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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME VIII. Q, R, S—SH.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
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PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY

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The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

B.A. LONDON, M.A. OXFORD, LL.D. EDIN. AND GLASG., LITT.D. DUBLIN AND CAMB., D.C.L. DURHAM, D.LITT. WALES AND CAPE TOWN, PH.D. FREIBURG i.B.; FELLOW OF BRITISH ACADEMY AND ROYAL SOCIETY EDIN.; FOREIGN CORRESP. MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE (ACAD. INSCR.), THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL ACADEMIES OF VIENNA, BERLIN, AND FLANDERS, THE MAATSCH. NEDERL. LETTERKUNDE, LEIDEN, AND THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME VIII.

Q, R.

By W. A. CRAIGIE,

M.A. OXON.; M.A., LL.D. ST. ANDREWS.

S—SH.

By HENRY BRADLEY,

HON. M.A. OXON.; PH.D. HEIDELBERG; D.LITT. DURHAM; LITT.D. SHEFFIELD; FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

OXFORD:

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BY HORACE HART, M.A.
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

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1625
M7
1888
v. 8
pt. 1

PREFACE TO VOLUME VIII.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with Q R edited by W. A. Craigie, and S down to the end of SH edited by Henry Bradley. For observations on the etymological and other characteristics of the words included, and for detailed statistics of the numbers of words of various classes, and of the numbers of quotations, the reader is referred to the separate prefaces to Q R and S–SH. The following summary of the figures there given may be found convenient:

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total No. of Words.	No. of Quotations.
Q (80 pages)	1633	423	265	408	2729	9480
R (936 „)	10,434	3579	1273	2546	17,832	110,269
S–Sh (800 „)	9431	4192	3470	3551	20,644	94,497
Total	21,498	8194	5008	6505	41,205	214,246

The 21,498 Main words are distinguished approximately as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
Q	1188	389	56	1633
R	7701	2475	258	10,434
S–Sh	7283	1671	477	9431
	16,172	4535	791	21,498

For the letters Q–SH the comparative scale of this work and of certain other Dictionaries is shown as follows:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded	3715	18,308	21,044	19,880	41,205
Words illustrated by quotations	2959	6427	7476	1899	35,726
Number of illustrative quotations	10,523	10,123	21,921	2646	214,246

The quotations in Richardson's Dictionary in Q–SH are 10,228.

The aggregate numbers for the first eight volumes of the Dictionary (A–SH) are:

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total words.	Illustrative quotations.
182,017	48,634	35,147	40,324	306,122	1,298,136

Of the 182,017 Main words 162,306 are current, 15,732 obsolete, 3,979 alien.

PREFACE TO THE LETTERS Q AND R.

THIS half-volume contains the words which begin with Q and R, the former being few in number in comparison with the latter. When reckoned up according to the system adopted for previous letters, Q is found to include 1633 Main words, 265 Combinations explained under these, and 423 Subordinate entries of obsolete or variant forms; in all 2321. The obvious Combinations, recorded and illustrated by quotations, but not requiring to be explained, number 408 more. Of the Main words, 389 are marked † as obsolete, and 56 are marked ‖ as alien or not fully naturalized.

On the other hand, R includes 10,434 Main words, 1273 special Combinations, 3579 Subordinate entries, or in all 15,286; there are further 2546 obvious Combinations, making a total of 17,832. Of the Main words 2475 are marked as obsolete, and 258 as alien.*

The words beginning with Q (which in ordinary use is always followed by *u*) may as a whole be divided into three main classes, the native English, the Romanic (chiefly Latin and French), and those adopted from more remote (especially African, Asiatic, and American) languages. Of these classes the second is by far the greatest, and covers rather more than 50 pages out of the total of 80 required by this letter, which from the dictionary point of view is one of the smallest in the alphabet. A considerable number of words have been taken over from Latin without any change of form, as *quære*, *quantum*, *quarto*, *quondam*, *quorum*, etc., while many more have been assimilated to the usual English types. Some of these had their immediate source in Old French, which has also contributed very largely, e. g. *quaint*, *quarrel*, *quarry*, *quarter* (with a remarkable development of special senses, combinations, etc., extending to 19 columns), *quest*, *quit*, *quite*. Under the influence of the French and Latin spelling, *qu-* was substituted for the Old English *cw-*, and this accounts for the appearance here of a certain number of native words, covering, however, no more than 16 pages. The most important of these are *quake*, *quean*, *queen*, *quell*, *quench*, *quick* (which with its derivatives and combinations takes up 18 columns), and *quoth*. There are also some later words not demonstrably of foreign origin, a number of which appear to be imitative and intended to express the idea of shaking or trembling, as *quab*, *quag*, *quap*, *quave*, *quaver*, *quiver*, *quop*. The more alien words are of slight importance in comparison with the rest, but include *quagga*, *quassia*, and *quina* (whence *quinine*, etc.).

The sources of R are more varied than those of Q, the letter being a common initial in many languages, but by far the greater number of the words beginning with it are naturally either Teutonic or Romanic. Greek, however, is the main source of the combination RH-, which extends over 15 pages. Apart from this small portion, the letter falls into two clearly marked divisions. The first of these includes RA- and from RI- to the end, and is marked by a fairly even balance of the Teutonic and Romanic elements, each of which contributes a large number of the commonest and most essential words in the language. As usual, the native English words form the largest body within the Teutonic group, next come the Scandinavian, and last of all the Dutch, Flemish, and Low or High German. The second division is that of words beginning with RE-, which occupy no less than 436 pages, or more than half of the entire letter. By far the greater part of these are formed by means of the Latin prefix RE-, the remarkable development of which in English is traced in the special article on pp. 186–7. The vast stretch of such forms, however, is broken here and there by important Romanic words of different formation, as *real*, *realm*, *reason*, *regal*, *regular*, etc., and by native or Scandinavian words, as *read*, *ready*, *reap*, *reck*, *reckon*, *reed*, *reef*, etc.

Some other features of R may be briefly noted. It includes a remarkable number of groups of monosyllabic words, written and (usually) pronounced alike, but of widely divergent origin and meaning. Examples of these are *race*, *rack*, *rag*, *rail*, *rake*, *rap*, *rape*, *rash*, *rat*, *rate*, *rave*, *ray*, and in the later portion,

* For these letters the comparative scale of this work and some other Dictionaries is shown by the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century'.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Q. Words recorded	243	874	1058	971	2729
Words illustrated by quotations	182	349	461	108	2253
Number of quotations	611	561	1316	156	9480
R. Words recorded	1881	8400	9486	8480	17832
Words illustrated by quotations	1549	3370	3755	977	17713
Number of quotations	5002	5451	11670	1310	110269

In the corresponding portion of Richardson the quotations number 531 for Q and 5765 for R.

rout, *rove*, *row*, *ruck*, *ruff*. Very long articles are not numerous, but the verb RUN covers 37 columns, and the words derived from it occupy a good many more. The groups RIGHT and ROUND are also extensive, and the adjective RED has developed a surprising number of special collocations. Many words in R have considerable historical interest, such as *ragman*[2], *railroad* and *railway*, *reader*, *receiver*, *recorder*, *rector*, *reformation*, *register*, *regrater*, *reredos*, etc., and the treatment of these has frequently required special investigation and outside advice.

The material originally collected for Q was subedited for the Philological Society by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, afterwards Lord Aldenham, whose work on it was of important service, although much new material had accumulated before the final editing began. Part of the original material for R (down to *Reb-*) was very carefully subedited about the same time by the Rev. Prof. Skeat, while at a later date (1885–6) *Rec-* to *Rig-* was done by Mr. P. W. Jacob, and from 1893 to 1895 the remaining portion was worked over by Mr. J. Bartlett. Further work on the earlier part of the letter (down to *Rashness*) was also done from 1894 to 1897 by the Rev. G. B. R. Bousfield. Here also much additional material had been collected during the intervening years.

The whole of the proofs of Q and R were read by Mr. A. Caland of Wageningen, whose death on Feb. 18 of this year has deprived the Dictionary of one of its most devoted and helpful voluntary workers. For the earlier sections they were also read by the late Lord Aldenham (as far as *Reserve*) and the Rev. J. A. Milne (latterly of Cramond, Midlothian). Mr. H. Chichester Hart read those of R down to the time of his death in 1908, and the Rev. Canon Fowler of Durham has helped with the later sections of the letter.

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The important work of verification at the British Museum Library, without which many matters would remain doubtful, was voluntarily performed by Mr. E. L. Brandreth until his death in Dec. 1907, and since then has been generously undertaken by Mr. W. W. Jenkinson.

The assistants who have taken a leading share in the preparation of Q and R, either during the whole or a considerable part of the time, have been Messrs. E. J. Thomas, J. M. Ramsay, L. F. Powell, F. R. Ray, R. Girvan, J. H. Smithwhite, G. Watson, H. E. G. Rope, and Mrs. L. F. Powell. The words beginning with RH- were separately prepared by Mr. C. T. Onions.

W. A. CRAIGIE.

OXFORD, *March*, 1910.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (g*o*ᵘ).
h ... *h*o! (h*o*ᵘ).
r ... *r*un (r*ʊ*n), ter*r*ier (te·ri*ə*r).
ɹ ... he*r* (hə*ɹ*), fa*r*ther (fɑ·*ɹ*ðə*ɹ*).
s ... *s*ee (s*ī*), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (bɑþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē·ɪð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), déjeuner (*dezönē*).
dʒ ... *j*udge (dʒ*ʊ*dʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*i*ng* (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgə*ɹ*).

(FOREIGN.)
n̂ as in *French nasal*, envi*r*o*n* (aṅvi*r*ôṅ).
lʸ ... It. sera*gl*io (*s*erā·lʸ*o*).
nʸ ... It. si*gn*ore (*s*inʸō·re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχʷ).
χʸ ... Ger. i*ch* (iχʸ), Sc. ni*ch*t (néχʸt).
ɣ ... Ger. sa*g*en (zā·ɣĕn).
ɣʸ ... Ger. le*g*en, regnen (lē·ɣʸĕn, rē·ɣʸnĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.	LONG.	OBSCURE.
a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mød').	ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).	ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămē·bă).
ai ... aye=*yes* (ai), Isa*i*ah (əizai·ă).		
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).		ǎe ... *a*ccept (ǎkse·pt), mani*a*c (mē·niǎk).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).		
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).		
ʊ ... c*u*t (kʊt), s*o*n (sʊn).	ū ... c*u*rl (kūɹl), f*u*r (fūɹ).	ŭ ... dat*u*m (dē·tŭm).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).	ē (ēᵉ)... th*e*re (ðēᵉɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pēᵉɹ).	ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mōᵘ·mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
e ... surv*ey sb.* (sə·ɹve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃ*e*).	*ē* (*ē*ᴵ)... r*ei*n, r*ai*n (rē·ᴵn), th*ey* (ðē·ᴵ).	*ĕ* ... separate (*adj.*) (se·părĕt).
‖ę ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃęf).	ę̄ ... Fr. f*aire* (fę̄r').	
ə ... *e*v*e*r (evəɹ), nat*io*n (nē·ᴵ·ʃən).	ə̄ ... f*ir* (fəɹ), f*e*rn (fəɹn), *ea*rth (əɹþ).	ė ... add*e*d (æ·dėd), *e*state (ėstē·ᴵ·t).
əi ... *I, eye,* (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).		
‖ǝ ... Fr. eau d*e* vie (ō dǝ vī').		
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).	ī (īᵉ)... b*ie*r (bīᵉɹ), cl*ea*r (klīᵉɹ).	ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
i ... Psych*e* (səi·k*i*), r*e*act (r*i*ækt).	*ī* ... th*ie*f (þīf), *ee* (sī).	*ĭ* ... r*e*main (rĭmē·ᴵ·n), believe (bĭlē·v).
o ... ach*o*r (ē·ᴵ·koɹ), m*o*rality (moræ·lĭti).	ō (ōᵉ)... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bōᵉɹ), gl*o*ry (glōᵉ·ri).	ŏ ... th*eo*ry (þē·ŏri).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).		
o ... her*o* (hīᵉ·r*o*), z*o*ology (z*o*ɪǫlŏdʒi).	ō̆ (ōᵘ)... s*o*, s*ow* (sō̆ᵘ), s*ou*l (sō̆ᵘl).	*ŏ* ... *vi*olet (vəi·*ŏ*lĕt), par*o*dy (pæ·rŏdi).
ǫ ... w*h*at (hwǫt), w*a*tch (wǫtʃ).	ǭ ... w*a*lk (wǭk), w*a*rt (wǭɹt).	ǫ̆ ... *au*thority (ǫ̆þo·rĭti).
ǫ, ǫ̂* .. g*o*t (gǫt), s*o*ft (sǫ̂ft).	ǭ ... sh*o*rt (ʃǭɹt), th*o*rn (þǭɹn).	*ǫ̆* ... c*o*nnect (k*ǫ̆*ne·kt), amaz*o*n (æ·măz*ǫ̆*n).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).	‖ō̈ ... Fr. c*oeu*r (kō̈r).	
‖ǫ̈ ... Fr. p*eu* (pǫ̈).	‖ǭ̈ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gǭ̈tĕ), Fr. j*eû*ne (ʒǭ̈n).	
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).	ū (ūᵉ).. p*oo*r (pūᵉɹ), m*oo*rish (mūᵉ·riʃ).	
iu ... d*u*ration (diurē·ᴵ·ʃən).	iū, ᴵū... p*u*re (piūᵉɹ), l*u*re (lᴵūᵉɹ).	iŭ, ᴵŭ verd*u*re (və·ɹdiŭɹ), measure (me·ʒᴵŭɹ).
u ... unt*o* (ʊ·nt*u*), fr*u*gality (fr*u*-).	*ū* ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (t*ū* m*ū*nz).	*ŭ* ... alt*o*gether (ǫ̆ltŏge·ðəɹ).
iu ... Matth*ew* (mæ·þiu), virt*ue* (və·ɹtiu).	iū, ᴵū ... f*ew* (fiū), l*u*te (lᴵūt).	iŭ ... circ*u*lar (sə·ɹkiŭlăɹ).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).		
‖ǐ ... Fr. d*u*ne (dǐn).	‖ǐ̄ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grǐ̄n), Fr. j*us* (ʒǐ̄).	
ᵉ (see īᵉ, ēᵉ, ōᵉ, ūᵉ) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.		
ᴵ, ᵘ (see ē·ᴵ, ō·ᵘ) }		
' as in able (ē·ᴵb'l), eaten (ī·ᴵt'n) = voice-glide.		

* ǫ̂ the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *ę, o,* representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ę, ǫ (having the phonetic value of ę and ǫ, or ǫ, above); as in *ęnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *męnn* from *mann*, *ǫn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq...... = in Antiquities.
aphet..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol...... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib...... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot...... = in Botany.
Build...... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.)..... = century.
Cat..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect...... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch...... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
em. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram...... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind. ..... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.)..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.)(in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med.L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N. O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG..... = Old High German.
OIr..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt...... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont...... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr...... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet...... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj.... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim. sign. ..... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych...... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol...... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., vb..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer. ..... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
(Y.)..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME VIII.)

Q — REE.

BY

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PREFATORY NOTES.

Q. THIS section contains 1407 Main words, 265 Combinations explained under these, and 649 Subordinate entries; in all 2321. The obvious combinations, recorded and illustrated by quotations, but not requiring individual explanation, number 408 more. Of the 1407 Main words, 962 are current and fully 'English,' 389 are marked † as obsolete, and 56 are marked ‖ as alien or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Dr. Johnson's and some more recent Dictionaries gives the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded	245	874	1058	971	2729
Words illustrated by quotations	182	349	461	108	2253
Number of illustrative quotations	611	561	1316	156	9480

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 660.

Comparatively few of the words beginning with Q in English are of native origin. Out of the 80 pages of which this section consists, not more than 16 are occupied with the treatment of native words (even including several of doubtful etymology which appear in early Middle English). On the other hand the Latin element (adopted directly or through French) covers rather more than 50 pages. Of those words which have come down from OE. and are still in current use, the most important are *quake*, *quean*, *queen*, *quell*, *quench*, *quern*, *quick* (which with its derivatives and combinations occupies 18 columns), and *quoth* (a relic of the obs. vb. *quethe*). The other Teutonic tongues have contributed very little; † *quart* (a. and sb.[1]) and *quey* are from ON., *quacksalver* (abbrev. *quack*) from Du., and *quartz* from German. Here may also be mentioned an interesting group of onomatopoeic words which express the idea of shaking or trembling, as *quab*, *quag* (see also *quagmire*), *quap*, *quave*, *quaver*, *quiver*, *quop*.

A notable feature of the Latin element in Q is the number of words adopted without change of form, as *quære*, *quantum*, *quarto*, *quondam*, *quorum*, etc. Those modified in accordance with English usage are also very numerous and important. Some of these were no doubt originally adopted through OFr., which has otherwise contributed largely, e. g. *quaint*, *quarrel*, *quarry*, *quarter* (with a remarkable development of special senses, combinations, etc., extending to 19 columns), *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, etc. From mod.Fr. come *quadrille*, *quarte*, *quartet(te*, *quinte* and *qui vive* (erroneously explained in most English dicts.). The other Romanic tongues are very slightly represented.

More remote languages (American, African, etc.) have given such words as *quagga*, *quahaug*, *quamash*, *quandong*, *quassia*, *quetzal*, *quina* (with numerous derivatives) and *quinoa*: in the etymologies of these some advances have been made on previous dictionaries.

More or less obscurity still attaches to the etymology of a considerable number of words in this section, some of which have been the subject of much discussion. Such are *quaff*, *quail* vb., *qualm* sb.[3], *quandary*, *queasy*, *queer*, *quibble*, *quill*, *quip*, *quirk*, *quiver* vb., *quiz* and *quoit*. In these cases the historical evidence collected here may assist in leading to more definite results than have yet been attained.

R—Reactive. This section contains 1434 Main words, 294 Combinations explained under these, and 1237 Subordinate entries, or 2965 in all. The obvious combinations recorded and illustrated number 738, making a total of 3703. Of the Main words 388 are marked † as obsolete, and 66 are marked ‖ as alien or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Dr. Johnson's and some more recent Dictionaries gives the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.*	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, *R* to *Reactive*	257	1189	1440	1281	3703
Words illustrated by quotations	204	427	492	116	2965
Number of illustrative quotations	809	769	1731	181	14182

* Including the Supplement of 1902.

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 760.

As few of the words dealt with in this section have required extensive treatment, the number it contains is comparatively large. A notable feature is the prevalence of groups of monosyllabic words having the same form, but of different origin and meaning; the most striking examples of this are *race*, *rack*, *rag*, *rail*, *rake*, *rap*, *rape*, *rash*, *rat*, *rate*, *rave* and *ray*. In the section as a whole, both the Teutonic and Latin elements of the language are well represented.

Among the more important words of English origin are *rafter*, *raid* (an old Sc. form, revived and popularized by Scott), *rain*, *rainbow*, *rake* sb.[1], *ram*, *rank* adj., *rather*, *raven*, *raw*, and *reack*. The adoptions from Scandinavian are numerous, and include *race* sb.[1], *raik*, *rake* v.[1], *ransack* (probably also *rack* sb.[1], *raft* and *rag*), together with the verb *raise*, which has flourished at the expense of the native *rear* and forms the longest article in the section. A Du. or LG. origin seems probable in a few cases, as *rack* sb.[2] and sb.[3], *rant*, and *ravel*. The French element is very large, and includes many of the commonest words, as *race* sb.[2], *rage*, *rail* sb.[2] (whence the Eng. combs. *railroad* and *railway*), *raisin*, *rampant*, *rampart*, *random*, *range*, *ransom*, *rascal*, *ravage*, *ravish*, *ray*. The Fr. *raser* to shave, etc., appears in the three forms *race*, *rase*, and *raze*, each of which has now a specific sense. Among the Latin words which have been adopted (directly or through Fr.) with only a slight change of form are *rabid*, *radial*, *radical*, *ramify*, *rancour*, *rapid*, *rapt*, *rapture*, *rare*, *rate*, *ratify*, *rational*; of purely Latin form are *rabies*, *radius*, *radix*, *ratio*. The article on the prefix Re- introduces a class of Latin words and types which will bulk very largely in the sections immediately following on the present. The Gaelic contribution is as usual very small, being limited to *raith*, *rann*, *rapparee*, and *rath*. Adoptions from the more remote languages are also somewhat limited, the most prominent being *rabbi*(*n*), *racoon*, *rajah*, *rajput*, *raki*, *ramadan*, and *rattan*.

The ultimate origin and precise history of a certain number of words still remains more or less obscure; of these perhaps the most interesting and perplexing is Ragman[2].

Reactively—Ree. This section contains 1390 Main words, 412 Combinations explained under these, and 843 Subordinate entries, making 2645 in all. The obvious combinations, recorded and illustrated by quotations, number 395, giving a total of 3040. Of the Main words, 377 are marked † as obsolete, and 22 are marked ‖ as alien or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Dr. Johnson's and some more recent Dictionaries gives the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, *Reactively* to *Ree*	291	1195	1432	1092	3040
Words illustrated by quotations	255	515	529	123	2677
Number of illustrative quotations	872	778	1605	174	16156

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 945.

Although this section contains comparatively few words of native origin, some of these are of considerable importance and interest, as the vb. *read* and its doublet *rede*, *ready*, *reap* (with a puzzling variety of early forms), *rear* (the native verb corresponding to the Scand. *raise*), *reck* and *reckless* (with their obs. variants *retch* and *retchless*), *reckon*, and finally the adj. Red, the specific applications of which have involved much research and occupy a considerable amount of space. Of less prominent words, mention may be made of *read* sb.[1], *ream* sb.[2], *rear* adj.[2], *rearmouse*, and *rede* sb.[1]

Apart from these, the important words in the section are of Latin or French origin, and many of these hold a very prominent place in the language. With a few exceptions, such as *real*, *realm* and *reason*, these words are formed with the prefix *re-*, although the original force of this is in many cases no longer felt. Among those which have most closely retained the Latin form are *rebel*, *rebellion*, *recant*, *recede*, *recent*, *reception*, *recess*, etc., while French influence is prominent in *rebate*, *rebound*, *rebuke*, *rebut*, *receive*, *recover*, *redress*, etc. The very abstract sense of some of these words (as *receive*, *recover*) causes considerable difficulty of arrangement, which is sometimes increased by the large number of obsolete uses which have to be recorded, as in the case of *redound*, *redress*, *reduce*. Formations of the type *readapt*, *readdress*, *readhere*, etc., are numerous, but seldom of special interest. In some cases the main element in such words is of English origin, as *rebellow*, *recall*, *recast*, *recut*.

The only notable words which have a more remote origin than the above are *realgar*, *ream* (of paper), and *rebeck*. Etymological difficulties are comparatively few, and of minor importance.

Of words having a historical interest those which chiefly deserve mention are *rebato*, *recheat*, *recognition*, *recognizance*, *recovery*, and the agent-nouns *reader*, *receiver*, *recorder*, *rector*.

Q.

Q (kiū), the seventeenth letter of the modern and the sixteenth of the ancient Roman alphabet, was in the latter an adoption of the Ϙ (*kόππα*, *koppa*) of some of the early Greek alphabets. The Phœnician letter from which this was derived had the forms ϘϕϞ, and was used as the sign for the deeper or more guttural of the two *k*-sounds which exist in the Semitic tongues (Hebrew ק, Arabic ق). Though this sound had no real equivalent in Greek, Ϙ is found in early inscriptions, e. g. as the initial of Κόρινθος Corinth, but was not accepted as a letter of the Athenian alphabet, being retained only as a numerical symbol = 90. In Latin, however, Q was regularly employed, in combination with V, in representing the double sound (kw) which arose partly from the labialized velar guttural, as in *quis*, *quattuor*, and partly from a palatal *k* followed by the labial semi-vowel, as in *equus*. In the Romanic tongues this Latin combination was either retained with its original value, or in certain cases (esp. in Fr.) was modified to a simple *k*-sound. In the former case the spelling with *qu-* has commonly been retained, even where the sound has at a later period been reduced to (k).

The Latin *qu-* might naturally have been adopted in OE. orthography to represent the Common Teutonic initial combination *kw-* (for which Wulfila employed the special sign ᵿ); but though *qu-* is found in the earliest glosses and occas. in the Rushworth gospels, the ordinary OE. symbol for the sound was *cw-* (in early use also *cu-*). After the Conquest *qu-* was again introduced, though at first sparingly employed; *quarterne* appears in the Laud MS. of the OE. Chron., an. 1137, the *Lambeth Hom.* have *quic*, *quiken* (but *cweð*, *cwiðe*), and Ormin has *quarrterrne* once, though regularly using *cw-* except in *quaþþrigan*. In the 13th c. the usage varies in different MSS., and sometimes even in the same text. The earlier version of Layamon has regularly *qu-*, the later *cw-*; the *Leg. St. Kath.* and *Jul.* have *cw-*, but *qu-* in *quoð*; and the *Ancren Riwle* usually *cw-*, even in French words, but also *qu-*, esp. in French words. In *Gen. & Exod.* there is no *cw-*, only *qu-* or *quu-* being used. By the end of the 13th c. *cw-* was entirely discontinued, and *qu-* (or its variants *qv-*, *qw-*) was the established spelling for all cases of the sound (kw), whether of English, French, or Latin origin. The author of the *Ayenbite*, however, also writes *ku-*, and this, as well as *kw-*, is occas. found in other MSS. of the 14–15th c.

In certain dialects of ME., however, the combination *qu-* (*quu-*, *qv-*, *qw-*) was not confined to words in which it represented OE. *cw-* or Romanic *qu-*, but also took the place of ordinary ME. *wh-* (OE. *hw-*), as in *quan*, *quat*, *qvele*, *qwelpe* = when, what, wheel, whelp. The earliest occurrence of these spellings is in *Gen. & Exod.*, where they are exclusively employed; in later use they are characteristically northern, and are found as late as 1570, Levins having *quilome*, *quip* = whilome, whip. In the 14–15th c. the combinations *qh-* and *qhw-* are similarly employed in MSS. written in the NE. midlands. Scottish scribes preferred *quh-* (*qvh-*, *qwh-*), which is also, though more rarely, used in northern English MSS.; this orthography survived till the 17th c., and is defended by A. Hume (*Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* 18) as a more correct method of representing the sound than *wh-*. On the other hand *wh-* was freq. written by northern scribes in the 14–15th c. in place of *qu-*, as *whik*, *wheme*, *white* = quick, queme, quite; and alliteration of original *qu-* with *wh-* is not infrequent in some poems, as the *Wars of Alexander*, *Destr. Troy*, and *Morte Arthure*. The pron. implied by this is still current in the northern and north-midland counties (not in Scotland): see esp. the words QUAINT, QUEME, QUEY, QUICK.

In certain words of French origin, *qu-* varies with *c-* in ME. and early mod.E. As in OF., this is most common when *oi* or *ui* follows: see the forms given under *coif*, *coil*, *coin* (*quoin*), *coyn*, *quoit*, *cuirass*, *cuir-bouilli*, *cuisse*, *cushion*, *custron*, and *quaint*. More rarely *que-* replaces original *co-* or *cu-*, as in *quengeoun* congeoun, *quenger* conjure, *quenquest* conquest, *queral* coral, *querch* curch, *quesing* cousin, *questrel* custrel; with these cf. the Norman *quemander*, *quemencher*, *quemodité*, *quemun*, etc. (Godef. and Moisy). In a few cases the *qu-* forms survive in western dial., as *querd* cord, *quile* coil, *quine* coin, *quirt* court. A similar variation of *c* and *q* in native words is rare, but *quo-* is sometimes found for *co-*, as in *quod* cod, *quodgel* cudgel, *quore* core, *quorn* corn: see also QUEEST, QUITCH *sb.*[1] and COUCH *sb.*[2], QUID *sb.*[3]

In ordinary mod.Engl. words Q is employed only in the combination *qu*, whether this is initial as in *quake*, *quality*, medial as in *equal*, *sequence*, or forming a final consonant (k) as in *cheque*, *pique*, *grotesque*. There is, however, a growing tendency among scholars to use Q by itself to transliterate the Semitic *kōph*, writing, e. g., *Qabbala*, *Qaraite*, *Qurân* for *Cabbala*, *Karaite*, *Koran*.

I. 1. Illustrations of the use of the letter.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6, *h* and *k* ȝeendiað on *a* æfter rihte. *q* ȝeendað on *u*. 1530 PALSGR. 9 Whan *v* followeth *q* in a frenche worde..than shall *u* be left unsounded. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv, The English Saxons knew not this halting *Q*, with her waiting-woman *u* after her. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Many grammarians, in imitation of the Greeks, banish the *Q*, as a superfluous letter. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 724/2 The q is never sounded alone, but in conjunction with u..and never ends any English word. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* 61 From this table of consonants we have omitted..*q*, because this is equivalent to *kw*.

2. Used to denote serial order, as 'Q Battery', 'Section Q', etc., or as a symbol of some thing or person, a point in a diagram, etc.

†**3.** *Q in the corner*, ? = puss in the corner. *Obs.*

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. 41, I will either hide or seek with any boy in the parish; and for a Q in the corner, there is none more celebrated.

II. Abbreviations.

1. Of Latin words or phrases. †**a.** Q (in mediæval notation) = 500; q., qu. = QUASI, as if; q. = *quadrans* farthing. *Obs.* **b.** †q. d. = *quasi dictum* 'as if said', *quasi dicat* 'as if one should say', etc.; †q. e. = *quod est* 'which is'; q. v. = *quod vide* 'which see'. †**c.** From the language of medical prescriptions: q. l. = *quantum libet*, q. pl. = *quantum placet* 'as much as one pleases'; q. s. = QUANTUM SUFFICIT; q. v. = *quantum vis* 'as much as you wish'. **d.** Formulæ placed at the end of mathematical problems, etc.: Q.E.D., Q.E.F., Q.E.I., = *quod erat demonstrandum*, *faciendum*, *inveniendum*, 'which was to be demonstrated, done, found'.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 29, q a farthing the iiij part of a penny. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 240 Worth 1412 *l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* ob. q. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Alfreton* q. *Alfred's* Town. 1678 *Ibid.* (ed. 4), *Bangle-eared* (*qu.* Bendle-eared). 1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4706/2 The Ballance .. amounting to 7101*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* 2*q.* has been..credited to the Publick. 1721 BAILEY, *Gossip*, of *God*, and *Syb*,..a Kinsman, *q. d.* Kindred in God. 1722 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* 69/2 *q. s.* A sufficient Quantity. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* ii. 127 The argument's quite new, you see, And proves exactly Q. E. D. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* (1882) 86/2 [My thoughts] don't follow each other like the Q. E. D. of a Proposition.

2. Of English words or phrases. **a.** Q. = Queen; Q., q. = query, question; q. (in a ship's log) = squalls; †q. = quod, QUOTH. *Sc. Obs.* **b.** Q.B. = Queen's Bench; Q.C. = Queen's Counsel (hence Q.C.-dom); Q.M. = Quartermaster; Q.M.G. = Quartermaster-General; Q. T., q. t. = quiet. *slang.* **c.** †qd. = quod, QUOTH. *Obs.*; qr. = quarter, quire; qt. = quart, quantity; qu. = query.

c 1525 *Douglas' Æneis* (Small) IV. 231 Qd. Gawinus Douglas. 1568 *Bann. MS.* in *Poems A. Scott* (S. T. S.) iii. 18 ffinis q. Alexr. Scott. *Ibid.* xviii 52, q. Scott off þe Mr. of Erskyn. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Prophecies* (Arb.) 536 The Q. Mother..caused the King her Husbands Natiuitie to be calculated. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4845/4, 4 Bales qt. each 3 c. of Coffee. 1734 WARD *Young Math. Guide* (ed. 6) 90 A Grocer bought 3 c. 1 qr. 14 lb. Weight of Cloves. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 144 The hard struggle was over, the comparative table-land of Q. C.-dom gained. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 99 It will be possible to have one spree on the strict q. t. 1892 MRS. CLIFFORD *Aunt Anne* II. 293 She is sister of an eminent Q. C.

Q, obs. form of CUE *sb.*[2]; see also QU.

Qhat, Qheche, Qhom, qhwom, Qhythsontyd, obs. ff. WHAT, WHICH, WHOM, WHITSUNTIDE.

†**Qu, Q**, var. of CUE *sb.*[1], half-a-farthing. *Obs.*

c 1440, 1617 [see CUE]. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* in *Old Pl.* (1814) I. 264 [To Halfpenny] Rather pray there be no fall of money for then wilt thou go for a q. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 434 Adew single beare and three qus of breade. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 77 Some..divide the Farthing into 2 Ques, the Q into 2 Cees.

‖ **Qua** (kwē[1]), *adv.* Also **quà, quâ.** [L., the abl. sing. fem. of *qui* who.] In so far as; in the capacity of.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 56 Every man was as good a man as your Selfe, *qua* man. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 90 The Apostle commands Wives to submit to their Husbands, surely *quà* Husbands, not *quà* men. 1776 *Claim Roy Rada Churn* 17/1 (Stanf.) A body corporate, *quà* corporate, cannot make an affidavit. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Apr. 4/6 Their censures are not directed against the Church *quà* Church, but against the Church *quà* Establishment.

†**Qua,** abbrev. of L. *quadrans* farthing; cf. QUADRANT *sb.*[1] 2 b. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 766 It was valued at..three pounds foure shillings, pennie, halfe penny qua.

Qua, obs. northern form of WHO.

Quaa, variant of QUAW, bog. *Sc.*

Quaake, obs. var. of QUACK *v.*[2]

†**Quab,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **quabbe,** 8 **quobb(e.** [a. MDu. (and MLG.) *quabbe* (Du. *kwab*, *kwabbe*, (L)G. *quabbe*, Da. *kvabbe*, Sw. *qvabba*), burbot or eelpout, goby, tadpole; var. of *quappe*, OLG. *quappa*.]

1. a. A sea-slug (see HOLOTHURIAN *sb.*). **b.** An eelpout or burbot. **c.** (See QUABLING.)

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quabbe, a kinde of fish..*Holothuria*. *Ibid.*, A Quabbe, or Eele-powt..*Mustela fluviatilis*. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 174 An extraordinary Fish in that Country [Russia], called the Quab, which is reported to be first a Tadpole, then a Frog, and at last a Fish. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 113 Quobbs are likewise in the Irtysh in surprising numbers.

2. *fig.* A crude or shapeless thing.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. iii, I will show your highness

A trifle of mine own brain .. a scholar's fancy, A quab; 'tis nothing else, a very quab.

Quab, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (quob). Also 7 quabbe. [= Du. *kwabbe* a boggy place; cf. MLG. *quabbel* slime, and see QUAG.] A marshy spot, a bog. Cf. QUABMIRE.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quabbe, or quagmire. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 596 Defended by the Mæotis and those quabs. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Quob*, a quicksand or bog. *West.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Quob*, a marshy spot in a field; a quagmire.

Quab, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (quob). [var. of QUAP *v.*; cf. G. *quabbeln* in same sense.] *intr.* To beat, throb, quiver. Hence **Quabbing** *ppl. a.*

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 123 A dangerous impostume [*printed* -ure] of ambition, whose quabbing, beating pains gaue them no rest. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Quob*, to quiver, like jelly. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Quob*, to throb.

Qua-bird (kwā·bɔ̄id). *U.S.* Also 8 quaw-. [f. *qua*, imitative of its note + BIRD.] The Night Heron of North America, *Nycticorax nævius* or *Gardeni*.

1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 212 Quaw-bird or Frog Catcher. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 471 The Night Heron or Qua Bird .. is found in both the old and new world. 1890 E. GOSSE *Life P. H. Gosse* 115 Thompson's Point, the former residence of the night-heron or qua-bird.

† **Qua·bling.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. QUAB *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A goby or gudgeon.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quabling, or little Quabbe,.. *gobio*.

Quabmire. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (quob-). [f. QUAB *sb.*[2] or *v.*, but found earlier.] A quagmire.

1597 BROUGHTON *Ep. Nobil. Eng.* Wks. 570 Oversights, which for a dry causie bring us to quabmyres. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss. 539 *Quobmire*, a quagmire.

Quacha, obs. form of QUAGGA.

† **Qua·cham.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (?)

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C. iv. b/2 We other Shepherdes .. Of common sortes, leane, ragged and rent, Fed with rude frowise, with quacham, or with crudd.

Quacia, obs. form of QUASSIA.

Quack (kwæk), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **quacke.** [Abbrev. of QUACKSALVER.]

1. An ignorant pretender to medical or surgical skill; one who boasts to have a knowledge of wonderful remedies; an empiric or impostor in medicine. = CHARLATAN 2.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 145 Sir Quack his Patient told, nothing could cure The stubborn Feaver. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 47 All these hard named fellows cannot make So great a figure as a single Quacke. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 36 Running after Quacks and Mountebanks..for Medicines and Remedies. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I, A potent quack, long versed in human ills, Who first insults the victim whom he kills. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 127 He who has once been under the hands of a quack, is for ever after prone to dabble in drugs. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 22 Persons would be easily influenced by what the quack says.

2. *transf.* One who professes a knowledge or skill concerning subjects of which he is ignorant. = CHARLATAN 3.

1638 FORD *Fancies* III. i, There he sits..The very quack [*eds.* quaik, quake] of fashions. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 P 2 Rules for knowing the Quacks in both Professions [Law and Physic]. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 474 Church quacks, with passions under no command, Who fill the world with doctrines contraband. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 249 There is scarcely an instance of a lord rector having been a clamorous quack or a canting fanatic.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quack-advertisement*, *-bill*, *-bookseller*, *-doctor*, *-medicine*, etc.; also *quack-adoring*, *-ridden* adjs.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. § 2 (*Schol.*) Principles that no .. pert Saucy Quack-Theologist can any way enervate. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. Put out* Title-p., The Base Imposture of his Quack Medicines. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk* in *Coll. Poems* (1705) 130 A Chymist .. put out a Quack-Bill. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 65 Mr. Bolton..now a quack-Physitian in London. 1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks.* IV. 18 The bills of Quack-Doctors and Quack-Booksellers being usually pasted together on the same posts. 1785 *Europ. Mag.* VIII. 469 A dialogue between the doctor and his clerk satirizes quack advertisements. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 138 Europe lay pining,.. quack-ridden, hag-ridden. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram* 366 Quack-nonsense about crowns, And..The vague idea of setting things to rights. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 26 A puffing, advertising, quack-adoring world.

Quack (kwæk), *sb.*[2] [Imitative: cf. Du. *kwak*, G. *quack*, Sw. *qvack* (of ducks or frogs), Icel. *kvak* twittering of birds. See also QUAKE *int.*] The harsh cry characteristic of a duck; a sound resembling, or imitating this. **b.** *humorously.* A duck.

1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 290 Showing his teeth, and uttering a loud quack! 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, He gave me a look from his one little eye .. and then a loud quack to second it. *a* 1897 *Bird o' Freedom* (Barrère & Leland), I send her herewith a couple of quacks. 1901 A. R. CONDER *Seal Silence* 211 The voice of the footman rose high above the general quack of conversation.

† **Quack,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* In 5 **quakke**, 6 **quacke.** [Imitative: cf. QUACKLE *v.*[1] and LG. *quakken* to moan, groan.] A state of hoarseness or croaking in the throat.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 232 He yexeth, and he speketh thurgh the nose As he were on the quakke, or on the pose.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 338 The smoke ..was reputed a far better medicine to keepe the goodman and his familie from the quacke or pose.

Quack (kwæk), *v.*[1] [f. QUACK *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To play the quack. **a.** To pretend to have medical knowledge; to dabble ignorantly in medicine. **b.** To talk pretentiously and ignorantly, like a quack. † Also with *of*.

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 362 In quacking for Patients he is so kind and free of his service. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 330 To quack of universal cures. *Ibid.* 364 A Virtuoso, able To smatter, quack, and cant, and dabble. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 45 Ignorant Fellows; quacking and tampering in Physick. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., Enlighten then their understandings .. and who then will venture to quack, or be quacked? 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. ii. 29 A wiseacre who went quacking about the country, expecting to upset the order of things.

2. *trans.* To advertise, puff, or palm off with fraudulent and boastful pretensions, as a quack-medicine or means of cure. † Also with *forth*. † *To quack titles*: to invent new titles for old books in order to make them sell.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 9 To be Quacked forth in Bartholmew-Fayr. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 33 Could I (in Sir Emp'ricks tone) Speak pills in phrase, and quack destruction. 1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Elect.* 1, My third Son is a bookseller..he has an admirable knack at quacking Titles. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Gill ale*, A notorious Imposition, which is quack'd upon the World .. to be a great Restorative and Curer of Consumptions. 1830 *Examiner* 610/2 The Politician must be quacked, paragraphed, ..and coteried into notoriety.

3. To treat after the fashion of a quack; to administer quack medicines to; to seek to remedy or put right by empirical or ignorant treatment. Also with *up*.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1833) II. 124 If he has any skill in quacking madmen, his art may perhaps be of service now. 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 84, I am..as 'hoarse as bondage'. I shall therefore stay here to-night, and quack myself. 1778 *Sketches for Tabernacle Frames* 17 For quacking Souls you cannot be attack'd. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 144 Epitaph on a Valetudinarian, who quacked himself to death. 1820 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 195, I tried with bricks, baskets and everything..to quack up one of them [defective chimneys]. *a* 1876 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 147 The less its condition is quacked..the better for the mind's health.

Hence **Quacked** *ppl. a.*

a 1876 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 461 Such exhortations are too low for even the .. quacked morality of a time of theological suspense.

Quack (kwæk), *v.*[2] Also 8 **quaake.** [Imitative: cf. Du. *kwakken*, G. *quacken* to croak, quack. Older variants are QUACKLE, QUAKE, QUECK, q.v.]

1. *intr.* Of a duck: To utter its characteristic note. Also with cognate obj.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, To Quacke as a ducke, ..*coaxare*. *a* 1712 W. KING (J.), Wild ducks quack where grasshoppers did sing. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Quacking* [*ed.* 1731 *Quaaking*], making a Noise, as ducks do. 1755 JOHNSON, *Quack*. .. This word is often written *quaake*, to represent the sound better. 1815 [see QUACKING *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1862 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* ix. (1863) 222 [The duck] no sooner recognized the aviary .. than he quacked vehemently. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, There were thirteen ducks .. and .. they all quacked very movingly. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 185 They [some ducks] .. quacked the quack of derision at us.

b. Of a raven or frog: To croak. *rare.*

1727 BOYER *Anglo-Fr. Dict.*, To Quack (*or* to croak, as Ravens do), *croasser*. 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* II. ii. 97 My frog that used to quack When I vaulted on his back.

2. *transf.* To make a harsh sound like the note of a duck; to make a noisy outcry.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 136 An example to all busie-bodyes, that will dare..to quacke against their betters. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 265 He puffed till his lips quacked, though the pipe gave out no smoke.

Quack, Quack-belly, -breech, -myre, Quacker: see QUAKE *v.*[1], QUAKER.

Quackery[1] (kwæ·kəri). [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] The characteristic practices or methods of a quack; charlatanry.

1709–11 J. SPINKE (*title*) Quackery Unmask'd. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr., I know you Condemn the quackery..as much as you revere the..truths, in which we both agree. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 190 All the nostrums offered..are mere quackery. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 187 Quackery and dupery do abound; in religions .. they have fearfully abounded. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 273 The old quackery of charms and incantations. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* June 908 Theosophy [is] ..one of the least interesting of spiritual quackeries.

Quackery[2] (kwæ·kəri), *nonce-wd.* [f. QUACK *v.*[2] + -ERY.] The quacking of a number of ducks.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 293 A sort of low, thick, gurling, .. nor unmusical quackery. 1831 *Ibid.* XXX. 966 The quackery of a startled storm of wild ducks.

Quackhood (kwæ·khud). [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] = QUACKERY[1].

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xiii, To worship new and ever-new forms of Quackhood.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. QUACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action or practice of playing the quack; ignorant dabbling in medicine.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Colmenero's Treat. Chocolate* Introd. Verses. Leave Quacking; and Enucleate The vertues of Chocolate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 34 Quacking is not my trade: I speak only here as a plain Husband-man. 1702 DE FOE *Mock Mourners* in *Misc.* (1703) 46 All other Remedies..Are Tampering and Quacking with the State. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. Introd. (1734) 265 The Medicines I have only hinted at to prevent the Quacking of Patients themselves. 1827 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 7 Aug. (1884), They found .. the patient so reduced by .. alternate quacking and indulgence.

attrib. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 210 Some State-Physicians..on thee..would try some quacking trick.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. QUACK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The uttering of the harsh sound denoted by the vb.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 1 The sage waddling goose, Whose quacking you'll own is the very repeater Of my famous Muse. 1880 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 491 The barking of a dog or the quacking of a duck. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Trag. Cæsars* I. 218 Being incommoded by the quacking of frogs he ordered them to be silent.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. QUACK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That acts or practises as a quack.

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 357 To .. reject the counsell of any quacking Physician. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 39 These quacking sort of Fellows rais'd great Gains out of the miserable People. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. I. xiv. 31 A more quacking race .. does not exist, and they are always swallowing some kind of medicine.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. QUACK *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That quacks or makes a sound as a duck.

1620 DEKKER *Villanies Disc.* xvii, *A Quacking cheate*, a Ducke. 1898 R. HICHENS *The Londoners* 82 The quacking voice hurled out these last three words with impressive emphasis.

Quackish (kwæ·kiʃ), *a.* [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Of the nature of a quack or quackery.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 558 To complete his quackish Farce [he] spread printed Bills all over Paris. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 198 All the arts of quackish parade. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 131 Regular, not quackish innovating practitioners. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* Nov. 570 Another .. confounds preaching the Gospel with a quackish interpretation of prophecies.

Hence **Qua·ckishly** *adv.*

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 119 Do not let them ..quackishly boast of new light and great discovery.

Quackism (kwæ·kiz'm). [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] Quackery, charlatanism.

1720–21 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 22, I understand that is exploded as Quackism by the Judicious. 1762 LLOYD *St. James's Mag.* I. iv, Others, in the true spirit of Quackism, circulate their intentions by handbills. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro* (1899) 274 What unmeasured masses of Quackism were set fire to.

Quackle (kwæ·k'l), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Imitative: cf. QUACK *sb.*[3]] *trans.* and *intr.* To choke.

1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 22 The drinke or something in the cup quackled him, stucke so in his throat, that .. [it] strangled him presently. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1665) 72 God knowes, thou art almost quackled with thy teares. 1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 221 Some quack'ling cried, 'let go your hold'; The farmers held the faster. 1865 *Standard* 19 Sept., The verb 'to quackle' is used in Suffolk in reference to suffocation, when caused by 'drink going the wrong way', or by smoke. 1895 RYE *Gloss. E. Anglia*, s. v. 'My cough quackles me', 'He fanged her by the throat and nearly quackled her'.

Quackle (kwæ·k'l), *v.*[2] [In form a deriv. of QUACK *v.*[2], but found earlier.] *intr.* To quack, as a duck. Hence **Qua·ckling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 64 Vpon a tyme when quacklyng Duckes did speake and caklyng hennes could talke. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 534 The loud.. quackling of ducks..is a sign of rain. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. i, Simple ducks..quackle for crumbs from young royal fingers. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 11 Underneath..splashed and quackled the ducks.

Quackmire, variant of QUAKEMIRE.

Quack-quack (kwæk,kwæk). [Imitative: see QUACK *sb.*[2]] An imitation of the note of a duck; a nursery name for a duck.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, Mew says the cat, Quack-quack says the duck. 1869 OUIDA *Puck* XXXVIII. (1873) 491 [They] could not themselves tell for their lives .. a canvas-back duck from a quack-quack of the gutter. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 226 'Quack-quack' and 'gee-gee' are just as good abstract universal terms as 'duck' and 'horse'.

Hence **Quack-quacking** *vbl. sb.*

1824 CARLYLE tr. *Wilhelm Meister* (1864) II. 257 As the duck on the pond..to the future quack-quacking and gibble-gabbling of his life.

Quacksalver (kwæ·ksælvəɹ). Also 6–7 **quack(e)-**, 7 **quaksaluer.** [a. early mod.Du. (16th c.) *quacksalver* (Kilian; mod.Du. *kwakzalver*), whence also G. *quacksalber*, Sw. *quacksalfvare*: the second element is f. *salf*, *zalf* salve, ointment, and the first is commonly regarded as the stem of *quacken* (mod.Du. *kwakken*) to quack.

On this view a quacksalver is one who 'quacks' or boasts about the virtues of his salves; it has however been suggested that *quack-* or *kwak-* may mean 'to work in a feeble bungling fashion' (Franck).]

1. An ignorant person who pretends to a knowledge of medicine or of wonderful remedies: = QUACK *sb.*[1] 1.

Very common in 17th c.; in later times largely superseded by the abbreviation QUACK *sb.*[1]

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 A quacke-saluers Budget of filthy receites. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, They are quack-saluers, Fellowes, that liue by senting oyles, and

drugs. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theatr. Ins.* 1074 One accidental rash cure of a disease .. makes a Quacksalver a great Physician. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 87 Come you Quack-salvers that do kill Sometimes a Patient by your skill. 1856 Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ix. 98 What a gulf between the high personage our romance imagines and .. that shuffling quacksalver which our matter-of-fact research discovers.

attrib. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 544 St. Peter had no such Quacksalver tricks in Divinity.

2. *transf.* = Quack 2.

1611 W. Baker *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, The Anatomie dissection or cutting up of that great Quacksalver of words Mr. Thomas Coryate our British Mercurie. 1889 Swinburne *Stud. B. Jonson* 43 Brother Zeal-of-the-land is no vulgar impostor, no mere religious quacksalver.

Hence **Quacksalverism, †-salvery,** quackery.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Quacksaluerie. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 392 Sublime quacksalverism.

†Quacksalving (kwæ·ksælviŋ), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. **quacksalve* vb. (inferred from Quacksalver) + -ing 2.] Quackish.

1. Of things: Belonging to, or characteristic of, a quacksalver.

1608 Middleton *Mad World* II. vi, Any quacksalving terms will serve for this purpose. *a* 1691 Bp. Croft in *Somers Tracts* (ed. Scott) VII. 290 Generals and particulars, the *quid*, the *quale*, the *quantum*, and such-like quacksalving forms.

2. Of persons: Resembling, acting like, a quack.

1608 Dekker *Lanth. & Cand.* k. Quack-saluing Empericks. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 18 If you should kill three hundred, you would still remain but a Quack-salving Physician. 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart.* iv. i, Quacksalving, cheating mountebanks! 1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* II. 207 A Quack-salving Doctor of Phisick.

Hence **†Quacksalvingly** *adv.*, in the manner of a quack. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 105 An experiment in physick or medicine, sc., brought to effect, many times, empirically, quacksalvingly, ignorantly.

†Qua·ckster. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Quack *v.*^{1} + -ster.] A quack, quacksalver.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 44. 3/1 The Quackster .. with Death signs our Quietus.

Quacky (kwæ·ki), *a.*^{1} [f. Quack *sb.*^{1} + -y^{1}.] Inclined to quackery.

1846 Poe *Criticism* Wks. 1864 III. 23 Who although a little quacky per se has..a whole legion of active quacks at his control.

Quacky (kwæ·ki), *a.*^{2} [f. Quack *sb.*^{2} + -y^{1}.] Of voices: Having the harsh quality characteristic of the cry of a duck. Hence **Qua·ckiness.**

1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) June 502 Our women's voices are.. hardened..into an habitual 'quacky' or metallic quality... 'Quackiness' and shrillness prevail less in the Southern States than in the Northern and Western.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*^{1}, abbrev. (orig. in Oxford slang) of Quadrangle *sb.* 2.

1820 in *Brasenose Ale* 8 When first thy Quad, O Brasenose, sprung from earth. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 70 Mr. Protheroe once met me in 'Quad' during the frost. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, The rooms ain't half so large or good in the inner quad. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 3/2 Pump Court—the dreariest of all the Temple quads.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*^{2}, abbrev. of Quadrat *sb.* 2.

1880 in Webster Suppl. 1884 *Western Morn. News* 17 July 4/6 A quad is a compositor's instrument for the filling up of blanks. 1884 Tuer (*title*) Quads within Quads, for Authors, Editors, and Devils. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 4/2 'Quads' in the present case are a trade term applicable to printers' jokes.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*^{3}, abbrev. of Quadruplet 3.

1896 *Daily News* 2 June 9/2 Stocks was paced by five triplets and a quad. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 641/2 A quad team did a flying quarter in 24·6 secs.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*^{4}, abbrev. of Quadruped 1 b.

1894 Astley *Fifty Years Life* I. 97 He was mounted on a sorry old quad. *Ibid.* II. 88, I stuck to my quad and rode into the paddock.

Quad (kwɒd), *a.*, abbrev. of Quadruple *a.* d.

1888 in Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 1891 *Star* 12 Nov. 1/1 Printing Plant, including..quad crown perfecting machine, quad demy and double demy machines.

Quad (kwɒd), *v.*^{1}, abbrev. of Quadruplex *v.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 11/1 Some lines are 'quadded' or quadruplexed.

Quad (kwɒd), *v.*^{2} *Printing.* [f. Quad *sb.*^{2}] To insert quadrats in (a line of type); to fill with quadrats. Also *to quad out.*

1888 in Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*

Quad, var. Quod *sb.*, prison; Qued(e *a.*, bad.

Quad, obs. form of Quoth *v.*

†Quade, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. *quade*, var. of Qued(e *a.*, bad.] ? To destroy, deface.

1565 J. Halle *Hist. Expost.* 34 If thou in chirurgerye, Alone wylte walke and wade; Thine errores will thy worke confounde, And all thine honoure quade.

†Qua·der, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5–6 quadr-. [ad. L. *quadrāre*: see Quadrate *v.*, and cf. F. *cadrer, quadrer* (16th c.).] **a.** *trans.* To square (a number). **b.** *trans.* and *intr.* = Quadrate *v.* 3.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 16 [A given number] to be quadrede. 1588 Kyd *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 269 In the quadering and making euen of the enteries with the expences. 1593 — in *Fortn. Rev.* (1899) LXV. 220 Nor wold indeed the forme of devyne praiers vsed duelie in his Lordship's house have quadred with such reprobates. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. iv. vii. 91 The *X* doth not quader well with him because it sounds harshly.

Quadern, a square: see Quadran *sb.*^{1}

Quadle, obs. variant of Coddle *v.*^{1}, to boil.

1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* I. xvii. 66 Raw Apples before they be ripe, if used, are best quadled. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 105 Thus wee sett you out Perboyled Kinges and Quadled Crownes.

Quadling, obs. variant of Codling 2.

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* c. (1612) 87 Rawe Apples and Quadlings. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 173 Let them boil till they be as tender as Quadlings.

†Quadmire. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = Quagmire, q.v.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* lxviii. *comm.*, I am as one intangled with quickesand or quadmyre in the bottom of a great water.

‖Quadra (kwɒ·drä). *Arch.* [L. *quadra* a square, used by Vitruvius in sense 1.]

1. a. The plinth or socle of a podium. **b.** A platband or fillet, *esp.* that above or below the scotia in the Ionic base.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 131 Pilæ, and their Quadra's or Tables..were employ'd for Inscriptions. 1842–76 in Gwilt *Archit.* (Hence in recent dicts.)

2. A square border or frame round a bas-relief, panel, etc.; also, loosely, a border or frame of any form.

1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1842–76 in Gwilt *Archit.* (Hence in recent Dicts.)

Quadra-, occas. erron. form of Quadri-.

Quadrable (kwɒ·drăb'l), *a. Math.* Also 8 **-ible.** [ad. L. type **quadrābilis*, f. *quadrāre* to square: see Quadrate *v.* and -able.] Capable of being represented by an equivalent square, or of being expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms.

1695 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 111 The Spaces in the Cycloid, which are perfectly Quadrable. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 196 Here the Curve is not quadrable in this Form. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 260 The areas of any parabolic segments..are geometrically quadrable. 1872 Loomis *Calculus* vi. 253 When the area limited by a curve can be expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms, the surface is said to be quadrable.

Hence **Quadrabi·lity,** the quality or condition of being quadrable.

1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 194 In Curves of more Terms, there are several Conditions requisite to their exact Quadrability.

Quadragenarian (kwɒ·drădʒĭnē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also *erron.* **quadri-.** [f. L. *quadrāgēnāri-us* (f. *quadrāgēnī* distrib. of *quadrāgintā* forty) + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Forty years old. **b.** *sb.* A person forty years of age.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 752 The quadrigenarians may reasonably object, that as Lord Byron only lived to seven-and-thirty, he could not be a competent judge on this matter. 1892 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* xix. (1895) 284 A stalwart well-oiled quadragenarian. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Feb. 195/2 Quadrigenarian critics.

So **Qua·dragena·rious** *a.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Quadragenarious*, of or belonging to forty years. 1719 Boyer *Fr.-Eng. Dict.*, *Quadragenaire*, quadragenarious, forty years old. 1895 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* Feb. 337/2 One of these plumply mellow quadrigenarious bodies.

†Quadragene. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *quadrāgēna*, neut. of *quadrāgēnī* forty each, forty.] An indulgence for forty days.

1664 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* ii. § 4 You have .. purchased your self so many Quadragenes or Lents of pardon; that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days.

‖Quadragesima (kwɒdrădʒe·simă). *Eccl.* [med.L., fem. (sc. *dies* day) of L. *quadrāgēsimus* fortieth, f. *quadrāgintā* forty; hence also It., Pg. *quadragesima* (Sp. *cuad-*), F. *quadragésime* (1487).

The popular Romanic forms are It. *quaresima*, Pg. *quaresma*, Sp. *cuaresma*, OF. *quaresme, caresme*, F. *carême*; cf. also Ir. *corghas, cairghios*, Gael. *carghus*, W. *garawys* from pop. Lat. **quarages-ima*.]

†a. The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* **b.** (Also *Quadragesima Sunday.*) The first Sunday in Lent.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxx. (1495) 364 Lente highte Quadragesima.] 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Tables, Quadragesima, before Easter, vi weekes. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Quadragesima Sunday, or the first Sunday in Lent. *Ibid.*, Quadragesima is the first Sunday in Lent. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Tables, Quadragesima, six weeks before Easter. 1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 167 A Quadragesima all call'd it. 1665 Evelyn *Corr.* 9 Feb. (1872) III. 151, I have always esteemed abstinence *a tanto* beyond the fulfilling of periods and quadragesimas. 1794 W. Tindal *Evesham* 34 He was on Quadragesima Sunday confirmed Abbot.

Quadragesimal (kwɒdrădʒe·sĭmăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **quadrigess-.** [ad. late L. *quadrāgēsimāl-is*: see prec. and -al. Cf. F. *quadragésimal* (15–16th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of a fast (*esp.* that of Lent): Lasting for forty days.

1654 Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* ii. § 2. 38 The Quadrigessimal Fast was observed in the Church to commemorate both these. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 171 The Quadragesimal Fast was also regarded as Penance. 1844 W. H. Mill *Serm. Tempt. Christ* i. 12 That quadragesimal Fast and retirement of our Lord. 1855 — *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 111 The retirement and quadragesimal fast of Elijah.

2. Belonging or appropriate to the period of Lent; Lenten.

1629 Mabbe tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* title-p., Two and Fortie Sermons upon all ye Quadragesimall Gospells. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 359 Quadragesimal Disputations were publickly performed in the Schools. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Quadragesima*, Hence some monks are said to lead a quadragesimal life; or to live on quadragesimal food all the year. 1888 J. W. Legg *Hist. Liturg. Colours* III. 40 The colour of the Quadragesimal ornaments.

fig. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 268 But quadragesimal wits, and fancies lean As ember weeks.

3. Consisting of forty.

1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 50 The Quadragesimal number not constituted of men, but consecrated from God.

†B. *sb.* **a.** A fast, properly one of forty days. **b.** A set of forty. **c.** A Lent sermon. **d.** *pl.* Lent offerings (see quot. 1721). *Obs.*

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. Rule xiii. § 17 It is no wonder..that all the set and stationary fasts of the Primitive Christians were called Quadragesimals. *Ibid.* § 18 A quadragesimal of hours is as proper as a quadragesimal of days. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 284 They who print their Quadragesimals and their Advent Sermons, ...never print the Second part of them. 1721 Bailey, *Quadragesimals*, Mid-Lent contributions, Offerings made by People to their Mother Church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

‖Quadragesima·lia. *rare.* [neut. pl. of late L. *quadrāgēsimālis*: see prec.] = prec. B. d.

1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1876 *Prayer-book Interleaved* 103 Taking Quadragesimalia or Lent-offerings.

†Quadragesimarian. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Quadragesima.] An observer of Lent.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. vii. § 74 Otherwise it is suspicious that the Quartadecimans were no good Quadragesimarians.

†Quadragesime, -gesme. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrāgēsim-a*: see above.] = Quadragesima.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxii. 266 (Harl. MS.) A goode cristyn man that wele blessidly hath fast all the quadragesme. 1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 5 To proportion my discourse to the season, when we all are..making a Quadragesime, or fortieth, as a parasceue of Christ his death and passion. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* XI. 207 Wks. 1876 II. 91 You will lose therein forty days, and the common name of Quadragesime.

Qua·draginte·simal, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [For Quadragesimal, after L. *quadrāgintā*.] Forty-fold; having forty parts.

1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. i. 75 Twelve bars of universal chorus in quadragintesimal harmony.

Quadragi·ntireme. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *quadrāgintā* forty: cf. *quadrireme*, etc.] (See quot.)

1799 Charnock in *Naval Chron.* I. 132 Quadragintiremes, or vessels .. described as having forty ranks .. of oars.

Quadrain, a square: see Quadran *sb.*^{1}

Quadrain, obs. variant of Quatrain.

Quadral (kwɒ·drăl), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Quadr(i- + -al.] By four, into four parts.

1891 W. Tuckwell *Tongues in Trees* 146 They held to the quadral division of time, distributing the day-night into four, eight or sixteen parts.

†Qua·dran, *sb.* (and *a.*). *Obs.* Forms: 6 quadron, 6–7 quadrain, 7 quadran, -ron, quadern. [Alteration of Quadrant *sb.*^{2}, with dropping of the *-t* and assimilation to other endings.]

1. A square.

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* VI. lxxi, These ornaments .. All are enrich't with stones of great estate, .. In parted quadrons. 1595 B. Barnes *Spir. Sonn.* lxxxiii, Bright soldiours muster up .. Raungde into quadraines and triumphant rings. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 51 In the midst of this Quadern stood a mount of earth and stone square likewise. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 153, I erected this Figure, and thereupon made certain Quadrains and Resolutions, that my Friends might understand the significations of the said Figure.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Square.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-Crafts* 206 Sixteen fair Trees..Whose equall front in quadran form prospected. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxvii. (1614) 73/1 In a long Quadren-wise the wals doe incompasse the citie.

Quadran, obs. var. Quadrant *sb.*^{1} (sense 3), Quatrain.

Quadrangle (kwɒ·dræng'l), *sb.* [a. F. *quadrangle* (13th c.), ad. late L. *quadrangulum*, neut. of *quadrangulus* (see next), f. *quadr-* Quadri- + *angulus* Angle. The stressing *quadra·ngle*, which appears in some of the quots., is given by Bailey, Ash, and Sheridan, and is still the constant Sc. use.]

1. *Geom.* A figure having four angles and therefore four sides.

In *mod. Geom.* a quadrangle is regarded as a figure formed by four points (vertices), three of which are not in the same straight line, and by the six straight lines which join the four points two by two. (Cf. Quadrilateral.) In ordinary use the term commonly denotes a square or other rectangular figure: cf. quot. 1884 and senses 2 and 3.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 14 ffor dyvisioun write by vnytes, hathe 4. sides even as a quadrangille. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 112 Of the Quadrangle make ye a Figure round. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. *Defin.*, Thus haue I done with trianguled figures, and nowe foloweth quadrangles. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 58 The Quadrangle is between the Table-line, the middle natural, that of the Sun, and that of Saturn, when there are four angles. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 141 Eight stars forming two similar quadrangles. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 130 Nothing is commoner than for a person who speaks of a

quadrangle to mean really a parallelogram or often even a square.

2. A square or rectangular space or court, the sides of which are entirely or mainly occupied by parts of a large building, as a college, palace, etc. (See also QUAD *sb.*[1], and cf. QUADRANT *sb.*[2])

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 156 My choller being ouerblowne, With walking once about the Quadrangle. 1642 *Caval. Adv. Majesty* 7 Our men..went in at the back Gate opposite to Oriall Colledge, and through Canterbury quadrangle. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xi. iii. 103 These quadrangles or courts are paved.. with marble. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, A lofty vaulted entrance led through this eastern front into the quadrangle. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 112 We passed through an archway into a large quadrangle.

3. A rectangular building or block of buildings; a building containing a quadrangle.

1620 T. PEYTON *Paradise* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 179 Like a quadrangle seated on a hill With twelue braue gates. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 217 They [the Schools] are fairly built in quadrangle, with cloisters beneath. 1712 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 5 (1754) 24, I would not have them set their minds too much upon new quadrangles, and empty libraries, and spacious halls. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 383 The buildings of Trinity College [Dublin]..consist of three quadrangles. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 64 Beadwell [has] an additional quadrangle of houses.

b. A square block (in quot., an iceberg).

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 461 A second quadrangle stood out from the shore at the same rate.

4. *Comb.*, (? of the adj.) as *quadrangle-wise* adv.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rev.* xxi. 16 The citie is situated quadrangle-wise. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ireland* (1633) 189 The walles foure square, or quadrangle wise.

† **Quadrangle,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *quadrangulus* four-cornered: see prec. and cf. obs. F. *quadrangle* (Godef.).] **a.** = QUADRANGULAR. **b.** *Astron.* = QUADRATE *a.* 2.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 47 b, The garden Madder, with quadrangle stalks. 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 39/2 The Greeke letter χ rather betokeneth the quadrangle figure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 13 In the quadrangle aspect of the Sun she [the Moon] appeareth diuided in halfe: in the triangle she is well neere inuironed.

Quadrangled (kwǫ·drængˌg'ld, kwǫ̈dræ·ŋg'ld), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[2].]

1. = QUADRANGULAR. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1552 in HULOET. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxii. 42 The angles of euery quadrangled figure are equall to 4 right angles. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 30 Those quadrangled haile-stones, which..Kill teemes and plowmen. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 175 The other Species of Quadrangled Figures are an Oblong .. and a Rhomboide. 1800 J. HURDIS *Favourite Village* 155 The quadrangled tube Into a pipe monotonous converts.

2. Furnished with a quadrangle.

1880 SIR J. B. PHEAR *Aryan Village* 86 There will be the brick-built, quadrangled house.

Quadrangular (kwǫ̈dræ·ŋgiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. late L. *quadrangulāris* (Boethius), f. *quadrangulum*: see QUADRANGLE and -AR, and cf. F. *quadrangulaire* (1542).] Shaped like a quadrangle; having four angles; of four-cornered base or section.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 20 The Ægyptian Mercury .. his Image in Athens was quadrangular. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 250 A company of Horses set like a Tower in a Quadrangular form in a field, was called Pergus. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 169 It hath a prety quadrangular Court adjoyning to it. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2216 It was a very dark Spot almost of a quadrangular form. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 396 The form was quadrangular, flanked with sixteen towers. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 217 With spots quadrangular of diamond form. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. VII. 227 The lower part was left as a quadrangular pillar. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. iii. 47 The little quadrangular garden.

Comb. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 74 A house built quadrangular wise.

Hence **Quadra·ngularly** *adv.*, in the manner of a quadrangle; with four corners. **Quadra·ngularness,** the state or fact of being quadrangular (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. (1730) 125 An inverted Cone..Sharp pointed, and quadrangularly long. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 322 Quadrangularly prismatic crystals.

† **Quadra·ngulate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quadrangulāt-us* (Tertull., Vulg.); see QUADRANGLE *sb.* and -ATE[2].] Made quadrangular; squared.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 5 b, The pointed quadrangulate Corner stones. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* H iv, A certaine squared and quadrangulate circle.

Hence † **Quadra·ngulateness,** the state or condition of having four corners. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/2 Through the quadrangulatenes therof it cutteth .. al that wheron it glaunceth.

† **Quadranguled,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. prec.] = QUADRANGLED.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 4 b, Hir charmes and quadranguled plaints. [A mistranslation].

Quadrant (kwǫ·drănt), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **-ent,** 7 **-an.** [ad. L. *quadrans, quadrant-* fourth part, quarter (*spec.* of an as, an acre, a foot, a pound, a sextarius, a day; cf. the senses below), f. *quadr-* four-: see QUADRI-.]

† **1.** A quarter of a day; six hours. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 A day conteynyth foure quadrantes, and a quadrant conteynyth syxe houres. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *End his Majesty's 1st Yeare* (R.), The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes A daye's full quadrant from th' ensuing yeere. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 219 The intercalation of one day every fourth yeare, allowed for this quadrant, or 6 houres supernumerary.

† **2.** The fourth part of a Roman as. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (1901) 270 Ilk man went to Valerius hous, and left ane quadrent in it, to caus him be the more richely buryit. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 518 A small piece of brasse coin, although it be no more than a Quadrant. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 191 They were highly esteemed, being sold every Dishfull for fourscore Quadrants.

† **b.** A farthing. (So med.L. *quadrans*, AF. *quadrant.*) *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 123 b (*Burgh Lawes* c. 40), Hee ..sall giue ane quadrant (farding). *Ibid.* 26 b (*Burgh Lawes* c. 66), The maister..sall haue ane pennie for his Ouen; the twa servants ane pennie, and the boy ane quadrant.

† **c.** *attrib.* in contemptuous sense. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Ded.* to *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Our quadrant Crepundios, that spit *ergo* in the mouth of euerie one they meete.

† **3.** The fourth part of a sextarius or Roman pint. *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 267 One of their shels ordinarily would containe 80 measures called Quadrants. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/1 Gill or Quadran, is 4 to a pint.

4. A quarter of a circle or circular body, viz. (*a*) an arc of a circle, forming one fourth of the circumference; (*b*) one fourth of the area of a circle, contained within two radii at right angles.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B iv, A Quadrant is the fourth part of a Circle, included with two Semidiameters. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 123 A circle is diuided into foure quadrants. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI. 33 *cor.* As the arch *BC* is to four quadrants, that is, the whole circumference. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Trine* (J.), In each quadrant of the circle of the ecliptick. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quarter-round*, Any projecting moulding, whose contour is a perfect quadrant. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 6 *PQ*, *Pq* [are] quadrants containing 90 degrees. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 682 In each quadrant of the kiln, there is an opening. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 74 The north-western quadrant of the sky. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* (No. 2046) 622 An insignificant nebula in the lower-inner quadrant of the left cornea.

b. A thing having the form of a quarter-circle.

Quadrant of Altitude, a graduated strip of brass on an artificial globe, fixed at one end to some point of the meridian, round which it revolves, and extending round one fourth of the circumference.

1638 CHILMEAD tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* (1889) 33 Then fasten the quadrant of Altitude to the Vertical point. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 269 With the Quadrant of Altitude, find that Point of the Ecliptic which is elevated 12 Degrees above the Western Part of the Horizon. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 717 A sliding piece N, (much like the nut of the quadrant of altitude belonging to a common globe). 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 114 The inclined shaft..working in the toothed quadrant Z, elevates or depresses the sluice. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 107 *Quadrant*, a small crescent-shaped piece of iron or steel used for the movement of the vibrating roller on a platen machine.

c. A quarter of a sphere or spherical body.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 300 In each of the four quadrants [of a cell] a third division takes place.

5. An instrument, properly having the form of a graduated quarter-circle, used for making angular measurements, *esp.* for taking altitudes in astronomy and navigation.

Various kinds of quadrants (some being improperly so called) have been employed for different purposes, but are now to a great extent superseded by more perfect instruments. The distinctive names are derived either from the inventors (as *Adams's, Coles's, Collins's, Davis's, Godfrey's* or *Hadley's, Gunter's, Sutton's quadrant*), from those by whom it is used (as *gunner's, surveyor's quadrant*), or from some property, use, etc., of the instrument (as *horodictical, mural, sinical quadrant*).

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathematica* (1841) 58 Til .. þe threde whereon þe plumbe henges falle vpon þe mydel lyne of þe quadrant, þat es to say þe 45 degre. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 129 Quadrentis [*MS.* In adrentis] corven all of quyte siluyre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 With my quadrant and Astrolabie instrumentes of Astronomie. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 The Gunners quadrant is to leuell a Peece or mount her to any randon. 1638 CHILMEAD tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* (1889) 102 Observe the Meridian Altitude of the Sunne with the crosse staffe, quadrant, or other like instrument. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *David's* [1706 *Davis's*] *Quadrant*, an Instrument us'd by Seamen, wherewith they observe the height of the Sun with their Backs toward it. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 10 With a Theodolite, or Hadley's Quadrant .. take the Angles YXA, YXB, YXC. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The stock in trade of this old gentleman comprised .. sextants, and quadrants. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 100 Anything .. more out of date than his 'hog-yoke', or quadrant, I have never seen.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quadrant cell, lever*; *quadrant-like, -shaped* adjs.; **quadrant-compass,** a carpenter's compass with an arc to which one leg may be screwed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **quadrant-electrometer,** an electrometer in which the index moves through a quarter of a circle; **quadrant steam-engine,** an engine in which the piston oscillates through a sector of a circle, instead of sliding along a cylinder (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 247 This conductor should be furnished with a quadrant electrometer. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 278 The principle [of Strutt's lock] .. consists in a number of quadrant levers. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 163 The mediæval quadrant-shaped cope-chests. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 20 Each quadrant cell is again divided into two unequal parts. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 525/1 The quadrant-like part of the shutter.

† **Quadrant,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [App. an alteration of QUADRAT or QUADRATE *sb.*[1], through assoc. with prec. See also QUADRAN *sb.*]

1. = QUADRANGLE *sb.* 2, 3.

1443 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 389 Werkemen and labor' dryving the berne in to the quadrant of the College. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 143 The abbot send for me, .. he beyng under the ellme in the quadrant. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 118 Dido affrighted..Too the inner quadrant runneth. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 412 A faire large Chappell on the East side of the Quadrant. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* V. § 29 The present quadrant of the Schools.

2. A square; a square thing or piece (also *fig.*): a square picture.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 140 The kyng..is sette in the iiij quadrante or poynt of theschequer. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 587 Since the time they did receiue the catholicke faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, as a most perfect quadrant. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 440 The quadrants or square cantons of the old Tuny fish, burnt to a cole..are thought to be good for the tooth-ach. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 22 A portable quadrant of Christ in the Garden.

b. One side of a square. (Cf. QUADRATURE 2.)

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 856/2 A palace, the which was quadrant, and euerie quadrant of the same palace was three hundred and twentie eight foot long.

Quadrant, *sb.*[3]: see QUADRATE *sb.*[3]

† **Qua·drant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *quadrant-em*, pres. pple. of *quadrāre* to square: in sense 1 perh. an alteration of *quadrat* QUADRATE *a.* (cf. prec. and QUADRAN 2).]

1. Square; of a square form.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III. (Percy Soc.) 15 The craggy rocke, whiche quadrant did appeare. 1535 R. LAYTON *Let. to Cromwell* 12 Sept. in Wood *Ann.* 62 Wee found all the great Quadrant Court [of New College] full of the leaves of Dunce. 1577–87 [see prec. 2 b]. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 161 Taking from the quotient ye roote of the quadrant number. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 105 The quadrant stones of Salomons building. 1603 T. M. *Progr. Jas. I* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 501 A goodly edifice of free stone, built in quadrant manner. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* E b, The truth resembles, right, the right Cubes figure; .. Whose quadrant flatness neuer doth disfigure.

b. *Astron.* = QUADRATE *a.* 2.

The form in this case may be due to association with QUADRANT *sb.*[1] 4.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. x. (1636) 662 Characters .. Whereof the first signifieth a conjunction .. the fourth a quadrant aspect.

2. Agreeing, consonant, or conformable (*to* or *with*). Cf. QUADRATE *a.* 4. (So obs. F. *quadrant.*)

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 521 Perceyving that your opinion and advise is quadrant with the same; We haue sent..a pardon to our Cousin. 1598 YONG *Diana* 241 To do the contrarie..were..not quadrant to that, which is expected at your hands. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xx. 567 Thou art content with the Sincerity and Uprightness of my Inclinations, tho' they should not be so exactly Conformable and Quadrant to Thine Own.

Quadrantal (kwǫ̈dræ·ntăl), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *quadrantālis*: see QUADRANT *sb.*[1] and -AL.] Having the shape of, consisting of, connected with, a quadrant or quarter-circle; esp. *quadrantal arc* († *arch*).

1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ad. fin., Wks. 1845 VII. 180 A straight line equal to the quadrantal arc BLD. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 14 A Quadrantal Casement, rising from its Plain. 1797 HELLINS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 529 The length of a quadrantal arch of the circle. 1867 G. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* IV. 116 The central building with quadrantal corridors. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 71 A quadrantal arc of a meridian on the earth's surface.

b. *Quadrantal deviation, error, triangle* (see quots.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Quadrantal Triangle*, a Spherick Triangle, that has at least a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one Angle Right. 1788 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 374 We may resolve the quadrantal triangle *q c n*. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 528 The magnetic effect of the iron in a ship may be regarded as producing two kinds of deviation [of a ship's compass] .. a 'polar-magnet deviation', .. and a quadrantal deviation, which changes from positive to negative as the keel turns from quadrant to quadrant. 1865 *Q. Rev.* 358 The quadrantal error which depends only on the position of the horizontal soft iron of the ship.

† **Quadra·ntal,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. QUADRANT *sb.*[2] + -AL.] **a.** Square; having a square base. **b.** *Astron.* = QUADRANT *a.* 1 b.

1665 J. GADBURY *Lond. Deliv. Predicted* i. 4 The Conjunctional, Opposite, or Quadrantal Rays of Jupiter. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 317 Let *ABCDE* be a Quadrantal Pyramis, (for a Pyramis is denominated from the number of the equal Sides of the Base thereof, as here four..).

† **Quadra·ntal,** *a.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *quadrantāl-is* of a quarter-foot, f. *quadrant-* QUADRANT *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quadrantal*..used Adjectively.. four fingers thick, or three inches.

Quadrantid (kwǫ̈dræ·ntid). [f. L. *quadrant-* stem of *quadrans* + -ID.] One of a shower of

meteors falling on Jan. 2 and 3, and having its radiant point in the constellation *Quadrans muralis*. (Usu. in *pl.*) 1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 799.

Quadrantile, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Quadrant *sb.*^{1} + -ile.] = Quadrantal *a.* 1.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 585/2 On this pin are two moveable collets..to which are fixed the quadrantile wires.

†**Qua·drantly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Quadrant *a.* + -ly^{2}.] Squarely; in a square form. *To multiply quadrantly*, to square.

1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 33 In the midle of the Toun .. is a House buildid quadrantly. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 108 An order to imbattell 12. C men quadrantlie at the sodaine. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xxvi. (1636) 62 You must multiply the said 4 in it selfe Quadrantly, which maketh 16.

Quadrapertite, obs. form of Quadripartite.

Quadrat (kwo·drăt). Also 8 **quadrate.** [var. of Quadrate *sb.*^{1}, in special senses.]

†**1.** An instrument formerly used for measuring altitudes or distances, consisting of a square plate with two graduated sides, sights, etc. *Obs.*

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathematica* (1841) 65 When.. þou wolde mesure þe heght..make a quadrat..þat es to sey a table even foure square of wode or brasse. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A Quadrat, or Geometricall instrument, whereby the distance and height of a place is knowne afarre off by looking thorow a certaine little hole therein,..*dioptra*.

†**b.** Two graduated sides of a square, marked in the rectangular corner of a quadrant to facilitate its use. *Obs.*

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathematica* (1841) 59 þe quadrat .. whilk es descryvede .. in þe quadrant has tuo sides. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quadrate* and *Line of Shadows* (on a Quadrant) is a line of natural Tangents. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Quadrat*..called also *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*, is an additional member on the face of the common Gunter's and Sutton's quadrants.

2. *Printing.* A small block of metal, lower than the face of the type, used by printers for spacing; abbrev. Quad *sb.*^{2}

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 5 If his Title ..make three or more Lines, he Indents the first with an m Quadrat. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There are quadrats of divers sizes, as m quadrats, n quadrats, &c. which are respectively of the dimensions of such letters. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. iii. 65 An m-quadrat is the square of the letter to whatever fount it may belong; an n-quadrat is half that size. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 455/1 Larger quadrats, equal in body to two, three, or four m's.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* viii, Head sticks .. are Quadrat high. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing* s.v., To throw all the pi and broken letter .. into the quadrat box.

Quadrat, obs. form of Quadrate.

†**Qua·dratary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *quadrātāri-us*: see Quadrate *sb.*^{1} and -ary^{1}.] Relating to a square.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 328 The Proportions Cubatory and Quadratary, in relation to a Sphere's..Periphery.

Quadrate (kwo·dre^{1}t), *sb.*^{1} Also 6–8 **quadrat.** [ad. L. *quadrāt-um* sb., neut. sing. of *quadrātus* Quadrate *a.*^{1}: cf. Quadrant *sb.*^{2} and Quadrat.]

†**1.** A square; a square area or space; also, a rectangle or rectangular space. *Obs.*

1471 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 17 What brede eche towr takythe within iche corner off the quadrate ovyrthwert the dorys. 1483 [see Quadrate *a.* 1]. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxi, When any two quadrates be set forth, howe to make a squire about the one quadrate, whiche shall be equall to the other quadrate. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 46 A Quadrat of ground will bee of men two times and one third more broade then long. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 45 The Labyrinth of Crete, built upon a long quadrate, containing five large squares. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 62 The Powers Militant, That stood for Heav'n, in mighty Quadrate joyn'd. 1680 T. Lawson *Mite Treas.* 33 Their .. Cone, Cylinder, Parallelogram, Quadrat [etc.].

†**b.** A square number, the square *of* a number.

1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 575 That number is called a Quadrate, which is made by the multiplication of two equal numbers. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 217 The life of man, whose Period .. he placed in the Quadrate of 9. or 9. times 9. that is, 81.

†**c.** A group of four things. = Quaternion 1.

1637 Saltonstall *Eusebius' Life Constantine* 139 By the number of twice two, hee invented the quadrate of the foure Elements.

2. A square or rectangular plate or block. *rare.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. cxliii, A leaden Quadrate swayes hard on that part That's fit for burdens. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 50 It was constructed of huge quadrats of ice hewn in the manner of free-stone. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, His person was a quadrate, his step massy and elephantine.

†**3.** *Astron.* **a.** Quadrate aspect; quadrature. *Obs.*

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 5 This Comet .. Having been in Quadrat with the Sun it should still descend. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 22 The Moon, on the day of the Last Quadrate decreasing, makes as high a Water, sometimes higher than at the first in the Increase. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. v, Can judge .: of sextiles, quadrates, trines and oppositions.

†**b.** A right angle. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 18 In the one the Moon is conjoin'd with the Sun in diameter-line making no Angle, in the Other making a Quadrate, the utmost distance from the Conjunction and Opposition.

4. *Anat.* **a.** The quadrate bone. **b.** A quadrate muscle.

1872 Mivart *Anat.* 121 Other bones, the lowest of which is termed the Quadrate. 1878 [see Quadrato- 2]. 1883 Martin & Moale *Vertebr. Dissect.* II. 103 The quadrates, projecting ventrally and forward and bearing the articular facets for the mandible.

†**Quadrate,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Also **quadrat.** [App. an alteration of Quadrant *sb.*^{1}, through assoc. with prec., or through misreading of *quadrāt* = *quadrant.*]

1. A quarter; *spec.* of a circle. = Quadrant *sb.*^{1} 4.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The quarter of a circle, named a quadrate. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Quadrate*, a quarter.

2. = Quadrant 5.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., The arte of Measuryng by the quadrate geometricall, and the disorders committed in vsyng the same. *Ibid.*, A newe quadrate newely inuented by the author hereof. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 163 The use of the shipmans quadrat, whose inventor was worthy D. Gemma. *Ibid.* 164 The hier part of the Quadrate.

†**Quadrate,** *sb.*^{3} *Her. Obs.* Also 5 **quadrant,** 5–6 **quadrat.** [Prob. identical with one or other of the prec. sbs., but the precise origin is not clear.] (See quots. 1486.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij, In blasyng of armys be ix. quadrattis that is to say v. quadrate finiall and iiij. Royall. *Ibid.* B iv, Quadrat is calde in armys whan the felde is set with sum tokyn of armys. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 77 b, The Crosse thus charged, is called of olde Heraultes, the first quadrate royall. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 206–209.

Quadrate (kwo·drĕt), *a.* Also 5–7 **quadrat.** [ad. L. *quadrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *quadrāre* to square: see Quadrate *v.*]

1. Square, rectangular. Now *rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 922 Quadrate shape and square is moost stedfaste and stable. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 332 b/2 For whanne euery beest was quadrate as we may ymagyne In a quadrate ben foure corners and euery corner was a penne. 1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 44 A strong Castel quadrate having at eche corner a great Round Tower. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 139 Tabletis of gold, bayth quadrate als & round. 1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. 35 The form of the building is quadrate. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. iv. 437 And circular appears the quadrate pile. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 137 The quadrate pelvis is that which is compressed .. so that the brim is almost quadrangular. 1880 Bastian *Brain* 77 These two pairs of ganglia .. are combined into one quadrate mass in Hyalea.

Comb. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 85 This is termed Quarter pierced, quasi, Quadrate pierced, for that the piercing is square as a Trencher.

†**b.** *Math.* Of numbers or roots. = Square. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 14, .4. is the first nombre quadrat, and 2. is his rote. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxv. Hj, These two ioyned together make 43600, whose Quadrate roote being about 208 pace 3 foote is the Hypothenusall line *AC*. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 31. 552 The Rings Roundnesse must remember the King of Eternitie; the Quadrat number of Constancy. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 215 Consisting of square and quadrate numbers [viz. 49 and 81]. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Phil.* (1687) 527/2 The Tetrad..being quadrate .. is divided into Equals.

c. *Anat.* in the distinctive names of certain parts of the body having an approximately square shape.

Quadrate bone, a special bone in the head of birds and reptiles, by which the lower jaw is articulated to the skull. *Quadrate muscle*, the name of several muscles, esp. the *quadratus lumborum* (of the loins), *q. femoris* (of the thigh), and *q. pronator* (in the forearm): see Quadratus.

1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 334 The quadrate bone of birds is..divided above into two arms.

†**2.** *Astron.* = Quartile *a. Obs.*

This use of *quadrate* is due to the fact that the lines joining four equidistant points on a circle form a square; hence also the sign for 'quartile aspect' is □, as that for 'trine' is △. Cf. Quadrature 4.

1552 Huloet, Quadrate aspecte of the planettes. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* IV. pr. 43 (1636) 501 And they [two Planets] are said .. to be in a quadrat aspect when they are distant one from another, by three signes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 12 The planet of Mars..maketh station but in quadrate aspect: as for Iupiter, in triangle aspect. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* V. 126 At some time She and the Sun should have a Trine, or a Quadrate Aspect.

†**3.** *fig.* Complete, perfect. *Obs.*

1608 J. King *Serm. St. Mary's* 7 There yet remaineth a fourth point to make vp a quadrate and perfitt honor of the King. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* VI. (1650) 253 The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise man should .. be still the same. 1679 Harby *Key Script.* II. 45 That future quadrate Righteousness of Gospel-Promise.

†**4.** Conformable, corresponding (*to* or *with*). Cf. Quadrant *a.* 2. *Obs.*

a 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 68 To construe me right, and believe my meaning quadrate to my words. 1674 S. Vincent *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 99 His word and his meaning are quadrate, and never shake hands and part. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. vi. 112 Whose State of Life is Quadrate and Concentrick with the Low and Humble Poverty of their Redeemer.

5. *Her. Cross quadrate*, a cross which expands into a square at the junction of the arms.

1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Heraldry* I. [See of] *Litchfield.* Per pale gu. and ar. a cross potent quadrat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 452/1.

Quadrate (kwo·dre^{1}t), *v.* Also 7–9 (6 *Sc. pa. pple.*) **quadrat.** [f. L. *quadrāt-*, ppl. stem of *quadrāre* to square.]

1. *trans.* To make (a thing) square. *rare.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 586 With subtill wark it was sa roborat Properlie alswa with kirnalis weill quadrat. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 151 The winding stream quadrated into fishponds. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 197/2 The materials .. are there quadrated or formed into rectangular blocks.

b. *Math.* To square (a circle, etc.). *rare.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 26 The hardest things in the world were; To quadrate a circle, to find out the philosopher's stone. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. III. viii. § 9 399 It had long been acknowledged by the best geometers impossible to quadrate by a direct process any curve surface.

†**2.** To square (a number or amount). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1613 Jackson *Creed* II. § III. iv. 388 The Pharisees..did as it were quadrate the measure of Proselytes sinnes; multiplying Gentilisme by Pharisaisme.

3. *intr.* To square, agree, correspond, conform *with* (rarely *to*).

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. v. (1611) 265 This forme of Helmet..doth best quadrate with the dignity of a Knight. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 18 That it exactly quadrates to the case of our Controversie is apparent. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 273 When their Lives Quadrate with their Doctrine, their Words Become of weight. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. i. (1817) 10 The description..quadrates with no part of the Jewish history with which we are acquainted. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* II. xviii. 325 He had to make a creed which would quadrate with his immorality.

b. Without const.: To be fitting, suitable, or consistent. Also of two things: To harmonize with each other. Now *rare.*

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 516 The same arguments do not Quadrate in trees. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 44 ¶ 7 The Compliment..of comparing a Beauty to a Star, will now quadrate in every Respect. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. Interl. 84 The similies of Homer..do not quadrate, or go upon all fours. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. vi. 256 That the natural .. and the legal or political .. should quadrate as much as possible.

c. *trans.* To make conformable (*to*). *rare.*

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 296 Therefore I desire all such that expect any success to their Observations, that they quadrate the Rules to the places where they live. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* XXV, He quadrates his practice as nearly as he can to his theory.

4. *Artillery.* **a.** *trans.* To adjust (a gun) on its carriage (see quots.). **b.** *intr.* Of a gun: To lie properly on the carriage.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Gunnery, to quadrate or square a Piece, is to see whether it be duly plac'd, or well pois'd on the Carriage and Wheels. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 53 A gun quadrates, or hangs well in her carriage. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quadrate*, to trim a gun on its carriage and its trucks, to adjust it for firing on a level range.

5. In *pa. pple.*: Placed in quadrate aspect.

1829 Poe *Poems, Al Aaraf* (1859) 192 What time the moon is quadrated in heaven.

Qua·drated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed^{1}.] **a.** Made square, squared. ? *Obs.* **b.** Quartered. *rare*$^{-1}$.

a. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 A nerue..is at length implanted to the quadrated or foure squared Muscle. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Little quadrated pieces of metal, called quotations.

b. 1810 Moor *Hindu Pantheon* 249 The quadrated lozenge, on the breast and in the palm of this image, is also unaccounted for, and singular.

†**Quadrateness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Squareness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/1 Malleate ..with the broadest hammers..till it be about thre quart. in the quadratnes therof.

Quadratic (kwŏdræ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **quadrātic-us*: see Quadrate *sb.*^{1} and -ic, and cf. F. *quadratique.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Square. *rare.*

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 115 They first assume the quadratic form at a distance of one metre behind the head. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 107 One epidermal cell which appears in surface view rounded and quadratic.

b. *Cryst.* Of square section through the lateral or secondary axes; characterized by this form.

1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 215 On boiling this solution the salt is formed, and may be crystallized in quadratic prisms. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 66 The calcium oxalate..crystallises in the quadratic system.

2. *Math.* Involving the second and no higher power of an unknown quantity or of a variable; esp. in *quadratic equation*: see Equation 6.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. vii. 281 Those Algebraical notions of Absolute, Lineary, Quadratic, Cubic. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 337 All Quadratick Aequations of this kind .. have two Roots. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 128 All Quadratic Equations are reducible to one of these Forms. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 247 A simple quadratic equation, is that which involves the square of the unknown quantity only. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 169 If we express every e in terms of the potentials by means of equations.. E will be a quadratic function of the potentials.

B. *sb.* **a.** A quadratic equation. **b.** *pl.* The branch of algebra dealing with quadratic equations.

1684 Baker *Geometr. Key* Title-p., Of linears, qvadratics, cubics [etc.]. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 337 The three sorts of Mixed Aequations above expressed, are all that can happen in Quadraticks. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There are several methods of extracting the roots of adfected quadratics. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 256 *note*, Cubic equations, when occurring in pairs, may usually be reduced to quadratics, by extermination. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 41 By turns, as Thought or Pleasure wills, Quadratics struggle with quadrilles. 1870 [see Adfected].

Quadra·tical, *a.* Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = QUADRATIC *a.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 645 The Quotient shall be squaredly Quadratical. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 343 To receive as many Cubical Points, as the Co-efficient doth Quadratical. 1880 GILBERT *Pirates Penzance*, I understand equations, both the simple and quadratical.

Hence **Quadra·tically** *adv.* (*Cent. Dict.*)

Quadrato- (kwŏdrē·tō), mod. comb. form of L. *quadrātus* or *quadrātum*, QUADRATE *a.* or *sb.*[1]; used in some scientific terms.

†**1.** *Math.* **Quadrato-cubic** *a.*, of the fifth power or degree. **Quadrato-quadrat(e**, the fourth power. **Quadrato-quadratic, -quadratical** *adjs.*, of the fourth power; biquadratic. *Obs.*

1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 67 There be some numbers called plane .. others *quadrato-cubic. 1787 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 81 Biquadratic and quadrato-cubic equations. 1684 T. BAKER *Geometr. Key* d. 2 The *quadrato-quadrat of x, x^4. 1728 CLARKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 387 The Cube, or the quadrato-quadrate, or any other Power. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 45 To have like Vessels .. equally strong, the Timber of which they consist must be *Quadrato-quadratic. 1677 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 18 The geometrical constructions of all cubic, and quadrato-quadratic equations. 1668 BARROW *ibid.* 63 When the equations are *quadrato-quadratical.

2. *Zool.* Connected with or pertaining to the quadrate together with some other bone, as **Quadra·to-ju·gal** *a.* and *sb.* (see quot. 1878), **-mandi·bular, -(meta)pte·rygoid, -squamo·sal** *adjs.* (see the second element).

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 18 The quadratojugal rod. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 462 In Birds the quadrato-jugal is a slender piece of bone, which arises from the side of the mandibular joint of the quadrate. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 338 The quadrate or in Teleostei .. the quadrato-metapterygoid.

3. *Cryst.* **Qua·dratoctahe·dron,** an eight-sided crystal of square section through the secondary axes.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 137 The fundamental form of the crystals belonging to the quadratic system is the quadratoctahedron.

Quadratrix (kwŏdrē·triks). Pl. **quadratrices.** [mod.L., fem. agent-n. from *quadrāre* to QUADRATE; cf. F. *quadratrice* (17th c.).] A curve used in the process of squaring other curves.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 316 The ancient geometricians .. who made use of the quadratrix for the finding out of a strait line equal to the arch of a circle. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The most eminent of these *quadratrices* are, that of Dinostrates [etc.]. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 662 The Quadratrix, a curve formerly celebrated for its apparent connection with the quadrature of the circle. 1898 tr. H. Schubert *Math. Essays* 124 The solution of the quadrature of the circle founded on the construction of the quadratrix.

Quadrature (kwo·drătiŭ). [ad. L. *quadrātūra* a square, the act of squaring: see QUADRATE *v.* and -URE. Cf. F. *quadrature* (1529).]

†**1.** Square shape, squareness. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1670 The maruellous quadrature of the same, I take to signifie the vniuersal agreement in the same. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. XXIII. 565 One of the Romans .. counted the stones .. and made estimate to himselfe of their quadrature and proportion. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 60 When the Quadrangle is broad, and well-proportioned in its quadrature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 380 Parted by th' Empyreal bounds, His Quadrature, from thy Orbicular World.

†**2.** One side of a square. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Euery quadrature or syde of the wall hath in it thre principal portes or gates.

3. *Math.* The action or process of squaring; *spec.* the expression of an area bounded by a curve, esp. a circle, by means of an equivalent square.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 22 As much time..as a man might haue found out the quadrature of the circle in. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. XXXVII, As hard to find thy cure As circles puzling Quadrature. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 15 A method for the Quadrature of Parabola's of all degrees. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* p. iii, Drawing Tangents to Curves, finding their Curvatures, their Lengths, and Quadratures. 1829 MRQ. ANGLESEA *Let.* 28 Feb. in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 278, I am as incapable of making a rhyme as of effecting the quadrature of the circle. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 36 The attention which the problem of the quadrature of the circle has attracted.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quadrature-lines*, or *lines of Quadrature*, are two lines frequently placed on Gunter's sector. [Description follows.]

4. *Astron.* †**a.** One of the four cardinal points. *Obs. rare*[−1]. (See note on QUADRATE *a.* 2.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 37 When this concurrence [of the planets with the sun] is about the quadratures of the heaven. [L. *circa quadrata mundi*.]

b. One of the two points (in space or time) at which the moon is 90° distant from the sun, or midway between the points of conjunction and opposition.

1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* vii. 256 When the Moon is in Opposition to the Sun..that Part of Her Body which respects the Earth, is more Enlightned than at the New Moon, or at either of the Quadratures. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 126 The Passage of the Body *L* from the Quadratures to the Syzygies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 91 The tides are greatest in the syzigies, and least in the quadratures. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 39 After starting from conjunction with the Sun it successively reaches its Eastern quadrature [etc.].

c. The position of one heavenly body relative to another when they are 90° apart, *esp.* of the moon to the sun when at the quadratures (see prec.). †Also *Quadrature aspect.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 185 The Quadrature Aspect is from the first to the fourth, or from the first to the tenth. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 508/2 Thus the sun and moon, .. or any two planets, may be in conjunction, opposition, or quadrature. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* vii. 44 The Sun is said to be in quadrature with a star, or planet, when the difference of their longitudes is 90° or 270°. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvi. 236 The rays reflected from them when the planets are in quadrature.

†**d.** *Her. In quadrature*, at intervals of a quarter-circle. *Obs.*

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 188 A circular Wreath, Pearl and Diamond [=Argent and Sable] with four Hawk's Bells joined thereto in quadrature Topaz [=Or].

†**5.** A division into four parts (? cf. QUADRATE *sb.*[2]). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. LXXIX. 759 Foure straight lines running alongst the young shutes or branches, the which do make a quadrature, or a diuision of the said young branches into foure square partes or cliftes.

‖ **Quadratus** (kwŏdrē·tŭs). *Anat.* [L.: see QUADRATE *sb.*[1] and *a.*] A quadrate muscle. *Quadratus femoris, lumborum*, etc. (see QUADRATE *a.* 1 c).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quadratus* .. a name applied to several muscles, in respect of their square figure; as the palmaris, and pronators. 1756 WINSLOW *Anat.* (ed. 4) I. 211 A tendon .. inserted between the Gemelli and Quadratus. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 60 Some of the before mentioned muscles: these are the triangulares and quadratus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The two psoas muscles and the quadratus lumborum.

Quadreble, var. QUATREBLE, quadruple.

Quadred, pa. pple. of QUADER *v. Obs.*

Quadrefoil, obs. form of QUATREFOIL.

Quadrein, obs. variant of QUATRAIN.

†**Quadrel.** *Obs.* Also 7 -ell. [ad. It. *quadrello* (med.L. *quadrellus*, OF. *quarrel*, F. *carreau*) square stone or brick, dim. of *quadro* a square: cf. QUARREL *sb.*[1]] A square block, esp. of brick, and *spec.* of a kind of brick used in Italy (see quot. 1703). Also *attrib.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 358 Their Quadrells of peat, are made into that fashion by the spade that cutts them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 A Quadrell Wall, that is a wall of Artificiall Stone, as Brick, Tyle, etc. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 232 Quadrels, a sort of artificial Stones ..made of a chalky, whitish and pliable Earth, and dry'd in the Shade. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 80 A sort of Bricks larger than Quadrels, or common ones.

Quadren, square: see QUADRAN.

Quadrennial (kwŏdre·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also (correctly) **quadriennial,** (7 -ennal). [ad. L. type **quadriennāl-is, -ennāl-is*: see QUADRENNIUM and -AL, and cf. F. *quatriennal.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Occurring every fourth year.

1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* iii. 46 Their Accounts of Time were reckoned by the Quadriennial Returns of the Grand Games. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXVIII. IV. 92 Peisistratus .. first added the quadrennial or greater Panathenæa to the ancient annual or lesser Panathenæa. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 8/1 The Archbishop of Canterbury .. continuing his quadrennial visitation of his diocese. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 745/2 Its statutes only demanded quadrennial residence.

2. Lasting for four years.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quadriennial*, of four years. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Quadrennial*, of the Space of four Years. 1881 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 6/2 Biennial Budgets and quadrennial Parliaments.

B. *sb.* †**a.** A period of four years. *Obs. rare*[−1]. **b.** An event happening every four years. **c.** A fourth anniversary, or its celebration (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, De Æris et Epochis* (1650) 163 The Egyptians called everie daie in the year by the Name of som God..and everie year of their Lustrums or Quadriennals in like manner. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Nov. 625/2 The great quadrennial—the Presidential election—is the 'Derby Day' of America.

Hence **Quadre·nnially** *adv.*, every fourth year.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 626 The senate [of Virginia] chosen quadrennially.

‖ **Quadrennium** (kwŏdre·niŭm). Also (correctly) **quadriennium.** [a. L. *quadriennium*, f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + *annus* year.] A period of four years; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1823).

1823 CRABB, *Quadriennium utile*, .. the term of four years allowed..to a minor after his majority, during which he may by suit, or action, endeavour to annul any deed granted to his prejudice during his minority. 1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Hist. Cath. Relig. Cornwall* 482 Francis Watmough .. is known to have filled several quadrienniums before his death. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. ii. 52 In taking his bachelor's degree .. Locke abridged the old quadrennium .. by one term.

Quadri- (kwo·dri), a first element used in combs. with the sense 'having, consisting of, connected with, etc. four (things specified)'. The L. *quadri-* was so employed in a few words during the classical period, as in the sbs. *quadriduum, quadriennium, quadrirēmis, quadrivium*, the adjs. *quadrifidus, quadrijugus*, and the pple. *quadripartītus*. In the post-classical and later language such compounds are much more numerous, esp. adj. forms, as *quadriangulus, -ennis, -formis, -gamus, -laterus*, etc. (See also QUADRU-.)

The earliest examples in English are *quadrangle, quadripartite, quadrivial*, which are as old as the 15th c.; others, as *quadrifid, quadriform, quadrilateral, quadrireme* were introduced later, esp. in the 17th c. By far the greater number of *quadri-* compounds, however, belong to the language of modern science, the employment of the prefix in popular words being much rarer than that of *bi-* and *tri-*. A considerable number of those given in the following lists are self-explanatory, and in these cases the definition is omitted.

I. Adjectives with the sense 'having or consisting of four —', 'characterized by the number four', as **quadriba·sic** *Chem.*, applied to certain acids containing four atoms of displaceable hydrogen (Webster, 1864); **qua·dricente·nnial,** consisting of, connected with, a period of four centuries (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **quadrifa·rious** [L. *-farius*], fourfold, having four parts; **quadrifo·cal,** having four foci (*Cent. Dict.*); **quadrifro·ntal** [L. *-frons*], having four faces; **quadriga·bled**; **quadriju·gal** [L. *-jugus*], four-horsed, belonging to a four-horse chariot; **quadrili·bral** [L. *-libris*], containing four pounds; **quadrili·ngual** [late L. *-linguis*], using, written in, etc., four languages; **quadri·manous** = QUADRUMANOUS; †**quadrimood** (see quot.); **quadrino·mial, -no·mical, -no·minal,** consisting of four (algebraic) terms; **quadri·parous** *Ornith.*, laying only four eggs; **quadripla·nar**; **quadri·plicate(d)**, having four folds or pleats (Craig, 1848); **quadrisylla·bic(al)**, †**-sy·llable, -sy·llabous** [late L. *-syllabus*]; **quadri·valent** *Chem.*, capable of combining with four univalent atoms.

a 1745 SWIFT *To George-Nim-Dan-Dean Esq.* Wks. 1841 I. 762 Hail human compound *quadrifarious..Invincible as wight Briareus. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 235 All the quadrifarious virtue of the scholastic ethics. 1886 *Academy* 25 Apr. 288/1 The famous *Quadrifrontal Roman Arch [at Tripoli]. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 69 On the north is a staircase, the angles are of brick; *quadrigabled. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 636 Aurora's neighing steeds .. draw on her *quadrijugal car. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 91 Some mention a Triple Choenix, as Bilibral, *Quadrilibral, and Quinquelibral. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 41 A *quadrilingual stele at Suez, in Egyptian hieroglyphs, Persian, Median, and Babylonian cuneiform. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 18 Diapente .. is the leaping of one Voyce to another by a fift, consisting of three Tones, and a semitone .. Therefore Pontifex cals it the *Quadri-moode Interuall. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Quadrinomial*, .. consisting of four Denominations or Names. 1866–99 W. R. HAMILTON *Elem. Quatern.* (ed. 2) I. 245 The principal use which we shall here make of the standard quadrinomial form. 1882 SALMON *Anal. Geom.* 3 *Dimens.* (ed. 4) 23 We shall use these *quadriplanar coordinates, whenever..our equations can be materially simplified. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 938 The old absurdity of reading everything possible into *quadrisyllabic feet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Quadrisyllable*, ..that hath four syllables. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *List Barbarous Words*, **Quadrisyllabous*, consisting of four syllables. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 198/3 The elements are classified as..tetratomic or *quadrivalent, having four attractions. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 283 Carbon is quadrivalent and oxygen bivalent.

b. *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as **quadria·late,** having four alæ or wing-like processes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); **quadria·nnulate,** having or consisting of four rings; **quadriarti·culate(d)**, having four joints; **quadrica·psular, -ca·psulate**; **quadrica·rinate,** having four carinæ or keel-shaped lines, *spec.* of an orthopterous insect (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **quadrice·llular**; **quadrici·liate,** having four cilia or hairs; **quadrici·pital,** having four heads or points of origin, as the quadriceps muscle; **qua·dricorn,** having four horns (*ibid.*); so **-cornous** (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656); **quadricoˑstate,** having four costæ or ribs; **quadricotyle·donous,** having two deeply divided (and thus apparently four) cotyledons; **qua·dricresce·ntic, -toid,** having four crescents; of teeth: having four crescentic folds; **quadricu·spid, -cu·spidate,** of teeth: having four cusps or points; **quadride·ntate(d)**, having four serrations or indentations; **quadridi·gitate,** having four digits or similar divisions; **quadrifo·liate,** consisting of four leaves; also = **quadrifo·liolate,** of a compound leaf: having four leaflets growing from the same point; **quadrifu·rcate(d)**, having four forks or branches; **quadrige·minal, -ous,** belonging to the *corpora quadrigemina* at the base of the brain; also = **quadrige·minate,** formed of four similar parts, fourfold; **quadrigla·ndular**; **quadrihi·liate** (see quot.); **quadriju·gate, -ju·gous,** of a leaf: having four pairs of leaflets (Martyn, 1793); **quadrila·minar, -ate**; **quadrilo·bate, -lobed**; **quadrilo·cular, -ate,** having four compartments; **quadrime·mbral**; **quadrino·dal**;

quadrinu·cleate; **quadripe·nnate**, having four wings (Worcester, 1846); †**quadriphy·llous** (see quot.); **quadripi·nnate**, having four pinnæ or side leaflets; **quadripo·lar**, having four poles or centres of division in a cell; **quadripu·lmonary**, of spiders: having two pairs of pulmonary sacs (*Cent. Dict.*); **quadrira·diate** (see quot.); **quadrise·ptate**, having four septa or dissepiments; **quadrise·rial**, arranged in four series or rows; **quadrise·tose**, having four setæ or bristles (*Cent. Dict.*); **quadrispi·ral**; †**quadrisulc** [late L. *-sulcus*], **quadrisu·lcate(d)**, having four grooves or furrows, having a four-parted hoof; **quadritube·rcular**, **-tube·rculate**; **qua·drivalve**, **-va·lvular**.

1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 321 Abdomen *quadriannulate, oval. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Quadriarticulate. 1834 M°Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 361 The Insects .. are remarkable .. for their short *quadriarticulated tarsi. 1731 Bailey vol. II, **Quadricapsular*, .. having a seed pod divided into four partitions. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* 163 The biciliate spores .. do not arise .. from the same tissue as the *quadriciliate. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 299 The three true molars are *quadricuspid. 1839–47 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* III. 264/2 The three *quadricuspidate grinders of the upper jaw. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* L. xv. (1765) 39 *Quadridentate, split into four segments. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 159 Body covered with a reddish down, .. front quadridentate. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Quadridigitatus*, .. applied to a leaf, the petiole of which terminates in four folioles .. *quadridigitate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 947/1 **Quadrifoliate*. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 341 The leaves .. are ranged in alternating, usually quadrifoliate whorls. 1777 Pennant *Zool.* IV. 7 Cr. with a *quadri-furcated snout. 1839–47 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* III. 686/1 The *quadrigeminal bodies rest upon two processes of fibrous matter. 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 39 From the quadrigeminal tubercles to the chiasma. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 947/1 **Quadrihilate*, having four apertures, as is the case in certain kinds of pollen. 1819 *Pantologia* X, **Quadrilobate leaf.* 1839–47 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* III. 607/2 These cords .. encircle the œsophagus above which they develope a quadrilobate ganglion. 1775 Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus Brit. Plants* 255 **Quadrilocular*. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) I. 176 The anther could not originally be quadrilocular, because it opens by two fissures only. 1731 Bailey vol. II, **Quadriphyllous*, .. Plants whose flowers have [four] leaves or petals. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 685 The fronds are *quadripinnate in the lower and more compound portions. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 400 Some Smyrna sponges, and species of Geodia, have four rays—*quadriradiate. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 149 Pallid; cups clavate, substipitate; margin incurved; sporidia .. long, *quadriseptate. 1839 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 199 Suckers of the .. tentacula *quadriserial. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 934 Musk he takes to be .. secreted in its proper Cystis near the Navil of a *Quadrisulc Animal like a Deer. 1775 Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus Brit. Plants* 255 **Quadrisulcated.* 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 753 The two other true molars *quadrituberculate. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 199 The capsule is *quadrivalve [*ed.* 1794 quadrivalvular] or opens into four parts. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 268 Readily distinguished by its .. quadrivalve spinescent capsules. 1762 Russell in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 556 What appeared to be the mouth, was situated a little below the apex, and was *quadrivalvular.

II. Sbs., vbs., and advs., chiefly from adjs. in I: **quadricente·nnial**, a four hundredth anniversary; **quadriceps** (extensor) [cf. Biceps], a large muscle of the leg, having four heads; **qua·drichord** [late L. *-chordum*] = Tetrachord; **qua·dricorn**, an animal with four horns or antennæ (Brande *Dict. Sci.* 1842); **qua·dricy·cle**, a four-wheeled cycle; **quadrifa·riously** *adv.*, in a fourfold manner; **qua·drifoil** = Quatrefoil; **qua·drifurca·tion**, a division into four branches; **quadri·gamist** [L. *-gamus*], one four times married; **qua·drilogue**, an account by four persons; a dialogue between four; **quadri·logy**, a tetralogy; **quadripe·nnate**, a four-winged insect (Brande, 1842); **quadripo·rticus**, a colonnade or peristyle round a quadrangular building or space; **qua·drisacrame·ntalist**, **-sacramenta·rian**, a name applied to some 16th c. German reformers who held Baptism, the Eucharist, Confession and Orders to be sacraments (Blunt *Dict. Sects* 1874); **qua·drisect** *v.*, to divide into four equal parts; hence **quadrise·ction**; **quadrisu·lcate**, a four-toed animal (Brande, 1842); **quadrisy·llable**, a word of four syllables; **quadri·valence**, the power of an atom or radical to combine with four univalent atoms; **quadri·valent**, a quadrivalent element; **qua·drivalve**, a plant with a quadrivalvular seed-pod; an instrument, *esp.* a speculum, with four valves; †**quadri·virate**, a union of four men.

1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/1 To celebrate their *quadricentennial with a banquet. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 636 They separate the *quadriceps extensor muscle from the others. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 42 Terpandre the famous Musition, which joined the seventh string to the *quadricord. 1728 R. North *Mem. Music* (1846) 34 That these might augment the voice is certain, but then they must be tuned to the quadrichord. 1884 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Mar. 86/1 A *quadricycle of the form of the Coventry. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius, On God of Socrates* 300 There are four most known elements, nature being as it were *quadrifariously separated into large parts. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 198 The scholar .. stuffs his volume with firstling violets, roses, and *quadrifoils. 1884 Blackmore *Tommy Upm.* II. 316 A convenient *quadrifurcation. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Quadrigamist.* 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 5/2 The swindler bigamist or quadrigamist, we forget the precise number of his marriages. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 66 Your wise dialogue, or *quadrilogue, between the curious questioner, the foolish answerer, your wise catholic man standing by, and the mediator. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 358 The Quadriloge of Beckets life. *a* 1656 Ussher in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 46 Thomas Becket (as we read in the Quadrilogue, or Quadripartite History of his Life). 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1950. 355/3 His *quadrilogy of Nibelungen operas. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 276 The form of Amru's mosque .. being a mere *quadriporticus round an open space. 1865 C. R. Weld *Last Winter Rome* 97 Among the most remarkable features of this building .. are the Atrium and quadriporticus. 1809 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 227 In *quadrisecting, the error of the middle point = 2*e*. 1673 Wallis in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 571 We find, by the *quadrisection of an arch or angle, a biquadratic equation of four roots. 1809 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 227 In the method of continued bisection, the two opposite points must be found by quadrisection. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Quadrisyllable*, a Word made up of four Syllables. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 109 Our dignity will not condescend to enter into any thing short of a quadrisyllable. 1884 Traill in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 444/1, I will end the sentence with ignoramus .. a quadrisyllable. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 211 Carbon is therefore a *quadrivalent. 1731 Bailey vol. II, **Quadrivalves*, .. those Plants whose seed pods open in four valves or partitions. 1872 F. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 76 Of valvular specula the bivalve of Ricord .. and the quadrivalve of Charrière have long been popular. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 258 This bloodlesse victory, over a *Quadrivirate of Mummers.

b. *Math.* Chiefly in sense 'quadric', 'of the second degree or order', as **qua·dricone**, **-cova·riant**, **-deri·vative**, **quadrinva·riant**; also **quadrino·mial**, an expression consisting of four terms.

1856 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 272 No. 9 is the *quadricovariant, or Hessian. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 171 To raise any .. *Quadri-nomial .. to any given Power. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 167 When the compound quantity consists of two terms, it is called a Binomial, .. when of four terms a Quadrinomial. 1856 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 271 No. 1 is the quadric itself; no. 2 is the *quadrinvariant. 1884 W. R. W. Roberts in *Hermathena* X. 182 Functions .. expressed by the quadrinvariants of the quantics [etc.].

c. *Chem.* In the names of chemical compounds, denoting the presence of four atoms or equivalents of an element or radical in a compound, as *quadri-oxalate*, *-phosphate*, *-stearate*, *-sulphide*. Now superseded by Tetra-.

1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1067 Then ether would be a compound of 1 atom of *quadrihydrocarbon and 1 of water. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 591 *Quadriphosphate of lime. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 685 The phosphoric glass .. is considered by Dr. Thomson as a definite compound, which he has termed quadriphosphate of lime. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 299 *Quadrisulphide of molybdenum, MoS_4. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 293 It [uric acid] is present in the urine in the form of a *quadriurate.

Quadri-, occas. erron. form of Quadru-.

Quadrible, obs. variant of Quadrable *a.*

Quadrible, variant of Quatreble *a.* and *v.*

Quadric (kwɒ·drik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [ad. L. type **quadric-us*, f. *quadra* square: see -ic.]

A. *adj.* Of the second degree. (Used in solid geometry, and where the variables are more than two.)

1858 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 497 The case of any quadric function of *n* variables. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1950. 252/2 Quadric Inversion. 1884 A. S. Hart in *Hermathena* X. 164 Such curves .. can be traced on a quadric surface. *Ibid.* 166 Two of the given equations will represent quadric cones.

B. *sb.* A quantic or surface of the second degree.

1856 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 271 The tables Nos. 1 and 2 are the covariants of a binary quadric. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 215 A variable parameter, which we shall distinguish by a suffix for the species of quadric. 1884 A. S. Hart in *Hermathena* X. 164 There are many such [twisted algebraic] curves which do not lie on any quadric.

Quadriennial, **-ium**: see Quadrennial, -ium.

Quadrifid (kwɒ·drifid), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **quadrifide**. [ad. L. *quadrifid-us*, f. Quadri- + *fid-* root of *findĕre* to cleave. Cf. mod.F. *quadrifide*.] Cleft into four divisions or lobes.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 109 Claws like a Cow; but quadrifide. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1769) III. 320 The tail is naturally bifid, but in many is trifid, and in some even quadrifid. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 52 Distinguished by .. the quadrifid calyx. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 326 The quadrifid processes on the outer parts of the lobes.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* A quadrifid process.

1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 326 On the broad outer surfaces of the lobes where the quadrifids are situated.

Quadriform (kwɒ·drifɔ̄m), *a.*[1] [ad. late L. *quadriformis*: see Quadri- and -form. Cf. obs. F. *quadriforme*.] Having four forms or aspects.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* v. x. (1713) 440 This quadriform aspect of the Cherubims. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 109 Quadriform His Acts, which writing They produce before our eyes. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Quadriformis*, .. applied to a crystal which presents the combination of four distinct forms .. quadriform. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. III. ii. 476 Quadriform is the Gospel, and quadriform the course of the Lord.

Qua·driform, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. **quadri-* comb. form of *quadra* square + -form.] Square-shaped. † Also *fig.*: Perfect (cf. Quadrate *a.* 3).

1679 Harby *Key Script.* II. 34 It principally intends .. that true quadriform Righteousness of Gospel-Promise. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 10/1 On the extreme end of the scabbard is a large quadriform mace head.

‖ **Quadriga** (kwɒ·drəi·gă). [L.; later sing. form for pl. *quadrigæ* contr. of *quadrijugæ*, f. *quadri-* Quadri- + *jugum* yoke. Cf. F. *quadrige* (17th c.), and see Quathrigan.]

1. A chariot drawn by four horses harnessed abreast; esp. as represented in sculpture or on coins.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., On the reverses of medals we frequently see Victory, or the emperor, in a *quadriga*, holding the reins of the horses. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 452 Apollo .. guides a quadriga, in which he is carrying off a lofty and noble female form. 1884 *Chr. World* 14 Aug. 612/5 A quadriga in bronze carrying a figure of Victory.

2. A form of surgical bandage for the sternum and ribs. ? *Obs.*

1743 Heister *Surgery* (1768) II. III. iv. 371 The Generality of Surgeons make use of a peculiar and stronger Bandage for this purpose, which they call the *Quadriga* or *Cataphracta*. [Hence in Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. (App.), and some later dicts.]

Hence †**Quadriga·rious** *a.*, 'of or belonging to a Charriot-man' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**Quadrigate**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrigāt-us*: see prec.] Of a coin: Stamped with the figure of a quadriga. **b.** *sb.* A coin so stamped.

1600 Holland *Livy* XXII. lii. 464 To pay 300 quadrigate pieces of siluer. *Ibid.* liv. 465 *note*, A Quadrigate .. is a piece of siluer coyne among the Romanes, the same that Denarius: called so of Quadriga.

†**Quadrilater**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quadrilater-us*, f. *quadri-* Quadri- + *later-* stem of *latus* side. Cf. F. *quadrilatère* (*a* 1554).] = next.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. xxi. 31 Wherefore this present figure .. is a quadrilater triangle. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xvii. O ij b, The figure signified by the quadrilater superficies ABGF.

Quadrilateral (kwɒdrilæ·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **quadrilaterall**. [ad. L. type **quadrilaterālis*, f. *quadrilater-us* + -al. See prec. and cf. F. *quadrilatéral*.]

A. *adj.* Four-sided; having a four-sided base or section.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 162/2 The Altar .. was no longer a Cube, but .. a quadrilateral Pillar. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvi. 83 The whole form seems to be like a quadrilaterall house. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 33 In common Salt we plainly discover Quadrilateral Pyramids, with square Bases. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1125 Carbazotate of Potassa crystallizes in long yellow quadrilateral needles. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 38 Nails are rounded or quadrilateral bodies.

b. *Bot.* Of a stem: (see quot.).

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 184 The principal sections of all the leaves .. may lie in two planes, crossing one another at right angles, when the shoot is quadrilateral.

B. *sb.* A figure bounded by four straight lines; a space or area having four sides.

In *mod. Geom.* A figure formed by four straight lines, no three of which pass through the same point, and by the six points (vertices) forming the intersections of these lines, taken two by two (Cf. Quadrangle).

1650 T. Rudd *Euclide* 45 To forme a .. Quadrilaterall, about which a circle may be circumscribed. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 282 A Diagonal is a line joining any two opposite angles of a quadrilateral. 1866 R. A. Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 16 The intermediate figures are quadrilaterals of varying form. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wanderings by Southern Waters* 301 Four .. towers occupying the angles of a small quadrilateral.

b. The space lying between, and defended by, four fortresses; *spec.* that in North Italy formed by the fortresses of Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, and Legnano.

1859 *Times* 1 July 8/5 Such fortresses as compose the famous 'Quadrilateral'. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 July 66/1 The Quadrilateral and Venice still remain in the hands of the Austrians. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 2 He has four fortresses around him .. but upon twelve square miles of territory .. he cannot play at quadrilaterals.

fig. 1888 Ld. Rosebery in *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/5 Am overjoyed .. that Edinburgh is once more the quadrilateral of Liberalism.

Hence **Quadrila·teralness**, 'the property of having four sides' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Quadriliteral (kwɒdrili·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Quadri- + Literal.]

A. *adj.* Consisting of four letters; *spec.* of Semitic roots which have four consonants instead of the usual three (see *triliteral*).

1771 W. Jones *Zool. Eth.* 102 It must be deemed a quadriliteral word, and as such compounded of a double radix. 1793 T. Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 133 They assume triliteral and quadriliteral as well as biliteral roots. 1837 Phillips *Syriac Gramm.* 96 Quadriliteral verbs. 1869 B. Davies tr. *Gesenius' Hebrew Gram.* 86 Such lengthened forms .. are not regarded as quadriliteral.

B. *sb.* A word of four letters: a (Semitic) root containing four consonants.

1787 Sir W. Jones *Disc. Arabs* Wks. 1799 I. 40 If we suppose ten thousand of them [Arabic roots] (without

reckoning *quadriliterals*) to exist [etc.]. 1839 PAULI *Anal. Hebr.* xxviii. 205 The so-called Quadri- and Quinti- literals are compounds [etc.]. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 566 On the principle of reducing the words to quadriliterals. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 78 Quadriliterals..for the most part have extended a vowel into a liquid.

Quadrille (see next), *sb.*[1] Also 8 **quadrill.** [a. F. *quadrille* (1725); referred by Littré to It. *quadriglio* of the same meaning, but by Hatz.-Darm. said to be ad. Sp. *cuartillo*, the form in F. being due to association with *quadrille*, Sp. *cuadrilla* (see next).] A card-game played by four persons with forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens of the ordinary pack being discarded. † Also *pl.*

Quadrille began to take the place of ombre as the fashionable card game about 1726, and was in turn superseded by whist.

1726 in *Suffolk Corr.* (1824) I. 257 Sir T. Coke [etc.].. made a party at quadrille.. The game being new, drew many spectators. 1727 SWIFT *On a Woman's Mind* Misc. 1735 V. 113 Improving hourly in her Skill, To cheat and wrangle at Quadrille. 1768 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 161, I preferred a sober game of quadrilles with Miss Chudleigh. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I. 22 The petty pleasures of sixpenny quadrille. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 51 Quadrille, she has often told me, was her first love, but whist had engaged her maturer esteem. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxiii. 198 Amongst the winter evening's amusements were two forms of quadrille: the old-fashioned game of cards, and the more recently fashionable dance.

attrib. 1731 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* I. ii, Bring the Quadrille book hither; see whether I am engaged. 1732 GAY *Distr. Wife* IV, Lady Rampant depends upon your ladyship to make up her quadrille party. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. I. xiv. 44 The old Countess sat down to the quadrille table with three other ladies.

Quadrille (kwŏdri·l, kwă-, kă-), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *quadrille* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. Sp. *cuadrilla*, Pg. *quadrilha*, It. *quadriglia*, a band, troop, company, 'a Squadron containing 25 (or fewer) Souldiers' (Cotgr.), app. f. *cuadra*, *quadra* square; cf. Sp. *escuadra*, It. *squadra*, *squadrone* SQUADRON.]

1. One of four groups of horsemen taking part in a tournament or carousel, each being distinguished by special costume or colours.

1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. 389 The first Quadrille, led on by their Chief, the Duke of Weissenfels. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 118/1 The four quadrilles representing four different nations. 1777 J. CARTER *King Zayde* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) III. xviii. 182 Two of the four quadrilles,..Take lances in their hands.

transf. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxvii, The four quadrilles of masquers..drew up in their several ranks.

2. A square dance, of French origin, usually performed by four couples, and containing five sections or figures, each of which is a complete dance in itself. Also called 'a set of quadrilles'.

1773 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 269 A few evenings ago some company were rehearsing quadrilles at Mrs. Hobart's in St. James' Square. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxx, Dissolving in the waltz .. Or proudlier prancing with mercurial skill Where Science marshals forth her own quadrille. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. iv. 64 A twang of the fiddle called her up for her first quadrille. 1862 GRONOW *Remin.* 44, I recollect the persons who formed the first quadrille that was ever danced at Almack's were Lady Jersey [etc.].

attrib. and *Comb.* 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 36 There was some pretty quadrille-dancing. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. viii, I disappointed her in not searching for her at every drum and quadrille-party.

b. A piece of music to which a quadrille may be danced.

Quadri·lle, *sb.*[3] *rare*$^{-1}$. [? ad. It. *quadrello* pack-needle, assimilated to prec.] A square needle.

1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 68 Scratching it with the point of the quadrille or squared bodkin.

† **Quadri·lle,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. QUADRILLE *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To play at the game of quadrille.

1734 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. A. Granville* 508 They quadrilled after dinner till ten, and I dozed by them..losing at cards infallibly lulls me to sleep.

Quadrille (kwŏdri·l, kwă-, kă-), *v.*[2] [f. QUADRILLE *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To dance quadrilles. Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj., and *trans.* in *nonce-use.*

1818 *Light & Shade* II. 195 His uses are .. to quadrille with young [ladies]. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête*, These gay things, born but to quadrille, The circle of their doom fulfil. 18.. — *Country Dance & Quad.* xxvii, Men .. Quadrilled on one side into fops, And drilled on t'other into slaves! 1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 93, I waltzed one waltz, and quadrilled one quadrille, but it was hard work.

Hence **Quadri·ller; Quadri·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 521 Her husband was formerly one of the gayest..quadrillers, waltzers [etc.]. 1820 PRAED *County Ball* 399 Upon our waltzing and quadrilling. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* i, They were the most indefatigable of quadrillers. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 99 Dancing reels, with heart and soul, is not quadrilling.

‖ **Quadrillé** (kadrĭ·ye), *a.* [F.; f. *quadrille* a small square, ad. Sp. *cuadrillo* QUADREL.] = next.

1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 313/1 The new lace is called 'quadrillé'. It has large square meshes [etc.].

Quadrilled (kwŏdri·ld), *a.* [ad. F. *quadrillé*: see prec.] Marked with squares; having a pattern composed of small squares.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xvii/2 The prettiest of these is the quadrilled gros de Naples, with a white ground, and a flower in each square. 1899 *B'ham Weekly Post* 2 Sept. 20/3 The second [tie] is of red silk quadrilled with black.

Quadrillion (kwŏdri·lyən). [a. F. *quadrillion* (16th c.), f. *quadri-* + (*m*)*illion*: see BILLION.] **a.** In Great Britain: The fourth power of a million, represented by 1 followed by twenty-four ciphers. **b.** In U.S. (as in France): The fifth power of a thousand, or 1 followed by fifteen ciphers.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 14 Others..call the twenty-fifth place Quadrillion. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 8 Then the 4th point from Units stands under Quadrillions. 1795–8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. iv. 142 Two quadrillions .. of lunar years. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 3/2, I wonder how many quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions there are of them [locusts].

Hence **Quadri·llionai·re** (after MILLIONAIRE), one who possesses a quadrillion of the standard unit of money in any country. **Quadri·llionth** *a.*, the ordinal numeral corresponding to quadrillion; *sb.*, a quadrillionth part (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 172 A millionaire (we shall soon have billionaires, trillionaires, quadrillionaires). 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 174 Silver-mine millionnaires and Wall-street quadrillionnaires.

Quadrimanous, obs. var. QUADRUMANOUS.

† **Quadri·mular,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *quadrĭm-us* (f. *quadri-* + *hiem-s* winter) + -ULAR.] Lasting for four years.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 341 This quadrimular antichrist shall not onely over-run Christendom, but subdue the Grand Signior.

Quadrin, variant of QUADRINE[1].

Quadrinate (kwŏ·drinĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. QUADRIN on anal. of BINATE.] Having four leaflets; quadrifoliate. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 164.

† **Quadrine**[1]. *Obs. rare.* Also -in. [a. obs. F. *quadrin* (It. *quadrino*), var. of *quatrin* QUATRINE.] A small copper coin; a farthing.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xii. 42 And there came a certayne poore wydow, and she threw in two mytes which make a quadrin. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 722 (R.) One of her paramours sent her a purse full of quadrines (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver.

† **Quadrine**[2]. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [For QUADRAN or QUADRANT, on anal. of TRINE.] Quartile aspect.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1050 In Sextile, or in Quadrine, or in Trine.

† **Quadringena·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *quadringēnāri-us*, f. *quadringēnī* four hundred each.] 'That contains four hundred' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Quadripartite (kwŏdripā·rtəit), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-partit**; 6 **quadri-**, 6–7 **quadrapertite**; 6–8 **quadrupartite**, (6 **-pertite**). [ad. L. *quadripartīt-us*, f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + pa. pple. of *partīrī* to divide, PART.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Divided into, or consisting of, four parts. Now chiefly in *Bot.*, *Zool.*, and *Arch.*

Quadripartite vault, one divided into four converging compartments; so *quadriparte groining.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 111 That kynge Nabugodonosor hade a dreame of a quadripartite ymage. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/43 Quadripartite, *quadripartitus*. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* IV. 215 Wks. 1876 I. 115 Frederic III's institution of the quadripartite Society of S. George's shield. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 464 The quadripartite discourse upon Phil. ii. 6. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 246 The aisles of large churches are almost always covered with plain quadripartite vaulting. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 584 The tubular receptacle .. is even quadripartite, corresponding to the four perianth-leaves and to the four stamens.

b. *spec.* Of a contract, indenture, etc.: Drawn up in four corresponding parts, one for each party.

1527 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1854) 33 A declaracion of my will mynde and testament quadripertite therunto annexed. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 47 These deedes indented are not only bypartite .. but also may be made..quadrupartite. 1650 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 224 As in the said indenture quadrapertite fully appeareth. 1874 MACRAY in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 461/1 Extract from the will of Hugh Falstolf .. made in the form of a quadripartite indenture.

2. Divided among or shared by four persons or parties.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. ii, They commit the matter to our quadrapertite wit. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 434 Your reconciliation is now effected; a friendship quadrupartite is commenced. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 44 They..formed a quadripartite alliance.

3. *Quadripartite division* († *distinction*), division into four parts, classes, etc.; *spec.* in *Eccl.* a four-fold division of tithes (see quot. 1855).

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 383 The quadripartit distinction of Ciuilians which they haue. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 10 Making a quadripartite division of good wine. 1727 T. JENKINS tr. *Father Paul's Eccl. Benef.* (1736) 28 The Quadripartite division came to be arbitrary. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 116 *note*, The quadripartite division, to the bishop, the clergy, the fabric and services of the church, and the poor, generally prevailed in the West. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 724 The quadripartite division of theology, into exegetical, dogmatical, historical, and practical theology.

B. *sb.* The Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 21 In his Quadripartite made of Astrologie, Of Physique, and of this Arte of Alkimy, And also of Magique naturall. 1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 133 Ptolomæus maketh mention of them in his quadripartite. 1822 J. M. ASHMAND (*title*) Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos or Quadripartite, being Four Books of the Influence of the Stars.

Hence **Quadripa·rtitely** *adv.*, into four parts. Also † **Quadripa·rtite** *v.*, to divide into four.

1552 HULOET, Quadripartitlye. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 177 The year [is divided] quadripartitely into Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 3 Division .. Its kinds are, Halving or Bipartiting, .. Quadripartiting, &c.

Quadripartition (kwŏ·dripārti·ʃən). Also 7 **quadru-**. [ad. L. *quadripartītio* (Varro): see prec. and PARTITION.] Division into or by four.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. § 3 The quadripartition of the Greek empire into four parts. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 144 The .. Rules .. of Logarithms, whereby .. the Square Root [is] extracted by Bipartition..the Biquadrate Root by Quadrupartition, &c. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 528 This convenient quadri-partition of the month.

Quadrireme (kwŏ·drirēm), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quadrirēm-is*, f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + *rēmus* oar.]

A. *adj.* Of ancient ships: Having four banks of oars.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xxiii. 957 Now of the Rhodians there were 32 quadrireme Gallies and 4 other triremes besides. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xiv. (1715) 134 Trireme, quadrireme, and quinquereme Gallies, which exceeded one another by a Bank of Oars. [Hence in Robinson *Archæol. Græca* IV. xiii. (1807) 387.]

B. *sb.* A vessel having four banks of oars.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 286 There were often sea fights .. between the Triremes, and the Quadriremes. 1696 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1799 CHARNOCK in *Naval Chron.* I. 132 Ancient galleys, called Triremes, Quadriremes, Quinquiremes. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxii. (1856) X. 667 Dionysius or his naval architects now struck out the plan of building ..quadriremes or quinqueremes, instead of triremes.

Quadrivial (kwŏdri·viăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **quadrivialle, -vall**, 5–6 **quatrivial, quadryuyall**(e, 7 **quadruviall.** [ad. med.L. *quadriviālis*: see QUADRIVIUM, and -AL. Cf. OF. *quadruvial* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having four roads or ways meeting in a point. Of roads: Leading in four directions.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 177 Wythynne the yate iiii quadryvyalle weyes. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *To Inigo Marquis* He [may] draw a forum with quadrivial streets. 1862 THOREAU *Excurs.* (1863) 171 A trivial or quadrivial place. 1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round the Calendar in Portugal* 303 Passing one day through the quadrivial square that lies beneath the clerigos tower.

† **2.** Belonging to the QUADRIVIUM. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Proem 76 The philosophre..thus prompt to profre Vche art quadriuial. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton), Light sciences called trivals, as be grammar, logyk, and rethorik in comparison of the quadrivall sciences. *c* 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 390 Frendely him fostered quatriuial aliaunce.

† **3.** Quadrilateral. *Obs. rare.*

1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B iij, Deuyde the lodgynges by the cyrcuyte of the quadryuyall courte. *Ibid.*, If there be an vtter courte made, make it quadryuyall with howses of easementes.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A group of four. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 The triuialle of the vertues theologicalle and quadriuialle [L. *quadrivium*] of the cardinalle vertues.

2. *pl.* The four sciences constituting the QUADRIVIUM. Now only *Hist.*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 511 A poore maister of arte..had lytell parte Of the quatriuials Nor yet of triuials. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 78 The quadriuials .. (I meane arethmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie). *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 357 Trivials and Quadrivials as old clerks were wont to name them. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 92 Edward Seymour..was educated in Trivials, and partly in Quadrivials in Oxon. 1886 BRODRICK *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 64 These seven sciences were no other than the old Trivials and Quadrivials.

Quadrivious (kwŏdri·viəs), *a. rare.* [cf. prec. and -OUS.] Going in four directions.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 34 Denys .. pretended to shoot them all dead: they fled quadrivious, shrieking.

‖ **Quadrivium** (kwŏdri·viŭm). [L. (f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + *via* way), a place where four ways meet; in late L., the four branches of mathematics (Boethius).] In the Middle Ages, the higher division of the seven liberal arts, comprising the mathematical sciences (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music).

1804 RANKIN *Hist. France* III. IV. 308 Arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy formed Quadrivium. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 123 The trivium and quadrivium of the schools. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 124 There can be no doubt that he went through the trivium..and the quadrivium..of the then ordinary university course.

‖ **Quadro.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [It. *quadro*, a square, a picture.] ? A square of tapestry.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 273 Her Palace was with glorious Quadro's lin'd, Made by her Virgins, by herself design'd.

Quadro-. A less correct form of QUADRI-.

† **Quadro·bulary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. App. = 'fourfold', with suggestion of TRIOBOLAR(Y *a.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 There is a quadrobulary saying, which passes current in the Westerne World [etc.].

† **Quadrohydrate.** *Chem. Obs.* A compound containing four times as much water as a simple hydrate.

1825 T. THOMSON *1st Princ. Chem.* II. 303 Berzelius considers it as a compound of 3 atoms carbonate of magnesia and of 1 atom of quadrohydrate.

Quadron, a square: see QUADRAN *sb.*

Quadroon (kwŏdrūˑn). Forms: *α.* 8 **quarteron,** (9 -oon), **quatron,** 8–9 -eron, 9 -roon. *β.* 8 **quaderoon,** 9 **quadroon.** [ad. Sp. *cuarteron* (hence F. *quarteron*), f. *cuarto* fourth, quarter; the mod. form may be due to assoc. with other words in *quadr-*.]

1. a. One who is the offspring of a white person and a mulatto; one who has a quarter of negro blood. **b.** *rarely.* One who is fourth in descent from a negro, one of the parents in each generation being white.

In early Sp. use chiefly applied to the offspring of a white and a mestizo, or half-breed Indian. When it is used to denote one who is fourth in descent from a negro, the previous stage is called a *terceron*: see the transl. of Juan and Ulloa's *Voyage* (1772) I. 30, and cf. QUINTROON.

α. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xlvi, The inhabitants of Jamaica are for the most part Europeans .. who are the Masters, and Indians, Negros, Mulatos, Alcatrazes, Mestises, Quarterons, &c. who are the Slaves. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 98 Castaing is described as a small dark mulatto, and La Chaise as a Quateron. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* 295 Europeans and Tercerons produce Quarterons or Quadroons. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Your pale-white Creoles..and your yellow Quarteroons. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 The least drop of Spanish blood, if it be only of quatroon or octoon.

β. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 296 The Samboe dark, and the Mulatto brown, The Mæsti fair, the well-limbed Quaderoon. 1819 [see a]. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 228 The progeny of a white and a negro is a mulatto, or half and half—of a white and mulatto, a quadroon, or one quarter black. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 178 That brute goes with a quadroon to a restaurant.

Comb. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxi. (1891) 292 How could he ever come to fancy such a quadroon-looking thing as that?

c. *transf.* Applied to the offspring resulting from similar admixture of blood in the case of other races, or from crossing in the case of animals or plants.

1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 346 Whether a man were a half-new Christian, or a quateron, or a half-quateron..the Hebrew leaven was in the blood. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages Hum. Spec.* 72 Koelreuter artificially fertilised hybrid flowers .. and thus obtained a vegetable quadroon. 1892 *Daily News* 17 June 5/3 The offspring of these crosses [of rabbits] did not in any instance produce a 'quadroon',

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* *Quadroon black,* the offspring of a pure negro and a quadroon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 240 Quatron Indians, born of Whites and Mestizos. *Ibid.,* Quatron Negroes, born of Whites and Mulattos. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vi. 126 A young and beautiful Quadroon girl. *Ibid.* II. xviii. 56 A female quaderoon slave. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 14 A marriage between a white planter and a quadroon girl. 1893 F. C. SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 60 A pretty ..mulatto, or rather quadroon girl.

Quadroxalate (kwŏdrɒˑksălĕt). *Chem.* [f. QUADR(I)- + OXALATE.] A compound containing four equivalents of oxalic acid; esp. *quadroxalate of potash.*

1808 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 101 The quadroxalate as 1 and 2, or 2 particles potash with 4, acid. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* iii. (ed. 2) 112 Binoxalate of potass is a compound of 2 of acid and of 1 of base; quadroxalate of 4 of the former to 1 of the latter. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 316 Quadroxalate of Potash, erroneously called 'Salt of Lemons'.

Quadroˑxide. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + OXIDE.] = TETROXIDE. 1860 WORCESTER cites Graham.

Quadru- (kwɒˑdrʊ), a variant of QUADRI-; in L. restricted to a few formations in which the second element begins with *p*, as *quadrupēs, quadruplex, quadruplus,* and their derivatives. Apart from words based on these L. forms, mod. Eng. has *quadru-* only in *quadrumanous* etc. (after *quadruped*), but a few other examples are found in 16–17th c., as **quadrucorn,** a four-horned animal; **quadrulapse,** a fourth lapse or fall; **quadrupart(ed)** = QUADRIPARTITE *a.* Also **quadru-pawed** *nonce-wd.,* having four paws.

1575 SIR T. GRESHAM in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 64 The said indenture quadrupartted dated the saide xxth day of Maie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 203 The quadrupart monarchie began in Babylon vnder Nabuchodonosor. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 546 The Oryx..which Aristotle and Pliny call a unicorn, Aelianus a quadrucorn. 1663 in Cramond *Annals of Banff* (1893) II. 43 Helen Morrison is ordained to appear..in Sackcloth, it being a quadrulapse. 1685 *Rec. Dingwall Presb.* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 357 [A] quadrulapse in fornication. 1828 STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) II. 35 A quadru-pawed monster.

‖ **Quadrumana** (kwŏdrūˑmănă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [neut. pl. (sc. *animālia*) of mod.L. *quadrumanus* four-handed, f. *quadru-* QUADRU- + *manus* hand. Cf. BIMANA.] An order of mammals, including monkeys, apes, baboons, and lemurs, of which the hind as well as the fore feet have an opposable digit, so that they can be used as hands.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* 175 The crania of all the quadrumana .. are distinguished from the human skull by the comparative size .. of the jaws. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 18 If we describe the hand as [etc.] .. we embrace in the definition the extremities of the quadrumana or monkeys. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xix. 375 Those species of the anthropoid quadrumana which are most akin to him [man] in structure. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 67 This tooth .. is the last of the permanent set of teeth to be fully developed in the Quadrumana.

Quadrumanal (kwŏdrūˑmănăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = QUADRUMANOUS.

1871 *Daily News* 17 Mar., The habitation of our quadrumanal relatives. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 67 The lowest .. variety of the Bimanal order differs from the Quadrumanal one in the order of appearance..of the second or 'permanent' set [of teeth].

Quadrumane (kwɒˑdrʊmeˑn), *a.* and *sb.* Also quadruman (-mæn). [a. F. *quadrumane* (Buffon): see QUADRUMANA, and next.]

A. *adj.* = QUADRUMANOUS.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 213 Cuvier's second Order of Mammalians, which he names Quadrumane or four-handed. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 650 The lemurine —and consequently quadrumane .. affinities of Chiromys. 1867 H. BUSHNELL *Moral Uses Dark Things* 303 What now shall we say of these quadruman people?

B. *sb.* One of the QUADRUMANA.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 71 What Zoologists call the Quadrumanes, or Four-handed beasts. 1856 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 605 The Quadrumanes and Ruminants. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 66 Points of approximation in cranial and dental structure of the highest Quadrumane to the lowest Bimane.

Quadrumanous (kwŏdrūˑmănəs), *a.* Also 8 **quadri-.** [f. mod.L. *quadruman-us* (see QUADRUMANA) + -OUS.] Belonging to the order of QUADRUMANA; four-handed.

[1699 TYSON *Orang-Out.* 91 Our Pygmie is..tho' a Biped, yet of the Quadrumanus-kind. *Ibid.* 94 The Orang-Outang .. being Quadrumanus, like the Ape-kind.] 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* 128 All the simiæ, and the lemurs likewise, are quadrumanous. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 152 Not a single bone of a quadrumanous animal has ever yet been discovered in a fossil state. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 317 He betrays his relation to what is below him—small-brained, fishy, quadrumanous quadruped. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 2 The Quadrumanous, or Four-handed animals, are familiarly known by the titles of Apes, Baboons, and Monkeys.

b. Ape-like (in destructiveness).

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 308 At this malicious game they display the whole of their quadrimanous activity.

†**Quadruˑmvirate.** *Obs. rare.* [for **quattuorvirate,* on anal. of *duum-, triumvirate.*] A union of four men. So †**Quadruˑmvir,** one of four men.

1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 21 Mar., This quadrumvirate..called themselves 'The Wits'. 1790 *Bystander* 38 A quadrumvirate appeared almost at the same time. *Ibid.,* Taking a seat as a quadrumvir.

[**Quadrune**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Quadrupartite, -pertite, obs. variants of QUADRIPARTITE.

Quadruped (kwɒˑdruped), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7–8 **-pede.** [ad. L. *quadrupēs, -ped-is,* four-footed, a four-footed beast, f. *quadru-* QUADRU- + *pēs* foot.]

1. An animal which has four feet. (Usually confined to mammals, and excluding four-footed reptiles.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 104 Quadrupedes, Volatills and Fishes..have distinct and prominent organs of motion, legs, wings, and fins. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 The knees or flexure of his fore legs forwards (as in most quadrupeds). 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. ii. 21 Quadrupedes of the Serpentine Breed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 105 The arms of men but very little resemble the fore feet of quadrupedes. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 25 In quadrupeds, the ear is nearly as large in the young as in the full grown animal. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 123 The fishes, upon which nearly all the aquatic quadrupeds almost entirely subsist.

Comb. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* vi. (1875) 258 If .. we compare .. serpent worship with quadruped-worship .. we shall find that it has no exceptionally wide area.

b. Applied *spec.* to the horse: cf. QUAD *sb.*4

1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 7 Even I..can hardly restrain the unbridled fierceness of the Quadrupedes. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 Others, with Swift..look on the noble quadrupede as superior to the man. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 220 The long straggling line of soldiers.. with their quadrupeds and baggage.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Four-footed.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind.* I. xvi. § 2 (1) The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprised at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 622 Learn we might, if not too proud to stoop To quadruped instructors. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* vi. 65 This herd of quadruped giants was only at a short distance from us. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 68 The Mammalia are for the most part quadruped.

b. Belonging to, connected with, or appropriate to four-footed animals.

a 1835 MCCULLOCH *Attributes* (1843) II. 21 The Kangaroo labours under an invention which is an infringement upon the general simple and effectual one for quadruped motion. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 346, I do not press the scepticism of the materialist. I know the quadruped opinion will not prevail.

3. A verse of four feet. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 328 The French.. make no difference between an anapaestic quadruped and a six-foot iambic.

Hence (or directly from stem of L. *quadrupēs*) **Quadruˑpedan,** †**Quadrupeded,** †**Quadrupeˑdial,** †**-peˑdian, Quadrupeˑdic, Quadrupeˑdical** *adjs.* = QUADRUPEDAL. **Quaˑdrupedism,** the fact of being a quadruped. **Quadruˑpedous** *a.*, quadrupedal (Bailey Vol. II, 1731).

1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 37 The human character may undergo strange mutations from *quadrupedan sympathy. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 272 So great murren or syckenes to any *quadrypedyd beste. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 Quadrupeded Brutes. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 136 **Quadrupedial Signs.* 1647 *App. Almanak for* 1386, 74 Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, and Capricorn, are called bestial or *quadrupedian signes, having representation of four-footed creatures. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 9/1 The episcopal bacon which..roams, *quadrupedic, among the potato beds. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 681 Devoured or mutilated by (apparently) some hungry *quadrupedical animal. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxcix. (1862) 530 Among the Mahometans also, *quadrupedism is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonisation.

Quadrupedal (kwŏdrūˑpĭdăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **quadrupedall.** [ad. late L. *quadrupedālis* (Bæda), f. *quadrupēs*: see prec. and -AL. Cf. obs. F. *quadrupedal* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of animals: Four-footed. Also *transf.* of things.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 54 It [veal] is of an excellent ..nutriture..exceeding all quadrupedall creatures. 1715 *Hist. Reg.* (1724) Chron. Diary 57 Even the Quadrupedal Animals were strangely terrify'd. 1821–5 BARHAM in *Life & Lett.* I. ii. 80 According as he found them more or less intelligent than his quadrupedal companion. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. (1868) 6 Shafts through which the quadrupedal miner ejects the materials which it has scooped out. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 510 Beasts quadrupedal, mammiferous, Do credit to their beasthood. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 696 Two forces riding quadrupedal stools.

2. Of, belonging, or appropriate to, a quadruped. *Quadrupedal signs,* zodiacal signs named after quadrupeds (PHILLIPS 1696; cf. *quadrupedian* above, and BESTIAL 1).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 480 Worms of various kinds are bred in animal bodies, quadrupedal as well as human. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 149 The round ligament in the head of the quadrupedal thigh-bone. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxiv. 261 The natural tendency in man to resume the quadrupedal state.

†**3.** 'Four foot long' (Phillips 1678). *Obs.*—°

†**B.** *sb.* A quadruped. *Obs. rare.*

1643 NETHERSOLE *Parables refl. on Times* 12 The Eagle, the King of Volatills,..the Lyon, King of Quadrupedals. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 11 My bloud..I confess to be the coldest of any Quadrupedals.

Quadruˑpedant, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrupedans* adj. and sb., f. *quadrupes* QUADRUPED.] **a.** *adj.* Quadrupedal. **b.** *sb.* A horse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Quadrupedant,* ..that goeth on four feet. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* iv. (1876) 79 The huge nails which enter into the hoofs of the quadrupedants.

So †**Quadrupedant** *v.*, to use the four feet. †**Quadrupedate** *v., intr.* to act as a quadruped; *trans.* to convert into a quadruped. **Quadrupedaˑtion,** stamping with the four feet.

1792 *Bar. Munchausen's Trav.* xxix. 130 At which, *quadrupedanting, plunged the steed. 1623 COCKERAM, **Quadrupedate,* to goe on foure legs. 1629 T. ADAMS *England's Sickness* in *Wks.* 306 We were..quadrupedated with an earthly, stooping, grouveling couetousnesse. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* III. xvi, A carriage and pair pulled sharply up at the door, with more than the usual amount of *quadrupedation.

†**Quadruplate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quatriplate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *quadruplāre*: see QUADRUPLE and -ATE 3.] To multiply by four.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E vij, Ther be certan nobull men the wich bere theys tractis triplatit..and sum bere hit quatriplatit. 1571 DIGGES *Paniom.* I. xi. D iij, Then quadruplate the distance. 1611 COTGR., *Quadrupler* .. to quadruplate, or make foure times as much. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

So †**Quadruplate** *ppl. a.*, quadruple. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Orph. & Eur.* 228 Thair leirit he tonis.. As duplare, triplare, and..the quadruplait.

†**Quadruplator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *quadruplātor,* (1) a public informer, (2) one who multiplies by four (see prec.). The exact origin of sense 1 is not certain, though there is probably some connexion with *quadruplum* a fourfold penalty.] **a.** A public informer. **b.** One who restores fourfold.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 109 Our prouling informers, like those old sycophants in Athens, or the quadruplators in Rome. *Ibid.* 114 Zacheus..imposed upon himself..a fourfold restitution..Here was a right quadruplator indeed; and in the best sence. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* viii. 32 A cunning fetch of an old quadruplator.

So †**Quadruplation,** multiplying by four. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* N niv b, That must be doen by that quadriplation as you taught before. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Quadruple (kwɒˑdrʊp'l), *a., sb.,* and *adv.* Also 6 **quadriple,** 8 **quadruble.** [a. F. *quadruple* (13th c., OF. also *quadruble*), ad. L. *quadruplus,* f. *quadru-* QUADRU- + *-plus* as in *duplus* DOUBLE. An earlier form in Eng. was QUATREBLE, q. v. The stressing *quadruˑple* (see quots. *a* 1745 and 1820 in A) is usual in Sc.]

A. *adj.* Fourfold; consisting of four parts; four times as great or as many as. Const. *of, to,* or without prep.

1557 [see b]. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. x. § 3 A law that

..doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution. 1628 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 268 The quadruple strength which they have prepared against our fleet. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 9 [A sum] quadruple to so much in this age. *a* 1745 SWIFT *To George-Nim-Dan-Dean, Esq.* (R.), How I joy to see thee wander..In circling mazes, smooth and supple, And ending in a clink quadruple. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 269 To receive light and heat quadruple to that of the earth. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 146 A quadruple wrath Unhinges the poor world. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Machiavelli* (1887) 34 When the value of silver was more than quadruple of what it now is. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 576 Single, triple, or quadruple concentric series of narrow elements.

b. In various special applications.

Quadruple algebra, algebra in which four independent units are used. *Quadruple counterpoint*, four-part counterpoint in which the parts may be interchanged without breaking the rules of counterpoint. *Quadruple pistole* = sb. 2 b. †*Quadruple proportion* = quadruple ratio. *Quadruple quaver*, a hemidemisemiquaver. *Quadruple ratio*, the ratio of four to one. *Quadruple rhythm, time*, in *Mus.*, rhythm or time having four beats in a measure.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B j b, If it containe it .4. tymes, then is it [the proportion] quadrupla, or quadruple. *Ibid.* C j, Proportion..Doble, Triple, Quadriple. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pistole*..has its augmentations, and diminutions; which are *quadruple pistoles*, *double pistoles*, and *half pistoles*. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xvii. 134 Triple and quadruple counterpoints..consist of three or four melodies so interwoven that any of them may become a correct bass to the others. 1898 J. HAMMOND *Let.* 22 Dec., Hamilton's Quaternions is a quadruple algebra, the 4 independent units being his i, j, k, and the unit of quantity.

c. *Hist. Quadruple alliance*, an alliance of four powers, *esp.* that of Britain, France, Germany and Holland in 1718, and of Britain, France, Spain and Portugal in 1834.

1735 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 3, I believe you will guess there is no quadruple alliance. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 76 She [France] secretly engaged, also, in negotiations with Russia, Austria, and Spain, to form a quadruple alliance. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xv. § 2 (1874) 304 France, England, and the United Provinces presently joined the Emperor in the Quadruple Alliance against Spain.

fig. 1787 BURNS *Let. to Miss Chalmers* 12 Dec., Misfortune, bodily constitution, hell, and myself, have formed a 'quadruple alliance' to guarantee the other.

d. Applied to printing-papers which are four times the usual size, as *quadruple crown*, *-demy*, *-foolscap*, etc. Cf. QUAD *a.*

B. *sb.* **1.** Anything fourfold; a sum or quantity four times as great as another.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 61 Now if we place these Triples..in the vpper ranke we shall produce Quadruples. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 149 The quadruple of the pryce of the inch of the best sort of schoes. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 309, I believe, if he had laid them [the damages] at quadruple, the jury would have given him every cent.

2. *spec.* †**a.** A tooth having a quadruple root. *Obs.* †**b.** A coin of the value of four pistoles (so in French; cf. A. b, quot. 1727). *Obs.* †**c.** A fourfold fine. *Obs.* **d.** A printing machine which prints four copies at once.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Two donales two quadruples .viij. molares and two cassalles. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 20 See here his Quadruples which I never touched before. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* II. i, No transitory Sum, three hundred Quadruples in your own Country Gold. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1784/4 A considerable Sum of Money was stolen, among which were several Quadruples, or Four-Pistol-Pieces. 1695 *Sc. Acts Will. III*, c. 55 (1822) IX. 453/1 Incurring the Quadruples appoynted by the said Act by way of penalty. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 203 It was Mr. Lloyd who had the first of these new Quadruples at work on a London daily newspaper.

C. *adv.* in *Comb.* In a fourfold manner.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, Places of distrust and cruelty, and restraint, they would have left quadruple-locked for ever. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/1 Blundell's Patent Duplex (quadruple acting) portable Fire Engines.

Quadruple (kwo·drup'l), *v.* Also 6 **quadriple**, 7 **-ruble.** [ad. F. *quadrupler* (1404) or L. *quadrupl-āre*, f. *quadrupl-us*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make four times as great or as many as before; to multiply by four.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 30 He suld fecht that day, Thouch Tryplit or quadruplit war thai. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* F iij, Therfore I doe quadriple .195. and it maketh .780. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 129 Yet we all, all losse thou sufferst thus, Will treble; quadruple in gaine. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 Double the howers above twelve in the longest solstitiall day, and the product will shew the climat, quadruble them 'twill shew the parallell. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 439, I am confident..that the mass of human wretchedness is quadrupled by their influence. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 178 The Press, by reporting the speeches of these men, quadrupled their power in Parliament. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The import of raw cotton..has more than quadrupled itself in two years.

2. To amount to four times as many as.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 92 The number of females..probably more than quadrupled that of the male governors.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To grow to four times the former number, amount, or size.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 296 The trade of Scotland has more than quadrupled since the first erection of the two publick banks at Scotland. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 97 The exports..have quadrupled since the relaxation of the monopoly. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 145 Mr. Levy reduced the price of the paper...The circulation doubled, trebled, quadrupled.

Hence **Qua·drupled** *ppl. a.* = QUADRUPLE *a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 99 The Harts of Briletun and Ibarne, have their reins quadrupled or fourfold. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 465 A quadrupled salt with a single molecule of adjunct.

Quadruplet (kwo·drŭplet). [f. QUADRUPLE + -ET; after *triplet*.]

1. *pl.* Four children born at a birth.

1787 GARTHSHORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 355 These are the only cases of quadruplets..he had ever heard of as born in Scotland. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 736/1 An instance of quadruplets consisting of three boys and a girl. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 Huller ventured on the assertion..that quadruplets were born once in 50,000 cases.

2. Any combination of four things or parts united or working together, *esp.* four combined springs (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.).

1852 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Hamilton* (1889) III. 338 We have then an harmonic quadruplet and sextuplet, and we might have octuplets, &c.

3. A bicycle for four riders. Cf. QUAD *sb.*[3] Also *attrib.*

1895 *Daily News* 27 July 5/3 Professional riders on tandems, triplets, and quadruplets. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 641/2 A quadruplet team covered a flying quarter in 25.2 secs.

Quadruplex (kwo·drupleks), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *quadruplex* fourfold, f. QUADRU- + *plic-*, to fold.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Electric Telegraphy.* Applied to a system by which four messages can be sent over one wire at the same time.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1842/1 *Quadruplex Telegraph.* 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii, In 1874 Edison invented a quadruplex system for the simultaneous transmission of four communications over the same conductor. 1881 LUBBOCK *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Duplex and quadruplex telegraphy, one of the most striking achievements of modern telegraphy.

2. *Engineering.* Applied to an engine in which the expansion of the steam is used four times in cylinders of increasing diameter.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 10/2 A steamer, fitted with five-crank quadruplex engines.

B. *sb.* A telegraphic instrument by means of which four simultaneous messages can be sent over the same wire.

Hence **Qua·druplex** *v.*, to make (a telegraph circuit, etc.) quadruplex. Cf. QUAD *v.*

1887 *Brit. Merc. Gaz.* 15 June 43/2 The multiplication of wires soon attracted attention to methods of duplexing and quadruplexing the circuits. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/2 If the line is already duplexed..the addition of the phonophore will quadruplex it.

Quadruplicate (kwŏdrū·plikăt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quadruplicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *quadruplicāre* to quadruple, f. *quadruplex*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Fourfold; four times repeated. *Quadruplicate proportion, ratio*, the proportion or ratio of fourth powers in relation to that of the radical quantities.

1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 378 An infinite row of Arithmetically proportionals, in proportion quadruplicate. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 269 The efforts tending to destroy the adhesion of beams from their gravity only, increase in the quadruplicate ratio of their lengths. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 169 The same [probability] is increased in a quadruplicate ratio, from considering the phenomena of all these four superior planets.

2. Forming four exactly corresponding copies.

1807 PIKE *Sources Missis.* III. App. (1810) 72, I have directed the formula for you to sign of four corresponding quadruplicate receipts.

B. *sb.* **1.** *In quadruplicate*: In four exactly corresponding copies or transcripts.

1790 W. HASTINGS *Let. to Boswell* 2 Dec. in *B.'s Johnson* an. 1781 Of these [letters], one which was written in quadruplicate..has already been made publick. 1900 *Rules* (25 Oct.) *under Money-Lenders Act* vi, The order shall be signed in quadruplicate by the permanent Secretary.

fig. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 47 Four times Cupid's debtor I—Bankrupt in quadruplicate.

2. *pl.* Four things exactly alike; *esp.* four exactly corresponding copies of a document.

1883 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 342 The..conveniences which merchants..believed to be afforded by the system of triplicates or quadruplicates.

Quadruplicate (kwŏdrū·plikăt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *quadruplicāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To multiply by four; to make four times as many or as great; to quadruple.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2). 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 56 Or else duplicate,..quadruplicate, &c. the Fraction according to the given Integer. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 327/2 Sometimes the Proportion is to be quadruplicated. 1861 *Under the Spell* III. 220 Prices 'were "quadruplicated",' the demand for places being great. 1888 G. W. CABLE in *Amer. Missionary* Apr. 90 If you knew the national value of this work,..you would quadruplicate it before the year is out.

2. To make or provide in quadruplicate; to provide four (things) exactly alike.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. iii. 64 We are in danger of duplicating and triplicating and quadruplicating [wedding presents].

Hence **Quadru·plicating** *vbl. sb.* (Ash *Suppl.* 1775).

Quadruplication (kwŏdrū·plikā·ʃən). [ad. L. *quadruplicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *quadruplicāre* to make fourfold: see prec.]

1. The action or process of making fourfold, of multiplying by four; also, the result of this; a thing folded four times.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 78 It [the vein] is admitted into the quadruplication of Dura mater. 1611 COTGR., *Quadruplication*, a quadruplication. 1616 in BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* [Hence in COCKERAM, BLOUNT, etc.] 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 Quadruplication..is to double the Duplication. 1839 ALISON *Europe* (1849–50) VII. xli. § 15. 19 Twenty-eight years; the well-known period of the quadruplication of the Sum at compound interest of five per cent.

2. *Civil* and *Canon Law.* A pleading on the part of the defendant, corresponding to the rebutter at common law. Cf. QUADRUPLY *sb.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 243 After a Triplication [follows] a Quadruplication. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 251 Quad(r)uplications, which the Defendant propounds to the Plaintiffs Triplications.

Quadru·plicature. [f. QUADRUPLICATE *v.* + -URE.] = prec., sense I. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Quadruplicity (kwŏdrupli·sĭti). [ad. L. *quadruplicitās*, n. of quality f. *quadruplex*: see QUADRUPLEX and -ITY.] Fourfold nature; the condition of being fourfold, or of forming a set of four.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 31 The quadruplicity Of elemental essence. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. 44 King Canutus the Dane,..in regard of his quadruplicitie of kingdomes, esteemed himselfe more then a man mortall. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 37 Dr. Brown..hath ranked this conceit of the eyes of a snail (and especially their quadruplicity) amongst the vulgar errors. 1825 S. T. COLERIDGE *Aids Reflect.* App. C. (1858) I. 395 The universal quadruplicity, or four elemental forms of power. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* iii. 41 The origin of the term [final causes] lies in the Aristotelian quadruplicity of causes as such.

†**Quadruplify**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *quadruplus* QUADRUPLE + -(I)FY.] = QUADRUPLE *v.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 99 In the hynder part of the head these Membranes are Quadruplified.

Quadrupling (kwo·druplin), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUADRUPLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 The doubling, trebling, quadrupling, &c. of Rations is performed by squaring, cubing, biquadrating, &c. of the terms. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Mar. 1/1 Supplemented, say, by the quadrupling of our field artillery.

†**Qua·druply**, *sb. Sc. Law. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *quadruplique* (16th c. in Littré *Suppl.*); cf. DUPLY.] = QUADRUPLICATION 2.

1695 *Sc. Acts Will. III*, c. 6 (1822) IX. 365/2 The Clerks writing of the Defences, Duplyes, Triplyes, Quadruplyes, and so furth for the defender and pursuer. 1762 (*title*) Quadruplies for..R. Graham..J. Bakie [etc.] to the triplies for P. Honeymoon [etc.], Feb. 10. 1820 [see DUPLY b].

Quadruply (kwo·drupli), *adv.* [f. QUADRUPLE *a.* + -LY[2].] Four times; in a fourfold degree or manner.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The innocent person is quadruply recompensed..for the danger he underwent. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* p. lxvi, Thy orb quadruply intersects these worlds. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 4 The poet's [Young's] father was quadruply clerical, being at once rector, prebendary, court chaplain, and dean.

Quadruviall, obs. form of QUADRIVIAL.

Quadrypedyd: see after QUADRUPED.

Quadundrum, obs. variant of CONUNDRUM.

‖ **Quæ·dam.** *Obs. rare.* [L., fem. sing. and pl. of *quīdam* some one, QUIDAM.] A woman, female (in disparaging sense). Also as *pl.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 35 Vain attire, wherein wanton Quædams in those days came to..excess. *Ibid.* II. 128 He..settles in Bugden-House for three Summers with a Seraglia of Quædam.

Quaem, obs. form of QUALM *sb.*

Quaer, obs. form of QUIRE *sb.*, WHERE *adv.*

‖ **Quære** (kwī·ĕrī), *v. imper.* and *sb.* Also 6–9 **quere**, (7 **queer**, **quire**). [L., imper. of *quærĕre* (med.L. *querere*) to ask, inquire. Now usually in anglicized form, QUERY.]

1. *v. imper.* Introducing a question or subject of inquiry: Ask, inquire; hence, 'one may ask', 'it is a question' (*whether*, etc.).

1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 18 b (Stanf.) Quere the dyuersite. 1548 STAUNFORD *Kinges Prerog.* (1567) 54 b, But *quere* whether his highnes may bee brought in possession in those cases by a clayme or not. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 135 Notwithstanding, quære, whether a causlesse ambition..turned not rather Golunt into Gallant. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 131 Quaere more about this. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 3 David Sewall..has no ambition nor avarice, they say (however, *quære*). 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 52 *Quere*, whether the natural influence of light and heat occasions this apparent coincidence. 1860 O'DONOVAN *Three Fragm.* 126 *Quære*, is *Conung* an Hibernicized form of the Teutonic ..*koenung*, king?

2. *sb.* A question, QUERY.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 150 Thy bad doth passe by probate, but a Quere is for mee. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 54 It would be thought a quære at the beste. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 282 The greater Quere is, when he will come again, and yet indeed it is no Quere at all. 1736 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 25 Mar., I wondered a little at your quaere who Cheselden was?

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 254 'The quere itself is its own reply' said I. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw. I* Pref. 26 *note*, This appears to answer Mr. Booth's quaere..as to the reason for the tender of the demy-mark.

Hence † **Quære, quere** *v.*, to query. *Obs.*

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 131 It might be quæred. 1663 *Aron-Cimm.* 101 He quæres what it is that renders a people blessed. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 23 (1713) I. 153 Nay, let 'em consider of it; and let us Quere about the matter. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. 137 Should not one quere whether he had not those proofs in his hands antecedent to the cabinet?

Quæree, -rie, Quærent, obs. ff. QUERY, QUERENT.

† **Quæ·ritate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quæritāre*, freq. of *quærĕre* to ask, inquire.] *trans.* To inquire or search into.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 387 Apothecaryes quæritate its Medicinall use, which Mithridates knew.

Quæry, obs. form of QUERY.

† **Quæsite,** anglicized f. QUÆSITUM. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1655 OUGHTRED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 83 Your fourth quæsite is, why the equation whereby it is solved is the very same in both?

‖ **Quæsitum** (kwīsəi·tŏm). Pl. **quæsita.** [L., neut. sing. of *quæsīt-us*, pa. pple. of *quærĕre* to seek: see QUESITED.] That which is sought for; an object of search; the answer to a problem.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Introd., So as to proceed intirely from the Data to the Quæsita, from things known to such as are unknown. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 176 A series of careful and exact measures in every different state of the datum and quæsitum. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 229 In the Analytic order the Conclusion would be more properly called the Quaesitum.

Quæstor (kwī·stŏr). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 4–7 **questor.** [a. L. *quæstor*, agent-n. from *quærĕre* to seek, inquire.] **a.** One of a number of Roman officials who had charge of the public revenue and expenditure, acting as treasurers of state, paymasters of the troops, etc. **b.** In early times: A public prosecutor in certain criminal cases.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 49 Caton þe questor brouȝte hym [Ennius] to Rome. Questor is he þat gadreþ tribut to Rome, and þe domesman was somtyme i-cleped questor. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 80 Adrian was made Questor, that is to say, he had charge to prouide victuals and furniture for the campe. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 12 (1653) 45 Tiberius granted a Questors dignitie unto a Bishop for his eloquence. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 53 In the course of nine centuries, the office of quæstor had experienced a very singular revolution. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 339 The two quæstors who judged in cases of blood, were also chosen from the patricians.

transf. and *fig.* 1850 S. DOBELL *The Roman* v. Poet. Wks. (1875) 63, I, her [Pity's] quæstor, Claim tribute from you. A few tears will pay it. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 124 Our modern quæstors are every whit as grasping and venal as the satellites of Verres and Dolabella.

Quæstor, variant of QUESTOR *sb.*¹

Quæstorial (kwīstō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *quæstōri-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a quæstor or his position in the state.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* I. (1865) VI. 197 Narcissus had received the quaestorial ornaments as the reward of his services. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* I. v. (1875) 67 Men of consular and quaestorial parentage.

So † **Quæsto·rian** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 335 Consular, Prætorian, Questorian or Equestrian officers.

Quæstorship (kwī·stŏrʃip). [f. QUÆSTOR + -SHIP.] The office of quæstor.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 141/5 Ve Questorship, *quæstura.* 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 186 After his Questorship till he [Agricola] was created Tribune of the people. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 94, I, five years after, at Tarentum wan The Quæstorship. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iv, Your petty thirst for fasces and quæstorships. 1871 SEELEY *Livy* I. Introd. 90 Of all the great magistracies, the quaestorship was the lowest in dignity.

So † **Quæ·story** (in 6 questorie). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 382 The small pepill had sic victorie, that thay belevit the questorie nocht to be the end of this honoure.

Quæstuary (kwī·stiu,ări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **quest-.** [ad. L. *quæstuāri-us*, f. *quæstus* gain: see -ARY. Cf. obs. F. *questuaire* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* Connected or concerned with gain; money-making.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 125 If they be poore, they applie themselues to questuarie, or gainfull arts; whereby to haue meanes to liue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 Although lapidaries, and questuary enquirers affirme it, yet the Writers of Mineralls..are of another beliefe. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 454 The Lawyers, the Divines, and all quæstuary professions. *a* 1864 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. xii. 352 This..may be termed the quæstuary class,..this being the end which they aim at.

† **B.** *sb.* One who seeks for gain; *spec.* = QUESTOR *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 12 Not giuen by the popes, but lewdly deuised by some of his base questuaries for an aduantage. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. § 3 Gerson and Dominicus à Soto are asham'd of these prodigious indulgences, and suppose that the Pope's Quæstuaries onely did procure them.

† **Quæsture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 **questure.** [ad. L. *quæstūra.*] = QUÆSTORSHIP.

1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 96 A great many Noble persons who stood in competition for the Questure.

† **Quafer,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Onomatopœic.] (See quot.).

1693 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 A Duck has larger Nerves that come into their Bills than Geese or any other Bird that I have seen and therefore quafer and grope out their Meat the most. [Copied as *quaffer* by Derham *Physico-Theol.* IV. xi. 192, and Bell *On the Hand* 150.]

Quaff (kwŏf), *sb.* [f. QUAFF *v.*] An act of quaffing, or the liquor quaffed; a deep draught.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 512/2 They thinke that a sermon costeth no more then a quaffe wil them. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 141 Now Alvida begins her quaff, And drinks a full carouse unto her King. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiv. 129 Proteas gaue him a quaff of two gallons. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* I. v. 97 Each guest having taken a quaff of ale.

Quaff (kwŏf), *v.* Also 6 **quaft, quaf,** 6–7 **quaffe.** [Of obscure origin; prob. onomatopœic (cf. QUAFFER and QUASS *v.*).

The date and history of the word are against any connection with *quaff*, var. of QUAICH, which has been suggested as the source. (Vigfusson's ON. *kveyfa* 'to quaff' is an error, the correct form being *kneyfa*). The precise relationship of the earliest form *quaft* to Palsgrave's QUAUGHT and Sc. WAUCHT is obscure.]

1. *intr.* To drink deeply; to take a long draught; also, to drink repeatedly in this manner. Const. *of* († *in*).

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 331/2 The dregges of olde poysoned heresies in whiche they fell a quafting with the deuill. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 In Holand..many of the men..wyll quaf tyl they ben dronk. 1577 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 77 Eate softly, and drinke manerly, take heede you doe not quaffe. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 47 Poyson must alwayes be administred in golden Challices, else none wille quaffe. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iii. 35 To day we feast, and quaffe in frolique Bowles; To morrow fast. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. xv, We laugh, and we quaff, and we banter. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iv, She had that day quaffed more copiously of the bowl than usual. 1876 BROWNING *Epilogue to Pacchiarotto*, Have faith, give thanks, but—quaff.

2. *trans.* To drink (liquor) copiously or in a large draught.

1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* III. G iv, Wyne in plenty great they quaff. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Lyrick to Mirth*, Let us sit and quaffe our wine. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xliv, Merry swains, who quaff the nut-brown ale. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 74 They quaffed the liquor in profound silence. 1878 *Masque Poets* 31 Now with back-flung head she quaffs The odorous white Mareotic wine.

fig. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 216 I'le rather at some banquet poyson him, And quaffe to him his death. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* v. 638 (ed. 2) They drink, and in communion sweet Quaff immortalitie and joy. 1820 LANDOR *Heroic Idylls, Thrasymedes & Eunoe* 38 Let my lips quaff purity From thy fair open brow.

b. With advbs. as *down, off, out, round, up.* (Cf. DRINK *v.*)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 174 Hee calls for wine.. quaft off the Muscadell. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxvii, Oh let them in their gold quaffe dropsies down. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 593 In helmets they quaff round the welcome flood.

3. To drain (a cup, etc.) in a copious draught or draughts. Also with *off, out, up.*

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) O iij, To quaft of two cannes or tankardes of wine. 1607 DEKKER *Wk. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 198, I quaffe full bowles of strong enchanting wines. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 152 Why do not I..quaff up that bitter cup of affliction. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* viii, As one who quaffs Some potent wine-cup. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii, Your cup, filled with right good wine, I have just now quaffed off. 1868 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xliii. (1899) 98 And proffering his Cup, invites your Soul Forth to your Lips to quaff it.

4. To drive *away*, to bring *down to* or *into* (a certain state), by copious drinking. *rare.*

1714 *Love's Relief* in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 42 Be brisk and gay, And quaff this sneaking Form away. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 442 When..I have quaff'd me down to their abasement. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 147 The room in which he quaffs, guzzles, and smokes himself into stupidity.

Quaff, obs. var. QUAICH; see also QUAYF(E.

Quaffer (kwɑ·fəɹ), *sb.* [f. QUAFF *v.* + -ER¹.] One that quaffs or drinks deeply.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 b, He is a quaffer namely of swete wyne. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 82 A company of honest good fellowes, and reasnable honeste quaffers. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 278 What a grief it was to Novellus Torquatus .. that his sonne was such a quaffer. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 346 Pouring it out and calling so lustily for quaffers.

Quaffer, *v.*: see QUAFER.

Quaffing (kwɑ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUAFF *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb.; copious drinking.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 687/2 By bibbing, & sipping, & quaffing. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 34 We haue robbed Greece of Gluttonie .. and Dutchland of quaffing. 1664 MRS. WORC. in Dircks *Life* xviii. (1865) 325 Frivolous discourse tending to quarrels and quaffing. 1812 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Picturesque Tour* XII, The Doctor talk'd nor ceased his quaffing. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 39 The unremitted quaffing of wine.

attrib. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 144 A quaffing cup, Wherein he tooke delight To bouse at boorde. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 123 Causing the Vessels of God's House to be made his Quaffing-bowls. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 35 Their quaffing liquors are Rum-Punch and Brandy-punch.

Quaffing (kwɑ·fiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That quaffs. Hence **Qua·ffingly** *adv.*

a 1693 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* III. xxxi. 255 The Lubbardly quaffing Monks. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 275 At evening empty a bottle or two, Quaffingly, quaffingly.

† **Quaff-tide.** *Obs.* The season for drinking.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 105 Bacchus third yeers feasting, when quaftyde aproacheth.

† **Qua·ffy,** *a. Obs.* Of the nature of quaffing.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Theyre panch with venison they franck and quaffye carousing.

Quaft, obs. variant of QUAFF *v.*

Quag (kwæg), *sb.* Also 6, 8 **quage,** 7 **quagg(e.** [Related to QUAG *v.*; cf. QUAB, QUAW, and see QUAGMIRE.] A marshy or boggy spot, *esp.* one covered with a layer of turf which shakes or yields when walked on.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 16 Where you finde quicke sands, quages, and such like. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 342 Moorfields, which in former times, was but a fenny quagge, or moore. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 143 The latter walk upon a bottomless Quag into which unawares they may slump. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 253 We keep the road, Crooked or straight, through quags or thorny dells. 1883 BESANT *All in a Garden fair* I. ii. (1885) 19 There are pools in the forest..there are marshy places and quags.

fig. 1888 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 68/3 All who are trying to find a way out of the Vatican quag, without turning Protestants.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quag-brain, -kind, -water.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 244 Tho' Law and Justice were of slender growth Within his quag Brain. 1772 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 124 It was mostly of the quag kind, which is a sort of moss covered at top with a turf of heath and coarse aquatic grasses. *a* 1870 D. G. ROSSETTI *Poems* (1870) 252, I .. fouled my feet in quag-water.

Quag (kwæg), *v.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Onomatopœic: cf. *wag, swag.* Some dialects have also *quaggle* corresp. to *waggle.*] *intr.* To shake; said of something soft or flabby.

1611 COTGR., *Brimbaler*, .. to shake, swag, or quag, as a great dug, or th' vnsound flesh of a foggie person. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 337 That To him a strutting paunch may quagge with fat. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 35 The earth being uncertaine and quagging. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xlviii, Many a poor head will ache, and many a poor belly quag, if it is so bad as they tell me.

Quag, *v.*² *rare*⁻¹. [f. QUAG *sb.*] *trans.* To submerge or fix in a quag.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. 1776 II. 502 Unfortunately .. you sink deeper and quag yourself in your Roman Empire.

Quagga (kwæ·gă). Also 8–9 **quacha,** 9 **-ccha, kwagga.** [South African. The earliest authorities give it as a Hottentot word, writing it *quacha* (Juncker, 1710), *quaiha* (Kolbe, 1719, prob. a misprint), or *quagga* (Sparrman, 1783), but it is now current in Xosa-Kaffir in the form *iqwara*, with clicking *q* and guttural *r*. (J. Platt, in *Athenæum*, 19 May, 1901).] **a.** A South African equine quadruped (*Equus* or *Hippotigris Quagga*), related to the ass and zebra, but less fully striped than the latter. **b.** Burchell's zebra.

The true quagga is believed to have been exterminated about 1873.

1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* I. 223 One of the animals called quaggas by the Hottentots and colonists. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 713 The quacha, or quagga. 1815 SIR J. BARROW *Travels* 320 The Qua-cha, which was long thought to be the female Zebra, is now known to be of a species entirely different. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 274 The poor quagga..is a timid animal with a gait and figure much resembling those of an ass. 1839 DARWIN *Jrnl. Beagle* v. 100 Two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes. 1859 — *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 128 The quagga, though so plainly barred like a zebra over the body, is without bars on the legs.

attrib. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 412 The quagga hybrid was less striped than many dun-coloured horses.

Quaggy (kwæ·gi), *a.* [f. QUAG *sb.* or *v.*¹ + -Y.]

1. Of ground: That shakes under the foot; full of quags; boggy, soft. Also of streams: Flowing through boggy soil.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 499 Certaine uneven and quaggie miry plots. *a* 1756 COLLINS *Ode Superst. Highl.* 59 O'er the watery strath or quaggy moss. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, The path .. was rough, broken, and in many places quaggy and unsound. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XI. 188 A plain.. with quaggy brooks cleft through.

2. Of things, esp. of the body or flesh: Soft, yielding, flabby. Also of persons in respect of their flesh, and *fig.*

?16.. *Time's Storehouse* 26 (L.) Heate and travaile are yrkesome to the Gaules' quaggy bodies. 1611 COTGR., *Mollasse*, quaggie, swagging [etc.]. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. ix. (1737) 37 A female called *Pear* .. said to be quaggy and flabby. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 158 Behold her, then, spreading the whole troubled bed with her huge quaggy carcase. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. 120 O the quaggy rascal!.. I'd have given him a little bone to his fat. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 680 The cells [of dead bone] being filled with a corrupt sanies or spongy caruncles, so that the whole assumes a quaggy appearance. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* XXV. 125 A mature man who uses hair-oil ..has probably got a quaggy spot on him.

Comb. 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 343 May she turn quaggy fat.

Hence **Qua·gginess,** quaggy condition.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 85 Considering the unsoundnesse and qagginesse of their [Astrologers'] grounds.

Quaȝte, obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.*

Quagmire (kwæ·gməi₁ə). [app. f. QUAG *sb.* or *v.*[1] (but evidenced a little earlier) + MIRE. Numerous synonyms, with a first element of similar form, were in use in the 16th and 17th cents., as *qua-*, *quab-*, *quad-*, *quake-*, *qual-*, *quave-*, *quaw-mire*, which will be found in their alphabetical places: cf. also *bog-*, *gog-* and *wag-mire*. The precise relationship of these to each other is not clear: all, or most, may be independent attempts to express the same idea (cf. etym. note to QUAKE *v.*).]

1. A piece of wet and boggy ground, too soft to sustain the weight of men or the larger animals; a quaking bog; a fen, marsh.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 530 There was a certain quagmire before him, that ran with a swift running stream. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 26 They come to bogs and quagmyres, much like to them in Ireland. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 120 [Holland is] the greatest Bogg of Europe, and Quagmire of Christendom. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 131 The quagmire being pierced .. is found no where above two feet deep. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xiv. 121 The excessive rains .. had converted the whole country into a mere quagmire. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 47 To reach the mountain crest without sinking miserably in a quagmire.

Comb. 1611 COTGR., *Mollasse*,.. quagmire-like.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Anything soft, flabby, or yielding.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xii. (1718) 50 Thy flesh a trembling bog, a quagmire full of humours. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 100 The rich are corpulent, drown'd in foggy quagmires of fat and dropsy. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 488 The indurated patches seem, in some cases, to be fixed upon a quagmire of offensive fluid.

b. A position or situation from which extrication is difficult.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, I have followed Cupid's Jack-a-lantern, and find my self in a quagmire at last. 1851 BRIGHT *Sp., Eccl. Titles Bill* 12 May, The noble Lord .. is in a quagmire, and he knows it well. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. (1875) 178 Many a fine intellect has been driven into the deep quagmire.

Hence **Qua·gmire** *v.*, in *pass.* to be sunk or stuck in a quagmire; also *fig.* †**Qua·gmirist**, one who makes a quagmire of himself. **Qua·gmiry** *a.*, of the nature of a quagmire; boggy.

1637 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 233 A most hideous swamp, so thick with bushes and so quagmiry [etc.]. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 4 These drunken drones, these gut-mongers, these Quagmirists. 1701 *Laconics* 120 (L.) When a reader has been quagmired in a dull heavy book. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 42 A man is never quagmired till he stops.

†**Quagswag**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. QUAG and SWAG, both used by Cotgr. in rendering F. *brimbaler*.] *intr.* To shake to and fro.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi. 78 Advised her not to put her selfe into the hazard of quagswagging in the Lee.

Quahaug, quahog (kwähō·g, kwō·hɒg). *U.S.* Also quau-, quohog. [Narraganset Indian, given by Roger Williams as *poquauhock*: *-k* or *-g* is the plural ending in Algonquian tongues.] The common round clam (*Venus mercenaria*) of the Atlantic coast of North America; = HEN *sb.* 6.

[1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Lang. Amer.* 107 Poquauhock, this the English call Hens, a little thick shel-fish, which the Indians wade deepe and dive for.] 1818 in WEBSTER. 1851 MELVILLE *Whale* xiv. 70 They first caught crabs and quohogs in the sand. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 656/1 So seemingly impregnable a victim [of the star-fish] as the quahaug. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 In every hotel bill of fare the clam or quahog..figures in a variety of shapes.

Quahte, obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.* **Quahis**, obs. f. WHOSE. **Quai**, variant of QUAY.

Quaich, quaigh (kwē·ɪχ). *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 7-8 **quech**, 7, 9 **queich**, 8- **quegh**, 9 **quaigh, quaich**, (quoich). *β.* 8 **quaff, queff, coif.** [a. Gael. *cuach* cup, OIr. *cúach*, prob. ad. L. *caucus* (Gr. καῦκα), whence also W. *cawg*. The *β*-forms are peculiar, as there is no general tendency in Sc. to substitute *f* for *ch*.] A kind of shallow drinking-cup formerly common in Scotland, usually made of small wooden staves hooped together and having two ears or handles, but sometimes fitted with a silver rim, or even made entirely of that metal.

α. 1673 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 14 A quech weighting 18 unce and 10 drop. 1697 *Inv.* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 90/2 Three round queichs without luggs. 1715 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale*, etc. II. 71 A great Quech, which they were made to Drink out of. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxvi, The quaighs were deep, the liquor strong. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 61 Passing a cooper's shop..I stept in and bought two little quaighs. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 142 A silver quaich out of which Prince Charles Edward had drunk.

attrib. 1703 *Inv.* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 90/2 A big quech cup with three lugs.

β. 1711 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnstoun* ix, Sae brawly did a pease-scon toast Biz i' the queff. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 157 It is often drank..out of a cap, or coif as they call it; this is a woodden dish [etc.]. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The spirits were drunk out of a silver quaff.

Quaid, var. QUED *a.*; see also QUAY *v.* **Quaier**, obs. f. QUIRE. **Quaife, -ff(e**, obs. Sc. ff. COIF. **Quaik**, obs. Sc. f. QUAKE *v.*; var. Sc. *quhaik*, WHAIK.

Quail (kwēl), *sb.* Forms: 4 **quaille**, 4-5 **quaylle**, 4-6 **quayle**, 4-7 **quaile**, 5 **qwayle, qwyle**, 6 **quale**, *Sc.* **qua(i)l3e**, (7 **-3ie**), 6- **quail**. [a. OF. *quaille* (F. *caille*) = Prov. *calha*, It. *quaglia*, OSp. *coalla*, med.L. *qualia*, *qualea* and *quaquila*, *quacula*; the source is prob. Teutonic, cf. MDu., MLG. *quackele* (Du. *kwakkel*) and OHG. *quatala*, of imitative origin.]

1. A migratory bird allied to the partridge (family *Perdicidæ*), found in the Old World and Australia; *esp.* the European species, *Coturnix communis* or *dactylisonans*, the flesh of which is much esteemed for the table.

The Australian quails are chiefly hemipods (*Turnix*), esp. the Painted Quail, *T. varius*, or *Hemipodius melinatus*. The single New Zealand species (*Coturnix Novæ-Zelandiæ*) is almost extinct.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1084, I stod as stylle as dased quayle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1150 Thou shalt make him couche as doth a quaille. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219 Geyn Phebus uprist syngen wyl the quaylle. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xvi. 13 At euen the quayles came vp. — *Ps.* civ. 40 At their desyre, there came quales. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 53 Quaill, and mallard, are not but for the richer sorte. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. (1631) 284 The fighting game at Quailes was Anthonies overthrowe. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, Do you dispise your own Manna..and long after Quails? 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1657 While the quail clamours for his running mate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 212 The quail is by all known to be a bird of passage. 1846 STOKES *Disc. Australia* II. vii. 259 It is known to the colonists as the Painted Quail. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 296 Close within the long grass lies the quail.

2. *dial.* **a.** The corn-crake. (First quot. dub.)

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxiii, The quaile3 craikand in the corne. 1881 *Leicest. Gloss.*, *Quail*, the land-rail or corn-crake.

b. The small spotted water-hen.

1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) II. 504 In Lincolnshire it is known by the name of quail.

3. One of several American gallinaceous birds resembling the European quail, *esp.* the Virginian Quail or colin (*Ortyx virginianus*), and the Californian or Crested Quail (*Lophortyx californicus*).

1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 43, Chickens .. as big as American Partridges (misnamed quails). 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 440 *Ortyx Virginianus*,..the Quail of the inhabitants of New England, the Partridge of the Pennsylvanians. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xi. 185 A brace of what the Americans call quail.

†**4.** *fig.* A courtesan. *Obs.* (So F. *caille coiffée*.)

An allusion to the supposed amorous disposition of the bird: see the passages cited by Nares.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 57 Heere's Agamemnon,.. one that loues Quails. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. Prol. (1737) 83 Several coated Quails, and lac'd Mutton.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quail-basket*, *-feeding*, *-fight*, *-fighter*, *-fighting*, *-net*, *-pit*, *-potage*, etc.; *quail-surfeited* adj.; **quail-call** = QUAIL-PIPE; **quail-dove**, a dove of the West Indies and Florida (*Starnœnas cyanocephalus*); **quail-hawk**, a New Zealand species of falcon; **quail-pigeon**, a pigeon of the genus *Geophaps*; **quail-snipe**, a South American plover of the genus *Thinocorys*. Also QUAIL-PIPE.

1598 FLORIO, *Quagliere*,.. a *quaile basket. 1822 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* I. 99 A Quailpipe or *Quailcall. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 147/1 In old days they were taken in England in a net, attracted thereto by means of a Quail call. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lxiii, When a mania took place in Athens .. for *quail-feeding or philosophy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xviii. (1887) 78 Cokfights and *quaile-fightes. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Acharnians* I. iv. *note*, The Athenians..were great cock-fighters and *quail-fighters. 1776 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) V. 214 *Quailfighting was a favourite amusement among the Athenians. 1873 BULLER *Birds N. Zeal.* (1888) I. 217 The *Quail-Hawk exhibits great perseverance in pursuit of its prey. 1598 FLORIO, *Quagliera*, a *quaile-net. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 56 Quails..kept in your own *quail-pit and well fed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quail*, You may also have a *Quail-Potage in the Form of an Oil. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CXXV, And hang a Nose to Leekes, *Quaile-Surfetted.

Quail (kwēl), *v.*[1] Forms: 5-6 **quayll**, 5-7 **quayle**, (5 **whayle**), **quaile**, 6-7 **quale**, 7 **quaille**, 6- **quail**. See also QUEAL. [Of uncertain origin. The early spelling and rimes prove a ME. *quailen* (with diphthongal *ai*), for which there is no obvious source. Phonology, sense, and date are against any connexion with early ME. *quelen* QUELE.

In literary use the word is very common from about 1520 to 1650, after which it practically disappears until its revival, app. by Scott, in the early part of the 19th c.]

I. *intr.*

1. Of material things, as persons, plants, etc.: To decline from a natural or flourishing condition; to fail or give way; to fade, wither, etc. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1775 Ewery thyng.. that maketh resistens Ageyn nature, ful soone wil it quayle. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1071 Better were a thing never to [be] had Than in handes to quaile & to be badde. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 24 Length of time, causeth man and beast to quaile. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 91 The braunch once dead, the budde eke needes must quaile. 1602 J. RHODES *Answ. Rom. Rhyme, Sp. touch. Heretics*, Christ's word .. that heauen and earth should quaile, Before his word one iote should faile. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.), *Quail*, to grow ill. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Quail*, to fail, to fall sick, to faint. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Quail*, to languish; to fail; to fall sick. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s. v., *Quail*, to wither; ..' These flowers soon quail '.

2. Of immaterial things.

a. Of an action, undertaking, state of things, etc.: To fail, break down, come to nothing. *Obs.* In mod. use (transf. from 3): To give way, yield *to* or *before*.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1019 Whan moost nede is, his resons will quayll [*v.r.* whayle]. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 197 Thei fynally concludyd .. ther shold lack 2 or 3 voyces, wherby the election shold quayle. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 23 b, They toyle and moyle least that his state by talke of tongue should quaile. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. xxi. 194 After great massaker and execution committed, the fight began to quaile. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 23. 585 The Kings Ambassadours returne out of France, without hauing effected that which they went about, so that the whole enterprize quailed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXV, Roderick Dhu's renown.. [should] quail to that of Malcolm Græme. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. iv. § 9. 117 The name of William himself quailed before that of Abelard.

b. Of courage, †hope, †faith, etc.: To fail, give way, become faint or feeble.

1557 POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lxviii. 246 The faythe of the sacraments began to quayle in so many hartes. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 1869 I. 43 Since courage quayles, and commes behind, Go sleepe. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 89 If..the hope began to quaile, forthwith courage failed withall. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 408, I perceiue your zeale quales shrewdly in this Laodicean age. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 212 Perils, which make the courage of the hardiest quail.

3. Of persons: To lose heart, be cowed or discouraged; to give way through fear (*to* or *before* a formidable person or thing).

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xliii. 122 He made them this faithful promise to the intent that they should not quaile. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1212/1 The comming forward of these forces caused the rebels..to quaile in courage. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vi. 23 Braggers..vaunt much at the beginning, but quaile commonly in the middle of the fray. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 222 All the Lords quailing, and Appuleius tyrannizing. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* XXXV, I have not quail'd to danger's brow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 137 The Earl of Chester.. who had risen in armed rebellion, quailed before the march of Hubert.

b. Of the heart or spirit; also of the eyes.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* I. (1859) 531 Mens hearts do quail and faint, if they once perceive that they travail in vaine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. ix. 924 Seeing many of the defendants..hurt and wounded, their hearts began to quaile. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 149 Thy daughter For whom my heart drops blood, and my false spirits Quaile to remember. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 225 [They] felt their hearts quailing under their multiplied hardships. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. I. 26 Their sharp eyes quailed quickly before his savage glances. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 249 In Gethsemane, the brave spirit of Jesus quailed.

II. *trans.*

†**4.** To affect injuriously, to spoil, impair; to overpower, destroy, put an end to. *Obs.* **a.** a thing.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith*, *Of the Presence* 60 The truthe of that place hindreth and qualeth in maner all the booke. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Climact. Years* 11 Nature in the meane time is strengthened with good foods, and the humour either purged or quailed with phisicke. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Time's Book* iv, As some meek night-piece which day quails To candle light unveils. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 66 The Apricocks were flaccid or quailed as if they had been dry or withered.

absol. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* v. i. 292 O Fates!.. Cut thred and thrum, Quaile, crush, conclude, and quell.

b. an action, state, quality, feeling, etc.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 805/2 If he believe saynt Austine..than is his own fond ymaginacion quayled. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. Cecil (1895) 20 Mine old good wil and hartye affection towardes you is not..at all quayled and diminished. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 75 Quailing the chearefulnesse of others. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Baithe* (1650) 350 The taking of cold drink doth suddenly quaile the heat. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 5 Their antient..warlike Spirit, which the pleasures..of that Country had quailed and tamed.

5. To daunt or cow (a person), to bring into subjection by fear; to cause to quail.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 126 b, Some power of the soule shall quayle & trouble them. 1569 GOLDING *Heminge's Post.* 22 Paul was not quayled with the hugenesse of persecutions. 1642 BRIDGE *Serm. Norfolk Volunteers* 9 He is a stout man whom adversity doth not quaile. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 23 You Roaring Boys, who everyone quails. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 49 As thunder quails Th' inferior creatures of the air and earth. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1859) 55 Splinter did not like it, I saw, and that quailed me.

b. To daunt, depress (the heart, courage) with fear or dejection.

1567 TURBERV. *Rayling Route* 26 My courage is not quailde by cruell Fo. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XCV. 1253 Ouerthrowes in warre and misfortunes..at sea, wherewith his heart was quailed. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 204 Am not I here to take thy part? Then what has quail'd thy stubborn heart? 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. ii, It..quailed the heart of Taper, crushed all the rising hopes.

Hence **Quai·ler**, one who, or that which, quails.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 193 Avarice..the quailer of all manly executions.

Quail, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–6 quayle, 7 quaile. [a. OF. *quailler* (F. *cailler* = It. *quagliare*, Pg. *coalhar*, Sp. *cuajar*) :—L. *coāgulāre* to COAGULATE.]

1. *intr.* To curdle, coagulate.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Caste on whyte Wyne or Venegre, & make it quayle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Quaylyn, as mylke, and other lycowre, *coagulo.* 1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quayle, as mylke dothe, *je quaillebotte.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 323 It is no better than poison, especially the first beestings, if it quaile and cruddle in the stomacke. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1881 *Leicest. Gloss., Quail,* to 'turn' or curdle; go flat or sour.

b. *To be quailed,* to be curdled.

1530 PALSGR. 676/2 This mylke is quayled. 1809 BATCHELOR *Orthoep. Anal.* 140 The cream is said to be quailed, when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.

2. *trans.* To cause to curdle. *rare*—[1].

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iv. (1495) 83 The more boystous .. partyes of the grayne the erth takyth .. and quaylyth theym by heete.

Hence **Quailed** *ppl. a.,* curdled. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/1 Quaylyd, as mylke, and oþer lyke, *coagulatus.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* etc., þe lyuer..is the substaunce of flesshe, and red as quaylled blode. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 134 Such as haue .. drunk quailed milke, that is cluttered within their stomack.

Quai·lery. [f. QUAIL *sb.* + -ERY.] A place where quails are kept, esp. to be fattened for food.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 387/2 The native caught the birds alive for the qualleries of Anglo-Indians.

Quailing (kwē·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. QUAIL *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of giving way, failing, losing heart, etc.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* Ded. 1 Seyng Paule was so afrayed of their quayling, whome he had instructed. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 39 There is no quailing now, Because the King is certainely possest Of all our purposes. 1627 G. HAKEWILL *Power & Prov. God* II. i. § 1. 65 The quailing and withering of all things by the recesse of the Sunne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 557 So farre from quailing of judgement. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew Quailing of the Stomach,* beginning to be qualmish or uneasy. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 245, I bore with her feeble minded quailings.

†Quai·ling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. QUAIL *v.*[2]] Curdling, coagulation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Quaylynge, of lycoure, *coagulacio.* 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlix. 310 To stay the quailing of the milke in their stomacks.

Quailing (kwē·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. QUAIL *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] Diminishing, becoming weak; losing hope or courage, etc.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 215 To quicken up the quailing love. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxi[i]. (1612) 105 Did quicken Englands quailing plowes. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 158 Her father's unwonted harshness suggested the question to her quailing nature. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 34 Shrinking, quailing, agonised victims.

Quail-pipe. [f. QUAIL *sb.* + PIPE.]

1. A pipe or whistle on which the note of the quail (usually the female) can be imitated, in order to lure the birds into a net; a quail-call. Also used allusively, or *fig.*

For a full description of the calls used to imitate the notes of the cock and hen, see *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XV. 733/2.

?*a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 9 The quayle pype can most falsely calle Tyl the quayle under the nette doth crepe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7261 High shoos knopped with dagges, That frouncen lyke a quaile pipe. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* III. i. 110 Those Echoes and quailpipes amongst vs, who catch friends by imitating their voice. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 5 A late Invention of Will's for improving the Quail-pipe. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, Master Varney, you can sound the quailpipe most daintily to wile wantons into his nets. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 28 Apr. 6/2 In France they are commonly captured on the ground; a 'quail-pipe' .. being employed.

attrib. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. i. 17 A gallant that hides his small-timbered legs with a quail-pipe boot. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* F iij b, He.. cryed out in that quaile-pipe voice.

†2. *transf.* The throat or vocal organs. *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 120 The Rich to Buy him, will refuse no Price; And stretch his Quail-pipe till they crack his Voice. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quail-pipe,* a Woman's Tongue. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 383 Squeaking inwardly..from contracted quail-pipes.

Hence **Quai·lpiping** *vbl. sb.*

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *State Divinity* 14 To give over.. their Quailpiping in a Pulpit to catch silly women.

Quaime, obs. form of QUALM *sb.*

†Quain, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *kveina* = OE. *cwānian,* Goth. *qainôn* : an ablaut-var. appears in MDu. and MLG. *quînen* (Du. *kwijnen*) to complain, be ill (cf. MHG. *verquînen,* OE. *dcwînan* to waste away).] *intr.* (also *refl.*) and *trans.* To lament, bewail, bemoan. Hence **Quaining** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10488 Sco quainid eft on þis maner, Oft sco said, 'allas! allas!' *Ibid.* 10495 To quils sco quainid þus hir care. *Ibid.* 12495 Quen iesus herd þis quaining gret. *Ibid.* ?1886 þarof him quaines iesu crist. [A possible instance of *quain* sb. (cf. ON. *kvein*) occurs in line 11577.]

Quain, obs. variant of QUOIN *sb.*

†Quaint, *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 4 queynt(e. [? f. the adj.] (See quot. 1598.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2254 Hir queynt abouen hir kne Naked þe knigtes knewe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 90 Pryvely he caught hir by the queynte. 1598 FLORIO, *Becchina,* a womans quaint or priuities.

Quaint (kwē̆nt), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: *α.* 3–4 cointe, (3 kointe, 4 coint(t, coynte, koynt(e), quoynte, (3 owointe, 4 quointe, quoynt), 4–5 coynt, quynte, (4 quinte, 6 quynt). *β.* 3–6 queynte, (4 qweynt(e), 4–6 queynt, queinte, 4–8 queint, 6 quent, qwent; 4–5 quaynt, (4 qwaynt, qwaint), quante, (5 qwantte), 4–6 quaynte, (5 qwaynte), quainte, 4– quaint. *γ.* 4–5 waynt, 5 wheynte, quhaynte, whaynt(e; *dial.* 7 wheint, 8–9 whaint, whent, 9 wheant. [a. OF. *cointe* (*quointe, cuinte,* etc.), *queinte* :—L. *cognitum* known, pa. pple. of *cognoscĕre* to ascertain. The development of the main senses took place in OF., and is not free from obscurity (cf., however, COUTH and KNOWN).

In its older senses the Eng. word seems to have been in ordinary use down to the 17th c., though in many 16–17th c. examples the exact meaning is difficult to determine. After 1700 it occurs more sparingly (chiefly in sense 6), until its revival in sense 8, which is very frequent after 1800.]

A. *adj.*

I †1. Of persons: Wise, knowing; skilled, clever, ingenious. In later use chiefly with ref. to the employment of fine language (cf. sense 6). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Leg. Kath.* 580 (Cott. MS.) Hei! hwuch wis read Of se cointe [*v.r.* icudd] keiser. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 381/165 þe beste Carpenter And þe quoynteste þat ich euere i-knev. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 98 Thou madest me quainte [L. *prudentem*] vp myn enemis to þi comaundement. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1531 Wise wrightis to wale .. qwaint men of wit. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxv, Ȝit clerkis bene in subtell wordis quent, And in the deid als schairp as ony snaillis. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 274 To shew how queint an Orator you are. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 149 Wee'll ouerreach..The quaint Musician. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 273 If you would preach as other men do, and be curious and quaint of Oratory. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 698 Talk on ye quaint Haranguers of the Crowd. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 176 The Arabs in general are quaint, bold, hospitable, and generous, excessive Lovers of Eloquence and Poesy.

†b. In bad sense: Cunning, crafty, given to scheming or plotting. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Þeos kointe harloz þet scheaweð forð hore gutefestre. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 739 (Fairf.) Þe nedder þat ys so quaynt of gyle. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 482 'Dere broþer' quaþ Peres 'þe devell is ful queynte'. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 152 Sly, queynt, and fals in al vnthrift coupable. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. i. 59 Knaw ȝe nocht bettir the quent Vlexes slycht? 1674-91 RAY *N.-C. Words* (E.D.S.), 'A wheint lad', q. queint; a fine lad: *ironice dictum.* Also, cunning, subtle. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. iv. 864 The quaint smooth Rogue, that sins against his Reason.

†2. Of actions, schemes, devices, etc.: Marked by ingenuity, cleverness, or cunning. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Ure Louerd..brouhte so to grunde his kointe kuluertschipe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4447(Kölbing) Morgein..þat wiþ hir queint gin Bigiled þe gode clerk Merlin. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Iosephus .. fonde up a queynte craft, and heng wete clobes uppon þe toun walles. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 593 This was a qwantte gawde, and a far cast, It was a hee frawde. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 245, I can many a quaint game. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 10 When traitor meets, these quaint deceits he had. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 378, I..over-heard you in your queint designe, to new create your selves.

†3. Of things: Ingeniously or cunningly designed or contrived; made with skill or art; elaborate. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 88/62 He liet heom makien a quoynte schip. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1555 Hii ȝeue him an quointe [*v.r.* koynte] drench, mid childe vor to be. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 835 And evermo..This queynte hous aboute wente, That never-mo hit stille stente. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4275 Have we no cures of courte ne na cointe sewes. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* lxix, He told the arming of each joint, In every piece how neat and quaint. 1631 SHIRLEY *Traitor* IV. ii, Who knows But he may marry her, and discharge his Duchess With a quaint salad?

†4. Of things: Skilfully made, so as to have a good appearance; hence, beautiful, pretty, fine, dainty. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1382 With koynt carneles aboue, coruen ful clene. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 877 Whyssynes vpon queldepoyntes, þat koynt wer bope. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 98 A sylvre nedle forth I drought, Out of an aguler queynt ynoughe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 777 An ymage full nobill..þat qwaint was & qwem, all of white siluer. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 22 Nor hart could wish for any queint device, But there it present was, and did fraile sense entice. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1303 In his hand A Scepter or quaint staff he bears.

†b. Of dress: Fine, fashionable, elegant. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 65 The ground .. maketh so queynt his robe and fayr That it hath hewes an hundred payr. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1221 Ne worschipe not men for here fayre clobes, ne for here qweynte schappis þat sum men usen. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvi, In vestures quent of mony sindrie gyse. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 223 Costly attire, curious and quaint apparell is the spur that prickes them forward. 1627 FLETCHER *Locusts* I. xiii, All lovely drest In beauties livery, and quaint devise.

†5. Of persons: Beautiful or handsome in appearance; finely or fashionably dressed; elegant, foppish. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28015 Yee leuedis..studis..hu to mak yow semle and quaint. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 Coynte ase columbine, such hire cunde ys. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 14 A wommon wonderliche clothed..Ther nis no qweene qweyntore. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 Folke shulde not have thaire herte on the worlde, nor make hem queint, to plese it. 1590 GREENE *Never Too Late* Wks. 1882 VIII. 82 He made himselfe as neate and quaint as might be. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 41 Quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 317 Fine apparision: my queint Ariel, Hearke in thine eare. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 461 A body so fantastic, trim, And queint in its deportment and attire.

†6. Of speech, language, modes of expression, etc.: Carefully or ingeniously elaborated; highly elegant or refined; clever, smart; full of fancies or conceits; affected. *Obs.* (now merged in 8).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 346 To hir he spac .. Wiþ a wel queynt steuen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 199 We semen wonder wise, Oure termes been so clergial and so queynte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 255 The quent and curious castis poeticall. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 807 Pleasaunt songes..To queynt and hard for me to understand. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* XII. 232 The Persian there is spoken as their more quaint and Court-tongue. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* K iv, A good life is a Clergy man's best Syllogism, and the quaintest Oratory. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ₱ 1 A new Thought or Conceit dressed up in smooth quaint Language. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 76 A style,..full of quaint terms and idiomatick phrases, which strongly bespeak English habits in the way of thinking.

†7. Strange, unusual, unfamiliar, odd, curious (in character or appearance). *Obs.* (now merged in 8).

13.. *Coer de L.* 216 Thou schalt se a queynte brayd. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1330 This is so queynt a sweuyn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7715 There come with this kyng a coynt mon of shappe. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1637 Right vnsemely on queynte manere He hym dight. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 12 Now moist I write..Wyld auentouris, monstreis and qwent affrayis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 114 With queint Bellona in her equipage. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 194 A drear, and dying sound Affrights the Flamins at their service quaint. 1714 POPE *Wife of Bath* 259 How quaint an appetite in woman reigns! Free gifts we scorn, and love what costs us pains. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xx, Came forth—a quaint and fearful sight.

8. Unusual or uncommon in character or appearance, but at the same time having some attractive or agreeable feature, esp., having an old-fashioned prettiness or daintiness.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 234 He for the wintry hour Knew many a merry ballad and quaint tale. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. iii, For this, with carving rare and quaint, She decked the chapel of the saint. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 91 The streaks of light and shadow thrown among the quaint articles of furniture. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 202 The device is full of a quaint humour which marks its antiquity. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 434/2 The herdsmen were much quainter and more entertaining than our city-born muleteers.

II. †9. Proud, haughty. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 þet fleshs is her et home .. ant for þui hit is cwointe & cwiuer. 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Þo þet makeþ ham zuo quaynte of þe ilke poure noblesse þet hi habbeþ of hare moder þe erþe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cvii. 115, I hatte orgoill, the queynte [F. *la bobancierel*, the feerce hornede beste. [1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. liv, Queint Pride Hath taught her sonnes to wound their mother's side.]

†10. Dainty, fastidious, nice; prim. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128 b/1 She chastysssed them that were nyce and queynte. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 The rest in a manner ar .. overstale for so queynte and queasye a worlde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 10 She nothing quaint Nor 'sdeignfull of so homely fashion. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 167 Your new infusion of pure blood, by your queint feeding on delicate meates and drinks. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Rdr., Fabius..taxes him..for being too Queint and Finical in his Expressions.

†11. *To make it quaint,* to act quaintly, in various senses, *esp.* to behave proudly, disdainfully, or deceitfully. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 531 Lo! how goodly spak this knight .. He made hyt nouther tough ne queynte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* V. 4623 (II. 282) O traiteresse..Thou hast gret peine wel deserved, That thou canst maken it so queinte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2038, I..kneled doun with hondis Ioynt, And made it in my port ful queynt. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 642 He thoghte not to make it qweynte and tow. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cvi. (1869) 115 With alle myne joyntes stiryinge and with alle my sinewes j make it queynte [F. *je marche si fierement.*]

†B. *adv.* Skilfully, cunningly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5511 (Fairf.) Ȝou be-houys to wirke ful quaynte and in þaire dedis ham attaynt. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 245 What shulde I speke more queynte, Or peyne me my wordes peynte? 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 180 Fresche flora spred furth hir tapestrie, Wrocht be dame Nature quent and curiouslie.

C. *Comb.,* as *quaint-eyed, -felt, -shaped, -stomached, -witty, -worded* adjs.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 Thou arte so queyntefelt In thy rondelett. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* I. 140 Like no quaint stomack't man [he] Eates vp his armes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXXVI. (1632) 115 A quaint-wittie, and loftie conceit. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 250 Where'er the pow'r of ridicule displays Her quaint-ey'd visage. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorrel* (1860) I. 2 This tall quaint-shaped window. 1863 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 17 Their quaint-worded dispositions and distinctions.

Quaint, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 coynt, 4–6 quaynt. [See ACQUAINT *v.*, and cf. OF. *cointier* in Godef.] = To acquaint, in various uses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5707 (Gött.) Quen þai war quaintid..þis moyses and sir Raguell [etc.]. *c* 1330 [see ACQUAINT *v.* 3]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4644 He coynted him queyntli with þo tvo ladies. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 213 Now sall 3e here How he .. quayntid him with ladis. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 81 Spede your pace, To quaynt your selfe and company with grace. 1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 1 To quaint my selfe with the art of Nauigation. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xciv. (1612) 378 God quaints not with Baal. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Quaint*, to acquaint, inform.

Hence † **Quai·nted** *ppl. a.*[1], familiar. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Heere by the quainted floodes and springs most holie remaining.

† **Quaint,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **coynt(e.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *cointier, cointer*, f. *cointe* quaint; in sense 2, f. QUAINT *a.* 10.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, to make fine or beautiful.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* (1868) 167 Thus loste..theldest doughter her maryage bycause she coynted her self. *Ibid.* 168 He thenne hadde..coynted hym self of a scarlatte gowne.

2. *To quaint it*, to assume a prim air.

c 1585 *Faire Em.* III. 1281 Let Mistress nice go saint it where she list, And coyly quaint it with dissembling face.

Hence † **Quai·nted** *ppl. a.*[2] (in 5 **coynted**).

c 1500 *Melusine* 315 In an euyl heure sawe I euer thy coynted body, thy facion, & thy fayre fygure.

† **Quai·ntance.** *Obs.* In 4 **quoynt-**, 4–6 **queynt-**, (5 **qw-**), 6 **quaynta(u)nce**; 5–7 *Sc.* **quentance**, (5 **quyntans**). [Cf. QUAINT *v.*[1]] = ACQUAINTANCE, q. v.

c 1300 [see ACQUAINTANCE 2]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodera*) 85 He come to þis theodera & mad his quyntans ..with hyr. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XX. 67 Sore harde was his queyntaunce to her. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXX. 92 One toke queyntance of an other. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 28 For all þi quentance with þe quene. 1603 [see ACQUAINTANCE 2].

† **Quaintise,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 **koint-**, **quointise**, **quoyntis**(e, **quint-**, **quynt-**, **qwynt-is**(e, 4–5 **coyntise**, **koyntis**. *β.* 4 **qwayntyse**, **qwaintis**, 4–5 **quayntyse**, **quantyse**, **qwantis**(e; **queintise**, **queyntyse**, **qweyntise**, 4–6 **quentise** (+ variations of suffix, as **-ice**, **-ese**, **-yse**, etc.). [a. OF. *cointise, cuint-, quentise*, etc., f. *cointe, queinte*: see QUAINT *a.* and -ISE[2].]

1. Wisdom, cleverness, skill, ingenuity.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1872 He ladde is kinedom Ri3tuolliche & suiþe wel wiþ quoyntise & wisdom. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 303 Þere is euere ioye inouh .. Wit and kunning and kointise. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Cant.* 519 Genge withouten counsayl it is and withouten quayntis. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 378 Fondys..For to holde my lyf a day With qweyntys of clergye.

b. Cunning, craft, underhand dealing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 740 (Gött.) Þe nedder þat es of suilk a schaft, Mast of quantise es in [*v.r.* and of] craft. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 72 This ypocrite of his queintise Awaiteth evere til she slepte. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1847 Þe deuel with his quayntys Will be aboute 3ow to suppryse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liii. 47 Vortiger .. thought priuely in his herte thurgh queyntyse to bee kyng.

2. An instance of cleverness, cunning, or craft; a device, stratagem, trick.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 445 Brut & Corineus an quointise hom bi-þou3te. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2769 Thai ne might hit no lenger defende, But ase thai dede a fair queintise. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 359 She hyr bythought on a queyntyse,.. To wete, where of he were come. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij, Suche coyntyses..were to compare to the Cop-spin that made his nette to take the flyes.

3. Cunning or skilful construction. *rare.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3566 (Kölbing) Þere þo men miȝt yhere þe queintise of þe spere, Of þe sonne, of mone & ster.

4. Fine or curious dress; fineness, elegance, or fancifulness in dress.

13.. *K. Alis.* 173 Ladies, and damoselis, Maken heom redy..In faire atire, in divers coyntise. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 54 Þay..schulde..in comly quoyntis to com to his feste. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2250 He that loveth trewely Shulde..him disgysen in queyntyse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 146 The queintise, the plesaunt folyes, and the foule delytis that haue be used for..worldely plesaunce. [1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 148/10 A Quentise, *modus, mos insolitus.*]

5. A device, cognizance, badge, armorial bearing; a coat of arms, or any cloth bearing a heraldic device. Cf. COINTISE.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5657 A queyntyse off the kynges owen, Upon hys hors was i-throwen. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8671 (Kölbing) Þai [the helmets] hadde aboue riche queintise Of beten gold. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 183 Armoris and quyntis that thai bare.

† **Quaintise,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **queintise**, 5 **queyntise**, **coyntise**. [? f. prec., or a. OF. *cointiss-*, lengthened stem of *cointir.*] *trans.* To beautify, adorn, dress finely.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 358 Sondri thinges wel devised, I sih, wherof thei ben queintised. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. iii. (1869) 77 He weeneth he be now wel arayed and queyntised! 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iij, They haue so many gownes wherof they coyntyse and araye their bodyes.

Hence † **Quaintising** *vbl. sb.*, adornment, decoration. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113 Garnementes of velewet beten with gold and siluer and oothere queyntisinges.

Quaintish (kwē·ntiʃ), *a.* [f. QUAINT *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat quaint.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 53 Your quaintish quirkes can want no mate. 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* in *Final Mem.* i. 195 The concluding simile is far-fetched—'tempest-honoured' is a quaintish phrase. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 449 The laureate has alluded to the present effect..in some happy but quaintish lines.

So **Quai·ntlike** *a.*

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 159 Good and quaintlike old gentle rhymes they are.

Quaintly (kwē·ntli), *adv.* Forms: as QUAINT *a.* + 3–5 **-lich**(e, **-lych**(e, **-li**, 4–6 **-lye**, 4– **-ly**. *Comp.* 4 **queyntlyer**, 7 **quaintlier**. *Sup.* 4 **queyntlokest, quoyntelucst.** [f. QUAINT *a.* + -LY[2].]

† **1.** Skilfully, cleverly, ingeniously, so as to accomplish some act or attain some end. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2324 Þo biþoȝte vortiger .. hou he miȝte do quoyntelucst [*v.r.* queyntlokest] þat he him sulf were king. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1128 Þe kynges brother & y Ar skaped out fol queyntely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 164 Thus coyntly it kept was all with clene art. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 167 A newe Payne he founde, by the whyche fals Iuges queyntly he chastid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xi. *heading*, Juno rycht quayntly causis Turnus to flee. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 He and his surveyed it quantitatively and queintly to the purpose. 1612 DEKKER *Lond. Triumph.* Wks. 1873 III. 253 A song is heard; the musicke being queintly conueyed in a priuate room, and not a person discouered. ?1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 263 Those points, indeed, you quaintly prove, But logic is no friend to love. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* I. 79, I queintly stole a kiss.

† **b.** Cunningly, craftily. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 741 (Gött.) Quaintli taght he him þe ginne, Hu he suld at þe wijf bigine. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 137 Some men tolde þat þis Harold was a sowter sone, and queyntly [L. *dolose*] underput by þe forseide Elgiue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11228 Cast is hit cointly by thies kene traytours..pryam to lose.

† **2.** With ingenious art, so as to produce something artistic, curious, or elaborate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 30 (Ashm.) Salomon it let velle and hewe as queinteliche as he miȝte. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1387 He leet mak a tour ful strong, That queyntly engynours made. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 833 Domus Dedali .. Nas maad so wonderliche, y-wis, Ne half so queynteliche y-wrought. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1641 He .. shove hym bothe byhynd & byfore, Queyntly endentyd oute and in. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 125 A riche schield, wrocht quentlie. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 24 To carue out Dialls queintly, point by point. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lvii. I. 248 They could speak five or sixe several languages, and compose in them all very quaintly.

† **3.** Finely, elegantly; in a pretty and attractive manner. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Hy sseaweþ and diȝteþ ham þe more quaynteliche .. uor to maki musi þe foles to ham. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 783 Her-of lyth no remembraunce, How that they daunced queyntely. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxix. (1869) 72 She hadde now arayed me queyntliche and nobleche. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* X. 40 Wyth the ladyes he byhaued him soo queyntli swete .. and curtoys. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247 A murrey cloth gowne .. which he quaintly bare vp, to shew his white taffata hose. *c* 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 31 The quaintly suted Courtier in attyre.

4. In a curious, odd, or old-fashioned, but pleasing or attractive manner.

1782 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Nov., A tale ridiculous in itself and quaintly told. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 176 One quaintly apparell'd like a surpliced priest Led the procession. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. ix. 129 His anger, as his secretary quaintly remarks, was more than was good for his health. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 11 She had added the date in quaintly formed figures. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iv. (1875) 178 A father's sister, quaintly enough, is called father.

Quaintness (kwē·ntnės). Also 4 **queyntness**, 5 **qwhayntnes**, 6 **queint-**, **queyntnesse**. [f. QUAINT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being quaint, in various senses of the adj.

13 .. *Coer de L.* 1836 Al we should us venge fond, With queyntness and with strength of hond. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/1 A Qwhayntnes; *vbi* wylynes. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* ix. 133 The easie turnes and queyntnesse of the Song. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 80 All niceness and quaintnesse in clothing. 1620 T. V. tr. *Serm. du Moulin* 11 A vulgar stile, destitute of quaintnesse and eloquence. 1702 *Engl. Theophrast.* 234 Some make the quaintness of their wit, to consist in employing bad Instruments. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 72 Coke; a man of infinite learning .. though not a little infected with the pedantry and quaintness of the times he lived in. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxiii. 122 There's a simplicity and quaintness about the letter which rather pleases me.

b. A particular instance of this.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. Wks. (1851) 313 Which .. must needs be a strange quaintnesse in ordinary prayer. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 90 The indecorums and quaintnesses with which Homer may be reproached. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* Pref. 15 The occasional quaintnesses ..which formerly disfigured the story of Rimini.

† **Quaintrelle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **queynt-**. [a. OF. (**queint-*) *cointerelle* fem. of *cointerel* beau, fop, f. *cointe* QUAINT *a.*] A finely-dressed woman.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlvii. (1869) 160 It folweth nouht that thouh j be thus wel kembt, and a litel make the queyntrelle [F. *me monstre cointerelle*] that for swich cause j am fair.

† **Quai·ntry.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **queynterye**. [a. OF. *queint-, cointerie* f. as prec.] Finery.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iv, The tenthe parte of your queynteryes and noblesses myght refresshe .. moo than xl persones ageynst the cold.

Quair(e, obs. form of QUIRE *sb.*, WHERE *adv.*

Quaire, variant of QUARRY *a.*

Quairn, dial. variant of QUERN.

Quaisie, quaisy, obs. forms of QUEASY.

Quait, dial. var. QUIET *a.*; obs. f. QUOIT *sb.* and *v.*

† **Quait,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **qwaite.** [Of obscure origin: the *qw-* may represent *wh-*.] ? To wait, await.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1109 Quen ne in quat time sal qwaite [*Dubl. MS.* falle] þe þis aunter Enquire me noȝt þat question. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13245 There the qwene with hir qwaintis qwaitid me to cacche.

Quaives, pl. of *quaif*, obs. var. COIF.

Quake (kwē·k), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act of quaking or trembling; *spec.* in mod. use, an earthquake.

Rare as an independent sb., except in very recent use, but not infrequent as the second element in combs., as *church-, house-, ice-, kingdom-, state-quake*, EARTH-QUAKE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27362 Þe dai o wreth, o quak, and soru. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 927 (Trin.) Til þou turne aȝeyn in quake To þat erþe þou were of take. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 2 The quakes and shakes of Fortune. *a* 1643 SUCKLING *Love's World* in *Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 11 As the Earth may sometimes shake, (For winds shut up will cause a quake). 1812 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 35, I have some quakes for the poor country. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 362 The great shock consisted of two quakes and several smaller, but distinct, vibrations.

2. A stretch of quake-ooze.

1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 770 They rose in a body and made for the quakes.

Quake (kwē·k), *v.*[1] Forms: *Inf.* 1 **cwacian**, (**cwaec-**, **cuaec-**), 2–3 **quakie**(n, (2 **kwak-**, 3 **cwak-**, 4 **quakiȝen**, 4 **quaky**), 4–5 **quaken**, (5 **qvakyn, whakyn**), 4–6 **qwake**, 4– **quake**, (4 **quak, quack**, 5 **qvake**, 5– *north.* **whake**, 5–6 *Sc.* **quaik**, 9 *Sc.* **quack, quauk**). *Pa. t.* 1 **cwęcede, cwaecade, cwacode**, 3 **cwakede**, 3–4 **quakede**, 4– **quaked**, (4 **-id**, 6 *Sc.* **-et**); also *north.* 4–5 **quok**, (4 **qwok, quock**), 4–6 **quoke, quook, qwooke**, 5 *Sc.* **quouk, quowke**, 6 **quooke**, *Sc.* **qu(h)oik, quuik**, 7 *dial.* **whook't.** [OE. *cwacian*, not found in the cognate langs.; the stem *cwac-* is also the base of OE. *cwęccan* QUETCH, and the same initial combination occurs in other words implying agitation or instability, as *quave, quap, quag* (cf. note to QUAGMIRE). The strong form of the pa. t. in northern dialects is on anal. of *shake, shook.*]

1. *intr.* Of things: To shake, tremble, be agitated, as the result of external shock, internal convulsion, or natural instability.

Most frequently used, from the earliest period, with ref. to the earth (cf. EARTHQUAKE), and now somewhat rare even in this connexion.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii. 32 Se ȝelocað in eorðan & doeð hie cwaecian. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. vi. § 3 Ofer eall Romana rice seo eorþe wæs cwaciende & berstende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Eorþe scal kwakien on his ecsene. *c* 1205 LAY. 27111 Þa wal of stanen [sculden] quakien and fallen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7260 He it scok, Sua fast þat al þe hus quok. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clix. (1495) 708 The Byrche..meuyth and quakith wyth a ryght softe blaste of wynde. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. (1513) E v, I fele also My penne quake, and tremble in my honde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 34 The land all haill of Itaile trumbillit and quhoik. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 129 Erdquakes..war hard, kirkes quaket and trimblet vehementlie. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xii, With boughs that quaked at every breath, Grey birch and aspen wept beneath. 1871 ROSSETTI *Love's Nocturn* vii, Quakes the pall, And the funeral goes by.

2. Of persons or animals, or parts of the body: To shake, tremble. **a.** By reason of cold or other physical cause. Now *rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 132 Ða teð cwaciað on swiðlicum cyle. *Ibid.* II. 312 Ic..cwacode eal on fefore. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 21 [He] inwið bearnde of brune..& cwakede as of calde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5196 Israel wit þis vplepp .. þat quak [*v.r.* quake] wit ilka lim was won. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 46 Carful mon may crien .. Bothe of hungur and of thurst, and for chele quake. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII. 70 When I for care and colde qwoke by a fyre burnyng full bright. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lviii, Skrymmorie fery gaue me mony a clowre For Chyppynutie ful oft my chaftis quuik. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 Suche as inhabyte the mountaynes, syt quakynge for coulde in the wynter season. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 5, [I] quake in the present winters state, and wish That warmer dayes would come. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 385 [She] Retires, content to quake so they be warm'd. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVII. (1856) 338 Came back again, dinnerless, with legs quaking.

b. Through fear. Freq. *to quake for fear* or *dread*; also *to quake at*, † *for* (the object of dread), and *for* (a thing or person in danger).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 797 Þonne cene cwaceþ, ȝehyreð cyning mæðlan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 47 Þæt wif ..cuaccende [*Rushw.* cwacende] cuom, & ȝefeall fore fotum his. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1534 Þe king..bigon to cwakien & nuste hwet seggen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12837 For drednes ilk lim him quok. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10726 Tounes, castels, for hym þey quok. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 132 For verray feere so wolde hir herte quake That on hire feet she myghte hire noght sustene. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 182 Euery man shall whake and gryse Agans that ilk dome. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 32 They reuerence them, and qwake at their presence. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Yoong children .. With

cold hert moothers, for Greekish victorye quaking. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* vi. lxxxvii, That ne'er quayles me, at which your greatest quake. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xlvii. 154 At which time..the Devill will quake, yea he doth quake for feare now. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 1 The sounding of the Clock in *Venice Preserved*, makes the Hearts of the whole Audience quake. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* viii. Wks. 1813 II. 52 The fellow in the study stood quaking and trembling. 1800 Wellington *Let. to Lieut. Col. Close* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 103, I quake for the fort at Munserabad. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) II. 22 Our heart quaked too desperately to suffer us to shriek. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 18 His name was a terror that made the dead quake in their graves.

refl. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19633 (Gött.) Saul him quok, sua was he rad.

†**c.** With anger. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 292 Þe kyng his wordes toke wraþefully tille herte, For ire nere he quoke. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) Yif he be distempre and quakith for Ire, men shal weene þat he bereþ the corage of a lyon.

†**3.** *trans.* To cause to quake. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* x. v. (1495) 377 A full lytyll puffynge of wynde quakyth and styrryth flamme. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* i. ix. 6 Where ladies shall be frighted, And gladly quak'd, heare more. 1614 H. Greenwood *Jayle Deliv.* 468 The property of the Law is to humble and quake us for our sins. 1639 Heywood *Lond. peaceable Est.* Wks. 1874 V. 372 Cannon..Quaking the bellowing Ayre.

4. *Comb.*, as †**quake-belly**, a fat-bellied person; †**quake-breech,-buttock**, one wanting in courage; †**quakeful** *a.*, causing fear or quaking; †**quake-mire**, a quagmire; also as *vb.*, to quagmire; **quake-ooze**, soft trembling ooze; **quake-tail** *Ornith.* (see quot. 1894).

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 223 They will all forsooth be alike, the tall man as the short, the *Quack-belly as the Scranio. *c* 1590 in Drake *Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 118, I shall surely be *Quack-breech and think every Bush a Boggle. 1616 Withals *Dict.* 400 *Excors*, .. a faint hearted fellow, a quake-breech. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* i. i, Stand putting in one foot, and shiver, .. like a *quake-buttock. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xiii. xxxii, All imbrude in fight, His *Quakefull hand and sword so often rearing. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807–8) VI. 21 He was forced to fasten the *quakemire with hurdels, and upon them to build the citie. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* ii. 70 a, His horse was gotten into a quackmyre. 1599 Chapman *Hum. dayes Myrth* Playe 1873 I. 73 Howe nowe my liege! what, quackemyred in Philosophie. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/2 Over a lot of *quake-ooze flats, where a boat could not get. 1895 Ogilvie *Imp. Dict.* Suppl. **Quake-tail.* 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Quake-tail*, a book-name invented for the Yellow Wagtail and its allies, after they had been generically separated from *Motacilla* as *Budytes*.

†**Quake,** *int.* and *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also *Sc.* 6 **quaik**, 8 **-ck**. [Imitative: see Quack, and cf. Du. *kwaken*, G. *quaken* to croak, quack.] = Quack *int.* and *v.*

a 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 506 Quake, quake, sayd the duck. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The dukis cryit quaik. 1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 83 A quakinge chete or a red shanke, a drake or ducke. 1785 Burns *Addr. Deil* viii, An eldritch, stoor quaick, quaick.

Quaker (kwē'·kəɹ). [f. Quake *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who, or that which, quakes.

1. *pl.* = Quaking-grass. *Midl. dial.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* i. lvii. 81 *Phalaris pratensis* is called in Cheshire about Namptwich, Quakers and Shakers. 1611 Cotgr., *Amourettes*, the grasse tearmed, Quakers, and Shakers, or quaking grasse. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Quackers, or quaking grasse. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.* 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*

2. With capital Q: A member of the religious society (the Society of Friends) founded by George Fox in 1648–50, distinguished by peaceful principles and plainness of dress and manners.

Acc. to Fox (*Jrnl.* I. 38) the name was first given to himself and his followers by Justice Bennet at Derby in 1650, 'because I bid them, Tremble at the Word of the Lord'. It appears, however, from a letter of intelligence, written at London on Oct. 14, 1647, that the name had previously been applied to the members of some foreign religious sect: 'I heare of a Sect of woemen (they are at Southworke) come from beyond Sea, called Quakers, and these swell, shiver, and shake, and when they come to themselves (for in all this fitt Mahomett's holy-ghost hath bin conversing with them) they begin to preache what hath bin delivered to them by the Spiritt' (*Clarendon MSS.* No. 2624). It thus seems probable that Bennet merely employed a term already familiar, and quite appropriate as descriptive of Fox's earlier adherents (cf. quots. 1654, 1694, and see Quaking *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 2). The name has never been adopted by the Friends themselves, but is not now regarded as a term of reproach.

1653 H. R. (*title*) A Brief Relation of the Irreligion of the Northern Quakers. 1654 E. Terrill in R. Barclay's *Inner Life* (1876) 317 Thus, they coming as foretold, they were not known, but afterwards they were called by the name of 'Quakers', from people's shaking and quaking that received them and their doctrine. 1656 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 332, I had the curiosity to visit some Quakers here in prison: a new fanatic sect, of dangerous principles, who shew no respect to any man, magistrate, or other. 1679 *Trial of Langhorn* 53 He is no Quaker, for he hath got a Perriwig on. 1694 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 53 The Quakers .. do not now quake, and howl, and foam with their mouths, as they did formerly. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 60 The practice of the people called Quakers, who maintain none of their poor in idleness that are able to work. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, By his garb, one would have taken him for a quaker, but he had none of the stiffness of that sect. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 183 In one respect, their religion partakes of the pacific doctrines of the Quakers. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. x. 363 The early Quakers in New England displayed little of the mild philosophy..of Penn.

b. *transf.* Applied to various plain-coloured birds and moths, with allusion to the colour of the dress usually worn by Quakers.

(*a*) A small bird of the Falkland Islands. (*b*) The sooty albatross. (*c*) The nankeen-bird, or Australian night-heron. (*d*) One of several noctuid moths, esp. *Agrotis castanea*.

1775 Clayton *Falkland Islands* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 105 Of small birds there are several sorts; the red breast, ..the white throat; the quaker, from its plumage being of the colour those people wear. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Quaker*, a sailor's name for the Dusky Albatross, *Phæbetria fuliginosa*.

c. *ellipt.* for *quaker-gun*, *-hat*.

c 1754 Garrick *Epil. to Fielding's Fathers*, The high-cocked, half-cocked quaker, and the slouch, Have at ye all! 1829 J. Shipp *Mem.* ix. (1890) 139 The man of authority in size not much larger than a quaker. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 88 A Russian government bark, .. mounting eight guns (four of which we found to be quakers).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 2). **a.** simple attrib.: Of or pertaining to the Society of Friends or its members; as *quaker* (or *Quaker*) *bonnet*, *doctrine*, *dress*, *meditation*, *pride*, etc. **b.** similative, as *quaker-like* adj. and adv., *-looking* adj. **c.** special combs.: **quaker-bird**, the sooty albatross; **quaker-buttons** (*U.S.*), the seeds of nux vomica; **quaker-colour**, a drab or grey colour; so *quaker-coloured* adj.; **quaker-grass**, quaking-grass (Halliwell); **quaker gun** (*U.S.*), a dummy gun in a ship or fort; **quaker-ladies** (*U.S.*), the small pale-blue flowers of the American plant *Houstonia cærulea*; **quaker-linen** (see quot. 1788); **quaker-meeting** (also **Quakers'**), a religious meeting of the Society of Friends; *transf.* a silent meeting (alluding to the Friends' custom of remaining silent until moved by the spirit); **quaker moth** (see 2 b); **quaker string**, a form of string for a stair.

1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* iii, Dinah had taken off her little *quaker bonnet again. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 406 Solemn suits Of customary snuff or *quaker-colour. *c* 1770 T. Erskine *Barber* in *Poet. Reg.* (1810) 331 Simplicity .. Waves in the eye of Heav'n her *Quaker-colour'd wings. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. ii. 222 The *Quaker doctrine concerning stillness and quiet. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* ix. Wks. (1834) V. 13 Young Zelinda, in her *quaker-dress. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iii. (1820) 240 A formidable battery of *quaker guns. 1680 R. Ware *Foxes & Firebrands* ii. (1682) 103 He..*Quaker-like, thou'd and thee'd Oliver. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, Her love of and veneration for truth was almost quaker-like. 1838 Lytton *Alice* i. i, A stiff cap of quaker-like simplicity. 1788 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VII. 24 Let there be no *Quaker-linen, —proverbially so called, for their exquisite fineness. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to Irony* Wks. 1812 III. 39 Who laughest not, thou *Quaker-looking wight. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. l. 95 After sitting awhile in *quaker meditation. 1751 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charac.* 32 The finest speaker .. would in vain point the thunder of his eloquence on a *quaker-meeting. 1821 [see Quakeress]. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxvi, Isn't it very ridiculous..that we four should be standing here in a sort of Quakers' meeting. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 363 *Quaker moth. 176. Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) III. 77 That *quaker pride, which is the most disgusting thing in the world. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 598 Sometimes the risers are mitred to the brackets, and sometimes mitred with *quaker strings.

Hence **Qua·kerdom**, Quakers as a class, Quakerism. **Quake·rian, Quakeric,** †**Quakeri·stical** *adjs.*, Quakerly, Quakerish. **Quakeriza·tion**, the action of Quakerizing. **Qua·kerize** *v.*, to convert into a Quaker; to affect with qualities characteristic of a Quaker. **Qua·kership**, the condition of being a Quaker. †**Qua·kery**, Quakerism.

1839 Caroline Fox *Jrnls.* (1882) 42 He spoke very civilly of modern *Quakerdom. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 445 Ellwood was a convert to Quakerdom. 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1867) 132 The Jacobinical metonomatosis of the months.. might be lookt upon as a parody of the *Quakerian. 1847 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* II. 215 Translate the following passage into the *Quakeric dialect. 1685 *Answ. Dk. Buckhm. on Lib. Consc.* 12, I should suspect the Pensilvanian had Tutor'd him with this *Quakeristical Divinity. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec., No amount of *quakerisation could render the car uncomfortable. 1825 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 198 She is all over *Quakerized, as you of course know. 1826 B. Barton *Select.*, etc. (1849) 6 'Twould be cook-ship versus *Quaker-ship. 1673 Hallywell *Acc. Familism* iv. 75 *Quakery, though it pretend high, is mere Sadducism at the Bottom. 1688 Bunyan *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 156 Thou may'st stumble and fall, ..both in ranting and quakery.

Quakeress (kwē'·kərés). [f. Quaker + -ess.] A female Quaker.

1764 Stewardson (*title*) Spiritual Courtship, or, The Rival Quakeresses. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. i. *Quakers' Meeting*, Every Quakeress is a lily. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 110 Three young quakeresses had a sort of semi-bathing. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xlii. 116 A burst of joy from the little Quakeress interrupted the speech.

Quakerish (kwē'·kəɹiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] **a.** Of persons: Resembling Quakers in character or manners. **b.** Of things: Characteristic of, appropriate to, Quakers.

1787 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 210 We were very Quakerish, every man attending close to the business of eating, without uttering scarcely a word. 1822 Lamb *Lett., to Bernard Barton* xii. 113 Your plain Quakerish beauty has captivated me. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* xxiv, I am your plain, Quakerish governess. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. 354 A motherly figure of quakerish neatness.

Hence **Qua·kerishly** *adv.*

1886 G. Allen *Maimie's Sake* xxxiii, So quaintly and quakerishly pretty.

Quakerism (kwē'·kərizm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The principles or practice of the Quakers or Society of Friends.

1656 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 235 A great apostacy..to popery, quakerisme and all manner of heresy. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* ccxxxi, Plainness, simplicity, and Quakerism, either in dress or manners. 1776–91 Paine *Com. Sense* App. *Addr. Quakers* 81 The love and desire of peace is not confined to Quakerism. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. i. 214 The elements of Quakerism lie all complete in the personal history of Fox.

Quakerly (kwē'·kəɹli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ly[1].] Like a Quaker; befitting a Quaker.

1684 Goodman *Old Relig.* (1848) 247 A malapert quakerly humour. 1797 Louisa Gurney *Diary* in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earlham* (1895) I. 66, I am quite sorry to see him grow so Quakerly. 1829 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 284 They therefore affect a quakerly plainness.

Quakerly (kwē'·kəɹli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] After the fashion of a Quaker.

1696 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (1697) 368 What Quaker, or Quakerly-Affected Council drew up this Answer for him? 1826 Lamb *Let. to B. Barton* in *Final Mem.* viii. 259 Do I write quakerly and simply, 'tis my..intention to do it. 1847 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 6 If 'you feel a stop' (Quakerly speaking), best to let it have way.

Quakery: see under Quaker.

Qua·kiness. [f. Quaky *a.*] The condition of being quaky (Webster, 1864).

Quaking (kwē'·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quake *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Quake in various senses.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 6 Ege & cwaecung cwomun ofer mec. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom. I.* 504 Wæs se munt Garganus bifizende mid ormætre cwacunge. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6894 Þat heo..steppe mid folle vot wiþoute quakinge. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 214 Turnid is in quakynge all my daunce. *c* 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1652 Rennyng afftir mete and also rydyng, .. cause wyl a seknesse callyd quakyng. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 199 b, He and the Quene, and the Ladyes, fled out of their Palace .. and sodeinly the quakyng seassed. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 136 The Symptoms, as quaking, nauseating, do shew .. new matter is recollected. 1855 Bain *Sens. & Int.* ii. iv. § 18 (1864) 285 A tremulous quaking is the characteristic of Fear. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxviii. 107 The incessant quaking of the ground for several successive months.

†**2.** *spec.* with ref. to the behaviour of the early Quakers; hence, Quakerism. *Obs.*

1653 H. R. *Brief Rel. Irrelig. North. Quakers* 17 Their Quakings are very like the Fits of that Child mentioned, *Mark* 9. 1669 (*title*) Truth Triumphant, in a Dialogue between a Papist and a Quaker..Wherein (I suppose) is made Manifest that Quaking is the Off-Spring of Popery. 1671 R. Head *Eng. Rogue* ii. xxxii. 307 Falling from Ranting to Quaking.

Quaking (kwē'·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That quakes, in senses of the vb.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 32 Seo cwacizende swustor. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1018 Þeit þan with quaquand voice said he [etc.]. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Secrees* 334 With quakyng penne my conseyt to expresse. 1508 Dunbar *Goldyn Targe* 136 Schamefull Abaising, And quaking Drede. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* i. v. (1612) 16 The queaking heards-man scarce had said thus much. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* ii. 292 Slow circles dimpled o'er The quaking mud, that clos'd, and op'd no more. 1842 Brande *Dict. Science* 1008 *Quaking bog*, peat bog..so saturated with water that a considerable extent of surface will quake or shake, when pressed on by the foot. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xliv. 510 Cattle venturing on a 'quaking moss' are often mired.

†**2.** That is, or befits, a Quaker; Quaker-. *Obs.*

1654 Burrough & Howgil *Answ. Queries* in Farmer *Myst. Godl. & Ungodl.* 37 A paper which was directed to Rich. Roper, and to his Quaking friend [etc.]. 1673 Hallywell *Acc. Familism* v. 94 If the Quaking Generation shall object and say, that this was under the Law. 1717 Mrs. Centlivre *Bold Stroke for a Wife* Dram. Pers., Simon Pure, a quaking preacher. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 191 He .. put it off with some quaking quibble. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 310 Lydia's misfortunes commence from the source of quaking probity.

Qua·king-gra·ss. [f. prec.] A popular name for grasses of the genus *Briza*, esp. *B. media*.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* i. lvii. 80 Shakers, or quaking grasse, groweth to the height of halfe a foote. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 136 A loose panicle, the footstalks of which are so slender as to be moved by every wind; whence they have obtained the name of Quaking-grasses. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 204 *Briza minor*, Small Quaking-grass, is one of the most elegant of the British grasses. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 28/3 Briza maxima and gracilis are two of the best of the Quaking grasses.

Quakingly (kwē'·kiŋli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] Tremblingly; with quaking or fear.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* i. i. A iij, What vayles it the so quakinglye to grubbe and grip the moulde. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 232 Neuer pen did more quakingly performe his office. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xii. 63 Joan went rather quakingly..to prefer her petition.

Quakke: see Quack *sb.*[3]

Quaky (kwē'·ki), *a.* [f. Quake *v.*[1] + -y[1].] Inclined to quake; of the nature of quaking.

1864 in Webster. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 July, *King Pam.* I feel quite quaky. *Brand.* Nay, my good lord, be not at shadows shaky. 1869 Thackeray *Round. Papers* xxix. 326

So old and toothless and quaky that she can't sing a bit. 1884 H. Collingwood *Under Meteor Flag* 88 A curious quaky sensation which had for a moment oppressed me.

Qual, obs. form of Whale *sb.*

†Quale [1], *Obs.* [OE. *cwalu* = ON. *kvǫl* (stem *kval-*) torment, torture, f. **kwal-* ablaut-var. of **kwel-*: see Quele, Quell. The vowel is long in OS. *quâla* (MDu. *quâle*, Du. *kwaal*, LG. *quaal*), OHG. *quâla*, *chwâla*, etc. (MHG. *quâle*, *quâl*, etc., G. *qual*).] Death, destruction, mortality.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 138 Se cyning mid arleasre cwale of slegen wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxix. 8 Drihten, hu nyt is þe min slæcze, oþþe min cwalu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 God ne sparede na his azene berne; ac ȝef hine to cwale for us alle. *c* 1205 Lay. 31807 Þat quale com on orue vnimete swiðe.

b. *Comb.*, as **quale-house**, house of torture; **quale-sithe**, death from pestilence.

c 1205 Lay. 727 Vt of þon quarterne, of þan quale-huse [*c* 1275 cwal-huse]. *Ibid.* 3769. *Ibid.* 31900 Heo .. cudden heore cunne of heore quale-siðe.

‖Quale [2] (kwē·lɪ). [L., neut. sing. of *quālis* of what kind.] The quality of a thing; a thing having certain qualities.

1675 [Bp. Croft] *Naked Truth* 25 The *quid*, the *quale*, the *quantum*, and such-like quacksalving forms. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Govt. Ch. Christ* xi. Wks. 1697 IV. 94 The Quale, or what sort of Bodies..Christ hath instituted, is to be afterward discussed. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 462 Qualities..cannot actually subsist, though they may be thought of, without a quale to possess them. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 270 When I do not know the 'quale' of anything how can I know the 'quale'?

Quale, obs. f. Quail *sb.* and *v.*, Whale *sb.*

Qualifiable, *a. rare.* [f. Qualify *v.* + -able.] That may be qualified or modified.

1611 Cotgr., *Modifiable*, modifiable, qualifiable. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 296 As to that..Excision of the Canaanites..we may find it qualifiable, if we consider ..the Trespasses which procured it.

Qualification (kwɒ:lɪfɪkē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *quālificātio*, n. of action from *quālificāre*: see Qualify and -ation, and cf. F. *qualification* (1573 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of qualifying; the condition or fact of being qualified; that which qualifies.

1. Modification, limitation, restriction; a modifying or limiting element or circumstance.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 (*Title*) An acte concerning the qualification of the statute of the syxe articles. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 190 There can be no true closing with Christ in a promise that hath a qualification or condition expressed. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. iv, The removal or qualification of pleasure has no resemblance to positive pain. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* X. 776 There is however some qualification to be admitted in this general statement. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names without any qualification.

†2. The determining or distinctive quality *of* a person or thing; condition, character, nature. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 282 Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to Mutiny. Whose qualification shall come into no true taste againe, but by the displanting of Cassio. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XII. § 11 The commissioners ..notwithstanding their qualification .. were imprisoned by the Parliament. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 3 Having thus described..the English Tradesman, it is needful to inquire into his qualification.

†3. A quality, attribute, or property (*of*). *Obs.*

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 107 Plato laies down as qualifications of true Oratorie [etc.]. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 435 ₱ 7 Liveliness and Assurance are .. the Qualifications of the French Nation. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 118 The useless Branches, whether it be because they are worn or spent, or because they have no good Qualifications. 1799 I. Milner in *Life* xi. § 18 (1842) 194 Whatever may be their views of justifying faith, that is, whether they think it consists in qualifications or in appropriation.

†b. An accomplishment. *Obs.*

1715 Sir J. Clerk *Mem.* (1895) 87, I thought it would be an additional Qualification to him that he understood the English Language. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 70 The pleasures of grown persons..founded like music, painting, &c. upon any qualification of their own acquiring. 1796 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 161 Every qualification is raised at times..to more than its real value; and she was sometimes worried down .. to rate good-breeding as more indispensable to comfort than good-nature.

†4. The action of qualifying, or process of being qualified (for a position, etc.); also, the result of this action or process. *Obs.*

1589–92 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 535 Being informit of the qualification, literature, and gude conversation of .. N. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 308 The death of Christ [was] necessary .. in reference to the Priest himself .. both in regard of the qualification of himself, and consummation of his office. 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 6, I must speak a word or two concerning John's qualification, whereby he was enabled to behold..this City.

5. A quality, accomplishment, etc., which qualifies or fits a person *for* some office or function.

1669 Dk. York in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 111 Besides his general qualifications for that trust. 1765 Foote *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 15 A qualification for a canon of Strasbourg. 1779 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 276 Even a failure in it [law] stands almost as a sort of qualification for other things. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 242 This vehement hatred of Popery was..the first of all qualifications for command. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I. vii. (1875) 37 Even to taste and smell properly, are most important qualifications for the pursuit of literature, art, and science.

b. *absol.*

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 27 The bishops are still in law the judges of the qualifications of those who are presented to them. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 37 The preceptor..whatever his other qualifications may have been, had not earned his promotion by his Latin style. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. i. 29 A sturdy truthfulness was one of her best qualifications.

6. A necessary condition, imposed by law or custom, which must be fulfilled or complied with before a certain right can be acquired or exercised, an office held, or the like.

1723 *Act of Pennsylvania*, Every brewer..shall be qualified by oath..which said qualification shall be taken by all persons who brew..for sale. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 171 The true reason of requiring any qualification, with regard to property, in voters. 1819 Mackintosh *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 215 A representative assembly, elected by a low uniform qualification. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 440 A law which fixes a sum of money as the qualification of citizenship.

b. A document attesting that a person is qualified.

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xviii, I carry my qualification to the Navy-office. [*Ibid.*, We must deliver our letters of qualification at the Navy-office before one a-clock.]

7. The act of determining the quality or nature of a thing; *spec.* **a.** The determining whether a book or proposition merits theological censure as heretical. Cf. Qualificator.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 336 His Catechism and other works were submitted for qualification to Melchior Cano, his denouncer.

b. *Logic.* The expression of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, in a proposition. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *qualification-ticket*; **qualification shares**, shares which one must hold in order to be qualified for a directorship of a company.

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 100 A gentleman .. applied .. for a qualification-ticket. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 8/3 The money had been given on account of that gentleman's qualification shares.

Hence **Qua·lifica·tionless** *a.*, having no qualification.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 8/3 The new Bill evidently contemplated the possibility of qualificationless directors.

Qualificative (kwɒ·lɪfɪkᵉ·tɪv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Qualify *v.*: see prec. and -ative. Cf. F. *qualificatif, -ive* (18th c.).] **a.** *adj.* Qualifying; denoting some quality. **b.** *sb.* A qualifying word or phrase.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 59 An Apology for Qualificatives used, and Blanks left in this History. 1860 F. Winslow *Obscure Dis. Brain* 361 Adjectives or qualificatives disappear last. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. vii. 148 His name..is usually followed by a qualificative adjunct.

Qualificator (kwɒ·lɪfɪkᵉ·tər). [a. med.L. agent-n. from *quālificāre* to Qualify.] One of a board of theologians attached to the Holy Office, who report on the character (heretical or otherwise) of propositions submitted to them. Cf. Qualifier 3.

1688 Burnet *Lett. St. Italy* 20 One of the Qualificators of the Inquisition. 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec.* 178 The decision in such affairs belongs to the Divines, who are thence called Qualificators. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 76 The whole..is then transferred by the Inquisitors to Theologians, Qualificators of the Holy Office.

Qualificatory (kwɒ·lɪfɪkē·tərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. type **quālificātōri-us*: cf. prec. and -ory.]

1. Having the character of qualifying, modifying, or limiting; tending to qualify.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 That evasive, Jesuitic, qualificatory extenuation. 1830 James *De L'Orme* xlvi. 319 The Count would hardly hear of any qualificatory measures. 1868 Viscr. Strangford *Selections*, etc. (1869) II. 247 A qualificatory commonplace.

2. Such as to confer a qualification: (sense 6)

1889 *Academy* 12 Oct. 233/2 Some teachers urge .. that examinations should be solely qualificatory.

Qualified (kwɒ·lɪfəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Qualify *v.* + -ed [1].]

I. **†1.** In predicative use: Furnished with, possessed of (certain) qualities. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 66 She is..so qualified as may beseeme The Spouse of any noble Gentleman. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 158 A certaine Gentlewoman .. more honourably borne, than honestly qualified. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 45 All Stones are not Qualified alike; some are hard .. some soft. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 75 The moderate sort of men, thus qualified, Inclined the balance to the better side.

†b. Attributively: Possessed of good qualities; accomplished, perfect. *Obs.*

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 25 b, The fine qualified Gentleman .. should carie it clean away from the lazie clownish droane. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence* 286 Such a qualified yong gentleman. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 238 Reverenced amongst them for his..descent from a race of qualified saints. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Qualified*, Accomplisht Statesman, Soldier, Scholar.

2. Endowed with qualities, or possessed of accomplishments, which fit one for a certain end, office, or function; fit, competent.

a. In predicative use: const. *for* (†*in*), or *to* with inf.

1589–92 in *Wodrow. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 535 Gif he beis fundin hable, meit, and sufficientlie qualifeit thairfoir. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 37 That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* I. vii. (1848) 89 Him that is qualify'd for such Employments. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 274 A government qualified only to rule such a people. 1755 J. Mills tr. *Crevier's Rom. Emp.* I. 107 That great man, equally qualified for war or peace. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 83 A commune was not qualified to dispute concerning things of this kind. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 33 In every way highly qualified for the task.

b. Used attributively.

1558 Q. Kennedy in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 152 Than sulde be qualifeit men in all the estaitis of the kirk. 1693 Capt. G. St. Lo (*title*) England's Safety..proposing a sure method for .. raising qualified Seamen, for manning their Majesties Fleet. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 86, I have heard qualified persons say, that the..police there, are the finest armed and drilled men in Ireland. 1865 Lightfoot *Galatians* (1874) 72, I am..a qualified witness of his resurrection. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 93 The plan .. was to make a collection of plants and seeds .. through the instrumentality of qualified agents.

3. Legally, properly, or by custom, capable of doing or being something specified or implied.

1559 Q. Kennedy in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 267 That I was nocht qualifiet to ressone with Willok, because .. I wes bot ane meyne man in our estait. 1656 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 267 Sundry Persons not being qualified according to the said Custome. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The next winning Horse that is duly qualified to run for this Plate. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, No person should be permitted to kill characters .. but qualified old maids. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 292 The king..had no right to force on them even a qualified candidate.

b. *Eccl.* Entitled to hold two benefices at once (Minsheu *Doctor* 1617: cf. Qualify *v.* 4, quot. 1667).

4. Belonging to the upper classes of society; 'of quality'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xix. 380 If any Indian qualified, or of the common sorte were sicke. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 481 These personall wrongs are .. of persons not qualified but of common and ordinarie persons. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 116 If..you be behind, and must pass after the qualify'd Person. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Qualified*, in good circumstances. A rich man would be said to be *qualified*.

II. **5.** Limited, modified, or restricted in some respect; *spec.* in *qualified acceptance, endorsement, estate, fee* (see quot. 1818), *negative, oath, property.*

1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 130 Delivering this qualified answer to the Kinge. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 196 If it be taken in a qualified sense, it is not much amisse. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 211 Every object, a little while ago, glared with light, but now all appears under a more qualified lustre. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 235 Animals, in which there is no property either absolute or qualified. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 79 Where an estate limited to a person and his heirs has a qualification annexed to it, by which it is provided that it must determine whenever that qualification is at an end; it is then called a qualified or base fee. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 1/2 Unfit for more than a limited and qualified freedom. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 432 Narcissa gave a qualified reply.

Hence **Qua·lifiedly** *adv.*, in a qualified fashion; **Qua·lifiedness**, the state of being qualified.

1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* I. 23 Cæsar had nothing to commend him to the Electors, but his qualifiedness for that function, by the worth of his parts. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 308 A force independent and qualifiedly sovereign. 1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vii. (1876) 98 We cannot be truthful as we may be benevolent, less or more, or qualifiedly.

Qualifier (kwɒ·lɪfəiəɹ). [f. Qualify + -er [1].]

1. One who, or that which, qualifies, in various senses of the vb.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 719 Away with these qualifiers, that cover one sacriledge with so many sacriledges. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 79 Qualifiers and alayers of the heat of blood. 1638 R. Younge *Drunkard's Character* 269 Tobacco, being hot and dry, must have a qualifier of cold and moist from the pot. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. xxvi. 183 Sir Charles is no qualifier, Sir, when he stakes his honour. 1796 Lamb *Lett.* (1837) I. 55, I was unwilling to let my last night's letter go off without this qualifier. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 5/1 Our qualifiers of beer have recently been [catching it].

2. *Gram.* A word, as an adjective or adverb, attached to another word to qualify it.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 Your Epitheton or qualifier..must be apt and proper for the thing he is added vnto. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. 103 Formal correspondence between a substantive and its qualifier or representative.

3. *R. C. Ch.* = Qualificator.

a 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 670 Approved and licensed by Qualifiers. 1888 G. Salmon *Infall. Church* xiv. 235 The question of law is referred to a special Board of skilled theologians, under the title of Qualifiers.

Qualify (kwɒ·lɪfəi), *v.* Also 6 qualyfy, -fie, (6–7 qualle-, qualli-, quale-, -fye, -file), 6–8 qualifie. [a. F. *qualifi-er* (15th c.), or ad. med.L. *quālificāre* to attribute a quality to, f. *quālis* of such a kind + *-ficāre*: see -fy.]

I. To invest with a quality or qualities.

1. *trans.* To attribute a certain quality or qualities to. **a.** To describe or designate in a particular way; to characterize, entitle, name. (†Const. *with.*)

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 107 S. Paule in hys epistle qualifyeth a bishop, and saith that he must be ..apte to teache and to confute all maner of false doctryne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xii. 37, I will favor thee as a Vassal, and not as a brother, as thou qualifiest thyself. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 21 Two of the Eldest Colonels were qualified with a Title between a Major General and a Colonel. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxxxi, The 'Devil's drawing-room', As some have qualified that wondrous place. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 77 The propositions referred to the theologians have been qualified as heretical. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 253 Madame Muhlhausen,—whom good taste forbids We qualify as do these documents.

b. *Gram.* Of an adj.: To express some quality belonging to (a noun). Of an adv.: To modify.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 Sometimes wordes suffered to go single, do giue greater sence and grace then words qualified by attributions do.] 1837 M. GREEN *Engl. Gramm.* 14 [Adjectives] are added to nouns to define, qualify, describe, or limit the signification of the noun. 1887 ROGET *Introd. Old French* 176 [The Adjective] qualifying two or more Substantives. 1888 H. A. STRONG tr. *Paul's Princ. Hist. Lang.* 424 [The adjective] bears the same relation to the substantive as an adverb to the adjective which it qualifies.

†**2.** To impart a certain quality to (a thing); to make (a thing) what it is. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 221 Is..not rather true nobility a mind excellently qualified with rare vertues? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* Comm., Then shal the bodies be qualified according to the state of the soules, happie or miserable for ever. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* III. 71 But thou hast tainted that immortall breath, Which qualifi'd thy life, and made thee free Of heav'n and earth. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vi. 344 The Divine Will, determined or qualified (if we may use that improper word) with the highest..Wisdom and Power.

†**b.** *absol.* To bring it about *that*. *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 60 It qualified also, that no detection could be made..that he bought this greatness.

3. To invest (a person) with proper or essential qualities or accomplishments (*for* being something). Also *refl.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 134 Set to schoole, to qualifie themselues, to learne how to be religious. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* i, A Typographer ought to be equally quallified with all the Sciences that becomes an Architect. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 22 Those Properties .. will qualify a Man for a compleat Architect. ?1782 COWPER *Parrot* 11 To qualify him more at large, And make him quite a wit.

b. To make fit or competent *for* doing (or *to do*) something, or *for* some sphere of action, existence, etc. Chiefly *refl.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* VI. iv. (1848) 353 He whose parts are too mean to qualifie him to govern others. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ₱ 5 To refresh and otherwise qualify themselves for their journey. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. iii, Moderation ..can qualify us to taste many pleasures. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, Qualifying myself for my new calling. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxviii, I am qualifying myself to give lessons. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. i. (1875) 77 Men are qualified for their work by knowledge.

absol. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 575 That strength, Which best may qualify for final joy.

4. To make legally capable; to endow with legal power or capacity; to give a recognized status to (a person).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 113 Would God all Ecclesiastical persons .. would nowe .. quallifie themselues, shewe obedience to Princes lawes. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 350 Is made one of the Duke's Chaplains, which qualifies him for two livings. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 418 These game laws .. do indeed qualify nobody, except .. a gamekeeper, to kill game. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 291 He qualified others, by adding to their fortunes from his own bounty. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 5/1 A Royal Charter enabling it to 'qualify' nurses as doctors are 'qualified'.

b. *spec.* by the administration of an oath. *U.S.*

[1723 *Act of Pennsylvania*, Every brewer..shall be qualified by oath..that he will not use any molasses, etc.] 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 100 The court said they would order the jury to be qualified. 1800 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 37 He [the Governor of Mass.] met the two Houses at 12, and was qualified.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To make oneself competent *for* something, or capable of holding some office, exercising some function, etc., *by* fulfilling some necessary condition; *spec.* by taking an oath, and hence *U.S.*: To make oath, to swear *to* something (Bartlett, 1848).

a 1588 TARLTON *Jests* (1844) p. xxv, Presently he can Qualifie for a mule or a mare, Or for an Alderman. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 384 All the ministers of state must qualify, and take this test. 1825 C. R. H. in Hone *Everyday Bk.* I. 1334 His lordship goes to church to qualify. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 27 He could not legally continue to employ officers who refused to qualify. 1891 *Law Reports*, Weekly Notes 118/1 It was his duty to qualify for the office of director by taking forty shares.

†**6.** *trans. Sc. Law.* To establish by evidence. *Obs.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 333 Hay compeired, and nothing being qualified against him, was upon suspicion confined. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub.* (1850) I. 358 The vther half [of the forfeited goods] to be givin to him who dilates the recepteris, and qualefeis the samen. 1776 LD. THURLOW in *Boswell's Johnson* (1848) App. 817/2 If the individual could qualify a wrong, and a damage arising from it.

II. To modify in some respect.

7. To modify (a statement, opinion, etc.) by any limitation or reservation; to make less strong or positive.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 893/2 He hathe circumspectly .. qualyfyed and modered hys tale wyth thys woord (all). 1551 PRINCESS MARY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 177 The promise made..by your Majesties counsell..although they seeme now to quallefye and deny the thing. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 8 Whilst a prince he was undutiful to his father; or to qualify the matter, over dutiful to his mother, whose domestic quarrels he always espoused. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY (J.), My proposition I have qualified with the word, often; thereby making allowance [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 296 To observe whether..I might not find reasons to change or to qualify some of my first sentiments. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 146 Elizabeth received the offer of Philip's hand, qualified as it was, in the most gracious manner. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 49 An avowal, which he qualifies by a subtle after-thought.

absol. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* XL. v, The surgeon .. began to apologize—to qualify.

8. To moderate or mitigate, so as to reduce to a more satisfactory or normal condition; *esp.* to render less violent, severe or unpleasant; to lessen the force or effect of (something disagreeable).

Extremely common in the 16–17th c., with a great variety of objects; now somewhat rare in comparison with 12 b.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The greate peril and dangier of the kynges maiesties subiectes, if the same statute shulde not .. be tempered qualified or refourmed. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 170 Qualyfie the heate of the Lyuer .. with the confection of Acetose. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 229 Our men stoode in great perill .. if this war and mutenie had not soone bene qualified. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 688 The incense was..burned..to qualifie the smell .. from the sacrifices of flesh. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew. Gard.* III. viii. (1668) 68 Camomile .. is sweet smelling, qualifying head-ach. 1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 Something .. that will abate and qualifie the rigour of this Conception. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 51 This Civility of the Turks does in some measure qualify the Hardship of those who are confin'd Prisoners in that Castle. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 147 Though they still are held at the will of the lord,..yet that will is qualified, restrained, and limited. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, A voice in which the authority of the mother was qualified by her tenderness. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v, Qualifying every line which vice .. writes on the brow. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. v. i. 116 His sincere piety, his large heart,..always qualify, and seem sometimes to redeem, his errors.

†**b.** To make less wrong or reprehensible. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xii, The frame of her mind was too delicate to bear the thought of having been guilty of a falsehood, however qualified by circumstances. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* 76 It is..the invasion of our country.. which conscientiously qualifies the use of arms.

†**c.** To make proportionate *to*; to reduce *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. (R.), The Highest ..tempering and qualifying his infinite power and vertue to the measure and capacitie of mannes nature. 1604 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 272, 20 li. fyne was ymposed..which fyne was afterwardes .. qualefied to iiij li. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. 43 How to qualifie, and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks.

†**9.** To appease, calm, pacify (a person). *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 210 Withowt much adoe they began to mollyfy hir .. Whan the quene was thus qualyfyed [etc.]. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 488 Sertorius..did qualifie him the best he could, and made him more mild and tractable. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, When you have left him in a chafe, then I'll qualify the rascal. 1679 *Trials Green, Berry, &c.* 16 You being a Justice of the Peace may qualifie them [two men fighting].

†**10.** To bring into, or keep in, a proper condition; to control, regulate, modulate. *Obs.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 624 The decoction of the roots..doth qualifie the Liuer. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 118 Is your blood So madly hot, that no discourse of reason..Can qualifie the same? 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 30 This Election was qualified under a stipulation or covenant. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 15 The practice of these Rules will help qualifie a Life of Action such as yours must be.

11. To modify the strength or flavour of (a liquid).

1591 NASHE *Prognostication* Wks. 1883–4 II. 152 A Cuppe of Sack, .. so qualified with Suger, that they proue not rewmatick. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 Poison may be qualified, and become medicinal. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 43 Having tasted the water,..we mixed it with a little Aqua vitæ, which we had brought with us instead of Wine, to qualifie it. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lvi, The Squire .. called for his tea, which he drank .. qualified with brandy. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. liii, Tea and coffee leave us much more serious, Unless when qualified with thee, Cogniac! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlv, [He] qualified his mug of water with a plentiful infusion of the liquor.

fig. 1697 DRYDEN *Ess. Georgics* in *Virgil* (1721) I. 199 Greek..rightly mixt and qualified with the Doric Dialect.

12. †**a.** To affect (a person or thing) injuriously. Const. *with*. *Obs.* **b.** To abate or diminish (something good); to make less perfect or complete.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. (1886) 50 Foure old witches, who with their charms so qualified the Danes as they were thereby disabled. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 114 Loue is begun by Time: And .. Time qualifies the sparke and fire of it. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xvii. (1840) 72 To qualify the Christians' joy for this good success, Joceline .. was conquered and taken prisoner. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 52 The standers by heartily wish their Hands qualified with some Chiragracall prohibition. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 209 Thoughts which tended to qualify the pleasure. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, We had better not qualify our good understanding.

†**13.** *intr. To qualify on*, to submit quietly to. *To qualify with*, to come to terms with. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxiii. 230 What a slave had I been in spirit, could I have qualified on such villainous treatment. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 494 He..qualifies with any passion which it is vicious to indulge.

Qualifying (kwǫ·lifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. QUALIFY, in various senses.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) Epistle, To deuise argument of priuate profit, to the qualifying of your charges. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 135 The qualifying and allaying of the scorching heat of burning Agues. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 124, I once thought a little qualifying among such violent spirits was not amiss. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 14 To suppose us knowing heat by any other means, besides its effect in the qualifying of bodies.

Qualifying (kwǫ·lifəi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That qualifies, in senses of the vb.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 9 My loue admits no qualifying crosse [*usu. emend.* drosse]. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 192 Something..so peculiarly qualifying and distinguishing. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 160 A qualifying measure would not be accepted. 1812 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. viii. 241 The good we meet with..is always blended with qualifying bitterness. 1890 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 525/3 To pass a qualifying examination and to become a teacher.

Hence **Qua·lifyingly** *adv.*

1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* 109 They qualifyingly admit its force, by calling it a difficulty.

† **Qua·litated**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. type **quālitāt-us* + -ED[1].] = QUALITIED.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 167 Moystness, and dryness are rather very Bodies themselves qualitated or endowed with qualities.

Qualitative (kwǫ·litətiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *quālitātīv-us* (Cassiodorus): see QUALITY and -IVE. Cf. F. *qualitatif, -ive* (15th c.).] Relating to, connected or concerned with, quality or qualities. Now usually in implied or expressed opposition to QUANTITATIVE.

1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 5 Fourthly, qualitative, from the dispositions of the persons themselves. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 49 What have the qualitative influxes of the planets .. there to doe? *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. xii. 2 This conversion and renovation is not a substantial, but a qualitative change. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 2 An examination .. which does not develope more than the nature or quality of the constituents, is termed a qualitative analysis. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 44 A numerical preponderance may have rightly to yield to a qualitative preponderance.

Hence **Qua·litatively** *adv.*, in respect of quality.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* vi. 128 Faith may be considered qualitatively, as a saving grace. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 321 The composition of the blood is here qualitatively changed. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 90 In consciousness the Unlimited and the Indivisible are qualitatively distinct.

Qualitied (kwǫ·litid), *a.* or *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 qualited. [f. QUALITY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with a quality or qualities, in various senses of the sb. (Freq. in 17th c.; chiefly as predicate, and with qualifying adv.).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 194 They were so well qualited in courage, experience, and discretion. 1616 T. SCOTT *Christs Politician* 11 Those men .. are conditioned and qualited like sheepe, innocent, harmelesse, simple. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VIII. 112 In things properly qualited there is augmentation and diminution. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 286 The mildest, the best qualitied .. Prince that ever existed. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 23 Mar., Lord Southwell was the highest-bred man .. the most qualitied I ever saw. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 187 The mind is a qualitied unity. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 184/2 A dainty hand, and small,..and qualitied Divinely.

Hence **Qua·litiedness**. *rare*[−1].

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 110 Form of the higher description..quality or qualitiedness.

Qualitive, erron. f. QUALITATIVE. *rare*[−1].

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 48 The one is called qualitive,..The other is quantitive.

Quality (kwǫ·liti), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 -ite, 4–5 -itee, 6 -yte, -itye, 6–7 -itie, 7 quall-, 6– quality. [ME. *qualite*, a. F. *qualité* (12th c.), ad. L. *quālitāt-em* (formed by Cicero to render Gr. ποιότης), f. *quālis* of what kind: see -ITY.]

I. Of persons (in 1 and 2 occas. of animals).

1. Character, disposition, nature. Now *rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/433 Þe planetes..ȝiuen him al-so qualite to don so and so. *Ibid.* 435 Swuch qualite..to beon lechor oþur schrewe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. Prol. 35 Thus of his propre qualite The man..Is as a world. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 247, I knaw, be ȝour qualitie ȝe want the gift of chastitie. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 25 He vsed to euery nacion sondry exhortacions as he thought mete for their disposicions and qualitie. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 10 Knawin[g] of wemen .. That thay are not constant in thair quallitie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 298 A Dromidore, and Camel differ much in quality. 1639 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. iii, He deserves no wife Of worthy quality, who dares not trust Her virtue in..any danger. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 94 They her heralds be, Steeped in her quality. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 268 Her quality was, caterpillar-like, To..select a leaf And..feed her fill.

b. Capacity, ability, or skill, in some respect.

In mod. use as an echo of Shaks., who prob. intended the word in sense 5.

[1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 452 Come giue vs a tast of your quality: come, a passionate speech.] 1856 KANE *Arct.*

Expl. I. ii. 24 Hans had given me a touch of his quality by spearing a bird on the wing. **1863** Doran *Ann. Stage* 369 Thomas .. gave the stranger a hearty welcome, .. asked for a taste of his quality. **1871** Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1165 Can't you contrive to operate at once, .. to shew Your quality i' the world.

c. Without article or poss. pron.: Excellence of disposition; good natural gifts. (Cf. 9 c.)

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 78 The Grecian youths are full of qualitie, Their louing well compos'd, with guift of nature. **1607** Heywood *Wom. Killed* II. i, O, sir, disparage not your worth too much; You are full of quality and faire desert. **1889** Tyrwhitt in *Universal Rev.* 15 Feb. 251 One sharp temptation well resisted..shows real moral quality. **1894** Sir Ev. Wood in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/2 [Capt. Peel] had a singularly striking appearance, showing both in face and figure what is termed, in describing well-bred horses, as 'quality'.

2. A mental or moral attribute, trait, or characteristic; a feature of one's character; †a habit.

1533 Frith *Answ. More* To Rdr., Wks. (1573) 4 A frende beholdeth all qualities and circumstaunces, his byrth, bringyng vp, and what feates hee hath done all hys lyfe long. **1551** R. Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. Cecil (Arb.) 15 Youre godlye dysposytyon, and vertuous qualytyes. **1602** Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 43, I hate not man, but man's lewd qualities. **1689–90** Temple *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 208 Particular Qualities have been observed..in the same Families for several hundred Years, as Goodness, Clemency [etc.]. **1783** Cowper *Valediction* 31 In thee some virtuous qualities combine To fit thee for a nobler part. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 163 Nature had largely endowed William with the qualities of a great ruler. **1853** J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. [II.] I. i. 30 The subtlety and perfidy, which .. were the qualities of his..countrymen.

b. An accomplishment or attainment.

1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. i, *Diog.* What can thy sons do? *Syl.* You shall see their qualities. Dance, sirrah! **1607** Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 125, I haue bred her at my deerest cost In Qualities of the best. *a* **1674** Clarendon (J.), He had those qualities of horsemanship, dancing and fencing which accompany a good breeding. **1780** Cowper *Progr. Err.* 423 A just deportment, manners graced with ease, .. Are qualities that seem to comprehend [etc.]. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 17 May, The fielding..justified the high reputation for this quality which the..colonial teams..have enjoyed.

c. *Law.* A special or characteristic feature.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 155 A tenant in tail .. has eight qualities or privileges.

3. Rank or position in (a) society. Now *rare.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 3303 Lo! so þe quele of qwistsumnes my qualite has changid. **1456** Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 162 To consider..the state and the qualitee of the persouns. **1571** G. Buchanan *Admonition* (S. T. S.) 21 It may seame .. that I .. pas myne estait, being of sa meane qualitie. **1604** E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 350 Sometimes this minister had other different habites, according to the quallitie of the dead. **1676** Hobbes *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 2, Readers of Poesie (which are commonly Persons of the best Quality). **1726** De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. v. (1840) 235 The priests of Apollo were sometimes of no mean quality. **1823** Scott *Peveril* i, A gentleman of middling quality. **1873** Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1528 What quality, what style and title, eh?

fig. **1791** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 453 Hunger..Is reckon'd now a fellow of bad quality: Not deem'd a gentleman.

†**b.** *concr.* A body of persons of a certain rank. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 16 It was compos'd only of two of these forenamed qualities, that is to say, of the Principality and Nobility.

4. Nobility, high birth or rank, good social position; chiefly in phr. *man, woman, gentleman, lady, person, people of quality.* Now *arch.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 875 He had all the men of qualitie his sworne enemies. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Trav.* (Arb.) 523 Let him .. procure Recommendation, to some person of Quality. **1671** Lady Mary Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 There are no men of quality but the Duke of Monmouth; all the rest are gentlemen. **1722** De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 18 My new friend was a thief of quality, and a pickpocket above the ordinary rank. **1771** Mackenzie *Man. Feel.* xl. (1803) 85 The count, for he was of quality, was solicitous to return the obligation. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 273 Many persons of quality sate the whole day in their carriages. **1871** Morley *Vauvenargues* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 9 High enough to command the admiration of people of quality.

b. *concr.* People of good social position. Now *arch.* or *vulgar* and *dial.*

1693 *Humours Town* 114 Walk Bare-headed to his Master's Daughter, in imitation of Quality. **1706** Estcourt *Fair Examp.* v. i, Did not you tell me .. that you was acquainted with all the Quality. **1753** Richardson *Sir C. Grandison* III. ii. (1781) 15, I have looked out among the quality for a future husband for her. **1769** Wesley in *Wks.* 1872 III. 370 A large company of Quality (as they called them) came. **1824** Byron *Juan* XVI. lxiv, She was country born and bred And knew no better..Than to wax white—for blushes are for quality. **1843** Lever *J. Hinton* xl, I was standing .. among all the grand generals and the quality. **1889** *John Bull* 2 Mar. 142/2 He was fond of quality, and quality was very fond o' him.

†**5.** Profession, occupation, business, *esp.* that of an actor. **b.** Fraternity; those of the same profession; *esp.* actors as a body. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 88 The rest of craftis gryt aithis swair..Ilk ane into thair qualitie. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 58 A Linguist, and a man of such perfection, As we doe in our quality much want. **1603** J. Davies *Microcosmos* 215 Players, I love yee, and your Qualitie. **1625** Fletcher *Fair Maid of Inn* v. ii, I am weary of this trade of fortune-telling, ..it is a very ticklish quality. **1626** Massinger *Rom. Actor* I. iii, In thee, as being the chief of thy profession, I do accuse the quality of treason. **1633** in A. W. Ward *Hist. Dram. Lit.* II. 324 It may serve .. for the improvement of the quality, which hath received some brushings of late.

†**c.** Party, side. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 36 Because you are not of our qualitie, But stand against vs like an Enemie.

6. Title, description, character, capacity. Freq. in phr. *in (the) quality of.* Now *rare.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 26682 Man agh to telle hir qualite, sib or freind or quat sco be. *a* **1626** Bacon *Advice to Villiers* (J.), The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge..and partly of an attorney general. *a* **1648** Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 38 Maximilian .. came to the King, in the quality of his Soldier. **1664** Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 338 He serv'd his Master In quality of Poetaster. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 1 Such Packets as I receive under the Quality of Spectator. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 66 They paid respect to his quality of deputy. **1821** Scott *Kenilw.* XXX, Leicester ..rode on her Majesty's right hand..in quality of her host. **1864** D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 82 To understand that I had come in the professed quality of Consul.

†**b.** A part or character (acted). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 109 When the people was desirous to see me play qualities, they caused the gates to be shutte, and such as entred in shoulde pay.

II. Of things.

7. An attribute, property, special feature or characteristic. *Primary, secondary,* etc. *qualities*: see the adjs. Of a ship: (see quot. 1867).

1340 *Ayenb.* 153 To þe bodye of man comeþ alle eueles uor þe destempringe of þise uour qualites oþer of þise uour humours. **1533** Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 33 a, But nowe to the qualities of water. **1551** Turner *Herbal* I. A iv b, The qualites of it answer nothing unto the qualyties of wormwode pontyke in Galene. **1604** E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiii. 459 According to the qualities and wealth of the Countrie. **1671** R. Bohun *Wind* 165 The judgment to be made concerning the Qualitys of Winds..is very various and fallible. **1725** Watts *Logic* I. iii. § 4 Ideas, with Regard to their Qualities, .. are either clear and distinct, or obscure and confused [etc.]. **1854** L. Lloyd *Scandinavian Adv.* I. 231 The eatable qualities of the Bothnian salmon. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Qualities,* the register of the ship's trim, sailing, stowage, &c., all of which are necessary to her *behaviour.* **1872** Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 236 Every high quality of art consists either in some expression of what is decent..or of what is bright.

†**b.** A manner, style. (Cf. 9 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 6 Hate counsailes not in such a qualitie. **1651** *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Cowper* (1867) II. 307 The parishioners..built and adorned the church in as good a quality as any round about it.

†**c.** A habit; a power or faculty. *Obs. rare.*

1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 98 Jordan had a quality in the first month to overflow all his banks. **1663** Gerbier *Counsel* b iij a, If it had a speaking quality, your Grace would hear its..Alembick sing the Gold its joy.

†**d.** Concretely: A substance of a certain nature; an essence. *Obs. rare.*

1704 Swift *Batt. Bk.* Misc. (1711) 257 An atramentous Quality, of most malignant Nature, was seen to distil from his Lips. **1823** J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 21 The wood.. throws out its volatile qualities, aquæous and acidulous, into the respective tubes.

8. The nature, kind, or character (*of* something). Now restricted to cases in which there is comparison (expressed or implied) with other things of the same kind; hence, the degree or grade of excellence, etc. possessed by a thing. † *In the quality of*: (cf. 6).

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* III. Prol. 31 Ye knowe al þilke couered qualite Of þing which þat folk on wondren so. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 59 A man may gyffe no couenable penaunce bot if he knawe þe qualitee and þe quantitee of þe synne. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXIII. (Percy Soc.) 106 After the qualyte it doth take effecte. **1570** Dee *Math. Pref.* 8 An other liquid Medicine I haue: whose Qualitie is heate, in the first degree. **1650** Baxter *Saints' R.* I. iv. (1662) 22 It is so little I know of mine own soul, either its quiddity or quality. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 237 This flying Plague (to mark its quality;) Oestros the Grecians call. **1794** J. Hutton *Philos. Light,* etc. 272 This principle of fire moves, in the quality of light, with the most amazing velocity. **1841–4** Emerson *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 95 There is more difference in the quality of our pleasures than in the amount. **1842** Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 The perfection of cunning is to conceal its own quality. **1879** Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 114 It is on account of the quality, rather than the size, of English print, that it is usually so much pleasanter to read than American.

†**b.** Nature, with reference to origin; hence, cause, occasion. *Obs. rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 44 Giue him note of our approach, With the whole quality whereof, I feare We shall be much vnwelcome. **1607** — *Timon* III. vi. 117 Know you the quality of Lord Timons fury?

9. Without article: **a.** That aspect of things under which they are considered in thinking or speaking of their nature, condition, or properties.

The notion of quality includes all the attributes of a thing, except those of relation and quantity. 'Quality' is the third of the Aristotelian categories.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 16 b, Qualitie..is the state thereof, as Hotte or cold, moist or dry. **1656** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. v. 70 If quality be void of matter, it must likewise be void of corporeity. **1727** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The antient school-philosophers distinguish quality in the general..into essential and accidental. **1829** Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. II. 60 Quality is used as the generical name of every thing in objects, for which a separate notation is required. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 45 The question is renewed as to the actual essence which..lies behind this surface of Quality.

b. *Gram.* Manner of action (cf. 7 b), as denoted by an adverb; chiefly in phr. *adverb of quality.*

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 38 The frenche men .. forme theyr adverbes of qualite by addynge to of *ment. Ibid.* 144 Some [adverbs] betoken qualite, and serve to declare .. howe a dede is done. *a* **1637** B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* I. xxi, All adverbs of quality..being formed from nouns, for the most part, by adding *ly.* **1845** Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 122/1 There is no difference in grammatical use between .. an adverb of quantity, and an adverb of quality. **1872** Morris *Engl. Accid.* xiv. 193.

c. Peculiar excellence or superiority. (Cf. 1 c.)

1874 Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 255 Quality of colour means purity or truth of hue. **1891** *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book..has..more quality and distinction than four-fifths of the novels which come under our notice.

10. In special uses (of senses 8 and 9).

a. *Logic.* Of propositions: The condition of being affirmative or negative. Of concepts: Comparative clearness or distinctness.

1594 Blundevil *Arte Logicke* III. i. (Cent.), How is a simple proposition divided according to quality? Into an affirmative and negative proposition. **1697** tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. XXX. 117 In Regard of Quality, it is that an Enunciation is divided..into Affirming and Denying. **1725** Watts *Logic* (1726) 156 If two Universals differ in Quality they are Contraries. **1837–8** Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Logic* IX. (1860) I. 158 It is this perfection or imperfection which constitutes the logical Quality of a concept. **1843** Mill *Logic* II. ii. § 1 (1856) 189 What are called the quantity and quality of the propositions. **1864** Bowen *Logic* V. 120 We thus ascertain the Quality of the Judgment, or whether it is affirmative or negative.

b. *Law.* Of an estate: The manner in which it is to be held or enjoyed.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 354 The alteration in the particular estate, which would destroy a contingent remainder, must amount to an alteration in its quantity, and not in its quality. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 46/1.

c. *Physics.* That which distinguishes sounds quantitatively the same; timbre.

1865 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* 592 Though [certain sounds are] the same for musical purposes, in all other respects the quality is different. **1872** Huxley *Phys.* vii. 183 The quality of a voice—treble, bass, tenor, &c. **1881** Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 77 The most uncultivated ear would perceive a difference of quality.

11. A particular class, kind, or grade of anything, as determined by its quality.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 324, 2*s.* 5*d.* for spinning the same quality. **1866** G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 253 A quality of dialogue which indicated thought.

III. †**12.** = Qualification I. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1622 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spald. Cl.) II. 375 The said Mr. James Ross .. acceptit of the said stipend with the qualitie and conditioun aboue mentioned. **1714** W. Forbes *Jrnl. Sess.* Pref. 7 Advocates admitted with a quality that they should not take in hand to plead in any..difficult cause without..assistance.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 4), as *quality-acquaintance, -air, -blood, -end, -friend, horse, lady, living, -pride,* etc.; *quality-like, -mad,* adjs.; **quality-binding,** a kind of worsted tape for binding carpets (Jam. 1808).

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 77 Neither the vnderstanding, nor any other accident, can be qualitilike. **1701** Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 545, I thought something was the matter; I wanted of quality-air. **1706** Estcourt *Fair Examp.* I. i. 10 Your Quality Lady, when she speaks, 'tis thus. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxviii. 238 The influence of Peregrine's new quality-friends. *Ibid.* III. lxxxii. 274 Peregrine found some ladies of his quality-acquaintance. **1768** *Woman of Honor* I. 134 She is so stark quality-mad. **1784** R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 233 My Lady's passion for quality living. **1819** *Metropolis* III. 149 The quality-end of the town. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. II. ii, Young .. men, with quality-blood in them, poisoned with quality-pride. **1891** *Field* 7 Mar. 334/2 Quite a quality horse is Gratian.

Hence **Qua·lityless** *a.*, having no quality or qualities; **Qua·lityship,** social position (*nonce-wd.*).

1859 Mozley *Ess., Indian Converts.* (1878) II. 313 Brahm is a motionless, characterless, qualityless, colourless essence. **1865** *Dublin University Mag.* I. 6 He dressed with regard to his qualityship. **1893** J. Orr *Chr. View God & W.* iv. 146 An absolutely qualityless matter..is unthinkable.

Quality, *v. rare.* Also 6 **qualit-.** [f. prec.] *trans.* †**a.** To furnish with a quality or qualities. *Obs.* **b.** To rate at a certain quality or value.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ep. Ded. 2 By these three they be all qualited. Motion ingendreth, Light shapeth and sheweth, Influence disposeth or qualiteth. **1813** Batchelor *Agric. Surv. Bedfordsh.* 236 The warren contained 878 acres, much of which was qualitied at 9*s.* to 10*s.* per acre.

Qualiver, -vre, qualliver, obs. ff. Caliver.

Quall(e, obs. forms of Whale.

Quallefy, -ify, obs. forms of Qualify.

†**Quallmire** = Quagmire (q. v.). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1553 Bale *Gardiner's Dr Vera Obed.* B viij b, Who so euer..goeth about to fette it [truth] out of mennes puddles and quallmyres [*v.r.* qualmires].

†**Qua·lly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Of wine: Turbid, cloudy.

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Qually-Wines,* Turbulent and Foul. **1703** *Art & Myst. Vintners* 22 Without good Fermentation, they become Qually, (i. e. Cloudy).

†**Qualm,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **cwealm,** 2–3 **cwalm,** (3 **cu-**), 2–4 **qualm,** 3 **quelme,** 4 **qw-, qualme,** 6 *Sc.* **quhalm, qualim.** [OE. *cwealm* death, slaughter, pestilence, = OS. *qualm,* OHG.

qu-, chualm (MHG. *qualm* anguish); f. **kwal-*, ablaut-var. of **kwel-* to die: see QUELE, QUELL.]

1. General or widespread mortality of men or animals; plague, pestilence.

In OE. also used of the (violent) death of a single person.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 122 Micel cwealm wearð þæs folces. *Ibid.* 192 Cwealm on heora orfe. *c* 1125 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1125 Hunger & cwealm on men & on erue. *c* 1205 LAY. 31877 Þe qualm muchele þe wes on moncunne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1155 Thu bodest cualm of orwe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cv. 29 And finees stode & quemyd & þe qualm left. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1156 A thousand slayn and nat oon of qualm ystorue.

b. Loss or damage.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 357 Ywys, great qualme [F. *grant morie*] ne were it noon, Ne synne, although her lyf were gon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 31 Quhen the fers burgh of Cartage To Romys boundis .. Ane huge myscheif and gret quhalm [*ed.* 1553 qualim] send sall.

2. *attrib.*, as *qualm-house, -stow.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 2 *Calvariae locus*, cualmstou. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 254 Ða cempan hine gelæddon ðære cwealm-stowe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Þe munt of Caluarie .. was þe cwalmsteou. *Ibid.* 140 Iput in one prisune, & bitund ase in one cwalm huse.

† **Qualm,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [App. imitative; cf. G. *galm* sound, noise.] Croak.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 382 Augurye of thise foweles.. As ravenes qualm, or schrychynge of thise owles.

Qualm (kwām, kwǭm), *sb.*[3] Forms: 6 **quamme** (?**coalme**), 6–7 **qualme, quaume, qua(i)me,** 7 **quawme, quaem,** 6– **qualm.** [Of obscure origin: in form and sense identical with Da. *kvalme*, † *kvalm*, Sw. *qvalm*, but these are app. not native words. Cf. G. (now dial.) *qualm* (*kalm*) swoon, faint, unconscious state (:—MHG. *twalm*: see DWALM *sb.*), and G. *qualm* (whence Da. *kvalm*, Sw. *qvalm*) vapour, steam, close air.

OE. *cwealm* QUALM *sb.*[1] had the sense 'pain', 'torment', (see quots. in Bosw.-Toller), and some instances of *qualm* in 16–17th c. use might conceivably mean 'pain', 'pang'; but historical evidence of connexion is wanting, and the sense of 'sick fit', 'sickness' is possible in all the cases.]

1. A (sudden) feeling or fit of faintness, illness, or sickness. (Now restricted to cases in which the seat of the disorder is in the stomach, but formerly in somewhat wider use.)

c 1530 R. COPLAND *Jyl of Brentfords Test.* 233 With qualmes & stytches it doth me torment, That all my body is torne and rent. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 52 If any quame or sicknesse happen to fall vpon him. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 139 Such as haue some quaume about their heart, so that they faint and sowne. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 27 It makes the Stomach sick..and sickish Qualms to arise. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 219 The sickly Qualms That grieve her Soul. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v, Has the bottle bequeathed thee a qualm or a head-ache. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xxxii. 326 Breeze enough for sailing, .. no qualms to interfere with appetite.

2. *transf.* **a.** A fit of sickening fear, misgiving, or depression; a sudden sinking or faintness of heart. Now *rare.*

a 1555 RIDLEY in FOXE *A. & M.* III. (1596) 446 The weake manne of God..will have now and then such thoughtes and quaumes (as they call them) to runne ouer his hart. 1624 LD. KEEPER WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 203 A certayne qualme came over his stomacke to be of a Judge noe Judge. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, Many a doubt, many a qualm, overspread his clouded imagination. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 236, [I] soon heard, with the sickly qualm of disappointed hope..that she was no more. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 636 Apt to leave qualms and misgivings on the sensitive .. temperament.

b. A strong scruple of conscience; a painful doubt or consciousness of acting wrongly.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 240 Unedified consciences apt to engage their Leaders in great affaires and then, upon a sudden qualm and swimming of their conscience, betray them. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 So strangely troubled with qualms of conscience. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xiii, It was absurd .. to affect any qualms about this trifle. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 55 One qualm of principle .. I do feel. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xiv. 241 It was natural that some of the members of the Government should have qualms.

c. A fit or sudden access *of* some quality, principle, etc. (Now only with suggestion of prec.)

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm., Repent. & Fasting* (1661) 170, I doubt ours hath been rather a flash, a qualme, a brunt than otherwise. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 55 Although this qualm of Loyalty took this Church for the present. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 125 If the Fit or Qualm of my Devotion holds out longer. 1880 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 282 Immediately after one of these fits of extravagance, he will be taken with violent qualms of economy. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 269 Had he a devotion-fit? Clara grew serious with like qualm.

3. *Comb.*, as *qualm-sick* adj.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 30. 202 [They] grew qualm-sick at the Common Prayer. 1758 *Mickmakis & Maricheets* 55 She .. blows the smoak towards his nostrils, even sometimes so violently, as to make him qualm-sick. 1880 BURTON *Queen Anne* II. xi. 189 Qualm-sick stomachs of .. self-conceited hypocrites.

† **Qualm,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [var. of WALM, perh. after G. *qualm* steam.] The act of boiling.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/1 Let it seeth on the fyer one qualme or two.

Qualm, *v.*[1] [Connected with QUALM *sb.*[3] Cf. Da. *kvalme* to have a qualm, and G. (now dial.) *qualmen* (*kalmen*) to swoon, be unconscious.]

† **1.** *intr.* To have a qualm or qualms. (Cf. QUALMING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*) *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Deficere*, I faynte, sounde, or qualme for heate. 1603 FLORIO tr. *Moutaigne* III. xiii. (1897) VI. 253 My stomacke begins to qualme, my head feeleth a violent aking.

2. a. *trans.* To make sick. **b.** *absol.* To induce qualms. *rare.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* IV. i, How I grew qualm'd in love. 1713 *Gentleman Instructed* III. viii. 434 Envy qualms on his Bowels, Prodigality on his Purse. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 701/1 If one is .. qualmed by the show of..confectionery.

† **Qualm,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [var. of WALM, perh. after G. *qualmen* to steam.] To boil.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 8/2 Take thre quartes of Lye..and let it qualme a little on the fyer.

Qua·lminess. [f. QUALMY + -NESS.] The condition of being qualmy; nausea.

1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 19 Feb., Wks. 1851 III. 98 The smell of the ship..or any other offensive smell will increase the qualminess. 1884 MISS DILLWYN *Jill* II. xi. 181 The swell made my qualminess increase.

† **Qua·lming,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. QUALM *v.*[1]] The fact of having a qualm or qualms.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Defectio*, .. the quaulmyng or sownyng of women after conception. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 450 It taketh away qwalming and ouercasting of the hart.

† **Qua·lming,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec.] **a.** That has a qualm or qualms. **b.** Of the nature of a fit or sudden access (cf. QUALM *sb.*[3] 2 c).

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 267 To succour and strengthen quailing and qualming stomachs. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ii. 36 Let Iesses sov'raigne Flow'r perfume my qualming brest. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 6 Till they get a little cordial sobriety to settle their qualming zeal.

Qualmire: see QUALLMIRE.

Qualmish (kwā·miʃ, kwǭ·miʃ), *a.* [f. QUALM *sb.*[3] + -ISH [1].]

1. Of persons: Affected with a qualm or qualms; tending, or liable, to be so affected.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 3 Our soule is qualmishe ouer this meate. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 22, I am qualmish at the smell of Leeke. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* IV. i, Qualmish and loathing all you had before: Yet with a sickly Appetite to more. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxix, My dear angel has been qualmish of late. 1816 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 25 Dec. (1894) I. xii. 388 The..dog arrived .. a little lean and qualmish however after his sea voyage. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 521 Elizabeth was not desirous of peace..she was qualmish at the very suggestion.

2. Of feelings, etc.: Of the nature of a qualm.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 195, I began to feel some very qualmish symptoms. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 217 Our qualmish sickness drown In Caecuban divine!

3. Of things: Apt to produce qualms. *rare.*

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, It is like a qualmish liqueur in the midst of a bottle of wine.

Hence **Qua·lmishly** *adv.*; **Qua·lmishness.**

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 105 She would be as leacherous as the Mountaine-Goate, had not Natures qualmishnesse proved a strong contradiction to her desire. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* ii. (1886) 8 On approaching the Foreland the first sensations of qualmishness became apparent. 1845 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 32 Thinking about it keenly and qualmishly.

Qualmy (kwā·mi, kwǭ·mi), *a.* Also 6 **quamie.** [f. QUALM *sb.*[3] + -Y.] = QUALMISH.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 129 Neyther abounding in hote desire, neither oppressed with quamie colde. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 38 Astonisht in a qualmy traunce. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 274, I myself did feel queerish and qualmy. 1884 MISS DILLWYN *Jill* II. xi. 178 The mere smell of it makes one feel qualmy.

Hence **Qua·lmyish** *a.*, somewhat qualmy.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 975 With a queerish and qualmyish feeling.

‖ **Qualtagh** (kwā·ltăχ). [Manx, also written *quaaltagh*, f. *quaail* (= Ir. and Gael. *comhdháil*) meeting.] The first person one meets after leaving home on some special occasion; also, the first person entering a house on New Year's Day, the first-foot.

1891 MOORE *Folk-lore Isle of Man* 103 It was considered fortunate if the *qualtagh* were a person .. of dark complexion. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 59, I should be first-foot here, only I'm no use as a qualtagh.

Quam, obs. form of WHOM.

Quamash (kwămæ·ʃ, kwǫ·mæʃ). See also CAMAS. [N. American Indian.] A North American liliaceous plant (*Camassia esculenta*), the bulbs of which are used for food by the American Indians. *Eastern quamash* (see quot. 1868).

1814 *Lewis & Clarke's Exp.* (1893) 958 The Chopunnish are now dispersed in villages..for the purpose of collecting quamash. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 452 The plant [Camus] is otherwise known as the eastern quamash, or wild hyacinth, and in botanical nomenclature is *Scilla Fraseri.* 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/3 The white Camassia..[is] not nearly so showy as the blue Quamash.

Quame, var. of QUEME, *v.*; obs. f. QUALM *sb.*

† **Quamire.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-myre, -mier,** 8 *dial.* **whamire.** [? var. of *quall-* or *quavemire*: see QUAGMIRE, and cf. Sc. *quaw-mire* s.v. QUAW.] A quagmire, bog. Also *fig.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 99 Muddy marysshes full of suche quamyres that men are oftentymes swalowed vp in them. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 75 For quamier get bootes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 32 If we wil get out of the Quamyre of our sinnes. *Ibid.* xix. 302 Orpheus .. as for the wicked ..burieth them in a quamire. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* 27 Apr. (E. D. S.), *Whamire*, a quagmire.

Quamoclit (kwæ·mǫklit). [Corruption of Mexican *quamo·chitl* (*ch* = tʃ), f. *qua-*, comb. form of *quaiutl* tree, + *-mochitl*, of unknown meaning.

The erroneous form *quamoclit*, found as early as 1689 in Tournefort's *Schola Botanica*, is the basis of imaginary etymologies from Greek and Sanskrit.]

A sub-genus of climbing plants with brilliant flowers found in the tropical parts of America and Asia, belonging to the genus *Ipomœa.* (Formerly regarded as a distinct genus.)

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v., Quamoclit with very fine, cut, winged Leaves, .. called in Barbadoes Sweet-William. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The species of quamoclit, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Quamoclit differs from bindweed, or convolvulus, in the shape of the flower. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 408 As to specimens I sent you of the bastard quamoclit [*printed* quarnoclif]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 193/1 Quamoclit .. vulgaris is common in every part of India. 1892 BENTHAM & HOOKER *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6) 305 The exotic genus Ipomœa, including *Pharbitis* and *Quamoclit*..supplies some of our most beautiful greenhouse and hothouse climbers.

Quan, obs. form of GUAN, WHEN.

Quandary (kwǫ̈ndē·ri, kwǫ·ndări), *sb.* Also 6 **quandare, -arye,** 6–7 **-arie,** 8–9 **quondary.** [Of unknown origin; in common use from *c* 1580.

Possibly a corruption of some term of scholastic Latin. The suggestions that it is ad.F. *qu'en dirai-je* 'what shall I say of it?' that it represents ME. *wandreth*, or is an abbrev. of *hypochondry*, are (apart from other considerations) condemned by the fact that the original stressing is *quanda·ry.* Recent dicts. favour *qua·ndary*, given by Johnson (who calls it 'a low word') and Webster, but not accepted by Sheridan, Walker, or Smart.]

A state of extreme perplexity or uncertainty; a dilemma causing (great) mental agitation or distress; † a ticklish plight. Freq. in phr. *in a* (*great, sad*, etc.) *quandary.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 45 Euphues..departed, leaving this olde gentleman in a great quandarie. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 94 The Queene in meane while with carks quandare deepe anguisht [etc.]. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* I. i, Much I fear, forsaking of my diet, Will bring me presently to that quandary, I shall bid all adieu. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xvi. 135 The Nobles, Gentry, Souldiers in quandaries .. To Turret tops he fetches more Vagaries. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1729) 201 Apollo now driv'n to a cursed Quandary was wishing for Swift, or for fam'd Lady Mary. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 9 Thof he be sometimes thrown into perilous passions and quandaries. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. iv, All his quandaries terminated in the same catastrophe; a compromise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 229 Now I was in a great quandary at having to answer this question.

† **Quandary,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] **a.** *trans.* To perplex, put in a quandary. **b.** *intr.* To be in a quandary.

1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 505 He quandaries, whether to goe forward to God, or, with Demas, to turne backe to the world. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, Methinks I am quandary'd like one going with a Party to discover the Enemy's Camp, but had lost his Guide upon the Mountains.

Quandong (kwæ·ndǫŋ, kwǫ·n-). Also **quandang, -dung, quon(g)dong, quantong.** [Aboriginal Australian.] **a.** An Australian tree of the sandal-wood order (*Fusanus acuminatus* or *Santalum acuminatum*), or its edible drupaceous fruit, which is of a blue colour and about the size of a cherry; also called *native peach*(*-tree*). **b.** A large Australian scrub-tree (*Eleocarpus grandis*), or its fruit. Also *attrib.*, as *quandong-nut, -tree.*

1839 T. L. MITCHELL 3 *Exped.* 135 (Morris) In all these scrubs on the Murray the *Fusanus acuminatus* is common, and produces the quandang nut. 1850 CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* II. 30 The indigenous Quandang..is the only really palatable fruit that grows in the wilds of Port Phillip. 1857 W. HOWITT *Tallangetta* I. 41 (Morris) Abundance of fig .. trees, cherries, loquots, quondongs. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxx. (1894) 279 Such quantongs, such raspberries, surpassing imagination. 1887 FARRELL *How he Died* 20 Where barren fig-tree and..quandong Bloom on lone roads.

Quann(e, obs. forms of WHEN.

Quannet (kwǫ·nĕt). Also **quonet.** [Of obscure origin.] A flat file set in a frame, and used as a plane in filing flat surfaces, as in comb-making.

1842 WHITTOCK *Complete Book of Trades* 225 The comb-makers use a tool..called a quonet, having coarse single teeth, to the number of about seven or eight to an inch. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1842/1 *Quannet.*

Quanon, variant of KANOON.

Quant (kwænt, kwǫnt), *sb.* Also 5 **quante,** (QV-), **whante,** 9 **quont.** [? ad. L. *contus* (Gr. κοντός) boat-pole. Current in E. Anglia and Kent (in the latter also 'a young oak-sapling, a walking-stick'): the northern equivalent is KENT *sb.*[1]] A pole for propelling a boat, esp. one with a flat cap to prevent it sinking in the mud, used by bargemen on the east coast.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Quante, or sprete, rodde .., *contus. Ibid.* 523/2 Whante, or qvante. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 38 *Contus* signifies a Quant or Sprett, with which they shove Boats. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1883 G. C.

DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iv. 25 When the wind fails, the men betake themselves to the 'quant', which is a long slender pole with a knob at one end and a spike and shoulder at the other. 1893 DOUGHTY *Wherry in Wensl. Lands* 167 To get all sail off her, and undertake a tough job with the quants.

Quant (kwænt, kwɒnt), *v.* [f. prec.] **a.** *trans.* To propel (a boat) with a quant. Also *absol.* **b.** *intr.* Of a boat: To be propelled with a quant.

1865 [implied in QUANTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* v. 37 The water was too deep for us to quant our punt. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* p. ii, Great disinclinations to quant or scull. 1893 *Toynbee Rec.* 90 Now her stern, now a broadside, is toward us..as she quants against the breeze.

Hence **Qua·nting** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* I. 84 Wherry men, to whom the operation of 'quanting' is very familiar. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* x. 77 There may be a quanting-match. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 39 We and the wherry, by dint of very hard quanting, managed..to get as far as the ruins.

† **Qua·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -AL.] = ALIQUANT.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 177 A Quantal part measures not the whole: but repeated is either less or greater than it.

† **Quantative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [For *quantitative*, as if f. L. *quant-us* + -ATIVE: cf. QUANTITIVE. (But perh. a misprint in both quots.)] = QUANTITATIVE.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iii. 30 In compounding and diuiding of bodies according to quantatiue [1669 quantitive] partes. 1651 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 29 Motion cannot be received but by quantative dimension.

Quantic (kwɒ·ntik). *Math.* [f. L. *quant-us* how much + -IC.] A rational, integral, homogeneous function of two or more variables.

A quantic according to its dimensions is a quadric, cubic, quartic, etc. according as it is of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. degree; and is binary, ternary, quaternary, etc. according as it has two, three, four, etc. variables.

1854 A. CAYLEY *Wks.* (1887) II. 224 We may instead of a single quantic consider two or more quantics. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Th. Equat.* Introd. p. 4 A polynomial is sometimes called a quantic. 1896 E. B. ELLIOTT (*title*) An Introduction to the Algebra of Quantics.

Hence **Qua·ntical** *a.*, relating to quantics.

Quantifiable (kwɒ·ntifəi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. QUANTIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be conceived or treated as a quantity; that may be measured with regard to quantity.

1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* p. xxv, Those mutual relations of conscious centres which are measurable and quantifiable. 1893 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 667/2 It is the latter kind only [of feeling] which is immediately and necessarily quantifiable.

Quantification (kwɒ·ntifikē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. QUANTIFY *v.*: see -FICATION.] The action of quantifying.

Quantification of the predicate: the expression of the logical quantity of the predicate of a proposition, by applying to the predicate the sign *all*, or *some*, or an equivalent; a device introduced chiefly by Sir W. Hamilton, and intended to simplify logical processes.

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) II. 297 Because the universal quantification of the predicate is, in this instance, materially false, is such quantification, therefore, always formally illegal? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 181 It is enough that the quantifications of the Middle Term in both Premises, added together, should exceed unity. 1882 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* XXVI. 552 All that we require for the..quantification of watery vapour.

Qua·ntified, *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED¹.] Possessing or endowed with quantity; measured or determined with respect to quantity.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 87 To make it, at ane time,.. a bodie and not a bodie, quantified and not quantified. *c* 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 259 The real terms compared in the Convertend..are not the naked, but the quantified. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 481 The discovery of precise quantities proves the objectivity of something quantified. 1870 JEVONS *Logic* 186 Immediate inference by added determinant..can also be applied..to quantified propositions.

Quantify (kwɒ·ntifəi), *v.* [ad. med.L. *quantificāre* (Du Cange), f. *quant-us* how great: see QUANTITY and -FY.]

1. *Logic.* To make explicit the extent to which a term is referred to in a proposition, by prefixing *all* or *some* or an equivalent word to the term.

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 261 Ordinary language quantifies the Predicate so often as this determination becomes of the smallest import. *Ibid.* 272 Let us.. overtly quantify the subject..and say, *All men are animals.* 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 127 They further maintain, that the Predicate is never quantified particularly in a Negative Judgment. 1887 [see INDEFINITE *a.* 4].

2. To determine the quantity of, to measure.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 152 The magnification .. of space, which enables minute portions of it to be most accurately quantified. 1882 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* XXVI. 551 A meteorological spectroscope .. may also .. be able to quantify..the proportions of such aërial supply of water-gas.

Hence **Qua·ntifying** *ppl. a.*

1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let. to A. de Morgan* 43 Logicians..have referred the quantifying predesignations *plurimi*, and the like, to the most opposite heads.

Quantitative (kwɒ·ntitătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *quantitātīvus*: see QUANTITY and -IVE. Cf. F. *quantitatif* (1586 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. 1. Possessing quantity, magnitude, or spatial extent. Now *rare.*

1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 40 [Angels occupy] no bodilie place, no severall nor quantitative place. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxvi. § 5 The world in the original doth not signify this visible or quantitative world. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 22 The Body, only which (and not the Soul) is Quantitative. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 481 The fact that we discover quantitative space and time.

2. That is, or may be, considered with respect to the quantity or quantities involved; estimated or estimable by quantity.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 44 This Quantitative Adultery, which .. makes far more grosse alterations, & substantiall changes of nature. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 221 The colour of mens eyes is various, nor is there less diversity in their quantitative proportions. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. For.* (ed. 6) 142 An invariable quantitative relation to each other. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 160 Not as its quantitative equal .. but as a moral equivalent. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 43 The enormous error that man .. can win by quantitative goodness his entrance into the Kingdom of God.

3. Relating to, concerned with, quantity or its measurement; ascertaining or expressing quantity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. vii. 325 Relative and Quantitative Pronouns. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 123 It is a character of all the higher laws of nature to assume the form of precise quantitative statement. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* Pref. 4 Tables for assisting in the calculations of quantitative analysis. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 225 The quantitative conceptions of Jewish formalism.

4. Pertaining to, based on, vowel-quantity.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 49 The quantitative accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 241 The best quantitative verses in our language are to be found in Mother Goose.

B. *sb.* † **a.** A sign that indicates quantity. *Obs.*

b. That which possesses or involves quantity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ii. 305 Of all which [pronouns] it is to be observed, that they are in some kind or other, Quantitatives. 1846 SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* (1847) I. 179 An effort .. to investigate the quantitative in the laws of one of the great phænomena of nature.

Qua·ntitatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a quantitative manner; in respect of quantity.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 He and his surveyed it quantitatively. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 115 With quantitie, but not quantitatively. 1644 DIGBY *Of Man's Soul* x. 423 One pure simple substance, peraduenture Metaphysically, or formally diuisible; .. but not quantitatiuely. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 347 The magnesia and silica were not determined quantitatively. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The brain holds a more favorable relation quantitatively to the body and to the spinal cord.

So **Qua·ntitativeness,** the quality or condition of being quantitative.

1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 225 The more specific characteristic of scientific previsions .. their quantitativeness. 1873 — *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 45 Where they are quantitative, their quantitativeness..is mostly very indefinite.

† **Qua·ntitied,** *a. Obs.* [f. QUANTITY + -ED².] Endowed with quantity or spatial magnitude.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Abraham* 1115 Alwaies in some place are Angels .. selfly limited, And joyn'd to place, yet not as quantitii'd.

Quantitive (kwɒ·ntitiv), *a.* [f. QUANTITY + -IVE: cf. *qualitive.*] = QUANTITATIVE.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 159/2 Neither equal, nor certain, nor quantitive, nor qualitative. 1669 [see QUANTATIVE]. 1827 G. S. FABER *Expiat. Sacrif.* 148 By what intelligible process can we estimate the quantitive proportions of two dissimilar oblations? 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1553 He can make no other distinction between them .. than a quantitive one.

Hence **Qua·ntitively** *adv.* = QUANTITATIVELY.

1827 G. S. FABER *Expiat. Sacrif.* 149 The only mode..in which things dissimilar can be quantitively compared. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 402 To estimate either temperature or hardness quantitively.

Quantity (kwɒ·ntiti). Forms: 4–6 **quantite**, -yte, (4 -itee, -ytee, 5 **whantite**), 6 **quauntit**, 6–7 **quantitie**, (6 -etie), 6– **quantity.** [a. OF. *quantité*, ad. L. *quantitās*, *-ātem*, f. *quant-us* how much, how great: see -ITY.]

I. 1. Size, magnitude, dimensions. In widest sense implying magnitude in three dimensions, but sometimes contextually limited to (*a*) thickness or stoutness, (*b*) extent of surface, area, (*c*) linear extension, length, height. *Obs.* exc. *Math.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 Asia is most in quantite, Europa is lasse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 Pare er oþer also of less quantitee, as it ware of þe mykill of a mannes thee. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5845 Sawh thow euere .. Off manhys herte the quantyte? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, A grete gyaunt..whiche was a man of an huge quantyte and heyghte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxix. 102 The roote is long, of the quantite of one's fingar. *Ibid.* II. v. 153 White huskes .. of the quantitie of a groote, or Testerne. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 298 A Dromidore, and Camel differ..not in quantity, being of one height, bredth, and length. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 17 How to find the just Quantity or Content of any Piece of Ground. 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Curios.* (1684) 30 Diamonds are found in many places,..their quantity is from a Pease to a Walnut. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* i. 4 The quantity of a surface is called its area; and the quantity of a line .. its length.

† **b.** A dimension. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Constr.* 48 Whether the word of measure do signifie the depth, height, length, thicknes, or any such quantitie of a thing.

† **c.** An amount equal to the volume *of*. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, Taking..on a knife's point, The quantity of a grain of mustard. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 151/1 Of this Balsam .. the Patient may take the Quantity of a pretty large Chestnut.

2. Amount, sum. **a.** Of material things not subject to, or not usually estimated by, spatial measurement.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 Of þaim þai gader boumbe in grete quantitee. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 36 a, Ale and bere ..do ingender more grosse vapours, and corrupt humors, than wine doth, beinge drunke in lyke excesse of quantitie. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* (1697) 205 Of the Quantity of Children's Food. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 64 Fern, which formerly grew in great Quantity there. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 188 The quantity of the Electric current bears a relation to the size of the plates.

b. Of immaterial things.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 576 Nothire for þe ennormyte of þe syne, na þe quantyte. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 Chese a sotell man .. to shewe þe quantyte of þy hynes. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 403/1 There should no man ben amerced bote after the quantite of his trespas. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 621 After the whantite of sorofull remembrance. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 17, I loue thee..How much the quantity, the waight as much, As I do loue my Father. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 Fine and Pledges shall be according to the quantity of the offence. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 15 Any punishment is subservient to reformation in proportion to its quantity. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VIII, He prayed by quantity.

† **c.** Of money, payment, etc. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 The iiij^th^ or the vth parte of the quantite of his expenses. 1528 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 403 That some or quauntit of such monye as they playe for. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 223 b, The fees of canonizyng of a kyng, wer of so great a quantitie at Rome [etc.]. 1600 HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 219 The qualitie and quantitie of the oblation. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 48 The Lord was to forfeit 30*s.* which was then near as much in Quantity as 5*l.* now. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 15 The quantity of this payment.

† **d.** Number, numbers. (Cf. 9.) *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 10 The cristin men..war all persewit and put to dede in grete quantitee. 1581 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 135 To mak Chalices of gold and siluer in mair quantitie and aboundance nor befoir.

3. Length or duration in time. Now only in the legal phrase *Quantity of estate*, the length of time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate is to continue.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 7 Rekne thanne the quantite of tyme in the bordure by-twixe bothe prikkes. *Ibid.* § 9 To knowe the quantite of the day vulgare. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius* G vij, According to the quantitie of the yere, obserueit in that age to contene 304 dayes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 354 The alteration in the particular estate ..must amount to an alteration in its quantity. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 46/1 Where the word Estate is used in its technical sense, it .. [means] the quantity and quality of enjoyment of the thing.

b. *Pros.* Length or shortness of sounds or syllables, determined by the time required to pronounce them. Chiefly used with reference to Greek and Latin verse, in which the metres are based on quantity. *False quantity*: see FALSE *a.* 2.

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 9 Thys classe sal reid..sum buik of Ouide, and the quantiteis of syllabes. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 As for the quantity of our wordes, therein lyeth great difficultye. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iii, All our vowels are .. In quantity (which is time) long or short. 1787–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The quantity of the syllables is but little fixed in the modern tongues. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. ii. 108 King Chilperic..wrote two books of Latin verses .. without any idea of the common quantities. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* v, George knew much more Latin .. than his master, and caught him in perpetual .. false quantities. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 275 A rightly bred scholar who knew his grammar and his quantities.

c. *Mus.* Length or duration of notes.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9 The quantitie of euery note and rest in the song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 24 Measure in this Science is a Quantity of the length and shortness of Time. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., Quantity, in music..does not signify the number of notes, or syllables, but their relative duration.

4. In the most abstract sense, *esp.* as the subject of mathematics: That property of things which is involved in the questions 'how great?' or 'how much?' and is determinable, or regarded as being so, by measurement of some kind.

In this sense *continuous* and *discrete quantity* are distinguished: see DISCRETE 2. 'Quantity' is the second of the ten Aristotelian categories.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 144 Some [adverbs] betoken quantite. 1570, 1687, etc. [see DISCRETE]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. (1695) 314 The Ideas of Quantity are not those alone that are capable of Demonstration and Knowledge. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. ii, All proportions, every arrangement of quantity, is alike to the understanding. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 741/1 Mathematics is..employed in discovering and stating many relations of quantity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 185 Mathematics is the science of pure quantity.

5. *Logic.* **a.** The extension or intension of a term, distinguished as *extensive* and *intensive quantity* (see the adjs.). **b.** The degree of extension which a proposition gives to the term forming its subject, and according to which it is said to be *universal*, *particular*, *singular*, and *indefinite* or *indeterminate* (see these words).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. 306 Another, A certain one, Some one, are for their Quantities, Singulars or Particulars indeterminate. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxix. 115 In Respect to Quantity, an Enunciation is divided into Universal, Particular, Indefinite, and Singular. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1726) 160 Both particular and universal Propositions which agree in Quality but not in Quantity are call'd Subaltern. 1836–8 [see INTENSION 5, EXTENSIVE 5]. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. II. ii. § 1 According to what are called the quantity and quality of propositions. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 120 We may inquire concerning the number of objects about which we judge, and thus determine the Quantity, or Extension, of the Judgment. [See also EXTENSION 8 b.]

†**6.** Relative or proportional size or amount, proportion. *Obs. rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 146 Euery darke body giueth shadowe accordinge to the quantitie that it beareth to that shyning body, which giueth the light. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 177 For womens Feare and Loue, holds quantitie, In neither ought, or in extremity: .. And as my Loue is siz'd, my Feare is so.

7. Great or considerable amount or bulk.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 29 Windsor castle is a noble instance of the effect of quantity. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 175 Only the smelting-ores have been extracted in quantity.

II. 8. A (specified) portion or amount *of* an article or commodity. Also *transf.* of immaterial things. (Cf. 2 above.)

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xlii, Give the goodman to drink A gode quantite. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Of þis liquour þai giffe a lytill quantitee til pilgrimes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xi, A grete dele or quantite of mostard. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 A lytell quantite of sande in an other lytell bagge. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 293 Fortie thousand Brothers Could not (with all there quantitie of Loue) Make up my summe. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 4 Having received great quantities of broad money from Exeter in order to clip it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ₱ 10 A certain quantity or measure of renown. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 223 A small quantity of azotic air. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, A sufficient quantity of illusion for the purposes of dramatic interest. 1863 *Q. Rev.* July 78 A certain quantity of snow.

b. An indefinite (usually a fair or considerable) portion or amount; †a small piece, fragment.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Of his strengþe he leost a quantite. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 585 Offred them every chon a quantite of gold. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Take a quantyte of poorke..and butter. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxx. 12 They..gaue him a quantite of fygges, & two quantities of rasyns. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 112 Away thou Ragge, thou quantitie, thou remnant. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 77 If I were saw'de into Quantities I should make foure dozen of such bearded Hermites staues. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* VI. vii. § 2 (1735) 182 Warm anti-scorbutical Plants taken in Quantities will occasion stinking Breath. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXIII. 299 Taking a quantity of cotton from her basket, she placed it in his. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4/7 Yesterday .. a quantity of wreckage was cast up at Southport.

c. With def. article: The portion or amount (*of* something) present in a particular thing or instance.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* iv. 50 As the fire is greater then the smoke .. so the quantity which is past, did more exceede. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, I resolv'd to sow just the same Quantity every Year. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 44 The quantity of sensible heat in a human body. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 343 The total quantity of electricity in the charge of an electrised body. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 2 We can speak of the quantity of sound caused by the explosion of a cannon. *Ibid.*, The force of attraction is found to increase with the quantity of electricity present.

9. A specified, or indefinite (= fair, considerable), number of persons or things.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 235 [He] slew of thame a quantite. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 36 Gadyr a good quantyte of snayles. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 57 Almaist mycht nane persave that ony quantitee of peple eschapit fra the bataill. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 3 The moost quantyte of the people vnderstonde not latyn. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 169 There is a farre greater quantity of buildings in this [the Rialto] then in ours. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 8 A quantity of small marshy isles. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 198 Four chairs and a quantity of pillows. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 241, I..find in it a quantity of pools.

10. A certain space or surface; a portion *of* something having superficial extent. Now *rare.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 30 Swych a quantite of latitude as [sheweth] by thyn Almykanteras. 1464 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 519/2 A Graunte..of a pece or a quantite of Lande. 1611 COTGR., *Quartellée*, a certaine quantitie of, or measure for, ground. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiv. 408 In a race there is a quantity of ground laid out. 1792 BURKE *Let. to R. Burke* Corr. IV. 26 You would make them a grant of a sufficient quantity of your land. 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 214 A fixed star..occupies exactly the same place..within a quantity so small as to be hardly measurable.

†**11.** In adverbial phrases: *Great quantity*, by or to a large amount or extent; to a great distance. *A quantity*, to some extent, considerably. *A little quantity*, a little way. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8816 Vp þai lifted oft-sith þe tre, It was to scort gret quantite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 76 Endlang the vattir than ȝeid he On aithir syde gret quantite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 372 Þere nas no crystene creature þat kynde witte hadde,..That he ne halpe a quantite holynesse to wexe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXIII. 253 Thei leyn upon the hors gold and silver gret quantytee. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 157 Ek lyfte her plaunte a litel quantite.

12. *Math.* A thing having quantity (see 4 above); a figure or symbol standing for such a thing. *Imaginary quantity*: see the adj. 1 c.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. i. 312 A superficies is a quantitie of greater perfection then is a line. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 So doe the Geometrician, and Arithmetician, in their diverse sorts of quantities. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 133 Those Quantities are said to be commensurable, which have one Aliquot part..but Incommensurable Quantities have no Aliquot parts. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 201 Range the quantities according to the dimensions of some letter. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 11 He considered quantities not as composed of indivisibles, but as generated by motion. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 11 There are certain cases in which a quantity may be measured with reference to a line as well as with reference to an area.

transf. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xi. (1872) IV. 245 This Holy Romish Reich .. has been more and ever more becoming an imaginary quantity. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 9 Such a monarchy was a mere geographical quantity. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 134 Her husband was an unknown quantity.

III. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in terms relating to quantity of electricity, as *quantity armature*, *battery*, *effect*, *fuse*, *galvanometer*, *inductor*; also **quantity-mark**, a mark indicating the quantity of a vowel or syllable; **quantity-surveyor**, a surveyor who estimates the quantities of the materials required for any work.

1838 *Morn. Chron.* in Noad's *Electricity* (1849) 401 The decomposing power of the quantity inductor. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 397 One .. is used for quantity effects, such as igniting platinum wire. *Ibid.* 399 The quantity armature is constructed of stout iron. 1883 JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* (ed. 7) 190 The term .. 'quantity galvanometer' [is used to signify] an instrument with few turns of thick wire [in its coil]. 1884 H. SWEET *13th Pres. Addr. Philol. Soc.* 93 When .. quantity and accent-marks are neglected. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 9/5 The plans of the buildings..will be now submitted to the quantity surveyor, with a view to the quantities being taken out.

Quantivalence (kwǫ̃ntiˑvālĕns). [f. L. *quanti-* comb. form of *quantum* how much + *-valence* after *equi-valence.*]

1. Of a chemical element: The extent to which one of its atoms can hold other atoms in combination; valence; atomicity.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 172 This difference of combining power is termed Quantivalence of the elements. 1882 STALLO *Concepts Mod. Phys.* 36 Dyads..and other elements of still higher quantivalence.

2. Mechanical equivalence.

1890 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Aug. 319/2 It shows that the quantivalence of nerve force is exceedingly small.

So **Quantiˑvalency** = prec.; **Quantiˑvalent** *a.* pertaining or relating to quantivalence.

Quantong, variant of QUANDONG.

Quant. suff., abbrev. of QUANTUM SUFFICIT.

†**Quaˑntulate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quantus* how great (? after *calculate*).] *trans.* To calculate the magnitude of.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 53 Quantulate the angle betwixt the marke and second station.

‖ **Quantulum** (kwǫ̃ntiˑlŭm). [L., neut. of *quantulus* how small.] A small quantum.

1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 260 The quantulum at which Oxenstern admired would be a large allowance now.

‖ **Quantum** (kwǫ̃ntŭm). Pl. **quanta** (*rare*). [L., neut. of *quantus* how much, how great.]

1. Sum, amount. = QUANTITY 2.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* XXXII. 302 To set The true *Quantum*, the true poize and price vpon himselfe. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* iii. 43 To vote in the first Place, that the King should be supplied; in the next Place, the Quantum of the Supply. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 179 The momentum of bodies depends on the quantum of their velocity multiplied into that of their matter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 427 If the union and accession of the two estates were the cause of the merger, the quantum of the thing granted would be the measure of that merger.

b. = QUANTITY 7.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 33 His study has not been for quantum to strive, But with beauties to keep the attention alive.

2. = QUANTITY 12.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. lv, Each quantum's infinite, straight will be said. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 783 Though it be an Absolute Contradiction, for a Body, or Quantum, to be..All of it in every Part of that Space, which the Whole is in. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. XL 442 All phenomena, as perceived, are extensive quanta.

3. One's share or portion.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 94 Poverty is her portion, and her quantum is but food and raiment. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 60 He will double his present quantum by stealth as soon as he can. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 421 A Parish, in which the quantum of this soul-saving Mammon rises as high as 12,000*l.* a year. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 167 Having completed our quantum of wood, water, and fresh provisions.

4. A (specified) amount. = QUANTITY 8.

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. ii. 19 Is there not a sufficient quantum of distress and misfortune? 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 113 Some smaller quantum of earthly enjoyment. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xii. 137 Imbued with a moderate quantum of worldly wisdom.

b. = QUANTITY 8 c.

1735 BERKELEY *Querist* I. § 215 Such a bank .. was faulty in not limiting the quantum of bills. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* II. 69 The mind..has always a tendency to possess the same quantum of ideas. 1879 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Sc.* (1890) 14 A struggle among all those born for the possession of the small quantum of food.

‖ **Quantum sufficit** (kwǫ̃ntŭm sŭˑfisit). Also abbrev. **quantum suff.**, **quant. suff.** (**suf.**). [L., a formula used in medical prescriptions.] 'As much as suffices'; hence, a sufficient quantity, a sufficiency; to a sufficient extent, etc.

1699 *Honour of Gout* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 45 We lead sedentary lives, feed heartily, drink *quantum sufficit*, but sleep immoderately. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 58 Scolding at me quantum sufficit for not taking his advice. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 5) II. 238 With numbers though rough, Yet with rage *quantum suff.* 1837 LOCKHART *Scott.* (1839) VII. 405 Cabinets china and mirrors *quantum suff.*, and some portraits. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 69 The amount of alcohol required is invariably shown as 'quant. suf.'

b. With article or possessive pron.

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 To provide them a *Quantum sufficit* before they enter into that Service. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 20 What dose is to be the *quantum sufficit*? *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 515 They have always a quantum sufficit of money. 1843 DARWIN *Let. to Henslow* 25 Jan., My Coral Volume.. has received its quant: suff: of praise.

Quantuplicity (kwǫntiuplisˑiti). [f. L. *quantus* how much, on anal. of *quadruplicity*, etc.] The relative magnitude of a quantity.

1836 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calc.* Introd. 17 The proportions of figures .. depend .. upon what Euclid terms the ratio..which he says is (if we may coin such an English word) the number-of-times-ness or quantuplicity of one quantity, considered with respect to another.

†**Quap**, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? variant of QUAB *sb.*¹

1598 FLORIO, *Gó, goi*, a fish called a quap [1611 a quap-fish], which is poison to man, and man to him.

†**Quap,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **quappe**, 5 **qwappe**, (7 **quapp**). See also QUOP. [Imitative; cf. G. *quappen* to flop, *quappeln* to quiver. A later form is QUAB *v.*] *intr.* To beat, throb, palpitate, quiver.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 8 (57) And lord how þat his herte gan to quappe, Heryng her come. 1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* vi. 4 He droȝ it [the fish] in to the drie, and it began to quappe befor his feet. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5938 His hert gan qwappe, his coloure gan change. 1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* 67 Even as the sea doth shake and trembling quappe, When with a gentle gale it is enforst. [*a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii, My heart gan quapp full oft.]

Hence †**Quaˑpping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 273 The tokens of a Flegmon or postume..ben .. quappynge and lepynge of ventosytee. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 7 Beating, or quapping [paine] cometh of a hot Aposteme.

Quap, obs. form of WHAP *v.*

†**Quaquadrate.** *Math. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUA(DRI-) + QUADRATE.] A sixteenth power.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 Some to shorten..the long Names of .. Higher Powers, .. call 33 a Biquadrate, .. 3333 a Quaquadrate, 33333 a Quinquadrate [etc.].

Quaquaversal (kwēˑkwāvēˑsăl), *a.* Also **quâquâ-, quâ-quâ-versal.** [f. late L. *quāquā-versus, -versum*, f. *quāquā* where-, whithersoever + *versus* towards.] Turned or pointing in every direction; chiefly *Geol.* in phr. *quaquaversal dip* (see quot. 1877).

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 442 The quaquaversal Pressure of the Blood will be controll'd by the Pressure on the Artery. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 394 The slope and quâquâ-versal dip of the beds. 1862 LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol.* 126 The affinities of the Lap are one-sided, those of the Turk (to borrow an expression from the geologists) quaquaversal. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* IX. § 3. 347 If the beds dip away in all directions from a centre they are said to have a quaquaversal dip.

Hence **Quaquaveˑrsally** *adv.*

1875 R. F. BURTON *Ultima Thule* I. 38 The strata all incline gradually and quaquaversally..towards the centre of the island. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 76 A central boss .. with lines radiating quaquaversally.

Quaquiner, erron. form of QUAVIVER.

†**Quar,** *sb.*¹, abbrev. of QUARRY *sb.*¹ *Obs.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. E e ij, What murthring quarres of men, what heapes downe throwne,..king Turnus then did giue. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. (*Lawe*) 643 The Falcon..shall strike; And with the stroke make on the sense-less ground The gut-less Quar..re-bound.

Quar, *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **quarre**, 7 **quarr**, 8 **quaar**. [Abbrev. of QUARRY *sb.*²; still current in W. Midland and S. W. dialects.] A stone-quarry.

a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quarere (*S.* quar), *lapidicina.* 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 105 Stonys owte of anny quarre, or rokk. 1566 STAPLETON *Rel. Untr. Jewel* IV. 61 Stedfaster than any Rocke or Quarre of what euer stone it be. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. (1748) 372 She mill-stones from the quarr with sharpen'd picks could get. 1672 W. S. *Poems B. Johnson Jr.*, To Ld. Aston. Aston, a Stone cut from the marble Quar. *a* 1800 *Song* in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890) 203 The stwons that built George Ridler's Oven..keum from the Bleakeney's Quaar.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quarman*, *-pit*; **quar-martin**, the sand-martin. *dial.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (*Magnificence*) 1110 The sturdy Quar-man with steel-headed Cones And massie Sledges slenteth out the stones. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 169 These birds are called by the labourers 'quar-martins', because they breed in holes drilled in the face of the sandy precipices of quarries. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Quar-man*, labourer in a quarry; also the proprietor or lessee of a quarry. *Quar-pit*, a quarry, usually a small one.

†Quar, *sb.*[3], abbrev. of QUARRY *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.*
1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (*Magnificence*) 1149 What mightie Rowlers, and what massie Cars Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars? [F. *quarreaux*]. *Ibid.* 1158 The whole, a whole Quar [F. *quarreau*] one might rightly tearm. 1617 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 73 Item xix quarres mendid in the other windowes.

Quar, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **querre**, 7 **quarre.** [Of obscure origin: ? cf. OE. *ā-cweorran* to glut.] **a.** *trans.* To choke or block up (a channel or passage). **b.** *intr.* Of a channel: To silt or fill up. Hence **Qua·rring** *vbl. sb.*
1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 The mouth and hole channell of the saide hauen is so heaped and quarred with stones and robull of balastes of the shippes. 1584–5 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 20 § 1 Where also the said hauen of Plymmouth .. doth dayly querre and fill with the sand of the Tinne-workes and Mynes. 1628 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 257 Provided..he do nothing to the preiudice of my yron worcks, or stopping or quarreing vp of the River.

Quar, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of unknown origin: cf. QUARL *v.*] *intr.* To curdle, coagulate.
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxiv. 246 It..keepeth the mylke from quarring and crudding in the brest. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Engrumecer*, to clot, to quar like cold blood.

Quar, obs. north. f. WHERE and *were* (see BE *v.*).

Quarancy: see QUARANTY.

†Quarantain. *Obs.* Also 7 **-aine**, 8 **-ane.** [ad. F. *quarantaine* (= It. *quarantana*), f. *quarante* forty: see next.]
1. A set of forty (nights). *rare*—[1].
1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. i. 1 It is above fourty quarantaines, or fourty times fourty nights, according to the supputation of the ancient Druids.
2. = QUARANTINE 2.
1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 452 After having made their quarantaine and aired their goods. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2211/1 The Prince of Brunswicke keeps his Quarantain in the Island Lazaro. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 47 Those who come from infected Places, there to pass their Quarantain.
attrib. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 236 Anchorage, ordinary Quarantain Charges, and such like.
b. *fig.* = QUARANTINE 2 b.
1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* 1. xvii, There let him languish a long Quarantain. 1714 *Let. fr. Layman* (ed. 2) 23 This Crime..is never to be purged away; no not by performing a Quarantain for a Twelve-month in the Church. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Pref. p. xiv, The Calumnies of his Enemies obliged him to a kind of Quarantane.
3. *King's quarantain* (tr. F. *quarantaine du roi*): see quots.
1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quarantain of the King*, in France, denotes a truce of forty days appointed by St. Louis, during which it was expresly forbid to take any revenge [etc.]. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* IV. III. i. 233 Forty days, called the King's quarantain, were allowed the friends or relations of a principal in a private war to grant or find security.

†Quarante, var. COURANTE, a kind of dance. *Obs.*
1598 R. DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Vij, Euery poore draggletayle can Dance all your Quarantes, Leualties, Bransles, and other Dances.

Quarantinable, *a. rare.* [f. QUARANTINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Subject or liable to quarantine.
1894 *Harper's Weekly* 7 Apr. 315 The protection against cholera and other quarantinable diseases..is secured.

Quarantine (kwŏ·rănt[ĭ]n), *sb.* Also 7 **quarantene**, 8 **-in**, 7–8 **querentine.** [In sense 1 ad. med.L. *quarentēna*; in sense 2 prob. ad. It. *quarant-*, *quarentina*, f. *quaranta* forty.
The source of the *-ine* spelling in sense 1 is not clear: in the *Stasyons of Jerusalem* (Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* Neue F., 365) the form *Quaryntyne* (riming with *wyne*) is used to render med.L. *Quarentena*, the name given to the desert where Christ fasted for forty days. In sense 1 the prevailing form in 17–18th c. was *quarentine*, while *quarantine* has always been the usual form in sense 2.]
1. *Law.* A period of forty days during which a widow, entitled to dower, had the right to remain in the chief mansion-house of her deceased husband; hence, the right of a widow to remain in the house during this period.
1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 56 (*Acts Robt. III*, c. 20) Anent widowes, quha..can not haue their quarantene without pley. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 32 b, If she marry within the forty days she loseth her quarentine. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 135 These forty days are called the widow's quarentine. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 247 Some other decent house shall be provided for their dwelling, where they may keep their quarantine.
2. A period (orig. of forty days) during which persons who might serve to spread a contagious disease are kept isolated from the rest of the community; *esp.* a period of detention imposed on travellers or voyagers before they are allowed to enter a country or town, and mix with the inhabitants; commonly, the period during which a ship, capable of carrying contagion, is kept isolated on its arrival at a port. Hence, the fact or practice of isolating such persons or ships, or of being isolated in this way.
1663 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Nov., Making of all ships coming from thence..to perform their 'quarantine for thirty days', as Sir Richard Browne expressed it..contrary to the import of the word (though, in the general acceptation, it signifies now the thing, not the time spent in doing it). 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 185 Those that come from Naples..are obliged to perform a quarantine before they come to Rome, because of the plague in that Kingdom. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 204 The Family were oblig'd to begin their Quarantine anew. 1799 E. STANLEY in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 112 Having finished their quarantine of thirteen days. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xlii, As soon as their quarantine at the Mother-bank was over, they disembarked. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 77 The lepers often sought a voluntary death as the only escape from their perpetual quarantine. 1867 *Even. Standard* 6 Aug. 6 A Royal order has been issued imposing forty days' quarantine upon all arrivals in Spanish ports from Algeria, Morocco, and the Roman States.
b. *fig.* Any period, instance, etc., of detention or seclusion compared to the above. †*Free quarantine*, exemption from quarantine.
a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 209 Where she denies Admission, to intrude .. Unless they have free Quarentine from her. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1046 Deists! perform your quarentine; and then Fall prostrate, ere you touch it, lest you die. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. (1866) 132 Nor could bigotry devise an effective quarantine to exclude the religious pest which lurked in every bale of merchandise.
c. A place where quarantine is kept or enforced.
1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 His quarantines and grottos, where He slowly cures decrepit flesh. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 171 Somnolent Inverkeithing, once the quarantine of Leith.
3. A period of forty days, in other connexions than the above; a set of forty (days).
1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxii. 147 When their quarantine, or fourty dayes service, was expired. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 235 Not a Quarentine of Days only, but Soixantine, not only 40 Days but 60 Days or longer. 1883–97 *Catholic Dict.* 772/1 Indulgences of seven years and seven quarantines are often granted for certain devotions.
4. *attrib.* (sense 2), as *quarantine camp*, *flag*, *hospital*, *law*, *officer*, *regulation*, *station*, etc.
1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 507 The recent extension of the quarantine laws. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 193/2 The most important disease, with reference to quarantine regulations, is the plague of the Levant. *Ibid.* 195/1 A quarantine station on a land-frontier. 1861–2 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac. Tour.* 87 Accommodation..for the director or quarantine-officer. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 200 The yellow quarantine flag was hoisted.

Quarantine (kwŏ·rănt[ĭ]n), *v.* Also 9 **quaranteen.** [f. the sb.]
1. *trans.* To put in quarantine.
1804 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. v. 89 Where I should be detained, quarantined, smoked, and vinegared. 1860 TROLLOPE *W. Ind.* xxiii. 365 In going to Cuba I had been becalmed .. and very nearly quaranteened. 1891 *Cath. News* 2 May 5/3 The Comte de Paris was quarantined for a short time at Southampton.
b. To prevent by quarantine. In quot. *fig.*
1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 49 Did any moral taint hang about me that quarantined my entrance into its circle?
2. *intr.* To institute quarantine.
1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 738/1 Only two cases had been reported when every neighboring British colony quarantined against Martinique.
Hence **Qua·rantined**, **Qua·rantining** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Qua·rantiner**, one who puts, or is put, into quarantine.
1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 444 The guardians, who attend to take care that we quarantiners do not kill the people whom we meet. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 5/4 The..block in which the quarantined person is located. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 777 Egypt .. always has been .. a quarantining country.

Quarantine (apple), variant of QUARENDEN.

†Quaranty. *Obs.* Also **-ancy.** [ad. It. *quarantia*, f. *quaranta* forty: cf. F. *quarantie*.] A former court of judicature at Venice, consisting of forty members.
1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 198 They have ordained the Quarantie, or counsell of forty. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* III. i. (1700) 439 After the manner of the Venetian Quarancys. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 446 On his Right was one Chief of the Quarantie.

†Quardecu(e, variants of CARDECU. *Obs.*
1611 COTGR., *Quart d'escu*, a Teston or Quardecue; a siluer peece of coyne worth 18*d.* sterl. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 372 There comes not a Quardecu in every Crown clearly to the Kings Coffers, which is but the fourth part.

Quardeel: see CARDEL.

Quare, obs. form of QUIRE, WHERE.

†Quare, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quarer* (F. *carrer*):—L. *quadrāre* QUADRATE *v.*] To square. Hence **Quared** *ppl. a.*, **Qua·ring** *vbl. sb.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1664 (Gött.) A vessel..sal be mad of quarid tre. 1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for hewing and quaring of the tymber.

Quarefour, variant of CARFOUR.

‖Quare impedit (kwēe·rĭ ĭ·mpĭdĭt). *Law.* [L., 'why he impedes or hinders'.] A form of writ issued in cases of disputed presentation to a benefice, requiring the defendant to state why he hinders the plaintiff from making the presentation.
[1292 BRITTON IV. vi. § 2 Si acun, qi ad dreit de presenter.. voille presenter, et autre i mette destourbaunce .. adounc tient proprement lu cest bref *Quare impedit.*] 1498–9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 133 The best remedy for your Incumbent was..to suy a quare Impedit at the comon law. 1548 STAUNFORD *Kinges Prerog.* (1567) 54 b, If his highnes bringe his Quare impedit or accion of trespas. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 79 In matters ecclesiastical, as Advousons, Presentations, Quare-impedits, etc. 1705 BURNET *Own Time* v. (1734) II. 27 The actions of *Quare Impedit*, that they would be liable to, if they did not admit the Clerks presented to them. 1804 BP. OF LINCOLN in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 88 A *caveat* or a *quare impedit* may be advised. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 636 Both parties are said to be equally plaintiffs and equally defendants in the actions..Quare impedit and Replevin.

Quarel(e, -ell(e, obs. forms of QUARREL *sb.*

Quarelet: see QUARRELET.

Quarenden, quarender (kwŏ·rĕnd'n, -dəɹ). Also 5 **quaryndo(u)n**, 7, 9 **quarrington**, 9 **quarantine, quarren(d)er, quarendel, -don, -ten.** [Of obscure origin: the L. equivalents given in first quot. seem to be otherwise unknown.] A variety of apple (see quot. 1886) common in Somerset and Devon. Also *attrib.*
14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574/34 *Conduum*, a Quaryndoun. *Conduus*, a Quaryndon tre. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 206 The Devonshire Quarrington is also a very fine early Apple. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* i, 'Red quarrenders' and mazard cherries. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1891) 125 As he took the large oxhorn of our quarantine apple cider. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xxvii. 299 Some tall, gaunt costard, or quarrington. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Quarrener*,.. an oblate shaped, deep red, early apple; also known as suck-apple.

†Quarental. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. It. *quaranta* (F. *quarante*) forty, after TRENTAL.] A set of forty requiem masses.
1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 89 These false Prophets..that deceyue thy people with Trentals and Quarentals.

Qua·renten(e. *Hist. rare.* [ad. med.L. *quarentēna* (AF. *quarenteyne*): see QUARANTINE.] A lineal or square measure containing forty poles; a furlong or rood.
1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 14 Wood pasture four quarentens long and the same broad. 1869 PEARSON *Hist. Maps Eng.* (1870) 51 A wood ten leagues long by six and two quarentenes broad.

Quarentine, obs. variant of QUARANTINE.

Quarer(e, variants of QUARRER, quarry.

†Quarester, obs. form of CHORISTER.
1436 *E. E. Wills* 105 To euery secundary & clerc of the chirch iiij[d], and to euery quarester ij[d]. 1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 188/1, xii Quaresters, and a maister to teche hem.

Quarfe, Quarfour, obs. ff. WHARF, CARFOUR.

†Quarfoxe, obs. form of CARFAX, cross-roads.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 89/2 Whan he cam to the quarfoxe the deuyl caught the chylde.

Quarfulle, var. QUARTFUL *a.* **Quarie,** var. QUARRY *a.*, coagulated. **Quarier(e,** obs. ff. QUARRIER. **Quarilous,** var. QUARRELLOUS.

†Quarion, var. QUARRIER[2], candle. *Obs.*
1512 *Househ. Bk. Dk. Northumbld.* 3 Wax wrought in Quarions j lb. [1860 *Our Eng. Home* 91 Quarions and morters..for burning in the chambers at night; the former were square lumps of wax with a wick in the centre.]

Quark (kwō·ɹk), *v.* [Imitative, or a. G. *quarken.*] To croak. Hence **Qua·rking** *vbl. sb.*
1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Pop. T. W. Highl.* II. 145 The gurgling and quarking of spring frogs in a pond. 1893 [D. JORDAN] *Forest Tithes*, etc. 186 Rooks..cawing and quarking. *Ibid.* 190 The herons quarked harshly.

Quarken, variant of QUERKEN, to choke.

Quarl, quarle (kwō·ɹl), *sb.*[1] [var. of QUARREL *sb.*[1]] A large brick or tile; *esp.* a fire-brick, curved like part of a cylinder, used to form supports for melting-pots, retort-covers, etc.
1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 67 (s.v. *Lead*) The erection of nine six-ton pots requires..160 feet of quarles. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/2 Making passages below the oven floor, and laying upon these passages perforated quarles or recessed bricks. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Under the term 'brick' are included sizes up to twelve inches long by six inches wide. Above this area it is called a quarl or tile.

Quarl, *sb.*[2] *rare.* [? ad. G. *qualle*, Du. *kwal.*] The jelly-fish, medusa.
1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 156/1 And momently athwart her track The quarl upreared his island back.

†Quarl, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 8 **quarrel.** [Cf. QUARR *v.*[2]] To curdle, ?turn sour. Hence **†Quarled** *ppl. a.* (Cf. QUARRED *ppl. a.*)
1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. H ij, *Moth.* Are you so barbarous to set Iron nipples Vpon the brest that gaue you suck. *Vind.* That brest Is turnd to Quarled poyson. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 68 Take 2 pennyworth of Rice..and 2 pennyworth of Alum; this will keep your Wine from quarrelling, and make it fine.

Quarl(e, Quar'le, Quarled: see QUARL *sb.*[1], QUARREL *sb.*[1], QUARRELLED *a.* **Quar-man, -martin**: see QUAR *sb.*[2] **Quarn,** obs. f. QUERN.

†Quarnell, *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **quernell.** [App. var. of QUARREL *sb.*[1] or *sb.*[2] (used *attrib.*), perh. after CARNEL or CORNEL.] Square, squared. So also **Qua·rnelled** (in 6 **quernallit**).
1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (1901) 62 This virgine horacia was buryit..in ane sepulture of quernell [*v.r.* quarnell] stanis. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 64 Item, ane small chene with thrawin and quernallit linkis. [1808–25 JAMIESON, *Quarnelt*, cornered, having angles. *Fife.*]

Quarner(e, Quarof, Quarquenet, Quarre, obs. ff. CORNER *sb.*[1], WHEREOF, CARCANET, QUARRY.

Quarreaus, obs. pl. of QUARREL *sb.*[1]

Qua·rred, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. QUAR *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Clotted, curdled; soured.
1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 341/1 When we haue fallen, and we feare we haue quarred bloode in our

bodye. 1871 WISE *New Forest* in *Hampsh. Gloss.*, Beer is said to be quarred, when it drinks hard or rough.

Quarrefour, var. CARFOUR.

Quarrel (kwǫ·rĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 *pl.* **quarreaus,** 4–5 **quarelle,** 4–6 **quarel,** (4 **qwarel,** 5 **quarele, -eyll, wharle,** 6 **quar'le**), 5–6 **quarell,** (6 **quer-**), 6–7 **quarrell,** (6 **-elle**), 6– **quarrel.** [a. OF. *quarel, quarrel* (*quaral, caral,* etc., pl. *quarriaus, quareus*), later *quarriau, -eau,* mod.F. *carreau,* = Prov. *cairel,* It. *quadrello,* Sp. *cuadrillo,* med.L. *quadrellus,* dim. of Prov. *caire,* It. *quadro,* (Sp. *cu-*), med.L. *quadrus* a square: cf. QUADREL.]

1. A short, heavy, square-headed arrow or bolt, formerly used in shooting with the cross-bow or arbalest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Þeo hwile þet me mit quarreaus .. asailed þene castel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Al hit ys ywent wel rabre þan..quarel of arblaste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4743 The Grekes .. Whappet in wharles, whellit the pepull. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 314 b/2 A sowne lyke as a quarel had be shotte out of Arbalaste or a crosse bowe. 1540 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Crossebowes..ready furnished with quarelles. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 33 Now had the Carle..his hands Discharged of his bow and deadly quar'le. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 463 The Genoese..let fly their quarrels when they imagined themselves to be within a proper distance. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 4 It is said of the cross-bow, that a quarrel could be projected from them 200 yards.

attrib. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Dartes daggers .. And quarrelheades sharpe & square yground. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xi. 400 Ordinance of quarell shot, brakes, and other artillerie.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1840 SPURDENS *East-Anglian Words* (E. D. S.), *Quarrel,* a kind of bird-bolt, with a lozenge-shaped head; now only used by rook-bolters for beating down rooks' nests.

†**2.** A square needle. Also *attrib. Obs. rare.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* H iij, For smalle fysshe ye shall make your hokes of the smalest quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of stele, & in this wyse. Ye shall put the quarell in a redde charkcole fyre [etc.].

3. A square or (more usually) diamond-shaped pane of glass, of the kind used in making lattice-windows. Now *rare* exc. *dial.* (Cf. QUARRY *sb.*[3] 2.)

1447 in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 290 Every windowe conteineth vi lights .. Item all the katurs, quarrells, and oylements. 1507 in Gage *Suffolk* 143 Setting vp of white Normandy glas, oon rowe of quarrells white. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 Let your skynner cut both .. the skynnes in smale peces tryangle wyse, lyke halfe a quarel of a glase wyndow. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 106 The Lozange is..a quadrangle reuerst, with his point vpward like to a quarrell of glasse. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 25 Some plates of glass such as are used for making the Quarrels of Windows. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* vi. 164 Oyster-shells fixt Diamond-wise in wooden Frames, instead of Glass, which look something like our small, old fashion'd Quarrels. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Quarrel,* a square of glass. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 145/2 The colour .. of the quarrels in the original window is a light bluish-green.

attrib. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXIV, A quarrel pane of glass in the turret window.

†**4.** A square tile. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. QUARRY *sb.*[3] 3.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 596 The manner of pauing with smal tiles or quarrels ingrauen. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 511 The pauements wrought Checker wise with small square quarels.

5. *techn.* **a.** A glazier's diamond (1807 Douce *Illustr. Shaksp.* I. 181). **b.** A four-sided graver (Ogilvie, 1882). **c.** A stonemason's chisel (*ibid.*).

Quarrel, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **qwaryle, qvar-, qverelle, qwharrell,** 5–6 **quarel,** (5 **-ell**), 6 **qwarrel,** *Sc.* **querill, querrell,** 7, 9 **quarrel,** 9 **wharrel, wharl.** [Alteration of *quarer,* QUARRER, perh. after prec.]

1. A place from which stone, etc., is obtained. = QUARRY *sb.*[2]

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 737/3 *Hoc saxifragium,* a qwaryle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/1 A Qvarelle of stone (*A.* Querelle of stane), *lapidicina.* 1500–18 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 71 Riding to the quarrel for stone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 22 Wtheris .. the huge pillaris greit Out of the querillis can to hew and beit. 1802 *Louth Corpor. Acc.* (1891) 55 That the Market for Sheep and Pigs shall be removed .. to some place in the Quarrell. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Quarrel,* a quarry. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Wharrel,* a quarry. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss., Wharl,* a stone quarry; a disused quarry. Seldom heard.

†**b.** *Sc.* The stone or other material obtained by quarrying. Also *pl. Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 251 He thirllit thaim .. to win mettellis, querrellis, and to mak tild. 1661–73 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 535 (Jam.) To dig, win, work, and carry away coals, lime-stone, clay, quarrell.

2. *attrib.* as *quarrel head, hole, man, mell, stone.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 367 When I am dede, bery me in gudeboure at the quarell hede. 1472 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 245, j qwharrellmell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 149 All kynd of wapynnis .. Wyth branchis rent of treis, and quarrell stanis Of huge wecht. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3061, I lent my gossop my mear..And he hir drounit into the querrell hollis. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 379 At the Querrell Hollis, betuix Leyth and Edinburght. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 351 John Heworthe of gatisheid..Quarelman.

Quarrel (kwǫ·rĕl), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4 **querele,** 4–5 (6) **querel,** 5 **qwerell(e, 6 querel(l,** 6–7 *Sc.* **quer(r)ell;** 4–5 **quarele,** 5 **qv-, quarelle,** 5–6 **quarell,** (5 **qw-**), 5–7 **quarel,** 6 **quarrel,** (6–7 **-ell**). [a. OF. *querele, -elle*:—L. *querēla, -ella* complaint, f. *querī* to complain. The spelling *quar(r)-* was the prevailing one by Caxton's time; later examples of *quer(r)-* are chiefly Sc.: see also QUERELE.]

†**1.** A complaint; esp. a complaint against a person; hence in *Law*: an accusation or charge; an action or suit. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) For whennes comyn elles alle thyse foreyne compleyntes or quereles of pletynges [L. *forenses querimoniæ*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. *heading,* Of the Qwerell of Kyng Priam for his Fader dethe. 1454 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 258/2 In all maner Actions .. suytes, quereles and demandes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/2 They sayd wyth swete and deuout quarelles why she suffred her deuoute seruaunte to dye wythout confessyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XXV. 7 Yᵉ Iewes .. broughte vp many and greuous quarels agaynst Paul. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 13 None of them have been sought hitherto to be impeached in any point or quarrel of Treason. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 230 b, Qvarels .. extendeth not onely to actions..but also to the causes of actions & suits.

2. A ground or occasion of complaint against a person, leading to hostile feeling or action; a cause for which one person has unfriendly or unfavourable feelings towards another; also, the state or course of hostility resulting from such ground of complaint. Const. *against,* †*to,* later *with.* Now *rare. To pick a quarrel*: see PICK *v.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Ine oþre quereles huanne me mysnymþ [it may be amended] .. ac errour ine batayle ne may na3t by amended. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 Love hath mad him a querele Ayein hire youthe friissh and frele. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1763 To qwit claym all querels, & be qweme fryndes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xviii. 52 What theyre herte sayth of the quarell and what wylle they haue for to fyght. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 13 Forgevynge one another (if eny man have a quarrell to a nother). 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 306 Although they be in number moe than you, yet are they in hope, quarrell and strength, farre inferiour. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 249 The Devill hath the same Quarrell to us Men, that hee had to Christ. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 43 Ethelred..with whom Dunstan had a quarrel from his cradle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. vii, All the quarrel the squire hath to me is for taking your part. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 32, I have no quarrel, I cried, to the high and mighty.

b. With possessive pron., or genitive: One's cause, side, or party in a complaint or contest; † one's claim to a thing.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 1287 Hertely in godes querel to withstonde .. in al þat we may. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 29 That he wol take the querele Of holy cherche in his defence. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3536 Off all this land I geve vppe my quarell. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXXIV. 126 He was aduertysed..of the cause & quarelle of Blanchardyn. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 233 Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his Quarrell iust. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 318 When their Sov'reign's Quarrel calls 'em out, His Foes to mortal Combat they defie. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 124 The..heart commands the..head, to fight its unjust quarrel, and say it is its own. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* in *D.'s Wks.* (1882) I. 172 Were a nobleman to have recourse to hired bravoes to avenge his personal quarrel against any one. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* XII. 313 In our own quarrel we can see nothing truly.

c. With adjs., specifying the justice or other aspect of the cause or ground of contention. †*Of great quarrel*: of importance.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 323 Alle mysdoeris..meyntenen a fals quarele aȝenst God and his seyntis. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lawe Armes* (S. T. S.) 73 Oft tymes..he that has gude rycht tynis the felde, and the wrang querele wynnis. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XLIX. 164 By a iust quarell ye may go and make warre vpon hym. 1590 T. HENEAGE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 48 Her Highness dowteth that yt may breed discredyt to dyvers of great quarrell. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XIX. 97 Sufficient provision being taken, against all just quarrell. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* III. 309 Perhaps their swords some nobler quarrel draws. *a* 1806 K. WHITE *Christmas-Day* 10 Me higher quarrel calls, with loudest song. 1863 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 25, I would have the country go to war, with haste, in a good quarrel.

†**d.** *transf.* Cause, reason, ground, plea. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 184 The King of France has querele to mak were apon the King of Ungary. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 164 Then he shold be swer that I shold not be flyttyng, and I had syche a qwarell to kepe me at home. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 20 A fletcher hath euen as good a quarell to be angry with an archer. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 270 So as a Man may have a quarrell to marrye when he will. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 142 Judas of Galilee, .. upon the quarrell of the Taxes laid by Cæsar..made an insurrection.

†**3.** An objection, opposition, dislike or aversion *to* a thing. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* Pref., I haue indeuoured in fewe wordes to answere certayne quarells and obiections dayly and ordinarily occurrent in the talke of sundry men. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 249 In the disease Tinesmus (which is an inordinat quarrell to the stool). 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 567 It created a general quarrel to Fortune. 1720 LADY LANDSDOWN in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 70, I..shall be tempted to have a quarrel to matrimony.

b. Const. *with* (as in 2 and 4).

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, What quarrel I had with the dress or looks of his domestics?

4. A violent contention or altercation *between* persons, or of one person *with* another; a rupture of friendly relations.

1572 HULOET, Quarell, *controuersia, contentio, jurgium* [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 238, I am th'vnhappy subiect of these quarrels. — *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 27 Rise Grumio rise, we will compound this quarrell. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 211 A man very valiant of his hands, but hot brained, he had had many quarrels. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., I was very uneasy till they were parted, fearing some quarrel might arise. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 191 If upon a sudden quarrel two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, He will take care to avoid a quarrel..with any of the natives. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 265 The quarrels between the Phocians and their Locrian neighbours. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* x. (1877) 204 People rush into quarrels from simple violence and impetuosity of temper.

†**b.** Quarrelling; quarrelsomeness. *Obs. rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 52 He'l be as full of Quarrell, and offence As my yong Mistris dogge. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 2 All beasts .. forgetting their severall appetites; some of pray, some of game, some of quarrell.

5. *Comb.* as *quarrel-breeder.*

1611 COTGR., *Sursemeur de noises,* a make-bate, firebrand of contention, quarrell-breeder.

Quarrel (kwǫ·rĕl), *v.* Forms: 4 **querele,** 6 **-el(l, quarel,** 6–7 **quar(r)ell,** (7 *Sc.* **querrell**), 7– **quarrel.** [In Gower, a. OF. *quereler* (F. *quereller*), f. *querele* (see prec.): in later use prob. f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To raise a complaint, protest, or objection; to find fault; to take exception.

a. Const. *with.* Phr. *To quarrel with one's bread and butter*: to give up a means of livelihood for insufficient reasons.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 With that word the king quereleth And seith: Non is above me. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. 6 If you take out every axiom .. one by one, you may quarrel with them..at your pleasure. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 60, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest dispensation. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iv. 81, I cannot see why any should quarrel with our translation. 1780 CRAIG *Mirror* No. 69 P 1 How did she show superior sense by thus quarrelling with her bread and butter? 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 265 We cannot quarrel with the principle in..Nature which condemns to death the worst.

transf. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 82 It [the Chesnut] quarrels with no soil assigned to it.

†**b.** Const. *at. Obs.*

1585 W. LAMBARD in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 29 This is all that I can quarrel at; and yet have I pried so far as I could. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 142 Which Clause .. was now quarrel'd at by the Puritan Faction. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 26 The whole weight of their resentment seemed to tend to quarrelling at my command.

†**c.** *absol.* or with *that. Obs. rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 125 For all this were not the enemies satisfyed: querelinge that this thynge was doone by sum slyght. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) 865 To thintent to appeale, and..to querell vnder the..moste effectuall way.

2. *intr.* To contend violently, fall out, break off friendly relations, become inimical or hostile. Const. *with* (a person), *for* or *about* (a thing).

1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quarell with one, I pycke a mater to hym to fall out with hym. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxiv. § 1 Those [heretiques] which doe nothing else but quarrell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 638 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train, Thro' Wine they quarrell'd. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 41 Quarrel for your Mince-meat, and refuse the Lullaby. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v, She quarrelled with me for supping with St. John. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 48 Having abundance of pasture..they would have nothing to quarrel about.

fig. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 45 Some defect in her Did quarrell with the noblest grace she ow'd.

†**3.** *trans.* To claim contentiously. *Obs. rare.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 252 Ferdinand .. had alwayes secretly quarrelled that title as lawfully apperteining to the crowne of Aragon. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 241 The Emperors daughter was restored vnto him, and the countie of Artois together with all the townes he quarrelled.

†**4.** To dispute, call in question, object to (an act, word, etc.); to challenge the validity or correctness of. *Obs.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme Sir F. Vere* 491 If malignant censure quarrels it. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 4 The Lords Orders being not only quarrelled, but contemned by those who were to bail him. 1699 COLLIER *2nd Def.* (1730) 326 This fine Phrase puts me in mind of his quarrelling a Sentence of mine for want .. of Syntax. 1745 RUDDIMAN *Vind. Buchanan* 310 (Jam.), I hope you will not quarrel the words, for they are all Virgil's. 1786 BURNS *On Naething* v, Some quarrel the Presbyter gown, Some quarrel Episcopal graithing.

5. To find fault with (a person); to reprove angrily. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, I had quarrell'd My brother purposely. 1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Rev. agst. Murder* I. i. 5 Quarrelling his taylor for the fashion of his clothes. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 47 Quarrelling the poor man for not coming sooner. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 363 He ought not to be quarrelled for his opinions. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) III. 344 They might kill a good many without being quarrelled for it. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* XIII. 140 It was my fault .. I quarrelled her, I angered her.

†**6.** With complement: To force or bring by quarrelling. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iv, You must quarrel him out o' the house. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xi. § 2 Many English Bishops..fearing by degrees they should all be quarrelled out of their places..fled into Scotland. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 159 How easy was it for covetousness, in those ticklish times, to quarrel the College lands into superstition? 1678 *Yng. Mans Call.* 167 There are many..that quarrel themselves carnally to hell.

Hence **Qua·rrelled** *ppl. a.* Also †**Qua·rrellable** *a.*, capable of being called in question.

16.. in Peterkin *Rentals Orkney* iii. (1820) 14 (Jam. Suppl.) Quhilk gift is not confirmed .. and so his right is most quarrallable. **1673** Ld. Fountainhall in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 14 The said act of Parliament appoints these deeds to be quarrellable. **1820** J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* II. App. 7 The Antiburghers still continue upon their quarrelled constitution of Synod.

†**Qua·rrelet.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 quarelet. [f. Quarrel *sb.*^{1} 3 or 4 + -et.] A small square.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., Rock of Rubies* (1869) 32 Some ask'd how pearls did grow, and where? Then spoke I to my girle, To part her lips, and shew'd them there The quarelets of pearl.

Quarrelled (kwǫ·rĕld), *a.* Also quarled. [f. Quarrel *sb.*^{1} 3 + -ed^{2}.] **a.** Of windows: Made of quarrels. **b.** Of glass: Formed into quarrels.

1868 J. G. Miall *Congreg. Yorksh.* 103 The shutters which protected the quarreled windows from injury. **1889** Hissey *Tour in Phaeton* 26 Mullioned windows, so pleasantly varied by transom and quarrelled glass. **1894** Blackmore *Perlycross* 142 The light from a long quarled window.

Quarreller (kwǫ·rĕlə1). Also 5 querelour, 6–7 quareller, (7 -or, -our). [f. Quarrel *v.* + -er^{1}.] One who quarrels, in senses of the vb.

c **1450** *Aristotle's ABC* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 66 Quenche fals querelour; þe quene of heven þe will quite. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F vij b, No quarellers, but sufferers. **1566** T. Stapleton *Ref. Untr. Jewel* ii. 46 Such a wrangler and Childish quareller as you be. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 58 No riuer hath lesse liberty .. yet he is no quarreller, nor much harm doeth he. *a* **1642** Sir W. Monson *Wars with Spain* (1682) 3 It were better to keep company with a Coward than a Quarreller. **176.** Wesley *Husb. & Wives* iii. 6 Wks. 1811 IX. 66 Away then with .. this quarreller, suspicion. **1824** Scott *St. Ronan's* viii, Quarrellers do not usually live long. **1892** E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 103 The big albatross..scattering the quarrellers, seizes the tempting morsel for himself.

†**b.** With pun on Quarrel *sb.*^{1} 3. *Obs.*

1630 *Conceits, Clinches* etc. (Halliw. 1860) 5 One said it was unfit a glasier should be a constable, because he was a common quareller. **1673** R. Head *Canting Acad.* 163 Glasiers..are constant Quarrellers.

Quarrelling (kwǫ·rĕlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quarrel *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the vb. Quarrel.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 72 They wolde .. styll vexe hym with olde quarellynges. **1611** Rich *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 54 The mind is oppressed with idle thoughts which spurreth on the tongue to contentious quarrelling. *a* **1715** Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 452 Seimour and he had fallen into some quarrellings. **1734** T. Watt *Vocab. Eng. Lat.* 38 You are always making a Quarrelling about nothing. **1866** Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 30 There was no fear of family coolness or quarrelling on this side.

attrib. **1625** Massinger *New Way* v. i, Make not My house your quarrelling scene.

Qua·rrelling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing^{2}.] That quarrels; quarrelsome.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 That quarrelling kinde of verse. **1593** *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 30 The quarreling mate shall not complaine. **1670** Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 166 A froward, proud and quarreling conscience. **1822** B. Cornwall *Two Dreams* 11 The loud quarrelling elements cast out Their sheeted fires.

Hence †**Qua·rrellingly** *adv. Obs.*

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxix. 11 They stryve with them quarrellingly, and wythout meeldnesse. **1586** Holinshed *Chron. Eng.* III. 20/2 He caused the bishop to be sued, quarelinglie charging him that [etc.].

†**Qua·rrellous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 querelous(e, quarelouse, 6 quaril-, quarel(l)-, 6–7 quarrel-, 6–7 quarrellous. [a. OF. *querelous* (F. *querelleux*): see Quarrel *sb.*^{3} and -ous. In later use perh. a new formation.] **a.** Given to complaining; querulous. **b.** Quarrelsome, contentious; fault-finding. (In common use from about 1560 to 1650.)

c **1400** *Beryn* 2070 They were so querelouse of al myȝt com in mynde Thouȝe it were nevir indede I-do. *c* **1475** *Lerne or be Lewde* in *Babees Bk.* 10 [Be not] To Queynt, to Querelous, and Queme welle thy maistre. **1490** Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 80 Grete wepynges and quarellouse plaintes. **1556** Abp. Parker *Ps.* xxxiv. 84 To scape theyr foes so quarilous. **1610** Br. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 83 His Maiesties speech .. might haue staied the course of your quarrelous pen. *a* **1639** Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 66 This Gentleman had been in former times very quarrellous and turbulent. *a* **1656** Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 113 This quarrellous and fighting humour.

Hence †**Qua·rrellously** *adv.*

1580 A. Munday in *John a Kent*, etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 78 Everie desperate Dick that can .. behave him selfe so quarrelously.

†**Quarrel-picker, -piker.** *Obs.* [f. the phr. *to pick a quarrel*: cf. Quarrel *sb.*^{3} 2 and Pick *v.*]

1. One who picks quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

1547 Coverdale *Old Faith* To Rdr. A vij, Then shall we be no Quarrellpykerrs. **1551** T. Wilson *Logike* 46 These quarelpickers, these roysters, and fighters. **1608** Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 780 A company of corner-creepers, spider-catchers, fault-finders, and quarrell-pickers.

2. *Slang.* (With pun on Quarrel *sb.*^{1} 3; cf. Quarreller b.) A glazier.

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

So **Quarrel-picking, -piking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xvii. 7 *note*, Like quarelpiking they vsed against Christe. **1591** R. Turnbull *Exp. James* Ep. Ded. A iv b, Reprochfull censure, .. without quarrell-picking. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/2 A..dining, quarrel-picking, and duelling club.

Quarrelsome (kwǫ·rĕlsŏm), *a.* [f. Quarrel *sb.*^{3} + -some.]

1. Inclined to quarrel; given to, or characterized by, quarrelling. †Const. *at.*

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 13 My Mr is growne quarrelsome. **1616** W. Sclater *Serm.* 10 Weigh well how..quarrelsome at the liues of magistrates the people are. *a* **1639** W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 161 A quarrelsome fellow, still brawling and falling out. **1681** Anne Wyndham *King's Concealm.* 78 This quarrelsom Gossipping was a most seasonable diversion. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* v. ix, Men who are ill-natured and quarrelsome when they are drunk. **1818** Scott *Rob Roy* xii, The wine rendered me loquacious, disputatious and quarrelsome. **1879** Mrs. Seguin *Blk. Forest* viii. 115 The lords of Windeck .. were of a specially quarrelsome temper.

2. Offensive, disagreeable. *nonce-use.*

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* App. i. (1836) 35 Technical terms, hard to be remembered, and alike quarrelsome to the ear and the tongue.

Hence **Qua·rrelsomely** *adv.*

1755 in Johnson. **1873** Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 132 In an aggressively loud voice, as if he were quarrelsomely anxious to be overheard. **1880** Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* II. vii. 147 The crowd grew..quarrelsomely drunk.

Qua·rrelsomeness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The condition or character of being quarrelsome; contentious disposition.

1611 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 32 God giveth not his Children .. valour, and then leaveth them to a spirit of Quarrelsomeness. *a* **1656** Bp. Hall *Rem.* 77 (T.) The giddiness of some, others' quarrelsomeness. **1780** Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* Wks. 1843 I. 76 *note*, Although a man, by his quarrelsomeness, should for once have been engaged in a bad action [etc.]. **1879** R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii. 88 In manhood..he avoided quarrelsomeness.

Quarrender, variant of Quarenden.

†**Quarrer.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 quarer(e, 4 quarrer(e, quariere. [a. OF. *quarriere* f. (12th c.; mod.F. *carrière*), *quarrier* m. = med.L. *quar(r)er(i)a, quarraria, quadrāria*, f. *quadrāre* to square (stones).] = Quarry *sb.*^{2}

13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig *Archiv* LVII. 259 Ffer fro þe Abbey was a quarere. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2232 Þei saie .. a semliche quarrere under an heiȝ hel al holwe newe diked. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 In Gallia beþ many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quarere, or quarere of stone, (*K.* quarer) .. *lapidicina.*

†**Quarreure.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quarreure* (*quarrure*, mod.F. *carrure*): —L. *quadrātūra* Quadrature.] Quadrature.

c **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 112 Loke þat þe mone be noght in þe entree of þe way, in þe quarreure of þe sonne, or els yn his contrary.

†**Quarreyor.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Quarry *v.*^{1}] ? A bird proper to be the quarry of a hawk.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 130 This you shall doe..vntill your Hawke be well entred and quarreyed and that she knowe a quarreyor sufficiently.

Qua·rriable, *a. rare.* [f. Quarry *v.*^{2} + -able.] Capable of being quarried.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* iii. 40 The arable soil, the quarriable rock. **1880** Ruskin *Fathers Have Told Us* I. i. 16 Quarriable banks above well-watered meadow.

†**Qua·rried,** *ppl. a.*^{1} *Obs.* [f. Quarry *v.*^{1}] *Well-quarried*, properly trained to fly at quarry.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 154 Then shall you first cast off a well quarried or make Hawke, and let hir stoupe a fowle.

Qua·rried, *ppl. a.*^{2} [f. Quarry *v.*^{2} + -ed^{1}.] Dug out of, or as out of, a quarry.

1747 H. Brooke *Fables, Female Seducers* Wks. (1810) 414 He .. Of pearl and quarry'd diamond dreams. **1855** O. W. Holmes *Poems* 35 One leap of Ocean scatters on the sand The quarried bulwarks of the loosening land.

Quarrier^{1} (kwǫ·riəɹ). Forms: *a.* 5 quarre-, qwari-, qvary-, querrour, *Sc.* quereour, 5–6 quarriour. *β.* quaryere, 6 quarryer, 7– quarrier. [a. OF. *quarreour, -ieur, quarrier* (mod.F. *carrier*), agent-n. to *quarrer* (mod.F. *carrer*):—L. *quadrāre* to square (stones): cf. late L. *quadrātor, quadrātārius*, in same sense, and see Quarry *sb.*^{2}] One who quarries stone; a quarryman.

a. c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 212 Quereouris gadryt sone stanis to wyne. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1531 Masons full mony; .. qwariours qweme. **1424** *E. E. Wills* 59 Paied to Fairchild, quarriour, xiij*s.* and iiij*d.* for freestone. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 296/2 A Qvaryour, *lapidicius.* **1590** *Serpent of Devis.* C iij, There was found by quarriours .. a rich tombe of stone.

β. c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quaryere, *lapidicidius.* **1500–18** *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 71 William Bennet, quarryer. **1610** Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 531 A certaine number of workmen, as Masons and Quarriers. **1673** Ray *Journ. Low C.* 57 Pillars and Galleries made by Quarriers. **1811** Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 498 Where the gypsum once bore a prismatic form, now destroyed by the progress of the quarriers. **1876** T. Hardy *Ethelberta* xxxi, Everybody in the parish who was not a boatman was a quarrier.

fig. **1825** Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 274 He was the quarrier, and architect, and builder-up of his own greatness.

†**Qua·rrier**^{2}. *Obs.* Forms: 6 quarier(e, 6–7 quarrier, (6 -iere, -iour). [App. an alteration of Quarry *sb.*^{4}; see also Quarion.] A large square candle.

c **1550** *Document* (N.), To cause the groomes to delyver to the groom porter all the remaynes of torches and quarriers. **1581** Styward *Mart. Discipl.* I. 24 Their quariers and their cressets being light euerie one by it selfe. **1604** *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 305 Mortores, Torchetts, Torches, Quarrioures. **1659** Torriano, *Doppione*, a great torch of wax, which in Court is called a Standard, or a quarrier.

Quarring, *vbl. sb.*: see Quar *v.*^{1}

Quarrington, variant of Quarenden.

†**Quarromes, quarron.** *Obs. Cant.* The body.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 84 Bene Lightmans to thy quarromes..God morrowe to thy body. **1641** Brome *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplars of Yarrum To fill up the Crib and to comfort the Quarron.

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 4–5 quirre, quyrre, 5 kirre, kyrre, whirry, 6 quyrry; 4–5 querrye, querre (also 7), 7 querry; 5 quarre, 6 quarie, 6–7 quarrie, (6–7 -ey), 6– quarry. [a. OF. *cuirée, curée*, f. *cuir* (:—L. *corium*) skin: see sense 1.]

†**1.** Certain parts of a deer placed on the hide and given to the hounds as a reward; also, the reward given to a hawk which has killed a bird (see quot. *c* 1350). *Obs.*

c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 499 Hert, liuer and liȝtes, And blod tille his quirre, Houndes on hyde he diȝtes. *c* **1350** *Parl. Three Ages* 233 [The falconer] puttis owte..þe maryo [*v.r.* marow] one his gloue And quotes thaym [the hawks] to the querrye [*v.r.* whirry] that quelled hym to þe dethe. *c* **1400** *Master of Game* Prol. (MS. Digby 182), And after whann the hert is spaied and dede, he vndothe hym, and maketh his kirre and enquirreth or rewardeþ his houndes. *c* **1420** *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 153 The houndes shal be rewardid with the nekke and with the bewellis .. and thei shal be etyn under the skyn, and therfore it is clepid the quarre. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* F iv, That callid is Iwis The quyrre, a boue the skyn for it etyn is. **1576** Turberv. *Venerie* 34 How a man should enter his yong houndes to hunte the Harte, and of the quaries and rewardes that he shall giue them. [**1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. 188/1 Quarry .. is a gift or reward given the Hounds, being some part of the thing hunted.]

†**b.** *To blow the quarry*: To sound a horn to call the hounds to the quarry. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c **1500** *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) 70, I ma no lenger tarry, I must nedis hense go. I here them blowe the quarry.

†**2.** A collection or heap made of the deer killed at a hunting. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1324, & quykly of þe quelled dere a querré þay maked. *c* **1400** *Master of Game* xxxv. (MS. Digby 182), Alle þe while that þe huntynge lasteth shulde þe cartes go aboute fro place to place, to brynge deer to þe quirre. *Ibid.*, Þen shulde þe maistre of þe game leede þe kynge to þe querre, and shewe it hym. *c* **1500** *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) 31 He that me helpeth to the quarry bringe I wyll that he haue mi necke, for a shorte repaste. *a* **1550** *Hunting of Cheviot* 8 in Child *Ballads* III. 307 To the quyrry then the Perse went, To se the bryttlynge off the deare. **1590** Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. E, The carkases of the deade, like a quarrie of Deare at a general hunting, [shall be] hurled vppon a heape. **1605** Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii. 206 To relate the manner Were on the Quarry of these murther'd Deere To adde the death of you.

†**b.** *transf.* A heap of dead men; a pile of dead bodies. *Obs.*

1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) p. xxiii, Till to the quirry, a number out of count, Were brought to reape the iust reward at last. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 308 All fowly foiled with bloud, and the quarrey of the dead. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. § 50. 410 Then went they in haste to the quarry of the dead, but by no meanes could finde the body of the King.

fig. **1633** Herbert *Temple, Sinner* 30, I finde there quarries of pil'd vanities.

3. a. The bird flown at or killed by a hawk or other bird of prey.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, Yowre hawke fleeth to the querre. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 43 As when Joue's..bird from hye Stoupes at a flying heron..The stone dead quarrey falls. **1695** Congreve *Love for L.* v. ii, Hooded like a hawk, to sieze at first sight upon the quarry. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxv. 166 Wrens and sparrows are not too ignoble a quarry for this villanous gos-hawk. **1855** H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. viii. 352 A falcon swooping on its quarry. **1878** B. Taylor *Deukalion* II. v. 84 There wheels a vulture seeking other quarry.

b. The animal pursued or taken by hounds or hunters (see also quot. 1867).

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XIII. 215 No beast shall prove thy Quarries heere, Save those the best of chase. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl., Disc. Occas. Med.* (1848) 22 One [Rabbit] sets him a running, and another proves his Quarry. **1695** Temple *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 180 The Game, which it'was their Interest to preserve, both for their Sport and the Quarry. **1808** Scott *Marm.* II. Introd., The startled quarry bounds amain, As fast the gallant greyhounds strain. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quarry*, the prey taken by whalers. **1883** E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 206 The pack pressed their sinking quarry into and through the coverts.

c. *fig.* Any object of chase, aim, or attack; an intended prey or victim.

1615 Tomkins *Albumasar* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 404 When they counter Upon one quarry, break that league, as we do. **1693** Dryden *Juvenal* Pref. (1697) 61 Folly was the proper Quarry of Horace, and not Vice. **1740** Somerville *Hobbinol* III. 362 If from some small Creek, A lurking Corsair the rich Quarry Spies. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii, Count Mirabeau .. scents or descries richer quarry from afar. **1883** Froude *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 29 The archbishop dared not at once strike so large a quarry.

†**4.** The attack or swoop made by a hawk upon a bird; the act of seizing or tearing the quarry. *Obs.*

1607 Heywood *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 My Hawke kill'd too. *Char.* I, but 'twas at the querre,—Not at the mount, like mine. **1615** Latham *Falconry* (1633) 27 These kindes of Hawkes .. will be presently wonne with two or three quarries. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 16 Prometheus's vultur begins her quarry in this life.

5. *Comb.*, as *quarry-overtaking, -scorning* adjs.

1647 Fanshawe tr. *Pastor Fido* (1676) 7 Within whose Quarry-scorning mind had place The pleasure or the glory of the Chase. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 400 Forward, the firm foot! Onward the quarry-overtaking eye!

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **quar(r)oy, querry, 6 quarye, 6–7 quarrie, (7 -ey, quarie), 6– quarry,** (9 *dial.* **wharry**). [a. med.L. *quareia* (1266 in Du Cange), var. of *quareria*, etc. Quarrer, q.v. See also Quar *sb.*[2], Quarrel *sb.*[2]]

1. An open-air excavation from which stone for building or other purposes is obtained by cutting, blasting, or the like; a place where the rock has been, or is being, cut away in order to be utilized.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3657 W[t] an hors..He ladde stones from þe quarey to þe chirche. 1458 R. Fannande *Inscr. St. Helen's, Abingdon* in Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 Than crafti men for the querry made crowes of yre. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 5 Quareys of marble of diuerse maner stones. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 3 The Rubbish or smallest broken Stones of any Quarry. 1577 Northbrooke *Diving* (1843) 135 Let him be punished and cast..in the quarries to digge stones. 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* II. i, If thou wouldst offer both the Indies to me, The Eastern Quarries, and the Western Mines. 1728 Young *Love of Fame* I. 168 Belus..builds himself a name; and, to be great, Sinks in a quarry an immense estate! 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxxvii, Walls supply stones more easily than quarries. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xv. II. 320 The quarries were filled with these unfortunate captives. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* vii. 165 An ancient quarry from which the stone has been cut out in smooth masses.

fig. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Thraldom* v, Others with sad and tedious art, Labour i' the Quarries of a stony Heart. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* xvii. (1685) 152 Each sentence seems a quarry of rich meditations. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. 60 The whole quarry of legends, ceremonies and superstitions which Rome..employed in the structure of..the church of the middle ages.

b. *transf.* Any place from which stones may be obtained as from a quarry.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 364 Houses, temples, the monuments of the dead, were the quarries from which they drew. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 48 Its walls were a quarry of precious stones. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 220 The ruins of the Roman town still remained as a quarry; where all who would might seek materials for their own buildings.

†**2.** A large mass of stone or rock in its natural state, capable of being quarried. *Obs.*

c 1630 Milton *Passion* 46 On the softned Quarry would I score My plaining vers. 1670 Dryden *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* v. i, As some huge rock, Rent from its quarry, does the waves divide. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 107 When they meet with Rocks or Quarries, they make use of Gun-powder to blow them up. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxviii. 272 Where lucern is planted upon a quarry, if the stone hath not many interstices..the length of the roots will be impeded.

fig. a 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr.* v. iv, Though I am none of those Flinty fathers, yet..All are not of my quarry.

†**3.** The hard granular part of a pear. *Obs. rare*[−1]. (So F. *carrière*.)

1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 47 Besides these Parts, a Pear has one called the Quarry, which is a little heap of stony Knobs.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quarry-cart, -district, -ground, -hole, -land, -mason, -master, -owner, -pit, -rid* (refuse), *-slave, -stone*, etc.; *quarrylike* adj.; **quarry-faced** *a.*, rough-faced, as taken from the quarry; **quarry-stone bond,** rubble masonry; **quarry-sap, -water,** the moisture contained in newly quarried stone.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 62 The *quarry-cart, a strong low cart for the loading and carrying of heavy stones. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 337 Where the rocks and *quarrie grounds are. 1891 G. Neilson *Per Lineam Valli* 32 Hundreds of *quarry-holes, mere surface pitmarks on the hill sides. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 289 Rock and *quarry-land, with sandy gravels, abound there. 1856 Mrs. H. B. Stowe *Dred* II. vi. 76 They are *quarry-masters, that quarry out marble enough for a generation to work up. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 955 Dionysius..sent him forthwith to dig in the *Quarry-pit. 1862 *Min. Proc. Inst. C. E.* XXI. 482 Covered with a layer of puddled clay..*quarry rid' and broken stone. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., So that..the *quarry sap might be thoroughly dried out of them, and the stone..fit for use. 1813 J. Forsyth *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 271 An iron crow..appears to have been left there by some ancient *quarry-slave. 1856 Bryant *Thanatopsis* 77 Like the quarry-slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 22 Stone when freshly taken from the quarry usually holds moisture, known to the workman as '*quarry water'.

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **-ey,** 7 **-ie.** [Later form of Quarrel *sb.*[1], perh. after Quarry *a.* or F. *quarré* sb. (see next).]

†**1.** A square-headed arrow. = Quarrel 1. *Obs.*

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* III. xlix, The shafts and quarries from their engins flie. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 20 Out of the Towne come quarries thick as haile.

2. A pane of glass. = Quarrel 3.

1611 Cotgr., *Rhombe*,..a figure that hath equall sides, and vnequall angles; as a quarrie of glasse, etc. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 145 They only open a little quarry of Glass, and presently shut it close again. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Quarry*, Quarries, or quarrels, of glass, are of two kinds: viz. square and long;..the acute angle being 77° 19′ in the square quarries, and 67° 22′ in the long ones. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 234 He took down a quarry or two in a quiet and peaceable manner. 1879 Mrs. Oliphant *Within Precincts* (Tauchn.) I. iv. 62 This window was filled with old painted glass in..quarries.

attrib. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 158 For taking down Quarry-glass, Scouring it..and setting up again, the usual Price is 1½*d.* per Foot.

3. A square stone, tile, or brick. = Quarrel 4.

1555 Eden *Decades* 329 Al matters of hard compositions as quarreys and stones. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 379 Lying not..as the quarries of a Pavement, but as the scales of Fishes. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 179 ₱ 8 What Ground remains..is flagged with large Quarries of white Marble. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xvi, Scoured deal, red quarries, and white-wash.

fig. 1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 68 In a verse, when a worde of three sillables cannot thrust in but sidelings, to ioynt him euen, we are oftentimes faine to borrowe some lesser quarry of elocution from the Latine.

Comb. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 87 Brick-, Tile-maker..Quarry Layer, Presser, Maker.

†**Quarry,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a. F. *quarré* (now *carré*) a square piece, sb. use of *quarré* Quarry *a.* See also Quarion, Quarrier.] A square candle.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 157 One of the groomes..to carry to the chaundrie all the remaine of morters, torches, quarries, pricketts.

†**Quarry,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **quarre,** (4 **-ee, -ey, quare,** ? **quaire**), 6 **quarye,** 7 **quarrie.** [a. OF. *quarré* (mod.F. *carré*):—L. *quadrāt-us* square, Quadrate *a.*] Square; squarely built, stout.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8527 Quarre [*v.r.* quarry, quare] he was & wel ymad vor to be strong. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10310 Þat lough ys here yn þys contre, Cornerd as a cheker quarre. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1072 Brode scholdres had he with-alle; & brustes ful quarree. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Anoþer [plant]..whos braunche is quarre, whos leuys er round. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quarry, thykk mann, or womann,.. *corpulentus, grossus.* 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 They are so quarry bigge and righte Babylonian like. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 499 To make his images of a quarry and square stature. 1611 Cotgr., *Corpulent*, grosse, big-bodied, quarrie, fat.

†**Quarry,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 6–7 **quar(r)ie.** [f. Quar *v.*[2] + -y[1].] Clotted, coagulated.

1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Sheepe* (1627) 241 Put the fine powder of rozen into the cod, and that will dry vp the quarie bloud. 1638 Featley *Transubst.* 76 You touch no soft flesh with your hand, nor quarrie bloud with your lips.

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *v.*[1] [f. Quarry *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To teach (a hawk) to seize its quarry. **b.** To supply with a quarry (in quot. *fig.*)

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 121 At the beginning rewarde hir and feede hir well vpon the quarrey...When she is well in bloude, and well quarried, then let hir flee with other hawkes. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Captain* III. iii, 'Tis pity Thou shouldst not be well quarred at thy entr'ing Thou art so high flown for him. 1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 117 Hauing a good make Hawke, you shall wel quarrie her, and then she will bee worthy the accounting of.

†**2.** *intr.* To pounce or seize *on*, as a hawk on its quarry; to prey or feed *on*. *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxi. 38 She quarries on the prey she meets withal. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Poems, To Protector* (1677) 144 Can your Towring Spirit, which hath quarried upon Kingdoms, make a stoop at us? 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 9 (1713) I. 58 Though Eagles do not quarry upon Flies. 1709 Jer. Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* IV. 39 He has quarryed upon the whole, and master'd the Men, as well as the Money.

3. *trans.* To hunt down or kill (a beast of chase).

1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 402 Nor turn aside to strike at such a prey, Till nobler game is quarried.

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *v.*[2] [f. Quarry *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To obtain (stone, etc.) by the processes employed in a quarry. Also with *out*.

1774 Goldsmith *Hist. Earth* V, In the mountains of Castravan..they quarry out a white stone. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 57 It is quarried at Vulpino, 15 leagues from Milan. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 258 Now we had to quarry out the blocks [of ice] in flinty, glassy lumps. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 39 Higher up the river valley were quarried the massive syenite slabs used in the erection of their temples.

b. *fig.* To obtain or extract by laborious methods.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. (Low) § 465 Materials which a certain kind of insect quarried from the sea water. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 361 His only object was to quarry gold and silver out of the monastic treasuries.

2. To form a quarry in, to cut into (rock, etc.).

1847 Emerson *Poems, The House*, She ransacks mines and ledges, And quarries every rock. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* I. (1875) 34 The rocky hillside is no longer beautiful when it has been quarried. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* V. 120 The rocky barrier..quarried here and there in dazzling gaps of snow-white cuttings.

3. *intr.* To cut or dig in, or as in, a quarry.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. x, Something did strike my heart..Which quarries daily there with dead dull pain. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 345 The industrious will find..waste paper in which they may quarry to their heart's content.

Hence **Qua·rrying** *vbl. sb.* Also *pl.* and *attrib.*

1823 Crabb, *Quarryings*, pieces that are broken off from the different materials that are wrought in quarries. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1860) 138 On first commencing our quarrying operations. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Orchard* 33 No quarrying now the corner-stone is hewn.

Qua·rry, *v.*[3] *rare*[−1]. [f. Quarry *sb.*[3] 2 or 3.] *trans.* To glaze or lay with quarries.

1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. v. 246 To whitewash and quarry the King's chamber.

Qua·rryman (kwǫ·rimăn). [f. Quarry *sb.*[2]] One employed in quarrying; one who works in a quarry.

1611 Cotgr., *Quarrieur*, a Quarrier, or Quarrey-man.

a 1728 Woodward (J.), The quarryman assured me [it] was flat. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 284 His father, a quarryman,..lived at Rusty Anchor. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. App. B (ed. 2) 570 In Guernsey, six hundred and fifty-three were quarry men. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/2 The whole Welsh people, from the aristocracy down to the collier and quarryman, are agreed.

†**Quart, quert,** *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **quarte,** quert(e, qwert(e, 5 **qwarte, -tt, whert, whart(e,** 4–6 **quart.** [app. a. ON. **kwert*, neut. of **kwer-r* (of which the recorded forms are Icel. *kyrr*, ONorw. *kvirr*, Da. *qvær*, Sw. *qvar*) quiet, still = MHG. *kürre* (G. *kirre*), Goth. *qairrus* gentle, mild. For the retention of the neuter ending cf. *thwart*. In Engl. the word is chiefly poetic.]

A. *adj.* Healthy; in good condition; whole and sound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26119 (Cott.) Opins to your lauerd your hert, And riues it, to mak it quert. 13..*Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 771 The cradel turnd up so doun..The stapeles hit upheld al quert. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 146 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Þis drinke xal..makyn hym hwngry for to ete As a qwert man al maner mete. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1061 Be thou riche or poor, or sike or quert. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthb.* 4215 On one his eye was hale and whart. 1556 Abp. Parker *Ps.* lxxiii. 203 Their paunches ful: their helth so quart.

B. *sb.* Health; healthy or sound condition; the state of being alive and well. Chiefly in phr. *in quart* (freq. in 14–15th c.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1803 Þof þat noe was in quert, He was noght al at es in hert. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9990 Ouer al was wo, & no whar quert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6941 [Þai] fayn were..þat þai had hym at hond & in holl qwert. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* 3958 Bischop Edbart Wex full seke and oute of whart. 1522 More *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 80/1 Ye would recken your belly not in good quart. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 149 It preserveth it in good health and in good quart.

b. That which gives health or soundness. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21354 Þe rode..Gains al ur care it es ur quert. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1488 My leman swete,..My joy, my comforth, and my quert.

Quart (kwɑ̄t), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **qwh-, qvarte,** 5–7 **quarte,** (7 *dial.* **whart**), 4– **quart.** [a. F. *quarte* fem. (13th c. in sense 1) and *quart* masc. (= It. *quarta, quarto*, Sp. *cuarta, cuarto*), repr. L. *quarta, -tum*, fem. and neut. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. An English measure of capacity, one-fourth of a gallon, or two pints.

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II*, xxix, He wil drawe at a draw3t A gode quart other more Of gode ale. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 311 This Carpenter..broghte of myghty Ale a large quart. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Of hony a qwharte thou take. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xl. 27 They drank twa quartis, sowp and sowp. 1555 Eden *Decades* 197 They take for euery man two or three quartes of water. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 401 An ale quarte for a penye. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 506 Your wines shalbe sold by hogs heads, pipes or buttes, but not by quartes nor pintes. 1709 Prior *Yng. Gentlm. in Love* 58 He..drank a Quart of Milk and Tea. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 782 Four ounces of Brazil-wood..in a quart of water. 1896 Sir M. Hicks-Beach in *Daily News* 23 July 4/3 What he might describe in homely phrase as putting a quart into a pint pot.

fig. 1797 Colman *Heir at Law* III. ii, He can ladle you out Latin by the quart.

b. A vessel holding a quart; a quart-pot or quart-bottle.

c 1450 Myrc *Par. Pr.* 712 False measures, busshelles, galones, ..quartes. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 95 Mony fowll drunckart, With can and collep, cop and quart. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1373 To fill the Quart I sall rin to the toun. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 89 Because she brought stone-Iugs, and no seal'd quarts. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 294, 3 Quarts, their lids open,.. born by Quaffer. *c* 1800 [see Gill *sb.*[3] 2]. 1885 H. Finch-Hatton *Advance Austral.* III A tin quart of water is set down by the fire.

c. *attrib.*, as *quart-ale, bottle, flagon, -measure, relort* (see quot.). See also Quart-pot.

1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 219 I. 307 To sende hom wyn and ij. quart botelys. 1611 Florio, *Quarta*,.. a quart measure. *c* 1650 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 167 Thence to Lonesdale, where were at it Boyes that scorned quart-ale by statute. 1764 Colman *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) II. 51 To see a man get into a Quart Bottle. 1767 Woulfe in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 521 *note*, What goes by the name of a quart retort holds better than two gallons of water. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, He filled a quart flagon.

†**2.** [F. *quart* m.] A quarter *of* something. *Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 201 I. 278 Be the space of on qaurte [quarte] of an houre. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 9 Take a quarte of an unce.

†**b.** A quarter of a pound. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1496 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 10 Take..a lytyll iuce of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym.

†**c.** 'Prob., the fourth part of the great tithes' (Jam.). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1630 Gordon *Hist. Earls Sutherld.* (1813) 32 Ther peculiar landward (or rurall) churches, together with the particular tithes, crofts, manses, gleibs, and quartes, ar severallie appoynted to everie one of the dignites and channons.

†**3. a.** A quarter of the horizon. **b.** A quarter, region. *Obs. rare.*

1559 W. Cuningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 154 Betwixt either of these quartes, two other windes brost out. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 14 Albanact had all the Northerne part..And Camber did possesse the Westerne quart.

†**4.** [ad. Sp. *cuarto.*] A Spanish copper coin, worth four maravedis. *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* IV. 52, I never wanted .. a Quarte, that is the eighth part of sixepence to send for wine. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxviii, An officer of the customs, demanded a toll, each horse paying three quarts.

5. *Mus.* The interval of a fourth. *rare.*

1890 *Academy* 18 Jan. 51 A succession of parallel quarts, quints, and octaves,..intolerable to modern ears.

Quart (kāɹt), *sb.*[3] [ad. F. *quarte* : see prec.]

1. A position in fencing (see quot. 1692) = QUARTE, CARTE[2]. *Quart and tierce,* practice between fencers who thrust and parry in quart and tierce alternately ; also *fig.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 4 When a Man holdeth the Nails of his Sword-hand quite upwards, he is said to hold his hand in Quart. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. ii, A Frenchman is bounded on the North with Quart, on the South with Tierce. 1727 BOYER *Angl.-Fr. Dict., Quarte,* a Quart, a Pass in Fencing. 1809 MALKIN tr. *Gil Blas* IV. vii. (1881) II. 13 The assassin stab of time was parried by the quart and tierce of art. 1889 TENNYSON *Demeter,* etc. 173 Subtle at tierce and quart of mind with mind.

attrib. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 22 The Quart Parade, or the Parade within the Sword. *Ibid.* 105 Keeping this Quart Guard with a streight point. 1794 *Hope's new Meth. Fencing* 13 Supplying the defect of the Ordinary Quart Guard.

2. A sequence of four cards, in piquet and other card-games. *Quart major,* the sequence of ace, king, queen, knave.

1727 BOYER *Angl.-Fr. Dict., Quarte,* a Quart, or fourth, at Picket. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 26 Suppose you have ..a Quart from a King ; .. your Partner has a Quart-major. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 342 [She] never dealt the right number of cards..did not know a quart from a quint. 1860 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* Pref. 12 Lead the highest of a sequence, but if you have a quart .. to a King, lead the lowest. *Ibid.* II. 45 A suit of which your partner has a quart-major.

† **Quart,** *sb.*[4], obs. variant of CARTE[1], chart.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* Prol. (1811) 5 As they .. may well perceyue by the syght of the quart or Mappa mundi.

Quart, *a.* : see *sb.*[1] above.

Quart (kāɹt), *v.*[1] [ad. F. *quarter* (Molière), f. *quarte* QUART *sb.*[3]] **a.** *intr.* To use the position 'quart' in fencing. **b.** *trans.* To draw back (the head and shoulders) in doing so. Hence **Quarting** *vbl. sb.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* *4 You must give it with your Nails in Quart, and Quart your head well. *Ibid.* 31 The Quarting of your head preserveth you from being hit in the face. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quarting upon the streight line,* keeping the Head and Shoulders very much back from the Adversary's Sword, when one thrusts with his own. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 343 He quarts and tierces for twenty minutes.

Quart, *v.*[2], variant of QUARTER *v.* 11 b. *rare*[−1].

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 136 The coachman..on quarting out as usual, and finding himself thus borne down upon, poured forth a volley of abuse.

Quartan (kwō·ɹtăn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms : 4–7 quartaine, 4, 7 -ain, 5–6 -ayn(e ; 4–6 quarteyn(e, (4 -en, 5 -ein) ; 5–7 quartane, (6 cart-), 6– quartan. See also QUARTERN, *a.* [Orig. a. F. (*fièvre*) *quartaine,* ad. L. (*febris*) *quartān-a* fem. of *quartān-us,* f. *quartus* fourth. The mod. form is directly based on the L.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Path.* Of a fever or ague : Characterized by the occurrence of a paroxysm every fourth (in mod. reckoning, every third) day.

In early use placed after the sb., as in F.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11828 He..þar-wit had feuer quartain. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 954 in *Anglia* XVIII. 330 Ageyn feuerys quarteyn It is medicyn souereyn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 520 The appellaunt .. was sore vexyd with a feuer quarteyne. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CXXXIX. 51 A fever quartayne..doth infeste a man every thyrd day, that is to say two dayes whole and one sycke. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 52 b, The quartan ague and such other sicknesse greate. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Salerne's Regim.* (1634) 25 Cow flesh, Harts flesh,.. doe engender fever Quartaines. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 73 Taken with wine, it drives away quartan agues. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxiii. 339 Quartan ague had seized on the enfeebled frame of her father. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 670 A quartan fever, which can with difficulty be shaken off.

† **2.** Belonging to the fourth place or degree. *Obs.*

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 185 The tertian or quartan links of associate motions are actuated by direct sympathy.

B. *sb.* A (*or* the) quartan ague or fever.

Double quartan, one in which there are two sets of paroxysms, each recurring every fourth (third) day.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 249 Porcius..slowȝ hym self for noye and sorwe of a double quarteyn. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 32 He shalle haue no dowte of flewme..and he shalle haue no quarteyne. *c* 1491 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 23 Of this quarteyn some men falle in to another feuer that is cleped double quartein. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ciii. § 2. 170 A roote or two..is a good remedie against old quartaines. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 147 The quartan hath of old been justly styled the shame of physicians. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spider,* The Spider it self will cure Quartans. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 607 The tertian [has] a longer paroxysm and a shorter interval than the quartan. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 In quartans and tertians, but especially in the former, sporulating rosette forms are seen occasionally.

fig. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B iii, He that hath such a dubble quartane of curiositie..will prooue passing treacherous.

Quartan : see QUARTERN *sb.*[2] 5.

† **Quartana·rian** = next *sb.* a. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 472 Formerly they gave not the cortex to quartanarians, before they had been ill a considerable time.

† **Quartanary,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 5 quartenare, 7 -ainary. [ad. late L. *quartānāri-us* (in sense A. a) : see prec. and -ARY.]

A. *sb.* **a.** One who has a quartan fever or ague. **b.** = QUARTAN *sb. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quartenare, or þat hathe þe quarteyne. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 223 Quartanaries..gather much crude humours.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, a quartan fever or ague ; characterized by quartans.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. 176 An odd Quartainary Distemper, that I slighted so long, as to give it time to take Root. 1679 LOCKE *Jrnl.* 15 Nov. in Bourne *Life* (1876) I. viii. 451 The constitution of this autumn was intermittent and quartanary, though many of the fevers..were continued and several made so by ill management.

Quartar(e, obs. forms of QUARTER *sb.*

Quartary (kwō·ɹtări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *quartāri-us,* the fourth part of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, f. *quartus* : see QUART *sb.*[2]] † **a.** *sb.* (See quot. 1656.) *Obs. rare*[−0]. **b.** *adj.* Fourth. *rare*[−1].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Quartary,* the fourth part of a Sextary ; also a quarter of a pound. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* X. ii. 255 Where to go to find the fourth or quartary set of mediators.

Quartation (kwɒɪtē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. L. *quart-us* fourth + -ATION.] The operation of combining silver with gold so that the latter metal forms one quarter of the whole ; the gold is then separated from the silver, and at the same time freed from its impurities, by means of nitric acid.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Quartation is the separation of Gold and Silver mixt together, by four unequal parts. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 144 That Operation that Refiners call Quartation, which they employ to purifie Gold. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 149 The gold .. is frequently alloyed with more or less silver, from which it is to be separated by quartation. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 219 Fine Gold may also be assayed without Quartation.

‖ **Quarte** (kart, kāɹt). [a. F. *quarte* : see QUART *sb.*[3]] A position in fencing. = QUART *sb.*[3] 1.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quarte,* Nails of the Sword-Hand quite up. *c* 1830 G. ROLAND *Introd. Course Fencing* 16 The parade of quarte is made by offering, with the nails turned upwards, the fort of your blade to the foible of your adversary's. 1885 E. CASTLE *Sch. Fence* 133 A heavy sweep in seconde from a high quarte at arm's length. *fig.* 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xvi, Words urged in vain .. You waste your quarte and tierce.

† **Quarteer, -ier.** *Obs. rare.* [? for *quartereer* : see -EER, -IER.] = QUARTERMASTER 1.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 305 The Quartier must Cun, Whilst the foremast-man steers. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quarter-master,* The quarter-master, or quarteer, is also to mind the ship's loading ; which is the business he is chiefly employed about.

† **Quartelet.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quartelette,* dim. of *quarte* QUART *sb.*[2]] A small quart.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 191 Item ij pottis quartelettis of siluer couered. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* No. 336 I. 488 Item, j. quartelet for wine.

Quartenare, variant of QUARTANARY.

Quarter (kwō·ɹtəɹ), *sb.* Also 4 quartare, qwatteer, 4–6 quartre, 5 quartere, -yer, wharter, qwarter, 5–6 quartar, 6 qwartter, (7 coter). [a. OF. *quarter, -ier* (12th c. in Littré) :— L. *quartār-ius* a fourth part (of a measure), f. *quartus* fourth : see QUART *sb.*[2] and -ER[2] 2.]

I. One of four equal or corresponding parts into which anything is or may be divided.

1. Of things generally.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1497 Gwichard smot Gij .. Opon þe helme .. þat a quarter out fleye. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 737 Nere þe quartare of a myl. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3184 Non herte may thenke .. A quarter of my wo and peyne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 979 Than off the day thre quartaris was went. 1564 *Child Marriages* 124 About a quarter of a yere ago. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 215 Diuide your happy England into foure, Whereof, take you one quarter into France. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 49 And now I am 3 quarters Presbyterian, I keep one quarter still Independent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 349 The four quarters of the rolling year. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 79 Garnish with a Seville orange cut in quarters. 1841 *Q. Rev.* LXVII. 358 Some quarter of a century ago. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* i. 29 Exactly a quarter of a circle, or 90°.

b. Phr. *A bad* (etc.) *quarter of an hour* [tr. F. *un mauvais quart d'heure*], a short but very unpleasant period of time.

[1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 110 Rablais's Quarter of an Hour, that is, when the Reckoning is to be paid.] 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 338 When I reached the station .. I had an unpleasant quarter of an hour. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Marietta's Marr.* XXXI. 225, I hope he will have a rather nasty quarter of an hour.

c. Qualifying an adv. or advb. phrase (cf. HALF *adv.* 1 d) ; † formerly also without *a.*

1522 SIR T. CHEYNE in *State Papers* (1849) VI. 88 He had rather ryde into England..then to ryde a quarter so farre to eny other Prince living. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 157 Sumtyme ful side wynde, sumtyme quarter with hym and more. 1818 BUSBY *Gramm. Mus.* 69 A quaver is only one quarter as long as a Minim.

d. Const. with sbs. without *of* (cf. HALF *a.* 1 b).

1866 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* (Tauchn.) I. xiv. 184 She had not..a quarter the pleasures you have. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 663 There is not one-quarter the amount of drunkenness.

e. *elliptical* in various contextual uses, as (*a*) † a quarter-barge ; (*b*) a 'quarter-note' or crotchet in Music (*U. S.*) ; (*c*) a quarter-mile race.

1508 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 325 Noo boote shal bring woode butt only half barges and quarters...And every quarter to have iiii. men. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 637/1 Harrison also won the 'Quarter' by a foot.

2. One of the four parts, each including a leg, into which the carcases of quadrupeds are commonly divided ; also of fowls, a part containing a leg or wing. *Fifth quarter* : the hide and fat of a slaughtered animal (*Funk's Stand. Dict.,* 1893). See also FORE 3, HIND *a.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 453 Bestes þai brac and bare, In quarters þai hem wrouȝt. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 8 Hew hom [chickens] in quarteres and lay hom inne. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 6 Take fayre beef of þe rybbys of þe fore quarterys. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 Ane quartar of mouton. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 17 July, They bought a Quarter of Lamb. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 P 13 A Butcher's Daughter..sometimes brings a Quarter of Mutton. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. 1. (1869) I. 160 The four quarters of an ox weighing six hundred pounds. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 147 Place a quarter of lamb in a saucepan.

b. *pl.* The four parts, each containing a limb, of a human body similarly divided, as was commonly done in the case of those executed for treason.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10895 A four half engelond is quarters isend were. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 His hede þei of smyten .. þe quarters wer sent to henge at four citez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1971 Brittonet [shuld be] þi body into bare qwarters. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Oct., This morning Mr. Carew was hanged and quartered..but his quarters .. are not to be hanged up. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxi. (1809) 217 The quarters of a number of robbers were hung up upon hooks. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 207 Their heads and quarters were still rotting on poles.

c. Of a live person or animal, esp. of a horse ; also freq. = hind-quarter, haunch.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3389 Abowte scho whirles the whele.. Tille alle my qwarters..ware qwaste. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 16 Is not enough fowre quarters of a man, Withouten sword or shield, an hoste to quayle? 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. Chaucer* (1901) 84 She had unnimbly rushed down upon her four Quarters, and .. done her Reverence. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1150 They put him to the Cudgel..They stoutly on his Quarters laid. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 35 Two of his .. servants walked at each side of the horse's quarter. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. vi, Down came the staff on the quarters of the donkey.

3. *Her.* One of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering (see QUARTER *v.* 3 b).

The four quarters are : 1 dexter chief ; 2 sinister chief ; 3 dexter base ; 4 sinister base. When one of these is again divided, and the sub-divisions occupied by several coats, it is termed a 'grand quarter'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D ij b, In the right side of the shelde in the first quarter she bare tharmys of fraunce. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* V. i. 238 Without any charge occupying the quarters of the Escocheon. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Quarter* is also applied to the parts, or members, of the first division of a coat that is quartered, or divided into four quarters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 443/1 A perpendicular and horizontal line, which, crossing each other at the centre of the field, divide it into four equal parts called quarters. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XV. (ed. 3) 205 The third quarter of his shield. [See also QUARTERLY *adv.* 2 b.] 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 165 The second quarter of the Royal Arms of England. *Ibid.* 168 Second and Third grand Quarters, quarterly quartered.

b. A charge occupying one fourth of the shield, placed in chief.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 41 In gold Lord Basset dight Three Rubie piles, a quarter ermins bright. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. 61 The Quarter is an Ordinary of like composition with the Canton,..the quarter comprehendeth the full fourth. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Franc-quarter* is a quarter single or alone ; which is to possess one-fourth part of the field. This makes one of the honourable ordinaries of a coat. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 141/2 The Quarter is, as its name imports, the fourth part of the shield, and is always placed in chief. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 66 The Quarter .. is formed by two straight lines, drawn in the direction of the Fess and the Pale, and meeting at the Fess-point. Examples of this charge are very rarely to be met with.

c. = QUARTERING *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are sixteen quarters required to prove nobility, in companies, or orders, where none but nobles are admitted. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, A baron of sixteen quarters. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 61 A duke's son that only knew there were two-and-thirty quarters on the family-coach.

II. The fourth part of some usual measure or standard.

4. As a measure of capacity for grain, etc. **a.** The British imperial quarter = 8 bushels ; the fifth (? originally the fourth) part of a wey or load ; also, local variations of this, containing more or less than 8 bushels. † Formerly sometimes const. without *of.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 244/130 Ane hondret quarters of þat corn. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1424 A ston gret, þat wey seue quarters of whet. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 þe hungre was so grete .. þat a quarter whete was at twenty mark. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 255 A ! yif that covent half a quarter otes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* CXXXVI. 122 A quarter of whete was worth .ii. marks and a halfe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 Foure London bussheles [of beans] fullye, and that is half a quarter. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson

Washingtons (1860) App. 48 For 3 coters of rye bought at Harleston. **1663** Cowley *Ess., Avarice* 129 In thy vast Barns Millions of Quarters store. **1763** *Museum Rust.* I. 74 Wheat will one year sell for 5 l. a load (that is, five quarters). **1845** McCulloch *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 49 A farm which produces 100 quarters of wheat. **1862** Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. (ed. 2) App. A. 567 The Jersey quarter (thirty-four gallons and three quarts) [contains] a little more than half an imperial quarter. *Ibid.*, The English imperial quarter is equivalent to about two Guernsey quarters.

b. In the Channel Islands (cf. quot. 1862 in prec.) used as a unit of value for land.

1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 94 He that has occasion to take up money on his estate, sells so many quarters. **1694** Falle *Jersey* ii. 85 The way of reckoning an Estate with us, is not by Pounds, but by Quarters of Wheat. **1862** Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiv. (ed. 2) 550 The Guernsey 'quarter of rent' is estimated as worth, on an average, twenty pounds currency.

c. The fourth part of a chaldron.

1434 *E. E. Wills* 101, I bequethe to Iohn Wodrof .. v quarteres of coles. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quarter* .. In Measure .. the fourth part of a Chaldron. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl., Quarter* is also a dry measure, containing .. of coals the fourth part of a chaldron. **1858** Greenleaf *National Arithm.* (*U.S.*), cited by Worcester.

†**d.** The fourth part of a peck. *Obs. rare*—1.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 26 The ringis of golde..were.. mesurid to the quantite of mesure of .xij. quarters or more.

†**5.** The fourth part of a cask or barrel. *Obs.*—1

1579 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 400 Martine Colepeper..setteth the pryce of a quarter of the best stronge ale at iij^{s} iiij^{d}.

6. As a weight. †**a.** The fourth part of a pound. *Obs.*

a **1400** *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 43 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 A quarter of vergyn-wax þou take. *a* **1450** *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 9 Take small ale a potell and stamp it with iij handful of walnot levys and a quarter of alom. *c* **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Take a quarter of clarefied honey, iij vnces of pouder peper.

b. The fourth part of a hundredweight = 28 lbs. (*U. S.* commonly 25 lbs.)

Ordinarily used only where the hundredweight is also mentioned, and usually abbreviated 'qr.'

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 203 The halfe hundred is 56 : the quarter 28 [pounde]. **1588** *Bk. of Charges* in *Dom. St. Papers* CCXV. 88, 4 quille of ropes wayeinge sixe hundred, a quarter, and one pound. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl., Quarter*, in weights, is a fourth part of the quintal, or hundred weight. The quarter is 28 pounds avoirdupois. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 410 Iron, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lb.

†**c.** 'The fourth part of a Dram' (Phillips, 1706).

7. As a measure of length or area. **a.** The fourth part of a yard : nine inches. Also *fig.*

1433 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 451/2 Clothe of colour shold conteigne .. in brede vi quarters di. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 359 in *Babees Bk.*, A stafe, a fyngur gret, two wharters long. **1483** *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 *Preamble*, Some of the same Clothes .. ben drawen out .. in Brede from .vii. Quarters unto the Brede of .ii. Yerdys. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 109 Thou yard, three quarters, halfe yard, quarter, naile. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 25 His arrowes were fiue quarters long. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 16 The 3 Quarter Coal [is] about 3 Quarters thick or more. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Witney*, Blankets..from 10 to 12 quarters wide.

b. *Naut.* The fourth part of a fathom.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Mm iv b, If he judges it to be a quarter .. more than any particular number, he calls, 'And a quarter five!' *Ibid.*, At four fathoms and 3-quarters he calls 'A quarter less five!' **1855** *English-woman in Russia* 1 'By the quarter seven' sang out .. the sailor .. engaged in heaving the lead.

c. An Irish land-measure (tr. Ir. *ceathramhadh*, sometimes anglicized as *carrow*) : see quots.

1607 Davies *1st Let. to Ld. Salisbury* (1787) 245 Every ballibetagh is divided into four quarters of lands, and every quarter into four taths. **1683** J. Keogh *Acct. Roscommon* in O'Donovan *Hy Fiachraich* (1844) 453 These countries were subdivided into townlands .. which were called Ballys ..and each townland was divided again into quarters. *Ibid.*, I have been sometimes perplexed to know how many acres a quarter contains, but I have learned it is an uncertain measure. **1883** Seebohm *Eng. Village Comm.* vii. 223 Annexed is an example of an ancient bally divided into quarters. ..Two of the quarters, now townlands, still bear the names of 'Cartron' and 'Carrow', or 'Quarter'. **1892** Emily Lawless *Grania* II. 3 Mishmaan possesses but two townlands, containing six quarters each.

8. As a measure of time.

a. The fourth part of a year, esp. as divided by the recognized Quarter-days. Also (esp. in Scotland), the fourth part of the school-year, or of the period during which instruction is usually given, containing about eleven weeks. (See also 11.)

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 What man is take in to be brother, schal paie..eueri quarter..iij. d. *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 762 My greyhondes ranne not þis quartere. **1536** Boorde *Lett.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 53 To come to yow ons in a qwartter. **1591** Nashe *Prognost.* Wks. 1883–4 II. 164 The predominant qualities of this quarter [summer] is heate and drynesse. *a* **1610** Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 40 A quarters rent of his house. **1623** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 41 To the hoggheard for a coter's wages. **1731** Swift *On his Death*, He must .. change his comrades once a quarter. **1819** Shelley *Peter Bell* VI. iii, Then *seriatim*, month and quarter, Appeared such mad tirades. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 238 For a commercial education, a guinea a quarter is charged. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, The gentleman proposes to take your apartments by the quarter.

b. A fourth part of the lunar period. Also, the moon's position when between the first and second or third and fourth quarters; quadrature,

c **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 þe moone may noȝt be sene þare, bot in þe secund quartere. **1632** Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. i, His sheepshearing .. Is in every quarter of the moon, and constant. **1694** W. Holder *Time* v. 82 How near she is to her Quarters, Full, or next New-moon. **1728** Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 201 But..in the quarters the moon .. will be made to approach it [the earth]. **1853** Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xi. 189 We sometimes see the moon in her first quarter with one bright luminous border. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., When the moon appears exactly as a half-moon, 90° from the sun towards the east, she is in the first quarter.

fig. **1806** Lamb *Let. to Hazlitt* 15 Jan. Wks. 1852. 77/1 Prudentia is in the last quarter of her tutelary shining over me.

c. The fourth part of an hour; the space of fifteen minutes. Also, the moment, as denoted by a mark on the dial, the sound of a bell, etc., at which one quarter of an hour (cf. Hour 3) ends and the next begins; chiefly used of the quarter after or before an hour, as 'a quarter *past* nine', 'a quarter *to* ten'.

[**1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 85 An hower in clamour and a quarter in rhewme.] **1617** Moryson *Itin.* I. 31 In the upper part of the clocke are..statuaes, which strike the quarters of the houre. **1659** Mayne *City Match* II. iii. 27 A fellow that turnes upon his toe In a steeple, and strikes quarters. **1727** Bailey vol. II, Quarters [in a *Clock* or *Movement*] are little Bells which sound the Quarters or other Parts of an Hour. **1822** Byron *Vis. Judgm.* lxxxvii, I've scarcely been ten minutes .. At least a quarter it can hardly be. **1842** Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 218, I shall die to-night, A quarter before twelve. **1844** Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiv, 'The quarter's gone!' cried Mr. Tapley.

In attrib. phrases. **1849** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 77, I was up to leaving .. by the quarter-after-eight train. **1857** Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii. 192 The quarter-to-ten bell..rang.

†**d.** The fourth part of the night, or of the period between two canonical hours. *Obs. rare.*

c **1369** Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 198 Ther-as she lay, Right even a quarter before day. **1412–20** Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, She .. founde a quarter passed after pryme.

9. Of coins. †**a.** A farthing. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 60 Euery broyer and syster shal offeryn ij. q^{tre} and j. q^{r} to ye almes. **1641** Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 140 Harrowers have usually 3*d.*, or 3*d.* two quarters.

b. *U. S.* A silver coin = one fourth of a dollar.

[**1799** Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 150 It ought not to be larger than would cover a quarter of a dollar.] **1856** Olmsted *Slave States* 4 Here's a quarter for you. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 950/2 Twenty..oranges for a quarter.

10. *Naut.* †**a.** (See first quot.) *Obs.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A quarter of a point, wind, or rhumb, is the fourth part of a cardinal point wind, or rhumb; or of the distance between two cardinal points, winds, etc. The quarter contains an arch of 11 degrees 15 minutes. **1796** H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 156 The highest Tide..set in from east-quarter-north.

b. The fourth part of a point on the compass; 2° 48′ 45″. Also *quarter-point* (see 30).

1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 319.

11. *ellipt.* (from 8 a). A quarterly instalment of an allowance or payment.

1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 63 Interest and gratuity for advancing the Dutchess of Portsmouth's quarter when she went into France. **1849** Thackeray *Pendennis* lviii, Pay me down the first quarter now.

III. Senses denoting locality, and transferred uses of these.

12. The region lying about or under one of the four principal points of the compass or divisions of the horizon; the point or division itself. Also *spec.* in *Astrol.* (see quot. 1696).

c **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 5 The 4 principals plages or quarters of the firmament. **1526** Tindale *Rev.* xx. 8 The people which are in the foure quarters [Gr. γωνίαις] of the erth. **1535** Coverdale *Jer.* xlix. 34 Vpon Elam I wil bringe the foure wyndes from ye foure quarters of heauen. **1611** Bible 1 *Chron.* ix. 24 In foure quarters were the Porters: toward the East, West, North, and South. **1696** Phillips, *Quarters of Heaven* .. in Astronomy, the [1706 Among Astrologers, certain] Intersections of the Spheres as well in the World as in the Zodiack [1706 of which two are termed Oriental, and counted Masculine; the other two being Occidental and Feminine]. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 136 We espied a sail in the northern quarter. **1826** Scott *Woodst.* ii, Joceline .. looked .. to the four quarters of the horizon. **1835** Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xv. 231 Venus was also seen in the southern quarter. **1860** Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, The Four Quarters of the World came out of the globe.

transf. **1542** Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 197 The rose .. is enuironed on the 4 quarters with 4 floure deluce.

†**b.** Boundary or limit towards one of the cardinal points; side. *Obs.*

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 78 A drie diche .. goeth about thre sides or quarters of the city. To the fourth side the riuer it selfe serueth for a ditche. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) I. 2, I will first .. descriue the quarteris and boundes of Scotland. **1611** Bible *Josh.* xviii. 14, 15 This was the West quarter. And the South quarter was from the end of Kiriath-iearim.

c. A direction or point of the compass, when more than four are mentioned or may be implied.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. v. 132 They reckon but twoo and thirty quarters of the windes, for that more would confound the memorie. **1664** Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 16 How speedily they [oaks] spread, and dilate themselves to all quarters. **1674** Grew *Veget. Trunks* vi. § 7 Setting down the respect it..hath to any Quarter in the Heavens. **1784** Cowper *Task* I. 373 Winds from all quarters agitate the air. **1806–7** J. Berresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xiii, From every quarter of the compass to which you turn for refuge. **1818** Scott *Rob Roy* viii, 'Whew! sits the wind in that quarter?' enquired the justice.

13. Region, district, place, locality.

The pl. is sometimes used in much the same sense as the sing. With the preps. *from, in, to*, this sense cannot always be clearly distinguished from 12 c.

13. *K. Alis.* 1902 Sixty citees, in that quarter, Heo forbrente. **1471** E. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 27, I trow sche be in 3our quarters. **1534** More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1214/1 In this quarter here about vs. **1555** W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 157 Suche commodities as the quartre beareth..wher they dwelle. **1667** Milton *P. L.* v. 686 Where we possess The Quarters of the North. **1734** Sale *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § 1 (Chandos ed.) 1 In which quarter they dwelt in respect to the Jews. **1765** *Museum Rusticum* IV. 377 There were in that single quarter [of France] above one hundred acres of transplanted cole-seed. **1855** Prescott *Philip II*, II. vi. (1857) 270 The marquis..had left the place on a visit to a distant quarter. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 383 Troops flocked to him from all quarters.

b. Indicating a certain portion or member of a community, or some thing or things, without reference to actual locality.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I was hurt..to learn, from the same quarter, that..Sir Peter and Lady Teazle have not agreed lately. **1818** Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 668 The quarter from which this proposition proceeded .. was no secret to him. **1821** J. W. Croker in *Diary* (1884) June 6 This is erroneous in fact, .. but T. insisted he had it from a good quarter. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 136 A suspicion that even in the highest quarters justice had ceased to be much considered. **1886** E. Miller *Textual Guide* 27 This deference to B. ..leads the two learned Professors to follow it whenever it is supported by only slight testimony from other quarters.

14. A particular division or district of a town or city, *esp.* that appropriated to a particular class or race of people, as *the Jewish quarter*, etc.

1526 Tindale *Luke* xiv. 21 Goo out quickly into the stretes and quarters [1611 lanes] of the citie. **1541** *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The said sainctuarymen .. enter in euery parte and quarter of the same towne. **1602** *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv, What newes with you in this quarter of the Citty? **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 1 The several Shows that are exhibited in different Quarters of the Town. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 467 Rome is divided into fourteen *rioni* or quarters. **1820** W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 121 In the most dark and dingy quarters of the city. **1864** D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 214 A narrow court .. which leads into a moldering quarter of the city.

†**b.** A particular place or point (in a building, etc.). *Obs.*

c **1440** *Jacob's Well* 69 þis wose of pride has viij. corneres, or viij. quarterys. ? **1449** *Paston Lett.* No. 67 I. 83 They have made wykets on every quarter of the hwse to schote owte atte. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1051 At a quartar, quhar fyr had nocht ourtayn, Thai tuk thaim out fra that castell. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 That ye ennemy may fynde in vs no quarter to entre.

†**c.** A part of a gathering or assembly, army, camp, etc. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 63 Had all your Quarters been as safely kept As that whereof I had the gouernement, We had not beene..surpriz'd. **1596** *Edward III*, IV. iv. 50 These quarters, squadrons, and these regiments. **1599** Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 137 It is a thing almost impossible, at any your Faires or publique assemblies to finde any quarter thereof sober.

†**d.** *To keep good quarter*: To keep good watch; to preserve good order. *Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* V. v. 20 Well: keepe good quarter, & good care to night. **1653** H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. viii. § 2 (1712) 63 To have made Man that he might be a Lord over the rest of the Creation and keep good quarter among them.

†**e.** *To keep a ... quarter*: To maintain a (bad) state of things, to behave in a (bad) way; hence, even without adj., to make a noise or disturbance.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 88 The Souldiers kept a bloody quarter among themselues. *a* **1654** Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 81 They keep a huge quarter when they carry it into the Cellar. **1659** *Commw. Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 150 For all you kept such a quarter, you are out of the councell of state. **1668** Pepys *Diary* 29 Jan., They had fiddlers, and danced, and kept a quarter, which pleased me though it disturbed me. **1736** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, What a quarter they keep in the market. **1760** Baretti *Engl.-Ital. Dict.*, To keep a heavy quarter, *fare un grande strepito.*

15. Place of stay or residence; dwelling-place, lodgings, *esp.* of soldiers. Now usu. in *pl.*

Free quarter(s) : see Free-quarter. *Head-, home-, out-, summer-, winter-quarters* : see the first element. *Quarters of refreshment* (see quot. 1702–11). *To beat up the quarters of* : see Beat *v.*^{1} 28. *To take up one's quarters* : to establish oneself (in a place).

sing. **1591** *Garrard's Art Warre* 77 Let him remember.. to bring backe again into his Quarter those souldiers hee hath led foorth to any enterprise. **1649** G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxxiv, The Lords who must in state Lodge at the Crowne .. Defray their Quarter at a Double Rate. **1679** *Establ. Test.* 25 In a place remote from his quarter, he rendevouzes with his fellow adventurers. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* II. vi, I went from their quarter. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. i. v, The grate which led to our quarter opened anew. **1897** Hughes *Medit. Fever* ii. 62 The staff-sergeant..occupied a two-room quarter a few yards away.

pl. **1598** B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. v, Turnbull, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, which were then my quarters. **1645** W. Browne *Let. to Wood* 9 Sept. in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 122 *note*, Our horse from Oxon. fell on the enemies quarters at Thame. **1660** Sancroft *Serm.* 18 Nov. in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 320 God and his church pay their quarters wherever they come. **1702–11** *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) I, *Quarters of Refreshment*, the Place or Places, where Troops that haue been much harass'd, are put in to recover

themselues, during some time of the Summer or Season for the Campaign. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 355, I found we must shift our quarters. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 21 ₱ 3, I wandered with the regiment as the quarters were changed. 1807 De Quincey in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) I. vii. 125 Mrs. Koster did me the honour to call at my quarters. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 35 We had a rough time in working to our present quarters. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. vi. (1883) 51 Where .. robbers of the road had their customary quarters.

† b. The compulsory provision by private persons of lodging for troops. *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 142 The Clergy are charged with Quarter, Cart-Service, and Purveying. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 45 The most flourishing cities were oppressed by the intolerable weight of quarters.

c. *U. S.* (South). The cabins in which the negroes on a plantation live.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 19/1, I walked away to the Quarter. [*Note.* The place of abode for the negroes.] 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 111 Several cabins are placed near together, and they are called 'the quarters'. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 253 Let us go out to the quarters, grandpa; they will be dancing by now.

d. A place of exercise for dogs.

1844 *Sporting Rev.* XI. 209 If you have sufficient walks or quarters, as they are sometimes called, to enable you to bring your own [hounds], begin with a good stock at first.

16. Assigned or appropriate position. † *To keep quarter*: to keep one's own place. † *To hold quarter with*: to remain beside. *Quarter of assembly* (see quot. 1802). See also Close quarters.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Gunnaris, cum heir and stand by 3our artaiłȝee, euyrie gunnar til his auen quartar. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iii. 22 Follow the noyse so farre as we haue quarter. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II. ii, Let me hold quarter with you; we'll talk an hour Out quickly. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Love* (Arb.) 446 They doe best that make this affection keepe quarter, and seuer it wholly from their serious affaires. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 714 Swift to thir several Quarters hasted then The cumbrous Elements, Earth, Flood, Aire, Fire. 1702-11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) I. s.v., A Quarter at a Siege, An Incampment upon any of the principal Avenues of the Place. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarters*, a name given, at sea, to the several stations where the officers and crew of the ship of war are posted in action. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Quarter of Assembly*, the place where the troops meet to march from in body, and is the same as the place of rendezvous. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, 'Call the drummer', said Captain Wilson, 'and let him beat to quarters'.

† **17.** Relations with, or conduct towards, another; *esp.* in phr. *to keep good* (or *fair*) *quarter(s) with.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 108 So he would keepe faire quarter with his bed. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 180 Friends all.. In Quarter, and in termes like Bride, and Groome. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 439 Two, that were Competitors, ..yet kept good Quarter betweene themselues. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 207, I find it to be hard wrestling to play fair with Christ and to keep good quarters with Him. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviathan* (1676) 153 The two next Kings..kept very fair quarter with Paschal.

† b. (Good or fair) treatment or terms. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1648 *Eikon Bas.* iv. 25, I never had any thoughts of going from my House at Whitehall, if I could have had but any reasonable fair Quarter. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 319 Lucian should have no better Quarter from him. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 268 No other Person must expect fair Quarter. 1735 Bolingbroke *On Parties* Ded. (1738) 7 He would deserve certainly much better Quarter [etc.]. 1816 Scott *Woodst.* xxxiii, Neither I nor my fellows will deliver it up but upon good quarter and conditions. *Ibid.*, They will give thee fair quarter.

18. Exemption from being immediately put to death, granted to a vanquished opponent by the victor in a battle or fight; clemency or mercy shown in sparing the life of one who surrenders. † Formerly also *pl.* † *To cry quarter*: to call for quarter.

The precise origin of this sense is obscure, but it may be derived from 17, or even from 15 on the supposition that *to give quarter* originally meant to provide prisoners with quarters. The assertion of De Brieux (1672 *Origines .. de plusieurs façons de parler*, 16) that it arose in an agreement between the Dutch and Spaniards, by which the ransom of an officer or private was to be a quarter of his pay, is at variance with the constant sense of the phrases *give* and *receive quarter*.

1611 Cotgr., *Quartier* .. Quarter, or faire war, wherein souldiers are taken prisoners and ransomed at a certaine rate. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) I. 231 He suffered Tilly to take that great Town with so much effusion of blood, because they wood receiue no quarter. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 308 Many were cut down, the Swedes giving no quarter. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 89 As this was not a War of Quarter, they defended themselves desperately. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 188 The Portuguese cry quarter. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. lxii. 494 Civil wars are also peculiarly bloody, because less quarter is expected in them. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xxiv, Cry For quarter, or for victory. 1841 James *Brigand* iii, Several of them uttered a cry of 'Quarter quarter'. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* vii, Hereward bid his men give quarter.

pl. c 1644 *MS. Hist. Somerville Fam.* in *Scott's Rokeby*, Having refused quarters, every man fell in the same order and ranke wherin he had foughten. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 91 There was no Quarters given during the heat of the fight. 1726 Sherlocke *Voy. round World* 129 They instantly came to, and call'd for quarters. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 486 Near 7 at night she [the Terrible] called out for quarters. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., *Quarters* is also an exclamation to implore mercy from a victorious enemy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 72 He shewes more true fortitude, that prayes quarter of..Truth. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 51 Nor was there any quarter given to the Wine-Cellars of the Emperor's Ministers. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 55 The tradesman can expect no quarter from his creditors. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xix. (1833) 344 Mere witticisms, which ought to have no quarter. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* Pref., There is no quarter given to Revenge, or Envy, or Prejudice. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Vauvenargues* (1878) 25 The Trappist theory of the conditions of virtue found no quarter with him.

IV. Technical uses, in most of which the original sense is much obscured.

19. *Carpentry.* A piece of wood, four inches wide by two or four inches thick (see quot. 1703), used as an upright stud or scantling in partitions and other framing. Chiefly in *pl.*

[1331 in J. T. Smith *Antiq. Westminster* (1807) 207 Two pieces of timber eight feet long called quarters.] 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 235 Sawyng of tymbre into plankes quarters Bourde and other necessaries. 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Clostrum*, .. a rayle or other like thinge made of quarters. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A quarter, a peece of timber commonly foure square, and foure inches thicke, as it were a quarter or fourth part of a beame. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 21 Sept., The posts and quarters in the walls. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 163 Single Quarters are..two Inches thick, and four Inches broad. The Double Quarters are sawen to Four Inches square. 1811 *Self Instructor* 141 Plastering .. between the quarters in partitioning. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 627 If the workman find materials for rendering between quarters, one-fifth must be added for quarters. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1843/2 The English rule is to place the quarters at a distance not exceeding 14 inches.

20. a. *Farriery.* One side of a horse's hoof; one half of the coffin, extending between heel and toe; sometimes, the part of this immediately in front of the heel. *False quarter*: see False *a.* 7.

b. The corresponding part of a horse-shoe.

1523 etc. [see False *a.* 7]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 You shall easily perceive whether his grief be in the inward quarter or in the outward quarter; the quarter is to be understood, from the mid hoof to the heel. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/4 A Brown Dun Mare ..with..a false quarter in one of her fore Feet. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cut*, If .. the Horse Cuts himself, or interferes, thicken the inner Quarters or Spunges of his Shoes. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Prelim. Treat.* (U.K.S.) 37 The frog coming down in the middle between the quarters, adds greatly to the elasticity. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1843/2 *Quarter*,..the rear or heel portion of a horseshoe.

c. That part of a shoe or boot lying immediately in front of the back-line, on either side of the foot; the piece of leather, or other stuff, forming this part of the shoe from the heel to the vamp.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. i. 228 They wear slippers like women's shoes, without quarters. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* vi, A slipper, with a heel so high, and a quarter so low. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 315 The shoes were worn with longer quarters and larger buckles. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/2 The small quarter and button piece are 'closed' on the large quarter.

† **21.** A bed or plot in a garden. *Obs.*

Possibly due, in part at least, to confusion between 'quarter' and 'square' (as in the case of *quadrant*, *quadrate*): cf. F. *carré*, Sp. *cuadro* square, garden-plot.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Area in hortis*, .. a platte or quarter. 1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 8 Ye may plant or set all your Nuttes in one square or quarter together. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 118/1 Statues or Figures cut in Stone [are proper] to be in the quarters of the Garden. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard'ner* 12 Dig out of the Walks all the good Earth, and wheel or throw it into the Quarters. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xvi. 73 This year they began to attack a large quarter of new-grafted apples.

22. *Naut.* a. The upper part of a ship's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern. *On the quarter*, in a direction about midway between astern and on the beam.

1599 [see After *a.* 4 b]. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 10 Otherwise the bow and quarter will utterly spoile her sayling. 1624 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. (1630) III. 39/2 To clap the Portugall aboord on the Larboord quarter. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xiii, All the stern and quarter of her was beaten to pieces with the sea. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v., If we were to divide the ship's sides into five equal portions..the first, from the stern, would be the quarter. *Ibid.*, s. v. *Bearing*. These bearings..which may be called mechanical, are on the beam, .. on the quarter [etc.]. 1805 *Log of H. M. S. Tonnant* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 167 *note*, The French Admiral's Ship under our quarter had lost her foremast. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iv. 8 Leaving the land on our quarter. 1878 *Masque Poets* 120 The sea that came over her quarter.

b. Of a yard: The part between the slings and the yard-arm (see also quot. 1769).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Yard*, The distance between the slings and the yard-arms on each side is .. divided into quarters, which are distinguished into the first, second, third quarters, and yard-arms. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 25 The quarter of the mainyard. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 41 The truss strop on the quarter of the yard.

† **23.** The skirt of a coat or other garment. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxii. 12 Thou shalt make gardes vpon the foure quarters of thy garment. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Falda*, the lap of a coate, the skirtes, the quarters of a coate. *c* 1658 *Wit Restored* 167 Chill put on my zunday parrell That's lac't about the quarters.

b. Of a saddle: (see quot.).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Quarters of a saddle are the pieces of leather or stuff made fast to the lower part of the sides of a saddle, and hanging down below the saddle.

24. One of the four parts into which a road is divided by the horse-track and the wheel-ruts.

1767 A. Young *Lett. to People* (1771) I. 445 A road..upon which the tracks may vary, without having quarters a yard high to cross. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 204 Gravelled roads,..where quarters are formed by carriages following in one continued track. 1805 Dickson *Practical Agric.* I. Plate xxxvii, It is drawn by two horses abreast, the outside horse on the outer quarter, and the other in the path. .. Thus an inside and outside quarter are taken in going, and the others in returning. 1879 in *Norfolk Arch.* VIII. 172.

25. *dial.* One of the four teats of a cow (cf. Quarter-evil 2). *False quarter* (see quot. 1797).

1797 J. Billingsley *View Agric. Somerset* 249 This disorder frequently affects the udder, and brings on a false quarter, that is, a deprivation of milk in one teat. 1886 Holland *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., When a cow..ceases to give milk from one teat, she is said to have lost a quarter.

26. Miscellaneous uses.

a. *Fencing.* Some kind of stroke or blow (cf. *quarter-blow, -stroke* in 30). † b. ? A square space. *Obs.* † c. ? A square block. *Obs.* † d. *Typog.* One of the divisions of a form (see quot.). *Obs.* † e. In the manege (see quot.). *Obs.* † f. *pl.* In the old style of Rugby football (see quot.). *Obs.* g. *Arch.* A portion of a Gothic arch (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). h. *Carpentry.* A section of a winding stair (*ibid.*). i. A section of a mill-stone dress (*ibid.*). j. That part of the side of a cask which lies between the chime and bulge (*ibid.*). k. An angular piece of cork, ready for rounding (*ibid.*).

a. *c* 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy rakys, thy rowndis, thy quarters abowte. b. 1454 in Dugdale *Antiq. Warwicksh.* 356 Under every principall housing a goodly quarter for a Scutcheon of copper and gilt to be set in. c. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 602 In Portugall .. there be found great crystal quarters or masses of a wonderful weight. d. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 388 Quarto's, Octavo's and Twelves Forms are Imposed in Quarters. They are called Quarters, not from their equal divisions; but because they are Imposed and Lockt up apart. Thus half the Short-Cross in a Twelves Form is called a Quarter, though it be indeed but one Sixth part of the Form. e. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *To work from Quarter, to Quarter*, is to ride a Horse three Times an End upon the first of the four Lines of a Square, and then changing Hands to ride him three Times upon the second, and so to do upon the third and fourth. f. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v. 114 The captain of quarters .. spread his men..halfway between their own goal and the body of their own players-up.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

27. General combs. (sense 1), as *quarter-barrel, -ebb, -face, -flood, -hogshead, -inch, -look, -mile, pay, -pint, -rations, -size, -yard*, etc.; *quarter-faced* adj.; *quarter-yearly* adv.

1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 245 There is a trifle of oil, a *quarter barrel. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 46 Whepir it be ..half or *quarter ebbe. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. yng. Seamen* 17 A spring tide, ebbe, a quarter ebbe, half ebbe. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 251 Measured from the sea at quarter-ebb tide. 1616 B. Jonson *Forest* xii, Let them still Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 33 Remain *quarter-faced to the right. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 46 Half flode or *quarter flode. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. yng. Sea-men* 17 [The sea] flowes quarter floud, high water, or a still water. 1801 Nelson 15 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 460 At last quarter-flood, at the Pier-head. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxviii, The washing-tub stood..on the same old *quarter-hogshead. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 58 Nearly all of them are to a *quarter-inch scale. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* I. i, Observe his posture But with a *quarter-look. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 5/2 A *quarter-mile straight race for professionals. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 275 The seamen shall be .. kept in *quarter pay till spring. 1744 Berkeley *Let. to Hanmer* 21 Aug. in Fraser *Life* viii. (1871) 299 You may take this quantity either in half-pint or *quarter-pint glasses. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 201 A shipwrecked crew reduced to *quarter-rations. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 3 A *quarter-size 'detective' camera. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 657 in *Anglia* XVIII. 323 His stalke is *quarter 3erde longe. 1795 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 95 His allowance is at the rate of 25,000 dollars per annum, 6,250 dollars *quarter-yearly.

b. With names of coins, as *quarter-angel, -dollar, -ducat, -eagle, -florin, -guinea, -noble, -pound, -shekel, -shilling, -sovereign*, etc.

1866 Crump *Banking* x. 223 *Quarter-angel. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 89 The lowest price .. was a *quarter-dollar per acre. 1639 Ford *Lady's Trial* v. i, Pistol a straggler for a *quarter-ducat. 1874 Raymond *6th Rep. Mines* 524 Eagles .. Half-eagles .. *Quarter-eagles. 1707 Fleetwood *Chron. Prec.* 21 The *Quarter Floren he [Fabian] calls a Farthing, val is. viiid. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 140 *Quarter guineas more deficient in weight than..1 dwt. 8 grs. 1803 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 137 George I. a quarter-guinea. 1866 Crump *Banking* x. 222 *Quarter-noble. *Ibid.* 223 *Quarter-pound. 1702 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* VI. v. (1733) 136 The Servants told him that he had a *Quarter-Sicle left yet. 1561 *Procl. Abassing Coynes* in Stafford *Exam. Complaints* (1876) 101 The *Quarter shilling That was curraunt for iij *d* shalbe curraunt for ij *d*.

† c. *Artillery*, denoting small sizes of certain pieces, as *quarter-cannon, -culverin, -slang, -sling. Obs.* (Cf. Half- II. d.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak reddy 3our .. slangis, & half slangis, quarter slangis. 1570 Drout *Gaulfr. & Barn.* (1844) C 2 Thy roaring cannons..Yea bases, foulers, quarter-slings. 1611 Florio, *Quarto cannone*, a quarter Cannon, which is but weakely fortifide or mettalled. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 111 Quarter Cannon, each 12 pound 306. *Ibid.* 109 Quarter Culverin..26.

d. With names of persons, as *quarter-carrier, -fairy, -ruler, -tyrant.* Also Quartermaster 3.

1612 Shaks. & Fl. *Two Noble K.* I. ii. 108 Were he a

*quarter carrier of that honour which His enemy comes in. *a* 1634 Randolph *Amyntas* v. 6 They do caper Like *quarter Fairies at the least. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. xi. (1620) 160 A *quarter ruler with his brethren and sisters. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 116 The lawes..as some have written, were as *quarter-tirants.

† 28. (Sense 8 a) = 'quarter's', 'quarterly', as *quarter-allowance, -almoner, -feast, -fee, -salary, -sermon, -service, -supper.* Also Quarter-day, -sessions, -waiter.

1727 Boyer *Dict. Fr.-Angl., Quartier*, .. *Quarter-allowance. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* 9 With an eye perhaps that themselves would be his *quarter Almoners. 1609 B. Jonson *Silent Woman* II. ii, It is his *quarter-feast, sir. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 11 Clearkes and other knaves ..Will take a pention or a *quarter-fee. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 77 Preaching their *quarter sermons themselues. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 243 Any services in your churches, either trental, *quarter-service, or other. 1592 in *Acts Priv. Counc.* N. S. XXII. 564 Irysche customes as .. *Quartersupers called Quidraighe.

29. *Naut.* (sense 22 a) as *quarter-badge, -bitt, -boat, -check, -davits, -fast, -netting, -port, -rail, -railing, -stanchions* (cf. quots.). See also *quarter-board, -cloth, -ladder, -timbers* in 30, and Quarter-gallery, -line, -piece, -wind.

1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* IV. xiv. 390 To the ἀκροστόλια in the prow answered the ἄφλαστα, *quarter-badges, in the stern. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quarter-badge*, artificial galleries; a carved ornament near the stern of those vessels which have no quarter-galleries. 1805 Sir E. Berry 13 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 118 *note*, I ordered the weather *quarter-boat to be cut away. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* vi. 13 The watch on deck were lowering away the quarter-boat 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 41 Request that he will cast off the *quarter check. 1898 J. Conrad *Nigger of Narcissus* 246 Let go your quarter-checks!..The ropes splashed heavily, falling in the water. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quarter-davits*, pieces of iron or timber with sheaves or blocks at their outer ends, projecting from a vessel's quarters, to hoist boats up to. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 117 *Fast*, a rope or chain by which a vessel is secured to a wharf or quay. They are called bow, head, *quarter, and stern fasts. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-Netting*, a sort of net-work, extended along the rails on the upper part of a ship's quarter. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quarter-Nettings*, the place alloted on the quarters for the stowage of hammocks. *Ibid.*, *Quarter-ports*, those made in the after side-timbers and especially in round-stern vessels. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-rails*, are narrow-moulded planks, generally of fir, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *Quarter-rails*, rails fixed into stanchions from the stern to the gangway, and serving as a fence. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 200 Anthony..was leaning over the *quarter-railing of the galley. 1860 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* xx, He sat concealed, .. behind the quarter-railing. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 243 *Quarter-stanchions*, strong stanchions in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one of which forms the outmost boundary of the stern on either side: it connects the main rail with the taffrail; [etc.].

30. Special combs., as **quarter-ail** = Quarter-ill; **† quarter-ale**, an 'ale' or festival held by the people of a certain quarter (? or quarterly); **quarter-angled** *a.*, at a quarter of a right angle; also *Her.* = Quadrate *a.* 5; **quarter-aspect**, quartile-aspect (Worcester 1860, citing Brande); **quarter-back**, in American football, a player stationed between the forwards and half-backs; (see also quot. 1895); **† quarter-basin**, *Sc.* (?); **quarter-bell**, a bell in a clock which sounds the quarters; **quarter-bend**, a section of pipe bent into a quarter-circle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **quarter-bill**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **quarter-binding**, a style of bookbinding with narrow leather back and no leather corners; **quarter-blanket**, a small blanket for a horse's back (Knight); **quarter-block**, *Naut.* a block fitted under the quarter of a yard; **† quarter-blow** (cf. Quarter 26 a, and *quarter-stroke*); **quarter-board**, † some kind of board used in carpentry; also *Naut.* in *pl.* (see quot. 1846); **† quarter-book**, ? a book containing quarterly accounts; **quarter-boot**, a leather boot used to protect the heels of a horse's fore-feet from being injured by the hind feet (Knight); **quarter-bound** *a.*, in Book-binding (see *quarter-binding*); **quarter-boy**, a quarter-jack in the form of a boy; **quarter-bred**, of animals: having one fourth good blood (Ogilvie, 1882); **† quarter-bullet** (see quot.); **quarter-butt**, in Billiards, a cue smaller than the Half-butt; **quarter-cask**, (*a*) a quarter-hogshead; (*b*) a quarter-butt; **† quarter-cast**, *a.* of a horse (see quot.); **quarter-clock**, a clock that strikes the quarters; **quarter-cloth**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see quot.); (*b*) = *quarter-blanket*; **quarter-coal**, a periodical allowance of coal made to miners (Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 1883); **quarter-column**, *Mil.* (see quots.); **† quarter-cord**, *Mining* (see quot. 1747); **quarter-course**, *U. S.*, a quarter-mile racing-course; **quarter-crack**, a crack on the inner quarter of a horse's fore-hoof (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); **† quarter-curtsey**, a slight curtsey; **quarter-cut**, plank cut to a quarter of an inch in thickness; **quarter-distance**, *Mil.* a distance intermediate between half and close distance; **quarter-fishes** [Fish *sb.*²], *Naut.* 'stout pieces of wood hooped on to a mast to strengthen it' (*Cent. Dict.*); **† quarter-foot** = *quarter-hoof*; **† quarter-four**, (?); **quarter-galley**, *Naut.* 'a Barbary cruiser' (Smyth); **quarter-grain**, the grain of wood in the plane of the medullary fibres and radially from the centre, shown when a log is quartered; **† quarter-ground** (Isle of Man) = Quarterland; **† quarter-head**, a brad or flat-nail with a bill or projection at the head; **† quarter-heel** = Quarter 20 c; **quarter-hollow**, a concave moulding, having an arc which is approximately a quadrant; also *attrib.*, or *adj.*, as in *quarter-hollow tool* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **† quarter-hoof**, ? a hoof with one of the quarters cut (cf. *quarter-cast*); **quarter-hoop**, a hoop on the quarter of a cask; also *attrib.*; **quarter-hung** *a.*, of a gun: having trunnions with their axis below the line of bore (Knight); **quarter-iron**, a boom-iron on the quarter of a yard; **quarter-ladder**, *Naut.* (see quots.); **quarter-left**, *Mil.* one quarter of a right-angle towards the left; **quarter-light**, a side-window in the body of a close carriage, as distinct from the door-light; **quarter-miler**, one who is good at running a quarter-mile race; **† quarter-moon**, (*a*) a crescent moon; (*b*) = Quadrature 4 b; **† quarter-night**, the time when a quarter of the night has passed; **quarter-note**, *Mus.* a crotchet; also *attrib.* as *quarter-note rest*; **quarter-pace**, a resting-place or landing on a stair, containing a quadrant or 'quarter-turn'; **quarter-partition**, a partition whose framework is made of quarters; **quarter-pierced** *a.*, *Her.* (see quots.); **quarter-plate**, a photographic plate measuring $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; also, a photograph taken on a plate of this size; also *attrib.*; **quarter-ply** *a.* (?); **quarter-point**, *Naut.* = Quarter 10 b; **quarter-pointed** *a.*, *Her.* (see quot.); **quarter-pole**, a pole marking the quarter-mile on a race-course; **quarter-quibble**, ? a poor or weak quibble; **quarter-race**, *U.S.*, a quarter-mile race; **quarter-rack**, a rack which regulates the striking of the quarters in a clock; **† quarter-ranger**, ? the ranger or keeper of a certain quarter; **quarter-repeater**, a repeater-watch which strikes the quarters; **quarter-rest**, *Mus.* a rest equal in time to a quarter-note, a crotchet-rest (*Cent. Dict.*); **quarter-right**, *Mil.* one quarter of a right angle towards the right; **† quarter-road**, an ordinary road with quarters separated by horse-track and ruts; **quarter-round**, a convex moulding having an outline of a quarter-circle, an ovolo or echinus; also *attrib.*, or *adj.*, as *quarter-round tool*; **† quarter-sack**, a sack capable of holding a quarter of grain; **quarter-sawed** *a.*, of wood: quartered; **quarter-screw**, one of the four screws in a compensation balance by which the watch is regulated; **quarter-seal**, a seal pertaining to the Chancery of Scotland, having the shape and impression of a fourth part of the Great Seal; **quarter-section** (U. S. and Canada), a quarter of a square mile of land, 160 acres; **quarter-sights**, sights engraved on the base-ring of a cannon in quarter degrees (Smyth); **quarter-slings**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **quarter-snail** (see quot.); **quarter-space** = *quarter-pace* (Nicholson, 1823); **† quarter-spells**, some game; **quarter-square**, the fourth part of the square of a number; **quarter-stroke**, † (*a*) = *quarter-blow*; (*b*) the stroke with which a clock marks the quarters; **quarter-stuff**, (*a*) = *quarter-timber* b; (*b*) = *quarter-cut* (Knight); **quarter-tackle**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **† quarter-tale**, reckoning (grain) by quarters; **quarter-timber**, † (*a*) quartered timber; (*b*) timber in the form of quarters (sense 19); (*c*) *Naut.* in *pl.* (see quot. 1846); **quarter-tone**, *Mus.* one half of a semitone; **quarter-track** = *quarter-course*; **quarter-turn**, (*a*) a rifle in which the shot makes a quarter of a revolution in the length of the barrel; (*b*) a bend of a quarter of a circle; also *attrib.*; **quarter-twist** = prec. a; **quarter-vine**, an American vine (*Bignonia capreolata*), the stem of which readily divides into quarters (*Cent. Dict.*); **† quarter-voided** *a.*, *Her.* = *quarter-pierced*; **quarter-watch**, *Naut.* a ship's watch composed of one-fourth of the crew; **quarter-wheeling**, turning through a quarter of a circle; † quarter-wood = *quarter-timber*.

1797 J. Billingsley *View Agric., Somerset* 249 A disorder provincially called the *quarter-ail, which is a mortification beginning at the hock. 1574 *Proviso in Lease* in Worsley *Hist. Isle Wight* 210 If the Quarter shall need .. to make a *Quarter-Ale, or Church-Ale. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 269 Rushed off with impetuous violence, on a *quarter-angled course. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 2/1 Your '*quarter-backs', as half-backs were then called, waited for the ball to roll out. 1899 W. Camp in Badminton *Football* xxii. 286 Seven rushers or forwards, .. a quarter-back, who stands just behind this line; two half-backs [etc.]. 179. Burns *Lass Ecclefechan*, A mickle *quarter basin. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* viii. 393 The four *quarter bells were cast. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-Bill*, a roll, or list, containing the different stations, to which all the officers and crew of the ship are quartered, in the time of battle, and the names of all the persons appointed to those stations. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 157 *Thick-and-thin*, or *Quarter block*, is a double block .. used to lead down the topsail-sheets and clue-lines. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 38 Topsail sheets when made of chain are rove through gins instead of quarter blocks. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. x. 221 Thei [Tartares] fighte all with a *quarter blow, and neither right downe, ne foyning. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 Breaking a few quarter blowes with such countrey glances as they coulde. 1638 Heywood *Wise Wom.* IV. Wks. 1874 V. 330, I had my wards, and foynes, and quarter-blowes. 1452 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The selyng boord .. shalbe *quartere borde an inche thyk. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 296 Sawyng of certeyn tymbre into plankes [&] quarterbordes. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Quarter boord, iij*m*, 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 242 *Quarter-Boards* or *Top-gallant Quarter-Boards*, a thin bulwark boarding, forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after part of a vessel. They also get the name of *Topgallant bulwarks*. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 146 His allowance..for returning the *quarter books to Sr Edmund Turner. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 260 The machinery ..by which his own *quarter-boys in Fleet-street perform their office. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The grotesque 'quarter-boys'—corpulent cherubs on either side of the clock—beat the quarters on the dial. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* XIV. 69 *Quarter Bullets is .. any bullet quartered in foure or eight parts. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 27 The cue-butt or *quarter-butt is larger in diameter than the cue, about 5 feet long, and leathered at the bottom. 1711–2 *Advt.* in *Spectator* (1891) 904, 22 Hogsheads and 3 *quarter Casks of new Bene-Carlos Barcelona Wine..at..5*l.* per Hogshead and 25*s.* per Quarter Cask. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Quarter-cast* (with Horsemen), a Horse is said to cast his Quarter, where for any Disorder in the Coffin, there is a Necessity to cut one of the Quarters of the Hoof. 1626 Donne *Serm.* lxxiii. 748 There was never heard *Quarter-clock to strike. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 217 [A] Quarter Clock..[is] a clock that strikes or chimes at the quarter hours. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-cloths*, long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway. 1894 *Field* 9 June 828/3 The names of his two horses embroidered on the quarter cloths. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 218/2 The *quarter-column is the formation..most employed when large bodies of troops are working together. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Aug. 5/2 A battalion of eight companies in quarter-column, that is, in column of companies one behind the other. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Q ij b, *Quartercord* [is] a Measure used in laying out of Flats, 'tis a superficial Measure, and one fourth part of a Mear; it is a Square, each side being seven Yards and one Quarter long. 1851 Tapping *Gloss. Mining Terms* (E. D. S.), s.v., So long as a mine is wrought .. everything upon the quarter cord belongs to the miner. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 397/2 '*Quarter-courses' usually consisted of two parallel paths, and were run by two horses at a time. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 147/1 A *quarter curtsey, or slight inclination of the head. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/1 The skin of..all kinds of racing eights, is known as '*quarter cut'. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 164 The rear .. [divisions] quicken their march, and close up to *quarter distance. 1842 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) XIV. xciv. § 7. 7 They were drawn up in two lines, but the enemy chiefly in quarter-distance columns. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4888/4 A *quarter Foot the near Foot behind. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 66 A nine Foot Pantile-lath or a *Quarter-four. 1745 P. Thomas *Voy. S. Seas* 58 We found here in the Road .. two *Quarter Galleys. 1867 [see Half-galley]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 187 The *Quarter-grain..is that Grain which is seen to run in straight Lines towards the Pitch. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 612 Clear them [laths] into thicknesses by the quarter grain. 1593 *Statutes Isle Man* (1821) 76 To pay for every *Quarter Ground in respect of their .. Custom Turves. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 35 *Quarter-heads, or Bill-brads for soft Woodfloors. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 67 Their Shoes..very low and stiff at the *Quarter-heels. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5148/12 A *Quarter-hoof on one of his hind Feet. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Quarter Hoop Maker, Bender, Shaver. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 75 On each quarter is a *quarter-iron that opens with a hinge to allow the topmast studding sail booms to be raised or lowered. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-Ladders*, two ladders of rope, depending from the right and left side of a ship's stern. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quarter-Ladder*, from the quarter-deck to the poop. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 93 The .. command will be given, Squadrons .. *Quarter or Half Left. 1881 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/2 The engine..struck the side of the three last carriages..smashed a number of the '*quarter lights'. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 157 The thick glass in the quarter-lights, the thinner plate in the door-lights, are not bought for nothing. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 6/5 The *quarter-miler was only just leading. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 121 With horned points like to a *quarter moone. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 55 The Course of irregular Tides about the Quartermoons. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 330 A Monday next, at *quarter-night, Shall fall a reyn. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 63 *Quarter-Notes;..an Interval which no human Ear can precisely distinguish. 1773 Barrington *Singing of Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 264 Such a minute interval .. when a quarter-note for example might be required. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 504 Where the height of a story is considerable, resting places are necessary, which go under the name of *quarter-paces, and half-paces, according as the passenger .. has to describe a quadrant or semi-circle. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 13 The Plates and Braces in *Quarter Partitions must be added. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 2024 The scant-

lings of the timbers of a quarter partition should vary according to the extent of bearing. 1698 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Quarter Pierced*, in Heraldry is when there is a hole of a square form made in the middle of a Cross. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 63 The Cross..If..that part where the limbs are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly-pierced. A Cross with a square aperture in its centre, smaller than the last example, is Quarter-pierced. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 273 A 'half-plate' or a '*quarter-plate' lens. *Ibid.*, A beginner buying his first quarter-plate outfit. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 3 Three yards of ragged and faded *quarter-ply carpeting. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Point*, Half of that, or 2° 48′ ½, [is] a *quarter point. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), The quarter-points of the Compass .. are distinguished..by the word *by*. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* III. 26 How was it possible that a man could navigate a ship with only one quarter point of the compass in his head? 1825-9 W. BERRY *Encycl. Her.*, **Quarter-pointed*,..extending from dexter chief towards the base, and terminated in the fesse point. It..is just one-fourth part of a partition per saltier. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 142/2 Held his place until the *quarter-pole was reached. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i. Wks. 1882 II. 35 A bare clinch will serve the turn; a carwichet, a *quarter-quibble, or a pun. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 96 Quarter-quibbles made his Heart right glad. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 12 His time is employed in *quarter-races, cock-fights. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 397/2 In North Carolina..quarter-races were much esteemed. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 219 The *quarter rack ..falls against the bent arm of the hour rack hook. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Sergeant* Wks. (1856) 163 The gallowes are his purlues, in which the hangman and hee are the *Quarter-rangers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 224 In a *quarter repeater the last hour is struck, and afterwards the number of quarters that have elapsed since. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 72 The Troops..wheel *quarter right. *Ibid.* 90 The previous command is given, Squadrons quarter or half-right. 1767 A. YOUNG *Lett. to People* 282 A broad-wheel waggon will go in any *quarter-road. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Echinus*..is termed..Ovolo by the Italians; but the English Workmen commonly call it the *Quarter-round. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 171 Let us observe the 'ovolo', or quarter-round, in a cornice. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. vi. 272 The arches and purlins are well moulded, with the quarter round and fillet. 18.. *Merie Tales of Skelton* S.'s Wks. 1843 I. p. lxx, The miller hauying a great *quarter sacke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridge* 1. (1662) 156 Quarter-sacks were here first used, men commonly carrying .. eight bushels of Barly. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 25 Drawing out the *quarter screws of the balance nearest the fast position .. and setting in the ones nearest to slow position. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 11 Art. xxiv, The privy seal..*quarter seal and seals of Courts now used in Scotland. 1879 LD. BEACONSFIELD *Sp.* 18 Sept. 2/3 Every man of fair character who comes to Canada, has a right..to obtain what is called a *quarter-section of land. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 233 Each township, section, and quarter-section .. marked off by mounds and posts. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 385/2 In smooth-bore guns, *quarter-sights are cut on the upper quarter of the base ring, and numbered up to 30. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Quarter-Slings*, are supports attached to a yard or other spar at one or both sides of (but not in) its centre. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 219 [The] *Quarter Snail..[is] the snail used in the quarter part of clocks and repeating watches. 1448 in Bacon *Ann. Ipswich* 105 John Lackford accused for cheating at Games called Whistilds, Prelleds, and *Quarter spells. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 199/2 A table which gives the squares of the halves of numbers will, by the addition of the squares of the halves or *quarter-squares, give the product. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* H, They must know their *quarter strookes, and the waye how to defende their head. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* D ij, Such a precher..as this, would quickly with his quarter strokes, ouerturne al religion. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 531 The clock-work tintinnabulum of rhyme,.. such mere quarter-strokes are not for me. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 71 They make use..of *Quarter-Stuff for large Plinths and Facias. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 389 Timber.., blocks, quarterstuff, candles. 1815 *Falconer's Mar. Dict.*(ed. Burney), **Quarter-tackle*, a strong tackle fixed occasionally upon the quarter of the main- or fore-yard, to hoist boats and heavy packages into and out of the ship. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 132 For burying of Corne by *Quarter-tayle .. to have 6*d.* a quarter for barley, 4*d.* a quarter for oates. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 488 The *quarter timber, or that which runneth with foure grains, is simply the best. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 243 *Quarter-timbers*, the framing timbers in a vessel's quarter. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. ii. 23 A Diesis or *Quarter-tone. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The Quarter-tone is of two kinds, viz. the major-enharmonic .. and the enharmonic minor. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* ii. 45 The seven intervals of the Hindu Scale..are subdivided into twenty-two *srooti*, corresponding to quarter-tones. 1888 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. 10 There was a *quarter-track,..if he chose..horse-racing. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 272 A *quarter turn, which is the kind of rifle the line uses. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 29 Or .. a Crosse *quarter-voided azure. 1702–11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) II, **Quarter-Watch* is when a Quarter of the Ship's Company watches, which is us'd in Harbour, when there is no Danger. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Faire la petite Bordee*, to set the quarter-watch. 1887 G. B. GOODE *Fisheries U. S.* V. ii. 229 On the whaling ground.. they stand 'quarter-watches'. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Quarter-wheeling*..in the military art, is a motion whereby the front of a body of men is turned round to where the flank was. 1611 in *Cheshire Gloss.* 275 *Quarter wood att the wiche howses.

Quarter (kwō·ɪtəɪ), *v.* Also 4-6 **quartre**. [f. QUARTER *sb.* AF. *quarterer* is found *c* 1350.]

1. *trans.* To cut into quarters; to divide into four equal or equivalent parts. Also with *out* (cf. 2 b). **a.** things in general.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take a Capoun..quarter hym. *c* 1500 in *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 171 Take a penyworthe of hyt, and quarter hyt in fowre. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vii, The streets .. Quarter the town in four Equivalents. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 284 As for the divisions of the yeare, and the quartering out this remarkable standard of time [etc.]. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 136 He knows .. Whose place is quarter'd out, three parts in four. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 260 Pare and quarter your apples and take out the cores. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lvi, So [to] halve their land instead of quartering it.

b. the body of a person, *esp.* of a traitor or criminal. (Cf. quots. for HANG *v.* 3, DRAW *v.* 4.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 291 His body was i-quartred and i-sent into dyvers places of Engelonde. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 23 The said hongman smot of thare hedes, and there quartard hem. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 416 Hang Dunbar, Quarter and draw. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 268 Infants quartered with the hands of Warre. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 292 Being discovered, betrayed,.. hanged, quartered, &c. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 614 A few .. were set apart for the hideous office of quartering the captives.

transf. and *fig.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 506 Hang'd in the frowning wrinkle of her brow!—And quarter'd in her heart. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 2 The very Gospell it selfe,.. is quartered, mangled, and reiected. 1824–8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 259 At present the one hangs property, the other quarters it.

c. *Mech.* To fix cranks on (a shaft), to make wrist-pin holes in (a driving-wheel), a quarter of a circle apart (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

2. To divide into parts fewer or more than four. Also with *out*.

14.. *Sir Beues* (M.) 4239 Dede bodyes quarterrid in thre. 1552 HULOET, Quarter or trymme a garden, *deformare aream.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 44 Clad all in gilden armes, with azure band Quartred athwart. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 55 Send Witte the knife to quarter out their meate as need requires. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 Quarter Bullets is .. any bullet quartered in foure or eight parts. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 29 This Ile..He quarters to his blu-hair'd deities. *a* 1800 *K. Malcolm & Sir Colvin* in Child *Ballads* II. 62/2 Here is a sword..Will quarter you in three.

† **b.** *To quarter out*: To mark out, outline. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxvii. 484 The iuice [of the fig] doth constraine the skin to fall into wreathes and to quarter out a thousand shapes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 158 You shall quarter out a bed for Leekes.

3. *Her.* **a.** To place or bear (charges or coats of arms) quarterly upon a shield; to add (another's coat) to one's hereditary arms; to place in alternate quarters *with*.

14.. *Tournam. Tottenham* 153 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 89 The chefe was of a ploo mell,.. Quartered with the mone liȝt. 1571 GASCOIGNE *Deuise of Maske* Wks. (Roxb.) I. 85 Confessing that he .. bare the selfe same armes that I dyd quarter in my Scute. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Rythmes* 25 King Edward the third when he first quartered the Armes of France with England. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., This faire descended Family de Littleton,.. quartereth many faire Coates. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 152 [Henry's] sacrificing the gallant earl of Surrey for quartering the arms of England, as he undoubtedly had a right to quarter them. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 493 The royal banner of England, quartering the lion, the leopard, and the harp. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. ix. 89 Norfolk..had quartered his wife's arms.

absol. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quartering*, The King of Great Britain quarters with Great Britain, France, Ireland, Brunswick, &c. 1893 CUSSANS *Heraldry* (ed. 4) 171 Neither would their issue—being unable to quarter—be permitted to bear their maternal coat.

b. To divide (a shield) into quarters, or into any number of divisions formed by vertical and horizontal lines.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 18 In his silver shield He bore a bloodie Crosse that quartred all the field. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-quartered* .. denotes the escutcheon, after being quartered, to have each quarter divided again into two. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 237 Our arms are those of Fiesole itself, The shield quartered with white and red.

4. To put (soldiers or others) into quarters; to station, place or lodge in a particular place. Also *pass.* = to have one's abode, lodging, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 34 Where is Lord Stanley quarter'd, do you know? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 221 The Duke of Parma all this Winter, quarter'd his men in the village of Brabant. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 233 After this campaign I was quartered at Cremona. 1795 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 2 The 33rd Regiment was landed and quartered at Poole. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* i. 4, I am again quartered in the panelled chamber. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. i. 5 He was then quartered in Edinburgh as a lieutenant.

b. With *on*, *upon*: To impose (soldiers) upon (a householder, town, etc.), to be lodged and fed.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 29 He quartered his Men upon those of the Protestant Religion. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 14 July (1884), Blucher has quartered a guard of Prussians on him. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 485 Soldiers were quartered on recalcitrant boroughs.

transf. and *fig.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 274 He'd suck his Claws And quarter himself upon his Paws. 1714 *Spect.* No. 595 P 6 You have Quartered all the foul Language upon me, that could be raked out of the Air of Billingsgate. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/1 Those upon whom the Attorney-General is pleased to quarter his attentions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 Italian clergy were quartered on the best livings of the Church.

5. *intr.* To take up (one's) quarters; to stay, reside, lodge. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. lxvi. (1591) 91 That they and the cohorts of Batauians should quarter together. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ii. 49 That night they quarterd in the woods. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 482 The whole army .. will quarter there for some time. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 240 The man in whose house I quartered was exceedingly civil to me. 1781 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 44, I quarter, at present, by a..warm invitation, with General Lincoln. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 262 An atmosphere of manner belonging to those who have quartered in various countries.

transf. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Manual I. v. 312 A remarkable Vein about the Heart .. quartering on the one side, without another on the other side.

b. With *on* or *upon*. (Cf. 4 b.) ? *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 122 The Canaanites quartered ..hard on the men of Asher. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1583/4 A body of men should be sent to quarter upon the Country.

6. To give quarters to; to furnish with quarters or lodgings. ? *Obs.*

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1040 To quarter, *hospitio accipere*. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 177 They had called his soldiers into the town [and] coveted who should quarter the most of them.

absol. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 [Certain] inhabitants of the said towne, refuse to quarter or pay the allowances for quartering.

7. *Naut.* To assign (men) to a particular quarter on board ship; to place or station for action.

1695 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 6 The Captain quartered his Men, and the Decks were cleared. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 378 He had not hands enough remaining to quarter a sufficient number to each great gun. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) G g ij, The marines are generally quartered on the poop and forecastle. 1809 J. DALE in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 78 The Europeans .. had been quartered to the upper deck guns.

8. *Naut.* **a.** *intr.* To sail with the wind on the quarter, *i. e.* between beam and stern.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 When you goe before the wind, or quartering. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 83 Quartering with one tacke abord till you gett your chace vpon your beame. 1785 DE SAUMAREZ in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 424 Sometimes sailing right before the Wind, then quartering.

b. *intr.* Of wind: To blow on a ship's quarter.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 She came down upon us with the wind quartering.

c. Of a sea: To strike (a ship) on the quarter.

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. v. 94 The sea had quartered her and swept..along her lustrous bends.

9. *Build.* To construct (a wall or partition) with quarters of wood.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 278 The Walls being quarter'd and Lathed between the Timber. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 570 The former [circle] above the brickwork being quartered and plastered.

10. To range or traverse (ground, etc.) in every direction. Said esp. of dogs in search of game.

1700 J. COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 118 He has rang'd over a great deal of Ground, and Quarter'd the Fields of Greece and Italy. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 139 They crossed and quartered the country at pleasure. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) II. 235 Who pass over the fields and quarter the ground as a setting dog. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sir J. Banks & Emp. of Morocco* Wks. 1812 II. 94 Just like a Pointer quartering well his ground. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 143 To traverse and quarter these ruins is a good day's work. 1888 *Antipod. Notes* 6 Two boats are ..quartering the sea, as a..pointer quarters a turnip-field.

b. *intr.* To range to and fro; to shift from point to point.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, They quarter over the ground again and again, Tom always on the defensive. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* x. 76 The hounds quartered to and fro.

c. *intr.* To drive from side to side of the road.

In quot. 1834 app. a misinterpretation of sense 11.

1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1862 XIV. 296 The postillion..was employed..eternally, in *quartering*, *i. e.*, in crossing from side to side, according to the casualties of the ground. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Quarter* to drive uphill in such a way that the horse crosses the road backwards and forwards so as to diminish the gradient.

d. *intr.* To move in a slanting direction.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 387/1 The bird quartered past the Judge who had only cut a bunch of feathers from it. 1895 *Ibid.* XXVI. 401/1 We..changed our direction so as to 'quarter' by them.

11. *intr.* To drive a cart or carriage so that the right and left wheels are on (two of) the quarters of a road, with a rut between. Also, of a horse: To walk with the feet thus placed; hence, to walk in front of the wheel.

This is also the sense of F. *cartayer*, Walloon *quateler* (Littré), which are etymologically related to the Engl. word.

1800 TUKE *Agric.* 300 Two-horse carts should be drawn by the horses abreast..by which means they would be enabled to quarter or stride the ruts. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxvii, A rugged narrow lane in which the ruts refuse to fit your wheels and yet there is no room to quarter. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 277 The carting off the cabbages .. is done with a quarter-cart, as it is termed in Suffolk, having the shafts so placed that the horse walks before the right hand wheel; in other words, it 'quarters'. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 20 We had to quarter, as Randal called it, nearly all the way along the deep-rutted miry lanes. 1879– In dialect glossaries (Shropsh., Chesh., etc.).

b. *intr.* To drive to the side in order to allow another vehicle to pass. (Cf. QUART *v.*2)

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 334 Every creature that met us would rely upon us for quartering. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I Elderly gentlemen in pony-chaises, quartering nervously to make way [etc.].

c. To set (the shafts of a cart) so that the horse walks in front of one of the wheels.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 268 The shafts are quartered, so that the horses (usually two) walk in the furrow followed by one wheel.

12. *intr.* Of the moon: To begin a fresh quarter. Also with *in*.

1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 227 They would have bad weather until the moon quartered. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 157 The new moon's quartered in with foul weather.

Quarterage (kwǭ·ɹtərédʒ). Also 4 qwarter-, 5 quater-, 6 quartrage, -errage, querterage, 6–8 quartridge, (6 -redge), 7–8 -eridge, (7 -eridg, 8 -erridge). [f. QUARTER *sb.* + -AGE; perh. a. OF. *quarterage* (Godef.).]

1. A contribution, subscription, tax, or other charge paid by a person every quarter; a quarterly payment made by one.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Which wardeins schul gadere þe qwarterage of bretheren & sustren. 1452 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 69 All maner fynnys, amercyments & quarteragys. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 251 So Alweys that the sayde quarterage be lawfullye demaunded. 1602a DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 262 You shall not brag that your Vize-royes or Tributorie kings have done homage to you, or paide quarterage. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 42. 1 Most of our subscribers having paid their Quarterridges [etc.]. 1795 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 434 They trade and work in their own native towns as aliens, paying, as such, quarterage, and other charges and impositions. 1887 *Times* 20 Jan. 4/3 The plaintiff had not paid his quarterages.

2. A sum paid to, or received by, a person every quarter; a quarter's wages, allowance, pension, etc.

1423 *Leet Bk.* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 207 Thei shall have ij men of every ward, every quarter, to help them to gather þer Quarterage. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 4 Than came a pardoner with his boke, His quarterage of euery man he toke. 1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.* (1844) 82 He, being then bare of pence, because his quarterage was not come in. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Jan., My uncle Thomas with me to receive his quarterage. 1727 SWIFT *Richmond Lodge & Marble Hill*, An idle Rogue, who spends his Quartridge In tippling at the Dog and Partridge. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xvii. 370 A half-starved Clerk, eked out his lean quarterage, by these merry perquisites. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 27 He must wait till his new quarterage came before he could pay.

3. Quarters, place of abode; quartering of troops, or the expense of this. *rare.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Scot.* I. 485 The Scots that lay in Kelso, and other places keeping their quarterrage on the bordures. 1647 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 143 Agreed that a Ley..be imposed upon the Towne for payeing of the Quarterage of the horse. *Ibid.*, These burdens of quarterage. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 562 Common sense is driven out of her native quarterage in the brain. 1873 O'CURRY *Lect. Ancient Irish* I. xvi. 336 Any noble residence at which they [great stewards] intended to claim the free quarterage due to their official dignity.

4. *attrib.*, as *quarterage-bill, -book, -day, -fee.*

1533 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 214 Paid to the mynstrell at quarterage day..viijd. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2799/4 A large Folio Book..called the Carmens Quarteridg-Book. 1771-2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 192 The Quarterage-bill, like all others, must pass through both houses of parliament. 1894 *Times* 19 Oct. 6/2 The 'quarterage' fees of 4*s.* per annum per member.

Quarter-cart: see QUARTER *v.* 11 (quot. 1847).

Quarter-cleft, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 -cliff, 9 -clift. [See CLEFT *sb.* and *ppl. a.*]

A. *adj.* (See quots.) *rare*—°.

1850 OGILVIE, *Quarter-cleft Rod*, a rod cleft at one end, the cleft extending to one-fourth of its length. 1882 *Ibid., Quarter-cleft*, said of timber cut from the centre to the circumference.

B. *sb.* 1. Wood cleft in four; quartered wood; also, one of the pieces produced by cleaving in four.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 Wee gette the biggest of [the willows] riven with iron wedges into quarter-cliffe. *Ibid.*, Shorte forke-shaftes, made of seasoned ashe, and quarter cliffe. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 21 Sept. 6 A large stick known in Tipperary as a 'quarter-clift'.

2. A slightly-crazed or 'half-cracked' person.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 327 A mere nincompoop, or quarter-cliff or what else you will that implies feebleness of intellect. 1856 *Chambers' Jrnl.* V. 139 (*Ulster Proverbs*, etc.) An eccentric person..is said..to 'want a square of being round'. The next degree of aberration constitutes a 'quarter clift'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Quarter cleft*, a crazy person.

Quarter-co(u)sen, -cozin, corrupt varr. of CATER-COUSIN.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1681 in W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. General* (1693) 1040.

Quarter-day. [QUARTER *sb.* 8 a.] One of the four days fixed by custom as marking off the quarters of the year, on which tenancy of houses usually begins and ends, and the payment of rent and other quarterly charges falls due.

In England and Ireland the quarter-days are Lady Day (March 25), Midsummer Day (June 24), Michaelmas (Sept. 29), and Christmas (Dec. 25). The name is also sometimes applied to the Scottish terms of Candlemas (Feb. 2), Whitsunday (May 15), Lammas (Aug. 1), and Martinmas (Nov. 11).

1480 in *Eng. Gilds* 315 Ther shall be iiij quarter dayys that euery Brother..shall assemble at oure comen hall. 1566 HARYNGTON in *Leisure H.* (1884) 630/2 All which sommes shal be duly paide each quarter-day. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. ii, What, is it quarter-day, that you remove, And carry bag and baggage too? 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 197 A gentleman had two tenants, whereof one,..repaired to his landlord on the quarter-day. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 124 Rent..for the occupation of the land since the last quarter day. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ball. & Metr. T.* Poet. Wks. VI. 80, I was idle, and quarter-day came on, And I had not the rent in store. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiii, The twenty-fifth of March,..one of those unpleasant epochs termed quarter-days.

fig. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 382 If ever any just or charitable Steward was commended, sure thou shalt be at the last Quarter-day. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1876) 174 [They] had..a happy quarter-day coming round for them.

Quarter-deck. *Naut.* †a. Originally, a smaller deck situated above the HALF-DECK (q. v.), covering about a quarter of the vessel. *Obs.* b. In later use: That part of the upper or spar-deck which extends between the stern and after-mast, and is used as a promenade by the superior officers or cabin-passengers.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The halfe Decke is from the maine mast to the steareage, and the quarter Decke from that to the Masters Cabin called the round house, wch is the vtmost of all. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* 1. 55 Each Captain from his Quarter-deck commands. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 29 Many of the principal Officers were on the quarter-deck, indulging in the freshness of the night air. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 67 The chief mate walking the quarter-deck, and keeping a general supervision. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 67 I'd have you to remember that you are not on the quarter-deck just now.

fig. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. x, Too old a sailor to think that the State..should admit Jack upon quarterdeck.

attrib. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 167 Each Ship is to answer the other with a Quarter-Deck Gun. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 42 A Spanish officer looked over the quarter-deck rail. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 299 When surgeon of a brig of war, my quarter-deck promenade was confined to eight paces. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 19 The quarter-deck dignity and eloquence of the captain.

Hence **Quarter-decker, -deckish** (see quots.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Quarter-Deckers*, those officers more remarkable for etiquette than for a knowledge of seamanship. *Ibid., Quarter-Deckish*, punctilious, severe. 1889 A. CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 244 It's your blue-coated, gold-braided..quarter-deckers that talk of canes.

Quartere, obs. form of QUARTER *sb.*

Quartered (kwǭ·ɹtəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. QUARTER *v.*]

1. Cut into quarters; divided in four; *spec.* of quarter-cleft timber, which being afterwards cut into planks shows the grain to advantage.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 74 For twoo quartred bourdes with vysys. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traf.* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Bull always strips all quartered traitors quite. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 32 Musquet shot, Colyuer shot, quartred shot. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 187 The most convenient..is a Lattice of quarter'd Wood, or Heart of Oak. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* II. 83 Through three divisions of the quartered year. 1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 21 These palisades were formed of quartered oak.

b. *Her.* Of a shield or arms: Divided or arranged quarterly. Of a cross: Quarterly-pierced.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D ij b, Certan armys ther be quarterit and irrasit as here apperis, the Wich..ar called quarterit armys irrasit. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvi. 235 He assumed the quartered arms on his accession to the ducal dignity. 1893 CUSSANS *Heraldry* (ed. 4) 166 The earliest known example of a quartered shield occurs on the monument of Eleanor..wife of Edward the First.

†c. Of a building: Cruciform. *Obs. rare*—1.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cruzero en edeficio*, a kinde of quartered building, *Structura quadrivialis.*

2. *Mil.* Lodged in or belonging to quarters.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 18 When they heare their Roman horses neigh, Behold their quarter'd Fires. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* I. vi, To breme winter's wing The quartered hosts give place.

3. Belonging to a quarter or part of the horizon.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 202 And on the earth Nations besides from all the quarter'd winds.

4. Having quarters of a specified character.

The sense in first quot. is not clear: the F. orig. has *quarrés* 'square'.

[1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* 286 His armes grete and wel quartred.] 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 The lambes that forbeare grasse the longest prove..the straightest, and best quartered. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A short-quartered horse. *Ibid.*, Low-quartered shoes.

5. *Carpentry.* Made of quarters.

1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 2024 The framework of timber used for dividing the internal parts of a house into rooms is called a partition or quartered partition.

Quarterer (kwǭ·ɹtĕrəɹ). [f. QUARTER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who quarters, in various senses of the verb; *esp.* one who takes up quarters, a lodger.

1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 66 If these quarterers offer violence..they are protected. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1040 A quarterer or hang-man. *a* 1802 *Dk. Athole's Nurse* ix. in Child *Ballads* IV. 152 Had you a quarterer here last night,..We are come to clear his lawing. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-lore* 57 Now and again there was a quarterer [a class of beggar] in the family.

†**Quarteret.** *Obs. rare.* [f. QUARTER *sb.* 14 or 15 + -ET.] A small quarter or allotted space.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv, The 3000 launciers are deuided and allodged into 6 quarterets. *Ibid.* Gloss. 252 *Quarteret*, is the diminutiue of quarter.

Quarter-evil. 1. = QUARTER-ILL.

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 290 The joint-murrain in calves..by others is called the quarter-evil. 1800 TUKE *Agric.* 259 A complaint very prevalent amongst calves, when a year old, is called the..quarter evil..The calves are first seized in one quarter, and are lame. 1841 DICK *Man. Vet. Science* (1862) 148 In two or three hours the animal is dead, from the Quarter-evil. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 548 Rabbits, which are relatively refractory to quarter-evil.

2. [QUARTER *sb.* 25.] An inflammation of part of the udder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

Quarterfoil, †-foyle, erron. ff. QUATREFOIL.

Quarter-gallery. *Naut.* [QUARTER *sb.* 22.]

1. A kind of balcony with windows, projecting from the quarter of a large vessel; cf. GALLERY 2 d.

1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D ij. 1796 NELSON 10 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. xxxvii, The very heavy gales..carried away the starboard quarter-gallery. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 363 He saw that the captain had thrown himself into the sea from the quarter-gallery. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, Pulled them out of the quarter gallery. 1867 [see *Quarter-badge*, in QUARTER *sb.* 29].

attrib. 1797 NELSON Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 342 A soldier..having broke the upper quarter-gallery window.

2. A small projection on the quarter of a ship, containing lavatory accommodation (*Cent. Dict.*).

Quarter-guard. *Mil.* [QUARTER *sb.* 14 c.] A small guard mounted in front of each battalion in a camp, at about eighty paces distant.

1741 S. SPEED in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 399 Col. Cockran's and Brigadier Lowther's Regiments..were not able to give more than nine men for their quarter-guard. 1758 WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Guard*, Quarter Guards are more for preserving the Peace and Tranquillity within the Regiment..than for a Security against the Enemy. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 32 On these occasions, the Tents of the Quarter Guards are to be struck. 1892 R. KIPLING *Ball., East & West* 89 When they drew to the Quarter-Guard, full twenty swords flew clear.

Quarter-gunner. *Naut.* An officer subordinate to the gunner, whom he assists in all departments of his work (cf. quots. 1769, 1846).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea-man's Gram.* viii. 35 The Master Gunner hath charge of the ordnance..the rest of the Gunners, or quarter Gunners to receive their charge from him. 1702 *Royal Declar.* 1 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/2 The Trumpeter, Quarter Gunners, Carpenters Crew [etc.]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., The number of quarter-gunners in any ship is always in proportion to the number of her artillery, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four cannon. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 476 One of his Majesty's frigates, on board of which her husband served in the quality of a quarter-gunner. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 242 *Quarter-Gunner*, in a ship of war, an able seaman, generally one of the gunner's crew, appointed to act as his assistant under the gunner's mates.

Quarter-ill. An inflammatory disease of cattle and sheep (*symptomatic anthrax*), causing putrefaction in one or more of the quarters. Called also *quarter-evil, black-quarter*, etc.

1797 BAILEY & GULLEY *View Agric. Northumb.* 130 The loss of lambs is sometimes very considerable..from..the 'quarter-ill'. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 362 The first symptoms are those of quarter ill. 1855 STEPHENS *Book Farm* (ed. 2) II. 185 Another effect of the same febrile affection in calves in autumn is the quarter ill or evil. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-lore* 186 When the quarter-ill made its appearance [etc.].

Quartering (kwǭ·ɹtəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUARTER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb.

1. Division into four equal parts; also, division in general.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 23 The quartering of the sweard of Ant-hils, casting their ballas't, and playning their Plots for pasture. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 The halving, trisecting, quartering, &c. is performed by extracting the Square Root,..&c. of the Terms. 1727–41 [see QUARTERIZATION]. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Jan. 10/3 Even in 'quartering'—the term for breaking up the great nodules of flint—it is not muscle, but eye, that tells.

2. *Her.* The dividing of a shield into quarters; the marshalling or bringing in of various coats upon one shield, to denote the alliances of one family with the heiresses of others.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 4 An other thing that is amisse..is the quartering of many marks in one shield, coate, or banner. 1595 *Blanchardyn* ii. (1890) 15 Then questioned he with his Master, of the blazonry of armes, and yᵉ quartering of these coates. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 225 Quartering of Coates, beganne, first..in Spaine in the Armes of Castile and Leon. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Quartering, in heraldry, the act of dividing a coat into four or more quarters..by parting, couping, &c. *Ibid.*, Colombiere reckons twelve sorts of quarterings. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 166 Quartering..was not generally adopted until the end of the Fourteenth Century. The manner in which various coats are brought in, and marshalled by Quartering [etc.].

b. *pl.* The various coats marshalled upon a shield; rarely *sing.*, one of these coats.

1719 ASHMOLE *Berkshire* II. 214 A Surcoat..of the Quarterings impaled with Fetiplace. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 55, I have nine quarterings more than he. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. iv, He did nothing but..think of the quarterings of his immaculate shield. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 42 Some of them..belong to families with many quarterings.

transf. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 229 The pride of colour is very great in the West Indies, and they have as many quarterings as a German prince in his coat of arms.

3. The assigning of quarters to a person; the action of taking up quarters; †a place in which one is or may be quartered.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* xviii. 236 Heaven..is not..so narrowed..that there cannot bee divers Designations, Regions, Habitations, Mansions, or Quarterings there. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 177 A motion for inquiring into useless places and quarterings.

b. *spec.* The billeting of soldiers; the fact of having soldiers quartered upon one; the provision of quarters for soldiers.

1646 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 68 Your Honours frends at Winterborne are well, but much oppressed with quarteringe. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist.*

MSS. Comm. App. v. 58 Your petitioner was heretofore charged with the quartering of two private souldiers. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4098/2 The Inhabitants..much impoverished by the Quartering of Soldiers. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xii. (1880) 205 In anticipation of the quartering of the dragoons on the family, his wife had gone into concealment.

4. *Build.* **a.** The placing or using of quarters in construction. **b.** Work formed of quarters. **c.** Wood in the form, or of the size, of quarters.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 232 Quartering..signifies the putting in of Quarters. Sometimes 'tis us'd to signifie the Quarters themselves. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 580 The braces should be rated..at a superior price to that of the quarterings. **1854** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 255 Farms..built of quartering and weather boarding.

5. Driving on the quarters of a road.

1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 207 The French postilions ..contrived, by dint of quartering and tugging, to drag us safe through. **1825** C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 313 No ruts or quarterings now.

6. The moon's passage from one quarter to another; also = QUARTER 8 b.

1854 L. TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 67 Changes of weather are not more frequent at the moon's quarterings than at any other period. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 234 Before the new moon .. passes into its next quartering.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quartering-block, -knife*; **quartering-belt**, a belt connecting pulleys which have their axles at right angles to each other (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **quartering-hammer**, a steel-hammer with which the rough masses of flint are shaped for flaking (*ibid.*); **quartering-machine**, a machine for boring the wrist-pin holes in driving-wheels a quarter of a circle apart (*ibid.*); † **quartering-money**, money paid in lieu of giving quarters to soldiers.

1688 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1721) I. 283 Exacting Cess or Quartering-money for more Soldiers than were actually present. **1818** COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 425 Why do they..resort to gags, dungeons, halters, axes, and quartering-knives? **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 218 Those who were doomed to the gallows and the quartering block.

Quartering (kwɔ̄·ɹtəɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. QUARTER *v.* + -ING 2.] That quarters, in senses of the vb.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 11 You tempt the fury of my three attendants, Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and climbing Fire. **1692** *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 *The Ship goes Lasking, Quartering, Veering, or Large*; are terms of the same signification, viz. that she neither goes by a Wind nor before the Wind, but betwixt both. **1702–11** *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) II, *Quartering*, is when a Gun lies so, and may be so travers'd, that it will shoot on the same Line, or Point of the Compass as the Quarter bears. **1765** *Museum Rusticum* IV. 341 The track was just of a proper breadth for post-chaises and all quartering carriages to run in. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Vent Largue*, a large, or quartering wind. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xx. § 815 Through the former [ocean] the wind is aft; through the latter quartering. **1893** *Times* 13 June 12/1 Sheets trimmed for a quartering breeze.

† **Quarteriza·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. (See quot.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quarterization*, *Quartering*, part of the punishment of a traitor, by dividing his body into four quarters.

Quarter-jack.

1. [JACK *sb.*¹ 16.] A jack of the clock which strikes the quarters.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 54 The quarter-jacks in Paul's, that are up with their elbows four times an hour. **1771** [see JACK *sb.*¹ 6]. **1874** T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xvi. 190 A little canopy with a quarter-jack and small bell beneath it.

2. [JACK *sb.*?] A jack-boot cut down.

1609 A. *Sir Frantic the Reformer* 75 His first born Long with these boots did's shanks adorn, Until..He made them into quarter-jacks.

Quarterland. A certain division of land in the Isle of Man, originally the fourth part of a *treen* or *balla*; also the class of lands included in such divisions.

Called 'Quarter of Land' in 1593 (*Statutes* 78); see also *quarter-ground* s.v. QUARTER *sb.* 30.

1645 *Statutes Isle Man* (1821) 107 Lands and Tenements in the said Island called Farme Lands or Quarter Lands. **1798** J. FELTHAM *Tour Isl. Mann* iv. 46 Divisions of land prevail here, termed Quarterlands. It is uncertain how they obtained the name. **1845** TRAIN *Isle Man* I. 51 For each four quarterlands he made a chapel. **1865** *Notes & Queries* Ser. 3 VIII. 310/2 Treens..usually contain from three to four quarterlands. *Ibid.*, Quarterlands, which are estates of inheritance, vary in size, and contain from 120 to 140 acres. **1890** A. W. MOORE *Surnames Isle Man* 211 The lowlands about the church are still intack, not quarterland. **1900** — *Hist. Isle Man* II. vii. 873.

Quarter-line. *Naut.*

1. The position of ships in a column when each successive vessel has its bows abaft the beam of the one in front, and a little to one side.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* i. (ed. 2) 22 A Column is said to be in Quarter Line when the ships are ranged in one line abaft each others' beam, but not right astern.

2. a. A line from a vessel's quarter.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* vii. 146 The quarter-line is cast overboard.

b. An additional line fastened to the underside of a seine to assist in drawing it in (*Cent. Dict.*).

Quarterly (kwɔ̄·ɹtəɹli), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -lie. [f. QUARTER *sb.* + -LY 1.]

A. *adj.*

1. That takes place, is done, etc., every quarter of a year; relating to, or covering, a quarter of a year. † *Quarterly waiter* = QUARTER-WAITER.

1563 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1833) 32 Takand ilk quarter 225*l.* As the capitane of the said Gardis quarterlie acquittances proportis. **1688** MIEGE s. v., The quarterly Seasons of Devotion, called the Ember-weeks. **1727** BOYER *Fr.-Angl. Dict.* s. v. *Quartier, Officier de Quartier*, a quarterly Waiter. **1750** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 205 We had a Quarterly Meeting. **1802** MISS EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 158 Quarterly and half-yearly payments. **1862** SALA *Ship-chandler* 37 Mine is a quarterly hiring, and my quarter is out to-morrow. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 191/1 The necessity of having a quarterly gaol delivery.

transf. **1694** W. HOLDER *On Time* i. 22 The Moon..makes also four Quarterly Seasons within her little Year.

2. Pertaining or relating to a quarter (in other senses). † *Quarterly book*: (see quot. 1776). *Quarterly wind*, a wind on the quarter.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Vent de quartier*, a quarterly, or quartering wind. **1776** JOHNSON *Let. to Wetherell* 12 Mar. in *Boswell* II. 14 We must .. superadd what is called the quarterly-book, or for every hundred books so charged we must deliver an hundred and four. **1889** *Standard* 16 Mar. 3/8 The wind..was..quarterly.

B. *sb.* A quarterly review, magazine, etc.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* **1871** BESANT & RICE *Ready-money Mort.* iv, He had written papers for what were vaguely called the Quarterlies. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 10 'Oh, there are the new Quarterlies', seeing a package on the table.

Quarterly (kwɔ̄·ɹtəɹli), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*) [-LY 2.]

1. Every quarter of a year; once in a quarter.

1458 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 208 To go with þe wayts to gader their wages quarterly. **1529** *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII* c. 13 § 28 Chaplains..daily or quarterly attending. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 234 That there were no admission into schooles, but foure times in the yeare quarterly. *a* **1633** AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 254 They be Times that Quarterly bring us in Revenew for our temporall profit. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 1 She should have 400*l.* a Year for Pin-money, which I obliged my self to pay Quarterly. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 53 Managers, officers, secretaries, and others, are paid quarterly, or sometimes half-yearly.

2. *Her.* In the four divisions of a shield formed by a vertical and a horizontal line drawn through the fess point; usu. with reference to two tinctures, charges, or coats of arms, placed in the diagonally opposite quarters.

c **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 591 He bare quarterly..the armes of the Dowglass. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. 192 He bare syluer and sables quarterly. **1592** WYRLEY *Armorie* 91 Sir Neal Loring, who fairly Arms put on Quarterly white and red. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1952/4 The Arms of the said Count, being in an Eschutcheon Four Coats quarterly. **1765** H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 51 A banner with the arms of Vicenza and Otranto quarterly. **1824** SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, A white lion for Mowbray, to be borne quarterly, with three stunted or scrog-bushes for Scrogie. **1893** CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 168 Their daughter..is entitled to bear both her Father's and her Mother's Arms quarterly.

b. With ref. to the division of the shield into quarters, or to blazoning it by quarters. *Quarterly-quartered*, having one or more quarters divided in four; so *quarterly-quartering*.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1611) 238 If they be charged, then I hold it best blazoned quarterly. **1705** HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 136 His Arms, quarte[r]ly parted per Cross. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. i. 8 This [shield] impaled quarterly, 1. The arms of Scotland. 2. The arms of England. The third as the second. The fourth as the first. **1864** BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* iii. (ed. 3) 16 The Grand Quarters of which the first and the fourth .. are Quarterly-quartered. *Ibid.* xiv. 142 The Marshalling now proceeds by Quarterly Quartering.

c. *ellipt.* as *adj.* = divided quarterly, or (by extension) into any number of parts by lines at right angles to each other, as *quarterly of eight*; also as *sb.* = a shield divided or charged quarterly.

1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 228 Aubrey de Vere..transmitted his..coat of Quarterly to his descendants.

d. *Quarterly-pierced*: (see quots.).

1780 EDMONDSON *Body Her., Gloss.* II, Quarterly Pierced, is used to express a square hole in a saltire, a cross millrine, &c. through which aperture the field is seen. **1893** CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 63 If..that part where the limbs [of the cross] are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly-pierced.

† **3. a.** Into four parts. **b.** At four equidistant points on a circle. **c.** Through each quarter of a town. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 107 They tore in peces quarterly The corps. **b. 1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 167 A Wing with these foure Letters, *F. E. L. D.* quarterly about it. **c.** *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub.* (1828) I. 199 The baillies went quarterly about, to cause ilk inhabitant subscrive.

Quarterman.

† **1.** ? One of the quarter-guard. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 in *Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ* (ed. Park 1804) I. 274 The deathes of our captaines were revenged by our quartermen and scoutemen, who .. slewe 7 of the rebells, whiche assaied to force the quarter.

2. A foreman-shipwright.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 62 That species of foreman shipwright, called a Quarter-man in Plymouth dock. **1803** R. PERING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 155 The quartermen..give an account of the work performed to the job office. *Ibid.* 157 Quartermen of shipwrights and caulkers..have apprentices. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* II. 30 [He] was then a foreman of shipwrights, called a quarterman, in Plymouth Dock.

Quartermaster (kwɔ̄·ɹtəɹmɑ:stəɹ). [In sense 1 app. from QUARTER *sb.*¹ 16; sense 2 (from QUARTER *sb.* 15) is app. the original meaning of F. *quartier-maître*, Du. *kwartier-meester*, G. *quartier-meister*, etc., and may have been adopted from one or other of these languages.]

1. *Naut.* A petty officer who attends to the steering of the ship, the binnacle, signals, stowing of the hold, etc.

1442 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 60/1 The Maisters of the Shippes, Quarter Maisters, Shipmen and Soudeours. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) F.F iij, Purser and Captayne, Quarter master, Lodesman. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Euery quartar master til his auen quartar. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The *quarter Maisters* hath the charge of the hold for stowage, rommageing, and trimming the shippe; and of their squadrons for their watch. **1643** *Declar. Commons, Reb. Irel.* 50 He is one of the Quarter-masters of the Dunkirke Frigot. **1708** *Royal Proclam.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 The Midshipmen, .. Quarter-Master, Quarter-Masters Mates,..and Serjeants of Marines. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, Up with the helm, quarter-master.

b. *transf.* Steering-gear.

1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 2/2 She will have a brigantine rig, ..and [be] steered by a steam 'quartermaster'. **1899** F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 37 Like everything else in this giant vessel, the steam quartermaster is on an immense scale.

2. *Mil.* An officer, ranking as lieutenant, attached to each regiment, with the duties of providing quarters for the soldiers, laying out the camp, and looking after the rations, ammunition and other supplies of the regiment.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 The small losse we susteyned..was multiplied upon the rebell by our quarter and skoutmasters. *a* **1653** GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vi. 18 A quartermaster, who goeth before hand to prepare quarters for souldiers. **1721** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 The king ..made him a quarter-master to a troop of Cuirassiers. **1803** WELLINGTON *Let. to Col. Stevenson* 16 Sept. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 308, I rather believe that your Quarter Masters have 1000 bullocks for each regiment. **1893** FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 150 Our quartermaster divided among us a lot of shirts and underclothing.

b. Quartermaster-general, a staff-officer who is chief of the department exercising control over all matters relating to the quartering, encamping, marching and equipment of troops.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3732/1 The said Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General Baron Riedt were sent out to view the Ground. **1813** WELLINGTON *Let. to Sir G. Collier* 19 Aug. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 15, I enclose a letter to the Quarter Master General directing that the Infantry now in the horse ships at Bilbao may be removed. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xliv. 35 Mifflin, who in August had been appointed quartermaster-general.

c. Quartermaster-sergeant, a non-commissioned officer, ranking as a staff-sergeant, who assists the quartermaster in his duties.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 309 The Serjeant-major and Quarter-master-serjeant are entitled to two rooms and a kitchen.

† **3.** One who shares authority with another to the extent of a fourth. *Obs.*

Prob. *transf.* from sense 1, with pun on *quarter* = one fourth; cf. QUARTER *sb.* 27 d.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* 111 They do it, because they will be quarter maister with their husbandes: Quarter maister? nay halfe maisters: yea some of them will be whole maisters. **1617** COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 7 Discerne you no better betweene Popes and Councels, which are the Church in effect? or shall these play quartermasters with the Pope? **1685** R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 28 The English Nation..might have made themselves Quarter-Masters, at least with the Spaniards.

† **4.** A gild-official, having charge of the gildsmen in a quarter of the town. *Obs.*

1646 in G. Tate *Alnwick* II. xvii. 338 It is agreed that none of the wood shall be sould but with the consent of the four quartermaisters. [**1868–9** G. TATE *Alnwick* II. xvii. 338 Wood and bark were therefore bought for the whole company, by officers called quartermasters, who allotted to each tanner a proportional share of every purchase.]

Hence **Quarterma·ster** *v.*, to perform the duties of a quartermaster (hence *quartermastering* vbl. sb.); **Quartermasteriveness**, the qualities of a quartermaster (*nonce-wd.*); **Quartermaster-ship**, the office of quartermaster (so also *Quartermaster-generalship*).

1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 44 Sales of Ensignships, Adjutancies, Quarter-Master-ships, &c. **1824** MCCULLOCH *Scotland* I. 370 His organ of quarter-masteriveness must have been woefully in arrear. **1862** *Times* 8 Jan. 8/6 Questions of massing, manœuvring, or quartermastering. **1870** *Daily News* 3 Nov., The quartermastership..of the district around Metz. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 553 [Greene] resigns [the] quartermaster-generalship abruptly.

† **Quartern**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 cweartern, -en, cwert-, cwiertern, 1–2 cwart-, quartern, 3 cwarrt-, quarrterrne, cwart-, quarterne. [Of obscure origin, poss. an alteration of OE. *carcærn*, *carcern*, ad. L. *carcer*.] A prison.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 39 Hwonne we þe segun untrymne oþðe in quartern? *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xl. 3 Þa dyde hiz man on cweartern..and þæs cwearternes hirde betæhte hiz Iosepe. *c* **1154** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi dyden heom in quarterne. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6168 Himm þatt i cwarrterrne lip Forrbundenn. *Ibid.* 18187 Inntill quarrterrne worrpenn. *c* **1205** [see QUALE¹ b]. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 670 Al þe cwarterne of his cume leitede o leie.

Quartern (kwɔ̄·ɹtəɹn), *sb.*² Forms: 3–7 quartron, (4 -run, -roun, -eroun, quaterone, 6 -eren), 5–7 quarteron, (5 -eren, -rone), 6–7 quarterne, (7 coterne), 7–9 *Ir.* cartron, 9 quar-

tan, *dial.* **wartern, 6– quartern.** [a. AF. *quartrun*, OF. *quart(e)ron, quat(te)ron*, used in most of the senses of the E. word (see Godef.) f. *quart(e*, fourth, fourth part.]

1. A quarter *of* anything. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 476/510 With-inne a quartron of þe 3ere huy comen to Marcilie. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 455 A quartrone of a pounde of pynes. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* 20 Take of .. greate reasons..a quartron of a pounde. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 159 She addeth .. halfe a quarterne of an ounce of baiberries. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Take of Hony a quartern of a pinte. 1647 *Will of John Clarke of Scawthorpe* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), Three quatrans of one oxgange of land. *a* 1796 in Pegge *Derbicisms.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Quartern*, a quarter of anything.

†**2.** *ellipt.* A quarter of something (*esp.* a weight or measure) already specified. *Obs.* Cf. 3.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v. 131 The pound that heo peysede by peisede a quartrun [*v.r.* quarteroun] more then myn auncel dude. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx. 301 There is not the Mone seyn in alle the Lunacioun, saf only the seconde quarteroun. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 130 Sylk j lb. an unce and j quarteron. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 A Chalder and a quarteron of Smythes Coles. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) App. 42, 2 barrells of neates tongues weight 100 and a coterne. *Ibid.* 45 For 3 pintes wanting di. a coterne of aquavitæ. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxix. 187 Weighing nine thousand seven hundred kintals and two quarterons.

3. A quarter of various weights and measures.

a. of a pound. Now *rare*. **b.** of an ounce. **c.** of a chalder, hundredweight, etc. Now only *dial.* †**d.** = Quarter 4 a. **e.** of a stone or peck. †**f.** of some measure of land; in Ireland = Quarter 7 c, or the fourth part of this. **g.** of a pint.

a. [1326 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 15 In uno quarteroun croci, 16*d.*] *c* 1400 *Master of Game* xii. (MS. Digby 182), Take ye vi poundes of hony, and a quartron of vertgrece. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 173 Tak þre quarterons of clene rosyn, & a quateron of good perrosyn, & half a pounde of good oile de olyue. 1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 12 b, Bye me a halfe pounde of saffron, a quarteren of cynamon. 1754–6 *Connoisseur* No. 76 At every petty Chandler's shop in town, while the half quarterns of tea are weighed out. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* iv, He dispensed tea and coffee by the quartern, retailed sugar by the ounce. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Quartern*, a quarter of a pound of flax ready for being spun.

b. 1607 T. Cocks *Diary* (1901) 5/6 Paide for a quartern of sylke 4*d.* 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* (1864) II. viii. 193 That surly old foreman says.. 'What d'ye leave for silk?.. There's two quarterns down'.

c. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230, iiij quarterons salte. 1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Arts* (1646) 134 There bee greater weights, which are called a hundred, halfe a hundred, and a quarterne, and also a halfe quarterne. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Wartern*, i. e. a quartern, a weight of woolen warp which is, when complete, twenty-four or twenty-five pounds.

d. 1583 in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 234, 53 quarterns, 3 bushells of malt.

e. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* iv, Applicants for.. half-quarterns of bread.

f. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 3 Each [bondman] held one Messuage, and one Quartron of Land. 1683 J. Keogh *Acc. Roscommon* in O'Donovan *Tribes Hy-Fiachraich* (1844) 454 The lands here are generally set and let.. by the name of quarters, cartrons, and gnieves, a quarter being the fourth part of a townland .. and a cartron .. the fourth part of a quarter. 1883 [see Quarter 7 c].

g. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quartern*, a sort of Measure, the fourth part of a Pint. 1762 Smollett *Launcelot Greaves* (1793) II. xvii. 90 The waiter .. returned with a quartern of brandy. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxii, There is my mother with a quartern of gin before her. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. 132 Liquid Madness [Gin] sold at ten-pence the quartern.

†**4.** A quarter of a hundred; twenty-five. *Quartern-book*: (see quot. 1584). *Obs.*

1472–3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 37/2 Item, C of Milwell and Lyng drye; Item, a quartern of Mersaunte Lyng. 1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 12 The xxv orders of Knaves, otherwise called a quarterne of Knaves. 1584 *Star Chamb. Decree* (1863) 15 Any Stationer that shall bye a quarterne at ones or more; which quartern is xxv bokes, in which case the byer hath alwaie a quarterne boke given him freely, that is to saie, one boke for everie xxv that he byeth. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *T.'s Water worke* Ded., A Quarterne of new-catcht Epigrams caught the last Fishing-tide. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* xvii. 4 The Catholikes follow the Bible (saith Hill, in his quartern of Reasons).

5. A quarter of a sheet of paper.

1821 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 249 During the last year.. at Westminster, one imposition served me: .. it lasted till the appearance of the quartan might have betrayed its history. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* 232 This message, written on a 'quartern', that is, on a quarter of a sheet of ruled paper, on which we wrote our exercises.

6. A quartern-loaf.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* viii, That .. loaf which is known to housekeepers as a slack-baked crummy quartern.

7. *Comb.*, as †**quartern-book** (see 4); **quartern-loaf**, a loaf made of a quartern of flour, a four-pound loaf; †**quartern-wind**, a quarter-wind.

1592 Greene *Disput.* 1 Thinke you a quarterne winde cannot make a quicke saile. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/1 The price of the Quartern Loaf still continues at 1*s.* 8*d.* 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vi. 176 Ben has been seen to eat two quartern loaves at a sitting.

†**Quartern(e** *a.*, erron. forms of Quartan, through assimilation to prec. *Obs.*

1548 Hooper *Ten Commandm.* ix. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 373 Those..that bid the pestilence, the fever quartern,..or such other execrations. 1588 J. Read *Compend. Meth.* 64 b, The dropsie, quarterne fluxes and strangurie.

Quarteron, -oon, variants of Quadroon.

Quarter-piece.

†**1.** A quarter of a standard coin. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. xii. 38 Some English coines, being quarter-peices, cannot be put away in payment without loss, except four of them be joyned together.

2. *Naut.* †**a.** A piece of ordnance placed on the quarter of a vessel. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. yng. Sea-men* 31 The peeces in the prow,..in the sterne, the quarter peeces [etc.].

b. (See quots.)

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 Quarter-pieces; large carved Pieces fixed to terminate the Quarter with the Stern. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) G g, The quarter-pieces, which limit and form the outlines of the stern. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 408/2 The taffarel and quarter pieces, which terminate the ship abaft, the former above and the latter on each side. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 243 If there be a quarter-gallery, the quarter-piece forms its after end.

c. 'Projections beyond the quarters of a ship for additional cabin accommodation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

†**3.** = Quarter 19 and 20 c. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1688 Miege *Grt. Fr. Dict.* II, Quarter-piece, *quartier.* The two Quarter-pieces of a Shoe. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, A double quarter piece, *trabs crassior.*

Quarter-sessions. [Quarter *sb.* 8 a.]

1. In England and Ireland: A court of limited criminal and civil jurisdiction, and of appeal, held quarterly by the justices of peace in the counties (in Ireland by county-court judges), and by the recorder in boroughs.

1577 Harrison *Englana* II. iv. (1877) I. 100 They haue finallie their quarter sessions, wherein they are assisted by the justices and gentlemen of the countrie. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 233 Justices of Peace in their Quarter-sessions, have power to hear and determine the offences aforesaid. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 122 ₱ 4 There is not one in the Town where he lives that he has not sued at a Quarter-Sessions. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 375 Much of the criminal business of England is transacted by the quarter-sessions. 1901 L. Courtney *Working Const. U. K.* II. 248 Prisoners apprehended under charge of crime are .. committed for trial at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions.

attrib. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 90 A quarter-sessions chairman, abler none.

2. In Scotland: A court of review and appeal held quarterly by the Justices of the Peace on days appointed by statute (1661).

1661 *Sc. Acts Parl.* c. xxxviii. (1681), The Justices of Peace ..shall appoint at the Quarter Sessions..the ordinary Hire and Wages of Labourers. 1679 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 17 With Power..to call the remanent Justices of Peace to the Quarter-sessions. 1773 J. Erskine *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. iv. 60 Constables .. are appointed by them in their quarter-sessions. 1898 *Green's Encycl. Law Scot.* VII. 268 A judgment in Quarter Sessions cannot be reviewed by a later Quarter Sessions.

Quarterstaff. **1.** A stout pole, from six to eight feet long and tipped with iron, formerly used as a weapon by the English peasantry.

The exact sense of *quarter* is not clear: quot. 1589 suggests that the staff may have been made from a tree of a certain size cleft in four; cf. Quarter-cleft B. 1.

a 1550 *Play of Robin Hood* 71 in Child *Ballads* III. 127 With a stout frere I met, And a quarter-staffe in his hande. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Plodding through Aldersgate, all armed as I was, with a quarter Ashe staffe on my shoulder. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* IV. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 81 My owne Country weapon. What? A Quarter staffe. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 82 His quarter-staff .. Hung half before and half behind his back. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 121 A cane about eight foot long and an inch and a half in diameter much like a quarter-staff. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxv, Their rude drivers..began to debate precedence with their waggon-whips and quarter-staves. 1887 Besant *The World went* xv. 128 [He] took the quarterstaff,..poised it in his hands, and turned a smiling face to his adversary.

attrib. 1890 *Daily News* 19 June 6/4 Dumb-bell and quarter-staff drill.

2. Fighting or exercise with the quarterstaff.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. ii, He had acquir'd immense Riches, which he used to squander away at Back-Sword, Quarter-Staff, and Cudgell-Play. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* IV. i, If you wanted a bout at boxing, quarter staff, or short-staff. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 252 He .. wrestled, played at quarterstaff, and won footraces.

Hence **Quarterstaff** *v.*, to beat with a quarter-staff.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 31 ₱ 5, 400 Senators .. thought it an Honour to be cudgelled and quarterstaffed.

Quarter-tense, corrupt f. Quater-temps (q. v.).

1869 T. Arnold in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* I. 377 'Quatuor Tempora', or, as it is called in Ireland, Quarter Tense.

†**Quarterth,** *a. Obs.* [f. Quarter *sb.* + -th.] Fourth (part).

1658 *Capel's Rem.* To Rdr., His recipees amounted not to the half nor quarterth part of a common Apothecaries Bill.

Quarter-waiter. [Quarter *sb.* 8 a.] One belonging to the lower class of Gentlemen-Ushers, who remained in waiting for a quarter of a year.

a 1522 in *Rutland Papers* (Camd.) 102 Gentilmen ushers quarter wayters. *c* 1600 Sir J. Davies *Dialogue* (Tanner MS. 79 lf. 15), *Gentleman Usher.* I should know something that have beene a quarter-wayter these 15 yeares. 1610 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 338 The gentlemen ushers, daily waiters, and quarter waiters. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 225 They gave to the hand of a Gentleman Usher Quarter-waiter 10 Peeces. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 126 One of the .. Quarter-waiters in ordinary to his Majesty.

Quarter-wind. **a.** A wind blowing on a vessel's quarter. †**b.** A wind from one of the cardinal points. *Obs.*

a. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Aorça*, with a quarter winde. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 Few ships will steare vpon quarter winds with one saile. 1692 *Ibid.* I. xvi. 80 *Quarter Winds*, are when the Wind comes in abaft the main-mast-shrouds even with the Quarter. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The quarter-wind is the best of all winds, as bearing into all the sails. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 243.

b. 1598 Florio, *Quarta*, .. a quarter winde of the compasse.

†**Quartessence.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *quarta* fourth, after Quintessence.] An essence one degree less pure than a quintessence.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xi. 48 It is called a quintessence, but more truly and properly a quartessence.

Quartet, quartette (kwɑɪte·t). Also 9 -tett. [a. F. *quartette*, ad. It. *quartetto*: see next.]

1. *Mus.* A composition for four voices or instruments, *esp.* one for four stringed instruments.

1790 Coleridge *Inside the Coach*, We snore quartettes in ecstasy of nose. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 245 A single quartet for stringed instruments. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 14 Beethoven's Quartet in A, &c. *attrib.* 1872 Browning *Fifine* cxvi, Inspect this quartett-score!

fig. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxix, A quartette of 'Shameful!' with which the Dianas concluded.

2. a. *Mus.* A set of four singers or players who render a quartet. **b.** *transf.* A set of four persons.

1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 304 We are a quartett of miserables. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* I. 294 The parties are arranged in messes of four, each of which quartets has its piece of beef. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xv, When the quartette of gentlemen..met on the terrace.

3. A set of four things; e. g., of lines in a sonnet, of runs at cricket, etc.

1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. § 44. 208 The first lines or quartets of the sonnet excite a soft expectation, which is harmoniously filled by the tercets, or last six lines. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Shaw, letting out at that bowler's next delivery, drove it to the boundary for a quartette. 1889 Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 341 A glass case containing two quartets of stringed instruments.

‖ **Quartetto** (kwɑɪte·to). ? *Obs.* [a. It. *quartetto*, f. *quarto* fourth: see prec.]

1. *Mus.* = Quartet 1.

1775 in Ash *Suppl.* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. Introd. 9 In 1752, Quantz classed Quartettos at the head of Instrumental Music. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. ii. 89 Playing the solo part for the flute in a quartetto. 1835 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 201 Every song was at least a quartetto.

2. = Quartet 2 and 3.

1790 Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1836 VI. 340 Wishing much that you could change our trio into a quartetto. 1807 Sir R. C. Hoare *Tour Irel.* 235 Potatoes, oats, flax, and bog, the almost inseparable quartetto. 1819 T. Hope *Anastasius* III. xiv. (1820) 362 The quartetto..consisted of a poet, a scene-painter, a musical composer and a ballet-master.

attrib. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 173 A large soul .. containing sundry Queen Anne's men, one within another, like quartetto tables.

[**Quarteus,** an error for Cerceaus, q. v.

1340 *Ayenb.* 159 Yef þe onderstondinge .. wyþwent ayen ase deþ þe quarteus, al þe inwyt ssel by þyestre.]

Quarteyn, obs. form of Quartan.

Quartful, *sb. rare.* [f. Quart *sb.*^{2} + -ful.] As much as a quart-vessel will hold.

1745 Swift *Direct. to Servants* Wks. (1869) 571/1 Carry two quartsful [of ale] to the stable.

†**Quartful,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 qwar(t)-, quarfulle, quarty-, 5–6 whart-. [f. Quart *sb.*^{1} + -ful.] Sound, healthy; safe, prosperous.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 29 Whartfull shall I make thi gate, I shal the help erly and late. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/2 Quartyfulle (*A.* Qwartfulle), *compos, prosper, sospes. Ibid.* 297/1 To make Quarfulle, *prosperare.* 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 290 Whartfull the mynd, and compleit in remembrance. 1537 *Will of Agnes Bell* (Somerset Ho.), Heyll and quartfull in mynde.

Hence †**Quar(t)fulness,** health, prosperity. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/1 A Quarfullnes, *prosperitas.*

Quartic (kwɔ̃·ɹtik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. L. *quart-us* fourth + -ic.] **a.** *adj.* Of the fourth degree. **b.** *sb.* A quantic, curve, or surface of the fourth degree.

1856 Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 263 We have for the quartic the following irreducible covariants, viz. the quartic itself *U* [etc.]. 1885 Salmon *Mod. Higher Algebra* 345 Sylvester proved that every invariant of a quartic is a rational function of *S* and *T*.

Quartier, variant of Quarteer.

Quartile (kwɔ̃·ɹtil), *a.* and *sb. Astr.* and *Astrol.* [ad. med.L. *quartilis*, f. *quartus* fourth: cf. *quintile, sextile.*]

A. *adj. Quartile aspect*, the aspect of two heavenly bodies which are 90° distant from each other. (Cf. Quadrate *a.* 2.) **b.** Connected with, relating to, a quartile aspect.

1585 Lupton *Thous. Notable Th.* VIII. § 43 (1660) 201 If the Aspect be .. by a Quartile or Opposite Aspect, he shall get it with tediousness. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* i. 26 When two Planets are ninety degrees distant one from another, wee call that Aspect a Quartile Aspect, and write it thus, □. 1768 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 166 If the quartile observations are made when the planets are considerably to the east or west of the meridian. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 51 To think that he must toil in obscurity like a gnome, calculating aspects, sextile and quartile.

B. *sb.* A quartile aspect; a quadrature.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. (Percy Soc.) 188 When fyve bodies above on the heaven Wente retrogarde .. With divers quartils. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. I. I. i, The Heauens threaten vs with their..oppositions, quartiles, and such vnfriendly aspects. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 22 The Full Moon, the Interlunia, and the Quartiles. 1768 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 163 Let the place of Mars be observed when the Moon is nearest her quartile with Mars. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 Your partite quartiles, and your plastic trines, And all your Heavenly houses and effects.

Quartine (kwō·ɹtəin). *rare.* [f. L. *quart-us* fourth + -INE[4] and [5].]

1. *Bot.* Mirbel's name for a fourth integument supposed by him to occur in some ovules.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 158 [Quoting Mirbel], I have only discovered the quartine in ovula of which the tercine is incorporated at an early period with the secondine.

2. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xviii, Triads. Glycerin Series. Quartine or Crotonylene C_4H_6.

Quartinva·riant. *Math.* [f. as prec. + INVARIANT.] An invariant of the fourth degree.

1884 W. R. W. ROBERTS in *Hermathena* X. 182 The evectants of the quartinvariants of the quantics. 1885 SALMON *Mod. Higher Algebra* Index, Quartinvariant of odd quantic.

†**Quartlé,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quartelé*, pa. pple. of *quart-, carteler* to quarter.] Quartered.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Take fyggus quartle, and raysyns, tho Hole dates, almondes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 Quartle (*S.* quarteryd), *quadripartitus.*

So †**Quartled,** *Her.* quartered. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 231 The kynges armes of fraunce quartled with the armes of englond.

Quart-major: see QUART *sb.*[3] 2.

Quarto (kwō·ɹtо). Also written 4to, 4°. [L. (*in*) *quarto*, (in) the fourth (of a sheet), abl. sing. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. The size of paper obtained by folding a whole sheet twice, so as to form four leaves, in which as a rule the height is not markedly in excess of the breadth. Orig. and chiefly in phr. *in quarto.*

Quarto-sizes range from 15×11 inches (*imperial quarto*) to 7½×6¼ (*pot quarto*), according to the size of the original sheet.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, All his works bound close, are at least sixe sheetes in quarto. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* To Chr. Rdr., Some Play-books .. are growne from Quarto into Folio. 1679 [see FOLIO 5]. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5851/4 Sets of his Homer in .. large or small Paper, or Quarto Royal may be had. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* Pref. 2nd ed., These I have ordered to be printed separately in quarto. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 148. 250 The Psalter of 1457, and the Donatus of the same year, are in quarto. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xix. (ed. 3) 299 In 1616 there had been printed in quarto seven editions of his 'Venus and Adonis'.

attrib. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 85 Small-quarto size, part print part manuscript.

fig. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* II. Wks. 1874 I. 195 The rest were made But fooles in Quarto, but I finde myselfe An asse in Folio.

2. A book composed of paper in this form; a quarto-volume.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXV. 228 Those which they bought in Folio shrink quickly into Quarto's. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 141 Quarto's, octavo's, shape the less'ning pyre. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XX. 90 The form and magnitude of a quarto imposes upon the mind. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. (1847) 7 His writings..contain more matter than would be comprised in twenty modern quartos. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xix. (ed. 3) 301 These sixteen quartos were publishers' ventures.

Comb. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 638 Of all scribblers these agricultural quarto-mongers are the vilest.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of paper: Folded so as to form four leaves out of the original sheet; having the size or shape of a quarter-sheet. Of books: Printed on paper thus folded or having this form. Of works: Published in quarto.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* To Chr. Rdr. 1 b, Farre better paper than most Octavo or Quarto Bibles. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 248 Where others go before In..Quarto Pages. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 131 These verses I have transcrib'd in a Qto. paper. .. He has also lent me a Quarto Vol. 1789 DR. LEEDS *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 137 It consisted of three sheets of Quarto Paper. 1807 *Life Fielding* in *Tom Jones*, Every thing .. in the London quarto edition .. is included in this new edition. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxvi, He would write..a six canto quarto tale.

Quartodeciman (kwɔ̄tɔde·simən), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 -decuman. [ad. med.L. *quarta-, quarto-decimān-us*, f. *quartus decimus* fourteenth.]

A. *sb.* One of those early Christians who celebrated Easter on the day of the Jewish Passover (the 14th of Nizan), whether this was a Sunday or not.

The practice (chiefly observed in Proconsular Asia) was condemned by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* viii. 31 The Phrygian Montanists condemne the Quartodecumans. 1642 HALES *Schism* 7 Why might not it be lawful .. to celebrate Easter with the Quartodeciman. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. CXV, When Austin came first to this island, the Christians he found here were Quartodecimans. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 13. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Church* II. XII. lxxxiii. 706 There is no evidence at all that the apostle John celebrated Easter with the Quarto-decimans.

B. *adj.* Of or relating to the Quartodecimans, or their method of observing Easter.

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 478 The Quartodeciman controversie .. between the Eastern and Western churches. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 38 The quartodeciman schism as it was called. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 13 Polycrates, who was primate of the Quarto-deciman churches. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* xi. 180 The quarto-deciman view of the earlier Asiatics of Asia Minor.

Hence **Quartode·cimanism,** the views or practice of the Quartodecimans.

1880 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 463/2 The quartodecimanism of John. 1885 G. SALMON in *Academy* 5 Dec. 367/2 The Ignatian letters have not a word about Quartodecimanism.

So †**Quartodecimarian** *a. Obs. rare*[−1].

1666 BP. SAM. PARKER *Free Censure* 90 That early and unhappy Quartodecimarian Schism.

Quart-pot. A pot capable of containing the measure of a quart.

1422–3 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 94 Item j quartpot. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A quart pot of pewter. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 363 Go fyll me thys quarte pot. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. X. 16 Many a time .. it hath seru'd me insteede of a quart pot to drinke in. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. v. 240 Sometime in reuenge the quart-pot flies. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 22 ₱ 5, I came in with a Tub about me, that Tub hung with Quart-pots. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXV, A quart-pot .. filled with gin and water. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 47 Quartpots are for muddier liquor than nectar.

b. *attrib.*, as **quart-pot tea,** *Austral.* (see quot. 1885).

1878 MRS. H. JONES *Long Years in Australia* 87 Taking a long draught of the quart-pot tea. 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Austral.* III 'Quart-pot tea', as tea made in the Bush is always called. ..A tin quart of water is set down by the fire, and when it is boiling hard a handful of tea is thrown in.

Quartre, Quartrage, -redge, -ridge, Quartron(e, -r(o)un, obs. ff. QUARTER *sb.* and *v.*, QUARTERAGE, QUARTERN.

†**Quart-saw.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (?)

1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 414 In the Ireon Seller. Eighte qwarte sawes xvj^{s}.—thre whope sawes xx^{s}.

Quartu·mvirate. *rare*[−1]. [Cf. QUADRUM-, QUATRUMVIRATE.] = QUATUORVIRATE.

1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 282/1 The noble quartumvirate, in all matters of foreign policy, have a veto on the king's decisions.

Quartyer, obs. form of QUARTER *sb.*

Quartz (kwɔ̄ɹts). *Min.* [a. G. *quarz* (first in MHG.) of uncertain origin: hence also Du. *kwarts*, F. *quartz*, It. *quarzo.*]

1. A widely diffused mineral, massive or crystallizing in hexagonal prisms; in a pure form consisting of silica or silicon dioxide (SiO_2), but varying greatly in colour, lustre, etc., according to the different impurities it contains.

Quartz forms the rocks quartzite and sandstone, and is an important constituent in granite, gneiss, and other rocks. It frequently contains gold, and is largely mined and crushed for the purpose of extracting this metal (cf. quots. in 2). The numerous varieties are chiefly denoted by adjs. descriptive of their structure or colour, as (1) *amorphous, asteriated* (star-quartz), *capped, cavernous, compact,* (*crypto-*) *crystalline, fibrous, grained, radiated, sagenitic, sparry,* etc., (2) *blue* (siderite or sapphire-quartz), *brown* or *smoky* (cairngorm, morion), *green* (chrysoprase, prase), *milky* (milk-quartz), *purple* (amethyst), *red, rose, yellow* (citrine), etc.; also *Babel* or *Babylonian quartz,* found in Devonshire, showing on its under-surface the impression of the crystals of fluor-spar on which it was deposited. The colourless crystalline variety is known as ROCK-CRYSTAL.

1756 *Observ. Isl. Scilly* 71 White debas'd Crystal (which the Germans call Quartz). 1772 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 57, I shall adopt this name of quartz in English as it has already gained access into other European languages. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. § 94. 151/2 Among the crystals best fitted for exhibiting the phenomena of positive double refraction is rock crystal or quartz. 1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 107 Boulders of primitive formation, streaked with snow-white quartz. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* X. 150 Quartz is infusible before the blowpipe, insoluble in all acids except fluoric acid.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attrib. in sense 'consisting of quartz', or 'containing quartz', as *quartz-boil* (see quot. 1869), *-crystal, -gritstone, -lode, -pebble, -porphyry, -reef, -rock, -sand, -schist, -slate, -vein,* etc.

1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 82 It is known to mineralists in that state by the name of quartz gritstone. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 167 Vertical strata much intersected by quartz veins. *Ibid.* 326 Granites containing quartz-crystals. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 367 Beds of pure quartz rock. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 170 Mica slate passing into quartz slate. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold Fields Victoria* 283 Quartz reefs are richer as they increase in depth. *Ibid.* 618 Quartz-boil, an outcrop of a quartz reef on the surface, or an outburst or extension in width of the reef beneath it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 218 Very little work has been done..on quartz-lodes.

b. attrib. in other senses, obj., and obj. gen., chiefly in terms relating to the extraction of gold from quartz, as *quartz-battery, -crusher, -crushing* adj., *-gold* (see quot. 1874), *-mill, -mining, -prospecting, -reefing* (= mining), etc.

1861 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* IV. 133 Quartz-reefin's the payinest game, now. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 17 Some gold quartz-mining enterprises have been in operation. 1874 *Ibid.* 317 It is largely 'quartz gold', that is, not rounded and water-worn, but irregular and frequently twisted in form, usually very bright, and always of fine quality, as is the gold of the quartz-veins. 1877 *Ibid.* 220 The discovery .. of quartz-claims in the district. This action gave an impetus to quartz-prospecting. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 596 Quartz-crushing machines yet to be invented.

Quartziferous (kwɔ̄ɹtsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or containing quartz.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 403 The pieces of quartziferous porphyry..have better resisted attrition. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iii. 49 The Quartziferous breccias ..of the Caernarvon peninsula. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 242 A..number of diorites are quartziferous.

Qua·rtzine, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -INE[1].] Quartzose, quartzy.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. 40 Gneiss .. was the basis material, the quartzine element greatly predominating.

Quartzite (kwɔ̄·ɹtsəit). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. as prec.+ -ITE.] An extremely compact, granular rock, consisting essentially of quartz.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 167 The quartzites of the west are manifestly altered sandstones. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* App. 479 A boulder of quartzite .. was found embedded in a seam of coal.

attrib. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 4 The stag is formed of white quartzite stones. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* vii. 181 There were also quartzite flakes and implements.

Hence **Quartzi·tic** *a.*, of the nature of quartzite.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 191 This remarkable yellowish and quartzitic conglomerate. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 157 Bands of quartzitic rock.

Qua·rtzless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of quartz.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 235 Some of these rocks are very poor in quartz, and they then pass into the quartzless hornblende-andesites. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 July 73/2 This widely distributed andesite is highly basic, in many cases being almost quartzless.

Qua·rtzoid. [f. as prec. + -OID.] A crystal having the form of a double six-sided pyramid.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1882 DANA *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 47.

Quartzose (kwɔ̄·ɹtsōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Mainly or entirely composed of quartz; of the nature of quartz.

1757 DA COSTA *Fossils* 275 Pellucid quartzose grains it has none. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 332 Some varieties of this ware are filled with quartzose sand. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Coal* ii. 47 Thick masses of very coarse quartzose conglomerate.

So †**Qua·rtzous** *a. Obs.*

1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 547 It appears, that hard quartzous and silicious stones give a reddish light. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 540 The sand..is quartzous.

Quartzy (kwɔ̄·ɹtsi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] Of the nature of quartz; resembling quartz.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 218 The stones of this mountain are white—quartzy and composed of small grains. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 256 The bottom, which consists of white quartzy sand, is usually visible. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* II. 4 The iron ore is .. separated from its granitic or quartzy matrix by washing.

fig. 1864 ROGERS *New Ruon* II. 42 He .. avows his inability to find Another lyric in his quartzy mind.

Quarved, ? error for *quarred*: see QUAR *v.*[1]

1627 JACKSON *Creed* VI. xii. § 9 This..current of life..the more it is dammed or quarued by opposition of the sonnes of darknesse, the more plentifully it overflowes the sons of light.

†**Qua·ry.** *Obs.*[−1]. [? ad. L. *quārē* wherefore.]

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 With quibes and quaryes Of inventataries.

Quaryndo(u)n, obs. forms of QUARENDEN.

Quas, variant of KVASS.

Quas(e, obs. northern forms of WHOSE.

Quash, *sb.*[1] *rare.* A squash or pumpkin.

1687 MIEGE *Grt. Fr. Dict.* II. Quash. *See* Pompion. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A quash, or pompion, *pepo.* [Hence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.] 1823 T. ROUGHLEY *Jamaica Planter's Guide* 74 The Indian kale, ochro, quash, peppers, akys, and a variety of pulse, being natural to the climate.

Quash, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [Cf. WASH.] ? A stretch of shallow water.

1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 69 From the report made by those who sounded the quash opposite the town.. there was not found water sufficient to enable them to undertake the enterprize.

Quash (kwǫ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **quasse,** (5 **qwas-**), 4 **quasche,** 5 **qv-, quaschyn, quassh-, quaysch-,** 6– **quash.** [In branch I, ad. OF. *quasser* = *casser* to annul, ad. late L. *cassāre* (med.L. also *quassāre*), f. *cassus* null, void; in branch II, ad. OF. *quasser, casser* to break, smash, etc.:—L. *quassāre*, freq. of *quatĕre* to shake. In later F. the form in all senses is *casser*. Senses 2 and 3 may be partly derived from 4, and the later examples in 5 may be partly of onomatopœic origin. Cf. SQUASH *v.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To annul, to make null or void (a law, decision, election, etc.); to throw out or reject (a writ, indictment, etc.) as invalid; to put an end to, stop completely (legal proceedings). † Also with *down.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 Þe pape at his dome þer Elites quassed doun. *Ibid.* 217 Þe purueiance .. He quassed it ilk dele þorgh jugement. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxvi. (1869) 44 Michel it displeseth hire that ye quassen thus hire ordinaunces. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 151 Phœbus his plainte did quash. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 521 All the then Judges did agree, that if a Writ of that Form should be brought unto them.. they would immediately quash it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 303 Praying 'judgment of the writ, or declaration, and that the same may be quashed', *cassetur*, made void, or abated. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 335 The Lord Advocate..

quashed all farther procedure. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Experience* iv. 43 My clients were completely exonerated and the conviction was quashed.

b. Used adverbially with *go* (suggesting sense 4). 1802–12 Bentham *Rationale Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 406 Down comes the money, quash goes the conviction, like a snail under our feet.

2. To bring to nothing; to crush or destroy; to put down or suppress completely; to stifle (*esp.* a feeling, idea, scheme, undertaking, proceeding, etc.). Also with *down*.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* vi. 2 Extol not thyself .. lest perhaps thy strength be quashed. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* v. 366 Balaam had faire hopes before him .. but all was quasht in a moment. 1717 Tabor in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 552 When the Ground about the Pavement was dug, all these Suppositions were quash'd. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 34 The sound seemed at last quashed in a bed of water. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* 316 Every such attempt had heretofore been .. quashed by the .. authorities. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 313, I wanted to scream, but the physical weariness had quashed down that nonsense. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xviii. 305 The preparations for the election were quashed.

3. To crush, quell, or utterly subdue (a person); to squash. Now *rare*.

1539 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xxxv. 50 His Arme Shall Quash the Cruell, and prevent their harme. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* I. v. 128 They did not stay the building of the wall of Jerusalem, till all their adversaries were quashed. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. vii. ii. 168 This .. resolution .. would in all probability have quashed their enemies. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 182 When, by Logic's iron rule, I've quashed each briskly babbling fool.

II. †**4.** To break or dash in pieces; to smash; also, to crush, squeeze, squash. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 439 þanne þe secounde wal was i-quasched [*v.r.* yquaysched]. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3389 Abowte scho whirles the whele .. Tille alle my qwarters .. ware qwaste al to peces. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 310/2 A mightie stone .. able to haue quashed him in peeces. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 628 Then, shepheard, take both stone in hand, and blade, To quash his swelling neck. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 12 The Fathers and Mothers never faile to quash, or flat down that part of the face which is between the eyes and mouth. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 85 (E. D. S.) [Boys] rejoice when they find a nest of eggs to quash with their feet.

†**b.** To dash or smash *on* or *against* something. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 99 The eiuill spirit that was in hym tooke hym, quashyng the chylde on the grounde. 1620 Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 19 A man falleth from his horse and quasheth his head against a blocke. *c* 1645 Waller *Batt. Summer-Isl.* II. 25 The whales Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels quash'd .. are in pieces dash'd.

†**5.** *intr.* To shake; to splash, to make a splashing noise. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 64 The erthe quook and quashte as hit quyke were. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 12 A thin and fine Membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from quashing and shaking. 1739 Sharp *Surg.* xxiv. 122 The water by a sudden Jirk may be heard to quash. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 130 (E. D. S.) When the butter is come, which you may know by its quashing.

Hence **Quashed** (kwɒʃt) *ppl. a.*; **Qua·shing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 107 A notion .. of a dangerous and quashing import to the spirit of all signal excellency. 1802–12 Bentham *Rationale Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 408 A rare trade, this quashing trade. 1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 35 These are called stratous clouds from their sinking quashed appearance. 1846 J. Hamilton *Mt. of Olives* viii. 196 With quashed delight and bitter fancies. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 270 A factitious quashing of any sensibility.

Quash, obs. variant of Kvass.

Quashee (kwɒ·ʃi), **quashie** (kwɒ·ʃi). [Ashantee or Fantee *Kwasi*, a name commonly given to a child born on Sunday.] A negro personal name, adopted as a general name for any negro.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* (1862) 246 Then Quashie himself, or a company of free blacks. 1850 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 122 A certain sympathy with Quashee! 1889 Clark Russell *Marooned* (1890) 275 The same Quashee whom I had supposed dead.

Quashey. *rare*—1. (See quot. and cf. Quash *sb.*1)

1823 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 391 With regard to these said quasheys (which, I believe, is their name,—first cousins to the squash pumpkin).

Quasi (kwē·ɪ·sɑi), *adv.* and *pref.* [L. *quasi* as if, as it were, almost.] **I.** In limiting sense.

1. Used parenthetically = 'as it were', 'almost', 'virtually'. *rare.*

In Caxton after F. *quasi* (15th c., from It. or L.).

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 30 Whereof he was moche angry, and quasi half in despair. — *Chas. Gt.* 204 After that charles had the domynacyon quasi in al espayne. 1692 T. Watson *Body of Div.* 97 Men come quasi armed in Coat of Male, that the Sword of the Word will not enter. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 184 This devolution .. is *quasi* a descent *per formam doni*.

2. In close connexion with the word following; hence usually treated as a prefix and hyphened.

a. With sbs.: (A) kind of; resembling or simulating, but not really the same as, that properly so termed.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 49 An Empyriall Heaven, a *quasi vacuitie*. 1676 R. Dixon *Two Testaments* 30 The reason why God confirmed his Testament .. is, because this was an act of his Quasi-dying. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In a quasi-contract, one party may be bound .. without having given his consent. *Ibid.*, The reparation of quasi-crimes. 1825 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 151 A .. plot .. to draw me into a decided instead of a quasi war with France. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iv, The art, or quasi-art, of standing in tail. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 91 Romans, with Greek names who become quasi-emperors. 1889 Swinburne *Stud. Jonson* 47 The epithalamium of these quasi-nuptials is fine.

b. With adjs., more rarely with advbs. or vbs.: Seemingly, or in appearance, but not really; almost, nearly, virtually.

1802–12 Bentham *Rationale Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 149 Falsehood in this quasi-colloquial shape, as well as in the shape of ordinary discourse. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 394 We neither deify nor quasi-deify the head of our Church. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* viii. 50 His functions in these cases are quasi-judicial. 1861 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 80 The independent and quasi-Episcopal position of the rector. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxxiv. 610 Public or quasi-public organisms.

II. 3. Introducing an etymological explanation of a word: 'As if it were'. (Abbreviated *q.*, *qu.*: see Q. II. 1.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 85 Master person, *quasi* Pers-on. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 82 (1810) 81 *Culme*, so called, as some say, *quasi* Calme. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 419 They are more properly call'd Almanacks, quasi Almon-aght. 1826 Scott *Woodstock* Note 3 Rere-suppers (*quasi arrière*) belonged to a species of luxury [etc.]. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Wks. (1880) 181/2 The Earls of Wilbraham (*quasi* wild boar ham).

Quasi, Quasie, Quass, obs. ff. Quassia, Queasy, Kvass.

†**Quass,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **quasse.** [a. MLG. *quassen* (*quasen, quatzen*: see Grimm) to eat or drink immoderately: prob. of onomatopœic origin.] *intr.* To drink copiously or in excess; to quaff. Hence †**Qua·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* E iv, Remembre the law of quassyng, 'Other drinke thy drinke, or rise, and goe thy waie'. *c* 1572 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* lxxxvii, Hope brings the boll wherein they all must quasse [*rime* passe]. 1607 Marston *What You Will* II. i, Sing, sing, or stay weele quasse or any thing.

Quassa·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *quassātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *quassāre* to shake: see Quash *v.*] A shaking, beating, pounding.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 Solidated by continual contusions, threshings, and quassations. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 15 By quassation and constant compressure of such flexible grounds. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Quassation*, .. in *Pharmacy*, .. reducing roots and tough bark to pieces, to facilitate the extraction of their chief active principles.

†**Quassative,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quassāre* (see prec.) + -ive.] Inclined to shake.

1626 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* III. ii, A Frenchman's heart is more quassative and subject to tremor than an Englishman's.

Quassia (kwæ·siă, kwæ·ʃ-, kwɒ·ʃiă). Also 8 **quassi, quassy, quasi, (quaciæ).** [Named by Linnæus, about 1761, after a Surinam negro, Graman (= grand man) Quassi or Quacy (= Quashee), who discovered the virtues of the root in 1730.

Quassi communicated his discovery to C. G. Dahlberg, by whom it was made known to Linnæus: see C. M. Blom in *C. Linnæi Amœnitates Academicæ* VI. (1764) 420, and Stedman *Surinam* II. xxix.]

1. The wood, bark, or root of a South American tree (*Quassia amara*), found esp. in Surinam, and of some other trees, esp. the bitter ash (*Picræna excelsa*) of Jamaica, and the bitter damson (*Simaruba amara*) of the West Indies and S. America. **b.** The bitter decoction prepared from this, used for medicinal and other purposes.

The quassia now in use is chiefly that obtained from the bitter ash, commonly sold in the form of chips.

1765 [cf. 3]. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 227 The quasi was administered in decoction. 1803 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 268 The infusions of quassia .. are scarcely affected by muriate of tin. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 86 An intense and pure bitter like quassia. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 59 An enema of some bitter vegetable infusion, such as quassia.

2. Any of the trees yielding quassia, esp. the *Quassia amara* of Surinam.

1766 [cf. 3]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 753/1 Dr. Wright found this tree to be a species of quassia. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 127 Why not .. cultivate .. quassia, which is such a handsome shrub? 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 673 Quassia bears some resemblance to the common ash, attains a height of 50, 60, or even 100 feet.

3. *attrib.*, as *quassia-bark, -chips, -root, -tree, -wood*; **quassia cup,** a drinking cup made of quassia wood, a 'bitter cup'.

1765 *Ann. Reg.* 114 Linnaeus .. has lately recommended .. a new medicine, called quassi-wood. 1766 *Ibid.* 76 They write from Pensacola that the true Quassi medicinal tree has lately been discovered in the western parts of that province. 1767 Harley in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 81 At last I tryed the Quassi Root. 1834 T. J. Graham *Dom. Med.* (ed. 6) 70 Quassia wood comes from Jamaica and the Caribbean islands. 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 171 The purest bitter principle is yielded by the quassia tree.

Quassin (kwæ·sin). [f. Quass-ia + -in1.] The bitter principle of quassia.

1819 in J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 288. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 349/2 Quassin dissolves readily in alcohol and in æther. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 675 A neutral, odourless, crystallisable principle, termed quassin.

Also **Qua·ssite,** in same sense.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 705 Quassite has been given by Wiggers to the bitter principle of the *quassia amara* and *excelsa*. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 26/1 Its chief constituents are quassite, resin [etc.].

Quassing, *vbl. sb.*: see Quass *v.*

Qua-sum, north. variant of Who-some.

Quasy, obs. form of Queasy.

Quat (kwɒt), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8–9 **quot.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. A pimple or pustule; a small boil; a stye.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* 153 Inflammations and soft swellings, burnings and impostumes, and choleric sores or quats. 1752–3 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 15 A Quat, or Quot, being a small Heat or Pimple. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., He was rubbing his throat, and he broke the head of his quot. 1896 *Warwick Gloss.*, *Quat*, a sty or poke.

†**2.** *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a (young) person. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 11, I haue rub'd this yong Quat almost to the sense, And he growes angry. 1609 Dekker *Gvlls Horne-bk.* 151 Whether he be a young quat of the first year's revenue, or some austere and sullen-faced steward. 1623 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* II. i, O young quat, incontinence is plagu'd In all the creatures of the world.

†**Quat,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **quatte.** [f. Quat *v.*1] The act or state of squatting.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 475 The doggs have putt the hare from quatte. 1612 Webster *White Devil* Wks. (Rtldg.) 31/2 A full cry for a quarter of an hour, And then .. put to the dead quat.

Quat (kwɒt), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **quot.** [Related to prec. and next: cf. Squat *a.*, and It. *quatto* 'squatting, cowering, quiet, still' (Baretti).]

1. Squatted, close, still, quiet, in hiding.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxv. 463 The x traitoris that were quatte in the gardin vnder an ympe. *Ibid.*, Bretell and Vlfin .. weren quat vnder the steyres. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 310 The rest lay so quat and close that they could not be apprehended. 1685 — *Bk. Boys & Girls* 21 My lying quat, until the Fly is catcht Shews [etc.]. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Quat*, close, still, as a hare on her form. 1886 in Elworthy *W. Som. Wd.-bk.*

2. Low and broad; squat.

1863 Barnes *Dorset Gloss.*, 'There's a little quot rick'.

Quat (kwɒt), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **qwat(te,** 8 **quatt,** 9 **quot.** [a. OF. *quaitir, quatir* to beat or press down, to force in, to hide (mod.F. *catir* to press), f. OF. **quait*, Prov. *quait*, It. *quatto* (see prec.) :—L. *coactus* pressed together, Coact.]

1. *trans.* To beat or press down; to squash, flatten, extinguish. Also *absol.*

c 1400–50 *Alexander* 560 All flames þe flode .. And þan ouer-qwelmys in a qwirre & qwatis euer e-like. 1589 Greene *Tullies Love* (1609) F iij, Her resolution .. quatted the conceit of his former hope. 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) K 4 The renowne of her chastity .. almost quatted those sparks that heated him on to such lawlesse affection. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Quat*, *qwot*, .. to flatten, to squash flat.

b. To load, sate, glut (the stomach). See also Quot *pa. pple.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 To the stomack quatted with dainties, al delicates seeme queasie. 1606 J. Hynd *Eliosto Libid.* 58 Amazias having quatted the quesy stomaks of the rebels .. returned with safety to Famagosta.

2. *intr.* To crouch down or lie close, as an animal in hiding; to squat. (= OF. *se quatir*.)

c 1400 *Master of Game* ii. (MS. Digby 182), þen he shall ruse oute of þe wey for to stalle or qwatte to rest hym. 1602–12 [implied in Quat *sb.*2]. 1757 Foote *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 149 You grow tir'd at last and quat, Then I catch you. 1781 W. Blane *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 125 She will only leap off a few rods, and quat. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 222 The crake .. will then .. if still hunted, 'quat' in the thickest bunch of grass or weeds he can find.

†**b.** To sink, subside. *Obs. rare.*

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 118 If rain in the interim should come, such ground will quatt, and the furrow will fill up.

Hence **Qua·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1757 Foote *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 149 Begin and start me, that I may come the sooner to quatting.

Quat, *v.*2 Sc. var. (also pa. t. and pa. pple) of Quit *v.* (Cf. Quated.)

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 54 So had the cause bene quat, wer not for shame. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1179 Thou .. Gars courage quat them. 1637–50 J. Row *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 254 So he quat his ministrie. 1714 Ramsay *Elegy John Cowper* xii. (1877) I. 168 To quat the grip he was right laith. 1786 Burns *To James Smith* xxix, I shall say nae mair, But quat my sang. 1836 M. Macintosh *Cotlager's Daughter* 49 For your threats ae truth I winna quat.

Quat, obs. f. Quoth, What; Sc. var. Quit *a.*

Quata, var. of Coaita.

†**Quatch**1. *Obs.* [f. *quatch*, var. Quetch *v.*: cf. Quinch *sb.*] A word, a sound.

a 1635 Bp. Corbet *Poems* (1807) 114 Noe; not a quatch, sad poets; doubt you, There is not greife enough without you? 1783 Nichols *Bibl. Top.* (1790) IV. 57 (*Berks*) A quatch is a word. (Hence in Grose and Halliwell.)

†**Quatch**2. *Obs. rare*—1. (Meaning uncertain.)

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. ii. 18 A Barber's chaire, that fits all buttockes, the pin buttocke, the quatch-buttocke [etc.].

Quatch, variant of Quetch.

Quate, variant of Whate, fortune. *Obs.*

Quated, obs. Sc. var. *quited*: see Quit *v.*

a 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xlv. 27 Alace! suld my treu service thus be quated? [*rime* hated].

‖ **Quatenus** (kwēi·tī·nŭs), *adv.* [L., 'how far', 'to what extent', f. *quā* where + *tenus* up to.] In so far as; in the quality or capacity of; Qua.

1652 N. Culverwel *Lt. Nature* xi. (1661) 78 An innate power of the Soul, that is fitted, and fashioned for the receiving of spirituals, *quatenus* Spirituals. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 277 A broken Oath is, quat'nus Oath, As sound t' all purposes of Troth. 1673 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 274 That every canon of Ch. Ch. should (quatenus as a member of the university) preach at St. Marie's, and (quatenus canon) at Ch. Ch. 1697 J. Dennis *Plot and no Plot* 52 Tho the Viscount be my superiour, quatenus Viscount, yet he does esteem himself my equal.

Quater, obs. form of Quatre.

Quater-centenary. *rare.* [f. L. *quater* four times; cf. *tercentenary.*] A four-hundredth anniversary, or the celebration of this.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 479/1 The forthcoming celebration of the Luther quater-centenary.

Quater-co(u)sin, obs. ff. of Cater-cousin.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1755– in Johnson, etc.

Quaterime: see Quatreme.

Quate·rn, *sb. rare.* [a. F. *quaterne* set of four numbers, †quire (Godef.), ad. L. *quaternus*: see Quaternion and Quire.]

†**1.** *Sc.* A quire of paper. *Obs.*

1578 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 12 Tuentie fyve countis and quaternis of the Q. and Q. regent.

2. A set of four numbers in a lottery.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XII. 158 But that he forbid The Lottery, why, Twelve were Tern Quatern!

†**Quate·rn**, *a. Bot. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *quaterni* four together, by fours.] Arranged in fours.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxiii. (1765) 235 In respect to Opposition, opposite Leaves will sometimes become tern, quatern or quine, growing by Threes, Fours, or Fives.

Quate·rnal, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] **a.** = Quaternary *a.* 1. **b.** *erron.* = Quadrennial.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* Cert. Poems (1871) 150 His first Advent yeilds a quaternall section, His birth, his life, his death, his resurrection. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 161 The Carthaginians, whose famous quaternal Feast consisted only of four Dishes. 1813 J. C. Hobhouse *Journey* (ed. 2) 581 Prizes distributed at each quaternal celebration of the Olympian games.

Quaterna·rian, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -an.] = Quaternary *a.* 1.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* I. vi. 55 A quaternarian number, as four beasts, and four wheels. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 108 Arrangement of parts usually quaternarian.

Quaterna·ry (kwŏtə·rnări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quaternāri-us*, f. *quaternī* four together, by fours. Cf. F. *quaternaire* (1515).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Consisting of four things or parts; characterized by the number four. Now chiefly *Chem.* in *quaternary compound*, a combination of four elements or radicals.

Quaternary number, usually = 4, but sometimes taken as = 10 (see B).

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xi. 45 To appoynt a quaternarie number of elements, out of the quaternary number of the fower qualities. 1695 F. Gregory *Doctr. Trin.* 63 We read what great respect Pythagoras and his sect had for their quaternary number. 1825 T. Thomson *1st Princ. Chem.* I. 37 Ammonia is a quaternary compound, consisting of 1 atom azote and 3 atoms hydrogen. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 14 The quaternary number of the divisions of the flower. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. ii. 17 The nitrogen occurs combined with the same three elements, forming a quaternary compound.

2. *Geol.* Used, with the sense of 'fourth in order', as an epithet of the most recent of the geological periods (following on the Tertiary), and of the deposits, animals, etc., belonging to it.

1843 W. Humble *Dict. Geol.* 216 Quaternary formations. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 198 The instruments of the Drift, or Quaternary deposits. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. vii. 237 The quaternary race of the caverns of Belgium. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* xxi. 448 Deposits which may be of Quaternary or even of Pliocene age.

B. *sb.* A set of four (things); the number four.

Quaternary of numbers, the Pythagorean τετρακτύς, or 1+2+3+4 = 10.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 8 Withdraw ther-for the quaternary, of the article of his denominacion twies, of .40., And ther remaynethe .32. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1310 The quaternarie is the first square or quadrate number. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 654 In which Quaternary of Kingdoms..the Roman, being the Last of the Four, is the Last Kingdom. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 438 According to quaternaries, or septenaries [of days] after the nature of the disease. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 44 They are regarded with as much veneration as were the disciples of Pythagoras .. when initiated into the sacred quaternary of numbers. 1845 Day *An. Chem.* I. 141 Thus quaternary compounds may be split into several quaternaries with the same or a different radical.

Quaternate (kwŏtə·rnĕt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ate[2]: cf. F. *quaterné.*] Arranged in, or forming, a set or sets of four; composed of four parts.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf.* 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 295 The *Sarcina ventriculi*, with its remarkable-looking quaternate spores. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 391 With a long stalk and a quaternate lamina.

Comb. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 1103/2 *Quaternate-pinnate*, pinnate, the pinnæ being arranged in fours.

‖ **Quate·rnio.** *rare.* = next.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 9. 111 Aristotle in his Metaphysicks, speaking of the Quaternio of Causes [etc.]. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* ii. 25 These are the Four Winds of Heaven, The Quaternio of the Angelical Ministers of Divine Providence. 1872 D. Brown *Life John Duncan* v. 87 Watson broke up the quaternio by going to Edinburgh.

Quaternion (kwŏtə·rniŏn). [ad. late L. *quaternio, -iōn-em*, f. *quaternī* four together: cf. obs. F. *quaternion* (Godef.).]

1. A group or set of four persons or things.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xii. 4 Bitakinge [him] to foure quaternyouns of Knyȝtis .. for to kepe him. [Tindale *and later versions*, quaternions of soudiers (souldiers).] 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. (Masque i), The fitter to conduct this quaternion [= these four fair virgins]. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* Pref. A iij, He puts his whole Booke under a quaternion of topicks. 1695 Tryon *Dreams & Vis.* x. 185 This..Elementary Quaternion of Earth, Air, Water and Fire. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* III. xx, So let us be content with a certain Quaternion as it were of chosen vines. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* xii. 329 His great quaternion of English writers, Shakspeare, Hooker, Bacon, Jeremy Taylor.

b. A quatrain. *rare*—1.

1846 Landor *Pentam.* iv. Wks. 1876 III. 517 You have given me a noble quaternion.

2. Of paper or parchment: **a.** A quire of four sheets folded in two. †**b.** A sheet folded twice.

1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 398 The quaternion..in which I transcribed these things out of my table-booke. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Quaternion*,.. a Quire with four sheets, or a sheet foulded into four parts. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 167 Before they had completed the third quaternion (or gathering of four sheets) 4000 florins were expended. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 268 The books were mostly made up of quaternions, i. e. quires of four sheets, doubled so as to make sixteen pages.

3. The number 4 or 10 (cf. Quaternary).

1637 Heywood *Lond. Spec.* Wks. 1874 IV. 310 The Pythagoreans expresse their holy oath in the quaternion. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 462 Adore the sacred quaternion: the quaternion containeth under it one, two, and three...The quaternion four alone is one and uncompounded.

4. *Math.* **a.** The quotient of two vectors, or the operator which changes one vector into another, so called as depending on four geometrical elements, and capable of being expressed by the quadrinomial formula $w + xi + yj + zk$, in which w, x, y, z are scalars, and i, j, k are mutually perpendicular vectors whose squares are -1. **b.** *pl.* That form of the calculus of vectors in which this operator is employed, invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton in 1843.

1843 Sir W. R. Hamilton *Let.* in *Philos. Mag.* XXV. 493 We have, then, this first law for the multiplication of two quaternions together. 1858 — *Let.* 15 Oct. *ibid.* 436 To-morrow will be the 15th birthday of the Quaternions. They started into life, or light, full grown on the 16th of October, 1843. 1866 — (*Title*) Elements of Quaternions. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 7 The value of Quaternions for pursuing researches in physics.

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Consisting of four persons, things, or parts.

1814 Cary *Dante, Purgatory* XXXIII. 3 The trinal now, and now the virgin band Quaternion, their sweet psalmody began. 1849 Ticknor *Span. Lit.* I. 27 When and where this quaternion rhyme, as it is used by Berceo, was first introduced, cannot be determined.

Hence †**Quate·rnion** *v.*, to arrange in quaternions (only in *pa. pple.* **Quate·rnioned**); **Quaternio·nic** *a.*, pertaining to quaternions; **Quate·rnionist**, one who studies quaternions.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. i, Yea, the Angels themselves.. are distinguish'd and quaternion'd into their Celestial Princedoms, and Satrapies. 1873 Tait *Quaternions* (ed. 2) 266 It would be easy to give this a more strictly quaternionic form. 1881 J. Venn *Symbolic Logic* 91 Do we depart wider from the primary traditions of arithmetic than the Quaternionist does?

Quate·rnita·rian. *rare.* [f. next, after *uni-, trinitarian.*] One who believes that there are four persons in the Godhead.

1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 72 We should all have been Quaternitarians, and Quaternitarians would have been the orthodox. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 328 The Jansenists .. are, without thinking or intending it, Quaternitarians.

Quaternity (kwŏtə·rniti). [ad. late L. *quaternitās* (Augustine, etc.), f. *quaternī* four together: see -ty. Cf. F. *quaternité.*]

1. A set of four persons (*esp.* in the Godhead, in contrast to the Trinity) or of four things.

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/1 He is bounden to beleue in ye trinite. And ye felowe beleueth in a quaternitie. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* XX. 405 Antiquitie did deuide the elements into a treble quaternitie. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 557 Not a Trinity, but a Quaternity, or Four Ranks and Degrees of Beings. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* 349 [The Marcosians] instead of a Trinity..held a Quaternity composed of Ineffability, of Silence, of the Father, and of the Truth. 1830 J. Douglas *Truths Relig.* iv. (1832) 185 Plato may be argued to have held either a trinity or a quaternity. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 475/1 A remarkable quaternity of great-grandmamma, grandmamma, mamma, and little daughter.

2. The fact or condition of being four in number, or an aggregate of four.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 287 Some [held] that in mystical quaternity all Deity existed.

†**3.** *erron.* A quarter. *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. xii, The first with divers ..turnings wries, Cutting the town in four quaternities.

Quateron, obs. variant of Quadroon.

†**Quaterpetal.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *quater* four times.] A plant whose flowers have four petals.

1715 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 274 *Herbæ Tetrapetalæ*, Quaterpetals.

†**Quater-pierced.** *Her.* Var. of *quarter-pierced*: see Quarter *sb.* 30. *Obs.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 71 He beareth azure a crosse moline, Quater-pierced, or. .. This is termed Quater-pierced, quasi Quadrate pierced, for that the piercing is square as a Trencher.

†**Quater-temper, -temps.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quatior-, quatuortempre* (ad. L. *quatuor tempora*) and *quatretemps*, f. *quatre* four + *temps* time. Cf. Quarter-tense.] The four fasting-periods of the year: see Ember[2].

1535 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 205 All crysten sowles contynually remembryd in the fraternyte of ye quater temps of ye same. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 53 They appoynted the laye people to fast ye Lent, .. aduent, rogacyon dayes, and quatertemper.

†**Quatervois.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 quatrefois. [Refashioning of Carfax, after F. *quatre* four + *voie* way.] A place where four ways meet.

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 108 In the Tetrampodus or Quatrefois of that City .. there stood a marble statue of Venus. 1687 Wood *Life* Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 230 When he came to Quatervois he was entertaind with the wind musick or waits belonging to the city and Universitie.

Quateryme: see Quatreme.

Quath(e, obs. variants of Quoth.

†**Qua·thrigan.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrīga.*] = Quadriga (by Ormin supposed to be a four-*wheeled* chariot); also *fig.* the four gospels.

c 1200 Ormin Pref. 3 Þiss boc..iss wrohht off quaþþrigan, Off goddspell bokess fowwre. *Ibid.* 21 Þatt waȝȝn iss nemmnedd quaþþrigan þat hafeþþ fowwre wheless.

Quatkin, obs. form of Whatkin.

Quatorzain (kæ·tɒizēin). Also 6 **quaterzayn**, 7 **quatorzen**, 9 **quatuorzain**. See also Quatorziem. [a. F. *quatorzaine* a set of fourteen (persons, days, etc.), f. *quatorze*: see next.] A piece of verse consisting of fourteen lines; a sonnet. In mod. use *spec.* A poem of fourteen lines resembling a sonnet, but without strict observance of sonnet-rules.

1583 G. Bucke *Commend. Verses* in *T. Watson's Centurie of Loue* (Arb.) 33 The Thuscan's poesie, Who skald [= scaled] the skies in lofty Quatorzain. 1591 Nashe *Pref. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, Put out your rush candles you poets and rimers and bequeath your quaterzayns to chandlers. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* II. i. 174 Sonnets in Doozens or your Quatorzaines [*printed* -anies]. 1812 Lofft (*title*) Laura: or, an Anthology of Sonnets (on the Petrarcan model), and Elegiac Quatuorzains. 1836 H. F. Chorley *Mrs. Hemans* (1837) II. 276 This volume .. contains also many beautiful sonnets, or more strictly speaking, quatuorzains. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Mar. 421 The sonnet became..as incorrect as in.. Cowper's exquisite quatorzain to Mrs. Unwin.

‖ **Quatorze** (kătɒ·rz). [F. *quatorze*:—L *quatuordecim* fourteen.] In piquet, a set of four similar cards (either aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens) held by one player, which count as fourteen.

1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* v. iv, Show for it, my lord! I showed quint and quatorze for it. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 127 Let us suppose the Younger-hand to have two Quatorze against him. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Mrs. Battle on Whist*, I love to get a tierce or a quatorze, though they mean nothing. 1868 Pardon *Card Player* 51 You are to call a quatorze preferably to three aces.

Quatorziem, -sime, obs. Sc. varr. Quatorzain. For the change of ending, cf. Quinzieme 2.

1615 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S. T. S.) Introd. 51 The Cherrie and the Slae..Newly altered, perfyted and divided into 114 Quatorziems. [*c* 1724 Ramsay *Some Contents Evergreen* ix, Montgomery's quatorsimes sall evir pleis.]

Quatrain (kwɒ·trēin). Also 6 **quadrain, -rein(e, -reyne**, 7 **-ren, -rin, -ran.** [a. F. *quatrain*, †*quadrain* (Cotgr.), f. *quatre* four.]

1. A stanza of four lines, usually with alternate rimes; four lines of verse.

a. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 13 Ane qvadrain of Alexandrin verse. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. ii. (Arb.) 81 It is not a huitane or a staffe of eight, but two quadreins. 1611 Florio, *Quartetto*,..a quadren of a Sonnet, or staffe of foure verses. 1651 Delaune (*title*) A Legacie to his Sonnes. Digested into Quadrins.

β. 1666 Dryden *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 38, I have chosen to write my poem in quatrains or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 478 A Quatrain recited out of *Nostredamus*. 1823 Roscoe tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. iv. 102 The beautiful stanza of ten lines, in one quatrain and two tercets. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 7 There are many terse and happy couplets and quatrains in the Wanderer.

b. A set of four persons. *nonce-use.*

1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 289 There were four English men of letters .. of this stately quatrain Swift and Dryden are the only two he has encountered in his history.

2. = Quartern 5. *rare*—1.

1819 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 120 Did I send you the opening of 'Oliver Newman', in a small square size .. or in half quatrain form?

‖ **Quatre** (katr, kā·tər). Also 6 **quatter, 6, 8 quater.** [F. *quatre* four.] The number four; the four in dice. = Cater *sb.*[2]

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iv. in *Skelton's Wks.* II. 442/1 Swordemen and knightes, That for the faith fightes With sise, sinke, and quatter. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 75 All for a matter deer of quater ase. 1611 Florio, *Quaderni*, two quaters or foures at dice. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. x. (1737) 37 Cinques, Quaters, Treys. 1772 Foote *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 301 Cinque and quater: you're out. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* v. 59 Included, as the quatre in the sise. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 383 Should two quatres be thrown, any of the following moves may be played.

Hence **Quatre-crested** *a.*, having four crests.
1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 48 His helmet quatre-crested. [*Note.* Quatre-crested. So I have rendered τετραφάληρον.]

†**Quatreble,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **-trebil, -tribill,** 6 **-treple, quadreble, -ible.** [Alteration of F. *quadruple* on anal. of *trible* TREBLE.]

A. *adj.* = QUADRUPLE.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXV. (1495) 925 Thre is treble to one; and fowre is quatreble to one. [See also QUINIBLE.] *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 82 Treble or quatreblee [odours]. 1454 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 273 The quatreble value of Wolles..so shippid. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edinb. MS.) XVIII. 30 He suld fecht that day Thocht tribill and quatribill war thai. 1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) II. iii. 4 Ye, double knave youe, will ye never be other? .. Ye, quadrible knave [etc.]. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XCVI. 8 Double or treble (yea quatreble) cause. [1735 W. HAWKINS *Stat. at Large* I. 425 The same Hostler shall incur the quatreble Value of that which he hath taken.]

B. *sb.* **1.** A fourfold amount.
14.. *Lansdowne MS.* 763 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. (1870) VI. 117/1 The same proportion that is betwene twoe small numberis, the same is betwene doubles and treblis, and quatrebils and quiniblis. 1429 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 349/1 Ye parte pleynyng shal have ye quatreble of his damages. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 51 If they had dooen euill, they shuld paie the quatreple or foure tymes so much as they receiued.

2. *Mus.* A note higher than the treble, being an octave above the mean. (Cf. QUINIBLE.)
1528 [see next quot.]. 1855–7 W. CHAPPELL *Pop. Mus. Olden Time* I. 34 To sing a 'quatrible' [means] to descant by fourths. The..term is used by Cornish in his Treatise between Trowthe and Enformacion, 1528. 1870 — in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. VI. 117/1 The quatreble began and ended a twelfth above [the plain song] and the quinible a fifteenth.

Hence †**Quatreble** (**quadrible**) *v.*, to quadruple; also *Mus.*, to sing a quatreble.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 759 Some serpentes haue many hedys, for some ben dowble and some treblyd and some quatrebled. *c* 1500 *Prov.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 He that quadribilithe to hy, his voice is variable. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 67 The profite was twice quadrebled.

Quatrefoil (kæ·tɹfoil), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 **quaterfoile, -foyl(e, katir-, katerfoil, quarterfoyle,** (9 **-foil**), 6 **quaterfoille, -foyle, -fold, caterfoyle,** 7 **-foile,** 8– **quadre-, quatrefoil,** (9 **-feuil-le**). [a. OF. type **quatrefoil*, f. *quatre* four + *foil* leaf, FOIL *sb.*[1] Cf. CINQUEFOIL.]

†**A.** *adj.* Having four leaves. *Obs. rare.*
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 57 Whan whete is quaterfoyle [L. *quatuor foliorum*] and barley fyue..hit is to wede hem. *Ibid.* XI. 118 And katerfoil, when thai beth vp ysprongе, Transplaunte hem.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A set of four leaves. *Obs. rare*—[1].
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 623 Let grounden glas go syfte on hem..When theyr trefoyl or quaterfoyl is owte.

2. A compound leaf or flower consisting of four (usually rounded) leaflets or petals radiating from a common centre; also, a representation or conventional imitation of this, *esp.* as a charge in Heraldry. **b.** *Arch.* An opening or ornament, having its outline so divided by cusps as to give it the appearance of four radiating leaflets or petals.
Double quatrefoil, an ornament, etc., having eight divisions similarly disposed.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 600 Quynces in compost. Blaund Iure, powderyd with quarter foyles gylt. 1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 19 A crosse sylver and gylte like a quaterfold. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 110 b, He beareth .. a double Caterfoyle. .. He beareth the quaterfoyle double .. because he is the viij from the heire. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vi. (1611) 26 The Crosse Moline, and the Double Cater-foile. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 191 A little cross .. like a quaterfoille. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. ix, The key-stone, that lock'd each ribbed aisle, Was a fleur-de-lys, or a quatre-feuille. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 360 We .. find in Early Gothic the head of a couplet filled with a circle, a quatrefoil [etc.].

Hence **Quatrefoiled** *a.*, having the form of a quatrefoil, divided into four parts by cusps.
1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 62 The side lights having quatrefoiled circles in their heads. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 295 A taller column, quatrefoiled in section. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. III. 133/1 A brass seal with a quatrefoiled handle.
So **Quatrefo·liated** *a.*
1850 T. INKERSLEY *Inq. Rom. & Pointed Archit. France* 309 Sustaining two quatrefoliated circles.

Quatrefois, variant of QUATERVOIS.

†**Quatreme, -ime.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **quaterime, -(e)ryme, katereme.** [a. OF. *quatrieme, -esme* (14th c. in Godef.), subst. use of *quatrième* fourth.] A duty or tax of a fourth part levied on certain commodities.
c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* X. (1885) 131 The gabell off the salt, and the quaterimes of the wynes, were graunted to the kynge by the iij estates of France. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 48 Alle maner custumez, fe fermez, and quatrymez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 149/2 All maner customes and fee fermes and kateremes.

Quatreple, -trible, variants of QUATREBLE.

†**Quatri·dual,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *quatridu-um* + -AL.] Lasting for four days.
1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 34 This is the fruit of their quatridual fastings.

Qua·trin. Now *rare.* Also 5 **katereyn,** 6 **-in, -yn,** 6–7 **quatrine.** [a. OF. *quatrin, quadrin* (Godef.), or It. *quattrino*, f. *quattro* four.] A small piece of money; a farthing. Cf. QUADRINE[1].
c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 þou schalt 3eue me foure floreynis. .. And he ansuerid, Sobli, I haue but foure katereynis. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXIII. (1870) 179 (Italy) In bras they haue kateryns, and byokes, and denares. 1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 202 Supping so well as I coulde, with two quatrines woorth of leekes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 92 From hence [Bologna] we hired a boat for foure bolinei and foure quatrines. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 2/2 Does it refer to the Pope who had not a quatrin, or to St. Martin?

Quatriplate, Quatrivial, Quatron(e, Quatroon, varr. or obs. ff. QUADRUPLATE, QUADRIVIAL, QUARTERN, QUADROON.

†**Quatrumvirate.** *Obs.*—[1] = QUATUORVIRATE.
1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 53 The whole Triumvirate, or if you will, Quatrumvirate are included.

Quat-so-(euer), Quatt, obs. ff. WHAT-SO-(EVER), WHAT. **Quatter,** obs. f. QUATRE.

‖ **Quattrocento** (kwattro,tʃe·nto). [It., lit. 'four hundred', but used for 'fourteen hundred': cf. CINQUECENTO.] The fifteenth century (14..), as a period of Italian art, architecture, etc.
1875 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furn.* 61 The better known Italian furniture of the quattrocento .. is gilt and painted. 1882–3 J. L. CORNING in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2139 We may include both of these—the quatrocento [*sic*] and the cinquecento—in the third great period of Christian sculpture.

Hence **Quattroce·ntist,** ‖ **-centi·sta** (It., with pl. **-isti**), **-centiste** (F.), an Italian artist, author, etc. of the 15th c.; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*
1855 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 182 The wonderful Quattro Centisti of Florence, the painters, I mean, of the fifteenth century. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 66 He would bring out from its corner his little old quattrocentiste viol. 1886 HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIX. 476 I began to trace the purity of work in the quattrocentists, to this drilling of undeviating manipulation. *Ibid.* 477 The quattrocentist work..became dearer to me as I progressed.

Qua·tuor. *Mus.* [L. 'four'.] = QUARTET I.
The current term in Fr., but not now in Eng. use.
1726 BAILEY, *Quatuor* (in Musick Books) signifies Musick composed for 4 Voices. 1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3).

†**Quatuordecangle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *quatuor* four + *dec-em* ten + ANGLE.] A figure having fourteen angles.
1667 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 128 The side of a regular quatuordecangle inscribed in a circle.

Quatuo·rvirate. *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *quatuorvirāt-us*, f. *quatuor* four + *vir* man. Cf. QUADRUM-, QUARTUM-, QUATRUMVIRATE.] A body of four men.
1856 W. C. LAKE in *Life* (1901) 195 Lending his religious influence to the Triumvirate or Quatuorvirate.

†**Quaught,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [var. of *quaft*, QUAFF *v.* or of Sc. WAUCHT.] To drink deeply.
1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quaught, I drinke all out. *Je boys dautant.* Wyll you quawght with me?

Quauk, Sc. form of QUAKE *v.*

†**Quave,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] A shake, tremble.
1382, etc. [see EARTH-QUAVE]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 Quaue, of a myre (*K.*, *P.* quaue, as of a myre), *labina.* 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 196 A quave of the earth swallowed a middle part of the city Misia.

†**Quave,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 **cwauien,** 4, 6 **quaue,** 5 **qvavyn,** 6 **queaue.** [Early ME. *cwavien*, prob. repr. an OE. **cwafian*, of parallel formation to *cwacian* QUAKE; for the stem cf. QUIVER *v.*]

1. *intr.* To quake, shake, tremble.
a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Al þe eorðe .. bigon to cwakien [*B.* ant to cwauien]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 61 The wal wagged and clef, and al the worlde quaued. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XXVIII. 5 And Saul..dradde, and his herte quauyde ful myche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 Qvavyn, as myre, *tremo.* 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. c. 22 Now vnderstande ye .. how the erthe quaueth and shaketh. 1509 *Parl. Devylles* lvi, The erthe quaued .. Valeys and stones brest asonder. 1687 MIEGE *Grt. Fr. Dict.* II, To Quave. As to quave with fat. [1825 see *Quaving* ppl. a.]

2. *intr.* To beat, palpitate; to throb with life.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 37 þe place at Schaftesbury þere his longes 3it quaveþ al fresche and sound. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 223 Is he aliue, Is he as I left him queauing and quick.

Hence † **Qua·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 324, I schal..quelle alle þat is quik with quauende flodez. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XIX. 11 After the wynde, quauynge; not in the quauyng the Lord. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* I. ii, That body is called fleumatike, wherein water hath pre-eminence, and is perceiued by these signes: fatnesse, quaving, and soft. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 530 So quaving soft and moist the Bases were. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts* III. 8 In the valley..are some quagmires, called by the inhabitants quaving-gogs.

†**Qua·vemire.** *Obs.* [f. QUAVE *v.* + MIRE.] = QUAGMIRE (q.v.).
1530 PALSGR., Quave myre, *foundriere, crouliere.* 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 404 Pooles, Marishes,..and Quauemires. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 221 Dyonisius was forced to leaue his horse sticking fast in a quaue-mire. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* 529 The Lower [part] hath in it foule and slabby quaue mires, yea and most troublesome fennes.
fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 206 They do winne nothing by thys distinction: seeing that they fall back into the same quavemire.

Quaver (kwē·vəɹ), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. *Mus.* A note, equal in length to half a crotchet or one-eighth of a semibreve.
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76/18 A Quauer, *octaua pars mensuræ.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Who inuented the Crotchet, Quauer and Semiquauer is vncertaine. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 31 Demi-crochets or Quavers, whereof there are sixteen in one measure. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* VIII. 165 The greatest Part..is sung in Short Notes.. and are Prickt with Quavers. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 60 And then the third on four concordant lines, Prints the lone crotchet, and the quaver joins. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* III. 90 A slight alteration of the melody..such as a substitution of two quavers for a crotchet.
fig. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 327, I will not strictly examine euery crochet and quauer.

2. *Mus.* A shake or trill in singing.
1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 27, I heard a certaine French man who sung very melodiously with curious quauers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ₱ 11 A Voice so full of Shakes and Quavers, that I should have thought the Murmurs of a Country Brook the much more agreeable Musick. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 The people..attend solely to their quavers, without heeding the substance of what they sing. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* II, There are songs and quavers, roaring, humming. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* V. XXIII, A..sailor's song, with a droop and a quaver at the end of every verse.

b. in instrumental music. *rare.*
1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXXVII. 234 Unlike a quaver on an Instrument, it is not there a grace, but a jar in Music. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 361 ₱ 6 Whether we consider the Instrument [the Cat-call] itself, or those several Quavers and Graces which are thrown into the playing of it.

3. A shake or tremble in the voice; a tremulous voice or cry.
1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. XIII. 86 [She] drew a sigh into two or three but just audible quavers. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* III. 53 There was..a quaver of the voice which belied what he said. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 63 Silas, with a quaver, admitted that he had done so.

4. A quivering or tremulous movement. Also *fig.*
1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* V. 136 Tissu'd wing its folded membrane frees, And with blithe quavers fans the gath'ring breeze. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque, Eng. Admirals* 208 The worth of such actions is not a thing to be decided in a quaver of sensibility.

Quaver (kwē·vəɹ), *v.* Also 5 **qwaver.** [f. QUAVE *v.* + -ER[5]. Cf. QUIVER *v.*]

1. *intr.* To vibrate, tremble, quiver. Now *rare.*
1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. viii. (1558) fol. vi, Whose double whele quauereth euer in dout. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 174 It semythe that the worlde is alle qwaveryng. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, Their fingers made to quaver on a lute. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 206 Tongue stammers, lips quauer. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 571 The earthquake was so severe..that the streets quavered like the waves of the sea. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* IX. (1852) 125 Like rivers over reeds Which quaver in the current. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* II. 4 The breeze..set the flames of the street-lamps quavering.

b. Of the voice: To shake, tremble.
1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 43 That melodious Voice praying for me..still hangs upon my Ears, and quavers upon my Memory. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 401 His fine voice quavered. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* I. (1878) 2 When my voice quavers.

2. *intr.* To use trills or shakes in singing.
1538 ELYOT, *Vibrisso*, To quauer in syngynge. *a* 1592 H. SMITH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXXVI. 1 Like a nightingale, which .. quavers and capers, and trebles upon it. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. 2 Tales* 23 He quavers in his musical Aires melodiously. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* liv. 147 In Singing also the Italians Bleat, the Spaniards Whine, the Germans Howl, and the French Quaver. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 413 Now sportive Youth Carol incondite Rhythms with suiting Notes, And quaver unharmonious. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. XII, One poor singer quavering like Orpheus of old to the trees. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 403 Jock laboured hard to keep up with his guide; quavering and semi-quavering, as his breath served.

3. *trans.* To sing (a note, song, etc.) with trills or quavers. Also with *forth, out.*
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/43 To Quauer a note, *vibrare.* 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* I. 43 The Larke .. Quaver'd her cleare Notes in the quiet Ayre. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 49 Can a groan Be quaver'd out by soft division? 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 94 Th' am'rous youth .. Quavers the choicest of his sonnets. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 150 He quavered forth a quaint old ditty. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* XIV. (1883) 118 The song which Jack..liked most to quaver was Alice Gray.

4. *trans.* To drive *away* by playing quavers.
1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 127 With wire and catgut .. Quavering and semiquavering care away.

Hence **Qua·vered** *ppl. a.* Also **Qua·verer,** one who quavers.
1611 COTGR., *Gringuenoteur*, A warbler, shaker, quauerer. 1762 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* 164 His tune so various and uncouth he made, That..not a nymph [could] the quaver'd notes approve. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 222 Italia sends us home Three quaverers together.

Quaver, obs. Sc. form of QUIVER *sb.*[1]

Quavering (kwē·vəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUAVER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb., in various senses.
1552 HULOET, Quauerynge, *vibratio.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 932 A Hymne .. may bee humblie vttered without quauering of the voice. 1634 WITHER *Embl.* 82 T'will cause a thousand quaverings in your breast. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* VII. 158 *Tebhir* .. may denote a Shake or Quavering of the Voice. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, The .. Mayor then interrupted the quavering of .. the clerk. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 222 A buzzing, humming sound..with quaverings on its sharp and flat.

Quavering (kwē·vəɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quavers, in senses of the vb.
1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. XX. (1554) 119 In al such quauering perseuerance Thinke on Lisymachus. 1561 HOLLYBUSH

Hom. Apoth. 22 S. Ihons beries..be good for the quauering harte. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 272 Such passing sweet musick as that his fine quavering hand could sometime make. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* xx. 222 With quavering cries the vaulted roofs resound. **1873** Holland *A. Bonnic.* xxi. 340 A voice quite unnatural in its quavering sharpness.

Hence **Qua·veringly** *adv.*, in a quavering manner; with a quaver in the voice.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883–4 V. 185 Iarring on them quaueringly with his hammer. **1882** J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xiii, 'I don't want to have you go, Jack!' said she, quaveringly.

Quavery (kwē·vəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y¹.] Apt to quaver; somewhat quavering.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 240 A quauery or maris and vnstable foundacion, must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe. **1866** Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* 35 Quavery old sextons. **1890** Hall Caine *Bondman* III. iv, He began to sing..in his hoarse and quavery voice.

So **Qua·very-ma·very,** in an uncertain or precarious condition. *rare.*

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. ii. P 3 Your father..is standing, as a body may say, quavery-mavery between life and death. *a* **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Quavery-mavery*, undecided; and hesitating how to decide.

Quaving, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Quave *v.*

†Quaviver. *Obs.* Also 7 **quaui(u)er, quawiuer.** [app. f. Viver; the first element is obscure.] The fish called sea-dragon or dragonet.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Scholast.* 1723 A quauiuer, a kind of sea fish, *araneus draccena.* **1611** Cotgr., *Traigne*, the sea Dragon, Viuer, Quauiuer. **1655** Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 258 Quawiuers, for so the Scots and Northern English term them, are very subtile and crafty Fishes. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fish*, Your Quavivers or Perches must be boiled in Water with Salt. **1783** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Draco*, ..a fish called a quaviver.

†Qua·vy, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quauie, qwauy.** [f. Quave *v.* + -Y¹.] Soft, flabby.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollem. MS.), Dull of witte .. nesche of flesche and quauy. *Ibid.* VI. iv. (1495) 191 The chyldes flesshe that is newe borne is tendre, nesshe, qwauy and vnsadde.

Quavyr, obs. Sc. var. of Quiver *sb.*¹

Quaw (kwǭ). *Sc.* Also 9 **qua(a, quah.** [Of obscure origin, poss. repr. an earlier **quall*: cf. *quallmire* and the forms cited s.v. Quagmire.] A quag, quagmire. Also **Quawmire.**

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 837 (Laing) Lyk ane quaw myre. **1595** Duncan *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Vorago*, a gulfe, or quaw-myre. **1824** Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Quakinquaws*—or *Quaws*, or moving quagmire bogs. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss., Quaa, quah*, a marsh; a quagmire, or shaking bog. **1894** Crockett *Raiders* 167 Green, deceitful 'quakkin-qua's', covered with a scum that looked like tender young grass.

Quaw-bird, variant of Qua-bird.

Quawght, variant of Quaught. *Obs.*

Quawk (kwǭk), *v. dial.* [Imitative; cf. Cawk *sb.*²] *intr.* To caw. Hence **Quawking** *vbl. sb.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Rous'd by quawking of the flopping crows. *Ibid.* II. 121 The rooks..Quawk clamorous to the spring's approach. **1879** – In dial. glossaries (Leic., Shropsh., etc.).

†Quax, *v. Obs.*—¹ [? var. Quass *v.*] To quaff.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 261 Some drynkes: some quaxes the canykyn halfe full.

Quay (kī), *sb.* [Later spelling of *kay*, Key *sb.*², after F. *quai.* The pron. is that of *key*; cf. however quots. 1723 and 1850.] An artificial bank or landing-place, built of stone or other solid material, lying along or projecting into a navigable water for convenience of loading and unloading ships.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Quay* or *Kay*, a broad Space pav'd upon the Shore of a River, Haven or Port, for the loading and unloading of Goods. **1723** Swift *Stella at Wood-Park* 46 But now arrives the dismal day, She must return to Ormond-quay. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 382 Repairs and improvement of the ancient quay. **1800** Colquhoun *Comm. & Pol. Thames* I. 26 The small Vessels land their Goods at the Quays. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* xiv, If .. I went down unto the quay [*rime* to-day], And found thee lying in the port. **1884** Pae *Eustace* xviii. 233 A small quay ran along the north of the little harbour.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quay-berth, -charges, -dues, -edge, -head, -holder, -labourer, -like* adj., *-man, -master, -room, -side* (hence *-sider*), *-space, -stone, -wall*, etc.

1798 R. Dodd *Port Lond.* 7 Regular quay-walls on both sides the river. *Ibid.* 9 The legal quay-holders and wharfingers. **1820** Keats *Lamia* I. 224 His galley now Grated the quay-stones. *c* **1820** S. Rogers *Italy, Como* 28 A quay-like scene, glittering and full of life. **1862** Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 40 The quay-room was extremely narrow and restricted. **1889** P. H. Emerson *Eng. Idyls* 128 Paddling to a quay-head, they landed.

Hence **Quay** *v.*¹ *trans.*, to provide with a quay. Also **Quayed** (kīd) *ppl. a.*

1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 256 The whole extent of the left-hand bank, Catharine the second caused to be quayed with granite. **1807** J. Barlow *Columb.* iv. 592 Quay the calm ports and dike the lawns I lave. **1857** *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 175 The quayed and purified Thames.

†Quay, *v.*² *Obs. rare*—¹. [? Alteration of Quail *v.*] *trans.* To depress, subdue, daunt.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 14 Therewith his sturdie corage soon was quayd, And all his sences were with suddein dread dismayd.

Quay, obs. form of Whey.

Quayage (kī·ėdg). [In sense 1 for earlier *kay-*, Keyage, q.v.; in sense 2 f. Quay *sb.* + -age.]

1. Dues levied on goods landed or shipped at a quay, or on ships using the quay.

1756 in Rolt *Dict. Trade.* **1778** *Engl. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Truro*, The quayage of goods laden or unladen there. **1894** J. H. Wylie *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV*, II. 475 A quayage of 6*d.* was levied on every ship bringing articles alongside.

2. Quay-room, quay-space.

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 29 You have allotted considerable room for quayage. **1861** W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 32 We strolled by the quayage and bridges. **1888** *Spectator* 30 June 891/2 A hundred years ago, the quayage of the harbour [Glasgow] measured 382 yards.

Quayer(e, obs. forms of Quire *sb.*¹

†Quayf(e, quaff, obs. ff. Coif. (In quots. = 'omentum'; cf. Coif 6, and Cotgr. s.v. *Coiffe.*)

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 223 The cure [of tumor in the Navel] is .. reduce the pudding and Quaffe [etc.]. **1622** J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. 195 On his right side; but it touch't neither his bowels nor quayfe.

Quay·ful. [f. Quay *sb.* + -ful.] A quantity sufficient to fill a quay.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 181 Much like a gang of stevedores going to work over a quayful of broken cargo.

Quayl(e, Quaym, obs. ff. Quail *sb.* and *v.*, Whom. **Quaynt(e,** obs. f. Quaint *a.*; obs. pa. pple. of Quench *v.* **Quayntance:** see Quaintance. **Quayre, Quays,** obs. ff. Quire, Whose.

Que, obs. f. Cue *sb.*¹ and *sb.*², Quey.

Queach (kwĭtʃ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **quech(e,** 7 **queich.** [Of obscure etym.] A dense growth of bushes; a thicket (see also quot. 1825).

c **1450** *Merlin* xxvii. 540 Thei rode so longe till thei com in to a thikke quech in a depe valey. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* Dj, When ye come to a wode or a quech of bushus. **1565** Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Their houses were the thicks, And bushie queaches. **1653** Sir W. Denny *Pelecanicidium* III. ix. 7 Through furzie Queaches thou must goe. *a* **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Queach*, a plat of ground adjoining arable land, and left unploughed, because full of bushes or roots of trees. **1832** L. Hunt *Poems* 198 Wood, copse, or queach.

Queachy (kwĭ·tʃi), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **quechy,** 9 (*dial.*) **queechy.** [f. prec. + -Y².] For the connexion between senses 1 and 2, cf. Carr².]

†1. Forming a dense growth or thicket. *Obs.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* To Rdr. (1593) 1 Eche queachie grove, eche cragged cliffe, the name of Godhead tooke. **1586** W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 76 Neuer againe shall I..See ye in queachie briers..clambring on a high hill.

2. Of ground: Swampy, boggy. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1593 Peele *Edw. I* E iv, The dampes that rise from out the quechy [1599 quesie] plots. **1613** Heywood *Bras. Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 100 Aime them at yon fiend, Den'd in the quechy bogge. **1631** Chettle *Hoffmann* I b, Nor doth the sun sucke from the queachy plot The ranknes .. of the Earth. **1886** Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Queechy*, .. Applied to land—wet; sodden; swampy.

3. *dial.* Feeble, weak, small.

1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* x, They're poor queechy things, gells is. **1886** Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Queechy*, sickly, feeble, queasy.

Quead, variant of Qued, bad. *Obs.*

Queal, queel (kwēl), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Later form of Quail *v.*; for the change of vowel, cf. Queasy.] *intr.* and *trans.* = Quail *v.*

1515 Barclay *Egloges* ii. (1570) B v, Their matters quealeth, for solde is all Justice. **1550** Hooper *Serm. Jonas* vii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 552 He bringeth forth a young tree... But the Lord queeleth it again straightway. **1622** W. Yonge *Diary* 19 Aug. (Camden) 63 The wind..quealed all hedges towards the south. **1847–78** Halliwell, *Queal*, to faint away. *Devon. Ibid., Queel*, to grow flabby. *Devon.* **1848** A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, Queel*, to extinguish: 'He could not queel the fire'.

Queale, obs. form of Wheal.

Quealy (?), *a.*: see Queasy 2 c, quot. 1649.

Quean (kwēn). Forms: 1, 3 **cwene,** (1 **cwyne**), 3–6 **quene,** (5 **qw-**), 4–5 **quen, queyne,** 5 **qw-, queyn,** 4–6 **queine,** 7 **queene,** 7–8 **queen,** (8 *north.* **whein**); 6–7 **queane,** (8 **quane,** 8–9 *north.* **whean**), 6– **quean**; 8–9 *Sc.* **quine.** [OE. *cwene* wk. fem. = OS. *quena* (MDu. *quene*, Du. *kween* a barren cow), OHG. *quina, quena, ch(w)ena*, ON. *kvenna, kvinna* (gen. pl.), Goth. *qino* woman :—OTeut. **kwenōn-*, a lengthened form of the stem which appears in Zend *genā*, Gr. *γυνή*, OSl. and Russ. *žená*, OIr. *ben*, repr. a common Aryan type **gwenā*: cf. Queen.

In ME. the word was distinguished from Queen by its open *e*, which in the 14–15th c. was sometimes denoted by the spelling with *ei* or *ey*, and later (as in other words of the class) by *ea.*]

1. A woman, a female; from early ME. a term of disparagement or abuse, hence: A bold, impudent, or ill-behaved woman; a jade, hussy; and *spec.* a harlot, strumpet (esp. in 16–17th c.).

a **1000** *Riddles* lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 1 Ic wæs fæmne ġeong, feaxhar cwene. *a* **1023** Wulfstan *Hom.* xxiii. (1883) 161 *note*, þæt .. ane cwenan ġemænum ceape biċȝað .. and wið þa ane fylðe adreoȝað. *c* **1205** Lay. 12872 Whær swa heo funden æine mon..þa quenen [*c* 1275 cwenes] lude loȝen. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 194/6 An old quene þare was biside, strong hore and baudestrote. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 46 At churche in the charnel cheorles aren vuel to knowe..other a queyne fro a queene. **1481** Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 The fowle olde quenes wold fayne haue beten vs. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 618/1 Tyll he .. catch him a queane & cal her his wife. **1589** Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 17 b, All spent in a Tauerne amongst a consort of queanes and fidlers. **1627** Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 361 The common queanes, which got their maintenance by that trade. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 98 A certain paultry Queen in mans apparel, that would pass for a Lady. **1777** Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, Here's to the flaunting extravagant quean And here's to the housewife that's thrifty. **1823** Byron *Juan* VI. xcvi, This martial scold, This modern Amazon and queen of queans. **1880** Webb *Goethe's Faust* III. ii. 190 The dame's a most commodious quean, A gypsy born and go-between!

transf. a **1845** Hood *Flowers* i, The tulip is a courtly quean, whom, therefore, I will shun.

2. *Sc.* A young woman, girl, lass; usually denoting one of a healthy and robust appearance.

c **1470** Henry *Wallace* IV. 782 A stalwart queyne, forsuth, yon semys to be. **1728** W. Starrat *Ep. to Ramsay* 13 Blaw up my heart-strings, ye Pierian quines. . **1787** Burns *Guidwife Wauchope* iii, I see her yet, the sonsie quean, That lighted up my jingle. **1818** Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, It shews a kind heart..in sae young a quean; Mattie's a carefu' lass. **1871** W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 215, I noticed brawly that the quine hed been greetin.

Hence **†Quea·ning,** associating with immodest women; **†Quea·nish** *a.*, of the nature of, characteristic of, a quean; **†Quea·nry** = *Queaning.*

c **1560** A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 124 Quhair hurdome ay vnhappis, With quenry, canis, and coppis. **1569** J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 119 b, In feastinge, queaninge, huntinge, fowlinge and attiringe. **1596** Colse *Penelope* (1880) 167 Thy giggish tricke, thy queanish trade, A thousand Bridewel birds hath made. **1618** Rowlands *Night Raven* (1620) 25 If she would seeke to mend her queanish life. *a* **1693** Motteux *Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 284 Queanish flurting Harlots.

Queare, obs. form of Choir *sb.*

†Quease, *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **qveyse,** 6 **queash.** [See Squeeze *v.*] To press, squeeze.

c **1450** *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 302 Take mellfoyle and stamp it..then after take al togedere, and put in a lynnyn cloth, and qveyse out the jus. *c* **1550** Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) E iij, Presse the holowe ulcere, so that the rottenness may be queashed or crushed out. **1601** R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 168 Their chiefest sustenance is milke dried in the sunne after the butter is queased out.

†Quease, *v.*² *Obs. rare*—¹. In 5 **qweasse.** (Of obscure origin and meaning.)

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 487, I may not well qweasse. Ich fote that ye trede goys thorow my nese.

Quea·sily, *adv.* [f. as next + -ly².] In a queasy manner. (In quot. used as adj.; cf. *badly.*)

1845 Browning *Flight Duchess* xii. Wks. (1896) I. 416/2 Since, before breakfast, a man feels but queasily.

Queasiness (kwī·zinės). Also 6 **quesi-,** 7 **queisi-, que(e)zi-.** [f. Queasy *a.* + -ness.] The state or condition of being queasy (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Their slibber sawces, whiche bring quesinesse to the stomacke. **1632** tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 44 Then queisinesse and gnawing of the stomacke doth very much trouble him. **1660** H. More *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 29 A pretended queziness of Conscience. **1710** T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 120 It is prevalent against.. Queasiness. **1851** D. Jerrold *St. Giles* viii. 78 [He] felt an odd queasiness in his throat, and could say nothing. **1898** Stevenson *St. Ives* xxxiv, Captain Colenso perceived my queasiness, and advised me to seek my berth and lie down.

Quea·som, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **quesomen, queazen,** 9 *dial.* **quessom, queezen.** [Of obscure origin.] **a.** *trans.* To choke, stifle. **b.** *intr.* To be choked or smothered.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 99 Without breathing and cooling, men must needes wither and be quesomened and choked vp. **1599** Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 57 The spirable odor and pestilent steame .. would haue queazened him. **1616** Hayward *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. iii. (1620) 46 Behold (O Lord) how my conscience lyeth queasomed vnder the multitude of my offences. *a* **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Queezen*, (1) To suffocate with noxious vapour. (2) To smother away without flame. If the fuel be damp, the fire quezzens out.

Queasy (kwī·zi), *a.* Forms: 5–6 **coisy, coysy**; 5 **qweysye,** 5–6 **queysy,** (6 **-se, -sie**), 6 **quaisie, -sy,** 6–7 **queisie**; 5–6 **quasy,** (6 **-ie, -ye**); 5 **qweasye,** 6 **quesie, -y(e,** 6–7 **queasie,** (6 **-ye**), **queazie, -y,** 7– **queasy.** [Of obscure history.

The early forms *coisy* and *queisy* prob. indicate a F. origin, and connexion with OF. *coistier* to hurt, wound (Godef.), seems possible, if the original sense was 'wounded', 'bruised' and hence 'tender', 'uneasy', but of this there is no clear evidence. A similar development of sense is implied in the usual etym. from ON. *kveisa* boil (see Cweise), whence perh. Icel. *kveistinn* tender, touchy, but there is little evidence for this as an Eng. word, and the form *coisy* would remain unexplained. The change from *queisy* or *quaisy* to *queasy* is parallel to *quail*: *queal* and *quair*: *quear*, Quire.]

†1. Of the times or state of affairs: Unsettled, troublous, ticklish. *Obs.* (Cf. also 5 b.)

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 497 Be my feyth, here is a coysy werd. **1471** Sir J. Paston *ibid.* III. 4 The worlde I ensur yow is ryght qwesye. *c* **1563** *Jack Juggler* l. 66 The time is so quesie That he that speaketh best, is lest thanke worthie. **1586** J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 136/2 So manie of hir maiesties priuie councell, as could in that quesie time be assembled. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 47. 965 The times being queasie, the King wisely forbare to take any seuere reuenge.

†b. Of a matter: Uncertain, hazardous. *Obs.*

1589 Cooper *Admon.* 203, I must..protest it is a queisie & dangerous matter. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 19, I haue one thing of a queazie question Which I must act.

2. Of articles of diet: Unsettling the stomach or health; causing sickness or nausea. Now *rare*.

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 24 The barbyll .. is a quasy meete & a peryllous for mannys body. 15.. *Piers of Fullham* 19 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 3 Kodlynges, konger, or suche queyse [*v.r.* coisy] fysche. 1544 PHAER *Festilence* (1553) N viij b, In this disease ye maye eate no queasie meates, as eles, gese, duckes. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 To the stomacke sated with dainties, all delicates seeme queasie. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 21 Like a hot morsel or queasy bit, it was soon given up again. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 225 Their flesh is queasy, corruptible, and aguish. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xiv. 210 The .. queasy brew .. which she calls by the innocent name of tea.

† **b.** Of seasons: Unhealthy; in which sickness is prevalent. Also of days of ill-health. *Obs.*

1510–20 *Compl. them that ben to late maryed* (Collier 1862) 16, I haue passed full many quasy dayes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 732 Infection taken in the campe in strange aire, and a most queasie time of the yeare.

† **c.** Of land: Unfavourable to growth. *Obs. rare.*

1599 [see QUEACHY 2]. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* xiv. 80 It was great Lands .. full of your soft Rushes .. and lay very wet..it was so Weake and Barren, so cold and queasy. [Cf. *ibid.* xxiv. 149 The coldest and most quealiest (*misprint*) parts of thy Lands.]

3. Of the stomach: Easily upset; unable to digest strong food; inclined to sickness or nausea. (In 16–17th c. freq. *fig.* and in fig. context.) Hence of the body, heart, health, etc.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* fol. 142 She shall better digest and lyke her meate; her stomacke nothyng so quesy ne feable. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 26 It is better for..stronge Stomackes then for Quasie and weake bodies. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 46 Ile gird it close, As if my health were queazy. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 468 A divine philosophy; which..as men grew worse, their queasy stomachs began to loathe it. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1830) I. 42 A full table, but a sickly body and queasy stomach. 1839 J. FUME '*Paper on Tobacco*' 70 Not digested without grumbling by certain queasy stomachs. 1889 C. KEENE *Let.* in *Life* xiii. (1892) 409 My stomach is in such a queasy state, that a gram in excess puts me all wrong.

† **b.** *transf.* Of the mind, feelings, etc.: Delicate, fastidious, nice. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 40 These Instrumentes make a mannes wit .. so tender and quaisie that they be lesse able to brooke strong and tough studie. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 130 Eyes are dissemblers, and fancy is but queasy. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 565 Beware then of a sullen, queazy, coy and proud heart. 1659 EEDES *Wisdom's Justif.* 40 The queasie soul that receives not the Word.

c. Of conscience, etc.: Tender, scrupulous.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 76 The thinges themselves..ar not so offensive to quesy consciences. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 374 The ambition of Boniface made no scruple thereof; nor of more queasie resolutions have been their Successors ever since. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 447 When queasy conscience has its qualms. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. iv. 223 Ignatius recommended fishers of souls to humour queasy consciences.

4. Of pains, etc.: Of the nature of sickness; uneasy, uncomfortable.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 13 O what queasie girds were they towards the fall of the leafe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 158 To return by Art their queasie paine upon women, to the great reproach of Nature. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 114, I had a queasy sense that I wore my last dry clothes upon my body.

5. Of persons: Having a queasy stomach; liable to turn sick; subject to, or affected with, nausea. Also *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 20 [The Romans] queazie with his insolence already, Will their good thoughts call from him. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* III. ii, Your queazie young wiues That perish undelivered, I am vext with. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. Argt., Thus Queasie Madams meat forbear Untill they read, The Bill of Fare. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vii, The Reverend Doctor Gaster found himself rather queasy in the morning. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Funeral* 64 Even to the crumbs I'd fain eat up the feast, Ay, nor feel queasy.

b. *transf.* (with earlier quots. cf. sense 1).

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 Over-stale for so queynte and queasye a worlde. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 22 O that the stomack of this queasie age Digestes, or brookes such raw unseasoned gobs. 1641 S. MARSHALL *Fast Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* Ep. Ded. 3 A time so queasie and distempered as can hardly beare that Food or Physicke which is needfull. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 113 The queasy river could not hold Its swallowed Jonas, but discharged the meal.

6. *Comb.* **queasy-stomached** *a.* (see sense 3).

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 757 Antonius .. being queasie stomacked with his Surfeit. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 6 The World, queasie stomackt as one fed with the earth's nectar, and delicates. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xiv. (1718) 181 Look, sister, how the queazy-stomach'd graves Vomit their dead.

Queat(e, Queatch(e, Queave, Queazen: see QUIET, WHEAT, QUETCH, QUAVE, QUEASOM.

† **Quebas.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Some kind of a game.

1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* III. iii, Did I associate myself with the Gaming Madams, and were every afternoon at my Lady Briefes..at Umbre and Quebas.

‖ **Quebracho** (kebrā·tʃo). [Sp. *quebracho*, also *quiebra-hacha*, f. *quebrar* to break + *hacha* axe.] The name of several American trees, having extremely hard timber and medicinal bark; esp. the white quebracho of S. America (*Aspidosperma Quebracho*) and the red quebracho of Mexico (*Schinopsis Lorentzii*). Also *attrib.* as *quebracho bark, gum.* **b.** = Quebracho-bark. Hence **Quebra·chamine, Quebra·chine,** alkaloids found in quebracho-bark.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 916, 1731. 1891 W. MARTINDALE *Extra Pharmacop.* (ed. 6) 325 White Quebracho Bark..imported from the Argentine Republic. *Ibid.*, Quebracho contains six alkaloids, .. Quebrachine, Quebrachamine [etc.]. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Quebracho is a valuable remedy for dyspnœa.

Quecchen, Quech(e, obs. forms of QUETCH.

Quech(e, obs. forms of QUEACH, WHICH.

† **Queck,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. ? A knock, whack.

1554 *Enterl. Youth* A ij, If I fal I catche a quecke, I may fortune to breke my necke.

† **Queck,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **quek.** [Imitative: cf. Du. *kwekken*, and see QUACK *v.*[2]] *intr.* To quack, as a duck. Hence **Que·cking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 79 [The gander] quekez, *taroile.* Quekine, *taroil.* 1492 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 285 He toke a gose fast by the nek, And the goose thoo began to quek. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Dd iv, Whom stars of heauen obeyen at beck.. and chattring birds with tong that queck. *a* 1693 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The .. pioling of Pelicanes, quecking of Ducks,..and wailing of Turtles.

† **Queck,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? = QUETCH *v.*

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* III. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 436/2 Not for his life to quecke [*rime* necke] But stande vpp, like a bosse. [1755 in JOHNSON (and hence in some later dicts.), with quot. from Bacon *Ess.*, in which however the correct reading is *quecking.*]

Queck: see QUEK(E.

† **Qued, quede,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **cwead,** 3–4 **quead,** 4 **kuead**; 3 **cwed,** 3–5 **qued, quede,** 4 **kued, quet,** 4–6 **queed,** (5 **qw-**), 5 **queyd, quethe, qweþe**; 3–4 (6 *Sc.*) **quad,** 4 (6 *Sc.*) 7 **quade,** 6 *Sc.* **quaid.** [Early ME. *cwead, cwed, cwad* = OFris. *quad* (mod.Fris. *quaad, quae*'), MDu. *quaet, quaed-* (Du. *kwaad*), MLG. *quât, quâd-*, of uncertain origin. OHG. *quât* (MHG. *quât, kât, kôt*, G. *kot, koth*), filth, is usually regarded as a subst. use of the same adj., but the vowel of the corresp. OE. *cwéad* presents difficulties.]

A. *adj.* Evil, wicked, bad.

c 1205–25 [implied in QUEDSHIP]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 536 Wapmen bigunnen quad mester. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 200 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 64 Ich habbe ben qued al mi lif-daie. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1498 (Kölbing) Þat oþer dragoun..clowes he hadde qued. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe uerste is kuead, þo oþer worse, þe þridde alþerworst. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' Prol.* 4 God yeue this monk a thousand last quade yeer. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Þou take gode ale, þat is not quede. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxii, This inordinate court, and proces quaid [*rime* braid, laid] I will obiect. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 161 The quader was his weird. *Ibid.* 333 Quad knaif, thow was ouir negligent. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 'How Wind you?' 'East'. A bad quade Wind.

b. Hostile, inimical *to. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8535 (Gött.) Þe cyte of cartage, þat to Rome was euer quede. 1418–20 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 65 Owre men gaff ham sum off here brede, Thow thay to us ware now so quede.

B. *sb.* **1.** A bad or wicked person.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 295 Đowgte ðis quead, 'hu ma it ben [etc.]'. *Ibid.* 4063 Balaam, ðat ille quad [*rime* dead]. *c* 1300 *Prov. Hending* xxvi. in Kemble *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 277 Ant himself is þe meste qued Þat may breke eny bred. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8596 Kyng of Amalek was that qued, A ful fers kyng. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 589/440 Kep, and saue þi gode los, And beo I-holden no qued. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 117, I am fulle bowne To spyr and spy..After that wykkyd queyd.

b. *spec.* The evil one; the Devil.

c 1250 *Death* 246 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Ne mai no tunge telle hu lodlich is þe cwed. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6429 Hii bitoke þe qued hor soule, þe kunde eirs to bitraye. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 210 in *Ritson*, Tho thes maister was ded, Anon he wende to the qued. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 189 He shulde take the acquitance..and to the qued schewe it. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 643 He [Jesus] travailled.. Man-kynde to byen from the qwed.

2. Evil, mischief, harm.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Moni mon weneð to don wel þ he deð alto cweade. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 210 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 65 Forȝef hit me, Ich habbe ofte sehid qued bi the. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5508 (Kölbing) Com we nouȝt hider for þi qued .. ac for þi gode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þe kueades of oþren he hise moreþ and arereþ be his miȝte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 417 At Penbrook in a stede Fendes dooþ ofte quede. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Epithaphe* 4 This knaues be deade, Full of myschiefe and queed.

Hence † **Quedful** *a.*, full of evil or wickedness; **Quedhead** [= OFris. *quadhed*, Du. *kwaadheid*] = *Quedship*; **Quedly** *adv.* [= OFris. *qua(de)like*], wickedly; **Quedness, Quedship,** evil, wickedness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 6 Þa3les þe wone is *kueaduol and may wel wende to zenne dyadliche. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 541 To quem quedfulle godeis þat quenchen your blisse. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 151 O justyse..[that] dampneth theves for to ordeyne Peys in londe..Ne for *queadhevede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Þet þou hatye zenne and woulhedes and kueadhedes. *c* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 22 (Harl. MS.), I ȝhemed waies of Laverd wel, Ne *quedlic bare I fra mi God na del. 1340 *Ayenb.* 2 Naȝt kueadliche ake liȝtliche and wyþoute sklaundre. *c* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* x. 6 Þat loues *quednes, his saule hates he. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Ofte lyese þe guode playntes be hare kueadnesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 5067 Ne sculde na cniht ..on his cuhðe *quedschipe wurchen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 387 Fox is hire to name for hire queðsipe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Al Sodomes cweadschipe com of idelnesse & of ful wombe.

Quede, var. QUIDE *sb.* **Queðen,** var. QUETHE *v.*, WHETHEN *adv.* **Queðer, Quedir, -ur,** obs. ff. WHETHER, WHITHER. **Quee, Queece, Queech,** varr. QUEY, QUEEST, QUETCH. **Queed,** var. QUED(E *a.*; dial. var. CUD. **Queel,** var. QUEAL *v.*

Queen (kwīn), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cwœn, cwæn, cwénn,** 1–3 **cwén,** (1 cu-), 2–3 **cwene, kwene**; 2–4 **quen,** (3 quu-, 4 qw-), 2–6 **quene,** (4–6 qw-, 5 qv-), 3 **quiene, quyene,** 4 **qwhene,** 4–5 **whene, queyn,** 4–6 **queyne,** 4–7 **queene,** 6 **quein(e,** 4– **queen.** [OE. *cwén* str. fem. = OS. *quân* (once in Hel.), ON. *kvæn* (also *kván*), Goth. *qêns* woman :–OTeut. **kwêni-z* f., an ablaut-var. of the stem represented by OE. *cwene* QUEAN. The gen. sing. *quene* (OE. *cwéne*) is occas. found in ME.]

1. A (king's) wife or consort; a lady who is wife *to* a king.

Even in OE., *cwén* was app. not an ordinary term for 'wife', but was applied only to the wife of a king or (in poetry) some famous person; in later use the only distinction between this sense and 2 a is that here the relationship of the queen to her husband is formally expressed.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 2 Æfter his deaðe Sameramis his cwen [L. *uxor*] fengc .. to þæm rice. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2259 Đa wearð unbliðe Abrahames cwen. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 Þa forlet se cyng þa hlæfdian seo wæs ȝehalȝod him to cwene. *a* 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1115 Willelme þe he be his cwene hæfde. *c* 1205 LAY. 43 Ælienor þe wes Henries quene. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1123 Erlys and barouns come hym to, And his quene dede alsoo. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 117 Ile vndertake to make thee Henries Queene. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 12 Hermione, Queene to the worthy Leontes, King of Sicilia. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1215 As Arthur's Queen I move and rule.

2. a. The wife or consort of a king. **b.** A woman who is the chief ruler of a state, having the same rank and position as a king.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliv. 10 Ætstod cwoen [L. *regina*] to swiðran ðire. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 584 Sum cwen wæs on ðam dagum on suðdæle, Saba ȝehaten. *c* 1205 LAY. 24555 Þe king..to his mete uerde..þa quene [*c* 1275 cweane] cn oðer halue hire hereberwe isohte. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 2/41 Bifore þe quyene huy come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 608 Þe quene fader Corineus. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2492 Þe kyng kysse3 þe kny3t, & þe whene alce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3163 Menelai wife, Lady of þis lond..and a gai qwhene. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, Hit is atte the quene wille. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 9 The Lorde Scales, the Quenes brother, was sent thedere. 1562 WINȝET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 32 Dew obedience .. to kingis, quenis, princes, and prelatis. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 19 The King doth keepe his Reuels here to night, Take heed the Queene come not within his sight. 1628 MILTON *Vacat. Exerc.* 47 Then sing of secret things..And last of Kings and Queens and Hero's old. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 29 My memorial which was given to the queen. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 385 His sister waited in Vittoria..in order to enter France as queen.

c. With additions, as *queen-consort, -dowager,* † *-dowrier, -rectrix, -regent, -regnant, -widow*: see CONSORT, etc.; also QUEEN-MOTHER.

1555 [see DOWRIER]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn, 1860) 311 To remain with the queen dowager her mother. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 198 A late Queen-Rectrix. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 42 The queen dowager was with child, and would bring forth a prince. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 212 The queen of England is either queen regent, queen consort, or queen dowager. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Since Margaret of Anjou, no queen-consort had exercised such weight in the political affairs of England. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidem. Brit.* 288 The queen-widow (mother of Edward V) had died of the plague.

3. As a title, placed immediately before a personal name († in OE. immediately after it); also *the queen,* before or after the name (now *arch.*). See also QUEEN ANNE.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 3 Þær wearð Marsepia sio cwen ofslagen. *c* 893 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 888 Æþelswiþ cuen, sio wæs Ælfredes sweostor cyninges. *a* 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1097 Malcomes sunu cynges & Margarite þære cwenan. *c* 1205 LAY. 2122 Hit is icleped Wales for þere quen Galoes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 74 Whene Guenore ful gay, grayþed in þe myddes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 Þan þe queene Emme gaf unto seynt Swithyn nyne maneres. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (1851) 4 Lasheles, where lyethe quene Elyanour of Englonde. 1572 *Memorial* in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 23 Young Quein Marie. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing-Master* v. i. 95 You must..furnish as becomes one of my Quality; for don't you think we'll take up with your old Queen Elizabeth Furniture. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queen Elizabeth's Pochet-pistol*, a Brass-Cannon of a prodigious Length at Dover-Castle. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i, News? Why, Madam, Queen Elizabeth's dead. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvii. 270 We will leave the modern world to themselves; and be Queen Elizabeth's women. 1847 WORDSW. *Ode Install. Pr. Albert* ad. fin., The pride of the islands, Victoria the Queen. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 733/2 Queen Charlotte's ware, now known by the contracted title [Queensware].

4. With specification of the people, country, etc. ruled over by a queen or by the king her consort, as *Queen of Scots, of France.* Also *Queen of Spain* (see quot. 1866 and FRITILLARY 2).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 42 Cuen suð-dæles arises.. in dom. *c* 1205 LAY. 4570 He þohte to habben Delgan to quene of Denemarke. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 296 Hu ma it ben, Adam ben king and eue quuen Of alle ðe ðinge in

werlde ben. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 63, I..wolde she were of all Europe the queene. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 17 His doughter quene of Inde. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 2 The maist excellent and gracius Souerane, Marie Quene of Scottis. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 11 He .. made her Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia, absolute Queene. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 13 One speaks the glory of the British Queen. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 102 Died lately, at her hut at Norwood, Bridget, the Queen of the Gipseys. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 200 Her Majesty or her successors, kings or queens of the realm. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* XXX, If by the 'Queen of Spain' you mean that common brown little butterfly.

5. *transf.* A female whose rank or pre-eminence is comparable to that of a queen.

a. Applied to the Virgin Mary, esp. in phr. as *Queen of glory, grace, heaven, paradise, women*, etc.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 276 Seo clæneste cwen ofer eorþan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 105 Þa ealra fæmnena cwen cende þone soþan scyppend. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 195 Ich ðe bidde holi heouene kwene. *c* 1325 *Song Virg.* 33 in *O. E. Misc.* 195 Leuedi quene of parays. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIV. (*Alexis*) 26 Þat he in weding borne was of mary, þe quene of grace. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 2 O blisful queene, of queenes Emperice. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 261 Quhen scho him saw scho thankit hewynnis queyn. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXV. 37 Haile, qwene serene! Haile, moste amene! 1604 E.G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. XXVII. 582 The favour which the Queene of glorie did to our men. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* V. i, To Mary-queen the praise be yeven. 1840 I. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* (1842) II. ii. 169 Our Queen, though the Queen of heaven as well as of earth [etc.].

b. Applied to the goddesses of ancient religions or mythologies; also in phrases, as *queen of heaven, love, marriage*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* VII. 18 That thei make sweete cakis to the quen of heuene. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 73 Thare saw I Nature, and [als dame] Venus quene. 1500–20 — *Poems* XLVIII. 63 Haill princes Natur, haill Venus luvis quene. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 251 Poor queen of love, in thine own law forlorn! 1608 — *Per.* II. iii. 30 By Juno, that is queen of marriage. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 201 Mooned Ashtaroth, Heavn's Queen and Mother both. 1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1810) XIII. 328 O Venus, Queen of Drury Lane. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Venus* 13 Diana, golden-shafted queen.

c. Applied to a woman as a term of endearment and honour.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 41 O Queene of Queenes, how farre dost thou excell, No thought can thinke. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. i. 12, I would not change this hue, Except to steale your thoughts, my gentle Queene. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 185 Queens you must always be; queens to your lovers; queens to your husbands and your sons.

d. A woman who has pre-eminence or authority in a specified sphere. † *Queen of the Bean*: see BEAN 6 c. *Queen of Hearts* (cf. 8 b). *Queen of the May*: see MAY.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 171, I was the lord of this fair mansion .. Queen o'er myself. 1608 — *Per.* II. iii. 17 Come, queen o' the feast, For, daughter, so you are. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xii. (1650) 13 The Lady Elizabeth, which .. is called .. for her winning Princely comportment, the Queen of Hearts. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 53 Shee thought to triumph over all her Competitors and be Queen of the Bean. 1816 KEATS *To my Brother George* 87 Upon a morn in May .. that lovely lass Who chosen is their queen. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 394 The Twelfth-night Queen of Hearts. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* ii, Isabel.. The queen of marriage, a most perfect wife. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. XIV, Lady Selina Vipont was one of the queens of London.

6. Applied to things: **a.** Anything personified as a woman and looked upon as the chief, *esp.* the most excellent or beautiful, of its class.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* XVII. (1889) 84 Ealdorlicra leahtra cwen and modor ofermodignyss ys. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Meiðhad þe is cwen of alle mihtes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Þe kuen of uirtues, dame charite. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 82 There saw I May, of myrthfull monethis quene. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 333/2 That noble ground and quene of prouinces. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. VI. 93 This river (which in my opinion, deserves well the name of Empresse and Queene of all flouds). *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 6 Paris, the queen of cities. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 286 The 'lady fern' .. sometimes called the 'Queen of Ferns'. 1886 E. MILLER *Text. Guide* 75 The Peshito has been called 'The Queen of Versions'.

b. That which in a particular sphere has pre-eminence comparable to that of a queen.

Queen of heaven, night, the tides, the moon. *Queen of the meadow(s*, MEADOW-SWEET. *Queen of the prairie*, an American herbaceous plant, *Spiræa lobata* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*).

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* Prol. 153 Synthea, the hornit nychtis quene. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCCCXIX. (1633) 1043 Called in English Meadow Sweet and Queene of the Medowes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 146 Each your doing..Crownes what you are doing..That all your Actes, are Queenes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 45 Great and glorious Rome, Queen of the Earth. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. LXXX, The Queen of tides on high consenting shone. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* li. § 52 The Emperor travelled .. to Venice: he there admired the marble palaces of the Queen of the Adriatic. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 9 Destined .. to become the Queen of the Mediterranean. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* ii. 18 Bushes of meadow-sweet, or queen-of-the-meadow, as it is called in Scotland.

7. The perfect female of bees, wasps, or ants.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* 1 Of the nature and properties of Bees, and of their Queene. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 352 The same Tune..In which the Bees..For their Dismission to their Queen entreat. 1724 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 54 The Male Wasps are lesser than the Queens. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 124 The working ants having..deposed their queens. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 39 Around them both Sweet thoughts would swarm as bees about their queen. 1892 LUBBOCK *Beaut. Nat.* 60 The working Ants and Bees always turn their heads towards the Queen.

8. In games. **a.** In chess: The piece which has greatest freedom of movement, and hence is most effective for defending the king, next to which it is placed at the beginning of the game. Also, the position on the board attained by a pawn when it is queened (see QUEEN *v.* 4).

Queen's bishop, knight, pawn, etc.: cf. KING 9 a. *Queen's gambit*: see GAMBIT. † *To make a Queen* = QUEEN *v.* 4.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXI. 71 (Harl. MS.) The fifthe [piece] is þe quene, that goth fro blak to blak, or fro white to white, and is yset beside þe kyng. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. B iij b, Thus ought the Quene be maad; She ought to be a fayr lady sittyng in a chayer [etc.]. 1562 ROWSOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* C v, Thou shalte playe thy queenes Paune one steppe geuing him checke by discouery of thy queenes Bishoppe. 1597 G. B. *Ludus Schacciæ* A 4 When he [the pawn] can..arrive at the last ranke of his enemies he is chosen and made..the Queene. *a* 1689 *Yng. Statesmen* vi. in *Coll. Poems Popery* 8/2 So have I seen a King on Chess ..His Queen and Bishops in distress. 1735 BERTIN *Chess* 38 The Queens Gambet, which gives a Pawn with a design to catch her adversary's Queen's Rook. 1761 HOYLE *Chess* 51 The exact Number of Moves, before you can make a Queen. 1773 PHILIDOR *Chess Analysed* 13 The King's Pawn makes a Queen, and wins the Game. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640 He should take the adversary's pawns, and move the others to queen. 1822 W. LEWIS *Elem. Game Chess* 149 If a Pawn be on a Rook's file it will go to Queen. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 169, I think I will take the queen's pawn. 1894 J. MASON *Principles Chess* 77 Just as the foremost [Pawn] is but a square from Queen.

b. In ordinary playing-cards: A card bearing the figure of a queen, of which there are four in each pack, ranking next to the kings.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. ii. 29 There is five trumps beside the queene. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 123 This Queene I haue more then my owne..Giue me the stocke. 1712–4 POPE *Rape of Lock* III. 88 The Knave of Diamonds .. wins .. the Queen of Hearts. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 141 The Queen of Clubs is called in Northamptonshire, Queen Bess. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 39 Like the Italians and Germans, they [the Spaniards] have no Queen in the Pack. 1885 R. A. PROCTOR *Whist* 5, I lead Ace, and follow with Queen of my best suit.

9. Technical uses. **a.** *pl.* One of the classes into which fullers' teasels are sorted (see quot.).

1813 T. RUDGE *Gen. View Agric. Glouc.* 156 The produce of the second and subsequent cuttings are sorted, according to their size, into Queens, which are the best teazles; Middlings..and Scrubs.

b. A roofing-slate, measuring three feet by two.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 622 Slaters class the Welsh slates in the following order: Doubles, Ladies, .. Queens. 1893 J. BROWN *Open. Railw. to Delabole* XXIII, We've countess, duchess, queens and rags.

c. *pl.* A class of apples, the rennets (q.v.).

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 426 Apples are classed as pippins or seedlings, ..rennets or queens, specked fruits.

10. **a.** A name of the scallop and cockle. = QUIN.

1803 G. MONTAGU *Testacea Brit.* I. 146 *Pecten opercularis* ..in Devonshire and Cornwall is..known by the name of Frills or Queens. 1883 N. JOLY *Man before Metals* II. i. 200 Several molluscs, especially oysters, .. mussels, queens, whelks, and snails.

b. A local name for the smear-dab.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Sea Fishes* 100 *Queens*: a Fish thinner than a Plaise. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/1 The..lemon-dab or queen.

11. A female cat. (Cf. *queen-cat* in 13.)

1898 *Bishopsgate Cats* in *Ladies' Field* 6 Aug. 378/1 A few outdoor houses for the queens are used.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. General combs. **a.** appositive, as *queen-bride, -county, -galley, -moon, -rose, -spirit, -spouse, -strumpet*. **b.** attrib., as *queen-craft, -features*. **c.** objective, as *queen-killing*.

1606 *Proc. agst. late Traitors* 105 That King-killing and Queen-killing was not indeed a doctrine of theirs. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* III. ii, This new queen-bride must henceforth be no more My daughter. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) I. 67 She [Q. Elizabeth] was well skilled in the Queen-craft. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 36 Haply the Queen-Moon is on her throne. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* 16 June (1899) II. 241 You must..add the queen-rose to his garland. 1863 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 502 The queen-strumpet of modern history. 1880 HAY *Pike County Ball.* 113 The still queen-features glorious In the dawn of love's first gleams. 1888 TH. WATTS in *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 224/2 See how the four queen-galleys ride.

13. Special combs.: † **queen-apple**, an early variety of apple; **queen-bee**, a fully developed female bee; also *transf.*; **queen-bird**, a swan; **queen-cage**, an apparatus for conveying or transferring a queen-bee to a hive; **queen-cake**, a small currant-cake, usually heart-shaped; **queen-cat** = QUEEN 11; **queen-cell**, a cell in a bee-hive, in which the queen is reared; **queen closer**, a quarter of a brick, used in building to 'close' the end of a course (see CLOSER[2] 3); **queen-conch**, a large marine shell, *Strombus gigas*; **queen-excluder**, a device in a bee-hive to prevent the passage of the queen without excluding the workers (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*); **queen-fish**, a small edible fish (*Seriphus politus*) found along the Pacific coast of America (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); † **queen-gold**, a former revenue of the king's consort, consisting of one-tenth on certain fines paid to the king; **queen-lily**, a Peruvian ornamental flowering plant of the genus *Phædranassa* (*Cent. Dict.*); **queen-pigeon** = *queen's pigeon* (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*); **queen-stitch**, a fancy stitch in embroidery; † **queen-suit**, a set of cards belonging to one suit, of which the queen is the highest; **queen-truss**, a roof-truss in which there are QUEEN-POSTS; **queen-wasp**, a perfect female wasp; **queenwood**, an Australian timber tree, *Davidsonia pruriens* (see also quot.).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 43 Tho would I seeke for *Queene apples vnrype. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 511 Few Fruits are coloured Red within; The Queen-apple is. 1707 MORTIMER *Husbandry* 537 The Queen Apple, those..of the Summer kind, are good Cyder Apples, mix'd with others. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. A 3 The *Qu]eene-bee is a Bee of a comely and stately shape. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Queen-bee*, a term given by late writers to what used to be called the *king-bee*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xiii, Sweet Adeline, amidst the gay world's hum, Was the Queen-Bee. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 286 Repeating..as we met the *Queen-birds, 'The swans on fair St. Mary's lake'. 1875 J. HUNTER *Manual Bee-keeping* 82 There are many more *Queen cages in use, and..there is no reason why any Bee-keeper should not make modifications. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 271 To make *Queen Cakes. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xii, When I've done eating this one queen-cake more. 1691 RAY *N.-C. Words, Wheen-cat*, a *queen-cat. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 158, I had the satisfaction of seeing that one *queen-cell had been commenced. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 1896 It becomes necessary near the angles to interpose a quarter brick..called a *queen closer. 1813 *Sketches Character* (ed. 2) I. 130 That *Queen Conch wants only colouring to persuade us it is a real one. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 303 Some years ago the queen-conch (a shell with a delicate pink lining) was in great demand. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 36 *Queen-gold is a Royal duty of Ten in the Hundred. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 221 The queen..is intitled to an antient perquisite called queen-gold or *aurum reginæ*. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. XV. 218 *note*, In 1255 the citizens refused to pay queen-gold. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 192 *Queen Stitch.—Also known as Double Square. [Description follows.] 1744 HOYLE *Piquet* 9 The younger-hand is generally to carry Guards to his *Queen-suits. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 71. 1724 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 59 The *Queen-Wasps..were weak, and did not buz long. 1827 E. BEVAN *Honey-Bee* 187 The queen-wasps were unusually numerous in the spring of that year. 1882 OGILVIE (citing Weale), *Queen-wood*, a name sometimes given to woods of the greenheart and cocoa-wood character, imported from the Brazils.

14. Combinations with **queen's.** **a.** In titles or appellations, with the sense of 'belonging to, in the service of, the queen', 'royal' (cf. KING'S), as *Queen's advocate, bench, counsel, English, evidence, highway, keys, letter, messenger, pay, peace, prison, servant, wardrobe*: see these words.

In these terms, as in many of those given under b, the use of *queen's* in place of *king's* is largely or entirely a result of the long reign of Queen Victoria (1837–1901).

b. **queen's allowance** (see quot.); **queen's arm**, a musket; † **queen's cloth** (?); **queen's colours**, one of the pair of colours carried by a regiment, the royal colours; **queen's cushion**, a seat (for a girl) made by the crossed hands of two persons (Jamieson, 1808); † **queen's evil** = king's evil, scrofula; **queen's gambit**: see GAMBIT; **queen's game**: see DOUBLET 3 b; † **queen's head**, a postage stamp; **queen's metal**, an alloy of tin, antimony, bismuth, and lead; **queen's own**, Government property or provisions (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **queen's parade**, the quarter-deck (*ibid.*); **queen's pigeon**, a large and beautiful crested pigeon of the Papuan region, *Gaura Victoriæ*; **queen's pipe**, a furnace formerly used for destroying smuggled or damaged tobacco; **queen's shilling**, a shilling formerly given to a recruit when enlisting; † **queen's stuff** (?); **queen's tobacco pipe** = *queen's pipe*; **queen's ware**, (*a*) a cream-coloured kind of Wedgwood ware; (*b*) a kind of stone-ware; **queen's weather**, fine weather; **queen's yellow**, turpeth mineral, used as a yellow pigment.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 320/2 **Queen's allowance*, an allowance in aid of the expenses of the officers' mess. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. *The Courtin'*, The ole *queen's-arm that gran'ther Young Fetched back from Concord busted. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 607/19 *Regilla*, a *Quenyscloth. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 The curinge of *Queenes evil. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. XII. 58 For the Queenes euill [*margin* The Kinges euill]. *c* 1554 *Interlude of Youth* C iij, I can teache you to play at the dice, At the *quenes game and at the Iryshe. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* (1878) 32 (D.) Here Love at tick-tack plaies, or at Queen's-game, But Irish hates. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* XV. (1886) 45 Notes it would not do to stick a penny *Queen's Head upon. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* I. (1861) 16, I must have a queen's-head to write to Mamma. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 952 *Queen's metal .. serves also for teapots and other domestic utensils. 1856 MILLER *Inorg. Chem.* II. 930 Another alloy, which is intermediate in properties between pewter and Britannia metal, is called Queen's metal. 1882 *B'ham Weekly Post* 2 Jan. 8/4 Abolition of the '*Queen's Pipe'. 1882 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* II. 203 The *Queen's shilling once being taken..there was no help for the recruit, unless

he was bought out. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 428, 16 fine brocaded *queens stuffs. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17 The damaged tobacco thus removed is consumed in a furnace..jocularly termed the '*queen's tobacco-pipe'. 1782 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 320 Delft ware is fired by a heat of 40 or 41°; cream-coloured or *Queen's ware, by 86°. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 79 English goods . . hard and queen's ware; cloths and cottons. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 49/2 Sanitary appliances in action, and general Queen's Ware. 1899 *Johannesburg Star* (weekly ed.) 22 Apr., Although the wind is rather high, *Queen's weather prevails. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1054 **Queen's Yellow* is an antient name of Turbith Mineral, or yellow subsulphate of mercury. 1851–61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 70 When canaries are 'a bad colour'..they are re-dyed, by the application of..'Queen's Yellow'.

c. in names of plants, as **†queen's balm**, alyssum; **queen's berry**, the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*; **queen's cushion**, cut-leaved saxifrage (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **queen's delight**, an American euphorbiaceous plant, *Stillingia sylvatica* (*ibid.*); **queen's flower**, an Indian tree (*Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginæ*) with beautiful rose-coloured flowers (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **queen's gilliflower** or **July-flower**, dame's violet, *Hesperis Matronalis*; **†queen's herb**, tobacco (see Queen-mother 4); **queen's pincushion**, the flowers of the guelder rose (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **queen's root** = *queen's delight* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); **queen's violet** = *queen's gilliflower*.

1767 Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 735/1 List of Hardy Annuals . . *Alysson*, or mad-wort, **Queen's Balm*. 1861 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 221 It is the cloud-berry or *queen's-berry. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots. *Queenes gilleflowers. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxxii. (1633) 461 Dames Violets or Queenes Gilloflowres. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Queen's July-flower. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. lxxvi. 42 Some haue called this Hearbe the *Queenes herbe, because it was firste sente vnto her. [1894 S. J. Weyman *Man in Black* 60 You take the Queen's herb, you sneeze.] 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* Index (1733), *Queen's Violet, *vide* Hesperis.

Queen (kwīn), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *To queen it*: To be a queen; to act or rule as queen; to have pre-eminence like a queen.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 460 Ile Queene it no inch farther, But milke my Ewes, and weepe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 37 A threepence bow'd would hire me Old as I am, to Queene it. 1790 Burns *Prol. Theatre Dumfries* 2 Yon great city That queens it o'er our taste. 1818 Milman *Samor* 7 Her milk-white neck embour'd in arching spray, Queens it along the waters. 1846 Scott *Woodst.* XXVI, The imperious Vashti is left to queen it in solitude. 1894 Mrs. F. Elliot *Roman Gossip* vi. 181 Josephine was queening it at the Tuileries.

b. *absol.* in same sense. *rare.*

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. ii, 'I can scarce queen while Warwick is minister', said Elizabeth.

2. *trans.* To make (a woman) a queen. Also *fig.*

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II. i, This Dame Woodville, whom I queened. 1880 Lady Martin *Shaks. Fem. Char.* 120 That passionate childlike loving queens her in his sight.

3. To rule over as a queen.

1839 Bailey *Festus* XVI. (1852) 182 As the moon doth Queen the night. 1843 E. Jones *Poems, Sens. & Event* 115 His will, a trembling rudder She held to play with, or to queen.

4. *Chess.* To advance (a pawn) to the opponent's end of the board, where it acquires the power of, and is replaced by, a queen or such other piece as the player may choose. Also *absol.*

1789 Twiss *Chess* II. 155 *Damer le Pion*, literally *to queen the Pawn*, is a French expression. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640 note, *To queen* is to make a queen. 1808 *Studies Chess* I. 219 The pawn is queened, and wins the game. 1848 H. R. Agnel *Chess* 63 You..queen your Pawn, and instead of claiming a Queen, you take a Knight. 1894 J. Mason *Principles Chess* 88 That the player who Queens first wins is a rule.

b. *intr.* Of a pawn: To reach the position at which it acquires the power of a queen.

1894 J. Mason *Principles Chess* 61 Attacking the Pawn, and taking it on the next move, whether it queens or not.

5. To supply (a hive) with a queen-bee.

1884 *Bee-keeping* (*Brit. Bee-keepers' Assoc.*) 27 The bees came up..I lifted the card, she was welcomed, and the hive was now queened.

Hence **Queened** *ppl. a.*, **Quee·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1860 Staunton *Chess Praxis* iv. 41 The spirit of the modern game is to regard the Queening of a Pawn as the highest feat a player can accomplish. *Ibid.* 43 White can win the game by converting a 'Queened Pawn' into a Bishop.

Queen Anne. The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland who reigned from 1702 to 1714.

Queen Anne is dead: a phrase implying stale news (cf. Queen 3, quot. 1738). *Queen Anne's bounty*: see Bounty 5 a. *Queen Anne's free gift*: see quot. 1867.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Acc. New Play*, Lord Brougham, it appears, isn't dead, though Queen Anne is. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxxiii, On which my lady cried petulantly, 'Oh Lord, Queen Anne's dead, I suppose.' 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Queen Anne's Free Gift*, a sum of money formerly granted to surgeons annually, in addition to their monthly twopences from each man.

b. *attrib.* as an epithet of the style of furniture, buildings, etc., characteristic of Queen Anne's reign, or of things made in this style. Also *absol.*

1881 A. Lang *Library* 36 What furniture-dealers indifferently call the 'Queen Anne' or the 'Chippendale' style.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 560/2 In all Queen Anne buildings the architecture is *appliqué*. However, to disparage Queen Anne is not to explain its acceptance.

Hence **Queen A·nneified** *a.*, in Queen Anne style; **Queen A·nneism**, employment of, or preference for, a Queen Anne style; **Queen A·nneist, -ite**, one who adopts or favours this style.

a 1878 Sir G. Scott *Recoll.* ix. (1879) 375 The Queen-Anne-ites soon threw off this disguise. 1879 *Athenæum* No. 2696. 818 Even Queen-Anne-ism should draw the line somewhere. 1887 J. C. Robinson in *Times* 17 Aug. 5/4 All architects, Gothic, Classic, and Queen Anneists alike. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 43 'Drinking the waters' sounded fashionable and Queen Anneified.

Queendom (kwī·ndəm). [f. Queen *sb.* + -dom.]

1. The country ruled over by a queen. Also *fig.*

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* II. 9 The Queendome was governed by two of the foure Sisters. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 75 It has been fatal and ruinous to these Queendoms already. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 248 Ours is a literary kingdom, or rather, queendom. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxxiii. (1896) II. 217 She should as seldom leave it [her home] as a queen her queendom.

2. The position of a queen; queenhood.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Esther* ii. 12 Whereby they might get the Kings favour and attaine to the Queendome. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* xi, Will thy queendom all lie hid Meekly under either lid? *c* 1861 Mrs. Craik *Eliz. & Vict.* (1870) 121 Womanhood is higher than queendom. 1877 G. Macdonald *Marquis of Lossie* xl, [The moon] shone out fair and clear, in conscious queendom of the night.

Queenhood (kwī·nhud). [f. as prec. + -hood.] The rank or dignity of a queen; queenly estate.

1859 Tennyson *Enid* 176 She..with all grace Of womanhood and Queenhood, answered him. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 629 Her queenhood was not real. 1894 Ralph in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 338 Thousands of tiny flowers, over which the wood-violet, the strawberry, and the arbutus struggle for queenhood.

Queening (kwī·niŋ). Also 5 **quenyng**, 7 **queenen.** [? f. Queen *sb.* + -ing³.] A variety of apple. Cf. Winter-queening.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Eke the frutis wiche more comon be, Quenyngez, pechis, costardes, *etiam* wardons. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. ii. (1818) 262 'Tis not the lasting deuzan I require, Nor yet the red-cheeked queening. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. iii. 48 The Queening, is a fair red striped Apple, and beautiful in its Season, being a kind of Winter Fruit. 1698 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* (1699) 194 It was the White Queenen (or *Calvil d'Este*) the Stem of the bigness only of my Thumb. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Queening*, a fine-flavoured sweet apple, common in the cider-orchards.

†Quee·nist. *Obs. rare.* = Queenite (applied to partisans of Mary, Queen of Scots).

1563 Winzet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 59 Thai wold mok ws on lyke manere, and call ws Kingistis and Queneistis. 1584 Calderwood in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* I. 426 In their places entered..Queenists, such as employed their witts and force with his Mother against himself.

Quee·nite. [f. Queen *sb.* + -ite.] One of the partisans of a queen, *esp.* of Queen Caroline against George IV, or of Queen Isabella of Spain against Don Carlos.

1820 J. Jekyll *Corr.* iii. (1894) 106 Fourteen at table .. mixed of Queenites and Anti-Queenites. 1837 Major Richardson *Brit. Legion* v. (ed. 2) 132 The inhabitants of Vitoria are infinitely more Carlists than Queenites. 1859 Dk. Buckingham *Mem. Geo. IV*, I. 87 Theodore Hook .. made the respectable portion of the Queenites heartily ashamed of their cause.

attrib. 1839 Thackeray *Major Gahagan* iii, A troop of the Queenite lancers [in Spain].

Quee·nless, *a.* [-less.] Having no queen.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 29/1 They may learn what happens to the queenless swarm. 1880 Lubbock in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 176, I procured a queen..and put her with some honey in a queenless nest. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 252 Gladis hung the cage for one day in her queenless hive.

Hence **Quee·nlessness.**

1884 *Bee-keeping* (*Brit. Bee-keepers' Assoc.*) 26 With me queenlessness presents the worst of all difficulties.

Quee·nlet. [-let.] A petty queen.

1833 Carlyle *Diderot* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 33 The whole North swarms with kinglets and queenlets of the like temper. 1899 *Month* Apr. 429, I thought this queenlet lived among the forest folk.

Quee·nlike, *a.* [-like.] Like a queen; majestic, haughty, etc., as a queen; queenly.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 117 Istrad likewise hies Unto the Queen-like Cluyd. 1670 Hannah Wolley (*title*) The Queen-like Closet; or Rich Cabinet stored with all manner of Rare Receipts. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 200 With queenlike indifference she cast it from her hand. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 310 The most queen-like woman I had ever known.

Queenliness (kwī·nlinės). [f. Queenly *a.* + -ness.] The condition or quality of being queenly.

1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. 290 Casting around, as it were, an odour of queenliness. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 446 If she [Elizabeth] once broke the silence, it was with a flash of her old queenliness. 1875 Browning *Inn Album* iv, The lady's proud pale queenliness of scorn.

Queenly (kwī·nli), *a.* [f. Queen *sb.* + -ly¹. OE. had *cwénlic* in the sense of 'feminine'.]

1. Belonging to, appropriate to, a queen.

c 1540 Cromwell *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Burnet *Rec.* (1779) I. III. 193, I answered and said..that I thought she had a Queenly manner. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. D iij, He deprived her of all queenly honour. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 546 Whether they shal be eyther of regal, quenely, or imperial dignitie. 1849 W. M. W. Call *Reverberations* ii. 2 Soon Alcestis .. With a queenlier presence .. Stept forth.

1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 133 In the *Odyssey* Helen reappears full of queenly dignity.

2. Resembling a queen; queenlike. Also *fig.*

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 87 That queenly flower becomes the water. 1854 Doran *Habits & Men* 104 Anne of Denmark..did not look queenly even in Elizabeth's robes. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 33 It had brought forth its queenly leaves and its kingly fruit.

Comb. 1871 Amy Dutton *Streets & Lanes* I. 32 A queenly-looking old lady.

So **Quee·nly** *adv.*, in the manner of a queen.

a 1851 Moir *To a wounded Ptarmigan* vi, The wild swan from the lake, Ice-unfetter'd oar'd it queenly. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 169 Queenly responsive when the loyal hand Rose..as she past.

Queen-mo·ther. [See Queen 2 c.]

1. A queen dowager who is the mother of the reigning sovereign.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. lxxvi. 43 b He .. did sende it to kyng Fraunces the seconde, and to the Queene Mother. 1664–5 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 106 Mr. Povy carried me to Somerset House and showed me the Queene-Mother's Chamber. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 98 Why was not the queen-mother applied to..for his support and education? 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xi. 177 A usurpation by the queen-mother for six years follows.

2. A queen who is a mother. Also applied to a queen-bee, and *fig.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 190 Let his Queene Mother all alone intreat him To shew his Greefes. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Myrtle-Grove* 9 Clarinda rose .. Like the Queen-mother of the Stars above. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xviii. 118 The first fruits of the queen-mother's vernal parturition assist her. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 5/1 For more than sixty years the Queen-mother has gone in and out among generations of Windsor people.

3. a. A variety of plum. **b.** A variety of pear.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233/2 Plums,..Saint Julian, Queen Mother. 1767 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 673 Pears, .. Queen mother, Myrobalan [etc.]. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 86 A damascen plum .. does pretty well indeed in a tart, but .. to compare it with the queen mother, the padrigons [etc.].

4. *attrib.*, as **†queen-mother herb**, 'queen's herb', tobacco (Minsheu *Ductor* 1617). *Obs.*

So called after Catherine de Medici, to whom it was sent by Nicot, then ambassador in Portugal (1559–61).

Quee·n-post. [Cf. King-post.] One of two upright timbers in a roof-truss, which are framed above into the rafters and below into the tie-beam, at points equidistant from its middle or ends.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 127 The use of the queen-posts is similar to that of the king-posts; viz. for furnishing a general support for the principals. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 72 When the king-post is not thought to be sufficient to support the pressure .. Queen-posts .. may be used. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. iv. 162 This [roof] is very strong and massive, with tie-beams and queen posts.

attrib. 1836 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 394 A king-post roof has one vertical post in each truss, a queen-post roof has two.

Queenship (kwī·nšip). [f. Queen *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The dignity or office of a queen.

1536 Anne Boleyn in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 447 Neither did I .. forget my self in my exaltation, or received Queenship. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., to Julia* (1869) 28 For thy queen-ship on thy head is set Of flowers a sweet commingled coronet. 1848 Faber *Spir. Confer.* (1861) 146 What name can we give to a queenship so grand? 1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 83 Hast thou not saved my State..And given me Queenship?

2. The personality of a queen; (her) majesty.

1603 Drayton *Heroical Ep.* xiii. 107 Y faith her Queeneship little Rest should take. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* V. xxii. (1737) 101 We..thank'd her Queenship. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 91 It was my Ladyship, I presume, that put her in mind of Cleopatra, no Disparagement to her Queenship.

Queer (kwīər), *a.*¹ Forms: 6 queir, queyr, que(e)re, 7 quer, 7– queer. [Of doubtful origin. Commonly regarded as a G. *quer* (MHG. *twer*, see Thwart), cross, oblique, squint, perverse, wrongheaded; but the date at which the word appears in Sc. is against this, and the prominent sense does not precisely correspond to any of the uses of G. *quer*. There are few examples prior to 1700.]

1. Strange, odd, peculiar, eccentric, in appearance or character. Also, of questionable character, suspicious, dubious.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 218 Heir cumis our awin queir Clerk. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 43 The cadgear .. Calland the colzear ane knaif and culroun full queyr. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 21 Yᵉ Chronycles..contayne muche more truthe than their quere legendes. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* i. 138 Show thy queere substance, worthlesse, most absurd. 1621 W. Yonge *Diary* 27 Aug. (Camden) 43 The emperor is in that quer case, that he is not able to bid battle. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 109 That the world may see what queer hypocrites his attendants were. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 474 ₱ 2 Let me be known all at once for a queer Fellow, and avoided. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 224, I have heard of many queer Pranks among my Bedfordshire Neighbours. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, It was a queer fancy..but he was a queer subject altogether. 1870 H. Smart *Race for Wife* I, In the queer old room with its still queerer attempts at decoration.

absol. 1826 Scott *Woodstock* (1894) II. 19 His appearance bordered..upon what is vulgarly called the queer.

2. Not in a normal condition; out of sorts; giddy, faint, or ill: *esp.* in phr. *to feel* (or *look*) *queer*. Also *slang*: Drunk.

1800 W. B. Rhodes *Bomb. Fur.* I. (1830) 8 We feel ourselves a little queer. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 Galloping..with a rummish team, and himself queer. 1848

DICKENS *Dombey* i, I am so very queer that I must ask you for a glass of wine and a morsel of that cake. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 39 That business on the railway was enough to make any man feel queer.

3. *Queer Street*: An imaginary street where people in difficulties are supposed to reside; hence, any difficulty, fix, or trouble, bad circumstances, debt, illness, etc. *slang.*

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* IV. vii, You are in the wrong box—planted in Queer Street, as we say in London. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Queer Street is full of lodgers just at present. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 11 The more it looks like Queer Street, the less I ask.

4. *Comb.*, as *queer-looking, -shaped, -tempered.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 171 A little, modest, queer-looking brown girl. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x, You are the longest-headed, queerest-tempered, old coiner of gold and silver there ever was. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 105/1 The queer-shaped flints.

Queer, *a.*[2] *Thieves' cant.* Forms: 6 quyer, quyre, 6–7 quire, quyre, 7 queere, 9 queer. [Of obscure origin: in later use (from *c* 1700) identified in form with prec., and perh. associated with it in meaning.] Bad; worthless.

The exact sense varies with the sb.; for a list of the commonest phrases, as *queer bird, buffer, bung, cole*, etc. see the *Dict. Cant. Crew* (*a* 1700). Cf. also the sbs., as CUFFIN, CULL, etc. In quot. 1561 there may be an allusion to *quire* choir.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vocab.* (1869) 4 A Quire bird is one that came lately out of prison. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *To cutte quyre whyddes*, to geue euell wordes or euell languages. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* C iij b, To the quier cuffing we bing. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 431 The Quire Cove and the Harmanbeck. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queere*, base, Roguish, naught. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Queer-bail*, Persons of no repute, hired to bail a prisoner in any bailable case. [1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Concerning that bill-broking branch of the business... What queer bills are to be bought, and at what prices?]

b. as *sb.*: Bad money; base coin.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*

Queer (kwīəɹ), *v. slang.* [f. QUEER *a.*[1] or *a.*[2]] **1.** *trans.* **a.** To quiz or ridicule; to puzzle. **b.** To impose on, swindle, cheat.

1790 *By-Stander* 343 Young rascals, who are telling you.. how archly they queer attornies. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 299 'You're found out, that's all', replied the turnkey, .. 'there's no queering the law'. 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* lxviii, A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin, Queering the threadbare curate, let him in. 1819 BORROW *Wand. Children* in W. J. Knapp *Life* I. 64 Well, we have tramped the roads, and queered Full many a sharp and flat.

2. To spoil, put out of order.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 189 His ogles were queered .. and his head was dunned. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 190 All they [the chorus] dared do they did to 'queer' her Scene.

3. To put (one) out; to make (one) feel queer.

1845 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 34 Hallam was rather queered (it not being in his line to do anything so conspicuous). 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 362/2 It queered me to think what would happen if they were to lose foothold.

Hence **Queə·rer**, one who queers.

1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* lxxxv, These wooden wits, these quizzers, queerers, smokers.

Queer, obs. form of *quere* QUÆRE, QUIRE.

Queer(e, obs. forms of CHOIR *sb.*

†**Queering,** ? syncopated f. *kevering* COVERING.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 261/2 Queering is the covering of a Wall..new built, that Rain drive not into it.

Queerish (kwīə·riʃ), *a.* Also 8 **quear-.** [f. QUEER *a.*[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat queer.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 191 God knows the cause! but Nan looks quearish. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xlix. (1783) II. 97 Methinks the London ladies are a little queerish. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* II. vi, He called the ghost .. It had a queerish look. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 274, I myself did feel queerish and qualmy.

Hence **Queə·rishness.**

1805 RAMSAY *Scotl. & Scotsmen in 18th C.* (Allardyce, 1888) I. 382 The queerishness of his countenance.

Queerister, obs. form of CHORISTER.

Queerity (kwīə·riti). Also 8 **que(a)r-.** [f. QUEER *a.*[1] + -ITY.] Queerness, oddity.

1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 17 ₱ 3 No Person .. shall be admitted without a visible Quearity in his Aspect, or peculiar Cast of Countenance. 1730–1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 303 When I survey the Querity of thy Aspect. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 555 The pages have now and then a typographical queerity. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. 146 York city, teeming .. with most delightful queerities.

Queerk, obs. form of QUIRK *sb.*

Queerly (kwīə·rli), *adv.*[1] [f. QUEER *a.*[1] + -LY 2.] Strangely, oddly.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 6 [He] liv'd querely. 1714 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 387 The Earl looked queerly. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 May, A sister-in-law of the queerly celebrated Miss Monckton. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 395 Names.. queerly inappropriate.

†**Queə·rly,** *adv.*[2] *Obs. Cant.* [f. QUEER *a.*[2]] In a bad or rascally manner.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Queere, How Queerely the Cull Touts*, how roguishly the Fellow looks.

Queerness (kwīə·rnės). [f. QUEER *a.*[1] + -NESS.] Strangeness († reluctance); queer ways, condition, etc. Also, an instance of this.

1687 BP. TRELAWNY in *T. Papers* Camden Misc. (1853) II. 19 There seemed a greate querenesse in them to the signing of it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 171 Queernesses I could not away with. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 54 The boys stared at him for his queerness. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boërland* 43 Six or eight [oxen] were lying dead, and the whole..were showing unmistakable signs of queerness.

Queest (kwīst). Forms: *a.* 5 quysht(e, quyste, quiste, 7, 9 quist, quoist, (7 coist), 8 quiest, 9 quest, queist, 7– queest. *β.* 7 quees, quiese, 8–9 queese, 9 queeze, quice, quoice, etc. [ME. *quisht*, ? for **cusht*, var. of CUSHAT (OE. *cuscote, -sceote*) by elision of the second vowel. Still current in western dialects.] The ring-dove, wood-pigeon.

a. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 758 So hoot is no donge Of foul as of the dowue, a quyshte out take. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take quystes, an stoppe hem wyth-in wyth hole peper. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 713 The grizel Quoist. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 342 Coists or Stockdoues. 1611 COTGR., *Phavier*, a Ringdoue, Queest, Coushot, Woodculuer. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 106 The ring-dove or quiest. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 213 Hiding himself in a barn, waiting for 'queests'. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby House* II. iii. 29 The quest's soft, plaintive lullaby. 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* II. iii. 35 As pensive as a quoist.

attrib. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxvii, The hornes of a roebuck..the feet of foure queest-doves.

β. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/2 The Stock Dove.. is also termed by us a Quees or Quiese. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss., Queece.* 1895 *B'ham Weekly Post* 16 Feb. 4/8 A wood-pigeon, or 'quice', as it is commonly called.

collect. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 4/1 Sitting with his gun waiting for quoice. The quoice were disappointing.

Queet, var. COOT *sb.*[2], ankle-joint. **Queethe,** var. QUETHE *v.* **Queeziness,** obs. f. QUEASINESS. **Queff, Quegh,** varr. QUAIGH. **Quehen,** obs. f. WHEN. **Quehte,** obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.* **Queich,** var. QUAIGH, QUEACH. **Queif,** obs. Sc. f. COIF. **Queiȝte,** obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.*

†**Quei·mish,** *a.* (also 5 **qweymows**), obs. var. SQUEAMISH, q. v. Hence **Quei·mishly** *adv.*

a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 (MS. S.) Qweymows, *infra in* skeymowse, or sweymows, *abhominativus.* 1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Night*, Ded. A ij, They queimishlie commende it for a pretie toy.

Queine, obs. f. QUEAN, QUEEN. **Queint,** obs. f. QUAINT *a.*; obs. pa. pple. of QUENCH; var. QUENT *v.* **Queintise,** etc.: see QUAINT-. **Queir,** obs. Sc. f. CHOIR. **Queist,** var. QUEEST. **Queit,** obs. f. QUOIT *sb.* **Queite,** obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.* **Queith:** see QUETHE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Quek, queke.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A chequer or chess-board; some game played on this. Also *Queke-board.*

[1376 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 395 A pair of tables on the outside of which was painted a chequer-board that is called a 'quek'. The complainants played with the defendant Nicholas at quek.] 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11198 Rede .. On thyng that ys nat worth a lek; Pleye at the keylēs & the quek. 1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 3 Diversez novelx ymaginez jeuez appellez Cloishe Kaylez half kewle Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde. *a* 1500 in Freeman *Exeter* (1887) 161 Yong peple..within the said cloistre have exercised unlawful games as the toppe, queke, penny prykke.

Quek, var. of QUECK *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Quek(e, obs. forms of QUICK.

†**Queke,** *int. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. Du. *kweken* to quack.] An imitation of the note of a goose.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* (Harl. MS.) 594 3a queke yit saide the goos ful wele & faire.

Queken, -yn, obs. forms of QUICKEN *v.*

Quelch (kweltʃ, -tʃ), *v. rare.* Also 7 **quelsh.** [Related to SQUELCH as *quash, quat* to *squash, squat.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To squelch.

1659 WOOD *Life* 31 July (O. H. S.) I. 280 Some hang swinging on the gallery .. and then come quelshing downe on people's heads. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxxvi. (1883) 219 With the water quelching in his boots. 1896 A. J. C. HARE *Life* II. x. 277 Any good opinion of me .. was quelched by my want of admiration.

Queldepoynte: see QUILTPOINT.

†**Quele,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *cwelan* = OS. *quelan* to die a violent death (MDu. *quelen* to suffer, be ill), OHG. *quelen* (MHG. *queln*):—OTeut. **kwelan* from root **kwel-*: see QUELL *v.*] To die.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* III. 272 Swa swa fixas cwelað ȝyf hi of wætere beoð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Ðu gederast mare & mare, & men cwelað on hungre. *c* 1205 LAY. 31815 Morð wes iwurðen; quelen þa eorles, quelen þa beornes [etc.]. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 155 in *O. E. Misc.* 112 Þat he may..god iqueme er he quele.

Quele, obs. north. form of WHEEL.

†**Quelet, quylet**(e. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cueillete, cuillette*, etc.: see CULET[1].] A gathering, collection; congregation.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiii. 36 It is forsothe of companye, and of quelet. — *Deut.* xvi. 8 The quylet of the Lord thi God. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret. Priv. Priv.* vii. 136 There shall noone quylete of auere, ne no hepe of tresure .. make his roialme ayeyne come.

Quelk-chose, var. *quelque-chose* KICK-SHAW.

Quell (kwel), *sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. QUELL *v.*[1]] Slaying, slaughter; power or means to quell.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 49 (Douce MS.) Withe gret questes and quelles Bothe in frethes and felles. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 518 Through al the tyme of hys vsurped reygne neuer ceased theyre quel, murder, death & slaughter. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 72 His spungie Officers..shall beare the guilt Of our great quell. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 537 Awfully he stands, A sovereign quell is in his waving hands.

Quell, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [a. G. *quelle* spring: cf. QUELL *v.*[2]] A spring, fountain.

1894 'G. EGERTON' *Discords* 213 She was..the quell of living waters out of which he drew fresh strength for new lays.

Quell (kwel), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **cwellan**, (**cwoellan**), 3 **cwelle**, **-enn**; 3–4 **quellen**, (5 **qvellyn**), 3–5 **quelle**, 5 **qwell**(e, **whell**(e, 4, 6 **quel**, 4– **quell**. *Pa. t.* 1 **cwealde**, 3 **qualde, quolde**, (*pl.* **cwelden, cwaldenn, qualden**), 3–4 **queld**(e; 4– **quelled**, (4 **-id**, 6 *Sc.* **-it, -yt**). *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-queld**, 4 **quelt**, 6 **queld**, 4– **quelled**, (5 **-ot**). [OE. *cwellan* = OS. *quellian* (MDu. *quellen*, Du. *kwellen*), OHG. *quellen, chellen* (MHG. *quellen queln*, etc. G. *quälen*), ON. *kvelja* (Sw. *qvälja*, Da. *kvæle*):—OTeut. **kwaljan*, causative from the root *kwal-*: see QUALE, QUELE.]

1. *trans.* To kill, slay, put to death, destroy (a person or animal). Now *rare* or *Obs.* (in later use associated with sense 3).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlv. 342 Swelce hwa wille blotan ðæm fæder..his agen bearn, & hit ðonne cwelle beforan his eagum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxix. 16 Þonne þu hine cwelst, þu nymst his blod. *c* 1205 LAY. 1752 Heo qualden [*c* 1275 cwelden] þa Frensce alle þa heo funden. *c* 1250 *Death* 14 in *O. E. Misc.* 168 Þe feond þencheð iwis þe sawle forto cwelle [*v. r.* quelle]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 179 Briddes & smale bestes wiþ his bow he quelles. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1307 He..Bretens doun all þe bild & þe bernys quellis [*v. r.* whellis]. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D vj, If he be much cruell which doth his body quell Who killeth his owne soule is much more cruell. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 20 Like barbarous miscreants, they quelled virgins vnto death. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 93 Cassandrus .. was by his subjects quelled with earth. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 128 Yet him the dart Quell'd not. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. i. 85, I never quell'd An enemy, save in my just defence.

absol. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 885 Þis king..bigan berne & quelle. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 292 O Fates..Quaile, crush, conclude, and quell.

†**b.** To dash *out*, knock *down*. (Cf. KILL *v.* 1.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 18 (46) They fyghte..And with here axes out þe braynes quelle. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 636 With mony knok the Romanes doun tha quell. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxi, The carlis with clubbis coud udir quell Quhyle blude at breistis out bokkit.

c. To kill, destroy (a plant). *rare*[−1].

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 6 June 1775 A dry summer, no doubt, quells the roots.

2. To destroy, put an end to, suppress, extinguish, etc. (a thing or state of things, *esp.* a bad or disagreeable one, a feeling, disposition, etc.).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 751 Þat syre þat .. was borne oure baret to quelle. *a* 1400 *Ipotis* 334 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 345 He wente to helle, þe fendes pouste for to quelle. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 13 All her sodaine quips, The least whereof would quell a louers hope. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 Here some Commentators being not able to quell, never raise this objection. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 25 This light punishment quelled all the false reports. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 342 The captain quelled this mutiny. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 249 An indefatigable ardour, which could neither be quelled by adversity, nor satiated by success. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* II. xii. 181 We soon succeeded in quelling their fears. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 173 All opposition was quelled by fire and sword.

3. To crush or overcome (a person or thing); to subdue, vanquish, reduce to subjection or submission; † to force down *to*.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 124 Thay did comfort vs, And maid vs fre quhen strangers did vs quell. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 650 Pompey the great quelled them first, and made them tributaries to Rome. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 178/1 (Gen. i. 27) The want of this quells them to a servile sense of their own conscious unworthiness. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 91 With side-long plough to quell the flinty ground. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 320 It might enable him to quell the revolted Egyptians. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 297 The energy of William had thus thoroughly quelled all his foes.

absol. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xv, He quelled, he kept down when he could.

†**4.** *intr.* = QUAIL *v.* 2, QUEAL *v. Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 8 Winters wrath beginnes to quell [*gloss.* to abate]. *a* 1599 — *F. Q.* VII. vii. 42 Then came old Januarie, wrapped well .. Yet did he quake and quiver, like to quell. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 114 Where ten thousand haue died for want of this exercise, not one hath quelled which hath beene vsed in this manner.

Hence **Quelled** *ppl. a.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1324 Quykly of þe quelled dere a querré þay maked. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* iii, Her quell'd chiefs must tamely bear From braggart pride the taunting jeer.

Quell, *v.*[2] *rare.* [In first quot. app. repr. an OE. **cwellan* = OS., OHG. *quellan*: in second quot. a. G. *quellen.*] *intr.* To well out, flow.

1340 *Ayenb.* 248 Þe welle eurelestinde þet alneway kuelȝ and fayly ne may. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i, Out of a low cave..the great fountain rose, quelling and bubbling.

Queller (kwe·ləɹ). [OE. *cwellere* = ON. *kveljari*: see QUELL *v.*[1] and -ER 1.] One who quells, in senses of the vb.

Freq. as a second element in combs., e. g. *boy-, child-, devil-, giant-, manqueller.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 38 Se sylfa cwellere ðe hine slean sceolde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 27 Se cininc..sende ænne cwellere. *c* 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37/116 [To] Iosie þe quellare he was bi-take. 1388 WYCLIF *Tobit* iii. 9 Thou sleeresse [*v.r.* quellere] of thin hosebondis. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurtha* (ed. 2) 48 The ioye of the quellars and murderers. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 633 Hail Son of the most High..Queller of Satan. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 219 The promoters and quellers of the Wexford insurrection. 1881 SEELEY *Bonaparte* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 168/2 The queller of Jacobinism..Bonaparte.

Quelling (kwe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUELL *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. QUELL.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5996 Brenningge & robberye & quellinge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 116 All the fludis walxyn reid..Of mannis quelling. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 91 The fallinge of the earth and the quellinge of the poore people. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlv. 143 The killing or quelling of many noysome lusts. 1779 HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 97 The quelling of Tyrone's rebellion.

Quelling (kwe·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That quells, in senses of the vb.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 211 Through quelling cares that threat my woful wrack. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 125 b, The imaginary Prince receiued a quelling wound in his head. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, The heaviest and most quelling tyranny. 1804 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 124 Lord Maxwell had written him a quelling letter.

† **Que·llio.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *cuello* neck, collar :—L. *collum* neck.] A Spanish ruff. Also *attrib.*

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish quellio ruffs. 1633 SHIRLEY *Triumph Peace* 9, I ha' seene..Baboones in Quellios, and so forth. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, Our rich mockado doublet, With our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our quellio.

† **Quelm,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *cwelman, cwiełman* (=OS. *quelmian* once in Hel.), f. *cwealm* QUALM.] *trans.* To torment; to kill, destroy.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi. 11 Ðenedon boȝan his..ðæt hie cwælmen ða rehtheortan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Judas nu is cwylmed .. on þæm ecum witum. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 14 He bent his bowe..þat he..quelm rightwis of hert.

Hence † **Que·lmer,** a destroyer. *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 709 Quelmers of chyldren, with fornycatours.

† **Quelme,** obs. variant of WHELM.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxv, So School-boyes do aspire With coppell'd hat to quelme the Bee.

Quelp, obs. f. WHELP. **Quelque-chose:** see KICKSHAW. **Quelt,** obs. f. KILT *sb.*

† **Queme,** *sb. Obs.* Also 2–3 cweme, 5 wheme. [App. subst. use of next.] Pleasure, satisfaction. Chiefly in phr. *to queme,* so as to please or satisfy; also, *to take to queme,* to accept.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Ne þu ne miȝt beon wel iscrifen god almihti to cweme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1064 (Gött.) Godd toke to queme his sacrefis. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2018 Of alle scheo was most til his queme. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 624/444, I was cros to monnes quemus. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 62 Thou shall .. serue to wheme God with all thi hart.

Queme, *a. Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: α. 3 cweme, 3–5 queme, 4–5 quem, 5 qwem(e, 6 queeme, 7–8 *Sc.* quim, 9 *Sc.* queem. β. *north.* 5 wheme, 7 wheeme, 7–9 wheam, wheem, 8–9 whim, 9 weam, weme. [ME. *cweme, queme,* repr. OE. **cwéme* (cf. *cwéman, cwémnes*), or *gecwéme* I-QUEME = ON. *kvæm-r* (MSw. *qväm*): cf. OHG. *piquâmi* (MHG. *bequæme,* G. *bequem* = MDu. *bequame,* Du. *bekwaam*). The stem *kwêmi-* belongs to the ablaut-series of the vb. COME: for the sense cf. Goth *gaqimiþ* it is fitting, Eng. BECOME *v.* 7 ff., and L. *convenīre.*]

† **1.** Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable *to* a person. (In early use with dat. of person.) *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 466 He wass..god prest & Godd full cweme. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Þat me is quemere þat unbindeð þe bendes of wiðerfulnesse. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3764 Ðan sulde we..sen Quilc gure sal god quemest ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26559 To deme quic and ded als him es queme. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katharine*) 29 Quha sacrifice mad till hym quem. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 42 This warke to me is queme.

b. Of pleasing appearance; specious; beautiful, fair; neat, tidy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28128, I..sayd my scryft wit wordes queme þat my syn þe lesse suld seme. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1178 Me payed ful ille to be outfleme..Fro alle þo sy3tez so quykez & queme. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6203 The whelis full wheme, all of white aumber. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2892 A newe grave fulle qweme. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Weam, weme,* .. tidy ..'A nice little weme packet'.

c. *dial.* Closed against or protected from the wind, snug; unruffled, smooth.

1674–91 RAY *N.-C. Words, Wheam, wheem,* near, close, so as no wind can enter it. 1820 *Marmaiden o' Clyde* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1874) 93/2 Whan the year grown auld brings winter cauld We flee till our ha's sae queem. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 391 Dream that the ocean's queem.

2. Fit, fitting, suitable; convenient, handy; near at hand, close. Const. *to* or dative.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8734 Sai me nu quat yow thinc queme. *Ibid.* 8809 Þe tre was als mete and quem, Als animan þar-to cuth deme. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5078 [A way] þat to þe marche of Messedone was him mast qweme. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 60/15 Queeme, *æquus, compar.* 1674–91 RAY *N.-C. Words, Wheam, wheem,* .. very handsome and convenient for one. 1812 T. WILKINSON *Death of Roger* in Gilpin *Poetry Cumberl.* 206 How wheem to Matty's elbow draws his chair. 1882 *Lancash. Gloss., Wheem,* handy, convenient.

3. Of persons: † **a.** Friendly or well-disposed (*to*), intimate (*with*). *Obs.*

c 1385 *Metr. Hom.* 20 That he be til us quem that day. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1763 To qwit claym all querels, & be qweme fryndes. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 145 They lefte a burges feyre and wheme, All ther schyppys for to yeme. *a* 1687 M'WARD *Contend.* 262 (Jam.) They shall fall .. into an intimacy with the malignant enemies to the work of God, and grow quim and cosh with them. 1731 *Plain Reasons Presbyt. Dissent.* 53 Quim and cosh with them.

b. Quiet, still, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 324 Sa þu wil þis folk mak quem..I sal sone consent þar-to. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Wheem,* smooth, demure, still, slyly quiet, mock-modest. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Weam* or *Weme,* quiet ..'A weme woman in a house is a jewel'.

† **c.** Skilled, clever; smart, active. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4202 Who is now so qweme or qwaint of his wit, That couthe mesure our might. 1611 COTGR., *Adroit,*..Handsome, nimble, wheeme, readie or quicke [etc.].

† **4.** As *adv.* = QUEMELY. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 180 And ȝe þe bidding ȝeme of þe apostil wel & queme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 6 He thristis to the levys of the ȝet, And closit queym the entre.

† **Queme,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 cwéman, 3 cweme(n, -enn; 2–3 quemen, (4–5 -yn), 3–6, 8 queme, (4 quem, quime, kueme), 5–6 queeme, (5 qw-); 3–5 qweme, (5 qwh-, wh-). *Pa. t.* 1 quemde, 1–3 cwemde, 3 cwemmde, quem-, quamede, 4 quemed, (5 -et, 6 *Sc.* -it). *Pa. pple.* 3 cwemedd, cwemmd, 3–5 quemed, (5 -yd). [OE *cwéman* (=*gecwéman* I-QUEME *v.*) f. (*ge*)*cwéme* adj.; see prec. and cf. MSw. *qvämma, qvemma,* G. *bequemen* (f. *bequem* adj.).]

1. Of persons: To please, gratify (another, esp. a superior); to act so as to please (one). Orig. const. with dat. or *to,* later with objective case.

a 750 *Blickl. Glosses* 13 in *O. E. Texts* 123 *Conplacebam,* quemde. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xix. 146 Ðæt ic monnum cweme & licize. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 ȝef þu þus dost..þu quemest god. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1380 Him..Wið watres drinc ghe quemede wel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 To..do þet kuead, uor to kueme kuead-liche to þe wordle. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 695 My fader nyl .. do me grace .. for ought I kan hym queme. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. xiv. 342/1 We haue not gyuen hym ne wherwith to queme hym but that we take of hym. [1530 PALSGR. 676/2, *I queme,* .. This worde is nowe out of use.]

absol. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 96 in *O. E. Misc.,* Hwat schulle we beren vs bi-voren; Mid hwan schulle we queme. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lii. 6 God skatered banes of þa Unto men þat qwemes swa.

2. Of things: **a.** To please, to be acceptable or agreeable to (a person). Const. as prec.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 165 Nænig man scile oft orðances ut abredan wæpnes ecgðe, ðeah ðe him se wlite cweme. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Seruises inedde ne cweme̊ð nout ure Louerde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 578 Þy dom vs alle quemes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 273 Every newe love quemeth To him which newefongel is. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 196 Tyl it hym queme To returnyn ageyn. *a* 1500 *How the good wife* etc. in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* I. 188 A dede wele done herte it whemyth. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 15 Such merimake holy Saints doth queme [*gloss.* please]. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 53 Like peerlesse pleasures wont us for to queeme.

b. To be suitable or fitting *for.* *rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3404 Paris .. Worshippit þat worthy in wedys full riche As qwemet for a qwene.

3. *trans.* To satisfy, appease, mitigate. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 408 Swilc tiding ðhugte adam god, And sumdel queme̊ð it his seri mod. *Ibid.* 978 At a welle qwemede hire list. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1494) I. xxiii. 125 All the worlde outcrieth of vs tweyn Whos hatful ire by vs may nat be quemyd.

4. To join or fit closely. *Sc. rare.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lxvii, And thame [the stones] coniunctlie jonit fast and quemit. 1808–80 JAMIESON, *To Queem,* to fit exactly; as, to *queem the mortice,* or joint in wood. Upp. Lanarks.

5. To slip in. *rare*—[0].

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *To Queme,* as to queme a Thing into one's Hand, to put it in privately.

Hence † **Quemed** *ppl. a.*; † **Que·ming** *vbl. sb.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 86 Til ihesus crist fro helle nam His quemed wid eue and adam. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvi. 10 Noght .. in schines of man queming bes him tille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þe ilke ssame comþ of kueade kuemynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/1 Qwemynge, or peesynge, *pacificacio.*

† **Que·meful,** *a. Obs.* Also quemful(l, qwem-, qweemeful. [f. QUEME *sb.* + -FUL.] Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable; kind, gracious.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Cant.* 499 Dwelland out tharof, psalme is noght quemeful til ihū crist. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiii. 26 God..schal be quemeful to hym.

Hence † **Que·mefully** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katharine*) 1204 To leyd oure lyff sa quemfully till hyme, þat we ma cum..to þat loy.

Que·mely, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 qwem-, 8 wheem-, whim-, 9 queem-. [f. QUEME *a.* + -LY [2]. Cf. MSw. *qvämelika.*] In a pleasing, agreeable, or becoming manner; neatly, gently, smoothly, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 361 No þing is more resonable þan to quemely serve God. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11783 The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes..qwemly to-gedur. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 684 The flure..couerit full clene, Cummand fra the Cornellis closand quemely. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *Wheemly,* neatly. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Whimly,* softly, silently, or with little noise. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Queem,* 'The gled glides queemly alang'; the kite glides smoothly along.

So † **Que·meness,** pleasure, satisfaction. *Obs. rare.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 82 Cwemnis uncysta. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Ne muge we noht singe þe blissfulle songes..gode to quemnesse.

Quen, obs. form of QUEEN, WHEN.

Quence, obs. form of QUENCH, QUINCE.

Quench, obs. variant of QUINCE.

Quench, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] The act of quenching; the state or fact of being quenched.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 184/1 [To] lye and smolder as coles doth in quenche. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 9 A whyle kepe we in quenche All this Case. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 365 A harmfull fire let runne .. none came To giue it quench. 1818 T. BROWN in Welsh *Life* vi. (1825) 389 The quench Of hope .. Made even the ghastly change .. Seem ghastlier.

Quench (kwenʃ), *v.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* cwennkenn, 3–5 quenchen, 3–6 quenche, 4– quench, (also 4–5 qwench, whench, 5 quynche, 6 quence, -she, 7 quensh). *Pa. t.* 3 cwen(ch)te, quein(c)te, 5 queynte, 6 qwent; 4– quenched (4–5 -id, -yd). *Pa. pple.* 3 *Orm.* cwennkedd, (-enn), 4 ykuenct (-ȝt), -quenct, 4–5 (i)queynt, (5 yqueynte), 4–6 queint, quaynt, 6 quent; 4– quenched (4–5 -id, 5 -yd). [Early ME. *cwenken, quenchen* :—OE. **cwencan* (cf. *ácwencan* AQUENCH) :— **cwancjan,* causative form corresponding to the strong vb. *cwincan* (*ácwincan*) to go out, be extinguished = Fris. *kwinka* (see QUINKLE): cf. *drench, drink.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To put out, extinguish (fire, flame, or light, *lit.* or *fig.*). † Also with *out.* Now *rhet.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 249 Þet fur..ne mei nawiht hit quenchen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10126 Waterr haſeþþ mahht To sleckenn fir & cwennkenn. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1708 Fyre that may not be queynte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Huanne hit faileþ, þet uer is y-kuenct. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 ȝif þe liȝt is i-queynt, it duppeþ doun and drencheþ. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. 161 In one day alle the fyre thurgh out Rome faylled and was quenchid. 1581 RICH *Farew.,* I .. will not .. extinguishe or quence the flames of so fervent and constaunte a love. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D' Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. viii. 142 Greene wood..smoakes most when the flame is quenched. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, O! my admired mistress, quench not out The holy fires within you. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 35 P 5 He had almost quenched that light which his Creator had set up in his soul. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark! 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 49 A tear comes into either eye and quenches the fire there.

b. To put out, extinguish, the fire or flame of (something that burns or gives light, *lit.* or *fig.*). † Also with *away, out.* Now only *rhet.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxix. 7 Thei .. quencheden the lanterns. 1382 — *Isa.* xlii. 3 Flax smokende he shal not quenchen. 1382 — *Eph.* vi. 16 ȝe mown quenche alle the firy dartis of the worste enmye. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lxi. (1859) 58 Wax smelleth wors after it is quenchid, than doth any talowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ii. 60 The lycht of day Ay mair and mair the mone quenchit away. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 71 He wyll not quenche out the smokyng flaxe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 15 The winde-shak'd-Surge .. Seemes to .. quench the Guards of th'euer-fixed Pole. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 492 Able to resist Satans assaults, and quench his fierie darts.] 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, The..points of Sparkling Wood He quenched among the bubbling blood. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxii, There stood the candle quenched on the drawers. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 392 As she turned..To quench the lamp.

c. To destroy the sight or light of (the eye).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 25 These eyes, that rowle in vain.. So thick a drop serene hath quencht thir Orbs. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 137 When age has quenched the eye and closed the ear. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lam. for Adonis* ii, His eyeballs lie quenched.

2. To extinguish (heat or warmth, *lit.* or *fig.*) by cooling. † Also with *out.*

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 135 Heuy purs, with herte liberal, Qwenchith the thirsty hete of hertes drie. *c* 1410 — *Mother of God* 28 That al the hete of brennyng Leccherie He qwenche in me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 119 Heit .. in to agit failȝeis, and is out quent. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 150 A kinde of cold so piercing, that it quencheth the vitall heate. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Pity, my lord, that you have quenched the warmth of France toward you.

b. To cool (a heated object) by means of cold water or other liquid.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. XXXV. (1495) 250 Gotes mylke in the whyche stones of ryuers ben quenchyd. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Þanne quenche ȝoure floreyn in þe beste whiȝt wiyn. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* x. (1636) 34 [Rice]..boyled in Milke wherein hot stones have beene quenched. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 358 Hot Bricks, somewhat quenched with water. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 61 Quench it in half a Pint of French white Wine. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, Was the steel quenched with water from Rosamond's well.

fig. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 208 Who can refresh the burning sandy plain, And quench the summer with a waste of rain?

† **c.** To slake (lime). *Obs. rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 234 The white lime..being quenched. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* i. 3 When Lyme is quenched..it is..heated.

3. *transf.* To put an end to, stifle, suppress (a feeling, act, condition, quality, or other non-material thing, in early use chiefly something bad).

c 1200 ORMIN 4911 All idell ȝellp & idell ros þu cwennkesst. *c* 1325 *Songs of Mercy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120, I whenched al þi care. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16357 Louerd! þou quenche his wykkednesse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xci. 67 In thyse Prouynces the faythe of Criste was all quenchyd. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iii. (1874) 16 How mercifully dyd God quench the fury of the peple. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 84 Quenching the least suspition he might conceiue. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 340 All god-like passion for eternals quencht. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 81 The observance of this rule would soon quench the desire for protection. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vii. (ed. 2) 172 The final effect of the tides in stopping or quenching the earth's rotation.

b. To slake (thirst) completely; †rarely, to satisfy or dispel (hunger).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 201 Thus the thurst of gold was queynt. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D ij b, His hunger is not thereby quenched. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii[i]. 11 That the wylde asses maye quench their thyrste. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs .. serve better to quench hunger, than to nourish. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Friends, sworn to .. quench infernal thirst in kindred blood. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 489 Where they could quench their thirst at a well of brackish water.

†**c.** With personal object. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 195 Being thus quench'd Of hope, not longing [etc.]. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, A botle of Ale, to quench mee, Rascal.

4. To destroy, kill (a person); to oppress or crush. †Also with *out*. Now *rare*.

c 1200 ORMIN 19632 Þe33 wolldenn himm forrfarenn all & cwennkenn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 He wiþ his part þat loveþ þe world quenchen men þat speken þis. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 327 They constrewed quarellis to quenche the peple. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 44, I, Tyme, ..quenche out the ungodly, their memory and fame. 1850 DOBELL *Roman* iv. Poet. Wks. (1875) 54 Oh sea, if thou hast waves, Quench him! 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 216 (67) His greatness whom she quench'd.

absol. c 1200 ORMIN 15213 Swillc iss winess kinde, ȝiff .. mann drinnkeþþ itt att oferrdon, itt cwennkeþþ.

b. To put down (in a dispute), to squash.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, I knew I should quench her, said Tim. 1868 Miss ALCOTT *Little Women* (1869) I. vi. 94 Jo quenched her by slamming down the window.

†**5.** To destroy some quality of (a thing). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 556 Quycke syluer .. is quenchyd wyth spotyll whanne it is frotyd therwyth.

II. *intr.* †**6.** Of fire, a burning thing, etc.: To be extinguished, to go out, to cease to burn or shine. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19/6 Heore liȝt queincte ouer-al. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1479 Right anon on of the fires queinte .. And as it queinte, it made a whisteling. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1805 The torches that brende bryght Quenched anon ryght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 121 Thair with all the naturall heit out quent. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXX. iv, Coales..which quickly fired, Flame very hott, very hardly quenching. 1623 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* IV. iii, Like a false star that quenches as it glides.

†**b.** *transf.* Of non-material things: To come to an end, perish, disappear. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 111 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 74 Quenche miȝte hire fole þoȝt mid blod þat heo schadde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5324 This love..wole faile, and quenche anoon. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 16 The Spirit daily quenching and dying in them.

†**c.** Of a person: To cool down. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 47 Dost thou thinke in time She will not quench, and let instructions enter Where Folly now possesses.

Hence **Quenched** (kwenʃt) *ppl. a.*, extinguished.

1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxix, Quench'd existence crouches in a grave. 1815 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 412 He could not bear the look of the quenched eyes. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 148 To relume the quenched flax.

Quenchable (kwe·nʃăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be quenched.

1611 COTGR., *Amortissable*, quenchable, stintable, dissoluable. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 8 If..it be a quenchable fire. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* v, Had we thought that your..drought was quenchable. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. ix, Fire itself is quenchable, yet only quenchable at first.

Hence **Que·nchableness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

†**Que·nch-coal.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + COAL.] Something which extinguishes burning coal. In quots. *fig.*: An extinguisher.

1615 S. WARD *Coal fr. Altar* Serm., etc. (1862) 71 Zeal hath in this our earthly mould little fuel, much quench-coal. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* P iii b, Opinions should not be quench-coales of love. 1742 J. WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* ii. (1800) 25 Carnal company oft proves a dangerous quench-coal to zeal.

Quenche, obs. form of QUINCE.

Quencher (kwe·nʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, quenches.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 820 Norysshere of vertu and quenchere of vice. 1561 PRESTON *King Cambyses* 904 Of the same [heat] the quencher you must be. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 353 Those quenchers of the Spirit in themselves. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 86 Liquorice..was ever reputed by the Ancients, for the greatest quencher of Thirst in Nature. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Mrs. Pipchin's presence was a quencher to any number of candles. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* Pref. 4 A feast so overlaid with quenchers of the appetite.

b. *colloq.* Something to quench thirst; a drink.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXV, Mr. Swiveller replied.. that he was still open to a 'modest quencher'. 1856 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, A pleasant public, whereat we must really take a modest quencher. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XVIII, Treboose .. now offers Tom a 'quencher', as he calls it.

†**Que·nch-fire.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. An apparatus, or substance, for extinguishing fires.

1667 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July, I went to see Sir Sam. Morland's inventions and machines, arithmetical wheeles, quench-fires, and new harp.

Quenching (kwe·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUENCH *v.* + ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 207 Þat is soule drink, sinnes quenching. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 315/556 Þer is þanne selde wete to maken quenchingue of fuyre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxx. (1495) 141 Quenchyng and deynge of the herte is in the nayles moste openly schewed. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I ij, Stinking thinges, as assa fetida..and the quenchyng out of candels. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 176 Engins, such as are used frequently in the quenching of great fires. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 307 Steel hardened by quenching. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 222 A quenching of the sunshine.

b. *spec.* The process of throwing water upon the molten metal in a refining-hearth or crucible, so that it may be removed in disks or 'rosettes'.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1847/2, 1984/1.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *quenching-test, -tub.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1847/2 Quenching-tub. 1879 *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* IV. 373/1 These conditions provide for the so called 'quenching' and bending tests being applied to a piece cut from each plate and bar.

So **Que·nching** *ppl. a.*, that quenches.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* XIX. 19 Water forȝat his quenchende kinde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. IX. (1495) 379 Cinis is lytyll asshes lefte of quenchynge and sparklynge matere. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., George Plantag.* f iv, Like quenching blastes, whiche oft reuive the flame. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* XIX. 20 The water forgat his owne quenching nature.

Quenchless (kwe·nʃlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] That cannot be quenched; unquenchable, inextinguishable.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 137 These hellish houndes, with paines of quenchlesse fyre. *c* 1632 COWLEY *Elegy Ld. Carleton*, An angry Fever, Whose quenchless Thirst, by Blood was sated never. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 473 In faculties of endless growth, In quenchless passions. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xliii, Fire..,but once kindled, quenchless evermore. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lvii. (1879) 691 A last sad look of quenchless pity.

Hence **Que·nchlessly** *adv.*; **Que·nchlessness.**

1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. 403 Sacred Temples quenchlessly enflam'd. 1848 CRAIG, *Quenchlessness.*

†**Que·nchour.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Quenching.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 6 Loke þat ȝe haue a sotilte and a sleiȝbe to quenche sodeynly þe fier..and whanne ȝe haue do ȝoure quenchour, putte alle þe watris togidere.

Quency, obs. form of QUINSY.

†**Quene,** obs. form of COIN *sb.*

1505 *Will of Leek* (Somerset Ho.), Exspencis bielding of the church and makyng of my tombe w[t] suche Quene as I shall leve in their hande.

Quene, obs. form of QUEEN, WHEN.

‖**Quenelle** (kəne·l). [F., of uncertain origin.] In *Cookery*, a seasoned ball, of which the chief ingredient, commonly meat or fish, has been reduced to a paste.

1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 296 Savoury quenelles of mutton enveloped in fennel leaves. 1888 *Queen* 15 Dec. 786/2 The insipid sweetbread..the pasty quenelle, the sticky jelly.

†**Quengeoun,** var. CONGEON. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1339 Thou mysproude quengeovn, Whi answerst thou not to my reason.

†**Quenger,** obs. var. CONJURE.

1567 *Tales & Quicke Answ.* (Berthelet) *Contents* lxxx, Of the olde man that quengered the boy oute of the apletre with stones.

†**Quenqueste,** obs. form of CONQUEST.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 171 Ihon de curcy, and many otheres of the quenqueste of Irland.

Quenstedtite (kwe·nstetəit). *Min.* [Named in 1888 after Prof. F. A. von *Quenstedt*: see -ITE[1].] Hydrous sulphate of iron found in Chili.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXVI. 156 The name quenstedtite is given to a salt occurring in reddish-violet, tabular crystals.

†**Quent,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *quento, cuento* = It. *conto*, OF. *conte*, COUNT *sb.*] A million (of maravedis).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 314 Luys of S. Angell .. sente theym syxe quentes of marauedes. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 68 A..gentleman of more than a Quent of rent.

†**Quent,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **6 queint.** [erron. f. *queint*, obs. pa. pple. of QUENCH *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To quench.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 262 Set about my hersse, Two lampes to burne and not to queint [*rime* spent]. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc., *Myrr. Fall of Pride*, He thought forthwith his thirst to quent..But there he found or ere he went a greater drought.

†**Quent,** Sc. f. *a(c)quent*, ACQUAINT *ppl. a.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 149 New servandis ar in derisioun amang the quent servitouris.

Quent, obs. f. QUAINT *a.*; obs. pa. pple. of QUENCH *v.* **Quentance, -ise,** var. QUAINTANCE, -ISE. **Quenthing,** erron. f. QUETHING.

†**Que·ntin.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [a. F. *quentin* 'French Laune' (Cotgr.). Cf. QUINTIN.] 'A sort of French Linnen-cloth that comes from S. Quentin in Picardy' (Miége 1687; also in Phillips 1706, Bailey 1721).

Queor, obs. form of CHOIR.

Quep, erron. archaism for *guep*: see GUP.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, Marry quep of your advice. 1825 — *Betrothed* ix, Marry quep, my cousin the weaver.

†**Quequer,** late var. COCKER, a quiver. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* 51 in Child *Ballads* III. 112 To a quequer Roben went, A god bolt owthe he toke.

Quer, obs. form of CHOIR, WHERE.

†**Queral,** obs. form of CORAL.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 85 Mony prayis ye psalter of our ladie..vith queral bedis.

†**Querant.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *querant*, pple. of *querir* to inquire (cf. QUERE *v.*).] = QUERENT *sb.*[1]

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 81 The questions.. touching the siluer of the brother or sister of the querant.

†**Querbole,** obs. form of CUIR-BOUILLI.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees, 1855) II. 190, j par of tables .. case of querbole.

Quercetin (kwō·ɹsĭtin). *Chem.* [Arbitrarily f. L. *querc-us* oak + -IN[1]. (Cf. L. *quercētum* an oak-wood.)] A yellow crystalline substance widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, but usually obtained by decomposition of quercitrin.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 512 When quercitrin is boiled with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, it is decomposed into glucose and quercetin. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 982 Gintl .. has found quercetin in the leaves of the ash-tree.

Hence **Quercetamide,** an amide obtained from quercetin in the form of an amorphous orange-yellow powder. **Quercetic** (kwəɹse·tik) *a.*, derived from quercetin, as in *quercetic acid.*

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 3 On adding ammonia to the acid filtrate, quercetamide is obtained. *Ibid.* 5 Quercetin heated with potash yields quercetic acid and other products. 1893 T. E. THORPE *Dict. Chem.* III. 324 If the melting is continued longer than necessary to obtain quercetic acid, then quercimeric acid is obtained.

†**Querch(e,** obs. forms of CURCH, kerchief.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 265 With þe querch [he] hid his face. *Ibid.* 295 Paule myn querche gaf to me.

Quercimeric (kwōɹsime·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. *querci-*, comb. form of L. *quercus* oak + Gr. *μέρος* part + -IC.] *Quercimeric acid*, an acid derived from quercetin or quercetic acid.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 5 Quercimeric acid..Produced by the action of melting potash on quercetic acid. 1893 T. E. THORPE *Dict. Chem.* III. 324 Quercimeric acid .. is isolated in the same manner as quercetic acid, from which it differs by being much more soluble in water. [See also QUERCETIC.]

Quercin (kwō·ɹsin). *Chem.* [f. L. *quercus* oak + -IN[1].] (See quots.)

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 349/2 *Quercin*, a neutral crystalline substance procured from the bark of the oak. 1894 *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, Quercin .. occurs in oakbark, being obtained from the mother-liquors in the preparation of quercite.

Quercine (kwō·ɹsəin), *a.* [ad. L. *quercin-us*, f. *quercus* oak: see -INE[2].] Of or pertaining to the oak; made of oak, oaken.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quercine*, oken, make of Okes. 1658 PHILLIPS *Quercine*, belonging to an oak. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Lands Saracen* XXXVII. (1855) 440 The mast .. was as sweet and palatable as chestnuts, with very little of the bitter quercine flavour.

Quercitannin (kwōɹsitæ·nin). *Chem.* [f. L. *querci-* oak- + TANNIN.] A form of tannin obtained from oak-bark. So **Quercita·nnic** *a.*, in *quercitannic acid* = quercitannin.

1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Org. Chem.* 416 Tannic Acid .. Syn. Quercitannic Acid, Tannine. This acid occurs chiefly in oak-bark and in nut-galls. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning and Currying* (1853) 78 The tannin of tea is similar in properties to quercitannin. 1895 *Naturalist* 25 A tannin, which is probably quercitannin.

Quercite (kwō·ɹsəit). *Chem.* [f. L. *quercus* oak + -ITE[1] 4.] A sweet crystalline alcohol obtained from acorns.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 72 Quercite .. from acorns. ..Transparent prisms. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* 434 The juice of the acorn is submitted to fermentation. The fermented liquor, on evaporation, yields small prisms of quercite.

Hence **Quercitin**(e) = QUERCETIN (Webster 1864, citing Gregory). **Que·rcitol** = QUERCITE (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1881).

Quercitron (kwō·ɹsitrən). [Abbreviated for *querci-citron*, f. L. *quercus* oak + CITRON. Named by Dr. Bancroft about 1784.] The black or dyer's oak of N. America (*Quercus tinctoria*): also called *quercitron oak.* **b.** The inner bark of this, used as a yellow dye and in tanning: also *quercitron bark.*

1794 BANCROFT *Philos. Permam. Colours* xii, The Quercitron bark .. is one of the objects of a discovery, of which the use and application for dying, calico-printing, &c. are exclusively vested in me .. by an act of parliament passed in the 25th year of his present Majesty's reign. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 100 The black, or quercitron oak, is a large tree found throughout the United States. *Ibid.* 101 The quercitron, so much used in dyeing, is obtained from the cellular integument.

attrib. 1823 URE *Dict. Chem.* (ed. 2) 398/1 Cloth .. subjected to the quercitron bath.

Hence **Querci·trein,** a product of quercitrin.

? *Obs.* **Querci·trio** *a.*, derived from quercitrin, as in *quercitric acid* (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1868). **Que·rcitrin**, the yellow crystalline colouring matter of quercitron bark.

1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VIII. 320/2 To this colouring matter Chevreul has given the name of *quercitrin*. *Ibid.* 321/1 Yellow crystals possessing the characters of quercitrin. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 211/1 The tannin which quercitrin contains..gives a green colour with peroxide of iron. 1845 *Ibid.* Suppl. I. 349/2 On boiling a solution of quercitrin, it becomes turbid, and deposits a quantity of small acicular crystals of quercitrein.

Quercivorous (kwəɪsi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *quercus* oak + *-vorus* devouring.] Feeding on oak-leaves.

1858 *Zoologist* XVI. 6154 An individual [caterpillar] which had already become quercivorous.

Querck, obs. form of QUIRK.

†**Querculane**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [ad. mod.L. *querculān-us*, f. *quercus* oak.] = QUERCINE *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [Hence in some later dicts.]

Querdlynge: see CODLING².

†**Quere**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quire**. [a. OF. *quer-re* (in conj. *quier*, *quer-*; mod.F. *querir*) :—L. *quærĕre*: see INQUIRE.] To ask, inquire.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 319/7 He wolde wite and quere What-maner mon þat he were. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1703 His qualite, his quantite, he quirys [*Dubl. MS.* enquirez] all-to-gedire. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 19611 (Trin.) As he þus went to quere [*Cott.* sek] & aske .. þe fuyr of helle him smot. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 691 Alas! that thow grevest the so sore, Or thow haddyst queryd more. [*c* 1810 *Merry-Cock Land* vii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. v. clv. 250 And if my playfellows come to quere for me, Tell them I am asleep.]

Quere, obs. form of CHOIR, QUÆRE, QUEER.

Quereboly, obs. form of CUIR-BOUILLI.

†**Querelatory**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *querēlāre* to complain (see QUERELE) + -ORY.] Of the nature of a complaint.

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. i. ii. 23 [Bonner did present his libel called in the instrument] a certain appellatory and querelatory Libel.

†**Querele**, *sb. Obs.* [Orig. form of QUARREL *sb.*³ (q.v.), occasionally employed (prob. under influence of L. *querēla*) after *quar(r)el* had become the usual form.]

1. A complaint; an action. = QUARREL 1.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1123 To go before the king with a lamentable querele expressing how with true despites he was deformed. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 146 Such persones, as dooe by a wrongfull querele obiecte vnto me, that [etc.]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 292 If a man release all Quereles..all actions reall and personall are released. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* [189] Not in Causes of Appeal, but in Causes of first Instance and simple Querele only.

2. A cause, affair, etc. = QUARREL 2.

1552 *Order St. Bartholomew's* A v, So sufficiently .. set forth this enormitie of the Citezeins, as semed behouefull for the querele of charitie. 1566 GRINDAL *Lett. to Sir W. Cecil* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 289 All ministers, now to be deprived in this querele of rites.

So †**Querele** *v.* = QUARREL *v.* Hence †**Quereler**, quarreller, objector. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 306 The faulte fynder or quereler. 1548 — *Par. Luke* xv. 133 The elder sonne .. proudely quereled and reasoned the mattier with his father.

Querele, -ell, obs. forms of QUARREL *sb.*³

†**Querelous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *querēlōs-us*, f. *querēla* QUERELE.] = QUERULOUS (q.v.).

For earlier examples of the form see QUARRELLOUS.

1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 84 Thir ar murmurers, querelus [L. *querulosi*]. 1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 2 That querelous libell of the Macedonians. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 74 Though generally the Irish are querelous of their Deputies .. yet Sir Henry left a good memory. 1751 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 32 A Midshipman..of an insolent querelous Temper.

Hence †**Querelousness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* Ep., The querelousnesse of the clamorous Opposites.

Querent (kwī·rĕnt), *sb.*¹ Also 7 quær-. [ad. L. *quærent-em*, pres. pple. of *quærĕre* to inquire: cf. QUERANT, QUERIST.] One who asks or inquires; *spec.* one who consults, or seeks to learn something by means of, an astrologer.

1598 F. WITHER tr. *Dariot Astrol. Judg.* O 3, By this meanes the Querent shall not haue his desyre. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 [see QUESITED]. 1653 SIR G. WHARTON *Comets* Wks. (1683) 141 Many Queries .. which I have answered .. to my own and the Querents admiration. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1784) 129 The Magicians now use a crystal-sphere, .. which is inspected .. sometimes by the Querent himself. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 152 If the Priest is enclined to oblige the Querent, the Questions are put. 1845 *Whitehall* xxi. 151 The astrologer, fixing his keen, cunning eyes on the querent. 1881 [see QUESITED].

Que·rent, *sb.*² and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *querent-em*, pres. pple. of *querī* to complain.] **a.** *sb.* 'A complainant, plaintiff' (J.). **b.** *adj.* Complaining.

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1845 *Whitehall* li. 363 A process in which Joyce assisted with manifest sulkiness, and many a querent glance at his young commander.

Quereour, Queresoeuer, Querester(e, Querf, Querfore, obs. ff. QUARRIER¹, WHERESOEVER, CHORISTER, WHARF, WHEREFORE.

†**Que·rical**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. *quere* QUÆRE *sb.*, or QUERY *sb.* + -ICAL.] **a.** *adj.* Of the nature of a query or queries. **b.** *sb.* A query.

1699 (*title*), Querical Demonstrations writ by Prince Butler Author of the Eleven Queries [etc.]. *Ibid.* 24 Don't disdain, My Querical Strain, And I .. have yet in store, Of such Quericals more, At least a whole Score.

Querie, obs. var. EQUERRY (q.v.).

Que·ried, *ppl. a.* [f. QUERY *v.* + -ED¹.] Called in question; marked with a query.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 241/2 You have insisted..that you should not have rejected the queried votes, if you had not been convinced..that they were all corrupted.

Querier (kwī·ĕrĭəɹ). [f. QUERY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who queries; also *slang*, a chimney-sweep who asks for work.

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 93 That would have been no Answer to their weighty Question, nor any allay to that earnest Enquiry..the Queriers were under. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 377 The knuller is also styled a 'querier', a name derived from his making inquiries at the doors of the houses as to whether his services are required.

Querimonious (kwerimō·nĭəs), *a.* Also 7 **quere-**. [ad. late L. *querimōniōs-us*: see next and -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *querimonieux* (Godef.).] Full of, addicted to, complaining.

1604 in R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Epigr.* xxxvi. Wks. II. 266/1 Querimonious paines Doe puluerise the concaue of my braines. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 206 Querimonious accusations of his best Servants. 1791 COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* 608 It was on this solitary island that Gildas..composed his querimonious treatise. 1848 MOZLEY *Ess., Luther* (1878) I. 354 That passionate and querimonious temper.

Hence **Querimo·niously** *adv.*; **Querimo·niousness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

a 1668 DENHAM *A Dialogue*, Most queremoniously confessing That I of late have been compressing.

Querimony (kwe·rĭmənĭ). [ad. L. *querimōnia*, f. *querī* to complain: cf. F. *quérimonie* (16th c.).] Complaint, complaining.

1529 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1856) I. 217 By way of querimony and complaint. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 b, The king .. troubled with hys brothers dayly querimonye. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Browmists* 39 *marg.*, To which vniust and triuiall querimony, our most iust defence hath beene [etc.]. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) I. viii. 61 The scholars of the Virgil class .. had recovered from the querimonies of those two sons of Ovid.

†**Que·rism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -ISM.] The practice of inquiring or asking.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 88 Your engagement against querism or seeking .. will come to nothing.

Querist (kwī·rist). [f. L. *quær-ĕre* to ask + -IST: cf. QUERENT, QUERY.] One who asks or inquires; a questioner, interrogator.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 147 Those Querists who must haue a reason for every thing in Religion. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 5. 31 This Querist thinks himself .. very seasonable in the Questions. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 2 Were we asked .. what is air, we should refer the querist to his experience alone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 92 A troublesome querist comes and asks, 'What is the just and good?'

Querister, variant of CHORISTER.

Querity, Querk, obs. ff. QUEERITY, QUIRK.

Querken (kwə·ɹk'n), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **querkyn**, **qwerken**, **-yn**, 6 **quarken**, 7 **quirk-**, **whirken**, 8 *dial.* **quacken**, 9 *dial.* **wirken**, **quocken**, 5–6 (8–9 *dial.*) **querken**. [= OFris. *querka* (mod. *querke*, *quirke*), ON. *kvirkja*, *kyrkja* (Da. *kværke*, *kyrke*), f. OFris. *querk*, ON. *kverk* (MSw. *qvärk*), OHG. *querca* throat.] *trans.* To choke, suffocate, stifle. Hence **Que·rkening** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/2 Querkenyd, *suffocatus*. Querkenynge, *suffocacio*. Querkyn, *idem quod* quellyn. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 249 The bytternesse of sorowe querkynde & stopped..the virgins harte. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* H ij, I haue a throte bolle almoste strangled, snarled, or quarkennyd with extreme hunger. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirug., Maner exam. lazares*, Q iv, Yf there apere any straytnes of breth as yf wolde querken [*sic*]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 124 It wil .. send up such an ascending fome that it will bee ready to quirken and stifle vs. 1611 COTGR., *Noyer*, to drowne, to whirken, or stifle with water, etc. *Ibid.*, *Suffocation*, a suffocation, ..whirkening. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Etym.*, *Querkened*, sometimes written, and pronounced quackned. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Querkened*, suffocated. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s. v., The wind was so high .. that I was welly quockened. 1880 in *Cheshire Gloss.* (1886), *Wirken.*

Querl (kwəɹl), *sb. U. S.* Also **quirl**. [? var. of CURL, or a. G. *querl*, *quirl* from MHG. *twirl* TWIRL.] A curl, twist, twirl.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 201/1 The forms are grotesque beyond comparison: twists, querls, contortions. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 219 The crooks and querls of the branches on the floor.

So **Querl** *v.*, to twirl, coil, etc. (Knowles, 1835).

Quern¹ (kwəɹn). Forms: 1 **cweorn**, **cwyrn**, (cœrn, cern), **cweorne**, **cwearne**, 4 **queern**(e, **quyerne**, **qwhern**, 4–7 **querne**, 5 **queren**, 5–6 **qwern**, 6 **quearn**, (**wherne**, **wyrne**), *Sc.* **queirn**, 7 **quarn**, 8 *Sc.* **quirn**, 7– **quern**. [OE. *cweorn*, *cwiẹrn* str. fem., *cweorne* wk. fem. = OFris. *quern*, OS. *quern* (or *querna*, MDu. *queren-e*, Du. *kweern*), OHG. *quirn*, *churn* and *chuirna* (MHG. *kurn*, *kürne*), ON. *kvern* (Icel. *kvörn*, Sw. *qvarn*, Da. *kværn*), Goth. *-qairnus*, from a pre-Teut. stem **gʷĕrn-*, variations of which appear in synonymous forms in other Aryan languages, as Lith. *gìrnos*, OSl. *žrŭny* and *žrŭnivŭ*, Russ. ЖЕРНОВЪ, Pol. *żarna*, OIr. *brú* (gen. *broon*), W. *breuan*, etc.] A simple apparatus for grinding corn, usually consisting of two circular stones, the upper of which is turned by hand; also, a small hand-mill for grinding pepper, mustard, or similar substances (see *pepper-*, *mustard-quern*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 41 Tuu wif ȝegrundon on coernae [*Rushw.* æt cweorne]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xi. 5 Þære wylne .. þæt sitt æt þære cweornan. *c* 1305 *Pilate* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 111 Bi a melewardes douȝter he lai..And biȝat on hire vnder þe querne þe liþere bern. 1340 *Ayenb.* 181 Samson..uil into þe honden of his yuo, þet him deden grinde ate querne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 6 Onknowyn was þ' quyerne and ek the melle. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 831 Eek as for hail a russet weede is To kest vpon the querne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 39 For skant of victuall the cornes in quernis of stane Thai grand. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 10 A Querne or a hand Mill doth but a little good. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* I. 354 Some necessary thing..to use in his house, as a Furnace or Quern, or such like. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 148 The seeds are pounded in a Mortar, or .. ground in a Quern contriv'd for this Purpose. 1771 PENNANT *Tour in Scotl.* (1794) 232 Saw here a Quern, a sort of portable mill made of two stones. 1841 S. C. HALE *Ireland* III. 296 Two women generally worked the Quern, one sitting facing the other, the quern between them. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 60 The circular querns of Lower Egypt, which are turned by means of a wooden handle.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quern-chant*, *-house*, *-mill*, *-picker*, *-song*, *-staff*; *quern-like* adv. See also QUERN-STONE.

1898 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 440 In the North, where he often heard the rhythmical *quern-chant. 1525 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 123, ij leads that standes in *wherne-house. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 595 Two equall ranks of Orient Pearls..(*Quern-like) grinding small Th' imperfect food. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xlv. 706 Troughs and *querne mils. 1441 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 256 [The will of William Toly], '*quernepykker', [1441, is in Lib. Osbern, f. 247]. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 73 We will now subjoin the Grotta-Saungr or *quern-song. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/1 A *Querne-staffe, *molucrum*.

†**Quern**². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **qwerne**, **qweryn**. App., a large piece of ice.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3003 Alexander..rydis To þe grete flode of Granton & it on a glace fyndis. Or he was soȝt to þe side ȝit sondird þe qweryns [*Dubl. MS.* qwernes].

Quern, obs. variant of KERN *v.*¹

Que·rnal, *a. rare.* [f. L. *quern-us*, f. *quercus* oak + -AL.]

†**1.** Made of oak-leaves; oaken. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 49 The Quernall crowne gyven to those whiche had saued a cytyzen.

2. *Bot. Quernal alliance*, Lindley's name for his 'alliance' of diclinous exogens, containing the orders *Corylaceæ* and *Juglandaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 289 If it were not for the minute embryo .. it might take its place in the Quernal Alliance.

†**Querne.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *querne* (Godef.) for *quaterne*, after *terne*.] A quatre or four in dice-playing (in quot. *fig.*).

13.. *Coer de L.* 2009 Richard .. gave him a stroke on the molde..Ternes and quernes he gave him there.

Quernell, square: see QUARNELL.

Querner, obs. form of CORNER *sb.*¹

Que·rn-stone. [Cf. ON. *kvernsteinn*.] One of the two stones forming a quern; a millstone.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 6 Behofas him þæt he ȝehongiȝa coern-stan..in suire his [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* cwyrn-, cweorn-stan]. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 8 And the puple ȝede aboute, and gaderide it, and brak with a queerne stoon. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/24 *Hec mola*, a qwernston. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Theyre corne in quern-stoans they doe grind. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 760 Round stones as much as milstones or quernstones. 1662 *Ireland, Stat. at Large* (1765) II. 416 Quern-stones, large, the last, £13. 10s. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 242 Quern Stones under three feet in diameter, and not exceeding six inches in thickness. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 43 Opposite the east gable of the Church a quern-stone .. has been stuck up.

Querof, obs. form of WHEREOF.

†**Queror.** *Obs. rare*⁻°. [a. OF. *quereor*, *-eur*, agent-n. f. *querre*, *querir* QUERE *v.*] An inquirer.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/18 *Scitor*, a querour.

Querpo, variant of CUERPO *Obs.*

Querquedule (kwə·ɹkwĭdiūl). *Ornith.* [ad. L. *querquedula* a species of duck.] **a.** 'A genus of ducks, one species of which .. is the common teal' (Worcester, 1860). **b.** 'The pin-tail duck' (Webster, 1864, citing *Eng. Cyc.*).

Querre, var. QUAR *v.*; obs. f. QUARRY *sb.*¹

Querrell, Querrister, Querrour, Querry, obs. ff. QUARREL *sb.*³ and *v.*, CHORISTER, QUARRIER¹, EQUERRY. **Quert**: see QUART *a.* and *sb.*¹

†**Querulation.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. med.L. *querulārī* to complain, f. *querul-us*: see next.] Complaint, complaining. So also (from stem *querul-*) **Querule·ntal, -le·ntial** *a.*, querulous. **Que·ruling** *vbl. sb.*, complaining. **Que·rulist**, one who complains. **Queru·lity, Querulo·sity** (cf. next), habit or spirit of complaining.

1614 T. ADAMS *Sinners Passing Bell* Wks. (1629) 264 Will not these mournings, menaces, *querulations, stirre your hearts? 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 103 ¶ 3 A lady.. rather captious and *querulental. 1806 — *Mem.* 17 Walpole had..a plea for being captious and *querulential, for he was a martyr to the gout. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 94 The Devil give thee heed! Haply he'll better care thy *queruling Than He I follow mine. 1788 T. TOUCHSTONE *Trifler* 431, I have carefully examined the various subjects of complaint..If my third fair *querulist would [etc.]. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 1 The Premier had..very insufficient grounds for his *querulity. 1882 F. T. PALGRAVE in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* IV. p. lxiv, Unreasonable *querulosity.

Querulous (kwe·riŭlǝs), *a.* Also 6 **-ose**, 7 **querr-**. [ad. late L. *querulōs-us*, f. *querulus*, f. *querī* to complain: cf. QUERELOUS, QUARRELOUS.]

1. Of persons: Complaining, given to complaining, full of complaints, peevish.

In first quot. possibly for *querelous* QUARRELOUS; a certain confusion between the words is also suggested by some 17th c. quots., which at least do not imply peevish or whining complaint.

? *a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 46/200 My body wyth my soull ys euer querulose [*rime* house]. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 9 A people..by nature hard-hearted, querulous, wrathfull. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 63 These are the maners of a querrulous waiward man. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 242, I would have no godly man be over querulous, when God hath done so much for us. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 ¶ 1 The querulous are seldom received with great ardour of kindness. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 149 He was naturally querulous and jaundiced in his views. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXVI. 445 His sons and nephews were equally querulous and dissatisfied.

b. Of animals or things: Uttering or producing sounds expressive or suggestive of complaint.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 409 The Lapwing .. is a querulous bird. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems, Corinna's Tomb* 18 Hither sad Lutes they nightly bring, And gently touch each querulous string. 1699 POMFRET *Pastoral Ess.* 274 Ye purling quer'llous Brooks! o'ercharged with grief. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* (C. D. ed.) 205 One querulous rook, unable to sleep, protested now and then.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, complaining.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 100 Querulous repetition, as well of late as of almost forgotten faultes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 19 French..hath a whining kind of querulous tone. 1714 *Spect.* No. 618 ¶ 2 His Versification .. should be soft, and all his Numbers flowing and querulous. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 June, I am almost ashamed of this querulous letter. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxiv, She uttered a querulous cry of disappointment and misery. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 225 The querulous comments of old ladies.

Que·rulously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a querulous manner.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 147 Querulously accusing her for playing with her own gifts. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 138 His wounded ears complaints eternal fill, As unoil'd hinges, querulously shrill. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* x, Objections..captiously urged and querulously maintained. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* xiv. 366 [They] complained almost querulously of the bitterness of Lord Lyndhurst's invectives.

Que·rulousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being querulous.

1652 J. AUDLEY *Engl. Commonw.* Ded., To answer the querulousnesse of some persons. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 50 ¶ 7 The querulousness and indignation which is observed so often [etc.]. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 23 That impatient querulousness, which betrays its moments of weakness. 1884 *Expositor* Feb. 87 Querulousness and the captiousness of despair took possession of them.

Query (kwi·ºri), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **queree, quæree, 7–8 quæry.** [Anglicizing of *quere*, QUÆRE.]

1. Introducing a question: = QUÆRE 1.

Now rarely written in full, being usually expressed by the abbreviation *qy.* (*qr., qu.*) or the sign ?.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Aug., Query, whether a glass-coach would have permitted us to have made the escape? 1732 SWIFT *Corr.* (1766) II. 690 That .. the subscription be .. paid into the hands of (query, Mr. Thorn, .. a very proper person?). 1763 HOYLE *Back-gammon* 200 Query, Whether the Probability is for his gammoning me, or not? 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 185/2 It was afterwards repurchased by that monarch (but query if purchase money was ever paid).

2. A question. = QUÆRE 2.

α. 1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 270 The cowardly commissioners..put queries. Where shall wee have winter quarters? 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* (1680) VII. 342 This is the scope of the Queree. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* VI. (1735) 203 We are now enabled to give Answers to some bold Queries and Objections of Atheists. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 270 It may..admit of a query, Whether the above expences are not too great for the crops to repay? 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. x, [He] forced the embarrass'd host to buy, By query close, direct reply. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 22 She had prepared herself .. to suppress all .. queries which her son might resent.

β. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 63 He that is guilty of no quaery here, Out-lasts his epitaph. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* IV. 96 My first quæree, is whether grace be an adjutory. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 218 A great many quæries and difficulties might be proposed relating to the millennium. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 99 What News, is the Quæry.

3. A mark of interrogation (?), used to indicate a doubt as to the correctness of the statement, phrase, letter, etc. to which it is appended or refers; the abbreviation *qy.* etc. used for the same purpose. 1836 in SMART. 1882– in OGILVIE, etc.

† **Query,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [App. f. L. *querī* to complain.] ? Complaint.

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 802 As a schep to þe slazt þer lad was he, & as lombe..So closed he hys mouth fro vch query.

Query (kwi·ºri), *v.* Also 7 **quæry.** [f. QUERY *sb.*[1] Cf. QUÆRE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To put as a question. ? *Obs.*

1657 *Narr. late Parlt.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 409 The like may be queried concerning the swordsmen's capacity to sit. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 188 It's queried whether there be any Science in the sense of the Dogmatists. 1726 BERKELEY *Let.* 12 Oct., in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 136, I do .. entreat you to answer all that I have queried on that head. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 130, I .. shall suspend what I have further to query 'till To-morrow.

b. With interrogative clause as obj.: To ask, inquire, put a question (*whether, if, what*, etc.).

1657 S. PURCHAS *Theat. Pol. Flying-Ins.* 15 Some query whether a living creature can subsist without the head. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. (ed. 3) 328 We shall not proceed to querie, What truth there is in Palmistrie. 1681 E. MURPHY *State Ireland* § 40 The Deponent..queried if Captain Butler was come thither. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 17 Oct. (1846) III. 245 Should not one query whether he had not those proofs in his hands antecedent to the cabinet? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, 'Shall we remove Mr. Butler?', queried the assistant. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 64 On my querying whether any did find treasures hereabout, my aunt laughed.

c. *absol.* To ask a question or questions.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 4 (1713) I. 23 Nay, if you be for that Sport, e'en Query by your self. 1720 S. PARKER *Bibliotheca Biblica* I. 394 He queried, and reason'd thus with himself. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 349 Each prompt to query, answer, and debate. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. i *note*, A passenger queried as to the author.

2. To question, interrogate (a person). *rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 97 The Don .. assaults the first pittifull Scout .. whom he should have quæried in this manner. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 47 So I have been assured by many antient men whom I have queried particularly as to this matter. *c* 1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode* in *Fr. Austr. to Japan* (1892) 49 He .. began to query her about the financial part of the business.

3. To call (a thing) in question; to mark as doubtful.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 54/2 The returning officer .. had queried 76 [votes]. 1839 D'ISRAELI *Curios. Lit.* (1849) II. 224 Sir John..afterwards came to doubt it with a '*sed de hoc quære*' query this!

b. To question, doubt, *if*, etc.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 140, I very much query if two, and sometimes three of Sonini's Alpine pictures were not condensed into one by the author.

Hence **Que·rying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Que·ryingly** *adv.*; **Que·ryist** = QUERIST.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 107 One able physitian being asked.. The querying person returned, that [etc.]. 1706 W. JONES *Synop. Palmar. Matheseos* 140 The Querying Term in the 3d. Place. 1863 *Reader* 19 Dec. 729 A queryist in the American Publishers' Circular. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 286 A pair of baby eyes, peering upward with querying wonder. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/1 The queryings of philosophy. 1890 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Two False Moves* I. xv. 226 He looked at her queryingly.

Queryster, obs. form of CHORISTER.

Quesal, variant of QUETZAL.

Quesing, Quesion, obs. ff. COUSIN, CUSHION.

Quesited (kwi·sai·tèd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *quæsīt-*, L. *quæsīt-*, ppl. stem of *quærĕre* to seek + -ED[1]. Cf. QUÆSITUM.]

† **1.** *adj.* Sought for, asked about, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 Significator of the Querent or thing quesited. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 20 The remains are the Numbers quesited.

2. *sb. Astrol.* The thing or person inquired about.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* XX. 123 The Quesited is he or she, or the thing sought and enquired after. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. xv. 282 A very good argument that the querent should see the quesited speedily.

So † **Quesiti·tious** *a.* = QUESITED *a. Obs. rare.*

Que·sitive *a.*, interrogative. '*Quesitive quantity*, quantity expressed by an interrogative numeral' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 334 As in Extraction of Roots and Equations, A..is called the Supposititious or Quesit[it]ious Root. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 341 Multiplying the assumed Root *b*+*c* in the place of the Quesititious Root *a*.

Quesomen: see QUEASOM.

Quest (kwest), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **quiste**, 4–6 **queste**, 5–6 **whest**, (**qw-**), 6 **queast.** [a. OF. *queste* (F. *quête*) = Prov. *questa, quista*, Sp. *cuesta*, It. *chiesta* :—pop. L. **questa*, pa. pple. of *quærĕre*, L. *quærĕre* to seek, inquire: cf. INQUEST *sb.*]

I. 1. An official or judicial inquiry. = INQUEST *sb.* 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (cf. CROWNER[2]).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5508 Perof shal Gode take a quest. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 238 Of clippers, of roungers, of suilk takes he questis. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 161 Her syre was a sysour .. ateynte at vch a queste. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxx. 387 (Addit. MS.) When the Iustice was comyn, he ordeyned a false queste. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 91 There is a custome in the Cytie, ones a yeare to haue a quest called the warnmall queste, to redresse vices. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 73 Enquest or quest is called this lawfull kinde of triall by twelue men. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 417 The lord mayor and aldermen of London have forbid feasting at the quests. 1876– In dial. glossaries (Yks., Chesh., Som., etc.).

2. The body of persons appointed to hold an inquiry. = INQUEST *sb.* 2. Now *rare.*

13 .. *Evang. Nicod.* 243 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LIII. 396 He chesed a quest, on him to pas. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 257 þou schalt .. aftyrward be pourgyd out wyth a quest of clerkys. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. viii, By ordenaunce of the quene ther was set a quest of ladyes on syr gauayn. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 153 The quest commes in and sayes not guilty. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 499 He shoulde haue twelue which make a quest, to giue verdict in this matter. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Which is as if a theife should be tried by a quest of cut-purses. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 483 One quest of gentlemen, another of yeomen passed upon him. 1706 [see QUESTMAN 1]. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Tom Woodgate* vi, Twelve brave mermen for a 'quest. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 3/2 The coroner's quest pronounces 'in accordance with the evidence'.

fig. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvi, To side this title is impannelled A quest of thoughts, all tennant to the heart.

† **b.** *transf.* A dozen (cf. quot. 1579 above). *Obs.*

1589 *Almond for Parrat* 14 Ile haue a spare fellowe shall make mee a whole quest of faces for three farthinges.

3. Any inquiry or investigation made in order to discover some fact; also, the object of such inquiry.

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 3, I in this search or quest of inquirie haue spent most of my studies. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 39 The quest ended with no more knowledge than it began. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, In quest, who might this parson be. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii, Let us not forget the great generality, which is our chief quest here. 1878 *Masque Poets* 101 The guest Half paused to ask in idle quest.

II. 4. Search or pursuit, made in order to find or obtain something. Const. *of, for.*

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 39 Hit arn fettled in on forme .. & by quest of her quoyntyse enguylen on mede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 96 b, Peace & brotherly concorde dissolueth this quest & assaute of enuy. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 196 What..Will you require in present Dower with her, Or cease your quest of Loue? 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Search* (1858) 34 My Quest is vaine, Hee'll not be found where he was slaine. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 138 To rouse People into a Quest of Health. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxvi, Whose desire Was to be glorious; 'twas a foolish quest. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 491 Luckily the quest of gold proved a vain one.

b. Freq. in phr. *in quest of* († *after*, or inf.).

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 24 In quest of solace, he retired to Bath. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXIX, Had, hauing, and in quest to haue. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 233 He went in quest of Hudibras. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 52 He is in quest after other Pieces. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 349 The ghost rides forth to the scene of battle in nightly quest of his head. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. i. (1873) 256 Eager running to and fro in quest of worldly wealth.

† **c.** A person (or set of persons) employed in searching. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 46 The Senate hath sent about three seuerall Quests, To search you out.

5. In mediæval romance: An expedition or adventure undertaken by a knight to procure some thing or achieve some exploit; the knights engaged in such an enterprise. Also *transf.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 648 They that have do noble jestes And acheved all hir questes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 503 Thei entered in to many questes forto knowe which was the beste knyght. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xii, They supposed he was one of the quest of the Sancgreal. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 53 Her well beseemes that Quest. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* I. xi, Rather he chose, that Monarch bold, On vent'rous quest to ride. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xl, You are my servant now, by the laws of chivalry, and you must fulfil my quest. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 262 The Quest of Æneas is no self-sought quest.

6. a. The search for game made by hounds. **b.** The baying of hounds in pursuit of game; a peculiar barking uttered by dogs when in sight of game. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13 .. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1150 At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked þe wylde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 49 Withe gret questes and quelles Bothe in frethes and felles. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. v. 26 For hundis quest it semyt the lift rife wald. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 12 Thus as I stood to heare this merry quest I heard the names of houndes that hunted best. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxiv, 'Twas soe resolu'd; vpon the doubtfull Quest The Game gets to safe Covert. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 188/2 Quest,..the first opening, or cry, of the Dogs when they have found the scent. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1306 Lo, night is arisen on the noon, and her hounds are in quest by day. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Quest*, the early morning search for a hare by the scent of the hounds. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., He don't never give no quest 'thout he's right 'pon it.

transf. 13 .. *S. Erkenwolde* 133 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 þe masse he begynnes..With queme questis of þe quere with ful quaynt notes. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Content* ii, Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call Of an untrained hope or passion.

7. *R. C. Ch.* The collection of alms or donations for religious purposes.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 76 The observauntis no people do spare, Makynge their quest every wheare With most importunate cravynge. 1691 tr. *D'Emilliane's Frauds Romish Monks* 262 The Farmer [of Purgatory money] sends some of his Emissaries into the Fields, to carry on the Quest there for the said Souls. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 85 If we consider the extraordinary Product of the Quest [of the Franciscans]. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 971 When Marquise jokes 'My quest, forsooth? Each doit I scrape together goes for Peter-pence.'

8. *Comb.*, as † **quest-ale,** prob. ale of special quality (cf. *audit-ale*); † **quest-diter, -ganger,** = QUEST-MONGER. Also QUEST-HOUSE, -MAN.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 24 All fals endytars, Questgangars, and Iurars, .. Ar welcome to me. *Ibid.* XXX. 185 Thise rolles Ar of bakbytars And fals quest-dytars. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Epistle* Wks. 1730 I. 110 Private deliberations over brawn and quest-ale.

†**Quest,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Related to QUETHE *v.*, as *bequest* (q. v.) to *bequeath.*] A bequest.

c 1300 *Havelok* 219 He made his quiste swithe wel. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 64, I byseke yow .. For Gamelynes love, that my queste stonde. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 After my dettis payde and my questes fulfilled. 1478 *Croscombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 8 And brynge in of the quest of Water Bigge xij *d.*

So †**Questword.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1792 *Archæologia* X. 197 The legacies or questword of the deceased supplied the rest.

Quest (kwest), *v.*[1] [a. OF. *quester* (F. *quêter*), f. *queste* QUEST *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* Of hunting dogs, etc.: To search for game. Also with *about.*

c 1350 *Ipomadon* (Kölbing) 619 A brachet of thee beste, That euer wold trewly queste And securly pursewe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 49 Pay questede and quellys By frythis and fellis. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 1409 The howndes began to yerne and to quest. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 133 Such [Dogs] as delight on the land, play their parts, either by swiftness of foot, or by often questing, to search out and to spring the bird. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 88 If they prosper they .. give the Jackal some small Snip for his Pains in questing. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxi, Bevis, questing about, found the body.

fig. 1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funerall Teares* 113 Why doth thy sorrow quest so much upon the place where he is? 1668 DRYDEN *Even.'s Love* II. i, Cast about quickly, .. Range, quest, and spring a lie immediately.

b. Of animals: To search *about* for food.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 137 It would be natural for them [the whales] to quest about for that jelly they live upon. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* xii. 236 There was the pheasant not fifteen yards away, quietly questing about.

2. Of hunting dogs: To break out into a peculiar bark at the sight of game; to give tongue; to bark or yelp. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1420 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 7 Kenettes questede to quelle, Al so breme so any belle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxi, This lytel brachet .. lepte vpon hym and .. whyned and quested. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 41 The hunter may perceive the beast resting on the one banke, the dogs questing on the other brim. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 681 You shall then take care, that not at any time, .. he dare to quest or open his mouth, but that he hunt so silent and mute as is possible. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. (1735) 84 Lie still, you knave, close, close, .. you had best quest, and spoil the Sport, you had. 1831 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiv. 328 Just before the coursing season began, he [a dog] began to dream of going out and 'quested' in his sleep. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

†**b.** *transf.* Of frogs: To croak. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725, I mean the little Frog questing hoarse voyce amain.

3. Of persons: To go about in search of something; to search or seek. Also with *about*, and constr. *after, for.* (Chiefly *transf.* from sense 1.)

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, This too yeares I have quested to his howse. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 281 This young Lord had won the prize of a Turnament, and lay questing after a panegyrick. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 89 They went questing with flambeaux. 1864 Miss YONGE *Trial* I. v. 91 One of the bridal pairs .. was seen questing about as if disposed to invade our premises. 1882 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* xvi. (1887) 288 Neither Mr. James nor the author .. has ever gone questing after gold.

b. *R. C. Ch.* To ask for alms or donations.

1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 303 If the Friars go into the Country, a questing for their Monastery. 1867 R. PALMER *Life Philip Howard* 104 There were not to be more than thirteen religious, who were never to quest or beg alms.

4. *trans.* **a.** To search for, pursue, seek *out.*

1751 BYROM *Enthusiasm* in *Poems* 1773 II. 34 Averse to Heav'n, .. They quest Annihilation's monst'rous Theme. 1842 Miss MITFORD in *Friendsh. Miss Mitford* (1882) II. v. 77 Flush found a hare, and quested it for two miles. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 164 In noontide heats Quest out a shady dell. 1882 Sir E. ARNOLD *Pearls of Faith* XXVIII. (1883) 99 A wild bee questing honey-buds.

b. To question, request, demand. *rare.*

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 35, [I] quested its secret of the sun.

†**Quest,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? cf. LG. *questen*, var. *quessen, quetsen* (G. *quetschen*, Du. *kwetsen*) to press, squeeze.] *trans.* To crush.

1647 HARVEY *Schola Cordis* XV. 8 If Thy presse stand, Mine heart may chance slip out. O quest it into nothing. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* s. v., Pies are said to be quested, whose sides have been crushed by each other.

Quest, variant of QUEEST, ring-dove.

Questane, obs. form of WHETSTONE.

†**Que·stant.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = QUESTER.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 16 You come Not to wooe honour, but to wed it, when The bravest questant shrinkes.

Quest-dove: see QUEEST.

Quester (kwe·stəɹ). [f. QUEST *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who quests, in senses of the vb.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iv. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 Redy regesters, Pardoners and questers. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 208 The wicked Quester tuck'd up his .. Robe. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. (R.), The quester .. to the wood they loose, Who silently the tainted track pursues. 1875 DOWDEN *Shakspere* 10 It is the ascetic quester, Galahad .. who beholds the mystical Grail.

Questeroun, variant of CUSTRON. *Obs.*

Que·stful, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. QUEST *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of questing or searching.

1869 LOWELL *Invita Minerva* 246 The summer day he spent in questful round.

†**Quest-house.** *Obs.* The house at which the inquests in a ward or parish were commonly held.

1571 *Acc. St. Giles, Cripplegate* in *MS. Addit.* 12222 [cited by Halliwell, s. v.]. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 12 Are all the Quest-houses broken vp? 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., At the Quest House, where the company meets to the burial of my cozen Joyce. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3239/4 At the Quest-house on Little-Tower-Hill is a Grammar-School. 1828 NARES *Let. to A. Dyce*, A Quest-house was the chief Watch-house in a parish. .. Some parishes in London still have them, e. g. St. Giles's Cripplegate.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* 102 It is a world, whose Work .. Is vanity, and vexation; .. A Quest-house of complaint.

attrib. 1628 SPELMAN *De Sepult.* (1641) 22 A Parish Audit, or a Quest-House dinner.

Questing (kwe·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUEST *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xix, The noyse was .. lyke vnto the questyng of xxx coupyl houndes. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 10 After two or three questynges, he lept to the great Olyphante. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 238 A long questing and beating for some game. 1700 JER. COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 118 All this Questing has sprung but very little Game. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 109 Nothing is more certain than Dash's questing, .. for a better spaniel never went into the field. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1848) 63 Must thou still Revel in bootless questings?

Questing (kwe·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quests, in senses of the vb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 25 Than the remanent of that questing sort, .. Wythdrawis. *c* 1600 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* cxlvi, When they heare the questing Spaniels gone. 1714 *Earthquake Peru* i. 80 Even the Questing-brothers presume to interrupt People at their Prayers. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiii, Thread the brake like questing hound. 1888 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* XXVII. 168 That questing, roving eye .. that looks out of the corners sharply.

Question (kwe·styən), *sb.* Also 4 **questiun,** 4–6 **-oun, questyon,** (4 qw-, 5 **-one, -oun**), 5 **whestion.** [a. AF. *questiun*, OF. *question* (Godef.), ad. L. *quæstiōn-em*, n. of action from *quærĕre* to ask, inquire: cf. QUÆRE, QUERY.]

I. The action of inquiring or asking.

1. The stating or investigation of a problem; inquiry into a matter; discussion of some doubtful point. † *To make question*, to raise discussion or talk, to express or entertain doubt (*whether, of, about*). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 249 Than mayss clerkis questioun .. Quhethir he his lordis neid suld let. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1656 Peples .. holdynge hir question Dyuynynge of thise Thebane knyghtes two. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 If be what or why Be questyoun maad of thys tretyhs [etc.]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 592 Qvestyon was made therof before the marshalles. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 5 The .. vnquiet time Did push it out of farther question. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 102 Let us .. never make question whether we ought to call them infirmities of age, or fruits of reason. 1778 F. BURNEY *Evelina* xxxiv, As to consulting you .. it was out of all question. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 311 We cannot perceive how the occupation of these vessels can be drawn into question. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 185 [My father] allowed it without question.

b. In adverbial phrases, as *Beyond* (*all*) *question, out of, past, without question*: Unquestionably.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 189 Out of question we will judge those men verie blinde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 104 *And.* Why, would that haue mended my haire? *To.* Past question. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 212 He was without Question, a Great and Heroick Genius. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 5 In the state of nature, without question, mankind was subjected to many and great inconveniences. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 He is beyond all question the most eminent of the chief rulers. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 118 The Dunciad .. is beyond all question full of coarse abuse.

c. † *In question*, in dispute, in controversy; in a doubtful or undecided state. *Obs.* So also with *into* and *in* = into; chiefly, and now only, in phr. *to call in question*: see CALL *v.* 18.

1390 in *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 65 That yhour richte be na mare putt in questioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* (1533) VII. CCXXXII. 158 b, A longe whyle thys fyghte stode in questyon, whyther partye shulde obteyne vyctorye. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 769 If it fortune the Crowne to come in question. 1529 — *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 123/2 The thynge standinge in debate and question. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 324 How could these so doubtfull matters euer haue fallen in question amongst your fellowes. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 13 It hath beene in question and ambiguity. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* in *P.'s Lives* (1700) I. 18 The Pyrrhonians .. who bring all certainty in Question. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 238 Which is supposing the Thing in Question. 1768 T. POWNALL *Admin. Brit. Col.* (1774) I. 5 A right to call into question some .. exertions of power.

d. *In question*, under consideration, forming the subject of discourse. *To come into question*, to be thought of as possible.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 34 His Father .. had (besides this Gentleman in question) Two other Sonnes. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 100 After dinner we sit and talk till Mr. B. comes in question, and then I am gone. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, He does not think his friend .. ever saw the lady in question. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 96 The very ill-fated man in question was John de la Pole. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 7 The succession of masters was too rapid to allow a change of language to come into question among the greater .. part of the people. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. p. xxxvi, Discoveries of a far-reaching .. character, have during the period in question been made.

2. The action of questioning, interrogating, or examining a person, or the fact of being questioned, etc.; † hence, talk, discourse.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 1013 Ferst he let the Prestes take, .. He put hem into questioun. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 185 He aw nocht to be stoppit, bot frely to have passage throu all realmes but questioun. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 346 He stay no longer question. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 118 *Ross.* What sights, my Lord? *La.* I pray you speake not .. Question enrages him. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii. § 13 One Man .. may do .. whatever he pleases, without the least question or controll. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sonnets, Shaksp.*, Others abide our question. Thou art free. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming Arthur* 311 Fixing full eyes of question on her face.

b. *spec.* The application of torture as part of a judicial examination.

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 12 No one was called to any capital or bloody question upon matters of Religion. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 275 A malefactor was to have the question, or torture, given to him. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 80 The common Question that they give .. is, that they tye the Hands of the suspected Person behind his back [etc.]. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. li. 110 He urged too, that Felton should be put to the question in order to extort from him a discovery of his accomplices. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* III. xix, Let him be submitted to the question, ordinary and extraordinary.

†**c.** *In question*: Under judicial examination; on trial. *Obs. rare.*

1589 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 330 John Chapele .. was .. ymprisoned almost a yeare, in question to have bene executed. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 68 He that was in question for the robbery.

d. *To call in* († or *into*) *question*: To examine judicially, bring to trial; to take to task, call to account.

1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 40 We are in danger to be called in question for this dayes vprore. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 59 Socrates .. was called into question, and had sentence of death pronounced against him. 1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 78 Presently he was .. called in question as a delinquent.

II. What is asked or inquired (about).

3. The interrogative statement of some point to be investigated or discussed; a problem; hence, a matter forming, or capable of forming, the basis of a problem; a subject involving more or less difficulty or uncertainty. *The question*: the precise matter receiving or requiring deliberation or discussion. *To beg the question*: see BEG *v.* 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26104 Par-wit-al sum questiones we sal vndo þe merk resons. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Wel nyh al problemys and questiouns of the wiseste men. 1467 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 579 If .. any Difficultie or Question in the Lawe happen to ryse. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 3/2 Some good simple folk, that should of zele to the faith .. impugne those questions, as new thinges. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 227 But that is not the question: the question is concerning your marriage. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 465 It was a Question, whether he Or's Horse were of a Family More worshipful. 1768 T. POWNALL *Admin. Brit. Col.* (1774) I. 7 This American question .. must now come forward. 1854 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 416 This is a question involving the lives of thousands and tens of thousands of human beings. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Time* II. XXV. 219 The Eastern Question it was that disturbed the dream of peace.

b. *spec.* A subject for discussion, a proposal to be debated or voted on, in a meeting or deliberative assembly, esp. in Parliament; † the putting of this proposal to the vote. *Question!*, used (*a*) to recall a speaker to the subject under discussion, † (*b*) to demand that the vote be taken (quot. 1817). *Previous question*: see PREVIOUS.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 37 The persons concerned must withdraw when any question is. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 24 Whereupon the greater number called for the Question, and had it in the Affirmative, that the Debate should be laid aside. 1791 *Debate Abolit. Slave-Trade* 119 A loud cry [being] kept up a considerable time for the question. 1817 *Hansard's Parl. Debates* XXXV. 758/2 Lord Cochrane rose, amidst reiterated cries of question, to state [etc.]. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 139 The Speaker, .. when it has been seconded, proposes it to the House, and then the House are said to be in possession of the question. *Ibid.* 140 If it be wished to avoid a question, it is usual to move that the chairman do leave the chair.

c. Const. *of* (the subject-matter or sphere). Now freq. in phr. *it is a question of* = what is required or involved is, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 15 If questiouns ben of the word, and names of the lawe. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xviii. 15 Yf it be a question off wordes or off names or of youre lawe. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Living Lustres* ii, The question of Houses I leave to the jury. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 275 The recovery of transgressors is not a question of mere power. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 223 It was a question of time.

d. Phr. *Out of the question*, foreign to the subject; hence, not to be considered or thought of.

1700 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 122 His Objection .. is out of the Question. 1815 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. iii. 88 To go on describing the different effects .. is out of the question. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 210 The third alternative was no longer open .. for retreat was out of the question.

4. A subject of discussion, debate, or strife *between* parties, or of one party *with* another.

OF. *question* occurs freq. in the sense of 'difference', 'dispute', 'quarrel'.

1382 Wyclif *John* iii. 25 A questioun is maad of Johnis disciplis with the Jewis, of the purificacioun. 1390 Gower *Conf.* VII. 4148 A question betwen the tuo Thus writen in a bok I fond. 1456 Sir G. Hay *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 115 It efferis to the constable to here all questiounis, querelis and complayntis of his men3e. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. x, Telle me your resons and caas..that the better I may gyue the sentence of your dyferent and question. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xxv, Þe samyn place & land, of quhilk now Þe questioun occurris [*cf. infra* for quhilk Þe debate occurris]. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 18 Since the first sword was drawne about this question. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 249 A question arose between the heir at law and the younger children, whether it passed by the will.

5. In negative expressions. *It is no* (or *not a*) *question, there is no question,* † or simply *no question*: There is no room for dispute or doubt (*but, that*). *To make no question*: To raise or entertain no doubt (*of* or *about* a thing, *but* or inf.).

1583 W. Fulke *Def. Tr. Script.* Pref. 5 We make no question but that it is Apostolical. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 61, I am able to endure much. No question of that. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 184, I no question make To haue it. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 25 That our Saxon ancestors came out of Germanie..is no question. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 2 My Purpose is not here to fall vpon that Question, (for I make no Question of it) Whether [etc.]. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 ₱ 3, I make no Question but it would have been looked upon as one of the most valuable Treasuries of the Greek Tongue. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* I. ix, I cannot make a question..about that; it is a certainty. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 21/2 It is no longer a question that the disgust occasioned by this inequality..mainly contributed to throw France into a flame.

† **b.** *No question* (used parenthetically): No doubt, without question. *Obs.*

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 27 We haue set at naught..the poore..whose accusations, no question, are gone vp into heauen. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 273 Alluding, no question, vnto that of the Psalme. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 260 This no question is his meaning. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 125 There were, no Question, Accounts kept of their Charity.

6. A sentence of interrogative form, addressed by one person to another in order to elicit information; an interrogation, query, inquiry.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22891 (Cott.) An crafti clerc..asked him a questiun of a wolf and a leon. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8288 Now may Þou ask me..A questyon, and say..Salle Þai [etc.]? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1110 Inquire me noght Þis question, I queth it Þe neuer. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 1311 Ye askit hym..a whestion. *c* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* XLII. ii, Their daily questions..Where is now thy God soe good? 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii, Before we could answer that Question, we must ask one of him, which was, what he had been doing. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* III. 111 Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/2 If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed. 1869 *Q. Rev.* July 211 Go and put that question to the great armies of Austria.

† **b.** *Questions and commands*, the name of a game in which one person addressed ludicrous questions and commands to each member of the company. *Obs.*

1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Dancing-Master* II. ii, He is as dull as a country-squire at questions and commands. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 144 ₱ 1 Just as one is chosen King at the game of Questions and Commands. 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Opera* III. vii, Unless when we have [kissed] at questions and commands.

c. *Sc.* in *pl.* The catechism (cf. *question-book* in 7). Also *transf.*

1795 Burns *Election* v, The billie is gettin' his questions, To say in St. Stephen's the morn. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 31, I judged..he would think the better of me if I knew the questions.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *question-box, -hour, -time*; **b.** objective, as *question-answering, -asking, -begging* (see Beg *v.* 6), *-putting*, sbs. or adjs.; **c.** phrasal, as *question-and-answer lesson*; **d. question-book** *Sc.*, a catechism (formerly often containing also the alphabet or a spelling-book); **question-mark, -stop**, a mark of interrogation; † **question-sick**, having a mania for questioning; † **question-wise** *adv.*, as a question.

1642 R. Harris *Sermon* 29 If wee follow Chrysostom's sense ..and read the words Questionwise, *Will hee suffer long*? 1647 Trapp *Comm. Acts* viii. 24 All Christ's scholars are questionists, though not question-sick. *c* 1700 in Wodrow's *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1828) II. 54 Having a mind to learn to read, I bought a Question Book. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 255 The question-and-answer lessons on Scripture History. *c* 1860 Whately *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 263 What Jeremy Bentham calls 'question-begging appellatives'. 1862 T. A. Trollope *Marietta* I. xi. 200 Looking at her like a question stop. 1869 Lowell *Cathedr.*, This age, that blots out life with question-marks. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll.* (ed. Tauchn.) II. vii. 259 Much is said of .. their constant question-asking. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Feb. 6/1 Sitting apathetically through a rather lively question time.

Question (kwe·styən), *v.* Also 5–6 **-yon**, (5 **-one**). [a. OF. *questionner* (13th c.), f. *question* Question *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To ask a question or questions of (a person or *fig.* a thing); to interrogate. † Also with double object (quot. 1604).

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv. 58 Fame .. sette herself .. with the porters and mynystres for to questyone theym. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 64 One of you question yon'd man, If he for gold will giue vs any foode. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 129 Her Father..Still question'd me the Storie of my life. 1714 Swift *Imit. Hor.* II. vi, And question me of this and that. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* III. 133, I to question her became less prompt. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* Introd., The night-student, who had been questioning the stars or the sages..for that hidden knowledge.

b. To examine judicially; hence, to call to account, challenge, accuse (*of*). Now *rare.*

1637 Heylin *Answ. Burton* 60 When you were questioned publickely for your misdemeanours. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 240 Socrates was questioned and condemned at Athens. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* ii. 96 He had rather his own Church should be questioned of Idolatry. 1789 *Constitution U. S.* Art. i. § 6 For any speech or debate in either house [members of Congress] shall not be questioned in any other place. 1839 Macaulay *Ess.* (1843) II. 458 [He] cannot be questioned before any tribunal for his baseness and ingratitude.

† **c.** To challenge, defy (one) *to* do something. *Obs. rare*—1.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 27, I cannot see why the Angel of God should question Esdras to recall the time past, if it were beyond his owne power.

† **2.** *intr. To question with*: To ask questions of; to hold discourse or conversation with; to dispute with. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. iv, These two knyghtes mette with syre Tristram and questyoned with hym. 1555 Eden *Decades* 10, I questioned with hym as concernynge the eleuation of the pole. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. i. § 5 Little would it boote vs to question with them about their meaning. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 97, I was not far from murmuring and questioning with my God.

3. *intr.* To ask or put questions.

1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. ii, Thy sighs when he questioned, may breed in him a jealousy. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 122 Goe wee .. to the man that tooke him To question of his apprehension. 1626 D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 217 Others hearing not well what he saied hindred those by questioning which might have heard. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXIII. 110, I scarce uplift my eyes, Nor dare to question. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* IX. 53 Questioning, answering, .. and each interrupting the other.

b. *trans.* with clause stating the question. ? *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 237, I..was so bould as to question what they were, and of their businesse. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 433 'Tis safer to Auoid what's growne, then question how 'tis borne. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 They never questioned what crime he had done.

† **c.** *intr.* To inquire or seek *after*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1606 G.W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* XXXI. 105 Which flattery ..so much delighted him that them which before his affection hated, now his desire earnestly questioned after.

4. *trans.* To make a question of, to raise the question (*whether, if*, etc.); hence, to doubt, hold as uncertain.

1533 Frith *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 33 Whether it be so or not it may be questioned. 1659 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 356, I sent you a leter .. but I question whether you received it. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 286, I much question if those who left them had once fired them. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 4 ₱ 9 No man can question whether wounds and sickness are not really painful. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 Whether the request..can be complied with..may be questioned.

b. In negative expressions, as *I do not question* (*but*, etc.) = I have no doubt, I am sure (that); also pass. (cf. 5) *it cannot be questioned* = it is certain; etc.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 50 It is not to be question'd, That they had gather'd a wise Councell. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82, I .. question not but you'll do me and these two martyrs justice. *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 23 Some cases which I did not question to be true. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, He did not in the least question succeeding with his daughter. 1869 Huxley in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464/3 Nor can it be questioned that [etc.]. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 120 He did not question but the native Irish would join him.

5. a. To call in question, dispute, oppose.

1632 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 478 Wee question the truth of your informacion. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 112 This the wilful Archbishop never questioned, till he questioned all Authority. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* XXVII. III. 3 The worthless delegates of his power, whose merit it was made sacrilege to question. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* VII. 96 There would be no true humility in questioning your decision. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 164 Any one who openly questioned the truth of Christianity was treated as a public offender.

† **b.** To bring into question, make doubtful or insecure. *Obs. rare.*

1637 Heywood *Royall King* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 43 This emulation Begets our hate, and questions him of life. *a* 1643 Suckling *Goblins* V. (1646) 58 Behold (grave Lords) the man Whose death questioned the life of these.

† **c.** To state as a question. *Obs. rare*—1.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 21 Myself could shew a Catalogue of doubts, never yet imagined nor questioned.

† **6.** To ask or inquire about, to investigate (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 142 Dispatch vs with all speed, least that our King Come here himselfe to question our delay. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 133 When they Question such things, as the Holy-ghost is silent in. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 87/1 Socrates asked them if..he might be permitted to question what he understood not.

Questionabi·lity, = Questionableness.

1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) V. 125 Widening into new dreariness, new questionability.

Questionable (kwe·styənăb'l), *a.* [f. Question *v.* + -able.]

† **1. a.** Of a person: That may be interrogated; of whom questions may be asked. **b.** Of a question: That may be asked or put. **c.** Of a place: Where questions may easily be asked. *Obs. rare.*

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 1 It is a question, scarse questionable. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 43 Thou com'st in such a questionable shape, That I will speake to thee. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* II. iii, In such public as a tavern, such a questionable place. [1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* II. 119 (tr. *Prodigal Son*) Hollah! boy..Stay still and be questionable. Tell me [etc.].]

† **2.** Of persons or acts: Liable to be called to account or dealt with judicially. *Obs.*

1639 Gentilis *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 833 The delinquent shall be sent to the place where he is questionable for spiritual Matters. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 51 Whatever was done by their Commands, or their Authority, is not questionable by your Lordships. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 60 Many have thought we are not fairly questionable for anything but what we commit against our conscience.

3. Of things, facts, etc.: That may be questioned or called in question (rarely const. *by*); open to question or dispute; doubtful, uncertain. Freq. in phr. *it is questionable* (*whether, if*, etc.).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 96 It is questionable, whether they have any Hindes or females. 1643 Prynne *Treach. & Disloyalty* III. 127 (R.) Making it a thing not questionable by our Prelates and Clergie. 1685 Lady Russell in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 341 The Queen, is not at all well; .. 'tis questionable if she can endure the ceremony of the Coronation. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded. 6 The right of juries to return a general verdict, in all cases whatsoever is..not..in any shape questionable by the legislature. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 63 Whatever rendered property questionable, ambiguous, and insecure. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 147 This doctrine is very questionable. 1882 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXIV. Introd., They have ventured upon so many other questionable statements that we are not bound to receive this dictum. 1883 Sir J. C. Mathew in *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 592 It was very questionable whether the words used were defamatory per se.

b. Of doubtful or obscure meaning. *rare.*

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 408 When I cannot answer for myself, to render anything dark or questionable in it. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* IV. 119 In the lapse of ages, the phraseology of law may become first obsolete, and then questionable.

c. of qualities, properties, etc.: About the existence or presence of which there may be question.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. vii, The propriety of importing any of our school books from Great Britain..is very questionable. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 123 The questionable privilege of having as many wives as he could support. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 5/1 Either its object is of questionable expediency, or its work is imperfectly done.

d. Of doubtful nature, character, or quality; dubious in respect of goodness, respectability, etc.

1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* II. 261 There are a thousand questionable thoughts rushing at once upon my mind. *a* 1822 Shelley *Chas. I*, II. 203 Stick not even at questionable means. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* III. 79 A coolness ensued between the principal and his partners in consequence of these questionable dealings.

Que·stionableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The state of being questionable; doubtfulness, etc.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. xxii. (1713) 158 *marg.*, From the Questionableness whether .. there does not as much good redound to the Universe. 1857 De Quincey *Keats* Wks. 1862 V. 270 The questionableness of its particular statements. 1867 C. J. Smith *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Apparent*, The adverb apparently admits the sense of questionableness still more strongly.

Que·stionably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a questionable manner.

1859 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* I. 8 This dim prehistoric dawn, through which the shadowy figures of .. Druids questionably hover. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 443/1 An eccentric and questionably drawn performance.

† **Que·stional,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Question *sb.* + -al.] Relating to questions.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* xxxix. 327 The Decretals haue had their part,..the Questionall, Distinctionall, Quodlibeticall bookes..theirs.

† **Que·stionary,** *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.* Also 9 quæst-. [ad. med.L. *questiōnāri-us*: see Question and -ary 1.] **1.** = Questionist.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 3, I trowe þies þinges here contenyd, of þies questionaries..may noȝt be vnderstandyd. 1563 Fox *A. & M.* 589/2 Then did he rede openly.. Paules Epistles, and put by Douns and Dorbel, & yet he was a questionary him selfe. 1787 *Minor* II. xx. 141 Are you become a questionary at this time of day?

2. = Questor 1.

1820 Scott *Abbot* xxvii, A quæstionary or pardoner, one of those itinerants who hawked about .. reliques.

Que·stionary, *sb.*2 *rare.* [ad. med.L. *questiōnārium*; or, in mod. use, ad. F. *questionnaire*: see -ary 1.] A list of questions; † a treatise in the form of questions, a catechism.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pref., This lytell questyonary & formulary..haue ben often requyred and soughte for. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 345/3 Answers to the society's questionary of sociology and ethnography.

Questionary (kwe·styənări), *a.* [ad. late L. *quæst-, questiōnāri-us* (Boethius): see Question and -ary 1.]

1. Having the form of a question; consisting of questions; conducted by means of questioning.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 13 The questionary proposal intimateth the rare contemporation of these two qualities. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 35 The questionary trial came last, Every Minister asking such questions as he pleased. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 60 The reply confirms the meaning of the questionary salute. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 75 Let us institute a questionary process upon the doings.

2. That asks questions. *rare*—[1].

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 6 Let those two questionary Petitioners try to do thus with their Who's and their Whiches.

†Que·stionatively, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Perh. on anal. of *interrogatively*, *imperatively*, etc.] As a question.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 7 These words are put questionatively.

Questioned (kwe·styənd), *ppl. a.* [f. QUESTION *v.* + -ED[1].] That is questioned, in senses of the vb. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 58 The little differences of our questioned Assemblies. 1753 H. JONES *Earl of Essex* (1756) 26 Clear Your question'd conduct from disloyal guilt. 1881 *Times* 18 May 11/5 At other times questioner and questioned agree in seeking an occasion to state a fact.

Questionee. *rare*—[1]. One who is questioned.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 564 Questioner and questionee will soon lose each other in the wilderness of words.

Questioner (kwe·styənəɹ). [f. QUESTION *v.* + -ER[1].] One who questions; an interrogator, inquirer; †an interrogative form of speech; erotema.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 73 The curious questioner, the foolishe answerer. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 This figure I call the Questioner or inquisitiue. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 228 (Matt. xix. 7–8) God .. was making hel for curious questioners. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 41 ¶ 6 He was a Questioner, who .. is one who asks Questions, not with a Design to receive Information, but an Affectation to show his Uneasiness for Want of it. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xvi, Stranger, in thy turn,..who art thou, the questioner? 1890 H. S. SALT *Thoreau* 20 He was..a fearless thinker and questioner on..matters social and religious.

†Que·stionful. *nonce-wd.* [f. QUESTION *sb.* + -FUL.] A full reply to a question.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 30 If any body comes to me for a question-full or two about fashions, they never complain of me for giving them hard measure, or under-weight.

Questioning (kwe·styəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUESTION *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 94 The ministeriall questioning of sinners. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 208 The questioning of their true endowments. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Mar. (at Lichfield), Questioning is not the mode of conversation among gentlemen. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 48 Silas now told his story under frequent questioning.

attrib. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 25 The vigour and confidence of the questioning spirit.

2. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 266 An aduised questioning with himselfe, touching the value of this offered treasure. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 303 Unseemly questionings of his goodness and compassion. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 142 Those obstinate questionings Of sense and outward things. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 59 There are four species of questionings to which the debtor is to be subject.

Questioning (kwe·styəniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That questions, in senses of the vb.

1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 234 Under .. the questioning eye of his father. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xii, Earnest countenances on me shed The light of questioning looks. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VI. 31 Like a ghost that is speechless, Till some questioning voice dissolves the spell of its silence.

Hence **Que·stioningly** *adv.*, in a questioning manner; inquiringly.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 87 As he looked keenly and questioningly at the little figure.

Questionist (kwe·styənist). Also 7 **-ost.** [f. QUESTION *v.* + -IST.]

1. A habitual or professed questioner, *spec.* in theological matters. (In early use applied to certain of the schoolmen, as Aquinas and Duns Scotus.)

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) R ij, Opiniators & questionistes braulynge and striuyng among them selues. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 43 They sent thether Thomas and Scote With wother questionistes. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 137 The worst of all, as Questionistes, and all the barbarous nation of scholemen. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* L (1682) 142 They let alone the trifling niceties of Questionists. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 84 Your respectable rendezvous of curious questionists. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lett., to his Wife* (1895) 581 He is a fearful questionist, whenever he thinks he can pick up any information. 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 184 *note*, A questionist in the 'Educational Times'.

2. Formerly, at Cambridge and Harvard: An undergraduate in his last term before proceeding to the degree of B.A.

1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. iv, The Questionists shall gyue the Bedels warnynge ..that they may proclayme..thentrynge of their Questions. 1650 [see INCEPTOR 1]. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 95 A Petition of Questionests to Mr. Frost for their degrees. 1772 JEBB *Remarks* 20 The Examination of the Questionists; this being the appellation of the Students during the last six weeks of their preparation. 1887 *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* 64 If any Questionist have been prevented by illness from keeping all his terms, a Certificate must be delivered.

Questionless (kwe·styənlĕs), *a.* and *adv.* [f. QUESTION *sb.* + -LESS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Not admitting of question; unquestionable, indubitable.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 Thys questionlesse and cleare vndowted churche. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 17 The conquest yet is questionless. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 81 It is questionlesse that all our sins are in Gods sight. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 37 Reft from my senses are the laws which gave order and place to their old questionless realm. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 226 He..remained always its born and questionless master.

2. That asks no questions; unquestioning.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben Hur* 498 With the same clear mind and questionless faith.

B. *adv.* Without question, beyond all question; unquestionably; undoubtedly.

In common use from about 1550 to 1750; since then somewhat rare.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xix, And questionles reporte this of me That [etc.]. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* Q iv, Questionlesse theyr brutishe heades are to blockish. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 107 If they .. had not so soone returned, questionlesse the Indians would haue destroied the Fort. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 83 Each did questionless make a deep impression upon our Saviour. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 23 The first man who came into the world was, questionless, the most perfect. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. ¶ 6 Questionless, said I, talents like yours are convertible to every purpose. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, A young man..who can questionless write a good hand and keep books.

Hence **Que·stionlessly** *adv.* a. = QUESTIONLESS B. b. Without asking questions.

1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 169 The advantage of the League, which was questionlesly known, would be very great. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 175 To-day, still calmly, questionlessly, he did more. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxx. 225 Being simply and questionlessly father-laws from the beginning.

Que·stman. [f. QUEST *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. A member of a 'quest'; one appointed to make official inquiry into any matter; *spec.* †**a.** a parish or ward official elected annually (see quot. 1706). *Obs.*

1548 GESTE *Serm.* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) 188 All judges, all officers, all quest men which have sworne to speake the truthe. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 239 They..come to bear office of Questman and Scauinger in the Parish where they dwell. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Questman* 125 This Questman..becomes frequently versed in sundry ancient Presidents. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Quest* or *Quest-Men*, Persons who are chosen yearly in every Ward, and meet about Christmas, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanours committed therein, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 23 [The mob of 1381] levelled to the ground the houses of all lawyers and questmen.

b. *Eccl.* A churchwarden's assistant; a sidesman. Now only *Hist.*

1454 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 149 To the Quest Men for the Ton 12*d*. 1555 BP. HOPLIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 189, I dyd sende ymedyatlie for the sayd Curate, the Churche wardeyns, and the questmen. 1624 BP. HALL *True Peace Maker* in *Var. Treat.* (1627) 543 Who troubles the house?..In the Church..not the carelesse questman, not the corrupt officiall; but the clamorous preacher. *a* 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 342 We have in every Parish..Churchwardens, Questmen, or Sidemen, and Overseers for the Poor. [1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 307 To give it in charge to their Quest-men to present the names of all Non-conformists. 1895 J. BROWN *Pilgrim Fathers* I. 35 He swore in six questmen to bring presentments against such as come not to church.]

†2. = QUESTOR 1. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 262 One of the Quest-men told her, That they would take care to make a little shift of it, for some small Soul in Purgatory.

†Que·stmonger. *Obs.* Also 4–6 **-mongere,** 5 **-manger,** 6- **moonger.** [f. QUEST *sb.*[1] + MONGER.] One who made a business of conducting inquests.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIX. 367 Lyeres and questmongeres that were forsworen ofte. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 516 Vnpiteful questmongers and forsworen iuerers. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. 530 They..slewe as many men of lawe and questmongers as they myght fynde. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* iv. 28 Aboue all thynges, these questmongers had neede to take heede. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 211 Hauing euer a Rabble of Promoters, Questmongers and Leading Iurors at their Command. [1776 ENTICK *London* I. 293 Lawyers, jurors, and questmongers.]

Questor (kwe·stə̆ɹ, -ɔɹ). Also 6, 9 **quæstor.** [a. med.L. *questor* agent-n. f. *quærĕre* = *quærĕre* to ask (cf. QUÆSTOR): hence also It. *questore*, F. *questeur*.]

1. *R. C. Ch.* An official appointed by the Pope or by a bishop to grant indulgences on the gift of alms to the Church; a pardoner.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 49 Now cherles and pardoneres beeþ i-cleped questores. 1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 26 Escriueners, Lum[i]ners, Questors [Pardoners *written above*], Dubbers. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. XXI. 239 Yf he hath suffred wyttyngly questours to renne thrughe his dyocese in prechynge false indulgences. 1580 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 168 Men pay monie to the Pope or his pardoning quæstors, for leaden bulls. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 85 The great Monastery alone has twenty-four Questors. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 125 Ninety-five short theses on the nature of indulgences and the errors of the questors. 1895 *Month* July 447 The malpractices of the Questors.

2. a. In France: One of the treasurers of the National Assembly.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 413 He arrived at the Palais Bourbon..went straight to the questors [etc.]. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/5 There seemed a danger yesterday..that the Questors would be obliged to call in the police.

b. In Italy: A commissary of police.

1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 169 The indefatigable questor of Naples..says [etc.].

3. [? f. QUEST *v.*] One who seeks or searches.

1887 MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* II. x. 117 Unhappy questors after something to their advantage.

Questor, obs. variant of QUÆSTOR.

Questorian, -ie: see QUÆSTORIAN, -Y.

†Questrel, variant of CUSTREL, groom. *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Lett.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 72 They had noe pages, questrells, nor demilaunces, but al wel armed.

†Que·strist. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. QUESTER + -IST.] One who goes in quest of another.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 17 Thirty of his Knights Hot Questrists after him, met him at gate.

Quest rope: see GUEST ROPE.

†Que·stry. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. QUEST *sb.*, prob. after *jury*, *vestry*.] Only in **questrymen,** jurymen.

c 1690 *Sir Hugh of the Græme* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 596 The Quest of Jury-men was call'd..Then other Questrymen was call'd.

Questuary, obs. form of QUÆSTUARY.

Questure: see QUÆSTURE.

Questword: see QUEST *sb.*[2]

Quet, variant of QUED(E, bad. *Obs.*

Quetans, obs. form of QUITTANCE.

Quetch, quitch, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 1 cweccan, (cu-), 3 quecchen, quecche, 6 queech, queatche, 6–7 que(t)ch; *β.* (? 3 cwich, quic), 5 qvycch-, qvyhch-, qvytchyn, quycche, 6 quytch(e, quyche, quich, 6–7 quitch, 9 *dial.* quitchy; *γ.* 6 (9 *dial.*) quatch. *Pa. t.* 1 cwæhte, 1, 3 cwehte, 3 quehte, qu-, cuahte, 4 quei(ȝ)te, quaȝte; also 6 quitched, 6–7 quatched, 7 quatcht, quitcht. [OE. *cwęccan*:—**cwacjan*, causative from the root **cwac-*: see QUAKE, and cf. OS. *quekilik* glossing L. *versatilem* or *vibrabilem* (*gladium*). See also AQUETCH.]

†1. *trans.* To shake; to brandish; to drive, chase. *Obs.* (OE. and early ME.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 13 Nemne ȝe sien ȝecerde, sweord his [he] cweceð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 39 þa weȝferenden..cwehton [*v. r.* cwæhton] heora heafod. *c* 1205 LAY. 23907 Heo quehten [*c* 1275 cwehten] heore scaftes. *Ibid.* 31475 Hiȝendliche he heom quehte ouer þere Humbre.

†2. *intr.* Of things: To shake, tremble. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 20141 þa eorðe aȝæn quehte [*c* 1275 cwehte]. *Ibid.* 26919 Quahten on hafden helmes heȝen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 607 So sterne strokes þay arauȝte..þat al þe erthe þer-of quaȝte a myle & more on lenghþe.

†3. *intr.* To stir or move from one place to another; to go, run, hasten. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 826 Ne lete ȝe nenne quick quecchen to holte [*c* 1275 scapie to felde]. *Ibid.* 7271 þa heo weoren ouercumen þæ quahten [*c* 1275 wenden] heo wide. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4344 þat werwolf..queite toward þe quene.

4. *intr.* Of persons (or animals): **a.** To move the body or any part of it; to stir; in later use *esp.* to shrink, wince, twitch (with pain), and usually in negative clauses. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

The phr. *cwich ne cweð* in *Leg. St. Kath.* 1261, *quic ne queð* in *Ancr. R.* 122 (two MSS.), app. belongs here, meaning 'stirred nor spoke', though the form is difficult to account for.

c 1205 LAY. 25844 þa fond he þer ane quene quecchen mid hafde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9051 (Kölbing) þe stede he smot, þat it queiȝte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Qvycchyn, or mevyn. 1530 PALSGR. 677/2, I quytche, I styrre or move with my bodye. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 587 He .. never stirred hand nor foot, nor quitched when the fire took him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 33 With a strong yron chaine and coller bound, That once he could not move, nor quich at all. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. i. 357 Simonides .. endured the flames, and never quetched [L. *immobilis*]. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iii. 33 He who sufferеth all this, quatcheth not, stirreth not. *a* 1664 FRANK *Sermons* (1672) 147 To .. look up stedfastly still, not quich aside. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 253, I have seen men .. that would neither cry out, wince nor quitch, for a good swinging beating. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Quitchy*, to twitch; to make sudden, involuntary movements.

b. *intr.* To utter a sound. (Usually in negative clauses.) Also with *against*, *at*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 601 She layde upon him lyke a mantle sacke and the poore boye durste nat ones quytche [F. *nosa pas tynter*]. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1538) 23 b, Thys doth Paule .. so confirme, that all the worlde can not quytch against it. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη Def. xvi. 256 To snatch their mouths full of earth, that they might not be heard to quetch or groan. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 159, I will speak alwayes with so Magisterial a confidence, that no modest man..shall so much as quetch at me. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Quatch*, to betray, tell. .. *Oxf.* 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, [? *Not to*] *Quatch*, to keep absolute silence as regards a certain subject.

†c. Freq. in phr. *one dare* (or *durst*) *not quetch*, implying fear or absolute submission. Also const. *against*, *at*. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4747 Dar no man agein hym queche. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. viii. 358/1 Be he so solempne & so myghty, that no man dare quycche ayenst hym. 1528 in Furnivall's *Ballads from MSS.* I. 359 Thow knowyste how..mortimer, in þis lande dyd Rule & Rayne, For whom no man durste quyche. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593)

124 The seelie lamb that dares not stirre nor quetch, when he heares the howling of the woolfe. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 975/1 They durst not queech in his presence, but were like a sort of timorous cattell. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 110 A most learned worke, against which never a Papist yet durst quatch. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Which put them in such a fear as they durst not so much as quetch.

Hence † **Que·tching, qui·tching** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1676 H. MORE *Rem. Disc. Hale* 94 The quitching of the skin.

Quete, obs. form of WHEAT.

Quetenite (kwe·tĕnəit). [Named 1890 (*Quetenit*) from *Quetena*, in Chili, its locality: see -ITE[1].] 'Hydrous sulphate of iron and magnesium, found in reddish-brown masses' (Chester).

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XL. 259 Quetenite occurs at the Salvador Mine in Quetena.

Queter, obs. form of QUITTER *sb.*[1]

† **Quethe,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **queith.** [f. the vb.] Speech, address; sound, cry.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1150 At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked þe wylde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 102 Quairfor Ænee begouth again renew His faderis hie saull queith.

† **Quethe,** *v. Obs.* (exc. in pa. t. QUOTH). Forms: *Inf.* 1 cweðan, (cwæðan, cwiðan, cuoeða, etc.), 2 cweþen, 2–3 queðen, 5 queth(yn, (qv-, qw-). *Pres. t.* (1 *sg.*) 1 cweðe, (cweoðu, cueðo, etc.), 4 quepe, 4–5 queth(e, 5 qwethe, 6 queythe. *Pa. t.* 1 cwæð, etc., 1–2 cwed, 1–3 cweð, 2 cwet, quað, 3 cwaþþ, qu(u)ad, queð, 4 quaþe, quath, (queþed, 5 ?qwithit): see also QUOTH. *Pa. pple.* 1 cweden, 2 i-cwede(n, 2–3 i-queðen, 3 i-cwede, i-queðe, queðen, 6 queythed. [OE. *cweðan* (*cwæð, cwædon, cweden*) = OFris. *quetha, queda, quan,* OS. *quedan* (*quað, quath, quad*; *quâđun, quâđun*), OHG. *quedan, chweden* (*quad, quat*; *quâđun, quâtun*: MHG. *queden, keden*), ON. *kveða* (*kvað, kváðum, kveðinn*: Da. *kvæde,* Sw. *qväda* to sing), Goth. *qiþan* (*qaþ, qêþum, qiþan*):—OTeut. **kwe̯þan, kwaþ, kwe̯đum, kwe̯đono-*.]

1. *trans.* To speak, say, tell, declare, call.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 7 Dryhten cwæð to me, 'sunu min ðu eard'. *Ibid.* xli. 4 Ðonne bið cweden to me..'hwer is god ðin'. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 183 Þa cwæþ Neron to Petre, 'gehyrstu, Petrus, hwæt Simon cwiþ'? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Do summe of þisse þinge þe ic wulle nu cweþen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1496 Sel me ðo wunes, ðe queðen ben ðe firme sunes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22973 Mani man..Wat noght þis word i for-wit quath. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1224 Sertes, þys were our most profit, Wiþ loue & leue he quepe [*v.r.* quede] vs quyt. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4325, I sall quethe þe forqui & quat is þe cause.

b. *intr.* in phr. *Quick and quething*: Alive and able to speak.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 131/2 A man and a woman whyche are yet quicke and quething. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Joye* 39 b, I meruayle where he had lerned that lesson being yet quicke and quethynge.

2. To promise. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 64 God hem quuad ðor seli suriurn. *Ibid.* 2788 Nu am ic ligt to fren hem ðeðen And milche and hunige lond hem queðen.

3. To assign by will, to bequeath.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6294 Hous, and rente, and ouþer þyng, Mow þey queþe at here endyng. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 135 To temples in Acres he quath fiue þousand marke. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 321, I queþe me to þe trone of þat Iuge þat neuere haþ ende. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4794 My body, I quethe also To the sepulkre, for dayes thre. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 Item I geue and quethe to William Hussher iijs. iiijd. 1530 PALSGR. 676/2 Hath he queythed you any thyng in his testament?

b. ? To bestow, deliver. *rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6973 To Qwintilion the quem he qwithit a dynt, Woundit hym wickidly.

Hence † **Que·thing** *vbl. sb.*, bequeathing; **quething word,** last farewell. Also † **Que·the-word,** a legacy, bequest.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 373 By beggynge, by queethyng [*v. r.* queþinge]..and oþer fals meenes [they] cryen evere after worldly godis. 1481 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 148 Of Cutberd Eyer, for the Queth Word of Tym Chawmbyr 40s. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 420/2 (MS. K) Qvethe worde .. *legatum.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 62 Thi last regrait and quething wordis to say. 1532 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Lincs.* in Nichols *Illustr. Anc. Manu.* (1797), Item, receyvyd of Margaret Brygg for y[e] quethword of Rob[t] Brygg hir husband 1/-.

Quethe, var. QUED(E, bad. **Quethen, -un,** vars. WHETHEN, whence. **Quether, -ur,** obs. ff. WHETHER. **Quetor, -our, -ure,** obs. ff. QUITTER *sb.*[1] **Quetstone,** obs. f. WHETSTONE.

Quetzal (ke·tsäl). Also **quezal, quesal.** [a. Sp. *quetzal,* older *quetzale,* a. Aztec *quetzalli* a tail-feather of the bird called *quetzaltototl* (f. the comb. form of *quetzalli* + *totōtl* bird).] An extremely beautiful bird (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) of Central America (esp. Guatemala), belonging to the Trogon family; the cock is remarkable for its long tail-coverts, of a resplendent golden-green colour.

1827 J. WILSON *Let.* in *Mem.* IV. (1859) 124 That long-tailed fellow, the quezal from Vera Paz. 1838 J. GOULD *Trogonidæ* Plate 21, *Trogon resplendens*.. Habitat Guatimala in Mexico, where it is called *Quesal.* 1864 G. R. MATHEW *Let.* in Ld. Malmesbury *Mem. Ex-Minister* (1885) 586 One of the famed 'quezals', whose plumage under the Aztec Emperor was reserved for imperial wear. 1887 W. T. BRIGHAM (*title*) Guatemala, the Land of the Quetzal.

Queue (kiū), *sb.* Also 9 queu. [a. F. *queue,* OF. *coue, cue, coe*:—L. *cauda* tail: see CUE *sb.*[3]]

1. *Her.* The tail of a beast.

Queue fourché(e, having a forked or double tail.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 41 Gold ramping Lion queue doth forked hold. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 164 The lion of Gueldres is also queue fourchée. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 86 A Lion, with its tail between its legs, is said to be *Coward*; when furnished with two tails, *Queue fourché,* or *Double queued.*

2. A long plait of hair worn hanging down behind, from the head or from a wig; a pig-tail.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1760) II. xlix. 116 A..coat over which his own hair descended in a leathern queue. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. v. 100 The largeness of the doctor's wig arises from the same pride with the smallness of the beau's queue. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Queue*..an appendage that every British soldier is directed to wear in lieu of a club. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. I. viii. 183 Old cocked-hats, and tied queues, still stalk about the town. 1888 W. R. CARLES *Life in Corea* iii. 40 These boys were all bachelors, and wore their hair in a queue down their backs.

3. A number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to proceed, as at a ticket-office; also, a line of carriages, etc.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv, That talent .. of spontaneously standing in queue, distinguishes .. the French People. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* II. viii. 177 A half-mile *queue* of carriages was formed along the street. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 120 A long queue, like that outside a Parisian theatre.

4. A support for the butt of a lance.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1860 HEWITT *Ancient Armour* Suppl. 647 The butt of the lance..is supported by the piece called the queue: this was of iron, and made fast to the body-armour by screws.

5. a. 'The tail-piece of a violin or other instrument.' b. 'The tail of a note' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1876).

Queue (kiū), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put up (the hair) in a queue. Also with personal obj.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lxvi, They came not out..in the morning till their hair was queued. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 385 Their hair generally queued in the fashion of the times. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredh. Gt.* (1872) II. IV. viii. 19 While they are combing and queuing him. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 891/2 Some of them clubbed and some of them queued their hair.

2. *intr.* To move *in,* in a line of people.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 6/3 You queue in, hand your card to somebody, pass on.

† **Queué** *a. Her. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *queué, coé*:—L. *caudāt-um,* f. *cauda* tail, QUEUE] = next.

1613 PEACHAM *Painting* 170 The King of Bohemia beares Gules, a Lion double Queue.

Queued (kiūd), *a. Her.* Also 7 **queved.** [f. QUEUE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Furnished with a tail; in comb. *double-queued.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 459/2 A Lion double queved and crowned. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Queue,* If a lion have a forked tail, he is blazoned by double-queued. 1868 [see QUEUE *sb.* 1].

† **Queve,** for *queue,* obs. var. CUE *sb.*[2]

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 317 They had no other queve to direct them, then the loud pronunciation [etc.].

‖ **Quevée,** *a. Her.* [For *queuée* = QUEUÉ *a.*] Tailed, in comb. *double quevée* (cf. QUEUED).

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Supporters. Two lions double quevée. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* I A lion rampant, or, double quevée, vert.

† **Queven,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? Related to ON. *kvefja* (*kefja*) to put under water.] ? To plunge.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 128 Quen Satenas sal Jowes queuen [*printed* quenen; *rime* heuin] In ouer mirkenes.

Quever, Quew, obs. forms of QUIVER *a.*, CUE.

Quey (kwē[1]). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: a. 4 **qwy,** 5 **qui,** 5–6 **qwye,** 6 **quy,** 6–7 **quye;** 5 **que,** 5–9 **quee;** 8– **quey;** 6 **koy,** 6–9 **quoy,** 9 **coy.** β. *north.* 5–9 **why(e,** 6 **qwhy,** 7–8 **whee, whie,** 7–9 **whey,** 9 **wy(e,** etc. [a. ON. *kvíga* (Sw. *qviga,* Da. *kvie*), app. f. *kú* Cow.] A young cow before it has had a calf; a heifer.

α. 1374 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 124, xij stots et qwyis. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 669/10 *Hec juuenca,* quee. 1485 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 277 That Elyne Peke have a quye. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 142 Beggand koy and ox. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ii. 19 Ane vntamyt ȝoung quoy. 1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 196 A quye ..which now pines away. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Ye .. sauld your crummock, and her bassand quey. 1768 A. ROSS *Fort. Shepherdess* III. 112 The beef of the new slaughter'd quoy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXIX, If Gowans, the brockit cow, has a quey. 1884 STREATFEILD *Lincoln & Danes* 263 The garthman..will be proud to show you .. the stots and quees.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 416/1 A Why, *bucula, juuenca.* 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 230, vj oxen iiij[or] kye or qwhyes. 1614 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* III. 113, 20 stotts, 5 whies, 14 younger neats. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Whee* or *Whey,* a Young us'd in Yorkshire, for an Heifer. 1802 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 23, I carried our whye to the bull.

b. *Comb.* **quey-calf** [= ON. *kvígukalfr,* Sw. *qvigkalf,* Da. *kviekalv*], a female calf.

1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 293, I gyue vnto.. my dowghter one quye calfe. 1575 in R. Welford *Hist. Newcastle* (1885) II. 465 The first whey calf that God sends him. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Twa quey cawfs I'll yearly to them give. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 506/2 The quey-calf occupies the near, and the bull-calf the off-side horn.

Hence **Quey·ock** (also 6 **quiok,** 7 **quoy-, quyach,** 9 **queyoch,** etc.); = QUEY.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 76 In the cave..a quyok lowis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. iv, The quiokis war nevir[e]slane quhill they wer with calfe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 2 b, Item for the Serjant, ane colpindach (ane quyach, ane ȝoung kow).

Queyd, var. QUED(E, bad. **Queyere,** obs. f. CHOIR. **Queynose,** obs. f. QUINSY. **Queynt:** see QUAINT *a.*, QUENCH *v.* **Queynt-a(u)nce, -ise,** vars. QUAINTANCE, -ISE. **Queyr,** obs. f. CHOIR *sb.*, QUEER *a.* **Queyse,** var. QUEASE *v.* **Queysie,** obs. f. QUEASY *a.* **Queythe,** var. QUETHE *v.*

Quezal, var. QUETZAL. **Queziness,** obs. f. QUEASINESS. **Quezzen,** dial. var. QUEASOM.

Quh-, an obs., chiefly Scottish, variant of the initial combination *wh-* (OE. *hw-*), as in *quhan, quhat, quhele, quhete* = when, what, wheel, wheat. (Also *quhou, quhow, quhu* = how.) The use of *quh-* for original *qu-* is much rarer, in most cases perhaps accidental. See the introductory note on the letter Q.

Qui, obs. form of QUEY, WHY.

† **Quib,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **-be,** 7 **-bbe.** [App. ad. (orig. in pl.) L. *quibus,* dat. or abl. pl. of *quī* 'who, which', as a word of frequent occurrence in legal documents and hence associated with the 'quirks and quillets' of the law.

For other allusive uses of the L. word, cf. F. *quibus* money, cash; Du. *kwibus* fool, weathercock.]

1. = QUIBBLE *sb.* 2.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 His tottes and quottes Be full of blottes: With quibes and quaryes Of inventataries. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 These lawiers haue..such quibs and quiddits, that beggering their clients they purchase to themselues whole lordships. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 221 M. H. answereth by an vnsound reason, two quibbes & two authors onely produced.

2. A gibe, gird, QUIP. *rare*—[1].

1656 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* 151 M[r]. Weston .. gave them this quib (behind their baks)..That though they were but yonge justices, yet they wear good beggers. [1736 in AINSWORTH; hence in JOHNSON and later dicts.]

† **Quib,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* and *intr.* To taunt, gibe (at), QUIP.

1592 KYD *Murther. I. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 291 When he quibd her with vnkindnes..she asked him if he would haue her forsworne. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 223 He goeth on & saith..thus quibbing at the Ministers.

† **Quib,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec. sb. and vb.] In an affected or punning style.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, When a quirk, or a quiblin do's scape thee, and thou dost not watch, and apprehend it, and bring it afore the Constable of conceit (there now, I speake quib too).

Quibble (kwi·b'l), *sb.* [? dim. of QUIB.]

1. A play upon words, a pun.

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* III. i, We old men have our crotchets, our conundrums, Our figaries, quirks and quibbles, As well as youth. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. § 2 (1737) I. 64 All Humour had something of the Quibble. The very Language of the Court was Punning. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 156 The opposition of *Immortalis* and *Mortalis,* is a mere sound, or a mere quibble. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* XI. 100 Several questions, involving a quibble or play upon words.

2. An equivocation, evasion of the point at issue; an argument depending on some likeness or difference between words or their meanings, or on some circumstance of no real importance.

1670 *Moral State Eng.* 23 An unnatural Antithesis, a forced quibble. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 41 To answer all these fallacies and quibbles, founded in some false supposition or ambiguous word. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 100 *note,* Henry was so reduced to make out any title to the crown, that he catched even at a quibble. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 471 To a plain understanding his objections seem to be mere quibbles. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. ii. 280 Those advocates of persecution, who would stoop to any quibble in their cause.

fig. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 184 His features were all quibbles; for it was impossible to guess what they meant for two minutes together.

b. The use of quibbles, quibbling.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 100 A liar is upon the reserve, and wou'd throw off the odium by quibble and equivocation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 319 You attribute it to an honest zeal in behalf of innocence, oppressed by quibble and chicane.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *quibble-catching, -loving* adj., *-sanctioning* adj., *-springe.*

1678 RYMER *Trag. last Age* 4 Much less have I cast about for Jests, and gone a quibble-catching. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 234 A quibble-loving lawyer. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 115 The quibble-sanctioning judge. 1830 MORIARTY *Husband Hunter* III. 202 Law pun-traps and quibble-springes.

Quibble (kwi·b'l), *v.*[1] Also 7 **quible.** [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *intr.* To pun, to play on words. *Obs.*

a 1629 T. GOFFE *Careless Sheph.* Prol. 129 His part has all the wit, For none speaks, carps and Quibbles besides him. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 130 How the ministers themselves do jingle, quibble, and play the fools with their texts.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 Nothing is more usual than to see a Hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen Lines together. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 121 Were I inclined to quibble I would say [etc.; a pun on *air*].

2. *intr.* To argue in a purely verbal way; to evade the real point by a quibble.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Needlessly to mind things that are not essential; to be quibbling about words. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 83 Mazarin proceeded to irritate De Retz .. by quibbling upon the words of his bargain. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 26, I shall not quibble between the titles of King or Protector. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 293 A satirical disputant quibbling about the meaning of words.

b. To wriggle *out of*, to trifle or deal unfairly *with*, by quibbling. *rare.*

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 99/1 The simple warriors ..who only learned .. from white men how to break their faith, and quibble out of forms and bonds. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxiv, Sensible that she had been quibbled with.

3. *trans.* with advbs.: To cheat or bring *out of*, waste or explain *away*, by quibbling.

1713 BIRCH *Guard.* No. 36 ¶ 4 Who ever lost his estate in Westminster Hall, but complained that he was quibbled out of his right? 1768 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., He endeavoured to quibble away, (to elude,) the sanctity of an oath. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 101 This Act has also, in many cases, been quibbled away.

Qui·bble, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Onomatopœic: cf. QUIVER.] *intr.* To quiver; to shake.

1726 BAILEY, *Quibble*, to move as the Guts do. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., I be afeard I've a catcht a chill, I do quibbly all over.

Qui·bbleism. *rare*[−1]. [f. QUIBBLE *sb.* + -ISM[1].] The practice of quibbling.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 417 The use he may make of the most ordinary words for the purposes of quibbleism.

Quibbler (kwi·blər). [f. QUIBBLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who quibbles, in senses of the verb.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 206 A Quibbler is a Jugler of Words, that shows Tricks with them, to make them .. serve two Senses at once. 1737 LAW *Demonstr. gross Err. of late Bk.* (1769) 227 If your heart is shut up in death and dryness, your reason will be a poor quibbler in words and dead images. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 42 M. C., ..as all Quibblers do, works in words which are not mine. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 231/2 A race of astute quibblers, and not a body of scientific lawyers.

Quibbling (kwi·bliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb QUIBBLE. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance or specimen of this.

1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* III. ii, I have made a quibbling in praise of her. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 36 You say you will bound, and you will not bound. It looks like quibbling. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 487 There's nothing which these disputants will not oppose by their niceties and quibblings. 1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* 172 The various quibblings, shufflings, reservations, and qualifications..must be abundantly evident to every one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 514 In spite of this quibbling, he was pronounced guilty.

Quibbling (kwi·bliŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That quibbles; characterized by quibbles.

1657 J. JORDAN *Walks Islington* II. ii, Pox on your Cobling jeasts, you quibling Coxcombe. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. II. 250, I have detected the fraud of their quibling distinction. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 353 A cunning quibbling attorney might..discover a flaw. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 The quibbling follies of the Sophists.

Hence **Qui·bblingly** *adv.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* Post-scr., Their old method of talking preachingly, quotingly, and quibblingly.

Qui·bbly, *a. rare*[−1]. Of the nature of a quibble.

1895 *Cath. News* 28 Dec. 4/3 The arguments—small, quibbly and lacking of elemental foundation.

Quibe, variant of QUIB *sb.*

Quibib(e, -bibbe, obs. forms of CUBEB.

†Quibibble, obs. var. QUIBBLE *sb.* (Cf. next.)

1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 40 You are so full of quibibbles, that I feare you meane knauery.

† Quibi·be. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? A fanciful extension of *quibe* QUIB; cf. prec.] = QUIBBLE *sb.* 2.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 Lawyers and scribes With many quibibes.

† Quibi·ble. *Obs.* Also 6 -byble. [Of obscure origin.] ? A pipe or whistle. Also *fig.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 389 Your braynes are ydell It is time for you to brydell, And pype in a quibyble. 1642 SHIRLEY *Sisters* II. i, *Morulla.* I'll try what I can do! [*Draws her knife.*] *Piperollo.* Oh! my quibibles!

Quible, -ler, obs. forms of QUIBBLE, -LER.

Quiblet (kwi·blĕt). *Obs.* exc. *U.S.* [f. QUIB or QUIBBLE: see -LET.] = QUIBBLE *sb.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. 181/2 A quiblet..Nay, then I cannot blame you to be angry. 1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 128 This Quiblet is grounded upon a mere Errour of the Printer. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 46 (1713) II. 43, I cannot admire the Quiblet of the Influences of a Half-moon. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict., Quiblets* (American), a kind of witticism much in vogue in negro minstrelsy.

† Qui·blin. *Obs.* [f. QUIB or QUIBBLE; cf. QUIBBLING.] A pun or quibble; a trick.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. i, 'Tis a trick rampant; 'tis a very quiblin. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii, This is some trick; Come, leave your quiblins, Dorothee. 1614 — *Barth. Fair* I. i, When a quirk, or a quiblin do's scape thee.

Quibling, obs. form of QUIBBLING *ppl. a.*

Quibyb(e, -byble: see CUBEB, QUIBIBLE.

Quic, obs. f. QUICK *a.*; see also QUETCH *v.*

†Quice. *Obs. rare.* In 5 qwyce. [Of obscure origin.] Only in *quice-tree* = gorse, whin.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 Fyrrys, or qwyce tre, or gorstys tre, *rnscus.* *Ibid.* 204/1, 421/1.

Quice, Quich, variants of QUEEST, QUETCH.

Quich(e, obs. forms of WHICH.

Quick (kwik), *a.*, *sb.*[1], and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 cwic(u), c(w)ucu, cuc-, cwyc, 1–2 cwuc, (2 cwuce), 1–3 cwic, 3 cwicc, cwi(c)k-, 4 kuic, kuik; 3–4 quic, 3–5 quick-, 4 quyc, 5 quyck, 5–6 quycke, (5 qw-), 5–7 quicke, (5 qw-), 5–quick; 3–6 quik, quyk, (5–6 qw-), 4 quiyk-, 4–5 quikke, quyk(k)e, (5 qw-), 5 quike, quikk, (qw-); 4–5 quek, 5 qu-, qweke. *β. Sc.* and *north.* 5 quhyk, qwhick, -ikke, -yke, 5 whik, whicke, whyk, 6–9 whick, 9 wick. *γ.* 5 whyt, 7 whitt. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *cwicu, c(w)ucu* and *cwic, c(w)uc-*, = OFris. *quik, quek* (mod.Fris. *quick, queck*), OS. *quik* (MDu. *quic*, Du. *kwik*), OHG. *quec, quecch-* and *chec, checch-* (MHG. *quec, queck-* and *kec, keck-*, G. *keck* lively, pert, bold; also dial. *queck, quick*), ON. *kvik-r, kvikv-* and *kyk-r, kykv-* (MSw. *qvik, qvek*, Sw. *qvick*; Da. *kvik*, also *kvæg* sb., 'cattle', and *kvæg-, kvik-* in combs. as *kvæg-* or *kviksand*):—OTeut. **kwikwo-z.* The origin of the second *k* is obscure; it is absent in the Gothic **qius* (in pl. *qiwai*) :—**kwiwo-z*, from the common Aryan **g*[w]*iwo-* which appears in Skr. *jīvá*, L. *vīvus* (for **gwīvus*), Lith. *gývas*, OSlav. *živŭ*, OIr. *biu, beo* alive, living, Gr. *βίος* life. An ablaut-variant of the Teut. stem is found in ON. *kveikja* to kindle.]

A. *adj.*

I. Characterized by the presence of life.

1. Living, endowed with life, in contrast to what is naturally inanimate. Now *dial.* or *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 3 Pætte men & ealle cwuca wuhta habbað..andan betwuh him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3691 He þatt fedeþþ ennglеþeod & alle cwike shaffte. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 163 As a quic thing hupte up and down. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 383 Goddes heste, þat heet þe erþe brynge forþ gras and quyk bestes. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 208 Sowne of thynges that bene not quycke as the Sowne of watyr, & brekynge of trees, thundyr [etc.]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 102 The bottes .. be quycke, and stycke faste in the mawe-syde. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 741 They could see no quicke things left but onely Owles. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* ix, Where the quick heart of the great world doth pant. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 29 There isn't a wick thing i' this world can wortch as it should do, if it doesn't heyt [= eat] as it should do.

† b. Of possessions or property: Consisting of animals; live (stock). Freq. in phrases *quick cattle, good(s, stock*, etc., and hence, by analogy, *quick beast. Obs.* Cf. also OE. *cwicæht, -feoh.*

*871–89 *Charter* 45 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 451 Ic .. sello werburge..þas lond mid cwice erfe & mid earðe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Þone teoþan dæl on urum wæstmum & on cwicum ceape. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11108 Sir Ion giffard nom to him is quic eiȝte echon. 1433 *E. E. Wills* 95 Alle my goodes & catelles, bothe quike & dede. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xii. (1539) 29 He that hath no quycke good, shall giue his beste deed good. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* I. 15, I bequeth ffor my mortuarye my best qwyk beast. 1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 25 Houses and landes and quicke beastes, as sheepe and oxen. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* ix. (1654) 62 If they be quick commodities, as horses, sheep, kine and the like. 1686 R. P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 383 Houshold-goods .. lost; besides many quick Goods. 1745 W. STOUT *Autobiog.* (1851) *ad fin.*, A public sale of all his quick goods and cattle.

c. Applied to things properly inanimate in various *transf.* or *fig.* uses (cf. II).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xx. [xviii.] (1890) 314 He..þeaw þæs songes cwicre stæfne .. sangeras lærde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 11 [He] ualde gescalla ðe uæter cuic. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ic am cwuce bread. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* iv. 12 Forsoth the word of God is quyk. [Also in later versions.] — 1 *Pet.* ii. 5 ȝoure silf as quike stoones be aboue bildid spiritual housis. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. x. 205 Of me..pore & ryche, drawe quycke water as of the well of lyfe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 101/2 To rush through such quicke iron walles [armed Galloglasses]. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 234 See thro'.. this earth All matter quick, and bursting into birth. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 13 Young green leaves breaking from the quick and breathing earth.

2. Of persons and animals: In a live state, living, alive. Now *dial.* or *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 7 [Ne] ma ðe we maȝon.. habban deadne mon for cwucone. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 Wið miltwræce, cwices hundes milte abred of. *a* 1225 *Leg. St. Kath.* 63 Þe riche reoðeren & schep..brohten to lake, þe poure cwike briddes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8645 Mi quik child has þou stoln..And has þi ded barn laid bi me. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 14 Ther nis no qweene qweyntore that quik is alyue. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 99 Take a quyk lamprey, And lete him blode at þe nauell. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 431 A cantell of Essex chese..well a fote thycke, Full of maggottes quycke. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. vi. (1886) 81 *marg.*, To hold a quick eele by the taile. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. v. 212 Not the quick but dead worthies properly pertain to my pen. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 98 Wor thor giants alive? *Mary.* Nay, nay,.. they er net whick I racken. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069/1 'Quick' animals, to use a Yorkshire phrase, are sold here. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I thought at first that sheep was dead, but I found it was quick still.

b. Freq. as complement to the subject of intr. and pass. verbs, or to the object (rarely subj.) of trans. verbs; sometimes with intensive *all* prefixed.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxiii. 3 Cwice forswelȝað usic. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 He woldan..þone casere cwicenne forbærnan. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Þæt he Wulfnoð cuconne oððe deadne beȝytan sceolde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1364 An bucc rann þær awesȝ all cwicc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4166 Some he mid strencþe nom & al quic hom vret. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1082 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 411 Ely þe prophete .. whik to heuen yhede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4070 Al quik I wolde be dolven depe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 737 But offred hire vnto godde to serue hym qwhikke swetlye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 159 Y[e] lechour..shalbe flayne all quycke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 37 There was a gray Frier burning quicke at S. Markes pillar. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 246 Privacy, without Letters, is but the Burying of a Man Quick. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 12 Ingulft By the wide yawning Earth, to Stygian Shades Went quick.

† c. Of the flesh or parts of the body. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 So þet flesch is cwickure, so þe pine þerof & þet hurt is more & sarre. *Ibid.*, His fleschs were tendrust & cwickest of alle vlesches. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 15 If the quyk flesh is spreynt with lepre, it is vnclene. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2624 A lyuyng mone, þt hadde be lette blode in a quyke veyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 69 Quhill quyk mouthis dyd deyd mouthis kys. 1527 L. ANDREW tr. *J. Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* C ii, The lame lymmes and membres .. become quycke agayne. 1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* II. iii. (1897) III. 51 To cut and slice great mammocks of their quicke flesh. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1/2 My wasted heart, Made quick by death, more lively still remains.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*, chiefly of qualities, feelings, etc. (cf. II).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Þo unbileffule men þe bi here quica liue here sunnes ne forleten. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 Þai suffre not criste to be alyue in þe sowlis of his peple bi qwike faythe. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Faith* I. (1640) 22 As the other vaine faith is called a dead faith, so may this be called a quicke or lively fayth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 79 The mercy that was quicke in vs..is suppresst and kill'd. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 132 Strike dead our feare .. Rather then keepe it quick. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 59 Hints, like spawn, scarce quick in embryo lie. 1895 I. ZANGWILL *The Master* II. vii. 213 Not only .. the glamour of the dead past, but the poetry of the quick.

3. Of plants or their parts: Alive, growing. See also QUICKWOOD.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 16 Cwice cederbeamas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10002 Þe33 wærenn o þe treo All cwike & grene boȝhess. 1552 HULOET, Arboure or place made with quicke springes. 1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 168 Dressyng of the hedge of quycke grose. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 514 Dividing a Quick-Tree downe to the Ground. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 27 If there be any quick roots left, which may send forth new sprouts. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* (1824) 214 If any of the old dead snags remain they should be cut off close to the quick wood.

b. Composed of living plants, esp. hawthorn, as *quick fence*, **† frith**, *hedge* (cf. Du. *kwikhaag*), *mound.* Cf. QUICKSET.

1467 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45 The qwyk heige set frome the gate on to the hall doore. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 7 A quick hedge, which we cal a quickset hedge. 1564 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To enclose the vij acres of land .. wyth a quyk fryth. 1627 F. LITTLE *Man. Chr. Munif.* (1871) 93 They fenced it with a quick mound. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 A thousand Acres of Land divided with good Quick-fences. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii, A quick or living hedge. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 38 On the top a palisade and quick hedge.

4. Const. *with.*

a. *Quick with child*, said of a female in the stage of pregnancy at which the motion of the fœtus is felt. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

(This use has app. arisen by inversion of the phr. *with quick child* exemplified in the following quots. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 12 She was grete with quyk childe. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 217 You of the Jury of Matrons.. say, that E. L. is not pregnant with quick Child.)

c 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 826 (Kölbing) This good man sawh, that sche Qwyk with childe was. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 106 Thenne conceyued Elyzabeth and whan she was quycke w[t] chylde [etc.]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 1163 His vnckles wife survives, purchance Left quick with childe. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 51 Sister Salisbery and sister Ansley [are] both quicke with child. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 43 Women .. quick with child, as their expression is, at the end of two months.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 238 Puritanism, believing itself quick with the seed of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy.

† b. *absol.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 687 Then shall Hector be whipt for Iaquenetta that is quicke by him. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* ix. 11 Acknowledging .. her issue for their Prince, before she as yet had felt her self quick.

c. Alive, instinct *with* (life, soul, feeling, etc.).

In some cases prob. associated with sense 19.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. iv, That languid form quick with excitement. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1852) 416 Thy palpitating piles of ruin..quick With soul immortal. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. ix. 63 In Barcelona everyone was quick with rage. 1883 A. E. HAKE *Story Chinese Gordon* xii. (1884) 294 To give peace to a country quick with war.

II. Of things: Having some specific quality characteristic or suggestive of a living thing.

* *In a sound or natural condition*; *fresh*; *productive.*

† 5. Of the complexion: Having the freshness of life. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þe cwike rude of þe nebbe makeð to

understonden þet te soule þet..nefde bute dead heou, haueð ikeiht cwic heou. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 223 The [fifth token] Is that a man haue quyke coloure. 1656 [see QUICKNESS 2]. *a* 1693 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 60 (*W. Aubrey*) He had a delicate, quick, lively..complexion.

†6. Of things seen: Lifelike, vivid. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1179 Fro alle þo syȝtez so quykez [? *read* quyke] & queme. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xviii. 19 Beholde þe quicke ensamples of olde fadres. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* Prol. (1901) 4 Of awfull batallis,..ȝe may fynd here,..Als quyk as þai war led afore ȝour Ee.

†7. a. Of rock: Natural, 'living'. b. Of earth: (see quot. 1620). *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1125 Vppon the quicke Roche thay it sett tho. *Ibid.* 4352 A caue..Within the quike roche. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 7 You shall be sure to raise up the quick earth which had not been stirred up with the Plough before.

8. a. *Mining.* Of veins, etc.: Containing ore, productive. (Cf. DEAD *a.* 10.)

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 735 Subterraneous Vaults or Grotto's, whereof some..are said by our Miners to be quick, having often oar in them. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q ij b, Veins, Scrins, Pipes, &c. if they bear any Ore, are called Quick; and such as have no Ore, go by the Names of Dead Veins. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

b. Of stock, capital, etc.: Productive of interest or profit.

1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 1 The quick stock of both companies shal be paid for discharge of their debts. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 423, I..spent on the Quick-stock which I could never drain. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. v. 81 The estimate which was formed of their quick and dead stock. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 7/1 The quick assets [of the American Cotton Oil Trust]..amounted on August 31 last to 5,928,338 dols.

** *Possessed of motion.*

9. Of wells, springs, streams, or water: Running, flowing. (Cf. OE. *cwicwelle* adj.) Now *rare.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxiii. 8 He..clifu cyrreð on cwicu..wæteres wellan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 341 Bihoueð us to rennen to cristes quike welle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 98 To lhade of þe zeue streames þe quikke weteres. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 319 In þe mydis þe altere a quyk wel sprang. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xi, A litel welle, That had his cours .. with quikke stremes colde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. liv. 1147 The place is..watered also with many quicke and running springs. 1677 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 425 Whose house stands inviron'd with very sweete and quick streams. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 289 Its not a quick spring and very often is dranke drye. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx, The living stream lies quick below, And flows, and cannot cease to flow. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* 75 Gently winding valleys, with clear, quick water.

10. Of soil, etc.: Mobile, shifting, readily yielding to pressure. Now *rare.* Cf. QUICKSAND.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 As he þt gas on qwik grauel þat gers him synk þt standis þar on. 1552 HULOET, Quycke sandes or shelues, *syrtes.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 8 b, The quicke ground (as they call it) that mooued with the floud. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 352 Great Freshes..make the Sands Shift, and consequently Quick. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 Sept., The Solway sands,..as the tide makes,..become quick in different places. 1890 EMERSON *Wild Life* 58, I pulled my legs out of the soft ooze, and was soon across the patch of quick ground.

*** *Having some form of activity or energy.*

11. †a. Of coals: Live, burning. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 224 Do to fyre on croccan, ofer wylle on godum gledum clænum & cwicum. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A quic col berninde ope ane hyeape of dyade coles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 If a man..couer þe coles þeroff with aschez, þai will hald in quikk a twelfmonth. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. ix. 55 Quyck coles whiche brente them full bytterly. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 200 Kindled coales close kept, continue longest quick. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cxx. 4 Juniper..maketh a very scorching fire, and quick coals, such as last long. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii. 118 They..put it into an oven upon the quick coals.

b. Of fire or flames: Burning strongly or briskly. Also of an oven: Exposed to a brisk fire.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) A ryht lyfly and quyk fyre of thowht. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 96 If it [the fire] bee quicke and violent, it doth greatly evaporate the quick-silver. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* xx. 19 Thy breath..incends quicke flames, where Ember'd sparkes but shine. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 16 It makes a hot quick Fire. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 4 Bake it in a quick oven three hours. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 38 God! Spare me! I sustain not the quick flames. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xiv, You will cook your own goose—by a quick fire.

†12. Of speech, writings, etc.: Lively, full of vigour or acute reasoning; smart, sprightly. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 170 Ye eihtuðe reisun is uorte habben cwike bone. 1340 *Ayenb.* 134 Þet is to zigge: oþer þane quicke scele oþer aperte miracle.. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 306 That [speech] was..short and quyk, and ful of hy sentence. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Aȝen swilk feynid..indulgens, howiþ a feiþful prest to multiply quek resouns. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. x, Some quicke and mery dialoges elect out of Luciane. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxviii. (Arb.) 70 An inscription..in few verses, pithie, quicke and sententious. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* Pref., Though his writings be easie and quicke, yet his matiers are scattered.

†13. Of places or times: Full of activity or business; busy. Of trade: Brisk. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 774 Amyd the toun, right in the quyke strete. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 8 A good quik Market Toune. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 102 The kinge beinge there, the markets were very quicke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 190 He called Manchester the fairest and quickest town in this county. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 18 Some where or other in the World, Trade is always quick enough. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 779 Pure, quick, and sportful is the wholesome day.

†14. Of sulphur: Readily inflammable, fiery. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 179 He asked for a mouthful of quick brimstone. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 323, ij unces of bothe kindes of Sulphur or brimstone, that is of the quik and dead. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 13 That divelish yron Engin,..With windy Nitre and quick Sulphur fraught. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 107 Honey, nitre,..and quick brimstone, reduced unto the consistence of honey.

†15. Of wine and other liquors: Brisk, effervescent. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 25 A pure and quicke wine. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 122 As the different heat of the Climate is, so the Liquor shall ripen and grow quick and fit to drink. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 706 The mellow-tasted burgundy; and, quick As is the wit it gives, the gay champagne.

**** *Producing a strong effect on the senses or mind.*

16. †a. Of the voice: Loud, clear. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1205 LAY. 12306 Heo..him to cleopeden quickere stæuene [*c* 1275 mid swiþe loude stemne].

b. Of colour: Vivid, bright, dazzling. *rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 13 Eyes..of a very quick and lively transparency or fulgour. 1851 G. MEREDITH *Love in the Valley* xx, Slain are the poppies that shot their random scarlet Quick amid the wheatears.

17. Of feelings: Lively, vivid, keen, strongly felt.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 183 Quyk and feruent and .. deuout remembraunce. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 284 Onles they, by quycke repentaunce approue the amendement of their lyfes. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vain Dogm.* 75, I have still a quick resentment of the Vanity of Confiding in Opinions. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 196 ₱ 5 These have in their several Stations a quick Relish of the exquisite Pleasure of doing Good. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 254 The scene of quick and lively pleasures. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 87 Firestranded, rolling in quick agony.

18. †a. Of a taste or smell: Sharp, pungent; brisk. Also of things in respect of taste or smell (cf. 15). *Obs.*

1573 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* xliii, If white Saunders..be old, and have no pleasant and quicke odour, they are nothing worth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xx. 574 These two Purcelaynes are..of a sharpe or quicke taste. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 126 It will tast as quick as bottle beer that is a fortnight old. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1694) I. 68 This Rind..is hotter than Pepper and more quicker. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 33 Its smell is..extremely quick and suffocating when it smokes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 625/2 Their smell is quick and penetrating, their taste pungent.

†b. Of speech or writing: Sharp, caustic. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 280 A quicke aunswere that might cut him. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 In Scholler-like matters of controuersie, a quicker stile may pass as commendable. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Quippe*, a quicke checke, a pretty taunt. 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* IV. 284 These quirks are too quick, you do put on me. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 62 How wouldst thou .. Dart the quick taunt, and edge the piercing gibe?

c. Of air or light: Sharp, piercing. *rare.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 28 The air is quick there, And it pierces and sharpens the stomach. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 918 Other light, Though it be quick and sharp enough to blight The Olympian eagle's vision, is dark.

†d. Of what causes pain. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 27 The punishment of the Cross is.. the quickest and the most acute.

III. Having in a high degree the vigour or energy characteristic of life, and hence distinguished by, or capable of, prompt or rapid action or movement.

19. Of persons (or animals): Full of vigour, energy, or activity (now *rare*); prompt or ready to act; acting, or able to act, with speed or rapidity (freq. with suggestion or implication of sense 23).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 624 He..Comaunded hir to be cof and quyk at þis oneȝ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16372 Þey smette to-gedere so bitterlyke, þat eyþer side fond oþer quyke. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 118 So þat qwen þa rise to pray, þa be qwhickar þen þai before were. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyk, or lyvely, or delyvyr, *vivax.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* vii. 6 Ezdras..was a quycke scrybe in the lawe of Moses. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 32 b, This king was..formally compact, quicke and deliver and of a stout courage. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 22 In all thy workes bee quicke. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 382 Seimour..was a graceful man, bold and quick. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xliii, Quiet to quick bosoms is a hell. 1833 TENNYSON *Rosalind* ii, The quick lark's closest-caroll'd strains.

b. Of qualities in a person (or animal).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 109 Crist fastide fourty daies..and he was in quyke age, and listide wel to ete. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* I. 12 Thair curage .. that tyme wes so quik. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIII. xi, Of quick strength is an horse. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 536 He was a good patriot, of a quick and clear spirit. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 342 He was a little man, of a quick spirit. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 173 The resolution of quick youth Within my veins.

c. Of things (material and immaterial).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 117 So that he [a bow] be .. quycke and spedye ynoughe for farre castynge. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. iv. (1895) 149 They .. finde spedy and quicke remedies for present fautes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 120 O true Appothecary: Thy drugs are quicke. 1699 *Pennsylvania Arch.* I. 127, I am obliged for thy quick Care about ye Wine. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 30 A lead-coloured fog..Whose breath was quick pestilence. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* s. v., Blasting powder is said to be quick when it burns or goes off very rapidly.

20. Of the eye, ear, etc.: Keen or rapid in its function; capable of ready or swift perception.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 126 Digestiouun hit macth and eyon quyk. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 She..hadd a quicke yee, and a light. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 26 Busying his quicke eies her face to view. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 104 They have a quicker palate than I, who can make any such discovery. 1778 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. I. 140 His eyes..must have been once quick. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1212 The same lady ..With silver locks and quick brown eyes. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 655 The quick ear of Midwinter detected something wrong in the tone of Mr. Brock's voice.

b. So of the senses, perception, feeling, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 130 The kynges counsaill, whiche did not with quicke sight, forese..thynges for to come. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 309 Those [birds]..have a very quicke sight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 618 Several dogs of quick scent were turned out. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Introd. 87 Women being gifted with such quick feeling of finger.

21. Mentally active or vigorous; of ready apprehension or wit; prompt to learn, think, invent, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* xii, Two prestes..of whome that one was quyck and coude putte hym self forth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 212 The people be gentle, merye, quycke, and fyne wytted. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 216 The quicke Comedians Extemporally will stage vs. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xiii. 121 Another by nature quicke and of noble intellectuals wholly applyeth himselfe unto it [learning]. 1792 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 410 He is a quick, sensible man. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 137, I would teach them all that men are taught; We are twice as quick.

b. So of mind, wit, etc., and of qualities or operations (cf. 25) of the mind.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* V. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 452 He þa cwices modes ȝeornlice leornade þa þing. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 In theyr owne pregnaunt and quycke wytte and reason. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 196 *Synecdoche*,..because it seemeth to aske a good, quick, and pregnant capacitie,..I chose to call him the figure..of quick conceite. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiii. 60 One man .. of quicker mind then another. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 354 Lord Sunderland was a man of..a quick decision in business. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 361 At our public schools .. quick parts are cultivated, slow ones are neglected. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 79/1 The author is evidently a man of quick observation and lively fancy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 310 Queen Mary..had naturally a quick perception of what was excellent in art.

22. Hasty, impatient, hot-tempered. ? *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 172 The Byshop was some what quicke wyth theym, and signified that he was muche offended. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 118 You must not be so quicke. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i, Are you so quick? Well, I may chance to cross Your peevishness.

b. So of temper, disposition, etc.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. viii, The expressions of a quick and offended temper. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 89 The quick and violent disposition of his master.

23. Moving, or able to move, with speed.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* XXX. (Shaks. Soc.) 298, I am as whyt [= whyk] as thought. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 337 Her tonge was verye quycke, But she spake somwhat thycke. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 91 Ile..something leane to Cut-purse of quicke hand. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vii. 35 The most terrible and nimble stroke Of quick, cross lightning. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 526 The quick dice .. leaping from the box. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 532 The young stars glance Between the quick bats in their twilight dance. 1861 THORNBURY *Brit. Artists* I. 247 The quick lizard is already out.

24. Of movement or succession: Rapid, swift.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4544 He sywede after þe traytour mid wel quic pas. 1602 T. MIDDLETON in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* (1879) 51 To keep quick time unto the owl. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 39 Incite them to quicke motion. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 298 The Dromidory hath a quicke and hard-reaching trot. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 63/2 The Body, which is continually in quick motion, is..called æther. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* vi, There may be danger of too quick descent. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 310 There is a quick succession of subjects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 384 The quicker flow of the centre causes this structure to bend.

25. Of an action, occurrence, process, etc.: That is done, happens, or takes place, rapidly or with speed; *esp.* that is over within a short space of time; that is soon finished or completed.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 169 And therfore willed her in so quicke a mischief, to provide a hasty remedy. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 8 This speedy and quicke appearance argues proofe Of your accustom'd diligence. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 91 Morall Paintings .. That shall demonstrate these quicke blowes of Fortune. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 284 They..purpos'd quick return. *Ibid.* 841 She..underwent a quick immortal change. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 151 Give me a quick dispatch one way or other. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 263 A quick Way to take Grease out of Woollen Cloth. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask of Anarchy* lxxv, With a quick and startling sound. 1820 — *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 135 It feeds the quick growth of the serpent vine. 1821 — *Epipsych.* 547 The pebble-paven shore, Under the quick, faint kisses of the sea Trembles. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 343 A quick process of distillation.

†26. Of steel: Breaking readily; brittle. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 55 The Spanish Steel .. is too quick (as Workmen call it) that is, too brittle for Springs or Punches.

27. Of a curve, turn, etc.: Sharp.

1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 9 If the Arch is required to be quicker or flatter on the Hanse. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 81 A much quicker curve, or sweep of a less Radius. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 57 Mouldings..circular on plan..quick sweep.

fig. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 64 Tho' strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 544 The turns are quick, the polished points surprise.

28. With constructions:

a. with *to* and infin.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9327 Slou to fizte & quic to fle & þat nis no manhede. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* II. ii, A wit apt to conceive, and quick to answer. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 234 Quicke is mine eare to heare of good towards him. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. Introd. 95 The widow's deafen'd ear Grows quick that lady's step to hear. 1879 Church *Spenser* 139 Those who..are quick to respond to English manliness and tenderness.

b. with *in*.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xvi. 243 Summe othere..weren quycker in natural witt and waxiden better philsophiris. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 218 The wyttes therefore of the Vtopians..be maruelous quycke in the inuentyon of feates. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 31, I do say thou art quick in answers. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. i. 51 Others that are so quick in searching, seldome search to the quick. 1837 Marryat *Percival Keene* xii, He's not very quick in temper. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 190 So quick was justice in overtaking the rebels.

c. with *of*.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 27 Quik of Ingyne, of Lordschip couetous. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 173 Launders and millers be quick of their toll. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Death* (Arb.) 384 The most vitall partes are not the quickest of sence. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) IV. 43 More quick of touch than the rest. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* x, He is quick of foot. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1198 It may be, I am quicker of belief.

d. with *at, for, unto*.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 342 Your hands then mine, are quicker for a fray. 1640 A. Melville *Commonpl. Bk.* (1899) 18 Quhick at meitt, quhick at work. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxiii, Her hands are quicker unto good.

IV. 29. Combs., chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *quick-answered, -born, -chapt, -eared, -handed, -hearted, -nosed, -paced, -scented,* (*-sensedness*), *-shod, -spirited,* (†*-sprighted*), *-tempered, -thoughted, -voiced, -winged.* Also Quick-eyed, -sighted, -witted.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 161 Ready in gybes, *quicke-answer'd, sawcie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28547 Þat *quikborne child i haue fordon. 1824 Byron *Def. Transf.* I. ii. 81 His own twin, quickborn of the same womb. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 59 Here his wife's bated by some *quick-chapt youth. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 118 They are..*quick-eared as the mole. 1847 James *J. Marston Hall* vii, You are a good, *quick-handed boy. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 29 (1822) I. 231 Ending with that simple, *quick-hearted line. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 40 Many *quicknosed men do laugh at this. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 111 Dogs..are called sharp..and quick-nosed. 1590 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* A ij b, Being *quicksented [I] thrust forward on the trale. 1647 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 216 So quick-scented where there is a likelihood of gain. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 149 The sagacitie or *quick-sensedness of reason. 1645 *City Alarum* 23 If the Souldier be *quickshod with this mettall [etc.]. 1552 Huloet, *Quycke spirited, and quycke of spirite. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* iv. 12 That is said to be 'quick'..which is active..as..quick-spirited. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 27 My quick-sprighted lasse can speake. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 149 She used to be a little *quick-tempered! 1782 Cowper *Expostulation* 316 Laborious and *quick-thoughted man. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 149 Thus she *quick-voiced spake. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Wks. 1850 I. 152 On the back of the *quick-winged bird I glode.

B. Elliptical or absolute uses passing into sb. (*sb.*[1]).

1. a. *pl.* (Without article or *-s*.) Living persons. (Chiefly in echoes of Acts x. 42 or the Apostles' Creed, in phr. *quick and dead*.)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xv. 96 Se þe demende is cwicum & deadum. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 997 Dær bið cirm ond cearu ond cwicra zewin. 1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 220 For alle quiken and for alle dede to helpe. *c* 1200 Ormin 10557 To demenn cwike & dæde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 213 His preier..doiþ more harm to quike and dede. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 65 Paye..to qwyke & to dede, þat þou owyst. 1562 Cooper *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 56 For then ye applied it to high, to low,..to quick, to dead. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 460 To judge both quick & dead. 1732 Law *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 22 The Judge of quick and dead.

b. *The quick*, the living. Usu. *pl.*, and in conjunction with *the dead* (cf. prec.).

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi § 7 Ne bið se cwuca ðonne nyttra ðe se deada. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 50 Ða cwican no zenihtsumedon þæt hi ða deadan bebyrizdan. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 190 Þet he scal deme þa quike and þa dede. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5877 Me halt euere mid þe quike; þe dede was sone stille. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4388 Þe quiyke vpon þe dede 3ede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49 What riȝtfulnes is þis to 3ef 3eftis to þe dead, & spoyle þe quek? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 41 Gif ony to the quick 3eid from the deide, Trewlie they suld repent. 1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 55 Such Volumes as concern the Quick at that Day. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* vii. 99 The dead could never come to the quick. 1800–24 Campbell *Death-Boat of Heligoland* 2 The quick have their sleep-walkers, so have the dead. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 156 He, who was dead, has slain the quick.

†**c.** That which is alive. (OE. and early ME. in gen. sing.) *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2314 No ðær aht cwices lað lyft floza læfan wolde. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* viii. 21 Ne ofslea ic..mid wætere ælc þing cuces. *c* 1205 Lay. 25758 Na whit heo ne funden quikes þpen wolden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Þe reade [deade C.] see, þet nowiht cwices [nis] inne.

†**d.** Live stock, cattle. (So OFris. *quek, quik*, LG. *queck, quick*, Da. *kvæg*.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4469 Of any gud at 3e geet a gift ye þam offirre, A quantite of all-quat, of quike & of ellis.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A living thing. *rare* (now only *dial.*).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 24 His is mycel sæ..þær is unrim on ealra cwicra. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 567 As to quelle alle quykez for qued þat myȝt falle. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 74, [I] Might see the moving of some quicke Whose shape appeared not. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 You shall see these little Quicks..grow feebler in their motion. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss., Whicks*,..maggots.

3. *coll.* Living plants, *spec.* of white hawthorn, set to form a hedge. = Quickset I a.

1456–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 241 Pro factura unius fosse et insercione de lez Whyke. 1484–5 *Ibid.* 98 Pro CC^ma^ qweke et plantacione ejusdem. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* (1871) 33 The workes..are curiously hedg'd with quick. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quickset*, The same Method is used in planting all Sorts of Quick..except the Alder, Elder, Furz, and Holly. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lxiii. 285, I keep the quick regularly clipped, which, in a few years, renders the fence impenetrable. 1818 *Relig. Clerici* 405 Hedges of living quick, a yew alcove. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* 26 Mar. 409 Planting two hollies and six quick in every yard.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A single plant of this description. = Quickset I b.

1507–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 660 Et sol...sepientibus cum lez Wykkes..querend. le Whikkes. 1671 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 202 For quickes, 5*s.* 8*d.* 1765 Earl Haddington *Forest trees* 40 Upon this I laid another turf..and a row of thorns, or quicks. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 173 Quicks thus planted will at an early age, form a fence. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxviii, Wild bird, whose warble,..Rings Eden thro' the budded quicks.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−0].

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Quick*, the name by which some call a species of *Mespilus*, or medlar.

4. *The quick*: The tender or sensitive flesh in any part of the body, as that under the nails or beneath callous parts; also, the tender part of a sore or wound. Usu. in phr. *to the quick*. †Also without article (quot. 1562).

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 115 An hurte, that commeth of yll shoynge, whan a smyth dryueth a nayle in to the quycke. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 178 Itching and smartyng, both touch vs at quicke. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 168 Fra tyme ye spur and hit him on the quik. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vii. 124 But, to the quick o' the ulcer:—Hamlet comes back. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 673 The raw Rain has pierc'd them to the quick. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. iii, They would fix upon my nose or forehead, where they stung me to the quick. 1767 Wesley *Jrnl.* 1 Nov. (1827) III. 293 Five nails were driven into the quick. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 350/2 Picking his fingers until he brought blood thro' the quick. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I. x. 243 He was in the habit of biting his nails to the quick.

b. *fig.* with ref. to persons, chiefly in phrases denoting acute mental pain or irritation, as *touched, galled, stung*, etc. *to the quick*.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1630 Yf a man fortune to touche you on the quyke, Then feyne yourselfe dyseased. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 46 Their tenauntes,..whom they polle and shaue to the quycke, by reysing their rentes. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 433 Tigranes..was galled to the quick, and hit at the heart. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 933, I confesse that on the quick they grated, Who in this manner have expostulated. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* ii. 3 This is preaching to the conscience, to the quick. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 44 This stung the elder brother to the quick. 1793 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 21 Oct., I could not deeply consider the situation of these venerable men, without feeling for them to the quick. 1842 Tennyson *Walk. to the Mail* 73 A Tory to the quick. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 45 His proud temper was chafed to the quick, and he turned sick with anger.

c. *transf.* of things (esp. immaterial things): The central, vital, or most important part.

1567 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 12 In comedies the greatest skill is this, rightly to touch All things to the quick. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. xlvi. 516 There is neede to digge trees at the foote in winter vnto the very quick of the earth. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* ix. (1652) 314 If things were examined to the quick in our receiving the Sacrament. 1693 Evelyn tr. *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 19 The Tree..must be refresh'd as far as the quick. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. i. (1862) 404 It is existence shorn of all its spreading and flowering branches, but not pared to the quick. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VII. li, The point touched the quick of his experience.

d. With *a* and *pl.*: A tender, sensitive, or vital part. *rare*.

c 1550 Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 77 To drive hym to holde and searche hym in the quyckes. 1705 Wroe in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1900 There appearing great quicks (as they call them) or Roots under the Nails. 1892 J. Lucas tr. *Kalm's England* 69 They have ready to hand a multitude of the quicks [Sw. *qwickan*] or inner parts of Ox-horns.

5. *The quick*: The life (see Life *sb.* 7). Chiefly in phr. *to the quick*.

1563 Man tr. *Musculus' Commonpl.* 43 Images..with marueloune deuice set forth to the quicke. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II, To draw to the quick (or to the life). 1858 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 3, I think I have only to sit down and write it [my father's life] off, and do it to the quick. 1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* (1881) 96 Our blood runs through it, our history in the quick.

†**6.** = *Quick-mire* (see D.). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1648 Sancroft in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1842) II. 40, I am here in Sloughland, in the midst of quicks and quagmires.

7. *U.S. Mining.* Abbrev. of Quicksilver. (So G. *quick*.)

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr., Prec. Met. U. S.* 651 From this groove the amalgam and quicksilver run in gas-pipes to the securely-locked 'amalgam safes', in which the surplus 'quick' is strained off.

C. *adv.* **1.** = Quickly.

c 1290 *Michael* 502 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 314 Heo..mai beo noube here and þer ase quik ase mannes muynde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 79 Bot comen is William quik, and sekes þam fulle streit. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* XIV. 189 He shulde take the acquitance as quik. *a* 1529 Skelton *Elynour Rummyng* 206 This ale shal be thycker, And flowre the more quicker. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* V. i. 304 Such discourse, as..shall make it [the night] Goe quicke away. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 1004 The latter quick up flew, and kickt the beam. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 160 Any..Person who writes well, and quick. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 25, I am told that you speak very quick. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 55, I am going..to Havre, whence I shall get the quickest to Southampton. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* x, The person who'd go quickest, is a sort of natural. 1865 Tennyson *On a Mourner* iii, Nature..on thy heart a finger lays, Saying 'Beat quicker'. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. 88 A peaceful invasion..followed quick on the conquest of the Norman soldiery.

b. Phr., (*As*) *quick as lightning, thought, wink*, etc. (cf. A. 23, quot. *c* 1450).

1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xix, Thoughts..Glance quick as lightning through the heart. 1825 *Brother Jonathan* I. 111 Fire away as quick as wink. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. ii. 8 As quick as thought..Him to replace there came another. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 108/2 Quick as thought, Roger slipped his hands from their..noose. 1893 Forbes Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 88 Quick as thought I.. clasped it.

2. Used imperatively. (In some cases perh. representing the adj. in the phr. *Be quick!*) See also Quick March 2.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 1 Quick, quick I pray thee, draw the curtain strait. 1604 — *Oth.* V. i. 3 Quicke, quicke, feare nothing; Ile be at thy Elbow. 1822 Shelley tr. *Calderon* III. 176 Livia, quick, bring my cloak. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 31 Get on your clothes, old man, quick! 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 147 Nay—quick! the proof to prove me.

3. *Combs.* **a.** With present participles, as *quick-acting, -burning, -coming, -conceiving, -decaying, -designing, -devouring, -fading* (see quot.), *-falling, -firing, -flowing, -glancing, -growing, -guiding, -gushing, -labouring, -moving, -piercing, -relishing, -returning, -rolling, -running, -scenting, -selflessening, -setting, -shifting, -shutting, -spouting, -stepping, -thriving* (chiefly adjs.).

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 222 Those *quick-acting lenses..for taking instantaneous pictures. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 43 Prime it with a *quick-burning charge. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* Apol. 3, I cannot..make *quick-coming death a little thing. 1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 189 To your *quicke conceyuing Discontents, Ile reade you Matter, deepe and dangerous. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 64 Freezing Nose, and *quick-decaying feet. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* IV. ii, I'll..bring it off with *quick designing Wit. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Hadassa* (1638) 91 The *quick-devouring fire of heaven. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. CXXVII. § 2. 395 *Ephemerum Mathioli*, *Quicke fading flower. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 57 The quick fading flower, drunk with the grapes of wild vine. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 200 *Quick-falling dew Of fruitful kisses. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Dec. 6/2 *Quick-firing gun ammunition. 1632 W. Lynnesay in *Lithgow's Trav.* B iij, Thou hast sweetly sung..in our *quick-flowing tongue. 1751 Gray *Spring* 30 The insect youth..show their gayly-gilded trim *Quick-glancing to the sun. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 62 Planting a *quick-growing shrub to form a hedge. 1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xxvii. 129 The work of the *quick-guiding Providence. 1845 Mrs. Norton *Child of the Islands* (1846) 135 The shy, *quick-gushing blood. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* x. 4 A *quycke laboringe hande maketh riche. 1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xxxv. 180 The cheerful, open, free, *quick-moving mouth. 1633 Ford *Broken Heart* I. iii, Their *quick-piercing eyes, which dive..Down to thy thoughts. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 29 That from Harvey nam'd, *Quick-relishing. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 999 A *quick-returning pang Shoots thro' the conscious heart. 1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 338 *Quick-rolling eyes, her temples high. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. vi, The *quick-scenting dogs attacked him. 1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i, Braue birds they were, whose *quick-selfe-less'ning kin Still wonne the girlonds from the Peregrin. 1837 Smith tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 22 The Harwich..is a *quicker-setting cement. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 459 There appears *Quick-shifting antics, ugly in her eyes. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 142 Faith's soft, *quick-shutting eyes looked unutterable things. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. III. 731 *Quick-spouting blood..And fierce convulsions. 1884 *Times* 27 Feb. 7/6 The high-standing, *quick-stepping Clydesdales. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 93 The Ash is a gallant *quick-thriving wood.

b. With pa. pples., as *quick-compounded, -drawn, -gone, -raised, -wrought* adjs.

1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 1363 The mind, The varied scene of *quick-compounded thought. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xii, A *quick-drawn, panting sigh. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* V. 202 The limb and the feverish lip Quiver with quick-drawn breath. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 375 He could not miss His *quick gone love. 1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 12 The King, with mightie and *quick-raysed Power. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 435 He wove for Theseus a snare *quick-wrought.

D. Special combs. or phrases (chiefly the adj. in close connexion with a sb., sometimes written as a single word, or hyphened): †**quick anatomy** (see ANATOMY 1 b); **quick-change**, *attrib.* as epithet of an actor or other performer who quickly changes costume or appearance in order to play a different part; †**quick dissection**, vivisection; **quick-fire**, *attrib.* of a type of gun which can fire shots in rapid succession; **quick-firer**, a quick-firing gun; **quick-foot** *adv.*, in haste, swiftly; †**quickfrith**, plants to form a quick hedge; **quick-in-the-hand**, a popular name of the yellow balsam; †**quick-iron**, the load-stone, magnet; †**quick-line**, asbestos; **quick-loader**, a device to enable a gun to be loaded quickly; †**quick-mire**, a quag-mire; **quick relief**, *Naut.*, 'one who turns out speedily to relieve the watch' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **quick-return**, *attrib.* of gearing in a cutting machine which brings the bed quickly back after each cut of the tool (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **quick saver**, *Naut.*, 'a span formerly used to prevent the courses from bellying too much when off the wind' (Smyth); †**quick-scab**, a form of scab in horses; †**quick shot**, *fig.*, small drinking-vessels that are quickly emptied; **quick-side**, *Naut.*, = FREE-BOARD; †**quick-spring**, a running spring; †**quick-spur**, one who rides quickly (in quot. *fig.*); **quick-stick(s)**, quickly, without delay (also *in quick sticks*); †**quickthorn**, thorn used for hedging; †**quickthorned** *a.*, resembling hedge-thorn; **quick-water** [= G. *quick-wasser*], a solution of nitrate of mercury and gold used in water-gilding (Knight). See also QUICK-BEAM, -LIME, MARCH, -MATCH, -SAND, -SET, -SILVER, STEP, TIME, -WOOD, -WORK.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 6/1 The celebrated *quick-change artist. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 54 This is the notable vtilitie of Diaphragma, as the same Author reporteth to haue beholden in *quicke dissections. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/6 A Gruson *quick-fire howitzer, which is intended to discharge shells in rapid succession. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 2/1 They .. carry in their huge fighting masts an arsenal of *quick-firers. 1901 *Spectator* 12 Oct. 524/1 The newest 6 in. quick-firers are not officially known as quick-firers, because they have not a metal cartridge-case. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 52 Willy .. was sent off *quick-foot. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for gatheryng *quykfryth .. iiij *d.* 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. (1794) 407 We have also a wild species called Yellow Balsam, and also by the familiar names of *Quick-in-hand and Touch-me-not. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Quick-in-the-hand, that is 'alive in the hand', the Touch-me-not, from the sudden bursting and contortion of its seed pods upon being pressed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxii. (1495) 573 The stone magnes drawyth to itself yron, therfore in the comyn speche this yren is callyd *quycke yren. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 515 The ignorant people seeing these rings thus rubbed with the load-stone, .. call it quick-yron. *Ibid.* 4 There is a kind of Line found out which will not consume in the fire: this in Italy they call *Quick-line. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 209/2 A contrivance called a '*quick-loader' has been issued for simultaneous trial with the Martini-Enfield. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 226 Wip a face as fat as a full bledder .. þat all wagged his fleche as a *quyk myre. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 12 A place, where Springs, Quick-mires, and Bogs are. 1639 DE GRAY *Expert Ferrier* II. xvii. 297 This malady, which we call the *Quick-scab, .. runneth from one member of the horse to the other. 1624 *Skeltons Ghost* 20 in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) II. 155 With froth-canne and nick-pot, and such nimble *quick shot. 1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 Lest they .. if her *quicke side lie in the water, ouerset the ship. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xvii. (1737) 76 Lest the Ship's Quick-Side should lye in the Water. 1622 A. COURT *Constancie* I. 33 Hence as from a *quick-spring did flow that Constancie. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 89 You need but open that very place to your quick-spring, and give it a clear vent, and certainly your bog would decay. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxi. 473 As concerning the grafting of it, you must take the time of autumne, for .. this tree is a *quickespur and forerider. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* lvi. (1880) 424 Die he must, and *quick stick. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Squatter's Dream* XVI. 204 We should have a note to settle our little account in quick sticks. 1785 COWPER in *Life* (1836) V. 166 The people of Turvey have burnt him .. in effigy, with a bundle of *quickthorn under his arm. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 89 The Hedgehog hath a sharp and *quickthorned garment.

Quick, *sb.*[2] Also 4 **quike**, 5 **quyke**, **quikk**, 9 *north.* **w(h)ick.** [Northern form of QUITCH *sb.*[1]] *coll.* or *pl.* Couch-grass, and other field-grasses and weeds, or their underground stems. = QUICKEN *sb.*[2]

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Gramen*, .. specialiter accipitur in medicina pro quadam herba .. ane* quikes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/1 Quikk (*A.* Quyke), *crus.* 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. 296 A machine, that would clear .. land from quicks, or other weeds. 1800 TUKE *Agric.* 85 Heavier harrows .. are used to clean the land from quicks. 1876– In northern dial. glossaries, in form *whick* or *wick.*

So **Quick-grass.** (Cf. Da. *qvik-*, *qvækgræs.*)

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Quickgrasse, .. *Gramen caninum.* 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 52 There are several other Roots sold in the Shops .. as the Dog grass, or Quick grass. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. xxi. 94 It takes fresh root at its joints, like quick-grass. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 213 Turned over when the least particle of quick-grass appears.

Quick (kwik), *v.*[1] *arch.* Forms: 1 **cwic-**, **cwyc-**, **cucian**, 3 **quikie**, 5 **quykee** (?); 2 **quiken**, 4 **quik(e**, **quyk(ke**, 4–5 **quyke**, 5 **qwyk**, **queke**, **quek-**, **qvyk-**, **whykyn**, 5–6 **quycke**, 6 **quicke**, 4, 7– **quick.** [OE. *cwician* :—**cwicôjan*, f. *cwic* QUICK *a.*, = OS. *quikôn*; properly intransitive, but even in OE. also used transitively, there being no causative form corresponding to OHG. *quichan*, *quicken.* In common use from *c* 1300–1450, after which examples are very rare.]

†**1.** *intr.* Of persons, animals, and plants, or their parts: To come to life; to revive. *Obs.* = QUICKEN *v.* 6.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 338 Smire mid þa saran limu; hie cwiciaþ sona. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 To-3enes sumere alle moren quiken, and eorðe and trewes growen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 476/485 Mi3hte þis wumman quikie a-3ein; and liuen and hire sturie? *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 20883 (Trin.) A ded mon quyked bi his shade. *c* 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 234 Whan she feleth her yonges quycke, or stere in her body.

fig. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 494 Se synfulla mid godcundre onbryrdnysse cucaþ.

†**b.** Of a firebrand or fire: To kindle, begin to burn. *Obs. rare.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þe brond þe is al aquenched .. ne quikeð he neure. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 988 As fire ys wont to quyk and goo. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1477 Oon of the fyres queynte And quyked agayn.

†**c.** Of a rumour: To arise, spread. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 17476 (Trin.) Wo was hem .. whenne þis tiþing bigon to quyk.

2. †**a.** *trans.* To give or restore life to. *Obs.* = QUICKEN *v.* 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 21 Suæ se fæder a-uæcceð ða deado & cuicað, suæ æc ðe sunu ðaðe [he] wil cwicað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8622 Þe barn to fir in barm sco bar, And wel sco wend to quik it þar. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 23 'The whiles I quykke the corps', quod he, 'called am I Anima'. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1801 Whan to the body he cam it for to queke. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 85, I .. beseche for thi dede man Qwyk hym ageyne lord.

fig. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 50 Me þin spræc spedum cwycade. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 177 Pray we to Crist .. To quyke a figure in oure conscience.

b. To give or restore vigour to; to stir up, inspire, etc. Now *rare.* = QUICKEN *v.* 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25581 Þou .. quicked vr hertes, suete iesu. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13247 Þe ton quiked þe toþer to lyue, þe Romayns to greue, fast gon þey stryue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 462 Ire .. is the feruent blood of man yquyked in his herte. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xv. 237 Forto quykee [*sic*] in hem the mynde .. of the bifore seid thingis. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G vij, That poet .. That can stere vp my passions, or quicke my sprytes at all. 1615 *Albumazar* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 308 Your love sir, like strong water .. quicks your feeble limbs. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 188 That swift sympathy With living love Which quicks the world.

†**c.** To kindle (a fire). *Obs. rare.* = QUICKEN 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 484 (435) Pandarus to quyke alwey þe fyr Was euere y-lyk prest and dyligent. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 322 Hire [the moon's] desire Is to be quiked and lighted of your [the sun's] fire.

Quick (kwik), *v.*[2] [f. QUICK *a.* B. 3.] *trans.* To furnish with a quickset hedge. *rare.*

1801 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XIX. 73 A ditch .. quicked with a double row of fine plants. 1819 T. THOMAS *Acc. Fencing.* For quicking and ditching Leasehold.

Quick (kwik), *v.*[3] Also *dial.* **w(h)ick.** [f. QUICK *sb.*[2]] To pull up 'quicks' or couch-grass. Hence *Quicking-drag* (see quot. 1800), *-rake.*

1800 TUKE *Agric.* 85 Quicking-drag. In the northern part of the vale of York, a drag on an excellent construction is used, for cleaning the land from quicks. 1874 E. PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* III. 113 Their boys and girls released .. from 'wicking' and 'singling' turnips.

Qui·ckbeam. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [App. f. QUICK *a.* + BEAM, but the precise force of the adj. is not clear: cf. G. *queck-* and *quickenbaum* (also *quitz-*, *quitzen-*, *quitschenbaum*) service-tree. The name belongs to the south of England.] = QUICKEN *sb.*[1]

In OE. glosses, *cwicbeam* usually renders L. *cariscus*, which seems to be otherwise unknown, and is perh. an error for *tamariscus* (cf. quot. 1587 below).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 238 *Cariscus*, cuicbeam. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 66 Þorn, æsc, cwicbeam. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 423/23 *Iuniperum*, quicbeam. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 59 Purgers of melancolye .. Bourage: Hartis tongue: Quickbeme. 1562 [see QUICKEN *sb.*[1]]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lii. 727 The barke of one kinde of Sorbus (whiche is our Quickbeme). 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 628 The barke of the roots of heath may be vsed in stead of the barke of the root of Tamariske, rather then the barke of quickebeame. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Sorbus*, The wild Service or Quickbeam. 1836 BRAY *Descr. Tamar & Tavy* vii. 122 Oaks .. interspersed with what is called in Devonshire the quick-beam, or mountain-ash. 1873 O'CURRY *Lect. Ancient Irish* II. 213 Let them cut down and carry out loads of the quickbeam. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* xii. 112 In the Exmoor country the mountain-ash is called the quick-beam.

attrib. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 Wyl on wætere æscrinde, cwicbeam rinde. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 59 b, The quikbem tre which is a kynde of sorbus. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 263 Tamarix, which as I thinke, is called in the English quick-beame wood. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Quickbeam-tree, *Sorbus.*

Quick-chaws, obs. variant of KICKSHAW.

Quicken (kwi·k'n), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **quiken**, 6 **quickene**; 6– **whicken**, 7 **whighen**, 9 **wicken**, **wiggin.** [The northern equivalent of QUICKBEAM, and presumably from QUICK *a.*, but the exact nature of the ending is not clear: in early use always in comb. with *tree.* Cf. QUICK TREE.

An OE. *cwictreow* is found in glosses, rendering an obscure L. *cresis* or *gnesis.*]

1. a. The mountain-ash, or rowan-tree (*Pyrus aucuparia*). **b.** The service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*). †**c.** The juniper. (*Obs.*)

Comb. with *tree.* *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 26 *Iuniperus*, quikentre. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 75 The seconde kynde [of sorbus] is called .. in Englishe a rountree or a Quicken tree. 1562 — *Herbal* II. (1568) 71 The tre whiche we call in the North countre a quicken tre or a rown tre, & in the South countre a quikbeme. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 223 The *Fraxinus sylvestris* or Quicken-tree, which they firmly believe will certainly preserve them from all fascinations, and evill spirits. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 514 We have two other species. 1. The common Service. .. 2. The Quicken-tree. 1844 M. A. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* VII. 182 Witchwood, the mountain ash .. called in divers parts of Northumberland the whicken-tree. 1857 O'GRADY *Pursuit Diarmuid* 143 He .. followed Diarmuid's track to the foot of the quicken tree.

absol. 1674 in *Depos. Cast. York* 209 They tye soe much whighen about him, I cannot come to my purpose, else I could have worn him away once in two yeares. 1756 POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 217 The quicken and yew grow here. 1769 R. FRENCH in A. Young *Tour Irel.* (1780) I. 380 Two small groves .. consisting of quicken or mountain ash. 1857 O'GRADY *Pursuit Diarmuid* 143, I know that Diarmuid is in the top of the quicken.

2. *attrib.*, as *quicken-berry*, *-bough*, *-branch.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 88 Mulberies, Quickenberries, greene Grapes. 1671 SIR W. BOREMAN in F. P. Verney *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1892) I. 15 The king's .. thankes for the Quickenbury trees y^u^ sent his ma^ty^. 1879 HENDERSON *Folk-lore* vi. 184 Twigs of mountain-ash or quicken-berry. 1894 YEATS *Celtic Twilight* 86 One of these bands carried quicken boughs in their hands.

Quicken (kwi·k'n), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *north.* **whick-**, **wicken.** [f. QUICK *sb.*[2], the northern form of QUITCH.] Couch-grass; also *pl.* the underground stems of this and other grasses.

1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 41 Our Land is tewgh, and full of strang whickens. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* XXXV, The plant Quicken, by which, *Scottice*, we understand couch-grass, dog-grass, or the *Triticum repens* of Linnæus. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 173 Quickens, docks, thistles, .. furze, broom. 1898 J. R. CAMPBELL in *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 85 Quickens are in reality underground stems. Unlike roots they are jointed. .. Quickens are not confined to one species of grass.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quicken-grass*, *-producer*, *quickens-scutch.*

1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 63 *note*, Loosening and breaking the roots of the quicken-grass. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* LXV. 295 The rushes of one field and the whicken grass of the other. 1898 J. R. CAMPBELL in *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 85 The grass that is best known to farmers as a quicken-producer is couch-grass. *Ibid.* 88 It is a common belief that fibrous root-scutch belongs to Agrostis, and that quickens-scutch belongs to couch-grass.

†**Qui·cken,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **quiken.** [f. QUICK *a.* Cf. B. 2.] A living creature.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 55 If thou cut the lyuer, therin wyll be lyttell quikens lyke flokes.

Quicken (kwi·k'n), *v.* Forms: α. 4 **quicken**, **-in**, **quikken**, **-in**, **quiken**, **-yn**, **queken**, **qui-**, **quykne**, **quicn-**, **quykene(n**, **qwi-**, **qwycken**, **(-kk-)**, **qwi-**, **qwykyn**, **qwykn-**, 4–5 **qwyken**, 5 **quyknyn**, 4–6 **quyken**, 5–6 **quikin**, 5–8 **quickn-**, 6 **quycken**, **-yn**, **quyckn-**, *Sc.* **quyckyn**, **-kkin**, **quikkine**, **quikn-**, 6– **quicken.** β. 4 **quhykine**, **whiken**, 5 **qwhykkyn.** [f. QUICK *a.* + **-EN**[5]. Cf. ON. *kvikna*, *kykna* to come to life, come into being, Sw. *qvickna*; Da. dial. *kvægne* to refresh. In Eng. the trans. sense is more usual than the intr.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To give or restore life to; to make alive; to vivify or revive; to animate (as the soul the body).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20883 Petre .. a ded he quickend wit his schade. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 344 Whenne he had qwickened lazar, he brou3t him out of his sepulcre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyknyn [*K.*, *P.* quykyn], *vegeto*, *vivifico.* 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. 7 Am I God then, that I can kyll and quycken agayne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 77 A medicine .. able to breath life into a stone, Quicken a rocke. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 The soul that I was quickned with at birth day, is the same that I am quickned with at this day. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 664 Still the fresh Spring finds New plants to quicken. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 189 Ill things Shall, with a spirit of unnatural life, Stir and be quickened. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 84 How many things shalt thou quicken, how many shalt thou slay!

b. *fig.* in renderings of Biblical passages, or echoes of these, occas. with ref. to spiritual life.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiv. 6 God, þou turned qwycken vs sal. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 150 [Crist] whikend [*Lamb. MS.* qwyknyd] us un-to lyf thurgh his risyng. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 64 It is the spirit that quykeneth, the fleysch profiteth nothing. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. Prol. 128 To quykkin thy sclavys tholit schamful ded maiste fell. 1563 WINJET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. 1890 II. 23 He wald .. quikin his spiritual peple afoir slane. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 9 The second Adam aspired to quicken what Adam killed.

†**c.** *To be quickened* = 6 b. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 268 She was now quickned, and cast away by the cruelty of Æolus. 1607

Markham *Caval.* I. (1617) 50 Let their Mares after they are quickned, be moderately travelled or wrought.

2. To give, add, or restore vigour to (a person or thing); to stimulate, stir up, rouse, excite, inspire.

a. a person.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxxxix. 111 Loue quickened hym day and night. 1525 *Ibid.* II. cx. [cvi.] 317, I am quickened so to do. 1542 N. Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 7 A contynuall spurre..to pricke and to quicken me to goodnes. *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I. II. lii. (1642) 413 You .. he now quickened and stirred up to his love. 1703 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 271, I hope.. you will be quickened to show yourselves men in that affair. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 352 We were like men driven to the wall, quickened, not depressed. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 519 He rode through England to quicken the electors to a sense of the crisis.

b. a feeling, faculty, action, course of things, etc. † Also with *up*.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxi, To quikin treuly day by day my lore. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 68 Other bokes ther be that ar made to quyken, & to sturre vp the affeccyons of the soule. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 236 The first honour that valliant mindes do come vnto, doth quicken vp their appetite. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 538 Sir Dudley Diggs quickned his motion and spoke roundly. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 89 This quickened my resolution. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 522 The frequent interjected dash Quickens a market, and helps off the trash. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* ix. 150 The savage impulses of the soldier became quickened. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 194 Other conventional beliefs, too, were quickened into startling realities.

c. *absol.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 215 To consider of education and learning, what is good and quickneth. 1637 Heywood *Royall King* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 33 The King..quickens most where he would most destroy. *a* 1859 De Quincey in 'Page' *Life* (1877) I. ii. 20 Pillar of fire, that didst go before me to guide and to quicken.

3. To kindle (a fire); to cause or help to burn up.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 10 Coles þat before ware ded..ere kyndild and qwikynd agayn. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 322 Her desir Is to be qwykkened and lizted of 3our fire. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xiv. 59, I will yet once againe, quicken this cole. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 105 The Fire they dress'd by was..quickned by the Timber of one of the Casks. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 75 While she Quickened the fire. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, F. Furini* xi, Let my spark Quicken your tinder.

4. a. To make (liquor or medicine) more sharp or stimulant. ? *Obs.*

1591 Spenser *Muiopotm.* 196 Dull Poppie, and drink-quickning Setuale. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 143 ¶ 8 Rack-punch, quickned with brandy and gun-powder. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 3 (1734) 232 Diaphoreticks..quickened with volatill Spirits. 1799 M. Underwood *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 55 A few grains of magnesia..forms a much neater medicine (which may be quickened and warmed by the addition of a few drops of tincture of senna).

b. To imbue (tin) with quicksilver. *rare.*

1799 [see Quickening *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*]. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 728 Mercury..soon unites itself with the tin, which then becomes very splendid, or, as the workmen say, is quickened.

c. *dial.* To work with yeast. (Halliwell.)

5. To hasten, accelerate, give speed to.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 990 You may sooner by Imagination quicken or slacke a Motion, than raise or cease it. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 In what proportion Smoothness, Sope and Tallow doth quicken [a ship's way]. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* (1869) I. I. i. 11 To facilitate and quicken their own particular part of the work. 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 17 July, I was only quickening my pace, when I was again stopped. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 381 It had induced him to quicken his departure. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 11 (1864) 275 In rapid walking, the very thoughts are quickened.

b. To make (a curve) sharper.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 To Quicken the Sheer; to shorten the Radius that strikes out the Curve. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *To quicken*, to give anything a greater curve.

II. Intransitive senses.

6. To receive life, to become living; † also, to recover life, to revive.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xvii. 22 The soule of the child is turned a3en with ynne hym, and he a3en quikenyde. 1530 Palsgr. 677/1, I quycken, I revyve, as a thyng dothe that fyrst doth begyn to styrre, or that was wyddered, or almoste deed. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 29 Hym that killeth the child so sone as it beginneth to quicken. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 67 As Sommer Flyes..That quicken euen with blowing. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1692) 74 Their Spawn would be lost in those Seas, the bottom being too cold for it to quicken there. 1813 Scott *Peveril* xiii, The seed which is sown shall one day sprout and quicken. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* 210 Below were men and horses pierced with worms, And slowly quickening into lower forms.

fig. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* xv. (1872) 132 The germ of Pennsylvania was quickening into life.

b. Of a female: To reach the stage of pregnancy at which the child shows signs of life. Cf. 1 c.

1530 Palsgr. 677/1 She quyckynned on al hallon day. 1662–3 Pepys *Diary* 1 Jan., She quickened at my Lord Gerard's at dinner. 1748 [see Quickening *vbl. sb.*]. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 183 A woman..became pregnant, quickened and had a flow of milk in the breasts.

fig. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 26 Barren Night did pregnant grow, And quicken'd with the World in Embrio.

7. *fig.* To come into a state of existence or activity comparable to life. Const. *to, into.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26482 All quickens [a]gain his first penance þat tint was. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 471 þat þer quikken no cloude bifore þe cler sunne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 474 Looke how that fir of smale gleedes that been almoost dede vnder asshen wollen quike agayn. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 81 Þe self sawle..qwhykkynand to heuenly likyng. 1470 *Paston Lett.* No. 648 II. 406 The mater qwykennythe bothe ffor yowe and yowres. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 203 At this time also, the warre began to quicken in Guyan. 1821 Shelley *False Laurels & True* 11 The hopes that quicken..Are flowers that wither. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vi. 177 Countries that were quickening into freedom. *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* ii, At her heart Love lay Quickening in darkness.

b. To grow bright.

1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* I. 144 Sees .. keener lightnings quicken in her eyes. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 535 The pale and bloodless east began To quicken to the sun. 1885 Bret Harte *Maruja* i, Meanwhile the light [of day] quickened.

8. To become faster, to be accelerated.

1805 [see Quickening *ppl. a.*]. 1857 W. Smith *Thorndale* III. iv. 226 His step quickened, his countenance lighted up with joy. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxx, Tess's breath quickened.

† Qui·ckenance. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 quicknance. [f. prec. + -ance,] = Quickening *vbl. sb.*

a 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1643) 396 Could he not..swallow up death, create life and quicknance in us. 1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 21 A living member of her, which hath .. quickenance from the head of the Church.

Qui·ckened, *ppl. a.* [f. Quicken *v.* + -ed[1].] Made living or quick; animated, stimulated; hastened, accelerated; etc.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iii. 208 Not from the quick'ned mine. 1660 *Charac. Italy* to Rdr. A iv, Some Squeamish Zealot, who..is become a meer lump of quickened Care. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Aztlan* I, His blood Flow'd from its quicken'd spring. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 389 Courtship, with its vivid perceptions and quickened emotions.

Quickener (kwi·k'nəɹ). [f. Quicken *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which quickens, in various senses of the verb.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 254 Welcum quyknar of florist flowris schene. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1887) 40 The soule, ..the quickner of the body. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 12 Notable whetters and quickners of the spirit of life. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 425 Re-edifiers of fallen temples, and quickeners of dead laurels. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 137 These tokens of regard, and quickeners of kind feelings. 1879 M. D. Conway *Demonol.* I. I. ii. 9 Baal..represents the Sun in his glory as quickener of Nature.

Qui·ckening, *sb. rare*[−1]. = Quicken *sb.*[2] So also **Qui·ckening-grass.**

1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. 454 Stones, quickenings, and every other thing that may hinder the growth of the flax, should be removed. *Ibid.* 456 Quickening grass should not be taken up. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 106 Of the first sort is the quickening-grass, or couch-grass.

Quickening (kwi·k'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quicken *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Quicken, in various senses.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cviii. (1869) 116 He hadde with inne gret quiknyng of cole. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, For the..quyckenynge of theyr reason. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 45 Justification of life therefore is..a quickening or translating from death to life. 1626 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 237 To Eyst for iij quickinings,..xviij[d]. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Holy Commun.* i, Nothing that is, or lives, But hath his Quickenings, and reprieves. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 132 After Quickening her Health became better. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. Pref. 6 Quickening is a singular expression to be employed in gilding. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 419 The intellectual quickening of the age had now reached the mass of the people.

b. *concr.* That which quickens; hence, yeast, a quantity of yeast. *dial.*

1598 Florio, *Cremóre*, yeast, barme, quickning. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 81 Me mudder lent her a whicknin, an we wor bawn at brew.

Quickening (kwi·k'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Quicken *v.* + -ing[2].] That quickens, in senses of the vb.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xv. 45 The laste Adam [is made] in to a spirit quykenynge. 1531 Frith *Judgm. Tracy* (1573) 80 Fayth is..the quickning power out of which all good fruites spring. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 12 Quickning faith..The creeping deadly cold away did shake. 1674 J. B[rian] *Harv. Home* Postscr. 53, I finisht have The first part of this quickning Text. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 89 A quickening water. Take one ounce of quicksilver, and as much aqua fortis [etc.]. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* IV. 1 When quickening steps Followed each other. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* Pref. 15 Bursting buds and quickening roots.

Quickening-grass; see Quickening *sb.*

Quicken-tree: see Quicken *sb.*[1]

Quick-eyed, *a.* Having a quick eye (see Quick *a.* 20). Also *fig.*

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* IV. iii, Care, counsel, Quick-eyed experience, and victory. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xli, The cheerfull children of the quick-ey'd Morn. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 253 The quick-eyed trout Or darting salmon. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 214 Brissot.. was rather a sublime visionary than a quick-eyed politician. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 215 A quick-eyed, light-haired, slight-built woman.

Quick-grass: see Quick *sb.*[2]

Quickhatch (kwi·k,hætʃ). Also 8 queeque-, 9 quicke-. [An adaptation of the Cree (Indian) name, given by Richardson as *okeecoohagees* or *-gew*, by Watkins (1865) as *kwekwukao*; from other Algonquin dialects come the forms Carcajou and Kinkajou.] The wolverene.

1743 M. Catesby *Nat. Hist.* I. xxx, The quickhatch..has not been observed by any author, or known in Europe, till the year 1737, one was sent to Sir Hans Sloane. 1744 A. Dobbs *Countries Adjacent to Hudson's Bay* 40 The beavers have three enemies, man, otters, and the carcajou or queequehatch. 1829 J. Richardson *Fauna Boreali-Americana* I. 42 The European labourers in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company term it Quickehatch.

Quick hedge: see Quick *a.* 3 b.

Qui·cking, *vbl. sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. Quick *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] = Quickening *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 þe principale and þe finale wark of Crist..is þe quiking of soulis. *a* 1666 Brome *On Death K. Charles* 18 He did fall, Whose influence gave quicking to us all. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 719 Sometimes the amalgam is applied to the surface to be gilt, without any quicking, by spreading it with aqua-fortis.

Qui·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. Quick *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] **a.** The action of planting with 'quick'. **b.** *concr.* The quicksets for a hedge.

1469–70 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 244 Et sol .ijs. pro le qwyking sepium unius clausuræ. 1485–6 *Ibid.* 649 Pro le qwhykkyng circa clausur..vijs. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 402, I find most do greatly affect the vulgar way of Quicking.

Quicking-drag: see Quick *v.*[3]

Qui·cklime. [f. Quick *a.* + Lime, after L. *calx viva* (Vitruvius), F. *chaux vive*, etc.] Lime which has been burned and not yet slaked with water; calcium oxide, CaO.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4179 The mortere .. Of quykke lyme persant and egre. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxix. 163 To be cast to the shyp of the enemies pottes full of quyk lyme made in to pouldre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxii. 389 They cast vpon them hote lede and boylynge oyle and quycke Lyme. 1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 31 Constrained to drinke salte water and quicklime. 1685 Boyle *Salubr. Air* 61 Such a thick smoke as good quicklime is wont to doe, whilst men slake it with water. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 242 Quick Lime..consumes dead Bodies put therein. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* vii. (1814) 317 Quicklime in its pure state..is injurious to plants. 1873 B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* iii. 58 Limestone..is decomposed when subjected to the heat of a lime-kiln, carbonic acid being given off, while quick-lime remains behind.

attrib. 1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 55 Dip a very large Sponge in good Quick-lime-water. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* ii. 23 Washing the walls and ceilings with quick-lime wash.

† Qui·ckly, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 qwhikly. [f. Quick *a.* + -ly[1]. Cf. ON. *kvikligr.*] Lively.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 96 If þou lufe in þis maner..to þat qwhikly syght þou salt be nere full glorius.

Quickly (kwi·kli), *adv.* Forms: see Quick *a.* (Also *comp.* 3 qwicluker, 5 qwyklyar, qwhykliar; *sup.* qwhikestly, 6 quyklyst.) [f. Quick *a.* + -ly[2]. Cf. ON. *kvikliga.*]

† 1. In a living or lively manner; with animation or vigour; also, with strong feeling, sensitively. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 37 Me on soðne weȝ þinne .. læde cwiculice. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6722 Be 3e doughty, & lereþ of armes, & quykly defende 3ow fro harmes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 251 Men shulden..do quycly wiþ þer lippis bi resoun of Goddis cause. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 77, I suld more ioy or ellis qwyklyar synge. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, Suche a man..is soo quyckely and soo felyngly inspired. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. ix. 47 It is quikli and smertli spoken. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 153 Al his speiking euer taisted of heavinlines..to ..steir thame up quiklier, quha war in the gud way. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. iv. (R.), It was proper to represent a perfect lawgiver as quickly touched with all the affections of humanity. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 340 Ministers of state have a right to feel rather quickly upon the subject of character.

† b. With quickness of perception. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7782 By alle þe costes quykly to wake þat no Saxoyn on 3ow aryue. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij b, Of sharpenesse of hir corage and of hir lokyng quicly. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 217 There are beasts which do heere, see, smel, taste, and feele much better and quicklier than man doth.

† c. In a life-like manner; to the life. *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 84 An ymage of fyn golde so quickly made after the facon of appollo that it semed proprely his persone. *c* 1525 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 592 A lybbard,.. As quikly towchyd as it were flesshe and bones. *a* 1529 — *P. Sparowe* 1121 Handes soft as sylke .. That are so quyckely vayned. *a* 1605 *Bankis Helicon* 41 in Montgomerie's *Poems* (1887) 274 Not abill, in tabill, With colours competent, So quiklie or liklie A form to represent.

2. Rapidly, with haste or speed.

a. Describing the rate of progress in a motion, action, or process, without consideration of the time at which it begins and ends.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7455 His folc quicliche to þe bataile sscet. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1414 Sum braidis to þar bowis .. Quethirs out quarels quikly betwene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 We may fele our pulses bete quikly and continually. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 50 He..folowed so quickely that the Frenchmen turnyng to flyght, ranne [etc.]. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. 1853 II. 111/1 We..throw them down in the dirt to make them follow us the quicklier. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 226 The wings of the small insect vibrate more quickly than those of the larger one.

b. Denoting that the whole action or process is begun and ended within a comparatively short space of time.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Ich chulle gon nu slepen & arisen nunon, & don cwicluker þen nu þet ich schulde don nu. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 122 So smyte hem of, quycly

that hit be do. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 81 Now qwhykliar, now slawlyer, it warmes. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E iij, A little good wine..is the chiefe thing that quickliest restoreth him. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 95 Breid wil thay make quiklier..[in this way] nor vthirwyse. 1629 Earle *Microcosm., High-spirited Man* (Arb.) 92 A man quickly fired, and quickly laid downe with satisfaction. 1677 Johnson in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 Possibly their stomach may digest very quickly. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic.* (1762) 117 This quickly heals even cut Veins and Sinews. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 607 On this account decoctions should be quickly made. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* 41 Leave the sick room quickly and come into it quickly, not suddenly, nor with a rush.

c. Denoting that there is little or no interval between a given point in time and the doing of an act or happening of an event (freq. also implying a or b); without delay; very soon, shortly.

c 1205 Lay. 4697 He..bad hine quicliche azeuen him his quene. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7809 (Kölbing) Soriandes..ozain ferd For to taken quiclike þe children. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 76 Quikliche cam a cacchepol, and craked a-two here legges. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi. 94 Aryse vp quykly without taryenge. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 25 He gyueth twyse, yᵗ gyueth quyckelye. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. i. 132 They are alreadie, or quickly will be landed. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. iii. 200 If it be mine Keepe it not from me, quickly let me haue it. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound.* § 29 But quickly after this, I fell in company with one poor man. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Mallet* Wks. 1787 IV. 282 The series of great men, quickly to be exhibited. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 308 Retaliation and vengeance quickly followed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 12/1 Quickly afterwards a Conservative member..carried it off.

3. Used with ppl. adjs., as *quickly-aging, gone, -growing, -speaking, working.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Quickly gone flower, that is Uenice Mallow. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 50 A quickly-growing leafy plant. 1870 W. D. Christie in *Dryden's Wks.* (Globe) p. xv, An active and quickly working brain. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 44 The quickly-speaking eyes of the dashing warrior.

Quick march. *Mil.* [In 1, f. Quick *a.* + March *sb.* In 2, f. (or altered to) Quick *adv.* 2 + March *v.*]

1. A march in Quick time. Also *fig.*

1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 287 That quick march of the spirits..does in the end exhaust the mind. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 247 The Quick March, 108 steps in a minute. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quick march*, .. the ordinary pace is 3¼ miles to the hour, or 110 paces (275 feet) to the minute.

attrib. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* II. iii. 32 Softly whistling, in quick-march time.

2. Used as a command to soldiers to march in quick time (see quots. 1802 and 1833).

1802 James *Milit. Dict., Quick*.. forms the cautionary part of a word of command when troops are ordered to move in quick time; as Quick—March. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 18 *Quick March.*—The command *Quick, March*, is to be given with a pause between the words, the word *Quick* being considered as a caution. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Nov. 2/4 The words of command were .. 'Eyes front, by your right, quick march'.

Quick-match. A quick-burning match used for firing cannon, igniting fire-works, shells, etc., consisting of cotton-wick soaked in a composition of gum, spirits, water, and gunpowder.

1765 R. Jones *Fireworks* ii. 66 Quick-match is generally made of such cotton as is put in candles. 1803 Wellington *Let. to Col. Stevenson* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 418 A shell or two..having in them a bit of quick match, besides the fuse. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xxxviii. (1879) 324 Any family wrong acted like a quick-match amongst them all.

attrib. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Laboratory*, Stores for a Fire-ship of 100 tons..Quick-match barrels 1.

Quickness (kwi·knės). [f. Quick *a.* + -ness.]

1. Life, vitality, vital principle. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þe rinde..is þe treouwes warde, & wit [=keeps] hit ine strencðe & ine cwicnesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyknesse, of lyve, *vita*. 1538 Starkey *Dialogue* 87 In a goute the handys and fete .. be as dede, wythout lyfe and quyknes to procure thyngys necessary for the body. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 139 The lyfe and quycknesse of the grayne is vtterly destroyed. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 63 As though they had a new life of quicknesse infused into them. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scintill.* II. *Quickness* v, Life is .. A quickness, which my God hath kist. 1883 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXII. 168 All the energies seen in nature are .. but manifestations of the essential life or quickness of matter.

† **2.** Animation, liveliness, briskness, vigour, freshness, etc. *Obs.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 26 Defaulte of slepe, and hevynesse Hath sleyne my spirite of quyknesse. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 28 To grant it [a statue] lyfe and qwiknesse of langage. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 1557 1183/1 Make hym do al hys good woorkes wearyly, and withoute consolacion or quyckenes. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvii. (Arb.) 69 That disticke of Virgil .. I will recite for the breifnes and quicknes of it. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 162 Adding a quicknesse of complexion to the face.

3. Liveliness, readiness, rapidity, or acuteness of feeling, perception or apprehension.

a. Physical; esp. *of* the eyes or sight.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 For quyknes and lyfnes of the synewes..in the ouermest partyes of the fyngres. 1623 Cockeram II, Quicknesse of sight, *perspicacitie*. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* I. 3 A Woman .. with sparkling Eyes, which were of an extraordinary Force and Quickness. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 The astonishing quickness of sight of one of the hawks.

b. Mental; *of* the mind, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 216 b, He hath this viuacite or quycknes of wytte. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 118 Our elderis, throuch quiknes of thair ingine perceiued perfytlie .. the dissolute maneris of thair people. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 382 Whom he much resembled in quickness of parts. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 97 With too much Quickness ever to be taught. 1798 Edgeworth *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 115 Attentive patience can do as much as quickness of intellect. 1884 L. J. Jennings *Croker Papers* I. viii. 233 A man of great quickness of spirit and acuteness.

4. Speed, rapidity (of action, motion, etc.); sharpness (of a curve); hastiness (of temper).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 60 Their quicknes and swiftnes did more preiudice to theyr enemyes. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxiii, As if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness. 1698 G. Thomas *Pensilvania* 41 The Water-Mills far exceed those in England..for quickness. 1729 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 366 His Horse was hurt through the quickness of the Journey. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 62 The quickness of vegetation .. proceeds from the duration of the sun above the horizon. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 57 The quickness of the curve and depth of the quirks make them difficult of access to work. 1863 A. Blomfield *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* II. ix. 180 A quickness of temper which..marred the perfection of his character.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: A case or instance of this.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 218 The sum of all the several quicknesses or impetus. 1883 Besant *All in a Garden Fair* (1886) 78 Little quicknesses of gesture.

† **5.** Sharpness, keenness; pungency or acidity of taste; sharpness of speech. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, To see my sword, and feel The quickness of the edge. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 83 Her Majesty answering with some quickness. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 29 Lemmons, Pomegranats, Citrons..much praised for their quickness of taste. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 52 The Quickness of the Liquor, which may make him weep. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* I. xvii. (1811) 117 This quickness upon me..is not to be borne.

Quicksand (kwi·ksænd). [ME. (f. Quick *a.* 10), = Du. *kwikzand*, G. *quick-*, Da. *kvik-*, Sw. *quicksand*, Icel. *kviksandr*; but it is doubtful whether all of these are independent formations.]

1. A bed of extremely loose wet sand, easily yielding to pressure and thus readily swallowing up any heavy object resting on it. Quicksands are frequent on some coasts, and are very dangerous to travellers, stranded ships, etc.

14.. *Burlesque* in *Reliq. Antiq.* (1841) I. 82, .vij. acurs of londe betwyxe Dover and Qwykkesand. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 304 He brought hem thurgh a quyke sand and so in to an Ile. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 128 It is in manner of a quycke sande that harde it is for any thynge to goe ouer. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 Uncertaine sands .. ready to catch and swallow, they call them Quick-sands. *c* 1700 Prior *The Ladle* 26 Amphitrite clears his way From rocks and quicksands in the sea. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 870 Conscious that there lay..quicksands in his way. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* v. 39, I was sinking in a quicksand.

b. *fig.* Applied to things (more rarely to persons) having the absorbent, yielding, or treacherous character of a quicksand.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 26 What [is] Clarence, but a Quick-sand of Deceit? 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv, I am a poore, poore orphant .. the very ouze, The quicksand that devours all miserie. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* I. i, Swallowed in the quicksands of lawquillets. 1697 Jos. Woodward *Relig. Soc.* x. (1704) 157 Self-conceit .. is a quicksand in which thousands have been swallowed up. 1781 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 552 Sinking in the quicksand he defends, He dies disputing. 1879 Church *Spenser* 161 He once more tried the quicksands of the Court.

attrib. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* II. i, Fling their fame and fortunes Into this Britain gulf, this quicksand ruin.

2. Without article: Loose yielding sand.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 151/1 It passes through quicksand, clay [etc.]. 1859 Marcy *Prairie Trav.* iii. 75 A man incurs no danger in walking over quicksand provided he step rapidly. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Quicksand*, sand which is..shifting, easily movable or semi-liquid.

Hence **Qui·cksand** *v.* in *pass.*, to be stuck in a quicksand. **Qui·cksanded** *a.*, full of quicksands. *fig.* **Qui·cksandy** *a.*, of the nature of a quicksand.

1614 T. Adams *Phys. from Heaven* Wks. 1861 I. 358 The rotten, moorish, quicksandy grounds, that some have set their edifices on. 1618 Mynshul *Ess. Prison, Jaylors* 30 Many men .. forsake the calmes of their owne happy fortunes, to arriue on these quicksanded Shores. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 5/2 The animal and the cart became quicksanded.

Quickset (kwi·kset), *sb.*¹ and *a.* Also 5–6 **quyk-**, 6 **quyck-**, **quyke-**, 7 **quic-**, etc. [f. Quick *a.* 3 + Set *ppl. a.* and *sb.*]

1. a. *collect.* Live slips or cuttings of plants, set in the ground to grow, *esp.* those of whitethorn or other shrub of which hedges are made.

1484 *Kent roll St. Wolstan's Hosp., Worcester* (Bodleian Rolls, Worc. No. 1), Et soluti pro fodicione..cum Quyksette hoc anno—ijs. *jd.* 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 51 Where speedy quickset for a fence ye wil drawe. 1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 237 They plant them in hedges, and the quickset of them make a strong fence. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Agriculture*, To make a Hedge and lay the Quickset, is three Pence a Pole. 1816 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 206 He..inclosed the ground with a single row of quickset. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* v, To extricate their unfortunate companions from their bed of quickset.

fig. 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1851) II. 4 Men would have one sturdy quickset of the same height and colour—both in their fellow-men and their hedges.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A single slip or cutting of this kind.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 124 Get thy quycksettes in the wode-contrey and let them be of whyte thorne and crabtre for they be beste; holy and hasell be good. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 530 When a quick-set of a vine is planted in a vineyard. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 Plant Timber-trees, or any Coppice-wood, or Hedge-wood; and also Quick-sets. 1794 *Act for inclosing South Kelsey* 13 For preserving the young Quicksets to be planted in the Fences. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 428 Quicksets are also purchased, for the same purposes as those which are familiar to the modern agriculturist.

2. A quickset hedge or thicket.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 45 Learne soone to get A good quickset. 1634 Heywood & Brome *Lancash. Witches* iv. H.'s Wks. 1874 IV. 219 Theres a deepe ditch, and a hye quick-set about mee. 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* iv. i, A new Quick-set, which I had just made to keep the Swine from the Beans. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 338 They generally chuse a quickset to make their nest in. 1896 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 799 We strode with difficulty .. through this great dark quickset of nature.

transf. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 The haires of the Eye-liddes are for a quic-sette and fence about the Sight. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. ii. § 34 Esau, who Satyr-like had a quickset of hair on his body.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of a hedge: Formed of living plants. So also with *fence, rank, row, screen*, etc. Cf. Quick *a.* 3 b.

1535 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 374 For cuttyng up the quyke set hege. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* v. i, As thicke as wealthy Scrobioes quicke-set rowes. *Ibid.* iii, Beset around with treble quickset ranks. 1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 743 Between the Pallisado's and the quick-set Hedge. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 10 An hare, sorely hunted, has got upon the top of a cut quick-set hedge. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell the Third* v. xi, Many a ditch and quickset fence. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 11 They approached the first hedge, a pretty stiff quickset one.

transf. and *fig.* 1632 Heywood *2nd Pt. Iron Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 382 Are we not rounded with a quick-set hedge Of pointed steele? 1652 Sterry *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 7 Enclosed with the Quick-set hedge of his Divine Wisdome. 1816 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 356 Aristotle's works a quickset hedge of fruitless and thorny distinctions!

b. *transf.* Of a beard: Rough, bristling.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out 'of Hum.* v. viii, Hang him rascall..with his wilde quickset beard there.

Quick-set, *sb.*² (See quot.)

1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 174 What are technically called quick-sets, which consist of a screw and a nut, provided with a large hook at the top, and a small pointed hook at the bottom.

† **Quickset,** *v. Obs.* [f. Quickset *sb.*¹] *trans.* To furnish (plant, enclose, etc.) with a quickset hedge. Also *absol.*

1508 in *Cal. Doc. Scotl.* (1888) 351 [To] diche, quyk set, enclose, and dyvyde into clausures the boundes of Berwyk. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 123 It is lesse cost for hym..to quyck set dyche and hedge. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 113 Bankes newly quicksetted, some weeding doo craue. 1632 Earl of Cork *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) III. 166 Enclosing and quicksetting the lands. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 14 Gardens..ditch'd and quicksetted.

Hence † **Quicksetting** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 124 If thou haue pastures, thou muste nedes haue quyckesettynge, dychynge and plasshynge. 1541 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 390 Dykyng and quycksettyng of the Long Hedge.

† **Quickshaw,** obs. variant of Kickshaw.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 73 Tarts, Custards, Fruit, and such like quickshawes.

† **Quickship.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Quickness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Ine strencðe & ine cwicnesse [*MS. C.* quicshipe].

Quick-sighted. (Stress variable.) [f. *quick sight* + -ed².] See Quick *a.* 20 b.] Having quick sight. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1552 Huloet, Quycke syghted, *oculatus*. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxiii. 17 They doo nought else but dote, that wil bee wel eyed and quicksighted of themselves. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 348 A man right skilfull and deepely quick-sighted. 1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 253 Such writings, as acute and quick-sighted men had dispersed throughout the world. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 296 The boys, who are quick-sighted as lynxes. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 400 They are quick-sighted to foresee. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 93 It was dangerous to .. light a fire .. where such .. quick-sighted enemies were at hand. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xi. 165 Rose was quicker-sighted.

Hence **Quicksightedness.**

1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* iv. 84 The Symptomes, whereby his quick-sightedness read her Disease. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xi. x, Quick-sightedness into evil. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 400 The mere quick-sightedness of a pilot in a strange sea.

Quicksilver (kwi·ksi·lvəɹ), *sb.* [OE. *cwic seolfor* = OHG. *quecsilbar, -silper* (MHG. *quec-, kecsilber*, G. *quecksilber*), Du. *kwikzilver*, ON. *kviksilfr* (Sw. *qvicksilfver*, Da. *kvæg-, kviksölv*), after L. *argentum vivum* (Pliny): see Quick *a.* and Silver.]

1. The metal mercury, so called from its liquid mobile form at ordinary temperatures.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 356 Wiþ maȝan wærce rudan sæd & cwic seolfor. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 269 The firste spirit quyksiluer called is. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Commodytes .. commynge out of Spayne, ..Bene fygues..Saffron, quicksilver. 1555 Eden *Decades* 335 By the helpe of quickesyluer it is drawen owt. 1625

N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. v. (1635) 71 Quick-siluer .. will gather it selfe to a round body. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 309 This Column of Quick-silver in the Tube, is supported by the weight of the Air Ambient. **1782** Cowper *Progr. Err.* 21 Like quicksilver, the rhetoric they display Shines as it runs, but grasped at slips away. **1825** J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 326 A profusion of little rain-drops; like spattered quicksilver. **1870** Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 360 Quicksilver is met with pure in minute globules, but for the purposes of commerce it is obtained from one of its ores,—cinnabar, a red sulphide of mercury.

2. Used allusively. **a.** with reference to the quick motion of which the metal is capable.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 165 She is quycke syluer. **1622** Bacon *Hen. VII* 192 Perkin (who was made of Quick-silver, which is hard to hold or imprison) began to stirre. **1820** Scott *Abbot* xix, Thou hast quicksilver in the veins of thee to a certainty. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/3, I .. had come off the journey with my veins full of quicksilver.

b. with ref. to its use in mirrors (see the vb.).

1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. xii. (1864) 166 The dull quicksilver of their own selfishness behind the glass.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, in senses 'consisting of, containing, pertaining to, etc. quicksilver', as *quicksilver bath, battery, earth, field, globe, mine, ore, plaster, ship, tank, valve, water*, etc.

1552 Huloet, Quyckesyluer earth, *antrax*. **a 1631** Donne *Poems, Apparition*, In a cold Quicksilver bath. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1996/1 The Quick-Silver Ships may be expected this month at Cadiz. **1751** Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 53 Quick-silver-water is the most effectual remedy for worms. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 152 Cinnabar or quicksilver ore. **1839** Marryat *Phant. Ship* iii. (1874) 25 In the centre of the ceiling hung a quicksilver globe, a common ornament in those days. **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 A very important quicksilver-field is about to be opened in the far north. *Ibid.* 260 A..clever arrangement of quicksilver-tanks.

b. attrib. in sense 'resembling quicksilver (in quickness of movement)', as *quicksilver mind, rebel, rogue, temper*.

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* V. § 4 (1669) 94/1 Labour therefore in hearing the Word to fix thy quick-silver mind. **1676** W. Hubbard *Happiness of People* 29 These are *Inquieta ingenia* of Quick-silver tempers. **1796** Earl Balcarres in Bryan Edwards *Proc. Maroon Negroes* (1796) 35 Until such time as these quick-silver rebels are under lock and key. **1863** Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 360 That prince of quicksilver rogues—Master Autolycus.

c. objective, and obj. genitive, as *quicksilver-feeder, -fixation, -producing* adj., *-reduction*, etc.

1834 Macaulay *Ess., Pitt* (1887) 306 The periwig company, and the Spanish-jack-ass-company, and the quicksilver-fixation-company. **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 Coming south from Trinity, the next quicksilver-producing locality .. is in the Coast Range. **1882** *Rep. Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 507 A quicksilver feeder has been devised for feeding mercury to gold mills.

Hence **Qui·cksi·lverish** *a.*, somewhat quicksilvery (hence **Qui·cksi·lverishness**); **Qui·cksi·lvery** *a.*, of the nature of, resembling, quicksilver.

1611 Cotgr., *Vif-Argentin*, quicke-siluerie. **1829** *Anniversary, Honeycomb & Bitter Gourd* 118 The flighty and quicksilvery youth of the parish. **1852** Mrs. Craik *Agatha's Husband* II. i. 17 She had .. a certain quicksilverishness of manner, jumping here there everywhere like mercury on a plate. **1891** T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 70/2 The quicksilvery glaze on the rivers and pools.

Quicksilver (kwi·ksi·lvəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To treat, imbue, or mix with quicksilver; *esp.* to coat (the back of glass) with an amalgam of tin in order to give a reflecting power.

1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 94 Metal..reflects not so much Light as Glass quick-silver'd over does. **1799** G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 178 How to Quicksilver the inside of Glass Globes, so as to make them look like Looking-glass. **1831** Brewster *Optics* i. 4 The glass is always quicksilvered on the back, to make it reflect more light.

Hence **Qui·cksi·lvered** *ppl. a.* (in early quots. *fig.*). **Qui·cksi·lvering** *vbl. sb.*, the action or process of coating, etc., with quicksilver; also *concr.* a coating of quicksilver or amalgam.

1599 E. Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 80 Those nimble and quicksilverd braines which itch after change. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. iv. 21 The Leaden-heeld pace of the one, and the Quick-silver'd motions of the other. **1753** Parsons in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 380, I took a quicksilver'd glass. **1825** J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 728 The quicksilvered tin-foil adheres..firmly to the glass.

Quick step, qui·ckstep.

1. *Mil.* The step used in marching in quick time. Also quasi-*adv.*, at a quick step.

1802–1876 [see Quick time]. **1875** W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 51 We now move, quick-step, over the pasture-fields.

transf. **1877** Talmage 50 *Serm.* 26 Nearly all the verses of the Bible have a quick-step.

2. *Mus.* A march in military quick time.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus., Quick-step*, a species of march generally written in two crotchets in a bar. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 384/1 The drum .. beats a .. quickstep. **1897** H. Porter *Campaigning with Grant* in *Century Mag.* Apr. 826 Bands were playing stirring quicksteps.

Quick-stick(s : see Quick *a.* D.

Quick time. *Mil.* A rate of marching which in the British army now consists of 128 paces of 33 inches each (=118 yards) in a minute, or four miles an hour. Formerly the rate per minute was 108, then 116, and latterly 120 paces of 30 inches each (cf. quots. and Double-quick).

1802 James *Milit. Dict., Quick Step*, or *Quick Time*, is 108 steps of 30 inches each, or 270 feet in a minute, and is the step used in all filings of divisions. *Quickest Step*, or *Quickest Time* is 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in a minute. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 18 *The Quick Step.* The cadence of the slow pace having become .. habitual to the recruits, they are..to be taught to march in 'quick time', which is 108 steps in a minute, each of 30 inches. **1876** Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict., Quick-time*, a pace soldiers ordinarily march at, viz. 3·3 miles an hour. *Ibid.* s.v. *Step, Quick step*, a military step of 30 inches, with a cadence..of 116 per minute, in the British army. It constitutes what is technically called *quick time* in marching.

b. quasi-*adv.* In quick time.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* x, Come, come, Mrs. Janet—march, troop—quick time.

† **Quick tree.** *Obs. rare*—1. = Quicken *sb.*1

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 54 Myrica, otherwyse named tamarix .. The Poticaries of London vse nowe for thys quik tree.

Quick-witted, *a.* (Stress variable.) [f. *quick wit* + -ed2.] Having a quick or ready wit; mentally acute, sharp, clever.

1530 Tindal *Pent., Lev.* Prol. (1884) 297 Allegoryes make a man qwick witted. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 38 How likes Gremio these quicke-witted folkes? **1693** Dryden *Juvenal* iii. (1697) 50 Quick-Witted, Brazen-fac'd, with fluent Tongues. **1702** Mead *Mech. Acc. Poisons* Wks. (1775) 50 Impatient, ready to action, quickwitted. **1824** Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 133 There is always great freshness and originality in an uneducated and quick-witted person. **1870** Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 189 The cultivated and quick-witted men in whose familiar society he lived.

Hence **Quickwi·ttedness.**

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 He has French quick-wittedness, French good temper. **1883** P. Schaff *Hist. Church* Per. I. II. lxxxiii. 712 The curiosity and quick-wittedness of the Samaritan Magdalene.

Qui·ckwood. [f. Quick *a.* 3.] = Quick *sb.* 3, Quickset. (Chiefly *attrib.*)

1473–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 645 Pro..plantacione de le Whikwod. **1696** Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 104 A Pond .. adjoyning to a Quick-wood-hedge. **1769** *Adome Inclos. Act* 10 All the new quick-wood fences. **1800** Tuke *Agric.* 91 White thorn (provincially quickwood) constitutes the most common fence throughout the Riding. **1892** J. D. Hood *Waterspouts Yorksh. Wolds* 25 Rooting up a strong quickwood fence.

Qui·ck-work. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 Quick-work; that part of a Ship's Sides both within and without Board, above the Channel-wales and Decks. **1730** Capt. W. Wriglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 21 Sept., This morning begun to Caulk the Quick Work on the Quarter deck. **1776** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (ed. 2), *Quick-Work*,..a general name given to all that part of a ship which is under the surface of the water when she is laden. **1780** *Ibid.* (ed. 3), *Vibord*, the quick-work, or that part of a ship's side..comprehended between the drift-rails and the waist-rail. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *Quickwork.* A denomination given to the strakes which shut in between the spirketing and clamps. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quick-Work*, is also applied to that part of the inner upperworks of a ship above the covering board. Also, the short planks worked inside between the ports.. In general parlance quick-work is synonymous with spirketting.

† **Quicqui·dlibet.** *Obs. rare*—1. [L., f. *quicquid* whatever + *libet* it pleases.] Whatever one pleases, anything whatsoever.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 22 A multimonstrous maufrey of heteroclytes and quicquidlibets.

‖ **Quid** (kwid), *sb.*1 [L. *quid* what, anything, something, neut. sing. of *quis* who, any one, etc.]

1. That which a thing is. Cf. Quiddity 1.

1606 Marston *Parasitaster* I. ii, My age Hath seene the beings and the quide [*sic*] of things. **1611** L. Barry *Ram Alley* in Dodsley (1874) X. 363 A widow that has known the quid of things. **1675** [Bp. Croft] *Naked Truth* 25 The quid, the quale, the quantum, and such-like quack-salving forms. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Hence we have two kinds of *quids*, nominal .. and real. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 270 When I do not know the 'quid' of anything how can I know the 'quale'?

† **2.** = Quiddit, Quiddity 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 That Logike leape not ouer euery stile..With curious quids to maintaine argument.

3. *U.S.* (abbrev. of *tertium quid*.) A name given to a section of the Republican party in 1805–11.

1805 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 45 Those called the third party, or Quids. **1882** H. Adams *J. Randolph* (1884) 182 He belonged to the third party, the quiddists or quids, being that tertium quid..which had no name, but was really an anti-Madison movement.

Quid, *sb.*2 *slang.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A sovereign; † a guinea.

(Pl. usually without *-s*, as *two quid, a few quid*, etc.).

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* III. i, Let me equip thee with a Quid. **1791–3** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 244 The man..rarely has more than from thirty to fifty quids a year. **1796** *Mod. Gulliver* 165 The twenty last are worth full forty quid. **1834** H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. III. xiii. 166 One quid, two coach wheels. **1883** Besant *All in Garden Fair* II. x, It isn't two quid a week that will keep a young gentleman of your powers.

† **2.** *pl.* (with *-s.*) Money, cash. *Obs. rare.*

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Quid (kwid), *sb.*3 [var. of Cud *sb.* q.v.] A piece of something (usu. of tobacco), suitable to be held in the mouth and chewed.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. **1731** *Gentl. Mag.* I. 349 Spitting about the church .. As if he'd got a quid in's mouth. **1789** G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 27 Beetle-nut and Chinam, of which they had always a quid in their mouths. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 89 The first lieutenant..perceived that he had a quid of tobacco in his cheek. **1883** Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 68 His mind was..revolving the problem of existence like a quid of gum.

fig. **1805** W. Hunter in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 35, I chewed my Quid of bitterness.

† **Quid,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 cwyddian, 2–3 cwidden, quidd(i)en. [OE. *cwiddian*, f. **cwidi-* Quidde (q.v.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To say, speak.

c **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* II. 388 Crist hi befran hu men cwyddodon be him. *c* **1200** Ormin 3048 Þatt illke word wass cwiddedd ær. *c* **1205** Lay. 9825 Bi-þenc þu a þine quides þe þu sulf quiddest. *c* **1275** *Woman Samaria* 55 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 Nv quiddeþ men, þat cumen is Messyas.

Quid, *v.*2 [f. Quid *sb.*3]

1. *intr.* To chew tobacco; to chew the cud.

1775 in Ash. **1778** *Gentl. Mag.* July 311/1 The cow chews her cud, and the man, when he chews tobacco, calls it quidding. **1893** *Surrey Gloss., Quidding*, chewing the cud. 'The heifer's getting better, she's quidding all right'.

2. *trans.* Of horses: To let (food) drop from the mouth when half chewed.

1831 Youatt *Horse* (1847) 258 The Horse quids his hay, and gulps his water. **1888** W. Williams *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 376 Soreness of the throat is indicated by 'quidding of the food'.

Hence **Qui·dder,** a horse which 'quids' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886).

‖ **Quidam** (kwəi·dăm). *rare.* [L., f. *quī* who: cf. Quædam.] Somebody; a certain person.

1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Post-scr., So many vnworthy Quidams, which catch at the garlond which to you alone is dewe. **1624** Bedell *Lett.* xi. 143 Who were these quidams that laid hands on Scory? *a* **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 48 Some *Individuum vagum*, a certaine *Quidam* in the Clouds.

Hence **Quida·mity,** an allusion to 'somebody'.

1892 *Athenæum* 9 July 65/1 A retort lay ready to his hand more effective than any indulgence in *quidam*-ities.

† **Qui·ddany,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **quiddanet, -onie, quidenie,** 7–8 **quiddeny, -ony,** 8 **quidony.** [ad. obs. F. *codignat, condoignac*, etc. (mod.F. *cotignac*, It. *cotognato*) = med.L. *codōniātum*, var. of *cydōniātum*, f. L. *cydōnia*: see Quince, and cf. Codiniac, Cotiniate, Quindiniac.] A thick fruit-syrup or jelly; orig. and properly, one made from quinces.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Quiddanet*, a sweete mixture thicker than a sirupe, and not so thicke nor stiffe as marmalet. **1638** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 42 That which they call Quiddeny of Quinces. *a* **1655** Sir T. Mayerne *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 150 (1658) 101 Boyle the Syrrup, untill it be as thicke as for quiddonie. **1695** Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 203 Sloes in the form of a Quiddeny, or Marmalade. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 133 It is us'd in Rob or Quiddony, made with Damask-Rose-Water. **1736** Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 494 Quiddany of Quinces.

Hence † **Qui·ddany** *v. trans.*, to make into a quiddany. (In quot. *fig.*)

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 18 He will .. Quidanye Christ with Sugar and Rats-bane.

Qui·ddative, *a. rare.* [For *quidditative*; cf. *qualitive, quantitive.*] = Quidditative.

1642 J. Jackson *Bk. Conscience* 18 Find out the very quiddative nature and being of Conscience. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Quiddity*, What is essential to a thing is said to be quiddative—as quiddative knowledge. **1898** *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 299 The quiddative unity of things.

Quiddenie, -eny, vars. Quiddany.

Qui·dder, (? *a.* and) *adv. Sc. rare.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *kvidra* to dart about.] Only in phr. *quick and quidder*, quickly, forthwith.

In first quot. perh. as adj. = 'alive and lively'.

1633 *Fife Witch-Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XVIII. 658 He gave her, soul and body, quick and quidder full to the devil. **1866** Edmondston *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkn., Quick-and-Quidder*, swiftly, quickly.

Quiddist: see Quid *sb.*1 3, quot. 1882.

Quiddit (kwi·dit). Now *arch.* = Quiddity 2.

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 These lawiers haue .. such quibs & quiddits. *a* **1613** Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 188 He makes his Will in forme of a Law-case, full of quiddits. **1635** Heywood *Hierarch.* IV. 202 He .. Stretches each Quiddit of the Law to finde Him culpable. **1838** Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* II. 221 Rhyming couplets, quirks, quiddits and riddles. **1855** Browning *Old Pict. Florence* XX, The first of the new..Beats the last of the old; 'tis no idle quiddit.

† **Qui·dditative,** *a. Obs.* [f. Quiddit-y + -ative. See also Quiddditative.]

1. Pertaining to the quiddity or essence of a thing.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 9 The quidditative and peculiarly expresse causes of all those admirable effects of the Loadstone. **1656** [? J. Sergeant] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 220 The quidditative notion of an Element.

2. Full of equivocations, quirky.

1611 Cotgr., *Quidditatif*, quidditatiue, doubtfull, obscure, full of quirkes, fraught with quiddities. **1637** Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. ix. 31 A weak and easily penetrable hedge of some quidditative Cautions.

Hence † **Qui·dditatively** *adv.*

c **1600** *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 66 The moone may bee taken.. either specificatiuely, or quidditatiuely, or superficially, or catapodially.

Quiddity (kwi·dĭti). [ad. schol. L. *quidditas*: see Quid *sb.*1 and -ity; so F. *quiddité* (14th c.).]

1. The real nature or essence of a thing; that which makes a thing what it is.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 21 The true demonstration .. is that whiche is made (as the Logitioners

speake) by Quiddites, and by the proper difference of thinges. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 75 Dissent is in the qualitie not the quidditie, or being of the subject. 1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* x. 106 These notions being too..remote from the quiddity, essence and spring of the Disease. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 81 The positive abstract idea of quiddity, entity, or existence. 1828 De Quincey *Rhetoric* Wks. 1862 X. 76 The quiddity, or characteristic difference, of poetry as distinguished from prose. 1897 S. S. Sprigge *Life of T. Wakley* xiii. 125 The quiddity of each attitude was the desire to curtail the privileges of the hospital surgeons.

b. Something intangible. *rare*—[1].

1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 158 Fighting for a phantom; a quiddity; a thing that wants, not only a substance, but even a name.

2. A subtlety or captious nicety in argument; a quirk, quibble. (Alluding to scholastic arguments on the 'quiddity' of things.)

1539 Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* I. 18 b, [He] must nat playe with hys sophemes and quyddities. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 475 Hee saith hee will not vse the quiddities of the schooles, but plaine examples. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* § 12. 371 To find out and invent subtile Distinctions and Quiddities. 1731 *Plain Reas. for Presbyt. Dissent.* 138 The most honest cause is often run down with the torrent and speat of law-quirks and quiddities. 1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 33, I humbly solicit .. A quiddity, quirk, or remonstrance to send. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* xxv. (1879) 281 Their..quiddities and quillets, and casuistical cases.

Comb. 1863 De Morgan *Pref.* in *From Matter to Spirit* 40, I went back to the old quiddity-mongers.

b. Subtlety (of wit); ability or tendency to employ quiddities.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 140 How shall euer those come in heauen, that haue neither qualitie of body to get it..nor quidditie of wit to keepe it? 1881 W. S. Gilbert *Patience*, To stuff his conversation full of quibble and of quiddity. 1884 R. Buchannan in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr., With the intellectual strength and bodily height of an Anak, he possessed the quiddity and animal spirits of Tom Thumb.

Quiddle (kwi·d'l), *sb. dial.* and *U. S.* [f. Quiddle *v.*] A fastidious person.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* vi. 108 The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation .. a quiddle about his toast and his chop [etc.].

Quiddle (kwi·d'l), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *twiddle, fiddle.*]

1. *intr.* **a.** To discourse in a trifling way.

1567 Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 81 Set out your bussing base, and we will quiddle upon it. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1275/2 Which name of the Marishes, Marshes, or Moores, if it like them to expound it, as I doubt not but manie will quiddle therevpon. 1863–70 [see Quiddling].

b. To trifle, waste time (*with*).

1832 in Webster. *a* 1877 in J. Cook *Orthodoxy* iv. (1882) 81 Don't quiddle with the goody little notes to Gibbon by Milman and others.

† **2.** *trans.* To trifle or play with. *Obs.*

a 1652 Brome *City Wit* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 311 *Cras.* How does she feel your hand? *Lin.* O, she does so quiddle it, shake it, and gripe it!

Hence **Qui·ddling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Qui·ddler**, a trifler.

1832 in Webster. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* iv. (1861) 92 Neither will we be driven into a quiddling abstemiousness. 'Tis a superstition to insist on a special diet. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* vii. 181 Lawyers, bound by quiddling technicalities. 1870 H. Stevens *Bibl. Histor.* Introd. 14 He indulged in .. bibliographical quiddling about the mechanical and manufacturing points of the books.

Quiddonie, -y, variants of Quiddany.

† **Quide.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **cwyde**, 1–2 **cwide**, 3 **quede, cuede**, 3–4 **quide**, 4 **qwede.** [OE. *cwide* (*cwyde*) = OS. *quidi*, OHG. *quidi, chwiti*, etc., ON. *kviðr* verdict :—OTeut. **kwidi-z*, f. the root **kweþ-* to say, Quethe.]

1. A saying, speech, statement.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* III. § 4 Is þis nu se cwide þe þu me geo sædest? *c* 1080 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 1070 Se ar'b..mid strangan cwydan þæt ylce ȝefæstnode. *c* 1205 Lay. 9141 Hit wes ȝare iqueðen, þa quides beoð nu soðe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 685 Alvered seide of olde quide [etc.].

b. A promise. *rare*—[1].

c 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1463 He bad god..ðat he sulde fillen ðat quede, ðe he abraham quilum dede.

2. A will, legacy, bequest.

950 in Thorpe *Diplom.* 500/1 Ðis is Byrhtrices & Ælfswyðe his wifes nihsta cwide. Þe hi cwædon .. on heora maȝa ȝewitnesse. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xliv. (1889) 146 Ón cwyde þinum læf þearfum. *c* 1205 Lay. 14857 Ich forȝiue ælchere widewe hire lauerdes quide. 13.. *K. Alis.* 8020 To have theo kyngis qwede, Muche bataile was heom myde.

Quidenie, variant of Quiddany.

Quider, obs. form of Whither.

† **Quidi·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Quid *sb.*[1] + -(i)fic + -al.] Quibbling, captious.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 124 Diogenes mockyng suche quidificall trifles saied [etc.].

Quidighe, var. Cuddy[1]. (See Quidrathe.)

† **Quidlit,** obs. var. of (or misprint for) Quiddit or Quillet. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1598 Gilpin *Skial., Satyr* II. 43 Then whats a wench but a quirke, quidlit case, Which makes a Painters pallat of her face?

Quidnunc (kwi·dnvŋk). [f. L. *quid* what + *nunc* now.] One who is constantly asking: 'What now?' 'What's the news?'; hence, an inquisitive person; a gossip; a newsmonger.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ₱ 2 The Insignificancy of my Manners .. makes the Laughers called me a Quid Nunc. 1782 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 126 Acknowledge, now..that I should make no small figure among the quidnuncs of Olney. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 95 He was a sort of scandalous chronicle for the quid-nuncs of Granada. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 352 Some wretched intrigue which had puzzled two generations of quidnuncs.

attrib. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 191 Not for the mere gratification of quidnunc curiosity.

Hence **Quid-nunc-ism, Quidnunckery,** curiosity, love of news or gossip. *nonce-wds.*

1804 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VIII. 93 His attachment to quidnunckery is as constant as ever. 1847 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* xi. (1895) 281 The ne plus ultra of disappointed religious quid-nunc-ism.

Quidony, variant of Quiddany.

‖ **Quid pro quo** (kwid prōu kwōu), *sb.* [L. *quid* something, *pro* for, *quo* (abl. of *quid*) something.]

1. One thing in place of another; *orig.* and *esp.* one medicinal substance used for another, either intentionally, fraudulently, or by mistake.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Martiall* 32 b, A leude Apoticarie, that vnderstandeth not his bil, but giueth *Quid pro Quo.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. A vj b, *Succedan*, that drug which may be used for default of another. The Apothecaries call such *Quid pro quo.* 1654 R. Whitlock *Zootomia* 60 The Apothecaries themselves, both take, and receive (from Herbe-women) *Quid pro Quo*, one thing for another, many, many Times. 1738 Steward in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 449 A Mistake .. and a putting of *quid pro quo* (as 'tis commonly express'd). 1804 *Edinb. Rev.* III. 416 Referring the proximate cause of this disease to a deficiency of azote is only substituting *quid pro quo.*

b. The action or fact of using or putting one thing for another; the result of this; a mistake or blunder consisting in such a substitution.

1679 Everard *Discourses* 35 A Capital *quid pro quo* of Estate of the most part of the Potentates of Europe. 1687 Miege *Grt. Fr. Dict., Quid-pro-quo* or mistake, *un Qui pro quo.* 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Quid.* A northern physician, in a printed thesis on *quid pro quo's*, owns ingenuously, that they are very frequent. 1824 Lady Morgan *Salvator Rosa* I. v. 263 He .. produces the most ludicrous *quid pro quo's* by misapplied erudition, witty absurdities, and naïve questions. 1843 Thackeray *Misc. Essays* (1885) 44 A laughable *quid pro quo* .. occurred to him in a conversation.

† **c.** One who assumes a false character. *Obs.*

1689 Hickeringill *Modest Inquiries* II. 10 Have we not still ..some (*Quid pro quo's*, amongst us) Papists in Masquerade?

2. One thing (or action) in return or exchange for another; tit for tat.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 109, I cry you mercy, 'tis but *Quid* for *Quo.* 1608 Middleton *Mad World* II. iv. 44 Let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead; *quid pro quo.* 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 206 Every Church is the Old-Exchange, Spiritual Things in exchange for Carnal Things; Heaven for Earth; *Quid pro Quo.* 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II. s.v. *Quid.* To give one *Quid-pro-quo* (or tit for tat). 1820 Combe *Dr. Syntax* II. xxix. (1869) 167, I shall be able .. to bestow What you will find a *quid pro quo.* 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ix. 276 The tradesman gets his *quid pro quo.*

attrib. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* II. xvii. 187 A system of conduct based on the theory of a quid-pro-quo purchase.

† **Quidrathe.** *Obs. rare.* Also **-raighe.** [Ir. *cuid* part, portion + *ráithe* quarter of a year.] A quarterly tax, payment, or entertainment.

1570 in *11th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 235 An Irish custom of £10 sterling called quidrathe. 1592 in *Acts Privy Council* N.S. XXII. 564 Unlawfull taxacions of Iryshe customes as Quony, Quoshirs, Nightsupers called Quidighe, Quartersupers called Quidraighe, Huerye for their horses or anie other like taxes.

Quie, obs. form of Quey.

† **Quiell,** obs. var. Keel *sb.*[1] (after F. *quille* or Pg. *quilha*).

1582 N. Lichefild tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 336 They have no quiell, but are flat-bottomed.

† **Quiennal.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **qui-, quyenal.** [For *quinquennal*, on anal. of Bi-, Triennal, q.v.] A dispensation or indulgence for five years.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 398 Freris .. mony times bringen veyne pardouns, quienals, and oþer veyne privilegies. — *Wks.* (1880) 66 To paie..for pardons, quyenals, priuylegies, for assoilyngis of wowes, & many feyned iapis.

Quier, obs. form of Queer *a.*[2]

Quier(e, obs. forms of Choir, Quire *sb.*[1]

Quierie, obs. variant of *querry* Equerry.

Quiesce (kwəi,e·s), *v.* [ad. L. *quiēscĕre* to be quiet, f. *quiēs* Quiet *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To become quiescent; to subside *into.*

1833 *Wild Sports of West* I. 27 Did tired nature quiesce for a moment, I was..roused with a tornado of..sounds. 1888 Howells *Annie Kilburn* xxx. 330 The village, after a season of acute conjecture, quiesced into..sufferance of the anomaly.

2. *intr.* Of a letter: To become silent; said of the feeble consonants in Hebrew when their sound is absorbed in that of a preceding vowel.

1828 Stuart *Elem. Heb. Lang.* (1831) 25 A moveable consonant is one which is sounded, and does not quiesce or coalesce. 1853 J. R. Wolf *Practical Heb. Gr.* 8 The letters אהוי are said to quiesce in the vowels after which they are placed.

Quiescence (kwəi,e·sĕns). [ad. late L. *quiescentia*: see Quiescent and -ence.] The state of being quiescent; quietness; an instance of this.

a 1631 Donne *Lett.* lxxx. Wks. (ed. Alford) VI. 397 Bless them with a satisfaction and Quiescence. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 11 That there is no such thing in the World as an absolute quiescence. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 137 ₱ 2 To sleep in the gloomy quiescence of astonishment. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxiii. 239 The anomalous retrogradations and quiescences of the planets. 1830 Lyell *Princ. of Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxx. 177 The local quiescence or dormant condition of the subterranean igneous causes. 1879 Proctor *Plæas. Ways Sc.* ii. 29 The usual condition of the air .. is one of motion, not of quiescence.

b. *spec.* in Hebrew grammar: see Quiesce *v.* 2.

1828 Stuart *Elem. Heb. Lang.* (1831) 54 Quiescence sometimes happens when the *Evi* would (by analogy) have a vowel. 1853 J. R. Wolf *Practical Heb. Gram.* 112 This quiescence consists in such letters losing their consonantal power when preceded by certain vowels.

Quiescency (kwəi,e·sĕnsi). [See prec. and -ency.] = Quiescence.

1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. i. 82 To find a quiescency many Muscles working. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 70 When the Animal Spirits are in Quiescency. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* Wks. 1853 I. 79/2 Much of this quiescency induces debility. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 465 His Godhead .. was in a state of quiescency during his humiliation.

Quiescent (kwəi,e·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. ppl. stem of L. *quiēscĕre* to Quiesce. So mod.F. *quiescent.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Motionless, inactive, at rest.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 190 The active or moving side..the weaker or more quiescent part. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 114 A man in a ship may be said to be quiescent with relation to the sides of the vessel. 1753 Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. *App.* s.v. *Force*, The pressure of the quiescent body against the obstacle that hinders it to move. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* i. 3 The pole, which is the place of a quiescent star. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 63 The quiescent and death-like condition of the pupa.

† **b.** *Quiescent reason*, the fallacy of sorites.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (L) xxxii, Sorites .. is called also ἡσυχάζων λογὸς, the quiescent reason, because the way to withstand it, is by stopping, and withholding the assent.

2. Of a letter: Not sounded, silent; *spec.* in Hebrew grammar (see Quiesce *v.* 2). *Quiescent verb*: (see quot. 1853).

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) p. iv, The E silent or quiescent, which yieldeth no sound. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 301 Other Letters..are quiescent or silent. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 160 The Irish Raths have the same origin, the [th] being quiescent. 1807 Hurwitz *Elem. Heb. Lang.* 101 According to the system of reading by points, the letters א ה ו י are in many instances quiescent. 1853 J. R. Wolf *Practical Heb. Gram.* 111 Quiescent verbs are those in which one of the feeble letters י ו ה א occurs as a radical letter.

b. Of a person: Silent, not speaking. *rare.*

1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1784. 17 May, Johnson was very quiescent to-day.

B. *sb.* **1.** A quiescent letter.

1727 in Bailey, vol. II. 1807 Hurwitz *Elem. Heb. Lang.* 134 Whenever a letter is written and not pronounced, it is called by Hebrew Grammarians..an invisible quiescent, or a mute. 1831 Lee *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 36 The..letters, considered either as consonants or quiescents, will occasionally be changed for one another. 1882–3 F. Brown in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 583/1 The weaker Shemitic gutturals and the quiescents.

2. A quiescent verb (see 2 above).

1831 Lee *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 222 We do not think it necessary here to divide these verbs into Defectives and Quiescents as has usually been done.

Quie·scently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a quiescent manner; at rest; in repose.

1805 Foster *Ess.* II. iii. 146 Quiescently regarding the conclusions. 1887 *Twin Soul* I. xiii. 131 They float quiescently upon the fleecy clouds.

† **Quie·sceous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Quiesce *v.* + -ous.] Belonging to quiescence.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 388/2 The Sense of Ease and Rest..it shall be termed The Quiesceous sense.

Quiese, obs. form of Queest, wood-pigeon.

Quiet (kwəi·ĕt), *sb.* Also 4–6 **quyet(e, quiete, 7 quiett.** [ad. L. *quiēt-*, stem of *quiēs* rest, repose, quiet. An AF. *quiete* may have existed beside *quieté* Quiety.]

1. Absence of disturbance or tumult; peaceful condition of affairs in social or political life.

13.. *Cursor M.* 29341 (Cott. Galba), [Cursed] er þai þat .. robbes or reues on ani side, Whare pese and quiet suld bityde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 519 Þe quyet of our lord Ihesu, luk in vnreste ȝe turne nocht now. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx. xvii, In this realme wyll be now no quyete but euer stryf and debate. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 119 Lawes and ordinaunces for the..good quiet of his saide dominion of Wales. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 380 To whom the care of the Publique quiet is committed. 1763 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 43 Why is not the nation's quiet secured, and its independance asserted? 1874 Bancroft *Footpr. Time* i. 104 A long period of almost absolute quiet followed the establishment of the empire.

personified. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 41 Carelesse Quiet lyes, Wrapt in eternall silence farre from enimyes. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 45 Join with thee calm Peace, and Quiet, Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet. 1754 Gray *Pleasure* 53 Humble quiet builds her cell.

b. Absence of noise or (rapid) motion; calmness, stillness.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 382 in *Anglia* XVIII. 316 Ageyn cowrs of watyr wyll he flete, ȝif þe water renne in good quiete. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 73 No breath disturbs the quiet of the ayre. 1816

SHELLEY *Alastor* 393 A smooth spot Of glassy quiet mid those battling tides Is left. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 51 It was only the quiet that preceded the outbreak of another storm.

2. Freedom from external disturbance, molestation, interruption, or noise; †freedom from work or occupation; rest, repose.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9128 Whare alle ryghtwyse men salle won at ees, In ioyfulle quyete, and rest, and pese. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 249 Lat me nat reste nor have no quyete, Occupye my soule with spiritual travayl. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXX. 156 This foresayd countesse .. with her sonne .. was in quyete of theyr countrey and castell. **1592** GREENE *Conny catching* III. 12 She seeing him laid in bed .. commits him to his quiet. **1638** R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 26, I have too much care of my own quiet, to goe about to trouble his. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, An arrant vixen of a wife soured his domestic quiet. **1865** HOOK *Lives Abps.* III. 301 It often happens that a man, turbulent in his youth, will make great sacrifices to procure peace and quiet in his old age.

pl. **1650** WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 185 More beneficiall to the Subjects in respect of their quiets.

b. Freedom from mental agitation or excitement; calm or peace of mind.

a **1628** PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 421 As wondrous quiet and peaceableness, and calmness in the heart. **1688** LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. lxxi. 156 Such letters as yours, Sir, do not disturb my quiet. **1726** SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 586 An accident that must be so fatal to my quiet. **1840** LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* vi, A matter that concerns my quiet.

3. The condition of remaining quiet, of refraining from disturbance, hurry, exertion, etc.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Henry VI*, vii, My mynde to quyet bent, had not bene tossed so. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXI, None more [than me] for quiet might compare Ev'n with the babe. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 343 That God was a great Lord, who with great quiet and leasure performeth his workes. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 ¶ 12 Knowledge and genius are often enemies to quiet, by suggesting ideas of excellence. **1889** PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 41 How becomingly .. that self-respecting quiet sat upon their high-bred figures.

4. Freq. in phrases *at*, †*in*, and †*out of quiet*, with vbs. of being, remaining, maintaining, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 121 God .. garte the heuene to stekye and stonden in quiete. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* II. vi. 46 An evel conscience is euer dredful and oute of quiete. **1533** FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Prol. (1573) 61 They could neuer be at quiet..untill they had dronken his bloud. **1577** *Test. XII Patriarchs* (1604) 101 Bear your losses willingly, and be not out of quiet for it. **1699** BURNET 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 21 Every part of it is at quiet till it is put in motion. **1771** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) II. 129 Matters..are too much in quiet to send you news from hence. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 266 The country remained at quiet. **1886** STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 54 Mr. Utterson began ..to grow more at quiet with himself.

†**b.** With adjs., esp. *at* (*a*) *good* (or *better*) *quiet*.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 587 The ost he maid in gud quyet to be. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 62 The other Christian Princes also being at no better quiet. **1652** COTTERELL *Cassandra* IV. (1676) 68 He began to be at a little better quiet. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, My differences with my uncle Thomas at a good quiett, blessed be God!

Quiet (kwəi·ĕt), *a.* Forms: 4-7 **quyet**, (4-6 **-te**, 6 **-tt**), 5 **quiete**, 6 **quyat**, **quyit**, **queat**, 8 *Sc.* **quait**, 6- **quiet**. [a. OF. *quiete* or ad. L. *quiētus*, pa. pple. to *quiēscĕre* to come to rest, f. root of *quiēs* rest, QUIET *sb.* The popular Fr. form *coi* is represented by COY *a.*]

I. 1. Of persons (or animals): Making no stir, commotion, or noise; causing no trouble or disturbance; remaining at rest; not moving or acting.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 11 We preyen 30u .. that 3e be quyet, and do 3oure nede. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 277 b, Obteyne of the Clergie, that they wyll be quiet, tyll suche tyme as the other States may declare [etc.]. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1612) 24 Lycus .. did cast his haughtie armes abroad, as who would say, be queat. **1715** RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. vi, Let gae my hands, I say, be quait. **1738** SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Wks. 1883 IX. 403, I wish you would be quiet, you have more tricks than a dancing bear. **1837** MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. iii. 44 The young men began to call to them crying, 'Whisht, whisht, what ails the curs?—quiet there, Viper'. **1843** MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 635 Rebecca's rights once obtained we will be as quiet as mice.

b. (Also of nature or disposition.) Habitually or naturally peaceful or averse to making stir, noise, etc. Of an animal: Gentle.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 167 The peple of the sowthe is meke and quiete. **1535** COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxii[i]. 9 The sonne which shal be borne vnto the, shal be a quyete man. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Mic.* iv. *comm.*, Quiet patient people .. suffering persecution with alacritie of minde. **1669** CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 148 Quiet and easy natures are like fair weather. *a* **1720** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 18 They always were quiet and never made any resistance. **1811** *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 212 The defendant did not put the question .. whether it were a quiet horse? **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Barnaby is not in his quietest humour to-night. **1863** *Q. Rev.* July 262 It is a great relief to quiet people when the Easter ceremonies are wound up.

†**c.** *Sc.* in specific senses: Acting or living quietly; remaining hid or secret; fast asleep. *Obs.*

1533 GAU *Richt Way* 17 Thay that ar quiet and fals flatterers. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* x. viii, Traistyng .. sum quiet personis liand ay in wait to inuaid hym. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 444, I could not beleeue, that the Patrone of so great a Monarchy, could be so quiet; yea, as quiet as a Countrey Baron is with vs. **1651** WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 107 Loveston replies, He is quiet (which in the Scotish dialect is fast asleep).

2. Of things: Not active; not moving or stirring; also, making no noise; still.

Quiet disease, latent hip-joint disease in children (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). †*Quiet letter*, a quiescent letter.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 36 For Pistoll, hee hath a killing Tongue, and a quiet Sword. **1658** P. GOODWIN *Myst. Dreams* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXVII. 2 The Hebrew word .. being with *aleph*, a quiet or resting letter. **1798** WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 47 An eye made quiet by the power Of harmony. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, The dust was very ancient, peaceful, quiet dust about an hour ago. *a* **1889** ELIZA COOK *Poems* (Rtldg.) 51, I prize the soul That slumbers in a quiet eye. **1898** J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 330 Doubts might have been felt as to whether the induration was really malignant. It was quite quiet.

b. Free from excess; not going to extremes; moderate, gentle; *esp.* of colour, dress, style, etc.: Not obtrusive, glaring or showy.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 261 b, That for the appeasing of religion, they would use lawfull and quiet remedies. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Now you shall have a quiet breath and gale, and suddenly an unexpected violent gust. **1685** DRYDEN *Horace, Odes* III. XXIX. 54 The tide of business .. Is sometimes high, and sometimes low, A quiet ebb, or a tempestuous flow. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 63 (*Remise Door*), I made them a quiet bow, and wished them a good passage to Dover. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 21 A woman of quiet and pleasing exterior. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. App. 346 The beautiful quiet English of Helps. **1885** R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 185 He was conscious of a certain regular and quiet sound. **1889** *Catholic News* 15 June 8/6 There was a quiet trade in pigs.

c. Avoiding or escaping notice; private, secret, underhand. (In older use only *Sc.*)

a **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 87 He..send quyit messagis to his freindis. *a* **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 65 Thair companie [it] wes not quyet, Bot or they wist they wer beuryde. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 52 (*Acts Robt. III*, c. 2) The kings lieges, are trubled in their lands, be volunter and quyet recognitions, made be the overlords. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 8/2 'Quiet cases' meaning the insurance of lives without the knowledge of the persons so insured.

II. 3. Free from disturbance, molestation, or annoyance; not interfered or meddled with; left in peace. **a.** of a state, condition, procedure, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* ii. 2 That we lede quyet and pesyble lyf. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3720 In quiete prayers he contenued. *c* **1532** DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 921 A quyete slepe is right necessary and delycious. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 b, If they maye have their Religion quiet untill the counsell, they are also contented to become contributaries. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 96 They sent..to Cæsar, to intreat a quiet passage through the Romana province. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* (1648) 18 Though prayer purchaseth blessings, giving praise doth keep quiet possession of them. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 304 The grantor may covenant .. for the grantee's quiet enjoyment.

†**b.** of a person, people, or country. Also const. *from*. *Obs.*

1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 175 Hauing your Realme free from strangers, and quiete from all enimies. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 266 While she is heere, a man may liue as quiet in hell, as in a sanctuary. **1611** BIBLE *Job* iii. 26, I was not in safetie, neither had I rest, neither was I quiet. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 26 That the abbot should be quiet from the bishop's right. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* III. 360 Long to enjoy it quiet and secure.

†**c.** Quit, clear. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1473-4 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 16, IIiijs. vijd. the which ben forgeven them..and so they ben quyete.

4. Characterized by the absence of all strife, bustle, stir, or commotion; also, free from noise or uproar, silent, still.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Than ..Wedlocke was quyet & pleasaunt without stryfe. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, V. i. 25, I could be well content To entertaine the Lagge-end of my life With quiet houres. **1611** BIBLE *Wisd.* XVIII. 14 While all things were in quiet silence. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xii. § 27 He chose a quiet county before a cumbersome kingdom. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* X, In the second chamber all was quiet and in order. **1831-3** E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1845) 9 If the state of things might be described as at all quiet. **1856** KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. XXIV. 204 We gave two quiet hours to the memory of our dead brother. **1872** RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 179 My hope ..that the streams of the Isis and Cherwell will be kept pure and quiet.

b. Remote from scenes of activity; retired.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* (S. T. S.) XLIII. 33 In quyet place, ..They can, percaice, Purchess some grace. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 187 They .. past to the wall heid at ane quyit place quhair the watches might haue no sight of them. **1738** GRAY *Propertius* III. 105 Then to my quiet Urn awhile draw near. **1861** H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XXXVII, As soon as he and Lady Ascot were seated on a quiet sofa.

c. Partaken of, or enjoyed, in quiet.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXVI, To have a quiet cup of tea. **1892** ANSTEY *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 85 A cup of coffee, and a quiet cigar.

5. Of the mind, conscience, etc.: Not troubled or distressed; free from agitation or excitement. So also of persons in respect of the mind, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XV. 15 A quyete herte is as a contynuall feast. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Commun., With a quiet conscience. **1558** GOODMAN *How to Obey* 230 That you cannot be quiete in conscience. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 96 Truth hath a quiet breast. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 5. 8 The bond of a Creditor, so lies on the debter, that he is not quiet till it be discharged.

†**6.** Sheltered from the wind. *Obs. rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 30 In the scoug of the craig and castell is a verie quyet hauining place. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 10 For thy Bees a quiet Station find, And lodge 'em under Covert of the Wind.

III. †**7.** Used as *adv.* = QUIETLY. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 63 More profit is quieter found (where pastures in several bee).

8. Quasi-*sb.*, in phr. *On the quiet*, privately, in secret. (Abbrev. *q. t.*: see Q II. 2.) *slang* or *colloq.*

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., 'On the quiet', clandestinely, so as to avoid observation, 'under the rose'. **1881** *Punch* 8 Jan. 4/1 I'd just like to have a bit of chinwag with you on the quiet about the .. troubles of a Cabby. **1889** H. O'REILLY 50 *Yrs. on Trail* 7 Having on the quiet found out a passenger steamboat.

9. *Comb.*, as *quiet-eyed*, *-mannered*, *-minded*, *-spoken*, *-tempered*; *quiet-going*, *-living*, *-looking*, *-moving*, *-seeming* adjs.

1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) I. 107, I can..impress the quiet-seeming sentiment. **1825** J. NEAL *Jonathan* II. 194 An old, stately, quiet-looking negro. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* iii, She was a quiet-tempered lady. *Ibid.* iv, He was a slow, quiet-spoken..old fellow. **1886** H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 59 The exciting incidents which now and then ruffle the life of even the most quiet-going family. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xliii. 119 A larger sum than a quiet-living man can need.

Quiet (kwəi·ĕt), *v.* Also 6 **quyet**. [ad. med.L. *quiētāre*, f. L. *quiētus* QUIET *a.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To quit, acquit (oneself or another).

c **1440** *Generydes* 2861 Eche of hem iij so wele quiete them ther. **1472-3** *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 50/1 That your said suppliaunt..be discharged, relesed and quieted, of almaner .. fynes, paynes [etc.].

2. To make quiet (in various senses); to reduce to quietness:

a. a person or people, a material thing, etc.

1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 269 Quiet thy selfe therfore, and striue not againste the streame. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. i. 54 Quiet thy Cudgell, thou dost see I eate. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 109 Those savage nations whom he had quieted. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 520 A very difficult piece of Work .. to quiet all the right side of the Rhine. **1786** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov., I did what was possible to quiet her, but to no purpose. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 211 In trying to quiet one set of malecontents, he had created another. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 73 She knew she had no chance of quieting the girl.

b. a feeling or emotion, *esp.* of fear.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, His naturall inclinacyon and appetyte can neuer be sacyate, contented and quieted. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Commun., If there be any of you which .. cannot quiet his own conscience. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 253 This quieted our apprehensions for some days. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 32 The event quieted the fears of one party. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxviii. 190 In order to quiet these suspicions the comptroller played a very bold game.

c. a disturbance, dissension, etc.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 174 The byshop wyl sende thether..to quiet the controversy. **1601** J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 33 Till the said King Edward had quieted the troubles with his subiects at home. **1674** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 193 Some companys of ye Guard being comanded together to quiet ye Tumult. **1792** BURKE *Let. to R. Burke* Corr. IV. 4 Measures which may quiet the unhappy divisions of the country. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* iv. (1862) 147 Quieting with a word the tempest in their bosoms. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 360 The motion .. quiets the restless palpitation of the heart.

3. To settle or establish in quiet. Chiefly *Law.*

c **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXII. iii, You should unto the weake extend Your hand, to loose and quiet his estate. **1654** G. GODDARD *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 190 A Bill for quieting the possession of the government. **1668** *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 69 Your petitioner .. made surrender of his estate unto the Crowne so soone as he was quieted in the possession thereof. **1884** SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 47 The Plaintiffs are entitled .. to be quieted in the possession they have had for so many years.

4. *intr.* To become quiet. Also *to quiet down.*

1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 27 The mind can hardly ..conceive the possibility of its quieting so soon. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXXII. 247, I have never seen buffaloes 'quieting' down before. **1865** MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 237 By and by she quieted, and, from pure exhaustion, fell asleep.

Hence **Qui·eted** *ppl. a.*

1894 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* 185 The darkened house, the quieted movements.

†**Quietance.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *quiētāncia*, f. *quiētāre* to QUIET: see -ANCE.] = QUITTANCE. 2.

1451 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 224/1 Libertees, Fraunchises and Quietaunces conteyned in the same. **1571** *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 29 All manner of Liberties, Franchises, Immunities, Quietances and Privileges.

Quietant (kwəi·ĕtănt). [f. QUIET *v.* + -ANT[1].] Anything that makes quiet or soothes.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 340 As a nocturnal quietant and hypnotic, it would appear to offer very great advantages.

†**Quieta·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **quietacion**, **-cyon**, **quyat-**, **quyetacyon**, **-cion**. [ad. med.L. *quiētātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *quiētāre* to QUIET. Cf. obs. F. *quietacion* (Godef.).] The action of quieting; the state of being quieted or quiet.

1502 W. ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl. 229 If thou seke here rest, how shalt thou come to euerlastyng rest & quietacion in heuen? **1526-9** LD. DUDLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 84 For the quyatacion of the Kyngs subgetts.

1640 J. Stoughton *Def. & Distrib. Divinity* iii. 90 Such a fruition of all good..as brings with it a perfect quietation of the natural appetite. *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 427 From God I ease or succour find, And Quietation to my Mind.

Quiete, variant of Quiety *Obs.*

Quieten (kwəi·ĕt'n), *v.* [f. Quiet *a.* + -en5.]

1. *trans.* To make quiet.

1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 182 To 'quieten' the children..is not English. 1853 Mrs. Gaskell *Ruth* III. x. 280, I will stay,..partly to quieten the fears of this poor, faithful fellow. 1888 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 Apr. 223 The incident did not quieten the audience.

2. *intr.* To become quiet. Commonly with *down.*

1890 C. Dixon *Stray Feathers* v. 67 They soon quieten down. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 5/1 Towards the close the market quietened.

Hence **Qui·etener,** = next. (Cf. Quietant.)

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 35 The poisonous method of giving soothing or narcotic quieteners to children.

Quieter (kwəi·ĕtəɹ). [f. Quiet *v.* + -er1.] One who or that which makes quiet.

a 1541 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 45 The bodyes ease, and troubler of my heart: Quieter of minde. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 140 It is also a satisher or ioyfull quieter of the minde. 1832 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 261 Half an hour of some goodly grave old book .. as a quieter for the night.

† **Qui·etful,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Quiet *sb.* + -ful.] Full of quiet; calm.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. xv, A quyetful langynge with a trusty desyrynge to heuenly Joye.

Quietie, variant of Quiety *Obs.*

Qui·eting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Quiet *v.* + -ing1.] The action of the vb.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 179 He .. for quietyng of his conscience called together the best lerned of the realme. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* x. 511 A pacifying and quieting of all those riots and tumults. 1783 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 18 Jan., I felt so fagged..that I really wanted quieting and refitting. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Irish Hist.* 105 To withhold the capital 'grace' concerning the quieting of titles to land.

Qui·eting, *ppl. a.* [-ing2.] That quiets.

1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S.) 80 There is a quieting rest under Christ's wings. 1759 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 9 Feb. (1846) III. 432 The Parliament has taken a quieting-draught. 1839 I. Taylor *Anc. Chr.* I. 22 The quieting recollection that they themselves are members of a series. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 450 The Lord spoke these quieting words to his disciples.

Quietism (kwəi·ĕtiz'm). [ad. It. *quietismo* (whence also F. *quiétisme*, mod.L. *quiētismus*, etc.): see Quiet *a.* and -ism.]

1. A form of religious mysticism (originated prior to 1675 by Molinos, a Spanish priest), consisting in passive devotional contemplation, with extinction of the will and withdrawal from all things of the senses; hence, any form of mysticism in which such principles are enjoined.

The *Guida spirituale* in which Molinos expounded his views was published at Rome in 1675, and condemned by the Inquisition in 1685.

1687 in Burnet *Lett.* (1688) Suppl. 46, I will here digress a little from the business of Quietism. 1698 tr. *Fenelon's Maxims of Saints* Introd., There are but a few people that have not heard of Molinos, and his Doctrine of Quietism. 1773 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 25 Her [Madame Guion's] writings will lead any one who is fond of them, into unscriptural Quietism. 1838 Sir J. Stephen *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 70 Quietism, indigenous in the East, is an exotic in this cold and busy land of ours. 1873 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 200 To avoid the Charybdis of carnalism, there is no need to seek the Scylla of Quietism.

2. A state of calmness and passivity of mind or body; repose, quietness, tranquillity.

1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 86 This discovery deprived him of all his quietism. 1795 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 122 That quietism into which people naturally fall after first sensations are over. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 526 They could..disturb his quietism by acrimonious attacks.

Quietist (kwəi·ĕtist). [ad. It. *quietista* (F. *quiétiste*): cf. prec. and -ist.]

1. One who believes in or practises Quietism, or any form of mysticism resembling it.

1685 Burnet *Letter from Rome* (1689) 205 A state of inward quietness, from which the name of Quietists was given to all his followers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2269/3 They write from Rome that the Pope had assisted a third time at a Congregation held concerning the Quietists. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 14 The disinterested Stoics (therein not unlike our modern Quietists). 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. liii. 14 He conceived a like admiration for the Indian quietists. 1893 C. G. Leland *Memoirs* I. 23 Reading works by Mystics, Quietists, and the like.

2. One whose attitude towards political or social movements is analogous to Quietism in religion.

1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* IV. 393, I will not talk to you about politics because you are among the moderates and quietists. 1834 Southey *Doctor* cii. (1862) 232 He was not like him a political quietist from indifference. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* II. 442 He was, in political and social conviction, a democratic quietist; one might almost say a fatalist.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. ii. 224 The Quietist doctrine of unconsciousness. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* xxviii. (1891) 413 Hymns .. of the Methodist and Quietist character. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. x. 29 Rousseau raised feeling, now passionate, now quietist.

Quietistic (kwəiĕti·stik), *a.* [f. prec.: see -istic.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, quietists.

1850 H. Bushnell *God in Christ* 321 They make a study of the mystic and quietistic writers. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 194 He displays..the most tender love and quietistic resignation.

Quietive (kwəi·ĕtiv). [f. Quiet *v.* + -ive.] That which tends to produce quiet; a sedative.

1894 Bruce *Paul's Concept. Chr.* xx. 365 It is his quietive amid disgusts.

Qui·etize, *v. rare*−1. [f. Quiet *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To make quiet.

1791 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842–6) V. vi. 271 Solitude, and patience, and religion, have now quietized both father and daughter into tolerable contentment.

Qui·etless, *a. rare*−1. [f. Quiet *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of quiet.

1839 Bailey *Festus* (1852) 376 The moon..comes haunting the cold earth..quietless.

Quietlike, *a.* and *adv. Sc.* [See -like 2 b.] Apparently quiet; quietly.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 577 All his four men bar thaim quietlik. *Mod. Sc.* Your horse is a quietlike beast.

Quietly (kwəi·ĕtli), *adv.* Forms: 5–6 **quyetly,** -lie, 6 **quietlie,** -**ely,** 6– **quietly,** (9 *dial.* **whetly**). [f. Quiet *a.* + -ly2.] In a quiet manner; without molestation, peacefully; without excitement, tumult, or noise; without moving or stirring, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. iv. 11 He was stablysshed in his Realme quyetly. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 4 Dauid stode vp and cut of the typpe of Sauls garment quyetly. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 378 They entred into the Citie, and there abode quietly. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 35 That he may sleepe the quietlier. 1729 Butler *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 20 Let every one then quietly follow his nature. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 227 A weight of lead .. which, in all such trials as had hitherto been made thereof, had lain quietly. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 281 When the river..quietly deposited mud and sand.

Quietness (kwəi·ĕtnés). Forms: 5–7 **quietnes**(**se,** 6 **quyetnes**(**se,** 7 **quiett-, quyettnes,** 6– **quietness.** [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition of being quiet or undisturbed; absence of noise, motion, or excitement; calmness, tranquillity.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 10 Þou shalt neure finde quietnes but in meke subieccion under a prelate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 It is lesse labour and more quietnes. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 185 Althocht the conspiratouris thocht to have this matter ..in quyetnes, yet..the king of France gat wit of the samin. 1682 Norris *Hieracles* 71 The knowing man .. will learn quietness and sedateness. 1730 Earl of Oxford in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 25 Enjoying the fruit of his victory, peace and quietness. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* I. 294 Happy in the shy recess Of Barden's lowly quietness. 1874 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 664 A word spoken in quietness .. can rarely fail to be in season.

† **b.** With *a* (not followed by *that*). *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 75 b, To set all thynges in a quietnes. 1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 73 That she wold let the great man haue a quietnes in hyr Lande. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 12, I .. am arm'd To suffer, with a quietnesse of spirit [etc.].

† **Qui·etous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Quiet *sb.* + -ous.] Quiet, peaceful. Hence † **Qui·etously** *adv.*

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* 84 b, Quietously to rest for a season. *Ibid.* 93 b, Bringing men to a quietous holde and sure stay in the Lord.

Qui·etsome, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Quiet *a.* + -some.] Quiet.

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 326 Let the night be calme and quietsome. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Quietsome,* retired; silent.

Quietude (kwəi·ĕtiūd). [a. F. *quiétude* (*c* 1500) or ad. late L. *quiētūdo,* f. *quiēt-us* Quiet *a.*] = Quietness; rest, calm, tranquillity.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 That parte requireth nothinge els then quietude. 1675 Otway *Alcibiades* III. i, How sweet a Quietude's in Fetters found. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 3 Love, .. urged his bosom too vehemently, to suffer a moment's quietude or delay. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. v. 28 Philosophy has become another name for mental quietude. 1877 'H. A. Page' *De Quincey* II. xvi. 29 The quietude of the Meadows ..made them his favourite resorts.

‖ **Quietus** (kwəi,ĕ·tŏs). [Short for next.]

1. A discharge or acquittance given on payment of sums due, or clearing of accounts; a receipt.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII* (Pardon), Such issues fines or amerciaments .. and haue his or their Quietus for the same. 1623 Webster *Duch. Malfi* III. ii, You had the tricke in Audit time to be sicke, Till I had sign'd your Quietus. 1688 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Mar., I gave in my account about the Sick and Wounded, in order to have my quietus. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. 1826 III. 297 A final acquittance, (or a *quietus,* as they term it) is scarcely ever to be obtained [from the exchequer]. 1887 *48th Dep. Keeper's Rep.* 628 The several Books .. being preserved, and .. the satisfaction or *quietus* being therein entered.

† **2.** A discharge from office or duty. *Obs.*

c 1670 Wood *Life* an. 1650–1, 16 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 166 Had A. W. continued postmaster a little longer, he had, without doubt, received his quietus. 1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 401 Sir Francis Withens, a judge of the Kings bench, hath his quietus. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 155 The Guardian to relieve, Who his Quietus shall in Heav'n receive. 1788 Walpole *Letters* (1902) 104 A Veteran Author ought to take out his quietus as much as the Superannuated of any other Profession.

3. Discharge or release from life; death, or that which brings death.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 75 When he himselfe might his quietus make With a bare bodkin. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 639 Some obtain their quietus without any signs of pain at all. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, If an unlucky bullet should carry a quietus with it. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 65 Sought his quietus in a duel. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* v. 65 This shot, far from producing a quietus, gave rise to a series of convulsive struggles.

b. Final settlement or extinction.

1806–7 Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 5) I. 233 We have now, I think, given a quietus to the parlour. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 73 This law gave the quietus to theories of common origin.

4. (By assoc. with *quiet.*) Something which quiets or represses.

1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxxii, This disaster..had the effect of a quietus upon Miss P. for some time. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 304 The nurse ran to give its accustomed quietus to the little screaming infant.

Hence † **Quietus** *v. trans.,* to discharge. *Obs.*

1688 in Ellis *Corr.* II. 22 The other Powell and Holloway, who are quietus'd.

‖ **Quietus est.** *Obs.* [(med.)L. = 'he is quit'.] = Quietus.

1427–8 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 409/2 That thei haue not theire Quietus est out of the Eschequier. 1530 Latimer *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 309 To have..your quietus est sealed with the blood of our Saviour Christ. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 217 That Steward..salued vp all his reckonings, and got his quietus est. 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 74 On Monday the 11th of Aprill the lord cheif justice Scroggs received his quietus est. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quietus est*..a Phrase us'd by the Clerk of the Pipe and Auditors in the Exchequer, in their Acquittances and Discharges given to Accountants: A *Quietus est* granted to the Sheriff likewise discharges him of all Accounts due to the Queen.

† **Qui·ety.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 **quiete, -tie,** 7 **quyetie.** [a. OF. *quieté, quité* (Godef.):—L. type **quiētāt-em,* f. *quiēt-us* Quiet *a.*] Quietness.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxxi, Blissit be sober feist in quiete [*ed.* 1621 quyetie]. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 283 Secreit synnis done in quietie.

Quife, Quig, Quight, obs. ff. Coif, Whig, Quite.

‖ **Qui-hy** (kwəi,həi). Also -hi. [Urdū (Hindī) کوئی هی *koī hai* 'is (*hai*) any one (*koī*) there?' a call used in India to summon a servant.] An Anglo-Indian, esp. one belonging to the Bengal Presidency.

1816 'Quiz' (*title*), The Grand Master, or Adventures of Qui Hi in Hindostan. 1822 *Blackwood's Mag.* Aug. 133 So if you are neither a qu, hy [sic] nor a politician [etc.]. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 7 An apparition..not unusual at that refuge for Indians, a 'qui hi'. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 170 Old Quihyes, with clogged livers and shattered nerves.

attrib. 1840 E. E. Napier *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. iv. 91, I sent to my Qui Hi friend an Arab pony.

Quik(e, quikk(e, etc., obs. ff. Quick *a.* and *v.*

Quil, obs. form of While, Which.

† **Quilate.** *Obs.* Also 6 **quillat**(**e.** [a. Sp. or Pg. *quilate*: cf. Killat.] = Carat, q.v.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. 55 They shall put the water lower, in Quillats. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 27 Shee would rather die..then..faile one quilate in the touch and finenesse of her punctualitie. 1622 *Ibid.* II. 320 Hee teacheth vs the quilates and aloy of that gold.

Quile, obs. f. Which. **Quile,** var. Coil *sb.*5 haycock, While. **Quiler,** var. Quoiler.

† **Quilicom.** *Obs. rare*−1. [Of obscure formation.] App., an idle fancy, conceit, or quibble.

1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* (1652) 43 It is enough for me to know, that God is a good man .. and for all other Quilicoms, they shall never trouble my braines.

Quilis, -ist, obs. forms of Whiles, Whilst.

Quilk, obs. form of Which.

Quill (kwil), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–7 **quil,** 5 **quyl, qwil, qvylle,** 6 **quyll,** 6– **quill.** [Of obscure etym.: cf. LG. *quiele,* G. *kiel,* dial. *keil* (MHG. *kil*), quill (of a feather).]

† **1.** A hollow stem or stalk, as that of a reed; a smooth piece of stem between two joints. *Obs.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, They take a quil .. or a large can, And in the ende this stone they set. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Qvylle, stalke, *calamus.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 84/2 Of a Tree..the Quill, is the Cane, or space between two such joints.

b. A piece of reed or other hollow stem on which yarn is wound; hence, a bobbin, spool, or pirn of any material.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613/1 *Spola,* a Quyl, or a Spole. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Prikied edafedd,* a quyll of yorne. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. vii. (1611) 204 Hee beareth Argent three Weauer's Shuttles Sable tipped and furnished with Quils of Yarne. 1635 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 142 If I should a Weaver have, .. Either wind silk, or fill his quills, 'tis either I can fit. 1771 Mrs. Delany *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 382 Neither by force or art can I get the present quill off the spindle. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 221 The quantity of silk wound upon each of these quills is necessarily but small. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Quill,* to wind the yarn from the hank or skein on to a bobbin, called a quill, for the weaver's shuttle.

c. A musical pipe, made of a hollow stem.

1567 Turberv. *Epit.,* etc. 56 Assist mee with your skilfull Quilles and listen when I call. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XI. ii, Who now shall teach to change my oaten quill For trumpet 'larms. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* iv. 28 Yet Colinet .. My fingers guided on the tuneful Quill. 1749 Collins *Superstit. Highlands* ii, There, must thou wake

perforce thy Doric quill. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlviii, Joining the Delphic quill and Getic trump.

d. A piece of cinnamon or cinchona bark curled up in the form of a tube. Also, the extent to which such bark curls up in drying.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 12/2 The bark which is rolled up into short thick quills .. was esteemed the best. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 116 The secondary [characteristics] .. are exterior coat, fracture, weight, thickness, and quill. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 86 It is known to commerce as cassia, and comes in single quills. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 71 The bark which comes from Loxa is in the minutest quills.

† **2.** A small pipe or tube; *esp.* a small water-pipe. *Obs.*

c 1433 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 429 That thei mowe take oonly to their vse a qwil out of the pipe of the conduyt. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 297 He cut off the pipes and quils private men had made to convey Water into their Houses and Gardens. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* vi. 57 We took a slender Quill of Glass which happen'd to be at hand. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 197 The Bore of the Quill ought to be four Times less than the Bore .. of the Conduit-Pipe.

† **b.** A tap or faucet. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1623) 811 With what quill these wines were vented from the setled Lees. 1611 COTGR., *Guille*, the quill, or faucet of a wine vessel. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II, The Quill (or Tap) of a Barrel.

c. The hollow steel mandrel of a seal-engraver's lathe, into which the engraving tools are fitted.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2081/2 The quill is of steel, about 2 inches long and ⅛ inch in diameter.

3. The tube or barrel of a feather, the part by which it is attached to the skin. Sometimes extended to include the shaft, or used loosely in the sense of 'feather' (*esp.* one of the strong wing- or tail-feathers) and *poet.* for 'wing'.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 163 Suche thinges as they make of fethers and quilles impaled with golde. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 331 The seconde kinde of Teynte which fretteth the principals of a Hawke to the verie Quill. 1593 Q. ELIZABETH *Boeth.* IV. met. i. 76 Spedy quilles haue I That fur aboue the Pole do reache. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 83 A hard reed about the compass of a Goose or Swans quill. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 216 No Quill, thence pull'd, was shap'd into a pen. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 102 One of the quills was two feet four inches long; and the barrel, or hollow part, was six inches and three quarters. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 114 The bony tail .. has a range of large quills, which .. assist in supporting the bird.

b. The feather of a large bird (usually a goose) formed into a pen by pointing and slitting the lower end of the barrel.

Brother, Knight of the quill: see BROTHER, KNIGHT. *To draw the quill*: see DRAW.

1552 [see GOOSE-QUILL]. 1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* (1883) 19 Lorde guide my quiuryng quill. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 97 A serpents tooth bites not so ill, As dooth a schollers angrie quill. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iv. 87 The quill that a philosopher writes with, being dipt in ink [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. (1709) 32 A quill worn to the pith in the service of the State. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June, Let. i, His house is open to all unfortunate brothers of the quill. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. i. 84 The quill .. Wherewith his compact with the devil he signed.

c. A plectrum formed of the quill of a feather, used for plucking the strings of a musical instrument; in instruments of the harpsichord type, a piece of crow-quill, fixed on a jack and set in motion by the keys.

1552 HULOET, Quyll, with whiche a musician vseth to play to saue his fingers, or any lyke thinge, *plectrum*. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 84 The world's a well strung fidle, mans tongue the quill. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 879 His flying fingers, and harmonious quill, Strike sev'n distinguish'd notes. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. ix. 150 To produce a clear tone .. by the common means of quills or hammers.

d. The float of a fishing-line, made of a quill.

a 1639 SIR H. WOOTTON *On a Bank* 8 (Percy Soc.) VI. 17 There stood my friend, with patient skill Attending of his trembling quill. 1650 E. POWEL in Walton *Angler* (1875) 13 This Fisherman .. sits by a brook, watching a quill. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Upon Appleton House* 649 But now away my Hooks, my Quills, And Angles, idle Utensils.

e. A toothpick made of a quill.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 628 He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet.

f. *Mining.* A blasting-fuse, consisting of a quill filled with powder (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

4. One of the hollow sharp spines forming part of the covering of a porcupine.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 20 Make .. each particular haire to stand an end, Like Quilles vpon the fretfull Porpentine. 1675 GREW *Disc. Tastes Plants* vi. § 9 As the Quills in the Skin of a Porcupine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 108 All these quills .. incline backwards, like the bristles of an hog. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* IV. 41 Leggings, Richly wrought with quills and wampum.

† **5.** One of the cylindrical plaits or folds of a ruff (Nares); ? a quilled ruff. *Obs.*

a 1828 *The Gardener* xi. in Child *Ballads* IV. 213 The lily white to be your smock .. And the jelly-flower to be your quill.

6. A quill-gnat (see 8 b).

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 3/2 They prefer to kill their .. fish with smaller patterns—a red quill, or a Wickham's Fancy.

7. (In full *quill-stroke.*) A particular stroke in the game of billiards.

1896 R. D. WALKER in W. Broadfoot *Billiards* 370 The so-called quill or feather stroke, which was tabooed years and years ago. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 483 What was known as the feather stroke or the 'quill' Mardon considered extremely serviceable.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combs., as (sense 1 b) *quill-boy, -winder*; (sense 3 or 3 b) *quill-barrel, -dealer, -dresser, -employment, -end, -gun, -man, -merchant, -nib, -pen, -shaped* adj., *-timber, -vendor*; (sense 4) *quill-darting, -like* adjs.

1770 KUCKHAN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 314 An incision just big enough to introduce the end of a *quill-barrel. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 351 What quantity of quill-barrel ought to be allowed for a clerk's daily consumption. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II, *Quill-Boy, *Epeulier*. 1670 S. CLARKE 4 *Plant. Amer.* 32 *Quil-darting Porcupines and Rackcoones. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Mem. M. Scriblerus* xiv, The quill-darting Porcupine. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Quill Dresser, Dealer. 1764 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 171/2 The most ancient grant of nobility in France to a *quill employment was to the King's secretaries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 692/2 The small *quill ends which touch the strings. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 454 Into this the quill end of the feather must be plunged. 1617 LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* (1887) 37 What *quill-gon bownces dares shee not let flye? 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 408 The cheeks and lips are completely masked by the heavy *quill-like bristles. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 ₱ 2 Small *Quill-men and Transcribing Clerks. 1830 SCOTT *Ayrsh. Trag.* I. i, Quintin the quillman, Quintin the comptroller. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 86/1 J. Jones, .. *quill merchant. 1853 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 310 **Quill-nibs*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1848/2 Bramah probably first suggested quill-nibs. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 109 A couple of good *quill-pens of your own making. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 86 Cinnamon of Ceylon .. is found in commerce in thin *quill-shaped pieces. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. v. 419 They conceive this third .. Temple never had other then paper-wals, inke-mortar, and *quil-timber. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 324 The *quill-venders have found their occupation to fall off. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Quill Winder.

b. Special combs.; **quill-back**, an American fish of the genus *Carpiodes*; the spearfish (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **quill-bark**, cinchona bark in the form of quills; **quill-bit**, a boring-tool for a brace, having a hollow barrel (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1853); **quill-coverts**, the feathers which cover the base of the quill-feathers; **quill-feather**, one of the stiff, comparatively large, feathers arranged in two rows along the edge of a bird's wing; also, one of the similar feathers of the tail; **quill-gnat**, a species of gnat, or an imitation of it used in angling; **quill-jack**, a jack fitted with a quill (see 3 c); **quill-stroke** (see 7); **quill-tail** (coot) *U.S.*, the spiny-tailed duck (*Cent. Dict.*); **quill-tool, -tube** (see quots.); **quill-turn, -wheel**, a wheel for winding spools; **quill-wort**, an aquatic plant of the genus *Isoetes*, esp. *I. lacustris*, Merlin's grass, having quill-like leaves.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 61 The red-bark is in much less esteem abroad than the *quill-bark. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 72 The root-shoots had scarcely grown to a sufficient size to yield anything but quill bark. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 156 The *quil feathers are dusky, barred with red. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 223 The ulna is often impressed by the insertions of the great quill-feathers of the wing. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* 189 The *Quill gnat .. makes its appearance late in April. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 342/2 In a disused fly-book .. reposes a small collection of quill gnats. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1691/1 The substitution of *quill-jacks for the hammer. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 23 Another is fluting columns with a thin brush called a *'quill tool'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Quill-tubes*, those in use with port-fires for firing guns before the introduction of detonating and friction tubes. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A *Quil-turne, that turnes the quilles, or spoyling Wheele. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Quill-turn*, the hand-wheel and spindle upon which the bobbin or quill is wound for the weaver's use. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* III. 379/1 The block of the *quill-wheel. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* II. 832 *Quillwort. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 300 Quillwort. At the bottom of lakes. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 103 The European Quillwort, or Merlin's Grass.

Hence **Qui·lldom**, the province of literature.

Qui·ll-less *a.*, not provided with quills.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 611/1 [A porcupine's] quilless and vulnerable under side. 1891 I. ZANGWILL *Bachelors' Club* 69, I was recognised in quilldom as .. brilliant.

† **Quill,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **quille.** [? a. OF. **quille* = F. *cueille* gathering, harvest, sb. f. *cueillir* (OF. *quillir*, etc.) to gather, CULL *v.*[1]]

1. = COIL *sb.*[3]

1588 *Book of Charges* July (Dom. St. Papers, P. R. O. CCXV. 88) A Quille of ropes wayeing xxv[li].

2. *In the* (or *a*) *quill*: In a body; in combination or concert. *To jump in quill*, to act simultaneously or in harmony.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 4 Let's stand close .. and then wee may deliuer our Supplications in the Quill. 1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* x. 18 Nor .. did they less jump in quill; for just as he was debating this matter with himself, they came down to him, and besought him that he would dismiss them. *c* 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 136 Thus those Females were all in a Quill, and following on their Pastime still.

Quill (kwil), *v.* [f. QUILL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To form into small cylindrical plaits or folds resembling a quill; to goffer.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ₱ 12 It might have been as expensive in queen Elisabeth's time only to wash and quill a ruff. 1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* V. Wks. (Globe) 296/1 His cravat seemed quilled into a ruff. 1865 *Art Jrnl.* No. 321 91/2 'Quilled' her frills as usual. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* v. (1873) 82 Ribbon that she was quilling up.

2. To cut the quills off (a wing). *rare*[−1].

1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 115 As for Patrick's bird .. His wings have been quilled thrice, and are now up again.

3. To cover with, or as with, quills.

1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s* Wks. 1812 I. 64 Thou'rt like a hedgehog quill'd By the dire shafts of merciless Ridicule. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII, His whole body had been gored with wounds, And quill'd with spears.

b. To fit (a harpsichord) with quills.

1785 [see QUILLING *vbl. sb.*].

4. *intr.* To wind thread or yarn on a quill; to fill spools.

c 1640 [see QUILLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* III. 377/1 Quilling, i. e. putting silk on a shuttle. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* ii. (1871) 5 The child Margaret sits .. with a small wheel, winding spools, in our vernacular 'quilling'. 1886 [see QUILL *sb.*[1] 1 b].

Quill, obs. form of WHILE.

‖ **Quillai** (kilai'). Also **cullay.** [Chilian (Araucanian) *quillai, quillay*, f. *quillcan* to wash.] The soap-bark tree of Chili (*Quillaia saponaria*): see next. Also *attrib.*, as *quillai-bark, -tree.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 952/2 *Q. Saponaria*, the Quillai or Cullay of the Chilians, is a tree from fifty to sixty feet high.

‖ **Quillaia** (kwilē'·yă). Also **quillaja.** [mod.L., f. prec.] **a.** A genus of S. American rosaceous trees, the bark of which possesses soap-like properties. **b.** The quillai-tree (see prec.) or its bark (also *quillaia-bark*).

1848 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 952/2 Quillaja differs .. in the ten stamens being in two instead of one row. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 10/2 Ginger-beer .. the head or foam is produced either by white of egg or by quillaia bark.

Hence **Quillaic** (kwilē'·ik) *a.* in *quillaic acid*, an acid of quillaia-bark; **Quilla·in**, an extract of quillaia-bark (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1891 W. MARTINDALE *Extra Pharmacop.* (ed. 6) 386 The bark .. contains quillaic acid and sapotoxin.

Quillat(e, variants of QUILATE, carat.

Qui·ll-driver. [QUILL *sb.*[1] 3 b.] One who works with a quill or pen; a clerk or author. (Chiefly with contemptuous force.)

1760 *Voy. W. O. G. Vaughan* I. 129 As good as any of the Grub-street Quill-drivers cou'd write. 1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 96 The quill-driver of the present day, with his doubtful position and small gains. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. xix. 379, I used .. to do all my writing standing; and I strongly recommend the practice to brother quill-drivers.

So **Qui·ll-driving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*pres. pple.*).

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 319 Quill-driving Prigs, Flocked to St. James's. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 181 Richmond .. went to quill-driving till ten. 1819 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 Jan., At such times I have wished myself a clerk, quill-driving for twopence per page. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 39 That greenhorn, that quill-driving clerk.

Quille, variant of QUILL *sb.*[2]

Quilled (kwild), *a.* and *ppl. a.* [f. QUILL *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having the form of a quill or quills.

a. of cinchona bark: see QUILL *sb.*[1] 1 d.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cortex*, The small, fine, quilled barks .. are the most esteemed. 1786 T. SKEETES (*title*) Experiments and Observations on Quilled and Red Peruvian Bark. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The lance-leaved, pale, or quilled bark. 1895 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cinchona*, The quilled form of the thinner bark is acquired in drying.

b. of cloth: see QUILL *v.* 1. Also (of persons) *quilled up*: wearing a quilled ruff.

1783 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 237 (The Maidens of Queen Bess's reign) Quill'd up like Porcupines, they shot their darts. 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 32 A close quill'd-up coif, their noddles just did fit. 1858–61 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs., Jacob. Fam.* (1882) 110 A close cap with a quilled border. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 The border .. was entirely composed of fully quilled black lace.

c. of glass: (see quot. 1854).

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 8 It is expedient to have the quilled part accurately ground to the neck of the bottle. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 301 Every portion of the glass tube is of the kind known as quilled glass, not much larger .. than the stem of a clay tobacco-pipe.

d. *Bot.* of florets: Tubular, instead of normally ligulate. Hence of flowers: Having tubular florets.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 126 The varieties of the Chrysanthemum .. are, the .. Quilled white, .. Quilled yellow [etc.]. 1849 *Florist* 233 The quilled form is an instance of it. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 129 In the Dahlia the florets are rendered quilled [by cultivation].

2. Having, or fitted with, a quill or quills.

a. of a receiver: Ending in a narrow tube.

1767 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 411 The retort was set in a reverberatory furnace, and an adopter and quilled receiver luted to it. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1815) I. 7 To some receivers a pipe is added .. which may enter partly into a bottle beneath. This vessel .. is termed a quilled receiver.

b. of a suture: Having the thread secured to pieces of quill on each side of the wound.

1768 tr. *Heister's Surg.* I. I. vi. 74 A large crooked needle, for stitching large Wounds, with a double Thread, to make the quilled Suture.

c. of a jack in a harpsichord: Tipped with a piece of crow-quill.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 349/1 The Spinet had but one string to each note, which was struck by a quilled jack.

d. *Her.* of a feather: Having a quill (of a specified tincture).

1864 in Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 86.

† **Qui·ller.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Quill *sb.*¹ 2 + -er.] A bird not fully fledged. In quot. *fig.*

1591 Lyly *Endym.* v. ii, O sir, your chinne is but a quyller yet, you will be most majesticall when it is full fledge.

Quillet (kwi·lĕt), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **coylett, quyllett,** 6–7 **quillett.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. A small plot or narrow strip of land. Now only *local* or *Antiq.*

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 10 No maner person .. shall take in ferme .. any quillettes of landes or pastures. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 82 § 2 Impropriating Benefices unto them and giving them Coyletts of Land. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 151 Reducinge his scattered quillets of ground togeather into entire enclosures. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* p. xlv, The abbots of Furness permitted the inhabitants to enclose quillets to their houses. 1824 Heber *Jrnl.* 9 Aug., Each quillet..had its little stage and shed for the watchman. 1888 *Archæolog. Rev.* Mar. 17 The fields..in North Wales are still, in many cases, divided into ..'quillets', that is to say, into open strips marked off from each other merely by boundary stones.

† **2.** A hamlet. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1597–8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 25 The sayde Hundred doth consiste onely of five small villages and thre small Quyllettes or Hamlettes.

Quillet (kwi·lĕt), *sb.*² Also 7 **quilit,** 7–9 **quillit.** [? Abbrev. of Quillity; cf. *quip, quippy* and *quiddit, quiddity*.] A verbal nicety or subtle distinction; a quirk, quibble.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 288 Some tricks, some quillets, how to cheat the diuell. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. iv. 386 Linking and entangling causes with insoluble quirkes and quilits. 1674 Marvell *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 117 [Thou] didst ask them concerning a frivolous quillet of a question. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 3/2 Like Ignoramus, For Quillets most famous. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* x, Sharp-eyed as a lynx..in the nice sharp quillits of legal discussion. 1890 J. H. Stirling *Gifford Lect.* viii. 153 The word is too unequivocal for any quillet to be hung upon it.

Hence † **Qui·llet** *v. intr.*, to quibble. *Obs.*

1653 Holcroft *Procopius* I. xx. 25 It is inconvenient for men in hazard for the main, to quillet about the rest.

Quillet (kwi·lĕt), *sb.*³ [app. f. Quill *sb.*¹ + -et.] A small quill, or tube, etc., resembling this.

1876 Blackmore *Cripps* II. xiv. 211 Sprays, that .. held in every downy quillet liquid, rather than solid, gem. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, As many codicils as there are paper quillets to a schoolboy's kite.

Quilleted (kwi·lĕtĕd), *a.* [f. Quillet *sb.*¹ + -ed.] Divided into quillets.

1888 *Archæolog. Rev.* Mar. 21 The whole of this quilleted tract is grouped about the ancient site of the parish church. 1893 A. N. Palmer *Hist. Wrexham* IV. 102 The quilleted close nearest the town.

Quillety, variant of Quillity.

Quilling (kwi·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quill *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. Quill; *esp.* filling a quill with thread or yarn.

c 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 167 The charges in .. quillinge, weavinge .. and the like. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 315 Quilling, warping, and winding; the quilling by children. 1785 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 440, I do not altogether despair of making something of your method of quilling [a harpsichord]. 1856 Whittier *Ranger* vii, Leave your quilling, leave your spinning.

2. A ribbon, strip of lace or other material gathered into small cylindrical folds resembling a row of quills.

1813 Lady Burghersh *Lett.* (1893) 61 An immense quilling of lace or ribbon round the poke. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 247 Quillings or narrow edgings of lace. 1882 *Standard* 11 Sept. 6/6 Quillings and ruchings continue dull.

† **Qui·llity.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **quillety.** [? Alteration of Quiddity 2.] A quillet, a quibble.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 135 In nise poyntes and quillityes none more præcise. 1616 Abp. Matthews in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 36 Our adversaries do not .. intangle others .. in any one Quillity, or Cavil, more than in that particular.

transf. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xi. (1900) 56 One of them would call it .. her staffe of love, her quillety. [1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir P. Fancy* v. i, We shall soon rectifie the quiblets and quillities of his blood, if he observes our directions and diet.]

‖ **Quillon** (kĭyŏn). [Fr. (1611 in Cotgr.), app. f. *quille* ninepin: see Kayles.] One or other of the two arms forming the cross-guard of a sword.

1888 *Archæologia* LI. i. 513 The quillons, which start from a rectangular block through which the blade passes. 1894 R. S. Ferguson *Charters of Carlisle* 292 His sword which has plain straight quillons, hangs at his left side.

Quilly (kwi·li), *a. rare.* [f. Quill *sb.*¹ + -y¹.] Resembling a quill; pertaining to quills.

1565 J. Halle *Hist. Expost.* 90 The circulare or quilly hardnes of fistules. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 844/2 Being men rather of horny hands than of quilly pens.

Quilome, Quilpe, Quils, obs. ff. Whilome, Whelp, Whiles.

Quilt (kwilt), *sb.*¹ Forms: α. 3 **cowlte,** *pl.* **quoiltene,** 4 **qwylte,** 4–5 **quilte,** 5 **qu-, qvylte,** (**coylte**), 5–6 **quylt,** 5– **quilt.** β. *north.* 5 **qwhilte, wilt, wylt,** 5–6 **whilt**(e. γ. 5–6 **twilt, twylt.** [a. OF. *cuilte* (12th c.), *coilte* (later *coite, coete, couete,* mod. *couette*):—**colcita, *culcita*:—L. *culcita* a stuffed sack, mattress, cushion, etc., whence also Sp. and Pg. *colcha.* Also OF. *coute* (later written *couste, coulte*):—**colta, *culta.* The L. variant *culcitra* is represented by It. *coltrice,* OSp. *colcedra,* and its shortened form **culctra* by It. *coltre,* Genevan *coitre, couatre,* OF. *cotre.*]

1. An article of bed-furniture, consisting essentially of two large pieces of woven material having a layer of some soft substance (such as wool, flock, or down) placed between them; originally, an article of this kind for lying on (now *obs.*); in later use, a coverlet of similar make, *esp.* one in which the lining is kept in place by stitches or lines of stitching passing through the whole (the mediæval *quiltpoint* or *counterpoint,* q.v.); hence, any thick outer bed-covering, a counterpane.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 188/125 Maketh a bed .. Of quoiltene and of materasz. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* 334 3were beon .. Thine cowltes and thi covertoures? *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 3996 Foure hondred beddes of selk echon, Quiltes of gold þar vpon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 539 Thei lay down to slepe vpon the grasse for other quyltes ne pilowes hadde thei noon. 1454 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 148, ij qwhiltez .. j whilte. 1477 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 179 Unum twylt. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvi. 154 Coyltes or matrases or sacques. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) A viij b, A coife, made of double linnen clothe, and sowed like a cotten quilt. 1626 Middleton *Women Beware Women* III. i. 27 Never a green silk quilt is there .. To cast upon my bed? 1692 Locke *Educ.* 23 Let his Bed be hard, and rather Quilts than Feathers. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 237 The way of lodging upon quilts, and in beds..I need not describe. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 8 We have .. three flourished quilts for every bed. 1852 Mrs. Smythies *Bride Elect* xxv, She threw herself on her knees by her bed side, and hid her face in the quilt.

b. *transf.* A thick covering († or soft bed). † Also humorously applied to a fat person.

1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 54 How now blowne Jack? how now Quilt? 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 92 You must lay a finger thick of Moss upon those Shelves, which may serve, as it were for a kind of Quilt. 1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 58 To hide their slumbering heads beneath Those downy quilts, their wings. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 115 The dull quilt of cloud obscuring the sun.

c. The material of or for a quilt; quilting.

1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 427, 1 piece yard-wide quilt.

2. A piece of padded material used to defend the body, as a substitute or lining for armour.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Capitall de Buz* 127 No hardned steele, no quilt, no warped meale Could make resist. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. vii. 84 The inside of the Bracelet .. being lined with a silken quilt, next to his arme. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 219 The hauberk, and the tough interior quilt..its force repress'd. 1870 Bryant *Homer* I. IV. 111 The plated quilt which next his skin The hero wore.

† **3.** A pad smeared or stuffed with a medicinal substance, and applied to some part of the body.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 339 The same rennet applied as a cataplasme vpon a quilt of wooll. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 56 The Quilts of Roses, Spices,..&c. are nothing so helpfull as to take a Cake of New bread. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 68 Concerning Quilts and Caps..such as are made of very strong scented things do affect the Head.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** objective gen., as *quilt-maker, -manufacturer*; † **b.** = quilted, as *quilt-cap, -nightgown, -work.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Quylte makers, shermen, and armorers. 1623 T. Goad *Dolef. Euen. Song* 7 Hee .. put vpon his head a red quilt cap, hauing a linnen white one vnder it. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1081/4 Also Six Holland Shifts .. one Quilt Night Gown. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4559/4 Michael Scott of Fetter-lane,..Quilt-maker.

Quilt, *sb.*² *dial.* ? *Obs.* [Related to Quilt *v.*²] The swallowing-point of the throat.

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 347 (E. D. S.) He puts them down the calf's throat beyond the quilt.

Quilt (kwilt), *v.*¹ Also 6 **quilte,** 6 (9 *dial.*) **twilt**(e. [f. Quilt *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To pad, line, or cover (a thing) with some material, after the method employed in making a quilt, or in some similar way.

1555 J. Proctor *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 35 A priuie cote that he had quilted with angels. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 279 Jackes quilted and couered ouer with leather. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 56 A Bagge quilted with Bran, is likewise very good. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 16 Course Ticking-Cloth, well quilted with Wool. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 82 Mayn't I quilt my rope? It galls my neck strangely. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, His black velvet bonnet was lined with steel, quilted between the metal and his head. 1869 Trollope *He knew,* etc. xxxvi. (1878) 205, I am quilting your cap.

transf. and *fig.* 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 149 Ile so quilt your cap with old Iron, that your coxcombe shall ake the worse these seuen yeeres for 't. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* V. xxi. 184 Long standing tents were quilted with timber, for their stronger support. *a* 1678 Marvell *Upon Appleton House* 422 The plain Lyes quilted ore with bodies slain. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. iii, His steel-jack, a swarthy vest, With iron quilted well.

b. To cover with interlaced cord.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* x. 230 His helmit fashion'd of a hide; the workman did bestow Much labour in it, quilting it with bowstrings. 1776 [see Quilting *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Laboratory,* With a strong packthread the whole is quilted to keep the shot from moving. 1838 Dickens *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 197 A short pipe quilted over with string.

2. To fasten together (two pieces or thicknesses of woven material) by stitches or lines of stitching, so as to hold in position a layer of some soft substance placed between them. Also, to sew (several thicknesses) together, usually by stitches arranged in some regular or decorative pattern.

1555 Eden *Decades* 79 The mens [apparell] is double and quilted. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 96/1 Quilte the bagge least the herbes sacke the one vpon the other. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 12 Quilt it in a manner of a course imbroydery. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* I. viii, By quilting thirteen fold of their strongest linnen together. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 16 Quilting the lining [of a Coach] with small tufts. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 14 Skirt of a Lady's Dress..quilted round the lower border with a scroll.

transf. 1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 63 Thy Father.. had neuer the art to twilt vp such a grim triangle of hair as that.

b. *intr.* To admit of being sewn as a quilt.

1622 Markham 5 *Decades War* x. 38 Buckram..is too stiffe and unplyable, by which means it will not quilt like the other.

c. *fig.* To compile (a literary work) by putting together scraps from various sources; to join *together* (extracts) as in a quilt.

In some cases the reference is to a patchwork quilt: cf. Quilted 2.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1636) 14 It's quilted as it were out of shreds of divers Poets. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* i. Wks. (1851) 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion,..clapt together and quilted out of Scripture phrases. 1891 *Rev. of Rev.* 510/2 Mrs. Ross quilts together numerous extracts.

d. To mark or seam with points or lines resembling the stitching in a quilt.

1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xlvi, A hateful phiz, quilted into a thousand seams by the hand of deformity. 1808 *Sketches of Character* (1813) I. 164 'Poor Amelia!' cried Mrs. Pytt, 'she's terribly quilted' [with smallpox].

3. To sew up (some object or material) between two pieces of stuff, as in making a quilt.

1562 Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* (1579) 65 The Nutmegge .. is holsome in plasters for the stomacke, quilted in Leather and Sylke. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. XXXIX. (1678) 656 The powders .. must be sewed up or quilted in a bag of Linnen or Taffaty. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* IX. 361 Those that .. were found too light Quilt Lead into their Belts to give them weight. 1745 Byrom *Rem.* (1857) 410 He had three guineas quilted in the flap of his waistcoat. 1891 W. D. Hamilton *Pref. St. Papers, Dom. Ser.* 1645–47 p. ix, These secret despatches .. were carried by a woman quilted up in a truss of linen.

fig. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 54 Some of the Protestant [Bishops] doe quilt a gentler sence into these words.

4. *intr.* To make a quilt or quilts. *U.S.*

1861 Mrs. Stowe *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 21 Miss Roxy and Miss Ruey .. could upholster and quilt. 1882 C. D. Warner *Washington Irving* iii. 32 A number of girls were quilting.

Quilt (kwilt), *v.*² *dial.* Also **quilty.** [Of unknown origin: current in most S. and S.W. dialects.] *trans.* and *intr.* To swallow.

a 1658 Cleveland *Obsequies* 52 With as intens'd a Zeal, As Saints upon a fast Night quilt a Meal. 1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 49, I learned that to 'quilty' is the proper English for to 'swallow'. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Quilt,* to swallow .. used of swallowing in the natural way, while *glutch* is to swallow with difficulty.

Quilt (kwilt), *v.*³ *dial.* and *U.S.* Also **twilt.** [Perh. a transf. use of Quilt *v.*¹, originating in the common phr. *to quilt one's jacket* (cf. Quilt *v.*¹ 1, quot. 1630 *fig.*).] *trans.* To beat, thrash, flog.

1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I. xix. (1837) 195 Your Cumberland critters, .. the more you quilt them, the more they wont go. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* iii. 10 [He] quilted the old crocodile of a horse all the way.

Quilted (kwi·ltēd), *ppl. a.* [f. Quilt *v.*¹ + -ed¹.]

1. Of cloth, a garment, etc.: Padded with some soft substance held in position by being sewn as in a quilt; composed of several layers sewn together.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 79, I dyd throwe away my quylted cappe, and my other close bonettes. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 20 A round twilted Taylors cushion, for a target. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1739/4 A quilted Petticoat of Lead-colour'd Sattin. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 97 (*Temptation*), Lined with a little bit of white quilted sattin. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* XX. 405 A present of a quilted coverlet.

† **b.** ? Stuffed. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1668 Pepys *Diary* 26 Sept., I had two quilted pigeons, very handsome and good meat.

2. Pieced or joined together, as in a quilt. † Also *transf.* of a person.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 371 So cult you are, or so quilted in your tearmes. 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 331 The quilted Quarters of the Earth's great Ball. 1877 Longf. *Keramos* 11 O'er his features, like a mask, The quilted sunshine and leaf-shade Moved. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 2/1 That is a modest programme of quilted shreds and patches.

3. Covered with, or as with, a quilt or quilted garments. *Quilted grape*: (see quot.).

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pres.* I. ii, All manner of quilted trumpeters. 1845 — *Cromwell* Introd. (1861) I. 78 Lord Clarendon..speaks always in official language; a clothed, nay sometimes even quilted dialect. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 321/1 *Quilted Grape,* the old pattern grape shot..quilted with canvas, and tied so as to appear..something like a bunch of grapes.

4. Tossed in a quilt.

1881 Duffield *Don Quixote* I. 210 The cries which the hapless quilted one gave forth.

Hence † **Qui·ltedly** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1659 TORRIANO, *Borrevolménte*, stuffingly, gulchingly, quiltedly.

Quilter (kwi·ltəɹ). [f. QUILT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A person who quilts; an apparatus for quilting.

1563 T. NEWBERY *Dives Pragmaticus* Prol. 67 in Huth *Fugitive Tracts* Ser. I, Al Broyderers, Taylers, Quylters and Limners. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6191/4 Jane Clubb, .. Quilter. **1765** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 This..will only be .. taking the bread from the poor quilters. **1879** *Daily Chron.* 30 Apr., Quilters..wanted for infants' cloaks.

Quilting (kwi·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. QUILT *v.*[1]]

1. The action of padding, sewing together, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Abborracciaménto*, a stuffing, or quilting. **1776** FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Quilting*, .. the operation of weaving a sort of coat, or texture, formed of the strands of rope, about the outside of any vessel, to contain water.

2. a. Quilted material; quilted work. **b.** Material for making a quilt. **c.** A kind of cloth with a diagonal pattern suggestive of the appearance of an ordinary quilt.

c **1710** CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 236 The next room has such a bed but that is fine Indian quilting. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Fine Indian quilting, embroidered with gold. *a* **1850** ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 244 Quilting from Cortona warm and tough. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Quilting*, a kind of coating formed of sinnet, strands of rope, &c., outside any vessel containing water.

3. *dial.* and *U. S.* A quilting-party.

1819 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 108 Now, lasses: aw thrang at our quiltin. **1890** HOSMER *Anglo-Sax. Freed.* 279 Zekle squired Huldy .. to the singing-school or apple-paring, to quilting or sugaring off.

4. *attrib.* as *quilting-needle, -seam*; **quilting-bee, -feast, -frolic, -party,** (*U.S.*) a gathering of girls held for the purpose of making a quilt, and serving as an occasion for enjoyment; **quilting-cotton,** raw cotton prepared for stuffing quilts; **quilting frame,** a frame on which a counterpane is stretched during the process of quilting.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 54 She gives what is there called a quilting frolick. *a* **1859** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. ii. (1900) 255 Now .. were instituted 'quilting bees', .. and other rural assemblages. **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* IV. ii. (1881) 214 Husking bees, and apple parings, and quilting parties.

Quilting (kwi·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. QUILT *v.*[3]] A flogging.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xix. (1837) 191, I'll give you such a quiltin as you never had. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 20 June 809/2, I will give him such a quilting as will cause him bitterly to remember the consequences.

† Quiltpoint. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **quelde-poynte.** [a. OF. *cuilte pointe* :—L. *culcita puncta* pierced quilt: see QUILT and POINT, and cf. COUNTERPOINT *sb.*[2]] A counterpane.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 877 Whyssynes vpon queldepoyntes, þat koynt wer boþe. **1386** *Will* in T. Madox *Formul. Anglic.* 428 Item lego .. i. lectum rubeum quiltpoint cum i. testro de eâdem settâ.

Quilum, obs. form of WHILOM.

Quim, late Sc. variant of QUEME *a.*

Quin (kwin). [Of obscure etym.: cf. QUEEN 10 a, and SQUIN.] A variety of pecten (*P. opercularis*).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 358/1 Pectens .. make a rich and sapid dish, as might be expected from the name of them when so prepared, 'Quins'. **1851–6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 257 The Scallop (*P. maximus*) and 'quin' (*P. opercularis*) are esteemed delicacies; the latter covers extensive banks, especially on the N. and W. of Ireland.

† Quin, Sc. var. of *cun* CON *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

c **1560** *Sat. Toun Ladyes* 83 in *Maitland Poems* (1830) 30 My counseill I geve generallie To all wemen .. This lessoun for to quin perqueir.

Quina (kī·nă, kwəi·nă). [Sp. spelling of Quichua *kina* bark: see QUINQUINA.] **a.** The bark of several species of *Cinchona* that yield quinine. **b.** *Chem.* = QUINIA, QUININE.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 The febrifugal properties .. of Cincona are known to depend upon the presence of two alkalies, called cinchonia and Quina. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 221/1 The salts of quina are in general distinguished by their strong taste of Cinchona, and by their pearly lustre.

attrib. **1880** C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 432 *note, Quinetum*, .. a collection of quina alkaloids.

† Quina·de. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. **quinade*, f. **quin, coin* COYN + -ADE.] A conserve of quinces.

c **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Quynade. Take Quynces, & pare hem clene [etc.].

Quinamine (kwi·năməin). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + AMINE.] A natural crystallizable alkaloid found in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra* by Dr. Hesse in 1872. Also called **Quinami·na** and **Quina·mia.** Hence **Quina·micine, Quina·midine,** artificial isomeric alkaloids obtained from quinamine.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2 Suppl. 346 Quinamine crystallises in delicate, asbestiform anhydrous prisms. **1880** C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 430 He also detected, in all of them, the presence of a new alkaloid called quinamine. **1889** *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 180 Quinamicine .. Formed by heating quinamine with dilute acids at 130°. *Ibid.*, Quinamidine..Formed by the action of acids upon quinamine.

Quinancy, obs. form of QUINSY.

† Quinaqui·na. *Obs. Med.* Also **china-china, kina-kina.** = QUINQUINA, q.v.

1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2446 The Skin or Bark of that Tree, which is called China China. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Quinquina*, The tree that produces the *quinaquina* is tall. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 12/1 The bark ..called..Kinakina or..Quinaquina.

† Quina·re. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *quīnārius*: cf. DENARE.] = QUINARY B. 2 a.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 463 That the siluer denier, which went beforetime for ten Asses, should be worth sixteene; the halfe Denier or Quinare, eight.

Quinarian (kwinē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See QUINARY and -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, characterized by, a quinary division.

1845 CHAMBERS *Vestiges Nat. Hist. Creation, Classif. Organisms*, The quinarian part of the theory. **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1953. 460/2 The circular-quinarian system of nature.

B. *sb.* One who advocates or adopts the quinary system in zoology.

1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 58 The Quinarians make out five molluscous classes by excluding the Tunicata. **1885** NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 16/1 Whose common sense refused to accept .. the mystical jargon of the Quinarians.

† Quina·rity. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -ITY.] ? The nature of a quintessence.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 181 Of thy Medcyn .. trew graduacyon; Tyll hyt be brought to a quynaryte temperat.

Quinary (kwəi·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quīnārius*, f. *quīnī* distrib. to *quinque* five: cf. F. *quinaire.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, characterized by, the number five; consisting of five (things or parts). *Quinary system*, a principle of division in zoology, introduced by Macleay in 1819, but now discarded.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1342 Plato hath reduced the number of five worldes to the five primitive figures of regular bodies, saying, that God in ordaining and describing the whole world used the Quinarie construction. **1682** H. MORE *Annot. Glanvil's Lux Orient* 180 Every number, suppose, Binary, Quinary, Ternary, is such a setled number and no other. **1788** T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. XCVI. (Disser.), The quinary, and septenary numbers are especially attributed to the soul. **1826** KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol. Let.* xlvii. IV. 399 Though Mr. MacLeay regards this quinary arrangement of natural objects as very general, it does not appear that he looks upon it as absolutely universal. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 93 Designating the successive numbers..by means of names, framed according to the decimal, quinary or vigenary scale. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 810/1 On the Continent the Quinary System has never found favour, and it has now few if any followers in this country.

B. *sb.* **1.** A set of five; a compound consisting of five things. Now *rare.*

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 391 Angels, who might rule the signs, triplicities, decans, quinaries, degrees and stars. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 625 The juniour Platonists .. did .. no longer acknowledge a Trinity, but either a quaternity, or a quinary, or more, of Divine Hypostases. **1889** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIV. 740 Quaternaries, .. quinaries, sextaries, etc., according as the number of the constituent elements increases.

† 2. a. A Roman silver coin, of the value of half a denarius. **b.** A small Roman medal. *Obs. rare.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The gold quinary is the half of a gold medal. *Ibid.*, The quinaries were of a finer and more finished coin than the other medals.

Quinate (kwi·n-, kwəi·nēt), *sb. Chem.* Also **kinate.** [f. QUIN-A + -ATE 1 c.] A salt of quinic acid.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 56 The quinia and cinchonia of the quinates are precipitated and collected; the quinate of lime remains in solution. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 221/1 Kinate, or rather Superkinate of Quina, is the salt which exists naturally in the bark. **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 352 Adding a solution of subacetate of lead to a neutral kinate [**1862** quinate].

Quinate (kwəi·nēt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *quīnī* (see QUINARY), after *binate.*] Of a leaf: Composed of five leaflets; quinquefoliolate.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 233 L[eaf] pinnate, quinate & ternate. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 4 A quinate leaf consists of five leaflets, as in Marsh Cinquefoil.

Comb. **1825** *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 42 Quinate-leaved.

Quince (kwins). Forms: *α.* (4 **wince**), 5 **qwince, quence,** 5–6 **quynce, quynse,** (5 qw-), 7– **quince.** *β.* 6 **quench,** 6–7 **quinch.** [Prop. pl. of *quine, quyne* COYN (q.v.), used first as a collective and then as a sing.]

1. The hard, acid, yellowish, pear-shaped fruit of a small tree (*Pyrus Cydonia*) belonging to the pear-family, used in cookery as a preserve or to flavour dishes of other fruits; the seeds are also employed in medicine and the arts. Also, the tree bearing this fruit.

Several varieties are named after their localities, as the *Barbary, Chinese, Japanese, Lyons, Portugal*, etc., *quince.*

α. *c* **1325** [see *quince-tree* in 3]. *a* **1400** *Pistill Susan* (Phillips MS.) 102 Ouere her hedis gan hyng The qwince [*Vernon MS.* wince] and þe qwerdlyng. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 249 Ek graffe hem .. In whit thorn in hem silf, in quynce also. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 51 Take fayre raw Quynces, & pare hem with a knyf. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 20 b, Quynces be colde and drye. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. XXXVII. 311 The quinces, poungranets, and other fruites there. **1731** FIELDING *Grub St. Opera* III. iii, An apple-pye with quinces—why quinces, when you know quinces are so dear? **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 579 The seeds of the quince contain a large quantity of mucilage.

β. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 14 The karnels of quinches. *Ibid.* 27 b, As yelowe as a quenche. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 3 We meddle not with Apricocks nor Peaches, nor scarcely with Quinches.

2. Applied to other fruits or trees resembling the quince.

Bengal Quince: see BENGAL 2. **Native Quince,** the Australian bitter-bark, emu-apple, or quinine-tree. **Wild Quince,** the Australian black ash (Morris *Austral Engl.*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 696 Indian Bael or Bengal Quince is common in India. **1882** *Garden* 27 May 358/2 What Mr. Ross calls .. 'the wild Quince' is a handsome large flowered tree.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quince-apple, -cake, -cheese, -cream, -gum, -marmalade, -mucilage, -peach, -pear, -pie, -stock, -tinct, -tree, -wine, -wood.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. XXV. 480 The male..is called the *quince apple. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 216 Lording-Apple, Pear-Apple, Quince-Apple. **1616** SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farm* III. I. 423 To make *Quince-cakes thin [etc.]. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* II. ii, Put these few quince-cakes into your pocket. **1884** *Leisure Hour* June 375/1 Apple syrup, *quince cheese, candied fruits, were among the delicacies of the age. **1663** BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i, A kinde of jelly, in colour and consistence not unlike *quince marmalade. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Roman Peach, Man Peach, *Quince Peach. **1552** HULOET, *Quince peare, *cidonium.* **1596** BARROUGH *Math. Physick* (ed. 3) 436 The iuice of quince peares and pomegranates. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 111 Quince-Peares are of a very hard and wooddish substance. **1608** ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 13 Hee tolde them it was a *quince pie. **1706** LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. II. xii. 160 You would graft a Pear-tree upon a *Quince-stock. **1845** BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* xi, Her cheek..whitened thro' all its *quince-tinct. *c* **1325** *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 A coyn-tre (*quince-tre), *coigner.* **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXLVIII. (MS. e Museo 16), Storax..is a tre of Arabia liche to a quynce tree. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 420/1 Quencetree, *coctonus.* **1707** *Curios. in H. & Gard.* 197 Vines, Fig-trees, Quince-Trees. **1837** BROWNING *Strafford* v. ii, Under a quince-tree by a fishpond side. **1706** BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 239 Hey! for Lime-water, *Quince-wine. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 201 The principal exports..are logwood..and *quince wood.

Quince, variant of QUINCH *v.*

Quincentenary (kwinse·ntī̆nări, -sentī̆nări), *a.* and *sb.* [Irregularly f. L. *quin*(*que*) five + CENTENARY, q.v. Cf. QUINGENTENARY.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to, connected with, a five-hundredth year. **b.** *sb.* A five-hundredth anniversary, or the celebration of this.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 412 Duocentenaries, tercentenaries, and quin-centenaries have all lately taken place. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 The quin-centenary celebration of the death of Wickliffe.

So **Quincente·nnial.**

1884 J. L. WILSON *Life Wycliffe* i. 12 To aid in giving to the revival, in this quincentennial year, somewhat of meaning and force.

† Qui·ncess. *Obs. rare.* The 'female' quince.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. XXV. 480 The male is lesse, more writhled and wrinkled, dryer, of a sweeter smell and of a more golden colour than the quincesse.

† Quinch, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next.] *Not a quinch* = 'not a start', not the least.

1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley (1780) I. 182, I wyll change my coppy, how be it I care not a quinche, I know the galde horse will soonest winche.

† Quinch, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **quince.** [? var. of *quilch* QUETCH, by assoc. with *winch* WINCE; or related to *winch* as *quag* to *wag.*] *intr.* To move, stir, make a slight noise; to start, flinch.

1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I Quynche, I styrre, *je mouue. *Ibid.*, I quynche, I make a noyse, *je tynte.* **1576** HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1586) III. 583/2 (He was) so manfull of mind as neuer seene to quinch at a wound. **1607** R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 49 None durst once quince or speake a word against him. **1627** F. E. *Edward II* (1680) 81 Which single durst not quinch, much less encounter.

Quinch, Quincie, obs. ff. QUINCE, QUINSY.

Quincite (kwi·nsəit). *Min.* Also **-yte, -eite.** [Named (*Quincyte*) by Berthier in 1825, from its locality, *Quincy* in France.] Hydrous silicate of magnesium and iron, found in limestone in carmine-red particles.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. 151 Quincyte. Massive, composition granular. **1837** DANA *Min.* 257 Quincite of Berthier, is a red colored substance, which is disseminated through a limestone deposit..in France.

Quinck, variant of QUINK.

† Quincunce, obs. var. QUINCUNX.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 39 The new Aspects .. are not much to be regarded, unless perhaps the Quincunce and Semisextile. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 Quincunce in its original Signification, was a Plantation of Trees, like the Cinque Points of a Die repeated.

Quincuncial (kwinkv·nʃăl), *a.* Also 7 **-untial.** [ad. L. *quincunciāl-is*: see QUINCUNX and cf. F. *quinconcial.*] Arranged in the form of a quincunx or quincunxes; involving or characterized by this arrangement.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 512 For the order of setting trees ..wee ought to follow the vsuall maner of checquer row, called Quincuntial. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 89 The Quincunciall, Lozenge or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients. **1705** T. GREENHILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2011 They were in number 22, some triangular, quadrangular, quincuncial, etc. **1870** GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* iii. 102 Scales on the back rounded, quincuncial, imbricate. **1885** *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 75/2 Cocoa-nut palms, planted in quincuncial fashion.

b. *Bot.* Of æstivation: Having five leaves so

disposed that two are exterior and two interior, while the fifth is partly exterior and partly interior.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 63 Petals equal in number to the segments of the calyx, with a quincuncial æstivation. 1887 *Jrnl. Educ.* Dec. 520 The quincuncial or tristichous arrangement [of leaves].

Hence **Quincu·ncially** *adv.*, in a quincuncial manner; in the form of a quincunx.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 153 The legges alone do move Quincuncially by single angles. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 34 The tongue is very long..with the spinous teeth arranged quincuncially in five series.

Quincunx (kwi·nkʌŋks). [a. L. *quincunx* (*quincunc-em*) five-twelfths, f. *quinque* five + *uncia* a twelfth, OUNCE. Hence also F. *quinconce* (†-*cunce*, *-cunx*): cf. QUINCUNCE.]

1. *Astrol.* An aspect of planets in which these are at a distance of 5 signs or 150 degrees from each other. *rare.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iii. 32 One Kepler, a learned man, hath added some new ones, as follow, viz.: A Quincunx Vc consisting of 150 degrees. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 199 Whereas if ☌ be about the Quincunx of Sol, a Sign distant from the Oppositional Line, he is in a chill posture.

2. An arrangement or disposition of five objects so placed that four occupy the corners, and the fifth the centre, of a square or other rectangle; a set of five things arranged in this manner.

This sense, which also existed in L., is app. due to the use of five dots or dashes, thus arranged, to denote five-twelfths of an as.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 122 The single Quincunx of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 107 These cellules are .. disposed in the manner of a quincunx. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. (1794) 68 The florets .. are placed very thick .. in form of a quincunx, or the checks upon a chess-board. 1858 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* (1866) II. 64 Teeth crowded, arranged in a quincunx.

b. *spec.* as a basis of arrangement in planting trees, either in a single set of five or in combinations of this; a group of five trees so planted.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 15 [The orchard] may assume the Ornament of Cyrus, and flourish in the Quincunx. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 80 His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* clviii. (1819) III. 189 Plantations perfectly regular, and laid out in quincunxes. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 20 For every tree felled, the bark collector should plant a quincunx.

c. *Bot.* Quincuncial æstivation.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 411.

d. *attrib.* In the form, on the principle of, a quincunx, as *quincunx arrangement, fashion, form, order.*

1707 WOODWARD *Acct. Roman Urns* (1713) § 19 In some the squares were .. ranged in a quincunx order. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vii. (1762) 17 These heaps are disposed in a quincunx form. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxiii. (1824) 345 If trees are planted in the quincunx order. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 871 Where trees are planted in straight lines, on the quincunx arrangement, that is every four trees forming not a square but a diamond.

3. A cruciform reliquary having five equal parts, which can be closed up by folding the outer parts over the central one. (Fallows *Suppl. Dict.* 1886.)

Hence **Quincu·nxial** *a.* = QUINCUNCIAL. *rare.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 100 That the one may stand against the space last preceding in a quincunxial order. 1835 J. S. HENSLOW *Descr. Phys. Bot.* 130 The 'quincunxial' arrangement, where the appendages [on the stem] range in five ranks.

†**Quincu·pedal,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare*—°. [a. L. *quincupedal* var. *quinquepedal*: see QUINQUE- and PEDAL.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quincupedal*, a measure or rule of five foot long. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Quincupedal*, having five feet, or of the measure of five feet.

†**Qui·ncuple,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *quincuplex*, f. *quinque* five + *plic-* fold.] = QUINTUPLE.

1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 276 The sesquiplex, which we should, by analogy, perhaps rather call quincuple time, as it would make a bar of five equal notes.

†**Quincu·rion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quinque* five, after *decurion.*] A leader of five men. So †**Quincury,** a body of five men. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 38 The best Decurions should be advanced to the rowme of Caporals: and the Quincurions likewise to the leading of Decuries. *Ibid.*, That the Quincury under his charge may be like unto himselfe.

Quincy, obs. form of QUINSY.

Qui·ndecad. *rare*—¹. [f. L. *quindec-im* after *decad.*] A set of fifteen.

1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 154 The first quindecad is accurate according to the Old Testament genealogies.

Quindecagon (kwinde·kăgŏn). *Geom.* Also 7 **-gone,** 8 **-deka-.** [irreg. f. L. *quindecim*, after *decagon, dodecagon*: see -GON. So F. *quindécagone.*] A plane figure having fifteen angles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. xvi. 124 In a circle geuen to describe a quindecagon or figure of fiftene angles. 1651 T. RUDD *Euclide* 179 In a given Circle to inscribe a Quindecagon. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 174 The Quindecagon is the only derivative Polygon that Euclide thought necessary to be consider'd. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 88 A Fellow..who..crams you with Pentagons, Hexagons and Quindekagons. 1886 NIXON *Euclid Revised* IV. xvi. 202 A regular..quindecagon can be circumscribed about a circle.

Quindecangle. *rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + *-angle* as in *quadrangle, quinquangle*, etc.] = prec.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 69 Those who describe in a circle a quindecangle passing through the poles [etc.].

Quindecasylla·bic, *a. rare.* [f. as prec., after *decasyllabic.*] Consisting of fifteen syllables.

1880 *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 602/1 A fair specimen of the quindecasyllabic verse in which many of the popular Byzantine songs are composed.

Quindecemvir (kwindɪ́se·mvəɪ). *Rom. Antiq.* [L., f. *quindecim* fifteen + *vir* man.] A member of a body, commission, etc., of fifteen men; *esp.* one of the priests who had charge of the Sibylline books.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 177 One of the fifteen Quindecemvirs deputed for diuision of lands among the souldiers. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 70 Fifteen keepers of the Sybilline books (their name of Quindecemvirs was derived from their number).

Hence **Quindece·mvirate,** 'the body of fifteen priests and their office' (Craig 1848).

†**Qui·ndecil(e,** *a. Astrol. Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *quindecilis*, f. *quindecim* fifteen: cf. *quartile, quintile*, etc.] Of a planetary aspect: Containing one-fifteenth of a circle, or 24°.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 10 Astronomicks .. Aspects .. *Quindecilis*, Quindecil. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 39 Then the Vigintile, and Quindecile, and Decile, &c. will also look to be counted; while we hope .. we shall never be forced to own such Driblets of Aspects.

Quindecim (kwi·ndɪsim), †**-disme.** Forms: 5 **quyndesyn, quindecym(e,** 5 **-desim,** 6 **quyndezim, -dsime,** 6–7 **quindecim, -disme,** 7- **desme, -dism(e.** [Alteration of AF. *quinzisme* QUINZIÈME, after L. *quindecim* and Eng. *disme* DIME.]

†**1.** A tax or duty of a fifteenth part. *Obs.*

a 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 142 In the whyche Parlyment was grauntyd a quyndesyn and a dyme to the kynge. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CL. iii, For whiche ye Church a disme Hym graunted, so dyd the Commons a quindecyme. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 The two quyndezims graunted .. in this present Parliament. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1623) 1033 A taxe or quindecim, granted vnto you by Act of Parliament. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 140 Some extraordinary exaction..Quindizms, Benevolences, or other such like.

2. *Eccl. Antiq.* = QUINDENE.

1472–3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 44/2 The other Fyne was levied in the Quindezim of Seint John Baptist. 1511–2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Preamble, The monday nexte after the quindecim of Seynt John Baptyst. 1629 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 126 Die Mercurii next after Quindecim Pasche next. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 296 Octaves, quindecims, and morrows of All Souls.

Quindekagon, obs. form of QUINDECAGON.

†**Quinde·nary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quindēnāri-us*, f. *quindēnī*, distrib. to *quindecim* fifteen.] A set of fifteen.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 237 Both the Numbers consisting ..of Quindenaries or Indictions. *Ibid.* 238 This happened in the last Quindenarie of the first Number.

Quindene (kwi·ndēn). *Eccl. Antiq.* [ad. med.L. *quindēna*, f. L. *quindēnī*, distrib. of *quindecim* fifteen.] The fifteenth (in mod. reckoning, fourteenth) day after a church-festival. Cf. QUINZIÈME.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. 460 He toke his leue of seynt Denys about ye quyndene of Pasche. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 487 On the eleuenth of March, the Parliament was proroged vnto the quinden of Pasch. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. *Ireland* 177 In the Quindene of Easter, newes out of England arrived in Ireland. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 873 The Quindene, or Fifteenth day after Easter was appointed. 1758 BP. LOWTH *Life William of Wykeham* 157 In the Parliament holden at Westminster, on the Quindene of St. Hilary last past. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 65 *note*, The second parliament was held at Oxford in the quindene of Easter.

†**Quinderkyn,** obs. form of KILDERKIN.

1439 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 165, j quinderkyn [shall contain] xv. galons, litell more or litell lasse.

Quindesme, -dezim: see QUINDECIM.

†**Quindi·niac.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. obs. F. *condoignac*, var. *codignac* CODINIAC.] = QUIDDANY.

a 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 148 (1658) 100 To make Quindiniackes of an Apricocke Colour.

Quindisme, -izm(e, -dsime: see QUINDECIM.

†**Quine,** *a. Bot. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quīnī* five by five.] Arranged in fives.

1760 [see QUATERN *a.*].

Quine, obs. f. COIN *sb.* and *v.*; COYN, quince; QUOIN; WHINE, whence; also Sc. f. QUEAN.

Quinesye, obs. form of QUINSY.

Quinet, variant of QUINNET.

Quinetum (kwinī·tŭm). *Med.* [f. QUINA + L. term. *-ētum* taken as = 'a collection': named by Dr. De Vrij.] A mixture of febrifugal alkaloids obtained from red cinchona bark, used in India as a cheap substitute for quinine; cinchona febrifuge.

1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 432 About 10,000 lbs. of chinchona febrifuge or quinetum can be annually issued. 1891 W. MARTINDALE *Extra Pharmacop.* 326 Quinetum .. consists principally of cinchonidine.

†**Quinfoil** (in 5 quynfole, qwynfoile), obs. var. CINQUEFOIL (q.v.).

1448 [see CINQUEFOIL 2]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij b, Gerattyng haue .ix. bagges of cootarmuris.. The fifthe baage is quynfolis.

†**Quingena·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *quingēnāri-us*, f. *quingēnī*, distrib. of *quingenti* five hundred.] 'Of five hundred, or weighing five hundred pound' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Quingentenary (kwindʒe·ntɪ́nări, -dʒentɪ́nări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *quingentī* five hundred, after *centenary*, etc.] ⇐ QUINCENTENARY.

1884 *Guardian* 758/1 The quingentenary festival is a commemoration of his death. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 609/2 The quingentenary of Winchester.

†**Quingentu·mvirate.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quingentī* (see prec.), after *triumvirate*, etc.] A government consisting of five hundred men.

1642 HOWELL *True Informer* (1661) 29 England is turned hereby from a Monarchy to a Democracy, to a perpetual kind of Quingentumvirat.

Quinhydrone (kwinhəi·droun). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + HYDRONE.] A green crystalline substance formed by direct union of quinol and quinone.

1865–72 [see HYDROQUINONE]. 1893 T. E. THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* III. 340 Quinhydrones..the composition of which has not been established with certainty.

Quinia (kwi·niă). *Chem.* (*Med.*) [mod.L., f. QUINA: see -IA¹.] = QUININE.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) II. 311 Quinia was discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the yellow bark of the *Cinchona Cordifolia.* 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXXV, The greatest part of the sulphate of quinia now used in this country is imported from France. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder*, etc. 32 When hectic irritation is present, the best remedies are quinia and elixir of vitriol.

†**Quini·ble,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quynnyble.** [Irreg. f. L. *quin(que)* five, on anal. of *trible*, TREBLE, *quatrible*, QUATREBLE.]

A. *adj.* Fivefold; quintuple.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (MS. e Museo 16), In some treble and in some quatreble, in some quynyble.

B. *sb.* **1.** A fivefold amount.

14.. [see QUATREBLE B. 1].

2. A part in music, one octave above the treble. (Cf. QUATREBLE B. 2.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 146 Ther to he song som tyme a loud quynyble. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* III. 78 in *Skelton's Wks.* II. 434/1 They finger ther fidles And cry in quinibles.

Quinic (kwi·nik), **kinic** (ki·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -IC. Cf. F. *quinique.*] Derived from quina. *Quinic acid*: a vegetable acid found chiefly in cinchona barks. *Quinic fever*: a fever which sometimes attacks persons engaged in the manufacture of quinine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 108 The Kinic Acid in a Salt afforded by Peruvian bark. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 352 Kinic [1862 quinic] acid crystallizes in colourless, oblique rhombic prisms, which have a strongly acid taste. 1860 *New Sydenham Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 413 Quinic ether inhalations in ague. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 31 In 1803 another chemist found a crystalline substance in the bark which..was nothing more than the combination of lime with an acid which was named quinic acid.

Quinicine (kwi·nisəin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE⁵.] An alkaloid, isomeric with quinine and quinidine, from which it is obtained by heating with glycerol.

1853 L. PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 374 When any salt of this base [quinine] is heated, a new alkaloid is formed, isomeric with it. ..To this new base I give the name of quinicine. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 275 Quinicine is freely soluble in alcohol.

Quini·damine. *Chem.* [Cf. next and AMINE.] A natural alkaloid of red cinchona bark.

1890 J. S. BILLINGS *National Med. Dict.* I. 281.

Quinide (kwi·nəid). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -IDE.] A crystalline anhydride formed by heating quinic acid.

1894 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 374 Quinide is acid in reaction, and is reconverted by bases into quinic acid.

Quini·dia. *Chem.* [-IA¹.] = next.

1856 G. B. WOOD *Therap. & Pharmacol.* I. 281 Sulphate of quinidia .. is obtained for use from the barks which most abound in quinidia. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 559 Quinidia is isomeric with quinia.

Quinidine (kwi·nidəin). *Chem.* Also **quino-.** [f. QUIN-A + *-id-* + -INE⁵.] An alkaloid found in some cinchona barks along with quinine, with which it is isomeric.

1836 J. GULLY *Mag.'s Formul.* 68 There remains another alkaloid substance, found in 1833, in the yellow cinchona, by MM. Henry and Delondre. .. This is quinodine. 1853 L. PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 375 When subjected to the action of a moderate heat, .. quinidine, like quinine, is converted into quinicine. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 275. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 324 Their bark was found to produce the more efficacious alkaloid quinidine, instead of..chinchonine.

Quini·ferous, *a. Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding quinine.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 94 A quiniferous solution. *Ibid.*, A quiniferous liquid.

Quini·metry. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -METRY.] The measuring of the amount of quinine and other alkaloids in cinchona bark (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

‖ **Quini·na.** *Chem.* (*Med.*) [mod.L.: see next.] = QUININE.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 230 Sulphate of quinina has come into general use as a medicine, and has almost superseded the administration of bark. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1054 Quinina and cinchonina are two vegetable alkalis, which exist in Peruvian bark.

Quinine (kwinī·n, -əi·n, *U.S.* kwəi·nəin). Also quinin. [f. QUIN-A + -INE⁵.] An important alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) found in the bark of various species of cinchona and remigia, used largely in medicine as a febrifuge, tonic, and antiperiodic, chiefly in the form of the salt, sulphate of quinine, which is popularly termed quinine.

'Quinine was introduced into medical practice in 1820' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 36 A still better preparation, now much used, is the sulphate of quinine. 1834 [see CINCHONINE]. 1859 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 127 A few grains of silky white crystals of quinine were found sufficient to dispel the fever. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 260/1 Antifebrin is stated to be more effective than quinine in reducing fever.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quinine-bark, -compound, -purifier, -test*; *quinine-producing, -yielding* adjs.; **quinine-flower** *U.S.*, a plant of the gentian family, used locally as a febrifuge; **quinine-tree** *Austral.*, (*a*) the horse-radish tree; (*b*) the native quince.

1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 216 The richest of quinine yielding trees. *Ibid.* 249 The tree has peculiarities not possessed by any other quinine-producing species. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 537 Examples are afforded .. by the Quinine barks. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vi. 105 The quinine test is generally conclusive in intermittents.

Hence **Quini·nic** *a.*, pertaining to, derived from, quinine. **Quini·nism** = QUINISM (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Quini·nize** *v.* = QUINIZE. **Quinino·metry** = QUINIMETRY.

† **Quinio**, variant of COYNYE, billeting, etc.

1577 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 74/2 The Irish impositions of Quinio and Liuery.

Quiniretin (kwinire·tin). *Chem.* [f. QUINI-A + RETIN.] A yellowish-brown precipitate formed in quinine solutions when exposed to sunlight, isomeric with quinine, but without alkaline reaction.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1736.

Quinisext (kwi·nisekst), *a. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *quinisexta* (tr. G. *πενθέκτη* sc. *σύνοδος*), f. *quīnī* five each, five + *sext-us* sixth.] *Quinisext Council*: The Council in Trullo, convoked by Justinian II at Constantinople in 692, so called because it was regarded as supplementary to the fifth and sixth œcumenical councils.

1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* ix. 143 Towards the end of this Century the Sixt General Council was held at Constantinople, and the Quini-sext there in Trullo. 1890 T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Rock* 263 Justinian II summoned a Greek Council to meet in the same hall of his palace, called the Dome. .. It called itself the Quinisext.

So **Quinise·xtine** *a.*

1868 LIGHTFOOT *Philip.* 186 *note*, He quotes..Can. 10 of the Quinisextine Council..as favouring his view.

Quinism (kwəi·nizm). *Path.* [f. QUIN-A + -ISM.] The abnormal physical state (giddiness, deafness, loss of sight, etc.) produced by the excessive use of quinine; cinchonism.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 375 [Quinine] may be given ..until symptoms of quinism shew themselves.

Quini·zarin. *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + (AL)IZARIN.] A crystalline compound obtained from quinol, isomeric with alizarin.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1736.

Quinize (kwəi·nəiz), *v.* [f. QUIN-A + -IZE.] To dose or impregnate with quinine; to cinchonize. Hence **Qui·nized** *ppl. a.*

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 64 In the quinized animal neither galvanization of a sensitive nerve nor asphyxia was able to produce vascular contraction.

Quink. *Sc.* [? Imitative of the cry.]

† **1.** A variety of goose, variously identified with the grey-legged goose (*Anser ferus*) and the brent-goose (*Bernicla brenta*). *Obs.*

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* c. 11 (1814) II. 484 The claik quink and rute the price of the peece xviij*d*. 1578 LESLEY *De Orig. Scot.* 37 Alia sex Anserum genera apud nos inueniuntur. *Margin.* Vulgus his uocibus eos distinguit: Quinck [etc.].

2. The golden-eyed duck.

1808 in JAM. 1866 EDMONSTON *Orkney Vocab.* 88.

† **Quinkle**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **quynkill.** [App. freq. f. **quink* = OE. *cwincan*: see QUENCH *v.*] Of a light: To go *out*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 29 The lycht begouth to quynkill owt and faill.

Quinnat (kwi·năt). [N. Amer. Indian: Clatsop *ikwínna*, *ikwúnna*, Chinook *ikwána* (Gibbs *Chinook Vocab.* 1863).] The king-salmon; the Californian, Columbian, or Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus chouicha* or *quinnat*) of the N. Pacific coast.

1829 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* 219 This salmon..is known by the name of quinnat. 1859 COOPER & SUCKLEY *Nat. Hist.* 322 The quinnat .. is by far the most valuable salmon of any species found in Oregon.

Quinnet (kwi·nĕt). *dial.* Also 9 **quinet.** [a. OF. *quignet*, var. *coignet*, dim. of *coign*, *coin* a wedge, QUOIN.] A wedge (see quots.).

1684 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 854 A little Iron wedge 4 inches in length, by the Miners call'd a Quinnet. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Quinet*, a wedge. *Glouc.* [1890 in *Glouc. Gloss.*] 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Quinnet*, a wedge, as the iron wedge fastening the ring of the scythe nibs in place, or the wooden wedge or cleat which secures the head of an axe or hammer.

Quinoa (kī·nọ,ă, kwinōu·ă). Also **quinua.** [Sp. spelling of Peruvian (Quichuan) *kinua, kinoa.*] An annual plant (*Chenopodium Quinoa*, N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*) found on the Pacific slopes of the Andes, cultivated in Chili and Peru for its edible farinaceous seeds. Also *attrib.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. VII. xiii. 1465 They had Maiz, Quinua, Pulse. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 289 This useful species of grain, here called *quinoa*, resembles a lentil in shape, but much less, and very white. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 484 The earliest mention of the quinua grain of Peru occurs in the 'Cronica' of Pedro de Cieza de Leon. *Ibid.* 485 The Indians also make a beverage of the quinua. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 110 Quinoa seeds are extremely small.

Quinodine, obs. form of QUINIDINE.

Qui·nogen. *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -O- + -GEN.] 'A hypothetical radical of the alkaloids of cinchona' (Webster *Suppl.* 1880).

Quinoidine (kwinoi·dəin). *Chem.* Also **-ina.** [f. QUIN-A + -OID + -INE⁵.] A brownish-black, resinous substance, consisting of amorphous alkaloids, obtained as a by-product in preparing salts of quinia. b. *Animal quinoidine*, an alkaloid substance resembling quinine found in animal tissues.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 *Quinoidina*, the name given by Sertuerner to a third alkali, contained in yellow and red bark. 1853 L. PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 375 *Quinoidine*..is always a product of transformation of the cinchona alkalies. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 273. 1867 *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 92 This fluorescent substance .. has a very close optical and chemical resemblance to quinine..we have therefore called it 'animal quinoidine'.

Quinoil: see QUINOYL.

Quinol (kwi·nọl). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -OL.] = HYDROQUINONE. Also *attrib.*

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1742. 1886 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. III. § 995 Quinol is..found in the distillation products of the salts of succinic acid. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 365 Quinol ammonia, quinol soda, and quinol potash.

Hence **Quino·lic** *a.*, derived from quinol; **Qui·nolene,** a hydrocarbon obtained from quinol.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1742 Quinolic Ether. 1894 *Ibid.* IV. 379 Quinolic acid. 1896 *Naturalist* 91 The.. quinolene series of hydrocarbons.

Quinoline (kwi·nŏləin). *Chem.* Also **-olein(e.** [f. as prec. + -INE⁵.] = CHINOLINE.

1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Org. Chem.* 481 Quinoline .. is formed artificially, by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine, along with caustic potash. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 The taste of quinolein is very acrid and bitter. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 370/2 Heating quinoline and benzoyl chloride in sealed tubes.

Quinologist (kwing·lŏdʒist). [f. QUIN-A + -(O)LOGIST.] One who makes a special study of, or is an authority on, quinine.

1869–76 J. E. HOWARD *Quinology E. Indian Plant.* 13 The Quinologist appointed by Government. 1890 *Times* 5 Feb. 9/5 [The] late quinologist to the Bengal Government.

So **Quino·logy,** the scientific study of quinine; cinchonology. (Cf. Sp. *quinología*, F. *quinologie.*)

1862 J. E. HOWARD *Illustr. Nueva Quinologia* 2 Much valuable assistance..in the pursuit of Quinology. 1869–76 — (*title*) The Quinology of East Indian Plantations.

† **Quinombrom,** obs. variant of CONUNDRUM.

1659 HOWELL *Lexicon Tetragl.* Let. French Prov., You will judge perhaps, that the Author hath some strange freaks, or quinombroms in his noddle.

Quinone (kwi·nōun, kwinōu·n). *Chem.* Also 9 **kinone.** [f. QUIN-A + -ONE.] a. *spec.* A crystalline compound (benzoquinone, $C_6H_4O_2$), the simplest type of the class of quinones. b. Any one of a series of aromatic compounds derived from the benzene series of hydrocarbons when two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two of oxygen.

'Quinone was first obtained, in 1838, by Woskresensky' (Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 338); see QUINOYL.

1853 STENHOUSE in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 384 The kinone was .. obtained in crystals from the coffee-bean. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 353 When kinone [1862 quinone] is treated with reducing agents. 1885 REMZEN *Org. Chem.* 306 The quinones are peculiar bodies which in some ways are allied to the ketones.

Comb. 1886 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. III. § 1006 A sharp taste and a weak quinone-like odour.

Quinota·nnic, *a. Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -O- + TANNIC.] *Quinotannic acid*, a form of tannic acid found in cinchona bark. Hence **Quinota·nnate.**

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 30 Quinotannic acid is a light-yellow, friable, very hygroscopic mass, which becomes electric by friction. *Ibid.*, The quinotannate of lead.

Quinova- (kwinōu·vă), an arbitrary comb. form of mod.L. *quina nova* false cinchona bark, as in **quinova-bitter** = quinovin; **quinova-red**, a resinous substance obtained from quinovatannic acid; **quinova-sugar**, a saccharine substance obtained from quinovin; **quinovata·nnic** (*acid*) *a.*, derived from *quina nova.*

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 31 The alcoholic solution .. leaves the quinova-sugar, on evaporation, as an uncrystallisable hygroscopic mass. *Ibid.* 32 Quinova-bitter [see QUINOVIN]. 1894 *Ibid.* IV. 392 Quinova red is a nearly black resin. *Ibid.*, Quinovatannic acid.

Quinovic (kwinōu·vik), **kino·vic,** *a. Chem.* [See prec. and -IC.] *Quinovic acid*, an acid found in false cinchona bark (see quot. 1868).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 805 The kinovic acid of Pelletier and Caventou has considerable analogy with the oily acids. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 31 Quinovic Acid ..was originally used as a synonym for quinovin or quinova-bitter, but is now applied .. to an acid produced, together with quinova-sugar, by the decomposition of quinovin.

So **Quino·vate, kino·vate** [-ATE 1 c], a salt of quinovic acid (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Quino·vin, kino·vin** [-IN¹], an amorphous bitter compound found in (false and other) cinchona-barks. **Quino·vite,** a product of the resolution of quinovin.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 32 Quinovin. .. Quinova-bitter; formerly also called Quinovic, Quinovatic or Chiococcic acid. 1894 *Ibid.* IV. 392 Quinovin .. occurs also in true cinchona bark..and in tormentilla root. *Ibid.*, Resolved by acids into quinovic acid and quinovite.

Quinoyl (kwi·nọil). *Chem.* Also **kinoyle, quinoïl.** [f. QUIN-A + -O- + -YL.] a. = QUINONE. b. (See quot. 1868.)

Woskresensky, the discoverer of quinone, named it *Chinoyl*, for which Berzelius substituted *Chinon.*

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 *Quinoïl*, a neutral substance obtained when kinic acid is decomposed by heat. .. It is of a golden yellow colour. 1848 CRAIG, *Kinoyle*, a sublimate obtained in golden yellow needles when a kinate is distilled. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 32 *Quinoyl*, a diatomic radicle, which may be supposed to exist in quinone and its derivatives, quinone itself being regarded as the hydride.

† **Quinqua·drate.** *Math. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quin*(*que*) + QUADRATE.] A thirty-second power.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 [see QUAQUADRATE].

Quinquagenarian (kwi·nkwăgʒĭnē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as next + -AN.]

A. *sb.* † **1.** A captain of fifty men. *Obs. rare.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 130 Moses did then appoint them .. Centurians, Quinquagenarians, and Decans. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xviii. 21 Centurions, and quinquagenarians, and deanes.

2. A person aged fifty; or between fifty and sixty. 1843 *New Mirror* (cited in *Cent. Dict.*).

B. *adj.* † **1.** Commanding fifty men. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 356 Two Quinquagenarian Captains. 1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contemp.* 592 One Elias consumed with fire Ahabs Quinquagenarian Captaines and their souldiers.

2. Of fifty years of age; characteristic of one who is fifty years old.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 46 The quinquagenarian bachelor. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 141 The trembling Quinquagenarian fears of two lone British spinsters.

Quinquagenary (kwinkwæ·dʒĭnări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *quinquāgēnāri-us* consisting of fifty, fifty years old, captain of fifty, f. *quinquāgēnī*, distrib. of *quinquāgintā* fifty: cf. F. *quinquagénaire.*]

A. *sb.* † **1.** = QUINQUAGENARIAN *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 15, I haue ordeynd hem..tribunes, and centuriouns, and quynquagenaryes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Moyses .. ordeyned them .. tribunes Centuriones quinquagenaries.

2. A fiftieth year or anniversary.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 25 The Quinquagenarie, or 50 yeere,..termed the yeere of Iubilee. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 2/2 Rossall, which has been celebrating its jubilee —not a quingentenary like Winchester, but a modest quinquagenary.

B. *adj.* = QUINQUAGENARIAN *a.* 2.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. viii. 171 The Servant of Claudius, had in his Time a Quinquagenary Charger, which was valu'd at 5000 Crowns. 1829 BENTHAM *Let. to O'Connell* 10 Nov., Wks. 1843 XI. 28 My dear quinquagenary child shall never more be thus tormented by..his octogenary..guardian.

† **Qui·nquagene.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quinquāgēnī*, distrib. of *quinquāgintā* fifty.] A set of fifty.

1560 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* II. (*title*), The Seconde Quinquagene of Dauids Psalter translated into Englishe Metre.

‖ **Quinquagesima** (kwinkwădʒe·simă). [med. L., fem. (sc. *dies*) of L. *quinquāgēsimus* fiftieth.

It is not certain whether the name is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoning inclusively), or was simply formed on anal. of QUADRAGESIMA (cf. *sex-, septuagesima*).]

† **a.** The period beginning with the Sunday immediately preceding Lent and ending on Easter Sunday. *Obs.* † **b.** The first week of this period. *Obs.* **c.** (Also *Quinquagesima Sunday.*) The Sunday before Lent; Shrove Sunday.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 297 He..was i-crowned .. þe Sonday in Quinquagesima, þat is þat day a fourtenyȝt after Alleluya is i-closed. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXIX. (1495) 364 Quinquagesima begynnyth the thyrd Sondaye after Septuagesima and endyth in the sonday of the Resurreccion. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 143 This emperoure goynge to here masse..in the Sonneday of Quinquagesima. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. 185 The foure last daies of the Quinquagesima, that is Ash wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quinquagesima Sunday* is always that which we vulgarly call Shrove Sunday. 1710 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* iv. § 8. 78 The Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday is generally call'd Shrove Tuesday. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 559/2 St. Ambrose..censures those who began Lent with Sexagesima or Quinquagesima.

attrib. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 559/1 On the Monday in Quinquagesima week. 1901 PROCTOR & FRERE *Bk. Com. Prayer* 533 The Quinquagesima Collect.

Quinquage·simal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Belonging to a set of fifty; containing fifty days.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 179 *note*, The quinquagesimal days were the fifty days between Easter and Whitsunday. 1884 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1801/2 As designating the last day of this quinquagesimal period, the word 'Pentecost' is first found in..305.

† **Quinquagesime, -gesme.** *Obs.* Also 5 **quynquegesym, qwynquasim** (?), **6 -gissime.** [a. OF. *quinquagésime* (14thc.) or ad. med.L. *quinquagesima*: see above.] = QUINQUAGESIMA.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 40 Þe Gospel on Þursdai in Quinquagesme. *Ibid.* 265 On Quinquagesme Sondai Pistle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 143 Þe emperour comynge ones on Þe Sonday of Quynquagesme to a chapel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/2 Quynquegesym (*A.* Qwynquasim), *quinquagesima*. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1030/2 The priestes should eate no flesh fro quinquagissime to Easter. *c* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 434 Yᵉ gospell, redde in the church this quinquagesime sondaye. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† **Qui·nquangle,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quinquangulus, -um* (Priscian, Boeth.), f. *quinque* five + *angulus* ANGLE. Cf. obs. F. *quinquangle* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* 'Having five angles or corners' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

B. *sb.* A pentagon.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 29 To inscribe a Quinquangle into a Circle. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 334 Rather a quinquangle than a square. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 178 A triangle..will in this case have all its angles acute, and a quinquangle all its angles obtuse.

Quinquangular (kwinkwæ·ŋgiŭlăr), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AR: cf. F. *quinquangulaire.*] Having five angles or corners; pentagonal.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. (1712) 54 If it [a stone] be but exactly round..or ordinately Quinquangular. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 The leaves of Briony are broad, and quinquangular. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 701/1 The..Fortress..was of a Quinquangular Figure. 1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 262. 1872 E. TROLLOPE *Sleaford* 430 Its east end terminates in a quinquangular apse.

So **Quinqua·ngulate, -ous** *adjs.* (Lee *Introd. Bot.* 1788; Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Quinquarticular (kwinkwărti·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *quinquarticulār-is*, f. *quinque* five + *articulus* ARTICLE.] Relating to the five articles or points of Arminian doctrine condemned by the Calvinists at the Synod of Dort in 1618.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 102 That darkness and confusion that is upon the face of the quinquarticular debates. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 2 Our Subject must be the unhappy Quinquarticular Controversie. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 53 The troubles complained of by the Dutch deputies related to what was called the quinquarticular controversy. 1834 FABER *Lett.* (1869) 17 The quinquarticular doctrines of the Synod of Dort. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. x. 348 One long versed in the intricacies of these quinquarticular disputes.

Quinqua·tric, *a. rare.* [f. L. *quinquātrūs* f. pl. or *quinquātria* n. pl. + -IC.] *Rom. Antiq.* Pertaining to the festival of Minerva (March 19–23).

1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 210 The name of the Quinquatric Festival is derivable from the 5½ days by which the year exceeds twelve months of thirty days each.

Quinque- (kwi·nkwĭ), a first element (a. L. *quinque-* five-) employed in combs. with the sense 'having, consisting of, etc. five (things specified)'. Examples of such formations in classical L. are the sbs. *quinquefolium, quinquennium, quinquerēmis, quinquevir(ī)*, the adjs. *quinquefolius, -mestris, quinquennālis*, and the ppl. form *quinquepartītus*; others appear in the later language. Those adopted or formed in English are chiefly terms of *Bot.* or *Zool.*, and correspond to similar formations in F., as *quinquédenté, -digité, -lobé, -loculaire, -nervé, valve*, etc. For the meaning of the second element in the following compare the corresponding forms under BI-, QUADRI-.

† **Quinque-a·ngle, -a·ngled, -a·ngular** *adjs.*, quinquangular, pentagonal; **quinque-a·nnulate, -arti·culate, -ca·psular, -co·state, -de·ntate, † -dentated, -di·gitate(d), -fa·rious** *adjs.*; **qui·nquefid** *a.* (see QUINQUIFID); **† quinquefoil,** cinquefoil; **quinquefo·liate, † -foliated, -fo·liolate, -ju·gous, -la·teral, -li·bral** *adjs.*; **quinqueli·teral** *a.* and *sb.*; **quinquelo·bate, -lobed, -lo·cular, † -mestrial** *adjs.*; **† -metre; -ne·rval, -nerved, -pedal, -peda·lian, -pe·taloid, -pu·nctal, -pu·nctate, -ra·diate, -se·ptate, -se·rial, -se·riate, -sylla·bic** *adjs.*; **quinquesy·llable; quinquetube·rcular, -tube·rculate** *adjs.*; **quinquevalent** *a.* = QUINQUIVALENT; **qui·nquevalve** *a.* and *sb.*, **† -va·lvous, -va·lvular, -ve·rbal, -ve·rbial** *adjs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, In champion grounds what figure serves you best, For which the *quinque-angle form is meet. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 125 *Quinque-Angled. 1760 P. MILLER *Introd. Bot.* 21 A *quinqueangular or five cornered leaf. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 318 Abdomen *quinqueannulate. *Ibid.* 300 Antennæ filiform, *quinquearticulate. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 74 A pair of quinquearticulate legs. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxix. (1765) 145 In *Aconitum* some are tricapsular, and others *quinquecapsular. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 152 It is said to be..five-ribbed or *quinquecostate. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xx. (1765) 116 The Brim *quinquedentate. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 217, 5-toothed or quinquedentate. 1777 PENNANT *British Zool.* (ed. 2) IV. 4 Smooth body, *quinque-dentated front. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Quinquedigitatus*, ..*quinquedigitated. 1828 WEBSTER, *Quinquefarious. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Quinquefoile, or Cinquefoile. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 It is a *Quinquefoliate and Siliginiferous Tree, with winged Seed. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 170 It is quinate or quinquefoliate, if there are five [leaflets]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Quinque-foliated Leaf. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 463 We say .. *quinquefoliolate or quinate, if there are five [leaflets] from the same point. 1819 *Pantologia* X. *Quinquejugous leaf,..a pinnate leaf, with five pairs of leaflets. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 157 Body cylindrical or *quinquelateral. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quinque-libral, ..of five pound weight. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 91 Some mention a Triple Choenix, as Bilibral, Quadrilibral, and Quinquelibral. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 133 They assume triliteral and quadriliteral..roots, and are doubtful whether there are not *quinqueliteral. 1846–52 B. DAVIES tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Gram.* II. § 30 Combining into one word two triliteral stems, by which process even quinqueliterals are formed. 1819 *Pantologia* X. *Quinquelobate leaf. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 875/1 Sometimes it [the tooth] is made quinquelobate by a double notch. 1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss. 255 *Quinquelobed. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxii. (1765) 157 *Campanula*, with Fruit *quinquelocular. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 290 The ovary is quinquelocular. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Char. Authour, Author of these *Quinque-mestriale Crudities. *c* 1560 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* B j, Dauid Metres made; *Quinquemetres: some trimetres. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* vii. § 4. 45 Some just *Quinquenerval, as in *Anisum*. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 151 *Quinquenerved. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 63 A series of tripedal, quadrupedal, and *quinquepedal cocks. 1841 HODGSON *Life Napoleon* in R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* (1842) II. 397 His lengthened *quinquepedalian notes. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Quinquipunctal*, having five points. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Quinquepunctatus*, .. *quinquepunctate. 1886 *Athenæum* 12 June 782/3 There are four, six, and seven rayed forms as well as the more ordinary *quinquiradiate specimens. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Quinqueseriatus*, ..*quinqueseriate. 1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 663 In the Mixodectidæ the crowns of the lower molars are *quinquetubercular. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 753 Last molar tooth of lower jaw *quinquetuberculate. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* xiv. 279 Anatiferæ or Barnacles. These shells are *quinque-valves. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 2) IV. 5 Mouth quinquevalve, placed beneath. 1681 GREW *Catal. Rarities Gresham Coll.* Tab. 14 Indian Plum-stones..*Quinquevalvous, Oval. 1828 WEBSTER, *Quinquevalvular. 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 332 The papal transubstantiation..by virtue of their *quinqueverbial Charm can transubstantiate the Bread and Wine into the Body and Bloud of Christ.

Quinquenary, *a. rare.* [For *quinary*, after L. *quinque.*] = QUINARY.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 339 All Squares .. are to be marked with Points..over every Binary or second Figure... Sursolids over every Quinquenary Figure. 1825 T. THOMSON *1st Princ. Chem.* I. 37 Nitrous acid is a quinquenary compound, composed of 1 atom sulphur and 3 atoms oxygen.

† **Quinque·nnal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 quinquinall. [ad. L. *quinquennāl-is*: cf. F. *quinquennal.*] **a.** *adj.* = QUINQUENNIAL. **b.** *sb.* = QUINQUENNIUM.

1532 [see QUINQUENNIAL *a.* 1]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 543 At what time as..the two Censors held their Quinquennall solemne sacrifices. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 114 At the Quinquennal, or Five-yeerely playes. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, De Æris et Epochis* (1649) 140 Allowing for each of those a Lustrum or Quinquennal.

† **Quinquenna·lian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUINQUENNAL + -IAN.] = QUINQUENNIAL *a.* 2.

1692 O. WALKER *Gr. & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* II. 224 Certain Quinquennalian Games celebrated at Actium.

Quinquenna·rian. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quinquenn-is* quinquennial.] One who is five years old.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 118 Teaching scholars .. mostly quinquennarians, or at most sexennarians.

Quinquenniad (kwinkwe·niăd). [f. as next + -AD, after *decad.*] = QUINQUENNIUM.

1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* L'Envoi ii, Thro' sunny decads..Or gay quinquenniads. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 202 Prolonged through many decades and quinquenniads. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 185 At all ages .. except in the quinquennial ten to fourteen.

Quinquennial (kwinkwe·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **quinqueniale.** [f. L. *quinquennis* + -AL, or ad. L. *quinquennālis*: cf. *biennial, centennial*, etc.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Lasting, continuing, holding office, etc., for five years.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 140 When the reaume gaff to thair kyng a quinsime and a desime quinqueniale [1532 *MS. Digby* quinquinall]. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 30 So splendently appearing these 60 yeares together (onely a quinquennial Eclyps .. excepted). *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 79 To procure a general League among Christian Princes (or at least a quinquennial Truce). 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ₱ 2, I find by my quinquennial Observations that we shall never get Ladies enough to make a Party. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 290 [He] placed me among the quinquennial Decurions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. xv. 507 The fifteen 'gentlemen' thus chosen constituted the quinquennial senate of Maryland, and themselves filled up any vacancy that might occur in their number during their term of five years.

b. Consisting of five years.

1884 *Law Reports* 12 Queen's Bench Div. 393 The business profits made..during the quinquennial period.

2. Occurring every fifth year.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 105 The Quinquennial feasts and solemnities of the..Cæsars. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 112 His visitations are .. limited to quinquennial. 1749 G. WEST tr. *Pindar, Nemean Odes* xi, The great Quinquennial Festival of Jove. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. x. § 3 The population .. in every quinquennial census. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxiv, He orders his subjects to hold quinquennial assemblies.

3. Five years old (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

B. *sb.* **1.** A period of five years.

2. A magistrate holding office for five years.

1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 118 They had duumvirs, quinquennials, and decurions, in imitation of the consuls, censors, and praetors of Rome.

Hence **Quinque·nnially** *adv.*, every five years. Also **Quinque·nnialist,** one who advocates a (legislative) period of five years.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 478 In one region annually, and in another quinquennially. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* i. (1870) 21 To provide..for the recitation of his songs..quinquennially at the Panathenaia. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb. 16/3 On behalf of the quinquennialists, it was argued that the change was one of mere expediency.

† **Quinque·nnie,** anglicized f. next. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1606 *True & Perfect Relat.* H 3 In the Quinquennie, the five yeeres of Queene Mary, there were cruelly put to death, about 300 persons for Religion.

‖ **Quinquennium** (kwinkwe·niŏm). Pl. **-ennia.** [L., f. *quinque* five + *annus* year.] A period of five years; † *spec.* in *Law* (see quot. 1823).

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 619/1 He.. looks as if he never saw his *quinquennium*. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 77, I am but young, and have not seen more then a Quinquennium of my reign. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 204 In the quinquenium (*sic*) of Lord Townshend's administrations. 1823 CRABB, *Quinquennium*, a respite of five years, which insolvent debtors formerly obtained, by virtue of the King's letter, to have time for the payment of their debts. 1879 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Sept. 580 The last quinquennium of trade does not exhibit an increase.

Quinquepartite (kwinkwĭpā·ɹtəit), *a.* [ad. L. *quinquepartītus*, f. *quinque* five + *partītus* pa. pple. of *partīrī* to divide: cf. F. *quinquépartite.*] Divided into, consisting of, five parts.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 47 These deedes indented are not only bypartite..but also may be made tripartite,.. quinquepartite [etc.]. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 107 A sort of quinquepartite or stellated eggs. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6377/1 The Quinquepartite Indenture. 1760 P. MILLER *Introd. Bot.* 24 A quinquepartite leaf. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 197 It may be adopted on one side only, and so be quinquepartite [vaulting].

Quinquereme (kwi·nkwĭrīm), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quinquerēmis*, f. *quinque* five + *rēmus* oar: cf. F. *quinquérème* (1530).]

A. *adj.* Of ancient ships: Having five banks of oars.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 716 Hardly any one had escaped, but a few Quinquereme Galleys. 1697 [see QUADRIREME A]. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxii. X. 669 One among his newly-invented quinquereme vessels.

B. *sb.* A ship having five banks of oars.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 41 b, The firste Galley of the Macedons that came nere them was a quinquereme. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xlvii. 1143 Himselfe was sent backe againe with certaine Quinqueremes. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 376 Quinqueremes, or galleys with five benches of oars. 1799 [see QUADRIREME B]. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 566 They had not a single quinquereme, the class of ships which may be called the line of battle ships of that period. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1949. 307/3 A Carthaginian quinquereme.

† **Quinque·rtian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quinquerti-um*, f. *quinque* + *ars* ART.] = PENTATHLIC.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 80 Other wrestled, and fought with fists, and vsed the Quinquertian exercise.

Quinquesect (kwi·nkwĭsekt), *v.* Also 7–9 **quinqui-.** [f. L. *quinque* five + *sect-* ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut, after *bi-, trisect.*] To cut into five (equal) parts. Hence **Qui·nquesecting** *vbl. sb.*

1697 G. K. *Disc. Geom. Problems* 7 By quinquisection of the Cord of an Angle it [the angle] is quinquisected. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 16 Mr. Graham..perceived..how very much more easy a given line was to bisect than to trisect or quinquesect. 1809 CAVENDISH *ibid.* XCIX. 225 Let *a a* be the arch to be quinquesected. *Ibid.* 227 In quinquesecting the error of the two middle points is 2.4 times greater than in bisecting. 1853 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. Graves *Life* (1889) III. 453 The Royal Commissioners .. have precisely quinquisected the diligence.

So **Quinquese·ction,** section into five parts.

1684 [see QUINTUPLATION]. 1697 [see above]. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 16 The division of the arc of 90..required trisections and quinquesections. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 320, I was apprehensive some error might arise from quinquesection and trisection.

Quinquevirate (kwinkwe·viɹət). Also 8 **quinquin-** (?). [ad. L. *quinquevirātus*, f. *quinquevirī* five men.] An association, board, etc., consisting of five men. Also *attrib.*

1710 HARLEY *Secr. Hist. Arlus & Odolphus* 20 Odolphus .. went himself Express with the news of his Defeat to the Quinquinvirate. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 513 The quinquevirate-court for the reparation of injuries. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan. 1/1 When the Quinquevirate sat round that famous table.

Quinquifid (kwi·nkwifid), *a. Bot.* Also 8–9 **quinque-.** [ad. L. *quinquifid-us*, f. *quinque* + *fid-*: see QUADRIFID.] Cleft in five.

1703 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1425 The calyx is quinquifid and hoary. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.*

xxi. (1794) 291 Their common characters are a quinquefid calyx. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 711 The .. true calyx is one-leafed..with an obtusely quinquifid Margin.

†**Quinquin, -quene,** varr. KINKIN, kilderkin. *a* 1600 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), A quinquin of oynyeonis. *Ibid.*, Ane quinquene of peares.

Quinquina (kinkī·nă, kwinkwəi·nă). *Med.* Also 7 **kinkina,** 8 **kinquina.** See also QUINAQUINA. [Sp. spelling of Peruvian (Quichuan) *kinkina* or *kina kina*, redupl. of *kina* bark, QUINA.

'In Quichua, when the name of a plant is reduplicated, it almost invariably implies that it possesses some medicinal qualities'. C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* (1880) 5.]

a. Peruvian or Jesuits' bark; the bark of several species of cinchona, yielding quinine and other febrifugal alkaloids. **b.** One or other of the trees producing cinchona-bark.

1656 Sir K. DIGBY *Let.* in *Winthrop Papers* (1849) 15, I haue made knowne..in these partes, a barke of a tree that infallibly cureth all intermittent feauours. It cometh from Peru; and is the barke of a tree called by the Spaniardes Kinkina. 1681 (*title*) tr. Bellon's New Mystery in Physick discovered by curing of fevers and agues by quinquina or Jesuites' Powder. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 406 Physicians, who..prescribe the bark of the Quinquina. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v, He cured him of an ague with quinquina. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On the banks of the Amazon* (1876) 101 Since its use became general in Europe, the export trade of the quinquina has been very considerable.

attrib. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The corregidor of Loxa sent to the viceroy a quantity of the quinquina bark. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 17 The first description of the quinquina-tree is due to that memorable French expedition to South America.

Quinquinvirate: see QUINQUEVIRATE.

†**Quinqui·plicate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quinquiplicāre*: cf. QUADRUPLICATE *v.*] 'To multiply by fives, to double five times' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So †**Quinquiplica·tion,** 'a making four times double' (Phillips, 1678).

Quinquisect, variant of QUINQUESECT.

Qui·nquity. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quinque* + -ITY: cf. F. *quinquinitie* (Littré).] A set of five things.

1849 tr. *Hamilton's Fairy Tales* (Bohn) 129 She..was composed of nothing but quinquities; for she had five arms, five legs [etc.].

Quinquivalent (kwinkwi·vălent), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *quinqui-* five- + *valent* as in *equivalent, quadrivalent.*] Capable of combining with five univalent atoms; pentavalent.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* I. 256 Quinquivalent elements, or Pentads. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 229 It is quinquivalent in chloric acid. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 209 In contact with certain substances it [the nitrogen] becomes quinquivalent.

†**Quinse,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **cuinse, kinse.** [Origin obscure. The form *cuinse*, cited by Halliwell from the *Bk. of Hunting* 1586, may be a misprint: the *Bk. St. Albans* gives 'A Ploner Mynsed' as the proper term.] To cut, carve.

1598 [see KINSING]. 1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. xi. 44 Good man! him list not spend his idle meales In quinsing plouers, or in wining Quailes. [1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. i. 6, I..succeeded in Quincing his face as neatly as a housewife would slice Fruit for a Devonshire Squab Pie.]

†**Quinsell.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. Also 6 **-sell.** [ad. obs. F. *guinsal* (Godef.), or It. *guinzaglio* rein, leash.] A horse-rein.

1598 FLORIO, *Guinzaglio*, .. among riders a long rayne of leather called a quinzell. 1611 COTGR., *Dillon*, a Quinsell, for a horse.

Quinsie(s)m, -sime, obs. forms of QUINZÈME.

Quinsy (kwi·nzi). Forms: *α.* 4 **qwinaci, quinesye,** 5 **queynose.** *β.* 5 **quynsy, qwynse,** 5–6 **quynce,** 6 **quency,** 6 **quinsye,** 7 **-se, -cy,** 8 **-sie,** 6–9 **quinsey,** (8 **-sey**), 6– **quinsy.** *γ.* 6 **quynnancy, quinancie,** 6, 9 **-cy.** [ad. med.L. *quinancia*, f. Gr. κυνάγχη CYNANCHE, perh. as a refashioning of the commoner *squinancia*, whence the current Romanic forms, and Engl. *squinacy* (13th c.), *-ancy*, SQUINSY.] Inflammation of the throat or parts of the throat; suppuration of the tonsils; tonsillitis. Also, a form or attack of this.

α. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 164 Men called þat vuel Comuynli, þat he hedde the Qwinaci. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 791/9 *Hec squ[in]acia*, a queynose. *a* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 215 Ferst lete hym blod .. to rype þe quinesye.

β. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 587/32 *Gutturna*, Quynsy. 14.. *Nominale* ibid. 709/1 The qwynse. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 95 b, On a tyme he was nere deed of the quency. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1246/1 He collereth them by the neck with a quinsye. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 38 b, Blase driues away the quinsey quight, with water sanctifide. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 102 A famous medicine in Quinses, sore throats, and strangulations. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xvi. 167 She tried to swallow, as one in a quinsey. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lvii. 221 An alarming attack of the quinsey or putrid sore throat. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5/3 Since the gout left his throat the patient has had three quinsies.

γ. 1530 PALSGR. 182 *Les escrovelles*, a disease called the quynnancy or the kynges yvell. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 125 The quinancy is an ill sorenesse .. in the throat of the horse.

b. *Comb.*, as **quinsy-berry,** the black currant, *Ribes nigrum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **quinsy-wort,** the small woodruff (*Asperula cynanchica*).

1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3), Quinsey wort. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 159 Its specific name..as well as its English name of Quinsey-wort or Quinancy-wort, refer to its ancient uses in disorders of the throat.

Hence **Qui·nsied** *a.*, afflicted with quinsy.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 178 Drips from their nostrils sable blood, And presses quinsied jaws a furry tongue.

Quinszisme, obs. form of QUINZIÈME.

Quint (kwint), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **quinte.** [a. F. *quint* m. (sense 1), or *quinte* f. (senses 2 and 3):— L. *quint-us, -a, -um*, ordinal to *quinque* five.]

1. A tax of one-fifth.

1526 in Dillon *Customs of Pale* (1892) 83 He must paye to the kinge the vᵗʰ pennie of his goods for the quinte. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 176 The payment of the quint to the officers of the crown.

2. *Mus.* **a.** An interval of a fifth.

1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* II. 14 Three ugly quints follow each other. 1887 A. RILEY *Athos* 406 It is not founded upon the modern system of octaves, but is a succession of similar quints.

b. (In full *quint-stop.*) An organ-stop which gives a tone a fifth higher than the normal.

1855 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* xxi. 110 Some [stops] sound g on the C key .. Those are called 'fifth-sounding' or Quint Stops. *Ibid.* 117 The Quint on the Pedal is almost invariably composed of stopped pipes.

Quint (kint, kwint), *sb.*² [a. F. *quinte* f.: see prec. Formerly pronounced (kent) or (kæ̃nt).]

1. In piquet: A sequence of five cards of the same suit, counting as fifteen.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 59 A Quart is a sequence of four Cards, a Quint of five. *Ibid.* 60 You must reckon for every .. Quart four, but for a Quint fifteen. 1719 R. SEYMOUR *Court Gamester* 76 Quint or Quinze, fifteen, though by a Corruption of Pronunciation we call it Kent. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 342 Never dealt the right number of cards..did not know a quart from a quint. 1877 Sir S. NORTHCOTE in *Life* (1890) I. i. 3 *note*, He got the point and also two quints, and thus a repique.

b. *Quint major*, the ace, king, queen, knave and ten of a suit. *Quint minor*, the five cards from the knave to the seven.

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal.* 3 Two Quint Minors will win the game. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i. Wks. 1882 II. 84 Zounds, the rogue has a quint-major. 1720 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* I. 93 He who..has a Quint-Major in his Hand..cuts the other off from counting any inferior Quint, Quart or Tierce. 1860 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* II. 44 Suppose you have ace .. with a quint-major of another suit. 1873 'CAVENDISH' *Piquet* 34 The elder hand, when calling his sequence, names it thus: 'A quint minor' [etc.].

†**2.** *transf.* A set of five persons. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1541 Since the State has made a Quint Of Generals, he's listed in't.

Quint, *sb.*³, abbrev. of QUINTET 3.

1897 *Daily News* 8 June 9/4 Betts was obliged to stop, the chain of his pacing quint having given way.

Quint, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *quint-us*: see QUINT *sb.*¹] Quinary.

1881 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 220 They often still retain the old quint system..in the Oceanic area now mostly replaced by the decimal.

Quint-, erroneously used in combs. in place of QUINQU(E)-, as *quintangular, quintennial,* †*quintpartite.* (Cf. QUINTI-.)

1687 *Good Advice* 52 The Indenture will at least be, quintpertite, and Parties are not so mortal as Men. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 206 Large timbers, laid .. so as to make the form of the wells quintangular. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Aug., A system of annual, triennial, or quintennial Parliaments. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 2/1 The Quintangular Tournament which followed this event.

‖ **Quinta** (ki·nta). [Sp. and Pg., orig. denoting a house and farm let at a rent of one-fifth (*quinta parte*) of the produce of the latter.] A country-house or villa in Spain or Portugal.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxxix, Passed several quintas or country houses. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let. to Hill* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 167 My head quarters are in a quinta near Portalegre. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 27 We pass some charming quintas, surrounded by gardens ablaze with flowers.

Quintagena·rian, erron. f. QUINQUAGENARIAN. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scot.* ix. (1855) 88 A literary quintagenarian at your elbow.

Quintain¹ (kwi·ntēn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 **quyn-,** 6 **quintayne,** 6–7 **-aine,** 6– **quintain**; 5 **qwaintan,** 7 **quintan(e, whinta(i)ne**; 7 **quinten.** *β.* 5 **quyntyne,** 6 **-ine,** 6–8 **quintine,** 7, 9 **-in.** *γ.* 7 **quintel(l, -al, -il.** [a. OF. *quintaine, -tene, -tine,* etc. (see Godef.) = Prov., It. *quintana*, med.L. *quintana, -tena*; usually regarded as identical with L. *quintāna* the market and business-place of a camp (f. *quintus* fifth, sc. maniple), on the supposition that military exercises may have been practised there.] A stout post or plank, or some object mounted on such a support, set up as a mark to be tilted at with lances or poles, or thrown at with darts, as an exercise of skill for horsemen or footmen; also, the exercise or sport of tilting, etc. at such a mark.

The actual form of the quintain, and the object of the sport, varied considerably. In some cases the post or block had to be struck so as to break the lance; in others the quintain consisted of a revolving figure, or a bar weighted with a sand-bag, which swung round and struck the unskilful tilter. In the middle ages tilting at the quintain was a common knightly exercise; in the 17–18th c. it is mentioned as a favourite country sport at weddings.

[*a* 1259 MATTH. PARIS *Cron. Maj.* (Rolls) V. 367 Eodem tempore (an. 1253) juvenes Londinenses, statuto pavone pro bravio, ad stadium quod quintena vulgariter dicitur, vires proprias et equorum cursus sunt experti.]

α. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1627 Somur qwenes and qwaintans, & oþer qwaint gamnes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 133 After mete was the quyntayne reysed. *c* 1530 Ld. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 530 Than Hector caused a faire quintayne to be pyght vp in the myddes of the cyte: and therat ran these yonge knyghtes, brekynge and sheueringe of theyr speres. 1611 COTGR., *Quintaine*, a Quintane (or Whintane) for countrey youthes to runne at. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV, Keelpins,..quintans,..which are the common recreations of country folkes. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/2 This day there is to be a Carousel, *viz.* Running at the Quintain and the Ring. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The custom is still retained in Shropshire, and some other counties, among the nuptial solemnities.—He that breaks most poles against the quintain, has the prize. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 26 Making him ride a career against a wooden figure holding a buckler called a quintaine. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 10/1 This quintain [at Offham, Kent] (said to be the only surviving specimen in England).

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyntyne, *quirinarium.* 1530 PALSGR. 178 *Bersault*, a quyntine. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 21 Before the Castl..whear az waz pight a cumly quintine for featz at armz. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., A Quintin..is set fast in the ground in the Highway, where the Bride and Bridegroom are to pass. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 334 Sports on the Sabbath amongst which the Quintine. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 137 That ancient game the quintin.

γ. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quintaine, or Quintell, a game in request at marriages, when Jac and Tom, Dic, Hob, and Will, striue for the gay garland. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* vi, Harmless sports..And ceremonious Quintils, that belongs To Shepheard's rural mirth. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 200 Running at the Quinten,..or Quintel.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 32 Paune thou no gloue..Nor make thy Quintaine others armed head. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 263 That which here stands vp Is but a quintine, a meere liuelesse blocke. 1641 Earl MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* I. 20 Imagining himself to bee .. the only quintan those lances addressed themselves against. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 98 [It] was afterwards set up by it self for a Countrey Quintin, to be thrown at by all the Loyal Sparks of the Nation.

c. *attrib.*, as *quintain-knight, -post.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 46 Her quintine knights, & proper bickerings of the Couentree men. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* III. 31 The quintain post stood..before him.

Hence †**Qui·ntaining,** riding at the quintain.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 24 Theez ryderz .. leaft thear quintining, and ran one at anoother.

†**Quintain**². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quint-* fifth, after *quatrain.*] A stanza of five lines; a cinquain.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i]. (Arb.) 102 This is in a staffe of .. ten verses: whereas without a band in the middle, it would seeme..two quintaines.

Quintain³: see QUINTIN.

Quintal (kwi·ntăl), **ki·ntal, ke·ntle.** Forms: *α.* 6 **quintale,** 6–7 **quintall,** 7 **-tell,** 5– **quintal.** *β.* 5 *pl.* **kyntawes,** 5–6 **kyntal(l,** 6 **-tayl,** 6–7 **kintall,** 6 **kintal**; 6–7 **kentall,** 7 **-tal,** 9 **kentle.** [a. OF. *quintal* (13th c.), pl. *quintaus*, Sp. and Pg. *quintal*, It. *quintale*, med.L. *quintale* (*-allus*), *quintile*, ad. Arab. *qinṭār*: see KANTAR.]

a. A weight of one hundred pounds; a hundredweight (112 lbs.). **b.** In the metric system: A weight of 100 kilograms.

α. c 1470 in *Bl. Bk. Excheq.* (Rolls) II. 193 Of eche quintal of balayn, iiij *d.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 213 Two or more quintales of powder. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, Betweene the quintall .. of Englande to that of Fraunce, there is foure poundes lost. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. i. 608 They draw yearely eight thousand quintals of Quick-silver. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 627 Some French privateers have taken 3 or 4 English ships, with 15,000 quintals of fish. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 26 Elephants teeth so large that those of one elephant weigh two quintals. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 762 A quintal of the ore is put into a retort. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXX. (1896) II. 135 The Easter ox..weighed well its twenty-five quintals.

β. 1477 Earl RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 b, He wolde yeue him C Kyntawes of golde. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 190, xv. kyntayls yron of the weyght of Este Spayne. 1539 T. PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 140 He sawe a brassyne bell, whiche bell myght waye ij kyntalles. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 39 b, Nothing he talks on but Kentalls of Pearle. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 79 It will then make at Marseiles aboue two and twenty hundred Kentalls of that waight. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* I. xxiv. § 16. 38/2 An Ass with his load which commonly weighed three Kintals. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 17 Wool [from Smyrna] .. 2,000 Kintals. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 282a Kentles of white-fleshed cod.

Quintal, obs. variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintan (kwi·ntăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quintāna* (sc. *febris*), fem. of *quintānus* f. *quintus* fifth: cf. F. *quintane*, †*quintaine* (Paré, 16th c.). See QUARTAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of a fever or ague: Having a paroxysm every fifth (= fourth) day. **b.** *sb.* A fever or ague of this kind.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 63 What is called a quintan, is in fact a tertian, whose third accession is either suppressed or imperceptible. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 216 A type more resembling a quartan and quintan than any other. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 317 Further modifications have been recognized by nosologists as quintan, sextan, octan.

Quintan(e, -ayne, obs. forms of QUINTAIN¹.

†**Qui·ntant.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quint-us* fifth, after QUADRANT *sb.*¹] The fifth part of a circle.

1684 J. WALLIS *Angular Sections* iv. 31 The same Chord subtends on the one side to one Quintant, and on the other side to four such.

†**Qui·ntary.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quint-us* fifth: cf. QUINARY.] A multiple of five.

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 230 Every Number between the Quintaries of this table.

‖ **Quinte** (kæ̃nt). [F.: see QUINT *sb.*¹ and *sb.*²]

1. The fifth thrust or parry of the eight taught in fencing-schools. Also *attrib.*

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 58 There is also a Quinte, or fifth Position, as they pretend, of the Sword-Hand. 1765 ANGELO *School Fencing* 20 The thrust in quinte is made by making a feint on the half-circle parade, having your wrist in carte. *Ibid.*, The outside Thrust under the wrist, called Quinte Thrust. *Ibid.* 21 With the quinte parade, you parry seconde and flanconade. 1889 POLLOCK *Fencing* 44 *Quinte.*—The hand to the left in pronation, at the height of the belt; the point well beyond the inside line.

†**2.** = QUINT *sb.*² 1. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1720 A. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* 1. 93 Cards .. which are Sequents .. are called, either Tierces, Quartes, Quintes .. according to their Number and Value.

Quintel(l, -en, obs. forms of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintennial: see QUINT-.

Quinternion (kwintə̄·niən). [f. L. *quinque* five, or *quintus* fifth, after *quaternion.*] A set or 'gathering' of five sheets of paper.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 189 The quinternion consisting of five sheets, and the quire of five and twenty. 1883 AXON *Introd. Caxton's Chesse* p. xi, The book..consists of eight quaternions..and one quinternion or section of five sheets folded together.

Quinteron, -oon, variants of QUINTROON.

Quintessence (kwinte·sĕns), *sb.* Also 5 **-essencie, quyntencense, 6 quintaessence**; *Sc.* **quintessance, -iscence, quentassens, 7 -escense.** [a. F. *quintessence*, † *quinte essence* (14th c.), or ad. med.L. *quinta essentia* 'fifth essence'.

Metrical quots. show that during the 16–18th c. the stress was usually on the first and third syllables (hence the abbrev. *quint'ssence* in Quarles), but *quinte'ssence* is found as early as 1597; both stressings occur in Milton's *Par. Lost* (III. 716 and VII. 244).]

1. The 'fifth essence' of ancient and mediæval philosophy, supposed to be the substance of which the heavenly bodies were composed, and to be actually latent in all things, the extraction of it by distillation or other methods being one of the great objects of alchemy.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Aurum potabile ..In quyntencense, best restauracioun. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 14 If ȝe putte seedis or flouris..into oure 5 essencie forsoþe sich 5 essence ȝe schulen haue þerfore. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 58 Me thocht sair fassonis he assailȝeit, To mak the quintessance, and failȝeit. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* I. iv, The quint essence or fyfte substaunce, is a body of it selfe. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 256 This cannot bee done without proiection of the Elixar or Quintescense vpon mettalls. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IV. 35 The Quintessence therefore, is a certain matter Corporally extracted out of all things, which Nature hath produced. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 309 That the Soul was of the same Nature with Heaven or of the Quint-Essence which Heaven is made of. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Uriel*, The young deities discussed..Orb, quintessence, and sunbeams. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 330/2 The vivifying quintessence of the elements of Raymond Lully.

2. The most essential part of any substance, extracted by natural or artificial processes; a highly refined essence or extract; *spec.* in older chemistry, an alcoholic tincture obtained by digestion at a gentle heat.

1576 BAKER (*title*) tr. Gesner's New Jewell of Health, .. treating very amplye of all Dystillations of Waters, of Oyles, Balmes, Quintessences, etc. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xvii. 18 Then vse our Quintaessence of Wine. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxv. 671 Quintessence of Vipers..is of wonderful virtue for purifying the blood, &c. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 9, I looked upon that sooty Drug..as the Quintessence of English Bourdeaux. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 3 In the drop of venom ..there is concentrated the quintessence of a poison.

b. The most essential part or feature of some non-material thing; *esp.* the purest or most perfect form or manifestation of some quality.

1570 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* A ij, A naturall quintessence of knowledge. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 29 Certayne artificiall rocks, most curiously contriued by the very quintessence of art. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi. 53 The Law of England, which Lawyers say is the quintessence of reason. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 408 The last period of the governor's message was the very quintessence of invective. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 181 *note*, This passage contains the very quintessence of Pauline theology.

c. The most perfect embodiment of the typical qualities of a certain class of persons, etc.

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 8 A Quintessence of all the picked yoouth. 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 161 Heere's the very quintessence of Duckes. 1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xix. 176 You have escaped the quintessence of bores. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* ii, He was the quintessence of an ordinary-minded man.

Quintessence, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *quintessencier* (1611 in Cotgr.).] *trans.* **a.** To extract the quintessence of. **b.** To take *out of* (something) as a quintessence.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 25, I quint-essence the Poets soule. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 154 It is a kind of Alchimical quintessensing a heauen out of earth. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 170 For quintessencing and alembicking thee, and using thee, as alchymists do gold. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 186 The science of the cook consists..in quintessencing (so to speak) the viands.

Quintessential (kwintése·nʃăl), *a.* [f. as QUINTESSENCE *sb.* + -IAL; cf. *essential* and F. *quintessenciel* (16th c., Paré).] Of the nature of a quintessence; the purest or most refined of its kind.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. 6 The æthereal and quintessential physick. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* v. Notes 157 Mere Quintessential Devils, such as consist onely of envy, pride and malice. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 32 The .. Flow'rs .. all strove their quintessential Sweets to drain, Perfuming Earth. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxvii, A quintessential laudanum. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 48 Eldon's quintessential Toryism.

Hence **Quintessentia·lity; Quintesse·ntially.**

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 304 A concentrated quintessentiality of them all. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xv. 315 Quintessentially German in manner.

Quintesse·ntialize, *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make quintessential; to refine or purify in the highest degree.

1829 *Examiner* 7/1 Congreve in his discourses has so distilled, re-distilled, and quintessentialized each individual period. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* XXVII. 766 As he advances in age the poet quintessentializes..his thought.

Hence **Quintesse·ntialised** *ppl. a.*

1847 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Prov.* 7 Such quintessentialised drops of wisdom are surely not ill stored up.

Quintesse·ntiate, *v. rare.* [f. as QUINTESSENCE *sb.* + -ATE: cf. *essentiate.*] = QUINTESSENCE *v.* Hence **Quintesse·ntiated** *ppl. a.*

1606 BRETON *Sidney's Ourania* 3 He kens no Crotchets of contentious breed Nor has that Quintessentiated skill. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 3 Was there ever a talent so hard to formulate, to quintessentiate, as that of Goethe?

Quintet, quintette (kwinte·t). Also 9 **-tett.** [a. F. *quintette*, ad. It. *quintetto*; see next.]

1. *Mus.* A composition for five voices or instruments. Also *attrib.*

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 67 One of the quartet and quintet gentlemen. 1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 21/1 The quintette .. which forms the first finale. 1880 *Academy* 13 Nov. 356 Arranged..as a quintet for strings.

2. a. *Mus.* A set of five singers or players. **b.** A set of five persons or things.

1882 *Daily News* 8 June 2/6 The Ascot Derby Stakes, for which a quintette came to the post. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 7 Sept., A remarkable quintet surely, to have lived in the same generation.

3. A cycle for five riders; a quintuplet. (Cf. QUINT 3.) Also *attrib.*

1896 *Westm. Gas.* 28 Oct. 7/2 We are threatened with a 'quintet' match, .. but we would rather be spared the sight of two quintets racing neck and neck round a bend! 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 4/5 During a cycle race .. one of the handle bars of a quintette ridden by pacers broke.

‖ **Quintetto** (kwinte·tō). ? *Obs.* [It., f. *quinto* fifth: cf. *quartetto.*] **1.** = QUINTET 1.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 201 It was the *Impresario in Augusta*, by .. Cimarosa; there is a quintetto in it. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 77 The finest Quintetto of Haydn.

2. = QUINTET 2 b.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, A very orthodox quintetto! 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vi, This amiable .. quintetto were busily employed in flattering one another.

†**Quintfoil,** obs. variant of QUINFOIL (q.v.).

1595 *Bk. of Armorie* 53 Flower de luce, & Quint foiles.

Quinti-, properly a comb. form of L. *quint-us* fifth, but sometimes incorrectly employed in place of QUINQUE-, as in *quintiliteral, -partition, -ped.* (Cf. QUINT-, and F. *quintiforme, -section.*)

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 33 Quintipartition, or to divide by 5 may likewise be effected thus. 1839 PAULI *Analecta Hebraica* xxviii. 205 The so-called Quadri- and Quintiliterals are compounds. 1889 H. MACCOLL *Mr. Strange's Sealed Packet* v. 50 All the creatures .. were quadrupeds; there were no quintipeds, sexipeds, or anything of that sort.

Quintic (kwi·ntik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. L. *quint-us* fifth + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of the fifth order or degree.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Philos. Mag.* May, To express the number of distinct Quintic and Sextic invariants. 1876 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) X. 11 A general quintic equation is not solvable by radicals.

B. *sb.* A quantic or surface of the fifth degree.

1856 A. CAYLEY *Wks.* (1889) II. 253 In the case of a quantic of the fifth order or quintic. 1884 W. R. W. ROBERTS in *Hermathena* X. 183 Covariants of binary quintics.

Quintil, obs. variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintile (kwi·ntil), *a.* and *sb.*¹ *Astrol.* Also 7 **-il(l.** [f. L. *quint-us* fifth + -ILE, after *quartile.*] *Quintile* (*aspect*): A planetary aspect, introduced by Kepler, in which the planets are one-fifth of a circle, or 72 degrees, distant from each other.

c 1610 SIR C. HEYDON *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 95 In these our days our late Artists..have added unto these former Aspects three others, viz. the Quintile [etc.]. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iii. 32 A Quintill consists of two Signes twelve degrees. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 39 This Notable Effect may be accounted for without these Quintiles.

†**Quintile,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *quintīlis*: cf. prec.] July. (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.) Hence †**Quintilian** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1623 COCKERAM, *Quintilian moneth*, the moneth of July.

†**Quinti·lle.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *quintille* ad. Sp. *quintillo* f. *quinto* fifth: cf. QUADRILLE *sb.*¹] A form of ombre, played by five persons.

1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 3) i. 46 Quintille, or Ombre by Five, from whence Quadrille has its Original.

Quintillion (kwinti·lyən). [f. L. *quint-us* fifth + (*m*)*illion*: see BILLION.] **a.** In Great Britain: The fifth power of a million, expressed by 1 followed by thirty ciphers. **b.** In U. S. (as in France): The cube of a million, or 1 followed by eighteen ciphers.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 14 Others..call..the Thirty first place Quintillion, &c. 1841 TUPPER *Twins* xxii, A thousand men in all earth's huge quintillion. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Life & Organization* 66 A quintillion of living beings.

Hence **Quinti·llionth** *a.*

a 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* v, Would a quintillionth dose of the New Drop Restore him?

†**Quintin.** *Obs. rare.* Also 9 **quintain.** [a. F. *quintin*, † *quintain*, f. *Quintin*, a town in Brittany. Cf. QUENTIN.] A kind of lawn.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 348, 809 pieces of Quintins at 10*s.* [1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* ii. 15 Beneath this network was gummed a piece of fine cloth, called quintain.]

Quintin, variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintine (kwi·ntəin). [f. L. *quint-us* fifth.]

1. *Bot.* Mirbel's name for a supposed fifth integument of an ovule (cf. QUARTINE).

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 159 It is apparently this quintine that Mr. Brown describes, in the ovulum of the Orchis tribe.

2. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xviii, Triads, Glycerin Series, Quintine or Valerylene C_5H_8.

Quintine, variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintis, variant of QUAINTISE.

Quintole (kwi·ntōl). *Mus.* [Obscurely f. It. *quinto* or L. *quint-us* fifth.] A group of five notes to be played in the time of four. (Stainer & Barrett 1876). So **Qui·ntolet.**

1884 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 173 These groups, which are sometimes called *quintolets, sextolets*, etc..always have their numbers written above them.

Quint-pertite: see QUINTI-.

Quintroon (kwintrū·n). *rare.* Also **quinteron, -oon.** [ad. Sp. *quinteron*, f. *quinto* fifth.] One who is fifth in descent from a negro (cf. QUADROON 1 b), and has one-sixteenth of negro blood.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 796 *note*, The children of a white and quinteroon consider themselves as free from all taint of the negro race. 1835 D. BOOTH *Anal. Dict.* 324 'The child of a Quintroon by a white father is free by law.' Such was recently the West-Indian slave-code. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vii. 374 The first are called mulattoes,..the fourth, quintroons.

†**Quintupla·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUINTUPLE *v.* + -ATION.] = QUINTUPLICATION.

1684 J. WALLIS *Angular Sections* iv, Of the Quintuplation and Quinquisection of an Arch or Angle.

Quintuple (kwi·ntiup'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *quintuple* (1484), f. L. *quint-us* fifth, after *quadruple.*]

A. *adj.* Fivefold; multiplied by five; consisting of five things or parts.

Quintuple power, proportion, ratio, the ratio of five to one. *Quintuple time* in *Mus.* (see quot. 1806).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XIII. ii. 391 If a right line be in power quintuple to a segment of the same line. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 6 A proportion quintuple at most of the writing infolding to the writing infolded. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* I. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 7 Bring backe His ship and charge, with profits quintuple. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 24 The number and natural force of the Irish [was] quintuple to that of the English. 1711 WYLDE *Eng. Master Defence* 26 A Falsify is made single,..quadruple, quintuple, or as oft as your Fancy directs. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* iii. 40 A species of Time called Quintuple, which contains five Crotchets in a Bar. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 335 In the Sea-urchins..the body has a quintuple arrangement.

b. *Comb.*, as *quintuple-nerved, -ribbed.*

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 129 A leaf..is called triple, quintuple, &c. nerved, if the nerves all proceed from the midrib towards the margin. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 153 If two such ribs arise on each side of the midrib, it is termed quintuple-ribbed or quintuplicostate.

B. *sb.* A fivefold amount; a group of five. *rare.*

1684 J. WALLIS *Angular Sections* iv. 27 The Quintuple of the Subtense of an Arch. *Ibid.* The Quintuple of the Cube of the same Subtense. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 91 Five more [stars] in view, differently dispersed about the quintuple.

Quintuple (kwi·ntiup'l), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *quintupler.*]

1. *trans.* To multiply by five; to make five times as much or as great.

1639 SHIRLEY *Ball* II. i, In three months your estate Will be five times as much, or quintupled. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 200 Quintuple it, and the Product shall be the Divisor. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 101, I beg of you to quintuple, .. the embraces, which I consign to you for her use. *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 21 Who has by his various improvements quintupled his rental. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., The endless difficulty of communication..quintuples all other difficulties.

b. To produce five times as much as.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pallavinchi & Landor* Wks. 1853 I. 42/2 This, and the celebrated vine at Hampton Court..have quintupled the most prolific.

2. *intr.* To increase fivefold; to become five times as many or as great.

1816 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XV. 538 The population of London must at least have quintupled since that time. 1872 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* I. 468 It is stated that within sixty years rents had quintupled.

Quintuplet (kwi·ntiuplet). [f. Quintuple *a.*]

1. A set of five things; in *Mus.* = Quintole.

1873 H. C. Banister *Music* 13 Other irregularities..such as four notes for three, termed a Quadruplet; five for four, a Quintuplet. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 733/2 *Quintuplet*, said of springs when five of similar type are associated in a group. 1885 *Archæologia* L. 77 These rays are arranged in quintuplets.

2. *pl.* Five children born at a birth.

1889 *Lancet* No. 3417. 392/1 Five years subsequently she gave birth to quintuplets. 1895 *Aberdeen Free Press* 25 Oct. 4 This is the first case of quintuplets in England.

3. A cycle for five riders; a quintet.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 7/2 The latest cycling machine is a quintuplet. 1896 *Daily News* 17 July 7/1 Five spun along at a terrific pace on a quintuplet.

Quintupli-, comb. form of Quintuple *a.*, employed in a few terms of *Bot.*, as **quintuplico·state**, **-nerved**, **-ribbed**, **-veined**.

1861 [see Quintuple 1 b]. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 93 The appearance of a second pair of such strengthened veins makes the venation quintupli-ribbed or quintupli-nerved.

Quintuplicate (kwintiū·plikĕt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Quintuple, after *duplicate, quadruplicate.*]

A. *adj.* Five times repeated; consisting of five things, similar parts, etc. *Quintuplicate proportion*: cf. Quadruplicate *a.* 1.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 240 The lengths transmitted shall be to the times in which they are transmitted, in proportion quadruplicate, quintuplicate [etc.].

B. *sb.* **a.** A set of five. **b.** One of a set of five similar things.

1851 Trench *Stud. Words* vi. (1869) 229 We possess in English a great many duplicates, not to speak of triplicates or of such a quintuplicate as that which I adduced just now.

Quintuplica·tion. *rare.* [noun of action to **quintuplicate* vb.: cf. prec.]

1. The action of multiplying by five.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 24 To multiply by 5, called Quintuplication, adjoyn a Cypher..and take the half thereof. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 119 The perceptible are evolved out of the imperceptible elements by the process of quintuplication.

2. *Civil* and *Canon Law.* A reply on behalf of the pursuer to the defendant's quadruplication.

1860 Motley *Netherl.* xviii. II. (1869) 376 Lord Henry's harmless thunder was answered..by a 'Quintuplication'.

†**Quintuply,** *sb. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. Quintuple, after *duply, quadruply.*] = Quintuplication 2.

1663 *Proc. Justiciary Court* (MS.) 85 Quintuplyes. Maxwell for the Pursuer. The Testificate forsaid proceeds [etc.]. 1674 *Ibid.* 654 Quintuplys. Sir Andrew Birnie. That the Defender Robert Steuart cannot pretend ignorance [etc.].

Qui·ntuply, *adv. rare.* [f. Quintuple *a.* + -ly 2.] In a fivefold manner.

1870 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. v. § 239. 548 We may say that they [sensations] are thus characterized by being quintuply-clustered.

Quinua, variant of Quinoa.

†**Qui·nyie.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **quinze**, **-zie**, 7 **-zee**, 8 **quine**, **qunie**. [var. Cunye, Sc. f. Coin *sb.*]

1. A coin. *Quinyie-house*, the mint. *rare.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 97 To lat stryk a brassin quinzie. *Ibid.* x. 350 Onything that in his tyme he had spendet in the Quinzehous.

2. A corner. *Quinyie-stane*, corner-stone.

1588 in M'Crie *Life A. Melville* I. 440 That the bell and clock be transported to the high steeple, and that the kirk have a quinzee left at the steeple foresaid for the relief thereof. 1734 *Jrnl. fr. London to Scarborough* 1–2 A whittle that lies i' the quinyie o' the maun [=basket]. *a* 1800 in Child *Ballads* V. 248 Ye [have] tane out the quinë-stane. *Ibid.* 11 The qunie-stane.

Quinzaine (kwi·nze·n, *F.* kæñzɛn). *rare.* [a. F. *quinzaine*, a set of fifteen things, a period of fifteen days, f. *quinze*: see next.

Blount *Glossogr.* (1656) has '*Quinsain* (Fr.) a term or delay of fifteen days; also a staff of fifteen verses'. Through Phillips, Bailey, &c., the latter sense has passed into mod. Dicts., but there is no evidence that it has ever been in actual Eng. use. In sense 2 *quinzaine* represents AF. *quinzein*, for *quinzime* Quinzième.]

1. A fortnightly event, meeting, etc. *rare* —1.

1856 Mrs. Hawthorne in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 85 Aunt Sue intended to have Quinzaines (fortnightly soirées) this winter.

2. *Hist.* = Quindene, Quinzième 2.

1863 J. R. Walbran *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees Soc.) 143 The military levies granted in the Parliament at Lincoln in the Quinzaine of St. Hiliary 9 Edw. II. 1899 R. Sharpe *Cal. Let. Bk.* A. 16, £12 10*s.* for wine, to be paid in the quinzaine of St. Michael [1277]. *Ibid.* 17, £9 for leather;.. to be paid in the quinzaine of Easter.

Quinze (kwinz, *F.* kæ̃nz). [a. F. *quinze*:—L. *quindecim* fifteen.] A card-game depending on chance, in which the winner is that player who obtains fifteen points, or comes nearest to that number without exceeding it.

1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., When the ladies were come in, she sat down to quinze. 1778 Sheridan *Camp* II. iii, I daresay you would have thought of proper marquees for hazard and quinze. 1811 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 22 They play at quinze half the night.

Comb. 1762 in Cunningham *Handbk. London* (1850) 546/2 The Quinze players shall pay for their own cards.

Quinzell, variant of Quinsell.

Quinzième (*F.* kæ̃zyɛm). Forms: 5 **quynz(i)eme**, **-zyeme**, **-sym(e, quinzeme**, **-zi(s)me**, **-zyme**, 5–6 **quinsime**, 6 **-siem**, **-ziesme**, 7 **-siesme**, 8 **-zieme**, 9 **-zième**. [a. AF. *quinzisme*, *-zime*, *-zieme* (mod.F. *quinzième*), ordinal f. *quinze* fifteen: cf. Quindecim. In sense 3 substituted for *quinseine* Quinzaine.]

1. A tax or duty of a fifteenth. Now only *Hist.*

1429 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 336/2 Graunt to you our.. Lord the Kyng..an hole Quinszisme, and an hole Disme. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 140 When the reaume gaff to thair kyng a quinsime and a desime quinqueniale. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clviii. 140 A quinzeme of goodes were graunted for the newe chartres. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. viii. 427 The clergie chardged with quinsiems and other payements. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 145 Incident acquisitions, bee they rents customes tenths quinziesmes taxes [etc.]. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* II. 41 The clergy had compounded for a tax called the quinzieme or fifteenth penny. 1891 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 111 It paid the highest quinzième of any port except London.

†2. The fifteenth (= fourteenth) day after a church festival; = Quindene. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 420/2 Bytwix this and the Quinszisme of Seint Michell next. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 374 This was the quynsyme after Pentecoste. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 232 At his parlement holden at Westmynstre the quynzeme of Paske.

†3. A period of fifteen days; *spec.* the day of a church festival and the two weeks following. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. x. (1869) 146, I selle it bi dayes and bi wookes, bi vtases and bi quinzimes, bi monethes, and bi yeeres al hol. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* lxiii. 47 Tho two bretheren of Constance shall come byfore a quynzieme passed.

†**Quinzine.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **quynsine**, **-syn(n)e**, 6 **-zysne**. [Alteration of prec.]

1. = Quinzième 1.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 179 The quynzysne by your saide commons afore this tyme so often graunted.

2. The fifteenth (= fourteenth) day after a specified day; *spec.* = Quinzième 2.

c 1450 *Merlin* 62 Thus suffred Merlyn to the quynsyne of Pentecoste. *Ibid.* 65 That ye somowne a grete courte.. and that ye make hem all to wite that it shall holde to the quynsine, and that eche come araide to a-bide xv dayes.

Quiok, obs. variant of Queyock, heifer.

Quip (kwip), *sb.* Also 6 **quyppe**, 6–7 **quipp(e.** [var. of Quippy (q.v.), perh. associated with words of similar ending (as *clip, nip, snip, whip*) which contain the idea of something sharp or cutting.]

1. A sharp or sarcastic remark directed against a person; a clever gird or hit. In later use also without implication of sharpness: A clever, smart, or witty saying; a verbal conceit. Freq. in phr. *quips and cranks* (after quot. 1632).

In common use down to *c* 1650, after which literary examples are rare till after 1800.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 709/2 With this goodly quyppe agaynste me. 1584 Lyly *Alex. & Camp.* III. ii, What's a quip? *Man.* Wee great girders call it a short saying of a sharpe wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 27 Quips and Cranks, and wanton Wiles. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 351 This by a military jest, and facetious quip, they called the Commonwealth. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 472 Direct me to a quip Or merry turn in all he [Paul] ever wrote. 1843 Lever *Y. Hinton* xliv, The whole conversation is..a hailstorm of short stories, quips, and retorts. 1855 A. Manning *O. Chelsea Bun-ho.* xvi. 274 She..gave him back quip for crank.

b. A verbal equivocation; a quibble.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ix. 225 These Schollers know.. How to vse quips and sleights of Sophistrie. 1812 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 95 The practical goodness may be readily overlooked, whilst theological quips and quiddities may be fastened on. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxxvii, I will not..entrap you by quips and special pleading. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 73 Tricks of controversy and quips of law.

2. a. A curious, odd, or fantastic action or feature.

1820 Shelley *Witch Atlas* li, Many quips and cranks She played upon the water. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 136 His manner was full of quirks and quips. 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* ix. 75 All the quips and turns and oddities of human nature.

b. An odd and whimsical trifle; a knick-knack.

1820 Shelley *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 55 Upon the table More knacks and quips there be than I am able To catalogue. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 216 The quips and quiddities of these degenerate days, little bits of riband, and pasteboard, and gilt paper.

Hence **Qui·pful**, **Qui·ppish**, **Qui·ppy**, **Qui·psome** *adjs.*, given to or characterized by quips; so **Qui·psomeness**; **Qui·pster**, one given to quips.

1859 W. Chadwick *Life De Foe* vii. 372 As a writer, he was a quippy slack-wire performer. 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* vi. 198 There never was such a jaunty and irrepressible quipster. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 528 His very style is young, and not without a certain quipsomeness. 1884 Miss Yonge in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* I. 462 Is it only that the lad is thy very marrow, quipsome one?

Quip (kwip), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To assail with a quip or quips.

1584 Lyly *Alex. & Camp.* III. ii, Didst thou not finde I did quip thee? 1625 W. B. *True School War* 56 Hee spake these expresse words to some that quipped him for this. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 791 The Heathen quipt them that they had no Images nor Altars. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 286 If any one quipped the profession of another.

2. *intr.* To use a quip or quips; to be wittily sarcastic. Const. *at.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 206 Ye malitious haue more minde to quip, then might to cut. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. ix. (1897) III. 129 Tacitus doth pleasantly quip and jest at the men of war of our ancient Gaules. 1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* VIII. vi. 796 If you will learne..to deride, quippe, scorne,..you neede not goe to any other schooles.

Hence **Qui·pper,** one who quips.

1589 Nashe *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Here, peraduenture, some desperate quipper will canuaze my proposed comparison. *a* 1603 in Nichols *Progr.* III. 143 What meane you, a starmonger, the quipper of the firmament. 1611 Cotgr., *Lardonneur*, a quipper, girder, flowter.

Quip(pe, obs. forms of Whip.

Quipping (kwi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quip *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Whisperings open or cloase, quippinge notorious or auricular iybinge. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 233 The nimble saying or wittie quipping of Arcesilaus. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1007 Terambus a Satyrist, did not abstain from quipping of the Muses. 1887 Saintsbury *Elizab. Lit.* xii. (1890) 437 In contradistinction to this perpetual quipping.. the general style of Fuller is..rather more modern.

Quipping (kwi·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That quips; of the nature of a quip.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 34/1 In frumping of his adversaries with quipping taunts. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 703 The bishop..after his quipping manner requested [etc.]. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 195 His salt and sharpe quipping speeches. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 54 A Conceit no less facetious than quipping.

†**Qui·ppy.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **quipp-**, **quyppie.** [Of obscure origin; perh. a. L. *quippe* indeed, forsooth (with sarcastic force).] = Quip *sb.*

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 61 § 3 To rayle and rage vpon hym in rymes and quyppies. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* S j, Which quippie in waie of reproche is used against blockheades. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 116 Sometimes they mainetaine talke with fond quippies.

‖ **Quipu** (kī·pu, kwi·pu). Also **quipo**, **quippu**, **-o.** [Quichuan *quipu* knot.] A device of the ancient Peruvians and others for recording events, keeping accounts, sending messages, etc., consisting of cords or threads of various colours, knotted in various ways.

1704 tr. *Ovalle's Kingd. Chile* in *Churchill's Voy.* III. 74 They have their quipoes, which is a sort of strings of different bigness in which they make knots of several colours, by which they remember...When they go to confession these quipoes serve them to remember their sins. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 304 The quipos seem to have been a device for rendering calculation more expeditious and accurate. 1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 88 These quipos or knotted cords are found in Canada, in Mexico, in Peru, in the plains of Guiana, in Central Asia, in China, and in India. 1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civilis.* ii. (1875) 43 Even the Peruvians had no better means of recording events than the Quippu or Quipu.

attrib. 1830 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 168 History has been written with quipo-threads, with feather pictures, with wampum-belts. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1871) I. Introd. 4 Monumental stoneheaps and Quipo thrums to keep record by.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1781 *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. II. 64, I believe you would contrive to knot them some quipos of kind remembrance. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Chr. Kirkland* III. iii. 83 Marian Evans, whose first knot in the quipos of her fame was made by this work.

Quir, obs. form of *quire* Choir.

†**Quirace,** obs. f. Cuirass. (Also pl. *quiracies.*)

1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* v. 365 All their bucklers, Morions, and Quiraces Were of no proofe against their peisant maces. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 12 There were not foure hundred of them armed with quiracies.

Quirboil(l)y, obs. form of Cuir-bouilli.

Quire (kwəiəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: *a.* 3 **cwaer**, **quaer**, 4–5 **quayer**, (5 **-ere**, **qwayer**, **quaier**), 4–6 **quayre**, (5 **qwayre**, **qvayr**), 5–6 **qv-**, **quare**, **quair**, 5–7 **quaire**, (6 **qw-**). *β.* 6 **quear(e**, **quere**, 6–7 **queere**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **queer**. *γ.* 6 **quier**, **quyer**, 5– **quire**. [a. OF. *quaer*, *quaier* (later *caier*, mod. *cahier* a quire of six sheets, a copy-book, writing-book, etc.) = Prov. *casern*, It. *quaderno*:—pop. L. **quaternum* (med.L. *quaternus*, *-um*), f. L. *quaternī* a set of four, f. *quattuor* four: see Quaternion. The loss of the final *-n* in F. *quaer* for **quaern* is normal; cf. *chair*, *enfer*, etc. Icel. *kver* a quire, little book, is from F. or Eng.

There are three main forms of the word in Eng., *quair*, *quear* (*quere*), *quire*. The second of these arises from a narrowing of the vowel after the *k*- sound (cf. *quail* and *queal*, *quaisy* and *queasy*, *kay* and *key*, *kayles* and *keals*, *kaiser* and *keasar*), and the further change to *quier*, *quire* is similar to that of *brere*, *frere* to *briar*, *friar*.]

1. A set of four sheets of parchment or paper doubled so as to form eight leaves, a common unit in mediæval manuscripts; hence, any collection or gathering of leaves, one within the other, in a manuscript or printed book. Also, twenty-four (formerly sometimes twenty-five) sheets of writing-paper.

a. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1549–50 Of quayers seuen I haue a boke We may ilk a day a quayer loke. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 335, I did write to quairs of papir of witnessis, every quair conteynyng xiiij leves. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* 172 Muche more he wrote, as it seemed, for diuers

quaires lacked in the boke. 1613 *Mem. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 42 A quaire of paper for the use of the parishe.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 164 *Mayn*, bothe for a hande and for a queare of paper. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 106 If heere I should all skirmishes expresse .. Of paper sure, a quere would not suffice. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. i. 10 Lo what it is that makes white rags so deare, That men must giue a teston for a queare. 1696 in *Pall Mall G.* (1889) 8 Jan. 7/2 A Queer of paper..A Coppy Booke. 1885 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Queer*, a quire of paper.

γ. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 128, j reame & vij quires of small paper. 1560 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 96 A quyer of paper.. iiij *d.* 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B, Hee'le spend all he hath in a quire of paper. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 How better were it for you to remain (Poore Quires) in ancient raggs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 120/1 Cassie Quires, are the two outside Quires in a Ream, called also Cording Quires. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 354 He was charged .. for feloniously stealing eleven quires of writing paper. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 26. 20 The cost of paper from one quire to one ream.

b. *In quires*: Unbound, in sheets.

c 1480 *Paston Lett.* III. 301 Item, in quayers, Tully *de Senectute. Ibid.*, Item, in qwayers, a Boke *de Sapiencia.* 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Grafton) colophon, The Imprinter to sell this Booke in Queres for two shillynges and sixe pence. 1679 WOOD *Life* 10 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 439, I gave my book..to the Heralds Office in quires. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 144 Your poem sunk, And sent in quires to line a trunk. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 313 *Advt.*, The valuable publication stock, in Cloth and Quires.

fig. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded., So that a Plant is, as it were, an Animal in Quires.

†**2.** A small pamphlet or book, consisting of a single quire; a short poem, treatise, etc., which is or might be contained in a quire. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Þeo ancre þet wernde an oðer a cwaer uorto lenen. *Ibid.* 282 3if þu hauest knif oðer cloð .. scrowe oðer quaer. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xcvii, Go litel quayre, go unto my lyves queene. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 1 Ther was take to me a quayere. Where yn was drawe in to englesshe .. hire martirdom. *c* 1500 *MS. Selden* B. 24 lf. 191 Heirefter followis the quair maid be King James of Scotland the first, callit the kingis quair. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 280 Go litell quayre, namyd the Popagay. *c* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 429 Who so euer ye be, yᵗ shall fortune to rede this queare. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1393/2 The bishop of Salis. drewe out a quire of the Concordance, and layd it before the bishop of Harford.

3. *Comb.*, as *quire-work*; **quire stock**, books in quires; **quire-wise** *adv.*, on double leaves, which can be formed into quires to be sewed.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 124/1 When quire work is Printed. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. *Advt.*, Bookselling Business for Sale..including..bound and quire Stock.

Quire, *sb.*²: see CHOIR.

Quire (kwəiəɪ), *v.*¹ [f. QUIRE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To arrange in quires. Hence **Quired** *ppl. a.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 4 If they be Quir'd Sheets, that is, two, three, or four Sheets Quir'd together. *Ibid.* xxv. P 4 The Backs of the Quired Books. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 124/1 The number of Sheets Quired one in the other. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 117 *Quired.* Two sheets so imposed as when folded and made up will lie one within the other.

Quire, *v.*², to sing: see CHOIR *v.*

Quire, obs. f. QUARRY *sb.*¹, QUEER *a.*², QUERE *v.* to inquire.

†**Quirer.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. QUIRE *v.*²] A chorister.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 335 Neere to the chamber doore the Quirers thus sing.

Quirester, obs. form of CHORISTER.

Quirie, obs. variant of *querry* EQUERRY, q. v.

†**Qui·rily,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? Quiveringly.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Some doe slise owt collops on spits yeet quirilye trembling.

Quirister, obs. or arch. form of CHORISTER.

Quiritarian (kwiritēə·riăn), *a. Rom. Law.* [f. as next + -AN.] = QUIRITARY.

1842-3 *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Legatum*, The legatee had the quiritarian..ownership of the legacy. 1861 [see BONITARIAN]. 1871 POSTE *Gaius* III. § 80 Quiritarian ownership is only acquired by usucapion.

Quiritary (kwi·ritări), *a.* [ad. late L. *quirītāri-us*, f. *Quirītēs* Roman citizens.] That is in accordance with Roman civil law; legal, as opposed to equitable (see BONITARIAN). Also of property: Held by legal right or under Roman law.

1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 285 Every citizen ..so far as he was the occupier of Roman or Quiritary soil, ..enjoyed exemption from the tribute or rent-charge due to the state. 1871 POSTE *Gaius* III. 285 A quaestor .. who sold under the spear, the symbol of quiritary dominion. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. 119, I say that this slave is mine in quiritary right.

†**Quirita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quirītātio* (Livy), n. of action f. *quirītāre* to cry, lament.] A complaint, lament.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. *Crucifixion*, How is it then, with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and Angels with so woful a quiritation. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Quiritian (kwiri·ʃăn). *rare.* [f. L. *Quirīt-ēs* (see QUIRITARY) + -IAN.] A Roman citizen.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 40 A man was either owner according to the law of the Quiritians, or he was not held to be owner at all.

Quirk (kwəɪk). Also 6 **quircke, queerk,** 6–7 **quirke,** 6–9 **querk,** 7 **quirck, quer(e)ke, quirt, (qirk).** [Of obscure origin and history; app. native in western dialects.

The original sense was prob. as in 6, whence on the one hand the techn. and dial. uses in 7, in which the 'quirk' is in some material thing, and on the other hand the literary uses in 1–5, referring to mental operations, modes of action, etc. The earliest trace of the word appears in Salesbury's Welsh Dict. (1547), where *Kwyrk-hosan* is given as the W. equivalent of Eng. *clock* (see 7 a); the term is still current in Wales, but its form proves it to be from Eng.]

1. A verbal trick, subtlety, shift or evasion; a quibble, quibbling argument.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 100* Not vpon quirkes and suttelties in matters indifferent. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. v. C iij b, The quiddityes and queerks of logique darke. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882)46 They inuente quirckes and quiddities, shiftes, and put-offes ynough to blinde the eies of the magistrates. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 190 The shifting quercke of a schoolemans braine. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 131 Not with Syllogisms or Quirks of Wit; but with plain and weighty Reason. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* II. 132 Perverting solid Sense, With artful Querks and Impudence. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 550 His still refuted quirks he still repeats. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 251 A true feeling of religion does not depend on the quirks and quibbles of human reasonings. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* CXXX, In vain the Chevalier beat brain for quirk To help in this conjuncture.

Comb. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 386 The quirk-abjuring ejaculation .. of lord Hale.

b. The employment of quirks; quibbling.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 173 This indeed smells pretty strong of quirk, but relishes as faintly as may be of reason. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 221 His fears lest chicane and quirk..should deprive Althea..of the two thousand pounds. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. (1858) 25 Shiftiness, quirk, attorney-cunning..fancies itself .. to be talent.

2. A clever or witty turn or conceit; a quip.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 245, I may chance haue some odde quirkes and remnants of witte broken on mee. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 It is not enough to haue quirks of wit, but soundness of doctrine. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* iii. 145 His Quirks and Witticisms upon Me are all grafted upon his own mistakes. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 28 Your rhymes and your resources, your quirks and your conundrums. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxvii, He had a quiz and a quirk for everybody that passed. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* ii. 31 He must..enliven it with some quirk of fancy.

3. *Mus.* A sudden turn; a fantastic phrase. *rare.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 How many noates, how many restes, how many querks. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 143 Light quirks of Music, broken and uneven. 1883 LATHROP *Span. Vistas* 126 The quirks of the melody are not unlike those of very old English ballads.

4. A trick or peculiarity in action or behaviour; †a knack, a fad.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 268, I have heard of some kinde of men that put quarreles purposely on others, to taste their valour; belike this is a man of that quirke. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 100 He hath besides a pretty quirk .. how to work In iron with much ease. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xli. (1674) 54 Having their heads full of querks and new inventions. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 42 He is .. markin' out some dyke, or drainin' Wi' mony a quirk. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 136 His manner was full of quirks. 1868 MISS ALCOTT *Lit. Women* (1869) I. iii. 44 How do you learn all the proper quirks?

†**5.** A fit, start, sudden stroke. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 51, I haue felt so many quirkes of ioy and greefe.

6. A sudden twist, turn, or curve; *esp.* in drawing or writing: A flourish.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. vii, Some yong Frenchman.. That .. Knew euery quirke within lusts laborinth. 1840 THACKERAY *George Cruikshank* Wks. 1900 XIII. 309 These little dots and specks, and fantastical quirks of the pencil. 1860 BUSHNELL in *Life* xx. (1880) 437 Write a large, full, regular, and free hand. Bring in no quirks and flourishes.

7. *techn.* or *dial.*

a. In a stocking = CLOCK *sb.*²

1547 [see etym. note]. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. E iij b, Then haue they nether-stocks to these gay hosen .. with quirks and clocks about the ancles. [1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 260 Hose..with quirks, clocks, open seams.] 1879– In dial. glossaries (Chesh., Shroph., Som., etc.).

b. A diamond-shaped piece of leather inserted at the junction of the fingers with the palm in some makes of gloves.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 18/1 Of a Glove..the Querks, the little square peeces at the bottom of the Fingers. 1881 *Oxfordshire Gloss.* Suppl., *Quirks*, the bits between the fingers of leather gloves, where they open.

c. A piece added to, or taken from, a regular figure, or cut out of a certain surface (see quots.).

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 130 If either a Quirk or any Addition be added to the Building, on any side of your Ground-plot, you must describe it also proportionably. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 110/2 A square being struck into four parts, one of those parts in Carpentry Terms is called a Quirk. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s.v., The irregular garden beds, cut out of grass lawns, are .. as truly quirks as any other example that can be adduced.

d. An irregular pane of glass (see quots.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 385/2 Querke, is a nook shoten Pane, or any Pane whose sides and top run out of a square form. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Quirk*, .. a pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

e. *Arch.* An acute hollow between the convex part of certain mouldings and the soffit or fillet.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 173 The Grecian mouldings are often..worked with a small return, technically called a quirk. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 379 In Gothic architecture quirks are abundantly used between mouldings. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* v, Along fillet, quirk, arris, and moulding.

8. *Comb.* **quirk-float,** a plasterer's float used for angles; **quirk-moulding,** a moulding with a quirk or sharp return (Crabb, 1823).

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.*, § 2242 Floats are of three sorts: the hand float ..; the quirk float, which is used on or in angles; and the Derby.

Quirk (kwəɪk), *v.*¹ [f. prec. sb.]

I. a. *trans.* To assail with quirks or quips. **b.** *intr.* To use quirks or quips. Also with *it.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 41 Not so much to quirke or crosse me thereby, as to blesse himselfe. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 307 Wee shall haue some spawne of a goose-quill .. quirking and girding. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 673 Merely quirking it upon the strength of a dozen or two hard words.

2. *trans.* To form or furnish with a quirk; to groove. Usually in *pa. pple.*

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* § 2106 When a bead is stuck so that it does not on the section merely fall in with its square returns, but leaves a space..between the junctions at the sides, it is said to be quirked. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Quirk*,..used by carpenters and stonemasons. To form a narrow groove, usually in a moulding.

3. To move in a sudden and jerky manner. [Perh. an independent formation.]

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 33 We saw many a mouse Quirking round for the kernels. [See also QUIRKING *ppl. a.*] 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xiv, That is the thing to set an audience bounding and quirking.

Quirk (kwəɪk), *v.*² *dial.* Also **querk.** [Imitative.] To grunt, groan, croak, etc.; to grumble.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 43 Thee art a crewnting, querking,..chockling Baggage. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Quirking*, Complaining. Wilts. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 195 The poor little lass..sighed, and quirked, and fidgeted, and seemed ready to cry. 1886– In dial. glossaries (Surrey, Berks, Wilts, Som., etc.). 1894 E. H. BARKER *Two Summers in Guyenne* 289 Green frogs .. quirked defiance from the banks.

Quirked (kwəɪkt), *ppl. a.* [f. QUIRK *v.*¹ or *sb.* + -ED.] *Arch.* Furnished with a quirk.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 162 A moulding denominated a Quirked Ovolo. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 379 The quirked ogee from the arch of Constantine. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* § 2126 The cylindrical part is called a bead, and the sinking a quirk; the whole combination being called a quirked bead.

Quirken, variant of QUERKEN, to choke.

Qui·rkiness. [f. QUIRKY. *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being quirky.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 355 All the .. pieces of quirkiness which one sees, are things which I have rarely if ever found in old work.

Quirking (kwə·ɪkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIRK *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. in its various senses, or the result of this.

a 1688 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* (1767) I. 735 Forbear quirking and mocking. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 234 If you had hung her With canting and quirking. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 411/1 *Ed.* In all uncomely? *Ath.* Ay, to the very quirking of her eyebrows.

Quirking (kwə·ɪkiŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. as prec. + -ING².] That quirks.

1605 F. MASON *Serm.* (1607) 25 Surely .. quirking braines may haue their conceits. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 65 This quirking fryar. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 The quirking rabbit scarcely leaves her hole.

Quirking, *ppl. a.*²: see QUIRK *v.*² (quot. 1746).

Quirkish (kwə·ɪkiʃ), *a.* [f. QUIRK *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of a quirk.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiv. 195 A smart answer,.. a quirkish reason. 1882 E. P. HOOD in *Leisure Hour* Apr. 227 He sets forth a number of quirkish reasons.

Qui·rksome, *a. rare.* [+ -SOME.] Quirky.

1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xlvi. 310 For all his quirksome guile, he had gotten on the wrong side.

Quirky (kwə·ɪki), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y¹.]

1. Full of quirks or shifts; tricky.

1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 297 Tam Tod was an ald-farran birkie, .. Slee, snackie, and wilie, and quirkie. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xviii. 164 A quirkie bodie, capable o' making law no law at a'. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xiv. 153 Out upon you for a quack—a quirky quibbling quack, Sir.

2. Full of twists, turns, or flourishes.

1885 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 80 [The] quirky lanes and closes were as black as the pit.

Quirl, variant of QUERL.

Quirlewind, obs. form of WHIRLWIND.

Quirlicue, variant of CURLICUE.

1885 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Apr. 459 The Rocky Mountains,..like little feather quirlicues on a map.

Quirn, dial. variant of QUERN.

Quirpo, variant of CUERPO *Obs.*

†**Quirré.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **quyrre.** [a. OF. *quiree, quirie*, var. *cuirie*: see CUIRASS.] A leathern habergeon or cuirass.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 110 Wende noght in host with oute haberion or quyrre.

Quirrester, -ister, obs. forms of CHORISTER.

Quirry, obs. variant of *querry* EQUERRY.

Quirt (kwəɪt), *sb. U.S.* [? ad. Sp. *corto* short, CUET, or *cuerda* CORD.] A kind of riding-whip used in the western United States and Spanish America, having a short handle and a braided leather lash about two feet long.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxi. 240 The young hunter

laid his quirt to the flanks of the mustang. 1888 [see QUIRT *v.*2]. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 215/2 The spectators even went so far as to strike the bare backs of their favorites with quirts, or whips, to urge them on.

†Quirt, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 quurt. [Of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* To block, fill, or stop up (an opening).

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1009/1 The said earle ..did leuie and build a new weere in the said aperture .. stopping, filling, and quirting the same, with great trees, timber, and stones. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 105 b, To let..three or foure shouels full of earth fall softly downe by the inner side of the floodgate, which will quurt vp his chinkes.

2. *intr.* Of a river: To be dammed *back.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 152 Under it runneth the river Lo, ..thwarted by a sandy banke, which forceth the same to quurt back a great way.

Quirt (kwɔ̄ɪt), *v.*[2] *U.S.* [f. QUIRT *sb.*] *trans.* To strike with a quirt.

1888 TH. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Apr. 854 A first-class rider will sit throughout it all .. quirting his horse all the time. .. Quirt is the name of the short flexible riding-whip used throughout cowboy land. The term is a Spanish one. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 8 Oct. 2/1 One [horse] .. was 'quirted', 'raked', and nearly killed.

Quirtayn, obs. f. CURTAIN. **Quiry,** var. *querry,* EQUERRY. **Quis,** obs. f. QUIZ.

Quisby (kwi·zbi), *sb. slang.* [Of obscure formation.] An idler. *Doing quisby,* not working.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 155 He eyes the twaddler who'd enjoin a halt, .. Hating .. a stop by such a quisby. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 219 One morning, when we had been doing 'quisby', that is, stopping idle.

Quisby (kwi·zbi), *a. slang.* [cf. prec.] Queer, not quite right; bankrupt.

1853 *Household Wds.* VIII. 75/2 To say that a man is without money, or in poverty, some persons remark that he is..quisby, done up. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 532 Larson is not so well as he should be—rather quisby about the throat. 1892 *Punch* 12 Mar. 123/1 He's a-looking queer and quisby.

Quischen, -on, etc., obs. forms of CUSHION.

Quiscos(kos): see QUISQUOSE.

†Quish, obs. form of CUISSE.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* an. 1 (R.) One sort had the quishes, the greues, the surlettes, ye sockettes on the ryght side and on the left side sylver. 1557 GRIMALD *Death Zoroas* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 122 Aboue the greaue, At th' opening of his quishes.

Quishan, -en, etc., obs. forms of CUSHION.

Quisle, obs. form of WHISTLE *v.*

†Quisqui·lian, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as next + -AN.] Quisquilious. So **Quisqui·liary** *a.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 394 Miscreant quisquilian Scraps and Fragments. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 Those shallow and fidimplicitary coxcombs, who fill our too credulous ears with their quisquiliary deblaterations.

Quisquilious (kwiskwi·liəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *quisquiliæ* f. pl., waste matter, refuse, rubbish, etc.] Of the nature of rubbish or refuse.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 412 The science is overloaded by the quisquilious matter they rake together. *a* 1832 — *Deontol.* (1834) I. 295 Dr. Priestley .. expunged what, in the quaint phraseology once in vogue, was called the 'quisquilious matter'. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 460 Besides garden fruit insects and worms, the Jay's diet is sufficiently quisquilious.

Quisquose, -quous, *a. Sc.* Also 9 quiscos(kos). [Of obscure origin.] Difficult to deal with or settle, ticklish, 'kittle'.

1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 485 Being biassed with his opinion in quisquose and difficult matters. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. II. xiii. 499 The truths delivered by ministers..on quisquous subjects. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. ix. (1849) 175 Your conduct this day has been very quiscos. 1836 — in *Tait's Mag.* III. 33 The ladies maybe a wee quiscoskos in character.

†Quissers. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *cuissere, -iere,* f. *cuisse* thigh.] = CUISSE.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2976 (Kölbing) Helme & brini & hauberioun, Saumbers, quissers & aketoun.

Quisshen, -in(g, quissin(g, -ion, -yn, obs. ff. CUSHION. **Quissonday,** obs. f. WHITSUNDAY.

†Quist, obs. variant of WHIST, silent.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 289 Quist, quist, what man art thou well in thy witts? *Ibid.* 310 He is quist.

Quister, variant of WHITESTER *Obs.*

Quisteroun, obs. form of CUSTRON.

†Quistounes, -sumnes. [Form and meaning uncertain; the ref. is to the wheel of Fortune.]

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3303 Lo! so þe quele of qwistsumnes my qualite has changid. *Ibid.* 4660 For so þe quele of qwistounes 3oure qualite encreses.

Quistrel, variant of COISTREL or CUSTREL.

Quistron, variant of CUSTRON.

Quit (kwit), *sb.*[1] [Perh. imitative; but Gosse suggests that it may be African.] The popular name of many small Jamaican birds.

1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 254 The name of *Quit* is applied without much discrimination by the negroes of Jamaica, to several small birds, such as the Banana Quit, which is a Creeper, and the Blue Quit, and Grass Quits which are finches. 1882– in OGILVIE and later Dicts. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 761.

Quit (kwit), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. QUIT *v.*] A point of departure.

1892 H. A. NEWTON in *Astronomy & Astrophysics* Jan. 15 Of the 839 comets..267..will have quits less than 45° from Jupiter's quit, while 38 of them will have quits less than 45° from Jupiter's goal.

Quit (kwit), **†quite,** *a.* Forms: α. 3 cwite, 3–6 quyt, (4 qw-), 4–6 quyte, (4–5 qw-), 6 quight, 3–7 quite. β. 4 kuytte, 5 quytt(e, qwytt, qw(h)itte, 6 quitt, 6–7 quitte, 3– quit. [(1) In the α-forms (ME. types *quite, quit*), a. OF. *quite* = Pr. *quiti,* Sp. *quito,* med.L. *quitus,* unmolested, free, clear, etc., ad. L. *quiētus* QUIET. Hence also OFris. *quyt, qwyt* (mod. *quijt*), MDu. *quite, quijt* (Du. *kwijt*), MLG. and MHG. *quît* (obs. G. *queit*). (2) In the β-forms (ME. types *quitte, quît*), orig. a. OF. *quitte,* later form of *quite*: cf. med.L. *quittus,* MHG. *quit* (G. *quitt*), ON. *kvittr* (Sw. *qvitt,* Da. *kvit*). The pa. pple. of QUITE *v.* may also have contributed to the use of *quit.*

Although there appears to be sufficient evidence for the existence in ME. of forms with a short vowel, clear instances are somewhat rare, as the spelling is often ambiguous or misleading, and the rimes usually show *quite, quit.* The exact range of *quit* is therefore uncertain until the 16th c., when its gradual supersession of *quite* is prob. connected with the similar change in the verb.]

I. In predicative use.

1. Free, clear. (†Occas. *quite and clear, quite and free.*) *To be quit for,* to get off with, suffer nothing more than.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum..mei ful wel beo cwite & paie god mid lesse. *c* 1275 *Pass. Lord* 310 in *O. E. Misc.* 46 Ye nelleþ ..lete me gon quite. *Ibid.* 370 Hit is eur kustume to habbe quyt enne. *c* 1290 *Beket* 812 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 129 Þo was þis guode Man quit I-nov. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1224 Þys were our most profit, Wiþ loue & leue he queþe vs quyt. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 685 Bot so he wend have passed quite. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. vi, Yf thow be ouercome thou shalt not be quyte for losyng of ony of thy membrys. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 72 The great fishe are taken..Where as the small escape quite and free. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 77 What faultes great men alwayes committe Are pardoned still, and goeth quitte. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 22 Gif the persewer compeirs nocht..the defender sall passe quite. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 476, I..must submiss endure Check or reproof, and glad to scape so quit. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 72 We .. are quit for the fright except the damage abovementioned. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 761 The judgment shall be against him only..and the other shall go quit. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, Harry Esmond was quit for a fall on the grass. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 124 When the book was restored the borrower [was] declared quit.

b. Free, clear, rid *of* (a thing or person). †Also with omission of prep. (quot. 1630).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Ase quite ase ȝe beoð of swuch. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6287 Godd..had mad þam quite Of al þair soru and al þair site. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Of these zennes ne byeþ [they] naȝt kuytte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIV. (*Pelagia*) 136 Haffand rycht gret delyte Of þare synnis to be quyte. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1511 Who is qwitte of one temptacionne happily. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. XXIV, Now my moder is quyte of the. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 141 Throuch desyre .. to be quyte of the glore of a king. *c* 1630 MILTON *On Time* 20 Then all this Earthy grosnes quit,..we shall for ever sit [etc.]. 1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. 208 Aukwardnesses, which many people contract .. and cannot get quit of them. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 108 To me .. it would be a great release to be quit of the trouble and expense. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* v. 91 In order that the sea may get quit of its heat.

c. Const. *from.* Now *rare.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 140 Fro feculent feces when hyt ys quytt. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. i, Quitt and cleere from doing wrong. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* viii, Nought from the Romane Empire might be quight. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 209 Nor shall we ever be quit from the crime of slaying the Witnesses. 1845 *Economy* 154 It is the doctor's duty to see you quit from all this.

†d. *To make quit (of),* to do away with, dispose of; to make a clearance. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 504 The formast sone hym selff sesyt in hand, Maid quyt off hym. 15.. *Droichis Part of Play* 108 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 318 Thair is nocht thair bot tak and slae, Cut throppillis and mak quyte.

†2. Destitute, deprived *of* (*from*). *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 399/242 Of ore leoue sones quite we beoth, alas! *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Me and many mo, fro our wages ȝede quite. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* VII. 124 Now haue þai made þi biging bare, Of all þi catell ertou quite. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 35 Of þi blis y were ful qwytt If y hadde aftir þat y haue do. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XLII. 911 It wald mak vs quyte Of Christis Euangell, our delyte. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 232 Ethelfred is maid quyt of ane eye.

†3. = QUITS 2. *Double or quit*: see DOUBLE *adv.* 4. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* X. 268, I have yelde you agen that ye had gyven me; we be now quyte. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 92 If once I finde thee ranging, Hortensio will be quit with thee by changing. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. v. 89 To be full quit of those my Banishers Stand I before thee heere. 1687 PRIOR *Epigr.*, '*To John I ow'd*', Sure John and I are more than quit. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 21 But we are now quit; and your generosity is equal to mine.

†b. *To cry quit* (*with* one), *cry one quit* (cf. QUITTANCE 4). *Obs.*

1626–7 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I*, I. 205 If it would please God .. to prosper what we undertake, we might, ere long, cry them quit. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* I. 5 If we would cry quit with the *Remonstrant* .. wee could tell him a Tale.

II. Attributive.

†4. Clean, complete. *Obs. rare.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 73 To..the quite marring of all her musicke. 1604 RUDD in *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 7 If .. there cannot be obtained a quite removall of the Premises. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 487 [This will] make a quit riddance of all their hurts.

Quit (kwit), **†quite,** *v.* Forms: α. *Infin.* 3–5 quiten, quyten, (5 -yn), 4 quyty, 4–7 quyte, quite, 5 qwite, qwyt(e, qw-, queyt, 5–6 quyt; 5 qu-, qwyght, 6 quight; also *north.* 5 whyte, 6 -tte, 5, 7–9 white, 9 wheyte. *Pa. t.* 4–5 quitte, quyt, 4–6 quit(t, quytte, 5 qwit, 5–6 quyte; 5–6 quyted, 6 quited, quighted. *Pa. pple.* 4–5 iquytt, i-, yquyt(te, yquit; 4 quite, 4–5 quitte, 4–6 quit, quyt, 5 qwit(t(e, *Sc.* quet, 5–6 quyte, qwytt, 6 quitt, *Sc.* quyite; 4 i-quited, 5–7 quited, 6 quyted. β. 4, 7 quitte, 5 quytte, 6 quitt, 4– quit. γ. See QUAT *v.*[2] [(1) In α-forms (ME. type *quiten*), a. OF. *quiter* = Sp., Pg. *quitar,* It. *quitare,* med.L. *quitare,* ad. med.L. *quiētāre* to make quiet, put in quiet, set free, absolve, etc., f. *quiētus* QUIET (cf. QUIT *a.*). (2) In β-forms (ME. type *quitten*), a. later OF. *quitter* (cf. ON. *kvitta,* Sw. *qvitta,* Da. *kvitte*). The origin of this F. form is obscure; it apparently became common in the 14th c., but med.L. *quittare* is found in documents of the 13th (Du Cange).

The exact range of ME. *quitte*(*n* is difficult to determine (cf. QUIT *a.*); the usual form was undoubtedly *quite*(*n.* The pa. t. and pa. pple. of this were usually *quitte, quit* (less commonly *quited*), and this fact may have assisted in the general substitution of *quit* for *quite* which began in the latter part of the 16th c., and was practically complete by 1650. During the first half of the 17th c. the pa. t. and pple. vary between *quit* and *quitted,* the former being freq. employed even by writers who use *quit* in the inf. and pres.; in later use *quitted* is the standard form, *quit* being now dial. and U.S. colloquial.]

I. †1. *trans.* To set free, release, deliver, redeem (usually a person; also *absol.*). Const. *from, out of,* and occas. with *out* adv. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6680 Dei þai sal wit-vten lite, Wit-vten raunscun for to quitte. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9582 Quyte þe weyl oute of borghegang. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 177 (205) Allas! they quitte him out to rathe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1352 Crist borne to qwite man out of infernale disese. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 143 b/2 But for al that was not he quyte fro the pryson of helle. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 74 They counselled the people to quite Barabbas. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 213 For nought mought they quitten him from decay. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2537 A litle mony from the law will quite thee. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 557 Arise therefore, quite thy cause, deliver thy people. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 4 My intent..was..to qit one passage of Scripture from their abuse thereof.

†b. To free, clear, rid *of. Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 317 He delyvered and quitte alle þe cherches..of alle manere kynges tribute. 1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I wyll quyte hym for a grote of all the dettes he oweth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 218, I should rob the Deaths-man of his Fee, Quitting thee thereby of ten thousand shames. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* I i 5 He quited Ancona and Dalmatia of the Saracens. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., She .. made me resolve to quit my hands of this office. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* IV. i, That Mercy, Which quits me of the vast unequal Task. 1798 *Geraldine* II. 201 Two thousand guineas will not quit Revel of the expence.

c. *refl.* To rid (oneself) *of.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11198 (Fairf.) He did alle mennys namys wryte That of this yeld shuld none hem quyte. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* I i 5 He quitted himselfe of further trouble. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 10 He quitted himself of his employment abroad. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Luke* iv. 30 It was an easy thing for him .. to quit himself of any mortal enemies. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 4 It requires some boldness to quit ourselves of these feelings.

†2. To clear (a suspected or accused person) *from* a charge; to prove (one) innocent *of.* Chiefly *refl. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14857 If it war sli maner wite þat he þar-of ne moght him quite. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2898 If he haue this day respite, Tomorn he sal himseluen quite. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Merry Play* (1830) 18, I thought .. That he had lovyd my wyfe, for to deseyve me, And now he quytyth hymself. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 20 He .. shall againe be tryde, And fairely quit him of th' imputed blame. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 11 Do not conclude before you have quitted the Subjects from that suspicion. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 350 Their known Poverty and perpetual Austerities wholly quit them of that suspicion.

†b. To absolve, acquit (*of, from*). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1337 Þys fals men, þat beyn sysours, þat .. wyl .. a þefe for syluer quyte. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 208 We undirstand he shall not be quyte but before the Justice. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 4 There shall be no delayes vntill another Sise, But either quit, or to infernall Gayle. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* IV. iv, The man must quited be by heav'ns laws. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* iv. 47 Menelaus certes being guiltie of al the evil was quitted of the crimes. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 96 Upon Tryal the said Prisoners were all of them quitted from the Fact. 1755 *Monitor* No. 11. I. 84 It will be difficult to quit the advisers of such a misapplication, from a crime.

absol. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 4 Menne maye peraduenture vnrighteously condemne or quyte. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 927, I creat ȝow to condampne or to quite, My Iuge deput.

3. *refl.* To do one's part, behave, bear oneself, (usually in a specified way). Now *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prol. 1 In feith, Squier, thow hast thee wel yquit. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 329 To quyte us lyke men in this querell. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 291 Manly and knyghtly he quytte hym in al maner poyntes. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* D ij b, Iohn of London .. could haue quited himselfe no better then this. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* iv. 9 Quit your selues like men, and fight. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 188 Labour to quite our selves well in our sufferings. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 302–3 This is the fourth means to enable us to quit ourselves in the great duty of peaceableness. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 278, I rode, danced and gamed, Quitted me like a courtier.

† **b.** To acquit oneself (well, etc.) *of* a task or duty. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 103 Of these..seuen [signes] ye haue quyte yow well. *c* 1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* lxxvii. in Child *Ballads* III. 100/2, I haue done þe a gode turne for an euyll, Quyte þe whan þou may. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 383 One which knewe so well to quite himselfe of his charge, that all rancour..ceased.

† **c.** To use (the hands); to play (one's part).

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 35 That I were as likely to quit my hands in the fray as well as any man. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 28 The generall subiect to a wel-wisht King Quit their owne part.

† **4.** To remit (a debt, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6032 They shall quyte your oth al free. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 22 The lordes dyd quyt me my ransom and prison. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 381 To quit the fine for one halfe of his goods, I am content. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 509 Perhaps God will relent, and quit thee all his debt. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 178 For that Revenge I'll quit the whole Arrear.

5. To give up, let go, renounce, etc.; to cease to have, use, enjoy, be engaged in or occupied with. (Freq. with implication of sense 7.)

c 1440 *Generydes* 3608 As for the land of Perce .. My lord and fader quyte it in his dayes. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 900 The copie clene I quite it is sa skant. 1612 SELDEN *To Rdr.* in Drayton's *Poly-olb.*, The Capricious faction will.. neuer quit their Beliefe of wrong. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 434 It seems that the Christian Britons at the font quitted their native names as barbarous. 1671 *True Nonconformist* 2 That Nonconformists think they may quite the communion of the church, if [etc.]. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 100 Resentment has taken possession of the temper, .. and will not quit its hold. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 156 Choosing rather to quit their power than their principle. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 47 Richelieu, once resolved, never quitted his object, till it became his own. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xiii. (1874) 236 There are very few men who know how to quit any great office.

b. To give up, yield, hand over *to* another. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 101, I have leuer to quytte yow and gyue yow my parte. 1559 KENNEDY *Lett. to Willock* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 273, I quyte 30u the haill cause without farther disputatioun. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 106 As God had quitted unto them, all dominion over his creatures. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 138 He might wisely quit his Mastership of the Wards to the Lord Say. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XII. Wks. 1826 III. 371 Every argument which .. could induce him to quit the Imperial throne to Philip. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 551 His father seems to have quitted the trade to him in 1576.

c. To let go (something held or grasped).

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 122 *Love unknown* 11 The servant instantly Quitting the fruit, seiz'd on my heart alone. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 7 This teaches a Lady to quit her Fan gracefully when she throws it aside. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 82 The weak moment when she quits her shield. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 145 A horseman .. sprung from his horse, and, without quitting the bridle, rushed into the tent.

6. To cease, stop, discontinue (doing something). Now *U.S.*

1754 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 166 Persons who rent seats .. after they quitt sitting in them [etc.]. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 165 They followed on his trail, nor quit hovering about him .. until [etc.]. 1882 A. E. SWEET *Sk. Texas Siftings* 62 The dog-catchers have quit going their rounds.

b. *absol.* Also *U.S.* with *off.*

a 1641 SUCKLING *Why so pale and wan* II Quit ! quit for shame! this will not move. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1833) III. 25 It is I, that will not act with such fellows .. if they are kept, I will quit; and if the Bishop is dismissed, I will quit too. 1868 *Morning Star* 10 Mar., The good old maxim for speech-makers, 'Quit when you've done'. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 1 Mar., I don't see how you ever made up your mind to quit off [from study].

7. To leave, go away or depart from (a place or person); to part or separate from (a thing).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ii. (1897) III. 29 Our minde cannot out of her place attaine so high. She must quit it and raise her selfe aloft, 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* IV. ii, We know our duty, And quit the room. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. 19 Having quit the river he marched somewhat faster than ordinary. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 274 Hope travels thro', nor quits us when we die. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 306 When the earth is sufficiently dry, so as to quit the hoe. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. iv, They quitted not their harness bright, Neither by day, nor yet by night. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* V. 100 It is a serious matter to quit country and family and friends. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 242 The labourer was forbidden to quit the parish where he lived.

b. *absol.* To leave the premises which one occupies as a tenant.

1768 [see QUITTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 74 A lease..determinable..on giving reasonable notice to quit. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *To the Shade of Elliston*, Thou .. had notice to quit, I fear, before thou wert quite ready to abandon this fleshly tenement.

c. *absol.* To go away. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 231 Clear out, quit, and put—all mean 'be off'. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 99 No sooner was I engaged .. than all the other workmen quitted. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 146 He rose at once, and said..he reckoned he would quit.

8. *intr. To quit with*, to part with or from. *rare.*

1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* I. i, If You can find dispensation to quit with Amidea, .. be confident Oriana may be won. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, Ye hae preached twenty punds out o' the Laird's pocket that he likes as ill to quit wi'.

9. *trans.* To remove; to put, take, or send away (also with dat. of person); to dismiss. Now *rare.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 364 This medicine..cureth and quitteth the mangie. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 116 Having quited and depriued them the preheminence to elect Captaines. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. iii, I'll quit you From my employments. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 45 The small intelligence come to us .. would have quitted you this trouble. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 361 Miss Arabella .. took it out again, without quitting her hand from it. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 38 Quit the left hand smartly to the left side.

II. 10. To repay, reward, requite (a person *with* some return *for* something done). *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* (in phr. *God* etc. *quite, white, twite*).

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 595 þou quyteȝ vchon as hys desserte. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 524 We han well deserued hyt, Therfore is ryght that we ben quyt. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6975 Thus quyte he them that were to hym so kynd. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 178 Syth he had done me one displeasure, I shall quite him agayne with two. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* C i, Let vs not with like thanks quite almightye God for his greate benefyts bestowed vppon vs. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, When I visit, I come comfortably, And look to be so quited. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 448, I understand..how to quit you your own way. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words, White*, to requite; as, 'God white you'. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1839) 16 Odd white..Iustice an king teea, for meaakin sic laas.

† **11.** To make a return to (a person) for (something done, a benefit or injury received, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4422 Ill es þe quit þi god seruis ! *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2258 3e quite him iuel his swink. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 189 O false theef ! .. I wol thee quite anon thy false tale ! *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1554 His kyndenes so he wole hym quyte. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 171 God shall thee heare, and quite thee thy trauayle. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Pref. a ij, Since we soo quyt theym their kyndnes, and departed so litle in their det.

b. With omission of personal object: To repay, make a return for (something done to or for one).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 325 Alle þi frendes fordedes faire schalstow quite. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1187 His trauelle shalle be ryȝt welle y-quytte. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1101 As I am cristynit perfite, I sall thi kyndnes quyte. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 183, I shall quyte your mockes. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXVII. iv, Thou, O Lord, will not forgett To quit the paines of Edoms race. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. iii, The rape of your good Lady has been quited. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. ix. (1642) 199 On this manner was the Duke of Orleance death quitted. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 137 Like quit with like, and harm with harm repay. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* V. XXVII, If I attain I will return and quit thy love.

† **c.** To be a return or equivalent for, to balance; esp. in phr. *to quit* (*the*) *cost. Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 185 A litel tiled wel wul quyte expence. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5700 On good turne another quytith. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 14 The roughe otes be the worste, and it quiteth not the coste to sowe them. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. viii. Wks. (1627) 288 Nothing can quite the cost and labour of trauell but the gaine of wisdome. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 63 The strangeness hath been quitted by an Experience of later daies. 1659 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 4 It is not grief can quit a father's blood. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 106 Nor would that country quit the cost of being retained against the will of the inhabitants.

III. 12. To pay, pay up, clear off (a debt, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28428, I wit-halden ha my tende, and has it quitte til oþer men. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3920 He may þan In purgatory qwyte alle þe dett. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's T.* 152 Koude ye me wisse, I wolde wel quite youre hire. *a* 1450 MYRC 1978 3ef hys godes to luyte be For to quyte þat oweth he. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 23 A thousand markes..To quit the penalty, and to ransome him. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, clvii, Hee meant To quit all scores, after the Parliament. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 110 I'le pay the reckoning, and quit this honest Countrey-mans Charge. *a* 1800 COWPER *Ep. to R. Lloyd* 22 That I may fairly quit The debt which justly became due. 1854 in Whately *Cautions for Times* 131 The souls in Purgatory..only quit the score of punishment which they have not yet paid in this life.

absol. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 32 *Operis satisfactio* that..for alle synnes soueraynliche quiteth.

† **b.** With dat. of person, *esp.* in phr. *to quite one his meed, hire*, etc. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1420, I schal quyten hym hys mede. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 66 Inglis men..quit þam þaire hire. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 512 Ther was non of hem alle..That he ne..quitte him his dette. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 446 Let me take vengeance, saith the Lord, And I wyll quyte them all theyr hyre. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 99 All Faithfull hartis quyte thair meid.

† **13.** To pay, or give, back; to give in return.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27867 (Fairf.) He gas to paine, til wrange tane þing be quite againe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 173 Þes worldly prestis .. quiten not aȝen but stynkynge preiere bifore god. *Ibid.* 215 For o schrewed word a man mot quyte anoþer or moo. 14.. *Good Counsel* in *King's Quair* (S. T. S.) 51 For ilk ynch he wyll the quyte a spane.

† **b.** *absol.* To make return or repayment. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI. 22 Þe synful sall borow and he sall noght quyte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIII. 294 Eft whyte when I may Bot this will I borow.

† **14.** To pay for (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Soth Sermun* 77 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Robin wule Gilot leden to þen ale .. He mai quiten hire ale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6685 Þe smiter sal quite his lechyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11852 Alle oure scapes schul þey quyte.

Quit, variant of COOT *sb.*[2]; obs. form of WHITE.

Quital: see QUITTAL.

‖ **Qui tam** (kwəi tæm). *Law.* [L., the first words of the clause *qui tam pro domino rege quam pro se ipso sequitur* 'who as well for the lord the king as for himself sues'.] An action brought on a penal statute by an informer, who sues for the penalty both on his own behalf and on that of the crown. **b.** *transf.* An informer.

1755 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 105 An action popular, or of qui tam, would certainly lie. 1783 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 213/2 An action was tried brought by qui tam on the statute of usury. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* III. 63 While the qui tams abuse each other, From hangman Murtagh to ——. *attrib.* 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 170 Whatever certainty is required in an indictment, the same is necessary in a qui tam information. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 23 Amongst .. these are some qui tam gentry. 1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* (ed. 6) II. 17 Qui tam informations are in the nature of civil suits.

Quitance: see QUITTANCE.

Quitasol(e: see KITTISOL.

Quitch (kwitʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **quice, cwice**, etc., 6 **quyche**, 7–8 **quich**, 7 **cuich, quoich**, 6– **quitch**. See also QUICK *sb.*[2], COUCH *sb.*[2], and TWITCH. [OE. *cwice* = MLG. *kweke* (hence G. *quecke*), Du. *kweek*; usually supposed to be related to *cwic*, QUICK *a.*, in reference to its vitality.]

1. A species of grass. = COUCH *sb.*[2]

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 464 *Gramen*, quiquae [*Erfurt* quicae, *Corpus* quice]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 182 ȝenym þysse wyrte leaf þe man gramen & oðrum naman cwice nemneð. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 14 All these maner of otes weare the ground very sore, and maketh it to beare quyche. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 22 Some long roots of Quich, or Dogs-grass wreathed about the bones. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn land*, A good fallowing..will kill the Quitch Sorrel, moss and other trumpery. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN *Improved Agric.* p. xv, Destroying weeds, and particularly quitch or dog-grass. 1884 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 394. *fig.* 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1751 The vicious quitch Of blood and custom.

b. Also **quitch-grass** in same sense.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 73 [It] groweth in some Gardens like to a quitch grasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 206 The Quich-grasse..or Dogs-grasse, is the commonest herbe that groweth. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 66 You avoid Quich-grass, and other Weeds. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 23 The thoroughfares were overrun with weed—Docks, quitchgrass.

† **2.** *Quitch-hay* (see quot.). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 Quyche hey commeth of a grasse called crofote,..and it is the beste hey for horses and beastes, and the sweteste.

† **Quitch**, *sb.*[2], obs. variant of TWITCH *sb.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxii. 271 Two straight rules of wood as it were..quitches or pincers.

† **Quitch**, *sb.*[3], obs. variant of COACH.

a 1693 AUBREY *Lives, W. Aubrey* (1898) I. 60 He kept his coach, which was rare in those dayes. The Judge told me they then (vulgarly) called it a Quitch.

Quitch, variant of QUETCH *v.*

† **Quitchineel**, obs. form of COCHINEAL.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* I. iii, Indico, Quitchineel choise Chyna stuffs.

Quitclaim (kwi·tklē[i]m), *sb.* Also 5 **-clayme**, 7 **-claime**. [a. AF. *quiteclame* (Godef.), sb. f. *quiteclamer*: see next.] † **a.** A formal discharge or release. *Obs.* **b.** A formal renunciation or giving up of a claim.

1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 199/1 Letters Patentes of relesse, quit-clayme and discharge. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 95/2 Any..Relesse, Discharge or Quyte clayme. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 19. 517 [He] gaue vnto him for the quit-claime of his sisters Ioyncture, twenty thousand ounces of gold. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Quite claim*, in Common Law, is an acquitting of a man for any action that he hath against him. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 151 The person to whom the quitclaim was made was not .. in seisin of the tenement. 1891 B. HARTE *First Fam. Tasajara* i, There's the papers—the quit-claim—all drawn up and Signed.

attrib. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 182 A quit-claim deed..of the Mineral Hill locations.

Quitclaim (kwi·tklē[i]m), *v.* Forms: see QUIT *a.* and CLAIM *v.* Also 5 **quik-, quicke-**. [a. AF. and OF. *quiteclamer, -claimer*, f. *quite* QUIT, clear, free, etc. + *clamer* to proclaim, declare (see CLAIM *v.* 6). In later use associated with QUIT *v.* and CLAIM *sb.* (see 2 b).]

† **1.** To declare (a person) free; to release, acquit, discharge, etc. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6654 Þai ben out of prisoun y-gon Oþer quite-cleymed ichon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 19 Quod Merlyn, 'Thow haste quyte clayned [*printed* clayned] my moder... Quod the Iuge, 'It is soth'. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 167 He suld be content thai quite clamand him in tyme tocum. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 14 Neither will I Him charge with guilt, but rather doe quite clame. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 23 b, Everie frie man, haueand natiue bond-men, may quiteclame and make them frie.

2. To renounce, resign, give up (a possession, claim, right, pursuit, etc.).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 293, I quit clayme hit for euer, kepe hit as his auen. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 28/504 Þat querel y quik cleyme. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 66 To reles and quyteclayme all their right, title, and interest in the seid maner. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 62 Quytclame clergie, and cleik to the ane club. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 741 For ay mirth clenlie I quitclame. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mem. State* Wks. (1711) 130 Whether a subject may .. give over and quit-claim all right and title [etc.]. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1765) I. 89 Having sold or quit-claimed..a tract for a plantation. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 2 The land .. which Hugo the Sheriff quitclaimed to Walcherus. 1885 W. Ross *Aberdour & Inchcolme* ii. 39 He quitclaims the land of Leyis to the Monastery.

b. With *quit* taken as verb. Const. *to*.

a 1706 HOWE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xii. 4 We must quit claim to ourselves and look on God as our owner. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 108, I, A. B. .. having remissed, released, and for ever quit claim to C. D. .. of all .. debts. 1886 FOX BOURNE *Eng. Merchants* I. 66 Having..remitted and quitted claim to the king for all..debts.

Hence **Quitclaiming** *vbl. sb.*

1472–3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 45/1 For that knowelache, remisyng, quiteclaymyng .. the seid William .. graunted..the seid maners.

†**Quitclaimance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 quite-clamance. [a. AF. *quiteclamance,-aunce* (Britton, etc.).] = QUITCLAIM *sb.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 186 Of þat Philip..Mad R. a quite clamance [*so in Langtoft*] fro him & alle hise.

Quite (kwəit), *adv.* Forms: 4–6 quit, quyte, 5 *Sc.* quhyt, 5–6 quyt, 6 quyght, 6–7 quight, 4– quite. [f. *quite* QUIT *a.*]

I. Completely, wholly, altogether, entirely; to the fullest extent or degree.

1. With verbs, esp. in the pa. pple., denoting the thorough completion of the action. †Formerly also in phr. *quite and clean*: see CLEAN *adv.* 6.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 45 Lyndessie he destroied quite alle bidene. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*James*) 288 In þe entent þat þai suld have bene quyt schent. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Phyllyp Sparowe* 706 Comfort had he none For she was quyte gone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 273 b, All that was there begonne, was quite dasshed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 41 His foule sore .. she reduced, but himselfe destroyed quight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 204 For now was the Greeke Emperour..quite driuen out of the lesser Asia. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 133 That I may quite vnuaile the hidden mysteries of this vniuersal grace. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 57 We found our selves forced to Intrench, lest they should have routed us quite. 1785 REID *Wks.* (1863) I. 67/2 My distemper is almost quite gone. 1859 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night* in *Poems* (1869) I. 218 Thy memory, thy pain, to-night .. Possess me quite. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 59 Haws..which often quite cover the hawthorn bushes.

2. With prepositional or adverbial phrases.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 124 It .. flaw vpe quyt in þe ayre. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3048 It ranne down quyte thorough the harnes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxix, He smote hym doune quyte from his hors. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 28 b, He bracke it quyte in pecys. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 112 That is .. quyte out of remembraunce. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Sorrow & Fear* Wks. 1888 III. 649 The sword that pierceth their souls quite through. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 43, I have done it against the streame of my resolution quite. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 91 Severall nitches for statues quite round it. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, Dryden's and Rowe's manner..are quite out of fashion. *Ibid.* xxi, I had thrown all their power quite away. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 3 Here have I sat..Quite by myself. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 153 The room was not quite without ornament.

3. With adjs., and advbs. or sbs. derived from these, denoting that they are to be understood in their fullest or most absolute sense.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1336 Blynd I ame quhyt & fre. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 17 Threats, That his poore hearers hayre quite vpright sets. 1604 BP. ANDREWES *Wks.* II. 142 Able to quicken our consideration, if it be not quite dead. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 317 One regardless quite Of mortal things. 1751 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 263 By quite dry air, I mean the dryest we have. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 196 The mold-board in the common ploughs is .. almost quite straight. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170, I spent that day quite alone upon the Mer de Glace. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 95 A man should be quite certain what he knows and what he does not know.

b. Preceded by def. or indef. article, chiefly with adjs. expressing difference. †*A quite other* = quite another; †*the quite contrary* (freq. in 17th c.) = quite the contrary (see next).

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 116 In the Spaniards, we discerne the quite contrarie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 108 Livius marcht .. into the quite opposit quarter. 1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.* 51–2 It speaks a quite other language. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiii. (1848) 249 Upon a quite contrary account than they intended. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 P 1 In proportion to his deserving the quite contrary. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 251 Into things of a quite opposite nature. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. lx. 348 When the luxuries are produced, it becomes a quite separate question who is to have them.

c. Preceding the article, chiefly as in prec., and esp. in phr. *quite another* (thing, question, etc.); occas. with intervening prep. (cf. 2).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 125 For the Impression of the Sound, it is quite another Thing. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 262 Trees, quite of another kind. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* III. 91 The comet .. is gone quite to a new place in the heavens. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 146 That's quite another thing than being certain. 1716 DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 401 Which was quite the reverse in those two..Prelates. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1883) II. 194 That I did first was quite of a different colour from the leaf. 1810 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Def. Econ.* (1830) 52 Any such accidental display is quite another business. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 For quite another reason.

II. Actually, really, truly, positively (implying that the case or circumstances are such as fully justify the use of the word or phrase thus qualified).

4. With adjs. or pa. pples., and derived advbs.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1811) III. 311 They tell me she's .. quite smart and handsome. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. v, The widow, quite charmed with her new lodger, invited him .. to breakfast. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* I. 248 She felt..so perturbed..that she was quite ill and restless. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 326 The gallery immediately before its entrance appeared quite gay. 1848 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 342 A ship sailing northwards passes quite suddenly from cold into hot water. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* iii. 17 You would observe .. the quite Anglican character of Richard.

b. Preceding the indef. article.

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 49 It is quite a pleasing, rural, .. plentiful retirement. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 84 Quite a comfortable dwelling. 1843 MILL *Logic* (1865) I. 403 Up to quite a recent period. 1860 KEBLE *Lett.* (1870) 184 They are quite a large party in Edinburgh. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 6/1 At quite an early hour.

c. Coupled with *too*.

1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 137 Your offer is quite too low. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. i. (1893) 269 Going to Mr. Harrel's again would have been quite too dismal. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 14 Presenting the Creator to us in a relation quite too mean. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* III. II. xii. 47, I quite too awfully near put my foot in it!

d. With superlatives.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 882/1 The auditorium is quite the largest in the world.

5. With substantives preceded by *a*, or in *pl.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX. iv, To my kynn a stranger quite, Quite an alien am I grown. 1737 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 146 Something .. quite a scandal not to learn. — *Ep.* I. i. 50 Far from a Lynx, and not a Giant quite. 1762 LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* (1774) I. 183 It's quite a journey to come here. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* I. 291 That must have been quite a scene. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, There's many a girl in the village that at my age is quite chits. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I*, iv. 79 A daughter..who died when quite a child.

b. With sbs. preceded by *the* (also with adj.).

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* LXXVII, It [silk] is at once rich, tasty, and quite the thing. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 277 Pipes are quite the rage. 1803 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 20 Quite the tippy for the boxes. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* July 14 The Chancellor is not quite the right man for his .. place. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 114 It was quite the thing to be in love.

6. With verbs (= 'to go as far as', 'to do as much as').

1770 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett., to Mrs. Montagu* II. 67, I quite longed for you to share my admiration of it. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 213 Lady Mildew .. quite haunts us. *Ibid.* 249 A certain upstart commoner..quite made love to me. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 192 A great personage .. quite scoffed at their persisting to hold it. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 285 You can't quite believe there is a God at all.

7. With prep. phrases or advbs.

1846 LANDOR *Wks.* II. 16 There are minerals and instruments quite at hand.

Quite, obs. form of QUIT *a.* and *v.*; WHITE.

†**Quitely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. QUIT(E *a.* + -LY².]

1. Freely, at liberty.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1200 Whebher þey redden hym for to slo, Oþer quytly let hym go. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 496 Passis one quytly away, & lovis god. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 934 Lo heere this Arcite, and this Palamon, That quitly weren out of my prison.

2. Completely, altogether. = QUITE *adv.* I.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1582 Þe find wend .. þat al man kind quitli war his. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxvii. 5 It semes as þou had whitely [*v.r.* qwitly] forgetten. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5843 He hath geten a peny or two, That quytely is his owne in holde.

†**Quitement,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *quitement* (12th c.), f. *quite*: see QUIT(E *a.*] = prec. 2.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2002 The scull brake with that dent, The right eye flew out quitement.

Quiter, obs. f. QUITTER *sb.*¹ **Quither,** obs. f. WHETHER, WHITHER. **Quiting,** *vbl. sb.*: see QUITTING. **Quitli,** var. QUITELY *adv.* **Quitoure,** obs. f. QUITTER *sb.*¹

Quit-rent (kwi·trent). Also 5–6 quite-, (quyte-, 5 white-, etc.). [f. *quite* QUIT *a.* + RENT.]

1. A rent, usually of small amount, paid by a freeholder or copyholder in lieu of services which might be required of him.

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 24 Consydere what seruyce longyth ther-to And the quyterent that there-of oute shalle goo. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24, xijs. of white rente. 1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. p. xi, All the charges and quyterents .. goyng owte of the same. 1532–3 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 264 To my lorde of Salisbury for quytrent, vijs. iiijd. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 57–8 He that pays not the quit-rent..disowns the sovereignty of the lord of the Manor. 1706 MRS. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208, £40 a year ..out of which taxes, repairs, and quit-rent make a great hole. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. II. iii. 336 The rent they paid was often nominally little more than a quit-rent. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 1 A tenant at a quit rent is to all intents and purposes a proprietor.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 7 Vengence, thou murder's Quit-rent. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* III. 54 Is't not enough that we poor Farmers pay Quit-rent to Nature at the very day? 1737 GREEN *Spleen* 657 Fit dwelling for the feather'd throng, Who pay their quit-rents with a song. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 12 The roselipp'd shells Which Neptune to the earth for quit-rent pays. *attrib.* 1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 110 The courtly laureate pays His quitrent ode, his peppercorn of praise.

2. A charge upon an estate for some special purpose. ? *Obs.*

1454 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 258/1 Devysed and by his legate ordeyned, vi mark of annuell quyte rente to the sustenaunce of a Prest perpetuall. *a* 1500 *Colyn Blowbols Test.* 180 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 101 Sauf only a certeyn quyte-rent, Which that I have gevyn with good entent To pay for me, unto my confessour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 P 2 The gifts of charity which..he had left as quit-rents upon the estate.

Quits (kwits), *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. QUIT *a.*, but the origin of the *-s* is obscure; it may be due to a colloquial use of the med.L. *quit(ț)us* in receipts (cf. QUITSEST).] A. *adj.*

†1. Clear, discharged (*of* a liability). *Obs.*

1478 *Croscombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 7 Rest to the Wardenes xviijs. ixd. paid them, so quits herof. 1590 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 374 Su[mma] is iiij *li.* iiij *s.* ij *d.*; payd and quits.

2. Even or equal (*with* another) by means of repayment or retaliation.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* v. ii, *Wor.* I had quite forgot you... *Joll.* Faith, we're both quits then; .. I ha' forgot you. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 127 Revenge.. expressed in common language by 'I will be quits with him'. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 47 Do you think, as I had no wages, I may be supposed to be quits? 1816 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 356, I shall be content to be quits with fortune for a very moderate portion. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xx. 215 When all was paid, the young King and the sorceress queen were quits.

b. *To cry quits* (cf. QUITTANCE 4).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1840) 134 To cry quits with them, our English authors impute it to the envy of the French. 1837 MARRYAT *Percival Keene* xix, I should have fired at you, so we may cry quits on that score. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* 133 On the young man making an apology, the old man had been content to cry quits.

c. *Double or quits*: see DOUBLE *adv.* 4.

3. Quit or rid *of*. *rare*⁻¹.

1885 LADY HERBERT tr. *Lagrange's Life Bp. Dupanloup* I. 277 They only wish to be quits of the whole thing.

B. *sb.* a. An equivalent, a recompense. b. Reprisal, retaliation. *rare.*

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 259 Fifty pounds..which ..was to be quits for sister's virtue. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 38 Not finding the occasion favourable for taking immediate quits.

†**Quitsest.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Colloquial var. of QUIETUS EST: see QUITS.] Release, discharge.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1170/1 It pleased God to send England .. a quitsest from former broiles of a turbulent estate.

†**Quit shilling.** *Obs.* [f. QUIT *v.* 2 b.] (See quot.)

1882 J. ASHTON *Social Life Q. Anne* II. 245 Were any one [of the prisoners in Newgate] lucky enough to be acquitted, he had to spend a Quit Shilling for their delight.

Quitt, obs. form of QUIT, QUITE.

†**Quittal, quital.** *Obs.* [f. QUIT *v.* + -AL.] a. Requital. b. Acquittal.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 178 It is I .. that bereth the hurte, therfore .. let me be at the quital therof. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. i. 79 Let him vnbinde thee that is bound to death, To make a quitall for thy discontent. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 236 As in reuenge or quittall of such strife. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 124 His Doome [is] thy Quittall.

Quittance (kwi·tăns), *sb.* Forms: 3 cwitaunce, 4 quitance, 5 qvyt-, qwyt-, 5–6 quet-, quyt-, 6– quittance (also 5 -awnce, 5–6 -ans, -aunce, and 7 cuttans). [a. OF. *quitance* (later *quittance*), f. *quiter* to QUIT. Cf. med.L. *quit(ț)-, quietantia.*]

1. The act of freeing or clearing; release; †acquittal.

In mod. examples perh. associated with sense 3.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Wiðute cwitaunce, up of his prisun nis non inumen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 702 For quetance scho suld ga one ane heyt yrne. 1426 *E. E. Wills* 71 Þe costes of his qwytaunce of his enditement. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xliii. 58 We woll..demaunde of you quytance of our bondes. 1603 *Court Bk. Earl Orkney* 21 June (Jam. Suppl.), Under quittance of the stowt of his nyhbor's peits. 1858 J. ROBERTSON *Poems* 99 Thy work is done..Bless thy good quittance from superfluous life. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlix. 49 They [quarrels] come very easily, .. but the quittance from them is sometimes terribly difficult.

2. A release or discharge from a debt or obligation; a document certifying such discharge; a receipt.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 156 Richard 3ald him his right, his tresore & his toun, .. To mak certeyn partie, R. a quitance toke. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 162 A quetaunce of suche money as ye have receyved. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 356–7 Ye desyre of me quytaunce therof so wyl I haue quytaunce of hym that receyueth it of you. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 272 Hauing paid the custome, it behoueth to haue a quittance. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 784, I have thy Quittance,

though I am thy Debtor. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* x, Gurth .. folded the quittance, and put it under his cap. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm., Gen.* xxiv. 5-8 He .. obtains a quittance from his oath. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 248 We let her take our substance and never asked her a quittance.

fig. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10813 Þe fourþe sacrament ys penaunce, þat ys for synne a quytaunce. 1595 *Locrine* v. iv. 188 Soon shall I..with my sword..Seal thee a quittance for thy bold attempts. 1642 Quarles *Div. Poems* I. 60 Deare Mercy made a Quittance for her sin.

Prov. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 161 Suffrans is no quittans. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 133 That's all one: omittance is no quittance.

3. Recompense or requital; repayment; reprisal.

c 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 126/1 On his head, in quittance of my wrongs, I'll nail huge forked horns. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. xix. 262 This execution made quittance with them, for sacrificing the Romanes. 1637 Shirley *Hyde Park* I. i. B iij b, In quittance of your loving, honest Councell. 1813 Byron *Corsair* II. vi, Each .. sinks outwearied .. His last faint quittance rendering with his breath. 1879 Butcher & Lang *Odyssey* 18 In quittance whereof ye now work me harm.

Comb. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 138 *note*, Tisiphone, the 'requiter (or quittance-taker) of death'.

†**4.** *To cry quittance*, to declare oneself clear or even *with* another; hence, to make full repayment or retaliation. (Cf. Quits 2 b.) *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 292 Desirous to crye quittaunce for hir present tongue. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 234, I thought I had just cause to crie quittance with him. 1679 Dryden *Troilus & C.* I. ii, He was struck down yesterday in the Battle, but..he'll cry Quittance with 'em to-day.

5. The act of quitting or leaving. *rare.*

1892 *Black & White* 22 Oct. 462/2 After his quittance of the jail he resumed the editorship.

†**Quittance,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *quittancer* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To give a discharge. *rare*—1.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 108, I .. graunte to my sayd atturnays .. to take playnt and arest .. and to relece and quitaunce [etc.].

2. *trans.* To give up, cancel. = Quit *v.* 5.

1592 Greene *Conny catching* II. 2 b, Shall I be made a slaue because I am bound to you: no no, I can quittance my indenture when I list.

3. To repay, requite (a person, service, injury, etc.).

1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 95 Hate calls me on to quittance all my ills. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 35 Ere long, It may be in Our powre to quittance him. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* I. 54 To quittance this He guerdons Midas with his golden wish.

Quittasol, variant of Kittisol.

Quitter, quittor (kwi·təɹ), *sb.*1 Now *rare.* Forms: 3-4 quiture, 4 quyt-, 5 quet-, 5–6 quytt-, (5 -ur), 6–7 quitture, (7 -ur); 4 qwetour, quet-, quitoure, 5 quyteour, whitour, whytoure, 7 quittour; 5 quetor, 7–9 quittor; 4–5 quyter(e, quytter(e, 5 quet-, quiter, 6–quitter, (8 coutre). [Perh. a. OF. *quiture, cuiture* cooking, decoction, etc. (but app. not recorded in the specific sense of the Eng. word).]

†**1.** Pus; suppurating matter; a purulent discharge from a wound or sore. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8596 Heo..wess hor vet & clene þe quiture [*v.rr.* qwetour, quetoure] out soȝte. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund* 159 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 75 Moche del his bodi orn in quitoure & in blode. 1382 Wyclif *Job* ii. 8 [Job] with a sherd scrapide awei the quyture. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 37 þilke quyttere & blood schulde lette þe helynge of þe wounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Whytowre, of a soore, *sanies.* 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpret. Strange Wordes, Colde apostemes utterynge quytture or fylthe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 424 The filthy excrements, attyr, and quitter, that gather in sores and wounds. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 305 The nourishing juice..emptying it self by those corrupted sores in a quitture or Sanies. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony Monger* Concl. i. Wks. 1716 II. 454 To let the corrupted Quitter out.

fig. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 231 So shulde men .. thriste oute þo quyter of hor olde synnes.

2. *Farriery.* = Quitter-bone (see 4).

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3964/4 A Quitter lately taken out of his further Foot behind. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 34 Sand-cracks, quittors, strains in the back-sinews. 1843 Youatt *Horse* xix. 394 Quittor .. has been described as being the result of neglected or bad tread, or over-reach.

†**3.** The dross of tin. *Obs. rare*—0.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.]

4. *Comb.* †**quitter-bone,** an ulcer or suppurating sore on the coronet of a horse's hoof. *Obs.* (See also Twitter-bone.)

1598 Florio, *Seta*, .. a disease in a horse called a quitter-bone. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. v, She has .. the quitter bone i' the tother legge. 1639 T. de Gray *Expert Ferrier* II. xvii. 298 A Quitter-bone..commeth to a horse by some hurt he hath taken in the foot. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4771/4 Lately cured of a Coutre Bone on the off Foot behind. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 337 A roan horse, with..a small quitter bone on the farther leg before. 1798 Lawrence *Treat. Horses* II. 520 A quittor, formerly called by our farriers a quittor bone.

Hence †**Quitterish,** †**Quitterous,** †**Quittery** *adjs.*, containing, or of the nature of, pus. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxii. (1495) 278 It bredeth a drye scabbe and not quyttery. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. iii. 48 Apostemes, .. quitterous, ful of water. 1582 Batman *On Barthol.* xxix. 97 In whom the spettle is quitterie and venemous. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* II. v. 95 Of a quittorish nature.

Quitter (kwi·təɹ), *sb.*2 [f. Quit *v.* + -er1.]

†**1.** One who frees, discharges, etc. *Obs. rare*—0.

1611 Cotgr., *Quiteur*, a quitter, acquiter, freer, discharger. [1736 in Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* Hence in Johnson, and later Dicts.]

2. *U.S.* One who, or that which, 'quits', goes away, shirks, etc.

1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 They may perhaps have a right to the term 'quitter', to stigmatise an animal that will not make a fight. 1887 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 31 May, The mighty pressure gives confidence that the [gas] well will not be a quitter. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 581/1 Leggins may be fat, but he's no quitter.

†**Quitter,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4 quyter, 5 quittur, whytowryn. [f. Quitter *sb.*1] *intr.* To form pus; to fill with pus. Also *pass.* in same sense. Hence **Quittering** *ppl. a.* (in quot. *fig.*).

1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* vi. 25 Ne with the quyterende enuye weie I shal han. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 9 If þat tweye woundis ben euene I-quytturid. *Ibid.* 207 Whanne þe enpostym is quitturid & sufficiently rotid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Whytowryn, as soorys, *idem quod* whelyn.

†**Quitter,** *v.*2 *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Prob. of Scand. origin: cf. MSw. *qvitra*, Sw. *qvittra*, Da. *kvidre* to chirp, twitter.] **a.** To twitter. **b.** To flicker, quiver.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. viii. 63 With forkit tong intil hir mouthit quitterand. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 241 The gukgo galis, and so quytteris the quaill.

Quitter, obs. f. *whiter*, comp. of White.

Quittered, *a. rare.* [f. Quitter *sb.*1] Affected with quitter-bone.

1778 H. Brooke *Charitable Assoc.* II. i. Wks. 1778 IV. 234 Put the new set of greys to the coach .. Old Robin the quitter'd bay..may limp after.

Quitting (kwi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quit *v.* + -ing1.] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1340 *Ayenb.* 114 Iesu crist ous tekþ zuo to oxi uoryeuenesse and quittinge. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 125 For quytynge þerof he ȝaf to þe bisshop of Lyncolne a real citee. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 271 He was rewarded .. for his manly quytynge. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 1115 That such stones did in olde time witnesse the quitting of a man. 1688 Wood *Life* 1 July (O. H. S.) III. 272 Thanksgiving.. for the deliverance and quitting of the archbishop. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 211 In case the notice of quitting proceeds from any tenant.

So **Quitting** *ppl. a.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Oct. 11/1 The quitting tenant is forbidden to remove .. trees and bushes.

Quittor, -our, -ure: see Quitter *sb.*1 (and *v.*).

Quittusol, variant of Kittisol.

Quiver (kwi·vəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 quy-, qwyuere, 4–7 quiuer, (6 quy-), 5–6 qwyver, (5 -uer, -were), 5– quiver, (5 quy-); 5 whywer, 5–6 -ver. *β. Sc.* 6 quavyr, quauir, 6–7 quaver. [a. AF. *quiveir*, OF. *quivre, quevre* (*cu-*), *coivre*, etc., app. a. the Teutonic word represented in Eng. by Cocker *sb.*1]

1. A case for holding arrows (sometimes also the bow).

a. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* x. 2 þair bowe þai bent, þair arwes in a quiuer sente. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* x. 2 þai redied þaire aruys in qwyuere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2375 My bow þat was bigge, & my bright qwyuer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 417/1 A Whywer for bowes, *architesis*. 1555 Eden *Decades* 56 When they had emptied theyr quyuers. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 25 His arrowes .. he wore in a Woolues skinne at his backe for his Quiver. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* III. 170 Fair Virgin Huntress, for the Chace array'd With painted Quiver, and unerring Bow. 1813 Scott *Triern.* III. xx, A quiver on their shoulders lay. 1854 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* II. xxiv. 284 A gaily-painted quiver, full of arrows.

β. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iii. 165 Ane courtly quavyr ..Wyth arrowis mayd in Lycia. *a* 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 114 His quaver..Hang in ane siluer lace.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxvi. 15 Aȝen alle arewe [she] shal opene quyuere. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxvi[i]. 5 Happie is the man, yᵗ hath his quyuer full of them. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, When the quiver of your arguments .. is quite empty, your course is to betake ye to your other quiver of slander. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 289 The taper'd Dart, Design'd to make its Quiver in my Heart. 1839 Bailey *Festus* ii. (1852) 14 Bow of my life, thou yet art full of spring! My quiver still hath many purposes. 1864 Trollope *Small Ho. at Allington* ix, Boyce being a man who had his quiver full of them [children].

c. The contents of a quiver; a quiverful.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 274 Nay, if Cupid haue not spent all his Quiuer in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly. 1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* v. ii, Your bright eyes carry a quiver of darts in them sharper than sunbeams.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quiver-bearing* adj.; †**quiver-case** = sense 1; **quiver-tree,** the South African *Aloe dichotoma* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 47 Sic treitment is a trane To cleive thair quaver caice. 1798 Landor *Gebir* VII. 45 Woody Nebrissa's quiver-bearing crew.

Quiver (kwi·vəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. Quiver *v.*1] An act of quivering; a tremble; *ellipt.* a trembling of the voice. †Also = Quaver *sb.* 1.

1715 Pennecuik *Poems* 73 Cupid..Tun'd all his Crotchets, Quiuers, Semibrieues. 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 16 Oct., I was all in a quiver, but gathered courage [etc.]. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xiv, Heaven was .. grand with the quiver of its living fires. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 204 Thrasymachus, I said, with a quiver, have mercy on us.

Quiver (kwi·vəɹ), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 cwifer, 3 cwiuer, couer, 5 qwy-, 5–6 quyuer, (6 que-), 5–7 quiuer, 6, 9 quiver. [OE. **cwifer*, prob. onomatopœic: cf. Quiver *v.*2] Active, nimble; quick, rapid.

c 960 [implied in Quiverly]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Þet fleshs is her et home .. ant for þui hit is cwointe & cwiuer [*v.r.* couer]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xv. (1495) 774 Some wylde oxen ben..moost qwyuer and swyfte. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 281 He or she is a quyuer gester. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* ii. 34 Of body feble and impotent, but of soule quiuer and lustie. 1567 Turberv. *Epit.* etc. 46 b, Thy quick and quiuer wings. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 301 A little quiuer fellow. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* 302 We..use the word in a sense of briskness, smartness—'He's a quiver little fellow.'

Quiver (kwi·vəɹ), *v.*1 [f. Quiver *sb.*1] *trans.* To put into or as into a quiver. (Chiefly in pa. pple.; cf. Quivered 2.)

a 1643 Earl of Cumberland *Ps.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 112 Thy galling shafts lye quiuered in my bones. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 310 Use Spears, your Arrows quiver, case your Bows. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 137 His thousand arrows lie Quivered around.

Quiver (kwi·vəɹ), *v.*2 Forms: 5 quyuer, 6 quyver, 6–7 quiuer, 4- quiver. [Prob. onomatopœic: cf. Quiver *a.* and the vbs. Quave, Quaver.

The existence of an obs. Du. *kuyveren*, given by Kilian as meaning 'to quiver', is not otherwise authenticated.]

1. *intr.* To shake, tremble, or vibrate, with a slight but rapid agitation. (Said of persons, esp. under the influence of some emotion, of things, light, etc.)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 103 Dido quyuered & shoke of grete rage. 1530 Palsgr. 677/2 The poore boye quivereth for colde. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 73 Scant had I thus spoken, when seats al quiuered about vs. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* I. i. 118 A brave court-spirit makes our virgins quiver. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 55 Do you not perceive the gold to be in a dismal fear, to curl and quiver at the first reading of these words. 1713 Addison *Cato* III. ii, O'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame Hangs quivering. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 205 ¶ 1 The gales quivered among the branches. 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* II. i, Upon the stream the moonbeams quiver. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xxi. 376 This..made his lips quiver and his hands tremble. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 243 His hand trembled and his flesh quivered.

fig. 1840 Alison *Europe* (1849–53) VIII. l. § 44. 267 The contest was quivering in the balance. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* II. (1862) 86 Scorn and hate quivering in his smile. 1874 S. Cox *Pilgr. Ps.* vii. 133 The darkness .. quivers on this night with a nameless horror.

2. *trans.* To cause to vibrate or tremble.

1599 Minsheu *Span. Dict.*, *Blandear*, to brandish or quiuer a sword. 1789 J. White *Earl Strongbow* II. 146 He had a way of quivering his head and turning up his nose. 1804 Grahame *Sabbath* 288 The lark .. quivers the wing With more than wonted joy. 1898 R. Kearton *Wild Life at Home* 53 He then began to quiver his drooping wings.

b. To produce in or by quivering. *rare*—1.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* IV. iv. 102 The mad air quivered Unutterable music.

Hence **Quivera·nte** (after *andante*), **Quivera·tion.** *nonce-wds.* Also **Qui·verer; Qui·verish** *a.*; **Qui·very** *a.* (*rare*).

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xvii. (1887) 77 Wrastling .. is daungerous to be delt with in agues, as to vehement and conspiring with the quiuerer. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 With a quiuerish horror. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i, Such a mistress of flat and sharp, squallante, rumblante, and quiverante! 1812 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 16 My health is .. good, excepting a quiveration of the hands... Excuse the word quiveration, which..I borrowed..from an Irish boy. 1877 *Daily News* 11 June 5/5 Like a dreamland that trembles in the quivery air.

Quivered (kwi·vəɹd), *a.* and *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. Quiver *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + -ed.]

1. Provided or equipped with a quiver.

1634 Milton *Comus* 422 Like a quiver'd Nymph with Arrows keen. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 22 Quiver'd Semiramis th' Assyrian ne're Did thus. 1717 Addison tr. *Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1758 I. 169 Diana, with a sprightly train Of quiver'd virgins. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xxi, A giant he, With quivered back. 1874 W. Bruce *Hebrew Odes* 24 Safe from the shout of the quivered foe.

2. Placed or kept in, or as in, a quiver.

1651 Sherburne *Rape Helen*, When his quiver'd Shafts she did not see, She knew he was not Love. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXII. 4 Full in their face the lifted bow he bore, And quiver'd deaths. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 175 If she once unlock her quivered store.

Qui·verful. [f. Quiver *sb.*1 + -ful.] As much as a quiver can hold. Usually *fig.* with ref. to Ps. cxxvii. 5 (see Quiver *sb.*1 1 b, quot. 1535).

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 210 Women .. who have 'replenished the earth' with many quiverfuls of offspring. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 5/2 A quiverful of satirical invectives. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* July 298 She was surrounded by a quiverful of chubby-cheeked children.

b. Used as *adj.* Having one's quiver full.

1869 *Daily News* 20 Mar., The quiverful and luckless Paterfamilias.

Quivering (kwi·vəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quiver *v.*2 + -ing1.] The action of the vb.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 23 b, The same..is good.. for quiuering or shakinge. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 The Spasmus possessed the whole bodye with shakinge & quiveringe. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, Cast not a sheep's eye Upon the quivering of my calf. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. xxvi, The silver quivering of the element. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. vi, A momentary

quivering of the lip. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 437 The confused notion that..colours [are] merely quiverings of the ether.

Quivering (kwi·vəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [+-ING 2.]

1. That quivers; tremulous.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 224 Holding .. her targe and quiuering spere. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 273 A soft paued lodging for quiuering Goates. 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Metam.* XIII. 124 Let his quiv'ring Heart confess his Fear. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 429 The quiv'ring Bog Soft yielding to the Step. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 124 The sequestered pool, reflecting the quivering trees. 1871–4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* XVII. ii, The quivering moon-bridge on the deep black stream.

2. Of the nature of quivering.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* 42 A wide brush of pale ramifications, having a quivering motion. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 103 The story of experiences .. to which his own mind could not recur without a quivering sensitiveness.

Quiveringly (kwi·vəriŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a quivering manner; with a quiver in the voice.

1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* III. 164 He started, then quiveringly exclaimed. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 365 Pale tremulous rays .. shooting quiveringly along the sky. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* V. XXXVII, One of those quiveringly-poised natures that lend themselves to second-sight. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 514, 'I did hope' (quiveringly) 'that you knew me better.'

† **Qui·verly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. QUIVER *a.* + -LY 2.] Actively, quickly, smartly.

c 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 122 Ðonne he wel ðenaþ & ures drihtnes heorde cwiferlice ȝealȝað & to rihte manað. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 279 b, Thou playest featly at the tynis and very quyuerly. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, Whiles our Opposites so quiverly goe about..is it time for us..to sit still?

So † **Qui·verness,** activity, etc. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1323 And toke from me cleane the quyuernesse of bodye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 142 The Goale is not attained by the quyvernes of the person, nor successe of battell by prowesse.

‖ **Qui vive** (kī vīv). [F., lit. '(long) live who?' a sentinel's challenge, intended to discover to which party the person challenged belongs, and properly requiring an answer of the form (*vive*) *le roi, la France,* etc.] *On the qui vive,* on the alert or look-out.

1726 SWIFT in *Pope's Wks.* (1871) VII. 82 It is imagined that I must be..alway upon the *qui vive* and the slip-slop. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 223 Though he be a little too much on the *qui-vive,* he is a man of great honour. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lii, This put us all on the *qui vive.* 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 56/1 'What now?' cried Burtis, all on the *qui vive.*

Quixote (kwi·ksɒt), *sb.* Also 7 -ot, 8 -iot, 9 -otte. [The name of the hero of Cervantes' romance (see DON *sb.*1 c), = Sp. *quixote,* now written *quijote* (*kixō·te*) a cuisse.] An enthusiastic visionary person like Don Quixote, inspired by lofty and chivalrous but false or unrealizable ideals.

1648 *Merc. Prag.* No. 1. A ij, The Romance's and Gazetta's of the famous Victories and Exploits of the godly Quixots. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems,* etc. (1677) 112 Thus the Quixots of this Age fight with the Windmils of their own heads. 1786–7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* i. 17 There are Quixotes and pedants in every profession. 1811 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 164 What these Quixottes are clamoring for. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 337/1 Where the more sober thinker fails, the Quixote is often of service.

Comb. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 41 Quixote-like, going to fight when he had no occasion.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = QUIXOTIC.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. (1730) 209 A weak Defence for Quixiot kings. 1757 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 7 July, The Quixote reputation of redressing wrongs. 1782 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to M. Cole* 14 Feb. (1846) VI. 160 My diet-drink is not all of so Quixote a disposition. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 198 Our Quixote Sheriff.

Hence **Qui·xote** *v. intr.* (also with *it*), to act like a Quixote.

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i, When you .. are upon your rantipole adventures, you shall Quixot it by your self for Lopez. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) I. vi. 131, I will not be the first to tell him of our quixoting.

Quixotic (kwiksɒ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. QUIXOTE *sb.*]

1. Of persons: Resembling Don Quixote; hence, striving with lofty enthusiasm for visionary ideals.

1815 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 157, I considered Miranda as a vagrant, a vagabond, a Quixotic adventurer. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, This family training..makes them eminently quixotic. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 336 Any one can exceed, but few can be really Quixotic.

2. Of actions, undertakings, etc.: Characteristic of, appropriate to, Don Quixote.

1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 131 A daring that would seem almost quixotic. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. 719 A quixotic mission to the Indians of Georgia. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. vii. 175 All public ends look vague and quixotic beside private ones.

b. *pl.* as *sb.* Quixotic sentiments.

1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 337 If..our Quixotics seem foolish or extravagant.

Hence **Quixo·tical** *a.*; **Quixo·tically** *adv.*; **Quixo·ticism** = QUIXOTISM.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 482 No Quixotical redresser of wrong. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 660/2 A mathematician who ..Quixotically endeavoured to cure him. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 410/1 The symbol of his noble quixoticism.

Quixotism (kwi·ksɒtiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Quixotic principles, character, or practice; an instance of this, a quixotic action or idea.

1688 *Pulpit Popery, True Popery* 36 All the Heroical Fictions of Ecclesiastical Quixotism. 1723 *Briton* No. 20 (1724) 86 His Publick Spirit would appear mere Quixotism to a Protestant People. 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 166 If a momentary smile be excited by these Quixotisms. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* VIII. vi, In the Quixotism of atonement for your father's fault. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. IV. ii. 345 The scorn which inopportune quixotism provokes.

So **Qui·xotize** *v.* a. *intr.,* to act in a quixotic manner; b. *trans.,* to render quixotic.

1831 *Examiner* 226/1 The folly to think of quixotizing through all Europe. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* 99 A thing to Quixotize a modern French masher!

Quixotry (kwi·ksɒtri). Also 8 -ery. [f. as prec. + -RY.] = QUIXOTISM.

[1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 45 Many..cry out Give us more Quixotery.] 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 217 An adventurous spirit of profligate Quixotry. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1874) 421 We may wait for such an objector before indulging in the equal Quixotry of confuting him.

Quiyke, obs. form of QUICK *a.*

Quiz (kwiz), *sb.*1 Also 8 **quis.** [Of obscure origin: possibly a fanciful coinage, but it is doubtful whether any reliance can be placed on the anecdote of its invention by Daly, a Dublin theatre-manager. Senses 3 and 4 are app. from QUIZ *v.*1 1.

The anecdote is given by Smart in his *Walker Remodelled* 1836, but is omitted in the ed. of 1840. The very circumstantial version in F. T. Porter's *Gleanings & Reminiscences* (1875) 32 gives the date of the alleged invention as 1791; but this is later than the actual appearance of the word and its derivative *quizzity.*]

1. An odd or eccentric person, in character or appearance. Now *rare.*

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 24 June, He's a droll quiz, and I rather like him. 1785 *Span. Rivals* 8 Ay, he's a queer Quis. 1793 in W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 54 (1794) II. 321 Some college cell, Where muzzing quizzes mutter monkish schemes. 1818 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* 14 Feb. (1840) 196 Nor are we by any means such quizzes or such bores as the wags pretend. 1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xiii, If she really means to marry that quiz for the sake of his thousands. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* iii, He was not odd —no quiz.

b. An odd-looking thing. *rare*−1.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1850) 26 Where did you get that quiz of a hat?

† 2. = BANDALORE, q.v. *Obs.*

c 1790 in Moore *Mem.* I. 12 The Duke .. was, I recollect, playing with one of those toys called quizzes. 1792 *B. Munchausen* (1799) II. xi. 137 She darted and recoiled the quizzes in her right and left hand. *a* 1833 MOORE *Mem.* I. 11 A certain toy very fashionable about the year 1789 or 1790 called in French a 'bandalore' and in English a 'quiz'.

3. One who quizzes.

1797 *The Quiz* No. 13. 85 Now, gentlemen, as you have taken to yourselves the name of Quizzes, I request to know [etc.]. 1836 *Ibid.* No. 1. 4/2 A true Quiz is imperturbable: therefore is Talleyrand the Prince of Quizzers. 1870 *Q. Rev.* July 238 She could write letters to Horace Walpole (perhaps because she knew him to be a quiz) in a vein untinctured by narrowness or pharisaism. 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* April 36 Braving the ridicule with which it pleased the quizzes of the day to asperse the husband chosen for her.

4. A practical joke; a hoax, a piece of humbug, banter or ridicule; a jest or witticism.

1807 *Antid. Miseries Hum. Life* 121, I was engaged a few nights ago..in a good quiz for a watchman. 1810 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Apr. (1894) I. vi. 171, I am impatient to know if the whole be not one grand blunder or quiz. 1826 — *Jrnl.* 11 Feb., I should have thought the thing a quiz, but that the novel was real. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lxiv. 189 Whipping in with a quiz or a witticism whenever he could get an opportunity. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 110 Frank said he was travelling for Rundell and Bridge, but I suspect that was only a quiz. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand.* vi. 77 We have..a quiz on all and each of the newly-arisen tribe of journalists.

b. The act or practice of quizzing.

1819 *Quizzical Gaz.* No. 5/1 The Editor..declares this the only article in the Paper devoid of Quiz. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* XXX, You may join the genteelest party that is, And enjoy all the scandal, and gossip, and quiz. 1870 GREEN *Lett.* III. (1901) 254 What a taste for quiz a Professorship seems to develop.

Quiz (kwiz), *sb.*2 *U. S.* [f. QUIZ *v.*2] An act of quizzing or questioning; *spec.* an oral examination of a student or class by a teacher.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 J. W. BROWN in *Proc. 14th Convent. Instruct. Deaf* 314 My first lesson should be in the form of a quiz.

Quiz (kwiz), *v.*1 [Cf. QUIZ *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To make sport or fun of (a person or thing), to turn to ridicule; occasionally, to regard with an air of mockery.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4, II. viii. 51 And quiz every block-head accounted a boar. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 19 He spent his time in .. ridiculing, or, in his own phrase, *quizzing* every sensible young man. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 231 Quizzing the little daughter of Terpsichore through his eye-glass. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 113 Young gentlemen are apt to quiz; and I think that being quizzed hurts my authority with the men. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 214 Chaucer .. quizzes in the rime of Sir Thopaz the wearisome idleness of the French romance.

absol. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 All were sneering at Sam, and they quizz'd and they gaz'd. 1870 GREEN *Lett.* III. (1901) 254 What a charming tongue Latin is for quizzing in.

† 2. *intr.* To play with a quiz (*sb.*1 2). *Obs.*

a 1800 MOORE in *Mem.* I. 11 The ladies too, when in the streets,..Went quizzing on, to show their shapes and graceful mien.

Quiz (kwiz), *v.*2 *dial.* and *U. S.* [Prob. a transferred use of prec., by association with *question* or *inquisitive.*] *trans.* a. To question, interrogate (a person); *U. S.* to examine (a student or class) orally (cf. QUIZ *sb.*2). Also *absol.* b. To find *out* (a thing) by questioning.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., Her on't be very long 'vore her'll quiz it all out. 1893 FERGUSSON *My Village* xi. 99 She would gossip .. and quiz her visitors as to what was going on in the village.

Quiz (kwiz), *v.*3 *rare*−1. [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a whizzing sound.

1866 *Village on Cliff* xiii. in *Cornhill Mag.* Nov. 526 There was a sound of grasshoppers quizzing at their feet.

Qui·zzable, *a.* [f. QUIZ *v.*1 + -ABLE.] That may be quizzed. Hence **Quizzabi·lity.**

1797 *The Quiz* No. 13. 85 Every body seems to set me down as a butt made on purpose to be ridiculed,..as if I had 'This man is quizable', pasted in large letters on my back. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 687 It may be something satirical, if they see anything quizzable—something about yourself. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. vii. I. 616 Even book-men .. are good for something, more especially if rich mines of quizzability turn-out to be workable in them.

So **Quizza·cious** *a.*, given to quizzing. **Quizzato·rial** *a.*, of a quizzing character. **Quizzee·,** one who is quizzed.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 179 Another epigram, still more pointed and quizzatorial than the Italian one. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxiv. 184 For quizzing to take effect, there must be two parties, .. the quizzer and quizzee. *c* 1830 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 285, I made a little quizzacious attack upon the bishop. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 526 Taking care to make their remarks .. loud enough to be heard by the quizzees.

Quizzer (kwi·zəɹ). [f. QUIZ *v.*1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who quizzes or is given to quizzing.

1797 *The Quiz* No. 13. 84 At every corner, I am accosted by some of these Quizzers. 1810 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* in *Lockhart* XX, This said Kehama affords cruel openings for the quizzers. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* XVII, The mischievous quizzers, Sharp as knives, but double as scissors. *a* 1876 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 306 My lectures were maliciously misrepresented by a quizzer here and there.

2. = QUIZZING-GLASS. *rare*−1.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 83 'You must have a quizzer.' 'What is that?' said Edward. 'Oh, an eye-glass.'

Quizzery (kwi·zəri). [f. QUIZ *v.*1 + -ERY.] The practice of quizzing; an instance of this.

1821 *Examiner* 348/1 A law..destructive to mirth and quizzery. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* lvi. (1836) 394 He began with a little gentle quizzery of the Ladies Manvers. 1841 CAROLINE FOX *Old Friends* (1882) 122 Of Mrs. Carlyle's quizzeries, he thinks [etc.].

Qui·zzible, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. QUIZ *v.*1 + -IBLE.] a. *adj.* = QUIZZABLE. b. *sb.* Something quizzable.

1816 MOORE *Let. to Byron* 29 Feb., There is so much of the quizzible in all he writes. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 479 On the whole the book wants vigour, and it is full of quizzibles.

Quizzical (kwi·zikăl), *a.* [f. QUIZ *sb.*1 and *v.*1]

1. Of the nature of a quiz or oddity; causing amusement; comical.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 47 Nothing but a little joke of mine, at his quizzical figure. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 263 Whilst they were quizzing others, they.. made themselves quizzical. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 101 One of the most quizzical of old-fashioned towns of quizzical Germany. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xi. 188 With a quizzical expression of countenance, as if he were puzzled to know exactly what his feelings were.

Comb. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 440/2 Some quizzical-looking fellow-countryman in a seedy coat.

2. Given to quizzing; pertaining to, or characterized by, quizzing.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 140 One of our quizzical correspondents remarks, that this is the age for producing fat beasts and lean men. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* viii. (1886) 24 The 'after party', which is always so amusing to discuss with people of slightly quizzical powers.

Hence **Quizzica·lity, Qui·zzicalness.**

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 574 The *ne plus ultra* of unbecoming quizzicality. 1825 *Engl. Life* I. 76 Cornelia pouring forth her badinage and her quizzicalness. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 85 Somewhat of quizzicality began to be associated with the phrase.

Quizzically (kwi·zikăli), *adv.* [f. QUIZZICAL + -LY 2.] In a quizzical manner.

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xvii, Somewhat quizzically scanning Shirley's..countenance. 1867 CARLYLE *E. Irving* in *Remin.* (1881) II. 95 A sharp man, with mouth rather quizzically close. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chaperon's Cares* II. viii. 87 Looking at me quizzically through those eye-glasses of his.

Quizzifica·tion. [f. as next: see -FICATION.] The action of quizzing; a quiz.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. xi. 207 After all, .. the whole may be a quizzification of Sir Philip's. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 179 It is sure to be made a subject of quizzification.

Quizzify (kwi·zifəi), *v. rare*−1. [f. QUIZ *sb.*1 + -(I)FY.] To make into a quiz.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXII. (1862) 270 The caxon quizzifies the figure, and thereby mars the effect [etc.].

Qui·zziness. *rare*−1. [f. QUIZZY *a.* + -NESS.] Eccentricity, oddness.

1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Mar. VI. 187 His singularities and affectation of affectation .. and his spirit of satire are mere quizziness.

Quizzing (kwi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIZ *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.

1797 *The Quiz* No. 31. 208 On Quizzing. 1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 508 *note*, He made a most brilliant speech with much quizzing on Mr. A. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 75 A remarkable instance of .. persiflage, or what we now call quizzing. 1862 SHIRLEY [J. Skelton] *Nugæ Crit.* ix. 402 That indirect and gentlemanly quizzing, ..so much relished by the House of Commons.

Comb. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 284 He acquits himself of all share in a quizzing scene. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. 213 Thinking his Critic a capital Quizzing-stock.

Quizzing (kwi·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quizzes.

1797 *The Quiz* No. 31. 208 The supposed robber, was no other than a quizzing fellow. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 197 A subject of mirthful wonder to several quizzing beaux. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to Gifford* 25 Oct. in *Lockhart*, A notable subject for a quizzing article. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 348 Attacked by the older students..with all sorts of quizzing questions.

Qui·zzing-glass. [f. QUIZZING *vbl. sb.*] A single eye-glass; a monocle. Cf. QUIZZER 2.

1802 *Europ. Mag.* June 500 The prizes consisted of shawls, parasols, handkerchiefs, quizzing glasses, &c. 1840–1 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* (ed. Warne) 96/2 A quizzing-glass was stuck in his right eye. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 152 He wore round his neck what was then called a quizzing-glass, held by the hand.

Qui·zzingly, *adv.* [f. QUIZZING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a quizzing manner.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 147 A lady who was quizzingly condoling with him. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. ii. (1872) VII. 23 Friedrich .. answers quizzingly: 'Island of Tobago?'

Quizzish (kwi·ziʃ), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. QUIZ *v.*[1] + -ISH.] = QUIZZICAL 1. Also *Comb.*

1792 J. BUDWORTH *Fortn. Ramble* i. 2 A very quizzish looking man threw himself into a knowing attitude. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* IV. ii. 51, I cant help laughing to think how quizzish the old Doctor will look when he finds my lord has got the girl.

Qui·zzity. *rare*—[1]. [f. QUIZ *sb.*[1]] Oddity.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 91 His height and proportion mighty slender..nor are his sharp features..a whit behind them in quizzity.

Quizzy (kwi·zi), *a.* [f. QUIZ *sb.*[1]] = QUIZZICAL 1.

1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 13 She had taken all this trouble for some quizzy old bachelor. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 84 A quizzy couple, self-proclaimed as man and wife.

Quo, obs. variant of WHO.

Quo', abbrev. of QUOTH.

‖ **Quoad** (kwōu·æd). [L., 'so far as', 'as much as', 'as to', f. *quō* where, whither + *ad* to.] To the extent of, as regards, with respect to.

1742 GILBERT *Reports of Cases in Equity* 3 To supply the Defect of the Will *quoad* that Daughter. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 462 It will operate beneficially, *quoad* the quantity applied. 1839 ARNOLD in *Life* (1844) II. ix. 149 The Order of Deacons, which has been long, *quoad* the reality, dead. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* iii. 58 His peculiar position..*quoad* the natives subject..to him.

b. Quoad hoc, to this extent, as far as this, with respect to this.

1601 J. CHAMBER *Agst. Judic. Astrol.* iv. 24 It followeth, that these figure-flingers may sometime hit, and sometime misse *quoad hoc.* 1737 *Common Sense* I. 219 Infinite are the Numbers of minor Coxcombs, who are Coxcombs *quoad hoc.* 1779 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 281 That which they do have must .. render the hermaphrodite imperfect *quoad hoc.* 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 169/2 The Bankruptcy and Insolvent Court Act..which *quoad hoc* is unrepealed.

c. Quoad sacra (sē[1]·kră), 'as far as concerns sacred matters', used esp. in Scotland with ref. to parishes constituted for purely ecclesiastical purposes (as contrasted with parishes *quoad civilia*); hence *attrib.* with *church, minister, parish.*

The usual Sc. pron. is (kwō·ăd) or (kwǫd sa·kră).

1825 DUNLOP *Treat. Law Scot.* § 125 When a part of a parish is disjoined, or annexed, *quoad sacra* merely [etc.]. 1845 *New Statist. Acc.* XV. *Caithness* 163 The *quoad sacra* parish of Keise was erected 1833. 1882 J. CUNNINGHAM *Ch. Hist.* (ed. 2) xxx. 534 The *quoad sacra* ministers in general lost nothing by the Secession.

Quoat, obs. f. QUOTE *v.* **Quob,** dial. var. QUAB *sb.*[2] and *v.* **Quobb(e,** var. of QUAB *sb.*[1], burbot. **Quobmire,** dial. var. QUABMIRE. **Quock,** obs. pa. t. QUAKE *v.* **Quocken,** dial. var. QUERKEN. **Quocyent,** obs. f. QUOTIENT.

Quod (kwǫd), *sb.*[1] *Slang.* Also **quad.** [Of uncertain origin; commonly regarded as identical with *quod* QUAD *sb.*[1], but there is no evidence that this is really the case. See quot. *a* 1700.] Prison.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quod*, Newgate; also any Prison, tho' for Debt. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. xii, There is not such a pickpocket in the whole quad. 1795 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 226 Coming home, was cast in quod Till subjects paid his ransom. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liv, She's..grudged me a hundred pound to get me out of quod. 1862 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's 'Misérables'* IV. x. (1877) 7 Do you know I have been in quod for a fortnight?

Comb. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Quod-cove*, the keeper of a gaol.

† **Quod,** *sb.*[2], obs. var. COD *sb.*[1] 7, a cocoon.

1615 tr. *De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* 32 They lay so many [silkworms] on it, leauing them there without any more adoe, except it be to gather the quods, when they are ready to be spunne.

Quod (kwǫd), *v.* [f. QUOD *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put in prison.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To quod a person is to send him to gaol. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 282 Since Carlile's been quoded, We wanted some shopman about of your size. 1850 THACKERAY *Ballad of Eliza Davis*, The cell where she was quodded, In the Close of Clerkenwell.

Quod, Quod-a, obs. varr. QUOTH, QUOTHA.

† **Quo:dammo·dota:tive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *quōdam modō* in a certain way + -(T)ATIVE.] **a.** *adj.* Existing in a certain manner. **b.** *sb.* A thing that exists in a certain way.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. I. xiii. (1687) 437/1 Things are subdivided into foure Genus's, Subjects, and Qualitatives and Quodammodotatives in themselves, and Quodammodotatives as to others. *Ibid.* xvii. 438/2 Aristo..defined Quodammodotative-Relatives to be those, whose being is ..their Quodammodotative being to one another.

Quo·ddity. *rare.* [f. L. *quod* (that) which, neut. of *quī* who + -ITY.] A quasi-scholastic term formed on the anal. of QUIDDITY, q.v.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 191 He is .. armed with the affrightful terms of Quoddities and Quiddities. 1902 *Union Mag.* Feb. 66/1 He turned over in his mind his instances, his quiddities and his quoddities.

Quo·ddle, *v.* Now *dial.* (**quaddle**). [var. of WADDLE: cf. *quag* and *wag.*] To waddle.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. I. § 16 You will presently see .. the Duck quoddling into a pool. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Quaddle*, to waddle.

Quod(d)le, Quodgell, obs. forms of CODDLE, CUDGELL.

‖ **Quodlibet** (kwǫ·dlibet). Also 6 quot-. [a. L. *quodlibet* (f. *quod* what + *libet* it pleases (one)), or ad. med.L. *quodlibetum*: cf. F. *quolibet* (13th c.).]

1. Any question in philosophy or theology proposed as an exercise in argument or disputation; hence, a scholastic debate, thesis, or exercise on a question of this kind (chiefly *pl.* in University use, *esp.* in phr. *to do quodlibets*). Now only *Hist.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 375 Of diuinite maistres, That shulde..answere to argumentz and also to a quodlibet..if suche weren apposed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 As saynt Thomas wytnesseth in his thyrde quodlibet. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 246/1 Among other such as himselfe to kepe a quotlibet & a pot parlament vpon. 1603 P. STRINGER in Plummer *Elizab. Oxford* (O. H. S.) 257 At the same hower also there were, in other Common Schooles, disputations called 'Quodlibets' by Masters of Arts and Bachelors in Art. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 806 A man of great repute in the Vniuersitie of Oxford for his Quodlibets, ordinary questions, and his Interpretations of the sacred Scriptures. 1687 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 265 For doing Qdlibets..00 07 06. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 347 All his quodlibets of art Could not expound its [the heart's] pulse and heat. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 70 He was also an author, of theological lectures and quodlibets.

2. *Mus.* A fanciful combination of several airs; a fantasia, medley.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 38 The young musician wrote a symphony and a Quodlibet for the Installation festival of the Prince of Orange.

Quo·dlibetal, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = QUODLIBETICAL.

1839 tr. *Hugo's Nôtre Dame* I. i, Down with the cardinal and quodlibetal disputations. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Dec. 7/2 Who chose to consult him on things spiritual, temporal, and quodlibetal.

Quodlibeta·rian. [f. as next + -AN.]

† **a.** = QUODLIBETARY A. b. *Obs.* **b.** One who discusses quodlibets.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Quodlibetarian*, one who follows the Dictates of his own Fancy. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 60 The works of the scholastics, with the debates of these Quodlibetarians, at once show the greatness and the littleness of the human intellect.

Quo·dlibetary, *sb.* and *a. rare.* [f. L. *quodlibet* QUODLIBET + -ARY.]

† **A.** *sb.* **a.** ? A quodlibetical argument. **b.** (See quot. 1656.) *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 162 So, he having made use of all the quodlibetaries, imputations against the other, cannot be obnoxious himself in that kinde. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Quodlibitaries*, those that run after their own fancy or imagination, and do what they list.

B. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to quodlibets.

1895 tr. *Hugo's Nôtre Dame* I. i, Down with the disputations, cardinal, and quodlibetary.

Quodlibe·tic, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = next.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 681 How partial are the principles ..of some Quodlibetick Presbyters! 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 406 The halls of the Faculty of Arts, in which .. the Quodlibetic Disputations were still annually performed.

Quodlibetical (kwǫdlibe·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + AL.] Of the nature of, connected or concerned with, a quodlibet or quodlibets.

1580 FULKE *Answ. P. Frarine* 1 The president of the Quodlibeticall disputations of Louane. 1600 WATSON (*title*) A Decacordon of Ten Quodlibeticall Questions concerning Religion and State. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* 47/2 Quodlibetical Brains have Consciences of all sorts and sizes. 1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. III. 401 He publicly read Divinity upon those that they [call] Quodlibetical Questions. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 62 They at length collected all these quodlibetical questions into enormous volumes.

Hence **Quodlibe·tically** *adv.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 174 His Divisionary art, in which it is his common custome to talke quodlibetically. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. (1756) 58 Many positions seem quodlibetically constituted.

† **Quo:dlibeti·ficate,** *v. trans.* To deal quibblingly with. *nonce-wd.* So also † **Quo·dlibeting** *a.*, dealing in quodlibets. † **Quo·dlibetist,** one who deals in quodlibets. *Obs.*

1610 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 96 Watson, the quodlibetting priest. 1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 22 These heretical Opinionists, schismatical Quodlibetists. ? 1743 in M. Pennington *Mem. Eliz. Carter* (1816) II. 147 To..quodlibetificate any word into a pun.

Quodling, obs. form of CODLING[2], apple, etc.

† **Quods,** ? var. CODS. (Cf. *Od's buds*, etc.)

1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* 84 Quods, quods giue mee my Text pen againe, for I haue a little more Text to launce.

Quoff, obs. Sc. variant of COFF, to buy.

Quohog, variant of QUAHAUG.

Quoice, local var. (also *pl.*) of QUEEST, ring-dove. Hence **Quoice-neck** (see quot.).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Quoiceneck*, .. greyish black clay with shining surfaces, and streaked.

Quoich, var. QUAICH. **Quoif(e, quoiff, quoiffure,** obs. ff. COIF, COIFFURE. **Quoik,** obs. Sc. pa. t. QUAKE *v.* **Quoil,** obs. f. COIL.

Quoi·ler. *dial.* Also **quiler.** [Cf. COILER[2].] *pl.* The breech-harness of a cart-horse. Also *attrib.* as *quoiler-harness, -horse.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3317/4 A black Horse .. the Hair rubbed off behind with the Quilers. 1876 *Surrey Gloss., Quoilers*, the breeching of a cart-harness. Quoiler-harness or thill-harness is the trace-harness. 1901 *Kentish Express* 13 July 12/4 Good Quoiler Horse.

Quoin (koin), *sb.* Forms: 6 **quoyne,** 6–8 **quoyn,** 7 **quoine,** 7– **quoin;** 7 **quain;** 7–8 **quine.** [var. spelling of COIN, formerly used in all senses of that word, but now restricted to the following uses, in which *coin, coign* are also occasionally employed.]

1. *Build.* **a.** An external angle of a wall or building; also, one of the stones or bricks serving to form the angle; a corner-stone. = COIN *sb.* 1.

Rustic quoin, one projecting from the general surface of the wall, usually with bevelled edges.

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 114 The quoyne of the wall of a tenement. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 66 The walls, vautes, quines of doors and windows they razed and tear a downe. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 72 Flowers for the Cross work in the gallace in these quains. 1670 L. STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* xxxiv. 365 So many quoines to lock together all parts of the building into one. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 261 At an upright Quine..lay a three quarter Bat at the Quine in the stretching course. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wall*, Certain courses, ledges, or Quoins of more strength than the rest, must be interlaid like bones to strengthen the whole fabrick. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 197 It is a large building of brick, with stone quoins. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii.-(ed. 2) 29 The walls are of island Sand-stone, with quoins of Caen stone.

b. An internal angle or corner, as of a room. *Hollow quoin*, a recess in the walls at each end of a canal lock, to receive the heel-post of the gate.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 627 If a room consists of more than four quoins, the additional corners must be allowed at per foot run. 1838 SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* ii. 6 The joint between the heel-post and hollow quoin is made watertight by the gate being..worked backwards and forwards.

2. A wedge, or wedge-shaped block, used for various special purposes. **a.** *Printing.* A short wedge used to lock up a form.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 215/17 A Printers quoyn, *cuneus, cuneolus.* 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* viii, Quoyns are..of different Lengths, and different Breadths. *Ibid.* x. P 9 The extuberancies of Nail-heads would hinder the free sliding of the Quoins. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The compositor..unlocking the form..by knocking out or loosening the quoins. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 534 When the form gets out of register..by the starting of the quoins which secure the chase. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 30/1 The form having been properly planed..slightly slacken the quoins.

b. *Gunnery.* (*a*) A wedge-shaped piece of wood, with a handle at the thick end, used to raise or lower a gun. (*b*) = QUOINER. ? *Obs.* (*c*) A small wedge used in fixing the breech of a gun.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Quoines..are great wedges of wood with a little handle at the end to put them forward or backward for leuelling the Peece. 1707 *Gloss. Angl. Nova, Quoin*, a wedge fastned on the Deck, close to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's sides. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., The Quoyns the Gunners use under the Guns, to mount them higher or lower. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) VII. 171 *note*, Our people took the quoins out, and elevated their guns. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 476 For the larger cannon Sir W. G. Armstrong uses a quoin tightened by a screwed breech-plug.

c. *Naut.* A wedge used to prevent casks from rolling. *Cantic quoin, standing quoin* (see quot. 1711, and cf. CANTIC *a.*, CANTING *ppl. a.*[1]).

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., Cantick Quoyns, being short, with three Edges, to put betwixt the Cask at the Bildge Hoops, to keep the Cask steady from rowling, and labouring one against another. .. The standing Quoyns,..a fit Length to be driven across betwixt the Buts..to keep the Chine of the But steady from jogging 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) Yyiij, Quoins or coins used in the stowage of a ship's hold. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

d. *Build.* The key-stone, or any one of the wedge-shaped stones (voussoirs) of an arch. *rare.*

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 306 In the middle, at the Key-Stone or Quoin. 1873 Tristram *Moab* ii. 20 Over the doorway..was let in an old quoin on which was cut an Arabic inscription.

3. An angle, or angular object. *rare.*

1838 Simms *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 36 The quantity thus cut off from the acute quoin is gradually diminished to the opposite or obtuse quoin. 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. ix. 230 It is only by an isthmus..of high land that the triangular quoin remains joined to the bulk of the Chersonese. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 30 Similar quoins or solid angles are such as are contained by the same number of plane angles.

4. *Comb.*, as quoin-drawer, -post, -stone (see quots.).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 111/2 Quine stones .. are Stones laid in a Brick wall at the corners of a House—a yard long and three Brick in thickness. 1875 J. Southward *Dict. Typogr.* 117 *Quoin-drawer*, a drawer in the frame of the imposing-stone in which the quoins are kept. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1849/2 *Quoin post*, the heel-post of a lock-gate.

Quoin (koin), *v.* [See prec. and Coin *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To secure or raise with a quoin or wedge. Also with *up*.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 7 He..then Quoins up the two ends of the Chase. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Caler* also signifies to quoin or wedge up any thing. 1854 Jacob Abbott *Wallace* vii. 138 What Mr. Grey meant by quoining up, was filling in the spaces under the large stones..and thus wedging them up to their proper level. 1875 J. Southward *Dict. Typogr.* 117 *Quoining a Forme*, the fitting of the quoins in a forme so that when it is locked up they shall..wedge up and secure the types.

2. To provide with quoins or corners.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 1. 96 A well, curiously quoined with stone.

Quoinage, obs. form of Coinage.

† **Quoine**, obs. variant of Coin *v.*[1]

1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 181 He lend you money! he must quoine it I believe if he does.

† **Quoi·ner.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 quoyn-. [f. Quoin *v.* + -er.] A wedge used to secure a gun.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 In Ships..if the Ropes be suspected not to be good, they nail down Quoyners to the Fore-Trucks of heavy Guns, that he may not have any play; and if Britchings, and Tackles, and Quoyners should give way in foul weather, presently dismount her.

Quoining (koi·nig). Also 6 quenynge. [f. Quoin *sb.* + -ing[1]. Cf. Coining *vbl. sb.*[2]] The stone or brick-work forming the quoin of a wall, or the manner in which this is placed.

1562-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 567 Stone..new wrought..to ashler and quenynge. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit. Eng.* App. p. iv, There is a peculiar sort of quoining,..consisting of a long stone set at the corner and a short one lying on it, and bonding one way or both into the wall. 1876 *Archæol. Cant.* X. lii, The quoining of the nave and chancel.

Quoining, obs. form of Coining *vbl. sb.*[1]

Quoit (koit, kwoit), *sb.* Forms: α. 4-7 coyte, 5-6 (9) coite, 6 c(h)oytte, 7 coyt, coight, 6- coit. β. 7 quoite, quoyt(e, 6- quoit. γ. 6-7 quaite, 7 quayte, queit, 8 quait. [Of obscure etym.; the variation of form between *coit*, *quoit*, and *quait* prob. indicates a French origin.

Derivation from OF. *coitier, quoitier* 'to prick, spur, incite, hasten', has been suggested, but it does not appear that this vb. had also the sense 'to throw, hurl', which would be necessary to make the connexion probable; and the sb. *coite, quoite* means only 'prick (of spur), encounter, haste'.]

1. In orig. and widest sense (now only with ref. to the Greek and Roman discus), a flat disc of stone or metal, thrown as an exercise of strength or skill; *spec.* in mod. use, a heavy flattish ring of iron, slightly convex on the upper side and concave on the under, so as to give it an edge capable of cutting into the ground when it falls, if skilfully thrown. Also, the ring of rope used in *deck-quoits* (see 2).

α. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Coyter, or caster of a coyte, *petreludus*. Coyte, *petreluda*. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 120 That men..schulden pleie..bi casting of coitis. 1530 Palsgr. 206/2 Coyte to playe with, *palet*. Coyte of stone, *bricoteau*. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* XIII. xxxiv, This like a coight at them Orlando tost. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 28 There is no part of it so broad, but you may cast a Coyte over it. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 4 Some of them were tossing the Figure of a Coit. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 393 Tossed the broad coite or took th' inspiring ale.

β. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXIII. 388 Nestors sonne..got as farre before, As any youth can cast a quoyte. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* XXIII. 712 Tho' 'tis not thine to hurl the distant Dart, The Quoit to toss. 1783 Crabbe *Village* I, Who.. made the pond'rous quoit obliquely fall. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. i, They had learned to wrestle, .. to pitch the bar or the quoit. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. XXIII. 360 As far as flies a quoit Thrown from the shoulder of a vigorous youth.

γ. 1560 [see b]. 1658 J. Jones tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 144 If Queit thou cast into the open air, let Queit thee kill like Hyacinth the fair. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 188 Coit, quait.

† b. Phr. *A quoit's cast, distance*, the distance to which a quoit is commonly thrown. *Obs.*

a 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 147 Distans per spacium coytys cast. 1560 Whitehorne *Ord. Souldiours* xxiv, It would scant be able to drive their pellettes a quaites caste. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 10 The Welch Prophet could not see a quoits cast from him. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 Every acute reader..will be ready..to ding the book a coits distance from him. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XXIII. 648 Menelaus..fell A full quoit's cast behind.

c. A curling-stone. *rare.*

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 164 The stones used are called *coits*, or *quoits*, or *coiting*, or *quoiting-stones*.

2. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The sport of throwing the quoit or of playing with quoits; in the modern form of this the quoit is aimed at a pin stuck in the ground, and is intended to fall with the ring surrounding this, or to cut into the ground as near to it as possible. *Deck-quoits*, an imitation of this game, played on shipboard with rings of rope.

1388 *Act* 12 *Rich. II*, c. 6 § 1 Les jeues appelez coytes dyces [etc.]. 1477 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 188/1 No persone shuld use any unlawfull Pleys, as Dise, Coyte, Foteball. 1527 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 402 Plainge at choyttes or stonis. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 57 Lewde, and vnlawfull games, as..tennyes, bolles, coytes. 1592 Lyly *Galathea* II. iv, I will now..play at quaites abroade. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. 342 Keelpins, tronkes, coits .. are the common recreations of countrey folks. 1708 W. King *Cookery* 117 He..From Ninepins, Coits, and from Trap-ball abstains. 1841 *Q. Rev.* LXVII. 355 Devoting hours on hours to quoits, cricket, and so forth. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 199 Quoit, tennis, ball—no games? 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 22 One of the best amusements provided on shipboard is 'Quoits'.

3. *transf.* †a. A quoit-shaped stone or piece of metal. *Obs. rare.*

1593 P. Nichols *Drake Revived* (1628) 78 Thirteene bars of siluer, and some few quoits of Gold. *Ibid.* 79 Promising to give him a fine quoit of gold. *a* 1635 Corbet *Iter Bor.* 114 No pompous weight Upon him, but a pebble, or a quayte.

b. The flat covering stone of a cromlech or cist; also, by extension, a cromlech or cist as a whole.

1753 Borlase in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 87 A flat rock .. (which in our country [Cornwall] we call a quoit). *Ibid.*, On the top of this quoit there is a remarkable incision. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* Pref. 49 Under this Quoit I caused to be sunk a pit. 1867 Max Müller *Chips* (1870) III. xiii. 291 In Bosprennis Cross there was a very large coit or cromlech. 1887 Baring-Gould *Red Spider* I. ii. 18 A rude granite slab..[which] had been the 'quoit' of a great prehistoric dolmen or cromlech.

†4. A cast or throw. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1706 *George a Green* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 165 With such a tumbling quait, as we call a back somerset.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quoit-cast, -pitcher, -player, -playing, -thrower*, etc.; *quoit-like* adj.

1538 Leland *Itin.* VI. 56 A Coyte or Stone Cast beneth the Kinges Bridge. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 306 They might watch the quoit-pitchers, intent On either side. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 169 The quoit-like weapon (chakra) the emblem of power of India. 1887 Upcott *Introd. Gk. Sculpt.* iv. 57 The most familiar of Myron's works is the Quoit-thrower. *Ibid.*, The quoit-player, who is stooping forward in attitude to throw.

Quoit (koit, kwoit), *v.* Forms: 5 coytyn, 6 coyte, quayt-, 7 coit, quait, 7- quoit. [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To play at quoits. *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Coytyn, *petriludo*. 1530 Palsgr. 488/2 Let us leave all boyes games, and go coyte a whyle. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 216/18 To coyte, *discum mittere*. 1684 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 599 To Quoit, to Run, and Steeds and Chariots drive.

2. *trans.* To throw like a quoit. Also with advbs. as *away, down, off, out*.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 206 Quoit him downe..like a shoue-groat shilling. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. III. 39/2 So neere, as a man might quoit a Bisket Cake into her. 1660 Shirley *Andromana* I. v. 47 Tis more impossible for me to leave thee, Then for this carkase to quait away its grave-stone. 1681 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 326 If you coit a Stone. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XXIII. 1042 Leonteus..quoited it next. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysweepers*, One unfortunate wight .. was quoited out of the presence with universal indignation. 1870 Thornbury *Tour Eng.* I. iv. 77 It was just beyond.. where Falstaff was quoited into the Thames.

Quoi·ter. [f. Quoit *v.* + -er[1].] One who plays at quoits; a quoit-thrower.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Coyter, or caster of a coyte, *petreludus*. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Bowlers .. and quayters. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 265 Quoiters throw quoits and other things that are to be flung. 1884 *Sporting Times* 9 June 4/6 The death of William Eagle, .. well known amongst quoiters.

Quoi·ting, *vbl. sb.* Forms: 5-7 coyt-, 6 koyt-, quait-, quayt-, 7 coit-, 7- quoit-. [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action or game of playing at quoits.

1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 264 Luserunt ad quendam ludum illicitum et prohibitum vocatum 'le coytyng'. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Suche prety playes..as chyldren be woont to playe, as cheristone, mary bone,..or quayting. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 11 Any common house, aley or place of boulynge, coytynge [etc.]. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 58 Suche thynges, wherin we Shepeheardes haue delyght, As in Quaiting. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 188 Running, Wrestling, Leaping, Coyting. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* I. 16 Wrestling, running, quoiting, .. and every description of rural sport. 1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 179 At first only the footrace was exhibited, afterwards were added wrestling, leaping, quoiting.

Comb. 1530 Palsgr. 488/2, I Coyte. I play with a coyting stone. 1827 [see Quoit *sb.* 1 c]. 1897 Crockett *Lads' Love* xviii. 189 He..fairly dragged me into the quoiting-ground. *Ibid.* 195 The matter of the quoiting-match.

†b. A method of cheating at dice. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 54 If they be true dise, what shyfte wil they make to set ye one of them with slyding, with cogging,..with coytinge as they call it.

Quok(e, obs. pa. t. of Quake *v.*

Quoll (kwɒl). [Aboriginal name.] The 'native cat' (*Dasyurus macrurus*) of Australia.

1770 Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) III. 626, I can add only one more [animal], resembling a polecat, which the natives call Quoll. 1855 in Ogilvie *Suppl.*, and in recent Dicts.

Quom, obs. form of Whom.

† **Quominus, quo minus.** *Obs. Law.* [L., 'by which the less' (viz. one may exercise a right, or perform a duty).] a. A writ to restrain a person from committing waste in a wood after granting 'housebote and haybote' to another. b. An Exchequer writ available for a steward or debtor to the King against one indebted to himself.

1595 Rastell *Termes Lawes* 156. *Ibid.* (1598) 160 b. 1623 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 433 [Paid] to Mr. Hill for suinge out several Quominuses and for his fee, 34*s.* 8*d.* 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 5. 3 He shall have a *Quo minus* against the vendre in the Exchequer.

‖ **Quomodo** (kwōu·mŏdo), **quo modo** (kwōu mōu·do). [L. 'in what way?'] *The quomodo*, the manner, way, means.

1671 Evelyn *Corr.* (1879) III. 383 The difference between us and the Church of Rome consists chiefly in the definition of the manner of the change; the *quomodo* or *modus*. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xv, Northerton was desirous of departing and nothing remained for him but to contrive the *quomodo*. 1791 *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 318, I cannot persuade myself that the obstacle is not to be removed. The *quomodo* is the thing to be considered. 1828 *Congress Debates* IV. II. 2724 (Stanf.) The *quo modo* of executing it is left to the wisdom of the government.

† **Quo·modocu·nquize,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *quomodocunque* in whatever way (with allusion to Horace *Ep.* I. i. 66) + -ize.] *intr.* To make money in any possible way.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 213 Those quomodocunquizing clusterfists and rapacious varlets.

Quon, variant of Whone, few. *Obs.*

Quondam (kwɒ·ndăm), *adv., sb.*, and *a.* Also 6 condam. [L., 'formerly'.]

A. *adv.* At one time, formerly, heretofore, 'whilome'. *rare.*

1537 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 63 An Abbott condam of Fountens, of the order of pyed monkes. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 648 That..most faithful attendant *quondam* vppon the right Worshipfull Sir Edward Phillips. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liii. 162 Mr. C. Jennings quondam of the city hotel in New York.

† B. *sb.* The former holder of some office or position; one who has been deposed or ejected. *Obs.*

1535 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 93 The kinges fowndation thus to be mangellede by the quondam, I have petie; the prior now is..a goode clerke. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 107 Make them quondammes, out with them, cast them out of ther office. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1882) II. 54 Let him be .. Jacke out of office, make him a Quondam.

C. *adj.* That formerly was or existed:

a. of persons (the most frequent use).

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xiv. (1612) 65 In Albanie the quondam King at eldest Daughters Court was setled scarce, when she repynes. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 86, I see thy quondam friend, Hath cause to say his hopes are at an end. 1675 Cocker *Morals* 47 Quarles, quondam Poet, for rare Lines Divine. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. ii. 234 This aspiring quondam Consort of his grew apace. 1825 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized* (1830) 13 A quondam country Gentleman with thirty years of..experience. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* XXXVII. (1874) IV. 3 The loquacious and speculative disposition..of all my quondam friends.

b. of things, qualities, etc.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 6, I did conuerse this *quondam* day with a companion of the kings. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 34 Marke .. How euery thing in quondam sort appeares. 1642 Vicars *God in Mount* (1644) 44 The heighth of their quondam pride and cruelty. 1717 Bp. Nicolson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 318 His quondam diocese of Derry. 1795-6 Wordsw. *Borderer* I. 79 The tale of this his quondam Barony Is cunningly devised.

Hence **Quo·ndamly** *adv.*, formerly; † **Quo·ndamship,** the state of being out of office. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 108 As for my quondamshyp I thancke God that he gaue me ye grace to come by it by so honest a meanes as I dyd. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 53 Certain gentlemen smiths, who have been quondamly in habits of wearing such articles.

Quondary, variant of Quandary.

Quoner, compar. of Whone, few. *Obs.*

Quonet, variant of Quannet.

† **Quo·niam.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? Some allusive use of L. *quoniam* whereas.] (See quot.)

1609 Healey *Disc. New World* 69 The drinke is sure to go, be it out of Can, Quoniam, or Iourdan. (*Note.* A Quoniam is a glasse..well knowne in Drink-allia.]

Quonundrum, obs. variant of Conundrum.

Quony, variant of Coynye. (See Quidrathe.)

Quook(e, obs. north. pa. t. Quake *v.*

Quop (kwɒp), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Later form of Quap *v.*] To beat, throb, palpitate.

a 1638 Cleveland *Model New Relig.* 32 How Quops the Spirit? In what Garb or Air? 1679 Dryden *Limberham* III. ii, Oh, my Eyes grow dim! my Heart quops, and my back aketh. 1681 *Ballad Dk. Monmouth* in *Shaksp. Cent. Praise* 387 His great Heart quops his Courage fails. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, Quop*, to throb (used also in Gloucestershire) as in the suppuration of boils and abscesses. 1889 Gissing *Both of this Parish* I. v. 103 It makes a body's heart quop to hear tell of such a history.

Quor, Quore, obs. variants of WHERE, CORE.

Quorister, obs. form of CHORISTER.

† **Quorse,** ? obs. variant of CORSE.

1462 in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ix. (1872) 469 Wan they rynge for any quorse or obiit.

‖ **Quorum** (kwō'rŭm). [L., lit. 'of whom', from the wording of commissions in which certain persons were specially designated as members of a body by the words *quorum vos . . . unum* (*duos*, etc.) *esse volumus* 'of whom we will that you . . . be one (two, etc.)'.]

1. Orig., certain justices of the peace, usually of eminent learning or ability, whose presence was necessary to constitute a bench; latterly the term was loosely applied to all justices.

1455 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 334/1 The Justicez or Justice of the Pease of the Quorum yn the same Shire. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5, ij of the Justices of the peas wherof one shalbe of the Quorum. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., R. Tresilian* vii, At sessions & at syses .. In patentes & commissions of Quorum. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 46 So that the one of those two [Justices] be of that select number, which is commonly tearmed of the *Quorum*. For these of the *Quorum* were wont..to bee chosen, specially for their knowledge in the Lawes of the lande. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i, Old Sir John Wellborn, Justice of Peace and Quorum. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 274 George Wither ..a Justice of Peace in Quorum for Hampshire. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 43 I'm o' th' Quorum—I have been at Sessions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 705 A squire who was one of the quorum.

Comb. 1619 HUTTON *Foll. Anat., Ixions Wheele* E iij b, The Gods..Quorum Iustice warrants sent by poast.

b. *transf.* Applied to similarly distinguished members of other bodies; hence, a select company.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. (1612) 216 The Hellish Potentates .. a new Commission framed, Narcissus ghost and Ecchos voice therein of Quorum named. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 187 He was afterwards of that quorum in the translating of the Bible. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 329 [They are] so small a scantling in number, that men can scarce reckon of them more than a *quorum*. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 24 A *Quorum* of Surgeons..should be ordered to..examine them. 1859 GREEN *Oxf. Stud.* ii. § 10 (O. H. S.) 128 The deepest sot among the topers of the quorum.

Comb. 1659 A. BROME *Panegyr. Verses* in *R. Brome's Wks.* II, These would-be Quorum-Wits, and by their own Commission, do invade Apollo's throne.

2. A fixed number of members of any body, society, etc., whose presence is necessary for the proper or valid transaction of business.

1616 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 81 The Assemblie appoynts twenty Commissioners nominat, whereof six a quorum, to attend the King's Majestie's ansuer. 1669 EVELYN *Diary* 19 May, It was order'd that 5 should be a quorum for a Council. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 524 The Commission should have met this day; but we have not a quorum in the forenoon. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiii. 369 At the Meetings of the Directors, five Members shall be a quorum, capable of acting. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 163 Six were to be a quorum, of whom the chancellor must always be one.

† **3.** Necessary materials. *Obs. rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vi. 12 Salt, Bread and Wine .. (all of the Quorum to every feast). 1655—*Ch. Hist.* III. xiv. § 12 Fullers earth..a great Commodity of the Quorum to the making of good Cloath.

Quos(e, obs. forms of WHOSE.

Quosher, var. COSHERY. (See QUIDRATHE.)

Quo-so, obs. form of WHO-SO.

† **Quoss,** obs. var. Coss, to barter, exchange.

1515 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (1834) 47 þe said George allegit he had gottyn it [a sword] in quossyn fra þe said James.

Quosshon, Quost, obs. ff. CUSHION, COAST.

† **Quot,** *sb. Sc.*: see QUOTE *sb.*[1] 2 b.

Quot (kwŏt), *pa. pple. dial.* Also 7 quotted, 8 quott. [f. *quot* QUAT *v.*[1] 1 b.] Sated, cloyed.

1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words, Quotted*, cloyed, glutted. *Suss. c* 1741 ELIZ. CARTER *Let.* in *Mem.* (1808) I. 27, I believe I am grown *quott* of assemblies, &c. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Quot*, cloyed, glutted.

Quot, variant of QUAT *a.*, squat.

Quota (kwō'tă), *sb.* [med.L. *quota* (sc. *pars* 'how great a part'), fem. of *quotus*, f. *quot* how many.]

1. The part or share which is, or ought to be, paid or contributed by one to a total sum or amount; in early use chiefly with ref. to contributions of men, money, or supplies, from a particular town, district, or country. (Cf. CONTINGENT *sb.* 5.)

1668 TEMPLE *Lett., Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 165 Some certain Quota's upon the several Parts of the Empire. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 236 If his master doe not speedily remitt the money promised, and quota of officers and engineers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 ¶ 2 Newsgatherers and Intelligencers..who bring in their respective Quotas. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 391 They have often balls and feasts, where every one pays their quota. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XII. III. 378 The Papal troops were far inferior in number to the quota stipulated. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. vi, The host..always contributed his quota to the general fund of polished sociability. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* I. 13 It is the village huckster who has to pay his heavy quota towards the rate.

b. *Comb.* as **quota-bill,** a Parliamentary bill passed in March, 1795, under which each county and (by a supplementary bill passed in April) each port had to supply its quota of men to the navy; so also **quota-bounty, -man** (see quots.).

1823 BRENTON *Naval Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. 49 The quota-bounty given in 1795, 1796, and 1797..for manning the fleet. *Ibid.*, There were few, if any, seamen among them; and the term 'quota-man', or 'lord-mayor's man', was supposed to comprise every thing that was base and contemptible among sailors. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Quota-Men*, those raised for the navy .. by Pitt's quota-bill, in 1795 under bounties of from £20 to £60.

2. The part or share of a total which belongs, is given, or is due, to one.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s. v., *Tip me my Quota*, give me my Part of the Winnings, Booty, Plunder, &c. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 227 Sometimes would not allow me a quota of the fish that was caught. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. xii. 61 They have great magazines of East-India goods, this city having its quota of that trade. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., If nerves are necessary to a boiling fit of rage, I must have my full quota of them. 1883 SHAW *Local Gov. Illinois* 17 Having collected the total amount, the collector disburses to each proper authority its respective quota.

Hence **Quo'ta** *v. trans.*, to impose in quotas. Also **Quo'taing** vbl. sb.

1784 E. GERRY in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1895) XLIX. 431 Troops to be required and quotied [*sic*] on the several States by Congress. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 593 A convention .. by which the burthen of the war might be quotaed on them, according to their respective wealth. 1798 *Ibid.* (1896) VII. 267 This is to avoid the quotaing. *Ibid.*, Requeries under a quotaing law.

Quotable (kwō'tăb'l), *a.* [f. QUOTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being quoted; suitable for quoting.

1821 *Examiner* 27/1 Passages of a still more quotable nature. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Thurs. 326 The Spectators and Ramblers have not failed to cull some quotable sentences. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 4/6 There is no quotable change at any of the spot markets.

Hence **Quotabi'lity, Quo'tableness.** Also **Quo'tably** *adv.*, in a quotable manner, so as to be quoted.

a 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1865 III. 500 It is the prosaicism of these two writers to which is owing their especial quotability. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/3 Cotton yarns are not quotably dearer. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 693/2 This uncouthness interferes with the quotableness.. of not a few anecdotes amusing enough in themselves.

† **Quo'tal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *quot-a* (*pars*) + -AL: see QUOTA.] = ALIQUOT.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 177 A Quotal part measures the whole: which is then called a Multiple of that part.

† **Quota'nnal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *quotann-is* every year + -AL.] Yearly, annual.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 170 A quotannal recidivation.

So † **Quota'nnual** *a.* (after *annual*). *Obs.*

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* x. 55 There would be a fear of ..a quotannuall Phaetontick combustion.

Quotation (kwōtē'·ʃən). Also 6–8 **cotation.** [ad. med. L. *quotātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *quotāre* to QUOTE. Cf. obs. F. *quotation* (Godef.).]

† **1.** A numbering, number. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 100 Here efter followis the chapitris of the ferde buke efter the quotaciouns of the Rubricis.

† **2.** A (marginal) reference to a passage in a book: see QUOTE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 776/1 His quotacion is in the mergent in this maner. *De pene. dis. ii. Si in glossa.* 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) To Rdr. **iii. Then is it noted with this starre *, as the cotations are. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 793 Although the wordes in the texte be altered, yet the quotations in the margent remayne still. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 508 The Quotation of the place from whence this Objection is taken is here omitted, but I question not but that it aimes at that passage, Chap. 4. Sect. 3. Book 6. which runs thus [etc.]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 388 That the Compositer may..Justifie his Notes or Quotations exactly against the designed Line of the Page.

b. *Typog.* (ellipt. for *quotation-quadrat.*) A large (usually hollow) quadrat used for filling up blanks (orig. the blanks between marginal references).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. 224 He Justifies his Stick-full just to the breadth of the Wooden Letter with Quadrats or Quotations. *Ibid.* 236 He sets..a row of Quotations almost down the length of the Page. 1771 P. LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 287 Justifiers, as well for broad as narrow Quotations, are cast, from Double Pica to all the Regular Bodies. 1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 97 Quotations are cast to two sizes, and are called broad and narrow. ..Quotations should not be cast so high as they sometimes are. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 109 *Quotations*, large quadrats, generally of four-line pica.

3. The action or practice of quoting.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 279 This Translation..is often followed..by our Saviour himselfe in the quotations of the Old Testament. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lxiii. 286 Nothing can be more unfair than false quotation. 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 8 May, Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.*, Quotation confesses inferiority.

b. A passage quoted from a book, speech, etc.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. (1695) 383 He..cannot doubt how little Credit the Quotations deserve, where the Originals are wanting. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 1 He ..enforced his Arguments by Quotations out of Plays and Songs. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvi. 245 After giving a false quotation from the journals..he proceeds. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. viii. 249 That prodigal erudition which delights in inexhaustible quotations from writers whom we now deem obscure. 1887 BOWEN *Virgil* Pref. (1889) 7 Hundreds of Virgil's lines are for most of us familiar quotations.

† **4.** A note or observation; a matter noted. *Obs.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Family of Love* v. iii, Your wife can furnish you with notes out of her cotations. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 51 It were not amisse to take into observation two notable quotations. The first was, a violent indulgencie of the Queen [etc.].

† **5.** Share, QUOTA. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1613 J. CHAMBERLAIN *MS. Let. to Sir D. Carleton* (T.), That they should not be able to answer their quotations (as they call them), or payments to the general charge.

6. The amount stated as the price of stocks or any commodity for sale.

1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 608/2 Sales .. sustain the last quotation. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 56 To give any exact or definite quotation of the price of long-dated paper. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 5/2 Manufacturers..are disposed rather to increase than to decrease their quotations.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3 b) *quotation-capping* (see CAP *v.*[1] 5), *-monger*; (sense 2 b) *-justifier, -quadrat*; **quotation-marks,** signs used in writing or printing to mark the beginning and end of a quotation; in English the inverted comma (see COMMA 4) and apostrophe are employed.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. 236 Then he sets his Notes..and with Quotation Quadrats of proper Bodies, Justifies them up. 1750 *Student* I. 284 The Author shews his skill and address as a quotation-monger. 1771 P. LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 287 Quotation quadrats require to be dressed and finished as carefully as any other sort. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 5/1 Characters who .. indulge themselves in a little bout of quotation-capping. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 109 *Quotation justifiers*, spaces for justifying lines of quotations. 1897 *Century Mag.* 563/1, I must put play in quotation-marks to express the sarcasm of it.

Hence **Quota'tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to a quotation or quotations; **Quota'tionally** *adv.*, by way of quotation, as a quotation; **Quota'tionist,** one who (habitually) makes quotations.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parlt. Eng., Let the Statutes of God be..considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of Quotationists. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 443 The quotationist..never saw even the Parthian back of the lucky fugitive. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308 He then observed quotationally, 'Men cannot determine [etc.]'. 1869 EADIE *Galatians* 239 It is only a quotational illustration of the truth announced in the previous verse. 1878 J. W. EBSWORTH *Introd. Brathwait's Strappado* XV, The phrase..has the imperfect quotational marks before it.

Quotative (kwō'tătiv), *a.* [See QUOTE *v.* and -ATIVE.] Relating to quoting; inclined to quote.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 25 What do you think of my quotative powers. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 304/1 Mr. Liddell, though still quotative, is straightforward.

† **Quote,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quoote,** 6 **cote**; *Sc.* 6 **quoitt,** 6–7 **quott,** 7 **coitt,** 8 **quot.** [a. OF. *cote, quote* QUOTA.]

1. a. An aliquot part.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 3 This noumbir eke of sex is praysed for his particuler noumberes, whech be on, too, thre; and these be cleped cote.

b. A quotient.

1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 9 By the second remainder divide the second divisor, reserve the quotes. 1694 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 250 Divide the Minutes of the said first Æquation and the Quote shall be the Æquation of Num. II. 1767 MURDOCH *ibid.* LVIII. 26 The terms..must involve a common factor; by which being divided, the quote may be [etc.].

2. = QUOTA 1.

1451 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 222/1 Any part or parcell of any Dysmes, or other Quoote what so ever it be. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 Quinzimes and dismes and other quotes taxes and tallages. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* 78 Paul..did not settle the Medium, nor name the Quote.

b. *Sc. Law.* 'The portion of the goods of one deceased appointed by law to be paid for the confirmation of his testament, or for the right of intromitting with his property' (Jamieson).

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 306 The nerrest of þar kyne..sall have þar gudis, without preiudice to þe ordinaris anent þe cote of thar testamentis. 1666 *Acts Sederunt* 28 Feb., Twelve pennies of every pound of the dead's part shall be the quote of all testaments..which shall be confirmed. [1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) III. ix. § 11.] *attrib.* 1564 *Acts Sederunt* 13 Apr., The Queins writting of the 1600 lib. of the quoitt silver.

Quote (kwōt), *sb.*[2] [f. QUOTE *v.*]

† **1.** A (marginal) reference; a note. *Obs.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* Author to Book 2, O were Thy margents cliffes of itching lust, Or quotes to chalke out men the way to sin. 1611 COTGR., *Quote*, a quote, or quoting; a marke, or note vpon an article.

2. A quotation. Also *quote-mark* = b.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 6/1 The 'interviewer'(..has not the time come for leaving out the quote marks?). 1888 *Ibid.* 12 Dec. 11/2 Stodgy 'quotes' from the ancients?

b. A quotation mark.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 109. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 2 Apr. 6 The portion of this quotation which we have put within quotes. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 14 Mar. 191 Lodge's "Americanism"..will get the "double quotes" every time.

Quote (kwōt), *v.* Also 4–7 **cote,** 6 **coott, quoate,** 6–7 **coat.** [ad. med.L. *quotāre* to mark the number of, distinguish by numbers, f. *quot* how many, or *quota* QUOTA. Cf. F. *coter,* † *cotter* (15th c.), whence prob. the obs. forms *cote, cott.*]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To mark (a book) with numbers (as of chapters, etc.), or with (marginal) references to other passages or works. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 205 Stevene þe archbisshop..coted [L. *quotavit*] þe Bible at Parys, and marked þe chapitres. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1394/2, I was desirous to see it agayne,..and beyng sent to me the second tyme, it was thus coted [1596 quoted] in ye margent as ye see.

†b. To mark (*with* lines). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

F. *coter* is similarly used by Amyot, 'cicatrisez et cottez de poinctes et picqueures' (Godef. *Compl.*).

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C ij, Thou faire frame, with azure lines thick quoted, Bright heauen.

†2. To give the reference to (a passage in a book), by specifying the page, chapter, etc. where it is to be found. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 800 They quote for that purpose in the margent the .10. of Matth. verse . 14 . 15. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Catholic Tract.* (S. T. S.) 104 Quhy haue ye not cottit the places of your bybill, quhair out thaj ar drauin. 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 46 If you have read.. the passages which you cote out of Jewell. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 280 What needed he to quote any places to prove his doctrine?

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 246 His faces owne margent did coate such Amazes.

†b. *absol.* To set down references; to refer *to*.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 270 He..desired few parentheses or digressions or gloses, but the text, where he him-self was coting [*later eds.* coating] in the margant. 1657 F. COCKIN *Div. Blossomes* 119 Another Book by the same Authour, to the which this Quotes, and would be of great use to go along with this.

3. †a. To cite or refer to (a book, author, etc.) for a particular statement or passage. *Obs.* b. To copy out or repeat a passage or passages from.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* c, *Mar*...in other places he quoates Scripture. *Pas.* He coateth Scriptures indeed. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 495 Pope Zachary..in a Letter of his to the French, which you your self quote. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 6 He shall quote and recite one Author against another. 1781 WILKES in Boswell *Johnson* 8 May, Upon the continent they all quote the Vulgate Bible. Shakspeare is chiefly quoted here. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 391 One series .. will be occasionally quoted in the course of this work. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 61 He still quotes the poets.

4. To copy out or repeat (a passage, statement, etc.) from a book, document, speech, etc., with some indication that one is giving the words of another (unless this would otherwise be known).

a 1680 BUTLER *Upon Plagiaries* 102 'Twas counted learning once..what men understood by rote, By as implicit sense to quote. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 ¶ 1, I omitted quoting these passages in my Observations on the former books. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 283 He quotes verses without mercy. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 378, I quote the following passage from this paper. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 142 The rest of the sermon it is unnecessary to quote.

b. *absol.* To make quotations (*from* a book, author, etc.).

1787 BURNS *Extempore in Crt. Session*, He clench'd his pamphlets..He quoted and he hinted. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xiv, [He] had a peculiar art of quoting from each author he reviewed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 142 He..quotes largely from state documents,..and exchequer rolls.

II. †5. To write down; to make a note or record of, set down, mention in writing. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 9 New lessons then I noted, and some of them I coted. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 76 Her browes are pretie tables of conceate, Where Love his records of delight doth quoate. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* Wks. (Rtldg.) 27/2 It is reported you possess a book Wherein you have quoted by intelligence The names of all offenders. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 34 It is already quoted, they were such as awakened her spirits.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 222 A fellow by the hand of Nature mark'd, Quoted, and sign'd to do a deede of shame. 1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cynicon* III, Fine madam Tiptoes.. That quotes her paces in characters down.

†b. To take mental note of; to notice, observe, mark, scrutinize. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 50 Note how she quotes the leaues. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 31 What care I What curious eye doth quote deformities. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* III. iii, I'll quote him to a tittle, let him speak wisely, and plainly,.. or I shall crush him. 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr.* I. i. B iij, My knowledge coated, and all Italy spoke of a Damosell called Cornelia.

absol. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 137 Who minds to cote, vpon this note, may easily find ynough. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, To obserue, To quote, to learne the language, and so forth.

†c. To mention in speaking. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 23 Here could I cote a rabble of those wiues, That you would wonder but to heare them nam'd.

6. †a. To regard, look on, take *as* something; to note, set down (a person or thing) *for* something; to speak of, mention, bring forward *for* having done something. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 87 Her Amber haires for foule hath amber coted. *Ibid.* v. ii. 796 Our letters .. shew'd much more then I est... *Rosa.* We did not coat them so. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 205 He's quoted for a most perfidious slaue. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 They quote him for a person that loved to stand too much alone. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxiii, Dr. Robert Wood..hath not been by any Author..so much as quoted for his illuminating us. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 61 We can't quote our fathers for anything that is fit to be named.

b. To bring forward, adduce, allege, cite *as* an instance of or *as* being something.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., As I will evidence in a few instances already quoted. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 6 (1864) 77 No impression from without can be quoted as originating this contraction. 1858 W. PORTER *Knts. Malta* 277 This has, in more than one case, been quoted as an excuse. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 173 Few instances of concentrated disdain could be quoted as more pungent.

7. To state the price of (a commodity).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 493 There are entries of shingle-nails, though no shingles are quoted. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 7 The Leeds securities had been quoted, and to a large amount sold, upon the..exchanges.

Hence **Quo·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Quotee'**, one who is quoted. **Quo·teless** *a.*, 'that cannot be quoted' (Wright). **Quo·teworthy** *a.*, worthy of being quoted. **Quo·ting** *vbl. sb.* **Quo·tingly** *adv.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* I. ii, Let him find Some book lie open..And *coted scripture. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 4 The perusal of quoted as well as original matter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 600 The quoted prices merely tell us that buyers or sellers..are on the increase. 1881 *Examiner* 461/1 Quotations of us between inverted commas without naming the *quotee. 1870 F. JACOX *Rec. Recluse* II. xii. 241 [His] description..is curious, and (to coin a phrase) *quoteworthy. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 320, I see thou art come..from *coting of ye Scriptures to courting with Ladies. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 56 Like quoting of Dacier, for a Verse in Horace. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* Post-scr., Their old method of talking preachingly, *quotingly and quibblingly.

Quote, variant of QUOT *sb.*, WHOOT *v.*

Quote·nnial, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quotannis*, after *biennial*, etc.; cf. QUOTANNAL.] Yearly.

1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 60 Hugh Stucley was in this state of quotennial warfare with his cousin.

Quoter (kwō·utəɪ). [f. QUOTE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who quotes.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iij, They are great quoters of common places. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 194 Small Tracts,..being preserv'd in such a quoter or abridger. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), I propose this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its quoter put upon it. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 26 A quoter is either ostentatious of his acquirements or doubtful of his cause. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.*, Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it.

Quoth (kwōuþ), *v.* (*pa. t.*) Now *arch.* or *dial.* [Pa. t. of QUETHE *v.* to say.] Said.

1. Used with sbs., or pronouns of the first and third persons, to indicate that the words of a speaker are being repeated.

The vb. is always placed before the subject, and the clause is commonly inserted parenthetically towards the beginning of the words quoted, but may also precede or follow the whole sentence or speech.

α. 3 **cwað,** 3–4 **quað, quad,** (3 **quat, hwat**), 3–5 **quaþ**; 3 *pl.* **queþen.**

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 67 'Hlauerd,' cwað he, 'hwat mai ic don [etc.].' *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1313 Quat abraham, 'god sal bi-sen [etc.].' *Ibid.* 3331 Quad moyses, 'loc! her nu bread.' *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 432/41 'Leoue Moder,' queþen þe sones. *c* 1305 *Andrew* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 99 Hou miȝte hit beo, quaþ þe Iustise, þat his wille were þerto. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 41 'A Madame Merci!' quaþ I 'me likeþ wel þi wordes.'

β. 3 *pl.* **quoðen**; 4 **quoþ, coþe, coth, cuth,** 4–**quoth,** (6 **qwoth**).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2993 Quoðen ðo wiches clerkes 'ðis fortoken godes gastes is.' *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7575 (Cott.), Þou es, coth golias, bot ded. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 776 'Now bone hostel' coþe þe burne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 161 To speik, quoth scho, I sall nought spar. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1583) E iiij b, The fyre (quoth wee) hathe heate and lyght. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vii. § 6 No, Quoth the King, I will not be both party and judg. *c* 1705 POPE *Jan. & May* 222 'I say,' quoth he, 'by heav'n the man's to blame.' 1782 COWPER *John Gilpin* 25 Quoth Mrs. Gilpin, 'That's well said'. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xiii, 'And well' quoth he, 'I know for truth.' 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 146 'I know no man I respect more than Maltravers,' quoth the admiral. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah's Fancies, Mihrab Shah* 1 Quoth an inquirer, 'Praise the Merciful!'

γ. 4 **quot, cod,** 4–7 **quod** (the prevailing form *c* 1350–1550).

13.. *Cursor M.* 5005 (Göttb.), 'Say me,' quot iacob, 'hou es þis?' *Ibid.* 19311 (Edinb.) 'Lauerdingis, it es selcuþe,' cod þai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 5 'Loke on þe lufthond,' quod heo 'and seo wher [he] stondeþ.' *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii, Quod the quite knyȝte, 'Quat mon is this'? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 133 'Quhom scornys thow?' quod Wallace, 'quha lerd the?' 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 122 Quod I, Lovne, thou leis. 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par.* I *Tim.* 2, I haue not chosen (quod he) out of an other mannes flocke. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Be quhat reason? quod the Doctour.

δ. 5 **quo,** 6 **ko, ka,** 8 *Sc.* **co',** 8–9 **quo'.**

c 1450 *Merlin* 33 'In feith,' quo the oon, 'I sholde suffer grete myschef er he had eny harm.' *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Bawawe what ye say (ko I).. Nay I feare him not (ko she). 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* I. 39 Marry (quo' she) I think it is the province of our elder brother. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Iron Kirk Bell* Poems (1845) 44 Quo' he..'This bell o'mine's a trick'. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, Whae's Mr. Robert Campbell, quo' he? 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 127 'Horse or mule,' quo' she [etc.].

†b. Used at the end of a piece to introduce the name of the author. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

a 1500 *King's Quair* (S. T. S.) 48 Explicit, &c. Quod Jacobus Primus. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament* *101 Quod Dunbar quhen he was seik. *c* 1550 *Lusty Juventus.* Finis. Quod R. Weuer. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. *1118 Finis. Quod R. S. [1788 BURNS *Friars Carse* 55 Quod the Beadsman of Nith-side.]

†2. Used interrogatively with a pronoun of the second person, with the same force as QUOTHA. *Obs.*

The form *quothee* may be a var. of QUOTHA.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 17 Enamoured, quod you?..Enamoured ka? *Ibid.* III. iv. 54 Scribler (ko you). 1573 *New Custom* I. ii, Primitiue Constitution (quodes stowe) as much as my sleeve! 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 12 Rich, quoth you? They are rich indeede toward the deuill and the world. *a* 1600 *Grim, the Collier of Croydon* II. iv. (1662) 30 As it falls! quoth ye, marry a foul fall is it. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 5 (1713) I. 28 *Earn*.. And what Trade do they intend to drive? *Jest.* What Trade, quothee?

¶ Hence (erroneously) **Quo·thing,** saying.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 402 The owner had the power of transmitting the possession to an heir by bequest, by quothing or speaking forth the name of his intended successor to the lord.

Quotha (kwō·uþă), *interj.* Now *arch.* Also 6 **catha, quod a, quodha.** [For *quoth he* (see A. *pron.*).] The phrase 'said he?', used with contemptuous or sarcastic force in repeating a word or phrase used by another; hence = indeed! forsooth!

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 24 Thre course dysshes, quod a. 1528 *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 86 *Wat.* Hath Christ amonge theym no place? *Jef.* Christ catha? *c* 1550 *Lusty Juventus* C ii b, Lawfull, quodha, a, foole, foole. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 33 Forbid, quotha? I, in good sadness. 1680 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* III. ii, A novice quotha! you would make a novice of me too, if you could. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* I. i, Learning, quotha! a mere composition of tricks and mischief. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xliii. 38 The 'fickle moon,' quotha! I wish my friends were half as constant. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah's Fancies, Mihrab Shah* 99 Attributes, quotha? Here's poor flesh and bood.

†**Quothe, quoath,** obs. varr. COTHE *v.* to faint.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 107 He quothing as he stood Did looke about where Atys lay. *Ibid.* VII. 179 She quoath'd, and with her bloud Her little strength did fade.

Quothernicke: see COTHURNIC.

†**Quoti·dial,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **cotidial, -yall,** 7 **quotidiall.** [f. L. *cot-, quotīdiē* daily + -AL.] Daily.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 125 Mekly besecheth .. your cotidial oratur. 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* C j b, Many other cotidyall expences. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* D ij b, Deuoting your selfe to quotidiall daliance.

†**Quoti·dially,** *adv. Obs.* Also 5–6 **cotidi-,** 6 **cotydy-.** [f. as prec. + -LY².] Day by day.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 63 The monke.. thought he wolde .. Cotidially withe hem only oure lady please. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 226 Cotydyally remembryng your bountyful goodnes. 1547 — *Brev. Health* cxiv. 43 Then cotidially .. use stufes wet and dry. 1623 COCKERAM II, *Continually*, Sempeternally,..Quotidially.

Quotidian (kwoti·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4, 6 **cotidien,** (4 **-ene**); 4–6 **cotidian, -ane,** (5 **-yan, cotydian, -yan,** 6 **-yane**); 4– **quotidian,** (6 **-ane, -ene, quotydian**). [a. OF. *cotidien, -ian* (13th c., mod.F. *quotidien*), or ad. L. *cot-, quotīdiān-us*, f. *cot-, quotīdiē* every day, daily.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of things, acts, etc.: Of or pertaining to every day; daily.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 62 ȝif þei preien, þat is .. comunly for offrynge & cotidian distribucion. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 25 My grief and bisy smert cotidian. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 307 He made the preface quotidian. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 274 b/2 [A] cotidyan fornays is oure tonge humayne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. xx. 5 The cotydyane labours her body to chastyce. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (ed. Daniel) 55 Though your sinnes be daily and quotidian, let not them be deadly. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 158 A Quotidian imaginarie oblation of a Sacrifice. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xi. (1718) 45 And brazen lungs belch forth quotidian fire. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 29 Thence our Quotidian Raptures were begun. 1849 LONGFELLOW *Kavanagh* xi. 53 Five cats .. to receive their quotidian morning's meal. 1861 THACKERAY *Philip* xvi, Every man who wishes to succeed at the bar..must know the quotidian history of his country.

b. *spec.* of an intermittent fever or ague, recurring every day. Cf. B. 1.

In early use placed after the sb.; cf. QUARTAN.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2987 Som for pride..Sal haf .. a fever cotidiene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 142 A Fievere it is cotidian, Which every day wol come aboute. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cotidien axes, *fievre quotidienne*. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 41 b, Of the dayly ague or fever quotidiane. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 37 In chronical diseases, as Quartane and Quotidian diseases. 1718 POPE *Let. to R. Digby* 31 Mar., That spirit .. which I take to be as familiar to you as a quotidian ague. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 17 If the attack of fever returns every day we have what is called a Quotidian rhythm or type.

fig. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 177 b, This noble realme .. shall never be unbuckeled from her quotidian fever. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Obscurity*, We expose our life to a Quotidian Ague of frigid impertinencies.

transf. 1723 COWPER in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxvii. 343 John's drunkenness seems a tertian .. except that on Friday it proved quotidian.

2. Of persons: Performing some act, or sustaining some character, daily. *rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 152 Sa that he be wount .. to be cotidiane at Goddis service. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xi. (1636) 31 The Æqui and Volscians were .. (as I may call them) quotidian enemies. 1714 J. WALKER *Suffer. Clergy* Pref. 37 The weekly writers (and therefore much more the diurnal or quotidian hirelings).

3. Of an everyday character; ordinary, commonplace, trivial.

1461–83 *Liber Niger* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 61 Not [to] trouble the seyde soveraynes .. in smalle accustomed and cotidyan thinges and questions. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 59 Tully treateth of two maner of speches, the one after the rhetoricyen eloquent, the other quotydian and vulgare. 1625 W. B. *True School War* 11 So ordinarie and so quotidian procurements of wantonnesse. 1665 J.

SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 53 Common and quotidian thoughts are beneath the grace of a Verse. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 149 To scorn quotidian scenes, to spurn the bliss Of vulgar minds. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 423 This (adds Wieland) is very quotidian scepticism. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. viii, Pastry-cooks, coffee-sellers, milkmen sing out their trivial quotidian cries.

B. *sb.* **1.** A quotidian fever or ague.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 50 in *Anglia* XVIII. 309 Þat coueryth þe cotidyan mythilyke. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2401 Cotidien, ne quarteyne, It is not so ful of peyne. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 21 The fyrst feuere is callid a cotydian. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CXXXVII. 50 b, In Englyshe it is named a quotidiane the which doth infest a man every daye. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. ix. 211, I myself was strangely cured of a violent quotidian. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 324 Tertians sometimes redouble their Paroxysms so as to appear like Quotidians. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 607 The quotidian has a longer interval than the tertian.

fig. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. XXXVIII. (1554) 217 Trusting ..your liberal largesse Of thys quotidian shall releuen me. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 383 He seemes to haue the Quotidian of Loue vpon him. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. Wks. (1847) 150/1 A quotidian of sorrow and discontent in his house.

2. A daily allowance or portion. *rare.*

1828 CAROLINE FRY *Scripture Reader's Guide* vii. 87 The Psalms are..more mechanically chosen for our quotidian of reading than any other part of Scripture. 1894 C. M. CHURCH *Chapt. Early Hist. Church of Wells*, Bishop Jocelin ..increases the quotidians to all members of the Church of St. Andrew in Wells.

So † **Quoti·dianary** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1719 *Free-thinker* No. 139 P 3 Quotidianary Words and Actions..do not rise above the Powers of Mechanism.

Quoti·dianly, *adv. rare.* [+ -LY 2.] Daily.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 180 Ryht cotydyanly Aungelys lyftyn sevene sythys up me. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXIV. vi, Princes .. That auentures then sought cotidianly. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 121 Consolate a Lover who dyeth quotidianly. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 384 Epics..are quotidianly placed before us.

† **Quotidia·rian.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *quotīdiē* (see QUOTIDIAN), as rendering of Gr. ἐφημερευτής.] A daily official (among the Essenes).

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 434 At warning given by one whom they call *Ephemereutes* or *Quotidiarian* they all meet together.

Quotient (kwō·ʃĕnt). Forms: 5 quocient, (quocyens), 6– quotient. [f. L. *quotiens* how many times, how often (f. *quot* how many), erron. taken as a ppl. stem in *-ent*; cf. F. *quotient* (earlier *quotiens*), It. *quoziente*, Sp. *quociente*.]

1. *Math.* The result obtained by dividing one arithmetical or algebraic quantity by another; the number of times one number is contained in another as ascertained by division.

14.. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 439 Owt of that nowmber take as many tymes clx. as ye may, beyinge for euery tyme a quocyens. *c* 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 12 The nombre that shewith þe quocient. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 129 Then I seke howe often the diuisor maye be founde in the diuident, and that I fynde 3 tymes, then set I 3 in the thyrde lyne for the quotient. 1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 8 The quotients of 60, by 1, 2, 3, .. are 60, 30, 20. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 73 If..I divide 54 by 3 the quotient is 18. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Division*, For 3 being only contained twice in 8, the last number in the quotient will be 2. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 124 Multiply *b* by *c* and divide the product by *a*, and the quotient will be *d*. 1884 A. PAUL *Hist. Reform* ii. 29 The total was to be divided by 558, and the quotient to be deemed the proportion of voters entitled to elect one member.

b. *attrib.*, as *quotient figure, line, number*; *quotient representation* (see quot. 1884 above).

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 12 Above þat figure.. me most sette a cifre in ordre of the nombre quocient. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 48 b, That is called the quotiente numbre. 1557 — *Whetst.* K ij, The roote .2. I sette behind the quotiente line. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. xi. § 7 (1734) 139 You must Increase..the Divisor with Thrice the Quotient Figure. 1889 *Universal Rev.* 7 Jan., Equal electoral districts, quotient representation of the population, ..are a deduction from the democratic principle.

† **2.** a. = QUOTUM. *Obs. rare.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 511 The first of their Apples were offered to other gods: and for the quotient, it was a Tenth. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 63 The fourth Commandment .. declareth also his will concerning the quotient..so that one [day] in a week he must have.

† b. Number, total. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 82 God is but One. Hells Quotient, none assign.

Quo·tientive, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Indicating how often.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 73 Quotientive Adverbs, ..answering the question Quoties, how often?

Quotiety (kwōtəi·ĕti). [f. L. *quot* how many, on anal. of words in *-iety*.] Condition in respect of number; relative frequency.

1862 LATHAM *Compar. Philol.* 731 One, two, three, and the other numerals convey the attribute of Quotiety, or Howmanyness.

Quoting, Quotingly: see QUOTE *v.*

Quotity (kwǫ·titi). *rare.* [a. F. *quotité* (16th c.) or f. L. *quot* how many, *quot-us* of what number or amount (see QUOTA) + -ITY. Cf. *quantity.*]

1. = QUOTUM.

1613 F. ROBARTS *Revenue Gosp.* 128 What needeth this contending for the quotity or determinate tenth? 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 360 It is not a fixed quantity.. but a fixed quotity of produce.

2. A certain number (*of* individuals, etc.).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. ii, These are the thrice-famed 'Brigands': an actual existing quotity of persons. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* I. v. vi. 600 Assisting Prussia..with a like quotity of thousands.

Quott(ed: see QUOT *pa. pple.*

† **Quotto,** obs. form of COAITA.

1667 G. WARREN *Surinam* 11 The inhabitants of the trees are Baboons, Quottoes, Monkeys [etc.].

‖ **Quotum** (kwō·tŭm). [L., neut. sing. of *quotus*: see QUOTA.] A number or quantity considered in its proportional relationship to a larger number or amount of which it forms part; a quota.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1674) I. 89 The exact proportion or *quotum*, I cannot prescribe you, the Scripture..intimating that there is no set proportion to be defined. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* xiv. (1697) 262 Observing that Seventh Day..not for the quotum of one Day in Seven..but for the designation of that day. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 394 Not a greater Sum..than a poorer Man..may spare to give away with as little Inconvenience..as the richer Man can give away his larger quotum. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. (1864) 382 The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound, dwindle down to a very small quotum if cross-examined by the comparative philologist. 1881 A. RIMMER *Old Country Towns* 172 The quotum [of ships] Hythe had to furnish.

† **Quotuple.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *quot* how many, after *quadruple*, etc.] = 'What multiple'.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* v. i. (1705) 201, I say, that Quotuple AB is of E, Totuple shall AB, CD together, be of E, F together.

Quouk, obs. Sc. pa. t. QUAKE *v.*

† **Quow,** obs. Sc. form of COW *sb.*[1]

1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 715 He had na mair grace ..Nor it had bene ane hieland quow.

Quow, obs. form of HOW *adv.*

‖ **Quo warranto** (kwō·a wŏræ·nto), *sb.* [Med.L. 'by what warrant'.] A King's Bench writ formerly in use, by which a person or persons were called upon to show by what warrant he or they held, claimed, or exercised an office or franchise.

[1292 BRITTON I. XX. § 2 Nos brefs..del *Quo warranto.*] 1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 211 (Stanf.) A wryt de Quo warranto. 1555 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 224 To make answere to the Quo Warranto. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 5 He conceived noe charge against Yelverton for theis 3201 quo warrantos. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 153 A writt of quo warranto is delivered to the sheriffs of London against the charter of the citty. *a* 1734 R. NORTH *Life of Lord Keeper North* (1742) 129 That famous Practice .. of *Quo Warranto's* against some Corporations. 1805 JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* VI. 19 We would also move for a *Quo Warranto* against the spirits of the river and the mountain.

Hence † **Quo warra·nto** *v.*, in *pass.*, to be served with a writ of *Quo warranto*. *Obs.*

1690 J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I. 60 It can .. render them liable to be questioned and *Quo Warranto'd* for their Malefesance. 1691 C. MATHER *ibid.* II. 331 Nor could you have proceeded again as formerly upon your charter, without being quo-warrantoed.

Quowke, obs. Sc. pa. t. QUAKE *v.*

Quoy, Sc. variant of QUEY, heifer.

† **Quoy-duck,** obs. form of COY-DUCK.

1602 Boys *Wks.* 389 The best trick ye fouler hath is to bring game to his snare by a stale or quoy duck.

Quoy(e, obs. ff. COY *a.* and *v.*[1] **Quoyl(e,** obs. ff. COIL *sb.*[2], *sb.*[3] **Quoyn(e,** obs. ff. COIN, COYN, QUOIN. **Quoynt(e, Quoyntaunce,** obs. ff. QUAINT *a.*, QUAINTANCE. **Quoyt(e,** obs. ff. QUOIT.

† **Quoz.** *Obs.* [App. a fanciful formation: cf. QUIZ.] **a.** A queer or absurd person or thing (also as *pl.*). **b.** Used as an ejaculation or retort, to express incredulity, contempt, etc.

1790 *Bystander* 93 Mr. World [the newspaper] might retort that Mr. Herald was a Quoz, and a low print. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* VII. xiii. 200 Upon my honour, .. the quoz of the present season are beyond what a man could have hoped to see! 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 197 At length it was announced, that *Pic-Nic*, like *Quoz*, which was chalked some years ago on windows and doors, really meant nothing. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delus.* I. 325 Many years ago the favourite phrase (for, though but a monosyllable, it was a phrase in itself) was Quoz.

Qussyon, obs. form of CUSHION.

† **Quu-,** obs. (chiefly early ME.) var. of QU- and WH-, as in *quuad* quoth, *quuam* whom, *quuan* when, *quuat* when, *quue* cue, *quuen* queen, *quuo* who, *quuor* where; also *quuow* how.

Quuik, obs. Sc. pa. t. of QUAKE *v.*

Quurt, variant of QUIBT *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Quy, obs. form of QUEY, WHY.

† **Quy-,** a common ME. variant of QUI-. Examples (exclusive of mere doublets of forms already given under QUI-) are *quyach* queyock, *quyc(c)he* quetch, *quye* quey, *quylet* quelet, *quyn* whin, *quynce* quinsy, *quyndesyn, -dezim* quindecim, *quyner* coiner, *quynkill* quinkle, *quynnancy* quinsy, *quynnyble* quinible, *quynse* quince, *quynsine, -syn(n)e* quinzine, *quyntans* quaintance, *quyral* coral, *quyras* cuirass, *quyschile* whistle, *quysht* queest, *quysper* whisper, *quysseux, -ewes* cuisses, *quyteour, -er(e, -ure* quitter.

† **Quye,** obs. form of COY *sb.*[1]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 312/1 A Decoy, vulgarly called a Quye, [is] a place made to take wild Fowl in.

† **Quyn(e,** obs. forms of QUEEN *sb.*

1505 *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 248 Hit was saied that bothe the Kynge and the Quyn wold come by the see. *Ibid.* 249 In the liffe of the quyne.

† **Quyne,** variant of COYN, quince. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 69 Quynes bakyn. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 914 Quyne aple tre. 1575 [see COYN].

† **Qv-,** occasional ME. var. of QU- (and WH-), as in *qvan* when, *qvare, qvayr* quire, *qvarelle* quarrel, *qveise* quease, *qverel* quarrel, *qvycchyn, qvyhchyn* quetch, *qvysperyn* whisper, *qvytaunce* quittance, *qvytchyn* quetch, *qvyrlebone* whirlbone; etc.

So also **Qvh-,** var. of QUH-, as *qvhischen* = *whishen* cushion, *Qvhissonday* Whitsunday.

† **Qw-,** freq. ME. (esp. northern) var. of QU- (and WH-), as *qwa* = *qua* who, *qwal* = *qual* whale, *qwarell* quarrel, etc. (see the forms with QU-). Also *qwaintan* quintain, *qwalester* chorister, *qwarto* whereto, *qwatteer* quarter, *qwaylle* whale, *qwe* whew, *qweasse* quease, *qweel* wheel, *qwelke* whelk, *qwenock* whinnock, *qweschyn, qweseyn* cushion, *qwinaci* quinsy, *qwissel* whistle, *qworle* whorl.

So **Qwh-,** var. of QUH-, as *qwhele* wheel, *qwhen* when, *qwhete* wheat, *qwhite* white, *qwhylum* whilom; etc. Also **Qwy-,** var. of *quy-*, QUI-, as *qwy(e* quey, *qwyce* quice, *qwych(e* which, *qwynne* whin, *qwynse* quinsy, *qwysschewes* cuisses, *qwyuer* quiver; etc. (See the forms with QUI-.)

Qy., abbrev. of QUERY.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 390/1 Qy. Is this pitch the Trinidad asphalte?

R.

R (ār), the eighteenth letter of the modern and seventeenth of the ancient Roman alphabet, is derived through early Greek Ρ, Ꝑ from the Phoenician ꟼ, representing the twentieth letter of the early Semitic alphabet. In general the character denotes an open voiced consonant in the formation of which the point of the tongue approaches the palate a little way behind the teeth; in many languages this is accompanied by a vibration of the tongue, in which case the *r* is said to be 'trilled'. This trill is almost or altogether absent in the *r* of modern standard English, which moreover retains its consonantal value only when it precedes a vowel; in other positions it has been vocalized to an ə-sound, in this Dictionary denoted by (ɹ), and even this is entirely lost after certain vowels. The earlier history of these sounds is somewhat obscure, as scholars differ in their views as to the formation of *r* in OE. times. In Scotland *r* is still strongly trilled in all positions, and other varieties of the sound are characteristic of certain districts, as the burred *r* of Northumberland and the reverted *r* of the south-west. By southern speakers *r* is frequently introduced in hiatus, esp. in the phrase *the idea(r) of*; in vulgar speech it is heard even in such forms as *draw(r)ing*.

In all periods of English, *r* has exercised a marked effect upon a preceding vowel. In OE., *e* and *a* before *r* + consonant became *eo*, *ea*, as in *steorfan* starve, *deorc* dark, *heorte* heart, *eorðe* earth; *hearm* harm, *wearp* warp. In late ME. and early mod.E. *er* usually became *ar*, *ear*, as in (*sterve*) starve, (*derk*) dark; (*herte*) heart, (*erthe*) earth, the date and extent of the change varying in different dialects. In a few cases (as *clerk*, *sergeant*, *Derby*) the spelling with *er* has been retained, while *ar* (ār) is pronounced. In mod.E. (prob. from about 1650) *e* (or *ea*) and *i* before *r* in close syllables have fallen together in one obscure vowel (ə), as in *berth*, *birth* (bəɹþ), *dearth* (dəɹþ), *dirt* (dəɹt), often not distinguished from (ɘ̄), as in *bur* (bɘ̄ɹ), *burn* (bɘ̄ɹn). The vowel-lengthening exemplified in these words is common to all cases in which *r* is not followed by a vowel, as *far* (fāɹ), *farm* (fāɹm), *for* (fō̜ɹ), *horse* (hō̜ɹs). The effect of *r* is also seen in the use of open vowels instead of the normal close ones, as in *care* (kēəɹ), *here* (hīəɹ), *moor* (mūəɹ), *floor* (flōəɹ). In a few words the vowel has been affected by a preceding *r*, as in *break* (brē̜ɪk), *great* (grē̜ɪt), *broad* (brō̜d).

OE. *r* usually represents Germanic *r*, but in some cases takes the place of Germ. *s* (Goth. *z* or *s*), as in *ēare* ear (Goth. *auzô*), *mâra* more (Goth. *maiza*), *hord* hoard (Goth. *huzd*); hence the variation in verbal forms, as *lēosan*, *loren*; *cēosan*, *coren*. It was rarely dropped (as in *specan* to speak, for usual *sprecan*); but metathesis was frequent, and many of the forms resulting from this have been retained in the later language, as *beornan* to burn, *berstan* to burst, *hors* horse, *fryhtu* fright, North. *þirda* third. In some Scottish texts of the 15–16th c. there is a similar tendency to transpose *r* (as *trage* targe, *rehress* rehearse, *scruge* scourge), and it is sometimes neglected in rimes (as *large* : *age*).

Among the native words beginning with *r* in modern Eng. are a certain number which in OE. have initial *hr-*, as *hring* ring, *hræfn* raven, *hréod* reed. This *h* was usually written down to the close of the OE. period, but had probably been dropped in speech at a somewhat earlier date; in the northern Gospels it is often erroneously prefixed, as in *hræst* rest, *hreafere* reaver, *hrioppa* reap. On the other hand, *w* before *r* was retained so late (being still pronounced in some Scottish dialects) that confusion between *wr-* and *r-* is comparatively rare, chiefly occurring with the words *rack*, *wrack*, and *rap*, *wrap*.

I. 1. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter or its name.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan: ..*r*, *s*, *x*. ¶ 1460 in *Archæologia* (1842) XXIX. 331 There was an V and thre arres to-gydre. *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 2, iij ares for iij Richardes þat bene of noble fames. 1530 PALSGR. 34, R in the frenche tonge shalbe sounded as he is in latyn without any exception. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M viij b, Oysters .. in those Moneths that have the letter R. in their names. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47, R is the Dogs Letter and hurreth in the sound. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Hebrews allow the *r* the privilege of a guttural; that is, they never double it. *a* 1854 CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 21, R's whose lower limbs Beyond the upper bulged unseemly out. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 365 The letter R is not yet menaced with extinction in Washington.

b. *The 'r' months*: Those months in the name of which an *r* occurs (September to April), during which oysters are in season (cf. quot. 1599 above). So also *r-less month*.

1764 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cccxlvi, Here is no domestic news of changes and chances in the political world, which, like oysters, are only in season in the R months, when the Parliament sits. 1856 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 301, I don't believe even the oysters found out what r-less month it was. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 7/2 The 'r' months have, however, opened at Brussels in the usual way; the Zeeland and Ostend oysters..made their welcome appearance.

2. Used to denote serial order, as 'R Battery', 'MS. R', etc., or as a symbol of some thing or person, a point in a diagram, etc.

II. Abbreviations.

1. Of Latin words or phrases. **a.** † R (in mediæval notation) = 80. R. = *rex* king, *regina* queen. In medical prescriptions: R, ℞ = *recipe* take. **b.** R.I.P. = *requiescat in pace*, 'may he (or she) rest in peace'; or *requiescant in pace*, 'may they rest in peace'.

2. Of English words and phrases: **a.** R. = Rabbi, radius, Railway, Reaumur, † rest, right, River, † rogue, Royal, *Naut.* run (see quots. 1706 and 1867), rupee; also various proper names, as Richard, Robert, etc.; ɾ (*Naut.* in log-book) = rain; *r* = radius vector. R.A. = Rear Admiral, Royal Academy or Academician, (*Astron.*) right ascension; R.C. = Roman Catholic; R.H. = Royal Highness; R.M. = Resident Magistrate; R.N. = Royal Navy; R.S. = Royal Society; R.V. = Revised Version (of the Bible); R.W. = Right Worthy or Worshipful. Also ℟ = response (to a versicle.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 156 To mak certeyn partie, R. a quitance toke. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Dvj, Set the same down..on this Creditor side..with an R before it, signifying rest. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, My hand hissing..with the letter R printed upon it. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 48 Beseech her R.H. that nothing that comes from me may in any kinde be taken notice. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 3 R. Solomon makes this hill to be Kirjath-jearim. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* title-p., Joseph Glanvill .. Fellow of the R.S. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4216/3 All such Seamen.., that are made Run, for not repairing to their Duty, shall have their R's taken off. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 316/1 Far above the mediocrity of most of our R.A.'s. 1819 *Pantologia* X. F j b, Then the radius vector *r* is expressed by either of the following formulæ. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *R.* in the muster-book means run, and is placed against those who have deserted, or missed three musters. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 603/2 The year of his R.A.-ship. 1896 *Expositor* Aug. 126 Here the R.V. .. has rightly translated.

b. *The three R's*: Reading, (W)riting, (A)rithmetic. See also quots. 1879, 1892.

The phrase is said to have originated with Sir W. Curtis (1752–1829) who proposed it as a toast.

1828 *Mirror* V. 75/1 The three R's—Reading, Writing, and Rithmetic. 1864 *Reader* 30 Jan. 134 Middle-class schools, in which education is pushed beyond the three 'R's'. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 431/1 Romanism, Ritualism, and Rationalism, the three 'r's' of theological controversy. 1892 *Academy* 31 Dec. 602/3 Rhetoric, reflexion, and repetition—those three R.s of the inexperienced bookmaker.

3. R.S.V.P., abbrev. of the French phrase *répondez, s'il vous plaît*, 'reply, if you please': commonly placed in one of the corners of invitation-cards. Also *attrib.*

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* III. *House Warming* 289 Quadrilles in the afternoon, R.S.V.P. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housew.* 92 Attend strictly to the R.S.V.P. corner of your 'at home' cards.

† **Ra.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **rae**, **raye**. [= ON. *rá* (Da. and Sw. *rå*), Du. *ra* (Kilian *rae*, *rha*, *rah*), MLG. *râ*, MHG. *rahe* (G. *rahe*, *raa*) :—Comm. Teut. **rahā* pole, stake. In Sc. prob. adopted from ON., or Du.] A sail-yard.

1494 *Accts. Ld. High Treasurer Scot.* (1877) I. 253 Ane gret mast, ane ra. *Ibid.*, Thir rais and the takling. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 8 Thai .. Set in a fang, and threw the ra abak. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1846) I. 109 Our Schotish schippis war stayed, the sayles tackin from thare rayes. 1589 *Munim. Irvine* (1890) I. 76 To fens and arreist the same schipis..and take the saillis fra the rais.

Ra, obs. f. RAW; obs. north. f. ROE. **Raack**, obs. f. RACK *sb.*[7] **Raad**, var. RAD *a.*[2] *Obs.* **Raaf**, obs. f. RAFF *sb.*[3] **Raak**, obs. f. RAKE *sb.*[1]

Raas(e, obs. forms of RACE *sb.*[1], RASE *v.*[1]

Rab[1] (ræb). [ad. F. *rabot* in same sense; cf. RABBIT *sb.*[3]] A wooden beater, formed like a crutch, used for mixing the ingredients of mortar.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1860 WORCESTER cites LEONARD. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1850/1.

Rab[2]. *dial.* = RAD *sb.*[2] (q.v.).

1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 840 Cob is used for filling in the framework, which is previously lathed with stout slit oak... This sort of work is called rab and dab.

† **Ra·band.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **rai-**. [f. RA + BAND: cf. Da. and Sw. *råband*, Du. *raband* (Kilian *raeband*), G. *rah-*, *raaband*, and ON. *rábenda* to bend a sail.] A roband or robbin.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 110 Do lows the rabandis, and lat doun the sail. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Cut the raibandis, and lat the mane sail and top sail fal.

Rabanet, variant of RABINET.

Rabarber, obs. form of RHUBARB.

† **Rabat**[1]. *Obs. rare*—°. Also 5 **rabet**. [a. F. *rabot* = Pg. *rabôte*.] A carpenter's plane.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 *Rabet*, yryne tool of carpentrye, *runcina*. 1530 PALSGR. 260/1 Rabat an yrone for a carpentar, *rabot*. 1572 HULOET, *Rabat*, a playne that carpenters vse, *runcina*.

† **Rabat**[2]. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **rabbat**. [a. F. *rabat* a turned-down collar.] = REBATO.

(Recent Dicts. give *rabat* in senses of the mod. F. word.)

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 231 Huidis quaiffis collaris rabattis. *Ibid.* 234 Ane rabbat of hollane claith.

Rabat, obs. form of RABBET *sb.*

†**Rabate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also **rabbate.** [a. OF. *rabat, rabbat* sb. to *rabattre*: see next, and cf. REBATE *sb.*] Diminution; lessening, drawing in.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 109 In his altitude he wil require diuers rabates to hold so many sizes of meetres. *Ibid.* III. xi. 173 Your figures of rabbate be as many [as the 'figures of addition'.]

†**Rabate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **rabbate.** [a. F. *rabattre* to beat down, etc.; the more usual form in Eng. is *rebate.*] = REBATE *v.* in various senses.

1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 222 And samekle..to be defalkit and Rabatit in þe price of þe said siluer. 1530 PALSGR. 677/2, I rabate a porcyon out of a great somme. 1585 A. POULET *Letter-bk.* (1874) 69 Rabating so many of my number..cannot be any way chargeable. 1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (ed. 3) 228 She [a Hawk] is sayd to Rabate, when by the motion of the bearers hand she recouerth the fist.

Hence †**Rabated** *ppl. a.*; †**Rabating** *vbl. sb.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xi. (Arb.) 173 Sometimes by adding sometimes by rabbating of a sillable or letter. *Ibid.* XXV. 310 The full and emptie euen, extant, rabbated, hollow, or..other figure and passion of quantitie.

Rabate, obs. form of RABBET *sb.* and *v.*

Rabatine. *rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. F. *rabat* RABAT [2] + -INE.] A low collar.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii, Reform..that precise ruff of thine for an open rabatine of lace and cut work.

Rabato, variant of REBATO *Obs.*

†**Rabattued,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. F. *rabattu* (pa. pple. of *rabattre* RABATE) + -ED.] Blunted.

1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 1 b, Scanderbeg .. delighted .. with his companiones to use the launce, and the rabattued sworde.

Rabbat, Rabbate, varr. RABAT [2], RABATE. *Obs.*

Rabbatte, obs. form of RABBIT *sb.*[1]

Rabbenet, obs. form of RABINET.

Rabbet (ræ·bĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5 **rabit,** 5–8 **rabet,** 6 **rabat(e, -att, -ett, rabbott-,** 8–9 **rabbit,** 7– **rabbet.** See also REBATE. [a. OF. *rabat, rabbat* the act of beating down, a check, abatement in price, recess in a wall, etc., sb. from *rabattre* to beat back or down: see REBATE *v.*]

I. 1. a. A channel, groove, or slot (usually of rectangular section) cut along the edge or face of a piece (or surface) of wood, stone, etc., and intended to receive the edge or end of another piece or pieces, or a tongue specially wrought on these to fit the groove. **b.** A rectangular recess made along a projecting angle or arris.

Both forms are extensively used in Carpentry in joining or framing wood, the two pieces being commonly either in the same plane or at right angles to each other. In a *double rabbet* (b) the shoulder on one piece fits into the rabbet of the other. In Masonry, a rabbet (b) is often made to receive the edge of a door, window, etc.; in picture-frames the rabbet receives the edges of the glass.

1404 [see *rabbet-stock* in 3]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 332 Thare he made than rak & rak Quhyll conyhe and rabet bath he brak. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Rabet, in a werke of carpentrye, *runctura, incastratura.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 By pulling one or all wold cum downe, briste high in rabettes, and serve for Deskes. 1593–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 299 Yotting in of the hookes and hewinge of the Rabbottes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 68 Oaken Windows with a double Rabet. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 46 Cut the Rabbit of the Keel, Stem and Stern-post the exact Bigness of your Plank. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 51 The windows, shutters and doors .. falling into a rabbet, when shut, their outside formed a part of the general surface. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Marine Arch.* 257 The rabbet is cut out in form of a V, having its breadth equal to the thickness of the garboard-plank. 1870 H. MEADE *New Zealand* 324 The parts are joined by scarfing with a bevelled rabbet at the juncture.

2. †**a.** A tongue to fit into a groove. *Obs.* **b.** One of the sides of a rabbet made in an arris; a shoulder, a ledge.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 103 Upon this Rabbet rides a Block with a Groove in its under side .. made fit to receive the Rabbet on the Planck. 1728 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 606 A square Hole .. to receive a Piece .. shutting close with a Rabbet or Shoulder. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. IV. 544 So as to form a cavity all round of a proper width to closely receive the rabbet. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 188 The dotted ring shows the rabbet on which the centre-piece rests.

3. *attrib.*, as *rabbet-iron, -joint, measure, -plane, -saw,* †*-stock*; **rabbet-head** (see quot.).

1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 282 The *rabbet-head of a window is a Scotch term for what in England is called the reveal of a window. 1552 HULOET s.v. *Rabat. Runcina* is the *rabet iron. 1832 WEBSTER, *Rabbeted,* united by a *rabbet joint. 1838 J. BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 387 The junction thus effected being called a rabbet-joint. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 4/2 A frame whose '*rabbet' measure is 96 by 72 inches. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 67 The *Rabbet-plain ..is to cut part of the upper edge of a Board..square down into the Board. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* 92 The rabbet or rebate plane. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1850/1 *Rabbet-saw. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 396, j *rabitstoke cum ij scrwes. 1573, 1688 [see CLAVE-STOCK].

II. †**4.** *Fencing.* The act of beating down an opponent's weapon. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1450 *Fencing with two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy stoppis, thy foynys .. Thy spryngys, thy quarters, thy rabetis also.

5. An elastic beam fixed so as to give a rebound to a large fixed hammer; a spring-pole.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 335 The hammer in its ascent strikes against this beam, called the rabbit, which by its elasticity reacts upon the hammer [etc.]. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 241 An elastic rabbet or spring pole to give a rebound to the hammer. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 231 Two vertical pieces, supporting horizontally a rabbit, or wooden spring.

Rabbet (ræ·bĕt), *v.* Forms: 4, 8 **rabit,** 5 **rabat, -yt,** 5–9 **rabet,** (7 **-ett**), 6 **rabate, rabbat, -ott, -itt,** 8 **rabbit,** 7– **rabbet.** [app. f. RABBET *sb.*, but found earlier than this in the vbl. sb. *rabityng* (Wyclif), the second vowel of which makes direct adoption of F. *rabattre* unlikely.]

1. *trans.* To join or fix by means of a rabbet or rabbets. Also with *in.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Trabes compactiles,..* Joygned or rabbated one within the other. 1620 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 153 Hee is..to sawe the rayles and postes, and sett them in a groundsell, and rabbitt them in to the rayle above. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. *Orange-Trees* ii. 5 A double Cloison made of Boards well Rabetted. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Heat* x. 60 (U. K. S.) It should have a wooden cover, rabbeted in.

2. To form a rabbet in; to provide with a rabbet; to cut *away* or *down* as in making a rabbet.

1572 HULOET, To rabate or make suche chaumfreyes in any thing. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 63 Suppose that a Window hath four lights, and double rabbetted for Ornament. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 148 The Window Frame hath every one of its Lights rabbetted on its outside about half an Inch into the Frame. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 25 When that is trim'd, scarf'd, and rabbited, mind to set it very streight. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 12 The middle rails are..rabbetted on the top for the boarding or pannels. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 229 The general face is rabbeted down externally. *Ibid.* 532 The outer portion is rabbeted away.

3. *intr.* To join *on* or lap *over* by means of a rabbet.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 The upper piece rabbeting on the lower piece. *Ibid.* 119 It rabbets over the ends of the deals.

Rabbet, obs. form of RABBIT *sb.*[1]

Rabbeted (ræ·bĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. RABBET *v.*] In which a rabbet is cut.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 145 The door shuts without noise, by means of a spring affixed in the rabitted jamb. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 Built with rabbeted or ciphered plank. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* ii. 19 The..steam-ship 'Persia'..has also a solid rabbeted keel.

Rabbeting (ræ·bĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RABBET *v.* + -ING [1].] The process of grooving boards, etc. by cutting rabbets, or of fitting rabbeted boards together; also the groove or rabbeted portion of such boards.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxvi. 22 Two rabitynges weren bi eche tables, that the tone to that other myȝt be ioyned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Rabetynge to-gedyr of ij. bordys, *supra in* knyttynge, or ioynynge. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 193 Settyng in of hedys of pypys and barells, and rabating of xl. ber pypys. 1530 PALSGR. 260/1 Rabettyng of bordes, *rabetture.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Rabbetings,* a term in Navigation, the letting in of the planks to the keel. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 67 When two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another, this lapping over is called Rabbetting. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Assembler,* to unite the several pieces of a ship, as by rabbeting, scarfing, scoring, tenanting, &c. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* iii. 48 The rabbeting has now been almost universally dispensed with.

Rabbett(e, obs. forms of RABBET, RABBIT.

Rabbi (ræ·bəi, ræ·bi), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **rabi,** 4–6 **raby,** 5 **rabe,** 7 **rabbie,** 8 **rabby,** 6– **rabbi.** [a. (orig. through L. *rabbi,* Gr. *ῥαββί*) Heb. רַבִּי *rabbī* 'my master', f. רַב *rabh* master, with pronominal suffix. Cf. OF. *rabi, rabbi* (mod.F. *rabbin*).]

1. A title of respect (in use since the first century B.C.) given by the Jews to doctors of the law.

a. As a form of address. (In English use only in translations or echoes of N.T. passages.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 38 Hi cwædon to him 'rabbi', þæt is gecweden & gereht lareow, 'hwar eardast þu?' *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15766 Iudas .. lepe him to, 'Aue rabi', coth he. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 50 'Aue, rabby!' quod that rikaude, and threw redes at hym. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somnp. T.* 479 God liketh nat that Raby men vs calle. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 94 Befor the Pape .. on kneis he fell; said 'Aue Raby'. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 8 Ye shall not suffre youre selves to be called Rabi. *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 172 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 416/1 Wher they may haue metinge With lordes and with ladyes, To be called Rabyes. 1611 BIBLE *John* i. 38 They said vnto him, Rabbi, (which is to say being interpreted, Master) where dwellest thou?

b. Prefixed to personal names.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7685 Raby Moyses says alle þis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 Avicenna preyseþ hym wel..and Raby Moyses. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Y iij b, Rabymoyses..approued water dystylled of a leane gotes mylke. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXIX. 470 The same man whom .. the Chronicle of the Iewes calleth Rabbi Iohanan. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mank.* III. vii. 285 The Blew and Red Men of Rabbi Elcha, that came out of the Mountains of Armenia. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Rabbi Juda is said to have composed the Mischna..in the IId century. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 92/2 The Jerusalem Talmud appears to have been compiled..by Rabbi Jochonan.

2. A Jewish doctor of the law. In mod. Jewish use properly applied only to one who is authorized by ordination to deal with questions of law and ritual, and to perform certain functions.

When used in pl. as the designation of a class (*the rabbis*), the reference is usually to those Jewish teachers or writers who have more commonly been called *rabbins.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, A Rabe of Lucanye sayd to his sone in this maner. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 226 Each Synagogue hath his Rabbi, to expound their Law. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1851) 207 The gowned Rabbies..were of opinion that hee was a friend of Beelzebub. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 221/1 The Jews..are Married in the open Aire, either in the Streets or Gardens, by their Rabbies. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (ed. Milman) V. 22 The dreams and traditions of the Jewish rabbis. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. v, I have been summoned into the presence of their chief rabbi. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 92/2 The Rabbis of Tiberias and Babylon wrote numerous commentaries upon it [the Mishna]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 391 The early and almost universal seizures of medical officers, of the clergy and rabbis.

†**b.** *transf.* One whose learning, authority, or office is comparable to that of a Jewish rabbi. (Freq. contemptuous.) *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Gardiner's* '*De vera Obed.*' To Rdr. A vij b, Yf these ruffling rabbies in theyr Sermons & aduised Orationes said and wrote the truthe. 1629 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* 1 These great Rabbies that call themselues Iesuites. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 3 The deep obligement of the People unto these their Rabbies [the Druids]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 175 This book..pusled the Presbyterian Rabbies for a time.

3. *Comb.*, as *Rabbi-like* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Rabinique,* Rabbie-like, of the Rabbies.

Hence †**Ra·bbi** *v. trans.*, to call 'Rabbi'. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. K iv, He who hath moni enough shalbe rabbied and maistered at euery word.

Rabbin (ræ·bin). Also 6 **rabbyn,** 6–7 **-ine,** 7 **-yne;** 6 **rabyne,** 6–7 **-ine,** 7–8 **-in.** [a. F. *rabbin* or ad. med.L. *rabbinus*: cf. It. *rabbino,* Pg., Sp. *rabino.*

The source of the *n* in these forms is obscure: it may have originated in pl. forms (*rabbins, rabbinī*) on the supposition that the pl. of the Heb. word was **rabbin* (cf. *assassin, bedouin,* etc.).]

= RABBI **2** (but mainly used in *pl.* to designate the chief Jewish authorities on matters of law and doctrine, the most important of whom flourished between the second and thirteenth centuries of the Christian era).

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt., According to the opinion of the best Rabbins..God made the worlde in that Moneth. 1612 BRERETWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 239 The Talmud and Targum..and the books of the latter rabbines. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* v. 22 'Tis said in the Talmud, If two Rabbins differ [etc.]. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv. § 1 For a lawyer to learn Hebrew and read the Rabbins. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 23 Instructed..in the language of birds, by a Jewish Rabbin. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xi, All the parsons, cardinals, ministers, muftis, and rabbins in the world.

†**b.** = RABBI **2** b. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, Some of those Rabines..which in comparison of the sayde noble doctours be..unethe lettered. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* 5 We remayne all blynde generally, as well our great Rabynes..as the lay people. 1606 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 65 Their masters and rabbins, the Jesuits. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 35 She is both the Spouse, and the mother of God, saith a Rabbin of theirs.

c. Used as *pl.* (see etym. note).

1826 SIR W. DRUMMOND *Orig.* iii. 105 Many of the Rabbin have understood by Baal Berith the Lord of the Covenant. 1860 MOTLEY *Neiherl.* (1868) I. v. 146 A match for the doctors, bishops or rabbin of Europe.

Rabbinate (ræ·binĕt). [f. prec. + -ATE: cf. F. *rabbinat.*] **a.** The office or dignity of a rabbi. **b.** The period during which some one is a rabbi. **c.** *coll.* Rabbis as a body or class.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. § 8. 146 He .. seemed inclinable to the Jewish Rule about the Rabbinate. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 681 Gradually the Talmud .. was abandoned almost entirely to candidates for the rabbinate. 1890 *Jewish Intelligence* Mar. 35 During the Rabbinate of Dr. Adler. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 27 The Rabbinate was invited to address the philanthropists.

Rabbindom (ræ·bindəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.] The rule and government of rabbis; the sphere of rabbinical authority.

1889 BRUCE *Kingd. God* xi. 266 The state of matters which prevailed in Rabbindom. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 32 The twelfth century is the great age of early Rabbindom.

Rabbinet, obs. form of RABINET.

Rabbinic (răbi·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RABBIN + -IC, prob. after med. or mod.L. *rabbinic-us.* Cf. F. *rabbinique* (1611), It. *rabbinico,* Pg., Sp. *rabínico.*] **A.** *adj.* = RABBINICAL.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 168 The Rabbinic conceit upon the Creation. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 30. 469 Those Rabbinick Writers commonly interpret certain places of the Scripture to this sence. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 146 To extract from Mud rabbinick Gold. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 136 Illiterate men, untrained in the schools of..rabbinic wisdom.

B. *sb.* Rabbinical Hebrew.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1878 *Academy* 606/3 A good means of, and help in, practising Rabbinic.

Rabbinical (răbi·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of things: Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the rabbins, their learning, writings, etc.

1622 BOYS *Wks.* 4 It is a Rabinicall conceit, that the last Psalme hath thirteene Halleluiahs [etc.]. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 138 P 7 A Rabbinical story which has in it the oriental way of thinking. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley*

(1790) I. 37 In the following verses we have a Rabbinical opinion concerning Manna. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. i. 34 The grotesqueness and absurdity of the Rabbinical interpretations.

b. *spec.* of the later form of the Hebrew language or character used by the rabbins.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Hebrew*, Modern, or Rabbinical Hebrew character, is a good neat character, formed of the square Hebrew by rounding it. *Ibid.*, The rabbinical Hebrew must be allowed a very copious language. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 55 Of the Hebrew..the remainder seemed to be in the Rabbinical dialect.

2. Of persons: Belonging to the class of rabbis or rabbins; resembling a rabbi; occupied with or skilled in rabbinical literature.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i. Wks. (1851) 282 The Masoreths and Rabbinicall Scholiasts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 221 ¶ 10 We had a Rabbinical Divine in England. 1828 SYDNEY SMITH *Serm. Charity* Wks. 1859 II. 248/1 A very short..apologue, taken from the Rabbinical writers. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. viii. § 45. 349 Hugh Broughton was a deeply learned and rabbinical scholar.

Hence **Rabbi·nically** *adv.*, in a rabbinical manner.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* App. 286 Vossius..who so greedily catches at dreams more than Rabbinically. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm.* lxi. Wks. 1754 V. 456 If he [the apostle] understood it as Locke did, he reasoned very rabinically. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 149 Responding most rabbinically to the serjeant on this knotty matter.

† **Ra·bbinish,** *a. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. = RABBINICAL.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 123 Errors of paganish, rabbinish, and other magicians and astrologers.

Rabbinism (ræ·biniz'm). [f. RABBIN + -ISM: cf. F. *rabbinisme*, Pg., Sp. *rabinismo.*]

1. The teaching or doctrines of the rabbins.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 43 The key of doctorall and magisteriall rabbinismes and cabalismes. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 628 Rabbinism has continued full of trivial observances. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1307 The history of mediæval rabbinism.

2. A rabbinical expression; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbins. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Rabbinist (ræ·binist). [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. F. *rabbiniste*, It. *rabbinista*, Pg., Sp. *rabinista.*] An adherent or follower of the rabbins; *esp.* among the Jews, one who accepts the teaching of the Talmud and the rabbins, in contrast to the Karaites, who reject tradition.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* x. 35 You .. shew you are a great Rabbinist. 1609 BP. HALL *Pharis. & Chr.* (1627) 408 At deadly fevd with the other Iewes, which they now call Rabbinists. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Caraite*, If a Caraite would become a rabbinist, he should never be received by the other Jews. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 4 According to the Pharisees and Rabbinists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 66 *note*, The Rabbinists also felt this.

Hence **Rabbini·stic, Rabbini·stical** *adjs.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 24 Glorying of your reading Rabbinisticall. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 174 What-ever besotted Rabbins, and Rabbinistical men prate..I care not. 1888 B. PICK in *Librar. Mag.* Mar. 247 The last Doctors of the Law in the chain of Rabbinistic succession.

Rabbinite (ræ·binəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE ^{1}.] = RABBINIST. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Rabbini·tic** *a.*

1884 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2095/2 The Pharisaic-rabbinitic system of tradition.

Rabbinize (ræ·binəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. F. *rabbiniser.*]

1. *intr.* To adopt or conform to rabbinism. ? *Obs.*

a 1641, 1652 [see *Rabbinizing* ppl. a.].

2. *trans.* To imbue with rabbinism.

1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 54 The whole of their law had become rabbinized and overlaid with traditions.

Hence **Ra·bbinized, Ra·bbinizing** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 110 A man thoroughly enspired with a Rabbinising spirit. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 44 The rabbinizing and Christianizing magicians and astrologers. 1894 BRUCE *Paul's Concept. Chr.* xx. 377 The bane to be dreaded is a rabbinised church.

Ra·bbinship. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] Rabbinate; the personality of a rabbi.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 29 How knoweth your Rabbinship that he is no Grecian? 1852 [see RABBISHIP].

Rabbious, variant of RABIOUS.

† **Ra·bbish,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **rabbisshe,** 5 **rabbishe, -isch, -yshe, rabyssh, -sch.** [? f. OF. *rabi, rabbi* rabid, raging + -ISH, or directly from the OF. fem. *rabice, rabiche*, the ending being associated with *-ish.*] Unruly, turbulent; inconsiderate, rash; rough or precipitate in action.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 85 þan þe rabbisshe peple..up wiþ staves, battes, and stoones. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 By rabbyssh foole hardynesse he takyth moore vpon hym than he maye doo. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 357 Many of the rabbishe and wylde commoners, were in full purpose to haue defended the cytie.

Hence † **Ra·bbishly** *adv.*; † **Ra·bbishness.** *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 147 A manere kyndeliche rabbischness of wit. *c* 1400 *Harl. Contin.* ibid. VII. 523 Me wondreth gretlich þat 3e demeth 3oure bischop so rabbischlich. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4690 He..A chambre perceiued, in went rabbishly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxvi. 123 The kynge handelyd the body of Seynt Denys so rabbysshely, yᵗ he brake one of his armes.

Rabbiship (ræ·bəi-, ræ·biˌʃip). [f. RABBI + -SHIP.] The office of rabbi.

1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 81 He came .. to overthrow their rabbyship. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. § 8. 146 The Jewish Rule, about the Rabbinate, Love the Work, but Hate the Rabbiship [ed. 1852 rabbinship]. 1886 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/7 His two sons quarrelled for the Rabbi-ship.

Rabbit (ræ·bit), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 5-6 **rab(b)ette,** 5-7 **rabet,** 6-8 **rabbet,** (6 **-atte**), 7 **rabytt,** 8 **-it,** 8- **rabbit.** [app. of Northern French origin: cf. Walloon *robett* (Remacle). The primitive seems to occur in Flem. *robbe* (Kilian, De Bo; the latter also gives *ribbe, rubbe*), dim. *robbeke(n*; the ultimate etym. is unknown. If F. *rabouillère* (the burrow made by the female rabbit to kindle in) is connected, the ME. *rabet* may be more primitive in form than the Walloon and Flem. words.]

1. A common burrowing rodent of the hare-family (*Leporidæ*), esp. the common European species, *Lepus Cuniculus*, which is naturally of a brownish-grey colour, but in domestication also white, black, or pied. † Orig. applied only to the young animal, the full-grown one being called a CONY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxvii. 277 Conynges ..bringeþ forþe many rabettes & multiplieþ ful swiþe. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 457 Then take conynges parboyled, or elles rabets, for thai are better for a lorde. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 13 A present of Rabettes and quayles. 1576 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* lxiii. 178 The Conie beareth her Rabettes xxx dayes, and then kindeleth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 89 If two males be put to one female, they fight fiercely; but they will not hurt the rabbets. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 171 Take the flesh of a Rabet or Cat cut smal. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 91 Rabbets will breed seven times a year. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 334 The rabbit lives to the age of eight or nine years. 1885 E. CLARK in *Nature* XXXI. 264/1 Large tracts are still honeycombed by the ubiquitous biscacha, a gigantic rabbit.

2. *transf.* **a.** Applied contemptuously to a person. **b.** A shadow resembling the form of a rabbit, cast by the hands upon a wall. **c.** (See quot. 1878.) **d.** (See quot. 1882.) See also WELSH RABBIT.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 91 Away, you horson upright Rabbet, away. 1849 *Plymouth Her.* 21 Apr., Shadows .. strong enough for children to make *rabbits* with their fingers upon a wall. 1878 BESANT & RICE *By Celia's Arbour* xxx, Even if you did happen to have a 'rabbit', that is one of the coats lined with white fur. 1882 *Standard* 4 Sept. 6/2 Though somewhat of a 'rabbit', as a horse that runs 'in and out' is sometimes called.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attributive, as *rabbit-burrow, -cleve,* † *-hay, -hole, -house, -hutch, -paw, -pie, -run, -skin, -stock, -warren.*

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 423 Deserted *rabbet-burrows, or any other hollows of a like kind. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 420 A gallant fox getting to ground in a rabbit-burrow. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiii, I went all along on the ridge of the *rabbit-cleve. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Woodcock*, Your Net must be like your *Rabbet-Hays. 1705 BERKELEY *Cave Dunmore* in Fraser *Life* (1871) 507 The earth turned up at the entrance of a *rabbit-hole. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 264 We were assured..that there were no rabbit-holes in the fields. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 77/1 A little garden..containing a *rabbit hutch. 1851 in *Life A. Fonblanque* (1874) 499 A principal ingredient in this *rabbit-pie. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xxxiii, Every detail of barrow, path, and *rabbit-run. 1829 RICHARDSON *Zool. Brit. Amer.* I. 218 The winter skins of this animal [the American Hare] are imported by the Hudson's Bay Company under the name of *rabbit-skins. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, He hung the rabbit-skin over his left arm. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 590 They were dressed in the usual rabbit-skin cape. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1204 *Rabbit-stock demands, on the whole, but little regard. 1775 ASH, **Rabbit-warren.* 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *The Will* 1, There is that rabbit-warren near Clover Hill. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 295 It is almost as thickly populated as a rabbit warren.

b. Objective and obj. genitive, as *rabbit-breeder, -breeding, -catcher, -chase, -chasing* (sb. and adj.), *-coursing, -destroyer, -fancier, -keeper, -management, -rearer, -shooting, -trapper.*

1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Rabbit Breeder, Catcher, Destroyer. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 560/1 Otherwise .. will *Rabbit-breeding turn out a losing speculation. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 456/1 A genuine *rabbit-chase. *Ibid.*, The season of *rabbit-chasing begins .. in October. 1895 *Ibid.* XXVI. 426/2 The *rabbit-chasing pups. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 6/3 Fond of what they call *rabbit-coursing. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 560/1 The ingenuity of *rabbit-fanciers has been shown in the production of various breeds. 1848 *Chambers's Inform. People* I. 628/2 Experienced *rabbit-keepers conceive too frequent breeding to be injurious. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1203 The hazard and uncertainty of *rabbit-management. 1848 *Chambers's Inform. People* I. 629/1 The duty of the *rabbit-rearer. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s.v., An occasional reduction..is found necessary .. in which case *rabbit-shooting is a pleasant diversion. 1888 G. M. FENN *Dick o' the Fens* 326 'Ay', said the *rabbit-trapper.

c. Similative and parasynthetic, as *rabbit-mouth, -shoulders*; *rabbit-backed, -eared, -like* adjs.; *rabbit-wise* adv.

1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 370 Red-faced, *rabbet-back'd. 1885 W. J. E. CRANE *Bookbinding for Amateurs* 71 The book will be 'rabbit-backed'. 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 185 That little..*rabbit-eared runt of a pig. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 52/2 The light *rabbit-like hyrax. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 6 Body short, thick, and rabbit-like. 1833 DISRAELI 29 June in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 21 Handsome..but with one great fault, a *rabbit mouth. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 94 The excesses and deficiencies in the human form,.. *rabbit shoulders, pot belly. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 139 A starveling cat roasted *rabbit-wise.

4. Special combs.: **rabbit-bandicoot,** a small Australian marsupial of the genus *Peragale*; **rabbit-berry,** the buffalo-berry of N. America; **rabbit-brush, -bush,** a common shrub (*Bigelovia graveolens*) of western N. America, giving shelter to jack-rabbits; **rabbit-fish,** the name of several fishes having points of resemblance to a rabbit, as (*a*) the British fishes *Chimæra monstrosa* and the striped rock-gurnard, (*b*) an American fish of the genus *Lagocephalus* with teeth resembling a rabbit's incisors; **rabbit-foot (clover)** = HARE'S-FOOT 1; **rabbit-moth,** a N. American bombycid moth, *Lagoa opercularis*; **rabbit-mouth sucker,** a N. American fish (see quot.); **rabbit-rat** = HAPALOTE; **rabbit-root,** the wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*; **rabbit-spout** *dial.*, a rabbit-burrow; **rabbit-squirrel,** a S. American chinchilla, esp. *Lagidium Cuvieri*; † **rabbit-starter,** a young rabbit; **rabbit-weed,** a N. American plant.

1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 28 (Morris) There are two kinds, the rat and the *rabbit bandicoot. 1896 SPENCER *Thro' Larapurta Land* 34 The white tips of the tails of the rabbit-bandicoot. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 30 Small red berries, the Indian name for which in English means *rabbit berries. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 591 An expanse of white sage and large *rabbit-bush. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 560/1 **Rabbit-fish*, a local name for the Northern Chimæra, or King of the Herrings. 1880 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 57 Streaked gurnard,..rock gurnard, rabbit fish. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Usef. Animals, Rabbit-fish*, a name for *Tetrodon lævigatus*..an American fish. 1884 MILLER *Bot. Dict.*, *Trifolium arvense*, Hare's foot Clover or Trefoil, *Rabbit-foot, of N. America. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. America* 144 *Quassilabia lacera*, Hare-lip Sucker..*Rabbit-mouth Sucker. *a* 1833 RICHARDSON in Hooker *Flor. Bor. Amer.* I. 274 The Crees use the root of this plant..under the name of..(*Rabbit-root). 1886 *Field* 27 Feb. 266/3 Here they..run him into a *rabbit-spout in the gorse. 1651 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* 125 Little children did run up and downe the King's Lodgings, like little *Rabbit-starters about their boroughs. 1750 G. HUGHES *Nat. Hist. Barbados* VI. 172 The Thistle, or *Rabbit-weed. 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 502/2 Sorry bunch-grass and sad rabbit-weed.

† **Ra·bbit,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Also **rabit.** [Of obscure origin.] A wooden drinking-vessel.

1685 MERITON *Praise Yorksh. Ale* 1 Stronge Beer in Rabits and cheating penny Cans. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rabbits*, Wooden Kanns to Drink out of, once used on the Roads, now almost laid by.

Ra·bbit, *sb.*^{3} [a. F. *rabot.*] = RAB^{1} (q.v.). 1850- in OGILVIE and later Dicts.

Rabbit (ræ·bit), *v.*^{1} [f. RABBIT *sb.*^{1}]

1. *intr.* To hunt for or catch rabbits. Chiefly in *pres. pple.*

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 20 Beer never bound him rabbiting again. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXX, She liked .. coming to look at them fishing or rabbiting. 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* I. III. viii. 341 This man caught three Flemish students rabbiting in his warren.

2. *intr.* To crowd *together* like rabbits.

1892 *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 602 The common people..rabbit together in miserable warrens.

Rabbit (ræ·bit), *v.*^{2} *Vulgar.* [Prob. a fanciful alteration of *rat* in *od rat* (OD^{1}), *drat.*] A meaningless word used as an imprecation = DRAT, etc. Also *drabbit, od(d) rabbit* (see OD^{1} 1 b).

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. viii, 'Rabbit the fellow' cries he. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III, Rabbit me, but little Flanigan will look well in anything. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *D'rabbit it*, a vulgar exclamation or abbreviation of God rabbit it, a foolish evasion of an oath. N. 1831 ROBY *Trad. Lancash.* Ser. II. (1879) II. 196 Rabbit thee, Will, but the luggage will break thy back. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxix. 397 Drabbit the maid! 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 302 Rabbit me! but you are to be envied.

Rabbit, variant of RABBET *sb.* and *v.*

Rabbiter (ræ·bitəɹ). [f. RABBIT *v.*^{1} + -ER^{1}.] One who hunts rabbits; a rabbit-catcher. Also of a dog (quot. 1883).

1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.*, The five young rabbiters. 1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* June 97/1 He's the best rabbiter you ha' got. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 826 These rabbiters insisted on being shifted out to more rabbity country.

Rabbiting (ræ·bitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] Hunting, shooting, or catching rabbits.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 99 A day's rabbiting or rat-catching. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 27 The day's 'rabbitings' on the heath with Giles' ferrets and Giles' terriers.

b. *Comb.* in sense 'useful for rabbiting'.

1884 *Western Morning News* 5 Sept. 2/5 White Rabbiting Spaniels. 1889 *Dogs* II. 12 A capital rabbiting dog.

Rabbitish (ræ·bitiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. RABBIT *sb.*^{1} + -ISH.] Characteristic of a rabbit.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 14 My nose having lost all relish for rabbitish odours. 1851 in *Life A. Fonblanque* (1874) 498 That is just the most rabbitish thing you could do.

Rabbitry (ræ·bitri). [f. RABBIT *sb.*^{1} + -RY.] A place in which rabbits are kept; a collection of rabbits.

1838 LOUDON *Suburban Gardener* 712 The Rabbitry.—.. The warren may either be close to the rabbit-house, or at any convenient distance. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 299

A curious circumstance occurred in my rabbitry. 1886 *Poultry*, etc. 17 Sept. 463 Rye flour may be used to an advantage in the rabbitry.

† **Rabbit-sucker.** *Obs.* [Properly an appositive comb., but in some of the transf. uses *rabbit* may have been taken as objective.]

1. A sucking rabbit, a very young rabbit.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 457 Rabettes sowkers, þe furþer parte from þe hyndur, ye devide. *Ibid.* 697 Rabettes sowkere. 1591 Lyly *Endym.* Wks. 1858 II. 70, I preferre an olde cony before a rabbet sucker, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* 1884 III. 350 If Dicke Bowyer be not writ a bountifull benefactor in hell..I am a rabbit sucker. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gt. Eater of Kent* 6 This same noble Nicke..hath made an end of an hogge all at once, as if it had bin a rabbet-sucker.

2. *transf.* (See quots.)

1608 Dekker *Lanth. & Candlelight* E, The commodities that are taken vp are cald Pursenets..They that take up are the Rabbet-suckers. 1663 Cowley *Cutter of Colman St.* IV. vi, I'm .. mistaken if thou beest not cheated of it all .. by such Rabbet-suckers as these. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rabbet-suckers*, young Unthrifts taking up Goods upon Tick at excessive rates. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rabbet-sucker*, .. also a Name given to Pawn-brokers and Tally-men.

Rabbity (ræ·biti), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] Abounding in rabbits; somewhat like a rabbit.

1887 [see Rabbiter]. 1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 883/2 Any gamey or rabbity district. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt *Generations* II. 207 The legs are the only edible part..and..are of a rabbity flavour.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *sb.*[1] (and *a.*). Forms: 4 **rabel**, -**ul**, 6 **rabell**, -**il**(1, -**yll**, **rabbell**, 6-7 **rable**, 6- **rabble**. [Possibly connected with Rabble *v.*[1], the root-notion being that of hurry and confusion; but the respective dates of sb. and vb. make the relationship somewhat uncertain. In early examples the idea of a string or series seems to be prominent.]

A. †**1.** A pack, string, swarm (of animals). *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1703 [The dogs] runnen forth in a rabel. *Ibid.* 1899 Renaud com..& alle þe rabel..ryȝt at his helez. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. ix. 29 The rawk vocit swannis in a rabyll. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 1313 He brought out a rable Of coursers and rounses. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 909 Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the rabbles Of other Insects.

2. A tumultuous crowd or array of people, a disorderly assemblage, a mob.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. iv. 63 In lang rabill the wemen ..fled. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 382 Now in cometh another rabell. Fyrst one with a ladell [etc.]. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 69, I sawe..cum out of London ..a great rable of meane and light persons. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 349 At last the rabble broke up and so I away. 1713 Berkeley *Guard.* No. 39 P 5 They seemed rather a confused rabble than a regular army. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 332, I narrowly escaped the insolence..of an inraged rabble. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 249 He was accompanied..by a mixed rabble of strangers and disfranchised citizens. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 194 He went unwillingly, with followers little better than a rabble.

b. Applied contemptuously to a class or body of persons, imagined as collected in a mob.

1529 More *Dyaloge* III. Wks. (1557) 228/1 That we should not haue such a rabell [of priests]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 249 b, Monkes and Freers and all that relygious rabbell. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 285 That rabble of 39 Kings..mentioned by Hector Boetius. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* ii. 29 The numerous, and almost innumerable rabble of the School-men. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. iv, Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole rabble of licentious deities. 1792 Burke *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1826 VII. 100 To class himself with that rabble of murderers. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VI. 290 To mob me up with all The soft and milky rabble of womankind.

c. *The rabble*, the common, low, or disorderly part of the populace († or of a company); the mob.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 357 Than was all the rable of the shippe..called to the reckeninge. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 215 b, The meane and inferiour subjectes, even the rascall rable and multitude. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 101 A few of the rabble of the people raising a tumult. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 80 None but the noisy rabble love to hear anything scurrilous or railing. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 18 P 6 It is not the Taste of the Rabble, but of Persons of the greatest Politeness. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 166 His name unheard, Save by the rabble of his native town. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* Ser. I. iii. 86 Theognis complains that the rabble rule the state with monstrous laws.

transf. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xlvi, As to the Rabble of Readers..Water would have served their turns as well.

d. Without article: Persons of the lowest class.

1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. v. (1840) 235 The devil makes use of scoundrels and rabble, beggars and vagabonds. 1734 T. Sheridan in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 67 You live in Dublin among a parcel of rabble. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* II. xxxii. 321 There is always an abundance of excitable rabble to be got for a drink of whiskey.

† **e.** = Rabblement 1 d. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1722 Bolingbroke 1 Jan. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 23 The hurry and rabble of an impertinent town.

3. A disorderly collection, a confused medley (of things). **a.** Of material things. *rare.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxiii, The boorde or table, With dishes charged twentie in a rable. 1555 R. Smith *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1699/2 Builde they neuer so strongly: yet downe shall theyr rabble fall. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 40 A wonderfull rabble of wormeeaten pictures. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 431 A rabble of books of all ages, sizes [etc.].

b. Of immaterial things. (In later use only with direct reference to sense 2.)

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 14 All oure desyres of transitorye pleasures, whose whole rable maye well be called the body of synne. 1562 Jewel *Apol. Ch. Eng.* v. ix. (Parker Soc.) 89 Pardons, crosses, censings, and an endless rabble of ceremonies. 1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 26 A rable of remedies, which may so easily be abused. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 401 Reason..overpowered by the rabble of appetites, passions, and opinions. 1847 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. v. 259 A seditious rabble of doubts. 1861 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 134 We live in youth amidst the rabble of passions.

†**4.** A long string or series *of* words, etc., having little meaning or value. *Obs.*

c 1388 *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 466 Nouþer God ne alle his seintus willen heren men for no rabul of wordis, ne curiouse florischynge in ryme. 1545 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 88 A rable of vncommaunded tradicions. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 271 Such a rable of scholastical precepts which be tedious. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 170 Hee told them a long rabble of reasons, why hee had sate downe in that place. 1656 — tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. vi. (1674) 10 So horribly tedious did that rabble of discourse appear.

b. A rigmarole. (Cf. Rabble *v.*[1]) Now *dial.*

1592 Chettle *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 20 When I had read this rabble, wherein I founde little reason, I laide it by. *c* 1600 Forbes *Defence* 65 (Jam.) Such doting dreames..fitter to bee an addition to rables .. then to be reputed profound pointes of Christian wisedome. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 28 This would amount to a long rabble, and degenerate into some Satyre or Pasquill. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., He made sike a rabble on it, I couldn't understand a word he said.

c. Hurried or confused talk or reading.

Perh. directly from Rabble *v.*[1], but cf. 2e above.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 34 To hear the rabble and brabble, you'd call the case Fused and confused past human finding out.

5. *Comb.*, as *rabble-driver*; *rabble-charming*, *-chosen*, *-courting*, *-rousing* adjs.

1686 South *Serm.* (1693) 455 With this powerfull, senseless Engine the Rabble-driver shall be able to carry all before him. *a* 1716 *Ibid.* (1727) VI. 56 The Rabble-charming words, which carry so much Wild-fire wrapt up in them. 1802 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 10/2 Vulgar violence and the eternal repetition of rabble-rousing words. 1839 *Times* 10 Apr., Wounded the pride of this rabble-courting despot. 1853 T. N. Talfourd *Castilian* II. iii, A council rabble-chosen.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1. Of persons: Forming a rabble; of or belonging to the rabble.

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 93 You my rable people that are wronged in the world, aske of my father in your distresses. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxix. (1674) 107 To procure them that number of followers of the rabble sort of people. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1685) 9 Let rabble Souls..Stoop their vile Necks. 1778 *Heroic Ep. to Unfort. Monarch* 7 Silent, and watchful of the rabble-band. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Dec. 4/5 This old war-cry of the Newark blues, or rather the rabble part of them. 1885 Lowe *Bismarck* I. 548 His only resource left was .. to concentrate his rabble army around..Sedan.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: Characteristic of, appropriate to, the rabble.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 317 In the rabble case-canvasing of our plea-courts. 1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* Pref., To gratifie the barbarous Party of my Audience, I gave them a short Rabble-Scene. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 306 How could any one of English Education..swallow such a low Rabble Suggestion. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thale* 10 June, To burn the jails .. was a good rabble trick. 1848 Anna Jameson in Mrs. Macpherson *Mem.* (1878) 248 There are some disturbances here..mere rabble-work.

3. *Rabble-fish*, the worthless or less valuable fish of a catch. (Cornwall.)

1862 Couch *Fishes* I. 85 Other fishes..are collectively known by the name of rabble-fish, as being rejected from the market. 1880-4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 335 Things are altered now, much of this rabble-fish going to Billingsgate and other large inland markets.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **rabil**. [a. F. *râble*, earlier *roable*, *rouable* :—med.L. *rotabulum*, L. *rutābulum* fire-shovel, f. *ruĕre* to rake up.]

†**1.** A kind of shovel used by charcoal-burners to remove the covering from the burned pile. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* XXX. 102 Two or three days it will only require for cooling, which..they assist, by taking now off the outward covering with a Rabil or Rubber.

2. 'A kind of rake' (Halliwell).

3. An iron bar sharply bent at the end, used for stirring and skimming molten metal in puddling; also, a steam-pipe used for the same purpose.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* I. 493 A stirring tool called a rabble by which the workman stirs the melted iron. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 67 The steam tube, or 'rabble', being bent on the end, so as to inject the steam on the liquid metal. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 385 The slag is now drawn with a rabble into molds prepared for it.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5-6 **rable**, 8 *Sc.* **raible**, 9 **rabble**. [= Du. *rabbelen* to speak indistinctly, (L)G. *rabbeln* to talk hurriedly and thoughtlessly; also, to struggle, wriggle, Sw. *rabbla upp* to rattle over.]

1. a. *trans.* To utter (words or speech) in a rapid confused manner. Also with *forth*, *off*, *out*, *over*. **b.** *intr.* To speak or read in this fashion; to gabble. (Cf. Rabble *sb.*[1] 4.)

14.. *Prov. Solomon* in *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii.* 38 lf. 24 (Halliw.) Let thy tunge..rable not wordes recheles owt of reson. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xviii. 44 (Sherard MS.) In the seyinge of the pater noster they..rablen it forth with oute deuocioun. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 53 [Do] not rable them out togyther as though ye wolde say them all at ones. 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 1663/2 Thus father Traues you may see my rashnes to rable out the scriptures without purpose, ryme, or reason. 1627 J. Carter *Plain Expos.* 60 The Lords prayer is rabled ouer without..vnderstanding or reuerence. 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* xvii, Wee Miller..Orthodoxy raibles. 1869– In various northern glossaries.

2. *intr.* To work in a hurried slovenly manner. *dial.* **b.** *trans.* To rattle *up*.

1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* I. 5 'It looks as though it had been rabbled up for the purpose', cried Hurst in his schoolboy phraseology. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Rabble*, ..in sewing, to take too long stitches, and without due care to finish the work neatly. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict., Rabble*, ..to do any kind of work in a careless and hurried manner.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *v.*[2] Also 8 **rable**. [f. Rabble *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. *trans.* To attack or assail (a person or his property) as, along with, or by means of, a rabble; to mob. *To rabble out of*, to drive from (a place) in this way.

The word was especially used to describe the attacks made upon the Episcopalian clergy in Scotland by bands of Presbyterians in the last few days of 1688 and early months of 1689, and is frequently employed by historical writers in reference to this.

1644 Howell. *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 132 The same kind of riotous Rascals which rabbled the K. out of Town. 1690 *Acc. Pres. Persec. Ch. Scot.* 26 Some who were then very active in rabbling the Clergy. 1694 Gibson in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 227 He fail'd not to cast in his mite when the Episcopal Clergie were rabbl'd. *c* 1714 *Culloden Papers* (1815) 336 The magistrates thought fitt to stirre up a mob and rable them. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vii, The aughty-nine, when I was rabbled by the collegeaners. 1860 A. L. Windsor *Ethica* IV. 199 He was continually receiving missives threatening to rabble his house.

2. *intr.* To become a rabble.

1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 448 We rabbled, while he [the enemy] never loosened his solidity.

Hence **Ra·bbled** *ppl. a.*

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 186 William .. thought that the rabbled curates had been hardly treated.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *v.*[3] [f. Rabble *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To stir, skim, or rake with a rabble.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 392 Just before tapping it is rabbled for five minutes. 1894 Bowker in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 420 The molten metal is thoroughly stirred, or 'rabbled' to make it uniform.

Rabblement (ræ·b'lmĕnt). Also 6 **rabel-**, 6-7 **rablement**. [f. Rabble *sb.*[1] + -ment.]

1. = Rabble 2. Now *dial.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 10 Thither flocked a great rablement of souldiers. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/1 Two or three field peeces ..scattered Thomas and his rablement. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 127 We are not then to wonder, that .. such a promiscuous Rabblement were in great Confusion. 1833 Lamb *Elia* II. *Productions Mod. Art*, A rabblement at the heels of Rosinante. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 118 A rude and noisy rabblement whom he could not command. 1877– In various dial. glossaries (Northumb., Lanc., Som.).

† **b.** = Rabble 2 b. *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* M iii, Dunsmen, and .. Albertistes, together with the whole rablement of Sophistrers. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 199 Church-robbers, Traitours, and other of the same rabblement. 1674 Br. Brownrig *Serm.* I. xxi. 284 Usurers, Brokers, and the like rabblement of City-thieves.

transf. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 25 All the foure footed rablement of herbagers and grasse champers.

c. = Rabble 2 c. Now *rare.*

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 245 As hee refus'd it, the rabblement howted. 1612 *Trav. Four Englishm.* 95 Messengers ..sent to raise vp all the whole rabblement thereabout vpon vs. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xlv, The hubbub of the rabblement. 1813 Ld. Thurloe *Poems* 23 The rudest rabblement With their ill darts upon her bosom glanc'd. 1841 H. Smith *Moneyed Man* I. i. 12 Some of the passing rabblement ordered him to desist.

d. Confusion, disturbance, or tumult like that of a rabble; riotous conduct. *rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 9 The raskall many..Heaped together in rude rablement. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 125 Rablement, Brablement, or Squablement. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 177 This impulse of rabblement was not restrained without a certain clamour of voices.

† **2.** = Rabble 3 b. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Will of Deuyle* (Collier) 8 The rablement of..feined and domme ceremonies. 1607 *Scholast. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 66 The rabblement of Roman rites which Augustine ..brought in. 1652 G. Collier *Vindic. Sabbath* (1656) 44 The rabblement of Romish holi-daies.

† **3.** = Rabble 4. *Obs.*

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* ix, An hole rabblement of significations and signes of an abominable desolation. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 845 Prayer consisteth not in a rabblement of words. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. i. § 19. 73 An whole rablement of flim flam tales. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Proem, A rout and rabblement of critical gallimawfry.

b. = Rabble 4 b. Now only *dial.*

1547 Recorde *Judic. Ur.* 1, I wyll..overpasse the greate rablement, only taking one generall sentence. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 85 In both his Rabblements fraught with Ribaldrie. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 54 To reckon up the rest of the Rabblement is needless. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Rabblement*, a long random discourse.

Rabbler[1] (ræ·blə1). *rare.* [f. RABBLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who rabbles; one of a rabble.

1634 J. CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 150 The scourges of all God's people, ravening rabblers. 1692–1712 FOUNTAINHALL in W. P. Brown *Decis. Suppl.* (1826) IV. 356–7 (Jam.) He had there publicly called him a rabler and a robber. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 5 Such of the Presbyterians as.. directed the Methods that the Rabblers were to take.

Ra·bbler[2]. [f. RABBLE *v.*[3]] **a.** One who uses a rabble. **b.** An instrument for rabbling.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 398 The upper hearths are not very accessible to the rabblers. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xx. 368 My patent hollow steam Rabbler is at work, producing iron of superior quality.

Rabble rout (ræ·b'lrɑut). [f. RABBLE *sb.*[1] + ROUT.] = RABBLE 2, 2 b.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 129 A crew of fiddling knaves abject, The very refuse of that rabble rout. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xii. (1840) 20 Besides these well-meaning people, there went also a rabble-rout. 1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 3 June (1827) III. 327 A more rude rabble-rout I never saw. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* xvi. 134 There was a rabble rout on foot. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 158 The president of the rabble rout was no other than the doctor himself.

b. = RABBLE 2 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 38 The rabble rout now will, and anon will not. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 213 Those Republicans who .. lead the Rabble-rout by the plausible Cry of Religion. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xli, With feigned respect he bade give back The rabble rout.

Rabbling (ræ·blɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RABBLE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb. Also, a particular instance of this.

1690 *Acc. Pres. Persec. Ch. Scot.* 26 Rabbling has been all along in fashion, and continues to this moment. 1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 89 All the Evidences of their Moderation, are rabbling, robbing, beating. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 2 To ward off the blame of the barbarous Rabblings of the Clergy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 527 The rabbling of the bishops proved that there was 'no free Parliament'.

Rabbling (ræ·blɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RABBLE *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb. Also *attrib.*, as *rabbling-door, -machine.*

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* I. 493 After 'rabbling' the puddled ball is ready for shingling. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 397 The long reverbatory with rabbling-doors on the side. 1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/2 The puddling furnaces..on the top of each is fitted a rabbling machine.

Ra·bbling, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. RABBLE *sb.*[1]] Disorderly, rowdy.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 143 O false Judge Appius, rabbling wretch. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 162 A rabbling rout of idle Louts. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 301 The report .. made a number of rabbling people join. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Rabblin'*, rowdy, noisy.

Rabbonet, Rabbott, Rabbyn(e, obs. ff. RABINET, RABBET, RABBIN. **Rabysch, -yssh,** varr. RABBISH *Obs.* **Rabdo-,** see RHABDO-.

Rabe, Rabel, obs. ff. RABBI, RABBLE.

† Rabelaic, *a. Obs. rare.* = next.

a 1768 STERNE *Fragment* i, Longinus Rabelaicus (who is certainly..as Rabelaic a fellow as ever existed).

Rabelaisian (ræbĕlē[1]·zĭăn), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also **-æsian.** [f. the name of the French author François *Rabelais* (*c* 1490–1553) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling Rabelais or his writings, which are distinguished by exuberance of imagination and language, combined with extravagance and coarseness of humour and satire.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May 404/2 The publications of the two Brunets on Rabelæsian bibliography. 1864 — 5 Mar. 300 Persons of a Rabelaisian turn of mind, who relish La Fontaine and Boccaccio. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 132 [Skelton] was truly Rabelaisian before Rabelais. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 177 The Rabelaisian redundancy of his humour.

B. *sb.* A student or admirer of Rabelais.

1893 *Athenæum* 10 June 729/3 Modern Rabelaisians, anxious concerning the mission of the master.

Hence **Rabelai·sianism,** the characteristic style or attitude of Rabelais. So also **Rabela·ism.**

1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* xix. (1875) 342 Rabelaism, did not, during the sixteenth century, make much progress beyond the limits of France. 1886 *Athenæum* 23 Jan. 131/3 Rabelaisianism..and Voltairean mockery.

Rabell, obs. form of RABBLE *sb.*[1]

Rabet, variant of RABAT plane.

Rabet(t, obs. form of RABBET; var. RABITE.

‖ **Rabi** (ræ·bĭ). See also RUBBEE. [Urdū ربی *rabī* (ad. Arab. ربیع *rabīʿ* Spring.] The most important of the three grain crops of Hindustan, sown in September and reaped in the Spring. Also *attrib.* as *rabi-crop, -harvest.*

1882 HUNTER *Ind. Empire* 385 According to the system of classification in Upper India, wheat ranks as a *rabi* or spring crop, being reaped at the close of the cold weather in April and May. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 99 Where indigo is grown in the kharif, barley is its usual accompaniment in the rabi. 1898 *Agric. Ledger* V. No. 12. 16 Before the rabi-harvest.

Rabi, obs. form of RABBI.

† Ra·biate, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. med.L. *rabiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rabiāre* to be mad: see RABIES.] Rabid.

c 1470 *Lament. Mary Magd.* xxxiv, Ah ye Jewes, worse than dogges rabiate.

Ra·biator. *Sc. rare.* [Perh. a later form of RUBIATOR, by assoc. with *rabid.*] 'A violent, noisy, greedy person' (Jam.).

a 1814 *Watch-house* II. 1 in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 60 They a' barkit at me, like sae many rabiators. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* I. vii. (1849) 22 One morning that rabiator, Mr. Lapstone, came into the shop.

Rabic (ræ·bik), *a.* [f. L. *rab-iēs* + -IC. Cf. F. *rabique.*]

1. Pertaining to, or caused by, rabies.

1885 LADY HAMILTON *Life Pasteur* 295 The saliva loses its rabic virulence in twenty-four hours. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 699 Rabic symptoms..induced by the inoculation of milk from affected animals.

2. Affected with rabies.

1887 DOLAN *Hydrophobia* 33 Out of the 38 Russians bitten by wolves, 3 died rabic.

† Ra·bical, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *rabi* RABBI + -ICAL.] Pertaining to a rabbi (in quot. *transf.*).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 395 He is willing also to be contented with some bare Rabical Preferment amongst the Elementary Baptists.

Rabid (ræ·bid), *a.* [ad. L. *rabid-us*, f. *rabĕre* to rave, rage, be mad.]

1. Furious, raging; madly violent in nature or behaviour. Also *transf.* of things or parts of the body.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 129 As my brows were fork'd with rabid horns. 1615 — *Odyss.* XII. 428 All the rabide flight Of winds that ruine ships are bred in night. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 501 He licks his rabid Jaws. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 146 Some men are naturally .. thievish, pugnacious, rabid. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. vii, Like rabid snakes, that sting some gentle child Who brings them food. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* x, He was made so rabid by the gout.

b. Of feelings, passions, disease, etc.

1647 CRASHAW *Ps.* xxiii. Poems 34 He..Strokes and tames my rabid grief. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 512 With rabid Hunger feed upon your kind. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 141 She has not the rabid virulence against Troy which distinguishes Juno. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 361 The itch disease was rabid .. about a dozen of the men were fearful objects of its virulence.

c. Of persons: Having some quality, feeling, view, etc., in a violent degree.

1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. ago*, B. was a rabid pedant. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Nom. & Real.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 256 The rabid democrat, as soon as he is senator and rich man [etc.]. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xiii, He is very rabid on the subject.

2. *spec.* Of beasts (rarely of human beings): Affected with rabies; mad.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 388 Persons who have had reason to believe, that they were bitten by a rabid animal. 1822 *Good's Stud. Med.* III. 347 A rabid young man. 1833 FORBES, etc. *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 489/1 The disease named hydrophobia usually arises from the bite of a rabid dog. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 147 Bites of rabid animals.

b. Pertaining to, of the nature of, rabies.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 412 Nothing characteristic of rabid hydrophobia. 1822 *Good's Stud. Med.* III. 375 Their plan of abstracting rabid blood from the system. 1887 DOLAN *Hydrophobia* 8 An accompaniment of the rabid virus.

Hence **Rabi·dity; Ra·bidly** *adv.*; **Ra·bidness.**

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* XV. § 27 The furies and rabidness of their passion. 1831 DISRAELI *Young Duke* V. vi. 174 At any rate he must get rid of his rabidity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 409 Wolves..going forth to prey when urged to rabidness by hunger. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 505 Brühl's rabidities of appetite. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. § xiv. (1894) 272 Men shouting and rabidly yelling.

Rabies (rē[1]·bi,ēz). [a. L. *rabiēs*, f. *rabĕre* to rage, rave. Cf. RAGE.] Canine madness; hydrophobia. Also *fig.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 333 The rabies, which is a madnesse, caused by some peculiar poyson. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Madness*, Dr. James relates the cure he made of dogs that were mad, and how he preserved others from the rabies. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I. xx. 152 Finding Lord Vincent so disposed to the biting mood, I immediately directed his *rabies* towards Mr. Aberton. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 284 Whenever rabies appears it is inevitably fatal. 1884 *Graphic* 22 Nov. 531/2 The alleged epidemic of rabies in South London.

attrib. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 5/1 The mad dog with his rabies virus. 1887 *British Med. Jrnl.* 8 Jan. 82/2 A discussion on Pasteur's rabies-inoculations.

Hence **Rabie·tic** *a.*, affected with rabies, rabid; **Rabi·fic** *a.*, causing rabies.

1879 DOLAN *Rabies or Hydrophobia* (ed. 2) 213 The total extinction of the rabific contagion. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 202 Rabific virus .. obtained from a rabbit.

Rabil(l, obs. forms of RABBLE *sb.*

Rabin(e, obs. forms of RABBIN.

Ra·binet. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 **rabbinet,** 7 **-onet, rabanet, -init,** 9 **-onet,** 6– **rabinet.** [App. later form of ROBINET (q. v.).] A small variety of cannon (see quot. 1644).

Smith *Seaman's Gram.* (1627) gives the diameter of bore as 1 inch, and the charge as half-a-pound.

1587 [see ROBINET]. 1596 HARINGTON *Ipol. Ajax* A 4 They made a sore batterie, with Rabbinets, minions, Sakers, and Demicannons. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. i. 124 Peeces that shoot bullet of waight from seuenteene pound downeward .. euen to the Rabinet. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 Rabinits to cleare the Decks fore and aft. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 98 The Rabanet hath in diameter at the bore one inch and an halfe, the weight of the shot 8 ounces of Iron, and of Lead 12, the weight of the peece 300, the length 5 foot and an halfe, the charge in powder three quarters. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rabinet*, a small piece of ordnance, between a falconet and a base. [1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cannon*, Rabinet, which carried a ball of 16 ounces. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 220 Falconets, and rabonets.]

Rabio·sity. *rare*[−1]. [f. as next + -ITY.] Rabies.

1824 H. C. KNIGHT *Letters from South & West* 70 Near Loretto, they have a reputed remedy against canine rabiosity.

† Ra·bious, *a. Obs.* Also **rabb-.** [ad. L. *rabiōs-us*, f. *rabiēs* RABIES. Cf. obs. F. *rabieux, -euse* (Godef.).] Rabid.

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 15 Edmond .. surnamed Ironside .. was imployed against this rabious inuader. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 61 Their cruell Swords, so rabious in their execution. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xi. 76 Ignorant Arabian (or rather mad rabious) Impostors.

Rabit, obs. form of RABBET, RABBIT.

† Rabite. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rabit, -yt,** 4–5 **-yte, -yght, -et(t.** [Aphetic for *Arabite* (in *Gen. & Exod.* 1203), f. ARAB + -ITE[1]. So also med.L. *rabītus* or *rabīta* (Du Cange), MHG. *râvît*, ON. *râblt-r.*] An Arab steed. Also *attrib.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 2323 In the world nas not .. Steed rabyte, ne camayl, That ran so swift. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 4475 Sire Gii lep on a rabit [*varr.* rabyt, -yte, -yght], þat was meche & noþing lite. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1415 Thys ys a stede of Arabye, .. A rabyte .. Therto was mare. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1320 Be rawe of þar rabetis he ruschid to þe erthe.

Rabi·tic, *a.* [Irreg. f. RABIES: cf. RABIETIC.] Rabid.

1888 WHITMARSH *Pasteur Treatm.* 33 Rabitic dogs generally take three days before they die.

Rable, obs. form of RABBLE *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Rablin, obs. form of RAVELIN.

† Rabone. *Obs. rare.* [? ad. Sp. *rábano*, f. *raba* RAPE.] A radish. Also *attrib.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. v. § 4. 184 Radish is called..in English Radish, and Rabone. 1611 COTGR., *Raifort*, the raddish, or the Rabone, root (or hearb).

Raboyt, obs. Sc. form of REBUT *v.*

Rabscallion, obs. variant of RAPSCALLION.

Rabuke, obs. form of REBUKE, ROEBUCK.

Rabul, obs. form of RABBLE *sb.*[1]

† Ra·bulane. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of obscure formation: cf. RABONE.] ? A radish.

1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 97 The Rabulanes, Onions and Beanes of these seuerall Soiles.

† Ra·bulous, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *rabula* a brawling or wrangling advocate.] Scurrilous.

1538 *State Papers* (1834) III. 1 He hath .. rayled and raged ayenste me, calling me heritike and begger, with other rabulouse revilinges.

Rabut, obs. Sc. var. REBUT *sb.* and *v.* **Raby,** obs. f. RABBI. **Rabyll,** obs. f. RABBLE *sb.*[1] **Rabyne,** obs. f. RABBIN. **Rabyt(e, -yght,** varr. RABITE. **Rabytt,** obs. f. RABBIT.

Rac, obs. f. RACK *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2] **Rac-a-pee,** var. RACKAPEE. **Racand,** obs. f. RACKAN. **Racare,** obs. f. RAKER. **Racch,** obs. f. RATCH *v.* **Racch(e,** varr. RACHE. **Racckee,** obs. f. RAKI.

‖ **Racco·lta.** *Obs.* Also 7 **re-, ro-,** 7–8 **racolta**; 6 *pl.* **raccolte.** [It., = fem. pa. pple. of *raccogliere* to collect (f. L. *re-* + *ad-* + *colligĕre*).] A gathering, collection; harvest; crop.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 65 That at all times he may make Raccolte, and gather his souldiers togither. *a* 1625 JAS. I in Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 115 This motion ..carries all my Raccolta's, my Counsels at the present, and my prospects upon the Future, with it. 1748 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxv. 345 To invest it in raw silk cannot be done in less than three raccoltas.

† Raccommo·de, *v. Obs.* Also 8 **racomm-, raccomode.** [ad. F. *raccommoder*, f. *re-* + *accommoder* to ACCOMMODATE.] *trans.* To restore to good relations (*with* a person); to set right.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, My dear French sir, stay but a minute, till I raccommode myself with the princess. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 60 If you will take this occasion to write him a line of joy, I am persuaded it will raccomode everything. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 16 (1764) 130, I .. deranged the right wing a little, but Betty has raccommoded it passablement bien.

Raccoon, variant of RACOON.

† Raccom(p)t, raccount, obs. varr. RECOUNT. (Cf. F. *raconter* and RACONTEUR).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 300 In the beginning is raccomted, how oftentymes the Emperour hath desired a counsell. *Ibid.* 316 Kynge Ferdinando raccompteth, how he .. made truse with the Turke. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 18, I have seen it raccounted by a Worthy and Learned hand.

Raccourcy, *a. Her.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 **-ci.** [ad. F. *raccourci*, pa. pple. of *raccourcir*, f. *re-* + *accourcir* to shorten, f. *court* CURT.] = COUPED 2.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Raccourcy*, in heraldry, signifies the same as *coupy*, that is, cut off, or shortened. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Raccourcy*, or *Recourcie*, is the same as *Coupée*.

Race (rēⁱs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **ras**, 4–5 **rass**, 4–6 **rase**, *Sc.* **raiss**, 5 *north.* **rass**, 6 *Sc.* **raice**, **rais**, **rays**, 4– **race**. [a. ON. *rás* (Norw. and Sw. dial. *rås*), running, race, rush (of water), course, channel, row, series = OE. *rǽs* RESE; of obscure etym. Orig. a northern word, coming into general use about the middle of the 16th c.]

I. 1. The act of running; a run. Freq. in phr. *in, on, with a race.* Now *Sc.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 141 To the bischope in a ras He ran. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8938 Assahelle..thurgh rase wald turne bath buk and ra. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 638 In a raiss to the king he ran. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 145 Thyn apostels full radly ar run from the a rase. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 118 This nobill Dongard .. Than with ane raice amang thame entert in. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 199 Chast Diane..And all her maides that sue her in the race. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 756/1 In the contention of leaping, they jump farthest, that fetch their race largest. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 46 The bristled baptist Boar..mountains levelled in his furious race. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. v, The noble stag..Held westward with unwearied race. *Mod. Sc.* If ye're to jump that, ye'll need to tak' a race.

fig. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 48 Talking of faith, thei have fetcht their ful race from the xii signes in the zodiake. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 Blocks of the Diuel that are cast in our wayes, to cut off the rase of toward wittes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 273 This loose rayler,..having once begun his race, regards not how farre he flies out beyond all truth and shame.

† **b.** Phr. *To rue a* (or *one's*) *race.* Chiefly *fig.*, to repent of the course one has taken. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 214 Rugge hym in ropes, his rase till he rewe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Wolf & Sheep* xiv, Ye sall rew this rais. Quhat was the caus, ye gaif me sic ane catche? 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (1837) 32 He knew That it wald caus ane greit Offence, Kend weill that race that he wald rew.

c. *fig.* The course of life or some portion of it.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 122 The prince Eneas, .. The fatis of goddis and rasis mony ane Rehersing schew. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 The Race that euery man in this his transitory life haue to runne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 505 Thir Ministry perform'd, and race well run,.. They die. 1671 — *Samson* 597 My race of glory run, and race of shame. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 301 Thus thro' the Race of Life they [bees] quickly run. 1709 WATTS *Hymn, 'Awake, our Souls'* i, Awake, and run the heavenly Race. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 315 The well-known place Whence first we started into life's long race. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ix, My Arthur, whom I shall not see Till all my widow'd race be run.

† **2.** A rush, onset, charge; a raid. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 498 Fulgentius, with mony Pecht and Scot,..Full mony raice attour the wall hes maid. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 621 The sowr persute, and syne the resistance, The rigorous rais. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1986/1 Badlie yet could they make their rase, by reason the furrowes laie trauerse to their course.

† **3.** Rapid action, haste, hurry. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26732 Ne tell noght [þi dedis] ouer wit renand ras, als dos þis men þat penis tas. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 489 'Arise vp', he saide in a ras, 'We bene elles alle I-take'. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1996 And þaim redes on a rase he & rechez to þe sedes. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 846 [She] ryseth vp in a grete raas.

† **4. a.** The act of riding rapidly on horseback; a course in a tournament (cf. 7 b). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1145 In he rydes one a rase Or that he wiste where he was. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3088 Thir sex in a Ras Deliuerly com prekand our the feldis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 3 Scudamour .. issewed, To have rencountred him in equall race. 16.. *Tom Potts* 286 in Child *Ballads* II. 445/2 Then they turned their horsses round about, To run the race more egarlye.

† **b.** A journey or voyage. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4252 Prothesaly the formast was Off alle the schippis In that ras. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 22 To me all devote godlie wychtis Schew we suld haue a prosper rais. *Ibid.* IV. x. 48 Sall I..Bid thaim mak sail anone, and a new rais? 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 212 A Man may..Thrise wander out Vlisses race: Yet neuer finde Vlisses wife.

II. 5. Onward movement of a thing, as the heavenly bodies, a vehicle, etc.; running or rush of water (cf. 6). ? *Obs.* † Also, a sudden deviation from a line (quot. 1670).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23588 Sun and mon, and water and stern, þat rinnes nu wit ras sa yern. 13.. *Childh. Jesus* 845 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 338 Twa stremys..That neuermare of rase salle blyne. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 948 He spyed a great race of bloude in Robertes face. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* ii. 9 *note*, The worde of God hath it race and increaseth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 164 The Chariot came nigh unto them with a great race and mightie force. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiii. 66 Some wheeles passing swifter than other some, by divers rases. 1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treatise of Sacraments* i. 168 Your streame weake;..and the staves of your wheele which should support the race of it pittifully broken. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 4 The tide set in with so strong a race. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 76 It points off with a Race from the other Mountains..into the Channel.

b. *esp.* The daily (or annual) course of the sun through the heavens. Similarly of the moon.

Chiefly by conscious metaphor from sense 1, and usually with vb. *to run.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 44 The mother of dredd darkness.. took her wonted way To ronne her timely race. *Ibid.* xi. 33 Titan rose to runne his daily race. 1662 TUKE *Adv.* 5 *Hours* II, The sun .. ere half his race be run. *c* 1742 GRAY *Ignorance* 11 Thrice hath Hyperion roll'd his annual race. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 126 Should God again..interrupt the race Of the undeviating and punctual sun. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Sun.* 10 The immortal Sun, Who, borne by heavenly steeds, his race doth run Unconquerably.

c. The course of time. (Chiefly used as in b.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 39 If the mid-night bell Did .. Sound on into the drowzie race of night. ? 1630 MILTON *On Time* 1 Fly envious Time, till thou run out thy race. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 15 Majestick Months set out .. to their appointed Race. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Imit. Horace, Odes* II. xiv. 1 Eternity! that boundless race Which Time himself can never run.

† **d.** The course or progress of events, or of a narrative. *Obs. rare.*

c 1590 BRUCE *XI Serm.* i. (1591) 6 Gif ȝee .. consider the race of the historie. *a* 1626 BACON *On War with Spain* 7 The Prosecution and Race of the Warre, carrieth the Defendant, to assaile and inuade, the .. Patrimony of the first Aggressour.

† **e.** Impact; a shock, blow. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1349 He raught a stroke to Ferumbras .. It brast his hawberke at þat ras. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 Sum gat ane rais gart all hir ribbis rak.

6. A strong current in the sea or a river.

Perh. partly ad. F. *ras*, *ras* in same sense, commonly regarded as a. Breton *râz*, a strait, narrow channel.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 697 By the mole thai passyt ȝar, And entryt sone in-to the rase. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 774 Wynde him blewe .. over the salte flode And over the profounde rase. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* H ij, Amonge the waues perylous on rases holowe. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 In your Sea stormes, .. cross tydes, dangerouse races. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 130 Hee found a strong race, a Tide running sometimes Eastward, sometimes Westward. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 82 A short cockling Sea, as if it had been a Race, or place where two Tides meet. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 238 Among innumerable islands, .. without any pilot that understood the channel and races between them. 1828 PLANCHÉ *Desc. Danube* 72 The river narrows, and a slight fall, or what our sailors call a race, ensues. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 245 We were able to head the races that spun out from submerged trees.

transf. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* I. 15 The sky was a race of large torn cloud, white as milk.

b. Used in the names of special currents.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 687 Quhar als gret stremys ar rynnand, ..As is the raiss of Bretangȝe. *c* 1530 *Hickescorner* B iiij, I sawe them all drowned in the rase of Irelande. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 80 In that faire palace neere the milken race. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3317/4 He saw 5 Sail of Ships standing through the Race of Fountney. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) Eee ij b, The race of Portland. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii. 18 Through this channel, the sea, at high spring tides, sweeps at the rate of eight miles an hour. .. This passage is called the Race (or Ras) of Alderney.

III. 7. As a portion of time or space:

† **a.** A space of time; a while. *Obs. rare*[—1].

13.. *K. Alis.* 7830 They lyved here bote lite ras; And sone echon forgete was!

† **b.** The distance or space between two points. *Knight's race* (from 4 a): see quot. 1562. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 58 b, Alciatus saith that a man shall discerne colour, if he may come within a knights rase of any banner, but I neuer hard of any man, that came within an 100 rases of the Sun. *Le*: What is a knights rase? *Ge*: It is lx. foote of assise in length, of the field, and is of Herehaughts so called. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1348 The plaine and base plot of the cittie .. comprehendeth a Diameter or race almost of 8 Stadia.

c. A piece of ground suitable for running or racing (see 10). *rare.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* III. 23 Nor yet the level South can shew a smoother race. *a* 1783 *Fair Annie* 64 in Child *Ballads* II. 75/1, I wish that they were seven hares To run the castle race. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* II. 7 Perilous in steep places Soft in the level races.

† **8.** The course, line, or path taken by a person or a moving body. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

? *c* 1400 *Ser J. Mandevelle & Gt. Souden* 17 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 155 Your prestes that suld tech vertus trace, They ryn rakyll out of gud race. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiv. 84 Prince Enee persauit by his rais, Quhow that the schip did rok and tail3evey. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 He diuerted from his accustomed rase which was by the Ilandes of Canarie. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 Of the auncient Mathematiciens, a Line is called the race or coufse of a Point. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXVI. i, I have made my race Within the boundes of innocence to bide.

† **b.** A reach (of a river). *Obs. rare*[—1].

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxix. (1614) 77/1 A long race of the river Ouse.

c. The channel or bed (of a stream); *esp.* an artificial channel leading water to or from a point where its energy is utilized, as in a mill or a mining claim. Now chiefly *U.S.* See also HEAD-, MILL-, TAIL-RACE.

It is not clear whether there is any connexion between this sense and OF. *rase*, *rasse*, *rase* (15th c. in Godef.), watercourse, trench, ditch, (mill-) race.

1565–73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 212 The [law-] suit..for the raic[e] of the said water corne myln. 1777 *Wallingfen Inclos. Act* 45 The beck, race, water, or watercourse. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 536 The race,..a canal 20 to 30 feet wide, and carried..through rocks and hills. 1805 *West's Antiq. Furness* 74 There has been also a subterraneous passage, leading from the race of the rivulet. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioners Agric.* (1869) 334 The bottoms of the races are covered with small stones and a layer of fine gravel. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 293 The water, brought through races by miles of fluming, spouted clear and strong over heaps of auriferous earth.

d. *Weaving.* The path or channel in the lay or batten along which the shuttle moves in crossing the web; the board or other support on which the shuttle slides.

1855 [see *Lay-race* s.v. LAY *sb.*[6]]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1263/1 The picker..which strikes the fly-shuttle and drives it along the race. 1879 BARLOW *Weaving* 87 The warp threads are pressed down upon the race.

e. A circular path for a horse employed in driving machinery. 1862 [see *Gin-race* s.v. GIN *sb.*[1] 12].

f. *New Zeal.* (See quot.)

1872 *Rtldg.'s Ev. Boy's Ann.* 53/2 Each lamb was driven through the narrow hurdle-passage..called a race.

g. *Mech.* The space in which a drum or wheel revolves. (Cf. *wheel-race.*)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 197.

9. a. *Mining.* 'A small thread of spar or ore' (Raymond *Gloss. Mining* 1881).

1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 144 If..of brimstone and quicksilver they were ingendred, there would be some rase of them, in the mynes of golde and silver. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K iv b, This Keckle-Meckle Stuff has the Ore run with it in small Strings and Races.

b. A row or series. *dial.* and *techn.*

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Race*, a string, *e.g.* of onions. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining* 197 *Race.* See *Journey.* [='A train or set of trains all coupled together.'] 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Race*, a range or series. A race of pits. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 5/1 They were run into by a race of runaway hutches.

IV. 10. The act of running, riding, sailing, etc. in competition with one or more rivals; a contest of speed; in *pl.* usually denoting a series of horse-races held at a fixed time on a regular course.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vii. 1 Eftir thir raissis done, and giftis gif. 1582 BIBLE (Rheims) 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 They that runne in the race, al runne in deede, but one receiueth the price. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 372 In Hide-Park, to see the Races, Horse and Foot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 33 To indite Warrs .. or to describe Races and Games. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 429 Young Nestor leads the race; Eumelus then. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 13 He that would win the race must guide his horse Obedient to the customs of the course. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, We're going on to the races. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, *K. Olaf* II. xi, Swimming, skating, snow-shoe races.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 518 A race, wherein they run striving who shall come first to the devill. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 61 Every competitor in the race of wit is left behind him. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 856 Ere thou Didst start for this brief race whose crown is death. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 86 The two nations which, if last in the race of political freedom, were foremost in the race of material civilization.

b. *slang.* A bet on a horse-race.

1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 196, I had a fair race on Sir Bevys, L. Rothschild's horse, for the Derby.

V. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combs. (sense 10), as *race-boat, -dust, fund, -ground, list, -manager, -meeting, -nag, night, -rider, -riding, -runner, -week, -winner*; 'used or worn by one who rides in a horse-race', as *race-cap, -jacket, -saddle*; 'intended for wearing at races', as *race-cloak, -coat, -dress, -gown, -hat.* **b.** Special combs., as **race ball**, a ball held in connexion with a race-meeting; **race-board**, (*a*) a gang-board, (*b*) the board on which a shuttle slides (see 8 d); **race-card**, a printed card giving information about races; **race-circle**, the course of a spindle in a braiding machine; **race-cloth**, a cloth used with a racing-saddle, having pockets to hold the weight required by the rules of the course (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **race-cup**, a cup or other piece of plate given as a prize to the winner of a race; **race-glass**, a field-glass for use at races (hence *race-glassed* adj.); **race-plate** = RACER 4 (see also CUBB *sb.* 9 c); **race-stand**, a stand at a race-course; **race tankard** (cf. *race-cup*). See also RACE-COURSE, -DAY, -HORSE.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, At our last *race ball. 1808 ASHE *Travels* III. 260 Ships have *race boards to the bank, which gives them an access so easy, that they are often visited from the shore. 1879 BARLOW *Weaving* 97 The middle shuttle boxes are .. lowered to the level of the race-board. 1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 7 The modern single-straike *race-boat is composed..of two parts. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 265 This trade (with *race-cards) is not carried on in town. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 355/2 The *race-circles, in which the spindles are caused to move. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, All the family *racecups and corporation bowls. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 216 Electric Pindar, quick as fear, With *race-dust on his cheeks. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 200 The shareholders will receive five per cent..the remainder to go to the *race fund. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Some *race-glassed and blue-veiled traveller. 1802 S. CHIFNEY *Genius Genuine* 52, I was the next morning on the *race ground. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 260 The principal rooms overlooking the race-ground. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xiii. 228 As plentiful now as..'garters' in later years, among the list of *race-jackets. 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 398 Chancing to have the *race list in my hand. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 154 *Race-manager, or keeper of the stud-book at Newmarket. 1809 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 108 This almost universal success at the *race-meetings. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1875) II. 539 Keep his *race-nags, and in Hyde Park be seen. *a* 1687 COTTON *Wks.* (1765) 119 The base Hag Can of a Cudgel make a Race-Nag. 1795 T. WILKINSON *Wandering Patentee* I. 241 The assembly-rooms keep the ladies entirely away the three *race nights. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Jockeys*..*Race Riders. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* II. 580 We will now..describe the 'science of *race-riding', or jockeyship. 1863 LD. W. P. LENNOX *Biog. Remin.* II. 146, I had an opportunity of carrying

on my passion for race-riding. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* iv. 1 To come lag and late..as lazy *Race-runners. 1860 H. AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 174 No modern *race-stand towered before the stern soldier of the Commonwealth. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 10 Indian jars and old silver *race tankards. 1716 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5436/4 To be fought all the *Race-Week. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 181 In the race-week, a long main of cocks was fought. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 198 We both got back to Newmarket a few days before the race week. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxxvii, Sir Henry Silvercup, the great *race-winner.

Race (rē¹s), *sb.*² Also 6–7 **rase.** [a. F. *race*, earlier also *rasse* (1512), a. It. *razza* = Sp. *raza*, Pg. *raça*, of obscure origin.]

I. A group of persons, animals, or plants, connected by common descent or origin.

In the widest sense the term includes all descendants from the original stock, but may also be limited to a single line of descent or to the group as it exists at a particular period.

1. The offspring or posterity *of* a person; a set of children or descendants. Chiefly *poet.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1841/1 Thus was the outward race & stocke of Abraham after flesh refused. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 107 Haue I .. Forborne the getting of a lawfull Race, And by a Iem of women. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 385 High proof ye now have giv'n to be the Race Of Satan. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 65 Their Vines a shadow to their Race shall yield. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 384 Her infant race..sit cow'ring o'er the sparks. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 168, I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my dusky race.

transf. and *fig.* 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. v, Such, as either we must acknowledge for our own forefathers or else disdain the race of Christ. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 70 How Tragedy and Comedy embrace, How Farce and Epic get a jumbled race. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 110 Blackthorn bushes with their infant race Of blushing rose blooms.

† **b.** Breeding, the production of offspring. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 234 It behooveth therefore that the mares appointed for race be well compacted, of a decent quality. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 141 He hath also stables of stallions for race. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 530 Male he created thee, but thy consort Femal for Race.

† **c.** A generation. *Obs. rare.*

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cii. 12 Thy remembrance euer doth abide from race to race. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In several orders of knighthood..the candidates must prove a nobility of four races or descents. [1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 51 If the last generations of your country appeared without much lustre in your eyes, you might have..derived your claims from a more early race of ancestors.]

2. A limited group of persons descended from a common ancestor; a house, family, kindred.

a 1600 WYNNE *Hist. Gwydir Family* (1878) 33 Some affirme Jevan ap Meredith to be the elder brother, and soe doth all the race that are of him contend. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 7 No Government to be conferr'd upon strangers in blood; but such onely to have the place, to whose race it did belong. 1734 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 431 Lady Weymouth's person bears away the bell, even from the Marlborough race. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 4 (*Calais*) The Bourbon is by no means a cruel race. 1833 TENNYSON *Sisters* I We were two daughters of one race. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 418 [Eadmund Ironside] shared, no doubt, the weak constitution of his race.

b. A tribe, nation, or people, regarded as of common stock.

a 1600 WYNNE *Hist. Gwydir Family* (1878) 20 Llewelyn ap Gruffith last Prince of Wales of the Brittish race. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 780 That Pigmean Race Beyond the Indian Mount. 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 51 Troy's whole race thou wouldst confound. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 499 A mighty people come! A race of heroes! 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 140 The worst race of people inhabiting that part. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 11 The..proscription under which their whole race is placed.

c. A group of several tribes or peoples, forming a distinct ethnical stock.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 150 No two races of Men can be more strongly contrasted than were the ancient Egyptian and the Syro-Arabian races. 1868 KINGSLEY *Heroes* Pref. 10 They were all different tribes and peoples of the one great Hellen race. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 54 Courage..was a heritage of the whole German race.

d. One of the great divisions of mankind, having certain physical peculiarities in common.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist., Animals* XXXIII, The second great variety in the human species seems to be that of the Tartar race. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 361/2 Considerable differences occur in the general stature of the several races of mankind. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. V. 27 Blumenbach proposed to establish five races: 1st, the Caucasian; and, the Mongolian; 3rd, the Ethiopian; 4th, the American; 5th, the Malay.

3. A breed or stock of animals; a particular variety of a species.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* I. iii. B j, Of all the races in Græce, both the Horses and Mares of Thessalia..are most celebrated. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 26, I have seene a Gentleman..very carefull to have his horse of a generous race. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. 196 There is a race of sheep in this country with four horns. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 57 The plains..bred a generous race of horses. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 362/2 In the most highly domesticated races, as the spaniel, the cranium is more fully developed. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 292 In this manner, a variety, or race, is generated within the species.

† **b.** A stud or herd (of horses). *Obs.*

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 86 Persons having custodie of a studde or race of mares. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 72 Doe but note a wilde and wanton heard Or race of youthful and vnhandled coltes. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Double Marriage* I. i, The rases of our horses he takes from us. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Duke of N.* (1886) II. 152 All this stock was lost, besides his race of horses.

c. A genus, species, kind of animals.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 15 Duncans Horses..Beauteous, and swift, the Minions of their Race. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 160 The wolfish race Appear with belly gaunt and famished face. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 388 Slow move the harmless race [sheep]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 190 The generality of mankind regard this formidable race [serpents] with horror. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Merc.* lii, I wish the race of cows were perished.

4. A genus, species, or variety of plants (cf. quot. 1880).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 1 The wicked seede of vice Began to spring..But evermore some of the vertuous race Rose up. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶ 7 The Seeds by which the several Races of Plants are propagated and continued. 1804 KNAPP *Brit. Grasses* Pl. 119 The whole race of British grasses now before us. 1880 ASA GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 1. 320 A race in this technical sense of the term, is a variety which is perpetuated with considerable certainty by sexual propagation.

5. One of the great divisions of living creatures:

a. Mankind. In early use always *the human race, the race of men* or *mankind*, etc.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXI. x, From among the humane race [thou shalt] Roote out their generation. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. i. 40 His hate may grow To the whole race of Mankinde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 348 The happy seat Of som new Race call'd Man. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 36 The flux of many thousand years, That oft has swept the toiling race of men..away. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 22 That every tribe.. Might feel themselves allied to all the race. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* vi, One writes..That 'Loss is common to the race'. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 It was one of the cardinal liberations of the growing race.

b. A class or kind of beings other than men or animals.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 194 Shall we then live thus vile, the race of Heav'n Thus trampl'd. 1679 DRYDEN *Ovid Met.* I. 250 There dwells below a Race of Demi-Gods. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 199 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivious race. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 244 The voice With which our pallid race hold ghastly talk In darkness.

c. One of the chief classes of animals (as beasts, birds, fishes, insects, etc.).

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 137 The plumy race, The tenants of the sky. 1728–46 — *Spring* 123 Insect armies..A feeble race. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 110 And who possess the land? The race of beasts? *Ibid.* 244 The sacred waves and all the race of fishes.

6. Without article:

a. Denoting the stock, family, class, etc. to which a person, animal, or plant belongs, chiefly in phr. *of* (*noble*, etc.) *race.*

1559 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* vi, Som were Dukes, and came of regall race. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 8 Una .. Whom well she knew to spring from hevenly race. *Ibid.* 60 Thou, faire ymp, sprong out from English race. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 95 [A] bud of Nobler race. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 362/1 Who, in Race, and Honour, and Wealth, excelled all the rest of the Citizens. 1703 POPE *Thebais* I. 685 A fate .. unworthy those of race divine! 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 105 Two Coursers of ethereal race. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. i. 5 His ablest servants were of Oriental race.

b. The fact or condition of belonging to a particular people or ethnical stock; the qualities, etc. resulting from this.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 16 In no country has the enmity of race been carried farther than in England. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 Race in the negro is of appalling importance. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., They are separated by language, by degree of civilisation, and by the indefinable aggregate of inherent differences which we call 'race'.

† **7.** Natural or inherited disposition. *Obs. rare.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 160 Now I giue my sensuall race, the reine. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 358 Thy vild race..had that in't, which good natures Could not abide to be with.

II. A group or class of persons, animals, or things, having some common feature or features.

8. A set or class of persons.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 50 Bakbyttaris of sindry racis. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 66 His onely example had breed such a rase of worthie learned ientlemen, as this Realme neuer yet did affourde. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XII. i, Ev'n the race of good men are decai'd. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. ii, You preserve A race of idle people here about you, Facers and talkers. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 3 To this Affectation the World owes its whole Race of Coxcombs. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lii, The race of learned men, Still at their books. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I, *The Two Races of Men*, The men who borrow, and the men who lend. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 There arose a new race of poets..who made pleasure the only criterion of excellence.

b. One of the sexes. *poet.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 52 In gentle Ladies breste and bounteous race Of woman kind. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4 She is beautiful beyond the Race of Women. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 349 Three gallant sons .. but of the softer race, One nymph alone.

† **c.** The line or succession of persons holding an office. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 306 The whole race of the Bishops succeeding Iustus in this See.

9. A set, class, or kind of animals, plants, or things. Chiefly *poet.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 8 Seagulles..And Cormoyraunts, with birds of ravenous race. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., On Spalt* (1869) 226 Of pushes Spalt has such a knottie race. 1725–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 66 Expert .. In woods and wilds to wound the savage race. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., I hope [her disease] is not of the cephalick race. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXV. (*motto*), Amidst the faded race of fallen leaves.

† **b.** One of the three 'kingdoms' of nature. *Obs. rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 224 Of all the Race of Animals, alone The Bees have common Cities of their own. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 184 All the Offsprings that are produc'd in the Race of Vegetables and in the Race of Animals. *Ibid.* 227 They can .. extract from Water Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals, and give new Creatures to these three Races of Nature.

10. A particular class of wine, or the characteristic flavour of this, supposed to be due to the soil. (Cf. RACINESS a, RACY 1.) ? *Obs.*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 15 This is a cup of good romney, and drynketh well of the rase. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. iii, A pipe Of rich Canary .. Is it of the right race? *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 370 One cannot pass a day's journey but he will find a differing race of wine. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 25 A pure and flosculous race or spirit. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson* Wks. 1787 IV. 178 'Race'..applied to wines, in its primitive sense, means the flavour of the soil. 1835 *Tait's Edin. Mag.* II. 350/1 Like certain wines and fruits .. in removal, much of the *race*, or peculiar flavour of the soil, is sure to be lost.

b. *fig.* Of speech, writing, etc.: A peculiar and characteristic style or manner, *esp.* liveliness, sprightliness, piquancy. (Cf. RACINESS b, RACY 3.)

1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 166, I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more Race, more Spirit, more Force of Wit and Genius, than any others I have ever seen, either ancient or modern. 1711 P. H. *View 2 last Parlts.* 185 Mr. Dolben..pursu'd the Charge with a peculiar Race of Spirit. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson* Wks. 1787 IV. 178, I know not whether they [Thomson's Poems] have not lost part of what Temple calls their 'race'. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Boswell* (1860) I. 369 We know no production of the human mind which has so much of what may be called the race, so much of the peculiar flavour of the soil from which it sprang. 1875 M'COSH *Scot. Philos.* XXXI. 247 His conversation had a race and flavour peculiarly its own.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *race-brood, -character, -characteristic, -difference, -distinction, -hatred, -maintenance, -patriarch, -poem, -portrait, -skull*, etc.; *race-begotten, -maintaining, -wide* adjs.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii. 62 The *race-begotten child Is its own father's lord. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 93 Agragas .. steeds courrageous with *racebrood plentiful offred. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 5/2 It was absurd to ignore all distinctions of *race-character in governing them [negroes]. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 8 The theory of a language as a *race-characteristic. *Ibid.* i. 4 Far greater *race-differences are met with among the speakers of one language. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 117 *Race distinctions perpetuated themselves in the group of little townships. 1882 *Times* 15 Mar., The furious *race-hatred that has been raging over the South. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* II. § 5. 15 *Race-maintaining conduct, like self-maintaining conduct, arises gradually out of that which cannot be called conduct. *Ibid.* 16 This conduct which furthers *race-maintenance. 1859 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 106 The songs learned by Saxo in regard to the northern *race-patriarch. 1888 *Literary World* (Boston) 29 Sept. 314/3 The Kalevala..a *race-poem whose enduring charm is its artlessness and spontaneity. 1875 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 111/1 The coloured *race-portraits of ancient Egypt. 1864 J. HUNT tr. *Vogt's Lect. Man* vii. 194 More of the Simian type than any other known *race-skull. 1893 J. H. BARROWS *World's Parlt. Relig.* I. 72 An event of *race-wide and perpetual significance.

Race (rē¹s), *sb.*³ [var. of RASE *sb.* (q.v.). Cf. RACE *v.*³] A cut, slit, mark, scratch. Now only *techn.* (see quot. 1819).

c 1500 *Robt. Devyll* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 40 Robert had a race in his face. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 19 Yee must launce his feete gently round on the edge of his hoofes, with small races not deepe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 572 That sand cutteth smooth and cleane as it goeth, and leaues no race at all in the work. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XIII. ¶ 4 He, with the Tooth of the Gage makes a Mark or Race on the side of the Face. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIX. *Race*, the mark made on timber, &c. by a tool called a racing-knife.

attrib. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4145 She hath had a little Race Sore upon one of her hind Gambrels.

Race (rē¹s), *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. RACE *v.*⁴: cf. PLUCK *sb.*] The heart, liver, and lungs, *esp.* of a calf.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 25 The destilled water of the race [of a calf)..helpeth cold. *c* 1818 *Yng. Woman's Companion* 1–2 The head and inwards are called the pluck; in some places they are called the calf's race. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. (E. D. S.). 1879– In dial. glossaries (Shropsh., Leic., Wilts, etc.).

† **Race,** *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* Also 6–7 **rase,** 7 **raice.** [Of obscure origin; cf. RACHE *sb.*²] A (white) mark down the face of a horse (or dog).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 73 A whyte rase or a ball in the foreheed. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 841 A young black..Dog, with..a little rase of white down his Face and Nose. 1679 *Ibid.* No. 1423 A sorrel Stonehorse..with a white Star and raice down his face. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4304 A Pair of..black Coach-Mares, with Races in their Foreheads.

Race (rē¹s), *sb.*⁶ Also 6 **rase, raze.** [ad. OF. *rais, raiz* = Sp. *raiz*:—L. *rādīc-em*: see RADISH, RADIX.] A root (of ginger).

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 16. 324. 105 Take and eate a race of grene ginger. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XV. 75 A few stewed Prunes, a race of greene Ginger. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* in J. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 361 Ginger..the large races whereof, are there very excellently well preserved. 1750 G. HUGHES

Barbadoes 233 Its roots are those flattish digitated Races called Ginger. *c* 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlvii. 8 A race of ginger you shall surely have. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 91/2 The ginger of commerce is the dry, wrinkled rhizomes of the plant, which are called 'races'.
attrib. 1832 WEBSTER, s.v. Race-ginger.

Race (rēⁱs), *sb.*[7] [Origin unknown.] A calcareous concretion found in nodules in brick-clay.
1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 16 There's one sort of this found commonly among the clay us'd for making Tyles and Bricks; which the Workmen call Race or Rance. 1798 MIDDLETON *View Agric.* 311 The calcarious matter is chalk..in very small pieces..which the brickmakers about town call *race*. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 238* By contact with these bones the clay is converted into nodules of a blueish white substance, called by the workmen race. 1885 *Proc. R. Soc.* XXXIX. 213 What were at first supposed to be pebbles .. prove on examination to be calcareous concretions ('race' or 'kunkur').

† **Race,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ras* shaven, bare, etc., ad. L. *rās-us*, pa. pple. of *rādĕre* to scrape, shave; cf. RASE *v.* and RAZEE.]
1. Of ships: Lying low in the water. Hence *Race-building, -built.*
There is app. no authority for Kingsley's explanation.
1622 Sir R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 199 Whether the race or loftie built shippe bee best for the merchant. *Ibid.* 220 This race building, first came in by overmuch homing in of our shippes. [1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* II. xii. 322 The Spanish fashion .. was .. to build their men-of-war flush-decked, or, as it was called, race.]
2. Of measure: Bare, without addition.
1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), Full measure is 21 to the score, as of corn, coals, &c.; and race measure is but 20. .. When the bushel is upheap'd 'tis full; when struck with the strickle and even'd, 'tis race measure.

Race (rēis), *v.*[1] [f. RACE *sb.*[1]]
1. *intr.* To run a race (*with*), to compete (*with*) in speed.
1680, 1741–3 [see RACING *vbl. sb.*]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 534, I who .. would race With my own steed from Araby. 1830 TENNYSON *Conf. Sensitive Mind* 158 The lamb..raceth freely with his fere. 1855 BROWNING *Love among the Ruins* iv, A burning ring..the chariots traced As they raced.
b. To practise or engage in horse-racing.
1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lvii, 'And young A——?'..'Has an expensive mistress, and races'. 1881 H. SMART *Race for Wife* iii, I've been racing now getting on fifty years.
2. *intr.* To run, ride, sail, etc. swiftly. (In some examples perh. with suggestion of sense 1.)
1757 DYER *Fleece* I. (1761) 81 Those snow-white lambs .. Skip on the green, and race in little troops. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 133 Scampering beetles rac'd away. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 107 Inward raced the scouts With rumour of Prince Arac hard at hand. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 12 Run, Pheidippides, run and race, reach Sparta for aid! 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 191 [We] Spread to the gale our canvas, and race on the waves once more.
transf. or *fig.* 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 46 There is a class of people who do not walk through life, but race.
b. Of inanimate things.
1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., Like streamlet .. racing forth. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Afflict. Childhood* Wks. 1897 I. 51 April, that sometimes cares little for racing across both frontiers of May. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 31 The north wind is racing in from the Polish steppes.
c. Of a steam engine, screw propeller, wheel, etc.: To run or revolve with uncontrolled speed, when resistance is diminished while the driving power continues the same.
1862 *Illustr. Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 2/1 The 'governor' prevents the engines from racing in heavy weather. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 158 The Rathmines stood poised, her screw racing and drumming. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/2 The loss of the propeller caused the engines to 'race' so fiercely that the shaft broke.
3. *trans.* To race with; to try to beat in running.
1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. (1820) 187 Fought cocks, and raced their neighbours' horses. 1832 R. H. FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 291 She had two servants a-head, who..raced him, and..contrived to keep a head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 230, I..Flung ball, flew kite, and raced the purple fly. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 203 If he [a dog] lacks speed in racing a sheep [etc.].
b. To hold, 'bring *off*' (a race).
1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 7/2 A match open to the fourteen feet boats..will be raced off.
4. To cause to move swiftly or to make rapid progress; to cause to run a race or races.
c 1860 *Miriam May* xv, Whilst he will race horses, it is as well that he should .. separate himself from holy things. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. ii. 24 That quiet looking commander of hers was going to race her out under steam the whole way. 1896 *Daily News* 9 June 7/4 No attempt would be made by the Government to race the Bill through.
b. *To race away*: to lose by racing.
1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 818/1 He raced all his money away. 1887 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 1 It is of infinite importance..that the ancient Lords of England should .. not gamble and race their estates away.
c. To convey swiftly. *rare.*
1896 R. KIPLING *Song of the English* iv, The clippers.. that race the Southern Wool.
5. To suspend (a wheel, grindstone, etc.) in the proper position for running.
1870 READE *Put yourself in his place* II. 40 The master provides the stone, but the grinder hangs and races it.

† **Race,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *racer*, f. *race* RACE *sb.*[2]] *intr.* Of a parent-bird: To impart its nature to its offspring.
1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Race sb.*, D'Hervieux observes, that .. the male usually races more than the female, i. e. the young ones take more after the male.

Race (rēⁱs), *v.*[3] [var. of RASE (RAZE) *v.*[1], in common use *c* 1400–*c* 1650, now only *techn.* in sense 1.]
1. *trans.* To scratch or tear with something sharp; to cut or slash. Now *techn.*
c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 907 Lete hem take vengeavnce now vp-on me,..lete hem my body race. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Buckles and agglettes at vnwares, shall race hys bowe. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 327 Al the men and women haue their faces raced, and their legs and armes. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. 54 The cure is, with a sharpe knife to race him alongst his gummes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 24 Drawing, or racing with a Point of hardned Steel, a bright Line by the side of the Ruler. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 20 Every butt must be..raced across from side to side. 1819 [see RACER[2]]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 557 *To Race*, applies to marking timber with the race-tool.
† b. *spec.* To cut or slash (shoes or clothes) in an ornamental fashion. *Obs.*
1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. ix. 24 b, Their shone were raced freshly to the tone. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 58 [Shoes] raced, carued, cut, and stitched all ouer with silk. 1613 WITHER *Abuses, Vanity* 696 Apparel..shall be gathered, stitcht, or lac't, Else plated, printed, iag'd, or cut and rac't. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 128 His shoes..are raced, and painted like childrens shoes.
† c. To force (a way) by tearing or cutting.
c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 287 As when two chaced Bores Turne head gainst kennels of bold hounds, and race way through their gores.
† 2. *intr.* a. To cut a way; to pierce, penetrate.
c 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 756 A world of beaute compassid in hir face, Whose persant loke dob þuru3 myn hert[e] race. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, The head of stele..Through plate and mayle mightly gan to glace But to the skinne for nothing might it race. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 So depe they dede in race Tyl at the laste a chest they founde.
† b. Of boars: ? To slash with the tusks. *Obs.*
1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvii, They yede to bataille ageyne tracyng racyng foynyng as two bores.
† 3. *trans.* To scrape *out*, erase. *Obs.* (Now written RASE or RAZE.)
c 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 1238 Wiþoute merci, shal falle þe vengeaunce Forto be raced clene out of my bokes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 96 They ordeynyd hys name .. From noumbyr of popys racyd to be. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 72 The wound alas happe in some other place: From whence no toole away the skar can race. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 26 Bon, that once had written bin, Was raced out, and Mal was now put in. 1704 *Providence Records* (1894) V. 220 The three words..Raced out in the thirty fift line.
† b. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. ERASE and RASE). *Obs.* It is difficult to decide whether some instances of *race out* belong here or to RACE *v.*[4]
1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 215/2 The remembraunce..shoulde bee vtterly raced out of the worlde. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 451 To massacre them all, And race their faction, and their familie. 1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 89 The Lord utterly raced out all of the Tribe or Cast of the Cutteryes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphrase* II. 596 It had made little Impression upon their Minds, or if it had, Grief and Disorder had quite raced them out.
† 4. To alter (a writing) by erasure. *Obs.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Racyng bokys, or oþer lyke, *rado, abrado.* 1530 PALSGR. 678/1 This indenture is raced, all the worlde may se it. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 176 The instrument is still wholie or in part raced or reformed. 1614 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 165 The last will and testament of..William Cooke, beinge in noe part therof raced or interlyned.
† 5. To level with the ground; to RAZE. *Obs.*
c 1565 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* lxxix, Thy holy house they haue defylde, Hierusalem is raced. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* I. 16 Hee had sentence giuen him to haue his house raced. 1637 RALEIGH *Mahomet* 50 Such Castles and strengths as hee was jealous of were raced. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theatre World* 112 Destroyed Cities, raced Fortresses.

† **Race,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* See also RASE *v.*[2] [Aphetic form of ARACE: cf. OF. *racher, -ier* for *arrachier* ARRACHE.]
1. *trans.* To tear, snatch, pluck *off, away, from, out, down, up*; to root *out.*
c 1350 *St. Agatha* 148 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 47 When hir pappes war raced hir fro. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* iv. 219 Þay .. racede of all þe skyne þat tyde. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 91 He þat racys it vp by þe rote, and etys þe flour. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 162 Lat every man doon his besy cure, To race out pride. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 670 Sone to ground the baner doun he race [*pa. t.*]. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 89 As wild horses at a brunte doth race and pluck in pieces many a stronge carte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 11 Thinking at once both head and helmet to have raced.
2. *intr.* To tear, go in pieces. *rare*—[1].
a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 137 So radli he gon hit Rogge þat al þe Rolle gon race.

Race-building, -built: see RACE *a.*

Ra·ce-course. [f. RACE *sb.*[1] + COURSE.]
1. a. A piece of ground laid out with a track for horse-racing.
1764 in Fletcher *St. Leger* (1902) 32 That the Corporation raise the sum of £50 to be run for upon Doncaster Race Course. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race-horse* xi. 253 Race-courses .. are sometimes made in the form of the figure 8. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 624/1 The nature and form of race-courses. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 656 Those who knew no more than had been seen on race-courses.
attrib. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 114 A race-course adventure involving bodily risk.
b. The course for a boat-race.
1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 57 The usual length of racecourses for eights, and all other descriptions of boats, varies from 1¼ to 2⅜ miles.
2. *Weaving.* A shuttle-race.
1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1285 The weaver..sheds the warp.. and opens a pathway or race-course for the shuttle to traverse the middle of the warp.
3. A water-way, mill-race.
1841 BREES *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 192 *Race*, or *Race Course*, the cut or canal along which the water is conveyed to and from a water-wheel.
4. *Building.* ? A string-course.
1883 MARGERISON *Calverley Registers* II. 23 The old race-course,..seen on the tower wall inside the church.

† **Raced,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. RACE *v.*[3] 1 + -ED[1].] Scratched; cut, slashed.
1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 8 b, A wyer wreathed rounde..caused the Glasse..to cracke at the same raced place. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* V. xxii. 722 Many raced and checkered draughts, after the manner of small squares. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 288 With two Prouinciall Roses on my rac'd Shooes.

Ra·ce-day. [f. RACE *sb.*[1]] The day on which a race or set of races is held.
1620 in *Maitland Club Misc.* I. 198 The horse..salbe obleist to be present..befoir the said raice day. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* XXXV. (ed. 2) 147 Saddle your Horse on the Race-day in the stable. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 263/2 The numbers of persons conveyed by this railway.. during three of the race days. 1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 51 He cannot look after his boat too much or too carefully, especially on a race-day.

Ra·ce-horse. [f. RACE *sb.*[1] + HORSE.]
1. A horse bred or kept for racing.
a 1626 MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* III. ii, I will allow you..Your race-horses. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 105 Another pleasure, the better sort of the people of England take delight in, .. is Race-Horses. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 42 A Race Horse is..generally computed to stand his Owner in 100*l.* a Year. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 774/2 Race-horses have been for some time an object of taxation. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. 26 English racehorses have come to surpass in fleetness and size the parent Arabs. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick.* v. 41 With the speed of a race-horse.
attrib. 1870 *Regul. Rlwy. Clearing-house* § 298 The charges for Race Horses conveyed in Race Horse Vans.
b. *pl.* A gambling game in which small models of horses are used.
1853 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem.* (1884) I. 414 We played at race-horses after dinner.
2. A logger-head or steamer duck.
1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* I. 406 Other Indians..brought with them some of the birds called Race-horses. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 520 Five large ducks of the short-winged sort, which our sailors called race-horses. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1873) 200 These ducks were called, from their extraordinary manner of paddling or splashing upon the water, race-horses.
Hence **Ra·ce-horsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 69 A silly race-horsing boy. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 2/3 Preferring supreme race-horsing to the supreme political office which he holds.

Race-knife. [f. RACE *v.*[3]] A cutting tool with a bent lip used for marking on timber, etc.; a race-tool. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Racemate (ræ·sĭmēt). *Chem.* [f. RACEM-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of racemic acid. Hence **Ra·cemated** *a.*, containing a proportion of racemic acid.
1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 68 Some of the principal tartrates and racemates. *Ibid.* 74 Racemated suboxide of mercury. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 333 The racemate of lime is soluble in hydrochloric acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 37 Alkaline racemates form a green precipitate with cupric salts.

† **Racema·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *racēmātiōn-em* (Tertull.), f. *racēmus* RACEME.]
1. The gleaning or gathering of grapes.
1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT [citing *Hist. K. Chas.* = quot. 1654 in 2 b]. 1685 BURNET *Life Bp. Bedell* 220 Some curious Instruments out of Italy for Racemation, Engrafting, and Inoculating.
2. *concr.* a. A small number or quantity still remaining, as grapes to be gleaned; also, what is gleaned, gleanings.
1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ix. 31 He suffered a small racemation to remain, still preserving .. the solemn Jury of the twelve Tribes. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 5 Yet a racemation at least of Scholars..remained in Cambridge. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 4 His racemation, or after-gatherings [would be] beyond their proudest Vintages.
b. A collection or cluster (of things or persons).
a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 389 Meere Racemations, or Collections from the Writings of elder Fathers then himselfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXVIII. (1686) 147 The whole racemation or cluster of Eggs. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 115 Such a racemation and cluster of abominations, as were never heard of before.

Raceme (răsī·m). *Bot.* [ad. L. *racēm-us* a cluster of grapes: cf. F. *racème.*] A simple inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged on short, nearly equal, lateral pedicels, at equal distances on an elongated axis.
Compound raceme, one having the lower pedicels developed into secondary racemes.
1785 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Botany* XXIII. (1794) 321 The flowers also grow in a raceme. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 352 Each germ looks like what botanists call a raceme of bell-shaped flowers. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 127

The raceme differs only from the spike in having the flowers distinctly stalked. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 293 The *Berberis Mahonia*, with its..long slender racemes of yellow flowers.

Hence **Race·med** *a.*, disposed in racemes.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Flowers..arranged in a spiked, racemed, or panicled manner. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 225 Flowers racemed drooping..Hare-bell.

Racemic (rāse·mik, rāsī·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC : see quot. 1838.] Derived from grapes or grape-juice.

Racemic acid, an acid existing in certain tartars, isomeric with tartaric acid, but differing from it in several respects, esp. in its optical properties. (Discovered by Kestner in 1822, and also called *paratartaric acid.*) *Racemic camphor*, a product of the oxidation of borneol. *Racemic ethers*, the acid racemates of ethyl and methyl (Watts 1868).

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 66 The term *racemic acid*, given it by M. Gay-Lussac in 1828. 1857 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 333 The ordinary salts of racemic acid occur in symmetrical crystals. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 7 It might be thought that..it resulted, like racemic acid, from the union of two active but opposed molecules. 1894 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 672/2 The 'racemic' camphor, bromo-camphor, and camphoric acid were also prepared by mixture.

Racemiferous (ræsĭmi·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *racēmifer* cluster-bearing (f. *racēm-us* Raceme) + -ous : see -ferous.] Bearing racemes or clusters.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* [Hence in Bailey, Johnson, etc.] 1813 J. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* III. 76 A twig of the racemiferous fig tree. 1819 H. Busk *Banquet* I. 250 The vine its racemiferous branches spread.

Race·miform, *a.* [f. L. *racēm-us* + -(I)form.] Having the form of a raceme (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Racemo- (rāsī·mo), used as combining form of L. *racēmus* Raceme in certain chemical terms, with the sense of 'containing a proportion of racemic acid', as *racemo-carbonate, -methylate, -vinate*; *racemo-carbonic, -oxalic, -vinic* adjs.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 177 M. Guerin-Varry discovered racemovinic acid. *Ibid.* 178 Racemovinate of potash. *Ibid.* 184 Racemomethylate of potash. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 40 The ethylic racemo-carbonate may be converted by heating with carbonate of potash. *Ibid.*, Racemocarbonic acid is tribasic.

Racemose (ræ·sĭmōs), *a.* [ad. L. *racēmōs-us* clustering, f. *racēm-us* Raceme : see -ose.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** Of flowers : Arranged in racemes. **b.** Of an inflorescence or a vegetable growth generally : Having the form of a raceme.

1698 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 315 It has a racemose Flower. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 419 Stem cross-branching,..Fl. racemose. 1860 Tyas *Wild Fl.* 176 A lengthened racemose spike of many closely crowded flowers. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 179 A racemose system occurs when the monopodial mother-shoot continues to develope more strongly than all the lateral shoots, and when the lateral shoots of each successive order behave in the same manner in respect to their mother-shoot.

2. *Anat.* Having the form of, arranged as, a cluster (esp. as an epithet of compound glands).

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 559/1 The ovisacs are racemose or connected in bunches. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 785 The viscus assumes a distinctly racemose appearance. 1860 Sir H. Thompson *Dis. of Prostate* (1868) 34 They are not crowded upon it so as to form a compact mass, as in other racemose glands.

Hence **Ra·cemosely** *adv.*, in a racemose manner.

1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict., Racemosely-corymbose.*

Racemous (ræ·sĭməs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as prec. : see -ous.] = prec. 1. Hence **Ra·cemously** *adv.*, in the manner of a raceme.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 279 Their fruits small, round, and racemously coherent. 1806 J. Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 181 *Berberis*, Fl. racemous.

Racemule (ræ·sĭmiūl). *Bot.* [ad. L. type **racēmul-us*, dim. of *racēm-us* : see Raceme and -ule.] A small raceme (Ogilvie 1882).

Race·mulose, *a. Bot.* [See prec. and -ose.] Resembling a racemule ; somewhat racemose.

1864 Webster cites Henslow.

Racer [1] (rē·sər). [f. Race *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1. One who races or takes part in a race.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 30 Flye on, flye on swift Racer. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* 22 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 533 Two towers where the racers used to prepare themselves. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 150 They rode backwards and forwards like Racers. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 932 Some breathless racers, whose hopes poise Upon the last few steps. 1879 Browning *Pheidippides* 94 Henceforth be allowed thee release From the racer's toil.

fig. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2388 Leave the racers of the world their own, Their feather, and their froth.

2. A race-horse.

1670 Evelyn *Diary* 22 July, The jockeys breathing their fine barbs and racers. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 13 On Pads, Hawkers, Hunters, on Higlers and Racers. 1768 R. Wall (*title*) A Dissertation on breeding Horses,..an attempt to promote thereby the Breed of Racers and Horses in general. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 211 As much difference..as there is between a racer and a cart-horse. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* I, He hasn't a racer's head.

b. Any animal having great speed, or fit for racing ; *spec.* as the name of several species of American snakes (Webster 1864), of a sand-crab, and of some varieties of American lake-trout.

1699 Dorset *To Mr. E. Howard* 22 All the swift-finn'd Racers of the Flood. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac* (1737) II. 303 'Tis thus the aerial racers are able to perform so rapid and strong a motion. 1864–5 Wood *Homes without Hands* 90 Another Land Crab, which..is popularly called the Racer, ..is a native of Ceylon. 1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Useful. Aquatic Anim.* 488 Two varieties [of lake-trout] are also recognized, one..known as 'Reef Trout', or when very large are called 'Racers'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/1 The 'carrier' pigeon has become a show bird ; so have the 'Antwerp', which succeeded it as a racer, and the 'homer'.

3. Anything used for racing, as a bicycle, yacht, etc. ; anything capable of great speed.

1793 Cowper *A Tale* 30 A ship!..This racer of the sea. 1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1107/1 Bicycles...Rudge racer, only ridden in ten races. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 3/2 No train..is timed to do the journey quicker than the above racers.

b. *Mech.* A part of a machine having an unusually rapid motion.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 355/2 When the braid is to be laid up flat,..each racer, as the spindle holders are called, makes a single course. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/4 The 'racer', which is a half circle, and attached to the machinery, came down with terrific force.

4. *Gunnery.* A rail, forming a horizontal arc, on which the carriage or traversing-platform of a gun is moved.

1861 *Times* 30 May, The carriages work on raised racers—that is, semi-circular lines of metal raised about 1¼ inch above the terre-pleine. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 255 The racer is secured to the bedding-plate by steel bolts. 1883 Nares *Constr. Ironclad* 9 If a broadside ship, racers and gun ports are fitted.

Racer [2] (rē·sər). *rare.* [f. Race *v.*[3]]

†1. A scalpel, Razor. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1570 Levins *Manip.* 72 A racer, *scalprum.*

2. *Hort.* (See quot.)

1819 Rees *Cycl.* XXIX, *Racer*, in Gardening, a name applied to a sort of sward-cutter, or cutting implement, used in racing out or cutting through the surface of grass sward.

Race-tool. [f. Race *v.*[3]] = Race-knife.

1867 [see Race *v.*[3] 1].

Raceway (rē·sˌwē). *U. S.* [f. Race *sb.*[1]]

1. A passage or channel for water ; the bed of a canal, etc. Cf. Race *sb.*[1] 8 c.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioners Agric.* (1869) 335 The sand and gravel which covers the bottom of the raceway. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 292 From No. 1 the water is carried through a race-way into tank No. 2.

transf. 1873 Lowell *Poems, Orient Apol.* xvii, A mere Auricular canal or raceway to be fed..From their vast heads of milk-and-water-power.

2. A course or passage for a shuttle.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1355/2 s.v. *Loom*, A roller imparting a vibratory motion to the lay, in which is a raceway for the shuttle.

Rache, ratch (rætʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms : 3–6 **racch-**, (5 **rachch-**), 4–5 **rach**, 4–7, 9 **rache** ; 5–6 **ratch-**, 7–8 **ratch**. [OE. *ræcc*, related to ON. *rakki* dog.] A hunting-dog which pursues its prey by scent.

After *c* 1530 only in Sc. use : cf. quot. 1576.

c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 276/4 *Molosus*, roþhund. *Unfer*, grizhund. *Bruccus*, ræcc. *c* 1200 Ormin 13505 Rihht alls an hunnte takeþþ der Wiþþ hise ȝæpe racchess. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 274 Brocours that renne aboute Lich unto racches in a route. 1433 Lydg. *St. Edmund* II. 881 With blast of hornys, with rachchis & with houndys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Ratche, hownde, *odorinsecus.* 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 592 Here is a leysshe of ratches to renne a hare. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 23 Throw out this Realme lyke Ratches se ȝe range. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogges* (1880) 7 Albeit some of this sort in English be called Brache, in Scottishe Rache, the cause hereof resteth in the shee sex and not in the generall kinde. [1608 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 873 Small Ladies puppies, raches, and Bastards.] *a* 1733 Ramsay *Highland Lassie* iv, With cockit gun and ratches tenty, To drive the deer out of their den. 1829 Scott *Demonol.* iv. 131 Three raches, or hounds of scent, followed her closely. 1875 J. Veitch *Tweed* 56 By her side seven raches running free.

transf. 1597 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 428 Craftie men..Wha houndit furthe these ratches under night.

Comb. 1732 Macfarlane *Geneal. Coll.* (1900) 306 Three Wolves Heads erased supported by two Ratch hounds.

Hence † **Ratchet** (? after *brachet* from Brach).

1563 Becon *Acts Christ & Antichr.* Wks. III. 400 Antichrist hunteth the wilde dere..with houndes and ratchettes ronning.

Rache, ratch (reitʃ, rætʃ), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms : 6 **ratche**, 6–8 **rache**, 8 **raich**, 7, 9 **rach**, 9 *dial.* **raitch, ratch.** See also Reach. [Of obscure etym. ; cf. Race *sb.*[5] and Rake *sb.*[2]] A (white) line or streak down a horse's face.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* (1598) § 68 Of markes..a white snyp, or a white rache is good. *Ibid.*, A blacke Horse, so he haue white feet, white ratche, and white feather. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 173 My blacke geldinge hauing a white Rache in his forehead. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. x. 27 A blacke with white starre, white rache or white foote. 1689 *N. Riding Rec.* VII. 99 One bay guelding with..a white rache down his face. 1725 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6403/3 A black Filly,..with a Raich down her face. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 135 He is a good chesnut, no white, except a rach down his face. 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 278/2 A dingy looking bay filly, with a great white ratch down her face. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Raitch*, a white line down a horse's face.

† **Rache,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* and *refl.* ? To hasten, make ready in haste.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1239 Meliager with hys men..rachen with þair route & ryden bott a while. *Ibid.* 2031 Alexander ..Rachez hym radly to ride.

† **Rache,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *racher*, aphetic f. *arracher* Arrache.] *trans.* To pull off.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5689 His hed was bare, his helme was rached.

Rache, obs. f. Reach *v.* **Racheat,** obs. f. Recheat. **Rachen,** var. *rechen* Reche. **Rachet,** var. Ratchet ; obs. f. Rochet. **Rachetic,** irreg. var. Rachitic. **Rachill,** obs. f. Ratchel.

Rachi- (rē·ki), **rachio-** (rē·kio), comb. forms of Rachis, used in some (chiefly recent) terms of *Anat.* and *Path.* relating to the spine or vertebral column. (Also occasionally written with *rh-* : see Rachis.) **Rachia·gra** (see Rachisagra). **Rachia·lgia** [Gr. *-αλγία* pain], pain in or due to the spine ; painter's colic ; hence **Rachia·lgic** *a.* **Rachialgi·tis** [see -itis], inflammation of the spinal chord, myelitis (Dunglison 1893). **Rachiglo·ssate** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], of certain mollusca : having a median row of teeth on the odontophore (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Ra·chiodont** *a.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth], of a genus of serpents (*Rachiodon*) : having vertebral processes which penetrate the gullet and serve as teeth (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887). **Ra·chi(o)para·lysis,** paralysis of the spine (Craig 1848). **Ra·chiotome** [Gr. *-τόμος* cutting], a dissecting instrument for cutting open the spinal canal (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **Rachio·tomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], the operation of cutting into the spinal canal (Dunglison 1893). **Ra·chitome** = *rachiotome* (Ogilvie 1882). **Rachi·tomous** *a.*, (*a*) of vertebræ : segmented, as in batrachians and other low vertebrate types ; (*b*) having segmented vertebræ.

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, **Rachialgia*. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 472 This disease was..a modification of rhachialgia. *Ibid.* I. 172 Without any *rhachialgic pains. 1887 E. D. Cope *Orig. Fittest* 317 The reptiles, in their primary representative order,..have been probably derived from the *rhachitomous Batrachia.

Rachial (rē·kiăl), *a.* [f. Rachi-s + -al.] Characterized by a rachis.

1848 Macdonald in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 140 The Rachidian development..is the longest, and forms the Rachial type.

Rachidian (răki·diăn), *a.* Also **rha-.** [f. *r(h)achid-*, assumed stem of Gr. *ῥάχις* Rachis + -ian. Cf. F. *rachidien.*] Of or pertaining to a rachis, chiefly in sense 3 b. So also **Rachi·dial** *a.*

1848 [see Rachial]. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* iv. 27 The rachidian teeth sometimes form a single series. 1866 R. Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 51 Each transverse row consists of one median or rachidian tooth. 1880 Macdonald in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 167 If the rhachidian series is suppressed.

Rachiform (rē·kifēim), *a. Bot.* [f. Rachi- + form.] Having the form of a rachis (1 a).

1866 J. Smith *Ferns Brit. & For.* (1879) 274 Fertile segments rachiform, compound paniculate.

‖ **Rachilla** (răki·lă). *Bot.* [mod.L. dim. of Rachis.] (See quot. 1842.)

1842 Brande *Dict., Rachilla*, a branch of inflorescence ; the zigzag centre upon which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses. 1881 Bentham in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 367 The rhachilla present, but not exceeding the glume.

‖ **Rachis** (rē·kis). Also **rha-.** Pl. **rachides** (rē·kidīz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥάχις* spine, ridge, rib (of a leaf), etc. The more precise spelling *rhachis* is chiefly confined to sense 2. The pl. *rachides* is erroneous, as the stem of *ῥάχις* is not *ῥαχιδ-* but *ῥαχι-*.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** The axis of an inflorescence in which flower-stalks occur at short intervals from each other, as in grasses.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 146 The teeth of the rachis or receptacle of the spike bearded. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 258 Terminal flowers sessile upon a 2- or 3-branched rachis. 1861 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 132 The grass blossoms are arranged upon a central stem or rachis. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 544 The ebracteate flowers stand on the rachis of the inflorescence.

b. The axis of a pinnately compound leaf or frond, corresponding to the midrib of a simple leaf.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 107 The term rachis is applied by Willdenow and others..to the petiole and costa of Ferns. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 139 The stalk [of fern] is often called the rachis, but strictly speaking, it is composed of two parts. That part which bears the green leaf is the rachis. 1870 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 86 The rachis of the bracken fern..rises above ground under the form of an arch.

2. *Anat.* The vertebral column, or the primitive cord from which it develops.

1842 Brande *Dict., Rachis*, a term applied by Illiger and other zoologists to the vertebral column of mammals and birds. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 428 The separation of the rachis into skull and vertebral column is not completely effected in Amphioxus.

b. The median part of the odontophore of a mollusc, resembling a series of vertebræ.

1851 Woodward *Mollusca* iv. 27 The tongue, or lingual ribbon, usually forms a triple band, of which the central part is called the rachis. 1876 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 50 The central area is called the rachis, and the teeth form usually a single series.

c. A cord of protoplasmic matter in the ovary of nematoid worms, round which ova are developed.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 640 An axile cord of protoplasmic substance—the rhachis—and peripheral masses, each..connected by a stalk with the rhachis.

3. *Ornith.* The stem or shaft of a feather, especially the part bearing the vexillum, as distinguished from the quill.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 607 The central pair..form an angle of 45° with the rachis. *Ibid.* 616 Rhachides of the first two or three primaries pure white. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 245 In *Casuarius* each primitive feather consists of a long and slender rhachis bearing two series of rami.

Rachisagra. *Path.* [Irreg. f. Gr. *ῥάχις* RACHIS, after *χειράγρα, ποδάγρα* PODAGRA. Some recent medical dicts. also give *rachidagra* and (correctly) *rachiagra*.] Pain in the spine; spinal gout.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp.

Rachitic (răkĭ·tik), *a.* Also rh-, and (irreg.) -etic. [f. RACHIT-IS + -IC. Cf. F. *rachitique*.] a. Affected with rickets, rickety. b. Connected with, pertaining to, rickets.

1797 NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 175 The nature of rachitic acid. *Ibid.* In general the bile is wanting in rachitic infants. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 486 A constitution naturally feeble and rachetic. 1855 *Household Wds.* 25 Aug. 89 Unfortunate little objects .. with rachitic limbs. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 919 The shape of the chest in rachitic children becomes remarkably modified. *transf.* 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 25 The youngest, and the most rachitic of Great Britain's large..family of colonies.

‖ **Rachitis** (răkəi·tis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥαχῖτις* (f. *ῥάχις* RHACHIS + *-ιτις* -ITIS), properly meaning 'inflammation of the spine', but adopted by Gleeson, 1650, in his work *De Rachitide* as a learned form of *rickets*.] **1.** = RICKETS.

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1799 UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 339 It was named Rachitis, from the Greek, implying that the spina dorsi is particularly affected by it. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 241 The vertebral column presents this softening in a very marked degree in cases of rachitis. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 712/2 In rachitis, the bones may be bent in any direction. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 14 Phthisis and rachitis, which usually last for years.

2. *Bot.* 'An abortion of the fruit or seed'.

1864 WEBSTER cites HENSLOW.

Racht, obs. Sc. pa. t. of REACH, RECK.

Rachter, obs. Sc. form of RAFTER *sb.*[1]

Racial (rē·ʃăl, -ʃāl), *a.* [f. RACE *sb.*[2] + -IAL.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, race.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 448 These racial diversities are reflected in the character of the religion. 1883 S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Mid. Kingd.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 199 The racial distinction between the Mongols and Manchus. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. viii. 131 The light which this has thrown upon the racial connection of peoples.

Hence **Ra·cially** *adv.*, in respect of race.

1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. viii. 133 [They] were..probably racially connected with the complex group of peoples embracing the Tatar-Mongolians.

Racily (rē·ĭlsili), *adv.* [f. RACY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a racy manner or style.

1843 J. T. COLERIDGE in Stanley *Arnold* I. i. 17 His language was quaintly and racily pointed with phrases from [Aristotle]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 3/1 We have .. quoted largely from Major Y.'s racily-written pages.

† **Raci·ne.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *racine*:—pop.L. **rādicīna* dim. of *radix*: see RADIX.] A root.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4881 Of ech synne it is the rote Unlefulle lust..And of alle yvelle the racyne.

Raciness (rē·ĭsinės). [f. RACY *a.* + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being racy:

a. Of wine, fruit, etc.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* (1703) 51 Nutmegs and Cloves ..give a kind of Raciness. 1823 LAMB *Lett., to B. Barton* xiii. 122 My jargonels..were of exquisite raciness. 1829 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. xii. 265 New potatoes of celestial earthiness and raciness.

b. Of speech, writing, manner, etc.

1778 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* I. 247 His images and descriptions..do not seem..to have the freshness, raciness, and energy of immediate observation. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 545–6 That raciness, that taste of the soil, which can alone endear any laws to a free people. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 200/2 An apparent strength of character..and a raciness of manner. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* ix. 188 Using the language with a raciness and rhythm probably unequalled in our literature.

Racing (rē·ĭsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RACE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of RACE *vb.*[1] in its various senses.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xxxv. Of Racing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp., *Racing*, the riding heats for a plate or other premium. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, There was racing and chasing on Cannobie Lee. 1832 LIEBER *Encycl. Amer.* X. 474/1 Subsequent sovereigns have also encouraged racing. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 Yet gaming, racing, drinking,.. bring them down.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *racing-boat, club, colt, eight, establishment, -gig, -glass, jacket, man, outrigger, pace, -path, place, saddle, season, stable, stud, -whip, world, yacht*; *racing-like, -tyred* adjs.; †**racing-bell,** a small spherical bell formerly given as a prize in a horse-race (see BELL *sb.*[1] 7); **Racing Calendar,** a yearly publication giving particulars of horse-races run or to be run; †**racing-loser,** one who loses in or by horse-racing; **racing-tail,** the tail of natural length worn by race-horses; hence *racing-tailed* a.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xii, I stood..gazing across the river, heedless of the *racing-boats. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. 68 The flooring, lines, and keel of a racing boat. 1709– (*title*) The *Racing Calendar. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* 1863 XV. 114 He would suppose himself reading the 'Racing Calendar'. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 191 Members of a *racing or fox-hunting club. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 454 On breaking *racing colts. 1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 12 Length of boat (*Racing eight) 56 feet. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 6 The home stables of a large public *racing establishment. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344/1 A long *racing-gig swept by us. 1882 *Graphic* 25 Oct. 437/3 Putting off the shibboleth of the turf with his *racing-glasses. 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 398 The *racing jacket, with fancy buttons and velvet collar. *Ibid.* 132 The *racing-like style in which he did his work. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 290 Sound, springy, racing-like turf. 1680 COTTON *Compleat Gamester* (ed. 2) xxxv. 148 The woful experience of too many *Racing-losers. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 218 *Racing men endeavour..to keep the secrets of their stables. 1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 56 A regular *racing outrigger may be substituted for the tub. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 172 To come a long length at a *racing pace. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 484 The feats accomplished .. on the *racing-path. 1741–3 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 10 The *racing place, call'd the Hippodromus. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 22 Racks and pegs for the *racing saddles. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* II. 600 The conclusion of the *racing season. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* p. v, Any one who has not been brought up in *racing stables. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 36 Oliver Cromwell..kept a *racing stud. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 51 She will cost..more than a racing stud. 1843 THACKERAY *Jérôme Paturot* 361 A great floundering *racing-tailed horse. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 1/3 A Clincher *racing-tyred Humber safety. 1864 *Reader* No. 97. 568/2 A *racing-whip he had brought. 1841 'WILDRAKE' *Cracks of the Day* 212 The grand emporium of the year [1838] in the *racing world, was the Epsom Races. 1885 *Royal River* xii. 338 The *racing yachts are clearing for action.

† **Ra·cing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RACE *v.*[3]] The action of scratching, cutting, or scraping out.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 8 b, A waxed threede was fastened about that place..for the straygther and evener racing of the Glasse. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbolæogr.* § 56 C ij b, Ingrossed in paper or parchment, without blotting, racing, interlyning. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III. IX. 264 By meanes of scarification or racing of the skinne.

attrib. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 8 *Racing-knife*, a small tool to race with. 1819 [see RACE *sb.*[3]].

Racing (rē·ĭsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RACE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That races, in various senses of the vb.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 342 The Prizes .. decreed To the brave Rulers of the racing Steed. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 23 How swift from left and right, The racing fields and hills recede. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxxii, Levelling his telescope to sight the racing cutters.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **rac,** 4–5 **rakke,** 4–6 **rak,** (5 **rake**), 6–7 **racke,** 5– **rack.** [Chiefly a northern word, and perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norw. and Sw. dial. *rak* (Sw. *vrak*, Da. *vrag*) wreck, wreckage, refuse, rubbish, etc., f. *reka* to drive, REKE.

The only form recorded in ON. is *rek* wreckage, but the forms cited above seem to indicate an ON. **rak*, parallel to OE. *wræc* from *wrecan* WREAK. The history of the word is not quite clear, however, and some of the senses may have a different origin.]

†**1.** A rush, shock, collision, ? hard blow or push. Also, a noise as of a shock; a crash. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 335 Thou3 me lete have rap and rac. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3476 (Kölbing) Vlfines launce tobrac. Þe þre come þo gret rac. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1249 Thay ruysschede Samen with swilke a rake That many a Sarazene laye on his bake. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 918 The bernys bowit abak, Sa woundir rude wes the rak. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 240 Thay fyrit gunnis .. The rochis all resownyt wyth the rak. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xii. 41 Thai meyt in melle with a felloun rak.

†**2.** A rush of wind; a gale, storm. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1984 There a tempest hom toke..A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 127 Thai fle the weddris blast and rak of wynd.

3. Clouds, or a mass of cloud, driven before the wind in the upper air. (The main use.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 176 What may gome trawe, Bot he þat rules þe rak may rwe on þose oþer? *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 7 The rakke of þe rede skye fulle rappely I ridde. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXV. 386 The Schipe wente..Swiftere than þe Rakke In þe Eyr. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 The welkin had no racke that seemed to glide. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 115 The Windes in the Vpper Region (which moue the Clouds aboue which we call the Racke). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 435 With such a force the flying rack is driv'n. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 53 Now a speck is seen! And now the fleeting rack obtrudes between! 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd., Along the sky, Mix'd with the rack, the snow mists fly. 1840 THACKERAY *G. Cruikshank* (1869) 317 A great heavy rack of clouds goes sweeping over the bridge. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. viii. 150 The stars struggled one by one through a rack of flying cloud.

fig. 1641 *Curates' Confer.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 499, I am almost at the same ebb: but let us hope better: things will not always ride in this rack.

Comb. 1618 S. WARD *Jethro's Justice* (1627) 57 It is the ground wind, not the rack-winde, that driues mils and ships. 1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1633) 16 It is for me to observe the ground-winde, not the rack-winde.

† **b.** Driving mist or fog. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1695 In rede rudede vpon rak rises þe sunne. 1418–20 *Siege Rouen* 993 in *Archæologia* XXII. 373 The clothis..Kepte hem there from rayne and rack. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 131 Wyth cloudy gum and rak ourquhelmyt the air. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 10 That which is now a Horse, euen with a thoght the Racke dislimes, and makes it indistinct.

fig. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 156 The great Globe it selfe ..shall dissolue, And..Leaue not a racke behinde. [1874 PUSEY *Lenten Serm.* 100 The most plausible will not leave a rack behind.]

4. A (narrow) path or track. (Cf. RAKE *sb.*[3]) Now only *dial.*

The identity of the south-western word (cf. also b) with the northern is somewhat doubtful. With some of the senses cf. also Du. *rak* a stretch (of road, river, etc.).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3383 Oute of þe rakke [*v.r.* rake] of rightwyssnes rynne shuld he neuer. 1825–46 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) II. 86 *Rack*, a narrow path, a track, a trace. 1879– In dial. glossaries (Shropsh., Glouc., Wilts, etc.).

b. The track made by an animal; *esp.* that of a deer, as marked by gaps in hedges, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Les passées d'un Cerf*, His racke, or passages; the places which he has gone through, or by. 1817 J. MAYER *Sportsm. Direct.* 23 Rabbits are taken in various ways..If they lie in hedge-rows..plant one or two guns at the end where the racks meet. 1862 C. P. COLLYNS *Notes Chase Wild Red Deer* 79 Can he find the 'rack' or place where the deer broke the fence into the wood?

c. *Sc.* A ford in a river. d. *Sc.* The course in curling (Jam.). e. *north.* A reach of a river.

c. ?16.. *Kinmont Willie* iv. in Child *Ballads* III. 472/1 They led him thro the Liddel-rack, And also thro the Carlisle sands.

e. 1838 T. WILSON *Keelman's Tribute* (Northumbld. Gloss.), The keelman's dues tiv iv'ry rack..knew Faddy.

f. *Rack of (the) eye*: (see quots.). *dial.*

a 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) 117 To judge of the value of a thing by 'the rack o' th' eye', by view or sight, without weighing or measuring. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Rack of eye*, to work by. To be guided by the eye in the execution of work done. 1886–7 in Cheshire glossaries.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 **rekke, rakk**(e, 5 **rak,** 5–7 **racke,** 6– **rack**; also 5–6 **rake.** [App. a. MDu. *rec, reck-* (Du. *rek, rekke*) or MLG. *rek, rekke, rik* (LG. and G. *reck, recke*; hence Da. *række*, Sw. *räck, räcke*), applied to various contrivances (as a horizontal bar or pole, a framework, shelf, etc.) on which things are hung or placed, a henroost, rail, etc., prob. f. *recken* to reach, stretch; see RACK *v.*[3] The usual vowel of the Eng. word appears also in Du. *rak*, (L)G. *rack*, variants of *rek, reck*, but may have been developed independently.]

†**1.** ? An iron bar or framework to which prisoners were secured. *Obs.*

The exact sense in the first quot. is doubtful.

c 1305 *St. Cristopher* 192 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 64 O womman he let honge, Heuye rekkes bynde to hire fet. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 92 Y° warde must haue a racke w[t] ij. longe cheynes of yrne. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 145, viij. lb. of eyron to the town's rackes and mendyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 14 Both his hands fast bound behind his backe, And both his feet in fetters to an yron racke.

2. A bar (usu. in *pl.*) or set of bars of iron or wood (see quot. 1617) used to support a spit or other cooking utensil. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 18 Pro ij paribus rakkes pro caudrons pendendis. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 Too spytes, and a peyre rakkes of yryne, and to brandernes. *Ibid.* 102 Also a rake of yren forto rost on his eyren. 1467 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (ROXB.) 399 In makenge of rakkes of tre to roste one, xij d. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 223 Toynges, gibcrokes, rakincroke, and rackes. 1617 MINSHEU, a *Racke* or Cobborne to lay the broch in at the fire.. A racke is properly that which is of yron which hath a long ranke of barres in it, and a Cobborne or Coleburne are the little ones of wood. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant*, V. i, Spits, Andirons, Racks and such like Utensils. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Rack*, a Wooden Frame .. to lay Spits on in a Kitchin. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Rack*, a piece of iron to hang a spit on.

3. A frame made with upright bars of wood or metal to hold fodder for horses and cattle, either fixed in a stable, or movable so as to be placed where desired in a field or farmyard; a heck.

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 124 To se that lord in a racke lye That hathe hevon under hys poste. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 212 In a streiht rakke lay ther the kyng of pees. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxxiii. 61 The Calfe..forthwith ete haye with the dame at the Racke. 1540–54 CROKE *xiii. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Bynde fast theire iawes vp to the racke. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 21 You shall put into his racke a..bottle of hay. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 606 Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 173 He breaks the cord that held him at the rack. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. ix, The horses in the stables rattled at their racks. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 65 A rack nine feet long will accommodate twenty sheep. .. Whenever the racks are taken out to the fields [etc.].

b. Coupled with *manger.*

1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 205 Pro factura de rakks et mangers in diuersis stabulis. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 610 in *Babees Bk.*, Euery horse schalle so muche haue, At racke and manger. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 913 Both rekke and manger at their ease gan make. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 35 A racke and a manger, good litter and haie. 1707 LD. RABY in Hearne *Collect.* 14 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 42 His Horses stand .. w[th]out either Racks or Mangers. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 570 To prevent infection from glanders..the rack and manger are to be scoured.

fig. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 44 Cantur-

burie was said to be the higher racke, but Winchester..to be the better mangier.

c. Phr. *At rack and manger*: in the midst of abundance or plenty, wanting for nothing. † Also rarely without prep. (Cf. HECK *sb.*[1] 3.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 435 It is yuel to kepe a wast hors in a stable .. but it is worse to have a womman wip-ynne or wip-oute at racke & at manger. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. (1612) 200 A Queane coriuall with a Queene? Nay kept at Racke and Manger? 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 275 Plaine rack and manger, where euery one dranke himself out of danger. 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* III. i, Danger, .. once o'recome, I lie at rack and manger. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, John Lackland .. tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent..by living at rack and manger there.

d. Hence *Rack and manger*, want of proper economy or management, waste and destruction. (? Associated with *rack and ruin.*) Now *dial.*

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To leave all at Rack and Manger, *laisser tout à l'abandon.* 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* III. ii, The moment my back is turned, everything goes to rack and manger. 1785 GROSE *Class. Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s. v. *Rackrent*.. To lye at rack and manger, to be in great disorder. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

4. A framework (varying greatly in form as used for various purposes) in or on which articles are placed or suspended.

Freq. with defining word prefixed as *bacon-, bottle-, case-, cheese-, galley-, hat-, plate-rack* (see the first element).

1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 130 The tramely yn the chemney, and the rackes on the soler. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iii, When we haue..set our cheese safely vpon the rackes. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶ 7 Every Stick-full [of letters] is set up upon the Racks, ready for the Dresser to Dress. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxvii. (1737) 120 Having laid their Boots and Spurs on a Rack. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 2/1 A rack fixed to the low roof, and stuck full of drinking glasses and cruet stands. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 323 A wooden rack round the centre pillar receives the rifles. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xviii, The dishes on the rack above.

5. In various special or technical uses.

a. An openwork side for a cart or wagon. ? *Obs.* **b.** A framework set in a river to obstruct the passage of fish. **c.** *Naut.* (see quots.); also = halyard-rack (HALYARD 2) and = FIDDLE 3a. **d.** An inclined frame or table on which tin-ore is washed (cf. WRECK). **e.** In organ-building = pipe-rack. † **f.** Part of a moulding-machine (see quot.). *Obs.*

a. 1593 HOLLYBAND *Dict. Fr. & Eng.*, *Bers de chariot*, the sides or racks of a wagon. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., The Racks of the Cart are broken.

b. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 24 That Racks are a much greater Obstruction to Navigation than Wears.

c. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Rack*,..a frame of timber, containing several sheaves, and usually fixed on the opposite sides of a ship's bowsprit. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 171 *Rack*, a short thin plank, with holes made through it, containing a number of belaying-pins. *Ibid.* 172 *Rack*, a long shell, containing a number of sheaves, formerly fixed over the bowsprit to lead in the running rigging. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 119 *Rack*,..a *fair-leader* for running rigging.

d. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1244 The rough [tin ore] is washed in buddles;..the slimes..upon a kind of twin tables, called racks. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 375 *note*, A mine-girl that works at a 'rack', and who separates the particles of tin from the finely crushed ore.

f. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 104 To this Engine belongs a thin flat peece of Hard wood, about an Inch and a quarter broad .. called the Rack. It hath its under flat cut into those fashioned waves..your work shall have.

6. *Mech.* A bar, straight or slightly curved, having teeth or indentations on the side or edge, which gear into those of a wheel, pinion, or worm (for the conversion of circular into rectilinear motion or vice versa), or serve to hold something in a desired (and easily alterable) position.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 19 The teeth of these four wheels take alternately into the teeth of four racks. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 39 The friction-bar .. being connected .. to the front [of the cart] by a closely notched or toothed rack. 1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 630 The writing-board, or flap, might be made to rise with a rack and horse. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* 238 The inner jaw is immovable and to the bottom of it a steel rack is fastened.

b. Coupled with *pinion.*

1814 BUCHANAN *Millwork* (1823) 85 The rack and pinion should be made upon the principles of spur geers. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 32 Sliding shutters, which are raised and lowered by racks and pinions.

c. Hence *rack-and-pinion* used attrib., with *adjustment, movement*, etc.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 217 Various ingenious contrivances .. retaining the rack-and-pinion movement. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 283 Rack and pinion focussing. *Ibid.* 285 Rack and pinion adjustment.

7. In lace-making: (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

1831 MORLEY in Ure *Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 356 A rack is a certain length of work counted perpendicularly, and contains 240 meshes or holes. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXX. (ed. 3) 296 The introduction of the 'rack', which counts the number of holes in the length of the piece. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 733 A 24 rack piece..is now sold for 7*s.*

8. Abbrev. of RACK-DEAL.

1835 WHITE in *Parl. Rep. Timber Duties* 206 The merchants would not sell a cargo without taking some rack and some seconds..and generally the timber merchants had a great many of what were called second rack.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **rack-block** *Naut.* (see quot. and cf. sense 5 c); **rack-board**, one of the boards forming the pipe-rack of an organ (also *attrib.*); **rack-calipers**, calipers fitted with a rack and pinion (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **rack-car**, a railway-car having open-work sides (cf. sense 3); **rack-chain**, a chain by which a horse is fastened to the rack in a stall; **rack-compass**, a pair of compasses fitted with a rack (sense 6), so also **rack-easel**; **rack-hook**, a hooked lever which catches into the rack in the striking mechanism of a clock; **rack-hurdle, -hurry** (see quots.); † **rack lever**, a lever terminating in a rack formerly employed in the escapement of a clock; **rack-pillar**, one of the small upright pieces of wood supporting the rack-boards in an organ; **rack pole**, one of the bars or staves forming a rack (sense 3); **rack-rail**, a cogged rail, into which a cogged wheel on a locomotive works; **rack railway**, a railway having a rack-rail laid between or beside the bearing-rails; **rack-rod** = RACK-BAR; **rack saw**, a saw with wide-set teeth (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **rack-side**, one of the horizontal bars of a rack (sense 3); **rack-spring**, the spring attached to the rack in a clock; **rack-stave**, one of the upright staves of a rack (sense 3); **rack-table** = sense 5 d; **rack-tail**, an appendage to the rack in a clock; **rack-tube**, a tube (in a microscope) worked by a rack (sense 6); **rack-way** = *rack-rail*; **rack-wheel**, a cog-wheel; **rack-work**, mechanism of the nature of, or containing, a rack (sense 6); **rack-yard**, a stock-yard provided with racks (sense 3).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 **Rack-blocks* are a range of small single blocks, made from one solid. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 557. 1855 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* 39 Some thin planks of wood, called *rack-boards .. laid parallel with, but four or five inches above, the upper boards. *Ibid.*, Through these rack-board-holes the lower and narrow ends of the pipe-feet pass. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 57 The Rack-boards .. are frames by which the pipes are supported in a perpendicular position over the upper boards. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1863/1 [Railway-cars] had four wheels, no springs, and no roof; similar cars, termed '*rack-cars', are still in use. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 55 A *rack-chain may be fixed in the centre of the stall. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 The square '*rack' easel which allows the painter greater facility in raising or lowering his picture. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1852/1 **Rack-hook*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 251 The rack hook is lifted free of the first tooth only at the half-hour. 1770–4 A. YOUNG in A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 145 *Rack-hurdles, which are made .. [by] leaving the middle rail out and nailing spars across. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Rack-hurdles*, hurdles of substantial lathing or split wood. 1788 J. RITSON *Borrowd. Letter* (Cumb. dial.), They feed em [Sea-Nags = ships] wie beck-sand,..but nut out o' *rack-hurries. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Rack-hurry*,..a rack formed of iron bars fixed in the shoot or hurry, which allowed the small coal .. to drop through. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 219 The *rack lever is said to have been invented by the Abbé Hautefeuille. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 57 Rack-boards .. are supported by *rack-pillars. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 32 The *Rack Poles three Inches asunder and upright. 1838 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Rail-roads* (ed. 3) 281 The toothed or *rack rail, was only laid on one side of the road. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 734/1 **Rack Railway*. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/3 Tourists..who 'do' the Alps in rack railways. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 360 A pushing rod .. that passes behind the *rack rod. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/5 The *rack saw, with its 50-feet running platform. 1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 1103 The *rack sides (top and bottom rails) to be 4 inches by 2 inches and a quarter, and to be fitted in with turned rack-staves. 1892 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 8) 87 If the spring is weak, and the *rack spring strong, it sometimes gives a little. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 202 Their racks to be made..with *rack-staues set nigh together of a good length. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 166 Them that tie their horses to the rack-staves. 1830 [see *rack-side*]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1245 The slope of the *rack-table for washing the roasted tin ore is 7½ inches in the 9 feet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1852/1 **Rack-tail*. 1892 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 8) 87 Rack Tail—A frequent source of trouble in some old clocks is the spring tail to the rack. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 61 So adjusted that its reservoir may be close against the end of the *rack-tube. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 439 The teeth of the *rack-way are of the same pitch as the teeth of a wheel whose axle is in the machine. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. High. Soc.* (1824) VI. 33 On the same axis..are fixed the two *rack-wheels, whose teeth will act on the teeth of the racks. 1842 BISCHOFF *Wool. Manuf.* II. 498 This cloth-beam..is furnished with a rack-wheel for the purpose of letting in or winding on the cloth. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 189 My telescope..was..governed by *rack-work. 1861 *All Year Round* 13 July 369 There was an unusual quantity of rackwork and windlass tackle about. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 120/2, 20 horses and 7 cows; the latter in a house or *rack yard. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Rack-yard*, a fold-yard.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5–7 **racke**, 6 **rakke**, (*Sc.* **rak, ract**), 6– **rack**; 6–8 **wrack**. Also 5–7 **rake**. [Related to RACK *v.*[3], and perh. formed from it in Eng., but cf. also G. *recke*, more commonly *recke-, reck-*, or *rackbank*, a rack for drawing wire, stretching leather, inflicting torture, etc.

An obs. Du. *racke* 'tormentum, fidiculæ, equuleus' is alleged by Kilian, but its genuineness is doubtful, esp. as Kilian also cites the Eng. word.]

1. An instrument of torture formerly in use, consisting (usually) of a frame having a roller at each end; the victim was fastened to these by the wrists and ankles, and had the joints of his limbs stretched by their rotation. (See also quot. 1632.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 88 He wold haue turnyd an othere croke Myght he haue had the rake. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 24 Your hows shal be byseged al aboute and ther shal be made to fore it galowes and racke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 312 Streight waies was he put upon the Racke, and examined by torture. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* I. (1584) C i b, He .. had bene twise on the Racke, and .. racking was more grieuous then hanging. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 463 A Pottaro or Racke is .. made of three plankes of Timber, the vpmost end whereof is larger then a ful stride; the lower end being narrow. *a* 1711 KEN *Blandina* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 520 Then on the Rack the Saint they stretch, Her Limbs with Screws and Pulleys retch. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 148 The rack seldom stood idle in the Tower for all the latter part of Elizabeth's reign. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 281 The rack which bore the name of the duke of Exeter's daughter.

Phr. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1326/2 The chiefe matter..is as yet vnreuealed, and come racke, come rope, neuer shall that be discouered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* That which (*rarely* one who) causes acute suffering, physical or mental; also, the result produced by this; intense pain or suffering.

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dr.* XXXVI, Her outward woes betrayed her inward rack. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) p. vi, They that haue once or twice lyen vpon the rack of publicke censure. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Goblins* V. (1646) 55 What a racke have I within me to see you suffer. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 142 The gout's fierce rack, the burning fever's rage. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 49 The racks of thought, and freezings of despair. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, There is yet an intellectual rack of which few dream. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, What is the rack in the punch, at night, to the rack in the head of a morning.

c. Phr. *On the rack*: In a state of acute physical or mental suffering; in keen anxiety or suspense.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 25 Let me choose, For as I am, I liue vpon the racke. 1668 TEMPLE *Lett., Marq. de Castel Rodrigo* Wks. 1731 II. 116 To see him keep us three or four Days on the Rack till the Affair was just breaking. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 5 A cool Behaviour sets him on the Rack. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 178 He was upon the Rack to be satisfied. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vii. 104 When for some time men's minds had been kept on the rack, it became known [etc.].

d. *To put* or *set* (faculties, † words, etc.) *on the rack*, to strain to the utmost. So *to be on the rack*, to be at full stretch or strain.

1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 65 My text very naturally, without setting it vpon the racke, occasioneth the vrging of that duty. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 86 Sometimes I set my Wits upon the Rack. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. Earthquakes* 23 Men are so much on the Rack how to solve all by natural Demonstration. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., They have both worn themselves out by being eternally on the rack to give entertainment to others. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxix, Antonia's skill was put upon the rack. 1856 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, Martin's ingenuity was therefore for ever on the rack to supply himself with a light.

2. A frame on which cloth is stretched. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1519 in Money *Hist. Newbury* (1887) 458 All the Rakkys and teynters as thei now stonde. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 5 Euerie suche clothe [shall]..be meated both length and brede..before they be set vpon the racke and dried. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 281 A Web [is] .. sometimes upon the Tenters sideways, and sometimes on the Racke endwayes. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* 1281/4 Lost .. off from the Racks, 24 yards of Cloth. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Rack*, a long upright frame on which woollen cloths are stretched while drying.

† **3.** A windlass or winch for bending a cross-bow. *Obs.*

1512 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 36 My bigge crosbowe w[t] the rakke of it. 1578 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 60 One crosse bowe w[th] the racke to the same. 1630 [see GAFFLE 1]. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xiii. 91 The force of racks, which serve for bending of the strongest bows. 1672 [see GAFFLE 1]. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To set up a Cross-bow with a Rack.

fig. *a* 1628 LD. BROOKE *Alaham* IV. Chorus iv, Your safest racke to winde us up is Loue.

4. = RACK-RENT (see also quot. 1688). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 SANDYS *St. Relig.* O ij b, The parish Priestes in Italie, who have not the Tenthes, which..considering the great rents and rackes would be vnsupportable. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 70/1 Such as hold Lands and Livings .. upon the Rack, or half-Rack, that is upon the Yearly value, or half value..avoiding at the Landlords pleasure. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5895/3 Of the Value of 1500*l.* per Annum on the Rack. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 387 When the revenues were farmed to the Zemindars, these contractors were induced to turn upon the ryots..the same rack which was applied to themselves.

5. That which racks or strains; stress of weather; a storm.

1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife & Widow* I. 40 These she had preserved amid the frowns of adversity and the rack of wealth. *c* 1865 W. WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass* (1884) 262 O Captain! my Captain!.. The ship has weather'd every rack. 1891 *Daily News* 17 June 5/1 A strong voice, unworn by age and the rack of various seas.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rack-bent, -proof* adjs.; **rack-master**, an officer having charge of the rack.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxi. (1737) 127 A..*rack-bent Cross-Bow. 1582 in J. H. Pollen *Acts Eng. Mart.* (1891) 223 The old *rackmaster, Mr. Topcliffe. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 4 The crvelty of the Rackmaisters in Eng-

land. 1886 J. Gillow *Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng. Cath.* II. 397 The rack-master of the Tower, a most cruel torturer of priests. 1654 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 125 It was to deepe a policy..unless he had bin *rack proofe.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*4 Now *rare*. [Of obscure origin: cf. Rackbone.

Sometimes referred to *hreacca*, *hrecca* used to render L. *occiput* in the earliest OE. glosses, but this is prob. an error for *hnecca* neck.]

1. A neck, or fore-part of the spine, *esp.* of mutton or pork. Now only *dial.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* 1191/1 A brothe made with the fore-part of a racke of Mutton. 1585 *Good Huswife's Jewell* II. 1 You may boyle Chynes and racks of Veale in all points as this is. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. i, A poor quotidian rack of mutton. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 163 Cut a rack of mutton into tender steaks. 1665 May *Accompl. Cook* 167 To carbonado a Rack of Pork. *a* 1796 in Pegge *Derbicisms* (E.D.S.). 1880– In various dial. glossaries.

b. At Winchester School: A rib of mutton.

1870 Mansfield *Sch.-Life Winchester Coll.* 84 All these 'Dispars' had different names;..the ribs 'Racks'. 1893 W. Tuckwell *Anc. Ways Winchester* 35 The saddles, legs, shoulders, supplied the higher tables; the juniors had the 'racks'.

†**2.** A segment of the backbone or *os sacrum*. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 809 The marrow concluded within the rackes of the Holy-bone. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1722) 65 Their Use is to bend the Racks of their Loins.

3. a. The bones of a dead horse. **b.** A horse consisting of 'skin and bone'.

1851 H. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 181 The bones (called 'racks' by the knackers) are chopped up and boiled. 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/1 Among the horses are some fine specimens of racks, that is fleshless horses.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*5 [Variant of Wrack, Wreck in various senses.]

1. Destruction; chiefly in phr. *to go* (etc.) *to rack* (*and ruin*).

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O.H.S.) 349 In the mean season the College shall goe to rack and ruin. *a* 1609 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) II. 249 Between Jehu and Jeroboam Solomon's seed went to rack. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 821 A World devote to universal rack. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 126 Everything would soon go to sixes and sevens, and rack and ruin. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxxix, If the world's not coming to rack. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxxiii. 346 His academicals..run to..utter rack and ruin.

†**b.** A crash as of something breaking. *Obs.*

1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 452, I heard the rack as Earth and Skie would mingle.

2. † **a.** A wrecked ship. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1658 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 365 Ten thousand Racks, Cast on the Shore of the Red Sea.

b. What is cast up by the sea; wrack.

1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 102 Well, go, rake some seaweed together or any other rack of your precious sea that one can burn.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*6 Also 9 **wrack**. [Related to Rack *v.*4, and perh. formed from it.] A horse's gait in which the two feet on each side are lifted almost simultaneously, and the body is left entirely without support between the lifting of one pair and the landing of the other. Now only *U. S.*

1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* I. iii. B j b, Their [Turky horses'] trauelling pace is neither amble, racke, nor trot; but a certaine kinde of easie traine. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 135 Exercise him .. first vpon an ordinarie rack or foot-pace, then vpon a slow trott. *Ibid.* IV. 5. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1846/4 A full trust Nag, a good Trot, short Rack. 1832 Fr. A. Kemble *Girlhood* III. 257 The Americans.. like a horse to have a shambling sort of half-trot, half-canter, which they judiciously call a rack. 1893 E. Muybridge *Descr. Zoopraxogr.* 35 The rack is an ungraceful gait of the horse, and disagreeable to those who seek comfort in riding.

fig. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* lix. 198 All the ease of such a rack will be no other, but..to gallop to the divel.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*7 Also 7 **racke, raack.** [Aphetic form of Arrack: so also G. *rack.*] = Arrack. *Fool rack*, see Fool *sb.*1 Also *attrib.* as *rack-house*, Rack-punch.

1602 Sir J. Lancaster in Purchas *Pilgrims* III. (1625) 154 The King .. dranke oft to the Generall in their Wine, which they call Racke. 1602–5 E. Scot *Ibid.* 184 We .. draue them into a Racke-house [*Margin.* Racke house where hot drinks are sold]. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 105 This rack..is often drunk in hot weather. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. iv, Five or six gallons of rack. 1795 Sir J. Dalrymple *Let. to Admiralty* 11 Their common beverage, water, and rack bad and new. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. liii, I would take refuge in weak punch, but rack.. Wakes me next morning with its synonym. 1848 [see Rack *sb.*1 1 b]. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ix. 291 Rooker took..a glass of 'rack'.

b. (See quot.)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 525/1 *Rack*, a spirituous liquor made by the Tartars of Tongusia. This kind of rack is made of mare's milk, which is left to be sour [etc.].

† **Rack,** *sb.*8 *Obs. rare*—1. [? Related to Rake *v.*1 Cf. Icel. and Sw. dial. *rak* rakings.] A rick.

A doubtful form: ed. 1566 has *reake.*

1574 Withals *Dict.* 21/1 A ricke or racke of hay, *strues. Extruo*, to make up in rokes [*sic*] or rackes.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*9 [Of obscure origin.] The skin of a young rabbit (see quots.).

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1204 There is annually a great loss in what are termed half skins, quarter skins, and racks, sixteen of which are only allowed for as one whole skin. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. Suppl. 380 The rabbit skins are..sorted into four kinds,..racks, or young rabbits about two months old, which have not lost their first coat.

Rack (ræk), *v.*1 [f. Rack *sb.*1 3.]

1. *intr.* Of clouds: To drive before the wind. *To rack up*, to clear up, said of the sky (Jam.).

1590 [see Racking *ppl. a.*1]. ?*a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Four Plays in One, Tri. Honour* iv, Stay, clouds, ye rack too fast. 1631 *Celestina* XIX. 187 Looke on the cloudes and see how speedily they racke away. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 32, I..saw the Clouds rack at an unusual rate. 1812 Scott *Rokeby* I. i, Racking o'er her [the Moon's] face, the cloud Varies the tincture of her shroud. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* ii. (1858) 63 A thin fleecy shred of cloud racking across the moon's disk.

fig. 1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 289 A fayth floating, and racking vp, and downe, like clouds.

† **2.** *trans.* Of the wind: To drive (clouds). *Obs.*

1596 *Edw. III*, II. i, Inconstant clouds, That, rack'd upon the carriage of the winds, Increase or die.

Rack (ræk), *v.*2 [f. Rack *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To fit up (a stable), with racks. *rare*—1.

1583 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 432 The same stable to be plancked and racked at the charges of this Cytie.

† **2.** *transf.* ? To feed as at a rack. *Obs. rare*—1.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 268 They look upon them [negroes] as their goods, horses, &c., and rack them only to make their time out of them, and cherish them to perform their work.

3. *To rack up.* **a.** *intr.* To fill a stable-rack with hay or straw before leaving the horse or horses for the night.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 22 Nov. 1775 The hay is meant merely to rack-up with. *Ibid.* 5 Feb. 1776 On the hills of Surry, the Farmers rack up with straw. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

b. *trans.* To fill the rack for (a horse).

1798 Middleton *View Agric.* 361 They must be taken into the stable, and..be racked up with tare hay at night. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 232 Pea-haulm is..employed in cart-stables for racking up the horses. 1893 *Times* 20 May 11/5 The younger generation find it intolerably irksome to return after supper to the stables to 'rack up' the horses.

fig. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xix, You might have racked yourself up more comfortably.

c. To fasten (a horse) to the rack.

1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Rack up*, to fasten up a horse with a short chain so that he cannot lie down. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 It is stupid of a groom to rack a horse short up while he is feeding.

4. To place (a thing) in or on a rack.

1855 E. J. Hopkins *Organ* 39 Most of the metal flue pipes..are racked in this manner. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 3/1 The Manhattan Beach Cycle Track have racked 1,000 Cycles.

b. *Mining.* To wash on the rack (sense 5 f).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

5. a. To move, extend, etc. by means of a rack and pinion. **b.** *intr.* To be moved in this way.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 62 By racking up the condenser for the best light. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 94 A Double Extension Camera..where the front racks out. *Ibid.* 295 The camera is racked to a certain distance.

6. To give (a thing) the form of a rack; to make as a rack.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rack (ræk), *v.*3 Also 5 **rakke**, 6 *Sc.* **rak**, 6–7 **racke**, 7 **wrack**, *pa. pple.* **ract.** [Prob. a. MDu. *recken* (Du. *rekken*) or MLG. *recken*, OHG. *recchan* (LG. and G. *recken*) to stretch, draw out, = OE. *reccan*: see Recche.

A MLG. *racken* is also recorded, and Kilian has *racken* 'torquere, tendere, tormentis exprimere'. Cf. also G. *racken* to vex, torture (Grimm).]

1. *trans.* To stretch the joints of (a person) by tugging or pulling, esp. with intention to cause severe pain, and *spec.* by means of a special apparatus (see Rack *sb.*3).

1433 Lydg. *St. Edmund* II. 277 Worthi to been enhangid bi the hals Or to be rakkid with a broke chyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 135 Some drowned,..some racked, some hanged on a gybet. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 You rack no forrener owtcast, You rent a Troian. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 467 This they did..to make me beleeue I was going to be rackt againe. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 89 His legs and hands were violently racked and pulled out to the places fitted for his fastenings. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 437 The Pirates exercis'd the most barbarous Cruelty, racking them inhumanly. 1829 Scott *Demonol.* viii. 275 Their mouths were stopped, their throats choked, their limbs racked. 1876 Green *Stray Stud.* 146 A drummer who had joined in the attack was racked mercilessly.

transf. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. ix, The winds and storms torture and rack the sea. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vi. 183 Their country was racked with perpetual disturbance.

b. To affect with pain similar to that caused by use of the rack. (Said esp. of diseases.)

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded. q ij b, Which..did yet so racke my raunging heade, and bring low my crased body. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 369 Ile racke thee with old Crampes, Fill all thy bones with Aches. 1674 Abp. Leighton in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. xlvi. 76, I keep not bedd much, nor am..rack't with sharp and tormenting diseases. 1742 Gray *Eton* 85 This racks the joints, this fires the veins. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 138 A cruel malady racked his joints.

c. To inflict mental pain or torture on (a person); to torture, distract, lacerate (the mind, soul, etc.).

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* V. i. 226 How haue the houres rack'd, and tortur'd me, Since I haue lost thee? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1747 Till with my verses I haue rackt his soule. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Dialogue* vii, The Sin Will rack and torture us within. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 98 ¶ 3 How must she be racked with Jealousy. 1771 Fletcher *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 243 O how does.. guilty horror rack their breasts! 1838 Lytton *Alice* 380, I regret no more the falsehood that so racked me for the time. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, Mr. Fledgeby meant him to be racked.

† **d.** *transf.* To examine searchingly, as by the application of torture. *Obs. rare*—1.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 126 There is nothing so holy in workes, but..must needes be vnsavorie in the sight of God, if without Christ it bee racked with exact scrutyne of Gods severe Judgement.

† **2.** To stretch, pull out, increase the length of (a thing, period of time, etc.). *Obs.*

1463–4 [see Racking *vbl. sb.*3]. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 12 *Preamble*, Certayne..persons..cast the peeces of cloth ouer a beame..and..racke, stretche and drawe the same. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 302 Heere perhaps yee will set Faith vpon the Last, and racke her to a larger sise. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. x. 48 The Chaldæan Kalendar, which yet they racke higher to fowre hundred three score and tenne thousand yeres. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 102 He gives them their true dimensions, not racking them for one, and shrinking them for another.

b. To pull or tear apart, to separate by force, to break up. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* 7 No more than we see the membres of the body not agre or to be racked one from an other because thei be not indifferently apte al to one vse. 1560 Becon *New Catech.* III. Wks. 1564 II. 327 b, They..racke that one tente commaundement into two for to supply the nomber. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 595 Some thinke the putride backe-bone in the grave rack'd.. the shape of snakes to take. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, Rack* and *Rack up*, to break up. 'Why didn't ye get at it, and rack it up'.

c. To shake (a thing) violently; to strain; to injure by shaking or straining. Also *absol.*

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 93 A dreadful cough, which seemed to rack his whole shattered system. 1865 A. L. Holley *Ordnance & Armor* 134 To waste no power in racking the whole side of the ship. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 10 We assumed that the American guns specially constructed to 'rack' would 'rack' as intended. 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* Ser. i. vii. 194 The Erinnyes leap upon the palace of Atreus, and rack it like a tempest.

d. *intr.* To undergo stretching, strain, or dislocation. Chiefly *Sc.*

1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 350, I gert the renzeis rak, et rif into sondir. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 Sum gat ane rais gart all hir ribbis rak. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* III. 47 The Earth's grip'd Bowels with Convulsions rack. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 12 The weight of Earth ..usually subjects them [Sluices] to rack and settle down at the Foundation. 1825 Jamieson s.v., He has a conscience that will rack like raw plaiding. 1890 Service *Notandums* 125 Lang or they win this length..their chafts are like to rack wi' the gantin'.

† **3.** To strain the meaning of (words, etc.); to give a forced interpretation to. *Obs.*

In quot. 1721 with allusion to sense 1.

1549 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 This is one of the places yat hath ben racked, as I tolde you of rackynge scriptures. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 42 How yo^u may seme to force and racke the worde to Chaucers meaninge, I knowe not. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 21 Grant that I may never rack a scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 328 The native and naked Letter, which is not to be racked and wrested from its obvious meaning. 1711 'J. Distaff' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 4 He racks a Text to make it confess a Meaning it never dream'd of.

† **b.** To strain or wrest (law or justice). *Obs.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 452 Not racking the lawes to extremitie, but mittigating the rigour with mercy. 1607 J. Davies *Summa Totalis* I. 4* So, God doth iudge, and neuer Iustice Rack.

c. To strain, task severely, put pressure upon (the mind, brain, etc.).

1583 W. Byrd in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 224 Racke not thy wit to winne by wicked waies. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 103 They rack their brains..they hazard their lives for it. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 47 ¶ 7 She racked her invention to no purpose. 1768 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 20 May, I have rack'd my brains half-an-hour—in vain. 1831 *Society* I. 216 Fanny was racking her brains for something to say. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* IV. 82 Racking his wits to contrive exquisite compliments.

† **d.** To force, constrain *to* an action or feeling.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* V. iii, The court is rackt to pleasure; each man straines To faine a jocund eye.

† **e.** To stretch or raise beyond the normal extent, amount or degree (cf. 4). *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 181 My credit..shall be rackt euen to the vttermost. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xii. 598 Striving about my ransome, which they racked so high [etc.]. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod* II. 22 Hasten thy labours, that thy crowned fields, May load themselues to thee, and rack their yeelds.

4. To raise (rent) above a fair or normal amount. Cf. Rack-rent.

1553 *Primer Edw. VI*, P v b, [That they] may not racke and stretche oute the rentes of their houses and landes. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. ii. 20 They racke their rents vnto a treble rate. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxi. 39 If I have caused..the poor Rent-holders (by racking their rents) to misse of a subsistence. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 311 Racked the rents to a pitch above the reach of the old tenant. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 214 He racked no rents to maintain the expenses of his establishment.

b. To charge an excessive rent for (land). *?Obs.*
1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 11 Landes be so racked at such a rate. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 751 Yet stand their Farmes already rackt so high, That they have begger'd halfe their Tenantry. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* Wks. 1873 III. 356 What Acre of your thousands have you rack'd? 1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 145 Open fields may be as high racked as inclosures.

c. To oppress (a person) by extortions or exactions, *esp.* of excessive rent; to bear hard upon (one's purse, etc.).
1584 T. LUPTON *Dreame Devil & Dives*, Wo woorth the time that ever we rackt our tenants. 1594 *1st Part Contention* (1843) 34 Because I would not racke the needie Commons. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 69 Oh, good Sir Humfrey, do not rack my purse. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 210 Here are no hard Landlords to racke vs with high rents. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 122 The declared Delinquents [were] racked to as high compositions. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 124 The same increase of luxury which would induce the landlord to rack his tenant [etc.]. 1862 J. A. ST. JOHN *Four Conq. Eng.* II. 303 Racking the people with impost, and collecting treasure from all parts. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 315 Implying that tenants were to be racked to the utmost.
absol. 1774 CUMBERLAND in *Westm. Mag.* II. 600 In vain the steward racks, the tenants rave. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. XV, Let *this* one toil for bread—*that* rack for rent.

†**d.** To extort (money, etc.). *Obs.*
1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1306 Each place..fild with treasure rackt with robberies. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* I. i, Here lies all..The money I ha' rack'd by usury. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 310 When there is no more to be racked out of the People upon any other Pretence.
absol. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 58 It is neither right, nor honest, to racke, extort, and purloyne from other.

e. To exhaust (tenants, land, etc.) by exactions or excessive use. Also with *out*.
1778 *Family In-compact* 6 Her Lands and Tenants almost rack'd. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 717 Soon after it was enclosed it was racked out by over-cropping. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 410 It was thought, too, that they had racked their estates. *Ibid.* III. XV. 283 Using ..their last opportunity of racking out their properties.

†**5.** *To rack a horse's wind*: to open his lungs. *Obs. rare.*
1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 45 The first chase will (as the Northerne man saies) racke your Horses winde, and so prepare him to his labor. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* I. i. 8 Trauaile moderately in the morning, till his winde be rack'd, and his limbes warmed.

Rack (ræk), *v.*4 [Of obscure origin: cf. RACK *sb.*6 The F. *racquassure*, by which Palsgr. renders 'racking', appears to be otherwise unknown.] *intr.* Of animals, *esp.* horses: To move with the gait called a rack.
1530 [see RACKING *vbl. sb.*4]. 1589 PEELE *Eclogue to Earl Essex* xii, His rain-deer racking with proud and stately pace. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 23 Ile .. trott up hill with you and racke downewards. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 627/4 Bay Gelding .. trots and racks. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 266 There can be little doubt of his having racked a mile in even less than I stated. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* XX. 157 No one ever saw him trotting or galloping; he only racks.
fig. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* (1662) 292 He was thorough-paced in all Spiritual Popery..but in secular Popery..he did not so much as rack.

Rack (ræk), *v.*5 [ad. Prov. (Gascon) *arracar* in same sense, f. *raca* the stems and husks of grapes, thick dregs: cf. obs. F. *vin raqué* 'small or course wine, squeezed from the *marc* or dregs of the grapes' (Cotgr.).]
1. *trans.* To draw off (wine, cider, etc.) from the lees. Also with *off*.
c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 The reboyle to Rakke to þe lies of þe rose, þat shalle be his amendynge. 1519 [see RACKED *ppl. a.*1]. 1633 *Nauorth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 330 To the cooper for rackinge 2 hogsheades of sack. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* ii. 71 [To] ferment, rack and bottle our Cidar. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. v. 275 Rack off your Wine into another Vessel. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 416 Whenever the wine becomes dry, rack off the clear into a clean and sulphured cask. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 64 The proprietor of spirits..may..vat, blend, or rack them in the warehouse.
absol. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 303 It will be necessary to rack off from one cask to another.
transf. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. XXVIII. (1686) 64 Serving as a Pipe to rack the Urine as it were out of the Bladder of the Young.
b. *fig.* in various senses.
1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 74 Rack him off further, and refine him from the lees of sensual and inordinate lusts. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 17 Christ Racks off his Truth from Vessel to Vessel. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. P 73 Every morning I wrote down in my pocket-book such anecdotes as I meant to rack off in the course of the day. 1861 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 302 His speech was of the finest jackeen just racked through a cask of Cork whisky.
†**2.** To empty (a cask) by racking. *Obs. rare.*
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 306 Rack the one Vessell from the Lees. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 65 Rack your Cask very clean, and let it remain full of water all night.

Rack (ræk), *v.*6 *Naut.* [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of *v.*2 or *v.*3] (See quots.)
1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Racking*, the fastening two opposite parts of a tackle together, so as that any weighty body suspended thereby shall not fall down, although the rope .. should be loosened by accident. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 119 *Rack*, to seize two ropes together, with cross-turns. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 131.

Rack, obs. var. RAKE *sb.*4, *v.*1 and *v.*3; obs. north. and Sc. f. RECK; pa. t. of REKE *v. Obs.*

†**Racka**, obs. form of ARECA.
1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* III. 304 Their lading..was principally dryed Coco Nuts..and Racka Nuts.

Rackan (ræ·k'n), **reckon** (re·k'n). *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 1 racente, racete, 4 rakende, 5 rakende, racand, 6 raken, racon, 9 rackan; 4 recawnt, 5–6 rekand, 5 rekande, rekanth, -enth, 6 reckand, -en, recon, 7 reckan, 9 reckon. [OE. *racente* wk. f. = ON. *rekendi* (usually in pl. *rekendr* as if from sing. **rekandi*), OHG. *rahchinza* (Graff): cf. RAKENTEIE. In ME. and later use only north. dial., and chiefly in forms *rek-*, *reckan*(*d*, which app. represent the Scand. rather than the OE. word (but forms with *rak-*, *rack-*, prevail in the comb. *rackan-crook*).]
†**1.** A chain, fetter. *Obs.*
c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XVI. § 2 Þæt he wearð ȝebunden mid hira racentum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Hie hine hæfdon ȝebreatodne mid fyrenum racentum. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* (1889) 59 ȝebeorscipas swylce racetan..forfleo lusta. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 188 þer ragnel in his rakentes hym rere of his dremes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5128, I send ȝow..twa hundred & ten..of rekanthes of rede gold. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. N.) 1636 þe jailers liggen bothe dede & Beues liþ bounde in rakende.
2. A chain or other apparatus by which cooking vessels are suspended over a fire; now usually a vertical bar pierced with holes, into one of which the pot-hook is inserted.
1400 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 268 Unum recawnt de catenis ferreis. 1445 *Ibid.* II. 194, j. rekand de ferro. 1485 *Ibid.* III. 300, j pare of coberdis, ij potte-hyngyls, j racand. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 186 Thre racons wt a peire of galows of yron. 1566 *Richmond. Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 184, j paire of tongs, j iron scummer and one recken. 1582 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 172 One recon,.. one fier shole, one pare of tanges. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 58 *Reckans*, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., A pot-hook..sliding through a hole in the bottom piece of the reckon.

Rackan-crook. *north. dial.* Forms: 5–6 raken-, 6 rakon-, racon-, rackyn-, rayckin-, rakin(ge)-, 6, 9 rackin-, 7–9 racken-, 9 rackan-, rack-an'-; 7 rekin-, 7–9 reckin-, 9 reckon-. [f. prec. + CROOK. *Rackan-hook* is used in the same sense in mod. dial.] A rackan serving as a pot-hook, or a pot-hook used with a rackan.
1469–70 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 280 In repar..unius rakencroke, iiij*d.* 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 223 Gibcrokes, rakincroke, and racks,..two Rayckincrokes and iiij spetes. 1648 *Lancash. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 254 The very racken crocks and pot hooks. 1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dialogue* 39 Hing the Pan ore'th fire ith Rekin-Creauk. 1781 J. H. *Gloss. N. E. Words* (E. D. S.), *Rannle-balk*, a piece of wood in a chimney, from which is hung the pot-crook, or racken-crook. 1869– In dialect glossaries (Lonsdale, Rochdale, Sheff., Northumb.).

Rackarock (ræ·kărɒk). [f. RACK *v.*3 + A *a.*2 + ROCK *sb.*] An explosive consisting of potassium chlorate and nitrobenzol. Also *attrib.*
1885 *Daily News* 12 Oct., A six-pound cartridge of rackarock. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 5/4, 200 lb. of rackarock powder.. were set off. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 84/2 The rackarock cartridges were not fired electrically.

Rackat, obs. form of RACKET.

Ra·ck-bar.
1. *Mech.* [f. RACK *sb.*2 6.] A bar fitted with a rack or racks.
a 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highl. Soc.* (1824) VI. 31 The teeth of these two spur-wheels are to work .. into the teeth of the rack-bars. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/1 A strong semicircle of cast iron, with which the telescope is connected by a rack-bar.
2. *Naut.* [f. RACK *v.*3] (See quot.)
1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rack-bar*, a billet of wood used for twisting the bight of a swifter round, in order to bind a raft firmly together.

Rack-bolt, variant of RAG-BOLT.
1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 58 Of trenails, screws, and rack-bolts 2500 each.

†**Ra·ck-bone.** *Obs.* [RACK *sb.*4] A vertebra.
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 775 The transuerse processes of the racke-bones of the necke. *Ibid.* 800 The last spondels or rackbones of the chest. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* (1659) 259 The chine or back bone..is made up of four and thirty rack-bones. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1738) 67 The Rack-bones that are between the sixth Vertebrae of the Chest, and the middle of the Os sacrum.

Rackcoone, obs. form of RACOON.

Ra·ck-deal. [f. RACK *sb.*2] Deal set up in a rack or framework and dried by exposure to the air.
1807 C. VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 96 The floor above is made of rack deal, or any soft wood plank. 1835 WHITE in *Parl. Rep. Timber Duties* 206 By being cut out with the sap running to them, they would be both sappy and slabby; those are what we call rack deals. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Rack*, The name of the framework in which deals or boards are placed on end for air-drying...Hence the term 'rack deals'.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*1 [f. RACK *v.*1 + -ED 1.] Driven along, as clouds by the wind.
1858 KINGSLEY *Poems* 150 Winds, upon whose racked eddies, far aloft, My thoughts in exultation held their way.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*2 [f. RACK *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + -ED.] Fitted with a rack or racks.
1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 128 A metal racked frame to fit inside a plain wooden box.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*3 [f. RACK *v.*3 + -ED 1.]
1. That is racked, in various senses of the vb.; stretched, strained, tortured by stretching, etc.
1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 1 Wheras some translate thys woord (for ever)..I do reject as a racked translation. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. i. (1882) 24 They will be sure to make price of their racked cloth, double and triple more than it cost them. 1611 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 59 Much more worth than the rackt value. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 484 The maintayning of my Lame and Racked body. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. i. 11 He endeavoured to tell the truth, as far as his poor racked imperfect memory would allow him. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. XIX. 341 The torn heart and racked brain could bear no more.
2. Of rent: Raised to excess. Cf. RACK-RENT.
1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. i. (1882) 29 He might haue it freely for this racked rent. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 164 Impositions, hard Services, and Rackt Rents. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Never did he stent Us in our thriving with a racket rent. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 404 Racked rents..disable the tenant to improve.
b. Of men, their living, etc.: Oppressed by or subjected to extortion or excessive rent.
1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1713 That Crew of Spendthrifts..Were now, among their racked Tenants faine To seeke for shelter. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 30 Weekely or monethly assessements and contributions..exceeding many mens racked incomes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 304 Thy racked inhabitants repine, complain.
3. Racked-out, (*a*) completely exhausted; (*b*) passed through with suffering.
1870 SIR S. NORTHCOTE in *Life* (1890) II. xii. 30 The old racked-out tobacco and corn lands. 1900 W. A. ELLIS *Life Wagner* 332 The harvest of the last outlived, or rather racked-out Summer.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*4 [f. RACK *v.*5 + -ED 1.] Drawn off or emptied by racking.
1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 294 b, Whither so euer I go: I haue with me racked wyne. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 83 In the latter drinke we haue vsed to put in rackte Renishe Wyne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 306 Powre the Lees of the Racked Vessell into the vnracked Vessell. 1764 *Mass. Gazette* No. 3149/4 Good rack'd and refin'd Cyder.

Rackee, obs. f. RAKI. **Racken,** north. and Sc. var. RECKON. **Racken-,** var. RACKAN-CROOK.

Racker 1 (ræ·kəɹ). [f. RACK *v.*3 + -ER 1.]
1. One who racks, in senses of the vb.
1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Contortor legum*, a racker of lawes. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 72 Landlords dare not quarter themselves here, because they are rackers of rents. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 15 These Rackers of Scripture are by St. Peter stiled Unstable. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Rackers aft tine their rent. 1820 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 568 The constant employment of rackers and executioners.
†**2.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —1.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 70/1 The Farmer, or Racker, or Dairy-Man..hold Lands..from the Lords thereof upon Rack or half-Rack, that is upon the yearly value or half value, having no certain term of holding [etc.].

Racker 2 (ræ·kəɹ). [f. RACK *v.*4 + -ER 1.] A racking horse.
1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 266 The racker comes to us from our North Western territory. 1856 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 146 The swiftest equine trotter or racker.

Racker 3 (ræ·kəɹ). [f. RACK *v.*5 + -ER 1.]
1. One who racks wine or other liquor.
1611 COTGR., *Frelateur*, a racker of wine. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 8 Harris was what is called a racker.
2. An apparatus for racking.
1846 TIZARD *Brewing* (ed. 2) XX. 551 The Floating Racker. [Description follows.]

†**Ra·cket,** *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **raket.** [Etym. obscure.] Some game played with dice.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 432 (460) Canstow pleyen raket, to and fro, Nette in, dokke out, now this, now that, Pandare? 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) 166, I haue not plaid raket, Nettle in, Docke out. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* V. XXIX. (1554) 140 Kyng Phrahartes, in token he was unstable, Sent him three dees, forged square of golde, To play racket as a chylde chaungeable.

Racket (ræ·kĕt), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **rackat, -it,** *Sc.* **rakkett, rakcat,** 6–7 **rackette,** 8 **-ett,** 5– **racket**; 6–9 **raquet,** 7 **-ett,** 9 **racquet.** See also RAQUETTE. [a. F. *raquette* (16th c.) = Sp., Pg. *raqueta*, It. *racchetta, lacchetta*, of uncertain origin (see Littré and Devic): hence also Du. *raket* (in Kilian *racket*), G. *rakete, -ette.*]
1. A bat used in the games of rackets, tennis, etc., consisting of a network of cord or catgut stretched across a somewhat elliptical frame formed of a bent strip of wood, to the base of which a handle is attached.
1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIV. 66 Sa mony rakkettis, sa mony ketche-pillaris. 1540 [see b]. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 6 Striking and receaving the balle with a raquet. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 The Beaver..His taile somewhat like the forme of a Racket. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* XXI. § 9 A Tennis-Ball, whether in motion by the stroke of a Racket, or lying still at rest. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 206 He was seated at table with a parcel of shuttle-cocks before him, and mending a racket. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. XXXI, Like tennis-ball by raquet tossed. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 100 [In Lacrosse] one catches the ball in his racket, and..endeavors to carry it to the goal. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 22 In the tennis-court he toiled with the racquet. 1890 C. G. HEATHCOTE *Lawn Tennis* 208 The main object of modern lawn tennis is to meet the ball with a full racket.

fig. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Finding opportunitie to giue her both bal and racket. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 616 Friuolous pamphlets, the very rackets wherewith Greece bandieth ignorant heads about. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 38 Antichrist is the common Tennis-Ball that every malicious Racket bandies and tosses against each other. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. ¶ 9 You have a racket for every ball; nothing comes amiss to you.

b. A game of ball played by two persons, who strike the ball alternately with their rackets and endeavour to keep it rebounding from a wall. Now always *pl.* Also *fig.*

1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 175 Sum gart him raiffell at the rakcat: Sum harld hym to the hurly hakcat. 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* 882 All the soules were playnge at racket. None other rackettes they hadde in honde [etc.]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xii. 221 Such [games] are..Racket, Balloone. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxii. 191 All his address and conversation is one continual game at raquet. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. vii. 161 Rackets..is, like any other athletic game, very much a thing of skill and practice. 1890 E. O. P. BOUVERIE *Rackets* 359 The game of rackets is now exclusively played in a court enclosed in four walls.

† **2.** A military engine (see quot.). *Obs. rare* —[1].

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vi. 51 He made all maner ordinaunce: handbowes, fyrie dartes, rackettes to cast stones.

3. A snow-shoe made after the fashion of a racket (sense 1), as used in Northern America.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. 753 Their Dogges.. haue rackets tied vnder their feet, the better to runne on the snow. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 130 Unless they carried Rackets under their Feet, wherewith to walk upon the Top of the Snow. 1758 *Mickmakis & Maricheets* 55 Much more capable with their legs only, than we with our rackets. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1792) 111 The sportsman pursues in his broad rackets or snow-shoes. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 84 Travel was next to impossible, except upon rackets.

b. A broad wooden shoe for man or horse to enable them to walk over marshy ground.

1864 in WEBSTER.

4. *Ornith.* A bird's tail-feather shaped like a racket, a spatule. (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *racket-frame, -maker, -seller*; *racket-like* adj.; (sense 1 b) *racket-ball, -bat, -court, -ground, -match, -player*; (sense 3) *racket-string*; **racket-press** (see quot.).

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 164 Like *Racket-Bals with Argos's I sport And the whole Ocean is my Tennis-Court. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi, Who bit [him] across the shoulders with a *racket-bat. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 103, I am no day from the line of the *racket-court. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 366 It is thoroughly inconvenient and defective as a racket-court. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, This area .. was the *racket-ground. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 168 The outermost pair [of feathers] are enlarged at the end in a *racquet-like form. 1611 COTGR., *Raquetier*, a *Racket-maker. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 57 Employed to supply the *racket-players with balls. 1890 C. G. HEATHCOTE *Lawn Tennis* 204 Among those [implements] which .. are useful, may be mentioned the *racket press to keep the racket from warping. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 75 The pressure of my *racket strings brought the blood through my socks and mockinsons.

Racket (ræ·kėt), *sb.*[3] Also 8-9 racquet. [Prob. onomatopœic. Gael. *racaid*, sometimes cited as the source, is no doubt from Eng.]

1. Disturbance, loud noise, uproar, din; usually such as is produced by noisy or disorderly conduct on the part of one or more persons.

In quot. 1597 with pun on *sb.*[2]

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 234, I send you a letter sent to me of the racket stirred up by Withers. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 23 But that the Tennis-Court-keeper knowes better then I, for it is a low ebbe of Linnen with thee, when thou kept'st not Racket there. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 323 Antonius.. hearing what racket the Parthians kept in Syria. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 336 ¶ 3 After all this Racket and Clutter [etc.]. 1792 *Elvina* II. 98 We wanted quiet, not racket. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii. (1878) 336 A quiet country life—no racket except the roosters in the morning.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 261 Then will shee keepe a racket, and cry out. 1683 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 243 And made such a riot .. That never before such a racket was known. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 53 Your daughter has made a strange racket in my family. 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., The drums and trumpets again made a racket. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* i, Such dashers occasioned many a racket in Meg's house. *fig.* 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 87 There is such a racket and whirl of religions on all sides of me.

c. A noisy expression of opinion or feeling; clamour, outcry; excitement or fuss (*about* something, or *with* a person).

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 182 What a noise Authours have made of Roses, what a 'Racket' they have kept up. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 270 She was astonished .. at the racket which was made about a son of such a creature. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) I. 11 Though her father has always made such a racket with her.

2. The noise and whirl of society; excessive social excitement or dissipation.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 118 Charm'd with dress and trumpery, with racket and dissipation. 1822 SCOTT 4 Sept. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xviii. 149, I did not wish for you in the midst of all this racquet of mirth and war. 1850 THACKERAY *Lett., to Mrs. Brookfield*, With all this racket and gaiety, do you understand that a gentleman feels very lonely? 1886 *Spectator* 6 Feb. 175/1 Dr. Johnson.. did not live in the racket of Society.

b. A large or noisy social gathering.

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 12 (1748) II. 269 She told me, that when the number of company for play exceeded ten tables, it was called a racquet. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 4 To idle amusements, and to negligence of domestic business, to wicked rackets. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 402 She'll have her routs and her rackets as well as the high-born ones.

3. *slang.* A trick, dodge, scheme, game, line of business or action.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Racket*, some particular kinds of fraud and robbery are so termed. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 224/1, I did wear a shovel hat when the Bishop of London was our racket. 1884 *Bread-winners* 183 That's just our racket. 1891 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* vi, What's your lay? What's your racket?

4. An exciting or trying situation or experience; an ordeal. *To stand the racket*, (*a*) to hold out against strain or wear and tear; (*b*) to face the consequences of an action.

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf*, '*Racket*—to stand the', when one of a set stands forward to bear all the blame. 1827 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* II. 63 Sic tussels nobbit pluck could settle, For nowse less could the racket stand. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 404 (*Shoemaker*) Upon this..preparation depends his work standing the racket of adverse seasons. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxii. (1887) 237, I escaped and came out of the whole racket unwounded.

5. *Sc.* A hard blow; a severe slap.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Douglas Æneis, Gloss.* s.v. *Rak*, More frequently..we use Racket, as he gave him a racket on the lug, i.e. a box on the ear. 1810 *Cock's Simple Strains* 135 (Jam.) The wabster lad bang'd to his feet, An' gae 'im a waefu racket.

† **Ra·cket,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **racket.** [f. RACKET *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To strike with, or as with, a racket; to toss or bandy about. Chiefly *fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1613) 540 The Gods perdie doe reckon and racket us men as their tennis balles. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* IV. iv, Then think, then speak,.. And racket round about this body's court These two sweet words, 'tis safe. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 2. 244 They are moveable as Shittlecockes, or Tennis Balls, now racketed here, now there. 1705 G. SCROPE *Epit. on himself* (St. Michael's, Coventry), Here lyes an Old Toss'd Tennis ball Was Racketted from Spring to Fall.

b. *To racket away*: To lose (money) in playing with a racket.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II. i, I shall not shortly Racket away five hundred crowns at tennis But it shall rest upon record!

2. *To racket it*: To carry a racket. *rare* —[1].

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* I. i, There's thy fellowe Prentise, as good a Gentleman borne as thou art..But does he pumpe it or Racket it?

Racket (ræ·kėt), *v.*[2] [f. RACKET *sb.*[3]]

1. *intr.* To live a gay life, to take part in social excitement. Also with *about*.

1760 GRAY *Lett., to Dr. Clarke*, Poems (1775) 282 Company and cards at home, parties by land and water abroad, and.. racketing about from morning to night. 1792 *Elvina* II. 132 Sir Edward will not allow Elvina to racket any more for some time. 1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 346, I have been racketing lately, having dined twice with Rogers and once with Grant.

2. *intr.* To make a noise or racket; to move about in a noisy way.

1827 CAPT. HARDMAN *Waterloo* 16 A ball from their infantry went through my jacket, Took the skin off my side, and made me racket. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii. 151 The wind blazed and racketed through the narrow space between the house and the hill. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iv. 86 The pots and pans .. jarred and racketed to each plunge.

b. To get *up* with noise and confusion.

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* lii. (1879) 445 They're .. obliged to racket up too early in the morning to catch the train, to take anything.

3. *trans.* To keep lively, to disturb, destroy (also with *away*), etc. by racketing. *rare.*

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxvii. 166 Dearly do we love racketing; and, another whisper, some of us to be racketed. 1777 LADY S. LENNOX in *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 261 The racketting their health so entirely away. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 820 A racketty life had racketted his frame. 1886 H. WARD BEECHER in *Hom. Rev.* May 421 We hear the whole land racketed with the disturbance produced by labor and capital.

Racketer[1] (ræ·kėtəɹ). *rare.* Also 6 **rakketter.** [f. RACKET *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who plays with a racket.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 105 The rakketters in tennyse play..must shew them selues nymble. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 366 These listless racketers rarely, if ever, hit the ball twice before it dropped.

2. One who wears, or walks on, rackets or snow-shoes (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

Ra·cketer[2]. *rare.* [f. RACKET *sb.*[3] or *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] A gay or noisy person.

1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will* 3 The discontented Party..may find our impregnant City a ready Foster-Mother to nurse these distempers in her ranting Racketers. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi. 109 At a private concert last night..and again to be at a play this night: I shall be a racketer, I doubt.

Racketing (ræ·kėtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RACKET *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb., esp. in sense 1; an instance of this.

1753 [see RACKET *v.*[2] 3]. 1795 SCOTT 23 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I wish they may come down soon, as we shall have fine racketting. 1822 — 25 June in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xviii. 139 Late hours and raqueting. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 745 No racketing of engines to turn his domain into a modern Babel. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* 183 There'll be junketings and racketings.

Racketing (ræ·kėtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That rackets, in senses of the vb.; characterized by racket or racketing.

1763 ELIZ. CARTER in *Mem.* (1808) I. 362 We live a very racketting life at the Hague. 1821 JEFFREY in Cockburn *Life* II. lxxxvi, We have had a racketing feverish life since we came here. 1847 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 25 One of the most racketing cities in the world. 1895 BESANT *Westminster* iii. 88 A place filled with noisy, racketing, even uproarious life.

Racketry (ræ·kėtri). [f. RACKET *sb.*[3] + -RY.] Systematic or continuous noise or disturbance.

1884 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. 639 The non-voters.. constitute the muscle and sinew of the campaign racketry—a word made indispensable by political conventions. *Ibid.* 640 All this racketry has been going on..for seven minutes.

Ra·cket-tail. [f. RACKET *sb.*[2]] A (bird's) tail shaped like a tennis-racket; hence used as a name for various species of humming-birds and motmots having tails of this form.

1851 JARDINE *Contrib. Ornith.* 111 The beautiful species *S[pathura] Underwoodii*, with its white boots and racket tail. 1861 GOULD *Humming Birds* III. Pl. 162 *Spathura Underwoodi*, white-booted Racket-tail. *Ibid.* 164 *S. Peruana*, Peruvian Racket-tail. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 446 The lateral feathers may..suddenly enlarge into a terminal spatulation as in the forms known as 'Racquet-tails'.

So **Ra·cket-tailed** *a.*, having a racket-tail.

1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. i. 317 The Racket-tailed Humming Bird is a rare species, and is a native of South America. 1833 JARDINE *Humming-Birds* II. 110 Rough-legged Racket-tailed Humming-Bird. 1894 *Naturalist on Prowl* 178 The ever-changing .. notes of the Racket-tailed Drongo.

Rackette, obs. form of RACKET *sb.*[2]

Racket-wheel, variant of RATCHET-WHEEL.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 78 The brace is fixed to a spindle..and is there confined by a small racket-wheel and ketch. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 150/1 There is also a racket-wheel to prevent its unwinding.

Rackety (ræ·kėti), *a.* Also **-tty.** [f. RACKET *sb.*[3] + -Y.]

1. Addicted to making a racket; noisy, gay, fond of excitement.

1773 BERRIDGE *Chr. World Unmasked* (1813) 27 Some players are rude and racketty. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* I. vii. 192 This strange metamorphosis in the rackety little Irishman. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/3 The rackety winds of March and April.

2. Characterized by noise, excitement, dissipation, or disturbance.

1827 [see RACKET *v.*[2] 3]. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 61 Foreign travelling is very racketty work. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. ii. (1872) III. 221 He..studies and learns amazingly in such a rackety existence.

¶ **3.** = RICKETY.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 55 An old rackety inn, that looked ready to fall to pieces.

Ra·ckful. [f. RACK *sb.*[2]] The fill of a rack.

1898 C. G. ROBERTSON *Voces Academ.* 190 A rackful of sticks and pipes.

Rackin-crook, variant of RACKAN-CROOK.

Ra·cking, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of driving before the wind. *rare* —[1].

1631 *Celestina* Prol. A vj b, Those rackings to and fro of the clouds.

Ra·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RACK *v.*[2]] **a.** Fitting with, placing in, etc., a rack or racks. **b.** The washing of ore on a rack (Knight 1875).

1888 *Daily News* 18 July 2/6 Restitution of 'pennies' if the girls do their own racking.

Racking (ræ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. RACK *v.*[3]]

1. The action of stretching, extending, straining, etc.; pulling tight or making fast by rack-lashings. Also with *down*.

1463-4 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 501/1 Brode Cloth..after almanere rakkyng, streynynge or teyntyng therof. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 364 It cannot be drawen, nor by racking can be stretched to any other sense. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1751/2 Thys grieuous racking and extending of this worde Procurement. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* 12 The daily, nightly racking of the brains, To range the thoughts. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 170 The oars and poles were used as ribands for racking. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Racking-down*, an operation performed with the aid of rack-lashing in laying a gun or mortar platform.

b. Torturing by means of the rack.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 490 Dyuerse tourmentes, as rakkynge, heddynge, and hangynge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 284 All racking and torture, that exceadeth a meane, is uncerten and perillous. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 36 If racking, if scourging..be reall persecutions, then were theirs reall. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 429 He had condemned racking for grievous offenders, as contrary to Law. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 13 Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought, From racking.

c. Raising (of rents) to an excess. Also with *up*.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 82 This rackynge and hoyssing vp of Rentes. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 522 By unconscionable racking of rents and wresting from them excessiue fines. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 50 The racking up of rents in the years 1651 and 1652.

2. The undergoing or causing of strain, distortion, or dislocation.

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 18 The Frames could move..without any Danger of racking or straining. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 306 Nothing to

oppose the racking of the frame. 1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 267 The 'Bellerophon' could pass the forts at New York within 200 yards without suffering except by racking. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuilding* ii. 23 This plan .. has the important advantage of opposing the racking of the floor plates longitudinally.

attrib. 1865 A. L. Holley *Ordnance & Armor* 212 The 'racking' system, by means of heavy projectiles at low velocities.

3. Intense pain.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. of Med.* I. 680 Violent aching of the head .. with racking in the bones.

Rac·king, *vbl. sb.*[4] [f. Rack *v.*[4]] Of a horse: The action or fact of moving with a rack.

1530 Palsgr. 260/2 Rackyng of a horse in his pace, *racquassure.* 1607 Markham *Caval.* iv. 5 Taking his time-keeping from trotting, and his motion of legges from ambling. and so compound this which is called a Traine, or Racking, 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules for buying Horses,* Racking .. 'tis the same Motion as Ambling, only it is a sweeter Time. 1818 J. Palmer *Jrnl. Travels* 51 Racking is a favourite ambling pace.

Racking (ræ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[5] [f. Rack *v.*[5]] Drawing off wine, etc. from the lees.

c 1475 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 The rackinge, coynynge, rebatinge, and other salvations of wynes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 305 It is in common Practise, to draw Wine, or Beere, from the Lees, (which we call Racking). 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 The usual times for Racking, are Midsummer and Alhallontide. 1783 B. J. Bromwich *Exper. Bee-keeper* 59 If it does not become fine after the first racking, the operation should be repeated. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 169 The manufacture of cider may be divided into twelve heads: .. 8. The racking.

b. *attrib.*, as *racking-back, -can, -cellar, -cock, -engine, -faucet, -hose, -pump, -shed, -tap, -vessel.*

1846 Tizard *Brewing* (ed. 2) xx. 547 A more perfect racking-engine than such as are in ordinary use. *Ibid.*, The racking tap. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/1 The cask .. is further cleaned with steam .. before being allowed to roll off into the 'racking shed', where it is filled with porter. 1892 H. E. Wright *Handy Bk. Brewers* 37 'Settling backs' or 'racking backs'. *Ibid.* 42 The fermenting or racking vessels. *Ibid.* 503 Racking hose .. and racking cocks.

Ra·cking, *vbl. sb.*[6] [f. Rack *v.*[6]] A piece of spun yarn or other material used for racking ropes.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Racking and Seizing for the Parrel. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 34 It will greatly assist the spunyarn racking. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 116 Cast off the racking.

† **Ra·cking,** *vbl. sb.*[7] [f. *rack* Wrack *v.* Cf. Rack *sb.*[5]] Wrecking, destruction.

1689 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 8 The Queen and Prince banisht for what none dares own, Unless for the racking and ruin o' the state.

Ra·cking, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Rack *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. Of clouds: Driving before the wind.

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iv, Draw my chariot swifter than the racking clouds. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* iv. 361 Drives the racking clouds along the liquid Space. 1808 Scott *Marm.* iii. xxii, Of middle air the demons proud, Who ride upon the racking cloud.

2. Of winds: Driving, carrying along.

1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 182 The sport and prey Of racking whirlwinds. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 255 The racking winds .. whirl them away again.

Racking (ræ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Rack *v.*[3]]

1. Extortionate; exacting.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* i. (1598) 2 The court of affection, held by that racking steward, Remembrance. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* vii. 90 Hee layeth the blame on .. racking Landlords. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* (1650) 12 Let those .. learn to make no lesse conscience of a racking bargain. 1817 Scott *Search after Happiness* xvi, Cursed war and racking tax Have left us scarcely raiment to our backs.

† **b.** Let at rack-rents. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1619 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* i. i, Your racking Pastures, that have eaten up as many singing Shepherds, and their issues, as Andeluzia breeds.

2. Torturing; causing intense pain, physical or mental.

1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 481 Maladies Of gastly Spasm, or racking torture. 1693 Congreve in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. (1697) 296 The most racking Thought, which can intrude. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 106 A man lying under the racking pains of the Gout. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxii, Getting up for a journey with a racking headache. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* viii. 57, I had been kept awake by a most racking tooth-ache.

3. Straining, dislocating; breaking under strain.

1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 262 To neutralize the vibration, when struck a racking blow on one side. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 118 Great racking strains are set up, tending to alter the relative positions of the beams to each other and to the ship's side. 1895 R. Kipling in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3/2 Spirits, goblins, and witch-people were moving about on the racking ice.

Hence **Ra·ckingly** *adv.*, in a racking or exhausting manner.

1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 33 They will certainly become .. monotonous by virtue of being so rackingly relevant.

Ra·cking, *ppl. a.*[3] [f. Rack *v.*[4]]

1. Of a horse: Moving with a rack.

1562 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 166 One old rackynge nagg. 1585 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 108 My rackinge blacke nagge. 1817 Paulding *Letters fr. South* (1835) I. 86, I bought a new horse,—one of your capital racking ponies, as they are yclept.

fig. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Staffordsh.* (1662) 41 He himself became a racking but no thorough-paced Protestant.

2. *Racking pace* = Rack *sb.*[6]

1611 Cotgr., *Amble,* .. an ambling, or racking pace. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* 1138/4 Two Cart-Geldings, .. a little racking-pace. 1721 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 167 A Moose .. shoves along side-ways, throwing out the Feet, much like a Horse in a racking pace. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* XXIX. s.v. *Rack,* The racking pace is much the same as the amble.

Ra·cking, *ppl. a.*[4] *Naut.* [f. Rack *v.*[6]] That fastens ropes together.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Nippering,* Fastening nippers by taking turns crosswise between the parts. .. These are called racking turns. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 34 It is .. secured with a racking seizing. 1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 3 Secure .. reef-pendant to boom with a racking or rolling hitch.

† **Rack jack.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. A racket.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 22 Dare ye .. Too raise such raks iaks on seas, and danger vnorderd?

Ra·ck-la·shing. *Mil.* [f. Rack *v.*[3]] A lashing consisting of a piece of stout rope fastened to a short tapering stick, by means of which it may be twisted tight.

1834–47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 74 A piece of smaller scantling is laid on the top of the plank .. to which it is secured with rack-lashings. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 257.

Rackle (ræ·k'l), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–5 **rakel, -il,** 4–6 **-yl,** (5 **-yll**), **racle,** 6 **ra(c)kle,** *Sc.* **rakill,** 7 **rackel,** 8 **raucle,** 9 **rackle, rau(c)kle.** [Of obscure origin.] Hasty, rash, impetuous, headstrong; rough or coarse in action; also *Sc.* possessed of rude strength, vigorous at an advanced age. **a.** of persons:

a 1300 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 37 To rakele þo þei were, 3ware fore þo huy fullen þere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 526 He þat is to rakel to renden his cloþez, Mot efte sitte with more vnsounde to sewe hem togeder. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 To wyving be thou nat racle. 1433 — *St. Edmund* ii. 512 The kyng, nat rakel, but of hih prudence. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 129/8 Rakyl, *insolens.* *c* 1670 *Poor Man's Cup* in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 10 Samson was a Rackel and Rough-handed Saint, ready to Pelt the Philistines on all occasions. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* 4th Recit., Then niest outspak a raucle carlin. 1826 T. Wilson *Pitman's Pay* i. lxvi, Te guide a rackle ram-stam wife. 1876 Waugh *Hermit Cobbler* (Lancash. dial.) 29 Is there ony news o' that rackle (reckless) brother o' thine?

b. of things, actions, feelings, etc.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 380 (429) Eche rakil dede, and eche unbridelid chere. *c* 1386 — *Manciple's T.* 185 A thousand folk hath rakel Ire Fully fordoon. *Ibid.* 235 Wostow wherof a rakel tonge serueth. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 83 His rakil wit only to him souffysith. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* A ij, Thy tounge is racle, thy wit is rechles. 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xxii, Auld Scotland has a raucle tongue.

Comb. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 39, I suspect this will be a very rackle-handed committee.

? Hence † **Rackle** *v. intr.*, to act rashly or roughly. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 1593 (1642), I nil not rakle as for to greven here.

Rackleness (ræ·k'lnés). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f Rackle *a.* + -ness.] † **a.** Rashness, hastiness. *Obs.* **b.** *Sc.* (See quot. 1825).

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 179 O euery man be war of rakelnesse Ne trowe no thyng withouten strong witnesse. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. James* 29 True godlynes can in no wise agree with racklenes of tongue. 1825 Jamieson Suppl., (*Rackleness*), *Raucleness,* vigour and freshness in an advanced period of life.

Ra·ckless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. Rack *sb.*[3] + -less.] Produced without a rack.

1867 G. Gilfillan *Night* ix. 310 Rackless torture.

Rackless, obs. (north. and Sc.) f. Reckless.

† **Ra·ckly,** *adv. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **raklie.** [? f. Rackle *a.* + -ly [2].] Rapidly, impetuously.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* xi. (*Wolf & Sheep*) xix, Went never hound mair haistelie fra the hand, Quhen he wes rynnand maist raklie at the ra.

Rackoon(e, obs. forms of Racoon.

Ra·ck-pin.

1. [f. Rack *v.*[3]] = Rack-stick.

1859 J. Brown *Rab & F.* (1862) 33, I had to brain him wi' a rack-pin.

2. [f. Rack *sb.*[2]] One of the pins supporting the rack-boards in an organ.

1881 W. E. Dickson *Pract. Organ-building* 91 The rack-board .. may be placed on its rack-pins, and the feet dropped into their places.

Rack-punch. [f. Rack *sb.*[7] + Punch.] Punch made with arrack.

1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 143 ¶ 3 Rack-punch, quickned with brandy and gun-powder. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 155 The governor .. trumpeted forth the praises of his rack-punch. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* vi, He insisted upon having a bowl of rack punch; everybody had rack punch at Vauxhall.

Ra·ck-rent, *sb.* [f. Rack *v.*[3] 4 + Rent. *Rack-rented* is found in 1591.] A very high, excessive, or extortionate rent; a rent equal (or nearly equal) to the full value of the land.

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 80 An obseruing and painefull husband .. thriueth as well upon his farme of rack rent, as many .. Freeholders. 1715 *Act Reg. Papists* in *Lond. Gaz.* (1716) No. 5455/3 Any Farmer or Tenant at Rack-Rent. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 18 They steal from their Neighbours, to enable them to pay the Land-Jobber his Rack-Rent. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. ii. v. 184 *note,* One third to the cultivator, and two thirds to the proprietor, would be accounted a rackrent in England. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* ii. ii. (1881) 111 They lived on the potato, because rack-rents stripped every thing else from them.

attrib. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 4 Dec. 1775 *Obs.*, The rack-rent Gentlemen of landed property. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 17/1 Every year growing worse than the last in this rack-rent country.

transf. and *fig.* 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* i. ii, *Nil muliere levius.* Tut, man, every one knows their worth When they are at a rack rent. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 178 Subjecting to the rack-rent of avarice and insolence that country of theirs.

Ra·ck-rent, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To subject (a person) to the payment of rack-rent.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 83 It was a maxim with his family .. never to rack-rent old tenants or their descendants. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* 105 Who rack-rent the cultivators most mercilessly.

absol. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 138 He hunted, and drank, and feasted and rack-rented.

2. To let (a farm, etc.) at a rack-rent.

1882 in Ogilvie.

Hence **Rackre·ntable** *a.*, capable of being rack-rented; **Ra·ck-re·nted** *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1591 app. f. the sb.); **Ra·ck-re·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. iii. 1154 The needy, hard-rack-rented Hinde. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro'M.* 398 Is it rack-renting .. would make them popular? 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vi. 175 They were the first 'tenants at will' .. and .. were always theoretically rackrentable. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 120 The appeal of the poor rack-rented tenantry. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 7/1 Even the most rack-renting of landlords will find .. the impossibility of extortion.

Ra·ck-re·ntal. *rare*[−1]. The value (of land) at rack-rent.

1812 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 328 The rack-rental of England in that year [1803] was about forty millions.

Ra·ck-re·nter.

1. One who pays rack-rent.

1680 *Spirit of Popery* 45 If they were Rack-renters. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* Pref. 6 'Tis a publick Calamity, that the Lands of a Country must be all or mostly in the Hands of Rack-Renters, whose Interest it is .. that they never may be improv'd. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 224 These meadows the rack renters are bound to dress after every third crop of hay. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 236 The farmers were real yeomen, and not miserable rack-renters.

2. One who exacts rack-rent.

1880 *Times* 23 Oct. 6/5 Not .. one [landlord] in 500 [will] be found to merit the name of 'rack-renter'.

† **Rack-sauch.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Rack *v.*[3] + Sauch, sallow, willow.] A gallows-bird.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 245 Filling of tauch, rak sauch, cry crauch, thow art our sett.

Ra·ck-staff. ? *Obs.* (See quots.)

1611 Cotgr., *Frayoire,* the racke-staffe, or nog of a mill; the little peece of wood which rubbing against the hopper makes the corne fall from it. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 340/2 The parts of a Wind-Mill .. The Rack-staff, that shakes the Shough. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Rack-staff,* a kind of pole or staff used for adjusting the mill-stones.

Ra·ck-stick. [f. Rack *v.*[3]] A stick used for tightening a rope placed round anything.

1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 258 Rack-sticks, and lashings. *Ibid.* 259 The .. officer carries the rack sticks.

Rackt, obs. form of *raked,* Rake *v.*[1]

† **Rack vintage.** *Obs.* (See quot. 1617.)

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For the freight of euery tun wyne at the racke vintage, xvi.*s.* 1617 Minsheu *Ductor, Racke vintage,* An. 32. H. 8. cap. 14, is a second vintage or voyage for wines by our Merchants into Fraunce, &c. [Hence in Blount and later Dicts.]

Rack-wind: see Rack *sb.*[1] 3.

Rackyn-croke, obs. form of Rackan-crook.

Racle, obs. f. Rackle *a.* **Racoille,** var. Recueil *v.* **Racolta,** var. Raccolta. **Racommode,** var. Raccommode. **Racon,** obs. f. Rackan.

‖ **Raconteur** (rakoñtŏr). [F., f. *raconter* to relate: see Recount *v.*[1]] One skilled in relating anecdotes or stories.

1829 Disraeli *Yng. Duke* I. xii. (1831) 97 Stamped the illustrious narrator as the most consummate *raconteur.* 1855–6 Thackeray *Four Georges* (1861) 183 Scott .. the very best *raconteur* of his time. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Apr. 5/7 He was a good *raconteur.* No one knew more good stories or could tell them so well.

So **Raconteuse** (-tŏz), a female raconteur.

1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* (1870) 46 'There's not one of you men now-a-days like Selwyn', began the old *raconteuse* again. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/1 Let us admit that she is a good raconteuse, for the sake of grammar.

Racoon, raccoon (răkū·n, răkū·n), *sb.* Forms: 7 (see etym. note; also) **racoone, -oune, -owne,** 7–8 **rackoon,** (7 **rack-, rockoone**), 7– **raccoon,** 8– **racoon.** See also Coon and Rattoon. [Powhatan (Virginia) dialect of Algonquian. The following quots. show more precise reproductions of the native word:

1608 Capt. Smith *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 19 Couered with a great Couering of Rahaugcums. *Ibid.* 23 Presents of Deare, bread, Raugroughcums. *c* 1610 W. Strachey *Virginia* (1849) i. x. 122 There is a beast they call arocoune, much like a badger. *Ibid.* 183 *Dict. Ind. Lang., Arathkone,* a beast like a fox. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* ii. 27 There is a beast they call Aroughcun, much like a badger. *Ibid.* iii. ii. 48 A great robe, made of Rarowcun skinnes.]

An American nocturnal carnivore of the genus *Procyon.* The common N. American species is

P. lotor, a grayish-brown furry animal with bushy tail and sharp snout.

1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antiq.* 19 Minck, Stote, Miniuer, Racoone, Moashye, Woluerine. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* v. (1838) 54 The Racowne is a beast as bigg..as a Foxe, with a Bushtayle. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 17 The Raccoon liveth in hollow trees. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 326 Of wild Creatures, there are Raccoons, Hares, Rabbits, &c. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 333 The racoon, which some authors have called the Jamaica rat, is about the size of a small badger. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 204 They were gallant bush-whackers and hunters of racoons by moonlight. 1856 BRYANT *Winter Piece* 52 The lighter track Of fox, and the racoon's broad path, were there. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 434/2 The American raccoon..is practically a bear.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *racoon-hunt*, *-hunting*, *-skin*; **racoon-berry** *U. S.*, the May-apple or mandrake (Miller, 1884); **racoon-bridge** (see quot. 1791); **racoon-oyster** *U. S.* (see quots. 1883–4).

1624 [see etym. note]. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 2 Bevers, Otter, Raccoon skins, with other Furrs. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 445 No other bridge than a sapling felled across it, which is called a raccoon bridge. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 131 Racoon-hunting was my..daily employ. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xix. (1874) 317, I remember one racoon hunt. 1883 SIMMONDS *Useful Animals, Raccoon Oysters*, a variety of American oysters from Appalichicola Bay, Florida. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* 752 From .. overcrowding the shells of the individual Oysters become very narrow and greatly elongated; the peculiar forms which result are known to oystermen as 'Raccoon Oysters' or 'Cats-tongues'.

Hence **Racoo·n** *v. intr.*, to walk about at night, like a racoon. *nonce-wd.*

1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xiii, She heard him pacing about (racooning, as she and Edith used to call it)..long after she began to listen as she lay in bed.

Racord, obs. Sc. form of RECORD.

Racovian (räkō·viăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Rakow*, a town in Poland + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Rakow, or to the Unitarians (Socinians) who made it their chief centre in the 17th century. b. *sb.* An adherent of the doctrines taught at Rakow.

1652 (*title*) The Racovian Catechisme. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 474 Should another Edwards do me the honour to make another Mr. Locke of me by calling out, Racovian! 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 39 The Racovian institution was broken up and dispersed in 1638. *a* 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxiii. 177 The Racovian Catechism fills very nearly two hundred pages.

Racquet, -ette, varr. RACKET *sb.*, RAQUETTE.

Ract, obs. Sc. form of RACK *sb.*[1]

Racunnis, etc., obs. Sc. forms of RECOGNIZE.

Racy (rē·si), *a.* Also 7 **racie**, **razy**, 8 **razie**. [f. RACE *sb.*[2] 10 + -Y[1].]

1. Of wine or other liquors, vegetable juices, fruits, etc.: Having a characteristically excellent taste, flavour, or quality. So of taste, flavour, etc.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 102 The generous oyle of Sack, nitty, roapy, and razy. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 If ground early then is the cider more racy. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 244 The racy flavour and strong body of this wine. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 243 The juices which are nourished in the vegetable world by the solar heat, are light, pungent, and racy. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* I. 12 His lip exhaled..The fragrance of the racy tide. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* II. 228 The grapes they yield are ponderous and racy, like the clusters of Eshcoll.

fig. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 68 Might make old Homer's skull the Muses' hive; And from his brain that Helicon distil Whose racy liquor did his offspring fill. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1862 X. 50 English divinity ceased to be the racy vineyard that it had been in ages of ferment and struggle.

†b. Of plants: Full of sap, succulent. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 25 Some Plants, the most racy, and charg'd with Juice..thrive well amongst Rocks.

2. a. Of persons: Having a distinctive quality or vigour of character or intellect; lively, spirited, full of 'go'. So of actions, qualities, etc.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, A colony of Spaniards, or spiritual Italians, planted among us, would make us much more racy. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ix, Yorkshire has such families here and there..peculiar, racy, vigorous; of good blood and strong brain. 1852 MISS MITFORD *Recoll.* II. 147 My friend the rector, raciest of men, is an Oxford divine of the old school. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxi, That genial racy smile, which very few could resist.

b. Of animals or their parts: Showing high breeding or good blood.

1841 'WILDRAKE' *Cracks of the Day* 190 The *racy* Mango won him the St. Leger. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 118 The Gordon setter..should have..a narrow deep chest with racy front. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 2/1 His [a horse's] head having a racy, determined look.

†c. Of a sense: Noble, superior. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 400 There are things Good, and things Evil to this High and Racy Sense, as well as to Inferiour Ones.

3. Of speech, writing, etc.: Having a characteristic sprightliness, liveliness, or piquancy.

a 1667 COWLEY *Answ. Verses fr. Jersey*, Brisk racy Verses, in which we The Soil from whence they came, tast, smell, and see. *c* 1817 GIFFORD *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxi. 47 His style is racy and vivid. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 291 The conversations of Sir Thomas More were racy. 1895 J. HOLLINGSHEAD *My Lifetime* I. xxiv. 232 A rich imagination, and the power of racy narrative.

4. Of pleasure, enjoyment, etc.: Peculiarly agreeable or rich.

1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* II, 'Tis difficulty makes the pleasure high and racy. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 166 There was a racy, wholesome gusto in his enjoyment of novelty. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 163 The active racy enjoyments of life—those enjoyments in which there is also exertion and achievement.

5. Of the air: Pure, exhilarating.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* VIII. vii, Theresa's merry laugh sounded clear and musical in the racy air.

6. Phr. *Racy of the soil*, characteristic of a certain country or people (chiefly used with ref. to Ireland).

1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb., It is racy of the soil; and would not admit of transplantation to England or Scotland. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct., This popular [Irish] superstition..is so racy of the soil, that it is really deserving of a much wider publicity.

Racyn, obs. form of RAISIN.

Racyonal, obs. form of RATIONAL.

Rad (ræd), *sb.*[1] Abbrev. of RADICAL *sb.* 5.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Jan., The tricolor rads of this Borough. 1852 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 344 Hooted at by the scum and rads at this dirty end of the town. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* (1884) 139 He is the reddest of red-hot Rads and the most advanced of Republicans.

Rad, *sb.*[2] [Abbrev. of RADDLE *sb.*[1]] In phr. *rad and dab*: see RADDLE *sb.*[1] 2.

1887 in *Dict. Archit.* VII.

Rad (ræd), *a.*[1] and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **hrad**, **hræd**, 1–3 **ræd**, 3–6 **rade**, 5–6 **radde**, 3–6 (9 *dial.*) **rad**. [OE. *hrad*, *hræd* = OHG. *hrad*, *hrat*, ON. *hraðr* (MSw. *radh*).]

A. *adj.* Quick, hasty, speedy; active, prompt, ready; eager, elated.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 742 *Percitus*, hraed [*Erfurt* hrad]. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv, Þu þe on hrædum færelde þone heofon ymbhweorfest. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxxviii. 280 Sie æghwelc mon swiðe hræd & swiðe geornfull to gehieranne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 41 Se gast is hræd [*Hatton MS.* ræd], þæt flæsc ys untrum. *c* 1205 LAY. 12318 þer fore wes þe king glad & þiderward wes swiðe ræd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2730 Du art of dede and o word to rad. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 45 Wymmen..beoth to rad upon huere red, To love [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 917 The freike ..raght to his Ryng in a rad haste. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1290 The tormentours wer ful rade To do tha[t] the Emperour bade. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 526 Cast we doun all, we mycht be demyt our rad. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7/41 Radde, *agilis*, *promptus*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Either too rad or too sad', as a variable person, over-elated or, otherwise, depressed. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Rad*, quick, ready.

†B. *adv.* Quickly, readily, soon. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 998 Al ðat euere ðe louerd bad dede abraham redi and rad. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 862 Ryche robes ful rad renkkez hem broȝten. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9233 He made hym redy full rad, ron to the toun. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F j b, Then ar thay glad In hope thay shall hym haue & renne so rad. *c* 1525 *Priests of Peblis* 1190 Thow thocht I was not wort ane prene, And that I am, ful rade on the will be sene.

Rad (ræd), *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 3 **raad**, 3–5 **radd**, **rade**, 4–6 **radde**, 6 **raed**; 4, 8 **redo**; 4–8 **red**, 5 **redd**, 6 **redde**. [a. ON. *hrædd-r* (Sw. *rädd*, Da. *ræd*) frightened, afraid, pa. pple. of *hræða* to frighten.] Frightened, afraid, alarmed. Const. *of*, *for*, and infin.

c 1200 ORMIN 2170 Ȝho dredede wass & radd off Godess enngell. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5097 Bes noght rad bot mas godd chere. *Ibid.* 23024 Þai for him sal be sa redd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxv. 8 All erthly lufers was rad for pyne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 431 Thai war rad till byd fichting. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2510 Þan am I redd all oure rewme be reft vs for euire. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4627 For few perills were þai radd. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ii. 18 Semyng ful red, Behalding Troiane rowtis on athir hand. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1392, I am red His hastyness bred us mishap. *a* 1708 *Outlaw Murray* XXVI. in Child *Ballads* V. 192/1, I am right rad of treasonrie. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 284, I'm rede I tine the way.

Rad, obs. f. RAID *sb.*, obs. pa. t. READ, REDE, RIDE.

†**Radcolle**. *Obs.*—[o] A radish. (Cf. REDCOLL.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/1 Radcolle, *raphanus*.

Radd(e, variants of RAD *a.*[1] and *a.*[2]

Radde, obs. f. RAID; obs. pa. t. READ, REDE.

Raddish, obs. form of RADISH.

Raddle (ræ·d'l), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **radel(l**, **-yll**, 8 **roddle**, 9 **ruddle**. [a. AF. *reidele* (Wright *Vocab.* 168), OF. *reddalle*, *ridelle*, *rudelle* (14th c. in Du Cange) a stout stick or pole, the rail of a cart (so mod.F. *ridelle*), of obscure origin.]

1. †a. The rail of a cart. *Obs. rare*—[o].

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Radyll of a carte, *costee*.

b. *north. dial.* and *U.S.* A wooden bar with upright pegs, used to keep the threads of the warp in place while it is being wound upon the beam.

1848 in WORCESTER. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*

2. A slender rod, wattle, or lath, fastened to or twisted between upright stakes or posts to form a fence, partition, or wall (in the latter case usually plastered over with clay, whence the phr. *raddle and daub* or *dab*, applied to walls or houses made in this way).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. x[ii.] in *Holinshed* 84 b, The houses of the Brytons were slitely set vppe with a few postes and many radles, the like whereof almost is to be seene in the fenny countries vnto this day. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 233 Small stakes driven into the ground..and interwoven with broom and other raddles. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Raddis-chimney*, a chimney made of studs, lathes, or raddles, and covered with lome or lime. 1868 *Sussex Gloss.* in Hurst *Horsham* (1889), *Ruddles*, long supple sticks of greenwood interwoven between upright sticks to make a hedge. 1869– In dial. glossaries (Lanc., Chesh., Som.).

attrib. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Raddle-hedge*. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Observ.* 167 A live roddle Hedge..is, perhaps, the Ultimate of Farm hedge-making. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E.D.S.) 372 The girl unsneck'd the raddle heck. 1786–1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1829) II. 258 A raddle hedge, is a hedge of pleached or plashed or twisted or wreathed twigs or boughs.

3. A piece of wattled work; a hurdle, door, hedge, etc. made with intertwined raddles.

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., Long sticks were wound together between the timber, forming a sort of basket-work or raddle. 1892 J. LUCAS tr. *Kalm's England* 398 In only a few places were there any 'Raddles', or wooden hurdles.

Raddle (ræ·d'l), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **radel**, **raddell**, 7–8 **radle**. [var. RUDDLE, q.v.: cf. also REDDLE.]

1. Red ochre, RUDDLE.

1523 [see *raddle-mark* below]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 16 b, Stone, marble, sande, gravell, raddell, chalke, &c. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined*, *Lawfuln. Kneeling* 21 The raddle doth signifie more then the brand alone. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Collog. Erasm.* (1711) 402 To revive the decay'd Red and White in their cheeks with raddle and chalk. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 321 See that thy scrip have store of..marking pitch and raddle. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 360 *note*, Raddle..has lately been used with advantage on some lands. 1853 LANDOR *Last Fruits*, *Let. Wiseman* vi. 194 He would whistle the sheep into the ancient fold, marking them with his raddle.

transf. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 83 'Nod glas' which in Englishe is blewe radle or blewe markinge stone.

b. A coarse red layer. *nonce-use.*

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* xxxii, To hide..a yellow cheek behind a raddle of rouge.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raddle-ground*, *-mark*; *raddle-red* adj.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked, both eare-marke, pitche-marke, and radel-marke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 18 A raddell and a stonie grounde is discerned by the eye. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* June 765 The then new and raddle-red penny postage stamps.

Ra·ddle, *sb.*[3], variant of RABBLE *sb.*[2]

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Raddle (ræ·d'l), *v.*[1] Also 6 **rathel**. [f. RADDLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To weave or twist together (like raddles), to intertwine, interlace.

1671 *St. Foine Improved* 18 To wrap or wreath or raddle the spiks or teeth of the Harrow. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, They came at last to build up their Huts..very handsomely; raddling or working it up like Basket-work all the way round. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I j b, They are made of Boards or of Sticks radled together. 1824 in *Craven Dialect.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To raddle*, to interlace; as in making boat's gripes and flat gaskets. 1869– In dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Som.).

Hence **Ra·ddled** *ppl. a.*[1]

1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 41 b/1 A hartheled wall, or ratheled.. *paries craticius*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Raddled*, wrought or painted in a zigzag pattern.

Raddle (ræ·d'l), *v.*[2] [f. RADDLE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To paint or mark with raddle; to colour coarsely with red or rouge.

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined*, *Lawfuln. Kneeling* 21 Hee that beside a pitch-brande, doth raddle the heads of his fat sheepe, doth more then marke them. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* I Nov., A chief raddled over with war-paint. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) I. viii. 120 They do not even go so far as to raddle themselves. Rouge is apparently too dear.

Hence **Ra·ddled** *ppl. a.*[2]

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 7 (1700) 35 Perhaps within an Hour again the bright ones will be taken, and the radled Worms refused. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xx, Those whitened and raddled old women.

Raddle (ræ·d'l), *v.*[3] *north. dial.* [Perh. f. RADDLE *sb.*[1] (as if = to beat with a raddle).] *trans.* To beat, thrash.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, I'st raddle the bones o' thee. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, I'se raddle Dick the miller's bones for him. 1855 *Bon Gaultier Ballads* 171 Raddle him well, till he roar again.

†**Ra·ddled**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.] Fuddled.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxix, A..sottish Fellow, continually raddled, and as drunk as a Wheelbarrow.

Ra·ddleman. [f. RADDLE *sb.*[2]] A digger of, or dealer in, raddle. †Applied allusively to Rutlandshire, and to a disease in wheat. *Obs.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 268 Little Rutlandshire is tearmed Raddleman. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Rutland* (1662) 347 Rutland *Raddleman*... *Rad* here is the same with *red* (onely more broadly pronounced)..*Raddleman* then is a *Reddleman*. 1798 *Ann. Agric.* XXVI. 177 *Raddleman*, ear-cockle, the disease in wheat due to *Vibrio tritici*. *Sal.* 1881 in *Leicestersh. Gloss.*

Ra·ddling. *dial.* Also 7, 9 **radling**. [f. RADDLE *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. A raddle, rod, twig, etc.

1616 *Salford Portmote Rec.* (1902) 121 Any sprinkelings radlings or any other woode. 1626 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1886) III. 114 John Wright..got Radlings in the grounds of Elizabeth Mosley. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Raddles*.. in some countries called *raddlings*. *a* 1796 — *Derbicisms*, *Radlings*, long slender poles for

binding hedges. 1841 S. Bamford *Life of Radical* I. xxi. 137 A timber frame, filled with raddlings and daub (wicker work, plastered with clay).

2. (See quots.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 *Raddlings*; Windings of the wall. 1736 Neve *Builders' Dict.* (ed. 3), *Raddlings*, in Architecture, the Bowings-in, or copeings of Walls. 1824 *Craven Dialect, Raddling, Rabbling*, the winding or crookedness of a wall.

Raddock, obs. or dial. form of Ruddock.

† Raddour[1]. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 redur(e, reddure, redoure, 5–6 rad(d)our(e. [f. *red* Rad *a.*[2] + -our, -ure. The formation is unusual (cf. Dreadour).] Fear, terror.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 701 Sic redure & sic dowl me tuk, þat to-gyddir I swet & quok. *Ibid.* xix. (*Cristofore*) 391 He fel fore redoure doune. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 118 In raddour thare cummys fayntnes, and failling of hert. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. xii. 67 Of dreidfull raddour trymlyng for affray, The Troianys fled rycht fast.

† Raddour[2]. *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 -owre, radure. [var. of Reddour (q.v.).] Severity, harshness, harsh treatment.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2329 (Dubl. MS.) Who þat rekenly vs resaued no raddour tholett. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. xliv. 6941 Radure in prynce is a gud thyng For but radure all governyng Sall al tyme bot dispysyd be.

Raddyk, obs. variant of Radish.

† Rade, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *radius* Radius: see also Ray.] One of the arms of a star-fish.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 283 Those of foure, six, and twelve rades are edible.

Rade, var. Rad *a.*; obs. f. Raid; var. Rathe; obs. f. or var. of Red(d, Rede; obs. pa. t. Ride.

‖ **Radeau** (rado). [F., a. Prov. *radel*:—L. **ratell-us*, dim. of *ratis* raft. Cf. med.L. *radellus* (15th c.).] A raft; *spec.* a floating battery.

1759 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44/1 A great radeau 84 feet in length and 20 in breadth which carried six twenty-four pounders. 1801 Sir H. Parker 6 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 319, I reconnoitred the formidable line of ships, Radeaus, Pontoons [etc.].

† Radegound. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [App. f. Gound, with obscure first element.] ? A running sore.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 82 Rewmes, and radegoundes and roynouse scalles.

Radel(l, obs. ff. Raddle *sb.* **Radeliche, -ly,** varr. Radly *adv.* **Radem(e,** obs. Sc. ff. Redeem.

† Radeur, radour. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *radeur, radour*, f. *rade*:—L. *rapid-us* Rapid.] Rapidity, impetus, force.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 30 He smote the king..by such radeur that he lefte him oute of his arsons. *Ibid.* 113 The ship..that saylled by a grete radour and a full sail. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 329 Thenne cam geffray toward the doore, rennyng with a grete radeur.

† Radevore. *Obs. rare.* Also **radi-, rady-, raduore.** [? a. OF. **ras de Vor* rash of Vaur (in Languedoc): see Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* (1901) 239.] A kind of cloth.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2352 *Philomela*, She werken and embrowden kouthe, And weven in the stole the radevore. *c* 1400 '*As ofte as syghes*, etc.' (Tanner MS. 346 lf. 73), As ofte tymes as Penelapye Renewed her werk in the raduore.

Radeym, obs. Sc. form of Redeem *v.*

Radfulle, variant of Redeful *a.*

† Radge. *Obs. rare*[−1]. A species of duck; perh. the gadwall. (Cf. Rodge.)

1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 65 The Radge is next vnto Teale in goodnes: But yet there is great difference in the nourishment which they make... Neither is the Radge so pleasant to the taste..as the Teale.

Radgee, obs. form of Raja(h.

Ra·diad, *adv. Anat.* [f. Radi-al + *-ad*; see Dextrad.] 'Towards the radial aspect'.

1803 Barclay *New Anat. Nomencl.* 165–6. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 409 The motions of the metacarp by its own muscles, are Radiad, Thenad.

Radial (rē·diăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. late L. *radiāl-is* (see Quicherat), F. *radial* (1611 in sense 5), or directly f. Radi-us + -al.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of light, beams, etc.: Proceeding or issuing as rays from a common centre; also, of or pertaining to light in the form of rays. Now *rare.*

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 19 The certaine and determined actiue Radiall emanations. 1637 R. Ashley tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 83 A violent starre, whose radiall beames may be good. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 69 Enliv'ning Beams might from them fly, To re-inkindle..The radial sparks. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 353 Place an object that is blue under a yellow ray, the object immediately assumes the radial colour.

transf. 1650 Charleton *Van Helmont's Tern. Paradoxes* Proleg. D 1 b, The omnipotent Odor, or radial activity whereof. *Ibid.* D 2, An Influential or Radial activity (so have I taken the liberty to Christen it).

2. Arranged like rays or the radii of a circle; having the position or direction of a radius.

1750 Franklin *Lett.* etc. Wks. 1840 VI. 103 Eight concentric circles, and eight radial rows. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* iv. xvi, The contraction of the radial fibres of the iris. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 115 When the eight open radial spaces were filled up with tin. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xv. 100 The glacier of the Rhone..its system of radial crevasses. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 338 The radial walls of the layer of cells bordering these canals.

b. *Radial axle*, an axle (of a railway carriage, tramway car, etc.) which on a curve of the track assumes the position of a radius to that curve; so *radial axle box.*

1883 *Daily News* 6 July 3/7 A system of cars by which..a truly radial axle is obtained. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 104 The compound engines are fitted with 'Webb's radial axle-box.'

c. Pertaining to the radius of a circle.

1869 Rankine *Machinery & Millwork* 111 The radial pitch [is to be found] by dividing the radius by the same number.

3. Having spokes, bars, lines, etc., extending from a centre; *spec.* applied to certain apparatus or machines having a part or parts thus arranged, as *radial drill, drilling-machine, plane*, etc.

1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* i. 174 In his radial wheel the circling Sun Thro bright Astræa and the Scales had run. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xv. 278 Common radial paddle wheels usually have two shaft bearings. 1875 *Practical Mag.* V. 276/1 Bouhey's radial machine. *Ibid.*, It will be seen that it is a radial drill. 1898 *Cycling* 46 The tangent wheel, as it is called, is immensely stronger than the old-fashioned radial or 'direct' wheel.

b. *Radial point* = radiant point (sense a).

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* i. ii. 40 The pencil *d n*.. having a radial point at *p q*.

4. Of immaterial things: Involving or characterized by the divergence of lines or parts from a centre; taking the direction of, acting or moving along, such lines.

1833 Herschel *Astron.* xi. 353 The radial part of the disturbing force. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* ii. xix. § 155 (1875) 426 When the blow is violent enough to fracture the mass, we see, in the radial dispersion of its fragments [etc.]. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 10 Another form of symmetry which is entirely absent in Man is radial symmetry. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 692 The root takes an outward radial direction..the stem an inward radial direction.

† b. *Radial curve* (see quot.). *Obs. rare*[−0].

1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Radial-Curves are Curves of the Spiral-kind, whose Ordinates, if they may be so called, do all terminate in the Centre of the including Circle, and appear like so many *Radii* or Semi-diameters of that including Circle. [Hence in Bailey, Chambers, Crabb, Worcester, and recent Dicts.]

5. *Anat.* Pertaining to the radius or chief bone of the forearm, esp. in *radial artery, nerve, vein.*

1741 A. Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 64 The posterior Branches of the *ulnar* and *radial* Nerve. 1786 J. Pearson in *Med. Commun.* II. 98 The radial artery. 1830 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 352 The section of the radial nerve at the lower part of the arm. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 392 The radial vein commences on the outer side of the back of the hand. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 195 The radial (or thumb) edge of the wrist. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 14 The long radial extensor of the metacarpus.

B. *sb. Anat.* **1.** A radiating segment of a crinoid, between the stem and the brachials.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 125 A series of two or three rows of plates, which are directly superimposed upon one another, and which form the foundations of the arms... These are termed the 'radials'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 583 The first radial corresponds in direction with the origin of one of the arms, and is followed by a second and third radial.

2. Cuvier's name for the scapula or hypercoracoid bone of a fish. In recent Dicts.

3. A radial nerve or artery.

1871 Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 868/2 The radial passes through the forearm to the hand. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 368 Extending the inquiry from the radials of both sides to the brachial and axillary arteries.

‖ **Radiale** (rē·di,ē·li). Pl. **radialia.** [L., neut. sing. of *radiālis*: see prec.]

1. = Radial *sb.* 1.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 583 Upon this follow five pieces (first *radialia*) closely united together. *Ibid.* 584 At the third radiale, the series bifurcates into two series of brachialia.

2. The carpal bone or element which lies on the radial side of the carpus.

1888 Parker in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XLIII. 486 Two well-marked carpals have appeared, one of which—the radiale—lies pre-axiad and slightly proximad of the other.

Radialization (rē·diăləizē·ʃən). [f. as next + -ation.] The state of being arranged in radiating lines, or the process of producing this.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 267 Thus the rocks exhibit much evidence of a silicification (and often of a radialization possibly connected with it).

Radialized (rē·diăləizd), *ppl. a.* [f. **radialize* vb., f. Radial + -ize.] Arranged in a radial manner.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 249 One fragment [of felsite] exhibits part of a large radialized structure. *Ibid.* 260 The radialized crust..follows the stellar points of the interior.

Radially (rē·diăli), *adv.* [f. Radial *a.* + -ly[2].] In a radial manner; in the form of radii or rays.

1662 J. Chandler tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 274 Its whole did shine only radially on the ignoble parts. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 348 The sun..is also continually agitating this fluid either radially or obliquely. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 189 A number of magnets placed radially upon a wheel. 1878 A. H. Green, etc. *Coal* iii. 77 The primary medullary rays extend ..radially from pith to bark. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 13 The radially arranged apical prolongation of the periblem.

Radian (rē·diăn). *Trig.* [f. Radi-us + -an.] (See quot. 1879.)

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 41 The usual unit angle is..that which subtends at the centre of a circle an arc whose length is equal to the radius;..for brevity we shall call this angle a radian. 1881 Halsted *Mensuration* 24 The number which expresses any angle in radians also expresses its intercepted arc in terms of the radius.

Radiance (rē·diăns). Also 7 **radience.** [ad. late or med.L. *radiantia* brightness: see Radiate *v.* and -ance.]

1. Light shining with diverging rays; hence, brilliant light, vivid brightness, splendour.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* i. i. 99 In his bright radience and collaterall light, must I be comforted. 1605 — *Lear* i. i. 111 By the sacred radience of the Sunne. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 194 The Son..with radiance crown'd Of majesty divine. 1728–30 Thomson *Spring* 191 The rapid Radiance instantaneous strikes Th' illumin'd Mountain. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* vi, Innocuous lightnings round the hallowed banner Wreath'd their red radiance. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* i. 214 Well may the moon delight to shed Her softest radiance round that head. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* i. 11 When the sun arose the morning star was lost in his radiance.

fig. 1761 Warton *Poems* (1777) 10 The radiance of the regal name. 1822 B. Cornwall *Misc. Poems*, The soul's radiance in a wintry hour Flings a sweet summer halo round us. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 13 It was a soft, luminous radiance of sincerity and sympathy.

b. Brightness of the eye or look.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* ii. lxxii, Sweet love their looks a gentle radiance lends. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace of Fortune* in *Poems* (1777) 8 The mild radiance of her sparkling eye. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* ii. iv, There was a radiance of satisfaction about him not quite usual.

2. = Radiation.

1800 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 294 The..agency of heat in other circumstances than in its state of radiance, or heat-making rays. 1885 Clerk Maxwell in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 2 Thus we have..(3) Theory of radiance. (*a*) Geometrical optics [etc.].

Radiancy (rē·diănsi). Also 7 **-encie, -ency.** [f. as prec.: see -ancy.] The quality of being radiant; radiance.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. (1672) 98 Too high an apprehension [of the Carbuncle] and above its natural radiancy. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. N. Test.* 243 The radiency, the splendour of Moses's face. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 72 The skies were divided with great radiancy. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* ii. 10 The billowy clouds Edged with intolerable radiancy. 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* vii. 230 Euripides incontestably displays the quality of radiancy.

Radiant (rē·diănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **radyant, 6 -aunt(e, -iaunt**; 6 **radyent,** 7–9 **-ient.** [ad. L. *radiānt-em*, pres. pple. of *radiāre* to emit rays: see Radius. Cf. mod.F. *radiant.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Sending out rays of light; shining brightly.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 387 Heyl! radyant sterre, the sunne is not so bryth. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stories ii. 433 [Christ's] body yt was..more radyent than ony syluer. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 95 Most radiant Piramus, most Lilly white of hue. 1604 Drayton *Owl* (R.) The great eagle..Which from the mountain (with a radiant eye) Brav'd the bright cressit of the glorious sky. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 63 On his right The radiant image of his Glory sat, His onely Son. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 373 This gloom of night,..with all her radiant worlds. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* ii. 493 Her little sail beneath the sun Gleams radiant as the snow. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 75 The height which bears The sailor's radiant mark.

fig. 1838 Emerson *Literary Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 208 The humblest..in view of these radiant facts, may now theorize and hope. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iv. § 6. 262 The author..treats the Old Testament as radiant with the features and fragrant with the Spirit of the Christ.

b. Represented as sending out rays of light, or having radial projections resembling this. In *Her.* = Rayonée.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 138 Which the learned Paschalius interprets for a Crown radiant. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* iv. vi. 83 A kind of radiant or pointed Coronet. 1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Radiant, Rayonned*..terms used to express any ordinary edged with glittering rays, or shining beams. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 16 The radiant crown, on ancient coin, signifies that the prince was..Deified.

c. Of the eyes or looks: Bright, expressive of lively joy, hope, or the like; beaming.

1794 Burns *Charming Month of May* 5 The glorious sun .. Out-rival'd by the radiant eyes Of .. charming Chloe. 1859 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 287 The most radiant eye that the dull earth ever opened to see heaven withal. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* clix, Let, through the tumult, break the poet's face Radiant.

2. Issuing or appearing in the form of rays (of light); hence, bright, shining, splendid. Also *transf.* of qualities, as beauty.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* iii. (Percy Soc.) 15 The radiant bryghtnes of golden Phebus *Ibid.* xxxv. 112 The mone.. is fayre replendysshaunte In the longe nyght with rayes radyaunte. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. N. T.* Pref. C ij b, The clere radiaunt sunnebeames of his holy woorde. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* i. v. 181 Most radiant, exquisite, and vnmatchable beautie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. (1686) 202 With scintillations, or radiant Halo's about their heads. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegy* ix. 28 All that bears the radiant stamp of Kings. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 61 Meridian sunbeams tempt him to unfold His radiant glories. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* i, Velvet leaf with radiant beauty drest. 1878 M. A. Brown *Nadeschda* 66 A radiant glow o'erspread Her rigid face.

† b. Of heat: Strong, fierce. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1508 Fisher *Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 231 Ionas..

made hym a shadowynge place for his defence agaynst the radyaunt heet of the sonne.

3. Moving or operating in a radial manner; esp. *radiant heat*: see HEAT *sb.* 2 b.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 29 Radiant Caloric exhibits several interesting properties. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Introd. 40 Both in the vegetable and animal it [Life] is a radiant principle. 1887 CROOKES in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XLII. 111 (*title*) On Radiant Matter Spectroscopy.

4. (Chiefly *Bot.*) Extending in a radial manner; having parts so extending.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 153 The radiant stigma of Papaver. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 84 Flowers either flosculous or radiant. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 34 Pet[als] obcordate, the outer ones radiant and deeply bifid.

5. Characterized by radiation.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 406 Cut into grooves, ..in a radiant direction from the centre. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 223 The scallop also is a pretty radiant form. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 462 A means .. for carrying energy in a 'radiant' manner.

6. *Radiant point*: **a.** Any point forming a centre from which rays or radii proceed.

1726 E. STONE *New Math. Dict.* 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Every radiant point diffuses innumerable rays all round. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 10 The point of divergence..or the *radiant point*, as it is called. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 209 If the distance of the radiant point be very great, they [the rays] really are..nearly parallel.

b. *Astron.* The apparent focal point of a meteoric shower. So *radiant region.*

1864 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc.* (1865) 33 Two radiant-points of shooting stars..presented themselves in Auriga and in Cetus. 1864 *Brit. Assoc. Rep. Meteors* (1865) 101 Allowing a *radiant-region* of 10° to 15° in diameter for each. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* IX. iii. 799 Herrick regarded the position of the radiant-point as being near the cluster..in the sword-hand of Perseus.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Physics.* A point or object from which light or heat radiates.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All the rays proceeding from the same radiant continually diverge. Every ray is supposed to carry with it the species, or image, of the radiant. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 295 Our next division comprehends the heat of coloured radiants. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 291 All bodies, whether luminous or non-luminous, are radiants; if they do not radiate light they radiate heat. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 29 The central rays from all radiants cross each other in the lens.

2. *Geom.* 'A straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole about which it is conceived to revolve' (Brande *Dict. Sci.* 1842).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1012 The theory of the description of lines of the second order by the intersection of radiants is given by Newton in the *Principia.* 1846 CLERK MAXWELL in Campbell *Life* (1882) 77, *r* and *r'* being the radients to any point of the curve from the two foci.

3. *Astron.* A radiant point (see 6 b above).

1864 *British Assoc. Rep. Meteors* (1865) 101 Professor Heis..has..divided his meteor-showers and radiants into bi-monthly divisions. 1884 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 809/3 The meteors from some radiants leave a streak; those from others are swift.

Radiantly (rē'·diăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a radiant manner; brightly, splendidly.

1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 89 The lyght and glorie of the progenitours shineth more radiauntly by virtue of their progeny. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 197/1 A certayne vessell..made of the pretious stone Onichinus, so radiantly wrought, that in it appeared yᵉ lyuely corne growing, and mens images walkyng [etc.]. 1819 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 26 Jan., They are of marble, radiantly white. 1877 *Honourable Miss Ferrard* III. i. 28 Helena was looking radiantly lovely. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 61 She smiles radiantly at him.

2. = RADIALLY. *rare*—¹.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 409 A porous lava,..mingled with laminæ of mica, radiantly disposed.

Radiary (rē'·diări). *Zool.* [ad. F. *radiaire* or mod.L. *Radiaria* (pl.), f. *radius* ray.] An animal of the class *Radiaria* (comprising certain Invertebrates) in the systems of Lamarck and Owen.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 199 We may say that in some sense the whales were created for the gelatinous radiaries..and that these gelatinous radiaries were created for the whales. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 43 The anatomist is baffled by the seeming simplicity and uniformity of texture in the gelatinous Radiaries.

‖ **Radiata** (rē'·di,ē'·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [neut. pl. of L. *radiātus*, pa. pple. of *radiāre* to furnish with rays: cf. next.] One of the great divisions of the animal kingdom according to the system of Cuvier (afterwards modified and now discarded), consisting of animals with radial structure, as sea urchins, sea anemones and polyps.

1818 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 393 Division IV.—Radiata. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* XIV. (ed. 2) 295 The radiata cover the bank by thousands. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. IV. i. (1872) 396 In such so-called Radiata as the Star-fish. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 767 A vast..division of living beings, which have no joints whatever, and are called Radiata.

Radiate (rē'·diĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *radiātus*: cf. next.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having rays proceeding from a centre, or having parts arranged in this manner. *Radiate animal*, one of the Radiata. *Radiate crown*: see RADIATED 1. *Radiate flower*, a composite flower-head having radial (usually ligulate) florets.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 84 Divided leaves; having a Radiate flower. 1751 HURD *Marks of Imitation* Wks. 1811 II. 253 Anciently the Sun was commonly emblematized by a starry or radiate figure. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 139 Those Pieces that have radiate Crowns on the Heads of the Effigies, they call Saracens Heads. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. (1794) 65 In the radiate flowers the disk is often of one colour. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 57 The naturalist who has been an observer of the radiate animals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 591 The apparently radiate *Echinus* or Star-fish.

2. Arranged like rays, diverging from a centre.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 271 A terminal mouth surrounded by two rows of radiate hooks or holders. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 65 The radiate fibres are strongly developed in comparison with the circular fibres. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 131 The thickening tissue placed horizontally..and radially, out of which the radiate tissue is composed.

3. = RADIAL *a.* 4.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 394 The radiate direction followed by the enamel fibres must be borne in mind.

B. *sb.* **1.** A radiate animal; one of the Radiata.

1853 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 141 From radiate, mollusk,..up to man. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 158 The sub-kingdom of Radiates contains three classes.

2. A ray-like projection, a ray.

c 1885 in *Cent. Dict.*

Radiate (rē'·di,ēt), *v.* [f. L. *radiāt-* ppl. stem of *radiāre* to furnish with rays, to emit rays, f. *radius* a ray, RADIUS.]

1. *intr.* To emit rays of light; to shine brightly. Also *fig.*

1649 HOWELL *Verses pref. Ld. Herbert's Hen. VIII*, Vertues shine more clear In Them, and radiat like the Sun at Noon. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellectual Syst.* I. iv. § 27. 454 The Fixed stars..strongly radiate with their light upon our eyes. 1766–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 475 Everything set forth in our theory radiates, as the saying is, with its own lustre. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* 17 It radiates like a star, God-ward and earthward. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. viii. (1872) IX. 158 The..brow of Maria Theresa ..did not radiate in response; but gloomed indignantly.

b. To emit rays of heat.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 41 Metal with a scratched or roughened surface radiates or receives much more rapidly than polished metal. 1878 E. CLARK *Visit S. America* 111 Long grass radiates very freely.

2. *intr.* Of light or heat: To issue in rays.

a 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* xi. (1754) 41 Light..as it radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 263 A richer lustre than that which radiates from thy resplendent orb. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 233/2 Heat..which radiates from the glass after having been for a time absorbed in it. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ix. 158 Those eastern lands,.. from which the beams of knowledge first radiated on mankind.

3. *intr.* To spread or move in all directions from a centre; to diverge from a central point.

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 387 The centre whence diligences radiate to every part of this great empire. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 314 One great central brain, from whence nerves radiate to all parts of the body. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iv. 200 The three valleys that radiate from the uplands of Michmash.

b. Of immaterial things:

In quot. *a* 1619 perh. *fig.* from sense 1.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 8 (1622) 209 The Holy and vndiuided Trinitie..is easily able to fill it, and to radiate into euery corner of it. 1807 J. BARLOW *To Freedom* in *Columb.*, Soul-searching Freedom! here assume thy stand, And radiate hence to every distant land. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 41 Philanthropy radiates from the home as from a centre.

c. To converge to or towards a centre. *rare.*

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. iii. 27 Repelling the beggars who radiated to us from every corner. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 543 A circumference of timber firmly mortised together, with spokes radiating to an axle.

4. *trans.* To emit (light or heat) in rays.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 226 Whether..the body is thereby made to radiate or emit light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 242 If..we stand before a wall of ice, the wall radiates heat to us, and we also radiate heat to it. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii. (1879) 51 The Sun sends out, or radiates, its light and heat in all directions.

b. To spread or disseminate as from a centre.

1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 325 From her presence life was radiated Through the grey earth. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* (1873) 271 Those whom he softens and purifies that they may radiate love and serenity around them.

5. To irradiate, illuminate. *rare.*

1658 *Hewyt's Nine Serm.* To Rdr., That glorious light; which continually..did radiate the souls of his faithful Auditory. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 482 The..pleasurable feelings which..radiate the broad disk of our..face.

Radiated (rē'·di,ē'·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Furnished with rays; made or depicted with rays issuing from it, esp. *radiated crown.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 60 By the Radiated-Crown, this Piece should be coined after his Death and Consecration. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* III. (1662) 57 A Radiated Circle as particular to Canonized Saints. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 466 The radiated head of the Phœnix. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 368 Az., three clouds, radiated. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* x. 117 The radiated crown is found on the coins of this prince.

2. Having or consisting of parts arranged like rays or radii. Cf. RADIATE *a.* 1.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss., Radiated-flowers, are such as have several semifloscules set round a disk in form of a radiant star. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 292 A radiated ore so light as to float in water. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 269 It hardens, and a radiated crust forms on its surface. 1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 68 The symmetry of the radiated zoophytes. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. iii. 53 The same holds good..in Molluscous and Radiated animals.

b. *spec.* in *Ornith.* of birds having plumage or markings thus arranged. Also *radiated mole* (see quot. 1781).

1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* 488 Radiated Mole. [*Ibid.* 486 Nose long; the edges beset with radiated tendrils.] 1815 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. i. 281 Radiated Grosbeak (*Loxia lineata*). 1821 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* I. 222 Radiated Falcon. 1822 *Ibid.* IV. 256 Radiated Creeper. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* I. Pl. 26 *Astur Radiatus*, Radiated Goshawk.

3. Arranged like rays. = RADIATE *a.* 2.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 3. 100 The radiated Fibres of the Uvea. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1873) 6 Groups of beautifully radiated fibres resembling arragonite. *Comb.* 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 147 The veins..diverge from each other..as in the radiated-veined variety of reticulated leaves.

4. Characterized by radiation. = RADIAL *a.* 4.

1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 54 Bell tents, in which the men lie in a radiated manner. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The same combination of concentric and radiated structure. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 64 Arranged in a circular manner around a common centre, so as to present a radiated or rayed aspect.

Radiately (rē'·di,ĕtli), *adv.* [f. RADIATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a radiate manner; in the manner of radii or rays.

1845 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 301 Corallum..below radiately echinulate. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 292 The sides are concentrically furrowed, the posterior slope radiately striated. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 From the walls..cæcal processes grow out radiately.

So **Ra'diateness**, radiality (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Radia'tiform, *a. Bot.* [f. RADIATE *a.* + -(I)FORM.] (See quot.).

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss. 429 *Radiatiform*, said of a capitulum of flowers which is radiate by enlargement of some of the outer flowers, which however are not truly ligulate, as in species of Centaurea.

Radiating (rē'·di,ē'·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RADIATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. Also *attrib.*

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 40 The comparative absorbing powers of the substances and colours were very nearly proportioned to their radiating powers. 1844 W. UPTON *Physioglyphics* ii. 61 It will imply the radiating of right lines over the one barrier or object.

Radiating (rē'·di,ē'·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That radiates, in senses of the verb.

1. That sends out rays (of light or heat).

1721 BAILEY, *Radiating point*..is that Point from whence the Rays of Light issue. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 233/1 The velocity of radiation depends more on the surface than on the nature of the radiating body. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 201 Radiating-points of light to the world at large.

b. Moving in a radial direction.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 232/2 The radiating particles falling upon the surfaces of any bodies..are..absorbed in them.

2. Extending in the manner of rays.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 232 Furnished with radiating ribs. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 15 Stigma discoid or pyramidal with radiating lobes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 97 They form a radiating ring round the margin of the flat surface.

3. Characterized by radiation.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 680 They..send twigs in a radiating manner into the pectoralis major. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 67 The mountain became fissured in a radiating direction. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 555 Each plate being marked with slight grooves in a radiating fashion.

Radiation (rē'·di,ē'··ʃən). [ad. L. *radiātiōn-em* n. of action from *radiāre*: see RADIATE *v.* and cf. F. *radiation* (1469).]

1. The action or condition of sending out rays of light. Now *rare* (see note to 2).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 125 So it [sound] paralleleth in so many other things with the Sight, and Radiation of Things visible. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 260 As for Scioterical Dialls, whether of the Sunne or Moon, they are only of use in the actuall radiation of those Luminaries. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 123 The glorious Appearance and Radiation of our Saviour's Body on the Mount. 1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 525/2 *Radiation*, the act of a body emitting or diffusing rays of light all round, as from a centre.

b. A ray or quantity of light emitted by a radiant body. Usually *pl.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b j, Perspective..demonstrateth the maner and properties, of all Radiations Direct, Broken, and Reflected. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 39 Wee haue also Perspectiue-Houses, wher wee make Demonstrations of all Lights and Radiations. 1792 DALTON *Meteorol. Obs.* (1834) 64 The beams lost their lateral motion, and were converted ..into the flashing radiations. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 225 The part of the heavens where all these beams or radiations unite. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xvi. 450 Dissolved in a proper vehicle, iodine cuts the visible radiation sharply off.

fig. 1652 JER. COLLIER *Eccho* in Benlowes *Theoph.*, The Radiations of the Soul All splendors of the flesh controul. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 ¶ 4 As the errors and follies of a great genius are seldom without some radiations of understanding, by which meaner minds may be enlightened. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 83 This life is not a type of any one excellence, but a radiation of them all.

†**c.** *Astrol.* = ASPECT *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare.*

1555 DIGGES *Prognos.* B iv, The Sextile aspecte or radiation..is with in 60 degrees thone from the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. i. 27 Names or Terms used by Astronomers..Aspect or Radiation.

2. The emission and diffusion of heat-rays; the process by which heat passes from a heated body.

In its widest sense, radiation denotes the manner in which the energy of a vibrating body is transmitted in all directions by a surrounding medium. When this energy is imparted to the ether, it produces waves which, according to their frequency, affect the senses either as light or heat.

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 229 Heat escapes from bodies..by radiation, or by passing in straight lines through the air with great rapidity. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1879) 249 The winter is rendered excessively cold by the radiation from a large area of land into a clear sky. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 50 This process..goes on in every planet, as long as it is losing heat by radiation. *fig.* 1847 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 44 Under the impulses of a mighty passion, he..fuses every object by its intense radiation.

3. Divergence from a central point; radial arrangement or structure.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 59 The motion of vegetation upward, and of radiation into all quarters. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xv. § 8 The beauty of a crest or bird's wing consists..in the radiation of the plumes. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 129 The radiation of the polygonal chapels round the Choir.

b. One of a set of radiating things or parts.

1843 YOUATT *Horse* vi. (1847) 110 Rays or radiations of bone extend thence in every direction. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 756 Division of the optic radiations was attended by a descending degeneration.

4. *Comb.* as **radiation-fog**, a fog caused by radiation of heat on low grounds; **radiation-thermometer**, a thermometer specially adapted for measuring the effects of radiation.

1857 HERSCHEL *Meteorol.* (1861) 93 A radiation-fog once formed tends to its own increase, by radiating off heat from its own particles. 1868 *Symons's Meteorol. Mag.* III. 7 The sensitiveness of a terrestrial radiation thermometer. 1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteor.* 121 A class of fogs, termed by Herschel 'radiation fogs'.

Radiative (rē·diătiv), *a.* [f. as RADIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Pertaining to, connected with, radiation; having the quality of radiating.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 383 In this manner the radiative effect of a body could be more precisely traced. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* xi. § 453. 343 Showing the superior radiative power of this gas over air. 1889 *Nature* 28 Nov. 81 Our own sun falls nearly as far short of the radiative strength of Arcturus.

Radiato- (rē·diē·tō), used as a comb. form of RADIATE *a.* to modify an adj., with the meaning 'in a radial direction, in the manner of rays', as *radiato-patent, -porose, -striate, -sulcate, -undulate.*

1819 *Pantologia* X, *Radiato-patent*, in botany. Radiate-expanding: or, spreading out like rays. Applied to the stigma. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. i. 702 The surface of the cast towards the beak is smooth, and not finely radiato-striate. *Ibid.* 723 Upper and under-surfaces correspondingly radiato-undulate. 1868 tr. *Figuier's Ocean World* v. 119 *Cæloptychium*, .. radiato-porose above, flat and radiato-sulcate below.

Radiator (rē·diˌēitəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from RADIATE *v.*] One who or that which radiates; *esp.* anything which radiates light or heat.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 516 The polished metals are very imperfect radiators and receivers of heat. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 373 The power of thermal rays..is augmented by raising the temperature of the radiator. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* xvi. 364 Glass ..is a good radiator, so that dew is freely deposited on glass objects.

b. A small chamber or compartment heated by means of steam or hot air, and radiating warmth into a room or other place.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1853/1. 1899 *Daily News* 3 June 8/7 In cold weather some form of 'radiator' should always be used by those who can afford it.

Radiatory (rē·diătəri), *a.* [f. as RADIATE *v.* + -ORY.] Radiating, radiative.

1865 ALLMAN in *Intellect. Observer* (No. 38) 85 A series of tubular cells..extending in a radiatory direction from the disc outwards.

Radiature (rē·diătiuɹ). [f. as prec. + -URE.] Radiation; an act of radiation.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 190 The proper business of opticks, to consider the radiature of light. 1883 *Nature* 8 Feb. 351 In these radiatures motion is conveyed through space by transfer of vibratory motions.

Radical (ræ·dikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 radycall, 5–7 -icall. [ad. late L. *rādīcāl-is* (Augustine), f. *rādīc-* RADIX. F. *radical* (15–16th c. as adj.) is the direct source of sense 4 of the sb.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a root or to roots.

1. *Radical humidity, humour, moisture, sap*: In mediæval philosophy, the humour or moisture naturally inherent in all plants and animals, its presence being a necessary condition of their vitality. So *radical heat.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlii. (Bodl. MS.) Radical humouris isente into þe herbe. ?*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 313 Thilke humydite i-called radical. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xx. in Ashm. (1652) 166 Moysture radycall, whych theyr begynnyng was. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. vii. 2 The radycall naturall humour of that appell wyll increase whyle it is growynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 531 The better will she imploy her radicall sap and moisture to fructifie and yeeld good store of grapes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 43 Though the radicall humor containe in it sufficient oyle for seventy, yet I perceive in some it gives no light past thirty. 1772 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 46 His intense application hath .. almost dried up his radical moisture. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 235 Our wood fire scarcely suffices to keep up the radical heat. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 330 Being a water-baby, his radical humours were of a moist and cold nature.

fig. 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 445 These affections be the radical humour or sap. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii. 230 Whilst thus my sorrow-wasting soule was feeding Upon the rad'cal Humour of her thought. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ix. § 15 Edward..took order, that these Aliens should no longer prey on the Radical moisture of this Land.

b. Of qualities: Inherent in the nature or essence of a thing or person; fundamental.

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Bk. Sicke men* 69 b, It doeth..consume, and waste the beste humour, or one of the radical vertues. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 I. 137 These bodies are depriu'd of all The radicall abilitie of nature. 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 4 [Cromwell's] main policy was a radical and original Hypocrisie." 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 23 The radical vigour of the Mother-country. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 220 The radical diversity of these rival maladies. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) p. xiv, I have pointed out..a radical error in the graduation of these scales. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. Pref. 12 A sneer at the radical rottenness of human nature.

2. Forming the root, basis, or foundation; original, primary.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 235 Idilnes is Mother Radycall, Of all vicis, and font originall. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. § 4 They intimate the radicall cause out of which it groweth. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 94 This grace of faith is the radicall grace, that upon which all other graces grow as on their roote. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 305 Not..all those kinds which we now see,.. but only those primitive and radical Species. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. ¶ 50 When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* Introd. 30 The position that granite is the universally radical rock. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Vauvenargues* (1878) 4 A syllabus of the radical articles of the French creed of the eighteenth century.

b. *Anat.* = RADICULAR 2 b.

18.. DUNGLISON (cited by Worcester 1860).

3. Going to the root or origin; touching or acting upon what is essential and fundamental; thorough; esp. *radical change, cure.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 294 Out of which Radical Regeneration..the exercised act of Faith and Graces is wont to be educed. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xviii. 220 Such a Remedy might have wrought a radical Cure of the Evil, that threatens our Constitution. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 ¶ 3 Desirous to fit men to his purpose by complete and radical corruption. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 353 A radical and systematic change of that mode of living. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 34 Christ undertook a work more radical than that of Moses. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 171 The financial difficulties of the Crown led to a far more radical revolution in the admission into the Great Council.

b. *Radical reform*, a thorough reform; *esp.* as a phrase of English politics in the end of the 18th and early part of the 19th century.

a 1786 J. JEBB in Disney *Life* Wks. 1787 I. 194 The necessity of a substantial and radical reform in the representation. 1798 *Acme & Septimius* in *Anti-Jacobin* 5 Feb., May success..lead..To one grand Radical Reform. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 54 Every body seems sensible of the necessity of radical reform both in politics and in manners. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 227 The actual agent..will be a radical reform in what is called the commons house of parliament.

c. Hence *Radical reformer* = RADICAL *sb.* 5.

1809 *Morning Post* 17 June, Reformer radical! I love thy song. 1819 SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 16 Oct. in *Lockhart*, You will learn enough of the doings of the Radical Reformers from the papers.

4. *Math.* **a.** Pertaining to or forming the root of a number or quantity; esp. *radical sign*, the sign √ used to indicate that a root of the number to which it is prefixed is to be extracted; †*radical number* (see quot. 1557).

Used by itself, the sign √ indicates that the square root is to be taken; for the cube, biquadratic, etc., appropriate numbers are added, $\sqrt[3]{}$, $\sqrt[4]{}$, etc.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Sj, Nombers radicalle, whiche commonly bee called nombers irrationalle...Other men call them more aptly Surde numbers. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5, I..do giue to this Practise, the name of the Arithmetike of Radicall numbers. 1668 T. BRANCKER tr. *Rhonii Algebra* 43 In the quotient subjoyn the surd part with its first radical Sign. *a* 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (1748) I. viii. 44 Placing above the radical Sign the Number that denominates what kind of Root is required. 1897 H. F. BAKER *Abelian Functions* 377 The most important of the radical functions are those which are square roots of rational functions.

b. *Geom.* Used in several terms relating to the intersection of circles and planes, esp. *radical axis, centre, circle, plane* (cf. quots.).

1848–55 SALMON *Conic Sect.* (ed. 3) ix. § 111 The line $S-S'$ ..has been called [*Note.* By M. Gaulier, of Tours..1813] the radical axis of the two circles. *Ibid.* § 113 Given any three circles, if we take the radical axis of each pair of circles, these three lines will meet in a point, and this point is called the radical centre of the three circles. 1889 J. CASEY *Spher. Trig.* 101 The circle of the system S_1 whose plane passes through the centre of the sphere, is called the radical circle of the system.

5. *Philol.* Of or belonging to the roots of words; connected with, based on, roots. *Radical word*, a simple uncompounded word having the form of, or directly based on, a root.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 75 No word in his radical form is extended. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1851) 189 They thought it best not to screw the English mouth to a harsh forreigne termination, so they kept the radicall word. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East. Nations* 2 Radical words in any tongue are expressive of certain customs, objects and modes of thinking. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 347 Three great principles of accentuation..the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. 15 The arrangement of the lexicon is not according to an alphabetical but a radical order. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* 275 As long as every word..is felt to express its own radical meaning, a language belongs to the first or radical stage.

b. *Radical letter*, (*a*) an original unchanged letter (so also *radical sound*); (*b*) a letter belonging to the root of a word.

In sense (*a*) chiefly used of Welsh initial consonants, which are liable to be altered by a preceding word; in (*b*) chiefly of the consonants (commonly three in number) of Hebrew roots, and *spec.* of those which appear in roots only.

(*a*). *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 457 Wallia, which the Romans called Gallia, turning *W* into *G*, ..yet the Walloon keeps his radical letter to this day. 1724 W. GAMBOLD *Welsh Gram.* (1727) 114 Table of Words and Particles:.. shewing what effect They haue on the radical initial Letters of Subsequent Words. 1833 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 13 After the prefix *gor*, the initials *b, d, g, m, r*, assume their Light sound; but after *tra* they retain their Radical sound; as *gorfod*,.. *trablin.*

(*b*). *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 11 Sarah hath all the radical letters in it. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 71 Why the radicall Letters in the Pentateuch should equall the number of the Souldiery of the Tribes. 1762 PARKHURST *Heb. Gram.* (1778) 3 Although the radical Letters..are never Servile, yet the servile letters are very often radical. 1831 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 222 One of the two last radical letters of any word, when both are the same, may .. be rejected.

†**c.** Exhibiting the roots or radical letters. *Obs.*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 7 Huterus .. in his Catalogue..before his radicall Hebrew Bible.

†**6.** *Astrol.* Belonging to the radix of an astrological calculation. *Radical question* (see quot. 1647). *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv, Any of those radicall promissors in the geniture. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 121 The Question then shall be taken for radicall, or fit to be judged, when as the Lord of the hour at the time of proposing the Question..and the Lord of the Ascendant or first House, are of one Triplicity, or be one. 1654 CULPEPPER *Opus Astrol., Aphorisms* § 69 A Radical Figure resembles either the nativity or the revolution of the nativity of the Querent. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 38 The moons coming to the.. Radical place, where she was at the beginning of the sickness.

7. *Mus.* Belonging to the root of a chord, esp. *radical bass, cadence, number* (cf. quots.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Radical numbers..in the Italian music, are, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and sometimes 10, which are often met with in musical compositions, to denote the accords of the thorough basses. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iii. 97 According to the radical progression of ascending 4ths. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* 69 By the root of a chord, or its Radical Bass, is meant its Bass-note in its original, uninverted form.

8. *Bot.* Of or belonging to the root of a plant; *esp.* of leaves or stalks: Springing directly from the root-stock or the stem close to the root.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Radical Leaf, that which grows immediately from the root of a plant, not from the stalk. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 47 From the top of this turnep rise a number of leaves,..which answer to the radical leaves in other plants. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. 203 Leaves..proceeding from the crown or radical plate. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 57 On young roots we find cells ..which are of the nature of hairs, and have therefore been termed radical hairs.

†**9.** *Chem. Radical vinegar*, an old name for acetic acid. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 592/1 Experience has shown that radical vinegar differs considerably in its properties from the common acid. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s.v., The acid thus obtained .. was formerly distinguished by the names of radical vinegar, and vinegar of Venus.

B. *sb.* (elliptical or absolute uses of the adj.)

1. *Philol.* A root; a word or part of a word which cannot be analysed into simpler elements.

1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xiii. (1707) 57 The Hebrew..Language consists of fewest Radicals. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 284 He [Dalgarno] published a Specimen..containing but 500 Radicals, all the Particles being brought from the Radicals by which they are resolved. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 463 The Welsh, the Cornish and the Armoric dialects, whose radicals are so much alike [etc.]. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* IV. 592 It has been shown, that the real radical is the Hebrew term..(tsora). 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 54 Words derived from the same radical will often assume different forms in different languages.

b. A radical letter (see 5 b above).

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 8/2 Divers Cities in that tract, which still preserve the Radicals of Hull or Chull. 1724 W. GAMBOLD *Welsh Gram.* (1727) 2 *Ch*.. being a radical, is ever attended with *w*. 1784 HENLEY *Note* in *Beckford's Vathek* (1786) 263 On his forehead the radicals of cafer [or infidel] are said to be impressed. 1870 HELFENSTEIN *Compar. Gram. Teut. Lang.* 410 The radical is either *a* or *e*... The radical of the perfect is of course modified by the reduplication.

2. A basis, a fundamental thing or principle.

1657 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 357 Covenant-benefits, covenant graces, the radicals, the vitals. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 41 Water doubtless concurs..to produce this effect, by supplying two radicals, which become assimilated to the other nutritive principles. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. in Metal*

II. 304 With reference to a similar radical, that is to say, the English penny.

b. A root or radicle.

1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 292 They are roots or radicals supporting all visible truth, but themselves unseen. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 380 The..radicals of the portal vein.

3. *Math.* **a.** A quantity forming or expressed as a root of another quantity.

1738 De Moivre in *Phil. Trans. Abridg.* VIII. 271 (title) Of the Reduction of Radicals to more Simple Terms. *a* 1746 MacLaurin *Algebra* (1748) xiv. 117 Multiply any two Radicals as $2\sqrt{xy}$ by $2\sqrt{xz}$. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 298 Expand the radical or fraction..into an infinite series of simple terms. 1868 Cayley *Math. Papers* (1874) VII. 14 The expression cannot contain any radical such as [etc.].

b. The radical sign.

1780 Hutton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 401 Where the two denominators under the radicals differ by 4. 1882 C. Smith *Conic Sect.* (1885) 33 It is necessary and sufficient that the quantity under the radical should be a perfect square.

4. *Chem.* An element or atom (*simple radical*), or a group of these (*compound radical*), forming the base of a compound and remaining unaltered during the ordinary chemical reactions to which this is liable. (See also Radicle.)

Introduced (in French) by G. de Morveau, 1787. When used without adj., 'radical' usually denotes a compound radical, and is thus contrasted with 'element' or 'atom'.

1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 343 Oxygen is called the radical or base of the gas. 1845 J. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 141 If we knew more of the composition of the extractive matters, we should doubtless find a radical common to all of them. 1881 *Nature* No. 618. 415 Compounds of hydrogen with elements or radicals like chlorine.

5. *Politics.* An advocate of 'radical reform' (see A. 3 b); one who holds the most advanced views of political reform on democratic lines, and thus belongs to the extreme section of the Liberal party.

1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 4 The sagacious only could have foreseen that he should have become a r—c—l. 1819 Scott *Let. to T. Scott* 16 Oct. in *Lockhart*, Radical is a word in very bad odour here, being used to denote a set of blackguards [etc.]. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 269 The term Radical once employed as a name of low reproach, has found its way into high places, and is gone forth as the title of a class, who glory in their designation. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 290 It is manifest to the Tory that the Radical does not see the benefit there is in that which he wishes to destroy.

fig. 1822 Cobbett *Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar. 779 Love is a great leveller; a perfect Radical. 1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* xcvii, Gout, apoplexy, dropsy..are in their nature, radicals.

b. *ellipt.* A white hat, formerly affected by Radicals (in consequence of one having been worn by Henry Hunt at various political meetings in 1820).

1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 294 A whity-brown radical on his head, the edges of which are worn down to the brown-paper foundation. (Cf. *radical hat* in c.)

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* in sense 5, as *Radical butcher, cause, hat, man, measure, member, mob, speech.*

1820 Shelley *Œdipus* I. 12 Kings and laurelled Emperors, Radical butchers. 1837 Disraeli in *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov. (1886) 75 Wakley made a most Radical speech and amendment. 1839 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 519/1 These Essays are intended to advocate the popular or radical cause. 1840 Carlyle *Chartism* 5 Radical members, above all, friends of the people. 1841 S. Bamford *Life of a Radical* I. 58 The presumptuous appearance of a radical hat. 1846 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 1884) III. xxiv. 90 If Radical measures were to be carried..they should be carried by Radical men. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 55 The radical mob at Oxford.

Hence **Ra·dical** *v. intr.*, to act like a Radical.

1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 219 The notions they seemed 'reforming' (and radicalling, and quarrelling with their superiors) upon!

Ra·dicale. *Bot. rare.* [In form = L. *rādīcāle* neut. sing. of *rādīcālis* Radical, but perh. intended for *radicle* or *radicule*.] = Radicle.

1763 Goldsm. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) II. 544 The radicale or incipient root,..when shot into the ground, imbibes nourishment from thence. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 158 A large, many-leaved plumule, and an inferior radicale.

Radicalism (rædikăliz'm). [f. Radical *a.* or *sb.* + -ism.]

1. The political views or principles characteristic of Radicals.

1820 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* I. 418 You are cherishing in the mind of the multitude the spirit of 'radicalism'. 1852 Smedley *L. Arundel* xxiv. 179 In all cases of incipient radicalism, chartist tendencies, or socialist symptoms, his Grace was an infallible specific. 1870 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 436, I was determined that my Radicalism should not be called in question.

b. *transf.* Thoroughness of method.

1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 306 This is an attempt to carry radicalism into Geometry; always meaning by radicalism, the application of sound reason to tracing consequences to their roots. 1885 Max Müller in *19th Cent.* XVIII. 921 There is a true radicalism in scholarship, which despises all measures which do not go to the roots of things.

2. The subject of (Hebrew) roots.

1849 S. R. Maitland *Illustr. Mesmerism* I. 61 No point in Hebrew radicalism would have been considered more clear and indisputable.

Radicality (rædikæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity.]

1. Radical state or condition; the fact of being radical.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Equivocall seeds and Hermaphroditicall principles, which contain the radicality and power of different formes. 1685 Wallis *Alg.* xxv. 107, I..prefix the Root of such Power to the note of Radicality. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Radical*, √ is the character of radicality, and expresses the square root. 1819 Jas. Wilson *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 269 Numerous and strong testimonies like these prove the radicality of the question.

2. a. = Radicalism. **b.** The Radicals, or Radical party.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 318 The demons of whiggery and radicality. 1832 J. Wilson *ibid.* XXXII. 722 We shall play one section of you against the other this day, and both sections against the radicality the next. 1841 *Ibid.* XLIX. 549 John remained a year or so opposed to Radicality.

Radicalize (rædikălaiz), *v.* [f. Radical *a.* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make Radical in politics; to imbue with Radical principles.

1830 Ld. Ellenborough *Diary* 31 July (1881) II. 329 He said Yorkshire was quite radicalised by having four members. 1835 Greville *Mem.* 9 Sept. (1875) III. xxix. 313 That the new councils will be Radical, and that their influence will radicalise the boroughs.

2. *intr.* To become Radical in politics; to uphold Radical principles.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 295 Many an honest squire.. rapidly radicalizing against Mr. Canning. 1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. viii. 184 When it [the Reform Bill] and the Catholic question were both carried..Herbert Grimstone radicalized.

Hence **Ra·dicalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Radicaliza·tion.**

1885 G. Meredith *Diana* III. v. 92 Such is the condition of a rapidly Radicalizing country! 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 2 A remarkable instance, this, of the Radicalising of the Liberal party. 1891 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 7 The rapid Radicalization..of the Tory party.

Radically (rædikăli), *adv.* [f. Radical *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. With reference to root or origin; primitively, originally, naturally.

1624 Donne *Serm.* ii. 12 Mercy as it is Radically in God and an essentiall attribute of his. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xii. 175 Gold may be radically separated into Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 209 The language, which is called the Manks, is radically Erse, or Irish. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* IV. 592 Psora is allowed to import derivatively, what, upon this explanation, it opposes radically. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 100 That the different subjects..are all radically of one common essence.

2. To or from the root or central part; fundamentally; completely, thoroughly.

1609 [Br. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 152 Naturally inclined (at least radically instructed) to disobedience. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., How to cure a cut Finger radically. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* ii. 53 What is more profitable for all Lovers of Health and Wisdom, than Food that is Radically Clean? 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1808 II. 223 If these be radically and essentially vicious.. those men are very unhappy. 1783 — *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 12 That India should not be radically and irretrievably ruined. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* I. 136 They ..have some tendency to correct the disorder radically. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 333 Two radically distinct modes of viewing the subject.

Ra·dicalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition of being radical.

1654 Culpepper *Opus Astrol., Aphorisms* § 70 This is the most absolute way to judge of the radicalness of a Figure. 1727 Bailey, *Radicalness*, the Quality of being radical, of having Roots, or of being well-founded. 1843 Poe *Purloined Letter* Wks. 1864 I. 278 The radicalness of these differences, which was excessive.

Radicant (rædikănt), *a. Bot. rare.* [a. L. *rādīcānt-*, ppl. stem of *rādīcāre* Radicate. Cf. F. *radicant*.] Producing roots; usually said of parts of a plant which produce adventitious roots.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Radicant Leaf*, one which pushes out roots from its summit, as some of the ferns do. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 954/2.

Radicarian (rædikē·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rādīc-* stem of Radix + *-arian*.] Of or pertaining to roots (of words).

1880 Whitney in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* I. 338 The strength of the radicarian theory is that it accords with all that we have learned as to the nature of language.

Radicate (rædikăt), *a.* [ad. L. *rādīcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rādīcāre*: see next and -ate 2.]

†**1.** Rooted, deep-seated, firmly established. *Obs.*

1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 27 Their settled and radicate ignorance. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiv. 643 The Cleansing of their Radicate Sores. 1768 Whitaker *Two Serm.* ii. (1770) 39 We..have found it..innate, and radicate in the heart.

†**2.** *Radicate vinegar*: (see Radical *a.* 9). *Obs.*

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 571/1 Spirit of Vinegar may also be made radicate, and more stroog if it be distilled anew upon Sal-armoniack. *Ibid.*, The Uses of the terebinthinated or radicate Vinegar.

3. *Bot.* Having a root (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Radicate (rædikeĭt), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **radycate**, *pa. pple.* 5–6 **radicate**, 6 *Sc.* **-cait.** [ad. L. *rādīcāt-*, ppl. stem of *rādīcāre* or *rādīcārī* to take root, f. *rādīc-* Radix.]

1. *trans.* To cause to take root; to plant or establish firmly. Usually *fig.* with reference to qualities. Const. *in.*

a. passively, in pa. pple. (orig. in form *radicate*).

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* Prol. viii, Lust and appetyte.. in thair myndis sa fast is radicate. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. v, He beinge radicate in pride..continued his way to the Senate. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 151 Venus Quene, quhair his hart Radicait Was on all time. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 264 No doubt the originall cause of religious change, came..to be radicated in the mournefull effects we now behold. 1676 Cole in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 609, I should think the upper of them to be radicated..at the pylorus. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Boswell* 14 Sept., My regard for you is so radicated and fixed, that it is become part of my mind. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* ii. (1874) 93 These [actions] will want that quality which can alone crown them, if not radicated in religious principle.

b. actively (less freq. than prec.).

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. iv, Often remembrance..of their estate may happen to radycate in theyr hartes intollerable pride. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 6 By radicating or making more firme Graces receiued. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 285 Radicate thy Love within me, O my God, Let it be Rooted Deep. 1788 Burke *Sp. Warren Hastings* Wks. 1822 XIII. 65 That guilf, which manners, opinions and laws have radicated in the very nature of the people. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* i. (1874) 23 Philosophers who did not care to radicate it [morality] in religion.

†**2.** *intr.* To take root, become established. *Obs.*

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 134 Trees began there to radicate where but lately a shrub wanted moisture.

Radicated (ræ·dikeĭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Rooted, established, etc.

a. of qualities, etc. (freq. in 17th c.).

1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 10 As for true radicated Consumptions..she was farre from curing any such. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 150 The breaking off old and radicated customs. 1703 Kelsey *Serm.* 235 The radicated Corruption of all Mankind. 1722 De Foe *Serious Refl.* v. 215 A Mind of radicated Infidelity.

b. of a person. *rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Warwickshire* III. (1662) 123 Had he any assurance, that he had been a radicated Romanist.

†**2.** *Radicated vinegar* (see Radical *a.* 9). *Obs.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 52 Pour thereto the Acetum of the Roote, or Radicated Vinegar.

†**3.** *Bot.* Having roots. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf.*

Radication (rædikeĭ·ʃən). [n. of action from *rādīcāre*: see Radicate *v.* and -ation. Cf. F. *radication*.] The process of radicating or taking root; the fact of being rooted, firmly established, etc.; also, the manner in which a plant, etc., is rooted; an arrangement or system of roots.

†**a.** of veins or arteries. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 856 As the Liuer is the beginning of Radication and Dispensation to the Veines, so is the Heart to the Arteries. 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* ii. 14 If the vessell be cut..asunder..that part of it which is next the radication of it, shrinketh up.

b. of plants. *rare.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 59 Whereby they maintained some proportion to their height, in Trees of large radication. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A great number of curious observations on the germination and radication of plants. 1775 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 5 To shew in what it differs from what is called radication in plants. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 954/2.

c. *fig.* of qualities, states, etc. ? *Obs.* (freq. in the 17th c.).

1615 Jackson *Creed* IV. ii. § 1 Faith..different in want of radication and durability. *a* 1658 C. Cartwright *Except. agst. Baxter* (1675) 21 The confirmation, radication, and further degree of grace. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* iii. 97 This shews such a deep and settled radication of vice in us.

†**Ra·dicative,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *rādīcāre* Radicate + -ive.] = Radical *a.* 3.

1727 Douglas in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 318 A Palliative Cure..where a radicative Cure could not be expected.

Radice, obs. form of Radish.

Radicel (ræ·disel). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *radicella*, dim. of Radix. Cf. F. *radicelle*.] A rootlet.

18.. Gray *Struct. Bot.* (cited by Worcester 1860).

So **Radice·llar** *a.*, of the nature of rootlets. **Radice·llate** *a.*, belonging to the *Radicellata*, a class of polyzoans. **Ra·dicello·se** *a.*, having rootlets.

1831 Macgillivray tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 295 Through which one or more radicellar tubercles are to issue. 1881 G. Busk in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 12 *Kinetoskias* and many other radicellate forms. 1881 Spruce in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 12 Stems an inch high,..very sparingly radicellose.

Radiche, obs. form of Radish.

Radici-, comb. form of L. *rādix, rādīc-em* Radix, used in a few terms of *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as **Radici·colous** *a.*, living on the roots of a plant. **Radi·ciflo·rous** *a.*, flowering from the root. **Ra·di·ciform** *a.*, having the form of a root. **Radici·vorous** *a.*, eating roots.

Cf. F. *radiciflore, -forme, -vore* (Littré).

1843 Humphreys *Brit. Moths* II. 85 They are never..radicivorous in their habits. 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 104 Two or three radiciform prolongations. 1862 Mayne *Med. Voc.* (ed. 2), Radiciflorous.

†**Radi·city.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *rādīc-*, stem of Radix + -ity.] = Radicality.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 305 Diseases have not in themselves an essentiall radicity.

Radicle (ræ·dik'l). [ad. L. *rādīcula* Radicule; cf. *follicle, ventricle*, etc.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** That part of the embryo of a plant which develops into the primary root.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3037 The one is called by him [Grew] the Radicle, being that, which, upon the vegetation of the Seed, becomes the Root [= 1672 GREW *Anat. Veget.* 7]. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The .. lowermost part is called Radicle; because 'tis the Origin of the Root. ..The Radicle is likewise called the seminal Root. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., When, in sowing, the radicle happens to light lowest, it is no wonder the root should spread itself under ground. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* ii. (1813) 15 The substance of seeds appears to be spent first in feeding the radicle. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 The radicle can be distinguished from the hypocotyl only by the presence of root-hairs and the nature of its covering.

b. A rootlet.

1839 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Naturalist* 122 The radicles penetrate like the finest hairs into the substance. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 10 Using the long radicles of a spongy moss for wick.

2. *Anat.* One of the branching subdivisions of veins, nerves, etc. resembling a part of a root.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 182 A doubling of a minute artery which becomes a venous radicle. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 44 The radicles of a much branched nerve process.

3. *Chem.* = RADICAL *sb.* 4.

Radicle has been preferred to *radical* by some authorities, and is the form at present employed in the Journal of the Chemical Society, but its introduction appears to have been due to a misunderstanding (see quot. 1862).

1862 W. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 36 Liebig .. defined organic chemistry to be the chemistry of compound radicles. [*Ibid.* note, The German term *radikal* is commonly, but inaccurately translated *radical*, which is properly an adjective, the word *radicle* being the appropriate rendering.] 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. of Arts* 444 The iodides of the alcoholic radicles, methyl and ethyl.

4. *Philol.* (See quot.)

1870 F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Saxon Gram.* 33 Radicles are elementary relational parts of words. They are generally single sounds—oftenest a consonant sound.

Ra·dicose, *a. Bot. rare*—°. [ad. L. *rādīcōs-us*: see RADIX and -OSE.] Having a large root (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

†**Ra·dicous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [cf. prec. and -OUS.] Root-like; pertaining, or appropriate, to a root.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 78 A..kind of heath, which ..vegetates at the bottom into a close and extremely radicous texture. *Ibid.* 84 Of..radicous or lignous composition.

Radicular (rădi·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *rādīcula* RADICULE + -AR.]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to the radicle.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 72 Radicular end next the hilum. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 288 The radicular body or radicle constitutes one of the extremities of the embryo. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 462 The embryo is thick at the radicular end.

2. a. *Path.* Affecting or attacking the roots (of a tooth, nerve, etc.).

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 561 Radicular Odontome has attained the size of a chestnut. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 652 To this form the name of radicular brachial neuritis is given.

b. *Anat.* Belonging to, forming part of, the roots of an artery, nerve, etc.

1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Radicular arteries, fibres.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 390 The radicular branches [of arteries] to the bulbar nerves arise from the vertebral.

Radicule (rædikiul). *Bot.* [ad. L. *rādīcula*, dim. of RADIX. Cf. F. *radicule.*] = RADICLE.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 1883 *Knowledge* 20 July 43/2 In five or six days the radicules will appear.

Hence †**Radi·culode** *Bot.* (see quot.). *Obs.* **Radi·culose** *a.*, having radicles.

1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 295 The inferior extremity of the blastus .. bears the name of radiculode. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss. (ed. 6) 430 *Radiculose*, bearing rootlets.

Radie, obs. Sc. form of READY.

Radience, -ent, varr. of RADIANCE, RADIANT.

Radiescent (rēdi,e·sĕnt), *a.* [Irreg. f. RADIATE *v.* + -ESCENT.] = RADIANT.

1863 *Reader* 26 Sept. 348/3 The radiescent state of substances is known to originate in three different modes.

Radiism (rē·di,izm). [f. RADI-US + -ISM.] Radiate arrangement; radiation.

1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfishes* 243 In the animals of which we have now to treat, Radiism sets and Annulism appears.

Radik, Radilie, obs. ff. RADISH, READILY.

Radio- (rē·dio), comb. form of RADIUS, employed in some scientific terms.

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the radius in conjunction with some other part, as **Ra·dio-ca·rpal, -di·gital, -hu·meral, -mu·scular, -pa·lmar, -u·lnar** *adjs.*

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 133 The external lateral ligament of the radio-carpal articulation. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 137 Another example is the superior radio-ulnar articulation. 1858 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 160 The lower end of the bones of the fore-arm forms the radio-carpal joint.

2. *Physics.* Connected with rays or radiation, as **Ra·dio-a·ctive** *a.*, said of certain substances which are capable of affecting a photographic plate or an electrometer by radiation; so **Ra·dio-acti·vity. Ra·dio-condu·ctor,** part of the receiver of a wireless telegraphy apparatus (usually a tube containing iron filings), which is converted into a conductor by the impact of the electric waves on the collecting wire; a 'coherer'.

1898 *Tit-Bits* 28 May 175/3 M. Branly, whose 'radioconductor' or 'coherer' is used by Marconi in his wireless telegraph. 1900 PRINCE KROPOTKIN in *19th Cent.* Dec. 932 Material particles projected from the radio-active bodies. *Ibid.*, They communicate radio-activity .. to the surfaces of the bodies.

Radiogram (rē·diogræm). [f. prec. + -GRAM.] = RADIOGRAPH *sb.* 2.

1896 *Photogram* Apr. 105 Another title, .. suggested by Dr. Hill-Norris, appears to us .. much superior .. and we propose to call prints made by radiography 'radiograms'. 1898 ISENTHAL & WARD *Pract. Radiogr.* 101 For developing radiograms, almost any of the usual developers may be employed.

Radiograph (rē·diogrɑf), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.]

1. An instrument by which the duration and intensity of sunshine is measured and recorded.

1881 *Jrnl. Science* XVIII. 221 This instrument, which Mr. Winstanley names the 'Radiograph', is shown.

2. An impression or image of an object produced on a sensitive plate by means of the Röntgen rays.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 7/2 A 'radiograph', or shadow picture, of the hand of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 16 Mar. 7/2 A radiograph of the front portion of the foot gave no trace of the needle.

So **Ra·diograph** *v. trans.*, to make a radiograph of (a thing). **Radio·grapher,** one who practises radiography. **Ra·diogra·phic(al** *a.*, relating to radiography; hence **Ra·diogra·phically** *adv.* **Radio·graphy,** the production of images on sensitized plates by means of the Röntgen rays.

1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/4 Mr. Stanley Kent photographed, shadowgraphed, electrographed, or *radiographed —for the proper verb is still undetermined—a fractured finger bone at St. Thomas's Hospital. 1896 *Photogram* Apr. 108 Our illustration .. is the first complete human skeleton ever radiographed. *Ibid.* 105 The high price of Crookes' tubes is a matter of wonder to many *radiographers. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 501 The internal organs will be brought, it is hoped, within the range of *radiographic inspection. 1898 ISENTHAL & WARD *Pract. Radiogr.* 135 The *radiographical study of Obstetrics. *Ibid.* 134 Coins,..buttons, and so on, have been *radiographically traced. 1896 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 Mar. 678 '*Radiography' and its more thoroughbred equivalent 'actinography'..are a trifle vague. 1898 *Ibid.* 7 May 1196 Since the introduction of radiography into surgery, many advances have been made in its application.

‖ **Radiolaria** (rē·diŏlē·o·riă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. f. *radiol-us*, dim. of RADIUS.] A class of rhizopods (see quot. 1872).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 66 The order Radiolaria is defined as comprising those members of the Rhizopoda which possess a siliceous test or siliceous spicules. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 74 Most of the Radiolaria .. bear in their body certain .. particles known as the yellow cells.

Radiolarian (rē·diŏlē·o·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Radiolaria.

1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 231 It was found to contain so large a proportion of the tests of radiolarians, that Mr. Murray proposed for it the name 'radiolarian-ooze'. 1889 J. W. GREGORY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* Nov. 646 The Radiolarian deposits include a somewhat variable series of marls.

B. *sb.* One of the Radiolaria.

1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 186 They brought back .. many large radiolarians. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 74 These yellow or sometimes green cells occur in many fresh-water Radiolarians.

Radiolite (rē·diŏlăit). [f. RADIO- + -LITE.]

1. *Conch.* (See quot.)

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 91 Radiolites. A family belonging to the order Cephalopoda .. containing the genera Rotalina, Lenticulina, Placentula.

2. *Palæont.* A cretaceous fossil bivalve of the family *Rudista.*

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 280 The outer layer of shell in the Hippurite and Radiolite consists of prismatic cellular structure.

3. *Min.* A variety of natrolite with radiated structure.

1855 in ORR *Geol.* etc. 517. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 29 Radiolite, from Brevig [in Norway].

Radiometer (rē·di,o·mĭtəɹ). [f. RADIO- + METER.]

†**1.** An instrument formerly used for measuring angles; a cross-staff, forestaff. *Obs.*

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

2. An instrument invented by Sir W. Crookes, with the design of illustrating the transformation of radiant energy into mechanical force.

1875 CROOKES in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 377 The luminous rays..repel the black surface more energetically than they do the white surface. Taking advantage of this fact, the author has constructed an instrument which he calls a radiometer. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 256 Highly rarefied gas like that contained in one of Mr. Crookes's radiometers.

attrib. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 288/2 The friction of the radiometer vanes with the rarefied air of the globe. *Ibid.* 508/1 The radiometer experiments were successful.

Hence **Ra·diome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to the radiometer or its use; **Radio·metry,** the use of the radiometer.

1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 189/2 The effects of all the different parts of the radiometric apparatus in influencing radiometer motion. *c* 1890 A. R. BENNETT (*title*) On some experiments in Radiometry.

So **Ra·diomicro·meter,** an instrument for measuring minute degrees of radiation.

1887 C. V. BOYS in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XLII. 189 (*title*) Preliminary Note on the 'Radio-Micrometer'. 1888 *Times* 10 May 5/5 Mr. C. V. Boys's Radiomicrometer .. consists of a circuit made of antimony, bismuth, and copper.

Radiophone (rē·diofōn). [f. RADIO- + -PHONE.] An instrument for the production of sound by intermittent radiant energy, such as light or heat; the photophone and thermophone are special forms.

1881 BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 32 We have decided to adopt the term 'radiophone', proposed by M. Mercadier, as a general term signifying an apparatus for the production of sound by any form of radiant energy.

Radiophonic (rē·diofo·nik), *a.* [Cf. prec. and -PHONIC.] Belonging to radiophony.

1881 *Sci. Amer.* 5 Feb., Radiophonic notes, such is the new term, have been obtained by M. Mercadier from ordinary gas lamps. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 367 The radiophonic sounds result from a direct action of radiations upon the receiving substances.

Radiophony (rē·di,o·fŏni). [Cf. prec. and -PHONY.] The theory or method of producing sound by radiant light or heat.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 870/3 M. Mercadier brought before the Academy of Sciences a paper on 'Radiophony', as he names the phenomenon of using a ray of light for the conveyance of sound. 1884 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 374 Tyndall's experiments in radiophony.

Radioscopy (rē·di,o·skŏpi). [f. as prec. + -SCOPY.] The examination of objects by means of the Röntgen rays. So **Radiosco·pic** *a.*

1898 ISENTHAL & WARD *Pract. Radiogr.* 114 The latter method..enables us..to practise radioscopy in broad daylight. *Ibid.* 121 The radioscopic or radiographic image.

†**Ra·dious,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 6 radius, radyuss, -ous, 6–8 **radious.** [ad. F. *radieux* (15–16th c.), or L. *radiōsus* (Plautus), f. *radius* ray.]

1. Radiant, bright.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 132 A radius croun of rubeis scho him gaif. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5350 Thare Radious beymes ar turnit in reik. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 79 Two pleasant radious and glistering eyes. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xxxv, His radious head with shamefull thorns they teare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 582 That radious effulgency which, immediately encompassing them, is beheld together with them. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* 334 The Sun (as Constantine) radious.

b. Forming rays of light. *rare.*

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 90 The Intersection made by the Radious Pencils. 1733 — *Th. Vision Vind.* § 50 The Pictures, so called, being formed by the radious Pencils .. are not so truly Pictures as Images.

2. Belonging to the radius of a circle or sphere; radial. *rare*—[1].

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 598 The Centre, Radious Distance, and Movable Circumference, may be all said to be Co-Essential to a Sphere.

Radir, obs. form of RATHER.

Radish (rædiʃ). Forms: *α.* 1 **redic, rædic,** 3 **redich,** 4 **radiche,** 5 **radik, raddyk.** *β.* 5 **radissh,** 5–6 **radys(h)e,** 6– **-ishe, -ice, redish,** 6–7 **raddish,** 7 **reddish,** (7–8 *erron.* **rhadish**), 5– **radish.** [In the *α*-forms ad. L. *rādīc-em*, with subsequent palatalization in southern Eng.; in the 15th c. readopted from F. *radis*, a. Pr. *raditz*, or It. *radice*:—L. *rādīc-em*: see RADIX and RACE *sb.*[6]]

1. a. The fleshy, slightly pungent, root of a widely cultivated cruciferous plant (*Raphanus sativus*), commonly eaten raw as a relish or in salads. **b.** The plant of which this is the root.

Wild radish, a field-weed (*R. Raphanistrum*), also called *jointed* or *joint-podded charlock.*

α. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 64 Wiþ sidan sare..redic, & hwite clæfran wyrc to clame. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135/23 *Raphanum, uel radix*, rædic. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* ibid. 556/20 *Raffarium*, .. redich. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 36 *Raphanum*, radiche. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645/20 *Raparium*, raddyk.

β. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 30 Now rape and neep in places drie is sowe..and radish last. *Ibid.* 44 Radish female hath litel bitternesse. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 66 There are two kindes of radice, the one is the commune radice wyth the longe roote..The other kynde hath a rounde roote. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. in Hum.* I. v, We will have a bunch of redish, and salt, to tast our wine. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 99 Some Physitians commend the eating of Radishes before meate. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 248 You may Plant your garden with Onions, Reddishes or any sallet herb. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 158 Radish..is much in Diet amongst our Spring-Sallets, but little used as Medicine. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 173 Enjoyed, spare feast! a radish and an egg. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. viii, It was with some such tract that Lenny was seasoning his crusts and his radishes.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *radish-bed, -oil, -pod, -root, -seed*; *radish-leaved, -like* adjs.; **radish-fly** (*U.S.*), a small dipterous insect, *Anthomyia raphani*, whose larvæ burrow in radishes (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **radish tree** = HORSE-RADISH TREE (*b*).

1855 E. S. DELAMER *Kitch. Garden* (1861) 115 The traveller who has no *radish-bed to go to. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Sisymbrium*, The short-podded *radish-leaved water-*sisymbrium*. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 385 Auriculated, or rather small wing'd *Radish-like Leaves. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* Index, *Radish Pods pickled. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Garden* (1861) 134 Radish-pods..make an excellent pickle. 1533 ELYOT *Cast.*

Helthe (1539) 25 *Radyshe rootes, haue the vertu to extenuate, or make thyn. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 408 A Beet-Root, a Borrage-Root, and a Raddish-Root. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 76 Radish-roots contain .. water 959·74 [parts in 1000]. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Cerinon*, *radyshe seede. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 163 Some others .. that practised to worke that effect by Radish seed. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 401 There were sown in a Bed, Turnip-seed, Radish-seed [etc.]. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 378/1 *Radish-Tree, an Australian timber-tree, *Codonocarpus cotinifolius*, called also Poplar in Central Australia.

Radius (rē·diŭs). Also 7 -ous. Pl. **radii** (rē·di,ai); also 7–8 **radius's, 8 -uses.** [a. L. *radius* a staff or stake, measuring-rod, spoke, ray, etc. (cf. senses below).]

1. A staff, rod, bar, or other straight object.

† **a.** The staff of a cross; hence *Astron.* a Cross-staff. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 174 The Radius or staffe of the crosse containeth like wise two partes in one. [1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Radius astronomicus*, an instrument usually called Jacob's staff, or the cross-staff.] 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 646 With my Radius (the rich Gift Of Thought nocturnal) I'll point out to thee Its various Lessons.

† **b.** The bony spine or sting near the base of the tail of a sting-ray. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 201 Fork-fish .. Their Radius only is poysonsome, which being cut off, the rosted may be eaten.

c. *Anat.* The thicker and shorter of the two bones of the forearm in man, extending from the humerus to the thumb side of the wrist; also the corresponding bone of the foreleg in quadrupeds, and of the wing in birds.

The name has also been given to a bone of the pectoral arch in fishes, held to be homologous with the radius of higher vertebrates.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* (1618) 782 The whole hand being sustained almost alone by the Radius, hath one and the same motion. 1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict.* 1722 s.v., Altho the *Ulna* and *Radius* accompany one another, they touch but at their Extremities. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 12 The Radius of the left Arm was .. broke. 1827 Abernethy *Surg. Wks.* II. 72 The carpal bones were .. driven upwards, some before, and others behind the ends of the radius and ulna. 1841 R. E. Grant *Comp. Anat.* 65 In the perch .. the two succeeding bones [are regarded] as the ulna and the radius. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 94 At its lower end the radius becomes much broadened out. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* 859 In Birds .. there are .. only two free carpals —one, generally termed the 'radial', .. articulating with the distal end of both radius and ulna.

† **d.** (In full *radius articulatus*.) The alveolus of a belemnite. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. Many of these *radii* are found remarkably compressed, bent, or distorted, which is an accident accounted peculiar to the fossils formed in animal moulds.

e. A dorsal fin. *rare*⁻¹.

1822 G. A. Mantell *Geol. Sussex* 229 Dorsal fin, or radius, of a fish allied to the Balistes .. It consists of thirteen narrow parallel rays.

2. A rod, bar, etc., forming one of a set extending in several directions from one point; a wheel-spoke; a radiating part or filament, etc.

1726 Bailey, *Radius* (in mechan.), a spoke, or felloe of a wheel, because they issue like rays from the centre of it. 1800 Hurdis *Fam. Village* 169 His fine-spun radii flings from side to side. 1805 Southey *Madoc* II. x. Equal in number, .. The spreading radii of the mystic wheel, Revolve. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 465/1 A horizontal wheel of iron .. having six radii. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 41 In the animals built on a radiate plan the number of the ganglia is increased in correspondence with the radii.

† **b.** In fishes: (*a*) *pl.* The branchial lamellæ. (*b*) A fin-ray. *Obs.*

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 66 These papillæ do well resemble the Aristæ or radii of a Fishes Gills. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Radii*, In the mackrel, the radii of the first fin of the back .are absolutely simple.

c. *Bot.* (*a*) The ray or outer whorl of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower-head; the border of enlarged petals on a partial umbel; (*b*) a peduncle supporting a partial umbel; (*c*) a medullary ray.

1775 J. Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus Brit. Pl.* Gloss., *Radius*, is the semifloscules that surround the disk. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 448/1 *Radius*, the rim or outward part, consisting of irregular florets. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 156 The peduncles which support the partial umbels are named *radii*. [1866 *Treas. Bot.* 955/1 *Radii Medullares*, the medullary rays.] 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 430/1 *Ray* (*Radius*), one of the radiating branches of an umbel.

d. *Ent.* One of the radiating subdivisions of a digitate wing.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 338. 1848 Maunder *Treas. Nat. Hist.*, Gloss.

e. One of the five arched rod-like pieces set radially in the mouth of a sea-urchin.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 576 The Lantern consists of twenty principal pieces—five teeth, five alveoli, five rotulæ, and five radii.

f. *Ornith.* One of the processes on the barb of a feather, a barbule.

1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 240 The radii or barbules are attached in two opposite rows to the thick upper rim of the rami Each radius is a thin lamella, about 1 mm. in length.

3. *Math.* A straight line drawn to the circumference of a circle or the surface of a sphere from the centre, all lines so drawn being equal in length.

1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 256 Is the radius that describes the inner circles equal to the radius that describes the exterior? 1672 Boyle *Virtues of Gems* 67 These rows of Planes reaching every way, almost like so many radious's of a Sphere from the Centre. 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 425 Circles on several radius's are not similar figures. *a* 1721 Keill *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 47 Our first Method of finding the Curves, by Radii and Angles. 1831 Brewster *Optics* iii. 23 Let a small tube .. be so made that it may be attached to the board along any radius. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 53 (1873) 41 In a circle 22 miles in radius .. every town and village was destroyed. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* iii. 70 A series of fibres, some of which are arranged as radii, others in a circular manner.

transf. and *fig.* 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xlv, Thus when All Causes are mett, their Radij must Spread. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 201 It [the Glyster] .. driveth the Radii of the Miasmi outward. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 5. 369 Phenomena are the radii of Knowledge. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 15 The radii of inference from many other sources all converge to the common centre of a similar hypothesis.

b. A radial line of a curve, drawn from a certain point such as the focus to any point on the curve.

1836 Lardner in *Civil. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 40/2 This .. is altogether independent of the radius of the curve. *Ibid.*, A curve of large radius. 1849 Salmon *Conic Sect.* (1855) 162 In the hyperbola, the difference of the focal radii is constant. 1875 B. Williamson *Integr. Calc.* 261 The area between two focal radii of a parabola and the curve.

c. Any line in an arrangement of straight lines diverging from a point, and resembling the radii of a circle.

1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 358 On a live rock is cut the radii of a dial. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., In fortification, the radius is distinguished into exterior, interior, oblique, and right radius. .. The latter is a perpendicular line drawn from the center of a polygon to the exterior side.

d. In various phrases, as *radius of concavity, of curvature, of dissipation, of an eccentric, of the evolute, of evolution, of explosion, of gyration, of inversion, of rupture, of torsion* (cf. quots. and see the second element).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Radius of Concavity*, in Geometry, is sometimes used for the Radius or ray of curvature. *Ibid.*, s.v. *Curvature*, This circle is called the circle of curvature .. and its semidiameter, the ray or radius of curvature. 1758 J. Landen *Resid. Anal.* vii 75 The right line *CP* is called the radius of evolution corresponding to the point *P*. 1834–47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 201 In common mines the horizontal radius of rupture is equal to 1½ times the line of least resistance. .. In a vertical direction, this radius is of the same length as the radius of explosion. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i § 281 The radius of gyration about any axis is therefore the distance from that axis at which, if the whole mass were placed, it would have the same moment of inertia as before. 1881 Casey *Sequel to Euclid* III. xx. 41 The point *C* is called the inverse of the point *P*, .. and the constant *R* the radius of inversion. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 47 The distance from the centre of the sheave to the centre of the shaft is called the radius or eccentricity of the eccentric.

e. *Radius vector*, a variable line drawn to a curve from a fixed point as origin; in astronomy the origin is usually at the sun or a planet round which a satellite revolves. Also *pl.*

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 102 The line drawn from the moveable to the immoveable body, (the radius vector), describes areas round the latter proportional to the times. 1841 C. Graves tr. *Chasles' Properties of Cones* 60 The sum or the difference of the two radii vectores. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* xxx. 373 These cones will have a common axis—namely, the Earth's radius vector.

4. A circular area of which the extent is measured by the length of the radius of the circle which bounds it. Also *pl.*

1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s.v. *Grenade*, It bursts into many pieces, scattering death and wounds among all who are within its radii. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xiii. 82, I shall first go to Audley Court, and look for George Talboys in a narrow radius. 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 180 Restricting its operations to a radius of sixty-five miles from London.

b. *spec.* in London, a circle of four miles in all directions from Charing Cross, outside of which cab-fares are higher.

1889 Baedeker *London* (ed. 7) 28 Beyond the 4 mile radius from Charing Cross the fare is 1s. for every mile. 1899 W. Pett Ridge (*title*) Outside the Radius. Stories of a London Suburb.

5. *Comb.*, as *radius-bearing* adj.; **radius-bar**, a bar pivoted at one end so that it can move in a circle or arc of a circle, used esp. in the parallel motion of a steam engine; **radius-finder**, an instrument for finding two radii (and thereby the centre) of a circle; **radius-rod** = *radius-bar*; **radius-saw**, a circular saw in which the plate is journaled to the end of a radius-bar (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 75 To these levers are also secured the radius bars, which are rods of wrought-iron, proceeding from the side rods. 1853 Glynn *Treat. Power Water* 140 The radius bar carries a pen, the nib of which is in the line of the radius. 1858 Murray *Marine Engines* (ed. 3) Gloss., *Radius rods or bars*, .. are the guiding rods in a parallel motion. 1886 Lockwood *Dict. Terms* s.v., *Radius finder*, a centre square. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 245 In Gallinæ there are from 10 to 12 somewhat stiff radius-bearing rami.

Radix (rē·diks). Pl. 7–9 **radices** (rē·disiz), 7– **radixes.** [a. L. *rādix* (stem *rādic-*) a root.] = Root, in various senses.

1. *Math.* † **a.** A root of a number. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. ii. M j, The Radix Quadrate of the Product, is the Hypothenusa. 1579 — *Stratiot.* 13 To find the square Radix, or Roote of any number. 1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict.* (1722) s.v., A Number, which multiplied into it self makes a Square, is called the Root, or Radix.

b. A number or symbol which is made the basis of a scale of numeration.

'The term "radix" is due to Robert Flower (1771)'. A. J. Ellis in *Nature* (1881) XXIII. 379/2.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 148 When the radix *r* is = 10, then the index *n* becomes the common or Briggs's log. of the number N. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 234/2 Ten is the radix of the decimal system of numeration, and the radix of the common system of logarithms. 1888 C. Smith *Algebra* xviii. (1893) 271 To express a number, *N*, in the scale whose radix is *r*.

attrib. 1888 C. Smith *Algebra* xviii. (1893) 273 Radix fractions in any scale correspond to decimal fractions in the ordinary scale.

† **2.** *Astrol.* and *Astron.* A basis of calculation, as a nativity, a certain point in time, position of a planet, etc. *Obs.*

1603 Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* 363 These .. haue euer a principall aime, vnto the position of heauen, at the natiuite. as the Radix, or roote of their operations. 1615 Bedwell *Arab. Trudg.* Tarich., The Astronomers .. do call it *Radix*, whereby they vnderstand some set .. time beginning at some memorable action. 1674 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 143, I have pasted new radixes to the meridian of Derby, that so they may comply the better with my solar numbers. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 469 Every Planet's Radixes are to be settled, not of Longitude thereof, .. but of the Mean Anomaly of the Planet. 1774 J. Kennedy *Expl. Sc. Astron. Chron.*, Title, The truth and reality of the original Luni-Solar Radix.

3. The source or origin; that in which anything originates.

1607 Heywood *Fair Maid Exchange* Wks. 1874 II. 54 Her wit is all spirit, that spirit fire, .. able to burne the radix of the best invention. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 111 The radix and ground of this contest was this. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. i. 5 Concupiscence, I shew, was the radix of all sin. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 26 Hence a separate and specific power has .. been ascribed to the nervous fibres themselves, while the brain has been contemplated as their radix. 1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. 1862 IX. 297 Judaism is the radix of Christianity.

† **4.** *Philol.* An original word or form from which other words are derived. *Obs.*

1641 E. Legh (*title*) Critica Sacra. Observations on all the Radices, or Primitive Hebrew words of the Old Testament. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* IV. vi. 453 Of all other Languages, the Greek is looked upon to be one of the most copious; the Radixes of which are esteemed to be about 3244. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxix, Inasmuch as the radix of each word is hereby torn up. 1771 W. Jones *Zool. Eth.* 102 A quadriliteral word .. compounded of a double radix.

† **5.** Ancestral root or stock. *Obs. rare.*

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 106, I shall run your pedigree to the radix. 1652 H. C. *Looking Glasse for Ladies* A ij, The two Twins of Grace and Vertue descended from the Radix of your Nobility.

† **6.** *Mus.* The root of a chord. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5154 Musical Sounds are originally in the Radix or Unison.

7. *Bot.* The root of a plant.

1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 955/1.

Radja, obs. form of Raja(h.

Radknight (rædnəit). *Eng. Hist.* Forms: 1 **rádcniht**, 7– **radknight**, (9 **-cnecht, radechnight**). See also Rodknight. [OE. *rádcniht*, f. *rád* riding (see Raid and Road) + *cniht* Knight, partially modernized by historical writers. In Domesday Book the word appears as *radchenistre*.] In Old English times, a tenant holding land on condition of performing service on horseback.

c 1025 *Instituta Cnuti* II. c. 59 in Liebermann *Gesetze der Angels.* I. 73 In domo hominis quem Angli nominant radcniht, alii uero sexhendeman. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 334 Rodknights .. were such as held their lands by the service to Ride vp and down with their Lords. .. They were called also Radknights. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* xxxi. 76 Others served on horseback, and were called Rad-knights, or Knights riders, as Bracton noteth. 1778 Pennant *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 56 The .. Rad-knights, who by the tenure of their lands, were bound to ride with or for the lord, as often as his affairs required. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 361 Radechnights, and lesser thanes, seem to be included in this rank. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 Radknights, or freemen owing commutable service. 1872 [see Radman].

Radle, Radling, obs. forms of Raddle, -ling.

† **Ra·dly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 hræd-, rædlice, 2 radlice, 4 radli, 4–5 **radeliche,** 5 **radely,** 4–6 **radly,** 6–7 **radlie, -lye.** [f. Rad *a.*¹ + -ly².] Quickly, promptly, without delay, [illegible]

Beowulf 356 Z. [He] hwæt þa hrædlice þær Hroðgar sæt. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* x. Mine sælða .. nane sælða ne sint, forðam hi swa rædlice gewitaþ. *Ibid.* xli. § 5 Þæt ðu mæge hrædlicost cuman .. to þinre agenre cyððe. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127 Swa radlice swa he þær com [etc.]. *c* 1205 Lay. 25803 Þes drake and beore .. radliche sone to-gadere heo come. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 797 He ras vp ful sadly & ran hem to mete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6024 Radli an þe right syde Rakit he furth. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 126 (Halliw.) That blessed virgyn baddé hym aryse radeliche and blyve. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 104 Therwith

was the boote seen approchyng moche radely the Ryuage. 1515 *Scot. Field* 417 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Every ryncke to his reste full radlie him dressed. *a* 1600 *Floddan F.* vii. (1664) 60 Who radly by the ranks did ride.

Radman (rædmăn). *Eng. Hist.* [OE. **rádmann*, f. *rád* (ROAD) + MAN.] = RADKNIGHT.

1086 *Domesday Book* (1783) I. 174 b/2 Ipsi radmans secabant una die in anno. *Ibid.* 270/1 Sunt in dominio .. vi burgenses et iij radmans. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 5 b, Coleberti often also named in Domesday, signifieth Tenants in free socage by free rent, and so it is expounded of..Radmans..there also often named. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 56 (Coleshill) had at the Conquest four villeyns, two boors, and a Radman. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 139 A similar character seems traceable in the Radman or Radcnecht of Southumbrian England.

† **Ra·dness.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rednase, -nes.** [f. RAD *a.*2 + -NESS.] Fear, fright.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. 4 Radnes of dede felle ouer me. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 1099 Þe portare..come .. but delay, haffand wondir with rednes. ?*a* 1400 *Mort. Arth* 120 The Romaynes for radnesse ruschte to the erthe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. i. 172 Thare Mary wes And Joseph bathe in gret radness.

† **Rado·te,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. F. *radoter*: see DOTE *v.*] *intr.* To mutter disconnectedly.

1595–6 BUREL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) II. 34 Than softlie did I suoufe and sleep.. Radoting, starnoting, As wearie men will do.

Radoun, obs. Sc. f. REDOUND. **Radour,** var. RADEUR. **Radres,** obs. Sc. f. REDRESS.

‖ **Radula** (rædiŭlă). [L. *rādula* scraper, scraping-iron, f. *rād-ere* to scrape: see RASE *v.*]

† 1. *Surg.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Radula*, the raspatory, a chirurgical instrument used to cleanse foul bones.

2. *Zool.* The odontophore or lingual ribbon of certain mollusks.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 488 The radula is a cuticular chitinous product of the epithelium of the subradular membrane. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 341 They form the supporting apparatus of the radula and the parts connected with it.

Hence **Ra·dular** *a.*, pertaining to the radula; **Ra·dulate, Raduli·ferous** *adjs.*, provided with, bearing a radula; **Ra·duliform** *a.*, rasp-like.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 874/1 The teeth of the sheatfish present all the gradations between the villiform and raduliform types. 1885 PENNELL *Hist. Brit. F. W. Fish* 34 Teeth .. when much shorter than the latter [card-like] .. become raduliform, or rasp-like.

Radure, var. RADDOUR2. **Radyll, -y(s)she,** obs. ff. RADDLE *sb.*2, RADISH.

Rae, var. RA, ROE. **Ræ(c)che:** see REACH, RECCHE, RECK. **Rædi(e:** see RAD *a.*2, RED *a.*, REDE. **Rædi(ȝ,** obs. ff. READY. **Rædlice,** var. RADLY. **Ræf,** var. REAF, obs. f. REIF. **Ræfde, Raeff,** obs. pa. t. REAVE, RIVE. **Ræh(ȝe, ræi(h)e:** see REH *a.* **Ræil, Ræin,** obs. ff. RAIL *sb.*1, RAIN. **Ræiȝe:** see REH *a.* **Ræm,** var. REAM *sb.*1 **Ræmen,** var. REME *v.* **Ræm(i)en,** var. REAM *v.* **Raen,** var. RANE *v.*, obs. f. REIGN *sb.* **Raep,** obs. *Sc.* f. RAPE, ROPE.

† **Raer,** obs. var. RATHE, RAVE, cart-rail.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 The two Cart Raers, the Railes on the Cart top. The Cart Staves are those that hold the Cart and the Raers together, which maketh the Cart Body.

Rætful, var. REDEFUL *a.* **Raeth,** var. RATHE *sb.* **Ræue:** see REAF. **Ræuthe, Ræw,** obs. ff. RUTH, RUE. **Ræȝe:** see REH *a.* **Ræȝ(e)l,** obs. f. RAIL *sb.*1

Raf, obs. f. RAFF; obs. pa. t. RIVE. **Rafar,** obs. f. RAVER. **Rafe,** obs. f. RAFF, RAVE; obs. pa. t. RIVE.

Raff (ræf), *sb.*1 Also 4–5 (9) **raf,** 6–7 **raffe.** [app. the second member in the phrase *riff and raff* one and all, every one, everything: see RIFF and RIFF-RAFF. But senses 3–6 may be (at least in part) of different origin: cf. RAFF *v.* and Sw. *rafs* rubbish, rag-tag.]

1. *north.* and *Sc.* Abundance, plenty. ? *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 328 He 3af has he gan winne In raf [*rime* 3af]. 1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 90, I thought ay ye wad brak naething aff, I mind ye liked ay to see a raff. 1806 JAMIESON *Dey's Sang* in *Popular Ball.* II. 363 He'll bless your bouk whan far awa,..And scaff and raff ye ay sall ha'.

b. A large number or collection. = RAFT *sb.*2

a 1677 BARROW *Unity of Church* Serm. (1687) 321 The Synod of Trent [was called] to settle a raff of Errours and Superstitions. 1825 BROCKETT, *Raff*, .. a great quantity, a great number. 'A raff of fellows', a great many men.

† 2. A class of persons. *Obs. rare* −1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 Fiue þousand marke he gaf, Tille heremites & tille seke men, & oper of suilk raf.

3. Worthless material, trash, rubbish, refuse. Now only *dial.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 827 Take chaf & raf [L. *purgamenta*] And ley hit on thy lond .. And when thou sist the myst, let brenne vp chaf And raf. 1645 WARD *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 31 Whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing but Carlock and such like raffe. 1811 WILLAN *Archæologia* (E. D S.), *Raff*, scum, refuse. 1869– In dial. glossaries (Lonsd., E. Angl., Cornw.).

4. *collect.* The common run (of people); the ruck or rag-tag; the lowest class of the populace.

1673 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 413 Among the raffe of the meaner and most unexperienced mariners. 1823 C. WESTMACOTT *Points of Misery* 34 The impertinent curiosity of the town raff. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* I, Ragged children, and the very raff and refuse of the river. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI. xlii, The raff and scum go there to be maintained like able-bodied paupers.

b. Without article: Persons of the lowest class.

1811 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Carlton House Fête* Wks. 1812 V. 473 Raff that we Britons with our freedom trust. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 27 He took to drinking and frequented low houses of Irish raff. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, Mrs. McStinger immediately demanded whether..she was to be broke in upon by 'raff'.

5. A low worthless fellow.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Raffs*, an appellation given by the gownsmen of the university of Oxford to the inhabitants of that place. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 86 Went down into St. Thomas's, and fought a raff. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, You .. have behaved to our friend .. here like a raff and a blackguard. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 184 That raff of a fellow that had 'Swindler' stamped on every feature of his dirty face.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = RAFFISH.

1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 485 My Lady has no disposition To have her name seen .. with the raff Opposition. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* XXX, There is the English raff snob that frequents Estaminets.

† **Raff,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [Onomatopœic.] A word used by itself or in combination with similar forms, to denote verse (alliterative or riming) of a rude kind, or in which sound is more prominent than sense.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 57 in *Map's Poems* 340 For to bere thi word so wyde And maken of the rym and raf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. Prol.* 43 (Harl. MS.), I can not geste rum raf ruf by letter. 1418–20 J. PAGE *Siege Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 46 Thys procesce made John Page, Alle in raffe and not in ryme. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes, Gr. Knt.'s Farew. Fansie*, A fansie fedde me ones, to wryte in verse and rime, .. To rumble rime in raffe and ruffe. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* D 3 To hold him halfe the night with riffe, raffe, of the rumming of Elanor.

Raff (ræf), *sb.*3 Also 5 **raaf, raf,** 7 **raffe,** 9 **raft.** [? a. G. *raf, raffe*, obs. or dial. ff. *rafe* rafter, beam.] Foreign timber, usually in the form of deals.

c 1440 [see *raff-man, -ware* in b]. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 124/1 The Three Kings, belonging to Stockholm,..laden with Raffe, .. about 7000 Deals. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 6 Hemp, iron, flax, yarn, timber, raff. 1794 R. LOWE *View Agric. Notts.* 51 By the Trent are carried .. Upwards Raff or Norway timber, hemp, flax, iron. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Raff*, timber, especially in boards and kinds ready for use.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raff man, -merchant, -ware, -yard* (also *attrib.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 *Raaf man. [*No Latin.*] 1459 in Kirkpatrick *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1843) 168 William Norwyche, senior, citizen of Norwich, rafman. 1533 in Blomefield *Topogr. Hist. Norfolk* (1745) II. 148 This year was setled the Order of the Procession of the .. Crafts or Companies. .. 18. The Grocers and Raffmen. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 125 The *raffe-merchant may lawfully stile them good deales. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 20 Raff Merchant. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 *Raaf ware. [*No Latin.*] 1606 *Charter* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 700 Hemp, pitch, tarr, or any other goodes or raffe wares. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 51 There should be room for *raft-yards and timber-yards. 1886 LINSKILL *Haven Hill* I. i. 12 Tall, white hanging cranes were gleaming in the raff yards. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 20 Raff yard Labourer.

† **Raff,** *sb.*4 *Obs. rare* −1. A grain-measure (see quot. and CURNOCK).

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dry Measure*, Two curnocks make a quarter seam or Raff.

Raff (ræf), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **raffe.** [Of obscure origin: cf. obs. F. *rafer* 'to catch, or snatch, also to scrape' (Cotgr.); Sw. *rafsa* 'to sweep together, huddle up'.] *trans.* To sweep together.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 69 b, That Church-ales ought to bee sorted in the better ranke of these twaine, may be gathered from their causes and effects, which I thus raffe up together. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Raff*,..to brush or rake together promiscuously.

Raff, obs. form of RAFT *sb.*1

Raffaelesque, variant of RAPHAELESQUE.

Raffan, variant of RAFFING. *Sc.*

Raffe (ræf). *U.S.* Also **raffee·, ra·ffle.** [Of obscure origin.] A triangular top-sail carried by schooners on the North American lakes.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 9/1 The Bridesmaid carried away all her square sail spars—namely, spinnaker boom, square sail, and raffee yards.

Raffe, obs. f. RAFT *sb.*1, RAVE; obs. pa. t. RIVE.

† **Ra·ffell, raphell,** ? Sc. ff. *roe-fell* roe-skin.

1474 *Recs. Burgh Edinb.* (1869) 29 Quha that .. sellis the samin poyntis for raphell. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* 11 in *Bann. MS.* 282 Thair gluvis wes of the raffell rycht, Thair schone wes of the straitis.

Ra·ffery. *rare* −1. [f. RAFF *sb.*1 + -ERY.] Raffish conduct.

1819 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1850) IV. 343 The college.. is no longer the seat of drunkenness, raffery and indiscipline.

Raffia (ræ·fiă). Also **rafia.** [var. RAPHIA, q.v.]

1. A palm of the genus *Raphia.* In quot. *attrib.*

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *Trav. W. Africa* 600 A slip of rafia palm drawn..across a notch in another piece of rafia wood.

2. The soft fibre from the leaves of *Raphia Ruffia* and *Raphia tædigera*, largely employed by gardeners for tying up plants, cut flowers, etc.

1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants* 231 The cuticle of the leaves of this palm has of late years been imported into this country in considerable quantities for tying plants,..under the name of Raffia or Ruffia. 1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 615 Raffia..is now largely imported for tying purposes.

Ra·ffing, *a. Sc. rare.* Also 8 **raffan.** [Of obscure formation.] Merry, hearty; noisy.

1719 RAMSAY *3rd Answ. Hamilton* xiii, Thy raffan rural rhyme sae rare. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 403 Raffing Fallows—Ranting, roaring, drinking fellows.

Raffinose (ræ·finōus). *Chem.* [f. F. *raffin-er* to refine + -OSE.] A colourless crystalline compound with a sweetish taste found in various substances, as the sugar-beet, cotton-seed, etc.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1743 Raffinose .. is crystalline, colourless, easily soluble in water, sparingly in alcohol. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 394 In a mixture of cane-sugar and raffinose, the amount of raffinose may be determined by observing the change of rotatory power after hydrolysis.

Raffish (ræ·fiʃ), *a.* [f. RAFF *sb.*1 + -ISH.] Disreputable, vulgar, low.

1801 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 295 He is as raffish in his appearance as I would wish every disciple of Godwin to be. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 527 A raffish sort of a fellow calling himself Menippus. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* XV. 130 An older man, of somewhat raffish aspect.

Comb. 1842 T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., A raffish-looking youngster.

Hence **Ra·ffishly** *adv.*, **Ra·ffishness.**

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* XX. (1860) 320 A fine head, but still a beggar. Some were of portentous raffishness. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1513 There was nothing of the character of raffishness or Bohemianism in David Kennedy. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xi. 116 Her water-can, raffishly a-dangle at her side.

Raffle (ræ·fl), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 **rafle,** 5 **rafell, raphill,** 7– **raffle.** [a. F. *rafle*, † *raffle* (1399 in Du Cange; also med.L. *raffla* 1362), and *raffe, raphe* (Godef. *Compl.*), of uncertain origin.

In later F., *rafle* has also the sense of 'clean sweep', and Diez supposes the related vb. *rafler*, 'to carry off completely, make a clearance of', to be derived from the synonymous MHG. *raffen*; but the existing evidence is against his view that these senses are the original ones.]

† 1. A game of chance played with three dice, in which the winner was the person who threw the three all alike, or, if none did so, the one who threw the highest pair; also, the throwing of a doublet or triplet in this game. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 719 Hasardrie with hise apurtenances as tables and Rafles. 1468 in *Records Peebles* (1872) 159 Quhat nychtbur that rasettis playaris at the dyss, other hasart or rafell, in hys hows [etc.]. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 422 The towne clerke to fynde theym Dyce, and to have 1*d.* of every Raphill. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Raffle*, a game with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair-Royal, wins. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, Most commonly they use Raffle. That is, to throw with three Dice, till Duplets, and a Chance be thrown; and the highest Duplet wins, except you throw In and In, which is call'd Raffle; and that wins all. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The raffle is properly the doublet or triplet: a raffle of aces, or duces, carries it against mere points. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Raffles*, plays with dice.

2. A form of lottery, in which an article is assigned by drawing or casting of lots (properly by casting of dice as in sense 1) to one person among a number who have each paid a certain part of its real or assumed value.

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* XV. 24 Balls, Raffles, Subscriptions, and Chairs. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. xii, Has there been anything of the nature of a lottery, or a raffle, in the garden? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 489 He.. had made such sums by raffles that he was able to engage in very costly speculations. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* XXX, There was to be a raffle for a silver watch.

transf. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. IV. vii. 205 The little prizes which are to be found in what may be called the paltry raffle of colony faction. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Courtship* viii, She had won the 'Man of her choice' In a matrimonial raffle!

Raffle (ræ·fl), *sb.*2 Forms: 5 **rafull,** 7 *Sc.* **raphall,** 7– **raffle.** [? a. OF. *rafle, raffle* in phr. *rifle ou rafle* anything whatsoever, *ne rifle ne rafle* nothing at all; cf. RAFF *sb.*1]

† 1. Of persons. a. A rabble. b. Raff, riff-raff.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Rafull of knauys. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 12 The Priests, and the Friers, and such other raffle.

2. Of things: Rubbish, refuse.

1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, s.v., I have cut the hedge; what shall I do with the raffle? 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 73 Plaster, odd shavings, and all the raffle that builders leave in the waste-room of a house.

transf. 1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 87 The raffle of conversation that a man picks up as he passes.

b. *Naut.* Lumber, débris, a confused tangle of ropes, canvas, broken spars, etc.

1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. vi. 278 Others were making some half-hearted efforts to clear away the raffle. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* 208 The loose topsail had played some havoc with the rigging, and there hung..a raffle of intorted cordage.

transf. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men*, etc. (ed. 2) 285 Huddled from the wind in a raffle of flying drapery.

Raffle (ræ·fl), *sb.*3 *rare.* [a. F. *rafle*, of uncertain origin.] A kind of net used in fowling and fishing. Also *raffle-net.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 5 U iij/1 There is a triple or counter-mesh net, called by some a Raffle, wherewith they likewise catch Birds. 1823 CRABB, *Raffle-net*, a sort of fishing net.

Raffle (ræ·f'l), *v.*[1] [a. F. *rafler* in same sense, or directly f. RAFFLE *sb.*[1] An earlier synonym was RIFLE *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To cast dice, draw lots, etc., *for* something; to take part in a raffle.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 84 Those Jew troopers, that threw out, When they were raffling for his Coat. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II, Will you please to raffle for a tea pot. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Apr., I was drawn in ..to raffle for a fan,..it was four guineas, and we put in seven shillings a piece. 1811 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 365 It is as rational to raffle for a residence as to choose one. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 21 That work-box which you enticed Mrs. Caxton into raffling for, last winter.

b. Hence in pass., of a thing. Const. *for.*

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4687/3 The winning Horse to be sold or raffled for at the value of 40 *l.* 1884 *Graphic* 21 June 595/3 A quilt..to be raffled for at a charitable bazaar.

2. *trans.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 372/1, I can't recollect how many ornaments I raffled. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 309 Drowned the precentor, and raffled the church bell. 1877 — *Green Past.* xxix. (1878) 236 We raffled a rug.

Ra·ffle, *v.*[2] *rare.* Also 8 **rafle.** [? var. RUFFLE *v.* Cf. Sw. *raffla* to scrape, fret, grate; F. *érafler* to graze.] *trans.* **a.** To indent, serrate (a leaf). **b.** To crumple. **c.** *dial.* To ruffle. Hence **Ra·ffled** *ppl. a.*[1], **Ra·ffling** *vbl. sb.*[2]

a. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 134 You must then..part and raffle the Leaves. 1817 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 26 The best examples have all some trifling difference, principally in the raffling of the leaves. *Ibid.* 32 The first has..water leaves instead of raffled leaves under the volutes. 1895 BURNS *Gloss. Archit., Raffling*, the notched edge of foliage in carving.

b. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) I. 211 He despatched Mr. Carleton..with a bit of paper rafled up.

c. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Raffle*, to raise the skin slightly by abrasion.

Ra·ffle, *v.*[3] *north. dial.* [var. RAVEL *v.*] *trans.* To ravel, entangle. Hence **Ra·ffled** *ppl. a.*[2]

1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 216 A sad raffled letter. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. Interch. xxiv. 80 T' Maister wad wind 3 or 4 clues togedder, for 3 or 4 Bairns to knitt off—that 'at knit slawest raffled tudder's yarn. 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 86 Pee Dee ran to clear the anchor, 'It's raffled'! right loudly he roar'd. 1876– In dial. glossaries (Yks., Rochdale, Sheff., Linc., etc.).

† **Ra·ffle,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [? var. RUFFLE *v.*] *intr.* To quarrel, wrangle.

c 1750 [implied in RAFFLER[2]]. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms.*

Ra·ffle ant, variant of RIFLE ANT.

1883 *Even. Star* (Washington U.S.) 31 Oct. 6/1 The raffle ant killed rats, but it also killed birds, chickens and calves.

Ra·ffle leaf. *Arch.* A raffled leaf (see RAFFLE *v.*[2] a). 1887 in *Dict. Arch.*

Raffler[1] (ræ·fləɹ). [f. RAFFLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who raffles. Also *spec.* (see quot. 1851).

1798 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 450, I see the rafflers press, by thousands, round; I hear the die's still profitable sound. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 371 The trade in China ornaments..is carried on both in the regular way and by means of raffles. At some public-houses, indeed, the China ornament dealers are called 'rafflers'.

† **Ra·ffler**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAFFLE *v.*[4] + -ER[1].] A quarrelsome person.

c 1750 *Long Meg of Westminster* 24 If any rafler [*var.* raffler] come in, and make a quarel..thrust him out of doors.

‖ **Rafflesia** (răflī·zĭă, -ī·zhĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L., named after Sir T. Stamford Raffles (1781–1826), British governor in Sumatra, who discovered the plant.] A stemless, leafless plant of the order *Cytinaceæ*, found in Java and Sumatra growing as a parasite on the stems of various species of grape-vine, and remarkable for the size of its flowers.

[1818 RAFFLES *Letter* in *Memoir* (1830) 316 The Sumatran name of this extraordinary production is Petimum Sikinlili or Devil's-Siri (betle) box.] 1820 R. BROWN in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII (1822) 206 It is proposed, in honour of Sir Stamford Raffles, to call this genus Rafflesia. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 74 Rafflesia is used in Java as a powerful astringent. 1883 *Good Words* Dec. 788/2 Rafflesia..bears the largest flower of which we have any knowledge.

Raffling (ræ·flĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RAFFLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1950/4 To keep Rafflings, Ordinaries, and other publick Games. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* II. i, You have so many rafflings, and whoever throws most you win the prize. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 11 P 4 Never was a Subscription for a Raffling or an Opera more crowded. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 371/2 The most lucrative part of the trade is in the raffling.

b. *attrib.*, esp. in † *raffling-shop.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1773/4 A newly invented Lottery, under the name of the Riffling or Raffling Lottery. 1706 BAKER *Hampstead Heath* II. 16 To have Presents made one at the Raffling-Shops. *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 82 'Twas there the raffling dice, false Damar threw; The raffling dice to him decide the prize. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherlands* I. 273 About the pumps .. there are raffling shops, coffee-houses, and all other diversions. 1870 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. V. 225/2 The last day in January .. observed in Newark as a raffling day for oranges.

Ra·ffling, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see RAFFLE *v.*[2]

Rafft, obs. form of RAFT *sb.*[1]

Raffte, obs. pa. t. REAVE.

Ra·ffy, *a.* [? f. RAFF *sb.*[1] 3.] Of loose texture.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. 12 Bad gut is flat, greasy, dull, raffy, or rough and frayed.

Rafia, variant of RAFFIA.

† **Rafiol.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 *pl.* **raffyolys.** [a. It. *rafioli* (Florio), var. *ravioli*: see RAVIOL.] A kind of meat-ball in mediæval cookery; a rissole.

c 1440 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 442 Raffyolys. Take swynes lire, and sethe hit, and hewe hit smalle, and do therto 3olkes of egges,..a lytel larde mynced, and grated chese, and pouder of ginger, and of canelle; then take and make balles therof as gret as an appull [etc.].

Raflak, variant of REFLAC. *Obs.*

Rafle(r, obs. ff. of RAFFLE *sb.*, RAFFLER[2].

Raft (rɑft), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 5 **rafft,** 5–6 **rafte,** 6– **raft.** *β.* 5–7 **raff,** 6–7 **raffe.** [a. ON. *rapt-r* (Sw. *raft*, Da. *rafte*) rafter. The form *raff* may be partly due to assoc. with RAFF *sb.*[3]]

1. A beam, spar, rafter. Now only *arch.*

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXV, Aythir gripus a schafte Was als rude as a rafte, So runnun thay togedur. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 20396 Maystres off dyvers craftys Hang out, on polys and on rafftys, Dyuers sygnys. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 446 Especially if it [a barrel] bee laid upon stalls (Rafts, tressels) somwhat high. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Topogr. Hist. Norfolk* II. 148 Rafstermen, those that deal in Rafts or Timber Pieces. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 147 The roof wags its remotest raft. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* XXVIII. 198 Like a Temple, wherein cost Is absolute, dark beam and hidden raft Shittim.

2. A collection of logs, planks, casks, etc., fastened together in the water, so as to be transported from one place to another by floating.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 249 Cariage of certeyn mastes to the Watyrsyde and ther to be made in a Raff & so to be conveyed to Portesmouth. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 424 Hiram caused his Servants to bring downe the Cedars and Firres from Libanon to the Sea, and thence sent them in raffes to Joppe. 1685 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1882) XXXVI. 396 By one Raft of boards qt 12500 ft. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 119 [Crocodiles] lying as close to each other, as a raft of timber upon one of our streams. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 124 At proper seasons, large rafts of trees are constructed, and floated to the sea. 1863 *Life in Normandy* II. 80 [They] work the rafts of timber and floats of tar barrels down the great rivers to the Gulf of Bothnia.

3. A flat structure of logs, inflated skins, or other materials, for the conveyance or support of persons or things on water.

α. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 348 Where is that sonne That floated with thee on the fatall rafte. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxvi. 267 Before it was day they had made a raft of such planks and beams as came to their hands. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 88 They.. either waded over..or else wafted themselves over upon small Rafts of Timber. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, This Raft was so unweildy, and so overloaden, that..it overset. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 354 The building of a large raft, or radeau, to carry some heavy artillery. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 509 Eight large rafts, each carrying many mortars, were moored in the harbour.

transf. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Merc.* xiii, For each foot he wrought a kind of raft Of tamarisk. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 353 Using the frozen water as a raft to traverse the open sea. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 375 Such a raft of a place as Rainbar.

β. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 214 Certaine Zattares or Raffes made of blowen hides or skinnes... These Raffes are bound fast together. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 185 Making a little boat, or rather as some suppose a raffe.

b. *Mil.* A floating bridge.

1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 322/1 Good rafts can be made of casks or barrels, and form a better bridge than baulks of timber.

4. (Chiefly *U.S.*) A large floating mass or accumulation of some material, or collection of materials, as fallen trees, logs, vegetation, ice, etc. Also, a dense flock of swimming birds.

1718 [see *Raft-fowl* in 5]. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 189 The upper raft is of considerable magnitude, and covered with grass and other herbage, with some bushes. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 48 There is at that point a curious raft, formed of logs and earth, which entirely covers its channel. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 43 The descending ice..lodged, and formed a great undulating raft, filling up the river. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 158 The nymphæa, lotus or water-lily, forms rafts of verdure.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raft-chain, log, -man, -master, tug, -wood, -work*; *raftlike* adj.; **raft-breasted** *a.*, of birds: having a keelless sternum (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **raft-bridge,** a bridge made of a raft, or supported by rafts; **raft-dog,** an iron bar, having its ends pointed and bent at right-angles, used to secure logs in a raft; **raft-duck,** the scaup or blackhead duck, so called from its flocking closely on the water (see also quot. 1824); **raft-fowl** (see quot. 1718); **raft-port** (see quot. 1769); **raft spider,** a spider which makes a floating nest.

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 130 When plenty of heavy timber can be procured, a *raft-bridge may be made. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 244 An eye..through which the *raft-chains are rove. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559 There are also dog-hooks..by which the raft-chains are secured. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 244 Secured by means of *raft-dogs, with chains wove through them. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 558 A sort of float..fastened together with swifters and raft-dogs. 1824 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 302 Scaup Duck..is known in Georgia, and called by some the *Raft Duck. [*Note.* But the Raft Duck, truly so called, is another species.] *Ibid.* 352 Raft Duck (*Anas fuliguia*). 1718 LAWSON *Carolina* 150 *Raft-Fowl includes all the sorts of small Ducks and Teal, that go in Rafts along the Shoar. 1865 TENNEY *Hist. Rebellion U.S.* 224/2 One of the 11-inch Dahlgrens from the .. tower upon the *raft-like structure. 1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 38, I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the *Raft Logs. 1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 47 Each one is marked, so that the *raft-men .. may easily know their own rafts. 1828 PLANCHÉ *Desc. Danube* 56 The *Raft-masters of Munich. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Raft-port*, a square hole, cut through the buttocks of some ships, immediately under the counter, to receive the planks or pieces of timber .. brought to lade her. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Marine Arch.* 258 A raft-port in the upper part of the bends and black strakes. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXXI. (1868) 597 There is another spider which frequents water, but which only makes a temporary and moveable residence. This is the *Raft Spider (*Dolomedes fimbriatus*). 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 5 Nov., *Raft tugs are in demand to bring more logs down. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 225 One of the rafts..was composed of twelve trunks of *raft-wood. 1892 B. HINTON *Lord's Return* 200 Liking best the *raft-work on the Hudson.

Raft (rɑft), *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* [var. RAFF *sb.*[1], perh. by assoc. with prec.] A large collection; a crowd; a lot. (Used disparagingly.)

1833 'MAJ. DOWNING' *Lett.* xiv. (1835) 88 Binny, and Everett, and Gallatin, and a raft more of such kinder fellows. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* 235 If you was to go to Europe you'd see a raft of 'em hopping around. 1887– In dial. glossaries (Kent, Cumb.).

Raft, *sb.*[3], var. RAFF *sb.*[3] (q.v.).

Raft (rɑft), *v.*[1] [f. RAFT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To transport by water: **a.** in the form of a raft.

1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 3 Charon .. rafting the poor Souls astern, like Water-cask. 1768 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 104 The stream..(a branch of Merrimack, by which logs are rafted to the sea). 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 207 The lumber .. is rafted down that river. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 84 The ships have to discharge it [timber] in the old dock, and it is rafted round into the harbour. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 340 All the slabs have been rafted out to sea by the high tide.

b. on, or by means of, a raft.

1766 in W. Smith *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 126 The carts, provisions and baggage, may be rafted over, or a bridge built. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 33 We rafted ourselves across. 1845 HOOD *Mermaid of Margate* XXV, There was not a box or a beam afloat To raft him from that sad place.

c. *To raft off*: To float off (water-casks, or the water in them) from the shore to a ship.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 174 We now continued to raft off Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 334 We were obliged to raft off all our cask, and the tide ran so strong, that..we more than once lost the whole raft. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 146 The casks must be rafted off to the ship.

2. To form into a raft or rafts.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 120 A couple of Canoes, which we brought..on purpose to raft and carry up Barreecas. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* I. 27 These Logs are rafted in the River. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 221 Our first business was to water the ship by rafting and towing off the casks. 1892 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 203 A place..where the logs that came down the Chippewa River were rafted.

3. To go upon or cross (a river) by means of a raft.

1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnls.* (1883) 162 The river St. Francis.. is very still water, and may be easily rafted where you cross it. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 119 We concluded to raft the river, which we effected with difficulty.

4. *intr.* To use a raft for some purpose; to work on or direct a raft.

1741 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1879) XXXIII. 330 We met with great difficulty in passing that River, first attempting to wade,..then tried to Raft. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 88 We could not cross the river, unless we rafted. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 They cannot raft out of the old dock. 1888 *Academy* XXXIV. 301/2 They canoed, and rafted, and steam-boated.

Raft, *v.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [f. RAFT *sb.*[1] I.] = RAFTER *v.*

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 70 The roof rafted and thatched by myself.

Raft, *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [Arch. for REFT.] Torn off.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 334 The raft Branch down sweeping from a tall ash top.

Raft(e, obs. or arch. pa. t. and pa. pple. REAVE.

Rafter (rɑ·ftəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 **ræfter, reafter,** 1–3 **ræftr-,** 1–4 **reftr-,** 2–4 **raftr-,** 3–7 **refter,** 4 **raftere, (rafterer), raftyr,** 4 (5 *Sc.*) **raftre,** (7 **rafture**), 4– **rafter.** *β.* 6 **raughter,** *Sc.* **rach-, rauch-, rawch-, raychter.** [OE. *ræfter* = MLG. *rafter, rachter*, related to ON. *rapt-r* RAFT *sb.*[1] The Sc. forms with *ch* are prob. from LG.]

1. One of the beams which give slope and form to a roof, and bear, directly or indirectly, the outer covering of slates, tiles, thatch, etc.

Angle-, binding-, cushion-, hip-, jack-rafter: see under the first element. *Principal rafter*, a strong beam in a truss, lying under the *common* or *ordinary rafters.*

α. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 11 *Amites*, reftras. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 202 Micelne ád gesomnade on beamum & on ræftrum. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 324 Þa syllan man fæzere zefezð, and þa beamas zelezþ, and þa ræftras to fære fyrste zefæstnað. *c* 1275 LAY. 7839 Þeos reftres stode, hi-hud in þan flode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 Þe ypocrites..ysyeþ þet mot ine þe oþres eze and ne ysyeþ naȝt þane refter ine hire oȝene eze. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 132 He..rente adoun bothe wall, and sparre, and rafter. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 449 Brundis fell off raftreis thaim amang. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 To

lade his neighbours waules with rafters or beames. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 10 The principall postes, the Rafters, and the beames of any house. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 86 Single Rafter being four foot long, and four and three and a half in thickness. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 262 Perch'd like a swallow on a rafter's height. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 Common rafters are inclined pieces of timber, parallel to the principal rafters. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 21 Her eyes rested on nothing but bare rafters and boards.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Cariteð..arist up anon to ðe roue, forðan to hire bieð ifastned alle ðe raftres of ðe hali mihtes. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xi. 13 The rafters of the earth rent from the poles..When Bacon read upon his magic book. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 58 The heaven it self, whose beams or rafters are laid in the waters. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* II. 150 'Fame's proud temple', build it ne'er so proud, Finds notoriety a useful rafter. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgat.* XXX. 193 Even as the snow, among the living rafters upon the back of Italy, is congealed.

β. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 37 His yrnis was rude as ony rawchtir. 1551 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 21 (Jam.) Ane schip laidnit with rachteris and dalis. 1592 LYLY *Gallathea* I. iii, I will..hang myselfe on a raughter in the house.

†**b.** A large beam such as is used for a rafter.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* G j, To the deisturbaunce of the shippes that approched the walles, they devised longe rafters. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 584 They left their Rafters or great pieces of timber pinned together, whereupon they had passed over the stream. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 2 Rampires of Earth, built up with great Stones, Raftures of Wood [etc.]. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. XV. (1715) 127 [The Sides of the Ship] were compos'd of large Rafters extended from Prow to Stern.

c. *U. S.* A transverse bar (of wood or iron) in the roof of a railway-car. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. = *Rafter-bird* (see 3).

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornithol. Dict.* (1833) 398.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rafter-end, foot, -frame, -nail, -tree*; *rafter-wise* adv.; **rafter-bird**, the beam-bird, spotted flycatcher (cf. sense 2); **rafter-level** (*U. S.*), a kind of level made of long spars of wood; **rafter-ridging** = RAFTERING 2; **rafter-roof**, a roof constructed with rafters; **rafter-timbering** *Mining* (see quot.).

1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 75 *Muscicapa grisola*,..*Rafterbird. 1885 SWAINSON *Names Birds* 48 From the site of its nest, which is generally placed .. on a beam or rafter of an out-building, this bird is called .. Rafter or Rafter-bird. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 118 Rough walls and protruding *rafter-ends. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 567 Framing the *rafter foot into the girder. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 181 The lofty beam, upholding *rafter-frame and roof. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 534 In America, where it is much used for ascertaining the declination of land, it is called a *rafter-level. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 296 The largest Sort of *Rafter-Nails. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, **Rafter Ridging*, a mode of ploughing land, which is performed as follows [etc.]. *Hants.* 1847 R. & J. A. BRANDON *Anal. Goth. Archit.* (1860) I. 92 Sometimes a trussed *rafter-roof spans both the nave and the aisles. 1887 *Dict. Arch.*, s.v. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Rafter-timbering*, timbering in which the pieces are arranged like the rafters of a house. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 210 Ceiling dark and *rafter-treen. 1676 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 251 Wheat..they shock it *rafter-wise, ten sheaves in a shock.

Rafter (rɑ·ftəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. RAFT *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who is employed in rafting timber.

1809 KENDALL *Travels* III. 305 That the rafters should relinquish..the earnings of their immediate hands. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 295 The labourers connected with this portion of the trade are rafters or raftsmen.

Rafter (rɑ·ftəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **raufter.** [f. RAFTER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To build or furnish with rafters.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Contigno*,..to raufter a house. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* XXXIV. 11 Timber for couplings and to floore [*marg.* rafter] the houses. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* V. (1856) 39 A square inclosure of stone or turf is raftered over with drift-wood or whalebones. 1869 DORA GREENWELL *Carmina Crucis* 36 Ivory palaces raftered with..cedar.

2. *Agric.* To plough (land) in a certain way (see quot. 1846, and cf. RAFTERING *vbl. sb.* 2).

a 1733 [see RAFTERING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1794 YOUNG in Driver *Gen. View Agric. Hants* 68 Raftering the land, which is a sort of rest baulk ploughing. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 173 The land is raftered, and pared with the breast-plough; or raftered again in a cross-direction. 1846 CLARKE in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 511 To rafter or plough-rafter the land..is to plough only one-half of the land, turning the furrow ploughed upon the same breadth of land remaining unploughed throughout the field.

3. To form into rafters (Worcester, 1846).

Raftered (rɑ·ftəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAFTER *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ED.] Roofed with or composed of rafters; *esp.* indicating that the rafters are visible as part of the ceiling.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 189 No rafter'd roofs with dance and tabor sound. 1751 T. WARTON *Poet. Wks.* (1802) II. 168 Whose rafter'd hall the crowding tenants fed. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ii. 91 Quaint casements and raftered rooms. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 238 Its beamed and raftered ceiling.

Raftering (rɑ·ftəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **raftre-, raufteryng(e, raftring.** [f. RAFTER *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. Roofing with, or forming of, rafters; the arrangement of rafters; wood for rafters.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Contignatio*, .. the raufterynge. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 232 Buyldyng an hous euen from the foundacion vnto the vttermost raftreyng and reirynge of the roofe. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 65 How many square of Raftering there will be in a Roof. 1857 tr. *Pliny* (Bohn) VI. 345 The raftering being so contrived as to admit of the beams being removed. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 357 The ben-teak yields timber used for raftering and flooring.

transf. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX. viii, Thou, how my back was beam-wise laid, And raftring of my ribbs dost know.

2. *Agric.* A certain method of ploughing (see quot. 1851, and cf. RAFTER *v.* 2).

a 1733 in Tull's *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* (1733) ix. 94 By the Paring and Burning the Surface; by Raftering, or Cross Plowing. *Ibid.* (1762) 297, I have seen Land plowed in this manner, where not half of it has been moved, nor better tilled than by Raftering. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 7 Dec. 1775 The Plowman..told me, that it is his country-method of plowing, and calls it raftering. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 183/1 There is a kind of ploughing..which bears the name of ribbing in Scotland and of raftering in England... It consists in turning the furrow-slices on their backs upon as much of the firm soil as they will cover.

Ra·ftery, *a.* [f. RAFTER *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].] Full of rafters.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 50 The roof seemed.. in its coal-smoked, raftery hollow to generate a heat deadlier than that poured upon it from the skies.

Rafting (rɑ·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAFT *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 29 Crossing the Creek..was impossible, either by fording or rafting. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 167 Their first experiments at rafting..were so often unsuccessful. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 Is not rafting the cheapest mode? 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 256 This rafting had a fascination for me.

b. *Comb.* **rafting-dog,** a raft-dog (RAFT *sb.*[1] 5).

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 244.

Raftre, obs. f. RAFTER *sb.*[1]

Raftsman (rɑ·ftsmæn). [f. RAFT + -S- + MAN.] One who works on a raft.

1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 67 A small current begins here, and the raftsmen are not obliged to row. 1846 WHITTIER *Ship-builders* iii, For us the raftsmen down the stream Their island barges steer. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 13 She wished..he should grow up a raftsman, or a fisherman.

Rafture, obs. form of RAFTER *sb.*[1]

Raftу (rɑ·fti), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1. Damp, musty, muggy, raw.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 280 Things kept in a rafty muggish Room, subject them to mould. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* 146 The Occidental mansions are, by their moisture, rafty. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., *Rafty*, damp and musty; as corn or hay in a wet season. 1893 *Essex Rev.* II. 126 A rafty morning is still well understood in North Essex as meaning a raw morning.

2. Stale, rancid (usually said of bacon).

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 347 Shred rafty bacon into it [milk]. 1874 JEFFERIES *Labourer's Daily Life* in *Toilers of Field* (1893) 95 The small bit of fat and rafty bacon.

Raftyr, Rafull, obs. ff. RAFTER *sb.*[1], RAFFLE.

Rag (ræg), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **ragg(e.** [ME. *ragge*, possibly repr. an OE. **ragg* (cf. *raggig* RAGGY *a.*), ad. ON. *rǫgg* tuft or strip of fur (Norw. and Sw. *ragg* rough hair); the difference in sense between the ME. and ON. sbs. may have been developed through the adjs. *ragged* and *raggy*.]

I. 1. A small worthless fragment or shred of some woven material; *esp.* one of the irregular scraps into which a piece of such material is reduced by wear and tear.

c 1310 [see b]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 411 His clathis in ragis he rafe. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXVIII. 11 Elde clothis, and elde ragges, that were rotun. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 677 Ragges, rotten bones and styckes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 400 [A coat] over-rotten and run to ragges and tatters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 491 Cowles, Hoods and Habits..tost And flutterd into Raggs. 1735 B. MARTIN *Philos. Gram.* 151 Dogs, Cats, Rats, Mice &c.. expire in half a Minute, and look as thin as a Rag. 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 1 The rags of the sail Are flickering. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, There was a great heap of rags ..lying on the floor. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* I. 28/1 We believe that rags are frequently disinfected by the owners of paper mills.

b. Used in *pl.* to denote a ragged or tattered garment or clothes; freq. in phr. *in rags.*

c 1310 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 That er werede robes, nou wereth ragges. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 In ragges, as sche was totore, He set hire on his hors tofore. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX. 27 Honest ȝemen..Ar now arrayit in raggis. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 84 What, shalt thou exchange for ragges, roabes? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 415 The base degree to which I now am fall'n, These rags, this grinding. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 568 The sportive wind blows wide Their fluttering rags, and shows a tawny skin. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XIV. 137 Such mercy went far to encourage rags and tatters. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XLIV. 171 Going in rags through the winter.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 226 Cristene men shulden þenke shame to clobe hem above wiþ raggis, and foule þe worþi suyt of Crist. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 262 To put on the rags of our infirmity before the robe of majesty and immortality. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 457, I begin, In virtue cloathed, to cast the rags of sin. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 936 My moral rags defile me every one. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. XVII, The superannuated rags and unsound callosities of Formulas.

c. Used (esp. in negative phrases) to suggest the smallest scrap of cloth or clothing.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. X. 58 Without or robe or rag to hide his shame. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Faithful Friends* IV. iv, I prize poor virtue with a rag Better than vice with both the Indies. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. i, Won't leave him a rag to his back nor a penny in his pocket. *a* 1786 N. GREENE in Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1876) VI. lvii. 462 Not a rag of clothing has arrived to us this winter. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* May 366/1 The 'week's wash' had disappeared. Every rag of it.

fig. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 562 He had First Matter seen undrest..Before one rag of form was on.

d. Similarly, the smallest scrap *of* sail.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 40 We passed that night .. without bearing so much as a rag of sail. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 258 Steering after them with every rag of sail set. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. XXI, I've seen no rag of canvass on the sea.

e. In *sing.* without article, as a material.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 99 Some simple ointment spread on rag. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 375 Compressing the fibres of rag together, for the purpose of making them cohere, and thereby giving tenacity to the paper.

2. *transf.* A fragment, scrap, bit, remnant; a torn or irregularly shaped piece.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 36 All to ragges schall ye rente hym and ryue hym. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* II. IX. 207 Then take thei the dead mannes heade, and pike the braine oute cleane, with all other moistures and ragges. 1611 COTGR., *Chaplis*,..the small peeces that flye from stones in the hewing; we call them rags. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 6 Some proud Geographer will scarce stoop to take up so small a Ragge of land into his consideration. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II. 7 Where meat is plentiful they boil the offal to rags. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* III. 68 A murderer's stake, Where rags of loose flesh yet tremble on high. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* I. 1 Volumes and flying rags of cloud.

b. of immaterial things.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 1 A lytell ragge of rethorike, A lesse lumpe of logyke. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, They patched vp the holes with peces and rags of other languages. 1624 DONNE 80 *Serm.* II. 12 First and last are but ragges of time. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 29 The Belief..is a Rag of the Peripatetick Philosophy. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1827) 170 A fierce fellow..tearing the music to rags. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr., They have no rag of evidence to uphold them.

c. of money. ? Hence in *obs. Cant*, a farthing.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 89 Monie by me? Heart and good will you might [send], But..not a ragge of Monie. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* IV. ii, *Jac.* 'Twere good she had a little foolish mony...*Host.* Not a rag, Not a Deniere. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rag*, a Farthing.

3. Applied contemptuously to things, e. g. a torn or scanty garment, a flag, handkerchief, theatre-curtain, newspaper, paper-money, etc.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 154 Another poore womanne was hanged for stealynge a fewe ragges of a hedg. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. V. § 14 (1740) 323 Would any one expect in Print, upon tolerable Paper, and a clear Character, such Malice and Knavery as lies here, scarce fit for Midnight Grubstreet Rags. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. IV, Young gentlemen of the order of the rag. 1817 PAULDING *Letters from South* II. 158 What would be an independence, were it not for the rags in circulation. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 117/1 Under their tri-color—the rascally rag. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 76 The 'rag' went up unexpectedly, and discovered the following scene. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 712/1 Every rubbishy rag now contains the 'news'.

b. Similarly applied to persons.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* ii. 8 The..rabblement Of ragges and raskalls all Be pensive. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 194 You Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, lxxvii, For not the lowest Ragge of Human race, But in a change will seeke to mend his place. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lv, That rubbishy rag of a girl. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 247 The poet was a rag of a man.

†**4.** An alleged name for a 'company' of colts. (From RAGGED *a.* I.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 *Hors, Shepe & G.*, etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 31 A Stode of mares, a Ragg of coltes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Ragg of coltis or a Rake.

5. A sharp or jagged projection. *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Cut off slanting above the Bud, with a very sharp knife, leaving no Rags. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XVII. P 2 He Rubs every side of them on the Stone..to take off the small Rags that may happen on the Shanck of the Letter. *Ibid.* 388 When Letter Cast has a Bur on any of its edges, that Bur is called a Rag. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 536/1 File off the rags left by the saw.

6. *pl.* A kind of moss (*muscus pulmonarius*).

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 683 The people in Herefordshire, where this moss is called rags, dye their stockings of a brown colour with it.

7. Short for RAGWORM.

1881 *St. James's Budget* Aug. 12/1 Lastly, there are the two species of mud-worms, the 'lug' and the 'rag', equally nasty to look at.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. General combs. **a.** attributive, 'pertaining to, containing, dealing in or with, rags', as *rag-basket, machinery, market, tank*; 'consisting, or made, of rags', as *rag-baby, -ball, -carpet, doll, -mop, -paper, -puppet.* Also *rag-made* adj.

1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 116, I couldn't play with my *rag doll here. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 345 Improved *rag machinery. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 2/1 The finest *rag-made paper. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. I. vii. 11 The Dog and *Rag Market is hard by. 1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 380 *Rag-paper .. was also invented in Germany some hundred and fifty years before. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 308 Those poor bits of rag-paper with black ink on them;—from the Daily Newspaper to the

sacred Hebrew Book. 1884 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xxii, How long do you keep me in this *rag-puppet's state of suspension?

b. Objective or objective genitive, as *rag-boiler, -collector, -cutter, -dealer, -gatherer, -grinder, -picker, -raker, -seller, -sifter, -sorter, -stitcher, -washer*; *rag-cleansing, cutting, -grinding, -sorting, weaving.*

Many of the combs. with agent-nouns (*rag-boiler*, etc.) are applied to mechanical contrivances.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 735/2 The *rag-boiler.. is generally rotative, which gives a continual agitation to the contents. 1873 *Pract. Mag.* I. 147 Sanitary arrangement adopted in *rag cleansing. 1860 *Chambers' Jrnl.* 55/1 The 800 *rag-collecters who come under the notice of the police. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 74/2 His fame would have been by this time food for the rag-collectors. 1860 TOMLINSON *Useful Arts* Ser. I. Paper ii, Another set of women, and sometimes children, called *rag-cutters. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 106/1 My informant, the *rag dealer. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 156/2 In New York..there are more than 800 rag-dealers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 139/1 The bone-pickers and *rag-gatherers are all early risers. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii. 55, I, the dust-making, patent *Rag-grinder, get new material to grind down. 1860 *Chambers' Jrnl.* XIV. 53/1 Rags and *Ragpickers in France. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/2, 30,000 rag pickers in Paris thrown out of employment. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, None but..one of these *rag-rakers in dunghills.. would have been up when thou wert gone abroad. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. Com.* 37, I..was mortally frighted ..by the Impudent *Ragsellers. 1887 *British Med. Jrnl.* 12 Feb. 343/1 *Rag-sorters' Disease. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 574 You gossip-gleaner, and drawer of beggarly characters, and *rag-stitcher.

c. Attrib. phrases, as *rag-and-bone-man, -picker*; *rag-and-bottle-shop*; *rag-and-tatter kind.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 139 The state of the shoes of the rag and bone picker is a very important matter to him. *Ibid.* Anything that is saleable at the rag-and-bottle or marine store shop. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 99 The somewhat greasy heap of the literary rag-and-bone-picker is turned to gold by time. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 267 A fine, hang-dog, rag-and-tatter..kind of a look.

9. Special combs.: **rag-bush**, a bush on which rags are fixed as a superstitious observance; **rag-carrier** (*nonce-wd.*), a contemptuous term for a valet or an ensign; **rag-castle** (*nonce-wd.*), a haunt of beggars; **rag-dust** (see quot.); **rag engine**, a machine for reducing rags to pulp in paper-making (hence *rag engineer*); †**rag-footed** *a.*, ? badly shod (in quot. *fig.*); **rag-house**, a building in which rags are stored or prepared for paper-making; **rag-knife**, one of the knives in a rag-engine; †**rag-manners**, low, ill-bred behaviour (hence *rag-mannered*); **rag-merchant**, a dealer in rags; also (in contempt) a banker or draper; **rag-money** (contemptuously), paper-money; **rag-offering**, a rag or rags suspended or fixed at some spot (esp. a well or standing stone) as an offering for the cure of disease, etc.; **rag-shop**, a shop for rags and old clothes; **rag trade**, trade in rags; also *slang* (see quots.); **rag-tree** (cf. *rag-bush* above); **rag turnsole**, turnsole dye which is kept in linen rags impregnated with it; **rag-well** (see quots., and cf. *rag-bush, -tree*); **rag-woman**, a woman who gathers or deals in rags (cf. RAG-MAN); **rag-wool**, wool obtained by tearing rags to pieces. Also RAG-BAG, -BOLT, -FAIR, -MAN[1].

1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 285 There is usually a '*rag-bush' by the well on which bits of linen or worsted are tied as a gift to the spirit of the waters. 1893 E. S. HARTLAND in *Folk-Lore* IV. 453 Pin-wells and Rag-bushes are found all over the British Isles. *a* 1754 FIELDING *New way to keep a Wife at Home* I. iii, I must tug along the empty portmanteau of this shabby, no-pay ensign..What can a man expect who is but the *rag-carrier of a rag-carrier? 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 215 A dream, and the very *Ragcastle of 'Poosie-Nansie'. 1864 WEBSTER, **Rag-dust*, fine particles of rags when torn thoroughly to pieces, used in making *papier-maché*. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 346 The improvement in paper making, for which T. W. W.. obtained a patent in 1842, relate [*sic*] to the *rag engine. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Rag Engineer. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 33 Some *rag-footed resons that we must refute. 1860 TOMLINSON *Useful Arts* Ser. I. Paper ii, The rags..are conveyed in baskets to the *rag-house. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 350 Why charge ye *Rag-manners thus upon the clergy? 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* v. § 3. 220 This Young Lady swears, talks smut, and is..just as *rag-manner'd as Mary the Buxsome. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2597/4 At the same Prices they have hitherto Paid the *Rag-Merchants. 1821 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) 17 The country rag-merchants have now very little to do. They have no discounts. What they have out, they owe; it is so much debt. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, The shoe-vamper and the rag-merchant display their goods. 1862 F. G. TRAFFORD (Mrs. J. Riddell) *Too Much Alone* 124 (Hoppe) Rag-merchant,.. the above expression does not refer to a marine-store dealer, but simply to a dealer in Manchester goods, who is frequently thus designated in the City. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 166 The complete disuse and actual repulsion of silver by *rag-money. 1893 *Archaol. Æliana* XVI. 463 Squibs and skits regarding rag-money were issued. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 85 These *Rag-offerings are the Reliques of the then prevailing popular Superstition. 1892 *Folk-Lore* III. 89 The geographical distribution of rag-offerings coincides with the existence of monoliths and dolmens. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 207 (Hoppe) Writing a squib for a *ragshop. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 143 A ragshop..occupied the basement story. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxvii, There is in Galveston a new invented trade, called 'the *rag-trade'..I refer to the purchasing of false bank-notes, which are..palmed upon any stranger suspected of having money. 1875 *Pract. Mag.* V. 221 Parliamentary Reports on the Rag Trade of Foreign Countries. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* (1897), *Rag trade*,..the tailoring business. Also the mantle-making trade. 1880 M. J. WALHOUSE in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* IX. 106 The Christmas Trees..are but changed survivals of the Pagan *rag-trees. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 85 A Well in the road to Benton..called The *Rag Well. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ragwells*, certain springs in the neighbourhood, held sacred in former days for curing diseases... Rags from the garments of those who recovered, were torn off and hung up as offerings to the patron saint of the well. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* v. ii, The *rag-women, and cinder-women, have better luck than I. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6175/5 Ellen Weeb,..Rag-Woman.

Rag (ræg), *sb.*[2] Also 3 **ragghe**, 5–8 **ragge**, 9 **ragg**. [Of obscure etym.; original connexion with prec. seems unlikely, but the idea of 'ragged' stone would naturally suggest itself in later use.]

1. A piece (mass or bed) of hard, coarse or rough stone (cf. 2). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see quot. 1877).

1278 *Bursar's Acc. Merton Coll.* (Parker *Dict. Archit.*), Pro ij magnis lapidibus qui vocantur ragghes. 1375–6 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 29 Pro scapulacione xxxij pedes de ragis ij.*s.* viij.*d.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 467 Otherwhiles they meet with rocks of flint and rags, as wel in vndermining forward, as in sinking pits downeright. 1609 —*Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. x. 417 Taking up their standing upon the craggie rockes and ragges round about. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 158 A Kind of Paving Stone, called Kentish-rags. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nutfield*, A metalline kind of substance (that looks like cast-iron, and is called ragges) much esteemed hereabouts for paving. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Rag*, a whetstone.

b. A large coarse roofing-slate.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 622 Patent slate .. was originally made from Welsh rags. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 501 Welsh rags are next in goodness [to Westmorland slates]. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 15 A large, rough kind, of varying dimensions, having one side uncut. These are termed 'rags', from their ragged appearance.

2. The name given in various parts of England to certain kinds of stone, differing greatly in structure, but chiefly of a hard coarse texture, and breaking up in flat pieces several inches thick.

The best-known varieties are CORAL-RAG, *Kentish Rag* (see KENTISH), and *Rowley Rag*, a basaltic rock from the Rowley Hills in Staffordshire. With quot. 1751 cf. quot. 1877 in 1, and quot. 1812 under RAGSTONE 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 318 First thy grount assay. If hit be ragge or roche, on hit thow foote In depth a foote or too. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 230 He laid foundations of piles..and hewed rocks of most hard flint and rag. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. xv. 218 A little Diamond may be more worth than a whole Quarry of Ragge. 1681 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 90 Made of one of the most common sort of Stone, *viz.* of a course Rag, or Milstone-grit. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 30 A steep hill side, full of excellent flat whet-stones of all sizes..I brought one home..it is as fine as the English rag, but of a blackish colour. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 72/1 At a depth varying from 5 to 7 feet from the surface, is the first bed of stone called rag; this is a coarse tough stone, rising in large layers from 6 to 9 inches thick. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 344 Hornblende, rag and trap and tuff.

Rag (ræg), *sb.*[3] *University slang.* [f. RAG *v.*[2]] An act of ragging; *esp.* an extensive display of noisy disorderly conduct, carried on in defiance of authority or discipline.

Known in Oxford for some years before date of first quot.

1892 *Isis* No. 13. 88/2 The College is preparing for a good old rag to-night. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green bay-tree* I. 275 It was the usual senseless 'rag' in which Pimlico and his friends were wont to indulge at their convivial gatherings.

† **Rag**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* In 8 **ragg**. (See quot.)

Perh. a chain-pump, worked by a *rag-wheel*, sometimes called a 'rag-and-chain pump'.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q ij, Those common Pumps used in the Mines, such as Raggs, Churns, Sweaps, Forces, for drawing of Water, these are so well known to every one that it is..needless to describe them.

Rag (ræg), *v.*[1] Also 7 **ragge**. [f. RAG *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To tear in pieces. *Obs.* **b.** To make ragged; to tear in a ragged manner.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXVI. 120 On roode am I ragged and rente, Þou synfull sawle, for thy sake. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 322 Martyn luther..so malycyously contemneth and setteth at nought and all to raggeth the heed of chrystes chyrche. *a* 1603 CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1645) 331 The other testimony of Augustine, wherewith they have garded or rather ragged their margent. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 117/2 There was a burr left at the hinder end of the thread which 'ragged' the wood. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 246 The steel of the drum ragging me sideways.

2. *intr.* †**a.** To become ragged. *Obs. rare.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 13 The woll of such sheepe will immediately beginne to rise, ragge, and fall of. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 Leather, thus..tanned, ..will prove serviceable which otherwise will quickly fleet and rag out. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, If they do not [fit exactly], the Mold will be sure to Rag.

b. To sort needles by means of a rag.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 189 Little children 'rag' with inconceivable rapidity.

c. *U.S. slang. To rag out*, to dress well.

1865 'ARTEMUS WARD' *Trav.* xi. 92 We air goin' right straight through in these here clothes,..We ain't goin' to rag out till we get to Nevady.

Rag (ræg), *v.*[2] *dial.* and *slang.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *bally-*, BULLYBAG.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To scold, rate, talk severely to.

a 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, 'To rag a person', to scold and abuse him. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1878– In dial. glossaries (Cumb., Hants., Som., etc.). 1895 F. ANSTEY *Lyre & Lancet* vii. 70 You..used to rag me for not readin' enough. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 116 She'll keep her head, and I hope rag 'em well.

b. To annoy, tease, torment; *spec.* in *University slang*, to annoy or assail in a rough or noisy fashion; to create wild disorder in (a room). Cf. RAG *sb.*[3]

1808 JAMIESON, *To rag*, to rally. 1877– In dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc., etc.). 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iv. 293 Nothing much—nothing to rag you at all. 1897 J. WELLS *Oxford* 111 A..man..was so trying that, according to Oxford custom, the future Archbishop proceeded to 'rag' him. *absol.* 1896 *Isis* No. 112. 100/2 The difficulty of 'ragging' with impunity has long been felt.

2. *intr.* To wrangle *over* a subject.

1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 275 If it is constantly discussed and ragged over between us, we shall have only a miserable life.

Rag (ræg), *v.*[3] [Of obscure origin: cf. RAGK *v.*[3]] *trans.* To break up (ore) with a hammer, preparatory to sorting.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 76 In spalling such portions as have been ragged, an additional quantity of refuse should be excluded. *Ibid.* 78 After these stones are washed they are ragged.

† **Rag**, *v.*[4] *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. (Meaning obscure.)

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 790 Buttrie bag, fill knag! thou will rag with thy fellows.

Raga, obs. form of RAJA(H.

Ragabash (ræ·găbæʃ), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 7–9 **raggabash**, 8–9 **rag(g)abrash**, 9 **ragabash**, (**ragaboh**, *Sc.* **rag-a-buss**). [App. f. RAG *sb.*[1], with fanciful ending.]

1. An idle worthless fellow; a ragamuffin.

1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* I. v. 81 They are the veriest Lack-latines, and the most Vn-alphabeticall raggabashes that euer bred lowse. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Raggabrash*, an idle ragged person. 1825 in JAMIESON Suppl. 1855– In various northern glossaries.

2. *collect.* Rabble, riff-raff.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 267 The ragabash were ordered back. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 361 This scum of frantic knavery and ragabosh. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* XXV, The raggabash of the Sultan's following had slunk away ashamed.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Beggarly.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 47 He thought proper to ascribe it a' to his ragabash prayer. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 802 The ragabash rascals, who sham being ministers.

Ragacyoun, obs. form of ROGATION.

Ra·galet. *rare.* [Obscurely related to RAGGLE *sb.*[1]; cf. RAGLET.] = RAGGLE *sb.*[1]

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 940 Ragalets (grooves), 2 inches deep into the walls, are to be made under these stones, to receive the ends of the slates. 1887 *Dict. Archit.*, *Ragalet*, the Scotch term for a groove.

† **Ra·gamuff.** *Obs. rare.* = next.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 190, I was..taken by raggamouff souldiers, whoe used me verie ruffly. [1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. vii. 217 Even thou art a Gentleman, little Ragamuff.]

Ragamuffin (ræ·gămʊfin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 **ragamoffyn**, **-muffyn**, **-mofin**, 5 **ragomofin**, 6 **rag of muffin**, 6–9 **ragga-**, 7 **ragge-**, 7–8 **rag-a-**, 9 *Sc.* **rag-o-**, 7– **ragamuffin**; 7–9 **ragamuffian**, (8 **ragga-**). *β.* 7 **raggede-**, 9 *dial.* **ragg'dmuffin**. [Prob. from RAG *sb.*[1] (cf. RAGGED 1 c), with fanciful ending.]

† **1.** The name of a demon. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 283 Ac rys vp ragamoffyn and reche me alle þe barres, That belial þy bel-syre beot with þy damme.

2. A ragged, dirty, disreputable man or boy.

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) IV. 187 b, Others there are..who care not how like slouens and raggamuffins they goe. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 350 What set of Villaines are you, you perpetuall Ragamuffins? 1622 T. SCOTT *Newes fr. Pernassus* 48 It is no marvaile if I be spoyled to clothe so many Raggedemuffins. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 243 Rogues and Ragamuffins, that follow the Camp for nothing but the Plunder. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 152, I soon persuaded half a dozen of my fellow ragamuffians to follow me. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 178 Come out, ye vile rag-o-muffin. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXV, A set of ragamuffins comes a-shouting after us, 'Gordon for ever!' 1894 JESSOPP *Rand. Roam.* ii. 32 A caretaker..to warn off ragamuffins.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Rough, beggarly, good-for-nothing, disorderly.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 37 There are a certaine band of Raggamuffin Prentises about the towne, that will abuse anie vpon the smallest occasion that is. 1668 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Idea Perfect. Paint.* 105 He rather chose to resemble a ragamuffin Vagabond than a Philosopher. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* VIII. XXIII. (1783) II. 262 Mr. Aldworth..turned over the rest of this ragamuffin assembly to the care of his Butler. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., T. Drury Lane* (Revival), Many a raggamuffin clan With trowel and with hod. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* XXIV. 92 Look at a shooter,—what a ragamuffin dress his is.

3. *dial.* The long-tailed titmouse.

1885 SWAINSON *Names Birds* 31.

Hence **Ragamuffinery** = *Ragamuffinry*. **Ragamuffiness**, a female ragamuffin. **Ragamuffinism**, the world of ragamuffins. **Ragamuffinize**

v. trans., to render disreputable. **Ragamuffinly** *a.*, beggarly. **Ragamuffinry,** (*a*) the disreputable classes of society; (*b*) depraved actions or conduct.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 5 A fair specimen of the manner in which the *ragamuffinery will manage their members. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii, Six or eight *ragamuffinesses.. began to dance. 1859 Masson *Brit. Novelists* ii. 95 He.. knew the very face of the mob and *ragamuffinism in its haunts. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 668 You will not object..to *ragamuffinize that House a little. 1890 Jessie Fothergill *March in Ranks* I. x. 154 His attire was.. shabby, not to say *ragamuffinly in the extreme. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 745 Hunt..is jostled by every-day compeers in *ragamuffinry. *Ibid.* IV. 131 The whole..of the ragamuffinry of the town proceed to the fight. 1851 *Life Bunyan* in *Scott's Pilgr. Progr.* 6 He never committed theft or ragamuffinry as a boy.

Ra·g-bag. A bag in which rags or scraps of cloth are collected or stored.

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xi, An animated rag-bag whom she called her niece. 1873 Miss Braddon *Str. & Pilgr.* III. xii. 360 Her brain was..a chaos of many-coloured scraps and shreds, like a good house-keeper's rag-bag. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 155/1 Many people..would..be surprised if they could see the contents of a rag-bag.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A motley collection.

1864 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) V. 156 The Convention was a rag-bag of dissent. 1885 A. Dale *Jonathan's Home* 108 That indescribable medley of houses, a ragbag of dwellings.

Ra·g-bolt. [? f. Rag *sb.*[1] 6.] A bolt having barbs directed towards the head, so that it cannot be easily withdrawn after it is driven in; a jag-bolt or barb-bolt.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Rag bolts are so iaggered that they cannot be drawne out. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 47 The Ragg-bolts eaten away to nothing. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776) Y 2, A rag-bolt is retained in it's situation by..barbs. 1836 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* (1838) I. 150/2 Additional ties were..put in at every other oak pile, and..secured down by rag-bolts.

Hence **Ra·g-bolt** *v. trans.*, to fasten *down* by rag-bolts.

1836 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* (1838) I. 150/2 It even became necessary..to place stringers outside of the sheet piles..and to rag bolt them down.

Rag-burned. A term applied to tin-witts which have undergone the first roasting. So **Rag-burning.**

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1003 Instead of being at once completely roasted, the 'whits' from the stamps are sometimes first 'rag' (or partially) burnt, for about six or eight hours. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, Rag-burning.

Rage (rēʲdʒ), *sb.* Also 5 **rag, 6 raige, rayge,** *Sc.* **raig, rege.** [a. F. *raige, rage* (11th c.) = Prov. *ratje* :—**rabje* :—*rabia* late L. form (cf. Sp., Pg. *rabia*, It. *rabbia*) of *rabies* Rabies.]

I. 1. Madness; insanity; a fit or access of mania. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 141 Snakes and nederes..lep upward til his visage, And gert him almast fal in rage. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 40 Wher that wisdom waxeth wod, And reson torneth into rage. *c* 1400 Maundev. viii. (1839) 89 He felle in a rage, and oute of his Wytt. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5137 Thocht sum de Naturally, throuch aige, Fer mo deis raiffand in one raige. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 88 The reason that I gather he is mad, Besides the present instance of his rage [etc.]. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vii. 78 Be comforted good Madam, the great rage You see is kill'd in him. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 542 Museful mopings, which presage The loss of reason and conclude in rage. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. xv, To wakeful frenzy's vigil rages, As opiates, were the same applied.

† **b.** Madness, folly, rashness; an instance of this, a foolish act. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4336 Alisaundre .. bad non have the rage Theo water to passe of Estrage. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 197 Thus is Adam, thorwh rufull rage I-cast out of his eritage. *a* 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11598 Ffor loue men doþ gret outrage [*Petyt MS.* many rage]. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, It were a rage a man from him to chase Wilfull fortune whan she is beninge.

† **c.** Rabies. *Obs.*

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 28 Agaynst the bytyng of a madde dogge, and the rage or madnesse that followeth the man after he is bitten. 1595 Duncan *Appendix Etymol.*, *Rabies*, rage of a dogge.

2. Violent anger, furious passion, usually as manifested in looks, words or action; a fit or access of such anger; † angry disposition.

a. of persons:

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4415 In is wod rage he wende Vor to awreke is vncle deþ. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2422 (Kölbing) Þe king com wiþ his barnage & tounes brent in gret rage. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 156 A-midde saugh I Hate stonde .. grinning for dispitious rage. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 163 b, He could not appeace the furious rage of the common people. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 85 Desire not t'allay My Rages and Reuenges, with your colder reasons. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 652 The Seer, who could not yet his Wrath asswage, Rowl'd his green Eyes, that sparkled with his Rage. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 19 The sharpest accusation excites pity or contempt, rather than rage. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xv, The foe .. Foil'd his wild rage with steady skill. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* x. i. (1872) III. 208 Liable to rages, to utterances of a coarse nature.

b. of animals:

13.. *K. Alis.* 555 Theo lady gede to theo drake, He lette his rage for hire sake. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 267 Riht as Leon in his rage, Which of no drede set acompte. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3173 In his ferss curag Of armys, as o lyoune in his rag. 1611 Bible *Job* xxxix. 24 [The horse] swalloweth the ground with fiercenesse and rage. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* I. 305 The Wolf, the Bear, the Boar .. Their rage repressed,..stand aloof, and tremble. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 609 So looks the Lion o'er a mangled Boar, All grim with Rage. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* VI. xxii, The prison'd eagle dies for rage.

† **3.** Vehement, violent or impetuous action (of persons); vigour, rapidity, haste. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 980 That othres flowen with gret rage. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 480 Sche to-cragged hire visage, And gradde, 'Harow!' with gret rage. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 219 Til that thei sihe time, and knewe, That thei be fled upon the rage. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1331 Masengyr, owt of þis town with a rage!

† **b.** An act of violence; a fight. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16173 Þys byword was longe y-told, Þys þey seide at ilka rage. — *Chron.* (1810) 114 Whan Rauf herd him so seie, he dight him to þat rage.

4. *transf.* Violence, violent operation or action, 'fury' (of things, e. g. wind, the sea, fire, etc.).

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 4580 þe wind blew hardde wiþ gret rage. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Uor þe rage and uor þe tempeste of euele tongen. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1916 The arwis were so fulle of rage. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xii. 19 The fors..of the hevynnis and byr of seis rage. 1562 Pilkington *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 8 The rage of fyre is swaged with water. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 39 Bodies..exposed to the Sunnes fiery rage. 1770 Armstrong *Imitations* 85 Every petty brook..mocks the river's rage. 1822 Shelley *Calderon* ii. 64 In contempt of the elemental rage A man comes forth in safety.

b. A flood, high tide, sudden rising of the sea.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 103 Thilke almyhty hond Withdrouh the water fro the lond, And al the rage was aweie. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 23 At Ragis of Spring Tydes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresb. Husb.* (1586) 173 The old Water lying vnder the leuell of the Sea, will not out againe, except a greater rage come in. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 361 These apparently unaccountable risings of the waves are called by the natives [of the Bahamas] 'rages'.

† **c.** A fierce blast of wind. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1127 And ther out came a rage and suche a veze That it made al the gate for to rese.

† **5.** Extravagant, riotous, or wanton behaviour; sport, game; jest, jesting talk. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2967 An erneste & a rage [He] euer spekeþ frensche laungage. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4618 (Kölbing) Þou schust leten þi folye, þi rage & þi ribaudye. *a* 1400 *Roberd of Cisyle* (Vernon MS.) 190 þer nas in court grom ne page Þat of þe kyng ne made rage. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2177 The knave .. bygan onnoon hys rage, And cast watyr oppon the kage.

6. A violent feeling, passion, or appetite. Also, violence, severity, height (*of* a feeling, etc.).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 237 Sardanapallus .. Was .. Falle into thilke fyri rage Of love. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* 96 Whom a sarpent falsly dyd exyle Of fals malice in a soden rage. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. ii. 33 Quhat helpis to vesy templis in luiffis raige? *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 1 Eftir that stanchit was the hungris rage. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* 1767/1 If the rage of the payne were tolerable .. he should lift vp his handes. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 424 His rage of lust by gazing qualified. 1691 Lady R. Russell *Lett.* II. 95 The present rage of your sorrow. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 34 P 2 It is in vain to give it when the Patient is in the Rage of the Distemper. 1784 Burns *Man was made to Mourn* ii, Does thirst of wealth thy step constrain Or youthful pleasure's rage. 1833 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* 192 You must blame Love. His early rage Had force to make me rhyme in youth.

b. Violent desire; sexual passion; heat.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1657 Whan I was with this rage hent That caught hath many a man and shent. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 271 That ilke fyri rage In which that thei the lawe [of Mariage] excede. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxiv. 8 Quhone the biche is jolie and on rage. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* III. 4706 [Personis] lyke Rammis in to thair rage. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 89 When he is drunke asleepe: or in his Rage. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 381 'Tis with this Rage, the Mother Lion stung, Scours o'er the Plain..Demanding Rites of Love.

† **c.** Violent sorrow; a fit of this. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 108 Hir grete sorwe gan aswage; She may nat alwey duren in swich rage. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 51 Than Florence stepped forth all in a rage, and piteously cried and sayd. *c* 1586 *Epit. Sidney* in *Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 571/2 Silence augmenteth grief, writing encreaseth rage.

† **d.** Violent pain. Hence humorously suggested as a name for a set of teeth. *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Rage [=set] of the teethe. 1520 *Calisto & Melibœa* C i, *Mel.* I ask the how long in this paynfull rage He hath leyn. *Cel.* He hath be in this agony this .viii. days. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 17 b, As sone as he had taken it, furthwyth had he suche a rage and grepyng wythin hym.

† **e.** Extreme hunger. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cix. 375 We haue no thynge to ete nor drynke, wherfore we shal dye for famyne and rage.

7. A vehement passion *for*, desire *of*, a thing. Also const. *infin.* and *absol.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 468 This moves in him more rage..To make the breach. 1671 Milton *Samson* 836 Call it furious rage To satisfie thy lust. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 299 Such Rage of Honey in their Bosom beats. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 359 You can't conceive the ridiculous rage there is of going to Newgate. 1758 Johnson in Boswell xii, Warburton..has a rage for saying something, when there's nothing to be said. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* xviii, The earth-consuming rage Of gold and blood. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* iii. 65 The rage which possesses authors to read their writings aloud.

b. (*All*) *the rage*: said of the object of a widespread and usually temporary enthusiasm.

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VIII. 473 The favourite phrases..The Rage, the Thing, the Twaddle, and the Bore. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* I. 52 At that period it was the rage to parodize tragedies. 1837 Marryat *Perc. Keene* ii, In a short time my mother became quite the rage. 1870 Ld. Malmesbury in *Athenæum* 4 June 734 In 1776, the game of 'Commerce'..was 'all the rage'.

8. Poetic or prophetic enthusiasm or inspiration; musical excitement.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xvii, So should..your true rights be term'd a poet's rage. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 66 His prophetic rage Given by Apollo. 1713 Pope *Prol. Addison's Cato* 44 Assert the stage, Be justly warm'd with your own native rage. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II, The ragged Warblers pour their tuneful rage. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* I. iii, For Homer's rage A theme. 1857–69 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 173 Beat out harsh rhythms with augmenting rage.

9. Martial or high spirit, ardour, fervour, manly enthusiasm or indignation.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 13 Leaden Age, Quicken'd with Youthfull Spleene, and Warlike Rage. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 117 The soldiers shout around with generous rage. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 305 Merion burning with a Hero's Rage. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* XXVII, I envy not in any moods The captive void of noble rage.

10. Excitement or violence *of* an action, operation, etc.; also, the acutest point or heat of this.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 145 All for one we gage; As life for honour in fell battle's rage. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 124 This Fever .. assaults with all the Rage and Fury of Burning. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 7 Great carnage did in those times and countries ever attend the first rage of conquest. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 519 As time subdues The rage of fermentation. 1831 Macaulay *Let. to Sister* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. iv. 233 The rage of faction at the present moment exceeds any thing that has been known in our day.

† **11.** An alleged name for a company of maidens.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Rage of Maydenys; a Rafull of Knauys.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rage-infuriate, -swelling* adjs.; † **rage-apples** (see Raging *ppl. a.* b).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxxv. 438 Of Madde Apples, or Rage Apples. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 14 The violent force of his rage swelling courtesie. 1806 J. N. White *Poems* 54 A rage-infuriate train.

† **Rage,** *a. Obs.* [f. Rage *sb.* or *v.*; cf. Outrage *a.*] Mad, raging; wanton.

13.. *Coer de L.* 828 Sche gabchyd herself in the vysage, As a wymman that wolde be rage. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1945 The gode man wende he hadde ben rage. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16367 The Rage Floode off worldly Tribulacion kometh. *c* 1430 — *Reas. & Sens.* 6988 Swifter also of passage, More than any Tigre rage. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 214 Cocking Dads make sawsie lads In youth so rage, to beg in age.

Rage (rēʲdʒ), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **raige, rege.** [ad. F. *rager* (13th c.), f. *rage* Rage *sb.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To go mad; to be mad; to act madly or foolishly. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6986 Þai..lefte þe lagh of hei drihtin.. Qua herd euer men sua rage! *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxvii. 423 Shortely delyuer vs, for we rage for famyne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 203 Thay ar with dolour pynde, And lyke to raige out of thair mynde.

2. To show signs of madness or frenzy; to rave in madness or fury; to act or speak wildly or furiously; to storm; *Sc.* to scold. Also, to have frenzied or angry feelings, to be full of anger.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7621 Saul .. Als he was won bi-gan to rage. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2106 The emperour began to rage; He grunte his teeth and fast blewe. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 120 Then fume we and rage and set vp the bristels and bend owrselues to take vengeaunce. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. § 71. 119 Some..that are affected therewith, rage and rave. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 444 Whereat hee inlie rag'd, and as they talk'd, Smote him. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 217 P 11 If..the Beauteous could but rage a little before a Glass, and see their pretty Countenances grow wild. 1815 Shelley *Demon of World* 282 They did rage horribly, Breathing..fierce blasphemies. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 272 She heard him raging, heard him fall.

b. Const. *against, at, upon,* † *with.*

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 61 He suffereth men all to rayle and rage vpon hym. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xix. 27, I know.. that thou ragest agaynst me. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1088 The Tygre, and the Bore,..with the simple Camell raged sore In bitter words. 1596 — *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 614/1 The lawes themselves they doe specially rage upon. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 8 A patient raging at his Physitian. 1855 Tennyson *The Letters* 26, I raged against the public liar. 1866 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 325 Hayward was raging against the Jamaica business.

† **c.** Of poets: To be under inspiration. *rare*—[1].

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, Poets, when they rage, Turn gods to men, and make an hour an age.

† **3.** To behave wantonly or riotously; to take one's pleasure; to play. Const. *with* (a person).

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* 347 Body, miht thou nouht lepen to pleyen ant rage. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7896 To pley wyþ wommen and to rage. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 101 Sche began to pleie & rage. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7107 Ye shul haue youre will Of my maden, al youre fill; And rage with hir ye shal. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maritt Wemen* 386 Quhen he ane hail 3ear was hanyt, and him behuffit rage. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 160 When we rage, advice is often seen By blunting us to make our wits more keen.

b. Const. *in* (an action, practice, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 48 A saumpul her be þaem I say þat rages in þare riot ay. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 151 Man was sa wylde and nyce, And rageing in all vyce. 1599

Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 62 Those pampred animalls, That rage in sauage sensualitie. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* iii. 28 One while we plunge in teares; and by and by, We rage in laughter.

4. *transf.* of things (e.g. wind, the sea, etc.): To be violent and boisterous; to move or rush furiously.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xlvi. 3 The waters of the see raged. 1590 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 26 The Current that with gentle murmur glides..being stop'd, impatiently doth rage. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xlvi. 9 Come vp ye horses, and rage yee charets. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 211 The madding Wheeles of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* IV. 536 Rage on, ye elements! let moon and stars Their aspects lend. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. i. 114, I see a torrent of his own blood raging between us. 1832 Tennyson *Sisters* 21 The wind is raging in turret and tree.

b. Of passions, feelings, etc.: To have or reach a high degree of intensity.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. E iij b, Els it [pride] could neuer so rage as it dooth. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 178 His displeasure, which at this instant so rageth in him, that..it would scarcely alay. 1671 Milton *Samson* 963 Thy anger, unappeasable, still rages. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxxv, Wild were the heart whose passion's sway Could rage beneath the sober ray! 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* III. xxi, Thirst raged within me. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 64 The passion for play raged in him without measure.

c. Of a disturbed state of things (as a storm, battle, etc.): To have course, to continue or prevail, without check or with fatal effect; to be at the height. *To rage out*, to break out violently.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 277 On the perilous edge Of battel when it rag'd. 1705 Addison *Italy* 7 Sudden Tempests rage within the Port. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. III. 159 Discord raged out again with more Fury than ever. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 309 The frost, Raging abroad, and the rough wind. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 98 The gale..evidently raged above our heads.

d. Of a disease or pain: To be violent. Also *transf.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iii. 68 Like the Hecticke in my blood he rages. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* II. i, Some fever rages in thy blood. 1671 Milton *Samson* 619 My griefs not only pain me As a lingring disease, But ..ferment and rage. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 217 All his former complaints rage with more than double fury. 1800, 1840 [see Raging *ppl. a.* 1 b].

e. Of a tooth † or sore: To ache violently.

1567 Turberv. *Epit.* etc. 616 That..doth cause my ranckling sore to rage. 1604 [see Raging *ppl. a.* 1 c]. 1710 Swift *Tatler* No. 238 ¶ 3 Old Aches throb, your hollow Tooth will rage. 1806 [see Raging *ppl. a.* 1 c].

5. To be widely prevalent, or to spread widely, in a violent or virulent form.

1563 Winjet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 57 Manifest rebellioun raigeing at this præsent aganis Godis plane word. 1737 Pope *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 254 Triumphant Malice rag'd thro' private life. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 160 These dangers .. in other parts of the world ..still rage with all their ancient malignity. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 682 Vicious custom, raging uncontrolled Abroad, and desolating public life.

b. *esp.* of epidemical diseases.

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 320 The same kinde of agew raged in a manner over all England. 1667 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 124 The small pox rageth much about the kingdom. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 16 Where an epidemical distemper rages. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* III. i. 168 The Plague That rages round us. 1893 Tout *Edw. I*, iii. 49 Sickness..raged throughout the camp.

6. To act with fury, ardour, or vehemence; to move furiously *over* (a place) or *about*.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 26 Why stand we..heere, Wayling our losses, while the Foe doth Rage. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 68 Those Northern Nations raged over all these parts of the World. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predec.* iii. 110 The Devil leapt from the cart to rage about among the people.

† **b.** To exercise one's rage *on, upon*. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 143 Yet these rude raskalls .. raged on the dead carkas. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 867 With the same [cruelty] he also raged upon the meaner sort of the citizens.

† **7.** With various constructions: To be violently bent *upon*, to be furiously eager *to* (with inf.), to be impatient *for*. *Obs. rare.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XLII. (Percy Soc.) 206 Insaciately upon covetyse to rage. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, My Lord, the Maskers rage for you. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1275 Violent men..raging to pursue The righteous.

† **8.** *trans.* (in *pa. pple.*) To enrage. *Obs. rare.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 70 Young hot Colts, being rag'd do rage the more.

9. *refl.* To bring into a certain state by raging.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ix, The hot Harmattan wind had raged itself out. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xvi. (1852) 199 The strong passions..Soon rage themselves to rest.

Rage, obs. f. Rag *sb.*[1] **Ragea,** obs. f. Raja(h. **Ragee,** variant of Ragi.

Rageful (rē[1]·dʒfŭl), *a.* [f. Rage *sb.* + -ful.]

† **1.** Mad, frantic, frenzied. *Obs. rare.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1598) 280 Then Sorrow lost the witte of utterance, and grew ragefull, and madde. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 143 Any other desperate signe of ragefull sorrow.

2. Full of rage or furious anger.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 142 With ragefull eyes shee bad him defend himselfe. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 184 The right Zelez, ..are as malicious and ragefull against the Protestants as ever. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 144 That bloudy and ragefull murder. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 245 Her fiery Eyes, and rageful Countenance, made me lose all my Courage. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 187 Allecto doffs grim face and rageful limbs. 1885 Tennyson *Anc. Sage* 269 Nor be thou rageful, like the handled bee.

3. *transf.* of things: Full of furious activity.

1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 68 The furie of that ragefull storme. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xii. § 4 (1622) 129 As if ragefull windes should bring this ratling sound. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. i. (1713) 182 Some Chymical Liquors..mingled together will be in such a rageful Fermentation, that the Glass will grow hot. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 523 A rageful show'r hath washed it down.

Hence **Ra·gefully** *adv.*

a 1615 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 123 Ragefully tempested with storms of persecution. 1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 585 The Israelite was ragefully indignant. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 204 Again he stared ragefully and viciously.

† **Ra·geless,** *a. Obs. rare* [−1]. [f. Rage *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of rage.

1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 112 With Rageles moodes they suffer wronge.

Rageman, -ment, -mon, var. Ragman.

Rageous (rē[1]·dʒəs), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **rageouse,** 5–6 **ragyous,** 5–8 **ragious,** 6 **ragius.** [a. OF. *rageux, -euse* (Godef.), f. *rage* Rage *sb.*: see -ous.] Furious, mad, full of passion: **a.** of persons, their attributes, actions, utterances, etc.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 453 The grete trouble ..begonne..by the rageous demenyng of thayme of Basyle. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 81 Tourned from herself for grete sorowe in to a rageouse franesye. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 1 Suche ragious outcries of souldiours, noyse and brayeng of horses. 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. vii. 12 Pithagoras..quenched..the lusting minde of a ragious yong man. 1686 G. Stuart *Joco-Ser. Disc.* II. 30 The Rageous Pangs that I ha' tane Wou'd e'en have burst'n a Heart o' Stane. *a* 1796 Pegge *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Ragious*, full of rage or anger, very angry. 1869- In northern glossaries (Lonsd., Whitby, Linc., etc.). 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant-Killers* 57 There was a shrill peal of laughter such as to make Mr. Wolfwald shivery as well as rageous.

† **b.** *transf.* of things (sea, fire, etc.). *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. ii. (1544) 5 The boystruous wyndes and the ragious skie. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 520/1 Fierce & ragyous fire, whyche shall consume the aduersaryes. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 177 The rageous insurges of the wind and water.

Hence † **Ra·geously** *adv.*; † **Ra·geousness.** *Obs.*

1509 Fisher *Serm.* 10 *May* Wks. (1876) 278 They ragyously and furyously gape. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) D d vj, What a ragiousnes is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot, that thou maiest gather riches? 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* VI. xvi. 758 If there bee any water it..will boile ragiouslie.

Rager (rē[1]·dʒəɹ). Also 5 **raiare.** [f. Rage *v.* + -er[1].] One who, or that which, rages.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Raiare (*K.* ragere), *rabiator, rabulus.* 1622 S. Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 6 Wine is a rager and tumultuous make-bate.

b. *spec. Austral.* 'An old and fierce bullock or cow that always begins to rage in the stock-yard' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1884 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* xiv. 105 Amongst them was a large proportion of bullocks, which declined with fiendish obstinacy to fatten. They were what are known by the stock-riders as 'ragers' or 'pig-meaters'. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 223 The 'rager' cuts through the opposing ranks like a dragoon through Chinese infantry.

† **Ra·gery.** *Obs.* In 4–5 **ragerie, -ye.** [a. OF. *ragerie* (Godef.): see Rage *sb.* and -ery.] Raging; wantonness, etc.; a frolic.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 455, I was yong and ful of ragerye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 337 Diane..Was come, and in a ragerie Sche seide that sche bathe wolde. 1422 Hoccleve *Jonathas* 221 Fro your fyngir mighte it fall, Or plukkid of been in a ragerie.

Rag-fair. [f. Rag *sb.*[1] + Fair *sb.*[1]] A market for the sale of old clothes, held at Houndsditch in London.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 14 I'll go into Rag fair, and buy me a pair of shoes. 1805 Turnbull in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 193 The cellars of Rag-fair. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* ix, Such threadbare coats and trousers..never were seen in Rag Fair. 1894–5 *Dickens' Dict. Lond.* 135 s.v. *Jews*, Rag Fair,..the greatest old clothes market of the metropolis, is held in a open space close to Houndsditch. Sunday morning is its busiest time.

attrib. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 14 We bought .. a pair of Rag fair stockings. 1788 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *B. Peter to B. Tom* Wks. 1812 I. 535 Bartering like Rag-fair Jews. 1840 Louisa S. Costello *Summer amongst Bocages* II. 246 Quantities of ready-made clothes..all of coarse materials..giving a Rag-fair effect, anything but pleasing. *fig.* 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. iii, The tatters and rags of..worn-out Symbols (in this Ragfair of a World).

b. *slang.* (See quots.)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Rag Fair*, an inspection of the linen and necessaries of a company of soldiers, commonly made by their officers on Mondays, or Saturdays. 1890 Barrère & Leland *Slang Dict.* (1897), *Rag-fair* .., kit inspection.

Rag-fallow, -faugh. *Sc.* [The sense of *rag* is not clear.] (See quots.) So **Rag-fallowing.**

1793–5 G. Robertson *Agric. Surv. Mid. Lothian* 3 (Jam.) Rag-fauch is ground ploughed up, and prepared for wheat, that has been two years in grass, and generally gets three furrows. 1805 R. Somerville *Agric. Surv. E. Lothian* 110 Rag-fallow..consists in ploughing the clover down immediately after the first cutting. 1855 Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 266/1 A kind of fallowing, technically named rag-fallowing, ..consists in pulverising lea ground in summer as a preparation for wheat in autumn.

Ragg: see Rag *sb.*[2]

Raggabash, -brash, variants of Ragabash.

Raggamouff, obs. variant of Ragamuff.

Raggamuffian -muffin, obs. ff. Ragamuffin.

Ragged (ræ·gĕd), *a.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3–5 **ragget,** 5 **-eth,** 4–9 *Sc.* **-it,** 6 **-at**; 4 **raggede,** (**-ud,** 4–5 **-id,** 5–6 **-yd,** 6 **-ued**), 6 **wragged,** 3– **ragged.** *β.* 5 **ragyt,** 5–6 **-it**; 4–6 **raged,** (5 **-ud,** 5–6 **-yd**). *γ.* 6 **ragd**(e, 6–7 **rag'd,** 8–9 *north. dial.* **ragg'd, raggt.** [f. Rag *sb.*[1] + -ed; but the early uses (senses 1 and 2) are not directly based on the prominent sense of the sb., and may have retained an older and more general meaning of the word (cf. Raggy, and Norw. *ragget* shaggy).]

I. 1. Of animals, their fur, etc.: Rough, shaggy, hanging in tufts.

13.. *K. Alis.* 684 His men him brought..A grisly best, a ragged colt. *Ibid.* 4471 A raggid wolf. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 839 That fole, Raggeth, and hegh, and long of swere. *c* 1450 *Arth. & Merl.* L 1585 (Kölbing) His tayle was ragged [*v.r.* raggud] as a feond. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 5 My ragged rontes all shiver and shake. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 1 What Shepherd owns those ragged Sheep? 1786 Burns *Dream* xi, Aft a ragged cowte's been known To mak a noble aiver. 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) Pref. 55 To preserve a ragged flock of sheep from the rot. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 237 A pair of ragged ponies.

† **b.** Of the Devil or devils, imagined as shaggy like beasts. *Obs.* (Cf. Ragamuffin, Ragman[1].)

a 1300 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 A thousend develene ..thei weren ragged, roue, and tayled. *c* 1320 Langtoft *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 248 The devel I them bikenne That ragged sit in helle. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 414 Help! the raggyd dwyll, we drowne!

c. Of birds: Having the feathers broken, or irregularly disposed. *rare.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 57 Revin, raggit ruke, and full of rebaldrie. 1611 Cotgr., *Faulcon halbrené*, a Faulcon thats ragged, or broken-feathered.

2. Of a rough, irregular, or straggling form; having a broken jagged outline or surface; full of rough or sharp projections.

a. of roots, branches, plants, trees, etc.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 745 With roȝe raged mosse. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* x. 120 Out of a ragged roote and of rouwe breres. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 177 That was to day a ragged tre, To morwe..Stant in the temple wel besein. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 854 As roise ragit on rise. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. 104 The ragged Bramble With thousand scratches doth their Skin bescramble. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Rosemary thrives better by cutting off the Sprigs, than by ragged slips. 1794 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 14 Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. § 12. 97 Leaves rent into alternate gaps .. give the expression to foreground vegetation which we feel and call 'ragged'.

b. of stones, rocks, cliffs, buildings, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12559 Roches full rogh, ragget with stones. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 194 Ther lay a gret Ragyd ston. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 120 One may..weare the precious Diamonde though he dispise the ragged bricke. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 114 That auncient Cittie..Whose ragged ruines breed great ruth. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 447 [Toledo] is situate on a ragged Rocke. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 285 This ragged pile was of much antienter date. 1742 Collins *Ecl.* IV. 19 Yon ragged cliff, whose dang'rous path we tried. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 128 I descended..through a second ragged fissure.

c. of a stretch of ground or country.

1555 Eden *Decades* 350 The toppe of the mountayne sheweth very ragged. 1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 203 Euen the best meddowes will become ragged and full of unprofitable weeds, if it bee not cut and eaten. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 256 To the West of this ragged Land is a Chain of Mountains. 1796 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Warning* III. 188 A ragged and unfrequented part of the hill. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. l. 65 A path led through a ragged garden.

d. of other things.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5133 Rynoseros, a roghe best with raggid tyndis. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 31 Herne the Hunter .. with great rag'd-hornes. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 53 A right line either printed or drawn never so neatly upon paper appears all ragged, indented, and discontinued. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. ii, Through the thick ragged skirts Of the victorious darkness. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* vii. 112 The wind sent ragged bits of yellow cloud across the shining blue.

† **e.** *absol.* as *sb.* The rough part, roughness.

a 1300 *Ancr. R.* 284 *note* (MS. C.), Þe file fret of þe irn þe rust & tet ragget, & makeð hit hwit & smeðe.

3. *transf.* of immaterial things (in some cases perh. directly associated with sense 5):

a. Faulty, imperfect, irregular.

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* 1044, I am red that my count be ovir raggit. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* ¶ ij, Theyr rough sounde would make his rymes more ragged and rustical. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 110 Aid me and inspire My ragged rhimes, with thy diviner fire. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 133 Uttering one rough, ragged, and shapeless sentence after another. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* IV. xxx, His work..He saw it all as the merest nothing, a ragged beginning. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 Began to row at 33 strokes a minute. The work was done in ragged fashion.

b. Of sounds: Harsh, discordant, rough.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 15 My voice is ragged; I know I cannot please you. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Redemption*, I heard a ragged noise and mirth Of Theeves and Murderers. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* viii, A voice as ragged as the head.

4. *Her.* = RAGULY.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 31 b, He beareth Geules, a long crosse ragged and trunked Argent. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Raguled, Ragged* differs from indented, in that the latter is regular, and the former not.

II. 5. Of cloth, garments, etc.: Rent, torn, frayed, in rags.

c 1325 *Alexis* 155 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 177 Full raggid and riuen wase his clathis. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 33 Recchelesnes stode forth in ragged clothes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13525 A Roket full rent, and Ragget aboue. 1567 *Add. MS.* 6167, lf. 203 b in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 92 Which booke is so ragged, torne, and rent one peece from another. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 41 Their ragged Curtaines poorely are let loose. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ₱ 3 Are your Petticoats ragged? 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. 166 Their sheik .. came out to us in a ragged habit of green silk, lined with fur. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* i, He draws back the ragged curtain.

b. Of places: Dilapidated, broken-down. *rare.*

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 465 Ragged villages and crazy huts. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* XV. 124 A small, low, ragged room.

6. Of persons: Wearing ragged clothes; dressed in rags. Hence of appearance, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastas*) 186 Fra þat place þan vald he ga, raggit & rent & blak alswa. *c* 1530 *Court of Love* 478 To wander lich a dulled ass, Ragged and torne, disgysed in array. 1570 GOLDING *Justin* XXVIII. 127 No better but a sort of ragged Shepeheardes. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 78 A ragged regiment of malignant and ill-affected persons. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 215 A swarm of dirty and ragged plebeians. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* XX. 319 These coadjutors were..the raggedest fellows in Genoa. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. ii, He was in no way discomfited by any sense of false shame as to his ragged appearance.

7. *Combs.* and *phrases*, as *ragged-looking* adj.; **†ragged-apples** (see quot.); **ragged hip**, in a horse: a hip standing away from the backbone (hence *ragged-hipped* adj.); **ragged-jacket**, **†regiment** (see quots.); **Ragged Robert** (see quot.); **ragged school**, a free school for children of the poorest class. See also RAGGED ROBIN, STAFF.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. xiv. 438 The *ragged-apples *Pannucea* take this name, for that of all others they soonest be riveld. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 185 The goose-rump as well as the *ragged hip [is] another angular infringement of Hogarth's curve of beauty. 1843 YOUATT *Horse* xvii. 353 Many a *ragged-hipped horse has possessed both fleetness and strength. 1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* 345 Well ribbed up, he is at the same time rather 'ragged-hipped'. 1884 GOODE *Usef. Aquatic Anim.* 62 The young [of the Harp Seal] when first born, are called by the Newfoundland sealers 'White-coats'; later, during the first molt, '*Ragged-jackets'. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' (W. J. C. Lancaster) *Under Meteor Flag* 3 Dull, dirty, *ragged-looking clouds. 1770 in *Archæologia* I. 37 *note* This table of pictures is fixed over the press [in Westminster Abbey] wherein the effigies of the kings vulgarly called, The *ragged regiment, are placed. 1765 LAYARD in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 18 The herb *Geranium Robertianum*, commonly called *Ragged Robert. 1843 *Times* 18 Feb. 1/3 Advt. [headed] '*Ragged Schools'. 1847 COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 172 There was a public meeting here on the 9th instant [April] in favour of what are now called 'ragged schools'.

Hence **Ra·ggedish** *a.*, somewhat ragged. **Ra·ggedy** (*Sc.* **Ra·ggety**) *a.*, of ragged appearance.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 235 A large, rather raggedish, arm-chair. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 211 Fore and aft of the herd there were raggety boys holding the beasts in check. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 2/1 A man with..unpleasant-looking, raggedy teeth.

Ragged (rægd), *a.*[2] (or *pple.*) *dial.* [Of obscure origin; connexion with prec. is not clear.] Covered with fruit; thickly laden.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 16 A sort of Cabbage trees, rag'd with berries. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. I. 1877– In dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc.).

Ragged (rægd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAG *v.*3] Subjected to the process of ragging (*vbl. sb.*3).

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 76 In the process of cobbing, either ragged or spalled work.

Raggedemuffin, obs. form of RAGAMUFFIN.

Raggedly (ræ·gĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. RAGGED *a.*[1] + -LY 2.] In a ragged manner.

1552 HULOET, Raggedly arayed, *pannose*. 1586 J. MELVILL *Let.* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 438 He spake raggedly the rough truth. 1592 LD. VAUX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. 109, I am come upp raggedlie suted and clothed. 1691 *Meeting at Hague* in *Coll. Poems* 37 All raggedly torn, this Mobb of Commanders. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1884) 293, I heard the foxes .. barking raggedly and demoniacally like forest dogs. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. v, The grass grew tall and raggedly in the shaded corners.

Raggedness (ræ·gĕdnĕs). [f. RAGGED *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being ragged.

1. Roughness; irregularity of form, surface, etc.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Lamæ*, the raggydnesse of rockes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. x. 448 The grosse pickle sauce called Alex..cureth the raggednesse of nails. 1610 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 224 You have been so long used to my hand that I stand not to excuse the hasty raggednesse of this letter. 1658 EVELYN *French Gardiner* (1675) 71 Pared away the raggednesse which the saw hath left. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of Horses*, The raggedness also on the outside of the coffin should be fil'd away.

2. Ragged state of clothing or persons.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 297 His decking..being cut out into the fashion of very rags: yet all so daintily ioyned together with precious stones, as it was a braue raggednesse. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 31 Your lop'd, and window'd raggednesse. 1728–9 SWIFT *Lett.*, to *Worrall* 13 Jan. (1766) II. 89 My raggedness will soon force me away. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 121 That ignoble raggedness with which Aristophanes reproaches this tragedian. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 96 His silk gown is shabby, almost to raggedness.

3. *fig.* Want of coherence, connexion, etc. *rare.*

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 32 These painted clothes bewray the raggednesse of their religion. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 586 The more aduised, holding it vp (as it were) against the light, see the rawnesse and raggednesse and independance of that which is deliuered.

4. Irregularity, lack of uniformity.

1885 *Manch. Guard.* 28 Mar. 6/6 The most noticeable faults of the Cantabs are bad time and raggedness of feather. 1894 *Times* 4 June 11/5 The most remarkable feature of the shooting was the raggedness of the volleys.

Ragged Robin. [See ROBIN.] One of the popular names of a well-known English flower, *Lychnis Flosccuculi.* Also *attrib.*

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 401 *Lychnis Coronaria*, Spiderwort, ragged Robbin. 1777 [see CUCKOO-FLOWER]. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 133 The ragged-robins by the spinney lake. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* II. xx. 92 The viscid petals of the Ragged Robin glimmered a bright crimson. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. 279, I have been quietly drawing ragged-robin leaves.

b. *transf.* A ragged person.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I took thee up when thou wert but a ragged Robin, made a keeper of thee and so forth. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 724 The Prince Hath pick'd a ragged-robin from the hedge, And..brought her to the court.

Ragged staff. [RAGGED *a.*[1] 2.]

1. A staff with projecting stumps or knobs; chiefly in reference to the badge or crest of the Earls of Warwick.

1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 The Bere..hath lost his ragged staffe. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 The pepulle sayd dyvers that ther was the ragyd staffe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 203 Old Neuils Crest, The rampant Beare chain'd to the ragged staffe. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Gardens* Wks. 1731 I. 185 [Vines] should be left but like a Ragged Staff, not above two or three Eyes at most upon the Bearing Branches. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Penrith*, A town-house..beautified with bears climbing up a ragged staff. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 78 The black ragged staff, his badge.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 13, I was one day watering at the ragged Staff. [*Note.* So called from the Stump Mast..fitted into the Launch, when sent to get water, in order to hoist the Casks in and out.]

Raggee, var. RAGI. **Raggeman, -muffin,** obs. ff. RAGMAN, RAGAMUFFIN.

Ra·gger. [f. RAG *v.*[1] 2 b.] One who sorts needles by means of a rag.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 189 Heads and points still lie together, and in order to put them all in the same direction, the 'ragger' is employed.

Raggery (ræ·gəri). *rare.* [f. RAG *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] **a.** Ragged people. **b.** Rags, collectively.

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-bk.* viii, Round the coach came crowds of raggery, and blackguards fawning for money. 1854 — *Newcomes* XXXV, Grim portentous old hags..draped in majestic raggery.

Ragghe, obs. f. RAG *sb.*[2] **Raggi,** var. RAGI.

Ra·gging, *vbl. sb.*[1] *rare*—[1]. [f. RAG *v.*[1]] *concr.* Ragged edges or projections.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, To Justifie the Mold, and clear it from Ragging.

Ra·gging, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RAG *v.*[2]] The action of scolding, annoying, etc.; an instance of this

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v. *Rag*, She gave him a good ragging. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/3 Commemoration Week exercises at Oxford furnished..the most audacious examples of 'ragging'. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 114 What a ragging we should get!

Ragging, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. RAG *v.*[3]]

1. (See quot. and cf. RAG *v.*[3])

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 78 *Ragging*..consists simply in reducing the stones to a smaller size, and rejecting as many of the sterile stones as can be readily picked out.

attrib. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 76 The ragging hammer should .. be brought into free requisition. 1878 *Ibid.* IV. (Suppl.) 618 Steel ragging sledge, 7lb. weight.

2. Ore of a certain class (see quots.). Also *pl.*

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. (Suppl.) 618 The ores are divided into four classes: (1) Cobbed ore; (2) Sieve raggings; (3) Fine Raggings; (4) Slimes. 1890 LOCK *Mining & Ore-dressing Mach.* 395 The mixed product of the jiggers..called chatts or ragging, must be separately treated.

Raggle (ræ·g'l), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [Of obscure origin and history: cf. the vb.] A groove cut in stone, esp. on a wall to receive the end or edge of a roof.

1881 D. H. FLEMING *Guide St. Andrews* 55 The raggle of the roof and the ragged marks of the wall are still seen on the west front of the tower. 1895 E. M. CHALMERS *St. Ninian's Candida Casa* 9 The raggle cut in the stone for the roof.

†Ra·ggle, *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.*—[1] Straggling order.

1594 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 222 [Marching, as described by an eye-witness] at raggle and in plumps without order.

Ra·ggle, *sb.*[3] *U.S.* [f. RAG *sb.* + -LE.] A rag, a strip (of fur, etc.).

1888 *Cosmopolitan* (quoted in *Cent. Dict.*).

Raggle (ræ·g'l), *v.* [? f. RAGGLE *sb.*[1]; but the vbl. sb. is found much earlier than this.] **a.** *trans.* To cut a raggle in (stone). **b.** = HOUSE *v.* 4 d. Hence **Ra·ggling** *vbl. sb.*

1683 MARTINE *Reliq. Divi Andreæ* (1797) 183 The chaple hath had at several times three roofes, as appears by the raggling in the body of the chaple eastward. 1808 JAMIESON, *To raggle*..in architecture, to jagg, to make a groove in one stone for receiving another. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 1066 All the treads and risers to be raggled (housed) into strings.

Ra·ggling. *Build.* A ceiling-joist (see quot.)

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 983 Common rafters 3 inches by 2 inches and a half; ragglings, 3 inches and a half by 2 inches.

†Raggmall. *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? = RAGAMUFFIN.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 276 New straunge stragglers, bussardly blynde and unknowne Raggmalles.

Raggy (ræ·gi), *a.* Also 4 **raggi**, 6–7 **raggie.** [OE. *raggig*, app. f. **ragg* RAG *sb.*[1] (q. v.). Cf. Sw. *raggig* shaggy, rough.] = RAGGED *a.*

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 131/5191 *Setosa*, .. raggie, loc[code]. (Cf. *ibid.* 155/30 *Setosa*, raczige.) *c* 1320 LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 248 The roghe raggi sculke Rug ham in helle! 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 299/1 Raggy, *fractillosus*. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G viij, Raggie rugged rymes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. vi, Upon a stony and raggie hill. 1750 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 472 A sediment .. partly white and raggy. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 785 [It] sent up only weeded, raggy, and mixed crops. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ii. (ed. 4) 38 His clothes were thin and raggy.

Comb. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 8 His traine of three or fower raggie heeld followers.

Raght(e, ra3t(e, obs. ff. pa. t. REACH.

Ragi (rā·gi), **raggy** (ræ·gi). Also **rag(g)ee, raggi.** [Hindī (Skr.) *rāgī.*] One of the food-grains of India (*Eleusine coracana*).

1792 in G. R. Gleig *Life Sir T. Munro* (1830) III. 92 (Y.) The season for sowing raggy, rice, and bajera. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 178/2 A small quantity of dry grain, such as raggy and Indian corn. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 228 Raggy or Ragee..is largely used in Southern India. 1889 *Daily News* 3 July 4/8 The prices of rice and ragi are still rising.

Ragia, obs. form of RAJA(H.

Raging (rē·ɪdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAGE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1673 Ase þai sete in here raging, In at þe dore Beues gan spring. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 768 Lawȝe thou not..Ny make no ragynge with ey-body. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 21 Thys alayeth the heate and ragynge of the heade. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiii. 161 The tempests and raging of the sea. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 66. 110 Let not .. the present raging of this plague too much daunt us. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 193 He fell into a fitt of rageing a little before he dyed. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XX. vi, The travellers hear The raging of the flood. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 137 His most ungentlemanly raging and raving.

Raging (rē·ɪdʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That rages, in various senses of the vb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/2 Ragynge, *rabians, rabidus*. 15.. *Jerusalem, reioss* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 322 The regeand tirrant that in the rang, Herod, is exilit. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 1 Beginnynge to take his iourney thorow ye raginge see. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 374 Those bitter stounds Of raging love. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 116 Man, with raging Drink inflam'd, Is far more savage and untam'd. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. ii, Behold this raging lion at your feet. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 432 'Tis raging noon; and vertical, the sun Darts..his forceful rays. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX. (1878) 523 Beyond the reach of all the raging storms.

Comb. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 8 Summer is raging hoate. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1151 Loue..shall be raging mad, and sillie milde.

b. Of a disease or pain: Violent.

1695 *New Light Chirurg. put out* 58 Brought the Gentleman into a raging Fever. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 234, I have such a raging head-ache. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxiii, Mr. Richard..was stricken with a raging fever.

c. Of a tooth: Aching furiously.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 414 Being troubled with a raging tooth, I could not sleepe. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* III. 246 Some opium I had concealed for a raging tooth.

†2. Raging (love) apples, = 'mad apples' (q. v.). **Raging nightshade** (see quot.). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxv. 438 There be two kindes of Amorus or Raging loue apples. *Ibid.* 439 They be called.. Raging or mad Apples. *Ibid.* xcii. 447 The other [kind] is called *Solanum Manicum*, that is to say, Mad, or Raging Nightshade.

Ragingly (rē·ɪdʒiŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a raging manner, vehemently, furiously.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* vi. (1551) 14 The enemyes and foes of Christe, whose champions and instrumentes those are, that raginglye assault vs. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. viii. 35 If the winde called Typhon.. doe blow ragingly. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix*, lxxxvi. Wks. 1872 VII. 232 Pestilence doth not raginglye spread. 1840 GALT *Demon of Destiny* VIII. 57 Satan glared ragingly. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. v. 77 He had wooed her rageingly; he courted her becomingly.

So **†Ra·gingness,** fury. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. xviii. 132 The raginge-nesse of the dogs upon the poore and naked.

Ragipou, Ragius, obs. ff. RAJPOOT, RAGEOUS.

Raglan (ræ·glăn). [f. the name of Lord Raglan, the British commander in the Crimean war.] An overcoat without shoulder seams, the sleeve going right up to the neck. (See also quot. 1881.) Also *attrib.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 44 Distant visions of black whiskers and big Raglans. 1881 JEFFERSON DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* II. 701, I picked

up what was supposed to be my 'raglan', a waterproof, light overcoat, without sleeves. 1898 *Tailor & Cutter* Dec. 162/1 (*heading*) The Raglan Overcoat.

† Ra·gler. *Obs.* Also **-lar, -lor.** [ad. W. *rhaglaw* deputy, f. *rhag* before + *law* hand. In L. documents of the 14–15th c. the form *rag(e)lotus* is used; also *rag(e)lotia, ragloria* raglership.] The chief officer in a Welsh commot; a sheriff or constable. Hence **† Ra·glership.** *Obs.*

1408 in Rymer *Fœdera* (ed. 2) VIII. 547 L'office de Raglore de les Commotes de Generglyn & Hannynyok. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 353/2 The Raglorships of the Advowres of the same Counties. 1577 in *Archæologia* (1829) XXII. 330 An Abstract of the Office of Raglershipp. 1579 *Ibid.* 334 The ..profytt of the Office of Ragler.

Ra·glet. *rare*⁻¹. [f. RAG *sb.*¹ + -LET.] A small rag or scrap.

1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* II. iv. 45 Give me a raglet out of your old play.

Ragly, obs. form of RALLY *v.*¹

Ragman¹ (ræ·gmæn). Also (sense 1) **4 raggeman, rageman, -mon, 6** *Sc.* **ragmen.** [f. RAG *sb.*¹ + MAN.]

† 1. A name given to the Devil, or one of the devils. (Cf. RAGAMUFFIN 1, RAGGED *a.*¹ 1 b, and Sw. *Ragg-en*). *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 89 Go robbe that raggeman and reue the fruit fro hym. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIX. 122 To ransake that rageman and reue hym hus apples. 15.. in *Bannatyne MS.* 76 [Christ] that ransonit ws vpoun the rude Fra ruffy ragmen and his route. *Ibid.* 302 Ruffy Ragmen with his taggis Sall ryfe thair sinfull saule in raggis.

† 2. A ragged person. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Ragmann, or he that goythe wythe iaggyd [*v.r.* raggyd] clothys, *pannicius.*

3. A rag-gatherer, rag-dealer.

1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 110 He is become a sworne brother of the rag-mans number. 1660 BURNEY *Κῦρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 99 They were too base to make Gunpowder on, and below the Market of a Ragman. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 2 He sets the Paper-mills at work, by which the poor Rag-man is supported. 1763 T. PRICE *Life B. M. Carew* 217 Happening to meet with a brother ragman .. they joined company. 1833 *Boston Herald* 19 Mar. 4/4 The ragman came up, and began to call me about the cards.

b. Contemptuously, a banker. (Cf. RAG *sb.*¹ 3.)

1821 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 18 [Tax collectors] will receive the country rags, if the rag-man can find, and will give security for the due payment of his rags.

† Ra·gman². *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **rageman, 4 -mon, -ment; 4, 6 raggeman; 4–7 ragman, 5 -man(n)e; 5–7** *Sc.* **ragment, (6 -men).** [Of obscure origin and history. In the absence of any plausible etym. the development of senses can only be conjectural, and is perh. not properly illustrated by the existing material.

In early examples the invariable spelling is *rageman*, app. implying three syllables; but the form *ragman* is clearly proved for the 15th c. by the rimes in the *Towneley Myst.*]

1. The name given to a statute of 4 Edw. I (appointing justices to hear and determine complaints of injuries done within 25 years previous), and to certain articles of inquisition associated with proceedings of *Quo Warranto* under this statute.

See *Placita de Quo Warranto* (1818) pp. xvi–xvii.

1276 in *Statutes Realm* I. 44 Statutum de justic'. assign'.; quod vocatur Rageman. 1280 *Assize Roll* (P. R. O.) No. 670 Placita de Ragemannis et de Quo Warranto coram J. de Vallibus et sociis suis, justitiariis itinerantibus in comitatu Notinghamiae. 1292 in *Placita de Quo Warranto* (1818) 378 Juratores de Ragemann' præsentaverunt quod [etc.]. *Ibid.* 382 b, De hiis quae praesentata sunt in le Rageman.

2. A roll, list, catalogue. Also *Roll of Ragman* = RAGMAN ROLL.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 180 þer is none heraud þat haþ half swich a rolle, Ri3t as a rageman haþ rekned hem newe. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 228 Pite for to here the people ..riken up the ragmanne of the hole rowte, That servyth silvyre and levyth the law oute. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 224 Here a rolle of ragman of the rownde tabille, Of breffes in my bag, man, of synnes dampnabille.

b. *Sc.* A long discourse, rhapsody, rigmarole.

1506 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 162, I sall a ragment reveil fra [the] rute of my hert. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 He raucht me a roll: to reyd I begane The riotest ane ragment wyth mony rat rane. 1536 LYNDESAY *Answ. King's Flyting* 1 Redoutit Roy, 3our ragment I haue red. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 142, I laugh to see the bluiter Glor in thy ragments, rash to raill.

3. A game of chance, app. played with a written roll having strings attached to the various items contained in it, one of which the player selected or 'drew' at random.

In one form the game was a mere amusement, the items in the roll being verses descriptive of personal character: see Wright *Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 76–82 and Hazlitt *E. Pop. Poetry* (1864) I. 68. But that of quot. 1377 was probably a method of gambling, forbidden under penalty of a fine. In the other quots. the word may be a proper name, as in b.

c 1290 *MS. Digby* 86, lf. 162 [Heading of a set of French verses.] Ragemon le bon. 1377 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 140 De Thoma Breuster et Ricardo de Holm quia ludaverunt ad ragement contra pœnam in diversis Halmotis positam 20*s.* condonatur usque 2*s.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 355 Venus, which stant..In noncertein, but as men drawe Of Rageman upon the chance.

b. *King Ragman,* feigned to be the author of the roll used in playing the game.

c 1400 *MS. Fairfax* 16 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 69 This rolle which..Kynge Ragman bad me sowe in brede...Drawith a strynge [etc.]. *c* 1500 *Lenvoy of Prynter* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1827) XII. 308 Go lytyl rolle..Excuse thy prynter..Layenge the faute on kynge Ragman holly, Whiche dyde the make many yeres ago.

4. A document (contract, agreement, indenture, etc.) with seals attached.

App. by transference from sense 3, the pendent seals being compared to the strings, etc. attached to the roll used in the game: cf. quot. *a* 1350 in b.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 72 [The pardoner] rauhte with his ragemon ringes and broches. 1376 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 324/2 Une lettre..sealees des sealx des plusours Seignurs de Bretaigne, appellee Ragman. *Ibid.*, Le dit Rageman. 1399 in Rymer *Fœdera* (ed. 2) VIII. 109 De Raggemannis Comburendis. *Ibid.*, Per diversa Scripta, Cartas sive Literas Patentes, vocata Raggemans sive Blank Chartres, Sigillis eorumdem Subditorum separatim consignata. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvii. 1722 Thai consentyd than And mad apon this a ragman Wyth mony sellys off lordys. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 1149 The Bruce and he completyt furth thar bandis; Syn that samyn nycht thai sellyt with thar handis. This ragment left the Bruce with Cumyn thar.

b. *spec.* The document by which the Scottish nobles in 1291 acknowledged Edward I as their overlord (given up by Edward III in 1328).

a 1350 *Chron. Lanercost* 261 (an. 1327) A Scottis, propter multa sigilla dependentia, Ragman vocabatur. *c* 1420 *Chron. Thomas Otterbourne* (1732) I. 114 (an. 1328) Redditis regi & regno Scotiæ juribus..et litera quæ vocatur Ragman, cum sigillo de homagio facto nobili regi Edwardo I°. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 216 An endenture was made of the scottes vnto kyng Edward..whiche endenture they called it rageman. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Two Rogers* vi, Causde the kyng to yelde the Skot,..the charter called Ragman.

Ragman('s) roll. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. prec. + ROLL.]

† 1. The roll used in the game of Ragman. *Obs.*

c 1400 *MS. Fairfax* 16 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 68 Here begynnyth Ragmane roelle. *c* 1500 in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1827) XII. 308 Explicit Ragmannes Rolle.

† 2. A list, catalogue, etc. = RAGMAN 2. *Obs.*

a. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1490, I did what I cowde ..Apollo to rase out of her ragman rollis. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 87 b, The noble ragge man rolle of those most holy fathers. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 48 The whole ragman roll of fasting days. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 286 A ragman roule, of numbers of rogues.

β. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 653/2 All the heresies that they haue in all theyr whole raggemans rolle. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 195 Many other raggemans roules could I here haue placed. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Disc. New World* 175 The ragman's rolles of porters and panierists.

3. † **a.** = RAGMAN 4 b. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 470/1 Their indenture which was called the Ragman role. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 13. 671 There was also deliuered to them that famous Euidence called the Ragman-Roll. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 227 The King..restores..the famous Evidence called Ragmans Roll.

b. A set of rolls (formerly preserved in the Tower of London, now in the Public Record Office), in which are recorded the instruments of homage made to Edward I by the Scottish King (Balliol), nobles, etc., in 1296.

This application of the term seems to be comparatively modern: older writers apply it only to the original document given back to the Scots by Edward III (see above).

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Ragmen,* Hence the famous Ragman's row or roll, i. e. a collection of those deeds..recorded in four large rolls of parchment [etc.]. 1834 *Instrumenta Publica,* etc. (Bann. Club) p. xv, They are the same instruments that have been usually known under the uncouth appellation of the Ragman Rolls.

So † **Ragman('s) row** (see quots.). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 244 b, Augustus had written a greate ragmans rewe, or bille to bee soung on Pollio in derision and skorne of hym. *Ibid.* 245 A ragmans rewe, or, a bible...So dooe we call a longe ieste that raillieth on any persone by name, or toucheth a bodyes honestee somewhat nere. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 95/2 Ragmanrew, *series.*

† **Ragmas, -mersshe.** *Obs. rare.* Some kind of cloth. Also *attrib.*

Perh. the same word as OF. *racamaz* in a document of 1350 quoted by Du Cange.

1403 in Rymer *Fœdera* (ed. 2) VIII. 296 Un entire Vestiment..de Drap d'Or ragmas rouge & bloy. 1488 in *Jrnl. Archæol. Assoc.* XXXIII. 317 A pelow couered with ragmersshe sylke.

† **Ragma·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. RAG *sb.*¹, after PRAGMATICAL.] ? Wild, ill-behaved, riotous.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vii, I think him the ragmaticallest fellow in the family. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 19 May ii, I won't be Rogered..by any ragmatical fellow.

Ragmen(t, obs. Sc. forms of RAGMAN².

Rag(o)muffin, etc. obs. ff. RAGAMUFFIN.

Ragoo, -ou(e, obs. forms of RAGOUT *sb.* and *v.*

Ragosie : see ARGOSY.

Ragout (răgū'), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 7 **ragust,** 7–8 **ragoust.** *β.* 7– **ragout,** 8–9 **ragoût.** *γ.* 7 **ragoue, ragow,** 7–8 **ragou,** 7–8 (9) **ragoo.** [F. *ragoût,* † *ragoust* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *ragoûter* to revive the taste of, f. *re* back + *à* to + GOÛT.]

1. A dish usually consisting of meat cut in small pieces, stewed with vegetables and highly seasoned.

α. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 598 Season her, as French Cooks use Their Haut-gusts, Buollies, or Ragusts. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 59 Producing..the same effect which salt does in a ragoust. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. II. 61 It will equally serve in a *fricassé,* or a *ragoust.*

β. 1656–7 DAVENANT *Rutland Ho.* Wks. (1673) 357 Your Pottages, Carbonnades, Grillades, Ragouts, .. and Entremets. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 34 That Ragout which the Italians call Cavayar. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Cobler of Cripplegate's Lett.* Wks. 1774 II. 102 Borrows fine shapes, and titles new, Of fricasee and rich ragoût. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Nell Cook,* For soups and stews and choice *ragoûts* Nell Cook was famous still. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xxi. 310 A rich soup, roast fowls, various ragoûts which I cannot describe.

γ. a 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Timon* Wks. (1752) 116 As for French kickshaus, cellery, and champain, Ragous and fricasses, in troth we 'ave none. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 37 Sauces and Ragoos, and Food disguis'd by all the Arts of Cookery. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. on Dean,* She sent her priest in wooden shoes From haughty Gaul to make ragoos. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 38 Put the collops into the ragoo. [1885 A. DOBSON *At the Sign of Lyre* 123 He classed your Kickshaws and *Ragoos* With Popery and Wooden Shoes.]

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 83 These being Conceits too trivial, though a Ragoust fit enough for Mr. Bayes his palate. 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* II. 21 She has an odd Ragoût of Guardians, as you will find when you hear the Characters. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 34 A mere ragoust, toss'd up from the offals of other authors.

† 2. A sauce or relish. *Obs.*

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 148 Pour on it a Ragoo, and Garnish with Orange and Lemon. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* 29 A ragoo for made dishes.

fig. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 28 A Couplet in a Song gives a better Ragoust to a Controversial Discourse. 1698 L. MILBOURNE *Notes Dryden's Virgil* 67 The Translator puts in a little Burlesque now and then, for a Ragout for his cheated Subscribers. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) IV. IV. 240 Hunger was their only ragout.

Ragout (răgū'), *v.* Forms: 7 **ragoust;** 8– **ragout;** 8 **ragoo,** 8–9 **ragou.** [f. prec. or ad. F. *ragoûter*].

1. *trans.* To make a ragout of, to stew with highly flavoured seasoning.

1748 MRS. HARRISON *House-Keeper's Pocket-bk.* ii. (ed. 4) 5 Breast of Veal ragou'd, with Mushrooms. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 163 To ragout a Leg of Mutton. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 33 To allow beef to be ragouted in small kitchens.

† 2. *transf.* To give piquancy or variety to; to enrich or improve. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. i, We shall .. hereafter hash and ragoo it, with all the high French and Italian seasoning of affectation and vice. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 458/2 Pin a stomacher bib on, Ragout it with cutlets of silver and ribbon.

† 3. ? To have a relish of, to understand. *Obs.*

1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greybeard* 142 If there be, Within you so much Repartee, As to ragoust now what I mean.

Hence **Ragou·ed, ragoo·'d** *ppl. a.*

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1863) IV. 72, I would not have you touch these ragoo'd rabbits. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 73 He handed his plate to the butler for some ragoued pigeon.

Ra·gstone. [f. RAG *sb.*²]

1. = RAG *sb.*² 2.

1350 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, [2 boatloads of] ragston. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 139 Ragstoon & thinges hard..bereth vyneyerdes grete. [1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 174 Item for Ramsey stone free and ragge.] 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 10 Free-stone, Ragg-stone, Lime-stone. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 42 The upper parts consist of rag-stone, the next of slate, the third of marble. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 242 Rag stone..is used by artificers, for the purpose of giving a fine edge to knives, chissels, and other tools, which have previously been sharpened upon stones of a coarse texture. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1309. 602 The famous Kentish ragstone so much used in bold rubble work for churches; houses, walls.

attrib. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 197 The soil of the lower, or ragstone ridge, varies much.

2. = RAG *sb.*² 1.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cæmentitius,* Made of rubbell or ragge stones. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 352 The great ragge stones at Stonage, or Long Compton. 1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 11 All the Streets are Paved with Pebbles, and Flints and Rag Stones. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 265 A handsome walk paved with rag stones. 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* I. 113 Rag stones for pointing awls. 1872 *Archæol. Cantiana* VIII. 11 Some large squared ragstones, and beneath them some human bones.

Rag-tag (ræ·gˌtæg). [f. RAG *sb.*¹ + TAG. The older expression was *tag and rag* (very common in 16–17th c.).]

1. a. *coll.* The ragged disreputable portion of the community; the raff or rabble. **b.** One of the individuals forming this class.

1879 MARG. LONSDALE *Sister Dora* viii. (1880) 199 She visited all classes—from the respectable, down to what she called the 'ragtags' of the town.

attrib. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Herald* 23 Apr. 8/4 These are the shapes sold by certain rag-tag drapers at 3*d.* 1884 *American* VIII. 46 We are hemmed in by..rag-tag Arabs.

2. *Rag-tag* (or *rag, tag*) *and bob-tail* = 1 a. Also *transf.*; sometimes = 'the whole lot'.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 318 This Journal cuts up the rag-tag and bobtail of the faction. 1882 H. SEEBOHM *Siberia in Asia* 100 Ragtag-and-bobtail of the great Arctic army. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. vi. 95 He shall have them all, rag, tag, and bobtail.

attrib. 1882 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 3 Regular rag-tag-and-bobtail cut-throat moss-troopers.

Ra·g-time. *U. S.* Music in which there is frequent syncopation, as in many negro melodies.

1901 *Sage Leaf* Apr. 6 The coon song, with its rag-time accompaniment.

Ragulé, variant of RAGULY.

† **Ragu·led**, *a. Her. Obs.* Also 6 **ragueled**. [f. as next, with native termination.]

1. = RAGULY.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 24 b, This noble Baron beareth Argent, a Crosse ragueled Sable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. 95 He beareth Argent, two Billets Raguled and Truncked. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 10 The field is pearl, a cross Raguled and trunked Diamond. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Raguled*, or *Ragged*, in heraldry, is applied to an ordinary, *e.gr.* a cross, whose out-lines are jagged or knotted.

2. = COUPED, COUPÉ. *rare*—⁰.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Raguled* is sometimes also used in the sense of truncated or couped, and applied to a branch that is sawed from the tree, or a stock sawed from its root.

Ragu·ly (rægiūli), *a. Her.* Also 9 **ragulé**(e. [Of obscure formation: perh. based on *rag*, *ragged*, or *raggy*.] Of a cross or other bearing: Having short oblique projections resembling the stumps of branches cut off close to the stem. Hence of a division between parts of the field: Having alternate projections and depressions like a battlement, but set obliquely.

1658 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. 83 He beareth Ermine, a Cross, Raguly, Gules. 1780 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) V. 3585/1 Lines may be either straight or crooked... There are 14 distinct kinds...6. The raguly. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 262 Staff ragulée sable. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 366 A crucifix attached to a cross raguly.

Ragust, obs. form of RAGOUT *sb.*

Ragusye, obs. form of ARGOSY.

† **Rag-water.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rag-water*, a common sort of Strong-waters.

Ra·gweed. [Cf. RAGWORT.]

1. = RAGWORT[1] 1.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 48 Accounting upward is often observable in furre, pillitorry, Ragweed, [etc.]. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 222 The Leaves are..something like ragweed. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xiii. (ed. 2) 113 The yellow rag-weed, by which light land, when laid out in grass, is very much infested. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 387 Clearing his land of charlock, rag-weed,..&c. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* v. 162 A grand growth of rushes, dock, and rag-weed.

attrib. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* ix, Wither'd hags,..on ragweed nags, They skim the muirs.

2. *U. S.* A plant belonging to the genus *Ambrosia*, esp. *A. trifida* and *A. artemisiæfolia*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 956/2 Ragweed, *Ambrosia trifida*. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 Buck-wheat, the seeds of grasses, and the rag-weed.

attrib. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 397/1 All around this rag-weed patch their innumerable little footprints run.

Ra·g-wheel. [f. RAG *sb.*[1]]

1. A wheel having projections which catch into the links of a chain passing over it, as in a chain-pump; a sprocket-wheel.

1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* v. 21 (U. K. S.) An endless chain..is made to revolve on two wheels..called rag-wheels. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xviii. 249 In some cases the teeth of the wheel work in the links of a chain. The wheel is then called a rag-wheel.

2. A polishing wheel composed of rags.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 736/1.

Ra·gwork[1]. [f. RAG *sb.*[1]] The process of making a fabric out of rags by weaving, sewing, or other means; the fabric thus made.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ra·gwork[2]. [f. RAG *sb.*[2]] Masonry composed of flattish pieces of ragstone, having an undressed surface.

1840 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 3) I. 173.

Ra·gworm. [f. RAG *sb.*[1]] A sand-worm (*Nephthys cæca*) of the British coasts, also called *white-rag worm* and *lurg*.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/2 The bait used is that damp kind of centipede called a ragworm. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 426/2 One of the best known baits is a live rag-worm.

Ra·gwort[1]. [Prob. f. RAG *sb.*[1], in reference to the ragged form of the leaves.]

1. The popular name of several species of the genus *Senecio*, esp. the Common Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. (See also RAGWEED.)

The first quot. may belong to sense 2.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 205 Tak lytwort .. plantayne, Ragwort [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxvi. 218, S. Iames his woort: the countrey people do call it..also Ragwoorte. *Ibid.* 219 Lande Ragwoort groweth euerywhere in vntilled pastures and fieldes. 1678 PHILLIPS *Ragwort* (Jacobæa), an Herb of Mars of a bitter, discussing and cleansing quality. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp. s.v. *Jacobæa*, The species of Ragwort enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are these [etc.]. 1792 BURNS *Let. to Grose* Prose Wks. (1869) 210 A crew of men and women, who were busy pulling stems of the plant Ragwort. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 176 In drier places, the handsome foxglove is beautifully contrasted with the golden yellow of the ragwort. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 104 When the yellow moths began to twirl round the ragworts.

b. *African ragwort* = OTHONNE. *rare*—⁰.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 956/2.

† **2.** The wild parsnip. *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 173/29 Ragworte, *elephabascum*. [For *elaphoboscon* (Pliny)—Gr. ἐλαφοβόσκον.]

† **Ragwort**[2]. *Obs.* [ad. G. *ragwurz*, f. *rag* stiff: see Grimm s. v.] = GANDERGOOSE (*Orchis mascula*).

1552 ELYOT, *Orchis*,..some call it in English gandergoose some raggewoorte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 In English some cal it also Orchis,..Ragworte, Priest pintell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 265 As for Ragworts [*margin*, Orchis] they cure morimals also, either drie or greene.

Ragyous, obs. form of RAGEOUS.

Rah (rā), *int.* and *sb. U.S.* Aphetic for HURRAH.

1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 120 An American misses the rah-rahs and the skyrocket cries.

† **Rahate**, obs. variant of RATE *v.*, to scold.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 77 b, He neuer lynned rahatyng of those persones [etc.]. *Ibid.* 84 b, To bee chidden and rahated of all the worlde.

Rahatour, variant of REHATOUR. *Obs. Sc.*

‖ **Ra·hdar.** *Anglo-Ind.* [Urdū (Pers.) راهدار *rāhdār*, f. *rāh* road.] **a.** A road-keeper, toll-gatherer. † **b.** *erron.* = RAHDAREE a. *Obs.*

1623 *St. Papers, Colon.* 1622–4, 178 The rahdars or duties at Daita, &c., shall be remitted. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. ii. 412 The rahdars were ordered to examine passports. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 188 To all governors, officers,.. rahdars..in the provinces of Bengal.

Hence † **Ra·hdarage** (in 7 **rhadorage**) = RAHDAREE a. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 222 Safe Travelling .. for which Rhadorage, or high Imposts, are allowed by the Merchants.

‖ **Ra·hdaree.** In 7 **rattar(r)ee**, 9 **rahdarry**. [Urdū (Pers.), f. RAHDAR.] **a.** A transit-duty, toll; a tax paid to secure safety in travelling. Also *attrib.* **b.** = RAHDAR a.

1685 HEDGES *Diary* 15 Dec. I. 213 Here we were forced to compound with the Rattaree-men, for the Dutys on our goods. 1686 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. I. 218 Here we paid Rattarree. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1844) II. 1182 A rahdarry will go to you this day for the convoy.

Raht(e, obs. forms of pa. t. REACH.

Rai, variant of RAY *sb. Obs.*

‖ **Raia** (rē·ă). *Zool.* Also **raja**. [L. *raia* (pl. *raiæ*).] = RAY (the fish).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xii, His fashion like the fish a Raia nam'd. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 169 The severall sorts of Raia's, Torpedo's, Oysters. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 304 The apertures of the gills in the Raia are five on each side. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 550 The rajæ..are provided with glandulous grains. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 500 There is a pseudo-electric apparatus in Raja.

Raia(h, -aw, obs. ff. RAJA(H. **Raiah**, obs. f. RAYAH. **Raiat**, var. RAYAT. **Raiband**, var. RABAND. **Raible**, var. RABBLE *v.*[1] **Raice**, obs. f. RACE *sb.*[1] **Raich**, obs. f. RACHE *sb.*[2], RASH *sb.* **Raicke**, obs. f. RAIK *v.*

Raid (rē[i]d), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **rade**, 7 **radde**, 5 **raide**, 5–6, 9 **raid**. [Sc. form of OE. *rád* ROAD, revived by Scott and subsequently adopted in general use, with extension of meaning. In sense 4 perh. partly a. F. *rade*, † *radde*: see also REID.]

I. 1. A military expedition on horseback; a hostile and predatory incursion, properly of mounted men; a foray, INROAD.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxiv. 5034 Schyr Andrew syne wyth stalwart hand Made syndry radis in Ingland. 1528 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 348 *note*, The said Erle .. procurit divers radis to be maid upon the brokin men of our realme. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 61 The Scottis maid dywerse incurtiouns and raidis in Ingland. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* V. xxviii, In raids he spilt but seldom blood. 1818 — *Rob Roy* Introd., A war which opened the low country to the raids of the clan Gregor. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 His Highland plaid, Long borne in foray and in raid. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 215 The people of Uruguay accuse the Rio Grandians of making raids into their territory.

attrib. 1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball. & Songs* I. Pref. 7 A parcel of raid ballads of the Border.

b. A 'lifting' *of* cattle by means of a raid. *rare.*

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 153 A 'raid' of cattle ..by the tribe of whom their escort was composed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** An invading troop or company, as of raiders.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 Apr., We expect a raid of folks to visit us this morning.

b. A rush, charge, hurried movement.

1861 N. A. WOODS *Tour Pr. Wales Canada* 50 In the reckless indiscriminate raid made to all parts of the States, emigrants often commit the most ruinous mistakes. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iii. 51 A rapid raid into some of the nearest shops, for things remembered at the last moment.

c. A sudden or vigorous descent, onset, or attack *upon* something which it is intended to seize, suppress, or destroy.

1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. ii. (1881) 14 There was.. a general raid upon Protestant literature all over France. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 106 A stern raid was made upon all the scribblers in Paris.

II. †4. A roadstead for ships. *Obs.* Cf. ROAD.

1445 *Recs. Burgh Edinb.* (1869) 8 Shipps that commys in the havin or in the raide. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 264 Be this the schippis was in the Rochell raid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 10 Sone tha let saill and straik into the raid, And ankeris cast. 1609 SKENE tr. *Reg. Maj.* 122 (*Burrow Lawes* c. 27) His shippe is in the radde. 1636 *Charter* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) III. 264 The aforesaid Port,.. Harbour, Soil, and Raid of Leith.

Raid (rē[i]d), *v.* Also 8 **rhaad**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To go upon, or take part in a raid.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 104 To raid in the surrounding country. 1879 *Academy* 11 Oct. 261/2 English sportsmen who raid with rifle and hound among the Rocky Mountain game. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 4/6 He hides in the mountain fastnesses..whence he raids into the settlements.

b. Of speculators in a market or stock-exchange: To act so as to depress prices or create uncertainty as to values.

1889 *Times* 9 Mar., A further decline .. due to a 'bear' clique raiding.

2. *trans.* To make a raid on (a place, person, cattle, etc.). *To raid the market* (see 1 b).

1880 *New Virgin.* II. 208 Their apple and peach orchard had been 'raided'. 1887 J. HATTON *Old Ho. at Sandwich* I. III. vii. 200 The police had raided the house almost simultaneously with my entrance.

Hence **Rai·der** *ppl. a.*; **Rai·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1785 W. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 40 What debateable wark, what rhaading, and watching, and warding ..alang the Border Service. 1824 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 29 Such a race as figured in it during the border raiding. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 45 Jove now circuits heaven and taketh note Of raiding flames. 1891 *Daily News* 16 May 6/1 To arrest..every person..who might be found on the raided premises.

Raid, obs. variant of RED(D, spawn. *Sc.*

Raid, obs. Sc. pa. t. RIDE, RAY.

Raider (rē[i]·dəɹ). [f. RAID *v.* + -ER[1].] One who raids; a plundering invader, a marauder.

1863 *Boston Commonwealth* (U. S.) 30 Oct., Governor Bramlette of Kentucky..telegraphs that the rebel raiders are within forty miles of his capital. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 481 Hearkening the raiders call The cattle o'er the meads. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 142 There are three kinds of poachers, the local men, the raiders coming in gangs from a distance—and the mouchers.

Raider, dial. var. RATHER. **Raie**, obs. f. RAY. **Raif**(f, obs. Sc. f. RAVE, REEVE, REIF, REIVE; obs. pa. t. RIVE.

† **Raiffell**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* (Meaning not clear.)

? Cf. north. dial. *raffle* to lounge about, dissipate.

1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 175 Sum gart hym raiffell at the rakcat.

† **Raifort.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rayf(f)ort, -ert**; *Sc.* **raphorte**, 7–8 **ri-, ryfart**, 9 **reefort**. [a. F. *raifort*, † *reff-*, *riffort* (16th c. Littré and Godef.), f. *raiz* root, RACE *sb.*[6] + *fort* strong.] Horse-radish.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* D iv, He..fyrste of all vsed his salue of mustarde, .. & than his vomyte of rayffort. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxxvii. 599 Mountayne Radish or Rayfort hath great brode leaues, in fashion lyke to the great Docke. *a* 1700 in *Semphill's Poems* (1849) 69 With sybows and rifarts and carlings. 1808 JAMIESON, *Reefort.*

Raig(e, obs. forms of RAGE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Raign,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **rayn-, reyn-**, 5 **raygn-**, 5–6 **reygne**, 6 **reign, rain**. [Aphetic form of ARRAIGN *v.*[1]] *trans.* To arraign.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 116/2 He shall..be punysshed be prisounement, and rayned at the Kynges will. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclii. (1482) 323 Iohan hume [etc.]..byfore the mayer the lordes and chyef Iustyce of Englond were rayned and dampned. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 b, Reigned before Pylate & iudged. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 374 Y[e] same false faith in their owne works, raineth y[e] mercy promised to the merits of their own works.

So † **Rai·gnment**, arraignment. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1637/1 Hauyng somewhat..to declare touching the raynment and death of the Duke of Suffolke.

Raign(e, obs. forms of REIGN *sb.* and *v.*

Rai·iform, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. RAI-A + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a ray (the fish).

1884 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* II. 331 These fishes.. possess a squaliform stage, a raiiform stage, and a torpediform stage.

Raijpout, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

Raik, *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 5 **rayk, reyke**, 5–6 **rayke**, 5–7 (9) **raike**, 6 (9) **raik**. [a. ON. *reik* (Norw. dial. *reik*), walking, strolling, etc., related to *reika* RAIK *v.* In ME. distinct from RAKE *sb.*[3]; at a later period the two coalesced, and the spelling *raik* became unusual.]

1. The act of going, walking about, etc.; course, way; journey.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2985 Sir Gawaynne .. Rydes one a rawndoune, and his rayke holdes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. i. 98 To the dure .. Scho tuk hyr rayk rycht hastyly. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reyke, or royt, ydylle walky[n]ge abowt (*S.* reyke or royke), *discursus*, *vagacio*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 284 Cesus Nausica..with his raikis all that land ouir raid. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 198/17 Rayke, *ambulacrum*. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., It is said of a horse, that takes a long step, or moves actively, that he has a great raik of the road. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* xxiv, The wolf and the kid their raike began.

fig. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 73 That 3e myʒten have ʒour reyke and prechen what ʒou list.

† **2.** The space of ground over which animals, esp. cattle, usually move or pasture; a piece of pasture-land, etc. *Obs.* Cf. RAKE *sb.*[3]

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 104 That land, thai oysyd all The Barys rayk all tyme to call. 1591 *Manor Records* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) s.v., There was a place in the

Manor of Scotter called Long Rayke. 1641 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 212 A place called le Cow Raikes.

3. = RAKE *sb.*[3] 4. *rare.*

1623 in *Records Peebles* (1872) 412 To bring vp the vther tua trieis with his hors and his oxine, pryce ewerie raike thretie tua *s.* 1808 JAMIESON s.v., He brings twa, thrie, &c. raik a day; applied to dung, coals, &c...as equivalent to draught.

† **Raik,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 (9) **raike,** 4–6 **rayk(e,** 5 **raioke,** 5–6 **reyke,** 3–6 **raik.** [a. ON. *reika* (Norw. dial. *reika,* MSw. *reka*) to walk about, stroll, wander. In ME. distinct from RAKE *v.*[2], in which it was subsequently absorbed.]

1. *intr.* To go, proceed, make one's way; to walk, stroll, wander, etc.

a. of persons. = RAKE *v.*[2] 1 a.

c 1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 140 Þas Þat eauer raikis aboute to fede Þaire wittis with vanitees and lustis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 89 Þenne he ryses radly, & raykes bylyue Ionas toward port Iaph. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5555 Þan raikis he by Þe reede see & rides ay Þe sannd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 40 The men of weir .. In gude array come raikand fra the schoir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 349 He raikis throuch the hail realme.

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20798 It es better to be stell, Þan raik on reson Þat es will. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 467 We raiken to oure romauncus & reden Þe storrius.

b. of things. = RAKE *v.*[2] 1 b.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 112 Þe water con swepe Wyth a rownande rourde raykande aryȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 627 Thar schip.. Raykyt slidand throw the se. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 212 Lat the cop raik for my bennysoun.

fig. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxv. 5 Þai suffire Þaire hert to rayke in ydel thoghtis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3048 Hir chekes..as the chalke white, As the rose, was the rud Þat raiked hom in.

c. of cattle, deer, etc. = RAKE *v.*[2] 1 c.

a 1225 [see RAIKING *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Robene & Makyne* 12, I..keipis my scheip undir yone wude, Lo! quhair thay raik on raw. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 643 The fallow deir, to see thame raik on rawe.

2. *refl.* To betake oneself. *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 465 Þe rauen raykez him forth. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1735 Þe lady..ros hir vp radly, rayked hir Þeder.

3. *trans.* **a.** To make, pursue, (one's way). *rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 3477 The dede body ras..And raykyt off the kyrk hys way.

b. To wander through or over (a place).

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* vii, Lang haif I raikit the worild wide. *Ibid.* xxiv, To raike the lanely glen.

Hence † **Rai·ker,** a stroller, vagabond; † **Rai·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 *note* (Titus MS.), As mon dos Þe custel to the ku, oÞer to Þe beast, Þat is to raikinde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 382 Neuer cowÞe stynt .. Þe raykande wawez. *c* 1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 140 Thre maners of occupacions are, as..Raykyng aboute. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* L. 121 Reiuers, Raikers, Herrieris of the ground.

Raik(e, obs. Sc. ff. RAKE, RECK. **Raikn-,** obs. Sc. f. RECKON.

† **Rail,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 hræȝ(e)l, hreȝl, etc., 2 ræȝ(e)l, **reil,** 3 reȝel, 5 **reile,** 6 **raill, rayll, rale,** 6–7 **raile, rayl(e,** 7–8 (9 *Sc.*) **rail.** [OE. *hrægl, hrægel* = OFris. *(h)reil,* OHG. *(h)regil, hrecil,* of obscure etym.]

1. A garment, dress, mantle, cloak.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 84 *Amiculo,* hraecli [*Erf.* hrægl, *Corpus* hrȩgli]. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 82 Ðæt hrægl .. sceolde bion ȝeworht of purpuran. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 4 He..lede his reaf & nam linen hrægel [*Hatton MS.* rail]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þa oÞre men Þe reil nefden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 562 Þu art lutel and unstrong And nis Þi reȝel nowiht long.

b. A woman's gown (? misuse of sense 2).

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) II. 15 She was dressed in a plain white rail.

2. A piece of linen or other cloth formerly worn about the neck by women; a neckerchief. See also NIGHT-RAIL.

1482 *Act 22 Edw. IV,* c. 1 They shall not suffer their wives to weare any reile called a kercheffe, whose price exceedeth twentie pence. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rayle for a woman's neck, *crevechief en quattre doubles.* 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 8 A course hempen raile about her shoulders. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 232 Ladyes, that weare black cipress-vailesTurn'd lately to white linnen-rayles. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v., The .. gathered piece of Cloth which Women throw about their necks, when they dress them..is also called a Rail. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Ralis,* A womans rail or collar-body, as Scot. Bor. call it.

Comb. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 126 Fower crepings ..iiij railbandes.

Rail (rēl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 **raylle,** 4–7 **raile, 5 reyle,** 5–7 **rayl(e,** 6–7 **rale,** 4, 7– **rail.** [a. OF. *reille* (1334):—pop. L. **regla,* L. *rēgula* straight stick, bar, rod, etc. (see RULE): the mod. Norm. form is *raile* (Moisy). (M)Du., (M)LG., and Sw. *regel,* OHG. *rigil* (G. *riegel*) bar, bolt, etc., are prob. also of Latin origin.]

1. A bar of wood, fixed in a horizontal position for hanging things on, or for other purposes. Now chiefly in combs., as *copping-, hat-, towel-rail.*

c 1320 [see *rail-tree* in 6 a]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 75 Into an Egle he gan transforme, And flyh and sette him on a raile. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 313 Cloffeborde & Raylles for the seyd ship. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 222 The master of the Engine..setteth open the rayles that contain the binding of the whole worke. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 22 These Racks..are hung a-thwart two Rails an Inch thick..which Rails are fastned .. by Stiles perpendicular to the Ceiling. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 174 ¶ 3 All the Volumes..shall be from Time to Time placed in proper Order upon the Rails of the unhoused Booksellers. 1793 [see COPPING-RAIL]. 1883 [see *hat-rail,* s.v. HAT *sb.* 8].

b. Used to support vines or other plants.

1389 *Helmingham MS.* 21, lf. 17 b, Forkis & railis to bere up Þe vyne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 287 Helpe hem [gourds] vp with rayles, as they growe. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Cantherius,* the raile of a vine borne vp with forkes & postes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. ii. 2 A frame of railes in forme of an Arbor for vines to runne vpon. 1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. 290 To defend Their infant shoots, beneath, on oaken stakes, Extend a rail of elm.

c. Forming part of the sides of a cart.

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rayle for a carte, *coste.* 1611 COTGR., *Ridelle,* the rayle of a Cart or waine; and more particularly, the vppermost of the three. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 697/2 The chest or body of the waggon, having the staves or rails fixed thereon. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 357/1 The outer rails support the sheaves of corn over the wheels.

d. *Naut. Rails of the head:* (see quot. 1769).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Rails of the head,* certain curved pieces of timber extending from the bows on each side to the continuation of the ship's stem. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 375 The short rails of the head, extending from the back of the figure to the cat-head.

2. A horizontal bar of wood or metal, fixed upon upright supports (posts) as part of a fence. (In *pl.* freq. = b.)

1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 272 For sawyng reyleyes [*sic*] to the pale. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 59 This Gardeyn was towred at euery corner and railed with railes gilt. 1616 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 115, I agreed with my carpenter to mak my postes and Rayles of my Park. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 91 The rails which inclos'd the sanctuary. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 117 The wood..makes durable rails for fences. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. Wales Canada* 315 Mr. Lincoln..began his career in life as a splitter of rails. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 395/1 Placing wooden rails on the side next the glebe land. *fig.* 1614 DAY *Dyall* ix. (1613) 246 The law hath made rayles and barres about thee.

b. A continuous series of bars forming the horizontal part of a fence; also, by extension, a fence or railing, whether constructed of posts and rails, or of some other form.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 38 Reparacions nedefull to be done in and vpon any pale, rayle and lodge, within any of the saide parkes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xix. 833 These seuerall grounds .. must be separated one from the other by a strong rale, through which deere or sheepe (but no greater cattell) may passe. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 31 As we were going along by the Churchyard Rayle. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 62/2 The rail or side-wall of the Bridge. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 88 The dangerous place is guarded by a wooden rail.

c. The HAND-RAIL of a stair.

1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Pro emendacione de le grece et le reyle infra aulam. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 Carpenters do frame their Railes to Ballesters to meet on the Pedestals. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/2 The three dotted lines drawn from the rail to the pitch board represent the width of the rail. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 Every level straight line, directed to the axis of the well-hole, from every point of the side of the rail. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2182 In the upper ramp..produce the top of the rail..to P.

d. An altar-rail (see ALTAR *sb.* II).

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 10 Unlesse a man be within the rayls, or enclosure of the Altar. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 231 In the Chancell just on this side the Rayle. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 90 The rail was introduced in the seventeenth century as a fence to the altar.

e. *Naut.* (See quot. 1804.)

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 19 Rails are narrow planks nailed for ornament on several parts of a ship's upper works, as drift-rails, fife-rails, sheer-rails. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 112 Our ship had..high bulwarks and rail. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 264 Those parts where the sheer is raised, and the rails are cut off.

3. *Carpentry.* One of the horizontal pieces in a door or other framework.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 In Wainscoting of Rooms..the Upper and Lower Rails have also the same breadth with the Margent of the Stile. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 160 All the cross pieces (of a frame) are denominated rails. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 81 This gate..is usually composed of two upright stiles, and two horizontal rails, framed together.

† **b.** A string of a stair. *Obs.*

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 154 The Rail these Steps are built upon..must..be framed into the next Post.

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[0].

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/1 Raile is a piece of Timber 6 .. foot or more long, and carrieth four inches broad, and an inch or more thick. A Raile is an half Spare.

4. A bar or continuous line of bars (now usu. of iron or steel) laid on or near the ground (commonly in pairs) to bear and guide the wheels of a vehicle, and enable them to run more easily.

a 1734 NORTH *Life Lord Keeper North* (1742) 136 Laying Rails of Timber, from the Colliery, down to the River, exactly streight and parallel; and bulky Carts are made with four Rowlets fitting these Rails. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle* I. 687 *note,* Upon these sleepers, other pieces of timber called rails, of 4 or 5 in. square are laid. 1834 N. W. CUNDY *Inland Transit* 34 These iron bars, which are called rails, are firmly connected end to end. 1866 *Engineering* I. 255/2 Steel rails have so much more stiffness in a vertical direction than iron.

b. Phr. *Off the rails* (freq. *fig.* = out of the proper or normal condition).

1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcv. 80 At the arrival of a general election England therefore may be considered as 'off the rails'. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 499 A sane, healthy, waking mind can really get momentarily off the rails.

5. = RAILWAY, now chiefly in phr. *by rail,* and on the Stock Exchange in *pl.* = railway shares.

1843 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 495 The rail..has brought us within fifty miles of London. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xi. 149 He had come on by rail to pay us a visit. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 8/1 The public have lost nearly all confidence in American rails.

b. Railway journey.

1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 242 So as the Atlantic should have been no greater Bar between us than the two hours rail to Oxford.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In senses 1 and 2, as *rail-fence* (U.S.), *-mould, -piece, -post, -splitter* (U.S.), *-splitting* (U.S.), *-work*; **rail-bird,** the American spotted cuckoo; † **rail-cloth,** ? a cloth for the altar-rail; **rail-ridden,** compelled to 'ride' on a rail, as a punishment; † **rail-stair,** a stair with a railing; † **rail-tree,** a rail.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 596/2 The nævius, spotted cuckow, or *rail-bird, is about the size of a field-fare...It inhabits Cayenne...This..is seen often perched upon gates and rails, whence its name. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.,* Paid for a lyne to the *rale cloth. 1848 WEBSTER, **Rail-fence.* *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xii. (1891) 142 Simple and rustic as the gap in a rail fence. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 18 One of the male birds accompanies me, flitting from post to post of the rail-fence. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/2 If the sides of the twisted part of the rail be shaped by the *rail-mould. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 487 The under edge of the blade may coincide with the top or winding surface of the *rail-piece. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 A parallel piece of thin wood..bent to the side of the rail-piece. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1860/1 **Rail-post,* a newel post for a staircase or balustrade. 1865 *Morn. Star* 19 July, A Woman Tarred and *Rail-ridden. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 7 Earned his life as *rail-splitter, deck-hand, farm-labourer, clerk. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 164, I am not practically acquainted with *rail-splitting. 1589 in *Recs. Burgh Glasgow* (1876) I. 148 With ane *raill galrie stair and ane turlies upoun the northmost windo therof. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 3217 Þanne was before his bed itiȝt..A couertine on *raile tre, For noman scholde on bed ise. 1825 JAMIESON Suppl., *Rail-tree,* a large beam, in a cow-house, fixed about two feet above the heads of the cows, into which the upper ends of the stakes are fixed. Teviotdale. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 287 A little green cross-barred *railwork for mignonette.

b. In sense 4, in a large number of compounds, mostly of recent origin, as *rail-bender, -borer, -chair, -clamp, -joint, -layer, -laying, -maker, -making, -mill, -parallel, -trade,* etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1859–60 **Rail-bender,* etc. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 737 **Rail-borer,* etc. 1864 WEBSTER, **Rail-joint.* 1835 BARLOW *2nd Rep. Direct. Lond. & B'ham Railw.* 49 Both sides being alike, the *rail-layers may select the side that fits best. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 166/1 In all present systems of *rail-laying the supports..simply rest upon the ground. 1835 BARLOW *2nd Rep. Direct. Lond. & B'ham Railw.* 22 The *rail parallel weighing 42 lbs. per yard.

c. In sense 5, as *rail-bank, -car, -carriage, charges, distance, -head, operations, -track, -waggon.*

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 67 Shaping the material for the *rail-bank. 1843 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 352 Steamboats and *rail-cars. 1867 G. MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. 204 A hybrid combination of *rail-carriage, omnibus and diligence. 1880 *Q. Rev.* CXLV. 319 On the question of *rail charges a good deal might be written. 1882 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 489 An hour's *Rail distance from here. 1896 *Daily News* 13 May 9/3 The advanced base camp has been transferred to the vicinity of the *rail head. 1855 CARLYLE in *E. FitzGerald's Lett.* (1889) I. 235 The end of my shrieking, mad, (and to me quite horrible) *rail operations. *a* 1844 ROBERTSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 68 The *rail-track was now made of cast-iron and concave. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. Note-bks.* (1883) 42 On our left, the rail-track kept close to the hills. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 30 Simple as the common *rail-waggon convoy may appear [etc.].

Hence **Rai·lage,** conveyance by rail, or the charges for this; **Rai·lery** *nonce-wd.,* travelling by rail; **Rai·ly** *a. nonce-wd.,* railway-like.

1852 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journ.* (1883) 373 Too much railery is an unbecoming thing for an aged judge. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 42 These vegetable Titans are of the rail, and raily. 1891 *Auckland* (N. Z.) *Star* 1 Oct. 4/2 Labour, cartage, and railage.

Rail (rēl), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5–7 **rayle,** 5, 8 **rale,** 6–7 **raile,** 7– **rail.** [a. F. *râle* (Picard *reille*), OF. *raale* (13–14th c.), of uncertain origin. Hence also G. *ralle,* med.L. *rallus.*] A bird of the family *Rallidæ* and especially of the genus *Rallus*: see LANDRAIL, WATER-RAIL.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 69 Votrellez, Rales, Quayles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 299/1 A Rayle, *glebarius.* *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 870 Some..by the barres of her tayle Wyll knowe a raven from a rayle. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 76 Sauce for a Quail, Raile, or any fat big bird. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xviii. 273 We diverted ourselves in the Meadows, where my Lord shot some Rales. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXXV, All was hushed and still, save the deep note of the rail. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 207 The rails tried all they knew to stop the cobra.

attrib. 1573 BARET *Alvearie*, A Raile bird, *rusticula*. 1808 T. ASHE *Trav.* II. 67 Rail-bird, *Rallus Virginianus*.

Rail (rēⁱl), *sb.*⁴ *rare*. Also 6 rayle. [f. RAIL *v.*⁴] An act of railing or reviling.

a 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 30 With thy versyfyeing rayles How they haue tayles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 43 All carelesse of his taunt and bitter rayle. 1869 MANNING *Petri Privileg.* (1871) II. 9 Some half-educated minds..who keep up the old rail against the Catholic religion.

Rail (rēⁱl), *sb.*⁵ *Sc. rare*⁻¹. [f. RAIL *v.*¹: cf. quot. 1887 in sense 2.] A row (of nails).

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* v, They .. set about their heels wi' rails O' clinkin tackets.

Rail (rēⁱl), *v.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4 raill-, 4–6 rayl(e, 5 raylle, 6 *Sc.* ralye. [a. OF. *reiller* :—pop.L. **reglare*, L. *rēgulāre*, f. *rēgula*: see RAIL *sb.*²]

†**1.** *trans.* To set in order or array; to arrange; to regulate. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 43 The rose rayleth hire rode. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* iv. 83 Both alblast and many a bow Was redy railed opon a row. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1020 Soo weel can oure mayden hir proporsyons rayll. *Ibid.* v. 1168 Whan that no counseill may you reden ne rayle. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 181 Than his people rayled theym togyther.

†**b.** To tie or fasten in a string or row. *Obs. rare.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 141 [The rebels] were brought to London, all rayl'd in Ropes, like a Teame of Horses in a Cart. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warb.* III. i, The ringleaders of this commotion, Railed in ropes, fit ornaments for traitors Wait your determinations.

2. To array, adorn, set (*with* something).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1618 Eche a strete was..realy railled wiþ wel riche clopes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3264 The rowelle whas rede golde .. Raylide with reched and rubyes inewe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2561 To conserve hyt, and to Raylle With fresh and lusty apparaylle. 1542 *Inv. K. Wardr.* (1815) 85 Ane cott of blak sating ralyeit with gold and silver. 1887 *Jamieson's Scot. Dict.* Suppl. 317 *To rail shoon*, to fill the soles with rows of iron nails.

fig. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1230 Wyth many ioyes I wyl 3ow newly rayle.

Rail (rēⁱl), *v.*² Also 4–7 rayle, raile, 7 *Sc.* raill. [f. RAIL *sb.*²]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide (vines, etc.) with rails; to train on rails. *Obs.*

1389 *Helmingham MS.* 21, lf. 17 b, þe vyne..schal wax wilde but if she be railid. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 805 Now rayle hem, and of closure is no doute. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. 717 Vynes ben perched and rayled and bounde to trees that ben nye to them.

2. To furnish or enclose (a place) with rails.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 820 (771) This yerd was large, and rayled alle the aleyes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 291 Al the Aleyis feir..I-raylid. 1587 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 215 Chayney Pooll the syde towardes Est Crofte to be rayled. 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 286 All the streets are railed for the advantage of the show. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 125 In rayling the walke called Swinley Rayles, in the forest of Windsor. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 173 The Church-yard ..ought to be fenced in and railed. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1823) I. 456 The sides of the causeys are stoned, capstained, and railed.

b. With adverbs, esp. *to rail in*, to enclose (a space or thing) with rails; *to rail off*, to separate by a railing.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XXXI, Ane herbere grene, with wandis long and small Railit about. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* A iij, A bridge, the which was rayled in on both sides. 1604 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 205 Raphe Hulme hath Rayled in a parcell of land. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 2 Sir Roger has..railed in the Communion-Table. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 221 A space was railed in for the reception of the .. jurors. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 451 The footpaths were railed off along the whole distance.

†**c.** To confine (sheep) by rails. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 84 Yett some will perswade to rayle them a little before they goe to field.

3. To provide (a hedge, bench, etc.) with a rail or rails. Also with *about*, *in* (cf. 2 b). *rare.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresb. Husb.* (1586) 50 The common hedge made of dead wood, well staked and thicke plashed or railde. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 11 The Inck-Block..is Railed in on its farther and hinder-sides..with Wainscot Board. *Ibid.* xx. ¶ 3 The Bench hath its farther Side, and both ends, railed about with slit Deal about two Inches high.

4. To lay with rails (in sense 4 of the sb.).

1888 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 125 One hundred and fifty miles of new road graded last year, which was to receive its rails this spring, will not be railed.

5. To convey by rail.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 10/1 Fat cattle and fat sheep ..to be railed to market.

6. *intr.* To travel by rail. Also with *it*.

1842 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 337 We rail to Munich to-morrow. 1853 VISC. STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE in Lane-Poole *Life* II. 243 Next day we railed it away through Gratz and Laibach.

7. To fish with a hand-line over a boat's rail.

1889 *Nature* XLI. 180 In England, the summer fishing for mackerel is carried on by means of hand lines, and small boats may be seen 'railing' or 'whiffing' amongst the schools of mackerel.

†**Rail,** *v.*³ *Obs.* Forms: 5 raylle, rayl, reyle, 5–6 rail(e, rayle, 6 *Sc.* rale. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To flow, gush (*down*). Usu. said of blood.

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 6842 Thei mette so well .. That the blod fro hem rayled. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1720 Ffro thi eynez lete the water now be thi cheekis reyle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 172 The blude haboundantly furth ralis. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 155, I saw a spring out of a rocke forth rayle. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. lxxiv, A tempest railed downe her cheekes amaine.

Rail (rēⁱl), *v.*⁴ Forms: *a.* 5–7 rayl, 6 *Sc.* ral-, raill, 6–7 rayle, rayll, 6– rail; *β.* 6 *Sc.* ralȝe, railȝe, relȝie. [a. F. *railler* (15th c.), of uncertain origin. Cf. RAILLY, RALLY.]

1. *intr.* To utter abusive language.

1460–70 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 229 He raylyd soore and grevysly to fortefy hys bretherynys sayyngys. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 63 Walke, Scot, Walke, sot, Rayle not to far. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iii. 44 Be ȝe rank quhen thay begin to relȝie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 86 To force you from your Idlenesse, and punish you if you rayle. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. Mathemat.* § 8 To see you rail and rage at the rate you do. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 500 Satire..Too often rails to gratify his spleen. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 152 You rail, and it is fun to me.

b. constr. *against*, *at*, † *of*, † *on*, *upon*, † *with*.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxi, Sire Dynadan rayled with sir Tristram. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 61 He is so pacient, that he suffereth men all to rayle and rage vpon him. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 23 [He] raileth against all the discipline of the church. *Ibid.* 47 The Masse is railed on. 1588 BABINGTON *Prof. Exp. Lord's Pr.* (1596) 267 They rayle of al compulsion to the contrarie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Hee railes at mee beyond reason. 1660 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 369 Who rayl'd more.. than he, against both Presbyterians and Independents? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lv. 291 Enemies .. rail at him for crimes he is not guilty of. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 98, I am the same, but do not rail upon me. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* i. 6 Don't rail against the women. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 195 We are beginning to see this, and we are railed at for so beginning.

†**2.** To jest, to rally. Also const. *with*. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 480 Sum rownis; and sum ralȝeis, and sum redis ballatis. 1530 PALSGR. 678/1, I rayle, I jeste merely, *je me gaudis*. 1590 BUREL in Watson *Coll. Poems* (1709) II. 12 Let no man me esteme to raill, Nor think that raschelie I report. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 98 Severall Ladyes..were railing with the Gallants trifleingly enough.

†**b.** To brag or boast. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1530 PALSGR. 678/1, I rayle in bostyng, *je me raille*. He doth naught els but rayle at the ale house all daye.

3. *trans.* To bring (a person) *into* a certain condition by railing. Also rarely with a thing as obj. in other constructions.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 139 Till thou canst raile the seale from off my bond Thou but offend'st thy Lungs to speake so loud. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 17, I shal sooner rayle thee into wit and holinesse. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Noble natures..are not railed into vice. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. xiii. (1842) 88 Trying .. to rail his old English heart out of his bosom?

b. With adj. expressing the result. *rare*⁻¹.

1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* v. i, You spightfully are come to rail me dead.

†**Rail,** *v.*⁵ *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure etym.] *intr.* To go about, wander, roam.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6845 Aboute Ector 'euere thei rayled. *Ibid.* 7432 Ther come two kynges In that batayle, That saw Ector aboute rayle, As faucoun flees afftir drake. 1530 PALSGR. 678/1, I rayle, I strayve abrode, *je trace, je tracasse*. He doth naught els but rayle here and there.

Rail (rēⁱl), *v.*⁶ [Prob. echoic.] *trans.* and *intr.* To rattle.

1770 ARMSTRONG *Imitations* 85 Every petty brook that crawled..Railing its pebbles. 1844 [see RAILING *ppl. a.*²].

Railed (rēⁱld), *ppl. a.* [f. RAIL *sb.*² and *v.*²]

1. Enclosed with a rail or rails (sense 2). Also with advb., as *railed-in*, *-off*.

1639 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 58 One litle parcell of meadow..within a Rayled neck of Land. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 205 The railed inclosure of the altar. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. iii, The crowds kept pouring in to the railed-off space. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 97 A woman..standing before a railed-in grave.

2. Laid with rails (sense 4).

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 276 The..Waggons.. are easily pushed by a Man, on a railed Way, to a Stage over the Canal. 1800 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 235 A waggon way or Railed Road for conveying stone from the quarry.

Railer¹ (rēⁱ·lə*r*). [f. RAIL *v.*⁴ + -ER¹.] One who rails; a reviler.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 66 The railȝear raknis na wordis, but ratlis furth ranis. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. 242 He is a railer, he doteth, he wanteth discretion. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., I go on to shew you the unbridl'd impudence of this loose rayler. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 328 Dread not the railer's laugh, nor ruffian's rage. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xiii, Thou writ'st of living men, And art a railer and detractor then. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* (1860) 216 The grumblers and the railers against fortune.

Railer² (rēⁱ·lə*r*). [f. RAIL *v.*² + -ER¹.] A rail-maker; one who fits or furnishes with rails.

1882 in OGILVIE. (Cf. *stair-railer*.)

†**Rai·ler**³. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RAIL *sb.*² 1.

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 149/3217 Iosyan made On her gurdill a knott rennand..ouer a rayler sche it drew.

Railery, obs. form of RAILLERY.

Railing (rēⁱ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. RAIL *v.*²]

†**1.** The training of vines upon rails. **b.** A shoot of a vine so trained; also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxix. 12 [lxxx. 11] He straȝte out his braunchis vnto the se; and vnto the flod his railingus [L. *propagines*]. — *Isa.* xvi. 8 His railing braunches [L. *propagines*] ben forsaken, thei passeden the se. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xviii. 614 Balsamum .. spredyth as a vyne wythout raylyng and vndersettinge.

2. The action of making fences, or enclosing ground with rails. Also *railing-in*.

1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 6 To..take any of the same [coppies woodes] for palyng raylyng or enclosing of parkes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, The railing in of a repugnant and contradictive mount Sinai in the gospel. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 139 Expended in..rayling and paleing in Bushy Parke.

b. *concr.* (also in *pl.*) A fence or barrier made of rails, or in some other fashion.

1471–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 94 Pro factura lxiiij rod' del Ralyng. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, The gilded railing, which was once around it, was broken down. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 105 Tom .. stood listlessly gazing over the railings.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 125 From roof to ledge stretched a railing of cylindrical icicles.

c. Material for railings.

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* 336 Railing must be nailed across the boss .. but when railing is not at hand, a strong straw rope is commonly used in its stead. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 147 Bars of fancy railing, and balusters of stairs consist of cast iron.

3. The laying of rails; a set or line of rails.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 655 The railing must..be set out in levels, or in lines nearly level.

4. *Comb.* **railing-line,** a hand-line used over the rail of a boat.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 Rayling lines for Mackerell. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 12 Handlines and Long Lines..railing Lines for Mackerel.

Hence **Rai·linged** *a.*, enclosed by a railing.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 181 A turfed and railinged square.

Railing (rēⁱ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. RAIL *v.*⁴ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb.; abusing, abuse.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxii, For this entente syr Dynadan said alle this raylynge and langage ageynst sir Tristram. 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* ii. (1572) 66/2 He recounteth it to be rayling, gesting, and scolding. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXI. vii, I understand what railing greate men spredd. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 555 Railing and praising were his usual Themes. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xviii. 77 Railing is usually a relief to the mind. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. XI. vi. 255 He was proof against the railing of a mob.

pl. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* vi. 4 Stryfe, realinges [1534 raylinges], evyll surmysinges. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 Hee heard raylings and reproaches of many. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 17 The gall, the railings..which made these satires take with so much applause. 1854 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 30 It does not appear..from the railings of his enemies, that he ever was drunk in his life.

Railing (rēⁱ·liŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. as prec. + -ING².] That rails; characterized by railing.

1526 TINDALE *Jude* 9 Michael..durst nott geve raylynge sentence. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIV. ix, The wrong Of thy reviling railing foe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Life (1721) I. 53 The railing Eloquence of Cicero in his Philipics. 1724 POPE *Lett.* 10 Sept., The railing Papers about the Odyssey. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* I. ii, The railing drunkards! why, what would they have?

†**Rai·ling,** *ppl. a.*² [f. RAIL *v.*⁵] Flowing.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 57 Instead of rest thou lendest rayling teares.

Rai·ling, *ppl. a.*³ [f. RAIL *v.*⁶] Rattling.

1844 LEVER *T. Burke* II. 163 The railing crash of falling branches, and the deep baying of the storm.

Railingly (rēⁱ·liŋli), *adv.* [f. RAILING *ppl. a.*¹ + -LY².] In a railing manner.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 132 When wee do railingly burst out against any man into slanderous and contentious words. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 65 They will railingly return them answer.

Raili·potent, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. RAIL *v.*⁴, after *omnipotent*.] Powerful in railing.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Prol. **4 b, Spare me, o super-dominering Elfe, And most Railipotent for euer raine.

Raillery (rēⁱ·ləri). Also 7 railery. [a. F. *raillerie*, f. *railler* to rally: cf. RALLERY, a form which represents the older pron. (ræ·ləri), given by Sheridan, Walker, Smart, etc., and still used by some (esp. *U.S.*) speakers.]

1. Good-humoured ridicule, banter.

1653 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 245 The word Raillery you return'd me for interpretation .. is now grown here so common with the better sort, as there are few of the meaner that are not able to construe it. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.* Pref., I am not ignorant, that by saying this of others, I expose my self to some Raillery. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xi. 257 The raillery is carried to the very verge of railing, some will say ribaldry. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. x, A company in which you have been galled by the raillery of some wag by profession. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 127 The countryman's Ribald raillery.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this.

1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 100 He sayes Sir E. H. found fault with the meat and such like railleries. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 100 An Innocent Railery is their greatest delight. 1710 ADDISON *Whig-Exam.* No. 1 ¶ 1 There is a shocking familiarity both in his railleries and civilities. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, All his purposed railleries deserted him.

†**2.** Railing, reviling. *Obs. rare.*

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 180 He fell into a great Passion, and began to call Names..He continu'd his Raillery. *Ibid.* 193 The very stile, wch is nothing but Raillery and Billingsgate.

Railless (rē'·l,lės), *a.* [f. RAIL *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Devoid of rails; having no railway.

1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* vii. 123 The railless, almost roadless downs. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 3/1 The slippery and railless gangway.

‖ **Railleur.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 raillieur. [Fr., f. *railler* to rally.] One who practises raillery.

1667 SPRAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 417 The Family of the Railleurs is deriv'd from the same Original with the Philosophers. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 75/2 His acquaintance were all wits and raillieurs. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 62 *note*, Setting aside all raillery, advising the railleurs to be serious.

† **Rai·llier.** *Obs.* Also 8 -yer. [f. RAILLY *v.* + -ER[1].] = RALLIER[2].

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 288 An airy Gentleman of the World, and a thorow Raillyer. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. vi. 50 The free, gay, Raillier..of all our Sex's Foibles.

Rai·lly, *sb. Sc. rare*[−1]. [f. RAIL *sb.*[1] + -Y.] A woman's jacket.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xii, What's the colour o' her hair?—and does she wear a habit or a railly?

† **Rai·lly,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 rayly, raillie. [ad. F. *railler* to RALLY *v.*[2]]

1. a. *intr.* To rally, to jest.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Note 18 He would not railly with the God from whom he hoped for Relief. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 45 If they railly, droll, and speak evil of others. *a* 1760 I. H. BROWNE *Poems* (1768) 111 Train'd up to laugh,..And railly with the prettiest air.

b. *trans.* To rally, ridicule, tease (a person).

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 26 The jollier [sort] that would railly them out of their faith. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 269 He began to railly himself with .. much wit and humour.

2. *intr.* To mock, scoff, or jeer *at*.

1678 WOOD *Life* 11 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 426 Barnesley a Jesuit .. came then through Oxford .. attended by a guard and a tipstaff; raylied at by the boyes.

Hence **Rai·llying** *vbl. sb. rare*[−1].

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. Auth. Pref., There would be..scoffing and flouting, with raillying and reparteeing.

Raillyer, obs. form of RAILLIER.

Railroad (rē'·lrōud), *sb.* Also 8–9 rail road, rail-road. [f. RAIL *sb.*[2] 4. Now chiefly *U.S.*, the usual term in Great Britain being RAILWAY.]

1. = RAILWAY 1.

1775 SMEATON *Rep.* (1837) II. 411 It seems perfectly practicable to carry the coals upon a rail-road. 1793 — *Edystone L.* § 167 *note*, The timber road, commonly called at the Collieries, where they are used, a Rail Road. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 318 A horse employed on a railroad. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 40 Along Smithsons railroad to the point at which the same meets the Dewsbury road.

b. = RAILWAY 1 b.

1852 CAROLINE FOX *Old Friends* (1882) 276 The speculum [of Lord Rosse's telescope]..has its own little railroad, over which it runs into the cannon's mouth.

2. = RAILWAY 2.

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robert* Introd., The giddiness attendant on a journey on this Manchester railroad. 1835 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 95 To Liverpool by the railroad; a grand mode of travelling. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvii. § 35 Your railroad .. is only a device for making the world smaller.

fig. 1847 HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 5 Mathematicians ..leaving the level railroad of their own [science].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (cf. RAILWAY 3).

a. attrib., as *railroad bill, carriage, coach, companion, company, conveyance, pace, shares, speed, station, track, train, travelling, tunnel.*

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 296/1 The Aylesbury and Thame *Railroad Bill. 1839 PARKIN in Barlow *Railw. Eng. Wheels* (1848) 26 Improvements in *railroad and other carriages. 1839 BOWDLER *Sunday Trains* 15 Proprietors of *Railroad coaches. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 363 The troubled thoughts from which his *railroad companion had extricated him. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 173 Twenty *Rail Road Companies. 1825 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* Introd. 1 The acknowledged importance of *Railroad conveyance. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, Hope, glory,.. and such subjects,..whirled through their brains at a *railroad pace. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 221, I ask the price of *rail-road shares. 1840 [R. E. HILL] *Pinch of Snuff* 59 Intellect and refinement..now progress at *railroad speed. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 77/2 Entrance to a *Railroad Station. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lvii. 250 The main railroad station at Birmingham. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* i. (1859) 11 Boys that put coppers on the *railroad tracks. 1836 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XXX. 382 The vibrating effects of a passing *rail road train. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 180 *Railroad travelling in America is very fatiguing and noisy. 1836 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XXIX. 73 The length of this *Rail Road tunnel is eight hundred and seventy-seven feet.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *railroad proprietor, scalper* (see quot.), *-wrecking* adj.

1839 BOWDLER *Sunday Trains* 16 The Railroad proprietors are men of property. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* 43 He became a railroad-scalper .. its essence appears to be to cheat the railroads out of their due fare. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 71 The railroad-wrecking plant, especially the heavier types of steam derricks, will be found of great value.

c. railroad-creeper = *railway-creeper.*

1891 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* v, The mauve *railroad-creeper on the station.

Hence **Rai·lroadia·na,** matters pertaining to railroads; **Rai·lroadish** *a.*, resembling a railroad in speed; **Rai·lroadship,** *nonce-wd.*, connexion by means of railroads.

1838 (*title*) Railroadiana. A New History of England. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* i. 3 A little too railroadish, perhaps, unless a man's in an awful hurry. 1883 *National Baptist* (U. S.) XIX. 700 Connecting the three Americas.. in one bond of railroadship.

Railroad (rē'·lrōud), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To furnish (a country) with railroads. **b.** To engross (the mind) in railroads. **c.** *transf.* To mark with parallel lines.

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Poems* II. Pref. 5 The public mind seems nearly as much railroaded as the country. 1893 A. ROBERTSON *Fra Paolo Sarpi* 26 The modern practice of 'railroading' Bibles. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 788/2 Nearly every country except China has been railroaded.

2. To transport by means of the railroad.

1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 69 We were marched and railroaded back to Philadelphia.

b. *U.S.* To accomplish (an action) with great speed; to 'rush' (a person or thing) *to* or *into* a place, *through* a process, etc.

1884 *Amer. Law Rev.* in *Law Times* LXXVII. 104/2 The way men are railroaded to the gallows in that country. 1898 *Educat. Rev.* (U.S.) XV. 465 This process of railroading a pupil through school.

3. *intr. U.S.* To travel by rail.

1889 *Lit. World* (Boston) 8 June 190/3 Now steaming along the coast, now railroading along the shore.

4. *intr. U.S.* To work on the railroad.

1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 52, I was born in Chicago, ..and railroaded ever since I was corn high.

Hence **Railroaded** *ppl. a.*

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Rhymes by Roadside* i, Time, with deep railroaded brow, Changes all things but horses now.

Railroader (rē'·lrōudəɹ), *U.S.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ER.] One who is employed in the management or the working of a railroad.

1881 *Lewisburg Chron.* No. 1938 Experienced railroaders ..soon placed them again upon the rails. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 369/2 We had a most vigilant brakeman on the train,..I called the attention of this railroader.

Railroading (rē'·lrōudiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Chiefly *U. S.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. Travelling by rail. Also *attrib.*

1855 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 251 A quiet Sunday..after a week's railroading. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* 77 It is hard to make railroading pleasant. *Ibid.* XXVII. 217 These matter-of-fact railroading and telegraphing days.

2. The business of making or working railroads.

1882 PIDGEON *Engineer's Holiday* I. 228 Mountain railroading is much easier at its highest than at its lower levels. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avernus* 203 Railroading is considered by all who do not follow it as a 'low-down job'.

3. The action of 'rushing' things. In quot. *attrib.*

1884 *American* VIII. 104 A conviction secured in an hour ..the 'railroading' feature..produces a painful feeling.

4. *Printing.* In proof-correcting, a method of indicating by parallel lines that words are to be transferred to the next line; overrunning.

1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 153.

Rail-train. [f. RAIL *sb.*[2] 4 and 5.] **a.** A railway-train. **b.** (See quot. 1881).

1855 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 233 There are Rail-Trains to Ipswich from Shoreditch. 1872 TALMAGE *Sermons* 139 It is a rail-train .. run into by a Bangor express. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Rail-train*, a train of rolls for reducing iron piles or steel ingots or blooms to rails.

Railway (rē'·lwe'), *sb.* Also **rail-way.** [f. RAIL *sb.*[2] 4 + WAY. Cf. RAILROAD, at one time equally (or more) common in Great Britain and still usual in America.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 275/1 *Railway* seems now we think the more usual term.]

1. A way or road laid with rails (originally of wood, in later times usually of iron or steel), on which the wheels of wagons containing heavy goods are made to run for ease of transport; also, the way composed of rails thus laid.

Railways (or railroads) of this kind were app. first used at Newcastle in the beginning of the 17th c. Cast-iron rails were introduced about the middle of the 18th c., and wrought-iron ones about 1820. Although this use of the words is not obsolete, it has now a very restricted currency in comparison with sense 2.

1776 *Act* 16 *Geo. III*, c. 32 To make..a rail-way from hence to or near Caledon..and to make other rail-ways. 1798 *Term Rep.* VII. 509 To the sleepers or dormant timbers they affixed railways or waggon ways. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 655 Five tons to a horse is the average work on railways, descending at the rate of three miles per hour.

b. Any line or set of rails intended to facilitate the motion of wheels or other apparatus.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 177 To turn the wheel round at such rates that the spindles will not take up faster than the carriage moves on its rail-way.

2. *spec.* A line or track consisting of iron or steel rails, on which carriages or wagons conveying passengers or goods are moved by a locomotive engine. Hence also, the whole organization necessary for the conveyance of passengers or goods by such a line, and the company of persons owning or managing it.

The great extension of railways from their original limited use (see sense 1) began with the opening of the line between Stockton and Darlington in 1825, and that between Liverpool and Manchester in 1830.

1832 COBBETT *Rural Rides* 2 Oct., They have begun to make a rail-way from Carlisle to Newcastle. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 166 In the steamship, in the railway, in the thoughts that shake mankind. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 45 The construction of a railway would encounter no great difficulties. 1889 G. FINDLAY (*title*) The Working of an English Railway.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attrib., as *railway accident, act, bill, bridge, carriage, company, contractor, cutting, director, engine, journey, line, man, servant, shareholder, shares, signal, speed, station, stock, system, track, train, travelling, tunnel, wagon.*

The great development of railways in the 19th c., leading to an extensive use of the word in various connexions, has given rise to many attributive collocations of a more or less permanent character, while the number of those which may be formed at will is infinite. The examples given here have been selected mainly as being early instances of some of the more usual combinations.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 43/1 *Railway accidents, by An Old Engineer. 1829 in WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* (ed. 3) 305 The provisions of the *railway act, 7 Geo. IV. 1819 *Rep. Darlington & Stockton Railw. Petit.* 3 Any Agent for the Darlington *Railway Bill. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 55/2 About 140 men are employed at the fallen *railway bridge. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highland Soc.* (1824) VI. 57 If springs..were fixed to the front of *railway-carriages. 1824 R. STEVENSON *Ibid.* 131 The first Public *Railway Company seems to have been instituted at Loughborough, in the year 1789. 1846 SHAW *Gauge Question* p. xxviii, Carriers, miners, and *railway contractors. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1017/2 The strata through which *railway cuttings are made. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 43/1 The discouragement given by *railway directors to railway improvements. 1838 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* (ed. 3) 726 The Stanhope and Tyne *railway engines. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 36 Who prefer economy and a sea-voyage to a *railway journey. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 143/2 The survey of the *Railway line between England and Scotland. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 3 The bare railway line of their story. 1845 SIDNEY *Gauge Evidence* (1846) 13 An experienced *railway man. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 97 § 13 *Railway servants guilty of misconduct. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 43/2 The anxiety..for *railway shareholders to commence business. 1837 *Ibid.* 27/2 Questions respecting the sale of *railway shares. 1838 *Ibid.* 358/1 A *railway signal erected at the Grand Junction station. 1836 T. BARLOW (*title*) A Trip to Rome at *Railway Speed. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 358/1 Fire at the London and Birmingham *Railway Station. 1863 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. XV. 504 The possessor of *railway stock is part owner of the railway itself. 1824 R. STEVENSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 3 An offer of a reward for the advancement of the *Railway-system. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT *Ibid.* 43 All public lines of railway will require two distinct sets of *railway-tracks. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 196 The effect of high winds upon a *railway train is very considerable. 1842 W. F. COOKE *Telegr. Railw.* 3 The comparatively high-degree of safety now attained in *Railway travelling. 1836 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* (1837) I. 27/1 Improvements in the Construction and Arrangement of *Railway Tunnels. *a* 1824 ROBERTSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* (1824) VI. 88 A *railway-waggon .. has two axles to sustain the burden.

b. objective and instrumental, as *railway-borne* adj., *railway-making.*

1843 (*title*) Examples of Railway Making (Weale). 1881 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 2/6 An inland market for .. railway-borne fish.

4. Special combs.: **railway-creeper,** a plant conspicuous at railway stations in India; **railway novel,** a light novel, suitable for reading on a railway journey; **railway rug,** a rug used for warmth during railway journeys; **railway-spine,** an affection of the spine produced by concussion in a railway accident.

1895 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 47 Verandahs, embowered in pale lilac' *railway' creeper. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June Suppl. 3/1 Two or three..*Railway novels. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Railway-rug.* 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 688/1 With a railway rug around one. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 353 *Railway-spine of the English. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov., It is now stated .. that the Tzar is suffering from 'railway spine'.

Hence **Rai·lwayize** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a railway; **Rai·lwayless** *a.*, having no railway.

1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* III. xii. 118 He is getting up a company to railwayize you quiet folk at Silchester. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 338 Many a day's hard galloping in the railwayless East.

Railway (rē'·lwe'), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* **a.** To make railways. **b.** To travel by rail.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning, .. railwaying. 1855 SIR J. G. SIMPSON in *Mem.* xi. 359, I was railwaying hither or thither. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 36 Sailing, which he prefers infinitely to railwaying.

2. *trans.* To deprive *of*, by making a railway.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* i, A house now, alas! railwayed of its glories.

† **Railwifery.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *rail(ing) wife* + -ERY.] Abusive scolding.

1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 319 He was infinitely far from Gilbert Rules railwifery.

† **Railya.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Striped, rayed.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 78 Ane nycht gown of blak sating railya lynit with mertrikis.

Railze, -zear, obs. Sc. ff. RAIL *v.*[4], RAILER[1].

† **Railyet.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of obscure etym.] 'Prob., bands, ribbons, ties' (Jam.).

1561 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 148 Item, sevin quaiffis of

claith of silvir cordonit with blak silk, and the railyettis of the same.

† **Raim,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 raim(e, reyme, 4–5 rame, reyme, (4 -mi), 5 raym. [a. OF. *raim-, reim-* (*raem-, reaim-*, etc.), stem of *raimbre, reimbre*, etc. (see *raembre* in Godef.) :—L. *redimere* to REDEEM. (Cf. Skeat *Notes Engl. Etym.* 241.)

An app. instance of *raim* (*rayme*) sb. in *Alexander* 4563 is perh. a scribal error for *rauine*, RAVIN(E.]

1. *trans.* To ransom, redeem, deliver (a person); to recover (a heritage). *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23156 Þai sal be dempt al wit þe wick.. Þat al þis werld þaim mai not raim. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 185 We clayme þis our heritage..& þorgh hard woundes of þam salle reyme it eft.

2. To put to ransom, exact ransom from; hence, to spoil, plunder, deprive (*of*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 43 Eilred has no þing. Eilred is so reymed [F. *rayni*] of his tresorie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Sergons þet accuseþ..þet poure uolc and ham doþ raymi [F. *raembre*] and kueadliche lede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2488 Þis souerayn .. Þoȝt to ride & to rayme þe regions of barbres. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 16 We ar so hamyd, Fortaxed, and ramyd.

b. To take away from a person. *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2510 Þen am I raddest all our realme be raymed vs first.

c. ? To treat with violence, to torment. *rare*—1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 185 False marchauntis..preisen hym most þat foulest raymeþ alle þe membris of crist falsly.

3. a. *absol.* To take at will. **b.** *trans.* To get possession of; to rule over.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) 150 Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh ful clene, The ryche rayneth withouten eny ryht. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 263 If he had.. gyuen þam..þer wynnyng ilk a dele, þat þei mot reyme & gyue. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 93 Kynges and knihtes scholde..rihtfuliche raymen the realmes a-bouten. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xiv. 96 Al that the ryche may reyme and ryghtfulliche dele.

Raim, variant of RAME *v.*, to cry.

Raiment (rē'·mĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 **rayment,** (5–6 **-e**), 6 **rement,** 6– **raiment.** [Aphetic form of ARRAYMENT: cf. RAY *v.*] Clothing, clothes, dress, apparel. Now *rhet.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Rayment, or arayment.., *ornatus.* 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxviii. They brouȝt hym thyder in a fysshers rayment. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 151 An other symple man..seynge him to weare suche rayment, thynketh..that he maye were as good. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* I. ii, Do you think to..keep me like an alms-woman in such rayment, Such poor unhandsome weeds? 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 72 Provision for Food, Rayment, and the like. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 235 You .. cast his filthy raiment at them all. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXV. 96 The white raiment destined to the saints. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. i. 3 Bright with the holiday raiment of busy multitudes.

fig. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 The masking rayment of Poesie. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, All that beauty that doth cover thee Is but the seemly raiment of my heart. 1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell 3rd* Prol. 5 Wrapped in weeds of the same metre, The so long predestined raiment [etc.].

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.*: An article of clothing, a garment, a dress. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F ij, Thou oughtest not to haue..ouer precyous Jewellys ne raymentes. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 6 The residue of my raymentes not beqwhethed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 With ruffled rayments, and fayre blubbred face. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 122/1 A new Rayment for your use this Winter.

fig. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 7 Error seldom walks abroad the world in her own raiments.

Hence † **Rai·ment** *v. trans.*, to clothe; **Rai·mented** *ppl. a.*, clothed (*lit.* and *fig.*); **Rai·mentless** *a.*, destitute of raiment.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 57 He robes, raiments, and ornaments him from head to foot. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 16 All raimented in snowy white. 1861 BP. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks Japan* xix. 272 Raimentless, naked, tattooed bodies. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *Traveller Returns* ix. 132 No woman of Coerlea had ever before her been so gorgeously raimented.

Raimondite (rē'·məndəit). *Min.* [Named in 1866 after A. *Raimondi*, an Italian scientist: see -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in hexagonal yellow crystals.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl.

Rain (rēn), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 regn, rægn, 1–2 rén, 2 rien, 2–4 rein, (3 -e), 3 reȝȝn, 3–5 rayn, (4–6 -e), 3–6 reyn, (4–6 -e, ? 5 reynne), 4 rene, 4–5, 6 *Sc.* rane, 4–7 raine, 3– rain. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *regn, rén* = OFris. *rein* (mod. *reijn*), OS. *regan, -in* (Du. *regen*), OHG. *regan* (MHG., G. *regen*), ON. (Sw., Da.) *regn*, Goth. *rign*. There are no certain cognates outside of Teut.]

1. The condensed vapour of the atmosphere, falling in drops large enough to attain a sensible velocity; the fall of such drops.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvi. 8 Se oferwirð heofen mid wolcnum & ȝearwað eorðan regn. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 4 Ic..sende ren nu..ofer eorðan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1117 Mid þunre & lihtinge & reine & haȝole. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8622 Wel hallf feorþe ȝer..comm na reȝȝn onn eorþe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3265 Ðhunder, and leuene, and rein ðor-mong God sent. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6827 Þe arewes come so þykke so reyn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 183 In reyn with wilde beestes walked hee. — *Prioress' T.* 222 Hise salte teeris trikled doun as reyn. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 146 To couere him fro reyne and fro othir sturne wedris. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 257 Fers as ane eill war new tane in the rane. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 58 The rain, proceeding from those vapours which we call the clouds. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 218 ¶ 2 A black Cloud falling to the Earth in long Trails of Rain. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 90 There is a certain uniformity in the operation of the sun, rain, and earth. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xv, Fierce Roderick .. shower'd his blows like wintry rain. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 We may fairly expect the formation of rain to be preceded by that of cloud.

b. In proverbial and allusive expressions.

c 1250 *Long Life* 3 in *O. E. Misc.* 156 Fair weder turneð ofte into reine. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 732 Er þat thonder stynte, comth a reyn. 14.. in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 323 After droght commyth rayne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. viii, After the rayne cometh the fair weder. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* B iv, Fooles..have the wit to keep themselves out of the raine. 1670 RAY *Eng. Prov.* 135 Small rain lays great dust. 1777 [see RAIN *v.* 3].

2. *pl.* Showers of rain; rainfalls.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 20 Mar. 40 Þære lyfte ȝecynd is þæt heo tehð to þa renas of þæm sealtan sæ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þas windas & þas regnas syndon ealle his. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1098 Þurh mycele renas þe ealles ȝeares ne ablunnon. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 143 Godd.. wiðheld alle reines þrie hier & six moneþes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 30 He set þaire raynys haghil. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 23 Þare es na trubling of þe aer thurgh raynes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 2 Thys yere felle gret raynes. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. (1635) 5 The extraordinary Raines and showers which those places suffer. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 10 Swoll'n with new force and late descending rains. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 48 The heavy tropical rains are usually confined to definite periods.

Prov. 1846 DENHAM *Prov.* (Percy Soc.) 54 Many rains, many rowans.

b. In India, the rainy season.

1616 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 247 A storme of rayne called the Oliphant, vsuall at goeing out of the raynes. 1707 *Let.* in Orme *Hist. Fragments* (1805) p. vi, We are heartily sorry that the rains have been so very unhealthy with you. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 65/2 Was it..before the rains that the army came there? 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VIII. (1881) 236 Forty-five rains thereafter showed he those .. and gave Our Asia light. 1895 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 125 One rains he died.

c. *Naut.* A part of the Atlantic Ocean (see quots.), in which rain is frequent.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rains*, in the sea-language, denote all that tract of sea to the northward of the equator, between 4 and 10 degrees of latitude; and lying between the meridian of Cape Verde, and that of the easternmost islands of the same name. 1803 VINCE in *Naval Chron.* X. 145 There are..constant calms in that part of the ocean called the *Rains.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rains*..exist between the north-east and south-east trade-winds, changing their latitude several degrees.

3. With indef. article: † **a.** A shower of rain. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 A muchel wind alið mid a lutel rein. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3326 First he wenden it [manna] were a rein. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2411 *Phyllis*, Behynde him come a wynde and eke a rayne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 442 At euery rayn Do delue vp smal the mold. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xiv. 39 A small rayne abatyth a grete wynd. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 69 It is no maruayle to see a Snayle after a Rayne to creep out of his shell.

b. A (specified) kind of rain (or shower).

1699 *Phil. Trans.* Abridg. (1731) III. 495 A small drizling Rain..increased to a very plentiful shower. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Aug., The queen and I .. were both hindered by a sudden rain. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XV. 779/1 If the vapours..rise a little higher, we have a mist or fog. A little higher still, and they produce a small rain. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 51 Set off in a mizzling rain.

4. *transf.* The descent of liquid or solid particles or bodies falling in the manner of rain; the collective particles or bodies thus falling. Also *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 20 An herte dredith on the reyn therof [snow]. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 39 A rayne of teares, a clowde of darke disdayne. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. xxxviii, Wealth it self doth roll In to her bosom in a golden Rain. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., These rains of frogs always happen after very dry seasons. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 381 The batteries blazed, Kneading them down with fire and iron rain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 62 The fountain .. playing, now A twisted snake, and now a rain of pearls.

b. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 119 The dew-mingled rain Of the calm moonbeams. 1820 — *Skylark* 35 From thy presence showers a rain of melody. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 229 To shield herself from the rain of kisses.

c. *spec.* A composition used in rockets, producing a shower of bright-coloured sparks.

1749 *Descr. Machine for Fireworks* 12 Explosions of Serpents, Rains, and Stars. 1853 MORTIMER *Pyrotechny* (ed. 2) 94 Golden Rain..Silver Rain.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive or appositive, as *rain-bag, -cloud, -course,* † *-frost, -pipe,* † *-rift, -storm,* † *-time,* † *-weather.*

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 66 Rain-water preserved in *rain-bags. 1839 *Trans. Meteorological Soc.* I. 40 *Nimbus*, or **Rain Cloud*, is accumulated layers of the stratus, which dissolving falls as rain. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. iv. § 2 The nearness of the rain-cloud .. makes its hue of grey monotonous. 1812 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xiv, Hid in the shrubby *rain-course now. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 232 Of hawel, of deu, of *reyn-forst, and hor-forst. 1889 F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 12 It rouses the ire of the householder by stopping up the *rain-pipe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 368 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowtes, To-rent vch a *rayn-ryfte & rusched to þe vrþe. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 348 The rainbow on a fast-sailing *rain-storm. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. ix. in *Anglia* VIII. 142/33 She .. in þe *rayne-tyme come home ageyne vntouched. *c* 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 219 In fayre weder he reioyseth sore, but whan it is *rayne weder, than it singeth selden.

b. Instrumental, chiefly with pa. pples., as *rain-awakened, -beat, -beaten,* † *-berun, -bleared, -bound, bright, -drenched, -scented, -soaked, -washed* adjs.

1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* 58 *Rain-awakened flowers. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii. 22 Figures halfe Obliterate In *rain-beat Marble. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 2 *Reyn beton ..and hys clothes torne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 55 Though my ryme be ragged,..Rudely rayne beaten. 1606 J. REYNOLDS *Dolarnys Primerose* D iv b, T'haue deckt, and trim'd, this now rainbeaten face. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 73 In londis wete, or ellis *rayn bironne. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller*, Grey, *rain-blear'd statues. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 45 A stranger who is *rain-bound in the opposite inn. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 344 Freshens the circuit of the *rain-bright grove. 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* v. iv, Not a scent Of *rain-drench'd flower. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 100 *Rain-scented eglantine. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 135 Drooping *rain-soak'd fowls. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 231 The *rain-washed fields from hedge to hedge are bare.

c. Objective, etc., as *rain-bearer, -maker*; *rain-aboding, -bearing, -dropping, -making* adjs.; also *rain-proof, -tight.*

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 229 A *rain-aboding wind gives fore-knowledge of it. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 42 South-west winds act as the chief *rain-bearers to our islands. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 429 There Fabrickes are..of smoake-torne straw .. and *Raine-dropping watles. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 89 The old women were less honest in paying their *rain-makers. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 25 The poor African, who .. seeks the conjurations of the rainmaker. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 158 This old *rain-making savage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Their old Temples..for long have not been *rainproof. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* VII. 131 Rain-proof coats for all climates.

6. Special Combs.: **rain-ball** *dial.* (see quot.); **rain-band,** a dark band in the solar spectrum, caused by the presence of water-vapour in the atmosphere; **rain-bath,** a shower- or spray-bath; **rain-box,** a contrivance used in a theatre for imitating the sound of rain; **rain-cap,** a cap worn as a protection against rain (so *rain-cloak, -clothes, -coat*, etc.); **rain-chamber,** in metal-working, a compartment in which noxious fumes are condensed by the action of spray (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **rain-chart** = *rain-map*; **rain-cuckoo** = RAIN-BIRD 2; **rain-doctor,** one who professes to bring rain by incantations; **rain-door,** an outside door in Japanese houses; **rain-gauge,** an instrument measuring the amount of the rain-fall; **rain-glass,** a barometer; **rain-god,** the god who has control of the rain; **rain-goose,** the red-throated diver (*Colymbus septentrionalis*); **rain-king,** rain personified as a king; † **rain-machine** = *rain-gauge*; **rain-map,** a map showing the distribution of the rainfall over a certain area; **rain-mark, -pit,** an indentation made in the ground by a rain-drop (so *rain-pitting, -print, -spot*); **rain-plover** (see quot.); **rain-procession,** a ceremonial procession made in the hope of obtaining rain; **rain-quail,** the Indian and African quail (*Coturnix coromandelicus*), abundant in some parts of India during the rainy season; **rain-tree** (see quots.); † **rain-vault,** a compluvium; **rain-wash,** the effect of rain in washing away earth, etc.; also, the matter thus washed away. See also RAIN-BIRD, -BOW, -DROP, -FALL, -FOWL, -SHOWER, -WATER.

1888 R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* iii. 78 In Lancashire, the festoons [of cloud] are called '*rainballs', and are only considered a sign of rain. 1882 PIAZZI SMYTH in *Knowledge* II. 294 That water-vapour band..has, therefore, been called, the '*rain-band'. *Ibid.* 'Rain-band spectroscopes' have been specially constructed by..opticians. 1887 *Nature* XXXV. 588/2 The intensity of the rainband is observed and recorded. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 340 Hip-baths, shower or *rain-baths. 1881 *Era Almanack* 38, I had pulled the rope connected with the '*rain-box'. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 25 She drew a *rain-cap over her face. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I. II. 535 Long-billed *Rain Cuckow. 1843 *The Rain Cloud* 213 Should rain happen to fall, the credit is given to the *rain-doctor. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* (1861) 17 The chief Sechele was himself a noted rain-doctor. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/1 The *amado*, or outside *rain-doors, were slid in front of all the houses. 1769 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 359 The *rain-gage .. was fixed so high, as to rise above all the neighbouring chimnies. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) v. 105 Rivers are the rain-gauges of nature. 1862 *Athenæum* 26 July 121 The following may be depended upon as a *rain-glass. 1884 A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLIX. 108 The hill which is supposed to be the *Rain-God himself. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* VII. 573 The birds are, eagles, marrots or auks, kingfishers, *rain geese, muir fowls. 1880 BLACK *White Wings* xx, There is a deeper gloom overhead; the *rain-king is upon us. 1767 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 446 One of the Thermometers is kept..without Doors in the *Rain Machine. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 46 A general view of the rainfall .. is presented by the accompanying *rain-map. 1867 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. xv. I. 335 Tracks of worms..occasionally pass under the middle of a *rain-mark. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 270/2 Foot-prints, *rain-pits, and hollows of every kind. 1871 A. C. RAMSAY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXVII. 250 The presence of sun-

cracks and *rain-pittings in the Longmynd beds. 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 86 *Charadrius pluvialis*. Golden plover .. *Rainplover. 1859 Page *Geol. Terms* *Rain-Prints. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. i. 486 Ripple-marks, *rain-prints, or sun-cracks. 1884 A. J. Evans in *Archæologia* XLIX. 106 The Roman *rain-procession,.. described by Petronius. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 530 Round depressions resembling the impress of *rain-spots on soft sand. 1878 *Nature* XVII. 349/1 The Tamia-caspia, or *rain tree of the Eastern Peruvian Andes. 1879 *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* No. 13. 75 *Brunefelsia pubescens* Rain-tree... Flowers odorous before rain. 1552 Huloet, *Rayne volte, *Compluuius lacus.* 1876 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 2. 112 These accumulations of rain-borne decomposed rock go by the general term of '*Rain-wash'. 1896 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 466 The rain and rain-wash loosen the light soil below and about the roots.

Rain (rēin), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–7 **reyne**, 6 **raine**, **rayn(e**, 9 *dial.* **rein**, **rain**. See also Rean. [a. ON. *rein* (Norw. *rein*, Sw. and Da. *ren*) = MLG. *rein*, OHG. *rain*, *rein* (G. *rain*), strip of land, esp. one left unploughed between fields or ridges, a balk, etc. Da. *ren* has also the sense of 'furrow' which is prominent in Eng.]

1. A strip of land, a ridge; a division between lands or fields.

1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 346 Layland Raynes—Lidale Rayne—Turff-car Rayne—&c. 1541 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 194 Et in decasu firmæ unius Rane voc. Sayntwilfryd Rane ad 10*s.* per annum 10*s.* 4*d.* 1608 in Peel *Spen Valley* (1893) 125 Followinge a certaine rayne or hedge devydinge Gomersall and Liversedge. 1819 in *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., A line across meadows where has formerly been a hedge or a road is called the *rain*.

2. A furrow between the ridges or lands in a field.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 7 He seeth not, whether the plough go in rydge or rayne. *a* 1600 Wynne *Hist. Gwedir Fam.* (1878) 54 They reaped the corne that grew in the raine..as the corne in the ridge was not readie. 1611 Cotgr., *Seillon*,..the narrow trench, reyne, or furrow, left betweene butt and butt for the drayning thereof. 1844 Palin in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 59 Commencing in the rein of the former butts and making the former ridges into reins.

† **b.** A small stream or ditch. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 Cotgr., *Ardoüe*, a little brooke, or reyne, that gently runnes along a field.

Rain (rēin), *v.* Forms: 1 (h)reġnian, 2–3 **rein-**, 3 **reȝȝn-**, 4 **regne**, **reigne**, **reine**, 4–5 **reyne**, 4–6**rayne**, 4–7 *Sc.* **rane**, 4–7 **raine**, 5 **reyn**, **reygne**, (6 **raigne**, 7 **reign**), 3– **rain**. [OE. *regnian* (rare) = MDu. *reghenen* (Du. *regenen*), OHG. *reganôn* (MHG. *regenen*, *regnen*, G. *regnen*), ON. *regna* (Sw. *regna*, Da. *regne*), f. *regn* Rain *sb.*[1] The usual form in OE. was the causative *rignan*, *rînan* Rine *v.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. Impersonally. *It rains*: Rain falls.

c 1200 Ormin 8694 He badd o Drihhtin Godd þat itt ta shollde reȝȝnen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6450 Whan hit snywith, other rayneth. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 380 Þof hit rayne on þo auter of þo parische chirche. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xxiv. 95 It may nother blowe thereon, nor reyn. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccvii. 244 For moost part day and night it reyned without cease. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 13 It rained very hard. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 151 It rained so this evening again, that I thought I should hardly be able to get a dry hour to walk home in. 1854 Earl Carlisle *Diary* 115 It has really taken to rain rather frequently. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 197 If it would only have rained, how welcome it would have been.

Phr. 1726 Arbuthnot (*title*) It cannot rain but it pours; or London strow'd with rarities. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 292 As it never rains but it pours, news of another disaster was rife in the city in the evening.

b. In indirect passive. Const. *upon*.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxii. 24 Thou art the vnclene loond, not reynyd togidir [Coverdale, etc. rayned vpon] in the dai of woodnes. 1561 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 14 Ane vnclene land, quhilk is not raynit vpon. 1840 [R. E. Hill] *Pinch of Snuff* 129 Carrying a duck in a rained-upon sedan chair.

2. Of the Deity, the sky, clouds, etc.: To send or pour down rain.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 45 He .. hreȝnað [*Ruskw.* reȝneð] ofer soðfæsta & unsoðfæste. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 284/235 Þat weder bi-gan to reinie faste. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 502 Þe walken shop hym for to reyne. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 5 The Lord God forsothe had not reyned vpon the erthe. *a* 1550 *Droichis Part of Play* 35 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 315 The skyis raind quhen he wald [scowle]. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 62 Poore old heart, he holpe the Heauens to raine. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded. b 4, They make Æneas..a kind of a St. Swithen Heroe, always raining. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* IV. i, Heavily the low sky raining Over tower'd Camelot.

fig. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 59 To raine vpon Remembrance with mine Eyes, That it may grow, and sprowt. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xv. 107 Good reason therefore Northern Scholars should be most watered there, where Northern Benefactours rained most.

transf. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 198 An underground place is said to rain when water drops freely from the roof.

3. Of rain: To fall.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 1835 (Gött.) Þis rain rained euer on-ane. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 333 The reyne þat reyneth here we reste-sholde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 239 (Harl. MS.) Yf..þe Reyne Rayne vppon boþe myn yen [etc.]. 1523 [see Gosling 1, *Prov.*]. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 401 The raine it raineth every day. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 53 Happy (says the Proverb) is..the Corpse the Rain rains on.

4. *transf.* Of substances other than water: To fall from the sky or through the air in the manner of rain, esp. in small particles.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 God let hem reine manne. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2623 Þre dayes in his tyme reyned blod. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1477 Manna also yᵗ in desert reynyde. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 33 Bloud reigned in some parts of the Land. 1820 Shelley *Vis. Sea* 29 The intense thunder-balls which are raining from heaven. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* 12 Perfume and flowers fall in showers, That lightly rain from ladies' hands.

b. Of tears: To fall like rain.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1336 The terys which þat fro myn eyen reyne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 166 On his graue raines many a teare. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1122 They sate them down to weep, nor onely Teares Rained at thir Eyes. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* vi, Genuine tears rained down her yellow cheeks.

c. Of immaterial things: To descend, fall, come, etc., in a manner comparable to the fall of rain.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 24 Grace groweth nat til goode wil gynne reyne. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The foyson & plente Of kyngly fredom..So fulsomely gan there to reygne and snowe. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xx. 23 God shal..cause his battayll to rayne ouer him. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, The curse of Heaven raines In plagues unlimited through all his daies. 1801 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 585 Ennui, when it rains on a man in large drops, is worse than one of our north-east storms. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 490 As from a giant's flail, The large blows rain'd.

5. *It rains in*: Rain enters or penetrates. Also *transf.* with other subjects (cf. 4).

1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 270 Mendinge the church porch and over hed above where it did rayne in. 1664 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 95 The Impluvium or open Part where it rained in. 1771 Foote *Maid of B.* II. Wks. 1799 II. 222 The house..is a little out of repair; not that it rains in..at above five or six places. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 72 Invitations rained in on all sides.

II. Transitive senses.

6. Impersonally. *It rains*: There is a shower of (something falling from above or through the air).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 (MS. C) Þach hit reine arewen, ich habe a nede erende. *c* 1275 Lay. 3895 Þreo daiȝes hit reinede blod. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 566 Þen rekils it vnruydly & raynes doune stanys. 1535 Coverdale *Luke* xvii. 29 It rayned fyre and brymstone from heauen. 1596 Barlow *Three Serm.* iii. 141 In Bauaria it rained corne, of which much bread was baked. 1653 Walton *Angler* vii. 152 It should rain none but water Frogs. 1738– [see Cat and dog 2]. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Rain*, [They] acounted it a miracle that it rained earth and sulphur upon them. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 604 It has rained blood.

fig. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 47 It rain'd downe Fortune showring on your head. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 85 Bestow'd his lips on that vnworthy place, As it rain'd kisses. 1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1857) II. 24 Why, it rains princes. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 110 It has positively rained tracts.

7. Of personal or other agents: To pour or shower down (something falling through the air like rain).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2841 Ouer lauerd raind o þam .. Dun o lift, fire and brinstan. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 183 The myhti god began to reyne Manna fro hevene doun to grounde. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 166 b, Iupiter in fourme of a shoure raynyng droppes of golde. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 21 Let the skie raine Potatoes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 219 Nor shaken Oaks such Show'rs of Acorns rain. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 312 He could have rained us food from heaven. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 427 Another [Cupid] .. Rain'd violets upon his sleeping eyes. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 591 He rained shells and redhot bullets on the city.

fig. 1882 Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 9 Raining coronets upon their heads and wealth into their coffers.

b. To shed (tears) copiously.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 819 Raining the teares of lamentation. 1820 Shelley *Ode to Liberty* viii, What if the tears rained through thy shattered locks Were quickly dried? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 240 His eyes rain tears.

c. With immaterial object.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 13 Prechours, þe whilk.. raynes down godis word till oþer. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xx. 23 That he..reyne vp on hym his bataile. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxix. x, Downe upon them fury raine. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 122 Ladies, whose bright eies Rain influence. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xvii. 49 Rains kisses on his neck, his face, his eyes. 1820 Shelley *Skylark* 30 The moon rains out her beams, and heaven is over-flowed. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 152 The blows rained by practised pugilists on one another.

8. In *passive*: To be showered down. *rare.*

1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* vii. 140 Manna ceased to be rain'd from heaven. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 28 Sometimes salt instead of fresh water has been rained in different places.

9. With complement: To bring into a specified condition by raining.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlii. 6 My saule..draghis til þe noght til þe warld, þat may noght wete it, forþi þou rayne it ful of grace. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 239 (Harl. MS.) Yf..þe Reyne Rayne vppon boþe myn yen, yee, me hadde leuer let hit Reyne hem oute of the hede, than I turnid me. *Mod.* It will probably rain itself out before morning.

† **10.** To wet with rain. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 18 Þe walles are doune on ilke a side, Þe ruffe is rayned aboven oure hede.

Rain, var. Raign *v. Obs.*; obs. f. Rane *sb.*, Reign, Rein *sb.* and *v.*

Rain-bird. [f. Rain *sb.*[1] + Bird.]

1. The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*.

1555 Gesner *Hist. Anim.* III. 675 *Picus*, Anglis a specht, *uel* a Vuodpecker, *uel* raynbyrde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 214 The Rainbird, Woodpeck or Hickway, called Picus Martius.

1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* II. 136 The Green Woodpecker.. [is] said to be vociferous when rain is impending, hence their name of Rain-bird.

2. A Jamaican cuckoo (cf. quots. 1852 and 1894).

1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 312 It makes a noise generally before rain, whence it had its name of Rain Bird. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 467 The Rain-Bird..is seldom seen, but when it flies it takes a thousand turns in its flight. 1852 Schlater in Jardine *Contrib. Ornith.* 83 Rain-Birds (a modification of *Saurothera*, Motmots..). 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 654 *Old Man*, the name in Jamaica for *Hyetornis pluvialis*, one of the Cuckows which is also called Rain-bird, as are others of the family.

3. In Australia: (see quots.).

1860 G. Bennett *Gather. of Naturalist* 283 The Australian Shrike or Butcher-bird, also called Rain-bird by the colonists (*Vanga destructor*). 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* s.v., The rain-bird of Queensland and the interior is the great Cuckoo or Channel-bill.

Rainbow (rēinbōu), *sb.* Forms: see Rain *sb.*[1] and Bow *sb.*[1] (also 5 **-bawe**, 6 **-boll**, **-boaw**). [OE. (*regn-*), *rénboga* = OHG. *reginbogo* (MHG. *regenboge*, G. *-bogen*; Du. *-boog*), ON. *regnbogi* (Sw. *-båge*, Da. *-bue*).]

1. A bow or arch exhibiting the prismatic colours in their order, formed in the sky opposite to the sun by the reflection, double refraction, and dispersion of the sun's rays in falling drops of rain. Also, a similar arch formed in the spray of cataracts, etc.

Lunar rainbow, one formed by the moon's rays, rarely seen. *Marine* or *sea rainbow*, one formed on sea-spray. *Secondary* or *supernumerary rainbow*, a fainter one formed inside or outside the primary by double reflection and double refraction, and exhibiting the spectrum colours in the opposite order to that of the primary.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* ix. 13 Ic sette minne renboȝan on wolcnum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þanne bið atáwed min rén bóge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 637 God..taunede him in ðe walkene a-buuen Rein-bowe, men cleped reed and blo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1976 Þou sal fra now mi rainbow see. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 A ston..callede Iris, whiche putte to the sonne causethe a reynebawe to appere in the aier. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 188 Pekoks fethers in Color gay, the Raynbow whych shall overgoe. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* iv. 3 There was a rayne boll aboute the seate. 1555 Eden *Decades* 246, I sawe a whyte raynebowe abowt mydnyght. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 169 This same night, we beheld a Rain-bow cross the heavens, which ..had a very lively red colour. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xi. 84 Any two opposite colours in the rainbow, form a third between them. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. iii, As wilder'd children leave their home, After the rainbow's arch to roam. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 12 In front of us a magnificent rainbow, fixing one of its arms in the valley.

Phr. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. v. 119, I was beaten myselfe into all the colours of the Rainebow. 1834 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 10 June (1884), The women dressed in all the colours of the rainbow.

b. *fig.* (occas. with allusion to Gen. ix. 13–16).

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 234 Has Death his fopperies? Then well may Life Put on her plume, and in her rainbow shine. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II. xx, Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life! 1876 Saunders *Lion in Path* iii, He has seen in the tears of the nation a new rainbow of hope.

c. *Her.* A representation of a rainbow.

1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Rainbow* is represented in armory as a semi-circle of various colours, arising from clouds. 1780 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) V. 3599/2 'Argent, a Rainbow with a Cloud at each end'... This is part of the crest to the earl of Hopeton's coat-of-arms.

2. *transf.* A brightly coloured arch, ring, etc., resembling a rainbow.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xvii. 113 [A vessel made of Electrum] discovers Poison, by a Rain-bow in the Cup. 1788 Cowper *Mrs. Montagu* 4 The peacock sends his heavenly dyes, His rainbows and his starry eyes. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* 32 Purple gauzes, golden hazes, liquid mazes, Flung the torrent rainbow round.

† **b.** *spec.* The iris of the eye. *Obs. rare.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 748 The horny tunicle neere vnder the Rain-bow in the great Circle. 1634 T. Johnson *Parry's Chirurg.* XIII. xiii. (1678) 315 [An Ulcer] about the circle of the Iris or Rain-bow.

c. *Boxing slang.* A discoloured bruise.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 100 A violent blow on the forehead, by which he picked up a handsome rainbow.

3. a. A South American humming-bird of the genus *Diphlogena* (esp. *D. Iris*).

1861 Gould *Monogr. Trochilidæ* IV. pl. 247.

b. Short for *rainbow-trout*.

1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 2/4 The fish included a number of Rainbows, a species of trout not hitherto introduced to the river..Thames.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, in senses 'of or belonging to a rainbow', 'having the shape or colours of a rainbow', as *rainbow colours*, *crown*, *curve*, *dyes*, *flower*, *hue*, *light*, *path*, *-pinions*, *-shower*, *sister*, *tint*, *-vapour*.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Iris*, A peculiar species of spring crystal, remarkable for its giving the *rainbow colours in reflection. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XI. ix, A cataract .. Hung with many a *rainbow crown. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VII. 743 The inglorious football..shaped a *rainbow curve. 1860 C. Langster *Hesperus* 53 Queenly beauty diademed with *rainbow dyes. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 599 Nurses of *rainbow flowers and branching moss. *Ibid.* 334 The beams of sunset hung their *rainbow hues [etc.]. 1813 — *Q. Mab* I. 54 Those lines of *rainbow light. 1812 Heber tr. *Pindar* ii. 127 To walk the *rainbow paths of heaven. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 303 *Rainbow-pinions coloured like yon cloud. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 103 The globules in a *rainbow-shower being all nearly of the same dimensions. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxi, Where Sculpture

with her *rainbow sister vies. 1812 *Ibid.* II. xlviii, Where'er we gaze .. What *rainbow tints, what magic charms are found! 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. Wks. 1896 I. 128/2 Whose shape divine, Quivered i'the farthest *rainbow-vapour.

b. attributive, in various *fig.* senses, as *rainbow-hint, -presence, promise, -welcome.*

a 1806 K. WHITE *Time* 121 There's not a wind that blows but bears with it Some rainbow promise. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, To the New-Born*, A rainbow-welcome thine has been, of mingled smiles and tears. — *Genius Singing of Love*, The light thy rainbow-presence throws Over the poet's dream. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* 17 Nov. (1880) II. 158 Precious to me as a rainbow-hint of your friendship.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similative, as *rainbow-coloured, -edged, -girded, -large, -like, -painted, -sided, -skirted, -tinted, -winged* adjs.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 191 A loose .. *Rainbow-colour'd Vest. 1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac. Tour* 82 Clouds of rainbow-coloured spray. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. Wks. 1896 I. 124/1 Lucid dew-drops *rainbow-edged. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 699 To Troy the *rainbow-girded Dame right heavy news relates. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 755 My higher hope Is of too wide, too *rainbow-large a scope. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 119 Five concentric *rainbow-like semicircles. 1750 WARTON *Ode* vii. Poet. Wks. 1802 I. 159 Through the sunshine and the shower, Descry the *rainbow-painted tower. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 110 Fish, Golden, or *rainbow-sided. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 116 With *rainbow-skirted showers, and odorous winds. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Tale of Fourteenth Cent.*, Fancy's *rainbow-tinted dreams. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 130, I see cars drawn by *rainbow-wingèd steeds.

d. Special combs., as **rainbow agate, chalcedony,** iridescent varieties of these stones; **rainbow crystal** = IRIS 3 b; **rainbow darter,** an American fish of the genus *Pœcilichthys*, esp. *P. cæruleus*; **rainbow-fish,** a name given to several brightly-coloured fishes of America and New Zealand; **rainbow-flower,** the Iris; **rainbow pitta,** the *Pitta Iris* of Australia; **rainbow rash** = *rainbow-worm*; **rainbow-stone** = IRIS 3 b; **rainbow trout,** a Californian species of trout, *Salmo irideus*, recently introduced into British rivers; **rainbow tub,** a tub used in calico-printing to produce rainbow-colours; **rainbow-worm,** a species of tetter; **rainbow wrasse,** a brilliantly-coloured labroid fish (*Julis vulgaris* or *Coris Julis*).

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2) 382 *Rainbow Chalcedony. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 179 The Iris, or *Rain-bow Crystal of authors. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. America* 514 *Pœcilichthys Agassiz*, *Rainbow Darters. 1848 GOULD *Birds of Australia* IV. pl. 3 The *Rainbow Pitta differs..from all other known species of this lovely tribe of birds. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 270/1 The iris, or *rainbow-stone, seems to be no other than a moonstone. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. America* 312 *S[almo] irideus*—California Brook Trout, *Rainbow Trout. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Rainbow Tub Maker. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 475 The *Rainbow-Worm, or tetter, is of a rare occurrence. .. [Willan] called it a rainbow rash. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 86 The .. *rainbow wrasse in his gay harlequin dress of green and blue. 1864 COUCH *Fishes* III. 51 The usual size of the Rainbow Wrass is in length from four to six or seven inches.

Rainbow (rē'nbǫ), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To brighten or span with, or as with, a rainbow; to produce like a rainbow.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 264 His sword, high waving, ..rainbow'd far the spray. 1860 *Athenæum* 26 May 719 A life whose hopes and fears are rainbow'd out from tears! 1892 *Times* 15 Apr. 3/3 The sails..rainbowed with small signalling flags.

Hence **Rai'nbowed** *ppl. a.*

1846 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. iii, See him stand Before the altar, like a rainbowed saint. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 420 The rainbowed mist of poetic fiction.

Rai'nbowy, *a.* [f. RAINBOW *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of a rainbow.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 292 A misty glory, an intangible rainbowy lustre. 1852 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* (1898) II. 69 It..tosses itself in..rainbowy spray.

†**Rainbreed,** *a. nonce-wd.* Producing rain.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 42 Thee rainebreede seunstars, with both the Trionical orders.

Raindeer, obs. form of REINDEER.

Rai'ndrop, rain-drop. [OE. *regndropa* = OHG. *regentropho* (G. *-tropfen*), MSw. *rägndropi* (Sw. *regndroppe*): see RAIN *sb.*[1] and DROP *sb.*]

1. A single drop of rain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 278 Hazol cymð of ðam rendropum þonne hi beoð ȝefrorene up on ðære lyfte. [*c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 442/380 Þare þis holie man stod Ne fel neuere a reynes drope.] *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 11 Who schulde þe rein-dropes telle. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* 180 The teares like rayn droppes come tricklinge doune his cheekes. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 163 We must not imagine, that rain drops have the same form and density in the Clouds with which they arrive at the ground. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 156 Large rain-drops on his head Fell. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 The rounded rain-drops had solidified during their descent.

attrib. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 117 Sprinkling sweet odours and sparkling raindrop gems. 1879 DANA *Geol.* (ed. 3) 84 Rill-marks, mud-cracks, and rain-drop impressions.

2. The dropping of rain or rain-water. *rare.*

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiv. 108 Of reste he is vr tabernacle To schilde vs from reyn-drope. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 14 *a*, Urban servitudes are..the rights of roof-gutter and rain-drop.

Raine, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN, REIN.

Rai'ner. [f. RAIN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who rains.

a 1845 HOOD *To St. Swithin* v, Mother of all the Family of Rainers! Saint of the Soakers! 1889 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* XV. 484 The human mind must think a rainer behind the rain.

†**Raines.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 **reynes,** 5 **raynes, -ys, raygnes,** 5–6 **raynes,** 6 **rein(e)s,** *Sc.* **rence,** 6–7 **rains,** 6–8 **raines.** *β.* 5 **rayne.** [f. *Raynes*, obs. f. *Rennes*: see def.

The place-name occurs in the form *Raynes c* 1460 in the *Play Sacram.* 107: also 1489 in *Paston Lett.* (1897) III. 358.]

1. *Cloth of Raine(s)*, a kind of fine linen or lawn made at Rennes in Brittany. Also with *a* or *one*: a piece of this.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 255 Many a pelowe, and euery bere Of clothe of reynes. 14.. *Sqr. lowe Degre* 842 Your shetes shall be of clothe of rayne. 1485 in J. M. Cowper *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury* p. xi, j cloth of raynez for the lectron. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 281 b, Clothed in purpull & cloth of reynes. 1558 MORWYNG *Ben Gorion* (1567) 61 Upon the beere was also a cloth of raynes.

b. Similarly with names of garments or other articles made of this cloth.

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 A peyre schetes of Reynes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1550 All samen of a soyte in surples of raynes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 130 Þan take a towaile of Raynes. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 127 [A] noble seme was on his sark of Rence.

2. *absol.* = Cloth of Raines.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 19 Clothed in purple, and fyne raynes. *a* 1571 JEWEL *On 2 Thess.* (1611) 141 That great City that was clothed in reines, and scarlet, and purple. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 26 The which in the Apocalips are called the pure raines of the Bride. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 283 Boulteel Raines, 368 Pieces.

Raine-sacking, obs. f. RANSACKING *ppl. a.*

Rai'nfall. [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + FALL *sb.*]

1. A fall or shower of rain.

1848–58 KINGSLEY *Poems* 15 Pawing the spray..till a fiery rainfall..Sparkled and gleamed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 4/6 Early in the game there was a smart rainfall.

2. The quantity of rain falling in a certain time within a given area, usually estimated by inches (in depth) per annum.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1860) 139 The Rainfall of this year..must have stood..above even this average. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 282 There is one arid region, with a normal rainfall of less than fifteen inches.

attrib. 1868 *Symons's Meteorol. Mag.* III. 204 Rainfall Registration. 1869 *Ibid.* IV. 133 Report of the Rainfall Committee. 1872 MELDRUM in *Q. Jrnl. Meteorol. Soc.* (1873) I. 131 The rainfall tables of land-stations.

Rainforce, ? obs. Sc. form of REINFORCE.

Rai'n-fowl. ? *Obs.* **1. a.** = RAINBIRD 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Reyn' fowle, bryd (or Wodewale, or Wodehake), *gaulus*. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 135 The green Woodpecker .. called also the Rain-fowl. 1769 J. WALLIS *Northumberland* I. 321 The lesser spotted Woodpecker..Our common people call them Pick-a-trees, also Rain-fowl, from their being more loud and noisy before rain.

b. The Mistletoe Thrush.

1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 70 *Turdus viscivorus*..Stormcock, Stormbird,..Rainfowl.

2. = RAINBIRD 2.

1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The referring of the Old-men, or Rain-fowls, to the Cuckow.

3. = RAINBIRD 3.

1849 tr. *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom* 215 The Australian Rain-fowl (*Scr. australasia*), a grey bird of the size of a crow.

Rai'nful, *a.* [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Rainy.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. viii, This yere shalle be raynfull and grete habondaunce of waters shalle falle. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 126 Dionysus, born Of rainful Jove.

Rainge(r, obs. forms of RANGE(R.

Rai'nily, *adv.* [f. RAINY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a rainy manner; with rain falling.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 495 The day now went very rainily and pleasantly on. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 516 Palinurus .. observes..the Hyads rainily bright.

Raininess (rē'ninės). [f. RAINY *a.* + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being rainy.

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc. N. Devon* II. 298 The very raininess of the climate..leaves the clear air..all the more pure.

Raining (rē'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAIN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 190 As shinyng sunne refreshe the frutes When rainyng gins to cease. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xliii. 18 The heart is astonished at the raining of it [snow]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xlix, So high her eye-banks swell'd with endlesse raining. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Rain*, Preternatural rains, such as the raining of stones, of dust, of blood..and the like.

Rai'ning, *ppl. a. rare.* That rains, rainy.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccvii. 244 The season was sore reyning and weyt. 1647 FULLER *Good Thoughts in Worse T.* 17 A husbandman at plow in a very raining day. 1829 *Amer. Jrnl. Science & Arts* XV. 170 Raining Trees... There has been found in Brazil a tree the young branches of which drop water.

†**Rai'nish,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat rainy.

1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Raynisshe, belongyng to rayne, *pluuial.* 1598 FLORIO, *Piouaiuolo*, rainish, waterish, shourish.

Raink, obs. Sc. form of RANK.

Rainless (rē'nlės), *a.* [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. G. *regenlos*, Sw. *regnlös.*] Destitute of rain.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 177 Gaping ground that raineles can not close. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 104 No shaft, no shot, no rainless cloud, Can daunt his spouse with woe. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *The Law* 528 Rainlesse their soyl is wet. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 242 An hour of rainless sunshine. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 457 The sandy deserts of the rainless districts of Chili.

Hence **Rai'nlessness.**

1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mntns.* 2 The look of long rainlessness, which one may not call drought.

Rainment, Rains: see RAIGNMENT, RAINES.

Rai'n-shower. [OE. *rénscúr* = ON. (Sw., Da.) *regnskúr*, G. *regenschauer*: see RAIN *sb.*[1] and SHOWER.] A shower of rain.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 16 Se ðe..sylð renscuras ðam rihtwisum & ðam unrihtwisum. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4317 Fra heven he sal do falle rayne-shours. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 76 Als fast as rayne schour rappis on the thak. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 40 Towards morning there was a rain-shower.

Rai'n-water. [OE. (*regn-*), *rénwæter* = Du. *regenwater*, MHG. *regenwazzer* (G. *-wasser*), ON. *regnvatn* (Sw. *-vatten*, Da. *-vand*): see RAIN and WATER.] Water that falls from the clouds as rain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 26 ȝefylle þonne mid ren wætere. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 Þe teares þe man wepeð for longenge to heuene ben cleped rein water, oðer deu water. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 770 Let make a stewe With rayn watir, thyn herbis to renewe. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxiv. 257 The Cysternes where as was rayn water. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 49 The raine water doubtlesse doth more encrease and cherish things growing on the earth, than any other water. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. iv. 12 The best and most wholesome water .. is raine water falling in sommer. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 214 To caulk the decks .. of the Centurion, to prevent the rain-water from running into her. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 50 As pure or purer than rain-water. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 6 Rain-water is collected from roofs.

pl. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* v. (1693) 299 We daily see, that the Rain-waters wash away the Superficies of the Mountains.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rain-water butt, cistern, pipe, spout, tank.*

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* v. (1850) 18/1 An open rain-water butt on one side. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1023 *Rain-water pipe*, one usually placed against the exterior of a house to carry off the rain-water from the roof. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 540/2 The form of a rain-water cistern. *Ibid.* 533/1 Rain-water spouts, or rones as they are commonly termed. 1884 *Meteorology in rel. to Health* 30 With regard to this rain-water tank.

Rai'nworm. [OE. (*regn-*), *rénwyrm* = Du. *regenworm*, MHG. *reginwrm* (G. *regenwurm*): see RAIN *sb.*[1] and WORM.] The common earth-worm.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/22 *Lumbricus*, renwyrm, *uel* angeltwicce. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 184 In the Cape countries there is a sort of Rain-worms that are altogether like the Rain-worms of Germany. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 10/2 Putting a live rain worm between the halves of a stoned black plum.

Rainy (rē'ni), *a.* Forms: 1 **rénig,** 4–5 **reyny,** (4 **-i,** 4–5 **-ie**), 5–6 **rayny,** (5 **-eny,** 6 **raynye, -ney,** *Sc.* **rany** (e), 6–7 **rayn-, rainie,** 6– **rainy.** [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -Y[1]. Cf. Sw. *regnig.*]

1. Of weather or climate: Characterized by rain.

a 1000 *Riddles* i. 10 (Gr.) Þonne hit wæs renig weder. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* lxxiii. Sel. Wks. I. 235 Ofte tyme, in reyny wedir, chirchis don good on halidai. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 183 In reyny and wyndy wedris. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* x. 13 It is a raynye wether, & they cannot stonde here without. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 26 An Almanacke ..To search and finde the rainy weather out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 214 A rainy climate. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 128 When the wind was easterly, the weather was gloomy, dark, and rainy.

2. Of periods of time: During or within which rain is falling, or usually falls.

In Meteorology, a *rainy day* is one having at least one millimetre (formerly one hundredth of an inch) of rain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 162 Þonne bið..windiz lengten & reniz sumer. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 169 Upon a rayny day hyt befel, An huntynge wente syr Launfel. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cciv. 299 The moneth of Iuyll, whiche is moche rayny customably in that countrey. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 The fyrst day was fayre: but all the other, clowdy & rayny. 1660 T. BLOUNT *Boscobel* 40 The night was very dark and rainy. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv, The rainy season came on. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 60 An unproductive year mostly succeeds a rainy winter. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 207 Monday and Tuesday were rainy days.

b. *fig. A rainy day*: a time of need.

c 1580 J. JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 23 Wold he haue me kepe nothyng agaynst a raynye day? 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 115 In the Time of Plenty, they lay up for a Rainy-day: 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 300 It behoves us to provide against a rainy day while the sun shines. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredh. Gt.* III. VIII. vi. 53 The massive silver did prove a hoard available, in after times, against a rainy day.

3. Of places: In which it rains or is raining; where rain is frequent; subject to rain.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 Þe lond is nesche, reyny, and wyndy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 437 Southward to the Rainy Regions. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 1 The north western provinces are more rainy than Devonshire. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* vi. 91, I wandered bedless in the rainy streets.

b. Of an action: Done in the rain. *rare*—[1].

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 111 Besmyrcht With raynie Marching in the painefull field.

4. Of clouds, mist, etc.: Bringing rain; laden with rain; of the nature of rain; connected with rain. †*Rainy bow*, the rainbow.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 65 The colour of the reyni Mone With medicine upon his face He set. *Ibid.* 312 The reyni Storm fell doun algates. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 27 Rany Oriioune wyth his stormy face. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Lord Hastings* II. 108 As beastes forshew the drought or rayny dropps. 1604 Jas. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 104 The raynie cloudes are often transformed and euaporated in blustering winds. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56/2 The seas we may not plow, Ropes make of the rainy bow. 1818 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 217 As rainy wind [sweeps] through the abandoned gate. 1876 Gibbon *Robin Gray* iv, A white rainy mist lowered upon the water.

b. *fig.* of the eyes: Shedding tears; tearful.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Compl. Dk. Buck.* xcvii, With rainy eine and sighes cannot be told. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* iv. 1 Why drop thy rainie eyes? 1774 J. Adams *Diary* 5 Mar. Wks. 1850 II. 332 A pathetic..performance. A vast crowd, rainy eyes, &c. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 48 O'er the waste of ocean with a rainy eye he gazed.

Raioid (rē'·oid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Rai-a + -oid.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling, or related to, the *Raiæ* or rays. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this type. (In recent Dicts.)

Raip, north. and Sc. var. Rope. **Raipe,** obs. Sc. var. Reap. **Rair,** obs. Sc. f. Rare, Roar. **Raird,** var. Reibd. **Rais,** obs. Sc. f. Race *sb.*[1], Rase *v.*[1]; var. Reis; obs. pa. t. Rise.

Raisable (rē'·zăb'l), *a.* Also 9 **raiseable.** [f. Raise *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being raised.

1644 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 51 A third of the clear profitts raised or raisable of all my other lands. 1739 Lord Hardwicke in Atkyns *Rep. Cases* (1781) I. 512 The infant, dying..makes this legacy not raisable. 1855 M. H. Bloxam *Fragm. Sepulch.* iv. 83 An interior lid..raisable by means of two iron rings. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xliii. 188 The time soon arrived when the rent was not raiseable.

Raise (rēz), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **reise, 6 rayse.** [f. Raise *v.*[1]]

†**1.** A levy. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 91 Than may ye make a newe reise, bothe of people & tresour.

†**2.** The act of raising; uplifting, elevation. *Obs.*

1538 Bale *God's Promises* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 301 The sure health and raise of all mankind. *c* 1560 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxli. 405 My rayse of handes: as sacrifice,..let it bee. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 699 In Leaping with Weights..the Hands goe backward before they take their Raise.

3. A rising passage or road.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 197 We are..engaged in running a raise up from west drift on eighth level. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxiii. 222 Sometimes at the top of a long raise they stopped to breathe the horse.

4. *To make a raise* = Raise *v.*[1] 25. *U. S.*

1837 Neal *Charcoal Sketches* (Bartlett), I made a raise of a horse and saw, after being a wood-piler's apprentice for a while.

5. An increase in amount.

1891 A. Welcker *Wild West* 21 By continued raises, Potlatch had everything which he possessed..at stake. 1894 Wilkins & Vivian *Green bay tree* I. 108 Pimlico had obtained a raise of the limit to £20.

Raise (rēz), *sb.*[2] *north dial.* [a. ON. *hreysi* (Norw. *röys, rös,* Sw. *röse*), cairn.] A pile of stones, a cairn. (Freq. in place-names in Cumberland.)

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) I. 50 Such risings as are caused by the burial of the dead; which in the northern parts are called raises. 1794–8 Hutchinson *Hist. Cumbld.* (Halliwell), There are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of raises. 1869 A. C. Gibson *Folk Sp. Cumbld.* 7 Dunmail Raise is t' biggest cairn i' t' country.

†**Raise,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* (See Reise.)

Raise (rēz), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3 **reisen, re33senn,** 4 **reys(en,** 5 **-yn,** 4–6 **reise, reyse,** 5 **rese, rese,** 6 **reyse, rease; *β.*** 4 **raisin,** 4–6 **rays,** 4–8 **rayse,** 4–7 **rais,** 8 **raize,** 4– **raise; γ.** 4 **rase(n,** 4–6 **ras,** 8 **raze.** [a. ON. *reisa* (used in most of the main senses of the Eng. word; Sw. *resa,* Da. *rejse*) = Goth. (*ur*)*raisjan,* OE. *rǽran* (: —**raizjan*), causative f. *rais-* ablaut-variant of **rīs-* to Rise.

First prominent in the *Ormulum,* in which it occurs freely in various senses. In the Wyclif Bible, up to the end of Jeremiah, the earlier version regularly has *rear,* while the later has *raise*; but from Ezekiel onwards *raise* appears in both versions. From an early period the word has been extensively used in a great variety of senses, the exact development of which is not always perfectly clear. The main senses (here distinguished by Roman numerals) are distinct enough in themselves, but tend to pass into each other in transferred uses, while with certain objects more than one idea may be present. The addition of *up* to strengthen the verb is less common now than formerly.]

I. To set upright; to make to stand up.

1. *trans.* To set (a thing) on end; to lift up one end or side of (a post, stone, etc.) so as to bring into or towards a vertical position; to restore (a fallen thing) to its usual position.

Occasionally with suggestion of sense 8 or 17.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 A, nu raise þai up þe rode. *a* 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 170/527 þe Emperoure..Gert þir wheles be smertly graid & on þe thrid day þam rayse. 1388 Wyclif *Jer.* li. 12 Reise ȝe a signe on the wallis of Babiloyne. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxviii. 4 The signe trivmphall rasit is of the croce. 1530 Palsgr. 684/1 Reyse this speare and set it agaynst the wall. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 299, I will raise her Statue in pure Gold. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, La Motte and Peter endeavoured to raise the carriage. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. vii, Stones of power By Druids raised in magic hour. 1847 R. & J. A. Brandon *Anal. Gothic Archit.* (1860) 99 It [a door] consists of battens slightly raised towards the centre.

b. *fig.* To set up, establish, restore, etc.

c 1200 Ormin 5327 To swelltenn bliþeli3 Forr Crisstenndom to re33senn. *Ibid.* 5685 To re33senn rihhtwisnesse. 1388 Wyclif *Ruth* iv. 5 Thou owist to take..the wijf of the deed man, that thou reise the name of thi kynesman in his eritage. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 15 Geue wytnes vnto thy creature..and rayse vp the prophecies that haue bene shewed in thy name. 1559 Abp. Hethe *Sp.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vi. 400 We..are muche..inclined to rayse uppe the errors and sects of ancyent and condemned heretickes. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 268 He undertook to raise up the almost-perished name of Chivalry.

c. *spec.* To set up (paste, crust) without the support of a dish.

1594 *Good Huswifes Handmaide* 17 To make Paste and to raise Coffins. 1681 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 335 Tom Cooke can neither tie brawn nor raise past[e]. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 306 ₱ 8 Miss Liddy can dance a Jig, raise Paste. *a* 1756 Mrs. Heywood *New Present* (1771) 187 Make the flour and butter into a pretty stiff paste..then raise it for the pastry. 1845 Miss Acton *Mod. Cookery* xvi. 346 The paste must be sufficiently stiff to retain its form perfectly after it is raised.

2. To lift (a person or animal) and place in a standing posture; to assist (one) to rise from the ground, etc. (Freq. in *fig.* context.)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 671 Mitte helpe of hem alle ðis elp he reisen on stalle. *Ibid.* 676 Ðus fel Adam..Moyses wulde him reisen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19792 (Edin.) To saint petir sco rayt hir hande, ande he hir raisid for to stande. 1382 Wyclif *Amos* v. 2 She is cast doun in to hir erthe, ther is not that shal reyse hir. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. vi. 54, I felle to the ground, but full soone myn Aungell reysed me and sette me on my fete. 1530 Palsgr. 683/2 If you fall you shall nat be reysed for me. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xii. 17 The Elders of his house..went to him, to raise him vp from the earth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 258 Rais'd By quick instinctive motion up I sprung.. and upright Stood on my feet. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xii, [They] had raised up the body of Jones, but..again let him fall. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 113 Therefore, liberate them, and come, and take my hand, and raise me.

b. *refl.* = To rise, get up.

c 1200 Ormin 504 Whillc lott himm shollde re33senn To cumenn inntill ȝerrsalæm. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 231 Let me in safety raise me from my knees. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 119 We..haue all a vniuersal strength..to raise our selues being fallen. [1715 Pope *Iliad* II. 127 The king of kings his awful figure raised.] 18.. Hogg *Field of Waterloo* Poet. Wks. 1838–40 II. 161 Our soldier raised him from the sod, And..leaned upon his bloody wrist.

3. To restore (a dead person or animal) to life.

Orig. implying the lifting up of the dead, or enabling them to rise to their feet, but freq. also including the idea of bringing up out of the grave, and thus associated with sense 17. Also with *again* = resurrect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9156 Helias..was þe first,..þat ded man raisd in form dais. *a* 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 38/343 þe moder him prayd to rays hir sun. *c* 1420 *Prymer* 69 Lord, þat reisidist stynkynge lazer fro his graue. 1566–7 L. Wager *Marie Magd.* (1902), At Naim a dead chylde agayne he did rayse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 296 So Man..Shall..dying rise, and rising with him raise His Brethren. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) I. ii. 27 God was able to raise him from the dead. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxi, Behold a man raised up by Christ!

b. So with body, bones, etc. as obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 194 O lazar ded..Iesus raised his licam. 1610 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, They must restore him flesh again, and life, And raise his dry bones to revenge this scandal.

c. Hence, *To raise from death, to life.* Cf. 19.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22374 Quen þai ha lien tua dais, Til liif vr lauerd sal þam rais. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvi. 14 Take out my saule fra þe wicked deuel, raisand me fra ded. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philip*) 52 Fra ded to lyfe..he raysit þame. 1530 Palsgr. 683/2 Christ dyd rayse Lazar from deth to lyfe. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 584/1 If he had raised their dead bodies to life.

4. To cause (a person or animal) to rise or stand up:

a. To rouse from sleep; to make (one) waken up or get out of bed. ? *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 5843 O þe þridde dazȝ itt iss Waccnedd off slæp & re33sedd. 1382 Wyclif *John* xi. 11 Lazarus..slepith, but I go for to reyse him fro slepe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5174 þe duke..Fand him slowmand on slepe & sleely him rayses. 1530 Palsgr. 683/2, I reyse one out of his bedde. *Je le fays leuer.* By my fayth, if you wyll nat ryse I wyl rayse you. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 17 To raise [*v. r.* rise] betimes the lubberlie..Hob and Margerie. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. § 2 *Schol.,* Then he would raise his Amanuensis to write down his dictates. 1731 Derby in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 229 The Houses of all the Town were so shock'd, as to raise the Inhabitants. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. i. 16 Raising the people at midnight.

b. To rouse (a beast or bird) from a lair, retreat, or covert.

14.. *Kyng & Hermyt* 216 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 21 A dere we reysed in that stonds, And gave chase. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* iv, They be dogges whiche are good for to serche and fynde partryches & quaylles. And whan they haue reysed them, my sperehawke taketh them. 15.. *Tayis Bank* (Bann. MS.) 25 Raising the birdis fra thair rest. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 31 This being effected, they raise the Bear. *Ibid.* 122 These are taught by falconers to retrive and raise partridges. 1721 Bailey, To *spring* (in Fowling), to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

c. To cause or compel (a person) to rise from a seat. (Cf. 29.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 302 So farys A huswyff..To be rasyd thus betwene. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* III He ..that reaseth one sittyng on his taill, to arise out of his place. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 36, I am wak'd with it when I sleepe, rais'd with it when I sit. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxxi, The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell..Which rais'd us baith. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* vii, When he wan to the lee-side of a bowl of punch there was nae raising him.

5. To rouse or stir up (a number of persons, a district, etc.) for the purpose of common action, esp. for attack or defence.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1471 To sle þis bor was al þe contree reysed. ? *c* 1480 *Three* 15*th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 76 The quene reysed all the northe and all oþer pepull by the wey. 1510 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 23 And forthewith he caused his kynsfolke to reyse theyr people. 1674 Cotton tr. *Montluc's Comm.* 363, I then dispatcht away Captain M..giving him order..to raise all the people of the Valleys and Villages. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 157 The mother crying and raising her neighbours. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 544 Danvers undertook to raise the City.

b. Const. *against, upon.*

1382 Wyclif *Amos* vi. 2 Loo! Y shal reyse a folc vpon ȝou..and it shal to gydre breke ȝou. —*Ezek.* xxiii. 22, Y schal reyse alle thi loueris aȝens thee. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. vii, It shall be my charge To raise the town upon him. 1854 Tennyson *Geraint* 457 He..Raised my own town against me in the night. 1882 Floyer *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 190 The whole country was raised upon him.

c. To stir up, incite, instigate (one or more persons) *to* do something or *to* some feeling.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 106 b, To rayse up all men in every place, to the dewe feare of Gods law. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 99 That fixt mind And high disdain ..That with the mightiest rais'd me to contend. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 127 This suggestion raysed the Prince on a resolution to undertake the Irish expedition. 1814 Byron *Lara* II. viii, A word's enough to raise mankind to kill.

d. To excite, agitate, provoke, rouse to excitement or anger. Chiefly *Sc.* Also *raised-like.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 17 Up there came twa shepherds..Rais'd like. *Ibid.* 39 She ran aff as rais'd as onie deer. 1786 Burns *To Auld Mare* ii, He should been tight that daur't to raize thee, Ance in a day. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxvi, His countenance was wild, haggard, and highly excited, or, as the Scottish phrase expresses it, much *raised.* 1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* vii, When she was a little raised-like you'd see a pink flush come on her cheeks.

6. To rouse up, to give or add vigour to (the mind, spirit, etc.); to animate, stimulate.

In later use associated with the ideas of elevating (the heart, spirit, etc.) and increasing (courage, etc.).

1388 Wyclif *Ezra* i. 5 Ech man whos spirit God reiside [L. *suscitavit*] for to stie to bilde temple of the Lord. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. ii, Balen..sawe this aduenture werof hit reysed his herte. 1508 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 39 The prophete..wyllynge to excyte and reyse vp the myndes of synners. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 231, I will speik planelie, to rais ȝour hartis quiklie. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xlvi. 146 Much after this manner did this faithful Servant of Christ raise up his thoughts and quicken his soule. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xvi, His spirits being a little raised with the dram I had given him, he was very cheerful. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 223 To move, to raise, to ravish ev'ry heart, With Shakespear's nature or with Jonson's art. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xxii. III. 251 The immediate effect was to raise the spirit of the Athenians.

†b. To encourage, inspire (a person) *with* courage, confidence, hope, etc. *Obs.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xxi, The horsmen..rasit þare futemen with new curage. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 12, I am raised with more than ordinary confidence, that the same Spirit of Justice will carrie you on. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 555 Rais'd with so blest an Omen, she begun, With Words like these, to chear her drooping Son.

7. *To raise the wind*: To cause the wind to blow; hence *fig.* (with ref. to wind as a motive power), to procure money or necessary means.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 33/421 þan deuils ..raysed þe wynd with weders wik. *a* 1515 *Droichis Part of Play* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 At Norway coist scho raisit the wynd. 1880 T. A. Spalding *Eliz. Demonol.* 113 Charged..with having raised the wind.

fig. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 42. 10 He..never offered to pay earnest. I suppose, poor fellow, he could not raise the Wind. 1857 Trollope *Three Clerks* xxxiv, He came to me this morning to raise the wind. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 23 June 2/2 A large number of people still rush to such methods of raising the wind.

II. To build up, construct, create, produce, etc.

8. To lift up and put in position the parts of (a structure); to construct by piling up, building, or fitting together; *spec.* in *U. S.* to set up the wooden framework of (a house or other building).

c 1200 Ormin 15591 Unnbindebþþ all þiss temmple, & icc Itt i þre da3hess re33se. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6059 Engyns dide þe Bretons reyse, & mangenels. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 394 Many a Muscle and many an oystre..Hath been oure foode, our cloystre for to reyse. 1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp., Abingdon* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 42 They reysid up the archeys be gemeotre in rysyng. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 The Carpenter rayseth not his frame without tooles. *c* 1615 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* ix. 9 So shall my Muse rich trophes rayse. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 19 Of Parian Stone a Temple will I raise. 1735 B. Lynde *Diary* (1880) 144 Mr. Fisk's people ..raised a new meeting house. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xl. 342 Encouraging them to raise magnificent churches. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 In the fields to the north the last of the Norman Kings raised his palace.

†b. *Math.* To construct or draw (a figure or line) *upon* a certain base. *Obs.*

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. ii, Join *AC*; upon which raise the equilateral triangle *ADC*. 1706 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* III. (1734) 294 To Erect or Raise a Perpendicular upon the End of any given Right-line. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 85 Raising a Square..is, when, upon a strait Line..you cause another Line to fall..perpendicular.

c. To found, build up, make or construct (a scheme, plan, description, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1652 J. FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* ii. 14 Neither is it rais'd upon that account of condensation, & rarefaction [etc.]. 1706 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* v. (1734) 431 From hence we may also raise a Theorem for finding the Frustum..of the last Figure. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 ¶ 6 What a beautiful Description has our Author raised upon that Hint in one of the Prophets. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To Raise a plan of a fortress.

d. To form (a small projection or elevation), to cause (a blister, etc.) to rise or form.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) * iij, Medicines that are hote in the fourth degre, rayse vp bladders. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/1 Shavings of Leather..of wich a Heel is raised. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 68 Spoil a grace, Or raise a pimple on a beauteous face. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 371 Acetic acid, thus prepared..raises a blister when applied to the skin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Raising a Mouse*, the process of making a lump on a stay.

e. *U. S.* To form, appoint (a committee). (Perh. orig. in sense 26).

1816 PICKERING *Vocab. Amer.* 160 A member moves that a committee should be raised .. and a committee is accordingly raised.

9. To bring into existence, to produce, beget (offspring). Now *rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 9852 Drihhtin haffde mahht inoh To re33senn off þa staness Rihht abell streon till Habraham. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1199 Ur lord had aghteld yete A child to rais of his oxspring. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 8 Entre thou to the wijf of thi brothir..that thou reise seed to thi brothir. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 476 Take her, faire Sonne, and from her blood rayse vp Issue to me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 123 God..from him will raise A mightie Nation. 1711 H. MARTYN *Spect.* No. 180 ¶ 11 Will any man think of raising children without any assurance of clothing for their backs? 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 79 It was before all things needful that William should raise up sons of his own.

b. To produce a supply of (persons of a certain class); to breed (animals).

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 France wanteth shipping .. can raise no good Sailers. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Some innocent country-girl..That could give directions .. when to raise up goslings. 1798 WORDSW. *Last of Flock* iv, From this one, this single ewe, Full fifty comely sheep I raised. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at Home* 154 We 'raise' our own ministers and judges.

10. To foster, rear, bring up (a person). Now chiefly *U. S.*, and commonly in pass. with specification of place.

1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 268 The Child..she..says.. is the Picture of his Father, and that she would endeavour to raise it for his Sake. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. ix. 104 My dissolution will be made more sweet by dying in the arms of one whom I raised. 1817 PAULDING *Lett. fr. South* (1835) I. 85 You know I was raised, as they say in Virginia, among the mountains of the north. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) Pref. 6, I don't know as ever I felt so ugly afore since I was raised. 1870 MARCY *Border Rem.* (1872) 117 A second lieutenant..was born and 'raised' in the wilds of Indiana.

b. To rear or bring up (animals).

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept., The young of the barn-owl are not easily raised. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Traveler* iv. 111 Horses which have been raised exclusively upon grass.

c. To cause or promote the growth of (plants), to grow (fruit, vegetables, flowers, etc.).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 99 The Alaternus .. is raised from Seeds. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, I .. got into the method of planting and raising my corn. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 7 Greens and other vegetables are raised with great facility. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 59 A rose..raised in a conservatory. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 301/1 No notice is taken of either clover or turnips as crops to be raised.

d. Said of the soil producing the plants.

1720 SWIFT *Modern Education*, The dung-hill having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other men's lands. 1797 J. A. GRAHAM *Pres. St. Vermont* 31 The soil is excellent, and raises vast supplies of wheat, Indian corn.

e. *transf.* To produce (manure). *rare*—1.

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 58 They [Hogs] would certainly, in a yard properly littered, raise dung enough to manure one acre very amply.

11. To cause (a person of specified character) to come into existence or appear: **a.** of God.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* xi. 16 Y shal reyse a sheperd in erthe. 1388 — *Deut.* xviii. 15 Thi Lord God schal reise a prophete of thi folk. 1568 H. CHARTERIS *Pref. Lyndesay's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 6* God raisit vp in Ingland, Iohne Uicleif. 1611 BIBLE Pref. ¶ 11 We acknowledge them to haue been raised vp of God, for the building and furnishing of his Church. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 318 Provoking God to raise them enemies. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xxi, [Do Thou] still the patriot, and the patriot-bard, In bright succession raise. 1883–97 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 632/1 Great saints are raised up in different ages to renew the fervour of Christians.

b. of persons or impersonal agencies.

c 1717 POPE *Ep. Craggs* 11 Nor [do thou] wish to lose a Foe these Virtues raise. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i, Her gentleness had never raised her an enemy. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 597 The sins of Islam Must raise up a destroyer even now. 1881 STUBBS *Early Plantag.* ii. (ed. 3) 19 In trying to make himself friends he raised up persistent enemies.

12. To produce, bring into existence or action (various natural phenomena or forces; also *fig.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 303 It a fyre mad alsone þat broynt þe watir, & lo rasyt. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 The sterne stormes that reufulli 3e reisin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 58 Sa maisterfull storme amyd the Libyan see Scho raisit sone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 469 These sediciouse persones, which as certen bellouse seke to reyse up flame. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 269 The joyfull departure of their suspected guest, rais'd this merry showre in their eyes. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 91 One..may still With equal power resume that gift, and raise A tempest. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i. *motto*, I will as soon believe .. That old Moll White..raised the last night's thunder. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* v, All she can do is to raise a storm in a tea-cup.

13. To utter (a cry, etc.) with loud voice; to produce (a loud noise) by shouting or otherwise.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 100/261 A hidose cry þan raysed þai. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 40 Gret noyis & dyne was rayssit thaim amang. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68, I stoutly emboldned with night shade raysed an howting. 1611 BIBLE *Job* iii. 8 Let them curse it..who are ready to raise vp their mourning. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1124, I only with an Oak'n staff will meet thee, And raise such out-cries on thy clatter'd Iron. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xliv, Th' inferior demons of the place Rais'd rueful shrieks and hideous yells. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxiv, To tell red Flodden's dismal tale, And raise the universal wail. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 The Frank warriors..raised a fierce shout of indignation.

b. Hence simply, to utter or produce (a sound).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 7 Fayre Goddesse,..to my tunes thy second tenor rayse. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 94 He rais'd a sigh, so pittious and profound. 1743 GARRICK *Lethe* I. Wks. 1798 I. 5 I'll raise music shall dispel their fears.

c. To sing; also, to begin to sing, to strike up.

1653 MILTON *Psalm* vii. 62 Then will I Jehovah's praise According to his justice raise. 1727–8 POPE *Mem. of P. P.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) IV. 230 When I raised the psalm, how did my voice quaver for fear! 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., I love the license..In sounds now lowly, and now strong, To raise the desultory song. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 25 An old negro,..who raised a hymn, which soon became a confused chant.

14. To cause, originate, give rise to, bring about, set going. Used with a variety of objects, as:

a. strife, dissension, or other disturbance (*among* or *between* persons, *in* a place, etc.). Cf. 16 a.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 185 Þei..reisen debatis & enemytes bitwene weddid men & here wiwes. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 27728 (Cott. Galba) Wreth es raysand..missaw, flit, and malisoune. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 17 Thayme quhilk rasis discord amangis nichtburs. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 So muche contention is reysed in these oure daies about matters of learnyng. *Ibid.* 13 But in case we preferre Charles..what tumultes shall we raise up in Italy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 226 Thou hear'st what stir on Earth Satan ..Hath raisd in Paradise. 1719 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 58 How the ill sp'rit did the first mischief raise. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 317 Liberty..Shall raise no feuds for armies to suppress. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 There are metaphysicians who have raised a controversy on the point. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 384 Do not raise a quarrel .. between Thrasymachus and me.

b. a report or rumour, slander, etc.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 29/91 þai said he suld a sklaunder rays Of God. 1576 [see 16 b]. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxiii. 1 Thou shalt not raise a false report. 1678, 1685 [see 16 b]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 5 A groundless Report that has been raised, to a Gentleman's Disadvantage.

c. a feeling, idea, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 40 Þat noon euyl suspecion may be reysed of hem. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiii. 2 Thus awfull Mars..The sorow rasit apon athyr hand. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 385 Quhilk rumour in Scotland rayset not lytle invie in ffrance. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 51 If the scorne of your bright eine Haue power to raise such loue in mine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 806 Thence raise..discontented thoughts, Vain hopes, vain aimes, inordinate desires. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 94 Momentary anger is frequently raised .. without any apparent reason. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Pres.* Note A. 2 Opponents have succeeded in raising an almost insurmountable prejudice.

d. the expression of some feeling.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi[i]. 207 The publique worship ..rais'd a condemning, but selfe-absolving blush into her cheeks. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 652 The comic muse .. raises sly the fair impartial laugh. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 658 They raised a smile At folly's cost. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* viii. 176 He never fell into the habit of raising a laugh at the expense of individuals.

e. an action, process, condition, etc.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 3 The Kyng off Frawns set hym to ras And set a sege befor Calays. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 28 b, Suche as eyther Reyse up new customes, or extorte that is forboden. 1611 BIBLE Pref. ¶ 2 They raise vp a tragedie, and wish..the Temple had neuer bene built. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 625 Thoughts my Tormenters .. raise Dire inflammation. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 86 The Rogue..has rais'd such a Funk in the Forecastle. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 145 The application of such manures as raise a fermentation. 1831–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* iii. (1845) 54 The watchword..was sufficient to raise a ferment from one end of Jerusalem to the other. 1876 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 688/1 The requisite heat for the dyeing operation is raised and maintained. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 278/2 The outbreak has raised a demand for restriction [etc.].

15. **a.** *Law.* To draw up, frame (a summons, letter, etc.), institute (an action or suit), establish (a use).

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 45 Raising of new letteres for halding of siclik courtis justiciare. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 109 b, The name of the Judge, at quhais command the summons is raised, and directed. 1632 in *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 126 He .. out of one cause ill begunne, raysed 20 severall actions. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 85 Criminal Letters, raised at the Instance of D. F. his Majesty's Advocate. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 330 A use could not be raised without a sufficient consideration. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 50 § 8 Actions relating to questions of heritable right..raised in a Sheriff Court.

b. To bring up (a question, point, etc.); to bring or put forward (a difficulty, objection, etc.); to put forward, advance (a claim).

1647 GENTILIS tr. *Malvezzi's Chiefe Events* 159 In raising difficulties hee makes them easie. 1722 STEELE *Conscious Lovers* II. i. (1723) 26 This will certainly give me occasion to raise Difficulties. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 285 The question of the union therefore was not raised. *Ibid.* xv. 602 A day was appointed for considering the point raised by Crone. 1881 STUBBS *Early Plantag.* iv. (ed. 3) 70 John the Marshal .. raised a claim touching one of the archiepiscopal manors.

16. With various constructions:

a. To begin, make, institute, direct, etc. *against* a person or thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1071 Allas! .. A-gain abel he raysed strijf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. x. 98 Thar most thou behald The weris rasit aganis Romanis bald. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 29 The summondis raisit be the said Lord againis the said Iames. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 262 He .. raysed warre against us, and was taken therin. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 50 The Iewes .. raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* Advt. 6 A variety of sham suits, raised against him by Newgate solicitors. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Rel.* 356 The objections which have been raised against this view.

b. To bring, send, or direct *on* or *upon* one.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7949 Iuel he sal apon þe rais. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 276 Fra thai had rasit on him the cry. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 1 Y schal reise on Babiloyne..as a wynd of pestilence. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* v. 9 He rayseth destruccion vpon the mightie people. 1576 *Oppress. Orkney & Shetland* (1859) 49 Gif ane brute be rasit upon thame. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 846 This was .. a meer Slander raised upon Atheists. 1685 *Acct. Execution Dk. Monmouth* 2, I have had a Scandal raised upon me.

c. To draw, obtain, derive (one thing) *out of* or *from* another. *rare.*

1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. (1640) 48 Moses third excuse, raised out of a naturall defect. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man.* II. 245 Heav'n's great view..Virtue's ends from Vanity can raise. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. Pref. 12 Abstruse speculations .. have been raised from every branch of my speculations.

III. To remove to a higher position.

* *To lift up by direct effort.*

17. To lift as a whole, to put or take higher, to elevate. Also, to pull up, hoist (sail, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22109 Þof þou þe rais up intil heven, To hell depe sal þou be driuen. *a* 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 88/685 Angels .. raysed hir vp into þe ayre. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 692 Thai rasit salys but abaid. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 71 Him all nakit on the tre Thai raisit on loft. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 18 She .. all attonce her beastly body raizd. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 254 Then will I raise aloft the Milke-white-Rose. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 39 Such a bulk as no twelve bards could raise. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 1 The grisely Felon raised His Gore-dyed Lips. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. Concl., He raised the silver cup on high. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* II. xxxii, The train .. Embark'd, raised sail, and bore away. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. liii. 100 Should he try to catch her eye, and then raise his hat? 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 296 She could have struck him, and had her arm raised to do it.

b. *spec.* To draw or bring up (water, minerals, etc.) to the surface of the ground.

1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. xvi. 61 The oxen raise the water by a bucket and rope. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 65 Much Ore has been formerly raised on this Hill. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 639 The coal raised in 1829 was 37,000 tons. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 44, 12,656 tons of quartz..raised from depths between 240 and 690 feet.

c. In various special uses: (see quots.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Raise* is likewise used for placing a horse's head right, and making him carry well, and hindring him to carry low, or to arm himself. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 87 When the trees are fallen, they..drag them along the snow. It is exceedingly difficult to put them first in motion, which they call raising them. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To raise the metal*, to elevate the breech, and depress thereby the muzzle of a gun. *To raise tacks and sheets*, the Lifting the clues of the courses, previously to bracing round the yards in tacking or wearing.

d. To turn (the eyes or look) upwards.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxx. 1, I reiside myn i3en to the hillis. 1599 JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, Gentle friend be merry, raise your lookes out of your bosome. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i, Wherefore are your Eyes Severely rais'd to Heav'n? 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. xxii, Nor spoke..nor raised his looks to meet The gaze of strangers. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 787 He raised his eyes and saw The tree.

18. *fig.* To promote or advance (a person, people, etc.) to a higher rank, office or position; to exalt in dignity or power.

c 1200 ORMIN 9611 Forr to re33senn alle þa þatt follzhenn soþ meocnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22281 He sal him rais sua hei on hight, þat men sal wen þat he es dright. *a* 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 42/13 In þe kinges hows sethin was he To ofice and to reuerence raysed. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 291 (Harl. MS.) He resede þe poore man fro filthede..to sette him among princis. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xvii, How high, how soone, she did me raise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 162 A Son whose worthy deeds Raise him to be the second in that Realme of Pharao. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, They'll say the subtile statesman plann'd this marriage, To raise his blood into his master's throne. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* iii, Theirs is a gracious bounty, form'd to raise Him whom it aids. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 90 Charter after charter .. raised the townsmen of boroughs from mere traders..into customary tenants.

†b. To promote *to* some privilege. *rare* —¹.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 11 As sone as mony is 3euen þei reysen þe synnars to þe takyng of þe sacraments.

c. To exalt (one's name, state, etc.). *rare.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 2373 (Trin.) Þere shal þi name reised be And alle þo heires þat comen of þe. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 68 It pleas'd his Maiestie To rayse my State to Title of a Queene. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 202 Of qualities deserving praise, More go to ruin fortunes than to raise. 1880 SCOTT *Monast.* xix. *motto*, Farewell each hope of..raising thy low rank.

d. To extol, laud. *rare.*

c 1631 MILTON *Arcades* 8 Fame that her high worth to raise Seem'd erst so lavish. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 211 While Wits and Templars ev'ry sentence raise, And wonder with a foolish face of praise.

19. *fig.* To elevate (persons) to a higher moral or mental condition. (In early use perh. from 2.)

c 1200 ORMIN 4373 He ras o þehhtennde dæȝ To reȝȝenn uss off sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18674 Iesus him kidd til þaim..vtte o wan-hope for to rais [*Trin. MS.* hem to reise]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þai rays þaim in til contemplatyf lyf. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 149 Thir ressonis ar to raiss 3ow Fra crymes vndir coite. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* II. xxiv, I cannot but be raised to this persuasion, that [etc.]. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 530 Oh stupid creatures that are not raised with the description of..his infinite excellencies! 1848 R. S. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. 95 The Incarnation of Christ our Lord has raised us..above the carnal anthropology of the Greeks. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 14 They are doing their best to raise and improve the degraded race.

b. To elevate (the thoughts, mind, etc.), to make higher or nobler.

c 1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 69 He..rayses þar thoght abouen all erthly thyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. iv, Raise my thoughtes, too humble and too vile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 23 What in me is dark Illumine, what is low raise and support. 1786 BURNS *Despondency* iii, While praising, and raising His thoughts to Heav'n on high. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 Its great glory was to have raised the moral dignity and self-respect of the many to a level which had hitherto been reached only by a few.

c. To elevate (a subject, style, diction).

1668 DRYDEN *Def. Ess. Poesy* Essays 1900 I. 114 He does so raise his matter in that prose, as to render it delightful. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 11 Milton has put in practice this method of raising his language. 1737 LD. HERVEY *Memoirs* (1848) II. 361 His words are well chosen, his diction extremely raised.

** *To cause to rise or mount up.*

20. To cause (a spirit) to appear, esp. by means of incantations.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 98/152 Experimentes þan ordand he; And raised deuils grete plente. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 243 The erll Ferrandis moder was Ane nygramansour, & Sathanas Scho rasit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 212 Like as the spreit of Samuell..Rasit to Kinge Saul was by the Phitones. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 296 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* 362 Reasing the devill with invocationes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 430 Grisly Spectres, which the Fiend had rais'd. *c* 1725 RAMSAY *To Malloch* viii, He that could in tender strains Raise Margaret's plaining shade. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xiv, Masons' mystic word an' grip, In storms an' tempests raise you up. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. ii, Then the magician..raised the once-laid ghost of Cleveland's ambition.

b. *To raise the Devil, Cain, the mischief*: To make a disagreeable disturbance; to create trouble, uproar, or confusion.

[1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* v. ii, Sir, give me an Account of my Necklace, or I'll make such a Noise in your House I'll raise the Devil in't.] 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxiii, He was going to raise the devil. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 212 Topsy would hold a perfect carnival of confusion .. in short, as Miss Ophelia phrased it, 'raising Cain' generally. *c* 1865 MARK TWAIN *Sketches* i. *Mr. Bloke's Item* (1900) 217 The head-editor has been in here raising the mischief and tearing his hair.

21. To make (the voice) heard.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xcii. 3 The flodis han reisid [L. *elevaverunt*] her vois. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Who sometimes rayseth vp his voice to the height of the heauens. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 42 He rais'd his Voice, and soon a num'rous throng Of tripping Satyrs crowded to the Song. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 31 The Tyrant Love permit me raise My feeble voice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 31 Many voices were boldly raised in menace and accusation. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 472 Not a voice was raised in opposition.

22. To cause (dust, vapour, smoke, water, etc.) to ascend or rise; to send or force up, to stir up. See also DUST *sb.*¹ 5.

1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 57 Sholde y a neewe smoke now vp reyse. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 27 b, They doe nothing else but raise a dust. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. (1686) 130 Camels to make the water sapid do raise the mud with their feet. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 43 Sublime is to raise by Fire any Volatile matter to the top of the Cucurbit or into its Head. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. viii, The wine .. raise[d] disagreable fumes from the stomach into the head. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 3 We may perhaps raise a dust and dispute about tenets purely verbal. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 34 The drizzly fogs from dull Pisuerga raised. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i, And where do we raise our smoke...I mean, where do we D'Urbervilles live?

†b. To render (tin) volatile. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 96 To Sublime Tinn is to raise and Volatilize it by means of a Volatile Salt.

23. *Naut.* a. To come in sight of (another ship, land, a whale, etc.).

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 At 11. of the clocke wee raysed the Isle of Madera. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 28 We hull'd off, North North-east, but still raised land. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 The last of June we raised the Antarticke Pole. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 61, I would not come nearer than just to raise the land. 1890 *Century Mag.* May 516 In October 1832, the ship Hector of New Bedford raised a whale and lowered for it.

b. To give a higher appearance to (a ship, etc.) by coming nearer.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiii. (1577) 39 In going to the North, you doe rayse the Pole, and lay the Equinoctiall. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 46 So many Degrees you approach towards it, so much you are said to Raise the Pole. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Hausser un vaisseau*, to raise a distant ship by approaching her gradually in chace. 1796 NELSON 21 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 279, I saw a Spanish Frigate coming..who, when she raised our hull hauled her wind to the eastward.

24. To make (a horse) rise in leaping or rearing. ? *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Raise*, in the manege, is used for working; thus to raise a horse upon corvets, caprioles, and pesades, is to make him work at corvets, caprioles, &c.

*** *To collect by lifting; to levy.*

25. To levy (a tax, etc.); to collect (rents or other charges); hence, to bring together, obtain, procure by means of collecting or in any other way. † Const. *on* (a person).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 Þorgh alle his lond þe Kyng his sonde sent, Forto raise þe treuage, þat on þe lond was sette. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 It schal ben reysed and gadered be ye alderman and his felas. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43, I wil the mony y^t is reysid and reseyvyd be delyueryd. 1511 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 325 Noo man..shall reise keiage of noo kaye..except it be buylded as a keay. 1546 *Suppl. of Commons* 16 What yearelye rentes may be clearlye reased therof. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The difficulty of raising Mony, for the necessary uses of the Common-wealth. 1689 J. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* II. 5 Impowered to make Laws and raise money on the Kings Subjects. 1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 19 If no Profit can be raised, I see no reason why any Man should Adventure his Money. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 30, I immediately raised all the money I possibly could. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xiv, Let not his mode of raising cash seem strange. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, The correspondence..related to a new loan my lord was raising. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Tom Cobb* I, Me so pinched for money till I can hardly raise an egg for breakfast.

b. *transf.* To obtain, procure (advantage, pleasure, praise, etc.).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 89 We cannot hope to raise any advantage to ourselves by our utmost endeavours. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* XII. 79 What pleasure shall thy great Creator raise From thy breath-tainted, and unsav'ry praise? 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 805 Content if..I may raise A monitor's, though not a poet's praise.

c. Of articles sold: To bring, fetch (a certain price). *rare* —¹.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 241 The few firs..cut for deals raise from eight pence to twelve pence per foot.

d. To succeed in producing.

1841 'WILDRAKE' *Cracks of Day* 184 Mango could scarcely raise a gallop.

26. To levy, collect, gather, bring together (an army, troops, etc.).

In early use perh. to be taken in sense 5.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* l. 9 Y schal reise, and brynge in to Babiloyne the gaderyng togidere of grete folkis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 829 Nicholas..Had rasyd vp a rode hoste. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 7 Alle his peple he reysyd were fiedde fro hym. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 90 Our Quene .. Into this Realme did rais ane ryall rout. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 282 Raseng an armie thame cruellie he persewis. 1643 *Decl. Commons* (Reb. Ireland) 63 Lord Barnewall..hath a Commission for a Troupe of horse, and is now gone into Wales to raise them. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccxliv. 324 We continue to militate and to raise light troops. 1839 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxix, A mob was raised in 1833, and expelled the whole Mormon body. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. ii. 594 The Sovereign has the sole power of raising..fleets and armies.

**** *To remove by, or as by, lifting up.*

27. To put an end to (a siege or blockade) by withdrawing the investing forces.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 64 Thus maid wes pes..And syne the assegis rasit wair. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 b, He hadde not entencion for to disloge him ne to reyse his siege. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 83 He raised his siege and departed without his purpose. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 62 Our men..put the enemy to a total rout, upon which he raised the siege. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XI. Wks. 1813 III. 274 He gave orders immediately to raise the siege. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 531 If the blockade shall be found to be raised.

b. To remove, rescind (a prohibition, etc.).

1887 *Mind* XII. 257 The Sorbonne raised the prohibition it had so long laid upon the works of the Grecian philosopher. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 141 He will be .. happy..to raise the injunction, which..has crippled you.

28. To end (a siege, etc.) by compelling the investing forces to desist or remove.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 163 Gyve me some parte of your men, And I shall goo reyse the sege of Cologne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxiii. 503 They were all determyned to go and reyse vp the siege, and to refresshe and vitayle the castell. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vii. 155 He is besieg'd, the Siege that came to raise. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 181, I..have taken from him one place of consequence, and I have raised the siege of another. 1811 *Ibid.* VII. 518 The enemy are still close to us, but they have made no progress in raising the blockade. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 14 William had still some faint hope that it might be possible to raise the siege.

†b. To cause (the besieger) to abandon a siege.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 39 The King of England..Hearing declar'd his friends besieged so..hasts himselfe to go To rease the Duke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Lever, Il leur fit lever le cul à*, he raised them, or their siege, from.

29. To set in motion (an army or camp).

Perh. originally related to 4 c.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 79 His ost he rasd, and come to Werk on Twede. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. xviii. 135 Lysimachus..in a foule and raynie night raysed hys Campe. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* Battles 41 Edward loth to loose time about one Cities Siege, raiseth his Army and departeth. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 7 The Grand Visier raising His Camp, followed the Christians.

IV. To make higher or greater.

30. To increase in height or bulk; to cause to rise up or swell; to give a higher level to.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2670 Shuldrys sharpe I mene not reysed with slevys. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 He had hys nose reysed vpon a roundnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 30 The fadir..gaif the power..To meis the flude, or rais with stormes hie. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 51 All the..riuers which fell into Orenoque were raised with such speed [etc.]. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iii, Why could not he ha' suffer'd me to raise The mountaines o' my sin with one as damnable As all the rest? 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* v. (1693) 295 That the Mountains do daily diminish..that the Valleys are raised..no man can deny. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 640 The Corselet..Whose glitt'ring Margins rais'd with Silver shine. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* XX. 290 Raising the flesh in alternate bands from the ankle to the top of the thigh.

†b. *To raise in flesh*: to make plump. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 797 These Tortoises..are given to Horses, for by them they are raised in flesh, and made much fatter. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry, Words of Art expl.* (1633), Raised in flesh, is when a Hawke grows fat, or prospereth in flesh.

†c. To make up the height of. *Obs. rare.*

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 24 Four of them (together with the Morter thereunto belonging) may raise a Foot. 1663 — *Counsel* 56 The fittest bigness of a good brick; is..two Inches, a quarter and a half thick, which will raise a foot in the Morter with four bricks.

31. In various technical uses:

a. To bring up (the nap of cloth) by carding with teazles, etc.; to make a nap on (cloth).

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (ROXB.) 320 [The] fuller..shall dresse .. vij. brode clothes; that is to say reyse, skore them, barbe them. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 They raise up the Cotton of .such Fustians. 1633 J. ANCHORAN tr. *Comenius' Gate Latin Unl.* § 503 *marg.*, The shear-man ..raiseth the nap. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, The cloth .. is..given, all wet, to the carders, to raise the hair, or knap, on the right side, with the thistle, or weed. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 45/1 Teazel..is of singular use in raising the knap upon woollen cloth. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 195 The pile is also said to be more perfectly raised. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 343/1 Cloth is usually 'raised' twice and 'cropped' several times.

b. To cause (dough, bread) to expand and become light, as by the use of yeast. Also *absol.*

1611 BIBLE *Hos.* vii. 4 The baker: who ceaseth from raising after he hath kneaded the dough, vntill it be leauened. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 178 For fermenting liquors, and raising bread. 1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xxiii. 509 All light cakes require a rather brisk oven to raise and set them.

c. To cause (hides) to increase in thickness.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. 164 If any tanner have raised with any mixture any hide to bee converted to backes, bend-leather [etc.]. 1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 127 When you find your hides sufficiently raised, put them directly into the ooze. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 196 The skins..have not yet been raised sufficiently to prepare them for tanning.

d. To give (metal) a rounded form.

1846 HOLTZAFFEL *Turning* I. 398 In raising the metals by the hammer [etc.]. *Ibid.* 410 Thimbles, which are slightly conical are raised at five or six blows. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/1 Brings down upon them a..globular punch, which domes them up—in technical parlance, 'raises' them.

32. To increase the amount of, to heighten (rent, taxes, prices, etc.). Hence *to raise out*, to cause (a player) to withdraw from a game by making the stake too high for him.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 13 Mailis and gersomes raisit ouir hie. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 358 Too reyse his Rent alas it neadethe not. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 26 This making of Christians will raise the price of Hogs. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 28 Once already have you prisoned me, To my great charge .. And somewhat raisde the debt by that advantage. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Du Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 78 One side endeavours to raise, and the other to beat down the Market Price. 1800 J. GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* II. viii. (ed. 5) 167 Journeymen who refuse to work, in consequence of a combination to raise their wages. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5/1 It is proposed to raise the duty on rye. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 57 You can bet against that particular player, continually raising the stakes, until all the other players are 'raised out'.

b. To increase, add to (one's reputation, interest, credit, etc.).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 The circumforaneous Emperick rais'd his Fame. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 474 His being thus divested of his Commissions .. would raise his interest in the Nation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 446 Promises and services which, if discovered, would not have raised his credit at Whitehall. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to raise the measure of worth.

c. *Math.* To increase (a number or quantity) by multiplication into itself.

1706 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 5 (1734) 157 To Raise the Binomial Root $a+b$ to the Seventh Power. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 201 To involve or raise Surd Quantities to any Power. 1893 S. L. Loney *Anal. Trig.* 22 Raise each of these quantities to the pth power.

33. To increase the value, price, or rate of. *To raise the market*: To charge a higher price.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3186 The markit raisit bene sa hie. 1596 Bacon *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* viii. 33 If .. the King .. doth raise monies, that the weight of silver in the piece now of sixpence should goe for twelve pence. 1662 Petty *Taxes* p. xix, The effects of the various species of coins,..as also of raising or embasing them. 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. 279 'Tis all one to her .. so she can raise but the market by a change. 1763 Foote *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 181 How comes it about that you have rais'd it a penny a quart? 1822 Scott *Pirate* ii, Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in raising the market upon Mr. Mertoun (..charging the rock codfish at a penny instead of a halfpenny a-piece).

34. To increase the degree, intensity, or force of.

a. To make (the voice or its sound) louder; to give a higher pitch to.

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 145 An honest man never raiseth the sound of his Voyce, to get advantage of them that speake not so loud. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvi. 254 Raise thy clear notes so high, That labouring birds may die. *c* 1783 Cowper *Mutual Forb.* 16 'You are so deaf', the lady cried (And raised her voice..). 1886 Froude *Oceana* 84 They do not raise the voice at the end of a sentence, as the Americans do.

b. To make keener, to intensify (sensations).

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 608 These raise their Thirst. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 93, I think my appetite was raised by seeing so much food. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 55 To raise thy pain, be Strephon ne'er forgot. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VIII. 139 Lending their power to pleasure and to pain, Yet raising, sharpening, and refining each.

c. To brighten (colours), *esp.* in dyeing.

1814 Jane Austen *Lady Susan* xxiii. (1879) 253 His complexion was raised and he spoke with great emotion. 1874 Crookes *Dyeing & Calico-printing* 607 Steam-greens after printing are frequently brightened, or 'raised' as it is technically called. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 8 Mar. 353 The first pigment .. when mingled with any other colour raises its tone—that is to say, lightens it.

d. To cause (the pulse) to beat faster; to make (a fire) burn up better; to make hotter; etc.

1707 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 222 Burning heats a part, and raises the Pulse. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* IX. 277 Meanwhile Patroclus sweats the fire to raise. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 381 After you raise the fire in order to melt the mixture. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* i. 10 Raised to incandescence by friction against our atmosphere.

V. †**35.** *intr.* To rise, in various senses. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XX. xxii, Syr Gauwayns hors fete reysed and so the hors and he fyl to the erthe. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vii. 32 The delectable name of hir cyte grewe & reysed in praysing. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxii. 273 Iust as imprison'd windes, when once broke forth, One against the other raiseth. 1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 12 They never raised in rebellion against his Majestie. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 240 His reputation abroad will raise or sink as his affairs go well or ill at home. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 57 The fowl..launched itself into the pond, but raised more easily, which gave him time to take his aim. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 145 The artisans, finding their profits to raise by the favour of their Customers, increase..their skill.

36. *Raising* = being raised.

1642 *Royal Commission* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 527 There are now .. moneys raising by way of contribution and otherwise. 1743 T. Jones *ibid.* 405 'Tis said magazines are raising for us at Coblentz. 1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 225 There was raising a new Regiment in his Province. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* II. 180, I see money is raising in all possible ways—by all possible means. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 175 Annie seemed to hear Her own death-scaffold raising.

† **Raise,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rais,** 6 **rayse.** [var. of Rase *v.*[1]; the spelling may be partly due to association with prec.; cf. Raised *ppl. a.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To tear; to scratch, to cut.

In some cases perh. with idea of 'raising' or lifting a portion of the surface.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 550, I sall rais thy Ryall array. 1590 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 6 If you strike his face, you can raise no skin, for his forhead is brasse. 1601 Hakluyt tr. *Galvano's Discov.* 23 They tilled and raised the ground with oxe hornes. 1641 Best *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 48 That hee lay strawe in the barne floore..to prevent the wheeles from breakinge and raysinge the floore. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1223/3 [Having] his Skin only raised.

2. To erase or raze.

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c. 15 Excepted always..all raysynge of recordes. 1588 A. King in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 216/16 To raise the diett of ane instrument. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 165 In the year 1241 they raised [1630 razed] Kiouia the chiefe city of the Rutheni. 1645 *Answ. to Pref.* 130 If there had been any such church robberie of raising the recordes.

3. To graze, touch.

1591 Spenser *Vision Bellay* xiv, It seem'd her top the firmament did rayse.

Raise, obs. pa. t. Rise *v.*

Raised (rēⁱzd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Raise *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Set erect; restored to life; roused up.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 29 Those are the raised Father, and his Friends. 1697 G. Keith *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 32 The Raised Saints shall neither need Candle, nor Light of the Sun.

b. *Raised pie*: A pie having a 'raised' crust (see Raise *v.*[1] 1 c).

1747–96 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiii. 191 Raised pies should have a quick oven, and well closed up. 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* iii. (1886) 11 [He] entered a neighbouring shop, where he purchased a raised pie. 1865 Beeton *Dict. Cookery* 282/1 Raised Pie of Veal and Ham...Plenty of practice [should be] given to the making of raised pies.

2. Set on foot, instituted. *rare.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 159 Lead to the Sagitary the raised Search.

3. Lifted up, elevated, exalted, high. *lit.* and *fig.*

1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xli. (1709) 101 From the Pismire ..to the Monarch on the raised Throne. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 2 Such as are of more raised and inquisitive minds. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 11 High and raised apprehensions of God's goodness. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* III. xi, A stroke on my raised arm and naked head. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 400 Between the fire and the prisoners there is a raised way.

Comb. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 2 The more raised-spirited Moralists.

b. *Raised beach*, a former beach, now situated above sea-level.

1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* i. (ed. 2) 37 A raised beach of the Moray Frith. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 11 On all continents and on many large islands raised beaches occur.

4. Increased in height or size; made larger, thicker, or more prominent; standing out; etc.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Soom wights vp-floating on raisd sea wyth armor apeered. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Gram.* 77 Imbrodered with imbost or raisd golde and pearle. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 380 The raised-up Lip might be troublesome to the Chirurgeon in his work. 1772 T. Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 339 Two scapularies ornamented with tinsel raised-work. 1777 Macbride in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 127 The lime-water ooze penetrates raised leather. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 240 The type required for printing in raised characters. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 416 Raised Embroidery .. consisting of working raised flowers upon a flat foundation.

Comb. 1632 Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 55 They laid downe the Beere upon a rais'd-worke mourning Coverlet. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 177 Square and oblong spaces were vaulted..on the raised-ridge principle.

b. Increased in amount or degree.

1706 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 5 (1734) 157 The intermediate Terms in the new Raised Power. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 58 His wife came in, hearing my raised voice. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. 122 To speak of him as dead, seemed to her raised feelings, like murder. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 232 With smiling face, indeed, but with a raised complexion.

5. *Naut. Raised upon*: Having a framework added to increase the height of the sides.

1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 3, I exerted myself to have the command of a four-oared cutter raised upon. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559.

Raised, *ppl. a.*[2] (and *pa. pple.*). [f. Raise *v.*[2]; now associated with prec. Cf. Rased *ppl. a.*]

1. Of cloth: †**a.** Having the pile cut close. (Cf. *velours ras, drap d'or ras* in Cotgrave.) *Obs.* **b.** Having the pile (apparently) cut away in such a manner as to leave a raised pattern.

c 1550 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 311 A greene cushion of raised velvet. 1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 222 Ane uther [gowne] of raisit claith of silver. 1870 Rock *Textile Fabrics* Introd. lxxiii, Some [art-velvets] are raised or cut, the design being done in a pile standing well up by itself from out of a flat ground of silk. *Ibid.* 200 The fabric ..now known as cut or raised velvet.

†**2.** Of shoes: Having designs cut in the leather.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pinked or raised shooes, have the over leathers grain part cut into Roses, or other devices.

† **Raise-devil,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Raise *v.*[1] 20.] Devil-raising.

c 1661 *Mrq. Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 27/1 That..it may by the same raise-Devil Directory be conjured up again.

Rai·sedly, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Raised *ppl. a.*[1] + -ly[2].] In an elevated or excited manner.

1611 Florio, *Rileuatamente*, raisedly. 1651 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 39 Enthusiasts..have spoken very raisedly and divinely. 1887 Jamieson Suppl., *Raisitly*, excitedly.

Rai·sedness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state of being raised, elevated, or exalted.

1645 W. Jenkyn *Stil-Destroyer* 32 Others neglect the Sacrament..in comming with little raisednesse of soule, dead affections. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 33 Thirdly, you shall know what they know, and as they know it; whence you see what raisednes of your conditions will bee. 1693 R. Fleming *Disc. Earthquakes* 57 Such a Raisedness and Security of a Christians Soul in an extraordinary Hour of Tryal.

Raiser (rēⁱ·zəɹ). [f. Raise *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who raises, in various senses of the vb.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1162 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 413 To þe, Ihesu, we pray, Rayser tyll lyfe fro ded. 1388 Wyclif *Judith* xiv. 9 That Holofernes schulde awake not of the reiseris. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 37 Rasars of slanderyngys. 1570 Buchanan *Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 24 Rasaris of rebellioun. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 b, In no wyse to be a rayser or enhaunser of rentes. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Parents & Childr.* (Arb.) 272 They that are the raysers of their houses are most indulgent towardes theire Children. 1611 Bible *Dan.* xi. 20 Then shall stand vp in his estate a raiser of taxes. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 624 The raysers of the War were scattered here and there. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. vii. 367 The great raiser and improver of the optical science. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 459 Cæsar was the author and raiser of all that storm. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 87 A raiser of huge melons and of pine. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 42 The raisers of such inhibitions..may again record the same. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 53/2 A disappointed raiser of church debts.

b. So *raiser-up.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 16705 (Trin.) Heil þou temple caster doun :..And reiser vp. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Resusciteur de proces vuidez*, a raiser vp of matters alredy decided and iudged. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. 89 She had been..the raiser-up of many a sickly child.

2. That which raises; *spec.* an elevator muscle; also, leaven or yeast.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Expl. Fig. v, The Raiser of the *Scapula*. 1838 Lytton *Alice* x. ii. 357 His excited fancy was the sole and real raiser of the spectre.

3. *Carpentry.* **a.** A riser (of a stair). **b.** A start or shoulder of a water-wheel bucket.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 152 You would by supporting each Step with a Raiser have the model of a true pair of Winding Stairs. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 85 All the grooves for starts or raisers, and buckets, were cut out before it was removed. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1874/1 *Raiser*, the front of a step.

† **Raise-velvet,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Superfine.

Cf. *raised velvet* s.v. Raised *ppl. a.*[2]

1603 *Patient Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 19 'The sintheresis of the soul', and such like raise-velvet terms.

† **Raish.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Echoic.] A harsh swish.

1710 *Last Distemper Tom Whigg* II. 38 A Couple of undone Ravens, cutting the Air at every Stroke of their rank Wing with a Raish [etc.].

Raisin (rēⁱ·zˈn). Forms: *α.* 3 **raycin,** 4–5 **-syn,** 4, 6–7 **-son,** 4, 7 **-sin,** (5 **-sing**), 6 **-sen**; 4, 6– **raisin,** 6–8 **-son.** *β.* 4 **racyn,** 4–6 **rasyn(g,** 5 **rason, razin,** 5–6 **rasin,** 6 **-en.** *γ.* 4–5 **reysyn(g,** (5 **reyssyng**), 4–6 **reysin,** (5 **-ing**), 4–7 **-on,** (5 **-one, -oun**); 4–5 **reisyn,** 6 **-on,** 6–7 **reisin,** 7 **-en.** *δ.* 4 **resyn(g,** 5–7 **-on,** (6 **-onn**); 5 **reasyng,** 6 **-en,** 7 **-in,** 6 **reazin,** 6–7 (9) **reason.** *ε.* 5 **roy-son.** [a. OF. *raiz-, razin, reis-, resin, roisin*, etc. (F. *raisin*) = Prov. *razin, razim*, Sp. *racimo*:—pop. L. **racīm-um*, L. *racēm-um* Raceme.

The five main forms of the word are all of Fr. origin; that with *oi* is rare in Engl., but is the base of G. *rosine*, Du. *rozijn*, Da. *rosin*, Sw. *russin*. The pron. (rēⁱ·zˈn) remained current after the spelling *reason* had been dropped, and is still defended by Webster in 1828 (cf. quot. 1807 in 2 δ); Sheridan, however, gives (rēⁱ·zˈn) in 1789.]

†**1.** A cluster of grapes; a grape. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 10 Ne in thi vyne 3eerd the reysonus and cornes fallynge down thow shalt not gedere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 168 The peper growethe, in maner, as dothe a wylde Vyne...and the Fruyt thereof hangethe in manere as Reysynges. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV. i, A foxe .. beheld the raysyns that grew vpon a hyghe vyne. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. (1634) 103 The fruit of the Vine or Raysin, did not grow naturally in that part of Armenia.

†**b.** = *Raisin-grape* (see 3). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 76 Of trees or fruites to be set or remooued..20 Respis. 21 Reisons.

2. A grape partially dried, either in the sun or by artificial means. (Chiefly *pl.*)

α. [1278 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 486 In .. ficubus, Raycinys, et novem lagenis vini.] 13.. *Coer de L.* 1549 Off froyt here is gret plenté! Fyggys, raysyns, in frayel. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 74 Old wyn and swete raysyns. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 20, Raysons do make the stomake firme and strong. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* II. i, Is not that strange, Sr, to make wine of raisins? 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. vii. 81 A man is..so exposed to calamity, that a raisin is able to kill him. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3971/4 Their Cargoes, consisting of..Brandys, Prunes, Raisons. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 A sweet drink composed of water with raisins.

β. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordship* 77 Seuyn dragmes of pressyd rasynges. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1771 Figes, Razines and Nuttes and apples. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a pound of Rasens iijd. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) II. 144 The frayles .. that figges and rasines are carried better in.

γ. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5193 It wil al fruyt ete, Applen, noten, reisyns, and whete. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Vse in this tymes .. fygis, datis, and reysyns. 1596 J. Smythe in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 90 To suppe..with bread and reysins.

δ. [1348–9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 549 In duabus libr. de Resyns sanz pepyn.] 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 621/8 *Vua passa*, resonn. 1544 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 127 Venturyn..ladyth ij butts saying therein to be reasens of Damask. 1645 Howell *Lett.* lix. (1650) 241 With Figs and Reasons allur'd litill Children. [1807 H. J. Pye *Comm. Commentators Shaks.* 225 Reason and raisin ..are pronounced alike in the age of George the Third, by every person who speaks without affectation.]

†**b.** *Great raisins*, the dried fruit of the common vine, as distinguished from *small raisins* = *raisins of Corinth* (see Currant 1 a). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 16 Sethe þenne oþer raysyns grete In rede wyne. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Þen caste þer-to Roysonys of Coraunce, Dates y-talid, grete Roysonys. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 366 In small reasynges, 14*d.* 1584 Cogan *Haven of Health* cvii. (1612) 95 Great Raysons, and small Raysons, otherwise called Corans. 1598 *Epulario* B iij b, Take a few small Reasons and an Onion.

c. *Raisins of the sun*, sun-dried grapes.

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) I vj b, A litle quantitie of raisins of the sunne. 1618 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 166 Currants and Reysons of the Sun are likewise very good [in Scurvy]. 1780 J. T. Dillon *Trav. Spain* 376 The raisins of the sun..are still more delicate. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 274/1 Muscatels, blooms,..raisins of the sun.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raisin-brandy*, †*-frail*, *-grape*, *-vine*, *-wine*; **raisin-tree** (see quots.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Raisin brandy*, . . a very clean and pure spirit, obtained from raisins. 1669 EVELYN *Vintage* (1675) 48 Putting the cluster into a *raisin-frail or bag of hair-cloth. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 225 The *Raisin-grape is a large and long grape. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 674/2 Tokay, red, white, Alexandrian, Raisin [Grapes]. 1883 *Cheltenham Examiner* Suppl. 19 Sept. 1/3 Berries and apricots often yield still more profit to the acre than raisin grapes. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 86 Rhibes . . is called in some places of Englande a *Rasin tree. 1887 NICHOLSON *Dict. Gardening, Raisin-tree, Japanese*, a common name for *Hovenia dulcis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxiii. (1633) 875 We may call it in English *Raisin Vine. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Cluster Grape, Parsley, Raisin [Vines]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 319 To make Smyrna *Raisin Wine. 1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* XXVI. 541 Raisin Wine.

Raisin, variant of RASEN, wall-plate.

Raising (rē'·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAISE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses; *spec.* in *Curling*, driving a partner's stone into one of the circles round the tee.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 134/216 It was bigun . . Thurg raising of þe kinges sun. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xiv. 9 Thei . . ymagyneden by craft vnrestfulnesse for cause of reisyng. 1455 *Charter* in *Liber Eccl. de Scon* (Bann. Cl.) 185 In the lifting and raising of the saidez fourti schillingis 3erly. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (1851) 25 The very hooly crosse was prouyd by reysinge of a deed woman. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Descerco*, the raising of a siege. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 106 The dearenesse of things, which the Raising of Money bringeth with it. 1706 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 5 (1734) 154 Involution is the Raising or Producing of Powers from any proposed Root. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 8 Apr., I send you a cucumber, not of my own raising. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, A sign from Catharine, if that slight raising of her little finger was indeed a sign. 1892 J. KERR in *Skating, Curling*, etc. 350 Every competitor shall play four shots at . . raising, and chipping the winner.

b. So *raising up.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Reysynge vp, *elevacio*. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Raysing up of a thyng, *leuee*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxxviii. 1256 Almonds . . serue for the raising vp of flegme and rotten matter. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 69 The reason of raising up of that Stage.

c. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; *spec.* in *U.S.* a house-raising (see RAISE *v.* 8).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Suspendingis, enterditingis, cursingis, and reisingis of croiserie. 1388 — *Ps.* xcii. 4 The reisyngis of the see ben wondurful. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. xii. 324 Sapor, . . by way of open reises and raisings of booties wasted all Armenia. 1772 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 38 At Robert Dodge's, at a raising. 1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sketch Stockbridge & Southbridge, Mass.* 174 Raisings were also considered as an affair of similar interest, followed by an entertainment of good things. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep.* 7 *Churches* 11 Such raisings from the dead as that of the widow's son.

2. Anything that is raised; a raised place.

1572 HULOET, Raysing, or going vp of a hyll, *accliuitas*. 1611 COTGR., *Condol*, a ridge or raising of earth. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxviii. 196 The place . . is hard and red, and a raising is there. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 64 The floor of the Chambers is raised thirteen foot from . . the ground . . ; and below under the raising of the thirteen foot, are the Cellars. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 46 If raised panels, add from whence the article arises. If moulded raisings, add [etc.].

3. a. A crop raised. **b.** *Mining* = GET *sb.*[1] I b.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Dec., Its most important 'raisings' are in wheat, oats, maize, tobacco, grapes, &c. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 198.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raising-cord, -gin, -machine, -motion, -tool, -vat, -wheel*; **raising-bee** (*U.S.*), a gathering of neighbours to give assistance in raising the framework of a house or other building; **raising-board**, a corrugated board used in raising the grain of leather (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **raising-dinner** (*U.S.*), a dinner given at a 'raising'; **raising-gig** = GIG-MILL (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **raising-hammer**, a hammer used in giving metal a rounded form (see RAISE *v.* 31 d); **raising-knife** (see quots.); †**raising-pair**, a framework used in mining (see quot.); **raising-room**, a room where cloth is raised.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 121 Neighbours who assemble at your summons to raise the walls of your house . . : this is termed a '*raising bee'. *a* 1859 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. ii. (1900) 254 'Raising bees' also were frequent. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1230 The dots, spots, or ciphers which denote the *raising cords. 1702 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 176 *note*, Provide a *Raysing Dinner for the Raysing the Schoolmasters House. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 104 Shipping crane with a *Reysing gynne. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 404 Figure 277 shows the narrow edge of the *raising-hammer, in the act of descending. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Green plot*, They put the *Raising Knife under the Turf and raise it up. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1874/1 *Raising-knife*, a knife employed by coopers in setting up the staves in form for a cask. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Raising Machine Minder. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1230 The *raising motion is effected by coupling the leaf to one end of its correspondent top lever. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q iij, **Raising-Pair*. . . The use for these is, when we begin at the Bottom of any wide Pit at the Day to Sink, we rise with these Pair upwards. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 203 The cloth passes several times to and from the *raising and cutting-rooms. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Steel-pen Trade.—Wanted, a *Raising-Tool Maker. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 197 The last *raising-vat, which contains the strongest tan-liquor. *a* 1824 DOUGLAS in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 105 The crank must revolve nearly 13 times to give the *raising-wheel one revolution.

Rai·sing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That raises.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 20 Their followers; who, by the raising hand of their lord's assistance, have ascended many high and loftie steppes of dignity.

Rai·sing-piece. [f. RASEN *sb.* (q.v.), associated with RAISING *vbl. sb.*] A wall-plate.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* XII, *Hen. VIII* 605 From the firste water table to the raysyng or resun pieces. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 66 Oake Roofing raysing pieces. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 143 Wall plates, or Raising Pieces and Beams. 1736 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* s.v. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1023 *Raising Piece*, one which lies under a beam or beams and over the posts or punchions.

So **Rai·sing-plate.**

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 137 They frame the Raising-plates just as the Ground-plates are framed; and then frame the Roof into the Raising-plates. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 571 Wall-plates are sometimes called raising plates.

Raison, obs. form of RAISIN, variant of RASEN.

Raison, -able, obs. ff. REASON, REASONABLE.

‖ **Raison d'être** (rɛzoṅ dɛ̄tr'). [Fr.] 'Reason of being'; rational ground for existence.

1867 MORLEY *Burke* 208 Plunder in three forms . . was the very *raison d'être* of the power of the [East India] Company. 1880 *Standard* 29 Nov., The Royal Society has almost ceased to have a *raison d'être*.

‖ **Raisonné** (rɛzone), *a.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *raisonner* to reason, etc., f. *raison* REASON.] Reasoned out, logical or systematical.

1777 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 492 This is my creed . . I think it is *raisonné*. 1845 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 102 French Cookery is not . . *approfondi* or elaborately described, but nobly *raisonné*.

b. *Catalogue raisonné*, a catalogue (of books, pictures, etc.) arranged according to subjects, and giving information beyond mere names or titles.

1805 CAREY in *Life* ix. (1885) 228 A catalogue raisonné of the ancient Hindoo books. 1865 DIRCKS *Mrq. Worc.* ii. 17 A most interesting catalogue raisonné.

Raiss, obs. Sc. f. RACE *sb.*[1] **Raistit,** obs. var. REISTIT *Sc.* **Raisty,** var. REASTY, RESTY *Obs.*

†**Rai·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RAISE *v.*[1] + -URE.] Elevation.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xvi. (1635) 203 Where by meanes of such raisure, you shall want mould . . you shall supply that lacke. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 2 The highest raisures of natural or moral endowments.

Rait, obs. f. RATE; Sc. pa. pple. RAY *Obs.*; var. RET *v.* **Raitch,** dial. var. RACHE *sb.*[1] **Raiter,** obs. var. REITER.

Raith (rēþ). *Sc.* († and *north.*) Also 4 **rath(t,** ra þe, 4, 8 **rathe,** 8 **reath.** [a. OIr. *ráthe, ráithe*, or Gael. *ráith* in same sense (cf. QUIDRATHE). The appearance of the word in the *Cursor M.* is remarkable.] A quarter of a year; three months.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16166 (Gött.) Herodes had grenid him to se, þar forwid mani ratht. *Ibid.* 23833 Said it es gane mani rath [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 772 Men fastis it . . thryse ilke rath of þe 3ere. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 6 Howsoon as the jimp three raiths was gane. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of Session* Poems (1807) 277 Little mair than half a reath. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 57, I wuntit him to gie Sawney a raith at lan' mizzourin'.

Raith, obs. Sc. f. RATHE *a.* and *adv.* **Raithe,** dial. var. RATHE *sb.* **Raither,** dial. var. RATHER. **Raive,** Sc. pa. t. RIVE *v.* **Raivel,** Sc. var. RAVEL *sb.* and *v.* **Raiyat,** var. RAYAT. **Raize,** Sc. var. RAISE *v.*[1] (5 d).

‖ **Raj** (rādʒ). Also 8 **raje.** [Hindī *rāj*: cf. RAJA(H.)] Sovereignty, rule; kingdom.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 261/2 An account of the revenues of this raje, and a chart of the country. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 58 A very faint sample of what must have universally happened had any new 'Raj' been established. 1890 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 348/1 That standing miracle, the maintenance of the British *raj* [in India].

Raja, variant of RAIA.

‖ **Raja, rajah** (rā·dʒă). Forms: 6–7 (8) **raia, 7 raiah, raiaw, raya**; 7 **raga, ragea,** 8 **ragia**; 7 **radgee,** 8 **radja**; 7– **raja,** 7– **rajah.** [Hindī *rājā*, Skr. *rājan* king, etc., f. *rāj* to reign, rule; cognate with L. *rēx, rēg-is*, OIr. *rí, rīg* king (see RICH).] Originally the title given in India to a king or prince; in later times extended to petty chiefs or dignitaries (as Zemindars) or conferred as a title of nobility on Hindus, and adopted as the usual designation of Malay and Javanese rulers or chiefs (cf. quot. 1777).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 224 The Kyngs name was Raia Colambu and the Prince was cauled Raia Siagu. 1608 W. HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) III. vii. § 2. 209 A Raga, who was absolute Lord of a Prouince. 1608 FINCH *Ibid.* IV. § 4. 424 A small King or Raiaw, a Gentile. 1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 68 The Raiahs . . did procure the Bramanes to make it an act of Religion [etc.]. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 65 This Castle [Rota] for many Ages acknowledged the Radgee her Governour. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 331 Potent Rajahs who themselves preside O'er Realms of wide Extent. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 167 Their Radjas (by which name they call every freeman that has property, of which there are sometimes one, sometimes more, in one Compong, and the rest are vassals). 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VII. xi, The power Of the dread Rajah, terrible alike To men and Gods. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. 99 The Raja of Bhurtpore had become . . an ally of the British Government. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 13 A chieftain so different from the fiery rajahs around.

attrib. *a* 1843 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 486 The whole race of Kettris, the Rajah-tribe of India.

b. *attrib.* in bird-names, as *raja(h) lory, shrike.*

1812 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 537 Raja Lory. Psittacus Raja . . Scarlet Lory, with gold-yellow wings. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* II. 63 Rajah shrike. *Ibid.* 226 Rajah Lory. Size of the Purple-capped Lory . . Inhabits the Moluccas, and there called Rhadia, and is a rare species.

Rajah-poot, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

‖ **Rajahship** (rā·dʒăʃip). [f. RAJAH + -SHIP.]

1. The territory of a rajah.

1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India & Persia* 166 They are only said to be a petty Rajaship in the Plain. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 14 There are a number of Rajahships interspersed throughout India, which . . have . . never been subdued. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. iv. 430 The two rajahships or Hindoo states of Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

2. The rank or power of a rajah. Also as a title.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 706 The gentle Hindoo cared not how the Rajahship was disposed of. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 86 It was the acceptance of the 'Rajahship' which led to the confiscation of his estates. 1867 *Gd. Words* 336/1 His Rajahship rose.

Raje, obs. form of RAJ.

‖ **Rajpoot, rajput** (rā·dʒpūt). Forms: *α.* 6 **reysbuto, 7 resbuti** (*pl.*), **rashboot(e, -bout, -poot, rasboute, reshpout,** 8 **rasspout.** *β.* 7 **ratspuche, rasbooche.** *γ.* 7 **ragipou,** 8 **raijpout, rajah-, rajepoot, 9 rajapoote, -put, raujepoot, rajpoot, -put.** [Hindī *rājpūt*, f. Skr. *rāja* king + *putra* son. The form *rashbūt* is found in an Oriental writer of the 16th c. (Yule); *reysbuto* came through Pg., and *ragipou* through Fr.] A member of a Hindu tribe or class, claiming descent from the original Kshatriyas, and distinguished by its military spirit.

α. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* XXVII. 48 Reysbutos of Cambaia doe yet liue by robbing and stealing, and those of Cambaia pay tribute to the saide Reysbutos. 1615 E. TERRY in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IX. vi. § 4. 1479 The Rashbootes eate Swines-flesh most hatefull to the Mahometans. 1689 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1697) I. 507 Our Seamen . . calling the Idolaters, Gentous, or Rashbouts. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 134 Those Rasspouts . . are all Gentlemen of the Sword, . . well trained in the Art of killing.

attrib. 1616 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.* 9 Oct. (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 282 In the handes of a Rashboote Gentile.

β. 1612 COPLAND in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. viii. § 1. 467 A Castle kept by the Ratspuches. 1612 WHITHINGTON *Ibid.* § 3. 482 A Castle of the Razbooches (which were before the Mogolls Conquest, the Nobles of that countrey now liuing by robbery).

γ. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. I. iv. 34 The Ragipou's, who are the best Souldiers among the Indians. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 7 The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 47/2 A remarkable strong Rajepoot, selected for the purpose. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. i. 103 The Rájpúts still loudly assert the purity of their descent from the Cshetriyas. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 67 Coer Sing, who was recognised as chieftain by the Rajpoots, or soldier caste, of that region.

attrib. 1878 A. C. LYALL in *Fortn. Rev.* XXX. 543 (*heading*) A Rajput Chief of the old School.

Rak, obs. f. RACK, RAKE *sb.*[1]; obs. Sc. f. RECK.

Rakcat, obs. form of RACKET *sb.*[1]

Rake (rēk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **raca, racu,** 4 **raak,** 5 **rak,** 5–6 *Sc.* **raike,** 4– **rake.** [OE. *raca* m., *racu* f. = MLG., MDu. *rāke* (Du. *raak*), (M)Sw. *-raka*, Da. *-rage*, related by ablaut to MLG. *rēke*, OHG. *rehho, recho* (MHG. *reche*, G. *rechen*) rake, ON. *reka* spade, shovel, f. root **rek-* (Goth. *rikan*, OHG. *rehhan*) to gather, heap up.]

1. An implement, consisting of a bar fixed across the end of a long handle and fitted with teeth which point downwards, used in field-work for drawing together hay, grass, or the like, and in gardening for similar purposes or for breaking up, levelling, and smoothing the surface of the ground (a *hand-rake*). Also, a larger agricultural implement of the same character, mounted on wheels and drawn by a horse (a *horse-rake*), or one of the bars with teeth in a tedding-machine.

a 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 25 *Rastrum*, ræce. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 105/1 *Rastrum, uel rastellum*, raca. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 He sceal habban . . bytel, race, 3eafle, hlædre [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55 Fabius slow3 Remus . . wiþ an herdes rake [*v.r.* rauk]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 837 Take thy spadis, rakis, knyf, and shoule. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 24 A good husbande hath his forkes and rakes made redye in the wynter before. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 105 All his mattockes, forkes, rakes, syths [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 233 The land with daily Care Is exercis'd, and with an Iron War Of Rakes and Harrows. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 359 Infant hands Trail the long rake . . Wide flies the tedded grain. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 Keep the rake, says the haymaker, as nigh the scythe as you can, and the cart as nigh the rake. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 228/2 A skeleton carriage, having a series of revolving rakes, occupying the place of the body.

b. Phr. *As lean* (also *thin*, †*rank*) *as a rake.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 287 And leene was his hors as is a rake. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 216 The Ravyne..Was dene rurale to reid, rank as a raike. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 913 Odyous Enuí .. His bones crake, Leane as a rake. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv, All these sorts of Birds .. grow in an instant as fat as Hogs, tho' they came as lean as Rakes. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* s.v., 'Thin as a rake' is not an infrequent comparison with us.

c. *transf.* A very lean person.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 A meigre leane rake with a long berd goatlyke. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 24 Let vs reuenge this with our Pikes, ere we become Rakes.

2. An implement, similar to the above, used for various purposes, sometimes having a flat blade in place of the bar with teeth.

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rake for the Kenell, *rasteau.* 1574 SCOT *Hop. Gard.* (1578) 51 A Rake fashioned like a Coale rake, hauing in stede of teeth a boorde. 1671 [see *rake-man* in 4]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The tools of the plasterer consist of .. a rake, with two or three prongs, bent downwards..for mixing the hair and mortar together. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 41 A rake, with about 8 teeth..is used by the hewer in working coal by separation. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 342 The tongs [in oyster fishing] are composed of two iron rakes attached to..poles.

b. A kind of rasp or scraper. (? For RAPE *sb.*5)

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hoof bound*, With a Rake or Drawing-Iron, file or draw away the old Hoof somewhat near. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 624/2 In the preparation of hares' fur for the hatter, the skin..is rubbed with a kind of saw called a rake. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 380 The skin is first carded with a rake, which is the blade of an old shear or piece of a scythe, with large teeth notched into its edge.

3. = *rake-hook* (see 4).

1797 JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 152 The same craft in avoiding rakes and nets is ascribed to that fish.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rake-backed* adj., *rake-handle*, *-head*, †*-man*, *-shaft*, *-shank*, *-teeth*, *-tine*, *-wheel*; **rake-dredge**, a dredge fitted with a rake, used for collecting natural history specimens; †**rake-fetter**, ? a maker or mender of rakes; **rake-hook**, a set of hooks fixed on a bar which is dragged along the bottom of a river or lake so as to catch fish by the body; †**rake-lean** *a.*, lean as a rake; **rake-steel**, a rake-handle (now *dial.*).

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 324 Gaunt-belly'd, *Rake-backt. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Schouyll chepers, gardeners, and *rake fetters. 1780 EDMONDSON *Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Rake-head, as borne in armory. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 229/2 As there are 8 rake-heads, there will be..36 contacts with the substance..to be lifted. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport* viii. 120 The fines imposed for illegal fishing, or for having leisters, *rake-hooks, or nets. 1891 *Daily News* 28 May 4/8 They kill fish by 'sniggling', or rake hooks, by the gaff or cleek. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 32 b, Through theyr garments theyr *rake-leane rybbes appeared. 1618 BRATHWAITE *Descr. Death* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 270 His rake-leane body shrinking underneath. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2112 The *Rake-man..constantly moves the Tin with his Rake. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 33 With her *rakeshafte to throw up the sweath. 1892 H. E. WRIGHT *Handy Bk. Brewers* 484 The horizontal rake-shaft has a number .. of wrought iron rakes bolted on. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 93 That tale is nat worth a *rake stele. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2009 Youre resons, lady, avayle not a rake-stele. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Rake-steel*, **Rake-shank*, the handle of a rake. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 229/1 Bringing the *rake-teeth nearer to, or farther from the ground. *Ibid.* 230/1 All the *rake-tines are lifted from the ground by one operation. *Ibid.* 229/1 The two *rake-wheels..are of very light construction.

†**Rake**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 hræce, 3 rake. [OE. *hræce*, *hrace*, *-u*, f. *hraca* m. = OHG. *rahho* (MHG. *rache*, G. *rachen*), MLG. *rāke*, Du. *raak* throat.] The throat, jaws.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 11 Byrgen open is hræce heara. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 62 Stinge him gelome on þa hracan þæt he mage spiwan. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 The rode the arredde me so redlich of his reowliche rake. *c* 1250 *Death* 214 in *O. E. Misc.* 180 Þer is sathanas..redi wið his rake.

Rake (rēik), *sb.*3 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. ON. *rák* stripe, streak (Norw. dial. *raak* footpath, stripe or streak, channel, string of cattle, etc.), f. **rák-* ablaut var. of *rek-* to drive: see RACK *sb.*1 In later use also in part repr. ME. *rayk*, RAIK *sb.*] **1.** A way, path; *esp.* a rough path over a hill, a narrow path up a cleft or ravine.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2144 Ryde me doun þis ilk rake, bi 3on rokke syde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5070 Lene to þe left hand, For þe rake on þe riȝt hand þat may na man passe. ? *c* 1600 *Hodgson MS.* in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Two brode waies or rakes commonly used occupied and worne with cattal brought out of Scotland. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rake*, ..A strip of ground..lying in the side of a hill, and sunk below the level of the neighbouring parts. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 303 A method of ascent..is by the 'Lord's Rake', a narrow cleft a short distance from the ridge. *fig.* *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3383 Out of þe rake .. of riȝtwysnes ren suld he neuire.

2. a. A run, rush; speed. *rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 65 Fast afore wyll I hy radly on a rake. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 91 Their milk white lads..At a gueed rake were running on before.

† b. A pass in fencing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy rakys, thy rowndis, thy quarters abowte, Thy stoppis, thy foynys, lete hem fast rowte.

3. Course or path, *esp.* of cattle in pasturing; hence, pasture-ground, right of pasture.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xii. § 8 In that region wherein the clouds have their rake. 1688 MIEGE *Grt. Fr. Dict.*, *Sillage*,..Course, the Rake or Run of a Ship, her Way forward on. 1724 *MS. Survey, Lower Brunton* in *Northumb. Gloss.*, It pays 13*s.* 4*d.*..yearly for what is call'd a Rake for their cattle in Tuggle Moore. 1728 in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 174 *note*, This walk or rake for my tenants' sheep upon Cottom Pry or Monk Lees. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The cattle had a good rake ower yon common.
attrib. 1744 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 111 A rake-rent of 10*s.* for leave to graze their cattle upon Raskelf Moor.

4. A single journey in conveying anything from one place to another; hence, the amount so carried by a person, horse or cart; a 'gang'.

1792 A. WILSON in *Poems*, etc. (1876) II. 25 He kend .. How mony rake wad lave the ocean toom. 1862 D. WINGATE in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 377 The ponies had their rakes brought in, And been stabled one by one. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 192 To fetch a rake of water from the well.

5. A leading vein of ore, having a more or less perpendicular lie; a rake-vein.

Hooson *Miner's Dict.* (1747) limits the term to a vein which is in process of being worked.
1634 in Pennant *Tour in Wales* (1778) I. 74 A grant, made..by Charles I. of all the mines of lead, or rakes of lead, within the hundreds of Coleshill and Rudland. 1653 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 2 If any .. find a Rake, Or sign, or leading to the same. *Ibid.* 260 Main Rakes, Cross Rakes, ..Randum of the Rake. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 66 It runs along after the Rakes, and not crossing them as the leading Vaults do. 1884 J. A. PHILLIPS *Ore Deposits* I. 64 It is now well known that the true fissure veins, or rakes, pass through these igneous rocks.

b. *Rake-soil*, the deads or rubbish of a vein. ? *Obs.*

1653 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 271.

† **6.** = RACE *sb.*5, RACHE *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*−1.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* 2023/4 A little Spaniel Bitch brown and white spotted..and a white Rake on the Forehead.

7. A rut, groove.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Rake*, rut, crack, or crevice. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 199 Heavy loads..made almost as deep a rut, or rake, as ever. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 110 The blade..is covered with rakes or small grooves close to each other.

8. A row, series. = RACE *sb.*1 9 b.

1901 *Daily Record* (Glasgow) 28 Nov. 3/2 A number of lads were riding on a rake of hutches.

Rake (rēik), *sb.*4 Also 7 rack(e. [? f. RAKE *v.*3]

1. *Naut.* a. The projection of the upper part of a ship's hull at stem and stern beyond the corresponding extremities of the keel (distinguished as *forerake* and *sternrake*). Hence, the slope of the stern or stern-post, or of the rudder.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 9 The lengths, breadthes, depthes, rakes, and burdens. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 7 Had we given 5 foot more Racke. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 83, 55 Foot..for the length by the Keel,..16 Foot..for the Rack forward. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v. The Rake of the Rudder. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 60 Looking on the Rake of the Stern of any Ship. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* s.v. *Rudder*, Rake of the Rudder, a term used to signify the fore part of the rudder, which depends entirely upon the rake of the stern-post. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 9 It also shows the round aft of the stern on the rake. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559.

b. The deviation (usually towards the stern) of a ship's masts from a perpendicular to the keel.

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* s.v. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxvi, The rake of her low masts, and the long boom. 1882 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (ed. 2) 506 It is customary to have the greatest rake in the aftermost mast.

2. *transf.* The inclination of any object from the perpendicular or to the horizontal; slope.

1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 287 The stems are segments of a circle, with considerable rakes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 602 To find the face-mould of a staircase, so that when set to its proper rake it will be perpendicular to the plan. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 657 The arrangement of the plants follows the rake of the roof. 1893 *Building News* 10 Feb. 189 The stage floor..rises from the foot-lights..at a rake of half an inch to the foot.

Rake (rēik), *sb.*5 [abbrev. of RAKEHELL.] A man of loose habits and immoral character; an idle dissipated man of fashion.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vii. § 13 *Schol.*, These dissolute Rakes endeavour to extinguish the memory of the narrations. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July, There are more atheists among the fine ladies than the loosest sort of rakes. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iii, Is he not a gay dissipated rake who has squandered his patrimony? 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 89 An old rake who has survived himself is the most pitiable object in creation. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 83 Pope..had tried to assume the airs of a rake.
Comb. 1892 TENNYSON *Dawn* iii, Rake-ruin'd bodies and souls go down in a common wreck.

b. A woman of similar character.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 336 P 3 These Rakes are your idle Ladies of Fashion. *a* 1777 GOLDSM. *Gift* 1 Cruel Iris, pretty rake, Dear mercenary beauty. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 367 How superior did she seem to all the fair rakes of the Court. [1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* XXXI. 373 A plentiful sprinkling of rakes of both sexes.]

Rake (rēik), *sb.*6 *rare*−1. [f. RAKE *v.*1 9.] The act of raking with shot.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 97 The frigate..gave her the rake astern.

† **Rake**, *sb.*7 *Obs. rare*−1. A herd (of colts).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Ragg of coltis or a Rake.

Rake, obs. form of RACK *sb.*1, *sb.*2, *sb.*3

Rake (rēik), *v.*1 Also 7 **rack**; *pa. pple.* 4 rake, 6 *Sc.* **raik**, 4, 8 **raken**. [a. ON. *raka* (Sw. *raka*, Da. *rage*) to scrape, shave, rake, etc. = (M)LG., (M)Du. *raken*, f. the root **rak-*: see RAKE *sb.*1, on which later uses may to a large extent be directly based.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To scrape away. *Obs. rare*−1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2132 Al ðat ðise first .vii. [years] maken, Sulen ðis oðere vii. rospen & raken.

2. To draw together, collect, gather (scattered objects) with, or as with, a rake.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3324 Ðor migte euerilc man fugeles taken, So fele so he wulden raken. 1456 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 345 No man..Rake yn ony mannes lond ane Corne yn harvestyme. 1530 PALSGR. 678/2 Rake this córne. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XII. ii. (1622) 157 Her exceeding greedines in raking mony. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. 846 There gold rak'd in Spaine, There th' Easterne Nations treasuryes remaine. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 772, 3 or 400 go annually to Turk's Island, to rake salt.
absol. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 173 A spirit of the world, lusting to rake and scrape.

b. So with *together*. (Commoner than prec.)

1550 [see RAKING *vbl. sb.*1 1]. 1570 6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 137 Odo raked together great masses of silver and gold. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 676 But now a Sport more formidable Had rak'd together Village Rabble. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, Leaving the window now and then to rake the crackling logs together. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 4. 629 Raking together every fault in the Chancellor.

3. To draw or drag in a specified direction with, or as with, a rake (freq. with implication of sense 2). Const. with various preps. and advbs., as:

a. with *out*, *out of*. *To rake out a fire*: To clear the embers out of the grate.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, His hyd iniquitee He out gan rake that hath he hyd so long. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. i, A slave rak't out of common mud. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 318 All the bad things..which Prynne could pick and rake out of Histories. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xxiii. 341 Endeavouring to rake a good claim for Castile out of its ancient union with Navarre. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* iv. (ed. 4) 33 To see that your fire was safely raked out at night.

b. with *up*. Used esp. of searching for and bringing forward all that can be said or charged against a person.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 398 The Pope..raketh uppe unto him..that which was geven to the whole Church. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 27 By raking up, and then scattering abroad all the evil they can. 1729 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* XX. (1863) 698 Raking up and ransacking.. several articles of illegal and arbitrary practices. 1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 20 This evidence is to be raked up in order to condemn. 1831 *Note Bk. Oxonian* 215 Should the black win, the bankers..rake up the money from off the red. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 144 The old charges..were again raked up against him.

c. with *into*, (†*un*)*to*, *over* preps., *in* adv.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 298 [They] did rake unto themselves a certeyne Heavenly power out of the very Heavens. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 54 By which kind of theft,.. they rake in great somes of mony. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 6 Bind up thy speech .. lest by much talke it rake into thy bosome many sinnes. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 184 The man .. raked to himself the Straws. 1888 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* Pref., She strove to hide her bare feet by raking hay over them.

d. with *away*, *down*, *off* advbs.

1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 13 Yet were those ashes raked away. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 312 The charge..is..raked down on to the lower level. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gard. Assist.* 123 Wooden rakes..are required for raking off grass and leaves.

II. † **4.** To cover with, or bury under, something brought together with, or as with, a rake. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 143 (*Hercules*) In hoote coles he hath hym seluen raked. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 89/23 Whanne þi soule is went out, & þi bodi in erþe rakid. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 374/1 He toke the yarne .. and rakyd it in the fyre. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* VII. v, Then in the dust lett hym my honor rake. *a* 1644 QUARLES in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 136 If hidden wages..doe lie Rak't in her furrowes. 1786 BURNS *Teothache* 21 Worthy friends rak'd i' the mools, Sad sight to see!

† b. So with *up*. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 277 The deade bodie of her childe..put into the sepulchre, and raked vp in clods of earth. 1605 JONSON *Volpone* Ded., By faults which charity hath raked up, or common honesty concealed. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. Hist. xv, Their remembrance of him was wholy raked up, and buried in the dust of his grave.

5. *spec.* To cover (a fire) with ashes or small coal in order to keep it in without active burning. Now *dial.* Also in *fig.* context.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Many man .. Can .. rake falsly the wycked couert fire. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 90 The puir wyf quhilk at evin had raik Hyr ingill, risis for to beit hyr fyr. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 390 To work by Night, and rake the Winter Fire. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms.* 1829– in many dial. glossaries.
fig. 1601 MUNDAY in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 185 The abbot's malice, rak'd in cinders long Breaks out at last. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 71 Yet shall not .. those accomplisht parts .. Lie rak't in Ashes.

b. So with *up*.

1530 PALSGR. 678/2 Rake up the fyre and come to bedde. 1629 *Bk. Merry Riddles* A iij, The fire that burneth bright[t] all the day, and at night is raked vp in his ashes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 109 Slumbers, rak'd up in dust, ethereal fire. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., Such a one .. called hell 'the place where they did n't rake up their fire nights'.
fig. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 51

His Indignation, then raked up in Embers, would in time breake out.

III. 6. To go over with a rake, so as to make clean, smooth, etc., or to find something. Also with *up*, *over*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 28 Whan the barley is ledde away, the landes muste be raked, or els there wyll be moche corne loste. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 38 O filthy savour that ariseth out of this lothsome channell, thus raked up into the nostrils of the Lord! 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 199 We rake it over five or six times with an Iron Rake, to make the Seed enter into the Ground. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 365 They rake the green-appearing ground. 1854 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* 2 Maud Muller ..Raked the meadow, sweet with hay.

fig. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 18 To be raked and harrowed thorow with so rusty a saw! 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i, The billows..take their grating course, Raking the rounded flints. 1835 WORDSW. *Death of Hogg* 21 Clouds that rake the mountain-summits.

b. *transf.* To search, etc., as with a rake.

1618 L. PARSONS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 154 For feare he rake me for more mony. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 They rake Lilly's Grammar; and if they can but find two or three letters of any name [etc.]. 1727 SWIFT *On Dreams*, The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 June 5/3 To rake history ancient and modern for proofs of the wickedness of Dissenters.

absol. 1735 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 219 Mr. Curll will rake to the dunghill for your correspondence.

†c. In phr. *To rake hell. Obs.* Cf. RAKEHELL.

1542 UDALL *Apophth. Erasm.* 116 b, Suche a feloe as a manne should rake helle for. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. xii. 215 Should you rake Hell and Scum the Devil (as our Country speakes) they will hardly be outmatch'd. 1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* xii, Ya wouldn't find Charlie's likes .. Not thaw ya went fur to raäke out Hell wi' a small-tooth coämb.

d. With complement: To make *clean*, *clear*, *level*, etc. by, or as by, raking.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 363 The long gras that is so grene, Hit most be mowe, and raked clene. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 121 See feeld ye rake cleene. 1641 [see RAKER[1] 1]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, Raking this country clear o' whigs and roundheads. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 235/2 The second field-worker .. rakes clean the half ridge he has cleared. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 53 Rake the surface perfectly level.

7. To scratch or scrape.

1609 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 31 That Head..is all raked and harrowed with thorns. 1662 *Act* 13 & 14 *Chas. II*, vii. § 7 Divers Tanners do shave cut and rake .. the Necks of their Backs, and Butts, to the great impairing thereof. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxvii. 195 His sword a little raked my shoulder. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 380 The plate .. is first raked, notched, or punched all over. 1866 M. ARNOLD *St. Brandan*, Sand raked his sores from heel to pate.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 41 Thou .. stingest like a Scorpion, rakest like a Wolfe. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. iv. 22 As you will be oblig'd to play the Fish for some time, the Line must rake against his Teeth.

8. *Farriery.* To clean (a costive horse or its fundament) from ordure by scraping with the hand.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iv. 18 Chil see what deuil is in her guts, chil take the paines to rake her! *Ibid.* 20 Did not Tom Tankard rake his curtal toure day. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 270 If he be costive, let his fundament be raked, or else give him a glyster. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farmer's Dispens.* x. (1721) 234/2 If the Horse be first raked very well, which is .. necessary .., that room may be made for the Clyster. 1805, 1842 [see RAKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2].

b. *Sc.* To rub the rheum from (the eyes). *rare.*

1708 M. BRUCE *Lect.* etc. 26 Love .. will put you in pursuit after Christ, or ever other Folk rake their Eyes.

9. *Mil. and Naut.* To sweep or traverse with shot; to enfilade; *spec.* to send shot along (a ship) from stem to stern (in full *to rake fore and aft*).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Braue Sea Fight* Wks. III. 39/1 Wee gaue him a whole broad side, euery shot raking him fore and after. *c* 1642 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 71 When there was no other expectation but of rakeing the towne, instead of being seconded, we were called off. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. vi. 82 Coming forward in boats and raking the dike on each side. 1800 NELSON 18 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 189 Captain Peard .. lay across his hawse, and raked him with several broadsides. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 6. 207 The English archers were thrown forward to rake the Scottish squares.

transf. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* lxxviii. (1648) 130 Thy thunders..rake the Skies. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 7th Recit., The fiddler rak'd her, fore and aft, Behint the chicken cavie. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 131 [Pictures hung] with their sides to the light, so that it 'rakes' them. 1884 *Christ. Treasury* Feb. 69/1 Every wandering wind..seemed to take peculiar pleasure in raking it.

b. To command, dominate, overlook.

1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Vis. to Italy* I. i. 11 [An] edifice.. so placed as easily to rake the road in all directions. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Architects* 14 Mar. 350 Care should be taken that the front door be not too much raked by the principal windows.

c. To sweep with the eyes; to look all over.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, George took the glass again and raked the vessel. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 164, I raked him across the bows with my two black eyeballs.

d. *Hawking.* Of a hawk: To strike (the game) in the air. Also *to rake off*.

1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Faulconry* 211 When she sees the fowl fluttering, she is apt to come down rapidly, in order to rake it off. *Ibid.* 232 When the hawk is well acquainted with the sport, she will be..ready to rake the fowl as it rises.

10. *Dyeing.* To stir or mix (liquor) with a rake.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 534 The weld .. is to be stirred with a rake. The vat..is raked again for half an hour. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 192 (*Dyer*) The liquor..is said to be raked, because it is mixed with a 'rake'.

†IV. 11. To draw along like a rake. *Obs. rare.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 156 b, They .. are alwayes rakyng their nayles upon that scabbe (as the Proverbe sayth). 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 282 Satan rakes his claws in the blood of a wounded conscience.

V. *intr.* or *absol.* **12.** To use a rake; to scrape with the fingers or similar means; to make search with, or as with, a rake. Const. *in*, *among* (that which is scraped or searched).

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iv. 11 As thou sawest me raking in the asshes. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 176 It is not for every bodies fingers to be raking in Christs Side. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 122 If I must needs be raking in other Mens Sores, it must not be behind their Backs, but before their Faces. 1842 TENNYSON *Will. Waterpr.* xvi, The Cock .. raked in golden barley. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 505 It has been no pleasure to me to rake among the evil memories of the past.

b. Const. *after*, *for* (the object of search).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 259 b, You busye yourselfe about a straunge matter as though you were raking after the Moone. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 98 If you hide the Crowne Even in your hearts, there will he rake for it. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 236 The people .. never fail, after a storm to rake all along the Shoar for this Commodity.

c. *fig.* To make search or investigation, to poke, *into*. Also with *for* as in b.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., I will rake no deeper into this kennell. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 569 It is not prudence for us to rake into the proceedings of the former Parliaments. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 206 To rake into the histories of former ages..for every instance of oppression and persecution. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 2 Students rake into the dust of old histories for further particulars of those street riots.

13. To move *on* or *over* like, or with the effect of, a rake; to scrape *against*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 21 Whose pow'rful breath .. constrains .. Seas' salt billows 'gainst Heav'n's vaults to rake. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 91 A mighty growne sea that continually raked ouer our shippe. 1814 SOUTHEY *Warning Voice* II. ii, Like the sound of the sea Where it rakes on a stony shore.

14. To come *up* when raked. *rare.*

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 24 Jan. 1775 What rakes up is chiefly fern.

†15. (See quots.) [Perh. a different word.]

a. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A horse rakes, when being shoulder-splait, or having strained his fore-quarter, he goes so lame, that he drags one of his fore-legs in a semi-circle.

b. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Racing*, If it be perceived that their [horses] wind begins to rake hot, and they want a sob, the business is to keep them up to that speed.

c. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *To Rake*, signifies also to stick, as, *To rake in the Throttle*; To stick in the Throat.

Rake (rēk), *v.*[2] [OE. *racian*, perh. = Sw. *raka* to run, rush, slip, etc. In later use also in part repr. ME. *rayk*, *raik* RAIK *v.*]

I. *intr.* To go, proceed, move forward, esp. with speed. Also (esp. in later use), to go or wander *about*, to roam, stray. Now only *dial.*

a. of persons. = RAIK *v.* I a.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxii. (1883) 155 Ne bið na ȝebeorhlic .. þæt he to hrædlice into godes huse æfter þam racize. *c* 1205 LAY. 18058 Vtheres cnihtes .. mid sweorden heom to rakeden. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8038 (Kölbing) As þai þus togider spake, Fresche paiens on hem com rake. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 429 Furth fra his men than Wallace rakit rycht. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 357 As they .. came raking by the Romans camp. *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 21 From thence they raked towards Botcherby, along ye Riverside. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 305 Keep their Children in awe, and never suffer them to rake about the Streets, and lie out a-nights. 1869 GIBSON *Folk-Speech Cumbld.* Gloss. 219 They ga rakin aboot widoot ayder eerand or aim.

†b. of things. *Obs.* = RAIK *v.* I b.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxviii. 274 He his tungan ȝehealde ðæt heo ne raciȝe on unnytte spræce. *c* 1400 M. KILDARE in *Rel. Ant.* II. 193 So wo and wrake sal fram the rake. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 75 The same sayde galye..fell in rakynge, and so draggyd and droffe by force and vyolence of the sayde tempest. 1572 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 395 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 120 The wife would have a tail Come raking after.

c. of animals. = RAIK *v.* I c. In later use, of horses and dogs: To go at a rapid pace.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2743 If that thy blowing of þat othir [leopard] ..be spyed, Anoon he rakith on the. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 177 The bustuus bukkis rakis furth on raw. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 100 For permitting John Thompson's sheep to rake upon the forest. 1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside the Bar* xi, I followed.., Tipple Cider raking and snatching at his bridle in disagreeable exuberance of spirits. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 357 The pack are raking onwards, and momentarily there is more danger of losing them.

2. *spec.* **a.** Of hawks: To fly along after the game; also = *to rake out* (*off*, *away*), to fly wide of (or away from) the game; sometimes said of the game itself.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 121 She will the lesse delyght to rake out after a checke. *Ibid.* 151 Your hawke will learne to giue ouer a fowle that rakes out. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 191 Whistle her off your Fist, standing still to see..whether she will rake out or not. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 344/2 It frequently happens, that they escape from the hawk, and she, not recovering them, rakes after them. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iii. 28 When the bird mounts, the hawk rakes along after it. *Ibid.* 31 She 'checked' first at one bird, then at the other,.. and lastly,..she 'raked off'. 1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 46 A Hawk is particularly liable to 'rake away', and amuse itself with an occasional stoop at any bird that may pass. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 125 She is too noble..to check at pies, Nor will she rake.

b. Of hunting dogs (see quots.).

1819 J. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Companion* 84 A dog that rakes (that is, runs with his nose close to the ground). 1877 C. HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 466 All young dogs are apt to rake; that is, to hunt with their noses close to the ground, following their birds by the track rather than by the wind.

Rake (rēk), *v.*[3] Also 7 **rack.** [Of obscure origin: Sw. *raka*, to project, has been suggested, but this (like Da. *rage*) is prob. ad. G. *ragen*. Cf. RAKE *sb.*[4]]

1. *intr.* **a.** Of a ship, its hull, timbers, etc.: To have a rake at stem or stern.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 She rakes so much forward. 1692 *Ibid.* II. xv. 122 Suppose a Ship .. did Rack it with the Stem forwards 13 foot. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 35 Let your long Timbers..rake forward one after another. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 6 To rake aft two inches to every foot length of the sternpost. *transf.* 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Time of Order* 12 The wind holds stiff And the gunwale dips and rakes.

b. Of masts or funnels: To incline from the perpendicular.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The dimensions of the Masts..and..the reasons of their raking aft. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v. *Tomber, le mât tombe en arrière*, the mast hangs, or rakes aft. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 192 Their..ghastly white chimneys..raking back. 1883 R. JEFFERIES in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 2/1 Two lines of masts, one raking one way, the other the other.

2. *trans.* To cause to incline. In *pa. pple.*

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, With every face in it commanding the stage, and the whole..admirably raked and turned to that centre. 1898 *Cycling* 60 The 'Rational Ordinary' [bicycle] has the front forks 'raked'.

Rake (rēk), *v.*[4] [f. RAKE *sb.*[6]] *intr.* To be a rake; to live a dissolute or dissipated life.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* IV. i, I'll .. Swear and Rant, and Rake..with the best of them. 1714 ROWE *Jane Shore* Epil., To see your Spouses Drinking, Gaming, Raking. 1824 *Examiner* 456/2 The battered youth..rakes, games, makes love. 1846 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* I. 147 We have been to town but once, and are saving all our strength to 'rake' with you.

Rakeage (rēˈkėdʒ). *rare.* [f. RAKE *v.*[1] + -AGE.] That which is raked together.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 205 Engaged in removing the Scrapeage or Rakeage .. from the surface of the streets.

Raked (rēkt), *ppl. a.* [f. RAKE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Drawn together, covered up, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. 3 The sloknyt fyris hes he gart, The rakyt harthis and ingill ȝistir nycht,.. bet and kyndill brycht. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. ix, The raked sparkes in flame began t'appeare. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 230/2 The latter may make as many ricks along one ridge as the raked grass will admit.

†Raked table. *Obs.*—° [Of obscure origin.] (See quot. and cf. RAKING-TABLE.)

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Table.* Raked Table, is that which is hollow'd in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

Rakee, variant of RAKE.

Rake-hell (rēˈkˌhel), *sb.* Now *arch.* Also 6 **rack-.** See also RAKEL. [See RAKE *v.*[1] 6 c.]

1. A thorough scoundrel or rascal; an utterly immoral or dissolute person; a vile debauchee or rake. (In common use *c* 1550–1725.)

1554 BALE *Declaration* (1561) Pref. A j b, After the mischeuous example of Cain, and the other rake hels. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 315 Momish Monckes, flatteryng Fryers, and others such lyke Religious Rackhells. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 87 Al the rake-hels and loose vagabonds in a countrey. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 2/1 These Rake-hells (who were the very scum of the Countrey). 1766 ANSTEY *New Bath Guide* (1776) 131 Brother Simkin's grown a rakehell, Cards and dances ev'ry day. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. ii. 43 The wild son of a baronet, a rake-hell who had been brought up at Eton.

†b. Applied to a place. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 17 b, Rome..is the most filthy sinke of al the places in the Uniuersall worlde, and a rakehell heaped of all mischief [L. *inexhausta colluvies*].

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = RAKEHELLY 1.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 186 Most filthie rakehell masse priestes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 44 Amid their rakehell bands, They spide a Lady. 1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 28 A reviling sort of Rake-hell Scriblers. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 314 Some lewd earl, or rakehell baronet.

transf. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xvi, [A] rake-hell cat skirmishing across from area-railing to area-railing.

†b. of things. = RAKEHELLY 2. *Obs. rare.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 11 The rakehell lyfe that longes to loues disporte. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij, If Martin haue not barrelde vp all rakehell words.

Hence **Raˈkehellish** *a.* = RAKEHELLY; **†Rake-helloˈnian,** one of the 'sect' of rakehells.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) II. 313, I have been.. admitted into the family of the rakehellonians. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 240 Not to be in bed before midnight was..esteemed a rakehellish practice.

Rakehelly (rēˈkˌheːli), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -Y[1]. See also RAKELY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of persons: Of the nature of, or resembling, a rakehell, or rakehells.

1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, The rakehellye route of our ragged rymers. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. i, I am a Rakehelly Rascal not worth a Groat. *a* 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 103 Her ladyship has the misfortune of having a rakehelly young fellow to her son. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 439 They were..repulsive in appearance—rakehelly, slovenly in dress.

2. Appropriate to, characteristic of, rakehells.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 Reuiling..his mother and me with such rakehelly words & hellish oathes. *c* 1700 tr. *B. Jouson's Leges Convivales* x, Breaking of windows, ..And spoiling the goods for a rakehelly prank. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* II. iv. 89 They needn't think to frighten the people with their rake-helly noises. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* vii, Those dissipated, not to say rakehelly countenances.

B. *sb.* = RAKE-HELL 1.

a 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *The Lover* iii, No pedant, yet learned; no rake-helly gay. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* II. iv. 95 Let the rake-hellies go up to Breeds; the people will teach them the law!

Rakeism. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RAKE *sb.*^{5}] = RAKERY.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxvii. (1783) IV. 94 One of the greatest raptures of rakeism.

† **Ra·ke-kennel.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A scavenger.

1716 [W. DARRELL] *Gentleman Instr.* (ed. 2) 445 A Committee of Gold-finders, or a Club of rake-kennels.

Ra·kel. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Abbrev. of RAKE-HELL.

1622 BOYS *Wks.* 413 This rakel-like behauiour is not in imperfect words only, but in scornful gestures of contempt. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 207 In Cambridge, where (when a youth) he was a Rakel in grain. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 545 A Cooper that had put himself in the head of a crew of Rakels of his own profession. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Rakell*, a thoroughly bad man.

Rakel, obs. form of RACKLE *a.*

Rakeles, obs. north. and Sc. form of RECKLESS.

Rakeless (rē·klĕs), *a.* [f. RAKE *sb.*^{4} + -LESS.] Having no rake; having perpendicular forks.

1886 *Wheeling* 2 June 172/2 Very few would care to ride a rakeless machine constantly.

† **Ra·kely,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RAKEL + -Y^{1}.] = RAKEHELLY 1.

1594 SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marriage* I. i, I saw just now a glimpse of my rakely son. 1713 SHADWELL *Hum. Army* I. (1713) 4 Our rakely young Fellows, live as much by their Wits as ever.

† **Ra·ke-mould.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RAKE *v.*^{1}] *attrib.* Mould-collecting.

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 732 In the Courses, ..betwixt the clifts I find of these Plants growing up in the gristy clay,..being rooted on the rake-mold stones.

Raken, obs. f. RECKON, REKEN. **Raken(te,** obs. f. RACKAN.

† **Rakenteie.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 racentéah (-téaȝ-), (h)rac(c)en-, racon-, 2 rachenteȝe, 4 rakenteie. *β.* 1 racetéaȝ-, 2–3 raketeie, -tehe, 3 -teȝe, 3–4 -teye, 4 -tiȝe, 5 rakketye. *γ.* 4 raketyne, 6 rakentyn. [OE. *racentéah*, f. *racente* chain, RACKAN + *téah*, *téag-* TIE *sb.*] A chain.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 3 Ne hraccentegum [*Rushw.* racent-, racont-]..æniȝ monn hine mæhte ȝebinda. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Glæsen fæt on seolfrenre racenteaȝe ahangen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 He..to slat þa raceteaȝa [*Hatton MS.* raketeȝen]. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 In mani of þe castles wæron lof & grin, ðæt wæron rachenteȝes [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 46 A great raketehe þat heo wes mide ibunden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3001 An raketeie [*v. rr.* raketyne, raketiȝe] of hire in is hond he nom. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 1636 Now er þai ded, þe geilers tweie, & Beues liþ to þe rakenteie [*MS. E.* raketeye]. 1517 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 138 Unum par galefurcarum de ferro cum les rakentyns eisdem.

Raker^{1} (rē·kəɹ). Also 4 **rakyer.** [f. RAKE *v.*^{1}]

1. One who rakes. Also with *after*, *up*.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 37/1 Not repairers of peace, but rakers for money. 1619 HIERON *Minoritie of Saints* Wks. 1632 II. 35 This cryeth shame vpon the rakers and scrapers of this world. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Rakers-after should have charge given that they rake cleane. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxix. 76/1 She used, half in work, half in pastime, to join the merry band of rakers. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. vii. 422 Greedy rakers up of gold. 1865 E. EDWARDS *Libraries* 425 To rake from a dead man's private diaries and memoranda passages which it is hoped by the raker will cause pain.

2. *spec.* A scavenger, street-cleaner. Now *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 165 A ribibor, a ratoner, a rakere [*v. r.* rakyer] of Chepe. 1469 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mich. Cornhill*, Paid to the raker for caryng awey of the chirche dust. 1535 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 170 The Raker .. shall have a horne, & blowe at euery mannes doore .. to lay owt theyre offal. 1665 *Orders of Ld. Mayor Lond.* in De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 63 That the Sweeping..of Houses be..carry'd away by the Rakers. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 17 A wharf used for a laystall, to which the rakers carry street-soil. 1817 *Act* 57 *Geo. III*, c. 29 § 59 The scavengers, rakers, or cleansers of the streets and public places. 1851 in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 210 Sewers' Office, Guildhall, London, Rakers' Duties, Midsummer, 1851, to Midsummer, 1852.

3. † **a.** A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Double Marr.* II. i, Every man to his charge, man her .. wel, And place your rakers right.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Rakers*, shots placed round sumpers.

4. An implement for raking: *spec.* **a.** A tool used by charcoal-burners. ? *Obs.* **b.** An iron tool having pointed steel ends bent at a right angle in opposite directions, used in removing old mortar from the joints of walls. **c.** A salt-rake. **d.** (See quot. 1887.) **e.** A gill-raker (see GILL *sb.*^{1} 5).

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Charcoal*, Lastly, they do with the Handles of their Rakers, &c. make Vent-holes thro' the Stuff that covers the Heap. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 194 The raker .. is employed to rake or scrape loose and decayed mortar out of the joints of walls. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1890 The tools used by the bricklayer .. are .. 10. The raker. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Raker*, .. a piece of flat iron at the end of a long handle, used for raking the salt off the fires and to the sides of the pan. 1887 *Dict. Archit.*, *Raker*, an implement used in mixing lime and hair for plaster, or in making parget.

Raker^{2} (rē·kəɹ). *Colloq.* [f. RAKE *v.*^{2} (cf. RAKING *ppl. a.*^{2}), but prob. vaguely associated with prec.]

1. An extremely fast pace.

1895 *Daily News* 8 July 8/6 The pace home was a raker, the three boats throwing up great sheets of white water.

2. *Sporting slang.* A heavy bet, a 'plunge'.

1869 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* (1870) 339 His Lordship has gone a 'raker' for Lord of the Valley.

Rakery (rē·kəri). Now *rare.* [f. RAKE *sb.*^{4} + -ERY.] Rakish conduct; debauchery, dissoluteness; social excitement.

1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v, O if that be the malady, I would prescribe to the gentleman a course of rakery. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 233 He..instructed his Lordship in all the rakery and intrigues of the lewd town. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. vi. 241 He looked..like the man who could bear rakery and debauch.

† **Rakes.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A term of abuse.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii. 25 Thou slut, thou kut, thou rakes, thou iakes! will not shame make the bide?

Rakeshame (rē·kˌʃēm). Now *rare* (? *U.S.*). [f. RAKE *v.*^{1} + SHAME *sb.*; perh. suggested by RAKE-HELL.] One who covers himself with shame; an ill-behaved, disorderly, or dissolute fellow. (Common in 17th c.)

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 15 It is an easie matter for euery rakeshame to reuile an innocent. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 446 Such roysters and rake-shames as Mars is manned with. 1682 Mrs. BEHN *City Heiress* 39 Marry you! a Rakeshame..without Money or Credit. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 353 The Caimacan..gave strangers a permission to defend themselves against these disorderly Rake-shames. *c* 1840 WHITTIER *Tales & Sk.*, *Dr. Singletary* vi, There's not a more drunken, swearing rakeshame in town than Tom Osborne.

Hence † **Ra·ke-shamed** *a.*, disreputable, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1635 *Long Meg of Westminster* (1816) 6 Away, you foule rake-sham'd whore, quoth he. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., These fellows, which are called the commissioners, but are the most rake-shamed rogues that ever I saw in my life.

Rake-soil: see RAKE *sb.*^{3} 5 b.

Raket, obs. form of RACKET *sb.*^{1}

Raketehe, -teie, etc., varr. RAKENTEIE. *Obs.*

Ra·ke-vein. [f. RAKE *sb.*^{3} 5.] A leading vein of ore (cf. quots. and RAKE).

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 274 Rake veins or perpendicular veins resemble mineral dykes in position, but not in their contents. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 24 Rake-veins or Lodes appear to occupy fissures in the earth, sometimes parallel to, sometimes cutting across, the general bedding, and even the cleavage of the rocks.

Raki (räkĭ·, ræ·kĭ). Forms: 7 **rackee,** 8 **rakia,** 8–9 **rakie,** 9 **rackee, ra(k)kee,** 7– **raki.** [a. Turkish اڤي, *rāqī* (whence also mod.Gr. *ρακή*, *ρακί*) brandy, spirits.] An aromatic liquor made from grain-spirit, or from grape-juice, used in Greece and the Levant.

1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 96 [We] drinke to our friends in England in racckee at night. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* II. 47 They distil from the fruits of trees..a sort of brandy, called rakie. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* I, Sherbet I cannot drink, rakee I must not. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* X. 192 The only levy on our stores had been four bottles of raki.

Rakil(l, obs. ff. RACKLE *a.* **Rakin,** obs. f. RACKAN. **Rakin(e,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.*

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. RAKE *v.*^{1} + -ING^{1}.]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Rakynge, *rastratura.* 1474–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 95 Pro..le rakyng circa muros coquinæ. 1550 CROWLEY *Waie to Wealth* 528 Howe you have obeyed the lawe in rakeinge together of fermes. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 150 There would be foul raking in the dust. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 377 That which some call good-husbandry, industry, and providence, others call raking, avarice, and oppression. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v., This is frequently called raking fore and aft. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* III The raking of the guns across The world.

b. With *a*: An instance of this.

c 1700 *Battle of Pentland Hills* in Child *Ballads* VII. 242 Such a raking was never seen As the raking o' the Rullien Green. 1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* (U.S.) XVIII. 136 The average common-school received a raking.

c. *concr.* That which is collected with a rake.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 46 A fewe of those rakins will serve to blacken and spoyle a greate deale of better corne. 1698 SIR J. HOLT in 12 *Mod. Rep.* Case 399. 235 One may libel in the spiritual courts for tithe of rakings of corn. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 341/2 The rakings should not exceed from four to five per cent of the crop.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Farriery.* See RAKE *v.*^{1} 8.)

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 108 Clysters and raking afford much relief. 1842 SPOONER *White's Vet. Art* 527 In some cases..the straight gut is so loaded with hard dung that raking is a necessary operation.

b. *Billiards.* (See quot. 1788.)

1670 COTTON *Gamester* (1680) 22 Have a care of raking, for .. it is a fault, hardly excusable. 1788 in BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* (1873) 7 Trailing [or raking], that is, following the ball with the mace to such a convenient distance from the other ball as to make it an easy hazard.

3. *attrib.*, as *raking machinery*, *operation*; **raking-coal** (see quot. 1883).

1866 *Engineering* I. 340 Raking Machinery for the River Hooghly. *Ibid.*, A steamer to be used in the raking operations. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Raking-coal*, a large lump of hard coal placed upon a fire..for the purpose of just keeping it burning, or rather smouldering.

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{2} [f. RAKE *v.*^{2} + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. (in sense 2).

1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 47 Buzzards, Sparrow-hawks..fly near the ground, and take their prey by what is called raking.

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{3} [f. RAKE *v.*^{3} + -ING^{1}.] The fact of sloping or causing to slope.

c 1880 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Jump*, Instead of making abrupt jumps, it is better to let the brickwork rise gradually in step courses. This operation is called 'raking back'.

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{4} [f. RAKE *v.*^{4} + -ING^{1}.] Playing the rake; dissolute living.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. i, [He] usurps Gentility, where he may die by Raking. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 63 Something..kept me from the other degrees of raking and vice. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 124, I didn't waste my health and my money in drinking and raking. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. § 1. 589 Duelling and raking became the marks of a fine gentleman.

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. RAKE *v.*^{1} + -ING^{2}.] That rakes, in senses (esp. 2 and 9) of the vb.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 2 A refyng sone of rakyng Muris. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 624 Daily did he send his raking Clerkes..to delude the King and purloine his Subiects. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxii, Raking chase-guns through our sterns they send. 1797 SIR J. JERVIS in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 404 *note*, The Launch..was sunk by a raking shot from the Enemy's gun boats. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I, Being exposed to this raking fire of eyes.

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{2} [f. RAKE *v.*^{2} + -ING^{2}.] Fast-going. Also *Comb.*

1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside the Bar* ii, A well-bred, raking-looking sort of mare. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Land Lion & Sun* 61 A big, coarse, raking chestnut, that took all the boy who rode him could do to hold him.

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{3} [f. RAKE *v.*^{3} + -ING^{2}.] Slanting, sloping.

1711 [see b]. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/2 The square of the rail, with the raking line of the pitch-board drawn through the middle. 1801 *Sketch Paris* I. vi. 36 A pediment, whose raking columns are composed of two stones only. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* IX. 20 A long, sharp brig,..with raking masts. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* X. 208 Short boots, with high, raking heels.

b. In special phrases:

Raking arch, a rampant arch. *Raking-mould*, in hand-railing = face-mould. *Raking-piece*, (*a*) part of the supports of a bridge-centering; (*b*) a low sloping piece of stage-scenery. *Raking plate*, *prop*, *work* (see quots.).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 61 A *Raking Arch. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 1413 The model of a raking arch. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 The face-mould..is also called the *raking-mould. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1877/2 **Raking-pieces*, pieces laid upon sills supported by the footings or impost of a pier. Above them are the striking-plates. 1898 'P. M'GINNIS' *Bohem. Girl* 124 The theatre was like a barn, and we had to get to our dressing-room up a raking-piece with ribs nailed across it. 1887 *Dict. Archit.*, **Raking plate*, for housing a step in a partition. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Raking Props*, short wooden props used in sinking for supporting the curbs during the excavation of the sides of the shaft. 1736 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser*, **Raking-Work*, that which (..in Mouldings, etc.) is to be join'd by Mitering exactly.

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{4} [f. RAKE *v.*^{4} + -ING^{2}.] Dissolute, dissipated.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A thoughtless, raking, roaring, drinking scoundrel. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 116 Procuring the living for one of his raking companions. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manufacturer* ii, Mrs. Germaine, thanks to the raking hours she keeps,.. looks ten years older than she is.

Rakinge-crok, obs. variant of RACKAN-CROOK.

† **Raking-table.** *Obs.*—° = RAKED TABLE.

1736 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* s.v., Raking-table, among Architects, a Member hollow'd in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

Rakish (rē·kiʃ), *a.*^{1} [f. RAKE *sb.*^{5} + -ISH.]

1. Of persons: Having the character, appearance, or manners, of a rake.

1706 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Love at a Venture* IV, The grave, serious, formal lover, or the gay rakish soldier. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 25 Some rakish fellow-commoner in the next room. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 165 A .. rakish youngster wild from school. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 226 The knavish valets, rakish heroes.

2. Of things: Characteristic of, appropriate to, a rake. **a.** of talk, manners, mode of life, etc.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* VI. 142 Impertinent simile's and rakish talk. 1784 BURNS *Song*, *O leave novels*, That feeling heart but acts a part, 'Tis rakish art in Rob Mossgiel. 1876 *World* No. 116. 6 The rakish ways of the medical student of Albert Smith.

b. of appearance, carriage, etc.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* IV. i, I take a bold Step, a rakish Toss, a smart Cock and an impudent Air. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 93 With keen proud looks,

..and a rakish dissolute carriage. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 123 The rakish swagger..of the coxcombs.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 186 The wild and rakish appearance of the sky.

c. of material things: Having a rakish look.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. xi. 275 He does not wear so rakish a wig. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* ii. 25 With a basket .. in the back of the rakish little wagon.

3. *Comb.*, as *rakish-looking*.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. 322 In a few minutes a rakish-looking stable-boy came round for his horse. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 9 Four or five stalwart young fellows in rakish-looking broad brimmed hats.

Rakish (rē·kiʃ), *a.*[2] [See notes below.]

1. *Naut.* Of a ship: Having an appearance indicative of smartness and fast sailing, freq. with suggestion of suspicious or piratical character.

The precise origin is not clear: it may orig. be a transferred use of *a.*[1] (cf. sense 2 c there), but recent dicts. associate it with the raking masts of pirate-vessels.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 242 A little rakish, musquito-built vessel, that could run into all kinds of waters. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxix, A low schooner, sir, very rakish indeed, black sides. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 3/1 A yacht of grand proportions and rakish beauty.

Comb. 1868 WHYTE-MELVILLE *White Rose* II. xi. 138 They found .. that the beautiful, rakish-looking schooner was averse to piracy.

2. Of a hawk's wings: Smart-looking.

Perh. suggested by RAKE *v.*[2] 2 a.

1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 62 This Tiercel..has a short strong body, with remarkably rakish wings, which accounts for its great speed.

Rakishly (rē·kiʃli), *adv.* [f. RAKISH *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a rakish manner, jauntily.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii, Mr. Bumble took his hat.. putting it on, rather rakishly, on one side. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* iv, A .. little atom of a bird, with his tail pointing rakishly toward his head.

So **Ra·kishness**, the quality of being rakish.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 31 On the stupid rakishness of the original heir..he had calculated rashly. 1878 H. IRVING *Stage* 25 These pieces .. inoculate the feminine mind with rakishness.

Rakk(e, obs. ff. RACK, RECK. **Rakkee**, obs. f. RAKI. **Rakkett, Rakkin**, obs. Sc. ff. RACKET *sb.*[1], RECKON. **Rakle**, obs. f. RACKLE *a.* **Rakles**, obs. Sc. and north. f. RECKLESS. **Raklie**: see RACKLY. **Raknit**, obs. Sc. pa.t. RECKON. **Rakoncruke**, obs. f. RACKAN-CROOK. **Rakyer**, obs. f. RAKER [1].

† **Ra·kyl**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? var. of *rakent* RACKAN. (Jamieson (1808) has '*Rackle*, a chain'.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 113 He dyght hym in a dyvelles garment, .. He cam in at the chyrch dore .. Rynnyng, roryng, wythe hys rakyls, as devilles semyd to doo.

Rakyl(l, obs. forms of RACKLE *a.*

Rakyn, obs. Sc. form of RECKON *v.*

‖ **Râle** (rāl). *Path.* [F. *râle*, † *rasle* (Cotgr. 1611), vbl. sb. from *râler*, † *raller* (16th c.), of uncertain etym.; connexion with LG. and Du. *ratelen*, Eng. *rattle* is doubtful.] An abnormal sound additional to that of respiration, heard on auscultation of the lungs when these are not in a perfectly healthy condition.

1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 537 'For want' says he [Laennec] 'of a better or more generic term, I use the word râle, rattle, or rhoncus, to express all the sounds, besides those of health, which the act of respiration occasions'. 1853 MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Ausculi.* 130 The moist and dry cavernous râles, as well as the blowing râle of the bronchial tubes. 1894 DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* 7 The difference between a mitral murmur and a bronchitic rale.

Rale, obs. f. RAIL. **Raleiff, Ralȝe**, obs. Sc. ff. RELIEVE, RAIL *v.*[4]

† **Ra·ling**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [? f. RAIL *v.*[5]] Flying away, straying.

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 21 Although they fall to raling or soaring quite away from them. *Ibid.* 41 Shee will not stay, but forthwith will fall to raling; neuer once looking backe to her Keeper.

‖ **Rallenta·ndo**. *Music.* [It., pres. pple. of *rallentare*: see RELENT.] A musical direction indicating that the time is gradually to be made slower.

1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), and in recent Dicts.

† **Ra·llery**. *Obs.* Also 7 **ralliary, -ie.** [var. RAILLERY; for the spelling cf. RALLY *v.*[2]]

1. Banter, etc. = RAILLERY 1.

1651 EVELYN *Char. England* (1659) 53 That innocent, yet salt and pleasant diversion, which in France we call Ralliary. 1693 DENNIS *Imp. Crit.* iii. 28 Curse of this unseasonable Rallery: Can anything be more insipid than an untimely Jest? *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* I. i, I admit rallery.

b. With *a* and *pl.* = RAILLERY 1 b.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 164 Prince Bajazet, was sometimes called the Shepherd, by a tart Ralliarie. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 169 Ready and pleasant Ralleries are the Delights of the Mind in..Conversations.

2. A jesting or playful action. *rare.*

1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 49 All these were ralleries rather of a Monster then a Man. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 57 He thought she tooke them up in rallery and that, if he gave her good words, he might have them againe.

Ra·lliance. [f. RALLY *v.*[1]; cf. *dalliance*.] The act of rallying. 1848 in WEBSTER.

Ralliarie, -ry, variants of RALLERY.

Ralli-car, -cart. [See def.] A form of light two-wheeled driving-trap for four persons, introduced by C. S. Windover & Co. in 1885 and named after the first purchaser.

1890 *Coach Builders' Jrnl.* XI. 181 The remaining exhibit ..by this firm was a specimen of their famous Ralli Car with basket body. 1890 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 417 Little ladies and gentlemen who are driven in in the morning for instruction, in governess and ralli carts.

Rallied (ræ·lid), *ppl. a.* [f. RALLY *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Reassembled in order to make a stand.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 359 Brennus .. was by some rallyed forces of his defeated enemy, quite vanquished. 1704 OLDMIXON *Blenheim* xxii, His great Brother .. At Bleinheim holds a rally'd Rout at Bay. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. v, Soon came pouring there New multitudes, and did those rallied bands o'erbear.

Ra·llier, *sb.*[1] [f. RALLY *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who reassembles, etc.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Rallier (ræ·li,əɪ), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [f. RALLY *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who banters.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 759 Ralliers in their Wit or Drink. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 131 ₱ 4 A noted Rallier generally delights in galling the inoffensive. 1732 SWIFT *Beasts Conf.* Pref., The Wits, the ralliers, the smart fellows.

† **Ra·llier**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *rallier*: cf. RALLY *v.*[1]] *trans.* To rally.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 564/1 Lysias ralliered together his scattered troopes.

† **Ra·lliment.** *Obs. rare.* Also **rally-.** [ad. F. *ralliement*: see RALLY *v.*[1] and -MENT.] Rallying.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 532 He made it the place of Ralliment. 1677 — *Treat. Art War* 183 When you come to Rally, you make your Rallyment of those onely who are of your own Troops.

Ralline (ræ·lәin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *rall-us* RAIL *sb.*[3] + -INE [1].] Pertaining to, related to, or resembling the rail, or the family *Rallidæ*.

1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 159 A long-billed, flightless ralline bird. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 19 Of rails, or ralline birds, there are ten or twelve.

Rally (ræ·li), *sb.*[1] [f. RALLY *v.*[1]]

1. A rapid reunion for concentrated effort, *esp.* of an army after repulse or disorganization.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. v. 27 Yet soon with Rallys he reviv'd the warre. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* iii. 7 After this defeat, and a second unsuccessful rally, they still retir'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 ₱ 15 They yielded at last..with frequent rallies, and sullen submission. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxv, Recoil and rally, charge and rout. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, She told him..of the last rally of the men.

fig. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 120 This darting force or rally of stirring springs, is shotten or propagated also.

b. *Mil.* The signal for rallying.

1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* i. 14 A relieving force coming out, the 'Rally' was sounded.

2. A quick recovery from a state of exhaustion, a renewal of energy, *esp.* a (temporary) recovery of strength during illness.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Sept., I made a rally to-day and wrote four pages. 1855 KANE *Arct. Expl.* (1856) II. v. 63 The constant rally of its energies to meet the calls of the hour. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 302 The improvement was but temporary, though the rally might be repeated more than once before death.

3. a. *Theat.* A general mêlée, scramble, or chase, of the characters in a pantomime.

1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* i. 8 Character degenerates to caricature, and fun to pantomimic romp and 'rally'. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxiii. 230 A storm of carrots .. and turnips .. terminated the act, technically termed, I believe, a 'general rally'.

b. *U. S. colloq.* A political mass-meeting.

1878 E. EGGLESTON *Roxy* I. v. 58 The grand rally of each party had been held in the village of Luzerne. 1886 MRS. H. BURNETT *Lit. Ld. Fauntleroy* v, He described the Republican Rally in all the glory of its banners.

4. a. *Boxing.* A separate bout.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 332 The workmen, whose 'Gee-up', it seems, was a signal for a 'rally'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, The two stand to one another like men; rally follows rally.

b. *Lawn Tennis.* The series of strokes made by both players between the service and failure to return the ball.

1887 J. HAMILTON *A Splendid Rally* xiii. 83 Just then the players were in the heat of an exciting 'rally'. 1899 MILES *Lessons in Lawn Tennis* 82 Something which shall (*a*) produce a level game..(*b*) produce good rallies.

Rally (ræ·li), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. RALLY *v.*[2]] A piece of rallying or banter.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 404 It is after this friendly rally that the grave Merchant .. turns to Bassanio.

Rally (ræ·li), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 **rallie, 7 r'ally, ralley, (ragly).** [ad. F. *rallier*, f. *re-* + *allier* to ALLY. The form *r'ally* (as if for RE-ALLY) prob. implies the same stressing as Milton's *rallie'd*. See also RELY, used earlier in the same sense.

The precise sense is not clear in the earliest example, viz. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Reherer*, to renewe, to rallie.]

I. *trans.* 1. To reassemble, bring together again (an army or company which has been, or is, scattered). Also with *up, back*.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Rallie*, gather together men dispersed, and out of order. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i, The great Gonzaga, .. rallying up Her scattered troops. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 238 Their troops, being rallied by the dexterity of their generals, came on again to the charge. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 348 Oh! were he there .. to rally back One broken band. 1858 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxv. 622 Young Ralegh was the first to rally his men under the unexpected charge.

2. To collect, bring together (persons) to one's assistance or for concentrated action.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. Ded., Yet did your honoured name r'ally to my succour the forces of two deare friends. 1678 EARL OF LINDSEY in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 50, I make no question butt your Lordship too will rally your friends. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 361 Even this blow failed to rally the Country round the Queen. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/2 He does not believe that the Mahdi will rally to his banners the pure Arab tribes.

† b. To collect (things). *Obs.*

1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 7 The Lord doth r'ally all the promises of mercy made to us, which lie scattered. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 131 To rally together all those sparks of life, that lay asunder in a clammy dew.

c. To drive (cattle) in a close herd. *rare*[−1].

1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 31 Now you rally the cattle well after me.

3. To concentrate or revive (a faculty, etc.) by a strong effort of the will. Also with *up*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 786 His hapless Foes .. to rebellious fight rallied thir Powers. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 157, I can say no more, .. having rallied my memory for that to the utmost. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 371 Let a man rally up his best attention, his severest and exactest thoughts. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, She rallied her drooping spirits. 1837 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 542 He rallied his strength for a final blow. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 288 He rallied the last energies of his failing body and mind.

b. To pull together, revive, rouse, stimulate (a person or animal).

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 191 Scarcely had he Maggie rallied, When out the hellish legion sallied. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. vii. 261, I endeavoured..to rally him, but he was scarcely able to stand. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 188 They were sinking with fatigue and hunger, and could hardly be rallied enough to tell us the direction.

refl. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii, The Lord Keeper with difficulty rallied himself so far as to explain. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xxxiv. III. 85 Philip rallied himself, and tried to speak up to the old standard of respectability.

c. *Boxing.* To attack vigorously.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 Molineux rallied him with quickness.

d. *Sporting.* To harry.

1808 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 12 While the others rallied his covers.

II. *intr.* 4. To come together again, to reassemble, *esp.* in order to renew the conflict; to return in a body to the fray or contest.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 12 This Conquerour .. now routed the Remnant, which began to ralley and make head again. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Eleph. in Moon* 83 The Battle's desperately fought: The gallant Subvolvani rally. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 237 The battalions rallied and came boldly on to charge a second time. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 384 The dogs .. instantly turn tail,.. and no exhortations can ever bring them to rally. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 583 The Whigs, few and weak as they were, attempted to rally. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 716 Severed asunder at starting, we there shall rally at last.

b. Of a single person: To return and renew the attack; *spec.* in *Boxing*. (Cf. RALLY *sb.*[1] 4 a.)

1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 21 Long may'st thou rally, hit, and stop.

† 5. Of things: To come *together*, to collect.

a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1728) I. 17 Innumerable parts of matter chanc'd just then to rally together, and to form themselves into this new world.

6. Of persons: To come together in a body; to unite for a common purpose, *esp.* to assist or support some one. Usu. const. *round*.

1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 106 The people would have rallied round the Bill. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 263 The majority of the upper and middle classes hastened to rally round the throne. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 174 The veterans of Sylla .. refused to rally round Pompey in his war with Cæsar.

b. Const. *to*. (Also said of a single person.)

1879 G. BARNETT SMITH *Life Gladstone* I. iv. 85 Mr. Gladstone, amongst others, rallied to the support of the Government. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xl. 142 Some of these senators..rally to the cry.

7. To revive, recover, acquire or assume fresh vigour or energy.

1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke's Hist.* (1851) II. 144 Catholicism had rallied, and had driven back Protestantism even to the German Ocean. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 9 At last his flagging powers rallied. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlix, The red fire .. winks, Rallies, relapses, dwindles.

b. To recover in part from an illness.

1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 220 Dr. Carlyle thinks it probable enough she may not rally again. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 160 She never rallied, or, we believe, spoke, after the first fatal seizure. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. lvi. 209 He rallied indeed and grew much better.

c. To recover *from* some misfortune.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 173/1 It is possible that the Confederates may rally from their heavy disasters.

Rally (ræ·li), *v.*[2] [ad. F. *railler*, of uncertain origin: cf. RAIL *v.*[4] and RAILLY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To treat or assail with banter, plea-

santry, or good-humoured ridicule; to make fun or game of. **a.** a thing. ? *Obs.*

1679 OLDHAM *Adv. Satyr on Jesuits* Wks. (1686) I The gravest Fathers have rallied the fopperies and superstitions of the Heathen. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, They rally'd next Vanessa's dress. 1716 *Town Talk* 6 Jan. (1790) 40 The sanguine temper which precipitates people into excesses .. was most admirably rallied in an Epilogue

b. a person.

1691 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. (1699) 298 Euripides..is pleasantly burlesqu'd and rally'd on this very account. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 132/2 He rallied Simonides for his absurdity. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xi. Sigh 3, Being rallied by a facetious gentleman. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xiii. 4 Rallied by his fellow-students On his wretched looks.

c. With complement.

1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* v. Wks. 1722 II. 71 'Twas only a Trick he put upon us, and let's rally it off. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. xi, I will not .. be rallied from my purpose. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 22 These..reason, and rally, and laugh you out of it.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To employ banter or pleasantry against one. Also constr. *at*, *with* (a person), *upon* (a thing). ? *Obs.*

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* I. i, Sure you rally with me all this while. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i, I see Madam you are disposed to rally. 1758 MRS. LENNOX *Henrietta* II. v. (1761) I. 130, I could not help humorously rallying upon some of her notions. 1792 *Elwina* II. 185 She would have rallied, but he stopped her short.

Ra·lly, *v.*[3] *dial.* [? Echoic.] *intr.* To make a loud or sharp noise.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 29 All in chorus rallied out amain. 1894 *S.-E. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, *Rally*, to crack or 'smack' a whip.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ING [1].] The action of RALLY *v.*[1]

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. li. 3 Noble rallyings from his disgrace. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trinal* ii. 22 The rallying of the world's love and hope. 1864 DICKENS *Let.* 25 Oct. (1880) II. 222 Occasional [family] rallyings coming off here.

b. *attrib.*, as *rallying cry*, *place*, *point*, *round*, *shout*, *sign*, *square*, *word*.

In some of these the word may be regarded also as ppl. adj., in transitive sense.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. iii, *Rallying cries of treason and of danger. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *George Sand* 338 France which has made equality its rallying cry. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 135 The paternal hearth [is] the *rallying-place of the affections. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 140 It would be a *rallying-point for the timid. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 408 He thought his star a good rallying point for his own troops. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 167 A most determined *rallying round, commenced by Burn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvii, The rapid charge, the *rallying shout. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 270 Shakspeare, .. the noblest, gentlest, yet strongest of *rallying-signs. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 63 Form the *rallying square. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 383 The *rallying word of faction. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* ii, It's my battle-cry, my rallying word.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [-ING [1].] The action of RALLY *v.*[2]

1673 DRYDEN *Assignation* III. i, There was one thing amiss in it, that was your rallying of Religion. 1698 JER. COLLIER *Short View Eng. Stage* 160 Rallying, no less than Railing, ought to be under the Discipline of Law. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *The Farrers* ii. 28 Bore rallying on preferring .. negus and sweet cake. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* viii, He replied to her..rallyings.

attrib. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 62 Whither this rallying Humour will at length carry us. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 485 Cicero being in a rallying humor, made the petition..ridiculous.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RALLY *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That rallies (reassembles, revives, etc.).

1896 *Daily News* 11 June 2/4 Sir Wilfrid saw signs of encouragement in the rallying spirit of the Liberal party.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RALLY *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That rallies, banters, etc.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1398 These Rallying Devils do no hurt. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* lxii. 361 'You took my strawberries so prettily', said Basil with rallying fondness.

Hence **Ra·llyingly** *adv.*

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 424 He..rallyingly thanked me for the good news I told him. 1838 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 220 The 'Evêque de Lombaz' wrote to Petrarch rallyingly, that all his love for Laura was a mere fiction.

Rallyment: see RALLIMENT.

Ralstonite (rɔ̄·lstənəit). *Min.* [Named (1871) after J. G. *Ralston* its discoverer: see -ITE.] (See quot. 1875.)

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 1038 *Ralstonite*, a hydrated aluminium fluoride containing traces of sodium and calcium from the cryolite formation of Arksut Fjord in Greenland. 1882 *Jrnl. Amer. Sci.* CXXXII. 380 (*title*) The Chemical Composition of Ralstonite.

Ram (ræm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 rom(m, 1–2 **ramm**, 4–7 **ramme**, 5–6 **rame**, **rambe**, 1– **ram**. [OE. *ram(m*, *rɒm'm* = (M)Du., (M)LG., OHG. and MHG. *ram* (*ramm-*): cf. G. *ramme* rammer, naval ram. Perh. related to ON. *ramm-r* strong.]

1. A male sheep; in domestication, one kept for breeding purposes, a tup.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxiv. 14 Ꝿezerede sind rommas scepa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxii. 13 Abraham .. ȝeseah þær anne ramm .. be þæm hornum ȝehæft. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11136 Þe ramm wass offredd forr þe preost. 13.. *K. Alisaunder* 388 His heved, and his scholdron fram, He dyghte in forme of a ram. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 104 Ffor man ys hardy as a lyon .. rebell as a rambe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* L xxiii, They wente to the batayl ageyne and so hurtled to gyders lyke two rammes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 39 The better shall the ewe take the ramme agayne. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 30 You must couple him with a ramme or a stoute Sheepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 594 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 411 The sturdy boy Holds by the twisted horns, the indignant Ram. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1792) 49 The Ram lives to the age of about fifteen years, and begins to procreate at one. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 328 We would recommend the introduction of..English rams amongst the Indian ewe flocks.

fig. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 157 To kepe .. theyr spiritual lammes Sequestred from rammes. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Nicholas* xi, Holy Church denieth all search 'Midst her sanctified ewes and her saintly rams.

† b. As the reward given to the victor in a wrestling match. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 548 The Millere was a stout carl.., At wrastlynge he wolde haue alwey the Ram. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 184 Her be side, brother is cried a wrastlynge, And þer fore shal be sette a ram and a rynge.

2. *Astron.* (with cap.). The zodiacal sign ARIES.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 307 Þe ys aries, þæt ys ram genemned. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 8 Whan..the yonge sonne Hath in the Ram his half[e] cours yronne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 18 Quhen conryet [*read* aryet] the hot syng coloryk, In to the Ram quhilk had his rowmys ryk. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs.* i. (Arb.) 31 The Ram doth cause to spring, eche herbe and floure. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. 95 Here in the Zodiack begins The Ram, the Bull, the loving Twins. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 476 Till the new Ram receives th' exalted Sun. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 330 Between the square of Pegasus and the Bull we meet with two constellations, the Fishes and the Ram.

3. = BATTERING-RAM.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 160 Besittað hie utan..& ðerscað ðone weall mid rammum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. (Z.) 12 Aries byð..ram to wealzeweorce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 27 The barmkin law smait with the rammis fast. 1569 STOCKER *Diod. Sic.* III. viii. 113/2 He had also many other engines called Rammes very large and great to batter any wall. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. 19 Rammes, and slings now are silly battery. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Aries*, Pliny assures us, the ram was invented at the siege of Troy. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 5 A 68 lb. shot has all the force that could be given even to that famous ram of Vespasian. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/7 They brought planks, and by using them as rams, broke open one of the reserved doors.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 30 Let not the peece of Vertue which is set Betwixt vs,..be the Ramme to batter The Fortresse of it. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Panegyr. Sir L. Pemberton*, The iron and rock, Which tryes, and counterstands the shock, And ramme of time. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 47 Concede him this, and his ram swings freely to and fro through Space.

b. *Naut.* A solid point or beak projecting from the bows of a war-vessel, and enabling it to ram and batter in the side of an opponent.

1865 TENNEY *Hist. Rebellion U. S.* 223/2 The Merrimac soon crushed her iron horn or ram into the frigate..knocking a hole in the side near the water-line. *c* 1869 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* (1896) 335 There was but little damage done to them by shot or shell. The ram was the deadly weapon.

c. *Naut.* A battleship fitted with a ram.

1862 ELLET in Tenney *Hist. Rebellion U. S.* 169/1 After ..the gunboats and one of my rams had passed below. 1869 SIR E. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* Introd. 23 The chapters on the cost of our iron-clad fleet, and upon the deeply important question of 'Rams'.

d. *Shipbuilding.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ram*, a long spar, iron-hooped at the ends, used for driving out blocks from beneath a vessel's keel, and for driving planks an end while only wedged to the ship's side.

4. The weight of a pile-driving machine, which is raised to a height by pulleys, and being released is so guided as to fall on the head of the pile which is being driven; a monkey.

1440 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 55 The 'great Gebet-ram', the 'Lesser Rennyng ram'. 1462 *Ibid.*, Drawing the Gebet-ram in pylyng by stadelles next the bridge. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 536/2 Some of those piles were .. driven into the maine rocke of chalke, with a great engine called a ram. 1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 21 Supposing the Ram or Weight to be 1700 lb. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 36 The Ram and Follower resting on the Head of the Pile. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 306 If .. the piles are .. driven by heavy rams till they will sink no further.

b. A steam-hammer used in setting-up a bloom of metal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

c. A paviour's RAMMER.

1885 *Antiquary* Oct. 146/1 Each man .. threw down the ram with a thud.

5. a. An automatic water-raising machine, in which the raising power is supplied by the concussion of a descending body of water in a pipe.

1808 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 22 Almost in the same manner as a stream of water strikes on the valve of the hydraulic ram. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 27/1 The ram may be described as a sloping pipe in which the stream runs [etc.].

b. The piston of the large cylinder of a hydrostatic press.

1816 J. SMITH *Mechanic* II. 396 It is desirable..to make use of the larger pump rod to raise the ram as expeditiously as possible. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Press*, The hollow cylinder of the press, which, as well as the ram, is made of cast iron. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 10 The ram, the immediate object that receives and transmits the pressure.

c. A hydraulic lifting-machine.

1861 *Times* 7 Oct., There were several men engaged in pumping water into the ram. I observed..that they were lifting the girder with one ram. 1862 *Catal. Intern. Exhib.* II. x. 9/2 The hydraulic rams will safely lift a dead weight of 6000 tons.

d. The plunger of a force-pump.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Forcer*, a pump by which the water is raised with a ram or plunger.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *ram-breeding*, *-horn* (also *attrib.*), *-lamb*, *-like* adj., *-mutton*, *-supporters*, *-tender*, *trade*.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 393/2 Pure Leicesters .. are now confined to a few *ram-breeding flocks. 15.. *Wooing of Jok & Jynny* 65 (Bann. MS.) Ane trene truncheour, ane *ramehorne spone. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii, His ram-horn spoons and kitted whey. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* Introd. 5 Ill-tongued tinklers, with..their hampers, and their ram-horns. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 81 Geld bulcalfe and *ramlamb, as soone as they fall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 227 If his right cullion or stone be tied vp, hee getteth ewe lambes; but if the left be taken vp, hee getteth ramme lambes. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 63 The ram-lambs..are slightly heavier than the ewe lambs. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* XI. xxxvii, The ram..Whose *ram-like head is armed with iron plates. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, A huge shoulder Of glorious fat *ram-mutton. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* 168 A few half-starved pigs,..some ram mutton. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxx. (ed. 3) 451 In addition to the *ram-supporters, rams' heads are several times sculptured. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 805 An old Sheepe-whistling Rogue, a *Ram-tender. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 154 The history of the *ram trade.

b. *Naut.* (sense 3 b), as *ram-bow*, *cruiser*, *fleet*, *-steamer*, *-stem*, *-vessel*.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* XV. 292 Ships with *ram-bows in which the distance from the catheads to the hawseholes is considerable. 1895 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 417/1 *La Gloire*..was built with a ram-bow. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 The *ram cruiser Empress Elisabeth. 1865 TENNEY *Hist. Rebellion U. S.* 169/1 Col. Ellet commanding the *ram fleet. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 128 The *ram-steamer *Arctic* that breaks the ice. 1869 SIR E. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* i. 19 The 'Warrior' is much more than an ordinary ship..having a massive solid forged *ram-stem. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 381 All fleets should be attended upon by *ram-vessels.

7. Special combs.: **ram-block** *Naut.*, a dead-eye († also *ram's block*); **† ram('s)-ciche**, the common chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*); **† ram-engine**, a battering-ram; **† ram-fish**, some kind of sea-monster (L. *aries*, Pliny); **ram-getter**, a ram kept for breeding rams; **ram-goat**, † a he-goat; also, a low-growing shrub (*Fagara microphylla*) of the W. Indies and S. America; **ram-house**, a shed for protection in working a battering-ram; **ram-letting**, the letting-out of rams for breeding purposes; **ram-reel**, a dance of men only, a bull-dance; **ram-riding**, a form of popular punishment; **† ram-sheep**, the common sheep.

1611 COTGR., *Cap de mouton*, (in a ship is) a certaine flat peece of wood bored full of holes..; we call it, the *Rammes-blocke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 143 The blacke ciches.. called *Ram-ciches. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Belier*, *Chiches de belier*, Rammes Citches, blacke Citches. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Don Peplasos .. caused a *Ram-engine to be landed, which, together with its testude, they setled on its wheels. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 262 Of the *Ram-fish. This fish is a very strong theef at sea, and makes foule work where he comes. 1790 MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Midl. C.* I. 429 Getting Rams, to be let out again to inferior tupmen, as *ram-getters. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* 317 Strength of frame .. was the distinction between the 'ram-getter' and the 'wedder-getter'. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 136 The flesh of a *Ram goat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 In Angola .. some adore the Deuill in forme of a bloudie Dragon, others a Ram-goat. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora Brit. W. Indian Isl.* Index, Ram-goat. 1882 in *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* XXIII. No. 13. 38 Ramgoat-bush. .. The whole plant has a strong smell. 1878 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* 152 The *ram-house, and part of the tower, are covered with hurdles or hides. 1861 *Times* 17 Sept., The *ram lettings in progress .. show .. a great development of enterprise on the part of sheep breeders. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 122 (Jam.) The chairs they coup, they hurl an' loup, A *ram-reel now they're wantin. 1891 Q. [COUCH] *Noughts & Crosses* 100 They had seized the woman..and were hauling her along in a *Ram Riding..the men..had to drag her, her feet trailing, and the horns and kettles dinning in her wake. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 562/1 Linnæus enumerates three species .. 1. The *ovis aries*, or *ram-sheep.

Ram, *sb.*[2] *rare.* Ore. *Black ram*, bog-iron.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. iii. 114 The rich Gold Ram or Slick (out of which Gold is quickened). 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 76 Large quantities of black ram (i. e. bog iron) are found dispersed through all the moors and low-grounds.

Ram, *sb.*[3] *Naut.* Length 'over all' of a boat.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6224/5 A Vessel 27 Foot and half upon the Keel, 33 Foot Ram. 1889 *Whitby Gaz.* 2 Aug 4/6 The charge for any boat exceeding 17 feet in the ram, that is to say anything after the style of a coble.

Ram (ræm), *sb.*[4] [f. RAM *v.*[1]] The act or process of ramming.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 2/1 The prescribed course of alternate cram and ram proved entirely successful.

b. *Ram and dam(n)*, jocularly applied (*attrib.* or *absol.*) to a muzzle-loading gun.

1866 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 342 Old sportsmen .. who still use and prefer the old 'ram and d—n' which they wielded so effectively in their youth. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 116 A pot-hunter .. considering the condition of his ancient ram-and-dam gun.

Ram (ræm), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 **ramme**, 7 **ramb**, 8 **ramm**. [ME. *rammen* = MHG. *rammen* to batter, drive in, etc. Perh. f. RAM *sb.*[1] (as if, to butt or strike like a ram), but the earliest uses in Eng. do not clearly show this.]

1. *absol.* To beat down earth with a heavy implement, so as to make it hard and firm.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 533 (Kölbing) Sum rammed & doluen snel & gun þat castel fair & wel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Rammyn' wythe an instrument, *trudo, tero, pilo.* 1651 W. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvii. (1739) 94 An instrument..that in laying a sure Foundation, doth as well ram down as raise up. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* iii. (1813) 35 It is best to lay a few yards of gravel only at a time before ramming or treading. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 239 Throw in six more inches of clay, and ram well over.

b. *trans.* with *ground*, etc. as object.

1596–7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Acct. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 Small stone, and brickbats .. rammed stronglye, course upon course. 1664 GERBIER *Counsel* 26 The Brick-layers to lay no Foundation except the ground be first Ram'd. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 128 If the Ground be hollow or weaker in any place, he strengthens it, sometimes by well ramming it down. 1757 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* L. 26 They are obliged to pave and ramm the bed of the river. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 The space between being filled with clay or chalk closely rammed.

transf. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xiii. 214 Mr. Mullins ..rammed down his shirt bosom again.

c. To fix or make (a thing) firm by ramming the surrounding soil.

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* 190 b, Greate postes of streight timber..are let into the grounde..and rammed surely with a great deale of earth. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/2 The plants may be well rammed and top-dressed with stiff loam.

2. To force or drive *down* or *in* by heavy blows; to drive (piles, etc.) *into* the soil in this way.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 240 A quauery..foundacion, must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe. 1530 PALSGR. 678/2, I ramme, as workmen ramme in pyles...They have rammed syxe pyles this mornynge. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 85 Euen, as it were, pyles of wood rammed into the earth. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1848) 22 Stiff Clay .. is forc'd and ram'd in next the Sand. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 37 We ram some concrete between the piles. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 36 Men pitch holes..and ram the poles down into them.

b. To force (a charge) into a fire-arm by means of a ram-rod. *To ram home*: see HOME *adv.* 4.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 To ramme the same [bullet] with paper, tow or such like. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Rammer is a bob of wood..to ramme home the Powder. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 72, I..loaded again with a double Charge.., which I took care to ram down as hard as ever I was able. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 269 The recoil of a musket is greater when its charge is rammed than when it is not. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxii, You had better ram in your charge.

absol. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 112, No. 2 searches, sponges, rams home.

c. To cram, stuff, thrust (a person or thing) *into* something (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 44 In this od hudge ambry they ramd a number of hardye Tough knights. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. 13 They have rammed a prodigious ungodly oath into them. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* v. i, By Heaven I'le ramm thee in some knotted Oak. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xxvi, I always ram my clothes into a box. 1869 C. GIBBON *Robin Gray* xxxvi, In a hurry to ram his head into the noose.

d. To push firmly *down*; to pen *up* closely.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iv, Ramm't quicklie downe, that it may not rise up. 1768 FOOTE *Devil* I. iii, Consider, ramm'd up in this narrow compass [a bottle], I can't be much at my ease. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 25 He rams his old hat down on his head.

3. To force in or compress the charge or contents of (a gun, etc.) by ramming.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 13 Euerie peece to haue his gonner,..to wade, ram,..and coole the peeces. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 280 It made a flash and a sharp crack, like that of a gun high charged and hard rammed. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 9 Having rammed a rocket. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. xvii. 265 He took out his pipe, and rammed it with his forefinger.

b. To cram or stuff hard *with* something.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 13 That divelish yron Engin,.. With windy Nitre and quick Sulphur fraught, And ramd with bollet rownd. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, His poesie, tis so ramm'd with life. 1721 RAMSAY *To R. H. B.* iii, If ram'd wi' red, they rant and rair, Like mirthfu' men. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 237/1 The intervening space being well rammed with saw-dust.

4. To stop, stuff, or block *up*. Also const. *with*.

a 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* B vij b, These kepers had rammed vp their outer dores. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* (1638) 3 Ramme up thine eares,..Be deafe to them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 518 A back stair..ramb'd up with earth to prevent any passage. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, Ædiles; who would .. have rigorously seen rammed up into total abolition many a foul cellar.

5. †**a.** *intr.* To batter *at* with a ram. *Obs. rare.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 134 So was it impossible that the wals of Iericho should fall doune, being neither vndermined, nor yet rammed at with engines.

b. *trans.* To dash violently against, to strike with great force; esp. *Naut.* to strike (a ship) with the ram.

1864 *New York Picayune* in *Daily Tel.* 30 Aug., The Tennessee was rammed by the Hartford. 1893 *Times* 24 June 7/5 The Victoria had been rammed six miles off Tripoli. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1071 In blood so treated it is easy to observe the filariæ ramming the sheath and hitting their way out.

absol. *c* 1869 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* x. (1896) 334 The Kaiser .. rammed four successive times. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 26 Mar. 492/2 When the order to ram is given, everybody throws himself flat on the deck.

6. To dash, force or drive (one thing *on*, *at*, or *into* another); *Sc.* to punish (a person) by dashing against a wall (quot. 1854).

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxiii, Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a clank .. On posts that day. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 228 The disputants..were prepared to assist in ramming each the other; and so rammed they both were. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxiii, Ramming his horse well at it, he gets through. *c* 1869 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* x. (1896) 334 The gallant Petz, who rammed the old two-decker..into an Italian ironclad.

†**7.** *To ram oneself*: To say 'rammee' (q. v.). *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 126 His Proclamations and Manifests against Prophaneness..disobeyed by..those who will Ram and Damn themselves to be his best friends.

†**Ram**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1] 1.] *trans.* To leap (the ewe).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 134/1 A Ram, Rutteth or Rammeth the Ewe. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 222 They will not be ridden, tupp'd, and ramm'd.

‖ **Ramadan** (ræmădā·n), **ramazan** (-zā·n). Forms: α. 7 **ramm-**, **rom-**, **rummadan**, **ramdam**, 7–9 **ramadhan**, 8 **-dam**, **ramandan**, 8–9 **rham-**, 7- **ramadan**. β. 7 **ram-jan**, **ramizam**, 7–8 **ramezan**, 8 **-esan**, 9 **r(h)amazan(i**, **ramadæan**, **ramzaun**, 6– **ramazan**. [a. Arab. رمضان *ramaḍān* (hence Turk. and Pers. *ramazān*), f. *ramaḍa* to be heated or hot (see note to def.).] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, rigidly observed as a thirty days' fast, during the hours of daylight, by all Mohammedans.

The lunar reckoning of the Mohammedan calendar brings the fast eleven days earlier each year, so that in a cycle of about thirty-three years it passes through all the seasons successively; but it is supposed originally to have been one of the hot months.

α. 1601 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav. Four Englishmen* (1612) 95 The Turkes Romadan, which is their Lent, being ended. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 43 On the Eve of that Ramadan, they prepare themselves for its observation by public Rejoycings. 1757 HUME *Ess. & Treat., Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1777) II. 463 The Rhamadan of the Turks..must be more severe than the practice of any moral duty. 1865 WHITTIER *David Watson* PT. Wks. 1889 I. 316 At the season called Ramadan, he was left at leisure for a whole week.

transf. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* II. 126 A Lent or Ramadan of abstinence from opium.

β. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 203 The Mahumetans observe a kinde of lent continuing one whole moone..called in their tongue Ramazan. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 379 In their Ramzan, or on a Journey, they often expire for want of it [opium]. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4205/1 This being the Moon of Ramezan, during which it is the Custom of the Turks to fast by Day and feast by Night. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lx, Ramazani's fast Through the long day its penance did maintain. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 279 The fast of the Ramzaun is..strictly observed; and..is felt as a real hardship.

attrib. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 112 The Ramazan time, which is their lent, and lasteth a whole moon. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 49 *note*, The orthodox Muslim, whose only meals in Ramazan-time are made between sunset and dawn-peep.

†**Ramage**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. RAMAGE *a.*; the OF. sb. is not recorded in the same senses.]

1. Wildness, high spirit, courage.

In first quot. perh. an adj. (qualifying *woodnes*).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 285 Malice or hete, woodnes, ramage, or pride orguillous. *a* 1500 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 (MS. H.) Ramage, or corage, *coragium.* 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 107 The Lanner..is nothing inferiour to the other in ramage and wildenesse.

2. A ramage hawk. *rare*—[1].

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 304 The Goshawk taken at the source by the Falcon soone fell down at the King's foot, which performance in this ramage made him yearly afterward send hither for eyesses.

Ramage (ræ·mēdʒ), *sb.*[2] *arch.* Also 7 ramm-. [a. F. *ramage* = Prov. *ramatge*:—late L. **rāmāticum*, f. *rāmus* branch: see RAMUS and -AGE.]

1. The collective branches of a tree or trees.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ramage*, Boughes, Branches, or any thing that belongs thereto. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 85 That beneficent stem..From leaf and ramage sheddeth cool bright showers.

†**2.** The song or cry of birds. *Obs.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* II. x, My Lute bee as thou wast when thou didst grow..in some shadie Groue,.. And Birds on thee their Ramage did bestow. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, The barking of currs, bawling of mastiffs,..rammage of Hawks.

†**Ra·mage**, *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 (9) **rammage**, 7 **ramadge**; 6–7 **ramege**, 7 **rammege**. [a. OF. *ramage*:—late L. **rāmāticus*: see prec. and cf. RAMMISH *a.*[2], RAMMIST *a.*]

1. Of hawks: Having left the nest, and begun to fly from branch to branch (cf. BRANCHER[2]); hence, wild, untamed, shy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 361 The faucon which that fleth ramage And soeffreth nothing in the weie, Wherof that he mai take his preie. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A viij, Take a sperhauke ramage and calle hym curtoysly and ye shall make hym come frely to yow. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 31 The seconde name is a ramage falcon, and so she is called when she hath departed and left the eyrie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 708 Ilas-hawkes are nothing so valiant as those which are taken long time after, and are called ramadge hawkes. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 118 Nor must you expect from high Antiquity the distinctions of Eyess and Ramage Hawks. 1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Faulconry* 201 It is best to give them [stones] at night to haggards and ramage-hawks.

b. *transf.* of persons.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 15 b, You are become so wylde and rammage .. As though you were a haggard Hawke. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 She left from being so rammage, and .. came to the fist, and granted me those favours she might affoord. 1652 MAINE *Epig. from Donne* vi. 89 Though ramage grown, Th' art still for carting fit.

2. Of animals: Wild, untamed, unruly, violent.

c 1290 *MS. Land* 108 fol. 11 Þe wolfues þat weren ramage. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 49 Nothyng is werse then the beastes, that shoulden been tame, if thei catche her wildenesse, and ginne again waxe ramage. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2858 At wylde bestis for to shete, ..Whan she seeth hem to savage, Hygh of gres, or to Ramage. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* D 1 b, A horse that is..of nature ramege or restiffe. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compt. Horsem.* 12 Horses..becomming wild, rammage and unruly.

b. Of persons: Furious, frenzied.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVII. vi, Some woode, some ramage went. [1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 406 When a man is rammaged, that is..craz'd..with drink.]

3. Of places: Full of thickets, rough.

c 1475 *Partenay* 527 Cerching, enquering in wodes ramage. 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 127 He rumbl'd down a rammage glyde.

4. Of velvet: (see quot. and cf. BRANCHED 2 b).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Velvet*, Ramage or branched velvet, representing long stalks, branches, &c. on a sattin ground.

†**Ra·mageness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Wildness, wantonness; high spirit.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Ramagenesse, or coragyowsnesse, *luita.* 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 147 When your Falcon will come a far off vnto the lewre..w'out any coynesse or ramagenesse. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. i. 5 This ..takes from him [the horse] two vices, barbarous ramegnesse and fantasticke restifnesse. 1686 R. BROME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. x. 33 In her making, a little rest will cause her [the hawk] to return to her first rameageness.

†**Ra·mageous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **-geouse**, **-gyous**, **-gous**, **-geus**, 6 **-gious**. [a. OF. *ramageous* (Godef.), f. *ramage* RAMAGE *sb.*] = RAMAGE *a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iii. (Bodl. MS.) 115 b, The goshauke..bi moche mete..waxiþ ramageouse oþer slow3. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii. 162 Bullis full vnmilde With brasen fete ramageous and wilde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 A sparhauke, be he never so ramageus. ? *c* 1530 *Remedy of Love* xlvii, Now is he tame that was so ramagious.

†**Ra·mager.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAMAGE *a.*, perh. after BRANCHER.] A ramage hawk.

1686 R. BROME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 46/2 There is more danger in heating a Hawk taken out of the Mew, than one newly taken being a Ramager.

Ramail(e, obs. forms of RAMMEL *sb.*[1]

Ramakin, variant of RAMEKIN.

Ramal (rē[i]·măl), *a.* [f. L. *rāmi-us* branch.]

1. *Bot.* Of or belonging to a branch; growing on or out of a branch.

1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Terms.* 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 135 The leaves which arise from the main stem are called cauline; those from the branches ramal.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pertaining to a ramus; of the character of a ramus. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ramal, obs. f. RAMMEL *sb.*[1] **Ramallie**, obs. f. RAMILIE.

†**Ramalling.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. F. *ramaillage*, f. *ramailler* (see def.).] The process of scraping the hair from the skins in the manufacture of chamois leather.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Shammy.* Kid and goats-skins..when brought from the mill..undergo a particular preparation, called ramalling; the most delicate and difficult of all the others. [Description follows.]

Ramanand, obs. Sc. var. REMANENT. **Ramandan**, obs. f. RAMADAN. **Ramaquin**, var. RAMEKIN.

†**Ramass**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *ramas* (1549) heap, collection, etc., f. *ramasser*: see next.] A summary, résumé.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 32 This ramasse of these reasons in the bygone discourse being thus made.

†**Ramass**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **remass**, **ramash**, **rammass**. [ad. F. *ramasser* (1539), f. *re-* RE- + *amasser* AMASS.] *trans.* To gather together.

1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* To Rdr. *3 b, Those wearie volumes .. most vntruly and vnprofitablie ramassed and hurled together. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 199 Phillip..had ramassed one of the fayrest Armies..that ever was seene in France. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 54 If I will but ramash all that be. 1659 *World in Moon* (Halliwell, s.v.), When they have ramast many of several kindes and tastes.. they open one vessel, and then another.

Ramass, *v.*[2] *rare.* Forms: 6 **ramassh**, 8

rammass. [ad. F. *ramasser* (1606), f. *ramasse* sledge of branches, ad. It. *ramazza*, f. *ramo*, L. *rāmus* branch.] *trans.* To convey on a sledge of branches such as is used in certain parts of the Alps for descending snow slopes.

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 80 From the hyght of the mounte downe to Lyuyngborugh I was ramasshed, whiche is a right straunge thynge. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 257 When arrived at the precipice..the mule is dismissed, and the rammassing begins.

Ramayle, obs. f. RAMELL *sb.*[2] **Ramayn, -and,** obs. Sc. ff. REMAIN, REMANENT. **Ramazan,** var. RAMADAN. **Ramb,** obs. f. RAM *v.*[1]

† Ramband. ? error for *rampand* f. RAMP *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24447 (Cott.) Apon mi tas oft-sith i stod, Roles ramband [*Gött.* raxland] to be rode.

† Rambarre, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rembarrer*, f. *re-* RE- + *embarrer* EMBAR.] *trans.* To beat or force back.

1644 HUME *Hist. Doug.* 290 They were quickly rambarred, and beaten back by those that had been left of purpose in the Court. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 165 To rambarre The shock o' that near-comin' war.

Rambe, obs. form of RAM.

‖ Ramberge. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 -barge. [obs. F. *ram-*, *rem-*, *rauberge* (Godef.), ad. Eng. ROW-BARGE.] A long, narrow, swift war-vessel formerly used by the English.

Described by Du Bellay (*Memoires* x., an. 1545).

[1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, copying Cotgr.] *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. 416 The huge Rambarges, mighty Galliioons, the large Floyts [etc.].

Ramble (ræ·mb'l), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb.]

1. An act of rambling; a walk († formerly any excursion or journey) without definite route or other aim than recreation or pleasure.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 268 Witches are confin'd in their night rambles, to egge shels. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, So through bridge to Blackfryers, and home; she being much pleased with the ramble in every particular of it. 1725 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 15 Oct. Wks. 1871 IV. 115, I have been these five weeks in a ramble through England. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1776, 21 Mar., Next morning.. we set out in a post-chaise to pursue our ramble. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv, Then walks were made, Not a sweet ramble, but a slow parade. 1854 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iv. 173 A most delightful ramble up a dell.

transf. and *fig.* 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xiv. § 10. 479 This wild and audacious ramble from a more secure state. *a* 1700 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 269 This Ramble of Imagination is not altogether a Dream. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 932 A brook—Whose silver ramble.. Tracing along,—it brought me to a cave.

b. Phr. *On* or *upon the ramble* = rambling.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. Com.* 19, I will set both his and my Imagination on the Ramble. 1733 SWIFT *Corr.* (1841) II. 714 Since I left that place..I have been still upon the ramble. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 167, I..shall be upon the ramble for some time.

2. Rambling, incoherence. *rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Sermons* (1737) II. 107 Put off with ramble and confused talk, babble, and tautology. *Ibid.* 159 Their prayers; so full of ramble and inconsequence.

Ra·mble, *sb.*[2] *Coal-mining.* Also **ram(m)ell.** [? var. of RAMMEL *sb.*[2]; but cf. Sw. *ramla* to fall down.] A thin bed of shale lying above a coal-seam, which falls down as the coal is taken out, and requires to be separated from it. Also *Comb.*

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms* 41 At some collieries, an extra allowance..is made for hewing with ramble. 1893–4 *Labour Commission, Gloss.* 66 An extra allowance.. called 'ramble-money'.

Ramble (ræ·mb'l), *v.* Also 7 **ramel.** [Of obscure formation: cf. *cramble*, *scramble*. An earlier form appears to have been *romble* RUMBLE.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To wander, travel, make one's way about (now usually to walk) in a free unrestrained manner and without definite aim or direction. † Formerly sometimes conj. with *be.*

1620 T. PEYTON *Paradise* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 178 Hauing rambled in the sacred keele About the world. 1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 521, I go tomorrow towards Italy, where I will ramble for two or three months. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 2, I .. went out of the House to ramble wherever my Feet would carry me. 1754 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 165 He is rambled into Staffordshire. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 260 A delightful piece of wood and water, where he might ramble on a summer's noon. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 89 He was often rambling about on horseback.

b. *fig.* with ref. to mental pursuits or studies.

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 2, I studied several Arts, and ramel'd over all those Inventions which the folly of man call'd Sciences. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Ep. Ded., Then I rambled over all these Mathematical Inventions. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Stud. Hist.* v. (1752) 140 We must not ramble in this field without discernment or choice, nor even with these must we ramble too long.

c. *transf.* of things (material and immaterial).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. i. (1848) 167 My roving Thoughts were in various Dreams, rambling to distant places. 1800 WORDSW. *Seven Sisters* vi, The stream .. As through the glen it rambles, Repeats a moan. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 37/1 If they [plants] be neglected until they have rambled about.

2. *intr.* To wander in discourse (spoken or written); to write or talk incoherently or without natural sequence of ideas.

1640 [see RAMBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 27, I should then ramble from the Subject I have proposed to my self. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Oct., My pen is apt to ramble when I think who I am writing to. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 282 He rambled on in a childish sort of way. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi, He rambled off into a long jumble of medical-officers.

3. *trans.* To wander over. *rare.*

1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 291, I ramble the rough highland hills.

Ramble, variant of RAMMEL *sb.*[2]

† Ramble-berry. *Obs. rare*[−1]. App. a prepared dish; cf. *ale-*, *bread-berry.*

1658 *Phillida flouts me* in *Wit restored* 166 Curds and Cream,..Wigge and whay..And ramble-berry.

† Ra·mble-hea:ded, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAMBLE *sb.* or *v.*] Of a wandering, giddy disposition.

a 1761 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1902) VI. i. 2 Lord, how we ramble-headed [1754 rambling-headed] creatures break in upon ourselves.

Rambler (ræ·mblər). [f. RAMBLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who rambles.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. iii, My young rambler, That thought to cheat me..I have in the toil already. 1750 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 17 Oct., You will think me a great rambler, being at present far distant from the date of my last letter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. XXV, I love such holy ramblers. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 207 It collects all ramblers and gamblers.

b. A rose which straggles or climbs freely, esp. the *Crimson Rambler.* Also *attrib.*

1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 43 Dundee Rambler is..one of the best. *Ibid.*, Lovely Rambler, or the Crimson Ayrshire, is..semi-double. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 4/3 The Queen..inspected the new crimson rambler rose.

Ra·mble-scra·mble, *a.* [f. RAMBLE *v.* + SCRAMBLE *v.*] Wanting in system; confused.

1833 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vii. 306 The Penny and Saturday Magazines are all ramble-scramble. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xv. 322 The engravings were superior; the writing was less ramble-scramble.

Rambling (ræ·mblin), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAMBLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb., in its various senses. Also in *pl.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, For this gallant, sir, I do confess I cooled him—spoiled his rambling. 1640 W. S[TYLE] tr. *De Antisco Span. Gallant* 126 Hee..ought to provide, that hee doe not often repeate the same words, .. (which is that which is called rambling). *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Imit. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 54 When such wild ramblings got him some poor fame. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. iii. 277 Rambling makes little alteration in the mind, unless proper care be taken to improve it. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 105 Oft in ramblings on the wold, ..I saw the village lights below. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 543 Rambling of the mind and delirium.

attrib. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing-Master* I. i, To confine a woman just in her rambling age!

Rambling (ræ·mblin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That rambles, in various senses of the vb.

1. Of persons or things: Wandering, moving about, straying from one place to another.

1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, Your rambling hunt-smock feels strange alteration. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iii. 53 How these moveable and rambling atoms come to place themselves so orderly in the universe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 1 Hunting about the whole Town after a rambling Fellow. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xvi. (1824) 257 A kind of rambling rheumatism. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 58 Get along, you horned thing, Wild, seditious, rambling.

b. Of life, etc: Characterized by wandering.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. Pref., My first Entrance upon this Rambling kind of Life. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, I am on the point of removing. Such is my rambling destiny. 1787 COWPER *On Bill Mortality* i, All these, life's rambling journey done, Have found their home, the grave.

2. Of the thoughts, mind, etc.: Straying from one subject to another; unsettled.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii, What unwonted way Has 'scap'd the ransack of my rambling thought. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 194 Those Means which their rambling and unquiet Minds prompt 'em to. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, My Head began to be fill'd very early with rambling Thoughts. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 An opiate for a rambling head.

b. Similarly of speech, discourse, writings, etc.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 345 It may seem a rambling wild speech at first view. 1691 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. (1699) 17 A Man of much rambling Learning. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 34 ¶ 1 The conversation..was so very rambling that it is hard to say what was talked of. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. x, A long rambling ghost story. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* viii. 120 Rambling reminiscences of theatres.

c. Of persons: Given to wandering in thought or discourse.

1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 124 The usual mistake of the rambling poets. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 365 Nonnus is a rambling writer and unacquainted with method. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 681 The patient became mildly demented, rambling in speech, and defective in memory.

3. Of plants: Straggling, spreading or climbing freely and irregularly.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 795 O'er his ample sides the rambling sprays Luxuriant shoot. 1807 CRABBE *Sir Eustace Grey*, I've hung upon the ridgy steep Of cliffs and held the rambling briar. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 93/1 One of the creeping or rambling species.

4. Having an irregular straggling form or plan.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I. x. 288 [The house] was antique, rambling, and incommodious. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 16 This narrow, crowded, and rambling street.

Ramblingly (ræ·mblinli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rambling manner.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 232 Our Lords kinsmen, of whom Africanus, Epiphanius, and the Jesuit talk so ramblingly. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 422 All that I shall ramblingly note here. 1855 DORAN *Hanover Queens* II. xi. 207 He..ran his fingers ramblingly over his harpsichord.

So **Ra·mblingness.**

1835 JAMES *Gipsy* I. vi. 163 Mrs. Falkland's house had a certain ramblingness of construction. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 690/1 A general ramblingness, so to speak, which used to be characteristic of the female intellect.

Rambootan, variant of RAMBUTAN.

† Rambooze, -buze. *Obs.* (See quot. 1656.) There is no evidence of connexion with RUMBOOZE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ramboos*, a compound drink, at Cambridge, and is commonly made of Eggs, Ale, Wine and Sugar; but in Summer, of Milk, Wine, Sugar, and Rose water. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xii. § 4. 296 Other made Drink, as.. Rambuze, Syllabub, etc. 1815 *Hist. John Decastro* I. 226 Giving directions for a hot pot of rambooze.

Rambostan, -boteen, varr. RAMBUTAN.

‖ Rambur(e. *Obs.* Also 8 **-bourg.** [F. *rambour* (Cotgr. *rambure*), f. *Rambures* near Amiens.] A large kind of cooking apple.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlix. 535 Sharpe sowre apples .. as ramburs. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 370 All curtipendulous apples, rambures and the like. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* x. 43 The Frank Rambourg is a large Apple of a broad Figure, having a Coat streaked with Red.

† Ramburse, *v. Sc. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. F. *rembourser*, f. *re-* + *embourser* IMBURSE.] *trans.* To reimburse. Hence **Rambursing** *vbl. sb.*

1582 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) 229 The obligatioun .. for rambursing to the guid towne of the x[m] merkis lent to the Kingis Grace.

Rambustious, variant of RUMBUSTIOUS *a.*

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. XI. xix. 364 That black-whiskered alligator, the Baron, .. those rambustious, unchristian filbert-shaped claws of his.

Rambutan, -bootan (ræmbū·tăn). Also 8 **rum-, rambostan, rambustine,** 9 **ramboutan, ramboteen.** [a. Malay رمبوتن *rambūtan*, f. *rambut* hair, in allusion to its villose covering.] The fruit of *Nephelium lappaceum*, a tree of the Malay archipelago, having a reddish coat, covered with soft spines or hairs, and pulp of a subacid flavour.

The forms with *s* are prob. due to association with MANGOSTEEN, which also exhibits the substitution of *-ine*, *-een* for *-an* in the last syllable, as in *rambustine*, *-boteen.*

1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* x. 286 The Rumbostan is about the bigness of a Walnut. 1779 T. FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 323 They have also .. Mangoes, Mangustines, Rambustines. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 281 The rambutan contains a fruit within which is a stone, that is perhaps the finest acid in the world. 1815 W. THORN *Conq. Java* 212 The Ramboutan is..of a very pleasant taste. 1852 F. A. NEALE *Resid. Siam* xii. 194 The bilimby, the ramboteen and the sour-sop. 1880 *Nature* XXIII. 143/2 The mango, pine-apple, durian, rambutan.

Rambuze, variant of RAMBOOZE *Obs.*

Ra·m-cat. Now only *dial.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1]: see CAT *sb.*[1] 1 b.] A male cat.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 16 The Ounce or Wild Cat, is about the bigness of two lusty Ram Cats. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlviii. 103 The skin and feet of a special ram-cat, newly flayed. 1802 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Gt. Cry & Lit. Wool* Wks. 1816 IV. 264 He.. already has kill'd one Ram Cat. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. (1820) 414 Like two furious ram cats on the very point of a clapper-clawing. 1880– in dial. glossaries (Som., Devon, Cornwall).

Ramdam, obs. form of RAMADAN.

Rame (rēⁱm), *sb.*[1] Now only *dial.* [Perh. = MDu. *rame* (Du. *raam*), OHG. *rama* (MHG. *ram*, *rame*, G. *rahm*, *rahmen*) frame, framework.] **a.** (Chiefly *pl.*) The bones or skeleton (of a human being or animal). **b.** *dial.* The mere skeleton or framework (of a thing); also, dried stalks.

1497 *Will of Otteley* (Somerset Ho.), Where my wif lieth buried so that the bones of her be not digged up but to ly upon the Rame of the same bones. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 40 b, Naturall fooles do detest the stincking Rames .. of that Rebellious traytour. *Ibid.* 46 b, Would any man dought but that her Rames [L. *ossa*] would have bene bragged upon. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1880– in south-western glossaries (Glouc., Som., Devon, Cornwall).

Rame (rēⁱm), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [a. F. *rame*:—L. *rāmus* branch, RAMUS.] A branch of a tree or shrub; also *transf.* of a nerve, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 [This] braunch [of nerve]..is reflected aboue the wrest, there into three proper rames specially deuided. [1898 O. W. HOLMES *Aestivation* i. in *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 255 The foles, languescent, pend from arid rames.] *a* 1893 T. HENEY *Wood Notes* xi. (Funk), The Wattles crown With golden down Their sombre rames.

Rame (rēm), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* Also **rhame.** [f. RAME *v.*[1]] A cry; a continuous repetition of the same words or sound. (Cf. RANE *sb.*)

1808 JAMIESON s.v., It is said of one, *He has ay ae rame*, when he continues to cry for the same thing or to repeat the same sound. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* I. 244 The poet can bring out naething but rhames o'..nonsense.

Rame (rēm), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **raym,** 9 **rhame, raim, ream.** [Prob. f. ON. *hreim-r* a scream, cry.]

1. *intr.* To shout, cry aloud, scream; *dial.* to keep up the same cry, to continue repeating the same thing. (Cf. RANE *v.*)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 693 The roy ramyt for reuth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 76 Thay rame and cry fast on the King Latyne. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 51 Ȝe rame as ȝe wer rent. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1829 in BROCKETT. 1876– in northern glossaries (Yks., Northumb.).

2. *trans.* †**a.** To obtain by persistent asking. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 33 Sum ramyis ane rokkat fra the roy.

b. To repeat, run *over*.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 76 She'll rhame o'er bladds o' scripture to them. 1822 — *Perils of Man* II. 262, I heard Will .. rhaming o'er the names o' a' the saints he had ever heard of.

Hence †**Ra·ming** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 94 With loude ramyngis and with mony a schout. 1552 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 487 Nane of thame may pas throw the streittis for raming and crying vpone thame.

†**Rame,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. (Sense not clear.)

c 1205 LAY. 7854 Þa Rom-leoden rameden ȝeond uþen.

Rame, obs. form of RAM.

‖ **Ramé** (rame), *a. Her.* [F., f. *rame* branch.] = ATTIRED *ppl. a.* 4.

1878 in BURKE *General Armory* p. xliv.

Rameal (rē·mi,ăl), *a. Bot.* [a. F. *rameal*, f. *rame* branch.] = RAMAL.

1852 GRAY in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowledge* V. VI. 77 Leaves 12 to 18 lines long..the smaller rameal ones sometimes contracted at the base.

Rameal, -mel, app. erron. ff. CARAMEL.

1584 *Bk. of Rates*, Ramels the c[wt.] .. x *li.* 1660 *Ibid.*, Melasses or Rameales the hundred weight .. ox *l.*

Ramean (rē·mi,ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Ramus* (see RAMIST) + -(E)AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, Ramus. **b.** *sb.* A Ramist.

1710 tr. *Bayle's Dict.* (1735) IV. 842/1 A dissertation for the Ramean Philosophy. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. vii. § 13 *note*, The sixth stage of Aristotle's fortune Launoy reckons to be the Ramean controversy. *a* 1880 J. MCCLINTOCK & J. STRONG *Cycl. Bib. Lit.* VIII. 900 The faults of the Ramean system of dialectics have long been acknowledged.

Ramed, *a. Naut.* [? f. RAME *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559 *Ramed*, the state of a ship on the stocks, when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern-post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

Ramed(e, obs. Sc. ff. REMEDE. **Ramee,** var. of RAMIE. **Ramefy,** obs. f. RAMIFY. **Ramege,** var. RAMAGE *a.* **Rameid,** obs. Sc. f. REMEDE.

Ramekin, ramequin (ræ·mĕkin). Forms: 8 ramme(l)kin, 8– ramequin, 9 ramekin, -akin, -aquin. [ad. F. *ramequin* (1690) of dub. etym. Cf. obs. Flem. *rammeken* toasted bread (Kilian).] A small quantity of cheese, with bread-crumbs, eggs, etc., usually baked and served in a special mould. Chiefly *pl.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ramequin* (Fr. in Cookery), toasted Cheese and Bread, a Toast and Cheese. Ramequins are also small slices of Bread-crum cover'd with a Farce made of pounded Cheese, Eggs and other Ingredients bak'd in a Pie-pan. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 19 Toasted cheese is already buried in rammelkins. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 647 Your ramekins too rich..Your fricassee too fat. 1864 A. B. KIRWAN *Host & Guest* 198 At large dinners in London, cheese is oftenest eaten in the form of ramequins, or grated Parmesan, and other preparations. 1879 *B'ham Weekly Post* 8 Feb. 1/4 We had hot cheese, like ramakins.

attrib. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 8/2 Butter some small ramekin moulds. 1894 C. H. SENN *Pract. Gastron.* 551 Fill the mixture in little French china ramaquin cases.

Ramel, obs. form or var. of RAMBLE *sb.*[2] and *v.*, RAMEAL, and RAMMEL *sb.*[1]

†**Ra·melande.** (Of obscure form and meaning.)

Perh. written for *ramel* (=rammel, rubbish) *ande.*

a 1320-30 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 279 Nowhere he fyndez No rest ne recouerer, bot ramelande myre.

†**Ra·melet.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. F. *rame* branch + -LET.] A small branch, twig. In quot. *fig.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 200 For better understanding whereof, with all its dependant boughs, sprigs, and ramelets, I have set down [etc.].

Ramell, obs. form of RAMMEL *sb.*[1]

Ramellie(s, obs. variant of RAMILIE.

Ramellose (ræ·mĕlōus), *a.* [f. mod.L. *rāmellus*, dim. of *rāmus* (cf. RAMULUS) + -OSE.] Bearing, or having the form of, small ramuli.

1852 *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. v. 205 Branches excessively divided, ramellose. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 207 Fasciculi of extreme branches densely ramellose.

Ramembrance, obs. Sc. f. REMEMBRANCE.

Rament (rē·mĕnt). [ad. L. RAMENTUM.]

†**1.** *pl.* Scrapings. *Obs. rare.*

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 143 A saxum nitrosum, or raments of stone. 1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 38 This Liquor thus replenish'd..with the raments of Iron.

2. *Bot.* = RAMENTUM 2.

1819 in *Pantologia* X.

Ramentaceous (ræmĕntē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. RAMENT-UM + -ACEOUS.]

1. Covered with ramenta or scales.

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* I. 75 A branch or stem that is covered with thin and dry scales or flaps is said to be ramentaceous. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ix. (1858) 154 Leaves simple, .. with a ramentaceous stalk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/1.

2. Resembling ramenta.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 48 Other modifications .. are the ramenta or ramentaceous hairs so abundant upon Ferns.

Ramenti·ferous, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing ramenta.

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 711/2 The ramentiferous surfaces not extending to the apex.

‖ **Ramentum** (rāme·ntŏm). Chiefly in pl. **ramenta.** [L., f. *rādere* : see RASE *v.*[1]]

1. A fragment scraped off; † an atom, mote.

1662 RAY *Three Itin.* (1846) 124 Common, or rain, water falling upon a stone, doth continually carry away some insensible ramenta, or atoms, of it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 14. 115 Those Ramenta that appear in the air when the sun-beams are transmitted through cranies. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 73 Sir Gilbert Blane.. considers the salivary glands as one of the outlets for the ramenta of the bones.

2. *Bot.* A thin membraneous scale formed on the surface of leaves and stalks.

1819 in *Pantologia* X. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 41 Ramenta .. are particularly numerous .. upon the petioles and the backs of the leaves of Ferns. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 480 Rhizomata..covered with hairs or ramenta.

Rameous (rē·mi,əs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rāmus* branch + -EOUS.] Of or belonging to branches.

1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. iv. (1765) 172 *Rameous*, belonging to the Branches. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 416. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/1.

Ramequin, variant of RAMEKIN.

Ramera, Rames, obs. ff. REMORA, RAMS.

Ramesan, obs. form of *ramazan*, RAMADAN.

Ramessid (ræ·mĕsid), **-ide** (-əid), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Rameside.** [ad. Gr. type *'Ραμεσσίδης, f. 'Ραμέσσης Rameses + -ίδης, patronymic suffix.] A member of the Egyptian royal family during the 19th and 20th dynasties.

1854 C. H. COTTRELL tr. *Bunsen's Egypt's place in Univ. Hist.* II. 571 The Ramessides of this [20th] Dynasty have generally been made use of for completing the 19th. 1875 S. BIRCH *Egypt fr. Earliest Times* iv. 154 The Theban line of the Ramessids appears to have been broken up [etc.].

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1859 C. H. COTTRELL tr. *Bunsen's Egypt's place in Univ. Hist.* III. 160 The confusion of the Sesostride and Ramesside legends. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 786/1 The great Pharaohs of the Ramesside dynasty. 1875 S. BIRCH *Egypt fr. Earliest Times* iv. 154 A princess..of the Ramessid line.

‖ **Ra·mex.** *Med. Obs.* [L.] A rupture, hernia.

1608-9 MIDDLETON *Widow* IV. ii, I thought 't had been some gangrene, fistula, Canker, or ramex. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp., *Ramex*, a word used by some as a name for hernia or rupture.

Ramezan, obs. form of *ramazan*, RAMADAN.

Ramfee·zled, *a. Sc.* Worn out, exhausted.

1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. J. Lapraik* 13 The tapetless ramfeezl'd hizzie. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* ix. 63 He wrocht awa till he was ramfeezled.

†**Ramforce,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 -forse. [var. RANFORCE, q. v.] *trans.* To fortify, strengthen (a wall, rampart, etc.); to block up, barricade (a gate or door).

1570 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) 269 The counsall ordanis the baillies .. to caus ramforce the Walter Yait. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 56 Thei beganne to .. ramforce the Rampares, and Vauntmures. 1644 *Privy Council Decreta* 2 Oct. 331 She .. caused ramforce the doores of the kirk with clog stones and otheris the like materiallis..[and] debarred the people from accesse.

fig. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 141 His boss bellie, ramforsit with creisch and lie, Will serue to be a gabion.

b. ? To stop or jam up (cannon).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 104 They scaled the walles, slue the watches, and vnhappily ramforced all the Canon.

Hence †**Ramforced** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1589 A. HUME *Hymns* vii. 76 Wks. (S. T. S.) 54 Of mightie walls and ramforst towers so hie.

Ramforce ring, var. RANFORCE RING.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 48 (*plate*).

Ramgu·nshoch, *a. Sc.* Harsh, ill-tempered.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 348 What makes you so Ramgunshoch to me? 1795 BURNS *Had I the wyte* ii, Our ramgunshoch glum gudeman Is out.

†**Ra·m-head.** *Obs.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1]]

1. One who has a head like a ram; a dull, thick-witted, or obstinate person; also, a cuckold.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 196 Drum, .. make the ram-heads hear that are within. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Pastorall* 54 To be cald Ramhead is a title of honour. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. i, Were it my father's trunk, The tyrannous ram-heads with their horns should gore it.

2. *Naut.* A halyard block: see RAM'S-HEAD 2.

1514 in Oppenheim *Adm. Royal Navy* (1896) I. App. A. Ramehedes with ij shevers of Brasse. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* II The ram heads, the Knights. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*

3. Part of the arm of a crane.

1611 COTGR., *Mollette*, .. the ram-head of a fearne, or windlesse. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2183/4 Stolen, .. a Crane Rope cut, and the Ram-head of Iron. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 200 The End of the Gibbet *g* with the Ram-head *r*, and the Weight hanging at it.

Hence †**Ra·m-head** *v. trans.*, to give horns to, to make a cuckold of. *Obs.*

1713 *Poor Robin* (N.), For fear you should be this day wedded, And on the next day be ram-headed.

Ra·m-hea·ded, *a.* Having the head of a ram; *fig.* thick-headed.

1813 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 12 Jan. in *Lockhart*, To enlighten the understanding of an old ram-headed sheriff who was usually named Leather-head. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 213 The worship of .. the sacred ox at On, and of the ram-headed Ammon at Thebes.

Rami, pl. of RAMUS.

Ram-ian, obs. form of RAMADAN.

†**Ra·mic,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. *Rami-us* (see RAMIST) + -IC.] = RAMEAN.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 165 The Aristotelick and Ramick Philosophy.

Ramicle (ræ·mik'l). *Zool.* [ad. L. type **rāmiculus*, dim. of *rāmus* branch.] A small branch (of a zoophyte).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 463 Ramicles much crowded.

Ramicorn (ræ·mikɔ̄n), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. type **rāmicornis*, f. *rāmus* branch + *cornu* horn.]

A. *sb. Ornith.* The horny sheath of the rami of the lower mandible.

1866 COUES in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philadelphia* 176 The ramicorn which covers the sides of the rami of the lower mandible is chiefly noticeable for the peculiar outline of its base.

B. *adj. Ent.* Having ramified antennæ. (In recent Dicts.)

Ramiculose (rămi·kiʉlōˢs), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. type **rāmiculōsus*, f. **rāmiculus* : see RAMICLE and -OSE.] Characterized by ramicles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 465 Erect arborescent, stem .. laterally ramiculose.

Ramie (ræ·mi). Also **ramee.** [Malay رامي *rāmī*.] **a.** A Chinese and East Indian plant of the nettle family, *Bœhmeria nivea*, called also *Rhea* and *grass-cloth plant.* **b.** The fine fibre of this plant, extensively employed in weaving.

[1817 RAFFLES *Java* I. 7 Among plants, the *widúri* and *rámi*, the fibres of the latter afford very strong and durable cords.] 1888 *Times* 22 Sept. 6/6 The best machine for extracting the fibre of ramie in a green state. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 6/2 The canvas is made of Indian ramee.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 742/1 Ramie Machinery. 1890 HOSIE *West China* 73 The cloth is manufactured from Ramie-fibre.

Ramifa·ctive, *a.* [f. L. *rāmus* branch + FACTIVE.] Forming, or developing into, a branch.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 210 We are ignorant what, in the natural..state of a tree, determines a bud to form a ramifactive, instead of a fructiferous shoot.

Ramiferous (rămi·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rām-us* branch + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing branches.

1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 249 The broad elm, ramiferous o'er head. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 83 Shaft knotty, genicula tumid, ramiferous.

Ra·mificate, *v. rare* —[1]. [Latinized form of RAMIFY, after next.] *intr.* To branch out.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 518/1 It is surprising how the family tree ramificates and widens.

Ramification (ræ·mifikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *rāmificāre* RAMIFY, perh. after F. *ramification* (16th c.).]

1. The action or process of ramifying.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xiii. (1765) 200 Ramification is the Manner in which a Tree produces its Branches. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXI. (1794) 485 The mode and degree of ramification in leaves and branches. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 207 The ramifications and migrations of the human race. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 12 Transmission ceases .. to retain exclusively the form of diverging ramification.

b. The branches of a tree collectively.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 283 This character..pervades .. trunk, ramification, bark, and foliage.

2. A subdivision or single part of a complex structure analogous to the branches of a tree, *esp.* of veins, arteries, and other parts in animals and plants, and of rivers. Cf. BRANCH *sb.* 2.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 65 A ramification of the *nervus intercostalis* is also inserted into the Muscle of the Heart. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 122 In congelations .. we frequently find curious ramifications, as on Glass-windows in winter. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 284 From the small rivers .. the far-extending ramifications are innumerable. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 56 The root .. terminating in minute ramifications and filaments. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 14 All feathers are subdivided till the ultimate ramifications are exceedingly minute. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* ii. 23 Like the Amazon, it sends out forks and ramifications.

b. *transf.* Of immaterial things.

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref., The numerous ramifications of a Commercial intercourse of unexampled extent. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 596 One of the ramifications of the Whig plot had extended thither. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* I. (ed. 4) 27 Like all central truths, its ramifications are infinite.

Ramified (ræ·mifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. RAMIFY *v.* + -ED[1].] Branched, characterized by ramification.

1672 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Pl.* § 6 As of Roots, in being Thick or Slender, .. Stringed or Ramified. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 329 Their horns..are solid, cylindrical and ramified. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 205 The ramified consequences that laws have produced.

Ramiflo·rous, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rāmus* branch + *flōr-*, *flōs* flower + -OUS. Cf. F. *ramiflore.*] Flowering on the branches.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss.

Ramiform (ræ·mifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM: cf. F. *ramiforme.*] Branch-like; ramified.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 556 The ramiform expansion of a minute vein. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 449 The water gorges were more ramiform.

Ramify (ræ·mifəi), *v.* Also 6 **ramefy**, **-ifye**, **-yfye**, 6–7 **ramifie**. [ad. F. *ramifier* (1314), ad. med.L. *rāmificāre*, f. *rāmus* branch: see -FY.]

1. *intr.* Of trees and plants or their parts: To form branches, to branch out, extend in the form of branches.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 212 Those Trees and Sprayes that doe not burgen and ramifie. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iii. 64 When they [asparagus plants] are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this Quality. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 18 The roots are allowed to ramify and collect additional nourishment.

2. *intr.* To extend or spread in a number of subdivisions or offshoots analogous to branches; esp. *Anat.* of veins, nerves, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 That [nerve] which runneth inward .. ramifieng to that first Muscle. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (1672) 97 Whether .. some [Corals] .. were able even in their stony natures to ramifie and send forth branches. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 419 The branches of the bronchiæ which ramify into the lungs. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 223 [Cholera] spread..to Panwell, where it ramified north and south. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xiv. 428 Dissent had grown and spread and ramified throughout the land. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxviii. 443 The machinery of the National government ramifies over the whole Union.

3. *intr.* To break up, divide, into branches or analogous parts.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G j b, Yet agaynwarde they ramyfye in to two partyes. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 12 A system of cylindrical vessels generally ramifying into minute branches. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 177 Esculent colic may be justly contemplated as ramifying into the three following varieties. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 93 The road, which for a short distance further was plain enough, soon began to ramify.

4. *trans.* To cause to shoot out, spread, or extend after the manner of branches. (Somewhat rare in active voice; the passive is freq. in 19th c.)

1565 J. HALL *Crt. Vertue* 31 b, But we O Lorde, that be alyue, Thy prayse wyll spreade and ramifye. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 78 The braunches .. are ramified abroad through the thinne Membran. 1620 T. GRANGER *Divine Logike* 296 The seede, or roote out of which all the specials following..are as it were procreated, and ramified. 1767 GOOCH *Wounds* I. 273 The vessels, which are ramefied in, and upon the plicatures of the *pia Mater.* 1825 MACLAREN *Railways* 27 Railways .. may be ramified over a whole country. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 357, I have seen the internal liquefaction ramify itself like sprigs of myrtle.

5. To separate into branches or analogous divisions. Also *absol.*

1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 313 Some of these articles are too much for one professor and must therefore be ramified. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 543 The variations of the pulse [have] been ramified into so many divisions and sub-divisions. *Ibid.* II. 105 In dividing them into two distinct sub-species, .. he ramifies very unnecessarily.

Hence **Ra·mifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1682 GREW *Anat. Leaves* iv. § 17 The Distribution of the Threds which the Vessels compose, is not the Ramifying of Greater Pipes into Less. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 108 Fanaticism .. may .. rage with all the ramifying power of an epidemic. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 62 Branch-endings of ramifying conical hairs.

Ramigerous (rămi·dʒĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rām-us* + -(i)GEROUS.] = Ramiferous. In recent Dicts.

†**Ra·millet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Sp. *ramillete.*] A bouquet or nosegay of flowers.

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 364 Faire ramillets and posies hee preepares.

Ramillie (ræ·mili). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 **ramallie**, **-ellie(s**, 8–9 **ramilie**, 9 **ramil(l)ies**. [From *Ramillies* in Belgium, the scene of Marlborough's victory in 1706.]

1. *attrib.* Applied **a.** to a wig having a long plait behind tied with a bow at top and bottom (so also with *tail*); **b.** to a method of cocking the hat.

c 1740 A. ALLEN *MS. Dict.*, Ramellies-Cock. . . So a Ramilie wig i. the twisted Tail Wig. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. ii, Putting my uncle Toby's great ramallie wig into pipes. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. iii. (1872) II. 83 Drinking champagne in ramilies wigs.

2. *absol.* A Ramillie wig or tail.

1752 *Monthly Rev.* Feb. 121 A head of fine flaxen hair .. braided into a ramillie. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xvii, Sir Arthur's ramilies being the positive, his own bob-wig the comparative. 1885 A. DOBSON *At Sign of Lyre* 118 Giving his Ramillie a whisk.

Hence **Ra·millied** *a.* = RAMILLIE 1 a.

1792 BUDWORTH *Fortn. Ramble* ii. 10 Decorated with a ramillied peruke.

Ramiparous (rămi·părəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rām-us* + -(i)PAROUS.] That produces branches.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/1.

Ramiram, erron. form of *ramizam*, RAMADAN.

Ramish, obs. form of RAMMISH *a.*

Ramism (rē·miz'm). [f. *Ramus* (see next) + -ISM.] The logical system of Ramus.

1710 tr. *Bayle's Dict.* (1735) IV. 842/2 Ramism had been introduced into the universities of Holland, if Scaliger and some others had not prevented it. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803 Cambridge alone..was a stronghold of Ramism.

Ramist (rē·mist), *sb.* (and *a.*). [f. the name of *Ramus* (Pierre de la Ramée, 1515–1572) + -IST.]

A. *sb.* A follower of Ramus, as the author of a system of logic opposed in various respects to the Aristotelian.

1605 CAMDEN *Mem.* (1636) 112 To reduce surnames to a methode is matter for a Ramist. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 539 He was an acute Ramist, but yet he professed himself a lover of a Trichotomy. 1876 BOURNE *Locke* I. i. 45 At Oxford, in Locke's day, the Ramists and anti-Ramists fought out their interminable battle.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, Ramists or Ramism.

1863 W. C. DOWDING *Life Calixtus* vi. 40 It is the Ramist party that the allusion points to. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803 Bacon with well-grounded objection to much of the Ramist method, expounds the system of logic with unmistakable reference to the Ramist principles.

Hence †**Rami·stical** *a.*, pertaining to Ramus or his system; **Ra·mistry,** Ramism.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 261 Even Hooker himselfe (though otherwise no friend to Ramystry) acknowledgeth that it is of marveilous quicke dispatch. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxi. 277 Whose day after a ramisticall dichotomy being divided into forenoone and afternoone. 1841 KEBLE in *Hooker's Wks.* (1888) I. 218 *note*, Ramistry.

Ra·m-ja·m, *adv. dial.* and *slang.* [f. RAM *v.* + JAM *v.*] *Ram-jam full*, crammed full.

1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 46 If I wur ram-jam full o' sixpences, I shouldn't feel comfortable. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 487/2 It's truly a royal game, ram-jam full of pluck.

†**Ra·mkin.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A young ram.

1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, This ramkin hath tupp'd my old rotten carrion mutton.

Ram-line. [? f. RAM *sb.*³] (See quots.)

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Shipwright* 14 A line stretched from the middle of the Sterne-Post to the middle of the Stem, called by Ship-wrightes, a Ram-line. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 27 A Ram-line made fast on the Stem and Stern-post, and weighed by some Device or other to steddy it. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 8 *Ram-line*, a long line (thicker than common) used to gain a straight middle-line upon a tree or mast. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.*, *Ram-line*, a small rope, or line, sometimes used to form the sheer of a ship, and to set the beams of the deck fair.

Ramm, obs. form of RAM *sb.* and *v.*

Rammadan, obs. form of RAMADAN.

Rammage, -al(e: see RAMAGE, RAMMEL *sb.*¹

†**Rammasche,** ? var. RAMAGE *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Explained by Leyden (1801) as F. *ramassé*, collected.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38, I herd the rumour of rammasche foulis ande of beystis that maid grite beir.

Rammass, variant of RAMASS *v. Obs.*

Ramme, obs. form of RAM *sb.* and *v.*

Rammed (ræmd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAM *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Forced in, beaten hard, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 With ramd cramd garbadge, theire gorges draftye be gulled. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 123 A Musket loaded with ram'd bullets. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 753 Partitions..of rammed earth or of cob. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 677 The roots do not penetrate through the rammed chalk.

†**Ra·mmee.** *Obs. rare.* Euphemism for DAMME.

1652 *Total Rout* in *Commw. Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 133 With dammees and rammees you addle his brains.

Rammege, variant of RAMAGE *a. Obs.*

Rammekin, obs. form of RAMEKIN.

Rammel (ræ·m'l), *sb.*¹ Now only *dial.* Forms: 5 **ramail**, **-ayle**, **-al**, 5–6 **ramel(le**, 4–6, 9 **ramell**; 6 **rammal(e**, **-ald**, 6–7 **rammell**, 6–9 **rammel**, **-il**. [In senses 1 and 2 app. a. OF. *ramaille* branches (Godef.), f. *rame* branch. But the remaining senses are not clearly developed from these, and may really represent a different word.]

†**1.** *north.* and *Sc.* Brushwood, underwood, small trees or bushes. *Obs.*

1373 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 121 Pro transgressione facta in Elden, viz. succidend' ramell'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 112 The hyrd .. Amang the scroggy rammell settis the fyre. 1590 BUREL *Descr. Queen's Entry* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) II. 1 In Tapestries ye micht persaue, Young Ramel, wrocht like lawrell treis.

attrib. 1542 *Surv. Cheviot* in *MS. Cott. Calig.* B 8, fol. 73 b, By the ryuers these growyth many allers and other rammell wood. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 There vas ane grene banc ful of rammel grene treis.

2. Small, crooked, or rubbishy branches, *esp.* from trees which have been felled and trimmed.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 292 The ramail from the fressher bough to leson Is good. 1611 *Inv.* in *Chesh. Gloss.* (1880) s.v., It. ffyve wayne loads of Coles, some Ramell, Kids, pooles, & a stone trough. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms*, *Rammel*, small spray-wood left after the cordwood, stakes, and all the larger stuff is taken out. 1886– in dial. glossaries (W. Som., Chesh., Northumb.).

3. Rubbish of any kind.

1370–71 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 209 De ramell petrarum rem. de ecclesia del Magdeleynes. 1475 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 312 That no..man..putte no manere dunge, ramell or fylth into the ryvere. 1569 *Chron. St. Martin's Leicester* (1866) 172 For Caryinge y° stones & Rammell away where y° Crosse stoode. 1616 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 348 For..clensinge the streetes, and caryinge away the rammell..xlvijs. 1766 *Ch. Acc.* in *Rutland Gloss.* s.v., For Raming Rammil out of the church porch 6*d*. 1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 4 Some rammel which had been most improperly placed in Broad-street. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 194 Tak' that rammil [= money] back; I don't want none on it. 1877– in dial. glossaries (Linc., Rutl., Warw., etc.).

attrib. 1433 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 51 De 4*d.* de magistro Ricardo Morton pro ramelstone sibi vendito.

4. *W. Midland dial.* A hard infertile earth.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 405 A grey sand, mixed with coarse clay—which the farmers call rammel. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 80 A few inches of an unwholesome rammel, under which is a stiff marl subsoil. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* III. 37 The fold was apparently of 'rammel' .. and grew nothing but a little stunted broom.

Ra·mmel, *sb.*² *Sc.* Also **ramble.** [Of obscure origin: prob. not identical with prec.] A mixture of barley and common bear formerly sown in Fife.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IX. 441 (Crail). 1794 *Ibid.* XII. 531 (Markinch).

†**Ra·mmel,** *v. rare*⁻⁰. [app. f. RAMMEL *sb.*¹ 3; but cf. Sw. *ramla* in same sense.] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Frandre*, to breake in sunder, to rammell or moulder in pieces as sometimes mud walles or great masses of stones will doe of themselues.

Rammelkin, obs. form of RAMEKIN.

Ra·mmelly, *a. dial.* [f. RAMMEL *sb.*¹ 4 + -Y.] Of the nature of rammell.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 199 *Rammelly*, mixed argillaceous and sandy rocks.

Rammer (ræ·mər). Also 6 **-ar**, **-or**. [f. RAM *v.*¹]

1. An instrument for ramming or beating down earth, or forcing stones into the ground, consisting of a heavy piece of wood held upright, the blow being given with the lower end.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 Paving rammers of tymbre. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rammer for husbandrie. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. liv. 372 You may beate it [the earth] downe with a rammer of wood. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 The rest have rammers for ramminge and beatinge of the earth downe into the hole. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 318 One person may be employed with a rammer, to follow five or six mowers. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 325/2 Compressing, by means of rammers, the loose earth used in building parapets.

b. A similar implement used for other purposes; a pestle or stamp.

1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxxiii. § 402 They stamped it [barley] with a rough rammer in a bake house. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 361 Ramming them [ashes] .. with a small light rammer, as tight as you can, without bursting the vatt. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 254 (*Fuller*) Very heavy pointed 'rammers' fall upon the cloth. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 499 The skins .. are beaten out with the mace, or rammer. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 338/1 When full to the brim the salt is worked about with a short thick stick, the 'rammer'.

c. Applied in contempt to a heavy, clumsy shoe.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 127 If you had but a pair of pink slippers on instead of those confounded rammers.

2. A cylindrical block of wood fixed at the end of a staff, used to drive home the charge of a cannon; † the ramrod of a fire-arm.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 125 Rammers for gonnes. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 44 A good and sufficient peece, flaske,..mould, rammor. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Rammer is a bob of wood at the other end [of the sponge] to ramme home the Powder and the Waddings. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 68 Then with the Rammer put the Powder home gently. 1778 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 68 The powder was forced up with only one stroke of the rammer. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 247 As the men withdrew the rammer, a shot from the enemy entered the muzzle. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 8 Overbank carriages, jointed rammers, &c., for our siege guns.

b. A ramming instrument used in chemical experiments, or in blasting operations.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiii. 185 The lower end of the Glass rammer (if we may so call it). 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 262, I ramm'd them strongly down with a Rammer, whose Basis was very little less than the Bore of the Tube. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 6 The rammer one diameter shorter than the mould. 1868 FAIRLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-Mining* II, *Rammer*, an iron instrument used in filling a hole .. previous to firing the powder.

†**3.** A battering-ram. *Obs. rare.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Virg. De Invent.* II. vii. 47 b, The rammer called in Latin Aries wherwith walles be ouerthrowen was made by Epeus at Troye.

4. A pile-driver, or similar device.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 480/2 A Rammer, or an Instrument to Drive Piles into the Ground. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 27 The next implement was a rammer, with which the blocks were to be driven into the object. [Description follows.] 1853 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* (ed. 4) 313 The rammer made use of to drive piles.

5. One engaged in ramming earth.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/1.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *rammer-beaten* adj., (sense 2) *rammer-head*, *rod.*

1549 *Privy Council Acts* II. 349/1 Rammers and ramerhedes, xvj dousen. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xi. 106 Make a mark upon the Rammer-head. 1774 COOK in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 411 The shock forced the musket out of his hand, and broke the rammer rod. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 276 The groundwork and religious duty not being well rammer-beaten and flinted. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 325/2 Rammer-heads for..siege guns are not attached to the sponge staves.

Rammes, Rammil, obs. ff. RAMS, RAMMEL *sb.*¹

Ramming (ræ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. RAM *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. in its various senses. Also with *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Rammynge, of a grownde. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* (1883) II. 371 For makyng of holes and rammyng..iiijd. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Maçoneria*, .. ramming in. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* IX. 177 The cry arose..'A ramming! a ramming!'..He was poised like an ancient battering-ram, and driven headlong against the wall of the kiln. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 325/2 Ramming is essential for the stability of the ramparts. *attrib.* 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 27 At the top [of a rammer] was a ring to hold the ramming rope.

† Ramming, *vbl. sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] The copulation of sheep. Only *attrib.* in *ramming-time.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 163 The spotted stickes being laide before Labans sheepe at the ramming time. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 487 By the behaviour of Sheep at their Rutting or Ramming time the Shepherds observe tempests.

Ramming (ræ·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RAM *v.*[1]]

1. *slang.* Forcible, 'go-ahead'.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 38 The most ramming, cramming, jamming cove you ever saw perform.

2. *dial.* Very big, huge.

1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 226 He worried a great, ramming rat. 1877– in northern glossaries.

† Ra·mmis, *a. Sc. Obs.* = RAMMIST *a.*

c 1450 *Craft of Deyng* 113 in *Ratis Raving* 4 Sa mony of thir men gangis rammys.

† Ra·mmis, *v. Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 **-ise, -eis,** 7 **-ish.** [prob. a back-formation from RAMMIST *a.*] *intr.* To behave frantically, to rush wildly about.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 511 [They] rammeist redwood, and raveld in their reeles. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 1 He began..to rammise and rin wylde. 1607 in C. K. Sharpe *Pref. Law's Mem.* (1818) 55 She maid their two Kye run mad and rammish to deid. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rammis*, to go about in a state approaching to frenzy.

Rammish (ræ·miʃ), *a.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 4–6 **-issh, -yssch,** etc., 6–8 **ramish.** [app. f. RAM *sb.*[1]]

1. a. Of smell, taste, etc.: Rank, strong, highly disagreeable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 334 They stynken as a goot Hir sauour is so rammyssh and so hoot. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 62 b, Sampharitik .. hath a rammishe or buckishe styngkyng smell. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cclxvii, Purging away thereby the ranke and rammish savour. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 269 Butchers .. sell a lump of Ramish scent; For Weather Mutton.

b. Having a rank smell or taste.

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 3378 Whan she is hoot, Rammysh taraged as a goot. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Rammysshe, yll savoured as a man or beest that is to rancke. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxii. 838 Blacke dogs .. delight most in coursing the rammish and strong sented beastes, as wilde bores, foxes [etc.]. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 94 Cats, or such like ramish creatures. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Spec. Yorksh. Dial.*, This cheese..is rather rammish. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* I. 140 Open that skylight..Its growing durned rammish down here.

c. *fig.* of persons, things, qualities, etc.

1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 310 Fat Ignorance, and rammish Barbarisme. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. Comm. (1857) 79 In this poesy, redundant I affirm him, and rammish. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 25 Those preambles, which smelt so rammish.

† 2. ? Lascivious, lustful. *Obs.*

Perh. belongs to RAMMISH *a.*[2] (cf. sense 2 there).

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1809) VI. 32 Rutting wives make often rammish husbands, as our proverb dooth inferre. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. i. 29 Goe, Cupids rammish Pandar, goe.

Hence **Ra·mmishly** *adv.*

1567 J. MAPLET *Nat. Hist.* 63 At haruest time his leaues smel rammishly, in maner like the Goate. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Hircosically*, smelling rammishly. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xii. 95 More rammishly lascivious than a Buck.

Rammish (ræ·miʃ), *a.*[2] Now only *dial.* Also 6 **-yssh**e, 7–9 **ramish.** [Alteration of RAMAGE *a.*, perh. after prec., but cf. RAMMIST.]

† 1. = RAMAGE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1831 My hawke is rammysshe. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 88 The rammish hauke is tamd by carefull heed. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 12 The Ramish Hawk, the Haggard, and the two sorts of Lentners.

2. Wild, violent. Now only *dial.*

Perh. to some extent associated with RAM *sb.*[1]

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 67 Stond horses naturally .. are exceeding rammish, & vnruely. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 134 What avail'd their ramish routs, Wi' Sampson leyke exertions. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

Rammish, variant of RAMMIS *v. Sc.*

Rammishness (ræ·miʃnės). [f. RAMMISH *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being rammish.

1552 HULOET, Rammishness, *hircus.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rancioso*, rustie, ful of rammishnes. 1617 R. FENTON *Serm.* in *Treat. Ch. Rome* 107 The killing of the rammishnesse of our affections. 1660 HEXHAM, *Guelscheydt*, an unpleasant Tast,..or Smell, or Rammishnesse.

Ra·mmist, *a. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 5 **-ysd.** [? Alteration of RAMAGE *a.* Cf. also RAMMIS *a.* and *vb.*] Mad, crazy, frantic.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 245 A woodman, a ramysde fule that for lytill gude wuld sett his lyf in perile. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 186 The residew .. come .. as rammist and wod creaturis, to have revengit the slauchter of their freindis. [Still used in Orkney and Shetland dial.]

Hence **† Ra·mmistness,** madness, frenzy. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 227 The quhilk duk..takis a woodnes and a ramysdness in his hede.

Rammy (ræ·mi), *a.* Now chiefly *north. dial.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characteristic of, resembling (that of) a ram; *esp.* = RAMMISH *a.*[1] 1.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 482 That Rammy humour and rank moistness which is found in the Male-sheep. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i, That rammy mutton, which is in Turkey and Asia Minor. 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. ii, Thou rammy nastinesse. 1882– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Chesh.). 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* XXVII. 295 Herds of goats skipped nervously past us, the leader giving his rammy bleat of warning.

Rammyn, Ramne, Ramnus: see RHAMN, RHAMNUS. **Rammys,** obs. f. RAMS.

‖ Ramolade. *Obs.* A kind of sauce for fish, made of parsley, 'chibols', anchovies, and capers, with other seasoning.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.*, Having dress'd the fillets in a proper dish, they are to be sprinkled with this ramolade.

‖ Ramollissement (ramolismaṅ). *Path.* [F., f. *ramollir* to soften: see MOLLIFY.] A morbid softening of some part of the body.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 357 *note*, The black ramollissement or disease, in which the liver is reduced to a dark-coloured mass, of very little consistence. 1880 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* (ed. 7) II. 474 In thirteen cases of ramollissement of the cerebellum..motion was greatly affected.

Ramon: see RAMOON.

‖ Ramoneur (ramonœr). [F., f. *ramoner* to sweep, f. *ramon* broom, ultimately from L. *rāmus* RAMUS.] **a.** A chimney-sweep. **b.** A machine for sweeping chimneys. Also *attrib.* **c.** A colour resembling that of soot.

1835 *Court Mag.* V. p. ii/1 Velvet and satin hats of a new colour called ramoneur (it is a dingy shade of brown, approaching nearly to black). 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 39 Smoke has been merciful to Covent Garden Market, and its cornucopia is not as dingy as a ramoneur's sack. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 373 Cleansing Chimneys with the Patent Ramoneur Machine.

Ramoon (rămū·n). Also **ramon.** [Sp. *ramon*, f. *ramo* branch; cf. prec.] The tops and leaves of a West Indian and Central American tree (*Trophis Americana*), used as fodder for cattle. Chiefly in comb. *Ramoon-tree.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 357 The Ramoon tree. The leaves and tops of this tree make an agreeable wholesome fodder for all sorts of cattle. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 302/2 *T. americana*, the Ramoon-tree, is twenty feet high... The drupes are about the size of grapes, and have a pleasant flavour. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 374/2 They go half buried under a load of ramon. (The ramon-tree serves as fodder for horses.)

Ramord, variant of REMORD *v. Obs.*

Ramose (rămō·us), *a.* [ad. L. *rāmōsus*: see RAMUS and -OSE.] = RAMOUS 1.

1689 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* 139 They are long, smooth, flexible Parts whereas those of Oil are more ramose. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 66 This Fungus .. begins very narrow, growing in breadth to its end, where it is flat, ramose, or deeply cut. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 43 Either in the form of layers, or of mamillae, or in the ramose form of stalactites. 1870 STONE *Invit. Heeded* 184 Churches .. springing into vigorous ramose existence.

Hence **Ramo·sely** *adv.*; **† Ramo·sity** *Obs.*—[0]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ramosity*, fulness of Boughes, boughiness. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 21 A gelatinous stratum..here and there ramosely divaricate.

Ramoso- (rămōu·sō), combining form of prec., as in *ramoso-palmate, -subdivided, -subpinnate.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 615 Erect, .. irregularly ramoso-palmate. *Ibid.* 662 The viminalis..is described as ramoso-subpinnate. *Ibid.* 707 Minutely ramoso-subdivided.

Ramous (rē·məs), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *rāmōs-us*: see RAMOSE and cf. F. *rameux* (16th c.).]

1. Branching, ramose: **a.** of plants, or plant-like forms. Also *fig.* of a pedigree.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 120 b, Genealogies discending, and Ramous. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 84 Marigold ..having a ramous leavy stalk. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 732 A Mine, where well near all the *Entrochi*.. grew tapering and ramous. 1793 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 409 A very beautiful, large, ramous shrub.

b. Applied (after ancient physics) to the particles of viscous or rigid bodies.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 105 The Rigidity of the Ramous parts of the Air proceeds from the Nitro-aerial corpuscles therein infixed. 1742 *London & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 38 Hops .. whose Particles are active and rigid, by which the viscid ramous Parts of the Malt are much divided. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. II. *Comm.* p. xx, The ramous and incurvated seeds..must inlock each other universally.

2. Belonging to, characteristic of, branches.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. *Comm.* p. xxxii, They arose from the ramous friction of groves and woods. *a* 1845 HOOD *Elm Tree* II. xiv, In ramous wrestlings interlaced— A Forest Läocoon.

Ramowd: see *raw-mouthed* s.v. RAW *a.*

† Ramp, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 6 **rampe.** [? f. RAMP *v.*[1] 4.] A bold, vulgar, ill-behaved woman or girl.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 A woman that dede ansuere her husbonde afore straungeres like a rampe, with gret uelonis wordes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 148 [She] was a rampe of suche boldnesse, that she would course horsses and ride theim to water. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 113 An insatiable rampe, Of Messalines stampe. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. iii, The bouncing ramp, that roaring girl my mistress. 1728 DENNIS *Pope's Rape Lock* 16 The Author .. represents her likewise a fine, modest, well-bred Lady: .. And yet in the very next Canto she appears an arrant Ramp and a Tomrigg. [1896 A. LANG *Monk Fife* 62 All men..mocked the Pucelle for a bold ramp, with a bee in her bonnet.]

Ramp (ræmp), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin in sense 1; in sense 2 abbrev. of RAMPION; in sense 3 a back-formation from RAMPS.]

† 1. The plant Wake Robin (*Arum maculatum*).

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 16 Arum is called..in english Cuckopintell, Wake Robin, or Rampe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vii. 323. 1611 COTGR., *Iarrus*, Wake-robin,..Rampe.

2. The garden rampion. Also *attrib.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ramponzoli*, a kind of roote vsed in sallads called rampes [1611 Rampe-rootes vsed much in salades]. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 105 The ramps of the garden are the roots of Campanula rapunculus. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. 305 The root of the *Campanula rapunculoides* was formerly cultivated under the name of ramps.

3. The wild garlic, ramsons. (See RAMPS.)

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 18 The ramp and the stinkard will continue to be as offensive and as rank, although we should dignify them by their Linnaean appellations. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

Ramp (ræmp), *sb.*[3] [f. RAMP *v.*[1]] The act of ramping, in senses of the vb.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 139 The bold Ascalonite Fled from his Lion ramp. 1798 COLERIDGE *France* iii, Her arm made mockery of the warrior's ramp. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxvii, No pompous stag .. with toss of horn, and brag Of bray, and ramp of hoof.

† b. *pl.* Komps. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 325 Dunstan..breaking abruptly into the room, found him playing at ramps with his wife and her mother.

Ramp (ræmp), *sb.*[4] [a. F. *rampe*, f. *ramper* RAMP *v.*[1]]

1. A slope; an inclined plane connecting two different levels, *esp.* in fortifications.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 233 A ramp of masonry was the ascent, but only to one door of this vast apartment. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 419 They were employed in .. destroying the ramps of the covered way. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 238 Like hornets they swarm up the ramp, Lancing a breach through the long palisade.

2. The difference in level between the abutments of a rampant arch.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 4 Raise a Perpendicular .. equal to the Ramp of the Arch. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1943 To describe a rampant pointed arch, whose span..and the height of the ramp are given.

3. a. Part of the handrail of a stair, having a concave or upward bend (freq. continued in a knee or convex bend), as at a landing.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/1 The manner of drawing the *ramp*, which is to rise equal to the height of the first step of the next flight. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2182 In the upper ramp..produce the top of the rail..to P. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXXI. 24 Model of Stable Fittings .. showing the..division railing and ramps.

Comb. 1859 *Carriage Builders' Jrnl.* I. 184/2 The iron ramp-rail, .. with the stable-stall-post, .. is a most neat and desirable division.

b. A slanting (straight or curved) shoulder connecting two levels of the coping of a wall. Also, the sloping part of a stair parapet.

1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1023. 1882 *Standard* 15 Apr. 2/6 Falling over the coping or ramp of the steps.

Ramp, *sb.*[5] *Slang.* [f. RAMP *v.*[2] 2.] A swindle.

1888 *Standard* 27 June 6/1 How often do we hear people say that such-and-such a race was a fearful ramp. 1902 *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 4/5 Being president of a swindle—'a ramp' they called it.

Ramp (ræmp), *a. Sc.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a corrupt form of RANK *a.*, after RAMP *v.*]

1. Wanton, riotous, *Ramp rider* = rank rider.

1715 PENNECUICK *Tweeddale* 27 When frank Miss John came first into the camp With his fierce flaming sword, none was so ramp. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* I. 2 (Jam.) The other a gentleman, and young, and known to be ramp. *a* 1800 in Child *Ballads* IV. 198/2 Ride out, ride out, ye ramp rider! 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 The mob were ramp already.

2. Strong, rank.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., A ramp smell, a strong smell, the smell of a he-goat. 1887 *Suppl. Jamieson's Dict.* s.v. *Let*, A barbarous, cruel method of reducing the ramp flavour of the flesh of animals.

Ramp (ræmp), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **raunp-**, 4–6 **raump-**, (9 *dial.* **rawmp**), 6–7 **rampe**, 4– **ramp.** [a. OF. *ramper* (12th c.) to creep, crawl, climb, of uncertain origin: cf. It. *rampare.*]

† 1. *intr.* To creep or crawl on the ground. *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 76 A litel Serpent on the ground, Which rampeth al aboute round. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 25, I make briddes flee, bestes go, fisshes swymme, dragowns raunpen. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 409 Beastes ramping on the earth, or marching vpon all foure.

2. To climb, scramble. Now only *dial.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxci. 227 First there entred, raumpynge vppe lyke a catte, Bernard de la Salle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. xviii, These birds will rampe up with their bellies to the tree, bending backward. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. 106 He would .. ramp and grapple after this fashion up against a window of the full height of a lance. 1886 H. CUNLIFFE *Rochdale Gloss.*, *Rawmp*, to climb or reach over things in a careless manner.

transf. and *fig.* 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* P iii, One ryme too low, another rampes too hye. 1641 MILTON *Ani-*

madv. v. Wks. (1852) 224 Surely the Prelates would have Saint Pauls words rampe one over another, as they use to clime into their Livings and Bishopricks.

b. Of plants: To climb (*up*, or *upon* some support). Now chiefly *dial.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. l. § 2. 266 It rampeth vpon whatsoeuer is neere vnto it. *Ibid.* lvii. § 1. 277 The great Withwinde that rampeth in hedges. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* clxiv, The Vine, ramping and taking hold of any thing it meeteth with. 1691 Ray *Wisd. God* I. (1692) 102 Ramping upon Trees, Shrubs, Hedges or Poles, they [plants] mount up to a great height. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 198 Black Bindweed .. frequently ramps up in hedges. *Ibid.* 443 The great Bindweed which ramps in the hedges. 1877 *N. W. Lincs. Gloss., Ramp up*, to climb as a plant.

c. Of non-climbing plants: To grow rankly or luxuriantly, to shoot up rapidly. Now *dial.*

1607 [see Ramping *ppl. a.* 4 b]. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. xi. 38 Jesamines rampe vp in a rotten earth. 1733– [see Ramping *ppl. a.* 4 b]. 1820 Clare *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 70 The cow-boy seeks the sedge, Ramping in the woodland hedge. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Ramp*, .. to grow rapidly and luxuriantly. It is applied to the rank growth of plants supporting themselves.

3. Of beasts (real or depicted, as in *Her.*): To rear or stand on the hind legs, as if in the act of climbing; to raise the fore-paws in the air; hence, to assume, or be in, a threatening posture. (Chiefly said of lions.) Also of persons: To raise, or gesticulate with, the arms; † to clutch wildly *at*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7104 A lion quilpe .. Rampand to sampson he stert. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 305 Þei sauh kynge's banere, raumpand þre lebardes. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 134 Fowle fendys ay grennyng And as wyld wolfis thei cam rampyng. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 416 A lyoun crovnit with gold, Of siluir ȝe se shold To ramp in array. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xxii. 13 Like a Lyon roaring out, and ramping for his pray. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 28 Their bridles they would champ, And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. 1641 Hinde *S. Bruen* xlvii. 151 The Bish. was glad to lay hold on the boy, ramping at the windows to have gotten out that way. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 363 The lion ramped: the pard sported. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xxvii. 245 My Lady Lillycraft's little dogs ramped and barked. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Reminisc.* I. iv. 48 Above the fireplace ramps the Royal Lion of Scotland.

† **b.** To trample in triumph. *Obs. rare*—1.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 906 To exceede the bonds of modestie so farre, as to rampe in manner with both their feete vpon the dead, and to sing songs of victorie.

4. Of persons: To storm or rage with violent gestures; to act in a furious or threatening manner.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's Prol.* 16 Whan she comth home she rampeth in my face, And crieth false coward, wrek thy wyf. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 458 The peple beryt lyk wyld bestis .. Within the wallis, rampand on athir sid. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Devot. Poems* ii. 1 Quhy doth the Heathin rage and rampe? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 414 By this time the long dormant Usurer ramps for the payment of his money. 1648 *Regall Apol.* 39 He saw the House of Commons begin to ramp upon him. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 168 The lion-hearted Peter roared and ramped. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxli. 120 They had ramped and sworn that drawing by the tail was an 'institution'.

b. *transf.* of things. Also with *it*.

a 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 41 Watring wauis and huge, Quhilk ramping ouer his rigging ryds. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) II. Pref. 1 'Impartial' ramps it on the Title Page. 1864 H. C. Coote *Neglected Fact Eng. Hist.* 108 Though Christianity flourished .. heathenism ramped by its side. 1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* xiv. 197 Ramping from his hiding place Roared the wild Thunder.

† **5.** To go about in a loose, immodest way. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 678/2, I rampe, I playe the callet. *Je rampponne.* *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. iv. (Arb.) 37 Is all your .. ioy In whiskyng and rampging abroade like a Tom boy. 1611 Cotgr., *Gadriller*, (a wench) to raump, or play the rig.

b. = Romp *v.* Now *dial.*

1657 [see Ramping *vbl. sb.*1]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Ramp*, to Play rude Horse-Play. 1720 Swift *Irish Feast*, They dance in a round, Cutting capers and ramping. 1741 [see Ramping *vbl. sb.*1]. *a* 1825 in Forby.

6. To bound, rush, or range about in a wild or excited manner.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxii. (1677) 333 Such wild Cattel as ramp up and down on the earth. *a* 1800 *Kemp Kay* vii. in Child *Ballads* I. 302/2 She rampit out, and she rampit in, She rampit but and ben. 1853 Hawthorne *Tanglewood T., Minotaur* 18 The great sow had been an awful beast while ramping about the woods and fields. 1890 D'Oyle *Notches* 88 The bronchos, by 'ramping' across the storm, had found good shelter for themselves.

refl. *a* 1857 *Jovial Hunter Bromsgrove* in Child *Ballads* I. 212/2 The wild boar .. Thrashed down the trees as he ramped him along.

b. To sail swiftly, to scud.

1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 61 The rocks .. Saw thy daring Norsemen, Haco, Ramping o'er the Scottish tide! 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 187/2 We were ramping along under a brilliant sun.

II. 7. *Arch.* Of a wall: To ascend or descend from one level to another. (Cf. Ramp *sb.*4 3 b.)

1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 342 Sections of wall 'ramping' from its cornice line to the north and south extremities of the half screen. 1858 Spurden *Suppl. Forby* 40 A wall so formed is said to ramp. 1876 in *Surrey Gloss.*

8. *trans. Mil.* and *Arch.* To furnish with a ramp, to build with ramps.

1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., On slopes the wall is generally so 'ramped' or 'ramped off' at intervals. 1897 Ld. Roberts *41 Yrs. India* xlvi. (1898) 354 The banks of the numerous nullas .. had to be ramped before the guns and baggage could pass over them.

b. (See quot.)

1847 Halliwell, *Ramp*, .. (5) Bending a piece of iron upwards to adapt it to wood-work, of a gate, &c. is called ramping it.

Ramp (ræmp), *v.*2 [Of obscure origin.

In sense 1 perh. a misuse of prec., as Wyclif and Trevisa render L. *rapiens* and *rapax* by 'rampant'. Sense 2 may be a different word.]

† **1.** *trans.* To snatch, tear, pluck. *Obs.*

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 She the gagtoothd elfe did spie, .. ramping up the grasse With uglie nailes and chanking it. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 18/39 To rampe, *rapere*. 1626 Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XII. 243 Amycus .. down ramps A brazen cresset. 1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 99 It is not lawfull to vexe and trouble any person .. nor rampe away his Goods by force.

2. *slang.* To rob or swindle; *spec.* to force (one) to pay a pretended bet. (Cf. Ramper 2.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Ramp*, to rob any person or place by open violence or suddenly snatching at something and running off with it. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/1 If you have seen me ticket-snatching and 'ramping' why did you not take me in charge? 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Aug. 517/2 The neighbour who's ramped the man that trusted him. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/5 Charge of 'ramping' a book-maker.

Ramp, *v.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **raumpe.** [Imitative.] *trans.* To eat greedily or noisily.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 73 Ye maye take some parte, with me, were my woordes, and not to raumpe them vp on that facion. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Ramp*, to eat with a gnashing sound.

Rampa·cious, *a. rare.* [var. *rampageous*, as if f. Ramp *v.*1 + -acious.] = Rampageous.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii, A stone statue of some rampacious animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/4 A dog and a cat and three rampacious children.

Rampage (ræmpē·ɪdʒ), *sb.* [f. the vb.] A state of excitement or violent passion; the act of behaving or rushing about in a reckless or riotous fashion; esp. in phr. *on the rampage*.

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* ii, She's been on the Ram-page this last spell, about five minutes. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xi. 147 She leaves his charming society to go off on a wild rampage through the country. 1891 *Spectator* 10 Oct. 487 The Irish Members .. think a rampage will guarantee their seats.

Rampage (ræmpē·ɪdʒ), *v.* Also 9 *Sc.* **-auge.** [Orig. *Sc.*, of obscure formation, but perh. based on Ramp *v.*1 The stressing *ræ·mpage* also occurs.]

1. *intr.* To behave violently or furiously; to storm, rage wildly.

1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xvii, His wife did reel, And rampage in her choler. *c* 1720 — *Marriage of Earl Wemyss* xii, Were Jove rampaging in the air. *a* 1784 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 64 He rampaged red wood, And lap and danc'd, and was in unco mood. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, He came down here, rampauging like a lion. 1898 J. Arch *Story of Life* ix. 232 He rampaged like a lunatic, and fairly lost his head.

2. To go about in an excited, furious, or violent manner; to rush wildly hither and thither.

1808 J. Mayne *Siller Gun* IV. 137 Friends feghting friends, rampaged about. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 360 Our sailors would have been 'rampaging' over the world. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* ii, She made a grab at Tickler, and she Ram-paged out.

transf. 1892 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II. xx. 331, I hear you have influenza rampaging about the Camp.

Hence **Rampa·ging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, There was a set of rampauging chields in the country then that they called rebels. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* II. iv. 63 Religion is one thing and rampaging is another.

Rampageous (ræmpē·ɪdʒəs), *a.* Also **-ious.** [f. Rampage *sb.* + -ous.]

1. Violent; unruly; boisterous.

1822 Galt *Provost* xv. 115 The primitive ages of a rampageous antiquity. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Widow Married* xxiii, She must be careful not to be too frolicsome and rampageous. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* I. v, A rampagious class of hundreds of Scotch lads.

2. *transf.* Glaring, outrageous.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* LXXIX. 200 The ornamentation is for the most part rampageous rocaille style.

Hence **Rampa·geously** *adv.*; **Rampa·geousness.**

1840 Lady C. Bury *Hist. of Flirt* xxiii, He swears so rampageously, it upsets me. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 May 5 They .. have good cause for rampageousness.

Rampair(e, obs. variants of Rampire.

† **Rampa·llion.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **-alion,** 7 (9) **-allian.** [Perh. based on Ramp *v.*1 Cf. *rapscallion, tatterdemallion.*] A ruffian, villain, scoundrel.

1593 Nash 4 *Lett. conf. Strange Newes* I, Pocket not up this abuse at a rakehell rampalions hands. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Honest Man's Fortune* II. i(i), Out upon them rampallions. I'll keep my self safe enough out of their fingers. 1639 R. Davenport *New Trick to Cheat Devil* I. ii, And bold Rampallion like, swear and drinke drunke. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxvi, I was almost strangled with my own band by twa rampallians.

b. Applied to a woman. *rare*—1.

1602 S. Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* D 3 Here was .. an aged Rampalion put besides her schoole-tricke.

Rampancy (ræ·mpănsi). [f. next: see -ancy.] The fact or condition of being rampant.

1664 H. More *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* Pref. b iv b, The Temporal Power being quite in a manner evacuated by the Rampancy of the Spiritual. 1699 Collier *2nd Def. Short View* (1730) 373 Is Rampancy and Lewdness the Character of Breeding? 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chus.* viii, He may be said to have exhibited, at the moment, a sort of moral rampancy himself. 1892 H. R. Reynolds in *Life* (1828) xix. 468, I am considerably moved by the rampancy of much of this Old Testament criticism.

Rampant (ræ·mpănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **raump-**; 4–6 **-aunt,** (5 **-awnt**), 5–6 **-and.** [a. F. *rampant*, pres. pple. of *ramper* Ramp *v.*1

By Wyclif and Trevisa inaccurately employed to render L. *rapiens* and *rapax*. In northern Eng. and Sc. prior to 1600 *rampand* is properly the pres. pple. of Ramp.

In early use freq. placed after the sb., as in French; now only in *Her.*, or with suggestion of this.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of beasts, esp. lions: Rearing or standing with the fore-paws in the air.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxi. 14 Thei openeden vp on me ther mouth; as a leoun rampaunt [L. *rapiens*] and rorende. ? 14.. *Leg. Rood* 145 Þe deuel stod lyk A lyon raumpaunt. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 79 Rampande lyons stode up wondersly. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xvi, When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or rampant. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 466 The Tawnie Lion .. Rampant shakes his Brinded main. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 196 Then on their Haunches rear'd, rampant they seize Each other's Throats. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. vi, Careful how he moved his lion paws lest he should crush a rampant .. mouse.

transf. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 52 The one part of them wearing naked Swords rampant in one Hand.

Comb. 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 185 The rampant-looking rocks of the 'Cavallos'.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* 'Standing on the Sinister hind-leg, with both forelegs elevated, the Dexter above the Sinister, and the head in profile' (Cussans).

14.. *Sir Beues* 177/3480 (M.) Syr Beuys bare of colour poymant A rede lyon of golde rampant. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 45 You must note heere the difference [of] the Lyon rampande, and this Lyon [saliant]. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 203 Old Neuils Crest, The rampant Beare chain'd to the ragged staffe. *a* 1667 Cowley *Ess., Agric.* Wks. 1710 II. 709 Lillies, and Lions Rampant, and Spread Eagles in Fields d'Or. 1724 Ramsay *On Royal Comp. Archers* 21 Well pleas'd the rampant Lyon smooths his mane. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xi, The chosen crest of our family, a bear, as ye observe, and rampant.

transf. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 12. 1346 God is no Iudge Dormant, nor Demurant, nor Rampant. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 376 Couchant and Passant, Guardant, Rampant Beggars.

c. Given to ramping; of a fierce disposition.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 447 Bestes rampaunt [L. *rapaces*] spare her owne kynde. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 21 The rampant Lyon hunts he fast, With dogges of noysome breath. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 66 To make the condemnation of these ravenous Wolves, and Lion rampants, more just.

d. Exhibiting fierceness or high spirits by ramping or similar movements. Also const. *with*.

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Scottes* 135 The Whyte Lyon, there rampaunt of moode, He ragyd and rent out your hart bloode. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 155 The Monster at first was very Rampant and looked upon these Enemies with great Disdain. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. lviii, The younglings frisk along the meads .. Rampant with life. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 235 A wild boar, rampant from a forest.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of persons: Violent and extravagant in action, opinion, etc. (esp. in the manner implied by the sb.).

1628 Earle *Microcosm., Player* (Arb.) 42 He is tragicall on the Stage, but rampant in the Tyring-house, and sweares oathes there which he neuer con'd. 1709 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 324 *note*, The Whiggs are rampant, and thinke to carry all before them. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xvii, The English Snob rampant always does this to the present day. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 137 The crowd has not spirit and self-consciousness enough to be rampant. 1877 Dawson *Orig. of World* xiii. 264 Some very rampant theorists of some ethnological schools.

b. Of things: Unchecked, unrestrained, aggressive, etc.; *esp.* of a quality, belief, state of things, etc.: Having full sway or unchecked course in the individual or (more commonly) in general society.

1619 Sir R. Naunton in *Fortescue Pap.* (Camden) 95 In whom theyr hope is now growen rampant. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. § 4 It grieved him to see ignorance and impiety so rampant. 1673 Grew *Acc. Veget. Roots* § 66 The Sulphureous or Oyly Parts, which were before concentred, are now more or less rampant. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 392 The great thing I fear .. is, that Arianism turn rampant. 1795–7 Southey *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Wks. 1838 II. 227 Iniquity abounds, and rampant Vice .. taints The herd of humankind. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 186 The tide was low, the ice rampant. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* ii. 31 This curious outbreak of rampant democracy.

† **3.** Lustful; vicious. *Obs.*

c 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 36 Lest his body should grow rampant .. the church orders him to fast. 1732 Fielding *Miser* IV. xiv, The young fellows of this age are so rampant, that even degrees of kindred can't restrain them. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Archit. Atoms*, The rampant lessons of the stews.

4. Of plants or their growth: Rank, luxurious.

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 298 Where a fine sheep-walk is wanted, the sweeter and less-rampant grasses will, of course, be chosen. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 271 A rich [soil] .. makes them [nasturtiums] too rampant and less fruitful. 1867 D. G. Mitchell *Rural Stud.* 34 Its rampant growth will cover your trellised porch in a pair of seasons.

5. *Arch.* Of an arch or vault: Having the abutments or springing lines on different levels.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 5 To draw a Rampant Semicircular Arch. **1842** GWILT *Archit.* § 1943 To draw a rampant pointed arch, whose span,..and the height of the ramp are given.

†**B.** *sb.* = RAMP *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1].

1671 *Prol. to Shadwell's Humorists*, These Rampants have a hungry Worm indeed.

Rampantly (ræ·mpăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a rampant manner.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12760 Rampawntly she gan to go Vn-to me-ward, off cruelte. **1697** COLLIER *Immor. Stage* vi. (1730) 183 Their Songs are often rampantly lewd. **1897** *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 546 A town so rampantly democratic.

Rampar, var. RAMPER [1], obs. var. RAMPIRE.

Rampart (ræ·mpaɪt), *sb.* Also 6 **-arte, -arde, -erd,** 6–7 **-ard,** 7 **-ert.** See also RAMPIRE *sb.* [ad. F. *rempart*, †*rempard*, *rampart*, etc. (16th c.), f. *remparer* RAMPIRE *v.*]

1. *Fortif.* A mound of earth raised for the defence of a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, wide enough on the top for the passage of troops, guns, etc., and usually surmounted by a stone parapet.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 64 b, This daie was begunne a Rampart, at Northe newe Gate. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viij. 7 b, Strong walles, ramperdes, ditches. **1641** EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* V. 134 The Rampard betweene the two townes was covered with blood. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 678 To trench a Field, Or cast a Rampart. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 91 The camps united to each other by a rampart. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 233 The fort of Sparendam, the rampart of which stood on the dyke along which the troops must pass. **1810** [see 2]. **1880** OUIDA *Moths* II. xvii. 235 It was rather a rampart than a terrace, and the waves beat and fretted the wall below.

transf. and *fig.* **1611** BIBLE *Nahum* iii. 8 That had the waters round about it, whose rampart was the sea. **1675** TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 185 As the laws are the rampart of mens estates, justice is the rampart of the law. **1748** GRAY *Alliance* 96 The rocky ramparts round they see. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xi, Flesh and bone Soon made our ghastly ramparts. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 159 Louis XIV..could not prevail against the impenetrable rampart of conscience.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rampart communication*, *-height*, *-line*.

1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 13 On the rampart-heights array'd His trusty warriors. **1810** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 11 To fill up the rampart in the bastions, and to make a good rampart communication from both. **1852** TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 105 The vast designs Of his labour'd rampart-lines.

Rampart (ræ·mpaɪt), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To fortify or surround with, or as with, a rampart.

Orig. only in ppl. form, perh. directly from the sb.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 44 The castle..ramparded & ditched. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 57. 792 A Field well trenched, and ramparted with strong Gates. **1796** COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year*, Those glittering dells Proudly ramparted with rocks. **1822** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Corr.*, I stood ramparted about with so many healthy friends. **1882** G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. i. 9 The hills that ramparted the horizon.

Hence **Ra·mparted, Ra·mparting** *ppl. adjs.*

1837 CAMPBELL *On the Camp Hill* in *Poems* 297 The ramparted ground With a vision my fancy inspires. **1850** BROWNING *Christmas Eve* iv, The ramparted cloud-prison, ..built up in the West. **1881** F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis. England* 250 The ramparting rocks their darkness uprear.

Rampauge, Sc. variant of RAMPAGE.

Rampeare, obs. variant of RAMPIRE.

Ramped (ræmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. RAMP *v.*[1] 8.] Made with a ramp or rise.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 604 Hand-railing.. whether ramped, swan-necked,..or wreathed. **1833** LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 752 A cast-iron ramped cap..to the partition between the stalls. *Ibid.*, The ramped iron copings.

†**Ra·mpen,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? cf. G. *rampeln*, *rempeln* to push, shove.] *trans.* To force, ram.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 84/109 Þe Rode-tres þei liften vp anon, Rampned hit harde in a ston. *Ibid.* 84/117 Vre Cake on Crois þei knede Rampned hit harde aȝeyn þe Roode.

Ramper [1] (ræ·mpəɹ). *dial.* Also 8 **rampar.** [Prob. a corruption of LAMPREY.] **a.** The lamprey. Usu. *ramper-eel.* **b.** (see quot. 1865.)

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 217 *note*, These spotted eels are called Rampar Eels. **1818** R. JAMIESON *Notes Burt's Lett.* I. 122 The ramper-eel, lamprey, or nine eyes, is held in abhorrence. **1865** J. COUCH *Brit. Fishes* IV. 408 *Myxine.* Hagfish. Ramper eel. Poison Ramper. **1894** *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Ramper* [N.], the lamprey.

Ramper [2] (ræ·mpəɹ). [f. RAMP *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who ramps; *spec.* (see quot. 1887.)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 The cup-and-ball Macers, the Nob-Pitchers, and the Rampers. **1886** *Gd. Words* 247 A 'ramper'.. is engaged with other roughs to get up the disturbances, under which 'welshers' seek to..secure their retreat. **1887** *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/1 He knew the prisoners as 'rampers', i. e. men who claimed to have made bets to bookmakers, and hustled and surrounded them if they refused to pay.

Ramper, obs. or dial. var. RAMPIRE. **Ramperd, -ert,** obs. ff. RAMPART. **Ramphoid,** var. RHAMPHOID. **Rampiar,** obs. f. RAMPIRE.

Rampick (ræ·mpik), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **ran-,** 9 *dial.* **raun-**; 6 **ranpike.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RAMPIKE.] Of a tree or bough: Partially decayed or dead; bare of leaves or twigs.

1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* i. 23 Rowland, leaning on a Rampike Tree. [*Margin.* A tree with age beginning to decay at the top.] **1594** BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* XXVII, When their fleeces gin to waxen rough, He combs and trims them with a rampicke bough. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 181 The night-Crow sometimes, you might see, Croking to sit vpon some Ranpick-tree. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Raunpick*, bare of bark or flesh, looking as if pecked by ravens.

So **Ra·mpicked** *a.* = RAMPIKED.

1836 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, A Rampicked tree is a stag-headed tree.

Rampier, variant of RAMPIRE.

Rampike (ræ·mpəik). *dial.* and *U. S.* Also 9 **ran-, raun-.** [Of obscure formation: the second element may be PIKE. Cf. RAMPICK.] A decaying or dead tree; a spiky stump or stem of a tree.

1865 in *Warwicksh. Gloss.* (1896) *Ranpike* or *Raunpike*, a tree beginning to decay at the top from age, and having bare dead branches in consequence. **1881** W. F. RAE *Newfoundl. to Manitoba* iii. 93 The sight of these bare and lifeless poles is a common one here; the poles are termed 'rampikes'. **1894** PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY *Gold, Gold in Cariboo* 90 Cruel fire-hardened rampikes, which tore the skin to rags.

Hence **Ra·mpiked** (8 **ran-,** 9 **rawn-**) *a.*, of the nature of a rampike.

1775 T. CAMPBELL *Diary* in Napier *Johnsoniana* (1884) 246 The trees were stunted and ranpiked, as they call it in Ireland. **1875** T. E. PAGET *Student Penitent* vii, One of the old oaks in his park—erect and majestic even in decay, though scathed and rawnpiked and leafless.

†**Rampin.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **-yn.** [obs. F. (in Godef. from *Melusine* only).] A kind of ship.

c 1500 *Melusine* 117 The Rampyn then, or Caruell, sayled thither. *Ibid.* 168 He made a rampyn or smal galeye.

Ramping (ræ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ING [1].] The action of RAMP *v.*[1] in its various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Grimpure*, a ramping or grasping. **1656** JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 20 His very ramping and roaring might terrify him, that is farre enough out of his reach. **1657** G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 53 That wanton, untoward, malepert ramping and hoytie-toitie which he kept in the grove. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. cii. 490 An over-free, and even indecent degree of ramping, as it is called. **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* vi, Swaggering fighting men had had their centuries of ramping and raving about Minor Canon Corner.

Ra·mping, *vbl. sb.*[2] (See quot. and RAMP *v.*[2]) **1891** *Times* 16 Oct. 8/4 The trick..was technically known in sporting circles as 'ramping', which had been extensively practised during the past season on bookmakers.

Ramping (ræ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* (and *adv.*) [-ING [2].] That ramps, in senses of RAMP *v.*[1]

The obs. northern and Sc. form *rampand* may also be taken as a variant of RAMPANT.

†**1.** Creeping, crawling. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 845 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fayne, As rampande eyen [?] do in the rayne.

2. Of beasts: Standing erect, rearing, showing fierceness.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlix. 27 Beniamyn, a wulf raumpynge. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. (Percy Soc.) 162 A rampynge lyon of fyne golde so pure. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 153 A couching Lyon, and a ramping Cat. **1743** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 191 The mob..were as so many ramping and roaring lions. **1862** G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love* I, Thundering like ramping hosts of warrior horse.

fig. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 238 Lest our pride of ramping riches kick our sober weal in the dust.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Violent, extravagant, unrestrained; †romping.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B vj, Wymmen that ben chydars and rampynge. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 With ramping bounce clapping .. Fierce the waters ruffle. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. i. 122 What a foole art thou, A ramping foole, to brag, and stamp, and sweare, Vpon my partie! **1675** E. PHILLIPS *Theat. Poet.* Pref. ** 8 A style not ramping, but passionately sedate and moving. **1697** VANBRUGH *2nd Pt. Æsop* ii. 237 I've a great ramping daughter, that stares like a heifer. **1745** J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. xiv. (1853) 106 The maddest Sallies and the most ramping Reveries of the Fancy. **1876** BLACKIE *Songs Religion & Life* 241 Race not with a ramping might. **1891** HANNAH LYNCH *G. Meredith* 86 The wild ramping life of the colonies.

4. †**a.** Climbing, clasping. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xx. 475 Foure or fiue griping or ramping claspers, whereby the Pease doth take holde.

b. Growing luxuriantly. Now *dial.*

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 28 A Pipe made of a ramping Oate. **1733–4** MRS. DELANY *Lett., to Mrs. A. Granville* 428 White ground with great ramping flowers in shades of purples, reds, and greens. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Picking from the ramping grass Nameless blossoms as I pass. **1829** — *Ode to Autumn*, With ramping sallows lined, and crowding sedge.

5. As *adv.* Exuberantly. *rare*—[1].

1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 2 These sails are to be ramping full.

Rampion [1] (ræ·mpiən). [Prob. ad. some form of the Romance name, which appears as F. *raiponce* (†*reponce*, etc.), Sp. *reponche*, *ruiponce*, Pg. *ruiponto*, etc., It. *rap-*, *ramponzolo*; cf. G. *rapunzel*. The etym. of these forms is obscure: connexion with L. *rāpum* RAPE *sb.*[5] is doubtful.]

1. A species of bellflower, *Campanula Rapunculus*, of which the white tuberous roots are sometimes used as a salad.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 94 Herbes and rootes for sallets and sauce..Radish..Rampions. Rokat. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* V. xxxv. 597 The litle Rampion flowreth in June and July. **1622** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XX. 60 The Rampion rare .. the hardly gotten Gourd. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Others mingle Endives, Succory and Rampions without Distinction. **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XVI. (1794) 187 Rampion, which was formerly cultivated for its roots to eat in sallads. **1820** L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 28 (1822) I. 224 The rampions grew so thickly. **1883** *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Dec. 2/2 The rampion .. with its roots shining as ivory and its flavour recalling the filbert.

2. A plant of the genus *Phyteuma.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rampions, Horned, *Phyteuma.* **1790–1820** SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* VI. 6 Spiked Rampion, *Phyteuma spicatum. Ibid.*, Round-headed Rampion, *Phyteuma orbiculare.* **1882** G. ALLEN *Colour of Flowers* IV. 73 The rampions (*Phyteuma*) vary from blue to white; so do many of the campanulas.

†**3.** The Lobelia. *Obs.*

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rapuntium*, Greater Rampions with a Crimson-spiked Flower, commonly call'd the Scarlet Cardinal's Flower. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rampions, Crested, *Lobelia.*

†**Rampion** [2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.] A certain kind or colour of wine.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 22 Ye shall have spayneshe wyne and Gascoyn, Rose coloure, whyt, claret, rampyon.

Rampire, -pier (ræ·mpəiəɹ), *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 6 **rampair(e, -are, -eare,** 6–7 **rampar, rampere,** 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **ramper.** *β.* 6 **rampyre,** 6– **rampire, rampier,** (7 **-iar, -yer**). [*a.* obs. F. *rampar* (Godef. *Compl.*), var. *rempar*, *rempart* RAMPART. The origin of the *β*-forms is not clear; cf. *hampire*, *-ier* obs. forms of HAMPER *sb.*[1] and *camphire* CAMPHOR. Sheridan (1789) gives *rampyr*, and marks the final syllable as short.]

1. = RAMPART.

α. *a* **1548** PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* A vj, My lordes grace, walking vpon the Rampere of the tounewalles [etc.]. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* XIX. 43 Thy enemies shalt cast rampars about thee. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 396 A certain piece of the wall and Rampeare was falled downe. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 125 The battered earth, which fell in the ditches from the rampaire. **1604** E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 133 The dike,..Rampars and defences. **1689** *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 56 Fortifying .. by Ravelins, Ditches, and Rampers, the Temple of God.

β. *a* **1557** VAUX in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 172 Good will the master of the shot, Stode in the rampyre braue and proud. **1579** DIGGES *Stratiot.* 93 He ought to have knowledge in Fortification, especially in the manner of making Trenches and Rampiers. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 82 The Venetians .. built a strong tower of wood, higher than the wals and rampiars of the towne. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 97 They begin to fortifie their City with strong Bulwarks and Rampires. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 110 It is fenced with an high treble rampire. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xiii, Buttress, and rampire's circling bound. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 71 On its wide summit there is a strong rampier built of stone.

†**b.** A dam, barrier. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 604 To strengthen with rampires the banks of rivers. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 257 The great long banke..which is interjected as a strong Rampier betwixt the Adriatique sea and the citie. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 286 Sedulous to stop the coming tide, Lift the tall rampire's artificial pride.

c. *dial.* A raised road or way; the highway.

1848 in EVANS *Leic. Gloss.* **1864** in *Mem. Tennyson* (1897) II. i. 9 When I canters my 'erse along the ramper I 'ears proputty, proputty, proputty. **1881** *Gd. Words* Nov. 752 Along the rutted ramper Thory wheels His barrow.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A thing or person resembling or comparable to a rampart.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 37 A Patrone to the poore, a Rampire to the rest. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. (1598) 443 Fortifying courage with the true Rampier of patience. **1592** KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. ii. 50 With a swelling tide, It beats upon the rampiers of huge rocks. **1611** SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 16 To siege, and sack the Rampier of my ressoune. **1627** E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 58 Makes himself a Rampire of all his Servants, Friends and Kindred. **1700** DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 401 The son of Thetis, rampire of our hosts. **1880** SWINBURNE *Stud. Song* 116 The rampire of water in front is erect. **1881** — *Mary Stuart* IV. i, Of those claims..have you made The stoutest rampire of your rule.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rampire bank, bar, -like* adj., *-mound, wall.*

1555 PHAER *Æneid* II. 39 The fomy flood whose *rampier banks are torne. **1776** MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 112 Dash'd the fierce monarch on a *rampire bar. **1635** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 179 That sinuous Region .. is ever .. calme; thankes to the *rampire-like sheltring rocks and cragges. **1866** CONINGTON *Æneid* 6 Banks them round With sand as with a *rampire-mound. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 A *Rampiar Wall..or Coffer worke.

Rampire, -pier (ræ·mpəiəɹ), *v.* Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 6–7 **rampar(e, -air, -er.** *β.* 6 **rampyer, -iere,** 6–7 **rampier,** 6–7 (9) **rampire.** [a. F. (†*ramparer*), *remparer* (15th c.) to fortify, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *emparer* to take possession of, ad. Prov. *amparar*, f. L. *ante-* + *parāre* (cf. *prepare*).]

†**1.** *trans.* To strengthen, increase the strength of (a bulwark, gate, etc.) against attack; to block *up* (a gate) for this purpose, *esp.* by piling earth behind it; to close *up* (an opening). *Obs.*

1552 EDW. VI. *Lett.* (Roxb.) 81 We find the bulwarkes chargeable, massie, wel rampared. **1557** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. II. App. lxxix. 275 The Englishmen within, looking for the siege, had rampered up the gates. **1596** R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* 83 A brasen gate being fast rampierd with barres. **1622** J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. 81 He sees..the draw-bridges and approches drawn up, and rampired up with Barricadoes. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 48 The walls [of the city] are strongly rampired with earth.

2. To fortify, strengthen, or protect (a place), *esp.* by a rampart. Now only *arch.*

1550 in Hodgson's *Hist. Northumb.* III. II. 200 That side to be massively rampiered with earth. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* F viij, Havinge rampared the prores for defence of the souldiers that were behinde. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. i. § 10 (1634) 574 The fort of Elsenour; which at that time was not so well rampard, as now perhaps it is. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 221 His Camp was no better rampiered than it should be. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 238 Rampire with abundant power Long Alba.

transf. and *fig.* 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 254 Knowing the strength of his owne Countrey,..rampir'd with high and sharpe Mountains. 1631 Massinger *Believe as you List* III. iii, There is no touch of moral honesty Though rampired in your soul, but will fly from you.

b. To shut *up* or *out* as with a rampart. *rare.*

1566 Sir H. Sidney in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 24 Nature hath rampired up (as it were) the tongue with teeth, lips, yea and hair without the lips. 1606 N. Baxter *Sir P. Sidney's Ourania* M i, Within a branchie filme there lyeth the braine, Close rampir'd vp with Barracados twaine. 1873 Lytton *Kenelm. Chil.* v. iv. (1878) 312 Trees .. which rampired out all horizon beyond.

† **3.** To fix or establish firmly. *Obs. rare.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 5 Hyghe trees, sette close together and fast rampaired in the grounde. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 396 When men have rampared witty shifts against truth, it is in vain to tell them [etc.].

Hence **Ra·mpired** *ppl. a.*, **Ra·mpiring** *vbl. sb.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 26 With thick bulwarck shal he fence thee rampired Alba. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 168 Where there is unity there needeth no barricadoing nor rampering. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* VII. 311 Rampired walls lie smoaking on the ground. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 1381 Grass .. contemptible Compared with solid rock, the rampired ridge.

† **Ra·mpish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Ramp *v.*1 + -ish.] Given to ramping or romping.

1530 Palsgr. 322/1 Rampysshe as beest is or a yonge wenche, *ramponneux.* 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 214 Not rampish toie, of girle and boie,..good end doth frame. 1661 W. K. *Conf. Charact.* To Rdr. (1860) p. xii, Rampish lust and damnable pride.

† **Ra·mpling,** ? alteration of Ramping *vbl. sb.*1

c 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* v. ix. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), With ramplynges, with tramplynges [etc.].

† **Ra·mplish,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. F. *rempliss-, remplir* to fill, etc.] *trans.* To cover.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 396 A lion of gold, .. sett in maner of a curnalles with plumesses whit and grene, and ramplyshed with spangils.

Ra·mplor. *Sc.* [? f. Ramp *v.*1] **a.** *sb.* A rover, a restless person. **b.** *adj.* Roving, restless.

1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* 162 He was a ramplor, roving sort of a creature. 1822 — *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxv. 226 A mischievous clever ramplor.

† **Rampone.** *Obs. rare*−1. = Lampas *sb.*1

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lampas,* or *lampast,* a disease and swelling rising in the mouth of horses, being holpen by letting the bloud, and pricking the same with an horne, the rampone.

Ramps (ræmps). *north. dial.* and *Sc.* [Var. of Rams; cf. G. *rampe*(*n* in same sense.] Ramsons.

1538 Turner *Libellus,* Arisaron..puto hodie a nostris dici rammes aut rampes. 1663 Blair *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 53 All things smelling of a root called ramps. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Ramps,* wild leeks, common on shores. 1869- in northern dial. glossaries (Cumb., Lanc., Northumb.).

Rampsoun, obs. form of Ransom *v.*

Rampyer, -pyre, obs. forms of Rampire.

Ra·m-race. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **-rays,** 7 (9) **-raise.** [f. Ram *sb.*1 + Race *sb.*1]

1. A headlong rush, like that of a ram. Also *fig.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xvii. 49 Sum..Can with a ram rays to the portis dusche. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 163 Poor man! he ran at last a ram-race, and was taken before the session.

2. A short run preparatory to a jump.

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. Gloss., *Ram-raise.* *c* 1815 Hogg *Connel of Dee* xxviii, With ram-race he cleared at a bensil the wall. *c* 1817 — *Tales & Sk.* II. 158 They took a short race of about twelve or fourteen paces, which they denominated the ramrace.

Ram-riding: see Ram *sb.*1 7.

Ramrod (ræ·mˌrɒd). [f. Ram *v.*1 + Rod.] A rod used for ramming down the charge of a muzzle-loading fire-arm. (The earlier word was Rammer.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 246/1 If the ball has been forcibly driven down with an iron ramrod .. the piece will almost certainly burst. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 4. 87 The invention of the iron ramrod by the Prince of Dessau, .. doubled the value of the fire of infantry.

Comb. 1860 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf.* II. *Gun-Barrels,* The bayonet and ramrod maker. 1861 Musgrave *By-roads* 264 A ramrod-like descent of pelting rain.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ra·mroddy** *a.*, stiff, unbending; **Ra·mrodism,** military stiffness.

1880 Sir W. Butler *Far Out* 12 The Mosaic ramrodism of the German Emperor's face and figure. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* May 888 Ramroddy and uncompromising.

Rams (ræmz). Now only *dial.* Forms: 1 hramsa, -se, (hromsa, ramese), 5 rammys, *pl.* ramsis, -eys, 6 ram(m)es, 8–9 rams, 9 *Sc.* ramsh. [OE. *hramsa, -se* = MLG. *ramese,* G. *rams* (with many dial. variants: see Grimm), Da., Sw., and Norw. dial. *rams* (Sw. *rams-lök*), cognate with OIr. *crem* (Ir. and Gael. *creamh,* W. *craf*), Lith. *kermùszė,* Russ. черемша, wild garlic, Gr. κρόμυον onion.] Wild garlic, ramsons.

Some mod. dialects treat *rams* as a pl. form, with sing. *ram* or *rame.* See also Ramps, Ramsey, Ramson.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 59 *Actula* (*accitula*), hramsa [*Corpus* hromsa]. 10.. *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 296/3 *Acetula,* ramese. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Ramzys, herbe (*H.* ramsis, *K., S.* rammys), affodyllus. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 10 The third kinde [of garlick] is called in latin *Allium vrsinum,* and in english Ramsey, or bucrames or rames. 1551 — *Herbal* I. (1568) B v, The third kynd is called in Englysh rammes. *a* 1796 Pegge *Derbicisms* Ser. II. *Rams,* rampions [? ramsons]. 1818 *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl.* II. 70 On these hills [P. of Monivaird] is found a mountain leek, or ramsh, as it is here named. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Rams,* wild garlic, flavouring the cow's milk that eats it.

Ramsca·llion. Chiefly *north. dial.* [Of obscure formation: cf. *rapscallion, rampallion.*] A mean wretched fellow.

1733 Fielding *Don Quixote in Eng.* I. i, The Don is just such another lean ramscallion as .. his Rozinante. 1855–6 in northern glossaries (Yks., Lonsd.).

Rams(d)en, dial. variants of Ramson.

Ramsey (ræ·mzi). Now *dial.* Forms: *pl.* 5, 7 ramseys, (6 -eyes), 6–7, 9 ramsies; *sing.* 6, 9 ramsey, 9 ramsy. [f. Rams, prob. by a wrong analysis of the pl. *ramsis, ramses.*] = Ramson.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 (Pynson) *Ramseys,* affodyllus. 1548 [see Rams]. 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 325 Ramseys are of the like Power with Garlic. 1882 *Devon Plant Names, Ramsey, Ramsies,* or *Ramson.*

Ramshackle (ræ·mʃæk'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also **-shacle.** [Later var. of Ramshackled.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Loose and shaky, as if ready to fall to pieces; rickety, crazy, tumble-down. (Said chiefly of carriages and houses.)

1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 215, I could shake the old chaise to pieces with one jerk, it's so ramshackle. 1847 Thackeray *Cane-bottom'd Chair,* The rickety, ramshackle, wheezy spinet. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1978. 400/3 A huddle of ramshackle lath-and-plaster houses. 1889 D. C. Murray *Danger. Catspaw* 78 There was J. P.'s ramshackle figure on the pathway.

2. Of persons, actions, etc.: Unsteady, irregular, disorderly, rude. (Chiefly *dial.*)

1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 121 What ramshackle wark ha' ye been after? 1880 'Vernon Lee' *Italy* II. ii. 26 Fine talent..ruined..by a disorderly character, a ramshackle career.

B. *sb.* **1.** *dial.* A thoughtless or reckless fellow.

1824 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* I. 199 This will learn ye, again, ye young ramshackle. *Ibid.* III. 267 An ignorant ramshackle, no question. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

2. *nonce-use.* A ramshackle object.

1865 *Even. Standard* 28 Mar., Our own..purchased hulks and general congregation of naval ramshackles.

Hence **Ra·mshackle** *v. trans.*, to 'rattle up'.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 5/6 If their dwellings were not 'ramshackled' or 'run up' by some..speculative builder.

Ramshackled (ræ·mʃæk'ld), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **ranshacled,** 8 **-shackled,** 9 *Sc.* **-shachled.** [Perh. f. *ram-, ranshackle* Ransackle *v.*, as if = 'wrecked or destroyed by plundering'; but cf. Sc. Camshachle, to distort.] = Ramshackle *a.* 1.

1675 S. Sewall *Diary* 31 July, A window which was all ranshacled. 1703 — *Let.* 5 Jan., Barn and outhousing ranshackld. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 39. 12 The house itself was.. such a ranshackeld old place that it must be pulled down. 1883 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 367 [The Chinese Wall] a barbaric, ramshackled old thing of a great many centuries.

So **Ra·mshackling** *a.*

1868 Ld. Houghton *Let.* in *Life* (1890) II. 196 The house is a ramshackling old place, without a fine room in it.

Ra·mshackly, *a.* [f. Ramshackle + -y, after *rickety, shaky,* etc.] = Ramshackle *a.*

1857 Reade *Course True Love, Clouds & Sunshine* ix. 266 Immeasurably fond of the old ramshackly house. 1892 J. Payn *Mod. Whittington* I. 166 Lawrence was ashamed of..the ramshackly dwelling.

Ram's-head. [f. Ram *sb.*1; cf. Ramhead.]

1. a. Used *attrib.* to designate the ordinary chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum.* ? *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 570 There is a second kind named Columbinum..These are white, round, light, lesse than the former Rams-head ciches. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/2.

b. The American plant *Cypripedium arietinum,* a species of Lady's Slipper. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

† **2.** *Naut.* (See quot.) *Obs.* Cf. Ram-head 2.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 The Ramshead is a great blocke wherein is three shiuers into which are passed the halyards, and at the end of it in a hole is reued the ties, and this is onely belonging to the fore and maine halyards.

† **3.** (See quots.) *Obs.* Cf. Ram-head 3.

1611 Cotgr., *Louve de fer,* a Rammes head; or, the (pinser-like) hook of a Crane, &c. 1727 Bover *Dict. Royal* II. s.v. *Ram,* Ram's Head, (an Iron Pincher to heave up great Stones with).

Ram's-horn. [f. Ram *sb.*1]

1. The horn of a ram; the material of this.

1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 87 As ryght as a rammes horn. 1611 Bible *Josh.* vi. 6 Let seuen Priests beare seuen trumpets of rammes-hornes. 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 178 The thing I made .. was composed of old hat, pieces of rams-horn [etc.]. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xxii, Sir Arthur drew from his pocket a large ram's-horn, with a copper cover.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1589 T. Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 71, I know the learned wil laugh me to scorne, for setting down such Rams horne rules of direction. 1820 Lamb *Elia, Christ's Hospit.* 35 *Yrs. ago,* A young ass..blew such a ram's horn blast, as..set concealment any longer at defiance. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Widow Married* xxiii, My old ramshorn aunt Betsy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1081 They form a long ram's-horn-like projection.

b. A form of scroll ornament.

1842 Francis *Dict. Arts, Ram's Horn,* a particular kind of scroll ornament, the origin of which is from the skull and horns of the ram.

† **2.** An ammonite or nautilus (*Nautilus spirula*). Also *ramshorn sailor. Obs.*

1798 Nemnich *Polyg. Lex.* V. II. 865.

3. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1802 James *Milit. Dict., Rams-horns,*..are a kind of low works made in the ditch, of a circular arc; they were invented by M. Belidor, and serve instead of tenailles.

4. A vessel in which fish are washed.

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 21 The fish [cod] are thrown into what is called a ram's-horn (a square wooden thing, perforated with holes, to admit the water to pass), when the fish are tumbled about and well washed. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 Washing Fish in a Ram's-Horn.

b. *dial.* 'A winding-net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Somerset.*' (Halliwell.)

5. *dial.* The plant *Orchis Morio.* Also *attrib.*

1884 in Britten & Holland *Plant-Names.* 1889 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* 115 Soon after the May garlands the meadow orchis comes up,..and after that the 'ram's-horn' orchis, which has a twisted petal.

Ramsin, -sioun, obs. ff. Ramson, Ransom.

† **Ram-skyt.** *Obs. rare*−1. A term of abuse.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 217 We! hold thi tong, ram-skyt or I shall the still.

Ramson (ræ·msən). Forms: 1 **ramesan, hrameson,** 5 **ramsyn,** 6 **-sin,** 6–7, 9 **-som,** 6, 9 *dial.* **-sen,** 9 **ransom,** (9 *dial.* **ramsden**), 6– **ramson.** [OE., pl. of *hramsa, -se* Rams (the *-n* being retained as in *oxen, hosen,* etc.), but in later use taken as a sing., with pl. *ramsons.*] The broad-leaved garlic, *Allium ursinum*; the bulbous root of this plant, used as a relish. Chiefly in *pl.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/7 *Ramusium,* ramesan. *c* 1000 *Durham Gloss.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 304/2 *Ramuscium,* Hrameson. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 561/13 *Acticola,* ramsyn. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xv. 12 b, They muste eat no salades, garlyke, ramsons, onyons, chybolles, or scalyons. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 29 That poysonous medicament..such as be Ramsons, Savine, Leeks, &c. 1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Allium, sylvestre latifolium,* Ramson's. 1805 *Medical Jrnl.* XIV. 65 Ramsons. Ramson garlic. 1879- in south-western dial. glossaries.

Ramson, obs. form of Ransom.

Ram-stam (ræmˌstæm), *a., sb.,* and *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [A riming comb., perh. based on Ram *sb.*1 and dial. *stam* to stamp.]

A. *adj.* Precipitate, headstrong.

1786 Burns *To Jas. Smith* xxviii, The hairum-scairum, ram-stam boys, The rattlin squad. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* Introd. 8, I scamper along rather in the 'ram stam' manner. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 81 He's young an' terrible ram-stam.

B. *sb.* A thoughtless person. *rare.*

1823 Galt *Entail* III. 70 Walky, who is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly ramstam.

C. *adv.* Precipitately, headlong.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxviii, The least we'll get, if we gang ramstam in on them, will be a broken head. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxiv. 178 Was there ever a Gordon that would not go ram-stam at the boar.

Ramsyn, obs. form of Ramson.

Ramtil (ræ·mˌtil). [Bengālī *rāmtil,* f. *rām* pleasing, beautiful, excellent (freq. prefixed to names of plants, etc. to denote special kinds or varieties) + *til* Til.] A plant (*Guizotia Abyssinica* or *oleifera*) largely cultivated in various parts of India for the oil which is expressed from the seeds (*niger* or *ramtil seeds*). Sometimes called *black til.*

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1873 Drury *Usef. Plants India* (ed. 2) 238 The Ramtil oil is sweet-tasted, and is used for the same purposes as the gingely oil.

Ramuff, obs. Sc. form of Remove *v.*

Ramulet (ræ·miŭlĕt). *rare.* [f. Ramul-us + -et.] = Ramulus.

1671 Grew in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3042 The purest sap, imbosom'd in the ramulets of the Seed branch. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* July 111 The branches and ramulets of the trunk.

Ramuli, pl. of Ramulus.

Ramuli·ferous, *a.* [See next and -(i)ferous.] Bearing ramuli. (In recent Dicts.)

Ramulose (ræ·miŭlōs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *rāmulōsus* (applied by Pliny to veined leaves); see Ramulus and -ose.] Characterized by ramuli.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Ramulose Leaf,* a kind of compound leaf, in which there are several foliola sustained on a branched petiole. 1872 H. C. Wood *Fresh Water Algæ* 207 Fascia..densely clothed with penicillately ramulose fasciculi.

Hence *Ramuloso-pinnate, -verrucose* adjs.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 650 Flabellate and ramuloso-pinnate. *Ibid.* 520 Corallum with the branchlets subulate, ramuloso-verrucose above.

So **Ra·mulous** *a.* [see -ous.]

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 About the joynts and ramulous divisions. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 607 Carnose Alcyonidæ, ramulous or fruticulose.

‖ **Ramulus** (ræ·miŭlŭs). *Bot.* and *Anat.* Pl.

ramuli (-ləi). [L., dim. of RAMUS.] A small branch or ramus.

c 1783 W. STARK in *Med. Commun.* I. 367 Those [vessels] may be traced..to the smaller ramuli. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh Water Algæ* 207 Primary branches .. densely ramellose with the ramuli lanceolate.

‖ **Ramus** (rē·mŭs). Pl. **rami** (rē·məi). [L. *rāmus* branch, etc.]

1. *Anat.* A process of a bone, *esp.* of the ischium and pubes, and of the jaw-bone.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 394 The transverse space existing between the rami of the ischium. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 22 Between the ramus of the lower jaw, and the base of the tongue. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 5 The ischium is connected .. with the pubis at the junction of the rami.

2. *Ornith.* = BARB *sb.* 6.

1882 H. GADOW in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 411 The series of radii or barbules on either side of the rami or barbs.

† **Ramuscle.** *Obs.* = next.

1677 in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 902, I could see those manifold little vessels with their ramuscles, which were all very feeble, and by the least touch broke asunder.

Ramuscule (rămv·skiul). *Biol.* [ad. late L. *rāmusculus*, dim. of *rāmus* RAMUS: see -CULE. Cf. F. *ramuscule.*] A small branch.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 644 From the aorta .. arise secondary trunks, branches, twigs and ramuscules in great number. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 323 These branch.., and terminate in minute ramuscules.

So ‖ **Ramu·sculus** (pl. -culi).

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 263 They inosculate ..with the terminal ramusculi of the arteries. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/2 *Ramusculi*, the mycelium of certain fungals.

† **Ramverse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *renverser*, f. *re-* + *envers* INVERSE.]

1. *trans.* To overturn, overthrow. Also *fig.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, He hath aye ioye theyr honour to ramuerse. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 28 They seeke to drowne and ramuerse euery ship.

2. To reverse, withdraw.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 461 He could not Ram-verse the Wedges. 1662 PETRIE *Ch. Hist.* xiii. I. 391 Thus he did ramverse the priviledge granted by Pope Honorius the III.

Hence † **Ramvert** *v.* (after *convert, invert*, etc.).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 189 A guilty conscience..ramverts most of them, either ouer in a torment of melancholy, otherwise in the extasie of madnesse.

Ramyfye, obs. f. RAMIFY. **Ramysde,** var. RAMMIST *a.* **Ramzaun,** var. *ramazan* RAMADAN. **Ramzys,** obs. pl. RAMS.

Ran (ræn). [Of unknown origin.]

1. A certain length of twine (see quots.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 56 *Ran*, twenty cords of twine, wound on a reel, and every cord so parted by a knot as to be easily separated. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 104 For netting, the ordinary common twine runs three-quarters of a pound to a 'ran'.

2. *dial.* A certain width of a net (see quot.).

1887 *Kent. Gloss., Ran*, a Folkestone herring net, which is about thirty yards long, is made four rans deep; and there are sixty meshes to a ran.

Ran, pa. t. and obs. pa. pple. of RUN *v.*

Ran, Sc. variant of RAWN, roe.

Rana·rian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as next.] 'Froggy'.

1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Sir Proteus* i. *note*, Ranarian minstrels of all ages and nations have entertained a high opinion of their own melody.

Ranarium (rănē··riŭm). [Mod.L., f. *rāna* frog: see -ARIUM.] A place in which frogs are kept.

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 862 The [Berlin] institute..possesses a ranarium, in which are 700 frogs.

Ranc, obs. form of RANK *a.*

Rance (rɑns), *sb.*1 Also 7 **rauns, raunce, ranse.** [Prob. of F. origin, but not recognized in the leading F. dicts.] A kind of variegated marble (see quot. 1887). Also *attrib.*

Described by Larousse (*Dict. Univ. XIX Siècle*, s.v.) as 'un marbre blanc et rouge brun, veiné de blanc cendre et de bleu'.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Triumph of Faith* (title-p.), A Tomb..With Ivorie Pillars mixt with Jet and Rance. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. liii, No Launce can pierce it, it is grown More heard than Raunce, or th' Adamantine stone. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 107 Yielding Coal, Lead, Copper, Rance Marble, and Mill-stones. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 107 Chimney-pieces..of Rance, or Liver-colour'd-marble. 1723 J. SMITH *Art Paint. Oyl* (ed. 5) 1 The Stone must be a hard Rance, Marble, or some other of a close grain. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Rance*, a marble obtained from Hainault in Belgium, of a dingy red colour varied with veins and spots of blue and white.

fig. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 1110 What living Rance, what rapting Ivorie Swims in these streams?

Rance, ranse (ræns), *sb.*2 Chiefly *Sc.* [Perh. a. F. *ranche* pole, bar, rung (see Hatz.-Darm., and Du Cange s.v. *ranchonum*).] A bar or baton; a prop or support.

1808 JAMIESON, *Rance*, 1. a prop, a wooden stake employed for the purpose of supporting a building. 2. The cross-bar which joins the lower part of the frame of a chair together. 3. The fore-part of the roof of a bed, or the cornice of a wooden bed. 1855 AINSLIE *Land Burns* (1892) 243 Our Cadger .. shot the muckle door slot, Made a ranse o' a big racking pin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rance*, the strut or support of a Congreve rocket. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 199 *Rance*, a pillar of coal—a large stoop.

Hence **Rance** *v. trans.*, to bar, prop, etc.

1808 JAMIESON, *To rance*, to prop with stakes. 1887 MCNEILL *Blawearie* 54 Did ye sit..wi' a foot ranst against the wa' face. *Ibid.* 119 We have 'ranse'd' the cage with crossbars.

† **Rance,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Nasalized form of RACE *sb.*6

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 21/8 A rance of ginger, *zinziber.*

† **Rance,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* Nasalized form of RACE *sb.*7

1728 [see RACE *sb.*7].

Rance, obs. Sc. form of RHENISH.

Rancel, ransel (ræ·ns'l), *v. Orkn. & Shetl.* Also 8 **rancell,** 8–9 **-cil.** [App. a back-formation from RANCELMAN.] *intr.* 'To search throughout a parish for stolen or for insufficient goods; also, to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour' (Jamieson). Hence **Ra·ncelling** *vbl. sb.*

The main sense is that of ON. *rannsaka* RANSACK *v.*, but the form can scarcely be derived from this.

1615 *Act* 10 in Barry *Orkney* App. (1805) 460 Anent Rancelling of Theft. 1725 *Act* 26 in Gifford *Hist. Descr. Zetland* App. (1876) 91 Upon any suspicion of theft, two or three Rancelmen may..go to the neighbour parish and rancell. 1733 GIFFORD *Hist. Descr. Zetland* (1876) 41 To enter any house within the parish at all hours of the day or night, and search the house for stolen goods, which they call ranciling.

Ra·ncellor. [f. as prec. + -OR.] = next.

The form *rauzellaar* (for *ran-*) used by Scott app. implies an idea that the word was of Dutch origin.

1644 *Act* 46 in Barry *Orkney* App. (1805) 477 That the seaverall rancellors in every paroch [be] solemnly sworn upon their great oath. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii. 26 The old Rauzellaar of the village, who had the voice most potential in the deliberations of the township.

Ra·ncelman, ra·nselman. Also 8 -cell-, 9 -cil-, -zel-. [? a.ON. **reynslu-maðr* (acc. *-mann*), f. *reynsla* trying, searching, f. *reyna* to try, examine, search into + *maðr* MAN.] A local officer formerly appointed in Orkney and Shetland to inquire into thefts and petty offences, and otherwise preserve good order in his district.

1752 *Act* 26 in Gifford *Hist. Descr. Zetland* App. (1876) 89 A list of such honest men in the parish as are fit to be rancelmen. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v. 1893 G. GOUDIE in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* XXVI. 189 *heading*, The Fouds, Lawrightmen, and Ranselmen of Shetland Parishes.

Rance·scent, *a. rare*−0. [ad. L. pres. pple. of *rancēscĕre.*] Becoming rancid. (Webster, 1832.)

Ranch, *sb.*1 *rare.* [Nasalized var. RACE *sb.*3; cf. RANCH *v.*2] A scratch.

1611 COTGR., *Griffade*, a clawing; a scratch or gripe with the clawes; a ranche, or clinch with a beasts paw. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ranch*, a deep and severe scratch, a flesh wound.

Ranch (rɑntʃ, rɑnʃ), *sb.*2 *U. S.* Also **ranche.** [Anglicized form of RANCHO.]

1. A hut or house in the country.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 254 When we arrived at the Ranche, we soon had out a number of boys, who brought in the horse. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* IV. (ed. 6) 42 A white frame house—on this side of the river called a ranch—peeps out..from beneath the foliage.

2. A cattle-breeding establishment, farm, or estate. Also, the persons employed or living on this.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 278 Large ranches for beef-cattle and horses. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, There are already three thousand cows in this ranch. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 509/2 The American herder speaks of his companions collectively as the 'ranch' or the 'outfit'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ranch company, country, -house, -owner, -woman.*

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ii. 28 The roads.. are flanked by small ranch-houses. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. (1878) 255 In the company of a ranchwoman, a farmeress. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/1 Ranche companies are quite modern institutions. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 500 The ranch-owners differ more from each other than do the cowboys. 1895 *Rev. of Rev.* Aug. 167 The ranch country where his herds graze.

Hence **Ranch** *v.*1 *intr.* (also with *it*), to conduct a ranch (hence **Ra·ncher,** a ranchman; **Ra·nching,** stock-raising or cattle-breeding on a ranch); **Ra·nchless** *a.*, devoid of ranches; **Ra·nchman,** the owner of a ranch; a man employed on a ranch.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 32 The jolly fellows who *ranch it in the West. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Aug. 4/7 This .. prevents ranging by other *ranchers. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 232 *Ranching or stock-raising on a colossal scale has already begun. 1888 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) May 15 We were away out on even the *ranchless plains. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 287 The *ranchmen of Colorado. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* 84 The ranchman, who is half hunter half stockman.

Ranch (rɑnʃ), *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **ransch,** 7 **raunch.** [Nasalized form of RACE *v.*3; compare GLACE *v.* with *glanch* GLANCE *v.*] *trans.* To tear, cut, scratch, etc.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Þan take a longe Pecher, al a-bowte ouer alle þat it be ransched. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 813 How thys paynfulle passyon rancheth myn hart. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 856 A javelin .. his belly graz'd upon .. and ranch'd the flesh. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atalanta* 140 [The boar] ranch'd his hips with one continu'd wound. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ranch*, to scratch deeply and severely, as with a nail.

absol. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. (1706) 89 Emetics ranch, and keen Catharticks scour.

Hence **Ra·nching** *ppl. a.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. IV. xix. 233 Fierce Whelps, which shall imitate the raunching paws of their valorous Father.

† **Ranch,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* In 6 **raunch.** [Var. RACE *v.*4; cf. prec.] *trans.* To pull, pluck.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 99 Hasting to raunch the arrow out. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 65 Not a weede sprung vp, but .. was weeded and rauenously rauncht vp.

‖ **Rancheria** (rɑntʃĕrī·ă). [Sp., f. *rancho* RANCHO.] In Spanish America and Western U. S., a collection of Indian huts; a place or house where a number of rancheros live.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 678 Here the Spaniardes haue seated their Rancheria of some twentie or thirtie houses. 1760–72 *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 134 Several Rancherias, or assemblages of Indian huts, are under the jurisdiction of a village. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ix. 70 Indians crowd in from the neighbouring rancherias. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ii. 37 The rancheria was astir when we arrived.

‖ **Ranchero** (rɑntʃē·rō). [Sp., f. as prec.] One employed on a ranch as herdsman or overseer; the owner of a ranch; a ranchman.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* (1854) 118 A law was passed .. declaring all the Indians free and independent Rancheros. 1846 *Times* 16 June 8/2 The Rancheros, part of the material of the Mexican army, are half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 25, I think we passed but one ranchero's house in the whole distance.

‖ **Rancho** (rɑ·ntʃō). [Sp. *rancho* a mess, a company of persons who eat together; in Sp. America applied to the huts occupied by herdsmen or labourers. Cf. Skeat *Notes Engl. Etym.* 241.]

1. In Spanish parts of America: A rudely-built house, a hut or hovel; also, a collection of huts, a hamlet or village.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* IV. (1873) 71 We took up our residence in the rancho, or hovel, of an old Spaniard. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 37 To the westward .. there is a rancho of 8 or 9 huts. 1887 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (ed. 4) 107 Every native likes if possible to have a little wooden saint of his own in his rancho.

b. *spec.* A hut or shed, or a collection of these, put up for the accommodation of travellers.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 260 Marched early and at nine o'clock arrived at a Rancho. 1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 455 Ranchos are large sheds generally open at the sides .. for the accommodation of travellers. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brazil* I. 102 The Rancho represents the 'Traveller's Bungalow' lacking, however, cot, chair, and table.

2. In the Western U. S., a cattle-farm, a ranch.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 35 The nearest house, they told us, was a rancho, or cattle-farm, about three miles off. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* V. 105 There they had taken up a rancho, a quarter-section of public domain.

† **Ranch-sieve.** *Obs. rare*−1. = RANGE *sb.*2

1669 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 40 Lade out the water (letting it run through a Ranch-Sieve).

Rancid (ræ·nsid), *a.* Also 7 **rancide.** [ad. L. *rancid-us* stinking, rank, whence also obs. F. *rancide* (mod.F. *rance*). Cf. RANCOUR.]

1. Having the rank unpleasant taste or smell characteristic of oils and fats when no longer fresh. Hence of tastes or smells.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 114 A garous excretion or a rancide and olidous separation. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv, The Oils, with which Fishes abound often turn rancid .. and affect the very Sweat with a rancid Smell. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 200 The oil thus procured is apt to grow rancid. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 215 The black wet bread, with rancid butter spread. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 90 It must have been only too common to find the bacon more than rancid.

2. *fig.* Nasty, disagreeable, odious.

1883 *Gd. Words* 109 Their unctuous, rancid words about their Christian affection. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 219 He's a rancid fellow.

Hence **Ra·ncidly** *adv.*; **Ra·ncidness.** Also † **Rancí·dnous** *a.*, rancid.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xxii. 86 These false Apostles having abused the belief .. so grossely and rancidly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 388/1 The Ranciduous, or Mouldy Scent is..from things corrupted. 1755 JOHNSON, *Rancidness.* 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xliv, From this food their flesh has contracted a rancidness which occasions them to be rejected by nicer judges of eating.

Rancidity (rænsi·dĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *rancidité.*] The quality or state of being rancid.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 195 To smell out the rancidity, the ill savour of their intentions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 43 Neither boiling nor bleaching can divest them of their oily rancidity. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 240 The rancidity of butter is chiefly owing to changes in the fat.

Ranck(e, obs. f. RANK. **Rancken,** var. RANKEN *v.* **Ranckle, Rancle(n,** obs. ff. RANKLE.

Ranckor, obs. form of RANCOUR.

† **Rancon.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. obs. F. *rancon, ramcon* (Godef.).] A kind of pike or bill.

1547 in Merrick *Anc. Armour* (1824) III. 14 Rancons with staves garnyshed with velvett and fringed..56.

Ranconter, obs. form of RENCONTRE.

Rancorous (ræ·ŋkŏrəs), *a.* Also 6–7 **ranckor-, 7 ranker-.** [f. RANCOUR *sb.* + -OUS. Cf. OF. *rancorus, rancurus* (Godef.).]

1. Of feelings: Having, or partaking of, the nature of rancour.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 14 So flam'd his eyne with rage

and rancorous yre. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xiii, Her gracious love weighs downe our ranck'rous spight. 1771 *Junius Lett.* l. 261 Malice..feasting with a rancorous rapture upon..distress. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 665 This excited rancorous envy in the breast of his uncle.

transf. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* (1877) 71 A wound of such rancorous malignity.

2. Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from, or characterized by, rancour.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 6 The enmity and discord which of late Sprung from the rancorous outrage of your Duke. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. II. 206 The rancorous attempts of the Romish adherents. 1784 *De Lolme's Eng. Constit.* Advt. p. xx, Those lasting and rancorous divisions. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomed* vii. (1853) 36 Mahomet was keenly sensible of the rancorous opposition of this uncle.

3. Of persons (the mind, heart, etc.): Feeling or displaying rancour.

1592 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, Can you..display such rancorous minds? 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 50 Because I cannot flatter..I must be held a rancorous Enemy. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 108 Even hatred itself, to a rancorous stomack, hath a kinde of wicked pleasure in it. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1826 VIII. 324 Throwing themselves and their sovereign at the feet of a wicked and rancorous foe. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Falkland* 235 In that age of harsh and rancorous tempers.

†**4.** Of a wound or sore: Festering, inflamed, full of corruption. *Obs.*

1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 243 Our wounds are so deep, so rankerous, and incurable. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 393 This rancorus sore sticks more especially ..on those marked Vassals of the Beast.

Hence **Ra'ncorously** *adv.*, **Ra'ncorousness.**

1727 BAILEY, Vol. II, *Rancorousness.* 1767 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. (1804) I. 155 He would not at one moment rancorously persecute, at another basely cringe, to the favourite of his Sovereign. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1879) 443 The whole community is rancorously divided into parties.

Rancoun, obs. variant of RANSOM.

Rancounter, -re, obs. ff. RENCOUNTER *sb.* and *v.*

Rancour (ræ·ŋkəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **rankor, -our,** (5 **-oure, -owre, -ure**), 6 **rankor,** 6–7 **ranker**; 4 **rauncour,** 5–6 **rancoure,** 3– **rancor,** 4– **rancour.** [a. OF. *rancor, -cour, -cuer, raunkour,* etc.:—L. *rancōr-em* rancidity, rankness, hence (in the Vulgate) bitter grudge.]

1. Inveterate and bitter ill-feeling, grudge, or animosity; malignant hatred or spitefulness.

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 þe oðer kundel is Rancor siue odium: þet is, hatunge oðer great heorte.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 756, I schal..my rankor refrayne for þy reken wordez. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5759 Fyrumbras .. prayede him cesse of his rauncour. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xlv. (1859) 51 Wretched folke and irous, ful of venym, of rancour, and of hate. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 249 Whanne þou mercyfully forȝeuyst þi wrongys, wyth-oute wreche & rankure in herte, þat is mercy. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 266, I..pardon you of all myn yll wyll, and put al rancoure fro me. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* A iv b, Peace in their mouthes, and all rancor and vengeaunce in their hartes. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 234 Yet doe retaine ranker and seedes of malice in their heart. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1044 Rancor and pride, impatience and despite. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 182 Each burns with rancour to the adverse side. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. vii. 174 To envy..Charles traced their personal rancour to the friend of his heart. 1865 MAFFEI *Brig. Life* II. 37 The gratification of private rancour, and personal revenge.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of things.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Billows theire swelling ranckor abated. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 207 Through the rancor of the poyson, the wound was iudged incurable. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 364 The peaceful Scabbard..The Rancor of its edge had felt. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 48 Let the frozen North its rancour show. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 The rancour of the disease attests the strength of the constitution.

†**2.** Rancid smell; rancidity; rankness. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6028 Ther come of hem a foul sauour And smot to hem a gret rancour. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 111 Lest rancour oil enfecte, do fier away. 1567 J. MAPLET *Naturall Hist.* 33 b, It is also said somtime through the rancour of grounds to come vp vnsowne.

Hence **Ra'ncourless** *a.*, free from rancour.

1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* II. II. xx. 26 She was too rancourless,..too free from private self-reference.

Ra'ncour, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To have rancorous feelings; to rankle.

1530 PALSGR. 679/1, I ranker by wrathe or anger, *je rancune.* 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 130 Unlesse some malice rancord in the genius of our Nation against the French.

2. *trans.* To infect with rancour; to make rancorous.

1654 R. BOREMAN *Triumph of Faith* Ep. Ded., Men (not rancord with envy) usually love in others what they see in themselves. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 313 Despite and Fury ranker'd Hanguar's Breast.

Hence **Ra'ncoured** *ppl. a.*; **Ra'ncouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1567 J. MAPLET *Naturall Hist.* 10 b, It kepeth the place of vstion, free and cleare from yil smelling and rancoring. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 129 Thou kepst the venime in thy rankred hart. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 36. 553 The King..esteemed the Popes..loue as most rancored hatred. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 217 The vanquished Moors swarmed over into Africa, bearing rancoured Hearts against the successful Spaniards. *a* 1814 *Forgery* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 452 Her detested vile inconstancy Which with a rancoring silence I must bear.

Rancune, obs. variant of RANSOM.

Rand (rænd), *sb.* Also 7 (in sense 3 a) **rann.** [OE. *rand, rond* brink or bank, shield-boss, shield = ON. *rönd* shield-rim, shield, stripe (Sw. and Da. *rand* rim, border, etc.), OHG. *rant* shield-boss (G. and Du. *rand* bank, beach, brink, field-border, rim, margin, etc.).

The orig. sense of the word is app. 'border, margin, rim', although there is very little evidence for this in the older literatures, in which the word is almost entirely poetic and restricted to the shield.]

1. A border, margin, or brink (of land). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* in specific senses (see latest quots.).

The E. Anglian word is usually ROND q.v.

Beowulf 2538 Aras ða bi ronde rof oretta. [903 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* B. II. 259/8 Of ðam fulan broce wið westan randes æsc.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 105 þe playn, þe plonttez, þe spyse, þe perez, & rawez & randez & rych reuerez. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1710 At þe last bi a littel dich he lepez ouer a spenné, Stelez out ful stilly by a strothe rande. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby, Rand.* A reed-rand, on our rivers and broads is a margin overgrown with reeds. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Rands,*..the borders round fields left unploughed and producing rough grass: applied loosely to the grass in question. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 7/4 The rands, skirts, and walls thereof, and fens and reed grounds appertaining thereto.

2. A strip or long slice: **a.** of meat (see quots. 1611 and 1895). Now only *dial.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 763 Wiþ þe randes of bakun his baly for to fillen. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rande of befe, *giste de beuf.* 1611 COTGR., *Giste de bœuf,* a rand of beefe; a long, and fleshie peece, cut out from betweene the flanke and buttocke. 1669 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 124, I like to add to this a rand of tender briskit Beef. 1838 in HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* 1895 *East Anglian Gloss.*, Rand .. [seems] to signify any fleshy piece from the edges of the larger divisions of the hind quarter, the rump, loin, or leg.

b. of fish (esp. sturgeon). Now *rare.*

1572 in Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 345 Item, thre rands of sturgion..xij^{s}. 1622 *Jrnl. Eng. Plant.* in Arber *Story Pilgrim Fathers* (1897) 429 We saw it was a grampus which they were cutting up. They cut it into long rands or pieces, about an ell long and two hands full broad. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 264 Being cold, they [sturgeon] are divided into Jouls and Rands. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 83 A rand Of tunny fish.

3. a. A strip of leather placed under the quarters of a boot or shoe, to make this level before the lifts of the heel are attached. (Cf. G. *rand* welt.)

1598 FLORIO, *Tornara,*..the rande of a shooe. 1647 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) I. 347 The deffendant was faine to take those rands to make welts for the plaine shooes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/1 Parts of a Shooe..The Rann [is] the Leather as holds the Heel quarters and Vamp to the Soles. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., The rand and welt being stitched to the superior and inferior portions, strengthen the work. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxvii. 56 Box cork boot, without rand or stitch in sole.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* 91 The single rand-pricker then in use (the forerunner of our present rand-wheel). *Ibid.* 113 One rand iron, a tool for setting up the rand before stitching. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1879/2 A rand-guide, by which the rand-coil or ribbon is directed. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 31 Rand turning machine.. delivers the rands..in a horse shoe form ready for use.

b. A strip of iron.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 212 The sheet iron .. is cut into strips or rands.

†**4.** A piece or mass of ice. *Obs. rare.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 As thick rands of Ice, as any we had yet seene. *Ibid.* 104 The Ice lyes..in rands and ranges. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* (1852) II. App. 195 They kept labouring..among enormous rands of ice.

5. [a. G. and Da. *rand.*] A rim, margin. *rare.*

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 356 A rusty, brazen, oval vase..'Should there be nought within the rand', Thinks he, 'I'll take it to the brazier'. 1868 STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 182 The raised rands and upstanding carved ridges have been left in their original..glitter.

Rand (rænd), *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut into rands (sense 2 b). *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jack-a-Lent* Wks. I. 117/1 The Sturgeon is keg'd, randed, and iold about the eares.

2. a. *intr.* To cut rands (sense 3). **b.** *trans.* To fit with rands. Hence **Ra'nding** *vbl. sb.*[1] (used *attrib.* in *randing-machine, -tool*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1879.

†**Rand,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. Flem. *randen,* var. *ranten* to RANT.]

1. *intr.* To rave, to rant.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, He will teach thee to tear and rand. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* IV, D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 54, I .. rau'd and randed, and raild.

2. *trans.* (with *out.*) To utter in a furious manner.

1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 21 After Coller had procured a foaming vent, he randed out these sentences—Money? vengeance and hell so soone as money!

Hence **Ra'nding** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*

1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 31 An audatious mouthing-randing-impudent..rascal. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 For a hypocrite to decline open randing .. and revels, it is no wonder. 1714 C. JOHNSON *The Country Lasses* v. ii, Here will be brave randing, i' faith: all the steeples in the County are to rock.

Rand (rænd), *v.*[3] *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. RANDY *v.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To canvass. Hence **Ra'nding** *vbl. sb.*[3]

1740 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Wks.* (1822) I. 69, I in plain English will the country rand, And shake each good freeholder by the hand. *Ibid.* 70 Freeholders with such language well dispense, .. Therefore, be wise, go home, and rand no more. 1842 in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890), *Randing.*

†**Rand,** *v.*[4] *Sc. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. F. *rend-,* stem of *rendre* RENDER; cf. *rand* 'a melting' (of tallow) in *Suppl. Jamieson's Dict.* (1887).] *trans.* To melt (tallow). Hence **Ra'nding** *vbl. sb.*[4]

1583 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) 313 Ane suspect pairt for randing of talloun and sending the sam away furth of the realm.

†**Randall,** obs. var. *randon* RANDOM.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 108 Least striking vp and downe at randall the roge might hurt me.

Randall-, variant of *randle-* RANNEL-.

Randan (rænˌdæ·n), *sb.*[1] [?var. of *randon* RANDOM, with assimilation of the vowels.]

1. Riotous or disorderly behaviour; a spree.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 180, I had the trouble of..ye Randan they made in the publick houses. 1826–7 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 820 He had seen a deal of 'randan', and a racketty life had racketted his frame. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 164 He was fond of a lass and fond of a glass, and fond of a ran-dan.

b. In phr. *On the randan,* 'on the spree'.

1764 *Low Life* 16 Young Fellows, who have been out all Night on the Ran-Dan, stealing Staves and Lanthorns. 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* XXVII. (1898) 203 They were a' on the ran-dan last nicht!

2. A riotous person. *rare.*

a 1809 MRS. COWLEY *Who's the Dupe* I. ii, The most extraordinary youth. .. None of your randans, up all night—not drinking..—No..poring, and reading.

Randan (rænˌdæ·n), *adv., sb.*[2] (and *a.*). [Of obscure origin: connexion with prec. is not apparent.] **a.** *adv.* Applied to a style of rowing in which the middle one of three rowers pulls a pair of sculls, stroke and bow an oar each. **b.** *sb.* A boat for rowing in this fashion. **c.** *attrib.* or *adj.*

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 251 Pulling what is termed 'Ran-Dan', that is, a pair of sculls and a pair of oars. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Compan. Oarsman's Guide* 20 Four is the best number, and randan the best style, for an up-country trip. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* iv, Had a randan gig built for us. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 76 § 29 The term 'vessel' shall include any..house-boat, boat, randan, wherry [etc.].

Randan, *sb.*[3] *dial.* or *techn.* (See quots.)

1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* VI. ii. 65 (E. D. S.) *Ran-dan,* the coarsest wheat flour that is made. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Randan,* the produce of a second sifting of meal. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Randan,* a miller's name for the finest parts of the bran or outside skin of the wheat. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* 281 *Randan,* the very coarsest flour, or rather the very finest bran, ground almost as fine as flour.

†**Randa·n,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. RANDAN *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To abuse, vituperate.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 30 Atrides he did so randan, He call'd him all but gentleman.

Randan, obs. form of RANDOM.

Randanite (ræ·ndănəit). *Min.* Also **-dann-.** [f. *Randanne,* Puy de Dôme, France, its locality + -ITE.] (See quots.)

1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 67 Randanite, a kind of opal made of infusorial remains. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Randanite,* an earthy hydrate of silica, occurring near Pont Gibaud.

Randa-uou, obs. form of RENDEZVOUS.

Randem (ræ·ndĕm), *adv., sb.* (and *a.*). Also **randem-tandem, random.** [Prob. based on RANDOM, on the analogy of TANDEM.] **a.** *adv.* Applied to a style of driving in which three horses are harnessed tandem. **b.** *sb.* A carriage or team driven in this fashion. **c.** *attrib.* or as *adj.*

c 1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Wks.* (Rtldg.) I. 185 To .. go down .. to Marryborough, in his dog-cart, randem-tandem. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* i, His fellow-students ..who drove tandem and random in great perfection. 1870 J. PAYN *Like Father, like Son* iv, The Squire's jovial friends used, for the most part, strange conveyances, such as tandems and randems. 1883 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 10 Feb. 542/2 'A randem team'. That randems should be uncommon is natural enough.

Ra·nder. *rare*—[1]. [f. RAND *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who cuts into rands.

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 42 Under the Randers and Messers Coarses in cutting up, I have..seen the stinking oily Substance of the Flesh, fly up to the Beams of the Cutting House.

Rander, obs. f. RENDER *v.* **Randeuou(ce, -devoo, -vous,** etc., obs. ff. RENDEZVOUS. **Randge,** obs. f. RANGE *v.* **Randie,** var. RANDY.

Randing (ræ·ndiŋ), *sb.* [? f. RAND *sb.*]

1. *Mil.* A kind of basket-work used in fortification in making gabions.

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 66 The randing or basket-work is continued to near the top of the pickets. 1876 in VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/1.

2. 'A narrow frieze running along the edge of a knife handle' (*Sheffield Gloss.* 1888).

Randing, *vbl. sbs.*: see RAND *v.*[1]–*v.*[4]

Randle-balk, -tree: see RANNEL-.

Random (ræ·ndəm), *sb., a.,* and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 4 **randun,** 4–6 **-doun** (also 4 **ren-,** 6 *Sc.* **rayn-**), 5 **-down,** 5–6 **-downe, -doune**; 4–6 **-done,** 4–7 **-don,** (7 **-dan**). *β.* 4–5 **raundoun,** 5 **-done,** 5–6 **-don**; 5 **rawndoune,** *Sc.* **-down.** *γ.* 6 **raundom,** 6–8 **randome, -dum,** 5– **random.** [a. OF. *randon* (*rendon,* etc.), f. *randir* to run fast, gallop. The change of final *-n* to *-m* is independent of the very rare OF. form *random*: cf. RANSOM.] **A.** *sb.*

I. †**1.** Impetuosity, great speed, force, or violence (in riding, running, striking, etc.); chiefly in phr. *with* (or *in*) *great random* (= OF. *de* or *a grant randon*). Also, with *a*, an impetuous rush, a rapid headlong course; chiefly in phr. *in* (*on*, or *with*) *a random* (= OF. *en un randon*); hence *Sc.* a straight course, direct line. *Obs.*

In common use from *c* 1300 to the early part of the 16th c.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 132 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 159 Þe monkes liȝtiþ noȝt adun. Ac furre fleeþ in o randun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 632 He .. Raucht him sic rout in randoun richt. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 118 Than thei .. ronnen a-gein hym with as grete raundon as their horse myght hem bere. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 57 The ship .. hurtlyd again the ground in suche a random and force that hit was all to broken. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 149 Behald tuelf swannis in randoun glaid and fair [L. *ordine longo*]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvii. 191 The frenchmen .. came on them with great randon, their speares in their restes. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 396 Two great waves..meeting together by long randome. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xxiv. 265 The barbarous people .. fled in this randon beyond their tents. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 964 The Kings vantgard .. giuing in among them with full randon, slew first such Captaines as resisted.

†**b.** A rush or stream (*of* words, fire). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/1 Randone, or longe renge of wurdys, or other thyngys, .. *haringga*. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 219 The dragon .. caste oute of his throte so grete raundon of fiere in-to the aire..that it semed all reade.

2. Phr. *At* (*the*) *random* or *random*.

†**a.** *Hawking.* (See quot. 1486.) *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, If the fowle spryng not bot flee a long after the Reuer and the hawke nym it then ye shall say she slew it at the Raundon. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 145 They [Jesuits] haue, like great fawcons or hawkes of the Tower, firmely seazed vpon the pray, kild, at randon, wing, or souce.

†**b.** *Mil.* Applied to some method of encounter in a tournament (contrasted with *at the tilt*). *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT, *Decursio*, Iustes, as at the tylte or randon. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 833/2 At the randon and turneie the duke of Suffolke hurt a gentleman. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 52 The Laws on Horse-back were, that with Sharp Spears they should run fiue Courses at Tilt, and fiue more at Randon.

†**c.** ? At full speed. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 264 Wee found twelve .. Turkes, ready to receiue vs,..who foorthwith opened at randon the two great Brazen halfes of the Doore.

3. Phr. *At random*, orig. at great speed, without consideration, care, or control; hence,

a. with vbs. of action or occurrence: At haphazard, without aim, purpose, or fixed principle; heedlessly, carelessly, etc.

Chiefly used with verbs of moving, striking, throwing, speaking, thinking, or taking; in early use esp. in the phr. *to run at random* (very common down to *c* 1650).

1565 JEWEL *Replie Harding* viii. § 16 Leaste he happen.. to renne at randon. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 84 He talkes at randon: sure the man is mad. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 940 Hatefully at randon doest thou hit. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* I. C j b, Psyche's louer hurles his Darts at randon. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 16 Not to Build at Randome, as the Custome of too many ill Builders is. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 32 Man cannot be considered as a creature left by his Maker to act at random. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Pref. 9 A few passages, not selected, but picked up at random. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 33 This composition is then dropped upon the surface .. at random, leaving the effect to chance. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. vi. 193 Eclipses .. formerly were supposed to occur at random.

b. Similarly with sbs. Somewhat *rare*.

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xiii. 20 To shew that Christ is a Shepherd not at random for any sheep, but that he hath a peculiar flock belonging unto him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 930 Thy words at random, as before, Argue thy inexperience. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 522 Their answers, vague And all at random, fabulous and dark.

c. (*To leave*) in a neglected or untended condition. Now *rare*.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 162 b, The Caruell,..being thus left at randon,..fell vpon certaine Rockes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 537 Leaving thy flock and charge at random. 1848 KEBLE *Serm.* Pref. 12 How can there be any comparison of safe or unsafe, if all be left at random?

†**d.** (*To leave* or *live*) at liberty, free from restraint or control. *Obs.*

1569 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 313 Libertie to .. liue at randan. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 36 The gentle Lady, loose at randon lefte, The greene-wood long did walke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 388 There was not a Bandit left at randon in all Sicilia. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (J.), In the days of old the birds lived at random in a lawless state of anarchy.

4. A random course. Now *rare*.

In early use perh. directly from sense 1, but latterly influenced by the phr. *at random*.

1561 SACKVILLE & NORTON *Gorboduc* I. ii. 127 When such beginning of such liberties..Shall leaue them free to randon of their will. *c* 1624 LUSHINGTON *Serm. Resurr.* in *Phœnix* (1708) II. 480 We follow not the random of their roving, but take the sum of their saying. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 58 Making stories, as it is his custom at the random of his own passion, and fancy. 1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Pol.* 86 As if the ant and bee .. had .. proceeded in chaotic randoms upon points actually unascertained in nature.

II. *techn.* †**5.** *Gunnery.* The range of a piece of ordnance; properly, long or full range obtained by elevating the muzzle of the piece; hence, the degree of elevation given to a gun, and *spec.* that which gives the utmost range (45°). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A iij b, Science in great Ordinance especially to shoote exactly at Randons. 1588 LUCAR tr. *Tartaglia's Colloq. Shooting* 4 How a Table of Randons may be made for any peece of ordinance. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 85 How far will a Cannon carry her Bullet at her best Random, that carrieth it at point-blank 360 paces. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 71 The next Shot was at five degrees Random, and at that mounture the Shot was conveyed 416 Paces. 1731 J. GRAY *Gunnery* 81 The random and direction of a piece on the plane of the horizon being given..find it's random on an inclined plane. *fig.* 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* 1. 26 The Duke himself..was not out of dangers random set. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* A iv, Fancy let loose to fly at its full Random, and driven forward with a quick Wit.

†**b.** Phr. *At random*, at any range other than point-blank. *Obs.*

1588 LUCAR tr. *Tartaglia's Colloq. Shooting* App. 62 To know how he shoote in the said peece at randon. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 24 Forty yards will they shoot level or very neare the mark, and 120 is their best at Random. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 67 How to make a good Shot either of Point-blank, or at Random. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 137 Two unshapen Sakers .. one of which at random killed a Rajah some four months ago.

6. *Mining.* The direction (*of* a rake vein, etc.).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 261 Break-offs, and Buckers, Randum of the Rake. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* D ij b, Observe whether such leading keep its course according to the Randome of the Vein already cut. 1866 *Durham Mining Lang.*, We must lower the sump from yon level down to the random of Wiregill lower-level.

7. (From B. 3.) **a.** *Building.* Stone of irregular sizes, or a piece of this. 1886 in *Rochdale Gloss.*

b. *Dyeing.* Clouded yarn.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Print.* xii. 102 Scarlet Random [etc.].

B. *adj.* (from phr. *at random*: see A. 3).

1. Not sent or guided in a special direction; having no definite aim or purpose; made, done, occurring, etc., at haphazard.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 29 In vain do staid heads make serious comments on light mens random-expressions. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 95 The watchful Shepherd..Wounds with a random Shaft the careless Hind. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 275 She shews .. How random thoughts now meaning chance to find. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 190 Leaving the poor to be supported by random charity. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 172 The random and ill-directed fire of the Spaniards. *a* 1845 HOOD *Song*, '*O Lady, leave thy silken thread*' i, Stoop where thou wilt, thy careless hand Some random bud will meet. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 102 The random working of our..intellect.

2. Of persons: Living irregularly. *rare.*

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 60. 6 'In my time, Sir', said he, 'I've been random and free, But I now prefer order and quiet'. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* XV. 371 Continually we remark that men who were random grow steady when they have children to provide for.

3. *techn.* **a.** Said of masonry, in which the stones are of irregular sizes and shapes. Cf. C. 2 b.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 339 Random Courses—Unequal courses, without any regard to equi-distant joints. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., A random wall.

b. Of tooling: (see DROVE *v.*^{3}).

1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1914 Droving is the same as that called random tooling in England, or boasting in London.

c. Of yarn = CLOUDED 2 a.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Print.* xii. 102 On the large scale the random yarns are coloured in machines.

4. *Random shot*, a shot fired at random (orig. in sense 5 b of the sb., but latterly apprehended as in sense 1 of the adj.).

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 9 One of their random shotts killed lieutenant coll. Jackson. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 The nine Sail stood in fair with us near random Shot. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxviii. (1869) III. 716 The first random shots were productive of more sound than effect. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 109 The .. ship .. had approached within random shot of the Leander. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 457 A random shot or the dagger of an assassin might in a moment leave the expedition without a head.

fig. 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* vi, The star that rules my luckless lot..Has blest me with a random-shot O' countra wit. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vi. P 2 The random shot of..self-created guides in matters of taste.

C. *adv.* †**1.** = At random. *Obs. rare.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 96 The third lightnings of Annibal flew randome at us by Trasimenus lake. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 2 (1622) 313 Neither doe they runne randon, nor are they rolled, beside their ancient order.

2. *Comb.*, as *random-cast*, *-wise*.

1790 R. MERRY *Laurel Liberty* (ed. 2) 7 Random-cast, beside some stream,..Thou ponder'st. 1839 DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.'s Wks.* (1839) I. 26 Most imaginative authors, perhaps, commence random-wise,..and save themselves the trouble of a total invention at first.

b. *Random-jointed* (see quot. 1833 and B. 3 a).

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 185 Rubble stone, or random jointed ashlar work (free stone, rough as it comes from the quarry, laid in irregular courses). 1848 [J. C. WHARTON] *Quarrendon Church* 7 The external walls are built with random-jointed squared ashlar.

Hence **Ra·ndomish** *a.*, somewhat random; **Ra·ndomly** *adv.*; **Ra·ndomness**.

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 136 My son Jonathan is but a randomish sort of a chap. 1865 *Ch. Times* 2 Sept. 276/3 Each rode his own hobby..so randomly and violently [etc.]. 1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* 166 If any one cares for that sort of thing, who knows mankind's great randomness. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 228 He talked randomly of money.

†**Ra·ndon,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-ome.** [f. the sb.; in earliest quot. perh. a. OF. *randonner*.]

1. *intr.* ? To flow swiftly. *rare*$^{-1}$.

Or perh. *trans.* 'to set in line' referring to the walls.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 248 Apone that riche river, randonit full evin, The side-wallis war set, sad to the see.

2. *intr.* To fly at random.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 735 Lett not your iudgments randome. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 204 That it [the bullet of a sling] pierceth helmet and shield, that it reacheth farther, that it randoneth lesse.

Randon(e, -doun(e, -down(e, obs. ff. RANDOM.

Randring, obs. Sc. pr. pple. RENDER.

Randsom, obs. form of RANSOM.

Randum, -dun, obs. forms of RANDOM.

Randy (rændi), *a.* and *sb.*^{1} *dial.* and *Sc.* Also 7–9 **randie.** [Perh. f. RAND *v.* + **-Y**: but the original sense of the word is not quite clear.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Sc.* Having a rude, aggressive manner; loud-tongued and coarse-spoken.

In early use always of beggars, and probably implying vagrant habits as well as rude behaviour. Now applied only to women.

1698 *Culross Kirk Session Minutes* 18 Sept., Seven pounds Scots .. distributed to the randie beggars. 1723 MESTON *Poems, Knight* (1767) 6 A rambling, randy errant Knight. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 1st Recit., A merry core O' randie, gangrel bodies. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, It was him and his randie mother began a' the mischief in this house. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 42 Hearing what the pair of old randy wives had to say to me.

2. *dial.* Boisterous, riotous, disorderly, dissipated; wild, unruly, unmanageable.

1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* 1874 SIR J. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Ribblesdale* I. 21 Mind yon long-horned cattle .. they are apt to be randy. 1876– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc., Chesh., Shropsh., etc.). 1884 *Punch* 8 Mar. 118/1 That young bay you'll find a little randy, With rather more of 'devil' than comes handy.

b. *dial.* Wanton, lustful, lewd.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1881– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Leic., Warw., etc.).

B. *sb.*^{1} *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **a.** A sturdy rude-mannered beggar; a thorough vagrant.

1788 BURNS *Louis, what reck* ii, Reif randies, I disown ye! 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 515 Many Randies (sturdy vagrants) infest this country. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Randies*, itinerant beggars and ballad-singers. 1884 *Gd. Words* 161 She's a regular randy, nigh as bad as a gipsy. She's never in the house.

b. A loud-tongued, coarse-mannered woman; a scold, virago, termagant.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, The daft speeches of an auld jaud..a daft auld whig randy. 1850 CARLYLE *Lets to Wife* 19 Aug. in Froude *Life in London* (1884) II. xviii. 52 Do not let that scandalous randy of a girl disturb you. 1878– in dial. glossaries (Cumbld., Northumb., Antrim).

Comb. 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* ix. 179 A randy-like woman.

Ra·ndy, *sb.*^{2} *dial.* [cf. RANDY *v.*^{2}] A noisy merry-making or revel. Also *randy-go*.

Perh. abbrev. of RENDEZVOUS, used in various dialects (in forms *randivoo*, *-bew*, *-bow*, *-voose*, etc.) in a similar sense. But cf. RANDY *a.* 2.

1825 in JENNINGS *Dial. West Eng.* 1856 THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* Gloss. s.v., 'He was at the randy'. Rendezvous. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* iv. 159 He was trained on by the music, and got into that there randy go up in the park. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 78/2 A rattling good randy wi' fiddles and bass-viols complete.

†**Ra·ndy,** *v.*^{1} *Obs. rare.* [Cf. RAND *v.*^{2}] *intr.* To canvass. Hence **Ra·ndying** *vbl. sb.*

a 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 57 Who advised him, as soon as ever he came to the randying ground, to bray with all his might. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix. in Eng.* II. iii, He was here..randying for a knight of his acquaintance, with no less than six hundred freeholders at his heels.

Ra·ndy, *v.*^{2} *dial.* [cf. RANDY *sb.*^{2}] *intr.* To be 'on the spree'.

1832 *Boston Herald* 4 Dec. 4/3 A number of labouring bankers were 'randying' at the Woolpack inn. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. iv. 62, I fetch him hoome fra' that big hoose yonder, after he's been randyin' ower long.

Rane (rēn), *sb. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 5 **rayne,** 6 **reane,** 8 **rain.** [Of obscure origin. With sense 2 cf. RAME *sb.* and *v.*]

†**1.** *In a rane*, continuously, without cessation.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 989 Bot ay þe bischope in a rane beheld hyr bewte, and nocht fane. *Ibid.* xxxix. (*Cosm. & Dam.*) 251 He .. cryit ay in til a rane. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 250 Thay rattill ay in a rane. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 501 All the ky in the countrey..roaring, they wood ran, and routed in a reane.

2. A prolonged cry or utterance; a long string of words; a rigmarole.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. ix. 883 Swa suld I dulle hale yhoure delyte, And yhe sulde call it bot a rane. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 66 The railȝear raknis na wordis, but ratlis furth ranis. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v., You're like the Gowk, .. you have not a rain but one. 1825 in Child *Ballads* II. 82/1 It was, as she described it, a 'lang rane' of her mother's.

Hence **Rane** (also 9 **raen**), *v.* †**a.** *trans.*, to demand with a continuous cry. *Obs.* **b.** *intr.*, to wail or complain incessantly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 90 Thar the detestable weris, evyr in ane, Agane the fatis all, thai cry and rane. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 17 She tholed much from the wheenging raenin' bairn.

Rane, obs. Sc. form of RAIN; obs. pa. t. RUN.

Ranedeer, obs. form of REINDEER.

‖ **Ranee** (rā·nī). Also 7 **ranna**, 8 **r(h)anny**, 9 **rannee, ráni, (ranie, -y)**. [Hindī *rānī* = Skr. *rājnī* fem. of *rāja*(*n* RAJAH.] A Hindu queen.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* IV. iii. 162 The Ranna, the relict of Sham Shanker Naig; who now Rules in her Son's Minority. 1781 POPHAM in Jas. Grant *Hist. India* (1876) I. xlix. 254/1 The Rhanny is allowed to reside in this province. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 614 The Rannee, that is, the widow of the deceased Rajah. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 495 He dispatched the ráni and her infants in disguise. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. iv. 431 He made the ranee prisoner.

Ranegate, obs. form of RENEGADE.

Ranet, obs. form of *roe-net*: see ROE *sb.*[1]

† **Ranforce**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 -forse. [ad. F. *renforcer* RENFORCE; cf. RAMFORCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To strengthen, fortify. Hence **Ranforcing** *vbl. sb.*

1547 *Register Privy Council Scot.* (1877) I. 79 Our auld ynemeis of Ingland .. hes ranforsit the samin, and .. perseveris in thair bigging and ranforsing of the saidis places. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 5 Newe supplies of men and munitions from time to time to ranforce his Armie or Armies. *Ibid.* 6 Light Harquebuzes well formed of conuenient length, and ranforced.

¶ 2. To force, break open.

1637 MONRO *Exped.* I. 51 With a huge great ladder and the force of men we ran-forced the doore and entred.

Hence † **Ranforce-ring**. *Obs.* (See quot. and REINFORCE *sb.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ranforce-Ring of a Gun*, that which is next before the Touch-hole, between it and the Trunnions.

Rang. *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 9 **raing**. [a. F. *rang*: see RANGE *v.*] A range, rank.

In earliest quots. perh. written for *range*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 681 The rang in haist thai rayit. *Ibid.* IX. 875 In till a rang. 1580 J. HAYE *Demauds* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 51 Mony .. of your secte, yea ministers of the first rang. *Ibid.* 64 Ministers..nocht in the lawest rang. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rang, raing*, a row, a rank.

Rang, obs. f. RANK *a.*; see also RING *v.*[1], *v.*[2]

† **Rangale**. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4 **rengaile**, 4–5 **rangale, -all**, 6 **-ald, ringald**. See also RANGAT[2]. [ad. OF. *ringaille* (Wace, etc.).]

1. The ranks or main body of an army. *rare*[−1].

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 116 He bad, þat non alone breke out of þe rengaile.

2. *Sc.* Rabble, *esp.* of an army; camp-followers.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 111 Men on fut and small rangale, That 3emyt harnas and vittale. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxvi. 35 Ane hundreth armyd jolyly Off knychtis and sqwyeris, but rangale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xii. 73 Gret rout with rangald, in ledis he.

b. The common herd (of deer).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 57 First the ledaris thre,.. Smertlie he slew, syne all the rangald persewis.

Ra·ngant, *a. Her.* [F., for *rangeant*, pr. pple. of *ranger* to RANGE.] = FURIOSANT (q.v.).

† **Ra·ngat**[1]. *Sc. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Disorder, disturbance, noise.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 30 Gude rewle is banist our the Bordour, And rangat ringis but ony ordour. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 294 For feiring of thair fo, Tha tuke the gait without rangat till go.

† **Ra·ngat**[2]. *Sc. Obs.* [var. *rangald* RANGALE, perh. after prec.; but cf. the Sc. pron. of the surname *Donald* as *Donnat*.] Rabble.

1535 [see RINGAT-RANGAT.] 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 20 At first they held their Abbay burials royall, yet in the end they were for pryce exposed to the rangat.

Range (rēⁱndʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **raunge**, (5 *Sc.* **rawnge**, 6 **rawng**), 5 **rangh, raynge**, 6–8 **rainge**, 6 **randge**, 4– **range**. [a. OF. *range* row, rank, file (Godef.), sb. f. *ranger* to RANGE *v.* See also RENGE *sb.*]

I. 1. A row, line, file or rank, of persons († *spec.* of hunters or fighting men) or animals. Now *rare*. † *On range*, in file.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23109 (Cott.) Þe first range [*Gött.* rau].. sal be o wreches mistruand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 379 Thai .. on range [*E.* rawnge] in ane rod can ga. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 259 Na chyftane was that tyme durst tak on hand, To leide the range on Wallace to assaill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 153 Behald twelf swannis.. Now with lang range to lycht thai bene adrest. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 56 Quhen that the rangis and the faid .. Dynnis throw the gravis, sersing the woddis wyde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi, A little further were in a range the kings slaues. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 45 King Richard .. made firm the Range of his owne Battaile. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 274 The Indians were laid in one Range by several Fires. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 134 Two brilliant ranges of foreign and British ladies. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 89 There sat along the forms.. A patient range of pupils.

2. A row, line, or series of things.

a. of objects in general. (Now usually expressed by *row*; in 17–18th c. freq. used of trees.)

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 36 There be .iiij. rowes or ranges of pylers thrughout ye church. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. viii. 461 The grayne or cornes are placed .. in foure ranges or moe lines. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 77 A Galley with one range of Oares. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 539 Trees on their Banks in goodly Ranges grow. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 113 A range of brazen vases surrounded the elevation. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* IX. 123 His present was a range of beehives. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xii, The walls were .. covered with ranges of books in perfect order.

b. of buildings or parts of these. Also, a continuous stretch of building.

1600 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 259 In this rawng now erecting .. it wilbe well .. that the thyrd story may be..higher than it is in the north rawng. 1618 *Ibid.* I. 206 Concerninge a Range of buildinge to be erected. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 11 The New-Street is a double Range of Palaces from one end to the other. 1771 BENTHAM *Ely Cath.* (1812) 33 Two, and sometimes three ranges of pillars, one over another. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1850) 280 The range had been inhabited..by a crew of fishermen and their families. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 227 Turning from these buildings, this further range of brick and mortar is the engine factory and foundries.

c. of large natural objects, *esp.* of mountains.

Hence in *pl.* 'the usual word in Australia for mountains' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 451 The Town..has its Views bounded on all Sides by several Ranges of Mountains. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. v. 344 The Ladrones will be only one small portion of a range of Islands. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 197 This range or chain of morasses. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xix. 311 A magnificent range of cliffs. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* IV. 228 Those gigantic ranges which surpass even the Alps in magnitude.

d. *U. S.* A series of townships, six miles in width, extending north and south parallel to the principal meridian of a survey.

1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S.* (ed. 6) II. 419 In patents from the United States to individuals they are described as being within a certain range. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 233 These townships are numbered..in Roman numerals, I., II., III., &c., in what are called ranges westward from the principal meridians.

e. *Math.* A set of points on a straight line.

1858 CAYLEY *Wks.* (1889) II. 577 The theories of ranges and pencils..are in fact a single theory. 1872 J. M. WILSON *Solid Geom.* 65 The points *A*, *B* are said to be conjugate to one another in the harmonic range *ACBD*.

3. Rank, class, order. *rare.*

1625 MARKHAM *Bk. Honour* II. v. § 1 The Eternall Maiestie, who .. hath created and placed in Heauen these seuerall Rankes and Raunges of Honor. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mankind* IV. iii. 310 The lowest rank or range of Intellectual and Immaterial Beings. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 211 The cohesion of the nation was greatest in the lowest ranges.

4. Line, direction, lie.

Perh. to some extent connected with branch II.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 23 Keep the outside flat of the Bolt on the Range. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 84 Direct all the other Stakes according to the Range of the first. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 393 The range of the hills and valleys is nearly from north to south. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvii. 416 The low ridges clearly exhibit the strike or range of the strata. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 190 Keeping the two Buoys in range with the Lighthouse.

† b. quasi-*adv.* In range or line. *Obs. rare.*

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 131 The side of any work that runs straight, without breaking into angles, is said to run Range. 1683 *Ibid., Printing* x. ¶ 7 The Hind-Posts may stand Range or even with the outer-sides of the Cheeks.

II. 5. The act of ranging or moving about. Now *rare* in literal sense. † *At range*, at random.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xviii, Syre Marhaus .. departed fro them to fetche his raunge. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 22 Thou runst at rainge: and needes restraint. 1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* xxiv. (1615) 240/1 When the said Regardors haue made their range. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 30 The French had made a range into the country of Wirtemburgh. 1720 GAY *The Toilette* 51 I'll dress, and take my wonted range Through evr'y India shop. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 70 The ship taking a sudden range, the cable parted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xciii, From thy sightless range With gods..Descend. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. § 6 Then, not letting him [the dog] dwell any longer, cry 'Hold up' and proceed with the range.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 332 Summe prestis seyne simply 'I assoyle þe of þi synnes' .. Summe prestis seyne a more raunge. 1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 25 Thy range, Thy course, thy yeres, shall knowe none ende. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 174 This blest exchange Of modest truth for wit's eccentric range. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ix. 283 Sometimes our hymns should take a wider range.

b. Opportunity or scope for ranging; liberty to range.

1793 *Minstrel* I. 95 A boy drove out a herd of cows, who, pleased with the range, ran kicking and scampering along. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 180 The boa, alligator, shark, pike,..will..attain an enormous size, give them but range enough. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 246 The ewes have range over the stubbles..during the day.

c. The application of the file to each notch in the entire length of a saw-blade.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 693 In this first range each notch has only received one stroke of the file; but three or four ranges..are required to bring the teeth up sharp.

6. An area, space, or stretch of ground, over which ranging takes place or is possible; *spec.* † the course in a tournament (*obs.*), and *U. S.*, an extensive stretch of grazing or hunting ground.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xli, Sir Launcelot came in to the raynge [*printed* rayeng]. *Ibid.* xlix, Thenne sire Launcelot made sire Galyhodyn to lede hym thorugh the raunge. 1707–8 in *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., One other range or parcell of wood in two cloases called the Parke Bottoms. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 30 At the crossing of this river there is a range for the horses of St. Antonio. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 30 [I] seldom pass more than a month at a time on the same range. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 27 In most parishes .. there were large ranges of common and unenclosed forest land.

b. *U. S.* without article: Grazing ground.

1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 12 Feb. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 67 There is good pine-woods, and fine range for cattle. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 117 The want of wild pasturage, or range, as it is called, for their cattle.

7. *Bot.* and *Zool.* The geographical area over which a certain plant or animal is distributed. Also, the period of time during which it has existed on the earth; the limits of depth between which a marine animal is found.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 80 The reindeer, who is even less Arctic in his range than the musk ox. 1887 *Life Darwin* I. 300 The habits and ranges of the birds which were described by Gould.

b. The area or period over or during which the occurrence of something is possible.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. xviii. 325 Not wholly beyond the range of earthquakes in Northern Italy.

8. The area or extent covered by, or included in, some thing or concept.

1661 J. FELL *Hammond* 98 The range and compass of his [Hammond's] knowledge fill'd the whole Circle of the Arts. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 207 Far as Creation's ample range extends, The scale of sensual, mental pow'rs ascends. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII, Thro' nature's ample range, in thought, to strole. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 176 Daily the common range of visible things Grew dear to me. 1841 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 The whole range of politics, domestic and foreign. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* x. (1874) 217 Through the whole range of geological time.

b. A series, number, or aggregate.

Perh. to some extent connected with sense 1.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 161 The day fled on thro' all Its range of duties to the appointed hour. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 The English derive their pedigree from such a range of nationalities.

9. Sphere or scope of operation or action; the extent to which energy may be exerted, a function discharged, etc. a. of immaterial things. † *Naut.* = Range of vision.

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 156 He would not suffer them to fall without the range of Mercy. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4215/3 The Marlborough, and the Dover..joined them yesterday in our Range. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VII. 314 Affirming .. the unrestricted range of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 244 A variety of circumstances brought them within the range of French influences.

b. of instruments; *esp.* of musical instruments (and so of the voice) with reference to variation of pitch in the sounds produced; compass, register.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 43 Both the sensibility and the range of the instrument [the tachometer] may be infinitely increased. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xlii, Her .. voice, a lyre of widest range. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 183 The range of any voice depends on the difference of tension which can be given to the vocal chords.

c. of persons, in respect of knowledge, ability, etc.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shakespeare* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 Great men are more distinguished by range and extent, than by originality. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* I. iv. 188 Macaulay who knew his own range.

10. The extent to which variation is possible; the limits between which a thing may vary in amount or degree.

1818 L. HOWARD *Climate Lond.* II. 48 The average annual range [of the barometer] is very nearly 2 inches. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 168 The height from low water to high water is called the range of the tide.

b. A series or scale (of sounds, temperatures, prices, etc.) extending between certain limits.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 85 Air at a range of temperature such as we can command below our common temperatures. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 25 Between 0° and 100°, and for a range extending not too far beyond. 1895 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 100 Beef and mutton..have at last come down to a much lower range of prices.

11. The distance to which a gun, rifle, etc. is capable of sending a ball or bullet; the space which any projectile or missile can be made to traverse. Also, the distance of the object aimed at.

Technically defined as 'the distance from the muzzle of the piece to the (second) intersection of the trajectory with the line of sight'.

1591 DIGGES *Pantom.* 163 Any two Peeces of Battery Ordinance..shall euer make their Profundities of pearcing Proportionall to their leuell Randges Horizontall. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxvi. 138 The Horizontal Rainge of that Peece will be found to be 374 Paces. *Ibid.* xxx. 142 The drying of the Powder..doth help..the Rainge of the Shot. 1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776). 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVII. V. 20 He..approached so near the walls, as to be within the range of the..missiles from the battlements. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 268 The enemy have got the range of our camp. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 8 Feb. 1/4 The rebels were visible; but they were altogether out of range.

transf. 1687 *Resf. Hind & Panther* 21 That's a Flight of Fancy at its full Range.

b. The position of a gun in firing (see quot. 1704). † Also, the direction of a shot. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 69 For Shooting in a Right-line called the Right Range of a Bullet. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxix. 140 The Gun being .. upon a Level Rainge. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., If the Bullet go in a Line parallel to the Horizon, it is called the Right or Level-Range; if the Gun be mounted to 45 Degr., then will the Ball have the highest or utmost Range, ..all others between 45 Degr. and 00 are called the Intermediate Ranges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

c. A place or piece of ground having a target and other fittings, used for practice in shooting.

1873 *Queen's Regul. & Orders, Army* VIII. § 64 Fences for cavalry, and ranges, butts, &c. for rifle-practice.

III. 12. A form of fire-grate, fire-place, or cooking apparatus. Now *spec.* a fire-place having one or more ovens at the sides, and closed on the top with iron plates having openings for carrying on several cooking operations at once.

The precise meaning in some of the older instances of the word is not clear. With quot. 1574 cf. *Roasting-range*, which is perh. the sense of the earliest quots. In mod. Linc. dial. *range* denotes a high fender or fire-guard.

1446–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 84 De 34*s.* 1*d.* rec. de feodo de le rangh et exitibus animalium. 1471–2 *Ibid.* 93 Pro iij kirsettes ferri empt. pro le Raunge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 607 Chimnays, Ranges and such instrumentes. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 36 Then you must lay these Poales vpon a couple of forked stalkes..as Spittes vpon Raunges. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 35 Whether it be ouen, or ranges for pots, they shalbe broken downe. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 19 July, An iron of our new range which is already broke. 1736 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Building*, We have occasion for larger Ranges, or Chimneys, and more ample Kitchens. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXXI. 49/1 The whole top of the range is a flat iron platform, which may be covered with vessels for boiling, stewing, etc.

† b. Dripping, 'kitchen-fee'. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

Ellipt. for *range-fee* (cf. quot. 1446–7 above).

1469 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 95 As for the raunge that comyth of rosted meate, to be feable.

13. The name of various articles (see quots.).

a. 1563–4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 571 For xij Arms and lxxij greate paynted quarrels and xij Ranges.

b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 243/2 In the Cow-House ..a Range either for Oxe or Cow to which they are tyed. [Cf. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Range Stake*, the wooden stake to which cows are tied in the shippon.]

c. 1726 BAILEY, *Range*,..a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Range*,..(3) the shaft of a coach. *Devon.*

d. *Naut.* 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict., Ranges*, there are two, one aloft upon the fore-castle..the other in the beak-head. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Ranges*, in a Ship, are two pieces of Timber going a-cross from Side to Side. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 163 *Ranges*, pieces fitted to the Ship to belay or fasten the Main and Fore Sheets. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) H iij, The cleats, kevels, and ranges, by which the ropes are fastened. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *Ranges*, horned pieces of oak, like belaying cleats, but much larger. ..Also those pieces of oak plank fixed between the ports, with semicircular holes in them, for keeping shot in.

14. A length or stretch of something.

† a. *pl.* A fence, enclosure. *Obs.* b. (see quot.) c. An unbroken stretch of railing, balustrade, etc. ? *Obs.* d. *Naut.* (see quot.) ? *Obs.* e. A strip of glass. f. A strip of leather. g. *Coal-mining* (see quot.).

a. 1537 BIBLE (Matthew) 2 *Kings* xi. 8 Whosoeuer cometh wyth in the ranges shale dye for it. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxiii. 14 Haue her foorth of the ranges.

b. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 158 There are several Appellations given to the various Dimensions, &c. of Quarries, viz. 1. The Range, which is a Perpendicular let fall from one of the Obtuse Angles to the opposite side.

c. 1723–4 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 114 The Ranges..ought to terminate in half Balusters joyn'd to the Pedestals. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 171 A whole range of the east battlement of Westminster-hall gave way.

d. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Range*, a sufficient length of the cable, drawn up on deck, before the anchor is cast loose from the bow, to let it sink to the bottom, without being interrupted.

e. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 The square is used in cutting the squares from the range, that they may with greater certainty be cut at right angles.

f. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 110 The 'butt' is first cut into long strips known as 'ranges'.

g. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 5/4 There are two main roads ..from which there branch off..what are known as 'ranges', in which the coal winning principally goes on.

15. *Shoemaking.* The lie or line of the upper edge of the counter in a top-boot, corresponding to (and continued in) that of the vamp.

1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* 63 Remedying every fault that may be in the cutting, the range, the position, the back catch of the counter. *Ibid.* 65 A further closing may then follow, beginning at the turn of the..counter, and going right round, along the range, and up the tongue.

IV. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. in senses 6 and 7, as *range base, cow, district, end, horse* (see quot.), *-man, mark, tree.*

1895 C. DIXON *Migrat. Brit. Birds* ii. 27 Three fairly well defined *range bases or refuge areas. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 336/2 Their '*range' cows and razor-backed hogs climb the steep hills like goats. 1887 *Q. Rev.* July 49 In the *range districts the proportion of loss has been much higher. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xliii, As sire Palomydes came in to the felde syr Galahalt .. was at the *raunge ende. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv. 111 Horses which have been raised exclusively upon grass..or '*range horses', as they are called in the West. 1887 *Q. Rev.* July 49 The high-handed conduct of the *range-men. 1700 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 139 From it to turne and Range East and be southward to a heape of stones laid for a *Range marke. 1703 *Ibid.* (1894) V. 95 A blacke Oake tree marked for a *Range tree.

b. in sense 11, as *range-board, -finder, -finding, -holding* adj., *-officer, -plate, -tables.*

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/2 **Range Board*, this nature of board..has the distances painted on it of prominent objects within the range of the guns mounted on the works. 1872 *Daily News* 16 July, A very simple and useful instrument..called a *range-finder. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/2 **Range-finder*, an instrument for ascertaining the range of a piece of ordnance or small-arm. 1890 SIR F. ABEL *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 11 The applications of electricity in connection with *range-finding. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 72/1 The rights enjoyed by the *range-holding Corps. 1891 *Daily News* 27 July 3/4 Permitted by their *range officer..to violate the regulations. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/2 **Range Plates*, plates of brass attached to the brackets of..field carriages. They are marked with three columns of figures, showing the range in yards..with the corresponding elevations. 1873 *Queen's Regul. & Orders, Army* VIII. § 40 Proper *range-tables for each battery must be prepared.

c. in sense 12, as *range-cock, -stove* (Knight 1875); *range-fitter.*

1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Range fitter, Wanted, used to Patterns.

d. *spec.* **range-heads** *Naut.*, the windlass bitts (Smyth 1867); **range work**, (*a*) work having a straight face; (*b*) masonry laid in level courses.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 112 The side that falls away from the Foreside of any Straight or Range-work is called the Return. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 742/1 Range work..is usually backed up with rubble masonry.

Range (rēⁱndʒ), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[Goes with RANGE *v.*2, and may be identical with prec., but the history is not clear. Cf. RANCH-SIEVE and RENGE *sb.*2 (the earlier form).]

A kind of sieve or strainer. † Also *range-sieve.*

1545 ELYOT, *Sisacthea*, a rayeng [*sic*] sieue. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 187 You shall have Boulters, Searses, Ranges, and Meal-sives of all sorts, both fine and coorse. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* V. xvii. 549 If it be sifted and cleansed through a fine raunge, searce, or boulter. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Range*, a sieve used for straining liquids and not for sifting dry matter. In cider making, the juice is strained through a range; so in cheese making.

† **Range**, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **rainge.** [? Nasalized var. of RACHE *sb.*2] = RACE *sb.*5

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2079/4 A large well quartered Chesnut Coloured Mare, with..a range down her face. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6197/3 A brown Bay Mare..having a Star and Range in her Forehead.

Range (rēⁱndʒ), *v.*1 Forms: 4–5 *Sc.* **raung**, (9 *dial.*) **rawnge**, 5–7 **raunge**; 4–7 **raynge**, 7 **rainge**; 6 **randge**, 4– **range.** [a. F. *ranger* (12th c.), f. *rang* var. *ranc* RANK *sb.* See also RENGE *v.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To place, set, or station (persons, rarely animals) in a row, line, or rank; to draw up, arrange (an army, etc.) in ranks. Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 431 Thai stude thar rangit all on raw. *Ibid.* XVII. 348 Quhen thai saw [That] men3e raynge thame swa on raw. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5678 The Troiens .. Bowet euyn to þe banke..Out of rule or aray raungit on lenght. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 244 Quhen thai [birds] war rangit on rawis. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 The Englishe oste dislodged,..and raynged theyr battelles. 1598 FLORIO Ep. Ded. 5 An armie ranged in files is fitter for muster then in a ring. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 57 Yet..would they not be perswaded to range themselves and make us way. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Her she-slaves, finely dressed, were ranged on each side. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xii, All the Etruscan armies Were ranged beneath his eye. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 292 A double file of men..ranged themselves along the ropes.

b. To place (a person or persons) in a specified position, situation, or company. Const. with preps. and prep. phrases, as *against, among, around, on the side of, under, with.* Chiefly in *pass.* and *refl.*, and commonly *fig.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, The most fatal and dangerous exploit that euer I was rang'd in, since I first bore Arms. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 ¶ 4 The Father of a Family would often range himself under the Banners of Avarice, and the Son under those of Luxury. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. 1826 VIII. 8 To range myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 358 A similar contention..ranged one of the rivals on the side of Ragoba. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1897) I. x. 318 The Norman baronage..ranging themselves with the king or against him.

† c. To reduce or bring *under* obedience, or *to* something. *Obs.*

Renderings of F. *ranger sous* (*l'obéissance*), and *ranger à* (*la raison*, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 169 Hauing..subdued Africke, and raunged it vnder the obedience of Rome. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 75 He..tells Fortune shee did well to range him to the gowne, and to the studie of Philosophie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 55 If it be no more but to range his subjects to reason. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 9 Duke Charles ..ranged the Finlanders..under obedience to himself.

2. To set or dispose (things) in a line or lines; hence, to arrange, put in order. Also as in 1 b.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 112 The rewe, þe rubarbe, rawnged fulle ryghte In rees. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 19 Those they couch and range in the earth. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 106 The quiet life can never be preserved if it be not ranged with the active life. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 163 You may range the first at the very edg of the trench. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 1 Her Books..were ranged together in a very beautiful Order. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 25 The component particles of water..have to range themselves in such a manner as to form a surface. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 16 All the images will be ranged upon the circumference.

b. To set or lay out (a line or curve).

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 100 Fix a line upon the Stake F, and..range it by the Stakes F and D. 1847 BRODIE (*title*) Rules for ranging railway curves with the theodolite.

c. To make straight, even, or level.

1846 HOLTZAFFEL *Turning* II. 690 The little facet thus exposed by the process of topping or ranging the teeth. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Range matter*, to make lines in composing range equally at either or both ends of the stick.

d. *Naut.* To lay out (a cable) so that the anchor may descend without check.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV. (1873) 103 Which cable was ranged last night. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 157 Too much chain should not be ranged. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 4 If chain lockers are forward, do not range cables.

e. To provide with a row or rows of something.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 259 The upper one of these floors..is ranged round with the beds.

3. To place (persons or things) *in* a certain class or category; to divide *into* classes; to classify, arrange, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. XIV. 179 The late Emperour Augustus, whome all the world raungeth in this ranke of men fortunate. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 4 Those who have Marshald the Orders of Colombs..have Ranged the Toscan to be the Supporter of a Building. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 131/2 All four-footed Creatures are Ranged into two sorts. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 240 Divinities to be ranged in the same Rank. 1762 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 16 The subdivisions of different soils..may..be ranged under two general heads. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 223 To range the faculties In scale and order.

4. *refl.* (ad. F. *se ranger.*) To adopt a more regular mode of life.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVIII, You tell me to marry and range myself. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* III. vii. 144 He had no intention of marrying and ranging himself just yet.

II. *intr.* **5.** Of things, *esp.* buildings or their parts, or large natural objects: To stretch out or run in a line, to extend.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 206. 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43 A Wall ranges along the Cell to bear up the Roof. *Ibid.*, This Cornice only ranges along the Cell. 1703 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 95 From the said black oake tree to Range away northeastward to a stake. 1770 *Easington Incl. Act* 7 Such parcel of land adjoining to the sea and ranging along the same. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 61 A formidable group of rocks and islands, ranging north-east and south-west.

b. To extend or lie in the same line or plane (*with*); esp. in *Printing*, of type, lines, or pages.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 7 Whatsoeuer comes athwart his affection, ranges euenly with mine. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 20 That the backside of the upper end may randge faire. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 84 If one Stick stand half a Foot higher than another..it matters not, so they range directly. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 391 So that they may not range against each other. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, I have a copy at home that stands next my twelvemo copy of the Scots Acts, and ranges on the shelf with them very well. 1883 *Academy* 20 Jan. 40/3 Many of the sonnets on opposite pages have not been made to 'range'.

6. To take up or occupy a place or position. Const. as in 1 b. Also, of a number of persons: To draw up in rank or order. (*rare.*)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 169 The Predicament Wherein you range vnder this subtill King. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 20 Tis better to be lowly borne, And range with humble liuers in Content. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 687 The neighb'ring Cities range on sev'ral sides. 1774 REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. (1876) 401 He would..have ranged with the great pillars and supporters of our Art. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 79 When all the full-faced presence of the Gods Ranged in the halls of Peleus. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. iv. 29 That would range under the head of 'news'. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xii, In the unhappy matrimonial differences .. Mistress Beatrix ranged with her father.

b. *Naut.* of ships.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 The Comodore..came ranging along our Larboard-side. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 41 The Excellent ranged up within two feet of the San Nicholas. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. ii. (1866) 102 Ten English vessels..ranging up..as close to the shore as was possible, opened their fire.

III. *intr.* **7.** To move hither and thither over a comparatively large area; to rove, roam, wander, stray. Const. with various advbs. and preps. (see quots.), and sometimes including the idea of searching (*for* something).

a. of persons (also *Naut.* = To cruise, sail about), animals (*esp.* of hunting dogs searching for game), and material objects.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 170 Out of my countre I do syldome randge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 630 Brave beasts..In the wilde forrest raunging fresh and free. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* 142 She..attends the Falconer and his Spaniels as they range. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 85 The Dunkerkers ranged much and in great fleetes about our channell. 1666 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* 213 Its easie to catch such greedy fish that are ranging for a bait. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 29 That all the planets should seem to be made for nothing but to range about the waste. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1699 We bore away to leeward, and ranged along the S. E. side of the coast. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlii. V. 219 It was his habit in summer to range over the Thracian woodlands. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 525 The custom of allowing sheep to range prevailed. 1875 'PATHFINDER' *Breaking & Training Dogs* 118 The dog should range no nearer than five..yards from the gun.

fig. 1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 246 Hipocrites..that wildly range with licentiousnesse of sinnyng. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 67 b, To raunge in the bookes of

Philosophie. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ₱ 10 By ranging through all the diversities of life. 1885 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 60 *Yrs. After* 217 While we range with Science, glorying in the time.

b. of immaterial things.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 50 Whose heresie began .. to raunge through the Churches of Asia. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 There raunged at that tyme a certeine outragious burnyng feaver. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 134 That destruction wide may range. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 438 The Mind .. Should range where Providence has blessed the soil. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. XXVIII, How would his busy satire range. 1880 GOLDWIN SMITH in *Atlant. Monthly* No. 268. 208 You will hardly restrain our thoughts from ranging beyond an earthly abode.

c. of the eye: To 'move' from one object of sight to another; to reach in this way.

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. 8 Shee .. checks her eyes from ranging beyond the lists of modestie and discretion. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 93 Her unfix'd eyes with various turnings range. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* XXVII. 548 Landscapes which permit the eye to range over twenty or thirty miles. 1873 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 351 As far as the eye can range.

d. *Gunnery.* Of projectiles: To traverse, go (a specified distance).

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 34 By noting how many paces a shot rangeth. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 208 Some of those which in the air range only between 2 and 3 miles. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 324 Projectiles are made heavy under the impression they will range further.

e. To make search. Now *Sc.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 60* Whensoeuer he shall seeke out the truthe of any cause, by diligent searche, and raungyng in these corners. 17.. RAMSAY *Twa Cut-Purses* 24 The ferly quickly chang'd, When throw their empty fobs they rang'd.

8. To change from one attachment to another; to be inconstant.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 91 If once I finde thee ranging, Hortensio will be quit with thee by changing. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4190/4 My Mind is fixt, I will not range, I like my Choice too well to change. 1807 BYRON *To Sighing Strephon* v, 'Tis true, I am given to range; If I rightly remember, I've loved a great number.

9. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of plants and animals: To extend (i. e. to occur, be found) over a certain area or throughout a certain period of time.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1873) 359 The lower any group of organisms stands, the more widely it ranges. 1886 PRESTWICK *Geol.* I. 67 The Entomostraca range from the Lower Cambrian up to the present day. 1895 C. DIXON *Migrat. Brit. Birds* ii. 31 We find .. Ethiopian types ranging right up the Nile valley to the shores of the Mediterranean.

10. To vary within certain limits; to form a varying set or series.

1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* v. 71 Ranging between two and twelve. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxiv. 484 The thermometer early in the mornings ranged from 42° to 52°. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 22/2 Of Prime Movers alone there are 66 groups, ranging through many forms from a collection of the Original Models of Steam Engines .. , downwards.

IV. *trans.* **11.** To traverse, to go over or through (a place or area) in all directions. (Sometimes including the idea of searching or examining.)

1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* B iij, In the seconde chaptre, he rangethe the felde, and sercheth out .. what worde I haue spoken. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 3 The French did raunge Italy at their pleasure under Charles the eight. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 62 The king despatch'd his heralds with commands To range the camp. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 301 To traverse seas, range kingdoms. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 96 Out we pass To range the woods, to roam the park.

transf. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* Poems (1831) 211 Warre seemes sweete to such as raunge it not.

b. *Naut.* To sail along or about (a country, the coast, etc.).

1603 R. SALTERNE in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) I. 108 As they ranged the coast .. they were kindly vsed by the Natiues. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 1 John and Sebastian [Cabot] .. ranged a great part of this vnknowne world. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 These vessels .. are fitted for ranging this collection of Islands called the Ladrones. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. i. 10 Gaspar Costereal ranged the coast for .. six or seven hundred miles.

12. **a.** To pasture (cattle) on a range.

1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 184 They ranged their cattle over as much of the adjoining prairie as they chose.

b. To place (a telescope) in position.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 213 Ranging the telescope along the line of pickets, I saw them all standing.

c. To throw (a projectile) a specified distance.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 53 They say it ranges the projectile double the distance.

d. *absol.* To give a gun a certain range.

1892 *Black & White* 12 Mar. 342/1 The guns were all laid for the leading line, there was no question of ranging at all.

†**13.** Of a cannon: To throw (a bullet of a specified weight). *Obs.* —1

1643 in Jos. Lister's *Autob.* (1842) 68 Their ordnance .. played upon us, one of them ranged an 8 pound bullet.

14. To cut (glass) into strips.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 Ranging of glass is the cutting it in breadths as the work may require, and is best done by one uninterrupted cut from one end to the other.

Range, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of doubtful origin; cf. RANGE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To sift (meal).

1538 ELYOT, *Accrosus panis*, browne bredde not ranged. *Ibid.*, *Cernere*, to syfte or range floure of corne. 1623 COCKERAM, *Succernate*, To bolt or range meale. 1891-2 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Devonshire).

fig. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi. 94 She used to sift, scearse, boult, range, and pass away time with a .. Sieve.

Range, dial. var. RINSE *v.*, obs. pa. t. RING.

‖ **Rangé,** *a. Her.* [F., pa. pple. of *ranger* RANGE *v.*[1]] (See quot.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Range* [sic] is a French term signifying many mullets, or other charges, placed in bend, saltire, fesse, cross etc.

Ranged (rē[1]ndʒd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RANGE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Set in line, ranked. †*A ranged battle*: a pitched battle.

1530 PALSGR. 678/2 It is a goodly thyng to se a ranged batayle. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xvi, The ranged horse breake out. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 11 That Army of Saints, which fought the Kings Forces on Pentland-hills in a ranged Battel 1666.

†**Ranged,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RANGE *v.*[2]] Sifted; made of sifted flour.

1538 ELYOT, *Panis secundarius*, raunged bread, or chete breadde, or crybell breade. 1559 *Will of P. Kedwellye* (Somerset Ho.), To be made in penye Ranged breade. 1598 FLORIO, *Pane di ceruita*, .. choise bread, ranged bread.

Ra·ngeful. [f. RANGE *sb.*[1]] The fill of a range.

1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilg.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 324 Some two hundred persons are owners of one rangeful [of eggs placed in furnaces for hatching].

Ra·ngeless, *a. rare.* [f. RANGE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] That has no range or limit.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 166 A fornix vast, that rangeless from the eye Ran wildering.

†**Ra·ngement.** *Obs. rare.* [= F. *rangement* (1630): see RANGE *v.*[1] and -MENT.] Arrangement.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 55 Without aiming at any better rangement for them. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* (1823) IV. 468 General abstract ideas .. formed by the mind for the better .. rangement, and adjustment of our other ideas.

†**Ra·ngen.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 182/1 The Kernells .. are little bunches rising in the throat, and unto this Disease belongs another called the Rangen .. it is a swelling in the lower part of the chap of the swins mouth.

Ranger[1] (rē[1]ndʒəɹ). Also 5–7 **raunger,** (5 -ier), 7 **randg-, rainger.** [f. RANGE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which ranges, in senses of the vb.

1. A rover, wanderer; † a rake.

1593 BRETON in *Phœnix Nest* (Grosart) I. 6/1 The Rookes, no raungers out of raie The Pawnes, the pages [etc.]. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* v. 17 Accusing his father .. for an whoremaster and .. a raunger. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* Epil. Wks. 1874 V. 88 Mercury shall flie .. Upon your errands, prove your happy ranger. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 119 The Rangers in the wild just God design'd (etc.). 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 274 I've been a ranger In search of pleasure throughout every clime. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Parad.* 28 On this sea my bark, poor ranger, Is from pirates sore in danger.

b. Applied *spec.* to certain animals (see quots.).

1686 R. BROME *Genil. Recreation* II. 33/1 Four or five Couple of Spaniels that are good Rangers. 1832 WEBSTER, *Ranger*, a dog that beats the ground. 1855 F. MARRYAT *Mountains & Molehills* xi, I had two horses; one was an old grey 'Texian Ranger'. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 343 Following up the military lead, we come to the Rangers [a kind of salmon-flies]. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 58 The Harbor Seal. *Phoca vitulina.* The young are there [Newfoundland] also called 'Rangers'. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 278 The Sp. *besugo*, a kind of sea-bream, is called in English ranger. 1890 H. H. *Dogs for Gun* III. iii. 103, I took him [a pointer] out with five high rangers in a 200 acre field.

attrib. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 214/2 We .. secured a fine young ranger seal.

c. A wave of unusual height and force.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4/3 The character of the great wave is a mystery. .. The sailors declared that it was a not unfamiliar phenomenon, and called it 'a ranger'.

2. A forest officer, a gamekeeper. Now only *arch.*, and as the official title of the keepers of the royal parks.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 318/1 Almaner and singuler Offices of Foresters and Raungers of oure said Forestes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 159 [Wolves] walk not widely, as they were woont, For fear of raungers, and the great hoont. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 288 The lopps and topps were all worth but 46*s.* and he agreed with the Ranger of the Forrest for them. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 486 Tyrrheus chief ranger to the Latian King. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* 131 We afterwards recollected that lord Bute was ranger of the park. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. iv, He heard the rangers' loud halloo, Beating each cover .. As if to start the sylvan game. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 169/2 St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks—Ranger, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

3. *pl.* A body of mounted troops, or other armed men, employed in ranging over a tract of country.

Chiefly *U.S.*; in the British Army the title is given to one regular regiment, the Connaught Rangers.

1742 *State Prov. Georgia* (1897) 15 For the defense of the colony now, it is necessary to have .. rangers who can ride the woods. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. iv. 81 The rangers in Virginia, who were sent out against the Cherokee Indians. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour on Prairies* ii. in *Crayon Misc.* (1863) 22 We learnt that a company of mounted rangers, or riflemen, had departed but three days previous. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 34 The 'Sarawak Rangers' .. are recruited from Malays and Dyaks.

4. One who sets in order. *rare*—[1].

1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xii. 33 *marg.*, Rangers of battell.

†**Ra·nger**[2]. *Obs.* [f. RANGE *v.*[2]] A sieve.

1485 in Kitchin *Rolls St. Swithin's* 383, j Ranger. 1498 *Ibid.* 387 In j Fyne Ranger empto, xd. In iiij Cows Rangers emptis, xviij*d.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 100 Rushes so big, that they will serue to make sieues, rangers, and vans.

Rangerine (ræ·ndʒĕrəin), *a. Zool.* [f. F. *ranger* (*-gier*) reindeer + -INE.] Resembling the reindeer.

1852 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Mamm. Brit. Mus.* III. 185 The Rangerine Deer have a large, basal anterior snag to the horns, close to the crown or bur, and no muffle.

Rangership (rē[1]ndʒəɹʃip). [f. RANGER[1] + -SHIP.] The office of ranger of a forest or park.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 533/2 The Office of the Raungership of the Chace of our said Castell. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 216 Lord Dursley .. quitted the same for a rangership of a forest which the duke of Beauford had. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* i. 12 Queen Anne had bestowed the rangership of Richmond New Park on her relations the Hydes. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 274 Garters, gold keys, white staves, rangerships, .. were now intercepted by aliens.

Rangh, obs. form of RANGE *sb.*[1]

Rangi·ferine, *a. Zool.* [f. med.L. *rangifer* (F. *rangifère*) reindeer + -INE.] Rangerine; belonging to the genus *Rangifer*, which includes the reindeer. (In recent Dicts.)

Ranging (rē[1]ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RANGE *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the vb. **a.** in transitive senses.

1622 MARKHAM *Decades War* IV. ix. 155 These Corporals haue the raunging of Battels. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 When an author .. imposes upon us by the sound and ranging of his words. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 313 A ranging of men in their true ranks.

b. in intransitive senses.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 38 After many perills and long ranging .. they arriued at Colen. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 9 This wild ranging of the mind. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 44 Cupid it is my Name, I live by ranging. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXVIII. 123 Their inequality of size and consequent irregularity of ranging. 1890 H. H. *Dogs for Gun* III. i. 80, I have seen four months' old pups go in for ranging.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ranging company*, †*ranging wise*; **ranging-lath,** a lath employed to guide the tool in cutting glass; **ranging-line, -pole, -rod, -stick,** a line, pole, etc. used in surveying or measuring, for setting out straight lines; **ranging-timber** (?)

1779 L. MCINTOSH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 285, I .. authorized the Lieutenants to raise a *ranging company. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 The *ranging lath must be long enough to extend rather beyond the boundary of the table of glass. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 82 The Legs and *Ranging-sticks are tied up together in a Bundle. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 394 Ship timber, *ranging timber, plank, deals. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 92/2 Neither yet in *ranging wise wander the starres to what place of the world they list.

Ranging (rē[1]ndʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That ranges, in senses of the vb.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxix, A raynles ranging horse. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Esech.* IV. 62 Though we haue many ranging woordes in our prayer. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 337 Only fit for one of .. his ranging spaniells to finde where the game lyes. 1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec.* xvii, She thro' the ranging Ocean now Views him advancing his auspicious Prow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 161 Many the troubled thoughts that in ranging talk they pursue.

†**Ra·nging sieve.** *Obs. rare.* = RANGE *sb.*[2]

1548 ELYOT, *Sisacthea*, a rangeyng sieue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xliv. 224 That no corne-maisters .. should beat this Mule away from their raunging sives.

Ra·ngle, *sb. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Small stones or gravel given to hawks, usually to improve their digestion.

1678 in PHILLIPS (ed. 4). 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* vii. 75 The Bazdar gives his falcons bits of rangle the size of a pea in order to prevent their laying eggs.

†**Ra·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. RAMBLE. Mod. S. W. dial. has *rangle* to twine, of climbing plants.] *intr.* To rove, wander, stray.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 15 Such as .. neuer rangle farre abroade against the keepers will. 1575 — *Faulconrie* 23 These Eagles .. doe roue and rangle abroade. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ariosto* XIX. lvi, They scaped best that here and thither rangled.

Hence †**Ra·ngler,** a rover; †**Ra·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 9 No inwarde Eagle but a fugitive and a rangler. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 138 The rangling rage that held from home Vlisses all too long.

Rangle, obs. form of WRANGLE.

†**Ra·ngy,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. = RANGE *sb.*[1] 13 c.

1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* K iij, A rangy or beam between horses in a Coach.

Rangy (rē[1]ndʒi), *a.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. RANGE *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.]

1. Of animals: **a.** Adapted for or capable of ranging; having a shape indicative of this.

1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 365/2 The former trots by on his rangy thoroughbred. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 627/2 How the dogs, like the race-horse, have grown lighter, more rangy in form, smaller, solider in bone.

b. Of a long, slender form.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 22 The short close-made ewe is not .. as prolific a breeder, as those more rangy and of greater length.

2. Of places: Giving scope for ranging; spacious.

1880 LANIER *Sunrise* 79 in *Poems* (1892), Breathe it free, By rangy marsh, in lone sea-liberty.

3. *Austral.* Mountainous.

1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 89 The most rangy and inaccessible regions of the Colonies. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 144 The hills on the south were wild and rangy enough.

Rani, var. RANEE.

Raniform (rē·niſōrm), *a.* [f. *rāni-* comb. form of L. *rāna* frog + -FORM.] Frog-shaped.

1852 WYMAN in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. IV. 46 Dissections of other than Raniform Batrachians. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/2 No raniform Labyrinthodonts have yet been discovered.

Raninal, *a. rare*⁻¹. = RANINE 1.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 93 The necessity for deep incisions has been superseded by bleeding from the raninal veins.

Ranine (rē·nəin), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rānīnus*, f. *rāna* frog: see -INE.]

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the under side of the tip of the tongue (the part liable to be affected by RANULA); in *Ranine artery* (the terminal branch of the lingual artery), *ranine vein.*

Cf. F. *veine ranine* (Colgr.), *artère ranine* (Littré).

1819 *Pantologia* X, *Ranine artery*,..the second branch of the external carotid. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 740 It anastomoses with the ranine vein. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 198 The continuation of the gustatory nerve to the tip of the tongue, together with the ranine artery.

2. Pertaining to a frog; frog-like. *rare.*

1840 in SMART.

Raninian (rănī·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Raninidæ*, an order of frog-crabs. **b.** *sb.* One of the *Raninidæ*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 298/1 *Raninians*, the name by which M. Milne Edwards designates the fourth tribe of the family *Apterura*.

Ranite, the correct form of RAUITE.

Rani·vorous, *a.* [f. *rani-* (see *raniform*) + -VOROUS.] Frog-eating.

1821 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* I. 281 Ranivorous Falcon. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 504 Frenchmen..were not the ranivorous and capering creatures they supposed.

Rank (rænk), *sb.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **raink**, 6–7 **ranke**, 6–8 **ranck**, (6–7 -e), 7 **ranque**. [a. obs. F. *ranc* (mod. *rang*), var. *renc*, usually supposed to be a. OHG. *hrinc*, *hring* RING.]

1. A row, line, or series of things.

In common use *c* 1580–1610, esp. with ref. to teeth and trees; now rare in general sense, but used *spec.* of cabs or carriages, and *techn.* of organ-pipes.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24/21 A rank of things, *turba, caterua.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 249 Such a rancke and rowe of litigious causes..hange one vppon another, as linckes in a long chaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 13 In either jaw Three ranckes of yron teeth enraunged were. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 80 The ranke of Oziers by the murmuring streame. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 149 A Rank of Baskets..one at the tail of the other, beginning the Rank or Row where the Bed is to end. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Stop*, Furniture Stop .. comprising two or more ranks of pipes. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 353 [The] small masters..are amongst the most respectable men of the ranks. 1881 EDWARDS *Organs* xxi. 153 The most useful mixture for a small organ is one of three ranks. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* s.v., Composing frames are generally arranged in rows or ranks.

†**b.** *On a rank*: On end, continuously. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 360 Hee went to fast .. xl. dayes and xl. nights on a rancke.

2. A row or line of persons. Now *rare* (cf. 3).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 5 David ment ranks: bycause they went..in orderly rowes when they came to the Tabernacle. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 A miserable ranke of poore, lame and impotent persons. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 1044 A ranck of wretched youths, with pinion'd Hands. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 107 Courtiers and Patriots in two ranks divide, Thro' both he pass'd, and bow'd from side to side. 1870 B. TAYLOR *and Pt. Faust* III. 440 Chorus .. dancing nimbly .. in interlinking ranks.

†**b.** Phr. *In* or *of a rank*, in a line or file. *On a rank*, abreast. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 6 A gyde to blind men in a rank. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 157 b, All the women in the towne runne thether of a ranke, as it wer in procession. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 182 The hie wayes are verie brode, that twentie men may ride together on a ranke and one not hinder an other.

†**c.** Movement in line or file. *Obs. rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 103 It is the right Butter-womens ranke to Market.

3. *Mil.* A number of soldiers drawn up in line abreast. Hence in *pl.* freq. = forces, battalion, army (also in phrases as *ranks of death, of war*).

1574 H. G. tr. *Cataneo's Briefe Tables* F iij, Let 44 ranckes of unarmed Pikes..be bestowed behind these armed ranckes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 244 My State is braued, ..with rankes of forraigne powres. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. xx. 356 They resemble a rank of Souldiers in battle array. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 320 The march was to be by ten in a rank. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 33 To paint the Hero's Toil, the Ranks of War. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xii, On Marston heath Met, front to front, the ranks of death. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 82 When the ranks are broken and you have to fight singly.

transf. 1577 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancie* II. (Grosart) I. 10/1 A Garde of Geese and Ganders, in one rancke. 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. to Cadiz* (Camden) 15 To enjoyne our fleete to advance & fight att Sea, much after the maner of an Armie at land, assigneing every shipp to a perticular division, ranke, file, and station.

fig. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 768 'Twould thin the ranks of the poetic tribe. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. (1857) 274 He at once enrolled himself in the ranks of the opposition. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 399 Scholars like Hooker, gentlemen like George Herbert, could now be found in the ranks of the priesthood.

b. *pl.* The body of private soldiers; the rank and file (see 5 b). Also *transf.*

1809 WELLINGTON *Let. to Beresford* 25 June in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 464 The irregularity of Colonel Blunt having three servants from the ranks. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* I. iii. 67 A native of Barchester, having risen from the world's ranks. 1897 *Daily News* 16 June 7/7 Native ranks, except three, doing well.

c. *Chess.* One of the lines of squares stretching across the board from side to side. Also *in rank*, on one of these lines (cf. 4).

1597 G. B. *Ludus Scacchiæ* D iij b, Moouing a Pawne from left hand side, which on the fourth ranke stood. 1672 BARBIER *Saul's Chesse play* ix, [The King's move is] to the next House or place, in File or rancke, of any side. 1894 J. MASON *Princ. Chess* 4 The rank upon which the player's Pieces are ranged is his first rank.

d. *fig.* of things.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1439 Simois..Whose waves to imitate the battle sought..and their ranks began To break upon the galled shore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 514 At once the Ranks of swelling Streams divide. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 33 The linden broke her ranks and rent The woodbine wreaths that bind her.

4. Without article: Line, order, array. In phr. as *in* (*into*) or *out of rank*, *to keep* or *break rank.*

1572 HULOET s.v., Goe in rancke, or raye, *incede ordine.* To come into rancke, or raye, *incurrere in ordinem.* 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 25 He must be carefull that his souldiers breake not out of ranke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 The Horse-men had broken rank and were asunder. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xii. 33 Fifty thousand, which could keep rank. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xv. (1739) 29 The Legate..soon reduced him into rank. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 167 The entrance is too narrow, as not capable of above four men in ranck. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiv, [To] see thy passengers in rank Come stepping lightly down the plank. 1880 BROWNING *Echetlos* ii, No man but..kept rank and fought away In his tribe and file.

transf. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. iv, A part of your honour's ruff stands out of rank.

5. *Rank and file*: (see quot. 1802 and FILE *sb.*[2] 7). Chiefly *pl.* or without article in phr. *in rank and file* (cf. 4). Also *transf.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 To learne to keepe his ranke and file orderly. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. v. 891 This tempest and storme of Cavallerie .. brake their ranks and files cleane. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. i, See the soldiers set In rank and file. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 375 Extend thy loose Battalions..Opening thy Ranks and Files on either Side. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 422 His books well trimmed..Like regimental coxcombs rank and file. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Ranks and files*, are the horizontal and vertical lines of soldiers when drawn up for service. *a* 1822 A. BOSWELL *Skeldon Haughs*, The Crawfords march'd in rank and file.

transf. 1784 BURNS *1st Ep. to Davie* xi, The words come skelpan, rank and file. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 42/1 Some rank-and-file chairs besides.

b. *coll.* (The) common soldiers; (the) privates and corporals.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. i. vi. 51 It may not be amiss.. to state..that rank and file means, in Gazette returns, the corporals and private soldiers. 1814 WELLINGTON 15 May in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 13 A corps consisting of about 12,000 rank and file of British infantry. 1894 WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. iii. 84 Unless the Rank and File are interested in their work, there will be no enthusiasm.

transf. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 64/2 One of the mere rank and file of a party. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xv. 212 For other committees there remains only the rank and file of the House.

†**6.** A class, set, kind (of persons or things). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi, The most part of them were put to the ranke of criminels forsworn. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla, Daniel* 294 The diuers opinions.. may be sorted into three ranks. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. III. 47 A Pythagorean of the Acousmatick ranck. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. (1736) 221 The Authority of Men is the Spring of another Rank of Prejudices.

7. One of several rows or lines of things placed at different levels. ? *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 179 b, It is enough to haue three rankes of them, one aboue the other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 140 As the ranks ascend Shade above shade, a woodie Theatre. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 178 One single rank or story of roots is enough. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 13 Ranks of oars in the modern galleys.

8. A number of persons forming a distinct class in the social scale, or in any organized body; a grade of station or dignity, an order; hence, (one's) social position or standing. Also in phrases *of high* (etc.) *rank.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 347 He was bot of the mid ranck of nobles. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. i, To put me in the habite of my ranque. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXX. 180 The aydes they give to men of inferiour rank. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 17 Reasonable and well-educated men of all ranks. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXV. (1869) II. 306 The boldest chieftains aspired to the rank of kings. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, An air of dignity which declared him to be of superior rank. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. v, His descendants..took rank among the first commoners in England. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 347 Few men commanded greater respect in all ranks of Greek society.

b. High station in society, etc.; social distinction. Also *concr.* persons of high position.

1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 140 Some with rank she grac'd (The source of children's and of courtier's pride). 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 91/1, I heard..several persons of rank had been to pay salams. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 75 The pride of rank was attended by one of its peculiar infirmities. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* 172 The rank and fashion of the older country does not shut itself up in a town.

9. A class (of persons, animals, or things) in a scale of comparison; hence, relative position or status, place.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. *i.* 103 If you haue a station in the file, Not i' th' worst ranke of Manhood, say't. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 144 A Castle bearing such ranke as few are before it, but divers behind it in magnificence. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 151 The Convertine, a Ship of the second Rank, that carried seventy Guns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 64 If we look through the different ranks of animals, from the largest to the smallest. *Ibid.* V. 107 The first rank in the description of birds, has been given to the eagle. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. (1874) 8 To place in its true rank the general Gothic of the 13th century, in Italy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 Oxford stood in the first rank among English towns.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rank-breaking* adj., *-distinction*, *-fellow*, *-wise* adv., *-worshipping* adj.; †**rank-toothed** *a.*, having a row of teeth; †**rank-work**, work set in straight lines.

1887 R. BROWN *Trilog. Life to Come* 76 *Rank-breaking Achilles. 1895 tr. *Ratzel's Hist. Mankind* I. 54 When the two halves of the race .. show no recognition of *rank-distinctions. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 84 Keeping his *ranck-fellowes justlie on both sides. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlvi. 381 Each leafe is *ranke toothed or snipt round about. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. i. 1. xx. 154 Several were in posture of time standing abreast, or *rank-wise. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 114 Any Straight or *Rank-work [*ed.* 1678 Range-work]. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Sept. 421/2 The *rank-worshipping mammas of the period.

†**Rank**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? cf. G. *rank* quinsy, garget.] A disease of birds.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97. 2/1 Many [birds] dye of the *Pip*, the *Rank*, &c.

Rank (rænk), *a.*, (*sb.*[3],) and *adv.* Forms: 1–3 **rano**, (3 **ranno**, **rang**), 3–5 **ronke**, 4–6 **ronk**, (5 **rong**), 4–7 **ranke**, (4 **raunke**, 7 **rawnke**), 6–7 **rancke**, (7 **wrancke**), 6–8 **ranck**, 4– **rank**. [OE. *ranc*, = (M)LG. *rank* long and thin, tall and slender (hence prob. Da. *rank* erect, upright, Sw. *rank* slender), ON. *rakkr* slender, bold.

The ultimate etym. is uncertain, but the stem may be an ablaut-var. of OS. *rink*, OE. *rinc* man (? full-grown man), warrior. The root-idea appears to be that of growing or shooting up, taken in its fullest sense in Eng., but in LG. (and ON.) restricted to height or length without corresponding breadth. The development of the word in Eng. is, however, far from clear, as the OE. uses are not quite the primitive ones. In ME. also it chiefly occurs in alliterative verse, app. more for convenience than to express definite meanings. In the later language the chief difficulty is to decide which of the more original senses are represented in the transferred uses.]

A. *adj.* **I.** †**1.** Proud, high-minded, haughty; froward, rebellious. *Obs.*

In OE. also proud or showy in dress: see Bosw.-Toller.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxi. 18 ȝif æniȝ man hæbbe modiȝne sunu and rancne [L. *protervum*]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9622 Heh follc & rannc onn eorþe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2561 Yif þat ani were so rang [*rime* þank] That he þanne ne come anon..he sholde maken him þral. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 455 þat was þe rauen so ronk þat rebel was euer. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 33 Þer is a ranke swayne Whos rule is nogt right. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 188 This ȝeir .. sall aryse Rowtis of þe rankest þat in Europ ringis.

2. Stout and strong. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (in later use chiefly in *rank wing*; cf. 3).

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1006 Þær mihton [hi] ȝeseon..rancne here & unearhne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13,805 Was þer non helm wiþ stel so rank þat his swerd þorow-out ne sank. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4701 Þere arof all the rowte with þere Ranke shippes. *Ibid.* 4709 A tried castell..[with] Ranke men with in. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit and rent. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* v. vi. (1821) I. 177 Certane wycht and rank men tuke him be the middil. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxxvi. (1674) 228 That Pidgeon, which .. hath the rankest wing. 1710 *Last Distemper of Tom Whigg* II. 38 Ravens, cutting the Air at every Stroke of their rank Wing. 1824 R. GILCHRIST *Local Songs* (ed. 2) 5 Archy lang was hale an' rank, the King o' laddies braw.

b. Firm, strong. *rare*⁻⁰.

1848 WEBSTER, *Rank*, strong, clinching. Take rank hold.

3. Having great speed or force; swift; impetuous; violent. Also const. *of.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 His strencðes & his stronge [*T.* ronke] turnes. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 44 [He] turned in blode þar stremes ranke. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1166 Of raas þa3 I were rasch & ronk, ȝet rapely þerinne I was restayed. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 700 The rank riding, and the greit turnament. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 340 M. Harding findeth him so farre, and so ranke of his side, that he is faine to checke him of too much riot, and to call him back. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ix. 278 The Hawlk..makes a rank Bate from her forsaken Block. 1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers* I. i, It blows a rank storm. *a* 1803 *May Collin* iv. in Child *Ballads* IV. 442/1 They came to a rank river, Was raging like the sea.

†**b.** *Rank rider*, a rapid, headlong, or reckless rider; a moss-trooper, highwayman. (Freq. in 17th c.) So *rank-runner. *Obs.*

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 11 When a Rancke rider hath put his horse to a hedge and lay in the ditch for his labor. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxii. (1632) 382 Sure he was a rancke-runner: for where any river hindred his way, he swam it over. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xi. 38 A good rule

for our horse-racers, rank riders, and hot-spurre hunters..to measure their actions by. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rank-rider*, a High-way-man, also a Jockey.

fig. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yeare* A iv, Those ranck-riders of Art that haue spur-gald your lustie wingd Pegasus.

II. Full, large or gross in size, quantity, etc.

†4. Full-grown: mature. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxv. 52 He funde .. fif mædena .. wlitige and rance. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 869 In Sodamas..non semloker burdes, Hit arn ronk, hit arn rype & redy to manne. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. lvii, Al rank madinnis and wiffis, gif thay war nocht with child, yeid als weill to battall as the men.

5. Vigorous or luxuriant in growth. In later use: Growing too luxuriantly; large and coarse. Hence of growth, etc., and freq. as complement with *grow* or similar verbs.

In *rank weed* also with implication of sense 15.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2105, ,vii. eares wexen fette of coren, On an busk ranc and wel tidi. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 513 Blossumez bolne to blowe, Bi rawez rych & ronk. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. iii. (1495) 470 Grasse and herbes that growe in valeyes..ben generall more ranke and fatte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 b, Our vyne waxeth ranke & must nedes be cutte. 1544 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T iij, Take a good handful of ranke & lusty rew. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 3 Crown'd with ranke Fenitar, and furrow weeds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 340 Moist Earth produces Corn and Grass, but both Too rank and too luxuriant in their Growth. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. Wks. 1813 I. 257 The woods are choked with its rank luxuriance. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. xi. 148 We found the road to be overgrown with rank grass and luxuriant vegetation. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 195 The male lion is adorned with a long, rank, shaggy mane. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 This year the roses grew a little rank, and with an over-abundance of leaves.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 318 The seeded Pride That hath to this maturity blowne vp In ranke Achilles.

†6. Excessively great or large; *esp.* swollen, puffed up, grossly fat, too highly fed. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9720 He wax al blak, & bolned rank, & deyde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1991 The flode .. Rose vpon rockes as any ranke hylles. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Rammysshe, yll savoured as a man or beest that is to rancke. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iv, Is that meate for you? nay, it would make you to ranke. Nay, soft brother mine, I must kepe you more lanke. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 238 Teame lastly thither com'n with water is so ranke.

transf. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 64 To dyet ranke Mindes, sicke of happinesse. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* CXVIII, A healthful state Which, rank of goodness, would by ill be cured. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 167 For an over-flowing, and Ranker disposition.

†b. of immaterial things. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 490 Is þis ryȝt-wys, þou renk, alle þy ronk noyse. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 200 Nowther of tham myghte other stille, Thaire sorowe it was fulle ranke. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13902 Þan the ruerde wax ranke of þat rught fare. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 44 To stop this clamor ere it grow too wrancke.

c. High or excessive in amount. *Obs.* exc. *Law.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 22 Nor will it yield .. A ranker rate, should it be sold in fee. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. § 3. 30 The *modus* must not be too large, which in law is called a *rank modus*. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 536/2 The modus..was rank, that is to say, that it was a pecuniary payment greater than the value of the tithes.

†7. Abundant, copious. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5095 In sum man vnkyndehede ys so rank þat he ne may cunne no man þank For no gode dede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 843 Wolle quyte so ronk & ryf. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8511 He hade no ruthe of hor remyng, ne þe rank teris. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 112 Soch a rancke and full writer must use, if he will do wiselie, the exercise of a verie good kinde of epitome. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 211 When folke bene fat, and riches rancke, It is a signe of helth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 301 The rank serene or dew of the night .. refresheth all kindes of growing things.

†b. Abounding in, full *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21024 O reson was nan sa ranc. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9204 Of Rent, & of Riches, rankir þan I. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* B ij, I neuer heard one so rancke of rudeness. 1632 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* IV. 29 Rank of successe he was so puft with pride.

8. a. In close array, crowded together; thick, dense. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1319 Alexander..Ridis euen þurȝ þe route þar rankest þai were. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 4 Than suddanlie, furth of the woddis ronk, We se a strange man. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 4 A goteheard.. Whose straying heard them selfe doth shrowde Emong the bushes rancke. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Rank*, standing in close order; thick upon the ground, as corn in the field, or trees in a wood. 1823 SCORESBY *Acc. Whale Fish.* 240 Endangered, while among rank ice, by a gale of wind. 1864 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Lake Country* 200 Where the sheep are 'rank' on the fell sides.

b. Numerous, frequent. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 93 The Archers of England should not be only a great deale ranker, and mo then they be; but also a good deale bygger and stronger. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 43 Theues .. were in euery place so ryffe and ranke. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. b 3 b, Eighteene of this rable, all rife and ranke among us. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Rank*, numerous, abundant, of frequent occurrence.

9. *techn.* Projecting, standing out.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 111 The Iron of a Plain is said to be set Ranck, when its edge stands so flat below the Sole of the Plain, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Keel*, When a ship has a deep keel, she is said to have a rank keel. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 19 The barb is so rank..that it often takes some time to unhook the fish. 1884 *Sci. Amer.* 17 July 32 Whether the tool used was a roughing tool with rank feed or a finish tool with fine feed.

III. Of a luxuriant, gross or coarse quality.

10. Covered or filled with a luxuriant (and coarse) growth of grass or plants.

Rank pasture may also be taken in sense 5.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3060 As fele..As risonis in a ranke fild quen riders it spillen. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 98 When they [sheep] are closyd in ranke pasturys. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 398 Meadowes hugely ranke. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 29 In hopes Of plenteous Forage, near the ranker Mead. 1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. 44 A small garden rank with apleringy and other fragrant herbs. 1890 G. A. HENTY *Lee in Virginia* 209 The patch..though now rank with weeds, had evidently been carefully cultivated.

11. Grossly rich, heavy, or fertile; liable to produce rank vegetation.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 104 Take the fatte and moyst is myn auise; Aftir hit the thikke and ronke is best. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 17 The moystnes of the dounge shall cause the grounde to be ranke ynoughe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 151 Full of flowrie hils ascending leisurely, and not much surmounting their rancker vallies. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 22 Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* I. (1853) 12 A rank clay that requires the labour of years to make it mellow. 1895 *Tablet* 9 Nov., The land is at first too 'rank' to grow corn or even root crops.

12. Having an offensively strong smell; rancid. † Also, smelling strongly *of*.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 540 She brought a bore pygge; The fleshe therof was ranke. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 148 They are generally fat, and ranke of the sauors which attend vpon sluttish corpulency. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 346 After that, add Discussives, as rank nuts. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 84 Our men made some butter..but it grew rank and oily. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. iv, Pirates,..crowded in the rank and narrow ship. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 24 The incense rank in censers burned, which seem to mask some odour of decay.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 36 Oh my offence is ranke, it smels to heauen. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 545 To smell too rank of down-right Atheism.

b. Of smell: Offensively strong.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24/28 Ranke smell, *magnus odor, olidus*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 274 Some ranke stinking sauour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 628 With that rank Odour from thy Dwelling-place To drive the Viper's Brood. 1735 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 28 A stench.. Rank as the ripeness of a rabit's tail. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 268 The smell of the hyæna crocuta is so rank and offensive that scarcely any animal will come near the carcase.

†13. Lustful, licentious; in heat. *Obs.*

c 1520 *Mayd Emlyn* 289 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* IV. 92 She was full ranke..In Venus toyes Was all her joyes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 81 The Ewes being rancke,..turned to the Rammes. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. v. 24 Lust, and ranke thoughts [are] hers. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* I. 289 Their Rank Daughters..Receiv'd all Nations with Promiscuous Lust. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 25 A merry rank hen will sometimes shew and play almost like a cock.

14. Gross, highly offensive or loathsome; in later use *esp.* grossly coarse or indecent.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 760, I tene hem no more, But relece alle þat regioun of her ronk werkkez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11775 Couetous .. That rote is & rankist of all the rif syns. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 172 The rude ranke Scottes, lyke dronken dranes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 277 My Wife..deserues a Name As ranke as any Flax-Wench, that puts to Before her troth-plight. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 41 Hand in hand lead on the rank debauch. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The rank vocabulary of malice and hate.

b. Corrupt, foul; festering.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 17 Yeelding the ranke fleshe to the Chirurgions knife. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 39 Then you perceiue..what ranke Diseases grow. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 17 The rank vapours of this Sin-worn mould. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1016 The scent Of steaming crowds, of rank disease, and death. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. ii. 26 Corrupt civilisation had growen up in the rank climate of that deep descent.

15. Of a strongly marked, violent, or virulent type; absolute, downright, gross. (Used to add force to terms implying the existence of bad qualities in a person or thing.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv. 37 Full of vennome and rank poyson. 1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 41 This is rancke heresy. 1550 BALE (*title*) The Apology of Johan Bale agaynste a ranke Papyst. *c* 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* I. iii, 'Tis a most rank untruth. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 12 The meanest Varlet, the dullest School-boy, the rankest Idiot. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 5 What are these but rank Pedants? 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 148 Rank treason against the royalty of Virtue. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) V. 150 General Eguia's plan is rank nonsense. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 610 Those who are actually labouring under the disease, and in its rankest form. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* v. 40 A horse..which turned a rank rourer.

b. Grossly apparent. *rare.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parlt. Love* IV. i, 'Tis rank! The sight of my wife hath forced him to forget To counterfeit! 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 564 His pride resents the charge, although the proof Rise in his forehead, and seem rank enough.

†B. *sb.*3 Rankness, strength. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 298 Þurȝ mony a regioun ful roȝe, þurȝ ronk of his wylle.

C. *adv.* **†1.** = RANKLY. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 6 The seely man, seeing him ryde so ranck..fell flatt to ground for feare. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. v. 33 The sound Of many yron hammers beating ranke.

2. With adjs.: Completely, extremely.

1607 MARSTON *What you Will* I. i, He's irrecoverable; mad, ranke madde. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

D. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic adjs., as *rank-brained, -leed, -minded, -scented, -winged.*

1614 CHAPMAN *Masque Mid. Temple* Pref. A iij b, Insania, is that which euery *Ranck-braínde writer; and iudge of Poeticall writing, is rapt withal. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 18 The ill savour of *Rank-lee'd French wine. 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 147 Sweet Gossip,..the dunghill is your freehold:.. I know none so *rank-minded. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* X. (1593) 257 *Rankesented mints to make Of womens limmes. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 154 Some such like faces were painted neere the rank-sented mangers. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 196 These [Lannarets] are most excellent Mettell, *rank winged, well conditioned. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rank-wing'd* Hawk, that is a slow Fligher.

b. With pa. ppples., as *rank-grown*, † *-rode, -set*, † *-smelt.*

1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 6 This evill weed so *rank-grown in the garden of the Kingdom. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 414 The *rank-rode Cadmeans..Lodg'd ambuscadoes for their foe. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 87 Flora..them did put In her embrodred skirts which were *rancke set, With Prime-rose, Cow-slip, and the violet. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 229 The edge of the iron of a plane is said to be rank-set when it projects considerably below the sole. 1595 BARNFIELD *Pecuniæ* XXXI, Thy chafing hath begot A *ranke-smelt sauour.

c. With pres. ppples., as *rank-feeding, -riding, -scenting, -springing, -swelling.*

c 1820 *Philos. Recreat.* 20 The skins of large, or *rank-feeding birds. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 40 The *rank-riding Scots upon their Gallowayes. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 171 O'er Plains with Flocks distain'd *Rank-scenting. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, *Rank-springing grass. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 Loud-bellowing Clyde..*Rank-swelling Annan.

d. †**rank-goat** (see quot.). *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1611 COTGR., *Blanche-putain*, the hearbe *Ranke-goat, or stinking Motherwort.

Rank (rænk), *v.*1 Also 6–7 **ranke, ranck,** (7 **rancke**). [f. RANK *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To arrange or draw up (persons, *esp.* soldiers) in a rank or in ranks.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIX. 2 To ring 3our drummis and rank 3our men of weir. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 206, I haue seene hundreds of them after this manner, lie ranked like durty swine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 604 In view Stood rankt of Seraphim another row. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii, We passed..between servants of the same sort, ranked on each side as before. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xiv, Upon the sand Let every leader rank his band. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/2 The prisoners were then drawn up.., ranked six deep.

refl. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) I. 72 These..ranked themselves 15 a breast, and each ranke from another 4 or 5 yards. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 88 They rank themselves, either in a circle, or side by side. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 99 My Men stood to their Arms, and ranked themselves in a fit Posture to receive them. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. vii. (1872) II. 329 They all ranked themselves round me.

†b. = DRESS *v.* 4 a. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 131 The leader of the left hand file..with the leader of the right hand file do alwaies in their marching and imbattelling rectifie or rancke the whole front of the battallion.

2. To arrange (things) in a row or rows; to set in line; to put in order.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 35 And every sort is in a sondry bed Sett by it selfe, and ranckt in comely rew. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 304 He sought for stone..he ranked them with Symmetry. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 213 He knew to rank his Elms in even Rows. 1778 REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 453 A plain space in the middle, and the groups of figures ranked round this vacuity. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 62 Exerting all his mind in ranking up flower-pots. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* v. 45 The fishers gettin'..the nets rankit oot. *refl.* 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 331 Little Plants ..rank'd themselves in order around the sides of the Vial.

†b. To divide or form *into* ranks or classes. *Obs.*

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 123 An equipage..which all Diuines haue rancked into different orders. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. § 19 Those Things we are acquainted with, and have ranked into Bands, under distinct Names.

†c. In *pa. pple.*, of a place: Surrounded or bounded with rows or ranks. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 65 The Base o' th' Mount Is rank'd with all deserts, all kinde of Natures. 1623 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. xii. 79 A curious walk, ranked about with many rowes of Sycamore trees. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 The Streets are sweet and clean, ranked with fine Mansions.

3. To place, locate; to give a certain position or station to; to class or classify. With various constructions. Also *refl.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 117 If sower woe..needly will be rankt with other griefes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 7 To ranke euery head in the right order and proper place. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 38 Those who rank Lucan rather among historians in verse than epic poets. 1713 BERKELEY in *Guardian* No. 49 ¶ 6 A stranger would be apt to rank me with the other domestics. 1777 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XXVIII, Arguments, which .. will rather rank me as an hermit. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 32 Aftertime .. Will rank you nobly, mingled up with me. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 325 In ranking theories of physics first in the order of knowledge.

4. *Sc. Law.* To place (orig. in order of precedence) on the list of claims, or of those having claims, on a bankrupt estate.

1695 [see RANKING *vbl. sb.*[1] b]. 1711 *Acts Sederunt* 23 Nov. (1790) 251 The creditors shall..name the Lord..before whom their severall rights and interests are to be ranked. 1735 *Ibid.* 29 July (1790) 306 All creditors..shall come in, and be ranked *pari passu* upon the moveable estate. 1859 J. LORIMER *Handbk. Law Scot.* (1862) 307 All arrestments and poindings..shall be ranked *pari passu*.

5. *U. S.* To take precedence of.

1865 *N. Y. Herald* in *Morning Star* 27 May, 'That's right', politely observed Grant, 'the President ranks us both'. 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* 153 A growing class of idle rich,..who..rank Solomon himself in luxury.

6. *intr.* To form a rank or ranks; to stand in rank; to take up a position in a rank.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 Soom bands of Troians..Ranck close too geather, thee Greeks most manlye repealing. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* IV. i, Harke they are at hande, ranke handsomly. 1796 SOUTHEY *Hymn to Penates* 11 In your holy train Jove proudly ranks. 1865 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* i, Fitfully you still may see the grim smiths ranking round.

b. To take or have a place in a certain rank or class; to have rank or place. Const. as in 3.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 474, I pray you..Let that one Article ranke with the rest. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 45 Colonels dispute the Right of Captains of Men of War ranking with them. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 465 A principle ..That..Ranks as a virtue, and is yet a vice. 1805 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 499 Holkar never had ranked among the states of India. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 17 Surenas ranked next to the king in birth, wealth and distinction.

c. *Law.* Of creditors or claims (see 4).

1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 75/2 It was contended..that they were..creditors entitled to rank next after the outside creditors (if any), or even with them. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 Burdens arising after the first registration of the land rank in the order of their registration.

7. *intr.* To move or march in rank; chiefly *Mil.* in *to rank past, off.*

1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 59 In ranking past by Threes there is to be a horse's length from croup to head. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 64 They rank off alternately. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 236 Your cattle ..come ranking home at evening-time.

Hence **Ra·nking** *ppl. a.*

1865 *Bill of Confed. States Amer.* in *Morning Star* 2 Feb., An officer..designated as General-in-Chief, who shall be the ranking officer of the army..of the Confederate States. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 2/7 The total ranking liabilities may amount to between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*

Rank, *v.*[2] *rare.* Also 3 **ronke.** [f. RANK *a.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To grow rank; to rankle. *Obs. rare.*

a 1325 *Prov. Hending* xi. in *Anglia* IV. 193 Wel is him þat sunne hateþ, And þat hit leteþ and forsakeþ, Er hit ronke in rote. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 205 An alblastere .. smote him in þe schank .. It began to rank, þe querelle Envenomed was. 1606 J. DAVIES *Sel. 2nd Husband* (Grosart) 9 T'will swell vnseene, Which ranking inward, outward shews thy teene.

2. *trans.* To cause to project. (Cf. RANK *a.* 9.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. 410 The point of the hook being ranked outwards slightly.

†**Rank,** *v.*[3] *intr. Obs. rare.* (Origin and precise sense not clear.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 56 That dronke asse, That ratis and rankis .. On Huntley bankes. *a* 1783 *Gil Brendon* lxi. in Child *Ballads* I. 69/2 An ay she ranked, an ay she flang, Till a' the tokens came till her han.

†**Rank,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *rancāre* (al. *raucāre*, *raccāre*).] *intr.* Of a tiger: To roar. Hence †**Ra·nking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 708 The voice of this beast is cald Ranking, according to this verse: *Tigrides indomitæ rancant. Ibid.*, A tame Tiger .. by her ranking and crying voice .. made signes to her keeper for other meate. *Ibid.* 709 She maketh..great lamentation upon the Sea shoare howling, braying and rancking.

Ranked (ræŋkt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RANK *v.*[1] + -ED.] Drawn up in ranks.

1786 BURNS *Toothache* v, And ranked plagues their numbers tell In dreadfu' raw. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, The ranked Regiments hear it in their meadow. 1897 H. N. HOWARD *Footsteps Proserpine* 106 A woman..Braves the ranked cohorts.

†**Ra·nked,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RANK *a.*] Rancid. 1660 HEXHAM, *Vergarst*, Ranked, or Growne mustie.

Rankel(l, obs. forms of RANKLE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Ra·nken,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **ranckn-.** [f. RANK *a.* + -EN.] *trans.* To make rank.

1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III, Tragedie* xxix, My barren heart..ranckned with sinn's ayre..brought thornes of sharp despaire. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 135 To dispatch men out of the world..and to ranken Church-Yards.

Ranker (ræ·ŋkəɹ). [f. RANK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. One who arranges in ranks (Webster 1832).

2. One (esp. a soldier) in the ranks.

1890 [see GENTLEMAN 7]. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/5 Rankers in the Navy have thus had an object lesson presented to the world in their interests. 1898 *Echo* 5 Jan. 1/7 In the list of officers who have been 'rankers'.

3. An officer who has risen from the ranks.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. xiii. 112 Every regiment has its 'rankers'; every ranker has his story. 1881 *Echo* 21 Mar. 1/5 This most deserving class of officers are 'rankers' to a man.

†**Ra·nkfully,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. Rankly.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 755 The Sabel..at that time stincketh very rankefully.

Rankil(l, obs. forms of RANKLE *v.*

Ranking (ræ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RANK *v.*[1]] The action of placing in rank, arranging, etc.

1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. to Cadiz* (Camden) 16 The nameing and rankeing of the shipps. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Pref., They are ill contrived in the Disposition and Ranking of the things contained in them.

b. *Sc. Law*, with ref. to creditors or claims on an estate (see RANK *v.*[1] 4 and 6 c); also in phr. *Ranking and sale* (cf. quot. 1711).

1695 *Acts Sederunt* 2 Nov. (1790) 215 The ranking of the creditors..shall proceed. 1711 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. (1790) 249 Act anent Bankrupts, the Ranking of their Creditors, and Sale of their Estates. *Ibid.*, The raiser of a process of sale and ranking. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. II. xii. 409 An action of ranking and sale, which is calculated for the common interest of all the creditors. 1882 WATSON *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* 800 Ranking and sale .. is now practically superseded by the simpler procedure provided by the Bankruptcy Act.

Ranking, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see RANK *v.*[4]

†**Ra·nkish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RANK *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rank.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxviii. (1495) 711 Fatte and rankysshe whete and heuy of weyghte. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 31 These able are for rankish soile. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 225 They have an unpleasant smell and taste, or rankish.

†**Ra·nkle,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* In 4 **rancle,** 6 *Sc.* **rankel.** [a. OF. *rancle* (*raancle*, *raoncle*) a fester, ulcer, var. *drancle*, *draoncle* (see Godef.) = med.L. *dranculus* and *dracunculus*, which in form is a dim. of *draco* dragon: see Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* (1901) s. v.] A festering sore.

c 1380 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 52 The rancle sal abate..the sare sal slake. 14.. *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 160 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Þanne wyl þis playster al rancles slon. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 556 With scartes and scores athort his frozen front, In rankels run.

Ra·nkle, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [f. RANKLE *v.*] A rankling thought or feeling.

1795 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 220, I could see it did not please, and left a rankle in his mind.

Rankle (ræ·ŋk'l), *v.* Forms: 4–5, 7, (9) **rancle,** 6 **rankel**(l, **-kil**(l, **-kyll,** 6–7 **ranckle,** 7– **-el,** 6– **rankle**; *erron.* 7 **wranckle,** 8–9 **wrankle.** [a. OF. *rancler*, *raoncler*, var. *draoncler* (Godef.): see RANKLE *sb.*[1]]

I. *intr.* **1.** To fester, esp. to a degree that causes pain. †**a.** of a wounded or diseased part of the body; also *rarely* of a person. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2832 (MS. A.) Þar þe venim on him felle, His flesch gan ranclen. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* v. in *Anglia* X. 363/5 Þe handes vnweldy bigynnen to rancle. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, It will..maake the legges to rancle. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, Therewithal their knees would rankle. 1616 T. ADAMS *Taming of Tongue* Wks. (1629) 153 A Leaper shut vp in a Pesthouse, ranckleth to himselfe, infects not others. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 206 Her hand grew black and blew, [and] rankled.

b. of a wound, sore, disease, etc. In later use chiefly *fig.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xciii. 115 His soores rankeled and..within a shorte space after he dyed. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Gvij, The wound..beganne to swele and rancle as the bloud waxed colde. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 336 Which makes their disease to ranckle in them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 204 The wound..is but skinned over, and rankles still at the bottom. *a* 1828 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 331 When the heart's wounds Rankle the sorest. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 49 The king forgave Mowbray..but the sore rankled still.

c. of things.

1746, 1768 [see RANKLING *ppl. a.* a]. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xxvi, Now blotches rankling, coloured gray and grim. 1860 E. P. HOOD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxiv. 16 Forms that rankle..contract around themselves loathsomeness and disgust.

†**2.** To inflict a festering wound; to cause a painful festering. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 207 Their biting is venemous and rancleth sore. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 266 This vile Dog Loue will so rancklе where he biteth. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 181 Two venemous weapons, and apt to wranckle where they fasten. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 100 Still the fatal Dart Sticks in her side; and rankles in her Heart.

transf. 1584 LYLY *Sapho* II. iv. 84 Honney ranckleth, when it is eaten for pleasure.

3. a. Of persons: To have a painful feeling; to fret or chafe angrily. *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With choloricque fretting I dumpt, and ranckled in anguish. 1894 GLADSTONE *Odes of Horace* IV. iv. 63 Alcides, rankling to be foiled, Saw the lopped limbs grow quick again.

b. Of a bitter or malignant feeling: To have course, or continue in operation, with an effect like that of a festering sore.

1508 [see RANKLED *ppl. a.*]. 1590 [see RANKLING *ppl. a.*]. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 583 The ill humor on account of the Dutch revolution continues to rankle here. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 263 Animosity had long been rankling between Thebes and Phocis. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xvii. iii. 265 A bitter feeling rankled in his heart.

c. Of experiences, events, etc.: To continue to cause painful, bitter, or venomous feelings.

1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Stud. Hist.* ii. (1752) 36 The passages of King Charles the Second's reign might rankle still at the hearts of some men. 1792 *Anecd. Pitt* III. xliv. 195 Such a mode of warfare would rankle in the heart of America. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 584 The mock embassy..was doubtless still rankling in his mind. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 486 The sight of the palace of the English King..rankled in his soul.

4. To change *to*, pass *into*, by, or as by, festering.

1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 74 Sweets of kindness lavishly indulg'd Rankle to gall. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* Wks. 1846 III. 562 Discontent will rankle into disaffection.

II. *trans.* **5.** To cause (flesh, wounds, etc.) to fester; to make painful. Also with *up*.

1530–77 H. RHODES, *Bk. Nurture* 32 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 83 Vyce..dulleth wits, ranckleth flesh. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 96 Hee would needes rankle vp againe so old sores. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. xxxiv, Hasty words ranckle the wound. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. x. 218 He..rankled Richard's shoulder by pulling out the arrow. 1865 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* x. xiv, His wounds were chilled By the night breeze, which rankled them still more.

b. To embitter, envenom (feelings); to cause painful irritation in (a person). Also const. *into* (quot. 1796).

1606 *True & Perfect Relat.* X x iv, A Prince..more willing to solicite union, then to ranckle hate. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 365 Which horrid facts did infinitely rankle and fester the affections of all Estates. 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 57 A fierce reformer once, now ranckl'd with a contrary heat. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat.* 79 That not so much as the Difference of a Ceremony from the English might rankle them. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 21 Envy..has .. rankled his base soul into hatred against you. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 396 Whatever rankles the mind—and nothing so much rankles it as an unappeased conscience.

†**c.** To poison, destroy (one's credit). *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 7 His teeth rankle the womans credit. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Do they never.. rankle another's credit with malicious report.

6. To conceive or nourish (a bitter feeling).

1819 *Metropolis* III. 16 His heart rancled hatred in the extreme for the cruel act.

Hence **Ra·nkled** *ppl. a.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 163 A roust that is sa rankild quhill risis my stomok. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 36 Then shall the Britons..avenge their ranckled ire. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 464 The rankled wound..was iudged incurable. 1756 HOME *Douglas* II. 28 I've known a follower's rankled bosom breed Venom most fatal.

Ra·nkless, *a. rare.* [f. RANK *sb.* + -LESS.] Not drawn up in ranks.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 566 Like a flood He..swept the rankless tens away.

Rankling (ræ·ŋkliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. RANKLE.

14.. *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 310 in *Anglia* XVIII. 303 Al þe rancelynge schall owyr gon. *Ibid.* 316 Þe rank[l]ynge schal swage away. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 224 Hyt wolle aswage ranclyng of woundes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 Corruption, festering or inward ranckling. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 127 To preuent the ranckling and impostumation of the soare. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx, His limbs..swelled with the rankling of his..wounds. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 212 Ill-governed passions, ranklings of despite. 1832 MACAULAY *Ess., Hampden*, A rankling which may last for many years.

Rankling (ræ·ŋkliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That rankles: **a.** In intransitive senses.

1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 25 One ranclynge member [putrifieth] the whole boddy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 44 Two Bores, with rancling malice mett. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 95. 363 The daily licking of his ranckling wounds. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 98 Thy rankling pen produces nought but gall. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. xli, Dark error's den, whose rankling slime First gave you form. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & Voices* ix. (1875) 152 It was not the rankling wound of an enemy.

b. In transitive senses.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xi, Whose ranckling pricks are sharp, and fell. 1742 GRAY *Ode Eton Coll.* 66 Jealousy with rankling tooth, That inly gnaws the secret heart. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Colum.* xlii, His rankling chain. 1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* (1883) 72 Shall I wound with satire's rankling spear?

Hence **Ra·nklingly** *adv.*

1860 SIR B. BURKE *Viciss. Fam.* Ser. II. 128 The high-hearted boy..ranklingly nurtured that mixture of fiercely vengeful and patriotic spirit.

Rankly (ræ·ŋkli), *adv.* [f. RANK *a.* + -LY[2].] In a rank manner, in various senses of the adj.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 35 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 358/6 Ne eower reaf ne beo to ranclice gemaced. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312/18 Þæt hig maxon þe ranclicor þas þing heora clericum geswutelian. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 431 Herk renk ! is this ryȝt so ronkly to wrath. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* 28 Slowe belyes whiche..lyue in ydlenes and rankly. 1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 10 Prid and venime, if they had so rankly possessed his hart [etc.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 157 It's best when young, it smelling rankely when old. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 109 Because their Back, Tuns, or Tubs are not rankly damaged. 1824 *Hist. Gaming Houses* 57 If his Lordship found that he had been cheated rankly, he soon retaliated in kind. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1146 Tools for brass and gun-metal, when left from the grindstone, cut too rankly. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 42 Steals a deforming rust on ploughs left rankly to moulder.

Rankness (ræ·ŋknés). [f. RANK *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being rank, in senses of the adj.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3350 Ronkenes of wynes. *a* 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 423/1 (MS. S.) Rankenesse, *crassitudo.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 58 Murren..commeth of a ranknes of bloudde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 The rankenesse and frutefulnesse of the grounde. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* i. (1867) 110 Experience had..corrected the rankness of his spirit. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxxxiv. (1708) 252 The Crane's Pride is in the Rankness of her Wing. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlviii. 103 The dish had a particular rankness of taste. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 265 The rankness of his flowing mane. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* i. 36 Weeds lovely in their rankness.

Ra·nksman. *rare.* [f. RANK *sb.*1] **a.** (See quot. 1880.) **b.** One drawn up with others in a rank.

1880 JAMIESON, *Ranksmen*, a name given to two or more boats' crews fishing together and dividing the catch equally. Shetl. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 89 Hosts of ranksmen round.

†**Ra·nkum.** *Obs. rare*−1. ? A noisy chorus.

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* IV. iii, Pox a' this scraping and tooting; shall we eclipse, Tom, and make it a Rankum.

Rankyll, obs. form of RANKLE *v.*

‖ **Rann** (ræn). [Ir.] A verse, a strain.

1843 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* I. 338 The ranns, an' prayers, an' holy charms. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 388 [To] chant aloud the exulting rann of jubilee. 1895 W. B. YEATS *Poems, To Ireland* 234 Who sang to sweeten Ireland's wrong, Ballad and story, rann and song.

Rannc, Ranndon, Rannee, Rannegald, obs. ff. RANK *a.*, RANDOM, RANEE, RANNIGAL.

†**Ra·nnell,** *sb. Obs.* A hussy, jade.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 113 A beastely rannell, A filthy cannell. 1592 — *Pierce's Super.* 146 Though she were a lustie bounding rampe..yet was she not such a roinish rannell..as this wainscot-faced Tomboy.

Ra·nnel-tree. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 **rannell-, randle-, rangel-,** 8–9 *Sc.* **rantle-tree.** [App. of Scand. origin; cf. the synonymous Norw. dial. *randa-tre* and *rand-aas*, f. *rand* the space above the fire-place. But the appearance of *l* in all the English forms is difficult to account for.] A horizontal bar of wood or iron fixed across a chimney, on which the pot-hooks or rackans are hung.

Rannel-balk, -perch are also common in north. dial.

1755 R. FORBES *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 4 The lum o' a house that wanted baith crook an' rantle-tree. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 380 A seaty rattencreak hang dangling fra a black randle tree. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Rannel-tree.* 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, An unguent to clear our auld rannell-trees. 1829– in northern glossaries. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xix. 113 Over the rannel-tree shelf a huge watch was ticking.

transf. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, If ever I see that auld randle-tree of a wife again.

Ra·nnigal. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *Sc.* 6 **rannegald,** 9 **rannygill.** [? Alteration of *renegade.*] (See quots.)

15.. KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 401 (Bann. MS.) Rawmowd rebald, rannegald [*ed.* 1508 renegate] rehatour. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Rannygill*, a bold, impudent, unruly person...Roxb. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Rannack*, a worthless fellow. *Rannigal* is also used. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Rannigal*, a masterful child or animal.

Ranny (ræ·ni). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **-ey.** [App. ad. L. *araneus mūs* (Colum. and Pliny) 'a kind of small mouse, acc. to some the shrew mouse'.] The shrew mouse, or field mouse.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 173 Venomous beastes, and Wormes, as Ranny, Tode, Edder. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 153 Sammonicus and Nicander do call the Mus-Araneus, the shrew or Ranny, blinde. 1787 in MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Ranny*, the long-nosed, small-eyed, fetid shrew or field mouse...Hence anything long nosed is called ranny-nosed.

Ranny, Sc. var. RANDY *a.*, obs. f. RANEE.

Ran-pick, -pike(d: see RAMPICK, -PIKE(D.

Ranque, obs. form of RANK *sb.*

Ransack (ræ·nsæk), *sb.* [f. the vb. Cf. ON. *rannsak.*] The act of ransacking.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 118 In the ransacke of the Cities of Cartagena and S. Dominico. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii. (1818) 241 What unwonted way Has 'scap'd the ransack of my rambling thought? 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 137 His Choler committed no less ransack. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) III. xv. 208 'There are no official papers here', he said, after another short ransack.

Ransack (ræ·nsæk), *v.* Forms: 3–7 **ransake,** (3 **-en,** 5 **-yn**; 4 **ron-,** 5 ? **raun-**; also 5 **ransek,** ? **runsik,** 6 **ransik, -sike**), 5–7 **ransacke,** (8 **-sac**), 6– **ransack.** [a. ON. *rannsaka* (Sw. *ransaka*, Da. *ransage*), f. *rann* house (= Goth. *razn*, OE. *ærn*) + *-saka*, ablaut-var. of *sǽkja* to seek; cf. *saka* to blame, accuse, harm. Guernsey dial. *ransaquer*, Gael. *rannsaich* are from Eng. or ON. ON. *rannsaka* is esp. used in the legal sense of searching a house for stolen goods: cf. senses 1 and 2 below.]

†**1.** *trans.* To search (a person) for something stolen or missing. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1773 Ðu me ransakes als an ðef. *Ibid.* 2323 He gan hem ransaken on and on, And fond it ðor sone a-non. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 122 Filius .. flegh .. To ransake that rageman and reue hym hus apples. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 22 They..sayd it was not so, and he [Joseph] ransaked them by and by.

2. To make thorough search in or throughout (a place, receptacle, collection of things, etc.) *for* something (in early use, something stolen: cf. 1). Also (rarely) with *up.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4893 (Göttt.) Ȝon er theues .. Foluis þaim and ransakis [*Cott.* ripe] þair ware. 1530 PALSGR. 679/1 He hath ransaked all the chystes I have for his beades. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 595/2 He sayth.. that the woman had lost her money, though by ransaking vp her howse and seking she founde it at last agayne. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny catch.* 30 The Knight sat downe with him and fell a ransacking his budget. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Populi* 42 We have ransacked the bosome of Nature for all species of Power. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 80, I am ransacking my memory for .. scraps of theatrical history. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 255 She scratches, ransacks up the earth for food. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 135 The Latin language is ransacked for strange and out-of-the-way terms.

b. *absol.* To make thorough search. Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 147 To ransake in the tas of bodyes dede..The pilours diden bisinesse and cure. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 215, I shall renne and reste not to ransake full right. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 749 We..ransack deeply in her bosom tender. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 253 This raised a clamour as if the Queen intended to ransack into mens consciences.

3. To examine thoroughly, to subject to close scrutiny; to overhaul and investigate in detail.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiii. 6 Þai ransaked wicnesse, and iuel thinge. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 684/40 Hou schulde a leche this mon releeve But 3if he miȝte ronsake the wounde. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 109 þere is no man, & he raunsake his conscyens, but he schal fynde .. manye [sins], to schryuen him of. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xiii, Anone he ransakyd hym & thenne he saide vnto syr galahad I shal hele hym of this wounde. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlii. Wks. 912, I purpose not to ransake and rebuke either the tone lawe or the tother. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Reade then this book .. and thou shalt ransacke the affections, yea and consciences of the hearers. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 160 Ransacking a man's own heart in secret. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* XX. (1852) 207 She ransacked her conscience..and took herself to task..for a thousand imaginary faults. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 66 In astronomy, the fields of the sky have not yet, indeed, been ransacked by the most costly instruments.

†**b.** *fig.* of things: To search, explore, penetrate. Also *intr. Obs.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Bb iij b, The sword .. Had ransakt through his ribs. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 38 One dramme of Eeleborus ransackes euery vaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 48 The mightie ill, which, as a victour proud, gan ransack fast His inward partes.

4. To search (a place, person, etc.) with intent to rob; hence, to rob, plunder, pillage (*of*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 331 He can the packes wel ransake, ..Thus Robberie goth to seke. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 251 They stode uppon the hey awter, and ransackyd the images and toke a way such as they myght fynd. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 94 In what painefull plight they shall lye a dying, while theyr executours afore their face ransake vp theyr sackes. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 110 Hee hath beene robbed and ransacked in France. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 145 That poor country had been pillag'd, plunder'd and ransack'd by the Persians. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 213 Those whose houses are ransacked by invading enemies. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. XV. P 4 They rob, ransack, and devour me. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 109 The palaces were ransacked of their valuables and then ruthlessly set on fire.

absol. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 179 To robbe.. and ransack, whereby to sustaine themselues. 1642 *Lancash. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 46 The Souldier hath ransakt and pillag'd .. in the country thereabouts. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 53 A furious and insolent enemy ransacking among the Sepulchres of their Ancestors.

b. To search for and take (*away*) or carry off as plunder. Also with *up.* Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3652 Hanybald shall..delyvir the good ageyn, þat from ȝewe was ransakid. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) F ij b, The nations dyd ransake away whatsoeuer thinges they myght. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 463 To spoyle the whole Countrey: and rake and ransake vp all things that are for mans vse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 57 Refined gold, which greedy Antiochus thought to haue ransackt. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 218 Even scented soap and toilette-vinegar..were ransacked from his stores.

†**5.** To visit with harshness or violence; to assail, drag, shake, etc. roughly. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15825 (Fairf.) Forþ his maister þai drogh & ronsaked him vnrekenli baþ ouer hil & seogh. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7967 Many a knyȝt fel to the grounde. Ful sorily he hem ransaked. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 92 A yong man..Whom deeth so ny ransakid had, & soght.

Ransacked (ræ·nsækt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + **-ED**1.] Searched into, explored, plundered, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/1 Ransakyd, *investigatus, perscrutatus.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 194 The spoile of the ransaked pouertie. 1659 SPRAT *Plague of Athens* (1790) 249 The ransack'd memory Languish'd in naked poverty. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 1040 The Spoils which they from ransack'd Houses brought. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 175 A Flora and a Fauna which have no similitudes in the ransacked quarters of the Old World.

Ransacker (ræ·nsækəɹ). Also 4 **raunsaker.** [f. as prec. + **-ER**.] One who ransacks; a pillager.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 42 Raunsaker of þe myghte of Godd. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* ii. 14 Our Lord .. delivered them into the handes of ransackers. 1862 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Apr. 9/1 He is a ransacker of Hansard.

Ransacking (ræ·nsækiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + **-ING**1.] The action of the verb RANSACK.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiii. 6 Þai waned..of ransakinge. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 60 Be ransakynge of rightwys mens lyfis fro all pryde þi self refreyn. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 65 He came to ransacking of king Darius coffers. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 262 Naples .. is now brought to utter desolation..by the general ransacking of the Vice Roys. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 28 Their Ransackings, Groundings, Dockings, and Repairings. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1710) 349 (*Orkneys*) They .. make search for the Theft, which is called Ransaking.

Ransackle, *v. Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 7 **ransacle,** 8 **-shakle,** 9 **-s(h)ackle** (also **ram-**). [f. RANSACK *v.* + **-LE.**] *trans.* To ransack.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* II. vi, They ha'..ransacled me of every penny. *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* IV. in Child *Ballads* IV. 6/1 They..ranshakled the house right weel. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

Ranse, variant of RANCE *sb.*2 and *v.*

Ransel, Ranselman: see RANCEL, -MAN.

Ransom (ræ·nsəm), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–4 **ransun,** (4 **-coun, -cun-e, -scun, -scon**), 4–6 **ransoun,** 4–7 **ranson,** (5, 7 **-sone**); 4 **raunsun,** (**-scun, -ceoun, -soun,** etc.), 4–5 **raunson, -soun** (also 4 **ron-,** 5 **rawn-, rawun-,** etc.). *β.* 4 **rans(o)um, -scum, -scome,** 6–7 **ransome,** (7 **randsom**), 4– **ransom,** (4 **rauns(o)um,** 4–6 **rawnsom-e,** 4–6 **raunsom,** 6 **-some, raundsom, -sum**). *γ.* 4 **raymson,** 4–5 **raumso(u)n,** 4–6 **ramson.** *δ.* 5 **raen-, reanson, reaunceoune.** [a. OF. *rançon, ran-, raunson, raençon, -son, ra(a)nceun, ramp̧on,* etc. (see Godef.):—* *re-(d)emp̧on*:—L. *redemptiōn-em*: see REDEMPTION. For the change of *-on* to *-om*, which appears quite early, cf. *randon*, RANDOM.]

1. The action of procuring the release of a prisoner or captive by paying a certain sum, or of obtaining one's own freedom in this way; the fact or possibility of being set free on this condition; the paying of money to this end.

In older use freq. in phrases †*to make ransom*, †*to let* or *take to ransom.* In the 19th c. the sense appears to have been revived by Scott, and now occurs chiefly in the phr. *to hold to ransom.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9772 (Cott.) Angel ne might wit na resun Mak for adam his ranscun [*Gött.* raunsum]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2834 'In helle', he says, 'es na raunceon'. For na helpe may be in þat dungeon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 72 Slayand thame without ransoune. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 102 Whan he for man the raunsom on hym tooke. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 60 Four consules, the quhilkis the inymyes wald nocht lat to ransoun. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 89 He wolde take to raenson þe knyght that was a straunger. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 295 They slue many a man that could not come to raunsome. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXVII, An honourable imprisonment..as is due to one who is in treaty for ransom. *Ibid.* XXXII, Let us put the Jew to ransom. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVI. 261 Gweskler, taken prisoner by Chandos, was held by him to ransom.

2. The sum or price paid or demanded for the release of a prisoner or the restoration of captured property. *A king's ransom*, a large sum. †*Man of ransom*, one able to pay ransom, or for whom ransom will be paid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 A mon þet leie ine prisune, & ouhte muche raunsun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6046 Þis folc bisette kaunterbury..& gret raunson of hom wiþinne esste. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1251 Y am prest as þi prisoun to paye þe my ransum. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 220 Agaz made gret beheste Of rancoun which he wolde yive. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 150 His kyn mycht nocht him get..Mycht thai hawe payit the ransoune of a King. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 163 b, Thei had been leat..without any peny of raunsome paiyng to escape. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi, I'll not speak another word for a King's ransom. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II. vii, I know him: he's a man of ransom. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 145 Here we staid till the sixth day, in hopes to get a Ransom for the Town. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) I. 239 Her brother..sent the sum of four thousand pounds sterling as a ransom for his sister. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 208 Like all.. prisoners of war, she must..pay her ransom in gold. 1829 MRS. HALL *Sketches Irish Char.* I. 75, I couldn't look upon the babby's face for a king's ransom. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 11 The stranger had been waiting for a ransom to be sent.

b. *fig.*, in religious use, of Christ or His blood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21731 On cros godd boght ur saul liues þar-on he gaf him-seluen ranscun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 290 b/2, O crosse..which only were worthy to bere the raunson of the world. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 37 Looke, Christe is called a ransome, that is, a price of redemption. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 61 Sending thee..his Mediator..Both Ransom and Redeemer voluntarie. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 511 A Price inestimable paid, The Blood of God our Ransom made. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 236 A soul..not unworthy the awful ransom of the Redeemer's blood.

†**c.** A large sum. *Obs. rare*−1.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1665 Besands to þe bischop he bed out of nounbre, Reches him of rede gold ransons many.

d. *Sc.* An exorbitant price, rent, etc.

1824–7 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* i, Grannie..sold the milk.. at the ransom of a ha'penny the mutchkin.

†**e.** The thing ransomed. *Obs. rare*−1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28023 Fra godd his ful dere ranscon yee stele, þat es þat ilk saul þat he Cost wit his ded.

†**3.** The action or means of freeing oneself from a penalty; a sum of money paid to obtain pardon for an offence; a fine, mulct. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1970 Qua þat slas or man or wijf þar gas na ransun bot liue for lijf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 329 Som gaf raunson after þer trespas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 411, I wolde no lenger in the bed abyde..Til he had maad his raunson vn to me. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 1 To abyde in prisone therfor unto the tyme he have made fyne and raunsom for the same. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 42 Pardons payeth most properly the raunsom of payne due in purgatory. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 768 Thy death should pay the ransom of thy fault. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* L. XXXIX. (1739) 59 Then might that Penance be reduced to a Ransom (according to the grain of the offence). 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 373 This is the reason why fines in the king's court are frequently denominated ransoms.

†b. A sum paid as a tax or tribute. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 935 Mani man wepen sare For ransoum to yrland. Marke schuld 3eld..þre hundred pounde of gold. *a* 1327 *Poem Time Edw. II* 302 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 If the King in his lond maketh a tavacioun, And everi man is i-set to a certein raunzoun.

4. A ransom bill or bond (see 5 b).

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 75 The St. Christopher arrived, whose Crew .. had taken and dismissed on a Ransome for Four thousand Dollars an English Frigate.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ransom-free* adj.; *ransom-gift, -gold, -money, -payer, -price, purchase.*

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxvi. 76 Thy haly grave, Quhilk makis ws *ransome fre. 1715 Tickell *Homer* 8 Till Ransom-free the Damsel is bestow'd. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 107 My sire will bestow on thee countless *ransom-gifts. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xxiv, He proffer'd *ransom-gold to pay. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 198 We bilked the captain of his *ransom money. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 351 Two men contended for the ransom-money of a slain man. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 186 You shame the glory of the *ransom-payer. 1872 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* 329 The King may be redeemed .. with a vast *ransom-price. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* v. (1868) 113 To be the *ransom purchase of others.

b. ransom-bill, -bond, an engagement to redeem or pay ransom, in later use esp. for a vessel captured by the enemy.

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 7 Releasing many of his fellow-captives, on his own ransom-bond. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 138 The ransom bills for preserving Manilla from pillage. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 436 The privileges of embassadors, hostages, or ransom-bills. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 6/2 The Alabama burned fifty-seven ships besides releasing on ransom-bond a great many with neutral cargo on board.

Ransom (rænsəm), *v.* Forms: see the sb. (also 4 **raunsene**, 5 **rampsoum**, 6 **ramsion**, *Sc.* **ransson**; *pa. t.* 4 **raunsede**). [a. OF. *ransonner, -çonner*, etc. f. *ranson*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To redeem (from captivity or punishment); to procure the release of (a person) or restoration of (a thing) by payment of the sum or price demanded. Also *fig.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 420 A robbere was yraunceouned, rather than thei alle. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 211 Withbrandes kyng of Longobardes..raunsoned [*v.r.* raunsede] þe relikes of seint Austyn. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 452 Quha 3eildis him, sall neuir ransownd be. 1513 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 395 That no dweller of this towne become suertie for no gent of the countrey, ne ramson none of them. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 215 Their Canowes..they ransomed for Beuer skinnes. 1667 Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 434 To randsome the minds of all mankind from Slavery. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 73 They were obliged to ransom not only their prisoners but their dead. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 280 His wife ransomed him at a heavy price.

b. To redeem, deliver, in religious sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9784 If godd had wroght anoþer man For to ransun wit adam. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Cryist, that deyid up on the rood, To raunsoun synfull creature. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epistle **j, He was solde to ransom vs. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 297 His Brethren, ransomd with his own dear life. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 128 We..learn with wonder how this world began, Who made, who marr'd, and who has ransom'd man. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 677 Poor sick people, richer in His eyes Who ransom'd us..than I.

c. To purchase (life or liberty) by a ransom.

1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 170 If my life May ransome thine, I yeeld it to the Law. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 75 The Men .made them send ashoar for Cattle to ransom their Liberties. 1801 *Lusignan* III. 82 The design she had long meditated..of endeavouring to ransom his liberty.

d. To atone or pay for, to expiate; †to procure respite of (time); to bring *into* by ransoming.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14427 Þat he suld flexs take .. For to ranscun wit ädam sin. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 77 To ransone þe tyme & to sauf þame fra his venyme. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonnets* xxxiv, Those tears..are rich and ransom all ill deeds. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 118 Nor my Seruice past, nor present Sorrowes, .. Can ransome me into his loue againe. 1796 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 152 Its moments of extasy would be ransomed by years of torment and hatred.

2. a. To permit to be ransomed; to admit to ransom; to set free on payment of a sum of money; †to fix one's ransom *at* a certain sum.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 466 Off othir, that war takyn than, Sum thai ransownyt, sum thai slew. 1442 in *Proc. King's Council Irel.* (Rolls) 274 He .. put him in great duresse of prisoun, and rampsoumed him at c. marcs. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 348 That he were streyght put in pryson, and not to be raunsomyd nor delyuered tyll the Kyngys pleasure were forther knowen. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 228 Stewin Bull ranssonat the skiparis, and held money of the marienaris presonaris. 1599 Breton *Will of Wit* III. i. Wks. (Grosart) 37/2 The souldiours entred, slewe a number, some they raunsommed. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* x, Leaving it with your nobleness to retain or to ransom the same, according to your pleasure.

b. To demand ransom from or for; to exact payment from; †hence, to oppress with exactions. Also *absol.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 66 Many..ben dede bi þe weie, what wiþ traueile & cold..& enemyes & ofte raunsonyd. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 100 Why thow has redyne and raymede, and raunsound þe pople. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 *Preamble*, People..be..caried into Scotland and their raunsomed to ther..utter empoverysshing for ever. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 3 All suche landes as he had rule of, he raunsomed them .. greuously, and wolde taxe the men two or three tymes in a yere. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 7 b, By fleecing and ransoming of their soldiers being men of wealth. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xix, Who is it that rifle, and ransom, and make prisoners in these parts. 1888 in *Times* 17 Aug. 7/6 These gentlemen contend that unfortified towns will never be bombarded or ransomed.

3. To pay ransom to (a person). Also *absol.*, to pay ransom for oneself. *rare*—[1].

1722 Capt. Ogle in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6091/2 They had all ransomed at the Rate of eight Pounds Weight of Gold each; an English Ship, for refusing to ransom the Pyrates had been burnt.

Ransomable (rænsəmăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being ransomed.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 22 To dissolve the ransomable chain Of my lov'd daughter's servitude. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 79 He made a scrutiny of the prisoners, he detained such as were ransomable. 1718 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) II. 164 The King's Slaves, which are ransomable, are not obliged to go out to Works.

Ransomed (rænsəmd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed [1].] Freed by means of a ransom, delivered, redeemed. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Prymer* 12 Folkis raunsoned, reioice 3e. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Rawnsomyd, *redemptus*. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* V. xxiii, Þe goddis .. wald nocht suffir þat romanis suld leif as redemit or ransound pepil. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxxv. 10 The ransomed of the Lord shall returne. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 107 A man then demanded..if I was one of the ransomed? 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 387 Here is..a ransomed and a Ransomer. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxi, If..Thy ransom'd reason change replies With all the circle of the wise.

Ransomer (rænsəmər). [f. as prec. + -er [1].]

1. One who ransoms; a redeemer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15043 Crist and king and ransconer [*Göt.* ransuner] O folk o godds lai. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 682 Thru þe wes myn ransoner. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xi. 45 Thy Ransonner, with woundis fyve. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 23 Ere God can appeere to bee their raunsomer. 1678 J. Brown *Life of Faith* (1824) I. vii. 129 A Ransomer..will be most tender of them. 1802 J. Jamieson *Use Sacr. Hist.* I. i. 86 Elihu speaks of the Messiah as a Ransomer. 1870 R. C. Jebb *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 9/1 A ransomed prisoner-of-war and his ransomer.

2. *spec.* **a.** One of the representatives of the Order of our Lady for the redemption of captives, founded by St. Peter Nolasco in 1223 (see quot.).

1745 A. Butler *Lives of Saints* (1821) I. 462 Two members of the Order should be sent together among the infidels to treat about the ransom of christian slaves, and they are hence called Ransomers.

b. A member of a Roman Catholic guild which aims at the conversion of England to the Roman Catholic faith.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 6/2 The Guild was inaugurated about two years ago..and already numbers 12,000 members, called 'Ransomers'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 9/2 An enormous gathering of ordinary lay Catholics, including 'Ransomers', whose special mission is to pray for the conversion of England.

3. A person held as security for the payment of ransom for a ship. ? *Obs.*

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4326/3 This Privateer had on Board eight Ransomers for Vessels taken in this Chanel. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 157 The Courageux..had ransomers on board for five prizes, amounting to 82000*l.* 1782 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/1 A flag of truce arrived here last week with some ransomers.

Ransoming (rænsəmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Ransom.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4420 In kinges prisun for to lij, Wit na raunsuming to bij. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Barthol.*) 128 Þe manere of oure ransonynge. 1442 in *Proc. King's Counc. Irel.* (Rolls) 287 Þe taking, imprisonyng and rampsonyng of the Priouer of Conale. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 52 He ..dyde great domage to the countre..by raunsomynge of the townes. 1575 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 425 For redeming and ramsoning of the Illes of Aren. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 295 All the articles relative to the ransoming of the town. 1899 Stalker *Christol. Jesus* v. 180 Such cases show clearly what ransoming was.

Ransomless (rænsəmlės), *a.* [f. Ransom *sb.* + -less.] Without ransom.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 274 Ransomlesse heere we set our Prisoners free. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 160 (Gen. ii. 18) A ransomles captivity. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 98 Till she be to her Father sent..ransomless. 1796 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 265 Fingal..releases him ransomless. 1846 H. W. Torrens *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 145 As ransomless prisoners after a battle. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 244 The Athenians released Dorieus ransomless and scatheless.

Rant (rænt), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A high-flown, extravagant, or bombastic speech or utterance; a piece of turgid declamation; a tirade.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cxl, 'Tis a brave Costly Rant th' Hesperian King vtters with many Titles. 1668 Dryden *Maiden Queen* Epil., I left my Client yonder in a Rant Against the Envious, and the Ignorant. 1717 Atterbury *Let. to Pope* 8 Nov., What I look'd upon as a Rant of Barrow's, I now begin to think a serious Truth. 1787 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Mar., Then broke forth one of his most flighty rants of compliments. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 He sometimes, .. in his rants, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians.

†**b.** A violent scolding. *Obs. rare.*

1663 Pepys *Diary* 14 Mar., A great rant I did give to Mr. Davis .. and others about their usage of Michell. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, If canker'd Madge, our aunt, Come up the burn, she'll gie's a wicked rant.

c. A ranting state or condition.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 207 Her former behaviour was a kind of rant, or fit. 1801 C. Gadsden in *J. Adams's Wks.* 1854 IX. 579 The uncommonly extravagant ravings of our own times..still in the highest rant. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. London* (ed. 2) 42, I set out one May evening to see the Tabernacle 'on the rant'.

2. Extravagant or bombastic language or sentiments; magniloquent and empty declamation.

1708 J. Philips *Cyder* (1807) 99 Nought is heard But din, and various clamor, and mad rant. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xvii. (1833) 234 The following passages are pure rant. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxi, He..need not plead his cause with the commonplace rant of romantic passion. 1861 J. G. Holland *Lessons in Life* viii. 119 They strain their brains.. and wear themselves out repeating the rant of their sect and the cant of their schools.

b. A declamatory way of speaking. *rare*—[1].

c 1742 Johnson in *Boswell* an. 1744, The players, Sir, have got a kind of rant, with which they run on, without any regard either to accent or emphasis.

3. *north. dial.* and *Sc.* A boisterous, riotous frolic or merry-making; a spree. Also *transf.*

1675 in Thoresby *Ducatus Leodensis* (1715) App. 617 In December the same Year was an Epidemick Distemper profanely called the Jolly Rant; it was a severe Cold, and violent Cough. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3944/4 The Yearly Fox and Hare Hunting, famous by the Name of Dalton Rant. 1786 Burns *Scotch Drink* viii, Thou art the life o' public haunts; But thee, what were our fairs and rants? 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ii, A rant amang the lasses, or a splore at a fair. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., The feast-days of Nidderdale localities are called *rants*.

4. (Chiefly *Sc.*) A lively, noisy, or irregular tune or song.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, How heartsome is't..To hear the birds chirm o'er their pleasing rants! 1830 Sir J. Barrington *Pers. Sk. Own Times* (ed. 2) II. 166, I think our rants and planxties would have answered just as well without either symphonies or chromatics. 1898 Munro *John Splendid* xi. 112 A tune they call 'The Galley of the Waves,' a Stewart rant.

Rant (rænt), *v.* [a. obs. Du. *randten, ranten* (also *randen*: see Rand *v.*) to talk foolishly, to rave; cf. G. *ranzen* to frolic, spring about, etc.]

1. *intr.* (†or with *it*). To talk or declaim in an extravagant high-flown manner; to use bombastic language.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 307 Nay, and thou'lt mouth, Ile rant as well as thou. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Those that talk at this rate rant it, and speak unintelligible riddles. 1747 in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) I. xi. 250 As an Actress..she does extremely well .. She rants a little too much whilst she is in woman's cloaths. 1781 Cowper *Table-t.* 299 In such a cause I grant An English poet's privilege to rant. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* II. viii. 169 Pretended teachers of political economy .. were ranting in popular assemblies.

†**b.** To storm or scold violently. Const. *at, against. Obs.*

1647 Cowley *Mistr., Rich Rival* i, They say you're angry, and rant mightily. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 5 Feb., Which I ranted at him for when he came in. 1667 Poole *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 63, I have heard some of your Priests ranting highly against our Translation. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 206 Children and servants must never be suffer'd to..insult and rant at one another.

2. *intr.* (†or with *it*). To be jovial, boisterous, uproariously gay or merry; to lead a gay or dissolute life; also, to sing loudly.

1598 [see Ranting *ppl. a.*]. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* (1651) 15 The more the merrier, I am resolv'd to Rant it to the last. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 84 He permitted them securely to rant and be joviall as in peace. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* IV. i, I'll Court, and Swear and Rant, and Rake. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars*, 1st Recit., Wi' quaffing and laughing, They ranted and they sang. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 95 The birds that ranted in the hedge-row boughs. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. x, If ye expect to be ranting among the queans o' lasses.., Ye will come by the waur.

3. *trans.* To utter in a declamatory and bombastic manner; to mouth. Also with *out.*

1650 W. Saunderson *Aul. Coquin.* 97 He hath ranted his Stories of Mansell..and of the peace. 1788 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 13 Feb., To hear a man rant such stuff. 1805 T. Harral *Scenes of Life* III. 34 Ranting out some speeches of Hamlet. 1865 Morley *Mod. Characteristics* 150 Ranting Carlyle and Emerson by the volume.

Rant, obs. form of *rent*, pa. pple. Rend *v.*

Ran-tan (rænˌtæn). *slang* or *dial.* [Echoic: in sense 2 perh. for Randan.]

1. A word expressive of a loud banging noise; hence *sb.* as a name for this, and †*attrib.* = noisy.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 110 There is ran tan Tom Tinker and his Tib. *c* 1640 Shirley *Capt. Underwit* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 366 Ran tan: enough,—you must not waste your lunges Too much at once. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. v, Beating sharp ran-tan, To arms, To arms! 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Rantan*, a loud and long knocking at a door.

2. A riot, drinking bout. *On the ran-tan*, on the spree, on the 'randan'.

1853 Dickens in *Housek. Words* 24 Sept. 75 For the one word drunk,..I find..beery, winey, slewed, on the ran-tan. 1886 *Rochdale Gloss., Ran-tan*, riot, involving the idea of breaking furniture, when the actor is drunken.

†**Rantantingly** *adv.* App., extravagantly.

Perh. a misprint for *rantingly*, but cf. prec.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 15, I would not..haue it cast in my dishe that therefore I prayse Yarmouth so rantantingly, because I never elsewhere bayted my horse.

Rantepole, obs. form of Rantipole.

Ranter (rænˈtəɹ), *sb.* [f. Rant *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who rants, declaims noisily or bombastically, esp. in preaching (cf. 2).

1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Nov. (Carlyle), There went also, with this party, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Colonel Trevor, and most of their great ranters. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 339 How empty these self, but shallow-conceited ranters are,.. they place all gallantry and worth in valour. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. I. 305 Some other ranters and rhapsodists. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, A wild ranter in religious opinions. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 48 Rome has found a place for the dreamiest mystic or the noisiest ranter.

†**2.** A noisy, riotous, dissipated fellow; a rake.

1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 81 A very sober and honnest understanding man, noe drinker nor ranter. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 548 We sing, dance, and trip it, as frolick as Ranters. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 486 ¶ 1 The Hazards of a Town full of Ranters and Debauchees. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, It was never your mother's custom, and it shall never be mine, to take up with ranters.

b. *Sc.* A lively singer or player.

17.. *Maggie Lauder* (Sc. Song) 10 I'm a piper to my trade, My name is Rob the Ranter. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* I. 10, I see the Ranter with bagpipe on back.

3. *spec.* (chiefly *pl.*). **a.** Applied to the members of a sect of Antinomians which arose *c* 1645. Now only *Hist.*

1651 BROME (*title*), The Joviall Crew, or the Devill turn'd Ranter: a Comedie, containing a true Discovery..of a Sect (lately sprung up amongst us) called Ranters. 1667 L. STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* xxxii. (1670) 319 Seekers, Ranters, and Quakers, have took occasion to cry down the Office of the Ministry. 1722 B. STAR tr. *Mlle. de St. Phale* vii. 192 Had they been born Ranters, or Papists, or Jews, they would not have changed their Religion. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 217 The priests and magistrates were not more violent against him [G. Fox] than the Ranters.

b. Applied to members of the Primitive Methodist body, which originated in 1807–10.

The statement in quot. 1823 connects this use of the term with sense 2 of the vb. (cf. 2 b above).

1823 H. BOURNE *Hist. Primitive Methodists* 49 When these..meetings were closed, the praying people, in returning home, were accustomed to sing through the streets at Belper. This circumstance procured them the name of Ranters; and the name of Ranter, which first arose on this occasion [in 1814], afterwards spread very extensively. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 129 The Ranters do not cost us a farthing, because they are not disqualified by ranting. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 143/1 The Primitive Methodists, who are sometimes known as Ranters, originated in Staffordshire. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 174 Those having a too lively imagination .. become Mormonites and Ranters.

Ranter (ræ·ntəɪ), *v. dial.* and *techn.* [ad. F. *rentrer*, *rentraire* in same sense: see RENTER *v.*] *trans.* To darn, mend. Also *transf.*

1673–88 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Decis. Suppl.* (1826) III. 86 (Jam.) He bade the defender ranter the two ends of an inconsistency he was urging together. 1808 in JAMIESON. *a* 1825 in FORBY. 1848 in EVANS *Leicest. Gloss.*

Hence †**Ranter-drawed** *a.*, darned. *Obs.*

1655 J. BARNES *Gerania* (1675) 69 His very cloaths were so neatly ranter-draw'd, that no man living cou'd ever discern they had been torn.

Ranterism (ræ·ntərizˈm). [f. RANTER *sb.* + -ISM.] The practices or doctrines of Ranters.

1673 PENN *Spir. Alexander the Coppersmith Rebuked* 9 It is an absolute Inlet to Ranterism. 1697 G. KEITH *Sec. Narr. Proc. Turn.-Hall* 26 The bottom of it is Ranterisme, and wild Notion and Fancy. 1841 *Englishman's Mag.* 1 Mar. 32 Methodism and Ranterism.

Ranting (ræ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. RANT in various senses.

1653 *Nissena* 40 [He] was the scandal of all Nicocia, though his ranting..made him [etc.]. 1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 231, I am afraid ye will find these Cogitationes..to be but ranting. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 116 The bigot has been .. terrified by the rantings of some gifted preacher. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xx, A certain Bardie's rantin, drinkin .. will send him .. To your black pit. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. viii. 187 The scene..was nobly acted, without ranting.

Ranting (ræ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That rants, in senses of the verb.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 196 Looke where my ranting-Host of the Garter comes .. hee lookes so merrily. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* iv. i, I fancy my Breeches wou'd become me as well as any ranting Fellow of 'em all. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 149 Some of the wild, ranting Antinomians. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vi. § 103. 347 Marston is a tumid and ranting tragedian.

2. Characterized by, of the nature of, ranting.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 470 [He] sent to Jonathan.. a ranting challenge to meet him if he dared. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* (1669) 199 It looks too like Ranting Opinions, and contradiction to Scripture, for me to believe. 1681–6 T. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 599 Flat Impertinence or ranting Enthusiasm. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, Is this a day, to be singing your rantin fule sangs in? 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, The ranting suppers in Redgauntlet Castle.

3. †**a.** Unruly, restive. †**b.** Flaunting. *Obs.* **c.** *Sc.* Blazing, roaring.

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 478 Horses, that are far less ranting, and easier brought to an even temper. *c* 1685 *Bagford Ball.* App., Her Kitchin-stuff she often will sell, to purchase that Ranting Attire. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, I'll mak a rantin' fire, and merry sall we be. 1880 WATT *Sketches* 75 (E. D. D.) A red rantin' fire.

Hence **Ra·ntingly** *adv. Sc.*

1733 RAMSAY *South Sea Sang* i, [We] rantin'ly ran up and down, In rising stocks to buy a skair. 1794 BURNS *M'Pherson's Farewell*, Sae rantingly, sae wantonly, Sae dauntingly gaed he.

Rantipole (ræ·ntipōul), *sb.* (and *a.*) Now *rare.* Also 8 **rante-, -pol**; *dial.* 9 **ranty-, -pow**(l. [? A fanciful formation on RANT *v.*: cf. FRAMPOLE.]

1. A romp; a wild, ill-behaved or reckless person; a scold, termagant.

In southern dial. also applied to the wild-carrot, and in the north to the game of see-saw.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rantipole*, a rude wild Boy or Girl. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 6 Good buye to the Change Where Rantepoles range. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* III. i. (1887) 55 There was a poor, good-natured, curse of a husband, and a sad rantipole of a wife. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xv, I was always considered as a rantipole.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Wild, disorderly, rakish.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. x, [To] comport your self at this Rantipole rate. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v. i. 93 Another rantipol Dame of Quality. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiv. 212 My house is respectable .. none o' your rantipole places, Sir. 1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* Dec. 9, I never knew such a set of rantipole maniacs.

Rantipole (ræ·ntipōul), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To go *about*, or behave, in a romping, rude or noisy fashion. † Also with *it*.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, She used to Rantipole about the House, pinch the Children, kick the Servants. 1760 MURPHY *Way to Keep Him* I. ii, Lord bless you, ma'am, they rantipole it about this town. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 494 When they have once run rantipoling over the country after bullocks.

Hence **Ra·ntipoling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII. xliii, They go on without rantipoling, in the ordinary course of reasonable creatures. 1850 E. WARBURTON *R. Hastings* I. 6 Fitter for honest men than for the like of us rantipoling cavaliers.

†**Ra·ntism** 1. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ῥαντισμ-ός*, n. of action f. *ῥαντίζ-ειν* RANTIZE.] A sprinkling.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.* xix. (1661) 394 But an handful to their heap; but a rantisme to their baptisme. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 116 For Sprinkling is Rantism, and not Baptism. .. I would not have these Men offended at the word Rantism, it being as much English as the word Baptism.

†**Ra·ntism** 2. *Obs. rare.* [f. RANT *v.* + -ISM.] The practice of ranting, *spec.* after the manner of those called Ranters; Ranterism.

1665 *Truth Vindicated* 13 John had not then..gotten into a perfect state of Rantisme. *a* 1670 BP. RUST *Disc. of Truth* xi. (1682) 181 The Foundations of Rantism, Debauchery, and all Dissoluteness of Life. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 362 This person [F. Cheynell] who had ran through most, if not all, religions, even to rantism.

†**Rantize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ῥαντίζ-ειν* to sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle. (Used with reference to baptism by sprinkling instead of immersion: cf. RANTISM 1.)

1644 *Mock. Majesty* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 455 To the intelligent reader, baptised or rantised. Thou must excuse me for this pretty new stamped word..It is not a week since I first met with it. 1653 S. FISHER *Baby Baptism* 5 It is .. no true visible Church of God because it Rantizes Infants. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 118 In Rantizing, or sprinkling and crossing Childrens Faces.

Rantle, dial. var. ROWAN-TREE. **Rantle-tree,** Sc. var. RANNEL-TREE.

†**Ra·ntling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—1. Squeaking.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The barking of Currs, bawling of Mastiffs,..rantling of Rats.

†**Rantoon(e.** *Obs.* A form of tricycle formerly in use (see quot. 1869).

1869 R. CRAWLEY *Manly Games for Boys* 439 The Rantoone has a small wheel in front, and two larger wheels behind. It is guided by means of the front wheel. 1870 H. KINGSLEY *Boy in Grey* I A Noah's Ark, in which the elephant..would serve for a rantoone.

Rantree, -try, dial. variants of ROWAN-TREE.

†**Rantum-scantum,** *int., sb.,* and *a. Obs.* Also 8 **-skantum.** [A riming comb., perh. suggested by RANT *v.*]

A. *int.* and *sb.* (Precise sense not clear; cf. quots.)

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 19 Rantum, scantum, rogues, follow your leader! 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, I found her..singing Tory Rory, and Rantum Scantum, with her own natural brother. 1760 *Did you ever see such Damned Stuff?* Title-p., Rantum-skantum is the Word, and Nonsense shall ensue. 1772 BRYDGES *Homer Trav.* (1797) I. 78 Jove and his queen have had their quantum Of jaw, and such-like rantum-scantum.

B. *adj.* Harum-scarum, disorderly.

1727–8 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to Mrs. A. Granville* 164 Don't think me the maddest thing in the world for writing such a rantum scantum letter. *c* 1780 M. MONSEY *Let. to Mrs. Montague* in *Bk. about Drs.* (1860) II. iv. 83, I shall find rantum scantum work at Cyprus, Paphos, and Cythera.

So **Rantum-scootum** *a.* (U. S.)

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 614/1 He's a deal sight more serious-minded than most of the rantum-scootum boys.

Rantypole, variant of RANTIPOLE.

Ranty-tanty. *north. dial.* and *Sc.* 'A weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf' (Jam.); also, 'broad-leaved sorrel' (ibid.).

1725 RAMSAY *Scornfu' Nansy* ii, With crowdymowdy they fed me, Langkail and ranty-tanty. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Wds.* (ed. 2), *Ranty-tanty*..There is a troublesome weed in corn fields of this name. 1893 T. F. HENDERSON *Old World Scotland* 51 Ranty-tanty, carrots and turnips.

‖ **Ranula** (ræ·niŭlă). *Path.* [L. *rānula* a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle (Vegetius), dim. of *rāna* frog. Cf. F. *ranule.*] A cystic tumour under the tongue, caused by the obstruction of the salivary ducts or glands.

'The term is derived either from an imaginary resemblance of the swelling to a frog, or from the peculiar croaking noise which the patient makes when affected by it' (Craig).

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 262.] 1657 in *Physical Dict.* 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 348 The ranula under the tongue, which is a tumour in forme like a frog. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 94 When a ranula has been opened, the surgeon should always examine with a probe [etc.]. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 266 The only case of ranula was treated by snipping out a fair-sized piece of the cyst-wall.

Hence **Ra·nular** *a.* **a.** = RANINE 1. (So F. *ranulaire.*) ? *Obs.* **b.** Of or pertaining to ranula.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein.* 1784 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Phys.* CCCV. Wks. 1827 II. 35 The opening of the ranular veins seems to be an insignificant remedy.

Ranunculaceous (rănʌ·ŋkiŭlē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. RANUNCUL-US + -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Ranunculaceæ*, of which Ranunculus is the typical genus.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 88/1 From all other ranunculaceous plants, Aconitum is at once known [etc.]. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours of Flowers* ii. 35 Among the higher ranunculaceous plants..we get the fullest and richest colouration.

‖ **Ranunculus** (rănʌ·ŋkiŭlŏs). *Bot.* Pl. **-culuses,** (7–8 **-us's,** 8 **-usses**) and **-culi.** [L., a little frog, tadpole; also a medicinal plant, perh. crowfoot (Pliny); dim. of *rāna* frog.] A genus of plants (also called CROWFOOT) widely diffused in temperate regions; the common species with yellow flowers are popularly known by the name of BUTTERCUPS; the usual cultivated species is *R. asiaticus.* **b.** A plant belonging to this genus.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 Ranunculus is called .. in Englishe Crowfoot or kingcup.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxii. 415 There be foure kindes of Ranunculus, or Crowfoote. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 42, I have made..even a ranunculus itselfe, to grow..with water. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 A Root divided by Lumps or Clods, like the Ranunculus. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 45 Plant ranunculuses and anemonies in mild, dry, open weather. 1855 E. S. DELAMER *Flower Garden* (1861) 68 The florists' Ranunculus is the *R. Asiaticus*; but the genus is large, and several of the species, in their double varieties, are cultivated as border flowers.

attrib. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3786/4 Divers kinds of double Ranunculos [*sic*] Roots. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 5 Although worms are always troublesome .. in a garden, there is no bed..they are likely to deface more than the ranunculus bed.

Ranungard, obs. Sc. f. RENEGADE. **Ranverse,** var. RENVERSE *v.* **Rany,** obs. f. RANEE. **Ranye,** obs. Sc. f. RAINY *a.*

‖ **Ranz-des-vaches** (rañ(s) *de* vaʃ). Also *erron.* **-vach.** [Swiss dial. of Fribourg, f. *ranz*, of doubtful origin and meaning + 'of the cows'.] One of the melodies peculiar to Swiss herdsmen, usually played on an Alpine horn, and consisting of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic notes of the horn.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 492/1 Every Senn has an harmonious set of at least two or three bells, chiming in with the famous *ranz des vaches.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 299/1 The bands of the Swiss regiments in foreign service were forbidden to play the Ranz des Vaches. 1857 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 557 The sound of his voice was like a *Ranz des Vaches* to her ears.

Rap (ræp), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **rappe,** (8 **wrap**), 6– **rap.** [Prob. of echoic origin (cf. *clap, flap, slap, wap*), appearing in the 14th c. together with the related verb (RAP *v.*1). Da. *rap*, Sw. *rapp* agree in meaning, but there is no evidence of primitive Scand. origin.]

1. A blow or stroke, esp. one inflicted on a person. Orig. applied to severe blows with weapons, etc., now restricted to a sharp or smart stroke with a stick or the like, not causing serious hurt.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 348 To riden into the route rappes to deale. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 334 To the ape anoon he gert Well many rappys. *c* 1460 *Emare* 660 The wawes..On the bote faste they thronge, With mony unsemely rappes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 14 b, He clapped hys fyste on the borde a great rappe. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxiv. 11 Lord..be not slacke, to geue thy foes a rap. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 Paris caught a rap vpon the mouth with a marble stone. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 5 She pulled off her Shoe, and hit me with the Heel such a Rap. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 The boys, and the audience in general, were kept in order by raps of a stick.

b. A sharp and pretty loud knock, such as is produced by striking on a wooden surface with something hard; *esp.* a knock at a door, or (in recent use) one supposed to be made by a spirit.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 His first knock or rap at the door. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 156, I hear the rap of Mr. Curll's ivory-headed cane upon the counter. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xvii, The peculiarity of a footman's rap startled me. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 119, I hate this shallow Americanism which hopes to get.. knowledge by raps on midnight tables.

†**2.** = CRACK *sb.*3 *Obs.*

c 1500 *Mery geste Frere & Boye* 119 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 66, I wolde she sholde let a rappe go, That myght rynge ouer all the place. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 Flamock hauing his belly full..gaue out a rappe nothing faintly.

3. *Sc.* A moment. Cf. CLAP *sb.*1 7.

1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 112 Honest Jean brang forward in a rap Green horn cutties. 1813– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin; there is no evidence of connexion with G. *rappe*, the name of a small coin.]

1. A counterfeit coin, worth about half a farthing, which passed current for a halfpenny in Ireland in the 18th c., owing to the scarcity of genuine money. Now only *Hist.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 14 Copper halfpence or farthings..have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of raps. 1776 R. TWISS *Tour Irel.* 73 The beggars .. offering a bad halfpenny, which they call a rap. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 182 Ane o' the bawbees o' an obsolete sort..what they ca' an Eerish rap.

b. Taken as a type of the smallest coin; chiefly in negative phrases, esp. *without* or *not a rap*.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxxiv, I have seen the Landholders without a rap. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XXXV, 'You must fork out'. 'Not a rap'. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* xiv. 158 A man who dies and leaves not a rap behind him.

c. *fig.* An atom, the least bit. Chiefly as prec., and esp. *not to care a rap*.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, For the mare-with-three-legs [the gallows], boys, I care not a rap. 1875 *Punch* 18 Sept. 113/2 It don't matter a rap whether it's rough or fine. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 79 If I thought you cared a rap for me, I should stay.

2. *Rap halfpenny*: A bad halfpenny.

1864 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 392 It is not of very great moment to me that I am now and then imposed on by a 'rap halfpenny'. 1878 in *Cumbld. Gloss.*

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[3] Now *dial.* [f. RAP *v.*[4]] An exchange (esp. of horses).

1755 T. H. CROKER *Ariosto* XXX. v, I, for your nag, incline To make a rap of this same mare of mine. 1886 in dial. glossaries (Linc., Som.).

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[4] [Of obscure origin.] A skein containing 120 yards of yarn.

1776–7 *Act* 17 *Geo. III*, c. 11 § 11 Every .. hank of .. yarn shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such rap or lea shall..contain eighty threads. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[5] Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] A strip, *esp.* of land.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4714/4 A Rapp of Ground ranging along from the Mills. 1886–93 in south-western dial. glossaries (Som., Wilts).

Rap (ræp), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **rappe**, (7 **wrap**). [Related to RAP *sb.*[1]; cf. also *frap* vb. and G. *rappeln* to rattle. Sw. *rappa* to beat, drub, is of obscure history.]

1. *trans.* To strike, smite (*esp.* a person); now, to strike smartly without causing serious hurt (cf. RAP *sb.*[1] 1). Also *absol.*

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. I. 95 Kynges & knyȝtes shulde.. Riden and rappe down in reumes aboute. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13007 All the Rebellis full rad [he] rappit to dethe. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 423/2 (MS. H) Rappyn, or smytyn, *percucio*. 1530 PALSGR. 679/1, I shall rappe you on the costarde if you playe the knave. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 13/2 It [a toad] suddenlie reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xv. 863 If he espied any one to step out of his rank, he would..rap him with his light javelin. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 175 So thick they did the Trojan armours rap. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. iii. 34 Fortunato could rap both feet and hands sharply enough with his bow.

b. Phr. *To rap* (*one's*) *fingers* or *knuckles*, to check or punish smartly.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 219 He that will have a scickle in another's corn, .. no wonder if his fingers be rapped. 1681 J. FLAVEL *Right. Man's Refuge* 257 Every objection with which he will rap thy fingers. 1759 [see KNUCKLE *sb.* 2 b]. 1824 DE QUINCEY *Falsif. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1859 XII. 327 If that bishop were not dead, I would here take the liberty of rapping his knuckles.

2. To drive, dash, knock, etc. with a rap. Const. *against*, †*in*, *on*, †*to*. Chiefly *Sc.*

a 1400 *Octouian* 1439 In the stedes mouth he rapte An huge brydel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/2 Rappyn', or smytyn' a thynge a-ȝen' a-noþer, *collido, allido*. 1539 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 161 Thai .. tuk him be the hair and rappit his heid to the wall. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 367 A great ship..quhilk albeit rapit on a craig chaipet safe. 1838 RODGER *Poems* 46 Ilk thing against whilk my head I might rap. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* I. iv. 69 Dunstan, as he went along .. was always rapping his whip somewhere.

3. †**a.** *Sc.* To send *forth* with a clap. *rare*—[1].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 96 The brokin skyis rappis furth thunderis levin.

b. Usually with *out*. To utter, 'let off' (*esp.* an oath) sharply, vigorously, or suddenly.

1541 WYATT *Defence* 267, I am wont sometime to rap out on oath in an earnest talk. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. ii. 305 In bragging wise rapping out nothing but vaine sounds and noyses of threats. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. 41 One raps an oath; another deales a curse. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. ii, Adams then rapped out a hundred Greek verses. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 208 *note*, My orator raps out a pun. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 203 Out he rapped Such a round of oaths.

†**c.** *slang.* To swear (a thing) *against* a person. Also *intr.* To swear; to perjure oneself. *Obs.*

1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I. 207 He ask'd me what they had to rap against me, I told him only a Tankard. *Ibid.* 213 We will get them that will rap the Tankard was your grandmother's. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. x, I scorn to rap against a lady. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, It's..hard, when three words of your mouth would give the girl the chance.., that you make such scrupling about rapping to them.

4. *intr.* To knock sharply (*esp.* at a door).

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 312 Þer nedyth þe noght neyther ryng ne rap, The gate shal open lightly. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* III. lxxvi, Doores and wyndowes al clapped ..Opened and sparred al by theim selfs fast rapped. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 13 He rappit at the ȝet, but courtaslie. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 15 Here he continued rapping at the gate .. vntill it was opened. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 55 The heroines..Rap'd at the door nor stay'd to ask [etc.]. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 372 The spirits only rapped when the younger medium was present. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 6 One morning .. the squire rapped at the window of the drawing-room.

b. *trans.* To strike with a rap; to rap at or on.

1712–14 POPE *Rape-Lock* IV. 130 He spoke, and rapp'd his box. 1718 PRIOR *Dove* 33 With one great peal they rap the door, Like footmen on a visiting day. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 292 He notes it in his book, then raps his box. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Sharply rapping the table.

c. *trans. To rap out*, to knock out; also (*esp.* of spirits), to declare by means of raps.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 192 All three rapped the unconsumed tobacco out of their pipes. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 373 The spirits rapped out their dismissal, and the séance was at an end.

5. *intr. Sc.* **a.** To fall sharply or smartly; to fall in pattering drops.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 195 The schour of arowis rappit on as rayn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 69 The dartis .. rappit on sa rudlie with greit reird. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 64 By this time the tears came rapping down. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 34 Tears rappit down the dreamer's cheeks.

b. To go *off* with a sharp sound.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXVI, The pistols and the carabines of the troopers .. rappit aff the tane after the tother.

Hence **Rapped** (ræpt), *ppl. a.*

1899 A. HOPE *King's Mirror* XXVIII. 308 The little girl's bare, red, rapped knuckles.

† **Rap,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 5 **rappe.** [App. related to G. dial. *rappen* (Da. *rappe*, Sw. *rappa*), used reflexively in the sense 'to make haste, hurry'; cf. (M)LG., Du., Sw. *rap, rapp* quick.]

1. *intr.* To move with speed; to hasten, rush.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2206 All that he hit he all to-frapped; The Griffons away fast rapped. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1900 Beues is swerd anon vp swapte, He and þe geaunt togedre rapte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 23 Resun with him rideþ rappynge swiþe. *c* 1420 *Filius Regis Mortuus est* 45 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 206 Þe clawdes gan clappe, The elements gonne to rusche & rappe.

2. *trans.* To hurry or huddle *up*. *rare*—[1].

1450–1530 *Myrroure our Ladye* 55 They rappe vp theyr seruyce as faste as they can, for haste to be at their worke.

Rap (ræp), *v.*[3] Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **rappe**, 7 **rapp.** [In sense 1 perh. related to MLG. (and G.) *rappen* (Sw. *rappa*) to seize, snatch; but in 2 app. a back-formation from RAPT *pa. pple.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To seize or snatch for oneself; to take or get by snatching or stealing. *Obs.*

1564 GRINDAL *Funeral Serm.* B j, I knew a Priest, who had rapped together foure, or fiue benefices. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 402 Thinges which are founde must be restored. Which thing if thou doe not, thou hast rapt them. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 2 Their work was by hook and crook, to rap and bring all under the Emperours power. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 246 Every man spunges and raps whatever he can get.

b. In alliterative phrases, esp. *rap and rend* (common in 16–17th c.). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Cf. RAPE *v.*[2] 1 b.

1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 74 Acustumed to rappe and rende All that commeth in their fingrynge. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 983 Thinke you .. they will not pluckе from you what soeuer They can rappe or reue? 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 23 Contributing all that we could rap and rend of Men, or Amunition. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. ii, An Eating-house, where the whole Tribe of them spend all they can rap or run. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Aloys*, From foe and from friend He'd 'rap and he'd rend'. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* Epil. iv, Let them .. Make and mend, or rap and rend, for me! 1877 LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss., Rap and ring*, scrape together. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Rap and rear*, to gather together by any means.

†**c.** *intr.* To snatch *at*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 209 Through a confident ignorance, he rapps at the prediction, and at a venture.

2. To take up and carry off, to transport, remove. Now *rare.*

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 41 To rack a thought,.. Until I rap the senses from their course. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 110 With my sudden greeting, Il'e rap her soule to heauen. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 90 He was rapp'd and hurried into another world by an abrupt and untimely death. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 351 God is pleased .. sometimes to rap them up, as it were, into the third heavens. 1872 S. MORTON in *Mem. Tennyson* (1897) II. 119 The burning impressions .. which rap the poet into the lyrical heaven.

b. To affect with rapture; to transport, ravish (with joy, etc.).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, Is't a prognostication raps him so? 1685 R. BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xvii. 4 A glympse of glory is enough to rap a Soul into extasie. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 43 The Prince .. rap'd with ecstacy the Sire address'd. 1751 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 774 God..seizes man; Seizes, and elevates, and raps.

Rap (ræp), *v.*[4] *dial.* and *slang.* [Of obscure origin; cf. RAP *sb.*[3]] To exchange, barter.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rap*, to Swop or Exchange a Horse or Goods. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Rap*, to swap, with which it is often joined; to exchange. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Shropsh., Chesh., Glouc., W. Som., Dorset, Warwicksh., E. Angl.).

Rap, used imitatively: see RAP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXXIX, Rap, went the footman at the door, bounce went my heart. 1833–74 [see RAP, TAP]. 1889 MCNEILL *Blawearie* 165 Eighteen hutches of coal were winded rap dash to the pithead.

† **Rap and run,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Allarappa*,.. shiftingly, rap and run.

Rap, obs. pa. t. REAP *v.*, obs. f. ROPE *sb.*, WRAP *sb.* and *v.*

Rapacious (răpē[1]·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *rapāci-, rapax* grasping (f. *rapĕre*: see RAPE *v.*[2]) + -OUS.]

1. Giving to grasping or taking for oneself; inordinately greedy. Also const. *of*, and *inf.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* xxii. (1653) 287 We may be diligent in the conduct of souls though we be not rapacious of estates. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Liberty* (1684) 80 Who more rapacious in robbing, who more profuse in giving? 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, To keep rapacious Rome, from seizing Thrace. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i, By the side of Harold stands Tostig, rapacious to grasp. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 37 Even this small fragment of former wealth came into the hands of the rapacious stranger.

b. *transf.* of things.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 13 But sometimes he meets with a gruff Subaltern, that snarls at his rapacious Stomach. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metall. Chym.* 36 A rapacious-ore..in the fire destroys more or less of the metalline particles. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 332 Deliver me from this rapacious deep.

c. of qualities, modes of action, etc.

1663 COWLEY *Ess., Avarice* (1669) 127 The rapacious Appetite of Gain. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* I. v. 47 Vegetables of a more rapacious nature. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VIII. Wks. 1813 III. 109 Heavy fines .. which he levied with most rapacious exactness. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 201 Falling under the rapacious domination of the Fanariotes.

2. Of animals: Subsisting by the capture of living prey; raptorial.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The nailes..of the rapacious [quadrupeds are] aduncate. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. Introd. 12 Rapacious animals we hate: Kites, hawks, and wolves, deserve their fate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 79 Of Rapacious Birds in General. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 330 Marsh Hawks .. were the most abundant ..of all the rapacious birds.

Rapaciously (răpē[1]·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rapacious manner; greedily.

1730–6 in BAILEY (fol.). 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 4) 112 Rapaciously impregnating the Salt and Sulphur.. with the Liquor. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 322 What has been treacherously and rapaciously gained. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 1 Mar., Mohammedanism..rules so ignorantly and rapaciously.

Rapa·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being rapacious; rapacity. Now *rare* (freq. in 18th c.).

1659 *Gentl. Calling* iv. § 27 He that hath the rapaciousness of a wolf. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 ¶ 2 Raising fresh Supplies of Money, by all the Methods of Rapaciousness and Corruption. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 77 The opposite yet reconcileable vices of rapaciousness and prodigality. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 34 Its wealth exposes it to envy and rapaciousness.

Rapacity (răpæ·sĭti). [ad. L. *rapācitāt-em*, f. *rapax* RAPACIOUS. Cf. F. *rapacité* (16th c. Littré).] The quality or fact of being rapacious; the exercise of rapacious tendencies.

1543 BECON *Policy of War* Wks. 1564 I. 136 The rapacite of wolues, the violence of Lyons. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 73 Our rapacity,..our snatching, and catching, at far more then is our own. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 75 The great masses..which excite envy, and tempt rapacity. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 187 An act of wanton rapacity was presently punished.

‖ **Rapadu·ra.** [Pg., lit. 'scraping', f. *rapar* to scrape.] A coarse sugar, in cakes or lumps, made in Mexico and S. America.

1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 188, I had often an opportunity of seeing the manner in which Rapadura is made.

Raparal, Sc. var. REPAREL *Obs.* **Rapare,** obs. Sc. f. REPAIR *v.* **Raparee,** var. RAPPAREE.

† **Rape,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 3 **rap.** [Related to RAPE *v.*[1]] Haste, speed, hurry; chiefly in phrases *to have rape* and *in rape*.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1532 Horn him wok of slape, So a man þat hadde rape. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2368 (Kölbing), He stirt vp al in rape. *Ibid.* 4850 Fleand oway with gret rape. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *To Scrive.* 7 Al is thorugh thy necglygence and rape. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1644 Thei saw come many a lord,..With mychel spede and mychel rape. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/2 Rape, or hast, *festinacio*. *Prov. c* 1300 *Prov. Hending* xxxi. in *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 278 Ofte rap reweþ, quoþ Hendyng. 1473 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 78 Bydde hym that he be not to hasty of takyng of orderes..for oftyn rape rewith.

b. With *a*, in phr. *in a rape*, in a hurry.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 642 Beues slouȝ hem in a rape. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5633 Row forthe in a rape right to the banke, Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur.

Rape (rēip), *sb.*[2] [a. AF. *rap, raap, rape* (Britton, etc. in sense 3), prob. a back-formation from L. *rapĕre*: see RAPE *v.*[2]]

†**1.** The act of taking anything by force; violent seizure (of goods), robbery. Also with *a*: A case or instance of this. *Obs.*

In later use perh. *transf.* from 2 or 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4926 Right, þat vs riches for rape of our godes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All vnlawfull vsurpyng..of the temporall goodes of ony persone, by rape, pykyng..or ony other maner of stelyng. 1596

SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 5 He liu'd all on rauin and on rape Of men and beasts. 1646–8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 204 Soe farre Humanitie enforces..In the Sterne Rape of Power. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* XL. 246 When Kings their Crowns without Consent obtain, 'Tis all a mighty Rape, and not a Reign. 1712 POPE (*title*) The Rape of the Lock.

2. The act of carrying away a person, *esp.* a woman, by force.

Sometimes (as in quot. 1436) involving also sense 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3539 Menelay..was told Of the rape vnrightwis of his Riche qwene. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 497 There the seid Besecher [he] felonously and moste horribely ravysshed, and her..ledde with him into the wylde and desolate places of Wales; of the which rape, he..is endited. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 405 Rape call you it..to cease [seize] my owne. My true betrothed Loue. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* Cert. Poems (1871) 128 So death is cruell,.. of all he makes his rape. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 490 All the Rapes of Gods, and ev'ry Love. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 77 He .. sung the Rape of Proserpine by Pluto. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. 31 We need not refer to the rape of the Sabines.

3. Violation or ravishing of a woman.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 There rauysschyd he and forcyd my wyf .. See my lorde thys fowle mater, this is murdre rape and Treson. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 48 This .. treates of Tereus treason and his rape, And rape I feare was roote of thine annoy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 713 Marrying or prostituting, as befell, Rape or Adulterie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 15 An attempt to rob, to ravish, or to kill, is far less penal than the actual robbery, rape, or murder. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 69 The rape of a slave woman was also in this reign punished like that of a free woman, by death.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 190 Let adulteries,.. rapes, and incestes bee put to exile. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2460 The daunger of the lawe, which for a rape Awardeth death. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 ¶ 2 At the Old-Bailey when a Rape is to be try'd. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. iii. Wks. (1812) 283 Rapes, and vows of perpetual chastity, succeeded each other in the same persons. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Medicine* III. 583/1 An assault, with intent to commit a rape.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 97 Thou hast..done a rape Vpon the maiden vertue of the Crowne. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. v. 13 When they set Abel to till the ground, and send Cain to keep sheep..they commit a rape on nature. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 76 If thou yield, will not God account it a rape upon thine integrity? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 Old Jerom's volumes next I made a rape on.

4. *concr.* One (*esp.* a woman) who is raped. ? *Obs.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. II. viii. (1589) 29 And hauing brought his trembling Rape into a vallie, said: Se Deianira how thy Loue an end of me hath made. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1626) 45 The God, arriuing with his Rape At sacred Creet, resumes his heauenly shape. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 20 Ravish at th' Altar,.. Make them your Rapes, and Victims too in one.

Rape (rēⁱp), *sb.*³ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *râpe* †*raspe* RASP *sb.*¹] A rasp, rough file.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 245 The toel yᵗ belongeth to my crafte, as saues,.. hameres, rapis, filis. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* II. xii. 56 b, Ciniras also deuised the tonges, fyle or rape, leuer and stithe. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 101 Take a rape, or a drawing-iron, and with eyther of these make the coffin of the hoofe fine and thin. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of horses*, The Raggedness also on the out side of the Coffin, should be filed away with a Rape. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

attrib. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cii. 385 The best cure is with a fine rape-file to smooth the wrinckles away.

Rape (rēⁱp), *sb.*⁴ Also 1 **rap**, 4 **rope**. [Of unknown etym.; first found in Domesday Book, but possibly of OE. origin.

The form of the word is decisive against any connexion with Icel. *hreppr* poor-law district, parish, which is freq. given as the source. Advocates of this etym. have further attempted to explain the term as meaning land measured by the 'rope' (OE. *rāp*, ON. *reip*); but the one suggestion necessarily excludes the other. The latter is phonetically possible, but there is no positive evidence for it.]

One of the six administrative districts into which Sussex is divided, each comprising several hundreds.

c 1086 *Domesday Bk.* II. 17 b, De his hiðis jacent .III. hiðæ .. in Rap de Hastinges. 1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 348/1 En les Rapes de Cicestre & Arundell. 1380 *Ibid.* III. 95/2 Le Rope d'Arundell', en quele Rope sont contenuz pluseurs Hundredes. 1495 *Ibid.* VI. 500/1 The Ferme and Issues of the Rape of Chichestre. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 52 b, Lathes, Rapes, and Wapentakes, be so called of the divisions of partes of shires. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* v. (1614) 9/2 This country is principally divided into six Rapes, containing a river, a castle, and forrest in themselves. 1717 GAY *To William Lowndes Esq.* 12 Great Lownds his praise should swell the trump of fame, And rapes and wapentakes resound his name. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 § 22 Such Eastern Division shall include..the several rapes of Lewes, Hastings, and Pevensey. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 59 In West Sussex the rape also survives for the important purpose of liability to the repair of bridges.

b. *Comb.*: †**rape reeve**, the official charged with the administration of a rape. *Obs.*

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 116 These had formerly their lathe-reeves and rape-reeves acting in subordination to the Shire-reeve.

Rape (rēⁱp), *sb.*⁵ [ad. L. *rāpum* neut., *rāpa* fem., a turnip. In sense 2 perh. partly from Du. *raap* turnip, rape; cf. G. (now obs. or dial.) *rape*, *rabe*(*n*, *rübe*(*n* turnip.]

†**1.** (With *a* or in *pl.*) **a.** A turnip (? or radish). **b.** A plant of rape (2 b). *Obs.*

In 15th c. glossaries *rape* is used to render both *rāpa* and *raphanus*. In *K. Alis.* (Weber) 4983 *rabben* is not a form of *rape*, but an error for *crabben* of the MS.

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 4 Take rapus, and make hem clene .. parboile hem [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take rapes and scrape hom wel .. and then cut hom on peces. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 112 Rapum..is called in English of them of the South countre, turnepe, of other countre men a rape. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 Plinie would not haue Rapes sowen, but in very well dunged ground. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 179 Wild Turneps or Rapes haue long, broad, and rough leaues like those of Turneps. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 15 This land likewise affoards Hempe and Flax .. with Rapes if they bee well managed. 1667 'EPHELIA' *Females Poems* 46 Filberts, or Strawberries, or the Roots of Rapes. 1714 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, *Nāpus*,..Turnep, or naphew, naphew gentle, or long rapes.

2. As a plant-name. †**a.** The common turnip. *Obs.* **b.** The plant *Brassica napus*, usually grown as food for sheep. **c.** The plant *Brassica campestris oleifera*, largely cultivated on the continent for its seed, from which oil is made; coleseed.

There has been much confusion between *rape* and *coleseed*, either plant being known under both names; the former is sometimes called *winter rape* and the latter *summer rape*. The older writers usually distinguish the turnip and rape by the adjectives *round* and *long*(*-rooted*) respectively.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVIII. (Bodl. MS.), Of sede of þe Rape and also of þe Raphane is oile made. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 55, I haue hearde sume cal it [*napus*] in englishe a turnepe, and other some a nauel or nauet, it maye be called also longe Rape or nauet gentle. 1551 — *Herbal* II. 113 The great round rape called commonly a turnepe groweth .. more about London than in other place of England that I knowe of. *Ibid.*, The long rooted rape groweth very plenteously a litle from Linne where as much oyle is made of the sede of it. 1597 [see RAPE-OIL]. 1652 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 9 To sow Turneps, Carrets,..Pease, Rape. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. XXXI, It was plain he should reap a hundred lasts of rape .. the very first year. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XVI. (1813) 272 Rape or coleseed is sown for a sallad herb to be eat in the seed leaf. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 91 The nominal duty on the cake made from rape was reduced.

†**d.** Ellipt. for RAPE-OIL. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1641 HEYWOOD *Reader. Here you'l plainly see* 6 When our sope of sweetest oyle was made..These by an ingrost Patent coveting gaine Compos'd it all of stinking rape and traine.

3. *Wild rape*, Charlock or Field-Mustard.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 112 The thyrde [kind] whiche is called the wilde rape..rinneth furth a long. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 179 Charlocke or the wild Rape, hath leaues like vnto the former [the wild Turnip] but lesser, and not so rough. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 272 *note*, The wild rape or charlock, and wild navew, or bunias, which have both been used in making oil; and are frequently confounded under the name of rape-seed. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 563 The rough-leaved charlock, or wild mustard; the smooth-leaved, or wild rape.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rape crop, culture, field, -leaf, -leaved* adj., *-mill, plant, root, -shearing, -thresher, -threshing*; **rape-cloth**, a cloth on which rape is threshed; †**rape-cole**, the turnip-cabbage, KOHLRABI; †**rape crowfoot**, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; **rape-dust**, rapeseed ground to powder and used as manure; †**rape radish**, the round radish; †**rape violet**, *Cyclamen europæum*. Also RAPE-CAKE, -OIL, -SEED.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 212 The size of our *rape-cloths is so great, that [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* XXXVII. 251 The first kinde of *Rape Cole hath one single long roote [etc.]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 37 The Coley-florey, Rape-cole, Muske-melon, Cucumber. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 49 There have been instances .. in which the produce of the *rape crop has been equal to the purchase-value of the land. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxiii. 421 We may call it *Rape Crowfoote. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccLxviii. (1633) 957 St. Anthonies Rape may be called in English Rape Crowfoot. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* V. 99 The fens of Lincolnshire..have been drained, and put on equality with the best for *rape-culture and grass. 1807 *Beverley & Kexby Road Act* 6 Mould, dung, *rape-dust, soot, compost or manure. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Navitiere*, a *Rape field. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 212 People who have rape-fields bespeak them [rape-cloths] long before. 1538 ELYOT, *Rapacia*, *rape leaues. 1816–20 GREEN *Herbal* II. 521/2 *Salvia Napifolia*, *Rape-leaved sage. 1634–5 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 43 Hence we went to see a *rape-mill turned by an horse at Swammerdam. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 271 The *rape plant .. is a species of wild turnep. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 15 The Rape Plant is of the cabbage kind, and is good feed for sheep. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 67 This maye be called in englishe, an Alman radice, or *rape radice. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 24 b, *Rape rotes and Nauews. The iuyce made by them, is very grosse. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 241 In a seditious commotion: there were Rape-rootes [*marg.* Or Turneps] flung at his head. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 206 A great *rape-shearing in our constablery. *Ibid.* 212 The disconcerting of the whole series of *rape-threshers. *Ibid.* 206 Description of a *rape-threshing..in the North-Riding of Yorkshire. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 33 It might well be called in englishe *Rape Violet because it hath a roote lyke a Rape & floores lyke a Violet. 1552 ELYOT, *Cyclaminus*..is named in english rape violet.

Rape (rēⁱp), *sb.*⁶ Also 7 **rappe**. [In branch I a. F. *râpe* = Prov. and Sp. *raspa*, It. *raspo*, med.L. *raspa* (1202 in Du Cange). In II properly *rapé*, a. F. *râpé* (:—OF. *raspeit*, 12–13th c.) f. *râpe*.]

I. 1. The stalks of grape-clusters, or refuse of grapes from which wine has been expressed, used in making vinegar. Also *pl.* in same sense.

1657 *Bk. of Values*, Rape of grape, the tun..*l.* 06. 1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* (1703) 64 Then wash your Rapes clear out, and put it in the Hogshead. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vinegar*, Put in some Rape, or Husks of Grapes, .. then letting the Rape settle, draw off the liquid Part. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 321 The rape used in this process is kept for a succession of other processes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1880/2 It derives its name from being charged with rapes.

2. A vessel used in the manufacture of vinegar.

1805 SHANNON *Brewing* III. 64 Small rapes..that do not but hold but from 1500 to 3000 gallons, whereas the rapes in general hold 20,000 gallons. 1885 GARDNER *Acetic Acid* 68 This operation [of filtering vinegar] is performed in large casks with false bottoms called 'rapes'.

3. *attrib.*, as *rape tun, -vinegar.*

1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XIX. 299 If you can get rape-vinegar, use that instead of salt and water. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 7 These rape tuns are worked by pairs.

II. †**4.** (More fully *Rape wine*, = F. *vin râpé*.) Wine made either from the rape (sense 1 above) by addition of water, or from fresh grapes and light wine placed together in a cask. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xvi. 756 He shall make it in this sort after the manner of a rappe vine. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rape wine* [copying Cotgr. s.v. *râpé*]. 1726 in BAILEY. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Vitis*, Concerning Rapes, or New Wines. They make a Rape of Cuttings only, without any mixture of Grapes.

†**5.** The grapes used in making *vin râpé* (see 4).

1704 RAY *Creation* (ed. 4) 31 The Juice of Grapes is drawn as well from the Rape, where they remain whole, as from a Vat, where they are bruis'd.

Rape, obs. form of REAP *sb.* (sheaf).

†**Rape**, *a.* and *adv. Obs. rare.* [? Back-formation from RAPELY *adv.*] **a.** *adj.* Quick, hasty. **b.** *adv.* Hastily.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 101 Than bispak his brother, that rape was of rees, 'Stond stille, gadelyng'. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6516, I sey, and swere him ful rape, That riche men [etc.]. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 884 Then Will, as angrie as an ape, Ran ramping, sweiring, rude and rape.

†**Rape**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also *inf.* 3–4 **rapen**, 5 **rapyn**. [a. ON. *hrapa* (MSw. *rapa*) to hasten.]

1. *refl.* To betake (oneself) in haste or with speed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2376 He..bad hem rapen hem homward swiðe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7748 A-wey þey scaped, Ouer se til oþer land þeym raped. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 399 'What! awake, renke!' quod repentance, and rape þe to shrifte'. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2665 He wolle rape hym on A Resse..to the holy londe.

b. Const. with *infin.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1221 Abraham rapede him sone in sped for to fulfillen godes reed. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. IV. 7, I comaunde þe .. þat þou Rape þe to ride. *a* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 659, I shalle rape me redely anon To plucke owt the naylys.

c. *trans.* To cause to hasten, to hurry on.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 284 3our clerke 3e þider rape with our messengere. *Ibid.* 309 þe tyme he will not rape, no set a certeyn day.

2. *intr.* To hasten, hurry, make haste.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7474 (Kölbing) Of hem fiue þousand, þat wald scape Toward king Oriens gan rape. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1897 Pas fro my presens..And rape of my rewme in a rad haste. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 122 To his felows he gan to rape.

Rape (rēⁱp), *v.*² [Prob. ad. L. *rapĕre* to seize, take by force; cf. AF. *raper* (1400 in Godef.), obs. and dial. F. *raper* (ibid.). The relationship of (M)LG. and (M)Du. *rāpen* in the same sense is not clear (cf. RAP *v.*³).]

1. *trans.* To take (a thing) by force. Also *absol.*

1388 WIMBLETON *Serm.* in *MS. Hatton* 57 fol. 16 Rauenous fisches han sum mesure; whanne þei hungren thei rapyn; whanne þei ben ful þey sparyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 To rape & deuour the..sustenaunce of the poore seruauntes of god. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 749 What their Fathers gave her .. The Sonnes rap'd from her with a violent Hand. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* 349 As before, They rape, extort, forsweare,..Oppresse. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 693 So Leda's Twins from Colchis raped the Fleece. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 421 Steadily clutching all that he had raped.

b. In alliterative and riming phrases, as †*rape and renne, rend, wring* (obs.); *rape and scrape* dial. (Cf. RAP *v.*³ 1 b.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 869 Al that ye may rape and renne. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 217 Thei euer couete, and .. rape and rende from other. 1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 259 To scrape and rape money to himselfe. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 230 Whatsoever I could rape or wring from them. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 12 She .. snatched all she could rape and rend, unto herself. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Rape an' scrape*, to rake and scrape together.

†**c.** To pull *down*. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 78 They..rend and rape downe tackles, sailes, all implements.

d. To rob, strip, plunder (a place). *rare.*

a 1721 D'URFEY *Ariadne* I. ii, I can .. Rape the tow'ring Eagle's Nest. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 177, I raped your richest roadstead, I plundered Singapore.

2. To carry off (a person, *esp.* a woman) by force. ? *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. *heading*, Paridell rapeth Hellenore; Malbecco her poursewes. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. v, These houshold precedents; which are strong And swift to rape youth, to their precipice. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 46/2 The flower of virgins .. By ruthless destiny is ta'ne away, And rap'd from earth. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 782 A princess raped transcends a navy storm'd.

3. To ravish, commit rape on.

1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 45 *marg.*, The Sichemites raped Dina; persecuted strangers; ravished their wives. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 343 To .. torment their bodies, rape their wives and daughters. 1861 *Times* 18 July, She charged that .. he had violently assaulted and raped her. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 240/2 Females who have been raped or indecently assaulted.

4. To transport, ravish, delight. Now *rare.*

1613 DRAYTON *Ecl.* v. 60 To rape the fields with touches of her string. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 91 This grace .. rapeth the will so that it is scarce perceived to act. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 87 With art's refinement he would .. rape the soul.

Hence **Raped** *ppl. a.*[1]

1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest* 41 There is no such Excitement to Revenge, as a rap'd Conscience.

Rape, *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *râper*, f. *râpe* RAPE *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To rasp. (In mod. south-western dial., to scratch.)

1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 369 Take and rape it [wood]. *Ibid.*, After you have raped it. 1633 [J. PARTRIDGE] *Treas. Hid. Secrets* CXVII, Put into the pot one pound and halfe of your Wood small raped.

Hence **Raped** *ppl. a.*[2], **Raping** *vbl. sb.*

1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 369 Take one pound of the raped wood. *Ibid.*, The last proofe of this wood is, to boile the rapings thereof.

Rape, Sc. and north. f. ROPE.

† **Rapé.** *Obs.* Also 4 **rapee, rapy,** 5 **rapey**(e. [a. F. *râpé*, pa. pple. of *râper* to scrape, grate: cf. RAPPEE.] A dish in mediæval cookery, composed of many ingredients grated, stamped, or pounded, and highly seasoned.

1381 *Anc. Cookery* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 49 For to make rapee. Tak the crustys of wyt bred, and reysons, and bray hem wel in a morter. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Rapeye of Fleysshe. Take lene Porke y-sode & y-grounde smalle. *c* 1467 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 118 To mak rape of fisshe tak luces and tenches or other fisshe and fry them in oile [etc.].

Ra·pe-cake. [f. RAPE *sb.*[5]] **a.** A flat cake made of rapeseed pressed into this form after the oil has been extracted from it. **b.** The substance of which these cakes are composed.

1660 *Bk. of Rates*, Rape cake the thousand, *xs.* 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* II. 51 Several make use of Rape-cakes, Ground .. into Powder. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 269 Cattle are not fed with rape cakes, because they refuse to eat them: and those cakes are therefore sold for manuring the ground. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 283 Pepper is adulterated with linseed .. rape cake, and ground rice.

Rapee, variant of RAPÉ, RAPPEE.

† **Ra·peful,** *a. Obs.* [f. RAPE *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Given to, or characterized by, rape or violence.

1605 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* IV. i, To teach the rapefull Hyrcans mariage. 1633 *Costlie Whore* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, His suite, Which he in rapefull manner oft hath sought.

† **Ra·pely,** *adv. Obs.* Also 3 **-like,** 4 **-liche.** [a. ON. *hrapaliga* hurriedly, f. *hrapa* RAPE *v.*[1]] Hastily, in haste, quickly. (Cf. RAPLY *adv.*)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 240 Þe mire .. renneð rapelike. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vi. 67 Gold .. made him rapely ride. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 273 With that sawe I an other Rapelich renne forth. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 420 Adam took Gamelyn, And ladde him into spence rapely and anon.

Rapent, obs. Sc. form of REPENT *v.*

Ra·pe-oil. [f. RAPE *sb.*[5] Cf. Du. *raapolie.*] A thick brownish-yellow oil expressed from rape-seed, used chiefly for lubricating and in the manufacture of soap and india-rubber.

1545 *Bk. of Values*, Rape oyle the last, viii*l.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 179 There be three sorts of wilde Turneps; one our common Rape which beareth the seed whereof is made rape-oil. 1640 PARKINSON *Herbal* 861 Rape oyle that is used in Lampes and therefore called Lampe Oyle. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 10 Rape-Oil is sweet, and on the contrary the Linseed bitter. 1866 *Public Ledger* 10 Jan. 3/2 Rape-oil is only in limited request.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 272 The uses, to which the rape-oil cakes are applied for the feeding of cattle. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, Rape Oil Refiner, Maker.

Raper, obs. form of RAPIER, ROPER.

Raperee, obs. form of RAPPAREE.

Ra·peseed. [f. RAPE *sb.*[5] Cf. Du. *raapzaad.*] The seed of the RAPE (esp. *Brassica campestris oleifera*), used chiefly for the production of oil.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresback's Husb.* (1586) 29 b, Amongest the Winter seedes, Rape seed dooth chalenge his place, whiche I take to be the seede of the Rape which Plinie maketh for his third kinde. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 44 A .. mill-stone, upon which the rape-seed being thrown was ground. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 10 The seed of a Kind of wild Colly-flower, which they call .. Rape-seed. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 4 As rape-seed is so much larger than turnip-seed, the drill should be wider. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 90 There is another oil made from rapeseed, also used in the coarse woollen manufacture.

b. Used as a name for the plant itself (cf. COLESEED). Now *rare.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 915 Rape side, *nauette.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 180 Wilde Turnep is called in Latine *Rapistrum*..in English Rape, and Rape seed. 1666 in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 39 The meadows are very proper for rice, rape-seed, linseed, &c. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 272 *note*, The common rape-seed is a wild species .. called in authors *Bunias* and *Napus sylvestris.* 1865 tr. *Erckman-Chatrian's Waterloo* 141 And these rape seed,.. this colza,.. how they all are at work, living and growing.

c. *attrib.*, as *rapeseed-cake, -oil, stubble.*

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 177 The rape-seed cakes I observed laid up. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 638 Its seed..by expression yields an oil called rapeseed-oil. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 118 To sow a green crop .. in the rape-seed stubble. 1854 SIMMONDS *Comm. Products Veg. Kingd.* v. 564 The export of linseed and rapeseed cakes from Stettin.

Rapey(e, variant of RAPÉ *Obs.*

Rap full, *a. Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., 'Keep her rap full!' means, do not come too close to the wind, or lift a wrinkle of the sail.

† **Ra·pfully,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAP *sb.*[1] + -FUL + -LY[2].] With resounding blows; violently.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 A seabelch grounting on rough rocks rapfulye frapping.

Rapha, obs. form of RAPHE[2].

Raphaelesque (ræfāëlĕ·sk), *a.* Also **raffaell-.** [f. the name of *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello*), one of the great artists (1483–1520) of the Italian Renascence, + -ESQUE.] After the style of Raphael.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 455 He may be competent to expatiate upon..Raphaelesque expression. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 406 An almost Raffaellesque purity of outline. 1887 LAYARD *Kugler's Italian Schools* II. 469 Timoteo's manner might be called 'Raphaelesque' were he not the teacher and Raphael the pupil.

So **Ra·phaelhood** *nonce-wd.*, the artistic nature of Raphael's work; **Raphae·lic** *a., nonce-wd.*, concerned with Raphael; **Ra·phaelism,** the principles of art introduced by Raphael; his style or method; **Ra·phaelite,** one who adopts the principles or follows the style of Raphael.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 25 If any should .. Gaze scorn down from the heights of Raffaelhood, On Cimabue's picture. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* vi. (1883) 77 Thus they convert themselves into .. Raphaelic machines. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Fine Arts* III. x. (1882) 490 In a style of over-blown but gorgeous Raphaelism.

† **Ra·phane.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *raphanus* radish.] The radish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVIII. (1495) 694 Of the sede of the rape and also of sede of Raphane is oyle made that is nedefull in many vses.

‖ **Raphania** (rāfē·niă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *raphanus* radish + -IA[1].] A name given by Linnæus to a form of ERGOTISM, on the supposition that it was due to the use of grain containing seeds of species of Raphanus.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 63 Palsy of the tongue, raphania,..the hooping cough [etc.]. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* 51 At the beginning of the eighth decennium, raphania..became particularly prevalent.

‖ **Raphanus** (ræ·fănvs). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. *ῥάφανος* = *ῥαφανίς* radish.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of which the common radish (*R. sativus*) is the most important species.

1730–6 in BAILEY (fol.). 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1795/1 Charlock, the English name of the Raphanus, .. is a very troublesome weed among corn. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 796 It has since been shewn that the raphanus is never poisonous.

† **Raphe**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *raphanus*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *raphe* (Cotgr.).] The radish.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 204 The raphe is roote, al other in letuce Vpgooth. *Ibid.* 212 The raphe outake, and lappe hit faire in donge.

‖ **Raphe**[2] (rē[1]·fi). Also 8 **rapha,** 8–9 **rhaphe.** Pl. **raphæ.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥαφή* seam, suture (of the skull, a wound, etc.).]

1. *Anat.* A line of union between the two halves of an organ or part of the body, having the appearance of a seam.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Rapha*, in anatomy, the ridge or line which..divides the scrotum and perinæum in two. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 257 An Abscess was formed in the *Scrotum*, on the right Side near the *Rhaphe.* 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 43 This line even appears defined in some places, where it forms what are called raphæ or seams. 1884 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 476 Along the middle line of the nose there was a raphe projecting to the extent of about one millimetre.

2. *Bot.* **a.** In certain ovules, a cord connecting the hilum with the chalaza, and usually appearing as a ridge. **b.** In the Umbelliferæ, the line of junction or suture between the carpels. **c.** A median line or rib on the valves of diatoms.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 123 Raphe and chalaza usually very distinctly marked. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 105 Ovules .. pendulous with a ventral raphe, or ascending with a dorsal one.

3. *Ornith.* The groove along the under-side of the rachis of a feather.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 480/1.

Raphell: see RAFFELL.

Raphia (rē[1]·fiă). *Bot.* [Malagasy: see ROFIA.] A genus of palms, containing three main species, with short stems and long pinnate leaves. Also *attrib.* as *Raphia grass* = RAFFIA.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 959/2. 1885 J. RICHARDSON *Malagasy-Eng. Dict.* s.v. *Rofia*, The fibre from the young leaves is used as string, for which purpose it is exported under the name of Raphia grass.

Raphide (rē[1]·fəid). *Bot.* [a. F. *raphide*, f. stem of Gr. *ῥαφίς*.] = RAPHIS.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 139 The elongated or spindle-shaped raphide-bearing sacs, which are common, e. g. in the Aroideæ. *Ibid.* Hanstein's raphide-containing sac-vessels.

Raphidi·ferous, *a. Bot.* [f. *raphid-* RAPHIS + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing raphides.

1870 [see RAPHIS. *Comb.*].

Raphilite (ræ·fĭləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ῥαφίς* needle + -LITE.] = TREMOLITE.

Given as *raphylite* in 1835 by C. N. Shepard (*Minerals* II. 329 App.), prob. through communication with Thomson.

1836 T. THOMSON *Outlines Min.* I. 153 *Raphilite.* I have given this name to a mineral from the township of Perth, Upper Canada. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Raphilite*, asbestiform tremolite from Lanark, in Canada.

Raphill, obs. form of RAFFLE *sb.*[1]

‖ **Raphis** (rē[1]·fis). *Bot.* Also **rha-.** Pl. **raphides** (ræ·fidīz). [Gr. *ῥαφίς, ῥαφιδ-* needle.] One of the minute crystals, usually of acicular form, found in the cells of many plants.

The name was suggested by De Candolle (1826). The sing. is rarely used, and *raphides* may sometimes be intended as pl. of RAPHIDE.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Raphides.* 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. (1861) 233 Among the cell-contents of some plants are beautiful crystals called Raphides. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 393 Many spiral vessels may be detected in these scales by the microscope, as well as numerous acicular raphides.

Comb. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 33 The orders to which it applies should be named raphis-bearing or raphidiferous.

Raphorte, variant of RAIFORT *Obs.*

Rapic (rē[1]·pik), *a. Chem.* [f. RAPE *sb.*[5] + -IC.] Belonging to the rape. In *rapic acid* (see quot.).

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 394 Rapic Acid..occurs as glyceride..in rape-seed oil.

Rapid (ræ·pid), *a.*, (*adv.*), and *sb.* [ad. L. *rapid-us*, f. *rapĕre* to seize, carry off, etc.: see -ID[1]. Cf. F. *rapide* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Moving, or capable of moving, with great speed; swift, very quick.

1634 T. CAREW *Cælum Brit.* iv. 29 Be fix'd you rapid Orbes, that beare The changing seasons of the yeare On your swift wings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 532 Part .. shun the Goal With rapid wheels. *c* 1742 GRAY *Ignorance* 34 Her rapid wings the transient scene pursue. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 847 On rapid feet Sped to Achilles. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 213 This river was at first by no means rapid, and afterwards acquired considerable velocity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXVII. (1878) 466 A space..sufficient to show the persons even of rapid riders.

2. Characterized by speed: **a.** of motion.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 533 With rapid Course [Po] seeks the sacred Main. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 683 Turn we a moment Fancy's rapid flight To vigorous soils. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 522 With rapid steps he went Beneath the shade of trees. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 212, I observed a rapid movement on the part of the remaining three men.

b. of speech: Extremely quick.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, My father's eloquence was too rapid to stay for any man. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* V, I heard my name among those rapid words.

3. Quick in action, discourse, etc.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 136 On that he leaned, and, rapid, thus began. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. vii, Ere with rapid lips and gathered brow I could demand the cause. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. iv. 180 He saw the student was a rapid drinker. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Translating Homer* i. 11 Homer is eminently rapid.

b. *techn.* Said of photographic lenses, plates, or subjects, requiring only a short exposure.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 292 A magnifying lens, which takes the form known as 'the rapid rectilinear'. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 28 When I speak of subjects impossible to the draughtsman, I do not mean merely very rapid subjects. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 38 Your long exposure was not on the most rapid plate you had with you.

4. Taking place with speed; accomplished, attained, etc., within a short time; coming quickly into existence or to completion.

1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 479 The rapid victories of these Eastern conquerors soon carried their empire from Asia even into the remote regions of Spain. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 166 As it's growth is very rapid, it attained three years after to the height of twenty feet. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. vii, Bristol has, doubtless, been injured by the rapid prosperity of Liverpool. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 5. 504 Charles had good ground for this rapid confidence in his new minister.

b. Of a slope: Descending quickly.

1890 *Gd. Words* 133/2 The slope [is] so rapid that you can scarcely find footing when once off the beaten road.

5. quasi-*adv.* Rapidly, with rapidity.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 381 Ajax, .. advancing rapid, stalk'd Around him. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 59 The hours winged away uncommonly rapid with Freelove.

6. *Comb.*, as *rapid-footed, -mannered*; *-firing, -flowing, -running* adjs.; *rapid-fire* (used *attrib.*).

1749 G. West tr. *Pindar* (1753) I. 6 If .. the rapid-footed Steed Could with joy thy Bosom move. 1797 Bewick *Birds* I. Pref. 6 Its business being .. among rapid-running streams. 1820 G. Hake *Mem.* 80 *Yrs.* lxiii. 262 A young Bavarian officer of the rapid-mannered kind. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 265 The rapid-flowing current of eddying Xanthus. 1890 Noble in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 944 The increased importance of rapid-fire guns. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 3/2 Loaded with rapid-firing and machine guns.

B. *sb.* A part of a river where the bed forms a steep descent, causing a swift current. (Originally *U. S.* and usually in *pl.*; cf. F. *rapides.*)

1776 C. Carroll *Jrnl.* (1845) 84 Took boat and went down Hudson's river, through all the rapids, to Albany. 1803 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 483 In this condition we descend the rapid. 1820 Shelley *Witch* xli, Mortal boat In such a shallow rapid could not float. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 282 It plunges through twenty-seven rapids, through a fall of a thousand feet.

Rapidity (răpi·dĭti). [ad. L. *rapiditāt-em*, f. *rapidus*: see Rapid and -ity. Cf. F. *rapidité* (1611 in Cotgr.).] The quality of being rapid; celerity; velocity; swiftness of motion or action.

[1616 Bullokar *Eng. Exp.*, *Rapiditie*, a snatching, a catching.] 1654 Butler *Elephant in Moon* 301 The rapidity Of both their motions cannot be But so prodigiously fast [etc.]. 1701 Brand *Descr. Orkney* (1883) 73 The quickness and rapidity of the Tide. 1783 Watson *Philip III*, II. (1839) 123 He advanced towards them with the utmost rapidity. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xxi. 492 There are other actions which far transcend in rapidity that of the rifle-bullet.

pl. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 337 The water at the surface of a river, and that at its bottom, are often found to have very different rapidities. 1867 Tyndall *Sound* i. (1871) 4 It is conveyed with different rapidities in three different directions.

Rapidly (ræ·pidli), *adv.* [f. Rapid + -ly 2.] In a rapid manner, with rapidity; swiftly, quickly. (Sometimes hyphened to ppl. adjs.)

1727 in Bailey. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess. Hum. Reas.* ii. § 7 Thales is said to have held, that mind..was the swiftest of things, and pervaded rapidly the universe. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 130 Our years, As life declines, speed rapidly away. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 272 The crystals are deposited rapidly. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 118 Carried along by the rapidly-swelling current of their age. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 90 Lightnings rapidly flash.

Ra·pidness. Now *rare.* [-ness.] = Rapidity.

a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 733 The passage seemed very difficult, by reason of the .. rapidnesse of the river. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xiii. (1858) 199 With the same rapidness of the currents. 1782 Paine *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) Introd. 6 Rapidness of thinking, and quickness of sensation. 1863 Edith J. May *Stronges of Netherstronge* 239 This man's folly..will lose all that rapidness might have won.

Rapier (rē·ɪ·piəɹ). Also 6 raper(e, -yer, -yre; *Sc.* 6–7 rapper, 8 -ier. [a. F. *rapière* (1474 in Du Cange) of unknown origin.] Originally, a long, pointed, two-edged sword adapted either for cutting or thrusting, but chiefly used for the latter. In later use, a light, sharp-pointed sword designed only for thrusting; a small sword.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 A rede is to them in the stede of sworde, rapyre & iauelyne. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 3 b, Rather .. Rapiers of a yard and a quarter long the blades, or more, than strong short arming Swords. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 227 They would .. pricke me in the body with their Rapiers points. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 88 ▸ 12, I went up Stairs with my Hand upon the Hilt of my Rapier. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Rapier*.. In a modern sense among us, usually denotes a small sword, as contradistinguished from a back-sword, or cutting sword. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxviii, Aware of the superiority of my weapon, a rapier or small-sword, [I] was little afraid of the issue of the contest. 1889 Grove *Fencing* etc. (Badminton) Introd. 5 When there is a public exhibition of fencing, an assault with rapiers is very frequently announced.

fig. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 304 This smiling satirist with his society talk and ready rapier of repartee.

† **b.** Coupled with *dagger*; also *fig.* and *Comb.*

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. i, Hercules..fought with a club, and not at the rapyer and dagger. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1236 This bracchidochio, .. this meere rapier and dagger. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 15 Mr Starue-Lackey the Rapier and dagger man.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rapier blade, hilt, point*; *-pointed* adj.; **rapier-dance,** a sword-dance; † **rapier-fish,** the sword-fish. *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 4 *Rapier blades being so narrow .. do presently breake. 1811 Willan in *Archæologia* (1814) XVII. 154 *Rapier Dance. 1681 Grew *Musæum* I. v. i. 86 The head of the *rapier-fish; called Xiphias .. Grows sometimes to the length of five yards. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, I will make thy blood flow on my *rapier hilts. 1884 L. Griffin in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 387 The conclusions .. pierce the soul .. with so true and acute a *rapier-point. 1816 Keats *To Ch. C. Clarke* 65 The sharp, the *rapier-pointed epigram.

Hence **Ra·piered** *a.*, wearing or furnished with a rapier; sharp-pointed.

1683 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 454 A nimble thrust of Rapier'd Wit. 1854 Lowell *Cambridge* 30 *Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 94 The scarlet-coated, rapiered figures.

‖ **Rapilli.** [It., pl. of *rapillo.*] Small fragments of pumice-stone.

1809 Wilson *Hist. Mountains* II. 620 The first ejections ..were simply ashes, pieces of pumice stone and rapilli.

Rapine (ræ·pin), *sb. Rhet.* Forms: 5–6 rapyne, 6– rapine, (7 -in). [a. F. *rapine* (12th c.) or ad. L. *rapīna*, f. *rapĕre* to seize: see Rape *v.*2 and -ine 4. The popular form in OF. was *ravine* Ravin(e.)] The act or practice of seizing and taking away by force the property of others; plunder, pillage, robbery.

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4834 Is it Knyghtly to live on rapyne? nay. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 41 For these thre vyces abhominable .. For his pryde, avaryce, and also rapyne. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 44 What rapine, what theft, .. was in him throughly planted? 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., Countries layed open to their furious rapin. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxxvii. (1700) 390 All the Rapine and Bloodshed that is occasioned by their Pride and Injustice. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, I. Wks. 1813 V. 66 The lawless rapine of banditti.. rendered a journey of any length a perilous enterprise. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Coins* 9 The robber city, founded by outlaws and living by rapine.

fig. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* xi. 202 Angry at his conversational rapine.

b. *pl.* Acts of violent robbery or pillage. (Freq. in 17th c., now *rare.*)

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* (1516) II. 45 b/2 The good Cristen people, whiche they had harmed by meanes of their Rapynes & extorcions. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 56 Nought is in warfar save..murder and mischiefe, rapines and cowardise. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 363 Such were the Popes rapines and enormous proceedings in those dayes. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 31 A lawless Band, Infesting with their Rapines all the Land. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 348 The Judges complained to the king of the frequent thefts, rapines, and homicides.

c. *Beast* (etc.) *of rapine*: Beast of prey.

1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 252 To haue terrible crests or ingraven beasts of Rapine .. hath been from inmost antiquity continued. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 44 For hawking fowles, and fowles of rapine. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 578 That foul bird of rapine whose whole prey Is man's good name.

† **Ra·pine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. or a. F. *rapiner* (1507).] **a.** *intr.* To commit rapine. **b.** *trans.* To plunder, or carry away, by rapine.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Rapiner*, to rapine, to robbe, and spoile. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, v. 134 A Tyrant doth not onely rapine his Subjects, but Spoils and robs Churches and Church-men. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 323 In their dealings these people are lawlesse, trading in slaves..which they rapine from all parts.

So **Ra·piner,** one who commits rapine. *rare* —1.

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. v, Are not the king's officers and purveyors licensed spoilers and rapiners?

† **Ra·ping,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. Rape *v.*2] **1.** *Her.* Of animals: Devouring or tearing prey.

1660 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xv. 179 Lyons Bears, Wolves and other Beasts of raveṇing kind, when they are borne in Armes feeding, you must term them in Blazon, Raping, and tell whereon.

2. Transporting, ravishing.

1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv. 69 O, had I Virgil's verse or Tullie's tongue, Or raping numbers like the Thracian's Song! *Ibid.* v. 94 Raping notes.

† **Ra·pinous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Rapine *sb.* + -ous, or ad. OF. *rapineus, -eux* (14th c. in Godef.).] Given to rapine; rapacious.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F viij, He maketh the noble men to be rapynous & tyraunts. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 277 What is that liuing other than vnjust, rapinous, and .. iniurious? 1682 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1735/3 The Rapinous hands and power of wicked..Men.

b. *transf.* Carrying or sweeping away.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 505 One of these tides..will carry any Vessel backward,..the length of its rapinous current.

Rapist (rē·ɪ·pist). *U. S.* [f. Rape *sb.*2 + -ist.] One guilty of rape.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 13 June, Two horse thieves and a rapist were sentenced..this morning.

† **Ra·pless,** *a.* [f. Rap *sb.*1] Free from blows.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 477/14 We ne mowe raples þorw þo þre To Bere þe croune to-fore þe kyng.

Raploch (ræ·plǫx), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* Also 6 rep-, roploch, rapploch, -lack, raplach, -lock. [Of obscure origin.]

A. *sb.* Coarse, homespun, undyed woollen cloth.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 1045 Thay haue renuncit russat and roploch quhyte. 1535 — *Satyre* 1995 Thair vmest clayis, that was of rapploch gray. 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang.* ix, I will owe you a kirtle of the best raploch grey. 1832 Vedder *Native Parish* i. in *Poems*, etc. (1878) 348 Ophelias in woollen raplochs, and Desdemonas in linsey woolsey frocks.

B. *adj.* Coarse, rough, homely.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 183 The rost was teugh as raploch hodin. 1785 Burns *Ep. Davie* vii, The Muse, poor hizzie! Tho' rough an' raploch be her measure, She's seldom lazy.

† **Ra·ply,** *a. rare.* [Cf. next.] Hasty, hurried.

a 1400 *Body & Soul* (Vernon MS.) 149 To harme was thi raple res. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Cotton MS.) 353 She com Forthe with A raply rese.

† **Ra·ply,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 -li, -liche, -lych. [= MSw. *raplika* in the same sense, perh. related to Rap *v.*2, but cf. Rapely.] Hastily, hurriedly.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 This reul thai gert me rapli rede. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v. 176 Thei rise vp raply [*v.r.* rapliche]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 7 The rakke of þe rede skye full rappely I ridde.

Rapok, obs. form of Rappock *dial.*

Rapontik: see Rhapontic.

Raporie, obs. form of Rapparee.

Raport, obs. form of Rapport, Report.

Rapparee (ræpărī·). Forms: α. 7 rappery, *pl.* -ies, rap(p)ories. β. 7–8 raparee, 8 rapperee, 7– rapparee. [a. Ir. *rapaire* 'a short pike, a raparee' (O'Reilly; cf. *ropaire* 'a rapier, a treacherous violent person', ibid.); the β-forms app. originated in the pl., after the southern Irish pl. *rapairídhe* (-ĭyə).]

† **1.** A half-pike. *Obs. rare* —1.

1690 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2529/3 Both Horse and Foot are very ill Armed, the latter having for the most part only Scythes, or Half Pikes called *Rapories.*

2. *Hist.* An Irish pikeman or irregular soldier, of the kind prominent during the war of 1688–92; hence, an Irish bandit, robber, or freebooter.

α. 1690 T. Harrison in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 212 The fugitive Irish, or Rapperies, who steal in the night. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rapparies*, Wild Irish Robbers, and Out-laws.

attrib. 1690 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2596/3 Another of our Parties have cut off a Rappery Colonel, with 50 of his Men.

β. 1690 Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 2/2 These were afterwards called Rapparee's, a sort of Irish Vultures that follow their Armies to pray on the spoil. 1692 *Siege Lymerick* 3 This day several notorious Rapparees were brought Prisoners into our Camp. 1707 *Act* 6 *Anne* II An Act for the more effectual suppression of .. robbers and rapparees. 1745 Berkeley *Let. to Gervais* 24 Nov. in Fraser *Life* viii. 304 We have been alarmed with a report that a great body of rapparees is up in the county of Kilkenny. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 73 The English complained that it was no easy matter to catch a Rapparee.

attrib. 1834 Ainsworth *Rookwood* IV. vi, O'Hanlon..That o'er the broad province of Ulster, the Raparee banner unfurled. 1888 H. D. Traill *William III* 87 The rapparee Irish levies who formed the bulk of James's force.

b. *fig.*, or extended to persons of similar character in other countries.

1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 397 These zealots, these Jewish rapparees and assassins. 1720 J. Johnson *Canons Eng. Ch.* I. Ee j b, Let..Rapperees and Freebooters, incur the severest Wrath of God. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xiii, This rapparee promised him mountains of wealth. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiii, By that time we had arrived at the door..I paid the rapparee, and in I popped.

Rappee (ræpī·). Also 9 rapee. [ad. F. (*tabac*) *râpé*, pa. pple. of *râper* to Rasp (see def.).] A coarse kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker tobacco leaves, and originally obtained by rasping a piece of tobacco. Also †*rappee-snuff.*

c 1740 *Wimble's Snuffs* in F. W. Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 268 English Rappee, Scented Rappee [etc.]. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 34 ▸ 24 Made some rappee-snuff. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 128 He May tell their honours that he sells rappee. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lx, He started back, and must have upset some of his rappee, for Macbeth sneezed thrice.

‖ **Rappel** (rapel), *sb.* [F., f. *rappeler* to recall, Repeal.] The roll or beat of a drum to summon soldiers to arms.

1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 125 Then came drums of the national guard beating the *rappel* and the *générale*. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 29 July, A strong body of drummers on the French model beat some noisy rappel.

transf. 1866 Miss Thackeray *Village on Cliff* xiv, He.. beat the *rappel* with his spoon upon the tablecloth.

† **Rappel,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *rappeler*: see Repeal *v.*] *trans.* To recall (a hawk).

1575 Turbery. *Faulconrie* 62 A fearfull goshawke .. [will] not willingly repayre to any devise wherwith she is called and rappelde after hyr flight.

Rappely, variant of Raply *adv. Obs.*

Rapper (ræ·pəɹ). [f. Rap *v.*1 + -er 1.]

1. One who raps or knocks; a spirit-rapper.

1755 in Johnson.

2. Anything used for rapping; *spec.* † **a.** A door-knocker. *Obs.* **b.** A rattle or clapper. *rare.* **c.** *Coal-mining* (see quot. 1851).

1640 *Outlandish Proverbs* § 916 An old mans staffe is the rapper of deaths doore. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xvi, He stood with the rapper of the door suspended for a full minute in his hand. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 16 Cavendish Square, where the rapper first roused her from the deepest .. ruminations. 1834 Southey *Doctor* I. (1862) 116 He was not disturbed .. by the watchmen's rappers, or clap-sticks. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 41 *Rapper.*—A lever, placed at the top of a shaft or inclined plane, .. to give signals, when every thing is ready at the bottom for drawing away. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 8 The connection to each rapper and battery was to be made by means of a small button.

3. a. An arrant lie; a downright falsehood. Now only *dial.*

1611 Cotgr., *Bourdes*, fibs, rappers, lyes. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 38 (1713) I. 252 Care has told as many Rappers for the Dissenters as he thinks good. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 139 (1740) 402 What a Rapper is it then to say further [etc.]. 1890 in *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*

b. A great oath. Now only *dial.*

1678 Dryden *Limberham* IV. i, If you can swear such Rappers too, there's hope of you. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 225 When he was very angry..he was apt to let go a rapper or two. 1890 in *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*

† **4.** Something remarkably good or large. *Obs.* (Cf. Rapping *ppl. a.* 2.)

1653 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 34 Tell my dearest Lord Norwich he shall have a rapper [of a letter] next week. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 203 There remains but one Flower more that I have a mind to; but that indeed is a Rapper. 'Tis a Flower of the Sun.

Rapper, -ier, obs. Sc. forms of Rapier.

Rapperee, -y, obs. forms of RAPPAREE.

Rapping (ræ·pin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RAP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of striking or knocking sharply.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 97 A rappyngge togedre of stones. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 4 b, When he was with hasty rappyng quickely let in. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 162 Stones..on the helms..Kept such a rapping, it amaz'd great Asius. 1710 *Tatler* No. 160 ▪ 1, I heard a great Rapping at my Door. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 In creeds never was such levity; witness the..deliration of rappings.

2. a. Utterance (of an oath). †**b.** Perjury. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Iurement*,..a rapping out of an oath. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* I. xiii. (1840) 551 He was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little rapping for his friend.

†**Ra·pping,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*[—1] [f. RAP *v.*[2]] The practice of seizing or taking.

1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* I. 1 In rappynge and catchynge he was auaritious.

Rapping (ræ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RAP *v.*[1]]

1. That raps or knocks.

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 191 After all that has been written on the subject of the rapping spirits.

2. Uncommonly big or striking. Now *dial.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 146 Some others who fathered this rapping lie upon him. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xvii. 100/1 He maketh a voluntary confession of three other rapping crimes. 1728 W. SMITH *Univ. Coll.* 181 Next comes a rapping Lye. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Rapping*, large. *Var. dial.*

Rappist[1] (ræ·pist). *U.S.* [See def.] A member of an American religious sect named from its leader, George Rapp.

1845 G. STRUTHERS in *Ess. Chr. Union* xii. 372 The Rappists, Shakers, Mormons..and other small sects. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1994 The Rappists emigrated to Economy, 17 m. northwest of Pittsburg.

So **Ra·ppite.**

1832 S. A. FERRALE *Ramble through U. S. A.* 92 The Rappites had been in possession of the place for six years. 1864 T. L. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* II. 20 The Rappites..were the followers of a religious zealot, who yielded implicit obedience to his commands.

Rappist[2] (ræ·pist). [f. RAP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -IST.] **a.** One who believes in spirit-rapping. **b.** A supposed spirit that 'raps'.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 417 Clairvoyants, rappists, connoisseurs in ghostology, and such-like mystery-mongers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 2/2 The 'rappists', whoever they might be, apparently followed with close attention the conversation that went on in the room.

Rapplack, -loch, obs. forms of RAPLOCH.

Rapply, variant of RAPLY *adv. Obs.*

Ra·ppock. *north dial.* In 4 **rapok,** 9 **rappak, -uck.** An ill-behaved person.

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 7006 By none suche rapokys will I sitt. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Rappak*, a pet name for an unruly child. 1881 J. SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* 144 (Cumbld. Gloss.) Them rappucks at cuh creepan aboot t' back dooar.

Rapporie, obs. form of RAPPAREE.

Rapport (răpō·ɹt, F. rapōr), *sb.* Also 7 **raport.** [F., f. *rapporter*: see RE- and APPORT *v.*]

†**1.** Report, talk. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 194, I perceyve by his rapport that your grace shewed unto hym that the yong duck of Cleves was decessed.

2. Reference, relationship; connexion, correspondence, conformity. *In rapport*: (see 3.)

The quots. show that Johnson was mistaken in supposing that Temple was the introducer and sole user of the word.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 226 Between whose Languages there is no more rapport, then the English hath to the Greek and Arabian. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 167 'Tis obvious enough, what rapport there is .. between the Thoughts and Words. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 26 It has no Rapport at all to the Line of Knowledge. [1755 JOHNSON, *Rapport*..A word introduced by the innovator, Temple, but not copied by others.] 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 3 The rapports of conformity which naturally exist between the male and the female. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 169 As a proof that I had been in rapport with you.

b. *spec.* A state in which mesmeric action can be exercised by one person on another.

1848 CROWE *Night Side of Nature* I. 345 The somnambule reads the thoughts not only of his magnetiser, but of others, with whom he is placed in rapport. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. vi. 293 Every work of genius, by coming, as it were, into mesmeric rapport with the affinities of kindred genius,..is itself the parent of many others.

3. In Fr. phr. *en rapport*, in connexion, etc.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 98 During his government as First Consul, I was frequently *en rapport* with him. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* XXVIII, Sympathetic natures, who only needed to be placed *en rapport* to 'like each other mightily'.

†**4.** *Comb.* **rapport-work** (tr. F. *ouvrage de rapport*), inlaid or mosaic work. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 407 The Workmanship is of several pieces of rapport-work after the Mosaic manner.

†**Rappo·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*[—1]. [See prec.] *intr.* To relate *to.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 10 Which duty .. r'apports to God and touches not the Man.

†**Rapporteu·r.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [a. F. *rapporteur*, f. *rapporter*: see RAPPORT *sb.*] A reporter.

c 1500 *Melusine* 190 With drawe not rapporteurs of wordes toward you.

‖ **Rapprochement** (raproʃmaṅ). [F., f. *rapprocher* (f. *re-* + *approcher* APPROACH) + -MENT.] A coming or bringing together, an establishment of harmonious relations.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 228 One of the opinions .. deserves to be mentioned, as exhibiting a curious *rapprochement*. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 July 8/3 A rapprochement between the Russian and Austrian governments.

Rapreiff, obs. Sc. form of REPROVE.

Rapscallion (ræpskæ·liən). Also 8 **rabs-.** [Later form of RASCALLION.] A rascal, rogue, vagabond, scamp.

1699 E. WARD *London Spy* No. 5. 10 A parcel of Poor ragged Rapscallions, mounted upon Scrubbed Tits. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXV, Go your ways, you rapscallion. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* IV. ii. (1862) 335 Those ragged rapscallions that abound in the streets of towns, .. uncultivated, neglected. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 214 A set of ferocious-looking rapscallions had boarded the steamer.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 380 Such a strange Rapscallion fellow. 1777 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 172 From him who..calls all Congresses Rabscallion. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xii. (1878) 66 He is dressed in such a rapscallion manner.

Hence **Rapsca·llionly** *a.*, rascally; **Rapsca·llionry,** rascals collectively.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 245 A 'rapscallionly part' there is in every community. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov., I suppose this rapscallionry will 'quit' soon.

†**Ra·pshin.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RAP *v.*[1] + SHIN.] A kind of fetter contrived to strike against a horse's leg, and so prevent it from running away.

1677 *Dulwich College MSS.* Ser. II. 30 (28 July), 4 pins for the horses rapshins. 1683 KENNET tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 54 The Penalty of his Jaws being curbed, his Tail dock'd, his Rapshin and Fetters when he runs a-Grass.

Rapsodie, -ist, -y, obs. ff. RHAPSODIST, -Y.

†**Ra·pster.** *nonce-wd.* [f. RAP *v.*[1] + -STER.] One who raps.

1772 T. BRYDGES *Homer* (1797) I. 309 Then at another stroke this rapster Settled Calisius, his tapster.

Rapt (ræpt), *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *raptus*, n. of action f. *rapĕre* to seize. Cf. F. *rapt.*]

1. A trance, ecstasy, rapture.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 272 A rapt, or a rauysshynge of the soule. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 182 He seemeth to lye as thoughe he were in great payne or in a rapte. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxiv. 165 There came a Rapt upon me, so sudden, that it took me, as it were, out of myself. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 72 Being much indisposed, I took up my Rosary, and insensibly fell into a Rapt. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 138 In one of his rapts the Angels, who conducted his spirit .. bade him look down upon the earth.

†**2.** *Sc.* = RAPE (abduction or ravishing). *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 121 Adulterie and fornicatioun, Rapt and incest. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 48 Fair Helen's rapt, and Paris' prowd offence. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 387 A Vagabond Stranger.. by an open Rapt snatcht away before their own eyes their ..Daughters.

†**b.** An abducted woman. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 70 [Helen is] the inordinate patterne of all willing and licentious rapts.

†**3.** The act or power of carrying forcibly away; sweep; force, current. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 341 Neither may reason find place in the violent rapt of such passions. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* IV. (1845) 149 Nor are we to think that God doth all with an immediate rapt. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 24 Move by the Intelligences of the superiour Faculties, not by the Rapt of Passion.

†**4.** Violent robbery, rapine. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 425 [He] brought away from thame ane kow whairof he never made restitutione as yet, quhilk is manifest rapt and oppressioune.

Rapt (ræpt), *pa. pple.* (and *pa. t.*). Also 5–6 **rapte,** 7 **rap't.** [ad. L. *rapt-us*, pa. pple. of *rapĕre* to seize, RAPE *v.*[2]

Chiefly employed as a pa. pple. passive (rarely active), but also occas. in poetry (from *c* 1600) as a pa. tense. The use of RAP *v.*[3] to supply an inf. and pres. was formerly common (cf. also RAPT *v.*), but is now extremely rare.]

I. As *pa. pple.* passive. (The ordinary use.)

1. (Also with *up.*) Taken and carried up *to* or *into* heaven (either in literal or mystical sense).

a 1400 *Vernon MS.* in *O.E. Misc.* 223 Þe visions of seynt poul wan he was rapt into paradys. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv, In this wyse were the bretheren twayne To heauen-rapt, as thes poetes fayne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 25 Helyas was rapte in this tyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 Whan he was rapt & taken vp in to the thyrde heuen. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 99 To this place .. were Enoch, Elias and Paul rapt up before their deaths. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 522 Rapt in a Chariot drawn by fiery Steeds. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 71 They are..rapt, perhaps, like Elijah, alive into Heaven. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. Prel. 12 He was rapt up on high and saw S. Peter.

2. Carried away *in spirit*, without bodily removal.

c 1470 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 15 How a certeyn deuowt person..was rapte in spirite by the wille of god. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. C iiij, I .. was in the spirite rapte, and clerely taken vp from all wordlye affectes. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxvi. (1671) 272 Being in Prayer .., and rapt in Spirit. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 7 Rapt into future times, the Bard begun. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* ix. (ed. 3) 198 St. Paul when he was rapt in the spirit into Paradise.

b. With various const., as *beside, beyond, out of* (oneself), *into* (a certain state).

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* T. iij, They are wholy distraught and rapte out of theimselves. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 289 Doe I seeme .. to be frentique, and rapt beside my selfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. (1651) 476 Anthony was amazed and rapt beyond himself. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 160 How would he have been rapt into an Extasie of Astonishment. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* I. 215 Rapt into still communion. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through a Needle's Eye* I. 182 He had been rapt away into a trance of spiritual ecstasy.

3. Transported with some emotion, ravished, enraptured. Also const. *with* or (in recent use) *by.*

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 3 With this noble corage, with this ardent zele .. he is thus rapte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 6 With the sweetnesse of her rare delight The prince halfe rapt began on her to dote. 1680 CROWNE *Misery Civ. War* IV. 50, I am so rapt I mind not what she says. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. iii, I .. Am rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 187 From such disorder free, Nor rapt, nor craving, but in settled peace. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXVI, I am not, like him, rapt by the bustle of military preparation. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 313, I have stood on the deck under those beautiful skies gazing, admiring, rapt.

4. Deeply engaged or buried *in* (a feeling, subject of thought, etc.); intent *upon.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 137 For a woman rapt in love so marveylously. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 222 As men rapt in deep contemplation. 1682 H. MORE *Belshassar* I. 66 Rapt in prophetic vision, I behold Things hid as yet from mortal sight. 1769 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 18 Rapt in celestial transport they. 1846 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 69 As if the seedsman, rapt Upon the coming harvest, should not plunge His hand into the bag. 1847 — *Princ.* VI. 203 Ida spoke not, rapt upon the child. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 416 Rapt in adoring contemplation.

5. Of a woman: Carried away by force; raped.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 197 Sekenge Europa his sustyr, .. whiche was rapte by Iupiter. *c* 1550 *Life Bp. Fisher* in Wks. (E. E. T. S.) II. p. xliv, Provided alwaies that you..Catherine were not rapt against your will. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 497 By Proserpine's sad Teares, When she was rapt to the infernall Bower. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 11 Euridice..From Orpheus rapt.

6. Carried or removed from one place, position, or situation to another. (Chiefly said of persons.) With various const.

1552 LATIMER *Godly Serm.* (1562) 113 b, They ..shal be rapte vp into the ayre. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 206 The house of the blessed Virgin .. was rapt from thence, and set in the woods of Picenum. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 506 From Oxford I was Rapt by my Nephew .. to Redgrave. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 113 Rapt through the ranks he thunders o'er the plain. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 212 The aspiring family was rapt out of sight in a whirlwind. 1870 MYERS *Poems* 82 That face, .. Lo, while we looked on her, was rapt away.

b. Taken *away* by death.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 121 His only daughter had been rapt away to the grave. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. viii. (1872) III. 297 Looking back..upon such a Father now rapt away for ever.

†**c.** Snapped *up* (by purchasers). *Obs. rare*[—1].

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epistles* To Rdr. ᵛv, Flim flames and gue gawes..are soner rapte vp thenne..Clarkly makinges.

II. 7. As *pa. pple.* active. *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 59 The mynde inwarde Venus had rapte and taken fervently. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., This it is, that hath .. rap't me to present indignation. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 39 What accident Hath rapt him from us?

III. 8. As *pa. t.* Chiefly poetic, and now *rare.*

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* (1828) 76 He .. rapt him up by his long hair out of the water unto the land. 1621 H. KING *Serm.* 54 Else some whirle-wind rapt him, and bare him to the house. 1651 R. WARING *Verses prefixed Cartwright's Comedies*, He rapt us, too: 't was Heaven but to heare. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, A pleasing melancholy, that rapt all her attention. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XXIII, Sorrow and fear So struck, so roused, so rapt Urania. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 617 As the wild God rapt her from earth's breast lifted.

Rapt (ræpt), *ppl. a.* [See prec.]

1. Entranced, ravished, enraptured, etc.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 182 The spirite answereth by the mouth of the rapte Piaces. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 40 Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 278 The rapt Seraph that adores and burns. 1841 EMERSON *Addr. Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 221 The rapt saint is found the only logician.

2. Indicating, proceeding from, characterized by, a state of rapture. (Freq. in later 19th c. use.)

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, He listened .. with a rapt attention. 1851 J. P. NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 300 The rapt language of the Psalmist. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 167 It is not the poetry of deep meditation or of rapt enthusiasm.

†**3.** Due to being carried along. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* XXI. 432 The Moone by her diurne rapt motion from East to West.

†**Rapt,** *v. Obs.* [f. RAPT *pa. pple.*; cf. RAP *v.*[3], RAPE *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To carry away by force.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 86 The women of Saba.. were rapted and rauished by the Romaines. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xcvii, The Libyan lion, .. Out-rushing from his den, rapts all away. 1619 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 159 This spirit is fained to be rapted by the Earth. *Ibid.*, The ayre is rapted by the water.

2. To transport, enrapture.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophies* 441 The Prophet rapting his soule's soule a space. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 337 It euen rapteth the soule, and abstracteth it from it selfe.

Hence †**Ra·pted** *ppl. a.*, †**Ra·pting** *vbl. sb.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. v. (1589) 16 Hercules..in rescue of the rapted Bride did runne. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xxi.

9 His rapting up by the Spirit. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 337 Tuning rarely right, Vnto the rapting Spirit, the rapted spright.

Rap, tap, etc. An imitation of the sound produced by rapping on a door.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* i, Rap, tap, tap! 'There's your master',..screamed the lady. 1874 A. G. Murdoch *Sandy M'Tartan* 3 Rap, tap, tirrap, went the Tweezer's knuckles against the pannelling of the door.

Ra·p-ta·p, *v.* [Cf. prec.] *intr.* To make a rapping noise. Hence **Ra·p-ta·pping** *ppl. a.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 36 The tuteling fife, and hoarse rap-tapping drum. 1859 Capern *Ball. & Songs* 142 Thrice happy cot, if there the bard should stray By some kind chance, and rap-tap at its door.

Raptato·rial, *a.* [f. L. type **raptātōri-us* (f. *raptāre* to seize) + -AL.] = Raptorial.

1861 in *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* IV. I. Gloss. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 296 A raptatorial fish organised to live at a depth of between 500 and 800 fathoms.

So **Ra·ptatory** *a.* (In recent Dicts.)

† **Ra·pter.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. Rapt *v.*] A ravisher.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 149 Chaste Winifrid; who chose ..To haue her harmlesse life by the leud Rapter spilt.

† **Ra·ptery.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Rapt *pa. pple.* + -ery.] Rapture.

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* iv. 18 To quicken and rayse the Minde with a kind of heat and rapterie.

† **Ra·pting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Rapt *v.* + -ing[2].] Transporting, enrapturing, ravishing. (Not uncommon in 17th c.)

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 57/2 Come and see Womans rapting features. 1610 *Histrio-m.* i. 35 In flowing straynes, and rapting Symphonie. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* II. ii, He eager of such rapting Bliss, awak'd her with a kiss. 1721 — *Operas,* etc. Ded., Sing then, Apollo, touch thy rapting Lyre.

† **Ra·ption.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *raptiōn-em* (Terence), n. of action f. *rapĕre* Rape *v.*[2]] The fact of being snatched up.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. A iiij b, Of feigned visions, of lying in traunces, of rapcions, euen unto the third heauen. 1623 in Cockeram. [1644 condemned in *Vindex Anglicus* 5–6.]

Ra·ptly, *adv. rare.* [f. Rapt *ppl. a.* + -ly[2].] †**a.** Quickly. *Obs.* **b.** Rapturously.

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 74 That part of the Spheare is most raptly moved, which is most remote from the Poles. 1890 S. J. Duncan *Social Departure* 225 Just the thing, she whispered to me raptly.

Ra·ptness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] †**a.** Swiftness. *Obs.* **b.** Rapt condition.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 With more festination & more raptnes. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 182 That look which such raptness wears.

Raptor (ræ·ptəɹ). [a. L. *raptor,* agent-noun f. *rapĕre* *v.*[2]]

†**1.** A ravisher. *Obs.*

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xiv. xcv, Oh! had the Raptor in his cradle dide, Millions of liues had in his death beene sau'd. 1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 30 If the virgin had been engaged to another, .. the raptor had been guilty of adultery.

†**2.** A plunderer, robber. *Obs.*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 32 They that took away goods in a sort wrongfully will prove themselves preservers not raptors. 1720 J. Johnson *Canons Ch. Eng.* II. H h j b, Some Raptors rather than Rectors of Churches.

3. *Ornith.* One of the *Raptores* (see 4).

1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 324 We wake the echoes of the rocks so well stocked with raptors. 1892 W. H. Hudson *La Plata* 93 Some raptors never attack birds, others only occasionally.

4. In Lat. pl. **raptores** (ræptō·rīz), as the name of an order of birds of prey, including the eagle, hawk, buzzard, owl, etc.

1823 Vigors in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. 405 *note,* The term *Raptatores* of that naturalist [Illiger] I have ventured to alter to *Raptores,* which appears to me more classical. The former I believe is not in use. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 157 Representatives of all the raptores, or birds of prey, vultures, falcons, and owls.

Raptorial (ræptō·riăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. type **raptōri-us* (cf. prec.) + -al.]

1. Given to seizing prey, predatory; esp. *raptorial birds* = prec. 4.

1825 Vigors & Horsfield in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 177 The first order .. is the Raptorial Order, or the Birds of Prey. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in Orr *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 226 Raptorial birds take a horizontal position when suspended in the air. 1892 W. H. Hudson *La Plata* 158 Bringing a raptorial insect and a firefly together.

b. as *sb.* A bird of prey. (Ogilvie 1882.)

2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, predatory birds or animals; adapted for seizing prey.

1839 Jardine *Brit. Birds* II. 53 With raptorial or predacious manners. 1870 H. A. Nicholson *Man. Zool.* I. 219 In others the first pair of legs are greatly developed, and form powerful raptorial organs, as in the *Mantis.*

So **Rapto·rious** *a.*

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 300 Anterior legs raptorious. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. of Anim.* II. xv. 59 The raptorious fore leg of the Squillæ.

Ra·ptril. ? *pseudo-arch.* App. = Rascal.

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. vii, The raptril vulgar .. who hiss one day what they applaud the next. *Ibid.* IV. v, Heard you the name the raptrils shouted.

Rapture (ræ·ptiŭɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **wrap-.** [f. Rapt *pa. pple.* + -ure. Cf. *capture.*]

†**1.** The act of seizing and carrying off as prey or plunder. *Obs.*

1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. i. 161 Spite of all the rapture of the sea, This jewel holds his building on my arm. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXII. 271 Look how an eagle from her height Stoops to the rapture of a lamb. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xliv. 6 Who did Realmes subdue .. Were wise in Councell, and in Rapture strong.

2. The act of carrying, or fact of being carried, onwards; force of movement. Now *rare.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XIV. 428 Our Ship..'gainst a Rocke, or Flat, her Keele did dash With headlong rapture. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. vi. (1635) 98 A receiued opinion amongst Philosophers .. that the sea by the rapture of the heauens should be moued round..in a diurnall course. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 299 Wave rowling after Wave, where way they found, If steep, with torrent rapture. 1888 Lowell *Agassiz* VI. i. 21 With the rapture of great winds to blow About earth's shaken coignes.

†**3.** The act of carrying off a woman. *Obs.*

1600 Dekker *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 151 That feare Which her late violent rapture cast upon her. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 117 A flat piece of brass, with the rapture of Proserpine by a Centaure. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. 114 Under which of the Kings happened the rapture of Europa.

† **b.** = Rape *sb.*[2] 3. *Obs.* Also *fig.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XX. 485 My women servants dragg'd about my house To lust and rapture. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V,* cccxxix, Though the Representative committ Rapture vpon his heart, in well-drawne Smiles.

4. The act of conveying a person from one place to another, *esp.* to heaven; the fact of being so conveyed.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 19 Horrid raptures downe to the lowest hell. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 193 Elias's rapture to heaven. 1842 Manning *Serm.* viii. (1848) 139 In the book of the prophet Ezekiel we read of his rapture to Tel-abib. 1895 A. Nutt *Voy. Bran* I. 273 *note,* The rapture of the hero, by the heroine, to the Underworld.

5. Transport of mind, mental exaltation or absorption, ecstasy; now *esp.* ecstatic delight or joy.

1629 Milton *Nativity* 98 Such musick sweet..As all their souls in blisfull rapture took. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 86/1 His Contemplative Rapture at the same time was no less worthy Admiration. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Women always speak in rapture when they speak of beauty. 1818 Mrs. Shelley *Frankenst.* iii. (1865) 58 The astonishment .. soon gave place to delight and rapture. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxiv, He felt in that moment the rapture and glory of martyrdom without its agony.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this. (In mod. use the pl. is freq. in the phr. (*to be*) *in,* or (*to go*) *into raptures.*)

1605 Drayton *Bar. Wars* III. lviii, With such brave raptures from her words that rise, She made a breach in his impressive breast. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* iii. Wks. (1851) 287 This man..sees truth as in a rapture, and cleaves to it. 1738 Wesley *Hymns,* '*Again the kind revolving Year*' iv, If aught can there enhance their Bliss Or raise their Raptures higher. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xi, He is instantly in raptures at so great an improvement. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* I, A place that strangers fell into raptures with. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 19 The mother's early raptures had lasted but a short time.

c. A state of passionate excitement; a paroxysm, fit. *rare* (now *dial.*).

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 223 Your pratling Nurse Into a rapture lets her Baby crie. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 24 Then in rage and sudden rapture drew out his knife. 1895 W. C. Fraser *Whaups of Durley* xii, The laddies used to pit her into terrible raptures when they misca'ed her.

d. A strong fit or attack *of* (some emotion or mental state).

1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VI. 488 A rapture of forgetfulness. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* ii. 19 'Eh, that's the sea!' exclaimed the lassie in a rapture of admiration.

6. The expression of ecstatic feeling in words or music; a rhapsody.

1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 27 The cause of such Musicall and Harmonious Raptures. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 369 With Præamble sweet .. they introduce Thir sacred Song, and waken raptures high. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* VI. 102 When the first Fire of Enthusiasm had vented itself in the Rapture of Hymns and Odes. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* IX. iv, The people..shouted raptures as he passed. 1845 Browning *Home Th. fr. Abroad* 14 The first fine careless rapture [of the thrush].

7. *Comb.* **a.** Instrumental, as *rapture-bound, -bursting, -lightened, -rising, -smitten, -touched, -trembling* adjs.

1842 Faber *Styrian Lake* 26, I see Mary *rapture-bound, And the lily-flowers around. 1824 T. Fenby *Four Temperam.* IV. xv, Its *rapture-bursting joys. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 6 Turn .. thy *rapture-lighten'd eye To Wisdom's walks. 1842 Sir Aubrey de Vere *Song of Faith* 219 With *rapture-rising heart, and a thanksgiving tongue. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 23 Who hath not own'd with *rapture-smitten frame The power of grace. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 209 Your bard shall depart With a *rapture-touch'd heart. 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* vi, Cherubs and *rapture-trembling Seraphim.

b. Objective, as *rapture-breathing, -giving, -moving, -speaking* adjs.

1777 Potter *Æschylus* Suppl. 111 The muses' *rapture-breathing shell. 1787 Burns *Answ. Verses by Guidwife of Wauchope* iv, The saul o' life, the heav'n below, Is *rapture-giving woman. 1801 Elizabeth Scot *Alonzo & Cora* 81 Her *rapture-moving voice. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 4 The *rapture-speaking tear.

Hence **Ra·ptural** *a.*, **Raptura·tion.** *nonce-wds.*

1695 Bp. Sprat *Disc. Clergy* 46 Such raptural (if I may so call it) or Enthusiastical Spirit of Preaching. *a* 1814 *Gonzanga* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 110 I'll tell you. Now prepare for rapturation.

Rapture (ræ·ptiŭɹ), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To enrapture. Also const. *with.* (Chiefly in *pass.*, common *c* 1700–50.)

1637 Heywood *Royal Skip* 27 Shee hath (no doubt) raptured our Undertaker. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 224 ₱ 7 The highest compounded Spirit of Lavender .. which .. raptures the Spirits. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 308 How will Lord M. be raptured when he sees her. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 947. 1892 Ingersoll in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr. 7/1 While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed to silence.

Raptured (ræ·ptiŭɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb.] Ecstatic, enraptured. (Freq. in 18th c.)

1682 Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1836) I. 343 The meeter of the rapturd pædagogue. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 558 In his raptured soul the vision glows. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xlvi, Light o'er the chords his raptur'd hand he flung. 1830 Tennyson *Ode to Memory* v, Large dowries doth the raptur'd eye To the young spirit present.

Ra·ptureless, *a. rare*[−1]. Devoid of rapture.

1811 Scott *Don Roderick* I. iii, Weak minstrels of a laggard day,.. Timid and raptureless.

† **Ra·pturist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Rapture *sb.* + -ist.] An enthusiast.

1663 Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 43 Swarms of prophets and rapturists. 1783 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 13 Jan., Dr. Warton ..is what Dr. Johnson calls a rapturist.

Rapturize (ræ·ptiŭɹəiz), *v.* [f. Rapture *sb.* + -ize.] *intr.* To fall into ecstasies. Also (*nonce-use*), to say in an ecstatic way.

1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* I. 25 'I would not miss this fête for the world!' rapturized the Earl. 1832 Darwin in *Life* (1887) I. 232, I will not rapturize again, but I give myself great credit in not being crazy out of pure delight.

Rapturous (ræ·ptiŭɹəs), *a.* Also 7–8 *poet.* **rapt'rous.** [f. Rapture *sb.* + -ous.]

1. Characterized by, expressive or partaking of, rapture.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 549 A kind of Rapturous and Ecstatick Union with .. The One and The Good. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 441 Here rapt'rous Converse he with Heav'n maintains. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. viii, The pleasure .. is of a lively character, rapturous and violent. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 178 The joy of the .. master .. was rapturous and voluble. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxii. 279 A shout of rapturous applause greeted this announcement.

2. Feeling or exhibiting rapture.

1754 Gray *Pleasure* 18 Rise the rapturous choir among. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* iv. (1874) 42 A rapturous imaginative girl. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxv. 17 Muse more rapturous, you, than any Sappho. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* June xxvi, [We] see thee now so glad and rapturous.

Rapturously (ræ·ptiŭɹəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a rapturous manner.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 293 Mere Prophetick Ellipsis .. spoken rapturously and ecstatically. *a* 1711 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 375 When Tears..so rapturously glide. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxix. 174 The speech..was rapturously praised as a fine specimen of judicial eloquence. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 246 They crowded rapturously round the princely boy.

So **Ra·pturousness.**

1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* (1881) 271 All that he has dreamed of rapturousness and blessedness.

‖ **Raptus** (ræ·ptŭs). [L., vbl. sb. f. *rapĕre* to seize: cf. Rapt, Rapture, etc.]

1. *Path.* A seizure. (Craig, 1848.)

Chiefly in L. phrases, as *raptus melancholicus, nervorum.*

2. A state of rapture or excitement. *rare.*

1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 106 How graceful she is in her tragic raptus the chorus shows. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 17 Nov. 4 Did he not lash up the raptus over the extension of the franchise?

Rapy, var. Rapé *Obs.* **Rapyer, -yre,** obs. ff. Rapier. **Rapyne,** obs. f. Rapine. **Raquer,** obs. f. Require. **Raquest,** obs. Sc. f. Request. **Raquet,** var. Racket *sb.*[1]

‖ **Raquette** (răke·t). Also **racq-.** = Racket *sb.*[2]

1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* xiii. 744 The bishop calls for his raquette, and engages in a game at tennis. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 362/1 When the racquette is fastened the heel and toe are free.

† **Raquitable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. (*rente*) *raquitable* (Godef.): see next.] Redeemable.

1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 92 If the inheritance shall be sold for rent raquitable, that is to say, rent afterwards to be bought off, or .. passed away by deed of gift .. or for wares .. received.

† **Raquite,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *raquiter* to recover, to pay (Godef.): see Re- and Acquit.] *trans.* To redeem.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 255/2 To leye in plege all my grete Jowellys, and the most partie of my Plate not yit raquited.

Rar, obs. form of Roar.

† **Rarachose,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *rare chose* rare thing.] Rare, unusual.

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 20 He is ravisht in Contemplation how Rarachose it is, to see or hear a material Question in Theology defended in the University Schools.

Raræ show, obs. form of Raree-show.

Rardess, obs. form of Reredos.

Rare (rēə), *a.*[1] (*adv.*[1] and *sb.*) Also 6–7 *Sc.* **rair.** [ad. L. *rār-us* or a. F. *rare* (14th c.).]

1. Having the constituent particles not closely

packed together. (Opposed to *dense*.) In later use chiefly of the air or gases.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 99 The londis fatte, or lene, or thicke, or rare. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lv, Not ayre; for she is not so light or rare. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Distinguishing betweene open and rare soyles, and such as are condense and close. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 47 All pure and rare bodies ascend, as the Fire more than the Air. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 275 A denser Fluid is hotter than a rarer. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 100 As the air rises above the earth's surface, it grows rarer, and consequently lighter, bulk for bulk. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 55 (1875) 181 A projectile would travel a far greater distance through a rare medium like air, than through a dense medium like water.

fig. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 7 Spinning .. From the fine threads of rare and subtle thought.

† **b.** Of colour: Thin, faint. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 111 Those are reckoned the best, whose colour is neither too thick nor too rare.

† **2. a.** Having the component parts widely set; of open construction; in open order. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 494 A multitude of reysouns puld they take, And into rushy frayels rare [L. *rariore contextu*] hem gete. 1622 Sir R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 197 They being rare shippes, and without any manner of close fights, in bourding with us, their men were all open unto us, and we under covert and shelter. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. v. 100 One rare and slender ranke were to receive all the storme without seconds.

† **b.** Thinly attended or populated. *Obs. rare.*

1610 J. FORBES *Cert. Rec.* x. (1846) 387 The Assemblie was so rare that they were not exceeding the number of nineteen Commissioners. *c* 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1854) 61 Our immediate neighbourhood was rare and rustic.

† **3. a.** Placed or stationed at wide intervals; standing or keeping far apart. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1033 Bowis ore it trayn So lough and rare, on hem that bees may dwelle. *Ibid.* IV. 183 Cvcumber in this mone is sowen rare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 461 Among the trees in pairs they rose, they walk'd; Those rare and solitarie, these in flocks.

† **b.** Seldom appearing or seen. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. viii. 9 Be rare amonge yonge peple & straunge folkes. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 383 Frequent in Park with lady at his side,..But rare at home.

† **c.** Sparing. Const. *in*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, Pacyent in aduersytees, rare & sobre in wordes.

d. Infrequent. *rare.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 128 The Pulse becomes ..more languid, rare, slow. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 164 He ..Chose the green path that show'd the rarer foot.

4. (With pl. sbs.) Few in number, and widely separated from each other (in space or time); forming a small and scattered class.

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary*, c. 13 The Fertility of the Ground is not apt to bring forth any Corn nor good Grass, but in rare Places. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vindication* iv. (1661) 65 And the Legations from Rome were almost as rare as appeals to Rome, .. untill the Norman conquest. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 199, I never saw but one Grey-ey'd, and therefore I suppose them rare. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 700 Are such men rare? Perhaps they would abound Were occupation easier to be found. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 263 Clouds sail o'er the inverse deep,..And the rare stars rush through them. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/6 Brake appliances, to the development of which we mainly owe it that railway accidents are now so rare.

5. Of a kind, class, or description, seldom found, met with, or occurring; unusual, uncommon, exceptional.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 171 It is a veraye rare thyng in princes to feele the mocions and pangues of the graces. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 378 An Olyphaunt of Inde, .. a rare spectacle, and a beast not often sene in Germany. 1611 BIBLE Pref. ¶ 15 Many rare names of certaine birds, beastes and precious stones. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 269 The Book being very rare in England. 1755 *Man* No. 15. 4 It is comparatively rare for brutes to die of sickness. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 139 The white bird of Paradise is the most rare...The first sort is very rare. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 399 Gathering rare shells, delighted children stray. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 42 How very rare it is to see a well-formed face. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 182 It was a rare event for Mrs. Skirlaugh to go from home.

b. *It is rare that* ... (Cf. F. *il est rare que* ..., and see RARELY *adv.* 2 d.)

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* (1792) I. 34 It is very rare that philology and philosophy are united in the same person. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ii. 163 It was rare that the tone of remonstrance was heard in the halls of Castilian legislation.

6. Unusual in respect of some good quality; of uncommon excellence or merit; remarkably good or fine; † distinguished (quot. 1685).

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b, Therin they fonde many noble and rare bookes. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 140 Of quhais rair bewtie scho did sumpart farlie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 27 One of the rarest Mathematicians of our age. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. XXV. (1840) 164 A more substantial tower was built, the rarest piece in that kind the world ever saw. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 42 It is not only Charity to Preachers and rare Persons, but to the least Christians. 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 57 A rarer man than you In pulpit none shall hear. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. XXIII, A boat of rare device, which had no sail. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 67 This rare nation knew how to adapt its governments to its needs.

b. *colloq.* Splendid, excellent, fine.

Distinguished from prec. merely as applied to more trivial objects or employed in less dignified context. Intermediate applications are not uncommon in the 17th c.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 116 Maister Bassanio, who indeede giues rare new Liuories. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-All* V. iii, *Mill.* You and I will disguise too...*Mood.* That will be most rare. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 59 He's a rare Fellow for giving a bad Captain a good Word. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* XVIII. (1809) 140 My horse must have had a rare bit of bone in his back. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 283 The prisoner said it would be a rare thing to get at that mare which was first favourite. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Abbey* I. 172 Guy will about die of it I expect. Rare fun if he does.

† **c.** Interjectionally in *O rare!*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 72 Shall I? O rare! Ile be a braue Iudge. *a* 1688 VILLIERS *Rehearsal* IV. i, O rare! this is the most natural, refined fancy that ever I heard. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. XXXVI, "Evge!' O rare! 'tis fine reasoning, Sir, indeed! 1786 BURNS *Ordination* VII, Oh rare! to see our elbucks wheep.

d. *colloq.* in ironical use.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* i. 48 Vttring rare lyes to be admired at. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x, Well, John, thou art got into rare company! One has a dumb devil [etc.]. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 323 This is a rare situation, for which they must thank themselves. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. v. 95 And do you mean always to go to bed at nine o'clock?..If that a'n't rare.

e. *colloq.* as an intensive, with sbs. and adjs. (also *rare and* with adjs.).

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. vi. 121 They put me in a rare passion. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* ix. 49 We got a good supper, and grew rare and sleepy. 1877 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Phyllis* XXVII. (1884) 308 That's a rare good sign. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 61, I was rare and hungry.

7. *absol.* or as *sb.* † **a.** A rare thing; a rarity. *Obs.*

1566 *Banquett of Dainties* A vj b, Of dainties these let me not fayle, with other rares among. 1611 T. BASTARD *Paneg. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Put downe, put downe, Tom Coryate, Our latest rares.

b. What is rare.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. v. (1674) 8 Of all other things which the rest had mentioned of rare in the State of Venice, this was to be preferred. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. XXXVII, That bower, the gazer to bewitch, Hath wondrous store of rare and rich.

† **8.** As *adv.* = RARELY. *Obs.*—[1]

1721 RAMSAY *Content* 213 Rare she appears, unless on some fine day She grace a nuptial.

9. *Comb.*, as *rare-featured, -painted, -qualitied, -shaped* adjs.; *rare-spring* attrib.

1607 WILKINS *Mis. Enforced Marriage* F iv b, They are the moste rare featur'd .. rare qualitied .. gentlewoman. 1641 HOWELL *Vote* in *Lett.* (1650) II. 142 No Pistolls or som rare-spring Carrabins. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xi, O rare-painted portrait! .. Vandyke was a dauber to you. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 37 The Deli pony is a rare-shaped little animal..with immense strength, and very fast.

Rare (rēə[1]), *a.*[2] [Later form of REAR *a.*[1]] † **a.** Of eggs: Left soft in cooking. *Obs.* **b.** Of meat: Underdone. Also *Comb.*

Now often regarded as an Americanism, but current in many English dialects (cf. REAR), and used by English writers in the first half of the 19th c.

a. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 137 A rare Egg any way dresst is lightest of Digestion, a hard Egg is most rebellious. *Ibid.*, Eggs..being rare-roasted in embers .. make thickest and strongest blood.

b. 1784 in *Life Longfellow* (1891) II. xvii. 414 The lean should be quite rare, not so the fat. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, The same flesh, rotten-roasted or rare, on the Tuesdays. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 289 The meat was in all cases a little rare at its centre. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* 26 The woodcock and snipe..should be underdone or what the Americans call 'rare'. [1890 LOWELL *Introd. Biglow Papers* Ser. II. in *Poems* II. 181 The earliest form of the word with us was, and the commoner now in the inland parts still is, so far as I can discover, *raredone*.]

Rare (rēə[1]), *a.*[3] and *adv.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Var. of RATHE *a.*[1]: cf. RARE-RIPE.] Early.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 b, Sometime in the yeare you shall see the Moone rarer than at some other time, as this for example, from January to June you shall see the Moone within .24. houres after the chaunge. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VI. 422 Rude mechanicals, that rare and late Work in the market-place. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Rare*, .. early. *Devon.* 1880 in *W. Cornwall Gloss.*

Rare, obs. form of REAR, ROAR.

Rarebit: see WELSH RABBIT.

† **Raree-fine,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAREE (see next) + FINE *a.*] *Raree-fine show* = next.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* v. i, All the raree-fine shows exhibited to them in what they call entertainments.

Raree-show (rēə·rĭˌʃōu). Also 7–8 rary-, 8 rare-. ['This word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare show*' (Johnson).

It has also been suggested that *raree* may represent *rarity* (cf. G. *raritäten-kasten*), but Johnson's statement is prob. correct; the early exhibitors of peep-shows appear to have been usually Savoyards, from whom the form was no doubt adopted.]

1. A show contained or carried about in a box; a peep-show.

[*c* 1681 (*title*) Raree Show, or the true Protestant Procession.] *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 61 May Savoy with thee hither pack And carry a raree-show upon his back. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* III. iv, Why dost thou speak Like men who carry raree-shows about? 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xli, Fitter .. by his size and appearance, for the inside of a raree-show, than the mysteries of a plot. 1849 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 198 A showman whom one gives a shilling to once a month to see his raree-show.

2. *transf.* A show or spectacle of any kind.

1684 *Hist. Acct. Gt. Frost* 22 Thames becomes a kind of raree-show. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 66 [A] poet, or an airy beau, Or ony twa-legg'd rary-show. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CXXX. (1792) I. 349 Those who only mind the raree-shews of the places which they go through, such as steeples, clocks, town-houses, etc. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 75, I long have mark'd Life's raree-show before me in a mirror. 1883 *Chr. World* 22 Nov. 813 He is averse to taking part in such a raree-show upon the Sunday.

b. Spectacular display.

1809 SCOTT 16 July in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. v. 137 Those immense London Stages fit only for pantomime and raree-show.

3. *attrib.*, as *raree-show-box, -showman* (hence *-manism*).

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. XXIV, Thou didst look into it with as much innocency of heart, as ever child look'd into a *raree-shew-box. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. ii, Two men at two of the holes of a raree-show-box. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Raree-show-men. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 329 A rary-shewman .. always takes care to tell he had the honor [etc.]. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xiii. 269 The raree-showman is no more. 1842 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 311 S—l, too, upon Romanism Will sport his *raree-showmanism.

Rarefaction (rēəri-, rærĭfæ·kʃən). Also 7–8 rari-. [Noun of action f. L. *rārefăcĕre*: see RAREFY *v.* Cf. F. *raréfaction* (14th c., Oresme).] The action of rarefying, or process of being rarefied; diminution of density. (Now chiefly of the air or gases, or *Path.* of bones.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1318 To clense and purifie the aire by this rarefaction and subtilization. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 30 In Gunpowder, the Force of it hath been ascribed to Rarefaction of the Earthy Substance into Flame. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 69 In those Persons who have the best Tempers, the Blood and Spirits have a moderate Rarifaction. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 466 In ascending mountains there is rarefaction, i. e. lessened pressure of air. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 605 In others there is..thickening or rarefaction of skull bones.

fig. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* (1675) II. 249 Lest they [laws] .. lose in strength what they gain by extension and rarefaction. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 171 Arriving at monotheism by a process of rarefaction and purification.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvi. (1849) 144 A regular series of condensations and rarefactions. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* I. i. 10 An undulation or wave..consists of two parts—a condensation and a rarefaction.

Rarefa·ctive, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **rārĕfactīvus*, f. *rārĕfacere* to RAREFY. Cf. F. *rarefactif* (16th c.).]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of rarefying; characterized by rarefaction. (In recent use only *Path.* of diseases of bones.)

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* V. XIV. 313 'Tis plain..that an Intelligence, by that one rarefactive Vertue, can operate whatever is to be done by Bodies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 114 Hence it appears, that Ayr, besides its gravity, has a nobler rarefactive faculty. 1889 *Lancet* 6 Apr. 684/2 A rarefactive disease of the whole bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 551 The microscopic appearances are those of a rarefactive osteitis.

† **B.** *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[0].

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rarefactives*, .. in medicine, remedies which open and inlarge the pores of the skin.

† **Rarefiable,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 rarifi-, -fy-. [f. RAREFY *v.* + -ABLE; cf. F. *rarefiable*.] Capable of being rarefied.

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 57 Any dense body that is rarifiable. 1680 BOYLE *Exper. Chem. Princ.* II. 64 That so inconsiderable a proportion of that liquor, should be rarifiable into so much ardent spirit.

Rarefica·tion. *rare.* Also 7–8 rari-. [Noun of action, after L. types, from RAREFY *v.*] = RAREFACTION.

1616 in BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee hive*, Its Whiteness is increased by this Rarification. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 209 It carries the point of greater rarefication on the other side of the equator. 1893 Sir J. C. BROWNE in *Times* 3 Oct. 9/5 Rarefication in quality of two orders of impressions.

Ra·refied, *ppl. a.* [f. RAREFY *v.* + -ED.] That is made less dense. (Chiefly of air.)

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 140 The higher parts of the ayre, which..are more rarified and pure then the neather. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* i. 17 That a Bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 506, I need not explain to you,..what is meant by rarefied air. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iv. (1857) 243 The brisk and rarefied atmosphere of Madrid proved favourable to Charles's health. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 482 Mast-cells closely packed in columns in a rarefied tissue.

Ra·refier. *rare.* [f. RAREFY *v.* + -ER[1].] That which rarefies.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 6 Such infinite variety of Rarefiers and Condensers. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 240 The air-pump, or rarefier.

Rarefy (rēə·rĭfəi, rærĭfəi), *v.* Also 5–6 rere-, 5–9 rari-, 7 reri-. [a. F. *raréfier* (14th c., Oresme), or ad. L. *rārefăcĕre* (Lucretius), f. *rār-us* RARE *a.*[1] + *facĕre* to make; the form (for *rārifacĕre*) is perh. on analogy of *ārefacĕre*).

The pron. now usual in England has the vowel of *rare* adj.; the older usage, with the short vowel, is still favoured in America and Scotland (not *dial.*); cf. RARITY.]

1. *trans.* To make rare or thin, esp. by expan-

sion; to lessen the density or solidity of (a substance, now usually air or, in *Path.*, bone).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv. (Tollem. MS.), To hot sunne þat rarefieþ [1535 rerefieth] and openeþ þe pores ouer mesure. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 77 Water rarified becomes Ayre againe. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 651 The clowdis gan to clere, the myst was rarifiid. 1659 W. Chamberlayn *Pharonnida* III. iv. (1820) 67 Whilst choice music rarifies the air. 1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. xiv. (1686) 347 A Coral rarefied and opened by the Spirit of Vinegar. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 44 Higher degrees of heat rarefy and expand water. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 135 The hot wire rarefied the air in contact with it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 149 The osseous structure .. is absorbed, rarefied and softened.

absol. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 566 As Rains condense, and Sunshine rarifies.

2. *fig.* To make less gross or material, to refine, to purify.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. man out of Hum.* II. iii, You see..how their wits are refinde and rarefi'd! 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 24 Raryfying the most grosse thoughts, as the sun-beames doth the vapours of the earth. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 282 It is Prayer that .. rarifies his Soul into an Essence of Divine Love. 1818 Hazlitt *Char. Shaks.* (1838) 142 Love is a gentle flame that rarefies and expands her whole being.

b. To make (an idea) subtle.

a 1699 Stillingfl. *Serm.* (R.), Plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarify'd into subtilities. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 149 In some parts of the argument the abstraction is so rarefied as to become..fallacious.

†**c.** To palliate, extenuate (a fault). *Obs.*

1622 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 222 There is something in this way, which may rarifie or extenuate an offence, nullify it cannot.

†**3.** To reduce the number of (trees); to thin (a wood). *Obs. rare.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 411 Cedars were so rarified in Libanus, that modern travellers saw but four and twenty in their passage over this mountain. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 244 There needed no iron mills to rarify the woods of this county.

4. *intr.* To become less dense; to be thinned. *rare.*

a 1658 Cleveland *Committee* 34 Bodies at the Resurrection are On Wing, just rarifying into Air. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 132 When it is kindled by fire, it rarifies, and is violently dilated. 1847 De Quincey *Span. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 57 Like the mist sometimes rarefying into sunny gauze.

Hence **Ra·refying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1648 Hammond *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1683 IV. 487 This rarifying power of flames and judgments. *a* 1660 *Ibid.* xxiv. 641 This rarifying and purifying of the fancy. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 9 The common atrophic rarefying emphysema.

Rarely (rē·ə·li), *adv.* [f. Rare *a.*[1] + -ly [2].]

†**1. a.** Thinly, scantily. *Obs. rare.*

1523 Cromwell *Sp.* in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 40 How should we be Able to possede the large Cuntreye of Fraunce which haue our owne Realme so meruelous rarely storyd of inhabytauntes and hable men.

†**b.** In a wide-set or open manner. *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (1557) E i, The hayes so rarely knit [L. *retia rara*]. 1622 Sir R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 196 Shee .. being rarely built, and utterly without fights or defences..wee cleered her decks in a moment.

2. Seldom, infrequently, in few instances. Formerly compared *rarelier, rareliest* (quots. 1640, 1656).

1552 Huloet, Rarelye, *raro.* 1570 in Levins *Manip.* *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) 121 Benefits are sometimes acknowledged, rarely requited. 1640 Bolton *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (ed. 3) Ep. Ded., They are rarelier, and hardlier wrought upon by the Word. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxix. (1674) 51 Those precious Stones are most esteemed of, which are rareliest found. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 16 She was not Talkative, a Quality very rarely to be met with in the rest of her Country-women. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 3 They rarely, if ever..are perfectly frozen. 1851 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 7 The windows are rarely or never opened. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* ii. § 11. 85 How rarely does the air seem to be perfectly motionless!

b. With *ever* added.

1694 W. Wotton *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 403 The most verbose Mathematicians have rarely ever said any thing for Saying sake. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* II. 167 They .. rarely ever examin into the true Motive. 1788 Ramsay *Health* 355 Who rarely ever cures, but often kills. 1857 [see Ever *adv.* 7 c].

c. *Rarely or ever,* by confusion of 'rarely if ever' and 'rarely or never'. Cf. Ever *adv.* 7 b.

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 139 But those schemes .. rarely or ever answer the end. 1811 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 200/1 The contest would rarely or ever take place, where the friends of the Establishment were not numerous enough.

d. *It is rarely that* = It is rare or seldom that. (See Rare *a.* 5 b.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Louse,* He observes, that it is rarely that flies are found infested with them. 1825 G. N. Collingwood in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) I. 505 It was rarely indeed that any such request was denied.

3. Unusually or remarkably well; finely, splendidly, beautifully. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 31, I could play Ercles rarely. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, I could belch rarely, for I am all winde. 1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i, I'll instruct him most rarely, he shall never be found out. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 136 A stately Architrave, and Cornish rarely carv'd. 1786 Burns *Dream* x, Down Pleasure's stream, wi' swelling sails I'm tauld ye're driving rarely. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Floss* III. iii, You can write rarely now, after all your schooling, I should think.

4. In an unusual degree; exceptionally.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 158 Villain, Dog. O rarely base. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* II. v. (1682) 56 It will agree rarely-well with the Hypothesis. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 15 It is rarely sweet and pleasing to the pallat. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 174, I was one of the oarsmen, and sweated rarely. 1882 Jessie Fothergill *Kith & K.* xxx, I believed him to be rarely good and wise.

b. With (ppl.) adjs. used attributively.

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. vii. 16 The rarely learned Marcus Aurelius Severinus. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 117 Bits of rarely-scented shrub here and there. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 521 Investigated by..That rarely-gifted Scholar.

Rareness (rē·ənės). [f. Rare *a.*[1] + -ness.] The fact or quality of being rare.

†**1.** Thinness; fewness, scantiness. *Obs. rare.*

1588 Whitehorne tr. *Machiavel's Arte of Warre* III. 43 The Hastati..retyred by a litle, and litle, by the rarenes of thorders betweene the Principi. 1610 J. Forbes *Cert. Rec.* x. (1846) 390 The said Assemblie..having weighed the rareness of their own number [etc.].

2. = Rarity 2.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 45 The lightnesse and rarenesse of the substance. 1714 Halley in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 160 The extream Cold and Rareness of the Air in those upper Regions. 1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* xii. 287 The not infrequent rains .. give an occasional humidity and rareness to the atmosphere.

3. = Rarity 3.

1551 R. Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. vi. (1895) 174 Yf that the folly of men hadde not sette it in hygher estymacyon for the rarenes sake. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 74 It may be..doubted, whether it be so greatly esteemed for the rarenesse of it, or for the goodnesse of meate. 1721 R. Keith tr. *à Kempis' Solil. Soul* xviii. 262, I rather accuse the Rareness than the Frequency of thy Approaches. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 63 A noteworthy fact is the comparative rareness of ruined villages of the age of bronze.

4. = Rarity 4.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 167 This kind of Foule, both for their rareness, and also the greatnesse of their body, is at this daie kept in great flockes. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xviii. (1585) 308 Their prerogatiues .. were manifolde, and for the preciousnesse and rarenesse of them most wonderful. 1683 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 185 The greatest master both for invention and rareness of work, that the world ever had. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xlv, That childhood to which common things have rareness.

Ra·re-ripe, *a.* and *sb. dial.* and *U. S.* [f. Rare *a.*[3] + Ripe.] **a.** *adj.* Rathe-ripe. **b.** *sb.* An early fruit or vegetable. Also *transf.* **c.** *attrib.* Of the colour of a peach called the *rare-ripe.*

1799 Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 231 All that part..is to be planted with rare-ripe corn. 1799 S. Freeman *Town Officer* 162 Onions for shipment in bunches shall weigh as follows, viz. rare-ripes two and a half lbs. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* (1861) 75 Brunette, with a rareripe flush in her cheeks. 1890 Lowell *Poems* II. 181 President Lincoln said of a precocious boy that 'he was a rareripe'.

Rareyfy (rē·ə·rĭfəi), *v. Obs.* Also **rari-.** [f. *Rarey* (see def.) + -fy. Prob. suggested by Rarefy.] *trans.* To tame (animals, *esp.* horses) by the method of Rarey, a famous horse-breaker.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 198 If the Houyhnhnms .. send a man-tamer to Rareyfy me. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 566/2 A handsome bay mare, which she has succeeded in 'Rarey-fying'.

†**Rari·ety.** *Obs.* [f. Rare *a.*[1], on analogy of *variety.* Pretty frequent in early part of 17th c.] = Rarity (chiefly in senses 4 and 5).

1596 *Edward III,* II. ii. sig. D 4 The register of all rarieties Since Letherne Adam, till this youngest howre. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 52 Let all raryeties Showre downe from heauen a lardges. 1636 — *Challenge for Beauty* IV. Wks. V. 52 If any clyme Could yeeld rarietie to equall ours. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 44 Give me leave to record the first Essays of this Pious Prince, especially they being unprinted rarieties.

Rarifaction, -fy: see Rarefaction, Rarefy.

Rarin, obs. form (inf.) of Roar *v.*

Ra·rish, *a.* [f. Rare *a.*[1]] Somewhat rare.

1844 Tupper *Heart* iv. 35 These instances are rarish too.

†**Ra·ritive,** *a. nonce-wd.* [Irreg. f. Rare *a.*] Indicating rareness of occurrence.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. vii. 342 The opposite to each of these, viz. Desinative and Raritive [words].

Rarity (rē·ə·rĭti, ræ·rĭti). Also 6–7 **-itie,** 7 **-ietie, -iety, -yet-.** [ad. L. *rāritās,* f. *rārus* Rare: see -ity. Cf. F. *rareté* (15th c.), †*rarité* (16th c.). On the pron. see note to Rarefy.]

†**1. a.** Of a number of things or persons: The fact of being set at wide intervals. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 78 So will it be of no force to fight, by reason of their raritie & their standing.

†**b.** Of the pulse: Infrequency. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* 238 The pulses do keepe their naturall slownesse and raritie.

2. Of substances (now chiefly of air): Thinness of composition or texture. (Opposed to *density.*)

1644 H. Hammond *Pract. Catech.* v. iv. (1847) 335 Bodies ..spiritualized into a high agility, rarity, clarity. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 8 Falling of the Hair, caused by rarity of the skin. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 404 Though the transparency of bodies were explicable on the supposition of infinite strength and infinite rarity. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § xvii. (1849) 164 The air, notwithstanding its rarity, is capable of transmitting its undulations. 1887 R. L. Stevenson *Merry Men* v. ii. 224 An atmosphere of more than usual rarity.

3. Relative fewness in number; the fact of occurring seldom or in few instances.

1560–1 *First Bk. Discipl.* in Knox *Wks.* (1846) II. 194 The cheiffest remedy .. in all this raritie of trew ministeris, is fervent prayer unto God. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Raritie,* fewnesse, scarseness. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 477 ₱ 1, I am so far from being fond of any particular one, by reason of its Rarity [etc.]. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I,* III. xi. 243 These libels, which enter into our national history, are of the greatest rarity. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 287 Confined to rare and remote occasions, the more remarkable from their very rarity.

4. Unusual or exceptional character, esp. in respect of excellence.

1601 R. Chester in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 43 A Poeme enterlaced with much varietie and raritie. 1695 W. W. *New Lt. Chirurg. Put out* 30 His Method of Cure. Which hath several Pieces of Rarity in it. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* i. (1765) 270 Some Sample of a Philosophy, which, from its Rarity perhaps, may possibly furnish some Amusement. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 130 Even Archilochus seems commonplace when compared with Sappho's exquisite rarity of phrase.

5. A rare or uncommon thing, or occurrence.

1592 Dee *Compend. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 30 Of other rarities..I will not make here any further rehearsall. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Note 54 But this was a Raritie; for Mallows are too soft to be proper for that use. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 27 A Museum well stored with natural and artificial Rarities. 1712–3 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* lxi, It was a fine day, which is a rarity with us. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 172 It had become such a rarity in his time as hardly any where to be seen. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. cxv, The virtues, even..Charity, Are saving—vice spares nothing for a rarity. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 232 Milk was the chief diet of the people: bread was a rarity.

Rary-show, obs. f. Raree-show. **Ras,** obs. f. Race *sb.*[1], Raise *v.*, obs. pa. t. Rise. **Rasalger,** var. Resalgar *Obs.*

‖ **Rasamala** (ræsămā·lă). [Malay (Javanese etc.) *ras-* or *rāsamāla.*] A tall East Indian tree (*Altingia excelsa* or *Liquidambar Altingia*) yielding an odoriferous resin. Also *attrib.*

1817 Raffles *Java* I. 43 Besides the *rásamala,* which is very limited as to its place of growth, .. few odoriferous resins are found. 1886 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 77 Covered with rasamala trees of immense size.

Rasant (rē[1]·zănt), *a. Mil.* Also **razant.** Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *rasant,* pres. pple. of *raser* to Rase *v.*[1]: see Littré. So also Pg. *rasante.*] In fortification: Sweeping, grazing. (Cf. quots.)

1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s.v., Line of defence Rasant, so called, because the shot from thence only shaves but makes no Breach. 1706 *Accomplished Officer* iv. 36 In this Case you must suppose razant Fortifications. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In fortification, rasant flank, or line, is that part of the curtin, or flank, whence the shot exploded rase or glance along the face of the opposite bastion. 1830 E. S. N. Campbell *Dict. Milit.* s.v. *Razant.*

Rasaue, -awe, obs. Sc. ff. Receive *v.* **Rasberry, Rasboute,** obs. ff. Raspberry, Rajpoot.

†**Rascabi·lia.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **rask-.** [Humorously f. Rascal.] *collect.* Rascalry, rascals. Hence †**Rascabi·lian,** a rascal. *Obs.*—[1]

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 25 Beware raskabilia, slothfull to wurke. 1622 Breton *Strange Newes* (1879) 6 Their names are often recorded in a Court of Correction, where the Register of Rogues makes no little gaine of Rascabilians.

So †**Rascabi·lity,** rascality, rabble. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1612) 31 Such as be exempted out of the number of the rascability of the popular, be called and written Yeomen.

Rascal (rɑ·skăl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4–5 **raskayl,** (4 **-kail(l)e,** -kayle, **-keyl,** 5 **-kell**), 5–7 **raskall,** 6–7 **-kal,** (7 **-kale**); 4–6 **rascaile,** (4 **rescail(l)e,** 4–5 **rascayl(e, -caille** (9), **-caly(e),** 5–8 **rascall,** (6 **-kcal, -scal, -cald, -cold**(e, 6–7 **-chal,** 7 **-cole,** 9 *dial.* **rascat, -cot**), 5– **rascal.** [a. OF. *rascaille, -caile, rescaille* (12th c.; mod.F. *racaille*), of uncertain origin.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** *collect.* The rabble of an army or of the populace; common soldiers or camp-followers; persons of the lowest class. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 276 Þe route of rascaile, Tille armes gan drawe, & dight þam to bataile. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2882 The raskaille was rade, and rane to þe greues. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 391 Yee broken meynee, yee wrecchid rascaille. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 703 It is nat convenyent that such raskall..sholde be suffred to rule a countrey. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* F f iv, Such, as sometime were the rascal of al their citie, and then the refuse of al the outlawes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 13/12 Y^e^ Rascall, *vulgus.* [1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xl, A score of such rascaille..whom one good knight could drive before him.]

†**b.** A rabble or mob. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1536 Þat raskayl [*var.* rescaile] to þe schip al 3od. *c* 1470 *Hors Shepe & G.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 32 A raskall of boyes. A rafull of knaues. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 412/1 Bothe Luther and he..and all the rable of that rascaile, neuer cease to say this.

†**c.** Rubbish, refuse. (So F. *racaille.*) *Obs.*—[0]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rascaly, or refuse, where of hyt be,..*caducum.*

†**2.** One belonging to the rabble or common herd; a man of low birth or station. *Obs.*

1461–83 *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 66 That the rascals and hangers upon thys courte be sought oute and avoyded from every offyce monethly. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 326 The personys whiche entendyd this conspiracy, were but of the

rascallys of the cytie. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.*, Table of Script. Quot., Hee..made priests of the rascals of the people. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 123 Mean conquest is it, base rascolds to subdue. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 304 Catholics may look on us all, like so many poor Raskals, who have none of these Jewels.

†b. A camp-follower. *Obs. rare.*

1552 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 420 About 20,000 footmen, and 8000 horsmen, wel appointed, besides rascalles. 1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 28 They placed their rascals on their jades, nagges, and labouring garrons.

3. A low, mean, unprincipled or dishonest fellow; a rogue, knave, scamp.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 44 There was no rake-hell, no ruffian, no knaue, no villaine, no cogging raskall,.. but his hand was in with him. 1649 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 154 This rascall spake worse then they and more contemptuously of our late blessed king. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 311/2 The Whip..is a Punishment inflicted upon all Vagabonds, Wandering Beggars and Idle Rascals. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 197 That the 39 Articles..is cut out of y^t Book by some Rascal. 1793 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 The agents of the two people are either great bunglers or great rascals. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 58 Shifty Dick and the other rascal had been caught, and were in prison.

b. Used without serious implication of bad qualities, or as a mild term of reproof.

c 1610 Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* A 3 Sweet Rascall! if your love bee as earnest as your protestation, you will meete me this night at supper. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 A set of these Rascals .. in a Week's time with this Load shall run down their choicest Horses. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 493 ₱ 3, I live in Taverns; he is an orderly sober Rascal. 1899 W. E. Norris *Giles Ingilby* iv, You are a lucky rascal, and I wish..I were in your shoes.

c. Applied to a woman or girl. *rare.*

1624 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* v. iv, Why, how dar'st thou [Estifania] meet me again, thou rebel, .. thou rascal. 1899 H. Clifford in *Blackw. Mag.* No. 1000. 319 What a clear colour that girl had..What a lissom rascal it was!

†4. *collect.* The young, lean, or inferior deer of a herd, distinguished from the full-grown antlered bucks or stags. *Obs.*

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 129 So whanne 3oure hauntelere dere were all ytakyn, Was non of the rasskayle aredy ffull growe. *c* 1474 in *Christ Church Lett.* (Camden) 26 For lak of dier it [hunting] must be forboren unto the tyme that more Raskell may grow. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 73 In Januarie they leave hearding with rascal and accompany themselves three or foure hartes together. 1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 114 What Deere hath the Lord of this Mannor in his Parke, red and fallow; how many of Antler, and how many rascall.

†b. A deer of this kind. *Obs.*

1522 *Warrant* in Jeayes *Catal. Berkeley Charters* (1892) 206 All the male dear and all other Rasscalls except the Hyndes. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 91 The Bucks and lusty Stags amongst the Rascalls strew'd.

fig. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* III. i, A new park is a-making there to sever Cuckolds of antler from the rascals.

c. Similarly applied to other animals.

1530 Palsgr. 260/2 Rascall, refuse beest, *refus.* 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* 42 Some be called fine dogs, some course, other some mungrels or rascalls. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 126 b, When you perceiue y^t she is Horsing, away with the raskal, and put to your stallion. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rascal*, a lean animal.

5. *Comb.*, as *rascal-like* adj.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 383 His opprobrious speaches, and rascallike raylinges. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 49 If we be English Deere, be then in blood, Not Rascall-like to fall downe with a pinch.

B. *adj.* 1. Belonging to, or forming, the rabble: cf. A. 1. (Common *c* 1530–1650, esp. in *rascal people* or *sort.*) Also *rarely*, rascally, knavish.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 81 O how blessed schal I þan be whan þe folye of þe rascayl puple schal worschepe me. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 11 He that purifieth al thinges, came as one of the raskall sort. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* I. xxx, Yet for your own interest prouide, that the raskallest sort be no Emperour-makers. 1667 Poole *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 93 Those Corporal Pains, which the Rascal-Herd must suffer without Bail or Main-prise. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 579 Nor shall the Rascal Rabble here have Peace. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxvii, We shall have need of their aid to-day before yon rascal rout disband. *Ibid.* Marshalling the farther troop of the rascaille yeomen. 1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* II. ii, To..yield Full scope to persons rascal and forlorn.

†b. Common, private (soldiers). *Obs.*

1578 Golding *Justin* XIII. 74 Ptolomy, whome Alexander for his manhode and valiauntnesse had promoted from a raskal [1570 common] souldioure. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 169 Achab .. would not be knowne to be the king, but bee counted a rascall souldier.

c. Pertaining or appropriate to († the rabble, or) rascals. = Rascally 3.

1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* III. 121 No saddle writinge, but a rascal wrangling. 1618 Wither *Motto, Nec cares* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 531 The Rascall humours of the vaine And giddy multitude. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 162 In the rascal streets in the neighborhood. 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard Fox* 203 A holy life I'm always choosing, But rascal ways find more amusing.

†2. Wretched, mean, etc. = Rascally 4. *Obs.*

1585 Golding *Pomponius Mela* (1590) 54 It is but a rascall bancke all stonie. 1612 T. James *Corrupt. Scripture* I. 55 Such rude, rascall and foolish stuffe, in steed of manie learned Treatises. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1685) 652 The streight and rascal Dyet of that Town in Lent. 1748 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 211 On what rascal foundations were built all the pretences to virtue which were set up in opposition to him.

†3. Of deer: (see A. 4). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 882, I caus'd the Keeper to seuer the rascall Deere, from the Buckes of the first head. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 15 How will a right Greyhound fix his eye on the best Buck in a herd..and follow him and him only through a whole herd of rascal game. 1664 Etheredge *Comical Revenge* v. iii, Lest some old woodman drop in by chance and discover thou art but a rascal deer.

†b. Similarly of other animals (cf. A. 4 c). *Obs.*

1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* 34 Curres of the Mungrell and Rascall sort. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 185 Laying some raschal sheep or goat for a bait.

†c. Applied to all beasts other than those of chase. *Obs. rare.* (Perh. intended as *sb.*)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j, Other beestys all, Where so ye hem fynde Rascall ye shall hem call.

†**Ra·scal**, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To call (one) rascal.

1598 T. M. *Seruingmans Comf.* (1868) 162 What cares a Gentleman now adayes to knaue and rascall his Man at euery worde? 1683 T. Hunt *Def. Charter Lond.* 25 The Poet hath undertaken for their being kicked..about the Stage to the Gallows, infamously rogued and rascalled.

Rascaldom (rɑ·skăldəm). [f. Rascal *sb.*]

1. The world or body of rascals.

1837 Carlyle *Diamond Necklace* viii, He has much the stature of Villette, denizen of Rascaldom. 1860 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 313 The last Duke of Queensbury, whose death gave such regret to rascaldom.

2. Rascally conduct; a rascally act.

1862 Thackeray *Philip* xi, He might be transported for forgery or some other rascaldom. 1879 Trollope in *19th Cent.* Jan. 35, I will not say that Barry Lyndon's career has deterred many from rascaldom.

†**Ra·scaldry**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **rask-**. [f. *rascald* Rascal *sb.* + -ry.] a. = Rascal *sb.* 1. b. The character or condition of a rascal (in sense 2).

1470 Hardyng *Chron.* Pref. p. iii, Knyghtes, squyers, and chosen yomanry, And archers fyne withouten Raskaldry. ?1600 Breton *Pasquil's Fooles-cappe* B iv b, So base a rascaldry As is too farre from thought of Chyualry.

†**Ra·scaless**. *nonce-wd.* A female rascal.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 221 Then shall I have all the rascals and rascalesses of the family come creeping to me.

Ra·scalism. [f. Rascal *sb.* + -ism.] The character or practices of a rascal.

1837 Carlyle *Diamond Necklace* xiv, A tall handsome man..with a look of troubled gaiety and rascalism. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/1 For unmitigated rascalism..recommend us to Mr. Gordon.

Rascality (rɑskæ·lĭti). Also 6–7 **rask-**. [f. Rascal *sb.* + -ity.]

1. The rabble; the class of rascals. = Rascal *sb.* 1. (Common *c* 1600–1710.)

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 6 The usurping of the rascalitie can never long endure. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 156 The Chief Heads of their Clans, with all the several Rascalities depending on them. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confederacy* I. iii, I love your men of rank, they have something in their air does so distinguish 'em from the rascality. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 409/1 That aversion the rascality had for the better sort of citizens. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 141 You would..long to revisit the rascality of this part of the world.

2. Rascally character or conduct; a rascally act or practice.

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* 46 The thinges are paltry: and the very names sauour of rascallity. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 367 He was for that and other rascallities imprison'd at Coventry. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 30 It presents to us nothing of rascality, and roguishness of look. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 Frauds between man and man, and the other rascalities.

†**Ra·scaller**. *Obs. rare*—^1. One of the rabble.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 13 With this man was a lusty company, For all raskyllers fro them they dyde trye.

Rascallion (rɑskæ·lĭən). Also 8 **-calion**. [? f. Rascal with fanciful ending; cf. *rampallion*. A later (now more usual) form is Rapscallion.] A low mean wretch or rascal.

1649 *Pol. Ballads* (ed. Wilkins, 1860) I. 82 To spend our dearest bloods to make rascallions flee. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 20 Apr. ii, I must desire you will wink hard at the practices of this rascallion. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* v, I saw two rascallions engaged in emptying a solemn stoup of strong water. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 300 Now, master rascallion of a wrecker [etc.].

Rascally (rɑ·skăli), *a.* Also 6–7 **rask-**. [f. Rascal *sb.* + -ly 1.]

†1. Forming one or part of the rabble or common sort. *Obs.* = Rascal *a.* 1.

1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 47 Like rascally souldiers. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 15 Sept., There was none of any quality, but poor and rascally people. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 43 All the drudges and rascally People which Courts and Armies commonly draw after them.

†b. Poor, worthless. *Obs.* = Rascal *a.* 2.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. xviii. 462 All the small and rascallie sort of fruit which you shall find vpon them.

2. Low, mean, or unprincipled in character or conduct; knavish.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 276 At that time the iealious-rascally-knaue her husband will be forth. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1688/4 Some rascally Boys (whom we call here Coal stealers). 1752 Hume *Pol. Disc.* x. 188 Our common soldiers are such a low rascally set of people. 1816 Scott *Antiq.*, I have so often warned you of the knavery of that rascally quack. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1496 The mock-marriage effected with the connivance of a rascally valet.

3. Appropriate to a rascal or rascals.

1596 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii, These same abominable, vile,..rascally verses. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 276 As it is a raskally delight..which men feel in wreaking spite. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 20 By a rascally Recommendation to the Board, he endeavours to reward him at the publick Cost. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* viii, A rascally calumny, which I was determined to probe to the bottom. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* I. xvii. 94 This is not the first time he has attempted a rascally action under cover of my name.

4. Wretched, miserable, mean.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 101 A whorson rascally tisicke so troubles me..that [etc.]. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 375 At the foot of these Mountains there are some rascally Innes. 1728 Morgan *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. 18, I am unpardonable in quoting noble Greek authors from rascally Translations. 1830 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 337 A rascally heap of sand and rock, and swamp, called Prince Edward's Island. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 317 If we rescue the cattle we can be summoned..all the way to that rascally hole of a township.

Comb. 1821 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 21 A more rascally looking place I never set my eyes on.

So **Ra·scally** *adv.*, in a rascally manner.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 128 A garment .. tatter'd rascally. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. iii, You have used me rascally, and I will not pay you a farthing. 1824 *Murder Mr. Weare* 225 They two have used me rascally.

Ra·scalment. *nonce-wd.* = Rascalry.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 118 The pickpockets of Covent Garden,..the blackguards of Barbican,..or the rascalment in general.

Rascalry (rɑ·skălri). [f. Rascal *sb.* + -ry. Cf. Rascaldry.] = Rascality.

1832 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 296 All the loose rabble from the surrounding towns and..our own rascalry. 1868 Doran *Saints & Sin.* I. 107 When Latimer was preaching before young Edward on rascalry in high places.

Ra·scalship. [f. Rascal *sb.* + -ship.] The condition of being a rascal; used as a mock title.

1639 W. Cartwright *Royall Slave* I. i, What's thy Raskalship's pleasure. 1693 T. Brown in Higden *Wary Widdow* a, I'll live to see your Rascalship interrd.

Rasch(e, obs. forms of Rash.

Rasch-, Rasckolnik: see Raskolnik.

Rascle, variant of Raskle *v. Obs.*

†**Rase**, *sb.*^1 *Obs.* [f. Rase *v.*^1]

1. The act of scraping or scratching; the fact of being scratched or cut.

1530 Palsgr. 261/1 Rase, a scrapyng, *rasure.* 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 266 The rase of whose skinne..was more then the torment of their wretched Bodyes.

2. A scratch, cut, slit. = Race *sb.*^3

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 739 Onely a little rase or scratch seen, as it were of a bodkin or penknife. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 499 All the hacks, cuts, gashes, and rases all ouer the body. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 2. 17 Set the edge of it upon that Mark or Rase.

†**Rase**, *sb.*^2 *Obs. rare*—^0. [a. OF. *rase* 'mesure rase' (see Godef.), fem. of *ras*, ad. L. *rāsus*: see next.] Struck measure.

1691 Blount *Law Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., Toll shall be taken by the Rase, and not by the Heap or Cantel.

Rase (rēiz), *v.*^1 Also 5 *Sc.* **rass-**. [a. F. *raser* = Sp., Pg. *rasar*, It. *rasare*:—pop. L. **rāsāre*, f. *rās-* ppl. stem of *rādere* to scrape, etc. See also Race *v.*^3, Raise *v.*^2, Raze *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To scratch or tear with something sharp; to cut, slit, or slash (esp. the skin or clothing). *Obs.* (Common *c* 1400–1700.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8519 Andromoca..Rasit [*printed* rafit] þe red chekis roidly with hond. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2108 Partanopes cote Was foule rasyd and eke I-rent. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* IV. ii. (1541) 78 b, Yf the reume be sharp it raseth the inner skinne of the throte. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 They must be stitched finelie, pincked, cutte, karued, rased, nickt, and I cannot tell what. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. (1821) 420 Sir William Godolphin a little rased on the thigh with a Halbert. 1665–76 Rea *Flora* 18 Rase or cut the bottoms of your roots. 1714 Gay *Trivia* II. 244 Wheels..rase with whiten'd Tracks the slipp'ry tide.

†b. *intr.* To slash; to make way or penetrate; to make an incised mark. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. iv, They rasshed to gyders lyke borys tracynge rasynge and foynynge. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) I. 117 Sorely wounded by a Bullet that rased to his Skull. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 2. 17 You mark the out-lines .. either with Chalk, or else rase upon the Plate with the corner of the Cold-Chissel.

c. *trans.* To incise (a mark or line).

1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Mar.* s.v. *Rasing-knife*, A small edged tool..used for rasing particular marks on timber [etc.]. 1873 Thearle *Naval Archit.* § 39 This inside line is rased or scratched in.

2. To remove by scraping or rasping. Const. with advbs. as *away, forth, off, out*, or preps. as *from, off, out of.* Somewhat *rare* in literal sense.

1388 Wyclif *Wisd.* xiii. 11 A carpenter, hewith doun .. a streizt tre, and rasith awei perfitli al the riynde therof. — *Ezek.* xxvi. 41 Y schal rase the dust therof fro it. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 236 Yf a tender tree Me kitte .. and with an yron se The mary rased out. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xvi. § 5 All standing superiority amongst persons ecclesiastical these men would rase off with the edge of his speech. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* ii. 13 Nothing which occurs in after-life can rase the seal off the bond of their Baptism.

b. *esp.* To remove (something written) in this way; to erase. Cf. 3. (Chiefly 16–17th c.)

1388 Wyclif *Pref. Epist.* ix. 76/2 Whanne he scrapide or raside awey ony waast writyng. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, D ij b, The colouris be rasit owt as oon coloure in rasyng ware take away from an othir. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 72 Out of my bookis full sone I shulde hym rase. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L iij, Drawen with black lead, .. that you maye easely put oute or rase awaye. 1600 Holland *Livy* vii. xli. 279 No soldiors name once entred into the muster-master his booke, should be rased out against his will. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 148 Unlesse you can rase these words..out of the Statute. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 277 Let those too idolized names be rased henceforth from the Calendar.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (chiefly from b).

1388 Wyclif *Jer.* xi. 19 Sende we a tre in to the brede of hym, and rase we hym awei fro the lond of lyueris. 1560 tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm.* N viii, Thei which did wishe it [the church] vtterly rased out and destroyed. 1581–2 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 419 Hopinge .. wth goode behavioure to rase owt of memorie this my .. discredite. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxiii. 85 They had..rast forth the record of their habitation in Italy. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 223 That which the most profligate men cannot rase out of their souls. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. x. (1840) 142 The Devil did not immediately rase out the notion of religion. 1748 Shenstone *Ode to Memory* 41 Oh from my breast that season rase. *a* 1822 Shelley *Fiordispina* 13 From the catalogue of sins Nature had rased their love.

3. (Without const.) To erase, obliterate (writing), orig. by scraping with a knife. (Freq. in 16–17th c., now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 21 Lich to the bok in which is rased The lettre, and mai nothing be rad. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 101 In lyke maner as lettres be done awaye whan they be rased. 1669 Marvell *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 135 To rase all records in their journals of that matter, that all memory thereof might be extinguisht. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 514 As the tide rushing rases what is writ In yielding sands.

fig. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 92 He is callid an heretike that rasith oure bileve.

†**4.** To scrape (a thing) so as to remove something from its surface; also, to scrape down into small particles. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif 1 *Kings* vii. 28 Thilke werk of foundementis was raside betwixe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2936 Hanybald..be-held his contenaunce, & howe he was I-rasid. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 98 If a table be foule and fylthy of a longe contynuaunce, fyrst we rase it, after whan it is rased we wasshe it. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 34 The small guttes are nearehande rased and gnawen through. 1572 Bulleyn *Def. agst. Sickness, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 45 Whyte Guaicum rased and put in a vessell. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metam.* ii. 111 You are .. A table so smooth, and so newly ras'te. 1743 [see Rased *ppl. a.*].

†**b.** To alter (a writing) by erasure. *Obs.*

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, II. 17/2 Swa þat þai halde þe forme of the breif .. & be nocht rasit na blobit in suspect place. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 86 He found it [the epistle] rased and amended. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* 3000 He did find in many places..the Book rased with a Pen by the said Wolsey. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 184 The same was, in divers places, rased, interlined, and half of one of the sheets cut off. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 308 Counterfeiting Rasing or Falsifying any Cocquet Certificate. 1703 [see Rased *ppl. a.*].

†**c.** To shave (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 381 When a rasor cannot rase thee. 1674 Cunningham of Craigends *Diary* 2 June (S. H. S.) 37 To a barber for rasing me.

5. To demolish, to level with the ground; to Raze. Now *rare.* (†Also with *up.*)

1537 *Lett. Suppression Monasteries* (Camden) 165 As concerninge the rasing and takyn down the howse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 288 That all suche Castells and fortes as he hath, .. he shall rase them down to the grounde. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgent.* (1612) 352 A certain Sirian..pulled downe castles, rased vp townes, and destroyed euerie where. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 302 They..rased the noblest Structures in the Land, to sell the Materials. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, xi. Wks. 1813 III. 286 Charles ordered not only the fortifications but the town to be rased. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* vi. 158 Ibrahim Pasha..rased their houses to the ground.

transf. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 255 A disease .. that will suddenly pull down thy Strength, and rase thy Beauty.

†**6.** To scrape in passing; to graze. *Obs.*

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 33 Rhene .. rasing as it goes the high bankes .. entreth into a round and vast lake. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 59 Sometimes his feet rased the surface of the water.

†**b.** So *intr.* Const. *on, upon, unto. Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 15 The keele of the shyps sumtyme rased on the sandes. *Ibid.* 58 The capitaynes of the brigantines who had rased nere vnto the coastes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., To rase or glance upon the ground .. is to gallop near the ground, as our English horses do.

†**7.** To strike off (corn, etc.) at the level of the measure. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 § 2 Be it also enacted, that ther be but only viij. busshelles rased and streken to the quarter of Corne.

†**Rase,** *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Also 5 **ras(e, raase,** 6 *Sc.* **raise.** [Variant of Race *v.*^{4}, perh. influenced by prec.] *trans.* To pull or pluck.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iii. 134 Him gan he ras Fra be-hynd hym. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 164 Raase ham all out of rote, as the good gardyner dothe the nettylle. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxiv, Syr Palomydes..rassyd of his helme from his hede. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xliii. 145, I shall neuer haue ioy at my herte tyll I haue rased [1601, torne] his herte out of his body. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iii. ii. 21 He dreamt, the Bore had rased off his Helme.

†**Rase,** *v.*^{3} *Obs.* Also 6 **raze.** [=(M)Du. *razen*, (M)LG. *rasen* (hence G. *rasen*, Da. *rase*, Sw. *rasa*) to rage; also of dogs, to be rabid.] *intr.* To be furious, to rage; *esp.* of dogs, to growl or bark in rage.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3633 Saladyn began to rase for yre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasyn, as hondys, *ringo*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. ii. 69 [The wolf] Rasys in ire, for the wod hungris list. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1593) 334 The stones did seeme To rore and bellow hoarse: and dogs to houle and raze extreeme.

†**Rase,** *v.*^{4} *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *rasa* to rush headlong.] *intr.* To run quickly, to rush.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1461 Þen, brayn-wod for bate, on burnez he [the boar] rasez. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 264 Thries sche began to rase Aboute Eson.

†**Rase,** *v.*^{5} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *rase* Race *sb.*^{5}] *intr.* To extend as a streak.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2142/4 A black brown Nag,..a large Star in the Forehead rasing downwards.

Rase, obs. f. Race *sb.*, obs. f. Raise *v.*, var. Rese, obs. pa. t. Rise *v.*

Rased (rēizd), *ppl. a.* [f. Rase *v.*^{1} + -ed^{1}.] Cut, scraped, altered by erasure, demolished, etc.

1555 Eden *Decades* 51 Rased or vnpaynted tables are apte to receaue what formes soo euer are fyrst drawen theron. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 125 The stones and rubbidge left of the rased city. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3897/4 Having, by a Rased Note, defrauded the Bank of 80*l.* 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* iii. (ed. 2) 230 An Ounce of rased Ginger.

†**b.** Of cloth: (cf. Raised *ppl. a.*^{2}). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. The precise sense is not quite clear: the Du. original has *gheperst en ghefigureert Satijn.*

1598 W. Phillips tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. xli. 75 Some .. haue all their bodies rased and seared with irons, and al figured like rased Sattin or Damaske.

†**Rasedhead.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 **rasydhede.** [? f. Rase *v.*^{3}] Rage, fury.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 207 Þey þat haue .. in rasydhede, or malyce, or in wodehed, don harme or waste.

Rasee, variant of Razee.

†**Ra·sely,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. Rase *v.*^{3}] ? Fiercely, angrily.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 60 Þei rasid hym on rode als full rasely þei rugged hym.

†**Ra·sen.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ræsn,** 4, 7 **rasen,** 6 **rai-, raysin,** 8 **raison.** See also Reason *sb.*^{2} [OE. *ræsn*, of obscure origin.] = Raising-piece.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 280/7 *Laquear*, ræsn. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 43 *Asser*, ræsn. 1338 in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 380 Item in vj peciis meremii emptis pro rasens ad eandem domum. 1577 Harrison *England* ii. x[ii]. in *Holinshed* 84 b, To vse no studdes at all, but onlie ..raysines, .. groundselles, .. transomes, and vpright principalles. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* s.v. *Pan*, Pan .. is that piece of wood that lies upon the top of the stone wall, .. to which the bottom of the spars are fastned: in timber buildings in the South it is called the *rasen*, or *resen*, or *resening*. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 30 Tennons are .. made on the Posts to go into the Raisons. *Ibid.* 31 The vacant space betwixt the Raison and the Roof.

Rasen, obs. form of Raise *v.*, Raisin.

†**Ra·ser**^{1}. *Obs.* Also 6 **ras-, razier(e.** [a. OF. (now dial.) *rasier, -ere* (13th c. in Godef.): see also Rasure^{2}.] A dry measure containing about four bushels.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxiv. 137 b/2 One of the shyppes .. he made be fylled wyth ten thousande rasers of whete. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 398 [To] offer as many rasers of Otes, as thei did before of wheate. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iii. 89 b, 70 last of corne, which are 1625 razieres.

Ra·ser^{2}. *rare.* [f. Rase *v.*^{1}] One who rases.

1581 Nowell & Day in *Confer.* I. (1584) D iij b, Master Campion, in his printed booke, hath charged vs as rasers, manglers and spoylers of the holy Scriptures.

Raser, obs. form of Razor.

Rash, *sb.*^{1} *Sc.* Also 5–6 (9) **rasch,** 6 **rasche.** [f. Rash *v.*^{1}] **a.** A crash or clash. **b.** A plashing shower of rain.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 914 The rochis reirdit vith the rasch, quhen thai samyne rane. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. xii. 60 Of his huge wecht, fell wyth a rasche, The erd dyndlyt. *Ibid.* xii. xii. 74 For gret raschis all the hevynnis rang. 1808 Jamieson, *Rasch* is still used for a sudden fall. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., *Rash* also means a fall of rain, attended with wind.

Rash (ræʃ), *sb.*^{2} Now only *Hist.* Also 6 **rashe.** [= Du. and LG. *ras*, G. *rasch*, Da. and Sw. *rask*; ad. F. *ras* (16th c.) = Sp., It. *raso*, silk, satin, or fine serge, sb. use of the adj. corresp. to L. *rāsus* scraped, shaven, smooth: see Rase *v.*^{1}

The origin of the *-sh, -sch, -sk* in the Eng., Germ., and Scand. forms is not clear. There is no evidence of any connexion with It. *rascia* coarse woollen cloth (which Florio, app. in error, explains as 'rash') or with Arras, which has been suggested as the ultimate etym.]

A smooth textile fabric made of silk (*silk rash*), or worsted (*cloth rash*).

1578 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 276, ix yeards of blacke rashe at ij*s.* iiij*d.* a yeard. 1590 *Acct. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 117, iiij yeardes silke rashe, xvj *s.* 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 239 Quaintly attired in veluet and sattin, and a cloake of cloth rash. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 158 Hee had a cloake, which (if I be not deceiued) was of Rash, or else of fine Cloth. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 65 In 1 Piece of Rashes, Flanders Serges, &c. 15 Yards. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz. Bristol Stuffs, .. Russels, Rashes, Calamancas, .. will be sold by Auction. 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 301 Cloth Rashes 209 Pieces. [1846 J. S. Burn *Hist. For. Prot. Refugees* 5 The Flemings taught the manufacturing of Wool into Broadcloth, Rashes, Flannel, and Perpetuanas.]

attrib. and *Comb.* 1590 *Lansdowne MS.* 66 fol. 55 b, His opinion towching ye suite of ye Rashe makers of Sowthampton. 1597 *Lanc. Wills* II. 229 My silke rash gowne. 1611 Florio, *Rasciere*, a Rash-maker or weauer.

Rash (ræʃ), *sb.*^{3} [Perh. a. OF. *rache, rasche* scurf, eruptive sores (Godef.; cf. It. *raschia* itch); but the late appearance of the word in Eng. is against this.] A superficial eruption or efflorescence of the skin in red spots or patches, as in measles, scarlet fever, etc.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 38 ₱ 11 He understands..the Art of Medicine as far as to the Cure of a Pimple or a Rash. 1736 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 36 She had only the prickly heat, a kind of rash, very common here in the summer. 1840 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 301, I have a cold and a rash on the tip of my nose. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 153 Indications of the rash visible long after the actual rash has disappeared.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rash-exanthem, -fever*; *rash-like, -producing* adjs.

1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* § 101 A Rash Fever. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 117 Some rash-like Spots ..upon her Skin. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 341 The general complexion of the genus exanthesis, or rash-exanthem. *Ibid.* IV. 419 Rash fever or 'efflorescence springing from within'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 936 Different specimens of serum vary greatly in their rash-producing capacity.

Rash (ræʃ), *sb.*^{4} [Echoic: cf. Raish.] A rustling noise. So **Rash-whish** (see quot.).

1668 Dryden *Even. Love* I. i, The whisking of a Silk-Gown, and the rash of a Tabby-Petticoat. 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 22 The strident rash-whish of the sharpening-strake on the scythe.

Rash, Sc. and north. form of Rush (the plant).

Rash, variant of Ratch *sb.*^{1}

Rash (ræʃ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4 **rasch,** 5 **rasshe,** 6 **rashe,** *Sc.* **rasche,** 6– **rash.** [=(M)Du. *rasch*, OHG. *rasc* (G. *rasch*), ON. *rösk-r*, Sw. and Da. *rask*, active, vigorous, healthy; quick, hasty, etc.

The precise source of the Eng. word is not clear; in spite of its late appearance it may represent an OE. **ræsc.* An adoption of the Scand. word would normally have given *rask.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Active, fresh, vigorous; brisk, nimble, quick; eager.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1167 Of raas þat I were rasch & ronk. 1804 Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 85 I's quite young and rash—eighty-five. 1808 Jamieson s.v., *A rasch carle*, a man vigorous beyond his years. Loth. Tweedd. 1878– in northern glossaries (Chesh., Cumbld., Northumbld.).

2. Hasty, impetuous, reckless, acting without due consideration or regard for consequences.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 154 Unwyse men rasshe, and mad of brayne Becomyth prestis onely for couetyse. 1530 Palsgr. 322/1 Rasshe rude or boystous of condycions, [*no French*]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 55 A great occasion of this terrible Warre came by rashe and lewd preachers. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 35 Rash and inconsiderate beginners fall to worke upon the first sight. 1671 Milton *Samson* 907, I was a fool, too rash, and quite mistaken. 1715 N. Rowe tr. *Lucan's Pharsalia* iv. 462 The rash Petreians urge to Arms in vain. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 641 That fire..which impels rash youth, Proud of his speed, to overshoot the truth. 1848 Leigh Hunt *Jar of Honey* x. 135 Some rash persons were anxious to see the effect of lava upon a pool of water. 1865 Tennyson *The Captain* 10 They hated his oppression, Stern he was and rash.

†**b.** Of things: Operating quickly and strongly. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. iv. 48 Though it doe worke as strong As Aconitum, or rash Gun-powder. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 319, I could doe this,..with no rash Potion, But with a lingring Dram.

3. Of speech, actions, qualities, etc.: Characterized by, or proceeding from, undue haste and want of consideration.

1558 Goodman *How to Obey* 194 Yt is .. no rashe or perelous doctrine. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxviii. xliii. 701 Rash aduentures speed not always best. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xi. 49 Vain-glorious men .. are enclined to rash engaging. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 78 ₱ 7 An artful Way to disengage a Man from the Guilt of rash Words or Promises. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* v. 65 Not bent, as Jephthah once, Blindly to execute a rash resolve. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 96 There are often rash estimates made of the size of libraries.

†**b.** Urgent, pressing. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 62, I scarce haue leisure to salute you, My matter is so rash.

4. *dial.* (See quots.) Also *Comb.*

1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words, Rash*..is spoken of Corn in the Straw, that is so dry that it easily durses out, or falls out of the Straw with handling it. 1829 in Brockett. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Rash* or *Rash-ripe*, Said of grain in the ear, when it is over ripe and falls out easily.

5. *Comb.*, as *rash-brain, -brained, -headed* adjs.

1574 W. Bourne *Regiment for Sea* Introd. (1577) 7 Hee ought..not to be light or rash headed. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 35 Training my rash-braind thoughts in reasons waies. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* iv. xcvi. (1660) 171 Is rash-brain Mendax well advised then. 1841 James *Brigand* xxvi, Young rash-headed boys run into these encounters for mere sport.

B. *adv.* †**1.** = Rashly. *Obs.* (somewhat *rare.*)

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Wasshe þose herbes in

water, þat rennes so rasshe. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1214 Unto the King so rash ye may not goe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 79 Why do you speake so startingly and rash?

2. *Comb.*, as *rash-conceived, -embraced, -levied, -running* advbs.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 50 Buckingham and his rash leuied Strength. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 109 Doubtfull thoughts, and rash imbrac'd despaire. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. v. 57 His rashrunning head .. turned all to nothing. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 293 This was no hasty, rash-conceiv'd design.

Rash, *v.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 5 **rassh-**, 5–6 (9) **rasch,** 6– **rash,** (9 **rashe**). [Prob. onomatopœic (cf. *clash, crash, dash,* etc.); connexion with OE. *ræscan* to quiver or flash (found only once) seems unlikely.]

1. *intr.* To dash or rush hastily or violently.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2107 Thane riche stedes rependez, and rasches one armes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. iv, They rasshed to gyders lyke borys. *Ibid.* VII. vi, Ther with al he rasshyd in to the water. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* L IX. (1541) 8 b/1 The britonis fast raschand to harnes to resist this haisty effray. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 265 By some other accident, as .. by rashing into bushes and thornes. 1616 ROLLOCKE *On Passion* 517 Young men yᵗ haue health, habilitie & strength of body, to run & ride, rash here & there [etc.]. 1801 LEYDEN *Compl. Scot.* Gloss. s.v. *Rasche*, '*To rashe through a darg*', to perform a day's work hastily. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Rash* sb., 'Hear to the rain rashing', hear to it dashing.

†**2.** *trans.* To cast or pour *out* in a hurried or forcible manner. *Obs.*

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 10 Quhen at the sone so schene Out raschit had his bemis frome the sky. 1708 M. BRUCE *Lect.*, etc. 15 It is good that I hide my self, and not rash out all my Mind (like a Fool) and Testimony at once.

†**3.** To dash (things *together*, or one thing *against, in*, or *through* another). *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 The rammis raschit there heydis to gyddir. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 115 He that sall .. rasche thair harnis aganis a craig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 58, I would not see .. thy fierce Sister, In his Annointed flesh, sticke [*Qq.* rash] boarish phangs. 1666 W. SUTHERLAND *Declar.* in Wodrow *Hist.* (1721) I. App. xv. 102 If ye come one Foot further here, I shall rash my Pike through your Soul.

†**4.** To smash, break with violence. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 19 Onabasytly raschand the schaft in sundir.

†**5.** *To rash up*: To put together hurriedly; to rush or run up. *Obs.*

Perh. associated with (or even derived from) RASH *a.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 830/2 In my former edition of Actes and Monumentes, so hastely rashed vp at that present, in suche shortnes of time. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 622 Scaffolds (pageants) are frames of timber rasht up in haste.

†**Rash,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **rassh-.** [Alteration of RACE *v.*[3] or RASE *v.*[1], perh. after prec. or next.]

1. *trans.* To cut, slash.

?*a* 1500 *Smyth & his Dame* 351 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 214 The smyth ranne on reed blode, All to-rent and rasshed. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 17 They .. shields did share, and mailes did rash, and helmes did hew. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. vi, I .. rasht his doublet sleeue, ran him close by the left cheek.

2. To scrape out, erase.

1650 in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 160 Paid to John Prety for rashing out the King's Arms in our Church 1*s.*

†**Rash,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) **rasch,** 5–6 **rassh(e,** 6–7 **rash.** [Aphet. form of ABRACHE, perh. after OF. *racher, -ier*: cf. RACHE *v.*[2] and RACE *v.*[4]] **1.** *trans.* To pull, drag (*down, off, out,* etc.), to tear *away*. (Common in 16–17th c.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 176 Yᵉ newe towne .. was pulled downe, and the castell that stode on the hauyn rassched downe. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 83 The seconde [knight] he toke in hys armes, and rasshed hym out of the sadell. *a* 1571 JEWEL *On 1 Thess.* (1611) 69 The tormentor .. taketh the Lawne by the other end, and rasheth it suddenly [etc.]. 1589 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 141 And rasht off all their clothes; leaving them starke naked. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1094 His crest is rash'd away.

2. To draw hastily. *rare*—[1].

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 326 A musician might rash his finger over all his strings in a moment; but melody is an effect of judgment and order.

Rashboote, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

Rash-bush, -buss: see RUSH-BUSH.

†**Rashed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. (?)

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 15 Out of her fragrant sides she sendes .. The rashed primrose and the violet.

Rashen, Sc. variant of RUSHEN *a.*

Rasher[1] (ræ·ʃəɹ). [Of obscure origin; perh. f. RASH *v.*[2] 1, but Minsheu (1627) explains it as a piece 'rashly or hastily roasted'. Cf. '*Rashed*, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed' (Halliwell).] A thin slice of bacon or ham, cooked (or intended to be cooked) by broiling or frying.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 11 b, You may commaund his hart out of his belly to make you a rasher on the coales. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 211 Broil'd rashers, that on wide gridirons lay. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Prol. 34 Drink hearty draughts of ale .. And snatch the homely rasher from the coals. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., She would like an egg or two, and a few slices of ham, or a rasher. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxi, Great rashers of broiled ham .. done to turn, and smoking hot. 1892 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 119 The curling of a rasher of bacon under similar stress of fire.

attrib. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Why not the ghost of a herring-cob, as well as the ghost of rasher-bacon.

†**b.** A slice of some other eatable, intended for broiling. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. lost* III. Wks. IV. 142 We will haue a Cherry-Tart cut into Rashers and broyled.

†**c.** Anything acting as a provocative to drinking, or eaten as such. *Obs. rare.*

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* III. i, Give him but a rasher And you shall have him upon even terms Defy a hogshead. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, For a rasher, To draw his liquor down, he hath got a pie Of marrowbones, potatoes, and eringos.

Ra·sher[2]. *U.S.* [ad. local Pg. *rasciera.*] A red-coloured rock-fish of California (*Sebastichthys miniatus*).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 663.

Ra·shful, *a. rare.* = RASH *a.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 59 With hastie doome and rashfull sentence. 1819 *Abeillard & Heloisa* 96 In others Love comes very bashful Though .. very rashful.

Ra·shing, *vbl. sb.* [Echoic: cf. RASH *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[4]] A succession of harsh grating sounds.

1889 F. COWPER *Captain of Wight* 222 There was a slashing and rashing! The sparks flew like the sparks at the armourer's forge.

†**Ra·shling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. A rash person.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox* 1161 Wks. (Grosart) II. 65 What rashlings doe delight, that sober men despise.

Rashly (ræ·ʃli), *adv.* [f. RASH *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. Quickly, rapidly, hastily. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 17 With teares, for his redresse, I rashly to him ran. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 102 As we see Fewel burns rashly in such weather. 1805 STAGG *Poems, Auld Lang Seyne* xvii, Rashly they scale the scattran swathe.

2. In a rash or inconsiderate manner.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxi. 29 An vngodly man goeth forth rashly. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 29 To the intente I .. do nothyng rashely, .. I require a time to take deliberation. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. § 43. 261 What is believed without a promise, is .. rashly and audaciously presumed. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 50 We ought not rashly to pass our Judgment on them. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 191 Honorius .. rashly disqualified many of his bravest and most skilful officers. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 38 The butcher .. was not disposed to answer rashly.

elliptt. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 86 The Council of the Six Nations does not altogether like it, but think it too Rashly of the Mohocks.

†**3.** Without settled course. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. vi. 194 Those things which in their Nature are mutable and which would otherwise rashly and irregularly float about.

Rashness (ræ·ʃnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being rash; inconsiderate haste or boldness; an instance of this, a rash act.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 All rasshnes or hastynes in spekynge. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 If I vanquish thee, thou shalt feele the burden of thy rashnesse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 45 Combatants, who engaged by rashnesse, are driven into the Lists to avoyd disgrace. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 173, I fear .. that your Disregard to me .. may throw you upon some Rashness. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 392 If I should do This rashness. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxi. IX. 201 Through rashness and bad management they first sustained several partial losses.

Rasier(e, variants of RASER[1]. *Obs.*

Rasin(e, obs. forms of RAISIN, RESIN.

Rasing (rē·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RASE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. in its various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasynge, of scrapynge of bokys or other lyke, *abrasio, rasura.* 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxii. Wks. (1876) 24 By these .. we make a perfyte rasynge & clensynge of the soule from synnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 290 b, For the paiment of ye mony and rasing of his castels. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ix. 81 Having .. threatned their ruine, and the rasing of their houses. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Mar., Rasing*, the act of marking, by the edges of moulds, any figure upon timber, &c. with a raising-knife. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 143 The rasing of that city by the Philistines.

b. *attrib.*, as *rasing-iron, -knife* (see quots.).

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Mar., Rasing-knife*, a small edged tool, fixed in a wooden handle, and used for rasing particular marks on timber, lead, tin, &c. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Rasing.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 561 The rasing-knife .. has a peculiar blade hooked at its point, as well as a centre-pin to describe circles. *Ibid., Rasing-Iron*, a tool for clearing the pitch and oakum out of the seams, previous to their being caulked afresh.

†**2.** *concr.* Shavings, scrapings. *Obs. rare.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I ij b, Take the rasyng of iuory, and the rasyng of an hartes horne [etc.].

†**Ra·sing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RASE *v.*[3]] Growling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasynge, of hondys, .. *rictus.* 1552 in HULOET.

Rasion (rē·ʒən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *rāsiōn-em* (Cælius), n. of action f. *rādere* to scrape, RASE *v.*[1]] The action of scraping or shaving; division by scraping or filing.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Rasion is the scraping or paring of a thing. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 55 Which cannot be performed so much by Lotion as by Section, Rasion and Traction. 1678 in PHILLIPS.

†**Rask,** *v. Obs. rare.* [var. RAX *v.*; cf. *ask* and *ax.*] *intr.* To stretch oneself; to yawn.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4282 Þan begynneþ he [Sloth] to klawe and to raske, And ȝueþ Terlyncel hys taske. He klawyþ, he shrubbyþ, wel at hys pay. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 152 *Après dormer il go espreche*, raskyt hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Raskyn', *exalo.*

So † **Ra·skle** *v. intr.* = RAXLE *v. Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 7 He .. rascled and remed and routte at þe laste. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 35/26 To raskle, *pandiculari.*

Raskaile, -kelt, obs. and dial. ff. RASCAL.

‖ **Raskolnik** (ræskǫ·lnik). Also 9 **Rasckolnick, Rascholnik.** [Russ. Раско́льникъ separatist, schismatic, f. раско́лъ separation, schism.] A dissenter from the national Church in Russia.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 220 The sectarists known by the name of raskolniks, distinguished themselves .. by their .. obedience. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 71 The ancient Russians, like the present Raskolniks or Dissenters, abstained from veal. 1897 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 The Raskolnik who buried alive .. twenty-five of his fanatic co-religionists.

Rason, obs. form of RAISIN.

†**Ra·sor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *rāsor*: see RASORES.] One who erases; = RASER[2].

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 173 Temperance is .. the preserver of good will, the rasor of evill thoughts.

Rasor(e, obs. forms of RAZOR.

‖ **Rasores** (rāsō·rīz). *Ornith.* [mod.L., pl. of *rāsor* agent-n. f. *rādĕre* to scrape, RASE *v.*[1]] The name given by Illiger (1811) to his Fourth Order of birds, comprising those which obtain their food by scratching the ground.

1836 OWEN in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 266/1 The third order corresponds with Nitzsch's *Aves terrestres*, and is denominated Rasores. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 305/1 The *Rasores* of Illiger contained the following families and genera [etc.].

Rasorial (rāsō·rĭăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. *Rasor-es* (see prec.) + -IAL.] Scratching the ground for food; belonging to the order RASORES.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 277/2 In the Rasorial birds the coronoid process is feebly developed. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 254 Of the Columbidæ belonging to the Rasorial order, we possess two .. residents.

Rasoun, obs. Sc. f. REASON. **Rasour,** var. RASURE[2] *Obs.* **Rasour(e,** obs. ff. RAZOR.

†**Rasour.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Some kind of cloth.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 218 Aucht small peces of rasour of quhite silk. *Ibid.* 222 Ane lang taillit gowne of rasour of quhit silk.

Rasp (rɑsp), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **raspe**; 6 *north.* **respe,** 6, 9 *Sc.* **resp.** [a. OF. *raspe* (F. *râpe*: see RAPE *sb.*[3]), f. *rasper* to RASP *v.*[1] Cf. med.L. *raspa* (1389 in Du Cange). Du., Da., Sw. *rasp*, G. *raspe*, are also of F. origin.]

1. A coarse kind of file, having separate teeth raised on its surface by means of a pointed punch; also, any similar tool or implement used for scraping or rubbing down.

1541 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 176 Item, ane resp, ane turcas, and four cuchin nailis of jrne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/1 The Raspes or Scrapers, called in Latine, *Radulæ.* 1611 COTGR., *Froyer*, a rubber; also, a raspe. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 54 Most Rasps have formerly been made of Iron and Case-hardned. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 59 They are usually grated with Rasps made for that purpose. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 138 A steel roller, cut with tools to make teeth like a file or rasp. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 819 When the file is spoken of, a double-cut file is always implied, unless a single-cut file, or a rasp, is specifically named. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 238. 86 Rasps generally speaking are used in carpentry for cutting away or smoothing wood.

b. In sugar making, a mechanical device for grating down beet-roots.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1210 Blocks of wood, with which the workman pushes the beet-roots against the revolving rasp.

2. *transf.* **a.** A rough surface like that of a rasp.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxix, The horses from the country .. with the rasp of winter bristles rising through .. the soft summer-coat.

b. *Zool.* The radula of a mollusk, or one of the teeth on this.

1879 B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XIV. 716 With several hooked or serrated central rasps. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 639 Lingual ribbon, rasp, or radula.

3. The act of rasping, or rubbing with something comparable to a rasp.

1875 J. GRANT *One of the '600'* iii. 30, I .. angrily gave my hair a finishing rasp with a pair of huge .. hair-brushes.

4. A rough sound as of a rasp.

a 1851 MOIR *Field of Pinkie* v, Hark to the rasp of Grey's fierce cavalry. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 19 The grasshoppers' rasp, and rustle of sheaf.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rasp-cutter, -maker* (1885); *rasp-cutting, -like* adjs.; **rasp-grass** (see quot.); **rasp-palm,** a Brazilian palm (*Iriartea exorhiza*), having exposed roots which are used by the natives as rasps; **rasp-pod,** an Australian tree (*Flindersia australis*), bearing woody capsules serving as rasps (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **rasp-punch,** a punch for raising the teeth of rasps (Knight 1875); **rasp-teeth,** teeth resembling those of a rasp.

1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 67 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl. Husb.* III, The sheep find, on the peat of damper and deeper quality .. rasp grass (*carex cæspitosa*). 1849–52 TODD

Cycl. Anat. IV. 874/1 Conical teeth as close set and sharp pointed as the villiform teeth, but of larger size, are called 'rasp-teeth'. **1851–6** Woodward *Mollusca* 327 Shell..armed in front with rasp-like imbrications. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2 The rasp-cutting machine resembles the file-cutting machine .. in the striking and feeding parts. **1882** J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Plants, Rasp-palm.*

Rasp (rɑsp), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **respe**, 6–7 **raspe**. [Related to Raspis [2], and perh. a back-formation from it. Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*]

1. = Raspberry 1.

1555 Eden *Decades* 132 Bramble busshes bearynge blacke berries or wylde raspes. **1598** Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 477 For kindes of fruites, they haue..rasps, strawberies, and hurtil-berries. **1660** Sharrock *Vegetables* 133 At Bristol he saw Raspes sold for four pence the quart at Michaelmas. **1731** Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds* 16 It feeds on Cherries .. Goos-berries and Rasps, and other Fruit. **1871** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 507 Wild cranberries, strawberries, rasps, and other berries.

2. = Raspberry 2.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 32 Plant Respe and rose. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 487 Take Sorrell, and set it among Rasps. **1660** Sharrock *Vegetables* 117 Rasps and Vines always bear upon a fresh sprout. **1796** C. Marshall *Garden.* iii. (1813) 39 The smooth wooded or cane rasp is to be preferred for a principal crop. **1853** G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 71 The Rasp only ascends into the ravines and wooded deans.

Rasp (rɑsp), *v.*[1] [App. a. OF. *rasper* (F. *râper*) = Sp., Pg. *raspar*, It. and med.L. *raspare*, perh. of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *raspôn* to collect, scrape together. (MHG. *ûf raspen* occurs once; mod. Du. and G. *raspen* are app. from French). ME. *raspen* may also be related.]

†**1.** *trans.* To inscribe by scraping or scratching. *Obs. rare*[−1].

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1545 Biholdand þe honde til hit hade al grauen, & rasped on þe ro3 wo3e runisch sauez.

2. To scrape or abrade with a rasp or other rough instrument.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 Þe fyste..þat rasped renyschly þe wo3e with þe ro3 penne. **1686** Plot *Staffordsh.* 384 He can turn 20 of these [twists], whilst one is cut or rasp't. **1694** *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 278 The Root rasped affords a fine Flour or Powder. **1762** Borlase *Ibid.* LII. 509 As if it had been rasped by a rough rounded file. **1811** *Self Instructor* 538 Logwood being rasped and shaved into small chips. **1859** F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 90 The fuze must be rasped if necessary.

b. To scrape or rub in a rough manner.

1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 90 The Mercury in the Agitation of the Tube, rasping the Sides thereof. **1824** Miss Ferrier *Inher.* lxxxvii, He put his feet actually within the fender, and rasped and crunched the ashes. **1840** Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxviii, The pony .. evinced a strong desire to..rasp himself against the brick walls. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 164 The ice played its part in rasping and grinding and polishing the surface of the land.

transf. **1868** J. G. Holland *Kathrina* I. (1869) 20, I heard the harsh, reiterant katydids Rasp the mysterious silence.

c. *fig.* To grate upon, to irritate.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 80, I saw Flaherty, the deceased, and the two Jordans rasping each other. **1866** Mrs. Stowe *Little Foxes* 14 The mistress is rasped, irri-tated, despairing. **1887** Miss Carey *Uncle Max* xxxviii. 304 Her hard, metallic voice had rasped the invalid's nerves.

3. To scrape *off* or *away*.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 77, I began to rasp off the bark. **1862** Tyndall *Mountaineer.* viii. 72 These rocks are known to have their angles rasped off, and to be fluted and scarred by the ice. **1863** Kingsley *Water-Bab.* viii. (1878) 329 The stream as it rushed up rasped away the sides of the hole.

4. To utter with a grating sound. *rare*[−1].

1843 O. W. Holmes *An After-Dinner Poem* 46 Grating songs .. Rasped from the throats of bellowing amateurs.

5. *intr.* or *absol.* **a.** To scrape or grate, *esp.* on a stringed instrument.

1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xviii. 155 Murphy, who pre-sided in the cart full of fiddlers .., shouted .. 'Rasp and lilt away boys'. **1870** A. Steinmetz *Gaming Table* II. iv. 113 Sorrily rasping on an execrable fiddle.

fig. **1848** Lowell *Vision Sir Launfal* i. 5 This man, so foul and bent of stature, Rasped harshly against his dainty nature. **1863** Holland *Lett. Joneses* vi. 86 Your husband grew tired .. with rasping against so much new domestic material.

b. To make a grating sound; to go *about* complaining in an irritating voice.

1868 M. H. Smith *Sunsh. & Shad. N. York* 302 He has a loud, harsh, sharp tone, that rasps like a file. **1874** Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. iii. 82 With a shrill voice ceaselessly echoing harshly-worded complaints .. Mrs. Nosgood rasped about the place from morning till night.

Rasp (rɑsp), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 9 **resp**. [? Imitative.] *intr.* and *trans.* To belch.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 123 All Eruptions of Aire..in Rasping, Sneezing, &c. **1627** Bp. Hall *Heauen vpon Earth* § 26. 96 The man of nice education .. rasping since his last meale. **1640** W. Style *Antisco's Spanish Gallant* 9 [If] by reason of thy full feeding, or couldnesse of stomack, thou hast a provocation to rasp wind. *a* **1825** Forby *E. Anglian Gloss., Rasp, Resp,* to belch.

Raspass, variant of Raspis [2]. *Obs.*

Raspatory (rɑ·spători). [ad. med.L. *raspātōrium* (Du Cange), f. *raspāre* to Rasp *v.*[1] Cf. obs. F. *raspatoire* (Godef.).]

1. A form of rasp used in surgery.

1562 Bullevn *Def. agst. sickness, Dial. Soarnes & Ch.* 44 Whiche thyng can not bee done with raspatorie. **1635** A. Read *Tumors & Ulcers* 244 The bone is to bee made even with the Raspatories, and smoothed. **1676** Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix, You ought to be furnished with various sorts of Raspatories. **1804** *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 203 The different blades of the raspatory. **1879** Bryant *Pract. Surgery* (ed. 3) I. 549 After detaching periosteum by means of the raspatory.

†**2.** 'A Butler's instrument, wherewith he chips bread' (Phillips 1658). *Obs. rare*[−0].

Raspays, variant of Raspis [2]. *Obs.*

Raspberry (rɑ·zbĕri). Forms: 7 **res-**, 7–8 **ras-**, 8– **raspberry**. [f. Rasp *sb.*[2] + Berry.]

1. The fruit of several plants of the genus *Rubus*, esp. *R. idæus*, consisting of many small juicy grains or drupes of a subacid flavour arranged on a conical receptacle, from which the ripe fruit is easily detached unbroken.

The common raspberry, both wild and cultivated, is of a red colour; white and yellow varieties also exist. The fruit is much used for making preserves, confections, liquors, etc.

1623 N. H. in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 114 Cherries, Nuts, Resberries, Strawberries. **1664** Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Rasberries, Corinths, Strawberries. *a* **1756** Mrs. Heywood *New Present* (1771) 220 To preserve Rasberries. Let your rasberries be large. **1817** Raffles *Java* I. 36 The wild raspberry, which is found in the higher regions, is not destitute of flavour. **1891** Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 234 A..handful of rasp, straw, and whortle berries.

2. The plant which produces the raspberry, or other plants of the genus *Rubus* resembling this.

The common species, *Rubus idæus*, has woody stems thickly covered with weak prickles, pinnate leaves which are white on the under-side, and whitish flowers.

Flowering or *Virginian raspberry*, the American species *Rubus odoratus.*

1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rubus*, All the other Sorts are propagated from Suckers in the same Manner as the Garden Raspberries. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as .. upright sweet Canada Rasberries. **1846** J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 229 The root of the raspberry is considered to be perennial.

3. Raspberry wine.

1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* v. i, A drop of as pretty rasp-berry as ever was tipt over tongue.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raspberry brandy, bush, cream, fool, jam, juice, tart, tree, vinegar, wine*; *raspberry-like, -scented* adjs.; **raspberry apple**, an apple having the flavour of the raspberry; **raspberry jam tree**, an Australian tree, *Acacia acuminata*, so called from the smell of its wood; **raspberry kidney**, a kidney of a morbid granular structure resembling that of a raspberry; **raspberry lid**, an eye-lid having a morbid growth like a raspberry; **raspberry red**, the colour of the raspberry; also as *adj.*

1894 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 The *raspberry-apple, or pomme framboise, attracted the attention of gardeners, amateur and professional. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 503 They appeared to prefer cherry and *rasberry brandy. **1733** Miller *Gard. Dict., Rubus*,..the Bramble or *Rasp-berry-bush. **1864** Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) III. 161 Raspberry bushes .. bear the finest fruit in a light rich loamy soil. **1661** Rabisha *Body Cookery Diss.* 30 To make *Rasberry Cream. **1851** Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 46/2 Raspberry cream! Iced raspberry-cream, ha'penny a glass! **1728** E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 150 To make Strawberry or *Rasp-berry Fool. **1769** Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 251 A quart of raspberries, or *raspberry jam. **1846** Stokes *Disc. Australia* II. iv. 132 *Raspberry Jam [Tree], Acacia .. Sweet-scented — grows on good ground. **1847** Leichhardt *Jrnl.* x. 342 The raspberry-jam tree covered the approaches to the river. **1661** Rabisha *Body Cookery Diss.* 216 A quarter of a pinte of *Raspberry-juice. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 334 That condition known as red granular kidney, or *raspberry kidney, which occurs in middle-aged people. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/2 The lids are covered with hard granulations which are termed the '*raspberry lid'. **1894** *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 It has a *raspberry-like taste. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 501 A chronic, specific and contagious disease, characterized by raspberry-like tubercles. **1894** *Daily News* 7 July 6/6 Another party, who floated a *raspberry red flag on their boat. **1894** J. Brown *Forester* II. 501 *Acacia acuminata*, 'Jam' or *Raspberry scented acacia. **1859** *Household Encycl.* s.v., *Raspberry Tart with cream. **1765** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 140/2 Some *rasberry trees in perfect leaf. **1713** Sprengnell in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 139 Sprinkled with *Rasberry-Vinegar. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XX. 215/2 Raspberry-vinegar is not only an agreeable beverage, but is said to act as a febrifuge. **1728** R. Bradley *Country Housewife* 115 To make *Ras-berry Wine. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XX. 215/2 Raspberry-wine is much used in Poland.

Hence **Raspberria·de, -berrye·tte**, liquors made from, or flavoured with, raspberries.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 46/1 Iced lemonade here! Iced raspberriade. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 12/1 Mixtures known as gingerette, raspberryette, and peppermint.

†**Raspe** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. obs. F. *raspé*, now *râpé*: see Rape *sb.*[6], and cf. Raspy *a.*[2]] *Raspe wine* = Rape *sb.*[6]

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* VI. xxii. 787 Greene or raspe wine, in as much as it containeth more water then wine, nourisheth the body but a little.

So **Rasped** *a. rare*[−1].

1823 Colebrooke in *St. Cape G. Hope* 363 They have added sweet wine, or boiled must, fermented for the purpose, like rasped wine in France [*note*, Vin rapé].

Rasped (rɑspt), *ppl. a.* [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Grated, scraped; rough as if rubbed with a rasp. Also *spec.* in *Book-binding* (see quot. 1890).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 302/2 Sodden Quince broth, .. with rasped Hartes-horne. **1694** Salmon *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 636/2 Gelly of Harts-horn and rasped Ivory. - **1749** Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 17 Garnish your Dish with rasp'd Bread, made into Figures. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, Chilled elbows, and a rasped surface of nose. **1890** Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* Gloss., *Rasped*, the sharp edge taken off mill-boards.

Rasper (rɑ·spəɹ). [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1. One who or that which rasps; a rasping-machine for beetroot, etc.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/11 Richard Sill, .. Harthorn-Rasper. **1865** J. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 17 The wages due to the sawyers, planers, and raspers. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/1 *Rasper*, a file for rasping the burnt sur-face from loaves of bread. **1882** *Spon's Encycl. Manuf.* 1824 The potatoes are introduced by the hopper, and are forced .. against the short saw-like teeth of the rasper.

2. *Hunting.* A high difficult fence.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 232 Having to surmount in every field, what in sporting phrase is denominated a Rasper. **1841** J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 79 Many raspers and bullfinches were cleared by the little Shetlands.

3. *Slang.* A person or thing of sharp, harsh, or unpleasant character; also, anything remarkable or extraordinary in its own way.

1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* lvii, He's what you may a-call a rasper, is Nickleby. **1860** Sir T. Martin *Horace* 16 His bat at cricket was a rasper. **1886** *Field* 27 Feb. 256/3 Her course with Carsehill was such a rasper that there was little hope for her in the final.

Raspes(se, variants of Raspis [2] *Obs.*

Ra·sp-house. [ad. Du. *rasphuis* (G. *raspel-haus*), f. *raspen* Rasp *v.*[1]] A house of correction formerly in use in Holland, Germany, etc., where prisoners were employed in rasping wood.

1641 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Aug., We went to see the Rasp-house, where the lusty knaves are compell'd to worke, and the rasping of Brasill and Logwood is very hard labour. **1670** R. Haines *Meth. Govt.* (1679) 7 Another Officer was whipt and committed to the Rasp-house. **1756** Nugent *Gr. Tour, Netherlands* I. 81 The Rasp-house, or house of correction, is .. very well worth a traveller's notice. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 5/5 The judge .. sent this rascal to the whipping-post, and that rogue to the rasp-house.

Raspice, -ies, variants of Raspis. *Obs.*

Rasping (rɑ·spiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Rasp *v.*[1]]

1. The act of rubbing or scraping with or as with a rasp; a grating sound.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33 b/2 When we perceave, in raspinge, the bone to give bloode from it. **1641** [see Rasp-house]. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 212 Either with Hewing, or as some Hard Woods and Ivory may re-quire, with Rasping. **1889** Doyle *Micah Clarke* 91 There was much creaking of locks and rasping of bolts.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* Small particles produced by rasping.

1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 8 Take the shavings or raspings of a Skull that was never buried. **1736** Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 343 Give him raspings of bread, which may be had of the London bakers for nine pence or 10 pence a strike. **1791** Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's Art of Dyeing* I. I. i. v. 101 Oak bark and raspings of heart of oak. **1875** H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 55 Quassia..is kept in the shops in billets and in raspings.

3. *attrib.*, as *rasping-machine, -mill.*

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 83 A Rasping-Mill for Harts-horn. **1835** Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 58 Rasping-mills for logwood. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/1 *Rasping-machine.*

Rasping (rɑ·spiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That rasps, in senses of the vb.

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 168 Scraped with rasping Instruments. **1735** W. Sewel *Dutch Dict., Rasphuys boef*, a Rasping rascal, a Bridewel-rogue. **1856** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 269 A cold, rasping, savage day; excruciating for sick nerves. **1873** Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 146 He, in his raspingest voice, is giving his [valet] a month's warning.

b. *Hunting.* Difficult to take. Cf. Rasper 2.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 372 Many ox-fences and two rasping brooks. **1837** T. Hook *Jack Brag* i, We'll .. pick out rasping fences.

c. Extremely or unpleasantly rapid.

1875 J. Grant *One of the* '600' xi. 92 Away we went .. at a rasping pace.

Hence **Ra·spingly** *adv.*, in a rasping manner.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 6/2 The wooden rattles with which .. the people were raspingly summoned to public worship. **1887** F. Warden *Scheherazade* II. i. 17 'Try it!' said he raspingly.

†**Ra·sping**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] [f. Rasp *v.*[2] + -ing [2].] Belching, emitting wind.

1629 T. Adams *England's Sickness* Wks. I. 328 Let them .. drink Cleopatra's draught..to ease their rasping stomacke.

†**Ra·spis** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **raspise, -ice, 6 raspays, -yce, 7 -is**; 5 **respice, 6 -yce**. [Of obscure origin.

Possibly connected with OF. *raspeit, -pei* (mod. F. *râpé*: see Rape *sb.*[6]), It. *raspato* (rendered 'raspis wine' by Florio), med.L. *raspatum, -etum, -ecia*: in that case the ending *-ice, -is* may be due to the med.L. form in *-ecia*. Boorde (quot. 1542) evidently supposed it to be raspberry-wine (cf. Raspis wine), but it seems unlikely, from the contexts in which it occurs, that this was the usual sense of the word.]

A kind of wine used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

c **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 118 in *Babees Bk.* 9 The namys of swete wynes .. pyment, Raspise, Muscadelle of grew. ?*c* **1475** *Sqr. lowe Degre* 756 Mount rose and wyne of Greke, Both algrade, and respice eke. **1519** *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 22 Ye shall han Spanyeshe wyne and Gascoyn,..Sak, raspyce, alycaunt, rumney. **1542** Boorde *Dyetary* x. (1870) 254 All maner of wynes be made of grapes, excepte respyce, the whiche is made of a bery. **1584** Cogan *Haven Health* 218 Redde wine, if it be a deepe redde en-clining to blacke as Raspis.

† Ra·spis [2]. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 6 **raspyse, -ass,** 6–7 **raspes, -is, -ice,** 7 **raspies, -esse, -isse.** *β.* 6 **respis, -ies, -yce,** 7 **respas, -ass(e.** [Of obscure origin: perh. in some way related to prec.]

1. a. *collect.* Raspberries.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 912 Raspyse, *framboises.* 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Men .. Did live by respis, heps, and hawe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 662 The fruite of this Bramble is called .. in English Raspis or Framboys berries. 1658 Evelyn *French Gardiner* (1675) 256 Raspis are of two colours, the white and the red. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 80/1 Preserves .. as Pears, Plums, .. Grapes, Respass.

b. (With pl. in *-es.*) A raspberry.

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 68 Rubus ideus is called..in englishe raspeses or hyndberies. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 305 There are Raspasses, and a little berrie which we call among vs Blues. 1648 Herrick *Hesperides* 168 The wine of cherries, and to these The cooling breath of Respasses. 1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* xix. 92 Of Strawberries and raspices there is great store.

2. The raspberry-plant.

1558 W. Ward tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. i. 19 b, This..is taken of Ioannes Agricola to be the brier called Respis. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 72 Set Respis and Rose, yoong rootes of those. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus Terrestris* 557 The leaves of Raspis may be used..in gargles. 1682 Grew *Anat. Plants* v. 275 The Leavs of Rose-Tree, Raspis [etc.].

3. *attrib.*, as *raspis-bush, juice, orchard, tree.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 914 Raspis tre, *framboisier.* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. 1089 The Raspis bush, or Hindberrie. 1622 Wither *Philarete* (1633) 591 The shrubbie fields are Raspice Orchards there. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 89 A Frambousier or Raspis-Bush. 1660 May *Accompl. Cook* (1665) 254 A quarter of a pint of raspas juyce.

† Raspis-berry. *Obs.* [f. prec.] = Raspberry.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 611 The Aubespine ..and the Framboister [*sic*] whiche is in English the Hathorne ..and the Raspis berry. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 192 The like plentie of raspis berries, which doe grow in euery place. 1623 Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 5 Faire Strawberries, red and white, and faire Respasse berries, and Gooseberries.

Raspish (rɑ·spiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -ish.] Irritating, irritable.

1854 P. B. St. John *Amy Moss* 77 Well, don't be so raspish. 1866 *Mattie, a Stray* II. 158 You were hot-headed, and I was ill-tempered and raspish, and so we quarrelled.

† Raspis wine. *Obs.* Also 6 **-ise,** 7 **respass.** a. = Raspis [1]. b. ? Raspberry wine.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 120 It were good to kepe some of the iuyce of the berries..and to make of it as it were raspis wine. 1598 Florio, *Raspato*, .. Raspise wine. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 40. 40 A very good friend of mine .. was feasted..with Venison and Respass wine.

Raspy (rɑ·spi), *a.*[1] [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -y [1].]

1. Of a rasping nature; harsh, grating.

1838 Carlyle *Varnhagen v. Ense, Misc.* (1857) IV. 197 Such a raspy, untamed voice as that of his I have hardly heard. 1882 Blackmore *Christowell* xxxvi, Ungainly, nubbly, fruit it was,..raspy, to the teeth.

2. Easily exasperated; irritable.

1877 *Holderness Gloss., Raspy,* short-tempered. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* 975/1 Her temper was..certainly 'raspy'.

† Ra·spy, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare* [−1]. [Anglicized form of obs. F. *raspé.*] = Raspe *a.* (q. v.).

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 20 They counterfeit Raspy wine, with Flower-de-luce Roots.

Raspyce, -yse, variants of Raspis. *Obs.*

Rass, obs. f. Race *sb.*[1] etc.; obs. pa. t. Rise *v.*

† Rassasy, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rassasier* (13th c.), f. *re-* + OF. *assasier,* f. L. *ad-* + *satiāre*: see Satiate *v.*] *trans.* To satisfy (a hungry person). Also const. *of.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* I ij b, The brede of heuen wherof she was rassasyed and fylde. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* v. x, I must ete one of yow, to th'ende that I may be fylled and rassasyed of my grete bonger.

Rasse [1] (ræ·sɛ́, ræs). [Javanese *rase.*] A kind of civet-cat (*Viverricula malaccensis,* or Malacca Weasel) found in India, the Malay Peninsula, Java, China, etc., and frequently kept in captivity for the sake of the perfume obtained from it.

1817 Raffles *Java* I. 50 Musk, called *dedes,* is procured from the *rasé.* 1824 Horsfield *Zool. Researches in Java, Viverra Rasse*... The Rasse belongs to the division of strictly digitigrade Carnassiers. 1861 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 232 The Rasse is spread over a large extent of country.

† Rasse [2]. *Obs. rare* [−1]. ? A peak, projection.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 446 On a rasse of a rok, hit rest at þe laste.

† Rassed, *ppl. a, Obs. rare.* [f. Race *v.*[4] or Rase *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] Torn off; hence in *Her.* (of two colours) meeting in a jagged line. Cf. Erased 2 a.

1513 in Glover *Hist. Derby* I. App. 61 An Asse hed goulls rassed and haltered. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 27 b, These be called quartered Armes, rassed, for ye two colours be rassed, as though the one were rente from the other.

Rassh(e, obs. forms of Rash *a.* and *v.*

Rassle, obs. form of *wrastle* Wrestle *v.*

Rasspout, obs. form of Rajpoot.

† Ra·stel. *Obs. rare* [−1]. [a. OF. *rastel* (*ratel,* mod.F. *râteau*) rake, portcullis (see Godef.), etc.: :—L. *rastellus,* dim. of *rastrum* rake.] A portcullis.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 127 The gate must haue ..his rastell or drawer of strong timber or iron.

† Ra·steling. *Obs. rare* [−1]. ? A tumult, uproar.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 943 (Dubl. MS.) Alexander .. Herd suche a rastelyng in þe realm, & rydez þe faster. [*Ashm. MS.* Sees slike a rottilyng, etc.]

† Raster. *Obs. rare* [−0]. [? f. Rase *v.*[1] + -ster.] ?A barber. Only in *raster-cloth, house* (see quots.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rastyr howse, or schavyng howse (*S.* rasyr hows), *barbitondium.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/1 Raster clathe, *ralla. Ibid.* 300/2 Raster house (*A.* Raser howse), *barbitondium.* 1500 *Ortus, Ralla,* a raster cloth or a shauynge clothe.

† Rastilbow. *Obs. rare* [−0]. [Corruptly ad. med.L. *resta bovis* or OF. *reste de beof* (mod.F. *arrête bœuf*), lit. 'stopping of the ox'.] The plant Rest-harrow.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rastylbow, wede, *resta bovis.*

Rastle, obs. and dial. form of Wrestle.

† Ra·ston. *Obs. rare* [−1]. [a. OF. *raston, raton*: see Godef., and cf. Rattoon [1].] 'A fashion of round and high Tart, made of butter, egges, and cheese' (Cotgr.).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 52 Rastons. Take fayre Flowre, & þe whyte of Eyroun, & þe 3olke a lytel [etc.].

Rasty, dial. var. Reasty.

Rasure [1] (rē·ʒiúr). Now *rare.* Also 7–9 **ras-.** [a. F. *rasure* (1235 in Godef.), or ad. L. *rāsūra*: see Rase *v.*[1] and -ure.]

† 1. The act of scraping or shaving (also *fig.*); a scratch, mark, cut, slit. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xviii. xxv, Lyke as wynter rasure doth always a rase and deface grene somer, soo..for a lytel blast of wynters rasure anone we shalle deface and lay a parte true loue. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 674 They race some their faces, some their bodies, .. the print of which rasure can neuer bee done away againe during life. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vi. (1632) 42 Carrying these rasures on their pictured limbes. 1721 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. (1738) 250 Soaking Pledgits of clean Hurds in this Mixture, and laying them pretty warm on the Razures or Chinks.

† b. A particle, or the particles, scraped off.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 135, I leie on þe schauynge or ellis þe rasure of lynnen cloop. 1669 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 324 The wood should be cut about May and the Rasures well dried.

† 2. The act of shaving (the head, hair, etc.); tonsure. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 111/1 Saynt denys .. sayth the rasure and cuttyng of of the heer signefyeth pure lyf. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 726 *marg.*, The Popish rasure ministred unto Clerks at the first receit of their Cleargie. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 11 They had no razure commanded, onely it was prouided that they should not haue their haire long. 1737 Whiston *Josephus* (1755) IV. 333 Their heads were sooty: they had round rasures on them.

3. The act of scraping out something written; an erasure. (Freq. in 16–18th c.)

1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxii. Wks. (1876) 24 We fyrste scrape the paper, and by that rasure or scraping sumwhat is taken awaye of the letters. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 28/1 Such writings obligatorie if they haue any razure in them in any materiall place are of no credit in law. *a* 1734 North *Lives Norths* (1742) I. 115 She had very credible information that there was a foul rasure in Sir John Cuts's will. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 208/2 A specimen of his continual corrections and critical rasures.

b. *transf.* Obliteration, effacement; cancelling.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 13 A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time And razure of obliuion. 1670 Marvell *Let. to W. Ramsden* Wks. (1875) I. 410 When we began to talk of the Lords, the King sent for us alone, and recommended a rasure of all proceedings. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 41 Impressed upon the mind so as to defy all attempts of rasure or of change. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* IV. lxv. (1806) 780 That a general razure should be made of all transactions with regard to that disputed question.

† Rasure [2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **-our.** [a. OF. *rasure* (Godef.); cf. Pg. *rasoura.*] = Raser [1].

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 187 The rasour of whete was solde for fourty shelynges and twenty pence. 1526 *Tolls* in Dillon *Calais & Pole* (1892) 89 Item, for evry Rasure of Lyme qr.

Rasure, obs. f. Razor. **Rasydhede**: see Rasedhead. **Rasyn(e, -ynge,** obs. ff. Raisin. **Rasyst,** obs. Sc. f. Resist.

Rat (ræt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **ræt,** 4–6 **ratte,** 6 **ratt,** 5– **rat.** [OE. *ræt* (once) = Du. *rat,* MHG. *rat* (G. *ratz*), masc.; also OLG. *ratta,* OHG. *ratte* (G. *ratte, ratze*), fem., and OHG. *ratto* m.; = F. *rat* m., *rate* f., Sp., Pg. *rato,* obs. It. *ratto,* med.L. *ratus, rattus.*

The ultimate origin of the word is uncertain, but it seems probable that it was adopted first in the Teutonic languages when the animal came to be known in western Europe, and thence passed into the Romance tongues. Forms with *o* occur in the LG. and Scand. languages as well as in English: see Rottan, Rotte. The most usual form in ME. was *raton, -oun,* Ratton.]

1. A rodent of some of the larger species of the genus *Mus,* esp. *M. rattus,* the black rat (now almost extinct), and *M. decumanus,* the common grey, brown, or Norway rat. (See also Land-, Musk-, Water-rat.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/41 *Fiber*..befer. *Raturus,* ræt. *Lutria,* otor. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 200 Had 3e rattes 3oure wille 3e couthe nouȝt reule 3oureselue. *c* 1450 Myrc *Par. Priest* 1897 3ef hyt were eten wyth mows or rat, Dere þow moste a-bygge þat. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 119 They bewray themselues lyke a Ratte wyth theyr owne vtteraunce. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 44 What if my house be troubled with a Rat. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 147 Nor tackle, sayle, nor mast, the very rats Instinctiuely haue quit it. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Wisd. for Man's Self* (Arb.) 187 It is the Wisedome of Rats, that will be sure to leaue a House, somewhat before it fall. 1726 Gay *Fables* II. viii. 87 Rats and mice purloin our grain. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 123/1 A large Norway rat. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 66 The Great Rat...It is chiefly in the colour that this animal differs from the Black Rat, or the Common Rat, as it was once called, but now common no longer. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* I. 183 Rats, when lean enough To crawl through such chinks. 1843 Dieffenbach *Trav. New Z.* II. 185 There exists a frugiferous native rat. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 201 The black rat, so rare in England, is common in Alderney and Herm.

fig. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* iii. 14 A pair of little hopping rats of ponies. 1875 Buckland *Log-Book* 204 Crabs are, in fact, the rats of the ocean.

b. *transf.* Applied to animals of other species resembling the rat.

† *Rat of Inde,* the ichneumon. † *Rat of Surinam,* the phalanger. *Marsupial rat,* an opossum. *Pharaoh's rat,* the ichneumon (cf. OF. *rat de Faraon* in Marco Polo). *Norway* or *Norwegian rat,* the lemming.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 272 So Pharoah's Rat, yer he begin the fray 'Gainst the blinde Aspicke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 303 Rats of Inde, called Ichneumones. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Leming,* the name of a creature of the rat kind, called by authors *mus Norwegicus,* the Norway rat. 1774 Goldsmith *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. i. 515 The Philanger..is about the size of a rat, and has, accordingly, by some, been called the Rat of Surinam. 1863 H. W. Bates *Naturalist on R. Amazons* ix. (ed. 2) 260 A beautiful opossum : .. this made the third species of marsupial rat I had so far obtained. 1886 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 442 Pharaoh's Rat .. feeds to a great extent upon the eggs of the crocodile. [1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 1/1 On the suicidal principles of Norwegian ratdom.]

2. In phrases: **a.** *To smell a rat,* to suspect something.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 51 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 414/2 Yf they smell a ratt, They grisely chide and chatt. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1272 Ile say no more, gesse at my meaning, I smel a rat. 1660 Shirley *Androm.* II. ii. 14, I smell a Rat sir, there's jugling in this business. 1736 [Chetwood] *Voy. Vaughan* I. 170, I ask'd her so many Questions, that, tho' a Woman ignorant enough, she began to smell a Rat. 1840 Lytton *Paul Clifford* xxxiv, Whew! I smell a rat; this stolen child, then, was no other than Paul. 1894 Howells in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 377 He'll be sure to smell a rat if I'm with you.

b. *Like* (or *as wet as*) *a drowned rat.*

c 1500 [see Drowned 1 b]. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 180 b, An hedde he had .. Three heares on a side, like a drouned ratte. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. iv. 70 The Storm .. drencht us all like so many drowned Rats. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* III. 14 Oct. Let. iv, I was dragged out of a river like a drowned rat. 1880 [see Drowned].

c. (*As*) *drunk, poor,* † *rank,* or *weak, as a rat.*

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 835 The monkes were fatte And ranke as a ratte. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 128 As if one had..kepte the Tauerne till he had been as dronke as a Ratte. 1661 *Merry Drollerie* I. 17 Drunk as a Rat, you'd hardly wot That drinking so he could trudge it. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxi, He's as poor as a rat. 1840 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 186 Weak as a rat, and no appetite.

d. With reference to the alleged killing or expulsion of Irish rats by riming. Cf. Rime *v.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 188, I was neuer so berim'd since..I was an Irish Rat. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of News* 4th Interm., The fine Madrigall-man, in rime, to haue runne him o' the Countrey, like an Irish rat. 1660 (*title*) Rats Rhimed to Death, or, The Rump-Parliament Hang'd up in the Shambles. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* II. 22 Songs no longer move; No rat is rhym'd to death, nor maid to love.

e. *Slang* (orig. *U. S.*). Used ironically in *pl.* to express incredulity: 'humbug', 'nonsense'.

1890 *Spectator* Sept. 409/2 (quoting *Puck*) 'Why, what did he say when you told him of it?'—'Oh! just—"Rats!"' 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 484/1 'A miss, by Jove'. 'Oh, rats', cries another onlooker.

3. Used as an opprobrious or familiar epithet.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III,* v. iii. 331 These famish'd Beggers .. Who .. For want of meanes (poore Rats) had hang'd themselues. 1629 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 98 One that nick-names Clergymen with all the termes of reproch, as Rat, Black-coate, and the like. *c* 1656 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 106 No Female Rat shall me deceive, nor catch me by a crafty wild. 1830 Hood *Drop of Gin* iii, Hardly acknowledged by kith and kin, Because, poor rat! He has no cravat. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 29 Ha! Clipsby, are ye there, old rat!

4. *spec.* † **a.** A pirate. *Obs.*

[1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 23.] 1673 Hobbes *Odyss.* xv. 371 Phaenician Merchants, Rats, then thither came. *Ibid.* xvi. 61 Thesprotian rats got him aboard their ship.

† **b.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rat,* a Drunken Man or Woman taken up by the Watch, and carried .. to the Counter. 1781 R. King *Mod. Lond. Spy* 38 Men taken up for assaults or night-brawls were termed Rats.

c. In *Politics*: One who deserts his party.

(From the alleged fact that rats leave a house about to fall or a ship about to sink: see sense 1, quots. 1610, 1625.)

1792 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* II. 477 This would..pronounce..us..as having differed with him, and, of course, become rats and deserters. 1823 Bentham *Not Paul but Jesus* 199 In a word, in the language of modern party, Silas was a rat. 1888 H. D. Traill *Will. III,* i. (1892) 7 Charles transformed himself, with more than the celerity of the nimblest modern rat [etc.].

d. A workman who refuses to strike along with others, or takes a striker's place; also (esp. among printers), one who works for lower wages than the ordinary (or trade-union) rate.

1881 *American* No. 73. 181 The men who agree to go into the strike are always the more united and determined class. The rats who refuse suffer accordingly. 1892 *Nation* 11 Aug. 96/2 This orator declared .. that 'rats' were still employed in the *Tribune* office.

5. Something resembling a rat in shape.

a. *U. S.* A hair-pad with tapering ends.

1869 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* v. (1874) 98 She can't buy coils and braids and two-dollar rats. 1888 *Century Mag.* Sept. 769/1 The crescent shaped pillows on which it [hair] was put up, the startling names of which were 'rats' and 'mice'.

b. A plumber's tool.

1894 *Times* 27 Jan. 7/5 Some of the company's men..were using a red-hot plug or 'rat'.

6. [f. Rat *v.*] The act of changing one's side.

1838 Lytton *Alice* v. ii, Political factions love converts. ..A man's rise in life generally dates from a well-timed rat.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *rat-haunt, -hole* (also *fig.*), *kind, -leather, pie, poison, -preserve, -skin, -terrier, -warren.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 200 Mine Host wondred with himselfe, where the *Rat-haunt should be. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Hampsh. Farmer's Addr.* (1833) 32 Who routed you from a *rat-hole..to perch you in a palace? 1879 O. W. Holmes *Motley* xviii. 129 The police set on the track of the writer to find his rathole if possible. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Leming*, the name of a creature of the *rat kind. 1879 Goode *Catal. Anim. Resources & Fisheries U. S.* 214 *Rat leather, used for thumbs of kid gloves. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 25 *Rat pye would be as good as Rook pye. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1296 A pot of..*rat poison. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2054 They were the lords of the *rat-preserve in the barn. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 26 *Rat-skin robes for the ladies would be beautiful. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 3/3 The length of the largest rat-skin, when dressed, is seven to eight inches. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 55 The cost of a bull-dog, or a bull-terrier or *rat-terrier. 1886 Miss Braddon *One Thing Needful* iv, Rooms that only serve as a *rat-warren.

b. Objective, and obj. genitive, as *rat-catching, -charmer, -hunting, -killer, -killing,* † *-taker.* See also Rat-catcher.

1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 392 Those who professedly follow the art of *rat-catching. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. (1859) 291 My terriers—ratcatching Busy, Snap, and Nimbletoes. 1860 Marryat *Horace Jutland* II. 280 The *rat-charmer .. must be sadly wanted in these parts. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 56/2 The main sport now..in which dogs are the agents is *rat-hunting. 1538 Elyot, *Muricidus*.., a *rat killer. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 56/2 As a rat-killer, a ferret is not to be compared to a dog. 1851–61 in Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* (1865) II. 491/1 Take the tax off *rat-killing dogs, and give a legality to rat-killing. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Mole sekers, and *ratte takers. 1538 *Arundel MS.* 97 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. 109 John Willis, the Kingis rattaker.

c. Instrumental, as *rat-deserted, -gnawn, -infested, -inhabited, -ridden, -riddled* adjs.

1859 Helps *Friends in Council* Ser. II. (ed. 2) I. 11 Sordid, window-broken, *rat-deserted..houses. 1860 Wynter *Curiosities of Civilisation* 137 The *rat-gnawn ivory is selected by the turner as fitted for billiard balls. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iv, A small *rat-infested dreary yard. 1832 Carlyle *Goethe's Wks.* Misc. (1840) IV. 198 Ancient rotten *rat-inhabited walls. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* i, Some *rat-ridden doorkeeper. 1855 Browning *Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* xxix, Your rotten-planked *rat-riddled stairs.

d. Similative, as *rat-coloured, -eyed, -faced, -like* adjs.

1633 Massinger *Guardian* II. iv, Their *rat-coloured stockings. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 518/2 Yellow or blue, Piebald or rat-coloured. 1866 J. Greenwood in *Evening Star* 19 Mar., A *rat-eyed, slim-limbed thief. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 45 *note*, This *rat-faced lady. 1846 Waterhouse *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* I. 225 Its *rat-like tail. 1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* (1858) II. 73 The rat-like eyes sparkled.

e. Special combs., as **rat-bean,** a species of caper (*Capparis frondosa*); **rat-bird,** the striated bush-babbler (*Chattarrhæa caudata*); **rat-clam,** *dial.* a rat-trap; **rat-firm,** a firm which employs 'rats' or non-union workmen; **rat-fish,** a chimæra of the Pacific coast of America; **rat-hare** = Lagomys; **rat-house,** a printing-house in which 'rats' are employed; **rat-kangaroo** = Kangaroo-rat; **rat-labour** (see quot. and 4 d above); **rat-mole** = Mole-rat; **rat-office** = *rat-house*; **rat-pill,** a pill used in rat-catching; **rat-pit,** a pit in which rats are confined to be worried by dogs; **rat-poison,** poison for destroying rats; also *spec.* (see quot. 1848); **rat-snake,** a snake which kills rats, *esp.* a species found in Ceylon, frequently kept in domestication for this purpose. See also Rat-tail, -trap.

1879 Baron Eggers *Flora St. Croix* 25 *Rat-bean. 1883 E. H. A[itken] *Tribes on My Frontier* 3 Down among the roots of the creeper..come a dozen dingy brown '*rat-birds'. 1889 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* 86 The cat wandering about got caught in the *rat-clams—i. e. a gin. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 3/3 Is Mr. Morley sure that his books are not printed by '*rat firms'? 1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 54 *Chimæra*.. *Rat-fishes..Head somewhat compressed, the snout bluntish, protruding. *Ibid.* 55 *C. collæi*—Rat-fish; Elephant-fish. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 91 *Rat-Hares have moderate ears; legs nearly alike. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/3 The bills .. are printed at what are commonly termed '*rat-houses'. 1846 G. R. Waterhouse *Nat. Hist. Mammalia* I. 196 The *Rat-Kangaroo may be divided into three minor groups. 1894 R. Lydekker *Marsupialia* 63 The rat-kangaroo, often incorrectly spoken of as kangaroo-rats. 1894 *Labour Commission, Gloss.* s.v., In the eyes of a trades unionist the terms *'*rat labour* and 'non-union' or 'free' labour are synonymous. By a unionist *rat labour* is defined as men who work for less than the established rate of wages. 1846 Buchanan, **Rat Mole.* 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 7 The quantity of *rat-pills necessary for the great and important work. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 53 The terrier's education, as regards his prowess in a *rat-pit. 1848 Craig s.v. *Rat*, **Rat-poison*, the common name of the plant *Chailletia toxicaria*, a poisonous shrub, a native of Sierra Leone. 1860 Tennent *Ceylon* I. 193 *note*, Wolf .. mentions that *rat-snakes were often so domesticated by the natives as to feed at their table.

Rat (ræt), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 3–4 **ratte,** 8–9 *dial.* **rat.** [Of obscure etym.] A rag, scrap.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Þu wunden was i rattes and i clutes. 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 260 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 In cloutes, me thynkes, Hom burde haue rotid & bene rent in rattis longe sythene. *a* 1796 Pegge *Derbicisms* s.v., All to rats, i. e. scraps. 1847 Halliwell, *Rats*, pieces, shreds, fragments. *North.*

† **Rat,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms 5 **ratte,** 6 *Sc.* **ratt-.** [a. MDu., MLG. *rat* (*rad-*) or Da. *rat* (from LG.) = OFris. *rad, reth,* OS. *rath,* OHG. (mod.G.) *rad,* cognate with L. *rota,* OIr. *roth,* Lith. *rãtas* wheel, Skr. *rátha-s* (war) chariot.] The wheel which was formerly used in one method of executing criminals, and on which their dead bodies were afterwards exposed. Also in *pl.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 12 It shal coste you your lyf he wyl hange yow or sette you on the ratte. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 51 Evill farit and dryit, as Denseman on the rattis. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 332 On the Rattis reuin, hangit, drawin, and quarterit.

Rat, *sb.*[4] *Sc. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A rut, furrow, mark, scratch.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. viii. 26 Hir forryt scoryt wyth runclys and mony rat. 1808 Jamieson, s. *Rat*, a scratch; as, *a rat with a prein*, a scratch with a pin. .. 3. The track of a wheel in a road.

† **Rat,** *sb.*[5] *Sc. Obs.* In 7 **rate, ratt(e.** [Var. of Rot *sb.*[2], by Sc. substitution of *a* for *o.*] A file (of soldiers).

1646 Lt. Gen. Baillie in *Baillie's Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 421, I found five ratt musqueteers, more than ane musquet-shott at randome before their bodie. 1653 Baillie *ibid.* III. 225 Cotterall besett the Church with some rattes of musqueteirs and a troup of horse. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) II. 331 He directet also the Laird of Haddoche..to go to Torry, with a rate of mvskiteires.

† **Rat,** *sb.*[6] *Obs. rare*—[1]. = Rat-rime.

1671 *True Non-Conformist* 254 If in hearty requests, we our selves can neither be confined..to a rat of words put in our mouth, nor relish the like practice from others [etc.].

† **Rat,** *sb.*[7] *Obs.*—[o] [a. F. *rat*, obs. var. *ras, raz*: see Race *sb.*[1] 6.] A strong or rapid current.

There is no evidence that the form has ever been in Eng. use. The latter part of quot. 1867 alludes to Pg. *rato* a sharp rock, which has no connexion with the Fr. word.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Rat*, in the sea language, is used to express a part of the sea, where there are rapid and dangerous currents, or counter currents. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 561 *Rat*,..a rapid stream or race, derived from sharp rocks beneath, which injure the cable.

Rat (ræt), *v.*[1] [f. Rat *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* (chiefly *pres. pple.*) To catch or hunt rats.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec., He wished to take it [a dog] ratting. 1871 M. Legrand *Cambr. Freshm.* 275, I believe the old pony would rat, too, if you put him in the pit.

2. *intr.* **a.** To desert one's party, side, or cause, *esp.* in politics; to go *over* as a deserter.

1815 [cf. *re-rat*, Re- 5 a]. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* iii, If you have a mind to rat, rat *sans phrase*, and run over to the Jewish side. 1831 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 1 Mar. (1884), Some of the steadiest old country gentlemen ratting over to Reform. 1888 Saintsbury in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 349/2 Though Mackworth ratted to my own side, I fear it must be confessed that he did rat.

b. To act as a 'rat' (sense 4 d).

1847 Webster cites T. F. Adams.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a 'rat' (sense 5 a).

1867 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* x. 235 Next morning, at breakfast, Sin Saxon was as beautifully ruffled, ratted, and crimped..as ever.

Rat (ræt), *v.*[2] *vulgar.* [Substituted for Rot *v.*; cf. Drat.] A form of imprecation, = Drat.

1696 Vanbrugh *Relapse* I. iii, Rat my pocket-handerchief! have not I a page to carry it? 1747 Dr. Hoadly *Suspicious Husband* II. i, Rat your inquisitive Eyes. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* I. 29 But, rat me, if I know why the plague we came. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xxxvi, Her very words were 'Rat that piano!' 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 236 Rat me, if the scar is healed yet.

† **Rat,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Related to Rat *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To break up, drive apart.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2235 Thane þe Romayns releuyde, þat are ware rebuykkyde, And alle to-rattys oure mene with theire riste horsses.

[Rat, *v.*[4], error for Rattle *v.* 2 b.

1723 Puckle *Club* (ed. 4) 84 Told us that an hart bellows, a buck groyns, a roe bells, a goat rats.]

Rat, obs. f. 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. Read *v.*

Rata (rā·tă). [Maori.] A large and handsome forest-tree of New Zealand, bearing crimson flowers and yielding a hard red wood.

The name is given to two species, *Metrosideros robusta*, the Northern Rata, in the North Island, and *M. lucida*, the Southern Rata, in the South Island; sometimes also to the climbing species *M. florida*, properly called the Aka. See Morris *Austral Eng.*, s.v.

1835 W. Yate *Acc. New Z.* 50 Rata.., this is a fine and useful tree, producing a heavy, close-grained, durable red-wood. 1843 Dieffenbach *Trav. New Z.* I. xiv. 224 The venerable rata, often measuring forty feet in circumference, and covered with scarlet flowers. 1889 T. Kirk *Forest Flora New Z.* 99 The southern rata is easily cultivated, and, although of slow growth, is of value for ornamental planting. *Ibid.* 263 The northern rata is one of the largest trees in the New Zealand flora.

b. *attrib.*, as *rata-flower, -root, -tree.*

1835 W. Yate *Acc. New Z.* Index, Rata-tree. 1843 Dieffenbach *Trav. New Z.* I. xiv. 224 Of other parasitical plants, however, the rata-trees are very free. 1860 Donaldson *Bush Lays* 37 The rata flowers whisper a message of death. 1872 Domett *Ranolf & Amohia* I. i. 1 Its butt against a rata-root.

Ratable, etc.: see Rateable, etc.

Ratafia (rætăfī·ă). Also 8 **rattafia, -fee, ratifia, -fie, -fea, -fee,** 9 **ratafie.** [a. F. *ratafia* (17th c., Boileau), † *ratafiat*, of unknown origin (see Littré for conjectures).]

1. A cordial or liqueur flavoured with certain fruits or their kernels, usually almonds or peach-, apricot-, and cherry-kernels.

1699 M. Lister *Journ. to Paris* 164 All sorts of Strong Waters, particularly Ratafia's, which is a sort of Cherry Brandy made with Peach and Apricock Stones. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 6 Farewel Cold Tea, And Rattafee. 1737 Drury *Rival Milliners* I. viii, If you refrain from Ratifea and Paint. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xvi, She chose her comforts, ratafia and play; She loved the social game, the decent glass. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. viii, A half-dozen glasses of Ratafia made him forget all his woes and his losses.

attrib. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 To make Ratafia Cakes. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 595/1 When bitter almonds are pounded in water a ratafia odour is produced.

2. A kind of cake or biscuit having the flavour of ratafia, or made to be eaten along with it.

1845 Bregion & Miller *Pract. Cook.* 219 Put half a pound of ratafias in the mould. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Floss* VI. i, Give him three ratafias soaked in a dessert-spoonful of cream. *c* 1870 *Mirth* i. 12 The soles were worn to the thinness and brittle sponginess of ratafias.

3. A variety of cherry. (See quot.)

1835 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 291 Ratafia..is so much allied to the Morello, that..it will be sufficient to state that its leaves are smaller and more tapering towards the base than those of the Morello.

Ratal (rē[1]·tăl), *sb.* [f. Rate *sb.*[1] + -al, prob. after *rental.*] The amount on which rates are assessed. Also *attrib.* (in some cases perh. taken as *adj.*).

1859 *Times* 21 Mar. 6/5 Lord John Russell was the author of the £5 and £6 ratal clause. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 7/1 Lord John was told that the £6 ratal was a shuffle. 1883 M. D. Chalmers *Local Government* iii. 42 A ratal of £50 gives one vote. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/3 A Bill has been introduced into Parliament .. seeking to abolish the ratal qualifications for members of vestries.

Ratan: see Rattan.

Ratanhia (rătæ·niă). Also 9 **ratinia, rhatania.** [Pg., = Sp. *ratania*, a. Quichuan *ratãña* (Tschudi).] = Rhatany.

1804 Capt. Moore in *Naval Chron.* XII. 323, 32 chests of ratinia. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 129 The root, bark, and extract of the ratanhia. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 383 The extract of rhatania, digested in hot water.

Comb. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 992 Ratanhia-red .. first obtained by Wittstein as a product of the decomposition of ratanhia-tannic acid.

Hence **Ratanhine** (ræ·tănəin), *Chem.* a compound homologous with tyrosine, occurring in the extract of ratanhia.

1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 77.

Ratany: see Rhatany.

Rataplan (rætăplæ·n), *sb.* [a. F. *rataplan*, of echoic origin.] A drumming or beating noise; a tattoo, rub-a-dub.

1847–8 G. A. A'Beckett *Comic Hist. Eng.* VII. i, The sheriff .. ordered the drums to strike up a *rataplan*. 1882 Ouida *Under Two Flags* (1890) 345 She laughed and drummed the rataplan with her brass heel. 1897 *19th Cent.* June 936 The ceaseless rataplan of the bats of the washer-women.

Hence **Ratapla·n** *v.* **a.** *trans.* To play (a march, etc.) by beating; **b.** *intr.* To beat *upon* (a drum).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 15 Dec. 5/2 An absurd drummer-boy rataplanning .. some march adapted from the Rogue's own. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 3/6 A large white rabbit rataplans upon a big drum.

Rat-a-tat (ræ·tătæ·t). [Echoic.] = Rat-tat.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 28 (1713) I. 185 A Cooper was .. busy, Rat-a-tat, Rat-a-tat, hooping Tubs. 1813 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) II. 604 This bustle and endless rat-a-tat-tat at our door. 1895 Q. *Splendid Spur* 153 A wild rat-a-tat! on the street door.

Rat-ca·tcher. [f. Rat *sb.*[1]] One whose business it is to catch rats. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 78 Tybalt, you Rat-catcher, will you walke? 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 44 To the ratcatcher .. for bating the house. 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* III. ii, I rather fear 'tis the old rat-catcher, your master, that has caught us here in a trap. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* i, The nobility, farmers, &c. .. send for a man, known in the country by the name of a rat-catcher. 1814 Chalmers in *Life* (1851) I. 399 The gains .. from the calling of a rat-catcher. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* No. 45 The Rat-catchers of the Sewers.

b. Applied to animals.

1704 *Baldeus' Ceylon* lii, in Churchill *Voyages* III. 827/1 The Land-Serpents call'd *Ratcatchers* are .. very large. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 395 He [a fox] had only one fault as a rat-catcher; he would never catch a second till he had eaten the first.

Ratch (rætʃ), *sb.*[1] *Mech.* Also 7 *Sc.* **ratsche**, 8 **roch**, 8–9 **rash**. [Var. of Ratchet; the precise history of the form is not clear. Cf. G. *ratsche*, *rätsche*; also *ratschborer* ratchet-drill, *ratschscheibe* ratchet-wheel.]

†**1.** *Sc.* = Firelock 1. *Obs. rare.*

1620 D. Wedderburn *Compl. Buik* (S. H. S.) 73, I have directit James to bring me hame a ratsche of a gun of fyve quarter lenth. 1657 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 18 Some had guns with rusty ratches.

2. A ratchet.

1721 Bailey, *Ratch* [in a Watch] are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 502 The spring..must not be altered by the ratches' click. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2 *Ratch*, a rack-bar with inclined angular teeth between which a pawl drops.

3. A ratchet-wheel; *spec.* in clock-work.

1721 Bailey, *Ratch*, [in Clock-Work] a Sort of Wheel, which serves to lift up the Detents every Hour, and to make the Clock strike. 1741 Ettrick in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 563 The Roch, or snagged Wheel, being..accounted as Part of the great Wheel. 1780 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6635/2 Ratch, or rash, in clock-work, a sort of wheel having twelve fangs [etc., as in Bailey]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2 A circular ratch is a ratchet-wheel.

b. So *ratch-wheel*.

1741 Ettrick in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 567 The Roch-wheel to be cut with 48 Teeth. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 314 The other end .. by the motion of the arm *G*, is made to move the ratch-wheel.

†**Ratch**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = Rack *sb.*[1] 3.

1562 Phaer *Æneid* v. O iv, Down sinck the surging waues..; from al the heauen the ratches flies.

Ratch, *sb.*[3] *Naut.* [f. Ratch *v.*[1]] A reach.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug. (quoted in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*).

Ratch, hunting-dog: see Rache [1].

Ratch, white mark: see Rache [2].

Ratch, erron. form of Rotch.

Ratch (rætʃ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 **rachche**, 5 **ratche**. [Back-form. from *raught*, pa. t. of Reach *v.*[1], on anal. of *caught*, *catch*.]

1. *intr.* †**a.** To proceed, go. *Obs. rare*[−1].

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 619 Resttez here on þis rote & I schal rachche after.

b. *Naut.* To sail on a tack, to 'reach'.

1881 Clark Russell *Sailor's Sweeth.* I. ii. 34 They ratched from shore to shore, slueing on their heels to run athwart the wind on another tack. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 467/2 Getting our anchor we ratched around under mainsail and jib.

†**2.** *trans.* To reach, get hold of. *Obs. rare*[−0].

1530 Palsgr. 679/2, I ratche, I catche, I.have raught. *Je attayns.* And I ratche the thou shalt bere me a blowe.

3. *trans.* To draw out, to stretch (hence *dial.* to exaggerate, to lie); to pull or tear asunder.

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 180 Thou xuldyst be rachchyd, If thow war metely machchyd. 1530 Palsgr. 679/2, I ratche, I stretche out a length. *Je estends.* If it be to shorte ratche it out. 1781 Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Ratch*, to tear in pieces. 1829 in Brockett. 1847 in Halliwell. 1869– in dial. glosses (Lancs., Yks., Linc., Hants, Dorset).

Hence **Ratched** *ppl. a.*, stretched.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 179 He must take care not to stretch the cardings. .. If any fault is committed in this respect,..they are said to be 'ratched cardings'.

Ratch, *v.*[2] *Mech.* [f. Ratch *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cut into teeth like those of a ratch; to turn *round* in the process of doing this.

1777 Ramsden *Descr. Engine* (1.) 1 The Circumference of the Wheel is ratched or cut .. into 2160 Teeth. *Ibid.* 10, I then ratched the wheel round continually in the same direction..and, in ratching the wheel about 300 times round, the teeth were finished. *Ibid.*, The screw in ratching had continually hold of several teeth at the same time. [1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 639 *note*, In ratching or cutting the wheel..the circle was divided with the greatest exactness.]

Ratchel (rætʃel). *techn.* or *dial.* Forms: 8 **ra(t)chill**, 9 **ratchil**, **-el**(l. [Of obscure etym.]

1. Fragments of loose shivery stone lying above the firm rock.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* I iv b, Under the Rachill .. where it is the most gankey, the chief Leader may be found. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 297 Decaying porphyry, which the miners call rotten stone; .. fragments of stone they call ratchill. 1811 Farey in Hunt *Mining* (1884) 233 In many instances in alluvial mixtures the stones are..like the chippings of a stonemason's yard, and called Ratchel, Rumel, Keale, Skerry, or Rubble. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. (See quots.)

1807 Headrick *Arran* 250 Wacken Porphyry. Glomellaria. Scottish: Ratchell. 1808 Jamieson, *Ratchel*, a hard rocky crust below the soil; pan, till. 1865 J. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 23 There are occasionally found, running east and west, walls of hardah, called 'ratchels'.

Ratchet (rætʃét), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 7–8 **rochet**, **-ett**, 8 **rotchet**. *β.* 8– **ratchet**, (9 **rachet**). [a. F. *rochet* († *roquet*), a blunt form of lance-head, or lance having such a head (12–15th c.); a bobbin or spool; also, a ratchet or ratchet-wheel (16th c., in Paré xxiii. xii.) = It. *rocchetto* spool, ratchet, etc.: see Rocket.

The development of the sense of 'ratchet' in F. and It. is not clear; it may have originated in the words being applied to spindles or barrels (in mechanism) provided with teeth.]

1. A set of angular or saw-like teeth on the edge of a bar or rim of a wheel, into which a cog, tooth, click, or the like may catch, usually for the purpose of preventing reversed motion; also, a bar or wheel (*ratchet-wheel*) provided with such teeth.

α. 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 25 They make the peeces of Timber to come to the Saws by means of certain Toothed Wheels with a rochet. 1743 Freke in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 558 A Wheel..notched round, which works as a Rotchet on a Spring Ketch. 1758 Fitzgerald *ibid.* L. 728 The outside rochet and outside wheel are fixed on the arbor.

β. 1729 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 204 To throw the Catch in again upon the Teeth of the Ratchet, and stop the whole Motion without Accidents. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 501 The click attached to the great wheel is laid hold of by the teeth of the ratchet. 1881 Greener *Gun* 9 The ratchet is wound up by means of the lever and cogs.

b. *pl.* in same sense. *rare.*

1721 Bailey, *Ratchets*, [in a Watch], are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it, in winding up. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 165 The cogs on this wheel are cut and regulated to the rachets on that.

2. A click or detent, catching into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel.

1846 Johnston tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Invent.*, etc. (ed. 4) I. 11 These two wheels are connected by a ratchet or pall.., the larger ratchet-wheel is held stationary by a ratchet. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1763 W. Lewis *Phil. Comm. Arts* 56 From this the wire is wound off upon a smaller cylinder, called a Rochett, placed on the spindle of a spinning wheel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ratchet-arbor*, *-bar*, *-brace*, *-catch*, *-drill*, *-jack*, *-lever*, *pinion*, *rifling*, *-ring*, *side*, *-stop*, *-tooth*, *-wheel*.

1849 Noad *Electricity* 383 A pinion on the *ratchet-arbor gives motion to other simple wheel-work. *a* 1824 A. Scott in *Trans. Highl. Soc.* (1824) VI. 34 So hinged that its lower end shall fall into the teeth of the same *ratchet-bar. 1849 Weale *Dict. Terms*, *Ratchet-brace. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 3 Saws, files, ratchet-braces. *a* 1824 A. Scott in *Trans. Highl. Soc.* (1824) VI. 32 A ratchet-wheel of about 13 inches diameter, with *ratchet-catches. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 561 The *ratchet-drill .. is made by cutting ratchet teeth in the drill shaft. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1882/2 **Ratchet-jack*, etc. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 561 The *ratchet-lever in part resembles the ratchet drill. 1779 in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 979 We must..except the *rochet pinions. 1881 Greener *Gun* 177 The *ratchet rifling we do not consider nearly so good as either of the other forms. 1779 Ramsden *Descr. Engine* (II.) 11 Till the piece (*j*) is brought under the stop on the *ratchet-ring. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 192/1 The palls .. are thrown into the *ratchet sides of the press. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. iii. 204 The teeth answer the triple purpose of thumb-milling, *ratchet-stop, and graduation. 1735 in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 89 Their Distance depends on the *Ratchet-Teeth..in the Brass-Bottom. 1777 Ramsden *Descr. Engine* (I.) 11 A *ratchet-wheel, having 60 teeth. ? 1790 J. Imison *School of Arts* I. 17 It is requisite to have a ratchet-wheel on the end of the axle..with a catch to fall into its teeth. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 220 A pawl or click is a necessary adjunct to a ratchet wheel.

Hence **Ra·tchet** *v. intr.*, to move by means of a ratchet; **Ra·tchetted** *ppl. a.*, provided with a ratchet; **Ra·tchety** *a.*, resembling the movement of a ratchet, jerky.

1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 270. 103 The angular borer turning clear around without stopping to ratchet. 1892 *Star* 14 Dec. 3/2 The ratchetted arm of the derrick..broke. 1885 *The Money-Makers* ix. 128 Raikes.. poured out a ratchety but vehement panegyric.

Ratchet, obs. f. Rochet. **Ratchetter**, var. Rocheter. **Ratchil**(l, varr. Ratchel. **Ratchit**, obs. Sc. f. Wretched.

†**Ra·tchment.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] In a herse, 'a kind of flying buttresses which spring from the corner principals and meet against the central or chief principal' (Parker); also, (?) a sloping part of a wooden framework.

1557 in Bentley *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 306 It'm vj ratchementes with xiij[xx] corsse lights a pece. 1558 *Funeral Q. Mary* in Leland *Coll.* V. (1774) 319 A very somptiouse Hersse .. the viii Rochments hanged double with Vallence of Sarsenet. 1596 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) III. 3, v longe boardes upon stoopes withe three ratchmentes w[th] hookes to hange meat on.

Rate (rēit), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 *Sc.* **rait**, 6 **ratte**, **rayt**, 7 **reat**, (9 *dial.* **raate**). [a. OF. *rate*, (*raite*, *ratte*, etc., see Godef.), ad. med.L. *rata* (from L. *pro ratā parte*, *portiōne*, also *pro ratā* Pro rata), fem. of *ratus*, pa. pple. of *rērī* to think, judge: see Ratio.]

†**1.** The (total) computed or estimated quantity, amount, or sum *of* anything, usually as forming a basis for calculating other quantities or sums. *Obs.*

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 49/2 Contributours to the costes and expenses..after the quantite and rate of the yerely value of the said rent. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 145 b, Accordyng to the quantite or rate of the fruict, which they haue brought into the lordes vineyard. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 46 The escuage maye & shal bee apporcioned after the quantity and rate of the lande. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 22, I iudge their number Vpon, or neere, the rate of thirtie thousand.

†**b.** A fixed portion or quantity. *Obs. rare.*

1568 Bible (Bishops') *Exod.* xvi. 4 The people shall go out & gather a certaine rate euery day. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* ix. 24 They brought euery man his present..a rate yeere by yeere. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* iv. 275 Our inferior mates Drink even that mix'd wine measur'd too; thou drink'st, without those rates, Our old wine neat.

2. Estimated value or worth (of individual things or persons). † *For the rate*, in proportion to the value. † *Beyond the rate*, too highly. Also in *pl.* (17th c.). Cf. sense 5.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290/2 That everychon of home may holde residence for the rate opon yche of hire Benefice. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 b, That Byshoppes and other spirituall parsons shoulde paye..after the rate of the benefice, a certeine summe of money. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 301 There shall no figure at that Rate be set, As that of True and Faithfull Iuliet. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 129 To esteeme life aboue the price, or to feare death beyond the rate, be alike euill. 1638 Suckling *Brennoralt* III. i, The world does set great rates upon you. *a* 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 91 They mightily prize them and set a great rate upon them. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lii. 267, I am a little offended at the low rate at which you seem to value my understanding.

†**b.** Estimation, consideration. *Obs.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 109 My sonne is lost, and (in my rate) she too. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 167 It is necessary that there be laws of honour, and a public rate of the worth of such men as have deserved .. well of the commonwealth. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 44 Wise Men were not..so high-prized as they had been, and grew daily less and less in the ordinary rate and esteem of the World.

†**c.** Valuation, rating. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1653 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 331 For want of sufficient time a just and perfect survey or rate of each parish..could not be made and returned.

3. Price, the sum paid or asked for a single thing. † Also *pl.* (17th c.)

Properly distinct from 6 b, in which *rate* implies that the same price or sum applies to a number of similar cases; but the two senses cannot always be clearly distinguished.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 14 *Ant. E.* Fiue hundred Duckets villaine for a rope? *E. Dro.* Ile serue you sir fiue hundred at the rate. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple*, *Vanitie* 10 To purchase heaven for repenting, Is no hard rate. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1684 IV. 599 The devil..knows the price and value of a soul, and will pay any rate for it rather than lose his market. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. vi. (1848) 117 Giving great rates for neck-laces of true pearl. 1770 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 66 His Catholic Majesty is inclined..to come to an accommodation with us at almost any rate. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 416 They prove too often at how dear a rate He sells protection.

†**b.** *At the rate of*, at the cost of. *Obs.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* V. iii. (1848) 305 The folly of gaining anything at the rate of losing their own Souls. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 58 ₱ 1 To purchase a .. momentary Pleasure at the Rate of making an honest Man unhappy.

c. *At an easy rate*, without great expense; also *transf.* without great loss or suffering. † *Of easy rate*, cheaply purchased. *Obs.*

1596 Drayton *Baron's Wars* (Roxb.) 340 O! hadst thou in thy glory thus beene slayne, All thy delights had beene of easie rate. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. xiv. (1848) 142 Having sadly Experienc'd..Sickness, I am thereby brought, though at no easie Rate, to set a high Value upon Health. 1726–31 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 118 Thinking himself very happy in coming off at so easy a rate. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. ii. 73, I think to win thee at an easier rate.

II. 4. The amount or number of one thing which corresponds or has relation to a certain amount or number of some other thing. Chiefly in phr. *at* († *after*) *the rate of*.

The second number being commonly unity (esp. some unit of time) is sometimes omitted (cf. quot. 1860).

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 147 Euery man takyng after the Rate of xij[d] ob by the weke. 1538–9 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 278 After the rate of xviij[s]. the hundredd. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 Six score acres, after the rate of 21 foote to every pearche of the sayd acre. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 148, I feare me, hee reckoneth after the Athenian rate, ten for one. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 20 § 6 [Interest] after the rate of six pounds per cent. 1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VII. 5163/2 They will contend who shall get the silver at the rate of 15 pounds for one of gold. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 112/1, I suppose we had gone at the rate of six miles an hour. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. § 746 Although we were going at the rate of nine knots, the ship made no noise. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 34 The ants brought in dead insects..at the rate of about twenty-eight a minute.

†**b.** Ratio, proportion. *Obs.*

1614 T. Bedwell *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 2 The Base and Height are said to be rational one to another, when as the rate or reason of both may be expressed by a number of the same measure given. 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 4 There is the same rate of the Water D to the Water O, as there is of the length of the pipe N, to the length of the pipe M.

5. Value (of money, goods, etc.) as applicable to each individual piece or equal quantity.

Custom-house rates orig. belong to this sense, a standard value being assigned to each class of article, and duty paid in accordance with this. In 1657 the title of the 'book of rates' is 'Book of Values of Merchandize imported, according to which Excise is to be paid by the First Buyer'.

With reference to money, *rate* denotes the conventional or legal value of the metals or coins in relation to each other (cf. Ratio 3).

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxxxvi. 122 After y[e] rate of money nowe currant, a quarter of whete was worth .iii. marks & a halfe. 1545 (*title*) The rates of the custome house bothe inwarde and outwarde. 1620 (*title*) Book of Rates. 1612 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 214 Proclamation

for the rate of goolde, as the angell, soureigne and white royall at *xis.* a peece. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 147 The Book of Rates by which the Prizes of all Goods are Regulated at the Custom-House for the Payment of Customs and Duties. 1758 J. HARRIS *Ess. Money & Coins* II. 53 The legal rate of an ounce of either of these metals in coin is called the mint price.

b. The basis of equivalence on which one form of currency is exchanged for another. (Cf. EXCHANGE 3 and 4.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rate*, The rates of exchange, factorship, &c. 1779 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IV. 2865/2 When the Flemish rate rises above par, Britain gains and Holland loses by the exchange. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 109/1 The par, for the time being, would be brought to coincide with the actual rate. 1865 PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 164 The only question was as to the rate at which they should be liquidated.

6. The amount *of* a charge or payment (such as interest, discount, wages, etc.) having relation to some other amount or basis of calculation.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 (*title*) An acte for maintenaunce of the nauy of England, and for certaine rates of frayctes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 46 He .. brings downe The rate of vsance here with vs in Venice. 1652 *Votes Parl. conc. Encouragem. Mariners*, That the Rates and Proportions of Pay .. be allowed to the Officers of the several Ranks of ships. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 107 The rate of interest has in most countries been regulated by law. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manchester Strike* iii. 34 It is not on this that the rate of wages depends. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 The rate of the income tax ought to vary with the means of the payers.

b. A fixed charge applicable to each individual case or instance; *esp.* the (*or* an) amount paid or demanded for a certain quantity of a commodity, material, work, etc.

In 17th c. freq. used of the prices of goods (cf. note to 3); in later use chiefly of charges for carriage.

1526 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 402 Every man or woman which makith aquavitie.. to paye the accostomid ratte to the silver boxe. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 662/1 The rest .. should be placed in parte of the landes .. at such rate, or rather better then others. 1640 NABBES *The Bride* I. iv, I like the rates: may the wines please as well. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 56 The Rate of Bricklayers their work. Good London Brick-layers will work the Rod for forty shillings. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 67 The set rate for the Blood of a Man is five hundred Piastres. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ₱ 11 Bread was sold at Paris for *6d.* per Pound, and.. there was not half enough even at that Rate. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coach*, Hackney-coaches .. exposed to hire..at rates fixed by authority. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 147 The company are authorised to take the following rates, viz. For clay, brick, or stones, one halfpenny per ton per mile. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vii. (1852) 312 Letters containing one enclosure charged with two single rates. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/2 The high rates of the railway companies prevented the cheaper kinds of fish from being sent to the markets.

†**c.** Relative cost or expense (of living). *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 61 At how easie a rate doe these creatures live that are fed with rest! 1646 BOYLE *Let. to Marcombes* 22 Oct., Wks. 1772 I. p. xxxiii, I have been forced to live at a very high rate (considering the inconsiderableness of my income).

d. (Usually *pl.*) Amount of assessment on property for local purposes. (Cf. CHURCH-RATE, POOR-RATE.) Also *fig.*, the rate-collector.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 48 The Rates must be made with the consent of the major part of the Parish. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. Wks. 1823 I. 138 The rates are high; we have a-many poor. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 307/1 If the parish fail to meet, the churchwardens may themselves impose a rate. 1881 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Leeds* 7 Oct., Rates have increased in towns with great rapidity. 1888 R. L. STEVENSON *Popular Authors* II, Even the Rates and Taxes that besiege your door, have actually read your tales.

7. Degree of speed in moving from one place to another; the ratio between the distance covered and the time taken to traverse it. Chiefly in phr. (*to go* etc.) *at a ... rate.* Also const. *of* (travelling, etc.).

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 43 We travelled at a great rate, marching whole dayes without resting. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* I. i, When my Lord beheld the ship pursuing, And saw her rate so far exceeding ours, He came to me. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 67 The coach drove on, at a round rate. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ix. 292 The most rapid rate of ox-wagon travelling,..about thirty miles a day. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 99 The motion .. swiftly augmented to the rate of an avalanche. 1876 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On banks of Amazon* 119 The whole herd .. wheeling round, off they went at a rapid rate.

b. Relative speed of working, acting, etc.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ₱ 11 As workmen will not easily be hurried beyond their ordinary rate. 1858 HOMANS *Cyclop. Commerce* 1724/1 The operation has been since proceeding at a still greater rate. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 268 The *actio agentis*..is simply, in modern English phraseology, the rate at which the agent works.

c. Of time-pieces: Amount of gain or loss on the correct time during twenty-four hours.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 139 Their clocks being regulated, and their errors and rates ascertained and applied.

8. Relative amount of variation, increase, decrease, etc.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 90 A set of glass bubbles, varying from each other in specific gravity at an equal rate. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 133 Three millions of paupers..increasing at a frightful rate per day. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* (1885) 357 Rate of change of velocity is called in Kinematics Acceleration. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 The rate of augmentation being affected by the character of the rocks bored through.

b. *techn.* of the inclination in the thread of a screw.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 637 In this comparatively inferior class of screws..whether or not their pitches or rates have any exact relationship to the inch, is a matter of indifference.

III. 9. Standard or measure in respect of quality or condition; hence, class, kind, sort, †rank. (See also FIRST-RATE A 1.) †*In rate of* = as. † *To the rate*, ? to the full.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richm.* Wks. (1876) 291 She was of singuler wysedome ferre passynge the comyn rate of women. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 45 Somewhat ..whereby it may be vnderstanded to be taken in rate of a vice. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* IV. i, They had their sute, they landed, and too th' rate grew rich and powerfull. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 He was very learned, according to the rate of that age. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C vij b, The several Materials .. are of the best Rate, as any can be. 1682 J. FLAVELL *Fear* 13 'Tis a great sin to love or fear any creature above the rate of a creature. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* v. i, I look your coffers shou'd maintain me at my rate. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 ₱ 7 The intemperate Meals and loud Jollities of the common Rate of Country Gentlemen. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xi, Her brother's disposition to look down on the common rate of social intercourse.

b. *Naut.* Class of vessels, *esp.* war-vessels, according to their size or strength. (See also FIRST-, SECOND-RATE, etc.)

The old division of the British navy into six rates of vessels, according to the number of guns carried, is fully explained by Falconer (*Marine Dict.* s.v. *Rates*). The vessels of the U. S. navy are rated by tonnage.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 132 Frigots and Barks enter the River, and Vessels of a middle rate shelter under the Iiha da Naos. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 40, I am very well satisfied that Ships of all Rates will be built at Wexford. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Inventions* Ded. x, Fifteen Capital Ships for the Royal Navy, besides many more of the lesser Rate. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3775/1 Any of Our Ships of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Rate, or Fire-Ships. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 154 Of various rates they sail, Of ensigns various. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 3 A ship of so small a rate as the Trial. 1816 [see FIRST-RATE A 1].

c. *Naut.* Rating.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 View but his Muster-Books, and you'll, by their Rates, fancy his Men the stoutest Fellows in the Navy.

d. Class or sub-class of buildings, in respect of purpose or size.

Chiefly used with ref. to the construction and materials of the various classes of buildings, as regulated by Acts of Parliament.

1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, c. 78 That the several Churches, .. Dwelling houses, and all other Buildings whatsoever..shall be divided into the seven several Rates or classes of Building herein-after described. 1814 *Reg. Park* 51 As to the rates of houses, second and third rates would generally be most useful. 1845 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 84 § 7 Any Building of whatever kind which is not hereby expressly assigned to any Class or Rate of a Class.

†**10.** Standard of conduct or action; hence, manner, mode, style. Chiefly with *after*. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) viii, I keip the rait and custome of my dame. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 20 Skelton laureat After this rate Defendeth with his pen All Englysh men. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 52 Thus sate they all around in seemely rate. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 14 He speaking after the rate of the eldest sonne of Gogmagog; more like a Polyphemus than like a Paul. 1659 SHIRLEY *Hon. & Mam.* v. ii, I have not liv'd After the rate to fear another world. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 77 They behaved themselves after another rate in private. 1792 COWPER *Let. to J. Johnson* 22 Oct., I proceed much after the old rate; rising cheerless.., and brightening a little as the day goes on.

†**b.** *At a (certain) rate*: In a .. way or manner. So *at this rate*, etc. *Obs.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 782 He used me at a Rate, which might have assured me he would deny me nothing. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XIII. xviii. (1733) 351 Let them treat their King at never so coarse a Rate, the Multitude would be sure to side with them. 1707 WATTS *Hymns*, '*Come holy Spirit, heavenly Dove*' iv, Dear Lord! and shall we ever lie At this poor dying rate? 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 150 A grave and sober Man, and not pleased with their lying at this loose Rate the first Night.

11. Degree or extent of action, feeling, etc. Chiefly in phr. *at a ... rate* (passing into 7 b and freq. not clearly distinct from 10 b).

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1130 Of your bounte the accustomable rate. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX. xii, O Lord, thou know'st in highest rate I hate them all as foes to me. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (Vol. I) 304 If you feed all your flock at this rate [etc.]. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 26, I swore and curst at that most fearful Rate, that she was made to tremble to hear me. 1703 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) II. 105 It is very hard for flesh and blood to live after that rate of strictness. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 122 The dogs .. laid themselves down, panting at a great rate.

IV. Phrases.

†**12. a.** *After the rate*, on the same scale, in proportion. *Obs.*

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Ye inhabitantz..pay to oure ..soverain Lord, 11 *s.* And so above, aftre ye rate. 1505 *Berwick Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 10 The gilde .. ordened .. the stone to wey xvj poundes .. and the halfstone after the rayt, and the quarter after the rayt. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 121 Let two of them be bores, and foure of them sowes, and so to contynue after the rate. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 161 His manner of vtterance..[is] more plaine, or busie and intricate, or otherwise affected after the rate.

†**b.** *After one rate*, equally, to an equal extent; in the same manner. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 158 The clargy both pore preste and prelate .. vse the same almost after one rate. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 129 Therfore shall the world continue alwayes after one rate.

†**13. a.** *Of a rate*, on a par or equality, equal. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 310 The cases of Pericles & Pompeius [were] muchewhat of a rate in all behalfes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 438 This would .. make lazinesse and painfulnesse both of a rate, when beggary was the reward of both. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 629 Their Valours too were of a Rate.

†**b.** *At a rate*, equally. Also, of equal cost, equally easy to attain. *Obs.*

a 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 184 He also graunted liberty of coyning to certaine Cities and Abbeies, allowing them one staple,and two puncheons at a rate, with certaine restrictions. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 166 Those that raise a new house from the ground are blame-worthy if they make it not handsome, seeing to them Method and Confusion are both at a rate.

14. *At any rate.* †**a.** At any price or cost; on any terms. *Obs.* †**b.** (With negatives.) On any account. *Obs.* **c.** Under any circumstances; in any or either case. **d.** At all events; at least. †**e.** By any means. *Obs.*

1619 FLETCHER *False One* I. i, I have no friend, .. or Country, but your favour, Which I'le preserve at any rate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* A ij, The malice of such as carpe at any rate. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Pref., Some men..seek in a few years after, to get rid of them at any rate. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 95 People..who go over to the Indies with no other design but to enrich themselves at any rate. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 272 Those deserving Citizens have at any rate kept up the internal Part of a Fabrick. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 58 We must not..offend our Harry at any rate. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 442 He recommended, if not a dereliction, at any rate a suspension of the design. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxix. 348 All would be well, or, at any rate, comfortable with her.

15. *At all rates.* †**a.** At any cost or by any means. *Obs.* **b.** At all events = 14 d.

1704 *Gd. Expedient for Innocence & Peace* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 12/2 The vicious Man..will boggle at nothing; but, at all Rates, will climb up to .. Posts of Advantage or Authority. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) II. 117 Let him at all rates make haste to find it, though for this he should sacrifice everything else. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxiv, Bucklaw's friends .. had previously insisted that he should, at all rates, be transported from the castle to the nearest of their houses. 1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) I. 291 They .. were determined at all rates that all should know that they could speak strange languages.

16. *At that* (or *this*) *rate*, in that case, things being so, under these circumstances. (Common in colloquial use.)

1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VII. 4168/1 It may be asked, how, at this rate, any silver has remained in England?

17. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 6 d), as *rate-aid, -aided* adj., *-collector*, † *-master, -payer, -paying*; also †**rate tithe** (see quot.).

1894 *Ch. Times* 22 June 678/2 *Rate-aid, with its corollary of partially popular control. 1882 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 2/5 State-aided and *rate-aided schools. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* V. xxxi, Imagine Mr. Langham interviewed by a *rate-collector or troubled about coals! 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 26 The *Rate-masters for their appraysement and visiting of each barrel of salt. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 120 The election by the *rate payers of a certain number of vestrymen. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 523 The *rate-paying constituency. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 473 Inhabitancy, not 'ratepaying', is the only right test of the Parish Roll. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, **Rate Tythe* is where Sheep or other Cattel are kept in a Parish for less time than a year, the Owner must pay Tythe for them *pro rata* according to the Custom of the place.

Rate (rēⁱt), *sb.*[2] *Hunting.* [f. RATE *v.*[2]] A reproof to a dog.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xiii. 30 With your wande you muste .. beate him a good while .. to the ende that another time he may know the rate. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 95 As long as they will stop at a rate, they are not chastised. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. § 6 (ed. 2) 33 The dog .. should be brought back with the already-taught rate, 'Ware-chase'.

†**Rate**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ratum* neut. of *ratus*: see RATE *sb.*[1]] Ratification.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 509 Irrevocable; never fails; never without the rates Of all powers else.

†**Rate**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rate* (13th c.).] The spleen.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F iij, Than put owt the paunche, and from the paunche taas Away wightly the Rate sich as he haas. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxv. 406 Greeues comming or proceeding from the Rate or Spleene. [1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) Suppl., *Rate of a Boar*, a word used by the old Venatory writers for the Spleen of a Boar.]

†**Rate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ratus*: see RATE *sb.*[3] Cf. OF. *rate* (1370 in Godef.).] Valid.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 70 Mariage mad in þrid & ferd degre, azen þe ordinaunce of þe kirk, is rate & stable. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. rule i. § 56 The church of Rome

.. hath pronounced some marriages void which by the rule of nature..were rate and legal.

Rate (rēⁱt), *v.*[1] [f. RATE *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To fix, assign, settle the amount of (a payment, fine, etc.). *Obs.*

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 178/2 After the rate and afferant of the seid Rent, to be rated and affered with the seid Burgage. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 169 To rate the fine, according to the quantitie of their trespasse. *a* 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 182 It was referred to the King to rate how much he should pay.

† **b.** To divide proportionally; to allot or apportion (*between* or *to* persons) as an amount or sum to be received or paid (quot. 1661); also, to give or assign (one) his share. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 6 The same DC. Marcs to be rated and apporcioned betwix the seid Mary and Elizabeth. 1530 PALSGR. 679/2, I rate one, I set one to his porcyon or stynte. .. He wolde eate more than thre and he might be suffred, but I shall rate hym well ynoughe. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 31 b, It is rated out vnto you by a plain rule, howe muche or litel ye ought to require of the people for any duetie. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 25 We had not rated him His part o' th' Isle. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxiv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 60 A Bill for inabling Churchwardens to rate such monys as are for the repare of churches.

2. To reckon, calculate, estimate the amount or sum of. Now *rare*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 44 When we see the figure of the house, Then must we rate the cost of the Erection. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 28 It hath lost by the Dunkirkers, a thousand pounds..and other loses not rated. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A ij b, Tis not Life, but Time, we ought to rate. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 173 There shall he pause with horrent brow, to rate What millions died—that Cæsar might be great! 1814 CARY tr. *Dante, Par.* XXIV. 19 They, by the measure paced .. Made me to rate the riches of their joy.

3. To estimate the († nature) worth or value of; to appraise, value, † price.

1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* Poems (Grosart) I. 76 When she rates things,..The name of Reason she obtaines by this. 1626 SIR R. COTTON in Shaw *Monetary Tracts* (1896) 44 Being all either Mechanicks or Merchants, they can rate accordingly the their labours or their wares..to the present condition of their money in exchange. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 48 It were likewise better to agree with Painters, to have their work rated on running measure. 1710 SWIFT in *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 You may see them gilt and in Royal Paper of Five or Six Hundred Pages, and rated accordingly. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ¶ 8 Instead of rating the man by his performance, we rate too frequently the performance by the man. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 14 Gold may be rated to its utmost grain. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 323 We English are capable of rating him far more correctly if we knew him better.

b. To value *at* a certain sum. Also with other preps. as *above*, *below*, or with advbs. as *high*(*ly*), *low*, etc.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 282 The Hospital of Saint Laurence..rated at twenty poundes yeerely. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* XXV. Wks. 1684 IV. 651 They brought out their Books and burnt them..; which..were rated at 50000 pieces of silver. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 21 Slaves and Negroes are usually rated at about 15 *l.* one with another. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 41 Human life is lower rated in all parts of Italy than with us. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. v, A future age..may rate high this poor invention. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 191 Each offence against morality was rated at its specific money value. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 57 You rate yourself too humbly.

c. To assign a certain value to (coin or metals) as, or in relation to, monetary standards. (Chiefly in *pass.*; also const. *to*.)

1758 J. HARRIS *Ess. Money & Coins* II. 60 Let us suppose that in England gold coins are rated five per cent. higher in proportion to silver. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 44 Copper is rated very much above its real value. 1858 HOMANS *Cyclop. Commerce* 339/2 In England, copper pence and halfpence are rated at about 72 per cent. above their real value. 1893 LD. ALDENHAM *Colloquy on Currency* iv. (1900) 111 Silver was the standard; gold was rated to it.

4. To reckon, esteem, consider, count. † Const. *to* with infin.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 89 Thus God must be rated to gouerne aboue, and the Pope beneath. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* x. (1579) 291 Then should not he [Themistocles] afterward haue bene rated, as a betrayer of Greekeland. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 182 All that life can rate Worth name of life, in thee hath estimate. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 ¶ 3 The Buildings would be rated as Lumber. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 May, Surely I may rate myself among their benefactors. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 70 A king, Whom all men rate as kind and hospitable. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 69 Consider well: my memory good is rated.

5. In *pass.* To be subjected or liable to payment of a certain rate; to be valued for purposes of assessment, taxation, or the like.

1580 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 27 The Inhabitants of the Parishe of S[t] Martyn .. shalbe assessed, rated and taxed [etc.]. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) A iv, About 1400 sorts, or distinctions of Commodities, rated to pay Customs. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi, Constancy, chastity, good sense, and good nature, were not rated, because they would not bear the charge of collecting. 1809 BAWDWEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 154 This is rated in the manor to which it belongs. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, One poor parish in this very Union is rated to the amount of five and sixpence in the pound. 1880 M[c]CARTHY *Own Times* IV. l. 68 Houses are generally rated at a value somewhat below the amount of the rent.

b. Const. *to* (the payment required).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 230 Clergie-men are deeply rated to all payments. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I. 1 Were you not rated to the public charge? 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. ii. (1869) II. 411 The estimation by which Great Britain is rated to the land-tax. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 356 The party shall have been rated to all poor rates .. made in respect of the premises.

c. *To rate up*, to impose a higher rate (of insurance).

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 481 The habit of 'rating up' for tropical fever, ague, dysentery, &c...is also fully justified by experience.

6. Chiefly *Naut.* To place in a certain class or rank: to give rating to.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 These .. are rated able on his Ship's Books. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan. Mar. Syst.* 7 Each man..shall have two months pay advanced him, according to the class in which he is rated. 1803 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. ccxiv, Captain Hillyar has been so good as to say he would rate you Mid. 1885 *Hunt's Yachting Mag.* 383 As a ketch she should be rated as a B schooner. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc. i. 10 On board that ship I was rated as surgeon.

b. *intr.* To have a certain rating or position; to be rated *as*. Also quasi-*trans.* (quot. 1809).

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 362 She rates 36 guns, and is to be named the Malacca. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 24 The deed he saw could not have rated higher Than his most worthless life. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 174 My master was to be permitted to rate as a full journeyman.

7. *trans.* **a.** To calculate or fix at a certain rate.

1845 M[c]CULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 91 From household servants being mostly paid by time, the generality of persons are most familiar with wages so rated. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 165 It was .. the cost of their maintenance as rated by themselves which they threateningly demanded.

b. To ascertain the variation of (a chronometer) from true time.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 36 The facilities which they offer for rating chronometers. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 193 The watch used in rating chronometers, should .. be carried in a box.

c. *U.S.* To convey at certain rates.

1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., Large quantities of freight have been rated through to New York by..other lines.

Rate (rēⁱt), *v.*[2] Also 6 **rayt, rait.** [Of obscure origin.

Langland has ARATE, of which *rate* may be an aphetic form. In the C-text (xiii. 35) two MSS. of the beginning of the 15th c. have the readings *rate* and *rchete*; with the latter cf. Udall's RAHATE.]

1. *trans.* To chide, scold, reprove vehemently or angrily. Const. *for*, † *of*. (In 16–17th c. freq. intensified by *all to*.) **a.** a person.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 277 He shal be rated of his studiyng. 1392–3 *Complaint* in *Peasants' Rising* (1899) 50 The Maior did openlie rate the said ministers for that they had donne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xii, Sire Dagonet folowed after Kynge Mark cryenge and rateynge hym as a wood man. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 21 Fathers rate not youre children. 1534 [see ALL *adv.* 15]. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1064/1 Hee rose vp and shut the doores, and..rated me for leauing them vnshut. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 229 The Bishop being angrie, rated the fellow roughly. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 160 As if a father .. should not be content to chide, beat, and all to rate him. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* I. 94 The King was in some Passion at his Men, and rated them for running away. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi. 101 He .. began to rate them soundly for their ingratitude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 363 [Elizabeth] rated great nobles as if they were schoolboys.

b. a dog. (Cf. RATE *sb.*[2])

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (ARB.) 71 Hee rateth his dogge, for wallowing in carrion. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 124 The Shepheard sets his Dogge upon his Sheepe to bring them in, but when they are brought in, he rates his Dogge. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 106 When hounds are rated and do not answer the rate, they should be coupled up immediately. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* (1858) 77 If he is immediately called in and rated, or perhaps corrected,..he will learn his proper lesson.

† **2.** To drive *away*, *back*, *from* or *off*, by rating.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 132 The Varlets of the kennel.. rate away the houndes. — *Faulconrie* 183 Ryding..about hir on horsebacke, and rating backe your Spaniels. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* v. iii, I am a dogge, and Phylosophy rates mee from carion. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 99 He .. Rated my Vnckle from the Councell-Boord. 1640 W. BRIDGE *True Sould. Convoy* 35 Afflictions shall be all rated of in due time, as the dog is when he falleth upon a friend. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 228 All attempts of surviving malice..give me leave to rate off with indignation.

3. *intr.* To utter strong or angry reproofs. Chiefly const. *at*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 175 If those .. Be thus vp-brayded, chid, and rated at. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 224 There were four Lions..under one mans charge, who never ceas'd raving and rating after them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 98 Mrs. Jewkes..fell a rating at her most sadly. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. vii. 31 Her step-mother..seemed seldom to address her but to rate and chide. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1253 Such a one As all day long hath rated at her child.

† **Rate,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ratus*: see RATE *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To ratify.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 123 That they from thence might call King Priam,..to rate the truce they swore. *Ibid.* XIV. 230 That all the Gods .. may to us be witnesses and rate What thou hast vow'd.

Rate, variant of RET *v.*

Rateabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being rateable.

1849 PENFOLD *Princ. Rating Comp.* (ed. 2) 31 The general principle..that..rent is to be taken to determine the amount of the rateability.

Rateable (rēⁱ·tăb'l), *a.* Also 6– **ratable.** [f. RATE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being rated, estimated, or calculated, esp. in accordance with some scale; proportional.

1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 533/1 Chargeable with lyke and egall Sommes, ratable at xxs of Freeholde. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 420 He shall have the Writ to be discharged for a ratable proportion. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 103. 624 A rateable distribution being made of their estates to the Kings well-deseruing friends. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Gallant* (Arb.) 40 He is..an ornament..and is meerely ratable accordingly, fiftie or an hundred Pound. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 124 Men consented to fix certain rateable values upon money. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 19 Requiring a rateable part, according to such declaration.

2. Liable to payment of rates.

1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. (ed. 2) 231 English subjects, being free holders, rateable to a certain value. *Ibid.* 327 Protestants of 10s. rateable estate. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 165 To paupers, as well as to rateable inhabitants. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. (1862) II. 319 The rateable property of the citizen.

Rateably (rēⁱ·tăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rateable manner; proportionately.

1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 2 Every Capteyn..shall..pay ..the Wages ratably as is allowed unto theym by the King. 1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1288/1 We Christen people, .. be ratabli bounden to the beliefe of moe thinges then were the Jewes. 1581 *Durham Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 116 Payinge all chardges ratiblye for the same. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 35 A summe of mony ratably levyed according to the proportion of the lands. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/4 Whoever discovers the said Goods, or Part, shall..be Ratably rewarded. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 126 The effectual mode of conducting canals, is by companies, subscribing rateably to the expense. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 256 A scheme of tribute..assessed rateably upon each city by Lysander.

Rate-book. [f. RATE *sb.*[1]]

1. A book of rates or prices.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 240 When God maketh up his Jewells, it is thence Rate Books will be made. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* Prol. 43 In no rate-book it was ever found That Pegasus was valued at five pound. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 329/1 *Rate-book*, a priced vocabulary of government stores [etc.].

2. A book containing the valuations of properties for the purposes of local taxation.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 300 They .. burned rate-books in the market place. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 39 A list of the occupiers to whom they had delivered schedules ..to be taken from the local rate-books.

Rated (rēⁱ·tĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RATE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Reckoned, esteemed, classed; assessed, etc. Now usually, subject to rates.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 37 Paying the fine of rated Treachery. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 17 [Q.] Owen Glendower's absence..Who with them was a rated sinew. 1758 BRAKENRIDGE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 467 The rated houses are to the cottages more than two to one. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 182 A rated Port Ship. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 225 If there be any quills found in the wings, they are chargeable with the rated duties thereon. 1883 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 12/1 Additional burden on the rated occupiers.

Rated (rēⁱ·tĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RATE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Scolded, severely reproved.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 29 As rated spaniell takes his burden up for feare. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. i, The rated horse-boy. 1825 — *Talisman* iv, Couching like a rated hound. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvi, He merely passed by sheepishly with a rated, scowling look.

Rateen: see RATTEEN.

Ratel[1] (rēⁱ·tĕl). Also 9 **rattel.** [a. Cape Du. *ratel*, of uncertain origin.

Kolbe identified the name with the Du. equivalent of RATTLE *sb.*[1] (see RATTLEMOUSE 2, and J. Platt in *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 1903, p. 466), but the reason he gives appears to be quite unfounded.]

A carnivorous quadruped of S. Africa, *Mellivora capensis*, of the family *Mustelidæ*; the honey-badger or honey-ratel. The name is also applied to an Indian species, *M. indica*.

1777 tr. SPARRMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 43 Not only the Dutch and Hottentots, but likewise a species of quadruped, which the Dutch name a Ratel [*note*, Probably a new species of badger], are frequently conducted to wild bee-hives by this bird. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. xiv. 179 The Ratel, so called in Africa both by the colonists and Hottentots. 1830 BENNETT *Menag. Zool. Soc.* i. 16 In size the Ratel is about equal to the Badger, to which it also bears a distant resemblance in form. 1862 C. ROSSETTI *Goblin M.* (1884) 3 One like a ratel tumbled hurry-skurry. *Ibid.* 13 Cat-like and rat-like, Ratel- and wombat-like.

† **Ratel**[2], *Obs. rare*[−1]. Also 6 **-yll.** [a. OF. *ratelle* (Godef.), dim. of *rate* RATE *sb.*[4]; cf. F. *rateleux* splenetic.] The spleen.

1503 *Kal. of Shepherdes* I vj b, Cancer has lordshyp aboue ..the stomak..the ratel [1506 ratyll] and the lyghttys.

Ratel, -er, obs. forms of RATTLE, -LER.

Ra·teless, *a.* [f. RATE *sb.*[1] 6 d + -LESS.] Having no rates.

1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 182, I would the town I lived in were rateless!

† **Ratelier.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *râtelier* rack, stand, set of teeth, etc. f. *râtel* RATELL.] A stand for arms.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* III. 101 The rateliers were stored with Launces, the shields of these foure Princes were placed neere to the Barriers.

† Ra·telike, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RATEABLY.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVII. (1599) 781 Taxing euerie towne ratelike with bands and numbers [of soldiers].

† Ratell. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *râtel* (F. *râteau*), *rastel*: see RASTEL.] A rake.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 Ratellis, pycosis, sawis, axes, nayles.

Ratell, obs. form of RATTLE *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹

† Ra·tely, *adv. Obs.* [f. RATE *sb.*¹ + -LY ².] = RATEABLY.

1472-5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 161/2 To receyve..such sommes of money,.. rately as is aforeseid. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Asmoche money as shall suffise to pay the Masons..rately after the numbre of workmen.

† Ra·tement. *Obs. rare.* [f. RATE *v.*¹ + -MENT.] Rating, valuation.

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 41 A iust note of the quality and quantitie of euery mans ratement was taken. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. vii. (1634) 532 He first ordered ratements, subsidies, and valuations of the people's wealth.

Rater¹ (rē·tər). [f. RATE *v.*¹ + -ER ¹.]

1. One who (or a thing which) rates, estimates, measures, etc. Now *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Perequant*, an equall rater, taxer, assessor of others. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 11 The wise Rater of things,..will obey the Powers over Him. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 292 A Clothier..shall not be a Rater of Wages of any Artificer. 1823 *Mechanics' Mag.* No. 4. 59 The Rater is to give the rate of a ship's sailing.

2. A vessel, etc. of a specified rate.

In recent use with ref. to the tonnage of racing vessels.

1806-37 [see FIRST-RATER]. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 336/2 Three centre-board cutters..These include one 10-rater and two 2½-raters.

Rater² (rē·tər). [f. RATE *v.*² + -ER ¹.] One who reproves or scolds.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 218 Here was she already installed as rater of his conduct, instead of rendering him an account of hers. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Mar. 321/1 Far be it from us to say that the rating is generally undeserved. But .. the rater delivers it evidently from a purely personal point of view.

Rat-goose. *Ornith.* [Given by Willughby, app. as a local name.] A kind of wild-goose, supposed to be the brent-goose.

The statement of Pennant (*Zool.* II. 453) that 'the Danish and Norwegian names for this bird are *Radgaas* and *Raatgaas*' is app. erroneous.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) 276 Rat-Goose or Road-Goose. *Brenthus fortasse.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Rat-goose*, in Zoology, the name of a small species of wild goose, common in some of the northern counties of England. 1768 PENNANT *British Zool.* II. 453 The Rat or Roadgoose of Mr. Willoughby agrees in so many respects with this kind [the brent goose], that we suppose it only to be a young bird not come to full feathers. 1824 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 261 The Brent Goose is known in some parts of England by the name of Rat or Road Goose.

Rath (raþ), *sb.* [Ir. *rath*, now pron. (rā).] *Irish Antiq.* An enclosure (usually of a circular form) made by a strong earthen wall, and serving as a fort and place of residence for the chief of a tribe; a hill-fort. (Often incorrectly ascribed to the Danes.)

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 642/2 There is a great use amongest the Irish to make greate assemblyes together upon a rath or hill. *Ibid.*, They are called Danerathes, that is, hills of the Danes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. II. II. 161 A ground of aduantage, being a strong Rath, between the towne and the Camp. 1700 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 525 Their round Entrenchments, commonly called Danes Rathes. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 21 One of those raised earthen works, which the Irish writers call raths. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* II. 361 With the tombs of Hector and Achilles appearing like Irish raths. 1880 MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvii. 231 The 'good people' still linger around the raths and glens.

Hence **Rathed** *a.*, surrounded by an earthen wall.

1861 J. Y. SIMPSON *Archaeol.* 36 The true sites of the .. towns—or merely perhaps stockaded or rathed villages.

Rath, obs. form of RAITH; variant of RATHE.

Rathare, obs. form of RATHER *adv.*

Rathe, obs. form of RAITH.

† Rathe, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* In 3 raþ(e, **rath.** [a. ON. *ráð* = OE. *rǽd* REDE *sb.*] Counsel, advice; help.

c 1200 ORMIN 1414 þatt te33 forr þe deofless raþ Drihhtiness raþ forrwurrpenn. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 75 To þe faderles was he rath, Wo so dede hem wrong or lath. *Ibid.* 2542.

Rathe (rē·ð), *sb.*² Now *dial.* Also 7 **raeth,** 8 **rath,** 8–9 **rade,** 9 **raithe.** See also RAEB and RAVE *sb.*² [Of obscure origin; perh. the base of RADDLE *sb.*¹]

1. A cart-rail = RAVE *sb.*² 1.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 102 Cart..without rathes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The bodye of the wayne of oke, the staues, the nether rathes, the ouer rathes [etc.]. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4112/4 With this Crest, a Cock upon a Rath. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 88 Three Waggons had each a Board..fix'd Cross the Middle of each Waggon by Iron Pins, to the Top of the Rades or Sides. 1875– in dial. glossaries, in forms *rathe* (Chesh., Shropsh., Leic.) and *rade* (Som., Berks, Hants, Sussex). 1890 BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* v. 34 Numerous waggons with hurdles tied along their rathes.

2. *Weaving.* = RAVE *sb.*² 3.

1564 *Inv.* in Noake *Worcestershire Relics* (1877) 13 In the weaving shoppe a rathe, a warpinge bore, a troughe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 346/2 The Raeth is a thing like a Rake... The Raeth keeps the Yarn in Warping, that they shall not tangle or twist one with another. 1886 in *Cheshire Gloss.* Suppl.

Rathe (rē·ð), **rath** (raþ), *a.*¹ *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **hræð-**, *pl.* **hraðe,** 5 *Sc.*, 6–7, 9 **rath,** 7 **raith,** 4–7, 9 **rathe,** 9 *dial.* **rave.** [f. RATHE *adv.*; rare in OE. in place of *hræd* RAD *a.*¹, but common after *c* 1400. For the uses of the compar. and superl. see RATHER *a.*, RATHEST *a.*]

1. Quick in action, speedy, prompt; eager, earnest, vehement.

c 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xiii. 6 Heora fet beoð swiðe hraðe blod to aʒeotanne. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 98 Was noȝte the rede Knyghte so rathe For to wayte hym with skathe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6442 To reule þaim wele he was full' rathe. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 66 In deede the rage which wrong him there was rathe. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, Art there, lad?—ay, youth's aye rathe—but look to thysell.

2. Done, occurring, coming, etc., before the usual or natural time; early.

Originally with *too*: cf. RATHE *adv.* 1 b.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 247 Tilyng .. Is not to rathe yf dayis thryis fyue Hit be preuent. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1612) 249 Rathe marriage is the cause why men be now of lesse stature than they haue been before time. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) I iij, Those swarmes..if they be rathe, will swarme againe unless they be ouer-hiued. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 22 The rath sower ne're borrows o' th' late. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, Laying his head in a rath grave. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 13 A rathe December blights my lagging May. 1886 *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v. *Rathe*... The expression..a rave spring..is not uncommon.

b. esp. of fruits, flowers, etc., which grow, bloom, or ripen early in the year. (Cf. RATHE-RIPE.)

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 53 For to haue rath or timely Peares... For to haue them rath or soone, ye shall graffe them on the Pine Tree. 1600 E. B. in *Eng. Helicon* B iv b, And made the rathe and timely primrose grow. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 142. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 9 To sow Raith, (or early ripe) Pease. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. ii, Where .. the rathe primrose decks the mead. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (1880) 357 A single anemone trembly and rathe. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Springtides, On the Cliffs* 44 The labours, whence men reap Rathe fruit of hopes and fears.

3. Early in the day; belonging to the morning.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 8 The rathe Morning newly but awake. 1635 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 191 Intending to aske her what shee made there at so rathe an houre. *a* 1835 HOGG *Allan of Dale* 29 Beginning thy rath orisons here. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Fine Arts* (1897) III. iii. 110 The rathe tints of early dawn.

4. Belonging to, or forming, the first part of some period of time.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CX, Thy converse drew us with delight, The men of rathe and riper years. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* XXXI, The young ardour of spring and the rath summer-time.

† Rathe, *a.*², obs. var. RARE *a.*¹ (Cf. next.)

1548 ELYOT s.v. *Rarus, Rarum inuentu*, harde and rathe to be found.

† Rathe, rath, *a.*³, var. of RARE *a.*² *Obs. rare.*

For the confusion of *th* and *r*, cf. *raer*, var. of RATHE *sb.*², RARE *a.*³ and RATHE *a.*²

1684 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Ovum sorbile*, a rathe egg, a poached or rath-roasted egg. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A rath Egg. [See also RATHEREST.]

† Rathe, *v. Obs.* Also 3 *inf.* raþenn. [a. ON. *ráða* = OE. *rǽdan* REDE *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To counsel, advise.

c 1200 ORMIN 2048 Godd himm sennde hiss enngell To raþenn himm þe bettste raþ. *Ibid.* 5514 Swa þatt te33 cunnenn raþenn rihht Hemm sellfenn & ec oþre. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1335 Do nou als y wile rathe.

Rathe (rē·ð), *adv. poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 (h)ræðe, hreðe, rað, 1–2 **hraðe,** 1–3 **raðe,** 2 **reðe,** 2–4 **raþe,** 3 **ræðen, reaðe,** 3–7 **rath,** 4 **raþ,** 4–6 *Sc.* **raith,** 6, 9 *dial.* **rade,** 3–7, 9 **rathe.** [OE. *hraðe, hræðe* (*hreðe*) = OHG. (*h*)*rado, ratho* etc., the adv. corresponding to OE. *hræd* RAD *a.*¹]

† 1. Denoting rapidity in the performance or completion of an action: Quickly, rapidly, swiftly; *esp.* without delay, promptly, soon. *Obs.* (in common use down to 16th c.)

Beowulf (Z.) 224 þanon up hraðe wedera leode on wang stiȝon. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XXXVI. 2 Swe swe leaf wyrta hreðe fallað. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1525 [Hi] sceolon raðe feallan on grimne grund. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 þe he hine swa hraðe ȝewinnan ne mihte, he let þær toforan castelas ȝemakian. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 28 He scullen falle swiþe raþe in to helle grunde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 þus wolde Eue inouh reaðe habben i-onswered. *c* 1275 LAY. 25645 So rathe so hii mihten Vt of sipe hii rehten. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2391 Cum to þe king, swiþe and raþe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 417 Gif he had haldin the casteill, It suld haue beyn assegit rath. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CLXXXV. 162 He prayd hem that they shold make edward of Carrnariuan kyng of englond .. as rathe as they myght. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 96 Sende My daughter .. And (since I counte al leasure long) Returne hir to me rathe. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 36 Hee was wroth beeause she was ful of wrath so rath.

† b. With *too*: Too quickly, too soon; hence (passing into sense 2), too early; before the fitting, usual, or natural time. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 1 Ic wat þæt þu hæfst þara wæpna to hraðe forȝiten. *c* 1205 LAY. 28362 Þer weore al þat fiht i-don ah þat niht to raðe com. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8876 Al to rath he þat be-gan. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 He regned fiftene ȝere, & died alle to rathe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 937 He was slayn, allas..Vn-happyly at Thebes al to raþe. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483, IV. xx. 65, I songe to rathe, for I sange by the morowe. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 60 All to rathe alas the while, She built on such a ground.

† 2. Denoting the point of time at which an action or occurrence takes place. *Obs.* (See also RARE *adv.*²)

† a. *As rathe as* (*swa rathe swa*), as soon as, at the moment when. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 526 He wæs Godes Bearn swa hraðe swa he mannes Bearn wearð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Swa reðe swa he þes mannes heorte and his mod on lihte, hit iwendeð from ufele to gode. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 84 As rathe as thou hast I-sey these lettres, ne leue nat to come to socour vs.

† b. Early with respect to the proper or natural time. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 8 It was verie rathe to haue Monasteries built in all S. Iames time. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 124 b, For that it was somwhat rath for to returne, they went to the Iland of Cambalan. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 206 Though it was too rathe for those young yeeres to know the wickednesse of the world.

3. Early (in the morning or day). *poet.* and *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1289 What eyleth yow so rathe for to ryse. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 60, I am the hunte, whiche rathe and earely ryse. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XII. XXI. (1886) 230 Upon some Sundaie morning rath, light it. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 168 Commaunding him .. rathe as he could rise, to such a gate to goe. 1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 75 Rathe in the morning, i. e. early in the morning. 1842 C. PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* 29 In th' marnin' up I gits, Za rathe as break o' day. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 339 The face .. held her from her sleep. Till rathe she rose.

† b. Early in the year. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 10 Where the Garden standeth bleake or the Hoppe springeth rath.

Rathed, *a.*: see RATH *sb.*

Rathel, obs. form of RADDLE *v.*¹

† Ra·theled, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

Perh. the same word as *ratheled* intertwined, cited under RADDLED *ppl. a.*¹; but in that case the connexion of the various senses of RADDLE *sb.*¹ becomes doubtful.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2294 Gawayn .. stode stylle as þe ston, oþer a stubbe auþer, þat raþeled is in roche grounde, with rotez a hundreth.

† Ra·thely, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **hræðlice,** 3 **raðliche,** 4 **raþely, raþli,** 4–5 **rathly, ratheli,** 5–6 **rathely** (*Sc.* **raith-**). [f. RATHE *a.*¹ + -LY ². Cf. RADLY.] Quickly, etc. = RATHE *adv.* 1. (Common in 14–15th c.)

a 950 *Rit. Durham* (Surtees) 58/5 Angel driht[nes] ætxistod .. cvoedende 'aris hræðlice'. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Water þet ne stureð nout readliche [*Titus MS.* raðliche] stinkeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23926 (Edinb.) If ik eft falon ani wis Ratheli do me for to ris. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 91 þe teres he lete ful rathly ren Out of his eghen. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O* 292 Than sir Rowlande full rathely up he rase. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1805 Raithly he raid, and maid full mony wound. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 14 These ylles that we se come rathely.

Ra·theness. *rare.* [f. RATHE *a.*¹ + -NESS.] **a.** Earliness. **b.** Premature ending.

1635 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 220 God makes no difference betweene the rathenesse and latenesse of time. 1883 J. PAYNE *O. M. B.* xi. 4 If thy life's untimely ended story..hold no room, For very ratheness [etc.].

Ra·ther, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 3–5 **raþ-, rathere,** 5 **raþ-, rathir.** [Comparative of RATHE *a.*¹]

1. Earlier, preceding another or others in point of time, coming at an earlier hour, date, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *John* i. 30 Aftir me is comun a man, which was maad bifor me; for he was rather than Y. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 342/2 Atte a rather and nerre day. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 194/1 For the rather execucion of his said false purpose. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 131 Euery 15 degrees of distaunce estward, causeth the daye to be rather by one howers space. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 83 The rather Lambes bene starved with cold. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clvi. 966 But we see one winter longer, and another winter later, and an other rather. [1620 SIR J. DAVIES *Eccl., To W. Browne*, What? been thy rather lamkins ill-apaid?]

† b. Antecedent, prior; of greater importance. *Obs. rare.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 278 A circumstance much encreasing the rather-probability of his greater Authority. *Ibid.* 297 The midle words importing his rather right to S. Paul's obedience. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb., A great blow either given to the King or Presbyters, or, which is the rather of the two, to the House itself.

† 2. The earlier (of two persons or things); the former. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1375–1450.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5809 Seint Edward þe martir..was is sone Bi is rabere wiue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20 (Camb. MS.) Thow art defeted for desire and talent of thi rather fortune. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 46 The Sarazines maden another Cytee..and clepeden it the new Damyete. So that now no Man duellethe at the rathere Toun of Damyete. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xvi. (1859) 17 In tyme of his rather lyf, he had space, and suffysaunt leyser ynow. 1484 *Will of Taylour* (Somerset Ho.), Wher as the body of Johanne my Rather wyf lieth enterid.

† b. The previous or preceding (day or year). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 145 þe trauail of þe raþer day oþer þe feste of þat day. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 26 As thouȝe he had I-knowe hir al the rathir yeer.

† 3. Of earlier times. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 177 þat vertue keled .. so

þat þe raþer welles beeþ now but lakes oþer more vereyliche dreye chanels.

†4. More to be chosen, preferable. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 86 It is raþir to bileeue þe wageringe wijnde þan þe chaungeable world. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 393 In such aventure it were rather to truste to the conscience and discrecion of him..than [etc.].

Rather (rā·ðəɹ), *adv.* Forms: 1 **hraðor, -ur, raðor,** 2–3 **raðer,** 3 **raþir, -ur,** 3–4 **rathere,** 3–5 **raþer,** (4 **-ere**), 4–5 **rathir,** (5 **-yr, -are,** 5, 6 *Sc.* **rether**), 4– **rather**; also 3 **rader,** 5 **radyr,** 9 *dial.* **raider, rayder.** [Compar. of RATHE *adv.*

The pron. with long vowel (ā) is now usual in England; the short sound (ræ·ðəɹ, ra·ðəɹ) is common in Scotland (but not *dial.*) and America, and is given by Walker as the standard pron. in his time. The use of (rē·ðəɹ), preferred by Walker, is now confined to dialects.]

I. Denoting precedence in time.

†1. *The rather*, (all) the more quickly, (all) the sooner. *Obs.*

In some instances not clearly distinguishable from sense 4.

c 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 26 Dec., Hie him miclan þe reðran wæron & þe raðor hine oftorfod hæfdon. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 [Hi] þa burh raðe ȝe-eodon, ȝif he þe raðor to him friðes to ne ȝirndon. *c* 1205 LAY. 21649 ȝif Ardur neore þe rader icumen þenne weoren Houwel inumen. *c* 1330 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 431 Boute þow þe raþer hennes te, I schel þe greue! *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 796 Bot ȝyff Seynt Woltrud hurre þe rather holpe, he nys bot dedde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 46 If thou put a lytel terre in his eye, he will mende the rather. *a* 1536 TINDALE in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 159/2 The pilgrimage that now is vsed is .. a good meane to come the rather to grace. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 62 When Duncan is asleepe (Whereto the rather shall his dayes hard Iourney Soundly inuite him).

2. Earlier, sooner; at an earlier time, season, day, hour, etc. Now *dial.* †*Rather or later*, sooner or later.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 4 Se oðer leorning-cniht for-arn Petrus forne & com raðor to ðære byrȝenne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26516 Þan sal it helpe þe Vte o þi sin raþer to rise To crist. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5629 Raþer ne myghte [he] þider wende; Bote atte seue nyghtes ende He com. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 167 Oþer þere was anoþer Dido, an elder þan sche; oþer Cartage was raþer i-founded. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4011 This worle..goth vnto decline, Rather or later to an endly fine. 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* ii. b, I sawe the Heauen and the Starres .. neither rather or later to rise or go downe. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 111 The continuance of hot and dry weather may cause them come somewhat rather. 17.. *Exmoor Courtship* (E.D.S.) 491 Why, tha Quesson es [= the question I] put a little rather. 1883-6 in dial. glossaries (Hants and Som.).

b. With *than*. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 3537 He com raþer to þe tresore, þan hii be half and more. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Thilke sterres .. arisen rather than the degree of hire longitude. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 301 Yn case he know of it rathyr then ye. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 245 b, The warke was finisshed rather than a man myght beleue. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 208 Rather then her yeares required, she was .. chosen Abbesse. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 32 As concerning the Vessel D it is necessary that it empty rather than E.

† c. (A specified time) earlier or sooner. *Obs.*

1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 338, I had lever ye were at London a weke the rather and tymelyer then a weke to late. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 233 Playsed god that ye were arryued two dayes rather, For thenne ye had found my fader on lyue.

3. At an earlier time or date than the one now present or in question; previously, formerly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1275 LAY. 4650 He him ȝef þes womman; þat raþer was mi lemman. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 120 Þe cristal turniþ in to glasse, In state þat hit raþer wasse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 Perseus..made it a worþy lond þat was raþer vnworþy. *Ibid.* II. 357 Þe latter Hercules, anoþer þan we spak of raþer. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. York* xvi, An other hoast, wherof I spake not rather. 1886 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Rather*, lately; just now.

† b. Previously, beforehand. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 675 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 298 The lordinges..the thef slowen anon, Ah rathere he woundede moni on. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 215 Oone man may not ouercome his enemys, but yf he haue radyr ouercome covardy.

II. Denoting priority in nature or reason.

4. *The rather*, the more readily (on this account or for this reason); (all) the more.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Þeah þu nu hwæm fæȝer ðince, ne bið hit no þy hraðor swa. *c* 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) iv. 5 Ne scule ȝe hit no þy hraðor þurhteon, þe læs ȝe synȝien. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Heie monnes messager, me schal heiliche underuongen, .. & so muchel þe raðer, ȝif he is priue mid te kinge of heouene. ? 1447 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 93 We shall the rather for our said chapellein sake have you in tendre remembrance. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 133 The weight of the bowes shall cause theym to be the rather cut downe. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 237 The true place of this conflict shoulde be Stouremouthe,..the rather for that it is derived of the mouth of the river Stoure. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 29 You shall finde them stirring in the morning or euening, and the rather in moist weather. 1710 *Tatler* No. 253 P 8 A Case..which I the rather mention, because both Sexes are concerned in it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 218 It ought not to be in the heir's power .. to charge the lands..the rather because of the covenant [etc.]. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xx, On earth he must maintain it as her son, The rather that his weapons were most fit.

† b. Without *the*. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 þat it may be redde and knowe to exorte the pepill rathere to prey for me. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vindication* vii. (1661) 203 Why should not the Bull of Nicholas the second .. be as advantageous .. ? why not much rather? 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xix, After the same manner *BC* = *AC*, wherefore rather *BC* > *AB*.

5. More truly or correctly; more properly speaking; with greater correspondence between the word or words and the fact.

a. With *than* (Sc. *nor*; also † *the rather*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 118 It were raþere almes to lordis to hire .. þan to holde [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2908 Þe Romeyns were in poynt te pas; Til ther were a þowsand, rathir mo þen les, Men I-armyd cleen. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Doct. Treat.* 390 A thing begun rather than finished. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 110 b, This demaunde of his .. rather maketh them afrayde of a counsell, than provoketh them to it. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 578 Usurpand the rather the office of Princes nor liegis. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 102 The Inhabitants..build their dwellings, rather like stoves then houses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P 3 Their Entertainments are derived rather from Reason than Imagination. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 190 Her face .. seem'd the face of sorrow Rather than of death. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 332 The new king, from levity rather than from reason, despised the disputes of theologians.

b. Without *than*, in opposition or contrast to a preceding statement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 409 We have litil mater for to laughe, but rather for to morne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxxiii. 690 'I pray yow that ye for-yeve it me that I haue mys-don'. 'So helpe me god', quod the damesell, 'rather shalt thou a-bye it full dere'. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxiii. 17 The children off thy people saye .. the waye off the Lorde is not right, where as their owne waye is rather vnright. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 227 *marg.*, Whether this were Lysistratus the Sicyonian .. I doubt much: thinking rather it was some other priuate man. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded., An age wherein if science bee increased, conscience is rather decayed. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, Say rather, that he loves all the world. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 112 We are therefore not entitled to treat the validity of the law as an independently thinkable fact.. Rather it is simply the observed or expected fulfilment itself.

c. *Or rather*, used to introduce a statement more correct than the one already made. † Also *and rather* (with comparatives).

1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 508 Myn autorite is as grete as theris, and rather more as I tolde you. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 86 Nere about the summe of twelue or fiftene poundes sterlynge or rather aboue. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. 2 The Doctor by this Oversight (or Cunningness, rather) got a supply of Money. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 P 4 Thus my Want of, or rather Resignation of Speech, gives me all the Advantages of a dumb Man. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxiv. 386 You will find there are few, or rather none at all. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 122 Last night, or rather very early this morning.

6. More (so) than not; more than anything else; hence, in a certain degree or measure; to some extent; somewhat, slightly.

a. With vbs. of thinking, fearing, etc.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 574 And surely I rather thinke, that they blessed Ionas in their hearts. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* 172, I put so great a difference betweene the ancient and modern papists, as that I resolue rather that the former are taken to mercy. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 55, I rather think I have worn the Mourning for you than for the dead Man. 1835 J. KENT *Private Corr.* II. 387, I rather guess I shall like it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10, I rather think that you know him.

b. With adjs., advbs., sbs., or phrases. (Sometimes implying slight excess = *rather too.*)

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Dec., With the new Roxalana, which do [= does] it rather better in all respects, .. than the first Roxalana. 1713 HEARNE in *Rel. Hearnianæ* (1857) I. 282 These were rather later than the *campagi.* *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 65 It would be rather inconvenient to you at present to have your rent roll scrutinised. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 163 His Appearance at the Baronet's must have been rather a silly one. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Frnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 429 The town is situated, very injudiciously, in rather a valley. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 515/1 Our bed indeed is rather of the highest. 1840 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* xiii, Is it my trap you're talking about? rather the thing isn't it, eh? 1880 F. D. MATTHEW *Wyclif's Eng. Wks.* 114 If the tract be Wyclif's, we may date it rather before 1380.

† c. So *rather somewhat. Obs.*

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. I. 247 Apricocks, unless mellow, are rather somewhat styptick. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 233 A range of thirteen chests rather somewhat larger than the common size.

7. *Colloq.* (*vulgar*). Used as a strong affirmative in reply to a question: = 'I (should) rather think so'; very much so; very decidedly.

In this use the first syllable is frequently prolonged.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos., Gt. Winglebury Duel*, 'Do you know the mayor's house?' .. 'Rather', replied the boots, significantly. 1856 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. iv. 27 'Do you know the young lady?' 'Rather!' replied Johnson.

III. Denoting prior eligibility or choice.

8. Sooner (as a matter of fitness, expediency, etc.); with more propriety or advantage; with better reason or ground; more properly or justly. With *than*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 He sholde raðer helden hit ut, þene men þermide fordrenchen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 376 Raþer þan þu schuldist be ocupied þerewiþ þu schalt renne awai þer-fro. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 148 Another ought rather to go on this massage than ye. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 274 Therefore I rather deserve death than he. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vindication* ix. (1661) 263 Why they should rather submit themselves..to that See .. then to any other Patriarchate. 1680 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 127 'Tis rather to be thought, that an heir had no such Right by divine institution, than that God should give such a Right. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 256 Soft water should be used rather than hard.

† b. As against, to the exclusion of, the other. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1553 GRIMALDE tr. *Cicero's Offices* I. (1556) 34 b, Semblably fare they, who would striue together, whether of them should rather rule the common weale.

9. Sooner (as a matter of individual choice); more readily or willingly; with greater liking or good-will; with or in preference. a. Expressing choice between two courses of action, or preference of one event to another.

In sentences of this type *rather* is placed either before the vb. or clause expressing the action or event preferred, or immediately before *than*. For the use of *to* after *than*, see the latter word.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9419 Þe deserites gonne chese, Raþer þan to lese hor lond, hor lif þere to lese. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 457 They .. wolde rather that the paix were letted thanne he shulde be delivered and come hoome. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 517 Rather let your leases go, Then they shoulde worke you endelesse woe. 1675 E. ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 199, I will rather suffer myself to be made a pack-horse than bear other mens faults. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 P 8 We love rather to dazzle the Multitude, than consult our proper Interests. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. 342 They would rather have died than refused. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 175 A choice to fight two enemies at a time, rather than to take them by succession. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/3 Any man who resigns a great office in the State rather than act in opposition to the dictates of his judgment.

b. Expressing choice between two things, persons, qualities, conditions, etc. † Also *no rather* (1393), *more rather* (1560).

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 27 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Whi com he raþer to eue þan he com to adam. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 380 Þo blynde puple .. wil raþer gif to waste housis of freris þen to parische chirchis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 123 He reuerenceþ hym ryght nouht, no raþer than anoþer. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 6 Þei chese raþer to be grete than meke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, Nowe he would gratifie no man more rather than hym. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* viii. 3 Death shall bee chosen rather then life. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 P 1 This unhappy Affectation of being Wise rather than Honest. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 8 Painting cheeks with health rather than rouge.

c. Without *than*, in contrast to a preceding statement. Also rarely *the rather.*

c 1275 LAY. 3943 Raþir ich wolle þe slean mid mine spere. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 110/134 Heo nolde cristinedom a-fongue, heo seide heo wolde raþer tuyrne aȝen In-to hire owene londe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 5 But resoun rede me þer-to rather wil I deye. *a* 1480 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 125 Ye .. wol not applie you .. unto the said marriage .. but rather induce yor said doghter to the contrarye. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 331 There died Monsieur de Montpensier himselfe, some say of poyson, others of an ague, which I rather beleeue. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 49, I would rather to see a plot less fair, and more yielding. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penitent* IV. i, I cou'd even wish we rather had been wreckt. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 109 Which now delights me little. I the rather Look on such pangs as terror ill conceals. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 122, I do not now commiserate the parents of the dead who stand here; I would rather comfort them.

d. (One) *had rather* = (one) would rather. (See HAVE *v.* 22 c.) † Hence *to have rather*, to choose or prefer .. rather. (*rare.*)

The infin. after *had* is sometimes preceded by *to.*

c 1450 in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 72 Yett haid I rether dye, For his sake, ons agayne. 1478 [see HAVE *v.* 22]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 157 He had rather they had bene taken prisoners. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 6 Bicause I had be good then wise rather. 1594 BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Flor. Hist.* (1595) 155 Which if we be not able to defend, then haue we rather to submit our selues to anie other Prince. 1667 EARL ORRERY *St. Lett.* (1743) II. 311, I had much rather to do it than say it. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 18 To have rather be indifferent in a sublime employment, than excellent in an indifferent, is a desire rendred excusable by Generosity. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, Our men had much rather the weather had been calm. 1819 SHELLEY *Ess.*, etc. (1852) II. 155, I had rather err with Plato than be right with Horace. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lv. V. 189, I had rather come and draw the cart.

† e. (One) *would rather* = (one) would rather have or choose. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall. Pr.* 96, I woulde rather one onely day of lyfe then all the ryches of Roome. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 49, I would rather never to have light, than not to have it always. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 99 The Parent .. who would rather than the better part of his estate .. he could reclaim and turn him.

† IV. 10. Followed by *or*: see OR *adv.*[1] C 2.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 For rathere er he scholde faile, With Nigromance he wole assaile To make his incantacioun. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 20 To amend ye defawtes in ye said brigges..rather or ye brygges forsayde falle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvi. 185 Rathir shalle the sowle parte from my bodye or I lese hit. 1527 WAKEFELDE *Let.* in *Ketser Codicis* (1528) P iv b, I had rather to dye a thousand tymes or suffer it.

Ra·therest, *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. prec. + -EST.]

† 1. Soonest. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 22129 (Trin.) Turne .. þei shul raþerest and siþen oþere at þe leest.

2. Most of all, most particularly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1014 Þe best we shull ratherest byleve to. 1535 FISHER *Spir. Consolat.* Wks. (1876) 352 It shall anon lose the vertue & quicknesse in stirring & moving

of your soule, when you woulde ratherest have it sturred. 1567 W. Barker *Xenophon, Schole Cyrus* I. E iv b, When you haue most plentie, then ratherest prouide against wante. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 19 His..vntrained, or rather vnlettered, or ratherest vnconfirmed fashion. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 66 Gin thou'lt no fancy her, And ratherest wad ha'e Meg.

3. *Rather of the ratherest*, just a little too much or too little.

Grose assigns the phr. to Norfolk and explains it as 'meat underdone', and Forby says 'it is chiefly applied to the insufficient dressing of meat'. This appears to associate the origin of the expression with Rathe *a.*[1]

[1787 in Grose *Prov. Gloss.*] *a* 1825 in Forby. 1865 Mrs. H. Wood *Mildred Arkell* II. iv. 68 The women would find it rather of the ratherest for heat.

Rathe-ripe, rath-ripe (rēi·ð-, rɑ·þ-), *a.* and *sb.* Now *poet.* and *dial.* [f. Rathe *a.*[1] + Ripe *a.* (cf. OE. *ræðripe* and Rare-ripe). With ref. to grain the usual spelling is *rath-*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of fruits, grain, etc.: Coming early to maturity; ripening early in the year.

Usually applied to special kinds or varieties, as *rathe-ripe barley, pease*, etc.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 712 There be diuers sortes of Peares,..whereof some be rathe ripe, some haue a later riping. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 184 Those hard Rathe-ripe Pease, which are brought to the Markets by the middle or end of May. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 876 A rath-ripe Barley, sow'd and return'd again into the Barn in two months time. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* x. 615 Then from twice-bearing tree the rathe-ripe fig Descends. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food of Man* 61 Spring Barley... Of this species farmers distinguish two sorts; the common, and.. the rath-ripe barley. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 313 Fruits like the fig-tree's, rathe-ripe, rotten-rich. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Devon, Dorset, Hants, E. Anglia).

2. *fig.* Precocious; early developed in mind or body. Now *dial.*

1617 Bp. Hall *Quo Vadis?* § 4 These rathe-ripe wits preuent their owne perfection. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 217 Being extraordinary rath ripe [he]..was entred into his Accedence at five years of age. 1703 Whitby *Comm. N. T.* I. 118 Quintilian saith of the rath-ripe wit, that it rarely comes to maturity. 1886 *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., A girl who developed into a woman at an early age would be called rathe-ripe by elderly educated people.

B. *sb.* Applied to various early fruits and vegetables, *esp.* peas and apples.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 153 The small Rathe-ripes [Peas].. for poor and gravelly [Land]. 1825 Britton *Wiltsh. Words, Rathe-ripes* signifies early peas. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. iii. 36 A Quarrington grafted on a Tom Putt, and a Rathe-ripe upon top o' that again. 1887 — *Woodlanders* II. ix. 151 The mellow countenances of.. costards, stubbards, ratheripes.

Ra·therish, *adv. colloq.* [f. Rather *adv.* 6 b + -ish.] Somewhat, in a slight degree.

1862 in *New Yk. Tribune* (quoted in *Cent. Dict.*). 1887 *Library Mag.* (N. Y.) 12 Feb. 422 Longfellow, of whose poems Mr. Lang has a ratherish good opinion.

Ra·therly, *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Rather *adv.* + -ly [2].] = Rather *adv.*

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 162 He was ratherly what was called a jobber. 1830 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 835 Whose looks gar you ratherly incline to the ither side. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* II. i. 53 His deep voice that..trembled ratherly.

† Ra·thermore, *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. Rather *a.* + -more.] Earlier, former.

1382 Wyclif *Job* viii. 8 Aske the rathermor ieneracioun, and bisili enserche the mynde of the faders.

Ra·thest, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *arch.* [Superl. of Rathe *a.*[1]] † **a.** Quickest, soonest, most preferable, etc. *Obs.* **b.** Earliest.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xvi. § 3 Swa hit is nu hraðost to secxanne..þæt nan wuht [etc.]. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 755 Þa þider urnon swa hwelc swa þonne gearo wearþ & raðost. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 753 Thyn assis donge is rathest forto dight A gardyn with; sheep donge is next of myght. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* (1864) 1 Vnto quhose actionis, in speciall, suld Kyngis geue rathest attendence. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 68 Barley almost ripe to be cut, whereas in England they seldome cut the rathest before the beginning of August. 1633 W. Vaughan *Direct. Health* 55, I will begin with strawberies, as the first and rathest fruit in the beginning of summer. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* 221 Blackberries..in their rathest immaturity.

† **Ra·thest,** *adv. Obs.* [Superl. of Rathe *adv.*] **1.** Soonest, most readily. Also *the rathest.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Þær hit ȝefret þæt hit hraðost weaxan mæȝ & latost wealowian. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 512 Þone fisc ðe hine hraðost forswelhð, geopena his muð. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v. 186 He that repenteth rathest schulde arysen aftur, and greten sir Gloten. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 726 The hyest thyng rapest heldes oþer while. 1437 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. Pref. 69, I beseech you..to purvey some way how I shall mowe ratheste neghe payment.. of the said somme. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 53 What race of life they would the rathest run. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Gd. & Evill* i. (Arb.) 139 Whome next themselues they would rathest commend.

2. Earliest.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 30 Nat the strongest; but he that rathest com and lengest abood. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 151 The rathest rypyng grapes.

3. Most of all, most particularly, 'chiefest'.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* I iij b, If any sainct amongs other, semeth rathest to be newfounde or poeticall [etc.]. *c* 1555 Cavendish *Wolsey* (1885) 162 God, whom I ought most rathest to have obeyed. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 248 Both, perhaps, had place in this people; rathest the latter. 1644 Hume *Hist. Douglas* 28 The enemie ..not knowing which to pursue rathest, he might the better escape. *Ibid.* 248 He means rathest (as I think) George, now Lord Hume.

Rathir, -ur, -yr, obs. ff. Rather.

Rathoffite, erron. form of Rothoffite.

Ratian, obs. form of Ration *sb.*

† **Ra·tifactory,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [Irreg. f. Ratify *v.* Cf. *ratificatory.*] Confirmatory.

1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xv. 76/1 This was a second instrument .. ratifactory of his privileges as Constable of the Tower.

Ratifia, -fie, obs. forms of Ratafia.

Ratification (rætifikēi·ʃən). [a. F. *ratification* (1358 in Godef. *Compl.*) or ad. med.L. *ratificātio* (1228 in Du Cange), n. of action f. *ratificāre* to Ratify.] The action of ratifying or confirming; sanction, confirmation, approval. Also *attrib.*

Ratification meeting (U.S.), a meeting held for the purpose of expressing approval of the nominations made by a political party.

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 221/1 Any Graunte or Grauntes, Ratifications or Confirmations, made by us. 1526 Taylor in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 333 The Trety of Peace with ratificacion of the Kyngs oone hande. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 (*title*) An acte for the ratification of the Kinges maiesties style. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 8 They stand not so much vpon ratifications and asseuerations. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 16 Aug., Every body wonders that we have no news .. of the ratification of the Peace. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 79 The day appointed for the ratification of the treaty with England. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ix, Till such ratification, the contract was liable to be broken off. 1861 Trench *Comm. Ep. seven Ch.* (ed. 2) 17 God's own seal and ratification of his own word. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 July, Monday night they had a ratification meeting in this city.

† **Ratificatory,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ratificāre* to Ratify. Cf. obs. F. *ratificatoire* (1493 in Godef.).] = Ratifactory.

1639 in Aikman *Hist. Scot.* III. v. 531 Whereof those acts of Parliament were ratificatory.

Ratified (rætifəid), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Ratify *v.* + -ed [1].] Settled, confirmed.

1644 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* I. § 3 Wks. 1684 I. 27 God.. consequently will accept the will for the deed, if it be a firm and ratified will.

Hence † **Ra·tifiedly** *adv.*, positively. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 179 Wilt thou ratifidely affirm that God is no God because.. thou canst not essentially see him?

Ratifier (rætifəiəɹ). [f. next + -er [1].] One who or that which ratifies.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 105 The Ratifiers and props of euery word. 1742 E. Carter tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* I. ii. 94 A chief Magistrate, who is only the Ratifier and Guardian of the Laws of Nature. 1832 in Webster.

Ratify (rætifəi), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **ratefie,** (6 **-fye**); 5–6 **ratyfye,** (7 **-fie**); 4–7 **ratifie,** (5 *Sc.* **-fi,** 6 *Sc.* **-fe**; also 5 **radifie, ratiffye,** 6 **-ffie**), 5–6 **ratifye,** 6– **ratify.** [a. F. *ratifier* (1294 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *ratificāre* (1228 in Du Cange): see Rate *sb.*[1] and *a.*, and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To confirm or make valid (an act, compact, promise, etc.) by giving consent, approval, or formal sanction (esp. to what has been done or arranged for by another).

c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 569 (T.) Our fadir the ercebisshop .. ratifies als-so that othir men gifes. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 10/2 The whiche your seid Giftes and Grauntes, it hath liked you..to ratifie, conferme and appreve. 1469 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VII. 618 We ratifii and approvis this charter in all poyntis. 1549 Duke of Somerset in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 174 Their agreament and conclusion to be established and ratified by Parlyament. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 107 To ratifie..the auncient friendship with a new peace. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. iv, When the shepherd-lads with common voice Their first consent had firmly ratifi'd. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 9 Aug., He tells me.. it is supposed the peace is ratified at Bredah. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 122 The endowment was ratified by the Pope's bull. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* lvi. VII. 125 The compact was ratified by a solemn reconciliation between the contending parties. 1879 Green *Read. Eng. Hist.* xviii. 90 The terms which he had come to ratify had been settled beforehand.

absol. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxxviii. V. 69 Asking whether the Thebans would permit the Bœotian towns to ratify for themselves.

† **b.** To confirm, to guarantee or ensure the fulfilment of (a purpose, hope, etc.). *Obs.*

1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 551 The King suspending, should He not consent, To ratifie the Baronies intent. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 270 Pray..that he will deine to vse His most lou'd bird, to ratifie thy hopes. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* vi. 91 God..onely can ratifie all our pious resolutions.

† **c.** To confirm the possession of. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1611 Bible 1 *Macc.* xi. 34 We haue ratified vnto them the borders of Iudea.

2. To declare or confirm the truth or correctness of (a statement, etc.). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 Þe Pape hase ratified and confermed my buke in all poyntes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 9 They may then .. with their owne mouth .. ratifie and confesse the same. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 139 The names .. werre here red, ratefyed and allowyd. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 357 The prophesie..thus ratified by the euent. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iii. 50 To ratifie this, .. I shall relate what I my self have found. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 30 This Revelation .. has been ratified by the blood of Christ and His Apostles. 1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Sanity True Genius*, The transitions in this episode are..as violent as in the most extravagant dream, and yet the waking judgement ratifies them.

† **3.** To consummate, carry out, bring to fulfilment or completion. *Obs. rare.*

1561 in *Child-Marriages* (1896) 3 This deponent verilie believis that the said matrimonie was neuer ratefied. 1562 *Ibid.* 76 The said Henrie Price did not ratifie the said matrymonie bie carnall copulacion. *c* 1720 *Ship in a Storm* vii, Too soon the rolling Ruin came And ratify'd the Wreck.

† **4.** To confirm in faith or courage. *Obs. rare.*

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vi. 406 One chief pointe of spiritual government is to confirme his brethren, and ratifie them .. by holsome doctryne. 1598–9 E. Forde *Parismus* II. (1661) 227 Those that were also maimed and wounded .. were .. every one kindly ratified by Marcellus.

† **5.** To fix the rate or price of. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1511 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 394 Corne or grayne that comith .. to be sold in the market place shall be sold and ratiffied acording the plentines of the yere.

Hence **Ra·tifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 278 A confirming, a ratifieng, .. of that went before. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxxix. § 4. 142 Vpon the ratifyings of his election by the Senate at Rome, hee hasted not thither. 1714 J. Wyeth *Suppl. T. Ellwood's Life* (1765) 411 That which was the most ratifying of all His bodily Sufferings. 1829 Southey *All for Love* IX. xlii, Ye shall now in thunder hear Heaven's ratifying voice!

† **Ratihabit,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ratihabēre*: see Ratihabition.] *trans.* To express approval or sanction of.

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 7. 391 He had given orders to beat them, or ratihabited the beating of them. 1680 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1833) III. 227 That they treasonably owned the rebels at Bothwell .. and ratihabited the same.

† **Ratihabitation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *ratihabitatio*, irreg. var. *ratihabitio.*] = next.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 187 Ratyhabytacyon..hath not power nor place in suche case. 1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 80 Our next [gift] must be of ratihabitation or confirmation.

Ratihabition (rætihābi·ʃən). *Law.* [ad. late L. *ratihabitio* (Digesta), f. *ratum* confirmed (Rate *a.*[1]) + *habēre* to have, hold. Cf. obs. F. *ratihabition* (Godef.).] Approval, sanction.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 180 The said spulye wes committit of the causing, command, assistence, and ratihabitioun of the said Thomas. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 20 Cannot the Ratihabition (as the Lawyers speake) bee drawne backe? 1672 H. Stubbe *Justif. Dutch War* 41 A ratihabition in deeds is more powerful, than a ratihabition in words. 1729 W. Reeve *Serm.* 234 Christ appearing to the Apostles .. adds a promise of Ratihabition. 1810 Ld. Campbell in *Life* (1881) I. ix. 248, I make no doubt I shall still have your ratihabition of the step I have taken. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 425 They had letters of commission or of 'ratihabition', or powers of attorney.

Ratil(le, obs. forms of Rattle.

Ratin(e, obs. forms of Ratteen [1].

Rating (rēi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Rate *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 10 In the makinge and ratinge of the sayde yerely values. 1545 Brinklow *Complaynt* 15 b, By the parcyal act of ratyng of vytellys. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 663/2 What rating of rents meane you? 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 129 Rating of the wages of servants, artificers, and labourers, is also .. of very ancient date. 1858 Bright *Sp., Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 308 The system of rating forms the basis of the elective franchise. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Dec. 3/5 Watchjobber wanted; one who thoroughly understands the cleaning and rating of Chronometers.

b. The (*or* an) amount fixed as a rate.

1887 S. D. Horton *Silver Pound* 77 A suggestion to change..the permitted rating of the Guinea in Government offices. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 481 The practice of applying an extra rating for residence in the tropics..has been found to work fairly on the whole.

attrib. 1866 Bright *Sp., Reform* 13 Mar. (1876) 345 In Ireland they had a £12 rating franchise. 1893 *Times* 25 Apr. 5/5 Persons with a £20 rating qualification.

2. *Naut.* 'The station a person holds on the ship's books' (Smyth); also *transf.*, position, class, etc., in general.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/3 The Names, Qualities or Ratings of the Company of such Man of War. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* ii, As he no longer did the duty of coxswain, .. he was not entitled to the rating. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 150 When my 'rating', or graduation in the school, was to be settled. 1891 *Daily News* 16 June 3/6 The third match was between yachts not exceeding a rating of twenty tons.

b. *Naut.* in *pl.* Men of a certain rating.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 3/2 We certainly cannot build lieutenants in 3½ years! whilst in all engine-room ratings we are still more behindhand.

Rating (rēi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Rate *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of reproving, etc.; an instance of this.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 119 b, Least the stronger spoile the weaker, while hee dreadeth the rating and whipping. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 369 Horses and Dogs which live among men .. do discern also their tearms of threatning, chiding and rating. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 6, I was witness of a horrid rateing, which Mr. Ashburnham .. did give him. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxi, I've helped old Mr. Leonards to give George a good rating. 1878 E. W. L. Davies *Mem. Rev.*

J. Russell 299 A little rating and a few cracks of the whip, and their [hounds] heads are up.

Ra·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. RATE *v.*[1]] Regulating.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 187 A screw .. to receive the rating nut.

Rating: see RETTING.

Ratinia, obs. form of RATANIA.

Ratio (rē·ɪ·ʃio, rē·ɪ·ʃo). [L., f. *rat-*, ppl. stem of *rērī* to think: see also RATION, REASON.]

†**1.** Reason, rationale. *Obs. rare.*

1636 MEDE *Reverence God's House* ii. Wks. (1672) 343 The true Ratio .. of this Shecinah or Speciality of Divine Presence. 1752 WARBURTON *Serm.* i. Wks. 1811 IX. 16 Now, in this consists the ratio and essential ground of the Gospel-doctrine.

2. *Math.* The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect of quantity, determined by the number of times one contains the other (integrally or fractionally).

This is sometimes distinguished as *geometrical ratio* (see GEOMETRICAL *a.* 1 b), in contrast to *arithmetical ratio*, or the extent by which one magnitude exceeds another (now practically obs., though still mentioned in some text-books). For *alternate, anharmonic, compound, duplicate* (etc.) *ratio*, see the adjectives.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. 3 Ratio (or rate) is the mutual habitude or respect of two magnitudes of the same kind each to other, according to quantity. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 56 When two Ratio's are equal, the Terms that Compose them are said to be Geometrically Proportional. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 356 The ratio .. is exactly one to a hundred. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iv. 70 The matter of Jupiter is much lighter than the matter of our Earth, in the ratio of 24 to 100. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 114 Heat expands all bodies, but the ratios of the degree of expansion to an equal increase of temperature are different in different bodies.

b. The corresponding relationship between things not precisely measurable.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 66 Wishes to appropriate to himself the reputation which he had only a right to share, and that in no great ratio. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-Sea House*, Executorships .. which excited his spleen or soothed his vanity in equal ratios. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. i. 103 The progress of knowledge bore the same ratio to the decline of ecclesiastical influence. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* v. 174 The amount of will which we severally carry into the act of prayer is the ratio of its sincerity.

3. *spec.* In monetary science, the quantitative relation in which one metal stands to another in respect of their value as money or legal tender.

1879 E. CAZALET *Bimetallism* 26 Such a fixed ratio is eminently desirable for the welfare of all civilized nations. 1881 EVART in Horton *Silver Pound* (1887) 309 The adoption of the ratio of 15½ to 1, would accomplish the..object with less disturbance in the monetary systems .. than any other ratio.

†**4.** = RATION *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, A cow..eat up two ratios and half of dried grass. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 51 The Governor .. furnished the .. invaders with a ratio of biscuit and wine. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Captain Jackson*, Sliding a slender ratio of Single Gloucester upon his wife's plate.

†**Ratio·cinant,** *a. nonce-wd.* [a. F. pr. pple. of *ratiociner* (see next), after scholastic L. *ratio ratiocinans.*] That reasons.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. vi, I have not asked this question without cause causing, and reason truly very ratiocinant.

Ratiocinate (ræʃio·sine·ɪt), *v.* [f. L. *ratiōcināt-*, ppl. stem of *ratiōcināri* to calculate, deliberate, f. *ratio* RATIO. Cf. F. *ratiociner* (16th c. in Littré).] *intr.* To reason, to carry on a process of reasoning. (Now *rare* in serious use.)

1643 DIGBY *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 87 A Philosopher that should ratiocinate strictly and rigorously. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 19 The Ax cuts for the sake of something, though it self does not ratiocinate. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Four Ages of Poetry* Wks. 1875 III. 333 Patriarchs.. who..seemed to have ratiocinated in the following manner. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men* v. vi. 277 Don't ratiocinate with me—I cannot bear it.

Hence **Ratio·cinating** *ppl. a.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 89 My ratiocinating Faculty. 1896 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 7/1 All the ratiocinating ..character of the Germans showed itself.

Ratiocination (ræ·ʃiɒsine·ɪ·ʃən). Also 6 **ratiocin-**, 7 **ratiotin-**. [ad. L. *ratiōcinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ratiōcināri*: see prec. Cf. F. *ratiocination* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The process of reasoning.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 78 Raciocinacion is, that cometh of hope of any commodity, or to eschewe any discommodity. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1344 Without any discourse of reason, or ratiocination. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 2 There are some truths so plain and evident, and open, that need not any process of ratiocination to evidence or evince them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 31 ¶ 11 He has observed in many trades the effect of close thought and just ratiocination. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 78 We resort to Geometry, as the most perfect, and the purest series of ratiocination which has been invented. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 55 He had not arrived at any one of the truths of his special gospel by the road of ratiocination.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; also, a conclusion arrived at by reasoning. (Common in 17th c.)

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* II. xii, The ratiocinative [conjunction] copies the partes of a ratiocination. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 135 The Romanists must acknowledge [etc.] .. or then they must foregoe these ratiocinations. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxii, Other men may amuse themselves with subtle definitions, or intricate ratiocinations. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 11, I have no apology, therefore, to make, for those inductions, or those ratiocinations. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 516 The one a cool, a frigid ratiocination; the other, an awful and terrible reality.

3. Power or habit of reasoning. *rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 220 So infinite a Fancy, bound in by a most Logical ratiocination. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 285 For us, that have ratiocination .. we know [what] we have to do here. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 94 A lady of prodigious ratiocination as well as of profound information.

Ratiocinative (ræʃio·sĭnătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *ratiōcinātīv-us*: see RATIOCINATE and -IVE. Cf. F. *ratiocinatif* (14th c., Oresme).] Characterized by, given to, or expressive of, ratiocination.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* II. xii, Conjunction .. of it ther be tuoe sortes, the one enunciative, and the other ratiocinative. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 475 All the faculties of thy soule, vegitatiue, sensitiue, ratiocinatiue. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 51 The conclusion is attained .. without any thing of ratiocinative process. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 82 The whole gamut of eloquence from the ratiocinative to the declamatory. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 4/7 The machinery of the ratiocinative logician .. has no place in his speeches.

Ratio·cinator. [a. L. *ratiōcinātor* agent-n. f. *ratiōcinārī* to ratiocinate.] One who reasons.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 51 The puzzlement of ratiocinators became profounder than ever.

Ratio·cinatory, *a.* = RATIOCINATIVE.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* II. iii. (1821) 141 With ratiocinatory, or at least disceptatorial cunctation.

Ration (rē·ɪ·ʃən, ræ·ʃən), *sb.* Also 8 **ratian.** [a. F. *ration* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *ratiōnem* RATIO. The second pronunciation is usual in the army, and may be due to the adoption of the word in sense 3 from Fr.]

†**1.** Reasoning. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1550 BP. HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* vi. 138 b, We be not so addicte and geuen vnto humane ration, that we wyll beleue nothinge more than reason is able to accompt and geue answer for.

†**2.** = RATIO 2 and 3. *Obs.*

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 272 What he saith here of Rations or Proportions. 1692 O. WALKER *Gr. & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* 6 That Ration of Gold to Silver was 12 to one. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 24 The musick, and the rations of the intervals subtilized. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 347 Increasing in a reduplicating ration.

3. A fixed allowance or individual share of provisions; *spec.* in the army and navy, the daily amount of certain articles of food allotted to each officer and man. (Sometimes, esp. in *pl.*, simply = provisions, food.)

1702–11 in *Milit. & Sea Dict.* 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIII. 276 The Corn that used to be measured out to them by Rations (or stinted Allowances) was given them with out Measure. 1776 J. HANCOCK in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 236 The cost of a ration, as furnished by the Commissary-General. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, Cutting with their dirks their rations from the carcasses which were there suspended. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 409 The fresh labour with diminished rations was too much for their strength. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 3/2 A 'ration' in the literal military sense of the word means 1 lb. bread and ¾ lb. meat (bone included).

b. *Mil.* The daily allowance of forage or provender assigned to each horse or other animal.

1727–41 [see c]. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Forage*, This forage is divided into rations, one of which is a day's allowance for a horse. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 143/1 The daily ration laid down for all horses is 12 lbs. of oats and 12 lbs. of hay.

c. An allowance, share, portion, *of* provisions or other supplies.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The horse have rations of hay and oats, when they cannot go out to forage. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 19/2 A sum of money..in lieu of their regular ration of provisions. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 78 Septimus Severus added to the corn, a ration of oil. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 25 June 6/1 He will be able to carry forward with him eighty thousand rations of fuel, consisting of coal.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ration beef, -carrier, grievance, scale, warrant*, etc.

1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Ration*, The Commanding Officer has the power by the Ration Warrant of 14th July, 1827, of diminishing .. this allowance. 1882 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* II. iii. 53 Dining heartily on ration beef and dry bread. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 115 The ration-carriers .. were always conveying provisions, water, wood, all things necessary to the shepherds. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 844 One more instance of a ration grievance, and we will pass on. 1897 P. WARUNG *Old Regime* 81 The daily ration-scale permitted him only 16 ozs. uncooked maize-meal.

Ration (rē·ɪ·ʃən, ræ·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To supply (persons) with rations; to provision; to put on a fixed allowance.

1859 *Times* 3 Mar. 7/6 The humane provision of rationing immigrants for the first 3 months. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286/1 He was able by rationing the townsmen as well as his troops to make this supply last to the present time.

2. To divide (food, etc.) into rations; to serve *out* in fixed quantities.

1870 *Daily News* 2 Nov., It will not be necessary to ration the bread until the 1st of January. 1873 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (ed. 8) 78 The crew of a boat abandoned at sea, among whom the last biscuit had been rationed out.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To obtain a supply of food.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 303 In the sparse cultivation, .. they were rarely able to ration oftener than once a week.

Hence **Ra·tioned** *ppl. a.*, **Ra·tioning** *vbl. sb.*

1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 312 The rationing of soldiers ..was much neglected. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 10 You have to dine at a restaurant until your rationing day comes round again. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 937 In preparation for the poorly rationed days.

†**Rationabi·lity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. late L. *rationābilitās* (once in Appuleius).] The faculty of being rational.

1656 BRAMHALL *Repl. Bp. Chalcedon* Wks. 1842 II. 24 Rationability, being but a faculty or specifical quality, is a substantial part of a man.

†**Ra·tionable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rationābilis*: see RATION and -ABLE. Cf. obs. F. *rationable.*]

1. Reasonable, just, right. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1436 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 4 It is ordanit..the alderman baillies and counsaile by this vitaile of rationable pryce as thai may. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 38 Of that desyre content was euerie wicht, Tha thocht it wes rationabill and richt. 1570–80 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 44 Gyffand vs..ane rationabyll drink-syluer. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 19 Whatsoever is akin to truth, this reason judgeth rationable, and agreeable to Reason.

2. Rational; sensible.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 26 Astrologers or Astronomers, .. that thinke Starres rationable Creatures, are worthy to be accounted most unreasonable and senselesse themselves. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 131 Laughter .. is a passion of the Rationable part.

Hence † **Ra·tionably** *adv.*, reasonably. *Obs.*

1646 J. LILBURNE *Jonah's Cry* (1647) 4, I professe I would doe it, if I were rationably able to doe it to morrow. 1679 J. SMITH *Narr. Popish Plot* 10 As they might very rationably believe.

Rational (ræ·ʃənăl), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **racional**, (6 **-all, -olle**), 6 **racyonall, 6– rational**, (7 **-all**). [ad. L. *rationāl-is*: see RATIO, RATION, and -AL. Cf. obs. F. *rational* (16th c.), OF. *rationel* (12th c.), F. *rationnel.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason. (Freq. in *rational being, creature.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiii. (1495) 56 The soule racional, in that he vsyth contemplacion, he hyghte *speculativus*. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 321 The racionall sences consisteth in reason, the whiche doth make a man or woman a reasonable beaste. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 432 We determine that the Braine is the Pallace of the Rationall Soule. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 409 Other bodies, not onely of rationall creatures, men and women, but also of irrational, birds and beasts. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 29 Sept., We are rational: but we are animal too. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, If you're a rational being, don't make such ridiculous excuses.

b. Exercising (or able to exercise) one's reason in a proper manner; having sound judgement; sensible, sane.

1632 B. JONSON *Magnetick Lady* III. v, You are one O' the deepest Politiques I ever met, And the most subtily rationall. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 34 Our most Rationall adversaries begin to reel towards us. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 239 They were told by a good rational Indian Woman [etc.]. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 535 Rational and experienced men tolerably well know,..how to distinguish between true and false liberty. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 216 Frequent restlessness and delirium, yet at times he is rational and patient. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. vii, Our rational and sober-minded islanders. 1856 C. BRONTE *Professor* xix, The man of regular life and rational mind never despairs.

c. *Med.* Applied to an ancient class of physicians, who deduced their treatment of cases from general principles. (Opp. to EMPIRICAL.)

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* E iij b, Seynge that none Emperyke, nor racyonall hath so wryten before. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 123 [They] are ready enough to slander the rationall Physitian. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Physician*, The ancients distinguished their physicians into various classes, or sects:—as Rational.Physicians [etc.]. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* IV. i. § 5 That medical sect which was termed the Empirical, in contradistinction to the rational and methodical sects.

d. *Rational Christians*: Such as claim superior rationality for their own form of Christianity.

A sect has been registered under this name since 1876.

1750 MASSON *Contin. True Rationalist* xii. 155 This is .. what shews me how convincing your Reasons are to determine me for the Establishment of a Society of Rational Christians.

2. Of, pertaining or relating to, reason.

Chiefly in *rational faculty, nature, power*, etc. Also †*rational philosophy*, mental philosophy.

a 1601 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 1190 Morall Philosophie was his chiefest end: for the rationall, the naturall, and Mathematickes..were but simple pastimes in comparison of the other. 1614 C. BROOKE *Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 125 My aspick flatterie, That shed such venome in my rationall powre. 1675 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* IV. iii. 102 As he is a meer Man, he differs no otherwise from Beasts, than by the Rational Property. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 61 Philosophy, rational logic, rhetoric [etc.]. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* VI. § 1. 126 Our rational faculty is the gift of God. *a* 1882 T. H. GREEN *Prolog. Ethics* § 207 The consciousness of unfulfilled possibilities of the rational nature common to all men.

†**b.** Existing (only) in the mind. (Opposed to REAL.) *Obs.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 104 Such things haue a being in our vnderstanding, and that is enough to make them rationall beings. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Proem. 6 These second Notions are not Real, but only Mental or Rational Beings, framed out of Real Beings.

3. Based on, derived from, reason or reasoning.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxvi, That parte of phisike called rationall, wherby is declared the faculties or powers of the body, the causis, accidentes, and tokens of sikenessis. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* vi. 56 He confesses a rational sovrantie of soule, and freedom of will in every man. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. iv. 218 Faith is a rational assent, or an assent founded on reason, tho' not the reason of the thing believed. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* 608 Of tastes that are natural, there are some that may be called rational, others that are merely animal. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* (ed. 2) I. I. xi. § 8. 212 Any..instance of rational apprehension, e.g. our knowledge that the surface of a sphere is equal to the area of a circle of twice its diameter.

b. *spec.* in *Chem.* and *Med.* (see quots.).

1850 Daubeny *Atomic The.* ix. (ed. 2) 297 By rational, in contradistinction to empirical, formulæ, we mean expressions of the manner in which the respective atoms are combined or grouped together, and not merely of the number of atoms of each of the ingredients present. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 275 Physical are more important than rational signs in establishing the diagnosis of cyst of the pancreas.

4. Agreeable to reason; reasonable, sensible; not foolish, absurd, or extravagant.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 123 We offer unto thee, this rationall and unbloody worship. 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 750 He might decline that Assistance, in which he had his Rationallest hopes. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 92 What Mr. Lowndes says about Gold Coins,..appears to me highly rational. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. 325 [He] will .. concur in any rational plan that may provide for the liberty of the individual. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 176 On the following morning..his answers were rational. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 104 All the organs of the body are better for moderate and rational use.

b. *Rational dress*: A form of dress for women, proposed as more sensible than that in general use. Now usually denoting the use of knickerbockers in place of a skirt, esp. for cycling. (Also *attrib.*) So *rational costume*, etc.

1883 *Catal. Rational Dress Exhib.* Pref., The Rational Dress Exhibition is intended to stimulate both the supply and the demand for good dress. 1888 *Rational Dress Society's Gaz.* No. 2 This is the time when rational dress principles will have more weight. 1899 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Apr. 221 If .. senior churchwardens protest against rational costume.

5. a. *Math.* Applied to quantities or ratios which can be expressed without the use of radical signs. †*Rational to* (see quot. 1614). Also *rational fraction* (see quot. 1823).

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. def. iii, Such magnitudes or quantities, which may be expressed by numbre, are called rationall. 1614 T. Bedwell *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 2 The Base and Height are said to be rational one to another, when as the rate or reason of both may be expressed by a number of the same measure given. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* x. prop. lxi. 237 The square of a binomiall line .. applyed unto a rationall line. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 116 Rational Quantities may be reduced to the Form of any assign'd Root. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 82 The square root of 3 is a surd root; but the square root of 4 is a rational root, being equal to 2. 1823 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math. Sci.*, *Rational Fractions* is the term commonly used to express those fractions which may be decomposed into other fractions, the sum of which is equal to the given fraction. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 41 P_i is a rational and integral function of $\cos\theta$.

b. *Rational horizon*: see Horizon 3.

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 149 The rationall Horizon diuides the whole spheare into two equall parts. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 310 The rationall horizon in heav'n is but one, and the sensible horizons on earth are innumerable. 1704 [see Horizon 3]. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* i. 52 If we suppose a spectator..to have his view bounded by the rational horizon.

†**6.** *Gram.* Of a conjunction: That indicates a reason. *Obs. rare.*

1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. iii. 84 Those words..are immediately subjoined to vers 16, and are connected therewith by the rational Particle γάρ, which points out the reason of that which next follows.

†**B.** *adv.* Rationally. *Obs. rare.*

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 29 If Baalam's Ass had, all his life, discours'd as rational as he did once.

C. *sb.*[1] Absol. uses of the adj.

1. a. A rational being. Chiefly in *pl.* = human beings, men. Now *Obs.* or *rare.*

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. (1612) 343 Beasts silent, that with Rationales was all a-mort suppose. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 6 b, Love to Art .. infers the party to be a true Rational. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2357/1 We must deprive our selves of our selves, as Rationals, and become more stupid then Brutes. 1755 Young *Centaur* 103 He is a Rational, dethroning Reason; and an Animal, transgressing Appetite. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* II. iii. (1792) 21, Kings succeed each other, not as rationals, but as animals. 1828 R. Craig in *Memorials* vi. (1862) 129 Something which might exercise the mind as well as limbs of the rationals assembled there.

b. An advocate of something 'rational'.

1756 in D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1863) 65 He [Henley] called himself 'a Rationalist', and on his death-bed repeatedly cried out, 'Let my notorious enemies know I die a Rational'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 3/2 As a 'rational', .. she thought that members should be free to adopt any costume that they liked.

†**2.** *Gram.* A conjunction indicating a reason.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 97 Coniunctions, Copulatiues, Rationals, Aduersitiues,..Expletiues, and certaine others.

†**3.** *Math.* A rational quantity. *Obs. rare.*

1685 J. Wallis *Alg.* xcix. 373 A Fraction (in Rationals) less than the proposed (Irrational) *p*. 1797 Stokes in *Trans. Royal Irish Acad.* VI. 222 Four quadratics and a rational may be reduced at least with the same ease.

4. †**a.** The rational part of man. *Obs. rare*[−1]. **b.** That which is rational or reasonable. **c.** A rational concept.

1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* II. ii, Your rational's reversed, carrying your understandings in your legs. 1874 H. Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* III. xiii. 362 This absolute end,.. can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of Rationals. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 86 They not the less were mated, and proclaimed the rational their issue.

5. *pl.* 'Rational' dress; knickerbockers for women.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 6/2 Small shoes and latter-day 'rationals'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 8/1 A mild plot amongst lady cyclists to persuade her ladyship .. to adopt 'rationals'.

Rational (ræ·ʃənăl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 **racionale**, (4 -al), 6 -all, 7 **rationall**, (-ale,) 9 **rational**. [ad. L. *rationāle*, neut. of *rationālis* adj. (see prec.); used in the Vulg. to translate Heb. *hōshen*, after the Sept. λογεῖον oracle, oracular instrument.]

†**1.** The breastplate worn by the Jewish high-priest. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxv. 7 The racionale, that is the clooth in the brest of the coope, and in the brest of the preest. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiii. 82 Aaron had a broche or a tatche fastned vnder his breste that was cleped racionale. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 The adornament of Aaron, called his Racionall. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 93 The twelve stones in the Rationall or breast-plate of Aaron. [1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. v, Philo writes of the Figure of the Rationale, or Sacerdotal Breast-plate.]

b. An ornament formerly worn on the breast by bishops during the celebration of mass.

The real nature of the rational has been the subject of much discussion: see Du Cange s.v. *Rationale*, Rock *Church* etc. I. 366, II. 159, and Macalister *Eccl. Vestments* (1896) 110.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. 371 Bishop Giffard, who died A. D. 1301,..is figured in a chasuble, having pinned upon his breast the rational. *Ibid.* II. 159 The real 'rational' has nothing to do with the 'pall'. 1884 A. J. Butler *Anc. Coptic Churches* II. 122 The rational .. is mentioned among the ancient ornaments of the Celtic bishops.

†**2.** = Rationale 2. *Obs. rare.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 34 To afford an account or rational of old Rites. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 17, I looked over the Canons, the Rational, the Ceremonial, the Rubrick, imagining the Exposing mention'd, must be some new part of our Ecclesiastical Discipline.

†**Ra·tional,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rationālis* (3rd c.), sb. use of *rationālis* adj. Rational.] *Rom. Antiq.* An accountant or auditor.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 77 The Receiver of ther Emperours Finances .. had under him in Britaine the Rationall or Auditor of the Summes and revenues of Britaine. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 115 His Rational of Private State in Britain, to say nothing of other inferior Officers.

‖ **Rationale** (ræʃənæ·lĭ). [L., neut. of *ratiōnālis*: see Rational *a.*]

1. A reasoned exposition of principles; an explanation or statement of reasons; †a set of reasoned rules or directions.

1637 Bp. Sparrow (*title*) A Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 28 They could not give any manner of Rationale of their own divine Service. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 396 The writings of all those, who have given a rationale of the Egyptian rites. 1846 Mozley *Ess.* (1878) I. 229 A rationale of heroism was not likely to tell much on English minds. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 99 Where these facts are admitted, .. the rationale usually appended is that their source is a diabolical one.

2. The fundamental reason, the logical or rational basis (*of* anything).

1688 Bp. S. Parker *Reas. Abrog. Test* 124 This gives us the true Rationale of the Mosaick Law. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 309 They laid down the Rationale and Ground-Work that the Judgment of the Assize was founded upon. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 161 He sees the rationale of the whole system, its origin and its operation. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xxv. § 2 Such, I conceive, is the true theory or rationale of underselling. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 3 To discover the rationale of social progress is the ambition of this age.

Rationalism (ræ·ʃənălĭz'm). [f. Rational *a.* + -ism. Cf. F. *rationalisme.*]

1. *Med.* The principles of the 'rational' school of physicians.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 283 A remark on medical empiricism and rationalism. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 Acquainted with the divisions of empiricism and rationalism.

2. *Theol.* **a.** The practice of explaining in a manner agreeable to reason whatever is apparently supernatural in the records of sacred history. **b.** The principle of regarding reason as the chief or only guide in matters of religion, or of employing ordinary reasoning to criticize and interpret religious doctrines.

1827 C. H. Sack in Pusey *Hist. Eng.* (1828) p. xii, Common rationalism, which the theological faculty of Berlin has..for more than fifteen years imparted to theological study. 1846 J. H. Newman *Ess. Development* v. § 3. 311 Its spirit was rationalizing, and had the qualities which go with rationalism. 1884 J. Parker *Larger Ministry* 28 Rationalism does not more distinctly recognise human reason than it is recognised by evangelical philosophy.

3. *Metaph.* A theory (opposed to *empiricism* or *sensationalism*) which regards reason, rather than sense, as the foundation of certainty in knowledge.

1857 Fleming *Vocab. Philos.* 419 According to rationalism, reason furnishes certain elements, without which, experience is not possible. 1895 tr. *Falckenberg's Hist. Mod. Philos.* 81 Under [Wolff] rationalism stiffens into a scholastic dogmatism, soon to run out into a popular eclecticism.

4. Used with reference to 'rational' dress.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/3 The triumphs of Rationalism ..in the domain of dress.

Rationalist (ræ·ʃənălist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -ist. Cf. F. *rationaliste* (1539).]

1. One who forms his opinions by pure or *a priori* reasoning; *spec.* a 'rational' physician.

a 1626 Bacon *Apoph.* II. § 21 The empirical philosophers are like to pismires. ..The rationalists are like the spiders. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 79 It concerns the highest Governour, who is Judge of all, .. to be an absolute rationalist, for that reason is the intention of Law. 1801 Surr *Splendid Misery* II. 163 Whatever you may say, or all the Rationalists in the world may preach, ..there is such a thing as falling in love at first sight. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 5 Those physicians are called rationalists who do not value the facts themselves so highly as their explanation.

2. *Theol.* One who rationalizes in matters of religion or sacred history; an adherent of rationalism.

1647 *Clarendon State Papers* II. App. p. xl, The Presbyterian and Independent agree well enough together. But there is a new sect sprung up among them, and these are the Rationalists. 1670 Sanderson *Pref. Ussher's Power Princes*, A mere Rationalist (that is to say in plain English, an Atheist of the late Edition). 1747 [Masson] (*title*) A Letter to the Author of an Address to all Rationalists in Great Britain. 1789 J. Erskine in *Life C. Nisbet* (1840) 197 He is half way over to the German Rationalists (as they call themselves). 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 12. 45 The Rationalist .. makes the whole subject of Religion and Revelation .. a matter of sensible evidence or intellectual demonstration.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Rationalistic.

1828 Pusey (*title*) An Historical Enquiry into the Probable Causes of the Rationalist Character. *a* 1857 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rem.* I. 49 Rationalist criticism has always been content with the endeavour to destroy. 1873 L. Stephen *Ess. Freethinking* 319 The answer given by the rationalist divines.

3. One who adopts 'rational' dress.

1899 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Apr. 222 The hotels, etc. at which Rationalists are welcome.

Rationalistic (ræ·ʃənălĭ·stik), *a.* [f. prec.]

1. Characterized by rationalism.

1830 Pusey *Hist. Eng.* II. 415 Against a rationalistic Christianity Rationalism may triumph. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 411 A rationalistic spirit which revolted against all formularies.

2. Given or inclined to rationalism.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 311/1 The way being thus prepared, the number of rationalistic divines increased. 1883 Wace *Gospel & its Witnesses* i. 13 If we could be sure that a miracle was inconceivable, the method of rationalistic writers would..be justified.

Hence **Rationali·stical** *a.* (1847 in Webster); **Rationali·stically** *adv.* (1847 *Ibid.*); **Rationali·sticism,** rationalism.

1865 R. Druitt *Rep. Cheap Wines* 99 The contagion of rationalisticism. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 77 He takes Homer into the account, but rationalistically.

Rationality (ræʃənæ·lĭti). [ad. late L. *ratiōnālitās* (Tertullian): see Rational *a.* and -ity. Cf. F. *rationalité.*]

1. The quality of possessing reason; the power of being able to exercise one's reason.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 49 Rationalitie is the intrinsecall part of man. 1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* v. i, Thou hast impudence enough to draw thy rationality in question. 1726 Butler *Serm. Rolls Chap.* vii. 129 Some kind of brute Force within, prevails over the Principle of Rationality. 1777 M. Morgan *Ess. Falstaff* 159 [Vice] is inconsistent with moral agency, nay, with rationality itself. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. ii. (1849) 5 She spoke with great rationality. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 274 We call rationality the distinction of man, when compared with other animals.

2. The fact of being based on, or agreeable to, reason.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 234 The ingenuity and rationality of it will prevail more then our slender performances. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 20 The Wisdom, and unquestionable Rationality of the Divine Ordination among the Jews. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* III. I. (1765) 155 [To society] we owe ..the very Elegance and Rationality of our Existence. 1806 A. Knox *Rem.* I. 29 To preserve the rationality of religion .. to secure it from the charge of enthusiasm. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. ii. 21 A principle of belief, to which he flatly denies rationality.

b. A rational or reasonable view, practice, etc.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 69 There are some little rationalities..which are well, and decent and pretty. 1660 Burney *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 57 The Court of Admiraltie, who depend upon that great head of Rationalities, Iustinian. 1835 F. W. Faber *Lett.* (1869) 21 Anticipating quite as much danger from the mysticisms of Newman as from the rationalities of Whately. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) II. 148 The rights of rationalities became a great question in Europe.

3. The tendency to regard everything from a purely rational point of view.

1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1784, 5 May, Even men of pretty dry rationality may believe that there was an inter-

mediate interposition of Divine Providence. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VIII. lviii, Phlegmatic rationality stares and shakes its head at these unaccountable prepossessions.

†**4.** *Math.* The quality of being rational (5 a). *Obs.*

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* x. prop. xviii. 247 These wordes in length and in power are neuer referred to rationalitie, or irrationalitie.

†**5.** = Rationale 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 373 Many well directed intentions, whose rationalities will never beare a rigid examination.

Rationalizable (ræ·ʃənăləi·zăb'l), *a.* [-able.] That may be rationalized.

1896 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 175 This adaptation justifies us in treating reality as everywhere rationalisable.

Rationalization (ræ·ʃənăləizē·ʃən). [-ation.]

1. The act of making rational or intelligible, or the result of this.

1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. I. vii. § 42 The two Carthages are mere rationalizations of Claude. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 556 The rationalization which explains the legend.

2. *Math.* The process of clearing from irrational quantities. (See Rational *a.* 5 a.)

1853 Cayley in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jrnl.* VIII. 97 (*title*) On the Rationalisation of certain algebraical Equations.

Rationalize (ræ·ʃənăləiz), *v.* [f. Rational *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render conformable to reason; to explain on a rational basis.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xviii. 89 The second Olympic composed for the .. purpose of rationalizing the Theban Eagle. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xvi. I. 533 The disposition of Herodotus to rationalise the miraculous narratives of the current mythes. 1883 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 9 When life has been duly rationalized by science .. care of the body is imperative.

b. To clear *away* by reasoning.

1855 Kingsley *Sir W. Raleigh* Misc. (1859) I. 1 To rationalize away all the wonders, till we make them at last impossible, and give up caring to believe them.

2. *Math.* To clear from irrational quantities.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 670 The differential function .. may be rationalized. 1888 C. Smith *Algebra* (1893) 213 Find factors which will rationalize the following expressions.

3. To endow with reason. *rare.*

1896 [see Rationalized *ppl. a.*].

4. *intr.* To employ reason or rationalism; to think rationally or in a rationalistic manner.

1835 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 137 When we ask for reasons when we should not, we rationalise. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1185 But subdue the bard And rationalize a little.

Hence **Ra·tionalized** *ppl. a.*, **Ra·tionalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ra·tionalizer**, one who rationalizes.

1855 Sir G. C. Lewis *Credib. Rom. Hist.* xi. I. 426 According to another, and probably a *rationalized, version. 1896 *Spectator* 11 Apr. 519 Swift's grim conceptions of animalized man and rationalized animals. 1834 T. Keightley *Tales* vii. 250 Whittington's Cat has not escaped the *rationalisers. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 250 The fault of the rationalizer lay in taking allegory beyond its proper action. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 327 Partial and local *rationalising of religion. 1841 Gladstone *State in Rel. with Ch.* x. (ed. 4) 367 The confession of faith of some *rationalising philosopher. *c* 1852 *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 483/2 The rationalising multiplier here is $5+\sqrt{3}$. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 543 Such rationalizing doubts are indignantly dismissed.

Rationally (ræ·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. Rational *a.*]

1. In a rational manner; reasonably.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 146 If he rationally follow the precedent method. 1659 Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* 23 No such consectaries could be logically and rationally deduced from such premises. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 174 The sum of money aforesaid, which in a time of such extreme distress..could not be rationally given. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 387 The honest expression of opinions conscientiously and rationally entertained.

2. In respect of, by means of, reason. *rare.*

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 150 Here are foure termes rationally distinguished, but three really, viz. Law, Magistrate, People. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. iv. 223 If .. the intelligible world be the more certain of the two, because rationally evident.

Rationalness (ræ·ʃənălnĕs). Now *rare.* [f. as prec.] The state or quality of being rational.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 15 He that would justifie the rationalness of any adventure, must prove the prize at least to equal the worth of that he hazards for it. 1664 H. More *Apology* 487 All that I averre is the Rationalness of this Position, not the Truth thereof. 1727 in Bailey, vol. II. 1889 J. J. Thomas *Froudacity* 215 The existence of a Deity and the rationalness of entreating him in prayer.

Rationary (ræ·ʃənări), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *rationārius*, or f. L. *ratiōn-em*: see Ratio and -ary 1.] †**a.** 'Of or belonging to account or reckoning' (Blount 1656). *Obs.* **b.** (See quot.)

a 1866 Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* (1870) xviii. 275 Ethics ..must be rationary (i. e. interested in the reasons of facts) as distinguished from positivist.

Ra·tionate, *v. rare.* [f. late L. *ratiōnāt-*, ppl. stem of *ratiōnārī* to reason, f. *ratio* Ratio.] *intr.* To reason, to ratiocinate.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. (1658) 419 When they will have beasts rationate and understand. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 535 The doctor, therefore, rationated inconsequentially.

†**Ra·tionative,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ive.] That gives or introduces a reason.

1650 Weekes *Truth's Conf.* ii. 54 The first particular in the 11. Verse [For] which is a Rationative Particle. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 5 An argumentative, or rationative description of the object of feare.

Ra·tionless, *a. rare.* [-less.] Without rations.

1865 *Standard* 19 Apr., He might..suddenly find himself and his army rationless and surrounded.

Ra·tionment. *rare.* [f. Ration *v.* + -ment, after F. *rationnement.*] The act of rationing.

1870 *Standard* 19 Nov., Very early in the siege .. the census was taken for the rationment of butchers' meat.

Ratiotination, obs. form of Ratiocination.

Ra·titate, *a. rare*—0. [f. next, after *carinate.*] Ratite. (Ogilvie 1882.)

Ratite (ræ·təit), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *ratis* raft + -ite 2. Cf. L. *ratītus* (of a coin) marked with the figure of a raft.] Of or belonging to the *Ratitæ*, a class of birds (so named by Merrem, 1812) having a keelless sternum, as the ostrich, emu, cassowary, etc. (Opposed to *carinate.*)

1877 Newton in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. IV. XX. 500 *Megistanes* was used in 1816 by Vieillot .. for the whole group of Ratite Birds then known. 1885 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 19/2 The corresponding characters peculiar to the Ratite Division being the disconnected condition of the barbs of the feathers.., the non-existence of the furcula [etc.].

Hence **Ra·titous** *a.*

1880 *Nature* XXI. 347 The avian, and indeed ratitous character of the animal.

Ratle(r, obs. ff. Rattle *sb.*1 and *v.*1, Rattler.

Ratlin(e, ratling (rætlin, -liŋ). *Naut.* Forms: α. 5 radelyng, 5, 7– ratling, 7, 9 rattling. β. 8– ratlin, 9 rattlin. γ. 5 rad(d)elyne, 8– ratline. [Of obscure origin: perh. the same word as OF. *rael-*, *raalingue* (? from **rade-*, **ratelingue*), now *ralingue* small cordage employed to strengthen the edge of a sail.

There is no evidence that the ending *-line* is identical with Line *sb.*2; cf. the synonymous Du. *weveling* with LG. *wevelīne*, G. *webelcine.*]

1. Thin line or rope such as is used for the ratlines (see 2); also *ratline stuff*, † *line.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 111 My Lord paid him for iij. hausers, a peir takkes, a ratling line for Chewdes, weing C. a quarter xiij. lb. xv. s. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 185 Raddelyne Marlyne & Sayletwyne. Also..payed for DC weyght Radelyng..iiiij *s.* 1835 Constable in Leslie *Mem.* (1845) 268 A supply of rattlin for his hammock. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log of Sea-waif* 323 We had no new ratline stuff on board.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) One of the small lines fastened horizontally on the shrouds of a vessel, and serving as steps by which to go up and down the rigging.

Catch-ratline: see latest quots. in β and γ.

α. 1611 Cotgr., *Enflecheures*, the ratlings, the cordie steps whereby mariners climbe vp to the top of the mast. *a* 1685 Otway *Compl. Muse* xviii, With ill-furl'd Sails, and Rattlings loose. 1797 Nelson 23 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cxliv, A brace, bowling, halyards, or any rope, even to a rattling. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 399, I placed my hands on the shrouds..and lightly touched with my feet the lower rattlings.

β. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 113 The Main Shrowds, and the Cross-lines, called Ratlins, serving as Steps to go into the Main-top. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* II. 224 The seeming firm-set ladder to towering Fame, will become the rolling ratlins of lasting Infamy. 1816 Scott *Antig.* viii, Make the chair fast with the rattlin—haul taught and belay! *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 35 Every sixth ratlin will be a catch ratlin, that is, the end of the ratlin is seized to the after shroud.

γ. 1721 in Bailey. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 143 Up ladders and steps, and up ratlines and stairs, We pass'd. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 13 All the ratlines are seized to the after shroud but one, except every fifth ratline, which is seized to the after shroud, and is called a catch ratline.

Hence † **Ratlin(e** *v.*, *trans.* to furnish with ratlines. *Obs.* (Cf. Rattle *v.*2)

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 277 DC Radelyne .. spent apon reparacion & Radelynyng of the Shrowdes. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 113 The main Swifter, a Part of the Shrowds, but not ratlin'd.

Rat-line. *rare*—0. [Of obscure origin.] 'The rope or cord used for enclosing any spot or ground' (Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

Ra·tling. *rare.* [-ling.] A little rat.

1882 'Basil' (R. A. King) *Love the Debt* xlii, The cellar soon swarmed with rats and ratlings.

Raton, Ratoner: see Ratton, -er.

Ratoon (rătū·n), *sb.* Also 8–9 **ratt-.** [ad. Sp. *retoño* a fresh shoot or sprout.] A new shoot or sprout springing up from the root of the sugar-cane after it has been cropped.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 232, I then took each rattoon apart, and found it fastened to a joint of these last canes. *a* 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 88 After these original plants have been cut, their roots throw up suckers which in time become canes, and are called ratoons. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 111 Next year the cane sprouts from the stubble, and is called first ratoons. .. The second year it sprouts again, and is called second ratoons.

transf. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 493 The Jamaican reference to a meal made off the remnants of a previous feast as 'eating the rattoons'.

attrib. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 459 On the banks of the Essequebo, thirty crops of ratoon canes have been raised successively. 1880 J. S. Cooper *Coral Lands* I. xviii. 213 When cut in March or April the ratoon canes are made to grow in cold dry weather.

Ratoon (rătū·n), *v.* [f. prec. or ad. Sp. *retoñar* to sprout again, f. *retoño.*] *intr.* Of plants, *esp.* the sugar-cane: To send up new shoots after being cut down or cropped. † Said also of the ground.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 130 Where the ground is observed to produce a kind plant and to rattoon well. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 260 Some sorts of Cotton did not rattoon or stool so well as others. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 666 In the West India plantations the cane is frequently allowed to ratoon for eight successive crops. 1880 J. S. Cooper *Coral Lands* I. xviii. 214 Such a cane must be hardy and healthy, grow rapidly, ratoon quickly and often.

Hence **Ratoo·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 357 He makes a greater revenue than the Grenada planter on the present mode of rattooning. 1882 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* V. 1868 By constant ratooning, the produce of sugar per acre..yields [etc.].

Ratorn, obs. Sc. form of Return *v.*

†**Rat-rane.** *Sc. Obs.* [Rane *sb.*] = Rat-rime.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 To reyd I begane The riotest ane ragment wyth mony rat rane.

Ratret, obs. Sc. form of Retreat.

Ra·t-rime. *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 **ratt-.** [f. *rat*, prob. onomatopœic (cf. *rattle* vb.) + Rime.] A piece of doggerel verse; a rigmarole.

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 The royetest ane ragment with mony ratt rime. *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomeris* 146 Thy roustie ratrimes, made but mater. 1636 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 404 What will a rat-ryme of words work upon an hard unrenewed heart? 1728 Ramsay *Last Sp. Miser* xix, With a lang rat-rhime of cant. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii, 'I cannot use a prayer like a rat-rhyme', answered the honest clergyman. 1894 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

Ratsbane (rætsbē·n). [f. Rat *sb.*1 + Bane.]

1. Rat-poison; † *spec.* arsenic. (Now only *literary.*)

1523 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 108 For milke and rattisbane for the rats in the church. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 41 Men cover ratts bane vnder suger or hony. 1679 Dryden *Troilus & Cr.* Epil. 9 As we strew rat's-bane when we vermin fear. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 161 Endeavours were us'd .. to destroy the Mice and Rats,..by laying Rats-Bane. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* I. 354 Black ratsbane, which That very Rat, who..Nurtures himself on poison, dare not touch.

fig. 1593 Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 293 That peece of Alchimy, that can turne the Rattes-bane of Villany into the Balme of honesty. 1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* IV. i. 140 Playes are Rats-bane to government of Commonweales. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* V. i. P 15 Running in debt is ratsbane to him.

2. Applied to certain plants (see quots.).

1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 583 The fruit of *Chailletia toxicaria* is said to be poisonous, it is called Ratsbane in Sierra Leone. 1886 *W. Som. Word-bk., Rat's Bane*, chervil. A common wild umbelliferous plant, in appearance something like hemlock—probably mistaken for it.

Hence **Ra·tsbaned** *ppl. a.*, poisoned with ratsbane.

1638 R. Junius (Younge) *Drunkards Character* 269 Which makes them like ratsband Rats, drinke and vent.

Ratsche, obs. Sc. form of Ratch *sb.*1

Ratspuche, obs. form of Rajpoot.

Rat's-tail. [f. Rat *sb.*1 Cf. Rat-tail.]

1. *pl.* in *Farriery*: † **a.** Chaps or cracks on the back of a horse's hind legs, also called cratches or scratches. *Obs.* **b.** Warty or suppurating excrescences on the same part. (See quots. and cf. Rat-tail 1.)

1580 Blundeville *Horsemanship* IV. cxxxix. 61 Of the Cratches or Rats tailes, called of the Italians Crepaccie. This is a kind of long scabbie rifts growing right vp and downe in the hinder part from the fewterlock vp to the Curbe. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 314 They be all ..one and the same disease, as mules, kibes, rats tayles, crepanches. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/4 A brown Bay cropt Mare,..with two Rats Tails on each Leg behind. 1722 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. 246 Of Warts, Scratches, Rats-Tails and other Excrescences on the Legs and Pasterns. *Ibid.* 247 Rats-tails .. generally creep from the Pasterns to the middle of the Shank. 1831 Dalziel *Dis. Horses* 101 Rats' Tails, excrescences discharging ichorous matter, extending from the middle of the shank to the fetlock.

2. Applied to various things resembling a rat's tail in shape: **a.** The tapering end of a rope (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). **b.** A rat-tail file (*Ibid.*). **c.** A candle-end. **d.** A lank lock of hair. **e.** A tapering rib or tongue of metal.

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* I, The end of a candle of tallow, or 'rat's tail', as we called it. 1899 Besant *Orange Girl* II. v. 174 Their hair hung about their shoulders loose and undressed: it was not unbecoming in the young, but in the older women it became what is called rats' tails.

3. *attrib.* **rat's tail crane** (see quot.). ? *Obs.*

1729 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 196 This Crane is of the Sort which is commonly call'd a Rat's Tail Crane, .. moving round a strong Post like a Wind-mill, so that it may turn quite round with all its Load.

Ratt, obs. form of Rat.

Ratta, obs. form of Rata.

Ra·ttage. *nonce-wd.* [f. Rat *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + -age.] Percentage of people who 'rat'.

1897 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XI. 229 In the Scots Peers we find a Rattage of no less than ninety per cent.

Rat-tail. [f. Rat *sb.*1 Cf. Rat's-tail.]

1. *pl.* = Rat's-tail 1.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Rat-tails*, or Arrests, in the manege, signify callous hard swellings upon the hinder legs

under the hough, running along the sinew. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xiv. (1848) 275 On the back part of the leg, are sometimes excrescences, called by farriers Rat-Tails, from the appearance they give the hair.

2. A tail resembling that of a rat; *esp.* a horse's tail with little or no hair; also, a horse having a hairless tail, or the diseased condition which causes the hair of the tail to fall off.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4086/4 A black Horse .., with a Rat Tail. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 26 Buy a horse with a rat tail, if possible. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 540/1, I like his [a pointer's] clean-cut appearance, his rat-tail, his style in the field.

3. Something resembling a rat's tail.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi. (1880) 266 Their rat-tails of small green flowers prove them to be peppers.

4. A fish of the genus *Macrurus*, esp. *M. fabricii*. (Also called *Grenadier*.)

1882 GILBERT & JORDAN *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 811.

5. *attrib.* (Cf. RAT-TAILED.)

Rat-tail file, a fine round file used for enlarging holes in metal, etc. *Rat-tail grass*, a name given to two Australian grasses (*Ischæmum laxum* and *Sporobolus indicus*). *Rat-tail radish*, an East Indian radish (*Raphanus caudatus*).

1793 [see RAT-TAILED 1 b, quot. 1768]. 1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 12 Jan. (1888) I. 103 The clowns with lank rat-tail hair. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 824 Small taper round files are often called rat-tail files. 1866 *Harvard Memor. Biogr., S. Willet* I. 267 A rat-tail file .. would render useless in a moment a superb piece of ordnance. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants Austr.* 92 Rat-tail Grass. An upright, slender growing grass [etc.]. *Ibid.* 109 Rat-tail grass. A fine, open, pasture grass [etc.].

Ra·t-tailed, *a.* [f. RAT *sb.*[1] Cf. prec.]

1. Having a tail like that of a rat; *esp.* of horses, having a rat-tail.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1950/4 A Black Nag,..Mareheaded, and Rat-tailed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Rat-tailed*, a horse is thus called that has no hair upon his tail. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 231 A lean, rat-tailed mare. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* 31 He selected a bull-dog, one of the smooth rat-tailed species. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 6/2 The miserable little rat-tailed, greyhound beasts that furnish what is called mutton in this country.

b. of the larva of a drone-fly (*Eristalis*) having a long slender tail.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Rat-tailed worms*, in natural history, a species of fly-worms, with long tails, resembling those of rats. 1768 ARSCOTT in Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 335 Blowing flies and humble bees that come from the rat-tailed maggot. [In Polwhele's *Devon* (1793) I. 124 *note*, 'rat-tail maggot'.] 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 874/1 The rat-tailed larva of *Eristalis tenax*.

c. *spec.* in the names of certain animals.

Rat-tailed Kangaroo (see quot. 1846). *Rat-tailed serpent*, an American viper (*Bothrops lanceolatus*). *Rat-tailed shrew*, the Musk-rat. *Rat-tailed snake*, the Fer-de-lance.

1846 WATERHOUSE *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* I. 224 *Hypsiprymnus Murinus*, Rat-tailed Hypsiprymnus, or Rat-Kangaroo. *Ibid.*, Index, Rat-tailed Rat-Kangaroo. 1854 DAVY *West Indies* 273 [St. Lucia] possesses besides several kinds of harmless snakes, one that is poisonous, the rat-tailed snake. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii, We were..anxious to obtain at St. Lucia specimens of that abominable reptile, the Fer-de-lance, or rat-tailed snake. 1884 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 378 The Rat-tailed Shrew.

2. Of a spoon: Having a tail-like prolongation of the handle along the back of the bowl.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* III. 21 The slender little rat-tailed spoons.

Rattan, ratan (rătæ·n), *sb.*[1] Also 7 rat(t)oon, 8 **rat-tan.** [var. ROTANG, a. Malay رۏتن *rōtan*, app. for *rautan*, f. *rāut* to pare, trim, strip.]

1. a. One of several species of the genus *Calamus*, climbing palms growing chiefly in the East Indies, on the mainland and the islands, and to a small extent in Africa and Australia, and notable for their long thin jointed and pliable stems; also, a plant belonging to one of these species. **b.** = *Ground rattan* (see GROUND *sb.* 18 c).

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 17 Rattans grow in great abundance upon this Island. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 177 Precipices..so steep that we could only draw ourselves up..by a rattan. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 57 In the rattan, the Epidermis of which contains a sufficient quantity of flint to give light when struck by steel. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 129 These ratans form a tribe of plants .. which, though they resemble grasses or reeds in their appearance, are true trees of the palm kind.

2. A portion of the stem of a rattan, used for various purposes (cf. quots.).

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 86 Every thing .. Is tyed with rattans and other strings. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 17 A shady Contrivance, .. on the upper end of which sits the Master of the Family on a Bed of Rattans, a kind of Cane. 1796 tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope* in *Pinkerton* (1814) XVI. 13 Small ratans..fastened together with cotton-thread, so as to form an arch or a vaulted roof over the tomb. 1817 RAFFLES *Java* I. 42 The rattans..of Java are on the whole inferior to those of Sumatra and Borneo. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 252 These palms yield the canes or rattans of commerce.

b. *esp.* A switch or stick of rattan, used for beating a person or thing, or for carrying in the hand.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Sept., Mr. Hawley did give me a little black rattoon, painted and gilt. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 90 He .. was chabuck't upon the soles of his feet with rattans. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 185 Striking him with a rattan, at grumbling to do his duty. 1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 196 When I meet a gentleman I must..flourish my rattan, to show my shapes. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XIX. xviii. 229 A clothes-horse with a great-coat stretched out upon it, just ready for the rattan. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. vi. (1872) II. 196 Fritz he often enough beats, gives a slap to with his rattan.

3. Without article, as a material.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 Each mast has only two shrouds made of twisted rattan. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 106 The bow is generally of bamboo, and the string of split rattan. 1884 *Sunday at Home* June 397/2 These huts..are built of bamboos..tied with rattan.

4. *attrib.*, as *rattan bale, cable, cane, palm, stick.*

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 216/1 The nutmegs are .. packed up in *rattan bales. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 56 A wooden anchor, and *rattan cable, which by floating, made an excellent warp. 1681 tr. *Willis' Remg. Med. Wks.* Vocab. s.v. *Internodia*, the spaces in a *Ratoon Cane between the joynts or knots. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/6, 143 Bundles of Rattan Canes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cane*, Canes make a considerable article in commerce. There are imported two sorts, viz. walking and rattan canes. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* June 389/1 'Calamus rotangi' from the East, of which rattan canes are made. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 135 The *Rattan Palms .. are described as inhabitants of dense forests. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. vi. 145 Bound tightly together by strips of rattan palm stem. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, A thick *rattan stick with a brass ferrule.

Hence **Ratta·n** *v.*, *trans.* to fit with rattans; † **Ratta·ner** *nonce-wd.*, one who wields a rattan.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 168 [He] then to teach him better manners, Converts the hammals to rattan-ers. 1895 J. M. WALSH *Tea* 67 The chest .. [is] nailed, clamped, matted and rattaned.

Rattan (rătæ·n), *sb.*[2] Also 8 **ratan.** [Echoic.] = RATAPLAN.

1787 BURNS *Let. Dr. Moore* Wks. (Globe) 341, I did not know .. why my pulse beat such a furious ratan. 1844 AINSWORTH *St. James* I. v. 136 Their ears were saluted with the loud rattan of a drum.

Rattan, obs. form of RATTEN *v.*

Rattany, variant of RHATANY.

† **Rattar.** *Obs. rare.* A sieve used in gold-washing. Also *rattar-work.*

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 104 There must..be made of Brass Wire a Rattar or Seeve as wide or narrow as the Work requireth. ..The bigness of the Rattar is to be seven spans long. *Ibid.* 107 The before described Rattar-work.

Rattaree: see RAHDAREE.

Rat-tat (rætˌtæ·t), *sb.* [Echoic.] A sharp rapping sound, *esp.* of a knock at a door.

1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 3 Nov. I. 277 A violent rat-tat at the door made us jump. 1840–1 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* (ed. Warne) 87/2 A few moments before the postman's rat-tat was heard. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xi. 226 There came a soft little rat-tat at the street-door.

b. Used imitatively with vbs.

a 1845 HOOD *Double Knock* i, Rat-tat it went upon the lion's chin. *c* 1860 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* II, A breeze.. playing rat-tat With the bow of the ribbon round your hat.

So **Rat-tat-tat,** etc.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan. (1842) I. 183 A rat-tat-tat-tat ensued, and the Earl of Harcourt was announced. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 75 Coaches frequently drew up, with rat, tat, rat, tattere tat tat! 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXV, A low melodious hammer, rat, tat, tat, tat. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 43 The man that can..give a good rat-tat-tat, and feel that he will be welcome.

Hence † **Rattatattatory** *a.*; **Rat-tattooing.**

1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* p. viii, All the rattles in Bartholomew-Fair had been loudly conducing to the Rattatattatory Harmony. *c* 1852 THACKERAY *Yankee Volunteers* Misc. (1857) I. 50 Drummer making din .. With thy rat-tattooing.

Ratte, obs. form of RAT, RATE *sb.*[1]

† **Ra·tted,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAT *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Ragged, torn.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 144 How was þou hardy þis hous.. [to] neȝe, In on so ratted a robe & rent at the sydez?

† **Ra·tted,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAT *sb.*[3] or *v.*[3] + -ED[2].] Exposed on a wheel.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 139/4 Al the bodyes that were dampned to dethe that he coude fynde in townes and citees hanged & ratted.

Ratteen[1] (rătī·n). Also 7–8 **ratine,** 8 **ratin,** 8–9 **rateen.** [ad. F. *ratine* (1642), of unknown origin.] A thick twilled woollen cloth, usually friezed or with a curled nap, but sometimes dressed; a frieze or drugget. Now only *Hist.*

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2042/4 A..Cloak Lined with a Scarlet Ratteen. 1721 SWIFT *Epilogue* Wks. 1735 III. II. 182 We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen, And Anthony shall court her in ratteen. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 114 Cloths, Ratines, and Serges. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.*, etc. III. 49, I recommended him to have a brown rateen, which at that time was much wore. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. P 12 A cushion of ratteen under my head, and a coverlet over me of the same stuff. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XXV. 256 A half-dress suit of ratteen, lined with satin.

attrib. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. vi. 42, I had a Ratteen Coat that I brought from Dublin.

b. A piece of ratteen.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4218/3, 4 Ratteens, which make out 1028 Auns, and 5 Auns of Shalloon.

Ratteen[2]. *rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 84 There is another kind of mahogany, known by the name of Ratteen, which is often employed for panels, as its dimensions are large enough to prevent jointing.

Rattel(l, obs. forms of RATTLE.

Ratten (ræ·t'n), *v.* Also ratton, -tan. [Of obscure origin: connexion with *ratten* RATTON *sb.* has been suggested, but is not clear. The vbl. sb. is recorded earlier, and is more frequently used than the vb.] **a.** *trans.* To molest (a workman or employer) by rattening. **b.** *intr.* To practise rattening. Hence **Ra·ttener,** one who rattens.

1867 *Morning Star* 15 July, I have heard of another [workman] who disposed of a rattener .. and was never rattened afterwards. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc. II. 201 My cousin Godby, that has a waterwheel, was rattened, by his scythe-blades being flung in the dam. *Ibid.* 311 That sense of security which ratteners had enjoyed for many years.

Ratten, variant of RATTON, rat.

Ratten-, Ratting-crook, varr. RACKAN-CROOK.

1665 BRATHWAIT *Two Tales Chaucer* 135 Having laid his Heel on the Ratting Crook, to pass the Winter-night away. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 380 A seaty rattencreak hang dangling fra a black randle tree.

Ra·ttening, *vbl. sb.* [See RATTEN *v.*] The act or practice of abstracting tools, destroying machinery or appliances, etc., as a means of enforcing compliance with the rules of a trade-union, or of venting spite. (Chiefly associated with Sheffield.) Also *transf.*

1843 R. VAUGHAN *Age Grt. Cities* 292 The stone is made steady upon its iron spindle by means of wedges, and rattaning consists in driving in one of these wedges so far as slightly to crack the stone. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc. II. 201 You must not construe this that I was any way connected with the rattening. 1889 A. LANG *Lost Leaders* 204 If things go on as they are at present, perhaps we shall hear of literary rattening and picketing.

attrib. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec. 576/3 Another 'rattening' attempt was made in Sheffield. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 30 Oct., The well known Sheffield rattening case.

Ratter (ræ·tə1). [f. RAT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A ratcatcher; a dog which catches rats.

1858 LEWIS in Youatt *Dog* ii. 54 The little Dane is often a good ratter. 1887 *Century Mag.* Sept. 704/1 Against these ravages the company supply a special guardian in the person of the ratter.

2. One who 'rats': **a.** One who deserts his party, a renegade. = RAT *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* XXVII, In the famous old print of the minister rat-catcher..the ridicule on placemen ratters remains. 1885 E. A. ABBOTT *Bacon* 84 The *Essay on Faction* is .. almost cynical in its suppression of resentment against ratters and traitors.

b. A workman who refuses to join a strike, etc. = RAT *sb.*[1] 4 d.

Rattery (ræ·tĕri). [f. RAT *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. The qualities or conduct of a ratter; apostasy.

1822 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* CCVII. (1855) II. 226 The rattery and scoundrelism of public life. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 717, I can fancy him turning this rattery of your Lordship's to some account.

2. A place where rats are kept or abound.

a 1880 F. T. BUCKLAND *Notes & Jottings* (1882) 17 Our excellent friend..has set up a rattery.

Rattil(l, obs. forms of RATTLE.

Ra·ttinet. ? *Obs.* [f. F. *ratine* RATTEEN + -ET.] A woollen stuff, somewhat thinner and lighter than ratteen. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Ratting (ræ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. Desertion of one's party or principles. Also with *over*.

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 435 A minister of state suddenly changed sides .. and the ratting .. became general. 1827 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 426 He characterises the papers as a splendid instance of literary ratting. 1839 *Times* 10 Apr., A general ratting over of the Cabinet.

attrib. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. in Paris* VI. 105 This serves to nurse the ratting spirit; The less the bribe, the more the merit.

2. The catching or killing of rats.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 399 Ratting, or any other schoolboy's mischief. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolut. at Large* XIX, The most tempting solicitations to ratting and rabbiting.

attrib. 1832 *Boston Herald* 22 May 3/3 Committed for.. maliciously stabbing..with a ratting spear.

Ratting-crook: see RATTEN-CROOK.

Rattish (ræ·tiʃ), *a.* [f. RAT *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].]

1. Belonging to, resembling (that of) a rat; infested by rats.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2571/4 A brown bay Gelding..with.. a Rattish Tayl. 1822 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 99 A huge old mansion, that .. is now rather rattish. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 123 His thin white face had a rattish look sometimes.

2. Characteristic of a political 'rat'.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 636 Trimming, no doubt, and rattish thy career.

Rattle (ræ·t'l), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **rattell** (*Sc.* -ill), **ratell, -ille,** 6–7 **ratle,** 7 **rat(t)el.** [f. RATTLE *v.* Cf. (in senses 1–3) Du. and LG. *ratel*, G. *rassel*.]

I. 1. An instrument used to make a rattling noise, as: **a.** A case of some hard material containing small bodies which rattle when the instrument is shaken. (Chiefly used as a child's toy.) **b.** An instrument having a vibrating tongue fixed in a frame, which slips over the teeth of a ratchet-wheel with a loud noise when the instrument is whirled round. (Formerly used by watchmen and others to give an alarm.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 147, I wyll bye a rattell to styll my baby for cryenge. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* K viij, Great rattels..couuered with old parchement or dooble papers, small stones put in them to make noys, and set vpon the ende of a staff. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi. (1614) 764 All of them with Rattles in their hands making a great noise. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 4 An Entertainment very little above the Rattles of Children. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Academic Ode* Wks. 1812 II. 509 That instrument the Rattle, That draws the hobbling brotherhood to battle. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xiv, His next movement was to .. swing the watch round and round after the manner of a rattle.

transf. and *fig.* 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 18, I had .. put into his head nothing but Hawkes-bells and Rattles: All that he tooke delight in were merry tales, idle jests, and the like vanities. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis* xxvii. 166 Opinions are the Rattles of immature intellects. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 9 Sept. (1846) III. 388 A man at whom, in former days, I believe, Mr. Pitt has laughed for loving such rattles as drums and trumpets.

† **c.** A dice-box. *Obs.*

a 1732 GAY *Fables* II. xii. 39 When you the pilf'ring rattle shake, Is not your honour too at stake? 1796 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3).

2. a. A set of horny, loosely-connected rings forming the termination of the tail in the rattlesnake, by shaking which it produces a rattling noise. Also *pl.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 Those Rattels .. they take from the taile of a snake. *a* 1704 T. BROWNE *Martial* III. xliv. 151 Not snake in tail that carries rattle. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 211 A rattle-snake..reared up, bit his hand, and shook his rattles. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xiii. (1891) 190 The long, loud, stinging whirr, as the huge..reptile shook his many-jointed rattle.

† **b.** *pl.* Wattles. *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1611 COTGR., *La barbe d'vn coq*, a Cockes rattles, or waddles.

3. Applied to certain plants having seeds which rattle in their cases when ripe: **a.** Yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* = COCK'S-COMB 5 a. **b.** Red rattle, *Pedicularis sylvatica* = LOUSE-WORT.

So Du. *ratels*, G. *rassel*. OE. *hratele* (glossing L. *bubonica*, Wr.-Wülcker 296/2) and *hratelwyrt* (gl. *hierobotanum* 301/3) have been compared; but the late appearance of the stem of *rattle* in Eng. and the cognate languages makes it probable that the resemblance is quite fortuitous.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 516 Yellow Rattel. 1611 COTGR., *Creste au coq, ou, de coq*, the hearbe coxcombe, Penie-grasse, yellow and white Rattle. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 255 Rattles they hand-weed as soon as in flower. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 121 We confusedly call two genera in English by the name of rattle, distinguishing them only by epithets taken from the colour of the flower into red and yellow rattle. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 209 We must not overlook the yellow rattle.., for ere long its seeds will be rattling in its seed-vessel. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 281 'Rattles' and similar plants destructive to the hay crop.

II. 4. A rapid succession of short sharp sounds, caused by the concussion of hard bodies.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 74 His harnass brak and maid ane brattill, The sowtaris horss scart with the rattill. 1695 PRIOR *Ballad on Namur* 102 The rattle Of those confounded drums. 1790 BURNS *Ep. to R. Graham* xii, As Highland crags by thunder cleft..Hurl down with crashing rattle. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* xxiii. II. 245 The sharp rattle of the whirling phaeton, and the graver rumble of the loaded waggon. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 32 The bottom one .. makes a rattle when hit with the knuckle. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 48 Sent bounding down the slope with peal and rattle.

b. *transf.* Racket, uproar, noisy gaiety, stir.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxiii, The great Controversie about Easter, that heretofore put all the World in a rattle. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Bustle*, What a Bustle you make! What a Hurry or Rattle you Cause! 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 639 Think you the soul, when this life's rattles cease, Has nothing of more manly to succeed? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 ¶ 10 She cannot bear a place without some cheerfulness and rattle. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 424 New York was a great rattle, dining and speechifying and being received.

c. A rattling sound in the throat, caused by partial obstruction; see RÂLE, and *death-rattle* s.v. DEATH 19. Also in *pl.* (spec. as a popular name for croup).

1752 BERKELEY *Th. Tar-water* Wks. III. 505 Persons have been recovered by tar-water after they had rattles in the throat. 1820 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1840) 244 The monarch is always immortal till the rattles are in his throat. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. v, Godwin..tried to speak, but his voice died in a convulsive rattle. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 142 The large coarse toneless rattles produced by mucus and air in the trachea and larger bronchi.

d. A 'rattling' breeze.

1896 *Daily News* 10 July 3/6 They came rushing along in a fine rattle of wind.

5. a. *Sc.* and *north.* A rattling blow or shock.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 33 The woman gaue the Frier such a rattle in the face. *Ibid.* IV. 154 Then hoysing him vp.., they let the rope flee loose, whence downe he falles, with a rattle. 1806 BLACK *Falls of Clyde* 200 I'd gi'e 'm a rattle, I'd break his collar-bane wi' a plough pattle.

† **b.** A sharp reproof. *Obs.*

c 1650 HEVLIN *Laud* (1668) 257 Receiving such a rattle for his former Contempt of the Bishop of London. 1679 *Hist. Jetser* 17 At their return he gave them a round rattle, and spared none of his course Eloquence to tell them their own. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 3. 1/2 My Wife has given me such a Rattle, that another Peal will rattle all my Brains out of my Head.

6. a. A noisy flow of words.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (J.), All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 193 What a rattle of words, without the least feeling or sentiment, does this letter contain.

b. Without article: Lively talk or chatter of a trivial kind.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May (1842) I. 374 And gay enough we were, for the careless rattle of Captain Bourchier [etc.]. 1813 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 86 If I am not weary of writing, I am sure you must be of reading such incoherent rattle. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Fam.* 112 One is not called upon to repeat all the rattle and tattle that one hears.

7. A constant chatterer; one who talks incessantly in a lively or thoughtless fashion.

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 4 (1748) I. 167 Neither this old rattle..nor many others who act in the same manner, ever did a real hurt to any one. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. ¶ 43, I paid so little attention to the talk of this rattle. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 147 My companion turned out to be a lively amusing rattle.

8. *U.S.* Used as a mild expletive.

1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* v. i. (1887) 88 But what the rattle makes you look so tarnation glum?

† **9.** *Slang.* A coach. = RATTLER 2 b. *Obs.*

1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (in some cases perh. the verbal stem) as **rattle-baby**, a rattling doll, *fig.* a young child; **rattle-barrel**, a tumbling box for castings, to remove sand, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **rattle-bladder**, a bladder containing peas, pebbles, or the like, used as a rattle (in quot. *fig.*); **rattle-bones** = BONE *sb.* 5 b *pl.*; **rattle-box**, (*a*) a rattle in the form of a box or case; (*b*) = RATTLE 3; (*c*) a species of rattlewort (*Crotalaria sagittalis*); **rattle-broom**, a species of rattlewort (see quot.); **rattle-bush**, a West Indian plant (*Crotalaria incana*); **rattle-clap**, a rattle; **rattle-gourd**, a primitive musical instrument (cf. *rattle-box* quot. 1884); **rattle-grass** = RATTLE 3; **rattle-jack**, (*a*) shaly coal; (*b*) = RATTLE 3 a; † **rattle-man**, a watchman provided with a rattle; † **rattle-noddled** *a.* = RATTLE-HEADED *a.*; **rattle-note**, a rattling note; **rattle-skull** *dial.* = RATTLE-HEAD; hence *rattle-skulled* adj.; † **rattle-watch** (see quot. for *rattle-man*); **rattle-weed**, (*a*) *U.S.*, loco-weed, LOCO 2; (*b*) *dial.* Bladder Campion (*Wiltsh. Gloss.* 1893); **rattle-wing(s**, the Golden-eyed Duck, *Clangula glaucia*; **rattle-wort**, the genus *Crotalaria* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Also RATTLE-BAG, -BRAIN, -HEAD, etc.

1601 *2nd Pt. Return Parnass.* I. ii. 155 What new paper hobby horses, what *rattle babies are come out in your late May morrice daunce. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistress* I. Wks. 1874 V. 78 Fine little rattle-babies, scarce thus high, Are now call'd wives. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. c iiij, Our consciences, now quite vnclogd from the fear of his vaine terriculaments and *rattelbladders. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 131 A full band of boys..performing on the popular instruments of *rattle-bones and clam-shells. 1760 JOHNSON in Croker's *Boswell* (1831) IV. 390 There certainly is no harm in a fellow's rattling a *rattle-box. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 961/1 *Rattle-box*, Rhinanthus Crista galli; also an American name for Crotalaria. 1884 F. CARPENTER *Round about Rio* iii. 33 A kind of a rattle-box produced by the clashing of a pint of beans within a dry gourd. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 347 Lupine-leaved Malabar Crotolaria, or *Rattle-broom. 1750 HUGHES *Barbados* 212 The inclosed Peas, when ripe, make a Rattling Noise when shaken by the Wind. From hence they derive the Name of *Rattle-Bush, or Shake-Shake. 1879 BARON EGGERS *Flora St. Croix* 41 *Leguminosæ*..Rattle-bush. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* p. viii, He may have been only a scarecrow or *rattle-clap. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 505 The tambour, *rattle-gourd, and a kind of flute. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 515 *Rattel grasse..beareth redde flowers, and leaues finely iagged or snipt. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Rattlegrass*, a name sometimes used for a species of Pedicularis, or Louse-wort. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Rattle-jack*, a plant,..in some parts called cock's-comb, and yellow-rattle. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200 *Rattle-Jack*, carbonaceous shale. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 Jan. 3/3 To burn in the fireplace some coke or rattlejacks. 1689 in *Ann. Albany* (1850) II. 110 Zacharias Sichells, *ratel man desyres he may have payment..due to him for his service as ratel watch. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact., Informer* (1860) 47 Hees a..*rattlenodled, large-lugg'd eagle-ey'd hircocervus. 1851 G. MEREDITH *Love in the Valley* v, His *rattle-note unvaried,..spins the brown eve-jar. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, How can ye loe that *rattle-skull? 1788 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 86 Some rattle-scull .. like Geordy Will. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Rattle-skull*, a talkative person; a chatter-box. 1805 SCOTT *Let. to Miss Seward* in *Lockhart*, A *rattle-skulled half lawyer, half sportsman. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or *rattle-weed, met with also in California, drives them raving crazy. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 274 The boat-shooters [near Yarmouth]..are well acquainted with the Golden Eye, or *Rattle-wings, as they call it.

† **Rattle**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—⁰. A kind of fishing-net. Also *rattle-net.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Wolf-net*, a kind of net used in fishing..in rivers and ponds,..of the nature of the rattle, excepting only the wanting the four Wings. *Ibid.* App., *Rattle-net.*

† **Rattle**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [App. f. RATTLE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1], but possibly an error for *racle* RACKLE *a.*] Rattling (in speech), voluble.

1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. 87 b, The cause why many women be ratle of tonge, is bycause they can nat rule their mindes.

Rattle (ræ·t'l), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 ratellen, ratil-, ratyl, (5 -ylle), 4–5 ratel(en), 4–8 ratl-, (7 ratle); 5 rattyll(e, 6 rattell, -il, *Sc.* -ill, 6– rattle. [ME. *ratelen* = (M)Du., LG. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, prob. of echoic origin: cf. Gr. *κρόταλον* a clapper, *κροτεῖν* to rattle, *κρότος* rattling noise.

On OE. *hratele*, *hratel*, see note to RATTLE *sb.*[1] 3.]

I. *intr.* **1.** Of things: To give out a rapid succession of short sharp sounds, usually in consequence of rapid agitation and of striking against each other or against some hard dry body.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7848 (Kölbing) Pair gilt pensel wiþ þe winde Mirie ratled of cendel Ynde. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 250/6 Þin teth ratilet, And þin hond quaket. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 180 Thy rigbane rattilis, and thy ribbis on raw. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 12 Hir tankerdes rattell, and shake to and fro. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 342 The Forrest rattles, and the Rocks rebound. 1782 COWPER *T. Gilpin* 43 The stones did rattle underneath. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 399 The canvas rattled on the mast. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 68 Its dead stalks rattle in the wind.

transf. 1682 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 420 He .. faggoted his notions as they fell, And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well.

b. Of sounds having this character.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1288/1 The acclamations and cries of the people..ratled so lowd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 408 Rowling Thunder rattl'd o'er his Head. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv, The echoes rattling from one side to another. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 491 Her respiration rattling like that of an apoplectic person. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* i, Her voice..rattled indistinctly, and almost died within her. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, With a blow which rattled over the fen.

c. Of places: To resound, be filled, with a noise of this kind.

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. ix. (1635) 163 The City..rattleth and resoundeth of this cruell and unnaturall Murther. *Ibid.* III. xii. 227 Millan ratleth with the newes of Baretano's bloody and vntimely end. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 165 When he saw Theseus be rose, and laughed till the glens rattled.

d. Of an agent: To produce a succession of sharp sounds by striking or knocking on something, or by causing hard bodies to strike against each other.

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 135 Then came his father rattling at his door. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, He ratled so loud under the tiles. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 93 The storm that blows Without, and rattles on his humble roof. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 77 Till half the world comes rattling at his door. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 148 She rattled away with her needles.

e. *transf.* in *Shoe-making*: (see quot.).

1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* I. 51 So that the stitches..may rattle, as it is called, or distinctly shew themselves to the eye of the spectator.

2. To produce an involuntary sound of this kind, *esp.* in the throat; † to stutter.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi. (Bodl. MS.) 11 b, Superfluyte of moisture is cause whiche somme men ratelep, þat mowe not soune alle letteres. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/2 Ratylle, *travlare*. 1589 W. RIDER *Biblioth. Schol.* s.v., He that ratleth in the throate or cannot scarce vtter his words, *traulus*. 1619 R. BEST *Treat. Hawkes* (1890) 86 Vpon any bate she [the hawk] wil heaue and blow, and rattle in the throat. 1721 BAILEY, *To Rattle in the Sheath* [spoken of a Horse] is when he makes a Noise in the skinny Part of his Yard. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 5 Her Voice was much interrupted, and she rattled .. in her Breath. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 23 At this time he rattled in the throat.

† **b.** Of a goat: (see quot. 1678). *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 238 A Rowe belleth: a Gote rattleth. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *To Ratle*, in Hunting, a Goat is said when she cries or makes a noise, through desire of copulation. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Goat Rattleth, or Rotteleth. [*a* 1700 in *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1721 in BAILEY.]

3. To talk rapidly in a thoughtless, noisy, or lively manner; to chatter. Also, to scold *at* († rail *on*) in this manner.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 33 To the Enemie he went and offered his seruice, ratling egregiously on the king. 1715 J. CHAPPELOW *Rt. way to get Rich* (1717) 163 They shall not then roar and rattle in the taverns. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. Concl. 313 The frothiest coxcomb that ever rattled in a ball-room. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xli, I rattled at her: and oh! dear me, she .. defies me to prove. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/2 How we chattered and rattled, and bandied the stalest chaff.

redupl. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xiv, Because a woman .. would rattle-rattle, as if the laughter of the company were her due.

b. So with advbs., as *on*, *away*, *along*.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* II. i, A resolution to break the ice, and rattle away at any rate. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Nov., Dr. Johnson..went rattling on in a humorous sort of comparison he was drawing of himself. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* v. v, I rattle on thus to keep up your spirits. *Ibid.* VI. iv, Vargrave thus rattled away in order to give the good banker to understand [etc.]. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xi, Paul Ritson rattled along with cheerful talk.

† **c.** *To rattle it out*, to declaim vigorously.

1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 118 He rattles it out against popery and arbitrary power.

4. To move, fall, etc. rapidly and with a rattling noise. Usually with advbs. as *along*, *by*, *in*, *out*, or prep. phrases. † Also with *it*.

1555 [see RATTLING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1610 COOKE *Green's Tu quoque* C iv, In silkes I'l rattle it of every colour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 161 Huge Torrents .. ratling down the Rocks, large moisture yield. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 60 Upstairs in a whirlwind rattle. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Widow* iii, Fast o'er the heath a chariot rattled by her. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxii, The car rattling o'er the stony street. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* i, A violent gush of wind..rattling along the housetops. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vii. 159 A violent hailstorm rattled down.

b. To drive in a rapid rattling fashion.

1838 STEPHEN *Trav. Greece* 32/1 The pope and his cardinals, with their gaudy equipages and multitudes of footmen rattling to the Vatican. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv, All..entered the coach, and rattled off. 1874 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* iii. 20 We were soon rattling along the Sumner Road by the sea-shore.

c. *dial.* and *slang.* To make haste, to hurry *off*, to work briskly.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To Rattle*, to move off, or be gone. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 33 Milkmaids and clowns..rattle off, like hogs to London mart. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Rattle-away*, to hasten along; to go quickly. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200 *Rattle*, to work (drive into or sink through) with great vigour and energy.

II. *trans.* **5.** To make (a thing or things) rattle.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 b, Whan a man doeth rattle or shake together a nomber of dead mens bones. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 283 Yet I may chaunce rattle him, like a baby of pachment. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air ii, To rattle the thundering drum was his trade. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 81 To rattle his chains by way of lullaby. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* i, She begins with nervous haste to rattle the teacups and arrange the plates.

†**b.** To assail with a rattling noise. *rare*—1.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 172 Sound but another [drum] and another shall (As lowd as thine), rattle the Welkins eare.

c. To drive *away* or *out* with rattling. *rare.*

1622 BACON *Henry VII* 31 Hee should bee well enough able to..rattle away this Swarme of Bees, with their King. 1721 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 3. 1/2 Another Peal will rattle all my Brains out of my Head.

6. To say or utter in a rapid or lively manner. Also with *off*, *out* advbs., *on* prep.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 274 Perfore þei ratellen þat it is agenst charite to tellen opynly here cursed disceitis & synnes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 64 Thou ratelist many thinges, bot grounde hast thou non. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 An other ratles his woordes. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 75 It amuses me to rattle in their ears this word. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xx, Their Latin names as fast he rattles As A B C. 1808 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 May, Rhyme must be rattled upon rhyme, till the reader is half dizzy with the thundering echo. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* II. xi, Lionel rattled out gay anecdotes of his schooldays. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321 In his revulsion of feeling [he] rattled off these greetings.

†**b.** To give out (a rattling sound). *rare*—1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Thee towns men roared, thee trump taratantara ratled.

c. To play (music) in a rattling fashion. Also with *away*, *off*.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, Sitting down to the piano, she rattled away a triumphant voluntary on the keys. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 149 He sat down to the piano, and rattled a lively piece of music. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. vii. 101 [She] sat down at a little jingling square piano, and really rattled off a quadrille.

†**7.** To scold, rate, or rail at, volubly. *Obs.*

Common *c* 1580–1730; in earliest examples with *up* (see b).

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 373 For which doctrine..yet was he ratled of Sisimus the Novatian bishop. 1600 ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 68 He so rebuketh Jonas, and ratleth him for his drowsinesse. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Aug., I did soundly rattle him for neglecting her so much as he has done. 1710 S. PALMER *Proverbs* 70 A man's own friends will..reprove, catechise, and rattle him at so severe a rate. 1736 [CHETWOOD] *Voy. Vaughan* (1760) I. 132 My Uncle perceiving his Behaviour, rattled him, in his merry Way.

†**b.** So with *up* or *off*. *Obs.*

1547 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1349/2 Peraduenture ye wyll set penne to paper, and al to rattle me vp in a letter. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 202 b, The diuines of Collon assailed Bucer sore, and rattled hym vp with manye opprobrious wordes. *c* 1650 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 263 The King so rattled up the Bishop, that he was glad to make his peace. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 182 He ..rattled him off for Printing the Book. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. viii, She, that would sometime rattle off her servants pretty sharply.

†**c.** With complement. *Obs.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, *Ser.* Madam, I rattled him, Rattled him home. *Le.* Rattle him hence, you rascal. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Mar., I did lay the law open to them, and rattle the master-attendants out of their wits almost. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. iii. (1840) 89, I believe I rattled her out of it when I came away.

8. To stir *up*, rouse; to make lively.

1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 119 Come, let us away, to hasten his scrawling redundancies, and rattle the old, plump gentleman. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* I. xvi. 397 A timely philippic rattling up an exhausted and disappointed House.

b. *Sporting.* To beat up or chase vigorously.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 303 A small covert close by the kennel, being well rattled, the varmint broke away in gallant style. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 88 A fox well rattled, up to the first check, huntsmen tell us, is as good as half killed. 1878 E. W. L. DAVIES *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* xi. 259 To rattle..every stronghold visited by the foxes.

9. *To rattle away*, to lose by dicing. *To rattle off*, to dispose of in a rapid manner.

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 161 Another considerable estate, called Wheatlands, was rattled away in one night. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 47 Currently rattled off at the Edinburgh book auctions.

10. To impel, drive, drag, bring, etc., in a rapid rattling manner. Freq. in recent use, esp. with advbs. or preps.

1825–8 CROKER *Fairy Legends* 342 As bold a rider as any Mallow boy that ever rattled a four-year-old upon Drumrue race course. 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* 10 The sweep ascends to his task, rattles down the soot about our feet. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 81 The anchor was rattled up in a minute. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* III. 184 A Bill..was rattled, if we may use such an expression, through both Houses.

11. *U.S.* To shake the system of (a person), to agitate, frighten, scare.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Feb. 106 Girls of good physique .. are much less liable to irritation and impatience, much less liable to 'get rattled', than those who are weak and ill. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 67/2 The previous long, uncertain stalk had rattled me, but things were now all right. 1897 W. D. HOWELLS *Landlord Lion's Head* 212, 'I wonder if you'd really have the courage'. 'I don't think I'm easily rattled'. 'You mean that I'm trying to rattle you'.

Rattle (ræ·t'l), *v.*2 *Naut.* [Back-formation from *rattling* RATLIN(E, taken as a vbl. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with ratlines. Usually with *down*.

1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 1 Sept., Set up the Shrouds in order for Rattling, and Rattled the Mizon and part of the Fore Shrouds. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvii, The men were ordered to rattle the rigging down. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 17 Everything was set up taut, the lower rigging rattled down, or rather rattled up, (according to the modern fashion).

Ra·ttle-bag. [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

a. A rattle in the form of a bag. Also *transf.*

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Rattling; reckless.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiv. 140 Our dooings which are no better than rattlebagges to please babes withall. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* 81 There comes the Devil's Rattle-bag, we do not want him here. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet*, let. xi, The Bishop's summoner, that they called The Deil's Rattle-bag. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Rattle-Bag*, wild; harum-scarum; roystering; spendthrift. 1896 *Daily News* 4 May 5/6 Bicycles .. from the days of the old rattlebag 'bone-shaker'.

Ra·ttle-brain. [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. An empty-headed noisy fellow.

1709 *Rumbling Fuddle-Caps* 8 Beholding the Rattle-brains, marry thought I, I have heard of a Puppy put into a Pye. 1823 DE QUINCEY *King of Hayti* Wks. 1859 XII. 46 He had taken down the conceit of the young rattle-brain. 1850 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 A poet is no rattlebrain, saying what comes uppermost.

2. Headlong noisy behaviour.

1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 195 There is much exaggeration and rattle-brain about this fellow.

So **Ra·ttle-brained** *a.*, characterized by foolish noisy levity of character or conduct.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 P 10 A story .. concerning a rattle-brained young fellow. 1866 J. TIMBS *Club Life* II. 172 The Golden Fleece Club, a rattle-brained society.

Rattled snake: see RATTLESNAKE.

†**Rattle-gold.** *Sc. Obs.*—1 [a. obs. Du. *ratelgoud* (Kil.), f. *ratelen* to rattle; cf. Du. *klatergoud*, G. *knitter-*, *rauschgold*, etc.] Gold-leaf or tinsel.

1508 *Accts. Ld. High Treasurer Scot.* (1902) IV. 113 Item, to Pieris the payntour, for glew, Rattil gold, Varneyis, ..for the chappell.

Ra·ttle-head. ? *Obs.* **1.** = RATTLE-BRAIN 1.

1641 LAUD *Wks.* (1857) VI. 163 If this world go on, the dear sisters of these rattleheads will no longer keep silence in their churches or conventicles. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 130 Many ratle-heads, as well as they, did bestir them to gain-stand this match. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 126 No Cautions of a Matron, old and sage, Young Rattlehead to Prudence could engage. 1788 STEVENS *Adv. Speculist* II. 151 He was such a rattle-head, so inconstant and so unthinking, that he affronted his best friends.

†**2.** *spec.* A Cavalier (in contrast to a ROUND-HEAD). *Obs.*

Perh. orig. in the same sense as prec., but commonly used in reference to the long hair worn by the Cavaliers.

1641 *Dial. betw. Rattle-head & Round-head* 6 To speak my minde of Rattleheads, Roundheads, Loggerheads, etc. 1643 PRYNNE (*title*) A Gagge for Long Haired Rattle Heads who revile all civill Round Heads. 1649 *Roxbury Ch. Rec.* in Coffin *Hist. Newbury* (1845), Locks and long haire (now in England called rattle heads).

So **Ra·ttle-headed** *a.* = RATTLE-BRAINED.

1647 *Parlt. Ladies* 3 The Rattle-headed Ladyes being Assembled at Kates in the Covent-Garden. 1705 ROWE *Biter* III. i, These Rattle-headed Young Fellows don't know how to value a discreet elderly Passion. 1864 T. NICHOLS *40 Yrs. Amer. Life* II. xiii. 224 As lively, sparkling, amiable, and rattle-headed as she knew how to be.

Ra·ttle-mouse. [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. A bat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. [xviii.] (Arb.) 147 The tale of the Rattlemouse who..excused himselfe for that he was a foule and flew with winges. 1856 *Zoologist* Ser. I. XIV. 5216 Something alive was brought to me..with the enquiry whether I wanted a 'rattle-mouse'. I found the mysterious stranger was a Serotine bat.

†**2.** = RATEL 1. *Obs.*

Called *Ratel-Maus* by Kolbe, though he adds that the Dutch name is simply *Ratel*; his account of the habits of the animal is very inaccurate.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolbe's Cape G. Hope* II. 124 There is a creature pretty often seen in the Cape colonies, and which the people there call a Rattle-Mouse.. With its tail.. it makes now and then a rattling noise, and thence it is called the Rattle-mouse.

Ra·ttle-pate. = RATTLE-HEAD 1.

1643 PRYNNE *Gag Long-haired Rattle-Heads* L ij, All Rattle-pates who 'gainst Round-heads declaime. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rattle-pate*, a Hot, Maggot-pated Fellow. 1829 in BROCKETT. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xi, Rattle-pate as I am, I forgot all about it.

So **Ra·ttle-pated** = RATTLE-HEADED.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* 993 The dissolutenesse of our lascivious, impudent, rattle-pated gadding females. 1779 *Sylph* I. 234 Your rattle-pated husband. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, The rattle-pated trick of a young Cantab. 1865 COLLINS *Armadale* II. xi, He is a rattle-pated young fool.

Rattler (ræ·tlə1). [f. RATTLE *v.*1 + -ER 1.]

1. †**a.** One who rattles *out*. †**b.** A stutterer. *Obs.* **c.** = RATTLE *sb.*1 7.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 88 He is a greet and thikke rateler out of textis of Holi Scripture. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/2 Ratyller, *travlus*. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 50 The volatile, gay, agreeable rattler of other days. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxix, We have only to sharpen our wits to trip your seductive rattler whenever..we think proper.

2. A thing which rattles; †a rattle.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 35 Her working-day words..be ratlers like thunder, sir. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. (1655) 202 The noise of Bels and ratlers to rouse up the drowsie Fryers. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 146 The murmurer, (The silver rattler on the gravelly path). 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* viii, With slugs .. never gun shot closer. .. But .. the old rattler will never do you the service she has done me.

b. *slang.* A (rattling) coach.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) [N.] If our hackney ratlers were so drawne, With cords, or ropes, or halters. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rattler*, a Coach. 1753 *Disc. John Poulter* (ed. 2) 34 Go three or four Miles out of Town to meet the Rattlers, that is Coaches. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 The lads in their rattlers, heavy drags, and tumblers. 1825 [see HACKNEY *sb.* 6 c].

c. *U.S.* A rattlesnake.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. xvii. 249 The snakes of the prairies are harmless, unless it be now and then an angered rattler. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xiii. 147 He was holding in his hand the biggest snake in the whole collection, a rattler not less than five feet long.

3. a. A sharp or severe blow, fall, storm, etc.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 66 Receiving a rattler in the neck. 1827 *Ibid.* (N.S.) XXI. 145 He got one rattler when I was in the country. 1858 ADM. HORNBY in *Autobiog.* (1896) 60 In the first watch we got a rattler, only got the fore- and mizzen-top sails in in time to save them. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, I should have given him a rattler for himself, if Mrs. Boffin hadn't thrown herself betwixt us.

b. A remarkably good horse.

1841 LYTTON *Night & Morning* II. viii, I want a good horse. .. Now then, out with your rattlers. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 127 If he can only jump..and get pretty quick over his fences, he ought to be a rattler.

c. *dial.* An arrant lie. (Cf. RAPPER 3 a.)

1829 in BROCKETT. 1847– in HALLIWELL, etc.

4. *techn.* **a.** A hard, brittle, jet-like coal, usually lying on the top of seams. Also *pl.*

1821 CURWEN in *Gill's Tech. Repository* (1822) I. 210 Rattler, which is a mixture of coal and schistus. *Ibid.*, Rattler does not fall, and is very light in comparison to its bulk. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200.

b. A razor with a very thin blade. Also *attrib.*

1829 in BROCKETT. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1149 From the vibration to which they are liable when applied to a strong beard, they are called by the Sheffield cutlers, rattler razors.

Rattlesnake (ræt'l,snēk). Also 8 **rattled snake.** [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + SNAKE.] A venomous American snake, having a series of horny rings at the end of the tail which make a rattling noise when the tail is vibrated.

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 955 Some [talk] of the danger of the rattell Snake. 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., I saw at Dr. Joyliffe's 2 Virginian rattle-snakes alive. 1748 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 12 Apr., Writ. 1889 I. 6 This day see a Rattled snake, ye first we had seen in all our journey. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiv. 195 The rattle-snake of Surinam is sometimes eight or nine feet long. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 264 The bite of the American rattlesnake has been known to produce death in two minutes.

fig. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii. 290 There's a demon In that fierce rattlesnake thy tongue.

attrib. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 125 Rattlesnake oil, which is believed to possess wonderful curative powers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 810 The poisonous properties of rattlesnake venom.

b. *Comb.* in names of American plants, as **rattlesnake-fern**, a species of moonwort or grape-fern, *Botrychium virginianum*; **rattlesnake-grass**, a kind of quaking-grass, *Glyceria canadensis*; **rattlesnake-herb**, the Bane-berry, *Actæa rubra* or *alba*, and some other plants; **rattlesnake('s) master**, the Button-snakeroot, *Liatris scariosa* or *squarrosa*, and other plants; **rattlesnake plantain**, one of three species of *Goodyera*, esp. *G. pubescens*; **rattlesnake-root**, (*a*) the root of a species of milkwort, *Polygala Senega* (see SENEGA); (*b*) one of several species of *Prenanthes*, esp. *P. serpentaria*; **rattlesnake weed**, (*a*) a species of *Eryngium*; (*b*) a species of hawk-weed, *Hieracium venosum*; **rattlesnake-wort** = *rattlesnake root* (a).

1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 82/2 *Rattlesnake-fern. 1868 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 83/2 The largest of the American kinds.. is named the rattlesnake fern, on account of its generally being found where those reptiles abound. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 47 The tubers of an American species [of Actæa] are considered an efficacious remedy for

the wound inflicted by the bite of the rattle-snake; hence that plant is one of several which are known in America as the *Rattlesnake-Herb. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 536 *Rattlesnake Plantain. 1898 L. H. Bailey *Lessons with Plants* 223 Among the better known plants which are members of the Orchidaceæ are the .. rattlesnake plantain, putty-root, and vanilla. 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 11 They have three sorts of the *Rattle-Snake Root which I have seen. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rattlesnake Root, Dr. Witts, *Prenanthes*. 1840 Pereira *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 1257 Senega or seneka root .. sometimes called the seneka-snake-root, or the rattlesnake-root, is imported from the United States in bales. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 *Rattlesnake Weed, *Eryngium*. 1861 N. A. Woods *Tour Pr. Wales Canada* 298 It is the rattlesnake weed, always most plentiful where this deadly reptile abounds. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6392/1 The seeds of the *rattle-snake-wort seldom succeed.

Ra·ttlesome, *a.* [f. Rattle *v.*[1]] Rattly.

1876 Blackmore *Cripps* xlix, The gate, which was quite shaky and rattlesome in its joints.

Ra·ttletrap, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Rattle *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + Trap *sb.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** *pl.* Nick-nacks, trifles, odds and ends, curiosities, small or worthless articles. Also *sing.* of a single article of this kind.

1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* II. (1881) 27 She used to go round to teach the Children with these Rattle-traps in a Basket. 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, Your other rattle-trap yonder at Avenel, which Mistress Lilias bears about on her shoes in the guise of a pair of shoe-buckles. 1878 M. C. Jackson *Chaperon's Cares* II. xi. 136 Rattletraps for the mantelpiece, gimcracks for the table.

2. A rattling, rickety coach or other vehicle.

1822 C'tess Blessington *Magic Lantern* 22 The shabby rattle-trap is filled by a group that would require the pencil of Hogarth to paint. 1861 F. F. Tuckett in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 304 At length .. we tore ourselves away, and at eight entered our nondescript rattletrap.

3. Any rickety or shaky thing.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii, A rickety rattletrap of a wooden ladder. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xxxv, He'd destroy himself and me too, if I attempted to ride him at such a rattle-trap as that. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 884/1 The steamer was an old rattletrap.

4. a. *slang.* The mouth.

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, Shut your rattle-trap. 1886–7 in Cheshire glossaries.

b. = Rattle *sb.*[1] 7.

1880 *Life in Debtor's Prison* x, I see you're as great a rattletrap as ever.

B. *adj.* Rickety, shaky.

1834 Sir F. Head *Bubbles of Brunnen* 115, I ascended an old rattle-trap staircase. 1892 Annie Ritchie *Rec. Tennyson*, etc. III. ix. 225 We started almost the next day in a rattle-trap chaise.

Rattlin, variant of Ratlin(e.

Rattling (ræ·tlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rattle *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Rateling men beþ mosste ytake, for to moche moisture of suche men.. is cause of rateling. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 230 Ffor rerd of the, and rattling of thy butis. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 180 There is no glittering apparell, no rattelinge in sylkes, no rusteling in veluettes. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 126 What is this but like the ratling of haile upon tiles? *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 32 The ratlings of clamorous obloquy. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (ed. 7) I. 2 My Grandmother Selby..is always pleased with his rattling. 1779 Burke *Let. to Thomas Burgh* Wks. 1826 IX. 231 An obscure and feeble rattling in their throat. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 774 The rattling of dice .. never ceased during the whole night.

Rattling (ræ·tlin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].]

1. That rattles, or makes a rattle. † *Rattling baby* = rattle-baby (see Rattle *sb.*[1] 10).

1398 [see Rattling *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4531 A ratland nigt ravyn is him to rent 3olden. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxvii. xi, Thy voices thundring crash..Did ..rattling horror rore. 1592 G. Harvey *Foure Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 225 Yet neuer childe so delighted in his ratling baby. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 9 Many sorts there are of this ratling Stone, beside the Geodes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 546 Ratling storm of Arrows barbd with fire. · 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 144 No rattling wheels stop short before these gates. 1842 Lever *Y. Hinton* vi, The infantry poured in a rattling roar of small arms.

2. Characterized by a rapid flow of words or liveliness of manner.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 129 The ratland Rollis was red vnto the end. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. 102 The ratling tongue Of saucy and audacious eloquence. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 628 Rattling nonsense in full vollies breaks. 1774 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 29 Sept., I have returned to all my old original rattling spirits. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* viii. 137 Glad of the rattling talk that delivered them from the burden of saying anything especial.

† **b.** Full of scolding or reproof. *Obs.*

a 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 724 Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 359 'Rattling letters' from the council roused the lagging prelates.

3. Of persons: Extremely lively in manners or speech.

1727 Swift *To a Young Lady*, A tribe of bold, swaggering, rattling ladies. 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* May (1842) I. 365 He seemed a mighty rattling, harem-scarem gentleman, but talked so fluently [etc.]. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xl, She gives excellent dinners which jolly fogeys, rattling bachelors..frequent. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. xlviii. 21 A powerful speaker of the rattling declamatory kind.

4. Remarkably good, fine, fast, etc. (freq. with more or less suggestion of the literal sense).

1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* II. ii, If Jupiter ever let thee set foot in heaven, Juno will have a rattling second of thee. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 131 *Postillion*, A good rattling gallop would have been of real service to me. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* II. 209 Running down with a rattling trade-wind. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 212 A gentleman of military appearance, who .. has a rattling grey mare in the stables. 1874 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. (1878) 258 Off we went at a rattling pace.

b. Extremely severe.

1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* 16 The limp .. had been earned in a rattling fall over a turnpike-gate.

c. Adverbially with adjs. (esp. *good*): Remarkably, extremely. Also with vbs.: Extremely well.

1829 T. C. Croker *Legends* (1862) 242 A rattling fine dinner we had of it. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* I. 223/2 We had a fine 'fake'.. it sold rattling. 1877 Black *Green Past.* i. (1878) 6 A rattling good sort of a girl.

† **5.** *slang* or *Cant* (see quots.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rattling-cove*, a Coachman. *Rattling Mumpers*, such Beggars as Ply Coaches. [1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Such as run after, or ply Coaches.] 1754 *Scoundrel's Dict.* 21 The rattling mumper broke the rattling peeper [='coach-glass'].

Hence **Ra·ttlingly** *adv.*; **Ra·ttlingness.**

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 101 [They] shake in skin as rattlingly as they ere shook the castor. 1855 Wiseman *Fabiola* 220 The old capsararius, as he had had himself rattlingly called in his anteposthumous inscription. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 18 The general rattlingness of the rhythmic movement.

Rattling, variant of Ratlin(e.

Rattly (ræ·tli), *a.* [f. Rattle *v.*[1] + -y [1].] Of the nature of rattling; inclined to rattle.

1881 Mrs. Molesworth *Adv. Herr Baby* iv. 73 Baby was very pleased to get..out of rumbly, rattly noise. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 21 Their little long wooden carts, light and rattly as possible.

Ratton (ræ·t'n). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–5 **ratoun,** 5 **ratone, -un,** 4–6 (9) **raton**; 6 *Sc.* **ratto(u)ne,** 7 **rattin,** 6 *Sc.*, 7– **ratton,** 8– **ratten,** 8–9 **rattan.** [a. OF. *raton*, f. *rat* Rat *sb.*[1] Cf. Sp. *raton*, med.L. *rato, ratōnis*.] A rat.

1300–20 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 78 Wessele, *reheite*. ratonz, *ras*. molde warpes, *taupaines*. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 146 Wiþ þat ran þere a route of ratones .. And smale mys with hem. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Þai ete cattes and hundes, ratouns and myesse. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, The fleshe of a kydde .. and especiall Ratonys flesh. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 3985 Necessitie gart thame eit perforsse Dog, Catt and Rattone. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xxxvi. 216 At the first, they [bear-whelps] seeme to be a lumpe of white flesh without all forme, little bigger than rattons. 1617 Brathwait *Law of Drinking* 32 When I'm drunke as any Rattin, Then I rap out nought but Lattin. 1785 Burns *Vision* I. iii, I .. heard the restless rattons squeak About the riggin. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* iii. 67 As much better .. as a bull's bellow than a ratton's squeak. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 59 A ratton's bite's poisonous.

fig. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 119 Spadones .. he clepede..ratouns of þe paleys. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 288 Reavens rugand at that ratton [a child]. 1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will* Suppl. 6 The inraged Tygre no sooner furrowed his Front, then this feverish Ratoun let fall his Crest.

b. *attrib.*, as *ratton bane, fell, man, poison*; **ratton-bread,** a poisoned paste for killing rats.

1544 Phaer *Pestilence* (1553) K vij, *Ratten bane, or other suche lyke kyndes of venymes. 1396 *Whitby Abbey Rolls* (Whitby Gl.), For Sperstane and *Ratonbrede, *15 6d.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Ratton-breead.* *c* 1400 *Turnam. Tottenham* 150 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 89 Theire baner was ful bryȝt Off an olde *raton fell. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 51 The xx. day of April, I .. toke the *raten man iij. s. iiij. d. 1590 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (Bann.) I. III. 195 To pas to Elgyne for bying *rattoun poysoune.

Ra·ttoner. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Also 4–5 **ratoner(e,** 5 **ratunner.** [f. prec. + -er [1].] A rat-catcher.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 165 A ribibor, a ratoner, a rakere of Chepe. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/15 *Murida*, a ratunner. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Ratonere, *soricus, soricepa, ratonarius*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Rattoner*.

† **Rattoon** [1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *raton*, earlier *raston, reston* (13th c.): see Raston.] A kind of cheese-cake.

1656 Marnettè *Perfect Cook* 148 You must..fill this your said Puff-paste with the same ingredients wherewithall you do make your Cheese Cakes, and accordingly you may cause your said Rattoon to be baked.

† **Rattoon** [2]. *Obs.* Also 7 **-ton.** [var. Racoon. Cf. F. *raton* in same sense.] A racoon.

1656 [H. More] *Second Lash Alas.* 274 A fellow of a fit size to show the Lions and the Rattoon at the Tower. 1668 Charleton *Onomasticon* 14 *Vulpes Americana* Mapach *dicta, Anglicè* Ratton. 1704 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1569 The Coati of Brasil and Virginia, or the Rackoon or Rattoon. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rattoon*, a kind of Fox in the West Indies [etc.]. 1755 in Johnson (citing Bailey).

Rattoon, obs. variant of Rattan.

Ra·t-trap. [f. Rat *sb.*[1] + Trap *sb.*]

1. A trap for catching rats. Also *fig.*

1469 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mich. Cornhill*, Payed for iij rat trappes for the chirche, vj d. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxx, Men peeping through their own bars like so many rats in a rat-trap. 1884 Dk. St. Albans in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 172 A Peer..finds himself in a rat-trap from which politically there is no escape except death.

2. Applied (*attrib.* or *absol.*) to a cycle pedal consisting of two parallel iron plates with teeth cut in them, as in a common style of rat-trap.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1275/1 Balls to all bearings and pedals, which are rattrap. 1887 Visc. Bury & Hillier *Cycling* 171 Pedals .. should be preferably rat-traps which afford a good hold for the feet.

Ratty (ræ·ti), *a.* [f. Rat *sb.*[1] + -y [1].]

1. a. Characteristic of a rat or rats.

1888 H. S. Merriman *Young Mistley* II. vi. 78 Those delightful ratty odours that .. assailed his sportive nostrils. 1895 Snaith *Mistress Dorothy Marvin* vii, He puckered his ratty eyes till scarce aught was left of them.

b. Infested with rats.

1865 G. Meredith *Farina* 104 Your German dungeons are mortal shivering ratty places. 1891 H. S. Merriman *Prisoners & Captives* I. ii. 36 No dog had rejoiced more thankfully in ratty sedges.

2. *slang.* Wretched, mean, miserable, nasty, etc.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 548/1 An old ratty deck of cards. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 670/1 Both were pretty 'ratty' from hardship and loneliness.

Rattyll(e, obs. ff. Rattle *v.*[1] **Ratunner,** obs. f. Rattoner. **Raturn,** obs. Sc. f. Return. **Ratyl(le,** obs. ff. Ratel [2], Rattle *v.*[1] **Rau,** obs. f. Raw *a.* **Rauasch-,** obs. f. Ravish. **Rauascht,** var. pa. t. Revest *Obs.* **Rauayn(e,** obs. ff. Ravin [1].

Rauc, *a. rare* −[1]. [a. L. *rauc-us*.] = Rauque.

1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 146 Rauc speech, and volubility of words.

Rau·cal, *a. rare* −[1]. [f. L. *rauc-us*.] Raucous.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 124/1 In these cases there is .. no raucal sound of voice.

† **Rauce·dity.** *Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. L. *raucēdo*, f. *raucus* hoarse + -ity.] Hoarseness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 100/1 Gargrise therwith your throte for the hoarsenes and rauceditye.

Raucht, obs. Sc. pa. t. Reach *v.*

Rauchter, obs. Sc. form of Rafter *sb.*[1]

‖ **Rauchwacke** (rau·χ|vakə). *Geol.* [G., f. *rauch* smoke + *wacke*: cf. Grau-, Greywacke.] A dolomitic limestone of the upper Permian or Zechstein group in Germany, corresponding to the Magnesian Limestone formation in England.

1831 Sedgwick & Murchison *Struct. East. Alps* in *Geol. Trans.* Ser. II. III. (1835) 308 The *rauchwacké*, or magnesian limestone, associated with the new red sandstone. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 397 The zechstein is represented as sometimes from twenty to thirty yards thick; the rauchwacke, when pure and compact, one yard thick.

Rau·cid, *a. rare* −[1]. [f. L. *rauc-us* + -id [1].] Raucous.

1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Shade of Elliston*, Methinks I hear the old boatman,..with raucid voice, bawling 'Sculls'. So **Rauci·dity,** raucity. *rare* −[1].

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 4 They degenerate also in Taste, and affect the palate with foulness, roughness, and raucidity very unpleasant.

Raucity (rɔ̄·sĭti). *rare.* [ad. L. *raucitās*, f. *raucus* hoarse: see Raucous and -ity, and cf. F. *raucité* (Littré).] Harshness, roughness, hoarseness (of the voice or other sounds).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 154 Aristotle calleth it Raucity, or hoarsness, like the low sound of a Trumpet. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 700 In the Raucity of a Trumpet. 1656 in Blount. 1832 Webster, *Raucity*, .. among physicians, hoarseness of the human voice. 1860 in Worcester (citing Hunt).

Rauc(k)le, Sc. variants of Rackle *a.*

Raucous (rɔ̄·kəs), *a.* [f. L. *rauc-us* hoarse + -ous.] Hoarse, rough, harsh-sounding.

1769 Pennant *British Zool.* III. 8 This raucous reptile [the toad]. 1793 tr. *Buffon's Hist. Birds* VI. 158 A raucous, thick tone, which is grating to the ear. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 40 Where yon wedged line the Nestor leads, Steering north with raucous cry. 1879 Sala *Paris Herself Again* (1880) II. xxiii. 342 In a raucous strident voice, he sang the songs of divers epochs.

Hence **Rau·cously** *adv.*, in a raucous manner.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 128 The pawkie proposal is straightway raucously ratified.

Raueste, obs. variant of Revest.

Raueyner, -our, obs. forms of Ravener.

Raufter, -yng, obs. forms of Rafter, -ing.

Rauȝ, obs. form of Raw *a.*

† **Raught,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *raught*, obs. pa. t. Reach *v.*[1]] *intr.* To reach, snatch *at* or *after*.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xix. 9 Rawghting after the empty shadow of blissfull life. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xix. 113 To raught at euerie thing that we like off.

Raught, obs. or archaic pa. t. and pa. pple. Reach *v.*, Reck *v.*

Raughter, obs. form of Rafter *sb.*[1]

† **Rau·ghtish,** *a. Obs. rare* −[1]. ? Harsh.

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IX. 123 The temple doores did tremble like a reede And Rattels made a raughtish noyse.

† **Rau·ghty,** var. Rafty *a.*, raw, damp. Hence **Rau·ghtiness.**

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 126 In coldish raughty weather. *Ibid.*, Feeding their earth and froath, with cold and raughtiness.

Rauite. *Min.* [Etym. for *ranite*, f. QN. *Rán* the sea-goddess + -ite.] A greyish-black mineral, a variety of hydronephilite.

Named by Paykull (as *rauit*) in 1874. Some recent Dicts. give the correct form *ranite*.

1875 in *Dana's Min.* (ed. 5) App. ii. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1743 *Rauite*, a zeolite from the island of Lamö, near Brevig in Norway. It is related to thomsonite, and has probably been formed by decomposition of elæolite.

Raujepoot, variant of RAJPOOT.

† **Rauk,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **rawk.** [ad. L. *rauc-us* (see RAUCOUS), or a. F. *rauque* (13th c.), RAUQUE.] Hoarse, raucous. Also *Comb.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) ii, With voce full rauk scho said on this maneir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix. 29 The rawk vocit swannis in a rabyll. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (1901) 57 Þare Voce was rauk & þare sprete solist & dull.

Raukie: see RAWKY *a.*[2] **Raukle,** Sc. variant of RACKLE *a.* **Raumpand, -aunt,** obs. ff. RAMPANT. **Raumpe, Raumpp-,** obs. ff. RAMP *sb.* and *v.* **Raumso(u)n,** obs. ff. RANSOM. **Raun,** var. RAWN.

Raunce. *rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *ronce.*] A bramble.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 461 Alberic,..tied on to a wild horse, was trailed To death thro' raunce and bramble-bush.

Raunce, obs. f. RANCE *sb.*[1] **Raunceoun, -coun,** obs. ff. RANSOM. **Raunch,** var. RANCH *v.*[1], *v.*[2] *Obs.* **Rauncour,** obs. f. RANCOUR. **Raundom, -don(e, -doun,** obs. ff. RANDOM. **Raundsom,** obs. f. RANSOM. **Raung(e,** obs. ff. RANGE. **Raunger, -ier,** obs. ff. RANGER.

Rau·ning, *a.* [var. RAWLIN; but in Cornwall glossaries explained as 'ravening, ravenous', as if f. *raun,* 'to devour greedily'.] (See quot.)

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., That voracious fish, *Merlangus Carbonarius,* is called the rauning pollack.

Raunke, obs. f. RANK *a.* **Raunp-,** obs. f. RAMP *v.* **Raunpick,** dial. var. RAMPICK *a.* **Raunpike,** var. RAMPIKE. **Rauns,** obs. f. RANCE *sb.*[1] **Raunsake,** obs. f. RANSACK *v.* **Raunscun', -som(e, -soun,** etc., obs. ff. RANSOM *sb.* **Raunsede, -sene:** see RANSOM *v.* **Rauntree, -try:** see ROWAN-TREE. **Rauon,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1]

‖ **Raupo** (ra·upo, rau·po). Also 9 **ra-poo.** [Maori.] A New Zealand bulrush (*Typha Muelleri*) used for building native houses, thatching roofs, etc. Also *attrib.*

1832 A. EARLE *Months' Resid. N. Zealand* 99 Another party was collecting rushes (which grow plentifully in the neighbourhood, and are called Ra-poo). 1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* 205 To engage the natives to build raupo, that is, rush-houses. 1860 DONALDSON *Bush Lays* 5 Entangled in a foul morass A raupo swamp. 1881 *Chequered Career* 104 My canteen was built of raupo, a reed something like the bulrush, that grows in the swamps.

Rauque (rōk), *a. rare.* [a. F. *rauque,* ad. L. *raucus*: cf. RAUC, RAUK.] Hoarse, harsh.

1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* IX. lxxxvi, The deaf'ning, strident, rauque, Homeric roar. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 214 The rauque bellow of the hippopotamus is heard on its banks.

Raut, dial. var. ROWT *v.* **Rauth,** var. *raught,* obs. pa. t. REACH. **Rauthe,** obs. f. RUTH.

Ravage (ræ·vėdʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *ravage* (14th c.), f. *ravir* to RAVISH: see -AGE.]

† **1.** A flood, inundation. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Ragats d'eau,* a great floud, inundation, rauage of waters.

2. The act or practice of ravaging, or the result of this; destruction, devastation, extensive damage, done by men or beasts.

1611 COTGR., *Ravage,* rauage, hauocke, spoyle. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1684 *Scanderbeg Redivivus* vi. 154 They slew near one Hundred-Thousand; and having finisht their Ravage, took Bialogrod. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 111 To secure their Eggs and Young from the ravage of Apes and Monkeys. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 ¶ 3 What would so soon destroy all the order of society, and deform life with violence and ravage, as a permission to every one to judge his own cause. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlviii, 'Tis nought That ages, empires, and religions there Lie buried in the ravage they have wrought. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 429 Many another suppliant crying came With noise of ravage wrought by beast and man.

b. *pl.* Extensive depredations. † Also *sg.* with *a.*

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 294, 60,000 Tartars are approaching to make a ravage in Poland. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 Unable to perceive any signs of an enemy, except from the ravages they had made. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 171 They..after a short interval, returned and renewed their ravages. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 34 Six centuries have been unable to repair the ravages of four years.

c. *transf.,* esp. of the destructive action or effects of disease, time, storm, etc.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 78 To what must we attribute the Ravage this Disease makes? 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* (1853) I. xiv. 99 The Torment of the Mind, under such an Insurrection and merciless Ravage of the Passions. 1786 BURNS *Author's Farewell* ii, The Autumn mourns her rip'ning corn By early Winter's ravage torn. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 229 The ravage time and affliction had made on those features. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucret.* 176 Seeing with how great ease Nature can smile..At random ravage.

pl. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, If Mrs. Evergreen does take some pains to repair the ravages of time. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxi. III. 169 The ravages of the pestilence continued..for two years. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Rel.* 118 On rolls of papyrus which seem to defy the ravages of time.

3. *concr.* Plunder, spoil. *rare*—[1].

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. ¶ 2 Three hundred pistoles, the lawful ravage of their pockets.

Ravage (ræ·vėdʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *ravager,* f. *ravage*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To devastate, lay waste, despoil, plunder (a country). Also *transf.* or *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Ravager,* to rauage, forray, spoyle, prey vpon. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 The barbarians who ravag'd Greece and Italy. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 ¶ 6 The Isle of Rhodes .. was ravaged by a dragon. *Ibid.* No. 14 ¶ 4 Life is continually ravaged by invaders. 1838–43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 481 Æmilius began to ravage their territory with fire and sword. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, That sweet face so sadly ravaged by grief and despair.

2. *intr.* To commit ravages; to make havoc or destruction. Also *fig.*

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 47 His wand'ring eyes now ravage through the confines of his great Court. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* civ. 20, 21 Paraphr., Beasts of prey, which .. are inabled to ravage, and feed. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 497 A dreadful enemy ravaging in the midst of their country. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, The locksmith who had .. been ravaging among the eatables. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 95 When the Danes were ravaging along Loire as they ravaged along Thames.

Ravaged (ræ·vėdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Despoiled, devastated.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 14 The shatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vale. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 74 The more southern, ravaged or torn up continents. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* I. ii, Each voice .. That rings Mondego's ravaged shores around. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 907 The weight which Crime ..Leaves in his flight from ravaged heart to heart.

† **Ra·vagement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ravagement*: see RAVAGE *v.* and -MENT.] Ravage.

1723 *Briton* No. 20 (1724) 87 Success attended their Inroads and Ravagements. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 286 Houses within the ravagement of the flames.

Ravager (ræ·vėdʒəɹ). [f. RAVAGE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which ravages.

1611 COTGR., *Ravageur,* a rauager, spoyler, forrayer. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 39 They fall like so many Ravagers to demolishing .. every thing before them. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 226 That very Innocence, which tempts some brutal Ravager to ruin it. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 500 He sees .. in the torrent, now the fertilizer, now the ravager of districts. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 670 The ravager of Rome his right hand slew.

Ravaging (ræ·vėdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. RAVAGE.

1611 COTGR., *Sac,* a sacke,..pillage, depopulation, rauaging. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* IV. 176 We have seen .. the ravagings of our Wealth. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 48 A Witness of the ravaging of this Distemper. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderich* I. viii, Where..shepherds sing..Of feuds obscure, and Border ravaging. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 519 The ravaging of districts for treason.

Ra·vaging, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That ravages.

1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 103 The ravaging hand of time. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 621 When Belus .. with a ravaging horde, Swept over fruitful Cyprus.

† **Rava·lling,** *vbl. sb.* [? ad. F. *ravalement,* † *ravallement* (15th c.), f. *ravaler* to bring down, f. *re-* + *avaler* AVALE *v.*] Reduction, failure.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 365 Raualling of a Confederacie, where affiance is placed in Number, is a tormenting discouragement.

Ravar(e, obs. ff. RAVER. **Ravary,** dial. var. RAVERY. **Ravayn(e,** obs. ff. RAVIN[1].

† **Rave,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rave* (15th c.):—L. *rāpa* RAPE *sb.*[5]] A turnip.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 170 Armorace Or arborace that wilde raues are. *Ibid.* IX. 53 Rave as brasyk for vyne as ille is fonde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 Ther grow good Melons, Raues, and pateques.

Rave (rēiv), *sb.*[2] [Var. of RATHE *sb.*[2]]

1. A rail of a cart; esp. *pl.* a framework of rails or boards (permanent or removable) added to the sides of a cart to enable a greater load to be carried.

b. *U.S.* One of the vertical side-pieces in the body of a wagon or sleigh.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Ravys of a carte. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 195 When the sayd cariage is loded, he forget not to cause his Cooke and Butler to hang good store of bags and bottels about the raues and pinnes thereof. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runnes on Wheeles* Wks. (1630) II. 242/1 Of the bottome of an old Cart, one may make a fence to stop a gap; of the Raues one may make a Ladder for Hennes to goe to Roost. 1688 S. SEWALL *Diary* 18 Apr. (1878) I. 211 Jack..dies..by the oversetting of the Cart, he (probably) sitting in it, the Rave fell on's neck and kill'd him. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 314/2 The Raves thereof shall be higher than the Raves of the street cars or carts to keep the fuel the safer from falling off. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 163 The inside depth, below the raves, which are boarded, is 2 feet, and the projection of the raves 9 inches. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 399 This cart has head and tail ladders, in place of raves.

attrib. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Rave cart, three dung carts. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 27 Feb. 130/2 The rave bolts [in a bob sleigh] extend upward from the runners in front and rear of the knees, and the raves rest between their ends on the bottom of the recess.

† **2.** App. a rung of a ladder. *Obs. rare*—[1].

Cf. '*Rave,* bars or strips of wood across any opening' (Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*).

1566 PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* C v b, The scaling lathers downe to throwe they haue their iron staues; They haue their hatchets for to cut in sunder all their raues.

3. *Weaving.* A bar fitted with teeth or pins, used to separate and guide the threads of the warp while it is being wound on the beam.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk* s.v., The object of the rave is to keep the threads even, and to make them lie on the beam at the same width as the intended piece of cloth.

Rave (rēiv), *sb.*[3] [f. RAVE *v.*[1]] The (*or* an) act of raving; frenzy, great excitement.

1598 YONG *Diana* 403 Like a sturdie rocke it standes Against the cruell raues .. Of beating windes and waues. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* X. xxxviii, So, have we rid out storms, when Eol's rave Plough'd up the ocean. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 80 Whether I die in a rave or in extremity of pain. 1820 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 27 Meanwhile the rave Of gusty winds spake loudly. 1896 MRS. C. CLARKE *My Long Life* 103 She concluded amid a rave of admiring plaudits.

Rave (rēiv), *v.*[1] Also 5 **rafe, raffe,** 6 *Sc.* **raif(f, rawe, reave.** [? a. OF. *raver,* app. a variant (of rare occurrence) of *rêver* to dream, be delirious, etc., of obscure origin: for conjectures, see Diez (s.v. *rêve*) and Körting (s.v. *rabia*).]

1. *intr.* To be mad, to show signs of madness or delirium (*obs.*); hence, to talk or declaim wildly or furiously in consequence of madness or some violent passion. Occas. (now only *dial.*), to talk loudly or boisterously, to shout or bawl.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 116 (65) Ye ben so wylde it semeth þat ye raue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 282 Ech of hem ..wenen that I scholde rave For Anger that thei se me have. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxiv. 231 Stigandus .. sayde .. yᵗ the Kynge raued, or ellys doted for age & sykenesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 481 Sum raifnis [*v. r.* raveis] fuȝht rudly with riatus speche. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5137 Thocht sum de Naturally, throuch aige, Fer mo deis raiffand in one raige. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* V. i. 13 He raves already; His senses are quite gone. 1727 SWIFT *Poisoning of E. Curll,* Mr. Curll raved aloud in this manner: 'If I survive this, I will be revenged on Tonson'. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 56 No more the pining Mariner In wild delirium raves. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 110 She talks like one who raves in fever.

b. Const. with preps. as *about, against, at, of*; *for.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 982 Let him have time against himself to rave. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 144 Those who when bemadded with anger, most rave and rage against them. 1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* I. i, Sometimes she raves for Musick, Light, and Air. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club,* Let them rave at making laws. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* I. ix, Raved of God and sin and death, Blaspheming like an infidel. *a* 1822 — *Tower of Fam.* 6 Whose dwellers rave for bread, and gold, and blood. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 14 Feb. 416/2 The *Times* is already raving about our having reached 'a crisis'.

c. Of animals. *rare.*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. viii, He heard the baffled dogs in vain Rave through the hollow pass amain. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., That sow's always raving and revelling so.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of the sea, storms, etc.: To rage; to dash, rush, roar, etc., in a furious manner.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xxii, The windy sourges whan they rave. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 32 Like as a fire, the which in hollow cave .. With murmurous disdayne doth inly rave. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 67 The milde Ocean, Who now hath quite forgot to rave. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 186 The whirling tempest raves along the plain. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 54 Where the dark sea with angry billows raves. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. lix, When the pibroch bids the battle rave. 1856 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* V. *Devil's Bridge,* The cataract, That raves and rages down the steep.

b. Of a disordered mental state. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 135 Not Frenzie, Not absolute madnesse could so farre haue rau'd To bring him heere alone. 1638 SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xi. 15 Shall these wild distempers of thy mind..thus rave, and find No opposition?

3. To talk or declaim with enthusiasm or poetic rapture. Also const. *about, of,* † *upon.*

a 1704 LOCKE *Conduct Und.* § 24 This raving upon antiquity in matter of poetry, Horace has..exposed in one of his satires. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, How blythly can he sport and gently rave. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 735 Solitude, however some may rave, Seeming a sanctuary, proves a grave. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* IV. ix, How people can rave about Italy, I can't think. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 56 It is not his singing that makes the great ladies rave of him.

4. *trans.* To utter in a frenzied or enthusiastic manner. Also with *out.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, Like to some boy, that actes a tragedie,..and raves out passion. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 596 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell Rav'd nonsense. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VI. xxxii, For he now raved enormous folly. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 95 Thus their prayer was raved, and ceased.

b. To lament frantically. *rare*—[1].

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 16 It was then he wept—he raved the departure of Seraphina.

5. quasi-*trans.* with complement: To bring (into a specified state) by raving.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii, But passion raves itself to rest, or flies. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 402 To rave men into some new heresy.

Rave, *v.*[2] *north. dial.* and *Sc.* [App. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *râfa* in same sense (not recorded in ON.).] *intr.* To wander, stray, rove, † err. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 665 Bot resoun, of ryȝt þat con not raue, Sauez euer more þe innossent. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 57/362 Hir awn sawle wele may sche saue, Al if hir schepe vnryght wyl raue. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 159 Allas! for ruthe, now may I raue, And febilly fare by frith and felde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 71 Quhen .. he lang had rauet and wandirit, at last he arriuet in Numidie. *Ibid.* 85 Albeit sum of thame raue and declyne by the way

[L. *alii aberrent*]. 1841 HAWKINS *Poems* v. 24 (E. D. D.) Wi' ither dogs I maunna rave.

Hence †**Ra·ving** *ppl. a.*2, straying. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 56/292 Vnto no hird þai wil tak kepe, Bot raykes forth als raueand schep.

Rave, *v.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: for the sense, cf. RIVE *v.*] *trans.* To tear, drag, pull. Usually with *up*: To drag or rake up.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 He Ranne to the false Emperes, and Ravid hir evin to the bone. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 247 Raving vp of gravell and leying hit on agayn. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 108 Whereas we should bee shorte in tellyng the matter .. the best is to speake no more than needes we must, not rauyng it from the bottome. 1610 COOKE *Pope Joan* 63 He neuer purposed to raue vp all the filth which he found written of your Popes. 1877 *N. W. Lino. Gloss., Rave up,* to take up, to pull up. (2) To repeat evil stories relating to by-past time.

b. To poke or pry *into*. (Cf. RAVEL *v.* 4.) *rare.* 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1854 I. 100 It can be little pleasure to us to rave into the infirmities of God's servants. 1856 THOMPSON *Boston* Gloss., *Rave up,* to repeat old stories; to search or rave into anything.

Hence **Ra·ving,** *vbl. sb.*2

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 9 Euermore the gladder the lesse rauyng there is, or stirryng in this matter.

†**Rave,** *v.*4 *Sc. Obs.* Also **raif.** [Perh. a. F. *ravir* to ravish, if not a mere variant of *reif, reve* REAVE *v.*] *trans.* To take away by force.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 73 My mortal enemeis purchessis to raif my liberte. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6280 Deith .. rauis þame frome þare rent, ryches, and ringis. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Wks.* (1844) II. vii. 84 They would climb up to heaven and rave it from God.

Hence †**Ra·ving** *vbl. sb.*3 and *ppl. a.*3 *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. to Queen 2 The rauand sauuage volfis..that deuoris..scheip for ther pray. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 273 Thair was nathing bot rwgging and raveing of the puir laubouraris.

Rave, obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*

Rave-hook. *Naut.* [? f. RAVE *v.*3] (See quot.)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Rave-hook,* an iron instrument used by caulkers to get the oakum thoroughly out of a vessel's seams, when a rasing-iron would not penetrate deep enough.

Ravel (ræ·v'l), *sb.*1 Also *Sc.* **raivel,** *dial.* **revel.** [f. the vb. Cf. Du. *rafel* a fraying out.]

1. A tangle, complication, entanglement.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxvi. § 1 The thread which we are to unwind as far as possibly we can without knot or ravel. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiogr.* IV. 150 The act by which numerous political ravels seemed to be so happily disentangled. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., At Eleusis* 185 She thought to thread this web's fine ravel out.

2. A broken thread, a loose end. Also *fig.*

1832 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 307 Great is self-denial...Life goes all to ravels and tatters, where that enters not. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Revels,* the broken threads cast away by women at their work.

Ra·vel, *sb.*2 *Sc.* (and *north. dial.*) Also 7 **reuele, ravell,** 9 **raivel.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. A rail or railing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 264 A foure squared stone; inclosed about with an yron Reuele, on which .. the dead body of our Sauiour lay, and was imbalmed. [1695 in *Hist. Brechin* (1867) v. 98 The east ravell is found to be very ruinous. In 1707 the whole ravell is directed to be amended.] 1792 *New Year's Morning* 12 (E. D. D.) A cellar, upo' the high street, But ony ravel, bare. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legatees* v. let. xv, We then ran .. up an old timber-stair with a rope ravel. 1892 N. DICKSON *Auld Scotch Min.* 115 An inside stair that had what was called a 'wooden ravel'.

2. 'The cross-beam to which the tops of cow-stakes are fastened' (Jam. 1825). Also *ravel-stick, -tree* (Northumb. Gloss.; cf. *rail-tree* RAIL *sb.*2 6).

Ra·vel, *sb.*3 Also *Sc.* **raivel.** [Synonymous with RADDLE *sb.*1 1 b and RAVE *sb.*2 3, but the mutual relationship of the words is not clear. Cf. prec. and RAVEL *v.*1, which may have influenced the form.] *Weaving.* A separator (cf. quot. 1842).

1831 PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 220 The threads of the warp being separated and guided by means of the ravel. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 412 In order that the warp may be laid evenly on the beam, an instrument is used similar to the reel... It is called a ravel or separator, and is composed of strips of cane fastened into a rail of wood [etc.].

Ra·vel, *sb.*4, variant of RABBLE *sb.*2 3.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 221 The scraps were then cut into pieces of the same size, and placed in a furnace until of a white heat, gathered into a bloom with ravels, and the mass placed under a tilt hammer.

†**Ra·vel,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 **rauill.** [Perh. related to RABBLE *v.*1] ? Loquacious, voluble.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 35 Your Dirigie groats, and Trentall money, will make you lauish and rauill in your translation.

Ravel (ræ·v'l), *v.*1 Also 6–7 **ravell,** 7 **ravill, ravle,** 9 *dial.* **raivel, reavel.** [App. a. Du. *ravelen* (Kilian), *rafelen* to tangle, to fray out, to unweave; cf. LG. *reffeln, rebbeln* in same sense. A common dial. form is *raffle*: see RAFFLE *v.*3

In ordinary Eng. use *ravel* is synonymous with *unravel.* The more original sense of entangling or becoming tangled is still common in Sc. and dial.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To become entangled or confused. *rare* (exc. *dial.*).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 511 Litill tent to their time the toone leit them take, Bot ay..[they] raveld in their reeles. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 51 As you vnwinde her loue from him, Least it should rauell, .. You must prouide to bottome it on me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 305 By thir own perplexities involv'd They ravel more.

2. Of a fabric: To fray *out,* to suffer disintegration. (Also in fig. context.)

1611 COTGR., *Rüeler,* to rauell out like silke. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. i. (1840) 242 To hem the end of our history that it ravel not out. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 97/2 Ravell—when threads come out of the edges of the cloth. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. i. 133 The stuff now participates of the nature of .. felt .. and it may be cut without being subject to ravel. 1860 H. WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 32 The hem of a garment is that which binds it round, and prevents it from ravelling out.

fig. 1606 MARSTON *Fawne* II. i, Do's my Lord rauell out, do's he fret? *c* 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Your royalty shall ravel. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Shepherdess* II, How do men ravel back to childhood.

3. Of a clue or thread: To unwind; to come off the clue, reel, etc. *rare* (now *dial.*).

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II,* lxxxvii, Shee gives the Clue: and if it can but ravel To the Thred's End, wee seeke no farther travel. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 154 With such a nick .. as may keep the line from any more of it ravelling from about the stick than so much of it as you intend. 1873 A. G. MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* 13 The threed in Tammie's shuttle Gaed raivelling aff the pirn.

†**4.** To examine or inquire *into* a thing. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.).

1618 SIR H. MAY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 46 Being unwillinge to ravell into the memory of those offensive particulers. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 34 We have already sufficiently ravell'd into the nature of both vitriol and iron. 1710 J. PALMER *Proverbs* 141 The malicious .. ravel into the conduct of a man of honour in the dark.

II. *trans.* **5.** To entangle, confuse, perplex.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 51 Like Weavers shuttles which runne to and fro, Rau'ling their owne guts with their running so. *a* 1656 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 130 The words which are so ravelled and perplexed by contrary senses. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* VIII. 188 Those wild, unhappy, self-defending Few, If not destroy'd in Time, will ravel all the Clew. 1727 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 27 June in *Wks.* 1871 IV. 145 My affairs were ravell'd by the death of his Majesty. 1845 P. FAIRBAIRN *Typol. Script.* (1857) I. i. iv. 133 It ravels and complicates the meaning of the prophecies. *absol.* 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 63 Fools ravel, and wise men redd.

†b. *transf.* To make (dust) rise in confusion.

1646 *J. Hall's Poems* To Authour, Summon thy lungs, and with an angry breath Ravell the curious dust. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 100 Dust, ravel'd in the Aire will fly Up high.

6. To unwind or unweave; to unravel. †Also with *away.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, You shall have one woman knit more in an hower than any man can ravel agen. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 426 How then darest thou ravel away that pretious threed. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 173 The night still ravell'd, what the day renew'd. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* ix, A fool, who ravels, as fast as one weaves, the web of her fortune. 1889 *Century Mag.* Apr. 841 A favorite gown had been woven by her maids, of cotton, striped with silk procured by raveling the general's discarded stockings.

b. *fig.* To take to pieces; to disentangle.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 12 Many good verses would bee rauelde and dismembred. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 139 b, To rauell back all Governments, to the first principles of nature. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Hermaphrodite* 19 Ravel thy Body, and I find In every Limb a double kind. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* 161 A thousand chances of the feud She wove and raveled one by one.

7. *To ravel out*: To draw or pull out by unwinding or unweaving.

1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* II. i. 161 A stitch in a man's stocking not taken up in time, ravels out all the rest. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XIX. 139 All day I wove, but ere I went to bed, What I had wov'n, I ravel'd out agen. 1746 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 429 Whenever it ascended, it wound its Thread with its Feet into a sort of Coil, and when it descended only ravelled it out again. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. (1858) II. 164 We find a commission sitting at Lambeth .. ravelling out the threads of a story.

b. To destroy, spoil, or waste, as by pulling a fabric into threads. ? *Obs.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* v. i, Shelter, shelter, if you be seene All's ravell'd out agen. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 157 [They] slighted those mean Sports which ravel out the time of other people. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 97 Why should I spend and ravel out my Thoughts upon that which will destroy my Soul.

c. To disentangle, make plain or clear.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* IV. i. 239 Must I rauell out My weau'd-vp follyes? 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 186 Let him.. Make you to rauell all this matter out. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 11 Then roll up, Muse, what thou hast ravel'd out. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 89 What there she did, took me full thrice as long To ravel out. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 195 Asking words from these To ravel out his tale for him.

†**8.** To turn or toss *over*. (? Cf. RABBLE *v.*1 2.)

a 1655 DIGBY (J.), They but ravel it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions.

†**Ra·vel,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. RAFFLE *v.*2] *trans.* To ruffle or scratch.

1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. ii. 62 A faire thrust.. which onely pierced his shirt, and ravelled his skinne.

†**Ra·vel,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Perh. a back-formation from RAVELLED *a.*] *trans.* To sift.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 74 Houshold-Bread of the best Wheat unravelled, or ravelled through the coursest Boultel.

Ra·vel bread. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. RAVELLED *a.*] Bread made of whole meal, or of flour with the bran left in. Also *ravel loaf.*

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 51 Here is cheate bread, rauel bread, manchet bread, and houshold bread. 1608 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 37/4 Mr. Deanes boye, that brought me a ravell loafe. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 74 Bread made of the whole Wheat is sometime called Cribble or fine Ravel Bread. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Panis vocatus Blackwhitlof,* bread of a middle sort, between White and Brown; such as in Kent is call'd Ravel-bread. 1887 in *Kentish Gloss.*

Ravelin1 (ræ·vlin). Also 6 **rau-, reu-, revelin, rav'lin,** 7 **ravellin,** (8 **rablin**); 6 **rauelline, -yne,** 7–8 **raveline**; 6–7 **raveling,** (7 **-iling,** 9 **-elling**). [a. F. *ravelin* (16th c., Rabelais), a. It. *rav-, revellino* (Florio), now *rivellino* = Sp. *rebellin,* Pg. *rebelim*; of unknown origin.] In fortification, an outwork consisting of two faces which form a salient angle, constructed beyond the main ditch and in front of the curtain.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 35 There the defences would be placed without the counterscarfe .. and being so placed they are teermed to be rauelins of the Italyans and Frenchmen, and of vs they have been tearmed spurres. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 10 The bulwarkes, platformes, and reuelins haue beene taken away. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 85 It is indifferently well fortified with rauelings, bulwarkes and platteformes, besides a deepe ditch. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 271 Finding the Bulwark too strong for the Cannon, though a great part of the Ravelin was beaten down. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii, Common men..confound the ravelin and the half-moon together,—tho' they are very different things. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 204 The Ravelins are intended to cover the curtains and shoulders of the bastions, and to defend the ground in front of their saliants. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 23 Ravelins are seldom added to forts in the field, but almost always to fronts of permanent fortifications.

transf. and *fig.* 1629 B. JONSON in Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth-Field,* This Booke will liue; It hath a Genius; ..Here needs no words expense In Bulwarkes, Rau'lins, Ramparts, for defense. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 133 The church .. though protected by a strong ravelin of masonry from..the falling ice. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. v. ii. 165 All the intellectual fortification of the time—the redoubts, ravelins..of dry stern logic.

†**Ravelin**2. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Cf. RAVEL *sb.*2] A railing, fence.

1626 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* III. 7 The councell grants licience..to big a dyick or ravelin of tymber, betwixt the chappell wall and the lard Forbes back dyke of his yaird.

†**Ra·velled,** *a. Obs.* (See RAVEL BREAD.)

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 154 The raueled is a kind of cheat bread also, but it reteineth more of the grosse, and less of the poore substance of the wheat. The raueled cheat..is generallie so made [etc.]. 1613 WITHER *Abuses* II. i, For bread, they can compare with Lord and Knight. They have both raveld manchet browne and white. [1830 JAMES *Darnley* I. ix. 200 His pressed curds, his raveled bread, and his leathern bottle full of thin beer.]

Ravelled (ræ·v'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. RAVEL *v.*1]

1. Tangled, confused, involved. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 37 Sleepe that knits up the rauel'd Sleeue of Care. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 336 How to picke out an end out of the ravelled skeine. 1666 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* 204 Because our ravelled wits cannot see them right together. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Ye..have sae kind Redd up my ravel'd doubts, and clear'd my mind. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 519 The difficult and ravelled problems touching the various collegiate foundations. 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Aldersyde* II. x, A higher hand holds the ravelled skein of life.

b. *Sc. A ravelled hasp*: An intricate or involved matter.

1637 FLEMING in A. Whyte *Rutherford* (1894) xxiii. 201 My inward life is a ravelled hesp and I need guidance and direction. 1720 PENNECUIK *Helicon* (ed. 2) 26 Providence seems a ravel'd Hasp. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v, Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles.

†**2.** Frayed out; with frayed edges; ragged. Also *transf. Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 The raueld buttonholes of her bleare eyes. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, A ravell'd wound distain'd her purer brest.

Ra·veller. [f. RAVEL *v.*1 + -ER1.] One who ravels (Webster 1864).

Ravelin(g, obs. forms of RAVELIN.

Ravelling (ræ·v'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAVEL *v.*1]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

1673 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 79 Commissions issued out for ye searching and raveling into mens estates. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 242 Tending to the ravelling into ye Resolutions of ye Last day's proceedings. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. xi. (1849) 78 All this breaking of banks and revalling [*sic*] of manufacturers.

2. *concr.* A thread from a woven fabric which is frayed or unravelled.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. ix. 83 Take the single threeds or ravellings of linnen, wet them in this Water, cleanse the Wounds with them. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 57 He..with the ravelling of some of the sail made a string to the bow. 1792 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 58 The ravelings of cloth, or cuttings of threads. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 14 The nest was..woven and felted with ravellings of woollen carpet.

fig. 1778 *Love Feast* 21 Of Righteousness mere Rav'lings and vile Shreds.

Ra·velly, *a. rare.* Somewhat ravelled.

1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 444/1 *note,* A..suit of clothes that looked seamed and ravelly.

Ravelment (ræ'vlmĕnt). [f. RAVEL *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Entanglement, confusion. Also with *a.*

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 28 A series of ravelments and squabbling grudges. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, Mischievous deceitful persons cut the rope, and our Queue becomes a ravelment. 1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept., Heaps of Bavarian and French dead piled high in inextricable ravelment.

Raven (rē[1]·v'n), *sb.*[1] (*a.*) Forms: *a.* 1 hræbn, (h)ræfn, ræfen; 3 rauon, 4 ravoun; 3–6 rau-, ravin, -yn, (5 rawyn, -ine, ravyne), 4–5 rau-, ravene, 3–7 rauen, 4– raven. *β.* 1 (h)refn, 3 reafen, 3–4 reu-, reven, 3–5 reu-, revyn, (4 revon, 5 rewyn), 6 *Sc.* revin, 7 *Sc.* reavin. *γ.* 1 hremn, (h)remm, (h)ræm, 1–3 rem. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *hræfn* = MDu. *rāven* (Du. *raaf*), OHG. (*h*)*raban* (MHG. *raben*), ON. *hrafn* (MSw. *rafn*, Da. *ravn*), Goth. **hrabn-s* (cf. early ON. *Harabanar* = *Hraðnar*, the personal name *Hrafn*). A normal change of *fn* to *mn*, *m*(*m* gave also OE. *hræmn*, *hrem*(*m* = OHG. (*h*)*ram* (MHG. *ram*), MSw. *ramn*, (*rampn*,) *ram*(*m*.

A weak form of the stem appears in OHG. *rabo* (G. *rabe*, MLG. *rāve*): for the relationship of this to MHG. *rappe* raven (G. *rappe* a black horse) see Streitberg *Urgerm. Gramm.* 151.]

1. A widely distributed corvine bird (*Corvus Corax*) of Europe and Asia, of large size, with black lustrous plumage and raucous voice, feeding chiefly on carrion or other flesh. The name has also been extended to birds belonging to various other species of *Corvus*, esp. the American Raven (*Corvus carnivorus*).

The common raven is easily tamed, but is mischievous and thievish, and has been popularly regarded as a bird of evil omen and mysterious character.

a. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 285 *Corax*, hraebn. *c* 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* Jan. 10, Þa..fedde hine an hræfn sextiȝ ȝeara. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 24 Behaldað ða ræfnas þætte ne sawæð ne hriopað. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 408 Đe rauen is swiðe redi..& oðre fules hire fallen bi. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/452 Al þat oþur del with-Inne swiþe blak as a rauon it is. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 455 Þe rauen so ronk þat rebel was euer. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Vowltures, egles, rauyns, and oþer fewlez of rauyne. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne, rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 The rauen wyll not gyue her blacke pennes for the pecockes paynted fethers. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. i, Like the sad-presaging raven, that tolls The sick man's passport in her hollow beak. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 130 Thou art always (like the Raven) croaking my infortunity and disgrace. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144/2 Pens made of Ravens Quills..are to finish and shadow your draught. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) I. 166 Ravens build in trees, and lay five or six eggs. *Ibid.* 167 The raven will pick out the eyes of young lambs when just dropped. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v, If the men of Thule have ceased .. to spread the banquet for the raven [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 132 Till in the cold wind that foreruns the morn,..the Raven, flying high, Croak'd.

β. *Beowulf* (Z.) 3025 Se wonna hrefn fus ofer fægum. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvi. 9 Se seleð neatum mete heara & briddum hrefna. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 24 Besceawiað þa hrefnas [*c* 1160 *Hatton MS.* refnes] þæt hi ne sawað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 He..mid his bile, roted stinkinde fleshs, as is reafnes kunde. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 63 Al that other del with-inne blac as a reven is. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761/33 *Hic cornix*, a rewyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, That hawke that will slee a Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 117 Thae tarmegantis..begowth to clatter, And rowp lyk revin and ruke. *c* 1630 SIR W. MURE *Ps.* cxlvii. 9 Of reavens who heares The yong ones, when they call.

γ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 7 Noe..asende ut ænne hremn; se hremn fleah þa ut [etc.]. *c* 1000 — *Saints' Lives* (Skeat) I. 492 Dær fluȝon sona to hrocas and hremmas. *c* 1205 LAY. 30392 Habben bares heorte and remes brede.

† **b.** *Indian raven*, the name given by Bontius to two East Indian birds (see quots. 1678). *Obs.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. vii. 126 Bontius his Indian Raven. There is a strange kind of Raven in the Molucca Islands .. which resembles our Country Raven in the bill. *Ibid.* viii. 127 The horned Indian Raven or Tapau, called the Rhinoceros Bird. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 383 *Buceros niger*..in shape somewhat resembles the crow kind, whence, and from it's size, it has been called the Indian Raven.

c. *fig.* A croaker.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 301, I have done my duty honestly in my correspondence with government on this subject; but I am not sure that I shall not be voted an incorrigible raven.

2. a. The figure of a raven on the flag of the Danish vikings; also, the flag itself or the warlike power typified by this.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 878 Þar wæs se guðfana ȝenumen þe hi ræfen heton. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Armories* (1870) 228 The Danes [bore] in their Standard a Raven, as Asserius reporteth. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 313 The mighty Hildebrand the Raven rears, A magick Flag. 1740 THOMSON & MALLET *Alfred* II. iii, Behold the warrior bright with Danish spoils!—The raven droops his wings. 1856 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. vii. 100 The banner of the White Horse floated triumphantly over the Danish raven.

b. *Her.* The figure of a raven as borne in arms.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. 162 Hee beareth Or, a Raven proper, by the name of Corbet. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. *Gloss.*

† **3.** *Astron.* The southern constellation *Corvus*. = CROW 4. *Obs. rare.*

[*c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 496 How goddes gonne stelifye Brid, fish, beste, or him or here, As the Raven, or either Bere.] 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 270 The Rauen standeth on the same Hydre,..and it is formed of 7 starres.

4. *attrib.* (see also B.) and *Comb.*

a. Simple attrib., as *raven kind*, *quill*; similative, as *raven-black*, *-glossy*, *-grey*, *-like* adjs., *ravenwise* adv.; parasynthetic, as *raven-coloured*, *-feathered*, *-haired*, *-plumed*, *-toned* adjs.; instrumental, as *raven-torn* adj.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxvii, My Mistersse [*sic*] eyes are *Rauen blacke. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* x, Raven-black hair, very dark eyes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 83 Her *Rauen coloured loue. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 265 The raven-colored mantle of night. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 8 The starless gloom of *raven-feather'd night. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 151 The snowy skin, the *raven-glossy hair. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xix, Two suits of clothes, one black, and one *raven-grey. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 427 The dark-eyed and *raven-haired being. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Corvus indicus*, .. a bird of the *raven kind. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxii. 82 Said Mrs. A— in her most *raven-like tones. 1827 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* 353 The *raven-plumed gulph of oblivion. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 232 Stem solid..1½ inch high thick as a *raven quill. 1797 SOUTHEY in J. Cottle *Reminisc.* (1847) 210 The very voice.. will be enough to convict the *raven-toned criminal. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. II. § 11. 211 The carcass of a ewe.. *raven-torn. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 61 Nests, built *raven-wise one a-top of the other.

b. Special combs., as **raven-bone** = *raven's bone* (see c); **raven-cockatoo**, a black cockatoo (of the genus *Calyptorhynchus*); **raven-crow** = RAVEN 1; **raven-duck** [ad. G. *rabentuch*], a kind of canvas (also *raven's duck*); **raven-fish** [tr. It. *coracino*], a black-coloured Mediterranean fish; † **raven-foot** (see quot.); † **raven messenger** = *corbie messenger* CORBIE 2; **raven standard**: cf. RAVEN 2 a; **raven-stone** [ad. G. *rabenstein*], the place of execution, the gallows or gibbet.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, Disputing..concerning nombles, briskets, flankards, and *raven-bones, then usual terms of the art of hunting. 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow-tribe* 68 *Corvus corax*, the Raven, Great corbiecrow, or *Ravencrow. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xiv. 61 Sail-cloth, sheetings, *ravenducks and drillings. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 36 In exchange we gave them ravenduck, osnaburg, [etc.]. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* VI. xxxvi, The salmon, mullet, *raven-fish. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/3 *Pollipodium, poliol*, *reuenfot. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1892 (Gött.) Þat messager ..þat duellis lang in his iornay, He may be cald, wid resun clere, An of the *rauyns messagere. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XV, To see our barks .. with the black *raven standard waving at the topmast. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. i. 74 The raven sits On the *raven-stone. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xxiv, What weave they there round the raven-stone?

c. Combs. with *raven's*, as † **raven's bill**, a surgical instrument resembling the bill of a raven; † **raven's bone** (see quots., and cf. *corbin-bone* s.v. CORBIN b); **raven's book**, the list of the dead (*nonce-use*); **raven's-duck** = *raven-duck* (Simmonds 1858); **raven's eye**, a species of toadstool; † **raven's morsel** = *corbel's fee* CORBEL *sb.* 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/2, The *Ravens bille, in L. called Rostrum corvinum. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xliii. 135 There is a litle gristle which is vpon the spoone of the brysket, which we cal the *Rauens bone, bycause it is cast vp to the Crowes or Rauens whiche attende hunters. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, *Mar.* The brisket bone, upon the spoon Of which a little gristle grows; you call it— *Rob.* The raven's bone. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 53, I am fairly in the *raven's book. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 181 Perhaps the plants that through such an error have been most frequently gathered are, the Medusa's head, the *raven's eye, the hemlock mushroom, and the *agaricus muscarius*. *c* 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* A ij b, The *rauens morsell, sticke hit on a thorne faste. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xlii. 129 The rauens morsell (which is the gryssell at the spoone of the brisket).

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of the colour of a raven; glossy black; intensely dark or gloomy.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 251 Smoothing the Raven doune Of darknes. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1088 Thus o'er the prostrate city black Despair Extends her raven wing. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 66 A wondrous boy..Who ne'er shall comb his raven-hair. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* ix, Here loud his raven charger neigh'd. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iii, From her mother Minna inherited the .. dark eyes, the raven locks. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* i, Let darkness keep her raven gloss.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ra·vendom**, the community of ravens; **Ra·venhood**, the state of being a raven; **Ra·venling**, a young raven.

1870 STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xix. 112 Permitted by the laws of ravendom. 1889 *Gd. Words* 483/2 That raven grew to the fullest stature of lusty ravenhood. 1896 E. J. HARDING *Slav Tales* 258 The old raven started off, and Niezginnek still held the ravenling.

Raven, *sb.*[2]: see RAVIN [1].

Raven (ræ·v'n), *v.* Forms: 6 rau-, ravyne, 6–7 rau-, ravine, 7 rauin, -yn, 7, 9 ravin; 5–7 rau-, 6–7, 9 raven. [ad. OF. *raviner* to ravage:—L. **rapīnāre*, f. *rapīna*: see RAPINE, RAVIN [1].]

† **1.** *trans.* To take (goods) away by force; to seize or divide as spoil. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxvii. 274 His mouable goodys were spoyled and rauenyd amonge y[e] kynges offycers. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 356 Ravening and destroying his goodes, they spoyled his wife and chyldren of all theyr apparell. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 7 While they be busy to rauyne vnprofitable baggage.

† **b.** Const. *from* prep., *away* adv. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 3 The encroaching Sea hath rauined from it the whole Countrie of Lionnesse. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 237 Hee..sought to eat him up, and to raven all hee could get from him. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 175 Nor had the Wolf raven'd away so much as one.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To plunder; to seek *after*, to go *about*, with intent to plunder.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. vii, [Blood-thirsting Warre] Transferd by fortune to the Scottish meare, To ransack that, as it had rauin'd heere. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* II. xvi. 125 He goes unto the wars to filch and rauen. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 442 That they might not be disturbed whilst busie ravening after Booty. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. iv. VI. 92 His Croats and loose hordes went openly ravening about.

2. To devour voraciously. Also *fig.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ezek.* xxii. 25 Like a roaring lion rauening the pray. *a* 1572 JEWEL *On 1 Thess.* (1611) 91 The fishes belly destroieth those things which they rauine. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 278 A Lion new returnde from rauening pray, Came to the fount, his blood to wash away. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 510 Clusters of grapes, the which they raven'd quick. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 458/2 'Gainst Self's lean wolf that ravens word and deed.

b. So with *up*, *down*, *in*. Now *rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, They rauen vp more butter then all the dayes of the weeke beside. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 833 Certain young men .. like greedie Harpies ravened it downe in a moment. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 303 If he rauen it in, as he wil do hauing much at a time. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 648 Saturn and Mars..with a fierce hunger destroy and raven up the friendly Properties and Preservatives of Life. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXXII. 124 As bread Is raven'd up through hunger.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To eat voraciously; to feed hungrily or greedily; to prey *on* or *upon*. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 679/2, I ravyne, I eate hastyly or gredyly. *Je briffe.* He is an horryble lurtcher, se how he ravyneth. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 128 For greedy cormorants to raven upon. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 56 The fish Polipus .. doeth rauen vppon other fishes. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 1. 299 Those wild irregular flames which ravine and consume. 1811 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 164 Our printers ravin on the agonies of their victims. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 376 They equally ravened on a smaller community.

b. To have a ravenous appetite or desire *for*.

1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. ii, She .. ravens mightily for green fruit. 1687 — *Hind & P.* III. 964 The more they fed, they ravened still for more. 1883 T. FOSTER in *Knowledge* 20 July 38/1 Beasts..ravening for blood and slaughter.

c. To have an intense longing for food. Also *fig.*

1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 66 Those divine affinities in us that raven with immortal hunger. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 194 If I know anything of your constitution..you must have been ravening hours ago.

4. *intr.* To prowl ravenously; to go about in search of food.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Gen.* xlix. 27 Beniamin shall rauine (as) a wolfe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 155 b, Let them want no meate, for if they doe, they will for hunger rauen abroad. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 124 His feet.. which are his strength and instrument of action to raven and prey with. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, Fierce fiery lions went ravening to and fro.

fig. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxvi. (1872) 236 Persecution had ravened through the land. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 17 The unclean pestilence ravins in your streets.

Hence **Ra·vened** *ppl. a.*, ? glutted.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 24 Maw, and Gulfe Of the rauin'd salt Sea sharke.

† **Ra·venage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -AGE.] Ravenousness.

1673 *Jackson's Creed* X. XXXVI. *Publisher's Notes*, The ravenage or voracity of dogs is such that..a diseased appetite in man is therefore denamed caninus appetitus.

Ravene, obs. form of RAVEN *sb.*, RAVIN [1].

Ravener (ræ·v'nəɹ). Forms: *a.* 4 rauaynour, 4–5 raueynour; 4 rauynour, (5 -or, -oure), 4–6 ravinour; 4–7 rauenour, -or, (5 -owre). *β.* 5 raveyner; 4–6 rau-, raviner, 5–6 ravyner; 4–6 rauener, 6 rauenar, rav'ner, 5– ravener. [*a.* OF. *ravineor*, *-our* (13th c. in Godef.):—L. *rapīnātōr-em*: see RAVEN *v.* and -OR, -ER. In common use from end of 14th to end of 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*]

1. One who ravens or takes goods by force; a robber, plunderer, despoiler.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) Yif he ..be a rauaynour by vyolence of foreyne rychesse. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Alle þat comaundyn oþere to don raveyn & theſte, & alle raueynoures. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 67 To make this realme a praye to al venturers, al spoylers, .. all rauenours of the worlde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 108 These shamelesse Irish ravenours returne home.

β. *c* 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 36 in *O. E. Misc.* 211 Þese were proud men, raueners echon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 43 Men of holy churche Sholde..refuse reuerences and raueneres offrynges. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 56 Alle opyn thevys, & alle false raveynerys, murdereres, nyȝtthevys. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. iv, Ledd by thy word, the rav'ners stepps I shun. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 90 These ..Seas, are free from pestilent Raueners. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 96 Raveners from Christ, and his utter Enemies.

2. A deforcer, ravisher, destroyer, etc. *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 312 Schrif thee hier, If thou hast ben a Raviner Of love. *Ibid.* 316 And so that tirant raviner,

Whan that sche was in his pouer. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 68 That murderer, Of my bloud royall cruell rauiner.

3. A ravenous or voracious animal or person; a glutton.

a. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 30 The ele is a quasy fysshe, a rauenour & a deuourer of the brode of fysshe. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 94 The mouse..is for his bignes a verie rauenour or greedigut. 1591 LODGE *Catharos* D ij b, These two bold rauenors, seeking in the Summer euening for their ..Supper. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 As for the sea Pontus, there enter into it few or no rauenours that haunt and deuoure fishes, vnlesse it be the Seales & little Dolphins.

β. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 He is great ravener, specyally if he come there as be good dysshes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 384 Of Birdes those are forbidden which are the greatest raueners. 1627 BP. HALL *Imprese of God* II. Wks. 456 This honie of the Church..is let downe and digested by these raueners. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 11 The Pike, amongst Fishes..is a Ravener.

b. With preps., as *after*, *for*, *of*.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 71 Thou arte a rauenar of delicates and a francher. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 255 The hog..is a great rauener for his meate. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, He is such a ravener after fruit. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* II. clxxviii. (1699) 166 Well! says the Fox, and nobody will Tax me..for a Ravener of Roots and Apples.

Raveness (rē'ɪ·vĕnės). [f. RAVEN *sb.* + -ESS.] A she-raven.

1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 321/2 The Rauen loues his Rauenesse, because he finds her most faire. 1870 STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xix. (1883) 112 Flirtations..with a neighbouring raveness.

Ravening (ræ·v'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAVEN *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. in its various senses.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 39 Youre inwarde parties are full of raveninge and wickednes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 b, The Wolfe, and all other beastes, those especially which liue by rauening. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 11 The art of ravening which is familiar to such as liue or border upon desarts. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 154 To whom his Company was as offensive, as his Ravening was oppressive. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, The dæmoniac desire of some terrible wild beast for the food that is withheld from his ravening. 1874 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 285 An instance of selfish ravening for wealth.

† **2.** Madness, rabies. Also with *pl.*: A fit of madness. *Obs.* (? for RAVING *vbl. sb.*[1])

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 568 The biting of a Weasel is reported..in his ravening or madnesse not to be lesse hurtfull then the bitings of mad Dogs. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. vi. 142 The overgreat and confused motion of these Idea's..makes ravenings, as in persons drunk, phrentick, [etc.].

Ravening (ræ·v'nin), *ppl. a.* [f. RAVEN *v.*]

1. That ravens, in senses of the vb.; rapacious, voracious, etc. (In early use esp. of wolves.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 They wyll appere in terryble similitudes..as rauenynge wolves or rampynge lyons. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 43 He hathe well cutte of his rauenyng ryght hande. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 25 The Iland breedeth no woolues nor any other rauening beasts. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 96 The ravening seizure of innumerable Thieves in Office. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 50 A cave, where ravening monsters roar. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 510 Some ships lay feeding The ravening fire. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 355 Wolves whom ravening hunger has driven all blind on the path.

† **2.** Rabid, mad. *Obs.* (? for RAVING *ppl. a.*[1])

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv, 190 To liue happily (I heare thee boast) from thy Philosophy, And from thy selfe, O rauening lunacy! 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 584 A ravening Wolf by his biting bringeth the same danger, as a ravenous Dog. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* (1697) 175 In his ravening fit he called for Moses, as if he had been near him.

Hence † **Ra·veningly** *adv.*, ravenously. *Obs.*

1533 UDALL *Flowres* 100 b, Gredily and rauenninglye, or gluttonously to deuour veri moch. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 146 The Wolues..very raueningly with open mouth assayling them.

† **Ra·venish,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAVEN *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Blackish. (The quot. is burlesque.)

? *c* 1450 *Ballad Pleasant* in Stow's *Chaucer* (1561) 344/2 Her iyen been holow, and grene as any grasse And Rauinish yelowe is her sounitresse [? *read* sonni tresse].

† **Ra·venize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [*f. raven* RAVIN[1] + -IZE.] *intr.* To raven.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. x. 189 That Great Beast of Prey, the Court of Rome, hath ravenized so, as to tear the flesh and break the bones together.

Ravenous (ræ·v'nəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **rav-, rauynous, ravenus,** 5–7 **rauenous, -ouse,** (7 *Sc.* **-ows**), 5– **ravenous**; 6 **rauynys,** *Sc.* **rawynnis.** [a. OF. *ravineux, -os, -ous*, etc. (see Godef.); = pop. L. **rapīnōsus*: see RAPINE, RAVIN[1], and -OUS.]

1. Addicted to plundering or taking by force; extremely rapacious. (Sometimes *transf.* from 2.)

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXXV, There is no degre Gredyer nor more rauynous Than priestes be. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 127 Spoylyd of the rauynys and pollyng offycerys. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 269 The horsmen of Hungary are commonly called Hussares, an exceadyng ravenous and cruell kynde of men. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Thus oft, the base and ravenous multitude Survive, to share the spoils of fortitude. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 383 Nations who were ravenous and mischievous, treacherous and fierce. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 424 A crowd of negligent or ravenous functionaries..plundered, starved, and poisoned the armies and fleets of William.

2. Of animals: Given to seizing in order to devour; voracious, gluttonous. Hence of appetite, hunger, etc. (Freq. in fig. context.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 Thus by a maner of simylitude, Tirauntys [are] lyknyd to beestis ravynous. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 30 The menow..is a rauenous biter & an egre. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 95 The rauenous appetite of dilicate meate & drink. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 12 Dead was it sure..What ever thing does touch his ravenous pawes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 991 Death shall..with us two Be forc'd to satisfie his Rav'nous Maw. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx. 353 The ravenous Creatures..were come down into the Forest and plain Country, press'd by Hunger to seek for Food. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 157 The black wolves, in their ravenous hunger and fury, took no notice of the distant group of horsemen. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 21 He rushed with ravenous eagerness at every bait which was offered to his cupidity.

transf. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 138 Thy desires Are Woluish, bloody, steru'd, and rauenous. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 227 Let louse the winds, thy rav'nows postes imploy, Disperse their navie, and themselves destroy. *a* 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxxii, Their jaws all white with foam Like the ravenous ocean brim.

b. Const. *of*.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 65 For that age was growne so hungry and ravenous of it, that many were baptized onely because they would be burnt. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 13 They [dogs] are absolutely ravenous of every thing below the human grade. 1882 BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 23 That full exercise of power of which he was ever so ravenous in all ecclesiastical matters.

3. Excessively hungry.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. viii. (1840) 184, I got up ravenous. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii. (1878) 337 Handsome girls who waited on the crowd of ravenous people.

† **4.** = RAVENING *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1607 [see RAVENING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1624 QUARLES *Job* xviii. 73 Then how dare Thy ravenous lips thus, thus at randome runne, And counter-maund what I the Lord have done?

Ravenously (ræ·v'nəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a ravenous manner.

1538 ELYOT, *Lurco*, to eate rauenously. 1611 COTGR., *Gloutement*, gluttonously, rauenously, greedily. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 245 She..lived at a vast expence, and was ravenously covetous. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1778, 15 Apr., Dr. Johnson..seemed to read it ravenously as if he devoured it. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 184 It began ravenously to tear a piece of carrion.

Ravenousness (ræ·v'nəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being ravenous; rapacity, voracity.

1570 GOLDING *Justin* xxxviii. 157 b, The greedy rauenousnesse of their Proconsulles. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxiv. 147 The rauenousnes and greedie feeding of this beast. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 101 To defend their own Estates from the ravenousness of these Harpies. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 224 [The treasure] was by the unpatient ravenousness of the English lost. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 304 There are natural causes which render these apparent asylums the field of ravenousness and death.

Ravenry (rē'ɪ·v'nri). [f. RAVEN *sb.*[1] + -RY.] A place where ravens build their nests or are kept.

1888 *Nature* 26 Apr. 602/2 Nothing short of a reward given on the hatching-off of a ravenry..would insure protection.

† **Ra·veny.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-any.** [f. RAVEN *v.* + -Y[3].] Robbery, rapine.

1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* F iij, Thoughe thou loue rauany as dothe a roke, Goodes of this worlde maketh many one blynde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12 Nothing whose nature wurse agreeth with fighting and rauenу. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 749 The diuell..is full of greedie rauenie, and most cruell fiercenes.

Raver (rē'ɪ·vəɹ). Forms: 5 **rafar, ravare,** 6 *Sc.* **ravar,** 6–7 **rauer,** 9 **raver.** [f. RAVE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who raves; a madman; an extravagant speaker.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 96 Sum tyme men wen to see a þing wan þei see it not, as is schewid bi jogulors, dremers, & rafars. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Ravare, *delirus, delirator*. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXVII. 69 Rek not, þairfoir, how raschelie ravarris raill. 1632 SHERWOOD, A rauer, *resveur*. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* liii. 19 He still can act the mellow raver, And play the fool as sweet as ever!

Ravery (rē'ɪ·vĕri). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? a. OF. *raverie*, rare var. of *rêverie* REVERIE: see RAVE *v.*[1]] Raging, raving, madness or delirium. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this; a fit of raving.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 11365 How he sclow In his rauery The douzti kyng Prothesaly! 1594 A. HUME *Hymns* To Rdr. (S. T. S.) 6 To rehearse some fabulos faits of Palmerine, Amadis, or other such like raueries. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 8 Raving or Ravery designes the braine to be distempered. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 105 If the King have sense enough not to give credit to all their raveries. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) III. 348 The raveries and blasphemies emitted by John Gib. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Ravary*, a violent mad fit of passion, attended with loud vociferation.

Ravestre, Sc. variant of REVESTRY.

Ravet (ræ·vėt), variant of RABBET *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.*

1679 RUSDEN *Discov. Bees* 78 The two front doors to shut close against a ravet. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 86 Rub the shutting edges, or ravets, with soap.

Raveyn(e, obs. forms of RAVIN[1].

Raviling, obs. form of RAVELIN.

Ravin[1] (ræ·vin), **raven**[2] (ræ·v'n). Forms: *a.* 4–6 **rau-, ravyn(e,** 6 *Sc.* **rawyne,** 4–7 **rauine,** 6–7 **-in,** 4– **ravine,** 5– **ravin.** *β.* 4–5 **rau-, raveyn,** 4–6 **rau-, raveyne, -ayn(e.** *γ.* 4–7 **rauen,** 6 **ravene,** 4– **raven.** [a. F. *ravine* († *rabine, raveine*, 12th c.):—L. *rapīna* RAPINE. The orig. sense of the word is now lost in Fr., see RAVINE *sb.*]

1. Robbery, rapine. (Sometimes *fig.* from 2.)

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3368 Thefte alswa and ravyn, Ilkan of þir es a dedly syn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6813 Bailifs, bedels, provost, countours! These lyven wel nygh by ravyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, He that lyueth but of rauyn and robberye shal at the last be knowen and robbed. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 95 Oppressing the common people by insatiable rauine, extortion, and tyrannie. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 103 Yet shall you want nothing which is..not clogged with violence and ravine. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 339 With hot ravine fir'd, ensanguin'd Man Is now become the lion of the plain. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. *Assyria* iii. 308 Blood, and ravin, and robbery are their characteristics.

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 3 Sum men shal be dampnyd more felly for raveyne. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 210 To punysshe extorcioun, raveyne, and eche robbour. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 88/1 He wold kepe hys people fro the Rauayne that they made. *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 21 Prelatis necligence, lordis rauayn, and marchauntis deceytes.

γ. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1821) 240 Do thy besy deuor From my folke al rauen to disseuor. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 22 If thou withdrawe thine handes, and forbere The rauen of anyething. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* v. iv, Why doe we like to feed the greedy Raven Of these blowne men? 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VIII. 303 A generation of raven and blood-thirstiness.

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.*: An act of rapine. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) Whan I say the fortunes..of poeple of þe prouinces ben harmyd..by pryuey Raueynes [L. *privatis rapinis*]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 Suche oppressions and tirannyes, ravynes and crueltees. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 77 Sens we were borne, Ruine of one rauine, was there none gretter. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9, I sorowed for the provinces misfortunes, wrackt by private ravins and publick taxes.

2. The act or practice of seizing and devouring prey or food; hence, voracity, gluttony.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 336 Þe goshauke that dothe pyne To bryddis for his outragious ravine. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xiv, Some men are torned into wulfes that lyuen by rauеyn. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* A iv, Preserue me from..pride of eyes, rauine of the belly,..hunger of richesse, [etc.]. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XV. v. 57 As wild beasts, wont to liue of ravine and prey. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 119 Exposed to the Ravine of any vermine that may find them. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 26 Their pastured flocks..safe from the eagle's stoop and the wolf's ravin.

b. *Beast* (etc.) *of ravin*: Beast of prey.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9448 Many hydus bestes of ravyn, Als wode wolfes, lyons and beres felle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Vowltures, egles, rauyns, and oþer fewlez of rauyne. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 125 And lat no fowll of rawyne do efferay. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 32 To keepe Your flocks within, and beasts of ravine out. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 233 The very garbage that drawes all the fowles of prey and ravin..to come, and gorge upon the Church. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 143 All fair strong beasts of ravin.

† **c.** A beast of prey. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* v. ii, Seiz'd on by a fierce and hungry Bear She was the Ravin's prey.

† **d.** Ravenous hunger. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cci, A Tiger, (whom lanke Ravin fires To sett vpon the Herds).

3. *concr.* That which is taken or seized; plunder, spoil; prey (of men or beasts).

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxi. 10 Ne wil ȝe nouȝt couaite rauyns. 1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* ii. 12 The lyoun..fulfilled with praye her dennys, and his couche with rauyn [1388 raueyn]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 12 His deepe devouring iawes Wyde gaped,..Through which into his darke abysse all ravin fell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 599 There best, where most with ravin I may meet. 1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 163 There are others again which leap like tigers suddenly upon their ravin. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 238 Petra..was well suited to be the receptacle of ravin.

4. *attrib.* as *adj.* = RAVENOUS.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clvii, The lesty beuer and the ravin bare. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 120, I met the rauine Lyon. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 165 The great abundance of meate deuoured by Rauen-stomackes and Trencher-friends.

† **Ra·vin**[2]. *Obs.* [a. F. *ravin* (1690), f. *raviner* to hollow out, to ravine.] = RAVINE *sb.* 3.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 153 The inconveniences of the ravins are avoided. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 18, I found myself in the bottom of a narrow and deep ravin. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 444 Uneven downs..terminating in heaths intersected by several ravins.

Ravin, obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*, var. RAVEN *v.*

Ra·vinated, *ppl. a.* = RAVINED *ppl. a.*

1898 *Eclectic Mag.* LXVII. 646 The Urals..represent a wide expansion of ravinated plateaus.

Ravine (răvē·n), *sb.* Also 5 **ravayn, ravyne.** [a. F. *ravine* a violent rush (now only of water), a ravine; identical with *ravine* RAVIN[1].]

† **1.** Impetus, violence, force. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 127 Bretell smote hym a-gein..with so grete ravayn that the spere ran thourgh his left sholder. *Ibid.* 324 Thei..spored theire horse and smote in-to the hoste with grete ravyne.

† **2.** A violent rush of water. *Obs. rare*[−0].

1611 COTGR., *Ravine d'eau*, a great floud, a rauine, or inundation of water which ouerwhelmeth all things that come in it way.

3. A deep narrow hollow or gorge, a mountain cleft, properly one worn by a torrent.

Cf. the earlier RAVIN[2], the stressing of which is sometimes

found with the spelling *ravine* (see quot. 1807 here, and those for *ravine-pass, -rifted* in 4).

1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Ravine*, .. a deep hollow [etc.]. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 267 Round each bluff base the sloping ravine bends. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xiv, Each naked precipice, Sable ravine, and dark abyss. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 189 Obliged to travel along the edges of frightful ravines, where a false step would have been fatal. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 41 (1873) 31 The river had run in a ravine, 600 ft. deep and 200 broad.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ravine-pass*; *ravine-like, -loving, -rifted* adjs.; ravine-buck, -deer, the Indian gazelle (*Gazella Bennettii*), which frequents ravines.

1877 J. H. Baldwin *Game Bengal*, etc. 202, I .. informed my Commandant how I had disposed of one of the *ravine bucks. 1894 Phillips-Wolley *Big Game Shooting* II. xlix. 356 A ravine buck with a broken leg will give a good run to dogs. 1867 Jerdon *Mammals India* 280 *Ravine-deer of sportsmen in Bengal—Goat-antelope in Bombay and Madras. 1877 J. H. Baldwin *Game Bengal*, etc. 204 The little ravine deer is a regular bush-loving antelope, and much resembles a wild goat in its appearance and habits. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 75 The parched surface of the ground broke up into *ravine-like cracks. 1861 R. F. Burton *City of Saints* 224 The *ravine-loving quaking-asp (*Populus tremuloides*). 1845 Mrs. Norton *Child of Islands* (1846) 93 Down *ravine-pass and mountain-gorge. 1832 J. Bree *St. Herbert's Isle* 68 To high Blencathra's *ravine-rifted head.

Ravi·ne, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb. or a. F. *raviner* in same sense.] *trans.* **a.** To score with ravines. **b.** To hollow *out*.

1858 G. P. Scrope *Geol. Central France* (ed. 2) 167 Causes which have cut up and ravined to a great depth..Les Boutieres. 1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 258 A gulf ravined out of the bank for a street.

Ravine, obs. form of Raven *v.*

Ravined (răvĭnd), *ppl. a.* [f. Ravine *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Marked with ravines, furrowed.

1854 Ct. E. de Warren tr. *De Sauley's Journ. Dead Sea* II. 64 Between us and the sea, a large ravined plain extends. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxxiv, There hung Briareus with deep-indented trunk and ravined brows.

Ravinere, obs. form of Ravener.

Raving (rē··vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ing [1].] The action of Rave *v.*[1]; wild or delirious talk or declamation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Ravynge, *deliracio*. 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* Wks. 285 That stoppyng of her throte, that rauyng, those greuous panges. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* IV. i, Our best hope for his recovery is that His raving leaves him. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 1 There is nothing in them but Obscurity and Confusion, Raving and Inconsistency. 1803 Chalmers *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 480 In vain will you say that this is idle and declamatory raving.

attrib. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XI. iv, Imagine the maddest woman in Bedlam in a raving fit.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An utterance of this kind; † a fit of madness.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 895 Schir Rolland, I rek nocht of thy Rauingis. 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* x. 75 A convulsion or raving, which ensueth after immoderate bleeding. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* etc. *Of Genius* 286 The ravings of lunatics have often been more regarded than the arguments of wise men. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 We hear ravings over here about 'one-sided' Free Trade.

Raving, *vbl. sb.*[2] and [3]: see Rave *v.*[3] and *v.*[4]

Raving (rē·ĭ·vĭŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Rave *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. Delirious, frenzied; raging.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 650 To his raifand word he gaue na rewaird. *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 29 Thy ragged roundels, raueand royt. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 71 To exercise a Raving and Bestiall Tyranny over them. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 64 All mankind the raving monster shun. 1781 Cowper *Conv.* 559 The raving storm and dashing wave. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xi, A settled gloom, which .. finally terminated in raving madness.

b. quasi-*adv.* with adjs., esp. *mad*.

1786 Burns *Toothache* iii, Raving mad, I wish [etc.]. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 113 When .. religion Drives his wife raving mad. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or rattle-weed,..drives them raving crazy.

2. *U. S. slang.* That excites raving admiration; superlative.

1886 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 F. M. Crawford *Three Fates* II. 102 You are such a raving success, as they call it.

Raving, *ppl. a.*[2] and [3]: see Rave *v.*[2] and *v.*[4]

† **Raving fat.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 ravin-. (Of obscure origin and meaning.) Also *attrib.*

1555 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 86 A paire of studles and ravinfat, a whealle and a gallan xiiij[d]. 1578 *Ibid.* 274 A pair of studills, quelis, cards, raving fatt gangs, and all other geare perteyning wooll worke.

Ravingly (rē·ĭ·vĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. Raving *ppl. a.*[1] + -ly [2].] In a raving manner.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 113 In this depth of muzes, and diuers sorts of discourses, would shee rauingly haue remained. 1650 A. B. *Mulat. Polemo* 3 These ravingly cursed their fortunes. 1728 Ramsay *Daft Bargain* 5 Quoth Rab (right ravingly) to Raff. 1793 J. Bowles *Ground War w. France* (ed. 5) 72 She..ravingly exults in the distempered idea. 1825 *Examiner* 721/1 Her 'Soldier tired' .. was ravingly encored.

Ravinour, obs. form of Ravener.

† **Ravi·olet.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [a. It. *raviolo* (Florio), *raviuolo*, or obs. F. *raviole*.] = Raviol.

1611 Florio, *Rafioli*, a kind of little paste-meates in fashion of little pasties, rauiols.

† **Ravisable,** *a. Obs.*[−1]. [a. OF. *ravis(s)able* (Godef.), f. *raviss-, ravir* to seize.] Ravenous.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7016 Outward lambren semen we..And inward we withouten fable Ben gredy wolues rauysable.

† **Ra·vish,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Ravish *v.*] An act of ravishing; ravishment, rapture.

c 1620 M. Lok in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 408 After diuers complaints of those rauishes, .. the Women brought from thence were apparelled [etc.]. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 219 [They] had builded their comfort of salvation upon unsound grounds, viz., some upon dreams and ravishes of spirits by fits.

Ravish (ræ·vĭʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 rav-, rauissch(e, -isch (also 6 *Sc.*), -ysch(e, -isshe, -esche, -es(s)he, -ych, (5 -ich), 4–6 rauysh(e, -yssch(e, (6 -yszsh), 4–7 -ishe, 5–6 ravissh, 4– ravish; 4 rewych, 5 revyssh. *β.* (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 4 raiuis-, rauice, ravese, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) rauis, rauys; *Sc.* 5 rawis-, raves-, 6–7 ravis; 5 rewis, -ys, 6 reuis(s, reuys, reueis-, rewese, 6–7 revis. [a. F. *raviss-*, lengthened stem of *ravir* to seize, take away :—pop. L. **rapīre*, class. L. *rapĕre*. Cf. Ravin [1].]

1. *trans.* To seize and carry off (a person); to take by violence, to tear or drag away *from* (a place or person). Now somewhat *rare*. † Also, to sweep or carry away; to drag off (*to* or *into* a place). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7680 His reners [saul] þeder send For to rauis dauid he wend. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxii. 8, I am thi bridde & if þou hill me not þe glede will ravishe me. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 174 The course of the ryuer so stronge and so styfe rane, that the knyght and his hors rauyshith, doune hym bare, and dreynte. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 [They] by outragious force rauish these most deare infants .. from .. their fathers and mothers. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* v. x, Now inhumanely ravish him to Prison! 1624 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* iv. 20 Heaven's Anoynted, Their hands have crusht, and ravisht from his Throne. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 20 The British are not so over-fond of St. Patrick, as to ravish him into their Country against his will, and the consent of Time. 1854 Sumner *Speech* in Wks. 1895 III. 291 For the mother there is no assurance that her infant child will not be ravished from her breast.

fig. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. i. 49 In mynd..Nou heyr, nou there, revist in syndry partis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 464 b, Many men rauished & toste hither and thither with euery wynde of doctrine.

† **b.** In *pass.*: To be carried away *from* a belief, state, etc. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 297 Arn none rathere yrauisshid fro the riȝt beleue Thanne arn thise grete clerkis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4424 Þus fra þe rote of riȝtwisnes rauyst ere ȝe clene. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 45 In his slepe he was raueshid from his resonable wyttys. 1758 H. Walpole *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. 157 Ravished from all improvement and reflection at the age of seventeen.

† **c.** To draw forcibly *to* (or *into*) some condition, action, etc. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) b ij b/2 Aungels ben..rauysshed to the Innest contemplacion of the loue of god. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 329 That whyle we know god vysybly, by hym we mote be rauyshed in to the loue of inuysyble thynges. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 23 Christes works .. might rauish all men to haue them in wonderfull admiration. 1600 Holland *Livy* X. xli. 382 The Romanes were ravished and carried on end to the battaile, with anger, hope, and heate of conflict.

2. To carry away (a woman) by force. (Sometimes implying subsequent violation.) Also said *fig.* of death. *? Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7048 Alexandre, in þat siquar, þat paris hight, raiuist helayn. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7422 Þay rauys a mayden aȝens here wyl, And mennys wyuys þey lede awey þertyl. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 171 Iupiter..rauisched Europa, Agenores douȝter. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 8 They rauisshed the fayr Ypodame out from alle the other ladyes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 It was there .. Paris after he had rauished Helene, tooke of her the first frutes of his loue. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 49 Death quenched the flame and ravished the young lady from him.

b. To commit rape upon (a woman), to violate.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/1 [He] flesshly knewe and rauysshed ye said Isabell. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 220 b, The women and maides that were fled thither for feare, they ravissh every one [L. *constuprant*]. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 397 Defiling virgins, or ravishing them rather, for consent onely defiles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 159 The Locis Turpitudinis, as it is called, where St. Agnes was in danger of being ravished by two soldiers. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 583/1 Ravishing by force any woman-child..or any other woman.

fig. 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* II. i, Against her Will fair Julia to possess, Is not t'enjoy but ravish Happiness. 1782 Cowper *Table T.* 332 May no foes ravish thee [Liberty], and no false friend Betray thee, while professing to defend.

† **c.** To spoil, corrupt. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 778 O hateful, vaporous, and foggy Night..With rotten damps ravish the morning air.

3. To carry away or remove from earth (esp. to heaven) or from sight. Now *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18483 We sal be rauist forth a-wai, Sal na man se us fra þat dai. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5050 We..Sal þan with þam in cloudes be ravyste Up in-to þe ayre. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 210 It hapnyt þe kingis son be ded..þai tald þe kynge þat goddis had rawist hyme. *c* 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 97 He was Ravysshed Contemplatyff of desir Vp to the hevene lyk a dowe of ffyr. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. i. 50 Ganimedes reveist aboue the sky. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 719 For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. 1754 Fielding *Jonathan Wild* IV. vii, A very thick mist ravished her from our eyes. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Oct. xii, Ravisht to hell by fierce Agesilas, Thou soughtest her on earth and couldst not find.

b. To carry away (esp. to heaven) in mystical sense; to transport *in spirit* without bodily removal.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8915 (Kölbing) This Naciens..Whom sebben þe holi godes gras Rauist in to þe þridde heuen, Where he herd angels steuen. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 Þanne þei seyn þat he is ravissht in to anoþer world. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 Y was rauysshte in spirite as y laye in the chaptur hows. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 6076 Quhen Paull wes reuyst, in the spreit, Tyll the thrid Heuin. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 56 They haue .. naturall idiots, in high veneration; as men rauished in spirit, and taken from themselues, as it were, to the fellowship of Angels. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 117 It has some rare statues, as Paul ravished into the third heaven.

c. To transport with the strength of some feeling, to carry away with rapture; to fill with ecstasy or delight; to entrance. Also const. *from*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1087 So was I rauyste wyth glymme pure. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 17 Hire arraye me rauysshed, sucche ricchesse saw I neuere. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* i, The medecyns..sayd that..he was rauysshed by loue. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxliv. 538 She had suche ioye that of a great spase she coude speke no word, she was so rauysshyd. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 23 Doth not the learned Cosmographie .. rauish vs oftentimes and bring in contempt the pleasures of our owne soyle. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 316 Ambrosial Juices, sweet Nectarean Wine, Ravish'd their Tast. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* v. 28 Ravish the eye with the pleasure of the pursuit. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. VIII. 282, I have been wrapt in wonder, and ravished with delight, in the study of it. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 135 You ravish men away From puny aches and petty pains.

4. To seize and take away as plunder or spoil; to seize upon (a thing) by force or violence; to make a prey of. † Also with *away*.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) Shrewes rauysshen medes of vertu and ben in honours and in gret estatis. 1382 Wyclif *Nahum* ii. 9 Rauyshe ȝe syluer, rauyshe ȝe gold. 1483 Caxton *Cato* B iij, To be wyllyng for to dyspoyle and rauysshe hys neyghbours goodes. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxxvii. 33 A rauyshinge beast hath rauyshed Ioseph. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 104 Some antiquaries are so jealous of their works, as if every hand which toucheth would ravish them. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 66 The Free-booters had used to ravish away their lives and their cattle. 1794 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1826 XV. 430 To steal an iniquitous judgment, which you dare not boldly ravish.

absol. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 32 He meditates the way, By force to ravish, or by fraud betray.

fig. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) Whan þat thow ententyf and stylle rauysshedest my wordes.

† **b.** To carry, take, pull, or drag away or along in a violent manner without appropriation; to remove by force. Also with *away, down*. *Obs.*

c 1374 [see Ravishing *ppl. a.* 1]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 86/1 Aboute þe whiche axis alle þe swiftenes of þe firmament is rauesshed and ymeued. 1460–4 *Paston Lett.* No. 434 II. 81 The gret fray..ravyched my witts and mad me ful hevyly dysposyd. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* i. 12 These are the ways of all soch as be couetous, that one wolde rauysh anothers life. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 65 His minde was rauished downe the swift torrent of an insolent vanity. 1698 Crowne *Caligula* III, Rivers he ravishes, and turns their courses!

c. Const. *from, out of*, † *into, to*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (Bodl. MS.) ȝif þow doste þer on [on quicksilver] a scrupil of golde it rauesscheþ into it silfe þe liȝtnes þerof. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5198, I mene not that [love] which makith thee wood,.. And ravysshith fro thee all thi witte. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (1890) II. 16 We also..suld reuiss fra it, that mot proffet to the lyfe eternall. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) a ij, The onely thing hee supposed to possess .. was ravished from him. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 175, I..am not..obliged to ravish my bread out of the mouths of others. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 239 He even snatched..my struggling hand; and ravished it to his odious mouth. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 135 The crown was ravished from her posterity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 5 Fain from Colchian earth her fleece of glory to ravish.

† **d.** With double object. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 462 The sight of þat semely..rauysshed hir radly þe rest of hir sawle. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 3917 (Pynson) Thou haste rauysshed my men theire liffe.

† **5.** To ravage, despoil, plunder. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4001 Þou..rauissest france & oþer londes. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 32 He waites þat he rauysch þe pore. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xlii. 22 Thilke puple was rauyschid and wasted. *c* 1619 Bacon *Sp. concerning War w. Spain* Rem. (1734) 226 We ravished a principal City of wealth and strength.

† **b.** To despoil, rob, or deprive (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 34 And hou he rauischede Rose, Reynaldes lemmon, And Mergrete of hire maydenhod. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 29 b, I am not led rashely on like one that were ravished of his wittes. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* VIII. 38 Assailing the brothers .. [he] rauisht them both of their kingdomes. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 240 As he was .. more methodick than Blondus, he ravish'd him of his reputation. *a* 1803 *Hughie Grame* xiv. in Child *Ballads* IV. 23 They may ravish me o' my life, But they canna banish me fro Heaven hie.

Ravished (ræ·vĭʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed [2].]

1. Carried away by force; violated; ravaged.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. v. 48 To Amon he was son, beget ..Apon the maid revist Garamantida. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 9 The rauish'd Helen, Menelaus Queene. 1692 Ray *Disc.* 35 When Sea, Earth, ravisht Heaven, the curious Frame Of this World's Mass should shrink in purging Flame. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. v, The spurious brood Of violated maids, of ravish'd Sabines. 1788 Burns *Fate gave the*

Word', The mother-linnet .. Bewails her ravish'd young. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Cousin Nicholas* xxi, The porter..stretched out his hand to secure the ravished peruke.

2. Transported, entranced, enraptured.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. ii, My rauist spreit in that desert terribill. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 38 Suche as are inspired with the holy gost are not theyr owne men, no more then we see rauished men to be. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* v. 70 Thy Verse..So sweet, so charming to my ravish'd Ears. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima* Poems (1777) 5 Sooth'd with his lay, the ravish'd air was calm. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 48 Before your ravished eyes New hopes appear.

Hence † **Ra·vishedly** *adv. Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 10 She breaketh violently from mee, to run rauishtly into his rugged armes. *Ibid.* 167 Which maketh them rauishtly melancholly.

Ravisher (ræ·vɪʃəɹ). Also 4 **rauissch-**, 5 **ravys(s)hour**; 6 *Sc.* **raviss-**, **reuesar.** [f. RAVISH *v.* + -ER[1], in early use prob. after OF. *ravisserre, ravisseor, -eur.*] One who ravishes, in senses of the vb. (esp. 2 and 2 b).

c 1375 *Sl Pains Hell* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 225 To brenne ..Spous-brekers wiþ lechours, Rauisschers wiþ rauisschours. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 344/1 Ravyshours of Wymen ayens the lawe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 All adulteraris, defluraris of virginis, ravissaris of wemen. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 104 Good Rapine, stab him, he is a rauisher. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 74 Her matrones became a prey and prise to euery Rauisher. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 103 Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 P 14 The giddy libertine, or drunken ravisher. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Poetry* 851 Without love I had stray'd, Till at length a sweet ravisher came. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iii. 259 Pure silver .. found in the..tumulus by its unprincipled ravisher.

Ravishing (ræ·vɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].]

1. The action of taking or carrying away by force; plundering; violation, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7080 And al þe chesun o þat strijf, Was for rauising of a wijf. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), Aboute þis lyne..þe firmament passeþ aboute wiþ eendeles rauessching. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 But be wel ware of feyned cosynage,..And lordes lettres, and ravisshyng, and rage. 1535 COVERDALE *Nahum* iii. 1 Wo to that bloudthursty cite, which is all full of lyes and robbery, & wil not leaue of from rauyszshinge. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rapt, ou ravissement*, rauishing or taking away by violence. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 272 The deflouring of our daughters, the rauishing of our wiues.

2. The action of transporting with ecstasy or delight. ? *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 17 Forsoth it is don to me, turnynge aȝen into Jerusalem,.. me for to be maad in rauysshing of soule. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 86 Anoþer maner of rauischynge þer is þat is lyfting of mynde in-to god be contemplacion. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 112 Yn the space of hys raueshyng, he was so fully helyd that he hym selfe meruelyd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, In suche hye eleuacyon or rauysshyng vp of the mynde. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 294 This degree of loue may be rightly called rauishing, in which the louer is so rapt out of himselfe, that he forgetteth himselfe. 1622 WITHER in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 216 He in his troubles eased the bodie's paines By measures raised to the soule's rauishing.

† **b.** An ecstasy, transport, rapture. *Obs.*

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 84 Of dobylle rauischyngis. *Ibid.* 86 And [als] well þis is cald a rauischynge als þe todyr. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 272 The thyrde..is called a rapt or a rauysshynge of the soule. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. 328 The ravishings that sometimes from aboue do shoot abroad in the inward man.

Ravishing (ræ·vɪʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That ravishes, in senses of the vb.

† **1.** That carries along or away. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. v. 13 (Camb. MS.) O Thou maker of the whel þat bereþ þe sterres which .. tornest the heuene with a Rauessyng sweyh. *Ibid.* 14 Thow gouernour withdrawh and restryne thei rauesynge floodys.

† **2.** Seizing upon prey; ravenous. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 12 Þai oppynd on me þaire mouth as lyon rawysand and rumyand. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Diuerse maners of nedders and oþer rauyschand bestez. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxvii. 33 A rauyshinge beast hath rauyshed Ioseph. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 55 With his stealthy pace, With Tarquin's rauishing sides [*emend.* strides].

3. Exciting ecstasy or transports.

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 3656 Whan they harpe pley, and synge, The noyse is so ravysshynge, That [etc.]. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 O rauishing perswasion, to deale with a Science, whose Subiect is so Auncient. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 783 Those ravishing and charming Graces. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Matt.* xvii. 4 O what a ravishing comfort is the fellowship of the saints. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 351 Then, ravishingest lady, will you pass Or not each formidable group? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iv. (1875) 24 His ears drank ravishing harmonies.

† **b.** as *adv.* Ravishingly. *Obs. rare.*

1616 BRETON *Goode & Badde* § 8 The rauishing sweet in the musique of Honour. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 57 Devotions..like a melodious Consort ravishing Sweet.

Ra·vishingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a ravishing manner, enchantingly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 96 [They] sing sweetly, glance piercingly, play on Lutes rauishingly. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 151 To heare a voice so rauishingly rare. *a* 1672 STERRY *Freed. Will* (1675) 105 An unbounded, equally-beautiful, ravishingly-harmonious variety. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxix, [Her] whole person was ravishingly delightful. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 1 Nov., They have a full chorus of boys,..who sing quite ravishingly.

† **Ravishmeal,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAVISH *v.* + -MEAL.] In a 'ravishing' manner.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 15 My brethern passeden beside me, as a strem that rauesche melum [*v. rr.* rauyshe meel, rauesheheles; L. *raptim*] passeth in valeis.

Ravishment (ræ·vɪʃmĕnt). Also 5–6 **rauisshe-**, 6 **rauysshe-**, **rauishe-**, etc. [ad. OF. *ravissement* (14th c.): see RAVISH *v.* and -MENT.]

† **1.** The act of carrying off a person; in *ravishment of ward* or *de gard*, the taking away of a ward; also, the writ issued in consequence of this. *Obs.*

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 And also excepted and forprised out of this pardon all rauysshementes of the Kynges wardes. *c* 1640 *J. Smyth Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 351 This lord Henry brought his Writ of ravishment de gard against Robert Hill. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 30. 13 If Lord and Tenant be by Knights service and the Tenant die, his heire within age, and a stranger take him away, the Lord shall have a ravishment of ward. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1107 Penalties for Ravishment of a Ward from his Lord's Custody.

2. Forcible abduction or violation of a woman.

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 8 For the murdre of his auncestre, rauisshement of his wyfe, of his doughter. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. ix. 101 Tatius King of the Sabines coming against him to revenge the ravishment of their women. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 P 2 Why should there be Accessaries in Ravishment any more than Murther? 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 39 She was there informed, by Chrysanthis, of the ravishment of her daughter. *c* 1850 *Anab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 679 He begged the princess to acquaint him of what had passed from the time of her ravishment.

transf. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliv. (1739) 72 For though he might have taken it by ravishment, yet he chose the way of wooing it by a kind of mutual agreement. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 125 Even this I hope all impartial judges will interpret as force and ravishment of a good name, rather than a voluntary consent.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: = RAPE *sb.*[2] 3 b.

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 1 Felonious Rapes or Ravishements of Women Maydes Wieves and Damsells. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 All Ravishments and wilful taking away or Marrying of any Maid. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 188 Murders, ravishments, and barbarities. 1890 W. BOOTH *In Darkest Eng.* I. i. 13 Ravishments as horrible, as if we were in Central Africa.

fig. 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Mr. Davis's Vind.* i. 9 Our coming to Christ, and union with him, is compared to Marriage,..but Dr. Crisp makes it a Ravishment.

3. Transport, rapture, ecstasy.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 67 b, In this rauisshement, him thought that the God mars saide to him, Appollo, Appollo. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII* 146 In the mouth honie so melliſluous, In the heart ravishment celestious. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 89 Cursed Moamed calls the dead fits of his falling Sicknesse, his Exstasie and rauishment at the appearance of the Angell Gabriel. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 21. 144 That Heavenly Bliss, which has absorb'd their Souls in Ravishment and Rapture. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XIV. 115 A melody That, indistinctly heard, with ravishment Possess'd me. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 270 What folks nickname A lyre, those ancients played to ravishment.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 655 Some of them haue visions, rauishments, & traunces. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xvi, To make joy in heaven,.. oh what a ravishment is it! 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 266 Ravishments, exstacies, or transports of the mind for joy. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. ix. (1876) 227 What was in the case of these remarkable persons [Fox, Swedenborg, etc.] a ravishment.

† **4.** An act of plundering or ravaging. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 68/6 A rauishmente, *rapina.* 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* II. 9 The foule rauishments they had offered them by the Athenians. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 24 That Scotish Invasion and our English Defeat ..was a very Ravishment.

Ra·vissant, *a.* Also 3, 6 **rauisaunt**, **-ant.** [a. F. *ravissant*, pple. of *ravir*: see RAVISH.]

† **1.** Of beasts: Ravening. *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 *MS. Laud* 108 lf. 11 þe wolf wilde and rauisaunt with þe schep ȝeode so milde so lomb. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 2 Tha said rauisant volfis of ingland hes intendit ane oniust veyr.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1780.) *rare*—[0].

The attitude of a 'wolf ravissant' corresponds to that of a 'lion salient'.

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Ravissant*, a term used by French Heralds to express the posture of a wolf, half raised, and just springing forward upon his prey.

2. Ravishing, delightful.

Now only as F. (ravisan), with fem. *ravissante* (-ant).

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 254 The ravissant happiness of the blessed Angels. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i, O, 'tis the sweetest Prince! so obligeant, charmant, ravissant. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, The most *ravissante* little Marquise in the world. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ix, She is not *ravissante* like her sister.

Ravissh-, obs. variant of REVEST *v.*

Ravle, dial. form of RAVEL.

Ravoun, obs. form of RAVEN *sb.*[1]

Ravyn(e, obs. forms of RAVEN, RAVIN[1].

Ravyner, -ous, obs. forms of RAVENER, -OUS.

† **Raw,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Some contrivance for catching fish.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 [No person shall take in any] crele, raw, web, lister, fier, or any other engine..the yonge frie..of any kinde of salmon. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No Person..withe any..Crele, Rawe, Fagnett, Trollnett, Trimenet..shall take..Spawne, or Frye of Eeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerell.

Raw, *sb.*[2]: see RAW *a.* B.

Raw (rɔ̄), *a.* (*sb.*). Forms: α. 1 **hréaw, hræw,** (? **hréow**), 3 **ravȝ**, 4 **raughe**, 4–6 **rawe**, 4– **raw.** β. *north.* 5 **ra(e**, 8 **rey**, 9 **ray, reea.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *hréaw* = Fris. *rä, rê*, OS. **hrâo* (*hra-*, MDu. *raeu, rou, ro*, Du. *rauw*), MLG. *rô* (LG. *rau, râ, rô*), OHG. *râu-, rou-, rô* (MHG. *râw-, rouw-, rô*, G. *roh*), ON. *hrá-r* (Sw. *rå*, Da. *raa*):—OTeut. **hrawa-z*, pre-Teut. **krouo-z* related to OIr. *crú*, Lat. *cruor*, Lith. *kraújas*, OSlav. *krŭvĭ* blood; Gr. *κρέας*, Skr. *kravíš* raw flesh.

The northern forms *ra, ray*, etc. are app. ad. ON. *hrá-r.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Uncooked, not prepared for use as food by the action of fire or heat. † Of water: Unboiled. *Obs.*

Raw cream (see quot. 1796). *dial.*

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 264 Ne ete ȝe of ðam lambe nan ðing hreaw. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Meng wiþ hreaw æġru. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 304/152 Þei heo badde fisch and drinke, ȝe wuten wel it was ravȝ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 27 He ete nevere noþer drank his fulle, noþer ete rawe fruyte. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Take raw porke and hew hit smalle. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 People the whiche ete none other than rawe fleshe. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 46 With the noughtie meates and drinking of the rawe waters, .. the most parte of them fell into continuall Agues. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 693 If we killed a beast for our use, they would aske the inwards, and eat them raw. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* II. xxiii. 139 The raw Water is better than if boyled. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Appetite*, You must cause them to swallow raw Eggs. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Raw cream*, cream raised in the natural way, not scalded or clouted. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 48 A patient should, if possible, not ..even hear food talked about or see it in the raw state.

β. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Þai ete flesch and fisch rae. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662, 16 *Caro cruda*, ra flesche. 1740– in Lanc. and Yks. dial. (in forms *rey, ray, reea*).

transf. 1652 TATHAM *Pref. Verse* in Brome *Joviall Crew*, It is unhallowed heat, That boyles your Raw-brains.

† **b.** Applied to blood from a wound. *rare*—[1].

a 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 58 The bloude ran downe raw Vpon the auter stone.

† **c.** Undigested. *Obs. rare.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. ix. [see CRUDE *a.* 3]. *Ibid.* II. xxix, In a cold stomake, the litell heate is suffocate with grosse meate, & the fine meate lefte rawe for lacke of concoction.

d. Unburnt, unbaked; not hardened or fused by fire. Cf. GREEN *a.* 9 d.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 131 The Castle..was large, but rude, and the Wall of raw Brick. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 472 Raw glazes are employed for the common pottery. .. They are generally composed of white-lead, Cornish-stone, and flint, ground by a hand-mill. 1882 [see GREEN *a.* 9 d]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 638/2 The 'raw' vessels fresh from the wheel, which only require a moderate heat to prepare them for being glazed.

† **e.** Of fruit: Green, not preserved. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 391 They export from thence vast quantities of Fruit dry'd and raw.

2. In a natural or unwrought state; not yet subjected to any process of dressing or manufacture:

a. of the materials of textile fabrics; esp. *raw silk*, silk simply drawn from the cocoons by the process of reeling. Also *fig.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* iii. 150 For wel to conne and nau3[t] to don Nys naþer rawe ne y-sponne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 700 Royl rollande fax to raw sylk lyke. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 506/1 In rawe Silke allone unwrought. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 All other maner of Sylkes, .. rawe or unwrought. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 245 Eight thousand bailes of raw silke are yearely made in the Iland. 1712 GAY *Story of Arachne* 27 Whether raw wool in its first orbs she wound. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 207 The merely nominal duty of one penny per pound on raw silk. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 47 A tax on cotton goods would be far preferable to one on raw cotton.

b. of cloth: Unfulled.

1381 in Bickley *Little Red Bk. Bristol* II. 7 Nule manere drap a foler qe home appele raucloth. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 621/2 To bie Wollen Yarne..and also to bie rawe Clothes, untoked and unfulled. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 175 vj fardellis of raw claith allegit schippit in name of Petir de Randea. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* IX. 16 No body putteth a peece of raw cloth to an old garment. 1723 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 140 Knaves..Whase kytes can streek out like raw plaiding. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 265/2 When the cloth is taken from the loom, it has a bare look, and is called the raw thread. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., The room in which goods are placed when taken from the weaver is always the 'raw-piece shop'.

c. of leather or hides: Untanned, undressed. Cf. GREEN *a.* 9 c. Also *rawhide*, a rope or whip of undressed hide.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 Covered wyth lamynes of yron or wyth rawe leder. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiv. 156 b, Their headpeece was of a raw oxe hide. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 29 Her lips were, like raw lether, pale and blew. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4004/3 A Parcel of Raw Hides. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. (1862) IV. 306 Hides, raw as well as dressed. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 174 He called to Peters and his companions to slacken the rawhide, and by this means they lowered him.

attrib. 1878 *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* XIII. No. 6. 83 Split-leather, grain-leather, rawhide thongs.

d. of other substances (or their qualities), e.g. undiluted (spirits), unrefined (oil), unmalted (grain), † undistilled (water); etc.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 b, [The beryl] is first found also raw and rude without eyther good looke or pleasant shewe.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 347 Distilled Waters will last longer than Raw waters. 1651 *Publ. Gen. Acts* 1336 Melting down Iron, Oare and Sinders into Raw Iron. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 9 The application of raw dung unmixed with earth. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 247 New spirit is stored in wooden vessels until the raw flavour is ameliorated. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1017 It existed, no doubt, in the raw grain, but underwent considerable modifications during the process of malting. 1839 Ure *Dict. Manuf.* (1853) II. 75 The raw oil is converted into a drying oil of a pale straw colour. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 361 Raw spirits could not be purchased..for less than *4s. 6d.*

e. with general terms, as *raw commodity, material, produce,* etc. (Freq. in 19th c.)

1738 Burke *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 28 This forced preference of traffick in a raw commodity. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 8 The raw materials, or necessary instruments of all manufactures. 1825 M'Culloch *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 273 A farmer who rents a farm, .. employing upon it such a capital as will, at the existing prices of raw produce, enable him to pay his rent. 1846 — *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 109 The earths, the metals, and other substances..sent abroad, either in a raw or manufactured shape. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 675 Here is quite raw material enough for a legend-maker.

3. Crude, not brought to perfect composition, form or finish. (In mod. use chiefly of colouring.)

† *To leave raw,* to leave unfinished (cf. Rawly *adv.* 1).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (1495) 94 His vryne is white and thycke, rawe and euyll coloured [L. *cruda et discolorata*]. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 71 Softe, my frende; herein your reason is but rawe. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 86 b, The Judges .. left the matter raw without judgement for that time. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 137 Some Surueyors ouer credulous, will take their raw reports for matter of record. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 629 A raw rebellion would soon be crushed. 1720 Waterland *Farther Vind. Christ's Div.* viii. § 7 To set his raw conceptions and fond reasonings about the meaning of a word, against such valuable authorities. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 10 The colouring of the Saturn [was] too raw, and his figure too muscular. 1871 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 183 The .. scenery, so provokingly raw and deficient in harmony. 1876 E. Jenkins *Blot on Queen's Head* 13 That great raw pretentious building.

b. Uncultivated, uncivilized, brutal. *rare.*

1577 Harrison *England* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) I. 2/2 Men, being as then but raw and void of all ciuilitie. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* II. 106 The man..Raw from the prime, and crushing down his mate. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iii. (1868) 182 When raw force was everything.

†4. Unripe, immature. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 For foule and cleane by naturall lawe Hath greate discord, and soe hath ripe and rawe. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (W. de W.) 596 The last frute rypeth nat, but abydeth rawe and grene. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 357 Alowing one anothers weakenesse of wit, which, though it bee but rawe, yet in tracte of time..it wil waxe riper. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 41, I tender you my seruice, Such as it is, being tender, raw, and young, Which elder dayes shall ripen. 1652 Bp. Patrick *Funeral Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.*, etc. 526 Holy and pious counsels for the teaching of rawer and greener heads.

†b. New, unfamiliar. *Obs. rare* —1.

1447–8 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 38 The ij^le Chif Justise..to whom oure mater myche was rawe.

5. Of persons: Inexperienced, unskilled, untrained; quite new or fresh to anything.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 23 They so framed them from their tender age, that they shoulde not come vnskilfull and rawe to the executyng of their office. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 33 The ill smells..are ready to stifle and choak up the Spirits of raw Travellers. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 1 A raw, innocent, young Creature, who thinks all the World as sincere as herself. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XI. 866 He supposed me raw As yet, and ignorant. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xvi, Surely, my Lords, you will not unnecessarily entrust this great business to a raw hand! 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xv. 122 It was remembered .. how raw a lad he had been when he first came there.

b. *esp.* of soldiers without training or experience in fighting.

1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 107 This is the cause why there are found so many rawe captaines and soldiers in Englande. 1685 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 352 The horse (being most raw and badly mounted) never stood one shock. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 302 Raw troops, conducted by unexperienced commanders. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 195 Like raw recruits drawn forth for exercise. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxii. 394 With a raw and inexperienced army he engaged legions in perfect discipline.

c. Const. *at, in,* **†** *to.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 23 The disciples, who were as yet rawe in their profession. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 109 So that when they are called, they be not altogether rude and raw to discipline. *a* 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* v. i, I have been a raw fellow at fighting. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 235 Young as thou wert in Dangers, raw to War. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* II. (1827) I. 398 So raw and unexperienced in naval affairs. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 II. 259 Stiffer than Recruits so raw at drill. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Black Mousquetaire,* But painting's an art I confess I am raw in.

d. of things, qualities, actions, etc. *rare.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 129 [Q.] The concernancy, Sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath? 1672 Otway *Titus & Berenice* I. i, His Fancy does with wild Distraction rove, which thy raw Ignorance interprets Love. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy,* The raw questions which we..would be. putting to them.

6. Having the skin removed, so that the flesh is exposed; excoriated. Also *transf.* of the eyes: Unprotected. *Raw side,* the flesh side of a skin. *Obs.*

14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 589/25 *Incrudo,* to make rawe. *c* 1410 Lydg. *Lyfe Our Ladye* XXI. i. (Bodl. MS. 75) 25 Eyen raw may not abyde ffor to behold a3ens her bemys bri3t. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 323 Sore legges, most lothsome to se; al rawe from the fote. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 28 The woundes which..haue beene healed vp and couered ouer with skinne, beginne a fresh to waxe rawe and greene. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 186 The man..in Winter time, turneth the hairy side next to his body, .. and in Summer the raw side. 1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, Felt him as the raw wound the burning steel. 1788 Falconbridge *Afr. Slave Tr.* 41 They were both flogged till their backs were raw. 1886 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 70 She .. flogged him cruelly. .. Then she drew the cilice over his raw and bleeding skin.

fig. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 263 Always sore upon the question of the..native, he now became positively raw and festering.

b. Painful, as when the raw flesh is exposed.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 2 All his sinewes woxen weake and raw, Through long enprisonment, and hard constraint. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 11 It [the local pain in bronchitis] is variously described as 'sore', 'raw', or 'burning'.

c. Showing through the skin (*obs.*); raw-boned.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. xii. 20 His wonted chearefull hew Gan fade,..His cheeke-bones raw, and eie-pits hollow grew. 1849 E. B. Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 75 They were..miserably mounted on raw nags, that looked as if they had fed on sand for the last year.

†d. Affected with indigestion = Crude 3 b. *Obs.*

1574 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* 412 Wholesome meate receiued into a rawe stomacke corrupteth and marreth all. 1591 [cf. *raw-stomached* in 9]. 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* III. vi, *Gent.* Have you no fearfull dreams? *Schol.* Sometimes, as all have That go to bed with raw and windy stomacks.

7. Of the weather, etc.: Damp and chilly; bleak.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 162 Mr. Wötton beyng so weake, and the wethur so rawe foule and fervent cold. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 70 The evening's raw and danke; I shall take cold. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 673 When the raw Rain has pierc'd them to the quick. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 42 Raw clouds, that sadden all th' inverted year. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, You shan't venture out this raw evening. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxix, The young ladies spend the night under cover from the raw evening air. 1876 J. R. Hind in *Chambers' Astron.* 197 The weather .. was raw and uncongenial.

†8. Hoarse. (Perh. after obs. F. *rau.*) *Obs. rare.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. vi. (1883) 132 Luxurye..blyndeth the syght, and maketh the woys hoors & rawe. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xi, There was seen a fowle fleying & fyrst knowen, whyche hade a rawe voys.

9. *Comb.,* as *raw-coloured, -devouring, -edged, -headed, -looking, -mouthed, -nosed,* **†** *-reeked, -ribbed,* **†** *stomached* adjs.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. vii, A *rawe coloured portraiture that lacketh licking. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 404 The *raw-devouring dogs whom I have nourished in my palaces. 1847 Halliwell, **Raw-edged,* not hemmed. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* viii. 92 A newness of oldness; there was nothing raw-edged; nothing unmellowed. 1586 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. (Emblem), The old man checketh the *raw-headed boy. 1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* I. iv, A broad, *raw-looking, new-made road. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 27 *Ramowd rebald. *Ibid.* 401 Raw-mowit ribald. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1423/4 A white Gelding .. *raw-nosed, tender-footed. 1432 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 132 Dimidietatem unius quarterii brasii ordei *rawe reket. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* III. i, The *raw-ribb'd apothecary. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Ahitado,* *rawe stomacked, *crudus.*

B. Ellipt. or absol. uses passing into sb. (*sb.*2).

†1. An unfulled portion of a cloth. *Obs.*

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 501/2 In case that eny such diversite, or rawe, scawe, kokell or fagge happen to be in eny part of the seid Clothes.

2. a. *The raw,* the exposed flesh. Chiefly in phr. *to touch* (one) *on the raw* (usually *fig.*).

1823 Byron *Juan* VIII. I, The veriest jade will wince whose harness wrings So much into the raw. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* XXXVII, This was touching up Vanslyperken on the raw. 1866 W. E. Forster 31 Oct. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. x. 387 Obliging me to take any number of newspaper hits..and these, too, on the raw.

b. A raw place in the skin, a sore or sensitive spot. Freq. *fig.*

1825 Scott *Fam. Lett.* II. 235 Using the hackney coachman's phrase of a raw. 1840 Mrs. Gore in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 470 Susceptibility on such points is an almost unfailing symptom of a raw. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 243 Parties of travellers have a morbid instinct for 'establishing raws' upon each other. 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 12 Sundry awful raws which stood revealed now that their saddle cloths were removed.

3. *The raw,* applied to any raw article (esp. raw spirits) or quality.

1844 J. Ballantine *Miller of Deanhaugh* v. 100 After swallowing a single glass of the 'raw'. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XV. XII. IV. 182 The raw of a September morning.

4. A raw person, article, product, etc.; *spec.* in *pl.* raw sugars, or raw oysters.

1868 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 110/2 Soft-going raws an' delicate boys with romantic heads. 1884 *New York Herald* 27 Oct. 6/2 Sugar—Raws steady but inactive.

b. *U.S.* An untrained pony.

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 389/2 The animals are mostly from the Texan and New Mexican mustang herds. They pay for a 'raw' on an average fifty dollars.

Raw (rɔ̄), *v.*1 [f. Raw *a.*]

†1. *intr.* To become raw. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Rawe as flesche, *crudere, crudescere.* 1765 *Compl. Maltster & Brewer* p. xxii, Acrospired malts.. are not subject to raw nor rope.

2. *trans.* To make raw, to excoriate.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 135 Some of them haue grated and rawed their smooth tender skinnes, with haire shirts and rough garments. 1613 Heywood *Bras. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 250 Helpe me to teare this infernall shirt, Which rawes me where it cleaues. 1893 *Black & White* 4 Mar. 262/1 He .. carries his head a little forward, just where the collar raws him. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 646 The ends of the nerve being rawed and brought together by suture.

Raw, obs. or dial. form of Row.

† Raw-bone, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Raw *a.* 6 c.]

A. *adj.* = Raw-boned.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 65 So many men as were in Ierusalem, so many pale raw-bone ghosts you would haue thought you had seene. 1660 *Albert Durer Revived* 5 A thin slender wast, a raw-bone arm. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2122/4 A slender raw-bone Man. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 235 Mounted on Sir Hudibrass's raw-bone Steed. 1772 Brydges *Homer Trav.* (1797) I. 10 His quiver..Rattled against his raw-bone back.

B. *sb.* A very lean or gaunt person, a mere skeleton; *pl.* Death.

1638 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 A long lean rawbone, a skeleton, a sneaker. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 116 Till old Raw-bones..strips them till they are, like himself, naked to the very bone.

Ra·w-boned, *a.* [f. as prec.] Having projecting bones, barely covered with flesh; excessively lean or gaunt.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 35 Leane raw-bon'd Rascals, who would e're suppose, They had such courage and audacitie? 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 229 Those that are dry, raw-boned and bloudlesse. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2127/4 Edward Woodcocke, a tall raw-boned Man, down lookt. 1762 Foote *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 305 A raw-bon'd, over-grown, clumsy cook-wench. 1818 Scott *Heart Midl.* xxix, Dick turned again to the raw-boned steed which he was currying. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, An elderly raw-boned woman with a skin burnt..brown.

Rawcht, obs. Sc. pa. t. Reach *v.*1

Rawchter, obs. Sc. form of Rafter *sb.*1

† Rawed, *a. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: the sense is that of Rayed *a.*, but connexion between the forms appears unlikely.] Striped.

1534 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 205 The xth is of blak & Red velvett..& the other side of rawed satten of brigges. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 73 One vestement off rawed saye, an albe to it. 1608 in *Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 162 *note,* Two dozen of fyne lynnen napkins, the one dozen is rawed with blewe. 1624 *Invent.* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 136 A livery cubberd, a rawed-work cover on it. 1633 *Nawworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 325 For 29 yeardes dimid. of rawed stuffe for hanginges.

Rawen, -eyne, obs. variants of Rowen. **Rawenge, Rawess,** obs. Sc. ff. Revenge, Revest.

† Raw-flesh. *Obs. rare* —0. = Raw-head.

1598 Florio, *Caccianemico,* a bragging craking boaster, a bugbeare, a rawe-flesh and bloodie-bone.

Rawght, obs. pa. t. Reach *v.*1

Raw-head1**.** [f. Raw *a.* 6 + Head *sb.*] The name of a nursery bugbear, usually coupled with Bloody-bones. (Cf. Raw-flesh and Raw neck.)

c 1550 [? Gascoigne] *Wyll of Deuyll* C iij b, Written by our faithful Secretaryes, Hobgoblin, Rawhed, & Bloody-bone. 1659 *Leveller* 4 Most People are agast at them, like children at Raw-head and Bloody-bones. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 271 Ruffians and Murtherers, worse than Raw-head and Bloody-bones. 1773 *Life N. Prowde* 19 Already I thought that I beheld Raw-head and Bloody-Bones stalking about my Garret. 1819 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 11 (1822) I. 81 He was the Raw-head-and-bloody-bones of ancient fable. 1882–9 in Lanc. and Linc. glossaries.

attrib. 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* 1 Apr., They are very angry at the *Review* for telling a raw-head and bloody bones story. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* XX, A raw-head-and-bloody-bones picture of the suspected murderer.

b. In allusive or figurative use.

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 682 For Zeal's a dreadful Termagant, .. Turns meek and sneaking Secret ones, To Raw-heads fierce and Bloody Bones. 1727 Swift *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 119 Bringing out the raw-head and bloody bones upon every trifling occasion. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 70 They will welcome the little strangers by making raw head and bloody bones of them.

† Rawhead2**.** *Obs.* —0 [-head.] Rawness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Rawnesse, or rawhede, *cruditas.*

Rawhide: see Raw *a.* 2 c.

Rawine, obs. Sc. form of Raven *sb.*1

Rawing, dial. variant of *rowing* Rowen.

Rawish (rɔ̄·iʃ), *a.* [f. Raw *a.* + -ish1.] Somewhat raw, in the various senses of the word.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., The rawish danke of clumzie winter [c]ramps The fluent summers vaine. 1667 Poole *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 194 Every Man that Eats rawish Meat may be said to drink the Blood which he eats in it. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 875/4 One white Pad Nag, with a rawish Nose. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 494 The mouth of the drunkard..contracts a singularly sensitive appearance—seemingly red and rawish. 1858 Hughes *Scour. White Horse* viii. 195 You'll find the night rawish.

Hence **Raw·ishness.**

1628 Venner *Baths of Bathe* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 123 The water seems, by reason of the rawishness of the place, to be colder at its issuing forth, than it is otherwise. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* iii. 25 It had also a rawishnesse in it, as if the fat required boiling.

Rawk, vapour, fog: see Roke.

Rawk, variant of Rauk *a.*, hoarse. *Obs.*

†**Raw·ky**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. dial. *rawk* gum (of the eye), slime.] Slimy, gummy.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 229 Their noses dropping,..Their eyne rawky, and all their face unpure.

Raw·ky, *a.*[2] *rare*. Also 7 **raukie**. [f. *rawk* var. ROKE + -Y. Cf. ROKY *a.*] Foggy, misty; raw.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E iij, The gloomie morning .. Muffled in mists and raukie vapours rose. *a* 1864 CLARE *Rem.* (1873) 227 Nameless flowers .. Culled in cold and rawky hours. 1869–82 in Lanc. glossaries.

Rawlin pollack (see quot. 1686 and RAUNING).

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Piscium* (1686) 23 *Asellus niger*, the Cole-fish or Rawlin Pollack. 1674 RAY *Coll. Eng. Words* Fishes 100 The Rælwin-Pollack. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 144. 1884 GOODE *Usef. Aquat. Anim.* 228.

Rawly (rɔ̄·li), *adv.* [f. RAW *a.* + -LY[2]. Common *c* 1570–1670, often in quasi-adjectival use.]

†**1.** With *to leave*: **a.** In an unfinished state. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 33 Eiton College, begon to be buildid by Henry the vj. but left very onperfect and rauly. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 217 Nichomachus left Tindarides rawly, for feare of anger, not for want of Art. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 599 If I left the matter so rawly, I might fall at vnawares into two extremities.

†**b.** At an immature age. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 147 Some swearing, some crying for a Surgean; some vpon their Wiues, left poore behind them;..some vpon their Children rawly left.

†**2.** Ignorantly; without sufficient knowledge or experience. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 108 Had you well considered these things, M. Harding, ye would not so rawly haue thus concluded. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 13 To reject it, as this one Scot hath done very rawly and unadvisedly. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 309 How many euils doe come vpon the sending of schollars so rawly thither. 1680 BAXTER *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 97 To tell you the truth, I entered so rawly, that..I remember not that I took that Oath.

†**3.** Crudely; imperfectly, in an insufficient or unsatisfactory manner. *Obs.*

1576 FOXE *A. & M.* 1895/2 The Story is but rawly and imperfectly touched before. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 32 Counterfeat the letter or some letterlike deuise first rawly and rudely. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. ii, The English comming over so rawly and uncomfortably provided. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 334 Were these Principles which I rawly and briefly touch on here, pursu'd by Learned Men [etc.].

†**b.** Barely, scarcely. *Obs. rare.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* IV. iv. 21 The world is very loath to praise me; 'Tis rawly friends with me. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Mrq. Worcester* 65 Amongst the antients there is none at all, or very rawly any mention of Purgatory.

†**c.** With difficulty or annoyance. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 89/1 The archbishop of Dublin rawlie digesting the vicedeputie his long absence.

4. Immaturely (opposed to 'ripely').

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 135 He who wrote Erechtheus may be rawly politic, At home where Kleophon is ripe.

Rawmpe, obs. form of RAMP *v.*

Rawn (rɔ̄n). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 **raan**, 9 **raun**, (**roan**), **ran**. [Of Scand. origin, = Da. *ravn* roe; the relationship of this to Da. *rogn*, ON. *hrogn* (see ROE) is obscure.] The roe of a fish; a female fish. *Rawn-fleuk*, the turbot.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Rawne of a fysche, *lectis.* 1584 *Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1882) 343 The heiring to be callour slayne..having heid and taill with melt and rawne. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 78 Evin so of rawnis do mightie fishes breid. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 85 An unshot codfish hes maar raans in its belly than thare be people on the face of the earth. 1810 NEILL *List of Fishes* 12 (Jam.) Turbot.. This species is here commonly denominated the rawn-fleuk, from its being thought best for the table when in rawn or roe. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vi, The water being in.. rare trim for the saumon raun. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'Melts an rauns', male and female fish.

Hence **Rawned** *a.*, full of roe (Jam.); **Raw·ner**, a female salmon, *spec.* one which has not spawned at the proper time.

1808–25 JAMIESON. 1901 *Dundee Adv.* 26 Feb. 6 The fish was found to be unspawned, or what is known on the Tay as a 'rawner', and deemed an illegal fish to take.

Rawn, dial. variant of ROWEN.

Rawndoune, -down, obs. forms of RANDOM.

†**Raw neck**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. = RAW-HEAD.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 Boiled rabbits are trussed up to appear as frightful as possible, and made to resemble that terror of our childhood, raw neck and bloody bones.

Rawness (rɔ̄·nės). [f. RAW *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state of being raw or crude; *fig.* imperfection, incompleteness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Rawnesse, or rawhede, *crudites.* 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 586 The rawnesse and raggednesse and independance of that which is deliuered. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* To Rdr. 2 The rawnesse of the draught which I had written for the help of myself. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 108 His book, known by the name of 'Coriat's Crudities', nauseous to nice readers, for the rawness thereof. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 204 What we should call in wine, their rawness and their freshness.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 26 Why in that rawnesse left you Wife, and Childe..Without leaue-taking?

2. Inexperience, ignorance.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii, Tempering his woordes to the rawnesse of his disciples, which rawenes he suffred..to remaine a long season in them. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 272 Considering the rawnesse of his seamen, and the manifold shipwracks which they sustained. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 94 The Bp. denied him Orders for his Rawness in Divinity. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 81 The inexpertness of..the Irish officers..and the rawness of their soldiers. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, In my first rawness and ignorance.

3. Bareness of flesh, excoriation, soreness.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 144 His nostrils wide and without rawnesse. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lviii. 9 Annot. 298 So shall rawness, so shall anger, or inflammation ..affright or perplex them. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 525 Universal rawness and soreness in the trachea and chest. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 944 A sense of rawness and even actual tenderness in the abdomen.

†**b.** Indigestion. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT, *Cruditas*, rawnes, or lack of digestion. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 209 Our minde..for all that, neuer feeleth any rawness or lacke of digestion. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 61 He felt neither pain in his head, nor rawness in his stomach.

4. Chilly dampness, muggy cold.

1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* IV. ii, Hath not.. the moist rawness of this humorous night, Impair'd your health? 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* III. i, I am to blame to call thee forth Into the rawness of a midnight air. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* let. iv, He is far too weak to sustain the rawness of the atmosphere.

Rawng(e, obs. ff. RANGE. **Rawnke**, obs. f. RANK *a.* **Rawnpiked**, var. RAMPIKED. **Rawnsake, -some**, obs. ff. RANSACK, RANSOM. **Rawranoke, Rawthe, Rawunson, Rawyn**, obs. ff. ROANOKE, RUTH, RANSOM, RAVEN. **Rawyne, -ynnis**, obs. Sc. ff. RAVIN[1], RAVENOUS.

Rax, *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [f. *racks*, pl. of RACK *sb.*[2] 2.] A roasting-rack (see quot. 1808). Chiefly *pl.*

1697 *Inv. Furniture* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 90/2 A pair of raxes, two spits, a frying pann. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy Lucky Wood* v, Rax, chandlers, tangs, and fireshools. 1808 JAMIESON, *Raxes*, iron instruments consisting of various links, on which the spit is turned at the fire, andirons. 1824 SCOTT *Ep. Lockhart* 42 Speates and raxes..for a famishing guest, sir.

Rax, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. RAX *v.*] A stretch, an act of stretching; a strain, wrench.

1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 118 To tak a turn an' gi'e my legs a rax, I'll through the land. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 146 They grippit,..And, wi' enormous raxes, soucht T' unsaddle ane anither. 1855– in northern glossaries (Northumbld., Yks.).

Rax, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 *Sc.* **raux**. [OE. *raxan*, of obscure formation. The word is rarely found in ME. (cf. also the variant RASK), but is common in older and modern Sc.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To stretch oneself after sleep. † *To rax up*, to start or waken up from a swoon.

a 1000 *Prose Life Guthlac* xii. (1848) 60 Swa he of hefegum slæpe raxende awoce. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24351 (Göttl.) Þat suime was of mi soru suage, Bot quen i raxed vp..I ne wist bot walaway. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He roxed [*v.r.* raxed] and rored and rutte atte laste. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. i, Carles wha heard the cock had crawn, Begoud to rax and rift. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 109 (E. D. D.) The drowsy queen Raise rauxing, gaunting rub'd her een.

2. To become longer by pulling, to stretch; †to be hanged.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 368 Thou has a wedy teuch .. about thy crag to rax. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1165 The Rauin said: god, nor I rax in ane raipe. 1785 *Fergusson's Sc. Prov.* No. 730 Raw leather raxes. 1876– in northern glossaries (Northumbld., Yks.).

b. To wax, grow, become. *rare*[−1].

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 36 Wad they to labouring lend an eident hand, They'd rax fell strang upon the simplest fare.

c. *To rax out*: (see quot.).

1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), s.v., As applied to the weather, to *rax out* means to clear up, when the clouds begin to open, and expand themselves, so that the sky is seen.

3. To extend the hand, etc.; to reach out (*for*).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 367 Then Dreid..Forbad my minting anie mair, To raxe aboue my reiche. 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 10 Wha rax for riches or immortal fame. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* x, Ye..raxed ower the tether maybe a wee bit farther than ye had ony right to do. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 145 Raxing for a peat to light his pipe.

†**4.** To extend one's sphere or power; to have sway or rule; to prevail or have course. *Obs.* (15–16th c. Sc.)

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xxi, He..traistit ay to rax and sa to rin [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xlvii, Than sall ressoun ryis, rax, and ring. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 91 Mony theif and tratour in his tyme Raxit and rang. *Ibid.* II. 465 In Albione than wes gude peax and rest, Bot rycht schort quhile tha leit it rax or lest. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 346 He will not rax long nor 3eit haue his realme in peace and rest.

II. *trans.* **5.** *refl.* To stretch or strain (oneself).

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 80/1 Raxes him, *se estreche.* *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 703 Þat bysnyne..vaknit as of hewy slepe, & raxit hyme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xi. 93 Thrise scho hir self raxit vp for to rise. *Ibid.* VI. xiv. 45 Considdir Torquatus 3ondir doith hym rax. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 28 He should seem to rax himself, and shake loose off his arm. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), s.v., *To rax oneself*, is to extend the limbs, after sleep or long sitting. 1863 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* I. x, Tak' care an' nae rax yersel ower sair.

6. To stretch (a thing) by pulling.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvi. 61 Now hir handis raxit it euery stede. 1613 P. FORBES *Comm. Revelation* 229 He had a long chaine, which yet was further raxed. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* i, Ye wha leather rax an' draw. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, When ye gang to see a man .. raxing a halter. 1851 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 106 If I could win at him, I wud rax the banes o' him.

b. To strain (the eyes). *rare.*

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 94 A man mith rax his een in vain Ere he could spy..an idol.

7. To reach or hand (a thing) to one; to deal (a blow).

1721 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnstoun* vii, Death wi' his rung rax'd her a yowff. 1752 A. WILSON *On a Man sawing Timber*, Rax me your haun. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* i. Wks. 1855 I. 8 Rax me ower the loaf. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 70 Rax me the brandy bottle, an' pit it doon beside me.

8. To stretch or hold *out* (the hand, etc.); to elongate (the neck).

1742 FORBES *Ajax* iii, Raxing out his gardies. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 88 The darksome e'ening raxes Her wings owre day. 1810 COCK *Simple Strains* I. 89 (E. D. D.) Ye'll shortly see me rax my neck and craw. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vii. (1860) 76 Just rax out your han' and tak' in my snuff box.

Hence **Raxed** *ppl. a.*; **Ra·xing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 323 The raxeing consciences of conforme men. 1785 BURNS *Ep. M'Math* iv, Their three-mile prayers,..Their raxin' conscience. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, That might have cost my craig a raxing. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Coloured crowns were plenty, and raxed necks came into fashion.

†**Raxle**, *v. Obs.* Also **raxhil, raxsil, raxill(e, -el**. [Frequentative f. prec. Cf. RASKLE.] *intr.* and *trans.* To stretch, etc. = RAX *v.*

c 1205 LAY. 25992 Seoððen he gon ræmien and raxlede swiðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2209 (Cott.) Oueral he raxhild him wit rage. *Ibid.* 24447 (Gött.) Apon mi taas oft sith i stod, Roles raxland to þe rode. 13.. *K. E. Allit. P.* A. 1174 Þen wakned I..I raxled & fel in gret affray. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4930 Þe renke within þe redell þan raxsils his armes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Raxill'e, *alo* (*exalo* A.).

Ray (rē[i]), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **raie, raye**; *pl.* 5, 7 **rayes**, (6 ?**rayse**), 6–7 **raies**. [a. OF. acc. *rai, ray* (nom. *rais, rais*, etc., see Godef.; in mod.F. *rais*) = Prov. *rai(g, rait*, etc., Sp. and Pg. *rayo*, It. *raggio* (pl. *raggi, rai*) :—L. *radium*, acc. of *radius* RADIUS.

Occasionally employed in Eng. from the 14th c. onwards, but not in common use until the 17th.]

I. 1. A single line or narrow beam of light.

In popular use applied to each of the lines in which light seems to stream from a distant glowing body or luminous point, and to similar lines, produced by the reflection of light from a polished surface, lens, etc.; also to a narrow line of light passing through a small opening. In early scientific use defined by Newton as the least portion of light which can be stopped alone or propagated alone; more recently as the motion of a simple particle of light, or the smallest conceivable line of light, and now usually regarded merely as the straight line in which the radiant energy capable of producing the sensation of light is propagated to any given point.

Ray is usually distinguished from *beam*, as indicating a smaller amount of light; in scientific use a beam is a collection of parallel rays. In ordinary language *ray* is the word usually employed when the reference is to the heat rather than the light of the sun (as in quot. 1698).

Röntgen (rö·ntyĕn) *rays*, a form of radiation discovered by Prof. Röntgen in 1895, having the power of penetrating many substances impervious to the rays of ordinary light. Also called *X-rays* (q.v.).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 160, I sey..A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt; Mony ryal ray con fro hit rere. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F ij, Lyke hym whyche is blynde of the rayes of the sonne. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CII. vii, The sunn of my life daies Inclines to west with falling raies. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 34 'Tis as conceivable as how the Rays of Light should come in a direct line to the eye. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 242 We had our skins flead off of those Parts exposed to the Solar Rays. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* II. 116 The sheathless sword the guard displays, Which round emits its dazzling rays. *a* 1800 COWPER *Glow-worm* 6 Disputes have been, and still prevail, From whence his rays proceed. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 59 If a ray of light is admitted, the vegetable grows with greater vigour. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iii, The rays of the moon stole through the leafless branches and chequered the frosty turf. 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 24 No other source for Röntgen rays but the Crookes tube has yet been discovered, but rays of kindred sorts are recognized.

fig. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 4 A ray shot across his countenance as he uttered his last words.

transf. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 202 Thy costly robe shall glow with Tyrian rays. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 136 With argent-lidded eyes Amorous, and lashes like to rays Of darkness.

b. A representation of a ray (esp. *Her.*); a material thing representing or resembling a ray of light, a brilliant stretch (of something).

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 84 O'er altars thus, impainted, we behold Half-circling glories shoot in rays of gold. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Rays*, when depicted round the sun, should be sixteen in number, but, when round an etoile, six only. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 457/1 Azure, one Ray of the Sun, bendways Gules, between six Beams of that Luminary Argent. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. i, Hung with silk of a blood-red, relieved by rays of white.

c. *fig.* of mental and moral influences, etc., comparable to light.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 425 The sacred rayes of Chastity.

1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. ii. 75 Reason is such a ray of Divinity [etc.]. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 2 A ray of truth may enlighten the whole world and extend to future ages. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vi. 63 This never fails to dart such a ray of comfort into my heart. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xxiii. 265 Only one ray of hope broke the gloom of her prospects.

d. A trace of anything. (Chiefly with negatives.)

1773 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 97, I am resolved to push on in my career as long as I see a ray of the ladder, which is within my compass, to mount. 1847 Dickens *Haunted M.* (C. D. ed.) 219 Isn't it enough that you were seven boys before, without a ray of gal. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Rude health and spirits, .. and the habits of society are implied, but not a ray of genius.

2. a. (Chiefly *poet.*) Light, radiance; (freq. also implying heat: see note to sense 1).

1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* Ded. vii, Where the Sun .. never doth retire his golden Ray. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 673 Earth, made..apter to receive Perfection from the Suns more potent Ray. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 66 Lamps, that shed at Ev'n a cheerful ray. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 347 Those blazing suns that dart a downward ray. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. xxii, A mountain,..whose crest..in the ray Of the obscure stars gleamed. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* xxviii, The ray of the lanterns glimmered on the blades of cutlasses.

fig. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 47 In stormes of Fortune ..in her ray and brightnesse. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* II. Wks. 1710 I. 346 Fair was the Promise of his dawning Ray. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 465 Reared by his care, of softer ray appears Cimon sweet-souled. 1741 Shenstone *Judgm. Hercules* 77 Her air diffused a mild yet awful ray.

† **b.** *concr.* A star. *nonce-use. Obs.*

1700 Prior *Carm. Sec.* 398 Thou smiling see'st great Dorset's Worth confest, The Ray distinguishing the Patriot's Breast.

3. a. (Chiefly *poet.*) A beam or glance of the eye; † also, sight, power of vision (*obs.*).

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xii, The rayes or beames issuinge from the eyen of her,..hath thrilled throughout the middes of my hart. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn Hermes* 368 To me then declare, O old man,..if thy grave ray Hath any man seen [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 619 The Aire, No where so cleer, sharp'nd his visual ray To objects distant farr. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 7 All eyes direct their rays On him, and crowds grow foolish as they gaze.

b. A line of sight.

1700 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 177 The Visual Point .. is a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the Ocular Rays unite. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* v. 25 A ray may be supposed to be drawn from the center of the eye to the letter it looks at first. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* § 2391 The visual rays upon every object may be compared to the legs of a pair of compasses.

† **4.** *Astrol.* = Aspect 4. *Obs. rare.*

1700 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 137 In Astronomy, a Radius or a Ray is taken for the Aspect or Configuration of two Stars: so we say Saturn beholds Venus with an Hostile Ray, &c. when she is square with him.

5. Used (on the analogy of sense 1) in reference to the emission or transmission of non-luminous physical energies propagated in radiating straight lines after the manner of light (in modern use *esp.* of heat; cf. Radiation 2).

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 159 If the Magnetick rayes proceeded intrinsecally from the Stone. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 39 The beautiful experiments of Dr. Herschel have shewn that there are rays transmitted from the sun which do not illuminate. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 105/1 The term dark, or invisible, or obscure rays, stimulates the imagination by its strangeness.

† **b.** A series (of atoms) moving in a straight line. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 196 Those rayes of other atoms that are shacking all over the worlds wasts.

II. 6. *Math.* **a.** = Radius 3. Now *rare.*

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 735 If the Ray AC of the Concentrick ACEF be supposed to be equal to the Ray BD of the Eccentrick BDEF. 1704 C. Hayes *Treat. Fluxions* 45 The Arch of the Circle MQ, bounded at Q by the Ray FA. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ray of curvature*, in geometry, is used to signify the semi-diameter of the circle of curvature. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 129 From each of these points draw a line to the opposite end of the base, as so many rays to a centre. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 336 A corolla is said to be regular when its segments form equal rays of a circle.

b. Any one of the lines forming a pencil or set of straight lines passing through a point.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 389/2 Through every point in ϕ one line in the pencil will pass, and every ray in Q will cut ϕ in one point. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 73 The locus of the points of intersection of pairs of corresponding rays of the pencils.

7. One of any system of lines, parts, or things radially disposed.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. 131 A kind of Gelly,.. having several kinds of rays like legs, proceeding from the middle of it. 1672–3 Grew *Anat. Roots* I. iii. § 7 These Parts, are like so many White Rays, streaming, by the Diameter of the Root, from the inward Edge toward the Circumference of the Barque. 1748 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 654 Of these [Asteriæ] some have five angles, or rays, and others only four. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 350 The radii of the wheel must be so arranged that each ray shall touch the surface of the mercury, before the preceding ray shall have quitted it.

8. *Bot.* **a.** The marginal portion of a composite flower, consisting of ligulate florets arranged radially. = Radius 2 c (*a*).

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. (1794) 65 Botanists have given the name of ray to the set of semiflorets which compose the circumference. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 422/1 Every head of flowers .. has a central part, or disk, and a circumference, or ray. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In Daisy, the outside florets are irregular,..and white, constituting the ray.

b. A pedicel or branch of an umbel. = Radius 2 c (*b*).

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* v. (1794) 51 The rays of the little umbels are no farther subdivided. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 375 The Rays may be sometimes 3 or 5, but only accidentally. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 155 Umbels lateral and terminal, subglobose; rays few or many, long or short.

c. = Medullary *ray.*

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 458 With reference to their origin at the first commencement of the woody ring, the former have also received the name of the original primary rays.

9. *Zool.* **a.** = *fin-ray*, Fin *sb.* 6.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. 142 Pike...Two finns; the hindermost of which is small, fleshy and without rays. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 166 The first ray of the first dorsal fin is very long. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 400 One great genus, characterized by the first dorsal fin with soft rays, followed by a second smaller one,..not supported by rays. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* ix. 156 The back fin resembled that of a perch, with seven rays.

b. One of the radial divisions of a star-fish.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Star-fish*, There are many species of the star-fish, .. they have different numbers of rays, but the most common kind have five. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 466 There are also two ovaries in each ray. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 16/1 Specimens of star-fish with four large rays and a small one still growing.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1, as *ray-fringed, -gilt, -girt, -strewn* adjs.

1830 Tennyson *To* ——6 *Ray-fringed eyelids of the morn. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* II. 54 (MS.) Those yet faithful, round his *ray-gilt throne Bask in their Maker's smile. 1797 T. Park *Sonnets* 29 Glory's *ray-girt head. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxi, The dim *ray-strewn valley.

b. In sense 8 a, as *ray-corolla, -floret, -flower, -petal.*

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 203 Artemisia..*Ray-corollas dilated below. 1845 A. H. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* (1850) 185 Flowers without rays, or the *ray florets indistinct. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 5 The ray-florets of the Compositæ often differ remarkably from the others. 1852 Gray in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. VI. 107 *Perityle aglossa*, ..This species is remarkable for the want of *ray-flowers. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 116 That the development of the *ray-petals by drawing nourishment from the reproductive organs causes their abortion.

c. In sense 9 b, as *ray-margin, -plate, -scale, -spine*, etc.

1841 E. Forbes *Brit. Starfishes* 28 The lateral ray-plates. *Ibid.* 50 Upper ray-scales transversely oblong. *Ibid.* 51 The ray-spines are long, slender, and sharp. *Ibid.* 133 The number of plates on each ray-margin.

d. ray-filter, a means of separating the obscure from the luminous rays of electric light (see quot.); **ray-fungus,** a fungus (*Actinomyces*) which enters the body and produces the disease *Actinomycosis.*

1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iii. 86 A substance.. has been discovered, by which these dark rays may be detached from the total emission of the electric lamp. This ray-filter is a liquid, black as pitch to the luminous, but bright as a diamond to the non-luminous, radiation. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Ray-fungus*, The ray-fungus consists of a dense mycelium of interlacing hyphæ, with club-shaped extremities extending radially into the tissues. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 890 The livers contained a large focus of pus, in which colonies of the ray-fungus were found.

Ray (rē¹), *sb.*² Also 4 raȝe, 4–7 raye, 5 raie. [a. F. *raie* (13th c.) = Sp. and Pg. *raya*, It. *raja* :— L. *raia* Raia.] A selachian fish of the family *Raiidæ*, having a broad flat body (sometimes of enormous size) and inferior gill-openings; *esp.* a skate.

1323–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 13 In..vii Rayes et ix turbot emptis. *c* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. T., Folc þer was inne .. hengim on his clokes fisch tayles of rayȝe [*v.r.* ray]. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 103 Ray boiled. Take a Ray, and draw him in þe bely [etc.]. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Batis* .. the fishe called ray or skeate. 1588 Hariot *Virginia* D iij, There are also Troutes: Porpoises: Rayes. 1623 Cockeram III, *Pastorica*, a fish like a Raye, with strong pricks. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 55 All their bays and creeks are well stock'd with mullets, large rays,..and drum-fish. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* 11 In some fishes, such as the rays and the sharks, the nostril opens by a considerable chink into the mouth. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 211 The ray is taken largely for bait, and is also sold for human food.

b. With defining adjs. (see quots.).

Also *eagle-, rock-, shark-, sting-, whip-ray*, etc.; see these words. For an enumeration of the various kinds of rays, see Couch *Brit. Fishes* (1862) I. 97–144.

1611 Cotgr., *Raye estelée*, the starrie Skate, the rugged Ray. *Raye lize*, the smooth Raye... *Raye au long bec*, the spotted, long-snowted, or sharp-snowted Ray. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Raia*, Rays are generally divided by authors into the smooth and the prickly. The smooth are what we call skates and flairs; the prickly we call thornbacks. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 64 Sharp-nosed Ray..(*Raia oxyrinchus* Lin.). 1862 G. T. Lloyd 33 *Yrs. Tasmania* iv. 51 The ray is termed in the colonies the 'stinging ray' from its possessing a barbed spear-bone. 1869 [see Beaked 2 c.].

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ray-fish, -mouthed* adj., *-tail*; ray-dog, ? the ray-mouthed dog-fish; ray-maid, -oil (see quots.).

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* I. 60 In the shallow muddy pools, lie .. some twenty non-exenterated *ray-dogs and picked dogs (*Anglice*, dog-fish). 1611 Florio, *Rhina*, the Skate-fish, a *Raye-fish. 1611 Cotgr., *Coliart*, a kind of smooth, and straw-coloured Ray-fish. 1862 J. Couch *Brit. Fishes* I. 99 Thornback Ray. *Ray-maid (Linn. *Raia clavata*). This is one of the commonest of the Rays, and the most valued. 1884 F. Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 344 The young [of the Thornback ray] termed maids, maidens, or maiden-skates: ray-maids. 1875 *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* VII. 145 It [*Mustelus lævis*] is known in Plymouth and Cornwall as the '*ray-mouthed dog-fish'. 1881 *Spon's Encycl.* IV. 1376 *Ray-oils are very extensively procured from the livers of *Raja clavata*, *R. pastinaca*, and other species indigenous to Indian seas, and possess qualities like those of cod-liver-oil.

† **Ray,** *sb.*³ *Obs.* Also 4–6 raye, 6 raie (rey). [Aphetic form of Array *sb.*, perh. a. ONF. **rei*, OF. *roi*: see Array *v.*]

1. Order, arrangement, array, *esp.* of soldiers.

In 16–17th c. also freq. in the comb. *battle-ray.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 59 Butler be than had putt his men in ray. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 274 Whan the ray of the hoste is all to scatered,..and one byddeth sette in a newe raye. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 71 Nowe sirs, keepe your ray, and see your heartes be stoute. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 119 Dispersed here and there out of ray. 1632 — *Cyrupædia* 26 The setting of a battayle in ray was but a small part of the art.

fig. a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 415 Wylfulnes and brayn-les now rule all the raye. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 43 Fra credite I crakit, Kyndnes brak ray.

2. A line or rank.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xix. 57 She may .. passe only one ligne or Ray fro the place where she holdeth her in. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 b, Takyng with hym thirteen rayes of horsemen, hymself flounced me into the floudde. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* x, By Mars his force, their rayes and ranckes hee rent.

3. Dress. = Array *sb.* II.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 125 That [w]ho is riall of his ray, that light reede him ffolwith. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11503 Thogh thow holdest me nat wys, By cause my ray ys al to-rent. 1566 J. Partridge *Plasidas* 770 Thus fiftene yeares all desolate She liues in widdowes ray. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Here he comes, new claithed,.. and helpes her forth! This is true court-ship, and becomes his ray. [*c* 1760 Smollett *Burlesque Ode* 39, I am left behind..To sing thy dirge in sad funereal ray.]

transf. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. ii. 50 As a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Upon a rocke.., spoyling all her geares and goodly ray.

Ray (rē¹), *sb.*⁴ (and *a.*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4 rai, 4–6 rey, raye, 6 raie. [a. OF. **raié*, **reié*, northern ff. *roié, roiet* (Godef.) f. *raie, roie* stripe, streak. (Cf. mod.F. *étoffe de raies.*)

In med.L. rendered by *radiatus*: see Du Cange.]

1. A kind of striped cloth.

The word was app. obsolete in the time of Cowel (1607), who says 'Ray seemeth to be a word attributed to cloth neuer coloured or died'. This explanation (adopted by some later lexicographers) was no doubt suggested by the separate mention of *drap de raye* and *drap de colour* in various Acts of Parliament.

13.. Michael Kildare in *Rel. Ant.* II. 192 Of fow no grai, no rede no rai, nastou bot a here. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v. 325 Among this riche rayes lernde I a lessun, Brochede hem with a pak-neelde [etc.]. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14082, I ffond vp fyrst devyses newe, Rayes off many sondry hewe. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 8 The time hath bene .. When men with honest ray could holde them selfe content. 1552 in Money *Ch. Goods Berks* (1879) 18 A old vestymente of Raye. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 188 Miniver and satin inspired as little respect as serge and ray.

b. So *cloth of ray.*

[1328 *Act* 2 *Edw. III*, c. 14 La longure de chescun drap de Raye. 1388 *Act* 12 *Rich. II*, c. 14 En laeure come les draps de Ray.] 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 802/2 Cloth, called vulgarlie cloth of raie. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 305 All the knights robes were of cloth of ray.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (sometimes placed after the sb.). Striped; made of striped cloth.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 277 No ray robe with riche pelure. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* XXXI. 22 A rai cloth she made to hir. 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 382 To euery of theym iij yerd of cloth Ray. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 663 To be ladde aboute the towne w^t raye hoodes vpon theyr heddes. 1533 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 21 Their was a raye cloath, blew, spreed from the highe desses of the Kinges Benche unto the high alter of Westminster. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XIX. § 12 Himselfe and Queene vpon ray Cloth..went into King Edwards shrine.

Ray (rē³), *sb.*⁵ *rare.* [App. a. F. *raie* stripe, streak (see prec.), but in some cases perh. apprehended as a use of Ray *sb.*¹]

† **1.** A stripe, streak, line. *Obs.*

a 1327 *Poem Time Edw. II* 283 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 A newe taille of squierie is nu in everi toun; The raie is turned overthvert that sholde stonde adoun. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1824 A bird, all fedred blew and greene, With brighte rayes like gold betwene, As smalle thred over every joynt. 1573 Baret *Alvearie* s. v. *Ray*, Wrought with little rayes, streames, or streaks.

2. A groove in a rifle-barrel.

1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Rifled*, The rifled barrels in America, during the last war, contained from 10 to 16 rays or threads...Some persons have imagined, that those of 16 rays were the best.

† **Ray,** *sb.*⁶ *Obs.* Forms: 4 reye, 6 ray(e. [a. MHG. *reie* (*reige*), *rei, rê*, etc. (see Grimm: mod.G. *reihen, reigen*), or MLG. *rei(e*, Du. (late MDu.) *rei*, of obscure origin.] A kind of round dance.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 146 Pypers of the Duche tonge, To lerne love-daunces, springes, Reyes, and these straunge thinges. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 11, I can daunce the raye, I can both pipe & sing. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 169 Ye dawns all in a sute The heritykes ragged ray.

Ray, *sb.*[7] *rare.* [Of obscure origin.]

†**1.** Darnel. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 206 Amonge þe beste wheete somtyme groweþ yuel wedes & venemos as Cocle & ray & oþer suche. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xv. 469 In Englishe it is also called Iuraye, Darnell, and Raye. *Ibid.* xlv. 504 Wall Barley or Way Bennet..may be called Red-Ray, or Darnell. 1597 [see IVRAY]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xvii, As for the graine of Raie or Darnell, it is very small. 1617 in MINSHEU *Ductor.*

2. *ellipt.* = RAY-GRASS.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 351 Being laid down with fourteen pounds of white clover, and one peck of ray, the grass lets at twenty shillings.

†**Ray,** *sb.*[8] *Obs. rare.* [a. ONF. *rei* = OF. *roi* ROY.] A king.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 178 Scho tuke hir leve and went hir waye, Bothe at barone and at raye. *c* 1460 *Emare* 430 Then sayde that ryche raye, I wyll have that fayr may, And wedde her to my quene.

b. Erroneously used for 'man', 'person'.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 157 Thir romanis ar bot rydlis, quod I to that ray.

†**Ray,** *sb.*[9] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a concrete application of RAY *sb.*[1]] A small piece of gold or gold-leaf; a spangle.

c 1450 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 633 Pro XXVJ rayis pro garniamento .. senescalli d'ni Prioris, vjs. xjd. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Bracteola*, a little leafe or raye of golde, silver or other metall. Also a thynne ray set under a precious stone in a ring. 1632 SHERWOOD, A raie of gold, or other mettall, *fueille d'or, ou d'aultre metal.* 1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 173 He carefully lookes upon every ray and dust of gold, and preserves it.

Ray (rē[1]), *sb.*[10] Now *dial.* [cf. RAY *v.*[1] 5 c.] Diarrhœa in sheep or cattle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 133 The Flix, or the Laske, which in som places they call the Ray. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 491 This Salve is very speedy .. in curing the Distempers called the Ray and the Scab in Sheep. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Ray*, a diarrhœa.

†**Ray,** *sb.*[11] *Obs. rare*[−1]. App., chopped straw. The Latin text has *enim desecto stramento.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 440 A Driver ..winnoweth oats with a fan; being winnowed casteth them (together with Ray) unto the horses.

Ray (rē[1]), *v.*[1] [f. RAY *sb.*[1], or ad. F. *rayer*, OF. *raier*:—L. *radiāre* to emit beams, furnish with beams, f. RADIUS.]

1. *intr.* Of light: To issue from some point in the form of rays. Also with *beams*, etc. as subj. Const. *forth, off, out.*

1598 FLORIO, *Radiare*, to shine.., to radiate, to ray. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xiv. 302 The brighter beams, that from his eyeballs ray'd. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 158 This excellent Glory that ray'd forth through our Saviour's Body at the Transfiguration. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 87 A molten glory..That rays off into the gloom. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* May 698 A glitter seeming to ray out from his cold, pale eyes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. XXVIII, The soul..when it raies out,..Oretakes each outgone beam. 1710 R. WARD *Life More* 41 Early in the Morning he was wont to awake .. with all his Thoughts and Notions raying (as I may so speak) about him. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. 1808 VIII. 283 Philosophy, raying out from Europe, would have warmed..the universe. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* XXIII. (1879) 213 On the side of God her soul lay open, and her thought rayed wide.

c. In indirect passive, with *upon.*

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* IV. 19 So they are rayed upon with a beam of divine love.

2. *intr.* Of luminous bodies or points: To emit light in rays. *rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. XVI, In a moment Sol doth ray. 1655-87 — *App. Antid.* III. § 2 What we fansy.. to befal light and colours, that any point of them will thus ray orbicularly.

3. *intr.* To radiate, extend in the form of radii.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* 196 That the Nerves..may ray through the sides. 1873 MRS. H. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* ii. (1877) 88 Gold-threaded hair that rayed from lips and brow. 1896 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 851/1 Iron roads raying out to the ends of the kingdom.

b. To move *in* to a centre along radial lines.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* XXXV. 332 Those in the far outskirts catching the impulse gradually, and raying in.

4. *trans.* To send *out* or *forth*, to emit (light) in rays. Also const. *into.*

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 75 The star of Autumn rays his misty hair. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 26 The flaming pine Rayed out a golden glory like the sun. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 192 As the sun rays forth its natural light into the air.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Isaac's Marriage* 8 Religion was Ray'd into thee as beames into a glasse. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. II. 52 It being impossible .. that a figure that is not exactly round in itself should ray forth the image of a perfect circle. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. II. (1872) II. 74 He kept all Europe in perpetual travail;.. raying-out ambassadors, and less ostensible agents. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XIII. 337 His presence rays life and manliness into every part of the drama.

5. a. To furnish *with* rays or radiating lines. **b.** To irradiate.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 199 It bears .. many yellow papilionaceous flowers, ray'd with purple veins. *Ibid.* 201 It is generally rayed with fine streaks of red. *a* 1835 HOGG *Grk. Pastoral* Poet. Wks. 1838-40 II. 148 Such a grace Ne'er ray'd a human virgin's face. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. ii. 94 It rays the darkness with its lightning.

Hence **Raying** *vbl. sb.*[1] (with *out*).

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 65 There is a raying out of all orders of existence.

Ray (rē[1]), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–7 **raie,** 5 **rai,** 6 **raiy.** [Aphetic f. ARRAY *v.* Cf. RAY *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** *trans.* To put (men) in order or array. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 77 After long pees he rayed batailles, and overcom þe Albans. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2720 Ychone theyme rayed in alle ryghtis: Novther party thought to flee. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 681 The rang in haist thai rayit sone agayne. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* vii. (1664) 60 All ray'd in ranks, ready to fight. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. XXVII. 492 They encountered, thin and losely raied, with the enemies thicke and closely raunged together.

†**2.** To arrange, dispose, or deal with, in any fashion; also in *pass.*, to take oneself *away. Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2295 Þe mete þat was ful richly raied in disches of golde fyn. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7522 Þe saint be dreme him slepand flayde, And bade him sone away be rayde. *Ibid.* 7812 Raying þe cors in to þe bote þai led it to Jarow mynster. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3090 The helme rent And foulle raide. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. viii, Wyth him dismayde which you have rayed so.

†**3.** *refl.* To make ready, prepare, equip (oneself). *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 270 Euere suþþe y haue me raid redely to þy seruyse. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (D.) 436 (Kölbing) Þey raydyn [*v.r.* dighten] hem þanne to in hast, In to þat bataylle for to wende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Rayd, or (a)rayde, or redy, *paratus.*

4. To dress (oneself or another). = ARRAY *v.* 8. Now *dial.* Also *absol.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 120 Ffor ben they rayed arith they recchith no ffurther. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3812 Beryn rose, & rayd him, & to þe chirch went. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Rayd, or arayd wyth clothynge, or other thynge of honeste, *ornatus.* 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 9 Both man and woman .. Are rayde and clothed not after their degree. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 105 Their clothes were made large and loose,.. so that they might run, and ray themselves. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 169 If true, with coat and vest my news requite; If not, then not; although ill raid am I. 1886 in W. Som. and Dorset glossaries. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 118 She rose and rayed, and decked her head.

†**5.** To smear, bespatter, or soil *with* blood, dirt, etc.; to dirty or defile; to BERAY. Also const. *in. Obs.* (freq. in 16th c.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 All his precyous body wounded & rayed with blode. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 614/1, I..shall shew you shortly how angrely he ryseth vp, and royally rayed in dyrte. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. XVIII. (1636) 150 That those should bee rayed with durt, who would not be smeared with blood. 1663 MENNES & SMITH *Witt's Recreations* § 469 His scarlet hose, and doublet very rich, With mud and mire all beastly raid.

†**b.** Without const. in same sense. *Obs.*

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Merry Play* (1830) 31, I burned my face, and rayde my clothes also. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 272 Soyled places which may spoile or ray her garments. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 3.

†**c.** *absol.* Of sheep: To become foul. *Obs.*[−1]

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 41 If any shepe raye or be fyled with dounge about the tayle.

Hence †**Ray·ing** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*

1552 ELYOT, *Basis*, .. roundels made to set vnder wyne pottes for raiying of the table. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Encenagamiento*, raying with durt, *oblimatio.*

Ray, var. RA *Sc. Obs.*; var. REE *v.* to sift; obs. Sc. f. ROE. **Raya,** obs. form of RAJA(H.

‖ **Rayah** (rai·ă). Also **raiah, raya.** [a. Arab. رَعِيَّة *raʿīyah* flock or herd, subjects, peasants, f. رَعَى *raʿā* to pasture or feed. Cf. next.] A non-Mohammedan subject of the Sultan of Turkey, subject to payment of the poll-tax (see KHARAJ).

1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. XX, To snatch the Rayahs from their fate. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. V. 77 They might rise against their Government and fall upon the Christian rayahs.

attrib. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 298 The Greeks .. possessed a .. status to which other Rayah populations could lay no claim.

‖ **Rayat** (rai·ăt). Also **rayet, rai(y)at.** [Indo-Pers. var. of prec.: see RYOT.] A cultivator of the soil; a peasant.

1818 in Gleig *Life Sir T. Munro* (1830) II. 278 Every rayet should be at liberty to cultivate as much or as little as he pleases. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Miss. Jrnls.* 99 A small dry patch of ground had just been cleared by the rayats. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Apr. 389/2 The murder of a raiyat was a matter of easy settlement.

Raychter, obs. Sc. f. RAFTER *sb.*[1] **Raycin,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Rayckin, Rayd,** obs. ff. RACKAN, RAID *sb.* **Rayd(e,** obs. Sc. pa. t. RIDE. **Raye,** var. RA, obs. f. RAY.

Rayed (rē[1]d), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RAY *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]] That has or consists of rays; arranged radially.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXV. (1856) 322 The rayed prolongations stretched nearly across the sky. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 31 Dark paper having some fine perforations, cross lines or a rayed star cut out of it.

b. Having rays of a specified number or kind.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 654 Some have one of the rays bifid, so as to emulate the figure of a six-ray'd kind. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 130 Of the barren-rayed (Dahlia), ..of the fertile-rayed species. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 156 Umbels compound, few-rayed. *Ibid.* 158 Umbels rather irregular, many-rayed.

c. *Zool.* = RADIATE A. 1.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 329/1 Rayed or Radiated Animals. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* VIII. (1855) 224 In the rayed families, the organs of locomotion are disposed around a central axis.

†**Rayed,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RAY *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Drawn up, arranged, dressed, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* I. 6 Also goldene setis and siluerene, vp on the raied pament [1388 pawment arayede with] smaragd and pario stones, weren disposid. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 535 Throu Gyan land in rayid battaill thai raid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 62 Pompey..With rayit hostis of the orient. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 271 The Earle of Huntlie and the lord of Home standand in ane rayit battell.

Rayed, *ppl. a.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. OF. *raié* in same sense: see RAY *sb.*[4]] Striped, streaked.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 252, I woll yeue him a feather bed, Raied with gold. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XVIII. 198 Theise Cocodrilles ben Serpentes, yalowe and rayed aboven, and han 4 Feet. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. VI. 78 Ther ben the basylicocks, .. he is whyte rayed here and there. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 529 In the year 1516 .. it was agreed .. that the Shiriffes of London should..giue yearely Reyed Gownes, to the Recorder, Chamberlaine [etc.]. [1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. XXII. 578 The rayed, or variegated cloth being the cheaper.]

Rayeny, obs. f. RAINY *a.* **Rayes,** obs. f. REIS. **Rayet, obs. f. RAYAT. Rayfart, -ffert, -ffort,** varr. RAIFORT *Obs.* **Rayge,** obs. f. RAGE *sb.* **Raygn,** var. RAIGN *v. Obs.* **Raygne,** obs. f. REIGN. **Raygnes,** var. RAINES *Obs.*

Ray-grass. Also 7 **rea,** 8 **rey-.** [f. RAY *sb.*[7]] = RYE-GRASS (now the usual form).

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1176/4 Pure and unmixt Trefoile Seed .. freed and acquitted from all Rea, and other course Grass Seeds. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 154 They have lately sown Ray-grass or the *Gramen Loliaceum*, by which they improve any cold, sour, clay-weeping ground. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 224 Saintfoin receives great benefit from this manure, and so does clover, ray-grass, and trefoil. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 74 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, On soil of the second quality, one bushel and a half ray-grass. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Italian Ray Grass*, ..a commercial name for *Lolium italicum.*

†**Ray·ie,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. RAY *sb.*[1]] Ray-like.

a 1687 COTTON *See, how the Twilight Slumber falls* Poems (1689) 353 See how Light .. Beautifies The rayie fringe of her fair Eyes.

Rayis, obs. Sc. pa. t. RISE *v.* **Rayk(e, Rayl(e,** obs. ff. RAKE, RAIL. **Rayler,** obs. f. RAILER.

Rayless (rē[1]·lés), *a.* [f. RAY *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Devoid of, not illumined by, any ray of light; dark, gloomy.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 20 Night..In rayless majesty, now stretches forth Her leaden sceptre. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 10 Hid by a rayless night. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 68 The rayless homes Of gloomy Hades. 1875 L. MORRIS *At Last* V, Those dear souls, who sleep .. In rayless caverns dim.

fig. 1820 *Ellen Fitzarthur* 52 Ah rayless, joyless, lifeless state! 1845 JAMES *Smuggler* III. 94 Rayless, dull despair.

2. That sends out no rays; dull.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 123 The lamp of poesy was flickering and almost rayless. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 115 The sun .. round and rayless in the centre of its low arch. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* clii, Gold which comes up rude And rayless from the mine.

b. Of the eye (cf. RAY *sb.*[1] 3).

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* IV. viii, Her eye gazed .. with a dying glare—then grew glassy, rayless, fixed. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* XVIII. 241 That eye which once beamed affection now rayless.

3. Excluding, dispensing with, rays of light.

1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 391/1 When they reached the tree, they sat down under the rayless boughs. 1898 *Daily News* 6 May 5/3 Revelations of what may be called Rayless Photography.

4. Having no ray-like parts.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 316 That they are not the young of smelts is as clear, because they want the..rayless fin. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 422/2 The rayless Corymbiferæ.

Hence **Ra·ylessness.**

1843 POE *Premat. Burial* Wks. 1864 I. 336 The intense and utter raylessness of the Night that endureth for evermore.

Raylet (rē[1]·lĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little ray.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 603 Across the floor is sunny raylet shot. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* XVII. (1871) 144 A shower of fine tiny raylets of snow. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 From the sides of these rays, secondary rays, or raylets, may be given off.

Rayll(e, obs. ff. RAIL. **Rayly,** var. RAILLY *v. Obs.* **Raym, Rayment(e, Raymson,** obs. ff. RAME *v.*[1], RAIMENT, RANSOM. **Rayn,** var. RAIGN *v. Obs.*; obs. f. RAIN, REIGN, REIN. **Raynard, Rayndoun,** obs. ff. REYNARD, RANDOM.

†**Rayne.** *Obs. rare.* (Meaning not clear.)

The rime-words are *slayne* and *Gawayne.*

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1080 Weilaway, the reufulle Rayne That euyr Launcelote was my fo. *Ibid.* 3223 The kynge gan woffully wepe and wake, And sayd, 'Allas, thys Rewffulle Rayne'.

Rayne, obs. f. RAIN, RAINY, RANE *sb.*, REIGN, REIN; var. RAINES *Obs.* **Raynecle:** see RAYNOLL. **Raynish,** obs. f. RHENISH. **Rayne-de(a)re,** obs. ff. REINDEER. **Raynes, -nez,** varr. RAINES *Obs.* **Rayney, -nie,** obs. ff. RAINY *a.* **Raynge, Raynold,** obs. ff. RANGE, REYNARD.

†**Raynoll.** *Obs.* Also 5 ? **raynecle.** [Form and origin uncertain: cf. *raymolles* in Cotgr.] *pl.* Small cakes or balls made of pork with a large number of other ingredients.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Raynollez. Nym sode Porke & chese, & sepe y-fere [etc.]. *c* 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 461 Put in therto the raynecles [*sic*], and when thai byn boyled take hom up.

Rayny(e, obs. forms of RAINY *a.*

Raynys, variant of RAINES *Obs.*

Rayon (rē'·ɒn, F. rɛyɔ̃n). [a. F. *rayon* (1539), f. *rai* (mod. *rais*) RAY *sb.*1]

1. A ray of light. *rare.*

1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 21 Shining Christall, which .. a thousand rayons threw. *a* 1609 ALEX. HUME *Day Estivall* 177 The rayons of the Sunne we see, Diminish in their strength. 1859 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 244 Here stood A cave, .. unreached by rayons of the Sun.

‖ **2.** = RADIUS 4.

1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramòle* III. i. 459 Within a rayon of a certain number of miles. 1879 *Daily News* 26 May 5/6, I found myself within his rayon at Newcastle, which is one of his bases of supply.

Ray·onnance. *rare*−1. [f. F. *rayonnant*: cf. next and -ANCE.] Radiance.

1848 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 206 Some of a cold, pure bodily rayonnance As is the moon's of naked light.

‖ **Rayonné** (rɛyone), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *rayonner*, f. *rayon* RAYON.]

†**1.** Of a kind of hood: Rayed. *Obs. rare*−1.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 7 Round which it does our ladies please To spread the Hood call'd Rayonnés. [*Ibid., Fop Dict.* 20 *Rayonné*, Upper Hood, pinn'd in Circle, like the Sunbeams.]

2. *Her.* Of a division between parts of the field: Having alternate pointed projections and depressions, whose sides are formed by wavy lines. (Cussans 1868.)

Raype, obs. f. ROPE. **Rayr,** obs. f. REAR *v.*, ROAR *v.* **Rays,** obs. f. RACE *sb.*1, RAISE *v.*; obs. pa. t. RISE *v.*

†**Rayse,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a special use of RAISE *v.*1 or *v.*2] *trans.* (Meaning not clear.) Hence **Raysed** *ppl. a.*; **Ray·ser**; **Ray·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 25 Of the choise, packing, and raysing of the Herrings. *Ibid.*, It is forbidden that no body may rayse or packe any Herrings but in the Lords street .. and that with dores open. *Ibid.* 26 The Packer, Rayser, Cooper..that are imployed about the packing of the said Herring. *Ibid.* 27 The Coopers may not hoope any dryed or other raysed Herring barrell, with halfe barrell hoops.

Rayse, obs. f. RAISE, RASE *v.*1; obs. pa. t. RISE *v.* **Raysen,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Raysin,** obs. f. RAISIN; var. RASEN *Obs.*

†**Ray·sing.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. RAISE *v.*2] A cut.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 As many iagges, blisters and scarres, shall Toades .. make on your pure skinnes in the graue, as now you haue cuts, iagges or raysings, vpon your garments.

Raysing, Rayso(u)n, Raysure, Raysyn, obs. ff. RAISIN, REASON, RAZOR. **Rayt,** obs. f. RATE. **Rayte,** obs. f. *rait* RET *v.*

Rayze, obs. form of RAY *sb.*2

Razant, variant of RASANT.

Razbooche, obs. variant of RAJPOOT.

†**Raze,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. RAZE *v.* Cf. RASE *sb.*1, RACE *sb.*3] A slash, scratch, cut, slit.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. c. 383 If you make two razes on each side, it shall bee so much the better. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 370 A man had better receive twenty wounds in his good Name, than but a single raze in his Conscience.

†**Raze,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*−1. (See quot.)

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 54 The Tin-Veins .. are either in Strata of Growan, or of that grey, Talky, Slaty Stone, that the Tinners call Killas, Raze, or Delvin.

Raze (rē'·z), *v.* [var. RASE *v.*1 Cf. also RACE *v.*3]

†**1.** *trans.* To scratch, cut, slit, etc. = RASE *v.*1 1. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 279 His death did raze hir harte. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. c. 382 Then raze both the quarters of the hoofe with a drawing-knife, .. so deepe that you may see the dew come foorth. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 102 It appeared rough, as if it had been prettily razed with the point of a Diamond.

b. *esp.* (often with limiting word expressed): To cut or wound slightly, to graze (the skin, a part of the body, etc.).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 314 The point swirved and razed him but on the side. 1667 SOUTH *Serm., Chance* (1715) 317 Might not the Bullet, that perhaps razed his Cheek, have as easily gone into his Head? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i, I could not bear To raze thy skin to save the world from ruin. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxiv, Yet did a splinter of his lance Through Alexander's visor glance, And razed the skin—a puny wound.

2. To remove by scraping; to scrape *off* or *out*; to cut or shave off. Now *rare.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 33 Drowsie drouping Age..With pensiue Plough will raze your hue. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 361 Earths .. which the .. salt in the water razeth off from several rocks. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 347 Drunkenness .. razeth out the image of God, and stampeth the image of beasts upon us. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxxii, An axe has razed his crest.

1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 14 Most men raze her stamp, and prove untrue.

3. *spec.* To erase or obliterate (writing, etc.) by scraping or otherwise. ? *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xxxi. (1591) 132 The principall men .. razed Vitellius name, and defaced his images. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 100 [They deserve] their writings to bee razed with sponges. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 67 Now I will raze those Characters I wrote. 1709 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 489 The clause formerly razed .. is agreed to be kept in the bill.

b. Const. *out* adv.; *from, out of* preps.

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 74 He hath razed them out of the register of heauen. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 20 Of those Books .. who knows .. what hath bin raz'd out, what hath bin inserted. 1693 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 19 Altered the aforesaid originall papers, by razing out many lines, sentences, and words. 1735 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 735 Having first razed out the writer's name, I have shown it to several gentlemen.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. RASE *v.*1 2 c.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 285 As for that which is euil, they raze it out of their memories. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 147 This base and ingrate person razed me out of her affection. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, The first feeble Blow I meet shall raze me From all Remembrance. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 32 He became formidable enough to raze the very Name of Mendoza. 1877 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xxii. 355 If we raze out all our earlier protests.

4. †**a.** To scrape (a writing) so as to erase something; to alter by erasure. *Obs.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, I will .. raze th' eternal register of Time. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 31 A deede razed is not good in your Law. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/2 The Decrees..were razed. 1724 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* (1863) II. xviii. 609 Razing or adding to records being ever accounted .. penal.

†**b.** To shave. *Obs.* Cf. RASE *v.*1 4 c.

1667 EVELYN *Public Employm.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 544 Trifling amongst barbers, razing and sprucing himself. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 421 Both had their Heads raz'd.

c. To scrape, or come close to, in passing.

1598 FLORIO, *Radere*, .. Also to raze or go along the shore as a ship doth. 1885 M. BLIND *Tarantella* I. iii. 29 [The swallows] dive low, razing the grass, then soar aloft.

†**d.** *absol.* (see quot.). *Obs. rare*−0.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A horse is said to have razed, whose corner teeth cease to be hollow; so that the cavity, where the black mark was, is filled up.

5. a. To sweep away, efface, or destroy (a building, town, etc.) completely. In later use esp. *to raze to the ground.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 707, I saw Troye fall..Neptunus town clene razed from the soil. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Now thee statelye pilers with gould of Barbarye fretted Are razde. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xvii, Some said, that I the Temple to the floore In three dayes raz'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xxiv. 690 The fortifications were razed to the ground. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 354 If it were refused, the Aztecs would raze their cities to their foundations. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 40 Having razed Troy with her strong defences I should see my home again.

b. To take away, remove (*from* a place), in a thorough manner. (With various objects.)

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 360 That the heat of thy loue might clean be razed with ye coldnes of my letter. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 102 [God] by sending universal Deluges of water, razed mankind..from off the World. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. i. 238 In Henoch, 'the Son of Man' is about to raze kings from their thrones.

Hence **Razed,** **Ra·zing** *ppl. adjs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, I ran too Priamus razd court. 1598 YONG *Diana* 60 His short cape cloke was ..lined with razed watchet satten. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 229 Amongst other things remarkable, there were three pages in raz'd tissue. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 419 Her snowy hand the razing steel profaned. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xx, No striplings these, who succour need For a razed helm or falling steed. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 180 A razed table on which new classes build themselves.

Raze, obs. form of RACE *sb.*6, RAISE *v.*1

Razee (răzī'), *sb.* [ad. F. *rasée*, pa. pple. of *raser* to RASE *v.*1: cf. RAZE *v.* and -EE 1.] *Naut.* A war-ship or other vessel reduced in height by the removal of her upper deck or decks.

1803 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* (1862) I. iv. 216 The Captain of a twenty-four-razee. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* s.v., The Indefatigable, Majestic.., and Saturn have been cut down for Razees. 1844 HARWOOD *Irish Rebellion* 232 Two frigates and a sixty-gun razee bearing down upon him.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, This was the sole cause of my chest being converted into a razee. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xviii. (1891) 253 The hulks and the razees of enslaved or half-enslaved intelligences.

Razee (răzī'), *v.* [f. RAZEE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut down (a ship) to a lower size by reducing the number of decks.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Razee*, By razeeing, the draught of water is diminished, while the centre of gravity is lowered, and the qualities of the vessel have generally .. been improved. 1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., The Merrimac..has been razeed and iron-plated. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 240 In 1793..old sixty-fours were cut down a deck, or 'razeed' (a term that now came into use) into forty-fours.

2. *fig.* To abridge, prune, dock.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* v, He was like a man *razéed* or cut down. 1882 BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 77 They were razeed to the smallest possible dimensions as to numbers and endowment.

Hence **Razee·d** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/1 The .. Castles of Walmer, Deal, and razeed Sandown. *a* 1895 ADM. PAGET *Autobiog.* iii. (1896) 71 The command of the *Aigle*, razeed frigate.

Razie, obs. form of RACY *a.*

Raziere, variant of RASEE 1. *Obs.*

Razine, obs. form of RAISIN.

Razing (rē'·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAZE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of cutting, erasing, levelling, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Rature*, .. a razing, or scraping out. *a* 1640 J. BALL *Answ. to Can* ii. (1642) 7 What hath beene their seeking from time to time? a razing of the communion booke! No. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannick Love* v. i, The rough razings of the pointed Steel. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 126 The Messiah and his Messenger must have come, before the razing of that Temple. 1890 CHILD *Ballads* IV. 55/2 *note*, A letter of Argyle's..would seem to show that he was not there in person during the razing and burning.

b. A scraping; a particle scraped off. *rare*−1.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 363 Particles..as if they had been razings of crystals.

Razom, obs. variant of RIZZOM *dial.*

Razor (rē'·zəɹ). Forms: *α.* 3–4 **rasor,** 4–7 **rasour,** (5 **-owre, -owyr,** 5–6 **-oure,** 6 *Sc.* **-iour,** 6–7 **ra(y)sor,** 7 **rasoir**); 6– **razor,** (6–8 **-our**). *β.* 4–7 **rasure,** (6 **ray-**). *γ.* 5–6 **raser,** (5 **-ere,** 6 **-ier, -ar**), 6–7 **razer.** [a. OF. *rasor, -our, -ur* (12th c.), f. *raser* to RASE *v.*1 Cf. OF. *rasoir* = It. *rasojo*:—late L. *rasōrium.*]

1. A sharp-edged instrument, specially used for shaving the beard or hair.

In modern razors the blade has usually a slight curve backwards, and is of wedge-shaped section, or has the back much thicker than the edge; the sides are often made concave by grinding ('hollow-ground'). The blade is attached to the handle by a tang and rivet, so that it can be folded into this when not in use.

α. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 98/222 Four ȝweles of Iren he let fullen with rasores, kene I-nowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Þe tonge more keruinde þanne rasour. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 325 For he dredde þe barbour to schave with rasoures ful soore. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. i. 50, I wol be vpon a pyler fitched ful of sharp keruyng rasours. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 186 To annoynte the place with oyle and scrape it with a rasoure. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* VI. vii. 144, I got ready my Raysor,..and there I made a deep incision. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 1629 This length of hair .. Guiltless of steel and from the razour free. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 11 His little weezen face as sharp as a razor. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 39 At .. Sheffield, where I was shown the process of making a razor and a penknife.

β. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* li. 2 As sharpe rasure þou did treson. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iv, Thou most cutt it with a Rasure. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 82 The eldre Dyonisius .. dreding Rasures dyd syndge his heere with a cole. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192/29 A raysure, *nouacula.* 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 240 He .. with a Barbers Rasure finely cut away the Nose.

γ. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iv b, Doo so moche that thys nyght ye haue a rasere and .. cutte the heeris of hys berde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvii. 102 These ..cause their hayre and beard to be cut with a raser. 1599 *Ann. Barber-Surg. London* (1890) 192 Grindeinge of rasares.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

Occam's razor, the leading principle of the nominalism of William of Occam (see OCCAMISM), that for purposes of explanation things not known to exist should not, unless it is absolutely necessary, be postulated as existing; usually called the Law of Parcimony. *On the razor's edge* (after Gr. ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ακμῆς), in a precarious position (cf. *razor-edge* in 3 c).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 198 Wyntris rasour doth al away arrace. 1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 7 The sharpe rasor of a willing conceit. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 150 Now on the eager razors edge, for life or death we stand. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 395 We are, therefore, entitled to apply Occam's razor to this theory of causality. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 86 Here am I back..we stand no more on the razor's edge!

†**c.** *transf.* The tusk of a boar (Phillips 1706).

2. †**a.** Applied to certain fishes: cf. RAZOR-FISH 2. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasowre, fysche, *rasorius.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Rasour a fysshe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 There is a fish called a Rasoir: looke whatsoever toucheth it, senteth presently of Yron.

b. = RAZOR-FISH 1, RAZOR-SHELL.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 170 The rest of the crusted sort of fishes I will passe ouer viz. Crabs, Lobsters, Creuisses, Cuttles, Razers, Shrimpes &c. 1805 BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 287 The Razor .. or, as we name it, the spout-fish, is also found in sandy places. 1869 WOOD *Com. Shells* (ed. 3) 32 The common species, the Sabre Razor (*Solen ensis*)..another species the Pod Razor (*Solen siliqua*). *Ibid.* 34 It would scarcely be recognized as belonging to the Razors.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** With sbs., as *razor blade, case, handle, hone, knife, -maker, mettle, -seller, sheath, strop, -stropping, wit.*

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1051 The *razor blade is polished on a soft buff wheel fed with dry crocus. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2410/4 A black Velvet embroidered *Rasor Case, with 3 or 4 Rasors. 1833 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 323, I have bought a new..razor-case. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1069 Two *razor handles or scales are..held at the one end in a pair of clamps. *Ibid.* 1066 [The] German *Razor Hone .. is universally known throughout Europe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 187 In his hond a *rasour knif He bar, with which hire throte he cutte. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 20 A razor-knife said to have

been found together with objects of the latter metal. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 3. 56 *Razor-makers generally clap a small Bar of Venice Steel between two small Bars of Flemish Steel. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 416 An infinite number of..jack-smiths and razor-makers. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pardoned* III. i. (1713) 264 Great wits and curious tempers are like *razor-mettle quickly turned. 1782 Wolcott (P. Pindar) (*title*) The *Razor Seller. 1812 W. Dooley in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/1 A *razor-sheath was found. 1822 *Gill's Techn. Repos.* III. 42 On Improved Razors and *Razor-Strops. 1815 Simond *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 278 He gave me a lesson of *razor-stropping. 1786 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. Boswell* Wks. 1816 I. 246 No *Razor-wit, for want of use, grows rusty.

b. With adjs., as *razor-bladed*, *-bowed*, *-edged*, *-leaved*, *-shaped*, *-tongued*, *-weaponed*.

1765 *Ann. Reg.* 215 The two boys had found a *razor bladed clasp knife. 1885 *Royal River* xii. 338 The *razor bowed craft move slowly out. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 128 The *razor-edged zephyrs of our 'balmy spring'. 1831 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 143 Warburton has given us razor-edged disquisitions, fine and false. 1878 T. Hardy *Return of Native* II. iv, Urns .. used as flower-pots for two *razor-leaved cactuses. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 236 Small black and white birds .. with heavy *razor-shaped bills. 1873 O. W. Holmes *Rhymes of an Hour* i, The saucy-aproned, *razor-tongued soubrette. 1828 Southey *Let. to A. Cunningham*, When at the looking-glass with lather'd chin, And *razor-weapon'd hand I sit.

c. Special combs., as **razor-bridge**, the bridge *Al Sirât*, believed by Mohammedans to lead over hell; †**razor-chirurgeon**, a barber-surgeon; **razor-clam** (U.S.) = razor-shell, Razor-fish 1; **razor-edge**, a keen edge, *fig.* a narrow foothold, a critical situation (cf. *razor's edge* in 1 b); **razor-grass**, a West Indian sedge (*Scleria flagellum* or *scindens*) with sharp-edged leaves and stems; **razor-paper**, paper specially made for sharpening razors on (Knight 1875); **razor-paste**, a paste of emery- or crocus-powder for improving razor-strops.

1812 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* in *Life* I. 380 The paths .. almost realize the perils of the *razor-bridge of Mahomet. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* X 2 b, The *Rasor-Chirurgions, very many of them Popish. 1882 Simmonds *Dict. Use). *Anim., Razor Fish*, in America *Solen ensis* is called the *razor clam. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 688 You have ground the persecuting knife And set it to a *razor edge on life. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 238 On the closest verge of destruction,..on the very razor-edge of fate. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xix. 664 Kant is solicitous to maintain himself on the exact razor-edge of critical orthodoxy. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* viii, Yonder beautiful green pest, .. namely, a tangle of *Razor-grass. 1879 Baron Eggers *Flora St. Croix* 109 Razor-grass. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 429/2 Of the Street-Sellers of ..*Razor Paste.

Razor (rē'·zəɹ), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To shave as with a razor; to cut *down*.

1827 Pollok *Course T.* VII. (1860) 182 Upon the head that time had razored bare Rose bushy locks. 1872 De Morgan *Budget of Paradoxes* 337 He has announced his intention of bringing me..4159265..razored down to 25.

†**Ra·zorable**, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Razor *sb.*] Capable of, or fit for, being shaved.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 250 The man i'th Moone's too slow, till new-borne chinnes Be rough and Razor-able.

Ra·zor-back, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Razor *sb.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** The Razor-back whale or Rorqual.

1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 278 The other [whale] .. mentioned by Sibbald .. was probably a Razor-back. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* vi. (1858) 77 The razor-back is sometimes met with one hundred and five feet long.

2. A pig having a sharp ridge-like back.

Now chiefly applied to a half-wild breed of hogs common in the southern United States; cf. *razor-backed*.

1867 Hawker *Prose Wks.* (1893) 149 Prominent among them the old Cornish razor-back asserted his pre-eminence of height and bone. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 494/1 In the vernacular of the South, they were razor backs...Nevertheless, these two hogs had a value.

B. *adj.* Having a very sharp back or ridge.

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 34 The 'Razor-back whale'..is longer and stronger and swifter than any other sort. 1859 Trollope *West Indies* iii. (1860) 50 Riding over some of these razorback crags.

So **Ra·zor-backed** *a.*

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 116 A razor-backed yellow tit. 1846 Youatt *Pig* vi. (1847) 69 The old Cornish hog, a large..razor-backed animal. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Feb. 1/3 A high ridge of razor-backed hills. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 336/2 Their ..razor-backed hogs climb the steep hills like goats.

Ra·zor-bill. [f. Razor *sb.* + Bill *sb.*²]

1. A name given to various birds.

a. A species of Auk (*Alca torda*).

1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 92 The Rasor-bill: Auk or Murre. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 403 Razor-bill. .. These birds, in company with the Guillemot, appear in our seas the beginning of February. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 40 The guillemots sitting in rows, .. bolt upright, the manner of sitting common to the puffins and razor-bills.

b. *U.S.* The Cut-water or Skimmer. *rare*⁻¹.

1794 Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 214 Shear Water or Razor Bill. 1832 in Webster.

c. 'The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*' (*Hants Gloss.* 1883).

2. *attrib.* Razor-billed.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 4/2 A young razorbill puffin came alongside.

So **Ra·zor-billed** *a.*, having a bill resembling a razor (applied *spec.* to certain birds: see quots.).

1748 Catesby *California* App. 103 The Razor-billed Black-bird of Jamaica. This Bird is somewhat less than our Jack-daw. 1824 Latham *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 63 Razor-billed Auk.

†**Ra·zored**, *a. rare*⁻¹. Sharp-edged.

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i, Be his teeth razored, and his talons keen,..Yet I ere night will case me in his skin.

Ra·zor-fish. [f. Razor *sb.*]

1. Any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Solen* or family *Solenidæ*, having a long narrow shell like the handle of a razor; esp. the European species *Solen ensis* or *siliqua*, common on sandy shores.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* I. 32 The Sheath, or Razor-fish, resembleth in length and bignesse a mans finger. 1632 T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* II. vii. (1838) 62 Raser-fishes there are. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Dactylus*,..a name used by many authors for the solen or razor-fish. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 466, I have nowhere met with any rare sea-muscles; only the razor-fish, or Solen, of the Bosphorus. 1884 Goode *Usef. Aquatic Anim.* 707 The Californian Razor-fish (*Siliqua patula*) is also edible.

2. A Mediterranean labroid fish (*Xyrichthys novacula*); also, a related W. Indian fish (*X. lineatus*).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Novacula piscis*, the razor-fish .. the name of a sea-fish caught in the Mediterranean, and some other seas. [Description follows.]

Ra·zor-grinder. [f. Razor *sb.*]

1. One who grinds or sharpens razors.

1833 *Boston Herald* 19 Mar. 4/3, I afterwards met a razor grinder and his wife. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. ii, They are bubl cutters,..razor grinders, glass bevellers.

2. A name given to various birds: **a.** The Australian Dishwasher or Restless Fly-catcher (*Seisura inquieta*). **b.** *dial.* The Night-jar. **c.** *dial.* The Grasshopper Warbler.

a. 1825 Vigors in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 250 A loud noise ..caused by a razor-grinder when at work. 1848 R. Howitt *Australia* 332 The razor-grinder, fitly so called from making a grinding noise as it wavers in one position a foot or two from the ground.

b. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds*, etc. *Norfolk* 153 The night-hawk, or big razor-grinder, as he is more rarely called in the Broadlands.

c. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds*, etc. *Norfolk* 50 This shy, mysterious bird, the 'razor-grinder', as he is often called in the Broad district.

Ra·zor-shell. [f. Razor *sb.*: see quot. 1869.] The shell of a Razor-fish, or the mollusk together with its shell.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 170 The large, brown, common Solen, called the Razor-shell and Sheath-shell. 1794 *Collect. Mass. Hist. Soc.* (1810) III. 199 The shores and marshes afford large and small clams, quahaugs, razor-shells, .. and cockles. 1869 Wood *Com. Shells* (ed. 3) 31 That curious family which are appropriately termed Razor-shells, because, when perfect, the shell looks something like the handle of a closed razor. *Ibid.* 32 All the Razor-shells are edible.

Razour, obs. form of Rizzar. *Sc.*

Razure, variant of Rasure.

Razy, obs. form of Racy.

‖ **Razzia** (ræ·ziă). [a. F. *razzia*, ad. Algerian Arab. غَازِيَة *ghāziah*, var. Arab. *ghazwah*, *ghazāh* war, battle, military expedition, raid against infidels, f. *ghasw* to make war. Cf. Pg. *gazia*, *gaziva*, from the same source.

The initial *r* of the French form represents a pron. of the Ar. غ approaching to a guttural *r* (*ghr*), also indicated in the form *ghrazzie* formerly used by some English writers:—1821 Capt. Lyon *Trav. N. Africa* vi. 262 None but the Bedouins appear to approve of these ghrazzies. 1826 Denham *Trav.* 75 These people could lead 3000 men into action, for his ghrazzie was to consist of that number.

Some recent Dicts. give the pron. as (ræ·tsiă) on the analogy of Italian words of similar form.]

A hostile incursion, foray or raid, for purposes of conquest, plunder, capture of slaves, etc., as practised by the Mohammedan peoples in Africa; also *transf.* of similar raids by other nations.

1845 *Athenæum* 8 Feb. 144 If half those seized survive the atrocities of the razzia and the march, it is considered an excellent speculation. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* ix. 515 The wars of Charlemagne .. were something very different from the freebooting razzias of his Merovingian predecessors.

b. *fig.* = Raid 2 c.

1859 Green *Lett.* (1901) 29 One of our maids has been making a razzia in my study. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 25 He executed what .. we might call a *razzia* upon the remnant of the culprits.

Ra·zzle-da·zzle. *slang.* A word, app. of recent (*U.S.*) coinage, used to express the ideas of bewilderment or confusion, rapid stir and bustle, riotous jollity or intoxication, etc.

1890 Gunter *Miss Nobody* xv (*heading*) Little Gussie's Razzle Dazzle. 1892 Kipling & Balestier *Naulahka* 88 There isn't enough real downright rustle and razzle-dazzle.. to run a milk-cart. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 3/1 Dick, who is still on the 'razzle dazzle'.

b. (See quot.)

1891 *Daily News* 27 July 3/1 A new type of roundabout, called 'Razzle Dazzle', which gives its occupants the pleasant (or otherwise) sensations of an excursion at sea.

So **Razzle-dazzle** *v. trans.*, to dazzle, daze, 'bamboozle', etc. **Razzle-dazzler** (see quot.).

1890 Gunter *Miss Nobody* xiv, I'm going to razzle-dazzle the boys..with my great lightning change act. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 5/2 Two dozen pair of plain socks and half a dozen pair of the sort known as 'razzle-dazzlers'.

Re (rē¹), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **rey**. [The first syllable of L. *resonāre*; see Gamut.] **a.** The second note of Guido's hexachords, and of the octave in modern solmization. **b.** (As in Fr. and It.) The note D, the second of the natural scale of C major. (*rare.*)

c 1325 [see G-sol-re-ut]. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bowge Courte* 258 A balade boke before me for to laye, And lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol. *c* 1550 *Armonye of Byrdes* 185 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 194 Chaungyng their key From ut to rey. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 74 A re, to plead Hortensio's passion. *Ibid.* 77 D sol re, one Cliffe, two notes haue I. 1636 Waller *To Mr. Henry Lawes*, Let those which only warble long,..Content themselves with Ut, Re, Mi. 1818 Busby *Gram. Music* 60 Whatever the key in which the octave is taken, *do* is the tonic, *re* the supertonic.

Hence † **Re** *v.* (in nonce-use).

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 121, I will carie no Crochets, Ile Re you, Ile Fa you, do you note me?

‖ **Re** (rī), *sb.*² [Ablative of L. *rēs* thing, affair.] In the matter of, referring to.

The L. phr. *in re* is similarly used († formerly also = in reality). *Re infecta*, 'with the matter unfinished or unaccomplished', has also been freq. employed in Eng.

1707 Hearne *Collect.* 17 May (O. H. S.) II. 14 Amused by Charlett's trick *re* Tacitus.

Re, obs. sing. *rees* Reis (Portuguese money).

Re, obs. Sc. form of Roe, deer.

Re-, *prefix*, of Latin origin, with the general sense of 'back' or 'again', occurring in a large number of words directly or indirectly adopted from Latin, or of later Romanic origin, and on the model of these freely employed in English as a prefix to verbs, and to substantives or adjectives derived from these.

In earlier Latin *re-* was used before consonants, and *red-* before vowels or *h-*, as in *redīre*, *redimĕre*, *redhibēre* (rarely in other cases, as in *red-dĕre*). The latter form appears in Eng. only in a few words which are ultimately of Latin origin, as *redeem*, *redemption*, *redintegrate*. In later Latin the form with *d* was no longer in use, and *re-* was employed before vowels as well as consonants, as in *reædificāre*, *reagĕre*, *reexpectāre*, *reillūmināre*, etc.

In a few words adopted from French the prefix has so coalesced with the main part of the word that its real nature is obscured. In some cases this is due to the combination of *re-* with another prefix, as *ad-* (Fr. *a-*) or *in-* (Fr. *en-*). For examples of these types, see Ransom, Rally, Rampart.

2. The original sense of *re-* in Latin is that of 'back' or 'backwards', but in the large number of words formed by its use, the prefix acquires various shades of meaning, of which the following are the most clearly marked. **a.** 'Back from a point reached', 'back to or towards the starting-point', as in *recēdĕre* to draw back, *recurrĕre* to run back, *reducĕre* to lead back, *referre* to carry back, *refugĕre* to flee back, *remittĕre* to send back, *respicĕre* to look back, *retrahĕre* to pull back, *revocāre* to call back. Sometimes the sense of 'backwards' is also implied, as in *resilīre* to spring back or backwards. The return of light and sound is expressed in such verbs as *relūcēre* and *renīdēre* to shine or flash back, *reboāre* to bellow back, *resonāre* to echo, resound. In many cases the idea of force is present, as in *reflectĕre* to bend back, *repellĕre* to drive back, *reprimĕre* to force back, *rescindĕre* to cut back; hence arises the sense of resistance, as in *reluctārī* to struggle against, *repugnāre* to fight against, *reclāmāre* to cry out against, *recūsāre* to refuse. Occasionally the sense passes into that of 'away', as in *removēre* to move back or away, *revellĕre* to pull away or off. **b.** 'Back to the original place or position', as in *recondĕre*, *repōnĕre*, *restituĕre*, etc. to put back, replace; freq. implying 'back to one's hands or possession', as in *recipĕre* to take back, *redimĕre* to buy back, *rependĕre* to pay back, *resūmĕre* to take back. **c.** 'Again', 'anew', originally in cases implying restoration to a previous state or condition, and frequently occurring as a secondary sense in verbs of the two classes already mentioned; further examples are *recreāre* to create again, *reficĕre* to make again, *reformāre* to form again, *renovāre* to make new again, *refrīgēscĕre* to grow cold again, *revirēscĕre* to grow green again. This naturally passes into cases where the action itself is done a second time, as *recoquĕre* to cook or bake again, *refricāre* to rub again, *regenerāre* to produce again, *retractāre* to handle again, etc. This class of words is largely augmented in later Latin, as *reædificāre* to build again, *rebaptizāre* to baptize again, etc. Many of these later compounds have been adopted in English, and have chiefly supplied the models for the new formations illustrated in § 5. **d.** In some cases *re-* has the same force as Eng. *un-*, implying an undoing of some previous action, as in *recingĕre* to ungird, *reclūdĕre* to unclose, to open, *refigĕre* to unfix, *resignāre* to unseal, *revēlāre* to unveil. More rarely it expresses direct negation, as in *reprobāre* to disapprove of. **e.** 'Back in a place', i. e. 'from going forward', with verbs of keeping or holding, as *retinēre* to hold back, *religāre* to tie

back or up, *refrēnāre* to rein back, *reprehendĕre* to (seize and) keep back; or 'without going on or forward' with verbs of rest, as *remanēre*, *residēre*, *restāre* to stay or stop behind, *requiēscĕre* to stay quiet, etc. Other shades of this sense appear in *relinquĕre* to leave behind, *reservāre* to keep back, store up.

Even in Latin the precise sense of *re-* is not always clear, and in many words the development of secondary meanings tends greatly to obscure its original force. This loss of distinct meaning is naturally increased in English, when the word has been adopted in a sense more or less remote from the strict etymological significance of the two elements which compose it. In many cases the simple word to which the prefix is attached is wanting in English; in others a change of sound or shifting of stress frequently assists in disguising its original sense.

In the Romance languages, as in later Latin, extensive use was made of *re-* as a prefix in verbs and verbal derivatives, and some of the words thus formed are among the earliest which were adopted in English, the immediate source being OF. To these and later adoptions from French belong many of the commonest words beginning with *re-*, as *rebate, rebound, rebuke, rebut, recoil, redress, refresh, regain, regard, regret, remark*, etc.

3. Words formed with the prefix *re-* first make their appearance in English about the year 1200. In the *Ancren Riwle*, the first text in which such forms are prominent, there occur *recluse, recoil, record, relief, religion, religious*, and *remission*. Towards the end of the century Robert of Gloucester uses *rebel, receit, release, relic, relief, remue, repent, restore, revest*. In the 14th c. the stock is largely increased, especially in the writings of Langland, Chaucer, Wyclif, and Trevisa, and by the year 1400 the number in common literary use is very considerable. During the 15th c. the additions are of less importance, but about the middle of the 16th an extensive adoption of Latin forms or types begins; the French element at this time is small in comparison, though it includes some important words. Towards the end of the 16th c. *re-* begins to rank as an ordinary English prefix, chiefly employed with words of Latin origin, but also freely prefixed to native verbs, a practice rare before this period, though Wyclif, Trevisa, and others have *renew* (after L. *renovāre*). Such formations, however, are common in Elizabethan writers: Shakespeare has *recall, regreet* (frequent), *relive, requicken, resend, respeak, restem, retell* (thrice), and *reword*, and many others occur in contemporary literature, as *rebuild, recast, refind, reflow, regather*, etc. Since 1600 the use of the prefix has been very extensive, though the number of individual formations appears to have been smaller in the 18th century than in the 17th and 19th.

The rapidly increasing use of *re-* in the early part of the 17th c. is strongly marked in the dictionaries of Florio and Cotgrave, both of whom freely invent forms with this prefix to render Italian or French words which begin with it. Many of these reappear at a later date, and most of them might be formed again at any time: the following may be quoted as specimens of those which have obtained little or no currency in later writers.

1598 Florio, *Rabbellimento*, a .. rebeauetifying. *Rimeritare*, to remerit or deserue againe. **1611** — *Raccordare*, .. to reaccord. *Ricapricciare*, to re-affright. *Ricombattere*, to recombat or fight againe. *Ricompire*, to recomplish or end againe. *Riboccare*, to re-enbogue, to re-mouth. *Rimaleditione*, a remalediction. *Rimollire*, .. to remollifie, to resoften. *Risperso*, resprinckled. *Ristoppare*, to restop, to stop againe. **1611** Cotgr., *Rabuser*, to re-abuse. *Reaffranchi*, reaffranchised. *Reblandir*, to re-blandish. *Redaigner*, to redaign. *Rabituer*, to..reinure.

4. In English formations, whether on native or Latin bases, *re-* is almost exclusively employed in the sense of 'again'; the few exceptions to this have been directly suggested by existing Latin compounds, as *recall* after L. *revocāre*. In one or other application of this sense, *re-* may be prefixed to any English verb or verbal derivative, as *rearrange, re-arranger, rearrangement*; *reignite, reignitible, re-ignition*; *resaddle, resaddling*; *resettlement*, etc. In all words of this type the prefix is pronounced with a clear *e* (rī), and frequently with a certain degree of stress, whereas in words of Latin or Romanic origin the vowel is usually obscured or shortened, as in *repair* (rĭpēᵊr), *reparation* (repărēᴵᵊʃən). In this way double forms arise, with difference of meaning, which in writing are usually distinguished by hyphening the prefix, as *recoil* and *re-coil, recover* and *re-cover, recreate* and *re-create*. The hyphen is also frequently employed even where there is no doublet, when emphasis is laid on the idea of repetition, as *bind and re-bind*, or when the main element begins with a vowel; before *e* it is usual to insert the hyphen, as *re-emerge, re-enter, re-estimate*, the use of the diæresis, as *reëmerge, reënter*, being much less frequent.

There is naturally a greater tendency to give full stress to the prefix when the simple word precedes the compound, as in *make and re-make, state and re-state*; this may also happen, but in a less degree, in cases where *re-* does not mean 'again', as *act and react*.

b. *Re-* is occasionally doubled or even trebled (usually with hyphens inserted) to express further repetition of an action, but this practice is rarely adopted in serious writing, although *re-* is readily prefixed to words of which it already forms the first element, as *re-recover, re-reform*.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 3 April 1775 Re-re-re-tried the drill. Not yet compleat! **1838** Moore *Mem.* (1856) VII. 218 A late publication (or rather re-re-publication of Bowles's). **1844** Southey *Life Andrew Bell* II. 483, I have read, re-read, and re-re-read your dedication.

5. The extent to which this prefix has been employed in English during the 19th c., and especially during the latter half of it, makes it impossible to attempt a complete record of all the forms resulting from its use. The number of these is practically infinite, but they nearly all belong to one or other of three classes, which are illustrated by the quotations given below. The first of these is also abundantly represented in formations of the 17th and 18th centuries, which are entered in their alphabetical places.

a. Prefixed to ordinary verbs of action (chiefly transitive) and to derivatives from these, sometimes denoting that the action itself is performed a second time, and sometimes that its result is to reverse a previous action or process, or to restore a previous state of things (cf. 2 c).

With nouns of action the force of the prefix may frequently be rendered by 'second' or 'new', and on the analogy of these words it has sometimes been used in this sense with other sbs., as *re-charter, re-invoice*.

1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. ix. 135 To induce him to *reabandon his original belief. **1879** *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 252 With a view to their *reacclimatisation in Switzerland. **1856** F. E. Paget *Owlet Owlst.* 164 Mr. Page was too discreet to *readjudicate the matter. **1885** *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 151/2 Each lot will be sold subject to *re-admeasurement. **1883** *Knowledge* 6 July 6/2 When the metal becomes dull, *reamalgamation is necessary. **1874** Sully *Sensation & Intuition* 80, I regret having overlooked this *reannouncement of Mr. Bain's views. **1875** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 103 To *reapportion the supply of labor. **1884** *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 707 The *reapportionment of electoral power. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 394 Acting as checks or wedges to prevent their *reapposition and cementation. **1821** W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XCVI. 195 The reexamination and *reappreciation of the assertions. **1880** Nichol *Byron* 84 His frequent resolutions, made, *re-asseverated, and broken. **1884** *Law Times* LXXVI. 333/2 If the assignor paid his debt he would be entitled to *re-assignment. **1802–12** Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 285 The force of expansion and contraction (repulsion and *re-attraction). **1826** Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. i, 'I won't have my hair curl',..*rebawled the beauty. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 389/3 The wax is then .. *re-bleached. **1881** *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 375 A refurbishing and *rebrandishing of weapons. **1877** Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 8 These..are broken and *rebroken until the rock is reduced to dust. **1877** Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iii. 74 The *re-bursting forth .. of the pacificated cities. **1880** E. Oppert *Forbid. L.* iv. 110 Serious efforts for their recovery or *recaptivation. **1878** Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* IV. i. 417 Tycho Brahe .. *re-catalogued the stars. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 217/2 The effect of *re-certificating a man who has been dishonest. **1863** *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 218 Jupiter .. was *re-chiselled into St. Peter. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/5 Bills deposited by the principal railway companies for the *re-classification of their rates. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 437 The catheter must be thoroughly *recleansed. **1874** T. H. Green *Introd. Hume* (1890) 41 Why make them over again by abstraction and *recomplication? **1884** *Law Times* LXXVII. 331/2 The Divisional Courts have been *re-condemned. **1862** T. A. Trollope *Marietta* II. xii. 205 Corrected and *recorrected sheets. **1860** Farrar *Orig. Lang.* iii. 60 *Re-corrupted into a purely mechanical word. **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 306 Will the recognition of the independence of Buenos Ayres..*recrowd its abandoned harbours? **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 432 Sent back ..to the first pair of rolls for *recrushing. **1827** Southey *Hist. Penins. War* II. 418 He consented to *re-decimate those on whom the lot had fallen. **1815** Jane Austen *Emma* I. ix, He re-urged—she *re-declined. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. 572 He *redeserts, and offers to negotiate for return of colonies to allegiance. **1830** W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 76 [A panegyric which] has not been *redeserved by any subsequent poet. **1862** H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xv. § 119 (1875) 335 Meanwhile each of these differentiated tissues is *re-differentiated. **1875** Blackmore *Alice Lorraine* II. xxiii. 315 The British army,..sternly *rediscipline, was eager to bound forward. **1807** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XI. 353 The first expedition..was embarked, disembarked, re-embarked, *re-disembarked, about ten times in ten months. **1811–31** Bentham *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 261 No counting, no collection, no *re-display, is necessary. **1856** *Q. Rev.* XCIX. 396 We are not going to *re-dissect the 'Essais'. **1882** *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 623 The gold has been *redissolved and reprecipitated. **1872** *4th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 11 The *re-docketing and revival books. **1830** M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 87 Malt that has suffered injury..will not be recovered by *redrying it. **1879** *Macm. Mag.* XL. 135 The opportunities of *re-earning a character. **1811–31** Bentham *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 225 Recession out of or *re-emanation from it. **1858** Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 374 The torpid creatures .. *re-empowered with life. **1815** *Zeluca* III. 212 Zeluca devoted all her attention to *re-engrossing him. **1823** Bentham *Not Paul* 376 Peter imprisoned, enlarged, recommitted, examined, and *reenlarged. **1865** Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 65 Let us *re-enumerate them. **1881** Le Conte *Sight* 97 After this explanation we *reenunciate the law of corresponding points. **1869** H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. 283 The *re-equilibration of constitution and conditions. **1851** C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* II. lxxxix, His reasoning in these words he *re-essayed. **1812** J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 195 It often *re-exhilarates my mind to remember the occurrences. **1804–6** Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 282 A writer has no such .. power of *re-explaining them. **1831** T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* III. 301 The Portuguese..first made the power of Europe *re-extend over the realms of Asia. **1846** Landor *Hellenics* Wks. 1846 II. 485 With blood enough will I *re-fascinate The cursed incantation. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/3 In *refeeding a fire in a large grate. **1898** *Mag. Art* Feb. 220 Firing and *re-firing the bronze with different acids. **1882** *St. James's Gaz.* 24 June 11/1 The same offender has .. become liable to be *reflogged. **1886** C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 200 He quenches his thirst as he *re-fords the stream. **1882** Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 131 *Refurl the sails. **1812** J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 411 The Warehouse-keeper .. issues a Note for *re-gauging in the following form. **1884** *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 191/3 The *rehanging of the Turner pictures..is now completed. **1866** Odling *Anim. Chem.* 85 Reconvertible .. by actual or potential *rehydration. **1853** Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 359 *note*, The word *spoom* .. seems hardly to deserve *re-impatriation. **1863** *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 497 To *re-indorse old quotations in compliance with custom. **1872** Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj.* 281 To be unsphered here and *reinsphered in a promised life. **1826** W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 403, I have, as usual, intended and *reintended to write to you. **1868** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxiv. 255 Nothing less than the *reintervention of the Deity was thought adequate. **1871** H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. iv. 356 The Space..in which the *re-intuition or imagination of things occurs. **1882** *Knowledge* No. 16. 332 He..reduces the image .. and then shows it by *re-magnification. **1878** F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 359 Being *re-marshalled as empties for the down traffic. **1859** F. Mills in *Athenæum* 9 July 49 Ere the shining valves *remeet. **1881** H. Phillips tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 19 Thy empty sounds..*Re-mirror all the shadows of thy brain. **1861** Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 34 That ..*Remultiplies the praise of what is good. **1863** Lytton *Caxtoniana* I. 160 In proportion as he is always *renourishing his genius. **1881** *Athenæum* 18 June 824/3 A considerable portion of the work was *re-orchestrated. **1890** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 400 *Re-photographing this positive and ruled screen together. **1895** Boyd Carpenter *Lect. Preaching* 180 The thing..often needs to be translated and *rephrased. **1884** *St. Nicholas* XI. 379 They begin at once to *repitch their tent. **1888** B. W. Richardson *Son of a Star* III. v. 72 He has planned and *replanned this day's tactics. **1823** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 112 The .. monopolist slowly and blankly *repocket-booked his authorities. **1882** Flower *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 83 The wheat thus pounded was *re-pounded and sifted. **1828** *Lights & Shades* II. 87, I heard a shot .. and saw a fellow with his gun *reprepared. **1813** T. Busby *Lucretius* II. IV. *Comm.* xxviii, Before the sound can be *re-propagated from that point. *a* **1878** Sir G. Scott *Recoll.* iii. (1879) 172 *Re-proportioning it with reference to its earlier form. **1857** Toulmin Smith *Parish* 136 Its adoption cannot be *re-proposed under a year's time. **1838** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 194/2 At noon the *repuddling was completed. **1833** Keble in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) I. 453 Their continual puffing and *repuffing each other. **1804** Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 87 'Then you think .. that Mr. Conyers is to be married to-morrow!' *requestioned Mrs. Lambert. **1807** J. Barlow *Columb.* VIII. 323 To tongue mute misery, and *re-rack the soul With crimes. **1881** *Nature* XXV. 15 The *re-radiation which the strip almost instantaneously exerts. **1815** Mary Frampton *Jrnl.* (1885) 246 If [Talleyrand] has refused to *re-rat. **1860** Capt. Denham in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 263 [We] *re-rated chronometers. **1891** H. Spencer *Justice* 54 This violent reaction will be followed by a *re-reaction. **1864** Pusey *Lect. Daniel* iii. 136 Its provinces rebelled, and *re-rebelled. **1882** H. S. Holland *Logic & Life* (ed. 3) 129 In token of his *re-recognised allegiance. **1837** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 248 We must have a *re-reformed one. **1810** Southey in *Q. Rev.* III. 451 No expression of regret escapes the *re-regenerated sinner. **1884** H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* July 30 A very reasonable rejoinder this seems until there comes the *re-rejoinder. **1861** *Wheat & Tares* 284 He would repent and *re-repent, and die the same. **1891** H. Spencer *Justice* 47 Such acts of revenge and *re-revenge. **1878** Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 268 We can even see the *re-reversal of the lines already reversed. **1875** Ruskin *Fors Clav.* I. V. 29 Needlessly *re-rooting myself in the old [ground]. **1897** P. Warung *Tales Old Regime* 148 The Comptroller *re-scans the parchment and the application-form. **1809** *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 734/1 An incessant succession of conscious sensations or *re-sensations. **1863** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 172 Only seventy-five..were *resentenced to the convict prisons. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 431/1 Henry has..*resepulchred the Confessor's bones. **1869** Bushnell *Wom. Suffrage* v. 89 The *re-sexing of their sex, they knew to be impossible. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, He *re-shakes hands with Twemlow. *a* **1849** J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 128 When spring *reshowers her beams on the plains. **1820** Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) II. 709 A horrid appetite of *re-skinning himself. **1873** Bennett & 'Cavendish' *Billiards* 6 When the red was holed it was *re-spotted. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 534 The superincumbent hairs falling off and never *resprouting. *a* **1849** Poe *Man that was used-up* Wks. 1864 IV. 323 Presently *re-squeaked the nondescript. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 127 Such particular sense .. *re-stimulated into action. **1854** J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 490 The copper leaves, by further *restratification, may be entirely converted into sub-carbonate. **1859** R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 112 The fields had been stripped and *restripped by every passing caravan. **1848** Lytton *K. Arthur* II. lxxxv, He spreads it out..Strokes and *restrokes it. **1895** G. Macdonald *Lilith* xlii. 311 Rushing .. to *resubmerge the orchard valley. *a* **1832** A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 62 *Re-submitting to the long dissolved chains. **1818** Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 236 The accession of Elizabeth, and the *re-substitution of the Protestant system. **1865** Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* XXV, A certain quick spasm of keen *re-sufferance came over her. **1888** A. S. Wilson *Lyric of Hopeless Love* 171 My fancy's wings *Resweep Hellenic plains. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 24 One kind of Anagram noticed by Mr. Wheatley..is that

which arises not from the rearrangement or transposition of letters, but only from their redivision or *resyllabification. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 169 Grottoes .. have been *retenanted. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 141 Their being .. *re-tested when returned into store. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* III. 95 The pros and cons were thrashed and *re-thrashed. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* XIX. xxvi, Then thrust his sword and *re-thrust. 1864 *Spectator* 440 That he only sent the reports back for the Inspectors to *re-tinker. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 59 He was toasted and *re-toasted, and toasted again. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 302 *Re-tooled the whole of the inscription. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 298, I now *retrack my course to earth. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 143 Echo *retrampling every gritty tread. 1805 — in Robberds *Mem.* II. 91 Transmit the annotated manuscript to me for *re-transcription. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 18 They can be more easily altered and *re-trimmed. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 66 The hairs .. must be *retwisted. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 126 To *re-undergo fresh sufferings. 1881 *Times* 5 Apr. 9/5 The *re-unification of Afghanistan. 1885 SIR C. G. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 289/1 *Reventilating the question of domicile. 1815 in J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 330 Returned Goods may be *re-warehoused. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 179 The *rewelding .. costs on an average $10.

b. Prefixed to verbs and sbs. which denote 'making (of a certain kind or quality)', 'turning or converting into —', esp. those formed on adjs. by means of the suffix *-ize*.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 497 The required discipline of *re-Americanization. 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* v. 107 Faust must perforce become *reanimalized. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 478 The church..*rebourbonized, and reconventualized. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 637/2, I know this to be a good receipt for *rebrowning gun barrels. 1852 *Meanderings of Memory* I. 21 O too *rebrutalized! oh too bereaved! 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* v. 106 It is the aim of the Devil..to rebrutalize him. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal., Science of Exhib.* III. p. x*/1 Pressing it in moulds .. and *re-coking it with care. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 310 This journal..was..later *re-Englished by another hand. 1894 C. L. JOHNSTONE *Canada* 48 The duty of *refertilising the land. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 363/3 The *re-Hellenization of the country by the Byzantine emperors. 1890 EARLE *Eng. Prose* 421 They have been refashioned, respelt, *relatinized. *Ibid.*, '*Relatinization' provokes cavil. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 29 The uncassocked Prelate in his now *re-layman'd ministerial capacity. 1898 HOWELLS *Open-eyed Conspir.* 100 Miss Gage *rematerialised..after a moment's evanescence. 1892 — in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 641 To *reobjectivize the phenomenon of their recurrence. 1809 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 273 The army .. will be *reroyalized. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 298 Selfish, until it becomes *reselfed in God. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 57 Unscrupulous manufacturers .. *reserilize the cans with their contents. 1882 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 667/1 This deposit of the foreign metal may..be *revolatilized.

c. Prefixed to verbs and sbs. which denote fitting, furnishing, supplying, or treating with something. (Frequent in recent technical use.)

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 184 The interior of the Chapel was refitted in 1717 and its exterior *reashlared. 1889 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 7/1 What has been the total cost of *re-boilering H.M.S. Salamander? 1871 *Figure-Training* 54 The staymaker should be directed to take out all the bones first and to *rebone them again afterwards. 1862 *Times* 22 Nov. *Advt.*, Lamps *rebronzed, regilt, and repaired. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 212 The central channel must be *rebridged with branching trees. 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 340 The body of the church has been almost entirely *recased with stone. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* I. vi, *Re-chalking his cue. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 513 The glazier .. was engaged to *reglead them. 1884 R. F. COFFIN *Old Sailor's Yarns* x. 105 To *releather the parral of the main royal-yard. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Oct. 5/4 Renaming and *relettering the streets of Paris with Republican signs. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* (1861) 204 Should the bishop now be *repetticoated. 1884 S. J. REID *Life Syd. Smith* ii. 46 The Chapel has been *repewed. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. vii. (1872) III. 132, I *repowdered her myself, and readjusted her dress a little. 1884 *Bee-keeping* 24, I *re-queened all my stocks .. with Ligurians. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 151 The means of *re-quicksilvering its reflectors. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 113 The contractors had to strip the sod .. and *resoil and resod. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 118, I had all the tools..necessary for *re-spoking it. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 3/7 Venetian blinds can be *retaped and made equal to new. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 4/3 Putting yarn in a damp cellar .. and then *re-ticketing it. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 166 Re-dressed, *re-turbaned, and re-seated on my carpet.

Rea, sing. of *reas* REIS (Portuguese money).

Rea-, obs. form of RAY-GRASS.

† Reable, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. REABLE *v.*] Legitimate.

1581 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 164/5 To persuade the people that he micht be reable air [=heir] to his father, ye preachit euer .. that promeiss of mariage vas lauchful mariage.

† Reable, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -abill, -hable. [f. RE- + ABLE *v.*, prob. after F. *ra-, rhabiller.*] *trans.* To confirm, to legitimize.

1521 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 282 The Duc [of Albany] chalengethe the iiij^ta parte of her conjunctefee to be his enheritaunce..and is reabled to the same by acte of parliament. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 452 That thay [the children] micht be lawchful and reabillit, be virtew of the matrimony subsequent. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bastardus*, Ane bastard, legitimat and rehabled in his life-time. *a* 1682 SEMPILL *Picktooth for Pope* 395 Poems (1849), A bastards name doth duly them befit For they were never reabled as yet.

Re-abri·dge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To abridge a second time.

a 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* ii. (1634) 27 God's abridgement of the whole world was man; re-abridge man into his least volume [etc.].

Reabso·rb, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réabsorber* (Littré).] *trans.* To absorb anew or again; to take in again by absorption.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 465 Psyche becomes reabsorbed into the ocean from whence she sprung. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. ii, Chaos has reabsorbed him; may it late or never bear his like again! 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 341 Some portions of the jurisdiction assumed by the Pope must..be re-absorbed into the Crown.

Reabso·rption. [RE- 5 a. Cf. prec. and F. *réabsorption* (Littré).] The action of reabsorbing, or fact of being reabsorbed: *spec.* in *Path.* = RESORPTION.

1755 AKENSIDE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 328 The continual re-absorption of that moisture by the lymphatics is no less necessary. 1842 T. GRIFFITH *Apostles' Creed* 141 The dream of re-absorption into the divine essence indulged by the Buddhists of Burmah. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 267 As reabsorption in the bladder is at least conceivable, the catheter should be used early.

† Reacce·nd, *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a; cf. late L. *reaccendĕre* (Jerome).] *trans.* To rekindle.

a 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. XXXIV. (1650) 96 To kindle and reaccend this tinder.

Reacce·pt. *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *reaccipĕre* (14th c.).] *trans.* To accept again.

1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Blessing* 72 The comfortable assurance of his fathers love and relenting goodnesse to reaccept him. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. v, One caution before I re-accept your fealty. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 28 Henry VIII had insisted successfully that the Scotch should reaccept their engagements.

So **Reacce·ptance.**

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts O. T.* 374 Thou..hast made thy selfe uncapable of my reacceptance by the law. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I. ii, With reacceptance of this thousand pound. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 1 A formal reacceptance of the very disabilities she rebels against.

Reaccess. [RE- 5 a.]

1. Return, renewed access.

1611 FLORIO, *Recessione*, .. a reaccesse or comming again. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* II. i. § 1 The withering of all things by the recesse, and their reviving and resurrection..by the reaccesse of the Sunne. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 178 A Flaming Sword had to..guard their reaccess to the bowers of Immortality.

† 2. Re-accession (to the throne). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1629 *Ad Populum Phaleræ* I. 54 When such Discourses fill the Town, what less Can be design'd than James's Re-access?

So **Reacce·ssion.**

1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maxim., Indications* (1830) 26 Of the course of illegality begun under Lord Erskine, and pursued under Lord Eldon, the continuation commenced with his re-accession. *a* 1876 in Orton *Andes & Amazons* (ed. 3) 601 The exposure caused a re-accession of the fever.

Reacco·mmodate, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réaccommoder* (16th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To accommodate, adjust, † array, afresh or again.

1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* Wks. (Arb.) I. 221 Onely her spret saile remayned.., till we had reaccommodated her a Iury mast. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. B 2 He desired to reaccommodate what had been corrupted. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1674) 125/1 King Edward.. instantly sends to charge that part, without giving them time to re-accommodate themselves.

So **† Reaccommo·derate** *v.* (Cf. COMMODERATE.) 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 200 [He] instantly sends to charge that part, without giuing them time to re-accommoderate themselues.

Reacco·mpany, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To accompany again; † to escort back.

1611 FLORIO, *Raccompagnare*, to reaccompany. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 114 Masaniello..re-accompanied them to their Homes. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 219 If they will accompany further, many are wont to reaccompany them part of the way.

Re-acco·mplishment. [RE- 5 a.] A second accomplishment or fulfilling.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Revelation Unrevealed* § 1 A re-accomplishment [of prophecies] in these last times.

Re-acco·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To accost again.

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* v. 105 Merinda ..was forced to joyn with them and re-accost Almeria.

Reaccou·nt, *v.* Also 6 -compt. [RE- 5 a.]

† 1. *trans.* To recount, relate. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. RACCOUNT, and It. *raccontare*, F. *raconter.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 55 Our Lord proceedeth in reaccomptyng much more ample rewardes. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 166 The King upon this..reaccounted unto him openly Bramac's embassie with his answer.

2. To account again or anew.

1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* 44 Every Soul is accounted to be in Adam, until it is reaccounted to be in Christ.

Re-accrue·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] † *trans.* To gather up again (see ACCRUE 4). *Obs.*

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 48, I will Assay My fancie..and re-accrue My Thoughts into their Station.

Reaccu·mulate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To accumulate again.

1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 53 If..the aqueous is found to have reaccumulated, the central point is again opened.

So **Reaccumula·tion.**

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 320 The pressure will tend to prevent a re-accumulation [of dropsical effusion]. 1841 CALHOUN *Wks.* IV. 7 There must be a great..increase of expenditure .. or the reaccumulation of another surplus.

Re-accu·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To accuse again.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lx, Who re-accus'd Norfolke for words of treason he had vs'd.

Reaccu·stom, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To habituate again.

1611 COTGR., *Rabituer*, to reaccustome, reinure. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiii. (1883) 541 Time long enough for my..hands to reaccustom themselves to gloves.

Reace, variant of RACE *v.*³ *Obs.*

Reach (rītʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 6 **reche, reache,** *Sc.* **reiche,** 6–7 **reatch,** 7 **rech,** 6– **reach.** See also RETCH *sb.*¹ [f. REACH *v.*¹]

I. An act of reaching.

1. An (*or* the) act of reaching out with the arm (*esp.* to take hold of something), or with something held in the hand. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 205/10 Reache, *porrectio* [read *porrectio*]. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 A few good reaches and affections after holinesse are not enough for us. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 188 It must..fan the Flame of our Affections, and make them tend upwards with importunate reaches towards Heavenly Objects. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 P 1 Her Fan was to point to somewhat at a Distance, that in the Reach she may discover the Roundness of her Arm. 1825 LONGF. *Sunrise on Hills* 22 The woods were bending with a silent reach. 1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Prince & Pauper* XXII. 256 A brawny blacksmith .. made a reach for him.

b. With indication of, or reference to, the space or distance covered in the act of reaching.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 231 Making him fit to take longer reaches without doubling of his legs. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 41 Otherwise the reaches of a created..fancy would be more extensive than the power of God. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xlix, You needn't take quite such long reaches with your rake. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Mar. 5/2 Their pace then began to fall off, and the reach shortened all through the boat.

† 2. *fig.* An attempt to attain or achieve something; a design or aim; a device, scheme, plan, contrivance. *Obs.* (very common *c* 1590–1700).

1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.* (1844) 84 Master Vickar had a reach in his head. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* v. i, This is my reach: I'll set Some part a-fire of Diaphanta's chamber. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibras* III. ii. 1583 But Jesuits have deeper Reaches In all their Politick Far-fetches. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 6 (1740) 34 All which Matters..could not be so done without some private Reach. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 329 In India this is a reach of deep policy.

† b. Without *a*: Scheming, policy. *Obs.*⁻¹

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 A piece of reach and hazard beyond my apprehension.

3. *spec.* † **a.** A term in dice-playing. *Obs.*⁻¹

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 59 He calles for, Come on fiue; and there it is: Or else heele haue it with fiue and a reach.

b. *dial.* An addition to wages.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 404 Hay-mowing, corn-cutting, etc.,..when the workmen..generally obtain a small 'reach' in addition to their daily wages.

4. A single stretch or spell of movement, travel, flight, etc.

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 4/1 Making two long reaches in his journey hither. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 24 Then wafting at one Reach, they proudly Pearch On highest Pinnacle of the fatal Church! 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* XV. 290 There was a long reach and many a climb up and down before camp could be reached.

b. *Naut.* A run on one tack; a board.

1830 J. F. COOPER *Water Witch* XV, 'Tis by many reaches that the leeward vessel gains upon the wind. *a* 1845 HOOD *Pain in Pleasure-Boat* 21 Bill, give that sheet another haul—she'll fetch it up this reach. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., A vessel..is said to be on a reach, when she is sailing by the wind upon any tack. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 783/2 The race back..was, save one little bit, but a run and a reach.

II. Power of, or capacity for, reaching.

5. The extent to which a person can stretch out the arm or hand, *esp.* so as to touch or grasp something (in early use freq. *pl.*); the distance to which an animal can extend a limb or other part, or to which any limb can be extended.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 77 Kinges haue long armes, and rulers large reaches. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 179 This horse, I may say, had a long-reach. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 591 High from ground the branches would require Thy utmost reach. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 327 Availing himself of his height, which .. gave him a longer reach. 1897 *Century Mag.* 562/2 Their reach forward is prodigious, as I found..when my horse's hind hoof cut the heel clean off my boot.

b. In prep. phrases, esp. *within, above* or *out of* (one's) *reach*: freq. = Ability to obtain or procure something; power to affect or injure another.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Henry VIII* 219 The bearer..thought it..better for hym to bestowe it without the Kynges reche. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 129, I rowe not so farre past my reache. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 86 The Traitor liues..from the reach of these my hands. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 196 They..made pray and spoile of whatsoeuer came into their reaches. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 177 The Tigre seeing them out of his reach.. falls a Roaring. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gard.* 197 Those..cost such vast Sums, that they seem to me above

the Reach of the most wealthy private Gentleman. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 586 Who .. plucks the fruit placed more within his reach. 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* lxxxii, How the Prince Sunned himself out of Dante's reach.

c. *transf.* of things, in various applications.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xlvi. v, Our rock on Jacob's God we found, Above the reach of harmes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 10 No lawful meanes can carrie me Out of his enuies reach. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 106 The Almighty is above all the reach of these unquiet perturbations. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 103 All of these ten Millions of People are obedient to their Sovereign, and within the reach of his power. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* ci, Just past the reach Of foamy billows he lies cast. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 337/1 To plough deeply .. places them [weeds] out of the reach of frost.

d. Power of reaching far.

1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 40 Although he has weight length and reach .. yet has he lost every battle.

6. Capacity or power to perform or achieve some action, attain to some state or condition, etc. (Chiefly with preps., as in 5 b.) **a.** of persons.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 18 Whom to annoy is beyond my reache and abilitie. 1592 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Gen.* I. § 9 The mouing of others..to consider what wanteth to a multitude in this land, and to relieue them according to their reaches. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 176 His Learning was above ye common Reach. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 40 The fault is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 28 A picture of active yet simple virtues, which are within every man's reach. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 163 Anything like sustained reasoning was beyond his reach.

b. of things.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. iv, Any circumstance That stood within the reach of the designe Of persons. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 21 In respect of Actions, within the reach of such a Power in him. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Refined Politics* iii. 91 A very great design with a long reach, and contrived with much judgment. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Margaret & Dora* ii, Dora's eyes of heavenly blue Pass all painting's reach. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 58 The highest reach of science is, one may say, an inventive power.

† c. Of the voice: Range, compass. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Music* 7 That compasse was the reach of most voyces. 1674 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 390 Mrs. Knight .. who sang incomparably, and doubtlesse has the greatest reach of any Englishwoman. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 429 All he does is forced, like one that sings above the Reach of his Voice.

7. Capacity or power of comprehension; extent of knowledge or of the ability to acquire it; range of mind or thought.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) iv, The ignorant .. hereof, whose reach hath not been so ample as others. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 168 His high reach and deep wit, whereby he apprehended the knowledge of all things vnder the cope of heauen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 793 Let this appease The doubt, since humane reach no further knows. 1671 — *Samson* 1380 How thou wilt here come off surmounts my reach. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 47 Be sure your self and your own reach to know, How far your genius, taste, and learning go. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 3 Has a long reach in detecting the projects of his acquaintance.

b. In prep. phrases, as *above, beyond, out of (one's) reach.* (Cf. 5 b.)

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. § 23 This saiyng..whiche is fathered on Socrates .., What is aboue our reach, we haue naught to doe withall. 1572 H. MIDDELMORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 5, I sayd they were matters owt of my reache, and farre from myne acquayntawnce. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xii. (1614) 60 Many things they [Planets] foretold to Alexander .. beyond the reach of men. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 62 Which herein Happ'ly had ends above my reach to know. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 1 If my Readers meet with any Paper that in some Parts of it may be a little out of their Reach. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* Ess. (1877) 663 Nothing beyond the reach of any man of good parts.

c. In phr. *of* (*a*) *great* (*deep*, etc.) *reach.* (Very common *c* 1585–1710; in later use only without article.)

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 143/1 In matters of policie he was verie prudent, and of a great reach. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1128 A man of greater reach and courage. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 54 Men more audacious, and precipitant, than of solid and deep reach. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 103 They that had a deeper reach, were not so positive in their judgments. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 246 ¶ 8 Plumbeus acknowledges Levis a Man of a great Reach. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 54 If one..delivered his Stories in Verse, another of inferior Reach and Invention would naturally give them..in plain Prose. 1875 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 151 To claim that they have been overrated, and are not men of high reach.

8. Of the mind or mental powers: Range of efficiency in speculation, acquisition of knowledge, penetration, etc.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxvi. iv, Pleasures past the reach of mind. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 1 The mysteries of our religion are above the reach of our understanding. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 2 The events..must be such as do exceed the reach of any created intellect. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 271 Matters of Fact .. which lye beyond the Reach of our own personal Notice. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 337 The most refined human intellect, exerted to its utmost reach.

b. With *a.* (Approximating to sense 12 c.)

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 261 Hath not this Dr. of Divinity a strange reach of reason? 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 5 Those who have a sufficient Reach of Understanding to comprehend the .. ordinary Course of Nature. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 21 Perhaps no Child of my Years had ever more Cunning, or a readier Reach of Thought. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 186 The 'Utopia' of Sir Thomas More .. shows a reach of thought far beyond his contemporaries.

9. Range; scope; extent of application, effect, influence, etc.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 2 Their sentenses include so large a reache. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 37 These wordes .. the reach of their meaning, is farther, then you woulde lightly imagine. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 99 My simple wit Can never found a judgment of such reach. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. vii. 378 When we compare the shortness of his life with the reach and depth of his views. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 100 A process of wide reach and abundant results in English.

10. Range (of carrying or traversing). **a.** of a gun, or shot.

1571–91 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 179 The first parte of the violent course of Gunners, commonly termed the peeces pointe blanke reache. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 28 They could not go by, without coming within reach of our Muskets. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 21 In order to level the shot within reach of the Place. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 171 Captain Saunders alarmed them unexpectedly with a broadside, when they flattered themselves they were got out of his reach. 1805 in *19th Cent.* (1899) Nov. 725 We were now without any opponent within reach of our guns.

b. of the eye or sight.

1623 MILTON *Ps.* cxxxvi. 94 Above the reach of mortall ey. 1667 — *P. L.* XI. 380 The Hemisphere of Earth .. Stretcht out to amplest reach of prospect lay. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ¶ 2 Those Heavenly Bodies which lie out of Reach of Humane Eyes. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 353 The capacity and the reach of the eye are developed by practice, and by experience.

c. of the voice.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, The travellers .. were soon beyond the reach of the voices.

11. Power or possibility of getting to (or as far as) some place, person, or object; distance or limit from which some point may be reached. Only in prep. phrases, as in 5 b.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 263 That has .. within his reach A scene so friendly to his favourite task. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. i, No knife in your pocket nor house within reach. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 23 Mrs. Temple had never been very happy while within reach of markets and shops. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, All the people within reach had suspended their business.

III. That which reaches or stretches.

12. A continuous stretch, course, or extent: **a.** of some material thing or space.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xvii. 3 A great eagle with great winges, with a long reach of members. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 68 Darksome night .. dimming the spacious reach of heaven. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, The outmost reach of Body must needs be bounded. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 440 Exposed to the whole reach of the Western Ocean. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* x, The glades and reaches of gentle park and meadow.

b. of time.

1814 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets* 49 His look with the reach of past ages was wise. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xii. 323 Some mountains are now constantly active, and have been so in all the reach of history.

c. of immaterial things. (Cf. 8 b.)

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. III. ii. § 66. 452 A prodigious reach of learning distinguishes the theologians of these fifty years. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* iv. 31 A reach of love, and wisdom, and power to which it is impossible to set bounds.

d. The space over which something extends or is distributed.

1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* i. (1874) 9 The marine and fresh-water animals having each their own reaches.

13. *spec.* **a.** That portion of a river, channel, or lake which lies between two bends; as much as can be seen in one view. Also the portion of a canal between two locks, having a uniform level.

1536 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 58 The same catche beyng under sayle in the reche over agaynste Lymehowse callyd Limehowse Reche. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. X iv, They pluckyng swift their Ores, that .. tyre their lims, And reatches long they win. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 33 Rasing as it goes the high bankes with their curving reaches. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 95 The king .. examined every reach and turning of the river. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 99 The river presents one reach, crossed by the bridge, and then dividing into two fine channels. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 242 Occasionally threading some narrow channel, to enter again some magnificent reach.

† b. A bay. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 39 They spied a certayne reache [Gr. κόλπος] with a banke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. xxix. I. 108 All the coast thereof is very full of creekes and reaches. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. vii. 156 The opposite shoar, on the same side of the Sea, but..over a reach, or bay. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A reach at sea, *duorum promontoriorum intervallum.*

c. A headland or promontory. *Obs.* exc. *U. S.* (local).

1562 PHAER *Æneid* I. A iij, On either side the reaches hie ..And vnder them the still sea lyeth. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A headland, a furland, a reatch, a land marke. 1627 E. F. *Life Edw. II.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 45 Twice had they gained St. Vincent's rock, but, from that reach, were hurried back, with sudden gusts and tempests. 1897 in *Cent. Dict.*

14. A bearing-shaft or coupling-pole.

1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 478 The Reach, or bearing-shaft [of a bicycle] is the most important portion, 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1887/1 A reach for a certain description of city wagon is shown in Fig. 4190.

15. = RACHE *sb.*[2]

1897 M. H. HAYES *Points of Horse* xx. (ed. 2) 222 If it runs down the nose in the form of a line of no great width, it is known as a 'reach' or 'stripe'.

† **Reach,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. REACH *v.*[2]] An act of clearing the throat, or of retching.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 41 [He] cleered his vois with a hem and a reach, and spat oout withal. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A reach, or reaching to vomit, *vomendi nisus.*

Reach (rīʧ), *v.*[1] Forms: *a. Infin.* 1 rǽcan, 3 ræchen, 2, 4 rechen, (5 -yn); 4–5 reche, (5 ric(c)he, 6 rech), 4–5 reiche, (5 reyche, 6 *Sc.* reich), 6 reache, (7 reatch), 6– reach. *Pa. t.* (*a*) 1 rǽhte, 3 rehte, 4 reiȝte, reighte; 1, 3 ráhte, 4 raȝte, 4–5 raghte; 4 rauhte, rauȝte, -tte, 5 rawȝte, 4–6 raughte, (6 roughte); (and *pa. pple.*) 4 raht, 4–5 raȝt, 4–6 raght, (4–5 ragh, 5 *Sc.* racht); 4–5 rauht, (4 rahut, 5 rauth), rauȝt, (4 rauȝht, 5 rawȝt), 5–9 raught, (5 rawght, rought, 6 *erron.* wrought), *Sc.* raucht, (6 rawcht); also *pa. pple.* 4 i-rawt. (*b*) 4–6 reched, (4 recched, 5 rechid, reychid), 6–7 reach'd, 7 reachd, reacht, 6– reached. *β.* 4, *Sc.* 5–6 reke, (4 reque, 5 *Sc.* rek), 5–6 (9) *Sc.* reik, (6 reyk), 8 *Sc.* reek, ryke, (9 rike). *Pa. t.* 4 reked, 6 *Sc.* reikit. [OE. *rǽcan* (also *gerǽcan*) = OFris. *reka, rets(i)a, resza*, MDu. (Du.) *reiken*, MLG. *reiken, reken*, OHG. (G.) *reichen*:—OTeut. **raikjan* of uncertain relationship.

The various parts of the verb exhibit considerable variety of form at different periods. In ME. the normal vowel *ǽ* of the infin. and pres. is sometimes replaced by *á, é*, or *i*. The latter is unusual; the other two (see RATCH *v.*[1] and RETCH *v.*[1]) have probably been developed by back-formation from the pa. t. *raught*, on the analogies of *catch, caught* and *stretch, straught*. Mod. dial. forms differing from the standard *reach* are *reit(ch, reyt(ch* (Yks.), *raich, reighch* (Lanc.), *rache, raych* (Devon), etc., in addition to the northern forms with final *-k* (as in *streek* beside *stretch*), which are recorded from *c* 1400 and survive as *reek, ryke* (Sc.), *reak, raik* (Yks.), *reik, reyk* (Lanc.), etc.

The normal West Saxon form of the pa. t. was *rǽhte*, giving ME. *rehte, reihte* (rare). From the typically northern OE. *ráhte* came the usual ME. *raught(e*, which continued in general use down to *c* 1600, and was frequently employed for half a century later, but is now only archaic, or dialectal in the forms *raucht* (Sc.), *rought* (Lanc., Chesh., Staff.) and *raught* (West Midl.). The new preterite form *reached* (cf. northern *reekit*) appears about 1400, but is comparatively rare before 1600. For other modern dial. variants of the pa. t. and pa. pple. (mostly due to analogy) see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

In addition to *rǽcan*, OE. had also the form *gerǽcan*, the use of which is naturally prominent in those senses in which stress is laid on the full completion of the action (see sense 4). In some senses (as 4 b, 4 c, and 5) the verb occurs chiefly or exclusively in the preterite form *raught*, which in later use was perhaps not clearly associated with *reach* in its other applications.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To stretch out, extend, hold *out* or *forth* (one's hand, arm, etc.).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvi. 246 Ic rǽhte mine hond to eow. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1620 In þæt hate fyr .. þær hy leomu rǽcað .. to bærnenne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxviii. 28 Se oðer rǽhte forð his hand. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19791 To saint petere sco raght hir hand. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 83 Drynke he a syrupe of roses..and after, reche out his armes a lityll. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 54 He raught out his right foot and dubbed me in the necke. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 375 Iulius Cæsar raught out his foot for Pompeius Pœnus to kisse. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 19 Some of us would have reach'd their arms over the Table, to take the Goblet. 1755 RAMSAY *To Jas. Clerk* 48 [He] will at naithing stap or stand, That reeks him out a helping hand. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxx, Unused example from the grave [shall] Reach out dead hands to comfort me.

b. Of a tree: To extend (its branches).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 54 He shall flourish, And like a Mountaine Cedar, reach his branches, To all the Plaines about him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 213 Where any row Of Fruit-trees..reachd too far Thir pamperd boughes.

c. To thrust (a weapon) *forth* or *up* by stretching out the arm.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 33 At that instant reaching forth his sweard .. He smote him. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 93 He raucht his halbert up, and brack An image that stood starin' out.

† d. To launch, direct, aim. *Obs.*—[1].

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 840 He would his impudent lewde speache Against Gods holie Ministers oft reach.

2. To hold out (a thing) and give (it) *to* a person; to hand *to* one. Also const. with *dat.*, and occas. with simple object.

a. a 1000 *Both. Metr.* xxix. 62 Hærfest to honda herbuendum ripa [bleda] receð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 26 He ys se ðe ic ræce [*Hatton MS.* ræche] bedyppedne hlaf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3649 (Cott.) Quen it [mete] es dight þou it him reche [*Fairf.* salle þou hit reiche]. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 47, I..bade one reche me a booke. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 His stappemoder rechid to hym a pece that he myȝhte drynke. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iii. 15 Reach me the cloke y^t^ thou hast on the, & holde it forth. 1581 in *Confer.* II. (1584) M iij, The Greke testament being reached vnto him, he refused to reade it. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 4 Reach a Chaire, So now (me thinkes) I feele a little ease. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 5 It

pleased God with a strong hand and stretched-out Arme, to reach the Gospel unto them. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 59 Taking out your picture . . , I reached it to her. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 339/2, I reached him the letter.

absol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 790 (Cott.) Quen sco þis frutte biheild, Sco . . tok and ette and raght adam.

β. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vii. 42 Reik to the man the price promist. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 230 With that he rais and reikit me this bill. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 129 [She] cried 'Reik me this, reik me that'.

b. With advbs., as *back*, *down*, *forth*, *out*, *round*, *up*. † Also *to reach up*, to surrender.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 758 Obire recouyre me þi rewme, or reche vp þe girdill. *Ibid.* 817 Þis renke & his rounsy þai reche vp a croune. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 148 Thai . . raucht the cop round about full off riche wynis. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 198 [He] brake it, and then raught it forth to theim. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 517, I caused some of the Nailes to be reached vp to me. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 172 Beg of the Lord to reach you out the Lord Jesus. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 5 The burdened trees reached forth fruits of irresistible temptation. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, The beaker I reach back More rich than I took it.

† **c.** With immaterial object: To give, yield, render; to grant, bestow, communicate, etc. *Obs.*

c 961 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer 1885) 139 Þara anra, þe for neode him þenunge set þæs mynstres ingange ræcan scylon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5308, I sal þe to þe kinge beteche, And sipen þe mi blissing reche. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1369 Vche duk .. Schulde com to his court .. to reche hym reuerens. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* iv. (*Fox's Confess.*) xvi, Heir I reik the [= thee] full remissioun. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxv. 1 Unworthy of the least of all thy goodness, abundantly reached out unto us. *a* 1718 Rowe (J.), Through such hands The knowledge of the gods is reach'd to man.

3. a. To deal or strike (a blow); † to give (a wound). Const. *to*, *at*, or dat. Now *rare*.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 420 To philip sic rout he raucht,.. He gert him galay disyly. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1347 He raught a stroke to Ferumbras. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 630 Schir Rannald raught to the renk ane rout wes vnryde. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. iv. (Arb.) 66, I with my distaffe will reache hym one rappe. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 57/2 Gegathus raught Haco such a wound, that the vpper part of his liuer appeared bare. 1666 Sancroft *Lex Ignea* 24 God hath reacht us now an Universal Stroke. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 19 A sudden punch which he reached at the nose of his lordship. 1847 Chalmers *Romans* xxx. II. 82 Faith . . reaches that exterminating blow whereby the body of sin is destroyed.

† **b.** To give (a kiss). *Obs. rare* —[1].

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2351 Þou kyssedes my clere wyf, þe cossez me ra3tez.

4. To succeed in touching or grasping with the outstretched hand (or with something held in it), or by any similar exertion.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 207 Se hrof . . wæs þæt man mid his handa nealice gerædean mihte. *a* 1000 *Satan* 169 Eala . . þæt ic mid handum ne mæg heofon gerædan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24464 Me-thoght moght i . . wit mi hand him ans reche . . I suld ha ben all hale. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 353 Who tau3te hem on trees to tymbre so heighe, There noither buirn ne beste may her briddes rechen. 1530 Palsgr. 680/2, I reche a thyng with my hande. . . I can nat reache it, myne arme is to shorte. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 156 Wilt thou reach stars, because they shine on thee? *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Having let down his sounding-line, he reaches no bottom. 1747 Gray *Cat* 22 She stretch'd in vain to reach the prize. 1858 Kingsley *Poems* 113 If I could but reach that hand.

† **b.** To obtain by seizure or otherwise; to procure, gain, acquire, get possession of. *Obs.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 885 Þa metton hie xvi scipu wicenga & wiþ þa 3efuhton, & þa scipo alle 3erædton, & þa men ofsloȝon. *a* 1000 *Ibid.* an. 918 Hie ne meahton nanne mete gerædan. 11.. *Ibid.* (MS. C.) an. 1066 Hi ne micte þa brigge oferstigan, ne size gerechen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 106 Tho hit bi-com that he ha3te, And of his eyre briddes y-ra3te. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1912 Þe beist[es] thoght selcutli god þat þai hade raght þair kindle fode. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 733 After . . his rychesse is raust he schal ben redy serued. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 67 With hapless hand no man hath raught Such hap as I. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* II. xlv, Then had yee raught Fames richest Diadem. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* ix. 290 All his diuelish wit, By which he raught the Wreath.

† **c.** To seize in the hand; to take or lay hold of; to carry off. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 229 A trestille Edward rauht, þat heuy was of pais. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 453 He . . hyre in armys racht & hyre embrasit. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5284 Scho . . ra3t him by þe ri3t hand & raikis to a chambre. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cv. vi, Great people yt daye the death hath raught. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 272 Then raught they hym . . twise winding him about. 1591 R. Wilmot *Tancred & Gismunda* III. iii, She raught the cane, And with her owne sweet hand she gaue it me. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 30 The hand of death hath raught him. *a* 1626 Middleton *Mayor of Queenborough* iv. ii. 155, I was surprised by villains, and so raught.

absol. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 94 Least . . his now bolder hand Reach also of the Tree of Life, and eat.

transf. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Porrex* vii, Can I complayne of this reuenge she raught? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 338 Princes are not to reach, but to trample on recreations.

† **d.** To receive, catch, suffer. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Song Roland* 756 Of the hethyn hound no harm he reches. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 193 As he knelyd on hys knee, .. He rawght a bowe on hys hede. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3554 Of the Jewes cruwelle mykel persecucionne he raght.

† **e.** To fetch, heave (a sigh). *Obs. rare* —[1].

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 Groane sighs deepe reaching with tears his lyers ful he blubbred.

5. Const. with preps. and advbs. **a.** To take or snatch *from* a person or thing; to take *away*, *hence*, *out*, *up*. Now only *arch.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 799[a] Þou must rewle all my realm qwen I am raght hyne. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 837 Thes knyghtes, that Beues raught fro Bradmond. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 Tybert . . raught out his ryght colyon. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. *Rich. III*, xx, [The king] of kyngdome I bereft, His life also from him I raught away. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T., First History*, He raught a truncheon from a pine by chaunce. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 179 Many in their prime and best yeares are raught hence. 1634 Jackson *Creed* viii. xix. § 12 Those bodies, which being alive shall be raught up into the air. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xviii, They frae a barn a kabar raught. 1863 W. Lancaster *Praeterita* 51 Old confusions, which . . Raught from my helm the garland of its praise.

b. To draw or bring towards oneself (esp. to take down) *from* a certain place or position; to lift *up*, take († or pull) *down*, etc.

c 1450 *Merlin* 697 The damesell . . raught hym vp be the honde. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 61 b/1 He . . ran and raught doun the Calf that they had made. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 66 Ill fortune me that daye befell, Whan first my bowe fro the pynne I roughte. 1647 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 67 Men of martyrdom, that could reach down With strong arms their triumphant crown. 1649 R. Hodges *Plain. Direct.* 17 He raught it from the shelf, when I wrought it with him. 1746 Collins *Ode to Fear* 33 [The Bard] reach'd from Virtue's hand the patriot's steel. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxiii, [He] reached down his hat. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* viii. 43 She reached from the . . shelf her . . cup of ink.

† **c.** To take *in*, *to*, or *unto*, oneself. *Obs.*

1588 Kyd *Housek. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 253 First wold I that the parched earth did riue and raught me in. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 441 That same [rod] hath Iesus Christ now to him raught. 1660 Bloome *Archit.* C b, Calimachus . . reached unto himselfe the Basket.

6. To succeed in touching with a weapon or with the hand in delivering a blow († hence, to strike or smite).

Beowulf 556 Ic aglæcan orde gerædde. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1477 Gif þat on wiþ his sword rau3t. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1193 What rink so he rau3t he ros neuer after. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2923 Richard raught him with a barr of bras. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 63 He . . rought hym wyth soo grete a myghte, that sterke deed he ouerthrew hym. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xii. cvi, The inuincible Dardanian with one stroke, Raught Aiax Beauer and vnplumed his hed. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 126 If you can conveniently reach your adversary upon the longe.

b. To succeed in affecting or influencing by some means; to impress, convince, win over, etc.

1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 801 Assaying by his Devilish art to reach The Organs of her Fancie. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 45 Being sensible that I was thoroughly reach'd; and the Work of God rightly begun in me. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* x. (1872) 83 Men's opinions must be reached by reason, not by force. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 15/3 They [the merchants] know how Chinese are to be reached.

7. a. Of things (or of persons in respect of some part of the body): To come into contact with, to touch; to extend so far as to touch.

a 1225 *Juliana* 56 Hu hit grond in hwet so hit rahte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24390 It raght mi hert al thoru þe rote. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 284 With hir feet she therthe reyghte, And with hir heed she touched hevene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 144 Þe paume haþ power to . . receuen þat þe fyngres rechen. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1029 A Bridge of wondrous length . . reaching th' utmost Orbe Of this frail World. *Ibid.* iv. 988 His stature reacht the Skie. 1704 Pope *Windsor F.* 193 Now his shadow reach'd her as she run, His shadow lengthen'd by the setting sun.

b. Of immaterial things, in various applications derived from 7 a and 8, *esp.* to succeed in affecting or influencing.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 190 To help the, þat no harm þe reche. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 267 The stroke slided a syde & kyt a sondre all That it rought. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 89 Who can be angry now? What Enuy reach you? *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* iv. iii, There is no mercy in mankind can reach me. 1675 H. More in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 347 Nor does that [conclusion] reach the present Controversie. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 3 Liberty should reach every Individual of a People. 1761 Gray *Odin* 48 Pain can reach the Sons of Heav'n! 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 213 There's sic parade, sic pomp, an' art, The joy can scarcely reach the heart. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1861) 259 Libels . . which the ordinary process of the law reached, and would have been quite sufficient to punish.

8. To come to, arrive at (a place, object, or point in space), to get up to or as far as.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1320 Two dayes þey sailled . . lond ne hauene reche þey ne myght. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 10 Reken with reverence þay rechen his auter. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 109 Now was the Son got vp aloft, and raught the mydle Lyne. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. vi. 273 Sooner than a man would have thought [they] raught the banke on the further side. 1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 110 The point not onely again reacht the Line, but passed beyond it. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 107 ¶ 2 You may easily reach Harwich in a Day. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xi, The steps of stone, By which you reach the donjon gate. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xiv. 96 Brought him to rest before he had reached the bottom.

b. With personal object, in various applications.

1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 22 Those strong unexpected Turnadoes . . sometimes reach him as far as Brasil and Jamaica. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. xv. 177 Pete's letter had reached him.

c. Of sounds: To come to (the ear, a person or place).

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxx, Fame had before the escape of Richard told . . w[ch] raught her open Ears. 1671 Milton *Samson* 177, I hear the sound of words; thir sense the air Dissolves unjointed e're it reach my ear. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxi. 11 My name, perhaps, hath reach'd your ear. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 5 Where rumour of oppression and deceit . . Might never reach me more! 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, The alarm reached the royal residence. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 10 Every syllable should reach the ears of the auditors.

d. Of the eye, a gun, etc.: To carry to (a point).

1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 556 Eternitie, whose end no eye can reach. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 72 What degree the Gun must be Mounted to, to reach the Mark. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 240 What no eye can see, No glass can reach.

9. To arrive at, to attain or come to (a point in time, a condition, quality, etc.): **a.** of persons.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 29 Till ryper yeares he raught. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 24 As proud a Fortune As this that I haue reach'd. 1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2, I hope I shall be able to reach the proper order. 1709 Pope *Ess. Criticism* 145 Nameless graces which no methods teach, And which a master-hand alone can reach. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxix. 35 He reach'd the height of power and place. 1789 *Trifler* No. 35. 448 Our poets . . frequently reach the climax of absurdity. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. i. 60, I believe few, if any, of the modern archers in long shooting, reach four hundred yards. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 228 Wyclif . . had already reached middle age.

b. of things.

1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 197 Thy desire . . leads to no excess That reaches blame. 1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 7 But supposing the Law reach'd the Intention of the Promoters of it. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Rel.* 215 The means . . will not reach that end. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 696 In the eye Of public note, they reach their perfect size. *Ibid.* iv. 662 His faculties . . there only reach their proper use. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* x. II. 262 This little work reached a second edition.

10. a. To succeed in understanding or comprehending. ? *Obs.*

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* iv. i, *Sir P.* I reach you not. *Lady P.* Right, sir, your policy May bear it through thus. *a* 1627 Middleton *Wom. beware Wom.* v. i, But how her fawning partner fell I reach not. 1662 Dryden *Wild Gallant* iv. i, I do not reach your meaning, Sir. *a* 1715 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* III. Pref. 3 The Meaning of this dark Expression I do not reach. *a* 1822 Shelley *Tasso* 16 The words are twisted in some double sense That I reach not.

b. To succeed in acquiring or obtaining.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 303 Zenodorus .. could not reach the art of tempering the metalls as it was used by the ancients. *c* 1709 Prior *Charity* 4 Had I all knowledge . . That thought can reach, or science can define. 1782 Cowper *Charity* 304 Knowledge such as . . only sympathy like thine could reach. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 318 Paying a small sum yearly, . . according as I could conveniently reach it.

11. To stretch; to draw or pull *out* † or *in*; † to extend (one's power). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. Ratch *v.*[1] 3, Retch *v.*[1])

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Min heafod sceal beon on eorþan 3ecyrred, & mine fet to heofenum 3ereahte. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 5 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Crist . . on rode was rauht. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4829 3oure fon ssolle hor poer among ow wide reche. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 348 He rauhte þe Rolle . . Wiþ his teth. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2549 Than they raughte in the reyne and a-gayne rydes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 682 An huge breste, No litel wombe, and wel out raught the side. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 167 Whilest the members are reached and stretched with many strains and convulsions. 1648–60 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Het leder Recken*, to Stretch or Reach out leather. 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words* s.v. *Reech*, A pair of small shoes require to be reached.

II. Intransitive senses.

12. To make a stretch *with* the arm or hand; to extend the arm, hold out the hand. Also of the arm or hand: To stretch out.

Beowulf (Z.) 748 Ræhte ongean feond mid folme. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Hwon God beot þe, recheð forð mid boðe honden. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 95 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 Here armes whan hi vpward reiȝte bicome as stif as treo. *c* 1400 N. Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxix. (B. N. C.) lf. 92 The disciples seten . . so þat þey alle myȝte reche into þe myddes and ete of one disshe. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 48 The ye to se, . . the fote to go, the hand to hold and rech. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 779 What hinders then To reach, and feed at once both Bodie and Mind? 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* 5th Air, Let me ryke up to dight that tear.

b. Const. *to* or *unto* (a person or thing), usually with implication of catching († or striking) at. Now only *dial.* (also *absol.*, to help oneself at table).

a 1000 *Satan* 437 Efe . . ræhte þa mid handum to heofoncyninge. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2445 Þe lionesse seyȝe þat sight And raujt to B[eues], with out faile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10882 Ho raght to hym radly, reft hym his sheld. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 7/1 But these two . . raught to their weapons. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 192 Reach to the Pompions, there's an end of the Lettices. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 232 This Paiment, however reacht to, is, they say, presented to God by the Pope. 1847 Halliwell, *Reach-to*, to reach out one's hand, so as to help oneself. 1890 Austin Clare *For Love of Lass* iii, Now do as the missus bids you, and reach to. Your father's son 'll be always welcome at my table.

c. Const. *after*, *for* (a thing).

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 136 Whan she dronken hadde hir draughte, ful semely after hir mete she raughte. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 118 A Gentleman . . raught in the morning for some paper. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1336 Rouzing up himselfe, for his rough hide He gan to reach. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. de Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 33,

I was..reaching for my Sword to defend myself to the last Gasp.

d. To grasp or clutch *at*. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 Master Sexten ..Gredily raught at a goblet of wyne. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 11 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. Ded., The Third reached not at all at Honor. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 66 Stretching the laws to reach at those whom they could not fairly come at an other way. 1818 Keats *Endym.* III. 372 Wherefore reach At things which, but for thee, .. Had been my dreary death?

e. *fig.* of mental striving.

1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* II. 131 The soule is of an intelligent nature, reaching after the knowledge of high and hidden things. 1845–6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. vii. 261 Some of old had been reaching out after this. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* I. v. 109 His mind reaches forward with a strong presentiment to the thought of a Moral Governor.

13. To make a stretch of a certain length; to succeed in stretching one's arm, etc., so far.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1840 Na creatur in liue..moght to grund or reche or riue. *Ibid.* 11673 Þe frut hu sulde man reche vnto. **13**.. *Sir Beues* (A) 1623 [Beues] knette þe rop þar while Ase hiȝ ase a miȝte reche. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xvi, With myn hede unto the welle I raughte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 344 He lifte vp his swerde..and he slytte the shelde as fer as that he raught. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xiii, He cowde not reche to the mete with his mouthe. 1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* vii. 23 She wente .. so depe that I might not reach vnto her. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 471 By reaching beyond his reach, he reacheth nothing at all. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 289, I am not yet so low, But that my nailes can reach vnto thine eyes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 140 With solitarie hand Reaching beyond all limit. *absol.* 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 593 All other Beasts..envying stood, but could not reach.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27332 Als ferre als he may reche, þe forme o scrift til him he teche. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 257 As farre as I can reache by coniecture. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 87 *Lu.* Melodious were it, would you sing it. *Ju.* And why not you? *Lu.* I cannot reach so high. 1611 Bible *Lev.* v. 7 *marg.*, His hand cannot reach to the sufficiencie of a lambe. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 51 This woman hath herein reached beyond your conceit. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. § 5, I might now reach out to Exotick Plants.

14. To stretch out (continuously), to extend; to project a certain distance (*above*, *beyond*, etc.).

a. a 1000 *Riddles* lxvii. 7 (Gr.) Ic eom mare þonne þes middangeard .. wide ræce ofer engla eard. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 990 Ræhton wide ȝeond werþeoda wrohtes telȝan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2232 Do we wel and make a toure, .. þat may reche heghur þan heuen. *Ibid.* 8080 (Gött.) Lang and side þair broues wern And recched al a-boute þair ern. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1022 Hir tresses yelowe..Unto hir helys down they raughten. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þe schadowe rechez vnto Lempny. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 77 b, Saynt Austyn asketh a questyon: How hye recheth the hous of perfeccyon. 1623 Gouge *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 A partition..which reached up to the floore of the garret. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 21 The Portico..reaches along the whole front of the Church. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 28 These Frames reached about 2 Feet above the common High-water Mark. 1822 Latham *Gen. Hist. Birds* II. 63 The wings reach very little beyond the base. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 72 These vast domains, reaching from the Ebro to the Carpathian mountains.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1320 Þe sone cane fare bemys strek, þat fra þe hewine til erd can rek. 1462 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 144 The sayde..akeris of land..on the northt half of the gat rekand to the Wenlaw. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ix. 12 His berd Rekand doun the lenth neir of a ȝerd. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 191 He sought for through-ban's that wad rike.

b. Of immaterial things, in various applications.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 293 Yldo .. ræceþ wide langre linan. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6311 Þe mercy of God .. reches over alle, bathe fer and nere. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 Hir contemplacioun rauht up to the hevene. 1535 Coverdale *Dan.* iv. 22 Thy greatnesse increaseth, and reacheth vnto the heauen. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 1 How far his intent and meaning reacht. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 2. 10 His Jurisdiction reaches even to the Councils of Princes. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 9 It reaches beyond the interest of individuals. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 131 The exclusion of Englishmen reached even to men of Norman descent born in England.

c. Of a period of time, or with reference to duration of time.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 554 Þe tother part..reches fra þe begynnyng Of mans lyfe un-til þe endyng. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xxvi. 5 The wyne haruest shal reache vnto the sowynge tyme. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 110 These things..do reach from the beginning of the Lease to the top of the Inheritance. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 4 That Portion of Eternity which is called Time,..reaching from the Beginning of the World to its Consummation.

d. To suffice, be adequate or sufficient *to* (also with *infin.*). Chiefly of money. ? *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 230 His rentes ne wol nauȝte reche, no riche metes to bugge. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 168 He aw till allow thai gudis as payment of his costis .. in alsferr as thai mycht reke. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 159 Abilities will not reach to suffer for God, though they seeme to act for him. *a* 1657 Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 215 Every one was to pay..what ye profite of ye trade would not reach too. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. (Dubl.) 142 As much of the middle sort of Wheat as his Money would reach to purchase.

e. To amount *to*.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 129 *Hotsp.* What may the Kings whole Battaile reach vnto? *Ver.* To thirty thousand. 1887 Stubbs *Mediæv. & Mod. Hist.* 360 Another sum of the same amount, reaching..to £120,000.

15. † **a.** To move, proceed, go, spread. *Obs.*

Some examples would also admit of being taken in sense 16, the history of which is somewhat obscure, in the absence of quotations for the 15th and 16th centuries.

a 1000 *Riddles* xvi. 27 (Gr.) Siþþan ic þurh hylles hrof ȝeræce. *c* 1205 Lay. 16265 Bruttes weoren balde & rehten ouer walde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5003 Tydynges ronne, þat ouer al reches; .. þat Romayns were aryue on land. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 447 Up he stert & on his way he raught. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3852 Þus rayt he fra þis reuir be many ruȝe waies.

† **b.** To go *on*, or proceed *to* (a place or point); to run *into*; to penetrate *to*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15788 (Cott.) Ilk dint þat þai him gaf it reked to þe ban. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 168 To othir placis of holynes þey rauȝte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5510 [Alexander] Rayt on to þe reede See & rerid þare his tentis. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. x. 554 Fra north on sowth the streme it strekys In tyll the Rede Se quhille it rekys.

c. *Naut.* To sail on a reach; (see also quot. 1867).

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* v, The sloop wearing round, reached in for the land. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk. Reaching*, sometimes used for standing off and on...A vessel also reaches ahead of her adversary. 1884 *Hunt's Yachting Mag.* Apr. 150 A rattling breeze .. got up .. and she reached along like a schooner.

16. To attain or succeed in coming *to* a place, point, person, etc.; † to come *up* (to).

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 Posting on with such diligence that by darke night hee reached to Caleri. 1652 Cromwell *Let.* 4 Aug. in Carlyle, To give the enemy some check, until we shall be able to reach up to him. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xviii. (1840) 318 They could not reach back to the boat before it was dark. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. vii, The public voice..seldom reaches to a brother or a husband, tho' it rings in the ears of all the neighbourhood. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* III. 19 When we had reached to this stage of our proposed journey.

b. With other constructions. Also with specification of distance covered in attaining to a point.

1591 R. Wilmot *Tancred & Gismunda* I. ii, He neuer sought, with vast huge mounting towers To reach aloft, and ouer-view our raigne. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxii. 1222 Hastings that before raught hither with his rear, And with King Edward join'd. 1627 Sir R. Granville in *Ld. Lansdowne's Wks.* (1732) II. 336 We had not raught a musket-shot out of the Town. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 138 At length, reaching near the door. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* III. 55 Continually receding until they have both reached as far as they can go.

c. Of the eye, a gun, etc.: To carry.

1632 Holland *Cyrupædia* 166 They gave backe from thence foot by foot .. so farre as a dart shot raught from the wall. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 40 The Power of the English, who command as far as their Guns reach. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* i, As far as the eye could reach in either direction.

17. To attain *to* an achievement, condition, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20026 A thusand year moght i noght reke .. Til tend part of hir louing. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1930 Alle þe penaunce þat þou mayst do Ne may nat reche here godenes to. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 195 In armes is þer none þat to þie renoun reches. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 159 Another secret close intent, By marrying her, which I must reach vnto. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* vii. (1891) 55 Great aboundance of Wheat, barlie and other graine, not rechinge in finenes to Castlemartyn. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts O. T.* 373 By no humane meanes which thou canst reach unto.

b. Const. with *infin.* Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11385 Elles moght not kinges thre Haf raght to ride sa ferr ewai. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 217 And he may not reche for to greue oþere, þan he bycomeþ angry and cruel to hym self. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* iv. 142 They could only reach to lay their garlands of admiration at his feet.

† **c.** To attain *to* (knowledge of). *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* vi. 3 *note*, His countrie-folks .. not reaching to his godhead and divine generation did take offence or scandal of him. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 6 Festus .. heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. v. § 5 To conclude there is no such thing as Reason and Demonstration because a natural Fool cannot reach unto it.

18. To undergo stretching. *rare.* Now only *dial.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 148 Bi him that rauhte on the roode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Rechyn, as lethyr, *dilato, extendo.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 88/32 To Reche, *distendi.* 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words*, s.v. *Reech*, If your hat be too small it will 'reech i' the wearing'.

† **19.** To start up. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3191 Hys chambyrlayns wakyd hym ther w^t^ all, And woodely oute of hys slepe he raught.

Reach (rīt͡ʃ), *v.*[2] Now only *dial.* (cf. Retch *v.*[2]). Also 5 **areche**, 6–7 **reche**. [OE. *hrǽcan*, = ON. *hrækja* to spit, f. OE. *hráca*, ON. *hráki* spittle, expectorated matter.

The apparent absence of the word in literature from the OE. period to the 15th c. is remarkable, but there can be no doubt of its continuity.]

† **1. a.** *intr.* To spit; also, to make an effort to clear the throat, to hawk. *Obs.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* v. 43 Ȝif he ðonne ðæt wif wille forsacan, ðonne hræce hio him on ðæt neb foran. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 148 Wið ȝeposu & wið þæt man hefelice hræce, genim ðas wyrte [etc.]. [*c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 290 Areche, ne spitt to ferre, ner be ye slow of herynge.] 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 58 Crieng or reching so loude as she can, so to stere her selfe. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Screo*, to reache in spittyng.

† **b.** *trans.* To spit or bring *up* (blood or phlegm). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 142 Ȝyf hwa blod swiþe hræce, ȝenime ðysse ylcan wyrte [etc.]. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) Liij, Gume of a Peache tre geuen to hym that rechit or spitteth bloud, helpeth greatly. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 59 For them that raught vp bloud at the mouth, he prescribeth to take Mints in a broth. 1606 — *Sueton.* 189 Hee never durst once spit and reach up fleame.

2. *intr.* To make efforts to vomit; to retch.

In 18th c. freq. *to reach to vomit* (cf. Reaching *vbl. sb.*[2]).

1575 Gascoigne *Hearbes* Wks. 165, I poore soule which close in caban laye, And there had reacht til gaule was weineare burst. 1636 Brathwait *Rom. Emp.* 47 As hee was reaching or striving to vomit. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xliii. 285, I shall reach confoundedly, and bring up some clotted blood. *a* 1776 R. James *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 51 She .. reached to vomit very much.

Reachable (rīˑtʃăbˈl), *a.* [f. Reach *v.*[1]]

† **1.** Able to reach *to*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 A tower reachable to heaven!

2. That may be reached.

1824 L. M. Hawkins *Mem.* II. 5 *note*, My father .. had strong oak shutters put on the outside of all the reachable windows in our house. 1873 W. S. Mayo *Never Again* xvii. 229 If through the sense of smell Her heart were reachable.

Reache, variant of Recche *v. Obs.*

Reached, *ppl. a. rare*—[1]. [? f. Reach *v.*[1] II.] ? Stretched, strained.

1650 Weekes *Truth's Confl.* ii. 45 It doth arise from their own reached and unworthy carriages towards God.

Reachelesse, obs. form of Reckless.

Reacher (rīˑtʃəɹ). [f. Reach *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1. One who or that which reaches.

1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 120/1 Hold in your rapier; for though I have not a long reacher, I have a short hitter. 1598 Florio, *Recatore*, a bringer, a reacher. 1667 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 111 [Prynne] spoke to Jennings the reacher of the records that he should let him have any record. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. clxv, The highest reachers Of eloquence in piety and prose. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 6/2 Shamrock .. has proved herself to be a good runner, a fine reacher.

† **b.** A certain type of beggar. *Obs.*—[1]

1607 Dekker *Jests to make you Merry* 35 There is a new company arising,..and these call themselues Reachers, they walke together Male and Female [etc.].

† **2.** An exaggerated statement, 'stretcher'. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. x. (1614) 157 Adrian had a Vineyard eighteen miles square, which hee hedged with those slaine carkasses, as high as a man can reach (a reacher I thinke). *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Monmouth.* IV. (1662) 51, I can hardly believe that Reacher, which another writeth of him, that with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright.

Reaching (rīˑtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. as prec.]

1. The action of Reach *v.*[1], in its various senses. Also with *out*, *up*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John *Intr.* 7/3 Mið ræcing [L. *porrectione*]. *Ibid.* 8/11 Mið racing honda [L. *extensione manuum*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Rechynge, or stretchynge, *extensio*. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Alcance*, ouertaking, obteining, pursuing, reaching. 1662 Betty Verney 19 Apr. in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1899) IV. 21 The reaching up of my armes. 1760 Law *Spir. Prayer* I. 55 A natural .. reaching after that eternal light. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* viii. 138 The reaching-out of the bodily organs. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 783/2 According to all accepted tenets, mere running and reaching [in yacht-racing] is poor work.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 333 All the reachings and graspings of a vivacious mind. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1883) II. I. i, Reachings forward unto the things that are before. 1871 Spencer *Princ. Psych.* II. § 300. 82 All reasoning .. is a reaching of the unknown through the known.

† **2.** A reach or stretch of country. *Obs.*—[1]

1727 in M. A. Richardson *Hist. Table-bk. Leg. Div.* (1843) I. 401 There are many hills and reachings for many miles.

3. *Comb.* **reaching-post** (see quot.).

1815 Burney *Falconer's Mar. Dict.*, *Reaching-Post*, in rope-making, a post .. fixed in the ground at the lower-end of a rope-walk. It is used in stretching the yarn by means of a tackle.

Rea·ching, *vbl. sb.*[2] Now *dial.* [f. Reach *v.*[2]] The action of retching † or (in OE.) spitting. Also *pl.* (freq. in 18th c.).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 174 Þis sint tacn adlies maȝan; ærest ȝelome spætunga oððe hræcunga. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxiv. iv, The said barke .. is greatly commended for the reaching and spitting of blood. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* I. vi. 24 Coughing, Yawning, Reaching, and Hiccoughs. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 481 First hungry, then sick again, with reachings to vomit. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* II. 238 They groaned most pitifully, had violent reachings.

Reaching, (rīˑtʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Reach *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That reaches, in senses of the vb.

1. Of the hand, etc.: Stretching out to or after something; able to reach far.

1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 86 Great men haue reaching hands. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 A sad Experiment I have made Of the long reaching Arm of Kings. 1817 Keats *Sleep & Poetry* 362 Fauns and satyrs taking aim At swelling apples with a frisky leap And reaching fingers.

b. Characterized by reaching forward (with the legs. Cf. Reach *sb.* 5).

1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xxv, She broke from the long stride of her trot into a reaching canter.

2. Having great (mental) reach; far- or deep-reaching. (Freq. in 17th c. Now *rare.*)

a. of thoughts, views, plans, etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 It ys nedfull.. [to] chese a sotell man, þat hauyn most stalworth tokenyng, and most rechand argument. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. 229 A reaching thought will search his deepest wits. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 207 To have so reaching and attentive a prospect of all things. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 840 St. James gives a short Draught of the Matter, but very full and reaching. 1836 BROWNING *Life of Strafford* (1891) 140 The views of the lord deputy, somewhat more reaching than their own, startled them.

b. of the mind, etc.; rarely of persons.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 3 Such reaching wyts, as bend theyre endewours too thee vnfolding thereof. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* 2 Then Pallas gaue a reaching head, With deepe conceites, and passing wit. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 161 The reaching soul of the renowned Des-Cartes. 1845 BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* 27 May in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. vii. 269 A very clever reaching mother.

3. Stretching; capable of stretching. *rare* —1.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 46 They saw that in such cases of Treason the King's honour was made of reaching Leather.

† **4.** ? Attractive, 'fetching'. *Obs.*—1

1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* v. i, My Book-strings are sutable, and of a reaching colour.

Hence **Rea·chingly** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* iii. 31 Very reachingly and comprehensively Propheticall.

Reachless (rī·tʃlĕs), *a.* [f. REACH *v.*[1] + -LESS.] That cannot be reached.

1628 SIR W. MURE *Doomesday* 318 What glorious lights Must beautifie those reachlesse hights. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 951 The hot little dog looking wistfully into the reachless warm water. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. 121 Aloof upon her reachless rock, sat cold the Loreley.

Hence **Rea·chlessness.** *rare* —1.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 26 As one should love a star.. who knows The distance of it, and the reachlessness.

Reachless, obs. variant of RECKLESS.

Reach-me-down, *a.* and *sb.* [REACH *v.*[1] 5 b.]

A. *adj.* Of clothes: Exposed for sale in a finished state, ready for wearing, ready-made; also, cast-off, second-hand.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxiv, The most splendid reach-me-down dressing gowns. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 4/1 The reach-me-down finery of the East-end exquisite.

B. *sb.* A ready-made or second-hand garment. Chiefly *pl.*

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* xv. 148 Two new pairs of second-hand machine-made reach-me-downs. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 13/1 The wide-awakes, billycocks, ulsters, and reach-me-downs.

attrib. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 674 We preferred going to a reach-me-down store, as Prawle styled it.

Reachy (rī·tʃi), *a. rare.* [f. REACH *sb.*[1] + -Y.] That has a long reach.

1888 *Poultry* 27 July 377 Game Cocks (four)—First (Plattin) a beautiful Black Red, very reachy, capital style.

Reack, obs. variant of RICK.

Reacknow·ledge, *v.* [RE- 5 a. In early use suggested by L. *recognoscĕre* or F. *reconnoître*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To recognize, confess, acknowledge.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 225 (1877) 123 You, syr herald of Fraunce,.. for ever herafter, shall reacknowledge your dutie, gevynge place to the heralde of Englande. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 10 He teacheth vs in oure prayers, to reacknowledge oure selues synners.

† **2.** To reconnoitre, explore. *Obs. rare* —1.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ix. 196 To find out and reacknowledge the natures, dispositions and inclinations of all the Enemies Commaunders.

3. To acknowledge again or anew.

1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 70 King Henry set at libertie went .. to Pauls Church, the Clergy, Nobility, and Commonalty reacknowledging all obedience to him. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 614 If then .. they have broke in peeces his Church, and renounced the only-certain grounds of his law, they must .. restore both to their former integrity by reacknowledging them. 1715 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 232 This puts me in mind of reacknowledging your continu'd Endeavours to enrich me.

Hence **Reacknow·ledgement, -ledging.**

1598 FLORIO, *Resipiscentia*, .. a reacknowledging. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Riconoscenza*, reacknowledgement.

Reacquai·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make acquainted again; to bring back into acquaintance.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I. xii, Tract of time at least all memory Will quite debarre, that reacquainten mought My self with mine own self.

So **Reacquai·ntance,** renewed knowledge.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. ii. (1713) 183 Your reacquaintance of those many and most noble Truths that Philotheus recovered into your Mind.

Reacqui·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réacquérir* (15th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To acquire anew.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 225, I perceived one of them .. that had almost quite lost its colour, to have reacquired a very fair blew. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 361 Their penitential Tears.. Had strove lost Heav'n and Love to re-acquire. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 291 The established interests .. would, after the first novelty of an independant choice, shortly reacquire their natural ascendancy. 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.* L. 712/2 By losing an English domicil, he re-acquired a Scotch domicil, his domicil of origin.

Hence **Reacqui·red** *ppl. a.*

1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 299 To ensure durability to the reacquired power of the queen. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 524 This regeneration of the tips and reacquired sensitiveness.

So † **Reacqui·st** *v. Obs. rare* —1.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 166, I will endeavour to re-acquist you the kingdome or dye in the attempt.

† **Reacqui·te,** *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To requite.

1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 395, I shall accompt my self bounden to reaquite your gentilnes with semblable pleasures. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (1809) 405 His bountyfulnes and liberalitie whiche they would God wyllynge shortly reacquyte. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 166 So might he also hope in time to come, to be reacquited.

React (rĭæ·kt), *v.*[1] [See RE- 2 a and ACT *v.* Cf. F. *réagir* (18th c.), late L. *reagĕre* (5th cent.).]

1. *intr.* To act in return, or in turn, *upon* some agent or influence. Also without const.

Sometimes used loosely when previous action is merely implied or possible.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. 141 If fire doth heate water, the water reacteth againe .. vpon the fire and cooleth it, 1724 SWIFT *Answer* Misc. (1735) V. 21 Because, the Soul her Power contracts, And on the Brother Limb re-acts. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 233 God does not continue to act upon the Soul, unless the Soul re-acts upon God. 1831 MACAULAY *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 5 July, Government and society are cause and effect—they re-act on each other. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. l. 61 Applause reacts upon the orator.

b. *spec.* in *Chem.* of the action of reagents.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 415/1 The nitrous acid soon .. reacts on the other metals, and dissolves them. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 359 Chyle of different qualities may react with varying energy on the lymphatic glands.

2. *intr.* To act, or display some form of energy, in response to a stimulus; to undergo a change under some influence. Const. *to* (in recent use).

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 393 Though all sense .. be made by reaction, nevertheless it is not necessary that every thing that reacteth should have sense. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 67 The less severe cases .. are beginning to feel the influence of their new diet; but Wilson and Brooks do not react. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 895 The tendency to expand is increased by darkness..: light has the contrary effect, and the one half always reacts more powerfully than the other. 1891 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 409 Plants may gain..various aptitudes for reacting to light and gravitation.

3. *intr.* To act in opposition to some force. Const. *against.*

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* p. xx, I know that some individuals react against the strongest impediments. 1871 *Daily News* 31 Jan., He .. did all that lay in him to react against the cry, *à Berlin.*

4. *intr.* To move or tend in a reverse direction; to return towards a previous condition.

1875 TENNYSON *Queen Mary* IV. iii. 246 Heaven help that this re-action not re-act Yet fiercelier under Queen Elizabeth. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2/1 His father was a strong Wesleyan, and the son, as was natural, reacted towards the Church of England. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/4 Silver reacted 2½, but rallied 1⅛ on dealings.

† **5.** *trans.* **a.** To exercise in turn. **b.** To drive back, to reflect. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 386 The spirits of many .. meeting no assimilables wherein to react their natures, must certainely anticipate such naturall desolations. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 731 Every thing that suffered and reacted motion, especially polite bodies, as looking-glasses.

Hence **Rea·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Reattione*, a reacting, or reaction. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea, & Choc.* 60 The acting and re-acting which they have one upon another. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iv. 173 The actings and reactings that take place between man and man. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 A kind of reacting sympathy. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 245 Some modification in the reacting tissue.

Re-act (rĭæ·kt), *v.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + ACT *v.*] *trans.* To act, do, or perform a second time.

a 1696 BP. HALL *Invisible World* III. v, Encouraging a man, by the prosperous event of his sin, to re-act it. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 18, But..I fear my treacherous Will Wou'd live re-acting the like Ill. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* IV. xv, The gay shepherdesses and gallant swains, who sought to renew and react the pastoral Arcadia. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* VI. 144 They..wait only the leave or bidding of circumstances to re-act their part.

Reaction (rĭæ·kʃən). [f. RE- + ACTION; cf. REACT *v.*[1] and F. *réaction* (*a* 1610).

Florio (1611) uses 'reaction' to render It. *reattione* (mod. *reazione*): see REACTING *vbl. sb.*]

1. Repulsion or resistance exerted by a body in opposition to the impact or pressure of another body.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. 139 Of reaction .. in locall motion, that each agent must suffer in acting and acte in suffering. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 47 It must be compressed in return, by the Re-action of the Skull. 1800 VINCE *Hydrost.* i. (1806) 11 The reaction of the sides of the vessel against the fluid. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 524/2 The reaction of the jets caused the rotation of the machine.

fig. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 5 It is the method of Charity to suffer without reaction. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxi. Wks. 1684 IV. 687 In such a Soul as this, there is a perpetual re-action, an impatience of the presence of any thing which may trash, incumber or oppress it.

2. The influence which a thing, acted upon or affected by another, exercises in return upon the agent, or in turn upon something else.

1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 232 A continual action of God upon the Soul, and a re-action of the Soul upon God. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 434 The effects of high or low prices on agriculture, and the re-action of culture on price. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I. 2 Action and reaction have thus gone on from prehistoric ages to the present time. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. i. 12 Mr. Darwin's observations upon the breeds of pigeons have had a reaction on the structure of European Society.

b. *Chem.* The action of one chemical agent on another, or the result of such action.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 9 The great care that is requisite to prevent the re-action of this acid is an objection to its use. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 67 Owing to the feebler affinities of these elements, the reactions take place with less vehemence. *Ibid.* 435 The vegetable bases when in solution have generally a decidedly alkaline reaction upon test papers.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* **a.** The supervention of an opposite physical condition, as the return of heat after cold, or of vitality after shock.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 498 If an intire immersion in cold water be employed, and the body be in a fit state to produce reaction, a full .. perspiration will follow. 1842 ARDY *Water Cure* (1843) 165 The first impulse to the re-action of the heart has been found to have been given by these means. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 652 The cold bath, when not followed by a healthy reaction, is anything but a tonic.

b. The response made by the system or an organ to an external stimulus.

Reaction of degeneration, 'a gradual diminution and final loss of faradic excitability of both nerves and muscles, consequent on degeneration and atrophy of both' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). A variety of this is called *Reaction of exhaustion.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 359 This condition is known as the reaction of degeneration, and is found in serious injury or disease in the motor nuclei of the anterior cornua. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 347 The reaction to light was lost in both eyes.

4. A movement towards the reversal of an existing tendency or state of things, esp. in politics; a return, or desire to return, to a previous condition of affairs; a revulsion of feeling.

In 1816 referred to as a French use of the word (*Edinb. Rev.* XXVII. 480).

1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Fr. Rep.* I. xii. 122 If I have delayed sending you the sketch of the re-action at Naples [etc.]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliv. *note*, That perpetuating of factious quarrels, which is called in modern times Reaction. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumps.* (1876) 161 Like every other excess, fanaticism provokes a reaction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 256 In the ancient as well as the modern world there were reactions from theory to experience.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *reaction period, stage, time*; **reaction engine or machine,** a small apparatus in which the motive power is derived from the reaction exerted by escaping steam; **reaction process,** a method of treating galena, depending on the chemical reaction which follows upon roasting and fusing (Raymond 1881); **reaction wheel,** a water-wheel impelled by the reaction of escaping water.

1868 *Model Steam Eng.* (1895) 82 *Reaction or resistance engines, described at pages 7 and 8. 1863 GANOT *Physics* § 380 In *reaction machines steam acts by a reactive force like water in the hydraulic tourniquet. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., **Reaction-period*, the period of reaction or return of vitality after a shock. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 619 In the *reaction-stage of many cases of local asphyxia, there is distinct evidence of heat. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 152/2 It appears..that the *reaction time varies with the loudness of the report. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 524/2 The old *reaction wheel consisted of a vertical pipe balanced on a vertical axis, and supplied with water.

Hence **Rea·ctional** *a.*, characterized by reaction; **Rea·ctionally** *adv.*

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 87 Under certain circumstances the mind may be likely to move reactionally. 1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* v. 207 This artificial reduction of temperature is followed by a slight reactional rise.

Reactionary (rĭæ·kʃənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REACTION + -ARY[1]. Cf. F. *réactionnaire* (19th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, reaction.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 497 The intensity of the subsequent displeasure would be aggravated by this reactionary sentiment. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xviii. 40 The results of the year that followed were decidedly reactionary.

2. Inclined or favourable to reaction.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 161 The reactionary members of the council had suggested a call of parliament. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 The fixed ideas of a reactionary statesman.

B. *sb.* One who favours or inclines to reaction.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 The reactionaries .. watched for some change of fortune.

Rea·ctionist, *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A marked or professed reactionary.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* liii. (1865) VI. 266 As usual with reactionists in social life, .. they mistook the cause of the disease. 1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVIII. 137 Nobody except the chronic reactionist and constitutional grumbler wants to keep back the colored people.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 177 To the clergy and the reactionist lords he would not yield a step. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 4/2 The Liberals..did not expect that the reactionist tendencies of the Government would be expressed so strongly.

Rea·ctive (rĭæ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REACT *v.*[1] + -IVE. Cf. F. *réactif* (18th c.), It. *reattivo.*]

A. *adj.* † **1.** Repercussive, echoing. *Obs.*—1

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 357 Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill The hollow rock, and loud reactive hill.

2. Acting or operative in return.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxi. 103 Every body that acts, is at the same instant both active and re-active. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* 318 We have to consider, not only what is done for the afflicted, but what is the reactive effect upon those who do it.

3. *Path.* **a.** Supervening on a previous opposite state; due to reaction.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 434 The patient .. was not rendered faint by the re-active glow that ensued upon his quitting the water. 1885–8 PYE-SMITH *Fagge's Princ. Med.* I. 51 Such patients .. sometimes pass into a condition of reactive pyrexia.

b. Recuperative; responsive (*to* a stimulus).

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 704 There is no longer any rallying or reactive power remaining. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 193 These granules are feebly re-active to light. *Ibid.* 293 Delicate children, with little reactive power.

4. Characterized by reaction (sense 4).

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 24 The reactive tendency to preserve the text by recurrence to a standard. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 77/1 He constantly inclined to reactive measures.

B. *sb. Chem.* [ad. F. *réactif.*] A reagent. *rare.*

[1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 546 Chemical tests, or, as the French call them, *reactives.*] 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. iv. 192 A chemist should be employed for preparing a proper reactive. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Ch. Avison* ix, Reviewing learnedly the list complete Of chemical reactives.

Hence **Rea·ctively** *adv.*

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 30 The living world .. is re-actively throwing on him various moral influences and infections. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* v. 285 A very irritable temper, that bore him reactively into close relationship with a few.

So **Rea·ctiveness** (Webster 1847) = next.

Reacti·vity. [f. REACTIVE *a.* + -ITY, after *activity.*] The state or power of being reactive.

1888 *Nature* 22 Mar. 503/1 The occurrence of colour .. is more frequently than not concomitant with a high degree of reactivity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 558 Our knowledge .. of vital reactions and reactivity.

Re-a·ctuate, *v.* [RE- 5 b.] *trans.* To make actual again; to restore to actuality.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 386 As far as the principle .. went to re-actuate the idea of the Church, as a co-ordinate and living Power.

Reacuntar, obs. Sc. f. RECOUNTER.

Read (rēd), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *techn.* Also 4 (9 *dial.*) **rede**, 5, 9 *Sc.* **reid**, 8–9 **reed**. [OE. *rēada*, of obscure origin.] The stomach of an animal; in later use only *spec.* the fourth stomach of a ruminant.

It is probable that the special sense of the word is the original one, but the early examples are not sufficiently definite to establish this.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 159/38 *Ilia*, smæle þearmas. *Tolia, uel porunula*, reada. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 489 He riȝt al þe rede, þe wombe oway he bare. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 839 He cryid: 'Allace .. revyn is my reid! I am vngraciously gorrit, baith guttis and gall!' 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 342 All creatures hauing a Stomack or Read, are not without a belly vnder it. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 84 That is that which Anatomists call, *Omasum*, and our Butchers, the Read. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. v. 29 Most of those [animals] which have no upper Teeth, or none at all; have Three Stomachs: As in Beasts, the Panch, the Read and the Feck. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *A calf's reid*, the fourth stomach of a calf, used for runnet or earning. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 11/1 The food is finally deposited in the fourth stomach, the abomasum .. or reed. 1886 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Read.*

attrib. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 191 Get four pounds of reed tripe. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/1 Such technical particulars (to be understanded by butchers only) as 'weights of suet, caul, and reed fat'.

Read (rēd), *sb.*[2] [f. READ *v.*] An act of perusal; a spell of reading; also *Sc.*, a loan of a book, etc., for the purpose of reading it.

1838 THACKERAY *Hist. Sam. Titmarsh* x, When I arrived and took .. my first read of the newspaper. 1862 DARWIN in *Life* (1887) II. 391, I have just finished, after several reads, your paper. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind.* 39 A good solid read .. into the small hours.

Read (rēd), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **read** (red). Forms: *Inf.* 1 **rǽdan**, (-on, **rædðan**, *north.* **reda**, **reða**), 3 **ræden**(n), **raden**, 2–4 **reden**, 5 **redyn**; (and *pres.*) 2, 4 **rade**, 3–6 **rede**, 5–6 **reede**, *Sc.* **red**, **reid**, 6 (8 *Sc.*) **reed**; (3) 6–7 **reade**, 6– **read**. (Also 3 *sing. pres.* 1 **ræt**, 2–4 **ret**, 3 **red**, 3–4 **rat**.) *Pa. t.* 1 *pl.* **reordun**; 1 **rǽdde**, 3–4, 6 **radde**, (4 **rade**), 4, 6 **rad**, (4 **rat**); 1 *pl.* **red**(**d**)**on**, 3, 6 (9) **redd**, 4 **redde**, 4–6 **rede**, 4–6 (7–8) **red**, 7– **read**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **rǽden**, 4 **reddynn**, 6 **readen**; 1 **rǽded**, 3–4 **redd**, 3–6 **redde**, (4 **radde**), 3–6 (7–8) **red**, 4 **rede**, 6 **reed**(**e**, 6– **read**; 1 **ȝeredd**, 3 **ired**, 3–4 **irad**, 4 **iredde**, **yrade**, 4–5 **iradde**. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *rǽdan* = OFris. *rêda*, OS. *râdan* (MLG. *raden*, MDu. and Du. *raden*), OHG. *râtan* (MHG. *râten*, G. *raten*, *rathen*), ON. *ráða* (Sw. *råda*, Da. *raade*), Goth. *-rêdan*:—OTeut. ***rǽdan**, prob. related to OIr. *im-rádim* to deliberate, consider, OSl. *raditi* to take thought, attend to, Skr. *rādh-* to succeed, accomplish, etc.

The Comm. Teut. verb belonged to the reduplicating ablaut-class, with pa. t. ***rerēd** and pa. pple.* *garēdono-z*, whence Goth. *-rairēþ*, **rēdans*, ON. *rēðr*, *rāðinn*, OHG. *riat*, *girātan* (G. *riet*, *geraten*), OS. *ried* or *rēd*, **girādan* (Du. *ried*, *geraden*). The corresponding forms in OE. are *reord* and (*ge*)*rǽden*, but these are found only in a few instances in Anglian texts, the usual conjugation being *rǽdde*, *gerǽd*(*e*)*d*, on the analogy of weak verbs such as *lǽdan*: cf. MLG. *radde*, *redde*, Sw. *rädde*, and G. *rathete* (for usual *riet*), Da. *raadede.* The typical ME. forms are *redde* or *radde* in the pa. t., and (*i*)*red* or (*i*)*rad* in the pa. pple.; in the later language (from the 17th c.) all tenses of the verb have the same spelling, *read*, though in pronunciation the vowel of the preterite forms differs from that of the present and infinitive. Individual writers have from time to time denoted this by writing *red* or *redd* for the pa. t. and pa. pple., but the practice has never been widely adopted.

The original senses of the Teut. verb are those of taking or giving counsel, taking care or charge of a thing, having or exercising control over something, etc. These are also prominent in OE., and the sense of 'advise' still survives as an archaism, usually distinguished from the prevailing sense of the word by the retention of the older spelling REDE. The sense of considering or explaining something obscure or mysterious is also common to the various languages, but the application of this to the interpretation of ordinary writing, and to the expression of this in speech, is confined to English and ON. (in the latter perhaps under Eng. influence).]

I. Transitive uses.

* *To consider, interpret, discern, etc.*

†1. a. To have an idea; to think or suppose *that*, etc. *Obs. rare.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. x, Þa ongann he .. þencean & rædan, þætte nan oðer intinga wære [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3308 Tho truly þat are takon .. Shalbe plesit with plenty..red ye non oþer. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* (1879) 22/1 Let him be sure that better wits doe reede Such Madhead fellowes are but Fooles indeede. 1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 122 Goodwife, I reed your tale is true. *Ibid.* 125, I reed 'twas they that me a dreaming set.

†b. To guess, to make out or tell by conjecture *what*, *who*, *why*, etc. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* lxii. 9 Ræd, hwæt ic mæne! *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 248 Iudei .. heton hine rædan hwa hine hreopode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 597 Þow mai ask .. qui god him gaue sua mikel a nam; Parfay þat es bot eth to rede. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2 Rede who tolde it me and I wyll tell the trouthe. 1564 *Child-Marriages* 124 This deponent askid the said Margaret, who that shuld be; and the said Margaret bade this deponent reade if he cold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 70 Right hard it was for wight which did it heare To reade what manner musicke that mote bee.

†c. To take *for* something. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 633, I saw a stately Bed,.. That might for anie Princes couche be red. [1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xvii, I read you for a bold Dragoon, That lists the tuck of drum.]

2. To make out or discover the meaning or significance of (a dream, riddle, etc.); to declare or expound this to another.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 179 *Conicio* .. ic ræde swefn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4553, I haf soght .. At find a man mi drem to rede. *Ibid.* 7122 If þai cuth right þat redel rede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Men þat can rede þes signes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redyn or expownyn redellys, or parabol, and other privyteys, *idem quod* ondon'. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* IV. iii, Let vs passe this wearie winters day In reading Riddles. 1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 124 I'm right, I'm right! My dream is read. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xiii, Then, by my word,.. The riddle is already read. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 24 Neither he nor I were given to reading omens, or dreading them.

refl. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. vii. (1872) V. 239 The small riddle reads itself to him so.

b. To foresee, foretell, predict. Chiefly in *to read one's fortune.*

In quot. 1647 passing into sense 10 c.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 698 For he mongst Ladies could their fortunes read. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, My fate* 19 You, who men's fortunes in their faces read. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 122 Like gospel, Sir, she credits a' ye said, And says, she's sure 'twill happen as ye read.

†3. To count, reckon, estimate. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 51 (Bodl. MS.) Ne mahte hit na mon rikenin ne reden [*v.r.* tellen]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2570 Þe barns þat o þe sal bred Namar sal þou þam cun rede, þan sterns on light and sand in see. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2484 Swa may we ay rekken and rede An hondreth syns agayne a gude dede. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Read*, to judge of, guess. At what price do you Read this horse? *Glouc.*

†4. To see, discern, distinguish. *Obs. rare* (in Spenser only).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 21 Such vgly monstrous shapes elswhere may no man reed. *Ibid.* III. ix. 2 Good, by paragone Of evill, may more notably be rad. 1596 *Ibid.* V. xii. 39 Bit him behind, that long the marke was to be read.

** *To peruse, without uttering in speech.*

5. To inspect and interpret in thought (any signs which represent words or discourse); to look over or scan (something written, printed, etc.) with understanding of what is meant by the letters or signs; to peruse (a document, book, author, etc.).

Formerly used in imperative (as in quot. 1563) in referring the reader to another book or author for information.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* Proem., He halsað ælcne þara þe þas boc rædan lyste. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 20 Ðiosne .. taccon menigo redon [*Rushw.* reddon]. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 328 Þa Crisstene menn þatt herenn oþerr redenn þiss boc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8495 Þis writte wit fele was red and sene, Bot fa it wist quat it wald mene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 17 Auld storys that men redys, Representis to thaim the dedys Of stalwart folk. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 23 He hath redde and knowen bothe wordes and werkes of the rather seyntes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 684/2, I can proue that he red some commentours and holy doctours, that write exposicions vpon it. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij, The Pyramides .. and manye other beautifull buildinges of that nacion. Reade Diado. Sic. li. I. 2. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 230 Because I am not sure whether you can perfectly reade her Maiesties hand, I send you the same in a coppy. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 126 One word of it which I reade without my cipher. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 233 A perfect Judge will read each work of Wit, With the same spirit that its author writ. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 16 What has been printed on both Sides is little red. 1864 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 198 My father, who had read the work .. in MS., rejoiced in it more and more when he came to read it in print. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 23 He was always the most national of the Italian poets,.. the most read.

b. To peruse books, etc. written in (a certain language); *esp.* to have such knowledge of (a language) as to be able to understand works written in it.

1530 PALSGR. 681/2, I rede latyn better nowe than I wene I shall do frenche hence of a yere. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 22 Now they may goe thus forward .. in reading English perfitly. 1692 LOCKE *Education* § 163 When he can speak and read French well .. he should proceed to Latin. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 62 He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. *a* 1862 HOGG in Dowden *Shelley* I. 73 He [Shelley] had in truth read more Greek than many an aged pedant. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. vii. 109 By far the shortest way to learn to read a language is to begin by speaking it.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 87 Thou hes red (sayis he) the varkis of the varld. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 302 *Ol.* How now, art thou mad? *Clo.* No Madam, I do but reade madnesse. 1612 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 172 Hee'l stand and reade, As 'twere, my daughters eyes. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* XXV. 154 [They] are the Alphabet of Science, and Nature cannot be read without them. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 65 The dreadful powers That read futurity. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 333 He reads the skies. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. viii, All the ways of men among mankind he read. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXVI. 191 Indians can 'read' the smoke at a great distance. 1867 CRAIG *Palmistry* 42 One of the greatest of all difficulties in reading the hand. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 88 What's a man worth that cannot read his own watch?

d. *transf.* To make out the character or nature of (a person, the heart, etc.) by scrutiny or interpretation of outward signs.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 73 Though I am not bookish yet I can reade Waiting-gentlewoman in the scape. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. Pref. (1739) 7 Historians..for the most part read Men. 1727 SWIFT *Letter on Eng. Tongue*, This they call knowing the world, and reading men and manners. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, I wish you could read my heart at this moment. 1902 EDNA LYALL *Hinderers* ix, We ordinary mortals are at the mercy of you artists. .. You read us like books.

6. With adverbs. **a.** To go *over* (a letter, book, etc.) in the act of perusal. Also *transf.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1036 (1085) He .. radde it over, and gan the lettre folde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 133 The Lantgrave readinge over their booke and their letters, noted what he thought blame worthy. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. iii, Fooles .. Haue farre more knowledge To reade a woman ouer [etc.]. 1683 H. PRIDEAUX in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 185 Some booke or other .. which he will read over, and then bring me again. 1768 GRAY *Let.* 28 Oct., The first act of Caractacus is just arrived here, but I have not read it over.

b. *To read through* († or *out*): to peruse from beginning to end. †Also *to read out*, to read to the end of, to finish the reading of. *Obs.*

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 196, I may boldly say, I never yet read a Gazetta through. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 21 Had this Autor but writ or red out the text he cites he had found somewhat more then faith in it. 1662 NEWCOME *Diary* 6 Sept. (Chetham Soc.) 120, I read out w^t remained to be read in Rushworth. 1715 SWIFT *Let.* 28 June, Wks. 1841 II. 526/1, I borrowed your Homer from the bishop, and read it out in two evenings. 1747 MRS. S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* II. 151 The pretence of being eager to read out some new Book which I have borrowed. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. (1870) II. 113 He read it through, and replied that .. for himself it was impossible [to take the oath].

c. *To read off*: to note in definite form (the result of inspection, esp. of a graduated instrument).

Perh. originally used as in sense 11 d.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 69 Before the height of the mercury is read off. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 525/2 The angle read off on the interior edge of the ecliptic is the longitude. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 435 Passing the tip of the finger over the outlines of the letters and so reading off the result.

d. To mark or impress *on* (a fabric).

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 258 The workman proceeds to read on the design.

7. To attach a certain meaning or interpretation to (what is read); to take in a particular way.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 201 Secondly, read it how you will, it is not to purpose. 1890 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1, I think there are two methods of reading that order.

b. *transf.* To take a certain view of (a person, thing, event, etc.), to regard in a certain light.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 11 This is a matter which, as I read it, concerns only the higher natures. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 190 Every relative disability may be read two ways.

8. Const. with preps. **a.** *refl.* To bring (oneself) *into* or *to* (a certain state) by reading.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, We shall have you read yourself into a Humour of rambling and fighting. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi. 345 Give me that book, that I may read myself into a nap.

b. To introduce (an additional idea or element) *into* what is being read or considered. (Freq.

implying that the insertion is unwarranted or erroneous.)

1879 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Ceremonial Inst.* § 346 Men read back developed ideas into undeveloped minds. 1882 AINGER *Lamb* 173 He reads something of himself into the composition he is reviewing. 1895 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 This is a sensible limitation which can easily be read into deed or will.

9. a. To adopt, give, or exhibit as a reading in a particular passage.

1659 HAMMOND *Acts* xv. Annot., The Æthiopick and other interpreters retain .., *what you would not have done to your selves, do not ye to another*, .. for which other Jewish writers read, *doing as they would be done to.* 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* 20, I cannot .. comprehend why the most learned Is. Casaubon will read *σπενδοντα* in this passage, and not *σπένδοντα*. 1759 RUDDIMAN *Animadver. Vind. Buchanan* 60 Instead of .. *sexagesimo quinto*, we should read, .. *sexagesimo nono.* 1847 MADDEN *Layamon's Brut.* III. 346 For *Lovaine* some copies of Wace read *Alemaigne.*

b. To register, indicate.

1887 GUMMING *Electricity* 44 A rider reading thousands of an ounce on the beam of a grocer's balance.

******* *To learn by perusal.*

10. To see or find (a statement) in a written or otherwise recorded form; to learn by perusal of a book or other document. († Formerly sometimes const. with *obj.* and *inf.* or *pple.*)

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 42 Hwæt..ȝe næfre reordun in ȝewritum [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 3 Ne rædde ȝe hwæt Dauid dyde þa hyne hingrede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 We radeð on boc, þat elch man haueð to fere on engel of heuene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 170 Ase me ret in hire boc, heo was the kinge Assuer ouer alle icweme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1459 Cainan his sun, als it es redde, His lijf nine hundret yeir he ledd. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 So it is i-rad þat Ioseph dalf wiþ his fader moche tresour in þe erþe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1 In olde Romans and storys as I rede, Of Inde somtyme ther was a nobyll kyng. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 268 The terrible punishment .. the like whereof I never read sent to any. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 133, I haue read the cause of his effects in Galen. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 76, I never read Christ speake so much of any Jewish Caeremonie as he did of Tythes. 1764 GRAY *Jemmy Twitcher* 27 The prophet of Bethel, we read, told a lie. 1839 LONGF. *Beleaguered City* i, I have read, in some old marvellous tale,..That [etc.].

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 109 Vouchsafe to read the purpose of my comming. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 57 She was a Charmer, and could almost read The thoughts of people. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1011 For proof look up, And read thy Lot in yon celestial Sign. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, Her quick eye seemed to read my thoughts.

c. To discern or discover (something) *in* (or *on*) the face, look, etc., of a person.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Errr.* III. ii. 9 Muffle your false loue .. Let not my sister read it in your eye. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 235 He might read in their eyes and countenance the severall faces of anger, love, feare [etc.]. 1713 *Guardian* No. 137 ¶ 4 You read his ancestry in his smile. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 15, I red in her looks a willingness to come to an explanation. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. xvii, I cannot name All that I read of sorrow, toil, and shame, On your worn faces. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 163 My eyes..Read rascal in the motions of his back.

******** *To peruse and utter in speech.*

11. To utter aloud (the words or sentences indicated by the writing, etc., under inspection); to render in speech (anything written, a book, etc.) according as the written or printed signs are apprehended by the mind. Also *reading* = being read. *To read aloud* is frequently used to distinguish this sense of the vb. from 5.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxi. § 3 Mid ðy þæt ȝewrit ða wæs ræded beforan þam cyninge. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 167 We ȝehyrdon, þa þa Esaias se witga ræden wæs [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxiv. 7 Moises..rædde his boc þam folce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 Al þet me ret and singeð on þisse timan in halie chirche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Ȝe ancren owen þis lutle laste stucchen reden to our wummen eueriche wike enes. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1292 Ine þe alde laȝe þe redere Rede þe prophessye By wokke. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2955 When þei [laws] weren byfore hem I-radde, þei made hem wondir wroth. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 40 When he heard the dialogue of Plato entitleed Lysides, readen. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 152 Read the Will; wee'l heare it Antony. 1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 249 While the proclamation was reading [etc.]. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 213 If we desired it, we might hear the Letter read. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4152/2 The Dean and Prebendaries sat within the Rails, .. except such as Officiated in Reading Prayers. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 285 Oftentimes have I observed them, while affidavits have been reading, looking about to their brethren on the bench. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 160 Socrates requested that the first thesis .. might be read over again.

b. In phr. *to read a lesson* or *lecture*: (see these words). Freq. *fig.* To teach (one) something, to administer a reprimand or check (to one).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Al þet lescun þet God hire hefde ilered [*MS. C.* ired hire]. *a* 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 230 Doctor Ive..radde many fulle nobylle lessonnys to preve that Cryste was lorde of all. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 232 Would it not shame thee, in so faire a troupe, To reade a Lecture of them? 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III. ii, I'll be her tutor, And read her another lesson. *c* 1632 in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/3 Is this our Jurisdiction or'e the Sea To reade man Lectures of humanity? 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 157 Dreadful was the fate..and important are the lessons which it reads. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* viii, To read him a lesson which should prevent him from doing the same a second time.

c. Used of submitting a proposed measure to a legislative assembly by reading the whole or some part of it. Cf. READING *vbl. sb.* 2 c.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 129 The bill was .. immediately read the first and the second time, and so committed. 1692 [H. SCOBELL] *Rules & Customs* 4 The first business in the House is ordinarily to read a Bill that was not passed in the last Parliament proceeding. 1783 *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XXIII. 1224 [Mr. Fox's East India Bill] was read for the first time, and ordered to be printed. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. ix. 166 A bill having been read a first time, is ordered to be read a second time on a future day.

d. With adverbs (cf. 6), esp. *to read out* (or *up*).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 193 *Iaque.* I beseech your Grace let this Letter be read. .. *King.* Berowne, read it ouer. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. XXV. 526 Before it was all red out and published, it passed cleare. 1626 BRETON *Fantastickes* (1879) 15/1 The first course is served in, .. the dishes haue be red ouer. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 224 Read it up, Timothy: I have not yet seen or heard a syllable of it. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i, *Tom Miller.* Read it out—read it out. *Hob.* Ay, ay, let's hear the Charter. 1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 395 That part of the copy .. should be carefully transcribed or read off. 1862 F. C. HUSENBETH *Life Milner* 173 After dinner the Secretary of the Catholic Board read up certain Resolutions. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. v, The clerk and sexton read out the askings for the marriage.

†12. To teach or impart (some art or branch of knowledge) *to* another by (or as by) reading aloud. Also without const. *Obs.*

1560–1 *First Bk. Disc.* in *Knox's Wks.* (1848) II. 210 A College, in whiche the Artis .. be read be sufficient Maisteris. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. xxviii, Loue onely reading unto me this arte. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, We may read constancy and fortitude To other souls. 1637 — *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, Are these the arts, Robin, you read your rude ones of the wood? 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 215 He understood Astrology, and read Euclid to some of his Disciples.

† b. In *pass.* To be instructed, to become learned *in. Obs.* (Cf. READ *ppl. a.* 2.)

1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 431 William hath goon to scole..to lern and to be red in poetre or els in Frensh.

13. a. *To read oneself in*: to enter upon office as incumbent of a benefice in the Church of England, by reading publicly the Thirty-nine Articles and making the Declaration of Assent.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxiii. *heading*, Mr. Arabin reads himself in at St. Ewolds. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Country Life* 136 The rector is said to have visited one of his livings twice only..once to read himself in.

b. *To read out of*: to expel from (a body, party, etc.), properly by reading out the sentence of expulsion. Chiefly in *pass.*

1865 HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. I. 96 He left the 'people' that he mightn't be read out. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xv. 301 It is high time that any one who takes the wrong view be read out of the ranks.

c. To bring or draw *down to*, by reading aloud.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 235 Are you That Psyche, wont to..read My sickness down to happy dreams?

†14. To declare, as by reading aloud; to relate, tell, say. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10198 In almis dede hir lijf sco ledd, Als we find in the stori redd. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1359 No tonge ne mihte reden Ne þouȝt þenken his mihtful deden. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 14 Hure robe was ryccher þan ich rede couthe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12579 þan Palomydon.. put was to dethe With the birre of his bow, as I aboue rede. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. lviii, Stella's sweet breath the same to me did reed. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 604 But read, faire Sir, of grace, from whence come yee.

† b. To speak of or mention; to describe; to name or call. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10801 Ȝe men..þat haue herde me rede þys sacrament, How ouer alle þyng hyt haþ powere. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15099 In þat tyme, þat y now rede, þe date was [etc.]. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 299 May no man rede here atyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 46 Whose kingdomes seat Cleopolis is red. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* III. i, Good men [will] raze thee For ever being read again, but vicious.

II. Intransitive or absolute uses.

***** *In senses corresponding to* 5–10 *above.*

15. To apprehend mentally the meaning of written or other characters; to be engaged in doing this; to be occupied in perusing a book, etc. Also with advbs. as *away*, *on*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 14 Seðe redes oncnauað [*c* 1000 Onzyte se þe ræt]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Ofte, leoue sustren, ȝe schulen vren lesse uorte reden more. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1241 Clerkes þat conne reden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 791 Sodeynly three leves have I plight Out of his book, right as he radde. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A ij b, He that redeth and no thynge understondeth. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 54 Heere; read, read: perceiue how I might bee knighted. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 322 Who reads Incessantly, .. Uncertain and unsettl'd still remains. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. p. vi, I used to take out a parcel from this collection..and so read away. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, How often have I sat with my book in my hand, reading. 1865 MILL in *Evening Star* 10 July, Those persons who quoted this passage were not candid enough to read on. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, She had read and thought much in those years.

b. Coupled with *write*, usually with reference to education or instruction.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 84 Cadynus inventour of the first lettres lerned the folke to rede and to write. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 196 Preistis, reid and wryte, And ȝour fals Cannowne law lat be. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 154, I applied myself night and day to the means of learning how to read and write. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 317 An English nursery governess, ..to learn them to read and write.

c. To occupy oneself seriously with reading, esp. with a view to examination; to study. Also *to read up*, to collect information by reading.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. vi, Vivian..promised, protested, and finally sat down 'to read'. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 175 We seven stay'd at Christmas up to read. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* x, [He] was reading for honours. *Ibid.* xxxii, All three determined to read for Fellowships. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209/2 Men should..be compelled to 'read up' on questions of the time.

16. a. *To read on*: to look on and read. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 141 Þanne we on boke radeð, ðanne speked godd wið us. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 O þisse boc redeð eueriche deie hwon ȝe beoð eise. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 578 Alniȝt heo set at hire boke And haþ þeron irad and loke. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 711 Angelis..brocht fra criste to hym a buk, and all þe wordis petir one rad. *a* 1450 *Arthur* 633 He þat wolle more loke, Reed on þe frensche boke. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 352 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 Quhylis still he satt in studeing, And vthir quhylis vpoun his buk reding. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 108 To take them nightly to read on and after make them his pillow. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 16 Before the other eye was placed a printed book, at such a distance as that he could read upon it.

b. Similarly, *to read in.* Now *rare.* Also *transf.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 902 As witnes weill in to the schort tretty Eftir the Bruce, quha redis in that story. 1485 CAXTON *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 3 Al noble lordes and ladyes..that shal see and rede in this sayd book. 1530 TINDALE *Prol. Deuteron.* Wks. 21/2 This is a booke worthy to be read in, daye and night. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 276 Giue me that Glasse, and therein will I reade. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* (ed. 2) II. 140 Neither had he read in any devotional book.

c. *fig.* in phrases. **†***To read on one side of the leaf*: to regard or apprehend only one side of the question. *To read between the lines* (see LINE *sb.*[2] 23 a).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 218 Syndry folk redis apon a syde of the lef and nocht on the tothir. 1866, 1880 [see LINE *sb.*[2] 23 a.] 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/4 People who have not the shrewdness to read a little between the lines..are grievously misled.

† d. *To read right*: to have or take a correct view; to be right in one's ideas or expectations. *Obs.* Perh. originally related to senses 1 and 2.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 525, I shal rewarde þe þi route, if I cone rede righte. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 255 O reuerend Chaucere, .. quho redis rycht, Thou beris of makaris the tryumph riall. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1191 Gif ȝe reid richt, it was not I.

17. To find mention or record *of* something by, or in the course of, reading.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 394 We rædað be sumon wife, þe wæs twelf ȝear ȝeuntrumod.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Þe oðer deouel þet me redeð of þet he greddе lude to Seinte Bartholomeu. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 31 þei were dekunis, ..as Steuyn, & silk oþer þat is redd of in apostlis dedis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 80 Places towarde the south coast, of which neither I have heard of any credible person, nor yet red. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 13 Who hath read, or heard Of any kindred action like to this? *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. XXXVII, I have read of Caligula's Horse, that was made Consul. 1789 COWPER *Annus Mem.* 3, I read of bright embattled fields. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCV, I read Of that glad year which once had been.

ellipt. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 424 Worse then the great'st Infection That ere was heard, or read.

18. a. To bear reading; to be readable.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* III, 'Tis a play that shall read and act with any play that ever was born. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* (1840) 340 The book will read without it.

b. To turn out (well or ill), or have a specified character, when read; to produce a certain impression on the reader.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 91 Thy comedies excell .. And read politely well. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 254 Whose productions..read better than they act. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 231 This pamphlet is so pious as to read more like a sermon than a political address. 1828 *Examiner* 84/2 Nothing can read more free and easy than his present translation. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 371 The joke does not read to us like a very good one.

transf. 1863 JULIA KAVANAGH *Eng. Wom. Letters* vii. I. 187 There are lives that read like one long sorrow.

c. To admit of interpretation.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 28 This rule reads both ways.

****** *In senses corresponding to* 11–14 *above.*

19. To render or give forth in speech the words one is reading (in sense 5). Const. *to* (a person), *from* or *out of* (a book, etc.; † formerly *of*, *in*, *on*), and with advbs. as *away*, *on*, *out*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 16 [He] aras to redanne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17286 Ezȝwhær pær mann rædebþ þe Off haliȝ witeȝhunnge. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1306 He toke ysaies bok Ine þe synagoge, and radde. 1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* viii. 8 And thei radden in the boc of the lawe distinctli and apertli. — *Jer.* xxxvi. 6 Go in therfore thou, and rede of the volum, ..herende the puple. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 144 Late se, sirs, in youre sawes Howe right þat ȝe can rede. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 56 Cardmaker, that rede in Powlles iij. tymes a weke. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 329 That fault may be mended with a breakfast: read on. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 30 Comming on a Sunday into

one of their Congregations .. he found one sitting in the midst of them,..reading on a Bible in the Chaldean tongue. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 7 (1733) I. 30 The Bridegroom .. deposited one Moiety; and the Doctor read away. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* i, Has .. Robinson again grown weel, To preach an' read? 1844 LADY FULLERTON *E. Middleton* vi, Sir Edmund and Henry alternately read out loud to us. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 150 Then he went up to his study to be read to till six.

†**b.** Coupled with *sing*, in ref. to church-services. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Hymn to God* 1 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 Hit bilimped forte speke to reden & to singe Of him. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8018 Whyle y haue 3ow prestes þre þat me mow rede ande synge. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 704 Dame Gaynour garte besly wryte in to þe weste, To all manere of relygeous, to rede and to synge. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 29 All clergy do to him inclyne,.. Ensence his altar, reid, and sing In haly kirk.

c. *To read in* = 13 a.

1828 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 180, I read in—i. e. read the Thirty-nine Articles. 1863 CRIPPS *Law Church & Clergy* (1886) 481 *marg.*, Certificate of reading in should be obtained.

d. *Sc.* Of a minister: To read sermons, instead of preaching extempore or from memory.

1781 *Reading not preaching* II. 6 To read, and not preach, is to deny the Spirit his office. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* iii, To follow a pastor who 'read' seemed to the Auld Lichts like claiming heaven on false pretences.

†**20.** To give instruction by means of reading aloud; to lecture or discourse *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 446/521 ȝif þou me drifst out of þi lond..Ich can rede at parys..And þare-with winne me mete i-nov3. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 341 In that College it was his happie lucke, to reade in the open schooles in Latine. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 46 Where is the Liuing..Which calls me Pupill, or hath read to me. 1618 G. STRODE *Anat. Mortalitie* 1 The Statute which I haue chosen to reade vpon. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* IV. iii, I shall dissect ye, And read upon your phlegmatic dull carcasses. 1691–2 WOOD *Life* 6 Jan. (O. H. S.) III, The Master of Pembroke College suffers him to read to Scholars of his house. 1700 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* (1738) 434 To read upon a putrified Carcass, and shew Nature, to the Affront of Religion.

†**21.** To rehearse, speak or tell *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4327 Sua did þis wijf, i yow of redd, Sco folud ioseph ai þar he fledd. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10598 He wrot his dedes .. & blamed boþe Gyldas & Bede Why þey wolde nought of hym rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 276, I think of hym to reid And till schaw part of his gud deid. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. x. *heading*, Or I forthere nowe procede, Of the Genealogi will I rede. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* VI. 72 Heirof as now, I will na mair proceid..Of vther thing my purpois is to reid.

Read (red), *ppl. a.* [f. READ *v.*]

1. That is read, *esp.* that is read out (in contrast to being expressed spontaneously or repeated from memory). *Read line* (Sc.): see LINE *sb.*[2] 23 e.

1590 G. GYFFORD *Plain Declar.* Title-p., A Replie to Master Greenwood touching read prayer. 1642 S. RUTHERFURD *Peaceable Plea* 326 None by any Act of our Church.. is obliged to a stinted or read prayer. 1781 *Reading not preaching* II. 9 Your read papers is a lame service. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 11/1 The trouble of attending the meeting to hear a read speech. 1901 LAWSON *Remin. Dollar Acad.* 122, I have still a recollection of the read line being sung in that congregation.

2. In predicative use: Experienced, versed, or informed *in* a subject by reading.

Used simply and with adverbs (see also WELL READ).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 127 He ought .. to be well languaged, to be sufficiently read in Histories and Antiquities. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. iv, You are read in story: call to your remembrance [etc.]. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 187 Every man who is read in Church history. 1707 PRIOR *Epil. to Phaedra* 3 An Oxford Man, extreamly read in Greek. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iii, He was deeply read in the ancients. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 208 Chaucer, who was evidently quite as read in the Latin classics, as a well-educated person would be in the present day. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 189 A man.., who was read in four Eastern languages.

3. (Chiefly predicative.) Informed by reading, acquainted with books or literature, learned.

Now only with adverbs (esp. WELL-READ).

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 33 Thou art deeper read and better skild. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. iii, You are read, my Lords. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 43 If any read Gentleman or Divine will assoile these doubts, I shall be very much beholding to him. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, *Shoom.* Why shou'd not you Write your own Commentaries as well as Cæsar? *Med.* The Raskal's read, I perceive. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 612 The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read, With loads of learned lumber in his head. 1824 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 398, I might defy the best read lawyer to produce another scrap of authority for this judiciary forgery.

Read, obs. f. RED *a.*, var. REDE *sb.*, obs. f. REED.

Readabi·lity. [f. next.] Readableness.

1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* I. 3 The readability of a story should depend .. on its intrinsic merit rather than on the site of its adventures. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Feb. 205/1 Readability is the characteristic of his literary work.

Readable (rī·dăb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. READ *v.*]

1. Capable of being read, legible.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 114 Both readable, and legible, signifie *legibilis*. 1874 M. BURROWS *Worthies of All Souls* 392 Hoveden and Codrington write good readable hands. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 232 Every one .. will help the owner of a stray beast to get him, if his brand is readable.

2. Capable of being read with pleasure or interest. Usually of literary work: Easy or pleasant to read, agreeable or attractive in style.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ii, Doubled up the sheet into a convenient readable form. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* i, The second and third volumes are by far the most readable. 1895 J. H. ROUND in *Bookman* Oct. 25/2 This history..is.. a straightforward, readable narrative.

b. As *sb.* in *pl.* Readable works.

1864 *Realm* 9 Mar. 8 Though the ingenuity of the story permits us to class this book among the readables.

3. Admitting of reading. *rare*—[1].

1819 M'CRIE *Melville* I. iv. 217 The provost was bound to read lessons in Theology once a week—and the bachelor every readable day.

4. Enabling, making it possible, to read.

1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manilla* 39 Only sufficiently transparent to admit what might be called a readable amount of light.

Hence **Rea·dableness,** the quality of being readable or legible.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 69 The correctness and readableness of our own edition of a father or a classic. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* Pref. 10 The interest and readableness of such narratives being often in an inverse ratio to their length. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 48 Important factors..in the readableness of print.

Reada·pt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To adapt anew.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 663 To re-adapt it [the nut] to the lessened size of the screw. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. (1872) I. 14 To readapt, in a purified state, the old eras.

So **Readaptabi·lity; Readapta·tion; Reada·ptive** *a.*; **Reada·ptiveness.**

1859 STOPFORD *Work & Counterwork* 29 This is but a re-adaptation..of the first faculty of reasoning. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 144 The adaptations and readaptations of articulate signs. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 3/3 The prodigal fund of ever fresh and readaptive humour. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) Aug. 672 Evidence of their readaptability to society. *Ibid.* 673 Anti-social perversity or social readaptiveness.

Readdre·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *refl.* To address (oneself) anew.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. § 16. 471 King Stephen re-addressed himselfe for the North, to prosecute that which Thurstan had begunne. 1657 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* vii. (1703) 102 Didymus .. readdressed himself to her.

2. *trans.* To put a new address on (a letter, etc.). Hence **Readdre·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1884 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/1 The female staff to which the re-addressing is entrusted. 1889 *Ibid.* 3 Oct. 5/2 Why a letter from abroad should be readdressed in England without extra charge.

Reade, obs. f. RED *a.* **Readeliche,** var. REDELY *adv.* **Readen,** obs. f. REEDEN.

†**Reade·pt,** *v. Obs.* [See RE- 5 a and ADEPT *a.*, ADEPTED *ppl. a.*] *trans.* To recover.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1809) 285 King Henry the VI thus readepted..his Crowne and dignitie Royall. *Ibid.* 291 The which Duchie if he might by their meanes readept and recover [etc.]. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 869/1 In the said yeare .. in which Henrie the sixt readepted the crowne of England.

So †**Reade·ption,** recovery. *Obs.*

1471 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 693 Of the Readeption of our Roial Powerr the Furst Yere. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 798 Upon her husband's re-adeption of the Crown.

Reader (rī·dəɹ). Forms: 1 **rædere,** 3–6 **redar(e,** 4–6 **reder(e,** (6 *Sc.* **reidar, ridar, reider**), 5– **reader.** [f. READ *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. An expounder, interpreter (of dreams, etc.).

a 1100 *O. E. Glosses* (Napier) I. 4192 *A phitonibus*, wiccum, fram ræderum. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redare, or expownder of thyngys hard to vndyrstonde..*interpretator.*

2. One who reads or peruses.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 308 Þe þus ys awriten on þam bocfelle, ȝemun ðu la rædere [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26502 Vnderstand me wel, þou reder, quat birthyn mai þis wordes bere. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxciv, Pray the reder to haue pacience Of thy defaute. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 13 In þis boke is muche vertu, to reders wiþ deuocyown. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, I trust it shall not be tedyous to the reders. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 14 Truly (good Christian Reader) wee neuer thought .. that we should neede to make a new Translation. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* I. Wks. 1721 I. 449 All kinds of Readers find their Account in the old Poets. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 581 My very gentle reader yet unborn. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 319, I wrote tales beside ..To suit light readers. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* I. 4 He was no great reader in the days of his authorship.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 253 Sagacious reader of the works of God. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, He was a profound reader of men's characters. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii, If I am any reader of countenances.

b. A proof-reader.

1808 STOWER *Printers' Grammar* 387 A careful and steady Reader must be indispensable in every printing-office. 1883 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 144 All corrections made by the reader are called 'marks' or readers' marks.

c. One employed by a publisher to read works offered for publication and to report on their merits.

1871 in RINGWALT *Amer. Encycl. Printing.*

3. One who reads aloud; *esp.* one who is appointed to read to others, and *spec.* one who reads the lessons or other parts of the service in a place of worship.

In the Roman Catholic Church the office of reader is the second of the minor orders (see LECTOR). After the Reformation, lay readers were appointed in the Churches of England and Scotland to read the lessons and perform some minor functions in parishes which had no regular incumbent or minister. In Scotland further appointments to the office were forbidden by an Act of the General Assembly in 1581; in England it remained in use till a much later period, and was partly revived in 1866.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* XXXVIII. (Schröer 1885) 62 Þæt nanes mannes stefn .. ȝehyred ne sy, butan þæs ræderes anes. 10..*Laws Ælfric* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 346 Lector is rædere, þe ræd on Godes cyrcan, and biδ þærto ȝehadod þæt he bodige Godes word. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 137/1070 þis word þat ore louerd het is redare bi-fore him radde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1291 Ine þe alde laȝe þe redere Rede þe prophessye By wokke; So schulle þe rederes now Hyrede. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* viii. 9 Esdras. prest, and redere of the lawe of the Lord. 1560–1 *First Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* iv. in *Knox's Wks.* (1848) II. 196 In process of tyme he that is but ane Readar may atteane to the further degree, and..may be permittit to minister the sacramentis. 1585 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 436 The readers are made ministers, and .. every man hath gotten four kirks. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Dec., To Church in the morning, where the Reader made a boyish young sermon. 1733 [? WORSLEY] *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (1896) 180 The Reader whose buisiness it is to read prayers twice every day. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 18/2 The reader must be supposed..actually to personate the author. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., There are..readers (priests) attached to various eleemosynary and other foundations. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) I. 451 Recently lay readers have been appointed by bishops in several dioceses to officiate with consent of the incumbent.

4. One who reads (and expounds) to pupils or students; a teacher, lecturer; *spec.* in some Universities as the title of certain instructors.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* viii. 88 b, He hath founded a reder in greke for a C. ducattes a yere. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 2 Reders of diuinitie in the comon scholes of diuinitie. 1567 BUCHANAN *Wks.* (S. T. S.) 11 Ane Reidar in Medicine. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 50 Let his Lecture consist, more in questions and answers, ..than in the Readers continued speech. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. ¶ 4 Have any of our idolized readers bought their interest in us so dear as Christ has done. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 91 Dr. Hook, Reader of Geometry in Gresham-colledge. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 359 The University of Durham.. consists of a warden, professors, tutors, readers, and lecturers. 1881 *Stat. Univ. Oxf.* (1882) 65 A Reader in Roman Law shall be appointed from time to time.

b. In the Inns of Court, a lecturer on law. (Now only as the title of an honorary office.)

On the nature of the office of reader in the various Inns see *Encycl. Brit.* (1881) XIII. 88/2, Douthwaite *Gray's Inn* (1886) 36, Worsley (?) *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (repr. 1896) 57, *Black Books of Lincoln's Inn* (1897) III. p. xiv.

1517 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1897) I. 182 Who so bryngith any repaster to the Redar's denar or sopar, except the Redar or any of the Benche, schall pay for the Repast, xij*d*. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 133 Maister Recorder, then beyng Reder of Grey's Inne. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 121 He arrogates as much honour for being Reader to an Inne of Chancery. 1664–5 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 124 Mrs. Turner..takes it mightily ill I did not come to dine with the Reader, her husband. 1733 [? WORSLEY] *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (1896) 57 From the Benchers are chosen Readers who us'd to read law twice in the year, viz[t]: in the Lent, and Long Vacations.

5. Used as a title for books containing passages for instruction or exercise in reading.

1799 (*title*) The English Reader; or Pieces in Prose and Poetry selected from the best writers..by L. Murray. 1869 (*title*) The advanced reader: Lessons in literature and science. 1876 H. SWEET (*title*) An Anglo-Saxon Reader; in Prose and Verse.

6. a. *Thieves' cant.* A pocket-book.

a 1790 in POTTER *New Dict. Cant.* 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. xii. 140 He had that day turned out three readers, but without finding a shilling in either of them. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 200 None [could] knap a reader like me.

b. *Gambling slang.* A marked card.

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 27 Whatever method of marking may be adopted in the preparation of 'faked' cards or 'readers'.

Hence **Rea·deress,** a female reader.

1864 *Realm* 16 Mar. 4 He paid only a just tribute to readeresses at the expense of readers.

Readership (rī·dəɹʃip). [f. READER + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a reader (chiefly in sense 4).

1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. II. 2 They .. first sollicit a readership, and..arrive in time to a curacy. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 86 § 2 The Term 'Preferment'.. shall be construed to comprehend every Curacy, Lectureship, Readership [etc.]. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 833 A step in the ladder of promotion, first to a readership and ultimately to a professorship.

2. As a title: The personality of a reader.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 186 An expectation which your readership cannot suppose I should..entertain. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 477, I trust, O gentle reader,..that your readership will not [etc.].

Readesmon, obs. form of REDESMAN.

Readfoll, -full, variants of REDEFUL.

Re-adhe·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To adhere again. So **Re-adhe·sion.**

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 235 A tooth replaced in this manner not unfrequently re-adheres. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 4 The slightest film on the surfaces .. will prevent their re-adhesion.

Rea·died, *ppl. a.* [f. READY *v.*] Made ready.

a 1773 R. FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingle*, The readied kail stands by the chimley cheeks.

Readily (re·dili), *adv.* Forms: 4–6 **redily,** (4 **redyli**), 5–6 (7) **redyly,** (5 **reddyly**), 6 *Sc.* **radilie,** 5– **readily.** [f. READY *a.* + -LY[2]. In early use sometimes difficult to distinguish from REDILY *adv.* Formerly compared *readilier, -liest* (16–17th c.).] In a ready manner.

1. Promptly, in respect of the voluntariness of the action; hence, with alacrity or willingness; willingly, cheerfully.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 611 He..redily 3af him sa Of wel gode mone. *Ibid.* 1523 Þis tale he bi gan And redyli gan to say. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3293 Thyn herte was ioly, but not sage, Whan thou were brought in sich a rage, To yelde thee so redily. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1291 That ye lyst to come to me soo reddyly. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 48 That they promptely and redyly may don that thyng wych ys requyryd. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 165 To whom the patrones would rediliest yield. 1626 GOUGE *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 9 Such as ..offer themselves readily and chearefully to this honourable service. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 98 Who shal contribute most, and readiliest, to the service of this his Country. 1777 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxvii, I accepted the offer very readily, and away we went. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 115 Hippocrates readily adopts the suggestion of Socrates.

2. Promptly, in respect of the time of action; quickly, without delay; also, without difficulty, with ease or facility.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 137 This god, which herde of his grevance, .. bad him go forth redily Unto a flod was faste by. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The more promptly or redily it discerneth & sheweth, what thynges we ought to byleue. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., To speake their language redily. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 174 He sent his Sonne in Mans owne figure, to bee the Readilier Cogitated by Man. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 9 The readilier to stir up against him the Animosity of the people. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Her gratitude may be more readily imagined than described. 1846 J. E. RYLAND *Life Foster* II. 101 An allusion will readily be understood. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 47 He did not mean to be readily overtaken.

b. *Sc.* As may easily happen; probably.

1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 71 Readilie it may cost him more time. 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Aldersyde* I. ii, Sandy Riddell wull hae been here the day readily?

† **3.** In a state of readiness. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Þai schall fynd before þam redily puruayd all maner of thinges þat er necessary.

Readiness (re·dinės). Also 4–6 **redy-, redi-,** (6 **reddi-,** *Sc.* **radi-,** 7 **readdi-**), 6–7 **ready-**. [f. READY *a.* + -NESS. In early use not easily distinguished from REDINESS.] The quality, state or condition of being ready.

1. Promptness in voluntary action; prompt compliance, willingness, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3088 He gan to tell his tale with grete redynes. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm.* Wks. (1876) 301 Consyderynge the redyness of mercy and pyte in our sauyour Ihesu. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 214 Refuse nothing that must be done, but do it wyth al redines. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 50. 278 That readinesse and forwardnesse that is in God to succour and support us. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 206 The women..spoke less, but with greater readiness than the men. 1822 SCOTT 13 Sept. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xviii. 155 The readiness of all the country to take arms was very singular. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 291 There is no great inclination or readiness on the part of mankind to be made as good .. as possible.

2. The quality of being prompt or quick in action, performance, expression, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 80 The worldes redinesse In bodi bothe and in corage. 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Redynesse in doyng of a thyng, *practique.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 Beeing too too curious in imitations, [he] marreth the readinesse of his naturall inuention. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 27 Let your graffe haue three or foure eyes, for readinesse to put forth. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 72. 119 The Readiness and Faithfulness of the Memory is, likewise, very wonderful. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. x, This fellow .. had a readiness at improving any accident. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, His readiness in the French tongue, which he had spoken in his early youth.

b. The quickness or facility with which something is done.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ix. 12 [He] caused with a marueilous readinesse a forte to be made. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* That he may with the more readiness and decency break the bread. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 312 Thou canst not read with readiness and ease Providence adverse in events like these? 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 247 The readiness with which the finger passed..is not to be conceived but by those who had an opportunity of examining.

3. A state of preparation: † **a.** With indef. article, in phr. *in* (rarely *on, into*) *a readiness.* (Common in 16–17th c., after *to be, get, have, put, set,* etc.) *Obs.*

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 7 Alwaye in a redynesse to set forth whan they woll. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxix. 419 The erle of Armynahe and the lorde Dalbre, ..made their people to be on a redynesse to kepe and defende their countreis. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 175 Caused his shipping to bee made in a readiness at S. Valeries. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. i. 14 That the Trayned Bands .. should be put into a readinesse. 1733 BLACKMORE *Hist. Conspir. agst. K. William* 56 Captain Counter .. said, they must be sure to be all in a readiness the next Morning.

b. So without article, in phr. *in readiness.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 12 § 12 The yoman of the chaundrie..shall..haue in redinesse seared clothes, sufficient for the surgeon. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 19 Such necessaries as by the ship Barbers are fit to be had in readinesse. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 186 That the trained-bands in and about London might be put in readinesse. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 60 She would wait with some Impatience..and any Hour should find her in Readiness. 1820 KEATS *Isabel.* xxiv, He went in haste, to get in readiness. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxvi. 654 He sent orders that she [the ship] should continue to lie in readiness for another night or two.

4. The condition or fact of being ready or fully prepared. *rare.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict., Concio,* the dressyng, redinesse, or arraie. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 399 Anent the reddines of his hous at the King and Quenis Majesteis commandiment. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 39 Is not a perfect readiness in the Verb *Sum,* as necessary as in any other of the Verbs? yes, and more also. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1861) I. 200 We heard nought bot of all England's arming, at least of the readyness of six or seven thousand great horse.

† **5.** A thing or arrangement ready for use; ready use, convenience. *Obs. rare.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxiii. 42 The whiche shall be a great redynesse many yeres hereafter. *c* 1591 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 77 Out of wth booke for your Lordship's readines there is hereunto noted certen places offensive.

† **Rea·ding,** *sb. Obs. rare.* (See quot. 1688.)

1580 *Lanc. Wills* III. 36 Two payre of sheetes, th' one payre of canvas, th' other of redinge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/1 Readings is a course sort of Cloth.

Reading (rī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. READ *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of perusing written or printed matter; the practice of occupying oneself in this way. Also with *up, off.*

•*c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 169 Đonne ic cume, ðonne beo ðu abiszad ymbe rædinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Redinge of Englichs, oðer of Freinchs, holi meditaciuns. *Ibid.* 286 Redunge is god bone. Redunge techeð hu & hwat me schal bidden. *c* 1460 *Emare* 550 As he stode yn redyng, Downe he fell yn sowenyng. 1534 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* (1878) p. ix, To trowbull you wyth the redyng of thys scrole. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 154 Politick Salt, which makes the Reading of History very delightful. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 147 P 1 Reading is to the Mind, what Exercise is to the Body. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvii. 248 In the course of my reading this morning I met with the following passage. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xiii, A little reading-up would, he felt assured, qualify him for matriculation. 1894 BURN, etc. *Steam Eng. User* 55 The forms and the Reading off of Indicator Diagrams or Figures.

b. The extent to which one reads or has read; literary knowledge, scholarship. † Also *pl.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* III. 179 He is of no reading in comparison, that doth not acknowledge euery terme in those Letters to be autenticall English. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Poems* (1822) I. 256 His knowledge more, his reading only less. *c* 1700 G. GREY *Life M. Robinson* (ed. Mayor) § 25 He that had his writings had cause to question his great readings. 1724 SWIFT *Riddle,* Without my aid ..The scholar could not shew his reading. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 93/2 That information which a man of some reading might, with ease, have imparted. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 9 Shelley had plenty of reading; Coleridge had immense reading.

c. Ability to read; the art of reading.

Reading made easy: the title of various reading-books for children formerly in use. Still freq. in *dial.*, usually in form *readimadeasy* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 20 For your writing and reading, let that appeare when there is no neede of such vanity. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv, Reading made easy, so the titles tell. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Ser. I. iv, A very responsible youth .. gied them lessons in Reediemadeasy. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 248 It.. becomes a matter of the highest importance that every telegraphist should thoroughly master acoustic reading.

d. A single or separate act or course of perusal; also *Sc.* = READ *sb.*

1757 HURD *Remarks on Hume's Essay* 5 The Remarks.. are such as occurred to him on a single reading of the Essay. 1786 WASHINGTON *Let. to Lafayette* 10 May, Some petitions .. could scarcely obtain a reading. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* I. Wks. 1855 I. 9 The beuk must be a curious ane indeed, and you must gie me a reading o't. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 553 Sir Aylmer watched them all, Yet bitterer from his readings.

2. The action of uttering aloud the words of written or printed matter. (Also with ref. to the manner in which this is done.)

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xxxviii. (Schröer 1885) 62 ȝebroðra ȝereorde æt hyra mysum ne sceal beon butan halizre rædinge. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2327 Harping and piping, ..Romanz reding on the bok. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 Min Ere .. Is fedd of redinge of romance. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 103 Neather with preiching nor w^t reiding, Tuke he that faythless flock in feiding. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 189 How frequently do we meet with men of great learning, whose reading gives one pain! 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, I wish to hear reading, and could listen to your sweet voice for ever. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 228 It was genuine reading, not dramatic recitation.

b. The delivery in this manner of a specified portion of matter; a single act or spell of this; also, the portion so read at one time.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* ix. (Schröer 1885) 33 Man þreo rædinga ræde and þry ræpsas, and ealle þa ȝebroþra þa hwile sittan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 384 Agustinus us onwreah þissere rædinge andgit. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Ȝe iherden a lutel er on þisse redunge þat ðe halie gast [etc.]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 On salmes, and on songes, and on redinges. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 15 Aftir the redinge of lawe and prophetis, the princes of the synagogue senten to hem. 1490 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 290 In such place as the Mynisters of god may stond upon my body in the tyme of the Redyng of the gospellis. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 112 Regard is had to the more solemn times by select and proper readings. 1673 *True Worship of God* 9 They had their weekly Readings of the Law of Moses. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* iv. 158 The reading of the prophets was to begin, and the reading of the season was from the old Evangelist Isaiah. 1864 *Sharpe's London Mag.* XXVI. 216 No reading should ..last longer than ten minutes.

c. The formal recital of a bill (or some part of it) before a legislative assembly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 240 They called..for the bill..'for the extirpation of episcopacy', and gave it a second reading. 1702–3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 164 The Bill about repairing Churches was thrown out by the Lords .. at the first reading. 1783 *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XXIII. 1224 That the Christmas recess should intervene before the second reading. 1858 J. BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, Opposing the second reading of this Bill.

d. *Sc.* The act of reading a portion of Scripture to the members of a household, as a form of family worship.

1814 NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1897) 67 (E. D. D.) Breakfast done, and reading bye. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 193 I'll sit up till the readin's ower.

e. A social or public entertainment at which the audience listens to a reader. Cf. *Penny reading.*

1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 11 Sept. (1880) II. 71 After the reading last night we walked .. to the railway. 1869 *Nation* (U.S.) VI. 269/1 The intelligent classes in this country, who can read themselves, have little occasion for public readings.

f. *Reading in* (see READ *v.* 13 a and 19 c).

1858 DALE *Clergym. Legal Handbk.* (ed. 7) 35 *margin.* 1892 WHITEHEAD *Church Law* (ed. 2) 251 The churchwardens and some parishioners should certify that the reading in has been duly performed.

† **3.** The act of lecturing or commenting upon some subject, *esp.* a law text; also, the matter of such lecture or comment, a commentary or gloss. *Reading of the Sentences*: (see SENTENCE). *Obs.*

1517 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1897) I. 183 All such as be at the Bench and dwellyng in the town, schall come daily to the redynges. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* Proheme (1588) 1 The Office and Duetie of Iustices of the Peace, after M. Marrow (whose learned Reading in that behalfe .. is in many hands to be seene). 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ii. (1615) 28/2 Both Master Hesket and M. Treherne in their reading of the lawes of the forest. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 121 The reading of good discipline in a famous University. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Readings* are also used for a sort of commentary or gloss on a law text, passage, or the like, to shew the sense an author takes it in.

† **b.** Instruction by a tutor. *Obs. rare* —1.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 54 Two Crownes a moneth his Fencing, as much for Dancing, and no lesse for his Reading.

4. The act of interpreting or expounding. *rare* —0.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Redynge, or expownynge of rydellys, or oper privyteys..*interpretacio, edicio.*

† **5.** *A* or *in reading*: Being read. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* v. 14 Whyle these letters were yet a readinge, .. there came other messaungers. 1566 *Child-Marriages* 137 This respondent saieth, that the testament was written before this talk, and was then in readinge.

6. The form in which a given passage appears in any copy or edition of a text; the actual word or words used in a particular passage. *Various readings*: (see VARIOUS).

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *title-p.*, The Newe Testament..With the arguments, .. also diuersities of readings. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 15 They..had rather haue their iudgements at libertie in differences of readings. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 281 If the Reading be not corrupted, this Oracle was given Olymp. lxxvi, 1. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 189 But this supposition .. will not prove the two readings genuine. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. viii, 'Fierce loves and faithless wars'—I am not sure If this be the right reading. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 612 The readings of the manuscripts are so different that it is hard to tell their exact meaning.

7. Matter for reading, esp. with ref. to its quality or kind.

1706 SWIFT *To Peterborough,* Ne'er to be match'd in modern reading, But by his name-sake Charles of Sweden. 1809 [see LIGHT *a.*¹ 19]. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1853 XI. 175 It is in newspapers that we must look for the main reading of this generation. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 415 The books sold at railways are nearly all of the class best known as 'light-reading', or what some account light reading. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 His account of the *America* is lively reading.

b. Printed or written characters; lettering.

1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 163 You will observe the cover has no reading on it, but only seven stars.

8. That which presents itself to be read; *spec.* the indication of a graduated instrument.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 83 The division and fractional part thus noted .. is to be set down as the reading of the limb. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Charles Lamb* Wks. 1858 IX. 153 That pure light of benignity which was the predominant reading on his features. 1869 W. B. CARPENTER in *Scientific Opinion* 9 Jan. 174/1 *note,* Our third thermometer stood .. at 45° .. and its reading has not been taken into account.

b. So *reading-off.*

1808 SAX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 240 Taking a mean of the different readings-off for the true position of the wire. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 198 The same constant error of graduation, which depends on the initial and final readings off alone.

9. The interpretation or meaning one attaches to anything, or the view one takes of it; in recent use *esp.* the rendering given to a play or a character, a piece of music, etc., as expressing the actor's or performer's point of view.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 37 There is a species of countenance here so horridly bad, that it is impossible to be mistaken in one's reading. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.*

151 Dogma..is ever producing new readings of the history. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lviii, She gave him her reading of the matter. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 112 His reading of Balzac's Mercadet.. appeared somewhat airy and not tragic enough.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as *reading-class, day, excursion, hour, -lamp, matter, party, play, society, -stand, -table, time, tour.*

1838 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 347 The forwardness of their minds has induced me to take both into my *reading-class. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v. *Song*, A *Reading-Day Frights French away, The Benchers dare speak Latin. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 240 The Booke which in that grand reading day.. will be Licensed or burnt. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii, Jaunty young Cambridge-men.. going for a *reading excursion. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* II. ix, A deep untrodden grot, Where oft the *reading hours sweet Gertrude wore. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxix, I took up my *reading-lamp and went out. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 238 To supply the *reading matter, the letterpress I think you call it. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxvi, Others applied to know whether he would take a *reading party in the long Vacation. 1729 FIELDING *Author's Farce* I. vii, Your *reading play is of a different stamp, and must have wit and meaning in it. 1797 C. TOOGOOD *Let.* in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 462 We meet now, in almost every town, with a *reading-society. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 119 The Assistant Priest carries to the Altar the cushion, or *reading-stand, with the Missal. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xiii, Beside the bed was a reading-stand. 1875 *Carp. & Join.* 130, I will now describe a large elevating *reading table. 1591 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1898) II. 21 No Reader shall make anie dinner.. but in the *Reading time. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1881) 223 They are on a *reading tour for the Long Vacation.

b. Special combs.: **reading-book,** †(*a*) a book of church-lessons (*obs.*); (*b*) a book containing passages for instruction in reading; **reading-closet,** one of the small compartments in the reading-room of a printing-office; **reading-coat,** a coat to wear while reading (? *obs.*); **reading-desk,** a desk for supporting a book while it is being read, *spec.* a lectern; **reading-glass,** a large magnifying glass for use in reading; **reading-hook** (see quot.); **reading-machine** (see quot.); **reading-pew,** a pew from which the lessons are read in church; †**reading-psalms,** the prose psalms used for reading in church (*obs.*); **reading room,** a room devoted to reading, *esp.* one in the premises of a club or library, or intended for public use; also, the proof-readers' room in a printing-office (Jacobi 1888).

10.. *Laws Ælfric* 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Se mæssepreost sceal habban.. *rædingboc. 1050–73 *Charter* in Thorpe *Diplom.* 430, ii forealdode rædingbec. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1311 Þe bisschop, wenne he ordreþ þes, Þe redyng bok hym takeþ. 1840 (*title*) The Church Scholar's reading book. 1886 *Referee* 10 Jan. 1/2, I was getting an honest.. living in the composing-room or the *reading-closet. 1830 C. WORDSWORTH in Overton *Life* (1888) 51 Here I am, lying on my sofa, with my drab *reading-coat on. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 8 A piece of plank supported by a Post, which we understood was the *Reading Desk. 1775 JOHNSON 10 Oct. in Boswell *Life* (1791) I. 502 In the reading-desk of the refectory lay the Lives of the Saints. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. iii, A huge arm-chair, with a small reading-desk beside it. 1670 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 200 Dr. Barlow gave me a *reading-glass, pretium 40*s*. 1747 TREMBLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 632 It would be.. very inconvenient to hold it like a reading-glass in the hand. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxviii. 320 Spectacles and reading glasses are among the simplest and most useful of optical instruments. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Reading-hook*, a book-marker, made of bone or ivory. 1897 *Sketch* 26 May 281/2 The pattern being read from the draft by the *reading-machine on to the Jacquard band or tape by the skilled designer or pantagrapher. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. vii. 38 To wrangle downe a Sophister, .. or acquaint themselves with a *Reading-Pue, in the Countrey. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Oct., To church, and there saw for the first time Mr. Mills in a surplice; but it seemed absurd for him to pull it over his eares in the reading-pew. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* Oct. 144 An open reading-pew and lettern. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 162 The like Order is observed in the Pointing of our *Reading Psalms. *a* 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 150 The old translation of the reading Psalms. 1759 GRAY *Lett.* 8 Aug. (1853) 186, I often pass four hours in the day in the stillness and solitude of the *reading room [at the British Museum]. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 357 There are what are called Reading Rooms all over the kingdom. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. I. 298 Saint Edmund kept a figure of our Lady in his reading-room.

Reading (rī·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. READ *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. †**a.** *Reading minister*, etc., one who merely reads the lessons or service, without preaching; also *Sc.*, one who reads his sermons (see READ *v.* 19 d).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 71 It were to be wished that all were preaching prelates, and not reading ministers only. 1650 in Hodgson *Northumberland* (1835) III. iii. p. lv, Those who formerly had the Rectory of Haltwistle did mainteyne a reading Minister. 1744 (*title*) Reading is not preaching, or a Letter to all reading Clergymen.

b. *Reading clerk*, the designation of one of the clerks to the House of Lords.

1788 Miss ROSE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 96 My brother William, then reading Clerk, came to us as soon as the House adjourned. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 16 The Lords were obliged to send this message by their Clerk-Assistant, and their Reading-Clerk. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. ii. 66 Slingsby, who is reading-clerk in the House of Lords.

c. *Reading boy*, a boy who reads copy aloud to the corrector of the press.

1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 392 The eye of the reader should not follow, but rather go before the voice of his reading-boy. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 710/1 The reading department, sometimes called the closet, having for its occupants the reader and his reading-boy.

2. Given to reading; studious. Freq. in *reading man*, applied *spec.* to a University student who makes reading his chief occupation.

1673 DRYDEN *Prol. Univ. of Oxford* 31 In London.. haughty dunces, whose unlearned pen Could ne'er spell grammar, would be reading men. 1759 *Hurd's Dial.* Pref. 6 The learned assemblies of reading divines. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 266/1 During my residence at the university, and a constant intercourse with both reading and non-reading men [etc.]. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 94/2 The 'reading public', then, had little to do with the lower orders. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 1 His attempts to be brought out into the reading world. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. II. iii. § 1. 517 Its..literary merits secured it immediate attention on the part of reading men.

Rea·dingdom. The aggregate of readers.

1832 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* (1849) VI. 182 The commonwealth of Readingdom is divided into many independent circles.

†**Readjoin,** *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To join again.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 173 Re-adjoyning unto it whatsoever at sundry times has been dismembred from it.

Readjou·rn, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *readjornāre* (1240 in Du C.), F. *réajourner* (1531 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To adjourn again.

1611 COTGR., *Readjourner*, to readiourn. 1628 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 443 The Parliament..was then re-adjourned by the Kings especial Command till Tuesday next. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 41 He might have given Notice by Proclamation that upon this account, they should re-adjourn to a yet longer time.

Hence **Readjou·rnment** (Ogilvie 1882).

Readju·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *readjustāre* (1236 in Du C.).] *trans.* To adjust again or afresh; to put in order again.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. xi, The beau.. taking out a pocket-glass.. re-adjusted his hair. 1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 357 It is not always necessary to re-adjust the wires after each sett of observations. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 1 The values and prices of the two things will.. readjust themselves. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. i. 253 The early attempts to readjust the affairs of the East by the Great Powers.

absol. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 214 It adjusts, re-adjusts, turns, re-turns, in every way it wills.

Hence **Readju·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Readju·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1776 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 385 It is not likely to want re-adjusting soon. 1863 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 283 He held out hopes of a readjusted and graduated income-tax.

Readju·ster. [f. prec.] One who readjusts.

1862 THORNBURY *Life Turner* II. 256 Turner was..a selector, reviser, a readjuster of Nature.

b. *U. S.* A member of a political party (formed in 1877–8) in Virginia, which advocated a legislative readjustment of the State debt.

1879 *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Nov. 317/2 Further news from Virginia indicates that the Repudiators, or Readjusters, as they call themselves, have elected a majority of the General Assembly. 1883 M. D. CONWAY in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 1 Sept. 3/2 The readjuster reminds the negro that he was a slave when this debt was formed.. and should not be taxed for the interest.

Readju·stment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The process of readjusting or of being readjusted.

1771 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 208 After this re-adjustment they both agreed to 1°. 1793 WOLLASTON *ibid.* LXXXIII. 149 It is very steady; and rarely wants any re-adjustment at all. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xii. (1877) 129 Your theology needs alteration and readjustment. 1883 FROUDE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 194 The house..requiring paint and other re-adjustments.

†**Readliche,** *adv. Obs.* Also 2–3 **red-**, 3 **reaðliche.** [Var. of ME. *radliche* RADLY.] Quickly, promptly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Þa wes sancte paul swiðe wa and abeh him redliche to his lauerdes fet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Water þet ne stureð nout readliche stinkeð. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 His hinen.. swerieð somet reaðliche þat efter hire hit schal gan.

Readmi·nister, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To administer again.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 12 That Baptisme is onely then to be readministred, when the first deliuerie thereof is void. 1762 R. GUY *Cancers* 44 The Hemlock was re-administered for some Weeks. 1897 *Columbia* (Ohio) *Disp.* 24 Mar. 1/2 The Democratic party.. has regained power and readministered government.

†**Rea·dmiral,** *v. Obs.*—1 [RE- 5 b.] *trans.* To make (one) an admiral again.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 12 Peerebrowne did not only hold his office all the time of that King.. but was againe readmirald by Edward the third.

Readmi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To admire again.

1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 202 The pleasure of having it re-admired by our friends.

Readmission (rī,ædmi·ʃən). [RE- 5 a; cf. next and F. *réadmission* (Littré).] The action of admitting again.

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 341 Twill proue a very difficult worke to make them allow of ye readmission of ye King. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 307 He.. preached at the readmission of a relapsed Christian into our Church. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 141 There was..re-admission to the privileges. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 709 Within a week of their readmission, the disease appeared in nine other cottages.

Readmit (rī,ædmi·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réadmettre* (*readmis*, Cotgr. 1611).] *trans.* To admit again.

1611 COTGR., *Readmis*, readmitted. 1616 T. GODWYN *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 54 Sometimes they would re-admit such a one being brought neere unto death. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 616 This was terrible..to them of Wesell, who were commanded to readmit the Roman Rites. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 670 Happy day! that.. re-admits us.. to our Father's throne. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 6 Jan. 2/2 He would at once readmit the late rebel states to the full enjoyment of their rights.

absol. *c* 1659 THORNDIKE *Church's Power of Excomm.* § 36 Penance.. readmits not but upon reasonable or legal presumption of sin first abolished.

Hence **Readmi·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 583 The re-admitting of the Air.

Readmi·ttance. [Cf. prec. and ADMITTANCE.] Readmission.

1669 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 104 To order his readmittance and continuance in the..guard of halbertiers. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 480 You give me.. Re-admittance to the blissful Throne. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. XXV. 357 The re-admittance of so great a prelate into your favour.

Readop·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To adopt again.

1598 FLORIO, *Readottare*,.. to readopt. 1611 COTGR., *Readopter*, to readopt. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 33, I come to save you..And God to re-adopt you to incline. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1342 When shall my soul her incarnation quit, And, re-adopted to thy blest embrace, Obtain her apotheosis in thee? 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. XV. 103 The boundary which had first passed was re-adopted by a large vote.

Readop·tion. [RE- 5 a; cf. prec.] Renewed adoption.

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (Ellis) 179 They feared hyme more after his fall.., doughtyng myche hys readopcion in to auctorytie. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 243 John,.. speaking of the re-adoption of the redeemed to be sons of God. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* V. 162 The readoption of those religious doctrines and sentiments which.. England had cast out.

Reador·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To adorn anew.

1598 FLORIO, *Rabbellire*, to rebeawtifie, to readorne againe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 299 King Henry the Fifth readourned it with new buildings. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 449 With Scarlet Honours re-adorn'd.

Hence **Reador·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Rabbellimento*, a readorning.

†**Readunite,** *v. Obs.*—1 [RE- 5 a; see ADUNITE and cf. late L. *readūnātio* (Tertullian), med.L. *readūnāre* (Du C.).] *trans.* To reunite.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. i. § 6 A man.. is upon his repentance necessarily readunited into the one, but not of necessity into the other.

Readva·nce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To advance again.

a. In transitive senses of the vb.

1611 FLORIO, *Rinalsare*, to raise againe, to readuance. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 17 How able he is to re-advance the dejected. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 162 To re-advance all the Noble Families in Rome, that began to lessen and decay in their splendour. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 574 It recedes from none of its claims, though it may wait the convenient season for re-advancing them. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 266 *note*, We are swinging upon a hinge in advancing and re-advancing such maxims.

b. In intransitive senses.

1611 COTGR., *Remonter*,.. to reascend; readuance. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. lxxxv, Which if they misse, they yet should readvance To former height. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 142 The Vice-Chancellor retreated to Trinity College.. This done, he readvanceth to St. John's. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 254 The Russians re-advanced to Peterswalde,.. but were checked at Grossubel. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xiii. § 3 The tide which has receded, instantly begins to re-advance.

So **Readva·ncement; Readva·ncing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 1. 514 To the seruice of God, and re-aduancement of the Crosse of Christ. 1611 COTGR., *Rehaulsement*, a readuancing. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 99 The re-advancing upon it and taking it.

†**Readve·rtency.** *Obs.*—1 [RE- 5 a.] Renewed application (of the mind).

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Reflect.* 9 A Re-advertency or Re-application of mind to Ideas that are actually there.

Readvertise, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To advertise again.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 22 Who not giving me leave to go, our Lord often re-advertised me.

Readvi·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To advise again. Also *refl.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 116, I do aduise and readuise the man [etc.]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 73 The libertie for a man to repent and re-advise himselfe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 167, I was going to re-advise her to calm her spirits.

2. *intr.* To consider again; to take counsel afresh.

1598 FLORIO, *Rauisare*, to readuise, or marke againe. 1643 *Five Yrs. K. Jas.* 75 You may againe ruminate, and re-advise to make your defence. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lxxxvii, To re-advise for the better security.

Ready (re·di), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 3 rædi(ȝ); 3–5 **redi**, 3–6 **redie, redy** (7 *Sc.*), 4–5 **redye**, (6 **redey, reedy**; also *Sc.* 5–7 **reddy, reddie**, 6 **rady, radie**); 3, 6 **readi**, 6 **readye**, 6–7 **readie**, 6– **ready.** [Early ME. *rædi(ȝ), readi, redi*, in southern texts also *ȝeredi, ireadi*, etc. (see I-READY), apparently formed on the analogy of other

adjectives by the addition of *-i̯*, -Y, to OE. *rǽde* (?) or *gerǽde* I-REDE, from the Teut. stem **raid-* to put in order, prepare: see I-RAD and GRAITH *sb.* and *a.*

The form *rædi̯* is peculiar to ME., but synonymous words from the same base are common in the cognate languages, as MDu. *gereet, -reit* (Du. *gereed*), MLG. *gerēde*, MHG. *gereite, gereit*; OFris. *rēde, rēd* (mod. *ree*), Du. *reede, ree*, MLG. *rēde* (hence Da. *rede*, Sw. *reda, redo*, Icel. *reiðr*), OHG. *-reiti* (MHG. *reite*); MDu. *bereet, -reit* (Du. *bereid*), MLG. *berēde* (hence Da. *beredt*, Sw. *beredd*), OHG. *bireiti* (G. *bereit*). Mod. Sw. *redig* unentangled, clear, etc., is an independent formation from *reda* to disentangle.]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** In a state of preparation, so as to be capable of immediately performing (or becoming the object of) such action as is implied or expressed in the context.

c 1205 LAY. 8651 Julius wes al rædi [*c* 1275 readi] alse he to wolde ræsen. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 259 [He] bad al schuld be boun..Redi to his somoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXV. 10 Tho that weren redy, entriden in with hym to the weddyngis. 1450 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 511 Make oure sugites of youre cuntre to be arayyd and redy in thaire best maniere. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 698 He wrote.. commaundyng all men..to be redie in harnesse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 59 Some one be readie with a costly suite. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 22 Such kinde of Images, as might be ready at his call. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 763 His Kine with swelling Udders ready stand. 1788 BURNS *Go, fetch to me* ii, The glittering spears are rankèd ready. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 169 As soon as you have taken some refreshment,..We shall be ready.

b. *spec.* Properly dressed or attired; having finished one's toilet.

As a special sense app. limited to the 16–17th c., earlier and later instances being merely contextual applications of the general sense.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 379 Vp riseth fresshe Canacee hir selue..Noon hyer was he [the sun] whan she redy was. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Whan thou arte vp and redy, than first swepe thy house. ? *a* 1642 ROWLEY *Thrac. Wonder* II. i. [Stage Direction] Enter Pheander, ready. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 100, I rise in the morning reasonably early, and before I am ready I go round the house. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 234 Having permitted 'em time to get themselves ready, he enter'd the Chamber. 1856 THOMPSON *Boston* Gloss., *To get Ready*, to be dressed and prepared for a visit or journey.

† **c.** Used in replying to a call or summons. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 165 Ready; and I,..and I, Where shall we go? 1596 — *Merch. V.* IV. i. 2 *Duke* What, is Anthonio heere? *Ant.* Ready, so please your grace.

d. *Mil.* and *Naut.* as a word of command.

In military use shortened from *make ready* (see 15), the order to prepare the piece for firing. For the nautical uses, see quots. 1846, 1867.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Manual*, The officers, instead of giving the words *platoon, make ready*,..are to pronounce the words short, as for instance, *'toon, ready.* 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 150 The master finds that the ship will not lay her course, and tells the chief mate to 'see all clear for stays', or 'ready about'. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *About*, Ready About! an order to the crew that all hands be at their stations, ready for tacking. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Ready with the Lead*, a caution when the vessel is luffed up to deaden her way, followed by 'heave'.

2. Const. with infinitive: Prepared, or having all preparations made, *to* do something.

c 1200 ORMIN 11758 Pær wass efft te labe gast rædi̯ forr himm to fandenn. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106/176 Aungles þare weren redie I-nowe hire soule to heuene lede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 454 Than turnyt thai..And stude reddy to giff battale. 1478 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 238 And than I wol telle you when I schall be redy to come from Eton. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 The king..sayd, howe he was not as then ready to geue them a playne aunswere. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 104 To bid the Priest be readie to come against you come. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 There are some more subtile particles of matter, which are ready to fill up those void spaces. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, My nephew was ready to sail. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 20 Apparelled in exactest sort, And ready to be borne to court. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xvi. 115 We stood beside each other ready to march. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 His incorrigible imaginativeness, ever ready to force itself in amid the driest details.

b. Willing; feeling or exhibiting no reluctance.

c 1200 ORMIN 12936 Godd iss rædi̯ tunnderrſon þatt follc þatt rihht himm follȝhebþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26471 Iesus crist es redier to merci giue þan jugement. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 155 'Icham Redi', quod Reson 'to Reste with þe euere'. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. x. 337 Redi in wil forto haue suffrid marterdom. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 512 How readi God is to take vengeaunce for the oppression of his people. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* LXXXVI. 54 Thou Lord art the God most mild Readiest thy grace to shew. 1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 43 To me ever ready to show Benignity, friendship, and truth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 137 The loyal gentry declared that they were still as ready as ever to risk their lives for the old government. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 142 There is no one to whom I am more ready to trust.

c. Inclined or disposed; apt.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 609/1 They are ready allwayes to impute the blame therof unto the heavens. 1656 G. COLLIER *Answ.* 15 *Quest.* 20 They were readier to suspect themselves than Judas. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 273 He was but too ready to consider all who recommended prudence and charity as traitors to the cause of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 298 You are too ready to speak evil of men.

d. Sufficiently angry or irritated to be on the point of (doing something violent). Cf. FIT *a.* 5 b.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xvii. 4 What shal I do with this people? They are almost ready to stone me. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 12 Thay sune ar steirit up and radie to put hand in thair King. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* IV. 123 Murmuring in so open a manner, against the person of the Prince, as made him .. ready to goe besides himselfe. 1782 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 28, I was ready to snatch the breeches out of her hands.

e. Used attributively (cf. 5) in preceding senses with *infin.* after the sb. Somewhat *rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13436 Swa þatt I muȝhe findenn ȝuw All rædi̯ follc to follȝhenn me. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 19 That like as there is a ready mynde to wil, there maye be a ready mynde also to perfourme the dede. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 49 The fellow that sits next him..is the readiest man to kill him. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 359 The most ready men to cring to and serve these times. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 98 He's the readiest man living to make him sick with good Liquor.

3. Const. with infinitive: **a.** That has passed, or has been brought, into such a condition as to be immediately likely or liable (*to* do something). Also *ellipt.* in attributive use (quot. 1818).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 300 Rycht as þe ȝerde suld tremyl al, & mak all werkis reddy to fall. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 5 All is bot tynt, or reddie for to tyne. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 13 Nowe that which is disanulled and wexed olde, is redy to vanysshe a waye. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 229 Ready to sterue, and dare not touch his owne. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 50 Drawing him from one side of it to the other, till he was ready to give up the ghost. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 172 Finding all things ready to run into confusion. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1868) III. 251 He has ordered her.. only some little cordials to take when ready to faint. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 1024 The hen-dove shall not hatch Her ready eggs, before I'll kissing snatch Thee into endless heaven. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. VI. iii, A delicate spark.. Ready to burst in a colour'd flame.

b. Hence (without reference to a previous process): Likely, liable; 'fit'.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 59 Quha sailis frome thir Iles is verie radie to incur sik danger. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 183 Our last thoughts are readiest to spend themselves upon somewhat that wee loved best while we lived. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 295 The Sharp Winds are Serene Air .. being ready to cut you through. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 635 At a moment..when every thing was ready to be reported, and every thing to be believed.

4. Const. with prepositions: † **a.** With *to* or *unto* (rarely *into*): Prepared, inclined, or willing to do, give, take, suffer, etc. (what is indicated by the sb.); also occasionally, prepared for (an act). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 ȝif hie redie ben to golliche deden. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 13 þai toke me as leoun redy til pray. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXXVII. 18 For I in to scourgis am redi [1388 Y am redi to betyngis]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 275 He is redi to the feith. *Ibid.* 282 The more I am redy to wraththe. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. v. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Lyke Wax yt wylbe redy unto Lyquacyon. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 103 The Lorde, who is redie to mercie and slowe to anger. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 313, I lament that the wisdom of the flesh should be readier to godly works than the wisdom of the spirit.

b. Prepared *for* (an event, action, state, etc.).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 104 Thou shalt finde vs ready for thee still. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 107 Be readie, Claudio, for your death to morrow. 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Echoing Green* iii, Many sisters and brothers ..Are ready for rest.

5. Having the quality of being prepared or willing to act when necessary; prompt, quick, expert, dexterous (in general, or in the special manner implied by the sb.). *Ready hand, man* (see quots. 1840, 1851).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 798 Rohand, þe riche kniȝt, Redy was he ay. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliv. 1 My tonge is ye penne of a ready writer. 1552 ELYOT *Classiarius*,..a diligent persone, a ready felow. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 977 With these .. was Amurath, upon a light and readie horse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 11 So I am Your most affectionate ready Servant, J. H. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 99 Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds. 1725 — *Odyss.* III. 608 Bread and wine a ready handmaid brings. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. iv, A thousand torches..Borne by the ready slaves of ruthless law. 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* I. 43 The quickest, or, as they are called in the trade, the readiest hands. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 333 He knew that he was a ready man (a quick workman).

b. Const. *at, in,* † *of.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 8404 (Fairf.) [P]of salamon þi sone be ȝonge, he [is] ful wise and redy of tonge. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xii, And by cause that the yonge woman was redy in speche and malycious, she ansuerd forth with. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 467 As thou was louse, and reddy of thy bune. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 161 Ready in gybes, quicke-answered, sawcie. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 109 These Eunuchs are very ready at these kind of dark Contrivances. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, 'Twould surprise you to hear how ready he is at all these sort of things. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 67 Likely to be excellent Christians as they were very ready at the Bible. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. v. i, Men..in battle array, Ready in heart and ready in hand.

6. a. Of the mind or mental powers: Quick to devise, plan, comprehend, observe, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17432 (Gött.) Nu es vs nede of redi thoght. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 162 To every craft .. He hadde a redi wit to helpe Thurgh naturel experience. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 82 Suche as were of moost redy wyt couthe taken hede of alle. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 120 By and by the dinne of Warre gan pierce His readie sence. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxii, Nature had furnished her not only with a ready but a solid turn of thought. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 72 The intellect of Laud was..earnest, ready, and practical above most minds.

b. Of persons, etc.: Prompt or quick in speech, discourse, or writing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8404 He es wis and o redi tung. *Ibid.* 27566 Pride rises .. for steuen suet, for rede tung. 1461 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 2 Ye may nott faile to send hider all your bookes and some readie man for to answer unto him. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxi, A man..shall,..with a littell refection,..haue his inuencyon quicker..his tonge redyar. 1597 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Reminisc.* I. vi. 101 He had a..kind heart and a ready pen.

c. Proceeding from, delivered with, promptness of thought or expression.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 107 Til neuer a one can speak a redy woord. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 31 The ready suggestions of our own naturall wit. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, Returning a ready answer. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 124 A ready jest opens more intricacies of the true character than a siege or a battle.

7. Of action or capacity for action: Distinguished or characterized by promptness or quickness.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 322 Leonin it herde telle,..And bad him gon a redy pas To fetten hire, and forth he wente. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 13 For the redier conceiving .. behold the figure insuing. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxx, Being soone off and soone on, of a readie, though not of a wise dispatche. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. x. 292 Yeilding a ready, tho' unwilling Obedience. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 497 Gave him credit for..much readier elocution than he really possessed.

b. Characterized by alacrity or willingness in some respect. (In some cases passing into next.)

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Collect, Defended by thy moste gracious and readye helpe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 155 Beneuolence and ready minde toward their keepers and norishers. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 156 It finds the readyest Reception. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 2 He, like the world, his ready visit pays Where fortune smiles. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., I gave her my ready promise. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx, Open speech, and ready hand. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, Never was more anxious and ready way made for my Lord of Leicester. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 331/2 This is one of those abstract principles which in the present day are pretty sure to find ready acceptance.

c. Taking place quickly or easily.

1730 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 391 That when at Market they may find a readier sale. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 223 The..ready solubility [of sugar] in water.

II. 8. In the condition of having been prepared or put in order for some purpose. Const. *for,* † *to,* or with *infin.* (in some cases with suggestion of sense 2).

c 1200 ORMIN 6235 Heore leȝhe [=pay] birrþ hemm beon Rædi̯, þann itt iss addledd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5270 þair mete to þam i rede [*v.r.* redi] broght. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXII. 4 My boles..ben slayn, and alle thingis redy. *Ibid.* 8 The weddyngis ben redy. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 362 A cheyer, that euer more sholde be redy for the knyght in to sitte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii, Sir leaue your musyng and come into ye hall .. yor dyner is all redy. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 56 This your companion..hath a storie readie for your eare. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 17 Our two Cock-Boates were ready to carry to shore such as .. had clothes to wash. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1 His Horses were ready at the appointed Hour. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 15 A servant came to tell us the tea was ready. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 72 Here is a grave Just ready for thy body, Walsingham! 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 106 All awaits us ranged and ready.

b. Added to past participles (cf. 16).

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 96 The cruell men sall.. haif thair bow bent reddy in thair hand. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 72 We have a chest beneath the hatches, caulked and bitumined ready.

c. In attributive use (passing into 5).

1559 *Mirr. Mag. Hen. VI*, xix, Our kingdomes are but cares,..Our riches redy snares. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 They..when past the marke, with an other ready Arrow, can strike the rest looking backwards. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 455 Along the strand The ready vessel rides. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 16 Blessʼd that abode, where..ev'ry stranger finds a ready chair. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xl, There were sleeping dragons..perhaps, with ready spears.

9. So placed or constituted as to be immediately available when required or wished for; close at hand; handy, convenient for use.

† **a.** In predicative use. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277, I þi childhad hafdes tu..þi moder readi hwen þu pappe ȝerndes. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 42 Whon þe lust speke with me, lift þe hide sone; þou schalt fynde me redi riȝt bi þi side. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vii. 6 My time cam not ȝit, but ȝoure tyme is euermore redy. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. x. 336 Persecucioun of tirantis was redier in tho daies. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. 621 Bycause the langage of yrisshe is as redy to me as the Englysshe tong. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 b, I place fyrst by them selues, suche as are most in vse, that they may be the redier. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 155 The use of this Table is plain and ready. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 8 The next Cole-pit, or Mine .. these are so ready and obvious in almost all Places.

b. Similarly in phrases *ready to* (one's) *hand(s), ready at hand.* (See HAND *sb.* 2 and 25.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 21 He had a Somonour redy to his hond. 1530 PALSGR. 822/2 Redy at hande, *auant la mayn.* 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* f 3 The Grecians the readiest at hand had their choise. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, Systems of numbers, calculated to be ready at hand for the expediting astronomical..and other observations. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 315/2 The chief guide which both courts found ready to their hands.

c. In attributive use.

In 16th c. app. only in Sc. use, especially of money, lands, goods, etc.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 10890 (Trin.) Þat goddes son calde shal bene I shewe þe redy token to sene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 48 At Ptolome ane reddie port tha fand. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 14 The reddiest money that may be gottin for the casualite. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 125 To .. poynd, and distreinzie the reddiest cornes. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xcix. 8 This appears to be the full and ready importance of this passage. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 128 The slightest, easiest, readiest recompence. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 432 Finding there readier means of subsistence, than in the other cities of the kingdom. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, Rab .. banged out o' bed, and till some of his readiest claes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 5. 83 William found a more ready source of revenue in the settlement of Jewish traders.

10. a. Immediately available as currency; having the form of coin or money.

App. first in *ready pennies* or *pence*: cf. Da. *rede penge*, Sw. *reda* (MSw. also *redo*) *penningar*, ON. *reiðupeningar*. *Ready coin* and *ready gold* are frequent in 16–17th c. See also *ready rhino* s.v. RHINO[1], and READY MONEY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4835 [We have brought] Al redi penijs for to tell [*Gött. MS.* Redi penis we haue to tell]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6324 Ten mark of pens redy, And ten mark hys ouþer store. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 70 If 3e shuld selle alle this wode togedyr for redy Sylver. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1450 Thys lande he made sale, and toke readye golde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 42 Roger .. left behinde him in readie coyne .. fourtie thousand Markes. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 14 Procris .. surrendred the place, as soon as she saw the ready chink. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 4 What advantage might be made of the ready Cash I had. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 580/1 To turn their wrought bullion into ready sterling. 1886 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, He had never known the ready-penny so hard to come by. 1885 [see CASH *sb.*[1] 2 b].

transf. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Chameleon* 5 The chameleon .. struts as much in ready Light Which Credit gives him upon Sight [etc.].

† **b.** *Ready stock*: Surplus, amount on hand.

1661 COWLEY *Oliver Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 660 He found the Common-wealth .. in a ready Stock of about 800,000*l.*

11. Of a way, path, etc.: Lying directly before one; straight, direct, near. † *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6252 Þou sal see it cleue in tua, And giue yow redi wai to ga. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 555 Thai ga Toward mytoune the reddy way. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 310 The roy and his rout .. To Rome tuke the reddy way. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xxii, The steareſman sekes a redier course to ronne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 305 What readiest way would bring me to that place? 1667 — *P. L.* II. 976, I seek What readiest path leads where your gloomie bounds Confine with Heav'n. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxix, To the favour of the covetous there is a ready way.

b. Hence with *way* in the sense of 'method', 'means', etc.; and so *ready means*.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 58 b, The rediest way to overthrow theyr authoritie. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 127 Euerie thing that is begun with reason Will come by readie meanes unto his end. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. vi. (1840) 251 Teaching covetousness .. a ready way to assault them. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 97 This is the readiest way of knowing it. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/2 If invention be required, the readiest way to secure it is to give proper remuneration to the inventor.

12. Of payment or pay: Made or given promptly; not delayed or deferred. ? *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4835 (Fairf.) A party of siluer [we have] wiþ vs broȝt, redy payment for to telle. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 63 Redy paiement in hand he hadde. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 15 To poynd and dystrenye for the said rest and mak reddy payment thairof. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 84 His promise should passe for ready pay, and for money told on the nayle. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 267 The earl of Oxford's regiments and the foot guards haveing now ready pay, notice is given to their quarters not to trust them.

III. In phr. **To make ready.**

13. *refl.* To put (oneself) into a state of preparation; to prepare (oneself).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 At Burgh in Schrobschire to werre [he] mad him redy. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 65 We shulden maken us redy to suffre. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 425 He thaim commaunde to mak thaim redy fast. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 126 b, The garrison made them ready and bent their ordinaunce. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 27 Make your selfe readie in your Cabine for the mischance of the houre. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 8 Trees cannot .. make themselues ready to blossome [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 775 While she made her ready for her ride.

† **b.** *spec.* To array, attire or dress (oneself). *Obs.*

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 24 Whiche [chapell] the freres kepe, and there they made theym redy in ornaments, and began there a very solempne procession. 1603 DEKKER, etc. *Patient Grissil* 164 Little girls that yesterday had scarce a hand to make them ready. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 181 Neatness he neglected into slovenliness; and .. may be said not to have made himself ready for some seven years. [1721 MRS. BRADSHAW in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 91 We repair to our own chambers and make ourselves ready; for it cannot be called dressing.]

14. *trans.* To prepare or put in order (a thing or things); † to dress (a person).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 95 Syne .. lefit I nocht, til I had mad þaim redy. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 22918, I wente affore .. And made redy his passage. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226 Theyr beddes were made redy. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 157 Many a time haue I seene him made ready and vnready with great reuerence and solemnity. 1640 in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 27 There be great Preparations making ready against the Liturgy and Ceremonies of the Church of England. 1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 345 Making ready a Form. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daughter* 268 Make thine heart ready with thine eyes. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 184 While our chocolate was being made ready.

15. *absol.* To make preparations. Const. *for* († *to*), or with *inf.*; † formerly also common without const.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3876 Thai spred clathes and salt on set, And made redy vnto the mete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 718 Thai turst harnas and maid reddy. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 15 There make 3e redy to vs. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 2 Wyth the whiche menne made redy, and beseged the same castelle[s]. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 15 There make reddy for vs. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 172 To morrow you must die, goe to your knees, and make ready. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 Make ready to board him. 1689 [see REAR *sb.*[3] 7 a]. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xvii. 319 His companions made ready to fight. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. from* 1689, 29 Bolingbroke .. made ready for a revolution.

b. *techn.* in *Printing* (see quots.).

1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Amer. Print., Making Ready*—the act of getting a form ready to be printed; .. Making ready may be said to form the chief portion of the pressman's duty. 1874 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* xlv. (ed. 4) 413 Begin to 'make ready'—that is, get the impression equal and level over the whole forme.

IV. *Comb.* **16.** Placed before past participles to emphasize the completion of the process expressed by these (cf. 8 b): **a.** In predicative use. (Now frequently hyphened as in b.)

Additional examples are *ready beaten* (1617), *braced* (1596), *coined* (1603), *graithed* (1513), *grown* (1812), *mounted* (1596), *prepared* (1535), *shapen* (1571), *starched* (1602); see also READY MADE. With the early *ready boun*, which is frequent in the 15–16th c., compare ON. *reiðubúinn*, MSw. *redhoboin* etc. (Sw. *redebogen*, Da. *redebon*), which may conceivably have given the suggestion for the Eng. expression.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11595 Son was ioseph redi bun. *Ibid.* 12864 Quen he sagh iesu redi tift. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 For evere his bowe is redi bent. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxv, Mi rauunsun is alle redy boȝte. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7452 (Trin.) Greet he was & .. Al redy armed for to fiȝt. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 578 Be the gyant wase redy dyght, Torrent had slayne the dragon ryght. 1448–9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 The seides howses shull accord with the other syde the wich is now redy framed next the Freres. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* iv. 13 Aboute a fortye thousande men ready harnessed to the warre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 235 Thairfoir leif weill, be reddy bowne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 The Duke .. seeyng all the countrey ready set to hedge him in. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 542 Duckes, sometimes raw, and sometimes ready dressed. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i, If woman had been ready created, the devil .. had been married. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 121 Old Troy is ready burnt to your hands. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. xii. ¶ 29, I was the man of all others ready cut and dry for an intrigue. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 161 His doctrine, that all the varied secretions of the body are ready formed in the blood. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 57/1 Clothes ready-made, and meat ready-cooked.

b. In attributive use. (See also READY-MADE.)

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xii. 214 You will find no ready-furnished lodgings at Nice. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 62 A mass of ready-written evidence. *Ibid.* 193 Ready-prepared and scientifically-planted ground. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 290 *note*, The Americans carried over ready-built houses for sale. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr., Ready-sensitised paper* .. in sheets or in cut sizes.

† **c.** Used with *come, coming*. (Cf. B 2.) *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxv. 150 At saynt Denyse were redy come the kynge of Behayne .. and many other lordes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 104 b, For redy comming is yᵉ lord talbot .., with a puissaunt army.

17. a. In parasynthetic combs., as *ready-handed, -penned, -winged*; also READY-WITTED.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. Wks. (1847) 40/2 Two quick-sighted and ready handed virgins. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 77 You have no ready penn'd sister. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxiii, Ready-winged speech. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* i. 37 Ready-handed interpretations of judgments.

† **b.** Objective, as *ready-making*. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Appareillement*, a preparing, prouiding, readie-making.

B. *adv.* **1.** = READILY. (In later use chiefly, and now only, in compar. and superl.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 998 And al ðat euere ðe louered bad, dede abraham redi and rad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10638 Sai me .. quat i sal do, þi will wil I do redi, lo! *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 136 Your arend it xall be don ful redy. 1557 *Order of the Hospitalls* F iiij, To thintent that all things in your Office may be the rediar answered. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 319 He vnderstude al taknes perteineng to the flycht rady anuich. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* III. 158 Giving him downe a ladder at the walles foote, that hee might the readier climb up. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 56 The Earth-born Race Could move, and walk, and ready change their Place. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 279 Thou .. canst seek, and readiest find, comforts in the distresses and uses in the evils thou beholdest. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl.* Poet. Wks. III. 20 There was not .. A child who .. answered readier through his Catechism.

† **2.** = ALREADY. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 204/2 Bi the opressing of the peple .. he hath gretli enpovred and hurt the poure Ilond redy.

C. *sb.* **1.** (Usually with *the*.) Ready money, cash. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, Take up on the reversion; 'tis a lusty one, and Cheatly will help you to the ready. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iii, He was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts. 1764 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 136 Cherish your lovely spouse till you have got all her ready. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, An estate in the north, which changes masters for want of the redeeming ready. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready-money Mort.* iii, 'Some of the "ready" ' he said .. 'Gold, father—gold!'

2. (Usually with *the*.) The position of a fire-arm when the person holding or carrying it is ready to raise it to the shoulder and aim or fire.

1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenees* I. 55, I .. found the guard with his musket at the 'ready'. 1875 RUGGLES *Perils of Scout-Life* 75 They brought their pieces to a ready, as if preparing to fire. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 427/2, I approach, my gun thrown forward at ready.

Ready (re·di), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **redy(e**, 4–6 **redi-**, 6 *Sc.* **reddy**, 7– **ready**. [f. READY *a.* Somewhat rare between the 15th and 19th c.]

1. *refl.* To make (oneself) ready in any way.

a 1350 *St. Laurence* 51 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 113 Parfore, lady, redy þe For here saltou noght ful lang be. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 26 He assembled hys hostes & redied hym to wend thedere. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 782 In Ryall array he reddyit him to ryde. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcarrow* 41 They readied and steadied themselves as best they might. 1892 BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. xvii. 105 One of his thegns sprang up and readied him for the journey.

† **2.** *trans.* and *refl.* **a.** To direct (one's way, oneself, or another); to guide. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 315 To Scotlond now be fondes, to redy his viage. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 185 No man cowde redye him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but ȝif it were be aventure and happ. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 91 Eche good Cristen man .. owith to redy him toward the wey of heuen by praiers, fastyng [etc.].

† **b.** To instruct *in* (a matter). *Obs.*—[1]

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. lxi. 886 He redied him in the names of all those persons with whom he was to talke.

3. *trans.* To make (a thing) ready; to prepare; put in order. Now only *dial.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 13 His bow he has bent and redid it. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 181 If þou doist away synne þou rediest Goddis weye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5648 All the renkes to row redyn hor shippes. 1609 J. DOWLAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 23 This readied, set-to one string of wyre, strong, big, and stretched inough. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 5 When a great portion is readied for them, divers parents think they have done enough. 1867 WAUGH *Owd Blanket* iii. 53 Come in, an' sit tho deawn while eawr lasses getten yon kitchen readied (made right) a bit.

b. *Sc.* and *dial.* To make (food) ready for eating; to dress or cook.

1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. i. v. 393 His fuel to ready it with was sea-tangle. [1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 237 It is but coarse and ill-readied provision which I have for breakfast.] 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, Can a Tartar be said to cook when he only readies his steak by riding on it. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* s.v., That pork esn't readied enough.

4. *slang.* **a.** *Racing.* To prevent (one's horse) from winning, in order to secure a handicap in another race.

1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 38 'Readying' a horse and running it out of form so as to scoop the big handicap. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Nov. 489/2 A handicap of 10,000*l.* will, indeed, be worth 'readying' a horse for.

b. *Australian.* With *up*: To prepare or manipulate in an improper way for some end.

1893 *Melbourne Age* 25 Nov. 13/2 (Morris) It has been said that a great deal has been 'readied up' for the jury by the present commissioners.

Hence **Rea·dying** *vbl. sb.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 41 Þe rediynge of þaire hert, þat is, þaire hert redy to serue þe. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 5/2 Striking feats of dexterous 'readying' and 'passing' which his companion performed.

Ready-made, *ppl. phr., a.*, and *sb.* [f. READY *a.* 16 + MADE: orig. a participial phrase used only as a predicate, in later use regarded as a comb. and hyphened (even in predicative use).]

† **1.** Made ready, prepared. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 22, I se helle opyn, & my place redy made þere. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 185 They haue euer .. tymber readye made to make a hondred gales or more. 1588 WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiauel's Art Warre* VII. 102 b, Yᵉ fortifications being readie made.

2. Of made or manufactured articles: In a finished state, immediately ready for use; now *spec.* of articles which are offered for sale in this state, in contrast to others of the same kind which are made to order.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 312 Whanne he sih and redy fond This cofre mad.] 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 19 Dan, Iauan, and Meusal haue brought vnto thy markettes, yron redy made. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 Neyther is there in Scotland .. leather to make harnesse for their horse, as Saddels, Bridels, &c. But they haue all these thinges readie made out of Flaundyrs. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 498 To each one, a Gowne and a hood ready made. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 A Coffee-hane (so they call the place where they sell it [coffee] ready made). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 515 They expect to buy understanding and sentiments, as they do wares, ready made, at a shop. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 337 To move the bridge, ready-made, to its place. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 20, I fell to cutting out that jacket last Monday, .. better to have bought one ready-made. 1875 in Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lix. *notes* V. 321 Never buy cheap ready-made clothing of any kind whatsoever.

b. In phrases used attributively.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vi. (1886) 20 [He] repaired to a ready-made clothes establishment in the Palais Royal. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xviii. 151, I used .. [to] admire the garments in a ready-made clothes shop.

3. Hence applied to any thing or person which exists in a finished or complete form, either naturally or as the result of some process; freq. used with depreciatory force, in allusion to the inferiority of certain 'ready-made' articles of trade.

1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 102 A good Wife must be bespoke, for there is none ready made. 1801 MOORE *To*—— Poems 88 You will be An angel ready-made for heaven! 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, We all nowadays .. elect our leaders instead of taking them ready-made.

b. In attributive use.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 44 A shop of ready-made Bankruptcy and Famine. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 41 Some ready-made face Of hypocritical assent. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 64 He carries about with him certain ready-made formulas. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 64 Their own Richard's Castle was a ready-made outpost of the Norman King.

4. Pertaining to, dealing in, ready-made articles.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. P 7 The ready-made warehouse, where I bought these dresses. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 39 True enough, thought I, this is the Ready-made Age.

5. *sb.* A ready-made article; *esp.* a ready-made garment or suit of clothes.

1882 *Standard* 18 Dec. 8/3 Traveller wanted for the Ready-mades for the Midland Counties. 1898 *Daily News* 9 May 3/6 Stocks of cloths, especially ready-mades.

Rea·dy mo·ney. [READY *a.* 10 a.] Coined money, cash, as being immediately available for use; also, immediate payment in coin for anything bought. (In common use from 15th c.)

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii, A marchand of this cite, Hade..euiryche 3ere thre hundrythe pownde, Of redy monay, and of rowunde. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, *c.* 27 § 7 The Capytayne..agreyd to have .. the said therde parte in redye money and nott in vitayles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. x. (1614) 295 Readie monie is their surest riches, because the Grande Signior is their surest Heire. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 P 2 He had at this Time fifty Pounds in ready Money. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* iii. 19 No man..ever thinks of borrowing money to spend, so long as he has ready money of his own. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 468 The company was in great difficulties for ready money.

Prov. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Twelve Pence* Wks. I. 72/2 The Prouerbe true doth say That ready money euer will away.

Hence **Rea·dy-mo·ney** *attrib. phr.*

1. Characterized by immediate payment in money for articles bought.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 546 P 3 He cannot expose that to the hazard of giving credit, but enters into a ready-money trade. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, Having been hitherto a ready-money trade. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 79/2 The transactions .. require only ready-money dealing. 1898 J. B. WOLLOCOMBE *From Morn till Eve* x. 236 The landlord carried on a ready-money business.

2. Paying ready money.

1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 221, I think you will like to have these ready-money gentry come amongst you. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 3/1 Within handy reach of every ready-money housekeeper in the kingdom.

Rea·dy-mo·neyed, *a.* [f. prec.] a. Possessing ready money. b. Of the nature of ready money. (In quot. *fig.*)

1810 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 314/1 Mr. Elwes is, perhaps, the richest ready-moneyed commoner in England. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xi. 175 Giving ready-monied, actual happiness for a draft on the future that may not be honoured.

Rea·dy re·ckoner. [READY *a.*] A table, or collection of tables, showing at a glance the results of such arithmetical calculations as are most frequently required in ordinary business, housekeeping, etc.

1757 D. FENNING (*title*) The Ready Reckoner; or, Trade's most useful Assistant. 1811 S. SIMPSON (*title*) The Readiest Reckoner ever invented. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, Abstract calculations of figures, or references to ready-reckoners. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 327/1 This book ..contains a diary.., an almanack, a ready-reckoner [etc.].

Ready-witted, *a.* [READY *a.* 6 a.] Of a ready wit or intelligence; quick of apprehension.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 127 b, Manie grosse heads, by continuall studie become readie witted. 1784 BURNS *Ep. J. Rankine* i, O rough, rude ready-witted Rankine. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, Varney was as bold-faced and ready-witted as he was cunning and unscrupulous. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. xxxi. (1878) 175 Dorothy was not sufficiently ready-witted to see the danger of this position.

Hence **Rea·dy-wi·ttedness.**

1884 *Spectator* 20 Dec. 1700/2 The ready-wittedness and power of observation, which makes in semi-civilized communities the successful doctor.

†**Reaf.** *Obs.* Also 3 ræf, ræu-. [OE. *rēaf*, usually regarded as a special sense of *rēaf* spoil, booty (see REAVE *v.*), but the precise relationship is not quite certain.] A garment, mantle.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 12 Ne hæfdes ðu wede *vel* reaf brydlic. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Mæsse hakeles & cantelcapas & reafes. *c* 1205 LAY. 23760 Warp he an his rugge a ræf swiðe deore. *Ibid.* 26636 Romanisce leoden mid ræue bihonged.

Reaf(e, variants of REIF, plunder(ing).

Reafen, obs. form of RAVEN *sb.*[1]

Reaffe·ct, *v.* **1.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To affect (†aim at, have liking for, etc.) again or anew.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 174 The Germane..will hardly..be brought ever in heart to re-affect the Papacie.

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XII. 328 Iphigenes ..seemed to re-affect the desire of Living. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 128 If I kill him, I can never hope to enjoy him, who living may become sensible of his errour, and re-affect me.

2. [RE- 2 a.] To affect in return.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 144 Those Phantasms.. which have already affected the said Seat of Knowledge.. and have been re-affected by it.

Reaffi·rm, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* To confirm anew. *Obs.*—[0]

1611 FLORIO, *Raffermare*, to re-affirme, to re-confirme.

2. To affirm or assert anew.

a 1842 CHANNING *Perfect Life* i. (1873) 25, I close with re-affirming the truth that I have aimed to impress. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1289/2 The electors have since..reaffirmed and strengthened that decision.

Hence **Reaffi·rmer,** one who reaffirms.

1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* II. v. 231 They were only re-affirmers with new emphasis of the ancient faith.

Reaffi·rmance. [RE- 5 a.] = next.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 208 A persisting therein without Revocation of his Error, or a Re-affirmance thereof after such Revocation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 45 Nothing more than a re-affirmance of the still more ancient standing law of the kingdom. 1881 G. W. HERVEY *Manu. Revivals* vi. 45 At such a time the true Gospel may need a reaffirmance and defence.

Reaffirma·tion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed affirmation; reassertion.

1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 100 The dogmatic re-affirmation of Eucharistic doctrine. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 642/2 The..criticism..concludes with a reaffirmation of the great influence of the antique on Raphael.

Reafo·rest, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* To restore to the legal status of a forest. *Obs.*

1667–8 *Act* 19 & 20 *Chas. II*, *c.* 8 § 5 All the other Waste Lands aforesaid shall be and are hereby reafforrested and shall from henceforth be governed by Forrest Law. [Hence in Manley (1684), Phillips (1706), and later Dicts.]

2. To replant with trees; to cover again with forest. Hence **Reafo·resting** *vbl. sb.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 5/1 The great importance of reafforesting the denuded soil in over-cleared countries. 1890 W. MEYNELL *J. H. Newman* 2 His scheme for the reafforesting of England.

So **Reafforesta·tion.**

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/2 The question as to how the work of reafforestation is to be done.

†**Reaffu·nd,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pour on again.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 57 If..the oylely liquor of his proper sulphur..be drawen forth..and be reaffunded and distilled [etc.].

So †**Reaffu·sion.** *Obs. rare.*

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 326 The spirit by reaffusion and powring off..will extract the whole tincture of the Vegetable. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. vi. 371 By the Reaffusions of fresh Menstruum on the dry Calx of Gold.

Reaflac: see REFLAC *Obs.*

Reagency (rĭ|ē·ĭ·dʒĕnsi). [RE- 2 a; cf. REACT *v.*[1]] Reactive power or operation.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 284 Christianity..as a re-agency of destruction to all forms of idolatrous error. 1852 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1856) 12 The re-agency of these London sufferings did..enforce the use of opium.

Reagent (rĭ|ē·ĭ·dʒĕnt). [RE- 2 a; cf. REACT *v.*[1]]

1. *Chem.* A substance employed as a test to determine the presence of some other substance by means of the *reaction* which is produced.

1797 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 115 The liquor..being examined by the re-agents commonly used, afforded no trace of matter in solution. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 27 Boyle..introduced the use of tests or reagents, active substances for detecting the presence of other bodies. 1880 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 346 Injecting various reagents into the tissues of leaves.

2. A reactive substance, force, etc. (Sometimes directly *transf.* from prec.)

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* 27 Civilization is a reagent, and eats away the old traits. 1865 M. PATTISON *Serm.* 109 Mind is a reagent against society. 1880 W. MACCORMAC *Antis. Surgery* 113 The antiseptic method is not the mere employment of any single reagent.

†**Rea·ggravate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a, after med. L. *reaggravāre* (1501 in Du C.), It. *raggravare* (Florio), F. *réaggraver* (15th c.): cf. next.] *trans.* To make still heavier.

1611 COTGR., *Rengraver*, to reaggrauate; reinforce, renew. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 72 Reseruing to Himselfe and his successors power to aggrauate and reaggrauate the censures and penalties against them.

Reaggrava·tion. *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *reaggravātio*; cf. obs. F. *réaggravation* (15th c.; the usual word is *réaggrave*). See prec. and AGGRAVATION 3.] The second warning given to a person before final excommunication.

1611 COTGR., *Reaggravation*, a reaggrauation; and (particularly) the last, and most direfull excommunication of offendors. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Before they proceed to fulminate the last excommunication, they publish an aggravation, and a re-aggravation. 1864 [see AGGRAVATION 3].

Rea·ggregate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To collect or bring together again. Hence **Rea·ggregated** *ppl. a.*; **Reaggrega·tion.**

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiv. 347 Simply a re-aggregated granite. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 45 A proportionate diminution of temperature..reaggregates them in a solid mass. 1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Instit.* 243 The minglings of peoples and institutions, the breakings up and re-aggregations..destroy the continuity of normal processes.

Rea·gitate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To agitate again.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. IV. *Comm.* p. XXXIV, Certain minute moveable bones..provided to re-agitate the air.

†**Reagnize,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To recognize.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient* 30 They will .. remember their former Paradisiacal state upon its recovery, and reagnize their ancient home.

†**Reagree,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a + AGREE *v.* 4.] *trans.* To reconcile, make up again.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. cxiv, Fain to see that glorious holiday Of union which this discord re-agreed.

Reaisun, obs. f. REASON. **Reak,** (†) var. of RAKE *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] **Reak(e,** obs. ff. REEK *sb.* and *v.* **Reake,** obs. f. RECK *v.*; (†) obs. var. of REACH *v.* **Reaklesse,** obs. var. of RECKLESS. **Reakn-,** obs. Sc. f. RECKON *v.*

†**Reaks,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 6–7 **reakes, 7 reeks, reax:** and *sing.* 9 *Sc.* **reik.** [Of obscure origin: cf. FREAK. The precise relationship to REX is not clear; the evidence is not decisive for the view that *rex* is the original form.] Pranks, wanton or riotous tricks or practices. Chiefly in phr. *to keep* or *play reaks* (very common in 17th c.).

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Lookes of Louer forsaken* Wks. 15 Such reakes the rage of loue in thee had wrought. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) U i, The owner of the House, where these Reaks were Played. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 95 The olde reakes hee kept with the wenches in Queenes Colledge Lane. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 25 They may be rather called Reakes then Reuells. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1694) 475 Throwing books at one another's heads and playing such Reaks as if Hell were broke loose. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, Mony a daft reik he has played.

Comb. 1611 COTGR., *Ribleur*, a disorderlie roauer, .. outragious reakes-player.

Real (rī·ăl, rē·ăl), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **reall.** [Sp. *real*, sb. use of *real* adj., royal:—L. *rēgāl-em*: see REAL *a.*[1], and RIAL *sb.*]

1. A small silver coin and money of account in use in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries. **a.** The old Spanish *real de plata* (still current in Mexico, and largely circulated in the United States up to *c* 1850) = an eighth of a dollar, or 6½*d.* **b.** The present Spanish monetary unit, *real* (*de*) *vellon* (not current as a coin) = a quarter of a peseta, or about 2½*d.*

The *real of plate* was formerly known in the northern U.S. by the name of *Mexican* or *Spanish shilling*, in the south by that of LEVY *sb.*[2] See also BIT *sb.*[1] 8 b.

1611 COTGR., *Real*, a Reall, or Spanish sixpence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. x. (1614) 795 Euery Indian payeth tribute to the King [of Spain] twelue Reals of Plate. 1622 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 97 The Muscovites.. carry them [Rixdollers] to the Mint, as they do also Spanish Reals. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 89 All they owed to the crown .. which does not amount to less than sixty millions of reals. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 359 The highest price is 48 reals vellon. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* II. xiii. 84 The money..was paid to me in quarter-dollars, reals, and medios, which it took me more than an hour to count.

†**2.** *Real of eight* = *Piece of Eight* (EIGHT 2 d). *Obs.*

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. I. ii. 14 It being all one to me to be paid my Money in 8 single Reals, or to be paid the same in one Real of eight. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 38, 4 French vessels, whereof one..had still a hundred thousand reals of eight abord her. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. ii. 31 The prize money, which was estimated at 100,000*l.* and 240,000 reals of eight.

†**Real,** *a.*[1] (and *sb.*[2]) *Obs.* Also 4–5 **reale,** 4, 6–7 **reall;** *pl.* 5 *Sc.* **reaws.** [a. OF. *real* (12th c.) = Prov. *real*, *reial*, Sp., Pg. *real*, It. *reale*:—L. *rēgāl-em* REGAL. As a variant of RIAL and ROYAL, the form chiefly occurs in MSS. written about 1400.]

A. *adj.* Royal, regal, kingly.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3879 A real pauiloun he þer seye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1597 Al þat real aray reken schold men neuer. 1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 379/1, I amonges other restreyned my Lord of his fredom, and toke upon me..Power Reall. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. iii. 560 Brute ..byggyd in his land a towne, Yhit realle [and] off gret renowne. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 197 The qweene held a real Cristmasse aftir at Walingford. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 109 He edified the reall palace named Neptunus. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 23 Then whome I knowe not a more .. pretious, reall, magnanimous, bountious.

B. *sb.*[2] A royal person. *rare.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 91 Reffusynge the reule of realles kynde. *Ibid.* III. 301 Whanne realles remeveth,.. And carieth ouere contre ther comunes dwelleth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. i. 105 Gyve any male Of Reaws might fundyn be Worth to have that realté.

Real (rī·ăl), *a.*[2], *adv.*, and *sb.*[3] Also 5–7 **reall.** [a. OF. *real*, *reel* (13th c. in Godef.), or ad. late L. *rēālis*, f. *rēs* thing, etc. + -AL.]

The precise sense is uncertain in the following early instances of the word:—*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Real, *realis*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13/31 Reall, *realis*. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* To iudic. Perusers 169 Some of his new-minted Epithets (as Reall, Intrinsecate, Delphicke).

A. *adj.* **1.** Having an objective existence; actually existing as a thing.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 307 Is there no exorcist

Beguiles the truer Office of mine eyes? Is't reall that I see? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 210 That some such apparitions were not Imaginary, but Reall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 310 Whereat I wak'd, and found Before mine Eyes all real, as the dream Had lively shadowd. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 748 But from these create he can Forms more real than living man. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 130 A real visible object and its optical image differ in this respect.

b. In *Philosophy* applied to whatever is regarded as having an existence in fact and not merely in appearance, thought, or language, or as having an absolute and necessary, in contrast to a merely contingent, existence.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 150 An Hircocervus or any other Fictitious Being is true and real with respect to the Simple Essences or Natures. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 369 Thought we own pre-eminent, and confess the reallest of Beings. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 79/1 Numberless absurdities, such as, that.. forms or sensible qualities are real things independent of their subject and the sentient beings who perceive them. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 3 He [Locke] admitted real essences, or essences of individual objects, which he supposed to be the causes of the sensible properties of those objects. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) I. 343 The perfections are unquestionably real existences: 1893 BRADLEY *Appearance & Reality* XXVII. (1897) 552 The more that anything is spiritual, so much the more is it veritably real.

c. *Real money*, current coin or cash (esp. as opposed to imaginary money or money of account).

1685 PETTY *Will* p. v, An estate of about 1300*l.* in ready and real money. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 71 Real monies are coins of any kind of metal, made current by the authority of the state.

d. *Math.* Of quantities. (Opposed to IMAGINARY I c, or IMPOSSIBLE 2.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Root*, If the value of x be positive, *i.e.* if x be a positive quantity,.. the root [of an equation] is called a real or true root. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 150/2 Here a and b are meant to be real algebraical quantities, that is, reducible to positive or negative whole numbers or fractions.

e. *Optics.* (See quot.)

1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 130 If an image consist of points through which the light actually passes it is called real;—in other cases virtual. Hence a screen placed in the position of an image will receive illumination only when the image is real.

2. Actually existing or present as a state or quality of things; having a foundation in fact; actually occurring or happening.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 114 His real habitude gave life and grace To appertainings and to ornament, Accomplished in himself, not in his case. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 7 Time .. denotes nothing real in its self existing..and so can argue nothing as to the real existence of things from all eternity. *c* 1689 PRIOR *To Chas. Montague* 4 He can imagin'd pleasures find, To combat against real cares. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 18 Our inward feelings, and the perceptions we receive from our external senses, are equally real. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. ii. (1817) 288 The malady was real, the cure was real, whether the popular explication of the cause was well founded or not. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 122 More terrible These sights and sounds from the disastrous sky Than all the real terrors of the Plague. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. 36 The Caracci school .. combined..the study of the antique with the observation of real life. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Ess. 115 From Christianity's being a real source of cure, for a real bondage and misery. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* III. ii. (1888) II. 208 We call..an event Real which occurs or has occurred, in contradistinction to that which does not occur.

b. *Real presence*, the actual presence of Christ's body and blood in the sacrament of the Eucharist.

The precise sense attached to *real* depends on the belief held as to the nature or mode of the presence. In the Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches it implies the presence (by transubstantiation or consubstantiation) of the actual body and blood of Christ; by the Church of England it is held that the body and blood are present 'only after an heavenly and spiritual manner'.

1559 FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. (1709) 25 Doctor Cranmer..did most constantly affirme and defend the real Presence of Chryst's Bodye in the Holie Eucharist. 1563 [Latimer in] FOXE *A. & M.* 979/1 This same presence may be called moste fitly, a reall presence, that is a presence not fained, but a true and faythfull presence. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 12 Confessing the reall presence, and that the manner thereof transcended his apprehension. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 32 And to explain what your forefathers meant By real presence in the Sacrament, After long fencing..Your salvo comes, that he's not there at all. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 78/1 This account of the Romish doctrine concerning the real presence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 332 Wickliffe..seems to have agreed with the present Church of England, in denying a bodily but acknowledging a real spiritual presence in the sacramental elements. 1882 M. CREIGHTON *Hist. Papacy* I. ii. (1899) I. 124 Wyclif did not deny the real presence of Christ in the elements; he denied only the change of substance in the elements after consecration.

3. That is actually and truly such as its name implies; possessing the essential qualities denoted by its name; hence, genuine, undoubted.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vi. 401 Ecclesiasticall lawes made, cannot bynd the universall churche of Christe, without the reall assent .. of the sea apostolike. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 2 That which alone is material, namely the real participation of Christ..by means of this sacrament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 413 Planets..real Eclips Then sufferd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 ₱ 3 Homer tells us that the Blood of the Gods is not real Blood, but only something like it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 51 Pressing down the whole by the weight of a real monarchy. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 12 Dressing like a real, and driving like an amateur coachman. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iv. (1878) 52 It was evidently real and not affected doubt.

b. Natural, as opposed to artificial or depicted.

1718 POPE *Arachne* 158 A real bull seems in the piece to roar, And real billows breaking on the shore. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* Pref. (1828) 2 In removing Wood, for the purpose of creating Real Landscape, plants of a large size are necessarily employed.

c. *Mus.* (See quots.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xiv. 83 Counterpoint in more than four real parts, i. e. 'parts which proceed together, and yet have each a different melody'. *Ibid.* xix. 160 A fugue with a subject, the answer to which gives every interval by exact and simple transposition, is called a real fugue. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* v. § 139 If .. the quality of the intervals is exactly the same in the imitations as in the pattern, the sequence will be real, i. e. exact. .. A real sequence is much rarer than a tonal one.

4. a. That is actually present or involved, as opposed to *apparent*, *ostensible*, etc.

1716 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* 18 Aug., Whatever I write will be the real thought of that hour. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 307, I doubt not they delivered their real sentiments. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 644 *note*, There lurks the real reason at the bottom of the ostensible one. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 279 With regard to the real explanation of these effects, it may be shown [etc.]. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 249 An imperturbable perception of the real relations of things.

b. The actual (thing or person); that properly bears the name.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 9 The Kings reall, or his stamped face. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 One of them to his thinking favoured very much his companion, and as he was about to follow them, his reall companion called him to come back. 1704 [see HORIZON 3]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 244 The bag..may rather be considered as a supplemental womb. In the real womb, the little animal is partly brought to perfection. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 175 She went the real pace, having passed this extent of country in forty-five minutes. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive*, It was absurd to regard him as the real master of Hindostan. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 5 From the real sun, rising and setting;—from the real atmosphere [etc.].

c. *The real thing*: The thing itself, as contrasted with imitations or counterfeits; hence *slang*, the 'genuine article'.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 15 He is the real thing, and no mistake. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Notebks.* II. 37 Represented with the vividness of the real thing.

5. † a. Sincere, straightforward, honest. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.).

1597 BACON *Ess., Ceremonies & Respects* (Arb.) 24 He that is only reall had need haue exceeding great parts of vertue. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 51 The Dutch hath an honest and reall manner of dealing. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 35 If his intentions were real. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 173 Supposing he should be real and sincere. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. i, If I could believe thee real, my joys would be compleat.

† b. True or loyal *to* another. *Obs.*

1642 EARL OF CLANRICARDE in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 79 To haue a person soe full of worth and honour to be firme and reall to me. 1690 *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II*, 91 Which, had England been real to the confederate, might have been easily wrested again out of his hand.

c. Free from nonsense, affectation, or pretence; 'genuine'.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 18 They hated banter, wish'd for something real. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* ix, Phoebe's presence made a home about her. .. She was real! 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* XXXVI, She had been so near real people who meant every bit of their lives.

II. 6. *Law.* (Opposed to PERSONAL.)

a. Of actions, causes, etc.: Relating to things, or *spec.* to real property (see c).

In early use freq. placed after the sb., and with pl. in *-s*.

1448 *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) App. 139 Any action real personall and myxte apon any person or persons. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 4 All actions realles, hereafter shalbe conueied, perpetrated, or sued for any landes. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 41 If the villaine be demaundant in an accion reall, or plaintife in an action personal. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 155 Pleas reall and mixt for landes are and must be sued at home. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 342 All matters or causes, criminall or reall. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 117 Real actions .. which concern real property only. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 491 After a real action was barred by length of time. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. ix. 512 Real actions, brought for the specific recovery of freeholds.

b. Connected in some way with things or real property: (see quots. and Wharton's *Law Lexicon*).

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 578/2 Lands, Tenementez and other Possessions .. in demeane and reall possession. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 48 How much should bee due, where no Custome, Composition real, or other sufficient Priuiledges takes place. 1666–88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 694 (*heading*) Real Rights. *Ibid.* 797 Disposition .. of certain Lands, Baronies, and others, in Real Warrandice of other Lands formerly Disponed. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Customs are said to be real; that is, they determine all inheritances within their extent. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 28 A real composition is when an agreement is made between the owner of the lands, and the parson or vicar,..that such lands shall for the future be discharged from payment of tithes, by reason of some land or other real recompence given to the parson, in lieu..thereof. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 53 Real evidence, that which is afforded by a being belonging, not to the class of persons, but to the class of things. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. 59 Real rights (property in things real or real property) are rights which are inheritable. 1837 tr. *Guizot's Hist. Civiliz.* iii. 89 Personal legislation, in contradistinction to real legislation, which is found upon territory.

c. Consisting of immovable property, as lands and houses; esp. *real estate* (see ESTATE *sb.* 11).

1641 *Decay Trade* 2 The price and measure of all our other meanes both personall and reall. 1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 209 A present estate, either real or personal. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 8 Securities of lands and houses [are] rendered, indeed such as we commonly call them, real securities. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 ₱ 5 Their real Estate shall be immediately vested in the next Heir. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 169 The word effects, without the word real, will not .. comprehend land. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 9 Things real comprise not only the land itself, but also such incorporeal rights as issue out of or are connected with it. 1870 PINKERTON *Guide* 27 A sale of real estate by order of Orphans' Court..must be public.

d. *Chattels real*: (see CHATTEL 4 b).

7. † a. Consisting of actual things. *Obs. rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. ix. (1614) 698 The ceremonies they used to them, were .. verball prayers, reall offerings. *Ibid.* IX. xiv. 912 The Colonie .. haue not onely sent verball, but reall commendations of the place.

b. Relating to, concerned with, things.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Superer.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 162 The most endlesse altercations; being generally rather verbal, then reall, and more circumstantiall, then substantiall. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 143 Logicke is a Rationall, not reall art. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130 Making your discoveries and observations public, for..the advancement of real philosophy. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xv. 64 A Real is when the Attribute of the Question is real; as, 'is a Place a Superficies?' or so. 1845 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 235/1 Those which are called real Definitions, viz. which unfold the nature of the thing. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. i. 8 Propositions .. of which the terms stand for things external to us, unit and individual as..'the earth goes round the sun'..; these I call real propositions, and their apprehension real.

† c. Of written characters: Representing things instead of sounds. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 2 We understand further, that it is the use of China, and the kingdoms of the High Levant, to write in characters real, which express neither letters nor words in gross, but things or notions. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. iii. § 5. 13 A Real universal Character, that should not signifie words, but things and notions. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Character*, The real character is no chimera; the Chinese and Japonese have already something like it.

d. Corresponding to actuality; true.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 87 But, though we can neither see God, nor our souls, we may and can have a real idea of both, without a sensible vision. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxx. § 5 Ideas of substances are real, when they agree with the existence of things. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11 (1875) 32 The impossibility of expanding our symbolic conception of self-creation into a real conception, remains as complete as ever. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 287 Whether a story be real in fact or only real in meaning.

† 8. Essential, important. *Obs.*—1

1620 LD. HERBERT *Corr.* in *Life* (1886) 349 This being the reallest,..I need not insist upon some less essential forms.

9. Attached, or pertaining, to scholastic Realism.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr., One holdeth this, an other that. One is reall, an other nominall. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 156 Profound in all the Nominal And Real ways beyond them all.

10. *Real school* [tr. G. *realschule*]. Applied to a class of schools in Germany which occupy themselves mainly with the sciences and modern languages, as subjects of practical utility. Hence *Real scholar*.

1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 552 *Realschulen*, real schools..because they are less occupied with the study of languages (Verbalia) than with the knowledge of things (Realia). 1836 *Ibid.* 269 The best of our former Real Scholars, when brought into collation with the Latin Scholars could, in general, hardly compete with the most middling of these. 1885 *Guardian* 6 May 697/3 Chapters on the State schools, whether..real schools, or gymnasia.

III. 11. *Comb.*, as *real-hearted*, *-minded* adjs.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* ii. (1870) 37 The more real-minded the philosopher is, and the less he is the mere echo of others. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 66 Would..real-hearted men respect him now?

B. *adv.* (Usually with adjs.) Really, genuinely. Also more loosely in later use (chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*): Very, extremely.

In early use properly an adj. qualifying the phrase ('good turn', etc.) which follows, and only at a later period apprehended as an adv. qualifying the adj. ('good', etc.).

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 35 The reallest good turn that can be done from one man to another. 1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* No. 17. 116 An Opportunity of doing a real good Office. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 283 The burning of three real good and substantial houses in this town. 1827 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 448 Last Friday was a real fine day. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* vi, It looks real nice. 1887 MABEL WETHERAL *Two N.-C. Maids* XXV. 174, I was real put out to think how [etc.].

C. Absolute or as sb. (*sb.*3) (Nonsense)

† 1. = REALIST 1. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 93 The wey of the nomynallys and reals is dyuers. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI, 298 Those dissenting and contradicting Sectes of..Realles and Nominalles. 1684 S. G. *Angl. Spec.* 801 W. Ockham headed the Nominals against the Reals, followers of Scotus.

2. A real thing; a thing having (or conceived as having) a real existence, either in the ordinary or in a metaphysical sense.

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 142 The names of His imposing; there is no surer place in logic than from them. His nominals be reals. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 82 Hereunto we know not how to assent in the Generall, as having met with some whose Reals made good their representations. *c* 1810 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 332 If we will confound actuals with reals. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 60 A material of reality, a Real pure and simple, which in itself is neither this nor that, but the principle of reality for everything.

† **b.** A piece of real property. *Obs. rare.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 26 And so of immoveables and realls if aliened by the Husband in his lifetime.

3. *The real*: That which actually exists, contrasted (*a*) with a copy, counterfeit, etc., (*b*) with what is abstract or notional.

1818 Coleridge *On Poesy or Art*, For this does the artist for a time abandon the external real in order to return to it with a complete sympathy with its internal and actual. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* xxxvi, And the Real is His song. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, Thus ended..the ideal of life for Augustine St. Clare. But the real remained. 1870 Newman *Gram. Assent* I. v. 135 Religion has to do with the real, and the real is the particular.

Real, obs. form of Reel *sb.*

Realgar (rĭ¦ælgăr). Also 8 **realgal.** [a. med.L. *realgar*, ultimately from Arab. رهج الغار *rehj al-ghār* 'powder of the cave': cf. Sp. *rejalgar*, F. *réalgar* (earlier *realgal*, *reagal*, *riagal*), It. *realgale*, and see Resalgar.] The native or factitious disulphide of Arsenic (1 b), also called *red (sulphide* or *sulphuret of*) *arsenic* and *red orpiment*, used as a pigment and in pyrotechnics.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 230 þou schalt in no maner leie þerto realgar, ne noon violent þingis. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg., Interpr. Strange Wordes* s.v., Realgar is made of brymstone, vnsleked lyme, and orpigment. It kylleth rattes. 1685 Boyle *Salubr. Air* 75 Divers native Orpimental Minerals, to say nothing of Realgar because it is a factitious combination of Orpiment and Sulphur. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 199 A Medicine made of red Arsenick, or Realgar Powdered. 1771 Woulfe *ibid.* LXI. 126 Arsenic forms a reddish mass like realgar. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 457 Sulphur and arsenic readily unite by fusion, and form a red vitreous semitransparent mass. The same substance is found native in different parts of Europe, and is called realgar. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 298 Realgar of Arsenic was in ancient times employed in Medicines, and still is in India.

Reali, variant of Really *adv.*[2] *Obs.*

Realie, obs. Sc. form of Really *adv.*[1]

Reali·gnment. [Re- 5 a.] A new alignment. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1889 in *Public Opinion* 27 Apr., That the time has come for a partisan realignment on the vital economic concerns of to-day. 1896 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXIII. 700 There need be no realignment of contemplated business plans.

Realism (rĭ·ălĭz'm). [f. Real *a.*[2] + -ism; perh. after F. *réalisme* or G. *realismus*.]

1. *Philos.* **a.** The scholastic doctrine of the objective or absolute existence of universals, of which Thomas Aquinas was the chief exponent. (Opposed to Nominalism and Conceptualism.) Also in later use: The attribution of objective existence to a subjective conception.

1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. 187 Scotus and his disciples were the great maintainers of Realism. 1846 Wright *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. vi. 236 The struggle between nominalism and realism, under different forms, has continued even to the present day. 1874 Fiske *Cosmic Philos.* II. 401 By a subtle realism, he projects the idea of himself out upon the field of phenomena, and deals with it henceforth as an objective reality.

b. Belief in the real existence of matter as the object of perception (*natural realism*); also, the view that the physical world has independent reality, and is not ultimately reducible to universal mind or spirit. (Opposed to Idealism 1.)

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 293, I would be inclined to denominate those who implicitly acquiesce in the primitive duality as given in consciousness, the Natural Realists or Natural Dualists, and their doctrine, Natural Realism or Natural Dualism. 1872 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. VII. xix. 491 It cannot..construct its argument, without making many times over that assumption which Realism makes but once. 1881 R. Adamson *Fichte* 219 The opposition between Hegelianism on the one hand, and scientific naturalism or realism on the other.

2. Inclination or attachment to what is real; tendency to regard things as they really are; any view or system contrasted with Idealism 2.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 127 It is only so far idealism, as it is at the same time, and on that very account, the truest and most binding realism. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 180 Faithful assiduous studies..of which, knowing my stubborn realism,..he told me little. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 274 The realism of his mind makes him a better critic of the hard Judaical element. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 126 Let us replace sentimentalism by realism, and dare to uncover those simple and terrible laws which, be they seen or unseen, pervade and govern.

b. The principle of giving practical subjects the chief place in education. (Cf. Real *a.*[2] 10.)

1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 270 One..with a stronger bias to realism, in the higher instruction, than is of late..easily to be found in Germany.

3. Close resemblance to what is real; fidelity of representation, rendering the precise details of the real thing or scene.

In reference to art and literature, sometimes used as a term of commendation, when precision and vividness of detail are regarded as a merit, and sometimes unfavourably contrasted with idealized description or representation. In recent use it has often been used with implication that the details are of an unpleasant or sordid character.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. viii. § 8 (1883) III. 103 To try by startling realism to enforce the monstrosity that has no terror in itself. 1863 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor., My Farm of Edgewood* 236 Let me illustrate by a little talk, which I think will have the twang of realism about it. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 27 There is a curious realism in the difficulties which beset the re-establishment of Odusseus in his dominions. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shak.* 136 The one is a typical example of prosaic realism, the other of poetic reality.

b. A real fact or experience.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* X. i. II. 558 A life-pilgrimage consisting..of realisms oftenest contradictory enough.

Realist (rĭ·ălist), *sb.* (and *a.*) [f. Real *a.*[2] + -ist; cf. F. *réaliste*.]

† **1.** One who occupies himself with things rather than words. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 19 When as it is a greater glory now to be a Linguist, then a Realist. 1623 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 30 He that only sings unto God (the vocale professor) he doth but talk of his wondrous work, but he that psalmes it (the realist in Christianity) he glories in his holy name.

2. *Philos.* An adherent or advocate of Realism (as opposed either to Nominalist or to Idealist).

a 1695 Wood *Hist. & Ann. Univ. Oxon.* an. 1340 (1792) I. I. 437 The faction now of the Nominalists and Realists being very rife and frequent in the University. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. iii. § 4 In the colleges of learning, some are for the nominals, and some for the realists. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vi. 130 He fancied himself, however, a philosopher, and took a part in the quarrel between realists and nominalists. 1836–7 [see Realism 1 b]. 1864 Bowen *Logic* x. 330 The Realist, who believes in the objective validity of our external perceptions. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* I. vii. (1887) I. 217 While the Idealist conceives his one principle as a restlessly active Idea, the Realist conceives his as something objective.

3. a. One devoted to what is real, as opposed to what is fictitious or imaginary.

1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 370 He is a realist, terrific to all talkers, and confused truth-obscuring persons. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept., The multitude of protectionists do not dream. They are hard, if mistaken, realists.

b. An artist or writer addicted to realism.

1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 337 No modern realist has excelled in quaint homeliness .. Piero's study of a Nativity. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 193 [Fielding] is, indeed, as hearty a realist as Hogarth.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, realists.

1845 Maurice *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 644/1 It was this realist spirit.., which really held back the nominalism of the schools. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* ii, As long as the nominalist and the realist schools of thought keep up their controversy. 1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch Club* 1 They direct attention to good realist landscape.

Realistic (rĭ¦ălĭ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.]

1. Characterized by artistic or literary realism; representing things as they really are.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 How realistic or materialistic in treatment of his subject is Swift. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 63 Crabbe, like all realistic writers, must be studied at full length. *Ibid.* vi. 193 His scenery is as realistic as a photograph. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 421/2 A woman in a realistic novel murders her child.

b. That conceives or imagines (a thing) as real.

1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 171 That realistic mode of conception in which alone a true atoning doctrine can rest in peace.

2. Concerned with, or characterized by, a practical view of life.

1862 'Shirley' [J. Skelton] *Nugæ Crit.* x. 436 Carlyle's .. speculative genius (for his genius is speculative, however realistic it may appear in certain aspects). 1869 Seeley *Ess. & Lect.* iii. 87 Could not be reconciled to life by any plain view of things, by any realistic calculations.

3. Of or pertaining to realists in philosophy; of the nature of philosophical realism.

1874 J. Fiske *Cosmic Philos.* I. I. v. 122 The realistic tendency—the disposition to mistake words for things—is a vice inherent in all ordinary thinking. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 362 The Realistic view inclines to treat general principles of this kind .. as designations of mere matters of fact, which might have occurred differently [etc.].

Hence **Reali·stically** *adv.*, in a realistic manner, with realism. Also **Reali·sticize** *v.*, *trans.* to make realistic.

1868 H. C. Merivale in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 476 Let us look a little more closely and 'realistically', as the phrase now runs, at the features of New World landscape. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 233 [He] painted the truth as realistically as Crabbe. 1900 H. D. Traill in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 200 (*heading*) Romance Realisticized.

Reality (rĭ¦æ·lĭti). Also 6 **realyte**, 7 **reallity.** [ad. med.L. *realitas* (1120 in Du Cange), or F. *réalité* (16th c.): see Real *a.*[2] and -ity.]

1. The quality of being real or having an actual existence.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 49 Sigebertus sayth, Realyte they ioyned to their sacramentall breade, to make the people beleue it to be Christes naturall body. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 20 Your discourse .. hath no Realitie or Essence in it. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* III. xl. 250 The reality of his Conferences with God. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 6 Lucretius .. makes no doubt of the Reality of Apparitions. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* I. 4 It proves the general reality of the circumstances. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 63 Fancy's thin creations to endow With manner, being, and reality. 1861 E. Garbett *Boyle Lect.* 13 The presence or absence of faith .. no more affects the reality of the truths revealed, than sight creates the material objects of the natural world.

b. of feelings, etc. (with implication of sense 2).

1649 Cromwell *Let.* 19 Oct. in *Carlyle*, By these you will see the reality of my intentions to save blood. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 36 The Port had never till then question'd the Truth and Reality of the Proposals. 1693 T. Power in *Dryden's Juvenal* xii. Argt., He professes the reality of his Friendship, and the sincerity of his Intentions.

c. Correspondence to fact; truth. ? *Obs.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 72 The reality of the assertion seemed however then incredible to Dr. Spry.

d. Suggestion of, resemblance to, what is real.

1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xiii. (1858) 431 The simplicity and reality of a teaching which took its stand on the ordinary sights and sounds still seen and heard in the same land. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/1 The showy girl and her showy accessories were reproduced on the canvas with almost startling reality.

† **2.** Sincere devotion or loyalty *to* a person; sincerity or honesty of character or purpose. *Obs.*

1652 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* (ed. 3) V. xviii. 466 We want not a will but wait a time, to expresse our reallity to the Emperour. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 126 A perfect confirmation of the opinion I ever cherished of your reality. 1665 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 187, I believe there is nothing but reality among the partys. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 22 In token of the abovesaid Sachims reality in this Treaty. *a* 1761 Law *Comf. Weary Pilg.* (1809) 54 If thy faith and desire does not seek and cry to Christ for them in the same reality as the lame asked to walk and the blind to see.

† **b.** A sincere expression of opinion or feeling.

a 1679 T. Goodwin *Work of Holy Spirit* VII. Wks. 1704 V. 165 Will you take one of Paul's realities? (I must not term them complements).

3. Real existence; what is real; the aggregate of real things or existences; that which underlies and is the truth of appearances or phenomena.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. *Psychorois* Pref., God doth not fill the World with his Glory by words and sounds, but by Spirit, and Life, and Reality. 1663 Cowley *College* Wks. 1710 II. 623 To carry it on from Discourse and Design to Reality and Effect. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VII. xvi, Like sweet reality among Dim visionary woes. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 16 What morning's dreams had promised, proved Reality when eve drew near. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 178 The universe of Reality is built on Truth. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* I. vii. (1887) I. 217 Limitations..imposed by Reality on itself and within which it is.

b. *In reality*, really, actually, in fact. † Also *in reality of fact.*

1679 B. Thorogood *Succession* 5 Not by fiction of Law, but in reality. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 229 In reality, the life of a Corsair is most wretched life. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 13 This Saying .. amounts, in reality of Fact, to no more but this. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 321 The military being now in appearance, as well as in reality, the sole power which prevailed in the nation. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 321 Doubtless they intend thereby to benefit the cause of religion, but they are in reality doing it serious injury. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 166 In words, he does; in reality, he does not.

4. A real thing, fact, or state of things.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 113 Not to receive figures for realities. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 165 ¶ 1 To distinguish between Realities and Appearances. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 68 'Tis grave philosophy's absurdest dream, .. That .. earth has no reality but woe. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 239 What effort of the imagination could transcend the realities here presented to us? 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* VII. (1885) 200 Their genuine success for a time has been enough to show that they rested on a reality.

5. The real nature or constitution *of* something; also without const., the real thing or state of things.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. XXX. § 2 Our simple Ideas are all real, all agree to the Reality of things. 1756 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 404 You entertain notions very different from the reality of the case. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 130 He probably suspected..that the appearance of the heavens did not agree with the reality.

b. That which constitutes the actual thing, as distinguished from what is merely apparent or external.

1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive*, A formal grant of the powers of which he already possessed the reality. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Thick walls and turrets at the angles gave the whole the aspect and the reality of a fortress. 1878 J. P. Hopps *Jesus* VII. 27 The reality and not the mere show of prayer.

6. *Law.* † **a.** = Realty[2] 3. **b.** (See quot.)

1628 Sir E. Coke *Upon Littleton* II. xi. § 177 Chattels .. Reall, because they concerne the realitie. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In a Law-sense, Reality or Realty is oppos'd to Personalty. 1845–56 *Bouvier's Law Dict. U. S.* s.v. *Real, Reality of Laws*, those laws which govern property, whether real or personal, or things; the term is used in opposition to *Personality of laws.*

Realizable (rĭ·ălaizăb'l), *a.* [f. Realize *v.*[2] + -able.] That may be realized, in senses of the vb. (Common from *c* 1860.)

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 254 He is establishing a property realisable only by his death. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 379 Warmth..was realizable and apparent. 1881 G. Allen *Vignettes fr. Nature* ix. 88 A hopeful progress towards a..realisable Paradise in the future.

Hence **Re·alizableness, Re·alizably** *adv.*; also **Re·alizabi·lity** (in recent Dicts.).

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Feb. 3/3 All the little details which give charm and realisableness to biography. 1885 *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 3/3 Its persons and its situations alike are well and realisably conceived.

Realization (rī·ələizē·ʃən). [f. REALIZE *v.*² + -ATION.] The action or result of realizing.

1. The action of making real or investing with reality; the process of becoming or being made real; conversion into real fact.

1611 COTGR., *Realisation*, a realization, a realizing, a making real. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 148 Conscious of the .. value of his lofty views, and desirous of dying for them .. to secure the trust of their realization. 1815 WRAXALL *Hist. Mem.* I. 243 No reflexions .. on the indecorum .. in the proceeding interposed to prevent its immediate realization. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxvi. 132 There is as yet no sign of the realisation of the fears which he expressed.

b. A case or instance of this.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 259 Such a realisation of high morals .. as the world has not yet beheld. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 38 The rider seemed one with his craft, an amphibious realization of the centaur.

2. The action of forming a clear and distinct concept, or the concept thus formed.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 157 His own views were rather dim .. conceptions than any full realization of the truths which flashed across rather than dwelt upon his mind. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 299 His [Colet's] faith stood simply on a vivid realization of the person of Christ.

3. a. The action of converting (paper money, property, etc.) into a more available form; in later use chiefly applied to the sale of stock, or of a bankrupt's estate, in order to obtain the money value. **b.** The action of obtaining or acquiring (a sum of money, a fortune, etc.).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 61 In 1777, a judicious realization of the paper took place; and silver, with national bank notes, form a sure medium. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Proc. Parl.* 12/2 When the estimate .. was brought before the Committee, .. doubts were stated as to the realization of the net revenue. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 52 Some authority .. which should superintend the realization of the resources of the country. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 9/3 Bankruptcy legislation .. should intrust the creditors with the realization of the insolvent's estate. 1887 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/8 After a rise of nearly one in French Rentes some realisations were inevitable.

attrib. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 6/1 The new company was to be a realisation company, and not a trading concern. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 July 6/1 The price of the stock .. relapsed on some realisation sales.

†**Re·alize**, *v.*¹ *Obs.*—° [ad. obs. It. *realizzare*: see REAL *a.*¹ and -IZE.] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Realizzare*, to reallize or make Kingly.

Realize (rī·ələiz), *v.*² [f. REAL *a.*² + -IZE, perh. after F. *réaliser* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To make real, to give reality to (something merely imagined, planned, etc.); to convert into real existence or fact; † to show the reality or truth of (a statement).

In common use from *c* 1750 with a variety of objects, as ideas or ideals, schemes, theories, hopes, fears, etc., and freq. in passive.

1611 COTGR., *Realiser*, to realize, to make of a reall condition, estate, or propertie; to make reall. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 22 It will be as hard to apprehend, as that an empty wish should remove mountains; a supposition which, if realized, would releave Sisyphus. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 322 We shall but make up the story of Icarus, and realize the fable. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 517 Rich death, that realizes all my cares, Toils, virtues, hopes; without it a chimera! 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Boothby* 20 Dec., Designs are nothing in human eyes till they are realised by execution. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* v. 46 In Support of the Truth of these Deductions, let us now endeavor to realize them; by shewing that such Consequences did in Fact arise in ancient Greece. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 6 Nor has the experience of any officer realized the stories which all have read. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 441 These expectations were rarely realised. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 154 Ideals are none the worse because they cannot be realized in fact.

b. To make realistic or apparently real.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, *Dangle.* Well, that will have a fine effect. *Puff.* I think so, and helps to realize the scene. 1865 *Strauss' Life Jesus* II. II. lxxxii. 299 The introduction of features that tend to realize and strengthen his account.

absol. 1859 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. viii, He [Goethe] does not so much idealize as realize. 1885 JANE HARRISON *Stud. Grk. Art* vii. 305 There the artist seemed well-nigh compelled to realism, and after all he has realized ideally.

c. To convert *into* by making real.

1872 LOWELL *Dante* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 207 His instinct as a poet .. realized her into woman again.

2. To make real as an object of thought; to present as real; to bring vividly or clearly before the mind.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 146 A lively faith realizeth things, and makes them present. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 P 1 An Act of the Imagination, that realises the Event however fictitious, or approximates it however remote. 1798 *Geraldina* II. 235, I conjure up frightful forms which my imagination realizes. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 806/1 To a certain degree the story realizes him.

b. Const. *to* (the mind, a person).

1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 37 It is the use .. of faith to reallize to the soul the invisible things. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, It was .. so realized to me, that .. I could not be persuaded but that it was .. true. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Domestic Life*, The child realizes to every man his own earliest remembrance.

c. Especially *to* (oneself or one's own mind).

1694 in C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* (1853) II. 369 Let us now realize unto ourselves that great and notable day of the Lord. 1778 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 538 Realize to yourself the consequence of having a congress despised at home and abroad. 1842 ARNOLD in *Life* (1844) II. 313 Strengthen my faith, that I may realize to my mind the things eternal. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 170 They might thus realize to themselves something of the earnestness which animated the elder Christian artists.

3. To conceive, or think of, as real; to apprehend with the clearness or detail of reality; to understand or grasp clearly.

In early use chiefly American, and frequently condemned as such by English writers about the middle of the 19th c.

1775 J. NEWTON *Cardiphonia* Let. to Nobleman No. 18 (1857) 96 Even these are much concerned to realize the brevity and uncertainty of their present state. 1781 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 281 My heart realizes your feelings on the occasion, and cordially sympathizes with yours. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 47 She cannot realize the change we must undergo. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 115 He is compelled to realize at every moment the possibility of the extremes of life. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. xiv, When her mother died she was too young to realize the situation.

absol. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attila* II. 47 You realise—Torture and then the executioner .. but torture first.

b. With subord. clause as obj.

1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 68 Can they realize what we suffer? 1817 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. v. 117, I never could have realised that I should have borne the parting .. so well. 1891 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 17 Scott .. evidently failed to realize how far superior is Clara Mowbray to all his other heroines.

c. *U.S.* To have actual experience of.

1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 138 To-night we shall realize a more terrible scene still. 1791 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 62 That you may find it [national happiness] in your nation, and realize it yourself.

4. To convert (securities, paper money, etc.) into cash, or (property of any kind) into money.

After F. *réaliser*, first used *c* 1719 in connexion with the speculations over Law's scheme, in the sense of converting securities into cash or permanently valuable property. Hence Johnson, perh. influenced by the phrase 'real property', gives as one sense of the word 'To convert money into land'; this, however, is unsupported by quotations.

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 225 Substantial securities .. to be realised and converted into cash. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* I. 25 One more voyage I must make, to realize the property I have in that quarter of the globe. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (1876) 3 When he retires from business it is into money that he converts the whole, and not until then does he deem himself to have realized his gains. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 21 Realizing what he could of his impoverished estates, and emigrating to Australia.

b. *absol.* To realize one's property; to sell out.

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 93 Caron de Beaumarchais has realized .. to the tune of £30,000 or £40,000 a-year. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ii, He realised with great prudence while this mine was still at its full vogue. 1887 R. LODGE *Mod. Europe* xxii. § 12 (1897) 510 On application the holder of one of these *assignats* could realise in land.

5. To obtain or amass (a sum of money, a fortune, etc.) by sale, trade, or similar means; to acquire for oneself or by one's own exertions; to make (so much) out of something.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XC. 411 About four millions of dollars might be realised with great ease. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxii. (1783) III. 46 You, sir, who have realized a fortune. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit.* III. 166 Thus happily realizing a sum far beyond her expectations. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. ii. (1852) 71 The nett profits realised by those engaged in all departments of industry.

transf. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* 6 Mar. in *New. Lett.* (1903) I. 224, I have been extremely lucky .. in realizing so .. respectable a servant out of the great sink of London.

b. Of property or capital: To bring (a specified amount of money or interest) when sold or invested; to fetch (so much) as a price or return.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* (1852) 398 Have checked the transfer of capital from England to America, notwithstanding the high rate of profit it realises in the States. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. ii. 313 There would evidently be a much greater demand for them than if the same pictures realised a hundred guineas each. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 647/1 His duty was to see that the property realised its full value.

c. *intr.* With advb.: To turn out (well or ill) when sold.

1884 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Nov. 4/4 The liabilities are estimated at £130,000, and the assets will, it is assumed, realise well.

Hence **Re·alized** *ppl. a.*; also **Re·alizedness.**

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 113 A tax on what is called realised property, that is, on lands, houses, the public funds, mortgages, and such-like securities. 1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Ethical Stud.* 119 Taking pleasure to be the feeling of the realizedness of the will or self. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 268 The realized morals of a people find an expression in their usages and laws.

Realizer (rī·ələizəɹ). [f. REALIZE *v.*² + -ER¹.] One who or that which realizes.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 74 Miserable was the delusion of the late mad realizer of mad dreams. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 188 Sleek placemen—knowing realizers of present pay.

Realizing (rī·ələizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of REALIZE *v.*²

1611 [see REALIZATION 1]. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s. v. *Realiser*, Misers call realizing, the hoarding up of Gold or Silver. 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot* Wks. 1826 IV. 277 Suppose 1,200,000*l.* to be annually realised (of which we actually know no more than the realising of six hundred thousand). 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 153 The realizing of one or two of your dismal reveries. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vi. 226 It has frequently been seen what difficulties attended the realizing of revenue.

attrib. 1895 *Boston Herald* 21 Mar. 5/7 Realizing sales caused irregularity and nervousness.

Realizing (rī·ələizin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That realizes, in senses of the vb.; esp. *a realizing sense* (U.S.).

1768 WHITAKER *Two Serm.* II. 39 A realizing view and perception of the moral .. glory of God. 1806 J. VAILL in *Memoir* (1839) 95, I have .. a fixed and realizing sense of the truths contained in the word of God. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 243 The vivid Leonardo da Vinci, the grasping realizing Titian. 1838 H. BLUNT *Seven Ch. Asia* 75 A more realizing communion with God. 1897 HOWELLS *Landlord Lion's Head* 324, I ought to go, so that it can be brought home to me, and I can have a realising sense of what I am doing.

Hence **Re·alizingly** *adv.*, in a realizing manner.

a 1849 J. H. EVANS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 151 Then may I realizingly remember, that [etc.]. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 232 Her subservience .. compelled her to think realizingly of any scheme he allowed her darkly to read.

Reallich(e, obs. forms of REALLY *adv.*¹ and ².

Re-allo·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To allot afresh.

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. § 1. 6 The practice of re-allotting from time to time portions of the arable or meadow land is occasionally noticed in later times. 1885 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 445 The conduct of the company in cancelling and re-allotting the shares.

Hence **Re-allo·tment.**

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 21 The annual re-allotment involves an equality of subdivisions.

†**Re-ally·**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **realy,** (7 **re-aly**), 6 **re-allie,** 7 **really, re-ally, re'ally, reallee.** [a. obs. F. *realier, -yer, reallier*, var. *ralier, rallier* to RALLY *v.*¹; see RE- 2 and ALLY *v.*]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* **a.** = RALLY *v.*¹ 1. Also with *up.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 59 Pompee .. was discomfyte .. and had agayn realyed his folk, and gevin thame bataill. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 144 The sawdan .. realyed his folke about hym. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 21. 495 Masanissa .. not suffering them to re-ally themselues, draue them quite out of the field. 1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 152 The enemy did not pursue, which gave us time to stop and really our men.

b. To connect, unite (again) *to* or *with.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 621 To acquaint and re-aly me with that people and condition of men that have most need of us. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 32 The Ministers of this Church will never be able to stand .. until .. they .. re'ally themselves to that Primitive Harmony.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = RALLY *v.*¹ 4.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 47 Thai war discomfyte .. bot efter that, thai realyd. 1596 Z. I. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderberg* I. 36 They reallied & assembled themselues together neare Alchria. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 66 That the Errors of State and Church, routed by these late stirs, may not re-allee hereafter.

3. *trans.* To form (plans) again. *rare*—¹.

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 23 Before they could new counsels re-allie.

†**Re·ally,** *adv.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4 **reali, real-(l)ich(e, realych,** 4–6 **real(l)y,** 6 *Sc.* **reallie.** [f. REAL *a.*¹ + -LY².] Cf. RIALLY. Royally.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1426 Þe messageres riȝt realy were arayde, for sope. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 171 He hadde i-reigned nobliche and realliche þritty ȝere. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1569 Ful really thai rade about .. To justing and to turnament. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 36/1 Realy wrought with sterres lyke yf it were ye heuen. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 93 He .. callit [him] to the supper and bankitit him werie reallie.

Really (rī·əli), *adv.*² Also 5 **rialliche,** 6 *Sc.* **reallie,** 6–7 **reallie.** [f. REAL *a.*² + -LY².]

1. In a real manner; in reality; in point of, or as a matter of, fact; actually.

In later use commonly placed immediately in front of the word or phrase on which emphasis is laid.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvii. (1869) 49 With inne this bred al the souereyn good is put; .. bodiliche and rialliche, presentliche and verreyliche. 1528–37 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 161 My dysfortune hathe byn .. not only with yntellectyon to have thought yt, but exteryally and really I have fulfyllyd the same. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 172/1 He held this opinion, that it was not the body of Christe really, the whiche was sacramentally vsed in the church. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 180, I will that twenty pounds .. shalbe paid to the said feoffees when they shall really begin the said worke. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 16 He imagined that which is said to be above as to us, was really the upper part of the world. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* XXXVII, To have right Notions of the Deities; As that such Beings really are. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 P 9 The Account of such things as have really happened. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 21 Frequented only by such as really went for relief. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 287 The popular prophets of this country were all really or affectedly mad. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxxiii, How the God Apis really was a bull, And nothing more. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 It soon appeared that the government was really directed, not at Dublin, but in London. 1886 LD. ESHER in *Law Rep.* 32

Chanc. Div. 26, I do not think that any of the cases that were cited did really prove that assertion.

b. Used to emphasize the truth or correctness of an epithet or statement; hence = positively, indeed.

a **1610** Healey *Cebes* (1636) 140 Hee.. shall be really blessed, and lift up beyond the pitch of misery. **1687** A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 70 The Janizaries .. seem to be sacred; and really I know no Order of Militia in the World, that is so much respected. **1722** De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1754) 5 This last Bill was really frightful. **1772** *Test Filial Duty* II. 180 He was really very useful, perfectly commode. **1824** Hood *Whims & Oddities, May-day* (1857) 308 A really pretty maiden, and worthy of the honour. **1834** R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 378, I really think this illness is being a good thing for me. **1874** Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 207 It is really a pity that this is not true.

c. Coupled with *truly*.

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. xiii, The word really and truly signifies no more at this day. **1828** Moir *Mansie Wauch* xx. 302 This was really and truly a terrible business. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 435 The king is really and truly a Catholic. **1852** Dickens *Bleak Ho.* II. xv. 195 'Have you money for your lodgings?' 'Yes sir', she says, 'really and truly'.

2. Used without syntactical construction: **a.** As a term of asseveration or protest.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 132 Is't not possible to understand in another tongue? You will do't, sir, really. **1728** Gay *Begg. Op.* III. viii, But really, Mistress Lucy [etc.]. **1819** Keats *Let.* 22 Sept., How fine the air .. Really, without joking, chaste weather. **1841** De Quincey *Homer* Wks. 1853 VI. 338 Really no: a dyspeptic demigod it makes one dyspeptic to think of! **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 61 Why really, I said, the truth is that I do not know.

b. Interrogatively.

c **1815** Sir D. Wilkie in Pinnington *Life*, etc. (1900) 75 Wilkie looked, smiled, and in the most unconscious manner said, 'Rea-al-ly!' **1893** *Scribner's Mag.* June 787/1 She exclaimed, 'Really? It is really true?'

†**3.** Sincerely, honestly, truly. *Obs.*—1

1650 T. B[ayley] *Worcester's Apoph.* 79, I protest my Lord, I speak, said Redman, really; he is coming.

†**4.** In the usual course of things, naturally.

1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 89 Diseases.. whether they come really, or by accident, as fractures.

†**5.** *Math.* Used with reference to an equation having real roots. *Obs.*

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Math.* 128 In every Prepared Equation Really constituted, which has .. all its Terms.

Realm (relm). Forms: *α.* 3–5 **reaume**, 4 **reeaum, reawme**. *β.* 4 **reome**, 4–5 **reem**(e, **regm**(e, 4–6 **rem**(e, **reame**, 5 **reyme, reiem, reamme**, *Sc.* **reime**, 6 **ream**. *γ.* 4–5 **reum**(e, 4–6 **rewm**(e. *δ.* 4–8 **realme**, 4– **realm**. [a. OF. *reaume, realme, reialme* = Prov. *re-, reyalme*, OSp. *rea(l)me*, It. *reame*:—pop.L. **rēgālimen*, f. L. *rēgālis* regal, royal: see also Rialm and Royalme.

The earliest form adopted in Eng. was *reaume*, which subsequently appears also in the reduced forms *reame* or *reme* and *reume*. The more etymological spelling *realm* appears somewhat later, and did not finally become the standard form till about 1600.]

1. A kingdom. Now chiefly *rhet.*, and in such phrases as 'Statutes of the Realm'.

α. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114/276 Þare nas Man In engelond þat hadde so gret power Of þe reaume ase seint thomas. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 135 Þat he ne schuld wiȝtli in þis world neuer weld reaume. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 87 Þe kyng committed þe destourbance of þe reawme to þe bisshop of Durham. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* I. viii, It was a grete shame .. to see suche a boye to haue a rule of soo noble a reaume.

β. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 1642 (Kölbing) Þou hast made flem Þe riȝt aires out of þe rem. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 99 To beo kyng .. And rule þe reame. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Sovereign lord and noble Kyng, ȝe be welcome oute of ȝoure reame of Fraunce, into this blissed reme of Englond. **1483** Caxton *G. de la Tour* G iv, God.. sent to hym and to his reame many euyles. **1575** Laneham *Let.* (1871) 3 Born both indeed within the Ream heer, but yet of the race of Saxons. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 53 And to your willes both royalties and reames Subdew.

γ. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4033 Rewme ogayne rewme ..sal ryse. **1382** Wyclif *Matt.* iv. 8 The deuel .. shewide to hym alle the rewmys of the world. **1417** K. Henry V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 62 How the said Duc Johan governeth him towardes us and oure Rewme of Englande. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 5552 That roiall rewme which in hand [ye] hold, And þat ye gouerne now. **1562** A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 147 So lairdis vpliftis mennis leifing ouir thy rewme.

δ. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 93 Kynges and knihtes scholde .. Rihtfuliche Raymen þe Realmes a-bouten. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III. 86 Hou that a worthi king schal reule His Realme bothe in werre and pes. **1456** Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 11 His disciplis .. convertit realmes and regionis. **1535** Coverdale *Amos* ix. 8 The eyes of the Lorde are vpon the realme that synneth. **1591** Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1185 Nobilitie, .. The Realmes chiefe strength and girlond of the crowne. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IV. 234 Wandring many a famous Realme And Country. **1705** Hearne *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 92 The Duke of Argyle is to be created a Peer of this Realme. **1765–9** Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 599 To the common law, and to their own by-laws, not contrary to the laws of the realm. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 247 Persons who are out of the realm at the time when a fine is levied. **1871** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 99 His work in his island realm, instead of being ended, was hardly begun.

transf. **1733** Pope *Ess. Man* III. 184 The ants Republic, and the Realm of bees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** The kingdom of heaven, or of God.

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xliv. 3 Þe reum of þe whilke is nane endynge. **1380** *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 94 The Reme of þis fadyr ys callyd Holy chyrche. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 39 Þe reume of god is pes & ioy in þe holi goste. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 In the whiche there be..many pleasures in many realmes, that we here shall neuer knowe. **1813** Shelley *Q. Mab* VI. 106 The avenging God! Who..sits High in heaven's realm.

b. Any sphere or region. (Sometimes with suggestion of a ruling power.)

c **1374** Chaucer *Boethius* II. pr. ii. 24 (Camb. MS.) Thou þat art put in the comune Realme of alle, ne desire nat to lyuen by thin oonly propre ryht. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* IV. viii. 45 His soule descended downe into the Stygian reame. **1757** Gray *Bard* 72 Proudly riding o'er the azure realm In gallant trim. **1784** Cowper *Task* VI. 579 He that hunts Or harms them there .. Disturbs the economy of Nature's realm. **1816** J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. ii. 309 The realms of Hell are gleaming fiery bright. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Personal* Wks. (Bohn) II. 132 New means were employed, and new realms added to the empire of the muse. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 626 Loss of sensory and motor power in the realm of the nerve affected.

c. The sphere, domain, or province *of* some quality, state, or other abstract conception.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 133 Thir Legions..Scout farr and wide into the Realm of night. **1682** Dryden *Mac-Fl.* 6 In prose and verse..Through all the realms of Nonsense absolute. **1725** Young *Love Fame* VII. 62 A realm of death! and on this side the grave! **1781** Cowper *Hope* 651 The realms of Sin, where Riot reels. **1812** J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* I. 148 Lift thy queen-like diadem O'er these thy realms of rest. **1830** Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 101 Thro' the garden I was drawn—A realm of pleasance. **1873** Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. ix. 385 The fairest realms of fancy.

d. A primary zoogeographical division of the earth's surface.

1876 Wallace *Distrib. Anim.* I. 61 In an elaborate paper ..(Bulletin of Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, vol. 2), Mr. J. A. Allen proposes a division of the earth .. as follows: 1. Arctic realm .. 8. Australian realm. *Ibid.* 68 The following terms are proposed: realm, region, province, district..; the first being the highest, the last the lowest and smallest subdivision. **1895** Beddard *Zoogeogr.* 78 The fewness of the peculiar genera and their alliance with Australian forms seems to render it necessary to place the entire Polynesian realm within the Australian.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*realm raiker*, †*rape*; *realm-bounding, -destroying, -o'ershadowing, -sucking, -unpeopling* adjs.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 472 The wide-extended ocean, the *realm-bounding mountains. **1643** Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A iij, Their .. *Realme-destroying, Church-subverting selfe-seeking. **1810** Montgomery *West Indies* II. 60 The dun gloom of *realm-o'ershadowing trees. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 307 All *Realme raikaris to put furth of the land. **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xlix, For *realme rape spareth neither kin nor frend. **1633** *Costlie Whore* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, These *realme-sucking slaves, That build their pallace upon poor mens graves. **1777** Potter *Æschylus* 495 He in *realm-unpeopling war Wasted not his subjects' blood.

Hence **Rea·lmic** *a.*, of or belonging to a realm; **Rea·lmist**, a supporter of the realm (in quot. *attrib.*); **Rea·lmlet**, a little realm.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 149 Individual, realmic, and epicosmic. **1883** Swinburne *Les Casquettes* xi, As flowers on the sea are her small græn realmlets. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/2 When petty party politics shall have been forgotten in the rise of a great Realmist League.

Realme, obs. (erron.) form of Ream *sb.*[3]

Realmless (re·lmlės), *a.* [f. Realm + -less.] Destitute of a realm.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 19 His old right hand lay .. Unsceptred: and his realmless eyes were closed. **1843** Lowell *Prometheus* Poet. Wks. (1879) 32/1 Realmless in soul, as tyrants ever are. **1863** Ld. Lytton *Ring Amasis* II. 282 Sethos the realmless prince, immoveable, before Amasis the usurper.

Realness (rī·ălnės). [f. Real *a.*[2] + -ness.] The fact or quality of being real; reality, truth.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 181 It hath brought realnesse of comfort and peace into it. **1675** Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 147 This expression is used .. to note out the truth and realness of the thing. **1835** Browning *Paracelsus* III. Wks. 1896 I. 38/2 Demonstrate to itself The realness of the very joy it tastes. **1872** J. Ross *Ministry Reconcil.* 53 A deep feeling of realness must pervade her spirit. **1885** *Science* 27 Nov. 472/2 There is such a freshness, .. and such a realness to his narration that one is willing to overlook his many deficiencies in the art of expression.

Re-a·lter, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To alter again. **1816** Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIV. 347, I began to scribble, to alter, to read, and re-alter. **1824** Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 6 He has a passion for bricks and mortar, and ..diverts himself with altering and re-altering.

†**Re·alty**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **realte**, (4 -tee, **reaulte**), 7 **realty, -tie**; 4 **reiate, reaute**, *Sc.* reawte, (rewate). [a. OF. *reauté, realté*:—pop.L. **rēgālitāt-em* Regality: see also Rialty and Royalty.]

1. Royalty; royal state, dignity, or power.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 5006 Alle þe clerkes vnder god coube nouȝt descriue..þe realte of þat day. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 335 Kynghod ne knyȝthod..Helpeþ nouȝt to heueneward .. ne reaute of lordes. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 134 Now will I speke of sum of þe principall iles of Prestre Iohn land, and of þe realtee of his state.

b. Used as a title.

1400 in *Royal & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 23 Likit yhour Realte to wit that I am gretly wrangit be the Duc of Rothesay.

2. *Sc.* **a.** A kingdom, realm.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 593 Thiddir somownys he in hy The barownys of his reawte. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. i. 62 Na thare consent,..Prejwdycyale suld [noucht] be Till off Scotland the realté.

b. A town or district under the immediate jurisdiction of the king; a regality.

1438 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 32 Vyth help and supple of the lordis of the realteys geyff neyd be.

Realty[2] (rī·ălti). Also 5 **realte**, 7 **-tie**. [f. Real *a.*[2] + -ty.]

†**1.** Reality. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Realte, *realitas*. **1627** W. Sclater *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 99 The man [leads into Error] through realty, or opinion of learning, or sanctity, or both. **1644** Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 47 He is King of kings .. truly so, kings upon earth are onely such .. more in resemblance, than realtie.

†**b.** A reality, a real thing. *Obs.*—1

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xii, We may see The nearly couching of each Realtie.

†**2.** Sincerity, honesty. *Obs. rare.*

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 170 He tould the Ambassador that he needed not doubt of his realty in observing such capitulations. **1667** Milton *P. L.* VI. 115 That such resemblance of the Highest Should yet remain, where faith and realtie Remain not.

†**3.** A real possession; a right. *Obs. rare.*

1618 J. Wilkinson *Of Courts Baron* 120 b, If any man hath fished, hawked, or hunted within this Lordship .. you must present them, for they are the Lords Realties. **1635** Chapman & Shirley *Chabot* I. ii, That kings do no [? *read* not] hazard infinitely In their free realties of rights and honours Where they leave much for favorites' powers to order!

4. *Law.* Real property or estate. (Real *a.*[2] 6 c.)

1670 Blount *Law Dict., Realty*, is an abstract of real, and distinguished from Personalty. *a* **1683** Scroggs *Courtsleet* (1714) 109 In Action of Debt which concerns the Realty. **1766** Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxiv. 385 Our courts now regard a man's personalty in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his realty. **1851** Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 186 The realty of a man who died intestate, was divided equally among his sons.

Realy, variant of Really *adv.*[1] *Obs.*

†**Ream**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hréam**, 2–3 **ream**, 3 **ræm, rem**. [OE. *hréam*, of obscure origin; hence Reme *v.*[1] The *sb.* is common in OE. and early ME., but is not found after *c* 1250.] Clamour, outcry, shouting.

c **897** K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* lv. 427 Ðætte swiðe wære ȝemaniȝfaldod Sodomwara hream & Gomorwara. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* II. 336 Ðam halȝan were wæs ȝeþuht þæt þæs ȝefeohtes hream mihte beon ȝehyred ȝeond ealle eorðan. *c* **1205** Lay. 11280 Scottes huuen up muchelne ræm & Octaues folc nam flem.

b. *esp.* Noise of wailing or lamentation; hence, great sorrow, distress, or trouble.

Beowulf (Z.) 1303 Hream wearð in Heorote..Cearu wæs ȝeniwod. *a* **900** Cynewulf *Christ* 594 Swa mid Dryhten dream, swa mid deoflum hream. *c* **1200** Ormin 8137 Þe33re wop & te33re ræm Comm full wel till hiss ære. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2325 To arisen from ream to aa lestinde lahtre. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1213 ȝef eni mon schal rem abide, Al ich hit wot ear hit i-tide.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A cry (of grief).

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 164 Swiþ feole ȝeinde..wiþ reowfule reames. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1962 He missed Ioseph..wende him slagen, set up an rem.

Ream (rīm), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **réam**, 4–5 **rem**, 5–6 **reme**, (6 *Sc.* **reyme**), 7 **reame**, 8– **ream**, (8–9 *dial.* **reeam, reem, raim**, etc.). [OE. *réam* = MDu. (Du.) *room*, MLG. *rôm(e*, MHG. *roum* (G. *rahm*, also dial. *raum, rohm*, etc.) :—OTeut. **raumo-z*, of obscure origin: ON. *rjómi* (Norw. dial. *rjome, rome*, etc.) represents a different ablaut-grade with weak ending (**reumon-*).]

1. = Cream *sb.*[2] 1. (In ME. occ. *milkes reme.*)

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 314 ȝenim god beren mela and hwit sealt, do on ream oþðe gode flete. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 1455 (Kölbing) On is white so milkes rem, þat oþer is red. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 303/1 Reme, *quaccum*. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Fresche buttir ande salt buttir, reyme, flot quhaye. **1728** Ramsay *Betty & Kate* ii, Can dale dainties please Thee mair than moorland ream? **1788** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 141, I laid upon the board Some cruds and ream. **1822** Galt *Sir A. Wylie* lxxxviii, A bonny wee china pourie, full o' thick ream. **1869–** in northern dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc.). **1880** *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., Cold cream is called 'raw ream'.

b. Used allusively (see quot. 1721).

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 136 He streaks Ream in my Teeth. ..Spoken when we think one only flattering us. **1722** Ramsay *Three Bonnets* IV. 31 Rosie..Rubs o'er his cheeks and gab wi' ream, Till he believes 't to be a dream.

†**2.** = Cream *sb.*[1]

Perh. a mechanical alteration of *crem* in the original text.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 624/435 Cristened we weore In Red[de] rem, Whon his bodi bledde on þe Beem.

3. *transf.* A scum or froth upon any liquid.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 ȝe schal se as it were a liquor of oyle ascende vp, fletynge aboue in maner of a skyn or of a reme. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 346 This liquor is called by the physicions chylus, which..resembleth the reme of a ptisame. **1786** Burns *Twa Dogs* 131 The nappy reeks wi' mantling ream. **1839** Moir *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxiv. 306 The porter..was in prime condition with a ream as yellow as a marigold.

Ream (rīm), *sb.*[3] Forms: *α.* 4 **rem**, 5–6 **reme**, (5 **reeme**, 7 **rheme**); 5–7 **reame**, 6 **realme**, 7–8 **rheam**, 6– **ream**. *β.* 5–6 **rym**, 6 **rim**. [ME.

rēm and *rīm* = Du. *riem* (16th c.), OF. *rayme, raime, reyme, remme* (1360–1489 in Godef.; mod. F. *ramé*), and *riesme* (1492 ibid.), Sp. and Pg. *resma*, It. (and med.L.) *risma*, ad. Arab. *rizmah* bale or bundle (of clothes, paper, etc.).

The precise source of the ME. forms is not clear; the usual *reme* approximates to those which appear in OF., while the northern *rim* or *rym* has more resemblance to Du. *riem*. It. *risma* is app. the source of MHG. *ris, riz, rist* (G. *ries*, in 16th c. also *reisz*), whence Da. and Sw. *ris*. The occasional 16th c. spelling *realme* is due to the existence of *ream* as a variant of REALM.]

A quantity of paper, properly 20 quires or 480 sheets, but frequently 500 or more, to allow for waste; of paper for printing, 21½ quires or 516 sheets (a *printers' ream*).

a. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 154 Pro j rem papiri, viijs. 1411 *Close Roll* 12 *Hen. IV*, [Licence..to export from England to Ireland, one] 'Reme de papiro'. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 303, ij. lb. almondes, and half a reme paper. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 128 A reame of paper roiall, j reame & vij quires of small paper. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, Paper the bale conteininge x. realme at xvid. the realme. 1549 J. CHEKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 8, I prai yow bi me a reme of paper at London. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 9 Offring him, that for a wager he would deuoure 4. reame of his ballads; which in the totall are two thousand. 1689–90 WOOD *Life* 20 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 328 Bought..a reame of writing paper. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 371 Tied up into Reams or Bundles for Sale. *Note.* That 18 of the good Quires, and 2 of the broken go to each Ream. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* ix. (ed. 3) 65 The hundred reams of paper were printed off. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 15 A hundred reams were actually made in Scotland and delivered in London in three days.

β. 1473–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 645 Pro di. rym et iij quaternis papiri empt., ijs. vijd. 1507–8 *Ibid.* 659 In ij Rymez papiri empt. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 293 Half a rim of paper..Half a rim of dim paper.

b. Used to denote a large quantity of paper, without reference to the precise number of sheets.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 30 When ye have spent A thousand lamps, and thousand reams have rent Of needlesse papers. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 Paper-tyrants reign, who presse Whole harmlesse reams to death. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 46 Hither, rescu'd from the Grocers, come M—— Works entire, and endless Rheams of Bloom. 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 311 Whose corresponding misses fill the ream With sentimental frippery and dream. 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 202 More fire than warms whole reams of modern plays. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 14 Shield thee with a ream of rhyme.

c. With pun on *ream* REALM.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij, Let them but chafe my penne, and it shal sweat out a whole realme of paper, or make them odious to the whole Realme. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv, Giue Me a Reame of paper, We'll haue a kingdome of gold for't.

Ream, obs. variant of REALM.

Ream, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 rǽmien, 4–6 reme, 6– ream, 9 *dial.* ra(y)me, r(h)eem. [ME. *rǽmien*, of obscure origin. Cf. REAM *v.*[3]

As the evidence for the word is chiefly south-western, it is doubtful whether the northern quots. in 1 b. belong here.]

1. *intr.* To stretch oneself after sleep or on rising; †to yawn.

c 1205 LAY. 25991 Seoððen he gan rǽmien and raxlede swiþe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 7 He..hus brest knokede Rascled and remed and routte at þe laste. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/9 *Alo*, to reme. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enaspar el cuerpo*, to reame, to reach, *pandiculare, exporrigere se.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Ream*, to stretch oneself on awaking, or on getting up.

b. To stretch or reach after.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Holde euerich his owene mester, & nout ne reame oðres. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Ream*, to stretch out the hand to take anything; to reach after. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Ream*, to reach with stretched out body and arms.

c. Of bread: (see quot.).

1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss., Bread is said to ream, when .. if a Piece of it be broken into two Parts, the one draws out from the other a kind of String .. stretching from one Piece to the other.

2. *trans.* To draw out, to stretch, distend.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), Wombe ache comeþ .. of winde þat strecchiþ and remeþ. 1598 *Herrings Tayle* D i b, His pearching hornes are ream'd a yard beyond assise. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., Don't ream it out of shape. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., You can ream that there cloth [etc.].

b. To pull apart or to pieces; to tear open.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Irenglas* XXV, Which seeme .. to reme my hart, Before I come to open all my smart. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 18 Chell ream my Heart to tha avore Ise let tha lipped.

Ream (rīm), *v.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 remyn, 6 *Sc.* rem-. [f. REAM *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To froth or foam. Also const. *over.* (Said of liquor, or the vessel containing it, and hence *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/1 Remyn' as ale or other lycoure, *spumat.* 1513 [see REAMING *ppl. a.*[2]]. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Remand*, We say that ale reams, when it has a white foam above it. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* ii, Or, richly brown, ream owre the brink In glorious faem. 1791 — *Tam o' Shanter* 109 The swats sae ream'd in Tammie's noddle. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, A huge pewter measuring-pot..which in the language of the hostess, 'reamed' .. with excellent claret. 1863 T. TAYLOR *Pict. in Words* xxiii, Where the white waters chafe and ream.

b. To become covered with cream.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 36 Wi buttered bannocks now the girdle reeks; I' the far nook the bowie briskly reams.

2. *trans.* To take the cream off; to skim. Also *intr.*, to be skimmed.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 71 On skelfs .. the cogs were set, Ready to ream, an' for the cheese be het. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 15 (E. D. D.) When the milk was drawn in the cog it was..reamed for the churn.

Ream (rīm), *v.*[3] *techn.* Also reem. [Of somewhat doubtful origin: perh. a survival in special sense of ME. *reme* to make room, open up.

The word is current in south-western dial., in which it is app. not regarded as distinct from REAM *v.*[1]; but the meaning, and the fact that *reamer* corresponds to a northern *rimer*, make it probable that the real source is ME. *reme, rime*:—OE. *rȳman*. The spelling *reem* is rare in the senses given here, but is usual in another application of the word, for which see REEMING *vbl. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To enlarge or widen (a hole) with an instrument.

1815 [see REAMING *vbl. sb.*]. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng., Ream*, to widen; to open. 1881 *Metal World* No. 1. 3 Bore the tang-hole with a gimlet, and slightly ream the hole with a taper reamer.

2. a. To enlarge the bore of (a gun) by the use of a special tool. Chiefly with *out*.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 330/1 The practice of reaming out guns, or boring them out, first took place in the British service in 1830. 1881 JEFFERSON DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* I. 474 Iron guns which were reamed out to get a good bore.

b. To clear from lead.

1882 [see REAMING *vbl. sb.*]. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 7 *Reaming a shackle* is clearing the undercut portion of the lug of a shackle from any..lead which might remain after pin and pellet are knocked out.

3. With *out*: To remove (a defect) by reaming.

1861 E. P. HALSTED *Let.* in *Times* 25 Oct., The interior of the gun itself was defective, .. and the defect had been reamed out at Woolwich.

†**Ream,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* Also rǽm-, rem-. [Of obscure origin; found only in Layamon, usually along with *rǽsen* RESE *v.*] *intr.* To rush, charge.

c 1205 LAY. 623 Ofte heo rǽsden & rǽmden togadere. *Ibid.* 9339 Heo rǽsden to Romleoden & heo remden to flonne. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 26813 Bruttus to 3am reamde, and flowen Rom-leode.

Ream, *a. Cant.* Genuine.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 313 Not one 'swell' in a score would view it in any other light than a 'ream' (genuine) concern. *Ibid.*, Petition with ream monekurs (genuine signatures).

Re-ama·ss, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring or heap together again.

1611 FLORIO, *Ramassare*, to re-ammasse together. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) lxxvi. 767 All that is written in our hearts .. is reamassed, and reduced to the Ten Commandments, the Lords Prayer and to the Creed.

Reame, obs. form of REALM, REAM *sb.*[2], *sb.*[3]

Re-ame·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To amend anew. So **Re-ame·ndment.**

1796 LAMB *Lett.* ii. To Coleridge 17 Take my sonnets, once for all, and do not propose any re-amendments. 1884 *Century Mag.* May 149 The Constitution might be re-amended.

Reamer (rī·mǝɹ). [f. REAM *v.*[3] + -ER[1]; see also RIMER.] An instrument used to enlarge a hole or boring.

1825 in JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 28 The Reamer is used to enlarge the hole made by the Bit. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 167 This 'half round' reamer is justly a favourite with experienced workmen.

Rea·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. REAM *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] (See the vb. and quots.)

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.*, *Reaming*, in block-making, the act of increasing the size of a hole with a large instrument. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 156 The lead that remains in the groove must be extracted—this is called reaming.

Reaming, variant of REEMING *vbl. sb.*

Rea·ming, *ppl. a.*[1] *rare.* [f. REAM *v.*[1]] Stretching out in threads; ropy; forming masses of filaments.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxii. (W. de W.), Moche grete spityll & thycke, gleymy & reamyng. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers, Widow's Teares* v, Farewell the Flax and Reaming wooll, With which thy house was plentifull.

Rea·ming, *ppl. a.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* [f. REAM *v.*[2]] Frothing, foaming. Also in phr. *reaming full.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 89 He merely ressauis the remand tais, All out he drank. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy Lucky Wood* vi, Reaming swats. 1721 — *Prospect of Plenty* 196 With reaming quaff. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 5 Come and gie's the tither blaw O' reaming ale. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ii, It's a sore thing to see a..cow kick down the pail when it's reaming fou. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 201 They give a reaming handiful of rich milk. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 23 The reaming white which filled the blanket tub.

Reamme, obs. form of REALM.

†**Re-amou·nt,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] To remount.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 64 All rites perform'd, he re-amounts his Steed.

Reamy (rī·mi), *a.* [f. REAM *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Creamy, frothy; made with cream.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 553 A reamy richness, unknown to any other malt. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* vi, A bit o' reamy cakes.

Rean (rīn). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 reian, 6–7, 9 reane, 7, 9 reean, 9 rean(n, reen(e, etc. [App. a var. of RAIN *sb.*[2], but the difference in vowel over the northern area is difficult to explain. In the west perhaps associated with *reen* RHINE.]

1. A water-furrow. = RAIN *sb.*[2] 2.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii. 478 Cornes fayre and cleane that groweth on ridges out of the reane. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 He taketh up the wede, and casteth it in the reane. *Ibid.* § 33 It wolde be water-forowed bytwene the landes, there-as the reane shulde be. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 73 A Reean, is the distance between two Buts. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 221 The work being thus all 'cops' and 'reanes', not only was there a waste of ground from such a redundance of water-furrows, but there was a great loss of time in ploughing. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Northumb., Lanc., Chesh., Shropsh., Glouc.).

†b. A streamlet. = RAIN *sb.*[2] 2 b. *Obs.*—[1]

1611 COTGR., *Ruisselet*, a small brooke or gullet; a reane, or gutter of running water.

2. A balk, ridge, terraced strip, etc. = RAIN *sb.*[2] 1.

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Rean*, a dale, or rig in a field. 1869– in northern glossaries (Cumb., Northumb., Durh., Yks., Derby). 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Village Comm.* x. 381 Similar terraces in the Dales of Yorkshire..are still called by the Dalesmen 'reeans' or 'reins'.

Rean, obs. form of REIN *sb.*

Re-a·nchor, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To anchor again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 27 Soon as she re-anchor'd in my heart, She thus began her Cargo to impart. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* xviii. 418 The Lafayette having dragged her anchor..must be rescued and re-anchored.

Reane, obs. form of RANE *sb.* and REAN.

Rea·nimate, *a. rare.* [Cf. next and ANIMATE *a.*] Reanimated, revived, etc.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XIV. x, With other life re-animate, She saw the dead arise. 1885 in Schaff & Gilman *Libr. Relig. Poetry* 567, I would..with reanimate and quickened step..go on my way.

Reanimate (*rɪˌæ·nɪmeɪt*), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + ANIMATE *v.*, prob. after med.L. *reanimāre* or F. *réanimer*, (†*r'animer*) *ranimer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To animate with new life, to make alive again, to restore to life or consciousness. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Ranimer*, to reanimate, reincourage, reuiue [etc.]. 1714 *Spect.* No. 578 ₱ 8 The Power of re-animating a dead Body, by flinging my own Soul into it. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 14 The wakeful lark hailed the rising light that reanimates the whole creation. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xliv, Fame that will scarce re-animate their clay. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, Doctor examines the dank carcase, and pronounces..that it is worth while trying to reanimate the same. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 271 Byron ..reanimated for me the real people whose feet had worn the marble I trod on.

2. a. To give fresh heart or courage to (a person); to stimulate anew. Also const. *with.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Re-animate*, .. to put in heart again. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxiii. 57 His late Majesty could not re-animate the Dutch with the love of liberty. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxii, Your presence always reanimates me.

b. To impart fresh vigour, energy, or activity to (a thing).

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 204 He reanimates their slackened nerves with the mystic picture of an apple-tree. 1785 BURKE *Wks.* (1826) IV. 267 To reanimate the powers of the unproductive parts. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Dice* Wks. 1862 X. 324 The picture .. called up and re-animated in his memory .. all his honourable plans. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 250 He reanimated the textile manufactures.

3. *intr.* To recover life or spirit.

1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 244 All ours re-animated, and expected to follow Pointz to the North. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, 'There spoke Miss Beverley!' cried Delvile, re-animating at this little apology. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xvii, His affections seemed to re-animate towards them all. 1841 J. CURTIS in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 207 They reanimate as they are dried by the sun.

Hence **Rea·nimated,** -a·nimating, *ppl. adjs.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 138 We are our re-animated Ancestours and antedate their Resurrection. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 157 The resurrection of the just, and the state of their re-animated bodies! 1817 J. SNART (*title*) Thesaurus of Horror, or the Charnel-House Explored, showing the re-animating power of earth in cases of Syncope. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 84 Gazing on them with reanimated eye.

Reanimation (*rɪˌænɪmēɪ·ʃən*). [f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. a. The action of restoring to life. Also *fig.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 26/1 Reanimation means the reviving or restoring to life those who are apparently dead. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 237 The reanimation of the corpse. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 147 The first two of his great poems .. are the re-animation of Border legends.

b. The fact, or process, of returning to life.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 502 Canonized on the express ground of a miraculous reanimation. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 31, I experienced .. a giddy and overpowering sense of deliverance and reanimation.

2. Renewal of vigour or liveliness.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. v, A most delightful re-animation of exhausted spirits. 1833 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 4, I felt a reanimation of mind.

Reannex (*rīˌänɛ·ks*), *v.* [a. OF. *reannexer* (1476 in Godef. *Compl.*): see RE- and ANNEX *v.*] *trans.* To annex again.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 469/2 That the same Manours..

be reuiued and reannexed to the said Duchie of Cornwall. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 40 King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase, and reannex that Duchie. 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 58 The said Court of Wards and Liveries .. might .. escape from being re-annexed to the Exchequer. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 284 Declaring the feif forfeited, re-annexed it to the domaine of the Crown. 1808 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 223, I believe I shall be re-annexed to the Critical Review if it go on. 1896 Lely *Stat. of Pract. Utility* 8 *note*, The 9th .. section .. reannexed to Lower Canada certain parts of Labrador and the adjacent islands.

Hence **Reanne·xing** *vbl. sb.*

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 45 The French Ambassadors were dismissed; the King auoiding to vnderstand any thing touching the reannexing of Britaine.

Reannexation (rīˌænēksē·ʃən). [Cf. prec. and Annexation.] The action of reannexing; the fact or process of being reannexed.

1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1875) I. 360 One general scheme; the main features of which were the reannexation of Holland [etc.]. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 280 Adjusting the terms of reannexation to Rome.

Reanoint (rīˌənoi·nt), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To anoint again.

1611 Florio, *Riungere*, to reanoint. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 998 The Party Hurt, hath been in great Rage of Paine, till the Weapon was Reannointed. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 99 Edward..re-annoynted mounts th' Imperiall Chaire.

Reanson, obs. form of Ransom *sb.*

† **Rea·nswer,** *sb. Obs.*–1 [Cf. next.] Reply.

1599 *Sir Clyom.* in Peele's Wks. (Rtldg.) 531/1 Who art thou, or what's thy name? re-answer quickly make.

† **Rea·nswer,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [f. Re- + Answer *v.*, prob. after *respond, reply, rejoin,* etc.]

1. *trans.* a. To answer; to give answer to.

1523 More in *State Papers* (1830) I. 143 Which [commendation] I can never otherwise reanswere than with my pore prayoure. *c* 1594 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 3 Our great ordenance .. was re-answeared by the Queenes ordenance out of Callshott Castle. 1599 *Sir Clyom.* in Peele's Wks. (Rtldg.) 511/1 In case you will reanswer me my question to absolve.

b. To meet, be sufficient for, or equivalent to.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 97 If..your enemy [be] very strong in horse, and you few horse or none to reanswere them. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 136 The losses we haue borne..which in weight to re-answer, his pettinesse would bow vnder. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 513 Rewards of their abstinence and vertues, as also to reanswer their benefactors confidence.

c. To make good. *rare*—1.

1591 Greene *2nd Pt. Conny-Catching* Wks. (Grosart) X. 109 If a purse bee drawen..they take vp all the Nips and Foists abovte the cittie, and let them lie there [in Newgate] while the money be reanswered vnto the party.

2. *intr.* To make an answer or return.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 b, He commeth to vs helpyng..vs: and we reanswere to his grace.

† **Rea·nswer,** *v.*2 *Obs.*–1 [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To answer a second time.

1608 Hieron *Defence* II. 179 Lyraes distinction betwene the facte and the zeale is before answered, and by and by shal be reanswered.

Re-a·nvil, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To put on the anvil again; to forge afresh.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 61 Of which Arian forgeries some were re-anvill'd again by..Turrianus.

Reap (rīp), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 reopa, rypa, 4–5 reepe, 4–6 repe, 7– reap. [OE. *reopa, rypa,* prob. for **ripa,* related to *rípan* or *ripan* Reap *v.*1] A bundle or handful of grain or any similar crop; a sheaf, or the quantity sufficient to make a sheaf. (Cf. Rip *sb.*)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxv. 6 Cumað..berende reopan heara. *Ibid.* cxxviii. 7 Se ðe reopan somnað. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxv. 8 Þai sall cum with gladnes: berand þaire repis. 1388 Wyclif *Judith* viii. 3 Men byndynge togidere reepis in the feeld. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 247 Barly..vppon repes bounde And in a oone ybake. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 235 As mych as oone reepe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 29 In some places they lay them [beans and peas] on repes,..and neuer bynde them. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* xviii. (1635) 116 You may put twentie reapes together, and thereof make a cocke. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 81 Though the bottom of the reaps will be a little greenish, they must not be turned to weather the under side. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 706 They are usually reaped with the sickle, and laid in thin grips or reaps. 1829 in Brockett (ed. 2). 1876– in dial. glossaries (Cumb., Northumb., Yks.; Glouc., Som.).

Reap (rīp), *sb.*2 Forms: α. 1 hríp(p-, hrip(p-, 1, 4 rip, ryp, 4 ripe, rype, rijp; ripp, ryppe, rep. β. 6 reape, 7, 9 reap. [OE. *rip* or *rip* related to *rípan* or *ripan* Reap *v.*1; on the relationship and history of the forms cf. the note to the vb. Sense 2 is perh. directly from the vb.]

† 1. Harvest, reaping. *Obs.*

α. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 Forletas eȝðer ȝewæxe wið to hrípe..& in tid hripes [etc.; *Rushw.* ripe(s). *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 37–8 Micel rip ys .. Biddaþ ðæs ripes hlaford þæt he sende wyrhtan to his ripe. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* viii. 22 All the daies of the erthe, seed and ripe..shulen not rest. — 2 *Sam.* xxi. 9 In the dais of the fyrst rijp [1388 the firste rep *or* ripp]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 185 Þou hast no leve to sette þyn hook in oþer men ripe [*v.r.* ryppe, rip, ryp(e].

β. 1542 Becon *David's Harp* Pref., We had nede therefore to pray vnto the Lord of the haruest, to sende out labourers into his reape. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 239 Your plants are blasted in the bud: your corne shaken before the reape. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 21 He was.. to come to the Lords Reap with all his houshold.

2. A set of reapers.

1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1167 The lord of the harvest is accompanied by his lady (the person is so called who goes second in the reap).

Reap (rīp), *v.*1 Forms: see below. [OE. *rípan* or *ripan* (North. *rioppa* etc.), *rypan, reopan,* not represented in the cognate languages: the relationship of the various forms and their subsequent history in ME. is to some extent obscure.

The quantity of the vowel in WS. is not certain, but the pl. pa. t. *ripon* (*rypon*) would normally correspond to an infin. *ripan* (conjugated like *ridan* ride). For Anglian and North. dial., however, a short vowel is proved by the forms with umlaut (*reop-, riop-*), and by the spelling with double *p*; how these forms were conjugated does not appear. Whether an OE. **repan* can also be inferred from the late pl. pa. t. *répon,* and early ME. *reopen,* is doubtful.

In ME. the infin. types are *ripe(n* and *répe(n,* the former of which might represent either OE. *rípan* or *ripan,* and the latter OE. *ripan* or **repan.* The strong conj. of *répe(n* is that of verbs of the fourth and fifth classes, with pa. t. *rap,* and pa. pple. *repe(n* or *rope(n.* The rare pa. t. *rope* (pl. *ropen*) may either be a relic of the old conj. of *rípan,* or a new formation on analogy of the pa. pple. From the 15th c. the conj. has usually been weak, though some strong forms have been retained (or re-formed) in dialect use. The infin. *rip,* found in some 16th c. writers, is also common in mod. dial., and may partly represent the old northern forms with double *p.*]

A. Illustration of forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*) α. 1 **ripan, rypan,** *north.* **hriopa, 3 ripen, ripe, 4 rype.**

The normal forms of the present tense in OE. are 1. *ripe,* 2. *ripst,* 3. *ripð,* or *ripeð*; pl. *ripað.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxviii. 7 Of ðæm ne ȝefylleð hond his se ripeð. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 24 Ðu hripes ðer ðu ne sawes. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid. 26 Ic ripe [*c* 1000 ripe, rype] þær ic ne seow. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlv. 6 Man ne mæȝ naðer erian ne ripan. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 22 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Alle men sulle ripen þat hie ar sewen. *c* 1290 ripe [see B. 1]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 ȝif ȝe [=she] wole wiþ ȝow rype, forbedeþ hir nouȝt.

β. 1 **reopa, 3 reopen**; 2–4 **repen, 4–6 repe, 5–6 reepe, 6–8 reape,** (6 *Sc.* **raipe**), 6– **reap.**

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxv. 5 Ða sawað in tearum, in ȝefian hie reopað. *a* 1200–25 repen, reopen [see B. 2 b]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxv. 6 In mikel gladschip repe sal þai. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxxviii. 6 Of which he þat shal repen, ne fild nouȝt his honde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 15 Canstow .. Repe. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1245 Suche as ye haue sowe Must ye nedes reepe. 1530 Palsgr. 686/2, I repe corne with a syckell. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xxv. 26, I reape where I sowed not. — *Rev.* xiv. 15 Thruste in thy sycle and reepe. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 185 Quhat so euer a man saues, the same sal he raipe. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 263 To plough, to plant, to reap. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* 9 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 32, I should not reape one peny advantage. 1833 Tennyson *Lotos Eaters* 166 Sow the seed, and reap the harvest.

γ. 1 *north.* **hrioppa, hripp-, 6–7 rippe, 6 rip.**

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 26 Fuglas heofnes ne settas.. ne rioppas. *Ibid.* xxv. 26 Ic hrippo ðer ne seawu ic. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 75 Their wages to rippe or binde corne. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Demeto,* to rippe or cut downe with a sickle.

2. a. *Str. pa. t.* 1 *pl.* **ripon, -rypon, ræpon**; 4 **rap, rope** (*pl.* **ropen**); *dial.* 8–9 **rope, 9 rep.**

c 893–*a* 1122 [see B. 2]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 374 If I rope [I wolde] ouer-reche, or ȝaf hem red that ropen [etc.]. 1388 Wyclif *Ruth* ii. 23 So longe schə rap with hem.

b. *Str. pa. pple.* α. 4 **ropen, ropun, -yn,** 4–5 **rope.** β. 4 **repe,** 4–5 **repen, -yne,** (9 **reapen**).

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xlv. 6 It may not be eerid, ne ropun. 1388 — *Song Sol.* v. 1, Y haue rope [*v.r.* repe] my myrre. *c* 1385 ropen, -yn, repyne [see B. 2 b]. *c* 1420 rope [see B. 2]. 1874 Ouida *Two little wooden Shoes* 256 The wheat was reapen in the fields.

3. a. *Weak pa. t.* 4 **repide, 6 rieped, 7–8 reapt, 8– reaped.**

1382 repiden [see B. 3]. 1542 rieped [see B. 4]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. ix. (1614) 876 That which they reapt on the land. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 183 The king reaped the fruits of the victory.

b. *Weak pa. pple.* 5–6 **reped, 6 reeped, 6–reaped, 7– reap'd**; 6 **reapt, rept**; **ripped.**

1489 reped [see B. 4]. 1535 Coverdale *Rev.* xiv. 16 The earth was reeped. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (1557) F 2 b, Springyng herbes reapt vp with brasen sithes. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 When the wheate was ready to be ripped. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 45 Much profit is rept, by sloes well kept. 1611 Bible *Rev.* xiv. 16 The earth was reaped. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 365 From him wherfore should be reap'd?

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* To perform the action of cutting grain (or any similar crop) with the hook or sickle. Also freq. *fig.* or in fig. context.

c 825 [see A. 1 α and β]. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxix. 284 Se þe him ælc wolcn ondræt, ne ripð se næfre. *c* 950– [see A. 1 α]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 462 Behealdað þas fleoȝendan fuȝelas, ðe ne sawað ne ne ripað. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 11 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 23 Hy mowen sculen & ripen þer þe hi ær seowen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 303/126 He ne þurte carie of non oþur weork, noþur to ripe ne mowe. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xiv. 15 Sende thi sikel, and repe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4203 The Austere juge wille repe in place whare he noght sewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, They dyd sowe, & we do repe. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 113 They that reap must sheafe and binde. *a* 1822 Shelley *Men of Eng.* vi, Sow seed,—but let no tyrant reap. 1842 Tennyson *Dora* 76 The reapers reap'd, And the sun fell, and all the land was dark.

2. *trans.* To cut (grain, etc.) with the sickle, esp. in harvest; hence, to gather or obtain as a crop (usually of grain) by this or some other process.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. viii. § 7 Þæt folc him ȝeþuhte þa hie heora corn ripon..þæt ealle þa ear wæron blodeȝe. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 896 On hærfæste .. þa hwile þe hie hira corn ȝerypon. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1089 Manig men ræpon heora corn onbutan Martines mæssan. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 83/22 [The wheat] is ropen and leid ful lowe. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxiv. 19 Whanne thou repist corn in thi feeld. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 127 Now in sum stede is panyk rope and mylde. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clvii. 707 Repers haue repen the corn with hokys and gadred it home. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 29 Pees and benes be moste commonly laste reped or mowen. 1585 Higgins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 107 The strawe, stubble..remaining in the grounde after the corne is rept. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 18 Labouring the soile, and reaping plenteous crop. 1717 Prior *Alma* I. 156 No man ever reapt his Corn, Or from the Oven drew his Bread. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 203 They ploughed and sowed, And reaped their plenty without grudge or strife. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 268 Many have reaped more than 60 bolls [of potatoes] from one acre. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 239, I am told they give twelve shillings an acre for reaping wheat. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxiv, Who ploughs with pain his native lea And reaps the labour of his hands.

b. In fig. context.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 534 ȝif we eow þa gastlican sæd sawaþ, hwonlic biþ þæt we eowere flæsclican þing ripon. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 20 ȝe mawen sculen & repen þet ho er sowen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 74 (Bodl. MS.) ȝe schulen..reopen ripe of þat sed þat ȝe her seowen. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 74 Well I wote that ye haue here byforn Of makyng ropyn [*v.r.* ropen, repyne] and lad a-wey the corn. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1245 Suche as ye haue sowe Must ye nedes reepe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 47, I hop'd to reape the crop of all my care. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 67 Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, We die or grow old before we can reap the fruit of our labours. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 139 What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys? 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 147 To reap the fullest fruits of a victory.

c. With *down* adv., *off* adv. and prep.

1563 Golding *Cæsar* IV. (1565) 104 In all other quarters ye corn was reaped down, & none standing any where saue in thys one place. 1592 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 187 When the same [barley] shalbe reapte of the feilde. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 75 I'll..begin to enter upon it as soon as the Crop is reaped off.

d. *transf.* To cut (plants, flowers, etc.) after the fashion of reaping. Also in fig. context.

1721 Mortimer *Husbandry* II. 123 It will repair the hurt you have done to the Plants in reaping their Shoots. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 753 We reap with bleeding hands Flowers of rank odour upon thorny lands. 1784 — *Task* VI. 939 Compared with which The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 318 Baskets heap'd Of amorous herbs and flowers, newly reap'd Late on that eve.

3. *fig.* To get in return; to obtain or procure (esp. some profit or advantage) for oneself; to gain, acquire.

c 1300 *S. Cecilia* 155 (Ashm. MS.) We schulleþ uor our trauail, þi blisse repe atenende. 1382 Wyclif *Hosea* x. 13 ȝe han sowe vnpite, ȝe repiden [1388 han rope *or* repe] wickidnesse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 2 Men may reape frute and commodity. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 46 By malt ill kept, small profit is rept. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 159 They can reape nothing but discomfort from it. 1671 Milton *Samson* 966 Why do I..suing For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate? 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 262 P 6 Those Advantages, which the Publick may reap from this Paper. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 182 He reaps no satisfaction but from low and sensual objects. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. Pref., He sowed doubtful speeches, and reaped plain, unequivocal hatred. 1863 Bright *Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar. (1876) 126 Where labour .. has reaped its greatest reward. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 197 The greatest blessing which you have reaped from wealth.

† b. With material object. *Obs. rare.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 144 When wit and youth is come to haruest, Your wife is like to reape a proper man. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 69 The hils swarme with cattell and sheepe, from whence they reape plenty of butter, cheese, and milke.

c. To take away by force. *rare*—1.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 50 The Bramini..vnresisted reaps her Virgin honour.

4. To cut down or harvest the crop or produce of (a field, etc.). Also with *down.*

1382 Wyclif *Jas.* v. 4 The hijre of ȝoure werkmen, that repiden ȝoure cuntrees. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. ix. 108 Theyre landes were almost ripe for to be reped. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* v. 4 The labourers which haue reped doune youre feldes. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 210 b, He rieped Asia and had all the eres, and I dooe but gather the stalkes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 279 With thy Sickle reap the rankest Land. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 755 Ye may fill your garners, ye that reap The loaded soil. 1827 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 217 If a king shall behold a country reaping or reaped..he shall quickly hear of the slaughter of his people.

transf. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 34 His Chin new reapt, Shew'd like a stubble Land at Haruest home.

Hence **Reaped, Rea·per, Rea·ping** *ppl. adjs.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 193 At market I sold the reaped wheat at one pound per comb. 1819 Keats *Fancy* 41 Thou shalt hear..Rustle of the reaped corn. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1069 In reaped sheaves..the straws are straight and hard pressed. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Garden of Proserpine* 6 For reaping folk and sowing. 1874 Ouida *Two little wooden Shoes* 206 The purple brow of the just reapen lands. 1887 R. L. Stevenson *Merry Men* III. 131 Scythes for the reaping angel of Death.

Reap (rīp), *v.*[2] Now only *dial.* [Var. of RIP, due to the existence of *rip* as var. of REAP *v.*[1]] *trans.* To rip *up* (a matter).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* Wks. 1902 II. 143 The rages of friendes, reaping vp al the hidden malices, or suspicions, or follyes that lay lurking in the minde. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 374 The Courtiers are shy of her Company, because of reaping up their old Sins. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* III. 52, I am sorry you should have reaped up this matter. 1873– in many dial. (esp. northern and western) glossaries.

Reapable (rī·păb'l), *a. rare.* [f. REAP *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be reaped; fit for reaping.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2/30 Reapable, *messibilis.* 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. i. II. 390 A strange sowing of dragon's teeth, and the first harvest reapable from it a world of armed men.

Reape, obs. var. RIPE *v.*[1]; dial. var. ROPE *sb.*

Reaper (rī·pəɹ). Forms: 1 **ripere,** 4–6 **reper,** (5 **repare,** 6 **repar**), 6– **reaper.** [f. REAP *v.*[1]]

1. One who reaps.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 39 Þæt rip is worulde endung, þa riperas synt englas. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 3 She .. gedride eeris after the backis of reperis. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 105 These noble repers, as good workmen and worthy their hier han al draw and bounde vp in the sheues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Repare, hervyst-manne, *messor.* 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 3 A Reper and Carter..iijd. by the day. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 29 Loke that your sherers, repers, or mowers geld not your beanes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 Keeping company with the labouring reapers.. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 434 Thither anon A sweatie Reaper from his Tillage brought First Fruits. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 21 The ripen'd Grain, whose bending Ears Invite the Reaper's Hand. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 69 Reapers..could never stand the sun's fire without this cooling acetous diet.

attrib. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 638 With bended sickles stand the reaper train. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 225 He..chanced beside his reaper-train To walk.

2. A mechanical device for cutting grain without manual labour, the more modern types having also a device for binding the sheaves.

1862 *Times* 12 June 6/1 In addition to the agricultural machines..there are a variety of reapers and mowers. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 76 Our pianos and patent reapers have won medals. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 26 Sept. 862/2 English reapers suit well in some parts of South Russia, but self-binders are not understood.

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 10/2 He fell off his seat and became entangled in the reaper knives.

Rea·p-hook. [f. REAP *v.*[1]] A reaping-hook.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Hocino*, a reape hooke. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 447 One of them struck at him with the reap-hook, and cut his arm almost off. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 143 The reap-hook had been busy among the ripened corn. 1896 BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 464 In harvesting wheat, both the reap-hook and the sickle were used.

Reaping (rī·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REAP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the vb. REAP, in *lit.* or *fig.* uses; also, the amount reaped.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 97 Tyme of þis repinge is clepid þe day of dome. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Repynge, of corne, *messura.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* iv, There is more pain and labour about the tilling and sowing, then in the haruest and reaping. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 179 To the readie reaping of your comoditie. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 32 Those which ..require some help in order to a good Reaping. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 136 Let the wheat stand ever so well, yet reaping is preferable to mowing. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 270 An acre of potatoes gives 120 days reaping (shearing). 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1053 Calculating every day's reaping of those who are hired by the day. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 603/2 That blueness which proves thousands of reapings by a razor.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reaping-fork, -hook, -scythe, -sickle, -time*; also **reaping-machine** = REAPER 2.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 793 A *reaping fork is sometimes made use of for collecting it into sheaves. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), It looks Most plainly done by thieves with *reaping-hooks. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 134 They must imagine .. that the new-fashioned scythes are much better for use than the old-fashioned reaping-hooks. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 794 The sickle with teeth should be employed in preference to the reaping-hook with a cutting blade. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xiv, Sunburned husbandmen With reaping-hooks and staves. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 328 No *reaping machine has yet been invented, that will answer the object they had in view. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1076 The first reaping-machine that came before the public with any claim to efficiency was that of Mr. Smeath of Deanston, about the year 1814–15. *Ibid.* 1081 Of this form of mounting a *reaping-scythe there are many varieties. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Moissonnier*, a *reaping sickle. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 30 Suffre 3e hem bothe wexe .. in to *repyng tyme. 1611 COTGR., *Moisson*, .. reaping time.

†**Reap-man.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hrip(p)emonn,** 2 **ripman,** 4 **ripeman,** 4–5 **repman,** 5–6 **repeman.** [OE. *rip(þ)e-, ripmann*, f. *ripp-, rip* REAP *sb.*[2]] A reaper.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 In tid hripes ic willo cuoeða ðæm hrippe-monnum [etc.]. *Ibid.* 39 Ða hripemenn soðlice engles sindon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. ix. 37 Witodlice mycel rip ys, & feawe ripmen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Ruth .. lase vp þe eeres after his ripemen. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 246 Repmen forto bere mete sone he hym þider sent. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10420 Thow semyst .. A repman, for thyn vnkouth guyse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvi. 383 Whanne money is paied to a repe man for his dai labour in the haruest feeld. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 17 b, A repe man or he that repeth the corne.

Reappaise, variant of REAPPEASE *v. Obs.*

Re-appa·rel, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To apparel again. Hence **Re-appa·relling** *vbl. sb.*

1624 DONNE *Devotions* 358 (T.), Then we shall all be invested, reapparelled in our own bodies. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 416 Ideas must re-apparel themselves in modern dress. *Ibid.*, All such re-apparelling is of secondary import when [etc.].

Re-appa·rent, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Of stars: Reappearing periodically.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliv. 190 Three changeable or re-apparent stars have been discovered in .. the Swan.

Reappari·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A reappearance.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 15 With many other re-apparitions and delectable strange accidents. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xii, Remember thy glorious re-apparition with thy Saviour. 1766 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 65 Sufficient to render the reapparition of the comet uncertain. 1883 A. WINCHELL *World-Life* 281 (Cent. Dict.), Colonies, reapparitions, and other faunal dislocations in the vertical and horizontal distribution of fossil remains.

Reappea·l, *v.* Also 5 **-appell.** [f. RE- + APPEAL *v.* In early use after obs. F. *reappeller* var. *rappeler* RAPPEL *v.*; cf. med.L. *reappellare* (1330).] *trans.* and *intr.* †**a.** To call back; to recall. *Obs.* **b.** To appeal again. Hence **Reappea·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. iv, Ayax .. sholde have mayntened the warre ayenst the Troyans, and have reappelled and called them agayn to the stour. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 89 Almost all the kingdom expected..an occasion to reappeale the Aragons. 1598 FLORIO, *Rappellare*, to reapeale .. or call againe. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Rappello*, a reappealing vnto. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 133 May I not re-appeal this to your own breast?

So **Reappea·l** *sb.*, †(*a*) a recall (*obs.*); (*b*) a second appeal.

1611 FLORIO, *Rappellatione*, a reappeale, a reuoking. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 5/2 Peace cannot be reached by a vista of endless retrials and re-appeals.

Reappear (rī¦ăpī·ɹ), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + APPEAR *v.*] *intr.* To appear again.

1611 COTGR., *Reparoistre*, to reappeare. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 322 The dull stars roll round and reappear. 1792 MURPHY *Ess. Johnson* 20 [The Nile waters] continue hidden in the grass and weeds for about a quarter of a league, when they re-appear amongst a quantity of rocks. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xviii, The ants, the bees, the swallows, reappear. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 638 That which was 'motion' .. reappears as heat. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Imp.* 92, I never felt quite sure for years afterwards that he might not reappear in my rooms.

Hence **Reappea·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* lviii, In re-appearing light confess'd, There stood another Minister of bliss. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 607/2 The next afternoon went by without his re-appearing. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/3 One or two [cottages] that have become shelters for the reappearing small holders.

Reappea·rance. [RE- 5 a.] The act of appearing again; a second or fresh appearance.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 35 All my little Animals made their re-appearance. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 29 We bled her again .. on account of a Re-appearance of bleeding at the Nose. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 341/1 The most favourite word with her ever since her re-appearance among us. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 131 About a month after the reappearance of the sun.

†**Reappease,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **reappaise.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pacify or appease again.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 44 To be aduertised, afore he entered the Citie: whether the tumult of the people were in any sort reappaised. 1598 FLORIO, *Rachetare*, to reapease, to quiet. 1611 in COTGR., s.v. *reblandir.*

Reappell, obs. form of RE-APPEAL.

Reap-penny. *rare*[−1]. = REAP-SILVER.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. v, [What difficulty .. has our Cellerarius to collect the repselver, 'reaping silver', or penny. *Ibid.*] Wise Lord Abbots .. did in time abolish or commute the reap-penny.

Re-applica·tion. [RE- 5 a; cf. next.] A fresh application.

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Reflect.* 9 A Re-advertency or Re-application of mind to Ideas that are actually there. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 27 The simple re-application of fire produces nearly the same result. 1897 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 3/3 Racing licences should hold good from year to year without re-application.

Re-apply·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To apply again.

1723 HOUSTOUN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 388 She went chearfully Abroad, and re-apply'd herself to Business. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 388 Mixing them [slices of soil] into composts with lime, and re-applying them. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 88 By giving a fuller idea of righteousness, to reapply emotion to it.

Hence **Re-appli·er,** one who reapplies.

1884 CRAFTS *Sabbath for Man* (1894) 384 Knox seems to have been..the re-applier of the term 'Sabbath' to it.

Reappoi·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To appoint again. Hence **Reappoi·nted** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Redeleguer*, to redelegate, reappoint, giue a new commission vnto. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 58 Before the re-appointed day. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 46 The convert had..been reappointed Master of the Temple. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Sept. 5/2 A member may be reappointed for five years.

So **Reappoi·ntment,** a second appointment.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 72/2 The court postpone the re-appointment of a committee of patronage. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 2/1 The sooner, therefore, [he] is withdrawn, or his reappointment prevented, the better.

†**Reapport,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [var. RAPPORT or REPORT *sb.*, as if f. RE- + APPORT *sb.*] A report.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 18 Ferdinand and Isabell .. Princes in those times of great reapport and name for gouernment and wisedome. *Ibid.* II. 86 The reapport of his ouerthrow in Calabria.

So †**Reapport** *v.*, *trans.* to report. *Obs.*[−1]

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 885/1 The losse of the battell was no sooner reapported at Millaine, than [etc.].

†**Reappose,** *v. Obs.* [var. REPOSE *v.*, as if f. RE- + APPOSE *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To repose.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 2 To reappose almost an absolute faith and credit in his councels. *Ibid.* II Lodowyke .. reapposed much in the friendship and familiarity which [etc.]. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 896/2 Such as reapposed in the confidence of their faction.

Re-approa·ch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To approach again.

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 198 Re-approaching him, and raising him by the Arme. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 151 Re-approaching the hole, he .. surveyed the depth of the cave. 1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 90 He then rose, .. re-approached the fire, and sat down upon a log.

†**2.** To bring together again. *Obs.*

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. Exp. xiv, Severing or reapproaching the edges of the two irises.

Reappro·priate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* †**a.** To restore. *Obs.* **b.** To take back to oneself.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 372 What shall be found hertofore given by Kings or Princes out of the publick, may justly by the Magistrate be recall'd and reappropriated to the Civil Revenue. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan. 19/1 That forest which has reappropriated the conquests made from it. 1864 W. HANNA *Earlier Years Our Lord's Life* 112 St. Matthew should revive, reappropriate and reapply that image.

†**Reap-reeve.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. REAP *sb.*[2] + REEVE.] A harvest overseer.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 15 Canstow .. Repe oþer be a repereyue [*v.r.* rip(p)-, rype-] and a-ryse erliche?

†**Reap-silver.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + SILVER.] The sum paid by a tenant to a superior, in commutation of his services in harvest-time.

12.. *Chron. Joc. de Brakelonda* (Camden) 73 Solebant homines de singulis domibus dare celerario unum denarium in principio Augusti, ad metendum segetes nostras, qui census dicebatur rep-selver. 1299 *Muniment. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 145 Ripsulwer.

†**Reap-time.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + TIME.] Harvest-time.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 Lætað ægþer weaxan oð rip-timan & on þam rip-timan ic secge þam riperum. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXVI. 1 What maner sno3 in somer, and reyn in rep time, so vnsemende is to the fool glorie.

Reaquite, variant of REACQUITE *v. Obs.*

†**Rear,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*[−1] [? var. *reard* REARD.] A crash, peal.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* II. in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* II. (1621) 702 At this Hebrew's prayer such a reare Of thunder fell that brought them all in feare.

†**Rear,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. REAR *v.*[1]] That which is reared or got (from cattle).

a 1618 RALEIGH *Anc. Tenures* Wks. 1829 VIII. 608 Fructus not only comprehends cattle, with their wool and milk, but the rear, and that which cometh from them. *Ibid.* 615 The wool, or milk, or rear of them.

Rear (rīəɹ), *sb.*[3] (and *a.*[1]) Also 7 **reer, reare,** (9) **rere.** [Aphetic form of ARREAR *sb.*, prob. originating in *the rear* for *th' arrear*, or under the influence of *rear-guard, rear-ward.*

The form became current in the 17th c.; an app. instance in R. Brunne's *Chron.* (1810) 204 is no doubt to be taken as elliptical for *rereward.*]

1. *Mil.* (and *Naval*). The hindmost portion of an army (or fleet); that division of a force which is placed, or moves, last in order. (In later use tending to pass into sense 2.)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 162 Like a gallant Horse falne in first ranke, Lie there for pavement to the abject reare [*conj. for* neere]. 1629 DONNE *Devotions* Expost. xvi. 380 When an Army marches, the vaunt may lodge to night, where the Reare comes not till to morrow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 78 When the fierce Foe hung on our brok'n Rear Insulting. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* VI. 137 One great Detachment following the Imperial Army fell upon their Reer. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. X. 372 The cavalry..soon overtook the enemy's rear. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rear*, a name given to the last division of a squadron, or the last squadron of a fleet. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 190 Expecting that the van of the enemy would necessarily come to the assistance of their rear. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rear of an Army*,..Generally the third component part of a large body of forces, which consists of an advanced guard, a main body and a rear guard. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 330/1 A detachment of troops which brings up and protects the rear of an army.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1629 DONNE *Devotions* Expost. xvi. 381 That [bell] which rung to day was to bring him in his reare, in his body, to the Church. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 50 While the Cock.. Scatters the rear of darkness. 1671 — *Samson* 1577 The first-born bloom of spring Nipt with the lagging rear of winters frost. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 339 That shattered flag of fiery cloud Which leads the rear of the departing day.

2. The back (as opposed to the front) of an army, camp, or person; also, the space behind or at the back; the position at or towards the back.

1600 EDMONDS *Obs. Cæsar's Comm., Mod. Training*, When the whole Battalion being in their close order shoulde turne about and make the Rere the Front. 1651 N. BACON *Disc.*

Govt. Eng. II. i. 4 The King was advised to give place, .. till he had tryed masteries with Scotland, and thereby secured his Rere. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 76 His rear was suddenly inclos'd, And no room left him for retreat. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 536 He stands at Bay against yon knotty Trunk That covers well his Rear. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 93 The Divisions marching through each other from Rear to Front. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 334 The rear, as the post of danger, he claimed for Timasion and himself. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 They will carry their right foot .. diagonally to their right rear. 1888 P. H. SHERIDAN *Personal Mem.* II. 37 Crook .. conducted his command south in two parallel columns until he gained the rear of the enemy's works.

3. In general use: The back, or back part, of anything.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 191 The front, and the reare, the beginning, middle, and end of our salvation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 497 Not with indented wave, Prone on the ground, .. but on his reare, Circular base of rising foulds. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 152 By the width I mean the sides that range with the Front and Rear of the Building. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 729 The ruddy square of comfortable light, Far-blazing from the rear of Philip's house, Allured him.

4. In adverbial and prepositional phrases:

a. *In the rear* (less freq. *in rear*), in the hindmost part (of an army, etc.); hence, at or from the back, behind.

1600 EDMONDS *Obs. Cæsar's Comm., Mod. Training*, Another meanes to preuent the enemy his assaulting vs in the reare or flanke. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 126 The horsemen .. were placed on the flanks, only a troupe of the Eleans were in reare. 1689 *Perfect. Milit. Discipl.* (1691) 20 Fall back with your right Arm and Leg, keep the Spear in the Rear. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 216 Followed many times by sharp reflections and bitter penances in the rear. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 235 With postboy scampering in the rear, They raised the hue and cry. 1844 [see FRONT *sb.* 5 c]. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 165 The women .. saw, far in the rear, .. a party of men looming up. 1857 YOUNGHUSBAND *Handbk. Field Service* 208 If possible to take any enemy in rear, it should be done.

b. *In* (or *on*) *one's rear*, at one's back, behind one.

1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1861) I. 212 To .. march forward, leist his unkannie trewesmen should light on to call [=drive] them up in their rear. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 34 They began on both sides .., Vitigis and Belisarius incouraging their men in their Reares. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 39 His payments may come in on his front as fast as they go out in his rear. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 303 A plan which was impossible, unless Soult should .. allow the enemy to get in his rear. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. v. 108 The huge mountain range which rose on their rear, and cut off their return.

c. *In* (†or *within*) *the rear of*, at the back of, behind. Also in later use with *at*, and occas. without *the*.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 34 Feare it Ophelia, .. And keepe within the reare of your Affection. 1643 R. M. *Schoole of Warre* A 3 b, Half of the Muskettiers to be in the Reare of the Pikes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 194 In his own time, in the Rear of so many Poets. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 13 Slush from the ditch that's in rear of the mountain. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 141 Miss Ophelia disappeared in the rear of Mammy. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 The houses were built in 1877. At the rear of them was a 9-inch sewer.

5. a. In verbal phrases: *To bring up* (or *close*) *the rear*, to come last in order. † *To get the rear of*, to get behind. *To hang on one's rear*, to follow closely, in order to attack when opportunity offers.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 58 My desires onely are .. to be but the last man, and bring up the Rere in Heaven. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 61 Whom he directed .. to get the Reare of them, and to follow at their backs. 1667 [see 1]. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, The rear was closed by the volunteers. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 308 Let Bawdry, Billingsgate .. Support his front, and Oaths bring up the rear. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* III. (1817) I. 209 A body of the enemy hung upon their rear. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 98 Lauener was in front, .. while I brought up the rear. 1884 *Graphic* 6 Aug. 159/1 A Lancashire army of quite as great dimensions would be able to hang on his rear.

b. In phr. *Front and rear* used in loose construction.

1689 *Perfect. Milit. Discip.* (1691) 28 Upon marching from your Arms, step Front and Rear together with the left Feet. 1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 512 His Army stood in battalia, ready to fight the Enemy that had beset them Front and Rear. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xxxiv, Front, flank, and rear, the squadrons sweep. 1816 — *Antiq.* xxvii, Keep thegither, front and rear.

6. One who stands in the rear of another. *rare*—[1].

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* li. 387 The heads of the front-rank men rested between the feet of their respective 'rears'.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

7. *attrib.* passing into adj. (*a.*[1]) Placed or situated at the back; hindmost, last.

a. In *Mil.* (and *Naval*) use of divisions of troops, etc., as *rear-brigade*, *company*, *division*, †*forlorn*, † (*lorne*) *hope*, *rank*, etc.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 32 In the head of the reare lorne hope. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 114, I will goe and take some of the Reare Companies. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Enemy .. had like to have engaged our rear-brigade of horse with their whole Army. 1689 *Perfect. Milit. Discipl.* (1691) 59 The Rear half Files are to March exceeding slow. *Ibid.* 91 The Rear Ranks of Musketiers make Ready. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rear-Line*, of an army encamped, is the second line; it lies about four or five hundred yards distant from the first line, or front. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Arriere-garde*, the rear-division of a squadron of vessels of war. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 95 If on a rear division. That division will be placed. .. The change will then be made as on a front division. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Rear front*, The rear-rank-men stand where the front-rank-men ought to be. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. viii. 83 The halting rear-rank of their own Tory followers.

b. In *Mil.* or general use, of things.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 72 Front and rear walls in the first Story to be two Bricks and a half thick. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* (1862) 12 Why are the rear trucks taken off? .. To give the gun more elevation. 1862 *Patents, Abridg. Velocipedes* (1886) I. 11 Bicycle steered by small rear wheel. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 37 The metallic rear-end of the cartridge. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 45 Choose the best men for diggers in the gun-spaces and rear-trench. The diggers in the front ditch have easier work.

8. With adverbial force: **a.** Towards the rear, as *rear-directed*. **b.** From the rear, as *rear-driven*, *-driving*, *-steering*.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 147 Trusting in flight and rear-directed shafts. 1887 VISC. BURY & G. L. HILLIER *Cycling* 159 (Badm. Libr.) The rear-driving safety bicycle. *Ibid.* 162 The old class of single-driving rear-steering tricycles. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 559/2 The evil of rear-steering is only reduced, not removed.

9. Special combs., as **rear-cut**, applied attributively to a mower having the cutting-bar in the rear of the carriage (Knight 1884); **rear-crew**, *U. S.* the party of men who attend to the rear of a 'drive' of logs; **rear driver**, a cycle driven by means of the rear wheel; **rear front**, †? a covering for the wall at the back of an altar (cf. FRONT 9 b); †the back of a building (*obs.*); *Mil.* (see quot.); **rear man**, *Naut.* (see quots.); **rear-steerer**, a tricycle steered from the back.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 715/1 Behind them follows the "rear crew", the name indicating the work they do. 1438 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 144 [Also one white chalice, one] 'frount' [and] '*rerefrount' [of] 'Grenetarteryn'. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 A Building, which is 25 Feet, both in the Front and Reer Front. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., When a battalion, troop, or company is faced about, and stands in that position, it is then said to be rear front. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 227 The two men whose numbers place them farthest from the ship's side [in working a gun] are to be termed right, and left *rear-men. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 12 Who places the inclined planes? The rear-man. 1883 BROWNING in *Knowledge* 18 May 289/2, I prefer a *rear-steerer with ratchets for easy riding. 1887 VISC. BURY & G. L. HILLIER *Cycling* 374 (Badm. Libr.) The old bath-chair .. front-steering tricycle is fast following the old rear-steerer into obscurity.

Rear (rīəɹ), *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **hrer**, 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **rere**, 6 **reere**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **reer**, 6–7 **reare**, 6–8, 9 *dial.* **rear**. See also RARE *a.*[1] [OE. *hrér*, of uncertain origin.] Slightly or imperfectly cooked, underdone. In early use only of eggs.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 272 Nim scamoniam .. & hrer henne æg swiðe sealt. [Cf. *Ibid.* III. 294 On an hrerenbræden æg.] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 Þe broþis of fleisch, .. & rere eyren, & smale fischis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 27 Thei had atte her dyner rere eggis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 667/2 Supping of a rere roten egge. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CXCIII. (1636) 174 Rere egges, .. that is to say little more than through hot. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 121 Let the Patient abstain .. from Wine, Flesh, and Rear Eggs. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 201 The Hottentots, .. love their victuals, whether roasted or boil'd, should be very rear. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Rear*, meat underdone. *a* 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1865– in dial. glossaries (Cumbld., Durham, Lancs., Yks., Lincs., Shropsh., Dorset, Hants, etc.).

transf. or *fig.* 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost* Wks. (Dyce) V. 192 I'll have thee ramm'd Into a culverin else, and thy rear flesh Shot all into poach'd eggs. 1625 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. ii, Can a soft rear, poor poach'd iniquity So ride vpon thy conscience?

b. As complement with verbs.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 264 Let the egge be newe, and roste hym reare. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met., Baucis & Phil.* 98 New laid Eggs, which Baucis busie Care Turn'd by a gentle Fire, and roasted rear.

c. *Comb.* (cf. quot. *c* 1000 above), as *rear-boiled*, *-dressed*, *-poached*, *-roasted*.

1548 ELYOT s.v. *Ouum*, *Sorbile ouum*, a reere rosted egge. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 55 The hearbe [Eyebright] .. eaten euerie day in a reare potched Egge. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 253 Eggs .. reare dressed somewhat. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 53 Eggs (so they be Potched, or Reare boyled). 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 260 A dish of Egges, rear-roasted by the flame.

Rear (rīəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **réran**, 3 **reren**, 3, 4 **reren**, 5 **reryn**; 4–6 **rere**, 5, 6 **reere**, (3) 6 **reare**, 7– **rear**; (6–7 **rair**, 9 *dial.* **rare**). [OE. *réran* (:—OTeut. **raizjan*) = Goth. *-raisjan*, ON. *reisa*, to RAISE. OE. had also *dréran* AREAR (in use down to the 17th c.).

The main senses of *rear* run parallel with those of the Scandinavian equivalent RAISE, but the adopted word has been much more extensively employed than the native, and has developed many special senses which are rarely or never expressed by *rear*. Hence, on the one hand, *rear* has in many applications been almost or altogether supplanted by *raise*, a process which is clearly seen in the usage of the Wyclif Bible (see note to RAISE; in the version of 1611 *rear* is found only in 1 *Esdr.* v. 62, while *raise* is freely employed). On the other hand, it is probable that *rear* has sometimes, esp. in poetry, been used as a more rhetorical substitute for *raise*, without independent development of the sense involved. As in the case of *raise* there is some overlapping of the senses, and occasional uncertainty as to the precise development or meaning of transferred uses.]

I. To set up on end; to make to stand up.

1. *trans.* To bring (a thing) to or towards a vertical position; to set up, or upright. = RAISE I.

Frequently with suggestion of senses 8 or 11, and now usually implying a considerable height in the thing when raised.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1675 (Gr.) Ceastre worhton & to heofonum up hlædræ rærdon. *c* 1205 LAY. 1100 Heo rærden heora mastes. *Ibid.* 17458 Mærlin heom [the stones] gon ræren [*c* 1275 reare] alse heo stoden ærer. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 455 Þe place þere Oswaldus knelede and rerede a crosse. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2658 Thai rered the Galowes in haste. 1530 PALSGR. 687/2 It is a great deale longer than one wolde have thought it afore it was reared up. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxix. I j b, Fixing on the dimetient thereof two sightes perpendicularly reared. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 637 A broken peece of a faire marble stone, reared to the side of a pillar. 1688 PRIOR *Ode Exodus iii* 108 That Ladder which old Jacob rear'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 3 At once the mast we rear, at once unbind The spacious sheet. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* XXVI. 225 The May-pole was reared on the green. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 404 Your very armour hallow'd, and your statues Rear'd.

refl. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* IV. 933 The Corne .. being once downe, it selfe can never reare.

b. *spec.* of setting up the crust of a pie. Now *dial.* = RAISE I c.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Take floure and rere the cofyns fyne, Wele stondande withouten stine. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. ii. 189 Of the Paste a Coffen I will reare. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Chesh., Shropsh., Warw.).

2. To lift (a person or animal) to or towards an erect or standing posture; usually, to set (one) on one's feet, assist to rise. Now chiefly *dial.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 40 He found the meanes that Prisoner vp to reare, Whose feeble thighes .. him scarse to light could beare. *Ibid.* x. 35 She held him fast, and firmely did upbeare; As carefull nourse her child from falling oft does reare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 758 Till gently reard By th' Angel, on thy feet thou stood'st at last. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 457 Nor could she lie flat, but rear'd up with pillows. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fort.* in *Poems* (1777) 30 The Matron with surprize her daughter rears.

b. *refl.* To get up on one's feet, to rise up (*rare*); also of animals, to rear (sense 15 b).

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* III. iii, I laid me downe and slept, .. And safe from sleepe I rear'd me. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 237 Eftsoones the Ape himselfe gan up to reare. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xiii, The unruly beast presently reared himself an end on his hind-legs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 164 He [a bear] will rear himself upon his hind-legs.

c. So with *body*, etc. as object. Chiefly *refl.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 34 Helpe Lords, the King is dead. *Som.* Rere vp his Body, wring him by the Nose. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 137 Whereas before he went grouneling .. now he reareth vp his bodie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 221 Forthwith upright he rears from off the Pool His mighty Stature. 1810 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* III. xvi, Her skeleton form the dead Nun rear'd. 1815 — *Alastor* 182 He reared his shuddering limbs.

d. To cause (a horse) to rear. *rare*—[1].

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, He raised his hand, and rear'd and back'd the steed.

†**3.** To raise from the dead. *Obs.* = RAISE 3.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2839 Lord, þat rerede þe Lazaroun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 461 Iulianus .. rered þre men fro deth to lyve. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 177 [Saule] sought helpe of a witch to reare Samuel from the dead.

refl. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlix. 201 Þif that to lyve he rere him Ageyn thanne ben they myhty [gods].

†**b.** To raise (a person) *to*, *out of*, or *from* a certain condition. *Obs.*

Connexion with sense 17 is also possible. Cf. RAISE 19.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii. 145, I am it þat rere to helth hem þat morneþ. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIV. ix, God shall him to safety reare, When most he seemes opprest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 64 Their Ladye .. they reard out of her frosen swownd. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 187 Then doubt not, but he'll rear thee from thy sorrow.

4. To cause to rise: **a.** To rouse from bed or sleep. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = RAISE 4 a.

a 1000 *Riddles* IX. 73 (Gr.) Saga hwæt ic hatte oþþe hwa mec rære, þonne ic restan ne mot. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 [To pray] þat he .. weche us of ure heuie slape and rere us of ure fule lust bedde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 188 Þer ragnel in his rakentes hym rere of his dremes. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXI. 26 Therfore as fro slep I am rered. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/2 Reryn, or revyn of slepe, *infra in* wakyn', *excito*. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Rear*, to rouse; to disturb.

†**b.** To rouse or dislodge (a beast of chase, *spec.* a boar) from covert. *Obs.* = RAISE 4 b.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv, Whiche beestes shall be reride with the lymer. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xl. 115 Beating and following vntill they haue reared and found the Harte againe. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Rearing with shoutcry soom boare. 1685 DRYDEN tr. *Horace Epode* ii, Into the naked Woods he goes And seeks the tusky Boar to rear. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rear the Boar*, dislodge him. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 174 When the boar is rear'd, as is the expression for driving him from his covert. 1846 YOUATT *Pig* IV. (1847) 37 When

first the animal was '*reared*', he contented himself with slowly going away.

5. To rouse up for common action. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = RAISE 5.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2905 [He] made an hidouse Cry,..& rerid vp al þe town. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 506 The kyng cometh to London ward, and..rereth the pepyll as he come. 1464 *Ibid.* II. 148 That..he rere the contre and take hem and bryng hem to the Kyng. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 145 If you reare this House against this House. 1864 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Rear*,..to rouse; to excite. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Rear*,..rally, bring up. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 143/1 There are sixteen of us on the Plain, and the whole country is reared.

†**6.** To arouse, animate, stimulate. *Obs.* = RAISE 6.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 b, Therfore rere vp thy courage & shewe thy manhode. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 299 A roaring-meg against Melancholy, to rear and revive the languishing soul. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. ii, New strength my vitals doth invade And rear again, that earst began to fade.

II. To build up, create, bring into existence.

7. To construct by building up. = RAISE 8.

It is not clear whether the common OE. phrase *Godes* (or *dryhtnes*) *lof rǽran* is a fig. use of this sense, or is to be associated with branch III.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ii[i]. (1890) 158 He Cristes cirican in his rice ȝeornlice timbrede & rærde. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1880 (Gr.) Ongunnon him þa bytlian & heora burh ræran. *c* 1205 LAY. 15453 Ich faren wulle to þan munte of Reir & ræren þer castel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5408 Abbeys he rerde monion In mony studes. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiii. 20 And there, an auter reryd, he..clepide vpon the..God of Israel. 1479 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 390 That the seid howse be fenysshit, reryd and made upp. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 A tower..rered by great crafte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 52 Amongst the hives to reare An hony combe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 798 Till all thy magick structures rear'd so high, Were shatter'd into heaps. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* II. 30 When summon'd Stones the Theban Turrets rear'd. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xlviii. 408 He had reared a building greatly larger. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 629 Her family reared a sumptuous mausoleum over her remains. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 The canons..reared the church which still exists as the diocesan cathedral.

fig. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. ii. (1803) 421 The fall of those hopes we had been vainly diligent to rear. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 532 From him who rears a poem lank and long, To him who strains his all into a song. 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. vi. 193 How weak the fame the lowly songstress rears.

†**b.** To bring into existence; to cause to arise or appear. *Obs.* = RAISE 9, 11.

In the Wyclif Bible (up to the end of Jeremiah) *rere* is regularly employed to render L. *suscitāre* in the above senses: it is not quite clear whether the underlying idea belongs here or to branch I.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 8 Go yn to the wijf of thi brother..that thou rere seed to thi brother. — 1 *Sam.* ii. 35, I shal rere to me a trewe preest. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 92 From their ashes shall be reard A Phœnix.

†**8.** To originate, bring about, set going (a state or condition of things, *esp.* one which causes trouble or annoyance); to commence and carry on (some action, *esp.* war). *Obs.* = RAISE 12, 14.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 689 God..sibbe ræreþ ece to ealdre engla & monna. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 156 Dæghwamlice man ihte yfel æfter oðrum, and unriht rærde. *c* 1052 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1052 Ealle Frencisce men þe ær unlaȝe rærdon. 12.. *Moral Ode* 172 (Egerton MS.) Þo scullen habben hardne dom..þa þe euele heolden wreche men & vuele laȝes rerde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8987 Erl thebaud..bigan to rere worre vpe þe king of france. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 685 We han ireȝ this schame and schonde. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xii. 11, I shal rere vpon thee yuel of thin hows. *a* 1450 MYRC 1243 Hast þow reret any debate. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 454 Which tempest, after yᵉ oppynyon of some wryters, was reryd by yᵉ negromauncers of yᵉ Frenshe Kynge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 If any persones would presume to rere warre or congregate a multitude. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 25 Rearing vp slanders vpon the preachers of the worde of God. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 21 Her mery fitt she freshly gan to reare. *Ibid.* xii. 22 Unweeting what such horrour straunge did reare.

b. To make (a noise) by shouting; to utter (a cry); to begin to sing. *rare.* = RAISE 13.

Also associated with (or originating in) branch III.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 873 þenne þe rebaudez so ronk rered such a noyse. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6417 (Kölbing) Þe paiens..gun rere a wel foule crie. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xv. 5 The cri of contricioun thei shul rere [L. *levabunt*]. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 94 Ye shall rere vp hue and crye and..folowe theym fro strete to strete. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 662 The simple clerk..did rear right merrily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George.

9. To bring (animals) to maturity or to a certain stage of growth by giving proper nourishment and attention; *esp.* to attend to the breeding and growth of (cattle, etc.) as an occupation. = RAISE 9 b, 10 b.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 610 The pocok me may rere vp [L. *nutrire*] esely If beestes wilde or theuys hem ne greue. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 That countrey is not for men to kepe husbandry vppon, but for to rere and brede catell or shepe. *Ibid.* § 66 Yet is it better to the housbande, to sell those calues, than to rere them, bycause of the cost. [1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 668 Thoughtless of his Eggs, [the snake] forgets to rear The hopes of Poison, for the following Year.] 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 49 It is a common saying, the worst housewife will rear the best pigs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 248 Those persons whose employment it is to rear up pigeons of different colours, can breed them..to a feather. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 985 Calves reared in this manner are to be enticed to eat hay as early as possible. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 845 No man rears a stallion for the use of his own mares only. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 49 Man devotes his energies to the..employment of rearing pigs.

b. To bring up (a person), to foster, nourish, educate. = RAISE 10.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 136 For her sake I doe reare vp her boy. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 180 She takes him up and rears him royall-like. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 555 God with these forbid'n made choice to rear His mighty Champion. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 38 We loved, but not enough, the gentle hand That reared us. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U.S.* 215 This gentleman..is not only a Latin, but a Greek Scholar. He was reared at Cambridge. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 179 When Milton was being reared, Calvinism was not old and effete.

absol. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xl, Her office there to rear, and teach.

c. To attend to, promote, or cause the growth of (plants); to grow (grain, etc.). = RAISE 10 c.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 19 Breade Corne, and Malte corne ynough, besides, reared alltogether vpon the same lande. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. 230 In distant wilds..She rears her flow'rs. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 753 Happy to rove among poetic flowers, Though poor in skill to rear them. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. vii, While on yon plain The Saxon rears one shock of grain. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* V. (1857) 61 In those times it was quite as customary for farmers to rear the flax which supplied them with clothing. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 50 A flower..rear'd by the showers.

transf. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 1148 Delightful task! to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 340 It is therefore our business..to rear to the most perfect vigour and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 295 Hopes of every sort, whatever sect Esteem them, sow them, rear them, and protect.

d. To raise or grow (meat or food).

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 345 In the highlands every man rears, on his own farm, what butcher meat his family requires.

III. To lift from a lower to a higher position.

10. To lift up or upwards as a whole. = RAISE 17.

Sometimes also with implication of sense 1, esp. in *to rear the head.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Rære up þin heafod & ȝeseoh þis þæt Simon deþ. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1391 Þai rered goinfaynoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* x. 13 A brennynge wynd reride vp locustes. — *Matt.* xi. 23 And thou, Caphernaum, whether til in to heuen thou shalt be rerid vp? *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 754 in *Babees Bk.*, Who so euer he takes þat mete to bere Schalle not so hardy þo couertoure rere. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1878 Rere vp þe seyll In all þe hast, as well as þou can. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii. E iij b, The nature of water is such, as by pipes it may be rered aboue the fountaine hed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 295 When I reare my hand, do you the like To fall it on Gonzalo. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. vii. 165 Its Use is to rear up the Chest. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 14 High in his hands he rear'd the golden bowl. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xviii, Upon a mast rear'd far aloft, He bore a very bright and crescent blade. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 752 The babe, who rear'd his creasy arms.

refl. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Þe more brides haueþ of holownes of pennes..þe more eselich þei rereþ þemsilf and fleeþ vpward.

b. To have, hold, or sustain (some part) in an elevated or lofty position. Also quasi-*refl.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 699 Each beauteous flour..Rear'd high thir flourisht heads between, and wrought Mosaic. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 546 Higher yet the glorious Temple rear'd Her pile. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 112 Sublime their starry fronts they rear. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. XXXV. 381 The ancient Mistress of the World rears her head in melancholy majesty. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. ii, A black rock rears its bosom o'er the spray. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 150 Honister Crag, the grandest in the district, rears its front on the left.

c. *refl.* To rise up to a height, to tower.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. 10 The ground..rears itself..in lofty mountains and inaccessible cliffs. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) IV. xvii. 298 The stately tree rears itself aloft. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 A steep slope of snow..reared itself against the mountain wall.

†**d.** *absol.* or with *it.* To raise anchor. *Obs.*

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 13 Yif ye Ride in the Doowns and will go into Sandwiche haven, Rere it by turnyng wynde at an est south of the moone. *Ibid.* 15 A man that ridith in the way of odierene at an ankre, he may begyn to rere at an est southest moone for to turne.

11. To lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, in various fig. applications (sometimes with suggestion of other senses of *rear* or *raise*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 1 Babilon and..his dwelleris, that ther herte rereden aȝen me. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 32 Kepe þin herte fre & rere it up to þy god. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, And higher would I rear my estimate Than Iuno. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 314 His Cup-bearer, whom I from meaner forme Haue bench'd, and rear'd to Worship. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 5 The same action which at one time hath reared up a Prince, should..sink him. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 154 Thy Goodness may hereafter rear Our Souls unto thy Glory.

12. To turn or direct (*esp.* the eyes) upwards.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 42 The Ladie..Gan reare her eyes as to the chearefull light. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 14 Jonah (humbly rearing up his eyes). 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 285 Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 126 To that she bends, to that her eyes she rears. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 135 O'er the dark world Erasmus rears his eye.

13. To cause to rise: **a.** *Naut.* = RAISE 23 a.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 In .xv. degrees we dyde reere the crossiers. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 49 We reared the north starre in short space .xij. degr. and at length, 30. deg. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To *rear* an object in view, is to *rise* or approach it.

†**b.** To raise (a fiend). *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 148 The tyrant with a hideous noise away the table shooves, And reares the fiends from hell.

c. To make (the voice) heard. = RAISE 21.

1817 SCOTT *Harold* VI. xiii, When his voice he rear'd,..The powerful accents roll'd along. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XI. xx, His voice then did the stranger rear.

†**14. a.** To levy, raise, gather, collect (fines, rents, etc.). *Obs.* = RAISE 25. Also const. *upon.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii, A marchand of this cite, Hade riche rentus to rere. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 144/2 A Subsidie to be take and rereyd of al manere Prests seculers. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 Oppressid..by over gret taskis and tailis rered uppon them. 1574 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 423, xxti pound sterlinge current mony of England to be rered and levied to the commone use. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 60 Which rent is reared onely in goats skinnes.

†**b.** To levy, raise (an army). *Obs.*—[1]

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 81 Artaxenses is at hand & has ane ost reryd, And resyn vp with all his rewme.

†**c.** To take away *from* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 6 He, in an open Turney lately held, Fro me the honour of that game did reare.

IV. 15. *intr.* To rise up (towards a vertical position or into the air); to rise high, to tower.

Spec. in *Husb.* of a furrow-slice: see quots. 1523 and 1790.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 366 Þe mukel lauande loghe to þe lyfte rered. *Ibid.* 423 Ofte hit roled on-rounde & rered on ende. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 16 Lette the husbande..plowe a brode forowe and a depe..and lay it flat, that it rere not on the edge. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Mid. Counties* (1796) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Rear*, to rise up before the plow, as the furrows sometimes do in plowing. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXVIII, The loftiest steeple that now rears proudly up from the midst of guilt. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 532/2 If a wind on the beam is so strong as to make her either slide or 'rear up' too much.

b. *intr.* Of a quadruped, *esp.* a horse: To rise on the hind feet. Also with *it.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 69 Hobynis, that war stekit thar, Rerit and flang. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 279 Sometimes he trots,..Anon he reres vpright, curuets, and leaps. 1611 COTGR., *Cabrer*, to reare, or stand vpright on the hinder feet;..as a Goat, or Kid that brouses on a tree. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. XXXVI, Let me beg of you, like an unback'd filly..to jump it, to rear it, to bound it. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* IV. iv, His charger, by a halbert bored, rear'd up. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* X. 207 When he began to rear, they were so frightened that they could not see the horse.

fig. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 92 How he reares in the Necke. *a* 1761 JOHNSON in *Boswell* an. 1780 Johnson. professed that he could bring him out into conversation, and used this illusive expression, 'Sir, I can make him *rear*'. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 98/1 [He] is a brave man and has been known to rear on occasions.

c. *trans.* To throw *off* by rearing. *nonce-use.*

1852 BAILEY *Festus* XXII. (ed. 3) 395 Earth rear off her cities As a horse his rider.

16. *intr.* To turn out (well or ill) in course of, or after, rearing (in sense 9).

1894 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/6 In the counties mentioned pheasants have reared well.

Rear (rīəɹ), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 5–6 **rere.** [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To cut up or carve (a fowl, *spec.* a goose).

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A dere broken, a ghoos rerid, a swan lyfte.., a heron dismembrid. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 374 To lose or untache a bitorn: kitte his nekke,..rere hym legge and whynge, as the heron. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 269 To rear a Goose. 1804 FARLEY *London Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To rear a goose, cut off both legs in the manner of shoulder of lamb. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1864) 412 In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn, reared the goose.

†**Rear.** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. REAR *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To attack or assail in the rear.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 48 He falls a fighting with his text, and makes a pitch'd battel of it,..he rears it, flanks it, entrenches it, storms it. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* XV, Then the captains fell on, and began roundly to front and flank and rear Diabolus' camp.

2. To strengthen in the rear.

1680 J. SCOTT *Serm. bef. Artillery Comp.* Wks. 1718 II. 24 We cannot talk in Rank and File, Flank and Rear our Discourses with Military Allusions.

†**Rear,** *v.*[4] *Obs.*—[1] *Naut.* (Of obscure origin and meaning.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 40, I tooke our skiffe and went to them to know why they lost vs,..and Iohn Kire made me answere that his ship would neither reare nor steere.

†**Rear,** *adv.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] = ARREAR *adv.*

The sense of the passage is not clear; the phrase may mean simply 'not at all'.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1247 Sone, as for me, nouthir avaunte ne rere.

†**Rear,** *adv.*[2] *Obs. rare.* = RARE *adv.*[2] **Early.**

1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* I. 6 O'er yonder Hill does scant the Dawn appear, Then why does Cuddy leave his Cott so rear? *Ibid.* 11 This rising rear betokeneth well thy mind.

Rear, dial. variant of ROAR *v.*

Rear-, comb. form, partly of OF. or AF. origin, as in *rear-ward, -guard, rearsupper* (and hence by analogy in *rear-admiral, -feast, -freight*), partly ad. F. *arrière-*, as in *rear-vassel, -vault*, and partly

(from *c* 1600) an attributive use of REAR *sb.*[3] In recent use the older spelling RERE- has sometimes been adopted, esp. in archaic or architectural terms (see *rear-arch, -vault*).

Rear-A·dmiral. [f. REAR-.]

1. A flag-officer in the navy, the next in rank below a vice-admiral. (See ADMIRAL 3.)

In the U.S. navy the highest rank granted except in special circumstances.

1589 [T. CATES] *Sir F. Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 2 Captaine Francis Knolles, Rieradmirall in the Gallion Leicester. *a* 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 332/1 The use of a Rear-Admiral is but a late invention, and is allow'd but the ordinary Pay of a Captain. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3829/3 Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral of the Red, hoisted his Flag this day on the Mizen-top-mast of her Majesty's Ship the Victory. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Admiral*, There are at present in England..four rear admirals of the red, four of the white, and five of the blue squadron. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Rank*, Admirals .. rank with generals of horse and foot; rear-admirals, as major-generals. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rear-Admiral*, the officer in command of the third division of a fleet, whose flag is at the mizen.

†b. Formerly used in the designation *Rear Admiral of England* or *Great Britain*. Now *Obs.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1901/3 His Majesty has been graciously pleased to constitute Arthur Herbert Esq. Rear Admiral of England. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4086/3 The Lord High Admiral has been pleased to appoint Sir Cloudesly Shovell..to be Rear-Admiral of England. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4397/3 He was at the Time of his Death Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 368 *note*, In August 1771 [Sir George Rodney] was made Rear Admiral of Great Britain.

† 2. A ship carrying a rear-admiral's flag. *Obs.*

1587 R. LENG *True Descr. Voy. Sir F. Drake* (Camden) 14 We all put out to sea .. : videlicet .. the Golden Lyon, vize-admirall; the Dreadnaughte, reare admirall [etc.]. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 28 The newes of my Rere-admirall fighting the day before with the Venetian shippe. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2541/3 Their Majesties Ship the Coronation, being a second Rate, and Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-arch. *Arch.* Also **rere-**. [f. REAR- + ARCH.] The inner arch of a window- or door-opening, when differing in size or form from the external arch. (Cf. REAR-VAULT.) Also *attrib.*

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 343 By these two means the splay and the distinct rear-arch are abolished. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 116 From these a richly-moulded rear-arch springs. 1878 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 280 Taking all styles together, the rear, or rere arch, or in earlier works the wider internal splay, is greatly more frequent, probably because less costly than the other form, the 'through arch'. *Ibid.* 282 The two systems may be distinguished as rere-arch windows and through arch windows.

Rear-banquet: see RERE-BANQUET.

Reard, variant of RERD, noise.

Reardemain, variant of REREDEMAIN *Obs.*

Reardors, obs. variant of REREDOS.

Reared (rīəd), *ppl. a.* [f. REAR *v.*[1] + -ED [2].]

1. Raised, elevated, exalted.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxx. 25 Vp on alle rered hil. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* (1841) 32 Stately Ilion (whose provd reared walls Seem'd to controule the cloudes). 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 82 His rear'd arme Crested the world. 1638 KILLIGREW *Conspiracy* Epil., From your reared and exalted Throne. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 59/1 On the rear'd Column be my Story wrote.

2. Brought up to a certain stage of growth.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 1/2 Freely giving the millions of reared fish away.

Rearer (rīə·rəɹ). [f. REAR *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who rears (in transitive senses, esp. sense 9).

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xiv. 9 That not of the rereres, but of the noise makeris Olofernes shulde waken. 1611 COTGR., *Esleveur*, a rearer, breeder. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* x. 323 The Rearer of the Steed, When the kind Spring renews his gen'rous Breed [etc.]. 1841-3 ANTHON *Class. Dict.* 579 She .. is, by the appointment of Jupiter, the rearer of children. 1880 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/1 The demand of the English rearer of store cattle for Irish lean cattle.

2. A horse that rears, or has a habit of rearing.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 89 In nine cases out of ten I have found that confirmed rearers are tender mouthed. 1882 *Daily News* 1 June 3/1 He was a respectable rearer, and a hearty horse at a kick.

3. *Slang.* (See quot.)

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 131 We were favoured with .. what is technically called 'a rearer', that is to say, the near side wheels went into a ditch deep enough to have turned us keel upwards.

4. *Coal-mining.* An edge-seam (see EDGE *sb.* 12, and cf. REARING *ppl. a.* 1, quot. 1686).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200.

†**Rear-feast.** *Obs.*[-1] [f. REAR- + FEAST.] The latter meal, supper.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 286 But let us not forget our rear feast thus.

†**Rear-freight.** *Obs.*[-1] [Alteration of REFRAIT, after REAR- and FREIGHT.] Refrain, burden.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* 309 The reare freyt of the Psalme.

Rear-guard [1] (rīə·ɹgāɹd). *Mil.* Forms: 5 **rier-, ryere-**, 5-6 **reregarde**; 5 **rere-**, 6 *Sc.* **rearegard**; 6 *Sc.* **reir-**, 7 **rere-**, 7- **rearguard**. [a. OF. *rereguarde*, AF. *reregard, rergarde* (*c* 1307): see note to ARREAR-GUARD and cf. REARWARD *sb.*[1]

Variously written *rearguard, rear-guard*, and *rear guard*.]

†1. The rear portion of an army or armed force drawn up for action. *Obs.* = REAR *sb.*[3] 1, REARWARD *sb.*[1] 1.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xlv. 85 He kepte alwey the rier garde with grete plente of his peple. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 191 The two bretheren..them self toke & conduyted the gret baytayll. .. And of the reregarde were captayns the two knightes of poytou. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 57, 1400 armed men, the which are to arme the front and reregard of the battell. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 335 Though they have made their Armie tripartite, terming the one the Vauntguard, the other the Battell, and the last the Rereguard.

2. A body of troops detached from the main force to bring up and protect the rear, *esp.* in the case of a retreat.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 417 The King of Denmark.. endeavored to make his retreat; but Tilly followed so close his Rear-guard, that he kept them in continual action. 1777 A. ST. CLAIR in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 404 The rear-guard..wasted so much time in the morning, that they were overtaken and surprised. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let.* 30 Mar. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 412 The enemy went off towards Setubal, the rear guard in admirable order. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 330/2 Under such circumstances, seldom more than a fifth or sixth of the total force forms the rear guard.

fig. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 283 If the clergy of America follow the example of other rear-guards of society. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 185 The storm, too, had left a rear-guard behind it.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 4/3 The worst of all battles to fight—a rearguard action.

Rear-guard [2]. [f. REAR *sb.*[3]] The guard at the rear of a railway train; or the van he occupies.

1897 *Daily News* 17 *Mar.* 8/7 The rear-guard of the Hounslow train.

Reargue (rīāɹgiu), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To argue (*spec.* a case in law) a second time; to debate over again.

1776 BURROW *Rep.* IV. 2320 The Court ordered the Cause to be re-argued. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 724 The case does not need or admit of re-arguing now. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 584/2 The Court..desired that the point should be reargued before a full Court of Appeal.

So **Rea·rgument.**

1884 LD. FITZGERALD in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 200/1 The Lord Chancellor directed a re-argument of the Case.

Rear-horse. *Entom.* [f. REAR *v.*[1] 15 b.] A mantis.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 173 The Mantidæ have become popularly known under a variety of names, such as Rear-horses, Race-horses, .. from the peculiar positions assumed by them at different times.

Rearing (rīə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REAR *v.*[1]] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1. The action of lifting up, raising, elevating, † increasing, etc.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1232 If ye deye in this same errour, youre rerynge ageyn shal cause you grete dolour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 b, In the whiche rerynge doutlesse his handes & fete dyd rent & teare. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, i. (Arb.) 41 Al the enhansinge and rearing goth to your priuate commoditie and wealth. *Ibid.* vi. 168 [The deuil] sturres men up to outragious rearyng of rentes.

2. The action of erecting, building up, etc.

In various dialects *spec.* the erection of the roof-timbers, putting on the roof, of a house; hence *rearing-feast, -supper* (or simply *rearing*), a supper given to the workmen on this occasion. (See Rochd., Lonsd., Chesh., Linc., and Hants glossaries.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 Scipio .. fforbeed þe rerynge of þe theatre in þe citee of Rome. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* v. 62 In the rearinge vp of the house of the Lorde. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 232 Buyldyng an hous euen from the foundacion vnto the vttermost raftreyng and reirynge of the roofe. 1639 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, The rareinge of our house in Ruttinton Lane. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 682 In the minster of the Holy Trinity of his own rearing.

3. The action (practice or occupation) of bringing up to or towards maturity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Bestes .. haue redines of wytte in bredynge and reringe of here brode. 1611 COTGR., *Eslevement*, a rearing, breeding, or bringing up. 1681 DRYDEN *Prol. to Saunders' Tamerlane* 23 He's a young plant, .. But his friend swears he will be worth the rearing. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 83 Poverty .. is extremely unfavourable to the rearing of children. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 770 The soil..is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 263 The breeding and rearing of these charming birds. 1886 *Paul's Fish Culture* Sept. 67 They aim at the stocking of waters rather than the rearing of fish for the table.

4. †a. The fact of rising up. *Obs.*[-1]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xlvi. (Bodl. MS.), Valeis ben ischadowed bi reringe & hiȝenes of hilles.

b. The action of rising on the hind legs.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* xix. 337 Then rearing may be immediately and permanently cured by using a snaffle-bridle alone. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 262 In the frantic rearing of the horse .. both horse and rider turned a somersault.

5. *attrib.* a. Of animals: Being reared, intended for rearing.

1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 251, viij. olde swyne and twelve rearinge pigges. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Aug. 1774 This is the same [cow] which suckled the two rearing calves. 1887 in *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Promising well-bred rearing heifer calf.

b. Of appliances or places used in or for the rearing of animals (*esp.* fowls or fishes), as *rearing box, coop, glass, ground, pond, tank.*

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4189 For rearing-glasses [for insects], I have used confectioners' show-glasses of various sizes. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/2 Building hatching-houses and boxes, constructing rearing-coops and runs. 1886 *Paul's Fish Culture* Sept. 71 Rearing grounds similar to those which are found on the coast of France. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 198/1 Rearing ponds situated near the sea.

6. *Comb.*: **rearing-bit,** a bit employed to prevent a horse from lifting the head while rearing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Rearing (rīə·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. REAR *v.*[1]]

1. That rears or rises up.

With the first quot. cf. REARER 4.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 147 If it be a rearing mine or edg-coal as some call it, cutting the superficies of the earth at right angles. 1816 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* II. 65 Surmounted like a god the rearing tide. 1851 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* IV. 29 A viciously rearing horse..is sometimes dealt with by being pulled over backward by a rider.

2. That rears or brings up. (Cf. prec. 5 b.)

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 119/1 A Rearing Mother for the artificial rearing of the chickens.

Rearing-bone, -piece. (See quots.)

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 349 Take two buttock pieces or as they are also call'd two rearing pieces of pork (these are the lean that is cut off the gammon on the inside of the flitch). 1883 *Hants. Gloss., Rearing-bone*, the hip-bone of a pig.

Rearise (rīāɹəi·z), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To arise again.

1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Hesperia* 31 As a ghost rearisen. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 129 Morn, meanwhile rearising, has left dark Ocean.

Rea·rling. *rare*[-1]. [f. REAR *v.*[1]] A fosterling.

1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 100 This youth is my rearling, and he was born of one of my slave-girls.

†**Rea·rly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. REAR *a.*[2] + -LY [2].] Early.

1612 *Two Noble K.* IV. i, I'll bring it tomorrow. *Daughter.* Do very rearly; I must be abroad else. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* IV. 39, I rearly rose just at the break of day.

Rearm (rīāɹ·m), *v. Mil.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To arm again; *esp.* to arm afresh with more modern weapons. Hence **Rea·rming** *vbl. sb.*

1871 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 7 At this moment the effort of the Government is to rearm as many soldiers of the line as possible. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/4 The recent rearming of the German artillery with a new weapon.

So **Rea·rmament.**

1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., The revictualment of Paris is more important than the rearmament of France.

Rearmost (rīə·ɹməust), *a.* [f. REAR *a.*[1] + -MOST.] Farthest in the rear, coming last of all.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* II. 1110 The rest pursue their Course ..These of the Rear-most only left behind. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 193 The rearmost ship of the enemy's line. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli. 322 The Indians halted until those who were rearmost should close up. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 357 The rearmost end of this fragment.

Rearmouse, reremouse (rīə·ɹməus). Now only *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: *α.* 1 **hrere-, hryremus**, (2 **reremus**), 4-5 **reremous, -mows**(e, 6-7, 9 **reremouse**, (7 **reere-**, 7, 9 *dial.* **reer-**). *β.* 6-7 **reare-**, 7- **rearmouse**, (9 *dial.* **rare-**). *γ.* 6-7 *pl.* **remice, -mise**, 9 *dial.* **ry**(e)**-, ray-, raa-, raw-mouse.** [OE. *hreremús*, f. *mús* MOUSE.

The first element may represent the stem of OE. *hrēran* to move, but the length of the vowel is not certain. It is also possible that the form is an alteration (by phonetic corruption or popular etymology) of the older *hréðemús*, found in the earliest glosses and some later texts, and perh. represented by some of the existing dialect forms.]

= BAT *sb.*[1] (Cf. *flicker-, flinder-, flitter-mouse.*)

α. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 318/27 *Vespertilio*, hreremus. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 19 A lapwynk and a reremous. 1382 — *Baruch* vi. 21 Aboue the hed of hem backis, or reremijse, and swalewis fleeȝen. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 272 Not to rewle as reremys, and reste on the daies. 1552 HULOET, Backe or Reremouse which flieth in the darke, *nicteris*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 4 Some warre with Reremise for their leathern wings. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Reer-mice, or Bats so large as Goshawkes. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 24 One of the Seamen affirm'd that he had seen Flying Fishes, and that they had wings like a Rere-Mouse. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 192 The bat is here called rere-mouse. 1864- in dial. glossaries (Dorset, Som., Glouc., Hants). 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. Foreword 8 The rere-mouse flitted overhead with his tiny shriek.

β. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 504 We shall wander and straggle blindely .. as wantes and rearemyce at the bright beames of the cleare Sunne. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* v. i, Some flying, and some sticking upon the Walls like Rear-mice. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 129 These Brutes, whose language resembled the screeching of Bats, or Rear-Mice. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. 391 Do the rear-mice still Hang like a fretwork on the gate? 1892 EARL LYTTON *King Poppy* Epil. 163 The rear-mice flit In the hard furrow.

γ. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 92 We in English language bats or remice call the same. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 544 Their lights are oftentimes put out with the..swarmes of remise flying about their eares. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts* III. Prov., *Rymouse*, a bat. 1851, 1893 in Glouc. and Wilts glossaries (*rye-, raa-, rawmouse*).

†b. *transf.* (See quot.) *Obs.*[-1]

1611 COTGR. *Rondole*, the sea Bat, or Rearemouse of the sea; a flying fish.

Re-arou·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To arouse again.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xix, The witness, re-aroused into

anger,..said in a low voice [etc.]. 1860 Earl Lytton *Lucile* II. iv. § 6. 37 The heart of a man re-aroused to the use Of the conscience God gave him.

Re-arra·nge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To arrange anew.
1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 4 Is it meant that these particles, each taken as a whole, were re-arranged after deposition? 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* 13 On cooling, the constituents re-arranged themselves.

So **Re-arra·ngeable** *a.*; **Re-arra·ngement.**
1867 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 102. 297 Its parts are no longer appreciably re-arrangeable by any save violent actions. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 719 It will repay the trouble of rearrangement and fresh elaboration.

Re-array·, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To array again.
a 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 249 In wonted Splendor re-array'd, He strait invisible retir'd. *c* 1858 Eliz. Watts *Poultry Yard* 112 This bird..was presented..on a large dish, re-arrayed in its glorious plumage.

Re-arre·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To arrest again.
1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 186 As for the duke .. he was re-arrested of high treason. 1889 *Daily News* 12 July 5/5 If he escapes this time, it is almost certain that he will be rearrested.

So **Re-arre·st** *sb.*
1864 *Morn. Star* 29 Dec., The issue of new warrants..for the re-arrest of the raiders.

Rear-rib: see Rear-vault (quot. 1844).

Re-arri·ve, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To arrive again.
1598 Sylvester *Panaretus* 1423 [They,] re-arrived in their own camp, their prize Unto their prince present. 1637 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 74 The Arch-bishop of Spalato being then re-arrived from England.

So **Re-arri·val.**
1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 262 The village soon got wind of my re-arrival.

Rear-shaft: see Rear-vault (quot. 1844).

Rear-supper, variant of Rere-supper *Obs.*

Rear-vassal. *Hist.* Also **rere-.** [f. Rear- + Vassal, after F. *arrière-vassal,* 'an vndervassall, a vassall vnto a vassall' (Cotgr.).] A sub-vassal; one who does not hold directly of the sovereign.
1762 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 215 His own immediate vassals were bound to follow him into the field against a prince of whom they were themselves the rear-vassals. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lii. 875 This .. is the case with freehold land .. where the tenant in fee simple is properly a rere vassal. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xiii. (1862) 183 *note,* Mr. Hume erroneously thinks that the statute 7 Hen. IV. gave rear-vassals their right of election.

Rear-vault. *Arch.* Also **rere-.** [f. Rear-, after F. *arrière-voussure.*] The vaulted space connecting an arched window- or door-head with the arch in the inner face of the wall.
1844 Willis *Archit. Nomencl.* § 81 We may therefore call the said vault, rib, and shaft, the rear-vault, rear-rib, and rear shaft of the window or door. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 46 These window groups being internally set back into a single recessed panel, and surmounted by a single rear-vault.

Rearward (rī·ɹwɔ̃d), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 rer-, 4–9 rere-, 5 *Sc.* reir-, 6–7 reare-, 7 reer-, 6 rearward; also 4–7 -warde. [a. AF. *rerewarde* (*c* 1307): see note to Arrear-ward.]
1. *Mil.* (and *Naval*). That part of an army (or fleet) which is stationed behind the main body; the third division in a force drawn up for battle. Cf. Rear-guard 1. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*
13.. *Coer de L.* 3147 Alle the rerewarde Was i-slayn with Kyng Rychard. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 71 Quhen the reirward saw thaim swa Discumfit..Thai fled on fer. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9024 Thei without folowed hard, And slogh many of the rereward. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 119 An hooste in batayle is departed in thre, that ys to saye, the forwarde, the mydel warde, and the rerewarde. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 At thys Cape ..were foure Galliots of the rearewarde of the Turkes armie. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 119 The souldiors of our rereward, who kept the upper part of the hill. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 322 The third Squadron of the Rereward got almost all safe off. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 41 He himself followed with the rearward, composed of the main strength of his army.
fig. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 121 [Q. 2] But with a rereward following Tybalts death Romeo is banished [etc.].
b. *transf.* in various applications.
c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXVIII. ix, The rereward lowd on instruments did play. 1611 Bible *Num.* x. 25 The campe of the children of Dan..which was the rere-ward of all the campes throughout their hostes. —*Isa.* lviii. 8 Thy righteousnesse shall go before thee, the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward. 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 174 As he is to be the Captain and Leader of his People, so he is to be the Rereward and Bringer-up of his People. 1860 Warter *Seaboard* II. 27 God went before them, and was their rereward also.
† **2.** In verbal phrases: *To have, keep, make the rearward* (in early use said of the leaders, later of the troops). *To close the rearward,* to bring up the rear. *Obs.*
13.. *K. Alis.* 7788 Antioche hadde the former-warde, And Tolome the reirwarde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 58 Schir Eduard..Befor in the avaward raid. The Kyng him-self the reirward maid. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2712 Y me-self and Olyuer..Wolleþ come be-hynde her; & kepe þe rereward. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14662 (E. E. T. S.) Ho schal haue the vaunwarde, Who the myddel, and ho the rereward? *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3757 Aufreus of Tharse..The rereward he kept ful wiselie. 1583 in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 484 The examinate..appointed the souldieres to keepe the rerewarde. 1613 Hayward *Norm. Kings* 9 The lances and men at Armes cloased the Rereward. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 248 These had the Rereward and moved last.
3. In prepositional phrases (cf. *sb.*[2]):
a. *In* (or *at*) *the rearward,* in the rear.
14.. [see 4]. 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* XIV. 60 (Camb. MS.) The vaward had the erll thomas, And in the rereward schir eduard was. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIX. xlix. 1054 Whiles he came himselfe behind in the rereward..his horse fell and cast him at once. 1601 Dolman *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 759 Cranes come from the farthest orientall seas of India..Euery troup hath a captaine who is alwaies at the rereward. 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 67 Some in the van Thou call'st to do..And in the rearward not a few Thou only bidd'st to bear.
b. *In* (or *on*) *the rearward of,* in the rear of.
1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV,* III. ii. 339 Hee was the very Genius of Famine: he came euer in the rere-ward of the Fashion. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. i. 128 [Q.] My selfe would on the rereward of reproches Strike at thy life. 1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* A iv b, There stands in the Rere-ward of this Booke a Troope of straunge Discourses. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxvi, Lord Dacre with his horsemen light, Shall be in rear-ward of the fight. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 It would occupy its right position..in the advance, not in the rearward of the times.
4. *transf.* The hinder parts, posteriors.
14.. *Tourn. Tottenham* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 86 He gurde so fast his gray mare That she lete a fowkyn fare At the rerewarde. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* lxxviii. 227 Hys foes rearwardes even down he felde. 1855 Martin & Aytoun *Bon Gaultier Ball.* 238 Already in his rearward Felt he Jove's tremendous toes.

Rearward (rī·ɹwəɹd), *a.* [f. Rear- + -ward.]
1. Situated in the rear.
1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 54, 6 rankes at 2 men per ranke in the reareward angles. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. vi, As champions, when their band is broke, Stand forth to guard the rearward post. 1876 'Mark Twain' *Tom Sawyer* vi, His coat..had the rearward buttons far down the back.
2. Directed towards the rear; backward.
1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 585/1 If the execution of a rapid rearward movement be required. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 28 A rearward view discloses a fine grouping of the hills which have been passed.

Rearward (rī·ɹwəɹd), *adv.* (*sb.*[2]) [f. as prec.]
1. Towards the rear; backward.
1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 18 Open your Rankes, from the front reareward. 1818 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 33 The heavy weapon reached me in the rear, And rearward I returned a long loud sigh. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 53 The head of the locking bolt .. causes this block to move obliquely rearward.
b. At the back *of.*
1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* IV. x, Rearward of the structure which graced the entrance-way.
2. As *sb.* in phr. *in the rearward,* in the rear.
1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 55 The view in the rearward now became agreeably diversified by the mountains we had lately traversed.

So **Rea·rwardly** *adv.*; **Rea·rwards** *adv.*
1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 91 A room that extended out, rearwardly, from the house. 1897 *Daily News* 25 May 8/1 The unfit were gradually weeded out and sent rearwards.

Reas, variant of Reis (Pg. money).

Reascend (rīˌäse·nd), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ascend again: **a.** *intr.* (Cf. Ascend 1–4, 7–10.)
c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4088 Crist descendid to helle.. so to heven is he reascendit. 1594 Spenser *Amoretti* lxxxvi, I wish that day would shortly reascend. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 166, I reascend to the nintith one Epistle, from whence I will deduce that which followes. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 134 The mercury re-ascended to its first stations. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 14 How shall he .. be able to re-ascend in the state of his weakness? 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 355 How many degraded sovereigns have re-ascended from a dungeon to a throne? 1850 De Quincey in 'H. A. Page' *Life* II. xvii. 67 Up from the river banks you behold it reascending.
b. *trans.* (Cf. Ascend 5–6.)
1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XX. 86 The Goddesse .. re-ascended the Olympian skies. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* III. v, To re-ascend that glorious height we fell from. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 120 Till they the Lunar Mountains re-ascend. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 395 She .. As soon shall rise and reascend the throne. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* lvi, She heard Tess re-ascend the stairs to the first floor.

Hence **Reasce·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1611 Florio, *Risalita,* a reascending or getting vp againe. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 92 The re-ascending Quicksilver will never totally .. fill the Tube. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxiv, 'Arms and the Man', whose reascending star Rose o'er an empire.

So **Reasce·ndant, -ent** *a.*, **Reasce·ndancy, -ency, Reasce·nsion.**
1668 Milton *P. L.* VII. Argument, The Angels celebrate ..his reascention into Heaven. 1808 Bentham *Let. to Ld. Holland* Wks. 1843 X. 440 Since the reascension of this thinking .. great court has, in my absence, been paid to him. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 237 St. Paul's witnessed the triumph of reascendant Roman Catholicism. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* (1886) 110 He described this re-ascension of the Christ as a return 'to His own pleroma'. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 267 The eventual reascendency of Brahmanism.

Reascent (rīˌäse·nt). [f. Re- 5 a + Ascent.]
1. The act of reascending.
a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 87 The Heav'nly Standard then shall wave in Air, And the bright Hosts for Re-ascent prepare. 1733 Tull. *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xvi. 247 To prevent the Re-ascent of what that brings down. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 43 Where the descent has not been occasional, alternating with re-ascent. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* XV. xxxiii, The sun .. shone behind them on its re-ascent.
2. The way by which one reascends.
1784 Cowper *Task* I. 327 Hence the declivity is sharp and short, And such the reascent. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 6 They.. Move ever up the reascent to light.
3. The distance to which one reascends.
1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* VII. 297 Dire overthrow, and yet how high The re-ascent in sanctity.

Rease, obs. f. Raise *v.*[1], var. Rese *Obs.*, obs. Sc. pa. t. Rise *v.*, Sc. dial. var. of Roose *v.*

Reased, variant of Reesed *a.*, rancid.

† **Reasemblance.** *Obs.*—[1] [Perh. for *resemblance,* but cf. Assemblance 2.] Resemblance.
1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 212, I can make you a reasemblance at least of the good Cheere of Paris.

Reasen, Reasin, obs. forms of Raisin.

Reasiness: see Reasy *a.*

Re-a·sk, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ask again.
1611 Florio, *Radimandare,* to redemaund, to re-aske. 1803 J. Whitaker in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 547 'Why then should we fear?' she re-asked. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 602 The few questions to which I will ask your answers, now,..may, very probably, be re-asked of you under more solemn circumstances.

Reasnable, obs. form of Reasonable.

Reason (rī·z'n), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 3 **reisun,** 4 **-oun,** (5 **reissoun**), 3–5 **reyson,** (5 **-one**), 4–5 **reison**; 3 **reaisun,** 4–6 **rayson,** (4 **-oun**), 6 **raisson, rasone,** *Sc.* **rasoun.** *β.* 3–5 **resun,** (4 **-une**), 3–6 **resoun,** (4–5 **-oune,** 4 **-owne**), 3–7 **reson,** (4–6 **-one**); 4 **reesoun,** 5 **-on**; 5–6 **reasoun,** (7 *Sc.* **-oune**), **resson,** (6 **-one**); 7 *Sc.* **reassoune,** 4– **reason.** [a. OF. *reisun, -on, raisun, -on, reson,* etc. (mod.F. *raison*):—L. *ratiōn-em* reckoning, account, relation, understanding, motive, cause, etc., vbl. sb. f. *rat-,* ppl. stem of *rēri* to think, reckon: see Ratio and Ration.]
I. 1. A statement of some fact (real or alleged) employed as an argument to justify or condemn some act, prove or disprove some assertion, idea, or belief.
In common use down to *c* 1600; after that date somewhat rare, except as elliptical for sense 5.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Ihereð nu reisuns hwui me ouh for to fleon þene world: eihte reisuns et te leste. *c* 1305 *St. Katherine* 31 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 Mid oþer reisouns of clergie þat maide preouede also þat here godes noþing nere. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 41 Þei .. Bryngeþ forth Ballede Resouns..And puyteþ forþ presumpcion to preue þe sope. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* II. 704 3e may..New wordes reherse & new resones speke, Whech wer rehersyd & haue her answers eke. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* V. XXV, It is said camillus movit þe Romanis fra migration to veos be mony ressonis. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1369/2 Cirillus .. prouing to the Jewes that Christ was come, vseth this reason. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 b, They would not depart without hauing of me some present, alleadging by their reasons that they had done me great honour in comming. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 15 Strengthning their reasons with many examples. 1638 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 90 Ye have here also some Reasons against the Service in print. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* XXI, They proved (so thought I then) with reasons strong That no man's feelings ever lead him wrong.
b. *A woman's* (or *the ladies'*) *reason:* (see quots.).
1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 22, I haue no other but a womans reason: I thinke him so, because I thinke him so. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 106 They were, scilicet, because they were; which is more foolish then a womans reason. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 287 A pretty way of proving the point, being no better than the ladies' reason, it is divisible because it is. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* v. 254 This mode of arguing, if arguing it may be called, reminds me of what is vulgarly termed 'a woman's reason'; for women sometimes declare that they love or believe certain things 'because' they love or believe them.
c. *Logic.* One of the premises in an argument; *esp.* the minor premise when placed after the conclusion.
1826 Whately *Logic* I. § 2 A premiss placed after its conclusion is called the Reason of it, and is introduced by one of those conjunctions which are called causal. [*Note.* The Major-premiss is often called the Principle: and the word Reason is then confined to the Minor.] 1864 Bowen *Logic* VII. 211 To deny the Consequent is also to deny the Reason.
2. a. *To give, yield* or *render* (*a*) *reason*: to give an account (of one's acts or conduct). Now *arch.*
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Of swuche speche..schal euerich word beon irikened, & iȝiuen reisun, hwi þe on hit seide [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2248 Ich am her .. mid alle mine hirdmen to ȝelden reisun [*v. r.* reaisun] for ham. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5966 Þus sal men þan yhelde resons sere Of alle þair lyf, als writen es here. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xii. 36 Of euery ydel word that men speken, thei shul ȝelde resoun therof in the day of dome. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 42 Þe abbes..salle vmbeþinke hir..þat sho sal yelde resun of alle. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiv, Ye have an undoubted right to ask your ain son to render a reason of his conduct.
† **b.** *To do, put,* or *set to reason* (tr. OF. *mettre a raison*): to bring or call to account. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3881 Þan did he laban to resun: 'Qui has þou don me sli tresum?' 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5791 It semes þat þe kyng had grete encheson To sette hym for þat kepyng to reson. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 296/2 To putte ye said parties to reson.
† **c.** Monetary reckoning; *pl.* accounts, moneys.
1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* x. 40, I shal ȝeue in eche ȝeris fiftene thousandis of siclis of syluer, of the kyngis reysons, that perteynen to me. 1382 — *Matt.* xviii. 23 A man kyng, that wolde putte resoun with his seruauntis.

†3. A statement, narrative, or speech; a saying, observation, or remark; an account or explanation *of*, or answer *to*, something. Also, without article, talk or discourse.

In common use throughout the 14th c. after OF. *raison*; in later examples perh. a fresh development of sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 219 Þe last resun of alle þis ron Sal be of hir concepcion. *Ibid.* 1632 Drightin of heuen spak til him þan, And þus his resun he began. *Ibid.* 12211 Of ilk letter for to ask Resun of ilkan be nam. 13.. *Coer de L.* 117 The kyng ham tolde, in hys resoun, It com hym thorugh a vysyoun. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 111 (Camb. MS.) But I se now that þou art .. weerey with the lengthe of my reson. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 165 And so seyn thei, that maken here resounes, of othere Planetes; and of the Fuyr also. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 109 Wiþ oute more resoun Duk, erl and baroun Wesch and 3ede to mete. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxix. 122 Of the wyndes may men enquyre reson of them that vse the sees. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 2 Your reasons at dinner haue beene sharpe and sententious. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1641) 35 The Queene..began to be taken with his election, and loved to heare his reasons to her demands.

†b. A fact, event, or incident, as a subject of discourse. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 5456 (Gött.) Mani resunes he þaim tald, Bath þat þai suld ouer bide, And in þair last dais bitide. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 76 Þat tyme þat Augustus Cesar was Emperour .. þis reson bi-gon þat I schal now rikenen.

†c. *Part of reason*: a part of speech. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 16 Vnneth .. knowe they their partes of reson whiche is the first book of grammaire. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 Partes of reason .. they have thryse III, for, besydes the VIII parts of speche commen betwene them and the latines..they have also a nynth part of reason whiche I call article.

†4. A sentence. *Obs.*

1388 PURVEY *Prol. Bible* xv. 57 Whanne oo word is oonis set in a reesoun, it mai be set forth as ofte as it is vndurstonden. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 7 There is also many wordes that haue dyverse vnderstondynges, .. and som tyme they may be taken in dyuerse wyse in one reson or clause. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 Of these letters, lyke as it is in all tonges, be made syllables, of syllables wordes, of wordes sentences or reasons.

†b. A motto, posy. *Obs.*

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 96 A ryng of golde with a ston, & a reson '*sans departir*'. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 My armys and my reson therto, *Grace me gouerne.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 80 Gounes .. enbrodred with reasons of golde that sayd, *adieu Iunesse*, farewell youth.

II. 5. A fact or circumstance forming, or alleged as forming, a ground or motive leading, or sufficient to lead, a person to adopt or reject some course of action or procedure, belief, etc. Const. *why, wherefore, that*; *of, for* preps.; *to* with inf.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Þis is nu þe reisun of þe veiunge hwi Isaie ueieð hope & silence. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9304 An oþer reson..meueþ more me þer to, þat þe king..Mid vuriȝt halt þis kinedom. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 191 [He] Arayned hym..what raysoun he hade In such slaȝtes of sorȝe to slepe so faste. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 122 She shewed so mani good resounes vnto the kynge her husbonde, that he forgaue Absolon. 1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* III. xxxv, He couth fynd na resson quhy he aucht nocht to helpe þe romane pepill to recovir þe land. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 715 *Brag.* Sweet bloods I both may, and will [deny]. *Ber.* What reason haue you for't? 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 560 Is there any reason in you ..why I shd respect you any more than the very Ethiopians? 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 202 The Ambassador Brugman would by no means accept of the horse, for no other reason, doubtlesse, than this, that his was not so good as his Collegue's. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 He made a Voyage to Grand Cairo for no other Reason, but to take the Measure of a Pyramid. 1763 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr., Backgammon* (1778) 181 For the same Reason avoid hitting any Blots which your Adversary makes. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 Should we not have as much reason to believe that it still existed as we now have. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 There is no reason..to imagine that this melancholy tone is attributable to disappointment.

b. *Reason of state*, a purely political ground of action on the part of a ruler or government, esp. as involving some departure from strict justice, honesty, or open dealing. Freq. without article, as a principle of political action. So †*public reason.*

A rendering of F. *raison d'état* or It. *ragione di stato*, the latter used or cited by Scarlett *Estate Eng. Fugitives* (1595) R iij, Ben Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* (1599) I. i, *Volpone* (1605) IV. i, and Bacon *Adv. Learn.* (1605) I. ii. § 3.

1611 FLORIO *Ragione di stato*, the law, reason, or policie of State. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 3 As if the King .. were become effeminate and lesse sensible of Honour, and Reason of State, then was fit for a King. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 116 King Charles had not the same Reason of State to indulge the House of Commons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 389 Public reason just .. compels me now To do what else .. I should abhorre. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Stud. Hist.* ii. (1752) 39 The notion of attaching men to the new government..was a reason of state to some. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 34 The whole of this mystery of iniquity is called the reason of state. It is a reason which I own I cannot penetrate. 1897 MORLEY *Machiavelli* 40 The most imposing of all incarnations of the doctrine that reason of State covers all, is Napoleon.

6. A ground or cause of, or for, something:

a. of a fact, procedure, or state of things, in some way dependent upon human action or feeling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 551 For þis resun þat 3ee haue hard, Man is clepid þe lesse werld. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 544 Throw this ressonis ald, The bludy hart it is cald. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 15 Now doe you know the reason of this hast? 1659 PEARSON *Creed* IX. 697 This reason did the ancient Fathers render why the Church was called Catholick. 1698 ASGILL *Argument* 9 Custom it self, without a reason for it, is an argument only to fools. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 477/1 This holds equally in metaphor and allegory; and the reason is the same in all. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 Respecting this palace, and the reason of thy being alone in it.

b. of a fact, event, or thing not dependent on human agency.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) To vnwrappen the hyd causes of thinges and to discouere me the resouns couered with dyrknesses. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. xii, The wulf on a daye came to the dogge and demaunded of hym the rayson why he was soo lene. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 30 When these Prodigies Doe so conioyntly meet, let not men say, These are their Reasons, they are Naturall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 484, I should think comets were made in the same manner. ..For I could very well from hence give a reason both of their hair, and of their motions. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 9 We know not their Make; and can give no Reason of the different Qualities we find in them. 1826 WHATELY *Logic* (1840) App. Ambig. Terms xix, The Reason of an eclipse of the sun is, that the moon is interposed between it and the earth. This should strictly be called the cause. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 67 There is not a hair or a line, not a spot or a color, for which there is not a reason.

†c. In phr. *by the reason of* or *that*. (Cf. 7.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 244 Hit nedyth a man do more abstynence in that tyme..by the reyson that [*text* than] in colde tyme the colde chasyth the naturall hete. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 88 Ther is a corporacyon made .. amongst fischmongers .., by the reason wherof all maner of fische is sold derar. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 9 You se..what glotony..ys had in cytes and townys, by the reson of thys socyety and cumpany of men togydur.

7. (Without article.) a. *By* (†or *for*) *reason of*, on account of.

Very common in the Bible of 1611.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16372 A prisun ar yee wont at hafe, for resun o þe dai. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 49 The ryche is yreuerenced by reson of his richesse. 1432–50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 471 John Holand, broþer to the kynge by reason of his moder. 1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 512/2 [Lands] whiche came..to youre handes of possession, by reason and force of the same Acte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 39 In the night [they] had quarrelled among themselves, by reason whereof they ranne vpon a rock. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 391 The Commanders being unserviceable, by reason of their wounds, quickly abated their Courage. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 137 By reason of its softness, it is turned and cut. 1840 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 76 Their labours are highly deserving of notice by reason of their having attempted to execute this task systematically. 1885 *Academy* 6 June 397 Irritating by reason of its deficiency in organisation.

b. *By reason* (*that*), for the reason that, because. (Freq. *c* 1560 to 1720; now *rare.*)

1534 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 42 The cause of their dissent..was by reason that that article was clerely agaynst their professyon. 1537 *Ibid.* 165, I ame myndet to let it staunde to the sprynge of the yere, by reason the days ar now so short. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 8 b, They doe not flye, by reason they have no feathers in their wings. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 By reason that their Moneths must of necessity by degrees change their place. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 52 There were several Murmurings..by reason the Prize-Money was not immediately divided. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Mary & Eliz.* Wks. 1853 II. 91/2 By reason that she is adorned with every grace and virtue.

8. (Without article, and sometimes with adj., as *good, great, little, small.*)

a. *There is* (*was*, etc.) *reason.* Also with omission of verb (sometimes not clearly distinct from 14).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 28 You care not for me. *Ros.* Great reason: for past care, is still past cure. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 155 There's reason he should be displeased at it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 443 Whose fellowship .. Good reason was thou freely shouldst dislike. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 526 Good reason then if I [etc.]. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xviii, I have rather a leaning to the agricultural interest too; as good reason is [etc.]. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 414/2 If the defendant was let out of prison before these things were done, there was reason to believe that they would never be done at all.

b. *To have reason for*, or *to* do, something. Also *ellipt.* without construction (cf. 17).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 146 Me thinkes .. you should haue little reason for that. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 177 Hee had reason to exclame as he did. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. v. 2 Why how now Hecat, you looke angrily? *Hec.* Haue I not reason. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 272 Noble Orsin, th' hast Great reason to do as thou say'st. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 66/1, I have reason to remember it. I was, after the battle, flung into confinement. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii, 'I applaud your caution', said Darsie. 'You have reason', replied his sister. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* 353, I had good reason to hope that I was being of use at Roost.

c. *To see reason* (*to* do something).

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 207 If he fight longer then he sees reason, Ile forswear Armes. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 154, I never yet saw Reason..to believe [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 62, I began this winter by admiring Sir Henry's benevolence .. more than I saw reason to do afterwards.

d. *With* or *without reason.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 837 Yet hath not God giuen their beeing without good and iust reason. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 431 With reason hath deep silence and demurr Seis'd us. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 316 Could he with reason murmur at his case, Himself sole author of his own disgrace? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii. 30 It is very wrong in you to make your neighbours discontented without reason.

†9. Rationale, fundamental principle, basis. *Obs.*

1585 GREENE *Planetom.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 19 The Egiptians..found out the reason of Diuination, increasing the Science greatly. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 181 The reason of the Latin word *Hircus*, is derived of *Hirtus* (signifying rough). 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 4 Geometry, and the Projecting of the Sphere..are only useful to those that would know the reason of Dyalling. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 7 The formal reason or nature of Sin consists in its being a deordination or transgression of the Divine law.

III. 10. That intellectual power or faculty (usually regarded as characteristic of mankind, but sometimes also attributed in a certain degree to the lower animals) which is ordinarily employed in adapting thought or action to some end; the guiding principle of the human mind in the process of thinking. (Freq. more or less personified.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Wummon is þe reisun, þet is, wittes skile. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 19 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Skil, resun, an eke miȝt he ȝef adam in his mode. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 515 Þat alle þyng his ase he seiþ Þy resoun wole þe rede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 62 Þan aght man ..noght to be of wers condicion, þan þe creatours without-outen reson. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 52 For rihtfoliche resoun schulde rulen ou alle. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 105 Reson me bad .. To ete and drynke in tyme attemprely. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 Of his wijsdome and resoun he refreyneth him silff from these vicis that nature shewith in him. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 4 Seyng the perfectyon of man restyth in the mynd and in the chefe and puryst parte therof, wych ys reson and intellygence. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 115 The will of man is by his reason sway'd: And reason saies you are the worthier Maide. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 26 In matters of faith his reason always submitted to the Word of God. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. (1697) 478 Reason still is whisp'ring in your Ear, Where you are sure to fail, th'Attempt forbear. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 530 It is absurd to conceive that there can be any opposition between reason and common sense. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii, Some brute animals are endued with Reason. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 46 Of all the faculties of the human mind, it will, I presume, be admitted that Reason stands at the summit.

b. So (†*good* or) *right reason.* Now *rare.*

Perhaps sometimes understood as in sense 11.

a 1300—*c* 1400 [see 13 a, 13 e, 13 g, and 14]. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 305 It war aganis bayth natur and gud ressoun, That Dewlbeiris bairnis were trew to God or man. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 147 Yf man wold folow euer ryght reson and the jugement therof. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 1 That the Church be sufficiently prouided for is so agreeable to good reason and conscience. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xvii, The Dog, the Horse ..Will all .. claim their share in use of right reason. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 212 If once right reason drives that cloud away, Truth breaks upon us with resistless day. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 27 The clue of right reason, which we are bound to follow in the communication of truth. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, G. B. Dodington* i, Right reason being judge.

c. In the Kantian transcendental philosophy: The power (*Vernunft*) by which first principles are grasped *a priori*, as distinguished from UNDERSTANDING (*Verstand*).

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1850) I. 240 *note*, By the pure 'reason' I mean the power by which we become possessed of principles. 1827 CARLYLE *St. Germ. Lit.* Misc. (1840) I. 102 Reason, the Kantists say, is of a higher nature than Understanding; it works by more subtle methods, on higher objects.

d. In various mystic or transcendental uses: (see quots.).

1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 86 The Son is called Reason as well as the Paternal Reason. *Ibid.* 87 Cerinthus held the Preexistence of the Reason which he called the Christ. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 323/2 Schelling defines reason to be the identity of the subjective and the objective. ..God and reason are essentially of the same nature; they are identical. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 20 There is but one Reason. The mind that made the world is not one mind, but *the* mind. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. xiii. 362 This absolute end.. can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of Rationals.

11. The ordinary thinking faculty of the human mind in a sound condition; sanity.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Ecclesia* Sel. Wks. III. 342 Þat man is out of resoun þat trowiþ þat Clement in Petris tyme was more þan Joon evaungelist. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 214 A happinesse, That often Madnesse hits on, which Reason and Sanitie could not so prosperously be deliuer'd of. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iv. 36 At the same time my reason returned vnto me. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiv. 351 A fourth incapacity is want of reason. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. xxv, So now my reason was restored to me. 1863 *Spectator* 25 July 2295 We are fully convinced that any attempt to show Hamlet's reason to be shaken is utterly hopeless.

b. A reasonable or sensible view of a matter; chiefly in phr. *to bring to reason.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12759 To here of his sermon þat maniman broght to resun. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. 621 The kyng..commaunded me..to gouerne and bringe them to reason. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 150 b, Whiche thynges if he deny to dooe, then the confederates certifie hym, that thei shall neuer cease till he be brought to reason. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 279 He would sit still till they who were over-active would come to reason. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* Dram. Pers., Oriana .. would bring him to reason. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 332 They had failed to bring a recusant clergyman to reason.

12. In verbal phrases denoting the conformity of something to the dictates of reason: †**a.** *Reason will* or *would. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11663 'Ioseph', sco said, 'fain wald i rest' .. 'Gladli', said he, 'þat wil resun'. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 112 Whi shulde we [etc.]?..resoun wolde it neuere. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/2 Hit semeth resoun wolde he shuld have the disavaille therof, and not the Marchant. 1433 *Ibid.* 424/2 To be as reson will, Chief þereof. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xviii. 14 Yf it were a matter of wronge, .. reason wolde that I shuld heare you. [So Coverdale & 1611.] 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 157 Our Cause [is] the best; Then Reason will, our hearts should be as good.

b. *It stands* (†*with* or) *to reason.*

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* B iij, Considerynge then that mans eies be colde of nature: hit standeth with reason they shulde be washed with colde water and not with hotte. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. i. I. 6 For it stood greatly with reason, seeing his Lord and Master changed his estate and vocation, that he should alter likewise his denomination. 1632 Holland *Cyrupædia* 149 It standeth to good reason, that they who repose mutuall trust one in another, will joyntly sticke to it. 1698 C. Boyle, etc. *Ep. Phalaris Exam.* 137 It stands to reason, that he thought the Expression common enough; or else he would not have us'd it. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxiv, Of course it stands to reason that the rich never have justice done them in plays and stories: for the people who write are poor.

13. In prepositional phrases (chiefly *Obs.*), denoting agreement with, or opposition to, what reason directs or indicates:

†**a.** *By reason* (= OF. *par raison*). Also rarely *by good* (or *right*) *reason, by no reason. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14742 Mi hus agh be, [be] right resun Hus o praier and of orisoun. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3937 The kyng .. n'olde him sle, bote by resoun. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) x. 120 Seynt Petre the Apostle, and thei that camen aftre him, han ordeynd to make here Confessioun to man; and be gode Resoun: for [etc.]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10535 (Trin.) Shal no mon bi no resoun A3eyn hir haue no wicke chesoun. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 Thei that seethe the good and takithe the evelle, by reson they shulle repent hem. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 He delyuered them sufficient by reason, to pay all their small charges. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Collingbourne* 145 b, The gylty alwayes are suspicious, And dread the ruyne that must sewe by reason.

b. *In reason.* Also *in all* or *any reason*; †*upon reason.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1670 Aske it at Alexander quat þou will apon reson, And I sall grant. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 53 Keeping such vild company as thou art, hath in reason taken from me, all ostentation of sorrow. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 249 In any reason. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 250 In all reason. 1650 T. B[ayley] *Worcester's Apoph.* 97 The Law could not in reason take notice of any such thing. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 68 Had he had a thousand souls, they had in reason been cast away. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 12, I am willing to do anything in reason for the Service of my Country-women. 1823 Keble *Serm.* iii. (1848) 65 To..consider fairly, what effect, in all reason, their believing it ought to have on themselves. 1898 G. B. Shaw *Plays* I. (*Unpleasant*) 186 If you want a cheque for yourself..you can name any figure you like—in reason.

†**c.** *Of reason.* Also with *all, good. Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 They shall .. brynge hit in to good couenable fourme as to suche a lord bilongeth of reson. 1449 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 493 Purveaunce shalbe made for you in such wise as of reasone ye shal holde you wel contente. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 12 In some places they sowe bothe pees and beanes vnderforowe: and those of reson must be sowen betyme. 1533 Bellenden tr. *Livy* v. ii, May it nocht be said to him of gude resoun: 'Thow has 3erelie wagis, suffir þareof 3erelie laubouris?' 1664 H. More *Antid. Idolatry* ix. 103 The Council of Trent .. must of all reason be conceived to mean these very Circumstances.

†**d.** *Out of reason. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2222 We may boldly vs byld with bostis out of Reason. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxix. 209 Mortimer disgised him with wonder riche clothes out of al maner reson. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 385 You sell the same..to your Brother too deere and out of reason.

†**e.** *Through* (*good* or *right*) *reason. Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 48 Man, whan he falleþ in to elde, Feble a wexeþ..þourȝ riȝt resoun. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 842 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 305 Ant so thourh god resoun He yeld hem heore tresoun. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3628 After Belyn, Gurgoint his sone Hadde þe heritage þorow resone.

†**f.** *With* (or *to*) *reason.* Also with *no. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 44/359 Seint Ieme ne miȝhte habbe þe soule..with no resun ne riȝhte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14705 þe werckes þat i werc in his nam, Quat man þan mai wit resun blam. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 874 Then seyd thai al with resoun, Sir Amis schuld ben in prisoun. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 179 Syr Guy answered hym with reason And sayd: 'Alas, for here is treason!' *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 159 As ye knowe, I wolde be reformed with rayson to the sayenge of his barons. 1556 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* Epist. A iij b, Because you may see him confirme with reason the Courtly facions. 1615 T. Adams *White Devill* 37 These ride in the open streetes, whiles the other lurke in close woods—and to reason, for [etc.].

†**g.** *Without* (*right*) *reason. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16296 Qui smites þou me wit-vten right resun. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 150 Men mad tille him grete mone, it was without reson. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 42 Delicacie in loves cas Withoute reson is and was. 1484 Caxton *Life of Æsop* 2 b, He .. went in without rayson and hath eten al the fygges. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 629 This multitude..spoyled, robbed and rifled, without reason or measure.

14. A matter, act, proceeding, etc., agreeable to reason; in phrases *it is reason* or *reason is* (also with *good, great*), *it is no* (or *not*) *reason, to think* (*it*) *reason*, etc. Freq. *c* 1400–1650; now *rare.*

So OF. *il est raison, c'est* (*bien*) *raison, c'est raison et droit*, etc.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1096 'Þat is skile', quaþ Jhesu, 'and good reson'. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6891 Þarfor it es reson and ryght, þat þai ay se þat grysely syght. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257 Hit is no reson that the Maister take his worship of another mannes harme. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 248/1 In suche wyse as it can be thought reason unto our Tresorer. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 348 It is reason that it shulde so be. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* D d vi, Reason is, that I succour thy povertee with moneie. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 25 b, It is good reason to sowe timely in wette groundes. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 264 It were great Reason, that those that haue Children, should haue greatest care of future times. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 129, I thought it reason th' Argives should collect. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 100 It was not reason to punish the innocent with the Guilty. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VI. ii. ₱ 2 It is but reason that you should distrust our purity. 1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* iv, 'Do you know, sir, that Marionetta has no fortune?' 'It is the more reason, sir, that her husband should have one'. 1864 Manning *Let. to Pusey* 28 It is, however, but reason that I should rejoice.

†**b.** In parenthetic phrases, *as reason is* (or *was*), *as* (*it*) *is reason*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 847 Telle he moste his tale as was reson, By foreward and by Composicion. 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* ii. 6 We with oure fathers (as reason is) are brought to open shame. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 198 To which his commandement I obeyed as reason was. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxii. 74 If we shall give that respect to the authoritie of Plato (as it is reason), we must [etc.]. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1641 What your commands impos'd I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying.

†**c.** *And reason*, placed after a statement. *Obs.*

1563 Man *Musculus Commonpl.* 279 They do sufficiently confesse .. that the sacrament is not the very grace itselfe, and reason. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* IV. i, *Barabas.* I'd cut thy throat, if I did. *Ithamore.* And reason too. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 122 To whom our Saviour fervently reply'd. 'And reason; since his word all things produc'd'.

†**d.** Similarly *and good reason, and* (rarely *as*) *reason good. Obs.* (Cf. 8 a.)

1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 171 Wee'l haue the Lord Sayes head... *Cade.* And good reason. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 75 He wrote most frequently (and good reason) to his Father and Uncle. 1714 Mrs. Manley *Adv. Rivella* 60 Lord Crafty, as Reason good, immediately assumed the Management of his Lady's Affairs. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 115 True love .. never attacks us but once, and reason good, because it lasts us for life.

†**15.** That treatment which may with reason be expected by, or required from, a person; justice; satisfaction; chiefly in phr. *to do* (one) *reason* (tr. F. *faire raison*). *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 þai do resoun and trewth till ilke man, als wele to pouer as to riche. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxviii, Welecome, worthyly wyghte! Thou sall hafe resone and ryghte. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 72 b, To holde them in pees reson and justice. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* x. 30, I shal do hym reason yf it be founde that I haue done any wronge. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 278, I.. [am] resolu'd withall To doe my selfe this reason, and this right. 1638 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 94 If they gett reason, it is thought they are both undone. *Ibid.* 132 The Thesaurer..required that his Grace would see justice done upon him...The Commissioner promised him reason. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 301 The more I endeavoured by faire meanes to oblige him to doe me reason, the more I excited him to derision.

b. With reference to drinking. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 62 Quaffing companions .. wil require reason at their hands as they terme it. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* I. i, First I'll drink to you, Sir; upon my faith I'll do you reason, Sir. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 279 After .. every one's Health has reason done it, they take off the Table-Cloth. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xlii, I pray you .. to do me reason in a cup of wine. 1826 — *Woodst.* xix, Nor was his follower slow in doing reason to the royal pledge.

†**c.** Satisfaction by a duel. *Obs.*—1

1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 120 Sir Edward Villiers told him himself was the man. 'I hope', said the other, 'you will do me reason'. Thereupon a challenge was made and accepted.

†**16.** A reasonable quantity, amount, or degree. Also *spec.* the measure by which a miller took his toll. *Obs.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10614 As touchyng off the melle, Thow myghtest ther..be-holden A mesure Wych (by folkys oppynyoun,) Bereth the name off 'Resoun'. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xv. (1869) 80 At the mille peraventure ye haue seen a mesure that is cleped resoun. *Ibid.* III. xvii. 144 Millewardes also that filleth here resoun, with oute clepinge of resoun. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 887 In case his paines were recompenst with reason. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. vi. (1622) 130 Agrippina not contented with reason, and greedy of rule. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iv. 74 *Bene.* Doo not you loue me? *Beat.* Why no, no more than reason. 1675 Earl Essex [A. Capel] *Lett.* (1770) 15, I have not yet heard precisely what terms mr. Thinne stands upon, but in case he will take reason .. it would be a great convenience to me to be provided of a dwelling in town.

†**b.** Moderation. *Obs.*—1

1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 93 When she hath cast them againe, giue her her breakefast of good meat, with reason in the quantity.

†**17.** *To have reason* (tr. F. *avoir raison*): to be right (esp. in making a statement). *Obs.* (Cf. 8 b.)

1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* I. x. (1568) 13 b, This if they had demaunded of the true God, they should haue had reason. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 8 Aristotle excepteth naturall Philosophie, saying, a yoong man is not of fit disposition for this kind of doctrine, wherein it semeth he hath reason. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* vi. 95 The King himselfe said aloud, that both sides had reason. 1667 Dryden & Dk. Newcastle *Sir M. Mar-all* III. i, *Sir Mart.* You have reason, sir. *Mood.* There he is again too; the town phrase. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 285 The Objectors have Reason, and their Assertions may be allowed. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliii. (1804) II. 181 Louis XIV had reason when he said 'the Pyrenees are removed'.

18. The fact or quality of being agreeable to the reason; such a (†procedure or) view of things as the reason can approve of.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 331 Ressaue him reuerendly, as resoun in lyis. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 358 Wee haue consented to all tearmes of reason. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 113 Me thinkes there is much reason in his sayings. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 47 This is reason put into Verse, and worthy the consideration of a wise man. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 738 His perswasive words, impregn'd With Reason, to her seeming, and with Truth. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 4 There is reason in what you say. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. ii. 17 Nay, there is reason in your plea; 'twere hard. 1880 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales, Fellow-Townsmen* iii. (1896) 124 There was reason in Mrs. Downe's fear—that he owned.

b. In phrases *to hear, listen to*, or *speak reason.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 596 For na counsall that tyme wald he heir ressoun. 1545 Elyot s.v. *Ius, Ius dicis*, thou speakest reason. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. iii. 5 You should heare reason. *Ibid.* v. i. 41 There thou speak'st reason. 1664 J. Wilson *A. Commenius* v. iii, Troth he speaks reason. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. iii, The rogues were now more capable to hear reason than to act reason. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* I, When I'm determined I always listen to reason, because it can then do no harm. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* vi. 101 The people were now in a condition to hear reason. 1880 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales, Fellow-Townsmen* iii. (1896) 124 Her impression is that your wife will listen to reason.

IV. †**19.** The exercise of reason; the act of reasoning or argumentation. *Obs.*

c 1330 *King of Tars* 276 The doughter dude overcome hem bothe Þeo riht reson and evene. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 255, I schall þe proue be right resoune. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 8 Reson is the expressing of a iust matter with witty persuasions, furnished with lerned knowledge. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 361 Wee may not argue by reason in this sort [etc.]. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 8 That part of euery proposition that goeth afore in reason, howsoeuer the words be placed, is the Theme there handled. 1647 H. More *Poems* Interpr. Gen. 433, I understand by Reason, the deduction of one thing from another.

†**20.** Consideration, regard, respect. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 728 *Thisbe*, And certeyn as by reson of hir age Ther myght haue ben bitwixe hem mariage. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. liii. (Bodl. MS.), Amptes .. take grete charge of heyr comyn profite and haue þereof reson and mynde. 1533 Bellenden tr. *Livy* III. xxiv, More respect suld haue bene had to ressoun of þe senatouris þan to ony ressoun of þare vassalege or meritis.

†**21.** Way, manner, method; *spec.* the method of a science. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 15 3if men avysiden hem on þis resoun, noone shulde juge bi mannis lawe. 1530 Palsgr. 889 And by lyke reason forme they *tintouin, chariuaris*, and suche lyke. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Argts., The fourth booke teacheth the right order of measuringe all platte formes, and bodies also, by reson Geometricall. 1643 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 353 We cannot believe the intermixture of the present ecclesiastical government with the civil state to be other than a very good reason.

†**b.** Possibility of action or occurrence. Const. *but. Obs. rare.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 212 When I looke on her perfections, There is no reason, but I shall be blinde. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. ii, Since things are in thy power, I see no reason but of Malta's Wrack. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 409, I see no reason but suppos'd Lucentio Must get a father.

†**22.** *Math.* = Ratio 2. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) Al the enuyronynge of the erthe abowte ne halt but the resoun of a prikke at regard of the gretnesse of heuene. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 86 If it be yn tokenynge ffleumetyke, a lityll [medicine] after þe qualyte & resoun of þe tokenynge. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. def. i. 312 There are..three reasons or meanes of measuring, which are called commonly dimensions. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 212 There is the same reason in the proportion of eight vnto six that is of fower vnto three. 1614 T. Bedwell *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 8 Like-plaines haue a doubled reason of their correspondent sides. 1678 Cocker *Arithm.* vi. 60 A third [number], which shall have such reason to the one, as the other hath to unite. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 337 The moments or quantities of motion in bodies are in a direct compounded reason of the velocities and quantities of Matter contained in them.

V. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly objective and obj. gen.), as *reason-plating* (after *armour-plating*), *-poisoning, -renderer, -scanner, -worship*; *reason-derived, -proof* adjs.; **reason-ring**, a ring bearing a 'reason' or motto.

1874 W. Wallace *Hegel's Logic* § 36. 61 A *reason-derived knowledge of God is the highest problem of philosophy. 1870 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1536/1 If his heavy artillery could not penetrate the thick *reason-plating of the statesmen, it was passion-proof. 1888 F. M. Crawford *With the Immortals* I. 69 Doctor Saul Ascher, who died an abstract death from *reason-poisoning. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 442 A man who on this topic .. is pretty nearly *reason proof. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 236 This assignation of cause the Greekes called Etiologia...We also call him the *reason-rendrer. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring*

416 Among the motto or '*reason' rings, as they were termed, is an example .. found in 1823, at Thetford. **1591** Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 970 *Reason-scanners have resolved all, That heavie things, hang'd in the Aire must fall. **1893** G. A. Denison in *Ch. Times* 24 Mar. 325 *Reason-worship, the parent of all heresies.

Reason (rīˑz'n), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 resun, 7 resen, 8 reson, *dial.* rezen, 7– reason. [var. Rasen, q. v.] = Raising-piece. Also *attrib.* with *piece.*

a **1548** [see Raising-piece]. **1611** Cotgr., *Architrave*, .. the reason peece, or master beame (in buildings of timber). **1674–91** [see Rasen]. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 183 Betwixt them and the Sell, or Reson. **1736** Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Rezen*, the raising; 'tis much the same as the wall-plate. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1899/1 *Reason-piece*, a timber which lies under the beams on the brick or timber in the side of a house.

Reason (rīˑz'n), *v.* Forms: 4 resun, 5 resoune, 5–7 reson, 6 rai-, rayson, reazon, *Sc.* resson, 5– reason. [ad. OF. *raisoner* (F. *raisonner*) :—late L. *ratiōnāre* to discourse, f. *ratiōn-em* : see Reason *sb.*[1] In sense 1 perh. aphet. for Areason.]

† **1.** *trans.* To question (a person); to call (one) to account. = Areason *v.* *Obs.* *rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 8676 (Gött.), I knew wel .. Of þis tresun scho had me don. I hir resuned þan al-sua son. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2809 Generides thoo he [Anazaree] gan reason Whi the Sowdon did him in prison. *a* **1578** Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 33 Quhen he had pansit in this maner wp and doun and ressonit himself for his slouthfulnes.

† **2.** *intr.* To hold argument, discussion, discourse or talk *with* another. *Obs.*

The precise sense depends greatly on the context.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* L vj, Yf one begynne to resoune and talke with yow of suche mater, lete hym alone. *c* **1489** — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 32 Thenne he resoned wyth his prynces and barons. **1530** Palsgr. 680/1 By that time that I have reasonned a lytell with hym I shall soone fele his mynde. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 127 He sent for the Maior and Shirifes of London, with whome he reasoned greuously for the escape of one called John Gate. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 27, I reason'd with a Frenchman yesterday, who told me [etc.]. **1611** Bible 1 *Sam.* xii. 7 Now therefore stand still, that I may reason with you before the Lord. **1671** Milton *P. R.* IV. 233 How wilt thou reason with them, how refute Thir Idolisms, Traditions, Paradoxes?

† **b.** (Without const.) To argue, discourse, converse, talk. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 Glotony commeth in full subtylly, & reasoneth full craftely, sayenge [etc.]. **1551** Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 271 That no man shalbe blamed for reasonynge in the mayntenaunce of his owne religion. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 537 Away towards Salsbury, while we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. **1611** Bible *Matt.* xvi. 7 And they reasoned among themselues, saying, It is because we haue taken no bread.

† **c.** Const. *about, against, of, on* (a matter). *Obs.*

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 270 He, as soone as he was baptised, began .. to reason of Christes religion. **1588** Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 95 How well hee's read, to reason against reading. **1599** — *Hen. V*, III. vii. 38 My Horse .. 'tis a subiect for a Soueraigne to reason on. **1667** Milton *P. L.* II. 558 Others apart sat on a Hill retir'd, .. and reason'd high Of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will, and Fate.

d. To employ reasoning or argument *with* a person, in order to influence his conduct or opinions.

1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* iv, All he could do was .. to reason with him. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 72 Mankind must be reasoned with before they are punished.

3. *intr.* To think in a connected, sensible, or logical manner; to employ the faculty of reason in forming conclusions (in general, or in a particular instance).

In early use not clearly distinguished from 2 b.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 277 [Q. 1] Teach thy necessity to reason thus,—There is no vertue like necessity. **1620** T. Granger *Div. Logike* 2 God doth not reason, or discourse. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 Kings deny themselves some such necessary Power .. : wherein they reason not well. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IX. 765 Hee hath eat'n and lives, And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discernes, Irrational till then. **1713** Addison *Cato* V. i, It must be so—Plato, thou reason'st well. **1782** Cowper *Doves* i, Reasoning at every step he treads, Man yet mistakes his way. **1810** Crabbe *Borough* xix, Temptation came; I reason'd, and I fell. **1846** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 5 Though we cannot, while we feel deeply, reason shrewdly.

b. Const. *from* (premises or data); *about, of, upon* (a subject).

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 280 By Reasoning from the already received Scripture. **1695** Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 398 He reason'd deep of Heav'ns mysterious Ends. **1785** Paley *Mor. Philos.* I. vii, To reason about his duty. **1812** Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 3 If the phenomena are reasoned upon, .. the enquirer is guided by analogy. **1822** Shelley *Faust* II. 341 Oh! He is far above us all in his conceit: Whilst we enjoy, he reasons of enjoyment. **1844** H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. xi. II. 489 Reasoning from experience of the past abuses .. they anticipated a like result from the present.

4. With object-clause:

a. To question, discuss *what, why*, etc.

1529 Brightwell [Frith] *Ep. to Christian Rdr.* III b, If thou woldist reason why God doth thus. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 94, I will not reason what is meant heereby, Because I will be guiltlesse from the meaning. **1596** — *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 107, I must not haue you henceforth, question me, Whether I go: nor reason where-about. **1855** Tennyson *Lt. Brigade* 14 Their's not to reason why. **1864–8** Browning *J. Lee's Wife* IV. i, I will be quiet and talk with you, And reason why you are wrong.

b. To argue, conclude, infer *that*, etc.

1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257, I reason, that as some sicknesses are hereditarious, .. so this inclination or desire of this discouerie I inherited of my father. **1727** Pope & Gay *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 262 She reasoning, that it would be time enough .. after the Comet had made its appearance.

c. To say by way of argument. *nonce-use.*

1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* I, 'What have I done', reasoned poor Joe.

5. *trans.* **a.** To discuss or argue (a matter). Now *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187 b, They wyll reason ye mysteryes of our fayth, whiche be aboue reason. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 175 b, Ther should be chosen two divines to reason the matter. **1625** Burges *Pers. Tithes* 26 Thence a tender conscience may iustly thus reason the case. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 116 [He] was pleased to do me, and several other Gentlemen .. the favour to reason the Law with us. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 205, I am in no humour to reason that point.

b. To explain, support, infer, deal with, by (or as by) reasoning. *nonce-uses.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 114 Though the wisedome of Nature can reason it thus, and thus, yet Nature finds it selfe scourg'd by the sequent effects. **1607** — *Cor.* V. iii. 176 This Boy, that cannot tell what he would haue, Doe's reason our Petition with more strength, Than thou hast to deny't. **1732** Pope *Ess. Man* I. 18 Say first, of God above, or Man below, What can we reason, but from what we know? **1821** Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 22 It saw much, Yet idly reasoned what it saw.

6. a. To bring (a person) *into, out of* (a state of mind, etc.) by reasoning.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 165 These fellowes of infinit tongue, that can ryme themselues into Ladyes fauours, they doe alwayes reason themselues out again. **1653** H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* 233 Men commonly reason themselves into an allowance of sin, by pretending humane infirmities or natural frailties. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* XV. ii, You know us better than to talk of reasoning a woman out of her inclinations. **1785** Paley *Mor. Philos.* I. vii, A man, who has to reason about his duty, when the temptation to transgress it is upon him, is almost sure to reason himself into an error. **1893** Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 289 David tried to reason him out of his fears.

b. To put *down* by reasoning.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 155 This .. is the grand popular objection, which Cries, not reasons us down. **1713** Addison *Cato* I. i, Love is not to be reason'd down, or lost In high ambition.

7. To think *out*, to arrange the thought of, in a logical manner.

1736 Butler *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 124 There is no hint or intimation in history, that this system was first reasoned out. **1851** Thackeray *Eng. Hum., Swift* (1858) 34 They are reasoned logically enough. **1874** Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. (1879) 414 By thus reasoning-out the probable consequences of an action, motives .. may lose more or less of their force.

8. To provide with reason; to accompany with a reason. *nonce-uses.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 161 Which .. Shewth thy nose better sesond than thy hed resond. **1796** Burke *Reg. Peace* I. Wks. 1826 VIII. 129 This offer so reasoned plainly implies, that [etc.].

Reason, obs. form of Raisin.

Rea:sonabi·lity. *rare.* [f. as next + -ity.] Reasonableness.

1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 22 July 105/1 The reasonability of man, and the reasonability of the contention of God with his sinful creature.

Reasonable (rīˑz'năb'l), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 4 raison-, reison-, 4–5 reasoun-, (5 resun-), 4–7 reson-, 5–6 resson-, 6 rezon-, 5– reasonable (also 4–6 -abil, -abyll, etc.; 5 resenable, 6 reasnable). [a. OF. *raison(n)able, reson(n)able*, etc. (mod.F. *raisonnable*), f. *raison, reson*, etc. Reason, after L. *ratiōnābilis* Rationable. The 15th c. form *resenable* may represent the earlier *resnable* Renable, q. v.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Endowed with reason. = Rational *a.* 1. Now *rare.* **a.** of persons or living things, esp. *reasonable creature* († or *beast*).

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* V. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) Man is a resonable two foted beest. *Ibid.* pr. vi. 133 The commune Iugement of alle creaturis resonablis .. is this þat god is eterne. **1456** Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 64 Or lang tyme be gane, thare sall men that ar callit resonable do mare bestly dedis. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 2 Every creature resonable unto whome god hathe gyuen mynde and understandynge. **1588** Kyd *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 251 Man, a reasonable creature whose dignity doth come so neere the Angels. **1650** Jer. Taylor *Holy Living & Dying* (1870) 7 Let your employment be such as may become a reasonable person. **1725** Watts *Logic* III. ii. § 5 If every Creature be reasonable, every Brute is reasonable. **1791** Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. 1826 VI. 218 For man is by nature reasonable.

b. of the soul or intellectual powers.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 378 Thilke intelligence In mannys soule resonable Hath schape to be perdurable. *c* **1425** *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 45 In his slepe he was raueshid from his resonable wyttys. **1538** Starkey *England* I. ii. 40 Some sayd that man was no thyng els but hys resonabul soule. **1595** Shaks. *John* III. iv. 54 My reasonable part produces reason How I may be deliuer'd of these woes. **1648** *Shorter Catech.* § 22 Christ .. became man by taking to Himself a true body and reasonable soul. **1736** Chandler *Hist. Persec.* Introd. 2 Every Man is bound .. to make the best use he can of his reasonable powers. **1838–9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iii. § 6. 102 The reasonable soul of mankind is not numerically one.

fig. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* V. i. 81 Their vnderstanding Begins to swell, and the approching tide Will shortly fill the reasonable shore.

2. Having sound judgement; sensible, sane. = Rational *a.* 1 b. Also, not asking for too much.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 724 Fyfty fyn frendez .. þat .. reȝtful wern & resounable & redy þe to serue. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 441 Sith a man is moore resonable Than womman is, ye moste been suffrable. **1573** G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 He is able to satisfi ani reasnable natural philosopher in that point. **1638** Junius *Paint. Ancients* 39 Reasonable and judicious Readers will not dislike the same digression. **1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. 46 To give any reasonable Man an answer to any useful Question in the Art of Gunnery. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* xxxix, Those polite, candid, reasonable watermen demanded a Louis d'or for that service. **1769** *Junius Lett.* I. 10 We are governed by counsels from which a reasonable man can expect no remedy but poison. **1802** Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 369 If mankind were reasonable they would want no government. **1883** Anna K. Green (Mrs. Rohlfs) *Hand & Ring* iii, 'Ferris is a reasonable man', said the coroner.

b. Requiring the use of reason. *nonce-use.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 409 Is not your Father growne incapable Of reasonable affayres.

† **3.** Able to discourse or discuss matters; ready of tongue or speech. Also const. *of. Obs.*

c **1369** Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 534 Loo how goodely spake thys knyghte .. I .. fonde him so tretable Ryght wonder skylful and resonable. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 25 He was .. resonabel of speche, and wel i-lettred. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 2214 Wherfore be .. Goodly of word, and reasonable Bothe to lesse and eek to mar.

† b. Of language: Marked by reasoning. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 After so noble spekers þat sownede at þe beste; and of hem faire facounde and resonable speche, folowed and streynede all her lyf tyme. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III. 136 Rethorique the science Appropred to the reverence Of wordes that ben resonable.

4. Agreeable to reason; not irrational, absurd or ridiculous.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 26767 Stedfast and stabil Sal scrift be, þat es resonabil, And noght als neus þat er tan. *c* **1340** Hampole *Prose Tr.* 24 Charite .. lith both ine loue of God and of thyne evyne cristene, and þere fore itt is resounable that he that hath cherite vse both. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III. 210 Pite .. Makth that the god is merciable, If ther be cause resonable. **1411** *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Atte such resonable tyme as it likyth the forsaid Lord .. to assigne. **1494** Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxxxv. 184 This pylgryme .. layde for hym many resonable excuses, as well for his age as otherwyse. **1573** G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 1 Uppon a reasnable vew of the matter. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 136 It is a quarrell iust and reasonable, To be reueng'd on him that kill'd my Husband. **1655** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 78/1 That God, not chance, made the World and all Creatures, is demonstrable from the reasonable disposition of their parts. **1725** De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Something which it was much more reasonable to worship. **1796** Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* 232 So far from this genealogy being a solemn truth, it is not even a reasonable lie. **1858** Greener *Gunnery* 359 The reasonable assumption would be that this bullet would range a greater distance if projected at the same velocity. **1877** E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* i. 3 The conviction would be reasonable, for it would be based upon universal experience.

† b. That may reasonably be used. *Obs.*—[1]

1465–6 *Act* 5 *Edw. IV* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 37 The Bowes [to be] of Ewe, Wych-hassell, Ashe, Awburne, or any other reasonable tree.

5. Not going beyond the limit assigned by reason; not extravagant or excessive; moderate.

a. of requests, desires, wishes, expectations, etc.

? *a* **1366** Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1499 This prayer was but resonable, Therefor god held it ferme and stable. *c* **1399** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 5 Axe of thi God, so schalt thou noght be werned Of no reqwest, which is resonable. **1561** Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 4 Our resonable desyris being knawin. **1581** J. Hamilton in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 76 This demand appeiret ressonabill to sum, that thay could not reiect the same. **1832** Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iv. 55 The reasonable wishes of the whole people. **1882** A. W. Ward *Dickens* iv. 91 He never had a reasonable want which he could not and did not satisfy.

b. of amount, size, number, etc., or of things in respect of these properties.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 523 What resonabele hyre be naȝt be runne, I yow pay in dede and þo3te. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 200 Men and wymmen schulden lyven in .. resonable abstynence of mete. **1477** *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 178/2 Suche resonable costs and expenses, as shall happen to be done. **1504** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 98, I wyll that J. P. shall by my house .. for xl li. .. to be payd in resonabyll yeerys as he can agre w^t^ myn executo^rs^. **1573** Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 20 Rent corne to be paid, for a reasnable rent. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 256 Nothing will sinke into it, of any reasonable weight. **1653** Walton *Angler* ii. 41, I long to be doing; no reasonable hedge or ditch shall hold me. **1755** Colman & Thornton *Connoisseur* No. 68 P 9 The old lady had the hardiness to squint at the sum total, and declared 'it was pretty reasonable, considering'. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 206 Doing a great service on reasonable terms to the Church of which he was a member. **1895** *Bookman* Oct. 25/2 A straightforward, readable narrative in a very reasonable compass.

c. Moderate in price; inexpensive.

1667 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 471 Mr. Stephens .. will undertake it when paper is more reasonable. **1805** W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 148 This part of Paris is tranquil and reasonable. **1885** *Field* 3 Oct. 502/2 Feeding materials .. are unusually reasonable just now.

† d. *Law. Reasonable aid*: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr., Reasonable ayde*, is a duty that the Lord of the Fee claimeth holding by Knights seruice or in soccage to marie his daughter, or to make his sonne Knight.

6. Of such an amount, size, number, etc., as is judged to be appropriate or suitable to the circumstances or purpose.

1436 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 104 Beyng yn Resonable helth of body. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 62 If the beaste be fatte, and any reasonable meate vpon hym. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 251 We trust surely, that moste men.. wil be content for reasonable [L. *tolerabilis*] wages rather to followe oure campe, than theirs. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 116 Put it into a pipkin or posnet with some reasonable store of faire water. 1755 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 252 All .. forage .. is to be taken for the use of the army and a reasonable price paid for the same. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 623 A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough, With reasonable forecast and dispatch, To ensure a side-box station at half-price. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 656 They were determined to prosecute .. unless a reasonable sum were forthcoming, and .. by a reasonable sum was meant seven thousand pounds.

†**b.** Of a fair, average, or considerable amount, size, etc. *Obs.* (Freq. *c* 1590–1650.)

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 317 There are many prouinces .. that euery one of them is as bigge as a reasonable kingdome. *Ibid.* 337 They saw two reasonable riuers, vppon whose bankes there were many vines. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 69, I haue a Brother..a reasonable musition for singing. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 9 My self have had reasonable experience in piercing wounds. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 154 A Customer, who receiveth custom of the buyers and sellers of slaves, which amounteth to a reasonable sum in a year, for the toll is very great. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, A barrel of their liquor a reasonable draught.

†**7.** Proportionate. Also const. *to*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 132 Also moche salte as by thair coniecture ys ressnable to the nombre off þe men, women, and childeren. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 51 The said Dame Marioun to haue ane ressonable terce of Eglintoun. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 492 The shares of the wife and children was called their reasonable parts, and the writ *de rationabili parte bonorum* was given to recover it.

8. *Comb.*, as *reasonable-bladed*, *-minded*, adjs.

1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 373 You cannot possibly hurt the gut, .. which no reasonable-bladed pen-knife can touch. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 226/2 Enough for any reasonable minded person.

B. *adv.* Reasonably. **a.** With adjs. and advbs.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxvi, I helde hym resonable hote though ye had not holpen me. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclvi. 574 The first day the wynde was reasonable good for them. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 16 b, The minister .. made a reasonable long exhortation. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 185 The common people began to like reasonable well of the Turks. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 66 There is also a reasonable handsome Buzzar. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 180 Reasonable well, I give you thanks, sir, said he.

b. With verbs. *rare*—1.

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 326 Thincke youe that..he did not speake..reasonable.

C. *absol.* as *sb.* †**a.** A reasonable being. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6760 In al this caas and in semblables If that ther ben mo resonables He may begge as I telle you here. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. xxvi. 57 A mixt action in reasonables is voluntarie, because there is some consent of will, or self-motion. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 24 That woeful hostility, which is exercised betwixt us reasonables.

b. A reasonable person. *rare*—1.

a 1814 *Savoyard* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 360 What, fool, are you one of the reasonables too?

Reasonableness (rī·z'năb'lnés). [f. prec.]

†**1.** The quality of being reasonable or rational; rationality. *Obs.*

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 These folke lyuen lyke bestes without any resonablenes. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* II. vi. 231 Reasonablenesse is in man vniuersally. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 16 Porphiry .. and some others have been bold to make reasonableness not the specifical difference of the Humane Nature.

b. The fact or quality of being amenable to reason, or of acting or thinking in a sensible manner.

1533 UDALL *Floures* 168 b, Lette your goodnes or reasonablenes be som refuge or succour vnto my folyshnes. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) II. 1884/1, I haue heard you talke this houre and a halfe, and can heare no reasonablenes in hym. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 134 A settled moderation and reasonableness of temper. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 105 The self-restraint, the reasonableness, the chivalrous honour of the men. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 379 For the right inculcation of the method and secret of Jesus, we need the *epieikeia*, the sweet reasonableness, of Jesus.

2. Of actions, opinions, words, etc.: The fact of being based on, or agreeable to, reason.

1568 Q. ELIZ. in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 10 They shall..judge thereby the reasonableness of the things propounded. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 May I not presume a little further, to shew the reasonablenes of this worde *Vates*? 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* ii. 44 The reasonablenesse or unreasonablenesse of this we determine not. 1712 *Spectator* No. 524 P 2 A serious Reflection on the Reasonableness of Virtue, and great Folly of Vice. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xli, He saw the reasonableness of her fear. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 74 All have been impressed with the reasonableness of the maxim which teaches that those who sow ought to be permitted to reap. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 To acknowledge the reasonableness of my remarks.

b. Moderateness, cheapness. *rare.*

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xiii, They had no objection to the reasonableness of the bill, but many to the probability of paying it. 1813 *Guide Watering Places* 289 The reasonableness of this place, joined to the beauty of its situation, draws to it a considerable number..during the season.

Reasonably (rī·z'năbli), *adv.* [f. as prec.]

1. According to reason, with good reason, justly, properly.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 102 Ricchesse riȝtfulliche ywonne and resonablelich yspended. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 66 He gave to man wit and resoun, knaulage and discrecioun to governe him resonably. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlix. 563 He wolde gyue hym as moche golde & syluer as he coud resonably demaunde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 Reasonably to consider aswel the time past, present, and too come. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 150 One may very reasonably distinguish Laws in that manner. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 P 9 He can reasonably blame only Himself. 1830 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiii. 302 The French Revolution is most happily over; never was anything French so reasonably conducted. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 49 The results which we might reasonably expect from a more enlightened system of education.

2. At a reasonable rate; †to a reasonable extent.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1508 Raunsone me resonabillye, as I may over reche, Aftyre my renttez in Rome may redyly forthire. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 191, xij^{s} causes enduceth a man to loue his wif reissonnabli and tempora[t]li. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. li. 351 When you see that all the water is consumed..boile them altogither reasonablie.

3. Sufficiently, suitably, fairly.

c 1502 *Joseph Arim.* (E.E.T.S.) 47 Verely she was heled, and lefte her styltes thore, And on her fete wente home resonably well. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 278 The Earle..could reasonably well speake French. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 15 The helpe of a reasonably good wit. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 720 A town .. reasonably well fortified, having therein a strong garrison. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Their distress was reasonably great. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* v, There was a reasonably good path now.

†**b.** With vbs.: Fairly or pretty well. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 76 It is reported .. that you are groune prettely skilled in Instruments whereon you play reasonably. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. ii. (1614) 566 To which also the computation of Herodotus dothe agree reasonably in the time.

†**4.** Normally, naturally. *Obs.*—1

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 335 The Infant borne the seuenth month is reasonably borne and liueth.

†**Rea·sonal,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REASON *sb.*1 + -AL, after RATIONAL *sb.* and *a.*] **a.** *sb.* = RATIONAL *sb.*2 2. **b.** *adj.* = RATIONAL *a.* 2.

1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1706) 46 Put on the stool of priesthood, the crown of righteousness, the reasonal of understanding. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 286 [They] make their children defectiue, as well in the powers reasonall, as in the naturall.

†**Reasonate,** *v. Obs.*—1 (? error for *resonate*, to resound, shout.)

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 127 He cryes out of a suddaine .. like that passionate Orator, that reasonates; Oh tempora? Oh mores?

†**Rea·soned,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. REASON *sb.*1] Provided with reason or reasoning power.

1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 345 These heretykes all be it they .. were fell wytted men and depely resoned .. yet were they disceyued.

Reasoned (rī·z'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. REASON *v.* + -ED 1.] Characterized by or based on reasoning, carefully studied. Also with *out*.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. II. x. 297, I do generally distinguish of two sorts of opinions in all men, Inclination-opinions, and Reason'd-opinions. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 304 The official letter of Lord Clancarty..which is a sort of renewed and reasoned declaration. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. vi. § 61 (1875) 192 All reasoned-out conclusions whatever must rest on some postulate. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 200 He prefers nature to law, instinct to reasoned action.

Hence **Rea·sonedly** *adv.*

1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 281 The Greeks, either intuitively or reasonedly, distinguished the three species of beauty as to the Figure.

Reasoner (rī·z'nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who reasons.

1548 ELYOT, *Ratiocinator*,.. a disputer, a reasoner. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* X vj, Vpon such matters as are necessary .. for the godlye reasoner to teache. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 3 By too many of the great Reasoners of the age. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 642 Our Reasoner has here mistaken the very question. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xix. 82 A correspondent .. censures him for a bad reasoner. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 271 The ambiguities of language which..originally led the reasoner astray.

†**2.** A keeper of accounts. *Obs.*—1

1509 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 205 John Wythers, his Surveyor & generall Reasonner.

†**Rea·sonfully,** *adv. Obs.*—1 [f. REASON *sb.*1 + -FUL + -LY 2.] Reasonably.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. 1. (Skeat) I. 136 Reasonfulli maye he sey, yᵗ mercy both right and lawe passeth.

Reasoning (rī·z'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REASON *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REASON, *esp.* the process by which one judgement is deduced from another or others which are given.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1046 (1018), I may wel maken ..My resoninge of goddes purveyaunce. — *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 (Camb. MS.) Vif þat wit and ymaginacion stryuen ayein resonynge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxix. 47 For resonyng and profe of this was after assygned vii. score Iewes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 137 Hyt ys a commyn faute in resonyng, to lay a faute ther as non ys. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i, There is no reazoning against those which denie the Principles. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 4 Who .. make it their chief designe to envie and cry-down the industry of free reasoning. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 313 A little reasoning with them brought some of the men to their senses. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 53 Such reasoning falls like an inverted cone, Wanting its proper base to stand upon. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 29 The Rector was helped to this chain of reasoning by Harold's remarks.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.*, etc. (Roxb.) 457 The reasonings be in my deske. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 46 There arose a reasoning among them, which of them should be greatest. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* ix. § 1. 135 Socrates is a man, and therefore a living creature, is a right reasoning, and that most evident. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 101 Several people accompanied him, and he had great reasonings with them. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 785/2 He would not enter into a reasoning on the subject. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 163 The reasonings in the Essay are confused, contradictory, and often childish.

c. *attrib.*, as *reasoning faculty, ground, power, thread.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 179 Or quite unravel all the reas'ning thread. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 325 Of all the animals we see around us, man alone possesses the reasoning faculty. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 431 The reasoning power vouchsafed of course inferred The power to clothe that reason with his word. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. 14 Such contradictory arguments as these, the reasoning-grounds .. of two opposing schools.

Reasoning (rī·z'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reasons, in senses of the vb.

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 80 Thus was the reasoning World despoil'd of that Freedom which is the priviledge of Humane Nature. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 185 That reas'ning, high, immortal Thing, Just less than Jove. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 143 Then praise is heard instead of reasoning pride. 1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 158 All that makes the age of reasoning man More memorable than a beast's. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 91 After all, man is not a reasoning animal.

Hence **Rea·soningly** *adv.*

1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* III. III. xxxvi. 111 'That's not the way', Verena went on, reasoningly.

†**Rea·sonist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. REASON *sb.*1 or *v.* + -IST.] A professed reasoner.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 843 But what say our great Reasonists unto those ordinary things which are so common? *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. agst. Infid.* Wks. 1823 VIII. 67 Such persons are now commonly called reasonists and rationalists, to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers.

Reasonless (rī·z'nlés), *a.* (and *adv.*). [f. REASON *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

1. Not endowed with reason. = IRRATIONAL *a.* 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lii. (Bodl. MS.) 273/1 [The ant is] a litel beste wiþoute prince and resonles. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3659 If he tho weies take wolde That beestes resonles vsen and holde. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 80 b, Nature .. giuing a very long life to many reasonlesse creatures. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 201 Beasts, though reasonlesse, yet in loue follow this generall instinct and inclination of reason. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 14 Three instances prove the same: The first is from reasonlesse creatures. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 250 So great a gap Betwixt the reasonless and the reasoning life A favouring God hath set.

b. Of natural forces or their results: Acting or produced without the aid of reason.

1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 36 The forces of nature..are not reasonless, merciless forces. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 492 A purely reasonless concourse of atoms.

2. Devoid of ordinary reason; senseless.

1421 HOCCLEVE *Complaint* 222 Yet homly reason know I nevertheles; not hope I founden be so resonles as men demen. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 24 Reasonlesse Roberts, that hauing but a Brokers place, asked a Lenders reward. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 626 Now, most thou need'st it, be not reasonlesse. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* Ep. Ded. 1 These unhappy times have brought forth a sort of reasonless men, whose humors and phancies .. makes them unwilling to submit to Laws. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 11 This rabble's-brabble of dolts and fools Who make up reasonless unreasoning Rome.

3. Not grounded upon reason or reasons; not supported by any reason.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Bk. Offices* III. (1558) 124 That is reasonlesse that some say [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 137 This proffer is absurd, and reasonlesse. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 23 Casting a fraudulent shew of reason upon those things which are indeed reasonless. 1794 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 34 The shallow, reasonless oratory, which is so perpetually shifting its ground. 1874 T. N. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. II. I. p. xx, The feelings of the great body of the people, even though reasonless, ought to be respected.

†**b.** of a reason. (Common *c* 1600–50.) *Obs.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 26 To affirme that a substantiall reason .. should be iudged reasonlesse. 1634 CANNE *Necess. of Separ.* (1849) 210 It is likely he saw that there was no help for him there, and therefore only makes use of this reasonless reason. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 20 The good Father..made me a long discourse.., alleging reasonless reasons.

†**4.** *adv.* Without reason. *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 BROME *Crt. Beggar* IV. iii, Since reasonlesse you layd those wrongs upon me.

Hence **Rea·sonlessly** *adv.*, **Rea·sonlessness.**

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 721/2 Reasonlessly, silently, all her anger against him vanished. 1891 MAX MÜLLER *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* 3 Sept., He saw .. that there is no possible transition from reasonlessness to reason.

Reasoune, obs. form of REASON *sb.*1

Re-aspi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To aspire again.
1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 2 It would pittie one to see how lamely and blindly hee re-aspires thereunto. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 222 The soule is thereby made to re-aspire towards..that chief good, even God.

Reassa·il, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To assail again.
1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 67 The king complayned ..that he did not eftsoones reassayle with a new supply [of vessels] the rocke of Yschia. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 75 And possibly could with an humor brisk enough have reassailed the spirit of proud and unreasonable presumption. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. xxxi, Then showed her front and re-assailed the foe.

Reassau·lt, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or repeated assault.
1611 FLORIO, *Riassalto*, a re-assault. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 3 Never so subtle or serpentine in malice to a re-assault. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 471 The Chaste..By Watching, Prayr, Fasts, Alms, Lust's Fury quell, and all its reassaults repell.

Reassau·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To assault or attack again.
1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 24 One Turner a Doctor of Physick, reassaults it in these six Queries. 1674 T. FLATMAN *Agst. Thoughts* Poems 102 Then they throng again, And reassault me with a trebled pain. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 220 Soon as this lower World becomes our own, We with success may reassault the Throne. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. xxiii, She covered her fair head..And re-assaulted him.

Reassay·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] **a.** *intr.* To make a fresh attempt. **b.** *trans.* To test the purity of (metals) again. Hence **Reassay·ing** *vbl. sb.*
1598 FLORIO, *Rattentare*, to reattempt, to reassaie. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 140 In this sort she reassaies to course him before she leave him. 1677 *Touchstone* in Rigland *Assay Gold & Silver W.* 71 Four grains out of every twelve ounces that is marked, is..to be detained and kept for a reassaying. 1898 *Daily News* 2 May 6/7 They require hall-marked silver to be re-assayed.

†**Reassecure,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make secure again.
1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 384 Thinking that it was sufficient for them to reassecure their Neutralities which had been violated.

Reasse·mblage. [RE- 5 a.] A collecting, meeting, or gathering together again.
1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* I. *notes* (1765) 264 New Beings arise from the Re-assemblage of the scattered Parts. 1792 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 49 A reassemblage of the mob was apprehended. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 482 It will not now be doubted that Buonaparte had this reassemblage in view. 1890 WEISSMANN in *Nature* 6 Feb. 319 The giving off, circulation, and reassemblage of gemmules.

Reassemble (rīˌăse·mb'l), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rassembler*, †*reassembler* (14th c.).]
1. *trans.* To bring together again, to collect anew.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlvi. 289 Kynge Phylyp reassembled his Knyghtes, and sped hym towarde the countrey of Poytoys. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* xxxi. 43b, Whan Metellus (as sayd is) had reasembled them againe: he began in fewe wordes to pray and exhort them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 186 Reassembling our afflicted Powers, Consult how we may henceforth most offend Our Enemy. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 ₱ 12, I was reassembling my scattered sentiments. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 267 King Charles's collection, which his royal highness wished as far as possible to re-assemble. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 173 Her old father pathetically endeavours to reassemble his wandering ideas.
refl. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, Morris, whose scattered wits had hardly yet reassembled themselves.
2. *intr.* To meet, come together, again.
1611 COTGR., *Reconvenir*, to reassemble, reunite. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. xix. (1890) I. 133 At the dissolution of the last Assembly at Lodun, where he solemnly gave his word, to permit them to re-assemble when they would six months after. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To Reassemble, *rursum convenire*. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1003 If Greece must be A wreck, yet shall its fragments re-assemble. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, They would reassemble in London once more.
Hence **Reasse·mbling** *vbl. sb.*
1611 COTGR., *Ralliement*, a rallying, reassembling, reuniting. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 247 Mr. Hunt's parliament at Spa-fields was prorogued, and at the re-assembling received a royal message. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. vi. 32 This rule .. applies as well to the original meeting of a Parliament as to its reassembling after prorogation.

Reasse·mbly. [RE- 5 a. Cf. obs. F. *réassemblée* (1606–9 in Godef.)] = REASSEMBLAGE.
1611 FLORIO, *Radunanza*, a re-assemblie. 1632 H. SEILE *Augustus* xlviii. 157 The Soldiers..he dispersed..all about Italy, in 32. Colonies: .. for their more speedy reassembly, if need should require. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Young* Wks. IV. 278 The re-assembly of the atoms that compose the human body. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 3/5.

Reassert (rīˌăsə·ɹt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]
1. *trans.* To assert (a statement, claim, etc.) again.
a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 162 We might re-assert our former argument for the divinity of the Holy Ghost. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 147 With equal fury, and with equal fame, Shall great Ulysses re-assert his claim. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvi. 293 You replied with abuse, and re-asserted your charge. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* V. v, I re-asserted each right, and proved it. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 368 They had an opportunity of reasserting their independence.
refl. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 417 The natural tendency .. reasserted itself. 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* Pref. 10 These laws will..reassert themselves.
†**2.** To reassign (a person) *to* a condition. *Obs.*⁻¹
1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 297 Gross ingratitude in the person .. made free, forfeits his freedom, and re-asserts him to his former conditions of slavery.
3. To claim (a thing) again. *rare.*
1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 52 To warn the wretch, that young Orestes grown To manly years shou'd re-assert the throne. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXV. (1856) 202 Both of these documents reassert the name of Albert Land for the large tract of high lands.
Hence **Reasse·rting** *vbl. sb.*
1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 233 A fair occasion ..towards the Re-asserting of the Good Old Cause.

Reasse·rtion. [RE- 5 a.] A repeated assertion, a reaffirmation.
1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 327 The glowing words in which Scripture describes the privileges of Christians, are regarded .. as a re-assertion of the claims of nature. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 106 A resolute reassertion by scholars of the Baconian laws of scientific interpretation.
So **Reasse·rtor,** one who asserts again.
1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 48 A recent reassertor of the power of perseverance.

Re-asse·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To assess anew.
1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 427 Whatever taxes are laid on the rent of land, must be re-assessed by the grower of corn on the produce. 1813 — in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 7 This .. will be re-assessed with a profit on the poor. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 142/1 The rateable value of certain property having been re-assessed at a much higher sum.
So **Re-asse·ssment.**
1777 BURROW *Rep.* IV. 2291 Personal Estate is not generally rated to the Poor, throughout the Kingdom; and very seldom to the Land Tax, unless upon a Re-assessment. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 8/2 There had been lately in London a quinquennial reassessment.

†**Reassiege,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lay siege to anew.
1577 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 412/1 Which occasioned the castell of Edenborough to be reasseeged and inuironed both by sea and land.

Reassi·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To assign anew.
1611 COTGR., *Reconsigner*, to reconsigne, reassigne, reappoint. 1721 in BAILEY [hence in later Dicts]. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 8 June, Generally on the occasion of a new sovereign all lands were reassigned.
So **Reassigna·tion** (Bailey 1721); **Reassi·gnment** (Worcester 1850).

Reassi·milate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To assimilate anew. So **Reassimila·tion.**
1828 in WEBSTER. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 111 A partial, but now arrested reassimilation.

Reasso·ciate, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *refl.* and *intr.* To come together again.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 552 Some euyll dysposyd .. reassociat them, and sayde and cryed that [etc.]. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 124 The Indian families .. separate in the winter season, .. and re-associate in the spring and summer.

Reasso·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To assort again. So **Reasso·rtment.**
1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 294 He took care to provide .. reassortments of stock, which he safely deposited in his warehouse. 1870 ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxii. (1876) 438 Wool is generally taken to that city .. to be re-assorted and repacked. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 193 The whole mass has evidently been reassorted by water.

†**Reassort,** obs. variant of RESORT *v.*
1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 85 There was here suche frequence of women commyng and reassorting to this monastery.

Reassoune, obs. Sc. form of REASON *sb.*¹

Reassume (rīˌăsiū·m), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + ASSUME *v.* Cf. Sp. *reasumir*, Pg. *reassumir*, It. *riassumere*. See also RESUME *v.*, with which this word formerly coincided in many of its senses.]
1. *trans.* To take, or take up, again (a material thing laid down or handed to another).
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 319 Pandulph toke yᵉ Crowne of the Kynge,..yᵉ Kynge reassumyd the Crowne of Pandulph. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxi. 70 Beware him, as an Enemie, apt to re-assume his Armes. 1679 *New Advice* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 548 Painter, once more thy Pencil reassume. *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* V. 44, I shall break off here, and shall re-assume my pen in the evening. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD tr. *Aristophanes, Frogs* 18 No nonsense, Xanthias; reassume your pack.
b. To revoke, take back (a grant, gift, etc.).
1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxxix, His successour .. did reuocate And re-assume his liberalities. 1675 H. NEVILE *Machiavelli's Prince* vii. Wks. 209 Lest the next Pope should .. reassume all that Alexander had given him. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 476 She waves her golden wand, and reassumes From ev'ry feature every grace that blooms. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. 129 What then should prevent a nation from re-assuming grants? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, His lands .. lay waste till they were reassumed by the emperor as a lapsed fief.
†**c.** To rescind, recall (a vote). *Obs.*
1685 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Oct., Deputies reassume their vote as to the treasurer, and consent with the magistrates. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 128 The Lieut. Governour .. told them except they did Re-assume that Vote..they should sit there till the next Spring.
2. a. To take back (a person) into close relationship with oneself.
1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 13 The seuerity which the Church vsed towards them,..and her bitternesse and auersenes, from re-assuming them, euen after long penances, into her bosome. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvi. (1739) 76 He reseized and reassumed the English, in partnership with the Norman in their ancient right of Government. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 225 Into his blissful bosom reassum'd In glory as of old.
b. To take back (a thing) as a constituent part.
1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 74 Carried off by the rivers and reassumed by the sea. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 22 The Marrow .. is reassumed into the Mass of Blood. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 744/1 St. Thomas says .. that all the particles of blood which Christ shed in his Passion were reassumed by him in His resurrection.
3. To take again upon oneself:
a. a shape or form, a garb or something worn.
1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 31 By the bankes of Nilus reassumed her humane shape. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 221 The .. Steward of houshold .. caused him to reassume his apparell. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 283 At the great Day of Accompts the Souls shall re-assume their former Bodies. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 271, I could again be weak enough .. to reassume those rosy fetters. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XII. 304 Then the birds, again transfigured, Reassumed the shape of mortals. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* § 157 The heat thus spent reassumes the form of molecular motion.
b. a charge, office, exercise of power, etc.
1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosp.* I. 24 Hee should re-assume the charge [which] had beene taken from him. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 25 Elidure now in his own behalf re-assumes the Government. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 162 After Henry the VIIIth had re-assum'd the Supremacy. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child Nat.* II. 245 At last, reason reassumed her empire. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 58 The tyranny of heaven none may retain, Or reassume, or hold. 1885 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 3/2 To reassume an office at sixty-two is not the same thing as to assume it at thirty-two.
c. a character, attribute, quality, feeling, etc.
1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii, I conjure you To re-assume your order [of knighthood]. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 23 Little and little he began to reassume his Spirits. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Forc'd Marriage* I. iii, Go, reassume your beauty; dry your eyes. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ₱ 4 These little Republicks reassume their National Hatred to each other. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.* IV. 37 Upon rejoining the company, he reassumed his good humour and politeness. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIV. iv, Then did the Man-God re-assume His unity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 482 The quality of reassuming turgescence on excitement.
d. a right, title, name, etc.
1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* IV. 101 The Lords (who had now reassumed their Native right by taking their places in the higher House). 1761 GRAY *Odin* 92 Night Has re-assum'd her ancient right. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) IV. 328 Whether Italy be destined to re-assume her honors. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* XXXIII, He had re-assumed his hereditary name. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* VI. 114 They re-assumed the title of Dahi.
e. *refl.* To return to one's natural character.
1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 149 Then Reassume yourself, forbear to Doat. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. 168 She instantly combated what she considered an ungenerous suspicion, and reassumed herself.
f. *absol.* To take office again. *Obs. rare.*
1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 3 Soon after this was the Revolution, and the other Government Re-assumed.
4. To take, resume (one's place) again.
1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 45 Mr. Solicitor.. reassumed the Chair again. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. ii, But now my Reason re-assumes its Throne. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 84 The scatter'd Atoms of each humane Mold .. Shall .. re-assume in Men their pristine site. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 131 Again reassuming his place at the breakfast-table. 1821 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 255 We could easily reassume our station with the spring at Pugnano or the baths. 1841 CLOUGH *Poems* (1862) 8 The day may come I yet may re-assume My place.
5. To recommence, take up again, resume:
†**a.** speech, discourse, thought, a subject, etc.
Very common in the 17th and 18th centuries.
1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 818 After the Iewes had made answere..the Lord presently reassumeth that speech. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 102 They might afterwards re-assume their delightful conversation. 1682 VERNON *Life Heylin* 183 He again re-assumes the Argument and confutes all that Bellarmin and others produce for it. 1715–6 *Town Talk* No. 4 Mr. Arthur reassumed the discourse. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. 11 We will re-assume the Subject of the Ptolomaic System.
b. a practice, action, occupation, etc.
Common in the 17th and 18th centuries.
1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 244 A thing prohibited in the councell of Laodicea, but re-assumed, and long time frequented in the Church. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 144 They re-assumed the work upon warrant of Cyrus his former Edict. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 492 Those kind of Spectacles were already over, and not to be reassumed the same day. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 12 Our company reassumed their march; and..arrived in good time. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 220 To quiet the perturbation of her mind by re-assuming her usual occupations. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 508 Mary Stuart having brought some superb diamonds into France, the ladies of the Court re-assumed the wear of them.
†**c.** With *inf. Obs. rare.*
1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 313, I re-assume to personate a wounded conscience.
†**d.** *intr.* To resume, continue speaking, after a pause. *Obs.*
1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 32 Then they re-assumed and said. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. 110 *Case of Conscience*, I own it is necessary, re-assumed the master of the hotel, that [etc.]. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 60 'Ah, my dear love!' reassumed this admirable woman, after a short pause.
†**6.** To repeat. *Obs. rare.*
1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 17, I re-assume that your

exposition is meerely a dreame. 1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 353 Here give me leave to re-assume that great Apostolical caution.

Hence **Reassu·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 120 The voluntary resigning and the reassuming of my life. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. v. (1674) 5 In the Venetian Common-wealth, those reformations of Government, those re-assumings of State were never seen.

† **Reassu·mpt,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Re- 5 a.] = Reassume *v.* (Only in *pa. pple.*)

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 273 b, S. Iohn speaketh not of the bodyes reassumpted, chaunged, or raysed agayne at the last iudgement.

Reassu·mption. [Re- 5 a.] The act of reassuming.

1611 Florio, *Reassuntióne*, a reassumption. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 469 Ver. 11 .. is but a repetition or reassumption of this. 1701 De Foe *Trueborn Eng.* I. 145 He did not send his Dutchmen home again. No Reassumptions in his Reign were known. 1815 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 55 The return from Elba and the reassumption of the throne.

Reassurance (rīːăʃūˑrăns). [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *rassurance* and, in sense 3, *réassurance* (1681).]

1. Renewed or repeated assurance; repetition of assuring statements.

1611 Florio, *Rassicuránza*, a re-assurance. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 25 He hastily dispatcheth messengers to him with great summes of Money, and a re-assurance of his tributary Subjection. 1863 J. C. Jeaffreson *Sir Everard's Dau.* 186 So wrought upon by the re-assurances of his physician. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 403 By reassurance of that promise old.

2. Renewed or restored confidence.

1875 Church *Pascal*, etc. xvi. (1895) 272 We have learned from facts a reassurance which some only can find in the most self-consistent theories.

3. Reinsurance.

1745-6 *Act* 19 *Geo. II*, c. 37 § 4 It shall not be lawful to make Re-assurance, unless the Assurer shall be insolvent, become Bankrupt, or die. 1826-30 Kent *Comm.* v. xlviii. (1858) III. 368 The contract of reassurance is totally distinct from, and unconnected with, the primitive insurance.

Reassure (rīːăʃūˑr), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Assure *v.* Cf. F. *rassurer* (OF. *rasseurer*), and, in sense 3, *réassurer* (1681 in Littré).]

†1. *trans.* To re-establish, confirm (a thing). Also const. *to* (a person). **b.** To confirm (one) again in (an honour). *Obs.*

1613 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 28, I .. reassured the said land to him by my lease for xxi yeares. 1637 Saltonstall *Eusebius' Constantine* 36 [They] were restored to their former dignities, and reassured their former honours. *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 422 They long sharp Penances endur'd, Till ghostly Health was reassur'd. 1764 Churchill *Gotham* III. Poems 1772 III. 153 Ere 'tis too late wish'd Health to re-assure.

2. To restore (a person, the mind, etc.) to confidence. † Also const. *from* (a fear), and with inf.

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* M iij, By this meanes hee should reassure other Cities that then stoode wauering. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 184, I endeavoured to reassure him and the rest from the fear which made him speak so. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VIII. 146 They rose with Fear, .. Till dauntless Pallas reassur'd the rest, To pay the Rites. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mad. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 289 The Air with which I spoke these Words something re-assuring him. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 34 With a calmness of manner that reassured me, as it demonstrated that he had no suspicion of me. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxviii. 333 This was a sort of explanation more likely to alarm than to reassure the public.

b. To confirm again in an opinion or impression. Const. *of*.

1811 Syd. Smith *Lett.* lxxvi, There is great happiness in the country, but it requires a visit to London every year to reassure yourself of this truth. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. xxxvii, And long he paused to reassure his eyes.

3. To reinsure.

1826-30 Kent *Comm.* v. xlviii. (1858) III. 368 The insurer may have the entire sum he hath insured, reassured to him by some other insurer. 1828 Webster, *Reassure*, to insure a second time against loss ..; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

Hence **Reassu·red** *ppl. a.*; **Reassu·rement**; **Reassu·rer**; **Reassu·ring** *ppl. a.*; **Reassu·ringly** *adv.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 5/2 One of the two Johannesburg deputies .. sent off a *reassured and reassuring telegram. 1891 E. & D. Gerard *Sensit. Plants* II. II. xii. 124 This was meant as a *reassurement, but his words startled Janet further. 1828 Webster, **Reassurer*, one who insures the first underwriter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 273 In this matter the profession should take the part of the reassurer and not of the alarmist. 1861 Trench *Ep.* 7 *Churches Asia* 114 This may not sound, at the first hearing, a *reassuring word. 1884 *Athenæum* 14 June 754/3 If there be any fears of severance from old associations, .. such works as the present may have a reassuring effect. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xxxii, 'I shall take a mere mouthful of ham and a glass of ale', he said, *reassuringly.

Reast, var. Reest *v.*, obs. f. Rest *v.*

Reasty (rīːsti), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7, 9 **reisty**, 9 **reesty**, **reeasty**, **raisty**, etc. [Later form of Resty *a.*; cf. Reesed *a.*]

1. Rancid. Cf. Reasy 1.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 53 Through follie too beastlie much bacon is reastie. 1632 Sherwood, Reasie (or reastie), *ranci, relanit.* 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxvi. § 329 Musty, .. tainted, sappy, rotten, reisty things such as bacon and grease is wont to be. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 269/1 Much Bacon and long kept, groweth reasty. 1821 A. Welby *Visit N. Amer.* 113 For six months the food .. was only some reasty bacon and Indian corn. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., 'That ere oil's as raisty, as raisty.' 1855– in many dial. glossaries.

transf. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* III. 147 Martins Vnbrideled stile, and Pap-hatchets reastie eloquence.

†2. = Reasy 2 (q.v.).

Rea·sy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8 **reesy**, 9 **reezy**. [Obscurely related to prec.; cf. Reese *v.*]

1. Rancid, 'reasty'.

1611 Cotgr., *Ranci*, musty, fusty, reasie, resti, tainted. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 140 The butter-milk in fresh butter must not by any means be wash'd out with water; .. for water will make it rusty or reesy. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words*, *Reasy* or *Reezy*, rancid: said of bacon.

†2. Idle, lazy. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1679 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (ed. 2), Reasy, reasty, *reses, deses.* To be reasie, *resideo, stupeo, torpeo.*

Hence † **Rea·siness.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1611 Cotgr., *Rancissure*, mustinesse, fustinesse, reasinesse. 1679 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (ed. 2) Reasiness, *desidia, pigritia.*

Reasynge, obs. form of Raisin.

† **Reat,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *reāt-us*, f. *reus* accused.] Offence, wrong-doing.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 667 Of thi reat this tyme full soir I rew; In tyme to cum so that thow wilbe trew, Heir I forgif the all faltis bygone.

† **Reat,** *v.* (*pa. t.*) *Obs. rare.*

Of doubtful origin and meaning; the intransitive example may belong to *ruten* to dart, rush: see Rout *v.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 54 Þe edie meiden .. reat him mitte raketehe unrudeliche swiðe & warp him forð efter þet from hire. *Ibid.* 58 So þer lihtinde com an engel of heouene & reat to þat hweol swa þat hit al to refde.

Reat, obs. f. Rate *sb.*¹ **Reata:** see Riata.

Reatch, obs. form of Reach *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹

Reatchlessness, obs. var. Recklessness.

Reate (rīt). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Reit.] A species of water-crowfoot, *Ranunculus fluitans.*

1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xx. 242 To kill the water-weeds, as Water-lillies, Candocks, Reate and Bullrushes. 1840 Browning *Sordello* VI. 81 Pure, loquacious pearl the soft tree-tent Guards, with its face of reate and sedge.

Reath, obs. form of Raith.

Reaðe, obs. form of Rathe *adv.*

Reattach (rīːătæʧ), *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *rattacher* (15th c.); OF. *rattachier*.]

†1. *trans. Law.* To seize (a person) by authority of a writ of reattachment. Const. *for. Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Reattachment*, Reattachment general seemeth to be, where a man is reattached for his appearance vpon all writs of Assise lying against him.

2. To attach again. Const. *to.*

1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 489 His lordship .. suggests that marshal Bellegarde should re-attach to his own army the division Göber. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. i. (1876) 22 The poet, who reattaches things to nature and the Whole.

refl. 1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 424 The church separated from the aristocracy, and re-attached itself to the regal order. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxii. 347 The ice was crushed, but the crushed fragments soon re-attached themselves.

Reatta·chment. [Re- 5 a.] A fresh attachment, esp. in *Law.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 42 The demaundante or pleintife .. may have a resummons or a reattachment uppon his original. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Reattachment*, a second Attachment of him, that was formerly attached. 1634 *Irish Act* 10 *Chas. I*, Sess. II. c. 14 To prosecute and sue re-summons, re-attachments, .. or other such like processe. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxx. 405 Some of them have yielded along a plane passing through them, .. but the re-attachment is very strong.

Reatta·ck, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To attack again.

a 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 195 And if I chance my Watch to slack, My Soul they re-attack. 1795 Nelson 7 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 6, I was the cause of re-attacking Bastia, after our Generals gave it over, from not knowing the force. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 5/1 The Kaffirs are re-attacking Lorenzo Marquez.

Reattai·n, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To attain again.

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* v. lv, And got and lost, and reattaines (againe) That which again was lost.

So **Reattai·nment.**

1853 Mill *Diss. & Disc., Grote's Greece* (1859) II. 513 The resurrection of Athens, and her reattainment .. of something like imperial dignity.

Reatte·mpt, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A second trial.

1598 Florio, *Ritento*, a reattempt, reassaying. 1662 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 56 Being so often refrustrated in their reattempts.

Reatte·mpt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To attempt anew. Hence **Reatte·mpting** *vbl. sb.*

1583 Hayes *Voy. Sir H. Gilbert* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 158 Also laying downe his determination in the Spring following, for disposing of his voyage then to be reattempted. 1598 Florio, *Rattentare*, to reattempt, to reassaie. *Ibid.*, *Rattento*, a reattempting, a reassaying. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 319 It was first attempted by Sersostris, .. but was long after re-attempted, and in some manner effected by Philadelphus. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. ii. 8, I should .. discourse no more of it, till the season came for re-attempting the business.

Reatte·nd, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] † *trans.* To attend to again; to give renewed attention to (a thing).

1642 Quarles *Div. Poems, Jonah* (ed. 2) 22 With prayers, and pains re-utter'd, re-attended; They try'd new ways, despairing of the old. *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 429 We Thoughts on Things extraneous spend, And Heav'n can hardly re-attend.

Reaue, obs. form of Reave, Reeve.

Reaulte, variant of Realty¹ *Obs.*

Reaume, obs. form of Realm.

‖ **Réaumur** (reˌomūr). [See def.] The name of a French physicist (1683–1757), used *ellipt.* to denote the thermometer or thermometric scale introduced by him about 1730, in which the freezing point of water is 0° and the boiling point 80°.

In English works the accent on the *e* is usually omitted.

1782 Jefferson *Notes on Virginia* (1787) 132 In rooms heated to 140° of Reaumur, equal to 347° of Farenheit. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 271 The water .. commonly has a temperature of more than 55° Reaumur. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 5 There were but 18° of Reaumur; the sky was beautifully blue.

Reaunceoune, obs. form of Ransom *sb.*

Reaute, variant of Realty¹ *Obs.*

Reauthentica·tion. [Re- 5 a.] A renewed authentication.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 634 Until the authenticity of the supposed transcript can be put out of doubt (for example, by being sent to the original for reauthentication ..).

Reau·thorize, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To authorize anew.

1646 Trapp *Comm. John* xxi. 17 To confirm him .. and to re-authorize him in his apostleship.

Reave (rīv), *v.*¹ Now only *arch.* or *poet.* Forms: *Infin.* 1 **réafian**, 2 **ræuen**, 2–3 **reauen**, 3 **ræfenn**, **reafen**, 3–5 **refe(n**, 3–6 **reu-**, **reve(n**, 5 **revyn**; (? 4 **reyue**), 5–6 *Sc.* **reif(f)e**, **rewe**, 6 *Sc.* **reff-**, 6 (8–9 *Sc.*) **reeve**, 6–7 **reaue**, 6– **reave**, (*Sc.* **reive**, 9 **rieve**). *Pa. t. a.* 1 **réafode**, 2–3 **ræuede**, **reuede**, 3 **rewede**, **ræfde**, **refde**, 4 **revede**; (and *pa. pple.*) 4–5 **reu-**, **reued**, (-id, -yd, 5 **refyd**, **reuet**, *Sc.* **rewyt**, etc.), 6–7 **reaued**, 6– **reaved**, 9 **rieved**. *β.* 3–6 **raft(e**, 5 **raffte**; 3–5 **refte**, 4 **reeft**, 5 **refft**, 3– **reft**. Also *pa. pple.* 3 **ræfedd**, **refd**, 4 **yreued**, **-raft**, 7 **reaven**. (See also Rive *v.*) [Comm. Teut.: OE. *réafian* = OFris. *râvia*, *râva*, OS. *rôbôn* (MLG. *rôven*, MDu. *roven*, Du. *rooven*), OHG. *roubôn* (MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben*), Goth. (*bi*)*raubôn*:—OTeut. **raubôjan*, f. **raubô*ⁿ (OE. *réaf*: see Reif), from the *o*-grade of a pre-Teut. ablaut series **reup-*, *roup-*, *rup-*, widely represented in the cognate languages; the original sense is app. that of breaking, as in OE. *réofan*, ON. *rjúfa*, *raufa*, Lat. *rup-*, *rumpĕre*.

In the sense of robbing or plundering the word is wanting in ON. The later Icel. *reyfa* (from about 1400) is ad. Da. *røve* (MDa. *røffue*, etc.), which like Sw. *röfva* (MSw. *röffua*, *röwa*, etc.) is from MLG. *röven*: cf. note to Reaver.

The spelling *reive* (or *rieve*), originally Sc., is sometimes employed when the reference is to the taking of goods or cattle by force (cf. *reiver*, *reiving*); in other senses the normal Eng. spelling is retained, as in the comb. Bereave.]

1. *intr.* To commit spoliation or robbery; to plunder, pillage. Const. *from.* (In later use chiefly *Sc.*, sometimes written *reive*, *rieve*.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Contents xv, Ne ðæm sloezende ne ðæm reafende .. wiðstonda. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xxxiii. (Napier) 163 Hy herziað .. rypað and reafiað and to scipe lædað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bluðeliche þe mon wile gan to scrifte & segge þe preoste þet he haueð ireaueð & istolen. *c* 1205 Lay. 10584 Heo rupten, heo ræfden [*v.r.* refden], noht heo ne bi-læfden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6477 Lok þat þou ne reue ne stele. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 551 Thai .. Tuk land, and fast begouth to reif. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4898 Þai slew, þai brent, þai robbed, þai reued. *c* 1520 Barclay *Jugurth* xxvii. 37 Euery man .. robbyng and reauynge without measure, from the commen wele. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 48 The Church from liue and dead doth reaue. 1783 Burns *Unco Mournfu' Tale* 37 To slink thro' slaps, an' reave an' steal, At stacks o' pease. 1851 Lowell *Poems, Anti-Apis*, Thor the strong could reave and steal. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 62 A troop of bare-legged ruffians, who rieved and ravaged far and near.

†2. *trans.* **a.** To despoil or rob (a person); to deprive (one) of something by force. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2986 Þenden reafode rinc oðerne, nam on Ongenðio irenbyrnan. *971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Sume myccle swiþor rihtaþ Godes folc þonne hie reafian earme & unscyldigan. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Æuric man sone ræuede oþer þe mihte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Hwo so euer on him sulf nimeð ouðer of þeos two, he robbeð God & reaueð. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6149 (Göttt.) Godd, þat grace to his folk gaue, .. For to reue þat folk vn-sele. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 91 Gif a knycht be reft doand his princis charge. *Ibid.* 92 A revare that set to reve him be the way. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 9 Commit na thift, na man thow reif.

b. To spoil, rob, or plunder (a place or district).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iii. 27 Nymðe ærist ðone stronga [he] gebinde, & ðonne hus his reafað. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087 [Hi] woldan þa ðæne port bærnen & þæt mynster reafian. *c* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þa ræueden hi & brendon alle the tunes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2802 Ge sulen cumen .. And reuen egipte ðat is nu prud. *c* 1465 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 23 The Kynge off Scottes .. robbed and revid the contre about Derham.

3. To despoil, rob, or forcibly deprive (usually a person) *of* something. (In mod. use chiefly in pa. pple. *reft.*)

c 1275 Lay. 8799 He wolde me vt driue and refe me of þan lifue. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 119 Ȝef þou reuest me of myne

Y shal reue þe of þyne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Christopher*) 658 Ane arow..rewyt þe king of ane ee-sycht. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXVIII. x, So shall wee reue theim sonest of their life. 1559 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* liii, Pale death Enthryllyng it to reue her of her breath. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1593) 283 Amycus .. began To reeve and rob the bridehouse of his furniture. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxviii, Though of present sight her sense were reauen, Yet shee could see the things could not be seen. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 79 Reft of a crown, he yet may share the feast. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. Introd. i, A wild resemblance we can trace, Though reft of every softer grace. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii. 364 We fear that he may reave thee of thine own [eyes].

4. With double object: To take (a thing or person) from (one) by, or as by, robbery or violence; to deprive (one) of (a possession, quality, etc.). ? *Obs.*

The personal object prob. represents an original dative, and in early use is retained when the construction is passive.

c 1200 ORMIN 4470 3iff þu ræfesst me min þing þu ræfesst Godd tin sawle. *Ibid.* 8238 Himm wass þa þe kinedom Forr hise gilltess ræfedd. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2590 He moun vs .. thral maken, and do ful wo Or elles reue us..ure liues. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1220 þai raft me fowe & griis. *Ibid.* 3304 Mi leman fair and swete A knist hab reued me. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. vii. 147 (Add. MS.) He slouz þe lyoun and rafte hym hys skyn. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3204 A wyne I dranke..Thorwe whiche my wyt was me rafte. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 If thou maiste not reve hem her watir.. envenyme it. 1561 NORTON & SACK. *Gorboduc* II. i, I merualle muche what reason leade the kynge..to reue me halfe ye kingdome. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 723 He reaves him [Job] all his Cattel. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* XV. (1596) 274 To say that Eue for her offence was reft that knowledge which she wanted cannot be auouched.

5. To take forcible possession of (something belonging to another); to take away from another for oneself.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 5 Ða ic ne reafade, ða ic onlesde. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii, Se ðe hit [gold] gaderað & on oðrum reafað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 130 Swa hwæt swa he ær on unriht..reafode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 396 þi luue ..is forto sullen, oðer heo is forto reauen & to nimen mid strencðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1962 Ete..O nakin worme þat es made, Na o fouxul þat refes his liuelade. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1824 Bred oþer drinke..redeli i wol it reue & come a 3ein swiþe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2253 My landes haves he robbed and reft, Noght bot this kastel es me left. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 59 The hors thai reft quhilk suld your harnes ber. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 83 It were a worthie deede..To murther him, and reave his realme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 14 The cattell, or anie other thing thifteousliie stollen or reft. 1768–73 W. COLE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 40, I observed all the Brass of Dr. Stokes's Monument reaved,..except a small Peice. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd. 69 The last, the bitterest pang .. For princedoms reft, and scutcheons riven. 1866 SKEAT *Ludlow Castle* I. iii, Crafty foemen long to..reave or spoil The herdsman's care, the peasant's toil.

b. To take away (life, rest, sight, etc.).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9088 (Kölbing) þai hem þrewe wiþ spere & kniif & oþer armes to reuen her liif. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 715 The wawys reft thar sycht of land. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 239 Let no such thoughtes reve youre rest. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) X ij, Who reft my wyts? or howe do I thus lye? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 17 Sith that false traytour did my honour reave. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 34 Talke, that might unquiet fancies reave. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 79 For then Hunger had reft my Eye-sight. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 82 They shot..And reaved his purple life.

c. Const. *from* (a person, etc.), † *of*, *out of* (a place, etc.).

Usually conveying the idea of deprivation (as in a and b), but sometimes merely expressing removal or separation.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 An oðer senne, ðe reaueð godes luue of mannes hierte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28791 To reue a-noþer his right him fra. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4967 (Kölbing) For to haue anon yreued His bodi fram his gentil heued. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 111 He golden Apples reste of the dragoun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7680 He .. The right arme, with a rappe, reft fro þe shuldurs. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 484, I mycht reiff .. Fra the thi crowne off this regioun. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 95 The rane and roik reft fra ws sicht of hevin. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 24 From her body..He raft her hatefull heade without remorse. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXIX. 125 Hauing giuen commaundement to haue the Image of Iupiter reft out of the Temple also. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 311 The wicked shall be condemned at the last day, not for reaving the meat from the hungry, but for not feeding their poor brethren. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* viii, His soul should not have been reft from his body. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii, There be among you those that hold Lands reft from Canterbury.

d. With *away*.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* l. 11 3ee ful out io3en, and grete thingus speken, reuende awei myn eritage. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 561 His schelde a waye it reuede. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2648 All his webb þat he weues, A puft of wynde away reues. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. XXXVI, Fell chanticleer! who oft hast reft away My fancied good. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 290 The daily labour, and the nightly lamp, Have reft away .. from him The liquid accent and the buoyant limb.

6. To take or carry away (a person) *from* another, *from* earth, *to* heaven, etc.; also *ellipt.* to carry off to heaven; to take *away* from earth or this life. (Also with *soul* as object.)

c 1200 ORMIN 19825 Herodian Filippess wif .. þatt fra Filippe ræfedd was..& gifenn till Herode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17551 He þam said he was be-nummen, 'Reft awai forsoth es he'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 143 [The soul] huanne hi is y-reaued þanne to heuene, hi lokeþ ope þe erþe uram uer. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 464 þane cumys ded vnwenandly & rewis þame a-wa in hy. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6463 þat he was fra þe erde reuyd And in thoght to heuyn heuyd. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. *Compl. Henry Dk. Buckhm.* 126 When the fates had reft that royal prince Edward the fowrth. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 106/2 A Fury, sure, worse than Megæra was That reft her son from trusty Pylades. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 107 Who hath reft (quoth he) my dearest pledge? 1721 RAMSAY *I'll never leave thee* i, Tho'..honour should reave me To fields where cannons rair. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. xxiv, We are wretched slaves, Who from their..native land Are reft. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* II. iv, Wouldst thou see my daughter reft from me by force.

† **b.** To deliver or rescue by carrying off. *Obs.* (Also with double object, as in 4.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 68 Bihald me ant help me ant of þisse reade leye ref me [and] arude me. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 20 He reft me out fra my faes stalworthest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6838 Let vs reskew the Renke, refe hym his fos! 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 97 The said Capitane Skenestoun..reft the said Schir Robert fra thaim efter that thai had takin him. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James III* Wks. (1711) 56 If found guilty, they should not be reft from justice by strong hand.

† **c.** To take away, remove, *from* some condition, activity, etc. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 40 It reuys the fra þi slepe on nyghtys. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIV. 132 Allas! þat ricchesse shal reue and robbe mannes soule Fram þe loue of owre lorde. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 86 The derke nyȝt That revith bestis from here besynesse. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. (1877) 188 How hard it was from error to be reau'd. 1665 DRYDEN & HOWARD *Ind. Queen* V. i, 'Till fit for arms, I reaved you from your sport, To train your youth in the Peruvian court.

† **d.** *Sc.* To snatch or lift *up* (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses). *Obs.*

1561 WINȜET *Cert. Tract.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 8 Gospellaris and cunning in Scripture .. reft vp in hie curiositie of questionis. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* I. xii, The wyves cam furth, and up they reft him, And fand lyfe in the loune.

Reave, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: *Inf.* 4 reue, 6 reve, 6–7 reave, 7, 9 reive, 9 reeve. *Pa. t.* 3 reafde, refde, 4 raft, 5 *Sc.* reft. *Pa. pple.* 6 refte, 9 reft. [App. a confusion of prec. with RIVE *v.* In mod. literary use only in the preterite form *reft.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To break in pieces; to burst. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 58 An engel .. reat to þat hweol swa þat hit al to refde [*Bodl. MS.* to reafde]. *c* 1560 *Disobed. Child* (Percy Soc.) 6 Though ye crye tyll ye reve asunder I wyll not meddle with such a matter.

2. *trans.* To tear; to split, cleave.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4490 A mikel rauen mi basket hent, Aboute mi heued he raft and rent. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 251 Scho .. with hyr newis reft hir brest. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 203 Religion hue al to-reueþ and out of ruele to lybbe. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 70 My sighes from sobbing harte Doth reaue my brest in twayne. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 6 Timber..so good to reaue, that a simple workeman with a Brake axe will cleaue a greate Oke. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 369/1 Finding a great Tree with Wedges in it, he set his Hands and Feet to it, trying to reive it asunder. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxvii, The patriot's burning thought..Of England's roses reft and torn. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 7/1 The rock was reft asunder.

absol. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* XXXII. 235 [A dog] ruggin' an' reevin' at the hinderlands o' him.

† **3.** To pluck or pull *up*. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 409 þis diuinour..3ede him furthe.. herbis to seche, Reft þam vp be þe rotes. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. C i b, Against them Troians down the towres and tops of houses rold, And rafters vp they reaue.

† **Reave,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* ? var. of RAVE *v.*[3]

1615 SIR G. HELWYS in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 161 Whether..I had got any inkling of this foresaid foul act or not, and if I had, whether he could perceive any desire in me to have it reaved into or not. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlvi. § 504 Sometimes also hee rips the seams, and reaveth [ravelleth out] the threds.

Reave, obs. Sc. f. RAVE *v.*[1], var. REEVE *v.*

Reavel, obs. form of RAVEL.

† **Reavel-ravel.** *Sc. Obs.*[–1] A rigmarole.

a 1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 107 Like some Lawyers making Speeches, He..Half singing vents this Reavel Ravel.

Reaven, obs. Sc. form of RAVEN *sb.*[1]

Reaver, reiver (rī·vəɹ). Forms: *a.* 1 réafere, (hréaf-, réof-), 2–3 ræuere, (3 -are), 2–4 reuere, 4–5 reuour, 4–6 reu-, rever, 5–6 *Sc.* reu-, revar(e, 6–7 reauer, 6– reaver. Also 4 refar, 5 *Sc.* reffayr. *β.* 4 reyuour, 6 reyvar. *γ.* *Sc.* 5–6 reiffar, 6 reifar, 7 reivar, 6, 9 reiver, 9 rievер. [OE. *réafere*, agent-n. f. *réafian* to REAVE *v.*[1] = OFris. *râvere*, MDu. *rover* (Du. *roover*), MLG. *rôver*, OHG. *roubari* (MHG. *roubære*, *rouber*, G. *räuber*, †*rauber*). MSw. *rövare* (Sw. *röfvare*), MDa. *rövere* (Da. *röver*), and Icel. *raufari* (13th c.), *reyfari* (*c* 1400) are from MLG. *rôver*: see note to REAVE *v.*[1], and cf. Eng. ROVER.

In mod. use the normal Eng. spelling *reaver* is less usual than the Sc. *reiver* (or *riever*), brought into literary use by Scott.]

1. A robber or plunderer; a marauder, raider. Occas. with *of*. Also *transf.* or *fig.*

a. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVII. § 4 gif þu on hwilcum men ongitst þæt he bið gitsere & reafere. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 52 Suæ to hreafere [*Rushw.* reofere] ȝie cuomon mið suordum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 330 Sceaðan & reaferas, oððe reðe manslaȝan. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Al þe tunscipe fluȝæn for heom, wenden ðæt hi wæron ræueres. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 þeoues hit stelen ham, reaueres hit robbeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2205 þer wit was he [Nimrod]..Reuer and man-queller gret. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 Clerkis now are fals witnes aȝen þer lawis, & þefis, & refars, & fals intrewsars. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 386 (Add. MS.) The prophete seith, wo shall be Robbers and revers of pore mennes goodes. 1559 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xlii, [Sleep] Reuer of sight, and yet in whom we see Thinges oft that tide. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 6 b, The reauers and robbers of all churches and images. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. viii. § 2 [Bodies politic] the one hath reavers the other only plain thieves. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 284 Reavers should not be Ruers. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 890 *note*, This paper is remarkable for the sagacity which tracks the footsteps of the literary reaver.

β. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1798 For þov mayntenest þef reyuours, .. To gon aboute & robby ous. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiii, There is nother Englyshe, nor French, nor robbers, nor reyvars, yt dothe them any hurte.

γ. 1479 *Barbour's Bruce* XIV. 441 (Edin. MS.) The fyscher .. said, 'Reiffar, thow mon her out'. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 148 The said Capitane of Norame reiffar of the said fyscheing. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 66 To theif and reiver he was ane sicker targe. *a* 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 11 Scapthriftis, alias reivars and somerís. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, Carried by some reiver's hand, Far frae his wishes. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Harry was none of your bold-speaking, ranting reivers. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxii. 62 The chiefs of Oudh were reivers and bandits; the king was the head reiver and bandit.

attrib. 1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 292 A gun might warn the reiver crow to be less audacious.

† **2.** A pirate, sea-robber (cf. *sea-reaver*). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 305 þare come in þe sithtware Reueris sayland. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 The comodytes of Pety Brytayne, wyth here revers on the see. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 87 The best wer man in se is ws beforn,..The Rede Reffayr thai call him.

† **Rea·very.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 reu-, revery(e, 5 *Sc.* reuere. [f. REAVE *v.*[1] + -ERY. Cf. MDu. *roverij* (Du. *rooverij*), MLG. *rôverie*, G. *raub-*, *räuberei*, MSw. *rov-*, *röveri* (Sw. *röfveri*), Da. *röveri*, obs. Icel. *reyfarí* (1453).] Robbery.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4000 þou..mid þi reuerye Rauissest france & oþer londes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5827 Longe dured þat reuery [*v.r.* robberie]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 3 Weris discensiouns thiftis and reveryis. *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 81 Such other as .. have made revery and withdrawen goods, contrayrie to the Kings lawes.

Reaving, reiving (rī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of REAVE *v.*[1]

In recent use chiefly in Sc. form *reiving*.

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1116 Wurdon manega unrada & ræfunga. *c* 1205 LAY. 2647 Þes wes þe aereste king, þe ferde vt to ræuing [*v.r.* reuing], þat ouer sæ wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28797 Vr lauerd .. wil na gift of oker, reuing, ne o thift. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 495 Al þe 3ere was in þe lond robbynge and manslauȝter, and revynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Revynge of reste, *inquietacio*. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 101 For if a Friendly hart..In value doe not passe The Ring, you may reprooue The reauing of the same. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 187 Trubling the west seyes in thift, ruging and reiueng. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. viii. 684 They must help themselves..by robbing and reiving.

Reaving, reiving (rī·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That robs or reaves.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 328 Hi synd wiþ-innan reafigende wulfas. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 2 A refying sone of rakyng Muris. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* IV, The twa reiving loons drave the cow frae the gudewife. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* viii, A party of reiving night-walkers. 1858–61 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) III. 417 His ancestors were of the sturdy border stock, reiving pastoral lairds.

Re-avou·ch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To avouch again.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 70 (*1 Cor. vii.*) That this heer spoken by Paul..cannot be a command, these reavouch.

Re-avow', *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To avow again.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *K. Chas. I* (1655) 118 Upon the evidence formerly given in by the Countesse, and re-avowed then by her,..[they] were found guilty.

Reawa·ke, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* and *trans.* To awake again.

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 11 When from the sleep of death..I again reawake to a new life. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 53 Prophets .. to .. reawake the people to the great ideas that are constantly fading out of our minds. *a* 1873 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) II. 186 The great questions..seem..to have suddenly reawoke amongst us.

Hence **Reawa·king** *ppl. a.*

1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. viii, William's re-awaking and ready intellect.

Reawa·ken, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To awaken again.

1846–55 [see below]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 35 By God ..alone the longing for Himself is kept alive or reawakened in His creature. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 62 The consciousness of the truth..reawakens.

Hence **Reawa·kened** *ppl. a.*; **Reawa·kening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Reawa·kenment.**

1846 BP. BLOMFIELD in *Life* (1863) I. ix. 247 We cannot afford to wait for the re-awakened liberality of the legislature. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 152 A sign of the reawakening life of the human mind. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 465 Some extreme views which have disfigured the great reawakening of the Church of England. 1886 *Gd. Words* 602 The overthrow of Darius at Marathon is not unnaturally marked by a reawakenment of piety.

Reawe, obs. f. ROW. **Reawme,** obs. f. REALM.

Reaws: see REAL *sb.*[2] **Reawte,** obs. f. REALTY[1].

Reazed, variant of REESED *a.*, rancid.

Reb. *U. S.* Abbreviation of REBEL *sb.*[1]

1862 in Post *Soldier's Lett.* II. xxxii. 90 As soon as the

rebs saw our red breeches (the Zouaves) coming through the woods they skedaddled. 1886 *Century Mag.* June 316/1 You will ride right into the Rebs.

Reb, obs. Sc. and north. form of RIB.

Rebaik, variant of REBALK *v.* *Obs.*

† Rebail, *v.* *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *rebailler*, f. *re-* RE- + *bailler* BAIL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To hand over again.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 66 (1876) 48 If it happen the same wines, or any parte of them, be not spent before the kinge departe .. then let them be rebailed, redelivered to the chief purveiour to carry or keep them.

Rebait, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bait (a fish-hook or line) again. Also *absol.*

1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 164 During the night tide, when they have to rebait their lines. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 96/1 Quickly disengaging our respective hooks .., we rebaited and cast out again.

Rebait, obs. form of REBATE *v.*

Rebak, variant of REBALK *v.* *Obs.*

Rebake, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bake again.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Re-bake 'em a second time, till they are Stone hard. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wanderings* II. 212 It is then resifted at another bench and rebaked.

Rebald(e, obs. Sc. (and north.) ff. RIBALD; obs. f. REBEL *a.* **Rebaldaill:** see RIBALDAILLE. **Rebaldrie,** obs. Sc. form of RIBALDRY.

† Rebalk, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 6 **rebak, -baik.** [Of obscure etym.] *trans.* To assail with abuse or reproaches.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 915 All birdis he rebalkit that wald him nocht bowe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 85 The Britis all richt bitterlie and bald Rebalkit him..Of tha wordis that he said. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 83 Everie ane of thame rebakit ane wther witht ewill dispossit wordis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 139 Silius quha befor sa vncourteouslie had rebaikit Reuther wt sa rude, rasche, and rouch wordes.

Reban (rībæn). [RE- 5 a.] A second or additional ban.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 185 He forbade the assembly, on pain of being found guilty of high treason, and incurring sentence of ban and reban. 1873–4 DIXON *Two Queens* II. VIII. v. 82 He .. has commanded that ban and reban be proclaimed within his countries.

Reban, obs. Sc. form of RIBBON.

† Reband, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. RE- + BAND *v.*[2], or ad. F. *rebander* (Cotgr.) in same sense.] *trans.* To throw back, retort.

1588 SIR W. STANLEY *Brief Disc. Dr. Allen's Sedit. Drifts* 95 Slanderous defamations..most truely and iustlye refuted, and rebanded vpon himselfe and his partie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 348 [The Jesuits] reband this surmised assertion with the speeches which some great persons should vse.

Rebandy, *v.* *rare*—[1]. [RE- 2 b.] *trans.* To bandy or toss back again.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VI. 2 From thence being rebandied to his country .. he bounded againe into the Belgick Tumults.

Rebanish, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *rebannir* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To banish again. Hence **Rebanished** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Ribandito*, rebanished or proclaimed againe. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 15 No bulwarke of lawes .. can keepe our rebanished fugitiues from returning.

Rebant, obs. form of RIBBON.

Rebaptisant. *rare*—[0]. [a. F. *rebaptisant* (18th c.).] = REBAPTIST.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Anabaptists are re-baptisants, inasmuch as they baptize those at maturity, who had been before baptized in childhood.

Rebaptism (rībæptiz'm). [RE- 5 a; cf. REBAPTIZE *v.*] A second baptism; rebaptizing.

1795 BURKE *Lett., to Dr. Hussey* (1844) IV. 284 Re-baptism you won't allow, but truly it would not be amiss for the Christian world to be re-christened. 1850 J. E. MIDDLETON *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* 44 Disputes respecting the rebaptism of those who had been baptized by heretics.

Hence **Rebaptismal** *a.*

1892 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 5/2 In the re-baptismal certificate he was called the son of George Large.

† Rebaptist. *Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] One who baptizes again, or advocates a second baptism; *spec.* an Anabaptist.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 49 Cyprian [was] a rebaptist. 1673 T. JOLLY *Note-bk.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 Shee was cast out of the church of Duckenfeild long since, and then fell in with the Rebaptists. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* I. ii. 138 Several of the Re-baptists were apprehended.

† Rebaptization. *Obs.* [a. late L. *rebaptizātio* (4th c.): cf. REBAPTIZE *v.*] The act or practice of baptizing again.

Very common *c* 1570–1700, esp. with ref. to the view, held by St. Cyprian and opposed by Pope Stephen I, that those baptized by heretics ought to be baptized again before being admitted to the Church.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 98/2 Agrippinus, which also was ye fyrst author of rebaptization. 1593 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* (1605) 49 Pope Stephanus..defined flatlie against rebaptization. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 7 It must be acknowledg'd..that Re-ordination is an uncouth thing .. ; and put usually into the same predicament..with Re-baptization. 1780 in Kippis *Biog. Brit.* II. 315 *note*, This extraordinary Baptism of theirs [laymen] was counted valid, without any need of Re-baptization.

transf. 1617 DONNE *Serm.* cxlvii. VI. 10 Tears which should be thy Souls Rebaptization for thy Sins. 1623 BARGRAVE *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* (1624) 14 This Bathe of Mary Magdalens repentance .. is a kind of Rebaptization, giuing strength and effect to the first washing.

Rebaptize (rībæptəiz), *v.* [a. late L. *rebaptizāre*: cf. F. *rebaptiser* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To baptize again or anew.

Common *c* 1550–1650: see note to prec.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 77 The Donatistes sey that .. thoo that schuld come to her secte must be rebaptized. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, If they [infants] be baptysed that they ought to be rebaptised when they come to lawful age. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 165 They are accused of rebaptizing themselves yeerely. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxiii. (1700) 261 We do not Annul such Baptisms, nor Rebaptise Persons so Baptised. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 332 Whosoever was discovered to re-baptize any person, should forfeit twenty dollars. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcviii, His wife received, the patriarch re-baptized him. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 34 The question of rebaptizing heretics was settled by the Council of Arles.

absol. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 6 The Bishop .. yet durst not aduenture to rebaptise. 1678 *Lively Orac.* vi. § 11 You say 'tis lawful to rebaptize, we say 'tis not lawful.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. i. 125 You whose better thoughts are newly born, And (rebaptiz'd with holy fire) can [etc.]. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 34 While he rebaptiz'd himself in Tears. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 738 Reason rebaptiz'd me when adult. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xiv, With a temporary strength My stiffen'd limbs were re-baptized. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iii. 29 They consent to see Themselves in sacred marble rebaptized.

2. To give a new name to; to name afresh.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 24 Baraquan farther down is also rebaptized by the name of Orenoque. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 101 What is practised by many is .. relinquishing their proper appellations, to re-baptise them [herbs] by the names of Saints [etc.]. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 106 Of any Paganism .. we read not, or that Pelagianism was rebaptiz'd. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 142 Every misnamed 'gentleman' who reads this proposal for re-baptizing him. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii, That name, with which sorrow had rebaptized her.

Hence **Rebaptized** *ppl. a.*

1620 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Jonah* (1638) 34 The voice of heavens high Commander .. Came downe .. to Jonah new-born Man, To re-baptized Jonah. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 192 Some are for the Episcopal way, .. some for the Rebaptized way.

Rebaptizer. Also 6 **rebaptisour.** [f. prec. + -ER: cf. F. *rebaptiseur* (1532).] One who re-baptizes; a rebaptist, Anabaptist.

1552 HULOET, *Anabaptistes* .. signifieth rebaptisoures. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxix, There were Adamites in former times and rebaptizers. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 148 This man continued a most zealous re-baptizer many years. 1721 in BAILEY. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Anabaptists*, They are called Anabaptists, that is 'Rebaptizers'.

Rebaptizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. REBAPTIZE.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 414 The matter of rebaptising. *a* 1631 DONNE *Let. to C'tess Bedford*, From need of tears he will defend your soul Or make a rebaptizing of one tear. 1684 BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 2 What if Rebaptizing prove a Sin? 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 298 He would have no conventicles, no rebaptisings [etc.].

Rebarbarization. [f. next + -ATION.] The fact or condition of being rebarbarized.

1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* I. 130 The comparative rebarbarisation of the human race.

Rebarbarize (rībā·ɹbărəiz), *v.* [RE- 5 b.] *trans.* To reduce again to barbarism. Also *absol.*

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 567 A love of military achievement, which tends to rebarbarize. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) II. 109 Nations can never take too many precautions against the possibility of being rebarbarized. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 104 If the object was to rebarbarise the country, the proposition .. would be well calculated to attain that end.

Hence **Rebarbarizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 692 Destructive and re-barbarizing actions. 1807 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 406 The re-barbarising and the re-enslaving the country.

Rebarbative, *a.* *rare.* [a. F. *rébarbatif, -ive* (14th c.), f. *barbe* beard.] Crabbed, unattractive.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Nov. 571/1 It is not very clear why Sir Robert Coke .. bestows so much trouble and time on this very rebarbative lady.

Rebarbere, obs. form of RHUBARB.

† Rebarricado, *v.* *Obs.* In 7 -oe. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To barricade anew.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 15 The cowardly Clownes .. going all away, gave the besieged time enough to re-barricadoe their Avenues.

† Rebarter, *v.* *Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To give in return or exchange.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr's. T.* viii. 220 All quarters..chaungd wordes for bloes, and thrustes for thrustes rebarters.

† Rebash, *v.* *Obs.*—[1] In 5 -bassh. [a. F. *rabaisser* to bring or come down (13th c. in Littré): see RE- and ABASH *v.*] *intr.* To descend.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 Whan he [the sun] rebasshith and decly neth he maketh the wynter to bygynne.

† Rebat. *Sc.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *rabat*: cf. RABAT[2].] A collar.

1657 *Sp. Fife Laird* in J. Watson *Coll. Scots Poems* (1706) I. 30 Rebats, Ribands, Bands, and Ruffs, Lapbends, Shagbands, Cuffs and Muffs.

Rebat, obs. form of REBATE *v.*, RYBAT.

Rebata, variant of REBATO. *Obs.*

Rebate (rībē·t), *sb.*[1] [ad. F. *rabat*, sb. f. *rabattre* REBATE *v.*[1]] A deduction from a sum of money to be paid, a discount; also, a repayment, drawback.

1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 103 What is the rebate out of 500 pound due 6 months hence, to be paid at present? 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 332 Such as subscribe before Sunday will be allowed 50s. per cent. rebate. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rebate*, *Rebatement*, in commerce, a term much used at Amsterdam for a discount or abatement in the price of certain commodities. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 234 The company gives the settler a rebate, or payment back, of 5*s.* for every acre of land so improved. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 The company..had made payments in advance under its agreement without receiving any discount or rebate.

attrib. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 7/1 Returning the amount in the form of a 'rebate' coupon entitling the possessor to a ten per cent. reduction on the prices of..articles.

Rebate (rībē·t), *sb.*[2] [Respelling of RABBET *sb.*, on analogy of prec. and REBATE *v.*[1]] A rabbet.

The pron. (rībē·t) is given in all Dicts. from 1845 onwards, but in technical use the word is commonly pronounced as if written *rabbet*.

1674 GOULDMAN *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rebate, rebating or chamfering, *strix*. 1731 BAILEY, Vol. II. (ed. 2), *Rebate* (with Architects), chamfering or fluting. 1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 370 Fix the .. groove .. in the rebate. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 421 Cottage and some kinds of church windows are glazed in squares, or other figures, in leaden rebates. 1894 BOTTONE *Elect. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 201 The movable back fits into a rebate in the bottom of this box.

b. *attrib.*, as *rebate-joint, -plane.*

1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 261 The sort of planes I have used are what, by the joiners, are called the levelled rebate plane, and small rounds. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 582 A third sort of rebate-planes, called a fillister, is used for sinking or cutting away the edge of a piece of wood, to form the rebate. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 27 The rebate plane is .. made as follows. 1886 LOCKWOOD *Dict. Terms*, *Rebate-Joint*, a joint which is made by the overlapping of the edges of material.

Rebate, *sb.*[3] *rare*—[0]. [App. for *rabbet*, ad. F. *rabot*: cf. RABAT[1].] **a.** = RABBIT *sb.*[3], RAB[1]. **b.** 'An iron tool sharpened something like a chisel, and employed in dressing and polishing wood, etc.'

1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts.* Hence in Webster (1847) and later Dicts.

Rebate, *sb.*[4] *rare*—[0]. [Of obscure origin.] 'A kind of hard freestone used in the formation of pavements' (Elmes 1826).

Rebate (rībē·t), *v.*[1] Also 5 **rabat,** 6 **rabb-, rabate,** 6–7 **rebait,** 7 **rebayte.** [ad. OF. *rabattre*, f. *re-* RE- + *abattre* ABATE *v.*[1] (cf. BATE *v.*[2]).]

† 1. *trans.* **a.** *Falconry.* To bring back (a 'bating' hawk to the fist). Also *intr.* of the hawk: To settle down. *Obs.*

Cf. BATE *v.*[1] 2, and OF. *rebat* sb. in Godef. VI. 636.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj, The secunde [term] is rebate youre hawke to yowre fyst, & thatt is whan yowre hawke batith the leest meuyng that ye can make with yowre fyst she will rebate ayen vppon yowre fyst. 1632 [see RABATE *v.*]. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To Rebait a hawk, *accipitrem relicere.*

† b. Of a horse: (cf. ABATE *v.*[1] 19). *rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Rabatre*,..also, a horse to rebate his curuet. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s.v. *Rabattre*, A Horse that rebates his Curvets very handsomely.

† 2. a. To deduct (a certain amount from a sum); to subtract (one quantity or number from another).

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/2 Yf [Silver] be as good in alay as the old Sterlyng, to take it wythoute gruchyng .., and yif it be wars, to rebate truly the disavaill therof, after the feblenesse of the alay. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 4/2 The Rentes and Services goyng oute of the seid Londes .. therof oonly to be deducte and rebated. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* E iij b, Than do I rebate 6 out of 8, & there resteth 2. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iv. (1821) 275 Detaining only, and rebating to her Highnesse use, twelue pence sterling upon every twentie shillings. 1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 273 Ye say ye are owing me 44*s.*, but ye are not owing so much. You have to rebate the price of the Archimedes [etc.].

absol. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 587 The king may rebate yerely of the said som as shalbe thoughte resonable. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* E iij, If you shoulde go aboute to rebate, you muste haue two sundry summes proposed. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (1589) 81 God .. with a Plague did crosse The Brutons, that had els at least rebated from their losse.

† b. To reduce or diminish (a sum or amount). *Obs.* (Cf. 3.)

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 175 Al such rentys as be inhaunsyd by memory of man schold be rebatyd, and set to the old stynt. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 43 We began..to rebate our allowance of drinke, to make it indure the longer. *transf.* 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. x, If I be able to do a Courtesie, I rebate it by remembring it.

† c. To give or allow a reduction to (a person).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxliv. 543 Therle was set to his raunsome to pay sixscore M. frankes, so that whan he had maryed the lady Maude, than to be rebated threscore thousande, and the other threscore thousande to pay. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 19 All the money the Landlord receives for the Fines of those Leases, he rebates his Tenant for it. 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXVII. Wks. 1872–5 II. 303 The merchant paying down the duty in ready mony is to be rebated blank per cent.

3. To reduce, lessen, diminish (a condition, quality, feeling, activity, etc.). Now *rare.*

Common *c* 1575–1725, with a large variety of objects.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 76, I xal sey here the same here sorwys to rebate. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXII. 689 Pulegium hath the vertue..to rebate [1398 abate] ventosyte. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 123 b, Who so killeth his prisoner .. with hys owne hande, rebateth his honor. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 98 Dearth of victuals

..rebateth the pride of the highest mounted. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 128 Their fury was not onely rebated, but their hastinesse intercepted. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 Warmth it self, when dull'd and rebated by the Affluence of the contrary, is not wholly bound up. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxxvi. 349 To pacify her, or, at least, to rebate her first violence. **1759** MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 182 The Sulphur has so sufficiently rebated the Acidity. **1897** F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 144 Thou dost rebate thy rigid purposes.

b. To reduce the effect or force of (physical agencies, a blow, stroke, etc.). Now *rare*.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 278/2 This fire will be put out, or so rebated that we shall burne no more as we were woont to do. **1586** BRIGHT *Melanch.* xi. 53 The poysons, being maistred or at least rebated by .. remedies. **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VI. xlviii. 124 To yeeld way, rebates the greatest stroke. **1663** in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 371 The flesh of the viper rebateth the poison of the viper. **1713** C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 93 When the Coquette .. Assumes a soft, a melancholy Air, And of her Eyes rebates the wand'ring Fires. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 493 Many a foin and thrust Aim'd and rebated.

†**c.** To lessen the vigour or activity of (the mind, etc.); to repress, stop (a person or action).

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. lxvii. (1591) 220 The success of the Sequani rebated and stayed the course of the warre. **1597** BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 34 His malicious and bloudthirstie mind was somewhat rebated and repressed from doing that which he pretended. *Ibid.* 472 He .. was cut short and rebated by a small and base creature, and constrained to leaue this life. **1645** *King's Cabinet Open.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 356 Digby's sanguine complexion, not to be rebated from sending good news. *a* **1683** OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 42 Let no defeat Your sprightly Courage, and Attempts rebate. **1788** *Drifter* No. 30. 384 Where universal torpidity rebates the animal spirits.

4. To make dull, to blunt: **a.** the edge or point of a weapon, or *fig.* of a feeling, action, person, etc. Now *rare*.

Common *c* 1590–1720 in both lit. and fig. contexts.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Gladiorum aciem praestringit*, it rebateth or dulleth. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. xiv, Takes he his weapon? thou the edge rebatest. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 193 The footemen try it out at sword and buckler with point and edge rebated. **1686** HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* XX. 577 When the very tools whereby the soul is to work, are blunt, and their edge rebated. **1715** 20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 304 The broad belt, .. The point rebated, and repell'd the wound. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 123 Armed with a pointless sword, having the edges rebated.

fig. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 251 Compassion so rebated the edge of Choler. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 585 So long would I rebate Mine own edge set to sack your town. **1630** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. iii. (1670) 249, I will here adde a word or two .. to rebate and blunt the point of detraction. **1700** DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 502 The keener edge of battel to rebate. **1773** J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's, Oxf.* 16 To..rebate the edge of Erastian insolence.

b. a weapon, or something compared to one.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 210 His rule commaunded, that they shoulde not torney more than thirtie with thirty, and with swords rebated. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Faithf. Friends* III. iii, This shirt of mail worn near my skin Rebated their sharp steel. **1676** MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 48 He forthwith relented, he rebated the Sword of the Executioner. **1708** OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 101 My Front rebates your soft Artillery. **1814** SOUTHEY *Carmina Aulica* VI. i, Of arrows and of spears they told Which fell rebated from his mortal mould. **1863** W. THORNBURY *True as Steel* (1868) I. 136 To see that the horses were well shoed and the spear-heads properly 'rebated' or blunted.

fig. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cvii, Nature will not, (haveing forg'd him vp To Life, and Edge) rebate him, in her Shoppe. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., By rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge.

5. *Her.* To diminish (a charge) by removal of a portion, esp. a point or projection. Cf. REBATEMENT 3. **b.** To remove (a point, etc.) from a charge.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 122 b, When the father is dead, it may please ye prince to adde agayne to the sonne that, that was rebated from the father. *Ibid.* 127 b, The fielde is Geules, three Escocheons Argent, one rebated on the Sinister chiefe point. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. 87 To shew that the Canton doth not rebate the Starre in the Dexter point **1637** HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 163 Some of the raies are broke, others rebated. **1868** CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 60 A Cross Moline, with its eight points rebated, or cut off.

†**6.** To repulse, drive back. *Obs.*

1590 LODGE *Rosalind* L, Hee was not onely rebatted, but sore wounded. **1590** GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. 1831 I. 34 This is the city of great Babylon, Where proud Darius was rebated from. **1633** W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 46 Hatred, Feare.., and Sorrow..which serve to rebate and keep us in Separation from it.

†**7.** *intr.* **a.** To diminish, lessen, abate. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 133 When the infant falleth away, and the flesshe rebateth remaynyng nothynge but as it ware skynne and bone. **1557** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Death* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 124 Rage rebated, when They his bare neck beheld, and his hore heyres. **1597** BEARD *Theatre Gods' Judgem.* (1612) 170 He had scarce ended these speeches, but the Christians battell and courage began to rebate.

†**b.** To grow blunt. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XVI. (1617) 280 The edge of vnderstanding rebateth at the outside of the least things that are. **1614** C. BROOKE *Rich. III* Poems (1872) 141 But soone my archers slack their strongest bent, My souldiers' steel rebated.

†**c.** To depart, fall away *from* a thing. *Obs.*—1

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1951/2 In king Edwardes dayes, he began a litle to rebate from certeine poynts of Popery, and somewhat to smell of the gospell.

†**8.** (Meaning not clear: cf. REBATING *vbl. sb.*1)

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 110, ix. tonne of good Ciuill oyle, vessels fylled, the gauge payde and rebated. *Ibid.* 113 Which tonne wyne wele rebatid ful and gawge J. Alman byndith him..to delyuer.

Rebate, *v.*2 [Later spelling of RABBET *v.*, on analogy of prec. For pron. see REBATE *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To make a rebate or rabbet in.

1674 GOULDMAN *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To rebate or make rebates, *strio.* **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To rebate*, to channel or chamfer. **1785** PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 368 The edges of the said board are to be rebated. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 583 This kind of plane is usually employed to rebate narrow pieces of wood, such as are used in sashes. **1863** WYNTER *Subtle Brains & Lissom Fingers* 275 Another machine rebated and bearded the keel.

2. To join *together* with a rebate.

1838 *London's Arch. Mag.* V. 579 It will be seen that the headers and stretchers are rebated together. **1847** SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 A lap dovetail, which, when put together, shows only a joint, as if the pieces were rebated together.

Rebated, *ppl. a.*1 [f. REBATE *v.*1 + -ED 1.] Blunted; dulled.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1297/2 Six gentlemen on either side with rebated swords. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 66 Make them cleane .. with a rebated knife made of purpose, such a one as will not cut. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Northants* II. (1662) 292 During his reign..a shrude thrust was made at all Abbies, not with a Rebated point, but with sharps indeed.

fig. **1589** NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Recreate their rebated witts.

Rebated, *ppl. a.*2 [f. REBATE *v.*2] Having a rebate or rabbet.

1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 370 The stock .. is to slide in a rebated or dove-tail groove. **1837** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 70 A letter..on Hitch's 'Patent Rebated Brickwork'. **1875** *Carpentry & Join.* 104 The moulded, bevelled, or rebated strips can be set on edge in these.

Reba·tement. ? *Obs.* [a. OF. *rebatement* (1290 in Godef.): see REBATE *v.*1 and -MENT.]

1. A sum to be deducted from another; a discount.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* E iij, The rebatemente or summe to bee withdrawen..muste be sette vnder the fyrste [sum]. **1635** R. DAFFORNE *Merch. Mirr.* title-p., The Ready mony..that we are to Receive or Pay upon Rebatement. **1687** *Addr. from Chichester* in *Lond. Gaz.* 2270/4 We having no rebatements to make, are totally thankful. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rebate.* The merchants having not always wherewithal to pay for their goods in hand, by means of the rebatement, such as have, will find their account in it.

2. Diminution in amount, force, etc.

1598 STOW *Surv.* XXXVIII. (1603) 373 The rebatement of Bishops liuings. **1663** T. TULLY in *Lett. & Poems* (1676) 95 Mine I fear may look like Injury and Rebatement to their Worth. **1701** BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 37 The Law hath its full Course, it is pointed still against Them, without Rebatement.

3. *Heraldry.* = ABATEMENT 4.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 127 This is a rebatement, .. but is rebated onely for dought of challenge. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 97, I haue heard of these nine vices before: and also of certaine rebatements of armes appointed to them. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. vii. 101 There are notes of infamy as well as of honour, which in Arms are called Rebatements. **1727–41** in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* and later Dicts.

†**4.** A narrowing (of a wall). Cf. RABATE *sb. Obs.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vi. 6 In the wall of the house hee made narrowed rests [*margin*, narrowings, or, rebatements] round about, that the beames should not bee fastened in the walles of the house.

Rebater (rĭbē·ɪtəɹ). [f. REBATE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which rebates.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 37 God, in his great mercy sent him a cooler, and a rebater: to wit, a pricke in the flesh. **1893** *Independent* (N.Y.) 19 Oct. 32/2 What is to be done with rebaters? There is a law .. [in] many of the states providing a penalty for its practice.

Rebater, variant of REBATO *Obs.*

Rebating (rĭbē·ɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. REBATE *v.*1]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

a **1483** *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 All other crafte for the rackinge, coynynge, rebatinge, and other salvation of wynes. **1561** in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 486 Punishing of massmongers for the rebating of their humours. **1598** R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 138 How the Lights, Reflexions and naturall rebating of the lights doe vary. **1632** SHERWOOD, A rebating, or rebatement, *rabais.* **1889** *Times* 6 June 5/1 Both houses of the Cape Parliament have passed the convention tariff, which confers similar powers of rebating on the Government.

†**2.** = REBATEMENT 3. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 122 There are nyne rebating[s] of armes, .. for nyne sondry vngentilmanly dedes done.

Rebating, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. REBATE *v.*2] The making of a rebate or rabbet.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 159 Grooving and Rebating consist in taking or abstracting a part which is every where of a rectangular section. **1861** WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 144 As there is no window-framing, planing, mortising, or rebating required, the cost is very inconsiderable.

attrib. **1812–16** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 111 Rebating-planes without a fence have the iron the whole breadth of the sole. **1842** GWILT *Archit.* § 2104 Of the sinking rebating planes there are two sorts.

†**Reba·ting,** *a. Obs.*—1 [Prob. f. *rebat-er*, var. of next.] Supporting the ruff.

1596 GOSSON *Quips Upst. Gentlew.* 80 (Percy Soc.) 6 This starch, and these rebating props, as though ruffes were some rotten house.

†**Reba·to.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rebatu,** 6–7 **rabato, rebater, 7 rebata, -oe.** [f. F. *rabat* collar, etc., on anal. of Italian words in *-ato*, or ad. obs. F. *rabateau*, recorded in 16–17th c. in some of the senses of *rabat* (see Godef.).] A kind of stiff collar worn by both sexes from about 1590 to 1630.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* 410 You fayre Ladies, that spend so many houres in looking and prying in a glasse to see if this shadow sit handsomlie, if your rebatoes be well set. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 161, I see Gentlewomen .. burning out many pounds of Candle in pinning their treble rebaters. **1598** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 208 Alas, her soule struts round about her neck, Her seate of sense is her rebato set. **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. xvi. His smooth Rebata from his Neck he fals. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 254 The Tires, the Periwigs, and the Rebatoes, Are made t'adorne ilshap'd Inamoratoes.

fig. **1601** BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 162 The men who haue made scarfes, and veiles, and rebaters for sinnes.

b. A collar of this kind used to support a ruff, or a frame of wire serving the same purpose. Also *fig.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 11 b, Their Lords authoritie is as a rebater to beare vp the Peacockes taile of their boasting. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 36 These great ruffs, which are borne up with supporters and rebatoes, as it were with post and rail. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. iv. i. 166 In Prussia I obserued them to weare long ruffes, with rebatoes of wire to beare them up, such as our women vse. **1634** PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xvii. 56 King Salomon sitting in his throne with a deepe laced Gentlewomans Ruffe, and a Rebatoe about his necke.

c. *attrib.*, as *rebato-pinner, -wire.*

1601 *Jack Drum's Entertainm.* IV, Peace! you Rebato-pinner, Poting-stick. **1607** HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* (1617) H iij, A Bodkin or a Cuffe, A Bracelet, Necklace, or Rebato wier. **1612** in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 10 A rebatoe wyer for Mrs Mary.

Rebaude, Rebaudry, obs. ff. RIBALD, RIBALDRY. **Rebawde, Rebawdous,** obs. ff. RIBALD, RIBALDOUS. **Rebayn,** obs. f. RIBBON. **Rebbec,** obs. f. REBECK.

†**Rebbit,** obs. variant of RABBET *sb.*

1675 J. GEDDE *Meth. Bee-Houses* 3 At the top of the Box there is a crease or rebbit all round it, about half an inch in depth on the outside.

†**Rebea·t,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [f. RE- back + BEAT, prob. after F. *rebattre* REBATE *v.*1] *trans.* To beat *back* again; to force or drive back, to repel. Hence †Rebea·ting *vbl. sb.*

In last quot. perhaps 'to blunt': cf. REBATE *v.*1 4.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. cix, An equall fury thrusts to stay And rebeat backe that force. **1611** FLORIO, *Rabbattimento*, a rebeating backe or downe. *a* **1634** RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* II. ii, An undaunted rock, whose constant hardnesse Rebeats the fury of the raging Sea. *a* **1634** — *Poems* (1652) 14 Am I invulnerable? is the Dart Rebeaten which thou levelst at my heart?

Re-beat, *v.*2 [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To beat again.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 259 Beaten and rebeaten by the Carriers. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 532 The mortar .. should be kept covered up, and when wanted be re-beaten.

Re-beautify, -fying: see READORN (1598).

Rebecca (rĭbe·kă). The name given (in allusion to Gen. xxiv. 60) to the leader in woman's attire of those rioters who demolished toll-gates in South Wales in 1843–4. Also *attrib.*

1843 *Times* 8 May 4/2 Rebecca and her Daughters. The counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan appear to be in a most fearful state from these daring depredators. **1846** *Ibid.* 17 June 7/6 Rebecca wanted in Glocestershire. **1879** MCCARTHY *Own Times* xiii, An odd feature of the time was the outbreak of what were called the Rebecca riots in Wales.

b. *transf.* A salmon-poacher.

1881 *19th Cent.* Apr. 692 The poor emaciated salmon .. is transfixed by the unerring aim of 'Rebecca'.

Hence **Rebe·cca** *v. trans.*, to demolish or remove (a gate). **Rebe·ccaism,** the practices and principles of the Rebeccaites. **Rebe·ccaite,** a follower of 'Rebecca'; also *attrib.*

1879 *Rebecca Riots in Radnorshire* 1 The outrages the 'Rebeccaites' committed did not..appear to originate in political causes. *Ibid.* 7 In dealing .. with the Rebeccaite question. **1881** *Daily News* 8 June 6 The report of Mr. Walpole and Professor Huxley .. as to the cause and existence of Rebeccaism was issued yesterday. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 719/2 The desire of the County Council to 'Rebecca' certain of the Duke of Bedford's gates.

†**Rebe·ck,** *sb.*1 *Obs.*—1 [Of obscure origin: connexion with next is doubtful, but cf. RIBIBE.] A term of abuse applied to a woman.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 275 Brother, quod he, heere woneth an old rebekke That hadde almoost as lief to lese hire nekke As for to yeue a peny of hir good.

Rebeck (rī·bek), *sb.*2 Now only *Hist.* or *poet.* Forms: 6–7 **rebecke,** (7 **-beke**), 6– **rebeck,** (7 **rebbeck**); 8– **rebec,** (8 **rebbec**). [a. F. *rebec* († *rabec*, 15th c.) = med.L. *rebeca* (*c* 1400), It. *ribeca*, Pg. *rebeca, rabeca*, app. variants of the forms cited under RIBIBE, but the alteration in the final consonant has not been clearly explained.] A mediæval instrument of music, having three strings and played with a bow; an early form of the fiddle. (Also personified, in quot. 1509.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 61 There sat dame Musyke, with all her mynstrasy;..Rebeckes, clarycordes, eche in theyr degre, Dyd sytte aboute theyr ladyes mageste. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 232 Than began .. taboures, and rebeckes, and other instru-

mentes. 1598 YONG *Diana* 50 Syrenus did these verses sing, And on his Rebecke sweetely play. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 94 When..the jocond rebecks sound To many a youth, and many a maid. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 The bag-pipe and the rebbeck. 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quix.* II. iii. 56 [A] young fellow .. who .. can read and write, and play upon the rebec. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. xxv, Far to Asturian hills the war-sounds pass, And in their stead rebeck or timbrel rings. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 188 While round about the rebecks played.

†**b.** *ellipt.* Applied to the player. *Obs.*

1540 *Arundel MS.* 97 lf. 122 b in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 241 Item, for Thomas Evans, Rebeke, wagis XXS. viijd. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 25, Musicians and Players, ..Rebeck: [£]28. 6. 8.

†**Rebe·ck,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] [f. F. *rebéquer* to resist or oppose saucily.] Resistance.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 199 Generous mindes yeeld where they find a relenting passage; rebecke by opposition prouokes to wrath.

†**Rebe·ck,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. RE- back + BECK *v.* 2.] *trans.* To beckon back, to recall, reclaim.

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Now she hath seis'd the Fowle, and 'gins to plume her, Rebecke her not; rather stand still and checke her.

Re-beco·me, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* (with *compl.*) To become again.

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* I. 100 Thy loue with such things nourished .. stealingly Retakes his force and re-becomes more great. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount Anc. Fict.* K ij, The Ægyptians..held that Serpents .. by despoiling and vncasing them of their vpper skins .. instantly againe rebecome youthfull. 1611 COTGR., *Redevenir*, to returne, rebecome, or become againe. 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 100 They abandoned the Gospel and their Wives, and re-became orthodox Catholics. 1788 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 415 If we mean..to prevent this country ..from re-becoming a French province. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 569 Snow still lay, .. but in the fine clear sunny day..the lowest levels re-became green.

Re-bege·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To beget again or a second time. Hence **Re-bege·tting** *vbl. sb.*; **Re-bego·tten** *ppl. a.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXIV. 638 Palingenesian, that is to say, a Regeneration, Rebeegetting, or New Birth. *a* 1631 DONNE *St. Lucy's Day* ii, He ruined me, and I am re-begot Of Absence Darkness Death. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 136 Themselves to re-beget Into a perfect bodie. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* X. 105 All being shall be rebegotten. *Ibid.* XX. 254 The rebegotten world is born again.

Re-begi·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To begin again or anew. Hence **Re-begi·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ripigliare*, .. to rebegin a speech. *Ibid.*, *Raccominciamento*, a rebeginning. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Having landed the fresh forces .. they re-began the fight. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Nov. 1774 Re-began to stir the fallow. 1893 in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* I. 636 A re-beginning, and another fall.

Re-begui·le, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To beguile again.

a 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 484 The Question startled me awhile, But I myself would re-beguile.

Re-beho·ld, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To behold, or look upon, again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 808 When the Sun..doth haste his Race To re-behold the beauty, number, order..Of th' awfull Hoast. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XVII. 8 So thy nimble thought May image, how at first I re-beheld The sun. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* XXVI, One.. whom in such a scene it will..wound thee to re-behold.

Rebel (re·bĕl), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **rebele,** 4–7 **rebell**(e, 6 **rebald.** [a. F. *rebelle* adj. (12th c.) and sb., ad. L. *rebellis* rebellious, f. *re-* RE- + *bellum* war.]

A. *adj.* (Formerly common in predicative use, freq. with const. *against* or *to*; now only attributive, and sometimes capable of being taken as an *attrib.* use of the *sb.*)

1. Refusing obedience or allegiance, or offering armed opposition, to the rightful or actual ruler or ruling power of the country.

pred. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1625 Adrian..temprede hom vol wel, & made hom sone milde ynou, þo hii were rebel. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 Þe fiemed ageyn þe kyng ros eft full rebelle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 591 *Cleopatra*, Rebel un-to the toun of rome is he. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 108 Þe hertys of þi subgitz sall be rebell to þy gouernaill. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXII. 246 Whyle Kyng William was thus occupyed in Normandy, the Northumbers waxte sterne & rebell. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 88 b, And where as the duke of Geldre is subiect to the Emperor, is he not yet at this day..rebell?

attrib. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 12 Thi rebel men thei shul ben as thoȝ thei ben not. — 1 *Macc.* iii. 20 Thei cummen to us in rebelle multitude. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 40 His ffather now heere sendes to her her conquerd rebell sonn, bound prisoner. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 484 The Rebel King Doubl'd that sin in Bethel and in Dan. *Ibid.* VI. 647 Amaze .. and terrour seis'd the rebel Host. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 611 Now by the sword and now the jav'lin fall The rebel-race. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. LXXVII, Wahab's rebel brood, who dared divest The prophet's tomb of all its pious spoil. 1861 LOWELL *Pickens-and-Stealin's Rebell.* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 82 To acknowledge the independence of the Rebel States.

b. Consisting of, belonging or falling to, in command of, rebels.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* II. ii, He was the author of the rebel-league. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* vi. (1869) I. 119 The rebel ranks were broken. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 529 If the rebel fleet Had anchored in the port. *Ibid.* 1020 Now shall .. British skill .. Thunder-strike rebel victory. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 138 The seamen, having the same fear of the rebel chief..stuck to the shipping.

2. Disobedient to a superior or to some higher power; contumacious, refractory. †Also const. *of*, and with *infin.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28094 Gayn haly kyrk was i rebell. 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 To þe rede of oure lhorde ofte hi byeþ rebel. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 95 Qwo-so be rebele of his tonge aȝein þe aldirman. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 145 [He] Deyed accursyd, rebel to paye his dymes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) V. X. 376/2 Yf he be ouer proude & to rebell to his mayster. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXIX. 307 He was rude and rebell agaynst the commaundementes of holy churche. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 83 The third best absent is condemn'd, Convict by flight, and Rebel to all Law. 1685 DRYDEN *Misc.* II. 454 Sinai..where was receiv'd the Law, That ought to keep the Rebel World in aw. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 328 A rebel universe!..not one exempt! 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 301 To speak in thunder to the rebel world.

†**b.** Said of animals. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 455 Þe rauen so ronk þat rebel was euer. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 776 Yf they be rebel, so let hem stonde ffastyng oon day and nyght in yokis bonde.

c. *transf.* of things.

1340 *Ayenb.* 68 Þe herte þet is rebel and hard. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 192 Right as reson is rebel to god right so is .. sensualitee rebel to reson. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 625 From a pure heart commaund thy rebell will. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 16 [It] subdues rebell-flesh, which with fullnesse of bread will wax wanton. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* IV. i. 1752 All my Rebel-blood assists the Fair. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July XV, She set the lamp beneath a chair, and cloked..its rebel lustre from the eye.

†**d.** Of ulcers: = REBELLIOUS 3. *Obs.*—[1]

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Div, The curacyon of vlceres, nat inueterate, but contumaced and rebell.

3. Of words, actions, etc.: Characterized by rebelliousness; characteristic of a rebel or rebels.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 23 Þe ilke rebel word that thou hast spoken. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* V. vii, Must I live to be confiscated at this rebel-rate? 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XV. 248 Desists at length his rebel-war to wage. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 296 However rebel this may sound at your Court my Gothic spirit is hurt. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Living Lustres* viii, Unaccustom'd to rebel commotion.

B. *sb.*[1] **1.** One who resists, or rises in arms against, the established governing power; one who refuses or renounces allegiance or obedience to his sovereign or the government of his country.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1466 He [Priam] was faryn to fight in a fer londe, To riche hym of Rebelles þat of þe rewme held. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* IX. (1885) 129 When such a rebell hath more riches than his souerayne lorde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 56 The rebelles had encamped them on a Hill. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 113 We find the degenerat and disobedient English called Rebelles, but the Irish which were not in the King's peace are called Enemies. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. X, I could ..give Liberty, and take it away, and no Rebels among all my Subjects. 1778 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 158, I know that for such sentiments I am called a rebel. 1864 LOWELL *Gen. McClellan's Report* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 107 General McClellan, by the admission of the Rebels themselves, had Richmond at his mercy.

†**b.** In collect. sense (cf. *enemy*). *Obs.*—[1]

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 The small losse we susteyned in this place was multiplied upon the rebell by our quarter and skoutmasters.

c. *Law.* One who resists or disobeys a legal command or summons. Now only *spec.* in *Sc. Law*: A debtor who disobeys a charge on letters of horning.

1592 *Sc. Act* 12 *Jas. VI* § 129 (1597) 119 Quhen-ever onie persones, that hes fund sovertie to vnderly the Law, compeiris not at the day appoynted, and their-throw are decerned to be denunced rebelles, as fugitiues fra the law. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Rebellion*, Rebell is sometime attributed to him that wilfully breaketh a lawe.., sometime to a villein disobeying his Lord. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 86 The lands and tenements of felonis (of rebelles at the horne) quhilk are escheit induring their lyftime. *Ibid.*, *Burrow Lawes* 140 b, The rebelles (disobedient) and perturbers within the burgh. 1666–88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 289 Being ..orderly denunced Rebel and put to the Horn, by vertue of Letters of Horning raised, used and execute against him. 1752 A. MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* III. iii. II. 260 It was for his not surrendering his person, (in default of payment) which was in his power, that he was pronounced rebel. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 56 If the debtor obey not the will of the letters within the days mentioned in them, the messenger may immediately after publish the diligence by denouncing the debtor rebel. 1882 WATSON *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

2. One who, or that which, resists authority or control of any kind.

1340 *Ayenb.* 69 Þos hy byeþ rebels to þe heste of oure lhorde. *a* 1400 *Vernon MS.* in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) II. 345 To chastise the rebel..beo wiþ-drawyng..þe occasion of his sunne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* XXI, The cursyd & rebelles whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 104 God, .. Ceis not to send thy Sanctis sune support, .. For thay Rebellis with rage do resort. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 14 That Life, a very Rebell to my will, May hang no longer on me. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiii. 76 'Tis Imagination is the Rebel, Reason contradicts its impious suggestions. 1738 WESLEY *Dryden's 'Creator Spirit, by whose Aid'* iv, Create all new, our Wills controul; Subdue the Rebel in our Soul. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i, You are not jealous Of me, I trust, my pretty rebel!

3. *Comb.*, as *rebel-high*, *-like* advbs.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 16 (Q. 1) It seemed, she was a queene Ouer her passion, Who most rebell-like, sought to be King ore her. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 73 How he seems arm'd for resistance, rebel like! 1719 YOUNG *Brothers* III. Wks. 1757 II. 240 Demetrius borrows those [wings], To mount full rebel-high.

†**Rebel,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. REBEL *v.* (perh. on analogy of prec.) or ad. med.L. *rebellum*, *-ium* (Du Cange).] Rebellion.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 46 Lauerd for his merci giue vs sua obediens and mekenes at halde, and rebel at fle, þat [etc.]. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/1 The secunde rebell of the seid Walssh men, the which arosen with Owen of Glandoure. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXX. viii, His subiect, or another wight, That with rebell vnlawful kill hym might. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 75 In my opinion it is a manifest rebell agaynst the holy Scriptures. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 38 If I had resisted .. the rebells and spoils which my companyes would have made.

Rebel (rĭbe·l), *v.* Also 4–8 **rebell,** (4–6 **-e**). [ad. F. *rebeller* (14th c.), ad. L. *rebellāre* to make war again, to revolt, f. *re-* RE- 2 c + *bellāre* to fight, make war, f. *bellum* war.]

1. *intr.* To rise in opposition or armed resistance against the rightful or established ruler or government of one's country. Const. *against*, †*from*, *to.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 649 He duelt furth in-to the land, Thame that rebelland war warrand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 196 The king of Puile, which was tho, Thoghte ayein Rome to rebelle. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Bi cause the commons..haue not rebellid or beth hardy to rebelle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cii. 122 The kyng ordayned therle of Salisbury..into the northe parties, .. for the Scottes had rebelled agayne to hym. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 35 b, The same towne beeing rebelled from the French men, .. the Venetians .. had laid the streete full of artillerie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVIII. 240 They rebelled, and would have a mortall man for their King. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 56 P 9 It is astonishing..the People should ever rebell for Slavery. 1767 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 163 You would not be the first prince .. against whom they have rebelled. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* XIX. 446 The government..deserves to be rebelled against.

b. To resist, oppose, or be disobedient to, some one having authority or rule.

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þo rebeleþ þe enuyous uor to ssende and to destrue be his miȝte. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* XXVI. 9 In the dissencyoun of Chore, whanne aȝens the Lord thei rebelden. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) VI. XIV. 199 The faders herte is sore greuyd yf his chyldren rebell ayenst hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Rebellyng agaynst theyr prelates & curates. 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 50 b, Howe wilt thou that they should be honest, if in their cursed othe, they rebel from Christe. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 69. 309 To take vengeance of such as obstinately rebell against his will. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 179 This is servitude, To serve th' unwise, or him who hath rebelld Against his worthier. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. XX, They .. bend beneath the spell Of that young maiden's speech, and to their chiefs rebel.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* in various contexts: To offer resistance, exhibit opposition, to feel or manifest repugnance, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s Prol.* 5, I wol nat rebelle Agayn youre lust; a tale wol I telle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 379 His Grace sayes that, which his flesh rebells against. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead lost* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 151 My blood rebells against my reason. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 1, Tho' grief and fondness in my breast rebel, When injur'd Thales bids the town farewell. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 16 Thus Conscience pleads her cause .. Though long rebelled against, not yet suppressed. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 648 Amorous adulation, till the maid Rebell'd against it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 354 The temper of the whole people rebelled against so lawless a usurpation.

†**d.** *refl.*, and with *it. Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 125 Quhen ever a baroun risis to mak were on his king, or rebell him in ony thing to cum agaynis him, he fallis in the crime of lese mageste. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 68 Yet it kill'd Achan, and infinite Innocents enough .. to have rebell'd it.

†**2.** *trans.* To oppose rebelliously. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 562 Quhen they rebellit the crovne, and couth the kyng deir.

Hence †**Rebe·lled** *ppl. a.*, in active sense; in quot. *absol. Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 737, I .. shall soon, Armed with thy might, rid Heav'n of these rebell'd.

Rebeldom (re·bĕldəm). [f. REBEL *sb.* + -DOM.] **1.** The domain of rebels. Chiefly applied by their opponents to the Confederate States during the American Civil War.

1862 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 480 As to Rebeldom, there is now hardly any State that we have not got some foothold in. 1866 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) II. 198 Its neighbours call it Yaghistan, the land of revolt, rebeldom.

2. Rebellious behaviour.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li, Never mind his rebeldom of the other day.

†**Rebe·llant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rebellant*, pr. pple. of *rebeller* to REBEL, used as adj. and sb. in 14–16th c. (see Godef.).] **a.** *adj.* Rebellious. Const. *to.* **b.** *sb.* A rebel. Const. *to.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 217 That other infortuny is exterialle, that man scholde haue his inferior rebellante to hym. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. XVIII. (1597) 86 Rebellants to a common good, and sinning without awe. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* xi. 38 Although my .. reason be rebellant to your conclusions.

Rebeller (rĭbe·lər). Now *rare.* Forms: 5 (6 *Sc.*) **rebellour,** (5 **-e**), 5 **rebellar,** (6 *Sc.* **-e**), 6–7 **rebellior,** 5– **rebeller.** [f. REBEL *v.* + -ER[1]: see also -IOUR and -OUR.] A rebel, one who rebels.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 206 Sooner Is graciously hardyn oone Prayere of the obedient, than ten thowsante of oon rebelloure. 1495 *Paston Lett.* III. 388 The shippes with the Kynges rebellars. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 166 A continuall rebeller against God. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 290 The same kinge affirmed the same Maurice to bee his enemy and his rebellior. *a* 1787 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 165 A robber of and rebeller against God. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. i, Who is it that especially for rebellers and abolishers can make a Constitution?

Rebelling (rĭbe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REBEL.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 41 Til þat þai faile and wite awey and leue þaire rebellynge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1601 Myn is .. The murmure, and the cherles rebellyng. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* i, He tormenteth .. with a rebelling uncomely for a servant of God. 1661 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. 68 After Absalom's rebelling was suppressed, and the kingdom setled.

Rebelling (rĭbe·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That rebels; rebellious.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 77, I thinke the Goddesse of reuenge deuisde So to bee wreackt on my rebelling wyll. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 96 The Thunderer, whose Bolt .. Sky-planted, batters all rebelling Coasts. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix*, CXV. Wks. 1872 VIII. 91 An unconstant and rebelling heart. 1847 J. KIRK *Cloud Dispelled* ii. 44 Sin is the intrusion .. of a free and rebelling creature on the plans .. of a holy God.

Rebellion 1 (rĭbe·lyən). Forms: 4–5 rebell-youn, 4–6 -ioun; 5 rebylione, -billion, -belyone, 5–6 rebellyon(e, 4– rebellion. [a. F. *rébellion* (14th c.), ad. L. *rebellĭōn-em* a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion, f. *rebell-is* REBEL *a.*]

1. Organized armed resistance to the ruler or government of one's country; insurrection, revolt.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Rebellyone, or vnbuxumnesse, *rebellio.* *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 He wolde not sett any such charges .. vppon the nobles for fere of rebillion. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 107 They teache sedycyon, & cause rebellyon agaynst the hygher powers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 109 In grosse Rebellion, and detested Treason. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 36 He .. from Rebellion shall derive his name, Though of Rebellion others he accuse. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvi. (1869) II. 717 Every province of the empire was ripe for rebellion. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xii. 686 There can be no doubt that rebellion is the last remedy against tyranny.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

The Great Rebellion, the civil war of 1642–9 and the Commonwealth government of 1649–60. In Sc. Hist. the name of Rebellion is spec. applied to the risings of 1715 and 1745, and in U. S. Hist. to the Civil War of 1861–5.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xi. 27 The cause of the rebellioun aȝens hym. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 62 He was sent be Nero to Palestyn, for to withstand the rebellion of Iewis. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 2 As .. yf the same treasones rebellyones & oder mysdedes .. hadde never be doone. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 121 What is the cause .. That thy Rebellion lookes so Gyant-like? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 1 To present to the world a full and clear narration of the grounds, circumstances, and artifices of this Rebellion. 1746 *Ascanius* 273 The Duke of Perth .. had for some Time been suspected by the Government before the Rebellion broke out. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 198 His meditated expedition had been delayed by a rebellion which broke out at Babylon. 1861 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 418 John Bull is not behaving well about this Rebellion.

c. *Law* (now only *Sc. Law*). Disobedience to a legal summons or command; also *ellipt.*, the fact of being regarded as a rebel on account of such disobedience.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 102 Under the pane of rebellioun. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., *Commission of rebellion* .. is otherwise called a writte of rebellion .., and it hath vse, when a man after proclamation .. to present himselfe to the court by a certaine day, appeareth not. 1666–88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 289 All Goods, Gear, .. that shall happen to fall .. to him in any time coming during his Rebellion. 1720 T. WOOD *Instit. Laws Eng.* IV. i. (1722) 463 If a *Non est Inventus* is Return'd, then an Attachment with Proclamation of Rebellion Goes against Him; and if He stands further out in Contempt, then a Commission of Rebellion may be issued. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 61 All moveables belonging to the rebel [at] the time of his rebellion .. fall under his single escheat, whether the rebellion proceeds on denunciation, or on conviction in a criminal trial. 1882 WATSON *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

2. Open or determined defiance of, or resistance to, any authority or controlling power.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 6 Þe swerdis of oure enmy ere þe rebellions of þe deuel. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 141 He was bounde by lawe .. To pay his dymes, and for rebellioun I cursyd hym. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 Without ony murmur rebellioun or contradictioun. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 289 Thy later vows, against thy first, Is in thy selfe rebellion to thy selfe. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 92 Contempt of God, and rebellion against your parents. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 565 His aim was mischief, .. His speech rebellion against common sense. 1885 E. GARRETT (Mrs. Mayo) *At any Cost* xiii. 235 Perhaps some rebellion against his destiny accounts for his atheism.

† b. Of ulcers: Obstinacy. *Obs.*—1

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Div, It happeneth that some vlceres and diseases are contumacy and rebellyon [*sic*] to heale. Howbeit indicacyon curatyfe is nat taken of this contumacy and rebellyon.

† c. Opposition, variance. *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 78 Now spere I .. gif man suld have this rebellioun and contrarietee, ane agaynis ane othir, quhen thai ar of divers complexiouns?

† **Rebe·llion** 2. *Obs.* [ad. late Lat. *rebellĭōn-em*, f. as prec.] A rebel.

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 The seyd Stapylton, &c., makyn gret gaderyngs of the Kyngs rebelyones, lying in wayte to morder me. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 437 Anye manne beyng a traytoure or rebellion hertofore to hys grace.

Rebellior, obs. form of REBELLER.

Rebellious (rĭbe·lyəs), *a.* Also 5 **rebellous** (e. [ad. L. type **rebellōsus* or **rebellĭōsus*, f. *rebellis* REBEL *a.*, or *rebellio* REBELLION. Cf. obs. F. *rebelleux* (Godef.).]

1. Insubordinate, defying lawful authority; belonging to a party of rebels. Const. *against, to.*

Rebellious Assembly, in Cowell (1607) and later Dicts., is defined in accordance with the act cited in quot. 1553.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 449 Men of Peloponense beynge rebellous ageyne men of Athenes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4812 To ilk man he was rebellouse. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* xiii. 7 They which of olde (and now also) haue euer bene rebellious. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* II. c. xii, An Acte againste unlawfull and rebellyous Assembles. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 A Pandect of profitable lawes against rebellious spirits. 1641 THORNDIKE *Prim. Govt. Ch.* Ep. Ded., It is a Child rebellious to the Fathers intentions. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Father, how wide thy glory shines*' iv, When we view thy strange Design To save rebellious Worms. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 61 My weak heart .. Will beat, rebellious to its own resolves. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiii. 13 Lost sheep that err rebellious to the lady Dindymene. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. i, A horrid rebellious girl who has been expelled from a school. *absol.* 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 270 Alle rebellyous undyr he schal hem brynge. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxvi. 7 Let not the rebellious exalt themselues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 414 On th' other part Satan with his rebellious disappeerd.

b. *transf.* of the hand, head, a weapon, etc.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. vi, Thou by faithfull men wilt stand, And save them from rebellious hand. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. ii. 56 Point against Point, rebellious Arme 'gainst Arme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 86 Revenge, that shall redound Upon his own rebellious head. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXXII, Douglas ne'er Will level a rebellious spear. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, When Mangor .. let loose his rebellious tongue.

c. *transf.* of intoxicating liquor. *rare*—1.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 49 In my youth I neuer did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my bloud.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characteristic of a rebel or of rebels; marked by rebellion.

1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 447/1 Joyed in rumour and rebellous novelries. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastle* 20 Vpon youre rebellyouse contumacye ye were both excommunicated. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 786 His hapless Foes, .. to rebellious fight rallied thir Powers. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 50 Cæsar to aid, and end rebellious strife. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 113 The sword his grandsire bore In the rebellious days of yore.

3. Of things: Offering resistance to manipulation or treatment; refractory. a. Of diseases, sores, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xv. 24 Very good against .. rebellious old sores. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. liv. 557 They .. vse the oyle for rebellious ringwormes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 229 It [a tumour] is rebellious to all common Medicines. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 800 Few skin lesions have proved more rebellious [than lupus].

b. Of material things.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 120/1 If his mane grow out of order, and he have any rebellious hairs. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Bring forward', he said, 'our key .. and apply it to this rebellious gate'. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 609 The new processes for the treatment of rebellious gold ores.

Rebelliously (rĭbe·lyəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a rebellious manner.

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. xi. § 3 If any person .. rebelliouslye doe .. withholde from our saide Soveraigne Lorde .. Castles [etc.]. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 73 The beast is forraign and behaves himself rebelliously. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 28 Men violate [conscience] and rebelliously refuse to submit to it. 1884 FREEMAN in *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5/6 The body which thus disloyally, almost rebelliously, flouted the crown.

Rebelliousness (rĭbe·lyəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being rebellious.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 299/2 The king .. perceiuing the waiwardnesse of his owne clergie, or rather rebelliousnesse. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 374 Teaching us submission, and bridling all undutifulness and rebelliousness. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 90 Our Schismaticalness and Rebelliousness. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 29 The singular rebelliousness of young people.

Rebellour(e, obs. forms of REBELLER.

Rebellow (rĭbe·lǝu), *v.* [f. RE- + BELLOW *v.*, after L. *reboāre* (see RE- 2 a).]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To bellow in reply or in turn. Also *transf.* of the wind.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 46 The raging buls rebellow through the wood. [1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 140 For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves.] 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 240 The blast rebellows o'er the ocean wide. *a* 1790 WARTON *Poet. Wks.* (1802) II. 179 Rebellows to the roar the staggering ox.

b. Of places or material objects: To re-echo loudly (*to* or *with* a sound; also rarely *to* the agent producing the sound). Freq. in 18th c.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 11 He loudly brayd with beastly yelling sownd, That all the fields rebellowed againe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 686 Here the Rhine rebellows with Alarms. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 1057 Earth and heaven rebellow to the sound. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 566 The earth Rebellow'd to the feet of steeds and men. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. i, The Palais Royal rebellows with Veto.

c. Of sounds: To re-echo loudly. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1806 K. WHITE *Gondol.* lxxii, Hollow peals of laughter loud Again rebellow'd round. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 198 A storm of denunciation, which still rebellows in the histories.

2. *trans.* To return or repeat (a sound) in a bellowing tone.

1765 *Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 51 Panders, Boys, and Men, In cadence hoarse, re-bellow out—Amen. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 425 Echo hears, and aloud more wildly rebellows the bellows. 1807 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 592 The English, the Scotch, the tories, and hyperfederalists will rebellow their execrations against me.

Hence **Rebe·llowing** *ppl. a.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 260 And strike rebellowing caves on either side. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 60 With loud acclaim, A present God! they cried. A present God, rebellowing shores reply'd.

Rebelly (re·bĕli), *a. rare.* [f. REBEL *sb.* + -Y 1.] Inclined to rebellion; marked by rebelliousness.

1827 LADY MORGAN *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* II. 328 Did you not give me your word .. that you knew nothing of that rebelly thief? 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 490 Laudations of such persons as Hugh O'Neill, and the Red O'Donnell and others (*vide* the recent rebelly literature *passim*).

† **Rebelly,** *adv. Obs.*—1 [f. REBEL *a.* + -LY 2.] Rebelliously.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXV, If þei drawe fer fro hym rebellyche, he shulde sey to hem in þat caas as when he seketh for þe hare.

† **Re·belness.** *Obs.* [f. REBEL *a.* + -NESS.] Rebelliousness.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 145 To putte out of chirche for rebelnesse to hem. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3376 þaim self of rebelnes þai blamed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCVI. 187 With hem that were outlawed oute of Englond for hyr rebelnesse.

Re-belo·ve, *v. trans.* ? *Obs.* [RE-.] To love in return. (Only in *pass.*)

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVI. 175 Erickmon languisht all this while not re-beloued long. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 238 He loves without hope of being re-beloved.

† **Rebel rout,** var. RABBLE ROUT, by confusion with REBEL *sb.*1

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rebel-rout*, the Rabble, running Riot.

Re·belry, *nonce-wd.* [f. REBEL *sb.*1 + -RY. Cf. *revelry.*] The behaviour characteristic of rebels.

1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 110, I .. joined in the dreadful rebelry and returned unharmed.

† **Rebelty.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *rebelleté* (Godef.): see REBEL *a.* and -TY.] Rebellion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 75 Not for rebelte aȝenst god ne his lawe. 1388 — 1 *Kings* xi. 27 This was cause of rebelte aȝens the kyng.

Re-bemi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To bemire again.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 786 But Israel back to his vomit turns, Him rebemires.

Rebe·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bend again or in a new direction (in various senses of the word).

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxvii. P 4 Custome is a mettal that stands which way so euer it is bent & is not to be rebent without the danger of breaking. 1611 FLORIO, *Reclinatorio*, rebending or inclining againe. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* s.v., *Rebending*, is the same as bowed embowed, bent first one way and then another like the letter S. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi, Her topsail-sheet was .. soon rebent. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 48 These hooks are made of soft metal to be rebent after use.

So **Rebend** *sb.*, a bend following another.

1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 63 We .. unravelled the bends and rebends and surrebends of the Geeste.

† **Re-benedi·ction.** *Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed benediction.

1611 FLORIO, *Ribenedittione*, a rebenediction. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 289 The re-benediction of the most Christian King, Henry the Fourth.

Re-besie·ge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To besiege again.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincoln* II. (1662) 159 Tyrons credit now lay a bleeding, when to stanch it, he rebesieged Blackwater.

† **Rebesk,** *a. Obs.*—0 [Aphetic f. *arabesque*; cf. It. *rabesco* (Florio).] = ARABESQUE *a.* 1.

1611 COTGR., *Arabęsque*, Rebeske worke; a small and curious flourishing. 1656 in BLOUNT (hence in Phillips, etc.).

Re-bestow', *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bestow again. So **Rebestow'al.**

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VII. ix, A fair name vindicated, and rightful honours re-bestowed. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/6 His formal placing of his office in the hands of the Academicians, and their equally formal rebestowal of it.

† **Rebet,** *v. Sc. Obs.*—1 [App. ad. F. (*se*) *rebattre* to turn, take a new course = REBATE *v.*1] *intr.* To return.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 802 Gret harm it war at he suld be ourset; With new power thai will on him rebet.

Re-beta·ke, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *refl.* To betake (oneself) again *to* a place, etc.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii. (1818) 242 At length .. She re-betakes her to her lonely bed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 128 He rebetakes himself to his former calling.

Rebeuc, obs. form of REBUKE *sb.*

Re-bewai·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To bewail anew.

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 166 They re-bewail'd their own, and publick crimes.

Rebillion, obs. form of REBELLION.

Rebind (rībəi·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bind again, in senses of the vb.; *esp.* to give a new binding to (a book). Hence **Rebi·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXV, He had numbers of his

books rebound in plain covers. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 120/2 A great victory might still rebind the fetters upon its serfs. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 566/2 Why these old covers were not restored to the volume on its rebinding it is hard to say.

Rebirth (rībə·ɹp). [RE- 5 a; cf. REBORN.] A second birth (physical or spiritual); also *fig.* of things.

In common use from *c* 1850, now especially with reference to the reincarnation of the soul in new forms.

1837 tr. *Guizot's Hist. Civiliz.* vi. 196 This re-birth of the spirit of free inquiry. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 22 The destruction and re-birth of things He saw. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 14 The rebirth of his heart was indispensable. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xlv, The request to a living Buddha to reward an offering by some particular rebirth.

† **Rebi·te**, *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] *trans.* To bite in return.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 325 When the heart is wounded with griefe by any one, it desireth .. to rebite him of whome it is bitten.

Rebite (rībəi·t), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bite again (in sense II of the vb.). Hence **Rebi·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 768 When any part of the plate is materially too faint, it may be rebitten. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 429 This second biting in the same lines is called re-biting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1899/1 The parts which do not require rebiting.

Rebless, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bless again.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 181 The Popes refusall to reblesse the King upon his sodaine reconversion. 1614 C. BROOKE *Eclogue* Poems (1872) 159 Take thy pleasant reed, And with thy melody reblesse mine eare. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 303/1 At last the Pope was pleased, and I reblest.

Rebloom (rībliū·m), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To bloom again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1236 His oft-quickned Rod, Which dead, re-buds, re-blooms, and Almonds bears. 1793 SOUTHEY *Lines 1st December* xi, Nature soon .. Shall .. Expand the bursting bud again, And bid the flower re-bloom. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* 59 Faded beauty with new grace re-bloom'd. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 142 They ..Gather'd the blossom that rebloom'd.

Reblossom (rībləʊ·səm), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To blossom again.

1611 FLORIO, *Rigermogliante*, budding or burgeoning againe, reblossoming. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 339 Your charms reblossom in a female face. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 55 (*The Sword*) The little tree his pride and affection wish'd to see re-blossom. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 115 Mere dandies are but cut flowers in a bouquet—once faded, they never can reblossom.

Re-blue·, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make (the sky) blue again.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 13 Fair Goddesse that renew'st Th' old golden age, & brightly now re-blew'st Our cloudy sky.

Reboant (re·bəʊănt), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [a. L. *reboant-*, ppl. stem of *reboāre*, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *boāre* to bellow: cf. REBOATION.] Rebellowing, re-echoing loudly.

1830 TENNYSON *Conf. Sensit. Mind* 97 Unpiloted i' the echoing dance Of reboant whirlwinds. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* 13 Spiritual thunders .. Crushing their echoes reboant With their own wheels.

Reboa·rd, *v. rare.* [RE-.] *trans.* To board (a vessel) again or in return.

c 1594 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakluyt) II After great bordinge and rebordinge each other, one the morrow wee solemnlie feasted one another. *Ibid.* 19.

† **Reboation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *reboāre*: see REBOANT and -ATION.] A rebellowing echo.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* xxiv. 337 The sound is heard more multiplyed by the reboation. 1659 BP. PATRICK *Div. Arith.* 2, I imagine that I should hear the reboation of an universal groan. [1736 in BAILEY; hence in Johnson and later Dicts.]

† **Rebo·dy**, *v. trans. Obs.*—[1] = RE-EMBODY *v.*

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 174 Man..is ..rebodied with the soule, to the honour of a Resurrection.

† **Reboil**, *sb. Obs.*—[1] [f. next.] Wine which has fermented a second time.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 The reboyle to Rakke to þe lies of þe rose þat shalle be his amendynge.

† **Reboi·l**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **reboille**, 5–7 **-boyle**, 6–7 **-boile**. [a. OF. *rebouillir* (13th c. in Littré):—L. *rebulli-re* to bubble up: see BOIL *v.* and EBULLITION.]

1. *intr.* Of wine: To ferment a second time.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 114/1 Neither Clusters of Grapes, ne hole Grapes .. yat myght cause yat Wyne after that to reboille or myscare. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 110 Take good hede to þe wynes..þat þey not reboyle nor lete. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 63 If anie sweete Wines happen to reboile in the hot part of the Summer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 417 New wine..must be suffered to work: and afterwards to reboile and work againe..the Summer following.

2. *intr.* To boil up or over (in *fig.* uses).

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 174 It semythe that the worlde is alle qwaveryng; it will reboyle somwher. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii, Some of his companyons therat reboyleth, infamynge hym to be a man without charitie. 1556 PHAER *Æneid* IV. Liij b, Fixed vnderneth her brest her wound reboyleth fast. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 501 The auncient hatred he bore vnto the king .. now reboiled in his stomacke.

b. *trans.* To cause to boil up (*fig.*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 These demy diuines .. feruently reboyled with the infatuate flames of their rechelesse youthe.

Hence † **Reboiled** *ppl. a.*; † **Reboiling** *vbl. sb.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/2 After thei have lyen a little while, thanne for reboylyng..because of the saide falsnesse they wer all noght. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 73 If any wynes be corrupted, reboyled, or unwholsome for mannys body. 1513 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Drawe the reboyled wyne to ye lyes, & it shal helpe it. 1598 FLORIO, *Ribollimento*, a reboyling, a heating, or skalding.

Reboil (rībɔi·l), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To boil again (*lit.* and *fig.*). Hence **Reboi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 267 [The vein] powreth the blood into the right ventricle .., there it is reboyled and attenuated. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 120 Tiberius hauing boyled and reboyled his project in his heart. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 247 Let them [eggs] be reboiled for the same space of time as at first. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 76 This reboiling of the drainings is repeated two or three times.

Reboiler, *v.*: see RE- 5 c.

Reboise (rībɔi·z), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *reboiser*, f. *re-* RE- + *bois* wood.] *trans.* To reafforest, reforest.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Reboisement (rībɔi·zmĕnt). [a. F. *reboisement*, f. *reboiser*: see prec.] Reafforestation.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 5/1 By reboisement of much waste land wholly unfit for the plough. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 189 The reboisement of all India is in its hand.

† **Rebo·ke**, *v. Obs.* [f. RE- + *boke*, var. BOLK *v.*] *intr.* To belch, eructate.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 229 He is king of dronkardes and of dronkennes Reputed of them..As grunting and drinking, reboking up agayne. 1514 — *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 47 Sometime thy felowe reboketh in thy face. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 180 His stomak stuffed ofte tymes did reboke.

Rebo·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To bolt (a door) again.

1877 *Sunday Mag.* 113/1 John came back, rebolted the scullery door, looked to his other fastenings [etc.].

2. To cut up again into bolts or lathes. Hence *rebolting-machine* (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1899/1 *Rebolting-machine*, a species of sawing-machine for rebolting large blocks of timber without quite separating smaller bolts from each other. [Description follows.]

Rebon, obs. variant of REBOUND *sb.*

Re-book, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To book again (see BOOK *v.* 4 b).

1864 *Railw. Time Table*, Passengers cannot be re-booked at any Intermediate Station by the Train in which they are travelling. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 228 At Stockport the plaintiff re-booked to Ashton-under-Lyne.

Reboot, obs. Sc. form of REBUT *v.*

Re-bore, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bore (a gun-barrel, wheel, etc.) again.

1821 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 239 Weight of gun since reboring..83 lb. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 152 If the wheel is out of truth it must be re-bored.

Reborn (rībō·ɹn), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [RE- 5 a.] Born again (physically or spiritually).

1598 FLORIO, *Rinato*, reborne or sprung vp againe. 1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Deliv.* 476 O better for these never to have been borne, then not to be reborne. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. iv, The New-man is By th' quickning Spirit of the High'st reborn. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 12 Through her we were reborn, within her have we been trained. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxix, According to them, it is not the soul or self which is reborn, but the quality.

b. *transf.* of things.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 17 The road is alive again. Noise is re-born. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 105 Noah at the head of the newly cleansed and as it were reborn world.

Reborrow (rībŏ·rəʊ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To borrow back again; to borrow anew. Also *absol.*

1631 BP. H. KING *On Death Dr. Donne*, Nor is't fit Thou, who didst lend our age such summes of wit, Shoulds't now reborrow from her Bankrupt Mine That Ore to bury thee, which once was thine. 1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 135 For your specimens I will re-borrow and transcribe an ode or two of Stevens. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 393 We shall ask the House to intrust us with power to reborrow that money. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 800/1 One of the powers of the company is to borrow and reborrow for the purposes of the company.

Rebosa, Reboso: see REBOZO.

Rebo·ttle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To bottle again.

1807 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II. 198 To rebottle water which he has distilled till it has lost all its life and freshness. 1888 J. ELLIS *New Christianity* vi. 137 The clear portion of the wine must be carefully removed .. and then heated and rebottled and corked while hot.

Rebouk, obs. form of REBUKE *v.*

Rebounce, *v.* [RE-.] To bounce back or again.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 245 [The fight] More and more encreasinge, hotter grew, .. bowncing, rebowncinge, new noise immitatinge.

Rebound (rībau·nd), *sb.* Also 5 **rebon**, 6 **rebowne**. [f. the vb. Cf. F. *rebond* (16th c.). The early forms without *d* are prob. a. AF. *reboun* (Gower).]

† **1.** ? Noise, din. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1465 Who made the so hardy to make swych rebon?

† **2.** A violent blow. *Obs.*—[1]

Cf. mod.Sc. 'He got a great rebound for his carelessness', i.e. a severe rebuke or reprimand.

a 1500 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3515 Than rode..syr Terry To the kynges broder .. And gaue to hym suche a rebowne That both he and his hors fel downe.

3. The act of bounding back after striking; resilience, return, recoil.

a. of material things.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Rebounde of a ball, *bond.* 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 67 The rebound of water made it seeme, as if it had beene all couered ouer with a great shower of rayne. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 398 They play Balls with Rackets, bringing their Steeds to observe the Rebound. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 55 His head .. made three rebounds upon the scaffold. 1814 BYRON *Ode Napoleon* vi, He who of old would rend the oak, Dream'd not of the rebound. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 344 The water began to thunder into these [caverns] with a leap that was only topped by the rebound seaward again.

b. of sound and light.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 81 The soundes woulde not be conueyed in so well, as they are in places that bend and giue backewarde, where they haue rebounds. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1217 The stroks..be heard a farre off,..by reason of the resonance and rebound. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 93 The Rebound of the Sun-beams from the Mountains doth so increase the heats here. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* I. iv, With quick rebound of sound, All in accordance cry.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 Throw no gyft againe at the gyuers hed: If thou do the rebounde may be so red, That the red bloud may run downe in thy necke. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 216 Ye haue another figure which by his nature we may call the Rebound. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 104, I do feele By the rebounde of yours, a grief that suites [*emend.* shoots] My very heart at roote. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Cl. Vindic.* (1677) 169 She had return'd your Summons without perusal. Which rebound of your Letter..is the most compendious Answer to what you propound. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Wks.* (1846) VIII. 654 The report..I heard, by a second rebound from the prints which go about the country. 1763 EARL MARCH 21 June in Jesse *G. Selwyn* (1843) I. 235 My dinner is a rebound of one we had at Eglinton's. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, Nature herself..is not more elastic in her rebound. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xvii. 292 The feeling would be all the stronger because it was a rebound from a state of depression and shame.

† **d.** *fig.* in phrases *to take at* (*a* or *the*), *by, from,* or *upon rebound*; also, *to accept, catch*, etc., *at rebound. Obs.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 5 Here percase some snappish carper will take me at rebound. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xix. (1840) 150 St. Bernard, taking it rather from the rebound than first rise chargeth them therewith. 1660 *Trial of Regic.* 118 If he doth but write them by the command of another, by speaking them after another, taking them upon rebound, that is not treason. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 2 Accept a Courtesie at first Rebound. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 361 Either to seize upon their conclusions at once, or to take them by rebound from others.

Rebound (rībau·nd), *v.* Also 6 rebowne, reboune. [ad. OF. *rebonder*, *-bondir*, *-bundir* (mod.F. *rebondir*) to resound, bound back: see RE- and BOUND *v.*[2] In ME. and early mod.E. freq. confused with REDOUND *v.*; see 1 b–1 d and 3 c.]

1. *intr.* To spring back from force of impact, to bound back.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.) þat bessch ynyng þat reboundeþ a3en is icleped *lumen refluxum.* *c* 1450 *Merlin* 245 He droff hem a-wey discounfited, and made hem to rebounde vpon the warde of ffalsabres and vpon the warde of Pyngnoras. 1530 PALSGR. 680/1, I never sawe gonne stone skyppe on that facyon, it rebounded thrise one after an other. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 42 The Sonne beames rebounding from th'earth. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. x. 33 A ball being strucken hard downe with your hand, reboundeth backe in the same line. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 235 Those few [atoms] that should happen to clash might rebound after the collision. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXXVI, My shot rebounded from his face like a wad of spun-yarn from the walls of a ship. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lviii, When shell and ball Rebounding idly on her strength did light. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 236 The shock was such that the Mountjoy rebounded, and stuck in the mud.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* of immaterial things (common in 15–17th c.).

In early use prob. confused with REDOUND *v.*; cf. 3 c.

c 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* V. 164 Where frawde is vsed, frawde mote rebounde. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* II. xii, The shame .. doth rebounde Vpon vs all. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I, That benefite rebounded onely to the myserable prysoners. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 186 The question reboundeth backe agayne from whence it came first. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* XXVIII. iv, When it does Hardness meet and Pride, My Love does then rebound t'another side. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 246 The respect that is shewn to those below us, rebounds upwards. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 16 An evil example, that would rebound back on themselves. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xiv. 170 Through the medium of reaction rebounding from extremes which produce contrary extremes.

† **c.** To redound *to* one's shame, honour, etc. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, Represe to their name That iustly might rebounde to their shame. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 76 So it shal rebounde to youre honour. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 36 Unto oure dishonowre all doeth rebowne Seyinge that gone is the masse.

¶ **d.** Used by Wyclif to render L. *redundāre.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 10 Thi bernes shul ben fulfild with fulnesse, and with win thi presses shul rebounden. — *Esther* vii. 4 Our enemy..whos cruelte reboundeth in to the king. *Ibid.* x. 6 A litil welle, that grew into a flod,.. and in to manye watris reboundide.

2. To re-echo, reverberate, resound. Now *rare* or *Obs.* **a.** of sounds.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Rebowndyn', or sowndyn a-gene', *reboo.* ? *a* 1500 *Knt. of Curtesy* 347 The noise of gonnes did rebounde. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. xvi, Every man hereth the hole voyce, sown, or worde, & it rebounduth hole in every mannes erys. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 With playnts most pitiful to oure ears thus sadlye rebounding. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xxxviii, A gen'ral hiss, from the whole tire of snakes Rebounding, through hell's inmost caverns came. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 51 More surprising Sound Will through the hollow Graves rebound. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 346 From stuccoed walls smart arguments rebound. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn Merc.* lxxxvii, Far and wide rebounded The echo of his pipings.

b. of places. Const. *of*, *with*, *to*, and *absol.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Hauens with echo seuen tymes reboundynge. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 430 Made the mountaines..to rebound againe of the sound and eccho of their cries. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 100 With hoarse allarms the hollow Camp rebounds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 16 With tumultuous sounds Of thronging multitudes the shore rebounds. 1788 WARTON *On his Majesty's Birthday* ii, Where the long roofs rebounded to the din Of spectre chiefs, who feasted far within.

3. a. To bound or leap, esp. in return or response to some force or stimulus. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 422 [The ark] flote forthe with þe flyt of þe felle wyndez; Wheder-warde so þe water wafte, hit rebounde. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xi, Als sone as he come thare, A-gaynus him rebowndet the bare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 91 [The top] smyttin wyth the tawis dois rebound. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 Sometimes the surges or Sea-flashes doe rebound top-gallant height. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 By means of a bellows..the water rebounded up so high, that .. it fell as small as dew. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 788 At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 162 Along the court the fiery steeds rebound. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 741 The heart Rebounded of Pisander, full of hope.

b. To bound back (without impact).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 112, I..slepit sownd Quhill the orizont wpwart gan rebound. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 The stone which had been laboriously rolled to the summit of the hill was trembling on the brink, and in a moment might rebound into the plain.

†**c.** To result, arise *from* a source. *Obs.*—1

Prob. confused with REDOUND: cf. 1 b.

a 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 485 Thou knowest nat what spiritual wynnyng reboundeth from theis temporal hurts. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref., As soon as any one shall come to be fined, let the money rebounding from hence, be laid aside for the use of suppressing the Enemies.

4. *trans.* To cause to bound back; to cast or throw back, to return. Now *rare.*

c 1560 in *Œcon. Rokebiorum* in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 200 *note*, Christofer Rokeby, being assaulted..was able soe to have reboundded the blowes given him [etc.]. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. i, Defiance, Frenchman? we rebound it back. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 126 When Anthony charged Cicero,.. Cicero rebounded the same accusation again to Antony. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xi. § 3 (1669) 99/1 Now to rebound his love in thankfulness, she bestirs her self [etc.]. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ₱ 6 They have the whole Woman between them, and can occasionally rebound her Love and Hatred from one to the other. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXVI. (1831) 231 His dignified composure rebounded their darts upon his insulters. 1865 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* ii, The leathern mail rebounds the hail.

†**b.** To reflect (light). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), A merroure .. and oþer glistering bodies reboundeþ aʒen þe schynynge that he fongeþ. 1599 DAVIES *Hymns Astræa* xv, Rebound vpon thy selfe thy light. 1653 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 3 The rays falling upon the Retina .. being rebounded thence upon the Uvea.

5. To re-echo, return (a sound). Now *rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 The wooddes and montaynes .. rebounded the noyse of the horryble crye. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 22 The hollow hills..Were wont redoubled Echoes to rebound. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 10 They reckoned their Foes by the increase of the Noise rebounded unto them. 1703 POPE *Thebais* I. 163 The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) Pref., I have little more Honour than that of being an Echo, rebounding your own Words. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. II. 370 Loud to the neighbouring hills the clamours rise, The neighbouring hills rebound them to the skies.

†**b.** To send *out*, exalt, celebrate, by a re-echoing sound. *Obs.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxxi. 235 Open..the mouthes of us thy suppliants to rebounde out the prayse of thy glorious majesty. 1598 YONG *Diana* 444 They shall rebound His famous name..Vnto the highest spheares. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 101 His throne,..whom your plumy pipes rebound.

Hence **Rebou·ndable** *a.*; **Rebou·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Rebou·nder,** a device in a gun-lock by which the hammer is thrown back after it has struck the cap (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1659 *Gentl. Calling* 78 Everie degree of unmercifulness they shew to others, reverts with a rebounded force upon themselves. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 244 Our reasons.., our arguments and controversies are reboundable upon us.

Rebounding (rĭbau·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REBOUND, in various senses; an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 18 The aʒeen sounende rebounding of sound fro the hezest hillis maden them failende for drede. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4212 This hors .. was euer neyng And ther to so gretly reboundyng Hit made. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 By reason of the great reflecccyon or rebownynge of the sayd beame it causeth an hete. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 138 Now doe they rayse gastly lyghtnings, now grislye reboundings Of ruffe raffe roaring. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 88 This reflection, this return, this rebounding back to God. 1698 CAPT. LANGFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 414 The Reverse or Rebounding back of the Wind.

Rebounding (rĭbau·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That rebounds, in various senses of the vb.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 4 The reboundende [L. *redundans*] welle of wisdam. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 134 The reboundyng noyse of a horseman comminge. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 348 The harmlesse choristers of the rebounding woods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 417 Chaos..with rebounding surge the barrs assaild. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems, Thunder Storm*, Trembling he stops, .. When bursting, harsh, rebounding thunders roll! 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 26 The dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous [pulses] .. as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling.

b. *Rebounding lock*, a gun-lock fitted with a 'rebounder'.

1871 GREENER *Mod. Breech-loaders* 32 We consider that sufficient striking power cannot be imparted to the rebounding lock to insure certainty of ignition with the cartridges as now made. 1881 — *Gun* 259.

†**Rebours,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 reburs, rebours(e, robours, 5 *Sc.* rebowris. [a. F. *rebours* rough, perverse, etc. (as sb., the wrong side of a fabric):—pop. L. *rebors-um*, L. *reburrum* rough-haired, bristly.]

A. *adj.* Perverse, froward. *rare* —1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 68 Wyþstondynge is a zinne þet comþ of þe herte þet is rebel and hard and rebours and dyuers.

B. *sb.* in phr. *at rebours* (tr. F. *à rebours*), on the rough or wrong side, in the wrong way or opposite direction, perversely. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5165 Androcheus ..answered hym al at reburs [*v.r.* robours]. *Ibid.* 12652. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katherine*) 860 Þir quhelis .. twa aganis twa Sall alwais turne in contrare cours As thingis beand at rebourse. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. viii. 48 Schyre Willame persaywyd then His myschef, and hym send succowris, Ellis had all gane at rebowris.

†**Rebous.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* ? Din, disturbance.

Etym. and precise meaning not clear: connexion with OF. *rebous* var. of *rebours* (see prec.) is perh. possible.

1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* II. 212 The schawis schuik and trimlet all the erd With sic rebous reboundand fra the bruke. *Ibid.* 647 His wyfe that tyme, but bargane or rebous, Rycht reuerentlie to him gaif ouir the hous.

Rebout-, obs. form of REBUT *v.*

Rebowne, obs. form of REBOUND *sb.* and *v.*

Rebowris, Sc. var. REBOURS *Obs.*

Rebowt-, obs. form of REBUT *v.*

Reboyle, obs. form of REBOIL *v.*[1]

Reboyt-, obs. Sc. form of REBUT *v.*

‖**Rebozo, reboso** (rĕbō·þo, -bō·zo). Also rebosa, ribosa. [Sp. *rebozo.*] A shawl or long scarf used by Spanish-American women as a covering for the head and shoulders.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* II. ix. 52 The men in their white shirts, and the women in their bewitching rebosas. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ix. 70 Swarthy ill-favoured faces appear behind the folds of dingy rebozos. 1888 *Literary World* (Boston) 18 Aug. 262/1 The women move shyly, covered to the eyes in the long blue scarf, or reboso, which is part of the national costume.

Rebrace (rĭbrēi·s), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To brace again. Hence **Rebra·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 138 A cause To arm the hand of childhood and rebrace The slackened sinews of time-wearied age. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, Vivaldi's nerves were instantly rebraced, and he sprang to the door. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 540 The rebracing of a bodily frame. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. viii, Rebraced to its purpose by Lanfranc's cheering assurances, the resolute, indomitable soul of William now applied itself [etc.].

Rebreathe (rĭbrī·ð), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To breathe (air) again. Hence **Rebrea·thed** *ppl. a.*

1606 HEYWOOD *Challenge for Beauty* IV. i, Have hope to bee redeemd;..Hope to re-breathe that ayre you tasted first. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 427/1 He must .. re-breathe these .. exhalations. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 310 The consequence is that patients have to inhale rebreathed air.

Rebree·d, *v. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] To breed again. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 788 My Childe returns, re-breeding in my Womb.

Rebrew·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To brew again. 1761 ARMSTRONG *A Day* 219 Brewed and rebrewed, a double, treble curse.

Rebri·be, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bribe a second time.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1646 It is vsuall with them..to be bribed and rebribed on the one side, then to be feed and refeed of the other. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 294 This whole corporation was constantly bribed, rebribed and often sur-rebribed.

Rebri·ng, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To bring back. Also with *back.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxiv, Now this great succeeder all repaires, And rebrings-backe that discontinued good. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* viii. 112 But then afreshe .. rebringes these canons foorth that back weare run. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 557 Lo! ye are all restored, .. rebrought To Heaven by Him who cast ye forth.

Hence **Rebri·nger**; **Rebri·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Rapportatore*, .. a rebringer. *Ibid.*, *Rapporto*, .. a rebringing.

Rebstone, obs. form of RUBSTONE.

Rebu·bble, *v.* [RE-.] To bubble up again.

1823 BYRON *Island* IV. iv, They watch'd awhile to see him float again, But not a trace rebubbled from the main.

Rebuck, obs. form of REBUKE *v.*

Rebu·ckle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To buckle again. Hence **Rebu·ckling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Raffibbiare*, to buckle againe, to rebuckle. *Raffibbiatura*, a rebuckling. 1845 BROWNING *How they brought the good News* ii, I .. Rebuckled the cheek-strap, chained slacker the bit.

Rebucous: see REBUKOUS.

Rebu·d, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To bud again. Hence **Rebu·dding** *vbl. sb.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1236 His oft-quickned Rod, Which dead, re-buds, re-blooms, and Almonds bears. 1611 FLORIO, *Ripampinare*, to rebud or reburgeon out a new as a Vine doth. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* 888 It will revive, and, as a Plant, re-bud. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 95 When earth rebuds with kindly rain. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Mar., The rebudding of the wand of peace.

Rebuff (rĭbʊ·f), *sb.* [a. obs. F. *rebuffe* (16th c.; mod.F. *rebuffade*), ad. It. *ribuffo* (also *rabbuffo*), f. *ri-* RE- + *buffo* puff.]

1. A peremptory check given to one who makes an advance of any kind; a blunt refusal of a request or offer; a snub. Also without article (quot. 1847).

1611 FLORIO, *Ribuffo*, ..a chiding, a taunt, a rebuffe. 1685 WOOD *Life* 25 Oct. (O.H.S.) III. 168 In Mr. Paynter's chamber, [I received] a rebuff from Dr. Ll. .. a pedagog. 1736 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 229 Perhaps, if I seek it too much, I might meet with a rebuff. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 411 The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs Of knaves in office. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 8 Great men love to be courted, and little men must not mind rebuffs. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii, All eyes met her with a glance of eager curiosity, and she met all eyes with one of rebuff and coldness. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 53 Pope undoubtedly must have been bitterly vexed at this implied rebuff.

b. A check to further action or progress, due to circumstances.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 208 Too glorious an Enterprize to be abandoned at the first rebuffe. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. i, These perplexing rebuffs gave my uncle Toby Shandy more perturbations than you would imagine. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 Bontschitscheff met the same rebuff at the same height thirty degrees further west.

2. A repelling puff or blast. *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 936 The strong rebuff of som tumultuous cloud Instinct with Fire and Nitre. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Archit. Atoms* 52 Æolian Monarch! Emperor of Puffs! We modern sailors dread not thy rebuffs.

Rebuff (rĭbʊ·f), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *rebuffer* (*rabuffer*), ad. It. *ribuffare* (also *rabbuffare*), f. *ribuffo*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To repel bluntly or ungraciously; to give a rude check or repulse to (one).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1655) 319 Marvelling, that hee, who had never heard such speeches from any knight, should be thus rebuffed by a woman. 1611 FLORIO, *Ribuffare*, to rebuke..to rebuffe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 319 At length rebuff'd, they leave their mangled Prey. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 30 Mar., I answered .., that I could not possibly comply: he would not be rebuffed. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* vi, He could not find any proper mode of rebuffing, or resenting it. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xxiv. (1878) 137 She had certainly not intended to rebuff him.

2. To blow or drive back. *rare.*

1747 [see REBUFFING *ppl. a.* below]. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* Wks. (1846) II. 493 The fierce element .. earths adamantine arch rebuft.

Hence **Rebuffed** (rĭbʊ·ft), **Rebu·ffing** *ppl. adjs.*

1747 HALES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 582 Those tempestuous, rebuffing, whirling Hurricanes, which bear down all before them. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* viii. 66 The rebuffing spite of the princess dowager. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 265 His manners .. are rebuffing, and his conversation cold and dull. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 4/1 Some of the rebuffed ones seat themselves.

Rebu·ffet, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To reject or return with a buffet.

1672 EACHARD *Lett.* 64 Mandringo's Pismires rebuffetted. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 251 This was soon Re-buffeted back again upon them, by the Quakers in the West of England.

Rebuik, obs. Sc. form of REBUKE *sb.*

Rebuild (rĭbi·ld), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To build again; to reconstruct.

1611 COTGR., *Rebastir*, to reedifie, rebuild. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 159 In whose..name Great London still shall live, (by him rebuilded). 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Ascension Hymn* vii, Hee alone .. can Bring bone to bone And rebuild man. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 1 The Ships were all in prime Order, all lately rebuilt. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 163 We have rebuilt Newgate, and tenanted the mansion. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 423 When society requires to be rebuilt, there is no use attempting to rebuild it on the old plan. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 458 Farmhouses and palaces had alike been rebuilt.

absol. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 88 Where a remainder-man .. suffers the lessee or assignee to rebuild. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 When the Company proceeded to rebuild, they no longer did so in the massive and imposing style of the fourteenth century.

b. *Rebuilding* = being rebuilt. Cf. BUILD *v.* 7.

1668 H. DUKE *Londons-Nonsuch* title-p., That most stately and magnificent structure now re-building. 1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 33 She is re-building. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 30 The Bridge at that Time rebuilding at Orleans.

Hence **Rebuild** *sb.*, an operation of rebuilding, a thing rebuilt; **Rebui·lt** *ppl. a.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2761/3 Two rebuilt Ships, the Prince, ..and the Dunkirk. 1856 P. FAIRBAIRN *Prophecy* II. ii. 268 A restoration to the Land of Canaan, and a rebuilt Jerusalem.

1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 646 We enter the erecting shops,..one for 'rebuilds', renewals, and new engines.

Rebuilder (rībi·ldəɹ). [f. prec. + -er 1.] One who rebuilds or reconstructs.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 295 The Founder or rebuilder of this Church. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. vii, An English Radical, who .. it is to be hoped, will become an English Rebuilder. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 116 He saw himself, in imagination, the rebuilder of the Catholic faith.

Rebuilding (rībi·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Rebuild. Also *pl.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* xvi. xl, Brought with other timber for the rebuilding of the foresaid bridge. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxi, The Fire and Rebuilding of London. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 222 The buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of ships of war in his Majesty's yards. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 399 All the rebuildings of that wonderful pile. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 254 The rebuilding of the entire college on a new site was undertaken.

Rebuit, variant of Rebute *Sc.*

Rebukable: see Rebukeable.

Rebuke (rĭbiū·k), *sb.* Also 5 **rebeuc**, 6 **rebuk**, *Sc.* **rebuik**. [f. the vb.]

†**1.** A shameful or disgraceful check; a shame or disgrace. *Obs.* (Common in 15th c., esp. in phr. *to put to a rebuke.*)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 258 Behold the rebukys that do me so menace. *c* 1470 Gregory *Chron.* (Camden) 197 That yere the Pope put that hethyn hounde.. to a grete rebuke. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix. iv, The rebukes that sir Launcelot dyd vnto many knyghtes causeth them that be men of prowesse to beware.

†**b.** Without *a* or *pl.*: Shame, disgrace, reproach. *Obs.* (Common in 16th c.)

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 To the grete rebuke and disclaunder of the seid Crafte. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlvii. 160 We shall do hym all the shame and rebuke that we can. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 174 He dyd not stayne ne putte to lacke or rebuke hys royall autoritie. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 55 For great rebuke it is love to despise.

2. Reproof, reprimand.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 127 Scorne and rebuke cast in his visage, He..sayde nothyng therto. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 8 On your owne sleue to wype your nose Without rebuke takynge. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 111 If he will not yeeld, Rebuke and dread correction waite on vs. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xiii. 1 A wise sonne heareth his fathers instruction: but a scorner heareth not rebuke. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 468 Sharply thou hast insisted on rebuke. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 397 Hast thou..Despising all rebuke, still persevered. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 48 God hath rebuked us, who is over us, To give rebuke or death.

b. With *a* and *pl.* (the commonest use): A reproof, a reprimand.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 47 Thou shalt at the least way rebukes soure abide. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 b, It is incredible, with what rebukes and railinges yᵉ people received hym. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. v. 48 Shee's a Lady So tender of rebukes, that words are stroke[s]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 844 So spake the Cherube, and his grave rebuke..added grace Invincible. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 720 His gentle eye Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 66 The only punishment this desperado met with, was a rebuke from the leader of the party. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* xx. 272 The very existence of these forms in our Prayer Book is a standing rebuke of the selfish ingratitude of those who [etc.].

†**3. a.** A check, stop. **b.** A severe blow. **c.** Reproof or correction by a blow. *Obs. rare.*

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 27 The sap in graffing receiues a rebuke, and cannot worke so strongly. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* I. xxxvii. 36 [The horse] gave him so Terrible a Rebuke upon the Forehead with his Heel, that he laid him at his Length. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 436 ₱9 Miller's Heat laid him open to the Rebuke of the calm Buck, by a large Cut in the Forehead.

Rebuke (rĭbiū·k), *v.* Also 4 **rebuk(k, -bouk, -buyk, -bukie**, 5 **rebuck**. [a. AF. (Langtoft) and ONF. *rebuker* = OF. *rebuch(i)er* (Godef.), f. *re-* Re- + *bucher* to beat, strike. (Connexion with ONF. *rebouquer*, F. *reboucher*, to blunt, is doubtful.)]

†**1.** *trans.* To beat down or force back; to repress or check (a person); to repulse. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 180, I am now comen here, þise Sarazins to rebuke [F. *destrure*], & slo at my powere. *Ibid.* 194 Rebuke [F. *rebuke(z)*] him for þat ilk of þat auauntrie. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4692 þᵉ frensche to þam shute & caste, & rebuked hem foule with-ynne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 204 Anoone..he rebukid the forsayden breenys and bourkeyns..and ham to Pees réformed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 252 Two of his knightes .. proudly rebuckyd Claudes men with theire speres. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 128 Wee could haue rebuk'd him at Harflewe. 1605 — *Macb.* III. i. 56 Vnder him My Genius is rebuk'd, as it is said Mark Anthonies was by Cæsar.

†**b.** To check, repress (a quality, action, etc.).

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 28 The holynes of the chyrche & deuoute prayers made therin .. rebuketh the boldnes of the fende. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxv. (1636) 232 The drinke being cold, it rebuketh naturall heat that is working. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 9 Hether is he come..to rebuke the vsurpation Of thy vnnatural Vncle, English John.

†**c.** To beat, buffet. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No King* IV. iii, A head rebuked With pots of all size, daggers, stools, and bed-staves.

2. To reprove, reprimand, chide severely. Sometimes const. *for*, †*of* (a fault).

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 75 The knight .. was sore agramed, And rebouked his leuedy. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 371 Repentance rizte so rebuked hym þat tyme. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lviii. (1859) 56 Why shold the ashes be blamed, or rebuked for theyr vnthryftynesse? 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Iff ye haue a chastised hounde that will be rebuket. *c* 1500 Medwall *Nature* (Brandl) 517 These..ii. folk..euer enbesyeth theym to rebuke you of syn. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 13 To rebuke al such as are vngodly for al the works which they haue done wickedly. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 1 Thou god of this great vast, rebuke these surges. 1611 Bible *Luke* iv. 39 He stood ouer her, and rebuked the feuer, & it left her. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 510 And angry him rebuk't with Language keen. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* lxxxviii. ii, Rebuke these Storms, and set me safe on Land. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* v. 514 Him thus the Archer of the skies rebuked. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. ii, 'Thy heart rebukes thee while thou speakest', said the Egyptian. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. I. vi. 70 He rebuked them for their cowardice and want of faith.

absol. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxiii[i]. 18 Remembre this.. how the enemie rebuketh. 1611 Bible *Amos* v. 10 They hate him that rebuketh in the gate.

b. To express blame or reprehension of (a quality, action, etc.) by reproof or reprimand addressed to persons.

1529 More *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 335/2 Albeit we cannot well..rebuke or blame this negligence and forgeatfulnes in you. 1550 Crowley *Langland's P. Pl.* To Reader, There is no maner of vice..whiche this wryter hath not godly, learnedlye, and wittilye rebuked. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 69 The Palmer..much rebukt those wandring eyes of his. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* II. vi. 49 His indulgent tongue Compounded rather than rebuk'd the wrong. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 655 The Muse perhaps .. rebukes a deed Less impious than absurd. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 928, I must rebuke This drunkenness of triumph ere it die. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 131 Parmenides rebukes this want of consistency in Socrates.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* of things.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 37 Do's not the Stone rebuke me, For being more Stone then it? 1728 Young *Love Fame* III. 76 Impatient art rebukes the sun's delay. 1859 Whittier *My Psalm* iv, The manna dropping from God's hand Rebukes my painful care. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. viii. 134 Holy and unblamable lives, whereby ungodly men are silently rebuked and instructed.

†**3.** To treat lightly, despise. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 246 þis Reseamiraduk, als fole & onwise, His letter gan rebuk, sette it at light prise. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 14, I wyl be lothe to see the beaulte of my lady vyenne to be rebuked.

†**4.** To put to shame, bring into contempt. *Obs.*—1

1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 228/1 The order is rebuked by the priestes begging and lewde liuing.

†**5.** *Falconry.* To check (a hawk). *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 121 Take heede that you caste not your lewre into the water, least she shoulde thereby be rebuked. *Ibid.* 134, 141, etc.

Rebuke, obs. Sc. form of Roebuck.

Rebukeable (rĭbiū·käb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Rebuke *v.* + -able.] That may be rebuked; deserving of rebuke. (Freq. in 16th c.)

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 91 Nothynge [is] more rebukeable, if ye respect fame. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 343 Frowardnesse, and suche lyke rebukeable conditions. *c* 1660 *To All Friends & People in Christendom* 25 These were rebukeable, that were not to be numbered among the Christians. 1882 Swinburne *Tristram of Lyonesse* 108 Yet am I not rebukable by thee.

Rebukeful (rĭbiū·kful), *a.* [f. Rebuke *sb.*]

1. Of words: Of a rebuking character.

1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) D iij, The chefe preestes .. fell to opprobrious and rebukefull wordes. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 269/1 Becket .. replyeth agayne, expostulating and checking them with rebukefull wordes. 1623 Cockeram I, *Opprobation*, rebukefull, spightfull. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Dec. 700/1 This retort .. evoked some very rebukeful language.

b. Of persons: Full of, given to, rebuke.

1868 Heavysege *Jezebel* II. 81 She turned away Rebukeful. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxi, Not that he is rough with them, or querulous, or rebukeful.

†**2.** Deserving of rebuke; disgraceful, shameful. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 322/1 Rebukefull,..*culpable.* *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 429 It shalbe moche rebukefull and moche worthy punishement. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* i. 13 He toke vpon him the rebukefull miserie of our mortalitie. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 187/21 Rebukeful, *culpandus.*

Hence **Rebu·kefully** *adv.*, **Rebu·kefulness.**

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxviii, He wyl gyue to the a fayned thanke, & after reporte rebukefully of the. 1552 Huloet, Speakinge despitefullye, rebukefullye, or reprochfullye, *Opprobatio.* 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* May 475, 'I hope not often', said Sir Lucas, rebukefully. 1891 L. Keith *Lost Illusion* I. ix. 225 Said Oliver, with cold rebukefulness.

Rebuker (rĭbiū·kəɹ). [f. Rebuke *v.* + -er 1.] One who rebukes.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 901 Rebukers of synne & myschefes odyous. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 651/2 These rebukers of our liuyng, liue themselfe at the leaste wyse as euill as we. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 Euery rebuker shoulde place a hatch before the doore. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 97 These great Rebukers of Nonresidence. 1741 in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 182 You should, for Miss Hobart's sake, begin your office of rebuker with her. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 146 They can turn round upon their rebukers, and say [etc.].

Rebuking (rĭbiū·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Rebuke. Also with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, þei ought to holde þe abay as longe as þei may withouten rebukynge of þe houndes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Reason & Sens.* 580 To thy name Hyt is rebukyng and gret shame. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 b, Without ony exprobracyon or rebukyng [I] admyt the to my grace. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. v. (1634) 142 Exhortations and rebukings much availe .. to enflame the desire of goodnesse. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xxii. 16 The channels of the Sea appeared.. at the rebuking of the Lord. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 103 Her worst rebukings wore a smile.

Rebu·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That rebukes.

1611 Cotgr., *Satyric*, satyricall, .. sharpe, rebuking, reprouing. 1829 S. Turner *Mod. Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxxi. 336 Her..rebuking sense of the atrocious transaction.

Hence **Rebu·kingly** *adv.*

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* ii. 13 The liuelie voice of God rebukinglie tooke me vp. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 29 That art or power which the Holy Ghost thus rebukingly derides. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xi, 'Have not I prayed, and besought you, many and many a time', said the lady, rebukingly, [etc.]. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 2 She glanced rebukingly at the ceiling.

†**Rebu·kous,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 5 **rebucous.** [f. Rebuke *sb.* + -ous.] = Rebukeful *a.* 1.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 557 She gaue vnto hym many rebucous wordys.

†**Rebu·lliency.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. type **rebullientia*, f. *rebullīre*: cf. next.] A tendency to boil up. In quot. *fig.*

1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 15 Suppressing with what power I could the strong rebulliency of my Passions.

†**Rebulli·tion.** *Obs.*—1 [Noun of action (cf. *ebullition*), f. L. *rebullīre*: see Reboil *v.*1] A boiling up again. In quot. *fig.*

a 1639 Wotton in *Relig.* (1685) 582 The Scotish gentlemen, who have been lately sent to that King, found (as they say) but a brusk welcome; which makes all fear that there may be a rebullition in that business.

Rebu·nch, *v. U. S.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To arrange in new groups. Also *absol.* Hence **Rebu·nching** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 723 A sure though gradual rebunching of the small farms into large estates. 1888 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxvi. 500 They can destroy, rebunch, fail to distribute, and what not as they please.

Rebuoy (rīboi·), *v.* [Re- 5 a, 5 c.] *trans.* **a.** To buoy up once more. In quot. *fig.* **b.** To furnish with a new set or arrangement of buoys.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xxii, Some, with hope replenish'd and rebuoy'd, Return to whence they came. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 94 The entrance to Frazer River has been re-buoyed.

So **Rebuoy·age**, the act of rebuoying.

1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 12 July 433/1 The ever-shifting bars and sandbanks of our river estuaries necessitate frequent soundings and rebuoyage.

Rebu·rden, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* **a.** To lay a new burden on. †**b.** To make more burdensome. *Obs.* Hence **Rebu·rdening** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Florio, *Ricarcatura*, a recharge, a reburthening. *Ricaricare*, to recharge, reburthen. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Jayler* 49 He redoubles his wards, reburdens his irons.

So †**Rebu·rden** *sb.*, a new burden. *Obs.*—0

1611 Florio, *Ricarica*, a recharge, a reburthen.

†**Rebu·rgeon,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rebourgeonner*: see Re- and Burgeon *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To cause to bud or sprout again. **b.** *intr.* To bud or sprout anew.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 He by rayne what þing þat is makys whik, dede þinges reburgones, and he geuys hys benysoun in alle vertuz. 1611 Florio, *Ripampinare*, to rebud or reburgeon out a new as a Vine doth.

†**Rebu·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + *-burse*, as in *disburse, imburse.*] *trans.* To reimburse (a person). (In B. Jonson *Tale Tub* III. i., prob. intended as an error for *de-* or *disburse.*)

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 508/2 And [the strangers] alsua salbe rebursit and payit of þair expense and passage.

Rebury (rībe·ri), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To bury again.

1584 [R. Parsons] *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 36 My good Lord..would needs have her taken up againe and re-buried. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 86. 649/2 Her Coffin .. hath euer since so remained, and neuer reburied. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 86 Some [shall] wish themselves re-buried in the Grave. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. vii, Reburied hastily at dead of night. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* xli, No one .. could suppose that some third person had..forced open the casket to abstract its contents and then rebury it.

Rebus (rī·bŏs), *sb.* [a. F. *rebus* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm.), or L. *rēbus*, abl. pl. of *rēs* thing.

The precise origin of this application of the Latin word is doubtful. It is variously explained as denoting 'by things', from the representation being *non verbis sed rebus*, and (in Ménage) as taken from satirical pieces composed by clerks in Picardy for the annual carnival, which dealt with current topics, and were therefore entitled *de rebus quæ geruntur* 'about things which are going on'.]

An enigmatical representation of a name, word, or phrase by figures, pictures, arrangement of letters, etc., which suggest the syllables of which it is made up. **b.** In later use also applied to puzzles in which a punning application of each syllable of a word is given, without pictorial representation.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1634) 146 They which lackt wit to expresse their conceit in speech, did vse to depaint it out (as it were) in pictures, which they called Rebus. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. i, I will maintain the rebus against all humours, And all complexions in the body of man. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Somerset* III. (1662) 23 He gave for his

Rebus (in allusion to his Name [Beckinton]) a burning Beacon. 1713 Birch *Guard.* No. 36 ₱ 14 If this meets with encouragement, I shall write a vindication of the Rebus, and do justice to the Conundrum. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I back him at a rebus or a charade against the best rhymer in the kingdom. 1854 E. A. Freeman in *Ecclesiologist* XV. 318 A certain John Chapman was a benefactor to the building, and carved a chapman with a dog, as a rebus on his name. 1882 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 305 Many an ingenious picture is nothing but a painted rebus.

attrib. 1744 Warburton *Occas. Refl.* 23 Mistaking, for Egyptian, a ridiculous Kind of rebus-writing. 1765 Br. Lowth *Lett. Warburton* 13 From Egyptian Hieroglyphics to modern Rebus-writing. 1864 *Reader* 14 May 614 The rebus addresses..that postmen sometimes get.

Hence **Re·bus** *v. trans.*, to mark or inscribe with a rebus or rebuses.

In quot. 1864 substituted for *berebus* used by Fuller, *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 330.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. xv. § 35 John Morton .. had a fair library (rebussd with More in text and Tun under it). 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1932. 595/1 A fine cenotaph .. rebused with hawks.

Rebut (rĭbʊ·t), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3–4 (6 *Sc.*) **rebute, 4 rebuyt**; *Sc.* 5 **reboyt, rabut, 5–6 raboyt, 6 reboot.** *β.* 4–5 **rebout**(e, 5 **rebowte.** *γ.* 5–7 **rebutte, 7 rebutt,** 6– **rebut.** [a. AF. *reboter* (1302–7), OF. *reboter, rebuter, rebouter*, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *boter, buter, bouter* to Butt *v.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To assail (a person) with violent language: to revile, rebuke, reproach. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29520 For-þi es fele rebuted [*v.r.* reuyled] here þat forwit crist self es dere. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3000 (Kölbing) King & erls, wiþ outen dout, þer gun him anon reb ut For to prouen his maner. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 174 Rubene .. fand hyme sa takand his froyte. quhare-for he cane hyme faste reboyte; & he hyme with wordis fell answerte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 595 'Wallace', said Bruce, 'rabut me now no mar'.

†**2.** To repel, repulse, drive back (a person, or an attack). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 617 Fiften hundreth men & ma Wyth fewar war rebutit swa, That thai vith-drew thaim schamfully. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 743 Was neuer kynge that werede a crown So foule rebuytede. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 754 Raboytit ewill, on to thar king thai rid. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xiv, Romulus & his peple..made them to retorne and flee abacke & rebowted them alle out of Rome. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. viii. 38 Quha can that say .. That I rebutit was or dung abak? 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 542 The Englishe Capteynes .. rebutted and draue away the Frenchmen. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ii. 23 But he..Their sharp assault right boldly did rebut.

b. *transf.* in various uses. Also const. *from.*

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 24 The Scottis and Pichtis, more insolent efter this victory than afore, rebutit the Britonis, and denyit peace. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 495 The Eldest Sonne onely shall be rebutted, or barred, by the warrantie of the auncestour. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 66 Our Atheist, .. with nothing but humaine reasons will bee rebutted. 1661 Cowley *O. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 660 The other Design..from which he was rebuted by the universal Outcry of the Divines. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 510 This demand upon the exercise of the imagination will rebut the mere novel-reader.

†**c.** To foil or deprive *of* (a thing) by repulse.

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 180 Syne [they] went abak reboytit of thair pray. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 466 He had far leuer sterue,..Of his honour or he rebutit be.

3. To force or turn back (a thing, now usually something abstract); to give a check to.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* x. 40 The lyghte of the daye rebouted and putte a backe the shadowe of the nyghte. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav. Beaut.* 125 Their points rebutted backe againe Are duld. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* B v b, A naked piller, Whose force rebutts the streame which runneth after. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* I. iii, Rebutting Phœbus parching fervencie. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 157 Rowing in the Gallies is nothing to the toil of popularity; but ambition is rebutted with nothing. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVI. 66 [The stream] here, from the rock Rebutted, curls and eddies. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 24 Fatalism .. has been rebutted in its attempt to interfere with the energies of the day.

†**b.** To repel, reject (a thing offered). *Obs.*

1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 108 As waspis ressauis of þe same bot soure, So reprobatis Christis buke dois rebute.

4. *Law.* To repel by counter-proof, refute (evidence, a charge, etc.). Hence in general use: To refute, disprove (any statement, theory, etc.).

1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 709 The presumption of legitimacy..may be rebutted by circumstances inducing a contrary presumption. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. v. 70 This faculty .. enabled him to rebut the minute and harassing charges brought against him. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 327 This antiquated notion is further rebutted by the fact that wages are always higher in summer than in winter. 1869 Rogers *Pref. Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 26 He rebuts their strange doctrine.

5. *intr.* or *absol.* †**a.** To draw back, retire, retreat, recoil. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 139 Company..makyth the honnoure of lordshupp rebutte in dyspite. *Ibid.* 246 The grete colde..makyth the naturall hette reboute and retourne to the stomake. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxi. 111 As the sabboth day approcheth he [a river] rebouteth and goth into therthe agayn. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 15 Themselves..Doe backe rebutte, and ech to other yealdeth land. 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems, Sion's Elegies* ii. 5 As the Pilot ..striving to 'scape The danger of deepe-mouth'd Carybdis rape, Rebutts on Scylla.

b. *Law.* To bring forward a rebutter. ? *Obs.*

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 67 If the prouiso had beene that he should neyther vouche nor rebutte, the prouiso had beene void. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 365 The action of the heire by the Warrantie of his Ancestor..is called to Rebut or repell. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xx. 310 The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut.

c. *Curling.* To play a random shot with great force towards the close of a game, in the hope of gaining some advantage for one's own side.

1831 [see Rebutting *vbl. sb.*]. 1890 Kerr *Curling* 404 To rebut..and to cannon.., were two favourite points by which the ancient curlers were wont to win distinction.

Rebute (rĭbiū·t). *Sc.* (and *north.*) ? *Obs.* Forms: 5 *north.* **rebuyte,** *Sc.* 5 **rabut, 6 rebuit,** 6, 8 **rebute.** [f. *rebute*, obs. form of Rebut *v.* Cf. obs. F. *rebout.*] †**a.** Rebuke, reproach. *Obs.* **b.** Repulse.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4531 Restyng place to our refuyte 3it haue we nane bot beres rebuyte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 860 Allace, how [may] this be; And do not harm? Our gret rabut haiff we. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. v. 166 Drevin abak Wyth a schamefull rebute and mekill lak. *c* 1585 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xlvi. 14 My hairt hes biddin sik rebute. 1794 Burns *'O steer her up'* ii, Ne'er break your heart for ae rebute.

Rebutment (rĭbʊ·tmĕnt). [a. obs. F. *rebuttement* (also *reboutte-, reboute-*): see Rebut *v.* and -ment.] The act of rebutting; the fact of being rebutted. Now only as = Rebuttal.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 Iustled head-long downe ..and breaking their backes with their stumbling rebutment. 1623 Cockeram, *Rebutments*, iustlings. 1824–6 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 204 In fact, 'will I' can only be used in the rebutment of a question. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., In rebutment of the presumption of law.

Rebuttable (rĭbʊ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. Rebut *v.* + -able.] That may be rebutted.

1879 *Smith's Leading Cases* (ed. 8) II. 883 Payment of rent .. was held not to be a conclusive admission of title .. but rebuttable by showing that he never had any title.

Rebuttal (rĭbʊ·tăl). [f. as prec. + -al.] Refutation, contradiction; *spec.* in *Law* (cf. Rebut *v.* 4).

1830 S. Warren *Diary Physic.* I. xiv. 302 There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion, in spite of the incessant rebuttals of sensation. 1881 *Times* 20 June 6/1 To hear the defendant's evidence first,..reserving his right..to call evidence in rebuttal thereof.

Rebutter (rĭbʊ·tə1), *sb.* [In sense 1, a. AF. *rebuter* (see Rebut *v.* and -er[4]); in 2, partly f. Rebut *v.* + -er[1].]

1. *Law.* **a.** An answer made by a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Replycacyons, reioynders, rebutters,..and other pleadynges. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 25 Formal precidents of..rejoynders, surrejoynders, rebutters, issues. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 61 (1740) 630 Of all the several Pleas,..Rebutters, Surrebutters &c. the Public were made Judges by the Favour of the Press. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 71 Rebutters, sur-rebutters, replications .., and imparlance. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. § 129.

transf. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 17 It had been too much for any such .. to haue aduanced a Rebutter against his Grace. 1613 Chapman *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Wks. 1873 II. 176 Ioyne in mee all your rages, and rebutters.

†**b.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v., The Donnee..repelleth the heire, because though the land were intailed to him: yet he is heire to the warranty likewise; and this is called a Rebutter. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 378 If the sonne bring an action to recouer the land, he shall be barred by the warrantie made by his father, and this is called a Rebutter. 1658 Phillips, *Rebutter*, a Term in Law, is, when the Donnee by virtue of a Warranty made by the Donour repelleth the Heir.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v., If I graunt to my tenent to hould *sine impetitione vasti*, and afterward I impede him for waste made, he may debarre me of this action, by shewing my graunt, and this is likewise a Rebutter.

2. That which rebuts, repels, refutes, etc.; a refutation.

1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 170 Surely, it is no sufficient rebutter of a criminal charge [etc.]. 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 181 If they have received a rebutter for their pains, they must ascribe it to the fatality which prompted them to folly. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Aug., The constitutional course which the Queen has adopted .. is a sufficient rebutter of the suspicion.

Hence †**Rebu·tter** *v. intr.*, to make a rebutter *to* (a statement); to reply.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 30 An English Fryar.., writ a Pamphlet, which he call'd, The Case Restated; which was presently reply'd to .. in a Pamphlet, styl'd, The Case truly stated; which has been again rebutter'd to, by another Missioner.

Rebutting (rĭbʊ·tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Rebut, in various senses; *spec.* in *Curling* (see quot. 1831).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 339 Thai haf tald thair reboyting, Thai of the vaward. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 25 b, Y[t] his aduersaries in no wise should haue any place apte or oportune easely to take lande withoute defence or rebuttynge back. 1695 *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. put out* 39 Sounding the Wound with his Probe, and being alarmed with the rebutting of it by the Systole and Diastole of the Heart. 1831 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 971 Rebutting, is towards the end of the game, when the ice is blocked up, and the aspect of the game hopeless or desperate, to run the gauntlet through the same.

So **Rebu·tting** *ppl. a.*, that rebuts.

1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., The rebutting evidence..was exceedingly strong. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 248 The medical member of the commission practically testified as a rebutting expert.

Rebu·tton, *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To button (a garment, etc.) again.

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 278 Then he commenced to rebutton the easy, brown great-coat. 1882 Anstey *Vice Versâ* (ed. 19) 120 The boys began .. to unbutton and rebutton their gloves with great care.

2. To furnish (a garment) with new buttons.

1867 A. Grant *Mr. Sec. Pepys*, An old seedy black coat, re-buttoned, sponged, and 'goosed up'.

Rebuy·, *v.* [Re- 2 b and 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To buy back.

1611 Cotgr., *Retraict Lignagier*, a power, giuen by custome vnto the neerest kinsman of one that sells land, to rebuy it within a certaine time. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 118 Prince Lewis had taken some horses, mules, with part of D'Lorges baggage; who sent to the prince to rebuy their horses, but was refused. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 206/1 To sell and to rebuy the same amount of stock at a future day at the same price.

2. To buy a second time.

1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 186, I bought them; and I will rebuy them.

Rebuyk-, obs. form of Rebuke *v.*

Rebuyt-, obs. form of Rebut *v.*

Rebuyte, variant of Rebute. *Sc.*

Rebylione, obs. form of Rebellion.

Rebylle rable, obs. f. Ribble-rabble.

†**Reca·dency.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. med.L. *recad-ĕre* to fall back + -ency: cf. Cadency.] A falling back, recidivation, backsliding.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.*, Addr. to Court a 4 One patern of relapse and retrogradation..is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor, suspected of unsoundness and recadency.

‖ **Recado** (rĕkā·dō). Also 7 **recaudo, recarder.** [a. Sp. or Pg. *recado* (also *recaudo*) a message or errand, a gift, equipment or furnishings, etc.; of uncertain origin (see Diez and Körting).]

†**1.** A present; a message of compliment. *Obs.*

1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 26 Our hostis .. sent her sonne to me with a present of 2 barilles wine and other *recado*. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. ix. 205 Yours of the 2 of July came to safe hand, and I did all those particulars recaudos, you enjoyned me to do to som of your friends here. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 71 The Padre-Superior, whose Mandate whereever we came caused them to send his Recarders (a Term of Congratulation, as we say, Our Service).

2. A South American saddle.

1826 Sir F. Head *Pampas* 246 (Stanf.), I was standing in despair, gazing at the recado which had formed my bed. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1873) 44 The complicated gear of the recado or saddle used in the Pampas.

Recal, variant of Recall *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

†**Reca·lcate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *recalcāre*] 'To tread under foot' (Cockeram 1623).

Recalcination (rīkælsinē·ı·ʃən). [Re- 5 a.] The action of recalcining; a second calcination.

1768 *Elaboratory laid open* 149 The recalcination of the ashes .. is wholly unnecessary. 1802 Smithson in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 26 Disoxidation of the zinc calx,..its sublimation in a metallic state, and instantaneous recalcination.

Re-calcine (rīkælsəi·n), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To calcine again. Also *fig.*

1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. xv. (1818) 129 So, now the soul's sublim'd; her sour desires Are re-calcin'd in Heaven's well-temper'd fires. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* I. xxv, Powder it [brass] again, serce it fine, and re-calcine it. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 376 As it would have been too tedious to re-calcine them all separately, he made four parcels of the whole. 1860 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Sugar* 28 It [charcoal] is then taken to the retort-house and re-calcined, a process which restores all its valuable properties.

Recalcitrance (rĭkæ·lsitrăns). [See next and -ance. Cf. mod.F. *récalcitrance.*] Recalcitrant temper or conduct.

1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 279 Armed with this letter, the heads of houses subdued the recalcitrance of the overhasty 'youth'. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 32 The Senate showed signs of indignant recalcitrance against her attacks on those whose power she feared.

So **Reca·lcitrancy.**

1869 *Daily News* 15 Apr., This judgment is not at all unlikely to strengthen them in their recalcitrancy.

Recalcitrant (rĭkæ·lsitrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *récalcitrant* (17–18th c.), or L. *recalcitrānt-*, pres. pple. of *recalcitrāre* to Recalcitrate.]

A. *adj.* **1.** 'Kicking' against constraint or restriction; obstinately disobedient or refractory. (Said of person or animals, and *transf.* of things.) Also const. *to.*

1843 Thackeray *Fitzboodle's Confess., Mr. & Mrs. F. Berry* 361 In oaths both French and English [he] called upon the recalcitrant Anatole. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 240/2 If you are recalcitrant to the rules of his art. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 339 A recalcitrant pin falling from its rightful place. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 371 For a time it was necessary to suspend the more recalcitrant ministers.

absol. 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 50 The number of the recalcitrant was exceedingly small.

2. Characterized by refractoriness.

1865 Mill *Comte* 25 A single Deity .. keeping in recalcitrant subjection an army of devils. 1876 Fox Bourne *Locke* I. vi. 284 Parliament met..to be again prorogued, on account of its recalcitrant temper.

B. *sb.* A recalcitrant person.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 10 All recalcitrants were treated as rebels and traitors. 1881 *Times* 4 July 11/2 The Registrar .. will take legal proceedings against the recalcitrants.

So **Reca·lcitrary** *a.*

1862 F. Wilford *Maiden of our own day* 505 If this troublesome landlord is still recalcitrary, .. I have another plan to propose.

Recalcitrate (rĭkæ·lsitrēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *recalcitrāre* to kick out (Horace), to be refractory (Vulgate): see Re- and Calcitrate *v.*]

1. *intr.* To kick out, kick backwards. *rare.* (Now only with *fig.* connotation, as in b.)

1623 Cockeram, *Recalcitrate*, to kicke with the heele. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1852 W. Wickenden *Hunchback's Chest* 258 Another was recalcitrating like a kicking horse. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 176 We recalcitrate with all our heels against the conclusion.

b. To 'kick out' *against* or *at* a thing; to show strong objection or repugnance; to manifest vigorous opposition or resistance; to be obstinately disobedient or refractory.

1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxiii, Why then did the delicacy of Diogenes and Plato so recalcitrate against it? 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 563 Many good fellows .. have recalcitrated against every proposal. 1852 Landor *Wks.* (1876) II. 126 Those who .. recalcitrate at their caresses, they threaten with Tartarus. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* II. i. (1873) 42 Slothfulness always recalcitrates against an effort of mind.

2. *trans.* To kick back. *rare.*

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 745 When this man .. was stopping the rock with his feet, to recalcitrate it upon the enemy. *a* 1849 De Quincey (Ogilvie), The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and recalcitrate his tricks.

Hence **Reca·lcitrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vi, There is nothing but rebellious debating and recalcitrating. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* I. v. 129 Seeming to force, and to exult in forcing, a mystery upon recalcitrating minds.

Recalcitration (rĭkæ·lsitrē·ĭ·ʃən). [See prec. and -ation.] The action of recalcitrating, or 'kicking' against something.

1658 Phillips, *Recalcitration*, a striking back with the heel. 1678 J. J[ones] *Brit. Church* 364 With unevangelical revenge, and recalcitration, after fair eviction. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xl, These symptoms of recalcitration. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* viii. 415 The hard battle which they had daily to maintain with the recalcitration of the proprietor and the extortion of the treasury. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 46 One cannot read Addison's praises without a certain recalcitration.

Recalculate (rĭkæ·lkiŭlēt), *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *récalculer*.] *trans.* To calculate afresh; to recount. Also *absol.*

1611 Cotgr., *Recalculer*, to recalculate, or make a new computation of. 1652 Brome *Damoiselle* II. i, Whilst I recalculate The miseries of a distressed man. 1669 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 These occultations .. I recalculated from the exactest tables. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 1. 334 If you have made an error in your process, then you must recalculate. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 18/3 Dr. Hurter .. has recalculated the tables for English weights and measures.

† **Reca·lefy**, *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. L. *recalefactre*.] *trans.* To heat again.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 80/2 When it is coulde, then recalefy the same agayne. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 548 They coct them to the consistence of an Electuary, then they recalifie them.

Recalesce (rĭkăle·s), *v.* [ad. L. *recalēscĕre*: see Re- 2 c and Calescent.] *intr.* To grow hot again. So **Recale·scence.**

1887 *Nature* 15 Dec. 165 If an iron bar..be heated to a white heat and allowed to cool, the brightness at first diminishes, and then reglows (recalesces) for a short interval. 1887 Tomlinson *Recalescence of Iron* in *Proc. Physical Soc.* (1888) Apr. 107 The metal, to all appearances, receives a sudden accession of heat, and reglows. This phenomenon was discovered by Professor Barrett, and is frequently designated the 'recalescence' of iron. 1899 W. F. Barrett in *Nature* 22 June 173 In this paper, the phenomenon, for which I suggested the name recalescence, was first described.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *sb.*[1] Also 8–9 **recal.** [f. Re- + Call *sb.*, after the vb.]

1. The act of calling back; an invitation or summons to return to or from a place.

In recent use *spec.* the calling back of an actor, singer, or other performer to the stage or platform; an encore.

1611 Florio, *Riapello*, a recall, a reappeale. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 195 Canac, on knees, did too Cambuscan fall, With begginge grace for Algarsifes recall. 1759 J. G. Cooper tr. *Gresset's Ver Vert.* IV. 191 There the blest day of his recall Is annually a festival. 1794 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 201, I shall..wait at Brussels for my letters of recall, and for orders. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 86 The admiral .. gave the signal of recal. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 About three quarters of a year elapsed between the recall of Ormond and the arrival of Clarendon at Dublin. 1884 Mrs. H. Ward *Miss Bretherton* vii, He.. escaped behind the scenes as soon as Miss Bretherton's last recall was over.

fig. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Lett. LXXV. iii. 352 A poor girl..having no recalls from education.

b. *Naut.* A signal flag used to call back a boat to a ship, or a vessel to a squadron.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xli, The recall is up on board of the commodore. 1833 — *P. Simple* (1863) 117 The Seahorse, who saw the recall up, did not repeat it, and our captain was determined not to see it.

c. Any sound made as a signal to return; esp. *Mil.* a signal sounded on a musical instrument to call soldiers back to rank or camp.

1855 Kingsley *Westward Ho!* ix, The trumpets blow a recall, and the sailors drop back again by twos and threes.

2. The act of recalling to the mind. *rare.*

1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 243 A history I will tell you, at the recall whereof this Cavalier .. will understand [etc.]. 1887 Bain in *Mind* Apr. 161 The recall, resuscitation, or reproduction of ideas already formed.

3. The act or possibility of recalling, revoking, or annulling something done or past. Chiefly in phrases *beyond, past*, or *without recall.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 885 Other Decrees Against thee are gon forth without recall. 1680 Dryden *Span. Friar* III. ii, 'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past recall. 1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 143 After foreclosure, the land is in the mortgagee without any possibility of recal. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 15 Since the bargain is..beyond recall it is no longer my affair. 1864 Browning *Rabbi Ben Ezra* xxvii, All that is, at all, Lasts ever, past recall. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 25/2 The Chancery Division may possess power to order the recall of probate.

b. A claim to rescind a bargain.

1894 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/7 If you buy that stone you buy it on your own entire judgment, and you have no 'recall' upon me.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *sb.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] A repeated call or demand.

1823 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* CI. 254 He makes frequent calls and recalls on our attention.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *v.*[1] Also 7–9 **recal.** [f. Re- + Call *v.*, prob. after F. *rappeler* or L. *revocāre*.]

1. *trans.* To call back, to summon (a person, or *fig.* a thing) to return to or from a place.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 155 Let them be recall'd from their Exile. 1632a Lithgow *Trav.* I. 38 These .. were all re-cald home to their fathers Pallaces. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 314 About the same time the King had resolved to recal the Lord Roberts back. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1817) 209 To recal those legions which guarded the frontier provinces. 1816 Shelley *Mont Blanc* 48 Some phantom, some faint image; till the breast From which they fled recalls them. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 162 His father's death recalled him home.

b. To bring back by (or as by) calling upon.

1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* To Rdr., Nothing is more easlie let flowne,..nothing later recalled backe againe, then the bitter blast of an euill spoaken man. 1632a Brome *Northern Lass* I. iii, There's no recalling time. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 926 But past who can recall, or don undoe? 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xii. (1793) 47 Can the groans of a tortured wretch recal the time past, or reverse the crime he has committed? 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XII. xxviii, Ye who must lament The death of those that made this world so fair, Cannot recall them now. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* ix. (1849) 78 The attraction of the earth would have recalled the greatest axis to the direction of the line joining the centres of the moon and earth.

c. To summon or bring back (the attention, mind, etc.) *to* a subject. Also without const.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 422 But him the gentle Angel by the hand Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 21 We must recall their erring fancies to the acts of the Revolution. 1820 Shelley *Let. Maria Gisb.* 253, I recal My thoughts and bid you look upon the night. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 430 Whether it was that the king wished to recall to his own person the too long diverted attention of the public [etc.].

2. To call or bring back *to* (or *from*) a certain state, occupation, etc.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 66 If Henry were recall'd to life againe, These newes would cause him once more yeeld the Ghost. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 103, I will not bee recalled from my last end, to my first state and condition. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 330 Recall'd To life prolongd and promisd Race, I now Gladly behold [etc.]. 1766 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 63 He ..by such afflictions recalls us from our wandering thoughts and idle merriment .. to serious reflection. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. ii. 36 We are so constantly recalled to right and severe reason. 1821 Byron *Cain* III. i, May his soft spirit..recall thee To peace and holiness! 1871 R. W. Dale *Commandm.* Introd. 9 The Commandments recall us to the better faith of earlier times.

refl. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 69 That all heretics not recalling themselves by admonition should be avoided. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 58 Polemo, forced by the weightinesse of his speech, could not but recall himselfe by little and little.

b. To bring back or down, to reduce, *to* a certain number. *rare*—[1].

1836–7 Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxi. (1859) II. 231 Aristotle recalled the laws of this connection to four, or rather to three.

3. To call or bring back (a circumstance, person, etc.) *to* the mind, memory, thoughts, etc.

1611 Bible *Lam.* iii. 21 This I recall to my mind, therefore haue I hope. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 106 Mary pondering oft, and oft to mind Recalling what remarkably had pass'd. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* II. xcv. 423 Any statue of the Virgin would serve as effectually as that to recal her to the memory. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 303, I tried to recal myself to him by the image of Arcadia. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* V. xxxvii, The sleepless silence did recal Laone to my thoughts. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 The name does not recall any one to me.

b. To bring back to the mind; to cause one to remember.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 13 Wheras a Proper Name bringeth to mind one thing onely; Universals recall any one of those many. 1819 Shelley *Julian* 557 In towns, with little to recal Regret for the green country. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 225 The expectation of his death recalls the promise of his youth.

c. To recollect, remember. † Also with *over.*

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. i. § 17 'Tis strange that the Soul should never .. recall over any of its pure native Thoughts. 1729 Butler *Serm. Love of God* Wks. 1874 II. 194 Recall what was before observed concerning the affection to moral characters. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 247 We now begin to recall the Gothic labours of our ancestors. 1822 De Quincey *Confess.* 23, I cannot yet recal, without smiling, an incident which occurred at that time. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 1 It would be easy to recall the names of men who eclipsed him by their achievements.

4. To bring back, restore, revive, resuscitate (a feeling, quality, or state).

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 61 Might liquid teares .. recall his Life; I would be blinde with weeping, sicke with grones. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 95 How soon Would highth recal high thoughts. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* III. xiii, Their Eyes, their Lips, their Busses, Recall my Love. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. ii. 54 Once gone, You cannot now recall your sister's peace. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* LXXV, Autumn .. Recalls, in change of light or gloom, My old affection of the tomb.

5. To revoke, undo, annul (a deed, sentence, decree, etc.).

1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 18, I haue committed such a bloodie fact, as repent I may: but recall I cannot. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 148 Passed sentence may not be recal'd. 1659 H. Thorndike *Wks.* (1846) II. 505 A man of so much knowledge as to think himself fit to recall the laws of his country. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 45 You have not kept your word with him,..he recalls his own. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xl. (1869) II. 497 They recalled the hasty decree. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. iii. 84 Charles instantly recalled the new duties on merchandize, which he had imposed. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/2 They have no more right .. than a chess player who finds out that he has made a bad move has to recall it.

b. To revoke, take back (a gift).

1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 25 We here below Recall not what we give. 1850 Tennyson *Tithonus* 49 The Gods themselves cannot recall their gifts.

† **c.** *absol.* To retract. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201, When I..heard him sweare I was a Pythian, Yet straight recald, and sweares I did but quote Out of Xilinum.., I scarce could hold.

Hence **Reca·ller.** *pbl. a.*; **Reca·ller.**

1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict.* Pref. 10 Would not .. all of you who shall remaine in life, bee most earnest recallers..of your owne Countrie men. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The recalled Governor of Indo-China.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* and *trans.* To call again, call a second time.

1794 Burns *She says she lo'es me*, etc. iii, While falling, recalling, The amorous thrush concludes his sang. 1863 *Times* 19 Mar. 13/1 He then proceeded to recall the names in a regular way.

Recallable (rĭkō·lăb'l), *a.* [f. Recall *v.*[1] + -able.] That can be recalled.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* cxix. 176, I am recallable, and ready to hear thy voice. 1830 James *Darnley* vi, An office given and recallable at pleasure. 1869 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* § 99 The glow of a gorgeous sunset continues to be recallable long after faintly coloured scenes of the same date have been forgotten.

Recalling (rĭkō·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1611 Cotgr., *Revocation*,..a countermaund, recalling, recantation. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 115 The recalling of the copy of the letter then ready to be sent. 1696 T. Bray *Lect.* I. xvii. 195 The Mischief and Poyson of such Temptations do fly beyond his Recalling. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* I. 85 Recall With all the said recallings, times when [etc.]. 1836 J. H. Newman in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 155 Who knows but myriads owe their endless rest To thy recalling?

Recallment (rĭkō·lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] = Recall *sb.*[1]

1650 T. Bayly *Herba parietis* 115 Now the time is come for her recallment. 1678 Shadwell *Timon* II. ii, If he sollicites his recallment with you. 1753 W. Smith *Thucydides* Disc. iii. (1805) I. 106 A change of government is judged a necessary measure to bring about his recalment. 1845 Browning *The Glove* 122, I followed after, And asked ..If she wished not the rash deed's recalment?

† **Reca·mara, -era.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Sp. *recamara*, It. *recamera* (Florio): see Re- and Camera.] A back chamber, retiring room, closet.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. i. viii. 92 They made ready their Recamara, and all fitting provision for such a businesse. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 552 An Infirmary..with Chambers, Bed-chamber, Anticamera, and Recamera, ioyning to it.

Recambole, obs. form of Rocambole.

† **Reca·mby.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med. L. * *recambium* (cf. Sp. *recambio*, It. *ricambio*), f. Re- + Cambium.] = Rechange *sb.* 1.

1489 *Acta Dom. Conc. Scott.* 129 The payment of þe soume of twa hundreth fourti ducatis...And of þe Recamby ilke foure moneth .. of ilke x ducate a ducate.

Recande·scence. [Re- 5 a. Cf. L. *recandēscĕre*.] The process of becoming brilliant again.

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 483 If mercury be given for the primary sore, it may somewhat diminish for a time, but commonly undergoes a recandescence upon the evolution of secondary symptoms.

Recant (rĭkæ·nt), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *recant-āre* to recall, revoke (Horace), f. *re-* Re- 2 d + *cantāre* to sing, chant: cf. Gr. παλινῳδεῖν.]

1. *trans.* To withdraw, retract, or renounce (a statement, opinion, belief, etc.) as erroneous, and

esp. with formal or public confession of error in matters of religion.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1136, I will recant nathing that I haue schawin: I haue said nathing bot the veritie. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Suche offendour.. shalbe for the first time admitted to recante and renounce his said errours. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 200 b, He was enforced to recant suche thynges as he had taught before. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 246 He was content to recant his opinions at Paules crosse. 1636 FEATLY *Serm. in Strict. Lyndom.* (1638) II. 219 They recanted the Protestant Religion, and were reconciled to the Roman Church. 1719 WATERLAND *Def. Queries* v, Can you deny it without recanting all that you had said before? 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 344 His criticisms were all .. recanted instantly. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 338, I was forced to recant in a measure my convictions as to the force of the opposing floes.

†**b.** To renounce, abjure (a course of life or conduct) as wrong or mistaken. *Obs.*

1576 WHETSTONE *Rocke of Regard* IV. 99 Before the world, I here recant my life, I do renounce both lingring loue and lust. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 101 Musing to renue his ill fortune, or recant his olde follyes. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 227 Let it suffice If with his tongue he do recant his fault. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 55, I cannot say I observed any swearing or quarrelling, but what was easily reconciled and recanted by a mild rebuke.

2. a. To withdraw, retract (a promise, vow, etc.). Now *rare.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 391 He shall doe this, or else I doe recant The pardon that I late pronounced heere. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. lxix, The Captaine sage the damsell faire assured, His word was past, and should not be recanted. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 96 Ease would recant Vows made in pain, as violent and void. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. V. 230 Recanting all his promises and struggling out of his vows.

b. To renounce, give up (a design or purpose).

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 232 Lest .. compassion .. should have made mee .. recant the Design which I had resolved to execute upon him. *a* 1814 *Word of Honor* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 361 *Edw.* Then Thomas lied? *Car.* But I recant my purpose.

3. *intr.* To retract, renounce, or disavow a former opinion or belief; *esp.* to make a formal or public confession of error.

1553 M. WOOD [? Bale] tr. *Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr. A vj, How these incarnate deuils could..say yea than, & so impudentli..recant and say nay now. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 78 Here I recant, and of those words repent me. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1601) 44 Of a Congregation of Dutch Anabaptists .. four recanted at Pauls Cross. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 88 Not one of the sufferers is pretended to have recanted. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xiv. 306 To induce him to recant, they attempted to confute his principles. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 21 The earth must roll back on its axis again before the moral sense of society recants on these questions.

†**b.** To go back on, resile from, an agreement; to refuse to fulfil a contract. *Obs. rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 316 We agreed for threescore and odd pistols, which I laid down; but he recanting and demanding more, I withdrew my money. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 403 Should the Giver of the Premium not approve of the Contractor, he may very justly recant.

†**4.** *refl.* To make retractation (*of* something).

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi, Recant thee, Lacy, thou art put in trust. 1646 GAULE *Sel. Cases Consc.* 199, I will conceive, withall, that witches have as great cause as may be to recant them of their bargaine.

Hence **Reca·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Reca·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1538 ELYOT *Palinodia* .., nowe of some men called a recantynge. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Abjurement*, a recanting. 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 8 Some, you phancy, may think, that you writ against the Errors of that recanted Book.

†**Recant,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recant-āre*: see prec. and RE- 2 a, 2 c.]

1. To sing again; to repeat in singing.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 704 (R.) They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to recant and resound this name—Thalassius. 1611 FLORIO, *Ricantare*, to recant or sing againe. 1656 BLOUNT, *Recant*, to sing after another.

2. To relate, recount, rehearse.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 137 If one that sits by him ..recant of some processe of law or action commenced. 1611 FLORIO, *Ridetto*, said, repeated, or recanted againe.

Recant (rĭkæ·nt), *v.*[3] *rare* —[1]. [f. RE- + CANT *v.*[2]] *intr.* To cant or tilt *back.*

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 199 Wheel Cranes, by their recanting back, when overpowered by the weight.

Recantation[1] (rĭkæntē·ʃən). [f. RECANT *v.*[1] + -ATION.] The action of recanting; an instance of this.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 94 The kyng with publyke rescript and open recantacion confessinge his synne. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2413 Turn convertite, and make true recantation. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 261 Two papist women lately converted, whereof one wrote her recantation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 232 My offences are not to be redeemed by recantation or repentance. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 453 Recantations usually prove the force of authority, rather than the force of conviction. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xv. (1862) I. 257 His poem of recantation (the famous palinode now unfortunately lost).

attrib. 1619 R. JONES *Two Serm.*, The Recantation Sermon. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 109 Mr. Sheapherd..has preacht a recantation sermon in Pinners hall.

†**Recantation**[2]. *Obs. rare* —[0]. [Cf. RECANT *v.*[2]] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Ricantatione*, a recantation or singing againe.

Recanter[1] (rĭkæ·ntəɹ). [f. RECANT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who recants or retracts.

1589 J. RIDER *Biblioth. Schol.* s.v. *Recant*, A recanter, or he that recanteth, *palinodicus.* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 149 The publike Body, which doth sildome Play the re-canter. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* IV. 29 Heaven is fill'd with no glorified Saints, except Recanters. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Rev. Foxe's Bk. Mart.* II. 52 A recanter, a prevaricator, and frontless liar.

†**Recanter**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RECANT *v.*[2]] (See quot.)

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 428 To recant; .. to say over the same again (in which sense the cuckoo, of all birds, is properly called the recanter).

Recanting (rĭkæ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RECANT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That recants or retracts.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 193 My teeth shall teare The slauish motiue of recanting feare. 1607 — *Timon* I. ii. 17 Recanting goodnesse, sorry ere 'tis showne. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 320 Have..not..their now recanting Ministers preach'd against him?

Hence **Reca·ntingly** *adv.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 Iulian .. recantingly cryed out, *Vicisti, Galilæe, vicisti.*

Recap (rĭkæ·p), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put a (*or* the) cap on (a thing) again; *esp.* to provide (a cartridge) with a new cap. Also *absol.*

1870 GREENER *Mod. Breech-Loaders* 235 The principal advantage of this cartridge is, that it can be recapped and fired a great number of times. *Ibid.* 246 *advt.*, It both extracts and re-caps at the same time. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 27, I .. blow the magnesium powder through the flame, and then recap the lens.

Hence **Reca·pped** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·pper**, a tool for recapping shells or cartridges. Also *recapping-machine.*

1870 GREENER *Mod. Breech-Loaders* 112 A re-capped cartridge-case should not be trusted when in pursuit of dangerous game. *Ibid.* 246 *advt.*, Improved Central-fire Cap Extractor and Re-capper. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1274/1 Loading, turning-over, and re-capping machines.

Recapa·citate, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *refl.* To make (legally) capable again. (Cf. CAPACITATE *v.* 2.)

1702–3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 166 There was another [amendment], which provided, that persons, recapacitating themselves by taking the oaths, should not come into the places out of which they were turned, if full. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3892/1 An Act for Enlarging the Time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, and also for Recapacitating and Indempnifying such Persons as have not taken the same by the Time limited.

†**Reca·pitate,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [ad. It. *ricapitare* in same sense.] *trans.* To send, to forward.

1592 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 700 Being yesterday from my Friend advertis'd that your Honour resided still in Padoa, and that my last [letters] were recapitated thither; I now proceed to effectuate your Will.

†**Reca·pitle,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **-capytele.** [ad. obs. F. *recapitler*, var. *récapituler*; see RECAPITULE *v.*] *trans.* To recapitulate.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. Prol. (1554) 99 b, He .. doth recapitle agayn The fal of many that sate in hye stages. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. XV. 121 For to understonde yᵉ better & retayne these thynges before sayd they ben recapyteled. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 175/2 The authour in this chapiter doth briefely recapitle certaine of the principall pointes that he before proued.

Recapi·tulary, *a. rare*—[1]. = RECAPITULATORY.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 437 Re-inquiry, or call it repetitional or recapitulary hearing.

Recapitulate (rĭkăpi·tiŭlḗt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *recapitulāre*: see RE- and CAPITULATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To go over or repeat again, properly in a more concise manner; to give the heads or substance of (what has been already said); to summarize, restate briefly.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 7/1 Wherof as mention is touched before, so breeflye to recapitulate the same. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* Pref. 14 These and many more (too many here to be recapitulate)..this first subscription brought first to light. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. viii. 275 Judge Markham in a grave speech did recapitulate select and collate the materiall points on either side. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 108, I would summ up the Particulars of this Second Head, if the Examiner's Performance could bear recapitulating. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 121, I will recapitulate the most material arguments that tend to disprove what has been asserted. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1826 IV. 27 It only remains..for me just to recapitulate some heads. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 205 All that I feel bound to do is to recapitulate the alternative possibilities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 404 Socrates recapitulates the argument of Cebes.

absol. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. viii. 428 My object being now merely to recapitulate, I give you the rules without the reasoning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Let me recapitulate—for there is no harm in repetition.

b. *transf.* in *Biol.* of young animals: (see RECAPITULATION 1 b). Also *absol.*

1879 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Sc.* i. (1890) 43 Suppose .. that the Barnacles .. instead of recapitulating in their early life, were to develope directly from the egg to the adult form. 1879 *Athenæum* 19 July 83/2 The fact that in their early development young animals recapitulate their ancestral history.

2. To bring together again; to sum up or unite in one. *rare.* Also *refl.*

1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativity* iii. (1631) 21 That this Mysterie is .. the fulfilling of all Prophecies; That all Moses veiles, and all the Prophets' visions, are recapitulate in it. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 V. 436 Truly even this first work, .. to recapitulate ourselves, to assemble and muster ourselves [etc.]. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Ephes.* i. 46 Jesus Christ is the Head in whom all things are to be recapitulated. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 197 The two offices were alike recapitulated in the person of Him who is at once our Prophet and our Priest.

†**b.** *intr.* To come together into one. *Obs.*—[1]

1623 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativity* xvi. (1631) 152 The Head is (as it were) the Summe of all sense; motion, speech, understanding, all recapitulate into the Head.

Hence **Recapi·tulating** *ppl. a.*

1845 A. SYMINGTON in *Ess. Chr. Union* viii. 467 The Redeemer in heaven is the grand recapitulating Head in which redeemed and holy creatures..are to be united.

Recapitulation[1] (rĭkăpitiŭlḗ·ʃən). [a. F. *recapitulacion* (13–14th c.), or ad. late L. *recapitulation-em*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of recapitulating; a summing up or brief repetition.

1388 PURVEY *Prol. Bible* xii. 48 The vi. reule is of recapitulacoun, either rehersing a thing don bifore. *Ibid.*, This is seid by recapitulacoun. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Lyfe Our Ladye* xviii. *heading* (MS. Ashm.), A recapitulacion of þᵉ wordes of gabriell to oure lady. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 A shorte recapitulacion or rehersal of all yᵗ is sayd. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 13 It is a time vainely spent to stand long vpon the recapitulation of these reasons. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 363 Take this short hint or recapitulation for all. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 1, I shall therefore continue my narrative without preface or recapitulation. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. i. *note*, The reflections suggested by such objects are too trite to require recapitulation. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 85, I will content myself with a mere recapitulation of the elements which we possess for the decision.

transf. 1673 tr. *Harvey's Anat. Exerc.* 28 Nature in death making as it were a recapitulation, returns upon her self with a retrograde motion.

b. *Biol.* The repetition of evolutionary stages in the growth of a young animal. Also *attrib.*

1875 DYER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 692/2 In the animal kingdom the 'recapitulation theory' steps in. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER *Degener.* 21 In some animals this recapitulation is more, in others it is less complete.

2. A gathering together into one. *rare*—[1].

a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 3 There is a recapitulation, a gathering of all things in heaven and earth.

Hence **Recapitula·tionist,** an adherent of the theory of recapitulation in Biology.

1897 MIALL in *Nature* 26 Aug. 408/2 If I had time to discuss the Recapitulation Theory, I should begin by granting much that the Recapitulationist demands.

Recapitula·tion[2]. *rare*—[1]. [RE- 5 a.] A second capitulation or surrender.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 100 Being blockt up on all sides, this their retreate served onely for their recapitulation.

Recapitulative (rĭkăpi·tiŭlḗtiv), *a.* [f. RECAPITULATE: see -ATIVE.] Characterized by (biological) recapitulation.

1875 DYER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 692 The economy of nutrition [in plants] has probably generally led to the suppression of recapitulative structural details. 1879 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Sc.* i. (1890) 19 The tadpole is a recapitulative phase of development.

Recapi·tulator. *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -OR.] One who or that which recapitulates.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. Jerome vii. 72 Perlipomynon, that is, the book of the olde instrument, recapitulatour, word bregger. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 244 Ye may geue him more properly the name of the collectour or recapitulatour.

Recapitulatory (rĭkăpi·tiŭlătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of the nature of, characterized by, recapitulation.

1669 BARROW *Expos. Decalogue* Wks. 1716 I. 516 This law is comprehensive and recapitulatory (as it were) of the rest concerning our neighbour. 1685 R. LUCAS *Happiness* (1692) I. 66 *marg.*, A recapitulatory conclusion. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXXVIII. III. 358 Illustrating it by recapitulatory moral reflections. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 180 A fresh hearing, termed a recapitulatory hearing, or say a new trial. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* 153 A most effective form of recapitulatory lesson.

b. *Biol.* = RECAPITULATIVE.

1890 *Nature* 11 Sept. 468/1 Sudden changes of this kind.. cannot possibly be recapitulatory.

†**Recapitule,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [ad. F. *récapituler* (14th c.), ad. L. *recapitulāre.* Cf. RECAPITLE *v.*] *trans.* To recapitulate. Hence †**Recapi·tuler.**

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxix. 86 To recapytule shortly almost all the substance. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xii. 140 b, Colliodrus recapituler of the antyke lawes, that was banyshed by Nero the cruell. 1623 COCKERAM, *Recapituler*, which briefly rehearseth.

Recapped, -capper, -capping: see RECAP *v.*

Reception (*rĭ-*, rĭkæ·pʃən). [f. RE- + CAPTION.]

1. *Law.* **a.** A second distress (see quots.).

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Recaption..signifieth a second distresse of one formerly distreined for the selfe same cause, and that during the plea grounded upon the former distres. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 20 If a man be convict before the sherife in the County of a Recaption, he shall be but amerced. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 If after goods have been replevied, and before the suit has been decided, the defendant makes another distress for the same cause, such second distress is called a recaption.

b. (Also *writ of recaption.*) A writ issued in favour of one who has been distrained twice.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Recaption..likewise signifieth a writ lying for the party thus destreined. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 447 Recaption is for him whose goods being distreined before for rent or seruices,..are distreyned again for the same thing. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 150 If, pending a replevin for a former distress, a man distreins again for the same rent or service, then the party is not driven to his action of replevin, but shall have a writ of recaption. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 If the landlord .., finding the goods of B upon the land, .. distrains them for the same rent, no writ of recaption lies.

2. *Law.* The peaceful seizure without legal process of one's own property wrongfully taken or withheld.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 22 Though I may retake my goods if I have a fair and peaceable opportunity, this power of recaption does not debar me from my action of trover or detinue. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. 336 Recaption is unlawful, if it be done with intention to smother or compound the larciny; it then becoming the heinous offence of theft-bote.

† **3.** = RECAPTURE 1. *Obs. rare* —1.

1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 76/2 The king and the magistrates of that city have offered a reward of 100*l.* each for her re-caption.

Receptor (rīkæ·ptǫ̈r). [f. RE- + CAPTOR.]

1. One who retakes by capture; *esp.* one who makes a recapture at sea.

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 280 She and her cargo were sold, to pay the salvage due to the receptors. 1804 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Best's Rep.* V. 320 Lyde in that case accepted the goods from the receptors, and not from the master. 1848 ARNOULD *Law Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. viii. 969 A perishable cargo having, after capture of ship, been brought by receptors into a foreign port.

2. *Law.* One who takes goods by a recaption or second distraint.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 The course is to sue out a special writ for the restoration of the goods and for the punishment of the receptor.

Recapture (rīkæ·pt(y)ĭŭr), *sb.* [f. RE- + CAPTURE.]

1. The fact of taking, or being taken, a second time; recovery or retaking by capture.

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 280 There is no room to claim a loss in cases of a recapture. 1787 R. MACKENZIE *Strict. Tarleton's 'Campaigns* 1780–1' title-p., The Recapture of the Islands of New Providence. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 111, I learned too that Godfrey was playing the great man at Etah, defying recapture. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 209 The simplicity of Giotto was gone beyond recapture.

2. That which is captured again.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, After carrying his re-capture safely home, and erecting the hive on a three-legged stand,..he hastened to rejoin Simon.

Recapture (rīkæ·ptĭŭr), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To capture again; to recover by capture.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Oct. 3/2 She..had been in possession of the French a day or two only prior to her being re-captured. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 284 They had nowhere to run but to their own homes, where they would instantly have been recaptured. 1899 W. E. NORRIS *Giles Ingilby* viii, Something which every writer loses, as time goes on, and never can recapture.

Hence **Reca·ptured** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·pturer.**

1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 413 A recaptured brig of the convoy. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 296 The master..thanked his recapturers as for a service.

Recarder, obs. form of RECADO.

† **Reca·rga(i)son.** *Obs. rare* —0. [a. obs. F. *recargaison* (Cotgr.), or f. RE + CARGASON.] The cargo of a ship for the homeward voyage.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (from Cotgr.). 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A Recargason, *sarcina navis domum redituræ.*

Reca·rnify, *v. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To convert into flesh again.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. li. 65 The flesh which is daily dish'd upon our Tables is but concocted gras, which is re-carnified in our stomacks.

Recarriage (rīkæ·ridʒ). Also 6 **recariage.** [f. RE- + CARRIAGE: cf. next.] The act of carrying or conveying back again, *esp.* conveyance back of merchandize; also, the fact of being carried back.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 For the cariage & recariage of them. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 16 This story of his carriage and re-carriage to and fro the Wildernesse. 1633 MUNDAY *Stow's Surv.* I. iv. 18/1 Three thousand poore Watermen are maintained, through the carriage and recarriage of suche persons as passe and repasse .. upon the [river]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 7/1 The return or recarriage of goods broken or damaged in transit.

Recarry (rīkæ·ri), *v.* [f. RE- + CARRY *v.*; cf. F. *rapporter*, L. *reportāre.*]

1. *trans.* To carry, bear, or convey, back or again. (Common in 16–17th c., esp. in *carry and recarry.*)

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/1 Which Rever is comone to alle yowr poeple..for to carye, recarye and lede..in botes.. alle maner of Marchaundise. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. li. b, The body .. was recaryed vnto saynte Denys of Fraunce. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 If the said owner of the said lodging cause the bringer thereof to take and recarie awaie the saide crossebowe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xliii. 12 Duble money also carie with you: and recarie that you found in your sackes. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Carrier's Cosmogr.* C iv b, Great Boats that doe carry and Recarry Passengers .. to and fro. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxxiv. (1841) II. 687 Thousands of men and horses are employed in the carrying and recarrying to and from London the growth of England. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 82 So all things..gliding gradually, are re-carried back.

absol. 1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 15 b, They cary and recary, no body saith any thing to them. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 31 Moyling and toyling in the world .. carrying and re-carrying home, and out againe. 1673 T. JORDAN *London in Splendor* in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 514 The .. Inhabitants are very actively imployed, some in working and planting, others carrying and recarrying.

2. To carry again by storm.

1839 ALISON *Europe* (1850) XIV. xciv. § 21. 24 Planchenoil was recarried; Bulow was driven back into the wood.

Hence **Reca·rrier; Reca·rrying** *vbl. sb.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 890/2 A matter not of taking, but of gasing, .. carying, recariyng [etc.]. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 667 Mercury .. feigned to be the carier and recarier of soules to and from hell. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 31 For carrying and recarrying of Wood, Coles, Corn, and all other Commodities to and fro. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4866/1 The .. Carrying, Recarrying, or Delivering of any Letter.

Reca·rt, *v.* [RE-.] To cart off or back again.

1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 291/1 No sooner have the poor wretches become a little familiarised to their new parish, than the order is appealed against, and they are re-carted with the same precipitate indecency.

Reca·sh, *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To make repayment.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxvii, The poor fellow was condemned to recash and pay expenses.

Reca·sket, *v.* [RE-.] To enclose again in a casket.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvi, I had hardly time to re-casket my treasures and lock them up.

Recast (rīkɑ·st), *sb.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. next and CAST *sb.* VIII.] An act or instance of recasting; the new thing or form produced by recasting.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Homer* v. Wks. 1857 VI. 386 Popular feeling called for a *diaskeué*, or thorough recast. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 402 In the second recast of the imperial drama, Agrippa might seem to play the part of Brutus. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 229 Not merely a revision, but an entire re-cast of the Statute.

Recast (rīkɑ·st), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To cast or throw again. *rare* —1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlviii. 155 In the middest of their running-race, [they] would cast and recast themselves from one to another horse.

2. To cast or found (metal) again. Also *fig.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. vi. § 9 Taking their terms from the common language, .. recasting them in a mould of their own. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 156 They .. would melt the bullion anew in order to recast it in the original mould. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* II. 146 Recasting some articles of gold and silver. 1863 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 275 To no purpose has the taxation .. been recast in the moulds of their narrow philosophy.

b. To refashion, remodel, reconstruct (a thing, *esp.* a literary work, a sentence, etc.); to invest with new form or character. (Freq. in 19th c.)

1790 BP. T. BURGESS *Serm. Div. of Christ* 28 The advocates of free inquiry have recast the annals of Christian antiquity. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* (ed. 5) I. p. xiii, I have recast and rewritten the chapters. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 287/1 Young writers .. should always attempt to recast a sentence which does not please. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 63 Buonaparte recast the art of war. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 255 He sent Eteonikus to Thrace for the purpose of thus recasting the governments every where.

absol. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 23 Apr., I can neither recast nor replace.

3. To compute over again, recalculate.

1865 NEALE *Hymns on Paradise* 48 Now the years of their affliction In their memory they recast.

Hence **Reca·st** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·ster,** one who recasts; **Reca·sting** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1687 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 68 Towards the recasting of the bells. 1857 GLADSTONE *Oxf. Ess.* 27 All the recasting processes which have yet been tried. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 139 No re-casting..can adapt it to our psychological methods. 1884 *Athenæum* 5 July 7/2 The original and the recast Carolingian poems and romances. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 310 These are only additions by the recaster of the narrative.

Reca·tch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To catch again.

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 294 As to recatching the Speaker! as soon They might hope to have caught Mr. Graham's Balloon. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Jan., French officers .. recaught by the Germans. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Oct. 634/2 Of 337 dabs marked and liberated, 11 were recaught.

† **Reca·tholize,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make Catholic again.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 101 To have her recatholized and absolved.

Recaudo, obs. form of RECADO.

Recaulescence (rīkǫle·sĕns). [RE- 5 a: see CAULESCENT *a.*] *Bot.* The adhesion throughout its whole length of a bract or leaf to its stem.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 158 *note*, Bracts or leaves may be for a good distance adnate to sympodial shoots, whether peduncles or leafy flowerless branches. This (named recaulescence by Schimper) is of most frequent occurrence in Solanaceæ.

Recaulk (rīkǭ·k), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To caulk again.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 242 If a vessel requires to be .. re-caulked. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 6 Her decks .. had not been recaulked after her last voyage.

Recawnt, obs. variant of *reckan* RACKAN.

† **Recche, reche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **reccan, reccean,** 3 **ræcchen, recchen, rechen,** 4 **rachen;** 3 **reache,** 3–4 **recche,** 4 **richche,** 4–5 **reche.** *Pa. t.* 1 reahte, 1, 3 rehte, 3 ræhte. *Pa. pple.* 1 **zereaht, 2 ireht, 3 iraht.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *recc(e)an* = OS. *rekkian* (MDu. *recken*, Du. *rekken*), MLG. *recken* (hence Da. *række*, Sw. *räcka*), OHG. *recchan* (G. *recken*), ON. *rekja*, Goth. *rakjan* (in comb. *ufrakjan*) :—OTeut. **rakjan*, prob. related to Gr. ὀρέγειν, L. *regĕre, por-rigĕre.*

The original sense of the word, retained in Du. *rekken*, G. *recken* to stretch, reach, is not prominent in OE.; how far it existed in ME. is not quite clear, as the pa. t. and pa. pple. of *recche, reche* cannot well be distinguished from those of REACH, but it is possible that RATCH *v.* and RETCH *v.* may partly represent both *recche* and *reach.*]

1. *trans.* To tell, narrate, say. **a.** with simple object.

Beowulf (Z.) 91 Se þe cuþe frum-sceaft fira feorran reccan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 31 He rehte him þa gyt oþer bigspel. *c* 1205 LAY. 25131 Þa spac Howel þe hende .. and his quides ræhte. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (ed. Halliw. 1840) 550 An angele smot hem so with dyveres speche, That never won wyste what other schuld reche.

b. with dependent clause.

Beowulf (Gr.) 2093 To lang ys to reccenne hu ic þam leod-sceaðan yfla gehwylces ondlean forgeald. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Forðæm ic þe recce eall þæt ic þe ær reahte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 16 Hi rehton him .. hu hit gedon wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 10842 Nu ich habbe þe iraht hu he hauede þene nome icaht. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1447 Ich reache heom bi mine songe, That swucch luve ne lest noȝt longe.

2. To explain, expound, interpret (a dream, etc.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 16 Hu gleawlice he þæt swefen rehte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2122 Đe king him bad ben hardi & bold If he can rechen ðis dremes wold. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 521 Þus he vndid him ilka dele & him þe dome reched. *Ibid.* 1354 Þe kyng callis him a clerke .. to reche [*v.r.* rachen] him his sweuyn.

3. *intr.* To go, proceed, make one's way.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xi. 65 He nat hwider he recð mid ðæm stæpum his weorca. *c* 1205 LAY. 25646 Swa sone swa heo mihten ut of scipe heo rehten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Seint Peter seið þat þe helle liun rengeð & reccheð euer abuten. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 268 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 67 On frere .. hem shulde awecche Wen hoe shulden thidere recche. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1898 Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue.

b. *trans.* To pursue (one's course). *rare* —1.

a 1225 *S. Marherete* 9 Þe sunne reccheð hire rune euch buten reste.

Hence † **Re·cching** *vbl.sb.*, interpretation. *Obs.*—1

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2058 Tel me ðin drem .. Queðer-so it wurðe softe or strong ðe reching wurð on god bilong.

Recche, obs. f. RECK *v.*, RETCH *v.* **Reccheles, -lesly, -lesnes,** obs. ff. RECKLESS, -LESSLY, -LESSNESS. **Reccless,** var. REKELS, incense. **Recclesslaic:** see RECKLESSLAIK. **Recnenn,** obs. inf. of RECKON *v.* **Receande,** var. RESEANT *Obs.*

† **Rece·de,** *sb. Obs.*—1 [f. next.] Withdrawal.

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 202, I shall now take occasion to make my recede from the world.

Recede (rĭsī·d), *v.*1 Also 5 **reysede,** 6 **recead,** 7 **receed.** [ad. L. *recēdĕre*, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *cēdere* to go, CEDE. Cf. obs. F. *recéder* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To go back or further off; to remove to or towards a more distant position.

a. of persons. Usually = to retreat, retire.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 93 You must recede and keep at distance, when you meet women. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 263 But, nymphs, recede! sage chastity denies To raise the blush. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 168 Of the events of the battle, he only says, that Arthur did not recede. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Children*, While I stood gazing, both the children gradually grew fainter to my view, receding, and still receding. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. iii, The Earl ceased and receded behind his children.

b. of things. (Said also of things from which one is moving away.)

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiii. 140 As the sun recedes, the moon and stars discouer themselues. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 73 When proud Fortune's ebbing tide recedes. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 66 If it be charged positively .. the balls will recede still further asunder. 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 21 The dim low line..Of a dark and a distant shore Still recedes. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) i. § 13 When the two [waves] receded, there was not a house.. left standing in the village.

c. Const. *from.* Also in *fig.* context.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXV. § 12 It is plain that the more you recede from your grounds, the weaker do you conclude. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. 44 The resistance .. could no more keep down the above-said bullet from receding from the earth [etc.]. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii [xxix], Those conditions..are so constituted, that, as we approach one, we recede from another. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 73 We receded from him into the solitudes. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 26 As the fair shores of Scotland receded more and more from our view.

d. To become more distant; to lie further back or away; to slope backwards.

1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. 86 Oft let the turf recede, and oft approach, With varied breadth. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 65 Not with easy slope Receding wide, they pressed against the ribs. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 404 Where the embowering trees recede and leave A little space of green expanse. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 167 The mountains here recede so far as to be almost out of sight.

2. To depart *from* some usual or natural state, an authority, standard, principle, etc. ? *Obs.* (Common 1650–1700.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 19/1 It is mervayle that suche men so excedynge in wyt .. receded from the knowlege of the very god. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 50 Receding from custome when their interest requires it. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 60 By the instances alleg'd, he

recedes from his Master Aristotle. 1702 STUBBS *For God or Baal* 17 The Brute .. recedes not from the Directions of Instinct. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 194 We recede very widely from the intentions of Nature.

b. Of things: To depart, differ, or vary *from* something else. Now *rare*.

1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 3/1 If they held any thyng whiche receaded from the doctrine and rule of Christ. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3, I sawe well that knowledge recedeth as farre from ignorance as light doth from darknesse. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxvi. 2 Another possible notion of the word, and which recedes very little from this. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 171 The Septuagint, which greatly receded from the Hebrew text, by its additions [etc.]. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. 12 In paths now approaching to, now receding from, the elliptical form.

3. † a. To fall away (in allegiance or adherence) *from* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 33/1 Many kyngdoms, the whiche receded from all other Emperoures, wylfully to this man torned agayne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 That neither he nor his sonne, should recede or disseuer from Pope Alexander, or from his Catholique successors.

b. To draw back *from* a bargain, promise, etc. Also without const.

1648 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 154 They ar so far from receding from anie engagement to you. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 184 If .. the Buyer repents of his Bargain, so that he desires to recede, he shall loose what he gave. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 357 By receding from the offer which she made. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 51 How could I recede from such an engagement? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 220 A. felt no inclination to recede from the agreement, into which he had entered. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 437 There was a concluded contract from which neither party could recede.

c. To withdraw *from* a position, proposal, undertaking, opinion, etc. Also without const.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5447/2 The Deputies .. thought fit to recede from the Objections. 1738 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 324 They hope the Governour would recede from this part of the Amendment. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiii. VIII. 233 Chilon, whose hopes were dashed by this failure, now only persevered because it was too late to recede. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. ii. 602 From this opinion some of the judges subsequently receded.

4. a. To go away, depart, retire (*from* or *to* a place or scene). *rare.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 29 The grettyst payn.. Was when my sole dyde from me reysede. 1679 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 446 About the same time that the Treasurer went away, 'twas reported that the dutchess of Portsmouth receeded also. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 5 Afterwards receeding to his Native Country, he wrot in his own Language. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 201 Inflammation of the joints suddenly receding. [1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., s.v. *Recess of the Empire*, They are thought to have been so termed from being pronounced at the time when the diet was about to 'recede', or separate. 1892 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xxviii, Two monks had 'receded', one to Colne.]

† **b.** To retire *from* an occupation. *Obs.*—[1]

1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 20 Bankes thinks to recede from those imployments to follow his owne.

† **c.** To have recourse *to* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 368 This Power is subordinate to the Civil Legislation .: and .. stands obliged to recede to the Civil Sovereign.

5. a. To go back or away in time.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 660 From Green and Bewick.. let us recede (in a chronological sense) to Hogarth. 1834 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1864) II. 392, I shall endeavor to recede, in imagination, a century from the present time.

b. To go or fall back, to decline, in character or value.

1828 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* I. ix. (1869) 585 A nation that ceases to produce original and inventive minds. .will recede from step to step. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4/7 American prices were firm, but foreign Government stocks receded fractionally.

6. *trans.* † **a.** To retract, withdraw. *Obs.*—[1]

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 57 Rather willing to submit to the hazard of Lewes his breach of Faith, then to the blame of receding his own from pollicitation.

b. To remove back or away.

1819 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 364 The widening of Dale Street by taking down and receding of the houses. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 51 Introducing two lenses..and approaching or receding these by means of the slider.

Hence **Rece·der**; **Rece·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 24 When there is once a receding from the word of God. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. xxxv. 214 'Do I what, Madam?' 'And why vile man?'..O the sweet receder!

Recede (rĭsī·d), *v.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + CEDE *v.*] *trans.* To cede again, give up to a former owner.

1771 J. BAILEY in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 435 The lands on the west side Connecticut river might be receded back to New Hampshire. 1805 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 185 The first step was to re-cede Alexandria to Virginia.

Recedence (rĭsī·dĕns). [f. RECEDE *v.*[1] + -ENCE: cf. *precedence*.] = RECESSION.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 494 The gradual waste of the alveolar processes, accompanied by a corresponding recedence of the gums. 1883 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 329 An age approximating the recedence of the flood.

Recedent (rĭsī·dĕnt), *a. Med.* [f. as prec. + -ENT: cf. *precedent*.] = RETROCEDENT.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 505 Retrograde; recedent; misplaced gout. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 381 Persons subject to gout .. particularly in that form of the disease which the learned call recedent.

Receding (rĭsī·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That recedes.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 147 The sable warrior .. Loses in tears the far receding shore. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* III. 299 Embittering the receding moments of existence. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 98 The forehead is smooth and not receding. 1878 — *Physiogr.* 141 The muddy bank left by the receding tide.

Recedure (rĭsī·dĭuĭ). *Arch.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] A recess or ledge on the inner side of a chimney stalk.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 280 To facilitate the erection .. of an insulated stalk of this kind, it is built with three or more successive plinths, or recedures.

Receipt (rĭsī·t), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 4–6 **receyt**, (5–6 **-e**, 6 **receeyte**), 4–7 **receite**, 5–8 **receit**, (8 **reciet**); 4–5 **resceyte**, 5 (7) **resceyt**, 5, 7 (8) **resceit**, (5–6 **-e**); 4 **resseit**, 4–5 **reseit**, (6 **-e**), 5 **resseyt(e, -ayt**, 5–6 **resayte, -eyt**, 6 **-ayt**, 6 (7 *Sc.*) **ressait**, (6 **reseight**); 5 **recyt(e**; 6 **receate**, 7 **-eat**. *β.* 4–7 **receipte**, 5 **resceipte**, 5–6 **receypte**, 6– **receipt**. [ME. *receite, receit*, a. AF. (ONF.) *receite, receyte* (1304–5) = OF. *reçoite*, var. of *recete* = Sp. *receta*, Pg. *receita*, It. *ricetta*:—L. *recepta*, fem. pa. pple. of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE.

The vowel of OF. *receite, reçoite* is app. due to the influence of such verbal forms as *receit, reçoit*. The normal OF. form is *recete*, the more usual *recepte* (whence mod. F. *recette*) being a learned reversion to the Latin form (cf. RECEPT *sb.*[1]). In Eng., the spelling *receipt* (with *p* from Latin, as in OF. *reçoipte*) has prevailed in this word, in contrast to the related CONCEIT and DECEIT.]

I. 1. A formula or prescription, a statement of the ingredients (and mode of procedure) necessary for the making of some preparation, esp. in *Med.* (now *rare*) and *Cookery*; a RECIPE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 800 What schal this receyt coste? telleth now. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 84 Off þe Receytes off Medicynes. 1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Receyte of dyvers thynges in a medycine, *drogges, recepte*. 1595 *Widowes Treasure* B iv b, A notable receite to make Ipocras. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* IV. 125 The severall antidotes by mee taken, whereof I shewed them the receipts. 1703 J. TIPPER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 307 Medecinal and Cookery receipts collected from the best authors. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Pref. 5 A few books of receipts [for dyeing] taken from Hellot. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, The thin soft cakes, made of flour and honey according to the family receipt. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24 She spent hours in the kitchen, learning to make puddings and pies, and trying all sorts of receipts.

fig. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* Wks. 1710 I. 113 I'll teach him a Receipt to make Words that weep, and Tears that speak. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 115 Some .. Write dull receipts how poems may be made. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 94 Till the destin'd youth Stept in, with his receipt for making smiles.

b. The formula or description of a remedy *for* a disease, etc.; also *absol.*, a remedy, means of cure.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 143 As surgeons do to cut off and to burne .. when there is no way to finde or use any other receit. 1612 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 13 Euery defect of the mind may haue a speciall receit. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* 29 Dark rooms, and cords, and hellebore are meet receipts for these mental distempers. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 75 The Patients, who have open before them a Book of admirable Receipts for their Diseases. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 ₱ 3 The most approved Receipt now extant for the Fever of the Spirits. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. iv. ₱ 5 There is not a receipt in the whole extent of chemistry which I have not tried.

fig. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 108 Death is the onely receit for her euils, and they keepe her by force from it. 1646 GATAKER *Mistake Removed* 39 [They have] made up all their receipts for distempered souls of so much Law and so much Gospel.

c. The formula of a preparation, or an account of the means, by which some effect may be produced; hence, the means to be adopted *for* attaining some end.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 22 That hee had a receipt would preserue a man from growing old. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 23 From the knowledge of simples shee had a receipt to make white haire black. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 276 These Receipts for the Vegetation of Plants. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, [He] sought Receipts for health from all he met.

fig. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 166 The best Receipt, both for the amending our Manners, and the managing our Business, is the Admonition of a Friend. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, Well certainly this is..the newest receipt for avoiding calumny. *a* 1868 BROUGHAM (Ogilvie), A more certain receipt for producing misgovernment of every kind.. it would be difficult to devise.

† **2.** A drug or other mixture compounded in accordance with a receipt. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), In alle good receites and medicynes Amomum is ofte ido. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 This ressayt is bought of no poticarye,..To al indifferent, richest diatorye. *c* 1500 *Sloane MS.* 2491 lf. 73 A Booke..teachinge the waye of making diuerse good and excellent Receiptez. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 40 b, Fill the bottels halfe full of this foresaide receipt. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 It can be done with the vse of a fewe drops or scruples of a liquor or receite. *a* 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* 64 He throwes the glasse against the Wall, spills that precious Receipt, and drives the Physition out of doores. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Did not I prescribe for you every day, and weep while the receipt was operating?

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 My lord may al my sorowe recure, With a receyte of plate and of coyngnage. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 27 Their noblenesse .. quite quenched their calamitie, with preseruatiue receiptes of comforte.

† **b.** *pl.* Ingredients of a mixture. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 65 Gun-powder of a.. Russet colour is very good, and it may be judged to have all its Receipts well wrought.

II. 3. That which is received; the amount, sum, or quantity received. **a.** of money.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 225/145 Þenk also.. Þat longe hast lyued and muche reseiued, .. hou þou hast spendet þat reseit. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 3/9 Your recyte and your gyuing oute Brynge it all in somme. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 8 Any Treasorer..whose whole Receipt from the begyning of his Charge, is not..above the Summe of Three Hundred Poundes. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings of Devout Soul* § 38 None of the approved servants..brought in an increase of less value than the receit. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 16/2 The Tanjore subsidy is stated at something more than the receipt last year. *Ibid.*, The deficient receipt in 1797–8. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 102 The Commissioners of the Customs reported to the King that..the receipt in the port of the Thames had fallen off by some thousands of pounds.

pl. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 134 Whan the Myses & the exspensis..ouer-Passyth..the receitis, than moste the kynge of his Peple har goodis take. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 The said chauncellour shall..take reconisances of euery particular receiuour .. for the sure paiement of his receites. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 153, I spake of great accompts, Receites [etc.]. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 87 Liberality..is designed to be a Virtue moderating our Receipts, as well as our Gifts. 1805 W. COOKE *Mem. Foote* I. 96 His own pieces, and Macklin's *Love-a-la-Mode*, brought great receipts to Crow-street theatre. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 714 That a possible margin should be left for an excess of actual revenue over estimated receipts.

transf. and *fig.* 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 The end of all thy receits is Gods glory in the seruice of the Church. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 78 In the Mediterranean the Receipts from the rivers fall short of the expence in Vapour.

† **b.** of other things. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 704 Drunken Desire must vomite his receipt, Ere he can see his owne abhomination. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i. 116 The belly .. taintingly replyed To th' discontented Members,..That enuied his receite. 1623 LISLE *Test. Antiq. Anc. Faith Ch. Eng.* 13 He which will receive that housell, shall..take with chastitie that holy receit.

III. 4. The act of receiving something given or handed to one; the fact of being received.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 98 Whedir the grounde of 3ifte were good other ille,..reson hath rehersid the resceyte of all. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16/2 After the date and receit of the saide Writte. 1442 *Ibid.* 57/1 To see the bookes of receyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxix. 47 After the receyte of thyse letters, he wrote answer to his moder. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F vij b, Whan you pay money to another, cause the day of receite to be written in your booke of recorde. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 20 The receit of benefits, is the foundation of thankfulness. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 61 We thought it would be a good answer to giue you account of the receit of your letter. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 133 On receipt of such a sum as the Governor shall think it reasonable for them to spend. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* III. 341 The receipt of the radiance that .. proceeds to us as its common centre and focus. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 (1876) 69 Fit to be entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of large sums of money.

† **b.** *Bill* or *ticket of receipt* = next. *Obs.*

1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 All Acquittaunces and Billes of Receyte heretofore made by the seid John Heyron. 1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 114 Conforme to the tekat of ressait maid betuix the saidis parteis thairupoun.

c. A written acknowledgement of money or goods received into possession or custody.

1602 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 23 Certane buikis..gevin to Mr. Adam Newtoun for the Prince his use, as the said Mr. Adamis ressait thairof producit testifeis. 1651 MARIUS *Bills of Exchange* 13 Make a receit for the same on the backside of the said Bill. 1721–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Where the receipt is on the back of a bill, &c., it is usually called an indorsement. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 190 The fare must be paid beforehand, and a receipt is always given for it.

fig. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 202 Then each might..carry in contusions of his skull A satisfactory receipt in full.

5. The act or practice of receiving (stolen goods); reset. ? *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. v. 54 Had not be youre redy receyt, they had not be at al tymes so redy to stele. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 620/1 The stollen goodes are convayed to some husbandman or gentellman, which..liveth most by the receit of such goodes stoln.

6. The act of receiving or taking in; admittance (of things) to a place or receptacle. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Þe wirkynge of þis last..ys yn þe receyte of þe seed in þe mariz. *Ibid.* 101 As þe see waxis by þe receyt of fflodes and waters. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 53 Fiue senses .. whereby al objectes are poured into common sense, as into a place of receite. *a* 1600 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810–12) III. 141 Shipping used among us either for warre or receit. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 Ample cisternes for the receit of raine. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 200 It [the ark] was sufficient for the receite ..of all living Creatures.

† **b.** The act of taking in (food, medicine, etc.) by the mouth or otherwise. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 82 Drynkes of swete wyn, and ressayt of hony moyst. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 74/2 The pleasure that men may finde by the receeyte of this medicine. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 b, [Plants] by their more hid receit of necessaries .. have

given great causes of doubting. 1599 B. Jonson *Every Man out of Hum.* III. i. (Rtldg.) 49/1 He shall receive the first, second, and third whiffe [of tobacco-smoke].., and, upon the receipt [etc.].

†**c.** An act of taking; a definite amount taken. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 11 If I myhte..Of such a drinke.. have o receite. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 36 A greater receit than one Obulus, killeth him or her that taketh it.

†**d.** The act of receiving the sacrament. *Obs.* 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 92 Of ressait sinffull of The my Saluiour, .. I cry The mercy. 1552 R. Hutchinson *3rd Serm.* (1560) G vi. A manifest deniall of the transubstantiation, and of all corporall, reall, and naturall receit.

†**7.** The act of receiving or admitting (a person) to a place, shelter, accommodation, assistance, etc.; the fact of being so received; reception. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1600–50.)

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F viij b, Against Easter yow shall prepare a Booke for the receipt home of the children. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1598) 338 Come, death, and lend Receipt to me, within thy bosome darke. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 10 When all the earth at the intreatie of Juno, had abjured the receipt of Latona. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 539 Speciall lodgings for receit of women dedicated to God. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 528, I have A little room, .. not that I think it fit For thy Receit or Majesty, but yet It is the best I have.

†**b.** The ordinary or habitual reception of strangers or travellers; esp. in *place of receipt*. *Obs.* 1608 Heywood *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 183 There is no newes there but at the Ale-house, ther's the most receit. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 154 Noble places of Receipt or Carrauans-rawes for Trauellors to rest in. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 846 Inne-Keepers who stand at their doors or gates of receit .. to welcome and lodge travellers. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ix. § 25 The greatest place of receipt in Samaria.

†**c.** Receptiveness, welcome. Also with *a*: A (good or bad) reception. *Obs. rare.*

1596 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 384 This Master Dorstetell came and made his speach in Latin, full of receit, love and curtesie. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 26 Feb., I had a kind receipt from both Lord and Lady as I could wish.

†**d.** *Law.* The admission of a third person to plead in a case between two others in which he is interested. Also, admittance of a plea in a court of justice. *Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Resceyt.* 1628 Coke *On Litt.* II. iii. § 96 As there may be a demurrer upon counts and pleas, so there may be of Aide prior, Voucher, Receite, waging of Law, and the like. 1658 in Phillips.

†**8.** Acceptance of a person or thing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 852 For kynge they wolde haue hym in Receite, Howe be it that they haue hym not in love. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Resceyt of homage*, is a relatiue to doing homage, for as the Tenent, who oweth homage, doth it at his admission to the land: so the Lord receiueth it. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 569 Not so generall, euery where in vse, and receit, because not so obuious euery where vnto the vnderstanding.

9. The fact of receiving (a blow, wound). ? *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 186 They had neuer sene before so grete a stroke nor a goodlyer reseyt therof without fallynge to the erthe. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 28 Hearing his brother cry out at the receipt of a blow. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 62 The day after the receipt of his wounds [etc.]. *a* 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* (J.).

†**10.** *To stand at receipt*: to stand ready to receive. *Obs.*

Perh. originally a hunting term; cf. sense 14.

1546 Heywood *Prov.* II. v. (1867) 59 If ye can hunt, and stand at receite. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* x. (1580) 62 Happie it was that there stoode some at receipte to receive the precious seede sowen by our Saviour. 1587 Greene *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 245 Yet hee would alwaies gyue the onset, saying that souldiers which stood at receipt, and felt the furious attempt of the enemy, were halfe discomfitted. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VI. 375 Helen stood at receipt, And took up all great Hector's pow'rs t' attend her heavy words.

IV. 11. The chief place or office at which moneys are received on behalf of the Crown or government; the public revenue-office. Also in Eng. use, *Receipt of the* (*King's*) *Exchequer*. Now only *Hist.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 62/2 Certayn Tailles reysid at the resceyt of your Escheker. 1450 *Ibid.* 176/1 If Shirrefs, Eschetours, or eny other persones shall .. paie eny sommes of money therof att Kynges receite at Westm. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 7 Thomas Roger hath receyved at the Receypt of the Kinges Exchequier..cc^{li}. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 242 One other also being of the receit was a furtherer thereof till his heart failed him. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1277 The Magistrates in the publicke receipt. 1620 Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 75 To levie the Kings debts, and to pay them into the receit duely and orderly. 1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 93 Who will not receive clipp'd Money, .. whilst he sees the great Receipt of the Exchequer admits it. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, A fine of £101. 15*s.* 11*d.*, paid into the receipt of his said Majesty's Exchequer. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* III. vii. 683 The officer .. was to reside at the Receipt of Exchequer.

fig. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 75 Thousands of lesser [rivers] that pay their tribute at the same time into the great receit of the ocean.

b. The receiving-place *of* custom. Hence *fig.*

1539 Bible (Great) *Matt.* ix. 9 He sawe a man (named Mathew) syttyng at the receate of custome. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women & B.* II. vii. 96 The bird sat at the receipt of victory. *a* 1859 — *Bk. Sonnet* (1867) I. 87 Lamb .. sat at the receipt of impressions, rather than commanded them.

†**12.** A place for the reception of things; a receptacle. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxxviii. 3 He made redi of bras dyuerse vessels, caudruns, tongis, .. and resseittis of firis. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) x. 112 Men han made a litylle Resceyt, besyde a Pylere of that Chirche, for to resceyve the Offrynges of Pilgrymes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxxiii, The thought [is] resseyt of woo and of compleynt. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 33 b, Hauing her receipt of disgestion almost closed vp with fasting. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 340 [The heart] contains within it certaine ventricles and hollow receits, as the chiefe lodgings of the life, and bloud. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vii. 66 Memorie .. Shall be a Fume, and the Receit of Reason A Lymbeck onely.

†**b.** *esp.* A receptacle for water; a basin or other part of a fountain; a reservoir. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Plan Charterhouse Waterwks.* in *Archæologia* LVIII. (1902) 303 Seint John receyte undir þe hegge. *c* 1512 *Ibid. a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 166 The second receit of this fountaine was enuironed with wynged serpentes all of golde. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 52 Sundrye fine pipez did liuely distill continuall streamz intoo the receyt of the Foountayn. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 411 The least leuell for to carry and command water vp hill from the receit, is one hundred foot. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 561 Fountaines I intend to be of two Natures: The One that, Sprinckleth or Spouteth Water; The Other a Faire Receipt of Water. 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 114 The dry land appeared .. recompensed with an extuberancy of Hils and Mountaines for the Receipts into which he had sunk the waters.

†**c.** A recess in a wall. *Obs.*[—1]

1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1588) 94 To make the walles crooked, and full of tourninges, and of receiptes.

†**13.** A place of reception or accommodation for persons; a place of refuge. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 118 Aries..is the receipte and the hous Of myhty Mars. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 172 b, His tonne to hym [Diogenes] was receite and housholde. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 Preamble, The grettest haven succour and receite .. for marchauntes and shippes. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1895) III. 423 His house was a common receite for all them that came from Greece to Rome. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 655 Their Munkeries are Receits of children starting from their fathers. 1625 Markham *Bk. Hon.* III. v. § 4 His House became as it were an Hospitall or Receit for all that wanted.

†**b.** A chamber, apartment. *Obs. rare.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 28 In the inner receipt of the Temple, was hearde one stately stalking vp and downe. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IV. 413 Atrides, and his..spouse,..In a retired receit, together lay.

†**14.** *Hunting.* (Cf. 10.) A position taken up to await driven game with fresh hounds; a relay of men or dogs placed for this purpose. *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 244 They use their greyhounds only to set backsets or receytes for deare wolfe foxe or such like. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 419 In hunting I had as liefe stand at the receite, as at the loosing. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (1876) 154 The lords that were appointed to circle the hill, had some days before planted themselves, as at the receit, in places convenient. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 187/1.

V. †**15.** Capability of receiving, accommodating, or containing; capacity, size. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c., esp. of houses or other buildings.)

1563 Golding *Cæsar* v. (1565) 108 Newe shippes to be buylded.., and the olde to be mended, declaring of what receite and fasshyon he wold haue them made. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* C ij b, To purchase me a name, Take a large house of infinite receipt. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 5 One only harbor..of a conuenient receit for ships, respect we either their number or burthen. 1652 Cotterell *Cassandra* VI. (1676) 567 The Palace which was of receipt sufficient to lodge them all commodiously. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 After much keeling, they take it..and put it into ladles that are of greater receipt. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 12 He that designs .. the Building, .. must have respect to its due Situation, Contrivance, Receipt, Strength [etc.].

fig. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xix. § 11. 438 His popular manner was of such receipt that he had room to lodge all comers.

†**b.** Mental capacity; power of apprehension.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Many heres in þe brest..bytokyns..lessenynge of þe resceyt. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 If then such be the capacitie and receit of the mind of man [etc.]. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 262 The heart of man is of great receit and able to containe many things. 1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* (1686) 31 This justice being wrought in us by the holy Spirit according to the modell of our weak receit.

†**16.** Accommodation or space provided. *Obs.*

1615 T. Adams *Leaven* 114 Do not..thrust it into a narrow corner in your conscience, while you give spatious receat to lust and sin. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* x. 49 To make roome and receit for the Sea.

VI. 17. *attrib.*, as *receipt duty, form, side, stamp, tax*; **receipt-book**, (*a*) a book of medical or cooking receipts (also *fig.*); (*b*) a book containing receipts for payments made.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 50 One Remedy shall serve .. severall Diseases, and distempers .. ; Their *Receipt-Book is as universally indifferent, as a Church-Booke. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 391/2 Receipt book. In this book a merchant takes receipts of the payments he makes. 1808 Han. More *Cælebs* II. xlvii. 446, I now found her grand receipt-book was the Bible. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 6 Keep stirring always I..say I, closing the receipt-book. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 130 The penny *receipt duty ..is..a good tax. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 46 Further below is the *receipt form: Rec'd [etc.]. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 41 2 The most prominent article on the *receipt side is that of the sale of goods. 1879 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., A penny *receipt stamp. 1795 Pitt in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 203 Funds on the *Receipt Tax.

† **Receipt**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 receit-, 7–8 *Sc.* receipt. [a. OF. *receiter*, var. *receter* to Reset: cf. prec. and Receipt *v.*]

1. *trans.* To receive, harbour (a person, esp. a criminal).

c 1300 *Beket* 1242 That thu ne suffri no3t that he beo Receited in thi londe. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 251/1 The said Water .. falsly and traiterously receited, herboured, comforted and ayded the same Sr John. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 207 They would not haue abetted traytors to rebell, nor receited rebelles, that are fled out of the realme. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1828) I. 3 Letters of intercommoning against the Clanchattan .. that none should receipt, supply or intertain any of them. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 4 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 196 That none receipt them [beggars] in their houses, nor give them hospitality or service.

2. To reset (a thing stolen). *rare*—[1].

1714 R. Smith *Poems of Controversy* (1869) 21 Invercall would not receipt A thing that's got by stealth or cheat.

Receipt (rĭsī·t), *v.*[2] [f. Receipt *sb.* 4 c.]

1. *trans. U. S.* To acknowledge in writing the receipt of (a sum of money, etc.).

1787 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 376, I .. have delivered him one hundred and ten dollars.., which he has receipted to me as received on the account of the Ohio Company. 1798 I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* 233 Forty prisoners were returned. .. Major Fay, as Commissary of prisoners, receipted them. 1828–32 Webster, *Receipt*, to give a receit for; as to receit goods delivered by a sheriff.

2. To mark (an account) as paid.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xlvi, If you will have the goodness to send us a note of the expense, receipted, we shall be happy to pay it. 1876 Saunders *Lion in Path* vi, He pays promptly, for the account has been receipted at the time of purchase.

3. *intr. U. S.* To give a receipt *for* (a sum of money, etc.).

1880–6 in Webster. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 216/1 The supplies..are there weighed or measured and receipted for.

Hence **Receipted** *ppl. a.*

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xix, The destruction of every written document (except receipted tradesmen's bills).

Receiptable, *a.* [f. Receipt *v.*[2] + -able.] That may be receipted (Ogilvie 1882).

† **Receipter.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 resceitour, 5 receytour, 5–7 receitor, 6 reyceter, 7 receipter. [a. AF. **receitour*, var. OF. *receteur* Resetter. Cf. Receipt *v.*[1]] One who receives or harbours criminals or stolen goods.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 294 Þei maken holy Chirche a bande of here synne, and resceitour of here raveyn. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 11 That such mysdoers..procurators to the same and receytours..be hensforth reputed and juged as principall felons. 1537 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 418 An old man, who with his two sons, being arrant thieves, were the receitors. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1895) III. 360 Such as the pyrates and sea rovers had hidden being parte of their spoyles and bestowed with their receitors. 1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. vi. § 4 Shee alone..committed the robbery in taking the forbidden fruit from off the tree, her husband was the receipter onely.

Receiptless, *a.* [f. Receipt *sb.* 4 c + -less.] Not receipted.

1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 74 Gnashing his teeth ..at his exasperated creditors and receiptless bills.

Receiptor (rĭsī·tə). [f. Receipt *v.*[2] + -or.] *U. S.* A person who receipts property attached by a sheriff; a bailee.

1839 J. Story *Law of Bailments* § 125 Upon bailments of this sort it may not be without use to consider... what are the rights and duties of the bailee, commonly called the receiptor. 1847 in Webster. 1864 in Wharton *Law Lex.* (ed. 3); and in recent Dicts.

Receit(e, obs. forms of Receipt *sb.* and *v.*[1]

Receitor: see Receipter.

Receivable (rĭsī·văb'l), *a.* [Orig. a. AF. *receivable* (1304), var. OF. *recevable*; in later use f. Receive *v.* + -able.]

1. Capable of being received.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* ii. 5 Men .. resceyuable [L. *receptibiles*] in the chymne of mecnesse. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 87 There will remaine a quantity of water not receivable. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 31 Without considering..the benefits receivable by it. 1777 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XI. 382 This is spoken of as receivable by mere faith. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 163/1 Bills .. receivable or payable. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 326 His doctrine was more intelligible than Coleridge's, more receivable.

b. Of indictments, excuses, evidence, etc.

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 503 Now let us .. consider what enditements be receivable by the Iustices of Peace. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. ix. 103 A fresh testimonie .. which may seeme receiuable. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 231 If they can alledge any receivable excuse, they are shut up again. 1880 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Times Rep.* XLIII. 213/2 The general rule of English law is, that hearsay evidence is not receivable. 1884 Ld. Coleridge *ibid.* L. 277/1 Does that make the husband a receivable witness against his wife?

c. Of certificates, paper money, etc.: That is to be received as legal tender.

1790 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 50 The certificates .. shall also be receivable in all payments whatsoever for land. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 648 Government paper..receivable in payment of taxes. 1889 *Spectator* 7 Dec., These certificates are to be receivable in all State Treasuries for all purposes, and may be redeemed whenever the holder chooses.

2. Capable of receiving; †receptive *of*. Now *rare.*

c 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Ch. Jesus* (1901) 11 He formed [vs] to his owne lykenes; that is to wyte, receyuable of the highe ioy. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 15 b, The feastes of the Iewes bee small, and receiuable but of fewe persones. *Ibid.* viii. 50 b, Crying ofte .. that his audience

is not receyuable of so high misteries. 1887 Mary Burt *Browning's Women* 198 The susceptible, receivable, teachable quality in woman or in man.

Hence **Receivabi·lity, Recei·vableness.**

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Capacité*, capacitie or receyuablenesse. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 352 Exuberances of Fancy, or Desires, [which] various Reading might imprint on such waxy Molds, or tender Receivablenesse. 1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 200 These bills would make their way .. by their receivability for customs and taxes.

Receival (rĭsī·văl). Now *rare*. [f. Receive *v.* + -al.] The act of receiving, receipt, reception.

1637 Earl Monm. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 40 Witnessing the receivall of them. 1656 — tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxviii. (1674) 177 This Edict caused great commotion..[and no] threats were able to make those of Marca give way to the receival thereof. 1792 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 56, I hope, on receival of this, you will oblige me. 1823 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* I. 152 On the receival of the dispatches. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 30 Graceful be in your receival. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Receival*, ..in railway use, the receipt of a car by one road from another.

† **Receivant.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. F. *recevant*, pr. pple. of *recevoir* to Receive: see -ant.] One who receives.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* IX. vi. 394 The Receiuant causing him to rise, speaketh thus to him.

Receive (rĭsī·v), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 receyf-, 4–6 receyve, 4, 6– receive, (? 4 *Imper.* receiuf); 4 resceyve, rescheyve, 4–5 resceive, resseyve, 5–6 reseyve; 4 receve, 4–6 reseve, 5 rescеve, 5 *Sc.* resseve, 5 rescewe; 6–7 receave, 6 *Sc.* receawe; 7 recieve. *β.* 4 (9 *Ir. dial.*) resaive, 4–5 ressayve, 4–6 resayve, 4 (6–7 *Sc.*) ressaive, 5 resaywe; 4 *Sc.* resaiff, 4 *north.*, 6 *Sc.* resaif, 5 resayfe, ressayf, 5–6 *Sc.* ressaif, 6 *north.* resayff, 6 *Sc.* rassaif; 4 rescaive, -ayve, 5 reschayfe; 4–6 (9 *Ir. dial.*) resave, 4 *Sc.* reschave, 4 (5–7 *Sc.*) ressave, (? 6 recave); 4 *Sc.* resaf, ressawe, 4, 6 *Sc.* resawe, rasawe. *γ.* 4–6 receive, 4 reycive, rescyve, 6 recyve, (? 5 reciffe). *Pa. pple.* 6 *Sc.* rassave. [ad. ONF. *receivre, receyvre* = OF. *reçoivre*:—L. *recipĕre* (f. *re-* Re- + *capĕre* to take); or OF. *receveir, recevoir*:—pop. L. **recipēre*: cf. Conceive and Deceive.]

The leading distinction between the senses of *receive* in Eng. is that between the more active senses included in branches I and II, and the almost passive ones placed under III. This distinction, however, is not always perfectly clear in actual use, and it is often difficult or impossible to determine which aspect of the word is meant to be prominent in particular instances. Owing to the very extensive use of the vb. from the 14th c. onwards, there is also much overlapping of its various applications, and in many examples it is uncertain whether a specific or merely general sense is intended.

I. 1. *trans.* To take in one's hand, or into one's possession (something held out or offered by another); to take delivery of (a thing) from another, either for oneself or for a third party.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7746 Nou her I leue þe kinges glaiue, Yee send a man at it receiue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1260 Þanne william..receyued of þat riche duk realy his swerde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 557 Þe lytulle childus honde he streyȝte forthe þo To resayve þat tapre wyth þe lyȝt. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 195 This kyth and this castell, Firth, forest and fell,..Ressaue as your awin. 1539 Bible (Great) *Matt.* xvii. 24 They that vse to receaue tribute-money cam to Peter. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 40 He would haue giuen it you, but I being in the way, Did in your name receiue it. *c* 1620 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* ii. 39 Receaue, in sing that thou hes won the field, Ye bow, ye schafts [etc.]. *c* 1738 Pope *To Lady F. Shirley* 10 Aw'd, on my bended knees I fell, Receiv'd the weapons of the sky. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 411 He..Received it, and at one draught drank it off. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1196 In one cold passive hand Received at once and laid aside the gems.

b. Of God: To take (one's soul, spirit, etc.) to Himself. (Perh. partly in sense 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19472 To þe iesu Yeild i mi gast, receiuf it nu! 1382 Wyclif *Acts* vii. 58 Thei stoonyden Steuene .. seyinge, Lord Ihesu, receyue my spirit. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxiii, Ressaue I sall ȝour saulis of my grace. 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* 2180 Thou God of Christians, Receiue my dying soul into thy hands. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., St. Stephen's Day* v, Jesu, do Thou my soul receive.

c. To reset (stolen goods).

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 If they would not haue receiued our stollen goods, we woulde neuer haue stollen them. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* v. iii, You must restore all stolen goods you receiv'd. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Receiver*, Such as knowingly receive stolen goods from thieves and conceal them. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. xv, Guilty of receiving stolen goods.

d. To take from another by hearing or listening; to attend, listen, or give heed to.

1388 Wyclif *Prov.* ii. 1 Mi sone, if thou resseyuest my wordis, and hidist myn heestis anentis thee. 1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 91, I have a *dedimus potestatem* out of the Escheker .. derected to Sir Guy Fayrfax, to resayve your hothes and my ladyes. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* x. 8 A wyse man wil receaue warnynge. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. (1569) 232 Madame sith it pleaseth you to receiue mine aduise [etc.]. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 22 Our hearts receiue your warnings. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 Receive news, O fisherman. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 6 (1895) 663 A priest named Huddleston .. received his confession. 1896 W. H. Hutton *Philip Augustus* ii. 51 He .. charged the archbishop of Rheims and others to receive the oath of fealty from his new vassals.

† **e.** *Med.* = Recipe A. *Obs.*—1 (In quot. *fig.*)

1588 Greene *Perimedes* 5 Receiue twenty ounces of merrie conceipts, pounded in the mortar of a quiet resolution.

2. To accept (something offered or presented).

In some cases, esp. in negative clauses, this use is not clearly distinguishable from sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28794 (Cott.) Vr lauerd..receues..right nan Almus þat o wrang es tan. 13.. *Ibid.* 10276 (Gött.) Quen þu has barntem in lande, Gladly sal we rescyue þi offrand. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 419 [I pray you] That ȝe resaue her his homage, And grantis him his heritage. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 162 [A man] the whyche .. the grace that fortune hym yewyth nel resceive. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. ii. 35 Beseik..That my fadir wald eftir this ressave This sacrifice. 1561 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 7 Na man..wald resaue the office of ane pastour, quhil he wes almaist compellit thairto. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 243 But thinke you..If you should tender your supposed aide, He would receiue it? 1647 *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 55 The Commissioners refusing to receave my Answer sealed, I..read and delivered it open to them. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/1 The books must be produced, as we cannot receive parole evidence of their contents. 1836 Calhoun *Wks.* (1864) II. 472 He who votes for receiving this petition..votes that Congress is bound to take jurisdiction of the question.

† **b.** To accept the surrender of (a person or place). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 530 'Till ȝow her I ȝeld me, at ȝour will to be'. 'And I resaiff the, schir' saide he. *c* 1470 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 120 Noo captayne .. shalle noughte ressayvynne, nor suffer to ressayvynne .. the captayne ther of. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* V. xii, Knelyng bifore kynge Arthur [they] requyred hym for the loue of god to receyue the cyte, & not to take it by assaulte.

† **c.** To listen to, or hear, with acceptation. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Ps.* vi. 9 [10] The Lord hath herd my bisechyng; the Lord hath resseyued my preier. [Also in Coverdale and 1611.]

3. To become the support of (something superimposed).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 163 The grownde was elevate in maner of a hepe to receyve Hillarius. 1736 Gray *Statius* i. 19 Ye Argive flower,..Receive a worthier load. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* 164 Make broad thy shoulders to receive my weight, And bear me to the margin.

b. To catch (a person or thing falling or descending) in the arms or otherwise.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. ix, His four knyghtes receyued hym and set hym an horsback. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 442 Stonde ner, Nichodemus! resaue hym softlye! Mawdleyn, hold ye his fete! 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* 1272 A band of armed soldiers Received him falling on their spears' sharp points. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 583 A fiery Globe Of Angels .. on their plumy Vans receiv'd him soft From his uneasie station.

c. To catch or intercept (a missile, blow, etc.); to encounter or stand the force or effect of.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 56 b, All the pellettes yt they shall shoute, I will receave them with my cote. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 122 Like a gate of steele, Fronting the Sunne, receiues and renders backe His figure, and his heate. 1632 J. Hayward *Biondi's Eromena* III. 79 By this time had the horse (issued from their side) received the charge, after the foote were cut all to pieces. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1751 I. 213 Paracelsus..darted his Javelin with a mighty force, which the brave Antient received upon his Shield. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* XXXV, The son interposing, received the first discharge of her fury. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XXV. 489 The Goth objects His shield, and on its rim received the edge. 1855 Brewster *Life of Newton* I. iii. 46 The rays reflected by the speculum were received upon a plane metallic speculum.

d. To catch (a sound) by the sense of hearing.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 752 *Thisbe*, Vpon the o syde of the walle stood he, And on that other syde stood Tesbe, The swoote sovne of other to receyve. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 6 The fixt Centinels almost receiue The secret Whispers of each others Watch. 1773–83 Hoole *Orl. Fur.* VIII. 528 A lamb..strays With tender bleats,..Till from afar the wolf the sound receives.

4. To permit oneself to be the object of (some action, etc.); to allow (something) to be done to, or (some quality, etc.) to be conferred on, oneself; to submit to, endure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18714 All þat wald tru fra þat time, And siþen wald receiue baptime. 1382 Wyclif *John* v. 44 How mown ȝe bileue, that receyuen glorie ech of other. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 598 Com forth anon, and kneleth heere adoun And mekely receyueth my pardoun. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* vii. 28 This is the people, that nether heareth the voyce of the Lorde .. ner receaueth his correction. 1556 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 108 *marg.*, The religiously disposed person..ought paciently to receaue and suffer them [griefs]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XV. iii, If the barke of an Olive tree be slit and cut, it will receive the rellice and smell of any medicinable spice. 1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* i, Family interests compelled Mr. Glowry to receive occasional visits from Mr. and Mrs. Hilary.

b. To admit (an impression, etc.) by yielding or by adaptation of surface. Also *fig.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 40, I .. wexed my label in Maner of a peyre tables to resceyue distynctly the prikkes of my compas. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. xxiii, Quhat place was left hail in all þare bodyis to ressaue ony new woundis. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 353 His tendrer cheeke receiues her soft hands print. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 88/2 They being eager in prosecution of their design, and he prepared by want, and malice, to receive their impression. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. ii, The wax is over hardened, it will not receive the mark of her thimble. 1785 Cowper *Poplar Field* 4 The winds play no longer and sing in the leaves, Nor Ouse on his bosom their image receives. 1898 Maxwell Gray *House of Hid. Treas.* III. iii, Chip's brain..was more calculated to retain than to receive impressions.

c. To allow (something) to be applied to, or placed on, oneself.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 31 It is said generelye tyl al them that hes resauit the ȝoilk ande the confessione of crist. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. i, Egypt has since Received his yoke, and the whole Nile is Cæsar's. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 329 Earth receives Gladly the thickening mantle. 1788 — *Negro's Compl.* 42 By our blood in Afric wasted, Ere our necks received the chain. 1820 Shelley *Æd. Tyr.* II. i. 109 To receive upon her chaste white body Dews of Apotheosis. 1898 Maxwell Gray *House of Hid. Treas.* II. iii, Barling Harbour received the crimsoning light on its still levels and held it faithfully.

d. Of recording instruments: To be affected, or operated on, by (the thing transmitted).

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiii. 12/2 The apparatus ..for receiving and indicating the signals. 1884 *Telegraphist* June 88/2 Chemically prepared paper .. receives the record of signals sent over the lines.

5. To take in; to admit as to a receptacle or containing space; to allow to enter or penetrate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1135 [The] erth .. þat reseued þi broþer blode, Wit pine it sal þe ȝeild þi fode. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 97 Swolwis of þe see and helle, þat resceyuen al þat þei may & ȝelden not aȝen. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Þare es a vessell of marble vnder þe table to ressayue þe oel. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 243 The stomake shal be nuet to resceue more charge than hit was wonyt. 1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij b, A concauyte wherin is receyued the ende of the addicyon. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 b, Doores and enterynges into the chambers .. to receiue light and aire at pleasure. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 184 The Bason that receiues your guilty blood. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 4 Some for this purpose digge the soyle of their Orchard to receiue moisture. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 55 The Gulf Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide His fiery Chaos to receave thir fall. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 110 From silver spouts the grateful liquors glide, While China's earth receives the smoking tide. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 562 A kettle, slung Between two poles .. Receives the morsel. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XXV. 351 Let One grave with Christian rites receive them both.

transf. 1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* XXXVI. 21 An vnwise herte resseyueth false wordis. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* V. ii, We differ nocht þe batall bot ressauis It within þe bosum of oure landis. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 431 Learning itself, received into a mind By nature weak.

b. Of a place or building: To admit (a person); to give accommodation or shelter to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17982 'Helle', he seide, 'make þe redy To receyue iesu hastily'. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* iii. 21 Jhesu Crist, whom sotheli it bihoueth heuene for to resceyue. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 243 Innes ordeyned .. to resceyve bothe Man and Hors. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 160 Som receit nye the wodes lynde, Wher we mow thys tym receyued to be. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. of Malta* IV. i, This cave, fashion'd..To be a den for beasts, alone receives me. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 252 Hail Infernal world, and thou profoundest Hell Receive thy new Possessor. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 354 We tread the Wilderness .. The Grove receives us next. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* x. *motto*, More doubtful show'd The mansion which received them from the road. 1898 Maxwell Gray *House of Hid. Treas.* Prol. ii, It was a long time since the Old House had received a child-guest.

c. To afford proper room or space to; to hold or contain conveniently.

c 1440 *Generydes* 1972 All ther hoole puysaunce, Whiche was so grete..The Cite myght resseyue them day ne night. 1549 T. Some *Ded. to Latimer's Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 19 As it is vnpossyble that a litel ryuer should receiue ye recourse of ye mayne sea with in his brymmes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiii. 139 A port ..able to receiue a 100. Gallies. 1611 Bible I *Kings* viii. 64 The brasen Altar .. was too little to receiue the burnt offerings. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded. in *Ess.* (1900) II. 228 The scantiness of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than one. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 474/1 The well [of a rowing-boat]..is long enough to receive two men instead of one.

6. To take in by the mouth; to swallow. (In later examples prob. a contextual use of other senses.) ? *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsk.* 77 A mouth-full of hoot water, ilk morwe twyes ressayued. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* x, He gaf to hym the sayd pylles & badde hym to receyue and take them. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 242 The patient that doth determine to receiue a litle Rheubarb. 1599 B. Jonson *Every Man out of Hum.* III. i. (Rtldg.) 46/2 The Cuban .. whiff, which he shall receive or take in here at London, and evaporate at Uxbridge. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* I. ii. 69 Thou .. minister'st a potion unto me That thou wouldst tremble to receive thyself. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 383 Down his own throat he risk'd the Grecian gold, Receiv'd each Demi-God,..Deep in his Entrails. 1840 Browning *Sordello* V. 447 If lies are true, The Caliph's wheel-work man of brass receives A meal.

b. To participate in, take (the sacrament or sacred elements). See also 23.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10199 Þe folk þat to þe preste went For to receyue þe sacrament. *c* 1375 *Xl Pains of Hell* 188 in *O. E. Misc.* 216 Þese beleuid not .. in cristis carnacione..And neuer resayuyd cristis body. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 468 Þe mayden kneled at þe auters ȝende..& abode þere to resaue hurre saueour. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* XXXIV. 8 Ane preist sweirit be God verey Quhilk at the alter ressauit he. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 208 Thou did'st receiue the Sacrament, to fight In quarrell of the House of Lancaster. 1686 [H. More] *Brief Disc. Real Presence* 52 We really though spiritually..eat or receive the real Body and Blood of Christ. 1791 Burke in *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XXIX. 397 The priest, from whom they had received the sacrament, had not submitted to the test.

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4 (1895) 510 The habit of receiving the communion in a sitting posture.

7. To take into the mind; to apprehend mentally; to understand; to learn.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 82 But marke me, To be receiued plaine, Ile speake more grosse. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. I. 37 He made him presently fit to receave his doctrine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 179 The Acts of God .. to human ears Cannot without process of speech be told, So told as earthly notion can receave. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 175 Thy arts of building from the bee receive. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 191 Man is fitted by his essential constitution to receive a knowledge of God.

II. 8. To admit (a person) into some relation with oneself, esp. to familiar or social intercourse; to treat in a familiar or friendly manner.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4939, I receiud þam, and warnd ham noght Of alle thing þai me be-soght. 1320–30 *Horn Ch.* in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 291 Houlac king was wel hende, Ressaived hem nighen. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 339 Anon as we han yeu receyued Certenly we ben deceyuyd. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* viii, Two wymmen .. came to a curteyzan, .. whome he receyued [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 303 The other prisoners .. went to see the king at their pleasure, and were receyued onely vpon their faythes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* xi. 16 Let no man thinke mee a foole; if otherwise, yet as a foole receiue me. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. i, He is a Gentleman so Receiv'd, so Courted, and so Trusted. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 81 A waif, Desirous to return, and not received. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ii, 'She shall be received at my house' said Prince Sucha.

b. In religious use, with reference to the acceptation of man by God, or of Christ by man.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 236 Þouȝe he to-day fro hys god weyue, To-morwe hys god wyl hym receyue. 1382 WYCLIF *John* I. 11 He cam in to his owne thingis, and hise receyueden not him. *Ibid.* xiii. 20 He that receyueth me, receyueth him that sente me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlviii. [xlix.] 15 God shal deliuer my soule from the power of hell, when he receaueth me. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 87 Aduert till Goddis word and Discipline, Ressaif his Sone. 1852 TENNYSON *Wellington* 281 God accept him, Christ receive him.

†**c.** *Astrol.* (Cf. RECEPTION 2 a.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 209 O fieble Moone,.. Thou knyttest thee ther thou art nat receyued. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 4 The lord of the assendent..where-as he is in his dignite & conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes & [wel] resceued.

9. To meet (a person) with signs of welcome or salutation; to pay attention or respect to (one who comes to a place); to greet or acknowledge upon arrival or entrance. (See also 10.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15059 Þe receiues þin aun folk and welcums þe hame. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 Alle of assent..Ther noble Kyng were glad to resseyve. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 287 The dukes sone of Barre with a fayre meyny resseyued this worthy lady. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, Ther came with him .. captaines and Ianissaries to receiue the Ambassadour. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 78 The city of London made great preparations to receive the King. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv, The great Intelligences fair That range above our mortal state .. Received and gave him welcome there. 1883 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 81/1 You stay here and receive him, Nettie.

b. To admit *to* one's presence. *rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 85 The Grand Signior .. is willing first to see what he hath brought, before he receive him to Audience.

10. To meet, welcome or greet (a person) in a specified manner.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3376 (Kölbing) Al, þat euer wald þider gon, Curteyseliche were ressaiued anon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 163 He resawyt him in gret daynte. *Ibid.* III. 661 The king rycht weill resawyt he. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8311 Ho receyuit hym with Reuerence. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 287 Our kynge with al his lordes goodly and worshipfully hym resceyued and welcomed hym. 1516 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 10 The Queene of Scottes..was richly receaved, and rode thorowe London. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 He was royally received of kynge Henry the eight. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 268 This Duke visited .. Prospero Colonna, of whom he was received with all sorts of Honour. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 484 Well received among the Prætorian guards, and afterwards declared their Emperor. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 101 The lord mayor came to quell the tumult, but was received with cries of 'No wooden gods'. *Ibid.* xv. II. 598 Mulgrave was received not ungraciously at Saint James's. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 30 Attila..had received the Roman ambassadors, as a barbarian indeed, but as a king.

b. *Mil.* To meet with resistance (an enemy, his attack, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 16 Thair fais resauit thame weill, I hycht, With swerdis, speris, and with macys. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 15 b, [They] broched their horses with their spores and receyuid them..with the might of their speris. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Enemy being in a very good posture to receive them. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. xi, Our friend received the enemy's attack with intrepidity. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 24 Sept. 610/2 There was no time to get into square formation to 'receive' the charging horsemen.

11. To admit (a person) to a place; *esp.* to give accommodation or shelter to; to harbour.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 318 To his In, Wher he whilom sojourned in, He goth him straght and was resceived. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 66 Men resceyved there alle manere of Fugityfes of other places, for here evyl Dedis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xxiii, It was betrasit be ane servand, quhilk ressauit þame at ane secrete place. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Occultator*, A place meete to receyue and hide theeues in. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 101 Take heede what Guests You receiue: Receiue (sayes he) no swaggering Companions. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 53 Nae hostler, heritor or yeoman..shall ressaive any such maisterless or idle man. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 8 It ..drove out the Spanish Garrison and receiv'd a French one. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. II. 165/2 A married woman also shall not be liable to conviction for receiving her husband. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 140 O peaceful Sisterhood, Receive, and yield me sanctuary.

b. Const. *into* or *within* (a house, city, one's arms, etc.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 22 Oþir tenauntis of þe lord shall resceyve me into þere housis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 67 Of tho same resceyved Abraham the Aungeles in to his Hous. 1526 TINDALE *John* vi. 21 Then wolde they have receaved hym into the shippe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 354 The Senate refused to make surrender or to receive a power into the citie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 20 Another gate .. by which passengers are receiued into the City by night. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, To-morrow should we thus express our friendship, Each might receive a slave into his arms. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxiv, Either receive within thy towers Two hundred of my master's powers, Or [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 4 (1895) 650 Titus Oates .. had been received into Jesuit houses at Valladolid and St. Omer.

c. With other than personal object.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 10 The said pryse of Portingal takin be the saidis Franchemen may be ressavit in this realm. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 116 A large and wyde sea, which..receaueth in shyppes towardes euery parte of the lande. 1896 W. H. HUTTON *Philip Augustus* v. 116 The bishop of Limoges did homage ..and his see was received into the king's direct domain.

12. To admit (a person or thing) *to*, *into* (†*in*) a state, condition, privilege, occupation, etc.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 35 Ful ofte..Hast þou to mericorde resceyued me. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 523 The chiftanis in hy can ta Thair way to Bothwell, for till be Resauit in-to gude savite. *Ibid.* X. 127 He resauit him till his pes. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* V. 37 He resceyuede not ony man to sue him, no but Petre, and James [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 141 This is þe furme how A Nouice sall be made & resaiuid to religiun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii[i]. 24 Thou ledest me with thy councel, and after warde receauest me vnto glory. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 314 The king forgyues him, and receaues him in his fauour. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 436 We..do crave to be received and adopted into the same Laws and Privileges which your other Subjects enjoy. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded., The greatest ambition of the Author of it, is, to have it received into your Patronage and Protection. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Receive me, at my death, to everlasting happiness. 1864 MISS BRADDON *Henry Dunbar* II. 211 A lady whom she used to receive to music lessons.

b. To admit to membership of a society or class or to partnership in work; to take in *among* other persons or things. Also const. *into*.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 Whan a brother or a suster schal be resceyued, þat þey schul be swore vpon a book to þe brotherhede. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 110/2201 Fro time þai resauyd be, All salbe sarued in o degre. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. ii, Haue we nocht ressauit sindri of the house of Claudius..amang þe nowmer of patricianis? 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 136 They that wyl not for the offyce sake receyue other, regarde more the flese than the flocke. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* vi. Wks. 1823 IV. 230 One may..infer, that this Creed was not received into the Roman Offices so early as the year 809. 1843 *Baptist Reporter* Jan. 48 Forty-five persons have been received by immersion into the church. 1894 FORSYTH *Forms of Service Ch. Scot.* 42 Your brethren in office will receive you into the Kirk-Session by giving you the right hand of fellowship.

13. To take or accept (a person) in some capacity. Const. *as*, *for*, †*to*, †*to be*, or with simple predicate.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3478 Alexander .. Resayued to his riche quene Rosan his doȝtir. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 133 Al strangers or ghestes arn to be receyued .. as god. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vii. 79, I the ressaue .. As son in law and successour to me. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. ii, Oure progenitouris contempnit nocht strangearis, bot ressauit þame to be kingis. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 16 b, One of the Moores, which was receiued for Pilot. 1644 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Hibbert *Shetland Isl.* (1822) 602 The Assyze being recavit, sworn and admittit. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 79 He was chearfully received Generall to that victorious Army. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 883 Why then Didst thou at first receive me for thy husband?

b. To admit (a person) to plead or give evidence.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Resceyt*, He in the reuersion commeth in, and prayeth to be receiued to defend the land, and to plead with the Demandant. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 130 The law was clear that less than two witnesses ought not [to] be received in case of treason.

14. To take, accept, regard, hear, etc. (anything offered or presented, or to which attention is given) in a specified manner or with a specified expression of feeling.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 Thessamplerie Of Arisippe is wel received And thilke of Diogene is weyved. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 172 He toke not to hevynesse the damagis that hym befell, but .. ham rescewyth lyghtly. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 16 His bokes are joyfullye received and red of good and well learned men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 129 But how hath she receiu'd his Loue? 1605 — *Lear* II. ii. 155 My Sister may recieue it much more worss. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 166 This, though a known truth to any one who knew anything of the law, was received with noise and clamour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 503 Thus they win Great numbers of each Nation to receave With joy the tidings brought from Heav'n. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 105 The brutal murder was received with a thrill of horror throughout Christendom.

b. To take *for*, regard *as*, etc. (Cf. 13.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 502 Now is routhe to rede how .. þe Rode [is] receyued for þe worthier þan crystes crosse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 76 Man may tak in his lady sic delyt,..[as] for his hevin rassaif hir cullour quhyt. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 259 This he for a takne ressaiuet and sygne, that the end of his lyfe was at hande. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 125 This from a dying man receiue as certaine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 473 These words I as a Prophecy receive.

15. To accept as an authority, rule, or practice; to admit the truth or validity of; to make use of.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol. Bible* i. 2 Holy chirche resceyueth not siche bookis. — *Acts* xvi. 21 These men .. schewen a custom, the which it is not leueful to vs for to receyue. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* v. xiv. 250 b, But he plesyd her and other that had resseyued his lawe in this maner [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 99 And mychty Rome syne eftir mony ane day Sik ois rasavit has. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 260 This word *egar* is as much to say as to wander or stray out of the way, which in our English is not receiued. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 104 This Computation of Eight, is a thing rather receiued, than any true Computation. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 21 This appear's plain in the Imperial Law; nor do wee know of any Nation where it is not received. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 131 An axiom universally received. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 263 These books were not only received from the beginning, but received with the greatest respect. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* xvii. 349 The duty of approving and receiving Scripture.

b. To give credit to; to believe. Also *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 14 ȝif ȝe wolen resseyuen, he is Ely that is to cume. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 212, I will ..driue the Gentleman (as I know his youth will aptly receive it) into a most hideous opinion [etc.]. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vii. 74, 77 *Macb.* Will it not be receiu'd,..That they haue don't? *Lady.* Who dares receiue it other? 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 855 They .. speak in ears That hear not or receive not their report. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 2055 This stupid lie, Its liar never dared propound in Rome, He gets Arezzo to receive.

†**c.** To give assent to, to pass (a law). *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 15 Lawys..receyuyd and stablyschyd for the mayntenaunce..of vertue. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 138 The greatest invitation to the House of Commons so irregularly to receive that bill to remove the bishops.

III. 16. To have (a thing) given or handed to oneself; to get from another or others. Also *receiving* = being received.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16470 Wit his penis forth he lepe he had resaueid are. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 He resceyued þe coroune, after his broþer dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 128 Scho suld .. þare-of rasawe gret med In hewine. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* viii, The sellar..delyuerd the hors and receyued the xv. ducattes. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C vi, Sins that I haue of yowre hignesse .. so muche goode resavede. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 383 Ane William Symsone, .. Whome fra scho hes resavit a buike. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1608) 74 in *Sylvester's Du Bartas*, Come all to Court, and there ye shall resaue A thousand gaines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 423 The Sun that light imparts to all, receives From all his alimental recompence In humid exhalations. 1689 *Answ. Lords & Commons Sp.* 34 The very Money that is now receiving, was asked with Two Armies on Foot. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 133 The conquerors of the West would receive their crown from the successors of St. Peter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 369 His mother..residing in one of them..and receiving rent for the others. 1891 ROSEBERY *Pitt* IX. 149 The essential point..is to receive in return the services for which the payment is made.

b. To get (a letter, etc.) brought to oneself or delivered into one's hands.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 48 Þis Epistel ressayued, Alexander did after his consaill. 1478 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 237, I have resevyd of Alwedyr a lettyr. 1530 PALSGR. 680/2, I receyved but one letter from my father sythe he went in to the countraye. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 5 Heere receiue we from our Father Stanley Lines of faire comfort. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 44 Arundel and Holland gave another kind of reception to the letters they received. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 208 A letter is certainly received here by an individual from Talleyrand. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* XXXVII, Elsmere received a characteristic letter from him.

c. To get by communication from another; to learn, ascertain, etc., in this way.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 23 That which I gave vnto you I receaved off the lorde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 164 Sometimes from her eyes I did receiue faire speechlesse messages. 1608 — *Per.* I. i. 1 Young prince of Tyre, you have at large received The danger of the task you undertake. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 10 To enjoin that no presbyter should reveal any thing he should receive in confession. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Allom Work at Whitby* 139 The process of making Allom, as we partly saw, and partly received from the workmen. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 169 On Mr. Anson's receiving any other intelligence. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 68/2 The date at which he received notice of the receiving order.

17. a. To get (a person) into one's custody, control, vicinity, society, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22077 þe deuil sal..vmbelai hir al bidene, Al in his weild hir to receiue. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XV. 27 Thi brodir is comen, and thi fadir hath slayn a fat calf, for he receyuede him saf. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIV. 23 The Feind ressaif me gif I le. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 81 Romulus sall the peple ressaue and weild. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 219 Conran receaueng in mariage Ada, the sister of Ambrose. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxv. 2 When I shall receiue the congregation, I will iudge vprightly.

b. To get, or come into, possession of (a town, country, etc.). *rare.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 739 He .. besieged a towne.., which when he had receyued,..he caused all the inhabitants

cruelly to be put to death. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 139 His countrey and kingdome, quhilke..he receiuet sair oppressit be his nychtbouris.

c. To get or acquire (some feature).

1789 *Ann. Reg.* 132/2 About ten years ago she received a new set of teeth. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 112 The three distinct courts .. which by the time of Edward the First received distinct judges. 1880 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales, Fellow-Townsmen* iv. (1896) 126 A window-niche which had as yet received no frame.

18. To have (some quality, attribute, or property) given, bestowed, conferred or impressed.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1661 Comyth .. And receyvyth the blysfull joy anon. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* ix. 12 He syȝ a man .. puttinge to hym hondis, that he receyue siȝt. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 58 Al þe body ressayues strynght. 1422 *Ibid., Priv. Priv.* 243 Al the Erthe rescewyth his anournement and his beute. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 109 Worthier men and wise, that were better worthi to resceyve that dignyte, than a boy. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 5 Quhilk hes ressavit the office of teching. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 They promise obedience, that they may receive life. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 62 The place is, where the acrimonious humours..receive the form of humours. 1708 Swift *Sentiments Ch.-Eng. Man* Wks. 1751 IV. 76 Those who receive orders must have some Vices to leave behind them when they enter into the Church. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. v. 45 If your mind .. should then have received alteration. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 174 Such collections of stony fragments .. receive the name of Moraines. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Reception*, In many countries..bishops receive power as delegates of the Holy See..to absolve from the censure.

b. In religious use, of the reception of spiritual influences.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19544 þai praid for þam..þai suld receue þe haligast. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* viii. 17 Thanne thei puttiden hondis on hem, and thei receyueden the Hooly Gost. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 6 We receive Christ Jesus in baptism once as the first beginner..of our life.

19. To be the object of (some action); to experience or meet with (some treatment).

c 1330 *King of Tars* 850 In to the watur he con gon, And reseyvede the baptise. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* x. 43 For to receyue remyscioun of synnes by his name. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 3 þe knees..þat resseyuen a synguler influence of þe sterris of Capricorn. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxiii[i]. 5 He shal receaue the blessinge from the Lord, and mercy from God his sauioure. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 216 He had beine vnthankful of al benifite and gude deid ressauet. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 The honour he had receiv'd in our Court, during his Exile. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 704 A Fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 302 This [malady] .. Claims most compassion, and receives the least. 1859 Stopford *Work & Counterwork* 88 The pleasure of receiving unwonted sympathy. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 2/2 The proposal..deserves more attention than it is likely at present to receive.

b. To suffer, undergo, be subjected to (something hurtful or unpleasant).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 273 Throu hir feill the ded resauit. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 9 For every lond .. of desese his part receyveth. *Ibid.* 82 He schal noght faile to receive His peine. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32 He hadde resceyved deth thourgh me. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. x, Men ought to presume ouer hym by whome they receyue somme dommage. 1535 Coverdale *Hos.* x. 6 Ephraim shal receaue full punishment. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 125 King Canutus .., after that he had received the woorse in a fight in Lincolne shyre. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvi. 200 The Townes and Provinces .. receive sometimes great losses by these Earthquakes. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxvii. (1674) 117 The ruines, plunderings .., and other utter desolations which she had received from the Goths. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 4 That the House might not receive any delay. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 293, I have received .. calumny only as the reward of all my services. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxii, Mrs. Jarley .. recounted, word for word, the affronts she had received. 1887 Lecky *Hist. Eng.* 18*th C.* (1892) VII. xx. 167 France.. had undoubtedly received much real provocation.

c. To be exposed to (heat, light, etc.).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 71 þe mete of þe mydday resceyueth þe hete of þe day. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 411 Nor plant it to receive the setting Sun.

20. To have (a blow, wound, mark, etc.) inflicted or made upon one or *in* some part; to get (a specified injury).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2076 þat schulde teche hym to tourne to þat tene place, þer þe ruful race he schulde resayue. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* xi. 24, I resceyuede of the Jewis fyue sythis fourty strokis oon lesse. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xiii. 16 He made all .. to receave a marke in their right hondes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 28 b, The earle received such a wound in his head that he departed out of this world. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8 b/1 Hippocrates reciteth to have cured a personage which had receaved a shot with an arrowe. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 54 Here I received a shot in the wrist of my arm, which made the bridle fall out of my hand. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 162 This Kiaya..after a long fight, received a thrust with a Pike in the Belly. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xxv, The wound in my uncle Toby's groin, which he received at the siege of Namur. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 282/1 Excision will be of use a considerable time after the bite is received. 1860 Tennyson *Sea-Dreams* 157, I stood like one that had received a blow. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 3/2 One man's thigh was broken, another received a broken jaw.

†**b.** Of a ship: To spring (a leak). *Obs.*

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 25 The Hope received a leake and was forced to go from the fleete, to an iland.

c. To come in the way of and suffer from (a missile, gun, etc.).

1715–20 Pope *Iliad* v. 712 His bended arm received the falling stone. 1805 Duncan *British Trident* IV. 227 The boats.. (after having beat the launch .., and receiving several guns and small arms from the frigate) boarded. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chus.* lii, Mr. Pecksniff started back as if he had received the charge of an electric battery.

21. To have (a law, etc.) imposed or laid on one; to get as a charge.

1382 Wyclif 2 *John* 4 As we receyueden maundement of the fadir. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* ix. 36 We yᵗ haue receaued the lawe, perish in synne, and oure hert also which receaued the lawe. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 Two champions braue, With armies huge approching to resaue Thy will. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 3 Receiue the Sentence of the Law for sinne. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 398 They received penaunce, yea sometimes very sharpely. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 358 Four lords and eight commoners, ..who were always to receive instructions from themselves. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 240 With what eyes could we Stand in his presence humble, and receive Strict Laws impos'd. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 200 The infant elements received a law From which they swerve not since. *Ibid.* 335 The total herd [of cattle] receiving .. a summons to be gay. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 He reported the case and received directions from the prelate. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 82 No man likes to receive laws when they are first imposed.

IV. Absolute uses.

22. To take, accept, or get, in various senses; to be or become a recipient; to take in, admit, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xx. 35 It is more blessid for to ȝyue, more than for to receyue. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 173 The Prynces in olde tyme .. more gladly they yawyn than resceuet. ?*a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 1 He that seketh fyndeth, and that axeth receyueth. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg* D ij b, Some [bones] are enbossed for to entre, and other haue vacuytes that receyueth. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 141, I come by note to giue, and to receiue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 109 Thou Centring receav'st from all those Orbs. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 391/2 The receipt..must be signed by the person receiving. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxxiv, His heart was .. Wax to receive, and marble to retain. 1869 Skeat *Langland's P. Pl.* B. xvii. 177 *marg.*, The palm..receives from the fingers.

b. Const. *of.*

1382 Wyclif *Mark* xii. 2 [He sent] a seruaunt, that he schulde receyue of the fruyt. — *Rev.* xviii. 4 ȝe schulen not receyue of the plagis of it. 1526 Tindale *John* xix. 30 As sone as Iesus had receaved of the venegre. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxxiii. 3 They shall set them selues downe at thy fete, and receaue of thy wordes. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 4 He..receiveth of the smiles and favours of him that is Judge of all. 1833 Tennyson *Lotos-Eaters* 30 Whoso did receive of them, And taste.

23. To take the sacrament; to communicate.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 b, They receyved under bothe kyndes. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 88 The priuate Masse of the Papistes, where the Priestes and his Clearke onely doe receyue. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 89 Our Objectors will never prove that they Received standing. 1686 Wood *Life* 5 Jan. (O.H.S.) III. 176 Mr Boys and Mr Deane were in the outer Chapel, but did not come in to receive. 1874 G. A. Denison *Let.* 18 Aug. in 50 *Yrs. at East Brent* (1902) 157, I do not understand worshipping where I cannot receive if I desire to receive.

24. To hold receptions.

1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* xxviii. (1855) 445 He declared, that she should be crowned with him, and that she should receive at his side. 1877 *World* VII. No. 180. 4 He goes into society, or, what is still more agreeable to him, receives at home.

Received (rĭsī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.]

1. Generally adopted, accepted, approved as true or good. Chiefly of opinions, customs, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Receyvyd, *receptus, acceptus.* 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* 130 b, Procedynge by no grounded reason, but onely by a receaued fourme. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., I am loth to breake a receiued custome. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 69 Very many things..clearly prove it to have been a most received opinion. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 164 ₱ 4 That Pride and Vanity which naturally arise in the Mind of a received Author. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. i. 15 He defended the received chronology. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 613 Divisions..for which there were no received geographical names.

2. In other senses of Receive *v.*

1575 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* II. xxxv. (1890) III. 429 The memorye of a receyued good turne. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* viii. 345 Health, beauty, strength, &c. are no reasons why we should be proud, as being received endowments. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5 The cost of having their received telegrams telephoned..to their offices.

b. *Entom.* Admitted between other parts.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 332 An insect having a visible Scutellum... *a.* Rejected... *b.* Received (Receptum). When it intervenes between the elytra at their base.

Hence **Receivedness.**

a 1691 Boyle (J.), Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in.

Receiver 1 (rĭsī·vəɹ). Forms: see Receive and -er 1 (-or); also 5 **ryssavour.** [Orig. a. AF. **receivere* or *receivour, receyvour* = OF. *recevere* (*-erre, -eire*) and *recevour* (mod.F. *receveur*), agent-n. f. *receivre, recevoir* to Receive. In later use also directly f. the verb + -er 1.]

1. One who receives, in various senses of the vb.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxviii[i]. 26 My fadire ert þou, my God and reseyuere of my hele. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 279 Bote þe ȝevere and resceyvere of ordris in þis caas schulden be degradid. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 157/2 Yevers, takers, and receyvers of Lyveres and Signees. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 b, Therfore this ioye is perfyte, and the receyuer therof is perfytly mortifyed. 1579 Fulke *Ref. Rastel* 727 An other miracle of an vnworthie receiuer, in whose hand the Sacrament was turned into ashes. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes* I. xi, In this thankless world the Givers Are envi'ed ev'n by the Receivers. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 312 The Condition of the Receiver is..n great deal worse than if he had not received it at all. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 11 Though they cost little to the giver, [they] are not the less valuable to the receiver. 1883 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 80 If the Crown paid income tax it would be at once payer and receiver.

†**b.** *Hunting.* The huntsman who with his dog intercepts and brings down the hunted deer. *Obs. rare* −1.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, And as of feutreres if þei ben sette, þe firste teysoure and þe resceyuour that draweth hym doune shull parte þe skynne.

2. One who receives on behalf of others:

a. An official, officer, or servant appointed to receive money due; a treasurer, collector. Also *general receiver*: see Receiver-General.

In ordinary use down to *c* 1700; now chiefly *Hist.*, or in reference to foreign countries.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 287 A lord of grete honoure, þat was þe tresorere, of Flandres resceyuoure. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 396/2 Be the handes of the Receyvour of Cornewayll for the tyme beyng. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 356 Duryng that long space of tym he asked of his receyuours none acomptes. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 10 All fees for stewardes, receiuers, bailliffes, and auditours. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 221 Fiue great gates .., at euery one of which there is placed a garde of soldiers, and certaine receiuers of the Kings custome. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 102 The jury this day gave in a verdict at the court of exchequer in the cause between the kings receiver of Worcestershire and the county of Bucks. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 55 Twenty-nine provincial receivers, of whom eighteen were honoured with the title of count, corresponded with the treasurer. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 534 Their receivers were appointed receivers for the Crown, and continued to collect the revenues of the vacant sees. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* I. 72, I was sorry to see..that the Receiver's house—for Gell was the Chapter Receiver [at Westminster]—was being pulled down.

fig. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 304 He hath declared the Poor his Receivers. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 55 Love my Receiver best can know The mighty Debts I owe. 1869 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 3 Poor believers are God's receivers, and have a warrant from the Crown to receive the revenue of our offerings in the King's name.

b. A person appointed by a court to administer the property of a bankrupt, or property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit. In recent use also *official receiver.*

1793 F. Vesey Jr. *Chancery Repts.* I. 139 The security given by a receiver here does not relate to the faithful management. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 325/1 The cases in which a receiver is appointed are those in which there is great danger of property being wasted or lost. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 11/1 The official receiver is the outward and visible sign of the new departure in bankruptcy legislation.

c. (See quots.)

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Receiver*, There is also an officer called the Reiceiuer of Fynes, who receueth the mony of all such as compound with the King..for the buying of any lands, or tenements houlden in *Capite*. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. xi. 260 To distinguish between those petitions which were properly within the cognizance of Parliament and those which were not, certain 'Receivers and Triers' were appointed. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 564 *Receivers of Droits of Admiralty, .. Receivers of Wreck*, persons specially charged with wrecked property for the benefit of the shipping interests.

3. One who knowingly receives stolen goods or harbours offenders; a resetter.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 255 þe robbed he alle held, as a resceyuour. 1532 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 996/1 Murderers & theues and such as are theues receiuours. 1544 Bale *Sir J. Oldcastle* 39 b, Receyuers, defenders..., ayders, and maynteners of condemned heretyques. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 33 Perretta..became their Receiver, and concealed the Goods they stole. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 78 For apprehending Incendiaries, Thieves, or their Receivers. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed 3) II. 194 Decided receivers ought indeed to be worked in irons during the whole of their sentence. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 653 An organised band, not only of robbers, but of receivers, who lived by depredations.

4. That which receives; a receptacle.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), What is fleting and watry..turneth into flewme and þe resceyuoure þereof is þe lunges. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I iv, The bladder..is a receyuer of ayguous superfluytees of the kydnees. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) K iij, Having first parted the new Combs and the old with a long knife, take off the upper Hiue or Receiuer. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 131 The ship .. being so eminently a receiver and container of various things. 1780 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 126 The screws of the receiver of the bolt [had been] forced out of the wood.

b. A tank or reservoir; a vessel to hold anything.

1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 88 Much Ground therabout is playne and low, and as a Pan or Receyver of most parte of the Water of Wyleshire. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 239 Behind that [are] the Receivers of water to supply the Pipes. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Channels of the water, which might easily be formed into proper receivers. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 136 After the superfluous alkaline ley had been drained from them, they were arranged on a grating in a receiver. *a* 1864 Gesner *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 147 The receivers are vessels in which the crude oil pumped from the retort vat is settled.

c. A mould to receive molten metal.

1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 112 Any person may case-harden a few pounds weight of stubs, and afterwards melt them in a crucible, and run them into a receiver.

5. As the name of certain parts of apparatus or machinery, intended to receive and contain something.

a. *Chem.* A vessel for receiving and condensing the product of distillation. **b.** The bell glass of an air-pump. **c.** The receptacle for mercury in a barometer. **d.** An air-tight vessel for receiving and containing gases. **e.** *Engin.* A chamber to receive steam and water alternately, used in old forms of water-raising steam-engines. **f.** (see quots.).

a. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* iv. 256 The Retort then set into ashes, fixing a large receiuer to it. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* i. v. 21 Those saltes, being put into a retort,.. with a receiver, stilleth forth a volatile salt. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 152 Lay to it a receiver as big as the retort. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 226 Set the retort in a reverberatory furnace: fit thereto a large glass receiver. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 299 When the heat is very strong, it assumes the form of an oil, which falls into the water of the receiver. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 393 The dark brown oily fluid in the receiver is freed from æther by evaporation.

b. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 6 The Receiver, or Glass to be empty'd, consisting of one entire and uninterrupted Globe and Neck of Glass. *Ibid.* 9 Which we, with the Glass-men, shall often call a Receiver, for its affinity to the large Vessels of that name, used by Chymists. 1705 W. Derham in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 317, I tryed it divers hours and divers times in the Receiver, unexhausted and exhausted. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 6 When the operation of pumping the air out of the receiver must cease.

attrib. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 110/1 The hole in the receiver-plate [being] shut up, the pump was made to exhaust as far as it could.

fig. 1878 T. Sinclair *The Mount* 296 The 'religion of humanity' is an exhausted receiver.

c. 1682 Locke in Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 128 That new fitting my Barometer, here the Mercury was raised by Addition of more in the receiver.

d. 1817 *Conversat. on Chem.* I. vi. 193 We shall introduce a small lighted taper under this glass receiver. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 134 This generator is connected with an equally strong iron vessel called the receiver.

e. 1702 Savery *Miner's Friend*, Fill the Vessels called Receivers with Steam strong enough. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 745/2 The entry of the steam into the receiver merely allowed the water to run out of it by a large valve. 1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 43 The pipe .. is sixteen feet long, from the surface of the water to the stage on which the receiver .. is placed.

f. 1882 Sennett *Marine Steam Engine* iv. xix. 328 By the term receiver is to be understood the whole of the space between the high-pressure piston and the back of the low-pressure slide-valve or valves. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 494. 1900 J. Rose *Key to Engines* 200 A Receiver .. acts as a reservoir of steam for the low pressure or intermediate cylinder, as the case may be.

6. a. *Med.* A piece of flannel in which a newly-born infant is placed.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3 This Deponent opened the Receivor, and saw it was a Son. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 781/1 The infant must be wrapped in a warm receiver. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 451 Linen thread, ligatures, flannel receiver, antiseptic lubricant.

b. *Surg.* A surgical basin.

1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 450 Towels and receivers for the Viscera, when they are to be taken out of their cavities. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 425 In washing or syringing a wound a receiver must always be placed to collect the water or lotion that has touched the sore.

7. a. A device or instrument which receives an electric current or a telegraphic message.

1873 J. C. Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* § 213 During this cycle the positive receiver has lost a charge *a V* and gained a charge *B'V'*. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 119 The Receiver is a Morse direct inkwriter, of a novel and sensitive character. 1894 *Times* 30 Apr. 3/4 The recording instrument known as Kelvin's syphon receiver.

b. An apparatus which receives and reproduces sounds transmitted from another part of an electric circuit; that part of a telephone which is applied to the ear.

1877 *Nature* XVI. 403/2 The apparatus at each end .. becomes alternately transmitter and receiver, first being put to the mouth to receive sounds, and then to the ear to impart them. 1889 Preece & Maier *Telephone* vi. 49 These intense vibrations produce powerful induced currents, which give rise in the receiver to corresponding vibrations, and thus create a considerable noise.

† **Recei·ver** 2. *Obs.*—1 [f. Receive *v.*, app. on anal. of words ending in -er 4.] A bow made in acknowledgement of something received.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* iv. xiii. II. 158, I kissed the Cross, and took up the Money .. and we all together made our Receivers.

Receiver-general. A chief receiver, esp. of public revenues. (Also † *general receiver*.)

In Great Britain now only as the title of an official of the Duchy of Lancaster. In some of the United States of America an additional title of the State Treasurer.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 7/2 Delivered bi the Receyvours Generall of the saide Duchies. 1460 *Ibid.* 383/1 In and of all our said Duchie [of Lancaster], ther hath been .. oon general Receyvour. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The Kyng .. entendythe that divers Revenues & Duetys dewe .. to hys Highnes shalbe payde to .. his generall Receyvor. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 46 § 31 To make payment to the kinges receyvour generall. 1607 in Cowell *Interpr.* 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 167 Treasurer of the Exchequer, instituted in Francis the first his time, in place of the Receiver generall. 1656 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 217 The Receivers-General for this whole Six Moneths Assessment shall .. Receive from the Receivers-General of the respective Counties, Cities, and Places, .. the Sums of Money .. to be Taxed. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Receiver-General of the Rights and Perquisites of the Admiralty. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4104/3 The Receiver-General for Prizes. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4535/3 Late Receiver-General for the County of Suffolk. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VII. xlii. § 16. 99 The receivers-general of the service were invited to deposit the sums they had drawn. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xiv. 413 Having voted to pay no more money to the royal collector, they chose a receiver-general of their own, and instituted a system of provincial taxation.

fig. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. iii. P 3, I mean to make you the receiver-general of all my inmost ruminations.

Hence **Receiver-generalship.**

1874 *Daily News* 2 June 5/5 A Minister of Finance's patronage comprised receiver-generalships [etc.].

Receivership (rĭsī·vəɹʃip). [f. Receiver 1.]

1. The office of a receiver (in senses 2 a and 2 b).

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 361/1 The Receyvourshipp of the Honour of Leycestre. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 39 The office of receiuorship of the said lordshippe of Bealth. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 233 Accountable of their stewardship, receiuership, and their other offices. 1617 in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 42 My Recevorship of the Lycences of wynes. 1791 Pitt in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 112 A letter applying for the Receivership of Kent. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairlegh* li, Are you in earnest about the receivership? 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 40 Preamble, It was ordered that .. Beisley should be discharged from the said receivership, and that a fresh receiver should be appointed.

2. The condition of being in the hands of a receiver.

1884 *Q. Rev.* July 79 [The railway] had gone through the lingering diseases of receivership and reorganisation.

Receiving (rĭsī·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Receive, in various senses. Also *pl.*, what is received.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 377 Criste .. dampned þe ressauyng of þe lordeschip þe whiche siluestre toke of constantyne. *c* 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1824 Of metys & drynkes [to] knowe dyuersite, With proporcioun and tyme of Receyvyng. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 55/1 By Indentures to be made of all such retayndres, receyvyngs and perceyvynges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 Yf any mortall synne be forgoten, by the receyuynge of this sacrament it is forgyuen. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 836 He caused all his brothers daughters to be conueyed into his palace with solempne receauing. 1642 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 306 The petition of the Houses concerning the receiving of the Yorkshire petition. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.*, *Matt.* xx. 13 Thou shouldst be glad of thy Brother's receivings.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, receiving.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* vi. 115 This receiving act .. is that upon which both our righteousness and eternal happiness do depend. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xv. 352 Bladders and bags .. are very useful in many receiving or transferring operations. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* c. 52 § 5 (*Bankruptcy Act*) The Court may .. make an order, in this act called a receiving order, for the protection of the estate.

b. Of places: Intended or serving for the receipt or reception of things, persons, etc., as *receiving-house, -office, -room, -ship, -station, -yard.*

In some cases the sense approaches that of the *ppl. a.*

1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. 47 A *receiving-house for letters and parcels. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* viii, As it was rather late in the day when Paul made his first *entrée* at Bridewell, he passed that night in the '*receiving-room'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 618 The patient walks into the receiving room of the hospital for a diagnosis. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xl, A guard-ship is a *receiving-ship for officers and men, until they are enabled to join .. their .. ships. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.*, *Receiving-ship*, a vessel employed at any port to receive supernumeraries, or pressed, or entered men for the Royal Navy. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5 There is only one branch telegraph *receiving-station besides the Central. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 These .. animals he managed .. to impel into the large *receiving yards.

Receiving (rĭsī·vĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That receives, in senses of the vb.

In some cases not clearly distinct from prec. 2 b.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V* Prol. 27 Horses .. Printing their prowd Hoofes i' th' receiuing Earth. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 149 [Persian] women when they goe abroad, wrap themselues in a large receiuing sheet. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 191 Water-Engines .. raise it .. into receiving Cisterns. 1804 Larwood *No Gun Boats* 14 Masts .. nicely and accurately appropriated to the receiving boat. 1840 *Cottager's Manual* 22 in *Lib. Usef. Kn.*, *Husb.* III, The receiving tank .. has another pipe from the inside with a funnel. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Receiving Rods*, auxiliary cage guides at insets and at pit tops. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 819 The outermost of the three layers is known as .. the sheath or the receiving layer.

Re-ce·lebrate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To celebrate or commemorate again.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* I. (1631) 12 They .. place him [a prisoner] in a house of some man that was lately slaine in the warres, as it were to re-celebrate his funeral. 1629 B. Jonson *Underwoods*, *To Edw. Filmer*, Who .. with their chained dance, Recelebrates the joyful Match with France.

Re-ceme·nt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To join together again with, or as with, cement; to unite firmly or closely.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 64 They are .. determined to re-cement you to your Body. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1327 The stone .. is detached from the stick, and re-cemented with the front outwards. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 659/2 Some anxiety, lest a partial re-opening of the river to trade should re-cement the waning loyalty of the Western States.

So **Re-cementa·tion.**

1848 Herschel *Fss.* (1857) 331 Rocks constructed by the re-cementation of fragments and pulverized matter.

Recen, obs. form of Reckon *v.*

Recency (rī·sĕnsi). [f. Recent: see -ency. Cf. med.L. *recentia* (Du Cange).] The state or quality of being recent. (Common in 19th c.)

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 303 Such wounds, in their recency .. resemble Vlcers. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 41 A peculiar antiquity or recency consists in several medicaments. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* cvi, She objected the recency of her kinswoman's death. 1800 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 330 If I am not deceived by the recency of their date. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 398 The comparative recency of legislative activity in Germany.

Recense (rĭse·ns), *v.* [ad. L. *recensēre* (f. *re-* Re- + *censēre* Cense *v.*2) or F. *recenser* (14th c.).] *trans.* To survey, review, revise (now *spec.* a text: see Recension).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 Nether may we heere omitt to recense and speake of the feare wherewith cowardes are oftentimes taken. 1613 Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Recensed*, repeated, rehearsed, named. 1716 Bentley *Corr.* (1842) 506 Pope Sixtus and Clemens .. had an assembly of learned divines, to recense and adjust the Latin Vulgate. 1902 J. S. Phillimore *Sophocles* Introd. 78 Alexander Aetolus, who recensed the Dramatists for the Museum Library.

So † **Rece·nseate,** to go over, enumerate. *Obs.*—1

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 296 Twenty two .. varieties, which to recenseate, were superfluous.

Recension (rĭse·nʃən). [ad. L. *recensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recensēre*: see prec. and cf. mod.F. *récension.*]

1. An enumeration, survey, review. Now *rare.* (Freq. in 17th c., esp. in Evelyn's works.)

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 276 Their number cannot be known, because Moses does not make a recension of all the Families or Heads of families. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 90 In the recensions of the Roman Bishops, sometimes the Apostles are reckoned in, sometimes excluded. 1819 Hope *Anastasius* II. 228 Intent upon tempting Providence by the daily recension of his growing riches.

b. A review (of a book). *rare*—1.

1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xxix, Bitterly convinced that his old acquaintance Carp had been the writer of that depreciatory recension.

2. The revision of a text, esp. in a careful or critical manner; a particular form or version of a text resulting from such revision.

1818–28 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 279 The Burgundian law, though earlier than either of these in their recensions, displays a far more advanced state of manners. 1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* iii. (ed. 5) 205 The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke represent the two great types of recension to which it may be supposed that the simple narrative was subjected. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Pref. 8 There are two recensions of the text.

b. *transf.* A revised or distinct form of anything.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* ix. 388 We are the creatures of that recension of Christianity which happens to be current in our times. 1859 — *Logic in Theol.* 331 There is no new recension of the worship of the ancient Church.

Hence **Rece·nsionist,** one who makes a recension. (In recent Dicts.) Also **Rece·nsor.**

1876 Spurgeon *Commenting* 17 The laborious recensor of the various MSS.

Re-ce·nsure, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To censure again. So **Re-ce·nsure** *sb.*, a censure in return.

1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 343 Out of fear, that Hamilton might return to a capacity of re-censuring me. 1849 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 43 That censure of Shakspeare which elicited a re-censure in England.

Recent (rī·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *recent-*, *recens*, or a. F. *récent* (16th c.). App. first in Sc. use.]

1. Lately done or made; that has lately happened or taken place, etc.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. Prol. (S.T.S.) 8, I dout nocht bot the beginnyng of Romanis .. sall be of les pleser to þe redaris þan recent historyis, becaus þai will haisty þame self to here þir novellis and recent dedis done in our dais. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 131 The persoun being apprehendit in the recent deid salbe deliverit in the handis of the Provest Marschell. 1574–5 *Ibid.* 437 For na recent crymes committit be thame. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 161 Recent translations I have seen of it in French. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 51 The discovery of these valuable stones is much more recent than that of gold. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 150 The recent coinage of dimes .. alluded to in our public journals. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* I. viii, The bright drops of a recent shower sparkled upon the buds of the lilac.

2. Lately formed, created, originated, or begun; † new-born.

a 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* 117 How dangerous it is to neglect the consulting the .. Chirurgeon while the Disease is recent. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 776 We have made it unquestionably Evident, that this Opinion .. is no Novel or Recent thing. *c* 1709 Prior *1st Hymn Callimachus* 22 She sought a neighbouring spring To wash the recent babe. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xxvii, Gay plains extend where marshes slept before; O'er recent meads th' exulting streamlets fly. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 147 Lorraine and Arles, two recent and transitory kingdoms. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 217 Erasmus .. seems to have had the then recent system of Murner in his eye. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 500 We found recent lymph becoming organised.

b. Fresh; not yet affected by decay, decomposition, or loss of moisture.

1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* II. i, The old man's virtues [are] So recent in him as the world may swear Nought but a fair tree could such fair fruit bear. 1759 B. Stillingfleet tr. *Improv. Physic* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 221 The recent root of the rose-wort is vastly superior to the dry in head-achs. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 477

A cursory inspection of a recent eye is sufficient at any time to prove the contrary. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 903 The odour [of essential oils] is seldom as pleasant as that of the recent plant.

c. *poet.* Lately or freshly come or arrived *from* a place.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 382 Shall I not think that .. All heav'n beholds me recent from thy arms? 1759 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 207 Recent from Paris, I assisted with pleasure at the representation of several tragedies. 1820 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 73 Here Caesar, recent from barbaric wars, Leads Rome in chains. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1260 Recent from the roar of foreign foam.

3. Belonging to a (past) period of time comparatively near to the present. (Opposed to *ancient* † or *antique*.)

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 35 Though it be an action of so recent memorie. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To Rdr., Upon perusal of several Scholastick Writers, (especially the recenter). 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 400 The Sense of some of them occurs there, but express'd in a more recent way. 1730 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 453 Garangeot .. who is one of the recentest Writers. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Emp. China & Tsing-Ti* Wks. 1853 II. 148/1 The older creation of the nobility .. is more ill-constructed and ill-favoured than the recenter. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 12 The Egyptian belongs after all to the more recent race of men.

b. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the present geological epoch. (Cf. 4 b.)

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 95 Murex contortus, fossil at Asti, is now only known recent in warmer latitudes. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 60 In the Pliocene we find an intermixture of extinct and recent species of quadrupeds. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 457 These remains differ in no appreciable respect .. from those of the recent bison of the Plains.

4. Of a point or period of time: Not much earlier than the present; not long past.

1823 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 109 Up to a very recent period. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 425 The celebrity of the Marattas was reserved for recent times. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 120 Of such a character as to indicate for them a tolerably recent date.

b. *Geol.* Applied to the later portion of the Quaternary or Post-Pliocene period.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 343 During the newer Pliocene epoch, partly, perhaps, in the Recent.

Recent, obs. form of RESENT *v.*

† Rece·ntity. *Obs.*—[1] [f. RECENT *a.* + -ITY.] Recency, newness.

1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Pict. Loquent.* D iv b, Hee gaynes most by the recentity of freshmen, unto whom he sticks as close as a Horseleech.

Recently (rī·sĕntli), *adv.* [f. RECENT *a.* + -LY [2].] At a recent date; not long before or ago; lately, newly.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. ii. (S.T.S.) I. 133 The commoun liberte sa recentlie Recouerit was nere loist be falset and tressoun. *Ibid.* 135 Pis tressoun recentlie ymaginate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (1550) 25 Sodeinly he herde newes that fyer was spronge out of the smoke, and the ware recently begonne. 1611 COTGR., *Recentement*, recently, freshly, newly, lately. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Those tubes, which are most recently made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 142 The people of Hesse and Thuringia were recently incorporated with the victors. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 221 James did not pretend to have been recently convinced. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 151 Its prelates and nobles .. retained till recently the style and title of Princes of the Holy Empire.

b. With ppples. or adjs. used attributively.

1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* xiii, A recently conceived purpose. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 243 The blood flowed from his recently-wounded hand. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 410 A small space of recently-open water that was glazed over with .. ice. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 28 One of the recently-acquired German Protectorates.

c. Const. *after, from. rare.*

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1752, The situation in which he found him recently after his wife's death. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 251 We saw the Clitumnus, so recently from its source .., that it was still as pure as a child's heart.

Recentment, obs. form of RESENTMENT.

Recentness (rī·sĕntnĕs). [f. RECENT *a.*] The state or quality of being recent; recency.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 167 This Inference of the Recentness of Mankind from the Recentness of these Apotheoses [etc.]. 1823 LAMB *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 373 Men's minds were still shuddering from the recentness of the escape. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xviii. 210 A value founded rather on their recentness than on their specific importance.

Re-ce·ntre, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To centre again. Hence **Re-ce·ntring** *ppl. a.*

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* ix, Now I recentre my immortal mind In the deep sabbath of meek self-content. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 549 Making the drill with a cylindrical lump, so as to fill the hole; this is called the re-centering drill.

† Rece·pt, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *recept*, ad. L. *recept-um*, or refashioning of *recet* RESET *sb.* under influence of the L. spelling; in later use prob. directly associated with the L. form.] = RECEIPT *sb.*, in various senses. (Chiefly in 16th c.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 246 Bestis that no recepte haue tremblyth .. for the colde. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 524/2 Of all suche receptes, reteynders and perceyvyng. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iij, These two coniunctions of bones be called the recepte of the hande. 1571–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 108 [At] the tyme of thair recept in the universitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 246 Thirst which requireth moyst recepts. 1631 *Strathbogie Presbytery Bk.* (1843) 5 Thomas Murray, .. summondit for recept and consulting with witches.

Recept (rī·sept), *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *recept-um* (see RECEIPT), after *concept, percept.*] A term suggested by Romanes to express a 'compound idea' formed by the repetition of similar percepts.

1888 ROMANES *Mental Evol. Man* ii. 36 In addition, then, to the terms Percept and Concept, I coin the word Recept. .. A recept is that which is taken again, or a re-cognition of things previously cognized. *Ibid.* 37 Recepts, then, are spontaneous associations, formed unintentionally as what may be termed unperceived abstractions. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 217 The relation between the highest recept of a brute and the lowest concept of a man.

† Rece·pt, *v. Obs.* [var. RECEIPT *v.*[1]; cf. RECEPT *sb.*[1] and OF. *recepter.*] *trans.* To harbour, reset. = RECEIPT *v.*[1]

1472 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Robert Broun .. receptes Scottes and othir suspect peple. 1542 in *Add. MS.* 32,646 (B. M.) lf. 197 b, The Names of certain of the most notable and arrant traitours recepted in Scotland. *c* 1670 in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 44 And further, That I, nor they shall Recept, Supply, or Commune with forfeited Persons. 1687 in Burnet *Six Papers* 54 It is declared High Treason .. to Recept, Supply or Intercomon with declared .. Traitors.

† Rece·ptable. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *receptable* (Godef.), alteration of *réceptacle.*] A receptacle.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 256 [Naples] being first the receptable of Philosophie, then of Muses, and lastly of the souldiery. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 45 But that his bones want sence and expression, they would tell you the earth is not worthy his receptable.

Receptable, variant of RECEPTIBLE *a.*

Receptacle (rĭse·ptăk'l). [ad. L. *receptāculum*, f. ppl. stem of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE. Cf. F. *réceptacle* (14th c.).]

1. That which receives and holds a thing; something into which another thing may be put; a containing vessel, place, or space; a repository.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 497 But clene, Thyn oiles receptaclis thow demene. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iv/1 Ye shal set a receptacle or vyole so that the pype of the alembyke hange within it. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 85 They may be the receptacles of the water passing through the landes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 In this receiveth he his meat, having no other receptacle for it. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 249 He fired a rich Receptacle or Store-house of Merchandise. 1783 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 23 Nov., His receptacle of my squibs is the Public Advertiser. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. i, His belt, or girdle, contained a small receptacle for ink. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 117 The river becomes the common receptacle for all the soluble matter delivered by its tributary streams.

b. *fig.* in ref. to qualities, feelings, etc.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, They be in theyr entente Of couetyse very receptacle. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 The receptakle of heauenly influence. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvii. § 2 The soule of man is the receptacle of Christ's presence. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* V. i, Away, receptacle Of luxury and dishonour! 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 One would wonder at the great strength lodged in so small a Receptacle. 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II. vii. 221 Some of these Publick Funds and Receptacles of Charity. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 37, I have descended into the receptacles of vice. 1863 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 26 His glorified humanity is the appointed receptacle of Grace.

2. Any place into which persons (ships, animals, etc.) are received or retire, esp. for shelter or security; † a room or apartment in a building.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xxi, From storme and rayne them selfe for to saue They deuysed other habytacles Tiguryes and smalle receptacles. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 35 Lest his neighbors countrey might be an harborough, or receptacle of his foes and aduersaries. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 127 An Hauen .. which is a commodious and safe receptacle for all ships directing their course for the same. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* Ded., Those rich lands .. remaine waste and ouergrowne with bushes, receptacles of wild beasts. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 A third Chamber .. was a receptacle for the Queene and Ladies. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xii. in *Tracts* (1769) 364 Holy-wells, rocks and caves, which have been the reputed cells and receptacles of men reputed saints. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 91 ¶ 11 They entered this general receptacle [the Hall of Expectation] with ardour. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 196 It was a standing receptacle for all vagabonds and beggars. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 224 Now applied to the degrading purposes of a receptacle of French cavalry.

† b. Without article: Receipt, admittance. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxix. (1674) 119 Whosoever durst give receptacle to so pernicious a man in his Library.

3. *spec.* in scientific use. (The L. form *receptaculum* is also used in the same senses.)

a. *Anat.* and *Bot.* An organ or space which receives a secretion, esp. *receptacle of chyle* (the dilated lower portion of the thoracic duct), *of secretion* (in plants).

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. xii. 205 b/1 By oppilation of the pores .. as by stronge bynding and replecyon of the receptacles. 1728 QUINCY *Physical Dict.* s.v. *Lacteal Veins*, The Receptacle of the Chyle is easily found in live Bodies. .. The Receptacle receives all the second order of Lacteals. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Receptaculum*, In brute animals the receptacle of the chyle is situated on the dorsal vertebræ where the lacteals all meet. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. i. 27 The receptacles .. in the leaves of the Orange and of all Myrtaceæ .. are called .. receptacles of oil. *Ibid.*, Although the receptacles of secretion have no proper coat, yet they are so surrounded by cellular tissue that a lining or wall is formed. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 93 The canal-like Receptacles for Secretions are formed, in many plants, by cells, .. separating from one another and leaving an intercellular space.

b. *Bot.* The common base which supports the floral organs, the torus or thalamus (*floral receptacle*). Also, the axis or rachis of a head, spike, or other cluster (*receptacle of inflorescence*).

Proper receptacle, the apex of the peduncle or pedicel supporting a single flower. *Common receptacle*, the support of the florets in a composite flower-head; the clinanthium; also = receptacle of inflorescence.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Receptaculum*, The disk of the receptacle is of various shapes in the various plants. 1777 W. CURTIS *Flora Lond.* I. 58 Receptacle [of Dandelion] naked and full of little holes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 Flowers .. collected in dense heads upon a common receptacle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 254 Nutlets .. attached by the edge to an elevated receptacle.

c. *Bot.* In Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, and Fungi, the support of the fructification or reproductive organs; an apothecium, pycnidium, sporophore, etc.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* s.v., Receptacle .. is also applied to various forms of support to the fructification of cryptogamous plants. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 59 There is manifestly a succession in formation and maturity of the asci in a receptacle. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 370 The receptacle of Mosses either terminates the growth of a primary axis, .. or the axis is indeterminate, and the receptacle is placed at the end of an axis of the second or third order.

Receptacula·ceous, *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -ACEOUS.] = next. ? *Obs.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 30 *Receptaculaceous Nectaria*, such as join to the Receptacle. 1853 in MACDONALD & ALLEN *Botanist's Word-bk.*

Receptacular (reseptæ·kiŭlăi), *a.* [f. L. *receptacul-um* receptacle + -AR. Cf. F. *réceptaculaire.*]

1. *Bot.* Pertaining to the receptacle of a flower.

1847 in WEBSTER.

2. Of the nature of, serving as, a receptacle.

1848 OWEN in *Times* 14 Nov. 8/7 Being an air-breathing animal, with long vesicular and receptacular lungs.

† Rece·ptance. *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *recept-*, *recipĕre*, or *receptāre*, after *acceptance.*] Reception.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 128 A solemn speech .. which mett with a gracious receptance from his majestie.

So **Rece·ptant** *a.*, receiving. *rare*—[1].

1872 RUSKIN *Munera P.* 32 The holder of wealth, in such temper, may be regarded .. as a money-chest with a slit in it, not only receptant but suctional.

† Rece·ptary, *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY. In sense I, ad. obs. F. *receptaire* (16th c.).]

1. A book or collection of receipts.

1611 COTGR., *Receptaire*, a receptarie, a note of Phisicall receipts. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. a. *sb.* A received or accepted notion or belief. **b.** *adj.* Merely received or accepted as true, without proof.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Our sober enquiries in the doubtfull appertinancies of Arts, and Receptaries of Philosophy. *Ibid.* 34 Baptista Porta, in whose workes, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also receptary, and such as will not indure the test.

Reception. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *receptātio*, f. L. *receptāre* to receive: cf. *acceptation.*] The fact of being received into a place.

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 400 Ony crymes that it salhappin the saidis transgressouris .. to commit the tyme of thair returning and receptatiouu. 1576 *Ibid.* II. 550.

† Rece·ptative, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. as prec.: see -ATIVE.] Receptive.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIV. ix, Thus comyn wytte worketh wonderly, Upon the v. gates whyche are receptatyve Of every thynge for to take inwardly.

Recepte, var. *recet* received: see RESET *v.*

Rece·ptibi·lity. Also 9 -ability. [f. next.]

1. The quality or state of being receptible.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 50 There is one Doctrine of his, would spoil all the receptibility of the whole System of Religion promulgated in his Gospel. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritologia* 114 Some inequality in this receptibility. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 55 (1822) II. 20 Without at all diminishing his receptability among the said circles.

† 2. Capacity for receiving. *Obs.*—[1]

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xvi. 153 The Peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated Power, and this conceited Vacuum a meer Receptibility. [*Cf. ibid.* The imaginary space is receptive of any body.]

Receptible (rĭse·ptĭb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 -able. [ad. late L. *receptibilis*: see -IBLE and cf. obs. F. *receptible* (Godef.).]

1. That may be received, receivable.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* G, Hoate bread he vtterlie discommendeth .. because it is not (as he there affirmeth) receptible of nature. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 60 Whether it be a clear and receptable distinction of magick. 1886 C. A. WARD in *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVII. 542 A bright idea is lost on the masses, and the smoke of verbosity is required to make it receptible by their understanding.

2. Capable of receiving. Const. *of.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 201/1 Water, continually flowing, easily receptable of any Form. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* XXXIV. 175 All their organs are tender, yielding, easily wounded, sensible and receptible. 1894 *Emanuel Swedenborg* V. 113 Not a conception of life but only of the first and purest forms receptible of life.

Receptícious: see RECEPTITIOUS.

Reception (rĭse·pʃən). Also 5 recepcion. [a. F. *reception* (12–13th c.), or ad. L. *receptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recipĕre* to RECEIVE.]

1. The action or fact of receiving or getting.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 82 The Ioye that blanchardyn had made at the recepcion of the present that she had sent vnto hym. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 256 Upon ye Reception thereof, I informed the said David Lloyd, and delivered it to him. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 128 A Man Born Blind wou'd not, at first reception of his Sight, think the things he saw were of the same Nature with the Objects of Touch. 1789 GIBBON *Let. to Ld. Sheffield* Misc. Wks. 1814 I. 297 Within an hour after the reception of your last, I drew my pen for the purpose of a reply. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 5 The prospect of the wealth which awaits man's reception.

† **b.** *pl.* Receipts, sums received. *Obs. rare*—1.

1514 *Churchw. Acc., Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 67 The wyche nobyll ys caste yn ye cownte of the recepco[n]is.

2. a. *Astrol.* The fact of each of two planets being received into the other's house, exaltation, or other dignity.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 He loketh the conjunccions, He loketh the recepcions, His signe, his house, his ascendent. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Venus..and Mars..in mutual reception of each other..assure a fortunate combination to Hymen. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 128 The first is a Reception by House (which is the best and strongest). The second is a Reception by Triplicity. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 98.

b. The action of receiving (esp. persons), or fact of being received, into a place, company, state, etc.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 13 Dec. in *Carlyle*, Making way for the reception of professed Malignants, both in their Parliament and Army. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 205 All hope is lost Of my reception into grace. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 14 This happy port affords our wand'ring fleet, A month's reception. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, The Count gave orders for the north apartments to be .. prepared for the reception of Ludovico. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi, The great palace .. had been prepared for the reception of another tenant.

c. The action of receiving, or fact of being received, in a formal or ceremonious manner.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 We stayed above six weeks, in expectation of the Great Duke's orders for our reception. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 99 This day is appointed for his comeing to town, and great preparations are makeing for his reception. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 484 His reception is here recorded on a Medal, in which one of the Ensigns presents him his hand. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 411 Abdullah Sháh was preparing an entertainment for his reception, when he suddenly advanced as an enemy. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 4/7 Lord Salisbury has fixed Tuesday next for the reception of a deputation from the Irish Defence Union.

d. An occasion of ceremonious receiving; an assemblage of persons for this purpose.

1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 113 In a short time there will be held in Paris a reception, as it is called, of..M. Renan at the French Academy.

3. The action of receiving, or taking in, physically or spatially. Also *transf.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 425 Apuleus rehersethe .. that same thynge to haue happede to hym thro the recepcion of suche venome. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 319 Some Divines say—That Faith is Physically a Passive Reception of Christ himself. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 192 By that connexion of his operations, showing the reception of his essence. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Ready for the reception of any discoveries worthy of being noted down. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 515 Two smaller towers for the reception of the bells were designed.

b. The action of receiving mentally.

1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 180 The absence of a faculty of reception. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 176 Culture, sanity, power of grasp and reception [etc.].

4. The action of accepting or admitting; acceptance, admittance, approbation.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 15 If they had not been the word of God before the Church received them..their reception and tradition could never have made them so. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 97 A virtuous mind appearing with more lustre in the rejection than in the reception of good turns. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. vii. 186 God never intended to compell, but only to persuade us into a Reception of Divine Truth. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 15 In those of our English courts wherein a reception has been allowed to the civil and canon laws. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 101 If..I shall thus contribute to the more general reception of the great outlines of this system. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Spinoza* (1878) I. 351 We refuse to submit to the demonstrations by which it thrusts itself on our reception.

† **b.** An idea received or accepted without evidence of its truth. *Obs.*

1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 26 Our mature and secondary enquiries are forced to quit those receptions. 1691 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* iii. 62 Most Men..obstinately adhere to those unexamined Receptions.

5. The action of receiving, or fact of being received, in a certain manner; kind or manner of reception. (Usually with qualifying adj.)

a. of persons.

1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 26 Feb. in *Carlyle*, An account of the kind reception, and the many civilities afforded them. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 May, My wife much pleased with the reception she had. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3808/7 The Imperial Forces were in so good a Posture, that the French would meet with a warm Reception. 1795 BURKE *Abr. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 537 Baldwin, earl of Flanders, gave him a very kind reception. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The discourse turned on the reception which they were to expect from their Provost. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 205 He found in the Netherlands a scarcely more cordial reception than in France.

b. of ideas, proposals, etc.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 149 When it was brought into the House [the bill] found a better reception than was expected. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17 P 4 New Opinions at first meet with a cold Reception. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 7 Whatever shall be laid before me for the Welfare of this Province, will meet with a favorable Reception. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 236 They only have an interest in .. procuring a good reception for his name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 372 His inventions, therefore, found no favourable reception.

6. The action of receiving or taking, in various applications of the vb.

1863 H. COX *Institit.* I. viii. 123 The parties .. produce evidence, the reception of which is..regulated by the rules of law. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xiv, It is proper to show that you were not an accomplice of the removal and the reception [of the stolen goods] in your house.

† **7.** Capacity for receiving. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 807 Natures Law, By which all Causes..To the reception of thir matter act. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 167 This Hospital..is of great reception. It maintains two thousand sick and decrepid in it.

† **8.** A receptacle, a place of reception. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 172 Ascending first into a capsulary reception of the breast bone. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 324 Make me room in thy heart, and let it be a clean and fit reception for so pure a guest.

† **9.** Recovery, recapture. *Obs.*—1

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 44 Hee was right glad of the French Kings reception of those Townes from Maximilian.

10. *Comb.*, as (sense 2 c) *reception day, room*; **reception order**, an order authorizing the reception and detention of a person in a lunatic asylum.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v, Such was the reception-room of Beau Fielding. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 8 He was in her father's reception-room when she reached home. 1890 *Act* 53 *Vict.* c. 5 § 4 Received and detained as a lunatic .. under a reception order made by the judicial authority. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/1 By this time Duncan and his friends were frequenting all Madame de Champbaron's reception days. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 430 The Reception Order of a justice is sufficient authority to take the patient to, and to receive him in an asylum, or to detain him there if he has already been removed on an Urgency Order.

Hence **Rece·ptionism, Rece·ptionist** (see quot. 1900).

1867 COBB *Kiss of Peace* 4 We must .. give this opinion a name. Let us call it the 'Theory of Reception', and its professors 'Receptionists'. 1900 D. STONE *Outl. Chr. Dogma* xi. 191 Receptionism is the view that the bread and wine remain only bread and wine after consecration; but that, together with them, the faithful communicant really receives the body and blood of Christ.

Receptitious (rĭsepti·ʃəs), *a.* Also 9 -icious. [ad. L. *receptitius* or *-icius*: see RECEIPT and -ITIOUS 1.] *Roman Law.* (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Receptitious*, that is received, kept, or reserved to ones use from another. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Goods*, Receptitious goods were those which the wife might reserve the full property of to herself, and enjoy them independently of her husband. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* vi. § 5 An adventicious dowry always remains with the husband, unless the person who gave it have expressly stipulated that it shall be returned to him; such a dowry is called specifically recepticious.

Receptive (rĭse·ptiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *receptīvus*: see RECEIPT and -IVE, and cf. obs. F. *receptif.*]

1. Having the quality of, or capacity for, receiving; able to receive; pertaining to, of the nature of, reception. (Common in 17th and 19th c.; in later use esp. of the mind, or of persons in respect of it.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Chierurgyons must knowe .. what synges .. be receptyve [*printed* recentyve], what signes be expulcive. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 3 The soul..shall, as it is receptive, be..perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 160 That receptive Power .. to admit or not admit such new Laws. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 The Earth and Sun..; the one active, piercing, .. the other passive, receptive. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. v. 95 The passive sense, or what the school-men call the merely receptive. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 210 The receptive and transmitting powers of bodies in regard to radiant heat. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 30 The passive receptive work of the mind.

b. Const. *of.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 74 A heaven that hath a broad way leading thither, and is receptive of Drunkards. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic.* II. i. (1840) 234 The heart of man became receptive of wickedness. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 90 We are to answer every one that inquires a reason..which supposes something receptive of it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 291, I should wish the citizens to be as receptive of virtue as possible.

2. *spec.* † **a.** *Receptive measures*, measures of capacity. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Coin* (1685) 281 Receptive Measures are two-fold. First of liquid or moist things; Secondly of dry things. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 197 Of Receptive Measure, that is, Things Measured inwardly.

b. *Receptive spot*, the spot in an oosphere at which the male gamete is admitted.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 344 The entrance takes place at a lighter spot of the oosphere facing the neck, which is termed the Receptive Spot.

Hence **Rece·ptively** *adv.*

1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624. 570 We can cause the discharge to be from one terminal only, the other terminal acting merely receptively.

Receptiveness (rĭse·ptivnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Receptivity. (Common in recent use.)

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v. 104 There is found in us a capacity, aptness, or receptiveness, of this principle of life. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 79 From the receptiveness of first matter he concludes the real and actual existence of it. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 8 The retentiveness of that people equalled its receptiveness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 85 A young man .. with a reverential receptiveness and a delicate sensibility.

Receptivity (rĭsepti·vĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being receptive; ability or readiness to receive or take in. (Common in 19th c., esp. with ref. to the mind.)

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 6 (1622) 181 Hee cannot worke any where beyond the possibilitie or receptiuitie of his matter. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 11 The Air being of a thin Body .. is of an easie receptivity for all sorts of Impressions. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 His receptivity for aesthetic gratification [is] not delicate. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 728 They are here receptivities, or moulds of matter. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* x. 175 He had the sympathetic receptivity of all truly great minds.

† **Rece·ptment.** *Obs.*—1 [= AF. *receptment*, var. *recettement* RESETMENT.] The act or practice of harbouring criminals.

1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 28 Men have used .. to outlaw the people appealed of commandement, force, aide, and receptment.

Receptor (rĭse·ptəɹ). Also 5–6 -our(e. [a. OF. *receptour, -eur*, or L. *receptor*, agent-n. f. *recipĕre* to RECEIVE.]

† **1.** = RECEIPTER 1, RESETTER. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 30 Ony heretykes..or here receptourys, defenderys, or fauoureryS. 1472 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Robert Mascald .. is a receptour of suspect persones. 1585 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 207 The searchinge out of sundrye that were receptors of ffelons. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 13 The kind Receptors of the Fugitiues after the Detection. 1660 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 538 Against pyrats, their assistors or abettors, .. or receptors.

2. A telephonic receiver.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 1/3 In the hospital..each Roman Catholic patient has a receptor connected with the cathedral at the head of his bed on Sunday.

3. *Med.* (See quot.)

1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 528/1 The fixation .. of the Toxin molecule in the protoplasm was accomplished by means of certain lateral chains which the latter possessed and which were termed 'receptors'.

† **Rece·ptory,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *receptōrium*, neut. of *receptōrius*: see next, and cf. obs. F. *receptoire.*] A receptacle.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 51 b, The humours .. fylleth and extendeth the receptories of the bodye, as the stomacke, the vaynes, and bowelles. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 68 Put these in a Glasse styll wyth his receptorye well luted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 222 A paile or trey made of kids or goats leather for a receptory. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1053 A Current that turneth the Liquor into a Receptory, from whence it is pumped into another Pit or Mine. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiii. 282 Those three Rivers .. disembogue at one Mouth into the common Receptory of Rivers.

† **Rece·ptory,** *a.* [ad. late L. *receptōri-us*; see RECEIPT and -ORY, and cf. F. *receptoire* (16th c.).] Pertaining to reception; receptive.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 You see, the form of the words is receptory, He received. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 170 Dam up the receptory vessels.

Receptual (rĭse·ptiuăl), *a.* [f. L. *receptu-s* + -AL; in mod. use after *conceptual.*]

† **1.** Capable of receiving or taking in other substances. *Obs.*—1

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* xxxii. in Ashm. (1652) 198 And soe after the Colour of that Erth ys Sulphuri and receptuall, Some men do say ys engendered every Mettall.

2. Of the nature of, pertaining to, a (mental) recept or recepts. Hence **Rece·ptually** *adv.*

1888 ROMANES *Mental Evol. Man* ii. 41 *note*, The term apperception as used by some German psychologists is also inclusive of what I mean by receptual ideation. *Ibid.* iii. 58 The animal is able to distinguish receptually between the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

‖ **Recercelé(e** (rĭsəɹsĕlē·). *Her.* [a. OF. *recercelé, -lée* circular, curled, pa. pple. of *recerceler*, f. *re-* RE- + *cercel* a circle.] Of a cross: Having the ends of the arms curling into divergent spirals.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Recercelée* .. is said of a Cross that circles or curls at the ends, very much resembling a Rams horn. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 218 A chesuble charged with his *cross recercelée*. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 62 The Cross Recercelé resembles a Cross Moline with its floriations more expanded.

Recerve, obs. form of RESERVE.

Recess (rĭse·s), *sb.* [ad. L. *recess-us*, f. *recēdĕre* to RECEDE; cf. It. *recesso* (Florio).]

† **1.** The act of retiring, withdrawing, or departing (from or to a place); withdrawal, departure. *Obs.* (Common in 16–17th c., freq. in phr. *access and recess.*)

1531 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 576 Ye write unto Us of the recesse ande departing of our and your Commissioners. 1538 CROMWELL *Let.* 13 July in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902)

II. 147 He may haue free accesse and recesse from tyme to tyme. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 782 They have easie accesse and recesse to and fro to their beguiling nets. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxviii. 216 The sudden recess of the Air made the bubbles .. appear .. numerous. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* v. 58 Not only Petition the King, ..but upon his recess from Whitehall, send him a Peremptory Petition.

transf. 1536 in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Coll. Records* No. 52 Hen. VIII, His Recesse from the Church, ye proffe not otherwise, than by the..Comon Opinion of those Parts.

†**2.** The (*or* an) act of retirement from public life or into privacy; the fact of living retired or in a private manner; a period of retirement. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Jan., Famous for the debauched recesses of Tiberius. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 135 Long lived he in that retirement .. yet was not his re-cesse in-glorious. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. 163 The soft recesses of your hours improve The three fair pledges of your happy love. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 2 His indispositions and other reasons made him determine entirely to quit the court: During his recess, however he lost nothing of his .. respect for the king.

†**b.** Without article: Retirement, seclusion, privacy. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May, Faire Parks or Gardens .. being onely places of recesse and pleasure. 1709 PRIOR *Chloe Hunting* 16 Ev'ry neighbouring Grove Sacred to soft Recess and gentle Love. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 208, I had chosen..my Aunt Clifford's..there to remain in recess for some time.

3. The act of retiring for a time from some occupation; a period of cessation from usual work or employment.

In early use chiefly of Parliament, later also of schools.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* x. 35 Since the late Recesse, some endeavours of mine have been reported more distastive then before. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 22 In this recess of action, we had several treaties about prisoners. 1706 *Royal Sp.* 16 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4202/1 It will be convenient to make a Recess in some short Time. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 210 Every recess of the school they passed at Mushroom Place. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxvi. (1891) 394 In the recess, as it was called, or interval of suspended studies in the middle of the forenoon. 1881 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Oct. 6/3 We are in a Parliamentary recess, but the leaders of the Tories do not appear to have had any recess at all.

†**b.** Without article: Cessation from work, relaxation, leisure. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. ii. 159 A Love of moderate Recess and Rest from Action. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 215 His hours of leisure and recess employs In drawing pictures of forbidden joys.

†**4.** Delay; respite. *Obs. rare.*

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. vi. 4 After the protraction and recesse of a yeeres time, Victoryna consenteth to Sypontus to be his wife. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* x. 229 The small Recess the weary Land obtain'd So little Breath to rising Freedom gave.

5. A place of retirement, a remote and secluded spot, a secret or private place.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* cxxxiv. (1648) 205 Your hands devoutly raise To his divine Recesse. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 199 Airy and cool Choultries, private Recesses for their Women. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 250 A woman..who had been housekeeper at Lord Winterbottom's recess. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, The last retreat, and recess, of his every-day waning grandeur.

†**b.** A dark resource, a secret. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 6 To cast out Devills (by a knowne Recesse of the blacke Art) through him that is the Prince. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. IV. 52 Magnifying the recesses of his Counsell and Wisdome and Predestination.

6. The act of receding, of going back or away, from a certain point. (Used chiefly of the motion of things, and *esp.* of water, the sea, or the heavenly bodies.)

1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 19 Alwayes at the waters recesse, euery man could finde out his owne land by the plot. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 157 The accesse or recesse of the Sun unto and from several parts of the world. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 202 As the earth in its recess from the sun recovers by degrees its former power. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xvi, As we recede from light..the pupil is enlarged by the retiring of the iris, in proportion to our recess. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 266 It is at present dry, in consequence of the gradual recess of the waters. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 19 An alternate recess and advance of the apsides.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* of immaterial things.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 109 It is the defect, and recesse of the opposite facultie. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VI. 60 Leaving her in the recesse of her Fortune. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1756) 235 The principal Recess of this Infection..was from February to April. 1782 JEFFERSON *Notes on Virginia* (1787) 132 The access of frost in the autumn, and its recess in the spring. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* xliii. (1876) 506 Painting the access and recess of his thought.

7. *transf.* or *fig.* (from senses 1 and 6).

†**a.** A dislike or disgust *to* a thing. *Obs.*—1

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 It becommeth to haue an appitite to that which it holdeth good and pleasant, and a recesse or lothsomnesse to y^t which maketh against it.

†**b.** A drawing back (*from* a promise). *Obs.*

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 96 Queene Marie by the way of Recesse .. reuoked this Decree, and restored the Hanses to their former priuiledges. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlii. 125 Some..admit of an absolute recesse from a word already passed.

†**c.** A departure *from* some state or standard. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5 Men .. have made too untimely a departure, and too remote a recess from particulars. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 430 Recesses of the parts of mans body, from the natural state. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 7 Every Sin..is a Recess from the Holiness of God.

†**d.** A falling back; decline. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 Others,..when he was in the right course of recovery, and setling to moderation, would not suffer a recesse in him. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* III. iv. (1700) 456 This Standard in a well founded Monarchy, must bar recess; and in a well founded Commonwealth must bar increase.

8. A retired or inner place or part; one of the remotest or innermost parts or corners of anything.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Recesse*, a bye-place. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 224 Gentlemens houses .. having more in the recess than they promise in the front. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 604 Within a Mountain's hollow Womb, there lyes A large Recess, conceal'd from Human Eyes. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, To carry torches into every recess of the ruin. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 4 A pursuit..only requisite in the gloomy recesses of the cloister. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 89 The little village ..lies..deep in the recesses of the Pennine chain.

b. *fig.* especially of the soul or heart.

1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 301 Sorrow..must force, and make its way into the very inmost Corners, and Recesses of the Soul. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 711 The thoughts that roll Deep in the close recesses of my soul. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* I. 18 The fear, That in my heart's recesses deep had lain. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 408 The question lies..in the recesses of psychology.

9. A receding part or indentation in the line of some natural feature or object, as a coast, range of hills, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 228 Within a long Recess there lies a Bay. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 79 His dwelling a recess in some rude rock. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 273 Every projection on the one side of it [a valley] corresponds with a bay or recess on the other. 1846 M^CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 242 The recesses between the hills are mostly filled with gentlemen's seats.

b. *spec.* A receding part or space breaking the continuity of a wall; a niche or alcove.

1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, c. 78 § 28 It shall also be lawful to cut perpendicular Recesses into any Party-wall. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, The recesses within them [oriel windows] were raised a step or two from the wall. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, They sat down in one of the recesses on the bridge, to rest. 1875 MRS. RITCHIE *Miss Angel* x. 90 The gallery was evidently used as a .. sitting room. There was a spinnet in a recess.

c. Any small depression or indentation; also *Anat.* a sinus or fold in an organ or part.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 135 Leaves..divided more or less deeply into lobes, which leave void spaces between them, which we call recesses (*sinus*). 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Recessus*, A recess or fold between the duodenum and jejunum. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 49 The cutting edges..on either side of the pin produce the required recess as the drill is fed down.

†**d.** A cesspool. *Obs.*—1

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 73, I..have in my yard, what you usually see in most farmers yards, two recesses or pools, as reservoirs of dung and water.

10. †**a.** ? An agreement or convention. *Obs.*—1

1516 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815)-22 Efter the forme and tenor of the recesse maid be ambaxiatouris of this realme, and procuratouris and commissionaris of Ingland thairapoun.

b. *Hist.* A resolution, decree, or act of the Imperial Diet of Germany or of the Diet of the Hanseatic League.

After med.L. *recessus* (see Du Cange); so F. *reces.*

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. xi. 149 The Recess was published: It contained the following Articles. [*note.* What we call an Act of Parliament in England is called a Recess in Germany.] 1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* II. lix. 254 The famous Recess of Augsburgh, which is the basis of religious peace in Germany. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 638 When the three colleges [of a diet] agreed, the decree, or recess as it was called, was submitted to the imperial sanction.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 275 In the Imperial Chamber the Prætors have half a Florin .. for every substantial Recess, as they call it. *Ibid.*, The substantial Recesses are the Introduction of the Cause, the exhibiting of the Libel [etc.].

11. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *recess time*; (sense 9 b, 9 c) *recess decoration, plate, shop.*

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 170 We hurried into one of the little recess shops [on Brighton Pier] to avoid them. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxiv. § 11 Recess decoration by leaf mouldings. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 88 The armour shelf or recess plate is a part of the longitudinal framing of the ship. 1885 MISS S. O. JEWETT *Marsh Island* xii, The boarder had .. treated the children to apples at recess-time.

†**Rece·ss**, *v.*[1] *Obs.*—1 [f. L. *recess-um*, pa. pple. of *recēdĕre* RECEDE.] To recede.

1581 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 13 Roger Cook..thowght that he was utterly recest from intended goodnes toward him.

Recess (rĭse·s), *v.*[2] [f. RECESS *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a recess or in retirement; to set back or away.

1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* vii, Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably recessed from curious impertinents. 1820 *Examiner* No. 620. 132/2 The writ was then served in the expectation of recessing me in the Fleet during the long vacation. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xviii. 199 His house stood recessed from the road.

b. *spec.* To set (part of a wall or other structure) in a recess. Also *refl.*

1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 180 The arches, of which there are two, one recessed within the other. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 44 Little man-of-war port-holes recessed into its wooden sides. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* ix, The window recessed itself into the wall.

2. To make a recess or recesses in; to cut away, so as to form a recess.

1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* ix. 162 Providing that the cutter is not recessed and does not cut on both sides. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 174 The inner .. hubs are recessed, within them being placed stout steel rings.

3. *intr. U. S.* To take a recess or interval.

1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 14 Apr., The Senate recessed five minutes yesterday afternoon.

Hence **Recessed** (rĭse·st) *ppl. a.*, set in a recess; **Rece·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

Recessed arch, an arch set within another arch. *Recessing-bit*, a bit for enlarging the ends of screw-holes, etc.

1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* x, Lady Geraldine and Cecil Devereux .. were in a recessed window. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 90 Underneath this basilica is a little recessed chapel. 1873 SHELLEY *Workshop Appliances* 223 The first [pin-drill], with three cutting edges,..being sometimes called a recessing-bitt. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iv. 114 In many of the earlier examples the square profile of the recessed Norman arch is retained.

†**Rece·ssful**, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. RECESS *sb.* + -FUL.] To which recess or recourse may be had. Also **Rece·ssfully** *adv.* (cf. RECESS *sb.* 5 b).

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* 33 It was disposed of in some eminent or recessefull place of the City. *Ibid.* To Rdr., Who recessefully and impertinently pretend to a Spirit of Interpretation.

Recession (rĭse·ʃən), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *recessiōn-em* (Vitruvius), n. of action f. *recēdĕre* to RECEDE. Cf. mod.F. *récession*, It. *recessione* (Florio).]

1. The action of receding from a place or point; withdrawal, retirement.

† *Recession of the equinoxes*: see PRECESSION.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. vi. (1660) 419 Neither were it a Happiness worth the having, for a Mind, .. by a recession into it self, to spend an Eternity in self-converse. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 185 The Sun .. plying them always alike without any annual Recession or intermission. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Recession of the Equinoxes* is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) Notes 15 Particles mutually recede from and approach each other reciprocally; at the times of their recession from each other [etc.]. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvi, She seemed to recede. I drew nearer: her recession, still silent, became swift. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* iv. 99 The method shows no signs of approach or recession in the moon's case.

b. Used with ref. to receding or distant parts of surfaces or outlines. (See also RECESSOB.)

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 101 Planes or flat surfaces .. have their appearances of recession perfected by the first species of retiring shades. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. i. 44 Those degrees of light and dark which arise from difference of local colour, or from recession in distance. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v. 126 The solid forms of an object, that is to say, the projections or recessions of its surface within the outline.

c. A setting or going back in time. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 317 They must .. endure anticipation and recession from the moveable condition of their causes. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 290 Has there really been a recession of the seasons, so that summer comes later every year?

2. The action of receding, retiring, or departing, in various *transf.* or *fig.* senses. Const. *from.*

Common in 17th c. (esp. in Jer. Taylor's works) of departure from a principle, state or condition.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* viii. 152 It is a plaine recession from Antiquity. 1659 W. BROUGH *Schism* 524 There is no sin nor schism in our recession from them. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* X. 301 (T.) His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant recession from his own rights. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 ¶ 13 All this is a temporary recession from the realities of life to airy fictions. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* iii. 41 He may leave us .. to taste the bitterness of our recession so far and so criminally from Him.

3. The departure *of* a quality or property from that in which it exists.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* iv. (1839) 301 Death is nothing else but the privation or recession of life. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 801/2 The recession of heat from the limbs was noticed by Hippocrates. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 304 There is little wonder that in some cases the recession of mental function is not on physiological lines.

Recession (rĭse·ʃən), *sb.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + CESSION: cf. RECEDE *v.*[2]] The action of ceding back.

1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 475/2 A bill for the recession [of the Yosemite Valley] to the United States.

Recessional (rĭse·ʃənăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RECESSION *sb.*[1] + -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Eccl.* Belonging to the recession or retirement of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the vestry at the close of the service; esp. *recessional hymn*, a hymn sung while this retirement is taking place.

1867 *Ch. Opinion* 13 Apr. 15 The service concluded with a recessional hymn. 1882 *Homilet. Monthly* Apr. 410 The ritualist..orders his processional and recessional movements with toll of bell and thunder of organ.

2. Belonging to a recess (of Parliament).

1895 *Westm. Gas.* 24 Aug. 2/2 The Government .. continues to pile up work for the Recess and next Session. The recessional work promised by the Home Secretary [etc.].

B. *sb.* A recessional hymn.

1867 in *Life Jas. Skinner* xiii. (1884) 253 To crown all, we had 'O Paradise!' as a recessional.

Rece·ssive, *a.* [f. L. *recess-*, ppl. stem of *recēdĕre* to RECEDE + -IVE.] Tending to recede.

1672–3 GREW *Veget. Roots* § 38 They will also be more Pliable and recessive from the Centre. 1721 J. CLARKE *Moral Evil* 23 That the constituent particles of it should be induced with particular impulsive or recessive forces.

Hence **Rece·ssively** *adv.*, in a receding manner.

1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 494 As she [Greece] passes recessively from the grand Attic period to the Spartan, the Theban, the Macedonian, and the Asiatic.

Recessor. (? Misprint for *recession.*)

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1640) 112 From the opticks it [painting]..tooke shadowes, recessor, light, and heightnings.

Recet, -cett(e, obs. ff. RESET *sb.* and *v.* **Recetter, -or,** obs. ff. RESETTER. **Receve,** obs. f. RECEIVE. **Recewle,** var. of RECUEIL. **Receypte, Receyt(e, Receytour, Receyve,** obs. ff. RECEIPT, RECEIPTER, RECEIVE.

Rech, obs. f. REACH *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], RICH *v.*

Rechabite (re·kăbəit). [ad. biblical L. *Rechabīta*, used in pl. to render Heb. רכבים *Rēkābīm*, f. the personal name *Rēkāb*: see *Jer.* XXXV. 2–19.] One of a Jewish family descended from Jonadab, son of Rechab, which refused to drink wine or live in houses. Hence (*a*) one who abstains from intoxicating liquors; now *spec.* a member of the Independent Order of Rechabites, a benefit society founded in 1835; (*b*) a dweller in tents.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXV. 3 Jeconye .. and alle his sonus, and al the hous of Rechabitis. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, The whole housholde off the Rechabites. *c* 1681 (*title*) The English Rechabite, or a Defyance to Bacchus and all his Works. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Wandering Pilgrim* 9 A Rechabite poor Will must live, And drink of Adam's ale. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xviii. 345 Cone after cone of canvas offers brief shelter to the Rechabite.

Hence **Re·chabitism,** the practice of abstaining from intoxicating liquors; the principles or practice of the friendly society of Rechabites.

1870 *Rechabite & Temperance Mag.* Jan. 8 To extend the blessings of Rechabitism throughout..the land.

† **Rechace.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *rachas* nom. of *rachat* f. *re-* RE- + *achat* ACHATE *sb.*[2]] The act of buying back or redeeming.

c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame*, etc. 324 He þat ones to loue dothe his omage, Full often tyme, der boght is the rechace.

Rechace, variant of RECHASE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Rechafe,** *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A repeated chafing.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 307 b, Archbyshoppes, and monckes .. roonning to Rome in their often chafe and rechafe, sweating and turmoyling.

Rechafe, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. RECHAUFE *v.*] *trans.* To chafe again.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. 3 Although they haue been oftentimes chafed and rechafed yet are they so starke and stiffe for colde that they have no force nor might.

So † **Recha·fement.** *Obs.*—[1]

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 364 They take order to keep out and cut off the originall nourishing inflamers, which minister the rechaffment to these disloyal attempts.

Rechai·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To chain again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 171 He their malicious Tyranny restrain'd, And orders gave they shou'd be all rechain'd.

Rechange (rītʃē·ndʒ), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* **recheng(e,** 5–6 **rechaunge,** 6 **rechaynge.** [f. RE- 5 a + CHANGE *sb.*]

† **1.** The RE-EXCHANGE on a bill. *Obs.*

So F. *rechange* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.). See also RECAMBY.

1489 *Sc. Acta Dom. Conc.* 130/1 þe recheng interess dampnage & expensis sustenit be þe said reuerent faider extending..to þe soume of xij[li] of ross noblis. 1492 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1502) H iv, Alle maner costis lossis and damagis whiche shall happen too falle for lac of payment at the daye aforesayde of the principall somme aboue sayde be it bee exchaunge rechaunge or other wyse. 1538 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 72 To pay change and rechaunge after the use and custum of merchants. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 294 By Re-change here and else-where, is meant, the whole Bill which is advanced with the Re-change, Provisions and Charges, &c. .. and not the bare Re-change only, which is the Monyes that exceeds the Value of the first Bill.

† **2.** The act of re-exchanging (money or goods).

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 403/1 An Act against Exchange and Rechange, without the Kings License. 1503 *Ibid.* 525/1 Money in Golde or Silver, whiche..cannot come to the proffete of the Kyngs Realme..without exchaynge or rechaynge made in the Landes beyond the See. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* sig. *ij, Certaine and generall Rules for Exchaunge of money, and Rechaunge. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 371 The benefit or profit of exchange is never known directly but by the rechange thereof. 1625 in Rymer *Foedera* XVIII. 146 With sufficient Meanes for the Re-change of the Tokens to be uttered to the Citizens.

3. The act of changing or altering again.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 192 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 416/1 Which [? *read* with] chaunge and rechaunge Of fastinges and of feestes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 232 Neuer the Muses more tired then now with changes & rechanges of his deuises. 1642 SPELMAN *View Printed Bk.* 36 With in the space of 500 yeares..how many changes [*printed* thinges] and rechanges had they of their Gouernment. 1890 LOWELL *Inscr. Bust Fielding*, He..saw the Sphinx, now bestial, now divine, In change and rechange.

Rechange (rītʃē·ndʒ), *v.* Also 6 **rechaung(e.** [f. RE- 5 a + CHANGE *v.*, perh. after F. *rechanger.*]

1. To change or alter again. **a.** *intr.* or *absol.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 98 Helen of Greece..chaunged and rechaunged at hir pleasure, I graunt. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 155 It..addeth thereunto or diminisheth, changeth and rechangeth. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 129 How often hast thou changed and rechanged. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 141 The eye soon sickens of identical furniture, and unvarying imagery... Let us change and rechange.

b. *trans.*

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. i. 22 Did not I change long loue to sudden hate; And then rechange their hatred into loue? 1644 FEATLY *Roma Ruens* 7 The whole world shall be changed into a second chaos, and that chaos shall be re-changed into a new world. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 170 By this changing and rechanging the order of battle, nothing farther was done for that day. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 6/5 Recusancy, or the crime of not being able to change, and even re-change, one's religion at the command of the Privy Council, figures conspicuously.

† **2.** *trans.* (and *absol.*) To re-exchange (goods or money). *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 406 Liberty was gevin to the marchauntis to exchaung and rechaung money for money. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 239 There is no negociating now adayes, but with it [honesty] and with money; changing and rechanging as the market goes.

Hence **Recha·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rimuta*, a remooving or rechanging. 1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* 47 Nothing is found of any rechanging of those languages from the Roman, into the state wherein now they are.

Recha·nt, *v.* [f. RE- + CHANT *v.*, perh. after F. *rechanter* (1288) or L. *recantāre*: cf. RECANT *v.*[2]] *intr.* and *trans.* To chant again or in reply; to repeat in chanting. Hence **Recha·nted,** **Recha·nting** *ppl. adjs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 31 Hark, hark, the cheerfull and re-chanting cries Of old and young; singing this joyfull Ditty. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 532 b, Whiles they chaunt and rechaunt this. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Large Suppl. Postscr. 1 To parallel the Scottish Covenanters with Jesuites is the old and oft rechanted son[g] of your fellows.

Recha·os, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To reduce again to chaos.

1611 J. DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* Wks. (Grosart) II. 53 Shee shall Preserue thy name till she re-chaos'd go To purging-flames. 1616 — *Sir T. Overbury* Ibid. 16 So shall thy stay, when states re-chaosed lie, Make thee great Steward to Eternitie.

Recharge (rītʃā·ɹdʒ), *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. RE- + CHARGE *sb.*, prob. after F. *recharge* (1433).]

1. A fresh charge or load. *rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Ricarica*, a recharge, a reburthen. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The recharge should never be so deep as the first charge, lest the piece..should burst.

† **2.** The act of accusing in return. *Obs.*—[1]

1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Barton* 127 His brave retort and recharge of sedition upon them.

3. A renewed or return charge in battle.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 675 That buffetting representeth the charging of the enemie, and the avoiding of his recharge. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 749 Caesars ships being..ready for any needs of service, either for charge or recharges, or to turn about. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Recharge*, a renewal of the charge or attack.

† **b.** *fig.* A renewed attack *of* something. *Obs.*—[1]

1620 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. VII. 234 This recharge of griefe surprized me so forcibly.

Recharge (rītʃā·ɹdʒ), *v.* [f. RE- + CHARGE *v.*, perh. after F. *recharger* (13th c.).]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To reload (a vessel). Also *refl.* and *absol. Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 417/2 They [ships] have atte all tymes be discharged and recharged. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 250 The seid veassayle .. saylyng .. vnto Portesmouth & ther dyscharged then frome thens to Southampton & ther Recharged with the cordage. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 863 They bee there all the winter in the ports, to discharge their lading and recharge backe againe. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 35 The Portugalls mutually come to discharge and recharge themselues.

b. To put a fresh charge in; to refill, reload.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 167 As soon as the melting-pot is emptied, it is immediately re-charged. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 21 In recharging the battery the liquid drawn off from the zinc cells is again employed in them.

2. † **a.** To charge or accuse in return. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 13 Whereupon they recharge vs, as if in these things we gaue the Church a libertie which hath no limits or bounds. 1697 G. KEITH *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 33 Whereas I charged T. Elw. with perverting the Apostles Creed, he recharges me, and lays the whole Ground of his Charge upon a Quibble.

b. To make a new charge against.

1895 *Daily News* 4 June 2/5 The magistrate .. then directed that she should be re-charged for the assault on the assistant gaoler.

c. *intr.* To repeat a charge or accusation. *Obs.*—[1]

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxi, Norfolke denies them peremptorily. Herford recharg'd.

3. To lay or impose again as a charge. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Reimposer*, to reimpose, to recharge. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 2 [He] shall have all his suits rejected, and his sins..recharged upon him. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 111 The unfair traders, and runners, and such as come in before the duties are recharged.

4. *intr.* To charge (in battle) again or in return.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 43 Then recharging aduisedly to be ready to come vp. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 90 With valient secondes, placd to recharge after. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxvii, They charge, re-charge, and all along the Sea They drive and squander the huge Belgian Fleet.

Hence **Recha·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1892 *Daily News* 3 June 7/3 The recharging occupies six hours. 1897 R. KEARTON *Nature & Camera* 358 The recharging of dark slides.

Recharter (rītʃā·ɹtəɹ), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The renewal of a charter; a new or second charter.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1852 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 159 In 1832 .. Webster led the new Whig party in support of its re-charter. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* xx. 457 In 1832 occurred the Recharter, when the Bank directors showed a still further change of views.

Recharter (rītʃā·ɹtəɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To charter again; to give a new charter to. Hence **Recha·rtering** *vbl. sb.*

1847 in WEBSTER. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. vi. 373 He prepared to recharter the bank of England. 1884 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1005 The Vice-President..was found to be opposed to the rechartering of a United States Bank.

† **Rechase,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **rechas, -chayse,** 5, (7) **-chace.** [Perh. ad. OF. **rachas*, nom. of **rachat* RECHEAT *sb.*] = RECHEAT *sb.* (but in later quots. possibly associated with RECHASE *v.*[1] 2 a).

c 1420 *Venery de Tuety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 152 Than shall y[e] blowe on this maner a mote, and aftirward the rechace upon my houndys that be past the boundys. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 58 The huntes þei halowe, in hurstes and huwes, And bluwe rechas ryally. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 772 To here the bugles there yblow,..And sevenscore raches at his rechase. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* II. cxxxviii, All the blasts that long to all manner of games;..to the rechace [*Caxton* rechate] to the flight [etc.].

Recha·se, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **rechasse,** 5–6 **rechace.** [a. F. *rechasser* (13th c.; OF. also *rechacier*, etc.): see RE- and CHASE *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To chase or drive back (an assailant); to chase in turn. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 After..the worthy Jason had rechaced his enmyes unto nyghe by the ooste. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccv. 458 These fortresses .. made dyuers yssues and assautes on their neighbours, Somtyme chasyng and somtyme rechased agayne. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 358 One-while the Syrians by the Medes are chas't; Anon the Medes by Syrians are rechas't.

absol. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xlvii, Then these assaile, then those rechase again.

† **b.** To drive or force back (a thing). *Obs.*—[1]

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vij, There is nothyng that more rechaceth the balle of the thought.

2. † **a.** *Hunting.* To chase (a deer) back into the forest. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 379 Withynne a while the herte founde ys I-halowed and rechased faste Longe tyme. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *To Rechace*,..among Huntsmen is to make homewards, to drive back towards the place where the game was rouzed or started. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rechacing*, The keeping of running dogs to rechace the deer into the forests.

b. To drive back (cattle or sheep) from one pasture to another.

1618 J. WILKINSON *Courts Baron* (1620) 147 If any tenant ..doth vse in the Summer time or open time of the yeere, .. to bring Cattell from his other Farme into his farme within this Manor,..this is called chasing and rechasing. 1720 T. WOOD *Instit. Eng. Law* IV. i. 490 The Homage may also Enquire..Of Chasing Cattle into the Manor, and Rechasing them. 1851 *Dorset Gloss.*, *Chase and re-chase*, to drive sheep at particular times from one pasture to another.

† **c.** To drive or course (horses) back over the same ground. *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 54 Albe some Authors giue aduice to chase and rechase your Mares vp and downe the ground. *Ibid.* III. 9 The best mettall Horses, if they be chaste and rechaste without..some incouragement, will by degrees growe worse and worse.

† **3.** *intr.* ? To be engaged in rechasing. *Obs.*—[1]

Perh. a transferred use of 2 a, suggested by the hunting sense of *quest*; but the correct reading may be *theire chase is.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 723 The queste of holborn come into this places, a-geyne the right euer thei rechases.

Hence † **Recha·ser** ; † **Recha·sing** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1611 FLORIO, *Riccacciamenti*, rechasings. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rechacing*, Antiently there were offices of rechacers of the deers bestowed by the king on gentlemen, or old hunters.

† **Recha·se,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **-chace.** [var. of *rechate* RECHEAT *v.*, after RECHASE *sb.*] *intr.* To recheat. Hence † **Recha·sing** *vbl. sb.*[2]

c 1450 *Master of Game* (MS. Douce 335) xxxiii. lf. 60 He sholde rechace with oute long mote; for the mote shold neuer be blowe before this rechasyng.

Recha·sten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To chasten again.

1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Proph. Khor.* II, To see Those virtuous eyes for ever turn'd on me; And in their light rechasten'd silently..Grow pure by being purely shone upon.

Rechat(e : see RECHEAT *sb.* and *v.*

† **Rechau·fe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réchauffer*: see next.] *trans.* To warm (again).

a 1521 R. COPLAND *Knt. of the Swanne* ix, After that the good hermit had done his possibilitie to susteine and rechaufe the .vii. litle chyldren. 1579 BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 27 It is ordeyned for to rechaufe the parts next thereto, as Galen sayth.

Réchauffé (reʃofe). [F., pa. pple. of *réchauffer* to warm up again, f. *re-* + *échauffer*: see RE- and CHAFE *v.*] A warmed-up dish; hence

fig. something old served up or presented again, esp. a rehash of literary matter.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 133 It is really wasting time to confute this *réchauffé* of a theory. 1864 *Q. Rev.* July 83 A *réchauffé* of the forgotten criticisms of one of our old English deists. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. xiii. 272 A *réchauffé* of one's own stale speeches is not an appetising dish.

Re-chaw, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To chaw again.

1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* vii. 102 Which soddaine motion so entind his blood, as causd him aye rechawe his moodie cudd.

Rechayse, variant of Rechase *sb. Obs.*

Rechche, Reche, obs. forms of Reck *v.*

† **Reche**, *v. Obs.*—[1] [Of obscure origin: cf. Rache *v.*[2]] *trans.* To tear, rend.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13939 He wan vpo fote, All-to rechit his robis & his ronke here; Fowle frusshet his face with his felle nailes.

Reche, obs. form of Reach, Retch.

Recheat (rĭtʃī·t), † **rechate**, *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 8 ra-. [Prob. ad. OF. **rachat*, vbl. sb. from *rachater* Recheat *v.*] † **a.** The act of calling together the hounds to begin or continue the chase of a stag, or at the close of the hunt. *Obs. rare.* **b.** The series of notes sounded on a horn for one or other of these purposes.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lii, Fyrste to the vncoupelynge, to the sekynge, to the rechate, to the fyghte. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* xl. 111 They may come in nearer towardes their houndes & blowe a Rechate to their houndes to comforte them. 1590 Cockaine *Treat. Hunting* D iv, The Rechate, with three winds, The first, one long and fiue short. The second one long and one short. The third, one long and sixe short. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 853 As you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the releefe three times. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* II. xxxvii, Now winde they a Recheat, the rous'd Dear's knell. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 292 He that gives the fatal Blow, ought to sound a Racheat, to assemble together the rest of the Company, as also the Dogs. 1862 *Luck of Ladysmede* II. 343, I did not think there was one amongst ye who could sound a recheat so like mine own.

fig. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 242 That I will haue a rechate winded in my forehead..all women shall pardon me.

† **Recheat, rechate**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **rechat**. [ad. OF. *rachater, racheter* to reassemble, rally (Godef.).] *intr.* To blow a recheat. Also with *in.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1911 Huntes hyzed hem þeder, with hornez ful mony, Ay rechatande aryȝt til þay þe renk seȝen. *Ibid.* 1446. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, He shulde rechate..and blowe after þat a moote. *Ibid.* xxxv, Þei shull blowe a moot and rechate and relaye and go forth þer with awaye rechatynge amonge. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2177 Yonder is a horson for me doth rechate: Adewe, syrs, for I thynke leyst that I come to late. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* xl. 114 If they finde that he hunteth the chaffed Deare, they shall rechate in for the rest of the houndes. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 850 Then must you sound 3 notes, with 3 windes, and recheat .. vpon the same with 3 windes. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 127 Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter chears.

Hence **Rechea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Þe moot shulde neuer be blowe byfore þe rechatynge.

† **Reched.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning unknown.)

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3264 The rowelle whas rede golde with ryalle stonys, Raylide with reched and rubyes inewe.

Recheer (rĭtʃĭə·ɹ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To cheer or encourage again.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 392 Untill .. The courteous General's words re-cheer her. *a* 1618 — *Job* iii. 63 Re-comfort them shalt Thou, And thus re-cheer them. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 142 In short time the Light Recheers their Sight. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* iii. 545 (MS.) Eternal clemency will hear thy suit, Absolve the error and thy soul recheer.

2. To salute again with a cheer or cheers.

1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 The vessels sail one by one out of the Sound, cheered and re-cheered by women and children.

† **Re·chelen**, *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. *rechel-s* Rekels: cf. OE. *recelsian.*] *trans.* To smoke with incense.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Zacharie þo þe he gede in þe temple mid his rechel fat to rechelende þe alter.

Recheles, var. of Rekels, incense. *Obs.*

Recheles, -leshed (e, -lesliche, -lesnes(se, obs. ff. Reckless *a.*, Recklesshead, etc.

† **Recheles-ship.** *Obs.* In 4 -shepe, -schipe, 5 rechelaschepe. [f. ME. *recheles* Reckless + -ship.] Recklessness, carelessness.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2559 Wyllyng, certys, y dyd hyt noght, But for rechelesshepe of þoght. 13.. *Prick of Love* 355 in *Min. Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 277 Rechelschipe is the thridde [sin]—þou takest no kep what men þe bidde. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (1840) 191 Suche a mon, throȝe rechelaschepe, Myȝth do the craft schert worschepe.

† **Rechelest, -lust.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *reccelleast*, f. *reccelēas* Reckless.] Carelessness, negligence.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xviii. § 3 Hi .. for recceleste forleton unwriten þara monna ðeawas. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þurh mannes gemeleste and þurh mannes recheleste. *Ibid.* 63 Þurh uniweald oðer rechelustе.

Rechel-fat, var. of Rekel-fat, censer. *Obs.*

Rechelis, var. Rekels, incense. *Obs.*

‖ **Recherché** (rəʃɛrʃe), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *rechercher*, f. *re-* Re- + *chercher* to seek, Search.] Carefully sought out; hence, extremely choice or rare. (Common in 19th c., esp. of meals, articles of food or drink, and dress.)

1722 Richardson *Statues Italy* 121 This Excuse may be thought too partial, and *Recherché*. 1776 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1857) VI. 310 Sly as Montesquieu without being so *recherché*. 1823 Byron *Juan* xiii. xxviii, At Henry's mansion, then,..Was Juan a *recherché*, welcome guest. 1838 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 298 A quiet *recherché* dinner at the Albion. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 608/1 A tasteful and *récherché* stock of frames and feathers and ribbons.

Reches, obs. form of Riches.

Rechew (rĭtʃū·), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To chew again.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Rood* G iij b, Nor could He (as some Beasts rechew their meat..) Rechew this Bread. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 292 When .. unmolested Kine rechew the Cud. 1856 J. Cumming *Script. Readings, Deut. xiv.* 228 The animal that rechews its food as the sheep.

Rechi·ld, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To become a child again.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 526 When he (re-childing) sought With childish sport to still thy cryes.

Rechless(e, -les(s)ly, -lesness, obs. ff. Reckless *a.*, Recklessly, -ness.

Rechoose (rĭtʃū·z), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To choose again.

1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 149 All the twelve to be rechosen. 1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 524 The liberty of rechoosing the members of the..assembly. 1885 *North Star* 1 July 3/2 The old-time ceremony of rechoosing a representative.

Rechristen (rīkri·s'n), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To christen anew; to rename.

1796 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* 10 June, Now it is rechristened from a Sonnet to an Effusion. 1822 T. L. Peacock *Maid Marian* 221 He was rechristened without a priest. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* vi. 334 It was deemed advisable to re-christen the district with the old imperial name.

Rechri·stianize, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To christianize again or afresh.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 147 His assertion, that the world wants to be re-christianized. 1851 C. Wordsworth *Occas. Serm.* Ser. II. 25 His more proper task of re-christianizing the multitudes of his own Italy.

Recht, Sc. form of Right *a.* and *adv.*

Rechy, variant of Reechy *a.*

† **Reci·de**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **reside**. [ad. L. *recidĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *cadĕre* to fall. Cf. Incide *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To fall back, relapse.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xcvii. 284 All good things,.. without perpetuall vigilancie,..will reside [*ed.* 1677, recide], and fall away. 1643 *Plain English* 21 People conceive the Parliament recide from their principles and votes.

2. [For *reside.*] To subside, go down.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* viii. xiii. (1678) 205 The tumor..will recide without noise, either by the pressure of your fingers, or [etc.].

Recide, Recidence, obs. ff. Reside, etc.

† **Recidivate**, *pa. pple.* and *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **res-**. [f. ppl. stem med.L. *recidīvāre*, f. *recidīvus* Recidive.] **a.** *pa. pple.* Fallen back. **b.** *v. intr.* To fall back, relapse.

1528 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 59 Y^e^.. Mayor .. being residivate into the saide interdiction. 1611 Cotgr., *Recidiver*, to recidiuate, relapse, fall backe, or againe. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Opuscula* (1629) 79 (L.) Thus then to recidivate, and to go against her own act and promise [etc.]. 1677 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To Recidivate, *recido, relabor.*

† **Recidivation.** *Obs.* Also 5 **resydyuacion**, 5–6 **-iuation**, 6 **-evatyon**; 6–7 **resid-, recydiuation** (**-acion**, etc.). [a. F. *récidivation* (15th c.), or ad. med.L. *recidīvātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recidīvāre*: see prec.]

1. Relapse into sin, error, crime, etc.; backsliding, apostasy. (Very common in 17th c.)

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1856 As for Resydiuacion ys no more to sey But aftyr confession turnyng ayene to syn. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 452 The faith of holy churche dyd ever there endure Without recidiuacion and infection sure. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxiv. *comm.*, Recidivation into sinne maketh the former repentance frustrate. 1693 in Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. lxxii. (1718) 382, I promise a great Watchfulness .. against all Temptations to any Degrees, or Instances,..of Recidivation till I am called to lay aside my Business here.

2. A relapse in a sickness or disease. (Common in 16–17th c.)

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 34 There is as phisicians saye ..double the perill in the recidiuacion that was in the first sicknes. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) VI. 509 The Frenche King was..sore syke agayne, fallon in to a newe recidivation. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 138 As all recidiuations and relapses, are worse then the disease. 1697 R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* I. v. 85 Drinking the Waters, to prevent the Return of his Chollick (for he had had some Threatnings of a Recidivation). 1706 in Phillips.

3. The fact of falling again under an interdict.

1528 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 59 Uppon payne of residivation into y^e^ same interdiction.

Recidive (re·sidiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *recidīv-us*, f. *recidĕre*: see Recide and -ive. In sense B. a. = F. *récidive*, med.L. *recidīva.*]

† **A.** *adj.* Falling back, relapsing. *Obs.*

1537 Cromwell *Let.* 6 June in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 60 But seing their cankred recidive hert [etc.]. 1659 Macallo *Can. Physick* 75 The evil humours remaining after a Crise, are wont to make one recidive or relapsing.

B. *sb.* † **a.** = Recidivation 2. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxiv. xxix. 529 It might soone after by relapse fall backe, as it were, into a recidive, and a worse disease and more daungerous than the other.

b. = Recidivist.

1854 J. B. Dalgairns *Devot. Heart of Jesus* (ed. 2) 32 The feeble penance of such a recidive as Anne de Rohan.

† **Recidive,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [ad. med.L. *recidīvāre* or F. *récidiver* (1517): see prec.] = Recidivate *v.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* x. 73 Ofte tymes recidiuing, and falling into the same disease.

Recidivism (rĭsi·diviz'm). [f. as next + -ism.] The habit of relapsing into crime.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 May 3/2 Recidivism is largely represented by the low foreheads, the scowling brows and cunning eyes. 1895 tr. *Ferri's Crim. Sociol.* 256 The great importance of statistics of recidivism.

Recidivist (rĭsi·divist). [ad. mod. F. *récidiviste*, f. *récidiver*: see Recidive *v.* and -ist.] One who relapses; *esp.* one who habitually relapses into crime.

1880 Cobbold in *Lond. Med. Record* May 172 Of the 82 males, 61 were cases of relapse; of the 28 women, 10 were recidivists. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 3 The convicts..are to be transported to Madagascar and their places taken by the recidivists of France. 1895 tr. *Ferri's Crim. Sociol.* 255 The hardened recidivists, who ought to be considered as degenerate criminals, or criminals by profession.

fig. 1896 *Life A. J. Gordon* 302 The human heart is, in his opinion, an incorrigible recidivist.

Recidi·vity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ity.] Tendency to relapse (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

Recidivous (rĭsi·divəs), *a.* [f. L. *recidīv-us* + -ous.] Liable to fall back or relapse.

1658 Phillips, *Recidivous*, falling, or sliding back to the same passe as it was before. [Hence in Bailey, Johnson, and later Dicts.] 1890 *Times* 24 Oct. 3/5 The establishment of agricultural colonies for recidivous criminals.

† **Reciduity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **recidu-us* (cf. *dēciduus*) + -ity.] = Recidivation 2.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 Wherethroughe the whole curatione consisteth without reciduitye.

Reciet, Recieve, Reciffe, obs. ff. Receipt *sb.*, Receive.

† **Recinct.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as next, or ad. It. *recinto, ricinto*: cf. *precinct.*] Compass, circumference, encircling line.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 7 He calls Cronets those that lie upon the Pylasters of the outward Circle, in relation to the Form of a Crown, as making the Recinct thereof.

† **Recinct,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *recinct-*, ppl. stem of *recingĕre*: see Re- 2 and Cinct.] *trans.* To surround, enclose.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/1 They with wett cloutes..recincted and defended them.

† **Reci·neration.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Re- 5 a.] A second reduction to ashes.

1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 199 Things visible are made invisible, and visible again by the art of fermentation,..cribration, and even recineration.

Recipe (re·sipĭ), *v. imper.* and *sb.* [L. *recipe* take (2nd sing. imper. of *recipĕre* to Receive), used by physicians (abbreviated R, ℞) to head prescriptions, and hence applied to these and similar formulae. So F. *récipé* (15th c.).]

† **A.** *v. imper.* = 'Take'. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 81 Recipe litargium as myche as þou wolt. *a* 1500 *Harl. MS.* 5401 in *Babees Bk.* 53 Recipe brede gratyd, & eggis. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 52 b/1 Recipe of syrupe de besantiis, of syrupe of roses. *a* 1652 Bloomfield *Blossoms* xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 308 Some .. unto thee shall say, Recipe this, and that, with a thousand things more.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Med.* A formula for a medical prescription; a prescription, or the remedy prepared in accordance with this.

1584 R. Parsons *Leicester's Commw.* (1641) 23 Hee died in the way of an extreame Flux, caused by an Italian Recipe. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 31 Hee would thrust his hand into his Satchell,..and then would hee take forth one of his recipe's. 1697 Tutchin *Search Honesty* ix, They, with their Recipes, Corrupt our Blood. 1742 Blair *Grave* 333 Where are thy recipes and cordials now? 1802 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 50 To bring her back to health again Of recipes a score. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 579 It would be useless to try to enumerate all the .. drugs, and recipes for their application, which have been tried.

transf. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Unregen. Man's Guilt.* xiii. viii. Wks. 1865 X. 546 Those two known cordial recipes .. commonly taken by most Christians in their distresses. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1872) III. 151 But Friedrich Wilhelm steps in with a healing recipe: 'Let there be Four Reich's-Feldmarschalls'.

attrib. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Many of those Recipe-Medicines..do more harm than good. 1781 J. Ripley *Sel. Orig. Lett.* 113 Every author (before..Dr. Brachin) appears to me only recipe men, and smatterers in farriery.

2. A statement of the ingredients and procedure necessary for the making or compounding of some preparation, esp. of a dish in cookery; a receipt.

1743 H. Walpole *Let.* 12 Oct., Recipes for pastry ware. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia Minor* lvii. 195 The epicure will not lament that the entire recipe has not reached us. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 177 The best method of staining barrels is by the following recipe;..1 oz. Muriate Tincture of Steel [etc.]. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 289 Two thousand years have elapsed since Cato wrote the recipe for his somewhat heavy tart.

3. *transf.* A means (actual or suggested) for attaining or effecting some end.

a 1643 Suckling *Let.* Wks. (1646) 69 To marry is the best Recipe for living honest. 1675 *Art Contentm.* x. § 11 (1684) 234 When those are precluded, for all the rest St.

Pauls recipe is a catholicon, 'Be careful for nothing'. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 14 Aug., Easy as I call this recipe, you, I believe, would find it .. difficult to execute. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, We have the Plague proposing us a visit, the best of all recipes for thinning a land. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 23 This Corporation has one recipe against all difficulties—organisation.

Recipiangle (rĭsi·piæŋg'l). [a. F. *récipiangle*, f. stem of L. *recipĕre*: see RECEIVE and ANGLE.] An instrument formerly used (chiefly in France) for measuring and laying off angles, esp. in fortification. (See first quot.)

The description in Chambers is based on the article in Trevoux *Dict. Univ.* (1721).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The recipiangle .. is usually very simple, in form of a square or rather a bevel; consisting of two arms or branches rivetted together and yet moveable like a sector on the centre or rivet. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1900/1.

Recipience (rĭsi·piĕns). *rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The act or process of receiving.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 156/2 They went and came in rapid processions of renunciation and recipience.

Recipiency (rĭsi·piĕnsi). [f. RECIPIENT: see -ENCY.] Receptivity; reception.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*, The fine slimes of Nilus .. whose maternal recipiency is as necessary as the 'sol pater.' 1850 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 52 Their powers of recipiency are yet imperfect. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 246 We struggle, fain to enlarge Our bounded physical recipiency.

Recipiendary (rĭsi·piĕndări). *rare.* [f. L. *recipiend-*, gerundial stem of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE + -ARY [1], perh. after F. *récipiendaire*.]

1. One about to be received into a society.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 43 Enjoyning .. the Bishop of the Province .. to examine, not onely the Recipiendaries, but also the Pastors themselves. 1833 CARLYLE *Ct. Cagliostro* Misc. (1872) V. 95 The apt Recipiendary is rapidly promoted through the three grades of Apprentice, Companion, Master.

2. ? A receptacle.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 76 The old Marialva's delights are centered between his two silver recipiendaries.

Recipient (rĭsi·piĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *recipient-em*, pres. pple. of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE: cf. F. *récipient* (16th c.).]

A. *adj.* That receives or is capable of receiving; receptive.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 372 The ponderative judgement of reason, consisting of two intellects, the Recipient and the Agent. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spir.* 130 There mention is made .. of the Abyss of Waters wrought upon, as the first Recipient Subject. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. II. iv. 220 A difference in feelings, according as the organization is or is not highly recipient. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story of Sun* 253 Waves which produce the sensation of heat whenever they fall on properly recipient nerves.

B. *sb.* 1. One who or that which receives, in senses of the vb.

1615 E. HOWES *Stow's Ann.* 939/2 Turning and winding to come from the head to the great Recipient. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 351 That they might be fit recipients for the infinite bounty and goodness of God. ?c1730 WATERLAND *Rem. Clarke's Exp. Ch. Catech.* iv, When the recipient is fitly qualified..there is a salutary life-giving virtue annexed to the sacrament. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 55 This invisible and formless being, the universal recipient of all forms. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. xi. (1883) 134 The recipient of the gift expressed his gratitude by corresponding presents.

2. a. *Chem.* A receiver; a (glass) vessel for receiving or holding a liquid. ? *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. I. (1580) 6 Powre the water out of the Recipiente. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Take away the recipient, And rectifie your menstrue, from the phlegma. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 78 The mercury in the limbick will gather there, and nothing will passe into the recipient. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 289 The Moisture .. filtrates it self to drop into the little Recipients. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiv. 382 Whatever fluid is to be weighed, let it be put into the glass recipient.

b. The receiver of an air-pump. ? *Obs.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5029 He suspended them in the Recipient of his Engin, and exhausted it of Air. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exper.* (1719) 3 Upon the plate of the [air] Pump is always laid a wet Leather, on which the Recipients are placed. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 378 A cup of pure water, under the recipient of the pneumatic machine, became a mass of ice.

3. A re-entrant angle.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 306 The remarkable articulations..strengthened by projecting angles and recipients.

Reci·piomotor, *a. rare.* [f. *recipio-* as comb. form of L. *recipĕre* + MOTOR.] Receiving, or connected with the reception of, motor impulses.

1868 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. I. iii. § 18 (1872) 49 We shall be .. helped by thinking of the afferent nerves as *recipio-motor* and the efferent nerves as *dirigo-motor*.

Reci·procable, *a. rare* [1]. [f. as next + ABLE.] Capable of reciprocating.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* I. Diss. 44 The superior genera and differences .. among which no equal predicate can be assigned reciprocable with man.

Reciprocal (rĭsi·prŏkăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 -all. [f. L. *reciproc-us* RECIPROQUE + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Having, or of the nature of, an alternate backward and forward motion. (Said *esp.* of tides.) *Obs.*

Used by Chapman *Iliad* XVIII. 355 to render Gr. ἀψόρροος.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 400 Amid the reciprocall tides of the sea, ebbing and flowing in their alternatiue turnes. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Hobson* ii. 30 Obedient to the Moon he spent his date In cours reciprocal. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 26 The reciprocal and contrary motions of the two pieces of wood. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Elem. Astron.* VI. 843 The reciprocal Tide arising from the four moons [of Jupiter]..is various and uncertain.

†b. Of actions: Alternate, alternating. *Obs.*

1667 HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 539 The Dog being kept alive by the Reciprocal blowing up of his Lungs with Bellowes, and they suffered to subside. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 283 The pigeon (whose reciprocal contraction and dilation in those parts is well known).

†c. (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Reciprocal, in poetry, is applied to verses which run the same both backwards and forwards; called also *recurrents*.

2. Of the nature of, pertaining to, a return made for something; given, felt, shown, etc., in return; correspondent.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 523 And shew in how reciprocall a sort My thankes did with his Courtesie agree. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 107 After that Royalty sprung up, the influence thereof upon them exhaled..a reciprocal interest back again. 1711 HARLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 266 This the Queen has done without any reciprocal obligation or promise from her Majesty to France. 1770 *Junius' Lett.* xxxviii. 187 He had a right to expect from them a reciprocal demonstration of firmness. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (1884) 22 No science contributes to another without receiving a reciprocal benefit.

b. Existing on both sides; felt or shared by both parties; mutual. (Cf. 4 a.)

Reciprocal defence, in Fortification, a form of flanking defence (Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 130 If the Mother nourysh the childe, and the childe sucke the Mother, that there be as it were a relation and reciprocall order of affection. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 37, I know there is a kind of reciprocall bond of duty each to the other, and may be broken of either side. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 66 Spain and..Flanders .. may be said to joyn in one common and reciprocall Government. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ¶ 7 Kindness is generally reciprocal. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 106 We were as happy as matrimony, reciprocal affection, and good circumstances could render us. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 157 This treaty of general defensive alliance, for the reciprocal protection of their respective territories. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 636 A reciprocal recognition of honest convictions.

3. Inversely correspondent or related; correlative, complementary; †opposed. Now chiefly *Math.* (cf. 4 d).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxiv. 347 In equall Parallelipipedons the bases are reciprokall to their altitudes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 488 With shrew'd Acerbious speech, you Anathematize My will Reciprocall to yours. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 2 Relative Terms that have others answering them with a reciprocal Intimation, as Father and Son,..Cause and Effect. 1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 39 This is the required reciprocal theorem. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 103, I first thought it [a chamois] was a man. .. It evidently made the reciprocal mistake to my own. 1861 FERRERS *Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi. 108 Hence, if the Conic..be a parabola, the point (a, b, c) must lie in the reciprocal Conic.

b. *Math.* Based upon an inverse relationship.

Reciprocal equation, proportion, ratio (see quots.). *Reciprocal spiral*, a spiral in which the radius vector varies inversely as the angle through which it is turned.

1823 MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 411 *Reciprocal equations are those which contain several pairs of roots, which are the reciprocal of each other. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 171 If there be three continual proportionals, and again, three other continual proportions, which have the same middle term, their extremes will be in *reciprocal proportion. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. vii. § 2 If More require Less, or Less require More .. then the Terms will be in Reciprocal Proportion. 1823 MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 412 *Reciprocal proportion* is when the reciprocals of the two last terms have the same ratio as the quantities of the first terms. *Ibid.*, **Reciprocal ratio* is the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* ii. 144 To draw a Tangent to the *reciprocal spiral. 1886 CARR *Synopsis Math.* I. II. 725 The Hyperbolic or Reciprocal Spiral.

4. Corresponding or answering to each other, as being either similar or complementary.

a. of acts, feelings, duties, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 267 Let our reciprocall vowes be remembred. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 405 Leauing our reciprocall loues behind vs, wee diuided our bodies East and West. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 210 The highest civilities .. and reciprocal good wishes all around. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 134 After so many reciprocal injuries, Gallus had reason to fear and to distrust. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 138 Their relations were already embittered by many reciprocal acts of hostility. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 160 Barcelona and Cadiz .. also entered into like alliances for reciprocal privileges.

†b. of things or persons sent by one party to another. *Obs.*

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 20 Pagans, who Consecrated this day, .. and sent reciprocall Newyeeres-gifts to their friends vpon it. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* III. 142 Reciprocall Embassadors .. had already accorded all differences with the Dolphin. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 30 Some of King Henry the 8th's and Queen Anne Bolen's reciprocal letters were printed. 1783 *Prelim. Art. Peace w. Spain* viii. 21 The necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high Contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the Ships.

c. of things in themselves. Somewhat *rare.*

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 75 The Books of Scripture illustrate and expound each other: Genesis and the Apocalypse are in some things reciprocal commentaries. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 40 ¶ 5 Allegiance and Protection are reciprocal in all Countries. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* XXV. 312 The world and man are just reciprocal Yet contrary. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 27 Each will continue to exercise influences on others or to be affected by their influence. These reciprocal agencies [etc.].

d. *Math.* in *reciprocal curves, figures, polars, quantities, triangles*, etc. (Cf quots.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VI. def. ii. 153 b, Reciprocall figures are those, when the termes of proportion are both antecedentes and consequentes in either figure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 29/1 Reciprocal, in mathematics, is applied to quantities which multiplied together produce unity. 1848 *Solutions Camb. Senate-Ho. Problems* (1851) 119 This theorem may also be proved by the method of Reciprocal Polars. 1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 145 The theory of reciprocal curves on the sphere. 1857 CAYLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* 7 On a Theorem relating to Reciprocal Triangles.

†5. Convertible, synonymous, equivalent in meaning or force. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 26 Aristotle, in his Ethicks, holds .. to be wise and happy are reciprocal termes. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 139 Make Profit and Honesty Reciprocal. 1733 SHAW tr. *Bacon's De Sapientia, Sphinx* (1803) 61 *note*, Knowledge and power are reciprocal.

†b. *Logic.* = CONVERTIBLE *a.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxxi. 123 Terms are said to be Reciprocal, when there may be a Conversion of the Predicate into the Place of the Subject, and on the contrary. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 3 These are the Propositions which are properly convertible, and they are called reciprocal Propositions. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Theorem*, Reciprocal Theorem is one whose converse is true.

6. *Gram.* Of pronouns and verbs, or their signification: a. Reflexive.

1611 FLORIO *Rules Ital. Tongue* in *Dict.* 631 It [*si*] makes the Verbe to which it is affixed to be sometimes directly Actiue .. and other times Passiue or Reciprocall. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., A Pronoun or a Verb reciprocal. 1766 DEL PINO *New Span. Gram.* 27 The two first serve for the Active, Neuter, and Reciprocal Verbs. *Ibid.* 171 *Estarse*, reciprocal, signifies *to stay long*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 50/2 The word *self* subjoined to a personal pronoun forms also the reciprocal pronoun. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 41 The Demonstrative pronouns .. become reciprocal by being joined to the personal pronouns. *Ibid.* 114 The ordinary method of expressing a reciprocal or reflexive sense. 1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Reciprocus*, A reciprocal pronoun, as *sibi, se*.

b. Expressing mutual action or relationship.

[1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The abbé de Dangeau defines *reciprocal verbs* to be those whose nominative is plural, and denotes persons acting mutually on one another.] 1844 LATHAM in *Proc. Philolog. Soc.* I. 232 (*heading*) On the Reciprocal Pronouns, and on the Reciprocal Power of the Reflective Verb. *Ibid.*, Too often the terms Reciprocal and Reflective have been made synonymous. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* 150 *One another, each other*, are sometimes called reciprocal pronouns.

B. *sb.* †1. One who is sent back. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Apollo* 734 No more Yee must be made, your own Reciprocalls To your lou'd Cittie.

2. A thing corresponding in some way to another; a return, equivalent, counterpart, etc.

1570 in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 12 Offering to deliver unto her the reciprocal of our part under our Great Seal. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 205 After he had received the King of Castile into the fraternity of the Garter, and for a reciprocal had his son the prince admitted to the order of the Golden Fleece. 1626 — *Sylva* § 329 Corruption is a Reciprocall to Generation. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 42 Pleasure is a necessary reciprocal; no one feels who does not at the same time give it. 1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 37 By means of the theory of polars, every Proposition..leads immediately to another, called its reciprocal. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) II. I. i. 31 The two cognitions are, therefore, independent reciprocals.

†3. *Gram.* A reflexive verb. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxvi. 5 The reciprocal from ἑαυτὸν prædatus est. 1766 DEL PINO *New Span. Gram.* 177 Verbs Passive, and the greatest part of the Reciprocals, require the Ablative.

4. *Math.* a. A function or expression so related to another that their product is unity; the inverse.

1782 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 33 The reciprocal of the cosine will be the secant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 29/1 Likewise $\frac{x}{x}$ is said to be the reciprocal of x, which is again the reciprocal of $\frac{x}{x}$. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 151 The radius O a of the ellipse will be what is called the reciprocal of the index of refraction at a. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 185 Their combined resistance is found from the fact that its reciprocal is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of their separate resistances.

b. *Polar reciprocal*: (see quot. 1885).

1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 38 The two figures are, therefore, properly called polar reciprocals. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 240 Two curves .. such that each is the locus of the poles of the tangents of the other, and at the same time also the envelope of the polars of the points of the other, are said to be polar reciprocals one of the other with respect to the auxiliary conic.

Reciprocality (rĭsiprŏkæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. RECIPROCALTY.] = RECIPROCITY.

1736 BAILEY (folio) App. to Pref., *Reciprocality*, reciprocalness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 188 An acknowledged reciprocality in love sanctifies every little freedom. 1786 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/1 Similar concessions were made by France, .. reciprocality .. being the ground-work of all these arrangements. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxvi. Wks. 1870 XII. 275 The reciprocalities of love and duty. 1873 tr. *Swedenborg's True Chr. Rel.* 591 There cannot possibly be conjunction without reciprocality.

Reci·procalize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make reciprocal.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* III. xv. (1827) II. 401 Which consists of the effect of the equity bill reciprocalized, and in that way doubled.

Reciprocally (rĭsi·prŏkăli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

†**1.** Backwards and forwards. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 395 Euen as the Turkes .. are tossed.., hanging betweene two high trees, reciprocally wauing in the ayre.

†**b.** Alternately. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. viii. 39 The Lungs, which dilating themselues as a paire of bellowes reciprocally fetch it [the air] in and send it out.

2. In turn, in return.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. v. 611 As they ever send out their owne raies by little and little, so they entertaine reciprocally the visuall beames of our eyes. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* v. (1661) 92 Churches from whence .. their neighbours did fetch sound doctrine, and reciprocally paid to them due respect. 1756 *Monitor* No. 35 I. 327 As the mind affects the body, the body reciprocally affects the mind. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 150 Gustavus .. confided..in the valour .. of the Scottish nation and they reciprocally in the gallantry..of him.

3. Mutually.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 579 The Apostle..vseth this worde ἀλλήλους which signifieth mutually, one another, ..and as it were reciprocallie. 1642 PR. CHARLES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 2 *note*, Although a while dissevered we may reciprocally understand of each other's welfare. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1724) 278 The sun, moon, and all the planets do reciprocally gravitate one toward another. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 142 A lively ..Capacity rendered them reciprocally agreeable to each other. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxix, The two sisters .. sat with their arms reciprocally passed over each other's shoulder. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 7 The existence of our kind is continuous, and its ages are reciprocally dependent.

4. *Math.* Inversely.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VI. Addit. prop. iv. 182 The sections of the one to the sections of the other shall be reciprokally proportionall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 163 From hence the cause is evident why two equal products have their efficients reciprocally proportional. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 363 The Heat of the Sun is..reciprocally as the Squares of the Earth's distance from him. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 113 The Square of the Velocity is reciprocally as the Weight of the Body. 1823 MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 412 In bodies of the same weight, the density is reciprocally as the magnitude; viz. the greater the magnitude the less is the density. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 320 Agreeably to a principle in hydrodynamics, the velocity of the current in different sections is reciprocally as those sections.

5. Conversely.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1629) iii. 561 You must vnderstand it reciprocally, the battel is not alwayes to the strong, therefore it is sometimes to the weake. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. iv. (1648) 21 As the weight is to an equivalent power, so is the distance betwixt the weight and the center, unto the distance betwixt the center and the power, and so reciprocally. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 118 What opens the passage for hot Air to go into the Room, may shut out the cold Air, and so reciprocally. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 15 If it be true that all art implies such principle, is it reciprocally true that every such principle should imply art? 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 419/1 Substances capable of exerting great force by their combination are those which can undergo a great diminution of the velocity of their internal motions, and reciprocally.

†**b.** Convertibly, by way of equivalence. *Obs.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 223 There is nothing either in our forme or theirs which doth distinctly and reciprocally expresse Episcopall power and Authority.

†**Reci·procalness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Reciprocity.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiv. ¶ 3 The reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Reciprocalness*, interchangeableness.

So †**Reciprocalty.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. v, He knowes not the condition of it, where with a reciprocalltye, pleasure and pain are still vnited.

Reci·procant. *Math.* [ad. L. *reciprocant-em*, pres. pple. of *reciprocāre* to RECIPROCATE.] A differential invariant.

1885 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VIII. 199 We are ..led..by prosecuting this inquiry to lay the foundations of the theory of Reciprocation or Reciprocants.

Hence **Reci·procantive** *a.*, pertaining to a reciprocant (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reci·procate, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *reciprocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reciprocāre*: see next.]

†**1.** Complementary; closely connected. *Obs.*

1619 SIR J. SEMPIL *Sacrilege Handled* 28 They are of Nature, Reciprocate; that is, the one cannot be without the other. 1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 30 Principles.. so interwoven and radicated in the very Being of Parliaments, so inseparable from it, and so reciprocate to it.

2. = RECIPROCAL *a.* 2 b.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 343 The congenial and reciprocate stupidity and ignorance of the majority of actors and the majority in audiences.

Reciprocate (rĭsi·prŏkeĭt), *v.* [f. L. *reciprocāt-*, ppl. stem of *reciprocāre*, f. *reciproc-us* RECIPROQUE.]

1. *intr.* †**a.** To go back, return; to have a backward direction. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Reciprocate*, to returne from whence one came. 1629 JACKSON *Creed* VI. II. xi. § 4 Our thankfulness would reciprocate upon the fountain from which they flow. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The gula, to which the intestine is joyned, which is single, and reciprocating towards the head.

b. To move backwards and forwards (now only *Mech.*); †to go up and down, to vary (*obs.*).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 221 Whereby things reciprocate forwards and backwards, as when a Bow is successively Intended and Remitted. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 254 Always in a Morning it reciprocated between 80 Deg. and 100 Deg. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 740 The saw blade is strained in a rectangular frame, which both reciprocates and descends in a vertical plane.

c. *trans.* To alternate the direction of; to cause to move backwards and forwards.

1653 HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* (1673) 46 [The blood] like Euripus reciprocating its motion again and again, hither and hither. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* XXIX. Wks. 1700 I. 359 Vainly reciprocating the saw of endless contention. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1900/2 The propeller is reciprocated by a horizontal engine.

2. *trans.* **a.** To give and receive in return or mutually; to interchange; †to have in common.

1611 COTGR., *Reciproquer*, to reciprocate, interchange, returne one for another. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb. (Baiæ), The waters reciprocating their tides with the neighbouring sea. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 6 Affectionate adieus, reciprocated and interchanged between the King and herself. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 34 We are not come here to reciprocate Questions and Answers out of this or that System of borrow'd Principles. 1837 J. PHILLIPS *Geology* 24 The sources of variation which are daily in action may not exactly reciprocate their influence. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iii. 34 At night men crowd the close little *caffès*, where they reciprocate smoke, respiration, and animal heat.

b. To return, requite; to do, feel, etc., in or by way of return.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 68, I verily believe he reciprocated the sentiment with all his heart. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. ii. 21 He took some pains to reciprocate the civilities he had received by entertaining his hosts in return.

3. *intr.* To make a return or interchange *with* (another or others). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* 4 In manners wee must reciprocate with men, much more with God. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1671) 52 She so far reciprocated with him in the like affection..that some assurances past between them of a future Marriage. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 119 'Tis thus reciprocating each with each Alternately the nations learn and teach.

b. *spec.* To make a return or exchange of good wishes.

1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 12 Oct., Then when the two glasses of water were brought,..he said, 'Madam, let us reciprocate'. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. viii. 258 Oh! yes, thanks; quite right again. And I reciprocate by hoping that you have got over that horrible fire.

4. **a.** *trans.* To make correspondent or convertible *with*; to convert. ? *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 47 End is adequate which is euened or reciprocated with the whole thing. 1640 J. STOUGHTON *Def. & Distrib. Divinity* i. 38 It is more aptly resembled to a Rule or Canon, as it respects faith and things to be beleeved, with which it is every way reciprocated. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* V. § 2. 111 If the attribute cannot be reciprocated, it must be something contained in the definition or not.

b. *intr.* To be correspondent or in agreement (*with* something); to be equivalent or convertible.

1683 O. U. *Parish Churches No Conventicles* 7 Logicians will tell [him]..that every Definition must reciprocate with the Thing defin'd. 1746 SARAH FIELDING *Fashion* in *David Simple* (1747) II. 290 Truth and Falshood can never reciprocate, but are immutably distinct thro' all Eternity. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* I. Diss. 44 Risibility.. mutually reciprocates with its subject; since every man is risible, and whatever is risible is man. *a* 1806 BP. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1812) I. ix. 175 This atonement was the end of the incarnation: And the two articles reciprocate.

5. *Math.* **a.** *trans.* To find the reciprocal to (a curve).

1861 FERRERS *Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi. 100 The process of generating E from L, or L from E, is called reciprocating L or E. *Ibid.* 103 If one conic be reciprocated with respect to another, the reciprocal curve will be an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola, according as [etc.].

b. *intr.* To pass *into* by reciprocation.

1861 FERRERS *Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi. 103 The asymptotes .. reciprocate into the points of contact of the tangents drawn to the reciprocal curve from the centre of the auxiliary conic. 1885 SYLVESTER *Theory of Reciprocants* iii.

Hence **Reci·procated** *ppl. a.*

1782 COWPER *Friendship* 48 'Tis a union that bespeaks Reciprocated duties. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven for Life on Earth* Ser. II. xiv. 123 The heart of the man Christ Jesus yearns for the reciprocated love of saved men.

†**Reci·procately,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RECIPROCATE *a.* + -LY 2.] Convertibly.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* XXVI. (1672) 71 Whether there be any other sort of true, perfect, exquisite, or proper (for those terms are reciprocately used by Authors) Consumptions, besides a Pulmonique Consumption?

Reci·procating, *ppl. a.* [f. RECIPROCATE *v.*]

†**1.** Back-flowing. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 99 Those that got to land, were pulled backe by the reciprocating waues.

2. Moving backwards and forwards; characterized by alternation in movement or action.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 249 One brawny Smith the puffing Bellows plyes; And draws, and blows reciprocating Air. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 26 From Waters gathered in the subterraneous Basons in this Hill, proceeds this wonderful reciprocating Fountain. *a* 1766 S. CHANDLER *Life David* II. ii. 9 *marg.*, The reciprocating motion of the buckets of a well, one descending as the other rises, and *vice versa*. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xviii. 247 Reciprocating circular motion is seen in the pendulum of a clock. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 3/2 This tool is provided with a reciprocating plunger, located and moving within .. two coils of insulated copper wire.

b. *Mech.* Of machines, etc.: Having a reciprocating part or parts.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 441 Reciprocating saw-mills, for cutting timber,..do not exhibit much variety in their construction. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 739 Rectilinear, or reciprocating, saw machines. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 153 For the lighter class of work..the reciprocating machine is best.

3. That reciprocate(s), in other senses of the vb.

1827 R. CRAIG in *Mem.* (1862) 93 A false religion cannot exist without its [Despotism's] reciprocating support. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven for Life on Earth* Ser. II. xxiii. 193 Sellers and buyers alike would be ashamed..to begin, in this form, the reciprocating series of deceit. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 93 Reciprocating, Convertible or Coextensive Concepts are those which have precisely the same Extension.

Reciprocation (rĭsiprŏkē·ʃən). [ad. L. *reciprocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reciprocāre*, to RECIPROCATE. Cf. F. *réciprocation* (16th c.).]

†**1.** **a.** Reflexive action; a reflexive mode of expression. *Obs.* (Cf. RECIPROCAL *a.* 6.)

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 35 They double the pronowne, and in the thyrde parsones use reciprocation, as *Je me marualle, ..il se marualle*. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 42. 256 The Hebrew word..intimated both a reciprocation, and also a continuance of the action.

†**b.** Backward motion. *Obs.*—⁰

1623 COCKERAM, *Reciprocation*, a going backe.

2. Motion backwards and forwards. Now only *Mech.* (Common in 17th c., esp. of the tides.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 363 Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus as despairing to resolve the cause of its reciprocation, or ebbe and flow seven times a day. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 306 The Box will, after some Reciprocations, return to its Horizontal Situation. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 919 The machine .. makes two reciprocations for every revolution of the shaft. 1847 T. MILNER *Gallery of Nature* (1855) 268 The reciprocations of the spring are easily observed by this contrivance.

b. Alternate action or operation. *rare.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 459 Such motion is the reciprocation of pressure, sometimes one way, sometimes the other. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi. § 2 (1819) 170 Distending and contracting their many thousand vesicles, by a reciprocation which cannot cease for a minute. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 306 A few repetitions of such reciprocation would so fill the condenser as to render it ineffective.

†**c.** Alternation; alternate change or succession; vicissitude. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 909 How delightfull is the dayes reciprocation with night! 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. xi. (1713) 41 That we may not think this Reciprocation into Motion and Rest belongs onely to Terrestrial particles. *a* 1766 S. CHANDLER *Life David* II. ii. 9 *marg.*, The verb is here applied..to point out the various reciprocations and changes of David's fortunes. 1794 in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 397 A man who has been an author so long as you have must have experienced a reciprocation of praises and censures.

†**d.** Alternate singing or chanting. *Obs.*—¹

1641 R. B. K. *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-Bk.* 11 The answering of the people was the invention of the Italians, as the Reciprocations and Antiphonies was the invention of the Greeks.

3. The action of making a return, or doing something in return; *esp.* a mutual return or exchange of acts, feelings, etc.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 Hys worde is in greke *allelous*, mutually, enterchangeably, by turnes, or (if they so like best to terme it) by way of reciprocation one to an other. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 14 These simple elements..do render to the elements and beginnings mutual reciprocation of love. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 56 The Union between Soul and Body..is only a mutual Reciprocation of Action and Passion between Soul and Body. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 Sept., The birthdays ..are made extremely interesting..by the reciprocation of presents and congratulations. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 41 With a sincere reciprocation of all your kindly feeling. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 33 We showed our colors, but the little craft declined a reciprocation.

4. The state of being in a reciprocal or harmonious relation; correspondence.

1605 L. HUTTEN *Aunswere* 64 These .. differ only as relatiues, whose difference is, their naturall reciprocation. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 288 Our common principle of the Reciprocation of strength and time. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* IX. 73 The nice reciprocation in the contractions and dilatations in the several sets, concerned in every kind of motion.

†**b.** *Logic.* The conversion of terms or propositions, or the relation involved by this. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xiii. 56 b, In distribution and definition there is a most necessary reciprocation or conversion. 1613 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) IV. 291 That reciprocation I touched before; that seeing they reign by Him, He may reign by them. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles*

II. iv. 249 Platos plain naked mind is that the First being and One admit of reciprocation, i.e. God the First Being is the prime Unitie.

† **c.** Equivalence; meaning. *Obs.* —[1]

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 79 A Corrollary about the Reciprocation of Alumnus: The word Alumnus is effectually directive of us..to the Nativities of Eminent persons.

d. *Math.* The process of converting a proposition, quantity, or curve, to its reciprocal.

1852 Mulcahy *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 37 The process by which one Proposition is thus deduced from another, is called reciprocation. 1885 [see Reciprocant].

Reci·procative, *a. rare.* [f. Reciprocate *v.*] Characterized by, inclined to, reciprocation.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* (U. S.) XXXIV. 111 Our four-handed cousins apparently credit their biped kinsmen with reciprocative tendencies.

Reciprocator (rĭsi·prŏkeˈtəɹ). [Agent-n. on L. types, f. Reciprocate *v.*] One who, or that which, reciprocates.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 167/2 The recipient and reciprocator of her deepest feelings. 1874 Sylvester in *Proc. R. Instit.* VII. 184 The numbers denoting the two were always inverse or reciprocal to each other. .. Hence a Peaucellier's cell may be conveniently termed a Reciprocator or Inverter.

Reciprocatory (rĭsi·prŏkətəri), *a.* [f. as Reciprocate *v.* + -ory.] = Reciprocating *ppl. a.* 1.

1857 Smiles *Life Stephenson* viii. 64 The reciprocatory action being turned into a rotatory one by toothed wheels and a sun and planet motion. 1882 Dredge *Elect. Illumination* I. 388 A rotatory movement could be combined with the reciprocatory one.

Re·ciprocita·rian. [f. next, after *Trinitarian* etc.] One who advocates reciprocity in trade.

1881 *Times* 16 July 13/2 The new reciprocitarians or advocates of free trade. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 1/2 The dictionary has been ransacked .. for epithets to fling at the reciprocitarians.

Reciprocity (resipro·sĭti). [ad. F. *réciprocité* (1729), or L. type **reciprocitāt-em*, f. *reciproc-us* Reciproque.]

1. The state or condition of being reciprocal; a state or relationship in which there is mutual action, influence, giving and taking, correspondence, etc., between two parties or things.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 445 Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being nude. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 121 A Declaration of Rights is, by reciprocity, a Declaration of Duties also. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* II. 75 People and priest ought to be connected by some sort of effective reciprocity. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 623 Reciprocity of a certain kind was the essence of the feudal relation.

b. A reprisal. *rare* —[1].

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xx. vi. (1872) IX. 114 Touched by these horrors of war, and by the reciprocities evidently liable to follow.

2. *spec.* **a.** Mutual or correspondent concession of advantages or privileges, as forming a basis for the commercial relations between two countries.

1782 *Prelim. Art. Peace w. U.S.* (1783) 25 It is agreed to form the Articles of the proposed Treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that .. a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established. 1783 *Prelim. Art. Peace w. France* xviii. 10 To agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 24 The Danish Government passed two new .. laws granting freedom from remeasurement in Danish ports to all foreigners according reciprocity. 1880 A. J. Wilson (*title*) Reciprocity, Bimetallism and Land Tenure Reform.

attrib. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 766/2 The Reciprocity Treaty was negotiated by the late Earl of Elgin. 1887 Morley in *Daily News* 16 May 2/5 Protectionists and Reciprocity men. 1893 *Ibid.* 13 Mar. 2/6 A report to the British Foreign Office, dated Washington, February 2, on the reciprocity clause, is now published.

b. In the Kantian philosophy: Mutual action and reaction.

1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 232 We can think of Things-in-themselves .. only under the categories of substance, causality and reciprocity.

Reciprock(e, variant of Reciproque.

Reciproco·rnous, *a. rare* —[0]. [ad. L. *reciprocicornis* (Laberius), f. *reciproc-us* Reciproque *a.* + *cornu* horn.] 'Having horns that turn backwards and forwards like those of a ram' (Ash 1775; hence in recent Dicts.).

† **Reci·procous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *reciproc-us* Reciproque + -ous.] = Reciprocal *a.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 536 The band and contract to be mutuall and reciprocous. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. v. 67 Letters of Instruction and Commission, authorizing the French Ambassador to conclude on Obligation reciprocous.

Hence † **Reci·procously** *adv. Obs.* —[1]

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 94 Reciprocously ratified by these Testimonies.

† **Reci·procy,** obs. var. Reciprocity.

1803 *Censor* I Sept. 92 If so, there is a reciprocy of affection, and he need not use any words or ink.

† **Reciproque,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also **reciprock(e,** -procq(ue, -prok(e, **recyproque.** [a. F. *réciproque* (14–15th c.), or ad. L. *reciproc-us*, app. f. *re-* back and *pro* forward.]

A. *adj.* = Reciprocal *a.* (Chiefly in senses 2 b and 4 a; common *c* 1570–1620.)

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1049 Suche love is nat reciprocque or retorning. 1594 T. Bedingfield tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) To Rdr., Succession .. planteth a certaine reciproke loue betweene the Prince and the people. 1603 Sir R. Cecil in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 207 The King receaved it with reciprocq generall kindness. 1619 Sir J. Sempil *Sacrilege Handled* 69 Gining and Taking then, are on both sides, mutuall and reciprock.

B. *sb.* **1.** A return or equivalent. = Reciprocal *sb.* 2. Also with *the*: The natural return, the like.

1538 Hen. VIII *Let. to Wyatt* 17 May in *Wyatt's Wks.* (1816) 492 We would be content upon convenient reciproque that [etc.]. 1542 Sir W. Paget in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1865) VI. 256 Ask reasonably for the dote, and make a reciproque for the rest. 1552 *Ibid.* V. 115 The king is bound by the treaty; and if he will be helped by that treaty, he must do the reciproque. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Love* (Arb.) 446 It is a true rule that loue is euer rewarded either with the reciproque or with an inward and secret contempt. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 442 That they should give King Henry no Reciproke, as lying at that distance.

2. A reflexive pronoun. *rare* —[1].

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 730 A Relative is sometimes used for the Reciproque *sui.*

Hence † **Reciproquely** *adv. Obs.*

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 505/1 To be ratifeit and apprevit and consentit vnto Receproquilie be his maiestie and my lord daulphin his sone. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.*, etc. Sonn. xvi, Each one with Cordiall indulgence forbeare And Bondes of Love reciprequely enseale.

Reci·rcle, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] To circle again.

1611 Florio, *Recirculare*, to recircle or compasse about againe. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 173 His Blood re-circling made his Pulses beat.

Reci·rculation. [Re- 5 a; cf. prec.] A renewed or fresh circulation.

1611 Florio, *Recircolatione*, a recirculation. 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 111 Rubbing with my hands ..soon caused a recirculation of the blood. 1899 *Star* 5 July 3/4 Putting the old stamps into recirculation.

Recision (rĭsi·ʒən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *recīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recīdĕre* to cut back. In early use also ad. F. *recision*, obs. var. *rescision* Rescission.] **a.** The action of cutting back or pruning. † **b.** The action of rescinding. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Recision*, a recision, cancelling, or cutting off. 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 111 A solemn and annual Feast call'd the Sisacthia, or Recision. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 371 If they present us their blushing double flowers for the pains of recision and well pruning. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. ix. 433 Unless His Majesty rather chose to grant a Recision of the Contracts. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey; and hence in Bailey, Johnson, and later Dicts.). 1881 Swinburne *Misc.* (1886) 256 The rearrangement and recision and reissue of a single verse.

Recission, -ory, erron. ff. Rescission, -ory.

Recital (rĭsəi·tăl). Forms: 6 **recyghtall,** 6–7 **recitall,** (6 **resyt-, recyt-**), 6– **recital.** [f. Recite *v.* + -al 5.]

1. A rehearsal, account, or description *of* some thing, fact, or incident; also (esp. in early use), an enumeration or detailed account *of* a number of things, facts, etc.; a relation of the particulars or details *of* something.

c 1550 J. Mardeley (*title*) A short Resytall of certeine holy Doctours [etc.]. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 A laciuious disposed personne, whom the recitall of sins ..wyll not staie. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 300 The Antecedent is undeniable, as might be manifested by a recital of the particular Texts. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 110, I shall not make a recital of it now. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 313 Some men..give us in recitals of disease A doctor's trouble, but without the fees. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. v, Caroline's lively recital of their adventures was received with much interest. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 322 At the recital of a noble action..they would suffuse with tears.

b. A discourse, account, relation, narrative.

a 1565 J. Heywood *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) 5 The sotts pleaseure in this last aquyghtall Counterwayleth his payne, in yowr fyrst recyghtall. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 841 Who is able to recite all .. the studies of the Church, in a verie large discourse, much lesse in this short recitall? 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 163 In their Narrations they engage us to follow them by the insensible bond of an agreeable and natural recital. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. viii. 168 This recital struck our .. auditors with astonishment. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IX. 742 That dread recital roused him. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 219, I cannot finish this recital without saying one word about my men.

c. Without article: Narration. *rare.*

1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* xi, Peter came one morning into his master's room with a meaning face of recital. 1772 — *Man World* II. xi, Those short letters of recital, which I was obliged to write to Sir Thomas.

d. An occasion of narrating or rehearsing.

1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* II. 287 Some old tragic event that gathered a deeper interest from every recital.

2. *spec.* The rehearsal or statement in a formal or legal document of some fact or facts closely connected with the matter or purpose of the document itself; the part containing this statement.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Any recytall or other matter in thys Acte..notwithstandyng. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 354 Neither do the Patents..proue that by the Patent they were made, but the recitall do of the Creation. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 44 In this Bull are the fullest Recitals of the Pope's dispensing Power, that I have yet met with. 1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 156 All you suffer is the purging the statute-book of the opprobrium of an empty, absurd, and false recital. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 168 The particular recital prefixed, by way of preamble, to this very clause. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 The titles and recitals of both the [Acts] .. show them to be Real Property Acts.

Comb. 1834 T. Martin (*title*) The Conveyancer's Recital-book.

3. An (*or* the) act of († reading or) reciting.

1612 T. Wilson *Chr. Dict.* s.v. *Read*, Reading is nothing else, but such a recitall and speaking forth the letters and sillibles. 1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* vi. Wks. 1823 IV. 231 From this time .. I presume, the Athanasian Creed has been honoured with a public recital. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 58 The recital of the poems revealed an entirely new talent. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 [A] dialogue, combining with the mere recital of the words spoken, the observations of the reciter.

b. *Music.* A musical (now only instrumental) performance given by one person; a concert consisting of selections from one composer. *Opera recital*, a performance of the music and words of an opera without appropriate costume or acting.

The use of the word in quots. 1840, to which its present currency is due, is attributed to Mr. F. Beale. The term is now applied to the whole performance, not to the rendering of each separate piece.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Recital*, formerly the general name for any performance with a single voice. But at present only applied to recitative. 1840 *John Bull* 31 May 1 Liszt's Pianoforte Recitals. M. Liszt will give at Two o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 9, Recitals on the Pianoforte. *Ibid.* 7 June 3 On Wednesday evening .. M. Liszt will also give a recital of one of his great fantasias. 1867 *Musical Times* 1 June 74/1 Mr. Walter Macfarren gave the first of a series of three Pianoforte recitals..on the 18th ult.

4. A repetition; a quotation. *rare* —[1].

1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 4 If it should be objected that this was a mere recital from the Gospel [etc.].

Hence **Reci·talist,** one who gives musical recitals.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 6/1 Our 'vocalists' seem as chary as our 'recitalists' are prodigal of their talents. 1897 *Scotsman* 31 Mar. 8/7 Mr. Benda..is not altogether unknown as a recitalist in Edinburgh.

† **Reci·tally,** *adv. Obs.*—[1] [f. Recite *v.* + -al + -ly [2].] By way of citation.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 389 So much Hierome, not recitally delivering other mens opinions, but positively putting down his own.

Recitant (re·sĭtănt). [f. pres. ppl. stem of L. *recitāre* to Recite.] One who recites or repeats.

1888 *Ch. Times* XXVI. 472/3 In the private recitation of Matins and Evensong, the recitant can omit the exhortation and the absolution, but should say all else.

† **Re·citate,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. *recitāre*.] *trans.* To recite, deliver in recitative.

1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 187 They will soon oblige the composers to substitute notes to words, and have them recitated, or sung, by the performers of the opera.

Recitation (resitēi·ʃən). Also 5 **recytacion.** [ad. L. *recitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recitāre* to Recite; or a. F. *récitation* (14–15th c.).]

1. The action of rehearsing, detailing, † or enumerating; recital.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* v, The v fable is of the recytacion of somme monstres. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 15 Though indeed the recitation of such cheape and poore stuffe, be a sufficient refutation of them among intelligent Readers. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* i. 14, I reduce them to fourteen in the recitation, for memory-sake.

b. An instance of this; an account, narrative.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. (1851) 148 Wise and artfull recitations sweetned with eloquent and gracefull inticements. 1654 Hammond *Fundam.* xv. § 7 The recitations and descriptions of God's decreed wrath.

2. The action of reciting († or reading aloud); the repetition of something got by heart.

1623 Cockeram, *Recitation*, a reading with a loude voice. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 18 The recitation of the Creed at the first initiation into the Church by baptism. 1828 Whately *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 302/1 Let all studied recitation therefore .. be carefully avoided. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* II. ii. III. 60 From the recitation of this individual we wrote down the .. Deluge. 1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 626 The note on which the recitation is made in each Psalm or Canticle tone.

b. An instance of this; an act of reciting.

1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 15 Thus, on the first night of the thousand and one, Shahrazád commenced her recitations. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxviii. (1862) III. 60 There were recitations and lectures in a spacious council-room. 1858 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 264, I heard your daughter's recitations in London last Autumn.

3. *U. S.* The repetition of a prepared lesson or exercise; an examination on something previously learned or explained.

1824 W. N. Blaus *Excursion* 364 The 'recitations' mentioned, are examinations on the subject of the lecture of the preceding day. *a* 1882 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* (1884) 4 He took up his Livy to prepare for the last recitation that he could hope to attend.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *recitation-bench, -room*; (sense 2) *recitation-note.*

1844 Emerson *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 261 Shut up in schools, and colleges, and recitation-rooms for ten or fifteen years. 1850 Helmore *Man. Plain Song* 6 This is set for G,..as the recitation-note of the Priest. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 293 A Freshman .. never tires of inscribing his class numerals on recitation-benches.

Hence **Recita·tionalism,** the characteristics of the usual style of recitation; **Recita·tionist,** one who gives recitations.

1885 E. C. Stedman in *Century Mag.* Feb. 512/1 The youth, who has heard this last of the recitationists deliver one of his poems [etc.]. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 3/1 His delivery was admirable .. without a taint of rant or recitationalism.

Recitative (re·sitătī·v), *a.*[1] and *sb. Mus.* [ad. It. *recitativo* RECITATIVO; cf. F. *récitatif* sb.

Johnson (1755) gives the stressing as *re·citative*, and Webster (1828) as *reci·tative* (defending it in a note): see also quots. 1655 in A. 1 and 1821 in B. 1.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of, in the style of, recitative (see B).

1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (Venice), We went to the Opera where Comedies and other plays are represented in recitative Musiq. 1655 [J. PHILLIPS] *Satyr agst. Hypoc.* (1674) 6 Then out he whines the rest like some sad ditty, In a most doleful recitative style. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 2 The Transition from an Air to Recitative Musick being more natural, than the passing from a Song to plain and ordinary Speaking. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 40 The oratorio..is a peculiar and difficult work of the dramatic recitative order.

†**2.** Employing a recitative style. *Obs.*—[1]

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. rule 20 § 11 Musicians..are not so recitative, they do not sing and express the words so plainly that they which hear do understand.

B. *sb.* **1.** A style of musical declamation, intermediate between singing and ordinary speech, commonly employed in the dialogue and narrative parts of operas and oratorios.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Opera*, A Tragedy..performed by Voyces in that way, which the Italians term *Recitative*. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., His singing was after the Venetian recitative, as masterly as could be. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 428 The ancient choruses between the acts were probably sung, and perhaps the rest was delivered in a species of recitative. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvii, To hear him you'd believe An ass was practising recitative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 552 Maimonides carefully preserves..the reason why the name was pronounced in an almost inaudible recitative.

†**b.** The tone or rhythm peculiar to any language. *Obs.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 13 July, Because every language had its peculiar recitative. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* XXVI. an. 1772, I could name some gentlemen of Ireland, to whom a slight proportion of the accent and recitative of that country is an advantage.

2. Words or passages intended to be delivered in recitative.

1716 ROWE *Let. to Hughes* 22 Oct. in *Sotheran's Catal.* No. 12. (1899) 46 Three or four Airs with some little Recitative between is what the composer will be glad of. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* Introd., I have not made my Opera throughout unnatural, like those in vogue; for I have no Recitative. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 171 The libretto .. still wanted alterations and abbreviations of the recitative.

3. a. A part rendered in recitative, or a piece of music intended for such a part.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xii. 95 How will the dear Harriet bear these abominable recitatives? 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 290 The melody of a recitative approaches sometimes to that of a song. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. (1878) 249 The flute begins playing a recitative evidently of great antiquity.

b. A performance in recitative.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 28 A capital 'fantasia' or Arab dance and recitative round our camp fire.

Hence †**Recitatively** *adv. Obs.*—[1]

1702 *Lett. on Q. Anne's Going to St. Paul's* (T.), The jubilee was sung in the same manner, after which the office was performed only recitatively; no organs made use of.

Recitative (re·sitə·tiv, rĭsi·tătĭv), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. RECITE *v.* + -ATIVE, perh. suggested by prec.] Of the nature of a recital or repetition.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Stud. Gosp.* iii. (ed. 5) 193 Of verbal coincidences,..one-fifth occur in the narrative, and four-fifths in the recitative parts. 1896 C. JOHNSON in *Cal. Petit. to Pope* I. Pref. 6 Although in other respects the recitative portion of the bull is usually full.

Recitative (re·sitătī·v), *v.* [f. RECITATIVE *a.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To render or deliver in recitative.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 59 Mrs. Cibber..sung or rather recitatived Rowe's harmonious strain. 1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 353 The elder verse—the Homeric and Hesiodic—was sung, or..recitatived.

2. *intr.* To declaim in recitative.

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 598 Sundry..Lusitanian worthies recitatived in praise of Lord Wellington.

Recitati·vical, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. RECITATIVE *sb.* + -ICAL.] Of the nature of recitative.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 145/2 It approaches to the former by recitativical declamation.

Recitativo (re·sitătī·vo). [It., f. ppl. stem of *recitare* to RECITE + *-ivo* -IVE. Cf. med.L. *recitative* adv. (Du Cange).] = RECITATIVE *sb.* 1.

[1617 B. JONSON *Masques* (1641) II. 10 The whole Maske was sung (after the Italian manner) Stylo Recitativo. 1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* (Percy Soc.) 169 The performance of a song of three parts, *in stilo recitativo.*]

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Oct., She presented me afterwards with two recitativos of hers, both words and musiq. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb., All in the recitativo very fine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 1 There is nothing that [has] more startled our English Audience, than the Italian Recitativo at its first Entrance upon the Stage. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. lii. 351 Charming matrimonial recitativoes! 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) III. xii. 323 He soon discovered in my recitativos and arias a mystic sense. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 231 They sang in recitativo, as they sing in Italy the ritornello.

attrib. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* II. 21 He repeated stanzas from Ariosto in a pompous recitativo cadence, peculiar to the natives of Italy. 1812 *Religionism* 41 Recitativo preaching call we this. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 143 The habit of using somewhat of *recitativo* intonation.

Re·citator. *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *recitātor*, agent-n. f. *recitāre* to RECITE; cf. F. *récitateur.*] One who recites; a recitant.

1880 J. ROSS *Hist. Corea* x. 334 The recitators then step before the incense table.

Recite (rĭsəi·t), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb., or ad. F. *récit.*] A recital.

1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Health* Wks. 1731 I. 277 All the former Recites or Observations, either of long-lived Races or Persons in any Age or Country. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 331 Small birds on branches sang with melodious recite.

Recite (rĭsəi·t), *v.* Forms: 5–7 **resite,** 6 **resyte, -syght, -syt,** 6–7 **resight**; 5–6 **recyte,** (6 **-ceite,** *Sc.* **-ceat**), 6– **recite.** [a. F. *réciter* (12th c.), or ad. L. *recitāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *citāre* to CITE.]

1. *trans.* To repeat or utter aloud (something previously composed, heard, or learned by heart); now *spec.* to repeat to an audience (a piece of verse or other composition) from memory and in an appropriate manner. Also, to read out or aloud (now *rare*).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 153 The Orysons that ben sayd and recyted euery day in the chirches. 1530 PALSGR. 681/1 He hath a syngular memorie, he recyted al our hole comunycacion and myssed nat a worde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 50 All other kinde of poems..were onely recited by mouth. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxii. (1850) II. 481 Moral precepts [young men] cannot be said to believe,..they now recite them only, and shall then understand them, when they come of age. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 3, I recited some Heroick Lines of my own. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 18 The dialogue was neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without Music, but recited in simple musical tones. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 151 Methinks I hear his voice while he recites Some fragment of a poem. 1884 HORNER *Florence* (ed. 2) II. xxxi. 421 Strozzi..endowed the Church in 1589 on condition of masses being recited for his soul.

†**b.** To read out the name of (a person); to call on by name. *Obs.*—[1]

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 107 After this, the question is to be moued, eache man there present being recited whether he would answere unto this or that man.

c. To read out the charges on (a shield).

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxii, 'I make', cries Charley, reciting the shield, 'three merions [? morions] on a field *or*, with an earl's coronet'.

2. To relate, rehearse, narrate, tell, declare; to give an account of; to describe in detail. ? *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E vij b, Alle that thyn eyen seen thou oughtest not to recyte ne telle but..kepe hit secrete. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 128 As touchyng thys poynt, yf I schold recyte al that I know [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv, In his treaty..of the warres of Malta, [he] doth recyte a history no lesse lamentable. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i, It is thought fit .. that they be put to death as is before recited. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 68 Antonio .. recited unto them his unhappy voyage. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 221 Sincere, from whence began thy course, recite.

b. *Law.* To rehearse or state in a deed or other document (some fact bearing closely upon the matter in hand).

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 376/1 A remembrance..resityng ye issue yat is joyned .. and certefying [etc.]. 1473–4 *Ibid.* VI. 33/2 Recityng by the same among other that where, among certeyn liberties and privileges [etc.]. 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 31 Reciting that by a deed bipartite he had enfeoffed [etc.]. 1682 [see RECITING *ppl. a.*]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 358 The subsequent proceedings are made up into a record or recovery roll, in which the writ and complaint of the defendant are first recited. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 450 John Ivy, reciting that he had made a former will in the life of his wife [etc.]. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 13 The preamble..recites that many visitations had been made in the 200 years preceding.

†**3.** To compose; to write *down*. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 2, I toke on me..to wryte and recite the sayd boke, and bare ye same compyled into Ingland. 1611 BIBLE *Eccius.* xliv. 5 Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 52 Wherefore he [God] reciteth downe mens Actions, not out of any necessitie to helpe himself to remember them; but partly out of State.

4. To go through or over in detail; to make separate mention of (a number of things); to enumerate, give a list of. Now *rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 234 Yf and I sholde resyte all the ryches that they had there, it shold be to longe to be rehersed. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 200 All the things recited, and many others which I speake not of, are sold in every market of Mexico. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii. (1614) 508 What should I heere recite their Camphora, Mirrhe, Frankincense, .. and a world of others? 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. v. (1648) 36 Divers other naturall problemes..which I forbear to recite. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 18 They were Minerals as the Belemnites and the others recited, are. 1787 J. WESLEY *Serm.* II. xliii. 26 In many cases, by reciting the sins of their neighbours, men indulge their own foolish..desires. 1818–28 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iv. 386 We find only bishops and magnates recited as present.

†**b.** To mention, speak of (a single thing). *Obs.*

1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 143 To make vpp ye full of xx^li^ w^tin^ this wyll resytted. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 126 What should I recite Arganthonius, who was threescore years before he came unto his Kingdome? *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 321 Lendewyke..in the Charter of Kynges Kenred and Offa, recyted next to Evesham.

†**5.** To cite, quote. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 290 Allegeyng and recityng certain lawes many yeres afore graunted vnto them. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 78/2 After that, he reciteth the decree which he himselfe made against them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii, Some few I will recite in this kinde out of most approoued Phisitians. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ii. § 1 (1712) 89, I will briefly recite some few of those many Miraculous passages. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 165 The passage of Mathew Paris above recited. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 14, I might recite the opinions of a considerable number of writers.

†**b.** To cite or mention, to quote from (a book).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 153 Which booke is oft recited, and moch praysed, in the fragmentes of Nonius. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. (ed. 3) 22 His Books are often recited (*ed.* 1 cited) by ancient Writers. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 302 The Chronicon of Dunblane .. is recited by Innes, in his MS. Collections.

†**6.** *intr.* (or without direct object.) To relate, rehearse, etc. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 2.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xiv, He that gyueth ayde and help to his enemy is cause of his dethe, as recyteth this fable. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 E iv, Where they haue estemed that it shulde be superflue to recyte, they haue obmysed and left some. 1554–9 T. WATERTOUNE in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 11 Thus Esaye the prophet pleanly dothe resyght.

†**b.** Const *of*, or *to* with inf. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 16 Now it sholde be ouerlonge to recyte of the barons. *c* 1531 *Hye way to Spytle Hous* 36 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 24 Of suche ryche men recyteth the gospell,..Saying [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8 b/1 Hippocrates reciteth to have cured a personage which had receaued a shot with an arrowe.

7. *intr.* To repeat something from memory; *U. S.* to repeat a lesson, or be examined on one.

1828 WEBSTER, *Recite, v.* to rehearse a lesson. The class will recite at 11 o'clock. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 430 There One walk'd reciting by herself. *a* 1882 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* (1884) 14 From each of these books we were required to recite once a week.

Recited (rĭsəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECITE *v.* + -ED[1].] Repeated, related, mentioned, etc.

Also freq. in 17th c. in *above-, afore-, last-recited.*

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 173 All these recited Fathers.. haue approued. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 111 The bored lips, so shamefully worn by some of the recited Nations. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 194 A part of the Alpes, less high than that where the recited observation was made. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 112/2 Called to answer for the said recited irregularities.

†**Reci·tement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *récitement* (1611 Cotgr.): see RECITE *v.* and -MENT.] Recital.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 75 These conceits are of that monstrosity that they refute themselves in their recitements. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 463, I delight not in the Raven-Notes that do befal Recitements at large of those Subjects. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 350 The laws, recitements, and statutes of holy King Edward.

Reciter (rĭsəi·tə1). Also 6 **-our, -or.** [f. RECITE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who recites.

1572 HULOET, Recitour, *recitator.* 1598 FLORIO, *Recitante*, a rehearser, a recitor, or reader. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (ed. 2) 229 Solemne Declamations of certaine select yong Gentlemen in Florence (like those Reciters in old Rome). 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 4 The others repeat only what they hear from others .. and are called Reciters. 1796 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 215 If the persons through whom it has passed to the reciter are not mistaken in their details. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, The graceful form and animated countenance of the young reciter. 1893 FORBES MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 76 An excellent vocalist and reciter.

b. Used as the title of books containing passages for recitation.

1829 (*title*) The Universal Reciter, and Cabinet of Comicalities; an elegant collection of .. recitations. 1867 (*title*) Routledge's Comic Reciter.

Reci·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. RECITE.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Recityng of a matter, *recitation.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Recit*, a reciting, a declaration. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 136 In the reciting of these laws, I do not affirm [etc.].

b. *Reciting note* (see quots.).

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Chant*, The opening chord of a chant, and also the first chord after each double bar, may be sustained at will, to accommodate the number of syllables contained in each part of the verse. These chords are called *reciting notes.* 1881 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 86 *Reciting-note*, a name sometimes given to that important note, in a Gregorian Tone, on which the greater portion of every Verse of a Psalm, or Canticle, is continuously recited.

So **Reci·ting** *ppl. a.*, that recites.

1682 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 338 The warrant..is not altered in a word, only some..addition..inserted in the reciting part. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 552 To Homer, a reciting poet, the Catalogue was a great effort of memory.

Recive, obs. form of RECEIVE.

Reciviliza·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of recivilizing.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 463 An amalgamation..that might be favourable to the re-civilization of an important corner of Africa. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iv, The Thermidor effulgence of recivilisation.

Reci·vilize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To civilize again. Hence **Reci·vilized** *ppl. a.*

1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Pol.* 25 France and Great Britain..would readily recivilize the ancient World. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. ii, Fair Cabarus,..struggling to recivilise mankind. 1899 MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* I. 6 In the restored and recivilized England of a distant future.

Reck (rek), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **recke, reake**, *Sc.* **rak, rack**(e, 6, 8–9 **reck.** [f. Reck *v.*]

1. Care, heed, consideration, regard.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 196 One that hath no recke ne care what way he walke. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 268 The vulgar make little reake thereof. 1866 H. C. Lea tr. *Audefroid-le-Batard* in *Superst. & Force* I. (1878) 63 Your love [is] another's, and of mine, You have nor reck nor care.

2. *Sc.* In phr. *What reck?* What matters it?

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 210 Quhat rak of 3our prosperitie Gif 3e want Sensualitie! *c* 1600 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1359 Thoch it be cummersom, quhat reck? 1792 Burns *The Tither Morn* i, When I, what reck, did least expect To see my lad sae near me.

† **Reck,** *sb.*[2] obs. variant of Rack *sb.*[2] 5 d.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2111 A Reck .. is a frame made of boards about three foot and an half broad, and six long, which turns upon two iron pegs fastened in both ends, and the whole placed upon two posts.

Reck, obs. variant of Rick, Wreak *sb.*

Reck (rek), *v.* Forms: **a.** *Inf. a.* 1 **recan,** recc(e)an, 2–5 **recchen,** (recthen), (and *Pres.*) 3 **ræcche, rechche,** 4–5 **retche**; 2–5 **reche**(n, 4 **reiche, reyche.** *β.* 3–6 **rekke**(n, 4–7 **reck**(e, 4–6 **rek,** 6– **reck,** (7 **wrecke**); 4–6 **reke,** 6–7 (**w**)**reak**(e ; *north.* and *Sc.* 4–6 **rak**(k, 7–8 **rack,** 9 *Sc.* **raik.** **b.** *Pa. t. a.* 1–3 **róhte,** 3–5 **roȝt**(e, 4–6 **roght**(e, 4 **roht**; 3–5 **rouht**(e, **rouȝt**(e, **rowght,** 4–7 **rought**(e, 5 **rowȝte, rough, rowth,** 6 *Sc.* **roucht**; 4–6 **raught**(e, 5 *Sc.* **racht.** *β.* 5 **recched, retched, -yd**; 6 **wreaked,** *Sc.* **rakit**; 7– **recked.** **c.** *Pa. pple. a.* 4 **roght,** 5–6 **rought**(e, 6 **wrought**; 5 **raught.** *β.* 5 **reckid,** 6– **recked.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *reccan* (*? récan*) = OS. *rôkjan* (MDu. *roeken*), OHG. *ruoh*(*h*)*en* (MHG. *ruochen*), ON. *rǫ́kja* (mod. Norw. dial. *røkja*) :—OTeut. **rōkjan*, the base of which does not appear in the cognate languages.

The reason of the double consonant in OE. *reccan* (for the normal *récan*) is not clear; it may have been due to association with *reccan* Recche. In ME. there is considerable variation of form, arising from differences both in vowel and consonant; the typical forms with short vowel are *recche* or *retche, recke* and *rack*, contrasted with *rēche* or *rēke*, later *reak*. The latter is common in the 16th c., but from about 1600 the usual literary form has been *reck*.

The OE. pa. t. *róhte* gives the usual ME. pret. forms *roȝt*(*e, roght*(*e*, etc.; the occasional *raught* may be due to the influence of the pa. t. of Reach. The new formations in *-ed*, as *recched, recked*, are app. not older than the 15th c.]

From its earliest appearance in Eng., *reck* is almost exclusively employed in negative or interrogative clauses. In the former the simple negative may be replaced by *nought, nothing, little, not much*, etc.; in the latter the pron. *what* is most usual. There are comparatively few examples of the word during the 17th and 18th c., but in the 19th it again becomes common in rhetorical and poetic language.

1. *intr.* Const. with *of*: **a.** To take care, heed, or thought *of* some thing (or person), with inclination, desire or favour towards it, interest in it, or the like; to think (much, etc.) *of*.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxv, Þeah heora lareowas him þonne biodan þa ilcan mettas .. ðonne ne reccað hi þara metta. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 224 He ne rohte þæs eorðlican reafes syððan he of deaðe aras. *c* 1205 Lay. 17051 Ne recche ich noht his londes his seoluer ne his goldes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1404 Þe gost .. lutel rekþ of milce and ore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15776 'Iudas, quilum was', he said, 'þat mikel o þe i roght'. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecilia*) 394 A murtherere .. þat racht noþire of mensk na honoure. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* III. 1370 3e neuyr mech rowth [*v.r.* rought] Of no wordly .. plesauns. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 48 Ye retche not of brede of flesshe ne suche maner mete. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 34 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, And rekes much of thy swinck [*gloss* counts much of thy paynes]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1928 He would not wrecke Of all celestiall ioyes. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. xix, What from a prince can I demand, Who neither reck of state nor land? *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Jerry Jarvis*, Little recked he of flowers—save cauliflowers. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* v. 400 Of gifts I reck but lightly.

b. To take heed or have a care *of* some thing (or person), so as to be alarmed or troubled thereby, or to modify one's conduct or purpose on that account.

Beowulf (Z.) 434 Se æglæca .. wæpna ne recceð. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1440 Fylgdon me mid firenum; fæhþe ne rohtun. *c* 1200 Ormin 16165 Nan mann ne þurrfte off himm Ne nimenn gom, ne rekkenn. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4419 So gret was is herte þat of deþ he ne roȝte no þing. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 154 Do one as þu has thocht, for of þi panys rak I nocht. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 68 If troupe delyuere þe, þou shalt .. not recche of mennes veyn wordes. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery Gallant Inuent., Pure Consc.*, A Conscience pure .. That .. Of slaunders lothsome reketh not. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 29 What wreaked I of wintrye ages waste. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 50 Of God, or Hell, or worse He reckd not. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* III. i, Then it was, old Father Care, Little reck'd I of thy frown. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xvi, He .. Received, but reck'd not of a wound. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* v. 47 What recked she of the mad course she was pursuing.

c. To know, be aware, or think *of*.

1813 Byron *Corsair* III. v, Ah! little reck'd that chief of womanhood—Which frowns ne'er quell'd, nor menaces subdued. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* IV. i, If this last, I shall have done better for my charge than I recked of. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. v, Little recked Mr. Podsnap of the traps and toils besetting his Young Person.

2. With other preps. To set store or account *by*; to care *for*; † to think or have pity *on*; † to be troubled or distressed *at*.

With *by* and *for* the sense may be either as in 1 a or 1 b.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 14 We witon þæt .. þu ne recst be ænegum menn. *c* 1275 Lay. 2789 Alle his riche eorles .. nolde for þan kinges bode nobing .. reche. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxvii, Was non that myght, that on my peynes rought. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* v. 21 The wymmen .. were to fore the sayd aulter .. wythoute retchynge ought by theym selfe. 1530 Palsgr. 681/1 He is the moste neglygent folowe that ever I sawe, he recketh for nothynge. 1566 Drant *Wail. Hierim.* K vi b, And lende his cheeke unto the stroke, nor recke at wordes of spite. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 131 Ane, we raught on meanely. ? 1788 Burns *Song*, Louis, what reck I by thee, Or Geordie on his ocean? 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxv, [The gods] recked nothing for the weal or woe of earth.

3. With *inf.* **a.** To care, desire, be willing or anxious *to* do something.

a 900 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. c. 40 in Schmid *Gesetze* (1858) 62 Leases monnes word ne rece þu no þæs togehieranne. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 221 Neure in helle hi com, ne þer ne come reche. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1377, I recche nat, .. To haue victorie of hem, or they of me. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6557 In þe chapiter twenty and sex he may se, to knawe wha rex. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xliii. 83 Tancre his neuew .. retched not for to see Themperour ne to speke to hym. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 290 Such as be of good gouernment, and reck not to follow physick. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 81 My master .. little wreakes to finde the way to heauen By doing deeds of hospitalitie. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii. 72 Old eyes forlorn Scarce reck the very sunshine to behold.

b. To care, to be troubled, distressed, or reluctant; to feel aversion or repugnance *to*, etc.

c 1300 *Becket* (Percy Soc.) 405 Lute hi wolde recche to loose here ordre so. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 13 þai roght na mare to sla me þan to spill watere. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1554) 3 Ye retche not by sin To slea your soule. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 214 The cristen men .. raught not for to deye for þe crysten fayth. 1610 Boys *Expos. Ep. & Gosp.* Wks. (1629) 507 Schismatikes .. reake not to be condemned of the learned for ignorant; so they may be commended of the ignorant for learned.

4. With dependent clause: To care, be troubled, concern oneself, *if, that, though*; *how, when, where*; *whether*; *who, what*, etc.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xviii. § 4 Ge ne reccað ðeah hweðer ge auht to gode don. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 38 Ne reces ðu þæt [*Rushw.* ðah] we deado sie. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 89/14 Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Se cyng .. ne rohte na hu swiðe synlice þa gerefan hit begeatan of earme mannon. *c* 1205 Lay. 18042 Ne þurfen 3e nauere rehchen, þah 3e slæn þa wrecchen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 19 Cristene womman icham iwis; I ne reche ho it wite. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5446 Nou rek i neuer quen i dei. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 44 [Let friars] recke not þat [*v.r.* þo] þei ben vnkunnynge to lerne letteris. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 There be many women that rechin neuer what fallithe of her counsayle. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 196, I retche not though he be put to dethe. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 530/1 As though he roughte not whether they dydde good or ill. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 69 Rek not .. how raschelie ravarris raill. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vi. 26, I wreake not, though thou end my life to day. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* I. Wks. (1851) 187 They wreck not whether you .. know them or not. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xix, Whether false the news, or true, Oswald, I reck as light as you. 1825 — *Talism.* xii, Sir Kenneth little recked, that [etc.]. 1845 Hirst *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 15 We recked not what our fates might be.

5. Without const. (usually *ellipt.* for one or other of prec. uses): To care, heed, mind, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 254 Hi habbað þurh þæt cornes swa fela swa hi mæst recceað. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 þa munecas .. beaden heom grið, ac hi na rohten na þing. *c* 1205 Lay. 16179 To þan castle heo brohten swa muchel swa heo rohten. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 341 They .. lyed to him therof, and lytelle rowghton. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 48 If he wol serve thee, rekke not a bene. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 177 She rawȝte hit hym aȝeyne & seyde she ne rowȝte. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 198/2 There were many fayr myracles whyche by neglygence .. and not retchyng were not wryton. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 31 b, In faith, quod he, I neither wote ne recke, so I were once hence. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 485 Who little recks, much good foregoes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 173 Revenge .. back on itself recoiles; Let it; I reck not. 1746 W. Thompson *Hymn to May* xxx, Who hears them cry, ne recks. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XI. 97 The eternal father reck'd not. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* III. ii, I reck not. In a war to strive, .. Suits ill my mood.

6. *trans.* To heed, regard, care for, etc. (either as in sense 1 a or 1 b).

c 1205 Lay. 28851 Mucchel scome heom þuhte þat wepmen heom ne rohte. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 186 The king his oghne astat ne roghte. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. viii. 182 If thei be not remembrid, thei schulen not be reckid. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. v. 81 O haitfull deid .. Quhilk gret and small doun thringis, and nane rakkis. 1591 R. Wilmot *Tancred & Gismunda* IV. iii, Not that she recks this life. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iii. 51 Himself .. reaks not his owne reade. 1637 G. Daniel *Genius of this Isle* 631 Eagles doe not recke the Wren's weake flight. 1786 Burns *Ep. Young Friend* xi, May ye better reck the rede Than ever did th' Adviser! 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 102 He was so stern, that he recked not all their hatred. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xlv. 22 Septimius .. Recks not Syria, recks not any Britain.

b. To reckon, consider, think. Now only *Sc.* † Also const. *in*.

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 52 Which kings themselues in highest prize do reake. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xiii. 6 Doe not recke Thy selfe the wiser, to b' Associate With those who are beyond thee in Estate. 1791 Learmont *Poems* 114, I ne'er thought .. [she] Coud e'er harbour a thought o' distrust Or reck her shepherd unkind. 1892 Lumsden *Sheephead* 91 Ye wha reck our Scottish name Fit wi' the warld's first to ally.

† **7.** *refl.* To trouble or concern (oneself). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 533 Of none winters ich me recche. 13 .. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 593 Henne forward ne reche y me Of mi liif. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 93 Of that ne recche the nothinge for to enquere. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. i. 2 Retche the not what they saye. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 Never Rack you; i.e. Take you no thought or care.

8. In impersonal use: To concern or trouble (one); to interest. (With various const., as in senses 1–4 above.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 3if heo beoð feor, me ne reccheð. *c* 1290 *Beket* 449 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119 Luyte heom wolde rechche to leosen heore ordre so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1834 Littel roght þam of his manance. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 605 *Cleopatra*, Hym roughte nat in armys for to sterve. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 129 Now, therof a leke what rekys vs? *a* 1592 Greene *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 264/1 What recks it us, though George-a-Greene be stout. 1634 Milton *Comus* 404 Of night, or loneliness it recks me not. 1637 — *Lycidas* 122 What recks it them? What need they? 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* ii, Little it recked us and helped them less that they were our founder's citizens.

b. *absol.* To matter; to be of importance or interest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 3e schulen lihtlie iseon hu lutel hit reccheð. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* (E.E.T.S.) 38 þerfore what wenist þou þar recche [L. *quid igitur referre putas*] yif þou forlete hir in deynge or ellys þat she .. forlete þe? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 299/2 It Rakkes, *refert*. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 499 Craft, or manhod, with foes what reckes it which? *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 44 Quhat reks then of the reid? Or of the trees what reks? *a* 1771 Gray *Dante* 17 It rekes not That I advise thee. *a* 1774 Fergusson *On 7. Hogg* Wks. (1800) 156 What recks tho' ye ken mood and tense? 1825 Scott *Talism.* iii, 'But what recks it', said stout Sir Kenneth.

Hence **Re·cking** *vbl. sb. rare.*

1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 14 [He] thanked him, saying, 'Right is thy recking'.

Reckan(d, varr. Rackan. **Reckelæs,** obs. f. Reckless. **Recken, -in,** obs. ff. Reckon *v.*, Rackan. **Reckevere,** obs. f. Recover.

† **Reckle,** var. *rackle*, Rakyl, chain. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1603 *Lindesay's* (*Pitscottie*) *Cron. Scot.* (1814) 190 Ane faire blowing horne, in ane reckle of gold borne and tipped with fyne gold at both the endis.

Reckless (re·klés), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 **recci-, recceléas,** 4 **recchelees, rechcheles,** 4–6 **retche-,** 4–7 **retchless,** (7 **wretch-**); 1 **receléas,** 2–6 **recheles,** (6–7 **-lesse,** 6 **rechelles**), 6–7 **reachless**; 6 **rache-, riche-**; 3 **rechyles,** 5 **rechilesse, richilees.** *β.* 3 **reckelæs,** 4–6 **rekke-,** 6–7 **reckelesse**; 4 **rec**(**o**)**-,** 4–6 **rek-,** 6– **reckless,** (9 **wreck-**); 4–6 **reke-,** 6 **reak,** 6–7 **wreak**(**e**)**less.** *north.* and *Sc.* 4–6 **rakless,** (4–5 **-lese**), 6–8 **rackless**; 4–5 **rakelese.** [OE. *receléas* (early *recciléas*) and *réceléas* = MDu. (and Du.) *roekeloos*, MLG. *rôkelôs*, OHG. *ruachalôs* (MHG. *ruochelôs*, G. *ruchlos*), f. OE. **recce*, **rēce* = OHG. *ruacha, rocha* care (see Reck *v.*) + *-léas* -less.

The *a*-forms are very common from *c* 1375 to 1650; those with *k* are originally northern, and are rarely found in southern writers before the second half of the 16th c.]

1. Of persons: Careless, heedless. **a.** Careless in respect of († one's conduct, reputation, or) the consequences of one's actions; lacking in prudence or caution.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1646 *Præfaricator*, reccileas. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* v. § 3 Ðu wendest ðætte stiorlease men & recelease wæren gesælie. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 47/17 Wylde Men ne louede he nouȝt, þat rechelese weren of þouȝte. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 2 Wolleward and wete-shoed went I .. As a reccheles [*v.r.* rekkeles] renke, that of no wo reccheth. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 670 Ever after forsothe a parfyt lever was he, þe whyche hadde be a ful rechelesse womon byfore. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlvi. 311 In his yougthe he had ben wyld and recheles. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 113 Thys intaylyng .. makyth many rechles heyrys. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 25 Of him that is an idle glutton at home, or a retchlesse vnthrift abroad. 1666 Br. S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 183 To reform a debauch'd and wretchlesse child.

β. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 27772 (Cott. Galba) He es rekles in word and dede, in tyme when he of both has nede. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 6/14 þa þat ere fraward and recles, hede þaim þe straiter. 14 .. *Battle of Otterbourn* 53 The roo full rekeles ther sche runnes, To make the game and gle. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xc. 58 [When one] is rekless in his governance, .. That man is abill to fall ane gret mischance. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 595 They are bot rakles, 3oung and rasche. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Recklesse*, rash, carelesse. *a* 1667 Cowley (J.), Next this was drawn the reckless cities flame When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Cui Bono?* ii, Ye reckless dupes, who hither wend your way. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* iii, I became bold, reckless and adventurous. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. vi. 63 A rough and reckless soldier, caring for nothing but a fight.

† **b.** Careless in respect of some duty or task; negligent, inattentive. *Obs.*

a. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xi[ii]. (1890) 190 Ymb þa ȝemænne his ecre hælo [he] wæs to sæne & to receleas. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 He .. hloneð and slepeð and syngeð on gemeleste alse he þat is recheles. *a* 1240 *Sawles*

Warde in *Cott. Hom.* 245 Alle hit [*v. r.* ha] beoð untohene & rechelese hinen, bute ȝef he ham rihte. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 361 He was recheles a morwe, and wolde nouȝt come or he hadde i-ete. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* III. v. 307 Thei ouȝten not be ouer myche recheles in lesing her godis. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 7 He that wyll .. be slouthefull, recheles, and not diligent. **1573** Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 21 A retcheles [*v. r.* reachelesse] seruant, a mistres that scowles. **1657** R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 45 The carelessness and slothfulness of retchless servants. **1681** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1048 Reachless or careless.

β. *c* **1200** Ormin 932 ȝiff þat he wære reckelæs To ringen hise belless. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28269 Mi childer als and my menȝe a reckeles leder þai fand me. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5802 Whaswa es rekles and kepes it ille, He sal be aresoned. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 1281 Repentand hyme .. he had (bene) þane sa raklase þat hyre name nocht had he speryt. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Rekkeles, *neccligens, incurius.* **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 299/2 Rakles (*A.* Rakelese), *ignavius, necligens, & cetera, vbi* slawe. **1593** Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 7 So flies the wreaklesse shepherd from yᵉ Wolfe.

† **c.** Having no care or consideration for oneself or another. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* **1366** Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 340 To sorowe was she ful ententyf, That woful recchelesse caityf. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 52 More to be reueng'd on Eglamoure, Then for the loue of reck-lesse Siluia. **1717** Ramsay *Elegy Lucky Wood* ii, Rackless Death, wha came unsenn To Lucky Wood.

2. Heedless or careless *of* something.

a **1023** Wulfstan *Hom.* xlix. (1883) 258 *note*, To hwam wurde þu swa receleas þæra ȝyfena (ðe ic ðe ȝeaf). *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 290 Gyf scho ware mare rakles of It,..scho suld rew it farly sare. *a* **1547** Surrey in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 17 Retchlesse of his life, he gan both sighe and grone. **1631** *Celestina* II. 33 The cause of your growing carelesse and wretchlesse both of your body, soule, and goods. **1700** Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1074 Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone. **1791** Cowper *Odyss.* VI. 356 Reckless of her parents' will. **1805** Wordsw. *Prelude* V. 118 He hurried on Reckless of me. **1849** Grote *Greece* (1862) III. xlii. 521 This unfortunate man had become reckless of life. **1887** R. Lodge *Mod. Europe* xxii. § 16 (1897) 517 The king's brothers..were utterly reckless of the dangers to which their conduct exposed Louis XVI.

transf. **1879** Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* ii. 41 Hedgerows reckless of utility.

3. Of actions, conduct, things, etc.: Characterized or distinguished by († negligent carelessness or) heedless rashness.

a. **1529** More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 207/1 The good meane maner betwene scrupulouse superstition and rechlesse negligence. **1559** Sackville *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xlvi, Death .. With retcheles hande in grave doth couer it. **1581** Mulcaster *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 Being full of excrementes by reason of ther reacheles diet. **1633** Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 157 Too deare a price for so fruitlesse, so wretchlesse a purchase. *a* **1640** Jackson *Creed* x. xxxv. § 6 A retchless temper or neglective content in living from hand to mouth.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12315 O barns an..Brak þe pott.. wit wil or wit recles dint. *c* **1400** *Rule St. Benet* 69/857 Of slike rekles warkes Sais haly writ [etc.]. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* v. 455, I haiff tynt men throw my (our) rakless deid. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* xv. 34 Asking wald haif convenient place .. But hairt abasit, but toung rekless. **1581** T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 236 A troubled wyt, a reaklesse hande, a wrathfull hart to spill. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 109 Rekles negligence in preicheng the worde of God. **1721** Kelly *Sc. Proverbs* 284 Rackless Youth makes rueful Age. **1827** Scott *Chron. Canongate* Introd. 3 He had lost..all the reckless play of raillery which gave vivacity to his original acting. **1863** Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. 216 A system of small landed properties..is supposed to encourage a reckless increase of population.

4. Quasi-*adv.* Recklessly. Also *Comb.*

c **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 62 Quod leccherie, 'þi seed richeles þou schake, And make no force of no mariage'. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* VIII. 270 Than ane Mawthland rakless betwixt thaim past. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* i. vi b, What daunger it wer for vs negligently and recheles to execute thoffice, whiche we take in hande. **1591** Spenser *M. Hubberd* 950 Through the forest rechlesse they did goe. **1866** Blackie *Homer & Iliad* I. 163 The hurly-burly of reckless-shifting war.

† **Re·ckless,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **rakles.** [OE. *réceléasian* (= OHG. *ruahha-, ruachalôsôn*), f. *réceléas* Reckless *a.* In later use only Sc., and perh. formed anew from the adj.] *trans.* To neglect; to be negligent or heedless of (a thing). Also *refl.* and *absol.*

a **1023** Wulfstan *Hom.* xlix. (1883) 258 To hwon receleasedest þu þære ȝife, þe ic þe ȝeaf. *c* **1560** A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 26 Rekles nocht ȝour eirand for the rane. **1567** Q. Mary in Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1734) I. 391 Albeit he [Bothwell] hes in some Pointis or Ceremoneis raklest himself. *a* **1600** Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxiii. 31 Quhair I haif recklest, I recant.

† **Re·cklesshead.** *Obs.* Forms: re(c)che-, retche-, rekleshed(e, -heed. [f. Reckless *a.* + -head. Cf. (M)Du. *roekeloosheid.*] Recklessness.

a. **1430–1** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 378/1 Of recheleshed addyng or levyng more or lesse than nedeth. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xx. 132/1 Yf they by retcheleshede of speche or of dede ben cause of brekynge of peas.

β. **1412–20** Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, For rekleshed she sawe it all to late. **1447** Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 71 This errour..Wher in throgh rekleshed thou art falle.

So † **Recklesshood, -laik.** *Obs. rare.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27772 O suernes cums .. reccles-laic in mede and ded. **1833** Collier *Hist. Eng. Dram. P.* II. 290 They are called Recklesshood, Idleness, Surfeit [etc.].

Recklessly (re·klĕsli), *adv.* Forms: see Reckless *a.* [f. Reckless *a.* + -ly ².]

1. In a reckless manner: † **a.** Carelessly, negligently. *Obs.*

a. *c* **897** K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* lvii. 439 Nis us nawht recceleaslice to ȝehiranne ðætte he nemde ða undiorestan wyrta [etc.]. *c* **1000** *Ags. Hom.* (ed. Assmann) xiv. 121 Se þe hit þonne receleaslice .. wyrceð, he bið awyrȝed into helle. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 125 He may ..as a reneyed caityf recchelesly gon aboute. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvii. 73 Thou haste thy body rechelesly gouerned and blamest hyt for thy gylt. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. ii. 111/1 People kepe not theyr vowes .. but breke them retchelesly or wylfully. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii, Because he so rechelessely kept the euangelicall treasure. **1612** Drayton *Poly-olb.* X. 271 When of ages past we look in books to read, We retchlesly discharge our memory of those.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28279 Quare i was scheperd had sauls to kepe, to reckelesly i geit my schepe. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3907 Penance..done Parchaunce over reklesly and over sone. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* IV. 227 The lauboreris latt raklesly went in.

b. Without regard to consequences, rashly.

c **1400** *Rule St. Benet* 58/367 And þai wil not þair mys amend, Bott reklisly hir rede refuse. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* IX. vi. 48 Thre of his seruandis, that fast by hym lay, Full raklesly he kyllyt. **1571** Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 19 They rechelessly despyse all daungers as if they were out of all gonneshot. **1629** Earle *Microcosm.*, *Drunkard* (Arb.) 82 Nothing..makes him more retchlesly carelesse, what becomes of all. **1843** Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 60 Mr. M'Quiddit drank recklessly and deep. **1871** H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* II. iv, He had turned a deaf ear to their supplications, and hurried them recklessly to the scaffold.

† **2.** *Sc.* Through carelessness; accidentally. *Obs.*

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 609 Rek[l]asly he let it fall, and brak quhyt in pecis smal. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* II. Prol. 11 Thre thousand ȝhere .. Neyr forȝet were reklesly [by historians]. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* V. 158 Thus raklesly this gud knycht [haiff] thai tynt. **1552** Lyndesay *Monarche* 1157 [To tell] quhow blynd Lameth raiklesly Did slay Cayn vnhappelye. *a* **1578** Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 148 How he was slaine .. be ane of his awin gunis that brak rackleslie in hir schutting. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj., Crimes* 159 Gif ane stranger, or traveller burnes ane other mans house rakleslie, he sall be arreisted. *a* **1670** Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 92 There was a sudden fray among them occasioned by a shot racklesly let go in the same house.

Recklessness (re·klĕsnĕs). Forms: see Reckless *a.* [f. Reckless *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being reckless.

a. *a* **975** *K. Edgar's Canons* in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 262 Ic andette mines modes morðor .. receleasnessa Godes beboda. *a* **1023** Wulfstan *Hom.* vii. (1883) 53 Onȝean þam wislican ræde..se wiðerræda deofol sæwð receleasnesse. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 392 If eny siche lordeschips be.. take fro hem by rechelesnes of her predecessouris. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* III. xi. 344 Forto forsake God in a liȝtnes and in a rechelesnes. **1502** Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 199 How many good thinges thou hast lefte vndon of rechelesnes. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 206 b, Neyther can any such retchlesnes agree with the gracious mercifulnes of God. *a* **1656** Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 147 Through the wrechlessness of our first Parents. **1676** Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 15 A retchlesness and mockery ill becoming his character.

β. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3909 Penance þat enioynt es And es forgeten thurgh reklesnes. **1439** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 29/2 By rekelesnesse..of suche Maistres and Mariners. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* X. 173 The gret trespace that [he], throw raklesnace, Had gert him mak. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, Throughe a certeine negligence, and racklesnes of suche as shoulde have redressed it in tyme. *a* **1586** Sidney *Arcadia* I. vi. (1891) 26 That ouer-many good fortunes began to breed a proude recklesnesse in them. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Hardly listening to them, in the pride and recklessness of his nature. **1873** Symonds *Grk. Poets* vii. 195 Oedipus, in his youthful recklessness,..kills his father and weds his mother.

b. Neglect or disregard *of* something.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 173 Englisshe men.. woneþ hem to..rechelesnesse of Goddes hous. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 184 For his retchlesnes of feats of armes. **1587** Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1999/2 For his owne priuat lucre and retchlesnesse of that noble realme. **1837** Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 348 A society where recklessness of life is treated with leniency. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 348 In their insular recklessness of canonical niceties.

Re·ckling. Also **wreck-.** [Of obscure formation; variant dial. forms are (*w*)*rack-, rick-, ruck-, rig-, wreg-*, and *ritlin*(*g*, and forms without the ending also occur, as *wrig, rit, rut.*] The smallest and weakest animal of a litter; the youngest or smallest child in a family.

In general use in northern and midland counties.

1781 Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Wrecklin*, the least animal in a brood or litter. **1859** Tennyson *Vivien* 559 On returning found Not two but three [babes]; there lay the reckling, one But one hour old! **1863** Holme Lee *Annie Warleigh* I. 3 John was Rachel's elder by ten years; he was the first-born of his mother, and she was her little reckling.

attrib. **1834** Sir H. Taylor *2nd Pt. Artevelde* V. iii, A mother dotes upon the reckling child, More than the strong.

† **Re·ckly,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [Perh. for Sc. *rickly*, f. Rickle *sb.*] ? Rickety, tumble-down.

1715 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 361 The .. Highlanders..will be..left to make the best of their way to their own reckly cells in the Braes of Athol.

Reckon (re·k'n), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 -recenian, 3–4 rekeni, 4–5 rekeny; 3–4 rekene, 4–6 reken, (4 recen), rekin, (4 -ine), 5–6 rekyn; 4 rekoun, 5–6 rekon, recon(e, 6 rekan-, *Sc.* reakn-, 7 (9 *dial.*) reacon. *β.* 3 rikeni(e)n, 3–4 rikenen, 4 rikene, ryken(e, 5 riken; 9 *dial.* ricken, -on. *γ.* 3 reccnenn, 4–5 rekne(n, 5 -nyn; 4–5 rekken(e, 4–6 rekkin, (6 *Sc.* -ine), reckin, 6 recken, 6– reckon. *δ.* 4 raken, -ine; *Sc.* 5 rakyn, 6 -in, racken, -in, rakkin, 7 raikn-; *dial.* 9 rackan, -en, -on, rakkon. *ε* [OE. (*ge*)*recenian* (found only once) = OFris. *rek*(*e*)*nia*, MLG. and MDu. *rekenen*, OHG. *rechenôn, -inôn* (MHG. *rechenen*, G. *rechnen*) :—OTeut. **rekenôjan*, perh. f. **reken-* Reken *a.* and ultimately from the root *rek-* found in OE. *reccan* Recche. The Scand. forms, late ON. *reikna*, Norw. *rekna*, Sw. *räkna*, Da. *regne*, are early adoptions from LG.]

I. *trans.* † **1.** To enumerate serially or separately; to name or mention one after another or in due order; to go over or through (a series) in this manner. *Obs.*

c **1200** Ormin 11217 He biginneþþ Cristess kinn To reccnenn & to rimenn Att Abraham, & reccneþþ 233 Dunnwarrd fra mann to manne. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 210 Alle sunnen sunderliche, bi hore owune nomeliche nomen, ne muhte no mon rikenen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 18992 He tald þam mani takens sere, þat es na nede all recken here. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 22 Nempne hem I thinke, And rekne hem bi resoun, reherce thow hem after. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 743 Now wil I rekkin the renkis of the Round Tabill. **1533** Gau *Richt Vay* 3 Thay reknit mony foul and abhominabil sinnis..the quhilk mony guyd men..kneu neuer of befor.

b. So with *up*, rarely *over.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 2 Clannesse who-so kyndly cowþe comende, & rekken vp alle þe resounz þat ho by riȝt askéz. *c* **1450** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 228 Pite for to here the people complayne, And riken up the ragmanne of the hole rowte. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 336 [He] reckoneth vpp by name diuerse Gentlemen, with whome he was in fauour. **1638** Junius *Paint. Ancients* 105, I shall reckon up only such authors whose records..are lost and gone. **1694** W. Wotton *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 410 France could reckon up Des Cartes, Mersennus, Fermat, and Gassendi. **1846** H. W. Torrens *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 355 In 1585, a pamphlet was addressed to..[the] Mayor of London, reckoning over the advantages of a marching watch for the city. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 477 It would be mere trifling to reckon up reactions of a third and fourth order.

† **c.** To recount, relate, narrate, tell. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Cædmon's Exod.* 525 (Gr.) Run bið ȝerecenod, ræd forð gæð. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3179 Sche..rapli gan away renne, to reken þe sope. *a* **1375** *Joseph Arim.* 76 þat tyme ..þis reson bi-gon þat. I schal now rikenen. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4124 Þen ferd þai furth..Euyn to þe heued of Eumaure, as I first rekend. **1530** Palsgr. 684/1, I wyll reken all the mater to hym as it vas. **1586** A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 45 To reckon to you since, how he came into the country here,..why should I clog myself?

† **d.** To repeat, recite, utter. *Obs. rare.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 4931 The renke..rekind þir wordis: 'Haile Alexander'. **1533** Gau *Richt Vay* 31 That is noth aneucht that ony reid the creid or rekin ye articulis contenit in it x or xii timis apone ye day. **1621** *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 174 Sum mumlit Auies, sum raknit [**1567** craknit] Creidis.

† **e.** To mention; to allege. *Obs. rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. ix. 143 Quhat suld I rekin [L. *quid memorem*] thai peple of Thessaly, That Lapithas ar hait..? **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/2 Belieue me not if any man can reken a place where euer he founde it otherwyse. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 15 Cast into sundry shapes by wondrous skill, That like on earth no where I recken may.

2. To count, so as to ascertain the number or amount of; to ascertain or arrive at (a number, quantity, etc.) by counting or calculating; to compute. Also with *out.*

Now usually implying some process of calculation, as distinguished from the mere counting of individual things.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ȝiscare..makeð þerinne figures of augrim, ase þeos rikenares doð þet habbeð muchel uorto rikenen. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2484 Swa may we ay rekken and rede An hondreth syns agayne a gude dede. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 216 How longe tyme wol ye rekene and caste Youre sommes and youre bookes and youre thynges? ? *a* **1400** *Arthur* 410 Fowre hundred þowsand An hunderd and foure & twenty,—Thus herawdes dude ham rekeny. **1530** Palsgr. 684/1, I shall reken it syxe tymes by aulgorisme, or you can caste it ones by counters. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 121 O deere Ophelia, I am ill at these Numbers; I haue not Art to reckon my grones. **1633** T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10. 1307 A woman reckons out her nine moneths, and can guesse neare to the day of her comming. **1687** A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 36 They Divine with Beans, which they put together without reckoning them. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* iv. 46 But I can't reckon it; will you?—Eleven pounds and sixpence, is it? **1845** Lever *The O'Donoughoe* xliv. (1858) 324 Mark .. pointed straight out to sea, where now seven sail could be reckoned.

b. With subordinate clause as obj.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 281 Whan I beginne To rekne with miself withinne How many yeres ben agon [etc.]. *c* **1400** Maundev. (1839) xix. 213 Now may men wel rekene, how moche that it amountethe. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 289 He is now looking on your crownes..to recken if he haue his whole some or no. **1667** Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 44 Antigonus over-heard his soldiers reckoning how many their enemies were.

c. To count or calculate *from*; to calculate or keep count of, in relation to some starting-point or base. Also with *over.*

1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 239 The same half yere accompted and reconned fromme Michaelmas last paste. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 240 Death is reckoned from the Condemnation of Adam. **1774** Abigail

Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 24, I shall reckon over every week as they pass, and rejoice at every Saturday evening. **1868** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. § 43 (1879) 264 Declination is reckoned N. or S. of the plane of the earth's equator.

† d. To count out, to pay. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

c **1200** Ormin 3540 Illc mann shollde cumenn ham .. Forr þær to reccnenn till þe King An peninng for himm sellfenn. *Ibid.* 3561. **1713** Steele *Guard.* No. 17 ¶ 7 There is an honest Man .. who has often said he would marry her with Two Hundred Pounds. The Knight ordered his Man to reckon out that Sum.

6. To count *up*; also, to sum *up*, to estimate the character of (a person).

1836 Marryat *Japhet* viii, To reckon up their means—that is, to count the money which they may have in their pockets. **1852** Dickens *Bleak Ho.* liv, The deceased Mr. Tulkinghorn employed me to reckon up her Ladyship—if you'll excuse my making use of the term we commonly employ—and I reckoned her up, so far, completely.

3. To include in a (*or* the) reckoning; hence, to place or class. Const. *among*(*st*), *for*, *in*, *with* preps.; *in* adv.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 171 þe þridde Leo .. is nouȝt i-rekened in þe ordre of bisshopes. *c* **1400** Maundev. (1839) xviii. 186 Also these Yles of Ynde .. beth noght reckned in the Climates. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 b, Fyrst the matyns..is rekened for one of the vij. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 613 Gude Robert Melwene .. I shuld not racken in with thea. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 231 The number of souldiers..amount to eight thousand, not reckoning any man of sort, nor Mariners. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 40 ¶ 4 There is also another Particular, which may be reckoned among the Blemishes .. of our English Tragedy. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 230 In this class we may reckon the Georgians, Circassians, and Mingrelians. **1868** Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 52 Among other languages spoken hereabouts must be reckoned the wild Irish.

b. To accept or state as a total.

1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 273 b, Wherein he reconneth but two sacramentes only, giuen by the Lorde himselfe. **1671** J. Webster *Metallogr.* vii. 115 He reckons four of a silver colour, that hold no metal, nor yield any fire. **1848** W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* iii. (1879) 52 Lepsius reckons about sixty, including some very small ones.

4. † a. To calculate, work out, decide the nature or value of. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1275 Thane salle we rekkene fulle rathe, whatt ryghte that he claymes. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 41 He was wyse eno3e wirdis to reken, When he þe heuyn beheld, of ledes opon lyfe. **1567** *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 9 War 30r richt reknit to þe croun It myt be laid with litill menss.

† b. To estimate, value. *Obs.*

a **1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* li. 173, I wold reken all the sorow that I haue enduryd at no thynge. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 90, I haue seene her weare it, and she reckon'd it At her liues rate. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 136 Never harkening what God will answer .. but reckoning her worke for a price. **1667** Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 360 The world sees it, and reckons my interest accordingly.

† c. To take into consideration, to consider. *Obs. rare.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. viii. (1614) 486 If a man doe any thing worth reckoning, presently his Captaine imparteth this honour to him. **1686** Parr *Life Usher* 94 Which [treatises] being not set down in my Lord Primates own Words..cannot be reckoned, being much enlarged by the Dr., as himself confesseth.

5. To consider, judge, or estimate by, or as the result of, calculation. (Const. as in b.)

1555 Eden *Decades* 351 We sette owre course east, .. rekenynge owre selues .xxxvi. leaques from the coast of Guinea. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* x. 456 [This] I reckon to be foure hundred and fifty English miles. **1745** P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 343 They reckon that this .. Work will be finish'd in about fifty Years. **1781** Cowper *Let.* 4 Oct., I reckon my volume will consist of about eight thousand lines. **1848** W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 315 We reckoned the distance about sixteen miles and back.

b. To set down, to hold, consider, or regard, as being of a specified character, importance or value, or (rarely) as being in a certain condition. Const. *for*, *as*, *to be*, or with appositive complement.

1340 *Ayenb.* 214 Al þane time þet þou ne þengst naht a god, þou hise sselt rekeni uor naȝt. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2334 To rekkene theis Romaynes recreaunt and ȝoldene. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4360 þis I rekyn bot schort aray. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* vii. 16, I reken our wyage to be a daungerous passage. **1561** T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 192 He reckeneth repentance and fayth as two diuerse thinges. **1603** Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 244 This is reconned for a strange and rare thinge. **1687** A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 They reckon Women with big black Eyes, and red Cheeks, to be the greatest Beauties. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 422 ¶ 6 Fortius would have been reckoned a Wit, if there had never been a Fool in the World. **1748** H. Walpole *Let.* 18 May, The Princess of Wales has got a confirmed jaundice, but they reckon her much better. **1764** Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 354, I reckon for nothing the researches of a Coyer. **1833** L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 117 Here .. we reckon the women to be among the prettiest in France. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 181 He was reckoned one of the richest merchants in the city. **1870** Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 108 Quite a fourth of the soil is reckoned as unproductive.

c. With *inf.* To regard as doing something.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Yee see their youth, of which I rekon the onely suretie to rest in your concord. **1732** Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. I. 249 It is reckoned to increase milk. **1852** Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 5, I believe I'm reckoned to bring in about the finest droves of niggers that is brought in.

6. To consider, think, suppose, be of opinion, etc., *that*. Also with omission of *that*.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 803 Men woulde not recon that hee coulde haue right to the realme. **1530** Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 16 Some recken he killed himselfe with purgations. **1611** Bible *Isa.* xxxviii. 13, I reckoned till morning, that as a Lyon so will hee breake all my bones. **1668** Glanvill *Plus Ultra* Pref., Whether his reply be publique or not, I reckon he will blow the dust upon me. **1712** Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* xlviii, I reckon the queen will go to Windsor in three..weeks. **1796** Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 78, I reckon that I shall have a humpback. **1860** Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's Lovers* v, 'A reckon it's a bargain', said Harry. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443, I reckon, said Socrates, that no one..could accuse me of idle talking.

b. *I reckon*, used parenthetically or finally.

Formerly in literary Eng. use; still common in Eng. dialects, and current in the southern States of America in place of the northern *I guess*.

1603 Sir R. Cecil in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 345 He is, I reckon, no wise man that looketh this waye to heaven. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 144, I shall have a good deal of trouble, I reckon,..to be decent on the expected occasion. **1776** Foote *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 389 All your family .. come over to be polish'd, I reckon. **1827** J. F. Cooper *Prairie* I. vii. 107 Neither of us, I reckon, has ever had much to do with [etc.]. **1883** Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* IV. xx, You would just as soon save your lives, I reckon.

† 7. To account, assign, or attribute *to* (a person or thing). *Obs.* (In quots. only *pass.*)

1526 Tindale *Rom.* iv. 9 We saye verely how that fayth was rekened to Abraham for rightewesnes. **1641** J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 142 The Ishmaelites .. are reckoned unto Hagar, not unto Abraham; and therefore called Hagareans. **1688** Collier *Several Disc.* (1725) 285 The last Sermon de Sanctis .. is mistakenly reckon'd to this Father. **1719** Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 25 As if the Ray were not to be reckon'd to the Sun, as included in it.

II. *intr.* **† 8.** To place or name things in order. *Obs. rare.*

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/440 Of þe Mone, Monen-day [is named], ȝif ȝe wel rikeni konne. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III. 122 After Virgo to reknen evene Libra sit in the nombre of sevene. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 403 He is the riallest roy .. Of all the rentaris to ryme or rekin on raw. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 708 Mony mo than I will heir report, To reckin heir becaus the tyme is schort.

† b. To speak or discourse *of* something. *Obs.*—[1]

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 150 Slik care kindils in his curte .. þat it ware tere any tonge of þar tene to reken.

† c. *To reckon right*: to judge correctly, to take a correct view of things. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3032 Ther was a womman eke, that hight Shame, that, who can reken right, Trespasse was hir fadir name. **1535** Lyndesay *Satyre* 1308, I traist, gif I can reckon richt, Scho schaips to ludge with him all nicht. **1556** Lauder *Tractate* 63 Nothing, at all,—to rekin rycht,—Different, in-to Goddis sycht. **1667** Milton *P. L.* VIII. 71 This to attain, whether Heav'n move or Earth, Imports not, if thou reck'n right.

9. To count, to make a calculation; to cast up an account or sum.

To reckon without one's host: see Host *sb.*[2] 2 b.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9228 Four thusand yeir and sex hundreth, Qua reckens right to tell es eth. *c* **1369** Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 436 Thogh Argus the noble covnter Sete to rekene..Yet shulde he fayle to rekene evene The wondres me mette. **1530** Palsgr. 684/1, I holde you a grote you have reckened false. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 241 Wee haue French Quarrels enow, if you could tell how to reckon. **1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. ix. 74 The North Point of the Nocturnal is the first Point you reckon from, .. and so reckon forward North and by East. **1697** Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. i. (1715) 3 Meursius reckons to the number of forty Plantations peopled by Athenians.

† 10. To render or give an account (*of* one's conduct, etc., or *for* something received). *Obs.*

12.. *Prayer to Our Lady* 44 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Hwan ich hier-of rekeni schal, wel sore me mei drede. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5984 Fadirs and modirs sal rekken þat tyde, Of þair sons and þair doghtirs unchastide. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II. 96 ȝe schule abygge it bothe..At oo ȝeris ende whan ȝe reken schul. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 89 We muste haue as they had and worse for we haue receyued more to reken for. **1575–85** Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xx. 345 Christ is comming in the cloudes, All fleshe shall rise and recken.

† b. To account *for*, explain. *Obs.*—[1]

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 153 We can give no reason why a Fool should rise more Mathematically from a seat, than the wisest man can fully reckon for.

11. To go over or settle accounts (in *lit.* or *fig.* sense) *with* one, or *together*.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6575 Bi þe fey ich owe to god, icholle rekeni mitte. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 425 þis lord wole rikene wiþ þes seruauntis fully. *c* **1400** *Melayne* 1517 That there no sarazene solde come owte, To þay had rekkenede with þat rowte. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* IX. 1154 Erar be wald bid chalans off his king, Than with Wallace to rakyn for sic a thing. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Euery Parishioner shal reken with his Person, Vicare, or Curate. **1572** Huloet, To recken together, or to come to reckening, *conferre rationes*. **1605** Shaks. *Mach.* v. vii. 108 We shall not spend a large expence of time, Before we reckon with your seuerall loues. **1784** Cowper *Task* VI. 606 God..Will reckon with us roundly for the abuse. **1825** Scott *Talism.* ix, The blame rests not with thee, but with those with whom..I hope to reckon roundly.

b. *To reckon with*: to take into account or consideration; to be prepared for.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/6 A Ministerial crisis..is always a contingency to be reckoned with. **1896** W. H. Hutton *Philip Augustus* vi. 182 It might seem .. as if the Jews were the only dissenters with whom the king and the church had to reckon.

12. To calculate, design, or expect *to* do something. Now only *dial.*

c **1550** Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 44 The Cystean monkes are in soche perplexyte That owt of Englond they reken all to flee. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 737 They departed to..Saint Malo..where they reckned to haue taken shippyng. **1601** R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 160 He neither defendeth himselfe, nor intreatethe for mercie, as reckoning straight to die. **1770** Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, I reckon to go next week to Ashbourne. **1872** Hartley *Yorksh. Ditt.* Ser. II. 44 Ov a Thursday aw reckon to brew.

b. To look *for* something. *rare.*

1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* III. v. 330 You may have more to bear than you reckon for, when you find yourself with men of rude minds and vulgar manners.

13. Const. *of*: To account or think (much, etc.) of; to take account of, think highly of, approve of. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 47 Traitours..were most reckoned of in Court. **1601** Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 40 Wee reckon of Physitians because the end of them is health. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Scarlet Gown* 109 He is not much reckoned of in the Court, but is reuerenced in the sacred Colledge. **1803** tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Botte* II. 208 He reckoned a good deal of the pleasures of the table. **1878** *Cumb. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 117.

† b. To regard in a certain light. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 95 He was to be reckned of for an inurious calumniator. **1625** Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 151 So he was esteemed and held..during life, and so is he reckoned of by his followers at this day.

† c. To reck of, take heed of. *Obs. rare.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 115 They reckon not of a musket shot, a sword pierceth not their skinne. **1634** *Malory's Arthur* II. xxx, Like as it had beene a man .. which reckoned not of himselfe.

14. To count, depend, or rely *on* or *upon*.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 173 No man could reckon vpon felicity so long as he liued. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* 205 His reward would be much less than he reckons upon. **1796** H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. lxx, I reckon on the indulgence of the really intelligent. **1836** *Backwoods of Canada* 22, I was reckoning much on seeing the falls of Montmorenci. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 74 He could reckon on no support within England itself.

15. a. To number, amount to.

1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. xxx. 301 He marched [them] into the camp before his own troop, which did not reckon nearly so many.

b. To count, have a place or value.

1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxii. 159 Such discretion ..would in the long run reckon to his credit and his advantage. **1898** Besant *Orange Girl* I. i, After the fashion .. of the sailors, with whom strength of arm reckons before style.

Hence **Re'ckoned** *ppl. a.* Also **Re'ckonable** *a.*, capable of being reckoned. *rare.*

1658 Cromwell *Sp.* 25 Jan. in *Carlyle*, A thing far from reckonable as a suggestion to any ill end. **1812** Woodhouse *Astron.* XXXVIII. (1823) 756 The difference of actual or absolute time, which depends on the reckoned time at each place of observation. **1859** Bright in *Times* 18 Aug. 9/6 [The Government] having no reckonable majority in the House of Commons.

Reckon(**-crook**), var. Rackan(-crook).

Reckoner (rek'nəɹ). Also 3 **reknare**, 5 **reknare**, 6 **reck(e)ner**. [f. Reckon *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who reckons, in senses of the verb.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 214 þeos rikenares..þat habbeð muchel uoi to rikenen. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Reknare, *computator*.. **1546** J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 16 Reckners without their host must recken twyce. **1611** Cotgr., *Compteur*, a reckoner. **1745** Warburton *Occas. Refl.* II. xiii, Retrospects with bad Reckoners are troublesome Things. **1823** Mrs. Hemans *Vespers of Palermo* v. ii, We shall have Stern reckoners to account with. **1875** Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 20 Fingers are the most ready and natural of aids to an unready reckoner.

2. An aid to reckoning. (Cf. Ready Reckoner.)

1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 7 His fingers would be his first reckoners.

Reckoning (re'k'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see Reckon *v.* (also 3 **reoning**, 5 *Sc.* **rek-**, **raknyne**, 5–6 **rekning**, **rakning**, 6 **reckning**, **-yng**, etc.). [f. Reckon *v.* + -ing [1]. Cf. Du. *rekening*, MLG. *rekeninge* (whence late ON. *reikningr*, Sw. *räkning*, Da. *regning*), OHG. *rechenunga* (MHG. *-unge*, G. *rechnung*).]

1. The action of the vb. Reckon; enumeration, calculation, computation.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1566 Reckining cuth þai nan o right. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 266 Of thre hundir þe teynd leyly,..cumys be raknyne to thretty. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Reknynge, *computacio*. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* lxxix. 6 For rekkyning of my rentis and roumes, ȝe neid nocht for to tyre ȝour thowmes. **1588** Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 498 *Ber.* I alwaies tooke three threes for nine. *Clow.* O Lord sir, it were pittie you should get your liuing by reckning sir. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 14 Without words, there is no possibility of reckoning of Numbers. **1869** E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 2 The usual mode of reckoning is to divide the total daily supply in gallons by the total population.

b. Manner or mode of computing or numbering.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 943 Be þe reknyne of rome..twa hundir ȝere sex & fyfty. ? *c* **1540** *Hye wey to Spyttel Hous* 919 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 64 That is but lytell used in this lande,..For Englysshe men knowe not of suche rekeninges. *a* **1727** Newton *Chronol. Amended* Introd. (1728) 2 The reckoning by Olympiads was not yet in use. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 475 On the sixteenth of October, according to the English reckoning.

2. An instance of enumerating or counting, or the result of this; an enumeration, calculation, or account. Also with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12713 O þis reckining na mar her nu, Bot o Iohn baptist and o iesu. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 22 Understond wel this Reknyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Rekenynge, or a counte,..*computus*. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 149 Let vs thinke, that our Lord God kepeth a rekoning of all the dayes of our calamitie. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 188 There is not a full reckoning up of those attributes of his that have to do in the work. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvii, As for an exact Reckoning of Days, after I had once lost it, I could never recover it again. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 284, I tried to keep some reckoning of the streets through which I passed.

b. The process or result of (one's) counting, etc. Freq. in phrases, as *to be out in* or *of*, *to leave out of*, *to lose*, *one's reckoning*.

1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 29 If I mad not my rekening the bettar of the moneths. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xiv. 34 According to his reckoning, there will be two Ligaments, not one only. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 12 A plain argument, that the Examiner is quite out in his reckoning. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I should lose my reckoning of time. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 13 Oct., It is ever the way of those who rule the earth to leave out of their reckoning Him who rules the universe. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xii. ¶ 1 He was short in his reckoning by an arm and a leg.

c. *spec.* The calculated period of pregnancy.

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xxxix, Can'st thou their Recknings keepe, the time compute. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxi, The time of my reckoning was nearly expired. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 599 A shepherd that has attentively..marked the reckoning of every ewe.

d. *Naut.* The estimate made of a ship's position by calculation from the log, the course steered, observation of the sun, etc. See also DEAD RECKONING.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. i. 138, [I] took our Reckoning from Lundy, in the Mouth of Severn. *Ibid.* 139 Currents is a means of great mistake in keeping of a Reckoning. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Log*, Log-Board is a table divided into four or five columns, whereon are marked the reckonings of every day. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Dead-reckoning*, This reckoning..is always to be corrected, as often as any good observation of the sun can be obtained. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXX. 108 Having gone by reckoning over thirteen hundred miles in seven days.

fig. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 14 Sometimes he comes many Leagues short of his Reckoning, for through loss of Hands to work her the Ship is lost. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 91 You have got out of your reckoning.

3. A computation or account of the sum owing by, or due to, one; a statement of a charge or charges; a bill, *esp.* at an inn or tavern. †Also without article, in phr. *upon reckoning* (quot. 1617).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 760 After soper .. Whan that we hadde maad our rekenynges.. *c* 1481 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 41 Henry Fox bad me send my rakning at Ripon, & I should be answered to my money. 1533 [see HOST *sb.*² 2 b]. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 198 He owes me the rest of a reckening for c quarters of barley. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 165, I paid each night foure bolinei for my bed, and eating vpon reckoning, I spent lesse then two giulij by the day. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 215 They liked the wine, but not the reckoning which was to be paid for it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, Having now pretty well satisfied their Thirst, nothing remained but to pay the Reckoning. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, He called for a reckoning for the wine. 1874 T. TAYLOR *Leic. Sq.* vii. 154 Reckonings were called and paid.

transf. and *fig.* 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 584 Our watchful Prince by bending sav'd the Wound, But Death in other coyn his reck'ning found. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 278 He deems a thousand .. lives, Spent in the purchase of renown for him, An easy reckoning.

b. *A Dutch reckoning*: (see quots.).

a 1700 [see DUTCH *a.* 4]. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 78 A Dutch reckoning, wherein if you dispute the unreasonableness and exorbitance of the bill, the land lord shall bring it up every time with new additions. *a* 1814 *Forgery* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 449 Come, we'll have a Dutch reckoning to-night, for we will share the dust, or see them shopp'd [=put in prison].

4. The action of rendering an account of property etc., entrusted to one's charge; an account so rendered. Chiefly in phrases, as *to give* or *yield*, *to hear*, *hold* or *make*, *to bring* or *call to*, *reckoning*; sometimes also *count and reckoning*. Now only in legal use.

1340 *Ayenb.* 18 His lhordes guodes huer-of him behoueþ straitliche yelde rekeninge and scele. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 427, I can holde louedayes and here a reues rekenynge. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 Of al reuenues that to the kynge bylongen in his Countre the Shirreue muste yeue rekkenynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 58 The king..began to call him [Becket] to reconynges, and to burthen him with paymentes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 264 The keiperis of the Thesaurhous .. he bringis to compte and rekning. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxii. 7 Howbeit, there was no reckoning made with them, of the money that was deliuered into their hand. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 The grantee being always bound, upon payment of the price, to hold count and reckoning with the grantor for the same.

transf. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 683 As for the towne of Calice..the sayde Monsire de Vawclere promised thereof to make him a good reconyng.

b. The action of rendering to another an account of one's self or one's conduct.

c 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 1300 (Kölbing) Respyt gonnen they take .. xv dayes thanne next sewenge Hire forto bringen to rekenenge. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 If any man..be vagrant, and can gyue no rekenynge howe he dothe lefullye get his lyuynge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 9 Being..enforc'd To call young Claudio to a reckoning for it. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 A servile Constraint being much more resented by a generous Soul than a deep Reckoning. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, I have also a reckoning to hold with you.

c. *spec.* with ref. to rendering an account of one's life or conduct to God at death or judgement.

a 1300 *Sarmun* xxiii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 Hit nis no doute he sal be dede to 3elde recning at þe dome. 1340 *Ayenb.* 214 God wil acsi rekeninge ate daye of dome. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 133 We sal..gyf reknyne þat Iuge til of al dedis, gud & Il. 1434 *E. E. Wills* 97 As myne executoures wyl answere at the laste rekenyng. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1358 Wharof that god a raknyng sal craf At the, and a sore Raknyng sal hafe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 141 If the Cause be not good, the King himselfe hath a heauie Reckoning to make. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxiv. 108 The reckoning and account of a true Professor and sound Christian is not to seeke, nor to make at the houre of their death. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 179 He will judge the earth, and call the fool To a sharp reckoning that has lived in vain.

d. In phr. *Day of reckoning.* (See also 9.)

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xx, There will be a day of reckoning sooner or later. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. iii. 132 The patience of the country was well nigh exhausted, and the day of reckoning was at hand.

†**e.** An account, statement *of* something. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 444 Whon þat þou comest a3eyn.. þou miht haue more redi roume my rikenyng to here. 1543 [T. COTTESFORD] (*title*) The Rekening and declaracion of the faith and beleif of Huldrik Zwingly.

5. The settlement of accounts or differences between parties.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 850 Rude reknyng raise thair renkis betuene. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 53 Euen recknyng maketh longe friendis,..For alwaie owne is owne, at the recknyngis eend. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 62 A firm bargain and a right reckoning make long friends.

6. The action of calculating or estimating chances or contingencies; (an) anticipation, or expectation.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 689 Makyng sure reconyng to haue had theyr pray and pryse. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 144 It went not with Limahon and his foure hundred souldiers according as he did make reckoning. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 25 The General of the Slaves expected the Precedency as his due. .. However he missed of his reckoning. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 113 Most likely the reckonings of the men of Kent did not go so far afield.

†**b.** Thought, idea. *Obs.*—¹

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 231 After I.. read againe your letter, I fell in the reckoning that it was of Mosen Rubin my neighbour.

†**7. a.** Mode of regarding a matter. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 356 As to the worldes rekeninge Ther schal he finde no winnynge. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 79/2 With this reckening shal thei loke vpon death muche nerer hande. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 87 By this reckning he is more shrew than she. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. 86 By this reckning his consent and his denials come all to one pass.

†**b.** *To make reckoning of*: to hold or account of, to take heed of. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1580–1680.)

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 7 b, A man must not make reconing or account of the multitude of people. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xix. (1614) 217 That Iew..is accounted a Traytor, and neuer made reckoning of after. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 99 The General at that time made little reck'ning of what he said.

†**c.** *To be*, or *come to*, *one reckoning*: to be of the same value, to be equivalent. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 18 The great, or the mighty, or the huge .. are all one reckonings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 93 To take away place, or to take away the body plac'd, comes all to a reckoning.

†**8.** Estimation, consideration, distinction. (Used with adjs., as *good*, *little*, *mean*, etc., and absolutely.) *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Whilst counsel auayled, Then we were of reckning. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 5 A woman of very meane reckoning. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XX. § 10 (1615) 179/2 Such beasts..are..not meete for any man of reckoning to eate. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 6 For Windowes, Domes, and Chimnies, Moore stone carrieth chiefest reckoning. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvii. 271 He found that some fifty thousand were missing, all men of little reckoning.

9. *attrib.*, as *reckoning book*, *chamber*, *day*.

1548 ELYOT *Rationarius codex*, .. a reckenyng booke. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Register*, kalender, a reckoning booke. 1647 HEXHAM s.v., A reckoning chamber, or a chamber of accounts, *een reecken-kamer*. 1765 JOHNSON (ed. 2), *Reckoning book*, a book in which money received and expended is set down. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lii, Ah! Spain! how sad will be thy reckoning-day. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xvii. 120, I may yet find a reckoning day for him.

†**Reckonmaster.** *Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 **recken-**. [f. RECKON *v.*; cf. Du. *rekenmeester*, G. *rechenmeister*.] A professional reckoner, an arithmetician.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *ij, The common Logist, Reckenmaster, or Arithmeticien .. imagineth lesse partes: and calleth them Fractions.

Recks, variant of REX, pranks.

Reclaim (rĭklē·m), *sb.*¹ Now *rare*. Forms: see CLAIM *sb.* (also 5 **racleyme**). [a. OF. *reclaim*, sb. from *reclaimer*, *reclamer* to RECLAIM.]

†**1.** The act of recalling a hawk; esp. *to come to reclaim*, to return when called. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. ii. (Tollem. MS.), He wexeþ ramaiouse oþer slowe, and dedeyneþ not to come to reclayme. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij, And or she come to the reclame make her that she sowre not.

†**b.** The recall or bringing back of a person.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 77 Defye false fortune, And al recleymes of hyr double luyne. 1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* I. xii. (S. T. S.) I. 70 þe Sabinis complanit þat þare rebellis .. war þare Intertenyit but ony reclame or punycioun eftir following. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 16 The loving couple..leasure had..to frame Their purpost flight, free from all mens reclame.

†**c.** Revocation (of an edict). *Obs. rare*—¹.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 234 Ester..procured the death of Hamman, and the reclaime of that bloody edict.

2. The act of recalling, or state of being recalled, to right conduct.

In early examples prob. *transf.* from sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1578 Wimmen þai forced a-mang þaim, Was nan þam moght bring to reclaim. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 395 He..buylded newe the cytie & castell of Beau Maryse, and broughte the vnsteadfast Walshman to newe reclayme. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. 11 For the better preseruation or reclaime of many good souls endangered thereby. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, I see you are e'en past hope Of all reclaim. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 96 Let him examine his own conscience, and impartially sift all the manner of his reclaim. 1891 J. AITCHISON *Signa Christi* vi. 225 [Christ is] the real Originator of societies for reclaim of the fallen.

b. The reclamation of land.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 421 While the country underwent the work of reclaim.

†**3.** A challenge, protest. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Recleyme, or chalange, *clameum*, *vendicacio*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvi. 386 He him silf mai it lette bi the reclaime..which he mai make.

†**4.** The act of claiming back. *Obs. rare.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 417 b, Fridericke maketh reclaime to hys landes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* xi. 26 Wherfore have you so long attempted nothing for reclaime?

Re-clai·m, *sb.*² [RE- 5 a.] A fresh claim.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 2/3 The overseers..have.. exposed a very large number of the electors to the chance of being struck off on objection, if re-claims are not made.

Reclaim (rĭklē·m), *v.* Forms: see CLAIM *v.* [ad. OF. *reclamer*, †*reclaimer* (12th c.):—L. *reclāmāre* to cry out against, contradict, also to re-echo: see RE- and CLAIM *v.*]

I. *trans.* †**1.** *Falconry.* To call back (a hawk which has been let fly). *Obs.*

In some cases not easily distinguished from sense 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3530 Hauk es eth, als i here say, To reclaym þat has tint his pray. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 285 Fulofte he faileth of his game That wol with ydel hand reclame His hauk. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 126 The kyng.. came into this gardyne for to reclayme a sperhawke of his. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xliii. 872 To reclaime and bring them to the lure. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The spar-hawk, gos-hawk, &c. are reclaimed with the voice, the falcon only by shaking the lure.

transf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 72 Morkar reclеymed es [F. *est reclamé*], as es þe faukon fre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 72 Another day he wole..Reclayme thee, and brynge thee to lure. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 634 þaire bysy hertes passen to and fro, þai be so wele reclaymed to the lure.

†**b.** To call back; to recall. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 9 Willed him for to reclayme with speed His scattred people, ere they all were slaine. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 223 When .. he oppressed the people with exactions, and was reclaimed home. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The head-strong horses hurried Octavius..along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The partridge is also said to reclaim her young ones, when she calls them together upon their scattering too much from her.

fig. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) B iv, Knowing young wits were wandring, he began to reclaime him thus.

†**c.** To restrain, check, hold back. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 105 Auaunt, rybawde, thi tung reclame! 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 319 Then the Duke vsed to reclaime vs, saying ho, one to one. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. iii. (1810) 51 They would reclaime themselves and their followers from committing any outrage. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 292 Is her tow'ring Flight reclaim'd By Seas from Icarus' Downfall nam'd?

†**d.** To recall, withdraw (a statement); to revoke. *Obs. rare.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* Wks. (1630) 425 Let vs reclaime our impudent and refractory renegations. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Memorials of State* Wks. (1711) 129 If Henry VI...would..have reclaimed the approbation..of Richard duke of York. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 76 What I have said..I find no reason to reclaim.

2. To recall, bring back (a person or animal) *from* a wrong course of action, etc., *to* a proper state. †Also const. *of*.

The first quot. may rather belong to sense 3.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 277 Adam and Eve..hem aschamed, Til that nature hath hem reclamed To love. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2368 Cuthbert wayued his hand on þaim, Fra ryuyng of thak þaim to reclaym. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 362 Luther .. did write maruellous vehemently and sharply against them, and reclaimed them home to peace and obedience. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 126 If the soule it selfe be reclaymed from follie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xlix, Being one soon into two he framed it, And now made two, to one again reclaimed it. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 2 A Man..may upon due Consideration .. reclaim himself to a very pious and virtuous Life. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 38 In a little time this will Reclaim her of that Roaveing Kytish-trick. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. vi. 165 A young man, who was reclaimed from a very dissolute course of life. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 74 So was he reclaimed to a sense of his duty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 624 Henrietta had reclaimed him from a life of vice.

b. To call back from wrong-doing or error; to bring back to the right way; to reform.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 77, I am glad to heare this of you, that you are so reclaimed. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 361 Such an one was Saul, that would by no meanes be reclaymed. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 70 Like the Plagues of Ægypt, meant a Curse, Not to reclaim us, but to make us worse. 1742–3 *Johnson's Parl. Deb.* (1811) II. 360 We shall give those, who have accustomed themselves to this liquor, time to reclaim their appetites. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* (1868) 234 Addison .. had very diligently endeavoured to reclaim him. 1819 T. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Comp.* 85 [Young dogs] if they are suffered to acquire any bad habits .. will be with great difficulty reclaimed. 1831 MISS FERRIER *Destiny* v, Employing the industrious, .. or reclaiming the wicked.

refl. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 54 As a yong man I went astray I grant, but .. I reclaimed my selfe ere I fell. 1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgins* 26 Do you not also see how he reclaimeth himselfe, and accordeth vnto the common opinion?

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 791 They hard'nd more by what might most reclame, .. at the sight Took envie.

c. To win back, win over (again). Also with *inf.* rare.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 35 No loue deuise, no iewels fet from farre, Could so reclaime this noble Ladies minde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 11 Fit also to reclaime them to know him for their King, whom they had so lately talked of as an Enimie. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XX, Once alienated, [I doubt] whether he were ever to be reclaimed.

d. To put right, to remedy, correct, amend (something wrong, an error, fault, etc.). rare.

1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref., In deciding of doubts, and .. in reclaiming vulgar errors. 1622 — *Hen. VII* 17 By his presence .. to reclayme and rectifie those humours. 1742–3 *Johnson's Parl. Deb.* (1811) II. 398 The same provisions by which the vices of our own people are to be reclaimed. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iii. § 74. 332 In these abuses, which we have a right to reclaim, will be found a mine of riches.

3. To reduce to obedience, tame, subdue (an animal, *esp.* a hawk, also rarely a person).

The legal term for reducing animals *feræ naturæ* to domestication (see quot. 1766).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 366, I thoghte thanne how love is swete, Which hath so wise men reclamed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Recleymyn', or make tame, *domo.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, a iij, The same night after the fedyng, wake her all nyght .., then shee will be preui Inowgh to be reclamed. 1530 PALSGR. 681/1 He was the stoburnest boye that ever I sawe, but I have reclaymed hym. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Though the Fawlcon be reclaimed to the fist, she retyreth to hir haggardnesse. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. ix. 102 This course of reclaiming a horse by gentlenesse .. I have found much to auaile. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. ii, *Camiola.* I am still myself, and will be. *Fulgentio.* A proud haggard, And not to be reclaimed! 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* II. i. (1752) I. 150/2 Such Creatures as are immorigerous, we have found out Expedients to reclaim. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XXV. 391 A qualified property may subsist in animals *feræ naturæ, per industriam hominis*; by a man's reclaiming and making them tame by art, industry, and education. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* vi. 71 Allowing a week or ten days for reclaiming the bird.

†b. To keep the growth of (wood or trees) within bounds. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxii, By this means also the wood is reclaimed and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 86 Much labour is requir'd in Trees, to tame Their wild disorder, and in ranks reclaim.

c. To remove (rude qualities) by means of instruction or culture; to bring (savage people) to a state of civilization.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxv, Savage rusticity is reclaimed by oral admonition alone. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. Pref. 6 By religion they were reclaimed from savage life. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 180/1 A fair field, .. with no aborigines to be protected or reclaimed.

d. To bring (waste land, or land formerly covered by water) under, or into a fit state for, cultivation.

1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 370 The plain reason, why potatoes are an excellent crop for reclaiming land. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides* I. 162 There has .. been more wild land in Scotland, reclaimed by means of lime, than by any other manure. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 503 A great scheme was set on foot for reclaiming the Fens.

4. †a. *Sc.* To make a claim against (one), to sue at law. *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 92 Quhethir .. he may lefully recover apon him be were his thing, gif he may reclame him in jugement. *Ibid.* 168 Thai quite clamand him in time tocum, to nocht reclame him of thai gudis.

b. To claim the restoration of, to demand or take back (a person or thing).

In later use properly a new formation on RE- 5 a and CLAIM *v.* with distinct pron. of the prefix (*rĭ*).

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 91 Hys M^r .. desyred to have hym reclaymed of the Maire. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 48 So shall the Briton blood their crowne agayn reclame. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/7 Captain Arena, .. being reclaimed by the Imperial Ambassador, was set at Liberty. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 94 Reclaiming the bar, .. he threw it to a length .. judged to exceed my cast. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha Many T.* iii, To make a note of any particular marks upon the children by which they might be eventually reclaimed. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 27 In vain he reclaimed for Paris, in the face of Versailles, the right of municipal self-government.

fig. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* III. vi. 94 This cold resistless flood calmly reclaimed its ancient channel.

†5. a. To call repeatedly upon. (In Caxton only.)

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 159 Thise thre bountees reclayme alle crysten men. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* I. XXXVI. (1495) 37 a/1 The name of god was reclamed and named in al townes and cytees.

†b. To proclaim. *Obs. rare.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles* Wks. 1843 I. 202 If that I am beloued of dyuers persons whiche reclaymeth mee good and vertuous. 1565 KNOX *Serm.* Wks. 1864 VI. 265 Stil to reclayme Him to be our God .. is the greatest victorie of faith.

†c. To re-echo, return (a sound). *Obs.*[1]

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) E ij, Melt to teares, poure out thy plaints, let Eccho reclame them.

†6. To cry out, or protest, against (a thing or person); to gainsay, reject. *Obs.*

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 94 Your consciences reclaimeth not the wearing of such garments: but many thousand both godly and learned are otherwise persuaded. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. § 3 Herod .. in stead of reclaiming what they exclaimed, imbraced and hug'd their praises as proper to himself.

II. *intr.* 7. To exclaim, protest. Now *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Recleymyn', or wythe seyn, .. *reclamo.* *a* 1471 FORTESCUE *Title of House of York* Wks. (1869) 500 Kinge Henry .. was annoynted and crouned .. ; no man reclaiminge. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xi. 20 She gave no eare to nature reclaming and harking to the contrarie. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 680 All the Bishops .. subscribed and allowed all that had bene saide .., and no man reclamed. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* viii, Scripture reclaims; and the whole Catholick Church reclaims; and Christian Ears would not bear it. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 354 We could reclaim,— .. But no,—we'll take it as spontaneously Confessed.

b. Const. *against*, †*at*, †*to*.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 398 That y .. am stille in not reclaymyng ayens the trust neither ayens the 3ifte. 1534 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 286, I think there is not one .. that would once reclaim against it. 1565 KNOX *Serm.* Wks. 1864 VI. 262 Began to call [it] in doubte .. bicause that naturall judgement .. reclaymed thereto. 1604 HUBBOCKE *Orat. Grat. K. James* 9 Every one acclaming to it, no man reclaiming at it. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 60 The whole Context in Dionysius reclaims against this Emendation. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 164 In Northern countries, the very nature of the climate seems to reclaim against it. 1818 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 308 He wrote to reclaim against an expression of Mr. Wirt's. 1875 ULLATHORNE *Gladstone's Expost. Unrav.* 70 Against which act .. we .. loudly reclaim, in like manner as, on other occasions, we have protested against like attempts.

c. With obj. clause. To declare or say in protest.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 398 If y therayens reclame or proteste for me and hem, that y .. wole be fre. 1714 EUSDEN *To L.d. Halifax* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 192 Where are the Flights, (true Criticks may reclaim) The Heat, the Force, and Fancy .. ? 1846 W. H. MILL *Five Serm.* (1848) 26 Will not experience bitterly reclaim, that from this consideration .. the gloomiest answer only can follow.

d. *Sc. Law.* To appeal; now *spec.* from a judgement of the Lord Ordinary to the Inner House of the Court of Session.

1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 109 The said decreet .. fra the quhilk the said Dame Grissell hes reclamit. 1666–88 DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* (1697) 455 By the saids Acts, their is a Provision and Salvo for the Defender to Reclaim and make Application to the Lords in case of unjustice of the Judge. 1709 *Act Sederunt* 9 July, Act anent Interloquitors in the Outter-house, and Bills reclaiming against them. 1752 M^cDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* IV. XXXVI. II. 676 Parties are presumed to acquiesce to the judgments of the ordinary, when they do not reclaim to the lords. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 333/1 The trustees have reclaimed against the recent interlocutor of Lord Fraser.

†8. To call out, cry loudly. *Obs. rare.*

1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* IV. iv. 207 The voice flying into aire, I call'd a long time to intreat it to instruct me .. But I re-claim'd in vain. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 294 One whisper'd soft, and one aloud reclaim'd.

†9. a. To draw back; to recant. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 43 Yet would he not perswaded be for ought, Ne from his currish will a whit reclame. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 310 Why may they not as well reclayme again, as they did before?

†b. To reform. *Obs.*

1625 B. SPENSER *Vox Civitatis* 2, I wish you to reclaime, repent, beleeue. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 47 If he was in earnest to reclaim. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 242 Few of such creatures ever reclaim of themselves; but .. die without repentance.

Reclaimable (*rĭ*klē·măb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be reclaimed.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 371 He .. hath power to reclaim those that are reclaimable .. ; as Horses, Elephants, Camels. *c* 1720 J. COCKBURN *Rem. Burnet's Hist. Own Times* 41 He said, that he was young, and so reclaimable; that this was his first Fault. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 288 Any beast may be an estray, that is by nature tame or reclaimable. *a* 1814 *Masquerade* IV. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 261 If you have resolution to do that, I shall begin to think you reclaimable. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* vi. (1879) 145 The valley appeared as though it might be reclaimable by Nile water.

Hence **Reclai·mableness, Reclai·mably** *adv.*

1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 70 Such as are in a state of reclaimableness. 1882 OGILVIE, *Reclaimably.*

Reclaimant (*rĭ*klē·mănt). ? *Obs.* [f. RECLAIM *v.* as CLAIMANT. Cf. F. *réclamant* (*c* 1800 in Littré).] One who reclaims.

17.. in Richardson s.v. *Reclaim*, The famous council .. of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 325 Capt. John Hunt's Lawsuit Charges, which the Reclaimants engaged to satisfy. 1778 *Sketches for Tabernacle Frames* 15 Acting .. the mild Reclaimant's Part.

Reclaimed (*rĭ*klē·md), *ppl. a.* [f. RECLAIM *v.* + -ED[1].] Tamed, reformed, brought under cultivation, † protested against.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Recleymyd, or chalangyd, *reclamatus.* *Ibid.*, Recleymyd, as hawkys, *redomitus.* 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The goshawke and sperhawk .. that ben tame and reclaymed brynge that they take to theyr lord. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 33 The gentleman .. found her afterward a reclaimed woman. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. viii. 813 The chiefe and principall furtherance .. that can be giuen to trees, either reclaimed or wilde. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 36/2 He that hath once experienced a well Reclaimed Sparrow-Hawk will hardly be without one. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXII, What you mention with respect to reclaimed toads raises my curiosity. 1840 BUEL *Farm. Comp.* 47 The crops best calculated for reclaimed swamps. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 40 Here is a 'reclaimed' hawk: he can be .. recovered as soon as his owner pleases.

Reclaimer[1] (*rĭ*klē·mə1). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who reclaims.

1676 *Rep. French Capers* 4 Aug. in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 58 That all Privateers and Reclaimers know it. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 103 A Suit being commenced between the Captors of Prizes on one part, and the Reclaimers of the same on the other. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 143 The whole Country round you .. owe great Obligations to your fair Reclaimer. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 22 The first reclaimers of the Fen lands seem to have been the religious recluses. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 52 After a reclaiming note has been present, the reclaimer shall not be at liberty to withdraw it.

†Reclai·mer[2]. *Obs. rare.* [App. ad. AF. *reclaimer*: see -ER[4].] Reclamation, reform.

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 230 We ought even in our Angers to give some manifest of a desire of good to the Person we are angry withall, as of Reclaimer, of his amendment and altering his Course. 1667 WATERHOUS *Fire London* 40 Obstinacy and opposition to, and despight of the meanes and motions of reclaimer.

Reclaiming (*rĭ*klē·mĭn), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. RECLAIM, in various senses.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1371 *Hypsipyle*, Thow madist thyn recleymyng and thy lures To ladyis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Recleymynge, of wyldenesse, *redomitacio.* 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* Cont., The reclayming, imping, .. and fleyng both the fielde and riuer of the same Haukes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Criement* .., a reclaiming, a crying againste. 1601 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 913 Through good reclaiming my faulty hounds found their game againe. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* XXXI. 97 For their better information in the way of God, and more effectuall reclaiming of themselves. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 345 We made it .. an express Condition to be entirely free of all Charges of Detention and Reclaiming. 1796 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 118 The reclaiming of Ground. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iv. 44 Their reclaiming commences with being broken to the hood.

b. *attrib.*, as **reclaiming bill, days, note, petition** (see RECLAIM *v.* 7 d).

1709 *Act Sederunt* 9 July, Ordain the clerk of the proces carefully to compare reclaiming bills with the minutes. 1747 *Ibid.* 27 Jan., Resolution of the Lords of Council and Session, anent reclaiming Petitions. 1765 *Ibid.* 27 Feb., The Lords declare, that no marking of the clerks .. shall hereafter keep the reclaiming days open till next Session. 1831 MISS FERRIER *Destiny* xliii, Not a decreet, or reclaiming petition. 1868 [see RECLAIMER[1]]. 1888 *Law Rep. Ho. Lords* XIII. 404 The appellants reclaimed, and the respondents took advantage of that reclaiming note, to ask [etc.].

So **Reclai·ming** *ppl. a.*, that reclaims.

1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xviii. 214 They should .. procure to their reclaiming consciences the biting worm that never dies. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 145 A pathless wilderness remains, Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand. 1843 CANDLISH in *Life* (1880) 273 We could abstain from intruding ministers upon a reclaiming congregation.

Reclai·mless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. RECLAIM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] That cannot be reclaimed.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* II. i, A Resolution to preserve his Life, And look on Guise, as a reclaimless Rebel.

Reclaimment (*rĭ*klē·m,mĕnt). *rare.* [f. RECLAIM *v.* + -MENT.] Reclamation.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 26 These attempts at reclaimment, however, made comparatively small impression on .. the great Fen Level.

Reclamation (reklămē·ʃən). Also 8 **reclaim-**. [a. F. *réclamation* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *reclāmātion-em*, n. of action f. *reclāmāre* to RECLAIM.]

1. The action of protesting; a protest.

1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* III. ix. (S. T. S.) I. 281 Nochtwithstanding ony reclamacioun of tribunis, twa strang armyis belive war rasit. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* 26 The many secret grumblings .. and stinging reclamations of a gauled conscience against its present guilty courses. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 An act done against the reclamation of the Law of Nature. 1793 PAINE in Sparks *Life & Writ. Morris* (1832) I. 417 A reply is necessary, were it only to continue the reclamation. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Emp. China & Tsing-Ti* Wks. 1853 II. 135/2 That two of the perpetrators might be kept on their thrones, against the reclamation of their subjects. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iv. 60 My reclamation was not well received.

†b. *Sc.* An appeal at law. *Obs.*

1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 264 Quhilk decrete thai .. sall abide .., but ony appellatioun, reclamatioun, or agane calling quhatsumevir. 1579 *Ibid.* III. 163 To obey thair declaratioun and jugement, without reclamatioun, appellatioun, or contradictioun.

2. The action of calling or bringing back from wrong-doing, reformation.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 17 To them that wilfully continue in a state of sin, there is a monument of reclamation, the lake of Sodom. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* Ep. Ded. 4

The fervent desire of whose reclamation..hath put my pen upon this .. taske. 1709 *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 5 These out of many such irregular Practices, I write for his Reclaimation. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxii. (1876) 266 It is meet that God should be glad on the reclamation of a sinner. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 141 There were altogether some hundred boys in the first stages of reclamation.

b. The action of reclaiming *from* barbarism.

1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xviii. (1876) 245 The reclamation of nations .. from barbarous customs, is gained from experience as to the humanising influences of honest trade.

c. The making (of land) fit for cultivation.

1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 156 The reclamation of these unhealthy wastes became quite a hobby with him. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 6/1 There have been reclamations of fresh land by means of the enclosure of commons.

attrib. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 745/2 *Reclamation Plow*, a plow for breaking new land. 1890 J. Newman *Earthwork Slips* (title-p.), The Construction or Maintenance of..Reclamation Embankments, Drainage Works, &c.

†**3.** Revocation. *Obs.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VII. x. (1636) 129 The sufferings of reclamations, perils, persecutions,..and sundry tribulations which happened .. under Decius. 1611 Florio, *Richiamo*, a reclamation, a reuokeing.

†**4.** An echoing shout. *Obs.*—1

a 1639 Wotton *Disparity* in *Reliq.* (1651) 48 So many thousand Citizens .. made within the reach of his own ears large reclamations in his praise.

5. The action of claiming the return of something taken away; a claim *for* something.

1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 114 It was a silent reclamation and acknowledgment of fraternity, between two religions of the same family. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv., Penn & Peterb.* Wks. I. 534/1 [Popes never] pardon a reclamation made on any side for redress. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 649 They quarrelled .. from reclamation of her rights To wifely independence.

‖ **Réclame** (rēklam). [Fr., f. *réclamer*: see Reclaim *v.*] The attainment of notoriety by 'puff' or advertisement.

1883 Miss Braddon *Gold. Calf* III. vi. 195 Byron was an adept in the art of *réclame*. 1896 A. Beardsley *Three Music.* iii. in *Savoy* Jan. 65 A slim gracious boy .. dies for *réclame* and recall.

Reclang (rīklæŋ), *v.* [Re-, as in *re-echo.*] *intr.* To clang in return.

1848 Lytton *K. Arthur* II. xci, The floors reclang'd with armour as he walk'd.

Reclasp (rīklɑ·sp), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To clasp anew.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xii. 234 When two laminæ, which have been separated by accident or force, are brought together again, they immediately reclasp.

Reclassifica·tion: see Re- 5 a.

Reclear (rīklī·ɪ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make clear again.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 469 He .. Recleers the Floods, and sends the frogs away. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 57 Re-clearing the Foundations, and re-establishing the Church. 1880 *Times* 16 Oct. 12/3 The old forest of Genquoich was only re-cleared of sheep some six years ago.

2. *intr.* To become clear again. *rare*—1.

a 1618 Sylvester *Mem. Mortality* II. lxxxvii, Thick streams reclear, when storms and stirring cease.

Recle-fatt, variant of Rekel-fat, censer. *Obs.*

Recles(s, variants of Rekels, incense. *Obs.*

Recleslaike: see Recklesslaik.

Reclimb (rīklə·im), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To climb again.

1744 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 8 (1748) II. 94 A kind of precipice, which, when once leaped, there is no possibility of reclimbing. 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Fire-Worshippers* Wks. (1897) 260/2 He .. reclimb'd the steep And gain'd the Shrine. 1886 Hissey *On Box Seat* 272 We reclimbed the cliffs,..and found our way back to our little inn.

Recli·nable, *a. rare.* [f. Recline *v.* + -able.] Capable of being reclined.

1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 75 His fangs are always partially or wholly erect, and not in the true sense of the word reclinable.

Reclinant (rī·klə·nănt), *a.* [a. F. *réclinant*, pr. pple. of *réclíner* to Recline.] *Her.* Bending or bowed. 1850 in Ogilvie.

Reclinate (re·klinēit), *a.* [ad. L. *reclīnātus*, pa. pple. of *reclīnāre* to Recline.] Bending downward; esp. *Bot.* of stems, branches, leaves, etc.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Reclinate* or *reflex Leaf*, one which has its summit lower than its base. *Ibid.* s.v. *Stalk, Reclinate stalk*, that which stoops towards the ground. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 144 The upper half of the leaf may be bent upon the lower, so that the apex approaches the base, it is then said to be reclinate or inflexed. *Ibid.* 329 In some plants..the ovule is suspended from the end of a long funiculus ..; such an ovule is frequently termed reclinate.

So **Re·clinated** *a. rare.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 231/2 The reclinatum or reclinated broad-leaved gooseberry-bush rises with a low shrubby stem and reclinated somewhat prickly branches.

Reclination (reklinēi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *reclīnātiōn-em* (4th c. in Quicherat), n. of action f. *reclīnāre* to Recline. Cf. F. *réclinaison* (Littré).]

1. The action, posture, or practice of reclining. Now *rare.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 19 How hapneth ye inclination and reclination of the head. 1619 Lushington *Repetition Serm.* (1659) 65 It signifies rather the reclination or posture of one asleep, than the affection of sleep it self. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 133 She lifted him up from the reclination on his side. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 249 Rest, reclination, general tonics .. constitute the best plan of treatment.

b. The action of resting or relying upon one.

1822 Coleridge *Lett., Conv.*, etc. 25 Jan. II. 79 With unwrinkled confidence and inmost reclination.

2. *Dialling.* The angle made by the plane of the dial with a vertical plane intersecting it. ? *Obs.*

1593 Fale *Dialling* 4 The degrees of the Reclination are found out thus. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. vi. 11 The Reclination is the distance of his Poles from the Zenith and Nadir of your place. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The reclination is easily found, by means of a ruler, and a quadrant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 788/1 It cannot be a gnomon..when the reclination is equal to the co-latitude.

†**3.** The action of drawing back; aversion. *Obs.*—1

1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir Patient Fancy* v. i, I saw with pleasure, Sir, your reclination from my addresses.

4. *Surg.* An operation formerly used for cataract (cf. quots.).

1800 Travers *Dis. Eye* III. iii. § 1 The lens may be depressed vertically or horizontally. The term 'reclination' has been applied to the latter method. 1825 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 2) IV. 229 Upon the ordinary operation of depression M. Willburg seems to have made a considerable improvement,..to this mode of operation is given the name of reclination. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 807 'Reclination' disposes of the cataract by tilting it backwards.

†**Reclinatory.** *Obs.* Also 5 **reclyn-**. [ad. late L. *reclīnātōrium* the back of a couch (7th c.), the seat of a chariot (Vulg.), f. *reclīnāre* to Recline. Cf. OF. *reclinatoire* (Godef.).] Something on which to recline; a couch.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Costly tabernacles Vauted aboue lyke to reclynatoryes. 1430–40 — *Bochas* I. xii. (1554) 25 Fortune in her reclinatorie. 1502 *Ord. Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. vi. 409 His trone and his reclinatorye. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 48 His Couches (or Reclinatories) were but meane ones.

b. *spec.* A seat for the use of a priest while hearing confession.

1637 Pocklington *Altare Chr.* 24 To the Chancels belong the Vestry..and Reclinatories for hearing Confessions. 1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict.* 76 A publik penitentiarie, who..might in the Kirk sit in his reclinatorie.

Recline (rīklə·in), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] A recumbent or reclining posture.

1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xvii. 229 Holding the head erect is but occasionally right; a proper recline of it may be as graceful. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* v. 529 (MS.) From recline erecting her fine front. 1882 Cable *Dr. Sevier* x. (1884) I. 69 He drew partly up from his half recline.

†**Recli·ne,** *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *reclīnis* reclining, f. *reclīnāre* to Recline.] Recumbent, reclining.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 333 Fruits which the compliant boughs Yeilded them, side-long as they sat recline On the soft downie Bank.

Recline (rīklə·in), *v.* Also 5 **reclyne.** [ad. OF. *recliner* (13th c. in Godef.), or L. *reclīnāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *-clīnāre*: see Decline *v.*]

1. *trans.* To lay down, or make to lie down (properly on the back); to cause to incline (backwards); to place in a recumbent or leaning position; to rest (the head, etc.) in this way.

Properly distinguished from *incline* (as in quot. 1578), but the distinction is not always clearly preserved.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 142 Her seed yf me reclyne In baume, or narde, or opi daies thre. *Ibid.* XII. 402 The Grekish sheep..on bored plankis they reclyne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 204 (Harl. MS.) The sonne of man haþe not wer he may reclyne or enbowe his hede. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 19 By meanes of which Articulation, the Head is now inclined, and now reclined. *a* 1667 Cowley *Horace, Ep.* ii. 25 With how much Joy does he..His careless Head on the fresh Green recline. 1682 Dryden *Medal* 322 Our wild labours wearied into Rest Reclin'd us on a rightful Monarch's Breast. 1762 Churchill *Night* 114 The homely bed, Where virtue, self-approv'd, reclines her head. 1792 *Bar. Munchausen's Trav.* xxix. 133 Both the warring champions ..'neath their feet reclined their weapons. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 243 She easily reclined me on the bed. *refl.* 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 182 Reclining himself under the shade of an oak. 1813 Scott *Roheby* II. ii, Each huge trunk that..Reclines him o'er the darksome tide.

b. In *pa. pple.* denoting position or posture.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 134 On his right Shoulder his thick Mane reclin'd, Ruffles at speed. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii, Their heads were all reclined either to the right or the left. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 302 Thus oft, reclined at ease, I lose an hour At evening. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XII. xviii, Cythna sate reclined Beside me. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 496/1 The branches are so much reclined that .. the flowers will not be well seen. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 443/1 The great god Pan reclined on moss-covered stones And fluting to the attentive Dryads.

†**c.** To incline (one's ear). *Obs.*—1

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 113 b, The Lorde which reclined his eare to every trifling report and credited the wordes of every whistling pickethanke.

†**d.** To turn (a person) *from* something. *Obs.*—1

a 1614 Donne Βιαθανατος (1644) 215 To make it of more use, they would utterly recline and avert our nature from it.

†**e.** ? To turn aside, divert. *Obs.*—1

1613 Day *Festivals* viii. (1615) 233 The Authoritie of a Father, commanding that which is not to bee done, must rather bee reclined, then resisted.

2. *intr.* Of a dial: To have a backward inclination, to lie away back from the vertical. ? *Obs.*

1593 Fale *Dialling* 4 If the plat standeth not upright, but maketh an obtuse or blunt angle with the Horizon, it is said to recline. 1668 Moxon *Mech. Dial.* 18 It is not upright, but Inclines or Reclines. .. If you find the Plane Reclines, apply the side AD to it. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 706 Suppose a direct West Plain, should recline from the Zenith towards the Horizon 35 deg. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 788/1 If the plane..be made to incline, or recline, any given number of degrees, the hour-circles of the sphere will still cut the edge of the plane [etc.].

3. Of persons or parts of the body: To rest in a recumbent or inclined position, lean or repose *on* or *upon* something.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 581 His snowy Neck reclines upon his Breast. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 20 Soft on her lap her Laureate son reclines. 1797 Southey *Lett. Journ. Spain* 89 When there reclining on this grassy slope, I bore thee, Relic of my Love! away. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 635 Upon an ivied stone Reclined his languid head. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 43. 164 It can matter little to him to know whether the Jews ate sitting or reclining.

transf. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* IV. 153 Not forbidden to recline With hope upon the Will divine.

b. Of inanimate things. Const. *over, to.*

1793 Wordsw. *Descr. Sketches* 278 The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake recline. 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* x. 186 The stream to which they [fossil trees] reclined, must have flowed from nearly north-east to south-west.

c. *Mil.* Of one extremity of an army: To rest *upon* a place. *rare.*

1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vii. 283 His rear reclined upon the river.

†**4.** To incline, have a tendency, to return *to* a certain condition, physical or mental. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 141 It wyl turne to watyr ageyn..For snow onto watyr dothe evyr more reclyne. 1706 De Foe *Jure Divino* Introd. 5 She still reclines to the first State she Loves.

†**5.** To fall backwards or down. *Obs.*—1

1764 Goldsm. *Captivity* iii, See yonder tower just nodding to the fall:..And now behold the battlements recline.

Reclined (rīklə·ind), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Placed in a reclining or recumbent position; characterized by recumbency.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xvii. 28 The Pole of the Reclined Plane FLE. 1779 J. Duche *Disc.* (1790) II. xix. 403 Who is yonder pensive mourner, whose reclined head and sad dejected countenance speak more than common anguish? 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 384 During the paroxysm, perfect rest and a reclined position will be always found necessary. 1853 Macdonald & Allan *Botanist's Word-bk., Reclined*,..applied to leaves which are bent backwards, so that their apex is lower than the base.

Recliner (rīklə·inəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which reclines; *spec.* a reclining dial or plane.

1668 Moxon *Mech. Dial.* 28 If your Plane be an East Incliner, or a West Recliner. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xiv. 23 Now we will proceed to draw the Hour-lines in a North Recliner. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Declining Reclíner*, .. is a dial which neither stands perpendicularly, nor opposite to one of the cardinal points. 1867 C. B. Cayley in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 590 While from thy lip is hung the breath drawn by the reclíner.

Reclining (rīklə·iniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That reclines, in senses of the vb.

Reclining dial, plane (see quots. 1668–9, 1797).

1668 Moxon *Mech. Dial.* 7 Direct Reclining Planes, which lean from you. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xiii. 21 Reclining..Planes have their Bases or Horizontal Diameters lying in the Horizontal Diameter of some Azimuth. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 81/1 This Window .. must either be higher than it is broad, or else on the contrary broader than it is high, which last sort is called a reclining window. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. xxxvi, Reclining lovers, in the lonely dale, Pour'd forth at large the sweetly-tortur'd heart. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 787/1 Those dials .. are called inclining or reclining dials, according as their planes make acute or obtuse angles with the horizon. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 118 *Reclinatus*, reclining, curved towards the ground, as in *Ficus*, the Fig.

So **Recli·ning** *vbl. sb. attrib.* in **reclining-board**, = Back-board 4 (Ogilvie 1882); **reclining-chair**, a chair whose back can be adjusted to any required angle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Reclis, variant of Rekels, incense. *Obs.*

Reclivate (re·klivet), *a. Entom. rare.* [f. late L. *reclīv-is* or *reclīv-us* bending backwards + -ate.] Forming a double or sigmoid curve.

1825 Say in *Wks.* (1859) II. 245 Spot on the vertex .. and reclivate line on the hemelytra. *Ibid.* 246 A rufous, somewhat reclivate line.

†**Reclose,** *v.*1 *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *reclūs-* (see Reclude *v.*), after *close.*] *trans.* To shut up, confine.

1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xvii. 15 Theraftir if any of hem hadde falle doun, he was kept in prisoun, with oute iren, reclosid.

Reclose (rīklō·z), *v.*2 [Re- 5 a.] To close again. **a.** *intr.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M j, To kepe the lyppes of woundes open..that the rottennes reclose nat but come out. 1846 Lytton *New Timon* (ed. 3) 203 The winds leap forth, the cloven deeps reclose. 1894 A. Webster *Mother & Dau.* (1895) 19 The broad blue lightnings flamed the sky;..And sudden dark re-closed when it went by.

b. *trans.*

1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 41 Arguments, that perswaded the Spaniard to reclose and dam up a rich Silver Vein. *a* 1711 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 402 My broken Heart Love fill'd, and Love reclos'd. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 552 The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclosed. 1822 Byron *Werner* III. iv, You reclosed the panel? 1885 *Truth* 28 May 844/1 The receiver of it reclosed the envelope.

Reclothe (rīklōu·ð), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To clothe again; to provide again with clothing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 467 They recloathing my .. cold trembling body. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 364 Not sufficient to reclothe herself and her half-naked children. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 10/1 The other tramps had carried off all their clothes, and the workhouse authorities had no choice but to reclothe them.

transf. and *fig.* 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Th. on Bks. & Reading*, A tithe of that good leather would comfortably reclothe my shivering folios. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Sleeping Pal.* i, The varying year with blade and sheaf Clothes and re-clothes the happy plains. 1872 WHITTIER *Brew. of Soma* xii, Reclothe us in our rightful mind.

Hence **Reclo·thing** *vbl. sb.*

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 447 The image of the reclothing of the bare and withered fig-tree with leaf and bud. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 242 Judicious re-clothing with vegetation.

Recluce, obs. form of RECLUSE *a.*

† **Reclu·de,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *reclūdĕre* to open; later, to shut up: see RE- and CLOSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To open (a gate, etc.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1069 Hem, softe enclude, And towarde nyght her yatis thou reclude. 1665 G. HARVEY *Disc. Plague* xiv. (1673) 145 The Ingredients .. reclude oppilations, mundifie the blood.

2. To shut up (a thing or person); to close.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 169 Let it be recluded in the pitte of a penitent breast. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 Neyther doth Os sacrum obscurely reclude, but playne and largely open and discouer the passages. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 243 The meanes for the wicked to their salvation should be recluded and shut up. [*a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1850) III. 401 A King and Queen recluded.]

b. To shut (a person) off *from* a thing.

1508 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 51 You are not recluded from the world to disquiett the world. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 87 The party .. is recluded from the speech of any body but the sayd father for a certaine time. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ Def. xv. 208 Eastern people .. think it conduceth to the Majesty of their Kings to be recluded and shut up from publick intercourse.

3. To shut out (a thing). *rare*—1.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 359 To small purpose had they recluded the power of strangers.

Hence † **Reclu·ded** *ppl. a. Obs.*—1

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/2 The recluded Parrates Bille.

† **Reclu·dent,** *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *reclūdent-em*, pr. pple. of *reclūdĕre*: see prec.] Of a muscle: That opens (the eye).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 466/1 A Wound inflicted from the Eye-brows downwards hinders .. not the opening of the Eyes: for by such a Wound the Fibres of the Recludent or Elevating Muscle .. are not cut asunder.

Reclus, obs. form of RECLUSE *a.*

† **Reclusage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reclusage* (Godef.): see RECLUSE *a.* + -AGE.] A hermitage, place of seclusion. (Only in Caxton.)

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. viii, Ulixes bethought hym .. that Achylles was in some reclusage. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 111 b/1 He fledde the world and entred into a reclusage.

Recluse (rĭklū·s), *a.* and *sb.* Also 3–4 **reclus,** 6 **recluce.** [ad. F. *reclus, recluse*, pa. pple. of *reclure*:—L. *reclūdĕre* to shut up, RECLUDE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of persons: Shut up, secluded from society, esp. as a religious discipline.

a. In predicative use, or placed after the sb.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 Nes he him sulf reclus iðe meidenes wombe? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 81 He lerned of a man recluse þat in Wlcanes potte .. þe soules of dede men were tormented. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 An holy clerk reclus, Which full was of gostli vertus. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 22 Some tyme thei wylle goo on pylgremage, somtyme they wyll be recluse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 15 As most beseeming him, which must liue among many and neuer be recluse. *c* 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* I. i, A virtuous court: to which your great ones may .. retire, and live recluse. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 24 May, How recluse the Queene hath ever been, and all the voyage never come upon the deck. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 The Women, both White and Black, are kept recluse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 3 It .. frequently happens that the most recluse are not the most vigorous prosecutors of study. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 801, I have lived recluse in rural shades. 1868 MASSON *Mem.* in *Goldsm.'s Wks.* (Globe) p. xxxvii, Young was dying; Gray was recluse and indolent.

b. In attributive use (usually denoting attachment to seclusion or retirement).

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* I. (Arb.) 18 The Vowes of recluse Nuns, and th' An'thrits prayer. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ¶ 4 Falling into the Error which recluse Men are very subject to. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XI. III. 340 He acquired .. the qualities and passions of a recluse ecclesiastick. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxiv. VIII. 114 The fashion set by princes has more influence .. than the example of recluse philosophers. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 315, I care much more now for our recluse friend than I did before.

absol. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 85/1 To disorder, or pollute the minds of the Recluse. *Ibid.*, Those Recluse who to Religion join the study of the liberal Arts.

† **c.** Shut off, retired *from* company, etc. *Obs.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 23, I all the live-long Day Consume in Meditation deep, recluse From human Converse. 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* I. 159, I resolved to keep myself as recluse from company as I could during my short stay.

2. Of one's life, condition, etc.: Characterized by seclusion or close retirement.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) II. 376 One who by this recluse passive Condition hath his share of this hideous Storm. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 28 Devotion in a Cloister is as recluse as the Votary. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 4 A Lady who had writ a fine Book concerning the Recluse Life. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xl. 51 Their mode of living is exceedingly recluse and severe. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. (1862) IV. 109 His private habits were sober and recluse. 1867 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* x. 329 Few men had less of a recluse character.

3. Of places: Secluded, hidden from observation, solitary. Now *rare.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VII. 158 You might rather wonder how the news .. should penetrate my Ears in that recluse Mansion. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 26. 3/2 Those Limpid Streams retrieve their Heats, From Earth's recluse Sulphureous Seats. 1782 *Contin. Sterne's Sent. Journ., Tuileries* (1784) 234 The most recluse retreats .. are constantly chosen for these oblations. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 1, I never saw any inhabited places more recluse than these. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxii. 332 Though it lay quite as deep in the clay as Stanbrook Court, it was, in reality, less recluse.

† **b.** Of things, actions, etc.: Hidden, secret, private. *Obs.*

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. vi. (1682) 138 Having made their more recluse Mysteries the exercise of all Unnatural Lust. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6132 Of the Sensible Natures of Vegetables, as also of their more recluse Faculties and Powers. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 129 These recluse Parts .. ministring to this Sense of Hearing. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XLIII. 60 When a husband, with too curious eye, Into his wife's recluser deeds would pry.

† **c.** Of words or ideas: Recondite. *Obs. rare.*

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 39 This is a mere Supposition, and that of a very recluse Nature. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *Let.* Wks. (1867) p. lxxxiv, Systems [is] too recluse and subtle a word.

B. *sb.* **1. a.** A person shut up from the world for the purpose of religious meditation; a monk, hermit, anchorite or anchoress, *spec.* one who remains perpetually shut up in a cell under a vow of strict seclusion. **b.** One who lives a retired life, one who mixes little with society.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Þe latere dole of his sawe limpeð to recluses. 1395 *E. E. Wills* 7, I bequethe to the Reclus frere Thomas .. xl. s. *c* 1425 *St. Christina* XXVI. in *Anglia* VIII. 129/25 She dwellid nyne 3eere with a womman reclused .. Of þe whiche recluse I hadde many thinges þat I haue writen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xvii, This Iustes was done to fore the hermytage where a recluse dwelled. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 92 If there be a recluse that he may not because of his order go out of his house. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, I will not consent to have you live Like to a recluse in a cloister. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 71 The dayly employment of these Recluses is to trim the lamps. 1750–1 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) III. 22 He is .. a plain young man, a recluse in his nature, and very ignorant of the world. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 180 There goes in the world a notion, that the scholar should be a recluse, a valetudinarian. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 152 He was clothed with the rough hairy garment worn by the recluse and the prophet.

transf. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1748) II. 59 The sprightly Morning, which awakens other Animals into Joy, administers no Pleasure to this gloomy Recluse [the owl].

† **2.** What is shut up; contents, store. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 308 Baskettis of seggis me may vse, So they be thykke, and saue ther recluse. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Of crosse nor pile there is no recluse, Prynte nor impressioun in all thy seyntwarye.

† **3.** A place of seclusion. *Obs.*

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 88 Hast thou .. no Refuge nor no Recluse for thy hope? 1630 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 156 Let our bosome (the recluse of secrets) be like the Lions den in the Apologue. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 208 Privacy, .. the only recluse of safety, .. may become as dangerous as a place of agency. 1772 J. WISE *Churches' Quarrel Espoused* 65 It is certain, that the church of Christ is the .. sacred recluse and peculiar assilum of religion.

† **b.** A reservoir for water. *Obs.*—1

Cf. med.L. *reclausa* in the same sense (Du Cange).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 23 b, Heere ebbe the spring-tide of my Teares, Eyes from this present, prepare your selues to be recluses.

† **4.** Reclusion; retirement. *Obs.*—1

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, This made me desirous to spend those days of recluse .. in what might glorifie God.

† **Reclu·se,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *reclūs-*, ppl. stem of *reclūdĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To shut up, seclude.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 4 The preest shal recluse hym seuen daies. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* V. 116 Til .. religious out-ryders [be] reclused in here cloistres. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 195/2 The Priours or Convent of the Howses and places .., in which eny Nonnes are reclused. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b, Beynge reclused or shut vp in a derke prison. *a* 1631 DONNE *Annunciation & Passion* Poems (1654) 333 She sees .. the Virgin mother stay Reclus'd at home. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Neh.* vi. 10 A house he had in the Temple: and there he had reclused and shut up himself. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 95 To Desarts banish'd, or in Cells reclus'd.

† **Reclu·sed,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Shut up, secluded, retired.

1613 DONNE *Eclogue* 48 So reclus'd hermits oftentimes do know More of heaven's glory, than a worldling can. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 8 This kind of reclus'd behaviour makes him unpleasant. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 231 The fained and cousening Miracles of reclused holiness.

Hence † **Reclu·sedness.** *Obs. rare*—1.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 72 His health was impaired, which he imputed to his reclusednesse, and want of Air.

† **Reclused,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.*—0 [f. L. *reclūs-us*, pa. pple. of *reclūdĕre* to open + -ED [1].] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, Opened, *reclused.*

Reclusely (rĭklū·sli), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. RECLUSE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a recluse manner.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 182 If you jest and mean loosly, Though ne'r so reclusely. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 3 Sept., From a melancholy turn, from living reclusely, .. he [Gray] never converses easily. 1794 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XV. 22 Ida, reclusely brought up by a most worthy man. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Gr.* 251 In yon hamlet's solitary shade, Reclusely dwelt the far-famed Clifton maid.

Recluseness (rĭklū·snės). [f. RECLUSE *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being recluse; reclusion.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 375 Why did he impose on himself so strict a penance as a three years recluseness? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 394 The Recluseness of their Condition is such [etc.]. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 190 [A road] which by its recluseness and solitude seemed to lead us into the recesses of the country. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* iv. 36 This recluseness was not owing to the extreme necessity of economy.

Reclu·sery. [f. RECLUSE *sb.* + -ERY. Cf. *nunnery.*] A residence for recluses.

1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* II. 194 The more common ankerhold or reclusery was a small house of one or two cells.

Reclusion (rĭklū·ʒən). Also 5 **recluc-.** [ad. L. *reclūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reclūdĕre* to RECLUDE. Cf. F. *reclusion* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of shutting up, or fact of being shut up, in seclusion; a state of retirement.

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* V. (Brasenose MS.) þis one benefece of so longe recluciour for oure sake. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 87 Vpon his first reclusion the father .. giueth him a meditation to study vpon. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 275 Thus Gregory the 14th. was chosen, after .. two whole months reclusion of the Conclave. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The bishop having harangued the people in praise of the new recluse, .. conducted her processionally to her reclusion. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 194 Reclusion for the purpose of religious meditation, was the object of the earlier religious orders.

b. The fact of being shut up as a prisoner, esp. in solitary confinement. (Usu. after F. *reclusion.*)

1872 *Daily News* 13 Aug., A promise that the five years' 'reclusion' shall be changed to five years' simple imprisonment. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 290 We could no doubt find some men of the *Covenant* who would swear to your reclusion.

2. A place of religious retreat or seclusion.

1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* (1808) I. 116 He was obliged to establish Convents and Reclusions, as they were called, in other parts.

Reclusive (rĭklū·siv), *a.* [f. as RECLUSE *v.* + -IVE.] Marked by reclusion or retirement.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 244 You may conceale her .. In some reclusiue and religious life, Out of all eyes. 1661 R. DAVENPORT *City-Nightcap* IV. 45 You shall unto the Monasterie of Matrons, And spend your daies reclusive. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* 207 The gospel of Jesus is not reclusive or selfish.

Hence **Reclu·siveness.**

1895 TH. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Feb. 235 Her reclusiveness shut her in and away from many people.

Reclusory (rĭklū·səri). [ad. med.L. *reclūsōrium* (Du Cange), f. *reclūdĕre* to RECLUDE.] The cell of a recluse. (Cf. RECLUSERY.)

1821 BAYLEY *Tower Lond.* 129 [The cell] .. was inhabited by a recluse. .. In one place it is noticed as the reclusory, or hermitage of St. Peter.

Reclyne, obs. form of RECLINE *v.*

Recoagula·tion. *rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] A second coagulation.

1661 BOYLE *Phys. Ess., Hist. Firmness* Wks. 1772 I. 423 This salt we speak of, being .. dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its re-coagulation so dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, that [etc.].

Recoal (rīkōu·l), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] **a.** *trans.* To supply with fresh coal. **b.** *intr.* Of a steamship: To take in a fresh supply of coal.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 The necessity for frequent recoaling seriously reduces her speed. 1887 PROCTOR *Chance & Luck* 212 My fire, which in the meantime must very nearly have gone out, had been recoaled. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Mar. 375 Such vessels can accomplish about 6,000 miles without recoaling.

Recoa·st, *v. trans.* [RE- 5 a.] To coast again.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 55 We left this lively scene with regret, and re-coasting the rough European shore, landed not far from the town.

Recoat (rīkōu·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To coat afresh (with paint or the like).

1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* iii, She found the entire fence .. not only whitewashed but elaborately coated and recoated. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 8/1 She will be placed in the vacated dock .. for slight recoating.

Recock (rīkǫ·k), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cock (a firearm) again. Also *absol.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 337/2 By re-cocking the piece, another discharge may be made. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* ii. 27, I drew a pistol .. and fired. .. His comrade, hearing me re-cock, took to his heels. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 54 The pulling out of the trigger-guard will then re-cock the piece.

Recoct (rīkǫ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *recoct-*, ppl. stem of *recoquĕre*: see RE- and COOK *v.*] *trans.* To boil or cook a second time; also *fig.* to vamp or furbish up anew. Hence **Recoc·ted** *ppl. a.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 85 b, Recocted or two times sodden whay, is the best whay. 1605 L. HUTTEN *Aunswere* 126 Your olde Crambe of *Religionis ergo*, so often recocted. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 542 If it yet appear too fluid, recoct it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 64 So that the Sun recocted it once more. 1836 LANDOR

Peric. & Asp. xlviii. Wks. 1853 II. 373/2 He picked up all the arrows that were shot against him, recocted all the venom of every point [etc.].

So **Reco·ction.** (Cf. *decoction.*)

1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 185 Its Recoction or Annealing deprives it of this Brittleness. 1847 in WEBSTER, and in recent Dicts.

Recoeure, obs. form of RECOVER *v.*[1]

Reco·gitate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *recōgitāre* to think over (med.L., to change one's mind), or f. RE- + COGITATE *v.*] †**a.** *intr.* To reconsider, change one's mind. *Obs.* **b.** To think over again.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 29 He cites Origen saying, that Christ did in those words recall his desire, and as it were recogitate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Recogitate,* to weigh and consider in minde earnestly, to think and think again upon some thing.

So **Recogita·tion** [L. *recōgitātio*]. ? *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. viii. § 3 So deeply did the recogitation of what he had..heard sink into this true patriot's heart. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 218 A recogitation or a serious consideration and faithfull meditation.

Recogneis, -nis, obs. Sc. ff. RECOGNIZE *v.*[1]

Recognition (rekŏgnĭ·ʃən). Also 6 -ni(s)-cyon. [ad. L. *recognitiōn-em,* n. of action f. *recognit-, recognōscĕre* to RECOGNOSCE. Cf. F. *récognition* (15th c.).] The act of recognizing.

†**1.** *Sc. Law.* The resumption of lands by a feudal superior for any reason, in later use *spec.* on account of unwarranted alienation by the vassal. *Obs.*

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 47 Lettres vndir the priue sele for the recognicione of the Bischop of Sanctandros temporalite. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 693 All recognicionis, dispositionis of landis falling be forfaltour or last air. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v., Recognition of landes is commonly vsed in the law, and practicque of this realme. 1666–88 DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* (1697) 253 Whilks Lands..fell and became in Our Hands,.. as Superior and Over-lord, by reason of Recognition. 1747 *Act* 20 *Geo. II,* c. 50 § 1 The Tenure of Lands in .. Scotland, by Ward Holding, and the consequences of the same, being the Casualties of Ward Marriage and Recognition. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 10 Recognition, though ranked by some writers among the casualties of superiority, was indeed a total forfeiture of the fee.

†**2.** The action of reviewing or revising; revision, recension. *Obs.*

1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 338, I trust by comparison of divers translations .. will appear .. the circumspection of all such as have travailed in the recognition. [1862 *Quaritch's Catal.* Dec., By Edmund Becke after Taverner's recognition, with prologues to the New Testament by William Tindale.]

b. *Hist.* The form of inquest by jury in use in England under the early Norman kings.

The chief source for the use of the term is Glanvil *De Legibus Angliæ* (II. vii, etc.), from which the earliest quot. is ultimately derived.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 58 It rests that we speik of divers recognitions. 3. Some recognition is called of mortancestrie. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 158 b, Recognition is a serious acknowledgment or opinion upon such matters of fact as the jurors shall have in charge. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. iii. 346 The new method of inquiry, which was called a recognition of assize. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 453 The greatest step made at any one time in the developement of the Jury system was when the practice of recognition was organised by the great Assize of Henry the Second.

†**3.** Knowledge or consciousness. *Obs.*

a 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, Euer hauyng recognicyon or remembraunce of his owne vnworthynesse. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 73 b, Sensualitie, the whiche can neuer be subdued without the recognition and knowledge of a mannes selfe.

4. The action of acknowledging as true, valid, or entitled to consideration; formal acknowledgement as conveying approval or sanction of something; hence, notice or attention accorded to a thing or person.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 9 A fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 11 He did not presse to haue the Act penned by way of Declaration or Recognition of right. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxvi. 407 Much may be also collected from the several legislative recognitions of copyrights. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 99 Even this title was a recognition of the six preceding assemblies. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 170 He was told that his nephew's claim to the service had received a recognition. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 111 The Christian recognition of the right of war was contained in Christianity's original recognition of nations.

b. The formal acknowledgement by subjects of (the title of) a sovereign or other ruler (†*esp.* of James I as King of England); *spec.* as the name of a part of the Coronation ceremony (see quot. 1902).

1558–9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 3 (*title*) An Acte of Recognition of the Quenes Highnes Title to the Imperyall Crowne of this Realme. 1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I,* c. 1 (*title*) A moste joyfull and juste Recognition of the immediate lawfull and undoubted Succession Descent and Righte of the Crowne. 1655 CROMWELL in Stainer *Speeches* (1901) 177 From your entering into the House upon the Recognition to this very day. 1685 *Coronation Order of Jas. II* in Wickham Legge *Coronation Rec.* (1901) 293 The Recognition.. The People signify their Willingness, and Joy, by loud and repeated Acclamations; crying out, God save King James. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/1 The Archbishop of Canterbury .. began with the Recognition. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Recognition..*is particularly used in our law-books for the title of the first chapter of the Stat. i. Jac. I. 1902 EELES *Eng. Coronat. Service* 31 First comes the Recognition: the Sovereign is presented to the people by the Archbishop, and is received as such by them.

c. In international law: (see quot. 1824).

1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. S. Amer.* Wks. 1846 III. 441 The true and legitimate sense of the word 'recognition', as a technical term of international law, is that in which it denotes the explicit acknowledgment of the independence of a country by a state which formerly exercised sovereignty over it. 1863 F. W. GIBBS *Recognition* 5.

5. The acknowledgement or admission of a kindness, service, obligation, or merit, or the expression of this in some way. Now chiefly in phr. *in recognition of.*

1570 MARG. ASCHAM *Ded. Ascham's Scholem.* (Arb.) 16 Besechyng you..to accept the thankefull recognition of me and my poore children. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* (ed. 2) 86 All Christians are redeemed by Christ..and all observe the Lord's-day in recognition of this gracious benefit. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 5, I find .. nothing but recognitions and acknowledgment of your greatest tendernesse, wisdome and affections to her. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 417 The great part of our eternal happiness will consist in a grateful recognition .. of benefits already received. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 279, I made an urgent appeal for some small grant in recognition of Weir's excellent and faithful services.

†**6.** A formal declaration, admission, or confession (of some fact). *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 15 b, A recogniscyon of a tenaunt what he holdeth of the lorde. 1580 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 1 § 7 [He] shall uppon his Recognicion of such Submission in open Assises or Sessions..be dischardged of all .. the said Offences. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 57 Sr Arthur Savage was this day brought to the barre .. to make his recognition of wrong donne to my Lord Falkland.

7. The action or fact of perceiving that some thing, person, etc., is the same as one previously known; the mental process of identifying what has been known before; the fact of being thus known or identified.

1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 59 With many recognitions dim and faint..The picture of the mind revives again. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. iii. 57 One of them turned .. and an immediate recognition took place. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 157 The brown crags seemed to look at me with a kind of friendly recognition. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 267, I could not escape recognition. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 25 Taking recognition of Sound.

b. The action or fact of apprehending a thing under a particular category, or as having a certain character.

1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. vi. 249 The recognition that certain things were not true was the first step. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 164 They would thus only satisfy him who could content himself with the mere recognition of a state of things as unconditional matter of fact.

8. *attrib.,* as **recognition-colour, mark(ing,** a colour or marking on an animal or bird, supposed to serve as a means of recognition to others of the same species; **recognition-service,** a church service held for the purpose of introducing a new pastor to his congregation.

1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* viii. 220 An inspection of the figures of antelopes .. in .. illustrated works will give a better idea of the peculiarities of recognition markings than any amount of description. 1891 — *Tropical Nat.* 367 *note,* For numerous examples of recognition-colours in birds, see *Darwinism,* pp. 217–226. 1896 — *Studies* (1900) I. xviii. 382 These 'recognition marks', as I have termed them, are of great use even to existing well-defined species. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 9/3 The Baptist Church..where his recognition service was held last night.

Recognitive (rĭkŏ·gnĭtĭv), *a.* [ad. L. type **recognitīv-us*: see prec. and COGNITIVE.] Of or pertaining to recognition; that recognizes.

1884 TRAILL *Coleridge* ix. 165 Deeply as his criticism penetrates, it is yet loyally recognitive of the opacity of millstones. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* Introd. 11 The Americans..wrote and published in recognitive quarters.

Recognitor (rĭkŏ·gnĭtə(r)). Now only *Hist.* Also 6 -our. [a. med.L. *recognitor* (Bracton), agent-n. f. *recognit-, recognōscĕre* to RECOGNOSCE.] A member of a jury impanelled on an assize or inquest (cf. RECOGNITION 2 b).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 78 The recognitours of the assise may say and yelde to the justices their verdite at large uppon all the matter. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 253 So may he shew the Recognitors in an Assise, the view of lands in another County. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 297 In assises of land, where also there is..merely a question of right stated for the determination of the recognitors or jury, the tenant makes no such defence. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 10 Bok-land was held by the oaths of seven recognitors. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 452 The recognitors are not judges but witnesses, witnesses declaring their verdict from their personal knowledge.

Recognitory (rĭkŏ·gnĭtəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **recognitōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY [2].] Of or pertaining to recognition or acknowledgement.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.,* A pun and its recognitory laugh must be co-instantaneous. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. II. vii. (1876) 329 *note,* Probably a recognitory rent for land held under the burh or city. 1897 C. DIXON (*title*) Curiosities of Bird Life, an Account of the ..Protective and Recognitory Colours..of Birds.

Recognizabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being recognizable.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 191 Starting..with this postulate, the existence and recognisability of God.

Recognizable (re·kŏgnəizăb'l), *a.* [f. RECOGNIZE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being recognized; that admits of recognition.

1799 WRAXALL *Mem. Crt. Berlin* II. 301 So disfigured her features, that they are no longer recognizable. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 73 It was of singular form and character, and easily recognizable. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 184, I could at this very desk perform a recognizable likeness of him. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 239 In many springs the proportion of dissolved gas is so small as to be hardly recognisable.

Recognizably (re·kŏgnəizăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a recognizable manner, perceptibly.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 261 No thought, word or act of man, but .. works sooner or later, recognisably or irrecognisably, on all men! 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 16 There is, recognizably and traceably, a time when..many of our words came into use.

Recognizance (rĭkŏ·gnizăns, rĭkŏ·n-), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 reconnissaunce, 4–5 reconisaunce, -ys(s)aunce, 5–6 -isance, 6–7 -usance, (6 recognyesaunce). *β.* 5–6 recognysa(u)nce, 6 -isaunce, -usance, 7 -issance, 4– recognizance, -isance. [a. OF. *recon(u)issance, (requenoysance, recognussance,* etc. (see Godef.; mod.F. *reconnaissance*), f. *recon(o)iss-ant,* pres. p. of *reconoistre* + ANCE: see RECOGNIZE *v.*[1] On the spelling and pron. cf. the note to COGNIZANCE.]

1. *Law.* A bond or obligation, entered into and recorded before a court or magistrate, by which a person engages himself to perform some act or observe some condition (as to appear when called on, to pay a debt, or to keep the peace); also, a sum of money pledged as a surety for such performance and rendered forfeit by neglect of it.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 330 He was bounden in a reconyssaunce, To paye twenty thousand sheeld anon. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 499/2 Bounde by a reconysaunce in youre Chauncellerye, to paye to you at certain dayes in the same recognisance specified. 1459 *Ibid.* V. 369/1 That every of the seid persones, fynde to youre Highnes sufficient suerte, by reconisauns in youre Chauncerie, of his good beryng. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 89 Vpon payne of forfeytour of his requynesaunce to bee payd..to ye chambre of London. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 193 b, They .. do binde them selues to the Pope and Sea of Rome, as it were by recognisance. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 65 If the defendant did make a reconusance vpon statute marchant such a daie at Canterburie to the plaintife. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 35 And all those bound by Recognizance to appear, let them come forth, and give their Evidence, or else to forfeit their Recognizance. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, He committed him to prison, and bound Frank in a recognizance, I think they call it. 1792 BURKE *On Negro Code* Wks. IX. 296 The said Trader or Factor shall be deemed to have forfeited his recognizance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 521 Three of the peers who were thus under recognisances were Roman Catholics.

transf. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Wks. (Grosart) 13 Then, by Recognizance Wee'l aye be bound to praise Thee, for our parts. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* IV. ii, An oath is a recognisance to Heav'n, Binding us over in the courts above To plead to the indictment of our crimes.

2. Recognition or acknowledgement (of a person as holding a certain position, of a fact, duty, right, service, etc.). Now *rare.*

14 .. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 110 They broght hym gold ..And gaff hym..Hooly of al her hart for a reconysaunce. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 5 Eueri tyme he awakithe, he ought to yeve God reconisaunce,..that he is his lorde, creatour, and maker. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 199 And so for the recognysance of thys superyoryte, I wold that our reame schold pay thys Peter pens. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* III. 109 Some-body oweth the three-shapen Geryon a greater duty, in recognisance of his often-promised curtesies. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 212 The Antient form of thanksgiving, that by which special recognisance was made to God as the Creator. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/3 In recognisance of your just Right and Title. 1787 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 269 His even affectionate recognizance of our youthful acquaintance. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 132 A recognizance of the prescriptive rights of the antient tacksmen. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 303 The recognisance of the important distinctions which appear to divide these great classes of bodies from each other. 1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* 175 Let us endeavour to honour it by a dutiful recognizance..of his goodness.

b. Recognition (of a person) as the same, or as having a known character. Now *rare.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 149 After their teeris and pytuable reconyssaunce were past..they taryed the space of a moneth wyth in the cyte. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 68 Some such badge of recognisance. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 10 They chose it to serve as their special mark of recognizance, and gave it secretly..a sinister construction. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* I. 164 Having waved his helmet in token of recognizance, he endeavoured by signs to convince them how much he regretted their absence. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 53 From known faces she stole away, to avoid recognizance.

3. A token, badge, emblem; a cognizance. Now only *arch.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 57 b, Fyfty thousand women .. garnisshed with pennons and recognysaunces. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 30/2 A girdle .. hauyng vii. keies, wyth vii. seales hanging there vpon, for a recognisance or token, of his seuenfold power. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 214 That Recognizance and pledge of Loue Which I first gaue her. 1890 Æ. PRINCE *Of Joyous Gard* iv. 724 His choicest troop of barons. harnessed black, With black recognisances.

†4. a. Cognizance: (*a*) knowledge; (*b*) notice.

c 1450 Lydg. *Secrees* 235 Ther of to have Cleer entendement, And of scryptures Just Reconysaunce. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 245 As for his being the Son, either Begotten or Unbegotten, the Sabellian Hypothesis took no Recognizance of.

†b. *Law.* = Recognition 2 b. *Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v., If any man be attainted of disseisin..by Recognisance of Assize of nouel disseisin, the iudgement shall etc. 1706 in Phillips. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Recognizance* is also used, in our antient statutes for the verdict of the twelve jurors impanelled upon an assize.

Hence †**Reco·gnizance** *v.*, to recognize. *Obs.*—[1]

1657 Heylin *Ecclesia Vind.* 11 The submission of the Clergy, to the said King Henry, whom they had recognizanced for their supream Head.

Recognizant (rĭkŏ·gnizănt), *a.* [f. Recognize: cf. Cognizant.] That recognizes, affords recognition or acknowledgement; perceptive.

1867 E. Yates *Forlorn Hope* iii, His..stately wife might have been..a little more recognisant of the girl's charms. 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* II. v. 69 He .. went through a series of bows and smiles recognizant of favour.

†**Recognizate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Recognize *v.*[1] + -ate.] *trans.* = Recognize *v.*[1]

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 312 Who could have thought, he would..have deigned to demand in full assembly to be matriculated and recognizated as he has been.

So †**Recognization,** recognition. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xvii. 208 Against the day of ordering.., to give open recognizations to all men.

Recognize (re·kŏgnəiz), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 *Sc.* **racwnnis, racunnys, recognis,** (6 **-eis**); 6 **recognish(e, -yse, -yce,** 6– **recognise, -ize.** [a. OF. *reconuiss-, recognoiss-* etc., stem of *reconoistre* (mod.F. *reconnaître*) :—L. *recognōscĕre* to Recognosce. The ending was early assimilated to that of verbs in *-ise, -ize*: cf. note to Cognize.]

†1. *trans. Sc. Law.* = Recognosce *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1456 *Burgh. Rec. Peebles* (1872) 117 The balyeis has racwnnis the wast land in the North Gat for faut of the Kyngis burroumallis. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 276 His wncle Schir Ranald may mak this band. Gyff he will nocht, racunnys all his land. 1488 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 103/1 The landis of brebirtoune..recognist bi þe said William erle merschell for alienacioune w'out consent of the owrlord. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 52 (Act Robt. III, c. 2 § 3) Provyding that he doe his diligence to repledge his lands, quhilks are recognised fra his overlord.

†2. To look over again; to revise, correct, amend. *Obs.*

1534 Cranmer, etc. *Inst. Chr. Man* Pref., We do moste humbly submytte it [this treatise] to..your maiestie, to be recognised, ouersene, and corrected. 1539 (*title*) The most sacred Bible,..translated into English, and newly recognised with great diligence..by Rycharde Taverner. 1570 Foxe (*title*) A Sermon of Christ crucified...Newly recognished by the Author. 1605 *Willet's Hexapla Gen.* Printer to Rdr., The author..was absent and could not recognize what was printed. 1631 Heylin *St. George* 95 Being corrected first by Pope Pius Quintus, and after recognised by Clement. 1656 — in *Extraneus Vapulans* 238 Not only to alter their opinions,..but retract and recognize..what they said before. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 25 Several times printed.. recogniz'd and amended by Joachim Camerarius,..1591.

†b. To reconnoitre. Also *absol. Obs. rare.*

1637 Monro *Exped.* I. 9 In quartering either in village, field or Citie, he ought himselfe to recognize all avenues. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, Neither, as he observed, was he without sentries for the purpose of recognizing.

†c. To go over again, to expound. *Obs.*—[1]

1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 199 One taketh the book and readeth; another..recogniseth that which is least understood, that is, expoundeth it.

†3. To acknowledge by admission, confession, or avowal; to admit (to oneself or another). *Obs.*

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Euery obligacion..shal be sealed with the seale of the partie..that shall recognise or knowledge the same. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 27, I thought it expedient for you to write unto his highnes, and to recognise your offence and desire his pardon. 1570 Marg. Ascham *Ded. Aschan's Scholem.* (Arb.) 15 How gladly..he vsed in hys lyfe to recognise and report your goodnesse toward hym. 1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 628 That the minde..might be..occupied in the service of God, in recognizing his benefits. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 204 In honour of God, to avow his dominion paramount over all, to recognize their hold from him, their subsisting by him.

†b. Const. *that* or with *inf.*, expressing the fact acknowledged. *Obs.* (common in 16th c.).

1533 Henry VIII in *St. Papers* (1830) I. II. 392 Ye duely recognysyng, that it becomethe youe not..to enterprise any parte of your saide office. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 86 For somuche as your sayd maistershipe .. counselled me to recognishe the kynges highnes to be our patrone and ffounder. 1587 Holinshed *Chron., Irel.* II. 61/2 Some adde, that he gaue awaie his kingdoms to the see of Rome for him and his successors, recognising to hold the same of the popes in fee. 1603 Dekker & Chettle *Grissil* (1893) 37, I must recognize and confesse very generouslie..the welsh knight, making a very desperate thrust at my bosome,..fairely mist my imbroydered Ierkin.

†c. Const. *for. Obs.*—[1]

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* I. v. Ev, They worshypped him..and recognysed him for theyr mercyfull Lorde.

4. To acknowledge by special notice, approval or sanction; to treat as valid, as having existence or as entitled to consideration; to take notice of (a thing or person) in some way. †Also const. *to.*

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Private Baptism,* Whosoeuer shal confesse the, o lorde; recognise him also in thy kingdome. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* (1598) 217 Liuing in some equalitie of alliance, and yet recognizing a superiority. 1705 Addison *Italy* 21 There are Canons Regular,..that will by no means allow it to be the Body of the Saint, nor is it yet recognis'd by the Pope. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxii. 291 They have been frequently recognised and admitted by parliament. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 125 As an Englishman..I recognize to the Americans their supreme unalienable right in their property. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 499 The majority of the Council however recognised the suspension. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 290 The only army which the law recognised was the militia. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 225/1 A contract by a foreigner with a rebel State which has not been internationally recognised.

b. *spec.* in *U.S.* (see quot.).

1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xiii. 187 A recent Speaker, ..universally condemned because he had usually 'recognized' (*i.e.* called on in debate) his own friends only.

c. To admit to consideration, or to a status, *as* being something.

1858 Mill *Liberty* ii. (1865) 22/2 This discipline recognises a knowledge of the enemy's case as beneficial to the teachers. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 228 Wyclif..was..recognized as first among the school-men of his day.

5. To know again; to perceive to be identical with something previously known.

1533 [see Recognosce *v.* 1]. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Recognize,* to call or bring into remembrance,.. to know again. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 454 The better hand .. aids the indebted eye With opera-glass to .. recognise the slow-retiring fair. 1801 Mrs. Crofts *Salvador* II. 228 The voice of Dermandoft was recognized by him calling his name. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. viii. 180 We know the object as one previously perceived..we recognize it. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 159 Can I..sharpen ear to recognize Sound o'er league and league of silence?

b. To know by means of some distinctive feature; to identify from knowledge of appearance or character.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 415 Then first he recognis'd the Æthereal guest. *a* 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 283 He pointed to a company, Midst whom I quickly recognised the heirs Of Cæsar's crime. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 2 (1864) 166 The Spice Islands of the Indian Archipelago are recognised far out at sea. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xiii. 240 Without being able to express accurately all we mean by love, we recognise it when we meet it.

c. To perceive clearly, realize.

1865 R. W. Dale *Disc. Spec. Occ.* (1866) vii. 241 Linnell has made us recognise a new beauty in the heather. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iii. 31 Kepler first recognized the fact that the eye is a camera.

†6. [Cf. *v.*[2]] a. To know again or further. *Obs.*—[1]

1563 Man *Musculus Commonpl.* 374 b, Wee doe defyne, that God is fyrst to be knowen by nature, Secondly to be recognised by doctrine.

†b. To mark or distinguish again. *Obs.*—[1]

1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xi. (1647) 187 He required the Crosse should be restored to him again and vowed to eat no bread until he was recognized with the Pilgrims badge.

7. *Law.* a. *U.S. refl.* and *intr.* To enter into a recognizance. b. *trans.* To bind over by a recognizance. ? *Obs.*

1699 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 563 The said Edward Robinson recognized himself in 300*l.* 1783 *Hist. Pelham* (Mass.) (1898) 250 Samuel Sampson as principal in behalf of said John recognizes to the Commonwealth in the sum of fifty pounds with sureties. 1809 Tyler *Rep.* I. 148 Mallery was recognised by Justice Seaton to appear in this court.

Re-cognize (rĭkŏgnəi·z), *v.*[2] *rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To cognize again.

1875 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. I. II. iii. v. 193 By the aid of Reasoning we are guided in our search, and by it re-cognize known relations under somewhat different attendant circumstances.

Recognized (re·kŏgnəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. Recognize *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Acknowledged, admitted; known.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. viii, The nice etiquette, which was observed between recognised states, and non-recognised states, was really excessively amusing. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 93 The three centuries and a half during which classical paganism was the recognised religion of the empire. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 547 The real and only recognized name of the united nation.

Hence **Re·cognizedly** *adv.*

1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 238 An honest adaptation of materials recognisedly in use to purposes in which their real nature was not disguised. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlix. 7 The consequences of recognizedly vicious conduct.

Recognizee. *Law.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **-isee,** 7 **reconusee.** [f. as Recognize *v.*[1] + -ee[1].] The person to whom one is bound in a recognizance.

1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 41 G, When the moietie of the Recognisours landes bee delyuered to the Recognisee. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 65 So in an auoydance of a statute merchant it is a good plea to saie that part of the land is purchased by the reconusee. 1634 *Ir. Act* 10 *Chas. I*, Sess. III. c. 7 The said recoverers, obligees and recognizees, have been..without remedy. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey; hence in later Dicts.).

Recognizer (re·kŏgnəizəɹ). [f. Recognize *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who recognizes; †a reviser.

1608 S. Ward in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 25 The Recognisers of Gratian in their Annotations. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 353, I find no warrant for our being such earnest Recognizers of a controverted Title. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III. vii, A Poet after his sort, or recogniser and delineator of the Beautiful. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, Ch. Avison* viii, With form enough to know and name it by For any recognizer sure of ken And sharp of ear.

Recognizing (re·kŏgnəizĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Recognize[1].

1611 Cotgr., *Recognoissance,* a recognizing, .. acknowledgement. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 115 The latter is the actuall recognizing of the Covenant. 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* v. 187 A Recognizing of the Customs and Liberties of the King's Ancestors.

Re·cognizingly, *adv.* [f. pres. pple. of Recognize *v.*[1] + -ly[2].] With recognition.

1854 Carlyle in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. xxii. 158, I know not if among all his 'friends' he has left one who feels more recognizingly what he was..than I.

†**Recognizon.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of Recognition, after AF. sbs. in *-ison.*] Acknowledgement.

1596 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 37 The fourth Institution was that for Recognizon of the Kings bounty by euery heire succeeding his ancestor in those Knights seruice lands, the King should haue *Primer seisin* of the lands.

Recognizor. *Law.* ? *Obs.* Also 6–7 **-isor,** (6 **-isour**), 7 **reconusor.** [f. as Recognize *v.*[1] + -or.] One who enters into a recognizance.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 3 Everi person..shall haue ..ayenste the said recognisour..like processe..& advauntage. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 41 The Shirife returned an Extent of the lands of the reconusor in this maner. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 290 Neither in that case can he haue a *Scire fac'* vpon this Statute against the first Debtor or Recognizor. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey; hence in later Dicts.).

†**Recognosce,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **-os**(*e*. [ad. L. *recognōscĕre*: see Re- and Cognosce.]

1. *trans.* To recognize, identify. *rare*—[1].

1533 Bellenden tr. *Livy* v. vi, Two dayis lasere war gevin to Ilk man to recognos [*v.r.* recognis] his awne gere [L. *ad recognoscendas res*].

2. To recognize or acknowledge.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 506 W^t quhat zele and affectioun hir subiectis ar myndit To obserue and recognoss hir said spous. 1570 Buchanan *Admonit.* (S. T. S.) 36 Refuse not ye help send to 30w be god bot recognosce thankfullie his fauour towardis 30w. 1644 Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 21 The possessour..recognosceth or acknowledgeth .. no superiour but Almightie God. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 437 That .. the Emperour [is] Liege-lord, and all the Princes feudataires recognoscing him.

3. a. To revise, amend. *rare*—[1].

1563 Winjet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 83 In the buke of iiiixxiii quæst. sum places explanit or recognoscit.

b. To reconnoitre. *rare.* Also *absol.*

1637 Monro *Pract. Obs.* in *Exped.* II. 202 We must recognosce on horse or foot, according to the exployt we have before us. *Ibid.* 204 You are to recognosce both his strength and order.

4. *Sc. Law.* Of a feudal superior: To resume possession of (lands). See Recognition 1 and Recognize *v.* 1.

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Recognition,* The superiour hes entresse and regresse to the propertie of the landes, and may recognosce the samin. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 114 That Lord may not knaw, nor recognosce that land to him be law. *a* 1765 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 10 The overlord was said to recognosce the lands by the falling of the vassal's escheat, or by the nonentity of the heir.

b. *intr.* Of lands: To return to the superior by recognition.

1752 McDouall *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. xi. II. 155 If the vassal neglect payment of the feu-duty.., the feu becomes void by statute, and recognosces and returns to the superior. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* v. (1809) 155 By the feudal customs it was only the part aliened which recognosced.

Hence †**Recogno·scence,** recognition. *Obs.*—[1]

1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* IV. ii, Your eloquence passes my recognoscence.

Re-cohabita·tion. [Re- 5 a.] Renewed cohabitation.

1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 74 In case of re-cohabitation, the property will continue to be her separate estate.

Recoil (rĭkoi·l), *sb.* Forms: 6 **recule,** 6–7 **recoyle,** (6 **requoyle**), 7 **recoyl, -coile,** 4, 7– **recoil.** [f. next; in common use only from the latter part of the 16th c. Cf. F. *recul* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The act of retreating, retiring, or going back. Now *rare.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9182 (Kölbing) Þer was swiche cark & swiche defoil, þat al Leodeganes folk made recoil To Denebleise vnder þe wal. 1536 in *Hexham Priory* (Surtees) I. App. cxxix, The comissioners .. all togeders reculed back to Corbrigg, after the recule of the said Lyonell and Robert. 1577 Stanyhurst *Hist. Irel.* 80/2 Hauing knowledge of Omore his recule, he pursued him. 1643 Tuckney *Balme of G.* 39 Especially since of late after our recoiles backwards towards Egypt, he hath been about to leade us the second time in a more direct and full way Canaan-ward. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxv, Life and death were in the shout, Recoil and rally, charge and rout.

fig. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 110 The Recoyl of my Fortune. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 214 A more retir'd recoyle and recess of their..Devotionary Calls.

2. The act of bounding or springing back, esp. through impact or elasticity; resilience.

1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii. 40 [The river] against a mountaine dashes, And in recoile, makes Meadowes standing plashes. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. Lord's Pr. 201 The reflection of thine own Glory, a recoyl of that Beam that came from thy Sun. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 324 It gives a recoil to the hammer, and permits the workman to modify or shorten the stroke. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. xvi. 271 We strain a bow and let its recoil propel the arrow. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 17/2 The pallet B will drive the wheel back a little, and produce what is called the recoil.

fig. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xii. § 3 The recoil of prices after they have been raised by a spirit of speculation.

b. *fig.* of feelings; *esp.* with ref. to shrinking *from* something.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x. Wks. (1851) 47 A powerfull reluctance and recoile of nature. 1801 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. Concl., A sweet recoil of love and pity. 1833 CHALMERS *Constit. Man* (1835) I. iv. 186 With the recoil of delicacy and self-respect. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 269 Reverent love of beauty, and indignant recoil from ugliness.

3. *spec.* The rebound or 'kick' of a gun or firearm when discharged.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. 183 A peece which shot so well,..It neyther bruzed with recule, nor wroong with ouerweight. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 23 Draw a lyne..vnto the parapet in the flanke for the requoyle of the artillery. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. 19 The Recoyl [of guns] seems to depend upon the Dilatation and Impulse of the Powder. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 258 The recoil of great guns is much more violent after the second or third discharge than it is at first. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* ii. (ed. 3) 23 Amongst different kinds of shot, that which is the smallest, causes the greatest recoil against the shoulder. 1879 SLADEN *Gunnery* 17 The velocity of recoil is generally taken as the velocity imparted to the gun and carriage by the discharge of the piece.

b. *ellipt.* A recoil-check.

1882 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/1 A..duck gun, mounted ready for action in a punt. It is fitted with Booth's recoil.

4. *attrib.* or *Comb.* **a.** In names of devices intended to diminish or absorb the recoil of a firearm or piece of ordnance, as *recoil-breeching*, *-check*, *-plate*, *-spring*, *-toggle*.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 281 A small space is left between the tenon on the rear of this block, and the front surface of the breech-block,..to admit of a slight rocking motion of the recoil-plate. 1876 in *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* VIII. No. 6. 30 Accessories of loading... Recoil-checks. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 460 (Plate) Greener-Field Punt Gun, with India-rubber Recoil-breeching. *Ibid.* 531 It is immaterial to which end of the breeching the 'recoil toggle' is affixed.

b. recoil escapement, an ordinary form of escapement in clocks and watches, in which the teeth of the crown- or balance-wheel act on the pallets by recoil; **recoil pallet,** a pallet in a recoil escapement; **recoil wave,** a dicrotic wave.

1850 DENISON (Sir E. Beckett) *Clocks & Watches* (Weale) 71 The recoil escapement, which is still used in all the common clocks in the world, though it has long been abandoned in all that make any pretension to a great accuracy. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 79 Recoil pallets—and dead ones too—should only just clear the teeth. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 7 The Recoil Escapement (invented by Dr. Hooke about 1675) is the one most generally applied to the ordinary run of dials and house clocks.

Recoil (rĭkoi·l), *v.*[1] Forms: *a.* 4 (6 *Sc.*) **reculle**, 5 **recuyel(l)e, recuyll-**, 6–7 **recuile**, (7 **recool**), 4–7 (9 *Sc.*) **recule**. *β.* 3–4, 7 **recoile**(n, 6–7 **recoyl**(**e**, (7 **requoyle**), 6– **recoil**. [ad. OF. *reculer* (12th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *cul* CUL, CULE :—L. *cūlus* the posteriors: cf. Sp. *recular*, Pg. *recuar*, It. *rinculare*, med.L. (14–15th c.) *recul(ĭ)are*. For the change of *u* to *oi* cf. DEFOIL *v.*, FOIL *v.*[1], FOIST *sb.*[1]; *recule* is the usual form in the 15–16th c.]

†**1.** *trans.* To beat, drive, or force back (also with *back* or *aback*); to cause to retreat or retire.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 þu..3iuest þe ueonde in3ong..so þet tu ne meiht recoilen him a3anward. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6693 (Kölbing) .v. forlong he dede hem recoile & vnder hors fete defoile. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4585 Þay wyþ-stode hem al wyþ strengþe, And reculede hem þar an acres lengþe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 58 He..reculed his enemyes abacke tyll within the barreys of the towne. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 560 With this from thense I was recuiled back. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 19 Neither toyle nor traveill might her back recoyle. 1667 *Obs. Burn. Lond.* 33 When it found any let or hinderance that did recoil it back, it blew equally both to the right and to the left. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, The darts were .. often blunted and recoil'd.

fig. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 104 He was author of my Vnckles death, who recoiled his hopes. 1645 *City Alarum* 10 Our passionate desire of an end recoyles us from the end. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 164 How behove-full would it be to recule and set by unfortunate men ere they were scarce known.

†**b.** *refl.* To draw back, retire. *Obs. rare.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 106 They..lepte and reculed hem self abake six passes or moo. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 33/2 Whosoeuer will order himselfe according to Gods rule, must learne to recule & withdraw himselfe.

†**c.** To take or carry *back*. *Obs.*[—1] (Cf. 3 c.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 16 Who recoile their narration so farre-backe, and stuff it with so many vaine circumstances, that..they smoother the goodnesse of it.

†**d.** To return or retort (a thing) *upon* one. *Obs.*

1626 W. FENNER *Hid. Manna* Ep. Ded., I say, this [argument] may be recoyled back upon them. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. verse 18 xlv[i]. § 1 (1669) 404/1 She reverseth the unjust judgement past upon the life of her people, and recoyls it upon the life of him that laid the plot.

2. *intr.* To retreat, retire, go or draw *back* (or *aback*) before an enemy or opposing force.

Very common (in form *recule*) from *c* 1490–1610.

a. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 971 Þe frensche men þai made reculle wel an akers lengþe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xii, The knyghtes..made them to recuyelle & flee. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ci. 335 When Huon sawe them he sayd to his men 'syrs, it is good that we recule to our cyte'. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 70 (1877) 80 Charles..secretly reculed home with suche Hungariens as escaped. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 35 The Britans being troubled with the strange forme of those gallies .. reculed. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom* I. 13 Doest thou not know that worthy Knights must never recule for any consideration of danger whatsoever.

β. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 59 We were with vyolence and rage of the sayde tempest constreyned to recoyle and turn backwardes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 215/11 To Recoyle, *recedere*. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 11 Skilfull darters who by recoyling are wont to gaine the day. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 118 They were forced swiftly to recoyle and flie backe. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 209 The French recoiling half their victory yield. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, The peasants swarmed like flies but they soon recoiled.

transf. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vi. 156 At first our Troubles easily recul'd But now growne head-strong, hardly to be rul'd. 1623 MILTON *Ps.* cxiv. 9 Jordans clear streams recoil, As a faint host that hath receiv'd the foil.

b. To stagger back, from the effects of a blow.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xvi. 42 Huon .. gaue þe erle such a stroke þat he .. reculyd backe more than .ii. pases. *c* 1560 *Don Bellianis* 58 Arsileos horse with the strong stroke recoyled back three or four paces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 194 Ten paces huge He back recoild.

†**3.** To go back (or backwards); to recede, retire, retreat, return. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 317/1 The shyppe recuyeled backward in to the Water soo that he fylle doune in to the deppest of the flood. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. XXXV. 146 As a ramme .. whan he reculeth a bak for to hurte with hys hornes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 5 Whom soeuer of theim, this extreme distresse shall soodainly take in any forein countreyes..: leat not suche recule into Jewrie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 370 It goeth as it were reculing backward. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 718 According as the sunne doth approch neere, or recule from vs,..so haue we the daies longer or shorter. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 199 They perceived the earth to fall upon them, which terrified them very much, not knowing whether they should advance or recule.

fig. 1641 in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 36 This gentleman will acquaint your Lordship how the affaires stand here, which rather recoyle than advance to his Majestie's service. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 157 Then Self will most recoile, and selfe-deniall will most appeare.

†**b.** To fall back or away (from some state or condition), to degenerate. *Obs. rare.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C v, Orleance Saw that his Souldiers courage gan recoile. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 22 A good and vertuous Nature may recoyle, In an Imperiale charge. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 128 Be reueng'd, Or she that bore you was no Queene, and you Recoyle from your great Stocke.

†**c.** To go back in memory or in a narrative. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 1 c.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 154 Looking on the Lynes Of my Boyes face, me thoughts I did requoyle Twentie three yeeres. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 34 Now followed the fatall tragedy of the Duke of Somerset, and we must recoile a little, to fetch forward the cause thereof.

†**d.** To lie back or away *from*. *Obs.*[—1]

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 37 A place betweene the walls of the same towne, and a ditch which reculeth about a thousand paces from the towne.

†**4.** To retire, withdraw oneself *to* a place. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 38 The Lorde .. reculed unto the water syde and toke shippe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 17 A whyle I read you rest, and to your bowres recoyle. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 754 When this Courtly Gentleman with toyle Himselfe hath wearied, he doth recoyle Unto his rest. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. (1631) 13 The Lawyer to his chamber doth recule For he hath now no bus'nesse at the barre.

†**b.** *fig.* To draw back *from* an act or course of action, a promise, etc. Also without const. *Obs.*

1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 24 They that ought wnderstande vertues and to teche other .. they ben they that recule and withdrawe fro it. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 271 b/1 The Appostle recuylled not but .. wente forth Joyeng. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C vj, Submitting him selfe to death .. Rather then to recule from the defence of right. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 57 If I recule now and draw backe, the reputation thereof will be diminished. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xvi. (1642) 49 So filthily recoyling from the Truth .. that he became a setter up of false Idols. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xxxix. 294 He again renewed his consent; but in a few days he began anew to recoil.

5. To start or spring back in fear, horror, disgust, or the like.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 38 He full fers..Seand the scharp poyntis, recullis backwart. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* 5/1 A toad .. indeuoring to haue skipt ouer it, suddenlie reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 176 If a Vine stand neare vnto it, a man shall sensibly perceiue the same to shrinke away and recule backward from it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 759 Back they recoild affraid At first, and call'd me Sin. 1746 COLLINS *Passions* 20 Fear..back recoil'd he knew not why, Even at the sound himself had made. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* vii. 88 The little girls recoiled, and the youngest took refuge behind Jeanne.

b. *fig.* of persons, in respect of the mind or feelings.

1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 47 The ten Tribes, recoyling from the pressures under Rehoboam. 1662 BP. HOPKINS *Fun. Serm.* (1685) 64 Yet even he, as man, recoiles at that death, which, as God, he was assured to conquer. 1792 COWPER *On Bill Mortality* v, Why deem we Death a foe? Recoil from weary life's best hour, And covet longer woe? 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, I recoil from the idea of marrying him. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 96 The age..recoiled from the cool cynicism of his crimes.

c. *fig.* of the mind, heart, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 23 Who then shall blame His pester'd senses to recoyle and start. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* v. ix, At each word that my Distraction utter'd My heart recoyl'd. 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. § 7 Something within me that recoils against it. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 262 The mind naturally recoils against the position. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) ii. 68 The imagination fairly recoils from the prospect in horror.

6. a. To rebound, to spring or fly back through force of impact.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. LXXXVI. (1591) 49 Tiber .. by the ruines of it beeing dammed, reculing againe, ouerflowed. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. i. (1614) 820 He [the Orenoque] .. with his vomited abundance maketh the salt waters to recoyle. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 35 They must press upon the surface of the Earth, and, as it were recoyling thence [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 874 He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoiled. 1811 SHELLEY *Marg. Nicholson, Spec. Horsem.* 41 The meteors of midnight recoil from his figure. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. v. 63 They [two balls] clash together, but, by virtue of their elasticity, they quickly recoil.

b. Of firearms or artillery: To spring back by the force of the discharge.

1530 PALSGR. 681/2 Se howe yonder gonne reculeth or ever she lowse. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 25 The Bullet flying makes the Gun recoil. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 141 A peece ill charged instead of hitting the mark, does but recoil on him that shoots it. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The ball, when the gun had liberty to recoil, was always thrown to the right. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 246/2 A barrel mounted upon a very straight stock will recoil more than one that is considerably bent. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 331/1 The shot it is believed has left the piece before the gun commences to recoil.

fig. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. 13 They have charged their Canons at us to the full, and never fearing that ever they would recoyle back into a Parliament, they have ramm'd a prodigious, ungodly Oath into them.

c. To spring back to the original position.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 571 Habit .. is more tough and stubborn; when you think you have quite weakened its spring, it will recoil again with wonted vigour.

7. To rebound, spring *back*, or return, to the starting-point or source. Const. *against*, *to*, *on*, *upon*. Chiefly *fig.* (now with *on*).

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iii. 13 They are like..arrowes shot vp against the Sunne, these reculing to their hurt that shot them. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 49 *marg.*, There is nothing so deformed as an injury which reculeth backe against him who spake it. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 Electrical fluors do presently recoyl by short streight lines to their Bodies again. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 3 All their councels and cruelties recoyl upon themselves. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. vii, The good or evil we confer on others, very often..recoils on ourselves. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 513 That evidence missed the mark at which it was aimed, and recoiled on him from whom it proceeded. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 185 Their treason recoiled on their own heads.

Hence **Recoi·led** *ppl. a.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 61 By the honor of his house, and his neuer reculed sword. 1611 COTGR., *Reculé*, recoiled, repulsed.

†**Recoil,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 7 **-coile**, **-coyle**. [ad. It. *raccogliere* (see RACCOLTA) or F. *recueillir* (OF. *recoiller*): see RECUEIL *v.* and COIL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To collect, gather, obtain.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 58 Fertile soyle, And trees from whence all times they fruit recoyle. *Ibid.* VI. 275 A contribution is granted .and also recoiled. *Ibid.* VII. 329 Some Bay, or Creeke..Whence Ancorage, and safety ships recoile.

Recoil (rĭkoi·l), *v.*[3] [f. RE- 5 a + COIL *v.*[3]] *trans.* To coil again.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 245 Uncoiling the string, and recoiling it as before.

Recoiler (rĭkoi·lə1). [f. RECOIL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who recoils.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 98 He became an humble Suppliant to his Majesty, that he might have his Leave to return for Italy...As if this recoiler had told him no news, he spake but little, and dismissed him. 1813 *Memoir Sir J. E. Smith* (1832) II. 351 Shall the Patriot e'er prove a recoiler? 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 758 Recoil? That's nought; if the recoiler leaves His name for me to fight with, no one grieves.

Recoiling (rĭkoi·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2771 In þe reculynge þat þay made an hundred of hem wer sleyn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. l. 72 On the see ther is no reculyng nor fleyng, ther is no remedy but to fight. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 18 b, They either put their peeces in hazard of breaking, or els themselues to bee ouerthrowne with the reculing of them. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 308 That recoyling, which Dauid prescribed to Ioab, could not bee with the death of Vriah only. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 50 The recoiling of cruel counsels on the authors of them never appeared more eminently. 1829 R. STORY *Mem. Isabella Campbell* xii. 474 Thoughts of death seemed to have lost all power for a season to excite the recoilings of nature. 1892 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 737/1 After sundry self-searchings and recoilings.. she marries Dering.

Recoiling (rĭkoi·lĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That recoils. *Recoiling escapement*, *pallet* (see RECOIL *sb.* 4 b).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 100 The recoiling waues brought vs backe from the Shelfes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 14 A rebelling and recoyling spirit against God. *Ibid.* 538 In shooting off his recoyling gun. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 150 The remaining Part of its recoiling Force.. will be quite swallowed up in that Depth of Water. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 516 The motion of the wheel is hobbling and unequal, by which this escapement has received the appellation of the recoiling 'scapement. 1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 769/1 It is sometimes called the recoiling scapement or the recoiling pallets. *Ibid.* 773/2

No rule can be given for the angle which the recoiling arch should make with the concentric one.

Hence **Recoi·lingly** *adv.* (Webster 1847).

Recoi·lment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 recuil-, recule-. [f. RECOIL *v.*[1] + -MENT.]

†**1.** The act of removing or sending away; dismissal. *Obs. rare.*

a **1608** SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 46 Though I was sensible as became me, who saw no cause in myself, of this recuilment and disgrace. *Ibid.* 67 When notwithstanding I had discouered .. in my recuilment his Lordships coldnesse of affection to me.

2. The act of recoiling or springing back.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* Wks. 1867 I. 118 A man might easily perceive the recoilments of his own natural and exorbitant proclivities. **1684** FELL *Life Hammond* in *H.'s Wks.* (1684) I. 49 The recuilment of serous moisture into the habit of the body and insertions of the Nerves. **1766** G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 314 Such feign'd recoilment never could exist. **1847** in WEBSTER.

Recoin (rīkoi·n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To coin over again, to pass again through the mint.

1685 in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 131 The remedy..is to recoyne the forreign money to our standard. *a* **1727** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 40 Darius the Mede recoins the Lydian money. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 229/1 It may be found convenient .. to recoin such denominations altogether. **1879** H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 6 These pieces, upon their arrival at Rome, by reason of their ..fineness of quality, were at once recoined.

fig. **1836** E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 34, I wish with you that people would .. recoin some of the everyday compliments into a simpler form.

Hence **Recoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*; also **Recoi·ner,** one who recoins (Ogilvie 1882).

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 90 It will enforce the recoining of all our Money, both old and new. **1740** W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 32 In France their recoinings..did rise the Price of Goods. **1882** *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 547 An annual consumption of gold in England .. for use in the arts, for abrasion and for recoining.

Recoinage (rīkoi·nédʒ). [f. RE- 5 a + COINAGE.] The act or process of recoining money.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 216 The Recoinage of Groats and Halfe-groats, now Twelue-pences and Six-pences. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4366/2 After the Recoinage, each Piece of Money is to receive a Denomination much above the .. Value it bears at present. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 206 Before the late re-coinage the gold coin was a good deal defaced. **1864** H. AINSWORTH *John Law* IV. ii, A diminution of nearly fifty per cent. on the money already reduced in value by a previous recoinage.

attrib. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Apr. 7/2 The dislike of Mr. Childers's recoinage scheme.

†**Recolage.** *Obs.* Also 4 ricol-, rycol-, rigol-, rekelage. [ad. OF. *rigolage*, f. *rigoler* to be merry or riotous.] Wanton or riotous conduct.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 49 In riot and in rigolage [*v. rr.* ricolage, rekelage], Of all þere lijf spent þai þe stage. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7273 Þan wyl þey .. sytte vp þare wyþ recolage And 3yt do moche more outrage. *c* **1375** *Cursor M.* 1952 (Fairf.) Fle recolage and thefe as dede.

†**Recolation.** *Obs.*—[o] [n. of action f. L. *recōlāre*: see RE- and COLATION.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Recolation*, a method of fining the decoctions of vegetables, etc. by repeated percolation, or straining them several times successively through a linnen or woollen bag.

Recolet, obs. form of RECOLLET.

Recoll, obs. Sc. variant of RECUEIL.

Recolla·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To collate again. Hence **Recolla·ting** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1853 'L. N. R.' *Book & its Story* II. ii. (1857) 214 After the Bibles are sewn, they are again taken to the re-collating-room to be examined. **1881** *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 236/1 The volume will also contain a number of old Irish fragments.., which have all been recollated by Dr. Zimmer.

So **Recolla·tion,** the action of recollating.

1816 *2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* App. P 1, The many Omissions discovered on Re-collation. **1881** *Academy* 19 Feb. 139/2 The MS...has been missing..since June last, so that recollation is for the present impracticable.

Recollect (re·kɒlekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *recollect-us* or F. *récollet* RECOLLET, q.v.] A member of an Observantine branch of the Franciscan order, which originated in Spain in the end of the 15th c., and was so named 'from the detachment from creatures and recollection in God which the founders aimed at' (*Catholic Dict.*).

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 139 Many other reformations haue beene from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, Penitentiaries, Capuchins, &c. **1683** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1806/4 The Council of State .. forbid the Cordeliers, the Recollects, and other Religious, of the Order of St. Francis, to obey their General, who is a Spaniard. **1746** in *Acc. French Settlem. N. Amer.* 21 Opposite to it is the convent of the Recollects. **1767** S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 115, I met with a pious soul of a Recollect in the barge. **1883** *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The Recollects were uninfected by Jansenism.

b. *attrib.* and *appos.* Belonging to the order of the Recollects.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vii. *Douay*, Some report this erected .. by the charity of English Catholicks for recollect Fryers of the Order of S. Francis. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4650/3 The Body..was interred..in the Church of the Recollect Friars. **1897** *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) s.v., There appear to be at present six Recollect houses in Great Britain.

c. *transf.* The Cedar-bird or Carolina Chatterer.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. i. 94 At Quebec it is called the Recollect [*note*, Perhaps from the similarity of the crest or plumage to the habit of this order of friers].

Recollect (rīkɒle·kt), *v.*[1] [Orig. ad. L. *recollect-*, ppl. stem of *recolligĕre*, f. *re-* + *colligĕre*, but in later use apprehended as an Eng. formation from RE- 5 a + COLLECT *v.*, and consequently sometimes written *re-collect*. The earlier pron. was prob. as in *v.*[2], from which it is now distinguished by the vowel of the prefix.

In some senses the distinction between this and *v.*[2] is not clearly maintained, and the pron. may vary accordingly.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To collect, gather. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 99 A lord sa gentle and kynd,..Quhilk..Bukis to recollect, to reid and se, Hes greit delite als euir hed Ptolome. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 54 How ..These Fishers..from their watry empire recollect All that may men approue, or men detect! **1628** tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 133 Neither the Consuls nor the Prætor gaue their vote at all, but recollected those of the others. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iii. 6 There is a time to recollect and lay Thy treasure up; a time to cast away. **1670** DUMARESQUE in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 227 It was no wonder if planting was not so much in fashion before you were pleased to recollect that art in a body.

†**b.** To collect *again*. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 152 The drops disperse the scent of the Hare and the drye weather recollecteth it againe. **1613** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, Call backe thy spirits, and recollect againe Thy vagrant wits. **1693** *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* III. 32 To recollect once again the Friends he still retained in Hungary.

2. To collect, gather, or bring together (things or persons) again.

In 17th c. examples it is often difficult to decide whether this or sense 1 is intended.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 168 When broken by the Saracens, the peeces were recollected. **1655** SPURSTOWE *Wels of Salvation* 54 How dust scattered and blown up and down should be recollected, was altogether beyond the line of their reason. **1768** H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 9 Our empire was but forming itself or re-collecting its divided members. **1800** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 6 When Zerubbabel .. was already returned to Jerusalem, to re-collect its scattered inhabitants. **1870** *Standard* 16 Nov., Since the Crimean war..Russia has been carefully engaged in recruiting her strength and in re-collecting her resources.

fig. **1615** DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 224 Therefore let us recollect our selves, Dispers'd into these strange confused Ills. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. 67 So Reuben could never after recollect his lost credit, to recover the ffull favour of his Father.

refl. **1642** LORD W. ST. LEGER in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 43 That..Army..now will aske some tyme to recollect it self after this vnexpected Discomfiture. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxxvii. 86 Flegm, as it is speedily dissipated, so it as speedily recollects it self. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 408/2 The Achæan cavalry recollecting themselves after their flight, found that Philopœmen was not with them.

b. *intr.* To come together again. *rare.*

a **1631** DONNE *Lett., to Lady Bedford* (1651) 174 Of this all though many parts decay, The pure, which elemented them, .. Shall recollect, and in one all unite. **1855** MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. I. (1869) 27 The first thing they attempted, when they had re-collected to consult.

3. To collect (one's spirits, thoughts, mind, etc.).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. 329 The enemies .. not hauing recollected their Spirits to make it good. **1649** I. AMBROSE *Media* ii. 36 When we call in all our thoughts and affections, and recollect them together. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 361 As oft as He says Let us pray; They should recollect their wandering Thoughts. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlv[i], He was timorous and bashful; but, when the talk became regular, he recollected his powers. **1800** *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 12/2 Upon recollecting his spirits, .. he found his affairs very far from being as yet in a desperate condition.

†**b.** With impersonal subject. ? *Obs.*

1611 J. DAVIES *Scourge Folly* Wks. (Grosart) 56 The heauenly charme that .. recollects the mind that cares distract. **1627** E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 16 The injustice of the quarrel which might in time have recollected his senses. **1703** ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1737) IV. 112 Darkness and solitude which recollect the thoughts and turn the mind inward.

4. To gather or summon up (strength, courage, etc.); to rally; to recover by an effort.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* V. 1 He determined to keep his Bed for that day, the better to recollect his strength. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 471 Then soon Fierce hate he recollects, and all his thoughts Of mischief..thus excites. **1760–72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 98 Recollecting all my force, and drawing my sword. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1806) III. xxiii. 279 She .. re-collected sufficient resolution to submit. **1886** STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 71 Mr. Utterson's nerves .. gave a jerk that nearly threw him from his balance; but he re-collected his courage.

b. *refl.* To nerve or brace (oneself).

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 11 When thou hast recollected thyself to a resolution of defiance and unwearable resistance, cast thine eye upon the deplorable condition of those Damned Souls.

†**5.** To bring back again *to* or *from* some position or state; to withdraw (oneself) *from*. *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 204 Daily experience .. shewes it [Category] to be the most obuious ..way to amplifie a .. particular sentence .. by retracting, or recollecting it to his generall head or fountaine. **1621** DONNE *Serm.* XV. 150, I who can do that, can also recollect you from yᵉ present desperation. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. xxi. Wks. (1847) 155/2 Recollecting himself from an unmeet help which was never meant. **1655** *Theophania* 32 He recollected himself from that profound trance.

†**b.** *refl.* To bring (oneself) back to a reconsideration or better view of something. *Obs.*

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 112 It may be she had in part recollected herself, and did repent of her foolish carriage. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 118 That Pope recollected himself, discover'd his errour. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *To Recollect a Man's self*, to change a Mans mind upon better Consideration.

6. *refl.* To bring (oneself) back to a state of composure; to compose, recover (oneself). Also const. *from*. Now *rare*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 Nor were his thoughts ever so scattered with any sudden accident, but he could instantly recollect himself. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 23, I was not able to utter a word; howbeit at length recollecting myself a little, I signified [etc.]. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxi, They..allowed the Spaniards to recollect themselves from the terror occasioned by the approach of an English fleet. **1798** *Geraldina* I. 124, I recollected myself after a little, and assumed sufficient composure to finish my dress. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 148 His heart beat violently, and he.. stopped, to recollect himself.

absol. **1740** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 200 Till I can recollect, I am not pleased with you.

b. In *pass.* without expressed agent. ? *Obs.*

1629 SHIRLEY *Gratef. Serv.* I. i, The duke is re-collected; where's the prince? *a* **1689** MRS. BEHN *Lucky Mistake* Novels 1871 II. 266 She gave a great shriek, which frighted Vernole; so both stood, for a while, staring on each other, till both were recollected. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xliii[i], The princess was recollected, and the favourite was abashed.

†**7.** To retrace (one's steps). *Obs.*—[1]

1698 FRYER *E. India & P.* 37 The Sand was scalding hot, which made me recollect my steps, and hasten to the Fort.

Hence **Recolle·cting** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1613 DAY *Dyall* (1614) vii. 150 A recollecting and gathering of the same matter, whereof our body was first composed. **1880** C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 255 Besides the first gatherings..there has since been three 're-collectings'.

Recollect (rekɒle·kt), *v.*[2] [Of the same origin as prec., but now distinguished by the pronunciation (see *v.*[1]). In sense 4 prob. after F. *récolliger*.]

1. *trans.* To call or bring back (something) to one's mind; to recall the knowledge of (a thing, person, etc.); to remember.

Recollect, when distinguished from *remember*, implies a conscious or express effort of memory to recall something which does not spontaneously rise in the mind.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xi. 141 To move her Majesty that she would seriously recollect to memory her Gracious Sister's zeal unto the holy see. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 114 The Treasurer quickly recollected the ground of his perturbation. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 P 7 A famous Grecian General, whose Name I cannot at present recollect. **1781** COWPER *Truth* 153 Conscious of age, she recollects her youth. **1868** TENNYSON *Lucretius* 35 Perchance We do but recollect the dreams that come Just ere the waking.

absol. **1863** DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* (1875) II. x. 364 Animals remember, man alone recollects.

b. With obj. clause, infin., etc.

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 26/1 Do you recollect being at Mr. Driver's house some time ago? **1784** COWPER *Task* V. 335 Recollecting still that he is man, We trust him not too far. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* I. v, Recollectest thou not how the noble Boniface himself..was kept in thraldom..? **1860** WARTER *Sea-board* II. 458, I recollect to have read somewhere of Sir Thos. More, how [etc.].

c. To say upon recollecting. *nonce-use.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 247 But come, recollected she, how do I know but all is for the best..?

d. *intr.* To have a recollection *of* something.

1837 HENDERSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 151, I recollect of being shewn..a quagmire.

†**2. a.** To reflect *with* (oneself). *Obs.*

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. vi. (1715) 257 Glaucus.. promis'd to recollect with himself, and if he found anything due, to pay it. **1675** EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 271, I humbly beseech your lordship to recollect with yourself who should insinuate any such matter. **1719** WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* xvii. Wks. 1823 I. II. 181 Recollect with yourself, that he is sometimes distinctly and personally invocated.

b. *refl.* To recall (oneself) to something temporarily forgotten.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, 'Well, but that was not what I wished of thee just now', said the Prince, recollecting himself.

†**3.** To recall (a thing) *to* a person. *Obs.*

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 37 When the apostle recollects to the Ephesians the wretchedness of their gentile state. **1724** WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 364 My chief design .. has been to recollect to your minds some instances.

†**b.** To go over again. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. vi. § 5 The learner .. should always recollect and review his lectures, read over some author..upon the same subject.

4. To concentrate or absorb (the mind, oneself, etc.) in contemplation; *spec.* in mystical religious use (cf. RECOLLECTION [2] 1, RECOLLECTED *ppl. a.*[2] 1).

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxiv. 241, I took a.. Rosarie, ..procuring not to recollect my Understanding, though, for my exteriour, I was sufficiently recollected. *Ibid.* II. xi. 91 Any kind of vertuous Exercise so recollected them, that they were presently out of themselves. **1862** GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* II. xi. (1870) 144 It is wonderfully refreshing thus to recollect the mind.

Hence **Recolle·cting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xiv. 85 This is a kind of recollecting, and as it were, a shutting up of the powers of the soul within herself.

Recolle·ctable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be recollected.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1776 This adduces to the mind the whole chain of recollectable facts

and words incident to the subject. 1801 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 357 His deepest and most recollectable delights have been in solitude. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 542/1 It was more 'recollectable' than all my real adventures.

Recollected (rĭkɒ̆le·ktĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RECOLLECT *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. (Meaning uncertain.)

Variously taken by commentators as 'gathered with pains, not spontaneous', 'picked, refined', 'studied', 'recalled, repeated', etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 5 Light ayres, and recollected termes Of these most briske and giddy-paced times.

2. Of things: Collected or brought together again.

1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 570, I shall not peradventure follow the Method of your Lordships recollected Reasons in my answering to them. 1659 T. PHILIPOTT *Vill. Cant.* A, The Roman Eagles .. breaking in again with a recollected and multiplied Strength. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. 136 Here rallies last the recollected blood. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 305 Till at length the freezing blast .. summons home The recollected powers.

3. Restored to composure or confidence.

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* III. 238 Whence this cruel distrust of your adopted brother? returned the recollected dissembler.

Recollected (rekɒ̆le·ktĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RECOLLECT *v.*[1] (sense 6) and *v.*[2]]

1. Collected, composed, calm; also, in religious use, given up to, or absorbed in, contemplation.

a. In attributive use.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 129 To see such a Monster so monstrously used, no question pleased the giddy Multitude .. : the recollected Judgment that beheld it,—censur'd it was at best too great and deep a blemish to suit a Queen. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 239 A sober fixed and recollected spirit. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* viii. 333 A waking and recollected state of the soul. 1860 T. T. CARTER *Imit. Christ* vi. 79 One such essential point is a recollected spirit, the constant remembrance of the awful Presence that dwells within us. 1889 *Tablet* 14 Dec. 954, 5,000 men of all classes, who formed a recollected procession to Our Lord in the Eucharist.

b. In predicative use.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 45 That death was best, which was well recollected, quietly suffering what it could not possibly prevent. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxiv. 241 Though .. I was sufficiently recollected. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 591 Some particular chosen Days, when a Man might be most recollected, and best prepared. 1792 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. Courtenay* 12 Aug., I am not sufficiently recollected to compose even a bagatelle at present. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* iii. (1872) 44 We were recollected without feeling it.

2. Recalled to memory.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 301, I would have stood up; but quite abashed at my recollected Behaviour before so many Witnesses, .. my Feet were unwilling to support me. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* I. 631 If the song be loth to quit Those recollected hours. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iii. 182 As far as my recollected acquaintance..entitles me to judge. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 25 Looking down at me with a smile of recollected entertainment.

Hence **Recolle·ctedly** *adv.*, in a composed manner, with self-control.

1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 74 Unable to speak, recollectedly, of their intercourse with him. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Cand. Ordination* 32 To do all our acts sensibly and recollectedly, as in the sight of our Lord.

Recollectedness (rekɒ̆le·ktĕdnĕs). [-NESS.]

1. The state of being concentrated or absorbed in religious meditation.

a 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* II. (1703) 111 In such intentness and recollectedness of Thought, that we are hardly sensible ourselves, that we are at our Devotions. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 130 That the mind should ever and anon..be called home for a second or two to the Presence of God .. : this is the meaning of recollectedness of spirit. 1891 *Month* LXXIII. 36 During the Adorable Sacrifice..a most profound recollectedness was observed.

2. Collectedness or clearness of thought.

1857 S. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1881) II. x. 339, I spoke with recollectedness and power. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxviii. 245 How many negligences have not also been committed in the flurry which prevents all recollectedness.

3. The quality of having been recalled to memory.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 295 In every instance there exists a point of time down to which recollectedness and suggestedness are qualities of which no man's testimony can be deprived.

Recollection [1] (rĭkɒ̆le·kʃən). [a. F. *récollection*, or ad. med.L. *recollectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recolligĕre* RECOLLECT *v.*[1] Now taken as f. RE- 5 a + COLLECTION.]

1. A gathering together again.

1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* To Rdr., The residue of his paines bestowed on his said first collection, and not set forth in his said recollection. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 93 The incineration and dissipation of this dust shall haue a recollection in the day of Resurrection. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 37 He has diffused his poyson so publickly..that it might be beyond his own recollection. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 230 We may ask in what Manner this Recollection of Parts .. from indefinite distances is made. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 127 Without habitual collection and re-collection of our own selves from time to time no great purpose is carried out.

† 2. A recapitulation. *Obs.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 43 Hereby also you shall have a summary Recapitulation, or Recollection of the..subject-matter of every book. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* To Rdr., Lastly, by a recollection of all, briefly to deliver the sum of every particular truth.

Recollection [2] (rekɒ̆le·kʃən). [The same word as prec. in special senses: cf. RECOLLECT *v.*[2] In sense 1 after F. *récollection*.]

1. Religious or serious concentration of thought; † conduct regulated by such concentration.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. viii. 26 An excellent Sanctity, and a spotlesse Recollection of life, in their Orders of Religion. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Relat. v. 308 An Internal Recollection, which is perceived in the Soul. 1764 FLETCHER *Let.* Wks. 1795 VII. 127 Recollection is a dwelling within ourselves; a being abstracted from the creature and turned towards God. *a* 1773 A. BUTLER *Trav. France & Italy* (1803) 221 He .. performs the sacred office with great recollection and devotion. 1869 F. B. A. WILBERFORCE *Lives Domin. Mission. Japan* 158 The modesty of his exterior was the sign of his interior recollection.

2. Composure, calmness of mind, self-possession.

1757 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 505, I do not hear of any person in those parts, who .. had recollection enough to attend to the motion of the waters. 1788 *Disinterested Love* II. 110 He was nearly as much agitated as myself, but sooner came to his recollection.

3. The act of recalling to the memory; the mental operation by which objects or ideas are revived in the mind; also, an instance of this.

Sometimes contrasted with *remembrance*: see quot. 1690.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 1 Upon every one of these Wooden Patterns I use to write .. the number of Punches to be Forged of that Size, lest afterwards I might be troubled with Recollections. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 1 The same Idea, when it again recurs without the Operation of the like Object on the external Sensory, is Remembrance; if it be sought after by the Mind, and with Pain and Endeavour found, and brought again in view, it is Recollection. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 311 The pleasing spectacle at once excites Such recollection of our own delights. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 275 The power of recollection seems to depend on the intensity or largeness of the perception.

attrib. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 247 The principal circumstances on which the demand for recollection-time is apt to depend.

b. The power of recalling to the mind; the sphere or period over which such power extends; the memory.

1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 47 As the last image .. (Tho' past the recollection of the thought,) Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 66/2 Did you ever, to the best of your recollection, see Meer Hussud Alli before yesterday? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, The scene of the preceding night ran in his recollection. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 336 The extraordinary coldness of the weather .. is in the recollection of everybody. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 41 It is likely that modern recollection has been weakened by habitual reliance upon .. manuscript and print.

4. A thing or fact recalled to the mind; the memory *of* something.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 515 The recollection, like a vein of ore, The farther traced, enrich'd them still the more. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* I, I have an indistinct remembrance..; but it is an imperfect and confused recollection. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 473 Nor can the Church of the Holy Sepulchre ever cease to be bound up with the recollections of the Crusades. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* ix. 292 A recollection or a fresh tradition.

5. *pl.* A message expressing recollection of, or a desire to be recollected by, another.

1816 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 109 Our compliments to Sir Arthur and Clarke; most particular remembrances to Mrs. Fletcher .. : Recollections to the Doyles.

Recollective (rekɒ̆le·ktiv), *a.* [f. RECOLLECT *v.*[2] + -IVE. Cf. *collective*.]

1. Relating to, characterized by, concerned with, recollection.

1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 27 Oct., A sort of recollective melancholy. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III. 86 After a recollective silence of some minutes. 1852 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered*, etc. (1872) 255 For this purpose, we must often cast a recollective glance over our history.

2. Given to, distinguished by (the power of), occupied with, recollection.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1833) II. xxii. 23 He possessed..an uncommonly recollective memory. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 151 Then she was fanciful, recollective, new. 1838 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 271 Live recollective of us.

Hence **Recolle·ctively** *adv.*, **Recolle·ctiveness.**

1820 *Examiner* No. 658. 744/1 The sullen din of the recent storm still murmurs recollectively in our ears. 1824 *Ibid.* 323/2 The pensive recollectiveness of the daughter.

‖ **Recollet** (rekole). Also 8 **recolet.** [F. *récollet* = Sp., Pg. *recoleto*, It. *recolletto*, ad. L. *recollect-us*: see RECOLLECT *v.*[2] 4 and cf. RECOLLECTION [2] 1.] = RECOLLECT *sb.*

1760 *Ann. Reg.* I. 227 If .. the jesuits and the recolets [in Canada] chuse to go to France, passage shall be granted them in his Britannic majesty's ships. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 115 Here I found a young Irish recollet, on his way from Rome to his own country. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 283 He..knocked softly at a door.. which was opened by an old recollet. 1889 J. G. ALGER *Englishm. Fr. Rev.* 350 One of the Irish recollets at Boulay.

b. *attrib.* and *appos.* Cf. RECOLLECT *sb.* b.

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 13 Towards the maintaining of a little Hospital, and two Spanish Recollet Monks. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 75 That they call del Prado..was for the Recolet Augustines. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 765/1 A cathedral was erected .. at Quebec, on the site of the old Recollet church.

Reco·llocate, *v. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put in place again. (In quot. app. *refl.*)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/2 The Crochet or hoocke, which descendinge, elevateth it selfe, and recollocateth as much as is needfulle.

Reco·lonize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To colonize (a place) anew. Hence **Reco·lonizing** *ppl. a.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 60 Now while the World's re-colonizing Boat Doth on the waters over Mountains float. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IV. 335 After this devastation, the Persian court..were desirous of recolonizing the town. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlii. V. 284 He planted in it new inhabitants, of Dorian and Messenian race, recolonizing it under the name of Messene.

So **Recoloniza·tion.**

1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 401 The protection shown by him to the re-colonization of Jerusalem under Nehemiah. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 430/1 There were many projects afloat for the re-colonisation of different parts of Hellas.

Recolour (rĭkʌ·lər), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* Of a thing: To resume its colour. *rare.*

1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xiii, The swarthy blush recolours in his cheeks, His lip resumes its red.

2. *trans.* To colour (a thing) anew.

1839 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. ix. 162 That they must recolour all their geological maps. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 3 If it is necessary to recolour any part, let the first coating dry before beginning.

† **Recolt.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. F. *recolte* = It. RACCOLTA, harvest.] Harvest, crop. In quot. *attrib.*

1788 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 121 The face..has a calathus, or recolt basket, on the top of its head.

Recolta, variant of RACCOLTA. *Obs.*

Recomand(e, -aund(e, varr. RECOMMAND *v.*[1]

Recombine (rīkɒ̆mbəi·n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To combine (things) anew.

a 1639 T. CAREW *Poems, On Marriage of T. K. & C. C.*, Which [hands] when to-day the Priest shall recombine [etc.]. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxv. 210 The idea of separating these letters, and of recombining them into other words. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 54 *note*, Ingredients might be disengaged and re-combined in countless ways.

absol. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 543 He left out, altered, recombined, and supplied new connecting principles.

2. *intr.* To enter into a fresh combination.

1881 FLOWER in *Nature* XXIV. 436 They cannot recombine, and so give rise to new forms.

So **Recombina·tion.**

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. (1862) VI. 45 Was it a decomposition and recombination of elements still continuing? 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 344 A complete revision and recombination of all pre-existing anthologies.

Recomende, obs. form of RECOMMEND *v.*[1]

† **Recomfort,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **recoum-.** [ad. F. *reconfort* (13th c.): see RE- and COMFORT *sb.*] Comfort, support, consolation.

c 1420 LYDG. *Hist. Thebes* II. 580 He shall be relessed of his peine, Through recomfort of some high mariage. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. (1860) F j, And wyth this ought the maronners..to be of good recomforte. *c* 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xlii. 121 When this..came soone to hart, I yet therein recomfort felt. 1588 N. YONGE *Mus. Transalp.* xxxi. D iv, He..so great a fire had framed, As were enough to burne mee, Without recomfort. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 403, I will .. for his [the reader's] recomfort end this part with a few..laughing Epitaphes.

Recomfort (rĭkʌ·mfəɹt), *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: see COMFORT *v.* [ad. F. *reconforter* (11th c.): see RE- and COMFORT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To strengthen or inspire with fresh courage; to put heart or spirit in again. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 97 He .. To perellis him abawndonys ay For to reconfort his menȝe. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 188 By our commyng and arriveng al your cite was gretly recomforted. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Whan the noble Jason felte hym self so aduironned on alle aydes by hys enemyes he was more reconforted than tofore. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlv. 152 There myght well haue ben sene good ordre of batayle, and people well recomforted. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 3 b, Agaynste all thys feare this one thynge recomforted me, that [etc.]. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. i, But better hopes had them recomforted That lay besieged in the sacred towne. *Ibid.* IX. xciv, At last they went and to recomfort thought, And stay their troopes from flight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 918 As one from sad dismay Recomforted.

b. To soothe, console, or relieve in distress or trouble. Const. *from*, † *of*. Now *rare* (common *c* 1375–1650).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1623 (1672) Hym with al hire wit to reconfort, As sche best coude, sche gan him disport. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* ii, Hertys hevy for to recomforte From dreriheed of hevy nightes sorowe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxiv, Syr Gareth recomforted his moder in suche wyse that she recouerd and made good chere. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 297 In especyall Florence was ryght sorowful, for there was none yᵗ could recomfort her. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxv. § 3 Others, .. bringing their Ancestors vnto the graue with weeping eyes, haue notwithstanding meanes wherewith to be recomforted. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. 7 The King of Gods re-comforts their despaire. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. iii, I grew sick of the worlds vanity Ne ought recomfort could my sunken spright. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1853) 67 Recomforted by this promise.., I returned in a Windsor coach to London. 1890 S. EVANS *Graal* I. 150 This doth recomfort me, that the Best Knight gat blame in like manner as I.

† c. *refl.* and *absol.* To take courage or heart again; to recover one's spirits. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1994 Ful wisely to enhorte The peple that they sholde hem reconforte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 64 The Romayns .. recomforting hem foughten so

vigorouslie ayenst theire adversaries that they hadde the victorie. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 499 Therwith they recomforted & toke corage. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. x. 362 At these words Hyanisbe recomforted herselfe, insomuch as shee could hardly conceale her joy. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. vi–vii. 204 He recomforted himselfe, calling to mind that the artifice was all his friends, unto which he had scarce concurr'd.

2. (Usu. of things): To strengthen or invigorate physically; to refresh. Also *absol.* Now *rare.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The pome-cedre corageos to recomfort. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 275 The womannys mylk recomford him full swyth. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. vii. 79 The Emerawde .. reconforteth alle the sight of hym that beholdeth it. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 21 That oyntment .. recomfortes the skynne and the synewes of dogges. 1596 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. xxx. (1639) 152 You must be much diligent .. to give him a diet that recomforteth and refresheth strength. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 403 It is usuall to help the Ground with Muck; And likewise to Recomfort it sometimes with Muck put to the Roots. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* I. 27 My weary frame After short pause recomforted, again I journey'd.

† **b.** *refl.* of persons (and animals): To refresh or recreate (oneself). *Obs.*

1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 61 We rested vs and refresshed vs..and so recomforted our self after the greate scarsnesse that we hadde susteyned. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1061 This harte sore strayned ranne .. To a well, with water..Hym to reconforte and the more fressher be. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 758 With Loves, and Ladies gentle sports, The ioy of youth, himselfe he recomforts.

Hence † **Reco·mfortable** *a.*, comfortable, consoling; † **Recomforta·tion**, consolation; † **Reco·mforted** *ppl. a.* (also *absol.*). *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 392 A certayn never interrupted course of recomfortable refreshyng in Christ. 1585 Hatton in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 273, I most humbly thank your sacred Majesty for your two late recomfortations. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 623 The now fully recomforted Dorus. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iv. 51 Ne're through an Arch so hurried the blowne Tide, As the recomforted through th'gates.

† **Reco·mforting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] Encouragement, consolation.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 409 Apon this wiss the nobill king Gaf all his men reconforting. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxvi, Gif ȝe goddis .. Haue schewit this for my reconforting. *a* 1550 *O Lusty Flour* 31 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 327, I sall my pen address Sangis to mak for thy reconforting. 1611 Cotgr., *Refocillation*, a refreshing,..recomforting.

† **Reco·mfortless,** *a. Obs.*–1 [f. Recomfort *sb.* + -less.] Without comfort.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. vi. 24 There all that night remained Britomart, Restless, recomfortlesse.

† **Reco·mforture.** *Obs.*–1 [f. Recomfort *v.* + -ure.] Consolation, comfort.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 425 They will breed Selues of themselues, to your recomforture.

† **Recomma·nd,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **recoma(u)nde**, 4–6 **recommaunde**, 5 **recoma(u)nd, recumaunde**, etc. [ad. F. *recommander* (12th c.), f. *re-* Re- + *commander* to command or commend: on the relationship to Recommend *v.*1, see the etym. notes to the vbs. Command and Commend.]

1. = Recommend *v.*1 1.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 256 He lifte vp ys hond & blessed him þan & recomandedem to god almiȝte. 1490 Caxton *How to Die* 9, [I] recommaunde at thys tyme my spyryte in to thy handes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* l. 169, I recommaunde thee to yᵉ kepinge of our lorde god. *Ibid.* lxii. 218 Therfore, syr, I recommaunde you to our lord god.

b. = Recommend *v.*1 1 b.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1021 (1070) In ful humble wyse .. He gan hym recommaunde unto her grace. 1390 Gower *Conf.* Prol. 29* So ferforth I me recomande To him which al me may comande. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 33 þai take lefe at þe mounkes and recomaundes þam specially to þer praiers.

c. *ellipt.* To commend to the prayers of the people. *rare*–1.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* 31 þe comoun belleman schal..recomandyn al þe brethere soules and systeres of þe gilde be name, and alle crystene soules.

d. = Recommend *v.* 1 c.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 33 To youre avis, Min holi fader, .. I recomande myn astat. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., I..am me auntred to make this litel symple booke, which I recommaunde and submytte to youre noble and wyse correccioun. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 191 To these two knightes Raymondyn & Melusyne had recommanded the estate of theire two sones.

2. *refl.* and *absol.* To commend (oneself) to the kindly remembrance or regard of another. (Used in letters.)

a 1413 Prince Henry *Let.* in *Nat. MSS.* I. 36, I recomande me to yowr good & gracieux lordship. 1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 Right worthy and worshepeful Sir, I recomaunde to yow preyeng yow to wite [etc.]. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 280/2 We recommaunde us unto you.

b. To speak of or mention (a person) *to* another, with a view to exciting kindly remembrance or regard. Freq. used in messages.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 1000 (1056) 'This in special', Quod Troilus, 'that thou me recomaunde To hir that to the deeth me may comaunde'. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 163 Go litel bille..And of hool herte recomaund me,.. To alle tho folk which lyst to have pité. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. viii, Accolon..said, recommaunde me vnto my lady Quene and telle her all shal be done that I haue promysed her. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxlvi. 547 When he saw that I wold depart thence to come into this countre, he humbly prayed me to recommaunde hym to you.

absol. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 877 Recumaunde, for God's pyne To my lady and thinne.

Recomma·nd, *v.*2 [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To command again.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xix, She commaunded her mynstrelles right anone to play..She me recommaunded.. To daunce true mesures. 1622 Wither *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 731 For as much as doubt you make To re-command me: of mine own accord Another Strain, I freely will afford. 1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 82 So can wee no more recommand them then call back yesterday. 1864 *Reader* 18 June, The great *bravura* duet .. was, of course, recommanded by an irresistible encore.

Recommence (rīkǒme·ns), *v.* [ad. F. *recommencer* (11th c.): see Re- and Commence *v.*]

1. *intr.* To begin again.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxiv. 242 Thenne recommenced and began agayn the playnte and the clamour. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1140 Violence That never ends, but aie doth recommence. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xxxii. 276 If any odd thoughts intervene and grow upon me, I check my self, and recommence. 1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 238 Shortly afterwards that war recommenced. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xii. 87 The sound..ceased, but it soon recommenced.

b. With complement. (See Commence *v.* 3 b.)

1778–81 Johnson *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 396 He seems desirous enough of recommencing courtier. 1791 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) X. 266, I am recommenced wild beast.

2. *trans.* To cause to begin again; to renew.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 313 The Frenshe Kynge had recommencyd his warre. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 [He] caused to be recommenced the works of Calcedon. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 178 Whensoeuer the said Duke shall re-commence his former suit. 1784 King *Cook's 3rd Voy.* VI. ii. III. 210 We .. told him, that we purposed recommencing our voyage about the 5th of June. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* I. 250 Well will it be if the present age should not see its ravages recommenced. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 The two brothers recommence their exhortation to virtue.

Hence **Recomme·ncing** *ppl. a.*

1830 J. Douglas *Truths Relig.* (1832) II. 114 The fancy of the recommencing series of existences is realised.

Recomme·ncement. [Re- 5 a.] A fresh commencement.

1778–81 Johnson *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 64 The Spectator, from its recommencement, was published only three times a week. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, The recommencement..of actual hostilities. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 The reassembling of Parliament, and the recommencement of actual work.

Recomme·ncer. [f. Recommence *v.* + -er 1.] One who begins again.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 257 The recommencers of hostile practises. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. (1875) 30 He is a true re-commencer, or Adam in the garden again.

Recommend (rekǒme·nd), *sb. dial.* and *U. S.* [f. the vb.] A recommendation.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 351/1, I think he would give it an autograph recommend. 1897 R. Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 227 I'm glad to have a recommend from that quarter.

Recommend (rekǒme·nd), *v.*1 Also 4–5 **recomende**. [ad. med.L. *recommendāre* (1216 in Du Cange), f. *re-* Re- + *commendāre* to Commend. Cf. obs. F. *recommender*, an occasional variant of *recommander* to Recommand *v.*1 (q.v.).]

1. To commend or commit (oneself or another, one's soul or spirit) *to* God, his keeping, etc. Also (rarely) without const. (Cf. Commend *v.* 1.)

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvi. 177 Seyenge his Orysounes, recommendynge him to his God. 1418 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 30, I recommend my saule to almyghty god. 1572 Huloet s.v., To recommende him selfe to God. 1611 Bible *Acts* xiv. 26 And thence sailed to Antioch, from whence they had been recommended to the grace of God. 1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 124, I recommend you to the Divine protection. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 6 When I lay me down to Sleep, I recommend myself to his Care. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 106, I recommended my spirit in a short ejaculation. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ix, I silently recommended myself to God. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii, I..devoutly recommended my spirit to its Maker.

absol. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 576 He made the signe of the crosse vpon him and recomended to our lorde.

b. (Chiefly *refl.*) To commit (oneself or another) *to* a person (or thing), or *to* some one's care, prayers, etc.

In some cases perh. with implication of sense 4 c.

c 1386 Chaucer *2nd Nun's T.* 544, I axed this at hevene king, To han respyt .. To recomende to yow er that I go Thise soules. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 63 Than wil thei take leve of the Monkes and recommenden hem to here Preyeres. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlvii. 91 b, My sonne I recommend to the Helia thy stepmother. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 92 He .. recommended himself to the sea in the spring time. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 17 ¶ 8 He led her to a relation's house, to whose care he recommended her for that night. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 310 [They] recommended themselves to the prayers of those who were distinguished by the austerity and sanctity of their lives.

† **c.** To give in charge, consign, commit, submit (a thing) *to* a person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXVI. viii, What I to praiers recommended, Was gratiously by him attended. 1590 *Art. agst. Cartwright* § 25 in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 27 After it was perused by others..he recommended the same to the censures, and judgements of moe brethren. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 94 [He] denide me mine owne purse, Which I had recommended to his vse, Not halfe an houre before.

† **d.** To communicate or report (a thing) *to* a person. Also without const., to mention. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXVIII. ii, The thinges our fathers did to us commend, The same are they I recommend to you. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 77 I'll leave you, sir, to recommend my thanks Unto your kind respective wife. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIX. I. 1055 Some of them have recommended to posteritie..that in this one yeere there dyed three renowned captaines. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 119 Concerning him so to come, and to be incarnate, two things are recommended in this Prophecie.

† **e.** To inform (a person). *Obs. rare*–1.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 41 Signior Montano..recommends you thus, And prayes you to beleeue him.

† **2.** = Recommand *v.*1 2. *Obs.*

1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 55 Your sonys and..your brother arn heyle and mery, and recommend hem to yow. 1449 *Ibid.* 78, I recomend me hertily, thankyng yow for the tydings. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 107/1 As hartelye as I possible can, I recommende me to you. 1572 Hulort s.v., He recommendes him hartely to thee.

† **b.** = Recommand *v.*1 2 b. *Obs.*

1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 201 The same Bernard..desired the said Christophor to aduertise your grace thereof and have hym recommended most humbly. 1773 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 May, Recommend me to the poor dear lady.

† **3.** To praise, commend: **a.** a person. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 228 Riche men he recomendeth ..That with-outen wyles leden her lyues. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 919 He recomendide the olde Knightes That þat daye hade the victorye. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 6 Seeyng that Jason was somoche recommended of euery man. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xi. 6 b/2 The fyrste..was a good knyght, & greatly recommended. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Matt.* xxiii. 33 They continued in their own wickedness, and yet recommended the saints departed.

† **b.** a thing. (Cf. 5 b.) *Obs.*

1705 Stanhope *Paraph.* II. 278 This glorious Testimony when Jesus had recommended as a Truth inspired from Heaven [etc.]. 1738 *Pref. J. Keill's Anim. Oecon.* 43 [They] have generally recommended and extolled those Parts which they best understood themselves.

4. † **a.** To commend to favour. *Obs. rare*–1.

a 1601 North *Plutarch* (1610) 1177 Nonius Asprenas, one of his greatest friends, was accused by Cassius Severus.. Augustus did not recommend him, but let the Senatours alone, who banished Cassius.

b. To name or speak of (one) as fit or worthy to hold some position or employment.

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 48 The King did many dayes since intimate who they were he would recommend, but none were declared untill this morning. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 417 A king, that would, might recommend his horse. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., It is a regulation, that none under the rank of field officer in the regulars, can recommend a person so circumstanced.

c. To present or bring forward (a person) as worthy of notice, favour, care, etc. Const. *to* (a person, etc.), *for* (the thing desired).

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 They [Turks]..invocate their Saints, as being able to recommend them to God. 1703 Steele *Tender Husb.* III. ii, Madam, may I..recommend Mr. Gubbin..to your Ladyships Notice? 1734 Swift *Lett.* (1766) II. 271 The trouble I gave in recommending a gentleman to your protection. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. viii. 162 [He] had been earnestly recommended by the Earl of Strafford to Charles. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 65 Whom the abbess thought qualified for orders, she recommended to the bishop who ordained them. 1853 Dearsly *Crim. Process* 73 If..the offender is a fit subject to be recommended for the royal mercy.

5. To mention or introduce (a thing) with approbation or commendation *to* a person, in order to induce acceptance or trial.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 196, I must recommend vnto them exercise of the bodie. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 1 He would both recommend and enjoin the practice and use of both to that of his native kingdom. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 96 [Biscuits] which were recommended to me, as an excellent thing to drink a mornings draught with. 1728 Veneer *Sinc. Penit.* Pref. 7 Tho' I do not care to say much in order to recommend my book..to such as are in the very gall of bitterness. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 541 O grant a poet leave to recommend.. Her slighted works to your admiring view. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. xv, Let me recommend you a little of this pike! 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 640 We will conclude by recommending his work to our readers.

b. Without personal const. (Cf. 3 b.)

1714 Pope *Epil. Jane Shore* 34 He'd recommend her as a special breeder. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 355, I take the liberty to recommend that part of America as the best and most advantageous part of the globe. 1782 Cowper *Retirem.* 388 For once I can approve the patriot's voice, And make the course he recommends my choice. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 22 Allow me now to recommend this dish. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* x. 231 Christianity and worldly wisdom..both recommending the same course.

6. To make (a person or thing) acceptable. Also const. *to.* (Chiefly of qualities, circumstances, or things.)

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* VI. vi. (1848) 360 Roses..retain.. divers useful Qualities, and Virtues, that..recommend them all the Year. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 3 There is yet another Circumstance which recommends a Description more than all the rest. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 101 It was chiefly a wish to recommend their religion to others. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 21 A claim recommended by the practice..of the constitution. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 268 That man has little enough to recommend him whom women dislike.

refl. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vi. 2 The ayre nimbly and sweetly recommends it selfe Vnto our gentle sences. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 185 To recommend themselves to

his favour. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvii. 535 A person of eminent rank greatly recommends himself to the esteem of his fellow-creatures when he appears affable and friendly. 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 12 This view of things, recommending itself equally to the intelligence of thinkers [etc.].

7. To counsel, advise. **a.** Const. *to* a person, usually with *it* as obj. (cf. 5) and appositive infin.

1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 38 His Majesty has order'd me to recommend it to you..to proceed immediately [etc.]. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. viii, He..recommended to her ladyship to do him the honour. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 203 She recommended it to him to do justice to B. and her children.

b. Without personal const. (Cf. 5 b.)

1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 43 Let me extol a Cat, on oysters fed, .. Or ev'n to crack live Crawfish recommend. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 606 [He] recommended, what was probably wise, to gain Nizam al Mulk by resigning to him Deccan. 1829 W. Irving *Granada* I. x. 85 He recommended, that the whole disposition of the camp should be changed.

c. With personal obj., and infin.

1856 W. Collins *After Dark, Yellow Mask* II. 247, I recommend you to control your temper, and to treat me with common courtesy. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. ix. 103 He recommended the guardians to consult the king.

Recommend, *v.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To commend again.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 140, I am constrained of courtesie, to commend, and recommend the same L. Oppius..to your patronage and defence.

Recommendable (rekǿmĕ·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] + -able.] That may be recommended, worthy of praise. Also const. *to.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 A Right recommendable thing in heuen and in erthe is a true tunge. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 6 The honorable cours of lyf he hath led..doth make him no lesse recomendable for true Christian pietie and vertue then for wisdome and valour. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* I. 12 All the recommendable qualities and exercise requisite for a Gentlewoman of such Extraction. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 217 The matchless pattern of his most recommendable character and successes. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 662 There is a work..recommendable as well to those who have, as those who have not done any good work before. 1832 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 407 The Wise had found such Loyalty still practicable, and recommendable. 1888 H. S. Merriman *Phantom Fut.* II. x. 146 This method is scarcely recommendable to young men of impressionable hearts.

Hence **Recommendabi·lity, Recomme·ndableness, Recomme·ndably** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr., *Recommendablement*, recommendably, .. praise-worthily. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* x. iii. § 4 The fourth and last Rule or Measure of opinions is, The Recommendableness of our Religion to those which are without. 1796 Ld. St. Helens in *Bentham's Wks.* (1843) X. 319 Whether your quality of French citizen, instead of adding to your recommendability [etc.].

Recommendation (re:kǿmĕndē··ʃən). [a. OF. *recommendation* (F. *recommand-*), or med.L. *recommendātiōn-em* (1270 in Du Cange), n. of action f. *recommendāre* to Recommend.]

†1. The action of recommending oneself to another's remembrance; a message of this nature. *Obs.*

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 135 After al due recomendacion, I recomaund me to yow. 1478 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 37 We..sendes gretyng..& recommendaccin unto whome it seruys. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1025, I you pray to do my most humble recommendations to the good grace of the Kyng. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* II. cxlv, The letter .. said thus..I send to all Knights arraunt recommendation.

attrib. 1552 Huloet s. v., Recommendation brynger, *salutifer.*

†2. The action of recommending or committing to another's care; hence, care, protection. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 100/2 The fourth [privilege] is the recomendacion of the moder of god. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* 91 b, Remembre she is .. thy mother adoptife .. wherfore I leue her vnder thy recommendation. 1557 Mrs. Basset tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1400/1 At hys recommendacion [he] tooke hir from thencefoorth as hys owne [mother].

†3. Commendation, favour, repute, esteem. *Obs.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* (ed. 2) A ij, It is a werke of ryght special recomendacion. 1481 — *Myrr.* III. xiii. 164 They that gladly myssaye of peple of recommendacion. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxi. 314 They..were..well receyued,..bycause they were lordes and knightes of great recommendacion. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvii. 102 b, The Turkes haue aboue all thinges charitie in greate recommendation.

4. The action of recommending a person or thing as worthy or desirable.

1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 25 [He must proceed by himself] uncareing langer for thair recommendatioun of ony [person]. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 It is not..that either fauour or recommendation shal stand them in steed for the aduancing of them to any higher degree. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 296 Kings .. may receive Schoolmasters for their Subjects from the recommendation of a stranger. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 94 ¶ 5 Buying at his Shop upon my Recommendation. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 354 You have a notion that I should bring a..fortune to this spouse of your recommendation? 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. IX. iii. 323 He had no .. restrictions about food, except a recommendation of abstinence, as tending to exalt the mind.

b. *Letter of recommendation*, a letter recommending a person; in later use, a letter of introduction. Cf. Recommendatory *a.* 1 b. Also *fig.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxv. 89 He..sent to hym a great summe of golde, with letters of recommendacion, exortynge hym [etc.]. 1548 Elyot, *Commendatitiæ literæ*, letters of recommendacion. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 48 An honest, ingenious look is a good letter of recommendation, of itself. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 130 The Duke of Holstein..gave him Letters of Recommendation to the Great Duke of Muscovy. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 31 The Dutch captain would..give us a letter of recommendation to the governor. 1810 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 626 His conduct to our President..is not, however, a letter of recommendation of his temper, policy, or discretion. 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lx. 55 *note*, They complained that the ambassador had only a letter of recommendation in place of a letter of credit.

c. A letter or certificate of recommendation.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* May (Bologna), I enquired out a priest and Dr. Montalbano, to whom I brought recom'endations from Rome. 1802 James *Milit. Dict., Recommendation*, in a military sense, a certificate, stating an individual to be properly qualified for a situation in the army.

5. That which procures a favourable reception or acceptance.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 14 Upon no other advantage or recommendation, than of the Beauty..of his Person. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xii, 'That is no recommendation at all', replied her aunt. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 101 His recommendation had been his connexion with a powerful native family.

6. Exhortation, advice.

1585 Earl Leicester in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) I. v. 280, I would he were in Fort Rammekyns..with a recommendation from me to Russell to look well to him.

Recomme·ndative, *a.* and *sb. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] + -ative. Cf. OF. *recommandatif* (1521 in Godef.).] **a.** *adj.* That recommends. **b.** *sb.* That which recommends.

1611 Cotgr., *Recommandatif*, recommendatiue, recommending. 1727 *Art Speaking in Public* Introd. (ed. 2) 15 The Rules and Laws of Speaking and Action, the Ornament and Recommendative of all Discourse.

Recommendator. *rare*[−1]. [f. Recommend *v.*[1]; cf. Commendator.] One who recommends.

1818 *Quarles' Embl.* 4 Notwithstanding that some of his evangelical recommendators, 'leave to better judges' to pronounce 'what share of merit is due to the poet'.

Recommendatory (rekǿmĕ·ndătəri), *a.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] after Commendatory *a.* Cf. OF. *recommandatoire* (1533 in Godef.).]

1. Having the attribute of recommending; expressing or conveying a recommendation.

1611 Cotgr., *Recommandatoire*, commendatorie, recommendatorie. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 28 July (O. H. S.) I. 18 There are several Recommendatory Verses before it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 3 How many Men..give Recommendatory Characters of Men whom they are not acquainted with..? 1796 Washington *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 269 Let me pray you therefore to introduce a section in..the address.. recommendatory of the measure. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 290 At which confession the chaplain .. puts him down in the front rank for his next recommendatory report to the visiting magistrates.

b. *Recommendatory letter*: (see Commendatory *a.* 1 b, and cf. Recommendation 4 b).

1618 *Demeanour of Sir W. Raleigh* 59 His Letters recommendatory for his safe conduct and reception. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 153 Having procur'd the Recommendatory Letters of George Bishop of Laodicea. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, My first care was to carry his recommendatory letter to his uncle. 1812 D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 61 He..came to the metropolis with thirty recommendatory letters. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 Nov. 5/3 Mr. Spencely has the advantage of a letter recommendatory from Mr. Chamberlain.

c. *Recommendatory prayer*: (see Commendatory *a.* 1 c and Recommend *v.*[1] 1).

1718 *Freethinker* No. 6 ¶ 12 He has left us the best Recommendatory Prayer in the Hour of Death.

2. Of a quality, feature, etc.: That recommends its possessor.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 1 To none of these Recommendatory Advantages was his Title so undoubted as that of his Beauty. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxxiv. 446 The only recommendatory point in Mr. H— is, that he dresses exceedingly smart. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxiv. *note*, The gentlemanly spirit, so recommendatory either in an author or his productions. 1868 *Morn. Star* 2 June, Park horses, ladies' horses, and ponies were trotted out to display their respective recommendatory points.

3. Of a resolution, appointment, etc.: In the form of a recommendation, without binding force.

1690 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 329 This following Recommenditary order was ordered by y[e] board. 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 169 If the resolve of Congress had been absolute and imperative, instead of being barely recommendatory. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxix. XI. 538 The resolution of the synod (noway binding upon the Athenian people, but merely recommendatory).

†b. Applied to a person recommended for appointment to a position. *Obs.*[−1]

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 250 The lord mayor.. drunk to sir Wm. Ashurst, as a recommendatory sherif for the ensuing year, if approv'd by the common hall.

Recomme·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Praised, commended.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xv. 168 Plato whiche was a puissaunt and a recommended maistre of Athenes. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 896 Decessed of noble and recomended memory the prince Arthur. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xvi. 267 What if a recommended Specifick..seem unable to produce the promised Effect?

Recommender (rekǿmĕ·ndəɹ). Also 7 -or. [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who recommends.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* D vij, Some..do sclaunder those religious princes as recommenders to vs of thys mariage. 1611 Cotgr., *Recommandeur*, a recommendor, commendor, praiser. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. i. 7 That severe Teacher, and perswasive Recommender of the strictest Virtue, Seneca. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxvii. 190 Is not this a plain indication that even his own recommenders think him a mean creature? 1836 Keble *Serm.* viii. Postscr. (1848) 349 This is the very chiefest advantage which the warmest recommenders of Tradition in our Church expect from it. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 240 It is obvious how well this notion of faith suits the recommenders of such doctrine.

Recommending (rekǿmĕ·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That recommends.

1611 Cotgr., *Recommendatif*, recommendatiue, recommending. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* xvi. (1697) 383 One happy Hour is to a Souldier better, Than Mother Juno's Recommending Letter. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 67 The..purity of your manners..and a thousand other recommending circumstances. 1872 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 172 The outside is not, I think, quite equally recommendable and recommending.

So **Recomme·nding** *vbl. sb.*, recommendation.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lix, I send vnto alle knyghtes errraunt recommaundynge. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Encomienda*, recommending, commendations.

† Recommends. *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb. For the form cf. Commend *sb.* 2 b.] A recommendation.

1623 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* II. 1, That I might take my leave, sir, and withal Entreat from you a private recommends To a friend in Malta. 1665 J. Sergeant *Sure Footing* 90 The greater the Recommends of any Truth is, the greater is the obligation not to bely our selves and it.

† Recomme·ndum. *Obs.*[−1] [irreg. f. Recommend *v.*[1]] ? Praise, commendation.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 74 Euen those that attend vppon the pitch-kettle, will bee druncke to my good fortunes, and recommendums.

† Recommiss, -mise, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *recommiss-us* (1278 in Du Cange), pa. pple. of *recommittĕre* to Recommit; or f. Re- 5 a + Commise *v.*] *trans.* (in *pa. pple.* only) To recommend.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 322/2 We beseeche youre Hieghnesse..to..yeve in special commandement to youre Ambassatours..to have ye saide Archebisshop, and oure Moder his Cherche of Canterbury speciali recommissed. 1454–5 *Ibid.* V. 450/2 The Bisshop of Ely..shold be recommised to ..the Pope, for to be promoted to th' archiebisshopricke.

Recommi·ssion, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To commission (a person, ship, etc.) anew.

1858 *Times* 24 Nov. 9/5 Paying off a fleet in 1857 and recommissioning the same fleet in 1858. 1888 *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 5/1 They will be recommissioned with the grades which they held in the Russian army.

† Recommit, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *recommittĕre* to recommend: cf. Recommiss.] *trans.* To commit or commend *to* a person, etc.

1521 Fisher *Serm. agst. Luther* iv. Wks. (1876) 344 All the soules that by his false doctryne he sleeth and murdereth, be recommytteth them vnto almyghty god. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 618/1 Beseching the court aforesayd, that they wyll receaue fauorably the sayd Wylliam vnto them thus recommitted. 1658 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 199 We ought not to recommit the total of our Fortune..to the uncertain event of Battel.

Recommit (rīkǿmi·t), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To send or refer (a bill, etc.) back to a committee.

1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lds.* (Camden) 85 The House to debate the doubte,..and if the major part doubt, yt may be recommitted. 1729 *Votes & Proc. Pennsylv. Ho. Repr.* (1754) III. 72 Ordered, That the said Act be re-committed for several Amendments. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 37 The House..agreed to the address; but when a motion was made for its being recommitted [etc.]. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 168 A bill may be re-committed generally, or on amendments proposed on the consideration of the report.

b. To entrust (a person or thing) again *to* a person.

1783 Burke *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1826 IV. 111 It is to recommit the government of India to the court of directors. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xvii. 136 The code was then recommitted to the graduate, with instructions to supply certain deficiencies.

2. To commit (a person) again *to* (a court, prison, etc.). Also without const.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 312 The House of Commons..caused them immediately again to be recommitted to the Tower. 1863 *Times* 11 Feb., Criminals, who are recommitted, after having been convicted of former offences.

3. To commit or do (an action) again.

1647 Herrick *Noble Numb., To God*, God..Will add a power to keep me innocent; That I shall ne're that trespasse recommit. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 84 The inclinations that are begot in us by any act of sin to recommit it. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 467 When you wish to recommit a sin, you must there pay double.

Recommi·tment. [Re- 5 a.] A renewed commitment or committal.

1779 *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XX. 1003 The question of re-commitment, which the House has rejected. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xxi, No re-commitment (for new trial) of juvenile performances. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. iii. 146 Lord Halifax..moved the recommitment of the bill.

Recommi·ttal. [Re- 5 a.] Recommitment.

1853 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 168 There may be several recommittals of the same bill. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 86 In the local jails..75 per cent. of the inmates are constantly entering on very short re-committals.

† Recommi·xture. *Obs.*[−1] [Re- 5 a.] A renewed commixture.

1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 1 To those four segregated forms Whose recommixture now informs.

Recommu·nicate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To communicate anew. Hence **Recommu·nicated** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Raccommunicare,* to recommunicate. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 9 What additional charms has devotion given to her recommunicated features!

† **Recompa·ck,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ = RECOMPACT *v.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 321 Beginner of beginnings..Who, were not aught of all, his word the world could recompack.

Recompa·ct, *pa. pple.* [See next and COMPACT *ppl. a.*¹] Recompacted, put together again.

1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLXVII. iv, Then, like a broken city recompact, My heart shall fortress be and home desired.

Recompact (rīkŏmpæ·kt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To join or fit together again.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 206 God shall re-compact and re-compile those atomes and graines of dust into that Body which was before. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* v. i. 170 Curse on remorse! Can it give up the dead, or recompact A mangled body? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 The crushed ice being recompacted into a solid mass.

Hence **Recompa·cting** *vbl. sb.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 129 His dissections are so many re-compactings, so many resurrections.

Recompanse, obs. Sc. f. RECOMPENSE *v.*

Recompa·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compare again. So **Recompa·rison.**

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 496 He has re-compared the texts with the manuscripts whence it was derived. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Jan. 7/1 These instruments are returned to the office..for recomparison with standards.

Reco·mpass, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compass (obtain, go round) again.

? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 260 At her deathe had I recompast it, I had beene kynge of Fraunce. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 33 Having compassed and recompassed much ground to no purpose,..I laid me downe to rest me.

Recompe·l, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To force back.

1624 QUARLES *Job* sec. xi, You'l say, perchance, Wee'l recompell your word.

Recompence, var. RECOMPENSE *sb.* and *v.*

Re·compe·nsable, *a. rare.* Also 5 -pensible, 6–7 -penceable. [f. RECOMPENSE *v.* + -ABLE; cf. obs. F. *recompensable* (Godef.).] † **a.** That may serve as a recompense. † **b.** Willing to make a return. *Obs.* **c.** That may be recompensed.

1454 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 133 Y can not assigne no thyng of my good recompensible to his good brotherhede. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 329 Hee promisseth to shewe himselfe recompenceable to his power, though not with like recourse of benefits, yet with giuing thankes. 1648 HEXHAM, *Loonbaer,* rewardable, or recompenceable. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* xii. 437 Rowland's fancy hovered about the idea that it was recompensable.

Recompensation (rĕkŏmpĕnsē·ʃən). [a. OF. *recompensacion* (13th c.) :—late L. *recompensātiōnem* (6–7th c.), n. of action f. *recompensāre* to RECOMPENSE. Cf. COMPENSATION.]

† **1.** = RECOMPENSE *sb.* in various senses. *Obs.* (Common in 15th c.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 101 (Camb. MS.) For the recompensacyon [L. *compensatio*] for to geten hem bownte and prowesse which þat they han lost. ? 1450–4 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 119 Ye will ordeine and see unto the recompensacion of the same oure cousyn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXVI. 274 He..dyd to the sayd Henry recompensacion, in yeldynge vnto hym yᵉ cytie of Carlell. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 353 It is not that reward,..but is all one, as if it shuld be called a recompensation. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 300 The which remunerations and recompensations, seeing they are not ever payed in this life,..are to be reserved for the life to come. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 61 The Court..order'd old Mugnoz to be kept close Prisoner..till he made full Restitution or Recompensation to his..Son.

† **b.** In phr. *In* (*some,* etc.) *recompensation of.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 157 In somme recompensacion Of labour and deuocion That thou hast had. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16901 In Recompensacion off the grete benefetys which thow hast Receyved ffor Synnerys. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xxii. (S. T. S.) I. 128 He was slane in recompensacion of þe grete murdir and slauchter made be him afore. 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 200 To my doughter..xxx¹ in full recompensacion off her childes porcion. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 114 His son..in recompensatioun thairof was maid Earle of Caitnes.

2. *Sc. Law.* In actions for debt, a counter-plea of compensation raised by a pursuer to meet the defender's plea of compensation.

1681 STAIR *Institutes* I. xviii. § 6 Compensation is sometimes elided by recompensation, which doth but seldom occur, and hath not been distinctly determined as to the several cases in which it may occur. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. iv. § 19 A pursuer..may if the defender should plead any ground of compensation, elide his defence by pleading recompensation upon that separate debt. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1855 *Scots Law Rep.* XVII. D. 739 The judicial factor in obtaining authority from the surviving partner was entitled to plead recompensation against the counter claims of the defenders.

Recompense (re·kŏmpens), *sb.* Also -pence. [a. OF. *recompense* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *recompenser* to RECOMPENSE. The spelling *-ence* is more frequent than the etymological *-ense* (cf. the vb.) until the 19th c.]

1. Reparation or restitution made to another for some wrong done to him; atonement or satisfaction for some misdeed or offence.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 97 Tyll he haue made full seethe and recompence For hurt of my name thorough thys gret offence. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. CXCV. 200 Fall nat to lyke offence, Leste for thy faute thou make lyke recompence. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vi. 31 A thefe..maketh recompence with all the good of his house. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 36 And also make recompence and restitution unto him for the hurtes and harmes that his Normanes had done. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVIII. 248 Sin cannot be taken away by recompence. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. XX. (1715) 371 This Festival is said to have been first instituted by Theseus, as a recompence of his Ingratitude to her.

2. Compensation (received or desired) for some loss or injury sustained.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 136 Thoght his pen purly me payis..His purse pays richely in recompense efter. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 51 There is some recompence due unto me, sithens ten of my people haue beene slaine, and but eight of this my neighbours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 981 No mean recompence it brings To your behoof, if I that Region lost. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. 171 Have you secured no recompense for such a waste of honour? 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. XI. ii. 475 He may, perhaps, have looked to some recompence for the temporary sacrifice of his pride.

b. Compensation for some defect or imperfection. *rare*⁻¹.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 15 The signification of their Names cannot be made known..by any shewing; but in recompence thereof, may be..exactly defin'd.

3. Return or repayment for something given or received.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 73/1 So that the thyng soo graunted, restored, [etc.] passed not from the Kyng undre any of his Seales, afore the seid eschaunge, sale or recompense. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 12 When thou makest a diner or a supper: call not thy frendes..lest they bidde the agayne, and make the recompence. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 7 This is to giue a dogge, and in recompence desire my dogge againe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 424 The Sun that light imparts to all, receives From all his alimental recompence In humid exhalations. 1783 CRUISE *Common Recoveries* 116 In the preceding modes of barring estates tail ..the recompense in value..was a real and *bona fide* recompence. 1818 — *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 432 Seven of the petitions were by fathers upon the marriage of their sons, and an equal recompence given.

† **b.** In phr. *in recompense of,* in payment of, as an equivalent for. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15, I beqwethe vnto the high awter of the seid chyrche, in recompense of my dewtees to holy chirche not payed dewly, XXS. 1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 157 In full recompence of certen landes in Methley. 1581 *Knaresbor. Wills* (Surtees) I. 142 To my doghter..vs, in recompence of her childes porcion.

4. Compensation or return for trouble, exertion, services or merit.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 42 Alhaill almoist, Thay mak the coist, With sobir recompens. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 30 His lovely words her seem'd due recompense Of all her passed paines. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II) 45 This long continued state of youth is no doubt the recompence of her extraordinary vertue. 1730 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 62 Renown and applause have always been the recompense of true merit. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. I. 55 In recompence of his labours and perseverance, he at last descried that lofty promontory. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. I. ii. 81 The riches which he amassed..were a recompense amply sufficient.

5. Retribution for some injury or offence.

1538 ELYOT, *Talio,* an equall peyne in recompence of a hurte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 b, If they would not..consent .., for theyr recompence, all they within the Castle should continue slaues. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xvii. 23 Afterward he will rise vp and reward them, and render their recompence vpon their heads. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 13 To dissemble what she had executed against him, for which he would one day return her a recompence according to her merit. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 388 Such is the tyrant's recompense: 'tis just: He who is evil can receive no good.

Recompense (re·kŏmpens), *v.* Also -pence, 6 *Sc.* -panse. [ad. OF. *recompenser* (1322 in Godef.), ad. late L. *recompensāre* (6–7th c.), f. L. *re-* RE- + *compensāre* to COMPENSATE.]

1. *trans.* To reward, requite, repay (a person) for something done or given. Const. *for,* † *of* (the thing done) and *by, with* (the return made).

1422 T. HOSTEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 96 Being for his said service never yit recompensed ne rewarded. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. i, He wold thenne haue recompensed hym of the good whiche he had done to hym. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 160 They recompensed owre men with many rewardes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Wee vowe..to recompence any man that bringeth his head. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxiv, Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill, And recompense as friends the good misled. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 ¶ 2 Will the Student's Labour recompence him with large Possessions? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, The first Thing I did, was to recompense my original Benefactor. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 82 Thus he who acted kindly to the undeserving is recompensed in the same manner as the aider of Umm A'mir.

absol. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* IV. 118 Be his To recompense, who sees and can reward thee.

b. To compensate, give compensation to (a person) *for* some loss or injury sustained. Also *refl.,* and † const. *of* (expense).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 A man .. ought to holde him self recompensed whan his aduerse partie required of him pardon. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 224 b, [He] sendeth worde to the Cities..that they shoulde recompence hym for the injuryes done. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 18 To recompense him of his expenssis..in comming to Scotland. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 4 If I be devoured be it your part, Sir, to recompence my children for their fathers death. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Anne Wortley* 5 Sept., The kindness of your last recompenses me for the injustice of your former letter. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, Out of his Goods or Lands the innocent Person is quadruply recompensed for the Loss of his Time. 1803 J. BRISTED *Pedestr. Tour* II. 328 We, therefore, now recompensed ourselves for the four banyan, or fasting, days which we had undergone.

2. a. To make up for, to make or give compensation for (some loss, injury, defect, etc.); † to take the place of.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 169 Nero..Lete bylde an house .. To recompence that other that was olde. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 135 Quhethir harnes lent, and tynt in weris, suld be restorit, and recompensit agayne to the lennaris of it. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 222 Whatsoeuer you lose in this world..it shall be here recompenced with double. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. iv. (1840) 181 The length of the journey will be recompensed by the goodness of the way. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. vii. (1699) 79 Another [ship] may arrive loaden with such Riches as may recompence the loss of the former. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 3 Dec., I found two letters here, to recompense my disappointment at Ashbourne. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 A gracious, benevolent, and all-powerful being, who would one day redress all wrongs and recompense all pain.

b. To make compensation or atonement for (a misdeed, wrong, etc.).

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 11 To recompense suche neglygence; seuen tymes on the day we do seruice to God. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 95 b, Worthy fruicts of penance, quhairbe we recompense..the faults and sinnes of our former lyf. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* v. 8 If the man haue no kinsman to recompense the trespasse vnto, let the trespasse be recompensed vnto the Lord. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 746 In some part to recompense My rash but more unfortunate misdeed. 1837 BROWNING *Strafford* IV. iii, We have done Less gallantly by Strafford: well! the future Must recompense the past.

c. To make a return or requital for (something done or given).

1530 PALSGR. 681/1, I recompence ones servyce or a good tourne doone to me. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIII. v, He doth not .. recompence Unto us each offence With due revenge. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 129 His death was recompensed with the slaughter of Categerne. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. i. (1762) 139 It is our Duty to recompense God's Goodness, and render again according to Benefits received. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 4 Natural piety to feel Your love, and recompense the boon with mine.

† **3.** To give as a recompense or return; to mete out in requital. *Obs.*

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 73/1 Grauntes made by the Kyng, of any of the premisses eschaunged, sold or recompensed by the Kyng. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xii. 17 Recompence to no man evyll for evyll. — 2 *Thess.* i. 6 It is verely a righteewes thynge with god to recompence tribulacion to them thet trouble you.

4. *intr.* To make repayment, return, or amends.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 201 [The archbishop] spende so grete goodes in that solennite that unnethe the iiij^the^ successoure to hym recompen[se]de for the dettes. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XXXII. 25 But Ezechias recompensed not accordinge as was geuen vnto him. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 256 He that endamageth any manne: as the losse or hinderaunce shalbe valewed, so muste he of force recompence. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgem.* a ij, This, though it..takes up longer time for their study, yet it recompenceth with great advantages. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 822 The Court found generally, that he might re-compense on any other debts.

† **Recompensement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *recompensement* (1358 in Godef.), f. *recompenser* to RECOMPENSE.] Recompense, return.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXXV. 121 Edfryde had great summes of money in recompencement of his brothers deth.

Re·compenser. *rare.* [f. RECOMPENSE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which recompenses; † also *spec.* (see quot. 1589).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 56/1 A thankful recompenser of the benefits receiued at hys hande. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224 *marg.,* Antenagoge, or the Recompencer. *Ibid.,* We have another manner of speech much like to the repentant. .. It is called by the originall name in both languages, the Recompencer. 1611 COTGR., *Recompenseur,* a recompencer.

Recompensing (re·kŏmpensiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. RECOMPENSE.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 188/2 Whom we have in recompensyng therof made Squier. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* IX. 7 The tyme of visitacion is come, the dayes of recompencinge are at honde. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 210 They ..that go about to appease God with their owne recompencinges. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 144 His reward for his paines, if we respect mans recompencing, was [etc.].

So **Re·compensing** *ppl. a.,* That recompenses.

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i. 729 A kind of recompensing ease. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 150 Vengeance, and the recompensing years.

† **Recompensive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IVE; cf. med.L. *recompensīvus* (1327 in Du Cange).] That recompenses.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 47 This is the day that must..reduce those seeming inequalities..in this world, to an equality and recompensive Justice in the next.

Recompile (rīkŏmpəi·l), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. It. *recompilare* (Florio), Sp. *recopilar.*] *trans.* To compile again. Hence **Recompi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Recompilatione,* a recompiling. 1616 BACON

Compil. & Amendm. Laws Wks. 1730 IV. 1 The reducing and recompiling of the laws of England. *c* 1617 — *Digest of Laws* Wks. 1826 V. 357 There was such a race of wit and authority, between the commentaries and decisions of the lawyers, and the edicts of the emperors. .. Whereupon Justinian..recompiled both. 1626 [see RECOMPACT *v.*].

So **Recompi·lement,** a new compilation.

1629 BACON *Advt. touching Holy War* Ep. Ded., Although ..I had a purpose to make a particular digest or recompilement of the laws..; yet..I have laid it aside.

Recomplai·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To complain again.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 68 Of his litle virtue whiche remaines Hee to his inmost reason recomplaines.

Recomple·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To complete again. So **Recomple·tion.**

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 55, I had no sooner put them in their places, but the Head and the Arms came of their own accords, to recompleat the whole. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. ii. (1872) IX. 260 Regiment Schenkendorf got, every year, for recompletion, what recruits were wanted. 1874 DANA *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 3) 33 By successive destructions and re-completions.

Recomplicate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To complicate again. So **Recomplica·tion.**

1874 [see RE- 5 a]. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 242 The complicated processes of developement are frequently re-complicated by changes in the sets of factors. 1889 MIVART in *Nature* 14 Nov. 40 Simplification, and possible recomplication, of the germ-plasm itself.

Recompose (rīkŏmpō·z), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recomposer* (1549), L. *recompōnĕre.*]

1. *trans.* To put together again; to recombine; to form again by composition. Chiefly in antithesis to *decompose.*

1611 COTGR., *Recomposer,* to recompose, to frame anew. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 6 These..industries that endeavour to gather them up, and .. recompose them. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. xiv. Wks. 1772 I. 738 We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 337 To take to Pieces, recompose, and ascertain our Evidences. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 200 Whatever is decomposed may be recomposed by the being who first composed it. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1859) I. 97 The far greater number of the objects presented to our observation can only be decomposed, but not actually recomposed.

absol. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 389 Fire and water..can really destroy nothing, but can only decompose and recompose.

b. To compose again in writing. *rare* —[1].

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. LXXXIV. (1674) 111 [They] desire..that Tacitus may re-compose those Books of his..which are lost.

2. To put together again in a new form or manner; to rearrange.

1816 *2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* App. P 5 The old Titles have in most Cases been re-composed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 144 The change was not confined to the officers alone. The ranks were completely broken up and recomposed. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 21 He [Simeon] once told Mr. Carns that he had recomposed the plan of one discourse nearly thirty times.

b. *absol.* To make new (artistic) compositions.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 326 Turner never imitated Salvator Rosa—because he had rocks and torrents of his own to go and copy and recompose from.

3. To restore to composure. Also *refl.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. 124 He called for a minstrell, who by his harmony might recompose his disunited and troubled spirit. 1655 *Theophania* 92 * When we had recomposed our selves..we sate in the Cabin descanting thereon. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, I shall never recompose my features to receive Sir Rowland with any Œconomy of face. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 86 Our spirits, when disordered, are not to be recomposed in a moment.

4. To restore to harmony.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 332 A man who..was the most likely to recompose the quarrels in the church.

Hence **Recompo·sed** *ppl. a.,* **Recompo·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xviii. 527 The recomposing of this Church to any Ecclesiasticall Uniformity. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. i, It..furnishes with blushes, and recomposing airs beyond comparison. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Recomposition,* The recomposed body shall not be distinguishable by the senses from that which never had been separated by the fire. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xi. (ed. 2) 293 Boulders formed out of a recomposed rock.

Recompo·ser. *rare* —[1]. [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which recomposes.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 33 It meets with a proper corrector and recomposer of its motions.

Recomposition (rīkŏmpŏzi·ʃən). [RE- 5 a.] The action or process of recomposing, in senses of the vb.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 340 Which is the Root of the Cube..; which may be proved by re-composition. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Recomposition,* in Chemistry, the compounding of bodies from their separated parts, or principles, so as to compose the original whole again. 1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 17 The formation, the decomposition, and recomposition of water. 1871 *Daily News* 9 Feb., He gives us, instead of a mere translation, an English recomposition. 1897 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 2/1 To omit or insert even a comma .. requires the re-composition and re-casting of the entire line.

So † **Recompo·sure.** *Obs. rare* —[1].

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 19 The re-composure of her disordered mind.

Recompound (rīkŏmpau·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compound again. Hence **Recompou·nded** *ppl. a.,* **Recompou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 536 All their Regiments of Compounded, Recompounded, Decompounded and Surrecompounded Medicines. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 122 Methods of compounding, decompounding, and recompounding the matter. 1825–34 B. MONTAGU tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Anc.* B.'s Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 249 Of all things in the universe, man is the most compounded and recompounded body. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. x. § 4 Many substances, though they can be analysed, cannot by any known artificial means be recompounded. 1872 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 143 The compounding and re-compounding of ultimate homogeneous units.

Recompt, obs. variant of RECOUNT *v.*[1]

Recompute (rīkŏmpiū·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compute again, recalculate.

1767 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 184 To satisfy myself more fully of the accuracy of my work, I this day recomputed the whole. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* (ed. 2) I. p. iv, Re-computing the examples, and rendering them more correct in the numbers. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 198 *note,* I have recomputed the areas of the rain-basins of the Ganges..and of the Brahmapûtra.

So **Recomputa·tion.**

1867 CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 4 The recomputation of all numerical quantities involving the Sun's distance as a unit.

Reco·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To con again. Hence **Reco·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 As he that foresees what wil become of a Criminal, re-cons what he has seen follow on the like Crime before. *Ibid.,* This we call Remembrance, or calling to mind: the Latines call it *Reminiscentia,* as it were a Re-conning of our former actions.

Reconceal, obs. Sc. form of RECONCILE *v.*

† **Re-conceit.** *Obs.* —[1] [RE- 5 a.] (See quot.)

1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* I. XXVIII, Re-conceit is a kinde of dizzinesse which worse tormented then with idlenes is troubled with too strong a madness.

Reconcei·ve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To conceive again or in a new way.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 113 Reconceive if you can my cosmological conception. 1889 *Literary World* (Boston) 2 Feb. 39/1 Both [books] attempt to reconceive Jesus.

Reconcele, variant of RECOUNSEL *v., Obs.*

Reconcentrate (rīkŏ·nsĕntre·ĭt), *v.* [f. RE- + CONCENTRATE, partly (sense a) after Sp. *reconcentrar.*] **a.** *trans.* To bring together, concentrate, now *spec.* for military reasons. **b.** *trans.* and *intr.* To concentrate again. Also *refl.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 284 The visiue beames in both, reconcentrating themselues, in this encounter..strucke home vpon our soules. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 432 The concentrated ore, with some gangue with it, flows to the concentrators on the basement-floor, where it is reconcentrated to remove all the gangue. *Ibid.,* This system of reconcentrating renders good concentration easy. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 103 He abandoned further attempts on Kintang, and on the 24th had reconcentrated at Liyang.

So **Reconcentra·tion.**

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 7/1 Starvation of thousands of non-combatants [in Cuba] through reconcentration.

† **Reconce·ntre.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To concentrate on the same point.

1634 SIR T. HAWKINS *Pol. Observ.* 9 His eyes reconcentred with his imaginations, manifested in their wannesse what anxieties tormented him.

Reconce·ption. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or new conception; something reconceived.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 31 A small embryon or reconception of that lately forfeited image, which .. had borne the perfect likeness of the Creator. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) I. xi. 207 Thou hast within thee a Seed of Eternal Life, a Birth of the Triune God,..a reconception of the Light and Love of God.

Reconce·ssion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of conceding again.

1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 149 The minister gave, he retracted, and he gave again, with a sure majority to vote for his concession, retraction, or reconcession.

Re·concilabi·lity. Also **-cilea-.** [f. next + -ITY.] The fact or quality of being reconcilable.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 367 The reconcileability of Mr. Mill's Cogitationism with the mind's knowledge of a world pre-existing itself. 1894 *Liberal* 17 Nov. 10/1 His.. attitude of reconcilability to the present order of things.

Reconcilable (re·kŏnsəilăb'l), *a.* Also **-cileable.** [f. RECONCILE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Of statements, opinions, facts, etc.: Capable of being mutually reconciled, or brought into agreement or coexistence with each other.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 206 But howsoever these things might be reconcileable, I think clearly [etc.]. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins,* etc. (1727) 259 The different accounts that are given of the Numbers of Ships on both Sides by several Authors are reconcileable, by supposing that [etc.]. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 77 The opposite yet reconcileable vices of rapaciousness and prodigality. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 147 *note,* When there are two sacred texts, apparently inconsistent, both are held to be law, for both are pronounced by the wise to be valid and reconcileable. *a* 1873 MACREADY *Remin.* (1875) I. xiv. 227 To render his [Hamlet's] seeming inconsistencies reconcilable and intelligible, is the artist's study.

b. *Math.* (See quot. and IRRECONCILABLE 3.)

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 19 If two curves are such that one of them may be transformed into the other by continuous motion without at any time passing through any part of space for which the condition of having a potential is not fulfilled, these two curves are called Reconcileable curves.

2. Capable of being reconciled *with* something.

1640 HAMMOND *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1684 IV. 549 Before we could scarce allow it reconcileable with his infinite justice. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* III. i. 92 The Habits and Customs of this Place are reconcileable with them in the Kingdom of Gulconda. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 33 That we are to live hereafter, is just as reconcileable with the scheme of atheism. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxiii. *note,* The account in Polybius is not so easily reconcileable with present appearances as that in Livy. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 199 The irony of Smollett is drier than was reconcileable with Dickens' nature.

b. Const. *to.* Now *rare.*

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 209 Thus to represent Religion, as a thing reconcileable to Evil, is the greatest Scandal to it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 158 The Action of acrid Poisons is very reconcileable to the Doctrine. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 56 The language is here reconcileable to the rules of common sense.

† **c.** *ellipt.* without const. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 108 But with more difficulty, or hardly at all is that reconcilable which is delivered by our Countreyman. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 375 Are you well assured that you understand whatever is intelligible or reconcilable?

3. Of persons, their natures, etc.: Easily conciliated or reconciled. Now *rare.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 78 When we see the minde of man .. to abandon hatred, and to be of a peaceable and reconcilable inclination, it is a signe that it is in an excellent state of rest and tranquilitie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 172 It is a disposition and temper truly Euangelicall, and savouring of Christ, to be peaceable, and reconcileable. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 291 Let thy love, thou God of love, make me peaceful and reconcilable, always ready to return good for evil, to repay injuries with kindness.

4. a. Admitting of reconciliation. *rare* —[1].

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii. Wks. (1851) 107 Christ .. declares that no accidental, temporary, or reconcileable offence except fornication, can justifie a divorce.

† **b.** Capable of being made acceptable or agreeable. Const. *to* (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 252 The dark veil..is reconcileable to him who..trusts confidently that the catastrophe will set all to rights. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 165, I do not think it will be a very reconcilable matter to Gentlemen of more respectable ages ..to have a young man..placed over their heads.

Hence **Re·concilably** *adv.*

1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 197 Except we are kindly and reconcileably disposed towards our Neighbour.

Re·concilableness. Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Reconcilability.

1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* xvi. § 33 Thirdly, that this [cylinder] cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. 1685 BOYLE (*title*) Of the Reconcileableness of Specifick Medicines to the Corpuscular Philosophy. 1757 EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* IV. iv. (1837) 278 Which the apostle signifies are testimonies to Gods reconcilableness to sinful men. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* July 90 There never lived a man that had less malice and revenge nor more reconcilableness and kindness and generosity in his nature than he.

Reconcile (re·kŏnsəil), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **reconsile,** (5 **-syle,** 6 **-cyle**), 4– **reconcile** (also 4–5 **recounsile, -syle,** -**cile,** 7 *Sc.* **-ceal**). [ad. F. *réconcilier* (12th c.) or L. *reconcili-āre,* f. *re-* RE- + *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE. See also RECOUNSEL *v.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To bring (a person) again into friendly relations *to* or *with* (oneself or another) after an estrangement.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 315/133 Þis ilke holi chirche .. þat god in his sone .. To him-self Reconciled, hit was clene vndefuiled. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 19 God was in Crist, reconcilynge to him the world. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 191 Oure lady delyuer vs from all our wyckednesses, reconsylynge vs to thy moste pyteous sonne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 426 b, They..reconcile hym to Marques Albert. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* IV. viii. 72 Follow me souldiers, wee'l deuise a meane, To reconcile you all vnto the King. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. x. 205 The king's desire to reconcile his cousin with his friend.

transf. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Mail-Coach* Wks. 1897 XIII. 324 Battle-fields that, long since, nature had healed and reconciled to herself with the sweet oblivion of flowers.

b. *refl.*

1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* viii. 4 These thre nightes wil we reconcyle oure selues with God. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxviii. 139 They returned to the king of Coching, with whom they reconcyled themselues. 1675 H. NEVILE tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* Wks. 207 The Ursini reconciled themselves to him, by the mediation of Seignor Paulo. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 36 Thou mightst.. reconcile thyself with thine own heart And with thy God, and with the offended world.

c. In *pass.,* without specified agent.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 It suffiseth þat þou go out of ire and be recounsilid in herte wiþ him. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 247 Dreding that if the duke were reconciled onto the Kyng, it wold bring him onto grete schame. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* IV. (1560) 31 God is reconciled, and at one with al Christian men, through his sonne. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* iv. 31 If she tooke any displeasure at him, the King was faine to flatter, that she might be reconciled to him againe. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 20 [He] is reconciled to them, as though they had not sinned against him. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 8 When his father died, reconciled to his only son at the last [etc.].

transf. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* (1821) 492 Light and

darkness..can never..be reconciled one to the other. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 413 Fierce rain with lightning mixt, water with fire In ruine reconcil'd. 1688 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He cannot be reconciled with Tobacco (he cannot endure it).

†**d.** To recommend, make agreeable. *Obs. rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 98 His courtesy and affability..marvellously reconciled [him] to all men. *Ibid.* § 105 The Treasurer's talent in removing prejudice and reconciling himself to wavering and doubtful affections.

2. To win over (a person) again to friendship with oneself or another.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 405 Iason reconsilede and took aʒen his wif Medea wiþ his stepsone Medus. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxvii. 108 Wherfore by fayre and easy meanes he called home his sone and recouncilid hym, and forgaue all trespace. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 An eye .. Frendes to allure, and foes to reconcile. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 151 Till we can finde a time To .. reconcile your Friends, Beg pardon of thy Prince, and call thee backe. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 430 To reconcile the shooter God, Within her hollow Sides the sacrifice he stow'd. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9–11 Dec., Lord Halifax .. says .. he .. will take pains to reconcile my F[ather]. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxi, He came in secret to inquire Her state and reconcile her sire. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 126 Let what is broken so remain. The Gods are hard to reconcile.

b. In *pass.*, without specified agent.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 216 Thou shalt eschue the conseillyng of thyne olde enemys that been reconsiled. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxcvii. 203 Elfricus..fled as a false traytour, and after that reconsyled, fled the seconde tyme to the Danys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 39 Let him live Before thee reconcil'd. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 73 Nor did her father cease to press my claim, Nor did mine own now reconciled.

3. To set (estranged persons or parties) at one again; to bring back into concord, to reunite (persons or things) in harmony.

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Eschew flatery.., Folkes reconsile that stonde desolate. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* X. iii. (W. de W.) 373 Though the elementes ben neuer so contrary eueryche to other yet by influence of heuen and vertue of planetes they ben reconsyled in theyr dooynges and broughte to acorde. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 467 Let it be mine honour..That I haue reconcil'd your friends and you. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 8 Till an Invasion make them Friends too late, And Reconcile in Ruine. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 227 An embassador who reconciled two contending nations. 1782 COWPER *Lily & Rose* 25 Thus sooth'd and reconciled, each seeks The fairest British fair. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. vii. 80 Lewis and Henry were reconciled amidst general satisfaction and enthusiasm.

†**4.** To bring (a person) back *to*, *into* peace, favour, etc. Also *refl.* *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* IV. 31 If she were wroth to hym, he glosith, to the time that he be recounsilid in to grace. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 39 Somme of hise olde enemys reconsiled ..to his loue and in to his grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 For them..whiche..be at discorde & debate, to reconsyle them to peace & concorde. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 7/1 Earle Walteof, who had .. slaine manie Normans with his owne hands, was reconciled into the kings fauour. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 59, I desire To reconcile me to his Friendly peace.

†**5.** To bring back, restore, or readmit to the Church, *spec.* the Church of Rome. (In later use also with const. *from*). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 317 Þe pope Iustinus reconcilede þe bisshoppes þat Anastacius hadde exciled. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 If þei mend by þe penaunce of þe kirk [they may] be reconsulid. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) II. 47 b/1 The albygensis .. had ben effected with dyuers poyntes of herysy, and many tymes reconcyled by the kynges of Fraunce. ?1567 NORTON *Bull granted to Harding* B j, The Pope .. hath graunted to Doctor Harding .. a certain authoritie .. to reconcile Englishmen to the bosome of the Romane Chirch. 1607 *Drewrie's Arraignm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) III. 39/1 Being made Priest by Authority deriued from the Pope..to reconcile, seduce, and alienate loyall Subiects Harts from Loue .. and Dutie to their Soueraigne. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 223 To put in vre any bull, or instrument of absolution, or reconciliation from Rome, or to take vpon one..to absolue or reconcile any person.

†**b.** *pass.* and *refl.* To become united *to* a church. *Obs.*

Perh. sometimes associated with sense 1 or 8.

1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 224 Ben Johnson .. was 12 years a papist; but after this he was reconciled to the church of England. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 597 The house of commons have thought fitt to committ Sir Edward Hales and Obadiah Walker for high treason in reconcileing themselves to the church of Rome. 1700 *Ibid.* IV. 662 The countesse of Jersey, who was a Roman catholick, is said to be reconciled to the church of England. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 555 Where a person is reconciled to the see of Rome, or procures others to be reconciled, the offence amounts to high Treason.

c. *refl.* [After It. *riconciliarsi.*] To confess (oneself). *rare*—1.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 181 He turned to the confessor, crossed And reconciled himself, with decency.

6. *Eccl.* To purify (a church, etc.) by a special service after profanation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 891 (Ch. Ch. MS.) If the chirche be halewed..the chirche is entredited til it be reconsiled by the bysshope. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 130 Whanne þou dost violens in halwyd place..þanne þou diffoulyst þe place, þat it nedyth to be reconsyled aʒen. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xvi. 20 Whan he hath made an ende of reconcylinge the Sanctuary. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 257 Upon the burial of an heretick within the precincts the Church must be reconciled. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reconciliari*, A church is said *reconciliari*, to be *reconciled*, when it is consecrated afresh, after having been polluted or profaned; as by the possession of pagans, heretics, etc. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Desecration*, If any of the cases cited above have occurred, .. the church or cemetery cannot be used till it has been purified or reconciled by the bishop.

†**b.** To restore to purity, to absolve or cleanse.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 102 The sacrament is justly consecrate, .. Reconsilyng us when we trespas or erre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 7 O reconcile me with Isope, and I shal be clene: wash thou me, and I shalbe whyter than snow.

†**c.** To expiate, atone for. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iii. 14 This wickednes of yᵉ house of Eli shall not be reconcyled..with sacrifice. — *Ecclus.* xxvii. 21 As for woundes they maye be bounde vp agayne, and an euell worde maye be reconcyled. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 180 As water quencheth burninge fire, so dothe mercie reconcile synnes.

†**d.** *absol.* To make atonement. *Obs. rare*—1.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Lev.* vi. 30 And no synne offrynge .. brought into the tabernacle of witnesse to reconcyle with all in the holy place, shal be eaten.

†**7.** To conciliate, recover (a person's favour, etc.); to gain (credit). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* v. 1742 a, His Sone .. haþ his grace reconciled ffro which þe man was ferst exiled. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 33 To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile. 1609 HUME *Admonit.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 585 That .. the Prince's .. unfainzed favour [might be] reconcealed. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 80 That they might reconcile credit to their writings upon him.

8. To bring into a state of acquiescence († *with*) or submission *to* a thing. Also *refl.* and with *inf.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 8 Hee cries out, no more; reconciles them to his entreatie, and himselfe to th' drinke. 1677 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He could not reconcile himself to do it. 1694 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (ed. 2) § 69 Trials often reconcile us to that, which at a distance we looked on with aversion. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1756) 202 People who had been used to join with the Church, were reconcil'd at this Time with the admitting the Dissenters to preach to them. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 7 How gradually does the eye grow reconciled even to a disagreeable dress. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, He contrived to reconcile himself to the intended visit. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 335 Not subdued only, but reconciled to subjugation.

absol. 1795 *Montford Castle* II. 155 Launcelot..felt quite reconciled at not following our hero.

b. *refl.* To settle into position.

c 1857 ADM. MENDS in *Life* xxii. (1899) 310 A cheer on deck announced the ship afloat, and by the time I reached the deck she was just reconciling herself between the bowers.

II. 9. To adjust, settle, bring to agreement (a controversy, quarrel, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 The word this worldes cause entriketh And reconsileth whan him liketh. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 He wil haue such continual warre with the, as shall never be reconciled. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 161 There is no more hope that wee should meete to reconcile this quarrell. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 481 The lords .. reconciled a difference between the earls of Peterborough and Orford about the army. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. ix, The quarrel was..reconciled. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 117 Some independent principle, through which to reconcile the opposition of subject and object in the individual.

†**b.** To smooth over (an inequality). *Obs.*—1

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 64 Grass-plots.. that serve to reconcile the Inequality of two Pieces of Ground.

10. To make (discordant facts, statements, etc.) consistent, accordant, or compatible with each other.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 180 b, They..have reconcyled dyverse and weyghty articles of doctryne. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 139 Such welcome, and vnwelcom things at once, 'Tis hard to reconcile. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 145 Conscience and covetousness are never to be reconciled: like fire and water, they always destroy each other. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxii, Two contrary motions are introduced, and reconciled which were thought to be at variance with each other. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 57 In this respect, as in others, they present two aspects, which it is not easy to reconcile, and neither of which can be shown to be absolutely false. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 530 The only means of reconciling the different accounts.

absol. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 88 Let me hear what your own conceptions are of the matter, if they tend to elucidate or reconcile.

11. To make (an action, condition, quality, etc.) compatible or consistent in fact or in one's mind *with* another; to regard as consistent *with*. Also const. *to*.

1624 BP. H. KING *Epit. Ld. Dorset*, A soul..That reconciled the sword unto the pen, Using both well. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. § 4. 46 But God hath pleased to reconcile his glory with our eternal benefit. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ix. 40 It was hardly possible for you to reconcile your political interest with your duty. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. i. P 2 There was no reconciling such a frosty reception with the glowing portrait ascribed to this paragon. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 Every day made it harder for a Catholic to reconcile Catholicism with loyalty to his Queen.

b. To make (a theory, statement, author, etc.) agree *with* another or with a fact; to show to be in agreement *with*. Also const. *to*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. 60 It breedes much difficultie, to reconcile the ancient historie of the Babylonian.. Empire, with the kingdomes and Kings in that Chapter. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 2 Thus we see..that it is possible to reconcile some of the Ægyptian extravagant accounts to some probability and consistency with truth. 1739 BUTLER *Serm. Compassion* Wks. 1874 II. 54 *note*, A plain matter of fact, which men cannot reconcile with the general account they think fit to give of things. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 260 It is impossible .. to reconcile those contents to the facts I have to communicate. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 201 To show by what general line of thought my view of space might be reconciled with the particular facts of Nature.

c. *ellipt.* without const.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* I. 1 Yet there is one thing which I cannot reconcile [etc.]. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 182 Who reconcil'd the Covenant's doubtful sence. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 302 But suppose, Sir, there should be an unsurmountable objection? *O. Wild.* Oh, leave the reconciling that to me; I am an excellent casuist.

d. To bring (a thing) *to* form, etc. *rare.*

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* I. 174 Some figures monstrous and mis-shap'd appear, Consider'd singly, or beheld too near, Which..Due distance reconciles to form and grace.

12. To make even or smooth, or fit together so as to present a uniform surface.

a 1687 [see RECONCILED *ppl. a.* b]. 1793 [see RECONCILING *ppl. a.* b]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *To reconcile*, to make one piece of work answer fair with the moulding or shape of the adjoining piece; and, more particularly, in the reversion of curves. 1875 [see RECONCILING *vbl. sb.* b].

†**III. 13.** *intr.* To become reconciled. *Obs.*

1666 ABP. SANCROFT *Occas. Serm.* 104 Your Thoughts though much startled at first, by degrees reconcile to it. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* IV. i, For shame, reconcile, pray reconcile. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 19 Sept., He.. abuses Count Bruhl with so much contempt, that one reconciles to him very fast.

Hence **Re·concilee'**, one who is reconciled; **Re·conci·leless** *a.*, that cannot be reconciled.

1876 EGAN tr. *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 38 Be the mortal foe of all such Fierce oppressors, reconcileless. 1894 LLOYD *Wealth agst. Commw.* 67 The 'reconciler' to enforce the provisions that the 'reconcilees' should not engage in business elsewhere, extended a system of espionage over them.

Reconciled (re·kŏ̱nsəild), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Restored to friendship, harmony, etc.

?*c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 755 He endith not wele that vngodly ment, Withoute a reconsiled amendment. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 170 The Frenche kyng, his newe reconsiled frende. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* F iij b, A man must neuer trust a reconciled enemy, especially his King. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 102 Capt. Church .. with but thirty English-men, and twenty reconciled Indians, took twenty three of the Enemy. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 166 Thro' reconcil'd extremes of drought and rain. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v, The look of a confessor who resigns a reconciled penitent, not to earth, but to heaven. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* viii. I. 504 No language could describe the misery of the reconciled Provinces.

absol. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 115 If Christs death reconciled an enemie, then his life will saue the reconciled.

†**b.** Made to run evenly with each other. *Obs.*

a 1687 PETTY *Nav. Philos.* in T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* (1691) 124 The forementioned Incurvations are to be trimmed and repaired by reconciled lines.

Reconcilement (re·kŏ̱nsəilmĕnt). [-MENT.]

1. The fact of reconciling or being reconciled to another or to each other. Cf. RECONCILIATION I.

1549 *Form Consecr. Bps.* in Lindsay *Vind. Ch. Eng.* (1734) p. xxv, Grant..suche grace that he maie euermore be ready to sprede abrod thy Gospell, and glad tidynges of reconcilement to God. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 551 The Generall..seriously perswaded his Lord to reconcilement with his vncle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 98 Never can true reconcilement grow Where wounds of deadly hate have peirc'd so deep. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 157 [He] was fain to plead and sue for reconcilement. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 268 Make reconcilement sure With one that cannot keep her mind an hour.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 263 He ought..to forget al displeasure, though no reconcilement had bene made. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxxiv, A reconcilement made, although not meant. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 418 Hector and Ajax..ended that combat in a reconcilement. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 123 The interposition of the queen, and other common friends, brought about a reconcilement. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* ix, Four weeks .. marked by quarrels and reconcilements between the crusaders and the Grecians of the empire.

†**2.** The fact of restoring or reuniting to the Church, *spec.* to the Church of Rome. *Obs.* = RECONCILIATION 2.

?1567 NORTON (*title*) A Bull graunted by the Pope to Doctor Harding .., by reconcilement and assoyling of English Papistes, to vndermyne faith and allegeance to the Quene. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 266 Such straite lawes .. for comming into England of Seminarie priests,..reconcilement, perswasions to the catholike faith, and the like.

3. The act of settling or bringing to an agreement; a harmonizing or bringing into concord.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 George Truckesse, and Vehus .. had deuysed a reconcilement touchyng the Masse and Vowes. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 218 Two opposite affectations, Uniformity and Variety, which yet will very well suffer a good reconcilement. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 105 The reconcilement of this seeming discord. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* 293 The reconcilement of a sort of lover's quarrel. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 74 The arbitrary settlement of her affairs and reconcilement of her difficulties.

†**4.** The act of appeasing. *Obs. rare*—1.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 453 b, The Sacrifice of the body and bloud of Christ offred for the reconcilement of Gods wrath and displeasure.

5. The fact or condition of being (or becoming) reconciled *to* or *with* a thing.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 517 The time of trial, ere we learn to live In reconcilement with our stinted powers. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* I. 17 This assisted his

reconcilement to the emigration plan. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. i. 335 The illusion of a reconcilement to the dominion of Britain.

Reconciler (re·kǫ̈nsəilə(r)). Also 6 **-or, -our.** [f. as prec. + **-ER**[1].]

1. One who reconciles. Cf. RECONCILIATOR.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 102 Sent from heaven to be a common reformer, governor, and reconcilour of the whole world. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 457 He accepted of him to be a Moderator and Reconciler of Differences in Religion. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 381 In order to maintain the character I have assumed in this volume of a reconciler between religion and reason. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpt.* (1876) 265 The reconciler of all misgivings. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* ix. 163 He is to be regarded as the reconciler of parties, and founder of public opinion.

b. *spec.* applied to Christ.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1035/1 Christ, our only and sufficient mediatour, reconcilor, priest and sacrifice. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. vi. (1620) 99 O Reconciler ! whom wilt thou reconcile to thy Father .. ? 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 3 Blessing became the mouth of him, who was the Reconciler of God and Man. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 180 The conception of the person of Christ as .. the true and only reconciler of heaven and earth.

2. That which reconciles; †*spec.* a reconciling argument or statement.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7 That which they call *Medium*, a third argument, is, as it were, an *Arbiter honorarius*, a determiner, a reconciler. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 921 If it be obiected out of Galen .. We answere with the Reconciler; that Galen then speaketh of membranous and broade ligaments which issue from the bones. 1654 FULLER (*title*) A Triple Reconciler, stating the Controversies [etc.]. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxvi, The universal reconciler—custom. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 453 Many a hard grip of the hand .. was a sure Reconciler.

attrib. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 613 The Reconciler Bowl, went round the Board.

b. *Shipbuilding.* (See quots.)

1849 (see RECONCILING *ppl. a.* b]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 Reconciler or reconciling sweep. A curve which reconciles the floor and lower breadth sweeps together, and thus the shape of the body is formed below the breadth.

So **Re·conciless,** a female reconciler.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 179 Being .. the most powerful mediatress and reconciless (conciliatrix) of the whole world with her only-begotten Son.

Reconci·liable, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *reconcili-āre*; cf. CONCILIABLE *a.* and obs. F. *reconciliable.*] Reconcilable. Hence **Re·conciliabi·lity.**

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 500 This ruling intellect tries to make practicably reconciliable the social system of the State with the Constitution of the Confederacy. *a* 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxiv. 322 Not properly reconciliation, but rather what has been called reconciliability, or a capacity of being reconciled.

†**Reconciliage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + **-AGE.**] Reconciliation, reconciling.

1626 LD. HERBERT *Let.* in *Life* (1886) 258 After the reconciliage of the distracted affections of this .. people.

†**Reconciliate,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **-at.** [ad. L. *reconciliātus*, pa. pple. of *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE.] One who is reconciled.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 7. 485 But Heauens were not so propitious to these Reconciliats, as so to hold them long.

Reconci·liate, *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [See prec.] *trans.* To conciliate again, reconcile. Hence **Reconci·liating** *ppl. a.*

1723 *Briton* No. 11 (1724) 51 One .. who possesses such calm reconciliating Principles. 1748 LD. CRAWFURD in *Lett. Lady Jane Stewart* 16, I have also engaged my Lord Horne, who is gone down to Lord Mark Kerr's to reconciliate him. 1791 E. CLARKE *Sword* I. 132 Let me request that you will .. repair to your Father's Tent, where the Princess now is, and .. endeavour to reconciliate her Affections.

Reconciliation (re·kǫnsili,ēi·ʃən). [a. F. *reconciliation* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *reconciliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE.]

1. The action of reconciling persons, or the result of this; the fact of being reconciled.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 724 If I hadde seyd that ye sholde han purchaced the pees and the reconsiliacion I ne hadde nat muchel mystaken me. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 66/1 By the reconsiliation of the merchauntes of the said Hanze. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xvii. 16 And after certayne message sent to hym of reconcilyacion. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 10 [They] sall entir in reconsiliatioun freindschip and amytie ilkane with utheris. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 38 Nestor, contrariwise, intending to make a motion as touching the reconciliation and pacifying of Achilles. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. ii, I .. have fram'd a Letter, that makes her sue for Reconciliation first. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 67 Well, come, I will forgive you for this time; and so kissed me as a mark of reconciliation. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. x. i. 371 Messages passed between Sháh Jehán and the emperor, but with .. little effect in producing a reconciliation. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 254 To live in reconciliation with political foes.

b. *spec.* in religious use, of God and man.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 315/148 Þe goode world .. þat holi chirche we calle moun, Is falle to Reconsiliacioun. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1753 For then came the Tyme of Reconsylyacion of man to God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 244 b, One act of adoracyon of hym had ben sufficyent for our reconsiliacyon to his eternall father. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* v. 18. 1641 HINDE *S. Bruen* xxvii. 83 Ambassadors of peace, preaching unto the the glad tydings of the Gospell, by the word of reconciliation. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 330 He presents Himself as at once the Reconciliation and the Reconciler.

†**c.** Restoration *to* favour. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 41 Two letteres writen .. for their restitucion and reconsiliacion to the king of Scottes fauour.

2. Reunion of a person to a church.

1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 110 Another sort of sentences there are that haue a shew of more mercie, which they call reconciliations. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 224 At his first communion, in token of his true reconciliation, he drunk out the full cup of wine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Reconciliation* of penitents, in church history. 1884 in *Catholic Dict.*

3. The purification, or restoration to sacred uses, of a church, etc., after desecration or pollution.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 476 Eftir the reconsiliacioun of the templis, confederacioun and alliance of amite wes made betwix the Romanis and pepil, namit Ceretes. 1554 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 14 Paid for iii Capons for the Bishop's dinner at the reconciliacion of the Church. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cclvi, At the laying of the first stone of a church : at its consecration and reconciliation. 1889 *Ch. Times* 23 Aug. 759 Reconciliation of a Font.

4. The action of bringing to agreement, concord, or harmony.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 89 b, If they went about the reconsiliation of Religion. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) I. 8 These Distinctions .. give us a clear and easy Reconciliation of those seeming Inconsistencies of Scripture, with Respect to this Affection. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 P 13 The spirit of charity can only be continued by a reconciliation of these ridiculous feuds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 348 The absence of any appearance of reconciliation between the theory and practice of life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 11 Without any reconciliation .. he speaks at one time of God or Gods, and at another time of the good.

Reconciliative (rekǫnsi·li,ətiv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **reconciliātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE : see **-ATIVE.**] Reconciliatory.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* v. 101 (MS.) Eve's sweet maternity And earnest reconciliative will. 1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* vi. 89 On those who believe, his [God's] reconciliative Love exerts Power to produce moral union with Him.

Reconciliator (rekǫnsi·li,ēi·tə(r)). [a. L. *reconciliātor*, agent-n. f. *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE. Cf. F. *reconciliateur* (16th c. in Littré).] A reconciler.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 662 He that is an intercessour, must also be a reconciliatour or an attonement maker. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 667 A good dinner is the *facillime princeps* of reconciliators. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 73 Ammonius Saccas, the pagan eclectic, the reconciliator of Plato and Aristotle.

So **Reconciliatrix.** *rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Conciliatrice*, a conciliatrix, reconciliatrix.

Reconciliatory (rekǫnsi·li,ətərI), *a.* [ad. L. type **reconciliātōrius* : see prec. and **-ORY.** Cf. F. *reconciliatoire* (16th c. in Littré).] Of words, actions, etc. : Tending to reconciliation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 87 An example Reconciliatorie, from one friend to another. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 105 Deceiuing both the world, and themselues with shewe of couenants reconciliatory. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 345 After the said Commination there are some certain reconciliatorie Psalmes, or Prayers, that follow after. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 226 All blessed the reconciliatory scheme. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. vi. 144 Reconciliatory letters passed between them. 1865 tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* I. II. x. 74 His statements are sometimes reconciliatory.

Reconciling (re·kǫnsəilIŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RECONCILE *v.* + **-ING**[1].] The action of the vb. RECONCILE; reconciliation.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lx. 10 In my recounsiling I hadde reuthe of thee. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 725 The dissension bigynneth by another man, and the reconsilyng by-gynneth by thy self. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 46 He thought it to be good & honorable for a reconcylinge, to do the same for those which were slayne. 1667 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 316 His business was to desire the completing of your Lordship's reconciling to him, .. he desiring so much your reconciling.

b. The action of smoothing or planing; removal of roughnesses (see RECONCILE *v.* 12).

1875 LASLETT *Timber* 297 Kauri Pine is also employed for the decks of yachts .. and does not require the reconciling or planing over, which is frequently found necessary if other woods are worked.

Reconciling (re·kǫnsəilIŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + **-ING**[2].] That reconciles.

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* 1545 Friend, let me see thy letter once again, That I may read these reconciling lines. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 204 That is agreed to be a very reconciling motion, and may heal all the heats and differences about it. 1717 POPE *Eloïsa* 145 Thy eyes diffused a reconciling ray. 1801 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 378 A man of gentle and reconciling manners. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 475 The peaceful and reconciling revolution to which Stein had shown the way.

b. *spec.* Applied to curves or moulds which accommodate lines or surfaces to each other.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 81 By reconciling Curves, I could adapt every part of the base upon the rock to the regularly turned tapering body. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Reconciler*, a mould sometimes used to form the hollow in the topside, which is called the reconciling mould.

Re·concilist, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + **-IST.**] That inclines to reconciliation.

1898 *Speaker* 10 Dec. 695/2 In his early works .. he posed as orthodox and reconcilist.

†**Reconcinnate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *reconcinnāre* : see RE- and CONCINNATE *v.*] 'To mend or make fit' (Cockeram 1623).

Reconco·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To concoct again.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xiv. (1670) 51 The repetition and action of ruminating, reconcocting, trying by the whetstone of reason.

Reconcyle, obs. form of RECONCILE *v.*

†**Recond,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recondĕre* : see RECONDITE *a.*]

1. *trans.* ? To put off, dispense with.

1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 145 As touchyng Rysyng, be hath his day Utas Purificationis, but I have that weye that his presence is recondet for al this terme.

2. To put away, to set apart.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* IV. xiii. 139 Figs .. put in an Oven, and whil'st hot imposed in their own leaves and reconded in a pot. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 657 A Ferment .. somewhere reconded out of the Road of the circulating Blood, and there gradually matured.

Recondensa·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh condensation.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) iv. 100 During the conversion .. of liquids into vapours, heat is absorbed, which is again given out on their recondensation.

Reconde·nse, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recondenser* (Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To condense again.

trans. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 176 Such vapors are even by a very little cold recondensed into Water. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The Ayr is recondensed again into its natural and ordinary Consistence. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiv. 343 Vapour, which rises in the air and is recondensed on mountain heights.

intr. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 77 As it cools, it recondenseth there into water. 1879 *Chambers' Encycl.* (U.S. repr.) VI. 269 Removing the vapor which would otherwise recondense on the descent of the piston.

Recondescе·nsion. [RE-.] Condescension (sense 3) shown in return *for* something.

1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 240 What re-condescension hath been made by them for all the indulgences of his Majesty from first to last?

Recondite (re·kǫndəit), *a.* Also 7 **-dit.** [ad. L. *recondīt-us*, pa. pple. of *recondĕre* to put away, hide, f. *re-* RE- + *condĕre* : see CONDITE *a.*[2] Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *recondito*, obs. F. *recondit* (Cotgr.).

The pronunciations (rĭkǫ·ndəit, rĭkǫ·ndit) are also recognized by some recent Dicts. By Bailey (1731) and Sheridan (1789) the stressing is given as *recondi·te*, by Johnson as *recondite.* See also Walker's note, s.v.]

1. Of things : Removed or hidden from view; kept out of sight. Now *rare.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 108 The Eye is somewhat recondit betweene its Orbite. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 848 The more recondite Seeds of Diseases, are seldom extirpated without Vomitories. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* I. 209 My recondite eye sits distent quaintly behind the flesh-hill, and looks as little as a tomtit's. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xiv, The husband produced some recondite flasks of wine. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner Temple*, The young urchins, .. not being able to guess at its recondite machinery, were almost tempted to hail the wondrous work as magic.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Entom.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 306 *Recondite*, .. when the head is wholly covered and sheltered by the shield of the thorax. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 962/1.

c. Retired, avoiding notice.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 316 The Pselaphidæ .. bear a certain analogy to the Paussidæ, being, like them of recondite habits.

2. Removed from ordinary apprehension, understanding, or knowledge; deep, profound, abstruse.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 290 That so his sublime and recondite doctrine might be the better hid up therein. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* Pref., In the more abstruse and recondite parts of Knowledge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Recondite*, secret, hidden; as Recondite Mysteries. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. ii, The recondite principles of philosophy. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* (ed. 2) 376 The origin of arts, or the recondite depths of science. 1850 M[c]COSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 191 In some cases the cause is obvious, and in others more recondite. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* XXV. 392 This is all too recondite for me and the examples given are almost impossible ones for me to imagine.

b. Of learning, investigation, discussion, etc. : Consisting in, relating to, uncommon or profound knowledge.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 4 A king, (for recondite learning, and abstruse knowledge) so near a match to Solomon. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 40 A close and recondite Search into the Seminalities of Plants. 1711 FELTON *Dissert. Classics* (1718) 65 Men of more recondite Studies and what they call deep learning. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 7 A dispute, the most learned and recondite that ever took place. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 5 The office of the most recondite and abstract inquiries of Science.

c. Of writers, sources, etc. : Obscure, little known.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iii. 65, I look in vain for any writer who has conveyed so much information [as Southey], from so many and such recondite sources. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 662 His knowledge .. in the recondite literature of the middle ages. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 76/1 The traditional edition of a recondite classical author.

3. Of persons : Writing in an obscure fashion.

1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. i. 109 They afford a lesson to the modern metaphysical and recondite writers not to overvalue their works. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxii. II. 172 In the play of fancy, Wordsworth, to my feelings, is not always graceful, and sometimes recondite.

Hence **Re·conditely** *adv.*

1854 Gilfillan *Life Blair* in *B.'s Wks.* 127 We could have conceived of him treating the subject more recondítely.

† **Recondite,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. Cf. Recond *v.*] *trans.* To hide, cover up.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 32 Tendons recondited, and hidde in their Muscle, as if they were in a purse imposed.

Reconditeness (re·kǫ̈ndəitnés). [f. Recondite *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being recondite.

1835 Chalmers *Nat. Theol.* I. III. i. 300 The sense we have of the recondíteness of his wisdom. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 45 In spite of the recondíteness and complexity of allusion.

† **Reco·nditory.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *reconditōrium* a repository for documents, relics, etc. (816 in Du Cange): see Recondite *a.* and -ory¹.] A store-house, repository, treasury.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Good workes are such a Treasure, fit for the recondítory of Heaven. 1639 Ld. Digby *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 47 In Scripture..the perfect recondítory of all necessary Doctrines. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 924 The manifold Variety of exhalations prepared in.. the vast Magazines, and severall recondítories below.

† **Reco·nditure.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Re- 5 a.] A renewed process of conserving.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* II. xxix. 87 Fruits..after condíture and Recondíture may be preserved with a sirup.

Reco·ndity. *rare.* [irreg. f. Recond(ite) + -ity.] Recondíteness.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 496 A fruitful butt for the shafts of the university wits is the Examination papers .. their ridículous recondity contrasted with the often slender attainments of the students.

Re-condo·le, *v.* [Re-.] *intr.* To condole in return. Hence **Re-condo·ling** *ppl. a.*

a 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 159 With re-condoling Love and melting Eyes.

Reconduct (rīkǫ̈ndv·kt), *v.* [f. L. *reconduct-*, ppl. stem of *recondūcĕre*, to hire anew, also to lead back: see Re- 2 and Conduct *v.* Cf. F. *reconduire* (14th c. in Littré *Suppl.*).] *trans.* To lead back.

1611 Cotgr., *Reconduire*, to reconduct, bring backe. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 Well, replied the Mahomedan, I am contented to redeem, and reconduct thee to Malaca. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 97, I suffered myself to be reconducted to the..palace. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 106 The canal, which reconducts the water from the course of discharge to the river. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* II. 877 Three successive times, Had he to reconduct her by main-force.. Back to the husband and the house she fled.

So **Recondu·ctor.** *rare*⁻¹.

1611 Cotgr., *Reconduiseur*, a reconductor; a leader.

Reconduction. [a. F. *réconduction*, a. L. type **reconductiōn-em*, f. *recondūcĕre*: see prec.] *Civil Law.* The renewal of a lease.

1876 in Will *Wharton's Law Lex.*

Reconfe·r, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. obs. F. *reconferer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To confer again.

1611 Cotgr., *Reconferer*, to reconferre, or talke of the matter againe. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 67 The Lord waited Stafflesse almost a day..before the same was reconferred upon him. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 180 The new king..re-conferred all upon him.

Reconfi·ne, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconfiner* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To confine again; † to define or limit the sense of (a word).

1611 Cotgr., *Reconfiner*, to reconfine, or banish anew. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Shropshire* III. (1662) 3 Confessors:—This County afforded none, as the word is reconfined in our Preface. But if it be a little enlarged [etc.]. *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 446 My Conscience with thy Voice conspires, To reconfine my loose Desires.

Reconfirm (rīkǫ̈nfə·ɹm), *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. late L. *reconfirmāre* (6th c.), F. *reconfirmer* (13th c.).]

1. *trans.* To confirm, ratify, or establish anew.

1611 Cotgr., *Reconfermer*, to reconfirme, reinforce, reassure. 1644 Quarles *Sheph. Orac.* iv. 47 Flowing cups of wine Shall reconfirme thy brotherhood and mine. 1679 Oates *Myst. Iniq.* 26 They would re-confirm the same Priviledge for Five Years more. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Mackery End*, The scene soon re-confirmed itself in her affections. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* I. 17 He was reconfirmed in his rights and privileges.

† **2.** To confirm again in courage, or in an opinion.

1633 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 89 Being thus reconfirmed by Similaus speeches, and certified of this new course we were to take. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Life* (1759) III. 835 And so being reconfirmed..He sent Secretary Morrice .. to require and receive the Great Seal.

Hence **Reconfi·rming** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Restablissement*, a..reconfirming.

So **Reconfirma·tion.** [Also in Fr. (16th c.).]

1611 Florio, *Racconfermatione*, a reconfirmation. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* v. 89 Why should not Divines doe in the Question of reconfirmation as in that of rebaptization? 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/2 A reconfirmation of the vitality of the Triple Alliance.

Reco·nfiscate, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconfisquer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To confiscate again. So **Reconfisca·tion.**

1611 Cotgr., *Reconfisquer*, to reconfiscate, or make a new seisure vnto the Princes, or publike, vse. 1839 *Times* 5 Jan., Longing desires for a reconfiscation of lands transferred from defeated rebels.

Recongea·l, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To congeal again. Hence **Recongea·led** *ppl. a.*

1832 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.* II. *Thermom. & Pyrom.* i. § 1. 4 (U. K. S.), Thawed and recongealed oil of aniseeds. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xx. 138 They shone .. as if their surfaces had been melted and recongealed to frosted mirrors.

So **Recongela·tion.**

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xv. 354 The melting of the polar ices..and their recongelation.

Reconjoin (rīkǫ̈ndʒoi·n), *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. It. *ricongiungere* (Florio).] To join together again.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 307 Alwayes reconjoyning and entermingling themselves unto that Universall matter. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 412/2 And being thus divided in its essential Parts it may be reconjoyned with new and perfect Sulphur.

Hence **Reconjoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Ricongiungimento*, a reconioyning together.

Reconju·nction. [Re- 5 a.] The action of reconjoining; a fresh conjunction.

1598 Florio, *Ricongiuntione*, a reconiunction. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vii. (ed. 2) 82 Among many [nations] there were reliques of its [the soul's] reconjunction with the bodie, which we cal the Resurrection. 1673 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 349 By trying the effects of reconjoining two or more, or all of those, and lastly, by separating them again to examine what changes reconjunction had wrought in them.

Reconnaissance (rīkǫ·nĕsăns). [Fr., f. *reconnaiss-*, stem of *reconnaître* to Reconnoitre. See also Reconnoissance.]

1. *Mil.* An examination or survey of a tract of country, made with a view to ascertain the position or strength of an enemy, or to discover the nature of the ground or resources of the district before making an advance. Also *Naval*, a survey of a coast, etc. made for similar purposes.

Reconnaissance in force, an advance made with a considerable body of troops to discover the position of the enemy.

1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 93 When I went to Setuval, it was a dark and foggy day, and the reconnaissance which I was able to make of the place was very imperfect. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxviii. 112 The force..is to be sent to make a reconnaissance on the road to Paris. 1875 Clery *Minor Tactics* iii. (1877) 44 With what are usually termed reconnaissances in force we are not here concerned.

attrib. 1898 *Daily News* 25 June 5/4 A small reconnaissance party of about forty men. 1899 *U. Serv. Mag.* XIX. 668 The Zeiss range-finder is a good reconnaissance-glass.

b. A body of troops sent to reconnoitre.

1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 304 The enemy sent a reconnaissance of cavalry..consisting of about fourteen squadrons..of the Imperial Guard.

2. *transf.* A survey of a district made for practical or scientific purposes.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 94/2 A reconnaissance, or examination of the country between the two points to be connected by the line [of road, canal, etc.]. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 109 Some rapid reconnaissances were made by Professor Whitney and his assistants..of the most prominent points of Plumas County.

b. A survey, inspection, etc., made in order to gain information of any kind.

1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 504 After completing his reconnaissances, Mr. Harding dispatched artists in all directions. 1885 R. Buchanan *Annan Water* xiv, In your absence I took the liberty of making a reconnaissance.

3. Without article: Reconnoitring, surveying.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 712 If hills are numerous .. a large area may be covered..by reconnaissance.

† **Reconnaitre,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *reconnaître*: cf. prec.] = Reconnoitre *v.*

1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 142 Yesterday I sent a patrol to Arnee to reconnaitre the place, meaning to attack it this day. 1813 *Ibid.* X. 512 It was necessary to reconnaitre each of them very closely before they were attacked.

Reconne·ct, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To connect again.

1825 Lytton *Falkland* I. ii, To reconnect it with the present. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 273 The alliance .. would be a link reconnecting England with the Empire.

Reconnoissance (rīkǫ·nĭsăns). [Fr., older spelling of Reconnaissance. In sense 1 by substitution for *recognizance*.

This form, in the military sense, though less usual than *reconnaissance*, appears earlier than it in Dictionaries, being given by Webster in 1847 with a reference to the *Penny Cycl.* (1841, article on *reconnoissance* in vol. XIX. 329).]

† **1.** = Recognizance 1. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 199 By dying at the time prefixed, they have saved their Reconnoissances.

† **2.** = Recognition. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 58 (1740) 159, I must confess it is very hard to give a due Character of, and I think nothing, less than its pure self, will be its just Reconnoisance. 1779 in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 15 In a note of great respect and *reconnoissance*, [I]..wrote as follows.

3. = Reconnaissance 1.

1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 512 My time so much occupied by reconnoissances. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 329 It was agreed that if the boats did go away, it should be for a reconnoissance. 1834 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* 228 (*heading*) Military Reconnoissance. *Ibid.* 235 The reconnoissance of the road from Truxilla to Merida, made on the 1st May, 1809. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 5/1, I have just returned from a reconnoissance .. under Colonel Stewart.

b. = Reconnaissance 1 b.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 5/1 Another reconnoissance which leaves here to morrow, will have the best effect.

4. = Reconnaissance 2.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 172 The first chapter is devoted..To a sort of *reconnoissance* of the outworks of the science. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 101, I determined to seek some high headland beyond the cape, and make it my final point of reconnoissance. 1877 E. G. Squier *Peru* 258 Should the reconnoissance prove satisfactory, it will resume an erect position.

Reconnoi·tre, *sb.* [f. next.] An act of reconnoitring; a reconnaissance.

1799 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 167 Your Reconnoitre of the seaboard to St. Mary's..will be made to the Department of War. 1863 Ld. Lytton *Ring Amasis* II. 232 All his senses were sentinels...He was making his great reconnoitre. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* lii, As she returned from a reconnoitre of the church and graveyard.

Reconnoitre (rekǫnoi·tə1), *v.* [a. F. *reconnoître* (now *reconnaître*), OF. *reconnoistre*:—L. *recognōscĕre* to look over, inspect: cf. Recognize.]

1. *trans. Mil.* (and *Naval*). To make an inspection or take observations of (an enemy, his strength, position, etc.).

1707 Sir C. Shovel in Tindal *Contin. Rapin* (1745) IV. II. 27/1 *note*, Colonel Pheffercorn..having been killed the day before, as he went to reconnoitre the enemy. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 165. 1765 R. Rogers *Jrnls.* (1769) 1, I embarked ..to reconnoitre the strength of the enemy. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. ii. 67 The veteran officer .. was unfortunately shot in reconnoitring the enemy. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* v. 153 The guides advised a halt, while they reconnoitred the force and dispositions of the enemy.

b. *transf.* To make an inspection, examination or survey of (persons).

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 265 She reconnoitres Fancy's airy band. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 201 One of the gang, who was placed centinel on the road to reconnoitre travellers and bring intelligence. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 27 Amusing ourselves with reconnoitring this group. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 48 The deer frequently, out of curiosity, approach to reconnoitre him.

2. *Mil.* To inspect, examine, or survey (a district or tract of ground) in order to discover the presence or position of an enemy, or to find out the resources or military features of the country.

1726 Cavallier *Mem.* IV. 317 For fear of Accidents I went to Reconnoitre [the] Wood, with a Peasant of the Place. 1781 Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 11. The Quarter-master-general,..with an able engineer, should sufficiently reconnoitre the country. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 332/1 Making a rapid examination of the country or object he is ordered to reconnoitre. *Ibid.* 333/2 In reconnoitring a fortified post or village [etc.].

b. *transf.* To survey or explore (a district, etc.) in order to learn its character, geography, etc.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VII. viii. 40 The gentlemen are all rid out..to *reconnoitre* the country, as my Uncle calls it. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 107 Whilst my fellow travellers were .. fixing our camp, I improved the opportunity, in reconnoitering our ground. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 19 As we sailed up the Mersey, I reconnoitred the shores with a telescope. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xx. § 811 Some one .. of the fleets that are out reconnoitring the seas for us, returns with additional facts for our storehouse of knowledge.

c. *transf.* To examine, inspect, look into (a thing or matter).

1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 8 The least motion we make to reconnoitre any other side of the object. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 76 The Duke of Brunswick .. sent some of his officers to Givet, to reconnoitre the state of things there, and report them to him. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. x. 29 Matthew .. proceeded towards the window, to reconnoitre the state of the weather.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a reconnaissance.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 326 ᴘ 2, I shall every now and then have a saucy Rascal ride by reconnoitring (as I think you call it) under my windows. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 213 They perceived a hundred of the enemy's horse that had been sent before to reconnoitre. 1784 Belknap *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 12 Here we sat down and dined, while our pilot went back to reconnoitre. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 211 Reconnoitring stealthily beyond Sylvia Head, we discovered a train of sledges.

† **4.** *trans.* To recollect, remember, recognize.

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 58 The Readiness with which we reconnoitre Sensations of Feeling, Taste, and Smell, that have been often impressed. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 3 Whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to reconnoitre the events of their own times, as transmitted to us. 1787 *Minor* II. xi. 103 Sir Cadwallader's son with difficulty reconnoitred [*printed* reconontred] me.

Hence **Reconnoi·trer,** one who reconnoitres.

1865 J. Shaw *Country Schoolm.* ii. (1899) 122 Some nooks and corners..which had not been profaned by the reconnoiterer or the opera-glass. 1875 Clery *Minor Tactics* iii. (1877) 45 Before entering a village, defile, or wood, it should be carefully examined by the reconnoitrers in front.

Reconnoi·tring, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Reconnoitre.

1778 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 68 The Light-horse advanced on the right for reconnoitering. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 247 His attempts against Peschiera and Mantua, which had no other object than mere reconnoitering.

attrib. 1840 W. B. Leigh (*title*) Reconnoitering Voyages and Travels, with Adventures in the New Colonies of South Australia, etc. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec., The various skirmishes had only a reconnoitring end.

Reconnoi·tring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That reconnoitres.

1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 27 They keep clear of our picquets, and are most probably a reconnoitring party. 1834–47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 251 The reconnoitring officer. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 324 Reconnoitring and visiting patrols must avoid firing.

Reconquer (rīkǫ·ŋkəɹ), *v.* [Re- 5 a; cf. F. *reconquérir*, OF. *reconquerre* (12th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To conquer again; to recover by conquest.

1584 HERLE *Let.* in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) I. iii. 76 To expulse the enemy and to reconquer their towns and country lost. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 386 France by degrees..reconquered there more than our former conquests. 1611 COTGR., *Reconquerir*, to resubdue, reconquer. 1755 in JOHNSON [quoting DAVIES]. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 Can the Continent be reconquered at sea? 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iv, This idea, though conquered and reconquered, gradually swelled and increased at his heart. 1880 PARKMAN *France & Eng. N. Amer.* p. viii, Rome, ranging the earth to reconquer abroad what she had lost at home.

Hence **Reco·nquering** *vbl. sb.*; **Reco·nqueror.**

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 30, I resolved to intreat the aide of his Maiesty for the reconquering of my kingdome. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 53 Our own conquerors and reconquerors of Hindostan have shewn enough that [etc.].

Reco·nquest (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a; perh. after obs. F. *reconqueste* (16th c. in Godef.).] The (*or* an) act of conquering again; recovery by conquest.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 164 There was no doubte of the regayning or reconquest. 1598 BACON *Lett. to Essex conc. Tyrone* Wks. 1879 II. 17/1 A full re-conquest of those parts of the country. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* I. i, Look on those grave plodding fellows, that pass by us, as though they were meditating the re-conquest of Flanders. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 172 All the letters by last post make it a re-conquest. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 48 In the reconquest of his native country. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/7 The present expedition was not for the reconquest of the Soudan.

† **Reconquest,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- + CONQUEST *v.*: cf. obs. F. *reconquester* (1582 in Godef.).] *trans.* = RECONQUER. Also const. *to.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 106 Sum gracious persone that may have grace and poware, to reconquest it and bring it to the kynde airis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 417 b, Many excellente parsonages are condemned in Englande, beinge wholy reconquested to the Pope.

Reconsaille, -sale, varr. RECOUNSEL *v. Obs.*

Reco·nsecrate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsacrer* (16th c. in Littré *Suppl.*).] *trans.* To consecrate again or anew.

1611 COTGR., *Resacrer*, to reconsecrate. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 326 Should we to God re-consecrate the mind [etc.]. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 221 He interdicted the church and shut up the doors, till it should be reconsecrated. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 909 This scheme..would re-consecrate our wells To good Saint Fillan and to fair Saint Anne. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 386 Your passions, and your affections,..must all be bathed in a new element, and reconsecrated to your Maker.

So **Reconsecra·tion.**

1763 BURN *Eccl. Law* I. 237 A church, once consecrated, may not be consecrated again..unless they be polluted by the shedding of blood; and in that case the canon supposes a reconsecration. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. cxlviii, There were some difficulties in deciding whether, if the altar was destroyed or removed, a reconsecration of the church would be required.

Reconsele, -seyl, varr. RECOUNSEL *v. Obs.*

Reconsider (rīkǝnsi·dəɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsidérer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To consider (a matter or thing) again.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 5 Then doo they consider and reconsider, whither they have cast themselves. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 80 Even Priests too oft, who to consider teach, Themselves scarce re-consider what they preach. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. vii, She would fain have been left quietly to re-consider her plans. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 467 If his majesty would reconsider the points in dispute between the Churches of Rome and England. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiv, He had set himself..to reconsider his worn suits of clothes.

b. To consider (a decision, etc.) a second time, with a view to changing or amending it if now disapproved of; to rescind, alter.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 43 If James could even now be induced to reconsider his course, to let the Houses reassemble, and to comply with their wishes, all might yet be well. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 189 The majority of the citizens were anxious to have an opportunity given them of reconsidering their decision.

absol. a 1856 CUSHING *Man. Parl. Pract.* § 1270 The motion to reconsider, though relating to the same subject already considered, is, in a parliamentary sense, a new one, distinct both from a motion to rescind the former vote, and from the subject of it. 1865 in Hart *Amer. Hist.* (1901) IV. 466 The House vote to reconsider.

2. *refl.* To reflect on one's conduct, with a view to repentance or amendment. *rare.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* v, To bring him home again, and make him at least to reconsider himself. 1863 — *Water-Bab.* vi, Did she .. set him on a cold stone to reconsider himself, and so forth?

So **Reconsidera·tion.**

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Barry* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, I repeat my request that you will propose the re-consideration of Mr. Lowe's case. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 82/1 He would..finally make up his mind after consideration and reconsideration of the subject. *a* 1856 CUSHING *Elem. Law & Pract. Legis. Assemblies U. S.* § 1264 The inconvenience .. has led to the introduction into the parliamentary practice..of the motion for reconsideration.

Reconsi·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsigner* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To consign again.

1611 COTGR., *Reconsigner*, to reconsigne, reassigne. 1798 *Invasion* II. xxv. 243 From the moment when I was reconsigned to captivity [etc.]. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/1 He spoke with..considerate regard for the circumstances under which Davitt has been reconsigned to prison.

So **Reconsi·gnment.**

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xix, On pain of instant reconsignment to her patron saint.

Reconsile, obs. f. RECONCILE *v.*

† **Reconsolate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* = RECONSOLE.

1626 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 439 It is that only God who can reconsolate us both.

So **Reconsola·tion.** [Cf. F. *reconsolation* (16th c.).] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 b, O moost meke lambe of god, offred in sacrifyce for our reconsolacyon.

Reconso·le, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To console anew. In quot., by readmission to the sect of the Cathari. Cf. Du Cange s.vv. *Consolamentum, Consolare, Consolatio.*

1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Facts & Docum.* 384 It is the faith of all the heretics, that no one who after receiving the *consolamentum* eats meat .. can be saved, unless he receives penance from them and is re-consoled.

Reconsolidate (rīkǝnsǝ·lidēt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsolider* (1417 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To consolidate anew.

a. *trans.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, To regenerate the substaunce of the sanguyne membre lost, and for to reconsolidate and knyt it agayne. 1611 COTGR., *Reconsolidé*, reconsolidated, closed vp againe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 74 Such obliging..compliance, as might re-consolidate them by continuity of affection. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 485 A petrifying fluid, with which a broken stone will be reconsolidated like a broken limb. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 78 Various causes of social and political compression, which reconsolidate the diverging sections of people.

b. *intr.* 1541 [see RECONSOLIDATION]. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 317 The whole structure .. requireth no few daies to knit and reconsolidate.

Reconsolida·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed consolidation.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, For these causes and reasons they do nat reconsolydate with trewe reconsolydacyon after the desolucion of their seperatyng. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* lxxv. 762 The re-consolidation of a scattered conscience. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 503 At the same time subject to waste above the surface of the sea, and re-consolidation under it. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 44 The late reconsolidation of Italy.

Reconsti·tuent, *a.* and *sb.* [See RE- and CONSTITUENT *a.* and *sb.* Cf. F. *reconstituant* (Littré).] **a.** *adj.* That builds up anew; *spec.* in *Med.* of a remedy. **b.** *sb. Med.* A remedy that builds up the body after wasting by disease.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 121 In the same group, however, are remedies which, while they are tonic and reconstituent, do not enter into the composition of the body. *Ibid.* 94 As a reconstituent, cod-liver oil is a very useful remedy in certain chronic affections of the brain.

Reconstitute (rīkǝ·nstitiūt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstituer* (Littré).] To constitute anew.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 232 A quantity of oxygene, that, added to the residual elastic substance, will reconstitute common air. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 183 Sir W. Hamilton lived to see the history of Rome reconstituted by a German professor.

Reconstitu·tion. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstitution* (Littré).] A fresh constitution.

1853 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Grote's Greece* (1859) II. 542 Demanding a reconstitution of society from its foundations, and a complete renovation of the human mind. 1884 in *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 62 On the re-constitution of the Abbey as a collegiate church.

b. In French criminal procedure, the action of going over the supposed details of a crime at the place where it was committed.

1897 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/6 The two prisoners..were taken to the scene of the murder for the 'reconstitution' of the crime.

Reconstruct (rīkǝnstrʊ·kt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstruire* (1549).]

1. *trans.* To construct anew.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. III. xxxi. 492 It seemed no blameable attempt to reconstruct the whole afresh from the very ground. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 117 He saw that it was necessary to reconstruct the army of the Parliament. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 31 Having made up his mind that the lighthouse could only be reconstructed of wood. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 173 Each [party] in its way supposed that it had a mission to reconstruct society.

2. To construct anew in the mind; to restore (something past) mentally.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 1 It may not be impossible..to reconstruct the true character of Tiberius. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 11 He must regard the facts, discern their connection, and out of them reconstruct the world gone by.

Hence **Reconstruc·ted** *ppl. a.*

1865–6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 97 Choice was made of persons to fill the offices of the reconstructed treasury department. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 781/1 The legislatures of the reconstructed States.

Reconstruction (rīkǝnstrʊ·kʃǝn). [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstruction* (Littré).]

1. The action or process of reconstructing.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vindic. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 30 It was theirs to decide..whether, from its ruins, fragments were to be collected for the re-construction of the political edifice. 1848 GALLENGA *Italy* II. iii. 7 It was mainly with these views that Manzoni laboured at the reconstruction of his country's creed. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 268 The process of reconstruction of solids is not permanent.

b. *U. S. Hist.* The process by which after the Civil War the States which had seceded were restored to the rights and privileges of the Union.

1865 SCHURZ in Hart *Amer. Hist.* (1901) IV. 454 As to what is commonly termed 'reconstruction', it is..the whole organism of southern society that must be reconstructed. 1880 'E. KIRKE' *Garfield* 34 After the war was over, and reconstruction completed, this same Southern political hierarchy came back into power in Washington.

attrib. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 781/1 The Reconstruction Acts divided the seceding States into military districts.

2. An instance or example of this; a thing reconstructed.

1795 BELSHAM *Reign Geo. III*, II. 247 A few of the largest [vessels] were re-constructions, having been first framed and sent over from Great Britain. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 245 The cloaca maxima is suspected to be a reconstruction of the original common sewer of Rome.

Hence **Reconstru·ctionary** *a.* (*U. S.*), of or relating to reconstruction; **Reconstru·ctionist** (*U. S.*), one who favours reconstruction.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxiv. 148 The interest of the Southern leading classes will compel them to accept and carry out in good faith your reconstructionary idea. 1888 J. C. HARRIS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 703/2 The Republican 'reconstructionists'..barred the way.

Reconstru·ctive, *a.* and *sb.* [RE- 5 a.]

A. *adj.* Relating to, concerned or occupied with, reconstruction.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 413 The antiquated forms of the republic were incapable of any reconstructive effort. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 286 The..reconstructive eye of modern Philology.

B. *sb.* That which reconstructs, a reconstituent.

1890 *Science* XV. 219/2 Oysters, on the other hand, are extremely useful as nerve reconstructives.

Hence **Reconstru·ctiveness.**

1843 J. CAIRNS in *Life* (1895) 140 Tholuck..has..more original reconstructiveness in his Commentary than Stuart.

Reconstru·ctor. [RE- 5 a.] One who reconstructs.

1871 *Daily News* 25 Sept., Perhaps the reconstructors of the statue in 1821 were led away by these signs of portraiture. 1882 G. MATHESON in *Expositor* Aug. 137 He was no innovator on the national faith; he was rather the reconstructor and restorer of that faith.

Reconsu·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsulter* (1595).] *trans.* and *intr.* To consult anew.

1611 COTGR., *Reconsulter*, to reconsult of, take new aduise on. 1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 481 That by your gracious Command the House may reconsult, and settle their better thoughts on some more worthy their Election. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XI. 279 This long reply having given Iphigenes some leisure to..re-consult his Judgement. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 219 His sources must all be reconsulted.

So **Reconsulta·tion.**

1624 DONNE *Devotions* (ed. 2) 214 Take me then, O blessed, and glorious Trinity, into a Reconsultation, and prescribe me any phisicke.

Reconsyle, obs. form of RECONCILE *v.*

† **Reco·nter,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [var. RECOUNTER *v.*, with vowel as in F. *rencontrer*: cf. RECONTRE.] *trans.* To encounter.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. *heading*, Quhow capitane Volscens..Recontrit Nysus and hys fallow. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 46 [He] gatherit haistely ane army to reconter his ennimes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 114 The hors men of the romans..met and recontrit the cartagiens.

† **Recontinual,** *a. Obs. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] That continues again.

1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. 143 The .. Stream, Which salient, thro' the Heart's contractile Force, Expulsive springs its recontinual Course.

† **Recontinuance.** *Obs.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] The act of recontinuing; resumption.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 31 Those persons..haue..ben driuen to their actions for the recontinuance and obteynyng of the sayd landes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 66 Encoraging them to the recontinuance of the same entertainments. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 25 By the continuance of my acquaintance with you, by Letters, you may perceive how much I desire .. the recontinuance of our acquaintance, by conversation.

Reconti·nue, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *recontinuer* (13th c. in Littré): see RE- and CONTINUE *v.* In common use *c* 1570–1640.] *trans.* To go on again with (an action, occupation, state, etc., which has been discontinued).

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1112 Rescu yondyr knyghtes & recontynu fyght. 1536 ELYOT *Let. to Cromwell* in *Gov.* (1883) I. p. cxxxi, As for my first sute, I shall at your lordshippes better laysour recontynue it, trusting allso in your lordshippes favor therein. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 423 He was .. annointed king, and so re-continued the right of the house of Yorke. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 79 He re-continued the Liberty of publick Consultations. 1802 MARY CHARLTON tr. *La Fontaine's Reprobate* I. 106 He had resumed the care of his flowers, and my father had recontinued his journal.

Hence **Reconti·nued** *ppl. a.*; **Reconti·nuing** *vbl. sb.*

1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 (*title*) An Acte for recontynuyng of certayn liberties. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* III. i, Where men with reconciled mindes Renew their loue with recontinued grace.

Recontract, *sb. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh contract.

a 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 18 It was pure love which made mee undertake This haplesse recontract with thee to make.

Recontra·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recontracter* (Cotgr.).] To contract again, in senses of that vb.

1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 415 [He] sent him..a dispensation to put away his wife..and to recontract Anne of Bretaigne, the widow of Charles the eight lately deceased. 1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. ix. 160 My soule hath made my peace with God, and my heart desires to recontract it both with thyselfe and her. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. Sum. Concl. (1739) 201 For the sense of State once contracted into a Privy Council, is soon recontracted into a Cabinet-Council, and last of all into a Favourite or two.

So **Recontra·ction.**

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 297 Continuous dilatation is likely to be attended with untoward symptoms and is always followed by a strong tendency to recontraction.

Recontr- : see Recounter *v.*

† **Reco·ntre.** *Sc. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [var. of Recounter *sb.* Cf. Rencontre.] An encounter.

1570 Buchanan *Chamæleon* Wks. (S.T.S.) 50 [The Queen had] to wryte to hir lieutenentis to mak ye regent be put sauf in Scotland, and so he wes without any recontre.

Reconvale·sce, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. late L. *reconvalēre* (Du Cange).] *intr.* To become convalescent again. So **Reconvale·scence** [cf. med.L. *reconvalescentia* (1341)]; **Reconvale·scent** *a.*

1767 *Douglas Trial* 57 The proof brought of Lady Jane's reconvalescence. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 261 They once more got to sea, where the troops were joined by their reconvalesced men from the isle of Wight. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xvi, His reconvalescence was attended with.. debility, it seemed both of mind and body. 1871 *Standard* 14 Jan., The glowing patriotism of the reconvalescent soldiers has perhaps not abated.

† **Reconvalidation.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [Re- 5 a.] A renewed confirmation.

1525 Bp. J. Clerk *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. vii. lf. 126), The Venetians, who hathe made stykyng hetherto to agre withe the Emperor .. for the reconvalidation off the ligge by them brokyn.

Reconve·ne, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *reconvenīre* (13th c.), F. *reconvenir* (1347 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To convene again.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 24 There was a worse accident than all these which fell out..about the time of the two Houses reconvening. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 101 He is..then sent into the high Priest's Hall; then re-convened before the Council.

† **Reconvent,** *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To reassemble. Hence **Reconventing** *vbl. sb.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* V. 571 He reconuenting armes therefore,..Died to his countrie's friends a friend. 1611 Florio, *Reconuentione*, a reconuenting.

Reconvention (rīkɒ́nve·nʃən). [a. F. *reconvention* (13th c. in Littré). Cf. med.L. *reconventio* (14th c.). See Re- and Convention.]

† **1.** An agreement made in return. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xviii. 397 As bi boond and without eny reconvencioun or couenant of bond expressid or priueli understonde forto 3eue a3en.

2. *Law.* A counter-charge; a counter-action brought against the plaintiff by the defendant in a suit. † Also *transf.* in general use.

1538 *Extr. Aberd. Burgh Rec.* (1844) 158 My lord prowest ..humely menis, schawis, and, be the way of reconuentioune, complenis [etc.]. 1629 Mabbe tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 423 Hee vnderstood by sinne in that place, the sinne of adulterie, for otherwise ..the reconuention had not beene so strong and forcible. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 303 In vie of those grounds, laid by the Repl. against humane significant Ceremonies, out of the second Commandement, the Rej. by way of Reconvention faineth two grounds to the contrary. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 83 An Appeal in a cause of Convention does not impeach and hinder the Execution of a Sentence in a Cause of Re-convention. 1760-5 Burn *Eccl. Law* (1797) II. 137 But in these cases of re-convention, the parties must proceed together in the contesting of suit. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 823 Where an action is brought in Scotland by a foreigner,..his adversary in the suit is entitled, by reconvention, to sue the foreigner on a counter-claim. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 582 A claim in reconvention is in substance nothing else than a cross action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff.

† **3.** The reassembling (of Parliament, etc.). *Obs.*

1641 Sir E. Dering in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 393 My humble motion therefore is this, I beseech you to declare, That upon this our Reconvention, your Order of the 8th. of September is out of date. 1664 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Nov., The heads of the speech he made at the re-convention of the Parliament, which now began to meet.

Reconve·rge, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To converge again.

1847 De Quincey *Secret Societies* Wks. 1857 VII. 289 Armies of brave men,..by the clapping of hands, in a moment have reconverged in battle array.

Reconversion (rīkɒ́nvə·ɹʃən). [Re- 5 a.] Conversion back to a previous state. **a.** Of persons, *spec.* in religious sense.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 181 The Popes refusall to reblesse the King upon his sodaine reconversion. *a* 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* (1652) 237 Those cob-webs of re-conversion in Queen Maryes dayes, I had no intent to meddle with. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. Ded., He could recount his Re-conversion, after his foul Offences of Adulterie and Murder. 1778 Johnson in *Boswell* 30 Mar., How often are the primary motives of our greatest actions as small as Sibbald's, for his re-conversion. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 97, I cannot doubt, that the difference of my metaphysical notions from those of Unitarians in general contributed to my final re-conversion to the whole truth in Christ. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 680 The Danish Chroniclers assert a repentance and reconversion.

b. Of things.

1783 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 426 The re-conversion of air into water, by decomposing it in conjunction with inflammable air. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 83 The reconversion of the sedimentary into the crystalline by subterranean fire. 1881 Armstrong in *Nature* XXIV. 449/1 Internal as well as external work may be reconverted into heat, but until the reconversion takes place, the heat which did the work does not exist as heat.

Reco·nvert, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] One converted a second time.

1843 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) V. 34 She has made (we refer to the latter part of the sixteenth century) converts and reconverts by thousands—nay, even by millions.

Reconvert (rīkɒ́nvə·ɹt), *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *reconvertĕre* (Du Cange), F. *reconvertir* (1591 in Godef.), It. *reconvertire* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To convert back to a previous state: **a.** persons, *spec.* in religious sense.

1611 Cotgr., *Reconvertir*, to reconuert. 1649 *Alcoran* 278 We..sent him to preach to more then an hundred thousand persons, that we reconverted. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1847) 520/2 About this time the East Saxons, who .. had ..renounc'd the Faith, were by the means of Oswi thus reconverted. 1737 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 50, I myself having known many Papists..reconverted. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 647 In December ambition had converted him into a rebel. In January disappointment reconverted him into a royalist. 1882 Saintsbury *Short Hist. Fr. Lit.* III. vii, He soon distinguished himself by reconverting a considerable number of persons to the Roman form of faith.

b. things.

1662 Petty *Taxes* 17 Money; which being paid to the King, is again reconverted into corn. 1762 Mills *System Pract. Husb.* I. 160 There will be no danger of it's re-converting the soil into a bog. 1783 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 427 The result was such as to afford a strong presumption that the air was re-converted into water. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xx. (ed. 2) 474 The islanders in Jersey replaced much of their arable land by orchards. These have since..been re-converted.

2. *Logic.* To transpose again the subject and predicate of (a proposition). Cf. Convert *v.* 4 b.

1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. 161 It is evident that, by reconverting the Converse, we ought to regain the Convertend. *Ibid.*, This is reconverted simply into 'Some men are mortals'.

3. *Law.* To change back again into something of equivalent value. Cf. Convert *v.* 15.

1884 Sir E. E. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* L. 56/2 It does not decide that if the court or a trustee sell more than is necessary there is any equity to reconvert the surplus for the benefit of the heir-at-law.

Hence **Reconve·rted** *ppl. a.*; **Reconve·rtible** *a.*, capable of being reconverted.

1738 Wesley *Ps.* LXXX. xxiii, King of a re-converted Land. 1886 *American* XII. 251 That these waves are reconvertible into heat.

Reconvey (rīkɒ́nvē·), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To convey († or escort) back to a previous place or position; to convey in a reverse direction. Now *rare.*

1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 286 After the King had showed him his chamber and would he should take no further pains the King would have somewhat reconveyed him. 1636 *Destr. Troy* 10 Then, that we should our Sacriledge restore And reconveigh their gods from Argos shore, Chalcas perswades. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 77 There are Vehicles in Plants, to reconvey towards the Roots, the Juices that were mounted up into the Stem. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 125 The nerves may..become incapable of conveying the commands of the will, and yet remain sufficiently capable of re-conveying sensible perceptions. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 25 The water that thus overspread the country would be reconveyed to the sea at ebb tide.

2. *Law.* To make over again or restore to a former owner.

1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 64 She repents her of her Gift. Gladly would she have him re-convey it to her. 1682 Dryden *Satyr* 78 He buys the Purchase, with design t'improve; And like some prudent Kinsman reconvey What the wild Heir hath vainly thrown away. 1734 *Act* 7 *Geo. II*, c. 16 § 2 For redisponing or reconveying the said Lands and Estate in any Manner of Way. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 91 If the mortgagor pays the money borrowed on a certain day, the mortgagee will reconvey the lands. 1881 *Act* 44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 41 (Conveyancing Act), Then B. and C...will at the request and cost of A...reconvey the premises to A.

absol. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 94 If a mortgagee will not re-convey upon payment of the principal and interest, and costs, and the right to redeem is still open, the mortgagor may .. compel a redemption.

Reconvey·ance. [Re- 5 a.] The act of reconveying; *spec.* in *Law*, restoration to a previous owner.

1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 84 The conveyance was almost as astonishing as the re-conveyance. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxvii. 439 As by setting aside fraudulent deeds, decreeing re-conveyances, or directing an absolute conveyance merely to stand as a security. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* I. 154 Soon after its reconveyance to its owners, Lady Laura was again very ill. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 89 His prior disposition will..still remain good, nor will a re-conveyance to him upon paying off the money affect the validity of the will.

Reconvi·ct, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To convict again. Hence **Reconvi·cted** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 73 *note*, An old offender was re-convicted for a violent assault upon a woman. 1891 H. Matthews in *Law Times* XCII. 96/2 The earning of marks..will extend to reconvicted licence-holders serving the remanets of former sentences.

So **Reconvi·ction.**

1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/6 Were it the rule ..that a longer sentence was to be expected at each reconviction, crime would at once largely diminish.

Reconvo·ke, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconvoquer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To convoke again.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. viii, To reconvoke his Assembly Members by sound of drum. 1872 *Echo* 23 Aug. 5 The French Cardinals have requested his Holiness to reconvoke the Council to some French city.

Recool-, obs. Sc. var. *recule* Recoil *v.*

† **Recoo·per.** *Obs. rare.* [app. irreg. f. L. *recuper-āre* to Recuperate.] Recovery.

1652-60 in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (1879) I. I. 2 All men desirous of honor, must trie theire fortune, in the recooper therof, but none escaped. *Ibid.* III. I. 49 Either the destruction of a whole nation or the recooper of a kingdome.

† **Recope.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [app. a. OF. *recope* (not recorded in this sense), f. *recoper* (*-couper*) to sound (a bell).] A hunting-note on the horn.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, And after þe iiij mote euen forthwith þei shulde blowe ij recopes, as þus: trut, trut, trororororowte.

† **Recopilation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *recopilacion*, f. *re-* Re- + *copilacion*, n. of action f. *copilar* :— L. *compīlāre* to Compile.] = Recompilation.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d Alf.* I. iii. 197 Besides these Ordinances, they had many other..So that it might be said of them, that they were another new Recopilation, or gathering together of those of Castile. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* (citing Selden).

Re-co·pper, *v.* [Re- 5 c.] *trans.* To sheathe (a vessel) again with copper.

1857 *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 12 The ship has to be hove down and re-coppered. 1897 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) June 219 These repairs, including the recoppering of the vessel.

Reco·py, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To copy again.

1710 Shaftesb. *Adv. to Author* III. ii. 146, I have a very fair Hand offer'd, which may save me the trouble of recopying. *a* 1779 Tweddell *Rem.* xxxix. (1798) 200 If I have time to recopy, also, my remarks upon the Crimea,.. I will send one copy home. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 354 Paul Verlaine recopied here his Saturnian poems on the paper of the administration.

Record (re·kɒ̄d), *sb.* Also 4–6 **recorde**, 5 *Sc.* **racord.** [a. OF. *record* (*recort*, *recor-s*, etc.), f. *recorder* to Record. Cf. Sp. *recuerdo*, It. *ricordo.* The original stressing (reco·rd) is found in verse as late as the 19th c.]

I. 1. *Law.* The fact or attribute of being, or of having been, committed to writing as authentic evidence of a matter having legal importance, *spec.* as evidence of the proceedings or verdict of a court of justice; evidence which is thus preserved, and may be appealed to in case of dispute. Chiefly in phrases † *of* (common in 15–16th c.), † *in*, *by*, *on* or *upon record.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9711 Ne dom agh haf right na record, Ar we ben all at an a-cord. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 201/2 Þair namys also, to be entred of record, what and how thei determyne. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 364 As it apperith pleynlye by accompt made of the sayd office of Constabulrye, remaynyng in the Kyngs Cheker at Westminster of record. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 20 Whan a mater..is past by verdyt ..and entred in the kynges recordes there it resteth of record, and also yf a dede or a patent be inrolled there it remeyneth of recorde in lyke maner. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 50 These Estates are created by word, by writing, or by record. *Ibid.* 81 So that he for-see that he pay Debts vpon Record, first debts to the King, then vpon Iudgements. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 40 To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record, And let goe by the Actor. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 235 Which was accordingly done, and remains of Record in the Exchequer. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 837 These Letters..remain upon Record in the Tower on the Clause Roll of this Year. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 119 All estates-tail are rendered liable to be charged for payment of debts due to the king by record of special contract. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 55 The manor..was let at a greater rent, or appeared upon record to be of a greater value.

fig. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 12 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 163 An Ass upon Record cried up for a man of..learning.

b. In phr. *Matter* (*thing*, *debt*, etc.) *of record.* Also *debt by record.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/1 Thay to abide enacted as þinges of recorde. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 52/2 Any relesse, arbetrament, or any other plee, not matier of Recorde. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 62 This Fine is called a Feofment of Record, because that it includeth all that the Feofment doth. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 655. 283 If it were by Matter of Record it should be good without attornment. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 464 A debt of record is a sum of money, which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 15 It then became a matter of record, and could not be impeached. 1842 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* II. II. II. v. 187 Another species of debt by record is that upon adjudgment; which is, where any sum is adjudged to be due from one party to the other, in an action in a court of record.

c. *Court of record*: a court whose proceedings are formally enrolled and valid as evidence of fact, being also a court of the sovereign, and having authority to fine or imprison. So † *Judge of record.*

[1419 *Liber Albus* in Riley *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) I. III. I. 217 Si issint soit qe mesme le defendaunt veigne en court de recorde, etc.] 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 219/1 Your Officers in youre Courtes of Record. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. xiii. (1602) 59 It maketh not a little..for the credit of the Iustices [of the Peace]..,that they are numbred amongst the Iudges of Record. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v., Queene Elizabeth

..made the Consistory Court of the University of Cambridge a Court of Record. 1641, 1765 [see COURT *sb.*[1] 11]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. 25 That the very erection of a new jurisdiction with power of fine and imprisonment makes it instantly a court of record. 1844 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* III. v. vi. 442 The Commissioners [of Sewers] are a court of record and may fine and imprison for contempts. 1865 F. M. NICHOLS *Britton* I. 136 *note*, It was decided in later times, that the county court, though sitting by virtue of the King's writ.., had not the powers of a court of record. 1888 [see COURT *sb.*[1] 11].

†**d.** *To have record*: to be entitled to have one's judicial acts and decisions enrolled. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xiii. (1602) 60 Bracton..writing of a speciall case, where the Sherife in his Countie hath Record. [1865 F. M. NICHOLS *Britton* I. 136 *note*, The sheriff..is treated by our Author as the King's Justiciary, and as having the power of record incident to that office.]

2. The fact or condition of being preserved as knowledge, *esp.* by being put into writing; knowledge or information preserved or handed down in this way. Freq. in phrases (†*of*,) *on* or *upon record*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 409 Syn Ennok was or Elise Han freres been, that fynde I of record. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 166 For this I finde ek of record, Which the Cronique hath auctorized. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. ii, By all record he was dede or euer kynge Vther came. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 177, I finde on Recorde that the Priory at Bylsington was first advaunced by John Maunsell. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F vij b, Yee must haue a seuerall booke of record, wherein you shall record the copy of letters of charge. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 14 Euery action that hath gone before, Whereof we haue Record. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 7 The glorioust things, That stand upon record of mortall Kings. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. Let. to King, Remarkable Cases, which I thought worthy to be kept upon Record, and not buried in Oblivion. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 25 In charnels and on coffins, where black death Keeps record of the trophies won from thee. 1884 *Times* 2 Dec. 10 Having beaten the highest break on record.

†**3.** Attestation or testimony of a fact; witness, evidence, proof. In early use chiefly in phrases *by record of*, *to take record* (*at*). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 830 Lombe was taken þere, By trw recorde of ayþer prophete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 85 3e..louten to þis lordes.. Aȝeine ȝowre reule and Religion, I take record at Ihesus. 1417 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 39 3ȝf þer be eny man or woman þat wil say þat I howght hem eny goud, and swere vppon a boke by record of goud men, y wyl þat dey be payd. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 223 The qwych peticion I made diverse tyme to fore moche recorde. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1011/1 Where one is openly and notably suspected of heresye, and sufficient recorde and witnesse agaynste hym. 1547 HANCOCK in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. i. ix. 115, I awnswered that he spake those words betwyxt him and me, but yf I had record of them he would not speak them. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 90 Of which I could give you account enough upon as good record as story can give us of any thing.

†**b.** *To bear record*: to bear witness. *Obs.*

Tr. AF. *porter record* (Britton): cf. BEAR *v.* 2 c.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4591 With Kyng Richardes armes pourtrayed In sygne to bere record That Kyng Richard was her ovyr-lord. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 70 Forto bere hierof record He sende ous hider bothe tuo. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xii. (1859) 9 Of this wyl I bere hym good record, that he has clerely kepte hys byleue in to this last ende. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 34 And I sawe yt, and have borne recorde, that thys ys the sonne off God. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 107 All that reade their workes maye beare recorde with them agaynst your lyes. 1611 BIBLE [in a number of passages, after earlier versions].

†**c.** *To take* or *call to record*: to call to witness. *Obs.* (Cf. CALL *v.* 20 c.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 That I take to record..The comun vois, which mai noght lie. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xiv. 14 Gonorilla..callynge her goddes to recorde, sayd, she loued hym more than her owne soule. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 26, I take you to recorde this same daye that I am pure from the bloud of all men. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* XXX. 19, I take [1611 call] heauen and earth this daye to recorde ouer you. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 344, I call to record that same Roman Thrall Who..Fled through the desart.

†**d.** A witness. *Obs.* (In later use only in Biblical language.)

1526 TINDALE *Acts* v. 32 We are his recordes as concernynge these thynges. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 291 Recordes hereof thomas Barker .. and Thomas Slogen w[th] others. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 30 Heauen be the record to my speech. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 33 (*In the Desobligeant*) God is my record,..that I do not speak it vauntingly.

II. 4. *Law.* An authentic or official report of the proceedings in any cause coming before a court of record, together with the judgement given thereon, entered upon the rolls of court and affording indisputable evidence of the matter in question.

The reference in Cowell (quot. 1607) is to Sir R. Brooke *La Graunde Abridgement* (1573) II. 192.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 341/1 Fynes, obligacions, reconysaunces, and othir recordes upon the same. 1472 *Ibid.* VI. 63/1 And therupon Juggement ayenst him yeven: as in the Record therof, wherof the Copie hereto is annexed, more playnly it is conteyned. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 856 All attaynders..were adnichilated, and the recorde of the same adiudged to be defaced. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recordum*, Ilk lauchfull court..hes thair awin recordes in all sik actiones as are..decided before them. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., That caveat of Brooke..that an act committed to writing in any of the King's Courts during the terme wherein it is written is alterable & no record; but that terme once ended and the said Act duly enrolled, it is a record. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 260 The Rolles being the Records or memorialls of the Judges of the Courts of Record ..admit no auerment, plea, or proofe to the contrarie. And if such a Record be alleaged, and it be pleaded, That there is no such Record, it shall be tried only by it selfe. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 69 The judgment itself, and all the proceedings previous thereto, are carefully registered and preserved, under the name of records, in public repositories set apart for that particular purpose. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 86 § 11 All the said Judgments and Verdicts shall be deemed to be and shall become Records of the said Sheriff to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1025 It is then transferred to the record and read aloud to the jury, who are asked, 'Is this your verdict?'

b. A copy of the material points, pleadings, and issue between defendant and plaintiff on a matter of law, constituting the case to be decided by the court; hence, a case so constituted or presented.

1627 POWELL *Attornies Almanacke* Title-p., Such as shall have occasion to remoue any Person, Cause, or Record from any inferiour Court to any the higher Courts at Westminster. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 317 The record is a history of the most material proceedings in the cause, entered on a parchment roll, .. in which must be stated the original writ and summons, all the pleadings [etc.]. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1087 A person having a bare authority, and not being a party to the record, is not prevented from being a witness. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 329 In cases where a state is a party on the record the question of jurisdiction is decided by inspection. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 19 No record was ever removed thither [to the Star chamber] upon assignment of errors in an inferior court. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 219/1 Since the Judicature Acts (1873) there has been no record properly so called, in civil cases, though it has not been expressly abolished.

c. Phr. *To travel out of the record* (see quot. 1770). Also *transf.*, to go off the subject. So *to keep to the record*.

1770 CHATHAM *Sp.* 11 Dec. in *Junius Lett.* (1772) I. Pref. 18 *note*, The court..are so far confined to the record, that they cannot take notice of any thing that does not appear on the face of it; in the legal phrase, they cannot travel out of the record. 1772 *Junius Lett.* I. Pref. 18 If I stated the merits of my letter to the King, I should imitate Lord Mansfield, and travel out of the record. 1840 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II. 430 [He] will speak to a point that is pertinent, and not travel out of the record. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xviii, Never mind what you longed for. Keep to the record.

d. *Sc. Law.* A minute, subscribed by the counsel on both sides and by the judge (in the Court of Session by the Lord Ordinary), by which the parties to a suit mutually agree to hold certain pleadings as a full and final statement of the facts and pleas on which their case rests.

The record when finally adjusted and authenticated by the Lord Ordinary or the inferior judge is said to be *closed*. For details of the practice, which dates from the Act of 1825, see Bell's *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

1825–6 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 10 The Record so made up and authenticated shall be held as foreclosing the parties from the statement of any new averments in point of fact. 1850 *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 36 § 2 Where Defences are lodged, and unless the Record shall be closed upon the Summons and Defences, the Record shall be made by Revisal.

5. An account of some fact or event preserved in writing or other permanent form; a document, monument, etc., on which such an account is inscribed; also, *transf.* any thing or person serving to indicate or give evidence of, or preserve the memory of, a fact or event; a memorial. Freq. in *pl.*, a collection of such accounts, documents, etc. Also, in recent use, a tracing or series of marks, made by a recording instrument.

1611 BIBLE *Ezra* vi. 2 There was found .. a rolle, and therein was a record thus written. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Agreement*, I wrote it down. But one that saw And envyed that Record [etc.]. 1790 COWPER *In Mem. Thornton* 48 Thy bounties all were Christian, and I make This record of thee for the Gospel's sake. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* II. 163 In my wisdom are the orbs of Heaven Written as in a record. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 332/2 The journal stamp on a letter is a record that it has passed through the post-office. 1876 *Nature* XV. 101/2 Thus a permanent record is made of every signal that is sent. 1881 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 16 The very earliest record which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on a fragment of an antler [etc.].

transf. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 28 [Thou] breefe abstract and record of tedious dayes. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lv, The living record of your memory. 1790 COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pict.* 54 The record fair That memory keeps, of all thy kindness there. 1797 WORDSW. *Old Cumbld. Beggar* 89 The villagers in him Behold a record. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 173 Shaping faithful record of the glance That graced the giving.

pl. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. xl. (1591) 199 To communicate a copie to the Senate of the Princes recordes and papers. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* Talby, This I translated for the office of the Records in the Towre well neare thirtie yeares since. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 63 Why, Daphnis, dost thou search in old Records, To know the Seasons when the Stars arise? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 8 That no records were so durable as poems. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 615 Who..Could fetch from records of an earlier age,..His rich materials. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 58 My parchments and all records of my wealth. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 336/2 The Victoria Tower..has been named as a likely repository for the public records. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 50 No historical records remain of this great transaction.

transf. a 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 28 Can this injurious World so quickly blot A name so great out of records of fame. 1662 BP. HOPKINS *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 13 The records of the grave. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* Wks. 1811 II. 97 That black hour, (May Memory ever raze it from her records). 1843 MILL *Logic* I. i. § 5 Either in the records of our own experience or in the discourse of others.

b. An account or reckoning of past time. *rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 For conseruing the record of time in true supputation. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 112 Who measured earth..And traced the long records of lunar years.

c. The leading facts in the life or career of a person, *esp.* of a public man; the sum of what one has done or achieved.

App. of American origin, but now in common Eng. use.

1856 H. GREELEY *Sp., on Lincoln* 20 Mar. 133 A candidate must have a slim record in these times. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xi. 49 Contending so hotly over each other's records during and before the war. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 3 My literary record—so far as I had made a record.

d. A performance or occurrence remarkable among, or going beyond, others of the same kind; *spec.* the best recorded achievement in any competitive sport. Freq. in phr. *to beat* or *break the record*: to surpass all previous performances.

1883 W. WILSON *Swim. Instructor* 137 The following records are given. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 483 This performance, which beat all previous records was considered a very fine one.

III. †**6.** Reputation, repute, account. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 341 Dronkenesse is eek a foul record Of any man and namely in a lord. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 Protheus of his record Which was an Astronomien. *Ibid.* III. 326 Sche was a womman of record And al lieved that sche seith. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1133 Off him he maid bot lycht record.

†**7.** Memory, remembrance, recollection. *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlix. 61 Long record of þat malice. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 It fallys þat þou chese of wyse men & of Skreueyns..of sotyll record. 1577–82 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancy* (1879) 55/1 When that in minde I feede upon the freshe recorde of thee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 253 O that record is liuely in my soule.

†**8.** *Sc.* Reply; tale, statement. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1260 Schir Jhon Menteth..Till Wallace come, and maid a playne record. *Ibid.* X. 1145 To that langage Cumyn maid na record. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 729 The king fell in carping, and tauld his Intent To mony gracious Grome he maid his record.

†**9.** Accord, reconcilement. *Obs. rare*[—1].

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 65/654 For our enmes sal we pray, Til a recorde be redy ay.

†**10.** A musical note. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xi, O Goulden bird.. Whose sweete records and more then earthly voice..did then my griefe asswage.

†**11.** = RECORDER [2]. *Obs. rare.*

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1075 With sytolphe and with sautry songe With fydle, recorde, and dowcemere. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, Records, and such like.

†**12.** = RECORDER [1]. *Obs. rare.*

a 1550 *Vox populi* 702 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 292 The laweare and the landelorde, The greate reave and the recorde, The recorde I mean is he That hath office or els ffee.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** objective and objective genitive, as *record bearer*, *bearing*, *-breaking*, *keeper*, *-maker*, *-making*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Thess.* i. 9 b, You, which trusted in Christ at our *recorde bearing. — *Erasm. Par.* 2 *John* 54 Thys is the true doctrine, whiche you haue receaued of true *recorde bearours from the begynnyng. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 216 Those faithfull christen men, that heard and sawe Christ, and were his record bearers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 6/1 This Henley Regatta has been a *record-breaking one. 1715 WILLIS *Notitia Parl.* I. Pref. 3 Deputy *Record Keeper of the Tower. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 480 Some severe strictures on the '*record-makers' [in cycling]. *Ibid.*, Whilst I am writing in familiar style of 'records' and '*record-making'.

b. *attrib.* in senses 4 and 5, as *record-bottle*, *commission*, *committee*, *-cross*, *-office*, *-room*, *-stone*.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXV. (1856) 203 Planting a flag-staff, with .. a *record-bottle below it. 1811 *First Ann. Rep. Rec. Ireland* App., The Statutes..which have been published under the English *Record Commission. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 336/1 The Record Commission was renewed six several times between the years 1800 and 1831. 1801 *Ann. Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* 8 2 The *Record Committee of the House of Commons. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 17 The hand..which had planted the *record-cross, and the tributary wreath. 1800 *First Rep. Public Rec.* 18 Upon Inquiry into the *Record Offices of the Sheriffs [etc.]. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 141 Nor people's record-offices beheld. 1800 *First Rep. Public Rec.* App. Pl. i, *Record Room for Principal Clerks of Session. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 152 Convicted by the magistrates at the record-room, Northampton. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 53 So, let the cliffs and seas of this fair place Be named man's tomb and splendid *record-stone.

c. *attrib.* in sense 5 d, passing into *adj.*

1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 135 The 'record' dimensions are..a length of 13½ in., with a girth..of 6½ in. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/1 Record prices have been made.

Record (rĭkɔ̄·rd), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* racord, 6 recorde. [ad. OF. *recorder* (in most senses of the Eng. word) = Sp. *recordar*, It. *ricordare*:—L. *recordāre* (classical *recordārī*), f. *re-* RE- + *cord-*, *cor* heart: cf. *accord*, *discord*, etc.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* **a.** To get by heart, to commit to memory, to go over in one's mind. **b.** To repeat or say over as a lesson, to recite. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256, & makie so þeo þet bereð þet word recorden hit ofte biuoren hire, er heo go ut. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE

Chron. (1810) 172 Better him wer..þe seruise of his song recorded & lered. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 2 (51) Lay al this mene while Troilus Recordyng his lesson in this manere. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 If ye will recorde the lessons and epistles of loue by the space of ten yere. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 250 b, Anon the crowe recorded also the other woordes whiche she had so often heard. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Kal.* Apr. 30 If hys ditties bene so trimly dight, I pray thee, Hobbinoll, recorde some one. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 142 The Gardiner whilst he prunes his Vines and Arbours, may record some one of David's sonnets.

† c. To take to heart, give heed to. *Obs.*[-1]

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 250 He tolde him many a dredful sawe Bot Jason wolde it noght recorde.

2. To practise (a song, tune, etc.). In later use only of birds (cf. 3); † freq. (*c* 1580–1620) = to sing or warble (a tune, etc.).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 When they hadde these instrumentes they recorded songes besyly tylle that they were..parfyte ynowe in al maner musike. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 278 Where vnder a sweete Arbour of Eglentine, be byrdes recording theyr sweete notes [etc.]. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 760 The young little nightingales harken to the old, and do record by themselues apart, the songs which they heard. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 95 You see a Bird by often whistling to learn a tune, and a Month after record it to her self. 1834 E. JESSE *Glean. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 84 This tune..I could distinctly hear it inwardly whistle, or, in the language of bird-fanciers, record it.

† b. To sing of or about (something); to render in song. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 110 Then Phylomene records the rewth Which craueth iust remorse. 1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moon* III. i. 79 Let vs go walke the woods, Where warbling birds recorde our happines. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 6 Here can I..to the Nightingales complaining Notes Tune my distresses, and record my woes.

3. *intr.* Of birds (rarely of persons): To practise or sing a tune in an undertone; to go over it quietly or silently. Now only *techn.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E vj, Therfore first recorde thou, as birde within a cage,.. thy tunes tempring longe, And then..forth with thy pleasaunt songe. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2 This byrde recordeth all redy, she wyll synge within a whyle. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 429 Like a bird that is taught to record, when he had sung it he sang it again. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* III. iii, Ye may record a little, or ye may whistle, As time shall minister; but, for main singing, Pray ye satisfy yourselves. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The cock thrush is distinguished from the hen in recording, the first being more loud and frequent in it than the second. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250, I have known instances of birds beginning to record when they were not a month old. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. I. ii. 55 The young males [birds] continue practising, or, as the bird-catchers say, recording, for ten or eleven months.

† b. To sing or warble. *Obs.*

1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (Hunter. Cl.) 27 Partlie to heare the melodie of the sweete birdes which recorded. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 28 Harke, Madame, how the birds record by night. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, While the nymph did earnestly contest Whether the birds or she recorded best.

II. † 4. *trans.* To call to mind, to recall, recollect, remember. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4191 Treytur! recorde what þou hast herde Seyde and sunge yn al þe werlde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Huanne he recordeþ þet lif of iesu crist and his holy passioun. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 11 þat ye be noght for-getil, .. And tat ye recorde wel þe cumantemens of god. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxxv, Do we so .. that men mowe recorde the worthynesse of knyght hode. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2 When I recorde the gentyll wordes he hath had unto me, it maketh my herte full sorye for hym. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 65 For they recording what they were of late Dare not yet mount aboue their former state. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 4 Do you already know your duty? it serves to commemorate, and to make you record it. 1789 COWPER *Annus Mem.* 34 An era .. Which joyful I will oft record, And thankful, at my frugal board.

absol. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 181, I haue seyd my synne in herte recordynge. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 831 The Kyng recordede tho, And bad hym bryng hys lef yn syght.

† 5. To meditate, ponder (something) *with* oneself. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) While þat I stille recordede thise thinges with myself. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 46 Certaine dayes of deliberation are giuen to the prisoner to record with himselfe, who or what his enemies be. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 86 We shall record with our selues, in what league, amity or duty, we haue before-time stood charged.

† 6. *intr.* a. To have mind or recollection *of* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 1 The Lord forsothe recordide of Noe. — *Isa.* lxiii. 11 He recordide of the dayes of the world. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 9 Recorde of Saturne, the first kyng of Crete. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 28 Recorde of Dionisius, a king of much fame.

† b. To think or meditate *on* a thing or person. Also with *in*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1130 (1179) Evermore on this night ye recorde, And beth wel ware ye do no more amys. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 125 Recorde on Fraunce and Parys the fayre citee. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. i. (1558) 3 Recorde on Cyrus, and many other mo. 1532 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* vi. 34 (*c* 1550) 82 b, To kepe the couenaunt of the Lorde thy God, and to recorde therin daye and night. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. I. 488 Let not the boke of this lawe departe out of thy mouth, but recorde therein daye and nyght. *a* 1604 R. HALL *Life Bp. Fisher* xxii. (ed. Baily, 1655) 206 Himselfe praying all the way, and recording upon the words which he before had read.

† 7. a. To remind (one) of (a thing). *Obs. rare*[-1].

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 829 Ye woot youre foreward and I it yow recorde.

† b. *refl.* To remember. Also const. *of*. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 9 Ful wel I me record, of this mater ne touchyd I no word. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 150 A man sholde hym recorde of thynges that afore hath bene.

III. † 8. *trans.* To relate in words; to tell or narrate orally. Also *intr.* in *to hear record*, to hear tell (*of* a person). *Obs.* (in later use only as *transf.* from 9).

13.. *Cursor M.* 19112 (Gött.) Bi his fadir sitt he sall, Till he record haf vs all, þat he spac feirst wid prophecis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Þet is þe zenne of þan þet zuo bliþeliche recordeþ hare dedes and hare prowesses. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 36 In this wise, as I recorde, The man is cause of alle wo. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 52 Beting hem self [and] recordyng her synne tofore the pepille. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 13 Quhois crewall sclander seruis deid, And in my name all leis recordis. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1520 Thair dwelt in Fyfe ane aged Lord That of this Squyer hard record. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*To Thee, O Father of Mankind*' ii, Who in th' Assembly of the Just Will still record thy Praise.

† b. Const. *to* or *unto* (a person). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 72 Thai all concordyt, That all thar spek suld be recordyt Till Schyr Eduuard. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 Somwhat of his aventures, To thee, mi Sone, I wol recorde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 542 The Bruce than in his mynd remordyt Thai wordis suth that Wallace had him recordyt. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 102 The erle .. demanded of Raymondin where he had be so long, and he recorded to hym alle his auenture.

† c. To declare as one's verdict. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 197, I, Riȝtwisnesse, recorde thus with treuth, That her peyne be perpetuel. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IV. 474 After the dede that ys ydo, the dome shal recorde, Mercy other no mercy. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 60 Riȝtwys Jugement recordet þei none.

9. To relate in writing; to narrate or mention in a written account; to put or set down in writing; to put on record. Also, in recent use, of telegraphic and other instruments: To set down (a message, etc.) in some permanent form.

In later use the sense of setting down in a written or permanent form becomes the prominent one; early examples are more closely connected with sense 8.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 25 Me mynez on one amonge oþer, as Maþew recordez. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXI. (*Eugenia*) 239 It nedis nocht to recorde here þe dole. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Clerkys recorde, by gret auctoryte, Hornes wer yove to bestys for dyffence. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 2 Yet God made hyme promys, as Scrypture dothe reccord. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 54 Which story is first recorded of Plutarch, in his booke of the ceasing of oracles. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 828 Plinie recordeth many other wonders concerning these beasts. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 1 After he hath recorded those faults, he seeks not to extenuate them. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 253 Their Numbers were exactly taken, and are as exactly Recorded. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 259 The services you have done the nation..have been faithfully recorded. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 265 The last words of his that are recorded, are worthy the greatness of his soul. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 343, I have recorded certain winter measurements made on the Mer de Glace. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. § 5 Sometimes the Morse signals are indicated to the ear or eye without being recorded. 1895 [see RECORDER[1] 4].

fig. 1601 DANIEL *To C'tess Cumbld.* xvi, This note (Madam) of your Worthiness Remaines recorded in so many Hearts. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. i, What so under eye Doth fall, or is record in memorie. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 580 Just and unjust recording in their mind. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 161 In faithful memory she records the crimes, Or real or fictitious, of the times.

absol. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. Prol. 30 Wiþe Orosius we wil discorde In til our dat qwhen we racorde Befor or fra þe byrtht of God.

refl. 1818 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* IX, By this name the stranger had recorded himself in the books of the tourney.

b. To have (a gift, etc.) properly recorded; to give (a verdict or vote).

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 388 That he doe record a gift Heere in the Court of all he dies possest Vnto his sonne [etc.]. *a* 1856 CUSHING *Law & Pract. Legisl. Assemblies U. S.* VI. iii. 708 If they do not apply until afterwards, they can only be permitted to record their votes by leave of the house. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/4 There is only one verdict which those who disapprove of it can record.

† 10. To bear witness to (a fact, etc.); to attest, confirm. Also *absol.*, to testify. *Obs.*

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. IV. 157 Alle riȝtful recorded þat resoun treuthe tolde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 348 Þese were i-sent to the popes court for to have þese covenauntes recorded by þe popes billes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Recordyn', or bere wytnesse, *testificor*. 1476 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 35 Thys wyll we recorde and bere wittenesse be thys lettre of record sealed with our seales. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlvi, That can Amintas record and testify. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 171/21 To Recorde, *contestari*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 4 Let me be recorded by the righteous Gods, I am as poore as you.

absol. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. V. 29 To take red at Reson, that recorde sholde By-fore the kyng and Conscience. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 327 It was a mery gle, sich hard I never none, I recorde.

† b. To call to witness. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, For all blot of foul inchastity, I record Heaven, her heavenly self is clear.

† IV. 11. To pertain or belong *to* (one). *Obs.*[-1]

c 1500 *Lancelot* 606 Hyme lakid nocht that to a lord recordith.

Re-cord (rīkɔ̄·ɪd), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + CORD *v.*[1]] *trans.* To cord again, in senses of that vb.

1797 *Term Rep.* VII. 182 All that they had done was to measure the wood and re-cord a very small part of it. 1869 *1st Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 14 The document sought is usually found in a few minutes, and the piece re-corded and returned to its place.

Recordable (rɪ́kɔ̄·ɹdăb'l), *a.* [f. RECORD *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being recorded, admitting of record.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 258/2 Thou that arte called to the lyf perdurable .. to refection not recordable. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* XXXVIII, Of very important, very recordable events. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xi. II. 541 Prince Lichtenstein..does nothing else recordable in Berlin.

Reco·rdal. *rare*[-1]. [-AL.] = RECORD *sb.*

1859 T. S. HENDERSON *Mem. E. Henderson* I. 13 Boyish escapades which are not worth recordal.

† Reco·rdance. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *recordance* (13th c.) = It. *ricordanza*: or f. RECORD *v.* and -ANCE.] Remembrance.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 61 Hauynge noo mynde ne recordaunce for to goo conquere the cytees. *Ibid.* XXV. 90 For often commeth in mynde, to theym of good recordaunce [etc.]. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 Recordaunce make with griefe and dolefulnes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Verbum Sempiternum* Wks. III. 131/2 This Booke againe, againe, Recordance brings.

So **† Reco·rdancy.** *Obs. rare*[-1].

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 364, I know the Recordancie of thy vertues have no need of Commiserations.

Reco·rdant, *a. rare*[-1]. [f. as prec. + -ANT.] Containing a record, reminiscent.

1813 in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 656 Monument or memorial recordant of the virtues..of man.

Recordar, obs. Sc. form of RECORDER[2].

Reco·rdate, *v. rare*[-1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *recordārī* to RECORD.] *trans.* To remember, recollect.

1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 131 When Rose recovered, she seemed as if trying to recordate what had happened.

Recordation (rekɔ̆ɹdē·ʃən). [a. OF. *recordation* (14–16th c.), or ad. L. *recordātiōn-em* (hence also Sp. *recordacion*, It. *ricordazione*), n. of action f. *recordārī* to RECORD.]

† 1. The faculty of remembering or recollecting.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. iii. (Bodl. MS.), In the hyndermeste [cell of the brain is] recordacioun and mynde. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 163 For this cause some Philosophers attribute vnto man beside memorie both recordation and remembrance. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 46 Another receptacle for the intelligible species, which they call Reminiscency or Recordation.

† 2. Remembrance or recollection *of* something.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 94 Of þe recordacion of þe manyfolde benefetes of god. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 3 The recordacion of actis and dedis in armes of so many famous..Kingis. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 351/2 They doe..pray vnto them in remembraunce and recordation of the first fruits. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 147 Ioyning to that new offence a recordation of old iniuries done against him. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 159 It strooke a..recordation of their former disloyaltie into our first parents. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Diat. V. 244 The recordation thereof, and external acknowledgment of Christ to be the Redeemer [etc.].

attrib. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. x. 71 Let me call myself back to my recordation-subject. Thou needest not remind me of my Rosebud.

† 3. An act of commemorating or making mention; a commemorative account. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* Pref., Discurring most of those townes and places in it with a pleasant recordation of my pen. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 69 A short, but pithy and worthy recordation of Her Clement gouernment. 1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 63 Methinks they be persons that seem to challenge a recordation in this place.

4. The action or process of recording or committing to writing.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 279 Notation: or say recordation, registration, scription, note taking. 1831 *Examiner* 723/2 An accurate recordation or representation of the transactions of an individual. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 326 It is difficult to perceive upon what principle recordation is necessary.

attrib. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 94 Every cause is recordation-worthy, unless in so far as some special reason can be shewn to the contrary.

Recordative (rɪ́kɔ̄·ɹdătiv), *a.* [a. obs. F. *recordatif* (16th c.) or ad. late L. *recordātīv-us* (once): see RECORDATE *v.* and -IVE.] Commemorative.

1551 GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 795/1 A sacrifice recordatiue of that only sacrifice of the crosse. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 32 There be Papists that tollerate Images only for their signification and as they are recordatiue. 1811–31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 297 Recordative of the matter of thought. 1898 *Month* June 646 In the few sentences recordative of his teaching.

Hence **Reco·rdatively** *adv.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 291 If we admitte of significant Images, as religious Ceremonies, I would fain know how we in England can condemne, those that worship .. them commemoratively or recordatively.

† Recordator. *Obs.*[-1] [a. med.L. *recordātor*, f. *recordārī* to RECORD.] = RECORDER[1].

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 246 Dav. Middleton of Gwenock, Recordator of North-Wales.

Recorded (rɪ́kɔ̄·ɹdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECORD *v.* + -ED[1].] **† a.** Tuned or musically rendered. *Obs.*

b. Put on record, preserved in writing.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 83 With ioyes the

Nightingal gan rayse, hir right recorded song. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 61, I (now the voyce of the recorded Law) Pronounce a sentence. 1606 — *Macb.* V. v. 21 To the last Syllable of Recorded time. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 27 An age of recorded history for one nation, is an age before recorded history for another. 1877 *Nature* XVI. 446/2 The recorded ascents to the height of 21,000 feet are extremely few.

Hence **Reco·rdedly** *adv.*

1893 *Temple Bar* Apr. 511 Mrs. Charles Kemble, an actress, recordedly, and a character.

Recorder [1] (rĭkō·ɹdəɹ). Also 4–5 **recordour.** [Orig. a. AF. *recordour*, OF. *recordeour*, *-eur* (14th c.); in later use partly f. RECORD *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. A certain magistrate or judge having criminal and civil jurisdiction in a city or borough.

The Recorder was originally a person with legal knowledge appointed by the mayor and aldermen to 'record' or keep in mind the proceedings of their courts and the customs of the city, his oral statement of these being taken as the highest evidence of fact. (See Riley *Munimenta Gildhallæ* I. 42–3.) The recorder of London, to whom most of the early evidence refers, is still appointed by the court of aldermen; in other cities and boroughs the appointment is made by the crown, the duties of the office being regulated by the Municipal Corporations Act of 5 and 6 William IV and subsequent enactments. The court of Quarter-Sessions is held by the recorder on dates fixed by himself.

[*c* 1325 in Riley *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) II. I. 151 Solonc le record des Recordours de la Gilhale. 1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 186/1 Au Mair & au Recordour & as Aldermannes de mesme la Citee. 1419 *Liber Albus* in Riley *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) I. III. I. 182 Et si les parties pleident a jugement, le jugement serra done par bouche de loure Recordoure. *Ibid.* I. 308 Sacramentum Recordatoris. Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez foialx et loialx . . a la citee de Loundres, en loffice du Recordour.]

1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 8 [At York] Richard Russell, Thomas Bracebryg, aldermen, Gui Rouclyff, recordour. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 504/2 Aldermen or Recorders of the same Cite [London]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 142 b, Whatsoeuer was saied by the Recorder, in his excuse, was taken as . . a dissimulacion or a mocke. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 30 His answer was, the people were not vsed To be spoke to, but by the Recorder. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* 1630 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 476 The Recorder of this towne . . shall have per annum tenn poundes sterling. 1642 CALTHROP *Liberties London* 23 That the Recorder shall or may *ore-tenus*, . . record and certifie the Customs being traversed. And his certificate shall be as strong in the Law as the verdict of 22 men. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 4 [He] has, by Advice of the Recorder of Oxford, brought this Action. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 76 The customs of London differ from all others in point of trial: for, if the existence of the custom be brought in question, it shall not be tried by a jury, but by certificate from the lord mayor and aldermen by the mouth of their recorder. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* V. iii. II. 244 Boroughs having a Recorder have separate Courts of Quarter-Sessions of the peace. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 160/1 The recorders of Dublin and Cork are judges of the civil bill courts in those cities.

transf. 1593 DONNE *To C'tess Huntingdon* xvii, I but your Recorder am in this . . A ministerial notary.

† **b.** The chief justice of an East Indian settlement. *Obs.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., St. Papers* 5/2 So much of the charter . . for erecting the Courts of Recorder at Madras and Bombay, as relates to the appointment of Recorder.

† **2.** A witness. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Recordowre, wytnesse berer, *testis*. 1522 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 14 Also I wyll John Wylkes . . and Richard Roundell to be recorders with other moo. 1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 87 Recorders hereof, Lawranse Robinson . . withe other mo. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., I find not that wee in our Courts (especially in the Kings Courts) stand much upon the number of recorders or witnesses for the strength of the testimonie which the record maketh.

3. One who records or sets down in writing.

Recorder of the Great Roll, a former officer of the Scottish Court of Exchequer, also called *Clerk of the Pipe*.

1537 BIBLE (Matthew) 1 *Kings* iv. 3 Jeosaphath the sonne of Ahilud the recorder. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xix. 198 Faithfull recorders of all occurrences that befell the Church. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 10 He had got Corsellis into his hands, as the recorder imports, so many years before. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xvii. 370 The faithful recorder of our once country-customs. 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV*, c. 16 (*title*) An Act to abolish the Office of Recorder of the Great Roll or Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer in Scotland. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 3 A faithful . . recorder of what he heard and saw.

4. A recording apparatus; *esp.* a device in a telegraphic instrument for recording the signals received. (See also *siphon recorder*.)

1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxiii. § 6 Keeping . . the glass tube end of the recorder within a very narrow strip of paper. 1876 *Nature* XV. 102/1 The Recorder consists of a powerful electro-magnet [etc.]. 1895 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 6/5 The Thompson and Marsden Patent Recorder . . is a machine to be attached to the indicator posts of steam vessels for recording . . every order as it is given by the master from the bridge to the engineer below.

Reco·rder [2]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–6 **recordre**, 5 *Sc.* **-our**, 6 *Sc.* **-ar**, (5 **recourder**), 5– **recorder.** [app. f. RECORD *v.* (senses 2 and 3) + -ER [1].] A wind instrument of the flute or flageolet kind (see quot. 1626).

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (1554) 54 b, Pan . . Of recorders fond fyrst the melodies. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour, . . The trumpe, and the talburn. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 5 b, Yf a manne would fayn bee reputed a good player on the recordres. 1598 YONG *Diana* 475 One of them plaied on a Lute; another on a Harpe; another made a maruellous sweet countertenour vpon a Recorder. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 221 The Figure of Recorders, and Flutes, and Pipes are straight; But the Recorder hath a less Bore and a greater; Above, and below. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 655 Flutes or Recorders are a brave noble Instrument, being skilfully handled. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 94 All maids that make trial of a Lute or a Viol, . . If you like not this Order, come try my Recorder. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250 A musical instrument, formerly used in England, called a recorder. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* X. 14 Pipes, and recorders, and the hum of war.

† **b.** One of the pipes of an organ. Also *transf.*

1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, The particulars of the great organ . . 1 recorder of mettal, a stopt pipe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 92 In the curious Machin of speech, the Nose is added as a Recorder, to advance the melodious eccho of the sound.

† **c.** *transf.* One who plays a recorder. *Obs.*—[1]

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 5 Such are poets, trumpetters, cornets, recorders, pipers, bag-pipers.

Recordership (rĭkō·ɹdəɹʃip). [f. RECORDER [1] + -SHIP]. The office, or term of office, of a recorder.

1553 *Shrewsbury MSS.* in 15*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. X. 13 It ys supposed to be incident to his office of recordarshipp. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 45 To confirme your Lordship's election to the Recordership of Grantham. 1689 J. BENT *Bloody Assizes* 13 To whose influence . . he attributed his dismission from the Recordership. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 64 The fees of registration and recordership. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 248/1 County Court judges could retain their recorderships after their appointment.

Recording (rĭkō·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the vb. RECORD in various senses.

† **1.** Remembrance, recollection; meditation. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Þe blisse þet hi habbeþ ine þe recordinge. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* i. 5 Takinge recordinge [*gloss* or mynde] of that feith, that is in thee. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* N iv b, They whiche kepe them self fro recordynge of ony wordes. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 277 Huntyng is a playn recordyng of warre. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Exhort. Holy Script.* B j, Continual readyng and recordyng of Gods worde.

2. The practising or singing of birds.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Recordyng of byrdes, *patois*. 1611 COTGR., *Resonnance*, . . a recording, as of birds. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1053 The recording of birds, *modulatio avium alterna*. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250 The next stage in the notes of a bird is termed, by the bird-catchers, recording. 1852 MISS PRATT *Nat. Songst.* 49 This practising is by bird fanciers called recording.

3. The action of setting down or putting on record. Also *attrib.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* IV. i. § 1 So certain a recording of them, as may be least liable to any suspicion of imposture or deceit. 1684 I. MATHER (*title*) An Essay for the recording of Illustrious Providences. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 827 This recording is necessary, in order that the deed may have the benefit of the statute. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 7/1 Recording fees are regulated solely by the miners themselves.

Recording (rĭkō·ɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That records, now *esp.* in phr. *recording angel*.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. viii, The recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropp'd a tear upon the word. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 551 Marble and recording brass decay. 1781 — *Table-t.* 21 When recording History displays Feats of renown. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 30 Every believer is attended by two guardian and recording angels. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* lxv. (1873) VI. 2 Had the Romans been a recording people like the Normans [etc.]. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. § 7 The electro-magnet of the recording instrument.

Re·cordless, *a.* [f. RECORD *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no record or records; unrecorded.

1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columb.* (Ohio) I. 62 The line which separates the extinct and recordless races from the races known to history.

Recordour, -dre, obs. ff. RECORDER [2].

Re-cork (rĭkō·ɹk), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cork again; to provide with new corks.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 464/1 Such also are most liable to the aggressions of insects, and must frequently be recorked. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 207/2, I ordered the . . bottles to be refilled, recorked, and served a second time.

† **Recorporification.** *Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] A making or becoming corporeal again.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 216 This Factitious Vitriol may not be barely a new Production, but partly a Recorporification.

So † **Recorporify** *v.*; **Recorporize** *v.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 490/2 The recorporified Spirits have a greater Sphere of Activity . . than the Substances purely natural. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 74 Spirits re-corporised render the water colder than the salts do, out of which they were drawn.

† **Recotising,** *vbl. sb. Her. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] A second cotising.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* ii. 69 The Fret is as it were a recotizing of the feeld: but in Armes bended or cotized, the cullors conteined be equally deuided with the feeld.

Recou·ch, *v. rare* —[1]. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To couch again, to retire again to rest.

a 1639 WOTTON *Poems, civ Psalm* vii, Then savage Beasts creep from the silent Wood, . . Who when at Morn they All recouch again, [etc.].

Recouer(e, -ir, obs. ff. RECOVER *sb.* and *v.*

Recouncile, obs. form of RECONCILE *v.*

† **Recou·nsel,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 **reconseyle**, 4 (6 *Sc.*) **-sale**, 5 **-saille**; 4 **reconcele**, **-sele**, 6 *Sc.* **-sel(l.** *β.* 4 **recounseil**, 5 **-seille**, 5–6 **-seyll**, 4–5 **-sail**, 6 *Sc.* **-saill**, **-sale**; 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) **recounsel**, 5 **-selle**, 6 *Sc.* **-sell**, **-cel(l.** [a. OF. *reconseiller*, ad. L. *reconciliāre* after *conseiller* to COUNSEL. The forms in Eng. follow those of the simple vb.]

1. *trans.* = RECONCILE *v.* 1 and 2.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 308/55 Crist forsoþe was in heuene þe goode worlde Reconseylinge To him-self. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 24 Go first for to be recounseilid to thi brother. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2370 And with his blode vs to godde his fadere to reconsaille. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. xxiii. 98 b, Jason recounseylled and toke ayene his wyfe media. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 42 We war inimis with god bot now we ar reconsalit be the deid of his sone.

2. *Sc.* = RECONCILE *v.* 4.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 94 O Nature Quene, and O þe lustie May, . . Recounsell me out of this greit affray. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 63 He kest him to recounsell him agane to the favoure of his pepill. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 4 He apperis weil to hef bene recouncelit vnto his fauour.

3. = RECONCILE *v.* 5 and 5 b. Also, to bring back, or admit again, to allegiance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 740 Thou has a quhill renyit thi fay; Bot thou reconsalit now mon be. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xviii. 305/2 Yf ony curate . . recounseyll hym that wyll not amende hym . . he doth symonye. 1578 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 72/1 Quhill thay haue recounsallit tham selfis to the trew Kirk submittand þame selfis to the Discipline thairof. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 76 Mr. George [Wishart] ansuerit . . he wald . . be recounsellit in ony thing his conscience movet him.

4. = RECONCILE *v.* 6.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7147 Þe new kirke was recounsailde Solemply, and reparailde. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lxiv. 108/2 Yf it [pollution] myght be preued, ther sholde noo preeste synge ne saye noo masse therin, ne bodye be buryed tyll it [the churchyard] were recounseylled ayen by the bysshop. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xxiii, þat þe templis of þe goddis (quhilkis war pollutit & violet be Inemyis) suld be recounseld, renewit, & purifyit.

5. To recover, regain. *rare* —[1].

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2, I trowe wele þat within a lytill tyme oure riȝt heritage . . schuld be recounsailed and putte in to þe handes of þe right heyres of Ihesu Criste.

Hence † **Recou·nseller; Recou·nselling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliv. 3 Þe warld resayued grace of reconcelynge. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* v. 5 Y was reconcelere and mediatour bitwixe God and 30u in that tyme. — *Isa.* lx. 10 In my reconselyng Y had merci on thee. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/2 A Recounsillynge, *reconsiliacio*.

Recounsile, -syle, obs. ff. RECONCILE *v.*

† **Recou·nt,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. RECOUNT *v.*[1], in early use perh. after OF. *raconte* (Godef.).] Account, narrative, narration.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liii. 204 And for the recounte of their aduenture, they chased Subyon [etc.]. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lx, No Night with sleepe shall close mine eyes at all, Before I make recount of such a debt. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 34 In recount of whom I proceed with Sir Philip Sidney.

Recount (rĭkau·nt), *sb.*[2] [RE- 5 a; cf. RECOUNT *v.*[2]] A new count; a second or subsequent enumeration (*esp.* of votes in an election).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 7/2 In reply to the Conservative application for a re-count. 1890 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/4 The Government Census Bureau has refused to make a recount of the population of New York.

Recount (rĭkau·nt), *v.*[1] Also *β.* 5–6 **recompte**, 6 **-coumpte.** [a. ONF. and AF. *recunter*, *recunter* (12th c.) f. *re-* RE- + *conter* to COUNT. Cf. also F. *raconter*.]

1. *trans.* To relate or narrate; to tell in detail; to give a full or detailed account of (some fact, event, etc.). Also const. *to* (a person).

α. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 7 As is recountit be Sanct Gregore the haly doctour. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K iij b, Gladde to here telle and recounte the goodness of them. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 262, I am ashamyd to recounte it. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 41 To recount *ab ouo* . . howe the Herring first came to be a fish. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 186 He ceased not to bewaile my misery, and to recount my Tragedy. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 28 He recounted unto me, that he had in all but six thousand men. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, Mrs. Hill wept for joy in recounting how well she succeeded. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ii. ¶ 2, I recounted . . all that had passed . . without garbling the facts in any particular. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 269 The two . . fell to recounting to each other many a good story.

β. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, I shal recompte to yow my lyf and all myn astate. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 803 With ye which aunswere John Greene returned, recompting the same to king Richarde. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* I. 3, I have thought good to recoumpte this historie.

b. (With plural object.) To relate in order; to enumerate by particulars.

α. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1 Who that coude recounte alle the myracles doon by hym. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 60 Yf I sholde recounte all the aduentures, . . it sholde be to longe a processe to show it. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. ii. (1886) 143 Macrobius recounteth five differences of images. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 112 To recount Almightie works What words or tongue of Seraph can suffice? 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 304 To enumerate all those vices which I have already declined recounting. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 267 These are advantages and gratifications which it makes one almost feverish to recount. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* viii. 113 Rites and prayers, recounting to God the items of his magnificence.

β. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 3 He

recompteth most plentifully..all the dolefull destinies of the Church. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 171 In the articles which the auncient fathers doe recompt.

†**2.** To consider or reflect on; to debate or weigh (*with* or *within* oneself). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 They begyn to recount with them selfe what they haue done. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 This Iuno fearing, and old broyls bluddye recounting. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 18 To perpend and to recompte within it selfe, that God hath made all his seuerall Creatures. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 106 Cambyses in a rage .. nor re-counting with himself, that [etc.].

†**b.** To go over, examine. *Obs.*—1

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 214 Saynt Crisostom counseyleth the ofte to recount thy conscyence, and to remember..thy..synnes.

†**3.** To regard, consider, or account (a person or thing) as possessing a certain character or quality. Const. *as for, to be*, or with simple complement. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 61 b, Than moost of all recount thy selfe but a wretche and a synner. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* A iv b, Thy wordes as Iapes ought wel to be recompted. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 145 There were some .. recounted for sacrificers. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 330 Recomptyng murther to be a more tollerable offence. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Dan.* Comm., Recounting him also the most renowmed of his time for wisdom. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 467 Sir William Paston..is justly recounted a public benefactor.

†**b.** To reckon or mention *among* or *in* (a class). *Obs.*

1560 Becon *New Catech.* v. Wks. I. 433 b, So many as.. desired to be recompted among the Christians. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 94 b, Among Nuttes, is also to be recounted the Hasel Nuttes. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 450 Learned men, in which number Hugh Latimer..and Nicholas Saxton..are recounted.

†**4.** *intr.* and *trans.* To reckon, count *up*. *Obs.*

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 124 Whan they haue recounted to a hondred, they saye *Kans.* And if they nomber to a thousand, than they saye *Myle.* *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 256 Iosephus, recounting up his [Herod's] many wives .. hath this excuse for it. 1647 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* v. 9 He will recount from the bloud of righteous Abel ..to the bloud of mean Ignatius.

Hence **Recou·nting** *vbl. sb.*[1]

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 1104 But my recountyng is of them that do amys. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* iii. (1887) 13 If controversie arise, and be worth the recounting, the matter shall not sleepe. *a* 1610 Healey *Epictetus* (1636) 73 The recounting of thy fortunes is nothing so pleasing unto others.

Recount (rĭkau·nt), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To count or reckon over again.

1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 52 As some lone miser..Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxvii, Mr. Bumble had re-counted the tea-spoons, re-weighed the sugar-tongs, [etc.]. 1877 Lowell *Night-Watches* 2 While the slow clock, as they were miser's gold, Counts and recounts the mornward steps of Time.

Hence **Recou·nting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/1 The vote being taken first by show of hands and afterwards by a recounting of members standing up.

†**Recount,** *v.*[3] Freq. in Caxton for Recounter.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 52 There they recounted the duke Beues. *Ibid.* 344 etc. 1490 — *Eneydos* 29 b, Thus rennynge aboute she recounted Eneas.

Recou·ntable, *a. rare.* [f. Recount *v.*[1] + -able.] That may be recounted; that admits of being related.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 256/2 Laudes and praysynges of the cherubyns and..not recountable Songes of the Seraphyns. 1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1895) I. 123 The dinner..only recountable in blank verse.

Recountal (rĭkau·ntăl). [f. as prec. + -al.] The act of recounting, recital. (Freq. in recent journalistic use.)

1861 J. Pycroft *Ways & Words* 270 Hear the poor author's pathetic recountal. 1874 J. Caird in *Gd. Words* Nov. 792 The great deeds of history at the recountal of which our hearts thrill with involuntary admiration.

Recounter, *sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er [1].] One who relates or recounts.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 158 Wise counselers and recounters of honestie and vertue. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Relator*, a recounter, a teller. 1598 Florio, *Raccontatore*, a reporter, a recounter.

†**Recounter,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5–6 -tre, 6 *Sc.* **reacuntar.** [f. the vb. Cf. Rencounter *sb.*]

1. A meeting, *esp.* a hostile one; an encounter.

1471 *Paston Lett.* II. 422 Entendyng fro thence to goo foorth..to the recountr of the said enemyes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 372 Many a Cristen man was slayne at that recounter. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 41 In there recountre and metyng, they produce always bygger and bygger vaines and artires. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 68 He departed towards London, with a good conduct .. for feare of any recounters.

b. A blow, stroke. *rare*—1.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxx. 431 The Gryffon resyd vp his fete and spredde..his wyngis, and gaue Huon suche a recountre that the noble knyghte was stryken to the erthe.

2. *Sc. Law.* A counter-pledge or security.

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 7 (1814) 18 [He] sal remayn in ane vnlaw of the courte ande tyne the accioun of the quhilk þe borgh & þe recounter was fundyn. 1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 101 And þar be excepciouns ane or ma proponit & þaruppone borowis & Recounteris fundin [etc.].

†**Recou·nter,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + Counter *v.*[1] prob. after F. *rencontrer*: cf. Rencountler *v.*]

1. *trans.* To encounter in battle or combat. Also *absol.*, to encounter each other.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 3224 The awaward .. To recountir the first perile, First than entrit in the pres. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 279/1 It must hastely be purveid, that they [the king's enemies] mowe .. be recountred and resisted. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 9 [They] recountred eche other so vygorously þat they breke bothe there speres. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 544/2 They were recountred, vanquesshed, .. overcome and dyvers put to deth. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. ix. (S.T.S.) I. 162 The romanis .. with new curage recounterit þare Inemyis. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 234 Quhilk efterwart gat new speiris and recounterit freischelie againe.

b. To encounter, withstand, resist (a feeling or action).

1470 *Reb. Linc.* (Camden) 17 If they wold have biden, to have recountred theire malice. *a* 1598 Rollock *Lect. Passion* ii. (1616) 24 This taking recounters and meetes our taking by the deuill, and death. 1702 Mrs. Behn *Forc'd Marriage* II. ii, I must either resolve never to provoke His jealousie, or be able to re-counter [1671 re'ncounter] his..valour.

2. To encounter or meet by chance; to come upon or fall in with.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 227 He passis fra his company..and sa is recounterit be a knycht of Fraunce. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 62 With this rodde fleeynge he.. departed the troublouse clowdes that he recountred in hys waye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 7 Ane pure man of perse, quha be chance recountrit kyng darius. 1600 *Gowrie Conspir.* A 2 b, There by accident [he] affirmed to haue recountred a baselike fellow, vnknowne to him.

b. *intr.* To meet or fall in *with* one. *rare*—1.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 756/1 Making toward the Turkes, and recountring with the Tartarians.

3. To meet (a person) on arrival. *rare*—1.

c 1500 *Melusine* 348 Thus they rode thrugh the toun into the Castel... There were the six bretheren recountred of two noble ladyes.

4. *Sc. Law.* To oppose (the giving of a pledge).

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 7 (1814) 18 Quhare twa partiis apperis at þe bar and þe tane strek a borgh apone a weir of law þe toþer party sal haf leif to be avisit..quheþir he wil recounter it or nocht...Ande gif he recounteris þe borgh, & strenthis it with resounis [etc.].

5. *Sc.* 'To turn the contrary way, to reverse, to invert; a technical term among tradesmen' (Jamieson 1825).

Hence †**Recou·ntering** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 6 They mette wyth no knightes in recountring .. but that they bare hem out of their arsonnes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 132 [In] that recountryng were many one slayn & wounded. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. x. (S. T. S.) I. 165 But ony recountering or debate, þai gaif .. plegeis for peace. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 14 Ilk ane of thame slew othir at thair recountering.

†**Recou·ntermand.** *Obs.*—1 [Re-.] A recalling or revocation of a decree.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 121/2 The generall recountermaunde sent forth by hym, for the persecution againe of the Christians.

Recountless (rĭkau·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. Recount *sb.*[1] + -less.] Incapable of being recounted.

1601 *Song of Mary* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) II. 424 Sinne with recountlesse shapes afflicts him. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 68 To whom I render recountless thanks. 1837 R. Wilson *Pleas. Piety* II. 27 Spring..evolving in recountless forms The leaves of many-tinted green.

†**Recou·ntment.** *Obs.*—1 [f. Recount *v.*[1] + -ment.] Relation, recital.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 141 When .. betwixt vs two, Teares our recountments had most kindely bath'd.

Recoup (rĭkū·p), *sb. Law.* [f. next.] (See quots. and cf. Recoupe b.)

1860 *Wharton's Law Lex., Recoup*, the keeping back or stopping something which is due; discount; recompense. 1869 [see Recoupment].

Recoup (rĭkū·p), *v.* Also 5, 7 **recoupe.** [ad. F. *recouper* (12th c.), to cut back, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *couper* to cut: see Coup *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut short, interrupt. *Obs. rare*—1. Cf. Cotgrave's rendering of F. *recouper*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxvi. (1869) 118 Swich a fool .. seith þat he wot wel and vnderstant what folk wolden seye, and recoupeth here woordes, and holt hem as fooles.

2. *Law.* To deduct; to take off or keep back. Also *absol.*, to make a deduction.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 39 The demandant..shall recoupe the third part of the profits. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 809. 363 This land shall be extended, and the common shall be recouped and deducted. 1672 Manley *Cowell's Interpr., Recoupe*, .. to defalke or discount. As if a man hath ten pounds issuing out of certain Lands, and he disseises the Tenant of the Land in an Assise brought by the Disseisee, the Disseisor shall Recoupe the Rent in the Damages. 1869 Waterman *Law of Set-off & Recoupment* 152 *note*, The defendant might recoup for the damages resulting from the plaintiff's want of skill. *Ibid.*, The defendant might recoup damages for a breach of warranty for the thing sold.

3. (With double object.) To recompense (a person) for (some loss or outlay); to make up or make good (loss, etc.) to (a person).

1664 in *New England Co.* (1896) 6 A man who hath as little estate to recoupe us the wrongs done us, as he made scruple to doe the same. 1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 107 So my partner..had run us into fresh expenses, which he was entitled to be recouped. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., The amounts returned in sale of land..will tend to recoup the Metropolitan Board a considerable amount of their outlay.

b. To recompense, repay (a person). Also const. *for* (the loss or expence). Freq. *refl.*, to recover what one has expended or lost.

1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 94 They made reprisals, in the way of pilfering, to recoup themselves for their forced gratuities. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* x. vii. (1876) 627 The home trader, when rates increase, will only be able partly to recoup himself by a rise in prices.

4. To make up for, compensate for, make good.

1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 107, I offered in Court to recoup these expenses incurred. 1880 *Standard* 11 Dec., How to recoup the loss occasioned to the State revenue by the abolition of the salt tax.

b. To yield in return, make up (an amount).

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 151/1 Securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would recoup their whole capital. 1870 *Echo* 7 Nov., It is estimated that the aggregate cost of the whole..will be £150,000, and that the amount realised by the sale of land, &c.,..will recoup about £50,000 or £60,000.

Hence **Recou·pable,** deductible; **Recou·per,** one who recoups or keeps back. (In recent Dicts.)

1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 491 The dead rent to be recoupable out of royalties during the first sixteen years.

Recou·pe, *sb. rare*—0. [f. Recoup *v.*; cf. F. *recoupe* cuttings, waste.] (See quots.)

The first sense is a mistake based on Manley (1672).

a. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Recoupe*, in Law, is a quick and sharp reply to a peremptory Demand. [Hence in Bailey (1721) and later Dicts.]

b. 1835 Tomlins *Law Dict., Recoupe*, the keeping back or stopping something which is due.

Recouped, *a. Her. rare*—0. [f. Recoup *v.*, or ad. F. *recoupé.*] = Couped.

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her., Recopyd* or *Recouped*, old English terms for *Couped.*

Recou·ple, *v. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To couple again, reunite.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 396 In the last day their bodies be raised out of the dust and recoupled to their soules.

Recou·pment. [f. Recoup *v.* + -ment.] The act of recouping or recompensing; the fact of being recouped for loss or expense.

Common in recent use, *esp.* with ref. to schemes of municipal improvement, which aim at recouping the community for part of the expense incurred.

1869 Waterman *Law of Set-off & Recoupment* 468 It is evident that recoup or recoupment, in its original sense, was a mere right of reduction from the amount of the plaintiff's recovery. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 357 A claim for the recoupment of a fee of which he had not executed the conditions. 1888 *Act* 51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 20 § 5 The amount paid towards such recoupment shall be dealt with as purchase money of the land under this Act.

†**Recou·r,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 -owre. [var. of Recover *sb.* Cf. Recure *sb.*] Recovery, support, help, resource.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4452 (Kölbing) Of þat castel hadde socour þe Sarrazins & gret recour. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 543 [Thai] entryt and destroyit the tour, And slew the pupill but recour. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. iv. (Skeat) I. 14 By no maner of semblaunt..thou lyste not to haue any recour. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Merlin* 204 Thanne was he ryht a sorweful man, For that non recowre ne knew he than.

So †**Recou·r** *v. trans.*, to recover. *Obs. rare.*

(The form *recoured*, occas. found early in the 17th c., is probably to be taken as = *recov'red.*)

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. ix. 25 For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour The better had, and bet the others backe; Eftsoones the others did the field recoure [etc.].

†**Recou·rage.** *Obs.*—1 [Re- 5 a.] Renewal of courage.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxi. 11 The spiders tale he did treate, And what recoorage that did the spiders win.

Recouraie, obs. Sc. form of Recovery.

†**Recou·rbled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *recourbelé, recorbelé*, pa. pple. of *recorbeler*, f. *re-* Re- + *courber* to curve.] Bent back, recurved.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxii. 113 b/1 Our lorde hadde in his feet and his hondes holes percyd by force of grete naylles recourbled and blont.

Recourcy, *Her.*: see Raccourcy.

Recourder, obs. form of Recorder [2].

Recourere, variant of Recoverer *Obs.*

†**Recou·rsary,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. next + -ary [1].] Of the nature of a recourse or return.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 334 Therefore the thought or cogitation reacheth the Young .. onely by a reciprocal or recoursary action of government.

Recourse (rĭkō·ɹs), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **recours.** [a. F. *recours* (13th c.):—L. *recurs-um*, f. *re-* Re- + *currĕre* to run: see Course *sb.*]

†**1.** A running, coming, or flowing back, a return (in *lit.* or *fig.* uses), refluence; also, opportunity or passage to return. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 67, I wol nat taryen yow, for it is pryme,..Vn to my firste I wol haue my recours. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiii. 104 These ben thre glorious recours of the sonne. *c* 1483 Skelton *Death Edw. IV* 16 What ordeyned God to be terestryall, Without recours to the erth of nature? 1555 Bonner *Necess. Doctr.* C, The Excourse of hym is even unto the helles, and the recourse of him is unto the seate of God. 1591 R. Wilmot *Tancred & Gism.* II. i, How time once past, may neuer haue recourse. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 31 The Hand directed towards the Auditours..maintaining its gravity with a swift recourse. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Man. I. i. 302 The recourse of the Blood into the Heart is hindred.

†**b.** Freq. in phr. *course and recourse. Obs.*

1461 *Petit. Citizens Exeter* in *West. Morn. News* (1884) 15 Aug. 8/4 To have course and recourse with their boates.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cclxxi. 90 b, Opilacion or stoppynge of the bloude which hath not his true course nor recourse. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 71 In their courses and recourses [they] observe a warlike kind of motion round. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 169 [He] delivered the set time of the Suns course and recourse from tropik to tropik.

†c. A coming back or round in due season; a periodical recurrence. *Obs.*

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* VIII. i. (1886) 125 Some Siloah..whereinto at certeine ordinarie recourses of times sicke folke maie plunge themselves. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* 61 The seaventh day is .. a convenient recourse of worship in fit season. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1687 I. 92 The constant rising of the Sun upon us,..the recourse of temperate seasons.

†2. Course, movement, or flow in some direction; a course, passage, or path *to* or *into* something. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. met. ii. 4 (Camb. MS.) Which sterre in heuene vseth wandrynge recourses [L. *vagos recursus*]. *c* 1540 Boorde *Boke for to Lerne* A iv b, That some freshe spryng haue a recourse to norysshe and to refreshe the sayd standynge waters. 1555 Eden *Decades* 83, I doo not vnderstande howe soo many and soo great ryuers may haue recourse into this north sea. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* II. xviii. (1668) 92 The second dryed up by the air which hath free recourse into it. 1653 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* (1673) 61 You shall quickly see the distance betwixt the heart and the ligature emptied, so that you must needs affirm the recourse of blood.

transf. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* II. vi. H vij b, Thus I spende my dayes, in muche recourse of care. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 41 All times are .. replenished with recourse of fresh calamities.

†b. The ebb and flow of the tide. *Obs.*

1592 Breton *C'tess Pembrokes Loue* (1879) 24/1 Thou makest the tides to take their due recourse. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 27 Not accounted grounds left or gained from the sea, because the sea hath daily her recourse thereon.

†c. A gathering or collection (of matter). *Obs.*[-1]

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 83 Aqua vitæ simple and alone.. breaketh an impostume or recours of matter.

3. Resort or application *to* some person or thing for assistance, help, or safety.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1303 (1352) To pandarus was alwey his recours, And pitousli gan ay to him pleyne. 1529 More *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 270/1 It minished the necessitie of mannes recourse vnto god, for calling helpe of his grace. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 761 Being farre of from the lawe and recourse to justice. *a* 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 118 Thus died this great Peer..in a time of great recourse unto him and dependance upon him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 23 This perpetual recourse to the Deity is one of the principal foundations of religion. 1775 Fletcher *Last Check* § 3 Wks. 1795 VI. 38 A heart-felt ceaseless recourse to the righteousness of Christ. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. v. 151 Our first recourse is to the windows.

b. Freq. in phr. *to have* (†*one's* or *a*) *recourse to*: to apply or betake oneself to (a person, etc.) for help, advice, or information.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 476 If ye wol thanne take vengeance of youre enemys, ye shul retourne or haue youre recours to the Iuge that hath the Iurisdiccion vp-on hem. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 31 The feble and lasse haue recours to the grete. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliii. 232 Moyses euer had a recours to the tabernacle of god for doubtis & questyons. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 11 They had recourse at the last, to this shift. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xi. 229 In this straight he hath his recourse by prayer to God. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 22 They who have a liking to that sort of Compositions, may have recourse to Dornavius in his *Amphitheatrum Sapientiæ*. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1869) I. 400 If threats and persuasions proved ineffectual, he had often recourse to violence. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 18 Those who cannot speak, and must therefore have recourse to other means of communication.

†c. Similarly, *to take* or *make recourse to*. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 265 If eny man desire to see moore of the story of kynge Charls, y cownsayle that he take recourse to the wrytenges of Alcuinus his maister. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VI. ix. 151 Pedro the Cruell, made recourse with his Treasures to the English. 1637 R. Ashley tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 218 When hee could have no answer, [he] makes recourse to the Devill.

4. The thing, means, or person applied or resorted to for help, etc.; †a supply, relay.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 141 Ye nedis non othir recours to craue. 1544 *Exhort. vnto Praier* A ij, Forasmoche as Prayer is the verye true mean..wherby..we may..haue a recourse and a refuge for helpe. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 47 Cluyd doth quickly call Her great recourse, to come and gard her. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 533, I have so many fresh recourses of Men, that [etc.]. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 415 Thy little care to mend my widow'd nights Has forc'd me to recourse of marriage rites. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 142 This is their usual recourse, when they are hard pressed by inconsistencies. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. ii. (1864) III. 403 The Greeks in despair of maintaining their ground..had vainly sought recourse in craft.

b. *Law* (chiefly *Sc.*). The right to demand pecuniary compensation from some one; *esp.* the right which the holder of a bill of exchange has to come back upon the drawer and indorsers if the acceptor fails to meet it.

1747 *Sc. Acts Sederunt* 401 The question .. whether a bill of Exchange .. must be protested upon the .. last day of grace..in order to afford recourse against the drawer. 1751 McDouall *Laws Scot.* I. xiii. I. 360 They [bills] must be protested..otherwise recourse against the drawer will be denied. *Ibid.* 368 The correspondent who furnishes the goods loses his action of recourse against the writer [of a letter of credit]. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. ii. § 34 The possessor of a bill who has not used exact diligence, should lose his recourse against the drawer. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 827 *Recourse* is the right competent to an assignee or disponee, under the warrandice of the transaction, to recur on the vender or cedent for relief, in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrandice. 1879 *Times* 12 Dec., Holders of 'agency' bills would have no recourse. 1885 Sir E. Fry in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 264 A property or fund against which Russell had a right of recourse.

†5. Usual or habitual going or resorting to a particular place. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 306 All their chefe recours was in France, for they called the realme of Fraunce their chambre. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Whether the marchauntes and straungers haue their continual recourse as to ye burse or strete. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 212 It yeelded them a great profit by the recourse of devout Christians travelling thither. 1623 Gouge *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 This withdrawing chamber was next to his bed-chamber. He had oft recourse thither. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 70 They had their place of recourse or rendevouz. 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) I. 165 There is such a recourse of the Clergy to Govr Nicholson's Lodgings.

†b. Gathering or concourse (of people) at a particular time. *Obs.*

1516 *Life Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lvii, In suche grete recourse of the people the Body was caryed to the monastery of Seynt Laurence. 1544 Bale *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* 39 b, That ye cause this condemnacyon .. to be publyshed..by youre curates and paryshe Priestes, soche tyme as they shall haue most recourse of people. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 448 Beside, Recourse of servants and of passengers Might have been jealous of our conference. 1656 Duchess Newcastle *True Relat.* Life (1886) 285 Their customs were..to ride in their coaches about the streets to see the concourse and recourse of people.

†c. The act of retiring (to rest). *Obs. rare*[-1].

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ix. 26 Her crased helth, her late recourse to rest.

†d. An occasion of going, a visit. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 369 The chiefe Mosque too in which..[he] and I had three sundry recourses accompanied with our Moorish hoste.

†6. Opportunity of resorting *to* a person; access, admission. *Obs.*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 40 This familiar and secrete recourse, that he had to the emperour. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 112, I, but the doores be lockt,..That no man hath recourse to her by night. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. v. 109 To giue order, that no manner person Haue any time recourse vnto the Princes.

†b. A going backwards and forwards between persons; intercourse of this nature. *Obs.*

1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 125 We feared we should be discovered by reason of the frequent recourse between them by certain Squaws (who have mutual recourse). 1719 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 86 That they expected to have free recourse for the peple amongst the English Plantations.

†**Recou·rse,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [var. Rescourse *sb.*; cf. F. *recousse*, var. *rescousse*.] Rescue.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xx. (S. T. S.) II. 29 To bring agane the residew of þare armye to þare recours. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* (ed. Hart) 40 [iii. 76] When the King theim made recourse, Duke Betyse tooke on hym the flight.

Recourse (rĭkōə·ɪs), *v.*[1] [f. Recourse *sb.*[1]]

†1. *intr.* To run back, return (*to* a place). *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1798 Out of this world when þow sal pas the cours, Fair well, I-wys! þow neuer shall Recours. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1127 The harte to the forest recoursed certayne. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1152/1 The flame departyng and recoursing thrise ere the woode tooke strength..to consume him. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 422, I recoursed backe in a Flemish Pink to Stockhollem.

†b. *transf.* To recur *to* the mind; to go back *to* an earlier point. *Obs.*

1561 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 158 St Hierome's rhetoric recourseth to my mind. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* Auth. Let., A Poet thrusteth into the middest..and there recoursing to the thinges forepaste [etc.].

†2. To resort or flow *into*. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 34 [Man] hath also ..externall spirits recoursing into his body and minde.

3. Const. *to*. To have recourse to, to fall back on. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 51/1 Recoursing deuoutlie to the onlie refuge of humane saluation. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 431 The Court recourst to Lakes, to Springs, and Brooks. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 9 He will be able upon any occasion suddenly to find any thing he hath read, without recoursing to Tables, or other Repertories. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 201 These dogmatists dare not recourse to Scripture. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 209 One or other of your personages are for ever recoursing to tears.

Hence **Recou·rsing** *ppl. a.*, returning.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 49 The wandring night was chased ..by the recoursing day.

†**Recou·rse,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [var. of Rescourse *v.*] *trans.* To rescue.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. ix. (S. T. S.) I. 161 Manilius was haistelie recoursit be ane weyng of latynis. *Ibid.* xxii. 221 He was nocht fer distant.., and mycht haue recoursit þe samyn [garrison] gif he had plesit.

†**Recou·rseful,** *a. Obs.*[-1] [f. Recourse *sb.* + -ful.] Flowing back; ebbing and flowing.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 279 Where Thetis handmaids still in that recoursefull deepe With those rough Gods of Sea, continuall reuells keepe.

Recou·rt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To court again.

1675 Cocker *Morals* 45 Philosophy Divine, court and recourt; She can..mount man above a Man.

Recover (rĭkv·vəɹ), *sb.* Also 4–6 **recouer(e, recovere, 5 rekouere.** See also Recour *sb.* [Orig. (senses 1–3) a. OF. *recovre* (*recouvre*, etc.), f. *recovrer* Recover *v.*[1]; cf. Sp. *recobro*, It. *ricovero*. In later use directly from the vb.]

†1. Recovery, or means of recovery, from misfortune, trouble, illness, error, etc. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Hændl. Synne* 7107 What ys loue vnto men pore [*read* povere], Almes to hem ys recouere. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 282 After þat day Scotlond may haf gode recouere. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 45 Without recouer endelesse here to endure. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 332 The grete knowinge and witte of Merlin, in whom was all the recouer. 1555 Card. Pole *Let. to Cranmer* in Strype *Mem. Cranmer* (1694) App. 212 If I now, that desire your recover, should go about..to bryng yow from your errour to the truth. 1631 Chettle *Hoffman* H 3 b, The Princes head being split against a Rocke Past all recouer.

†2. a. Recovery (of something lost). *Obs.*

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 39 The reentrie and perfect recover of the iuste title and right of owr sayd soueraygne Lord. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virtue* v. 17 A thynge lost without recouer. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xxiii. (S. T. S.) I. 226 þe small pepil rais in grete Ire.., & said thare liberte was endit but recovir.

†b. Recovery (of a debt or sum due). *Obs.*

1488 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 274 To my lord Dawbeney 10*li.* of the money due unto me..if he help to the rekouere of the same. 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 104 Any other thinge .. that may lette .. the said aturnais or ani of them of the recouer or recait of the said C. li.

†3. *Law.* = Recovery 4. *Obs.*

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 130/2 Atte the tyme of the pursuyt of the Writte, wheruppon the recovere especified in the saide Petition was hadde. 1504–5 in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 195 That all former recovers and other tytles, which your adversaryes hath against you and your heires, may be voyded. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xviii. 33 The tenant .. cometh nat in by the lorde, but by force of the recouere.

4. The act of bringing or coming back to a former position:

†a. *Mil.* (chiefly in phr. *at*, *on*, or *to the recover*). A position of the fire-arm forming part of the manual exercise: see Recover *v.* 12 a. *Obs.*

1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 270 The advanced line of skirmishers are to have their pistols or carbines at the recover. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 446 Private O—]— having loaded his piece, had it on the recover, when he turned round and saw him. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 112 Bring the firelock to the recover.

b. In general use, in various contexts. Also *fig.*

1819 *Metropolis* II. 45 'Oh! I know their tricks' (making a recover)—'that is to say, I have heard of them'. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. ii, She..swept a low curtsey, coming up to the recover with the prettiest little foot in the world pointed out. 1888 *Century Mag.* Jan. 449/1 All being done with a quick thrust and recover that does not burn one's finger.

Recover (rĭkv·vəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 4–5 **recou-, recoveren,** 4–7 **recouere,** (4 **-coure, -coeure, -covri,** 5 **-couyre**), 4–7 **recouer,** (4 **-cuuer,** 5 **-kouer,** 6 **-couir, -couuer**), 4– **recover.** (See also Recour *v.*) β. 4 **rekever,** (**reck-**), **-ere,** 4–5 **-keuere,** 5 **-keuer**; 4 **-keouer, -kyuer,** 5 **-kiver.** [ad. AF. *recoverer* (Britton), *rekeverer* (1292–3), OF. *recov(e)rer, -couvrer, -coevrer*, etc. = Sp. *recobrar*, It. *ricoverare*:—L. *recuperāre* to Recuperate. Cf. Cover *v.*[2]]

I. *trans.*

1. To get († occasionally, to take) back again into one's hands or possession; to regain possession of (something lost or taken away).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 239 He tauȝte .. some to ryde and to recoeure [*v.r.* rekeuere], that vnriȝtfully was wonne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10369 The troiens with tene trauailed full sore..The corse to Recouer, & kary to toune. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* ii, I shalle counceylle the how thou shalt recouere thy sylues. 1530 Palsgr. 681/2 This thing is recovred by strength of hande, but it was almost gone. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Hos.* ii. 9, I..wil recouer my woll and my flaxe lent, to couer her shame. 1647 Evelyn *Diary* 22 May, My valet..robb'd me of cloths and plate to the value of threescore pounds, but .. I recover'd most of them. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 93 The recovering my paternal possessions makes me anxious inded. 1857 Maurice *Ep. St. John* ix. 141 They would stir up endless rebellions, in the hope of recovering what they had lost. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Humanity had lost its title-deeds, and he had recovered them.

b. To regain (country, territory, etc.) by conquest or main force; to win back (ground lost in fighting).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 904 Quhen cristine men tuk on hande to recouer þe haly lande. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* ii. 23 Thei vengeden al the cuntree..and rekyuerden the most famous temple in al the world. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 654 Than com all the bretouns oute of the wode, and haue recouered the felde. 1513–4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 *Preamble*, The Kyng..desiring to recover the Royalme of Fraunce his very true patrimonye. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 b, They recovered of the frenchmen Parma and Placence. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 15. 469/2 Justinian, recovered Africk from the Vandals by Belisarius. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, VII. III. 8 He .. gave the enemy an opportunity of recovering .. all the conquests which he had gained. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 117 Having by this means recovered the kingdom. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 To annex to them those districts..which he could recover for the empire.

c. To get back, regain (some non-material thing which may be spoken of as *lost* or *taken away*).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 168 For tyme y-lost..Be no way may recoverd be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 He wiste wel his pours was povere, Bot yit he thoght his riht recovere. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1212 Furst.. Baptym go ye to, For by hym sonnest shull ye recouer grace. 1532 SIR J. RUSSEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 302 To do your Highnes service, and to helpe you to recouver your right. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 106 How unquiet are we..till we have recovered his lost favour. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 167 The affections of your subjects may still be recovered. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 48 Unrecorded facts Recovering, and misstated setting right. 1847 JAMES *Convict* i, I must study hard to recover lost time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 694 He recovered the meaning of the several names and re-translated them.

d. To find again, come upon a second time.

1611 COTGR., *Relancer vn lievre*, to recouer her, or put her off the squat. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 141/1 In that direction [he] will generally succeed in recovering the scent. Most hares..will generally be easily recovered by a cast in the direction of their home. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 When they are at fault, .. they will make their own casts and recover the track.

e. To reclaim (land) *from* the sea.

a 1793 ELSTOBB *Bedford Level* (1793) 274 The Romans .. being at the pains of recovering them [marshes] from the sea. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 20 On the south it is low, Sunk Island and some other considerable tracts having been recovered from the sea.

2. To regain, acquire again, resume, return to:

a. a quality, state, or condition.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 57 These wodes eek recoveren grene, That drie in wynter ben to sene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 137 He schal Recovere his ferste astat ayein. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10b, He wolde haue fedde therof: and so a recouered his immortalite that he had lost. 1661 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 172 The Lead..will not of it self recover its Sphæricity. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. xiv. 182 By putting them to the Roots [I] have found that the Leaves have recover'd their Greenness. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 441 His cheek recovers soon its healthful hue. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 30 Perhaps I may recover my lost appetite. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 33 With the assistance of the bishops .. they recovered an absolute superiority.

b. *esp.* health or strength.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1837 Þen was Coryneus aschamed .. He recouered his strengþe for tene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 150 Hou that hir lord of his seknesse.. Recovere myhte his hele ayein. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 126 A seke man desireth not to departe from his phisicien till he hath recouerid his helth. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They..sumewhat recouered theyr strengthes muche weakened for lacke of meate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 2 Ther's no doubt his Maiesty will soone recouer his accustom'd health. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 242 Sick and valetudinary persons used to be sent thither to recover their health. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 Had it not been for this, I had recovered my strength. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) II. 3, I had by this time recovered my usual health.

c. a faculty of body or mind, or the use of this; also, *to recover one's feet* or *legs* (cf. LEG 2 f).

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 89 Thys Paynym knyght Only of grace hath recoverd his syght. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 47 What is the matter .. speak, recouer breath. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 17 The Prince to him full nimbly stept And least he should recover foote againe [etc.]. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1634) II. 243 It was in his sleepe; but, when he awoke, he recouered his thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 357 Satan..at length faild speech recovered sad. *Ibid.* X. 966 To whom thus Eve, recovering heart, repli'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 287 He could hardly speak; but, recovering his breath, said [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xi, Partridge had no sooner recovered his Legs, than [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 19 When he recovered his voice, the pastor turned his attention [etc.]. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiv, They worked another half-hour, when they stopped to recover their wind.

3. a. To get back, or find again (one who has been lost or absent). *rare*—1.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 688 Wele han they cause forto gladen ofte Sethe ech of hem recouerede hathe hys make.

b. To bring, draw, or win back (a person) to friendship or willing obedience; to reconcile.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 234 Trie not to recouer them, whome you would haue come vnto you in haste, with threatning. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiv. 131 Although thou doest loose them, and all the rest of thy subiectes, yet thou doest recouer me. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 273 What man, there are more wayes to recouer the Generall againe. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 132 They were not willing to despair of recovering their general again to them; and..sent a committee to treat with him. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 293 It was expected, that he would have..endeavoured to recover those whom their fears had led astray. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 59 Harold's way of recovering rebels differed widely from William's.

c. To recapture, get hold of (an escaped person) again. *rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii, [There] came running diuers other Turkes to recouer him. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives* in *Hist. Ivstine* K k iij, The people ..recouering Michaell in his flight, put out his eyes.

†**4.** To get in place of, or in return for, something else. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 132 (181) For every wo ye shall recover a blisse. *Ibid.* IV. 378 (406) If she be lost, we shul recovere another. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 687 If ye do [refuse it], I thynk it wyll be longe or ye recover agayne suche another offre. 1525 *Ibid.* II. 416 If ye have fayled of the duke of Lancasters doughter, ye maye recover another, as great and as good as she is.

5. *Law.* To get back or gain by judgement in a court of law; to obtain possession of, or a right to, by legal process.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 320 3if þei kittide þus openly here purses, þei schulden reckevere it bi comyn lawe. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 115/2 He that wil sue..shall have the suyte to recovere to hym self the oon half therof, and the Kyng that other half. 1447 *Ibid.* 130/1 Divers Landes and Tenementz, late were recovered, evict and hadde, fro the possession of the Hous of the holy Trinite. 1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 2 Whereas the Lorde Willuthby [etc.]..recovered all my manors, landes and tenements agaynst me [etc.]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 100 He was assured to recouer of Midias so much money for a forfaicte. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Recovery*, The third man commeth not: whereupon the land is recouered by him that brought the writ. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 167 This Law.. enabled the Clergy to gather and recover Tithes. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 59 All trivial debts..were to be recovered..in every man's own county. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 737 It was holden, that the plaintiff..was entitled to recover the value of the goods. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 This was an action to recover damages for false imprisonment.

b. To have (a judgement or verdict) given in one's favour.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 404 A defendant, against whom judgment is recovered. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 49 Plaintiff had recovered a verdict for £230.

†**6.** To get or obtain; to get hold of. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. liii, The amptes gadre grete burthens whych ben more greter than ther owne bodyes: And so they recouer rewarde of lytylnesse of body in yᵉ gretnesse of vertue. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70 Considering..the right hye gladnesse that they hadde recouured. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P iij b, The more a man recoureth here renoume among straungers, the more he is persecuted with enuye. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, He found meanes to recouer a barke, intoo the which he and his men got. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 306 Having beheld the most beautifull and lively among them that he might recover them for his owne use and delights. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 542 At the ebb thereof you may easily recover a pail or bucket full.

†**b.** To get opportunity for, to give or succeed in giving (another stroke or blow). *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 342 Arthur hym smote so harde .. that he bowed on his horse nekke, and 3ef he myght haue recovered a-nother stroke he hadde fallen of his horse to the erthe. *Ibid.* 391 Whan Pounce wolde have recovered a-nother stroke [etc.]. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. I. 16 When you draw your file back, to recover an other thrust. 1678 *Ibid.* No. 6. 99 The Saw having run its length, is lifted gently over the Stuff to recover another stroak of the Saw.

†**c.** To reach or attain to (a state). *Obs. rare.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 130 When she is cast off, and beginneth to recouer her gate. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A ij, All things when they haue recouered perfection ..cannot but then be most acceptable.

d. To get (the wind of one). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 371 Why do you go about to recouer the winde of mee? *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Inv. Shipping* 30 These hoyes, who will easily recover the wind of any other ships. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XX, She is a race ship, and if we can but recover the wind of her [etc.].

7. To get to, reach, arrive at, gain (some place or point). Now *rare.* (Common in 16–17th c.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2801 Go we on oure gate..to recuuer sum resset þere we vs rest miȝt. 1518 W. KNIGHT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 195 With..long tribulacion we recovred the saide Porte of Saincte Sebastian. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 31 b, The sea which so furiously casteth against Malee, is such that without great labour..she is not to be recouered or surmounted. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 39 At length having recovered the top of an hill,..they there staied, and presently encamped themselves. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* I. (1865) 121 He kept his Horse till he recovered the next garrison House. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 226 After labouring at our oars for an hour and an half more, we recovered the buss. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXI, Without a pocket-compass..I should never have recovered the Fair Isle, for which we run.

transf. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. 3 Pharaoh slew the Infants of Israel, ere they had recovered their Cradles.

†**b.** To make for, betake oneself to (a place of defence). *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 252 Philibert was thenne descended from his hors,..and recouered the montayne aboue the pathe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. XXXIX. 164 Both armies as taking themselves loosers, recovered the mountaines that were next unto them. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 14 The Souldiers were forced to recouer the..sande downes.

†**c.** To get back to or into, to return to. *Obs.*

In some cases perh. only a contextual use of 7.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3824 Abel ashamed began to be, And recouered his sadil hastilie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ii. 107 Tharfra to return agane on hycht, And heir abufe recovir this airis lycht, That is difficill werk. 1549 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. DD. 104 They turned their backs and recovered the town which they before had fortified for al events. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. x. (1636) 310 That..they should march back, and recover the mountaines. 1675 NEVILE tr. *Machiavelli's Life Castr. Castracani* Wks. 248 The Florentines..recovered the bank, and..searched for a better place.

†**d.** To journey, travel, cover. *Obs.*—1

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i, I shall recover twenty miles this night.

†**e.** To remove, transfer. *Obs.*—1

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 103 We must therefore disburthen its Head, proportionable to the strength and activity we take from it by recovering it to a new place, and retrenching some of its Roots.

8. To get back for another; to bring back, restore. Const. *to* (or *unto*, †rarely *into*) a person, country, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, [His friend] sente for phisycyens or leches..for to recouere his helthe. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 16 The body and bloud of our Lorde..have recovered unto mankynde, the love and favour of God. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 98 This little rest had recovered a strange cheerfulness into all men. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1098 So had the glory of Prowess been recover'd To Palestine. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 326 Education should be consider'd..as the art of recovering to man the use of his reason. 1774 CULLEN *Lett. to Ld. Cathcart* (1776) 12 For recovering the heat of the body, it has been proposed, to cover it all over with warm grains. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 115 The Council thus proposed to restore the Pope to his former condition, by recovering to him all the patrimony [etc.].

†**b.** To bring back, recall (*to* memory). *Obs.*

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 320 If he saw what you write, it would recover to his memory his fighting with beasts at Ephesus. 1677 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v.

9. To restore or bring back (usu. a person) to life or consciousness.

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 28848 (Cott. Galba) It recouers thurgh grace ogayne al gude werkes þat with syn war slayne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 151 And now he fainted .. Briefe, I recouered him. 1607 *Peele's Jests* (*c* 1620) 14 She fell into a counterfeit swoone, whom the Gentleman soone recouered. 1675 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar., Sir William..was grown famous..for his recovering a poor wench that had ben hanged for felony. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 101 This effectually recovers him, and makes him as sober as a Bishop. 1798 *Invasion* I. xxiv. 179 Raising her up, he tried by gentler words to recover her. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 153 The squire suddenly recovered her by calling for..a bucket of water.

b. To restore (a person or animal) to health or strength; to cure, heal.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 22 Shee hath recouered the King, and vndone me. *a* 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 117 He that is as sure that this Medicine will recover him, as that this Poyson will destroy him [etc.]. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 43 Some Persons..have had occasion to use longer than ordinarily this Remedy before they could be perfectly recovered. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 555 When this happens to be the case, there is little hope of recovering the horse.

c. Const. † *of* or *from* (the disease or disorder).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 He schal haue, of þe comune box, xiiij*d*, terme of his lyf, but he be recouered of hys mischief. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Ivstine* G g iij, Hee fell madde, of which he was aftirward recoured. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 5 July, I tooke order for 150 men, who had ben recovered of their wounds [etc.]. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 198 A few days rest, good Diet, and Encouragement, soon recover the Souldier of any fatigue. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* II. 93 A person..who had already recovered Veney from a similar accident. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxi, He..recovered her from an imminent and painful disease.

d. Const. *to* or *into* (health, life, etc.).

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 853 From Death to Life, thou mights't him yet recover. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XX. 289 The Crotonians being recovered to their health, were no longer quiet. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 72 Any more than a dead carcase can be recovered to life by a cordial. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 271 It is what I always first prescribe to recover great Wits into their right Senses. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 210 She hurried back to the cottage, where she found that Philip had been recovered to sensation.

e. In passive, *To be recovered*: to have got better, to be well again. (Cf. 18.)

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2854 Whan ouer-gon was his smerte And [he] rekeured was of is herte Sir Beues set him vp. 1423 HEN. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 100 And as towardes oure bel Uncle of Excestre, whom oure Lord now late visitid with seknesse,..he is rekiveryd. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 953 Syr Egyllamowre was hole and sounde, And wele recovryd on hys wounde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 280 He commeth there fore to Ulme, whan he was not yet recovered. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 239 Mr. Murray ..fell sick; whether he be recovered and gone or not your Lp knowes best. 1733 SWIFT *Let.* 8 Jan., Wks. 1841 II. 694/1 The friend I named, who I was afraid would die, is recovered. 1765 REID *Wks.* I. 43/1, I hope your papa is quite recovered of his cold. 1849 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 200 Lady Conyngham has had a bad illness, but is recovered.

†**10.** To restore (a person or thing) to a good or proper estate or condition; to set or make right again. *Obs.*

In quot. *c* 1460 due to a misreading of the Fr. original.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 327 (383) To hide his desir yn muwe From euery wyght..But he myght ought recouered be þerby. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* ii. 6 Bileue thou to God and he schal rekeuere thee. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 614 There is no Iuge y-sette of suche trespace by which of right one may recouered be. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XC. 119 He wolde neuer rest tyll he had so arayed the realme of Scotlande, that it shulde neuer be recouered. 1586 LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 217 God doth knowe what..a ioyfull countreie here was within this month; God send her majestie to recover it soe againe. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 86 The Fire was got out for good and all, and past the possibility of being recover'd by the readmitted Air. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. II. ii. 110 To recover Trees so damnify'd, we perform the following Operation. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 126 The Still-Bottoms of Melasses are successfully used to scald and recover musty Casks.

†**11.** To rescue or deliver (a person). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Agincourt* 186 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 101 Of truse we wyll beseche the, Vntyll that it be sunday noone, And yf we may not recouered be We will delyuer the towne. 1637 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1824) I. 244 He fell into the water, near the shore, where it was not six feet deep, and could not

be recovered. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78, I promised .. never to part from hence, till by some means or other I have recovered these poor soldiers my companions. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 152 Having agreed with my comrade what ways I would take to recover him out of Mingrelia.

b. To bring back, rescue, reclaim *from* or *out of* a state, etc.

1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 335, I will onely recouer from obliuion these made vpon the pictures [etc.]. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1735) I. 473 To recover them forth of that Superstition and Barbarism which hath hitherto been the reproach almost of the English. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 311 So men will be well guarded, or recovered from false Religions. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 1 Till I have recovered them out of that desperate State of Vice and Folly, into which the Age is fallen. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 732/2 The fathers..say that the Indians are but just recovered from a barbarous and dissolute way of life. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 436, I must recover all from their evil courses by every means in my power.

† **c.** Const. *into* or *to* (a state, etc.). *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 172 They sent a formal commission of both Houses to him..to recover him to his former vigour and zeal in their cause. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 17 That which now deserves to be called Cartesianism for Des-Cartes his so happily recovering it again into view. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* VI. iii. § 5 Nor could he expect that such men could be recovered to sobriety.

12. a. To bring back (a weapon) to a certain position. *To recover arms*: (see quot. 1802).

1594 I. G. *Di Grassi's Art Defence* I ij, He must..recouer his owne sworde nimbly, and then deliuer a thrust. 1685 J. S. *Art of War* 27 Recover your Armes. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1819) 240 When the rear rank has passed the general ten yards, officers recover their swords with the commanding officer. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., To Recover arms*, a position of the firelock when the piece is held with the lock equal to the left shoulder, and the sling to the front. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 167 [Recover arms]. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 153 The..officers recover and carry their swords.

absol. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, The dogs barked, the mob screamed, the troops recovered.

transf. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 2 [The ladies] are exercised by the following Words of Command, .. Ground your Fans, Recover your Fans.

b. To pull back (a horse) on its feet again.

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (Milan), Recovering the jade on all foure againe, he desir'd to be taken down. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xv. 132 [The mare] was down on her head; but Guy recovered her cleverly.

13. To get over, get better from (a sickness, misfortune, or affliction).

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Þanne comþ þe dyeuel and him zayþ 'þou hit sselt wel recouri þou art yong and strang þou sselt libbe long'. 14.. *Isumbras* 336 in Utterson *Sel. Pieces* I. 91 Ye shall be kynge with crowne, ..And recover all your wo. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xii. (1560) 130 After the sicke man had recouered his sore, He liued worse then euer he did before. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 73 Hee should recouer his sicknesse. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 15 He will safely recouer his wound within seuen yeeres. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 152 One man has a fancy that he shall never recover a fit of sickness. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 34 This fatal blow the King could never after recover. 1801 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 269 The neighbourhood have quite recovered the death of Mrs. Rider. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 350 The Free Cities had never recovered the famines and sieges of the Thirty Years' War.

b. To annul the effect of (a slip, stumble, etc.). Also in *fig.* context.

1748 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) IV. 227 The accident of a broken thigh, snapped by a sudden jirk, endeavouring to recover a slip. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 198 The point with him now was to recover so terrible a stumble. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/7 Lord C. H. cleverly recovered his *faux pas* by offering a handsome apology.

14. To retrieve, make good, make up for (loss, damage, etc., to oneself).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 27 For losse of catel may recouered be, But losse of tyme shendeth vs, quod he. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 43 Yf she lacke on one syde she recouerith it on that other. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 506 They determyned to go thyder..to assay if they coude recover any parte of their domage. *Ibid.* 553 To thentent that he shulde recover agayne his losse. 1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 207 Sir Albertus Morton (who hath used more diligence in his journey to recover his detention in England then I feare may be for his health). 1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylin* 34 Many..losses..which he was not able to recover. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 210 To try if it was possible to recover the loss which we had been too late to prevent.

15. To put right, remedy, make good again (something wrong, a fault, etc.). Now *rare.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 354 Eke though I myght dure ever That I have do rekever I never. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 214 This grete hurt, which xxm. li. wol not nowe by many dayes lightly recovere. 1536 *Exhort. to North* in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* I. 306 Thes enormyties to Recoyor [*sic*], now lette vs tayke payne! thynges amysse to Redresse, we oure selff must enforce. 1635 R. JOHNSON *Tom a Lincolne* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) II. 75 Thou..hast broken thy oath of knighthood, which no excuse can recover. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 106 A Breach.. in two Places between Grays and Gravesend, (which, by timely Application, have been recovered). 1811 G. COLMAN *Pref. to J. Palmer's Like Master* I. 21 He had the misfortune to begin wrong in the game of life:—it is difficult to recover blots. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 286 He was quickly overpowered; yet to recover the mischief he had done..was difficult.

† **b.** To cure, heal (a wound, disease, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 11 b, A deadly wounde that can not be recouered. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 47 b, It doth marvelously recover and helpe..the byte of a mad Dog. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i, But grant that I by art could yet recover Your desperate sickness. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 199 Many are of opinion, that Caudles..recover the Weakness of Loins. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 113 The land, and the refreshments it produces, very soon recover most stages of the sea-scurvy.

II. *refl.* **16. a.** To regain one's natural position or balance. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 346 Er that thou falle in such a wise That thou ne myht thiself rekevere. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 41 We daily see .. rope-dauncers .. handsomly recover themselves after a perillous staggering and reeling. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Cancelier*, When a light-flown Hawk in her Stooping, turns two or three times upon the Wing, to recover her self before she seizes the Prey. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 582 Seeing that he was losing ground at Court, he intended to recover himself a little with the people. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 533/1 Many careless and low goers are constantly striking their feet against stones, but..easily recover themselves. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/4 There will be ample width for a vessel to 'recover' herself when entering in severe weather.

b. To return to life or consciousness.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. vii. § 1. 8 At the approch of winter it dieth, and recouereth it selfe the next yeere. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 27 Being stunn'd, it was half an hour ere I recover'd my self.

c. To get over a loss or misfortune; to recoup oneself. *rare.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxvi, I shall pay the wager in the place appointed, and try whether I can recover myself at gioco d' amore. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 238/1 From this calamity, great as it was, London soon recovered itself.

d. To get over fatigue or illness. † Also const. *of.*

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 22 Where we remain'd ten Days.. to recover ourselves of the Fatigues of the Journey. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* Introd. 13 The overworked lawyer..has only to bestow an occasional day upon any one of the various sports within his reach, and he speedily recovers himself.

17. † **a.** To retreat, retire *into* a place; to fall back *on* one as an authority. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* II. 11 Had they not so sodainly recoured themselues againe into their Cittye, he had also bin Lord and conqueror thereof. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 68 He recover'd himself with four of his confidents .. into the next house. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. 268 S. Augustine of Hippo, (on whom these Monks would willingly recover themselves) was S. Benet's Senior by sixty years.

b. To withdraw or escape *from* or *out of*, to return *to*, a position, state, or condition. Now *rare.*

1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* ii. 26 That they may recouer themselues out of the snare of the deuill. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xii. (1614) 407 The adioyning Princes recouering themselues from Tartarian seruitude. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxvii. Wks. 1683 IV. 677 He seldom ever recovers himself to a sober countenance. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. VIII. 20 Hannibal .. was as skilful in recovering himself out of Danger, as in drawing others into it. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 361/1, I have been at some pains to recover myself from A. Philips' misfortune of mere childishness. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 297 Ridley's hasty endeavour to recover himself from the pitfall into which he had been precipitated.

III. *intr.* or *absol.*

18. To regain health after a wound or sickness; to get well, or become healthy, again.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3874 No rink þei miȝt of-reche recuuered neuer after. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1572 Thare salle no silver hym save, bot Ewayne recovere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 785 Byschop Synclar was wesyd with seknas..; and syn throu Goddis grace He recoueryt. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 3 The winters hurt recouers with the warm. 1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 14 If hee be sicke with Ioy, Hee'le recouer without Physicke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 97 Whom..he carried..to Oxford, where he wonderfully recovered. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 26 My poor captain fell sick .. but recovered. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 12/2 Most of the young trees that are barked recover and continue healthy. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 268, I felt very unwell, and from that time till the end of October did not recover. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 254 He recovered slowly, but suffered little pain.

b. Const. *of*, *from* (the malady or disease, or that which causes indisposition).

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 9 Whanne he hadde be sijk, and hadde rekyuered of his sikenesse. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* viii. 8 Axe councell at yᵉ Lorde by him, and saye: Maye I recouer from this sicknesse. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 73 If it be thy destiny to recouer of such a sicknesse .. thou shalt recouer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 294 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering [etc.]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii, The man recovered of the bite, The dog it was that died. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 18 The dancing-master gradually recovered from his sprain. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. ii. III. 60 Having partially recovered from his malady. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* x. II. 80 Hohenlo recovered of his wound before Zutphen.

transf. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. ad § 9 (1667) 144 To recover from a sin is none of the easiest labours that concern the sons of men. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 48 The land had not yet recovered from the mere carnage of the battle.

19. To regain life, consciousness, or composure. Also const. *of*, *from*, *out of*.

13.. *Coer de L.* 425 Tho he recouered of hys swowe, To hys paleys he hym drowe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 156 Thus cam it out that Cryst ouer-cam, rekeuered and lyued. 1538 ELYOT *Superuiuo*, to recouer .. whan a man semeth to be deade. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 161 Many will swoon when they do look on bloud .. Looke, he recouers.

1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ* I. 47 Before any man that was not privy to the designe, could recover out of his amazement. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Journ. Naples* 195 We soon recover'd of our Fears, when .. we saw them kneel down. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 375, I soon recover from these needless frights. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xix. 251 He fell, he fainted. .. As he recover'd, to his mind it came [etc.]. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. x. 120 The archbishop had seated himself to recover from the agitation of the preceding scene.

† **20.** To rally, to return; to make one's way, to succeed in coming or passing (again). Const. *to*, *unto*, *over*, etc. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13958 Syn had þey no grace to stande, Ne myghte relye [*Petyt MS.* recouer], but euere fleande. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1650 (Kölbing) Þat he fleiȝe in to þe valaye & recouerd [etc.]. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 179 ȝif Euere I Mowe rekeuere to sarras, I schal ȝow hyghly qwyten Er that ȝe pas. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* v. 28 Let vs fight against ourselues and daily indeuor to recouer vnto God. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 97 We found it a wearisome way backe .. to recouer vp againe to the head of the riuer. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. vii, With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch, having scarce a third part of them left. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiv. I. 535 Lapsed Souls .. that recover into Sincerity are saved as we are saved. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 184 If..she ever recover unto that plight again.

† **b.** To gain ground again *of* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1654 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 165 A recoiling man may, haply, recover of his enemy; but the courage of an enemy, surely, will be in the keeping of his ground.

21. To regain one's footing, position, or balance; † to get *up* again; also, to make a return *from*, † to get the better *of*, a slip, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxii. 228 It happed one of the Kynges cuppe berers to stumble and to recouer agayne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccviii. 249 The lorde of Gommegines was ouerthrowen, and coude nat recouer vp agayne. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 9 He did not believe it was possible to recover of this Fall. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 667 A horse's foot having apparently slipped several inches and recovered again. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 533/1 The ground is not cleared by the toe, and when it is struck there is not power to recover from the mistake.

b. *Fencing.* To return to a position of guard after a thrust.

1705 H. BLACKWELL *Eng. Fencing Master* 22 Advance half a Foot, and make home your Thrust, and as you recover beat on his Foile in Carte. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 26 After a thrust is delivered..it is necessary to resume your former position of the guard, which is termed recovering on guard. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Fencing*, A thrust can be returned when the adversary thrusts, or when, baffled in his attack, he is recovering to his guard.

c. To rise again after bowing or curtseying.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 240 ¶ 2 This Person..made a profound Bow and fell back, then recovered with a soft Air, and made a Bow to the next. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xvi, It nods and curtseys and recovers When the wind blows above.

22. *Law.* To obtain, by legal process, possession or restoration of the thing claimed; to succeed in a claim or suit of recovery.

1422-61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 22 Yef that he wolde holde with hym .. wherthurgh he myȝt recovere ayenst me, that he sholde have the thridde peny of his recovering. 1515 *Act 7 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Every Advowaunt .. shall recover their damages and costes .. as the playntyf shuld have doo yf they had recoveryd in the said Replevyne. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Recovery*, A third person afterward by suite of lawe recouereth against me, I have my remedy..to recover in value, that is, to recover so much in mony as the land is worth. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr., If the thing bought bee evicted from the buyer..hee may sue the Broker, and recover, as of the owner. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 66 Plaintiff had a right to recover, according to the law and custom of merchants. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1214 The plaintiff shall recover according to the verdict. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 118 The holder must neither protest nor give notice of dishonour, as he thereby precludes himself from recovering against the acceptor.

b. To make up a loss again.

1870 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* 95 If I can carry on for another fortnight, I have got information which makes it certain I shall recover on them.

Recover (rĭkʌ·vəɹ), *v.*[2] Also **re-cover.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cover again.

c 1400 *Master of Game* ii. (MS. Digby 182) Þen be þei recouerede of her newe here, þat men call polifed, And hir hornes ben keuered with a softe heer. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 504/2 It would cost me too much money to set the carpenters a worke to recouer mine house, it would cost me to much in Slate. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* xi. in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 154 In 3 monthes, we..built some 20 houses; re-couered our Church [etc.]. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 68 Thus in the sight of our soul heaven is covered, discovered, and recovered. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 May 1775 By plowing in the common way..the majority of the root-weeds are re-covered in a few minutes. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 8/3 The prisoner brought her the umbrella in question to recover.

Recoverabi·lity. = RECOVERABLENESS.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 Our sense of their agreement, and their persistence and recoverability in idea.

Recoverable (rĭkʌ·vĕrăb'l), *a.* [f. RECOVER *v.*[1] + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being recovered or regained.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 684, I mene..of wilfulnesse people to supprise, That micht otherwise be recouerable. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Recouerabille, *recuperabilis.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Recuperable*, recouerable. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 393 They in a short time may be recoverable to the obedience of the See of Rome. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2044/2 The Cannon, some

whereof are mounted, and others sunk, though easily recoverable. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xxi. 195 As giving it up for recoverable, I became for a few moments motionless. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 428 When again cooled, the smell is no longer recoverable. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Aug. 3/2 The publication of every recoverable sentence that fell from his lips or his pen.

b. Capable of being legally recovered or obtained.

1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 15 Legacies..are all at this present recouerable by like actions. *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.), They promised the good people ease in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not recoverable. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 494 That there may be a fixed maintenance in every parish recoverable by the incumbent. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 471 A pecuniary penalty, recoverable on summary conviction by a justice of the peace. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 112 That mere debts should not be recoverable by law.

2. Capable of being restored to a sound, healthy, or normal condition.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 646/2 Having nowe both sowle and bodye greatly diseased, yet both recoverable. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iii. 70 'Tis one thing to dispute, Whether all Diseases be curable; and another, Whether all Persons be recoverable. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 652 That it is peculiar to the Thames-water alone, upon Stinking to be recoverable or potable again. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 241 The Earth is to be opened to the bottom to find its Distemper; and if the Root be..hard, 'tis recoverable by applying dry Sand and Soot to it. 1774 CULLEN *Lett. to Ld. Cathcart* (1776) 4 Drowned persons are more generally in a recoverable state than has been imagined. 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lvi, Her remorse was the precious sign of a recoverable nature.

b. That may be amended; curable.

1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 1 By how much more the error or deceit in them, is more hurtfull and lesse recouerable. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 240 If you would know..whether the sickneſse or disease be curable and recoverable. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 136 It is not more easily recoverable without treatment than is syphilis.

c. Capable of being retrieved or made good.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 158 Like vice also, the first lapse was seldom..recoverable. 1833 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Scipio, Polybius, & Panætius* Wks. 1876 II. 327 Has the name escaped me! no matter,..he would smile at a recoverable lapse. 1848 J. SPEDDING *Even. w. Reviewer* (1881) II. 36 Considering that .. a stumble at the threshold [is] scarcely recoverable.

†**3.** Capable of being retraced. *Obs.*—1

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 13 A Prodigall course Is like the Sunnes, but not like his recouerable.

Hence **Reco·verableness,** the possibility of recovering or of being recovered.

1609 W. SCLATER *Threefold Preserv.* (1610) B j, Recouerablenesse in the elect, instability of reprobates. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xviii. 275 As may appear by the recoverablenesse of the metal out of it. 1892 H. DRUMMOND *Programme Chr.* 43 The recoverableness of a man at his worst.

Recoverance (rĭkʌ·vĕrăns). [a. OF. *recoverance, reco(u)vrance*: see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -ANCE.]

1. Recovery from trouble, misfortune, adversity, etc.; remedy, succour, help. Now only *arch.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 25869 (Fairf.) þi saule .. sulde drey endeles penaunce & neuer sulde come to recouearunce. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxxvii, [They] diuersely happinnit for to deye;..Sum for dispaire, without recouerance. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 101 He coueres all þat comes Recouerraunce to craue. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. 96 He was a true knyght, by whome in his tyme we had many recouveranses, and good iourneys. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 121 He persuadit the Earle of Douglas..to interpryse his recoverence in sett battell. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* II. viii. I. 210 Inasmuch as some means was found for his recoverance.

†**2.** The regaining or recovery *of* some thing or state. *Obs.*

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 590 The recouverance of the kingis inheritaunce. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 95 b, For the recouurance of her helth she wolde goo thanke the goddes diane. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vj, The recouerance therof ought to be feared, if a fole haue the guydyng therof.

Recovered (rĭkʌ·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECOVER *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Restored, regained.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To dispose my recouerd lyf to his seruyce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Recouerde, *recuperatus.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 240 By their own recover'd strength. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XVIII. 331 And shall not the recovered soul..greatly rejoice? 1870 DICKENS *Let. to W. Collins* in *Harper's Mag.* (1891) Nov. 906/2 That it will leave you in a really recovered state of good health.

Recoveree (rĭkʌ·vəɹī·). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -EE[1].] *Law.* The person from whom some property is recovered; *spec.* the defendant in an action of common recovery.

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 3 Euerie persone..hauinge feoffees recoverees or conisees to his vse. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 136 The Tenant is he, against whom the writ is brought, and may be termed the Recoueree. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 360 If the recoveree should ever obtain a recompense in lands from the common vouchee [etc.]. 1785 *Vermont State Papers* (1823) 501 The recoveree or recoverees in such action..shall..file a declaration..against the recoveror or recoverors, for so much money as the estate is made better.

Recoveree, obs. form of RECOVERY.

Recoverer[1] (rĭkʌ·vəɹəɹ). Also 4 **rekyuerer.** [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who recovers, regains, restores, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 26 Many rekyuereris [L. *recuperatores*] ben to a riche man disseyued. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Recobrador,* a recouerer. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 117 Will you permit him..to take Revenge of his Recoverer? 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. v. ix, Here all Men seem Recov'rers of time past. 1789 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 244 A regainer of paradise and a recoverer of the tree of life.

†**2.** *Law.* = RECOVEROR. *Obs.*

1515 *Act* 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The recoverers in all suche recoveries..may from hensforth dystreyn for the forseid rentes. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 136 The demaundant is he that bringeth the Writ of Entre, and may be termed the Recouerer. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 475 The recouerer and the Recognisee shall haue a *Scire facias.* 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 359 Which lands are now absolutely vested in the said recoverer by judgment of law.

†**Recoverer**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **recouerer, -co(u)verer(e, -cuuerer(e, -courere; recoverir(e.** [a. AF. *recoverer* and *recoverir* (OF. *recovrer, -couvrier,* etc.): see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -ER[4].]

1. Recovery, remedy, etc. (Cf. RECOVERANCE.)

Common in 14th c.; in Hampole the ending is shown by rimes to be *-ere,* in Gower always *-ir(e.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6095 Þai sal þat day for ever be tynt Fra God, with-outen any recoverere. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2471 Ac wan þai seȝe þat of þat þyng recuuerer non þar nas, þay lefte þanne hure mornyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 335 Pallas schop recoverir After the will and the desir Of hire. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 185 By that Castell..hadde the saisnes all her recouerer and all her socour of the contrey.

2. *Law.* = RECOVERY 4.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 Plee personell, wherof ye Jugement of recoverer extendeth to the somme of xl li. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 181/2 The same Recorde of the same Recoverer..thenne and their toke..and hadde aweye.

Recovering (rĭkʌ·vərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RECOVER *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 16 And weill ost, at thar fryst metyng, War layd at erd, but recoveryng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. *heading,* Of the Counsell of the Grekys for Recoueryng of Elayne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/1, I haue herd of the and of the helthes and recouerynges that thou makyst. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The recoueringe inclosinge and inninge of..Wappinge marshe. 1593 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* N, So dear was the recouering of Amiens. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* XXV. Wks. 1684 IV. 650 The recovering of the Soul to the pure knowledge of God. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 145 ¶ 2 He..made her the most obsequious Bow in the Presence of the whole Theatre ..She made him her Recovering or Second Courtesy.

Recovering (rĭkʌ·vərĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That recovers, in senses of the vb.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* (1836) 56 The Son of God comes with recovering grace. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (1697) 446 He..began To mend, and look like a recov'ring Man. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 314 These poor recovering Creatures. 1810 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 8 It will be good for him in his recovering state. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. i. (1874) 11 The bright recovering year.

Hence **Reco·veringly** *adv.*

1894 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* 101 From waves of rustling wheat..Recoveringly that pass.

Reco·verless, *a.* [f. RECOVER *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -LESS.] That cannot be recovered or repaired.

1607 COKE *Charge at Norwich Assizes* 25 This so famous ..monarchie had at one blowe endured a recouerlesse ruine. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 159 The Goodwin law his bane, Recoverless he sinks, and joins its ooz-sunk train.

†**Reco·verment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *recouvrement* (11th c.): see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -MENT.] Recovery.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* III. ii. 159 *Coniunctio*.. signifyeth alwayes a recouerment and restitution of thinges scattered or lost.

Reco·veror. *Law.* ? *Obs.* [f. RECOVER *v.*[1] + -OR: cf. RECOVERER[1] 2 and OF. *recovreor.*] The demandant who recovers a judgement, esp. in an action of common recovery.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 104 b, The recoueror should not distreyne, &c. because the conusee against whom the recouerie was had, could not. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 360 Though the estate-tail is gone from the recoveree, yet it .. will ever continue to subsist (by construction of the law) in the recoveror, his heirs, and assigns. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 392 In all adversary suits, every recoveror recovered a fee simple. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 339/1 On his default the court gave judgment .. that the demandant or recoveror should recover the lands against the tenant.

Recovery (rĭkʌ·vəri). Also 5 **recov(e)ree,** *Sc.* **recouraie.** [a. AF. *recoverie, -ery* (1302-5) or OF. *recovree, -couvree,* f. pa. pple. of *recoverir* or *recov(e)rer*: see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -Y.]

I. †**1.** Possibility or means of recovering, or of being restored to, a normal state; remedy. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xi. (Skeat) I. 127 Now I praie [thee] to enforme me in this, or els I hold me without recouerie. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxx. 208 The frenche kynges thre sonnes..were right yong of age and of counsell; in them was but small recouery. *Ibid.* 743 This domage toucheth us so nyghe that we have no recovery. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To ease thy sicknes speedilie, er helpe be past recouerie. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 200 On purpose to ruine past recovery a country that chiefly subsists by making of silk.

2. The act of recovering oneself from a mishap, mistake, fall, etc.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlv. 154 What became of the kynge..after this discomfyture, made he ony recouery, or dyd he close hymselfe in ony of his townes? 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. i. § 1 The conditions on which fallen man may expect a recovery. 1734 WATERLAND *Doctr. Holy Trin.* vi. Wks. 1823 V. 233 His mistake had shown some weakness of judgment, but his recovery manifested great strength of mind. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 138 To..search the themes, important above all, Ourselves, and our recovery from our fall. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 133 The effort at recovery is instantaneous.

b. The act of regaining the natural position after curtseying. (Cf. RECOVER *v.* 21 c.)

1718 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 17 The Curtesy and Recovery, the genteel Trip, and the agreeable Jet, as they are now practised in the Court of France. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 3 And practise their curtsey and recovery before their pier-glass.

c. *Rowing.* The act of returning to the proper position for making a fresh stroke. (Cf. 8.)

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 480/1 It is clear.. that swing is not necessarily bad, but that it requires great skill to combine it with the proper recovery. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 3/2 They now row much longer than they did, their recovery is better.

3. Restoration or return to health from sickness.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 188 He is so plaguy proud, that the death tokens of it, Cry no recouery. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rcb.* I. § 60 Grievously Wounded, but not without hope of Recovery. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 55. 352 The Joy of her Majesty's Recovery very much Contributed to the Diversion. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 393 He thought the dying hour already come, And a complete recovery struck him dumb. 1820 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 219 Pray tell me how you are, and if you are making a good recovery. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 609 Recovery is generally rapid under suitable treatment.

b. In phr. *in, on the, upon* (*the*) *recovery*: recovering, convalescent. ? *Obs.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* L b, Good in hecticke feuers: restoreth their strength that are in recouery. 1618 *Demeanor of Sir W. Raleigh* 33 When hee was vpon recouerie, he dispatched the Land-forces. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 83 The strangers..had been treated with great humanity, and were now on the recovery. 1789 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 4 Feb., Mrs. Unwin is certainly on the recovery.

II. 4. *Law.* The fact or procedure of gaining possession of some property or right by a verdict or judgement of court; *spec.* the process, based on a legal fiction, by which entailed estate was commonly transferred from one party to another (also called *common recovery*: see b).

For accounts of the nature of (common) recovery, and of the legal process by which it was effected, see West *Symbolæography* (1594) II. § 136, Bacon *Max. & Uses of Com. Law* (1596) 62-64, Blackstone *Comm.* (1766) II. II., Cruise *Common Recoveries* (1783) and *Digest* (1818) V. 416. The legal validity of this method of breaking entails rested mainly on the decision of the judges in Taltarum's case in 1472: see *Yearbks. Edw. IV* (1566) an. 12, Mich. pl. 25 fol. 19. Among the enactments regulating its use, the most important are those of 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4, 14 *Geo. II*, c. 20, and 3-4 *Will. IV*, c. 74 (see quot. 1833). The party nominally deprived of an estate by such a suit was said *to suffer a recovery.*

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 4/2 Londes and Tenementes.. by any manere execution by any Statute or Recovery extended. 1515 *Act* 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Where as dyverse as well noble men as other the Kynges Subjectes have sufferid Recoveries ayenst them of dyvers their Maners Lordshippes Landes & Tenementes. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 136 The end and effect of such recoueries, is to discontinue and distroy estates tailes, remainders, and reuersions and barre the former owners thereof. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 114 A great buyer of Land, with his Statutes, his Recognizances, his Fines, his double Vouchers, his Recoueries. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Feb., Mr. Jackson..hath this day suffered a recovery on his estate, in order to the making her a settlement. 1741 *Act* 14 *Geo. II*, c. 20 § 6 And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Commencement of this Act, every Recovery already suffered, or hereafter to be suffered, shall be deemed good and valid to all Intents and Purposes. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 362 In all recoveries it is necessary that the recoveree, or tenant to the *præcipe*, as he is usually called, be actually seised of the freehold, else the recovery is void. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 74 (*title*) An Act for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries and for the Substitution of more simple Modes of Assurance. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vii. (1876) 289 Those famous Fines and Recoveries which did so much to undo the harshest trammels of the feudal land-law.

attrib. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 358 The subsequent proceedings are made up into a record or recovery roll.

transf. and *fig.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 225 If the diuell haue him not in fee-simple, with fine and recouery [etc.]. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 30 A pledge..of this covenant of peace, made between us; and an ernest of the recovery, and free grant of this Well. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xv. 182 My Griefs entayld upon my wastfull breath, Which no Recov'ry can cut off, but death.

b. *Common* († or *feigned*) *recovery* (see above). *Single recovery,* a suit of recovery in which a single vouchee was called (so *double, treble recovery*). † *True recovery* (see quot. 1607).

1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 64 If they make a writing, that one of them shall..suffer a common Recouerie to the other [etc.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., A true Recouerie is an actuall, or reall recouerie of anything, or the value thereof by Judgement. *Ibid.*, A feigned recouerie is (as the Ciuilians call it) *quædam fictio iuris,* a certaine forme, or course, set downe by lawe, to be obserued for the better assuring of lands or tenements vnto us. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., This feigned Tenant, if it be a single Recovery, is made to appear and vouch the Bagbearer of Writs, for the *Custos Brevium,* in the Court of Common Pleas. 1741 *Act* 14 *Geo. II*, c. 20 (*title*) An Act to amend the Law concerning Common Recoveries. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 416 A common recovery can in general only be suffered in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, because a real action cannot be commenced in any other court.

†**c.** A fine, etc., recovered at law. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 419 [To pay fines, etc.] recovered in the seide Maires Court, vnto the seide Maire and to such personez as the seide recovrees belongeth to of right.

5. The recovering *of* something lost or taken away; the possibility of recovering such a thing.

1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 24 Suffur not your tyme vaynly to pas, wych, wythout recouery, fleth away. 1555 Eden *Decades* 168 Th[e]..recouerie of the kyngedome of Granata. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 26 So farre from endeuouring a recouery..they jested at the losse. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 130 The Recovery of Six Thousand Pounds, which I thought I had lost. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 120 After the recovery of Italy and Africa by the arms of Justinian. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 675 A very interesting recovery of the whole plan of a Norman conventual church.

b. *of* one's health, or other state.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 319 That for the better recovery of my health, I should returne into England. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 82. 472/2 He retired for recovery of his health. 1877 Winchell *Sci. & Relig.* v. 103 The recovery of that state of equilibrium which had been disturbed.

c. *of* a debt.

1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 29 An act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of small Debts.

d. Something regained or recovered. *rare*⁻¹.

1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. Pref. 5 All these minute recoveries could be inserted only to the exclusion of more material facts.

6. The restoration or bringing back *of* a person (or thing) to a healthy or normal condition or to consciousness.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 41 To fetch my poore distracted husband hence,..And beare him home for his recouerie. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 45 What? doth shee swowne? vse meanes for her recouerie. 1669 N. Morton *New Eng. Mem.* 180 This year much of the Wheat is destroyed with Blasting and Mildew,..but the Lord hath sent much Rain for the recovery of the remainder. 1774 Cullen *Lett. to Ld. Cathcart* (1776) 6 Although the drowned persons have lain for several hours in the water, attempts ought to be made for their recovery.

†**b.** The cure *of* an illness, wound, etc. *Obs.*

1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 392 In the recouery of some desperate sicknes, wound, or the like. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* I. 14 Ordered by the physicians to Spa for the recovery of a lingering disorder.

7. Restoration or return to a higher or better state; reclamation (of persons).

1593 G. Harvey *New Lett.* Wks (Grosart) I. 289 Were I not content, in some little hope of his finall recouery,..to do him a meritorious fauour by concealing his vtter discredit [etc.]. 1674 (*title*) Captives bound in Chains,..the misery of graceless Sinners; and their recovery by Christ. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. Concl. 295 Indeed neither Reason nor Analogy would lead us to think..that the Interposition of Christ..would be of that Efficacy for Recovery of the World, which Scripture teaches us it was. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* i. 24 A modified system, which shall include the provision of means for recovery from a lapsed state. 1853 J. Martineau *Ess.* (1890) II. 310 He is fitted to be among the prophets of recovery, who may prepare for us a more wholesome future.

b. Reclamation (of land). *rare.*

1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. St.* (1873) II. i. iii. 121 The special work of his reign was the recovery of the soil.

8. The action of bringing back (an oar) to the original position. (Cf. 2 c.)

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 481/1 Keeping Time, is the feathering of the oars, and their recovery.

†**9.** The act or opportunity of reaching. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 213 To thintent that his adversaryes showld not have ready recovery of the shore and coome a land. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 318 We were already past threescore leagues beyond the Port..; by reason whereof, we were fain to tack about for the recovery of it fifteen days.

Recoyle, obs. form of Recoil.

Recraiand, obs. form of Recreant.

†**Recray,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **recreye**. *Pa. pple.* **recreyd, 5 recreiet** (see also next). [a. ONF. *recreire, recraire* = OF. *recroire* to yield in a trial by combat = OSp. *recreer*, med.L. *recrēdĕre* to surrender (oneself), f. *re-* Re- + *crēdĕre* to entrust. See Du Cange, s.v. *recredere*, and cf. Recreant.]

1. *intr.* To yield in a cowardly manner. *rare*⁻¹.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13873 Loke þat non of ȝow recreye, Ne at þys iourne feynte ne feye!

2. In *pa. pple.* Tired, worn out.

1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Efterward comþ werihede þet makeþ þane man weri and worsi uram daye to daye al-huet he is al recreyd and defayled. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 165 A man a-foote hungry, thursti, and for trauaille recreiet.

†**Recrayed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 **recrei(ȝ)ede, 5 -crayed.** [f. prec.]

1. Craven, cowardly; apostate; recreant.

a 1330 *Otuel* 929 Recreiede knistes, whi nele ye fiȝte? 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 244 Raddest thou neuer *Regum* thou recreiȝede [*v.r.* recrayed] meede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxviii. 364 Fals recrayed knyght! Combered cowardis I you call. *a* 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 45 Ye heretykes recrayed. *a* 1529 — *Agst. Scottes* 26 He was a recrayed knyght.

2. Slothful, lazy. *rare*⁻¹.

1340 *Ayenb.* 195 Ase þe hewe recreyd þet late comþ hom zuo þet þe lhord is oþerhuil euele y-herberȝed.

Recrayhande, obs. form of Recreant.

Recreance[1] (re·krĭ,ăns). [ad. L. type **recreantia*, f. *recreāre*: see Recreate *v.*[1]] Recreation, refreshment.

c 1475 *Lament. Mary Magd.* lxi, I shuld anone deuoid al my greuaunce, For he is the blisse of very recreaunce. 1581 N. Woodes *Conſt. Consc.* Prol. iv, Our Author Bethought himselfe, to ease his heart, some recreance to fynde. 1842 Tupper *Prov. Philos.* Ser. II. 207 Sleep is a recreance to body. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lxiii. 92 Such recreance as that in Mr. Ryman's shop.

Re·creance[2]. [f. Recreant *a.*] = next.

1879 Howells *L. Aroostook* xxvi. 314 Grieving at this recreance of her memory to her conscience.

Recreancy (re·krĭ,ănsi). [f. Recreant *a.*: see -ancy.] The quality of being recreant; mean-spiritedness, apostasy, treachery.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 377 For his Recreancie in a marriage contracted betwixt him and Williams daughter. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 391 If a Felon be conuicted by Uerdict, Confession, or Recreancie, he doth forfeit his goods and Chattels. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 577 Whenever they could, [they] displayed their incorrigible recreancy. 1859 *National Rev.* Apr. 500 France, on pain of recreancy and dishonour, must come to the rescue.

†**Recreandise.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *recreandise*, var. *recreantise* (see Godef.), f. *recreant* Recreant *a.*: see -ise.] Recreancy, apostasy.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2107, I seye nought for recreaundyse, For I nought doute of your servise. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiii. viii, Bewaire, that ye doo no such recreandyse.

Recreant (re·krĭ,ănt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *poet.* and *rhet.* Forms: 4 **recreent**, 4–6 **-aunt**, (4–5 **-e**), 4– **recreant**; 4 **recrayh-, recreyande**, 4, 6 *Sc.* **recryand, 5 recraiand.** [a. OF. *recreant* adj. and sb., (one) who yields or gives up his cause, pres. pple. of *recroire*: see Recray *v.* and cf. OSp. *recreente.* On the northern forms with *-and*, see -ant[2]. The form Creant (*a.*[1]) was also current in ME. in the same sense.

The epithet is alluded to by Glanville, and mentioned by Bracton, as a term of the greatest opprobrium. *a* 1190 Glanville II. vii, Perennis infamiæ opprobrium, illius infesti et inverecundi verbi quod in ore victi turpiter sonat consectivum. *a* 1260 Bracton III. II. xxxiv. § 2 Non sufficit ..nisi dicat illud verbum odiosum, quod recreantus sit.]

A. *adj.*

1. Confessing oneself to be overcome or vanquished; surrendering, or giving way, to an opponent; hence, cowardly, faint-hearted, craven, afraid.

a. In predicative use, after *to be* or *become, to yield* (oneself), *to make*, etc. † Also const. with *inf.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 1042 Ich me ȝelde, Recreaunt, to be, in þis felde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 9 With dynt of suerde & drede he mad þam recreant. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 258 He..sua stonait the remanand, That thai war weill neir recryand. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxiii, To yelde me vnto the as recreaunt I had leuer dye than to be soo shamed. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxxxi. [lxxvii.] 242 That it sholde not be sayd that the Frensshemen were recreaunt to have made that voyage. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 122 Other peeces of good ability to defend them selues, became recreant, and yeelded. 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead Lost* v. I j b, Yeeld thy selfe recreant, villaine, or thou dy'st. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* II. 415 From out the bars to force his opposite, Or kill or make him recreant on the plain. 1781 Cowper *Anti-Thelyphth.* 122 He that does not..Is recreant, and unworthy of his spurs.

b. In attrib. use. († Occas. placed after the sb.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 624 Like the Coward Champion recreant þat seith creaunt withouten nede. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 342 Send vnto Rowlande..I calle hym recreyande knyghte. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 90 b, That I be poynted with the finger a reproche and cowardise and as a right recreant knighte. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. Prol. 119 Becum thow cowart, craudoun recryand. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 129 Hang a Calues-skin on those recreant limbs. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 139 When those that Marshall'd them, Could not with-hold from flight their recreant men. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 11 Then great Nausithous..retreating from the sound of war The recreant nation to fair Scheria led. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* I. xxvii. 198 What a recreant figure must he make even to himself. 1813 Byron *Corsair* II. x, The loud recreant wretch who boasts and flies. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 317 It was his resolute bearing which had shamed..the recreant nobles of Rome from deserting the fast sinking ship of the State.

2. Unfaithful to duty; false, apostate.

a. In predicative use. Const. *to*, †*from.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii. Wks. 1738 I. 186 If the Law..shall give out Licence, it foils it self, and turns recreant from its own end. 1671 — *P. R.* III. 138 Who..Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false. 1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 453 He writt very severely against the papists and popery, but here of late turn'd recreant, and writt as much for them against the church of England. 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 549 Any man, who has not become recreant and apostate from his baptism. 1852 D. G. Mitchell *Dream Life* 231 You know the careless and the vain purposes which have made me recreant to the better nature.

b. In attributive use. (Also of an action or condition.)

1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 286/2 Compelling the unfortunate Bacchanalian to drain the last drop, or expose his recreant sobriety. 1838 Lytton *Leila* IV. v, That recreant Israelite is he who hath stirred up the Jews of Cordova and Guadix. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* i. 3 To rebuke the recreant American.

†**3.** Worn out, exhausted. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 109 Now ben the foure sones of Aymon recreaunte & almost wery.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who yields in combat; a cowardly or faint-hearted person.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 610 With his craftez ganne he calle, And callede thame recrayhandes alle. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 44, I should..cast downe mine armoure and hide myselfe like a recreant. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 28 You are all Recreants and Dastards, and delight to liue in slauerie to the Nobility. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* II. iv, Hold! recreants! cowards! What, fear ye death, and fear not shame? 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 402 The recreant, in silence, was composing the libel, which his cowardice dared not publish. 1894 S. J. Weyman *Under the Red Robe* xiv. (1897) 337 Like the recreant..who, lying in the ditch while the battle raged came out afterwards and boasted of his courage.

2. One who breaks allegiance or faith; an apostate, deserter, villain.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 25/17 A recreant, *perfidus.* 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68, I tell thee, recreant, I scorne thy clownish Arcady with his inferior comparisons. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 114 Thou Must as a Forraine Recreant be led With Manacles through our streets. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v, Oh this most wicked Recreant. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. 409 Vain will then be the appeals of the recreant. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 674 We find Saint Paul No recreant to this faith delivered once.

b. *transf.* A runaway (animal).

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 65 It cost a pull through ice and water of about eight miles before they found the recreants.

Hence **Re·creantly** *adv.*, **Re·creantness.**

c 1475 *Partenay* 4436 A gret oth [he] made..That he wold be dede ful recreantly Or discomfite wold this cruell Geant. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxcix. 693, I trowe there was neuer so vnhappy people, nor more recreantly maynteyned themselfe. 1611 Florio, *Recredenza*, a belief changed from that it was, recreantnesse. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 28 Feb. 764/3 Recreantly turning their backs on the sacred doctrine of the rights of man.

†**Recrease,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recrēscĕre* (or OF. *recroistre*), after *decrease, increase.*] *intr.* To grow or increase again.

1521 Stile *Let. to Wolsey* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 85 Sithe the writeyng of my laste letters sent un to your Grace, here be no newis recresid. 1522 *Ibid.* 97. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 232 Which [wounds] by the dyffyculte and length of the way recreased and waxed worsse dayly.

Recreate (re·krĭ,e·ĭt), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *recreāt-*, ppl. stem of *recreāre* to restore, refresh, f. *re-* Re- + *creāre* to Create. Cf. F. *récréer* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. To restore to a good or normal physical condition from a state of weakness or exhaustion; to invest with fresh vigour or strength; to refresh, reinvigorate (nature, strength, a person or thing). In later use only *refl.* (cf. 4 b).

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 444 Onto the tyme reformit war sic thing..And recreat agane als war thair strenth. 1555 Eden *Decades* 206 Sweete sauers greatly recreatynge and comfortynge nature. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 152 Wine recreateth and refresheth the stomack. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 112 After hee had recreated and refreshed his Companie, he was sent to the Riuer Patawomeake. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Stirring the Mould with the Spade, and (as need is) recreating it with Composts.

refl. 1542 Elder *Let. to K. Hen. VIII* in *Bannatyne Misc.* (1827) I. 11 A certane lady, namede Scota, which..come out of Egipte..to recreatt hir self..in the colde ayre of Scotland. 1555 Eden *Decades* 279 When Demetrius had..rested and recreate him selfe. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxix. 494 We recreated ourselves at two..springs. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, He stopped at the island, and recreated himself with a glass of beer. 1862 Helps *Ess., Organ. Daily Life* (1875) 159 That each living being requires a certain portion of air to recreate itself with.

†**b.** To restore to life, revive. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 122 They had power to calme stormes and tempests,..to recreate euen the dead.

†**2.** To refresh (a sense or its organ) by means of some agreeable object or impression. *Obs.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxi, What joye haue courtiers in tasting or in smell; For these two wittes in court be recreate. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 104 By the which varietie of colours the weryed eyes are recreated. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. I. i, You haue many pleasant obiects, sweet smells, delightsome tasts..&c. to recreat your senses. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. v. (1699) 172 The eyes shall ever be recreated with the Light of the..Bodies of the Saints. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 144 Speckled with little red spots that recreate the Sight. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 179 P 10 Those Delicacies of Nature recreate two Senses at once.

†**b.** To refresh or enliven (the spirits, mind, a person) by some sensuous or purely physical influence; to affect agreeably in this way. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S) v. 3 May is the moneth maist amene..To recreat thair havy hartis. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxi. 241 The later writers say that it [Basill] ..recreateth the spirites. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 395 He that commeth into fine gardens, is as much recreated to smell the flower, as to gather it. 1622 J. Hagthorpe *Div. Medit.* xix. (1817) 15 Ten thousand flowers to recreate the mind. 1652 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* I The various beauties of the Plants and Streames could but very little recreate him. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* II. 59 Whose odoriferous exhalations fan The flame of life, and recreate beast and man. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 80 P 3 We are very agreeably recreated, when the body, chilled with the weather, is gradually recovering its natural tepidity.

absol. 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1876) 440 Variety ..must be employed to recreate and relieve.

3. To refresh or cheer (a person) by giving comfort, consolation or encouragement. Now *rare.*

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xi, Ane gentill hart is better recreate With blith curage [*Bann. MS.* usage] than seith to him ane kow. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 194 Thou shuldest rather chose aduersyte than desyre to be recreate with many consolacions.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 740 Hagar the handmaid of Sara beeing in extreme daunger, is recreated by the consolation of an Angell. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 235 The holy Spirit recreates and comforts him with the sweet voice. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1752) 54 St. Anthony had often familiar Conversations with God, recreating him with extraordinary comforts. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 46 The habit..of being recreated with the cheers of an exhilarated multitude.

4. To refresh or enliven (the mind, the spirits, a person) by some pastime, amusement, occupation, agreeable news, etc.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. vii, The mooste noble and valiant princis.., to recreate their spirites,..enbraced instrumentes musicall. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 19 That learned Lawyer .. was wont to recreat his minde with Tenis-play. 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* 95 Iesting Fooles, whose intent is no other, but to recreat and make merrie the world. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 301 Recreating the people (as he thought) with Chariot-races, stage plaies, feasts and night-shewes. 1712 POPE *Let. to Gay* 23 Aug., I am very much recreated and refreshed with the news of the advancement. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (1884) 209 It is..necessary to intellectual health, that the mind should be recreated and refreshed with a variety in our studies. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man*, No busy faces to recreate the idle man who contemplates them ever passing by. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 361 Some of their sovereigns .. were wont to recreate their spirits with elegant poetry. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec., It recreates him to indulge in sayings which leave an impression of rashness and scorn.

absol. 1868 SALA *Lamb's Wks.* I. p. vi, Although he rarely recreated, he never failed to instruct.

b. *refl.* To refresh (oneself) with some agreeable occupation or pastime.

1530 PALSGR. 681/2, I recreate my selfe with some pastyme or sporte. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 165 Sometimes he recreateth himselfe with hunting, and sometime with playing at chesse. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 45 God contemplating this new framed Image..rejoiced and recreated himself therein. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 1 There are many Illustrious Youths..who frequently recreate themselves by driving of a Hackney-Coach. 1849-50 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. xii. III. 158 The Lord Chancellor was recreating himself, after a long stretch of arduous business, with a journey in Scotland.

†**c.** To enliven or gratify (a feeling). *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 The other Attribute wherewith I recreate my devotion, is His Wisdom. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 9 With a Design to mock and ridicule him, and recreate his own inexorable Spleen with the spiteful Pleasure of..repulsing him.

5. *intr.* To take recreation.

1587 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* s.v., To recreat, neut. or be delighted with, *oblector, acquiesco.* 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XXXVI. 115 There is in that seate..a continual shadow to walk and recreat in. 1676 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 117 They suppose the Souls in Purgatory have liberty to recreate. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xix. (1875) 282 Let us.. now recreate, lest we should eat and drink too much at dinner.

transf. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvi. (1636) 46 Here are the lakes Lucrinus and Avernus, bowers of delight for the sea to recreate in.

†**6.** *trans.* To relieve (an occupation, state, etc.) by means of something of a contrary nature. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 45 Ernest studie must be recreated with honest pastime. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 974, I have not onlie recreated thy could state with the warmth of my bountie, but also [etc.]. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1626) 304 Ioues sonne..entered Heroick Croton's roofe; a welcome Guest: And his long trauell recreates with rest. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 335 A perpetual full table, not recreated with fasting, not made pleasant with intervening scarcity.

Hence **Re·created** *ppl. a.*[1]

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 47 The recreated statesman finds in either case equal pleasure and repose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 484 In order to enable the recreated system to throw off the burden.

Recreate (rīkrɪ,ē·ĭt), *v.*[2] Also **re-create.** [f. RE- 5 a + CREATE *v.*] *trans.* To create anew.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. **ij, Gods wisedome in creating thinges..nor his goodnesse in recreating or renewing them. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* C iv, Nor was't alone for his owne glorie meer That he did man create, or re-create. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 190 They had almost need to be Re-Created in order to be Converted. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 300 Could Mr. Locke himself imagine that his person was annihilated every night when he went to sleep, and re-created again when he awoke in the morning? 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 107 All things are recreated. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 63 Four out of the number were recreated, under the name of Regius professorships.

absol. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 166 Man..can destroy; he cannot recreate.

b. To create anew in imagination.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xix. 267 While gazing at a figure of melancholy age, to re-create its youth. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY *Paul the Trav.* i. § 3. 17 It is always hard to recreate the remote past.

Hence **Recrea·ted** *ppl. a.*[2], **Recrea·ting** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxviii. 524 What counsell wouldest thou giue him for the recreating of thee. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 207 Our re-creating or Redemption. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. (1839) 165 Where are the recreated 'principalities and powers'? 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 56 The blood-stained charter.., Which Nature soon, with re-creating hand Will blot in mercy from the book of earth.

Recreate (rīkrɪ,ē·ĭt), *ppl. a.* [Cf. prec. and CREATE *ppl. a.*] Re-created.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic, Spir. Leg.* 134 They..,Through conduct, aspiration and intent Thrice recreate, shall rise. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxxiv. 412 The recreate and never to be dissolved order of the perfect earth.

Re·creating, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RECREATE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of refreshing, reinvigorating, etc.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 303 After long recreating of hir selfe in the country. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 677 'Twas an old way of recreating, Which learned butchers call Bear-baiting. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xiv. (1872) 245 Recreating and idling are very different things.

So **Re·creating** *ppl. a.*[1], that recreates.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Wks. (1851) 147 Some recreating intermission of labour, and serious things. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 223 Other recreating and pleasurable entertainments. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 282 Poverty, sterility, and desolation, are not a recreating prospect. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xx, Every night yielded her recreating rest.

Recreation[1] (rekrɪ,ē·ʃən). Also 4–6 **-acioun, -acyon,** etc. [a. F. *récréation* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *recreātiōn-em* (Pliny), n. of action f. *recreāre* to RECREATE *v.*[1]]

†**1.** Refreshment by partaking of food; a refection; nourishment. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 To sustienen hem and fede In time of recreacion. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 145 Blanchardyn, Sadoyne, and his wyff..were sittyng at the bord takynge their recreacyon. 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. II. App. xc. 251, I bequest to the Maister, Wardens and Felyshyp of the Drapers, v. pounde, for a recreation or a dyner. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlvi. 516 The tree must haue some recreation giuen it in winter, after his great trauell in bringing foorth of his fruite.

†**2.** Refreshment or comfort produced by something affecting the senses or body. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 [Of the sun] alle erthly creatures..taken after the natures Here ese and recreacion. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 14 Wyne is a lycor of grete recreacioun. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) Ofte tyme he vsid to ligge ny the fire, for to haue comfort and recreacion of þe fire.

†**b.** Comfort or consolation of the mind; that which comforts or consoles. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 138 The habitacion Of the holy goost our recreacion Be in myn herte. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 20 Vnkyndely þei kidde þem þer kyng for to kenne, With carefull comforth and cold recreacioun. *c* 1475 *Lament. Mary Magd.* cxcvii, My comforte, and al my recreacioun, Fare wel my parpetual saluacioun.

3. The action of recreating (oneself or another), or fact of being recreated, by some pleasant occupation, pastime or amusement.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 155 New thinges..to tell off for solace and recreacioun of þaim þat lykez to here þam. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vi, To take his recreacion he entryd in to his gardyn. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 558/1 Tindall is as it semeth..set vpon reading of rydles for his recreacion. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 20 Socrates..for recreation..blushed not to ride upon a Reed among his little children. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 129 Forrests, and Chases, either for his recreation, or for preservation of Woods. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 140 Too much recreation tires as much, as too much business. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 56 Eleven days, at his return, he gave To recreation joyous with his friends. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. i. 2 He sought his recreation in the study of Ecclesiastical History.

attrib. 1853 D. F. M'CARTHY *Dramas of Calderon* I. p. viii, Recreation-rambles into the enchanted regions of foreign song. 1859 *Act 22 Vict.* c. 27 § 8 This Act..may be cited..[as] 'The Recreation Grounds Act, 1859'.

b. An instance of this; a means of recreating oneself; a pleasurable exercise or employment.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 82 Travaile requyrithe a recreacioune. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 1 For a recreacion and a passyng of tyme I had delyte and axed to rede somme good historye. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 The Turke hath observed the Palester of the Athletes..for one of his accustomed recreations. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 11. 206 Such kind of recreations as make men fitter for warre. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* 23 Our love of Recreations and Diversions has indeed confessedly exceeded all bounds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 169 The chase was his favourite recreation.

c. One who or that which supplies recreation.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 146 If I do not gull him into an ayword, and make him a common recreation [etc.]. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 224 These *Tragedies and other Plays* will live..not as the recreation of an idle hour [etc.].

†**4.** A place of refreshment or recreation. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Recreacyon', or howse of refreschynge, *recreatorium.* 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 29 Tiber which is now but a Suburbe, and Præneste but our Summer-recreation.

Recreation[2] (rīkrɪ,ē·ʃən). Also **re-creation.** [f. RE- 5 a + CREATION.] The action of creating again; a new creation.

1522 *World & Child* C iiij b, Christ, .. That craftly made euery creature by good recreacyon. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* v. ii. (1886) 74 But to what end should one dispute against these creations and recreations? 1611 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 52 As in the Creation he could have made all at once, but he would take days for it: so in our recreation by grace. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 2 Not long after the Re-creation of Mankind we find recorded..the Tower of Babylon. 1850 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 42 Regeneration is a re-creation of man's nature. 1873 G. HENSLOW *Evolution* xiii. 204 The cataclysms and recreations of the early geological theorists.

Recreational (rekrɪ,ē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. RECREATION[1] + -AL.] Of or pertaining to recreation.

1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 226 We may use Recreational speeches sometimes, to instruct, reprove or comfort others, in a pleasant way. 1882 JEVONS *Meth. Soc. Ref.* 69 The educational and recreational value of admission to such establishments.

Recreative (re·krɪ,ē·tiv), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [f. RECREATE *v.*[1] and -IVE, perh. after F. *récréatif* (16th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* Tending to recreate or refresh in a pleasureable manner; amusing, diverting.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Table, The sext cheptor rehersis ane monolog recreatyue of the actor. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt. § 3 Recreative, such as al those be, which containe matter of love. 1629 *Shertogenbosh* 1 This Boscage was an euen and recreatiue place, fruitfull of wild Deere. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 222 Washing or bathing..was a recreative exercise of the female sex. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 207 The form then of the recreative Sort [of crackers] may be much varied. 1814 MME. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 293 They were only recreative little sylphs amusing themselves with whipping and spurring me on to my own good. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 492 His contributions to the recreative literature of the day.

†**B.** *absol.* as *sb.* A recreative thing or pursuit.

1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* Wks. (1717) 90 For these are only Cynthia's Recreatives Made unto Phoebus. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 382, I know few recreatiues that possesse vs more, then the humour of building.

Hence **Re·creatively** *adv.*, **Re·creativeness**[1].

1611 COTGR., *Recreativement*, recreatiuely, with recreation. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Recreativeness*, recreating quality.

Recreative (rīkrɪ,ē·tiv), *a.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + CREATIVE *a.*] That creates anew.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* viii. 420 In respect of recreative energy, there was a boundless difference between Asia and Europe. 1889 *Lux Mundi* xii. (1890) 505 The mysterious facts which lie at the root of the recreative process.

Hence **Recrea·tiveness**[2].

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 42 ¶ 6 All the living grace.. which the re-creativeness of poetry can give her.

Recreator[1] (re·krɪ,ē·tŏr). [f. RECREATE *v.*[1]] One who, or that which, recreates.

1884 H. R. HAWEIS *Musical Mem.* xi. 70 Music's future destiny as a vast civilizer, recreator, health-giver [etc.].

Recreator[2] (rīkrɪ,ē·tŏr). [RE- 5 a. Cf. RECREATE *v.*[2]] One who creates again.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. **ij, We consider not the incomparable worke of our Creator and Recreator, but by piecemeale. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* xv. (ed. 4) 177 Yea even here as everywhere, let man Worship his Recreator.

†**Recreatory.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *recreātōrium*, f. *recreāre*: see RECREATE *v.*[1] and -ORY.] A source of comfort or recreation.

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 858 O mercy, my .. solas and synguler recreatory, My predilecte specyall.

Recreaunt(e, obs. forms of RECREANT.

†**Recrede·ntial,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [RE-.]

A. *adj.* Of letters: Serving as credentials to an ambassador returning from a foreign court.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4698/1 Count Velo..has insisted upon his having an Audience of Leave, and Recredential Letters from the Emperor. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6367/1 Prince Galliczin ..having been recalled and received his Recredential Letters, is to have..his Audience of Leave of his..Majesty.

B. *sb. pl.* Recredential letters.

1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 119 To see that..the re-credentialls to Whitelocke, should be perfected and brought to him. 1760 *Francis Lett.* (1901) I. 57, I earnestly hope the next paquet may bring our Recredentials.

Recreent, obs. form of RECREANT.

Recrei-, Recreiȝ-, variants of RECRAY *v. Obs.*

Recrement (re·krĭmĕnt). [a. F. *récrément* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *recrēment-um* refuse, dross, etc., f. *re-* RE- 2 + *cernĕre* to separate. Cf. EXCREMENT[1].]

1. The superfluous or useless portion of any substance; refuse, dross, scum, off-scouring.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 26 Now what are seedes and egges of wormes or foule But recrements of preexisting things. 1640 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 41 Light.. discovers all the foulnesse of the most earthly recrements, it mixeth with none of them. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 57 It was thrown up by the waves with other recrements of the sea. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 165 [The rocks] did not appear to me a lava, or under any suspicion of having been the recrement of a Vulcano.

fig. 1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* 15 *Sept.* Wks. (1627) 493 Those other sullen, mopish creatures are the..off-scouring and recrements of the world. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 72 The greatliest offensive Recrements of the Mountebank's Stage. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 748 Some coarse drab, the recrement of earth! 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 292 A recrement of ancient tradition.

2. *spec.* **a.** A waste product or excretion of an animal or vegetable body; also *Phys.*, a fluid which is separated from the blood and again absorbed into it, as the saliva or bile (opp. to *excrement*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* II. ii. (1631) 65 That it [the venter] might better receiue the recrements or excrements of both concoctions. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 351 The superfluous Serosities and other Recrements of the Blood. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* i. (Dubl.) 7 Plants..have only fine Recrements, which are thrown off by the Leaves. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 3 (1819) 55 The vestiges of animal or vegetable recrements. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 160 Whatever recrement or other materials are co-acervated in any part of the intestines.

†**b.** The dross or scoria of metallic substances.

1611 COTGR., *Chalcite*, the recrement of brasse, cleauing to the sides of the furnaces wherein tis purified. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1051 Slag .. is the Recrement of Iron. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Lithargyrum*, .. a Recrement of Lead thrown off from Silver refined.

Recremental (rekrĭmĕ·ntăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to recrements.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 As the brayne had oft occasion, so it should neuer want, the meane of recrementall purging. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 121 Carrying away the recremental sordes of those parts. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 254 'Tis not for those to cultivate a skin Too soft; or teach the recremental fume Too fast to crowd through such precarious ways.

Recrementitious (rekrĭmĕnti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of recrement; drossy, superfluous, separable, unessential.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. 53 That superfluous and recrementitious offspring of haire. 1675-6 BOYLE *Exp. Disc. Quicksilver* Wks. 1772 IV. 226 Common mercury skilfully freed from its recrementitious and heterogeneous parts. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. xx. (1760) 83 These recrementitious or drossy Parts of the Sugar. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 302 The recrementitious earth is thus easily separated. 1857 BRINTON in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 400/2 The importance of these 'recrementitious' secretions.

Recreme·ntory, *a. rare.* [-ORY.] = prec.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 141 The recrementory part, which descends on to the large intestines. *Ibid.* 381 A gas recrementory and deleterious to life.

Recrescence (rĭkre·sĕns). [f. L. *recresc-ĕre* to grow anew: cf. EXCRESCENCE.] The act of growing again; reproduction of a part or member.

1891 *New Rev.* June 533 In lower animals or plants .. the fact of recrescence is far more obvious.

† **Recrew**, *sb. Obs.* In 7 **recrewe, recrue.** [a. F. *recrue*, † *recreue*, reinforcement (16th c. in Littré), sb. fem. f. *recrû* pa. pple. of *recroître*: see RECRUIT *sb.* and CREW [1].] A body of soldiers intended to reinforce an army. = RECRUIT *sb.* I.

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 141 The reinforcing of his broken regiment with newe recrewes. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 390 To enact that no leavies, .. companies, or recrues of souldiouris, be .. sent out of this Kingdome.

† **Recrew**, *v. Obs.* In 7 *Sc.* **recreu.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To reinforce.

1637 MONRO *Expedition* II. 137 Having recreued his Armie againe out of Westfalia, he then marched on Stoade. 1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 62/1 That þis kingdome may be enabled to..recreu the armie sent forth if neid beis.

Recrewte, obs. form of RECRUIT *v.*

Recreyande, obs. form of RECREANT.

Recreye, variant of RECRAY *v. Obs.*

† **Recribrate,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *recrībrāre* (1364 in Du Cange).] *trans.* To sift again.

c 1624 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 308, I have cribrated, and recribrated, and post-cribrated the Sermon.

Recriminate (rĭkri·mine[1]t), *v.* [f. *recrimināt-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *recriminārī*: see RE- 2 and CRIMINATE *v.* Cf. F. *récriminer* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *intr.* To retort an accusation; to bring a charge or charges in turn against one's accuser.

1611 COTGR., *Recriminer*, to recriminate, retort a crime [etc.]. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 82 Sir H. V[elverton] came as a delinquent, and dyd recriminate. 1651 TOMBES in Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 202, I love not to recriminate, for that were to scold. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 161 To criminate and recriminate never yet was the road to reconciliation, in any difference amongst men. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* (1882) 485 Such are some of the personalities with which Decker recriminated. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* i. 26 Bacon is able to recriminate with effect, and to show gross credulity and looseness of assertion on the part of the Roman Catholic advocate.

b. Const. *on, upon* (a person, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* i. (1697) 28 How shall such Hypocrites Reform the State, On whom the Brothels can Recriminate? 1752 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess. Bute* 20 Oct., I never recriminate on the lives of their Popes and Cardinals, when they urge the character of Henry the Eighth. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* II. 72 This circumstance inspired me..to re-criminate on my base accuser.

2. *trans.* **a.** To accuse (a person) in return; to make a counter-charge against (the accuser). Also const. *of.* Now *rare.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 82 [It] is punishable in the Starr Chamber, yf the defendant dothe recriminate the plaintiff in his aunswere, but to recriminate a third person worse. 1683 *Case of Mixt Communion* 41, I speak not this to excuse our selves, or to recriminate them. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 177 Bitterly Aspersing, and odiously Recriminating us in many things of a publick Nature. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 151 She too recriminated certain characters in turn.

† **b.** To return or retort (a charge or accusation) *against, upon* a person. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 594, I would suspect recriminate, or retorte the fault upon you. 1626 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 224 While he was in his declaration, the Kings Attorney comes in and recriminates a grievous accusation of High Treason against him. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 266 Athanasius..had the charge of Heresy recriminated also upon him.

Recrimination (rĭkrimine[1]·ʃən). [a. F. *récrimination* (1611 Cotgr.), or ad. med.L. *recriminātiōn-em*: cf. CRIMINATION.]

1. The action of bringing a counter-accusation against a person.

1611 COTGR. s.v., A recrimination, an accusation of an accuser. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 147 The Defendants answere that this Bill is a bill of recrimination. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iv. § 10 His Compurgators ..have sought to make good his credit by recrimination. 1771 BURKE *Lett., to Bp. Chester* (1844) I. 295 Avoiding all offensive terms, or any kind of recrimination on their accusers. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* iv. I. 117 When, after so much talking and tampering, there began to be recrimination among the leaguers. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 313 The dispute lasted for some years, with much mutual recrimination.

2. A counter-accusation; an accusation brought in turn by the accused against the accuser.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 84 Conclusion, denying his recriminacion. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 502 It contained many recriminations and fowll aspersions. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 101 Neither will I take up your Lordships time with recriminations. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 350 The recriminations of politicians are the confessions of great sinners. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiv. (1862) V. 535 When they heard the criminations and recriminations between the generals on one side and Theramenês on the other.

Recriminative (rĭkri·minătiv), *a.* [f. as RECRIMINATE *v.* + -IVE.] = RECRIMINATORY.

1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 234 That [defence] which rests upon recriminative accusation. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. iii. (1872) I. 24 Harsh words, mutually recriminative, rising ever higher.

Recri·minator. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -OR.] One who recriminates.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 27 Weak, short-sighted Recriminators! 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II.

Recriminatory (rĭkri·minătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY[2]. Cf. mod.F. *récriminatoire.*] Involving, of the nature of, recrimination.

1778 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 303/2 All recriminatory accusations of subordinate officers against their commanders. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. IV. 195 Returning the prosecution in a recriminatory bill of pains and penalties. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. I. v. 271 The Government precipitated itself into a career of recriminatory and vindictive acts.

† **Recri·sple,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. In 6 **recrispel.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To crisp or curl again minutely.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 80 The winde new crisples makes in her loose haire, Which nature selfe to waues recrispelled.

Recross (rĭkrɒ·s), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* and *trans.* To pass over again.

intr. c 1470 in *Hors Shepe & G.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 29 A herte..yf he take ouer the ryuer he crossith; Yf he retorne, he recrosseth. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 11 There is a rudder at each end, so that she can cross and recross, without putting about. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. cxlvii, Helenus recrossed by himself, many monks looking on.

trans. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 41 My purpose reaching for ..Asia, as his was to recrosse the snowy Alpes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi, By crossing and recrossing the Line. 1795-6 WORDSW. *Borderers* I. 3 Let us .. strip the Scottish Foray Of their rich spoil, ere they recross the Border. 1830 J. F. COOPER *Water Witch* xiv, His boat was necessary to enable the party to re-cross the inlet. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlv, Thus absorbed she recrossed the northern part of Long-Ash Lane at right angles.

b. *trans.* To pass by (another).

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1871) V. 62 The operations of industry, which cross and recross each other in the streets.

2. To hinder or thwart again. *rare.*

1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* (Grosart) 53 For, when we first, to liue well, goe about, w'are crost and recrost by the Reprobate.

3. a. To overlay, mark, etc. (a surface) with repeated crossings.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* III. 148 How his clothes appeare Crost and recrost with lace. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 2/1 His back was..crossed and recrossed with bleeding wales.

b. To lay across again.

1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 24 Aug., With bright ribbons crossed and recrossed about his nimble legs.

Hence **Recro·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1894) I. 208 Looking at the sea with its crossing and recrossing ships. 1897 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 8/4 An actor was never allowed to turn his back on the audience. Certain 'crossings' and 're-crossings' had to be rigidly attended to.

Recrow·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To crown again.

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxi. 313 Waynflete assisted in re-crowning him. 1884 F. D. HUNTINGTON in J. G. Butler *Bible Work N. T.* (1884) I. 198 To recrown the soul and make it master of the flesh.

Recru·cify, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To crucify again.

1618 T. ADAMS *Bad Leaven* Wks. 1862 II. 349 [Our sins were] the hand of Jews recrucifying Christ. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 39 The crucified body of our Saviour, which we have..so often recrucified. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 183 My sins, which made incarnate Godhead die, God-man re-crucify.

Hence **Recru·cifier,** one who recrucifies.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 69 Whose Love would his Re-crucifyer spare.

† **Recru·dency.** *Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. L. *recrūdēscĕre* + -ENCY.] = RECRUDESCENCY.

1603 BACON *Let. to Cecil conc. Irel.* Wks. 1879 II. 22 If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a recrudency by new foreign succours.

Recrudesce (rīkrude·s), *v.* [ad. L. *recrūdēscĕre* to break out again (of wounds, also *fig.*), f. *re-* RE- + *crūdēscĕre* to become raw, f. *crūdus* raw: see CRUDE *a.*] To break out again. *lit.* and *fig.*

1884 E. GURNEY in *Mind* Jan. 118 Particular ideas which have made no part of the waking life, are apt to recrudesce in the sleep-waking state. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 12 The acute symptoms..subsiding and recrudescing again and again. *Ibid.* 251 These [boils] slowly develope and frequently recrudesce.

Hence **Recrude·scing** *ppl. a.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 713 Recrudescing attacks of diphtheria.

Recrudescence (rīkrude·sĕns). [ad. L. type **recrūdēscentia*, f. *recrūdēscĕre*: see prec. and -ENCE. Cf. F. *recrudescence* (Littré).] The state or fact of breaking out afresh. **a.** *fig.* Of a quality or state of things (usually one regarded as bad), a disease, epidemic, etc.

1721 in BAILEY. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 64 (1740) 632 The King required some Regulations should be made for obviating the Recrudescence of those Ignoramus Abuses, for the future. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 138/1 The recent victories have occasioned, as might have been expected, a recrudescence of calumny and malignity. 1865 MILL *Comte* 24 The recrudescence..of a metaphysical Paganism in the Alexandrian..schools. 1884 *Standard* 1 Aug., The fears of a recrudescence of the epidemic are now subsiding.

b. Of a wound or sore. Also in fig. context.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 7/7 We must not forget what a spirit this has been, or how old and deep was the wound of which this is probably the last recrudescence. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 6/5 The recrudescence of a varicose ulcer in the leg keeps him in bed most of the day.

Recrudescency (rīkrude·sĕnsi). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. : see -ENCY.] = prec.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 61 The Disease, which was very long, with divers recrudescencies and prognosticks both of life and death. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 333 Distempers .. heighten'd by a Recrudescency of a Fistula. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 578 These I saw, In recrudescency of baffled hate, Prepared to wring the uttermost revenge From body and soul.

Recrudescent (rīkrude·sĕnt), *a.* [See RECRUDESCE and -ENT.] Breaking out again.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1892 R. WALLACE in *Scott. Leader* 12 July 7 The recrudescent protectionist. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 898 These recrudescent pains gradually disappear again.

Recrue, variant of RECREW *sb. Obs.*

Recruit (rĭkrū·t), *sb.* Also 7 **recrute, -cruite.** [a. obs. F. (of Hainault) *recrute* (1592 in Godef. *Compl.*) = F. *recrue* (16th c.) sb., f. *recrû* pa. pple. of *recroître* to increase again: see RECREW *sb.* Hence also Du. *recruut*, G. *rekrut* († *rekrout*, *-krute*), Da. *rekrut* († *recryt*), Sw. *rekryt*, and Pg. *recruta*, It., Sp. *recluta*. Cf. RECRUIT *v.*]

I. † 1. *Mil.* A fresh or auxiliary body of troops, added as a reinforcement to an army, regiment, garrison, etc., either to increase or to maintain its strength. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 87 All the advantage this seasonable Recruit brought them, was to give their old Men so much Courage as to keep the field. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 46 His majestie hath ordered a recruit of 1200 foot and 300 horse to be sent to reinforce the garrison of Tangier. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 259 His Deputy returned..with a Recruit of 2000 Janizaries.

transf. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 244 The Rhodians attacked a recruit of vessels, which Antiochus was bringing from Sicily.

b. *pl.* † Fresh or auxiliary troops; reinforcements (*obs.*); the men composing such forces. Hence (in later use) also in *sing.*: One of a newly-raised body of troops; one newly or recently enlisted for service in the army.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlvii, Great supplies and recruits come daily in to your enemies. 1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 43 My Lord hath taken care to hinder the French officers from levying recruits in this Kingdom. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Wks. (Bohn) IV. 351 The grand alliance have innumerable sources of recruits ..in Britain and Ireland. 1728 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 111 Advanced to the dignity of a footsoldier in a body of recruits raised in the north. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 22, I sent you a warrant for £150, for bounty, for your recruits. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 390 No Officer under the degree of Field Officer is competent to approve of a Recruit finally without a special authority. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 334/1 A recruit remains a recruit from the date of his enlistment until he has passed his drill, which extends generally to 16 weeks.

transf. and *fig.* 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* (1841) 21 Those large recruits of reasons and authorities which offer themselves to serve in this cause. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Affairs* Wks. VII. 53 This supply of recruits to the corps of the highest civil ambition, goes on with a regular progression. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 94 The little turf-ants..carry their recruits uncoiled. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiv, If Sir Barnet had the good fortune to get hold of a raw recruit,..and ensnared him to his hospitable villa [etc.]. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept. 3/6 The gap will be filled up by recruits from our schools of art.

† 2. A fresh supply or number of persons (or animals), either as additional to the previous number, or to make up for a decrease. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 48 It may be, with this enlargment of dwelling, your Lordship may need a recruit of servants. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 477 It is believed this business will end with a recruit for the galleys. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 24 The prudent Huntsman..will supply With annual large Recruits, his broken Pack. 1769 PRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 106 Supposing the annual recruit from the country to be 7000, the number of inhabitants will be..630,000.

3. A fresh or additional supply of something: **a.** of a material thing or things. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xii. § 7 Besides the original Utensils of the Temple,..there were severall recruits..which succeeding Kings made in stead of those instruments, which constant use and age had empaired. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 67 A constant large flux of water for ten or eleven months

together without recruits from rains. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 360 Guam, one of the Marian Islands, where we hope to get a Recruit of Provisions. 1801 Eliz. Helme *St. Marg. Cave* III. 87 Austin carried a lamp with a recruit of oil. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 174 Till it has lost its own proper supply [of blood] and begins to draw upon the corporeal vessels for a recruit.

b. of money. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. xxx. § 1 (1669) 334/2 Let us endeavour our recruits be suitable to our expence. 1729 Gay *Polly* II. (1772) 171, I was now..forc'd to have recourse to the highway for a recruit to set me up. 1785 G. A. Bellamy *Apology* II. 77 He was however to return soon, when he was to bring me a recruit of cash. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xv, This recruit to my finances was not a matter of indifference to me.

†**c.** of health, strength, etc. *Obs.*

1675 Temple *Let. to Ld. Chamberlain* Wks. 1731 II. 339, I hope You find good Recruits of Health in the Country. 1756 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, II. 210 To sacrifice to the moon in order to obtain a recruit of vigour. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 36 My appearing..seemed to furnish her with such a recruit of strength and spirits.

†**d.** of qualities, etc. *Obs.*

1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* I. 206 Whatever nature has in worth denied, She gives in large recruits of needful pride.

II. †**4.** *Mil.* Increase or reinforcement (of an army) by the addition or accession of fresh men.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 87 The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the Army, by Pressing. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. III. 124 The Duke .. would now sit no longer idle, but gave immediate order for the recruit of his Troops. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 196 Upon this recruit the Earl of Newcastle, being above a thousand strong, made Sir Thomas Fairfax give ground.

b. With reference to population. *rare.*

1657 Howell *Londinop.* 346 By insensible coalition, and recruit of people, they came at last to be united. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) I. 353 The checks to population.. which render a constant recruit of numbers necessary.

5. †**a.** Renewal of stores or supplies. *Obs.*

1650 T. B[ayley] *Worcester's Apoph.* 6 To take what Provisions the Countrey would afford, for his present maintenance and recruit. 1673 R. Haddock *Jrnl.* 4 June in *Camden Misc.* (1881) 29 Haveing no shot in the fleet for recrute, twas resolved..to saile for the buoy of the Nore.

b. Renewal or repair of something worn out.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 15 Without .. her having any Recruits of her Rudder-Irons in all that time. *Ibid.* 31 [It] appears not to have shifted so much as one Bolt, or received any considerable Recruit of other Ironwork. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* (ed. 2) VIII. 749/2 Some hands will wear down a [stocking-] frame in three years; others, however, will work them twelve or even twenty years without serious repairs, or, as it is technically called, a recruit.

6. Renewal of strength or vigour; restoration to a normal state or condition; recovery.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *On Fletcher's Dram. Poems*, Such pursutes After despair, such amorous recruits. 1650 Needham *Case Commw.* 85 Though a Nation may have some respit and recruit now and then, by the Vertue and Valour of a Prince, yet this is very rare. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 16 Necessary indeed this is for the Recruit of these frail and feeble bodies of ours. 1789 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 2 Feb., I was wholly insensible to the effects of a race which, at any other time, would have required an hour's recruit. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 620 The nervous energy..experiences nothing of the decomposition or recruit of every other part of the living frame around it.

7. A means of recruital. Now *rare.*

1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* II. *Resurr. & Immort.* 9 Unbowel'd nature shew'd thee her recruits, And change of suits. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 906 Little quarrels often prove To be but new recruits of love. 1729 Butler *Serm. Compassion* Wks. 1874 II. 62 The recruits of food and sleep are the necessary means of our preservation. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iii. 219 The same active Particles in Foods are probably the Sources and Recruits of that nervous Power. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x. ii, A treasury which did not require the odious recruit of taxes.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *recruit acquittance, decoy, horse, officer.*

1697 Luttrell *Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 197 A great many recruit horses went on board thereof yesterday for Flanders. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Recruit horses* are the horses brought up for compleating the regiments of horse or dragoons every year. 1844 Thackeray *B. Lyndon* v, He found his calling as a recruit-decoy far more profitable. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 481/2 He sent him to the recruiting board and took a recruit acquittance.

Recruit (rĭkrūˑt), *v.* Also 7 recrute, -crewte, -cruite. [ad. F. *recruter* (17th c.), f. *recrute* Recruit *sb.* Hence also Du. *recruteeren*, G. *rekrutieren*, Da. *rekrutere*, Sw. *rekrytera*, and Pg. *recrutar*, Sp. *reclutar*, It. *reclutare*. Cf. Recrew *v.*

The French word first appeared in literary use in gazettes published in Holland, and was disapproved of by French critics in the latter part of the 17th c. (see Littré).

The *l* of the Sp. and It. forms appears in the following early instance: 1652–60 in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (1879) I. i. 45 Such colonells as had not theire men extant were dismissed to theire severall homes to reclute, himself still in the field..wheare we leave him reclutinge his men.]

I. *trans.* **1.** *Mil.* To strengthen or reinforce (an army, etc.) with fresh men or troops.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 33 If they might not Levy Moneys, to recrute and maintain their Army. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 353 Wee are sending 20 sayle of shippes to recrewte them with 2000 land men. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 181 It was his custom to recruit his army with conquered people. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlii. IV. 214 Public and private distress recruited the armies of the state. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 707 In the Parliamentary papers of 1877, the system of recruiting our native battalions receives considerable attention.

fig. *a* 1735 Granville *Progr. Beauty*, See in bright array What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day.

b. To reinforce, to add to or keep up the number of (a class or body of persons or things).

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 176 You may find it a very difficult matter to recruit the black catalogue of your friends. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 53 You would have had a liberal order of commons, to emulate and to recruit that nobility. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 266 They drop out of use and are not recruited by fresh members.

†**c.** *transf.* To support, back up, add to. *Obs.*

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42, I could recruit that Question with pretty store of others of the like nature. 1665 — *Occas. Refl.* IV. x. (1848) 213 Having both applauded and recruited these Commendations.

2. To furnish *with* a fresh supply of something; to replenish. Now *rare.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 208 He used to examine the pockets of such Oxford scholars as repaired unto him, and always recruited them with necessaries. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 364 With Greens and Flow'rs recruit their empty Hives. 1763 Mills *System Pract. Husb.* IV. 341 If the neighbouring vines cannot furnish layers, a rooted vine must be brought from the nursery; for it is too late to recruit a vineyard, when we should be gathering it's fruit. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 516 The contributions offered by the English Catholics did little to recruit the Exchequer.

†**b.** To repair (a ship). *Obs. rare.*

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 11 The Plymouth's Rudder-Irons began to be much eaten, doubting his being forced thereby to send her home that Winter, from the incapacity he was in, of getting her recruited abroad.

3. To replenish the substance of (a thing) by addition of fresh material.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Essex* 1, (1662) 318 Poulterers take them then, and feed them with Gravel and Curds,.. and their flesh thus recruted is most delicious. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 172 They continually..repaired and recruited it [the vestal fire]. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 7 (1734) 202 There remains nothing but to recruit the Solids weakened in the Struggle. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 61 He represents it [the nervous fluid] as never either recruited or exhausted. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 120. 132 Nature can beget nothing till she is recruited by the death of something else.

b. To increase or maintain (a quality) by fresh influence or operation.

1678 H. Vaughan *Thalia Rediv., Daphnis*, Active fires their sluggish heat recruit. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 252 Both to recruit the heat, and to maintain it afterwards. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 320 Fury, rage and malice..recruiting and reinforcing their avarice, their vices are no longer human. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., Since the Crimean war..Russia has been carefully engaged in recruiting her strength. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* II. i. § 13 If the temperature of the liquid be kept constantly recruited by some natural process.

†**c.** To regain, re-establish (one's credit). *Obs.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 151 If a woman once dash upon this rock of reproach, she hardly ever recrutes her credit.

†**d.** To put right, to make up for. *Obs.*

1673 Wood *Life* 14 July (O.H.S.) II. 266 What he had uttered to my great disgrace, the vicechancellor in his concluding speech recruited all againe.

4. To increase or restore the vigour or health of (a person or animal); to refresh, re-invigorate (one's spirits, etc.). Also occas. with inanimate object.

1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* 285 He was..removed..to Knights-bridge, and there he daily recruited his spirits. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 766 Recruited into Rage, he grinds his Teeth In his own flesh. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* CIV. iv, Thy Rains from Heav'n parch'd Hills recruit. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 287 Indolence..never is agreeable but when it succeeds to labour, and recruits the spirits. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., St. Medard* xiv, When, a little recruited, he rose to go. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 238 When his troops had been sufficiently recruited, and were again eager to advance.

b. *refl.* To refresh or re-invigorate (oneself).

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 219 Being asthmatick..he was forced to go to Acre, there to recruit himself for some days. 1726–31 Waldron *Descr. Isle Man* (1865) 56 As soon as he had recruited himself with a hearty swill of brandy, he began to relate in this manner. 1856 B. Taylor *North. Trav.* xxxv. 374, I sat down..while our guide recruited himself with a large dish of thick sour milk.

5. a. To fill the place of (a thing). *rare*—1.

1707–12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 191 This is the time to carry on your new Poles, to recruit those that are decay'd, and cast out every Year.

b. To renew, or add to, one's supply of (a thing).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 58 As soon as they had there recruited their wood and water, they were to continue cruizing. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 244/1 At Anoopsheher I recruited the necessary supplies for the prosecution of my journey.

6. *Mil.* (and *Naval*). To raise (men) as recruits; to enlist as soldiers (or sailors); to raise (a regiment, etc.) in this way.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxi, Such of your troop as were recruited upon Waverley-Honour. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 334/1 Officers specially appointed .. to recruit men for the several regiments and departments of the army. 1891 Patterson *Illust. Naut. Dict.* v. 376 *Receiving Ship*, a man o' war, unfit for sea duty, stationed at a navy yard for recruiting seamen.

transf. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 95 The ants that are not yet recruited pursue their ordinary occupations.

II. *intr.* **7. a.** *Mil.* To enlist new soldiers; to get or seek for fresh supplies of men for the army.

1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 28 Collonel Heane.. hath a commission to raise a regiement of horse in Kent, and every troope in England to recruite up to a 100. 1707 Addison *Pres. St. War* Wks. (Bohn) IV. 351 The French have only Switzerland, besides their own country, to recruit in. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* I. 71*/2 That the Company's officers should have liberty to recruit with beat of drum, in the manner practised by the regular forces. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 If I wanted a good troop of soldiers, I should recruit among the stables.

†**b.** To take fresh stores on board ship. *Obs.*

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 108 Put in there to recruit and furnish for so long a run. *Ibid.* 109 At the Ladrones, we recruited, and particularly took on board.. near two hundred hogs.

†**8.** To return to a previous number or condition; to recover from diminution. *Obs.*

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 125 All the dry Bones shall be reunited..and the whole Generation of Mankinde recruite againe. 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 194 His heart shall feed the bird and still recruit.

9. To recover vigour or health; to employ means for recovering from exhaustion, etc.

1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* IV. 1025 With timely Food his decay'd Spirits recruit. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 404 In Genial Winter, Swains enjoy their Store, Forget their Hardships, and recruit for more. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 453 Where the powers of the constitution had been previously much exhausted..and where they appeared to be gradually recruiting. 1814 Mme. D'Arblay *Wanderer* II. ii, I was so confoundedly numbed..that I don't think I could have remembered my father..before I had recruited. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 99 Leaving four of my party to recruit at this station. *Ibid.* xxi. 266 The dogs having now recruited, he started light.

†**10.** To recover what one has expended in trade. *Obs.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 121 By the quickness of Merchandise passing thorough this City, they recruit on a suddain. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1732) I. 61 They..may buy sparingly, and recruit again as they sell off.

Hence **Recruˑitable** *a.*, capable of being recruited.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 3/3 A large highly-trained naval reserve, alone chiefly recruitable from our fisherfolks.

Recruˑitage. *rare.* [f. Recruit *sb.* + -age.] The state of being a recruit.

1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 843 In the days of his recruitage.

Recruital (rĭkrūˑtăl). [f. Recruit *v.* + -al.]

†**1.** A new or fresh supply. *Obs.*

1648 in Aikman *Hist. Scot.* (1827) IV. x. 319 *note*, Imploring them for a recruital both of men and money.

2. Restoration to health, etc.

1851 W. Hanna *Life Chalmers* II. 55 Mr. Chalmers sought relief and recruital in an excursion to Fifeshire. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 107 A time of recruital and renewal.

Recruite, obs. form of Recruit.

Recruited (rĭkrūˑtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Strengthened, restored, enlisted, etc.

1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIX. 278 That we may bear The lengthen'd conflict, with recruited might. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* XLVIII. i, That we may ask Recruited vigour for the task Of living as we would.

absol. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 56/2 The tricks played by recruiters and recruited are exposed.

Recruiter (rĭkrūˑtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

†**1.** An additional member of Parliament, appointed or elected to bring up the number. *Obs.*

1648 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* I. 166 A List of the Names of the Members of the House of Commons..Note, Reader, that such as have this mark [*]..are Recruiters; illegally elected. *a* 1695 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 477 He was chosen a recruiter for that long parliament which began 8 May 1661. [1893 S. R. Gardiner *Hist. Civil War* III. xl. 77 Not far short of 150 new members had been chosen, and these Recruiters, as they were called, counted amongst them men like Ireton and Fleetwood.]

2. One who or that which recruits; *esp.* one who seeks or enlists recruits.

1760 R. Rogers *Jrnls.* (1883) 153 These three recruiters I do not doubt will bring good men enough to complete us here. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 118 Tried and punished .. as spies and recruiters for hostile powers. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 95 You may stop the emigration.., if you can arrest the first recruiter. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 393 Many innocent lads too are seduced by those recruiters. 1890 *World* 13 Aug. 36/2 Recruiters of flagging energies.

Recruiˑthood. *rare.* [f. Recruit *sb.* + -hood.] The state of being a recruit.

1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 108/2 Old soldiers who read this will remember their green recruithood.

Recruiting (rĭkrūˑtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Recruit *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Recruit.

1646 Sir R. Murray in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 136 A motion .. concerning the recruiting of the Scots' Regiments in France. 1670 Ld. North *Narr. Long Parl.* 60 Before this recruiting of the House of Commons (as it was then called). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 211 A business which ..would occasion some delay..was the recruiting of our water. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 94 When all the neuters are acquainted with the road to the new city, the recruiting ceases. 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1842) V. xix. 315 Sleep is equally the comfort and recruiting of rich and poor. 1879 J. Burroughs *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 118 The recruiting of a thunder-storm is often very marked.

b. *attrib.*, as *recruiting agent, corps, district, officer, party, sergeant, sergeantry, service.*

In some cases coinciding with the ppl. adj.

1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 423 Confederates who had acted under them as *recruiting agents for Lord Exeter. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Recruits*, The *recruiting corps, professedly so called, and having place in the army list. *Ibid.*, 'Recruiting Districts. 1706 Farquhar (*title*) The *Recruiting Officer; a Comedy. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4648/3 This Day arrived the Queen Packet-Boat,..with

several Recruiting Officers. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. iv. 82 A place on the frontier, where he had to act as recruiting officer. 1790 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 149 While he was in the army, and on a *recruiting party in Yorkshire. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 144 The recruiting parties, instead of beating their drums for volunteers at fairs and markets [etc.]. 1770 BICKERSTAFF (*title*) The *Recruiting Serjeant; a musical Entertainment. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxi, Introducing Waverley to a recruiting-sergeant of his own regiment. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 30 Let us have no *recruiting-serjeantry. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* L 71*/2 It would be utterly destructive of the *recruiting service for the army. 1822 *Regul. & Orders Army* 74 Officers on the Recruiting Service.

So **Recrui·ting** *ppl. a.*, that recruits.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 766 Man..had his better half .. T'amend his natural defects And perfect his recruiting sex.

Recruitment (rĭkrū·tmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT, or ad. F. *recrutement* (Littré).]

1. A reinforcement.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 495 A recruitment to the mob that was inside broke in from the streets. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. vii. (1872) VI. 30 The sicknesses are ceasing; the recruitments are coming in.

2. The act or process of recruiting: a. of a military force or a class of persons.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. v, Do you expect .. that your indispensable Aristocracy of Talent is to be enlisted straightway, by some sort of recruitment aforethought, out of the general population? 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxii. (1865) III. 44 The rapid decrease of the middle class of citizens..rendered the recruitment of the legions constantly more difficult. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 216 The officer in charge of the recruitment of the army.

b. of the body or health.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 518 Sleep .. is necessary for the recruitment of the little weary frame. 1896 J. B. THOMSON *Life Jos. Thompson* 116 It required only a week or two.. to give him perfect recruitment and re-invigoration.

Recruity (rĭkrū·ti). [f. RECRUIT *sb.* + -Y.] A humorous diminutive of RECRUIT *sb.* 1 b.

1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, Troopin'* iv, Ho, you poor recruities, but you've got to earn your pay.

Recrute, obs. form of RECRUIT.

† **Recry,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RE- + CRY *sb.*; cf. *recall.*] Recall, revocation.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 364 The band Betuix thair faderis..maid till stand For euirmoir without ony recry.

Recry, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cry again.

1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 12 Scarce had he spoken the word, when all from all sides cryed, and recryed, God saue Queene Elizabeth.

Recryand, obs. Sc. form of RECREANT.

† **Recryat,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. (Of doubtful origin and meaning, perh. for *recryant*, ad. obs. F. *recreantir*: see RECREANT.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 88 Suppois thy heid war armit tymis ten, Thow sall recryat, or thy crown sall cleif.

Recrystallization (rīkristălaizē·ʃən). [RE- 5 a.] The process of crystallizing again.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 911 The crystals of chromate are..purified by recrystallization. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/1 A breaking up and recrystallisation of..parties.

Recrystallize (rīkri·stălaiz), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To crystallize again.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 397 In marine acid they would re-dissolve, and might be re-crystallized. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 118 It may be obtained by dissolving and recrystallizing the impure salt imported.

fig. 1882 FROUDE *Life Carlyle* I. 383 What he took into his mind was dissolved and recrystallised into original combinations of his own.

Hence **Recry·stallized** *ppl. a.*

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 61 Recrystallised silver nitrate.

† **Rect,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rect-us* straight.] a. Direct. b. Erect, straight. c. Right (angle).

a. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 336 Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions, Rect and indyrect. *Ibid.* 357 Man ys relatif rect yf he be ryht trewe.

b. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 156 Running my race as rect vpright: Till teares of truth appease my plight.

c. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 200 Th' acute, and the rect Angles too, Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doe.

† **Rect,** *v. Obs. rare.* Aphetic f. ERECT *v.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 153 The sepulcre, whiche was lefte in the see, recte [L. *erexit*] hit selfe with the erthe, and was made an yle. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 292 Mistris Mary on the Banke-side, is for recting a Figure.

Rectal (re·ktăl), *a. Anat.* and *Med.* [f. RECT-UM + -AL.] Of or belonging to the rectum. (Common in recent use.)

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 67 The rectal touch, uterine probe,..and other means, should be resorted to. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 20 The dissolving power of the rectal fluids is very slight.

Rectangle (re·ktæŋg'l), *sb.* [ad. late L. *rectiangulum* a right-angled triangle (7th c.), neut. of *rectiangulus* adj.: see next. Cf. F. *rectangle* sb.]

1. *Geom.* A plane rectilinear four-sided figure having all its angles right angles, and therefore its opposite sides equal and parallel.

Usually limited to figures whose adjacent sides are unequal, and so contrasted with *square*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Elem. B iij b, If one side containing the right Angle, be longer than the other containing side, then is that figure called a Rectangle. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. § 6 The Mathematician considers the Truth and Properties belonging to a Rectangle, or Circle, only as they are in Idea in his own Mind. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 441 The Rectangle *NQK* is given, since its sides *NQ* and *KQ* are given. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 689 To find the area of a rectangle, whose length is 9, and breadth 4 inches, or feet. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 43 Its face is a rectangle, which .. can be rendered as narrow as desired. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 223 Any parallelogram inscribed in a circle must be a rectangle.

transf. 1671 HOBBES *Three papers* Wks. 1845 VII. 438 A square root (speaking of quantity) is not a line, such as Euclid defines, without latitude, but a rectangle.

† b. The product of two quantities. *Obs.*

Used on analogy of *square*: cf. preceding quot.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 616 The Rectangle of the Means is equal to that of the Extreams. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Product*, In lines it is always (and sometimes in numbers) called the rectangle between the two lines, multiplied by one another. 1763 EMERSON *Meth. Increments* 9 The increment of a rectangle or product.

† 2. A right angle. *Obs.* (Cf. RECT *a.* c.)

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 247 A Large Square, to set their Walls at rectangles, which may also be done..by setting 6 foot from the angle one way, and 8 foot the other way, then if the Diagonal .. be exactly 10 feet, the angle is a rectangle. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 388 This machine consists of a bottom frame, and a bar..at rectangles to it.

† 3. A right-angled triangle. *Obs. rare*—1.

1798 CANNING, etc. *Loves Triangles* 76 in *Anti-Jacobin*, The sly Rectangle's too licentious love.

† **Rectangle,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rectiangulus* right-angled (Boethius), f. *rectus* straight + *angulus* ANGLE. Cf. F. *rectangle* adj. (1556).] = next. (Used only with *triangle.*)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xlvii. 58 In rectangle triangles, the square whiche is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle [etc.]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. xii. (1635) 262 The square of the Hypotenuse of a Rectangle Triangle. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 34.

Rectangled (re·ktæŋg'ld), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. RECTANGLE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Right-angled.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. def. i. 60 Euery rectangled parallelogramme, is sayde to be contayned vnder two right lines comprehending a right angle. 1715 A. DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 339 A rectangled Cone whose Altitude is equal to *AR*. 1798 GREVILLE *ibid.* LXXXVIII. 416 Gems derived from the rectangled octoedra. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVI. (1870) II. 316 The one is a rectangled, and the other an equilateral, triangle.

Rectangular (rektæ·ŋgiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. type **rectangulār-is*: see RECTANGLE *sb.* and -AR. Cf. F. *rectangulaire* (1571).]

1. Shaped like a rectangle; having four sides and four right angles.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 19 To resolue vpon Rectangular Squares, as a mean betweene too few, and too many Angles. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 33 In Sugar, the same Pyramids, with oblong and rectangular Bases. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Windmill*, A common windmill, whose sails are rectangular, and their length about five times their breadth. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xi. 98 When the termination is rectangular, what are called the crested fringes of Grimaldi are produced. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 197 The platform.. was a rectangular space surrounded by a wall of its own.

Comb. 1898 F. DAVIS *Silchester* 23 Their practice of building city walls rectangularwise.

b. Of a solid body: Having the sides, base, or section in the form of a rectangle, or with right-angled corners.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 47 Bricks moulded in their ordinary Rectangular forme. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Charac. Min.* (ed. 3) 116 The rectangular hexahedron is named cube. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 161 When a rectangular beam is supported at both ends [etc.]. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 276 Mercuric Chloride..is soluble in water, crystallizing in rectangular octahedra.

c. *fig.* Formal, stiff, rigid.

1842 POE *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 236 Lawyers, who, for the most part, content themselves with echoing the rectangular precepts of the courts.

† 2. Of a triangle: Right-angled. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 653 Nor doth every one, who hath an idea of a rectangular triangle, presently understand that the square of the subtense is equal to the squares of both the sides.

3. Placed or lying at right angles. (Said also of the relative position of two things.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 179 The thighes of other animals doe stand at angles with their spine, and have rectangular positions in birds. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. I. P ij b, The acute Way on the Left leads to Hogsdon, and the Rectangular Way .. over the Fields to Old-Street. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 267 The Sun .. and ..two planets referred to the plane of the ecliptic, each by three rectangular co-ordinates .. parallel to the three axes. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 465 The elasticity of the ether is different in these two rectangular directions. *Ibid.* § 479 The function of the analyzer is to reduce the two rectangular wave-systems to a single plane.

b. *Math.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If a cone, cylinder, etc., be perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, it is called a rectangular or right cone, cylinder, etc.

4. Having parts, lines, etc. at right angles to each other; characterized or distinguished by some arrangement of this kind.

Rectangular hyperbola, a hyperbola having its asymptotes perpendicular to one another. *Rectangular staff*, a lithotomic staff bent at right angles.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Barometer*, Horizontal or rectangular Barometer,..the tube whereof is bent, in form of a square. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* iii. 558 Buchanan's operation with the rectangular staff, bent three inches from the point. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 173 The curve denoted by this last equation is a rectangular hyperbola. 1887 W. C. FORD *Amer. Cit. Man.* II. 55 The surveys are conducted on a uniform plan, known as the rectangular system.

† b. Of a windmill: Having rectangular sails.

1727–41 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* s.v. *Windmill*, Best form and proportion of rectangular Wind-Mills.

Rectangularity (rektæŋgiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being rectangular, or having right angles. Also *fig.* stiffness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* ix, She sketched, in strong caricature, my relaxed elongation of limb, and his rigid rectangularity. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 281 *note*, The rectangularity in the intersections. 1861 SARAH TYTLER *Papers Thoughtful Girls* (1863) 37 It is almost impossible for a sensitive girl to deviate from the beaten track without a sense of oddity and rectangularity perplexing and harassing her.

Rectangularly (rektæ·ŋgiŭlărli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a rectangular manner or direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 At the Æquator thereof the needle will stand rectangularly. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* i, The..Ensigne carried this figure, not..rectangularly entersected, but in a decussation. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 509 The city is exceedingly handsome, and the streets intersect each other rectangularly. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 423 The hypocotyl bends in a few hours rectangularly towards a bright lateral light.

So **Recta·ngularness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Recta·ngulate, *a.* [f. as RECTANGUL-AR + -ATE.] Rectangular, right-angled. So **Recta·ngulate** *v. intr.*, to diverge in a rectangular system.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 93 Posterior part of orbital margin salient, not acute, rectangulate. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 11 From here radiate, or rather rectangulate, all the new rectilineal thoroughfares.

† **Rectanguled,** *a. Obs.*—0 = RECTANGLED.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rectanguled*, that hath right Corners or Angles; a term of Heraldry.

Rectangulo·meter. [f. as RECTANGUL-AR + -(O)METER.] An instrument for testing right angles.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 880 When the work and trial-bar, (or rectangulometer), are both laid down, the one side of the bar presents a truly perpendicular face.

† **Recta·ngulous,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. as RECTANGUL-AR + -OUS.] = RECTANGULAR.

1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 33 A Natural man through search may apprehend much of the Feats and Terms of this Art, their Points, .. Perimeter, Triangle, Rectangulous, Obliquangulous [etc.].

Rectifiable (re·ktifəiăb'l), *a.* [f. RECTIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being rectified; *spec.* in *Math.* (see RECTIFY 7 b).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 201 The errors of one concoction not [being] rectifiable by another. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 120 The curve D F is rectifiable; that is to say we can assign a right line which is equal to it in length. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Int. Calculus* I. 307 Charles has given some interesting results connecting circles with arcs whose difference is rectifiable.

Rectification (rektifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *rectification* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. late L. *rectificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rectificāre* to RECTIFY.] The action of rectifying.

1. The correction of error; a setting straight or right; amendment, improvement, correction.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 491 The most grettest Rectificacion Ys, from evel thinges to directe a kinge. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. i, They haue done more cures in this kind by rectification of Diet, then all other Physick. 1631 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 119 For though rectification be not errour, yet it doth presuppose Errour. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 48 *marg.*, Rectification of the Feeder. 1765 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* V. App., If his Lordship by the present state of things, includes the rectification of them in a future state [etc.]. 1808 SYD. SMITH Wks. (1859) I. 98/1 That they must bear this patiently, and look to another world for its rectification. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* (1892) IV. xvi. 355 A few slight rectifications of territory were at the same time made. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 58/2 Such mistake is not capable of rectification as between ordinary adverse litigants.

† b. *Astron.* and *Astrol. Obs.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* in *Postuma* (1650) 286 This is called Rectification, or right setting of the Globe. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, What think you..of the best way of rectification for a nativity?

2. *Chem.* The purification or refinement of any substance by renewed distillation or other means.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 184 Rectification is a reiterated distillation to perfection. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 339 An indifferent good *Spiritus Nitri*, that even before Rectification would readily enough dissolve Silver. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 56 The Oil of Sugar that remains after Rectification. 1787 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 267 The acid obtained from vitriol,..deprived by rectification of its smoking quality. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 354 The oily liquid separates, which is purified by rectification.

transf. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 331 To this cure of melancholy..the Rectification of Aire is necessarily required. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 298 This portion of the lower World seems to be the whole residue of the visible Chaotical Mass, which by the former Rectification was reduced to a small portion, like the *Caput Mortuum* after Distillation.

3. *Geom.* The finding of a straight line equal in length to a given curve.

1685 WALLIS *Algebra* 293 The Year following (1659), Mr. Heurat, lights on the Rectification of the same Curve, which Mr. Neil had done before. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

s.v., All we need to find the quadrature of the circle is the rectification of its circumference. *Ibid.*, The rectification of curves is a branch of the higher geometry. **1823** J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 413/2 It is..to the doctrine of fluxions that we owe the complete rectification of curve lines, in finite terms. **1892** tr. *H. Schubert's Math. Ess.* 119 The quadrature of the circle stands and falls with the problem of rectification.

Re·ctificative. *rare.* [ad. F. *rectificatif* (Littré): see RECTIFY and -IVE.] That rectifies.

1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The total and final amounts of the ordinary, extraordinary, and 'rectificative' Budgets.

† Rectificatory, *sb. Obs.* [See next and -ORY.] A mathematical instrument used in the construction of dials.

The description given by Sebastian Münster in his *Horologiographia* (1533) 98 is: 'Voco autem rectificatorium, instrumentum triangulare orthogonium, formam habens scaleni, cuius latus breuius basis, medium cathetus, longius vero hypotenusa dicitur'. A figure of the instrument is given on p. 100 of the same work.

1593 FALE *Dialling* A iij, Some teach the making of Dialls by the helpe of the Globe...Munster useth a Rectificatory with a circle, which is unfit for small plats, and faileth in greater, without great heede.

Re·ctificatory, *a.* [ad. L. type **rectificatōrius*: see RECTIFY *v.* and -ORY.] That rectifies; corrective.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 3 Feb. 133/2 Hypothetical and rectificatory budgets of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 8 Feb. 5/2 The rectificatory note which Sir H. A. has sent to the papers.

Rectified (re·ktifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. RECTIFY *v.*]

1. Made right, corrected. Also (in some cases perh. directly *transf.* from 2), cleared from defects or imperfections, refined.

Common in 17th c., esp. of conscience, reason, will, etc.

1555 PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 221 That wyth a cleane spirite and rectifyed body, we myght serue god iustly. **1612** DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 233 Our .. Saviour blesse you with the testimony of a rectified conscience. **1646** J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 5 Those of more rectified Reasons, can sustaine bright and glistring discoveries to beat in upon them. **1707** NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iv. 176 A juster and more rectifyed sense of things. **1771** FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 289 A talent of living light and rectified free agency. **1884** H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 158 In the minds of most, a rectified evil is equivalent to an achieved good.

2. *Chem.* Purified or refined by renewed distillation; redistilled. Chiefly used of spirit.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 74 This humour .. doth resemble the rectified animal aquavita. **1667** BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608, I made the like Tryal with rectified Oyl of Turpentine. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 90 Three Ounces of rectified Spirits of Wine. **1807** T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 376 A fine light transparent liquid, known in commerce by the name of rectified spirits. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 326 Rectified Spirit is alcohol containing 16 per cent. by weight, or 11 per cent. by volume of water, obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine fluids.

3. †a. Straightened, straight. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iij b/1 The rectifyede Lancette, wherewith we open an Apostemation. *Ibid.* 16 b/2 The rectifyede or extendede can or pipe.

b. Of an electric current: (see RECTIFY 7 c).

1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 164.

Rectifier (re·ktifəiəi). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who, or that which, rectifies.

1611 COTGR., *Rectificateur*, a Rectifier. **1617** COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 97 Chrysostome..attributes as much to him, to be rector or rectifyer, as he there speakes, of the whole world. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 431 He was..Rectifier of Wry Law, And would make three to cure one Flaw. **1741** WARBURTON *Dív. Legat.* II. 639, I shall examine this bold Rectifier of prejudices. **1882** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 1 They do not consult it now and then as a sort of rectifier of their wanderings, but they use it as a chart for their daily sailing.

2. †a. An instrument for ascertaining the variation of the compass (see quot. 1704). *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 68 To know the Variation by the Quadrant .., without the help of the Rectifier before spoken of. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rectifier* (in Navigation,) is an instrument consisting of two Parts, which are two Circles, either laid upon, or let into the other, and so fastned together in their Centres, that they represent two Compasses [etc.].

b. A device for converting an alternating electric current into a direct or continuous one.

1898 SLOANE *Stand. Elect. Dict.* (ed. 2) App. 616. **1901** *Electrician* 8 Nov. 107/2 The working rectifier is not a mere physical, but also an electro-chemical problem.

3. a. One who rectifies spirit.

1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1732) I. 58, I would warn..a distiller or rectifier of spirits to moderate his furnace. **1731** P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 115 When the Rectifier ..performs his part masterly, the Spirit receives considerable improvement. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 467/1 In England in 1835 there were 108 rectifiers. **1880** *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 86 Entry must be made by a rectifier before he begins to receive, rectify, or compound any spirit.

b. An apparatus for rectifying spirit.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 287 The upper part forming a heater for the wash, while the lower compartment acts as a rectifier.

Rectify (re·ktifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *rectifier* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *rectificāre* (3rd c.), f. *rectus* right + *-ficāre*: see -FY.]

I. *trans.* To put or set right, to remedy (a bad or faulty condition or state of things).

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Wiþ propre eir [*v.r.* cure] to rectifien þe corrupcioun of þilke lyme. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 b, Thus we may se yᵗ payne is good, for by it god rectifyeth synne. **1615** BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 176 For rectifying such abuse as grow, By this foule vice. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 He ought by meditation of the Law, to rectifie the irregularity of his Passions. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 17 It produces Consequences, which in the End rectify the original Disorder. **1829** FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xliii. 255 The bottom gave way..and endeavouring to rectify this..by means of sand [etc.]. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 285 Though there still remain some anomalies to be rectified, this statute has effected some material improvements.

b. To put right, correct, amend, make good (a mistake, error, omission, etc.).

1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* I. 173, I must make a start to fol. 91 for rectifying a mistake of our Authors. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 250 He discovers his own Omissions, and presently rectifies them. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, An error of his guide, which his short stay hindered him from rectifying. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, The slight omission was rectified. **1858** MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 12/1 Man..is capable of rectifying his mistakes, by discussion and experience.

2. †a. To restore (a diseased or disordered organ) to a sound or healthy condition. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 80 If þe lyuere eiþir þe splene ben I-greued,..þou muste rectifien hem. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 25 It notably rectifieth the stomacke. **1660** tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 498 To reinfuse decayed strength in a moment, and rectifie cripled members after long impotence. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 580/2 It rectifies a weak and disorderly Stomach.

b. To put or set (a person or thing) right, in various applications of the adj.; to bring or restore to a good or normal condition; †to establish in a proper manner.

a **1529** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1265 To rectyfye and amende Thynges that are amys. **1549** LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 31 He doth vs rectify in the libertie of the gospel, in that therefore let vs stand. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I, Your trauaile is your only thing that rectifies, or..makes you fit for action. **1640** SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1680) II. II. 1358, I have often thought and said, that it must be some great extremity, that would recover and rectifie this State. **1678** *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 100 The question was only Then of banishing a stranger; but Now the business is to rectify Spain itself. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. (1798) 376 Espaliers, garden frames, and such things, rectify. **1882** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1892) IV. xvi. 366 The simplest and most natural way of rectifying his position.

refl. **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 294 In this way we may account..for the manner in which nature tends to rectify herself.

absol. **1830** HOOD *Haunted House* I. xxviii, No hand or foot within the precinct came To rectify or ravage.

†c. To restore in right condition *to* something.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 11 Beholding their Temples ..solemnly continued to a pious end, and rectified to the Service of the true God.

3. *Chem.* To purify or refine (any substance) by a renewed or repeated distillation, or by some chemical process; to raise *to* a required strength in this way; also, to flavour (a liquor) with some substance during rectification. Also *absol.*

c **1450** LYDG. *Secrees* 565 Ffirst departyng of the foure Ellementys, And afftirward .. Euerych of hem for to Recteffye. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 13 Brynge a3en euerych [element] into 5 beynge [=quintessence] .. as tofore, or ellis rectifie. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho., Chem. Concl.* 5 When you have divided the oyles from the waters, then you may rectifie or purify them in this manner. **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 155 Its clearness must not come with gentle fire, but with oft rectifying. **1681** tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd. 35 Pour over it of the best Spirit of Wine, rectified with Pot-ashes. **1731** P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 126 These..refuse parts of Sugar are fermented with Water..; then distill'd into a Spirit, and rectified *per se* to vulgar proof. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 248 If you rectify the product found in the receiver, you will obtain prussic acid. **1883** *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 268 To rectify the solution, pour it into the glass bath..and..thoroughly stir up with it four drops of dilute Nitric acid.

transf. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxii, The temper of that nobler mouing part, With such rare purenesse rectifie'd his blood. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 5 The Sunne, which rectifieth the aire. *a* **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 45 The assimilation thereof in Animals rectifies this alimental juice into Chyle, and then into Blood. **1727** POPE & GAY *Further Acc. E. Curll*, An Affluence of Animal Spirits rectified and refined to a degree of Purity.

4. To correct or reform (a person, one's nature, mind, etc.) from vice or moral defect.

a **1450** *Mankind* (Brandl) 13 O souerence, I be-seche you, yowur condycyons to rectyfye. *c* **1460** G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 792 Rectifie a noþer if that ye may,..And rectifie youre selfe first euery day. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xx. 113 b, Let them therfore put awaye earthly affeccions and rectifie theyr myndes, applying the same to spirituall and heauenly thynges. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 42 But age doth not rectifie, but incurvate our natures, turning bad dispositions into worse habits. **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* Wks. 1716 II. 5/2 Grace hath in great measure rectifyed the Soul, and given it an..heavenly temper. **1714** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 571 ¶ 9 As a Soul within the Soul, to..rectifie its Will, purifie its Passions [etc.]. **1781** CRABBE *Library* 141 Whatever good ye boast, that good impart, Inform the head, and rectify the heart. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. xvii, You can neither straighten their noses, nor brighten their wit, nor rectify their dispositions.

†b. To correct (one who is mistaken or in error); to set right. *Obs.*

1586 *Exam. Henry Barrowe* A iij b, *Barrowe.* Yow shal not touch one haire of my head, without the wil of my heauenly father. *Arch.* Nay I will doe this to rectifie yow. **1616** B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i, He do's not know me indeed. I thank you, Ingine, For rectifying him. **1688** PENTON *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 1 Pray, Sir, rectifie me if I am mistaken. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 4 A Man has frequent Opportunities of..rectifying the Prejudiced.

absol. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 4 In all these it [learning] doth rectify more effectually than it can pervert.

5. To correct by removal of errors or mistakes; to amend or improve in this way.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2, I wyll presume..To ioyne suche a werke or it to rectyfye. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 245 Some Oracle Must rectifie our knowledge. **1674** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 422 In order to the retracting or rectifying .. the reasons formerly given by your House. *a* **1727** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 57 That Chronology is to be rectified, by shortening the times which precede the death of Cyrus. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 219 He found means, however,..in some measure to rectify their opinion of his conduct. **1830** SETON *Forms Decrees in Equity* 396 It was prayed that the said minutes may be rectified. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* i. 12 And of subsequently rectifying and enlarging our Concepts.

b. To correct or emend (a text). *rare.*

1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 450 In order therefore to rectify the Text, he collated anew the several Editions. **1778** BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. (ed. 12) 46 Useful in rectifying as in explaining the Hebrew text.

†c. To make (an action) morally right. *Obs.*

1700 S. SEWALL *Mem.* in *Diary* (1879) II. 19 *note*, The extraordinary and comprehensive Benefit accruing to the Church of God, and to Joseph personally, did not rectify his brethrens Sale of him.

6. To put right by calculation or adjustment.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 166 This [figure] semeth to haue a singuler vse in rectifying the longitudes of places. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 6 This is too hard for Practitioners at first to know how to use this Instrument, to rectifie the variation of the Compass. **1679** MOXON *Math. Dict., To Rectify a Nativity*, is to bring the Estimate and supposed time to the true and real time of a persons Birth. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Its Use is to find the Variation of the Compass, to Rectifie the Course at Sea. **1707–12** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 253 If the Stock be all knotty or crooked .. rectifie it with the fittest posture of the Graft you can. **1877** OWEN *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 32 He rectified frontiers, in a military sense, with minute care, so as to make both us and our staunch dependents as defensible as possible.

b. To set right, adjust (an instrument or apparatus). Also in fig. context.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 67 A most necessary Instrument to rectifie the Compass. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 48 Observe whether it will hold out or super-abound at the end of one or two Furrows, and accordingly proceed and rectifie the Feeder [of the sowing-drill]. *a* **1708** BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 108 Having rectified the Balance of my Judgment according to the Scripture. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iv. 45 She .. employed herself next in rectifying the time-piece by her own watch.

c. *spec.* To adjust (a globe) for the solution of a problem. Also *absol.*

a **1646** J. GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* in *Postuma* (1650) 286 Lift up the North-Pole aboue the Horizon so manie Degrees as will answer to the Latitude of the Place unto which you mean to rectifie. **1674** MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 84 Rectifie the Globe, Quadrant, Hour-Index, and Horizon. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *To Rectifie the Globe*... Bring the Sun's Place..to the Meridian, and the Hour-Index to 12 at Noon. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 158 When the globe has been rectified, as it is called, in this manner, we have the constellations which are rising on the eastern horizon, just appearing above the eastern part of the wooden horizon.

†7. To make straight, straighten out (anything crooked, etc.); to bring into line. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 Havinge therfor now rectified this finger by this meanes. **1600** [see RANK *v.*¹ 1 b]. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Premonit. 2 Rectifying a crooked staffe. *a* **1711** KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 497 O Conscience, .. Check me, and rectify my devious Lines. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 252 The masons proceeded to rectify the face of the work, where it was in any degree wanting thereof.

b. *Geom.* To equate (a curve) with a straight line. (Cf. RECTIFICATION 3.)

1673 VISC. BROUNCKER in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6150 It was easie .. to infer, That, if we can Rectifie the one, we may square the other. **1685** WALLIS *Algebra* 293 The same Curve, which Mr. Neil (and so many after him,) had Rectified before. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rectification*, To rectify the circle, therefore, is to square it. *Ibid.*, To rectify the parabola. **1866** BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 799/1.

c. To transform (an electric current) from an alternating to a continuous.

1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 164. **1901** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 573/2 The current to be 'rectified' is taken direct from alternator to commutator.

†8. To guide or direct aright. *Obs. rare.*

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* lxiii, Thy iudgement now must only rectifie This frame of pow're thy glory stands vpon. **1618** BP. HALL *Right. Mammon* Wks. (1625) 693 There is nothing more necessarie..for a Christian heart, then to be rectified in the menaging of a prosperous estate.

†9. To declare right, approve of (a thing). *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, De Arte Poet.* A viij, What Tom, and Tib do rectefie What lykes the carter clowne, The wyse men take not in good parte.

†10. *intr.* To become straight. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 If the finger groweth croocked, we must then cause the finger to rectifye and growe straight.

Re·ctifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. RECTIFY.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 The stretching out or rectifying of the same [finger]. **1634**

SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 292 There it behoveth the magistrate to set in .. for the rectifying and redressing thereof. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 21 Matter, after it has pass'd through the highest Refinings and Rectifyings possible. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 52 It is not the rectifying of one Faculty, which can make the Whole streight.

So **Re·ctifying** *ppl. a.*, that rectifies.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 8 Earnest Supplications and instant Prayer for heart purifying and rectifying Grace. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 292 In London a very large rectifying house .. sent out in 1861 853,000 gallons. 1901 *Electrician* 8 Nov. 107/2 The patents granted in regard to the application of the rectifying cell.

Rectigrade (re·ktigrēd), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. type **rectigrādus*, f. *rectus* RECT *a.* + *grādus* GRADE.] Walking in a straight line; applied to those larvæ which walk with a rectilinear body (Say *Gloss. Entom.* 1825), and to the class of spiders (*Rectigradæ*) which run straight forward (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). Cf. *laterigrade*.

Re·ctigraph. *Photogr.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] A form of corrected lens.

1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 1891 *Photogr. Ann.* 382 The Combination 'Rectigraph'. *Ibid.* 383 The Narrow-angle 'Rectigraph'.

† **Rectiline,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rectilīneus* (Boeth.), f. *rectus* straight + *līnea* line : see RECT *a.* and LINE *sb.*[2] Cf. F. *rectiligne* (14th c. in Littré).] = RECTILINEAR.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. ix. 19 To deuide a rectiline angle geuen, into two equall partes. *Ibid.* VI. def. i. 153 Like rectiline figures are such, whose angles are equall [etc.]. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 382/1 The most simple of all rectiline figures.

Rectilineal (rektilī·nĭăl), *a.* [f. as next : see -AL and cf. LINEAL.] = RECTILINEAR.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 203 Fishes .. whose ribs are rectilineall. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 103 The like transmutation of all Rectilineal spaces into equal Parallelograms. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 350 The red ray..is therefore least..bent out of its rectilineal course. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 43 A rectilineal triangle, that is,..the figure produced by three straight lines mutually intercepting each other.

Hence **Rectili·nealiza·tion,** the fact of being arranged in a rectilineal fashion.

1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 47 The rectilinealisation of the streets is not excessive.

Rectilinear (rektili·nĭăr), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as RECTILINE + -AR. Cf. LINEAR *a.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of motion, course, or direction : Taking or having the course of a straight line; tending always to the same point.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xiii. § 6 A Bullet .. cast up into the Air, would never descend again, but would persist in a rectilinear motion. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 1 All Motion is of it self rectilinear. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 350 In proportion as each succeeding ray has less force, it is driven more out of its rectilinear direction. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xviii. 247 Continued rectilinear motion is observed in the flowing of a river. 1889 *Nature* 21 Feb. 402/2 The play of forces concerned in rectilinear oscillations.

transf. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1866) 340 The course of time is markt, not by the rectilinear flight, but by the oscillations and pulsations of life.

2. Lying in, or forming, a straight line.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 109 When I had caused the rectilinear sides .. of the Spectrum of Colours made by the Prism to be distinctly defined. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 24 The granite which forms this vein has shrunk .. with some rectilinear fissures. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 78 The rays of light are rectilinear. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 252 In the Conidæ the aperture is narrow and rectilinear, or nearly so.

transf. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 69 It is by no means a rectilinear regiment of incessant priests; but a broken, scattered, yet glorious race of prophets.

3. Of a figure or angle : Bounded or formed by straight lines.

1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 137 What has here been said upon this rectilinear figure [etc.]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 223 If one side of a plane rectilinear angle revolve round its other side as an axis, it will produce the surface of a right circular cone. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 255 A triangle is that plane rectilinear figure which has three sides.

4. Characterized by straight lines.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Map*, Rectilinear Maps are those wherein both the meridians and parallels are represented by right lines. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 410 The rectilinear Gardens, and elaborate Topiary works handed down from antiquity. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 239 The same rectilinear arrangement also pervaded many of the details. 1861 *Gd. Words* Aug. 433/1 The modern city..has a trim, rectilinear..air about it.

b. *Arch.* Suggested as a substitute for PERPENDICULAR.

1826 *Brit. Critic* II. 376 It is not merely the vertical mullions that run in straight lines, but the horizontal transoms also. .. Hence we would call this the 'Rectilinear style'. 1835 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes Germ. Churches* Pref. (1842) 21 The term Rectilinear, which has been suggested, would not apparently be an advantageous substitute for Perpendicular; for the mullions, the only members to which the description applies distinctively, are rectilinear only so far as they are perpendicular. 1849 E. SHARPE *Treat. Decor. Wind. Tracery* 8, I propose, then, to name these three styles of window tracery, Geometrical, Curvilinear, and Rectilinear.

c. Of a sawing-machine : Having a straight (in place of a circular) saw.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 739 Rectilinear sawing machines are for the most part derived from saws used by hand for similar purposes.

d. Of a spectroscope or lens : (see quots.).

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 149 The direct vision or rectilinear spectroscope which instead of a single prism contains a combination of prisms, so that there is no deflection. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr., Rectilinear*, a term applied to lenses which have been corrected for aberration as much as possible, so that in photographing architectural subjects the lines appear perfectly straight in the image.

B. *sb.* **1.** A rectilinear figure. *rare*[−1].

1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 4/2 To return to triangles, the most simple and primitive of all rectilinears.

2. *Photogr.* A rectilinear lens. (Cf. 4 d.)

1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 405 The rapid rectilinear will..be found very useful for copying purposes. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 39 With rapid rectilinears and the lenses on the same principle distortion is rarely found.

Hence **Rectili·nearism,** tendency to straight lines.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 539 Brooks and rivers leap and run in courses which please all the more because dissimilar from the rectilinearism of utility.

Rectilinea·rity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being rectilinear.

1813–21 BENTHAM *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 197 Qualities that are qualities of the above-mentioned fictitious entities of the first remove. For example, of motion, rectilinearity, curvilinearity. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xiii. (ed. 3) 233 The uniformity, parallelism,..and..rectilinearity of the so-called glacial furrows.

fig. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 67 The rectilinearity of the law.

Rectili·nearly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a straight line, or straight lines.

1801 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 24 It is easy to show that such a general undulation would in all cases proceed rectilinearly. 1874 W. FROUDE in *Encycl. Brit.* (1886) XXI. 811/2 The particles .. are capable of gliding rectilinearly along a perfectly smooth surface.

† **Rectilined,** *a. Obs. rare.* = RECTILINE.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 3 *marg.*, Definition of a rectilined angle. *Ibid.* I. 8 A triangle or any other rectilined figure is then said to be set.., when [etc.].

Rectili·neous, *a. rare.* = RECTILINEAR.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 123 There are only three rectilineous and ordinate figures which can serve to this purpose. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Rectinerved, *a. Bot.* [f. *recti-*, comb. form of L. *rect-us* + NERVED.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 92 [Leaves] may be Rectinerved, the nerves running straight from origin to apex or margin of the leaf, as the case may be.

Rection (re·kʃən). *Gram. rare.* [ad. L. *rectiōn-em* government, f. *regĕre* to rule : see RECTOR.] Syntactical government; regimen.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. vii, Now as before in two articles *a* and *the*, the whole construction of the Latins was contained; so their whole rection is by prepositions nearhand declared. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 131 Which is easily known by the rection of the parts of his Sentence. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xi. 513 Rection, though not necessarily connected with flexion, has ever been found as its close companion and ally.

Rectiserial (rektisī·riăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *recti-*, *rectus* straight + SERIAL.] (See quots.)

1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 141 All the above varieties of Phyllotaxis in which..the leaves completing the cycles must be necessarily directly over those commencing them, are called rectiserial. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 1 (ed. 6) 126 The leaves should be in strict vertical ranks, or, to use the term proposed by Bravais, rectiserial.

Rectitude (re·ktitiūd). [a. F. *rectitude* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. late L. *rectitūdo*, f. *rect-us* : see RECT *a.* and -TUDE.]

1. The quality or fact of being straight; straightness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 Equalite of complexion was in hit,..rectitude of stature, and pulcritude of figure. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 Perfect sight is had of nothing..but the rectitude of the apple of the eye. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 153 That which is straight shews at once both its owne rectitude, and the crookedness of the contrary. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* vi. 203 If with your Hand you force it a little from its Rectitude, as soon as you remove your Hand, it will endeavour to regain its former straightness. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 199 These Slips..will by their own natural Spring and Energy recover their Rectitude when left at liberty.

fig. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* V. (1691) 94 And perhaps [these impediments] are but the warpings of time, from the rectitude of the first Institution.

b. Straight line; direction in a straight line.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 36 The first part of the heele ..departyng wholly from the straight lyne, or rectitude of Tibia. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 7/2 The Chirurgiane..searchinge for him [the bullet] accordinge to the rectitude of the wounde. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 179 When the spine is in rectitude with the thigh. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 49, I resolved to make another Aperture, .. following the Rectitude of the Fibres. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii. 23 One may walk long through the longitude and rectitude of many of her streets.

2. Moral straightness or uprightness; goodness, integrity; virtue, righteousness.

a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) H h ij b, By the rectitude of his iustice. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* VII. iii. 593/2 The obscene jests of Stage-players and other vanities, which are wont to soften a Christian soule from the rigour of its rectitude and uprightnesse. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 7 Goodness .. imports the necessary rectitude of the Divine Nature. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. I. III. iii. 55 There is no..Rectitude, Piety or Sanctity in a Creature thus reform'd. 1771 BURKE *Lett., to R. Shackleton* (1844) I. 254 A man of singular piety, rectitude, and virtue. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. (1858) I. 459 The king was assured of the rectitude of the motives on which he had himself acted. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 269 In the decision of momentous questions rectitude of heart is a far surer guarantee of wisdom than power of intellect.

3. Correctness of the (intellectual or artistic) judgement, or of its conclusions.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVII. 158 Private Iudgement .. according to the rectitude, or errour thereof [etc.]. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd., A rectitude of judgment in the arts, which may be called a good taste. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 182 There is something extremely contagious in greatness and rectitude of thinking. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* I. (1876) 22 Without the possibility of any standard for distinguishing fallacy from rectitude.

4. Correctness of nature, procedure, or application. Also with *pl.*, an instance of this.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 183/1 The rectitude of names is by a certain imposition not temerarious or casual, but seemingly to follow the nature of the things themselves. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 291 That universal Rectitude of all the faculties of the Soul, by which they stand apt and disposed to their receptive Offices and Operations. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. § 6 (1819) 117 They perceive a result, but they think little of the multitude of concurrences and rectitudes which go to form it.

† **5.** A right. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 190 If any man by force holds the Rectitudes of God [etc.].

Hence **Rectitudina·rian,** one who practises rectitude in conduct. **Rectitu·dinous** *a.*, characterized by rectitude or self-righteousness.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 308, I heartily pray the Lord, to make all of you, indeed, rectitudinarians. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 2/1 Notoriously and unctuously rectitudinous.

† **Rectline,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = RECTILINE.

1651 T. RUDD *Euclid* 155 This Book treateth of the Inscription .. of rectline Figures, how one right lined Figure may be inscribed within another.

Recto (re·kto), *sb.* and *adv.* (Abbrev. r°.) [a. L. *recto* (sc. *folio*), abl. of *rectus* right.]

A. *sb.* In *Printing*, the right-hand page of an open book; hence, the front of a leaf, as opposed to the back or VERSO.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 217 This..volume commences on the recto of the first leaf. 1889 H. B. WHEATLEY *How to catalogue* iii. 60 The recto of the additional leaf will range with the verso of the old leaf.

fig. 1873 HENRY *Æneidea* I. Pref. 77 The verso of this agreeable recto of one leaf of my library life.

B. *adv.* On or to the right-hand side.

1888 *Academy* 16 June 405/1 The map is placed .. at the end of the volume opening rectò, and not, as too often, made to turn its back upon the reader.

Recto-, used as comb. form of RECTUM in various terms of *Anat.* and *Path.*, with the sense 'relating to the rectum in conjunction with some other part of the body', as *recto-coccygeal, -colonic, -uterethral, -uterine, -vaginal, -vesical*, etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 176/1 A tense fibrous .. tissue, called the *recto-coccygeal ligament. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2 **Recto-colonic Apparatus*, instruments which reach the rectum and colon. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 273 Two patients were admitted with *recto-urethral fistula. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 60 Those formed by it, between the rectum and uterus, are called the posterior, or the *recto-uterine ligaments. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 37 The commissure connecting these two organs is called the *recto-vaginal septum. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 400/1 The..*recto-vesical operation for stone.

Rectocele (re·ktōsīl). *Med.* [f. RECTO- + Gr. κήλη a tumour, rupture.] Prolapse of the recto-vaginal wall; vaginal proctocele.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 708/1 Vaginal cystocele and rectocele occur in a similar manner. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 165 Rectocele, or recto-vaginal hernia, occurs in a manner similar to that by which the bladder descends.

Rector (re·ktəɪ). Also 4, 6–8 **rectour.** [a. L. *rector*, agent-n. f. *regĕre* to guide, lead straight, rule, govern.]

† **1.** The ruler or governor of a country, city, state or people. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55 From Eneas to þis Romulus Italy was vnder fiftene rectoures. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XV. lv. (Bodl. MS.), Eolas..was rector of þe ylondes þat hatte Eole. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 363 Þeke yle was wonte to have a rector..to whom alle the province were subiecte. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Priamus, thee Troian rector vnhappye. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 70 The other sceptre-bearing States arose too, and obey'd The people's Rector. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 89 It was told me by the Rector of Candy. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 111 Quirinius made Caius his Rectour till his Recuperation of Armenia. [1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Repub.* xi. 245 The judicial power was still exercised by two or three *rectors*, aliens to the state.]

† **b.** *transf.* The queen-bee of a hive. (Cf. KING 8 a.) *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. v. (Bodl. MS.), If þe rectoure is on lyue þe males beþ in one partie and þe females in anoþer partye.

† **c.** Applied to God as the ruler of the world, of mankind, etc. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1582 STANYHURST *Ps.* iv. in *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 132 Our heunlye rectoure His sacred darling specialye choosed. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* clv, This Herault from the Rector of the skies In Vision warnes them not to vse delayes. 1676

Hale *Contempl.* I. 229 The great dispenser or permitter and rector of all the events in the world. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. § 3 The supreme Rector of the Universe.

2. One who, or that which, has or exercises supreme or directive control in any sphere. Now *rare*.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 90 Suche persons kyngys and bysshoppys and other grete men .. not beyng rectors and faders, but peruersours and destroyers of her sowlys. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Flaminius* (1612) 387 Titus was chosen iudge and rector of the games that were plaid there [at Argos]. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. ii, Reason (which in right should be The special Rector of all harmony). 1632 Brome *Novella* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 137 We seeke to Art, (Nature's Rector) to restore Us, the strength we had before. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Who shall be the rectors of our daily rioting? 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* VI. 264 The imperial regenerator and rector of the Church.

†**b.** The leader (of a choir). *Obs.*

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 433 To do suche thinges as they shalbe commaunded to do by the rector of the quere. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1813) I. 106 He was buried in the choir .. under that very place where the rectors of the choir sing the psalm .. 'Venite exultemus'.

3. A parson or incumbent of a parish whose tithes are not impropriate. (Cf. Vicar.)

In recent use also sometimes applied to the holders of ancient chapelries and perpetual curacies, and in Scotland and the United States to Episcopal clergymen having charge of a congregation. *Lay rector*, a layman receiving the rectorial tithes, or in whom the rectory is vested.

(For continental examples of *rector* in eccl. use see Du Cange. In Brittany the parish priest is styled *recteur* in place of the usual *curé*, the latter term being used in the sense of *vicaire* or curate.)

[1225 in Wilkins *Concil.* (1737) I. 617/1 Quod rectores ordinentur et serviant ecclesiis. 1237 *Ibid.*, De residentia .. in ecclesiis a rectoribus facienda. 1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 189/2 Henr' de Pynkence, Rectorem Ecclesie de Honyton.] 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felawe Wollen ryden vp-on rectours and rich men deuoutours. 1556 [see Rectorage]. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xiii. § 2 The bishops..in the time of the primitive Church, all such as parsons or rectors of parishes are with us? 1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* II. (1676) 234 The superiour did recommend the vacant Church, to some honest and worthy man, to gouern it .. until a Rector were provided. 1684 Evelyn *Diary* 11 May, His grandfather and father.., with himselfe, had now ben Rectors of this parish 101 yeares. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 6 The Landed Gentlemen, the Clergy, and the Lay Rectors, have industriously propagated this false spirit of farming. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 58 Payment of tithes to the rector is a sufficient discharge against the vicar, because all tithes of common right belong to the rector. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 29 The Rector was helped to this chain of reasoning by Harold's remarks.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 90 Amongst these Fathers, there are some that confess people in divers Languages, and one of them in each Church has the Title of Rector.

c. *Missionary-rector*: see Missionary.

4. In scholastic use:

a. The permanent head or master of a university, college, school, or religious institution (esp. a Jesuit college or seminary).

In Eng. use now applied only to the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford. In Scotland common as the designation of the headmasters of secondary schools or academies.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 518/1 Provost, Felawes and Scolers, Maister and Felawes, Rector, Felawes and Scolers, President and Felawes of any College, Halle, Hospitall, Hous incorporate, or any other place. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 That the said acte..be not hurtfull..unto the said Maisters Presidentes Rectours Principalles .. within the said Universities. *c* 1570 Sir H. Gilbert in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 8 There shalbe one Rector of the said Achademy. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 83 He is Rector of the English Seminary in Rome. 1686 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 67 There shall be allowed to the present Rector of the College..the remainder of the income not disposed underneath. 1692 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 5 The Rector and Fellows were convinced in their Consciences of Mr. Colmer's guilt. 1766 T. Clap *Hist. Yale Coll.* 11 The Trustees chose the Rev. Mr. Abraham Pierson..to take the Care of Instructing and Governing the Collegiate School; under the Title and Character of Rector. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 315/2 (High School, Edinburgh) The rector's place is supposed to be worth not less than 400*l.* per annum. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 278/1 The Edinburgh Academy .. was founded in 1824, and consists of a rector and four other classical masters.

transf. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* Pref., The great Rector and Chancellor of all the Academies in the World Jesus Christ,.. the Master of that Colledge wherein he [Moses] was but a Servant or Steward.

b. In the Scottish universities: The holder of one of the higher offices, the precise character and importance of which have undergone considerable changes, esp. in recent times.

At the present time, under the Scottish Universities Acts of 1858 and 1889, the rector (frequently styled *Lord Rector*) is elected by the matriculated students for a period of three years, and is president of the University Court. It is the practice for him to deliver a 'rectorial address' to the students at some time during his tenure of the office. For the older history of the rectorship (which varied considerably in the four universities) see especially the Report of the Universities Commission in *Parl. Papers* (1831) XII.

[1411–12 *Foundation Charter St. Andrews Univ.*, Quod hujusmodi delinquentes..per rectorem universitatis vestræ intimentur. 1422–3 *Statute St. Andrews Univ.* 24 Mar., Ut dominus Rector antecederet..ita nempe ut..Rector sit episcopo proximus, Rectorem prior sequatur.] 1522 Jas. V in *Rep. St. Andrews Univ. Comm.* (1837) III. 180 The Universitie of Sanctandrois, the rector, doctouris, regentes, maisteris, scolaris, .. makand residence therein. 1563–7 Buchanan *Ref. St. Andrews* Vernac. Wks. (S.T.S.) 15 The rectour most be .. doctor or bachelar in the hyear faculteis, or principal of ane college, .. and salbe chosin be the hayl graduattis of the vniuersite. ..The rectouris tyme to be ane 3eir. 1640 in *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* (1830) 114 (Edinb.) The Counsall..have resolved and ordaynit.., that yeirlie upon the first Wednesday of December, thair sall be chosen ane Rector. 1666–88 Dallas *Syst. Stiles* 126 To the Rector and Principal of the University of Glasgow. 1830 *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* App. 317 (Aberdeen) The Rector and his Assessors..constitute a Court, and have frequently exercised control over the University. 1839 J. B. Hay (*title*) Inaugural Addresses by Lord Rectors of the University of Glasgow. 1884 Grant *Edinb. Univ.* II. 106 Mr. Gladstone thus became [in 1859] the first elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

c. The acting head, and president of the administrative body, in most of the continental universities.

In most cases the Rector is one of the professors and is elected annually. In France the title of *Recteur* is now given to the head of an *Académie*.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 199 The Rector of the Vniuersitie called to counsell all the doctors regentes that were that tyme at Tholose. 1611 Cotgr., *Recteur de l'Université*, the Rector, the Vicechancelor. 1818 *Autumn near Rhine* 332 The Grand Duke of Baden, in whose territory Heidelberg is comprised, is the nominal head under the title of Rector. 1885 Hutchison tr. *Conrad's Germ. Univ.* Transl. Note, An address delivered .. by .. Dr. Döllinger, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Munich, in his capacity of rector for the year.

†**d.** = Regent. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 3 Maister in art, rector in theologie, In all science ane profound clerk is he.

†**e.** A proctor or pro-proctor. *Obs.*

1665 J. Buck in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. B. p. lxxxiii, The Rector, or Proproctor, who moderates at these two acts hath his cap garnished with Gold Lace. [1895 Rashdall *Universities* II. xii. § 2. 370 At Oxford the Proctors on one of their earliest appearances in history are styled 'Rectors' instead of Proctors. At the outset the title Rector is rarely used afterwards. At Cambridge both titles continued in use throughout the medieval period.]

5. *Comb.*, as *Rector-like*: (see Rectorial *a.* 1).

†**Re·ctorage.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. prec. + -age. Cf. obs. F. *rectorage* (Godef.).] = Rectory 2.

1556 Lauder *Tractate* 326 Fer les rent, Nor hes sum Vicare for his waige, Or Rector for his Rectoraige.

Rectoral (re·ktŏrăl). [f. Rector + -al. Cf. F. *rectoral* (16th c.).] Of or pertaining to a rector or ruler. (Said only of God.) Cf. Rectorial.

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 3 Things thus posited, under such a rectoral governance [etc.]. 1691 W. Jane *Serm. Westminster* 26 *Nov.* 5 Besides this despotical right of absolute Dominion, there is a Rectoral right in God. 1763 Wheelock *Serm.* 30 *June* (1767) 12 His rectoral holiness, and the vindication of the honour of his laws..will require it. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. ii. 213 When God forgives sin, without some penal satisfaction, His rectoral honour and character are made equivocal.

Rectorate (re·ktŏrăt). [f. Rector + -ate[1]; cf. med.L. *rectorātus* (1382 in Du Cange), F. *rectorat* (1642).] The office or position of a rector; the period during which the office is held.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 198 The second was made under his own Rectorate, the last of August, 1652. 1831 E. Baldwin *Ann. Yale Coll.* 85 He .. settled in the ministry, at Windham,..from whence he was removed, fourteen years after, to the Rectorate of the College. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 3/1 The Rectorate of the University [of Berlin] is an annual tenancy.

attrib. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIII. 263 In his very instructive rectorate address..Herr von Littzow deduces [etc.].

Rectoress (re·ktŏrĕs). [f. Rector + -ess.]

†**1.** A female ruler. = Rectress 1. *Obs.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 13 Our virgin rectoresse most of al, hath shoured downe her bounty vpon them. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. xxxv, A most perfect Rectoress [1619 Rect'resse] of her will, Aboue the vsual weakenes of her kind.

2. *colloq.* The wife of the rector of a parish.

1729 W. Stukeley in *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 225, I think now, my dearest love, I can wish you joy of being rectoress of All Hallows, Stanford. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xi, Raised by wedlock to the dignity of rectoress. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* III. xii. 181 Those four were .. Robin Cockscroft, and Joan his wife, the rector, and the rectoress.

Rectorial (rektōᵉ·riăl), *a.* [f. Rector + -ial.]

1. Of or pertaining to a university rector; connected with the office or election of a rector.

1611 Cotgr., *Rectorial*, Rectoriall, Rector-like; belonging to a Rector, or Vicechancelor. 1749 *St. Andrews Univ. Minutes* 8 Apr. (MS.), Principal Munsin caused put the Rectorial robes on Principal Tullideph, .. and delivered to him the Rectorial books. 1830 *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* App. 317 A resolution of the Rectorial Court. 1843 *Memorial* in *Rep. St. Andrews Univ. Comm.* (1845) App. XI. 2 At the late Rectorial election. 1884 *Congregationalist* Nov. 951 Many years have passed away since we listened to a rectorial address in the old college hall.

2. Of or belonging to the rector of a parish (esp. *rectorial tithes*); held by a rector.

1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. Index, Rectorial Tithes. 1794 Hutchinson *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 79 The church of Bewcastle, dedicated to St. Mary, is rectorial. 1818 Bentham *Ch. of Eng.* p. xlvi, In his stall at Canterbury,..but still more impressively in his Rectorial mansion. 1884 Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Jan. 119 Every vicarage in England represents a spoliation of the church, whose rectorial tithes had been appropriated by a religious house.

3. Of or pertaining to a ruler or governor. Cf. Rectoral.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* VII. 293 The perpetual rectorial authority [of the popes]. 1853 Whewell *Grotius* I. 4 We may call them respectively Equatorial Rights and Rectorial Rights. *Ibid.* II. 425 Justice, also, that is, rectorial justice.

Rectoriate. [f. Rector + -ate; cf. *vicariate*.] = Rectorate.

1881 T. S. Frampton *Hund. Wrotham* 64 The long and blighting rectoriate of Peter Alby, the Savoyard.

Rectorship (re·ktəɹʃip). [f. Rector + -ship]

1. The office of ruler or governor; government, rule. Now *rare*.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 213 Or had you Tongues, to cry Against the Rectorship of Iudgement? 1695 Humfrey *Mediocria* 54 Let us take heed..that we set not God aside as Rector or Lord, in it. We must not advance and justifie his Rectorship so as to exclude his Lordship. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* VII. 293 Placed under the control of .. the church, and under a rectorship—that of its head.

2. The office of rector (of a parish, university, etc.).

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 109 A good caueat to him to looke to his orders, lest otherwise he lose his Rectorship. 1679 France *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 43 Dispossessing him of his Rectorship, he appointed his Nephew to be President in his stead. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 64/2 Prebends, rectorships, chapels. 1821–30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 249 His friend and schoolfellow .. advised him to stand for the Rectorship [of the High School, Edinburgh]. 1884 Grant *Edinb. Univ.* I. 211 This terminates the history of the Rectorship of the College of Edinburgh, as distinguished from the Rectorship of the University.

Rectory (re·ktŏri). [a. obs. F. *rectorie* (1304 in Du Cange), or ad. med.L. *rectoria* (1263 ibid.): see Rector and -y[3].]

†**1.** An educational establishment under the control of a rector. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 Emolumentes .. apperteynyng .. unto the said Houses, Howses Collegiate, Rectories, Halles, Hostelles etc. within the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

2. A benefice held by a rector.

1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 110 One tenement .. within the parish of C. .. and in the rectorie and personage of C. 1613 Speelman *Rights Ch.* Eng. Wks. (1723) I. 1 A Rectory, or Parsonage, is a Spiritual Living, composed of Land, Tythe, and other Oblations of the People [etc.]. 1677 *Act 29 Chas. II*, c. 8 § 2 The said Vicars and Curates shall have remedy for the same either by Distress upon the Rectories Impropriate or Portions of Tythes charged therewith. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xi. 374 When the clerk so presented is distinct from the vicar, the rectory thus vested in him becomes what is called a *sine-cure*. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 205 The tenant for life demised the rectory, which consisted of tithes only, reserving a rent. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 702/2 The sums payable to Dr. Cox out of the income of the united rectory.

b. The residence appertaining to a rector.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 158 The presentees .. took possession of the rectories, cultivated the glebe lands, collected the tithes [etc.]. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 38 So that Rectory and Hall, Bound in an immemorial intimacy, Were open to each other.

attrib. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xvi, Arthur gave his horse to the groom at the Rectory gate.

†**3.** Rectorship; administration. *Obs.*

1640 in *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* (1830) 114 (Edinb.) The .. office of Rectorie sall consist in the free and ample exerceis of the articlis underwriten. 1660 Burney Κερδ. Δωρον (1661) 131 Princes receive a singular Spirit of God for the Rectory of Iustice. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 144 The day of Judgement..: when all Administration, Government, and Rectory shall cease.

Rectress (re·ktrĕs). Also 7 rect'ress. [See Rector, Rectrix, and -ess.]

†**1.** A female ruler or governor. *Obs.*

1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* v. vi, Great mother Fortvne,.. Queene of humane state, Rectresse of Action. 1605 Drayton *Man in Moone* 301 The mighty rectres of this globe below. 1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 59 Great Heccat, Rectress of Shades, Plashey Grots, and gloomy Glades.

fig. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XXIV. x. (1678) 541 For there [in the head] the soul of life, which is the rectress or governess, is situated.

2. The female head of a school or institution.

a 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 30 Their superior was called the Prepostress, and they had Visitoresses, Rectresses, and other dignitaries, all in the feminine gender. 1893 J. Fahey *Hist. Kilmacduagh* 419 Rectress of the convent at Clarinbridge.

Rectrix (re·ktriks). [a. L. *rectrix* fem. agent-n. f. *regĕre*; cf. Directrix.]

1. = Rectress 1. *rare.* Also *Queen Rectrix* (see Queen 2 c).

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 629 Lady Blanch, Queene Dowager, and Rectrix of France. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 195 Which filthy sinne was since corrected by a Queene Rectrix. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 63 Anna sate A pious Rectrix at the Helm of State. 1813 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 22 The king..before his departure appointed 'his most dear consort queen Catharine, rectrix and governor of the realm'.

2. *Ornith.* in *pl.* **rectrices** (rektrəi·sīz). The strong feathers of the tail in birds, by which their flight is directed.

1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 139 Fig. 14 The tail. Rectrices. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 506/1 The tail consists of strong feathers (*rectrices*). 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 163 The tail feathers of birds, called by ornithologists, rectrices or governing feathers. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 247 Those papillæ which give rise to the larger feathers, such as the rectrices.

†**Rectual** (re·ktiŭăl). *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. Rect-um + -al, on anal. of *actual*, etc.] = Rectal.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Petit. Colliers*, The Sun-beams taken inwardly render the humours too hot and adust, occasion great sweatings, and dry up the rectual moisture.

‖ **Rectum** (re·ktŭm). *Anat.* and *Med.* [a. L. *rectum* (sc. *intestinum*), neut. of *rectus* straight.] The final section of the large intestine (so called from its form in some animals), extending in man from the sigmoid flexure of the colon to the anus.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iij b, Fyrste it behoueth to begyn at the ars gut that is called longaum or rectum. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 66 The syxte and last [gut] is called Rectum or Longaon. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* III. v. 238 We found a stop about an inch..within the *Rectum*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The levatores ani, which serve to raise or pull back the rectum. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 466 Aloe given internally seems to act chiefly on the rectum. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xi. 446 The colon ascends in the abdominal cavity, passes transversely, and then descends to terminate in the rectum.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1863–76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 77 A proper rectum supporter will help to lessen the inconvenience. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 781 If.. there are any remnants of rectum trouble.

‖ **Rectus** (re·ktŭs). *Anat.* Pl. **recti** (re·ktəi). [a. L. *rectus* (sc. *musculus*).] The name of various muscles, esp. of the abdomen, thigh, neck, and eye, so called from the straightness of their fibres.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Rectus Femoris* is a Muscel of the Leg, so named from its streight Progress and Situation. 1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 168 The lower extremity of this Muscle..ends in a thin Tendon, ..and there it touches the Tendon of the other Rectus. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 274 It arises posteriorly from a tendon common to it with the internal and external recti, and proceeds horizontally towards the ball of the eye. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 258 The rectus must now be divided through its middle, and the two ends turned aside, to bring clearly into view the next muscles.

attrib. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 62 Excessive arm-jerks and knee-jerks,..rectus clonus and ankle-clonus.

b. So *rectus muscle*.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 326 Dr. Hosack..maintains, that the *recti* muscles of the eye contribute much in lengthening or shortening the axis of vision. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 218 To dissect the *rectus* muscle, its sheath should be opened by a vertical incision extending..to the front of the os pubis.

Re·cubate, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *recubāt-us*, pa. pple. of *recubāre*: see next.] Laid backwards.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 6 A puzzling archipelago of fat, Where by a recubate and oblique duct They rumbling sunk.

† **Recuba·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *recubāre* to recline, f. *re-* RE- + *cubāre* to recline, sleep: see -ATION.] The action of reclining, recumbency.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 244 The French and Italian translations expressing neither position of session or recubation, do onely say that he placed himselfe at the table.

Recueil (rəkö'y), *sb.* Forms: 5 **recuel, recuyle, recuyel**(l, 5–6 **recule**, 6 **recueill**, -**cuoil**, -**cewle**, *Sc.* **recoll**, 6–7 (9) **recueil**. [a. F. *recueil* (14th c.), f. *recueillir*: see next.]

1. A literary compilation or collection. (Now only as a Fr. word.)

1474 CAXTON (*title*) Here begynneth the volume intituled ..the recuyell of the historyes of Troye..by..Raoul le ffeure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxli. 282 Peter Dysroye, whiche made a recule, or lytle boke of the wynnynge & losynge of Ierusalem. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 232 Thus Parrot dothe pray you..To rekyn with this recule now, And it to remember. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 4 In the recewles or commentories of Tuskan. 1656 *Annot. Browne's Relig. Med.* Annotator to Rdr. M 4, I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 10/3 M. Paul Verlaine has signed his name to one of the most pleasing poetical *recueils* of the day.

† 2. Reception, welcome; reset. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 66 The grete recuel that I haue doon to the,..the worshyp that thou hast had of me [etc.]. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 583 The high honnour and recueill she had resceyued of the Kinges Majestie, and his subjectes. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 140 Sic as præsume to giwe lodging or recueil to murtherars.

† **Recueil,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **recuyel, recuylle**, 5–6 **recule**, 6 **recuel**. [a. F. *recueillir, recuillir* (11th c.):—L. *recolligĕre* to collect, gather up, f. *re-* RE- + *colligĕre*: see CUYL, CULL *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* To gather together.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 67 To recuyel and gadre to-gydre the fruyt of his laboure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxix. 21 Brenne had reculid and gaderyd togyder y⁸ more parte of his Nauy. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Ded. 2 All which I have recueled and bound together in this volume vnder the title of the Palace of Pleasure.

2. To receive hospitably, entertain.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63 Ye and all your companye had ben dede for honger..yf I had not recuyellid you in this cyte. 1490 — *Eneydos* x. 40 In descendynge..in to that countrey [Eneas] was reculed and receyued by dydo.

3. To receive, catch. *rare*⁻¹.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 Alle the nauye descended nyghe to the bottom of the see whiche were anone recuyelled by other wawes & remysed in a momente vp on highe.

Hence † **Recueiling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*⁻⁰

1552 HULOET, Reculynge, *receptio*.

‖ **Recueillement** (rəkö'ymaṅ). *rare.* [F., f. *recueillir*: see prec.] = RECOLLECTION ² 1.

1845 THACKERAY *Picture Gossip* Misc. Ess. (1885) 278 Sabbath repose and *recueillement*. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 224 The majority of hallucinations..occur to persons who are alone—silence and *recueillement* being apparently favourable conditions.

Recuer, -cuire, variants of RECUBE *v.*

Recuile, -cuilment, obs. ff. RECOIL *v.*, -MENT.

‖ **Reculade** (rəkŭ'lad). [F., f. *reculer* to RECOIL.] Retreat, retirement, going back.

[1658 PHILLIPS (copying Cotgr.), *Reculade* (French), a recoiling, or going back, also a secret corner.] 1883 *Standard* 14 Sept. 5/6 The French Cabinet..are, perhaps, too sensitive as to what the papers may say about their *reculade*. 1891 *Catholic News* 24 Jan. 3/2 Nothing can show better the 'reculade' of neo-ritualism towards Protestantism.

Recule, obs. f. RECOIL *v.*, var. RECUEIL *sb.* and *v. Obs.* **Reculement,** obs. f. RECOILMENT. **Recull,** obs. f. RECOIL *v.*

† **Recullisance,** corrupt form of RECOGNIZANCE.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* III. iv, Come then, and be a witnesse to a Recullisance.

Re-cu·ltivate, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reculliver* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To cultivate anew. Also *fig.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. ii, A Field that remains fallow for a time..yields a better Crop, being recultivated. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* II. 331 Desolate scenes which the liveliest imagination were unable to recultivate and repeople. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* III. iv. 61 He had meant, if possible, to recultivate his friendship with Eleanor.

So **Re-cultiva·tion.**

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* III. iv. 61 In his present state of mind any such re-cultivation must have ended in a declaration of love. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 237 The balance of time to re-cultivation and fresh harvest.

Recumaunde, obs. form of RECOMMAND *v.*¹

† **Recu·mb,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *recumbĕre*: see RECUMBENT *a.*] *intr.* To lean, recline, rest. In quots. *fig.* Const. *on, upon.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 69 The King makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you upon condition, that any one of you will recumbe, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his Son. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 44 Saints, in the most afflictive Hour, Recumb on thy propitious Power. 1761 ALLEN *No Accept. with God by Faith only* 23 What shall we think of the loud and repeated cries..of a faith, which consists in lolling, rolling, and recumbing on Christ?

Recumbence (rĭkʌ·mbĕns). Now *rare.* [f. as next + -ENCE.] = RECUMBENCY.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 378 The next Expedient is Faith and Recumbence upon those Promises of his. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 100 Breaking off our comfortable recumbence and dependence upon the lovely person of our Lord Jesus. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 87 The soft, yet firm Recumbence of a Child. — *Urania* ibid. IV. 447 Our Dependance on his gracious Care, Should to depending Souls Recumbence teach and Pray'r. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.* 129 The word, which inadequately has been rendered lieth, properly describes the couching or recumbence of an animal.

Recumbency (rĭkʌ·mbĕnsi). [ad. L. type **recumbentia*, f. *recumbĕre*: see RECUMBENT *a.*]

1. The state of lying or reclining; a recumbent posture.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 The Tricliniums, or places of festivall Recumbency. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 138 The head or upper end of this bed.. was..the chief place of recumbency. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 82 Relaxation of the languid frame, By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxiv, There was not much room for recumbency. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 193 If the patient be feeble, constant recumbency on the back is to be avoided.

b. *fig.* Repose.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 451 To invite all errours..to a recumbency or rest in their bosome. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy recumbency and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there.

2. *fig.* Reliance *on* or *upon* a person or thing. Chiefly in religious use. Now *rare.*

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 309 The life and formality of faith, which consists only in a recumbency on God in Christ. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 178 In some there ought to be an eminency.., upon whom the greatest recumbency of Churches may be laid. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., He had a great Recumbency upon his Promise. 1738 WESLEY *Serm.* (1838) I. 7 A recumbency upon him as our atonement and our life. 1814 T. BELL *View Cov. Wks. & Grace* 360 He believed this truth not at all as the devils do, but with a recumbency of heart on the Son of God.

b. Without const. Also *pl.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Christ set forth* v. x. 197 A Faith of Recumbency, or, of Comming unto Christ. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 65 His great arrows are..fixed in the very hearts of mens delights and recumbencies. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xi. 250 So also all the Affiance or Fiducial Acts are excluded,..even that which they call Recumbency being distinct from Consent. 1826 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) 394 It produces recumbency, a slothful dependence upon God and neglect of the precautions of religion and the rules of duty.

Recumbent (rĭkʌ·mbĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *recumbent-em*, pres. pple. of *recumbĕre* to lie down, recline, f. *re-* RE- + *-cumbĕre* to lie.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons or animals: Lying down, reclining, reposing.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 16 He lies in alabaster, recumbent in his gown. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 47 The sheep recumbent and the sheep that grazed, All huddling into phalanx, stood and gazed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 129 C. took hold of the recumbent statue's marble hands. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 180 Happy the bard who weaves his rhyme Recumbent on the purple thyme.

b. *transf.* of things. Now chiefly in scientific use.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 277 Aloft recumbent o'er the hanging ridge, The brown woods wav'd. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 298. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 223 The nostrils .. more or less covered by the recumbent plumes. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 133 In..Pseudocrinus the arms are recumbent and soldered to the calyx.

c. *fig.* of qualities personified.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 645 What smooth emollients in theology Recumbent Virtue's downy doctors preach. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 The spirit of beauty that lies recumbent there.

2. Of posture: Reclining, leaning or lying.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 134 The Roman recumbent or (more properly) accumbent posture in eating was introduc'd after the first Punic War. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 131 A sudden rustling among the trees, against one of which I stood in a recumbent posture. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. iv, Rising proudly from her recumbent position.

† **B.** *sb.* One who has recumbency or reliance on another. *Obs. rare.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Christ set forth* v. x. 156 It is more peculiarly fitted unto a Recumbents Faith. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 210 'Tis a blessed life to live as a poor recumbent, by acts of trust and affiance.

Hence **Recu·mbently** *adv.*, in a recumbent or reclining posture.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 407 Whom I had passed recumbently sipping his madeira. 1879 SYNGE *Tom Singleton* III. x. 189 Dr. Blandy's sympathetic drops..must be taken recumbently.

† **Recumbentibus.** *Obs.* Also 7 -bend-. [A humorous use of L. *recumbentibus*, abl. pl. of *recumbens*: see RECUMBENT. With the later form cf. CIRCUMBENDIBUS.] A knock-down blow.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7490 He 3aff the kyng Episcropus Suche a recumbentibus, He smot In-two bothe helme & mayle. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 70 Had you some husbande, and snapt at him thus, I wys he would geue you a recumbentibus. 1593 HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* Wks. II. 302 Like the dowty fencer of Barnewell, that played his taking-vp with a Recumbentibus. 1675 C. COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* Wks. (1715) 251 A good whirret Bebrix gave him,.. Which Recumbendibus he got By being of an Argonaut.

Recuoil, variant of RECUEIL *sb. Obs.*

Recuperabi·lity. [f. as next + -ITY.] Ability to recuperate.

1886 C. H. HUGHES in *Alienist & Neurologist* VII. 463 Impairment so slight as to leave the nervous system in a state of almost physiological recuperability. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 864 A lesion..greatly affecting the viability and recuperability of the central mass of the spinal cord.

† **Recu·perable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *recuperable* (Godef.), or ad. L. type **recuperābilis*: see RECUPERATE and -ABLE.] Recoverable.

14.. *Woman's Chastity* 51 in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* I. 566 And hard it is to rauish a treasour, Which of nature is not recuparable. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, If thou..by counsaile arte recuperable, Flee thou from idlenesse. 1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. II. xviii. 392 The hoped for and recuperable debts. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/10 Recuperable, *recuperabilis*.

Recu·perance. *rare.* [ad. L. type **recuperantia*: see next and -ANCE.] Recuperation.

1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Oct. 488 To the brain-worker and the hand-worker alike how desirable is this rest and recuperance of mind and body!

Recuperate (rĭkiū·pĕre't), *v.* [f. L. *recuperāt-*, ppl. stem of *recuperāre*: see RECOVER *v.* Cf. It. *recuperare*, Sp., Pg. *recuperar*, F. *récupérer*.]

† 1. *trans.* To recover (a thing, material or immaterial). *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref., Your grace recuperatyng your helth. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 42 My opinion is, I shall never recuperate the legitimate office of this member, my arm. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Recuperate*, to recover, rescue or get again.

b. To recover (a loss). *rare.*

1891 M. COLE *Cy Ross* 101 He had recuperated his losses.

† 2. To restore (a thing) to its original condition.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 309/2 The white Substance of Gold,..which is wont to be called fixed Silver, recovers its pristine Colour, if recuperated with Antimony.

b. To restore (a person) to health or vigour.

1864 T. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* II. 117 Why..are these sisters not..sent to recuperate themselves in healthier conditions? 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges* III. v. 123 The sparkling wine soon recuperated Ianthe.

3. *refl.* To recoup (oneself). *rare.*

1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. xvi. 323 More commonly he paid a fixed sum to the clergyman, and recuperated himself by a grinding tyranny of the tenants.

4. *intr.* To recover from exhaustion, ill-health, pecuniary loss, etc.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb., Go into business; smash; recuperate. 1865 — *Diary Amer.* I. 168 Renowned..for their urbane hospitality to pilgrims. There we recuperated. 1897 *Century Mag.* May 112 In the hope that he might soon recuperate and return to duty.

Recuperation (rĭkiūpĕre'·ʃən). [ad. L. *recuperātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recuperāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *récupération* (16th c.).]

† 1. The recovery or regaining *of* a thing. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* Prol. 4 For the recuperacion of the holy londe & holy Cyte of Iherusalem. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 250 After them no man euer bore Armes for Recuperation of that gouernment. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 270 The conservation or recuperation of health. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 111 Quirinius made Caius his Rectour till his Recuperation of Armenia.

b. *Rom. Law.* Legal recovery.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. 105 *note*, Provisions for recuperation in the treaties between Rome and friendly states.

2. Restoration to health, vigour, etc.

1865 *Standard* 4 Feb., The season which has heretofore brought to them rest and recuperation finds them in the trenches. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct., That waking rest which is the recuperation of the mind.

Recuperative (rĭkiū·pĕrătiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. late L. *recuperātīvus* recoverable: see RECUPERATE and -IVE.] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Recoverable (Cockeram 1623). *Obs. rare*—°.

2. Belonging to, concerned with, the recovery of something lost. ? *Obs.*

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 14 The known law and practise of all nations..with one vote allow defensive and recuperative arms. *c* 1690 in Lathbury *Nonjurors* (1845) 119 If ever he should recover the throne in a recuperative war. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XI. Pref. 10 Lost and hid away in secret chambers of moonshine beyond the 'recuperative' powers (Johnsonically speaking) of Apollonius himself.

3. Having the power of restoring (a person or thing) to a proper state.

1861 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 May, The abolition of these duties is not what is called recuperative. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. vi. 92 Claret-cup, properly administered, is almost as recuperative as salts and senna.

b. Of or belonging to recuperation or recovery of health, vigour, etc.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 We watch in children with pathetic interest the degree in which they possess recuperative force. 1890 G. M. HUMPHRY *Old Age* 154 High breeding in most animals conduces to a marked diminution in the bodily recuperative capacity.

4. Having the power of recuperating.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 103 'We are a recuperative people', a west-country gentleman once said to me.

B. *sb.* A substance which restores land to fertility.

1883 J. C. BLOOMFIELD *Fisheries Ireland* 7 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), Such refuse of the cod as its head and backbone turned into a valuable agricultural recuperative.

Hence **Recu·perativeness.**

a 1901 F. MYERS *Hum. Personality* (1903) I. 194 Can it be some kind of self-suggestion which prevents the mammal from crediting himself with crustacean recuperativeness?

Recuperator (rĭkiū·pĕre¹tə). [a. L. *recuperātor*: see RECUPERATE and -OR.]

1. *Rom. Law.* A member of a commission for trying certain cases.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Recuperator*, (among the Romans) a Commissioner or Judge appointed by the Prætor to examine private Matters; a Judge Delegate. [1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*] 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 53 Recuperators are judges not taken from the panel. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 20 The council consists in Rome of five senators and five Roman knights of the age of puberty; in the provinces of twenty recuperators, Roman citizens.

2. *Mech.* The regenerator of a Ponsard or Siemens furnace.

1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* § 638 The Ponsard furnace and recuperator, employed for reheating purposes in the rolling mill, has a gas producer below the floor level. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2.

Recu·peratory, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *recuperātōrius*: see RECUPERATE and -ORY.] Of or belonging to recovery or to recuperators.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Recuperatory*, belonging to recovering, or to Judges delegate. [Hence in Bailey and later Dicts.] 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 630 Utrubi was clearly a recuperatory interdict in its original form.

Recur (rĭkē·r), *v.* Also 7 **recurr(e.** [ad. L. *recurr-ĕre* to run back, return, have recourse, f. *re-* RE- + *currĕre* to run.]

†**1.** *intr.* To run or move back, recede. *Obs. rare.*

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Recurre*, to run backe. 1788 *Trifler* No. 19. 254 There is a point of depression as well as of exaltation, from which human affairs when once arrived, naturally recur in a contrary progress.

b. To return *into* or *to* a place. *rare.*

With first quot. cf. med.L. *recurrĕre* to appeal at law (1369 in Du Cange, s.v. *Recursus* 6).

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 326 [To remind him] how he promisid bi his feith to my Lord t'obey his rewle and brak it,.. and if ye recur in the courte he shall be undo. 1659 WOOD *Life* 24 Oct. (O.H.S.) I. 286 To which lodgings A. W. did recurr dayly, till he had satisfied himself with them [manuscripts]. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* xxvii, Novatian..was intent upon..showing how all recurs to one head and fountain. 1832 [see RECURRING *ppl. a.* 1 b].

†**c.** To resort *to* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 22/1 All the City grew very populous, many recurring thither from all parts of Attica, for liberty and security.

2. To return, go back, in thought, memory, or discourse. Usu. const. *to* (a subject, time, etc.).

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 291 But [the mind] recurreth, and discourseth through the axiomes already inuented, and iudged. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 7 But first I shall recur and give a touch upon the nature of Gravity. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 260, I retain in mind, and recur, almost daily, to your requisitions of August. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii. 163, I know it is painful to her to recur to that terrible time. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* xxxii. (1844) II. 1 Before I give further account of this downward voyage, however, I must recur back for a few moments, to the Teton River, from whence I started. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 703 It is necessary to recur for a moment to the Prince of Orange.

3. To go back, resort, have recourse *to* a thing (rarely a person), for assistance or argument.

1549 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. II. xxii. 51 For if his Grace were minded,..there were no need to recurr unto the Pope's Holiness for doing thereof. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 195 Scaliger declining this reason hath recurred unto another from the difference of parts in both sexes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvii. § 16 If to avoid Succession in eternal Existence, they recur to the *Punctum Stans* of the Schools. 1785 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 485 They have no occasion to recur from his clemency to his justice. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 99 The sad expedients, to which a rude people were obliged to recur for safety. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. iii. (1864) IV. 117 He will recur to the Blessed Virgin to enlighten him.

b. To come back *on* a person.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 827 Recourse is the right competent to an assignee or disponee.. to recur on the vender or cedent for relief.

4. Of something known, an idea, thought, etc.: To come back or return (†*into*, *in* or) *to* one's thoughts, mind or memory.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it recurs the same in my memory. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 3 Sentences, that may be easily impressed on the memory, and taught by frequent recollection to recur habitually to the mind. 1780 BECKFORD *Mem. Painters* 54 The delicacy of her sensations recurred to his memory.

b. Without const.: To return to the mind.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 197 The Thought it-self will of necessity..the oftner recur. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* V. ii, Heav'ns! And yet a thousand things recur that swear it. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 13 Wherever I have heard A kindred melody, the scene recurs, And with it all its pleasures and its pains. 1806 BYRON *Childish Recoll.* 28 Oft does my heart indulge the rising thought, Which still recurs. 1855 TENNYSON *Will* 14 Acted crime, Or seeming-genial venial fault, Recurring and suggesting still!

c. Of questions, difficulties, etc.: To come up again for consideration; to present themselves, or confront one, again.

1651 W. LYFORD *Serm.* (1654) 4 The question will still recurre, who shall judge of the right? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 22 But still, the question recurs, whether man be free? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 202 These critical difficulties were perpetually recurring. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 36. 129 The constant..question will from time to time recur.

d. Of thoughts, statements, etc.: To occur again in the course of a book, etc.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 128 Some few Reflexions, which I shall touch on slightly, or omit, because they recurr hereafter. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 24/2 In every part of the book two thoughts are continually recurring.

5. Of events, facts, states, etc.: To occur, happen, take place, appear, again. (Common in 19th c.)

The context usually indicates repeated re-occurrence.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 44 When the like occasion recurs. 1692 — *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 166 Ordinarily the Solemnity recurred only every 110th year. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 157 The vomiting recurs at short intervals. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 395 One regular set of volitions, constantly recurring at fixt periods. 1851 J. PAGET *Lect. Tumours* ii. 18/1 In some..the disease has appeared to recur. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 120 Good vintage years on the continent of Europe..recur every ten or eleven years.

†**b.** Of a malady: To return *upon* one. *Obs.*—¹

1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 248 He was disabled, and for some days since his trouble was recurred upon him.

c. *Math.* Of a figure or figures in a decimal fraction: To return or come again (in the same order), to repeat.

1801 [see RECURRING *ppl. a.* 2 a]. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 103/1 A circulating decimal, or..such, that if continued far enough the same figures will again recur. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 532/2 Subtract the decimal figures that do not recur from the whole decimal.

†**Recure,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **recur, -cuer, -cuire, -keur,** 5–7 **recure.** [f. next, perh. on analogy of RECOVER *sb.*; very common in the 15–16th c.] Recovery; remedy, succour; cure.

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Whan I do ony forfeture,.. Accepte this, Lord, for ryȝt rekure. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 335 To thy seiknes sal be na recure. 1545 SURREY *Epit. T. Clere* in Camden *Rem.* (1605) Epit. 50 Hopeles of all recure, Thine Earle halfe dead gaue in thy hand his will. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. i, I haue seene him to my griefe, and sought recure with despaire. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 166 It is a lamentable thing, to put purposely the disease into despayre, for feare of recure.

b. In phr. *but, past,* or *without recure*: past or without hope or possibility of recovery.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XCV, The thrid [arrow], of stele, is schot without recure. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1203 It war syn, but recure, The knightis honour suld smure. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 80 Fierce Tigre, fell, hard rock without recure. 1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 96 An eating worme, a Cancker past recure. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 610 Whatsoever fell into the enemies hand, was lost without recure.

†**Recure,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **recuir.** [ad. L. *recūrāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *cūrāre* to CURE *v.*¹, but also in part repr. RECOVER *v.*¹

The contracted form of *recover* is properly RECOUR *v.*; the use of *recure* for 'recover' in sense 4 is prob. due to the fact that senses 1–3 are common to both verbs.]

1. *trans.* To cure (one) *of* or *from* a disease, wound, trouble, etc.; to restore to health.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 41 He shal han..eueri woke iij pens til þat he be recured. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xiii. (1558) 7 Howe Constantine..was recured of his lepre. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* 716 Wherefore this woman to recure It was more harde ye may be sure. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A v b, Theyle treate the fyne physition.. thy corps for to recure. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. ii. 143 Nor hath Chyron powre or skill To recure them of their ill. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 32 Drink as thou lov'st me, and it shall secure thee From future dangers, or from past, recure thee. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix. 170 It [opinion] can cast a man into speedy diseases, and can as soon recure him. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xx, This bow.. Of causelesse grief, I hope, shall thee recure.

absol. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 183 As she hath beauty to allure, So hath she a hart that will recure. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) Q 2 b, Thou hast wat youth..Achilles sword to cut and recure.

refl. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 He has free leaue to recure himselfe.

b. To bring back to a normal state or condition; to restore after loss, damage, exhaustion, etc. Also const. *to* (a better state).

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* ii. 6 3if feith to God and he shal rekure thee; and dresse thi weye and hope in to hym. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 313 So that, if mysauenture ffordo thyn hous, a yeer or too [may] recure Hit atte mest. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 170 Her lignes to sustene, And to Recure.. Ageyn the harmys and gret damage, That wynter wrought. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 2 When their powres, empayrd through labor long, With dew repast they had recured well [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. i. 54 Through wise handling and faire gouernaunce, I him recured to a better will. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* viii. 33 They were so ready to inuestigate that, whereof being once certified they did much maruaile at..and could scarsely ease or mitigate, much lesse salue and recure. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Constantia & Philetus* Wks. 1711 III. 11 No Physick can recure my weaken'd State.

2. To cure (a disease, sickness, etc.); to heal, make whole (a wound or sore).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 My lord may al my sorowe recure. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1558) 17 b, To staunche his woundes & hurtes to recure. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* viii, Grace..recured my sekenes. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 79 The cause knowen, the dysease maye the more readely be recured. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 60 Thou hast rubbed the gall, but not recured the wound. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i, Their teares my griefes recure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 393 Thy deaths wound Which hee, who comes thy Saviour, shall recure.

b. To remedy, redress, repair, retrieve (a WRONG, defect, etc.).

1536 *Exhort. to North* 138 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 308 The englysch commontie.. your purpose will aide, thes wronges to Rekure. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* ¶ 1 Which default when as some endeuoured to salue and recure, they patched vp the holes with peces & rags of other languages. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 23 Which blott his sonne succeeding in his seat,..Right well recur'd, and did away that blame. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Medit. viii. 48 Faire language may recure A fault of youth, whilst rougher words obdure.

3. *intr.* Of persons: To become whole; to regain health or a former state.

c 1420–30 *Compl.* 93 in Lydg. *Temple of Glas* (E.E.T.S.) App. i. 60 That I ne schulde..To helthe neuere a-geyn recure, But euere in maledy endure. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 293 Thru3 schryfte he may rekure a3en. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 254 King Hart sair woundit was, bot..weill he traistit that he suld recure. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 32 Yet Salomon sayd, the wronged shall recure.

b. Of a wound: To heal.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* XI. 100 His woundes..closd all vp, and instantlie recurd.

4. *trans.* To recover (something lost).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5124 For tyme lost, as men may see, For no-thyng may recured be. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 263 Artaxerses,.. expellenge Nectanabus,.. recurede that realme ageyne. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VI. (*Sheep & Dog*) i, Ane certane breid fra him for to recuir. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2, I recure, I get agayne... I have recured it, but it was with moche a do. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 34 By this he had sweet life recur'd agayne. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. lvii, So hard was this lost Isle, so hard to be recur'd. [1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* xliii, Full suddenly the Seeds of joy recure Elastic spring, and force within empight.]

b. To get, obtain, win.

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1226 In signe þat ȝe haue recured ȝoure hole desire. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174 With cormerawntys make thy nekke long, In pondys deepe thy prayes to recure. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* x. (Shaks. Soc.) 93 Be prayour grett knowleche men recure. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* vii, Hope at laste to recure this scyence Exorteth me ryght hardely to wryte.

c. To preserve, save. *rare*—¹.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 248 Thus, bi a Gandre recured was the toun.

Hence †**Recu·rable** *a.*, that may be cured. *Obs.*

1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov. xi–xii* 15 Neither is it an ordinary euill that is recurable, but a desperate ruine that is remedilesse.

†**Recu·reful,** *a. Obs.*—¹ [Cf. next.] Helpful.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gent. Usher* V. Plays 1873 I. 333 Let me for euer hide this staine of Beauty, With this recureful Maske.

†**Recu·reless,** *a. Obs.* [f. RECURE *sb.* + -LESS.] That cannot be cured; incurable. (Freq. *c* 1600.)

1559 FERRARS in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Cobham* XXV, The best salue for my recureles sore Was to despaire of cure for euermore. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, II. ii, 'Tis foolish to bewail recureless things. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 302 His speare..on the breast did light..Impressing a recurelesse wound.

Hence †**Recu·relessly** *adv.*

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 24 Vntill he perish, recurelessly wounded by his own weapons.

†**Recu·rement.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. RECURE *v.* + -MENT.] = RECURE *sb.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xi. 34 And they that Magnifie their follies done Wax Gray in Sin, past all recurement gone.

†**Recu·rer.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. RECURE *v.* + -ER ¹.] One who helps or aids.

1382 Wyclif *Eccles.* xiii. 26 To the riche desceyued manye ben rekureres [*v.r.* rekuerers; L. *recuperatores*]; he spac proudli and thei iustefieden hym.

Recurred (rĭkə·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Recur *v.* + -ed 1.] *Path.* That has reappeared.

1897 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. No. 31. 217 The recurred induration in the site of a primary sore. 1898 *Ibid.* IX. No. 36. 365 The theory of recurred chancres.

Recurrence (rĭkə·rĕns). [See Recurrent and -ence.]

1. Return (of a thing, state, event, etc.); renewed, frequent, or periodical occurrence.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 Although the opinion at present be reasonable well suppressed, yet from the..faithfull recurrence of error, it is not improbable, it may revive..againe. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 12 The perpetual recurrence of names of persons and places. 1861 Trench *Ep. 7 Churches Asia* 16 The constant recurrence of this language in all descriptions of our Lord's second advent is very remarkable. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* vi. 172 So little can the world guard itself as it grows older from the recurrence of the same follies.

b. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 72 ¶ 4 Every recurrence [of parts of knowledge] would reinstate them in their former place. 1836 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. iv. 62 He brought on a recurrence of an old injury to the tendon under the left knee. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* lix, An indistinct recurrence of impressions which blended themselves with her agitating fears.

c. Reappearance (of some feature).

1864 H. Spencer *Princ. Biol.* § 83 Atavism, which is the name given to the recurrence of ancestral traits, is proved by many and varied facts.

2. Resort, recourse, reference *to* something. Also without const.

a 1667 Jer. Taylor (Ogilvie), In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent recurrence to the dangerous preparations. 1804 Castlereagh in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 262 Such an alliance will occasion frequent recurrence to arms. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 61 These memoranda were on loose papers, bundled up without order, and difficult of recurrence. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 153 A permanent imperial council, which might relieve him and the States from incessant recurrence to the diets.

3. The action of going back mentally or in discourse *to* something. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 173 ¶ 6 By the natural recurrence of the mind to its common employment. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* xxii, To allow no time for insidious applications or dangerous recurrences to the past. 1834 Ht. Martineau *The Farrers* vii. 120 How many recurrences of mind had she to these articles! 1862 C. Stretton *Chequered Life* I. 115 The announcement of dinner being served, effectually put a stop to any recurrence to the subject.

4. Return or reversion *to* a state, occupation, etc.

1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 477 Nothing more is wanting, than recurrence to old habits of diligence. 1855 Browning *Ep. Karshish* 197 In sedulous recurrence to his trade Whereby he earneth him the daily bread. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 68 There is an obvious..difference in the result of a recurrence to this or that particular status.

b. *spec.* in *Biol.* (See quot.)

1862 Huxley *Lect. Working Men* 113 A word must be said about what is called Recurrence—the tendency of races which have been developed by selective breeding from varieties to return to their primitive type.

5. *U. S.* Refluence (of sea-water) to a place.

1893 Parkhurst in J. Strong *New Era* 219 The recurrence of the cold polar waters, which return to the Gulf.

Recurrency (rĭkə·rĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ency.]

1. †a. (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —0. b. *U. S.* = Recurrence 5. *rare.*

1611 Florio, *Recorrensa*, a recurrency or running to and fro. 1858 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 424 A recurrency in the deep water in the middle of the Gut that sets outward to the grand ocean.

†2. = Recurrence 1. *Obs.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 553 The same is reported by Herodotus, .. and may be an instance of the recurrency of remarkable accidents. 1749 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. i. 73 This will be over-ruled by the Recurrency of the Associations. *Ibid.* II. ii. iii. 344 The frequent Recurrency of these Fears and Anxieties must embitter all guilty Pleasures.

Re-current (rĭkə·rĕnt), *sb. rare.* [Re-.] A current flowing in the opposite direction to another.

1873 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. II. iii. 439 They found the same phenomena of currents and re-currents as in their native sound.

Recurrent (rĭkə·rĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *recurrent-em*, pres. pple. of *recurrĕre* to Recur. Cf. F. *récurrent* (16th c.).] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Anat.* and *Bot.* Of a nerve, vein, artery, branch, etc.: Turned back so as to run or lie in a direction opposite to its former one. *Recurrent nerves*, the laryngeal and meningeal branches of the pneumogastric nerve.

1611 Florio, *Recorrenti vene*, the veines called the recurrant veines. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 68 That pleasant Experiment by tying the recurrent Nerves in a living Dogg. 1712 Sloane in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 499 Two Dogs, which had their Recurrent Nerves cut, lost their Barking and Voice. 1775 J. Jenkinson *Brit. Plants* Gloss., *Recurrent*, running backwards. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 190 The corolla, whose tube has five nerves..dividing at top into recurrent branches. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 299 The two recurrent arteries frequently arise by a common trunk. 1877 Jordan *N. Amer. Ichthyog.* II. 71 Its numerous rudimentary rays recurrent above and below the caudal peduncle.

b. *Path. Recurrent sensibility* (see quots.).

1873 A. Flint *Nerv. Syst.* ii. 82 The sensibility of the anterior root is recurrent, being derived from the posterior root through the periphery. 1877 M. Foster *Physiol.* III. i. 343 The phenomena are probably due to the fact, that bundles of sensory fibres of the posterior root after running a short distance down the mixed trunk turn back and run upwards in the anterior root, and by this recurrent course give rise to the recurrent sensibility.

†2. a. (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —0.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Recurrent*, returning hastily, running again or back quickly, having recourse to.

†b. Of verses: (See quot. and cf. B. 2). *Obs.* —0

After L. *recurrentes versus* (Sidonius).

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Recurrents*, or *Recurrent Verses*, such Verses as are read the same backward and forward.

3. Occurring or coming again (esp. frequently or periodically); reappearing.

1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xiv. (1672) 33 Short intermittent, or swift recurrent pains do precipitate Patients into Consumptions. 1830 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 47 From time to time In children's children recurrent appears The ancestral crime. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvi. 368 The bands must be due to some regularly recurrent cause. 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 82 Six patients have suffered from recurrent sciatica after periods varying from six months to four years.

†b. *Math.* (See Recurring *ppl. a.* 2 a.) *Obs.*

1763 Emerson *Meth. Increments* 144 To find the sum of 50 terms of the recurrent series $..1+3x+8x^2+21x^3$, etc.

c. Of a crystal: (see quot.)

1816 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 203 Recurrent tinstone.. may be described as a rectangular four-sided prism, acuminated on the extremities with four planes, which are set on the lateral edges, and the eight edges formed by the acuminating and lateral planes truncated.

B. *sb.* 1. A recurrent artery or nerve; *esp.* the right or left recurrent laryngeal nerve.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 The muscles which are serviceable to the speach or voyce, as are the recurrentes, or retrogradinge muscles. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 365 When it commeth to the Axillary artery.. it transmitteth..three braunches from the inner side..which being reflected toward the head and vnited do make the right Recurrent. 1741 A. Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 53 The Muscles of the Larynx being in a good measure supplied with Nerves from the Recurrents. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 254 The course of the nervous branches that are called recurrents. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 558 Pressure on the right recurrent, which may be produced by innominate or subclavian aneurysm, will have a corresponding effect on the right vocal cord.

†2. A recurrent verse. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Camden *Rem., Rhythmes* 26 Beside these [metres], our Poets hath their knacks as young Schollers call them, as Ecchos.., Serpentine verses, Recurrents, Numeralls, &c. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., A kind of verses called Recurrents. 1706 [see A. 2 b]. 1727–41 [see Reciprocal *a.* 1 c].

Hence **Recu·rrently** *adv.*

1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 720 Only what is instrumental in its production and in most cases customarily or recurrently instrumental. 1877 'H. A. Page' *De Quincey* II. xix. 183 This tendency to real life .. declaring itself recurrently and with great strength.

Recurrer (rĭkə·rəɹ). *rare.* [f. Recur *v.* + -er 1.] *Math.* A recurring decimal.

1892 *Black & White* 14 May 623/2 It was a decimal that did me in the Little-Go..a recurrer with complications.

Recurring (rĭkə·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.]

1. That recurs, in senses of the vb.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 32 Throughout his annual and re-curring Race, He never stops, but always changes Place. 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 168 Every recurring year contributes its remedy to these infringements on justice and good sense. 1851 J. Paget *Lect. Tumours* v. 55/2 For one group, the name of 'Recurring Fibroid Tumours' may, for the present, suffice. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 277 The various letters in all their recurring sizes and combinations.

b. With prefixed advbs., as *ever-*, *oft-*, *still-r.*

1832 Tennyson *Sonn., Caress'd or chidden*, Fancy came.. And chased away the still-recurring gnat. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Africa* (1902) 98/2 The greater part of the forest consisting of the ever-recurring wait-a-bits. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The Great Hall, serving ..as a banqueting-room for the oft-recurring festivities.

2. *spec.* a. *Math. Recurring curve*, a curve which returns upon itself. *Recurring decimal*: see Decimal *sb.* 2. *Recurring series* (see quot. 1797).

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* V. I. Prop. 2 II. 698 Kepler did not like Circles or other recurring Curves for the Motion of Comets. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 297/1 Recurring series, a series of which any term is formed by the addition of a certain number of preceding terms, multiplied or divided by any determinate numbers whether positive or negative. 1801 *Ibid.* Suppl. I. 483/2 *Circulating Decimals*, called also recurring or repeating decimals. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 342/1 Some use may thus be made of recurring series in various questions of the theory of probabilities. 1886 Pendlebury *Arith.* § 181 Such a decimal as $\cdot 142857$, in which all digits recur, is called a pure recurring decimal.

b. *Path. Recurring utterances*, a form of aphasia, marked by the repetition of certain words or phrases.

1892 Tuke *Dict. Psych. Med.* II. 1074/1. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 411 The articulation of such words or 'recurring utterances', as they are now commonly termed.

So **Recu·rring** *vbl. sb.*, a returning.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 347 Recurrings there will be; hankerings, that will, on every, but remotely-favourable incident..pop up.

Recursant (rĭkə·ɹsănt), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *recursant-em*, pres. pple. of *recursāre* to hasten back, return, f. *recurs-*, ppl. stem of *recurrĕre* to Recur.] Of an eagle: Having the back towards the spectator.

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* s.v., *Recursant overture*, or inverted and displayed,..is said of an eagle, displayed with the back towards your face. *Recursant volant, in pale*, is said of an eagle as it were flying upwards, showing the back.

†**Recurse,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *recurs-āre*: see prec.] *intr.* To recur.

1638 Cowley *Love's Riddle* II. i, My father, mother, and my brother Recurse unto my thoughts, and straight plucke downe The resolution I had built before.

Recursion (rĭkə·ɹʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *recursiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recurrĕre* to Recur.] A backward movement, return.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Recursion*, a running backe. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvi. 203 The Recursions of that Pendulum which was swinging within the Receiver. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 237 Our passions in their workings do depend upon the fluctuations, excursions, and recursions of the blood and animal spirits. 1720–1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 33 The present melancholy Prospect of the Recursion of the South-Sea Tide. 1830 T. Taylor *Argts. Celsus* 23 The doctrine..that in long periods of time, recursions and concursions of the stars, conflagrations and deluges take place.

Recurvant (rĭkə·ɹvănt), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *recurvant-em*, pres. pple. of *recurvāre* to Recurve.] Bowed, embowed, recurved. Also of a serpent: Coiled up, with the head raised to strike.

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.*

Recurvate (rĭkə·ɹvĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *recurvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *recurvāre* to Recurve.] Recurved.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 382 *Recurvatum*, recurvate, bent backwards in the Form of an Arch, the convex Side upwards. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 962/1 *Recurvate*, bent, but not rolled backwards. 1869 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* Introd. 185 By the anterior series of one barb over-lapping and hooking into the recurvate formation of the barb next to it.

Recurvate (rĭkə·ɹvĕt), *v.* Now *rare.* [See prec. and Recurve *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bend (a thing) back. *rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34 b/2 We must then, with one finger, recurvate the end of the needle. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

b. In *pa. pple.* Bent backwards.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xiij b/2 An other bullet-drawer is hoockishe and recurvated. 1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* viii. 74 The Nails of those whose Lungs are Ulcerated, are recurvated or turn'd back like the claws of wild beasts. 1683–4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 482, I had a View of the Ibex..whose large Horns are recurvated almost as far back as the Tail. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 266 The spine is more strongly recurvated than ever, and forms an arch over the bed.

2. *intr.* Of a thing: To bend back; to recurve.

1822–34 [see *ppl. a.* below]. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) iii. § 174 These gales .. march to the N. West until they join it [the Gulf Stream], when they 'recurvate', as the phrase is, and take up their line of march to the N. East.

Hence **Recu·rvating** *ppl. a.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 466 Wherever the skin was scratched, a calcareous fluid oozed from it, that soon hardened and put forth corneous, recurvating excrescences, frequently divaricating.

Recurvation (rĭkəɹvē·ɪʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. type **recurvātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recurvāre* to Recurve.] The fact of being bent or curved back; a backward bend or curve.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b/1 In Fractures, dislocations, recurvatione of loynctes. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 114/1 Rubbe therwith the recurvatione of the backe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 172 By a Serpentine and Trumpet recurvation it ascendeth againe into the neck. 1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 326 The term Cyrtosis .. among the ancients particularly imported recurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness.

Recu·rvature. [See Recurvate *a.* and -ure.] A backward curvature; recurving.

1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* IV. 199 Whalebone .. naturally permitting itself to be bent..and inclining to a voluntary Recurvature. 1853 Birt *Handbk. Storms* (1879) 58 It is very usual to consider that the points of recurvature are, to a certain extent, stable in each hemisphere.

†**Recurve,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recurv-us*, f. *re-* Re- + *curvus* Curve *a.*] Recurved.

1702 Drake in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1225 In which it very much resembles Water inclos'd in a recurve Tube.

Recurve (rĭkə·ɹv), *v.* [ad. L. *recurvāre* to bend (a thing) backwards, f. *re-* Re- + *curvāre* to Curve.]

1. *trans.* To bend (a thing) back or backwards.

a. In active use. *rare.* Also *refl.*

1623 Cockeram, *Recurue*, to bow backe againe. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 118 Unlesse the Larynx at the instant of deglutition should recurve itself upward. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 202/1 Most of the glow-worms..recurve their tails upon their backs. 1890 *Nature* 20 Feb. 367/2 They have muscles by which they may be recurved, so that these points may be directed towards the throat.

b. In *pa. pple.* Bent backwards.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 The muscles may lye in ther right places, and not be recurved this way or that waye. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 256 From the bottom to the middle they grow straight, but from thence they are a little recurved. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 164 On the Crown of the Head stands a shining black Horn, recurved backward. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 66 Others, as the Friesland-hen, have the feathers on their body recurved. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 241 Stigmas..persistent, recurved.

2. *intr.* (Chiefly of a wind or current): To turn back in a curve upon its previous direction.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 87 In recurving.., whirlwind storms will have a polar direction. 1853 Birt *Handbk. Storms* (1879) 80 The direction of the cyclone of April 1847 would lead to the idea of its having recurved. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 111 A large part recurves to the Eastward, thus flowing into the Indian Ocean.

Hence **Recu·rving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1853 Birt *Handbk. Storms* (1879) 84 The great liability of a commander meeting a recurving cyclone. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 111 The remarkable recurving of the main body of the current is due to the action of a polar or cold water current flowing from the S.W. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 189/3 A beautiful Orchid..furnished with narrow recurving foliage.

Recurved (rĭkē·rvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Bent back; having a backward curve. (Common in 19th c., esp. in scientific use.)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xvj b/2 The recurvede Needle for the sutures of the face. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 127 Having a short recurved body..and a short tail. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 107 A recurv'd Canal with several turnings. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 297 Aconite has two recurved pedunculate nectaries. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 548 The recurved tube must be dipped..under the surface of the tarry liquid. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 265 The common dog is distinguished from the wolf and jackal by its recurved tail.

b. In plant-names: (See quots.)

1820 T. Green *Universal Herbal* II. 860/1 *Ribes recurvatum*, Recurved Black Currant. 1877 S. C. *Ferns Brit. Isles* 27 *Lastrea Fœnisecii* (The Recurved Fern).

†**Recu·rvity.** *Obs. rare.* [See Recurve *a.* and -ity.] The fact of being recurved.

1668–9 Sir T. Browne *Let.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 512 Whereby the little incurvitie at the upper end of the upper bill, and small recurvitie of the lower is not discerned.

Recurvo-, used in *Bot.* as comb. form of L. *recurvus*, as **recu·rvo-pa·tent,** bent back and spreading; **recu·rvo-te·rnate,** bent back and divided into three parts.

1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 1104 Recurvo-patent. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 390 Recurvo-ternate defensive and aggressive spicula.

Recurvous (rĭkē·rvəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *recurv-us* Recurve *a.* + -ous.] Recurved, bent back.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* viii. vi. 401 *note*, In others I have observed long recurvous tails, longer than their whole bodies. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 362 These buffaloes were black, with recurvous horns.

Recus, obs. Sc. form of Recuse.

Recusance (re·kiuzăns, rĭkiū·zăns). [f. as next: see -ance.] = next.

1597 in *Antiquary* (1881) Oct. 176/1 Being all most willing and ready without any recusance.. still to be partakers of the Lorde's Supper at their own Parish Church. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 28 By which generous Recusance of that Crown on Earth he merited many more in Heaven. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 230 Jon began to show signs of recusance. 1886 'W. S. Gregg' *Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers* 54 The parliament now passed laws prohibiting Catholic worship, and imposing a fine of one shilling, payable each Sunday for recusance.

Recusancy (re·kiuzănsi, rĭkiū·zănsi). [ad. L. type **recūsantia*: see Recusant and -ancy.] The action or practice characteristic of a recusant.

1. *Hist.* Refusal, especially on the part of Roman Catholics, to attend the services of the Church of England; from *c* 1570 to 1791 this was punishable by a fine, and involved many disabilities.

c 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 55 It is the howse of one Tregean, who for his and his wives recusancie .. his lande was suspended and himselfe nere 20 yeares imprisoned. 1618 Dalton *Countr. Just.* 82 Any popish Recusant.. which is conuicted or indicted for recusancie or which hath not receiued the Communion twice the yeare past. 1679 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Apr., The Duke of York, voted against by the Commons for his recusancy, went over to Flanders. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 588 He was for extending the Statute of Recusancy to them that went at any time to hear sermons from their own parish church. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 145 These grievous penalties on recusancy, as the wilful absence of catholics from church came now to be denominated. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 371 Heavy 'fines for recusancy'.. became a constant source of supply to the Royal exchequer.

†**b.** With *a*, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1624 Donne *Devot.* III. Expost., I cannot say, I will come into thy house. .. It is not a Recusancy, for I would come, but it is an Excommunication, I must not. 1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* ii. 34 The Jesuitish Casuists begun to draw on the Papists to a Recusancie.

2. Refusal to obey some authority or command.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 37 The commission giuen to Ionas, we haue already weighed: it followeth that wee handle his recusancy and disobedience therein committed. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 46 Charging recusancy herein, as a sin on the soul of the refusers. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xi, There was one of my able-bodied men the other day who plainly refused to attend the wappen-schaw at my bidding. Is there no law for such recusancy, Colonel Grahame? 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) III. iii. 341 This sudden recusancy at the French Headquarters.

†**b.** Const. *of*; also with *inf.* *Obs. rare.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1408 He hath .. iustly certified Hugh Raulins, person of Tynby, for his wilful recusancy of two other personages. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. v. *False Miracles* § 13 It happened that Abbot Whiting (the last of Glassenbury) was hanged thereon for his Recusancy to Surrender the Abbey.

Recusant (re·kiuzănt, rĭkiū·zănt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *recūsant-em*, pres. pple. of *recūsāre* to Recuse. Cf. F. *récusant* (Littré).]

A. *sb.* **1.** *Hist.* One, especially a Roman Catholic (*Popish recusant*), who refused to attend the services of the Church of England.

1552–3 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 2 The Certificate of Recusauntes made by any of the said Archebyshoppes. 1583 Babington *Commaundm.* iv. (1637) 34 In my opinion our recusantes, as wee call them, that is, our refusing papists to come to church, doo greatly offende. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 595 The principall catholique recusants..were sent to remaine at certaine conuenient places. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 32 Though all our Recusants be the King of Englands subjects, yet too many of them be the King of Spaines servants. 1687 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Mar., They would not promise his Majesty their consent to the repeal of the Test and penal Statutes against Popish Recusants. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 78 (1740) 363 To present all Recusants, whereof the legal Definition was the not coming to Church for a Month. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* viii. 248 It appears that this remote county was full of Popish recusants. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. ii. 46 Many Papists who had conformed to the authority of the English Church..fell away, and became recusants.

transf. a 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 73 Imagine now the sceane lyes in the hall; (For at high noone we are recusants all). 1640 Sir J. Mennes & Smith *Wit's Recreat.* § 174 Sith our Church him disciplin'd so sore He (rank Recusant) comes to Church no more.

b. Applied to other religious dissentients.

1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II. xviii. 370 By which the recusants were banished from the Netherlands. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* iv. (1869) 143 It is impossible at this distance of time..to judge how far the recusants were influenced by an attachment to the positive doctrine of Arius. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 121 Five of the recusants took away their hassocks..and worshipped with us no more.

2. One who refuses to submit to some authority, comply with some regulation or request, etc.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Recusant*, he that refuseth to doe any thing. 1621 Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* II. i, Since ye are so angry, And hold your Sister such a strong Recusant [etc.]. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 14 This Law did not presently find an universall Obedience in all the Land. And the Wonder is not great, if at the first making thereof it met with many Recusants. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* III. 67 All studded round .. With loyal students faithful to their books, Half and half idlers, hardy recusants, And honest dunces. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 521 Some refused compliance with the tariff. The recusants were adjudged to be in the wrong. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 762 Dealing with the dominions of the recusant as being a forfeited fief.

b. Const. *against, of,* †*to.*

1599 H. Butters *Dyets Drie Dinner* To Country-men Rdrs., They are true Catholiques in matter of Dyet: no Recusants of any thing that is mans meate. 1638 Featly *Transubst.* 7 They are no lesse Recusants to your authority, then to our lawes. *a* 1661 Holyday (J.), All that are recusants of holy rites. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 23 All being recusants of the recent peace. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 293 All ill-conditioned recusants against the decrees of the local senate should be mulcted in heavy damages.

B. *adj.* **1.** Refusing to attend the parish church; dissenting.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 54. 892 Catesby likewise tooke in Ambrose Rookewood and Iohn Grant two Recusant Gentlemen. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 254 The Major part, albeit the Bishops and all the Recusant Lords were driven from thence, still opposed them. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. xiii, Do you know that your recusant Bishops wanted to consecrate him Bishop of Southampton? 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* lxvi. (1873) VI. 56 In one instance, where they had failed to bring a recusant clergyman to reason, he rates them in this petulant manner.

2. Refusing to acknowledge authority or to do something commanded or desired.

1659 Milton *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 554 The earnest expression of God's Displeasure on those Recusant Jews. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 47 Master Sims tried his best coaxing and his best double X on the recusant players. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxiii. (1862) III. 195 The subjugation of the recusant Medes.

b. In predicative use. *rare.*

1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, Frieze-jacket wants to dance with stammel-waistcoat, but she is coy and recusant. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 2 Though the peace was sworn, .. the most powerful members of the Spartan confederacy remained all recusant.

3. Making a recusation.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 453 If the Party Recusant has any Cause himself depending with the Judge, in the Judges private Capacity.

Recusation (rekiuzē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *récusation* (1332 in Godef. *Comp.*), or ad. L. *recūsātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recūsāre* to Recuse.] *Civil* and *Canon Law.* The interposition of an objection or appeal; *esp.* an appeal grounded on the judge's relationship or personal enmity to one of the parties.

c 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 172 Yf this exception shuld be admytted as suffycyent cawse of recusation. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 181 The legates declared..that no such recusation..could or might by them be admitted. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 488 After the Protestants had sent him their Recusation of the Council, He made a publick Protestation against it. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 451 Now this Recusation obtains when a Judge has either before the Suit commenc'd, or on the Cause itself render'd himself suspected to the Parties in Judgment on some Account or other. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 88 That this might be done without any recusation or appeal, the Pope delegated all his authority to Wolsey. 1853 Lady Duff Gordon tr. *Ranke's Ferd. & Maxim.* ix. 82 He opposed a formal recusation to the recess of Frankfurt.

†**Recu·sative,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *recūsātīv-us* prohibitory: see Recuse and -ive.] That tends to refuse or prohibit.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. Rule 1 § 8 The act of the will..is acquisitive and effective, or recusative and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties.

†**Recu·sator,** *a.* and *sb. Sc. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. as next: cf. *declarator, interlocutor*, etc.] **a.** *adj.* = next. **b.** *sb.* An exception taken to a judge as incompetent to try a case.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 172 Adherand to my recusatouris or declinatouris. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 113 He sould not be hard afterward, to propone any exception declinatour, or recusatour against the Judge.

†**Recu·satory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **recūsātōri-us*: see next and -ory.] Of or belonging to recusing; containing a recusation.

1529 Hen. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. (1679) Rec. II. xxviii. 78 The Queen..did protest at the said day, putting in Libels Recusatories of the Judges. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 352 A recusatory Libel or Allegation ought to be offer'd before the Judge recus'd, if he be present in Court.

Recuse (rĭkiū·z), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* **recus.** [ad. F. *récuser* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *recūsāre* to refuse, make an objection, f. *re-* Re- + *causa* Cause.]

†**1.** To refuse (a thing offered). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 165 Wydomarus .. sente a greet deel of the tresour to kyng Richard. And he recused it [*v. r.* refusede; L. *recusavit*], and seide þat he schulde haue al by þe riȝt of his lordschippe.

2. To reject, renounce (a person, his authority, etc.); to object to (a judge) as prejudiced.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 189 Kyng Iohn recusede [*v. r.* refused] and wolde in no wise fonge Stevene of Langtoun archebisshop of Caunterbury, þat was confermed by þe pope. *c* 1421 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 28 He therfor hem utterly recuseth, and herto he fully him submitteth. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 721/2 And [I] also doo..refuse, recuse, and declyne you my sayde Lorde, and your said Colleages, and your iurisdiction vpon causes aforesayde. 1598 Florio, *Ricusare*, to refuse, to renounce, to recuse. 1638 Ld. Digby, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* ii. (1651) 8 Their humility..will not let them be troubled when they are recused as judges. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 74 Unless he recus'd him as a suspected Judge, he ought to remain under his Jurisdiction. 1812 C. Butler in *Alban Butler's Lives Saints* (1836) I. p. xxviii, According to Thomas of Kempis (and what Catholic recuses his authority?). 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 634 The defendant would be able to 'recuse' judges against whom a specific charge of presumable partiality could be made.

†**b.** To reject (an appeal). *Obs. rare.*

1529 Hen. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. (1679) Rec. II. xxviii. 78 Yet she..[laid] in her Appeal, which also by the said judges was likewise recused.

†**c.** To refuse to submit to (a decree). *Obs.*

1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xiii. 107 The Queen might at any time recuse and appeal from whatsoever decree or sentence she will.

†**3.** To refuse *to* do something. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 273 The qwene..Vasthi recusenge to comme to hym was despisede. 1438 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 32 Geyff þe schirra recus to do his offyce, or be neclygent. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 24 ThEmperours Ambassadors .. do nowe recuse to treate junctly wyth the French Ambassadors. 1542 *Ibid.* (1849) IX. 154 The Turke .. hath recusid to inprest soche monye as he promissid to the French King.

Recussion (rĭkv·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. type **recussiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recutĕre* to strike back.] The action of striking by return or recoil.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 674 Wearied by an incessant strain of anxiety and labour for more than a month, and shocked by the recussion of peace.

Recut (rĭkv·t), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To cut again.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 46 Some repeat the cutting.. the second year, and..recut them at half a foot from the surface. 1862 *Proc. Oxf. Archit. Soc.* 143 The inscription ..not having been altered and recut, as had been suggested. 1897 S. L. Hinde *Congo Arabs* 51 They cut and re-cut the skin from the root of the nose upwards to the hair.

Recuyel(le), Recuylle, obs. ff. Recoil *v.*; varr. Recueil *sb.* and *v.* **Recydivation,** obs. f. Recidivation. **Recyt(e,** obs. ff. Receipt *sb.*, Recite *v.* **Recyve,** obs. f. Receive *v.*

Red (red), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **rēad,** 2–6 **read(e,** 3 **rɶd(en,** 3–6 **rede, reed(e,** 4–6 **redd(e,** (*comp.* 4 **raddore,** 5 **-ur**), 4–8 *Sc.* **reid,** (6 **rid**), 2– **red.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *rēad* = OFris. *rād*, OS. (M.Du., MLG.) *rōd* (Du., LG. *rood*), OHG., MHG. *rōt* (mod.G. *roth, rot*), ON. *rauðr* (Sw., Da. *röd*), Goth. *raups*:—OTeut. **rauðo-z*:—pre-Teut. **roudho-s*, from the *o* grade of the ablaut series **reudh-, roudh-, rudh-*, widely represented in the cognate languages. Of the same grade as the Teut. forms are L. *rūfus*, OIr. *ruad(h)*, Lith. *raũda-s*; the other grades are represented by Gr. *ἐρεύθειν* to redden, OE. *rēod*, ON. *rjóðr* red, ruddy, and L. *ruber*, Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, OSl. *rūdrŭ*, Skr. *rudhirá-* red.

The original long vowel is retained in the surname variously written *Read(e, Rede, Reed* and *Reid*. The shortening in the adj. is parallel to the cases of *bread, dead, lead* sb.]

A. *adj.* **I.**

1. Having, or characterized by, the colour which appears at the lower or least refracted end of the visible spectrum, and is familiar in nature as that of blood, fire, various flowers (as the poppy and rose) and ripe fruits (whence the frequent similes *red as blood, fire, a rose, cherry*, etc.).

The precise shades of colour to which the name of *red* is applied vary from bright scarlet or crimson to reddish yellow or brown (the latter esp. of the hair of certain animals). The numerous varieties are distinguished, when necessary, by prefixed nouns or adjectives, as *blood-, brick-, cherry-, fire-, flame-, flesh-, robin-, rose-red; dark, dull, light, lively red; fiery, foxy red; brown-, orange-, yellow-red; brownish, yellowish red*, etc. For examples of these, see the first element.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 404 *Flavum vel fulfunt*, read. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1758 *Ruber*, read. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 3 Æg̃ðer ge hwite gimmas ge reade. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xv. 94 On ȝemong ðæm bellum [sceoldon hangian] reade apla. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 15 (Gr.) Se reada telg. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Alse þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne ehþurl. . . ȝif þet gles is red ho schineð red. *c* 1205 LAY. 15940 Þe oder is milcwhit .. þe oðer ræd alse blod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2786 Tueye grete dragons out of þis stones come, þe on was red, þe oþer wyt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 12 Hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre And there-on red [*v.r.* rede] rubyes as red as any glede. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 57 In some place thereof is the Gravelle reede: and therefore Men clepen it the Rede See. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 We wryte vn to this tyme the capitalle letters with a redde color. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 35 Leves new . . Some very rede, and some a glad light grene. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 49 The pockes appere vpon the skyn, and are lyke reed pymples. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 229 The starnis . . flew sa thick befoir my ein, Sum reid, sum ȝellow, blew, and grein. 1631 CHETTLE *Hoffmann* H ij b, The red lines Mixt with a deadly blacke will tell the world She died by violence. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 172 A sort of trefoil, with . . bright purple or red flowers. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 1060 The red marks Of superstition's scourge. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 19 Nor yet the hawthorn bore her berries red. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 257 The former [sparks] are brilliant, . . the latter usually of a paler or redder hue. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xxviii, The red wall, mottled and clouded with its lichens.

b. Of fire, flame, lightning, etc. (*lit.* and *fig.*), and of objects lit up by these.

In early use chiefly as a conventional epithet.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 809 Blac rasetteð recen reada leg. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 44 (Gr.) ȝeondfolen fyre & færcyle, rece & reade leȝe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Fur is hot & read. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 719 Þe castel lihteþ al abouten, And is raddore þen euere eny rose schal ; þat þuncheþ as hit barnde al. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1633 Also seur as red is euery fir. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4176 þan fell þar fra þe firmament as it ware fell sparkis Ropand doun o rede fire. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 428 Quhat euir he be, reskewis off that kyn Fra the rede fyr, him sellf sall pass tharin. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xvi. (S.T.S.) I. 88 His hede apperit (as It war blesand) in ane rede low. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1353 Two red fires in both their faces blazed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 175 The Thunder, Wing'd with red Lightning. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1148 The inconquerable lightning .. Ragged and fierce or in red whirling balls. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 378 He strewed Upon the ground beside the red firelight His couch. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxviii, The hills were red with bonfires in every village.

fig. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 25 My rage doth kindle as red against him as ever.

c. Of the sky or sun, esp. at dawn or sunset; hence of dawn, the east, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 2 Smolt bið; read is . . heofon. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1117 On þære nihte . . wæs seo heofon swyðe read ȝesewen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 20 He recouerd . . þe regions all clene And all rialme & þe riches into þe rede est. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 7 The rakke of the rede sky. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Rubesco, Aurora rubescebat*, the morning waxed redde. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 453 Like a red morne that euer yet betokend Wracke to the sea man, tempest to the field. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 721 Hence at eve, Steamd eager from the red horison round [etc.]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd. 55 When red hath set the beamless sun. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 137 When red morn Made paler the pale moon. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 292 When the sun rises red, wind and rain may be expected during the day.

d. Of the cheeks (or complexion) and lips (as a natural healthy colour); hence also of persons.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1432 Mit se swiðe lufsume leores . . se rudie & se reade. 13 . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1205 Wyth chynne & cheke ful swete, Boþe quit & red in-blande. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 153 Hir mouth [was] ful smal and ther to softe and reed. — *Sir Thopas* 15 Hise lippes rede as rose. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 161, I was reddere in rode þan rose in þe rayne. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Redde as ones lyppes or their chekes, . . *vermeil.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 266 Two lippes indifferent red. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 Women with big black Eyes, and red Cheeks. *a* 1720 SWIFT *Phyllis* 14 She . . practised how to place her Head And bit her Lips to make them red. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. ix, The bride hath paced into the hall, Red as a rose as is she. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. CXXI, A red lip with two rows of pearls beneath. 1894 G. MEREDITH *Lord Ormont* iii, His cheeks are as red as yours now you're blushing.

transf. 1862 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 246 Pope . . had not the large red health that uncivilised women admire.

e. Of the hair (of men and animals) or beard.

1500–20 [implied in RED-HAIRED]. 1538 ELYOT Addit., *Aenobarbus*, . . a Roman, so callyd bycause he had a berde as red as brasse. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 [He had] a iolly long red peake, . . [which] he cherisht continually without cutting. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Thou art a proper man, if thy beard were redder. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hart*, The Coats and Colours of this noble Beast . . are usually of three several sorts, viz. Brown, Red and Fallow. 1797 PINCKARD *Notes W. Ind.* xxix. (1816) II. 241 The hair, . . from being slightly tinged with yellow, assumes . . that particular hue, which is, more commonly than correctly, termed red. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 19 While wildly loose their red locks fly. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 245 A tail about a foot long, and covered with red hair. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* II, A boat rowed by one with a red beard.

f. Of soil, earth, etc. Cf. RED LAND.

1623 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 626 The mold is of diuers colours . . ; the red which resembleth clay is the worst. *Ibid.*, The hardest kinde of it lies vnder the red ground. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 124 Vapours drawn up out of red earth aloft into the Air. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 371 Above a quarter of Kitchin-Garden Earth well sifted, more than of Red Mould. 1762 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 53 The common opinion, that all hot grounds are red or brown . . is . . exploded by Columella. 1834 SCHOOLCRAFT *Exped.* 299 Little mounds of red earth frequently appeared above the grass. 1891 Q. *Noughts & Crosses* 217 The thin red soil of the ridge.

g. Combined with other colours in the same object, sometimes forming compound adjectives, as *red-and-blue, red-and-white*, etc. (Cf. 17 f.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2404 Þe king a welp he brouȝt . . He was rede, grene & blewe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 Þe sailes . . som were blak & blo, Som were rede & grene. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 93 A wand of colour reid and greyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 69 A kersey boot-hose . . gartred with a red and blew list. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xii. 110 Strong red and white spaniels. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxxix, He observed . . a red-and-blue placard.

2. As an epithet (chiefly *poet.*) of blood.

c 1205 LAY. 30412 Urnen þa brockes of reden blodes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1124 Al þe erþe aboute stod as in flode . . al of rede blode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 415 The rede blood Ran endelong the tree ther she stood. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 306 Thai brochit blonkis to thair sidis brist of rede blude. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 The red bloud may run downe in thy necke. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1437 To Simois reedie bankes the red bloud ran. *a* 1755 *Edom o' Gordon* xix. in Child *Ballads* III. 434/1 Clear, clear was hir yellow hair, Whereon the reid bluid dreips ! 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxi, I have . . Seen through red blood the war-horse dashing.

b. In pregnant uses, implying superior quality or value.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 7 Let vs make incision for your loue, To proue whose blood is reddest, his or mine. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, His blood was too red to be spared when that sort of paint was in request. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxviii, Inasmuch as very red blood of the superior quality, like inferior blood unlawfully shed, will cry aloud.

3. As a conventional (chiefly *poet.*) epithet of gold. Now only *arch.*

This use is also found in other Teut. languages. For *red gold* in mod. technical use see 19 and GOLD *sb.* 5.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2404 (Gr.) Hi . . ȝesawon ofer since salo hlifian, reced ofer readum golde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 He . . ða grenan ȝyrda ȝebletsode and hi wurdon to readum golde awende. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Þet fotspure . . wæs eall of read golde. *c* 1205 LAY. 23309 He sende . . swiðe gode horsses seoluer and red gold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4763 Þof þai had siluer and gold red þai moght noght find to bi þam bred. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1742 We haue riches full rife, red gold fyn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 98 Sex thousand ȝeirlie . . Into tribute of fynest gold so reid. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ii, From the red gold keep thy finger.

b. Golden, made of gold. Now only *thieves' slang.* † *Red ones*, gold coins.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 463 Sevin hundreth paris of spuris rede War tane of knychtis that war dede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 501 Now is routhe to rede how þe red noble Is reuerenced or þe Rode. [*a* 1400 *Isumbras* 295, I salle the gyffe tene thowsand pownde of florence that bene rede and rownde.] 1568 T. HOWELL *Poems* (Grosart) L. 91 Besides all this, ich shall not mis of red ones to haue store. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* V. iv, There's a red rogue to buy thee handkerchiefs. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 502/2, I touched for a red toy (gold watch) and red tackle (gold chain). 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 61 Sich a nice watch,—a red 'un an' all.

c. *U. S.* As an epithet of the cent (formerly made of copper), usually in negative expressions.

1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thou.* VI. 144 It was a great catch for Miss Lewison, without a red cent of her own. 1889 *Sir Ch. Danvers* xxix, I don't care a red cent what you say.

4. Of cloth, clothing, etc.: Dyed with red.

Red hat (of cardinals): see HAT *sb.* 3, and 18 a below.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 252 Hi . . hine unscryddon þam readan wæfelse. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302/92 With rede palles huy weren i-heoled þe faireste þat miȝten beo. 13 . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2036 Vpon þat ryol red cloþe þat riche was to schewe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiii. 2 Why thanne red is thi clothing? 1411 *E. E. Wills* 19 A pallette couerte with reede velwette. *Ibid.*, A reed bedde of worsteyd. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lix, Thenne . . came a ryche vessel hylled ouer with reed sylke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 633 The Erle of Warwike, whose seruitures were appareiled in red Cotes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 177 A valiant Gentleman, marked by a red cap he wore. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 77 All that wear Red Ribbons in their Hats. *a* 1729 SWIFT *Macer* 4 'Twas all th' Ambition his great Soul could feel To wear red Stockings. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 75 Then over all . . His long red cloak . . He manfully did throw. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* p. xviii, The red shirt of Garibaldi's troops. 1895 F. ANSTEY *Lyre & Lancet* I. 7 A . . revolutionary poet . . in a flannel shirt and no tie—or else a red one.

b. *Red flag*, as a sign of battle, etc.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 233 What, dost summon a parlie, my little Drumsticke? tis too late: thou seest my red flag is hung out. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 91/4 That the Red Flag was out, both Fleets in sight of each other, expecting every hour fit weather to Engage. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flag*, The red flag is a signal of defiance and battle. 1891 HULME *Heraldry* (1897) 271 Others were decking their houses with red flags, the symbols of revolution and bloodshed. *a* 1895 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* (1896) iv. 98 [He came] to tell me that the [Russian] forts were in sight, and a red flag flying. 'Odds bones!' said I, 'don't they mean to give any quarter, then?'

5. Of persons: Having red hair; † of a red or ruddy complexion.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXV. 25 Se þe æror com se wæs read and eall rub and his nama wæs ȝenemned Esau. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 76/206 Willam þe rede king þat after willam bastard cam. *Ibid.* 319/686 Ho-so hath of fuyre mest he is smal and red Oþur he is blac with cripse here. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that bene rede men, bene . . trechurus, and full of queyntise, i-likenyd to Foxis. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 130 William the Rede was crouned in the ȝere of oure Lord m.lxxxvi. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Rufus*, somewhat redde; one that hath a redde head. 1598 FLORIO, *Rossa*, red, a red-woman. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 188 Richard Bourk Earl of Ulster (commonly called the Redde-earl). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 232 In all regions, the children are born fair or at least red. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. iv, From Red De Clare, stout Gloster's Earl. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 490 Laudations of such persons as Hugh O'Neill and the Red O'Donnell and others.

b. Of animals: Having red or reddish hair; tawny, chestnut, or bay.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xix. 2 A reede kowe of hool age in the which no spot be. — *Zech.* i. 8 Loo ! a man styinge vp a rede hors; . . and after hym horsis dyuerse, rede, and white. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 913 A staloun asse . . al blaak Or moushered or reed. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Some of theim causenge redde swyne thro wycchecraíte [etc.]. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Tak hony . . & grece of a red barow. *Ibid.* 207 Tempre wyþ mylk of a red cow. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* vi. 2 In the first charet were reade horse, in the seconde charet were blacke horse. 1651 BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 7 The wooll of a red Heyfer makes a good body. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii, The red cattle lowed to each other. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 16 Master had the red setter with him this morning, when he went for his stroll. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West* 78 The red mare played with the snaffle-bars.

c. Of certain peoples, esp. the North American Indians: Having (or regarded as having) a reddish skin. See also RED MAN, RED SKIN.

The correctness of the epithet as applied to the North American Indians has been denied by some writers.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 21 Hee maketh some folkes whyte, some blacke, some read, and some Tawny; and yet is hee but one selfesame Sunne. 1765 in S. P. Hildreth *Pioneer History* (1848) 79 We, red people, are a very jealous people. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 122, I was obliged to convince my red brethren that, if I protected them, I would not suffer them to plunder my men with impunity. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 8 In the evening the red warriors entertained their white friends with dances and songs. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* IV. 198 The half-castes between Europeans and Maoris are unmistakeably red without any tendency to yellow.

6. Wearing red clothing (uniform, livery) or armour. Now *rare.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 50 Wolde he none forsake, The rede knyghte ne the blake. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 87 The Rede Reffayr thai call him [cf. 106 His cot armour is . . ay off reide]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvi, The reed knyghte of the reed laundes. 1841 THACKERAY *Chron. Drum* II. xii, He had fought the red English, he said, In many a battle of Spain. 1886 [see *red soldier* in 19].

7. Of the face, or of persons in respect of it: Temporarily suffused with blood, esp. as the result of some sudden feeling or emotion; flushed or blushing *with* (anger, shame, etc.).

c 1205 LAY. 29597 For þan ilke dede heo habbeð neb rede. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 811 (867) He was hit, and wax al red for shame. *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 542 For shame of hym my chekes wexen rede. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 816 The dene rurale worthit reid, Stawe for schame of the steid. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 His visage wexith reed . . , and the teeres fallen in his eyene whan thou blamyst him. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 35 She red, and hot, as coles of glowing fier, He red for shame. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 54 Addresse your selfe to entertaine them sprightly, And let's be red with mirth. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* vi. 22 Mine enemies shall . . then grow red with shame. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, The churchwardens . . bustled themselves hot, and red, and frantic. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 295 Tom's face was as red with delight, as his sister's had been with anger.

transf. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 14 (1822) I. 112 Millions of times did the sense of the impotence of his wish run up in red hurry to his cheeks.

b. Exceptionally high in colour.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that haue the face somewhate ruddy . . Tho that have the chekys al reede as they were dronken. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij b, He . . was reed as a cok and had a good lyuynge colour. 1577 HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* I. 85/2 Tyll they be read as cockes, and litle wyser then their combes. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Concl. iii. Wks. 1716 II. 472 The Lazy Fat Prebend and Ceremony-Monger . . is as Red in the Gills as a Turkey-cock, or his Scarlet-hood.

8. Stained or covered with blood. Used *absol.*, and const. *with* († or *of*) blood, gore, etc.

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 ȝe hit schulen makien of reades monnes blode; þet is Jesu Crist i-readed mid his owune blode oðe rode.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20075 Mi fete, mi hend, o blod er red. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 361 The gres woux off the blud all rede. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1616 Y° stretes of Jerusalem with thaire blode made he rede. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 352 The grounde was there soone dyed rede with grete effusyon of blood. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 109

Waning our red Weapons o're our heads, Let's all cry Peace, Freedome, and Liberty. **1738** Gray *Propertius* III. 46 Sad Philippi, red with Roman Gore. **1796** Scott *Will. & Helen* 212 The scourge is red, the spur drops blood. **1808** — *Marm.* VI. xxxiv, To tell red Flodden's dismal tale. **1855** Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* ix, The Fort del Oro was a red shamble. **1893** F. Adams *New Egypt* 17 The Ptolemies quenched more than one savage insurrection with red hands. *fig.* **1813** Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves, Night Scene* 65, I swore to her that were she red with guilt, I would exchange my unblenched state with hers.

transf. **1816** Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xxviii, Rider and horse—friend, foe—in one red burial blent. **1894** G. Meredith *Lord Ormont* xxv, The dull red facts [of the duel] had to be disengaged from his manner of speech.

b. Shedding blood.

1806 G. Galloway *Poems* 23 Adieu to New Year's din and quarrel, Base chat, red blows. **1882** G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* xxix, It cam o' bluid-guiltiness—for 'at he had liftit the reid han' again' his neibour.

c. Of meat: Full of, coloured with, blood.

1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 109 The cow-calf is whiter veal: but the bull-calf, although redder, is better meat. **1898** P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxi. 337 Avoid altogether red meat.

d. Consisting of blood.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xvii, How that red rain hath made the harvest grow.

9. Marked or characterized by blood or fire, or by violence suggestive of these. (In later quots. with implication of b.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1142 It [the sword] was rede deþ icluped & mid riȝte. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 889 Ye shal be deed by myghty Mars the rede. **1631** Chettle *Hoffman* I. C iv, Till red reuenge in robes of fire, and madding mischiefe runne and raue. *Ibid.* H iij, The heate Of our sad torment, and red sufferings. **1667** Milton *P. L.* II. 174 What if..from above Should intermitted vengeance Arme again His red right hand to plague us? **1729** Savage *Wanderer* IV, Red Massacres thro' their Republic fly. **1781** Cowper *Truth* 278 Justice..Drops the red vengeance from his willing hand. **1812** Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xxxviii, Red Battle stamps his foot and nations feel the shock. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* cxxvii, Tho' thrice again The red fool-fury of the Seine Should pile her barricades with dead.

transf. **1851** Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xvii. 115 You have heard the stories of the mountain men in all their red exaggeration. **1859** Jephson *Brittany* xvi. 265 Happy news to the Bretons! and red maledictions to the French!

b. Anarchistic, revolutionary.

Referring originally to the colour of the party badge, but now frequently associated with prec.

{**1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 402/2 Germany itself is red with Socialism and a desire for Republicanism.} **1864** *Spectator* 16 Apr. 443/2 England is not Red..but she does sympathise heartily with Garibaldi's immediate ends. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The Dynamitards have not secured the return of a single deputy even for the 'reddest' constituency in France.

10. Heated to redness; red-hot, glowing.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 356 Ne kumeð non into Parais bute þuruh þisse leitinde sweorde, þet was hot & read. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Christopher*) 550 Þane gert þe kinge ane helme tak & in þe fyre It red al mak. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 235 Twoo firy dartes as the gledes rede. **1430–40** Lydg. *Bochas* IX. xxxii. (1558) 33 b, As I haue tolde, in coles rede His hande he brent for loue of his cite. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 87 They wer full strenge of countenance, Lyk turkass birnand reid. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* III. vi. 16 To haue a thousand with red burning spits Come hizzing in vpon 'em. **1684** J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 108 Bellows for Red Bullets. **1741** tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 20 Filings of Iron..being presently made red in the Crucible. **1784** Cowper *Task* IV. 289 A waking dream of houses, towers..expressed In the red cinders. **1868** Joynson *Metals* 117 Scales that fall from the red iron hammered at the blacksmith's anvil.

11. Of the eyes: (*a*) Naturally of a red colour. (*b*) Bloodshot. (*c*) Inflamed, esp. with weeping.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 304 Runischly his rede y3en he reled aboute. *c* **1550** Lloyd *Treas. Health* H v b, To haue his mouth open with reed eyes. **1601** Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 120 Poore soule, his eyes are red as fire with weeping. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 460 The eies of a Lyon are red, fiery, and hollow. **1676** Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* 313 In the beginning the Eyes look red. **1729** Savage *Wanderer* II, Death in her Hand, and Frenzy in her Eye! Her Eye all red, and sunk! **1788** Cowper *Death Bullfinch* i, Ye Nymphs if e'er your eyes were red With tears. **1813** Scott *Rokeby* III. vi, The snake..Watches with red and glistening eye. **1823** Byron *Juan* VIII. cxix, Their bloodshot eyes all red with strife. **1855** Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xx, Amyas was pacing the deck,..his eyes red with rage and weeping.

II. In combinations.

12. With substantives, forming attributive compounds as *red-brick* (floor), *red-leather* (trunk), etc.

1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. xi. 83 We obeyed the call of our *red-bonnet guide. **1841** Lever *C. O'Malley* iii. 19 It's a *red-breeches day, Master Charles. *a* **1847** Eliza Cook *Rhymes by Roadside* iv, The child upon the *red-brick floor. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Terms* 280 Red Brick Dust, used for parting Sand. **13**.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1817 Ho raȝt hym a riche rynk of *red golde werkez. **1550** Lyndesay *Sqr. Meldrum* 8 Hir hair was like the reid gold wyre. **1767** Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 14 May, I was once the happy owner of a *red-leather trunk. **1592** Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 110 Leading him prisoner in a *red-rose chaine. *c* **1610** *Women Saints* 151 Being rinsed in her owne red rose bloud. **1837** Thackeray *Ravenswing* i, The little *red-silk cottage piano. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* IV. 52 The *red-throat jay screamed not for nought. **1754** Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 243 Apply..a poultice with *red wine lees.

b. In specific names or designations, chiefly of animals, birds, and trees, as *red-bar parrot*, *red-head snake*, etc. (see quots.); **red-bead tree**, a leguminous timber-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa* (also called *bead-tree* and *necklace-tree*), having red bead-like seeds; **red-bead vine**, the coral-bead plant, *Abrus precatorius* (see Coral *sb.*[1] 9); **red-bean tree**, a species of *Erythrina* (cf. *coral-bean*); **red-ink plant**, the Virginian pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra*. See also Red-coat, -top, -wing.

1811 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 510 *Red-Bar Parrot. *Psittacus signatus*. ..It is said to be a native of Brazil. **1802** *Ibid.* III. II. 502 *Red Bead Snake. *Coluber Guttatus*. ..A native of Carolina. **1756** P. Browne *Jamaica* 298 The *Red-Bead Tree. The seeds are pretty large, and well marked with a proportioned black spot. *Ibid.* 297 *Red-Bead Vine. The seeds are of a very beautiful scarlet colour with a black spot on one side. *Ibid.* 288 The Coral or *Red Bean Tree. The seeds of this tree are of a beautiful red colour. **1820** Rafinesque in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. (1877) IX. i. 28 *Red-belly Shiner, *Luxilus Erythrogaster*. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 10/1 Chang is a *red-button mandarin. **1840** Hereman *Gardener's Lib.* II. 186 *Graphiphora Festiva*, Primrose Moth. ..*Red Clay Moth. **1848** Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 357 **Red Dog Money*, a term applied, in the State of New York, to certain bank-notes which have on their back a large red stamp. **1703** Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III. 430 *Red-dye Bark. Because it's used in dying that Colour. **1764** Edwards *Gleanings* II. III. 346 Index, The *Red-heart Cherry. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 885/2 Its dark purplish berries..contain a purplish-red juice somewhat resembling red ink, and hence it is sometimes called the *Red-ink Plant. **1880** O. S. Wilson *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 266 *Orthosia lota*, Linn. The *Red Line Quaker. **1840** Hereman *Gardener's Lib.* II. 165 *Orgya Antiqua*, Common Vapourer Moth. ..*Red Spot Tussock. *c* **1830** *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 11 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The *red-straw-lammas is the kind [of wheat] that is always sown upon this farm. **1802** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 242 *Red-Throat Lizard. *Lacerta Bullaris*.

13. Prefixed to the names of other colours, forming compound adjs. or sbs., as *red-brown*, *-fallow*, *-gold*, *-orange*, etc.

1824 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 174 Edged with red..and tipped with a small border of *red-ash. **1676** Cotton *Angler* II. vii, The hair..turns to a *red brown. **1785** Burns *Ep. Simpson* x, Her moors red-brown wi' heather bells. **1884** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 May 273/1 The rich red-brown canvas of a gliding wherry. *c* **1400** *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiv, Þe best hewe is *red falewe with a blacke mosel. **1896** Mary Beaumont *Joan Seton* 112 The diadem of her hair shining *red-gold in the light. **1879** Rood *Chromatics* 45 All the *red-orange hues are represented. **1828** Dunlop in *Mem. R. Astron. Soc.* III. 267 A very singular star..of an uncommon *red purple colour. **1675** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 990/4 One *Red Roan'd Horse, having Pitch-brands on both sides of his Shoulders. *Ibid.* No. 1020/4 A light Red-roan Gelding. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Swan's Nest* v, The steed shall be red-roan. **1585** T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xii. 93 b, A high topped cappe, died of *redde scarlet. *c* **1350** *Ipomadon* 2398 Efte come another stede..that was *rede-sore. *a* **1618** Sylvester *Wood-Man's Bear* xlv, *Red-white hils, and white-red plaines. *a* **1578** Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 258 He had nothing on his heid bot syde *reid ȝallow hair. **1608** Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 101 As the fresh red-yellow Apple dangles (In Autumn) on the Tree.

14. Forming parasynthetic adjectives, as *red-armed*, *-blooded*, *-cloaked*, etc.

a. In general use. (See also Red-bearded, -cheeked, -coated, -eyed, -handed, -headed, -heeled, -nosed, etc.)

1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 139 The awful blade Of *red-arm'd Justice. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 370 These organs are the same in the white as in the *red-blooded animals. **1840** *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 388 The Annelides, ..or Red-blooded Worms, constitute the first [class]. **1852** M. Arnold *Lines Kensington Gard.*, Those black-crowned, *red-boled pine-trees. **1847** Emerson *Poems* (1857) 12 Little thinks in the field yon *red-cloaked clown Of thee. **1763** *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 The *red-clock'd stocking trims the brawny leg. **1561** Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 6 Then waxeth hys skin *rede colored also. **1719** London & Wise *Compl. Gard'ner* 67 It's pretty red colour'd. **1800** Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 513 Red-coloured or red-making rays. **1570** J. Phillip *Friendly Larum* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) II. 526 Some wish the *redcombde bird might crow. **1833** Tennyson *Poems* 104 Lest the redcombed dragon slumber. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, He turned into a *red-curtained tavern. **1657** W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 152 My name I have from my *red-feathered coat. **1890** Harrison & Verrall *Ancient Athens* p. lxxv, The rape..appears on upwards of twenty-five *red-figured vases. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 313 Seeing..The *red-finned fishes o'er the gravel play. **1697** Congreve *Mourn. Bride* IV. vii, What mean those swollen and *red-fleck'd eyes? **1838** Mary Howitt *Birds & Flowers, Ivy-bush* iv, The *red-gemmed holly. **1594** Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* IV. v, A silver stream, Where thou shalt see the *red-gill'd fishes leap. **1803** Southey *Eclogues, Alderman's Funeral* 15 One of the *red-gown'd worthies of the city. **1894** Froude *Erasmus* 86 A *red-hatted lackey of the Holy See. **1603** Heywood *Wom. killed* II. iii, The *red-leaved table of my heart. **1882** G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* xxix, The eye-brows over his *red-lidded blue eyes. **1819** Keats *Fancy* 13 Autumn's *red-lipped fruitage too. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 34 Let my tongue..neuer to my *red-look'd Anger bee The Trumpet any more. **1849** Alison *Hist. Europe* (ed. 2) VIII. xlix. § 23. 26 The *red-plumed dragoons of Floyd. **1653** H. More *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 73 The *red-puggered attire of the Turkey. **1855** Tennyson *Maud* I. I. i, The *red-ribbed ledges drip with a silent horror of blood. **1857** Thornbury *Songs Cav. & Roundh.* 184 Through the silent, *red-roofed town. **1790** Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 135 Five tomahawks wi' blude *red-rusted. **1611** Cotgr., *Kason*, a delicate *red-skaled fish. **1647** H. More *Song of Soul* III. III. xliii, Red-scaled Dragons with deep burning light In their hollow eye-pits. **1535** in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 208 A *red scoryd cow. **1848** Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 90 A *red-shirted or green-jacketed mountaineer. **1852** M. Arnold *Empedocles* II, The *red-snooded Phrygian girls. **1880** G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 299 An immediate death-dealer who stood against *red-streaked heavens. **1612** W. Strachey *Hist. Travaile* (1849) 63 A kind of arsenick stone, like..*red tempered oyntments of earth. **1844** Thackeray *Little Trav.* iii, Little old-fashioned, dumpy, whitewashed, *red-tiled houses. **1721** Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1754) 246 A kick..from a *red-topt shoe. **1859** Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1878) I. xii. 128 The *red-trousered French soldiers. **1859** Cornwallis *New World* I. 165 The clarion note was sounded from some *red-wattled throat.

b. In the distinctive names of species or varieties of birds, fishes, moths, etc. (See also Red-backed, -bellied, -billed, -breasted, etc.)

1781 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 300 *Red-banded Parrot. ..On the forehead, from one eye to the other, is a band of red. ..Inhabits St. Domingo. **1758** G. Edwards *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 58 The *Red-beaked Toucan. **1857** Livingstone *Trav.* 613 He put his arm into the hole, and brought out a Tockus or red-beaked hornbill (*Toccus erythrorhyncus*]. **1705** Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1953 The *red Beam'd Jamaica Muscle. ..The dead shells are white and shining, the others have red beams, which shoot from the hinge and are broader at the edges. **1880** O. S. Wilson *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 39 *Sesia myopiformis*, Bork. The *Red-belted Clearwing. *Sesia culiciformis*, Linn. The Large Red-belted Clearwing. **1705** Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1952 The *red-blotted Carolina Crab. **1752** J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 27 The great *red-bodied Spider, with the white cross. **1840** Hereman *Gardener's Lib.* II. 168 *Megachile Ligniseca*. Carpenter Bee..Red-bodied Bee.—Red Carpenter Bee. **1837** Gould *Birds Europe* IV. Pl. 299 *Red-chested Dotterel. ..*Charadrius pyrrhothorax*. **1810** Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* II. 103 *Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, *Picus Querulus*. **1837** Gould *Birds Europe* II. Pl. 52 *Red-Collared Goatsucker...*Caprimulgus ruficollis*. **1785** Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 544 *Red-Crested Duck. **1824** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 188 Red-crested Pochard (*Fuligula rufina*). **1894** Newton *Dict. Birds* 736 The White-eyed or Castaneous Duck,..and the Red-crested Duck, *Nyroca rufina*. **1776** P. Browne *Illustr. Zool.* 30 *Red-Crowned Barbet. **1812** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 523 Red-crowned Parrot, *Psittacus galeatus*. *Ibid.* IX. II. 446 Red-Crowned Finch (*Fringilla ruticapilla*). **1781** Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 123 *Red-eared owl, *Strix Asio* (Linn.). **1840** *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 57 Red-eared Monkey (*C. erythrotis*). .. From Fernando Po. **1848** Gould *Birds Australia* III. Pl. 79 *Estrelda oculea*..Red-eared Finch. **1803** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 413 *Red-Finned Sparus. *Sparus Erythropterus*. ..Native of Japan. **1882** Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 210 Red-finned herrings are known as wine-drinkers in Scotland. **1781** Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 308 *Red-fronted Parrot. ..Inhabits Brasil. **1815** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IX. I. 31 Red-fronted Barbet (*Bucco rufifrons*). **1817** *Ibid.* X. I. 91 Red-Fronted Swallow. *Hirundo rufifrons*. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 12 Kill me a *red hipt humble-Bee. **1812** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 466 *Red-Hooded Parrakeet. *Psittacus capitalus*. **1809** *Ibid.* VII. I. 229 *Red-Horned Owl, *Strix Asio*. **1713** Petiver *Aquat. Anim. Amb.* 3/1 *Red Knobbed Trumpet [shell]. **1729** in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 415 The *Red-listed Pearch ..has large silver Scales with a scarlet Gloss. **1752** J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 133 The *red-mouthed Buccinum, with the clavicle erect. **1787** Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. 66 *Red-naped Parrakeet. **1812** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 543 Red-Naped Parrot, *Psittacus nuchalis*. **1831** Wilson, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 245 *Red-Shafted Woodpecker. *Colaptes Mexicanus*. **1888** [see Flicker *sb.*[4]]. **1812** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 490 *Red-Sided Parrot. *Psittacus lateralis*. **1860** Gosse *Brit. Sea-Anemones* 198 The *Red-specked Pimplet, *Banodes Baltii*. **1752** J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 127 The black, *red-streaked, and spotted Nerite. **1898** Morris *Austral Engl.* 385/1 Red-streaked Spider, or Black-and-red Spider, an Australasian spider (*Latrodectus scelio*). **1884–5** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 194 *Caloptenus femur-rubrum*, the *Red-thighed Locust, is found throughout North America. **1880** O. S. Wilson *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 39 *Sesia formiciformis*, Esp. The *Red-tipped Clearwing. **1812** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 418 *Red-Topped Parrakeet. *Psittacus Verticalis*. **1776** P. Browne *Illustr. Zool.* 10 *Red-Vented Cockatoo. *Ibid.* 78 Red-vented Warbler. **1812** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 481 Red-vented Cockatoo, *Psittacus Philippinarum*. **1877** *Nature* XVI. 218/1 Three Red-vented Terrapins (*Clemmys rubriventris*). ? **1711** Petiver *Catal. Gazophyll.* Dec. x. 11/1 *Red-Waved, thread-girdled Heart Cockle.

c. In names of plants.

See also Cooke *Handbk. Fungi* (1871) for *red-cracked*, *-juiced*, etc., in names of fungi.

1634 Johnson *Merc. Botan.* 55 Spurre-flowred Orchis, or *Red-banded Orchis. **1611** Cotgr., *Rosmarin sauvage*, (the *red-branched) wild Rosemarie. **1707** Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 127 They have also a *red-ear'd bearded Wheat. **1762** Mills *Pract. Husb.* I. 362 Their white kind of red ear'd wheat has a white ear and a red grain. **1703** Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III. 446 *Red-edg'd flouring Cane. **1868** Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. x. 335 The *red-fleshed orange..fails to reproduce itself. **1777** Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 262 Briar-Rose, *red-flower'd Dogs-Rose, or Hep-Tree. **1832** *Planting* 98 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Red-flowered Buckseye-tree, *Pavia rubra*. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 853/2 *Pavia] *rubra*, often called Red-flowered Horse-chestnut. **1846** Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Flowers* 135 The *Red-Fruited Bramble. *Ibid.* 143 The Red-Fruited Dwarf Rose. **1825** J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 420 The *red-hearted, or upland beech. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* 84 *Red leafed Cow Wheate. **1819** Warden *United States* II. 522 Andromeda, red leaved. **1763** Mills *Pract. Husb.* III. 183 The *red rooted potatoes have purplish flowers. **1766** *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*, The red rooted turnip was formerly more cultivated in England than at present. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Wall-Moss*, The *red-stalked, transparent, grassy-leaved Bryum. **1764** *Museum Rust.* III. 321 Five coomb of seed red-stalked wheat. **1866** Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* V. 69 *Filago Apiculata*. .. *Red-tipped Cudweed. **1763** Mills *Pract. Husb.* III. 151 The *red or purple topped, and the large green topped turnips. **1805** R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 640 The red-topped [turnip]..is apt soon to become stringy. **1832** *Planting* 29 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, *Red twigged Lime tree, *Tilia Europ. corallina*. *Ibid.* 105 *Red-veined Ash-tree, *Fraxinus rubicunda*. **1878** Hogg

& JOHNSON *Wild Fl. Gt. Brit.* X. Pl. 797 *Rumex Sanguineus*, Red-veined Dock. **1842** LOUDON *Encycl. Trees & Shrubs* 174 *Rhamnus Erythoxylon* .. The *red-wooded Buckthorn.

15. a. With pa. pples., as *red-clad, -dabbled, -dyed, -lined, -litten, -painted, -plowed, -written.* Also *red-wet* (*shod*).

1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 36 The *red-clad fishers row and creep Below the crags. **1857** THORNBURY *Songs Cav. & Roundh.* 4 Remember Edge-hill and the *red-dabbled mire. **1632** MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. iv, I, in your case, put on a scarlet robe Of *red-died cruelty. **1849** D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 242 Opening his *red-lined throat to its utmost extent. **1839** POE *Fall House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 301 Travellers .. Through the *red-litten windows see Vast forms. **1891** G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's Christ* I. 259 The red-litten peaks. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) II. 566 The *Red-painted Hatchet of War. **1884** TENNYSON *Early Spring* 3 The Heavenly Power .. domes the *red-plow'd hills With loving blue. **1785** BURNS *Ep. Simpson* xi, Still pressing onward *red-wat shod. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* July 384/2 The hand of her kindred has been red-wat in the heart's blude o' my name. **1871** BROWNING *Balaustion* 1701 To read *red-written up and down The world [etc.].

b. With pres. pples. in complemental use, as *red-branching, -burning, -flowering, -gleaming, -hissing, -ripening, -streaming, -swelling.* Also objective, as *red-making.*

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I, There lies..the ripening Diamond's Ray, And thence *red-branching Coral's rent away. **1625** B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. iv, Throw away Her bounties, as they were *red-burning coals. **1816** WARDEN *Descr. Columbia* 166 Maple (*red flowering). *Acerrubrum.* **1864** SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* II. 129 *Spergularia Rubra*... Red-flowering Field Spurrey. **1889** MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 471 This rugged-barked variety (Victorian Ironbark) must not be confused with the Red-flowering Ironbark (*E. Sideroxylon*) of New South Wales. **1855** MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 50 Under the *red-gleaming moonlight. **1697** CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* II. x, And wrench the Bolt *red-hissing from the Hand Of him that thunders. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* XIV. 482 The bolt, red-hissing from above. **1704** NEWTON *Optics* (ed. 3) 168 The homogeneal Light and Rays which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call Rubrific or *Red-making. **1797** BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 359 If IF/*i* be changed to a red-making beam [etc.]. **1729** SAVAGE *Wanderer* V, The native Strawberry *red-ripening grows. **1823** MRS. HEMANS *Vespers of Palermo* II. iv, The partial glare Of the *red-streaming lava. **1729** SAVAGE *Wanderer* V, He rolls *red-swelling, tearful Eyes around.

III. In special applications.

16. As a distinctive epithet of things in which the colour forms a natural or obvious mark of kind or class.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149/8 *Ceraunie*, reade winberige. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4678 Depe selers .. he fild wit wines, quite and red. **1387-8** T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 15 Some .. painten with colours riche .. as with red inke. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 199 Closed wybynne þe ere wyþ red wax. *Ibid.* 227 Þen seþ hem wel in red eysel. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 301/2 Rede grapes, *elbee*. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 142 Parchmente, reedwax, pommes, bokes. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 143 The white and red Muskedine, one of the most famous Wines in Italy. **1764** *Suppl. Treat. Quadrille* 27 A Reflection on the Difference in playing the same Hands, in Black and in Red Suits. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 184 The finest kind of marl and red bricks, called cutting bricks. **1849** HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* § 851 Many of the red stars are variable. **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 311 The blood of Invertebrated animals, from which the red corpuscles are almost or altogether absent.

b. Applied to various diseases marked by evacuation of blood or cutaneous eruptions.

a **1400-50** *Stockh. Med. MS.* 152 For þe reed flyx. **1417** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 318 De quibus [agnis] in morina lxij, in quodam morbo voc. le redeyll. **1447** [see FLUX *sb.* 1]. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 114 b, Cryst .. heled Martha her syster of the reed fluxe. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 If ye waking come of ye rede colera, then waxeth hys skin rede colored also. **1563** [see LEPRY]. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 20 A red Murren o' thy Iades tricks. **1610** — *Temp.* I. ii. 364 The red-plague rid you For learning me your language. **1664** *Meth. Chem. Philos. & Physick* 242 These are the signs of the red Lepry. **1845** YOUATT *Dog* (1858) 368 In red mange the whole integument is in a state of acute inflammation. **1878** *Times* 26 Dec., 'Soldier disease or red disease' are names given to any affection in swine accompanied by general or patchy redness of the skin.

c. *Red bogs*, one of the chief classes of bogs in Ireland (see quot. 1846).

1685 W. KING in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 955 Every red Bog has about it a deep marshy sloughy ground, which they call the bounds of the Bog. **1737** *Dublin Soc. Weekly Obs.* No. 19 (1739) I. 122 The Crop I mean is Hops; and the Bogs in which I have reared them with most Success, the worst and most useless of all others—the red Bogs. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 347 The colour of the matter of which they are composed is, for the most part, reddish, whence they are usually called red bogs. Exclusive of the red or flat bogs [etc.].

d. *Red squadron*, one of the three squadrons into which the Royal Navy was formerly divided.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/3 Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral of the Red-Squadron. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Fleet*, The ships of the red squadron wear an ensign, whose union is displayed on a red field. **1802** *Naval Chron.* VIII. 223 *note*, The English do not wear the red flag at the main. ..The distinguishing flag of the red squadron has ever been the Union or flag of the Lord High Admiral. **1891** HULME *Heraldry* (1897) 262 Until 1864, Great Britain had admirals, and vice and rear-admirals, of the red, white, and blue squadrons.

17. Used more or less descriptively and distinctively with the general or generic names of animals, birds, fishes, plants, and minerals.

a. *Animals*, as *red bot, cat, kangaroo, lemur, mole, rat, slug, snail* (see quots.); **red adder,** *U. S.*, the copperhead snake; **red ant,** any ant of this colour, esp. (*a*) a common small British ant, *Formica* (or *Myrmica*) *rubra*; (*b*) the hill- or horse-ant, *F. rufa*; (*c*) the American house-ant, *Monomorium pharaonis*; (*d*) (see quot. 1872); †**red antelope,** (*a*) the steen-bok; (*b*) the nagor or Senegal antelope; **red ant-fly** (see ANT-FLY); **red bat,** *U. S.*, a common American bat; **red bear-cat,** the panda or wah (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red buck,** a South African antelope; **red bug,** *U. S.*, (*a*) the cotton-stainer, *Dysdercus suturellus*; (*b*) one of several red harvest-ticks; **red crab,** *U. S.*, an edible crab of the Pacific coast; **red fox,** (*a*) the common European fox, *Vulpes vulgaris*; (*b*) the common North American fox, *V. fulvus*; (*c*) the kit-fox of N. America; **red hare,** a variety of the common American hare; **red louse,** the harvest bug, or harvest mite (*Cent. Dict.*); **red lynx,** the bay lynx, *Felis rufa*; **red maggot** (see MAGGOT); **red monkey,** the patas of Western Africa; **red mouse,** the harvest mouse; †**red orang,** the orang-outang; †**red snake,** a Virginian species of snake (? the red adder); **red squirrel,** the chickaree; **red tiger,** the cougar (*Cent. Dict.*); **red viper,** (*a*) a species of British viper; (*b*) *U. S.*, the red adder or copperhead; **red wolf,** (*a*) a South American wolf, *Canis jubatus*; (*b*) a North American variety of the common wolf. Also RED DEER, RED SPIDER, RED WORM. (For *red admiral, arches, carpet*, etc., see 19.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Copperhead*, It has various other popular names, as Copper-belly, Red Viper, *Red adder. **1667** KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 426 If you put Black Ants into a Bank of the *Red [ants], the Black .. will not meddle with the Red, but .. run away. **1747** GOULD *Acc. Eng. Ants* 11 The Red Ants are to be met with under broad Stones or other Rubbish. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. xvii. 97, I found the inhabitants of a nest of the red ant (*Myrmica rubra*) very busily employed. **1872** WOOD *Insects at Home* 340 The Red Ant (*Formica sanguinea*) is worthy of some notice, because it is one of the slave-making species. **1781** PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* I. 76 *Red Antelope. **1790** BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 80 The Steen-Bok or Red Antelope of Mr. Pennant. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 146/2 The nagor, or red antelope,..inhabits Senegal and the Cape. **1812** WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. pl. 50 *Red Bat. **1884-5** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 167 The *Atalapha noveboracensis*, or Red Bat, is perhaps the most common of the eastern American bats. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 261/1 A smaller species of bot, called from its colour the *red-bot, is occasionally found in the stomach [of the horse]. **1883** J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 97, I beheld the gnu and the zebra, the *red-buck, the spring-buck, and ..the lechwe, or water-buck. **1781** PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 564 Wild *Red Cat. **1887** RATHBUN in Goode *Fisheries U.S.* II. 657 The common crab (*Cancer magister*); the *red crab (*Cancer productus*); the rock crab [etc.]. **1816** WARDEN *Descr. Columbia* 159 The grey and the *red fox frequent this region. **1875** COPE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. i. iii. 62 Our red fox (*Vulpes fulvus*) is nearly related to the European fox (*V. vulgaris*). **1879** GOODE *Ibid.* XXIII. iv. 19 *Lepus Americanus*, var. *Washingtonii*.—*Red Hare.—West of Rocky Mountains from Columbia River into British Columbia. **1877** *Nature* XV. 419/1 A *Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*), born in the Gardens. **1848** CRAIGS. v. *Red*, *Red lemur, the quadrumanous animal, *Lemur rubra*. **1875** COPE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. i. iii. 65 The *red lynx and raccoon are examples..., and several species of wood-warblers. **1781** PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 487 *Red Mole..*Talpa rubra Americana*. **1840** *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 80 The Red Mole of America..is more likely the *Scalops canadensis*. **1790** BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 403 The Patas, or *Red Monkey. **1848** CRAIG s.v. *Red*, Red or Patas monkey, the *Cercopithecus ruber* of Geoffroy, and *Simia rubra* of Linnæus. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/12 *Hic roonidens*, a *redmowse. **1774** G. WHITE *Selborne* lx, As my neighbour was housing a rick he observed that his dogs devoured all the little red mice that they could catch, but rejected the common mice. **1840** *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 55 The Pongo .. is known only to occur in Borneo where the *Red Ourang has not been ascertained to exist. **1781** PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 452 *Red Rat, *Mus Rutilus*. .. Inhabits Sibiria, from the Oby eastward to Kamtschatka. **1783** BARBUT *Vermes* 30 *Limax Rufus*. .. The *Red Slug. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 486/2 *Arion rufus*. Red Slug. *Ibid.*, The supposed virtues of a decoction..of Red Slugs in disorders of the chest. **14..** *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 Late gadre an hep of *red[e] snayl[is] þat crepyn aboute in reyn and haylys. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 200 Tak þe water of þe rede sneyl. **1752** J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 87 *Limax subrufus*... The naked red Snail. **1688** CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 134 There is another sort of deadly Snake, called the *Red Snake. **1819** WARDEN *United States* I. 230 The *Red Squirrel, not so large as the Grey, has its name from a reddish stripe which runs along the back. **1847** AUDUBON & BACHMAN *Vivip. Quad. N. A.* I. 129 Providence has placed much food .. within reach of the Red-Squirrel during winter. **1828** *The Crypt* III. 9 A serpent, known to the gamekeepers of Dorsetshire under the name of the *Red Viper,..considered to be more poisonous than the common viper, but is fortunately very rare. **1859** [see *red adder* above]. **1840** *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 91 The *Red Wolf.. From the marshes of South America. **1876** GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 69 Red Wolf.

b. *Birds*, as *red butcher-bird, creeper, dunlin, heron, humming-bird, oriole, pheasant, sandpiper, sheldrake, shrike, sparrow, wheat-ear* (see quots.); **red-chatterer,** the Surinam red-bird, *Ampelix carnifex*; **red cock,** the grouse; †**red coot-foot,** = *red phalarope*; **red curassow,** the red Peruvian hen, *Crax rubra*; †**red curlew,** the scarlet ibis; **red duck,** the castaneous or white-eyed duck; **red falcon,** †(*a*) an East Indian falcon, also called *red Indian falcon*; †(*b*) the female peregrine falcon when a year old; (*c*) the merlin; **red fink,** the red grenadier grosbeak, *Ploceus oryx*; **red flammant, flamingo,** the common flamingo, *Phœnicopterus ruber*; **red godwit,** the bar-tailed or black-tailed godwit, *Limosa rufa* or *ægocephala*; **red goose,** *U. S.*, the snow-goose (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red grosbeak,** the cardinal grosbeak or Virginia nightingale; **red grouse** (see GROUSE 1 b); **red hawk,** (*a*) a yearling hawk; (*b*) the merlin; **red hoop,** the bullfinch; **red jungle-fowl** (see JUNGLE 3 b); **red kite,** the common kite; **red knot,** the sanderling and knot in summer plumage; **red lark,** ? (*a*) the meadow or water pipit; (*b*) the American tit-lark; **red linnet,** (*a*) the common linnet; (*b*) the lesser redpoll; (*c*) the goldfinch; **red lobefoot,** the red phalarope; **red macaw,** the red-and-blue macaw; **red martin,** *U. S.*, the red godwit (*Cent. Dict.*); **red owl,** *Strix asio*; **red partridge,** the red-legged partridge; **red phalarope,** the grey phalarope in summer plumage; **red ptarmigan,** the grouse; **red rail,** the Virginia rail (*Cent. Dict.*); **red robin,** (*a*) the redbreast; (*b*) = next; **red tanager,** the scarlet tanager; **red thrush,** (*a*) the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; (*b*) the American red-breasted thrush; **red tiercel,** the male peregrine falcon when a year old. Also RED-BIRD, RED-GAME. (For *red-back, -bill*, etc., see 18 b, and main words.)

1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. II. 54 The Crested *Red or Russit Butcher-Bird. **1783** LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 97 *Red Ch[atterer]. **1817** SHAW *Gen Zool.* X. II. 425 Red Chatterer, with a band through the eyes and the tips of the quills and tail-feathers black. **1776** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 229 *Red Cock. **1828** FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 100 *Lobipes hyperboreus*. *Red Coot-foot. **1782** LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 721 *Red Creeper, *Trochilus coccineus*. ..Supposed to be found in Mexico. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim Biog.* (1813) II. 142 The Red Creeper. This diminutive inhabitant of New Spain .. I mention merely for the purpose of describing its nest. **1819** SHAW *Gen Zool* XI. I. 159 The *Red Curassow is the size of a turkey. **1754** CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* I. 84 The *Red Curlew. **1769** BANCROFT *Guiana* 172 The Curlew of Guiana is the Indian or Red Curlew of Ray. **1785** PENNANT *Arct. Zoot* II 576 Lapmark, *Red, and Garganey Duck. **1817** T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 95 *Anas Nyroca*, Castaneous duck..Red duck. **1824** SHAW *Gen Zool.* XII I. 56 *Red Dunlin (*Pelidna Subarcuata*)..Dunlin with the beak longer than the head. *a* **1672** WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) Pl. 9 *Falco ruber Indicus*..The *Red Indian Falcon. **1678** RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 81 The Red Falcon. **1887** SMITH *Birds* 69 (E.D.D.) The female when a yearling was termed a 'Red Falcon'. **1890** WATSON *Nature & Woodcraft* viii, The Keeper's 'red falcon' is the beautiful Merlin **1867** LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 185 *Red Fink of Colonists. ..The 'Red Caffre Fink', though not an uncommon bird, is certainly a very local one. **1785** PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 504 *Red Flammant. **1785** LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* V. 299 Pl. 93 *Red Flamingo. **1824** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 186 Red Flamingo with the quills black. **1766** PENNANT *Brit Zool.* (1768) II. 353 The *red godwit is superior in size to the common kind. **1824** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 78 The Red Godwit is found in various parts of Europe, Asia, and North America: in England it is found throughout the year **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 199 Black-Tailed Godwit Also called Red godwit (Ireland). **1731** ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* 55 pl. 57 The *Red Grosbeak, or Virginia Nightingale. ..Some call it the Virginia Nightingale, and in Virginia, &c. they call it the Red-bird, but more properly the Red Grosbeak. **1776** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. Index 229 *Red Grous. **1794** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 17/2 Moor Game or Red Grous. **1843** YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 321 Some authors have called our Red Grouse, the Red Grous Ptarmigan, the Red Ptarmigan, and the Brown Ptarmigan. **1849** M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 70 The red-grouse, springing at our sound. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 7, I do lyk ane *reid halk schout. **1828** SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 32 The young hawks of the year are called red hawks, from the colour of their plumage. **1890** WATSON *Nature & Woodcraft* 13 The great grouse poachers of the Moors are the beautiful little Merlins. ..The 'red hawk' is plucky beyond its size and strength, and will pull down a partridge. **1678** RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 283 The greater speckled or *red Heron of Aldrovand. **1802** MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 59 Bullfinch. ..*Red-hoop. **1743** EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. I. 32 The Long-tail'd *Red Humming-Bird. **1840** MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 265 *Milvus regalis*; The *Red Kite. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 491 In some districts this [the black kite] is much commoner than the red kite. **1824** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 90 *Red Knot (*Calidris Islandica*). **1776** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 303 *Red Lark. This species is equal in size to the common lark. **1817** T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 77 *Alauda Rubra*, Redlark. **1738** ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 68 The *Red Linnet, Cock and Hen. **1831** RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 298 A male of three years old is distinguished in the spring, by the name of the Red Linnet. **1893** [see LINNET 1]. **1819** CAPT. ROSS *Voy. Discov.* App. II. lix, *Lobipes Hyperboreas* (*Red Lobefoot), commonly named Red Phalarope. **1703** *Red macaw [see MACAW]. **1831** WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 288 Were one to compare .. the red macaw with the ground

parrot of New Holland. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 431 *Red Oriole... Size of our Black bird. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 234 *Red Owl. 1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* V. 84 The Red Owl is eight inches and a half long. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 678 Now the 'Red Owl' and the 'Mottled Owl' of the older American ornithologists are known to be one species. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 767 Greek Partridge or Great *Red Partridge. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 229 The Red Partridge (*Tetrao rufus*, Lin.) and five or six others .. are peculiar to the eastern hemisphere. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 413 *Red Phalarope. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 366 To these varieties Temminck has added the Red Phalarope. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 712 In summer..the whole of the lower parts are bright bay,..and hence it has in this condition been called the Red Phalarope. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 486 The *red Pheasant. 1819 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XI. II. 294 The *Red Ptarmigan is in length fifteen inches and a half. 1843 [see *red grouse* above]. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 394 *Red Sandpiper. *Tringa Icelandica.* Birds of this species have appeared in great flocks on the coast of Essex. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 192 *Red Shrike .. its body is of a bright red colour. Inhabits Surinam. 1783 *Ibid.* III. 271 This [crimson-headed finch] inhabits the thick woods about the Volga and Samara, where it is called the *Red Sparrow. *Ibid.* 217 *Red T[anager]. *Tanagra Rubra.* .. Inhabits Canada. 1827 AUDUBON in *Journals* (1893) I. 245 The powers of..the *Red Thrush. 1843 *Ibid.* 516 The delightful song of the Red Thrush. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 4 Red thrush (Midlands). 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. I. 31 The *Red or Russit-Colour'd Wheat Ear. 1817 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* X. II. 569 Red Wheatear (*Vitiflora rufa*). .. Taken at Gibraltar and near Bologna.

c. *Fishes*, etc., as *red dory*, *lamprey*, *mackerel*, *scallop*, *sea-nettle*; **red bandfish**, the red ribband fish or red snakefish, *Cepola rubescens* (cf. BAND *sb.*[1] III); **red bass**, (*a*) *U. S.* the red drum or red-fish, *Sciæna ocellata*; (*b*) an Australian fish (see quot. 1898); **red bream** (see quot.); **red char**, the case-char before spawning (formerly regarded as a distinct species); **red cod**, (*a*) the rock-cod; (*b*) a New Zealand gadoid fish, *Pseudophycis bacchus*; (*c*) (see quot. 1836); **red crab**, (*a*) the sea cray-fish; (*b*) an American crab (see quot. 1884); **red cusk**, a Californian fish (see quot.); **red dace**, (*a*) the roach; (*b*) *U. S.* the red-fin; **red drum**, = *red bass*; **red garrupa** (see quot.); **red gilthead**, the sea bream; **red grouper**, a Mexican fish, *Epinephalus morio*; **red gurnard** or **gurnet**, (*a*) a species of gurnard, the rocket or rochet, *Trigla cuculus*; (*b*) = next; **red gurnet-perch**, an Australian fish (see quot.); **red lump**, the cock-paddle; **red mullet**, a surmullet; **red paidle**, *Sc.* = *red lump*; **red perch**, (*a*) the rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*; (*b*) a Tasmanian and Australian fish (see quot. 1898); **red ribband fish**, = *red bandfish*; **red rock-cod**, (*a*) one of several Australian fishes (see quot.); (*b*) the orange rock-fish of N. America; **red rock-crab** (see quot.); **red rock-fish**, (*a*) a Bermudan fish (see quot.); (*b*) one of several fishes of the Pacific coast of N. America belonging to the genus *Sebastodes* or *Sebastichthys*; **red sciæna**, = *red bass*; **red snakefish**, = *red bandfish*; **red snapper**, a voracious fish of the Gulf of Mexico, *Lutjanus Blackfordii* or *vivanus*; **red sole**, the little sole, *Solea lutea*; **red surmullet**, the plain red mullet, *Mullus barbatus*; **red trout**, the lake trout; **red tubs**, the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*; **red wrasse**, the female wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*. Also RED-FISH, RED-HORSE. (For *red-belly*, *-fin*, *-mouth*, *-sides*; *red-fender*, *-ribbon*, etc., see 18 b and 19.)

1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 204 *Red Band-fish. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 263 The Red Bandfish is common in the Mediterranean. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 214 Red band-fish or red snake-fish, owing to its colour, appearance, and movements. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 372 In the Carolinas, Florida, and the Gulf, we meet with the names 'Bass' and its variations, 'Spotted Bass', '*Red Bass' [etc.]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 383/2 *Red Bass*, a fish of Moreton Bay, *Mesoprion superbus*, family *Percidæ*. *Ibid.*, **Red Bream*, name given to the Schnapper when one year old. 1674 RAY *Fresh-w. Fish* 109 *Red Charre [see CHAR *sb.*[3]]. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 258 The two others [specimens] were inscribed, the Red Charr, the Silver or Gilt Charr. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 109 [The case charr] when exhibiting the bright crimson belly which it assumes before spawning,..is called the red charr. *a* 1705 RAY *Synopsis Pisc.* (1713) 165 A *Red-Cod or Rock-Cod. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 268 The Tamlin Cod, Red or Rock-Cod, about two feet long. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 148 On the coast of Durham and Northumberland, and at the Isle of Man, the Cod acquire a dark red or reddish brown colour; and are called Red Cod. 1674 RAY *Catal. Fishes* 105 Long Oyster, Sea-gar, *Red Crab. 1834 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 771 The Red Crab —*Cancer productus* .. is found along the entire Pacific coast of the United States. *Ibid.* 244 A single species is known in California, the so-called *Red-Cusk, *Brosmophycis marginatus*. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 176 [The roach is] sometimes termed *red-dace from the colour of its fins. 1884 [see *red-fin* in 18 b]. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 292 *Red Dory, *Zeus Aper*. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 362 The *Red Drum of our coast, *Sciæna ocellata*. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 94/2 About the first of May the large red-drum..commence to enter the inlets. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 264 *Red Garrupa (*Sebastichthys caurinus*)...This species is known as 'Garrupa', 'Rock-fish', and 'Rock-cod'. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) III. 212 *Red Gilt-Head. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 37 *Pagellus centrodontus*,..Common sea bream, sharp-toothed sea bream. Red gilthead. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 410 The *Red Grouper is extremely abundant in the Gulf of Mexico in company with the red snapper. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Icthyogr.*, *Red Gurnard [see GURNARD 1]. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) III. 243 The spines are longer and slenderer in those of the red gurnard. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 256 A single specimen of the Red Gurnard of Europe, *Trigla cuculus*, is said to have once been taken at New York. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 269 The fish that chiefly supply our market are the *red gurnet,..mullet,..whiting [etc.]. 1882 TENISON-WOOD *Fish N. S. W.* 48 (Morris) *Sebastes percoides*, a fish of a closely allied genus of the same family... In Victoria it is called the *Red Gurnet-perch. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. II. 261 *Red Lamprey, with brownish back. 1873 F. T. BUCKLAND *Fam. Hist. Brit. Fishes* x. 174 Our fishermen consider them to be different species and call them the *Red lump and the Blue lump. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 2 *Red Mackrel, silvery beneath, with small scales. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 149 Brills, pipers, dories, and *red mullet. 1809 SHAW *Zool. Lect.* II. 67 One of the principal species is the red Mullet or the Surmullet. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 294 There are two species, both of which are European, the Striped Red Mullet, *M. surmuletus*, .. and the Plain Red Mullet, *M. barbatus*. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 217 The Red Mullet appears to be most common in the Mediterranean. 1885 [see *goat-fish* s.v. GOAT 4 b]. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 181 Cock- and hen-paidle or *red- and blue-paidle, according to sex. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 431 The following fishes are found in the Lakes Champlain [etc.]..*red-perch, white-perch. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 260 The Rose-fish..is also known as 'Red Perch'. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 385/1 *Red Perch*, name given in Tasmania to the fish *Anthias rasor*. .. In Australia, it is *Anthias longimanus*. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 262 *Red Ribband fish. 1883 RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 15 The '*Red Rock-Cod'—*Sebastes percoides* and *Scorpæna cardinalis*, *cruenta*, and *bynoensis*—are rock- and ground-fish, and readily take the hook. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 265 Orange Rock-Fish (*Sebastichthys pinniger*) .. is usually called simply 'Red Rock-Cod' or 'Red Rock-fish'. *a* 1884 in Goode *ibid.* 778 The *Red Rock Crab—*Echidnoceros setimanus*. 1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. v. 57 *Trisotropis guttatus*. ..With some doubt I refer to this species the *Red Rock-fish of the Bermuda market. 1834 in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 265 Red Rock-fish (*Sebastichthys ruber*). ..This species is usually the 'Red Rock-fish' *par excellence*. *Ibid.* 266 Red Rock-fish of Alaska (*Sebastichthys proriger*). 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 86 *Red Scallop. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 541 *Red Sciæna, with connected dorsal fins, spiny head, and a very long spine on the anterior gill-cover. 1611 COTGR., *Posterol*, the *red sea-Nettle; an ouglie, and imperfect sea-fish. 1822 COUCH in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1823) XIV. 76 *Red Snakefish. *Cepola rubescens*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 303 One species..is occasionally found on the south coast of England, where it is known as the..Red Snake-fish. 1879 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XXIII. IV. 47 *Red Snapper. —West Indian Fauna and north to Savannah Bank. 1884 — *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 395 In the Gulf of Mexico the Red Snapper is exceedingly abundant. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 45 *Solea lutea*,..Little sole : *Red sole. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 227 *Red Surmullet. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 23 The *M[ullus] barbatus* is known as the red surmullet. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 488 The Lake Trout has other appellatives..'Tyrant of the Lake', 'Laker', '*Red Trout'. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 61 *Trigla hirundo*,..tub-fish, or tubbot : sea crows : *red tubs : smooth sides. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 286 The *Red Wrasse is a well-marked species, first described by Ascanius. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 258 *Labrus mixtus*..Female—red wrasse.

d. *Plants*, as *red asphodel*, *blite*, *bramble*, *briar*, *cabbage* (*cole*), *carrot*, *catchfly*, *cinquefoil*, *colewort*, *crab-tree*, *cranesbill*, *eye-bright*, *feather-moss*, *fennel*, *helleborine*, *henbane*, *hickory*, *oat*, *onion*, *passe-flower*, *potato*, *sedge*, *spurry*, *stonecrop*; **red algæ**, the algæ or seaweeds constituting the class *Florideæ* or *Rhodospermeæ*; rhodosperms; **† red archangel**, = *red dead-nettle*; **red ash**, (*a*) a North American ash, *Fraxinus pubescens*; (*b*) a hard-wooded Australian tree, *Alphitonia excelsa*; (*c*) the silky oak of Australia, *Orites excelsa*; **red bartsia**, the common bartsia, *B. odontites*; **red batata**, a species of Spanish or sweet potato; **red bay**, *U.S.* a lauraceous tree, *Persea carolinensis*, of the South-Eastern States; **red bear-berry**, the common bear-berry; **red beech**, (*a*) an American species of beech, *Fagus ferruginea*; (*b*) an Australian tree, *Tarrietia trifoliata*; **red beefwood**, a Jamaica shrub, *Ardisia coriacea* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red beet, behen** (see the sbs.); **red bilberry**, = *red whortleberry*; **red bind, -bine** (see BIND *sb.* 2 b); **red birch**, an American species of birch, *Betula nigra*; **red bird's-eye**, (*a*) *Lychnis diurna*; (*b*) Herb Robert (Britten & Holl. 1886); **red box**, a name given to two Australian species of eucalyptus (see quots.), and to the myrtaceous tree, *Tristania conferta*; **red broom-rape**, a species of broom-rape, *Orobanche rubra*; **red bryony**, = **BRYONY** 1; **red buckeye**, the small buckeye, *Æsculus pavia*, of the Southern United States, with red flowers; **† red camomile** (see CAMOMILE 1 b); **red campion** (see CAMPION[2]); **red cherry**, a wild cherry, *Prunus pennsylvanica*, of N. America; **red chickweed**, *U. S.* = *red pimpernel*; **red clover** (see CLOVER 1 b); **† red corn-rose**, the red poppy; **† red cow-basil**, = *red valerian*; **red cypress**, a large coniferous timber-tree, *Taxodium distichium*, of the Atlantic States (*Cent. Dict.*); **red darnel**, the common rye-grass; **red dead-nettle**, *Lamium purpureum* (see DEAD-NETTLE); **red dock**, † (*a*) a species of dock, *Rumex sanguineus*; (*b*) the withered stalks of the common dock; **red elder**, the guelder-rose; **red elm**, the American slippery elm; **red els**, a South African tree, *Cunonia capensis*; **red fir**, (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) a fir of the Pacific coast of America, *Abies nobilis* or *A. magnifica*; (*c*) the Oregon pine, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii* or *taxifolia*; **† red fitch(ling)**, cock's-head or hen's-bill, *Onobrychis sativa*; **red gooseberry**, † (*a*) (see GOOSEBERRY 2); (*b*) a red variety of the common gooseberry; **red goosefoot**, *Chenopodium rubrum*; **† red greening**, a kind of apple; **red guayava** (see GUAVA 1); **red haw**, an American species of haw, *Cratægus coccinea*; **red heath**, the common heath or heather, *Calluna vulgaris*; **red hemp-nettle**, *Galeopsis ladanum*; **red horse-chestnut**, (*a*) a variety of horse-chestnut with red flowers; (*b*) the red-flowered buckeye, *Æsculus pavia*; **red iron-bark**, a name given to several species of Australian eucalyptus (see quots.); **red jasmine** or **jessamine** (see JASMINE 1 b); **red larch**, a variety of the American larch; **red lily**, † (*a*) ? the red gladiole; (*b*) an American lily, *Lilium philadelphicum*; (*c*) (see quot. 1879); **† red loosestrife** (see LOOSESTRIFE 1 b); **† red lysimachus**, = prec.; **red mahogany**, an Australian species of eucalyptus (see quot.); **red mangrove** (see MANGROVE); **red maple**, a species of maple, *Acer rubrum*, with crimson flowers; **† red mathes** (see MAYTHE); **red mint** (see quots.); **red mulberry**, an American species of mulberry, *Morus rubra*; **red mulga**, an Australian species of Acacia, *A. cyperophylla*; **red myrtle**, an Australian myrtaceous tree, *Eugenia myrtifolia*; **red nightshade**, † (*a*) the winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*; (*b*) pokeweed (Mayne 1858); **red oak**, a North American oak, *Quercus rubra* and *Q. falcata*; **red osier** (see quots.); **† red paper-moss**, a red seaweed; **red pepper**, capsicum; **red pimpernel**, the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; **red pine**, (*a*) a North American pine, *Pinus resinosa*, also called *Norway pine*; (*b*) a tall evergreen tree of New Zealand, *Dacrydium cupressinum*, also called *rimu* (*Treas. Bot.*); (*c*) an Australian tree, *Frenela Endlicheri*; **red plum**, a wild plum of N. America (see quots.); **red poppy** (see POPPY); **red puccoon**, the blood-root of N. America; **red raspberry**, (*a*) the common variety of *Rubus idæus*; (*b*) a wild American species of *Rubus* (*R. strigosus*); **† red ray**, ? rye-grass; **red sallow**, *Salix rubra*; **red sandal tree or wood**, (*a*) red sanders wood; (*b*) another East Indian tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*; **red sand-wort**, red spurry; **† red satyrion**, some species of orchis; **red sauch**, = *red sallow*; **† red saxifrage**, dropwort, *Spiræa filipendula*; **† red seaweed** or **wrack**, a red alga; **red sorrel**, (*a*) a West Indian name for the tropical plant *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, also called *Indian sorrel*; (*b*) sheep-sorrel; **† red spert**, = *red withy*; **red spruce**, a North American spruce, *Picea rubra* (a variety of *P. nigra*); **† red sumach**, the Sicilian or Venetian sumach; **red valerian**, spur-valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; **red whortle-berry** (see COW-BERRY); **† red whorts**, = prec., also *Spanish red whort*, the strawberry-tree, *Arbutus unedo*; **† red willow herb**, the red lysimachia or loosestrife; **† red withy**, = *red sallow*. (For *red berry*, *lac*, *morocco*, *rot*, etc., see 19.)

1852 HARVEY in *Smithson. Coll.* V. II. 1 Rhodospermeæ or *Red Algæ. 1876 GOODE *Ibid.* XIII. v. 60 On the coast of Maine, the bright-red variety of the Cod..is found only on bottoms covered with Red Algæ. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 39 Galeopsis after my iudgemente is the herbe, which is called in englishe *red Archaungel. 1634 JOHNSON *Merc. Bot.* 46 *Lamium rubrum*. .. Red Archangell, small dead Nettle. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 309 *Lamium purpureum*. Red Archangel, or Dead-Nettle. 1816 WARDEN *Descr. Columbia* 167 *Red Ash .. *Fraxinus tomentosa*. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 464 The red ash is abundant in Penn., and the southern parts of N. England. .. Leaves of about 7 leaflets, which become reddish underneath. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 373 *Alphitonia excelsa*. .. Variously called 'Mountain Ash', 'Red Ash', 'Leather-jacket', and 'Coopers' Wood'. *Ibid.* 581 *Orites excelsa*. .. 'Red Ash', 'Silky Oak.' 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 87 *Red Asphodill. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wildt Fl.* 252 The *Red Bartsia. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 104 Red Bartsia..is a very common plant in corn-fields, or on dry banks. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 444 *Red Battata's. These are red throughout, and tinge the Hands blue, and a Knife black. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/1 Farinaceous Roots and Fruits.—Red Batata, Fruits of Chayota. 1765 in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 79 Oak, ash, *red bay, spice-tree, papaw-tree, and pine. 1766 J.

Bartram *Jrnl.* ibid. 69 That which is called hammocky land is generally full of large evergreen and water-oaks, mixed with red-bay and magnolia. **1838** Loudon *Arboretum* III. xciii. 1299 *Laurus Carolinensis*. . The Carolina Laurel, or Red Bay. **1846** Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 232 The *Red Bear-Berry. **1819** Warden *United States* I. 183 *Red beech, *Fagus ferruginea*. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 1053 White birch and red beech afford per pound . . 4 ounces of charcoal. **1846–50** A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 496 The Red Beech is now regarded only as a variety, with the wood softer . . and perhaps a slight difference in foliage. **1889** Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 604 *Tarrietia trifoliata*. . . 'Red Beech' of Johnstone River (Queensland). It is not unlike common Red Cedar in appearance, but it is harder than that wood. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* IV. v. 550 The Common *redde Beete is muche lyke vnto the white, in leaues, stalkes, seede, and roote. **1616** [see Beet *sb.* 1]. **1882** *Garden* 9 Dec. 510/2 Red Beet is appreciated by most people. **1653** Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 33 The *Red Bilberry, or Whortle-bush. **1805** R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 744 There is only one species of this plant in cultivation, but which has several varieties, as the *red-bind, the green-bind, the white-bind. **1816** Warden *Descr. Columbia* 167 *Red Birch. . . *Betula rubra*. **1846–50** A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 498 Red Birch. . . Trunk covered with a reddish or chocolate-coloured bark. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* v. ii. 547 The great *red Bleete is much lyke the other, sauing that his stalkes be very red. *Ibid.*, The small red Blite hath stalkes red as blood. **1653** Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 38 The Red blite is in all things like the White, but [etc.]. **1889** Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 273 *Eucalyptus populifolia*. . . Variously called 'Poplar Box', '*Red Box', 'White Box' [etc.]. *Ibid.* 505 *Eucalyptus polyanthema*. . . The 'Red Box' of South Eastern Australia. *Ibid.* 608 *Tristania conferta*. . . In Northern New South Wales it has the following names:—'White Box', 'Red Box', 'Brush Box' [etc.]. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Tak hony, may botter . . hemlok & *Red brembel. *Ibid.* 218 þe croppe of þe Rede bremble. *Ibid.* 177 Croppes of þe rede cool, croppes of þe *rede brere. **1857** Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 78 *Red Broom-rape. . . This plant . . is parasitic upon the common Thyme. **1863** Hogg & Johnson *Wild Fl. Gt. Brit.* II. Pl. 273 *Bryonia dioica*, *Red bryony. Its most common names Red-berried Bryony and Wild Vine scarcely need any explanation. **1860** Darlington *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 88 *Æ. Pavia*. *Red Buckeye. **1881** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 206/2 Darwin has observed that *Æ. Pavia* L., the Red Buckeye of North America, exhibits a special tendency . . to be double-blossomed. **1611** Cotgr., *Chou cabu rouge*, *Red Cabbage Cole. **1731** Arbuthnot *Aliments* iii. (1735) 63 Red Cabbage is reckon'd a Medicine in Consumptions and Spittings of Blood. **1805** R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 682 This mixed kind . . possesses the hardness of the red cabbage. **1611** Cotgr. s.v. *Camomille*, *Red Camomill, red Maithe, . . Adonis red flower. **1710** Salmon *Eng. Herbal* I. 1/1 It is called . . in English Adonis flower, Red Camomil, Red Maithes. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* v. xxxviii. 601 *Staphilinus niger*, *Red Carrot. . . The red Carrot is lyke to the aforesaid [yellow carrot] in the cuttes of his leaues. **1777** Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 239 *Lychnis viscaria*, . . *Red Catchfly. **1717** *Petiveriana* III. 12/1 *Red-Cherry. A large Tree in the Woods, not much unlike the Cornel-berry. **1846–50** A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 240 Wild Red Cherry. . . A small tree, common in woods and thickets in the Northern States. **1845–50** Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 73/1 *Anagallis arvensis*, *red chick-weed, scarlet pimpernel. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* I. lvi. 82 The *redde Cinquefoyle also, is somewhat like to the others, especially like the great yellow kinde. *c* **725** *Erfurt Gloss.* 250 *Calt(h)a*, *rede clabre. [See also Clover 1 b.] **1764** *Museum Rust.* I. 110 *note*, A chalky soil, on which the common red clover will not thrive near so well. **1844** H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 556 *Trifolium pratense*, field trefoil or red clover. *Ibid.* 557, I suspect that the true cow-clover . . has been confounded with the perennial variety of red clover. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 67 Take a *rede cowle leef, and anoynte hit wyþ þe whit of an eye. [See also *red briar* above.] **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* v. vi. 554 The first kind of the red Cole is called of . . Plinie in Latine *Brassica Cumana*. *Ibid.* 552 The Description of the *redde Colewurtes. The first kinde of red Colewurtes, hath . . red greene leaues, with reddish ribbes. **1611** Cotgr., *Chou rouge*, the bitter red Co'e; or the garden red Colewort. **1527** *Red corn-rose [see Corn-rose]. **1562** Turner *Herbal* II. 77 Thys kynde [of poppy] is called in English Cornrose or redcornrose. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* 551 It is also called . . in English red Valerian, and *red Cowe Basill. *Ibid.* 1276 *Malus syluestris rubeus*. The great Wilding, or *red Crab tree. **1634** Johnson *Merc. Bot.* 38 *Geranium hæmatodes*, . . *Red or bloody Cranes-bill. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* 71 *Red Darnell is likewise an unprofitable corne or grasse. **1634** Johnson *Merc. Bot.* 48 *Lolium rubrum*. . . Red Darnell, great Darnell grasse. **1776** Withering *Botany* I. 66 Red Darnel. The Spike without awns. **1859** Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 127 Common Rye-grass, Red Darnel, or Beardless Darnel. **1846** Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 268 The *Red Dead Nettle. **1857** Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 186 Red Dead-nettle. . . This plant is readily known by the reddish purple tint of its floral leaves. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 þa fealwan doccan, næs þa *readan. **14**. . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/37 *Lapacia* [the rededokke]. *Ibid.* 600/28 *Paradella*, the rede dokke. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 87 Take þe rede dokke rootes. **1653** Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 87 The red Dock which is commonly called Bloodwort. **1880** Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 60 Bird-fowlers . . take two large bunches of docks, 'red docks' they call them. **1819** Warden *United States* I. 427 *Red Elder, . . *Vibernum opulus*. *Ibid.* 190 *Red Elm, *Ulmus rubra*. **1878** *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 152/1 The bark of *Ulmus fulva*, . . the Slippery or Red Elm of the United States and Canada. **1830** *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 135 *Red Els . . resembles red birch; is used for farm and waggon building purposes. *c* **1710** Petiver *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herb.* § 4 Pl. 36 *Red Eye-bright. **1766** *Museum Rust.* VI. 199 Red Eye-bright . . has . . purple flowers growing in spikes. **1860** Hogg *Gardener's Year-bk.* 12, July 3. . . Red Eye-bright fl. **1764** G. Edwards *Gleanings* II. III. Index 346 The *red Feather-moss. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Thebes* Prol., To ward night eate some *Fenell rede. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 93 Take of rewe, verueyne, . . red fenel [etc.]. **1848** tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon* 498 The *red fir or *Picea Morinda*. **1671** Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 414 'Ovoβουχίς *Red-fitch or Cocks-head . . rarifies and attenuates. **1653** Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 71 Cocks-Head, *Red Fitchling, or Medick Fetch. **1857** Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 275 *Red Goosefoot . . is quite a frequent plant of salt marshes. **1664** Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 Apples . . Pear-apple, Quince-apple, *Red-greening ribb'd, Bloody Pippin [etc.]. **1716** *Petiveriana* III. 3/1 *Red Guayava. **1717** *Ibid.* 12/1 *Red Haw. Of an agreeable Taste, and four times as big as ours in Europe. **1851** Schoolcraft 30 *Yrs. w. Indian Tribes* 374 We noticed yesterday the red haw. **1863** Wise *New Forest* 285 The three heaths which grow in the New Forest . . are respectively known as the bell, black, and *red heaths. **1869** Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* IX. 128 *Cephalanthera rubra*, *Red Helleborine. **1846** Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 267 The *Red Hemp Nettle. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 231 Leues of mandrake, croppes of þe *rede hennebane. **1717** *Petiveriana* III. 11/1 *Red Hiccory, the Heart being very red, firm and durable. **1819** Warden *United States* II. 271 *note*, The land is good, and there is abundance of fine tall red hickery trees. **1882** *Garden* 9 Sept. 228/2 The *Red Horse Chestnut . . is one of the most handsome flowering trees that enliven our parks and gardens in spring. **1889** Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 443 *Eucalyptus crebra*. . . 'White', '*Red', or 'Narrow-leaved Ironbark'. *Ibid.* 471 *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*. . . Common 'Ironbark'. It is occasionally known as 'Black Ironbark', and from Sydney to the Blue Mountains as 'Red Ironbark', or 'Red-flowering Ironbark'. *Ibid.* 500 *Eucalyptus paniculata*. . . Occasionally called 'Blood wood'. It is the 'Red Ironbark' of the New South Wales coastal districts. **1729** in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 452 *Red Jessamine . . At the top grow many red Flowers somewhat cut like the Honeysuckle. **1819** Warden *United States* I. 297 *Red Larch. . . *Larix Americana*. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 33/1 *Abies microcarpa*, the Red Larch Fir. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* II. xliii. 201 There be three kindes of redde or purple Lillies, whereof the first is the small and common *redde Lillie, the second is great. **1847** Audubon, etc. *Quadrup. N. America* I. 343 It . . feeds on the meadow-garlic . . and red lily (*Lilium Philadelphicum*). **1879** Baron Eggers *Flora St. Croix* 109 *Amaryllis equestris* (Red Lily). **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* I. li. 75 In Englishe, the first [is called] *red Lysimachus, or Wythie herbe, or Louse stryfe. **1889** Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 508 *Eucalyptus resinifera*. . . The '*Red' or 'Forest Mahogany' of the neighbourhood of Sydney. **1816** Warden *Descr. Columbia* 193 Scarlet-flowering, *red, or swamp-maple. **1846–50** A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 212 The red maple is a common tenant of low woods and swamps throughout the Atlantic States. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 70 Tak *rede myntes & rewe. **1548** Turner *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 74 Many learned men contayne the red Mynt that groweth by water sydes, and is called of some horse Mynt, vnder sisymbrio. *c* **1710** Petiver *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herb.* § 4 Pl. 31 Red Mint. **1846** Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 263 The Narrow-Leaved Red Mint. **1717** *Petiveriana* III. 12/1 Common *red Mulberry. Is very sweet and one of our earliest Fruit, next the Strawberry. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 371/1 The *rubra*, or red Virginia mulberry-tree, grows 30 feet high. **1846–50** A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 509 *Morus rubra*. Red Mulberry. **1896** Baldwin Spencer *Horne Exp. Centr. Austr.* I. 16 We crossed a narrow belt of country characterized by the growth along the creek sides of *red mulga. **1839** Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 531 *Eugenia myrtifolia*. . . 'Brush Cherry' or 'Native Myrtle'. Called '*Red Myrtle' in Southern New South Wales. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* 271 The red winter Cherrie is called . . in English *red Nightshade, Winter Cherries and Alkakengie. **1736** Ainsworth *Lat.-Eng. Dict., Italicacabus*, . . red nightshade. **1717** *Petiveriana* III. 11/1 *Red Oak. Is a porous Wood. **1820** T. Green *Univ. Herbal* II. 857/2 *Quercus rubra*, Red Oak-tree. N. Amer.—Varieties, Champion, Scarlet, and Mountain Red Oak. **1846–50** A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 494 The red oak is the most common species in the Northern States and in Canada. **1852** Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 98 *Quercus Falcata*.—This oak, known . . in the Carolinas and Georgia by that of red oak. **1686** Plot *Staffordsh.* 204 A sort of *red Oate sowne thereabout. **1762** Mills *Pract. Husb.* I. 409 Red Oats are much cultivated in Derbyshire [etc.]. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 97 Take *red oynenons, as many as wolle suffise to make a plasture. *c* **1500** *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 308 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 93 A reed onyon wolde she kepe, To make her eyes wepe. **1830** Loudon *Hort. Brit.* 394 *Salix . . rubra*, *red Osier. **1846** 50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 256 *Cornus Sericea*, Red Osier. **1760** G. Edwards *Gleanings* II. III. Index 346 The *red Paper-Moss. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* 308 Of bastard Anemones or Pasque flowers . . 2. *Pulsatilla rubra*, *Red Pasque flower. **1591** Percivall *Sp. Dict., Axi*, *red pepper, *Piper rubeum*. **1623** Capt. Smith *Wks.* (Arb.) 629 There is another fruit . . of the same or better operation than the red Pepper, and thence borroweth the name. **1792** Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 87 A variety of the capsicum or red pepper bushes are found here. **1887** Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 393 Capsicums, Chillies, Red Pepper, &c. (*Capsicum annuum*. L.). **1611** Cotgr., *Morgeline maste*, *Red Pimpernell. **1819** Warden *United States* I. 178 *Red or Norway pine, *Pinus rubra*. **1824** Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 7046 The pitch or red Canadian pine . . is an American tree, introduced in 1756. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 1053 Red pine yields per pound . . 3¾ ounces of charcoal. **1889** Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 227 *Frenela Endlicheri*. . . 'Black Pine', 'Murray Pine', 'Red Pine', 'Scrub Pine', 'Cypress Pine'. **1819** Warden *United States* I. 428 *Red plum, *Prunus sylvestris*. **1846–50** A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 241 *Prunus Americana*, Red Plum, Yellow Plum. **1819** Warden *United States* I. 429 *Red potatoe. . . *Convolvulus batatas*. **1821** Schoolcraft *Travels* 208 In clambering among the rocks along the river [S. Louis], I found the *red raspberry ripe. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xlv. 504 *Phoenix*. . . This herbe is called . . in Englishe Wall Barley or Way Bennet; it may be called *Red-Ray or Darnell. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 58 ʒenim þu saluian leaf . . & *reades seales leaf. **1798** [see *red sauch* below]. **1876** Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 646 *Red-Sandal tree is a native of Ceylon and the southern parts of India. **1889** Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 369 *Adenanthera pavonina*. . . The 'Barricarri' (of India). 'Red Sandal-wood'. **1845–50** Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 172/2 *Spergula rubra*, *red sandwort. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* II. lviii. 225 *Satyrium erythronium*, *Redde Satyrion. **1798** R. Douglas *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 120 (Jam.) A species of willow, known by the name of *red saugh or sallow, is esteemed next in value to ash, oak, and elm, and brings 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. [per foot]. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxvii. 41 Som cal this herb in latin *Saxifraga rubea* . . in English Filipendula, Dropwurte, and *Redde Saxifrage. **1760** G. Edwards *Gleanings* I. II. 211 The *Red Sea-wrack or Weed, . . curiously dotted or granulated, and of a beautiful carmine colour. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Nim niʒontyne snæde colonan . . & endlefan *reades secges. **1798** Nemnich *Polygl. Lex.* v. 867 *Red Sorrel. *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*. **1578** *Red spert [see *red-withy* below]. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 762/1 The *pinus Canadensis* . . includes three varieties, the white . . , the *red Newfoundland spruce, and the black. **1820** T. Green *Univ. Herbal* II. 858/2 *Pinus nigra*, Black Spruce Fir-tree. N. America.—Red Spruce seems not to be different from this. **1634** Johnson *Merc. Bot.* 71 Chick-weede Spurry, *Red Spurry. **1777** Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 235 *Red Stonecrop. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* 1293 Of *red Sumach . . *Cotinus Coriarius* Pliny. *Ibid.* 551 *Red Valerian hath beene so called of the likenesse of the flowres and spoked rundles with Valerian. **1865** Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* IV. 234 Red Valerian. **1777** Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 202 *Vaccinium vitis idæa*, . . *Red Whortle-Berries. **1857** Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 354 Red Whortleberry, Cowberry. . . This is a low, somewhat straggling shrub. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xi. 670 *Vacinia nigra*, Black Whortes, *Vacinia rubra*, *Red Whortes. **1653** Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 33 The Red whorts are more binding, and stop . . spitting of blood. **1760** J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Red whorts, Spanish, *Arbutus*. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* I. li. 72 The second [lysimachion] is the *red willow herbe with Coddes. *Ibid.* VI. lxvii. 744 That whiche hath the reddish barke, is called . . in English, *Red Withy, and the better sort therof is called Red sperte. **1611** Cotgr., *Osier*, the Ozier, red Withie.

e. *Minerals*, etc., as *red blende*, *carnelian*, *clay*, *feldspar*, *jasper*, *marble*, *porphyry*, *sulphur*; **red antimony** (ore), = Kermesite; **red arsenic** (see Arsenic *sb.*[1] 1 b); **red bole** (see Bole[2]); **red chalk**, (*a*) reddle, ruddle; (*b*) *Geol.* a bed of chalk of a red colour, occurring in Norfolk and elsewhere; **red cobalt** († also *red cobalt-ochre* and *ore*), cobalt-bloom, erythrite; **red copper ore**, native red oxide of copper, Cuprite; **red coral** (see Coral); **red crag**, *Geol.* a deposit of shelly sand, the upper part of the crag of Suffolk; **red hæmatite** (see Hæmatite); **red iron** (ore), a variety of specular iron (see quots.); **red iron froth** (see quot.); **red ironstone**, a specular iron ore; **red iron vitriol**, native ferroso-ferric sulphate; **red lead ore**, native chromate of lead, Crocoite; **red manganese** (ore), native carbonate of manganese, dialogite; **red marl** (see Marl); † **red mercury**, ? cinnabar; † **red mundic**, = next; **red orpiment**, realgar, red sulphuret of arsenic; **red phosphorus**, amorphous phosphorus; **red prussiate**, ferricyanide of potassium; **red schorl**, titanite, a species of titanium ore; **red silver** (see Silver ore); **red tourmaline**, rubellite; **red vitriol**, sulphate of cobalt, also called *Bieberite* and *cobalt-vitriol*; **red zinc** (ore), zincite, manganesian oxide of zinc. See also Red lead, ochre.

(*Red* is also frequent as the distinctive epithet of those muriates, oxides, precipitates, sublimates, sulphates, etc. of metals, which are of this colour.)

1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 77/1 *Red antimony has sometimes been confounded with the red silky oxyd of copper. **1816** R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 483 Red Antimony-Ore. This species is divided into two subspecies, viz. Common Red Antimony-ore, and Tinder-ore. **1565** Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Sandaracha*, a bright redde colour vsed of peinters . . : some call it *redde Arsenike. **1748** J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 405 The Authors who have made the distinctions between red Arsenic . . and Sandarach. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 54 The improper name of yellow and red arsenic, or orpiment and realgar. **1792** *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 30 Hoffman discovered that *red blende and feldspat were luminous [etc.]. **1748** J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 9 The *Red Boles. *Ibid.* 12 Heavy, friable, red Bole, call'd Seal'd Earth of Livonia. *Ibid.* 450* The *red Carnelian. **1875** *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 732 The colour of red carnelian of Cambray varies from the palest flesh-colour to the deepest blood-red. **1538** Elyot *Rubrica*, *red chalke, or ruddle wherwith shepe are marked. **1648** Hexham, *Roode aerde*, Red earth or Red chaulke. **1748** J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 62 Indurated Clayey Ochre, called Red Chalk. **1837** Dana *Min.* 382 Under this species [specular iron] must also be included . . reddle or red chalk, the common drawing material. **1875** Dawson *Dawn of Life* viii. 222 The 'red chalk' of Antrim and that of Speeton, contain arenaceous Foraminifera and silicious casts of their shells. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 Þere is also white cley and *reed [cley]. **1875** Dawson *Dawn of Life* viii. 222 Red clay . . a sort of ash, composed of silica, alumina and iron oxide. **1796** Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 278 [Cobalt] mineralized by the arsenical acid. *Red Cobalt ore. **1807** Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 305/2 Red Cobalt. Of this there are two varieties. **1816** R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 510 Red Cobalt-Ochre. This species contains three subspecies, viz. Earthy . . , Radiated . . , and Slaggy Red Cobalt-ochre. **1794** Hutchinson *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 51/1 *Red Copper Ore. **1836** T. Thomson *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 598 This mineral [black oxide of copper] is found in most of the Cornish mines where copper pyrites or red copper ore occurs. *c* **1305** *Land Cokayne* 70 Of grene Iaspe and *red corale. **1752** J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 97 The large Biota of the red Coral. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* xv. 249 It is termed a cup coral to distinguish it from other kinds of coral, as red coral. **1851** Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 358 The *red crag is a shelly sand of a deep ferruginous colour. **1879** Dana *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 3) 513 Older Pliocene.—Britain.—Coralline Crag and Red Crag of Suffolk. **1821** Schoolcraft *Travels* 158 This granite is made up of *red feldspar, quartz, and a little mica. **1796** Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 169 *Red Hæmatites.

1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 435 Red hematite (*Rothglaskopf*) is found in masses, stalactites and kidney-form balls. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* i. 2 'Red hematite', a 'peroxide of iron', a valuable iron, containing as much as 69½ per cent. of ore. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 435 Compact *red iron ore occurs massive or in pseudomorphous cubic crystals. 1837 DANA *Min.* 382 The varieties of a sub-metallic or non-metallic lustre, were included under the name of red hæmatite, fibrous red iron, .. and when [consisting] of slightly coherent scales, scaly red iron, or *red iron froth. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 171 Compact 'Red Iron Stone. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 584/2 Red Iron-stone. . Of this there are four subspecies. 1837 DANA *Min.* 180 Botryogen. . Native *Red Iron Vitriol of Fahlun. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 584 The *Red Jaspers. *Ibid.* 585 Bright, red Jasper, variegated with white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 525 The rocks are traversed by strings and nodules of red jasper. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 268 A bronze ring. . set with red jasper. 1816 JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) III. 410 *Red Lead-Ore, or Chromate of Lead. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 560 Red lead ore. This mineral was first found in the mines of Beresof in Siberia. 1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 334 *Red Manganese-Ore. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 78 Red Manganese, or Diallogite. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 87 Alabaster, the whitest marble, and the *red marble (*porphyrites*) are cut out of the quarrie. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 801 The red marble of Verona is of a red rather inclining to yellow or hyacinth. 1664 *Method Chem. Phil. & Physick* 245 Sublime the *red Mercury from the Alume. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 406, I have lately received a very fine specimen of it [red orpiment] from the tin mines of Cornwall, under the name of *red Mundick, everything that is bright and sparkling being called there by that name. *Ibid.* 405 *Red Orpiment has been a name usually given by the more judicious to Sandarach, . . and by the vulgar to red Arsenic. 1837 DANA *Min.* 432 It [light red silver ore] is an important Ore of Silver. Red Orpiment, which it sometimes resembles, differs from it in having a yellow streak. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Phosphorus*, *Red phosphorus. . occurs as a deep red amorphous powder, which is perfectly devoid of odour. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1890) 345, I at first thought it was owing to dust blown from the surrounding mountains of *red porphyry. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 2) 212 Ferricyanide of potassium (*red prussiate). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 685 The red prussiate burns with scintillation when introduced into the flame of a candle. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 395 To conclude that the *red schorl is a peculiar metal, united by nature to the state of oxide. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 435/1 Titanite. . Red Schorl, of the older mineralogists. *Ibid.* I. 93/2 The substances by which it [realgar] is usually accompanied are native arsenic, *red silver, and galena. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 650 Dark and light red silver were considered by Werner as two subspecies. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 402 *Red Sulphur. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 371 The following table exhibits the most recent and exact analyses of the green and *red tourmalins, that have hitherto been made. 1851 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 25 The Red Tourmaline or Rubellite which is as electric as amber itself. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 536 Disulphate of Cobalt. *Red vitriol. This mineral occurs in the rubbish of old mines at Bieber. . . Colour flesh-red and rose-red. *Ibid.* 541 *Red Zinc. Manganesian oxide of zinc. This mineral has hitherto been found only in Sussex county, New Jersey. . . It was first noticed, described, and analyzed by Dr. Bruce. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 79 Red Zinc-ore, or Zincite. Oxide of Zinc containing Manganese.

f. Combined with other colours: (see quots.).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 114 The red and blue Parrot of Aldrovandus. *Ibid.*, The red and white Parrot of Aldrovandus. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 27 The red and yellow Spider. *Ibid.* 86 The large American red and black Ant. 1760 G. EDWARDS *Gleanings Nat. Hist.* II. 109 The Red and Black Manakin. *Pipra aureola.* 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 1. 201 Red and yellow Maccaw. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 498 Red and green Amazon [parrot]. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 528 The Red-and-blue Macaw, *A. macao*, which is even larger and more gorgeously clothed.

18. Prefixed to the name of a part (or some distinctive feature) used to denote the whole:

a. of persons, as **red-beard**, one with a red beard, ? a constable or watchman (*obs.*); **red-breeches** (see quot.); **red-clout**, a red-coat (*nonce-wd.*); **red-cowl**, = REDCAP 1 b; **red gown**, a student of St. Andrews University (*nonce-use*); **red-hat**, a cardinal; **red-jacket**, an attendant wearing a red jacket (cf. RED-COAT 1 b); **red-neck** (see quot.); **red-shirt**, a revolutionary, an anarchist.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III. i. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 39 White haires may fall into the company of drabs as well as *red beardes into the society of knaues. 1862 in Post *Soldiers' Lett.* II. XXXII. 90 As soon as the rebs saw our *red breeches (the Zouaves) coming through the woods they skedaddled. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* XXV. 192 His Majesty's *red-clouts. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, If you had challenged the existence of *Redcowl in the Castle of Glenstirym. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vii, Redcowl, redcowl, come if ye daur. 1773 FERGUSSON *Wks.* (1800) 156 Say, ye *red gowns!. . Gin e'er thir days ha'e had their peer. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. iii. 74 The *red Hat that tries the lucklesse mayne, For welthy Thames to change his lowly Rhene. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, The King hath bought half the College of Redhats. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ix, The *red-jackets who hold gentlemen's horses in St. James Street. *Ibid.* x, Slapper's long-tailed. . mare in the custody of a red-jacket. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/3 '*Red-neck' used to be applied to Roman Catholics in Lancashire as a term of opprobrium. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman!* xi, The *red-shirts of Messieurs Rochefort and Fleurens are uttering their cries of rage at law and order.

b. *spec.*, forming the names of certain birds, fishes, plants, etc., as **red-back**, (*a*) *U.S.* the American dunlin or red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa americana*; (*b*) the wax-bill (? error for *red beak*); **red-beak**, the South African mouse-bird (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **red-belly**, (*a*) a species of lake-trout; (*b*) the Welsh char; (*c*) *U.S.* the red-bellied perch or sunfish, the red grouper, the red-fender, etc.; **red-bill**, *Austral.* (*a*) the oyster-catcher; (*b*) the swamp-hen; (*c*) a small bird of the genus *Estrelda*; **red-face**, a species of love-bird (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **red-fin**, (*a*) a British fresh-water fish (? *obs.*); (*b*) *U.S.* the shiner and various other American fishes; **red-foot**, an American bird; **red-gullet**, (*a*) the Australian red-throat; (*b*) the red-mouth or grunt (*Cent. Dict.*); **red-knee**, the red-kneed dottrel, *Erythrogonys cinctus*, a species of Australian plovers; **red-knees**, the smartweed, or water pepper; **red-mouth**, a grunt or pig-fish (*Hæmulon*); † **red-neb**, *Sc.* a kind of potato; **red-neck**, a species of brachelytrous beetle (see quot.); **red-root**, *U.S.* (*a*) New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus americanus*; (*b*) the blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis* (Webster 1847); (*c*) the stone-weed, *Lithospermum arvense*; (*d*) a plant of the blood-wort family, *Lacnanthes tinctoria*; paint-root; **red-sides**, *U.S.* the red dace or red-fin (*Cent. Dict.*); **red throat**, (*a*) = *redmouth*; (*b*) an Australian singing bird, *Pyrrholæmus brunneus* (MORRIS); **red-underwing**, a species of moth, *Catocala nupta*; **red-wame**, *Sc.* the char.

1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 25 This bird . . [is] known in England by the name of the Dunlin; and in the United States, along the shores of New Jersey, by that of the *Red-back. [Cf. Newton *Dict. Birds* (1894) 770.] 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 72 In St. Helena birds, known also as wax-bills and red-backs, there is a trade to the same extent. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Sutherland* III. 579 Loch-Borley affords, in great abundance, a species of trouts called *Red Bellies. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 71 The Welsh Charr is the Torgoch or Red-belly of Wales. 1877 JORDAN in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. ix. 20 *note*, A fine species called Red-belly, Black-ears, Black-tail Sun-fish [etc.]. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. W.* ix. 345 Taking up his gun to fire at two *red-bills. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 18 A long-legged wader, named here a red-bill. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* III. Pl. 82 *Estrelda temporalis*, Red-eyebrowed Finch. . . Red-Bill of the colonists. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 96 Fishes. Grey trout, . . the *redfin, minnow, loach. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 271, I saw one of them secure a number of red-fins, by wading briskly through the water, and striking at them with his bill. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 617 The 'Shiner', 'Red-fin' or 'Red Dace' abounds in all streams from New England to Kansas and Alabama. 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 528 The hatchet-bill, or *red foot. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* VI. Pl. 21 Over what extent of country the Banded *Red-knee may range is yet to be determined. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl. to Table, *Red-knees is Hydropiper. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 415 The *Red-Mouth. His Back and Gill-fins Scarlet, the rest edged with white. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 398 The Grunts or Pig-Fishes . . are distinguished by the brilliant red color of the inside of the mouth and throat, from which they have sometimes been called Red Mouths, or Flannel Mouths. 1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 97 Various other potatoes. . of all of which, next to the common white, the one in greatest esteem is the *red-neb. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 81 The present species is one of the few Brachelytra that has a popular name. It is called the *Red-Neck, on account of the bright-red colour of the thorax. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 285 Another plant, the characters of which I much wish to know, is called, at Fort Harmar, *Red Root. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* II. XXXV. 539 The Ceanothus, or Red Root. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 357 He. . wakes up from his idiot dream of chickweed and red-root. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 296 *Hæmulon* has. . the lower jaw compressed, opening very wide and of a bright red. Hence they are called '*Red-throats' in the West Indian Islands. 1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Insects* Descr. facing Pl. 80 It [the moth] is commonly called the *red under Wing. 1832 *Planting* 72 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, *Noctua nupta*, red underwing. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 247 *Catocala nupta* (the red underwing). 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VIII. 504 This lake abounds with charr commonly called *red wames.

19. With miscellaneous sbs., as **red admiral** (see quots. and ADMIRAL 6); **red arches**, a British moth (see quots.), also called the *rosy footman*; **red ash**, *U.S.* a coal producing a red ash (also *attrib.*); **red beds**, *Geol.* a series of W. American strata, of the Jurassic and Triassic period; **red-berry**, (*a*) some American plant; (*b*) (see quot. 1898); **red body**, in fishes, an aggregation of capillaries on the inside of the swimming-bladder; **red bottle-brush**, an Australian myrtaceous plant, *Callistemon lanceolatus*; **red box**, a box (covered with red leather) used by ministers of state for holding official documents; **red brass** (see quot.); **red carpet**, a species of moth, *Coremia munitata*; **red charcoal** (see quot.); **red cock**, a euphemism for fire maliciously raised; **Red Crescent**, the Turkish ambulance society answering to the RED CROSS; **red daddy** (see quot.); **read deal** (see quot. and DEAL *sb.*[3] 2); **red dog**, *U.S.* (*a*) a bank-note formerly in circulation (cf. 12 b); (*b*) a low grade of flour; **red drops**, = *red lavender*; † **red earth**, ruddle; **red ebony** (see quot.); **red ensign** (see ENSIGN 5); **red eten**, *Sc.* [see ETEN] a monster, a surly person; **red feather**, a species of moth (see quot.); **red fender**, *U.S.* the red-bellied terrapin; **red fire**, a pyrotechnic effect, or the mixture ignited to produce it (see quot. 1869); **red fly**, an artificial fly used in angling (see quot. 1787); **red fog**, (*a*) a sea-haze due to the presence of sand or dust in the air; (*b*) *Photog.* (see FOG *sb.*[2] 4); **red friar**, a Templar; † **red fustian**, *Cant*, red wine; **red gold** (see quot. and GOLD *sb.*[1] 5); **red hackle** (see HACKLE *sb.*[2] 4); **red hartshorn**, = *red lavender*; **red hay**, *dial.* mow-burnt hay (? *Obs.*); † **red hide** (?); **red judge** (see quot.); **red lac**, a species of sumach (*Rhus succedanea*, also called *red lac sumach*), from the fruit of which Japan wax is obtained; **red lamp**, a lamp having red glass, used as a doctor's sign; **red lane**, *colloq.* the throat; **red lavender** (see quot.); † **red leather**, some kind of cosmetic; **red liquor**, a mordant used in calico-printing (see quot. 1839); **red magnetism** (see quot.); † **red mason**, a bricklayer; **red mass** [after F. *messe rouge*], a mass (usually one of the Holy Ghost) at which red vestments are worn by the priest (see also quot. 1896 and cf. Littré s.v. *Messe* 2); **red measures**, *Mining* (see quot.); **red metal**, a name given to various alloys of copper having a reddish colour; **redmilk**, a species of mushroom; † **red morocco**, the pheasant's eye, *Adonis autumnalis*; **red oil**, oleic acid; **red palmer**, an artificial fly (see quot. and PALMER *sb.*[1] 2 b); † **red pill** (see quot.); † **red potter**, a maker of red ware; **red precipitate**, red oxide of mercury, prepared by solution (and repeated distillation) with nitric acid; **red ribbon**, † (*a*) the crimson ribbon worn by Knights of the Order of the Bath, hence, membership of this Order, or the Order itself; (*b*) the band-fish (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red rise**, *U.S.* (see quot.); † **red roan** (see quot. and cf. *red-row*); **red robin**, (*a*) = RUST (in grain); (*b*) the red campion; **red rod**, *U.S.* (see quot.); **red rot**, the sun-dew, *Drosera rotundifolia*; **red row** *dial.* (see quot. and cf. *red-roan*); † **red ruddock** (see RUDDOCK); **red rust**, = RUST (in grain); **red scale**, a scale-insect, *Aonidia aurantii*, infesting orange-trees; † **red scall** (see quot.); **red seed**, a small crustacean on which mackerel feed; **red softening**, a variety of acute softening of the brain, marked by extravasation of blood in the tissue; **red soldier**, (*a*) a pig affected by swine fever or other disease accompanied with redness of the skin; the disease itself; (*b*) a red-coated soldier; **red spinner**, a fly used in angling (see quot. 1858); **red spirit(s** (see quots.); † **red spot**, a pimple or efflorescence of the skin; † **red sprat**, a smoked sprat; **red stock**, a kind of red brick (see STOCK); **red-stone**, a stone of a red colour (also *attrib.*); † ruddle; **red stuff**, an iron oxide, as crocus or rouge, used in grinding or polishing; **red twig**, red root (*Ceanothus*); **red varnish** (see quot.); **red wind**, † (*a*) a wind which causes the leaves of trees to shrivel and turn red; (*b*) (see quot. 1857); **red withe**, a tropical American vine, *Combretum Jacquini* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); † **red wort** (see quot. 1495).

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 606 This subgenus [*Vanessa*] comprises some of the most beautiful of our British Butterflies, such as. . the *Red Admiral. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 399 The splendid, and fortunately common, insect, the Red Admiral (*Vanessa Atalanta*). 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 93 *Miltochrysta minia'a* (the *red arches). 1861 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* I. 47 Red-arches (*Calligenia miniata*). 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 507 To make this. . land available for the production of coal, the upper or *red-ash veins having been worked out. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 797/2 This group is succeeded by the series of deep-red sandy gypsiferous strata, the '*Red Beds' of the Rocky Mountain geologists. 1819 WARDEN *United States* III. 136 The undergrowth consists of hazel, arrow wood, *red-berry, crab-apple, wild pea-vine, and rushes. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 383/2 *Redberry*, [the] name given to Australian plants of the genus *Rhagodia* bearing spikes or panicles of red berries. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 38 The air. . found in these bladders. . is believed to be secreted by the inner lining membrane, and in some instances by a *red body. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 375 The vessels. . often form close circumscribed retia mirabilia, projecting as 'red bodies' on the inner side of the bladder. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 389 '*Red Bottle-brush'. (The flowers of some species of Callistemon are like bottle-brushes in shape.) *c* 1840 THACKERAY *Misc.* III. 154 Solemn *red-box and tape men. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. v. VI. 558 Lee lodges in such and such a Hostelry; bring us his Red-Box for a thirty hours. *a* 1883 E. FITZGERALD *Miscellanies* (1900) 201 It is good for a Counsellor to be attended on his travels with a Red Box. *Ibid.*, A Red Box is as it were a Star Chamber in small. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 165 *Red brass, the Tombak of some, . . consists of more copper and less zinc than go to the composition of brass, being from 2½ to 8 or 10 of the former to 1 of the latter. 1889 GROVES & THORP *Chem. Technol.* I. 111 Wood imperfectly charred, so as to leave in the product the maximum quantity of com-

bustible matter per volume, is called *red charcoal. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iii, We'll see if the *red cock craw not in his bonnie bárn yard ae morning before day-dawing. 1897 Bigham *With Turk. Army Thessaly* iii. 24 Of the two medical services the *Red Crescent was excellent. 1869 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 1 Jan. 23 The insect referred to in your last number under the title of '*Red Daddy',..is probably *Panorpa communis*, .. commonly called the 'Scorpion-fly'. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pine*, The Scotch-pine..is the tree that affords the *red or yellow deal. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 101 The roots of some of the red deals..abound in turpentine. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 357 The community stigmatized them..as *red dogs. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 545 Take ruddle or *red-earth tempered wel with the lees or grounds of oile. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4202/3 Red-Earth, lower'd to 4*s.* per C. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts.* II. 739 *Grenada Cocus* or *Grenadillo.* This wood, imported from the West Indies, is called *red ebony by the French cabinet-makers. 1610 J. Melvill *Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 160 The Guisians, and the rest of these monstruus *Read-eattins in France, quha celebrat that bludie drunken feast of Bartholomew in Paris. 1821 *Edinb. Mag. & Lit. Misc.* Apr. 351/2 Sic red-aitens, whase moolie geir is atween them an' their wits. 1872 J. G. Wood *Insects at Home* 522 The *Red Feather (*Tischeria complanella*) so called from its colour and the feathery character of its wings. .. The name Red Feather is almost a literal translation of Stephen's name *rufipennella.* 1834 in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 154 The 'Red-bellied Terrapin', *Pseudemys rugosa* ..is also known under the names 'Potter', '*Red-fender', and 'Slider'. 1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci., Lit. & Arts* IX. 411 The beautiful *red-fire which is now so frequently used at the theatres, is composed of the following ingredients. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 11 This red-fire .. is made of nitrate of strontia, calomel, chlorate of potash, and sulphate of copper. 1651 Barker *Art of Angling* 9 A light Flie for darknesse, the *red Flie *in medio*, and a dark Flie for lightnesse. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 110 The Red-fly comes on about the middle of February .. it's wings are made artificially of a dark drake's feather, the body of the red part of squirrel's fur, with the red hackle of a cock. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vi. § 322 Seamen tell us of '*red fogs' which they sometimes encounter. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 266/1 The dust or sand .. may descend again .. in the form of 'red-fog', 'sea-dust', or 'sirocco-dust'. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* 140 b, Na templair (*Reid Freir..) sall intromet with any merchandise..perteining to the Gilde. 1762 Br. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 178 Dornock of old was a Monastry of Red Friars. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Red-fustian*, Clarret or red Port-Wine. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* I. viii, Famous wine this..better than all your red fustian. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 141 Jewellers gold, and that used for plate and coins, is allayed with this metal [copper]. When this mixture is made in the arts, the workmen call it *Red Gold. 1651 *Red hackle [see *red palmer*]. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 302 Red-hackle. Body, red silk and gold twist [etc.]. 1845 *Red hartshorn [see *red lavender*]. 1795 *West Devonsh. Gloss.*, **Red hay*, mow-burnt hay ; in distinction to 'green hay', or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and to 'vinny hay', or that which is mouldy. 1710 Whitworth *Acc. Russia* (1758) 83 The English export chiefly hemp..*red-hides and caviar ; the two last to Leghorne. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 10/1 The '*Red Judges', as the criminal class call her Majesty's judges. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 226 *Rhus succedanea*, *red Lac. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xiv, I saw her look towards his [a surgeon's] infernal *red lamp. 1894 Conan Doyle (*title*) Round the Red Lamp. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July, Delicious!—O!—Down the *red lane it goes. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. 165 The tarts e'er this have gone down the red lane! 1845 Cooley *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* 752/1 Tincture of Lavender (Compound). *Syn.* Lavender Drops, .. *Red Lavender, Red Lavender Drops, Red Hartshorn. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 156 Now they have too little colour, then Spanish-paper, *Red Leather or other Cosmeticall Rubriques must be had. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1056 **Red Liquor*, is a crude acetate of alumina..prepared from pyrolignous acid. 1844 E. A. Parnell *Applied Chem.* I. 280 Red liquor is much more extensively employed as a mordant than any other preparation of alumina. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict.* 345 A two-fluid theory of magnetism has been evolved. .. It assumes north fluid or '*red magnetism' and a south fluid or 'blue magnetism'. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 237 The *Red Mason, which is the Hewer of Brick. *Ibid.*, The Red Mason (or Bricklayer). 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 171 The daily University *red mass, .. said to-day according to the proper course of the season. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 1/2 The 'red' mass ..by which for some years it has been customary at the ancient Sardinian Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields to mark the opening of term at the Law Courts. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-Mining* 200 **Red Measures.* Generally refers to the strata of Permian or Triassic age. 1882 *Garden* 2 Sept. 207/3 We have the *Redmilk with its flaming juice, as safe as bread. 1777 W. Curtis *Flora Londin.* I. Pl. 106 The Pheasant's eye .. is one of those plants which are annually cried about our streets under the name of *red Morocco. 1863 Richardson & Watts *Chem. Technol.* I. III. 688 *Red Oil or Oleic Soap. Campbell Morfit has patented a process for preparing Soap with red oil and Carbonate of Soda. 1651 Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 6 A *red Palmer ribbed with gold, and a red hackle mixed with orenge cruel. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 June 6/1 Take, for instance, the 'red palmer'. Originally meant to represent the 'woolly bear' (a caterpillar at least two inches long,) the fly, as now tied, rarely exceeds three quarters of an inch. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 128 *Red Pills (i. e. any pills rolled in bole armenic, or vermillion). 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 89 A fire broke out at the kiln-house of Mr. Lemans, *red-potter, at Lambeth. 1754 Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 280 Some make their scalding mixture milder, using *red precipitate instead of the sublimate. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 474/2 These crystals .. moderately calcined, assume a sparkling red colour ; and are used in medicine as an escharotic, under the name of red precipitate. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) XVI. 33/1 The oxide is gradually formed as a red powdery solid. This solid has long been known as 'red precipitate'. 1725 J. Wainwright in *Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 1 The new institution of Knights of the Bath fills the town with an expectation of *red ribbons. 1732 Lord Tyrawly in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 382 If any vacancies should happen in the Red Ribbon. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Char.* 58/2 The present vacant Red Ribbon has been offered to him. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 203/1 These freshets, laden with the rich red loam of the plains, usually reach the lower inhabited sections of the State [of Texas] in periods of drought, and are termed '*red rises'. 1762 Mills *Pract. Husb.* I. 429 Barley is ripe when the *red roan, as farmers call it, meaning a reddish colour, is gone from off the ear. 1851–63 *Red robin [see Red rag 2]. 1882 *Devonsh. Plant Names*, Red Robin, *Lychnis diurna.* 1891 *Q. Noughts & Crosses* 88 My feet trod on bluebells and red-robins. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 94/1 *Cornus sericea*, red osier, *red rod. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clv. 1366 [*Ros solis*] is called in English Sunne deaw. In the North parts *Red rot, bicause it rotteth sheepe. 1664 R. Turner *Brit. Physician* 274 It is called..Sundew, Lustwort, Moor-grass, and of some Red-rot. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., When the grains of ripening barley are streaked with red, the crop is said to be in the *red-row. 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss., Reed row.* When barley approaches to ripeness the grains are streaked with red, and are then said to be in the reed row. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 407 In the year 1831, wheat crops were extensively infested with a parasitical fungus, popularly termed the *Red Rust. 1893 *Daily News* 23 May 5/2 The '*red scale', so harmful to orange and lemon trees. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. i. 657 Very excellent to annoynt the head against Alopecies, which some call the *redde scall or falling away of the heare. 1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 291 The various invertebrate animals preyed upon by Mackerel are known to the fishermen by such names as 'shrimp', '*red-seed', and 'Cayenne'. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 193 The so-called red-seed exercises a deleterious effect on the flesh of the fish. 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 253 With regard to the locality of *red or inflammatory softening. 1858 Aitken *Pract. Med.* 499 More partial or local forms of this affection [cerebritis], to which the name of 'red softening', or 'acute ramollissement', has been applied. 1878 *Times* 26 Dec., All pigs not '*red soldiers' will be adjudged innocent of typhoid. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xvii, He supposed it was some of the red soldiers coming from Fort William into Appin. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 306 *Red Spinner ; begins with July. 1858 Kingsley *Misc., Chalk-stream Stud.* (1859) I. 189 [The caperer] may..do duty..for the red spinner or perfect form of the Marchbrown ephemera. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 287/2 It is occasionally used for colouring spirits, as, for example, the *red spirit used for thermometers. 1844 E. A. Parnell *Applied Chem.* I. 287 Such solutions, which are known among dyers by the name of red spirits or simply spirits, may be obtained by dissolving metallic tin, in a granulated or 'feathered' state, in one of the following liquids. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 707/28 *Hec papula*, a *redspott. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 125 The root of Onochiles brought into a liniment cureth the lentils or red spots, yea and the infection of the leprosie. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 429 Bacon-flitches, *Red-Sprats, red-Herings, and like Chimny-wretches. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 344 *Red Stocks .. owe their colour to the nature of the clay of which they are made. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 184 Place bricks, gray and red stocks, .. and cutting bricks. 1598 Florio, *Rubrica*, vermillion, red oaker, red-leade, *red stone, or ruddl. 1712 J. Morton *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 41 The common Kealy, or Red-stone Land. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 328 Redstone of Rawenstein—Its colour, by reflected light, is rose red. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit. Eng.* (ed. 5) App. p. xvii, The walls being mostly built with rough red-stone rag. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1088 *Red Stuff, a name applied by watch-makers to some kinds of crocus, or the oxide of iron. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 220 Red stuff is prepared of various degrees of fineness. 1816 Warden *Descr. Columbia* 196 American *red twig, or Carolina spiræa. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict.* 559 s.v. *Varnish*, *Red Varnish. A solution of sealing wax in 90 per cent. alcohol. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* 88 As the goodliest trees in a garden are soonest blasted with *red windes. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. 23 The North-East Winds, which are red Winds that blast the Leaves upon your Peach-Trees. 1857 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. IV. 114 There is no sojourner in the Mediterranean.., who has not seen the red wind...It blows from the deserts of Africa, and derives its name from the particles of red sand with which it is charged. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 265 in *Anglia* XVIII. 302 Þe crop of Þe *reed worte do Þer-to. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 232 Tak of redewortes, of fette malwes [etc.]. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxiii. (W. de W.) 647 Elutropia highte Solsequium, also the red worte, and many calle it Cicorea.

b. With adjs. (and derived sbs.), as **red-blind**, colour-blind in respect of red (so *red-blindness*) ; **† red fire-hot**, = Red-hot ; **red-green-blindness** (cf. *red-blind* and Green-blind) ; **red-hearted** (see quot.) ; **red-mad**, = Red-wood *a.* ; **red-ripe**, fully ripe, as indicated by the red colour (also *fig.* as *sb.*). Also **redward** *a.* and *adv.*, towards the red end of the spectrum.

1881 Ld. Rayleigh in *Nature* XXV. 66 That vision would intelligibly be characterized as *red-blind. 1894 Abney *Colour Vision* (1895) 63 Taking a red-blind person and examining him with the spectrum, we find that he sees no light at all at the extreme limit of our red. 1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* 115 There are..many degrees of *red-blindness. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 424/2 Melt the Tin in a Crucible, *red Fire-hot. *Ibid.* 425/1 Put it into a Crucible Red-fire-hot. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Sept. 3/1 Colour-blindness .. is either *red-green-blindness or blue-yellow-blindness or total colour-blindness. 1832 *Planting* 91 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, **Red-hearted.*—A discoloration of the central point or heart-wood of a tree. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., He'll be *red-mad ti buy that pony. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 74 She's..red-mad about..proscribed names, and King James. 1822 Good *Study Med.* III. 213 He could perceive cherries on cherry-trees, but only distinguish them even when *red-ripe, from the surrounding leaves by their size and shape. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 1396 Human at the red-ripe of the heart. 1889 Lockyer in *Proc. R. Soc.* 10 Jan. 185 Some of the bright lines observed are described as being to the *redward side of dark lines. 1903 Agnes M. Clerke *Probl. Astrophysics* 224 All showed a much smaller displacement redward than the dark lines.

B. *sb.*[1] **1.** Red colour (dye, stain, etc.); redness. Also, esp. in modern use, with many defining terms prefixed, as *Adrianople, alizarin, cherry, flesh, indigo, Turkey*, etc. (cf. A. 1).

c 1205 Lay. 24651 *Heo wolden of ane heowen heore cladeș habben. Sum hafden whit, sum hafden ræd, sum hafden god grene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 640 Þe rede wid-innen toknet on wreche ðat sal get wurðen sent. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3366 Wit mantel clad o bouen o rede. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 952 Riche red on þat on [lady] rayled ay quere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3988 Hir lippes were louely littid with rede. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 5 Men dyen ther with syn reed, the redenes ther of is wonder fayr and stable. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. (Percy Soc.) 179 In a banner square, All of reade was wrytten Discomfort. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 9 He consumeth them to nothing with the onely red of his lippes. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 901 [The boar's] frothie mouth bepainted all with red. 1629 Milton *Nativity* 230 The Sun in bed, Curtain'd with cloudy red. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1685) 15 A deed, for which the day deserves its red Far more than for a paltry Saint, that died. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 311 With such rare Mixture of pure Red and White. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* IV. xi, The charmed water burnt alway A still and awful red. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. Introd. 15 No longer Autumn's glowing red Upon our Forest hills is shed. 1813 — *Rokeby* V. xxxi, Distinguish'd by the paly red The lamps in dim reflection shed. 1864 Bowen *Logic* I. 8 Though the red or the white of this object is not the identical red or white of that object.

b. The red colour in roulette or rouge-et-noir.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxvii, A confounded run on the red had finished him. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* III. v, I've won a little on the red and black here and there.

c. The red ball in billiards.

1866 in Roberts *Billiards* (1869) 346 Bennett..in the next stroke fluked the red, the 'run' closing for 11.

d. *To shoot* or *sport the red* : (see quot. 1897).

1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 163 A safer rule may be fixed at the season called 'shooting the red'. 1897 K. B. B. De la Bere *New Poultry Guide* II. 56 Turkeys require considerable attention .. until they 'sport the red', as it is termed, i.e., develop the red colouring to the face and wattles.

2. a. Stuff, cloth, or the like, of a red colour (usually as the material of a dress).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 475 He .. made hym & his cardenals ride in reed on hye ors. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 294 Twenty bookes clad in blak or reed. 1523 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxf.* (1880) 44 For ij yards of Red for Crosses, price the yarde xij[d]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 27 There sate, y-clad in red Downe to the ground, a comely personage.

b. Ruddle (now *dial.*) ; † rouge.

1398 Trevisa tr. *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxx, Off it gendreth seemliche colour and faire, as rewli, reed [*Caxton* redy], and stibium. 1538 Elyot, *Rubricatus*, coloured with redde or ruddelyd, as shepe are. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. 75 Another kinde of redde verye good for the face. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. i, *Lady.* Fetch me the Red—The Red, do you hear, Sweet-Heart?..*Peg.* The red Ratifia does your Ladyship mean..? *Lady*... Paint, dost thou understand that? *c* 1720 Duchess of Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367, I made myself as French as I could.., but they wear such loads of red, and powder, that it is impossible for me to come up to that. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Red* in cosmetics, a fucus or paint wherewith the ladies enliven their cheeks and lips. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Red*, ruddle for marking sheep.

3. † **a.** Gold. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1335 (1384) They shul for-go þe white and eke þe rede. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 88 To the rede and to the whyte This Ston hath pouer to profite. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. x. 187 The most Gracious See (saith he) rejecteth none where White or Red (Silver or Gold) makes Intercession.

b. Red wine.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 198 Whan man so drynketh of the whyte and rede. 1709 *Rambling Fuddle-Cups* 11 Came in with a Friend for a whet of good Red. 1721 Ramsay *To R. H. B.* iii, If ram'd wi' red, they rant and rair, Like mirthfu' men. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* 82 No pint of white or red Had ever half the power.

4. = *Red Squadron* (cf. A. 16 d).

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2541/3 A second Rate, and Rear-Admiral of the Red. 1707 Chamberlayne *State Gt. Brit.* III. 600 Rear-Admiral of the Red. 1805 *Admiralty Notice* in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 439 His Majesty having been pleased to order the rank of Admirals of the Red to be restored to His Majesty's Navy. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 126/2 Admirals of the Red bear their flag at the main-top-gallant-mast-head.

5. *pl.* (rarely *sing.* with *a.*)

a. Shades or tints of red.

1633 Br. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 59, I do not like these reds, and blues, and yellows, amongst these plain stalks and ears. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. 87 No dawning Morn does her kind Reds display. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 243 It does not destroy even reds and yellows when fixed by mordants. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/2 The bodies and bars of the carts were..painted in blues and reds.

b. Red kinds or varieties of cloth, wine, wheat, etc. ; red cattle, ants, herrings, etc.

1566 A. Edwards in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 357 Your London reds are not to be sent hither. 1641 French *Distill.* Pref. (1651) *iiij b, They..have brought a great Odium upon it by..vending their whites, and reds. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Wine*, The Italian wines are very numerous. The best reds are Lambrusco, Barbera, etc. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 There were a few parcels of new wheat shown..Reds realized 55s. to 58s., and fine whites up to 60s. per quarter. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 121 He's got a real turn for the roans and reds.

† **c.** The menses. *Obs.*

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 69 Cummine seeds .. doth stay the much bleeding at the nose, and womens excesse of

the Reddes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 268 Herb Robert ..and Hyocisthis..do stay the flux of reds or whites. 1664 R. TURNER *Brit. Physician* 189 [copying Gerarde].

†**d.** Red cheeks. *nonce-use.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* x. 212 Canace, whose bothe reddes paeld deadlie teene.

6. a. *pl.* Red men; North American Indians.

1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 351 A body..capable of defending itself both against whites and reds, the savage on the one hand, and the land jobber on the other. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 11 May 1/7 A fight occurred between Indians and cowboys near that post, and ..three of the reds were killed.

b. A radical, republican, or anarchist.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 251 The next day came a neighbour. Blues and reds They talk'd of. 1882 *Spectator* 2 Dec. 1535 They fret as if they were Reds under a Cæsar. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 349 My father was a Red—an Anarchist.

† **Red** *sb.*[2], variant of READ *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 40 From this it passes into the fourth [stomach],..or the red, which is the name it commonly has because of its colour.

† **Red,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *rēadian*, f. *rēad* RED *a.* Cf. OHG. *rôtên* (MHG. *rôten*), f. *rôt* red.]

1. *intr.* **a.** To be red. **b.** To become or grow red; to blush. = REDDEN *v.* 2 and 2 b.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 3 To-dæge biþ hreanis, readaþ forþon unrotlice þe heofun. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 330 Nim..hwitne æppel þe þonne ȝyt ne readiȝe. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 34 Eyther cheke [is] Whit y-noh ant rode on eke ase rosen when hit redes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 7 For oght that is befalle Mai noman do my chekes rede. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 168 Muche sholde oure crystyn Prynces reede and be ashamyd.

2. *trans.* To make red. = REDDEN *v.* 1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 And nes Godes rode þuruh his deorewurðe blode iruded & ireaded. *Ibid.* 402 Jesu Crist ireaded mid his owune blode oðe rode. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 695/1 He did redde and dyed them with their own bloud. 1611 COTGR., *Aynets*, little rods, or twigs, wherin herrings are threaded, and layed on hurdles to be redded. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 12 By Redding or Blacking the Backside of your Paper. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, 1 *John* iii. 13 The prosecutor goes about with Cain's club in his hand, redded with blood. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Rubilus*, Bread redded in the oven, and scorched.

Red, var. RAD *a.*[2]; obs. f. (pa. t., etc.) of READ *v.*, var. REDD, obs. f. REDE *sb.* and *v.*, REED *sb.*

-red, *suffix*, representing OE. *ræden* condition, which was freely used as a second element in combs. In ME. the full form *-rǣden*, *-rēden*, *-rāden* was by the general dropping of final *-n* reduced to *-rēde*, and this was subsequently shortened to *-red*. (In some cases the *-ēde* was confused with the synonymous *-hēde*.) In Sc., by an early metathesis of *n*, the suffix assumed the form *-rend* (*-rand*), later *-rent* (*-rant*).

Of the numerous words thus formed in OE. (see Bosw.-Toller, s. v.) only a few were retained in ME., as *brother-*, *fer-*, *folk-*, *frend-*, *love-*, *man-*, *sibrede*(*n*, *-red*), repr. OE. *bróðor-*, *gefér-*, *folc-*, *frēond-*, *luf-*, *man*(*n*)*-*, *sibrǣden*. In addition to these, ME. had a few forms not recorded in OE., as *felawrede*, *nezeburrede*, and the surviving representatives of the class, GOSSIPRED, HATRED and KINDRED. (*Cousinred*, used by Scott, is a hybrid and app. an individual formation.)

† **Redabsolve,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. type **redabsolvĕre*: see RE- and ABSOLVE.] 'To discharge or dispatch' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Reda·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *redact-us*, pa. pple. of *redigĕre*: see next.]

1. Brought together in a written form.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 The grete Pompeius was the firste whiche willede to haue redacte the lawes in to bokes. *Ibid.* VII. 309 Whiche descripcion [of England] was redacte into oon volume.

2. Brought or reduced *into* (*in*), *to* a state, condition, etc., or *under* one's power.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 51 Ynglonde was redacte iiij. tymes into servitute. 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 163 So the[y] be redacte vnder the pour of the Soudane. 1513 *Ballad* in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* 202 Thy bretherne were..With diuers of thy kynne..Redact in the catholique papall. 1539 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 419 Wales is redact to that state that one thief taketh another, and one cow keepeth another. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 528 Sa at all time I bruik my priuilage, That it be not redact vnto thirlage.

b. Of material things: Reduced *to* or *into* ashes, dust, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 Whiche apples y-taken be redacte vn to esches. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. D. iij, Then was ye test or potsherd, the brasse, gold & sylver redacte into duste. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. (1568) 29 b, Take drie Camomill redact into powder.

Redact (rĭdæ·kt), *v.* Also *pa. t.* 5 **redact.** [f. L. *redact-*, ppl. stem of *redigĕre* to bring back, collect, reduce, etc., f. *re*(*d*)- RE- + *agĕre* to drive, etc.: see ACT *v.* The form *redact* for the pa. t. (cf. prec.) is frequent in the later version of Higden. In its mod. use, the verb has been reintroduced in the 19th c. (after REDACTION); Ash (1775) and Todd (1818) mark it as 'not used'.]

†**1.** *trans.* To bring (matter of reasoning or discourse) *into* or *to* a certain form; to put *together* in writing. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Aristotille redacte hit [logic] in an arte. *Ibid.* 253 The Romanes didde redresse and redacte these lawes of Salon [*sic*] in to x. tables. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y vj b, The aphorismes of Hippocrates redacted vnto a certayne order. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iiij b, They have redacted them together, because they might the easyer be vnderstoode. 1639 DRUMMOND *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 225 Ben Johnson..cursed Petrarch for redacting verses into sonnets.

†**b.** To bring or insert (a thing) *into* a scheme or body. *Obs. rare.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 451/1 Although this law is not redacted into ye body of the law, yet..it is not abrogated.

†**c.** To reduce (a subject) *to* a person's understanding. *Obs. rare.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* To Rdr. 1 b, Here the whole Pharmaceutical Art is denuded, and redacted to the clear intelligence of the meanest capacity.

†**2.** To bring together *into* one body. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 209 After that Romulus redacte alle the cites in to oon. *Ibid.* II. 273 Augustus.. redacte in to oon monarchy the realmes of alle the worlde. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 50 Those thinges whiche can be redacted into some one thynge of manye.

†**3.** To reduce (a person or thing) *to*, *into* a certain state, condition, or action. Also rarely with *inf. Obs.* (Common in 17th c., esp. *Sc.*)

1542 BECON *News out of Heaven* Wks. 1564 I. 13 Ye see into how miserable a case ye are redacted and fallen by the sin of Adam. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 90 In respect of the greatt desolatioun that the commonweill was redactit into. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* I. 3 The Baron of Fowles, being ..a litle prodigall in his spending, redacted his estate to a weeke point. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 121 They will be ever redacted to shift for that where of they shall stand in need. 1731 *Plain Reas. Presbyt. Dissent.* 115 Poor people are squeezed and redacted to most pinching straits, thro' gentlemen's racking their rents.

†**b.** To reduce (a material thing) *to* a certain form. *Obs. rare.*

1634 BP. HALL *Character of Man* (1635) 26 Metalls whereby they might make use of those plants, and redact them to any forme or instruments of work, were yet..to seek.

4. In modern use: **a.** To draw up, frame (a statement, decree, etc.).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, The oath is redacted; pronounced aloud by President Bailly. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1871) I. 101 The House of Commons .. was busy redacting a 'Protestation'. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour.* 46 A council of ministers was held in the palace..: they were engaged in redacting the two proclamations.

b. To put (matter) into proper literary form; to work up, arrange, or edit.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v, Sterling..redacts it in a *Times* leader. 1884 *Times* 1 Nov. 9 Their observations are recorded, tabulated, digested, and redacted in every possible way.

Hence **Reda·cted** *ppl. a.*

1676 COLES, *Redacted*, forced back. 1898 G. B. GRAY in *Expositor* May 347 The present redacted text of Genesis.

‖ **Rédacteur** (redaktör). [F.] = REDACTOR.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 2 These materials .. left nothing to the *redacteur*, but the occasional labour of selection, arrangement, and compression. 1844 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* vii. (1857) 478 The careful *rédacteur*..exercised some degree of judgment in correcting these unseemly blunders.

Hence **Reda·cteurship.**

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 619 In your two or three busy days of redacteurship.

Redaction (rĭdæ·kʃən). [In sense 1, ad. late L. *redactiōn-em* (Boeth.), n. of action f. *redigĕre* (see REDACT *v.*), or f. *redact-*, ppl. stem of *redigĕre*; in sense 2, a. F. *rédaction* (1690).]

†**1.** The action of driving back, resistance, reaction. *Obs. rare.*

1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 71 [Faith] takes away all reluctation and redaction, infuseth a plyable willingnesse. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxx. 385 There is a redaction and repercussion in resistance.

2. The action or process of preparing for publication; reduction to literary form; revision, rearrangement.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 448 His redaction is neater, his range of study more comprehensive [etc.]. 1835 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1858) I. vii. 357 Patches put together from various quarters without any redaction. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* ii. 43 The Pentateuch must have been subjected to many redactions before receiving its final shape.

b. The result of such a process; a new edition.

1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 480 A sort of redaction, or new edition, of the subsisting statutes. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xi. 221 The great poem of the Nibelungen is a redaction of several detached songs and poems..more ancient than itself.

3. The action of bringing or putting *into* a definite form.

1867 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 441 About 200 A.D. the redaction of the whole unwritten law into a code..was completed.

Hence **Reda·ctional** *a.*, of or belonging to redaction; of the nature of redaction.

1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* 19 Making such slight redactional adjustments as the unity of his work required.

Redactor (rĭdæ·ktə). [a. L. type **redactor*, agent-n. f. *redigĕre* to REDACT. Cf. RÉDACTEUR.] One who redacts; an editor.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 299 The first German redactor of this Fable. 1877 DAVIDSON *Canon Bible* 19 The idea naturally arises that he was the final redactor of the Pentateuch.

Hence **Redacto·rial** *a.*, of or belonging to a redactor; editorial.

1865 *Even. Standard* 6 June, To assume the redactorial charge of a new Republican daily paper. 1897 *Expositor* Sept. 167 The redactorial insertions of the later Judaism.

† **Redamancy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *redamāre* to love in return, f. *re*(*d*)- RE- + *amāre* to love: see -ANCY.] The action of loving in return.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (citing Montague *Missive Consol.*).

† **Redama·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [See prec. and -ATION.] = prec.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1678 J. J[ONES] *Brit. Church* 571 Where Christ is not exemplified, in three conformities: in his death, in his life, in his redamation.

† **Reda·mbulate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *redambulāre*: see RE- and AMBULATE.] *intr.* 'To walk back' (Cockeram 1623).

Redamna·tion. *rare*—[1]. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed damnation.

a 1652 BROME *Queen & Conc.* II. viii, Until the world be vindicated from The redamnation such an error threatens.

Redan (rĭdæ·n). Also 8 **reden(t, redant** (and *erron.* **redans, -ens**). [a. F. *redan* (1677) for *redent* 'a double notching or iagging, as in the teeth of a saw' (Cotgr.), f. *re-* RE- + *dent* tooth.]

1. *Fortif.* A simple form of field-work, having two faces which form a salient angle.

1689 [see b]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Redent*, in Fortification [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Redan* or *Redent*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Redens are frequently used in the fortifying of walls, where it is not necessary to be at the expense of building bastions. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi, A number of small piquets driven into the ground at the several angles and redans. 1776 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 159 It was .. my intention to throw up a great number of large flèches or redans at certain distances, one behind another. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 213 The distances of the redans from each other should not exceed 120 yards, in order that the fire from the faces of one redan may defend the saliants of the next. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 294 The long ranges of bastions and redans which covered miles of land under..Vauban.

transf. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I. vi, Not on the level ground, but on a salient corner or redan of earth, at the junction of two converging bank fences.

b. *attrib.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2478/2 Having view'd the Ground, [he] staked out a Redent Work with Redoubts. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 31 To reduce the number of points of attack in a continued redan line, the salient of the large redan may be placed more in advance.

2. (See quot.)

1848 CRAIG, *Redan*, a projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level. [Hence in Ogilvie (1850), and later Dicts., but it is doubtful whether this sense of the Fr. word has ever been adopted in Eng.]

Redar(e, obs. forms of READER.

† **Redarguate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [irreg. f. L. *redarguĕre*: see next.] 'To reprove' (Cockeram 1623). So † **Redarguation,** = REDARGUTION.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 47 To persue all tho that do reprobacion A-gayns owur lawes by ony redarguacion. 1721 BAILEY, *Redarguation*, a disproving or confuting.

Redargue (redā·ɹgiu), *v.* Now *Sc.* [ad. F. *rédarguer* (14th c. in Littré), or L. *redarguĕre* to disprove, etc., f. *re*(*d*)- RE- + *arguĕre* to ARGUE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To blame, reprove (a person or persons, an action, etc.). Also const. *of*, *for. Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Poule a3enstod him in þe face, & redarguid him, for he was reprouable. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Healthe* lxviii. 19 b, A power of the soule the whiche doth reluct agaynst vyces and synne, and redargueth or reprehendeth synne. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 33 Quhen he had pansit in this maner wp and doun and ressonit [*MS. I*, redarguit] himself for his slouthfulness. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Horæ Hebr.* (1684) II. 604 The Holy Spirit..could not but reprove and redargue the world of Sin. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 136 Basil..severely redargues Origen's allegoric mode of Theologising.

2. To confute (a person) by argument. (In later use only Sc.; cf. next.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 79 Rekke we not of argumentis þat sophistis maken, þat we ben redargued grantynge þat we denyen. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Sir, I'll redargue you By disputation. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 3 It is your part, by this your conference more solidly to redargue him. 1704 EARL OF CROMARTY in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/5 That we may redargue one another with Kindness and Civility. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 327 All these Love's vouchers stand, beyond the craft Of sophist to redargue.

3. To refute or disprove (an argument, statement, etc. Since *c* 1700 only *Sc.*, chiefly *Law.*)

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. § 4 (1635) 310 Nathaniel Carpenter thus fully redargues that forgerie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 68 The error which this point is profitable to confute and redargue is twofold. 1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 It has been so fully and clearly redargued, that I need not meddle with it. 1751 MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. 359 The presumption lies..that he has the drawer's effects, which he must redargue by the letter of advice. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Introd. p. vi, The objections you mention, I humbly conceive are such as may be redargued, if not entirely removed. 1847 HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 4, I may .. redargue your claim and statements, as the result of a mistake. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 383 *note*, This fact afforded a degree of real evidence which no parole testimony could redargue.

†b. To argue (a case) in opposition to another person. *Obs. rare.*

a 1633 W. AMES *Saint's Secur.* (1652) 8 When Job's three Friends had spent much time in arguing and redarguing the case with Job, Elihu..speaketh after this manner.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To reprove or refute; to employ argument for the purpose of refuting.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* L 55 Men love truth when it shines, but not when it redargues. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 170 The bowing downe of the Fore-Finger for a checke of silence, and to redargue, is an action often found in the Hands of men.

Hence **Reda·rguing** *vbl. sb.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xii. 184 It was the redarguing of his misguided friends..that moved him. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 147/1 A great lover of Contention, and therefore called Ελέγξινος from redarguing.

Redargution (redəɪgiū·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. OF. *redarguicion, -tion* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *redargūtiōn-em*, f. *redarguĕre*: see prec.]

†1. Reproof, reprehension (of a person, an action, etc.). *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 435/2 He sheweth hymself worthy of redargucion or rebuke. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 160 b, The open reprofe and redargucyon therof may not .. well bycome those that are no more spyrytuall than I. 1593 BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* (1605) 129 The whole scripture.. is profitable to doctrin, to redargution, to correction. *a* 1630 BP. HOPKINS *Serm. Lev.* xix. 17 Wks. 1809 IV. 489 To expose the vice that we reprove .. keeping still within the bounds of a sober and friendly redargution.

†b. An instance of this. *Obs. rare.*

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 157 There is first a redargution and reprehension of the king. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VIII. (1676) 675 To make an excuse to Lorain, saying that his redargutions were not meant of his Excellency .. but of the Divines of the Sorbone.

2. Confutation (of a person); refutation, disproof (of a statement, etc.). Now *rare.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 149/2 Thei coulde not endure yᵗ redargucion that should sometime fall to their part in dispysicions. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 544 Therefore they must be vanquished..both by written demonstrations, and by vnwritten redargutions. 1640 *Consid. Ch. Eng.* 9 It is a matter Volumes have beene compiled of, and therefore cannot receive a briefe redargution. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 46 Which Plea leads us Naturally and Necessarily into this sort of Redargution. 1882 GOUGH & COWELL *Sarva-darshana-samgraha* 66 As if then we had thrown their best wrestler, the redargution of the rest of their categories may be anticipated.

†**Redargutive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **redargūtīvus*: see REDARGUE and -IVE.] =next.

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 60 The first [use] is Redargutiue, when the doctrine is vsed to confute and ouerthrow an error or heresie. 1623 in COCKERAM.

†**Reda·rgutory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **redargūtōrius*: see REDARGUE and -ORY.] Pertaining to refutation or reproof.

1634 T. CAREW *Cœlum Brit.* Wks. (1824) 154 My privileges are an ubiquitary,.. interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings. 1650 *Let. Ceus. & Redargution Lieut.-Col. Lilburne* 1 This censorious, redargutory address of mine.

Reda·rt, *v.* [RE-] *trans.* To dart (a thing) back in return. Hence **Reda·rted** *ppl. a.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 842 They sometimes are said to catch an arrow with the hand, and redart it at the shooter. 1640 [R. BRATHWAIT] *Two Lancashire Lovers* 63 Let but one line redart one small beameling of love. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 449 Soon as a bearded Dart I feel, Redarted Pray'r the Wound shall heal.

Redaw·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To dawn again. Hence **Redaw·ning** *ppl. a.*

1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. 1854 IV. 175 Peace and prosperity .. re-dawned upon the tribes. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 334 This faint gleam of redawning freedom died away.

Red-back: see RED *a.* 18 b.

Red-backed, *a.* Having a red back; chiefly of birds, *esp.* the red-backed butcher-bird or shrike (*Lanius collurio*), and the red-backed sandpiper (*Tringa americana*).

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 163 The Red backt Butcher Bird [1776 Shrike]..The upper part of the back and coverts of the wings are of a bright ferruginous color. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) The mode in which a Red-backed Pelecan .. stowed its food into its pouch. 1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 25 Red-backed Sandpiper, *Tringa Alpina.* 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 411 The rattle-snake,..red-backed snake. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 286 The Red-backed Lark. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 335 Red-Backed Woodpecker. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 263/2 One species .. is known by the names Variegated Sole, Red-backed Flounder, etc. (*Monochirus linguatulus*). 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 845 Much smaller than this is the Red-backed Shrike,..the best-known species in Great Britain, where it is a summer visitor.

b. Of books: Backed with, bound in, red.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 246 We *forestieri* of the red-backed books.

Red-banded: see RED *a.* 14 b, 14 c.

Red bark. A variety of Cinchona-bark.

1782 W. SAUNDERS *Superior Efficacy of Red Peruvian Bark* (ed. 2) 7 The diversity both in size and colour of the Red Bark from the common Peruvian Bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 173/2 Red bark has been known for 130 years, but was not much used in Europe till 1779. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 41 The species yielding 'red bark', the richest and most important of all the Chinchonæ.

attrib. 1861 R. SPRUCE (*title*) Report on the Expedition to procure Seeds and Plants of the Cinchona Succirubra, or Red Bark Tree. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 218 Now the 'red bark' grounds are confined to the ravine of the river Chasuan, and its tributaries. *Ibid.* 305 The dry season in the 'red bark' region.

Red-bead snake, tree, vine: see RED *a.* 12 b.

Red-bearded, *a.* Having a red beard.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 207 That red-bearded men are seldome of any good disposition. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* Eij b, Fetch me a red-bearded sargeant. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 403 He is .. red-bearded, and not comely. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iv, Thor red-bearded, with his blue sun-eyes.

Red-bellied, *a.* Having a red belly.

Frequent in the names of American birds and fishes.

1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 22 The Red-belly'd Blue-Bird. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 485 Red-bellied Curucui, *Trogon Curucui.* 1808 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* I. 43 Red-bellied black-capt nuthatch, *Sitta varia. Ibid.* 114 Red-bellied woodpecker, *Picus Carolinus.* 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 411 The..red-bellied land snake. 1847 AUDUBON & BACHMAN *Vivip. Quadrup. N. Amer.* I. 292 Red-bellied Squirrel. 1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 60 Red-bellied terrapin (*Pseudemys rugosa*).

Red-belly: see RED *a.* 18 b.

Red-berried, *a.*

1. Bearing red berries.

1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* II. s.v. *Casia*, Red-berried Shrub-casia. 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 242 *note*, Mountain maple, red-berried elder, and witch hazle. 1865 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* IV. 36 Red-berried Bryony. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 32/2 The tall red-berried hedges.

2. Resembling red berries.

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 345 The child with ripe red-berried lips.

Red-bill: see RED *a.* 18 b.

Red-billed, *a. Ornith.* Having a red bill.

1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3 III. 408 The Red-bill'd Starling. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 355 Red billed Hornbill. *Ibid.* 390 Red-billed Jay. 1814 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* Index, Red-billed Rail. 1864–5 J. G. WOOD *Homes without H.* xi. (1868) 200 Our first example of the African Weavers is the Red-billed Weaver Bird. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 106 Of this very remarkable form only one species, the red-billed curlew..is known.

Re·d-bird. A name given to various small American birds with red plumage, esp. the summer tanager (*Pirangæstiva*), scarlet tanager (*P. rubra*), Baltimore oriole, and cardinal grosbeak.

1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 5 There is also the red Bird, with divers sorts of singing birds. 1723 BLACKMORE *Alfred* VII. 224 When on Indian Plains a Rattle-Snake Perches a Red-Bird in a shady Brake. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 27 At Hudson's Bay it [the red-breasted thrush] is known by the name of Red bird. 1856 BRYANT *Murdered Trav.* ii, The red-bird warbled, as he wrought His hanging nest o'erhead. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 423 The red-birds, or 'Cardinal gros-beaks'..are a kind of Virginian nightingale.

Red-blind(ness): see RED *a.* 19 b.

Red-blooded: see RED *a.* 14 a.

Red book, red-book. A book bound in red.

1. As the name of individual books of an official character, or otherwise important.

Red Book of the Exchequer, a miscellaneous volume, containing copies of charters, statutes, surveys, etc., originally compiled in the 13th century, and recently printed (Rolls Series, 1896); see also quot. 1820. *Red Book of Hergest*, a Welsh manuscript of the 14–15th c. (now the property of Jesus College, Oxford), containing the tales known as the Mabinogion and other pieces in prose and verse.

1479 *Bristol Rec.* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 419 All the chauntry preestis whos composicions are enrolled in the rede boke. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 352 A certifycatt sent downe from London to this cytye as the same appearith in the redd booke. 1699 BP. W. NICOLSON *Eng. Hist. Library* III. iii. (1714) 213 There is also, in the keeping of the King's Remembrancer, an antient Miscellany of several notable Treatises; which Volume is commonly cited, and call'd by the Name of *Liber ruber Scaccarii*, or Red-Book of the Exchequer. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 828 The Copy of this Charter..is entred in the Red Book of the Exchequer at Dublin. 1715–6 in *Catal. MSS. Wales in B.M.* (1903) 408 Since I perceived Jesus College had an undoubted right to the Red Book of Hergest. 1800 in *Rep. on Ossian* (1805) App. 278 He remembers that his father had a book which was called the Red Book,..which..contained a good deal of the history of the Highland Clans. 1820 *Trans. Royal Irish Acad.* XIII. III. 181 An antient book of record, called the Red Book of the Exchequer, which is preserved in the office of the chief remembrancer of that court in Ireland. 1896 H. HALL *Red Bk. Exchequer* (Rolls) I. Pref. 1 The Red Book of the Exchequer belongs to the class of Entry Books usually termed Precedent Books, but more correctly Registers, or Books of Remembrance.

†b. A book containing the names of all persons holding office under the State or receiving pensions from it. *Obs.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 93/1 The proprietors of India Stock would soon have a Red-book of their own, which would rise with the Red-book of England. 1820 (*title*) The Extraordinary Red Book: An Account of all Places, Pensions, Sinecures, Grants, &c. The Expenditure of the Civil List, the Finances and Debt of Great Britain.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1688 MIÉGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Red*, A Witche's red Book, a Catalogue of such as have sealed to the Devil with their own bloud, *la rouge liste.*

3. A popular name for the 'Royal Kalendar, or Complete.. Annual Register' (published from 1767 to 1893); also, the title of a similar work of later date (see quot. 1847).

1788 *Observer* No. 98 P 6 He measures his devoirs with an exactitude that bespeaks him a correct interpreter of The Red Book. 1814 MOORE *Poems, Epigram*, We've lost the Court-Guide, Ma'am, but here's the Red Book. 1823 HAZLITT *Liber Amoris* 55 Is the name on the frank: see if you can decypher it by a Red-book. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 278 Dukes, earls, viscounts, and so on to any extent down the ladder of honour in the Red Book. 1847 (*title*) Webster's Royal Red Book; or Court and Fashionable Register: comprising..an alphabetical list of the nobility and gentry, with their town and country residences, etc. etc. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* xiv, He..seized a Red Book, in which he discovered that Lord Holmhurst's ..London house was in Hanover Square.

Re·dbreast.

1. The robin (see also *Robin redbreast*).

c 1401 LYDG. *Flower Courtesy* 58 The sely wrenne, the titmose also, The litel redbrest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redbreste, byrde, *rubellus.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reed breest a byrde, *rougegorge.* 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 87 Covering with Mosse the deads unclosed eye, The little Red-brest teacheth Charitie. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 74 Should I heare..a Horse whistle like a Red-breast, it would scare me. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 18 Ye pious Redbreasts, deck his Hearse. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 119 The Redbreast loves to build and warble there. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 300 The spray of the willow trembles with the wing of the redbreast. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 771 Even those Redbreasts which stay in Britain during the winter are subject to a migratory movement.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 110 As the red breast byrds, Whome prettie Merlynes hold. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 265 'Tis the next way to turne Taylor, or be Redbrest teacher. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'si.* 29 May some good Christian Bard..Turn Redbreast kind, and with the sweetest song Bewail our hapless fate with watry eye! 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 115 Bright auburn, several shades nearer to redbreast-red than was Ethelberta's hair.

b. Applied to other red-breasted birds, esp. *U.S.* to the migratory thrush (also called *robin*).

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 105 Of small birds there are several sorts; the red breast, speckled on the back like a partridge [etc.]. 1828–32 in WEBSTER.

2. *transf.* (See quots.)

1862 DICKENS *Lett.* 18 Apr. (1880) II. 178 The Bow Street runners..had no other uniform than a blue dress-coat, brass buttons..and a bright red cloth waistcoat. The waistcoat was indispensible, and the slang name for them was 'redbreasts' in consequence. 1899 *London Letter* 10 Nov. 701/2 The 'Redbreasts', or New South Wales Lancers, who have been at Aldershot for a year.

Red-breasted, *a.* Having a red breast. Chiefly *Ornith.* In quot. 1609 *fig.*

Red-breasted duck, the white-eyed duck. **R. finch,** = *r. grosbeak.* **R. godwit,** the bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa rufa.* **R. goosander,** = *r. merganser.* **R. goose,** *Anser* or *Bernicla ruficollis.* **R. grosbeak,** the rose-breasted grosbeak. **R. merganser,** *Mergus serrator.* **R. rail,** (*a*) the king-rail, *Rallus elegans*; (*b*) the Virginia rail. **R. sandpiper,** the knot in summer plumage. **R. snipe,** the dowitcher, *Macrorhamphus griseus.* **R. thrush,** the American robin or red-breast.

1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. i, O [my] fair-feather'd, my red-breasted birds, Come fly with me. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 194 The red-breasted Indian Blackbird, perchance the Jacapu of Marggrave. 1739 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 406 The Red-breasted Parrot. *Ibid.* 409 The Red-breasted Woodpecker. 1750 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 138 Red-breasted Godwit. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. Pl. 93 Red breasted Goosander. Red breasted Merganser. *Ibid.* 467 Red-breasted Shoveler. 1785 — *Arct. Zool.* II. 335 Red-breasted Thrush. *Ibid.* 350 Red-breasted Grosbeak. *Ibid.* 372 Red-breasted Finch. *Ibid.* 571 Red breasted Goose. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 580 The red-breasted snipe is a variety of this species [yarwhip]. 1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 43 Red-breasted Sandpiper, *Tringa rufa.* 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 95 *Anas Nyroca*,..Red-breasted duck. 1835 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* III. 27 The Great Red-Breasted Rail, or Fresh-Water Marsh-Hen. 1886 C. TAYLOR in *Ibis* No. 15. 380 The Red-breasted Goose, *Bernicla ruficollis*, is not now found in Upper Egypt.

Re·d-bud. a. A tree belonging to one or other of the American species of *Cercis*, esp. *Cercis canadensis*; the Judas tree. †b. (See quot. 1798.) *Obs.*

1717 *Petivciana* III. 11/2 Red-bud. Bears a purple Blossom. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 670 No verdant leaves the lovely Red-Bud grace. 1798 NEMNICH *Lex. Polygl.* V. 867/1 Redbud, *Andromeda raccmosa.* Caroline Red bud, *Andromeda nitida.* 1816 BRACKENRIDGE in *Views Louisiana* (ed. 2) 202 The red-bud, the tree which blooms earliest in our woods,..appears in a few places. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioners* (1869) 201 European red-bud (*Cercis siliquastrum*). 1883 *Century Mag.* July 379/1 The pink tassels of the redbud lit up the dark mass of foliage.

Re·dcap, red-cap, red cap.

1. Applied to one who wears a red cap.

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 6 Captaine Redde Cappe, one of the rebelles of the last yere. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Liv, Runne Red-cap, ware hornes there. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 99 Her Grace Finds me among a Crew of mad-caps, Æneas, at one Mother Red-Cap's. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) III. 118 Since Impudence, assuming Freedom's form Near Mother Redcap brews the dangerous storm. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxxvii. 205 Now push along old red-cap. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* XXV, There were the two watchmen, sure enough: red-cap on his back, as stiff as a handspike.

b. *spec.* as the name of a sprite or goblin.

a 1802 LEYDEN *Lord Soulis* lxi. in *Minstr. Bord.* II. 348 But Redcap sly unseen was by, And the ropes would neither twist nor twine. 1802 SCOTT *ibid.* 335 Redcap is a popular appellation of that class of spirits which haunt old castles. 1886 *Rochdale Gloss., Redcap*, that which induces a person to run away from his work. The people say such a one 'has seen Redcap'.

† **2.** A red-hat, a cardinal. *Obs. rare.*

1539 *St. Papers, For. & Domestic Hen. VIII*, XIV. i. 68 That divorce should lead to the utter fall of the said Red Cap..and after much misery the land should by another Red Cap be reconciled. 1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 236 A silly frumpe of a White-liverd Red-cap.

3. † **a.** Some kind of shell. *Obs. rare* —1.

?1711 Petiver *Catal. Gazophyll.* Dec. 11/2 Red-Cap, [or] Spoon-egg...Each of these Valves resembles a Tea-Spoon; and both shut, a small Egg.

b. The goldfinch.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. ii. 534/2 Many birds..seem to have particular names in these parts [Yorkshire]. Woodpeckers ..[are called] pickatrees, [and] gold-finches, red-caps. [1795 Cowper *Pairing Time* 37 My dear Dick Redcap, what say you?] 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 6 The red-cap, hanging over head, In cage of wire. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's D.* 94 The redcap whistled; and the nightingale Sang loud. 1864–89 in dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc., Shropsh., etc.).

c. The red field-poppy.

1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 25 The farmers call it Red-weed, Red Cap, Corn Rose.

Red-capped, *a.* Wearing a red cap; capped with red. Chiefly *Ornith.*

1848 Gould *Birds Australia* VI. Pl. 17 The Red-capped Dottrel is universally dispersed over every part of the sea-shores of Australia that I have visited. 1865 — *Handbk. Birds Austr.* I. 280 Red-capped Robin of the Colonists. 1877 *Nature* XV. 461/2 A Red-capped Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) from Brazil. 1880 Ouida *Moths* I. 64 Sailors in dark blue jerseys, and red capped.

Red cedar. **a.** An American evergreen tree, *Juniperus virginianus*, the wood of which is extensively used for pencils. **b.** The toon-tree or Moulmein cedar, *Cedrela toona.* **c.** An Australian timber-tree, *Flindersia australis.*

1717 *Petiveriana* III. 11/2 Red Cedar. An Evergreen, its Wood sweet, very durable. 1832 *Planting* 122 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The red cedar..attains to the size of a timber tree in deep sandy loam soils. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 80 The wood of *Juniperus virginiana* is called Red or Pencil Cedar. In New South Wales the term..red cedar [is applied] to that of *Flindersia australis*, as well as to the wood of the Toon-tree, or *Cedrela Toona.* 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 400 *Cedrela Toona*. .. The 'Cedar', or 'Red Cedar' (a universal appellation in Australia).

attrib. 1825 *Field's Geog. N. S. Wales* App. 502 Red cedar tree. *Cedrela toona.*

Red-cheeked, *a.* Having red cheeks. Also *transf.*, esp. of apples.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 5 Here's a red cheeckt apple to take him up with. 1611 Barksted *Hiren* (1876) 100 The red-cheek't morning opens now her gate. 1664 Evelyn *Pomona* 26 Red-cheek'd and Red-strak'd Musts of several kinds. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv. Song xi, Red-cheek'd ye compleatly ripe appear. 1764 G. Edwards *Glean. Nat. Hist.* III. 258 The Red-cheeked Wood-pecker. 1786 Burns *Halloween* xxi, She gies the Herd a pickle nits An' twa red cheeket apples.

Redco, variant of Redcoll *Obs.*

Re·dcoat, red-coat, red coat.

1. One who wears a red coat; *spec.* **a.** A soldier of the British army.

In the Civil War commonly applied to the Parliamentary troops or some regiments of them, though each side had red-coated soldiers.

1520 *Song Lady Bessy* (Percy Soc.) 74 Sir William Standley..Ten thowsand read coates that had hee. 1644 Vicar *God in Mount* 200 Colonell Hollis his regiment of Red-coats..did most gallant service. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 192, I do not charge you that you commanded those Halbertiers, but those Red-coats; you were all in Red. 1725 B. Higgons *Rem. Burnet* II. Hist. Wks. 1736 II. 114 They ..violently drove the Orthodox Ministers from their Livings, by the Help of their ruffianly Red-coats. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, Egad, he'll make the redcoats keep their distance. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 69 It would be still necessary to keep your picquets, etc. upon the river, and some red coats in Chamusca. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 141/2 The police constable would immediately make his appearance on the scene; and if his efforts were fruitless, the red-coats would come too.

b. An attendant wearing a red coat.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxiv, The red-coats wish to be Briareian, so as to hold all the gentlemen's horses.

2. *Bot.* A small Brazilian tree (*Erythrochiton*).

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 962/1.

3. *attrib.* in sense 'red-coated', as *redcoat bully, guard*; also **red-coat mite** (see quot. 1867).

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 572 The field with red-coat bullies glow'd, Who cut each other's throats. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, One sees..'United Services' quite other than the redcoat one. 1867 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 100 *Trombidiidæ*, or garden mites, as *T. holosericeum*, or 'red-coat' mite. 1895 *Daily News* 25 June 3/3 His Highness .. inspected the Redcoat guard of honour.

Red-coated, *a.* **a.** Wearing a red coat or red coats. **b.** Coated with red.

1662 *Rump* I. 298 Now we must desert thee, .. And the Red-coated Saints domineer. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 86 A Red-coated Face Frights a Serjeant at Mace. 1823 Moore *Fables* 49 Woe to the Monarch, who depends Too much on his red-coated friends. 1844 Thackeray *Little Trav.* III, A man of peace has no right to be dazzled by that red-coated glory.

† **Redcoll.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **radcolle, 6 redco, -cole, 7 -col.** [Of obscure formation, perh. based on *radik*, obs. var. of Radish.] Horse-radish.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/1 Radcolle, *raphanus.* 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 78 Thys kynde [of thlaspi] groweth in Morpeth in Northumberland and there it is called Redco. 1562 — *Herbal* II. (1568) 35 In Freseland, some make a sauce of redco for sodden meat. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. vii. § 2. 187 Horse Radish..is called in the north part of England red-cole. 1673 *Wedderburn's Voc.* 18 (Jam.) *Raphanus rusticanus*, red-col.

Red-collared, -coloured, -combed, -crested: see Red *a.* 14 a, 14 b.

Red cross, red-cross.

1. A cross of a red colour; *esp.* **a.** as the national emblem of England; St. George's Cross.

c 1430 *Agincourt* 89 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 96 On euery panes a crosse rede, .. Saynt Georges stremers sprede ouer hede. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 29 The Scottis..war all faine .. to tak on the reid crose and to be sworne as natiue subiectis of the king of Ingland. 1601 J. Wheler *Treat. Comm.* 30 Wearing the red Crosse or Cognizance of England. 1652 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Mar., Heraulds carrying the armes of the State (as they cal'd it), namely, the red crosse and Ireland. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. vi, To see St. George's red cross streaming. 1838 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. II. i, On fresh or on salt water,..down comes the red cross and up go the stars.

b. as the mark made on the doors of infected houses during the London plagues of the 17th century.

1636 *Direct. Cure Plague* H 2 b, That euery house visited be marked with a Red Crosse of a foot long, in the middle of the doore. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 529 A Door,.. and a red Crosse on it would..effectually bring a licentious Gallant out of conceit with a Brothell-house. 1664 Killigrew *Parson's Wedding* IV. iii, Let us not forget ourselves in our grief; I am not ambitious of a Red Cross upon the door. 1665 *Orders Ld. Mayor & Aldermen City Lond.* B. 2 [as in quot. 1636 above].

c. as the badge of an ambulance service (see 2 c); the Geneva cross (see Geneva 2).

1863 *Resolutions*, etc. *Conf. Geneva* § 8 They shall wear round the arm..a white band with a red cross upon it. 1891 Hulme *Heraldry* (1897) 269 The doctors, nurses, and assistants have a white armlet with the red cross, the sacred badge that proclaims their errand of mercy.

2. *transf.* † **a.** An English ship. *Obs.*—1

1622 Capt. Smith *New-Eng. Trials* Wks. (Arb.) 262 More afraid..then the smallest red crosse [that] crosses the seas would be..of any French Piccaroun [etc.].

b. The Christian side in the Crusades.

1801 Scott *Fire-King* xxvi, The Red-cross wax'd faint, and the Crescent came on. *Ibid.* xxxvii, How the Red-cross it conquer'd, the Crescent it fell.

c. An ambulance or hospital service organized in accordance with the Geneva convention of 1864, and distinguished by a cross (see 1 c); a person attached to an ambulance or hospital of this kind.

1877 W. E. Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) II. iv. 169, I went down with Russian Red Crosses in the Austrian steamer. 1897 C. Bigham *With Turkish Army in Thessaly* xiv. 121 Detachments of the Red Cross, who worked efficiently and generously throughout.

3. *attrib.* **a.** (sense 1) as *red cross ensign, flag, knight, power, rank, shield.*

1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 23 He..had fought under the *red cross ensign against Frenchman, Don, Dutchman, and Moor. 1820 Southey *Portr. Bp. Heber*, All seas have seen thy *red-cross flag In war triumphantly display'd. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 38 The *Redcrosse knight was slain with Paynim knife. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* III. i, A red-cross knight for ever kneel'd To a lady in his shield. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* III. ii, Till .. their own sea hath whelm'd yon *red-cross powers. 1777 T. Warton *Poems* 64 When Arthur rang'd his *red-cross ranks On conscious Camlan's crimson'd banks. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* II. lvi, Fast as they land the red-cross ranks unite. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxix, Alone, De Argentine Yet bears on high his *red-cross shield.

b. (sense 1 c or 2 c) as *Red Cross Association, hospital, man, Society.*

1873 C. A. Gordon *Lessons Hygiene* Introd., Societies and individuals connected with the Red Cross Associations. 1876 W. E. Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) II. iii. 124 The steamer was crowded with Russians, but many of them really Red Cross men, an ambulance from Kazan. 1878 *Temple Bar Mag.* LIV. 525 Women..who left their..homes to work almost day and night in the rough barracks of the Red Cross hospitals.

So **Red-crossed** *a.*

1643 Quarles *Emblems* V. xiii, Tell me, my wishing soul, didst ever trie How fast the wings of red-crost faith can flie?

Red-crowned: see Red *a.* 14 b.

Red currant. **a.** The fruit of the *Ribes rubrum* (see Currant, sense 2) or the shrub itself. **b.** (See quot. 1898.)

1629 [see Currant 2]. 1661 Rabisha *Cookery* 37 To make a Made-dish of Apples and Red Currans. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Grossularia*, The common red currant,.. the great fruited red currant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 231/1 All these sorts are varieties of one species, *ribes rubrum*, or common red currant. 1865 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* IV. 42 In France the Red Currant seems to have been known long before the Gooseberry. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 384/1 *Red Currant*, another name for the Native Currant of Tasmania, *Coprosma nitida.*

c. *attrib.*, as *red currant cream, jelly, tree, water, wine.*

1661 Rabisha *Cookery* 30 To make Red Currans Cream. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. House-kpr.* (1778) 211 To make Red Currant Jelly. *Ibid.* 323 To make Red Currant Wine. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 231/1 Rubrum, common red-currant tree, &c., hath a shrubby stem. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 122 Tamarind or red-currant water may be given. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 148 Frequent hæmoptysis with red-currant jel y expectoration.

Redd (red), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 5–6, 9 **red,** 9 **redd** (*north.* **rid**). [f. Redd *v.*2]

1. The act of clearing away, removing, setting in order, etc.; also the result of this, a clearance, riddance, arrangement.

For other dialect uses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1076 Befor the gett, quhar it was brynt on breid, A red thai maid. 1496 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* 15 Oct., Giffin to Rolland Robysone, for the red of the Inglismen to the see. *c* 1557 Sir R. Maitland in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) I. 282, I trow that sic sall mak ane red Of all thair paks this yeir. 1846 Jas. Wilson *Let.* in *Life* vii. (1859) 236 They seem to be giving every thing a thorough redd.

2. That which is, or is to be, cleared away; rubbish, refuse.

1527–8 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) 233 Till caus the waist land of the townis..to be fillit vp with red. 1560 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. xlv, For bering of the red and staines thairof away, £11 15*s.* 1867 in Ramsay *Reminr.* iii. (ed. 18) 68, I just fan' a doo in the redd o' my plate. *a* 1894 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Some quarrymen were clearing the redd from the bank top of a quarry.

attrib. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200 *Redd Bing*, a spoil heap on the surface. 1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 104 Downhill..swept the redd-box, full of unwieldy blocks for the building.

Redd, *sb.*2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 *Sc.* **raid,** 9 **read(d, red, rid.** [Of obscure origin: separately or in combs. (see Paddock *sb.*1 3), the word also appears as *reed, ride, rod, roud, rudd* and *rude*, the mutual relationship of which is far from clear.]

1. The spawn of fish and frogs; also *attrib.* in **redd-time,** spawning-time.

1648 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), For keiping of the fischings in raid tyme fra all maner of nettis,..and all uthir instrumentis. 1805 Andrew Scott *Twa Frogs* Poems (1808) 48 Wow, friend, to meet you here I'm glad, Wham I've ne'er seen sin' time o' redd. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The fish were lying on their red in the stream.

2. The nest made by a fish, esp. a salmon, in which to spawn.

1844 *Zoologist* II. 505 Shedding its spawn on the 'redds' or spawning-ground. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 6/4 During the winter months, when the fish are .. engaged in preparing the beds or 'redds' for the reception of the ova.

Redd (red), *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **red.** [f. Redd *v.*2]

1. *Sc.* In predicative use, in the legal phr. *void and redd* (common in 16th c.): Cleared; left clear for a new occupant.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 4 The Sheriff .. sall remoiff furth of the said abbay .., and leiff the samyn void and red. 1581 N. Burne *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 170 [They compel them] to deluge and leue the grounde voyd and red to thame selfis. 1817 Scott *Let. to W. Laidlaw* 5 Apr. in *Lockhart*, Of free will he leaves my premises void and redd at Whitsunday.

2. In attributive use: Put in order; clean; cleaned or tidied *up.* Also *ill-* or *well-redd* (*up*).

For other dialect uses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 124 A strong-made Scots plough, with a well redd beam. *Ibid.* 240 The plough that..makes the best work, is the one that makes a redd fur below. 1838 A. Rodger *Poems* 293 A weel redd-up housie, a snug elbow chair. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxvi, Mrs. Boucher was sitting in a rocking-chair on the other side of the ill-redd up fireplace.

Redd (red), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 **hreddan,** 2–3 **redden(n),** 5–6 **redde**; *Sc.* 5–7, 9 **red, redd.** *Pa. t.* 3 **readde,** 4, 7 *Sc.* **redde,** 9 *Sc.* **red.** *Pa. pple.* 4, 6 **red,** 6–7 **redde.** [OE. *hreddan* (also *áhreddan* Areddе) = OFris. *hredda*, MDu. (and Du.) *redden* (hence Da. *redde*, Sw. *rädda*), OHG. (and G.) *retten* to save, deliver, etc.:—OTeut. **hradjan* of doubtful relationship. In later use, and esp. in sense 2, the word can hardly be distinguished from Redd *v.*2]

† **1.** *trans.* To save, deliver, rescue, free (a person). Const. *from, out of.* *Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 274 We..sculon ermþu dreogan, butan þu usic..hreddan wille. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Ure louerd ihesu crist..redde hem ut of eche sicnesse. *c* 1275 Lay. 20155 His hors .. readde hine fram deaþe. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 785 The children ther with fram dethe he redde. 1584 J. Melvill *Autobiog.*, etc. (1842) 180 Your tender King, and sweit native countrey, to be redde from the abbusars and misrewlares of the sam. *c* 1635 Sir W. Mure *Ps.* cxliv. 11 O, red and save me from their hand, Whose mouths doe lyes relate.

b. To save from burning; to put out (fire).

So mod. G. *den brand* or *das feuer retten.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 132 The fyre our all the castell spred, Thar mycht no fors of men it red. *Ibid.* XIX. 677 Quhen the man Saw his mantill ly byrnand than, Till red it ran he hastely. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xvii. 124 He comes..like a man gyaun to redd fire.

2. To make (one) free or clear *of* something; to rid (oneself or another) *of.* Also in phr. *to be* or *get redd of.*

14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 100 For to redde me of this payne They haue no power for to helpe me. 1450 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) 12 It sall be lefull to thame to red their handis of it..betwix this and Candilmes. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 50 We haif him taine out of that wickit lyfe, And red him of all miserie and stryfe. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 108 Be quhat moyane sall I red me of this mischeif. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 45 (Jam.), But to get red, the lad contrives a sham, To send her back for something. 1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* vi, Gien he red himsel' o' a' at was left, it was sma' won'er.

†3. a. *refl.* To clear (oneself) in money-matters. b. To take away, remove (cf. REDD *v.*[2] 4). *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 49 He that still borowes shall scant him quite or redde. *Ibid.* (1874) II. 117 Bytter Pryson doth deth clene quyte and red. By it all fetters and Chaynes lowsyd be.

Redd (red), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5– **red**, 6– **redd**, (7, 9 **redde**), 8 **rade**. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 7– **redd**, 9 **red**; also 5 **reddyt**, 6 **reddit**. [= MLG. and Du. *redden*, in the same senses, but the origin and relationship of the forms is not clear. It is possible that they are independent developments from ME. *rēden* and the equivalent LG. *rēden*, *reiden* (see REDE *v.*[2]), in Eng. by assimilation of the vowel of the pres. and inf. to that of the pa. t. and pa. pple. (cf. KEP *v.*). Most of the senses of the word are also represented under RID *v.*]

1. *trans.* To clear (a space, the way, etc.).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 1180 Thare he begowth to red a grownd Quhare that he thowcht a kyrk to fownd. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 404 All hym about was reddyt a gret rowm. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 30 With swerdis dynt behuffis ws,..Throw amyddis our ennemys red our way. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 314, I sall pase and put 3one theiffis of the ground, and red the gaitt into 3our grace. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, It wad have red the gate for my ain little bill. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Red the road!* clear the way!

b. To clear or clean out (something that is stopped up).

1497 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* 14 May, Item, for ane cabil tow to stede the well of Dunbar quhen it was red. 1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 66 That all channellis and wennellis be red be the ownaris. *a* 1795 *Robin Hood & Beggar* lxxx. in Child *Ballads* III. 163/2 Or any one of them could red their eyne, Or yet a glimmering could see. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Poems* 21 (Jam.), Now and then, to red her head, She takes a pickle snuff. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-lore* ix. 51 A bunch of stars..to redd the tobacco pipes.

2. To disentangle. Also in fig. context.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. i. 28 Commandis he every feir, Do red thair takillis, and stand hard by thair geir. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. i, Ye..have sae kind Redd up my ravel'd doubts, and clear'd my mind. 1782 [D. GRAHAM] *Hist. Buckhaven* 5 They can neither bait a hook nor rade a line. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Red*, to unloose, or unravel; to unriddle. 1895 P. H. HUNTER *J. Inwick* iii. 32 It was a raivelled hasp he had to redd.

absol. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 26 Fools revle, and wise men redd. 1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 86 Among us a' a ravell'd hesp ye've made, Sae now, put too your hand, an help to red.

b. To arrange, put right (business of any kind); to clear up (one's affairs).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 44 His erandis for to ryne and red. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. ix, Nor do I know if his affairs are yet well redd.

c. *To redd the marches*: to fix the boundaries exactly. Also *fig.*

1596 [see REDDING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. 1683 in Shields *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 70 Mr. Gillespie, and many others, have redd marches so well, that they have left nothing for us to do. 1835 T. ROSE *Rambles* 163 (Northumbld. Gloss.), In this neighbourhood—between Keilder and Larriston—the precise boundaries of each kingdom are 'ill to red'.

3. To put in order, make tidy, by clearing away whatever is in disorder or is unnecessary.

a 1568 *Sym & his Bruder* (Bann. MS.) 31 Thus quhen thai had reddit thair ragis, To Rome they war inspyrit. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 236 The Regent..causit masonis to begin to redd the bruisit wallis, and to repaire the foirwork. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 323 Waiting on till..the great hall be redd for the meeting of that joyful couple. 1786 *Har'st Rig* cxxxix, The stalwart Chelsea man (Whase now ta'en in to redd the barn). 1819 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Red*, to put in order, to clear. 1847 H. S. RIDDELL *Poems* 16 To redd the house and sweep the floor.

b. To comb, arrange (the hair).

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. v, Some redd their hair, some set their bands. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Red*,..to comb out the hair.

4. To remove (persons or things) from a place; to clear *away*.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 50 Apoun xv dayis warnyng that scho may red hir geir furth of the samin. 1569 *Ibid.* 675 To remove, devoid, and red thame selffis, thair servandis and propir gudis..furth of the said College. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1856) III. 349 The shielings that we used to come upon..have 'been a' red awa!'

5. To part or separate (combatants).

15.. *Peebles to Play* xv, For dust that day Mycht na man se ane styme To red thame. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 35 Hurt slayne or mutilat in redding and putting sindre parties meitand in armes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, A stout battle. Mause endeavours to redd them. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, To fetch the Chevalier to redd Mr. Wauverley and Vich Ian Vohr. 1830–3 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 68 We endeavoured all in our power to red them.

absol. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 667 Cum on! God schaw the richt! Now is moir tyme quhen no man is to red. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 75 Allace! what sall cum of the rest Except repentance rin and red?

b. To settle, decide (a plea), put an end to (a quarrel, fray, etc.).

c 1575 *Raid of Reidswire* xi, Up rose the laird to red the cumber, Which would not be for all his boast. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifix* 140 God..Sent in the flesh his Christ the plea to redde. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 55 When they the fray intend to redd. 1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 78 Come here, and red this threap, for ye can tell The very truth. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liv, To stick him under the other gentleman's arm while he was redding the fray.

6. a. With *up*. To put in order; to make neat or trim.

Also, to clear up by discussion or explanation, to criticize sharply, assail with invective, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. vii, Right well red up and jimp she was. 1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 121 Anither forward unto Bony-Ha', To tell that there things be red up an' bra'. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, Doctor Lundin failed not to be a confused sloven, and his..housekeeper, whose life, as she said, was spent in 'redding him up' [etc.]. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxxvii, To do something that she suggested towards redding up the slatternly room. 1864 ELIZ. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 160, I left her and Kristy redding up their hair, and making themselves grand. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 99 The other pair on having the wall-face redd up fell to 'holing' once more.

b. With *out*: To bring out from disorder, to comb out, etc.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, I canna see how you..can redd out the business ye're come down about. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., As I was reddin' out my hair. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 193 If his story was properly redd out [etc.].

Redd (e, varr. RAD *a.*[2] *Obs.*, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. READ *v.*, obs. ff. RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*[1], Sc. varr. REDE *v.*[1] **Reddar**, obs. Sc. f. REDDER *sb.*[1]

†**Redde**, *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To strike.

a 1330 *Otuel* 535 Roulond..vp wiþ þe brond, .. & in þe heued he þoute to redde Otuwel, bote nou3t he ne spedde.

Red deer. a. A species of deer, *Cervus elaphus*, so named from its reddish-brown colour, widely distributed in Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa, and still existing in a wild state in the Highlands of Scotland and some other parts of Great Britain. b. The Virginia deer, *Cariacus virginianus*, the common deer of N. America. c. The Caspian or Persian deer, *Cervus maral*.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxi, He chaced at the reed deer. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 373/1 A Reed Dere called an Hert. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 251 Or any red deare be fatt, it will be July, as far as my experience serves. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 55 Some doe suppose Venison of Fallow-Deere to be of a middle nature betweene the flesh of Red-Deere and of Weathers. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 156 They are good roasted, sodden, or baked as Red Deer. 1710 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 335 Woods which were once well stock'd with Red and Fallow Deer. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi, The red-deer, which toward the beginning of this century amounted to about five hundred head. 1819 WARDEN *United States* III. 172 Of deer there are three kinds—1. The common red deer [etc.]. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. iii. (1862) 27 The herds of red-deer trooping away from the sounds of wheels in the silent park. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 292 The Stag, or Red deer, attains a length of seven feet. *Ibid.* 293 For fleetness and agility the red deer is unexcelled.

attrib. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. ii, Where is your venison now? Your red-deer pies? 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2903/4 A Red-Deer-Horn-Hafted Knife. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, A bit of red-deer venison. 1895 CORNISH *Wild England* 120 Every year the largest red-deer stags are caught and removed to Windsor Park.

Reddely, variant of REDLY *adv. Obs.*

Redden (re·d'n), *v.* [f. RED *a.* + -EN [5].]

1. *trans.* To make red, to impart a red colour to (a substance or thing).

1611 COTGR., *Saurir les harencs*, to redden Herrings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 741 Scarcely the Knife was redden'd with his Gore. — *Æneid* VII. 703 Refulgent Arms appear, Red'ning the Skies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 219 The blazing altars redden all the shore. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 132 This gas..reddens blue vegetable colours. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 235 It may be mixed with..saltpetre to redden the meat. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XIX. vi, This was what had redden'd her cheek When I bow'd to her on the moor. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 129 All have fallen.., Reddening with their blood the water.

2. *intr.* To grow or become red, to assume a red appearance.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. iii, I have seen the warm confession reddening on your cheeks. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 394 For me the balm shall bleed,..The coral redden. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 27 The waters as they ran, redden'd with blood. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Burial Dead* ii, Bright leaves, reddening ere they fall. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 367 This anger reddens in the heavens.

b. To become red (in the face) *with* shame, rage, etc.; to flush, blush.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1886) 38 When occasion of offence was given him, I have seen him redden in the face. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 450 He would redden with Rage. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 204 Reddening with a just and generous pride. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 32 There was no more to be said; but Jane reddened all over. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 62 She reddened.. and said,..'I have a great admiration for Byron'.

c. To grow ruddy with health.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 554 Here cloth'd and fed, no sooner he began To round and redden, than away he ran.

‖ **Reddendo** (rēde·ndo). *Sc. Law.* [L., (abl. of REDDENDUM), the first word of the clause *reddendo inde annuatim*, etc.]

1. The clause in a charter which specifies the duty to be paid to the superior.

1693 STAIR *Instit.* II. iii. § 29 Infeftments upon Apprysing or Adjudication..do require Charters to be granted by the Superiors of the Appryzed Lands.. their *Reddendo* is ordinarly general [etc.]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 24 The next clause in a charter is the *Reddendo*. 1788 RUSSELL *Theory Conveyancing* 131 It is therefore necessary to mention it in the reddendo in a proper manner.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 145 The original charter contains the following clauses..4. The *reddendo*, which expresses the duty in money or services to be paid by the vassal to the superior [etc.].

attrib. 1830 G. J. BELL *Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) § 762 The *Reddendo* clause expresses the regular return to be made by the vassal of services [etc.].

2. The service rendered, the sum of money, etc. paid by a vassal to his superior.

1674 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Instit. Law Scot.* 96 The fourth Clause is that which expresses what the Vassal is to pay to the Superiour, and this duty is called the Reddendo. 1693 STAIR *Instit.* II. iii. § 15 If it be a Charter *à se*, bearing, to be holden from the Disponer of the King, and expressing the *Tenendas* and *Reddendo*. 1774 in A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) App. iii. 305 The reddendo of this feu-right is £7 Scots yearly. 1860 COSMO INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* v. 167 The reddendo for the toft and six acres, twelve pence.

‖ **Reddendum** (rēde·ndŏm). *Law.* [L., neut. sing. of *reddendus*, gerundive of *reddĕre* to give in return, RENDER.] A reserving clause in a deed (see quots. 1607 and 1766).

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Reddendum* is vsed many times substantiuely for the clause in a lease, &c. Whereby the rent is reserued to the leasour. 1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., Where special Days are limited in the *Reddendum*, the Rent must be computed from those Days, and not according to the *habendum*. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 299 Next follow the terms or stipulations, if any, upon which the grant is made: the first of which is the reddendum or reservation, whereby the grantor doth create or reserve some new thing to himself out of what he had before granted. 1862 E. WASHBURN *Amer. Law Real Prop.* II. III. v. 645 If any thing is to be reserved out of the property granted, it is usually done by the clause of *reddendum*.

Reddened (re·d'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. REDDEN *v.* + -ED [1].] Made red, heated to redness, inflamed, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Rubesié*, redned, made red. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 84/1 It separates the..ingredients from the reddened steel. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 167 Biers with the dead and reddened men. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 22 Reasons for discontent in the shape of fifty years and a reddened nose. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 461 Extensive areas of reddened skin.

Reddening (re·d'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] Becoming, growing, or turning red.

1701 ADDISON *To Ld. Halifax* 114 The poor inhabitant beholds in vain The red'ning Orange and the swelling grain. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 517 The redning dawn reveals the hostile fields Horrid with bristly spears. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xiii, Anon a deeper rage Inflamed her reddening eye. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* ii. (1897) 49 The trees stood up black against the reddening sky.

Redder (re·dəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 *Sc.* **reddar**. [f. REDD *v.*[2] + -ER [1].]

1. One who tries to separate combatants or to make peace in a quarrel. *Redder's lick* = *redding-stroke* (see quot. 1802 and REDDING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2).

1453 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 9 That nouther of thaim sal tak part with thaire awyn men bot be euynly reddaris and stanchearis of euill and debatis. 1579–80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 268 The said provest ..interponit himself as reddar betuix the saidis partiis. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* II. 70 The maker of a quarrell..drawing a sworde, when he knowes of twentie Parters, or Redders. *a* 1676 GUTHRY *Mem.* (1748) 261 They..were an hour upon the place before any redders came; so that they had leisure enough to have fought, if they had been willing. 1774 MACLAURIN *Crim. Cases* 54 The defunct, interposed as a redder between them, did casually receive the wound libelled. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. S. P.* Gloss. s.v. *Red*, Hence *Redding blow* or *Redder's part*, viz., a blow or hatred from both parties. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, He may come by the redder's lick, and that is ever the worst of the battle. 1848 in EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.*

2. One who clears up, puts in order, etc. Also *redder-up*.

1890 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/1 The agreeable objects which salute the eye of the 'redder up'. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Redder*, a shiftman at a colliery employed in reddin.

†**Re·dder**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[0]. [f. RED *v.* + -ER [1].] One who reddens or makes red.

1611 COTGR., *Saurisseur*, a redder of Herrings.

†**Re·dder**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Of cattle: To be in heat. Hence *redding-time*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 128 b, Aristotle woulde haue him all the reddring time to goe in pasture with the Kine. *Ibid.* 127* The Cowe should when she is reddring, haue but short pasture.

Reddere, variant of REDDOUR *Obs.*

†**Re·ddiness.** *Obs. rare* —[0]. [f. REDDY *a.* + -NESS.] Redness, ruddiness.

1611 FLORIO, *Robicondita*, rednesse, reddinesse, rubicondity.

Re·dding, *sb.*[1] Also 3, 5 **redyng**(e, 6 **redinge**. [f. RED *a.* + -ING [3].]

1. Red ochre, ruddle. Now only *dial.*

[1282–3 in T. Bond *Corfe Castle* (1883) 108 Colours called 'redyng' and 'rugeplum' were brought from Salisbury for ornamenting the walls of the chamber.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Redynge, colowre, *rubiculum*, *rubratura*. 1598 FLORIO, *Sinópio*..red leade, ruddle, red okre, or redding. 1729 *Seasonable Remarks Trade* 98 The Goods which they take from these Dominions are Coals,..Clay, Redding [etc.]. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Chew Magna*, That red bolus, called Redding, which is used for the marking of sheep. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I. ii, A reddleman—a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with redding for their sheep.

b. *U. S.* A compound used to redden the hearth and sides of a fireplace.

1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* vii. 149 The brick hearth and jambs aglow with fresh 'redding'.

2. A kind of apple; the ruddock. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Rouvean, Pomme de rou*, the Ruddocke, Redding, Summer Goulding. 1898 SLOSSON *Dumb Foxglove* 55 The little Denison reddings, all crimson and shining outside.

† **Re·dding**, *sb.*[2], var. READING *sb. Obs.*

(The source of Cotgrave's F. *redins* is obscure.)

1611 COTGR., *Redins*, redding clothes.

Re·dding, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RED *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of making red.

1572 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 149 Payd for xvj *li.* of rede lede for the redinge of the churche. 1632 SHERWOOD, A redding, growing or making red, *rubrication.*

Redding (re·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. REDD *v.*[2]]

1. The action of separating combatants, or of arranging, tidying, clearing up, etc. Also *redding-up.*

1496 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* 15 Oct., Item, for redding of the werkhous in the Castel to hous the artaillery, xij*d.* 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 353 Euerilk lord did stryue for stait, That all the realme mycht mak no reddyng. 1596 in J. Melvill *Autobiog.*, etc. (1842) 381 With whome the King enterit in actioun for redding of merches. 1812 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 293 My aunt..has been..exercising her peculiar talent for redding-up. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 212 In order that the bulk of the 'redding-up' may be done before crossing the line.

2. *Comb.* **a. redding-blow or -stroke**, a blow received by a person trying to separate combatants.

a 1649 in *Wodrow Soc. Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 384, I hope Jesus Christ shall give death the redding stroke. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 45 He that meddles with toolies comes in for the redding streak. 1802 [see REDDER *sb.*[1] 1]. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvii. *note*, The redding straik .. is proverbially said to be the most dangerous blow a man can receive.

b. redding-comb, an ordinary hair-comb.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, Ye might as weel give it a ritt with the teeth of a redding kame. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Redding-comb*, a comb for the hair. 1876– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lancs., Chesh., Shropsh., Antrim).

Reddish (re·diʃ), *a.* Also 4 **redische.** [f. RED *a.* + -ISH [1].]

1. Somewhat red, red-tinted.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Some [wine] is reed or redische, and is more hote þan oþer. *Ibid.* XVII. vi, The Aloe þat is calde Epaticum..is broune redische as þe lyuoure. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 18 The lytel small vaynes which ye se reddisshe in a mans eye. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/1 Then is the swellinge reddishe of colour, or purple-coloured. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 192 They delight much to parget their bodies with a reddish earth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 ₱ 5 This Pericardium..contains in it a thin reddish Liquor. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 339 The two former are of a brown dusky colour, but this of a beautiful reddish. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* x. 122 A reddish vapour rose in the evening. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 407 A reddish and rather vacant face.

b. In names of animals and plants.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 846 *Lichen rubescens*, Reddish Ground Liverwort. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 447 Reddish Egret. 1809 SHAW *Zool. Lect.* I. ii. 37 The species which makes the nearest approach to the human figure, is the chesnut-coloured or reddish Oran Otan. 1835 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* III. 411 The Reddish Egret is a constant resident on the Florida Keys. 1869 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* IX. 31 *Polygonum Rufescens*, .. Reddish Pondweed.

2. *Comb.* **a.** Qualifying adjs. and sbs. of colour; esp. *reddish-brown, -yellow.*

Reddish-grey bat, Natterer's bat (see quot. 1837).

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* II, A reddish bay [horse], *Rabicano.* 1685 W. KING in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 953 The reddish black colour of the turf. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* I. 226 Internally the Colour is a reddish brown. 1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 53 A dirty reddish yellow. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 115 Of a dull reddish-white colour. 1837 T. BELL *Brit. Quadrup.* 42 *Vespertilio Nattereri.* This species, to which I have applied the English name of Reddish-grey Bat from its prevailing colour, was first described by Kuhl, and named by him after..Dr. Natterer. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 76 Its vapour is reddish-green. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xi. 168 The resultant tint would always have been a reddish-grey.

b. Parasynthetic, as *reddish-bellied, -coloured, -haired, -headed*, and similative, as *reddish-looking.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34/1 The matter whyte, or reddishe coloured, and without stincke. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 157 The persons are white-breasted, reddish-hair'd. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 369 Our smaller reddish-headed Duck. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 480 The gray-breasted and reddish-bellied Charadrius. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 394 A reddish-coloured acrid solution. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 76 Discharging about 8 ozs. of offensive reddish-looking fluid.

Hence **Re·ddishness.**

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* II. Exp. xiii, Whether or no this White mixture..would not let go its Arsenick,..and return to the Reddishness of Copper. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 306 We should doubtless believe this reddishness the natural color of the glowing, naked carbons.

Reddish, obs. form of RADISH.

† **Reddi·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *reddition* or ad. L. *redditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reddĕre* to give back, to RENDER. See also RENDITION.]

1. Restoration of something taken or received; also, surrender of a thing, a town, army, etc.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 As sone as that office [comes] to your hand..by deth, cession,..reddicion or surrendre. 1593 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* (1605) 31 So as the reddition be of that, which is equivalent and not otherwise due. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 310 The Bishops [were] apprehended and compelled to a reddition of their possessions. 1643 — *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 167 [To be taken] if warlike necessitie require it, yet with a pact of reddition. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 26 In examining what hath befallen it.., since that fatal Reddition [of Rochelle]. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 39 They had frequently for some years past solicited..the reddition of those towns which were held as a pledge. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 67 The shameful reddition of the Scotch army. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 39 The same motives that operated the reddition of the one effected the surrender of the other.

b. *Law* (see quot. 1607).

1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* (1544) 128 A man that hath recouered by assise of mort dauncestour..or by reddycyon or by any maner enquest. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Reddicion*..is a iudiciall confession, and acknowledgement, that the land or thing in demaund belongeth to the demaundant, or at the least, not to himselfe. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. 164 Against whom the heire of the disseisor doth recover by reddition, or by default in a writ of entry.

c. Retaliation, retort. *rare.*

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* 55 Whatsoever is added of contumely, either directly, or scommatically, is want of Charity, and uncivil; unless it be done by way of Reddition from him that is first provoked to it.

2. The application of a comparison, or the clause containing the application. (Common in 17th c.)

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 615 This reddition is false, for ye image of the Trinitie..hath no essentiall trueth. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 350 The similitude that the Apostle useth in the verse next before, whereof this is the reddition or part that answereth unto it. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 80 We know that al Parables consiste of two parts, the proposition and Reddition or moral. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 356 He does not come to the reddition of the comparison till ver. 27. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* II. ii. 87 It is evidently but..one half of a sentence in one side of a comparison. And the other side of it, or what is called the reddition, is not to be found in the verse next following.

3. Rendering, translation.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 317 Which is the naturall Interpretation in the sense, though not the grammatical reddition of the words. *a* 1685 KNATCHBULL *Annot. N. Test.* (1693) 159 In most Interpreters you have in this place..a deficiency in the reddition of the sense.

† **Re·dditive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *redditīvus*: see prec. and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* That answers to something already said; corresponding, correlative.

1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* IV. Wks. 1861 I. 216 This sad sequel is, if not a relative, yet a redditive demonstration of their misery. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 296 The redditive part of the testimony. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 20 Conjunctions, Discretive, Redditive, Conditional. [1721 in BAILEY, and hence in later Dicts.]

B. *sb. Gram.* A word which answers to one already used; a correlative.

1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Constr.* 2 The word that asketh a question, and the word that answereth vnto the same question, the which they call the interrogatiue and his redditiue. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 767 The causal *Quoniam*, and the redditive thereto *Ideo.* 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. iv. 312 The former being Comparative General, the other the Redditive of it.

Reddle (re·d'l), *sb.* [var. RUDDLE: cf. also RADDLE.] Red ochre, ruddle.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Reddle, Ruddle, or Red oker. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 47 This is the substance commonly called in English Reddle, and is the *Rubrica fabrilis.* 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1147 Smearing the fore-bows of the rams with reddle, ochre, or some similar substance that has the property of marking. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 155 Hematite also occurs in a granular state, sometimes earthy as reddle.

Hence **Re·ddle** *v. trans.*, to paint or wash over with reddle.

1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccentric Excursions* vii. (1796) 81 The floor is reddled, the walls white-washed. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *Plough Monday*, A number of boys with their faces blacked and reddled.

Re·ddleman. [f. prec.] = RADDLEMAN.

[*a* 1661 (see RADDLEMAN).] 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I. ii, The traveller with the cart was a reddleman—a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with redding for their sheep.

Reddon, obs. pl. pa. t. READ *v.*

† **Reddour.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **reddure, -our,** (4 **-owr,** 5-**ur,** *Sc.* **-oure**), 4 **redd(e)re**; 5 **redur,** (**-yur**), *Sc.* **-oure**; 5 **riddour.** See also RADDOUR [2]. [a. ONF. *reddur, redor, reidur*, etc. (mod.F. *raideur, roideur*), f. *redde, rede*, etc. (mod.F. *raide, roide*) :—L. *rigida* RIGID.] Severity, strictness, rigour; also, harshness, harsh treatment.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5357 Þat day..Sal noght be shewed but ryghtwysnes, Wyth gret reddour til synful. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 313 He bated nevere contenaunce, noþer reddere of his þouȝt [L. *de animi rigore*]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 57 To do reddour alwey without grace or mercy. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVII. ix, That they put nought reddour ne punissyon.. On trespassours that dyd violence.

Reddour, variant of RADDOUR [1]. *Sc. Obs.*

Reddring : see REDDER *v.*

Reddsman (re·dzmän). *Sc.* [f. REDD *sb.*[1] + -S- + MAN.] *Mining.* A man employed in clearing away rubbish from the workings of a mine.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 59 Down came another cage, out of which stepped the manager accompanied by the chief oncost or reddsman.

Reddur(e, variants of REDDOUR *Obs.*

Reddure, variant of RADDOUR [1]. *Sc. Obs.*

Reddy (re·di), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 4–6 **redy.** [f. *rede* RED *a.* + -Y.] † **a.** Red, ruddy. *Obs.* **b.** (With names of colours.) Reddish.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 39 (Addit. MS.) Whan þe wode wexeþ redy [*v.r.* rody] of rosene floures. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3369 þe ferd was a granate, goules althire fynest, Is nane so redy, as I rede, of all þe riche stanes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 A redi dok, *lappacium acutum.* 1557 ? HEYWOOD in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 163 Her rosiall colour comes and goes .. More redier to then doth the rose. 1579 *Poore Knights Palace* G, My reddy blood this terror did expell,.. which in my cheekes was plaste. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 130 The saphiric and reddy colour of those that are ripe. *a* 1661 FULLER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* XXV. 7, I will not conclude that David was of a wanton constitution because of a reddy complexion.

b. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 2/2 Thin sheet iron, painted a reddy brown. *Ibid.* 4 Aug. 5/1 A powder which imparts to the hair a 'bronze reddy gold'.

Reddyly, obs. form of READILY.

Reddynn, obs. pa. pple. of READ *v.*

Rede (rēd), *sb.*[1] Now *arch.* or *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1–3 **ræd,** 3 **reæd, ræid,** (**reað**), 3–6, 9 **read,** 3–7 (9 *Sc.*) **reade,** 3 (4–6 *Sc.*) **reid,** (5 *Sc.* **-e**), 3–7 **reed,** (5–7 **-e**), 2–7 (8 *Sc.*), 9 **rede**; 1–5 (6 *Sc.*) **red,** 5 **redde,** 7 *Sc.* **redd,** 2–3 (7 *Sc.*) **rad,** 3–4 **rade.** [Common Teut. : OE. *rǽd* masc. = OFris. *rêd*, OS. *râd* (MDu. *rāt, rād-*, Du. *raad*), OHG. *rât* (G. *rath, rat*), ON. *rāð* neut. (Sw. *råd*, Da. *raad*) :—OTeut. **rēdo-z* (? and **rēdo^m*), f. the stem of the vb. **rēdan* to READ or REDE.

The word is very frequent in OE. and early ME., and remained in literary use till the beginning of the 17th c. After that date it is rarely found until revived in archaic and poetic diction in the 19th c.]

1. Counsel or advice given by one person to another.

Beowulf 3080 (Z.) Ne meahton we ȝelæran..rices hyrde ræd ænigne þæt he ne grette gold weard þone. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xviii. 19 Ac ȝehyr mine word and minne ræd. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 þe luste nulleð þesne red wisliche he scal wurðen ded. *c* 1205 LAY. 5293 Þeos eorles comen to Rome..axeden heom ræddes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15139 A rede i sal yow giue, And herkens all to me. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6165 He..so longe criede and bade, That him com from heven, rade, How he scholde heom distroye. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 122 Tak him as off thine awyne heid, As I had gevyn thar-to na reid. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 411 My rede in happe yit the profite may. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 17 The reade and aduisement, Of wise men, .. Helpeth thine owne, be thou neuer so prudent. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 942 If thou be calde a counseller, And many men do seke thy read. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 84 Refusing all vaine babling and unprofitable reeds of fools. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 185 If according to your rede, I had bin a hoarder of gold. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Young Friend* xi, May you better reck the rede, Than ever did th' Adviser! 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. iii, Is this thy rede? 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 371 That he hearken the council of night and the rede that to-morrow saith.

Prov. *a* 1235 ROGER OF WENDOVER *Chron.* (E. H. S.) II. 18 [Unus ex illis cujus arbitrium omnes exspectabant, præcipitanter patria lingua dixit,] Schort red, god red; slea ye the bischop. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 336 in *O. E. Misc.* 122 Hit is ifurn iseyd þat cold red is quene red. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 82, I could haue said to you, syr, Take heede is a good reede.

† **b.** In phr. *by* (*after, through, with*) *one's rede*; also *to do by one's rede*, to accept one's advice. *Obs.*

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1043 Be þæs cynges læfe & ræda. *Ibid.* an. 1100 Be þære ræde þe him abutan wæran. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 6 Constentin ferde þurh þe burhmenne reað into Fronclonde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2290 Lik til his fader þat was ded A wygur was mad wit his red. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1238 Leue sone,..þou do bi þi faders rede. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1119 Sone, by my rede thow shalt do so. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 562 So þey dedon trewelyche after his redde. 1554 *Interl. Youth* A ij b, And yet syr do by my rede. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 73 Leaue of I pray you by my reade.

† **c.** *To give to rede*: to give by way of counsel or advice. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 10791 (Gött.) Ne had he neuer gyuen to rede, þat iesu crist war don to dede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12002 The grekys..gyffon to red, Ilion to ouerturne. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 634 Moche warre began to sprede Yn hur lande ..Therfore sche ys gevyn to rede, To take a lorde.

2. Counsel, decision, or resolve taken by one or more persons; a plan, design, or scheme devised or adopted.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Vet. Test.* 2 (Gr.) Se ræd wæs æfre on his rædfæstum ȝeþance, þæt he wircan wolde þa wundorlican ȝesceafta. *c* 1050 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 322 Ic þa feng on minne aȝenne red. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11198 An vewe wilde hinen a liȝt red þer of nome. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2048 (Kölbing) Bi comoun dome, bi comoun rade, Vterpendragon coroun nam & king of Inglond bicam. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 146 Whan þat assented was this cursed reed, Glad was this Iuge. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 226 Sone aftir that scho was dede, Hys fadir hadde another rede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* iv. 44 Lovyng be ay to suche a lord,..[who] mayd vs after his owen read. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 316 Therefore swift rede I take with all things here.

† **b.** *To take to rede*: to adopt as one's decision or plan; to decide, resolve. Also with dative (refl.) pronoun. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. v. § 2 Hanno..him to ræde ȝenom þæt he hie ealle to ȝereordum to him ȝehete. *c* 1205 LAY. 440 Seoþen he nom to rede..þat he an wriht makede. *Ibid.* 20210 Heo nomen heom to ræden þat aȝæin heo wolden riden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4032 Þir breþer tuain þam tok to

red To dele þair landes þam bi-tuixs. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 52 Þo childre tok to rede, to com vnto þis lond. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 214 Gedeon..tok him to rede, And sende in al the lond aboute.

†**c.** *To take rede*: to take counsel, resolve, decide. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 286 (Kölbing) [Þai] tok rede bi tvixen hem to, Þe to childer ouer Þe se bring. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 636 Clement wysly tuk rede, þat he wald nocht next petir be. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8996 Palamydon..All his Renkes had arayet, as he rede toke.

†**3.** A scheme, plan, or method for attaining some end; a principle or course of action, mode of procedure. *Obs.*

For the obs. Sc. phr. *will of rede*, see Will *a.*

Beowulf 1376 (Z.) Nu is se ræd gelang eft æt Þe anum. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. x. § 8 Scipia..Romanum to ræde gelærde, þæt hie foren mid scipum on Hannibales land. *c* 1205 Lay. 30576 Ofte he hine biðohte what he don mahte and biþohten him enne ræd. *a* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 309 Ic wene I can a red, ðat hem sal bringen iwel sped. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14254 Leif lauerd, sco said, quat rede? Mi broþer nu es fra me ded. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 252, I leeve this beo ur best red, To thenke on this warnyng and be ware. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxii, Take the tille a bettur rede. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* II. *Town & C. Mouse* xx, So desolate and will of ane gude reid. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxix. 100 To keepe thy lawes, I held it aye best reede.

†**b.** *To be to rede*: to be an advisable or possible course of action (for one). *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 205 Hie befrinon & beahsodan hwæt him þæs to ræde þuhte. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 Hwat scal us to rede. *c* 1205 Lay. 13527 Whæt maȝe we nu to rade [*c* 1275 Wat his vs nou to reade], whæ scal us nu ræden. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 864 Brutus .. nyste what was best to red. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 903, I not in Þe world what is me to rede. *Ibid.* 3885 He .. seide after anon 'Alas! what to rede!'

†**c.** With *no* or *no other*: no (or no other) plan, device, or way to act, *esp.* in order to help or save oneself. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9121 Alas alas of engelond ne can ich nanne red. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 568 Quharfor syne he tholyt ded; Than he couth set tharfor na rede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3859, I was astoned, and knew no rede, But fledde awey for verrey drede. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 588 The madyn than wyst off no othyr rede, Bot..purchest had king Eduardis protectioune. *a* 1542 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 69 For in despair there is no rede.

†**d.** Occurrence, event, hap, lot. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 3910 Seoðden her com a strong ræd þat Riwald kinge iwerð deað. *Ibid.* 8164 Þe oðer wolde him habben dæd; hit þuhte him swiðe hærd ræd. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xvi, Thus carefulle is my rede. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 14295 (Trin.) My broþer lazer þi frend is deed And þat is to me a colde reed. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 661 [He] halp holy chirche with his myght, Thus cawght he better rede.

†**4.** What is advisable, advantageous or profitable for one; aid, help, succour; remedy. *Obs.*

805–31 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 444 He brytnie swæ hiȝum maest red sie. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ii. 12 [Hi] me þa berypton rædes & frofre. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xii. 122 Bið nu micel ræd þam þe his sylfes recð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif us to dei ure deies bred Lauerd god al ure red. *c* 1315 Shoreham (E. E. T. S.) ii. 32 And ȝyf þe lyues [=living] mylse and grace Þe dede red and reste. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 8376 (Fairf.) Peraunter þer wil risestrife bot ȝe do rede in ȝoure life. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxv, Lord, I aske the rede, Hastely that I were dede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1793 Blyssyd mavdleyn, be hyr rede!

†**b.** *To take rede to*: to seek help for. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1379 Þe deore Drihtin areaw us, & toc read to ure alde dusischipes.

†**5.** The faculty of deliberation, or the exercise of this; judgement, prudence, reason. *Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 553 (Gr.) Is eow rædes þearf on medelstede, modes snyttro. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 4 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Þeih i bie a winter eald, to ȝung ich am on rade. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 682 Never nis wit so kene, So wane red him is ayene. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 125 Ho is riall of his ray..light reede him ffolwith. *a* 1650 *Merline* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 424 A doughtye man he was of deed, & right wise he was of reede.

Comb. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 694 ȝif þat he forleost his wit, þonne is his redpurs al toslit.

†**6.** The act of taking counsel together, or of assembling for this purpose; a council. *Obs.*

Beowulf 172 (Z.) Monig oft ȝesæt rice to rune, ræd eahtedon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xix. 201 Þa wæs se acitofel mid absalone on ræde, and rædde him [etc.]. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* II. 242 He sona eode to ðæra Iudeiscra ræde [etc.]. *c* 1205 Lay. 374 Alle þe weren at þisse reade biluuede þeos runen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4550 Þe barunnage mikel ferli thoght þat suilk to king red was broght. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 48 Þe clergie & Þe baronage samned at a reade. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 7901 (Fairf.) Shortly wiþ-out mare rede þai sulde [him take] and bringe to dede.

7. Tale, narrative, story; †a saying, proverb. (Cf. Read *v.* 14.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 362 Wes nane þat euire hard tel of ony of þame in red na spel. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 11 This reede is ryfe, that oftentime, great clymbers fall vnsoft. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 82 Read your Rede to me then boldly, you shall find me an honest old woman. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. L'Envoy, A final note..to bid the gentles speed Who long have listened to my rede. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* X. 227 All's a clear rede, and no more riddle now.

†**b.** Speech. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 34 Concord she cleeped was in common reed, Mother of blessed Peace.

c. Interpretation.

1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 11 Sphynx in wise old age, Grown..jealous for her riddle's proper rede.

†**Rede,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 reede. [Of obscure origin.] A small trench or furrow.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 219 Sperage is sowe..In redes [L. *fossulis*] smale, ymaad by lyne, in wete And fat lond. *Ibid.* XII. 73 Maak redes [L. *sulcos*] in the bord, and ther bistowe Hem in the coppe.

†**Rede,** *sb.*[3] *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. Sound.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1191 The cler rede amang the rochis rang, Throuch greyn branchis quhar byrdis..sang.

Rede, var. obs. Sc. Reid.

Rede (rīd), *v.*[1] Now *arch.* or *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: *Infin.* 1 rǽdan, -en, 2 readan, 3 reden, 4 redyn; (and *Pres.*) 3–6 (9 *Sc.*) read, (3, 6–7 -e), 4–6 reed, (5, 7 -e), 4, 5–6 *Sc.* reid, 5 reyd, 3–7 (8 *Sc.*) 9 rede; 4–6, 8–9 *Sc.* red, 4, 8–9 *Sc.* redd, (9 *Sc.* -e), 5 *Sc.*, 6 rid; *Subj.* 2–3 rade; 3 *sing. Pres. Indic.* 1 ræt, 4 ret. *Pa. t.* 1 reord, 1, 3 rædde, 3–4 radde, 3–5 redde, 4–5 redd, 4–6 red, 6 reade. *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝeræd, 4 rad, 5 rade, 8 *Sc.* red, 9 *Sc.* rede. [The same word as Read *v.*, the common ME. spelling being usually retained to distinguish the archaic from the current senses of the word. In dial. the vowel of the infin. and pres. is sometimes shortened (*red, redd*) on analogy of the pa. t. and pa. pple.: cf. Redd *v.*[2]]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To have or exercise control over; to rule, govern, guide. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2056 (Z.) Þone maðþum..Þe ðu mid rihte rædan sceoldest. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* XXXV. § 3 He riht & ræt eallum gesceaftum, swa swa good stiora anum scipe. *a* 1000 *Daniel* 8 (Gr.) Þat wæs modiȝ cyn, þenden hie þy rice ræden moston. *c* 1205 Lay. 16956 He makede þer reuen þan uolke to reden. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 179/26 To Þe al mi truste was mi lond to wissi and rede. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 499 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 291 Hou he myhte him wise and rede, Ant ys lond ariht lede. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5292 (Fairf.) Þe lorde-hede of al þis lande, to wisse and rede I haue in hande.

†**b.** To bring, deliver; *refl.* to direct (oneself) *to* a place. Also *absol.* to arrive. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 4 § 1 He sceal ælcre wucan erian .i. æcer and rædan sylf ðæt sæd on hlafordes berne. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14088 Arthur dide his flete eft dight, To Romeneye þey redde þem right. *Ibid.* 15892 His wey he tok..ful faste he spedde, þat til Oxenforde algate he rede.

†**2.** Of God, Christ, etc.: To take care or charge of (one); to guide, guard, or protect. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 158 (Trin. Coll. MS.) On Þe daie and on Þe dome us helpe crist and rade. *c* 1250 *Orison Our Lady* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 160 Ich bidde hire to me bi-seo, And helpe me and rede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8397, I sai noght yon, sa godd me rede, For nan vpbraid ne for na nede. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 559 Also wis god rede me But o thinge y wil warne the. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 463 The gud king gaif the gaist to God for to reid. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 809 Gif I de doughtely, the les is my dere, Thoght he war Sampsone himself, sa me Criste reid!

†**b.** To save, deliver. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 906 Þou sal be slan wit duble dedd, Herd it es Þe for to redd [*other MSS.* dede: rede]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 340 But me to rede out of this drede or guye Ne may my wit, so weyke is hit, not streche.

†**3.** To decree, appoint. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 18100 Swa Þe is nu iræd, Þer on Þu ært ded. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 62 Þu..reddest him [David] to rixlen in sawmueles riche. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 17 Right in Þe mornyng in aldermost nede Com Þe kynges sonnes tuo, als Crist wild it rede. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 180 Þei coupe not..acorde to-gedere, Til Robyn Þe Ropere weore Rad forte a-ryse, And nempned for a noumpere.

II. †**4.** *intr.* To take counsel together or *with* another, to deliberate. Also of one person: To take counsel *for* others. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. xiv. § 1 Þa redon hi him betweonum, cwædon þæt hie to raðe wolde fultumlease beon [etc.]. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 50 Þa ȝesomnedon hi ȝemot & þeahtedon & ræddon, hwæt him to donne wære. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* v. 323 Wið þone rædde chromatius, and be his ræde [etc.]. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1010 Man þonne ræden scolde hu man þisne eard werian sceolde. *c* 1131 *Ibid.* 1131 Crist ræde for þa wrecce munecas of Burch. *c* 1205 Lay. 32128 Þær heo gunnen ræde, þer heo gunnen rune. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxcix. 206 The kynge..called his counsayl to rede what were best to be done.

†**5.** *trans.* To agree upon, resolve, decide, after consultation or deliberation. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 162 Ðæt folc rædde be him, þæt hi woldon hine..ahebban to cyninge. *c* 1205 Lay. 25002 Nu ȝe habbeoð iherd..what Romanisce men redeð heom bi-twenen. *Ibid.* 26221 [They] radden heom bitwenen enne castel to areren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2861 He redden samen he sulden gon wid wise men to pharaon. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4060 Þei ech of vs sete al day þe best red to rede [etc.]. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment* XXI, The king through counsayle of the Lordes thought good To banysh bothe, whiche iudgement strayt was rad.

III. **6.** *trans.* To advise or counsel (a person). With various constructions: †**a.** Simple (dative or) accusative. Also const. *of*. *Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 1023 (Gr.) On þam stedewange ȝirwan Godes tempel, swa hire gasta weard reord of roderum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Wise men him scule readan. *c* 1205 Lay. 7427 He wes cniht swiðe ræh to ræden ane kinge. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7422 An stounde he gan abide & is kniȝtes rede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1301 Riȝt as william wold þat wisly him radde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5194 Latt se þi witt in þis werke & wysely me rede. *a* 1450 Myrc 7 Whenne þey scholde þe pepul rede In to synne þey do hem lede. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 224 Thou heardst euen now a young man sneb me sore, Because I red him, as I would my sonne. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 133 Be stately Billy (and I doe thee rede).

refl. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2217 *Ariadne,* I can mine selue In this case nat rede.

†**b.** Double accusative (or acc. and dat.); sometimes with cognate object. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 11403 Þe king heom hauede [it] isæid, & bæd heom ræden him ræd. *Ibid.* 24783 Wha hit þe durre ræden þat þu swa reh ært iwurðen. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 326 Cristes cors vppon his heued, þat me radde such a red. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 283 To wite what ȝe me rede, I set þis parlement. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 244 A riall roune þou me redis, a reson of blis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 80 He shall not rede yow no-thynge but for youre profite.

†**c.** Accusative (or dative) with objective clause, introduced by *that, what, where,* etc. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 18336 Forrþi ræde icc ȝuu..þatt ȝure nan ne dwelle nohht. *c* 1205 Lay. 6681 Heo him redden wher his lich mihte bezst leggen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3450 At pray to godd ai was sco prest To rede hir quat þat hir was best. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3502 Þarfor I rede ilk man, .. Þat he use þa ten thinges sere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2464, I anely ȝow rede, þat þe end of ȝoure eldirs enterely ȝe be-hald.

d. Accusative and infinitive with *to*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 40 Ich redde nerrun .. to bihefden pawel ant don peter on rode. *c* 1290 *Beket* 916 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 132 To queme Þe kinge we redez Þe, hov-so it euere gon. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 97 Þenne summe Radde Reson to haue reuþe of þat schrewe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 25, I rede you to fle out of the londe for drede of the kynges peple. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 376/1, I rede them to break their bondes, and to follow right by the playne and open way. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, I. iii, I rid thee to view the picture still. 1786 *Har'st Rig* xxiii, The next rig redds them to take care To cut their fur. 1876 Farrar *Marlb. Serm.* IV. 36 If any one of you is in the habit of using oaths, I rede his sleeping conscience to beware of their guilt and folly.

e. Acc. and inf. without *to*, in later use (with *thee* or *you* as object) passing into next.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 386/338 Þe Quiene .. radde hire to hire louerd go. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 64 Ich him rede speke na more. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 285 Therfore I rede yow this conseil take. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 Ȳ rede you be curteys and humble to gret and smale. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* li. 22 Madame, I red ȝou get a less ane. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Eunuch* II. ii, In troth I read you stay. 1786 *Har'st Rig* ci, The master..redds them mind their wark indeed. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, I redd thee keep hand off her. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 248 Therefore, my son, I rede thee stay at home.

f. Accusative, with imperative clause (following or preceding).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 783 Of it ȝee ette, sua red i ȝow. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 173 For-þi I rede ȝow riche, haueth reuthe of þe pouere. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1163 Let hym lyve, I wylle the rede. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xxii, Beware, I rede the, of treason. *a* 1601 North *Plutarch* (N.) Dispatch, I read you, for your enterprize is betrayed. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ix, I red ye weel, tak care o' skaith. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 210 Put them off your hands, I rede ye.

†**g.** With acc. and *to* prep. *Obs. rare.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2758 Min enchantors quaþ þe king me abbeþ þer to yrad. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 103 'ȝus, rediliche', quod Repentaunce and Radde him to goode. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5129 And rede hym to redurs, þat rixles to shame!

†**7.** To advise (a thing); to give as advice or counsel. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 875 ȝif ȝe hit rædeð ȝe beod mine riche men. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 26 Oþer is þet godd hat, & oþer is þet he reat [*v. r.* reades]. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8352 O mi kingrike quat redes þou? 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 406 [They] parformed alle þe penaunce þat þe prynce radde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 44 This wolde I rede, That every man ensample take [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 81 The kynge..toke Vlfin in counseile and asked hym what he redde in this mater. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiv. 5 Thairfoir I reid remeid, To leife and lat it be. *a* 1650 *Robin Hood's Death* 5 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 52 'That I reade not' said will Scarllett.

†**b.** With clause as object. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 414 Assaracus hit redde..þat þat Troynisce folc ..makeden hine to duke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13467 Hu redes þou we wit þam dele? *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 984 Tristrem seyd:—'y rede þat he þe barnes mis'. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 534 Tharfor I rede, all preualy We send a voman hym to spy. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 115, I rede that thou go and serue hym. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1011 Pease, man, pease! I rede, we sease. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 114 Now read ..What course ye weene is best for us to take.

†**c.** With infinitive as object. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19358 Þai..badd þam fle als þai wald ded, To neuen iesus namar þai red. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1199 Whe þer þey redden hym for to slo, Oþer quytly let hym go. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2601 'Þare I rede', quod þe kyng, 'our bakis neuir to turne'. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 91 [The king] asked theire counseile. And the barons redden to be avenged vpon hem.

†**8.** *intr.* To give advice. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 18 (Gr.) Byrhtnoð .. rad and rædde, rincum tæhte, hu hi sceoldon standan. *c* 1290 *Beket* 865 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 131 Þe bischop Robert of lincolne radde wel þare-to. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1677 Bodily ded, Ogayns þe whilk no man may help ne red. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1253 Forsoth I can no rede nowe: Leve fadir, how reddyst thow? *c* 1450 *Merlin* 80 Than seide the kynge to Merlyn, 'And how rede ye of this thinge?' 1591 Greene *Maiden's Dreame* XVI, For wars or peace right wisely could he rede.

†**b.** Used at the end of a sentence, or parenthetically. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 26 Hwa se hit mei underneomen,

underneome, ich reade. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 177 By þese vertues folue hym, y rede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 378 'For-þi I rede', quod reson, 'rewle þi tonge bettere'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 467 Go we theder, I rede, and ryn on oure feete. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 167 Be war with thame for till debait, I reid. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 81 Or thou be olde, beware, I rid, least thou doe get a fall. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 38 His counsell take, I reede, and then [etc.].

† **c.** In clauses introduced by *as* or *so*. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 44/335 Þov ne miȝht me neuere paye wel bote þov do ase ich rede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 339 þe Norþhombres hadde i-doo awey here kyng Osbrucus, as þe devel hem radde. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 106 'He seide soth', quaþ þe samaritan, 'and so ich rede þe also'. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXXIV, It shall not be As Anthenor hath rade in no degree.

† **9.** *trans.* To teach or give (one) a knowledge *of* (something). *Obs. rare* —1.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 170 Gii a forster fader hadde þat him lerd & him radde Of wodes & riuer & oþer game.

10. *Sc.* To think, imagine, guess. = READ *v.* 1.

1768 [see READ *v.* 1 a]. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 86 He's ane, I red, that ye can eithly spare. 1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 237 And this black hour be past, I rede ye'll rue it sair.

11. To interpret, explain. = READ *v.* 2.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Nor come I to redd fortunes for reward. 1728 — *Robt., Richy & Sandy* 34 Ah! now my dream its red. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 19 O, dool and wae, my dream's been rede right soon! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii, The secret of Man's being is still ..a riddle that he cannot rede. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* V. iii. (1872) III. 185 Rede us this riddle, O Collot!

12. To relate, tell. = READ *v.* 14.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Witches' Frolic* i, I'll rede ye a lay of Grammerye. *Ibid., Lay St. Nicholas* xli, Now rede me aright the most wonderful sight, Thou Palmer gray, that thine eyes have seen.

Rede (rīd), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 (3e)-rǽdan, redan, 4, 6, 9 rede, 6 *Sc.* reyd, 8–9 reed, 9 read. [OE. *rǽdan* (rare) = MDu. and MLG. *rêden, reiden* (Du. *reeden*) to make ready, set in order, etc. (hence Da. *rede*, Sw. *reda*). OE. had also *gerǽdan* (rare) = MDu. *gherêden*, ON. *greiða* to GRAITH. The base is that of the adj. READY.]

1. *trans.* To put in order; to comb (the hair); to clear (a way); to clean up or out; etc. (see REDD *v.*[2]).

[*a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. vii. [ix.] (1890) 180 Heo þwoh & hyre feax gerædde.] 944 in Earle *Land Charters*, etc. 179 On fealuwes lea þær ælfric biscep redan het to þære ealdan dic. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7896 (Kölbing) Þai..large roume about hem redde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 124 He saide, 'sonne I sall sende by-fore Myne Aungell to rede þe thy way'. 1470 *Extr. Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 30 To devoyde and rede a certaine lande and Tenement..to oure louyt Agnes Lilburne. 1507 *Ibid.* 76 Evere fyrhouse..sale furnis and sende ane sufficient work seruand .. to help to rede the common loche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 86 Buskis wythdrawis .. To reyd thair renk, and rovmis thaim the way. 1791 *Cottingham Incl. Act* 28 Ditches to be well and effectually reeded, scoured and cleansed. 1822 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* 271 I'll rede room for thee, Jock. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Rede thy hair menseful.

† **b.** *absol.* (also with *dat.*) To clear a way (for oneself). *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3334 (Kölbing) Þo he was opon his stede, Wiþ swerd he gan about rede. *Ibid.* 8277 Ich [=each] dede his launce go..& redden hem wiþ miȝt fiȝ.

2. *spec.* (See quots.)

1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng., Read*, to strip the fat from the intestines. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Reed*, Butchers reed the entrails of slaughtered animals to obtain the fat.

Hence **Re·ding** *vbl. sb.* in *reding-comb*.

1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xii. 170 Take the redyng comb and lash your hair out, it's all through-others.

Rede, var. RAD *a.*[2] *Obs.*, obs. f. READ *sb.*[1] and *v.*, RED *a.*, REED *sb.*

Redeamer, obs. form of REDEEMER.

Red-eared: see RED *a.* 14 b, 14 c.

Redeba·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *redébattre* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To debate (a subject) again. Hence **Redeba·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Redebatre*, to redebate the matter; to cauill, or brabble about it againe. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. xii. 261 To have that point settled by redebating and revoting the settlement of the throne. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/1 The re-debating of Parliamentary questions.

Redeci·de, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To decide again. So **Redeci·sion.**

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 13 The rigorous fact .. which will one day .. demand practical decision or redecision of it from us. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 168/1 Cases which if not obsolete have been in principle re-decided in more modern decisions.

Rede·ck, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* a. To array again. b. To furnish with a new deck.

1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 125 Think what it will be, when summer shall redeck it in its leafy pride. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 4/1 The Temple landing-stage .. has cost about £1,000 to be re-decked.

Redecla·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *redéclarer* (Cotgr.).] To declare again.

1611 COTGR., *Redeclarer*, to redeclare, to reexpresse. 1876 S. MILLER in T. Smith *Mem.* (1883) 130 He came to redeclare this truth. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 2/7 All mine hot-blast pigs were redeclared, at 65s. to 62s. 6d.

Rede·corate, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *redécorer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To decorate again. Hence **Rede·corated** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Redecorer*, to redecorate, or bedecke againe. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. i, The redecorated, refurnished, and smiling shops. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., All the .. wide and lofty rooms had been redecorated.

So **Redecora·tion.**

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 48 To survey the neglected north rooms, with a view to their redecoration. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 599/3 The projects for the redecoration of the dome of St. Paul's.

Rede·dicate, *v.* (Also as *pa. pple.*) [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dedicate anew.

1611 COTGR., *Rededier*, to rededicate, to consecrate or hallow anew. 1703 HEARNE in Plummer *Elizab. Oxford* (O.H.S.) 108 After 'twas quite finished, 'twas rededicated to the same Saint as before. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* x. 105 All being shall be rebegotten, all Worship rededicate. 1839–52 *Ibid.* XXVII. 457 Canst thou..reconsecrate the heart, Rededicate the temple? 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lvi. 12 Those who..have re-dedicated themselves unto the Lord.

So **Rededica·tion; Rede·dicatory** *a.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 895/2 A rededication of the Egyptian obelisk to its ancient deity. 1896 *Daily News* 11 July 3/6 There was a re-dedication service at the church. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 24 Sept. 418 The re-dedicatory services will be held Oct. 4.

† **Redee·m**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare* —1. In 5 **radem.** [f. the vb.] The act of redeeming; redemption.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 1005 The Roman buikis at than was in Scotland, He gart be brocht .. And, but radem, thai brynt thaim thar ilkan.

Redeem (rĭdī·m), *v.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* rademe, radeym, 5–6 redeme, (5 redem), 6 *Sc.* redeime, 6–7 redeeme, 7– redeem. [ad. F. *rédimer* (15th c. in Godef.), or L. *redimĕre* to buy back, etc., f. *re(d)-* RE- + *emĕre* to buy. The popular OF. form *raembre* is represented in ME. by RAIM *v.*

The vowel of the second syllable in *redeem* and *exeme* (in place of **redime* and **exime*) may have originated in the pa. t., after L. *redēmit, exēmit*, and its retention would be favoured by the existence of *redemption* and *exempt*.]

1. *trans.* To buy back (a thing formerly possessed); to make payment for (a thing held or claimed by another).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. v. 365 Off Egipte al þe tenendreis He redemyt þaim agayn, And maid þaim to the kynge demayn. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* XXV. 25 Then shall he redeme that his brother solde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 339 Thair was the peace maid, and with a smal soume redeimet the hail Iles. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. (1848) 268 That precious Time, which no sum..can either purchase or redeem. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 80 The Firstling of the Ass which was to be redeemed with a Lamb. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 828 A clause, whereby the granter..may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

absol. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 262 He that redeemeth, hath no title to the thing redeemed, before the Redemption. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 828 Rights of reversion..must be exercised within forty years from the time at which the proprietor is allowed to redeem.

b. To regain, recover (an immaterial thing).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, Who may redeme grace or recouer it whan he hath lost it? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. iv. 48 Thou hast redeem'd thy lost opinion. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 82 He would redeeme (if possible) his health with the losse of halfe his Learning. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 365 Then, to redeem his Honour at a Blow, He moves his Camp. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 206 If this friend..had since redeemed, or in part redeemed, her position by a second marriage.

c. To regain or recover by force. (Cf. 4.)

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clxvii, The toils of war we must endure And from the injurious Dutch redeem the seas. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 54 Redeem what Crassus lost, and vindicate his name. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. vii, The Gael, of plain and river heir, Shall with strong hand redeem his share.

2. a. To free (mortgaged property), to recover (a person or thing put in pledge), by payment of the amount due, or by fulfilling some obligation.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 86 Thow sall loss a gage Quhilk neuir in erd sall be redemyt agayne. 1538 ELYOT, *Repignero*, to quite or redeme a pledge or gage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 856 He redemed the Marques Dorcet, and Sir John Bourchier whome he hadde left as pledges at Paris for money there before borowed. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 266 They are constrained to lay their sonnes to gage, and then goe rob and rifle trauellers to redeeme them againe. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 159 They will allow the mortgagor at any reasonable time to re-call or redeem his estate. 1791 J. NICHOLS in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1784, Dr. Johnson collected a sum of money to redeem his friend's clothes, which in two days after were pawned again. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. XXVII, To him thy woes, thy wishes, bring. He will redeem his signet ring. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The Crown jewels had been pledged. ..Edward was not in a condition to redeem them.

absol. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 387 On a bill by a mortgagee, to redeem or foreclose.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 8 My Honor is at pawne, And but my going, nothing can redeeme it.

b. To buy off, compound for (a charge or obligation) by payment or some other way.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxvi. 55 It was answered that they hadde redemed the sayde Trybute with the Pryce of theyr bloode. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 298 To the ende they should redeeme this voyage with money. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXVIII. 119 Now that there was no remedy to redeem their slauery but by resistance. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 59 A judgement against a purchaser of an equity of redemption, or to redeem incumbrances, &c. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 504 A guarantee fund, which .. should be sufficient at the end of that term to redeem the annuity at the rate proposed.

transf. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III. vi, Is there no way left to redeem my miseries?

c. To fulfil, perform (a pledge, promise, etc.).

1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 559 Clive redeemed his pledge. He..effected one of the most..difficult and salutary reforms. 1847 JAMES *Convict* viii, I call upon you to redeem that promise. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 Some consciousness of not having redeemed their engagements.

3. To ransom, liberate, free (a person) from bondage, captivity, or punishment; to save (one's life) by paying a ransom.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 61 Hanibal offrede to the Romanes that thei scholde redeme the Romanes in captiuite. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXVIII. 37 The weir is gon, ..The ransoun maid, the presoneris redemit. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 8 Wanting gilders to redeeme their liues. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 86, I sent you Monie to redeeme you, By Dromio heere. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* V. ii, The Turkish empire offer'd for his ransom Should not redeem his life. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 101 The Christians, Slaves to Pagans sold, Whom he redeem'd with Gold. 1785 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 477 In order to justify ourselves for undertaking to redeem you, without orders. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 201 His mistress is going to send down money to redeem him.

refl. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 120 One Abraham, found a Delinquent, redeems himself for seven hundred Marks. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 301 He had been a slave 9 years, then redeemed himself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 657 He was therefore suffered to redeem himself by giving a bond for forty thousand pounds.

b. Const. *from, out of, to.* Also with adverbs of place, as *hence, thence, home.*

1508 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 228 In his tresour hous is ryches innumerable, wherwith .. he may redeme all the worlde from the pryson and captyuyte of the deuyll. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 86 Shall our Coffers then, Be emptied, to redeeme a Traitor home? 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vii. 8 The Lord .. redeemed you out of the house of bondmen, from the hand of Pharaoh. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xvii. 471 He that redeems a slave out of Turkish captivity [etc.]. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 282 It was, for a long time, generally expected..that the State would thus be redeemed to freedom.

4. To rescue, save, deliver. † Also with *out.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 231 Wallace, that has rademyt Scotland. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. *heading*, Faire virgin, to redeeme her deare, Brings Arthure to the fight. 1591 JAS. VI *Lepanto* Chorus Venetis, Their netts were sett about, But yet our dearest Father in Heauen, He hath redeemd vs out. 1683 WOOD *Life* 11 Apr. (O. H. S.) III. 42 The rout..laid wait for Charlet's comming out of the Castle. He therefore sends a letter to the vice-chancellor to redeem him. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 325 He thrusts aside The crowd of centaurs and redeems the bride. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 903 The man was like some merchant who, in storm, Throws the freight over to redeem the ship.

refl. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 507 How faine would I haue hated all mankinde, And thou redeem'st thy selfe.

absol. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 183 Bot thow rademe, na liff thai ordand me. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 88 Leuied an Army, weening to redeeme, And haue install'd me in the Diademe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* l. 2 Is my hande shortened at all, that it cannot redeeme?

b. Const. *from, out of, to.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 181 Let me redeeme my brothers both from death. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1331 Arise, and doo thy selfe redeeme from shame. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XXV. 22 Redeeme Israel, O God, out of all his Troubles. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 156 When nothing now could be looked for by Antwerp but extremity, behold it redeemed from that, by the Conquerours Clemency. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 493 Redeem from this Reproach my wand'ring Ghost. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 225 They redeemed themselves with prayers and promises from their hands. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 332 My creed should have redeemed me from repenting. 1843 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 209 We trust we have said enough to redeem the voluntary principle from contempt.

c. To reclaim (land). Also const. *from.*

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 11 Those Levels which are of large extent, and not easy to be redeemed when a Breach is made. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. ii. 112 Where palaces have sprung On banks redeem'd from the rude ocean's ooze. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 138 We find evidence that considerable spaces were redeemed from the original ocean and converted into dry land after the chalk was formed.

5. To free from a charge or claim.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCVI. 217 He..redeemed the scole of Saxons, fre of all former trybute. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 178 The clergy in the old provinces did not pay the capitation; but they had redeemed themselves at the expence of about 24 millions. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. XVIII. 210 It would almost seem as if a yearly tribute of thirty pounds..redeemed the borough from all claims.

6. Of God or Christ: To deliver from sin and its consequences.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXX. 25 Thow, that on rude ws ransomit and redemit. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 233 Subiecte your selues whollye to God: for he hath redemed you. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 262 Our Saviour..was not King of those that he Redeemed, before hee suffered death. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 20 God manifested in the flesh, sent from heaven to redeem a lost world. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 279 A soul redeemed demands a life of praise. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* X, The others, who refused to be redeemed,—They stand unsanctified.

b. Const. *from, to, unto.*

c 1460 *Hymn Virgin* 6 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 The hevynly kyng enteryd thy close virgynall, Man to redeme from dedely synne. 1530 PALSGR. 682/1 Christ redemed us by his passyon from our gostly enemy. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* V. 9 Thou wast killed, and hast redemed vs to God by thy bloude. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 78 Christ als discendit to the hell, And vs redemit from that paine. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* X. (ed. 2) 141 To redeem Souls

unto God, to fill Heaven with Saints. 1754 C. WESLEY *Hymns* (ed. 3) xxxii, A slave redeem'd from death, and sin.

†7. To obtain by purchase, to buy. *Obs.*

c 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* xvii. 25 b, This Jugurth redemed of Calphurnius but onely delayng and deferinge of the warre. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 125 The tyme woulde come, wherin they would wyshe to have redemed his frendshyp derely. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 693 The Emperour must in many things yeeld to the requests of the French king, and redeeme his good will. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 38 But aged folk will find it harder and dearer to redeem this the last volume than if they had been chapmen for all three at the first.

†b. To go in exchange for. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 108 Would some part of my young yeeres Might but redeeme the passage of your Age. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 66 Oh! that my life..Would but redeeme one minute of his breath!

8. To save (time) from being lost.

After the N. T. passages *Eph.* v. 16 and *Col.* iv. 5, in which the Vulgate has *tempus redimentes*, rendering ἐξαγοραζόμενοι τὸν καιρόν.

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iv. 5 Walke wysely to them that are with out, and redeme the tyme. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 241 Redeeming time, when men thinke least I will. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 75 Redeem we time?—Its loss we dearly buy. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 561 Not to redeem his time, but his estate. 1880 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* iii. (1889) 78 He worked, not by faith, but by sight,.. with indefatigable energy, redeeming the time.

9. Of persons: To make amends or atonement for, to compensate (an error, fault, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b, Syth man may by almesdede redeme all his synnes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 Yf any man wound another .. he redemeth thoffence. 1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., The President, was urgent with me, to redeeme their omissions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 214 Which of ye will be mortal to redeem Mans mortal crime..? *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 257 They will labour to redeem all that is pass'd by turning.. violently against them. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 414 The naked heir might often complain, that his father's sins had been redeemed at too high a price. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 765 Snorro makes him redeem former misdeeds by saving Cnut when in great danger.

†b. To make up to oneself for (some wrong sustained); to repay. *Obs. rare*—1.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 132, I will redeeme all this on Percies head.

c. To make good (a loss). *rare.*

1629 MILTON *Nativity* 153 The Babe..That on the bitter cross Must redeem our loss. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 528 The English were eager to redeem by a victory the loss of Trincomalee.

10. Of qualities, actions, etc.: To make up for, compensate for, counterbalance (some defect or fault).

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to redeem these. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 314 The wrongs that you have seene In me, my future vertues shall redeeme. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 178 Then doubled haste redeems his former pause. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 27 His want of virtue was not redeemed by any superior talents. *a* 1826 GIFFORD *Ford's Plays* (1827) I. Introd. 15 There is nothing to redeem the absurdity of the plot. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 87 His bravery had redeemed much of his earlier ill-fame.

b. To save (a person or thing) *from* some defect or blot. Also without const.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 306 He hath out-villain'd villanie so farre, that the raritie redeemes him. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 664 A spark, Sufficient to redeem the modern race From total night and absolute disgrace. 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxxviii, His ambition made Augustus odious; his occasional forgetfulness of ambition alone redeems him. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 279 Perhaps some modern touches here and there Redeem'd it from the charge of nothingness. 1849 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxix. 334 A blank ceiling is not to be redeemed by a decorated ventilator.

11. †a. To restore or bring *into* a condition or state. Also *intr.* To return *to* a state. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1054 For Goddis saik radeym anys to grace, And tak the croun. 1613 MIDDLETON (*title*) The Triumphs of Truth...Directed, Written, and redeem'd into Forme, from the ignorance of some former times. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* 203 As to the redeeming us into the ability of closing with what is discern'd best.

b. To restore, set right again. *rare.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 28 Hee wyll redeeme our deadly drowping state. 1814 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xix, With his barb'd horse..Stout Cromwell has redeem'd the day.

†12. To gain, reach (a place). *Obs. rare*—1.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Palace*, By many a crosse-Track they redeem a bank of mosse Spungie and swelling.

Redeemabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being redeemed.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1888 GÖSCHEN *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 5 July, The Act regulating the redeemability, if he might use the word, of these stocks.

Redeemable (rĭdī·măb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REDEEM *v.* + -ABLE.] **A.** *adj.* Capable of being redeemed, in various senses of the vb.

1611 COTGR., *Rachetable*, redeemable; ransomable; recouerable for money. *c* 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations..are not congregable, nor consultable, nor redeemable from confusion (pardon the hardnesse of words). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 216 To say, that we are not yet actually redeemed, but only made redeemable. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1852) 36 His forfeited powers may be redeemable. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 349/2 Its defeat will be honourable and redeemable.

b. *spec.* Of property sold or mortgaged, bonds, stock, annuities, etc.: Capable or admitting of being repurchased or bought in again.

1646 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 The said Laird wodset sold and disponed to us .. the lands of the barronie .. under reversion alwayes redeemable from us. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 22 (ed. 2) 205 Redeemable Rights are not so secure, because they may be evacuat by order of Redemption. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6199/1 The Royal Demesnes which have been alienated shall be redeemable by the Crown. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 165 The debt which the nation had incurred.., whether redeemable or irredeemable. 1868–9 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1805 The very pearls that..Pietro pawned..Redeemable by somebody. 1882 *Globe* 24 July 8/3 The same is hereby created to the amount of £600,000 as a redeemable stock.

fig. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* App. 341 A brilliant lecture-list is a paper issue which may, or may not, be redeemable at par.

B. *sb. pl.* Redeemable property, stocks, annuities, etc. Now *rare.*

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xvii. 367/2 Directors.. applied themselves to take in the remainder of the Annuities and Redeemables. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Redeemables*, are lands, funds, &c. sold with a reservation of the equity of redemption. 1882 *Standard* 3 Nov. 6/3 For Perpetual Threes they ranged from 20 c. to 23 c.; for Redeemables, from 22 c. to 24 c.

Hence **Redee·mableness,** capability of being redeemed; **Redee·mably** *adv.*, so as to be redeemable.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Redeemableness.* [Hence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.] 1827 in *Law Times Rep.* (N. S.) L. 708/2 Real security for payment..heritably, but redeemably always in terms of the said bond. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* I. i. 6 Christianity has faith in the redeemableness of human beings.

Redeemed (rĭdī·md), *ppl. a.* [f. REDEEM *v.* + -ED 1.] Delivered, atoned for, etc. Also *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxv. 9 The redemed of the Lorde shal conuerte, and come to Sion with thankesgeuinge. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 350 All Seales, and Simbols of redeemed sins. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 43 Where with mee All my redeemd may dwell in joy and bliss. 1753 C. WESLEY *Hymns for Watch-Night* ix, We .. singing remove, With all the redeem'd to the Sion above. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. lxiv, The shout of a redeemed and rejoicing people. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* v. viii, The greater villain had escaped, the more generous and redeemed one fallen.

Redeemer (rĭdī·mə1). Also 6 **redeamer, redemer, -ar,** *Sc.* **redemour, redimar.** [f. REDEEM *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who redeems, in religious sense; God or Christ regarded as saving man from sin or its effects. (Cf. REDEMPTOR.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 201 A man .. havynge woundes in his body lyke to the woundes of Criste, seyenge that he was redemer of man. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 2 My King, my Lord, and my Redeemer sweit. 1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 278, I pray the eternall Redemer to preserue you all in long lyfe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 123 The precious Image of our deere Redeemer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 61 Mans Friend, his Mediator, his design'd Both Ransom and Redeemer voluntarie. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 9 The whole Godhead .. under the Three-fold Distinction of a Creator, a Redeemer and a Comforter! 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. iv. (1817) 309 The Redeemer and the destined Judge of the human race. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 776/1 The older heresies directly impugned the Person of the Redeemer.

2. One who redeems, in other senses of the vb.

1552 HULOET, Borower or redeamer of his gage, *repignerator.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 20 He would algates with Pyrochles fight, And his redeemer chaleng'd for his foe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. 91 The redeemer of the remainder of the captiue Troyans that were in Greece. 1672 *Life & Death J. Alleine* vi. 60 He was a careful redeemer of his time. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (ed. 2) I. 340 Rome..riots in the Blood of her Redeemers.

†3. [tr. L. *redemptor.*] A contractor. *Obs.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr., These Redeemers (so tearmed) were such as did hire scaffolds or stages, instantly to be made. *Ibid.* (1636) 47 He sendeth them .. for the redeemers of the Theaters.

Hence **Redee·meress,** a female redeemer; **Redee·mership,** the office of a redeemer.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 42 A Sauiour of their Sauiours and Sauiouresses: a Redeemer of their Redeemeresses. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 501 Could any one then deny the Redeemership of the Christ?

Redeeming (rĭdī·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. REDEEM, in various senses.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 195 Quhar gret dulle is, bot rademyng agayne, Newyn off it is bot ekyng off payne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iv. 7 This was an olde custome in Israel concernynge the redemynge & chaunginge. 1575 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 425 For redeming and ramsoning of the Illes of Aren which .. [are] in mortgadge and other wyse in pledge. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 187 They parled about the redeeming of prisoners. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref., That tends to the redeeming and restoring of none but such as are the object of compassion.

Redee·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That redeems, in various senses of the vb. Commonly used with *feature, quality*, etc.

1754 WESLEY *Hymns* (ed. 3) xlv, I shall live to prove..The length and breadth..Of thy redeeming love. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v. 738 Redeeming features in the face of Time. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xxxi, The major, with all his faults, had redeeming qualities. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 261 The disorder of their times sets forth the more clearly the one redeeming element of trust.

Redeemless (rĭdī·mlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Incapable of being redeemed, irrecoverable; admitting of no redemption.

1631 CHETTLE *Hoffman* v. K, [We] will change his pleasures into wretched And redeemelesse misery. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. No. 52 Dragd to the redeemlesse Iayle. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Archit. Atoms* 48 He is doom'd to toss In legal shipwreck and redeemless loss.

Redefi·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To define again.

1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 14 One of the ancient terms it might be well to revive and redefine. 1881 RUSSELL *Haigs* v. 97 A jury..to re-define the marches.

So **Redefini·tion.**

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 106 The whole tenor of his labours was towards an assertion, purification, and redefinition of Transcendentalism.

†**Re·deful,** *a. Obs.* Forms: see REDE *sb.*1; also 3 redesful, rætful. [f. REDE *sb.*1 + -FUL.] Wise, prudent, full of counsel.

c 1205 LAY. 129 Hey [he] wes and riche; & he wes redesful. *Ibid.* 3008 Þa answærde [she] mid rætfulle worden. *Ibid.* 6537 He wes..radful and rihtwis. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 612 Wonderful God, and of miht, And redeful, and Fader ariht Of al þe world.

Redefy, obs. form of RE-EDIFY *v.*

Rede·ify, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To deify again.

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* iv. 31 Till the soul shall be By grace redeified.

Redeime, obs. Sc. form of REDEEM *v.*

Redel(e, obs. forms of RIDDLE, varr. RIDEL.

Redeless (rī·dlĕs), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1 rǽd-, 3 redleas; 3 redliese; 3–6 red-, 4–5 redeles, (4 redelees, -lis, rydelles); 5 reed-, 6 red-, rydlesse; 5 red-, 9 redeless. [OE. *rǽdléas* = OFris. *rédlâs*, MDu. *raedloos* (Du. *radeloos*), OHG. *ratelôs* (G. *ratlos*), ON. *rǫ́dlauss* (Sw. *rådlös*, Da. *raadløs*): see REDE *sb.*1 and -LESS.] Devoid or destitute of counsel; *esp.* of persons, having no resource in a difficulty or emergency, not knowing what to do.

a 1000 *Daniel* 177 (Gr.) Gleaw ne wæs gumrices weard, reðe & rædleas. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Wæs þa swilc hit eall rædleas wære. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3754 'Nai, for gode', quad moyses, 'It is a song wikke and redles'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15695 O þam redles him reud sare. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1197 Þenne wern þo rowtes redeles in þo ryche wones. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 1 Now, Richard the redeles, reweth on 3ou-self. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 968 Fra rule, ressoun and richt redless I ran. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXVIII. 110 This woman, beynge reedlesse,..went vnto hym. 1536 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 79, I am sokerles and as a redles createwr bot only fro the gret tr[ust I] have in the Kyngs grace. [1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* vii. 339 The opponents of Eadward.. dreaded that .. he would be..what they afterwards called Æthelred,—a king 'redeless' or uncounselled.]

absol. 12.. *Prayer to Our Lady* 27 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Rede þe redliese þat is wið-ute rede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 502 Rwe on þo redles þat remen for synne.

Redeli(che, varr. REDELY *adv. Obs.*

Redeliver (rĭdĭ·lĭvəɹ), *v.* [RE-.]

1. *trans.* To give back, return, restore:

a. a thing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 341 All rollys..were delyueryd vnto the sayde Iohn Mansell, the whiche he there sealyd and redelyuered them vnto the chamberleyne. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 31 The money shulde nat be redelyuered to the one without the other. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 311 Will you be King againe? If they agree, Ile redeliver all my royaltie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 125 The Gentleman when the storme was past, re-deliuered her her Jewels. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. vii, Go, and force him to redeliver you the note. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 438 They will re-deliver it and disavow their officer who accepted it. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 142 Deeds..shall be registered .. and thereafter re-delivered to the parties with certificates of due registration.

b. a person kept in custody as a hostage, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 408 He..redelyuered vnto hym all suche hostages & pledges as his brother Alphons had before tyme of hym receyued. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 318 Quhilk Robert, being deliverit..to him, wes alsua immediatlie..redeliuerit agane be him to Elizabeth Hay. 1620–6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* VII, God .. bespoke the whale, To redeliuer Ionah to his hand. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 416 He..should desist from Hostility..and redeliver their Children.

2. To make or set free again.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* CXXIV, Iudith .. that redeliuered the strong besieged Citie of Bethulia. 1623 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XIX. i, His mercy..both in forewarning, and redelivering Ahab.

3. To deliver (a message, etc.) again.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 301 The ready damsel redelivered his instructions to the world in her moments of possession. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. 21 The Jewish statesman was the prophet, and his business was to redeliver to each successive generation, a proclamation [etc.].

†4. To repeat, report. *Obs. rare*—1.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 186 *Osr.* Shall I redeliuer you e'en so? *Ham.* To this effect Sir.

Hence **Redeli·vering** *vbl. sb.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xii. (1810) 139 About the redelivering thereof to Her Majesties use.

So †**Redeli·verage,** discharge; **Redeli·verance,** †(*a*) redelivery; (*b*) a fresh deliverance; **Redeli·verer,** one who delivers again.

1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* I. iii. 12 Neuer eating nor hauing..redeliuerage at the posternes, but ensensiblie. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 5 If any of the said

fosters..do deny the redeliveraunce of all such cattel. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 340 He had effected the re-deliverance of the nation. 1816 Hazlitt *Pol. Ess.*(1819) 91 No weathercock deliverers and redeliverers of mankind.

Redelivery (rĭdĭlĭ·vəri). [Re-.] The action of giving back again, restitution; restoration; also, the action of setting free again, liberation.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* III. 501 To ayde and assyst, euery man after his power, for yᵉ redelyuerey of their prynce agayne. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiii, Payment or redelyvere of the goodes is a satisfaccyon. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 72 Iacob prayed for the redeliuerie of Beniamin. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 161 A Repleuin which is a redeliuery of the distresse by the Sherife. 1668 Clarendon *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 80 They answer'd, that they had..sent Orders for the Re-delivery of it. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. ix. 147 A re-delivery of the pledge, or thing taken in distress, to the owner. 1831 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 120 § 14 The expiration of such notice and the re-delivery of such licence. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 423 There is usually a delivery and a redelivery.

Redell, variant of Ridel *Obs.*

Redels, obs. form of Riddle *sb.*[1]

† Redely, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 reade-, 4 redeliche, -lyche, redeli, 4–6 redely. *Comp.* 5 redelyer. [App. a var. of Redly *adv.*[2], but metrical examples freq. indicate that the connecting *e* was pronounced. The various senses are not easily distinguished, and in some cases (see sense 4) the form is perh. written for *redily* Readily (cf. also Redily).]

1. Clearly, plainly, distinctly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Al he wule a domesdai reden ful readeliche [*v.r.* witterliche] uorte bicleopien þe mide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25852 Qua þat dees in dedli sin sal duell in bale,..And sua we find ful redeli. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 139, I schal thee redely Devise hou men therinne stonde. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3116, I am wiser then yee ween, For there nys noon of 3ewe woot redely what I mean. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxxiv, Whan she sawe syr Gareth redely in the vysage she..fell doun in a swoune.

2. Certainly, assuredly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 461 Redeli bi resoun þerfore hem rette i mai mi sorwe. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 130 Wel wyste I Hyt was of Venus redely The temple. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 811 On his fader riȝt hand redeliche he sitteþ. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Harl. MS.) 'We ben redy', quoþ thei, 'to do this deede redely'.

3. Carefully, attentively.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 93 This knyht behield hir redely. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, þei do drawe hem nere hym as redely and warely as þei may.

4. ? Readily, quickly.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 270 Euere suþþe y haue me raid redely to þy seruyse. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 102 Redely the right ere he pullid from the bed. 1443 *Paston Lett.* I. 48, I sopose that I xal redelyer have tydyngys from yow herr dan I xulde have ther. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 64 She felle doun all in a swoune, and Reynawde toke her vppe redely. 1550 Marbeck (*title*) A Concordance, that is to saie a Worke wherein .. ye maie redely finde any worde conteigned in the Whole Bible.

† Redelyng, app. a var. of *radelyng* Ratlin.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 347 Paid to Thomas Fuller, for xvij. li. of redelynge yerne, xij.*d*...Paid for the lynenge of the toppe armynge and for the toppe maste xx*d*.

Redem, obs. form of Redeem *v.*

Redemand, *sb. rare*⁻⁰. [Re-.] The act of redemanding, 'a demanding back again'.

1828–32 in Webster.

Redemand (rĭdĭmɑ·nd), *v.* [Re-. Cf. F. *redemander* (12th c.).]

1. *trans.* **a.** To demand the return of (a thing).

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 18 That the expences are .. also redemaunded and taken away. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1223 Which places hee had oftentimes by as just right redemanded, as they were by unjust forces usurped. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. li. (1674) 66 [He] re-demanded the moneys which he had given him. 1711 W. King tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iv. 140 He is always wavering,..relinquishes what he sought, then redemands what he relinquished. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 98 If payment be made before-hand, ..it cannot be redemanded and recovered. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I. 399 He declares that Turner afterwards re-demanded it, and charged two guineas for the loan.

b. To demand again.

1849 Lytton *K. Arthur* II. cxxi, Once more forsake the throng Call childhood back, and redemand the song. 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 332 All the wondrous works of Jesus Christ were redemanded by Nature.

2. To ask or inquire again.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 176 The Cardinall askyne, 'Who calles?' he answeris, 'My name is Leslye'. He re-demandis, 'Is that Normond?' 1613 Sir E. Sackville in *Guard.* No 133 ¶ 3, I redemanded if he would request his life.

Hence **Redema·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Redema·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Repetition*,..a redemanding. 1859 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd. (1866) 21 Rewards .. More solid than the redemanded praise With which the world beribbons later days.

So **Redema·ndable** *a.*, that may be redemanded (Webster 1828–32).

Redeme, obs. form of Redeem *v.*

Redemer, obs. form of Redeemer.

Redemi·se, *sb.* [Re-.] *Law.* The retransfer of land to one who has demised it.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 748/2 *Demise* and *Redemise*, denote a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it. 1828–32 in Webster.

So **Redemi·se** *v.*, to demise (land) back again.

1828–32 in Webster (citing *Encyc.*).

Redemo·lish, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *redémolir* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To demolish again.

1611 Cotgr., *Redemolir*, to redemolish, resubuert, ouerthrow againe. 1736 Ld. Hervey *Mem.* I. 140 Bragging that their industry had re-demolished Dunkirk.

† Rede·mp, *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. next.] To redeem.

1527 W. Knight in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 281 The kyng hath sayde that in case Philip be taken by ennymyse his Highnesse will redempe hym and pay his rawnesome.

† Rede·mpt, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *redempt-us*, pa. pple. of *redimĕre* to Redeem.] Redeemed.

a 1450 *Mankind* 798 (Brandl) Aryse, my precyose redempt sone; ȝe be to me full dere. *c* 1500 *Everyman* 548, I cum with Knowlege for my redemcyon Redempt with herte and full of contrycyon.

So **† Rede·mpt** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1623 Cockeram, *Redempted*, redeemed.

Redempteur, obs. variant of Redemptor.

Rede·mptible, *a.* [ad. L. type **redemptibilis*: see Redempt and -ible.] Redeemable.

1882 in Ogilvie.

Rede·mptine. [f. Redempt-or + -ine.] Redemptoristine.

1889 *Cath. Household* 29 June 7/2 Miss D... was received into the Order of the Redemptines.

Redemption (rĭde·mpʃən). Also 4–6 -cio(u)n, -cyo(u)n, etc., 5–6 redemcion, 6–7 redemtion. [a. F. *rédemption* (12th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *redemptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redimĕre* to Redeem.]

1. Deliverance from sin and its consequences by the atonement of Jesus Christ.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xx. 1 Swa þat we be parcenel in his redempcioun. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 7251 'Ffor in hell', he says, 'es na redempcyoune'. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 161 God 3af his sone to make it free, for noon oþer redempcioun was ynow3 for mannis synne. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 55 In tyme of his passcion, Here fore our redemcion, His blesful blod he bled. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 307 Byleuynge that he..came in to this worlde for the redempcyon of synners. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 129 Oh Villains, Vipers, damn'd without redemption. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 29 You bid me seeke redemption of the diuell. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 408 Proclaming Life to all who shall believe In his redemption. 1777 Blair *Serm.* (1810) I. v. 83 This was the hour in which Christ .. accomplished our eternal redemption. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 191 The doctrine of original sin, on which the whole scheme of redemption rests. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 228 Miracles and prophecy ..bore directly or indirectly on one point,—redemption.

b. *Year of Redemption* = Anno Domini.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 756 The .ix. day of Aprill, the year of our redemption .1463. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 60 Who died within the yeere of our Redemption, Foure hundred twentie six. 1835 W. Irving *Conq. Spain* i, Such was the state of Spain when, in the year of Redemption 701, Witiza was elected to the Gothic throne.

2. The action of freeing a prisoner, captive, or slave by payment; ransom.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 80 (108) Ye haue now kaught & fetered in preson Troians y-nowe, and yf youre wille be, My chyld with on may haue redempcion. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 21 Pirrus..sende to Rome his prisoners withowte eny redempcion. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 269 That thei schuld gader a certeyn summe for her lordis redempcion. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 219 b, They shoulde bee slayne withoute redemption, whersoever they were found. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 138 Of being taken by the Insolent Foe, And sold to slauery. Of my redemption thence. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1482 For his redemption all my Patrimony, If need be, I am ready to forgo. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 105 ¶ 2 Which purchased his Redemption out of the Hands of the Bailiffs. 1785 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 477 Mr. Adams..and myself have agreed to authorize the bearer hereof..to treat for your redemption. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 47 The redemption of captives—that is the repurchase of slaves in order to restore them to freedom—is esteemed an act of piety.

b. *Jewish Law.* The ceremony of redeeming the eldest son by an offering (Numb. xviii. 15).

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 132 Lyke as the custom of the law was Sche mekely made hys redempcion. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 83 The ceremony of the Redemption of her grandson.

3. The action of freeing, delivering, or restoring in some way. *Without* or *past redemption*: without or beyond the possibility of deliverance, recovery, or restoration.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1261 The flour of France, withoutyn redempcioun, Throuch that foull deid, was brocht to confusioun. 1650 H. Brooke *Conserv. Health* 175, I shall for the redemption of such as are deceived by it [etc.]. 1769 Burke *Late State Nation* Wks. II. 95 The great groundwork of his plan for the national redemption. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. cxlv, Rome and her Ruin [are] past Redemption's skill. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxii, Though our contract is at an end, and broken past all redemption. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 441 The battle of Custoza .. might have marked the day of redemption for Italy.

b. Improving (of time); reclaiming (of land).

1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 147 Have you never heard, my good Ladies, of the redemption of time? 1862 D. Wilson *Preh. Man* ii. 37 Spots mapped off for redemption from river or lake.

c. That which redeems; a redeeming feature.

1860 Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 72 The improvement in literary studies and pursuits which was one of the redemptions of his reign. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* v. 128 Roderigo has so much of redemption in him, that we commiserate his weakness.

4. The action of redeeming oneself from punishment; way or means of doing this; atonement made for a crime or offence.

1553 Dk. Northumbld. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 22 Alas, my lord is my cryme so heynous as noe redemcion but my blood can washe awaye the spottes thereof? 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 113 Lawfull mercie Is nothing kin to fowle redemption. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 59 If the circumstances favoured the Delinquent, he was admitted to redemption of Life or Member, by Fine. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 335/1 If he be able to purchase the redemption of his crime, that redemption shall be facilitated. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 301 Vanity Was ended: its redemption must begin—And, certain, would continue.

† b. A recompense. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 512 They .. thinke other Mens Harmes a Redemption of their owne Sufferings.

5. The fact of obtaining a privileged status, or admission to a society, by means of purchase.

c 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 89 That noo man com in to bee made free of this Citee by redempcion wythout he bee borne under the dominacion of our Soueraigne Lorde the Kyng. 1606 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 162 It is ordered that [he]..shalbe made free of this Cittye by Redempcion in the Companie of barborsurgeons. 1884 *Times* 28 June 6 It is only possible to become a member of a Livery Company by patrimony, by apprenticeship, or by redemption, which last means by purchase or gift.

6. The action of clearing off a recurring liability or charge by payment of a single sum.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccvi. 218 Canutus .. redemed the scole of Saxons, fre of all former trybute graunted..; whiche redempcyon of trybute .. was called Rome Scot. 1523 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles', Reading* 19 Paid to Thomas Burard for redemption of the new rents vjˡⁱ. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 500 Whatever the amount might be, at the period fixed by Parliament for the redemption of the annuity, it should be applied in or towards that redemption. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 751 Florence describes his alms and his redemption of the tolls by which pilgrims were troubled.

7. The action of redeeming or buying back from another, in various applications. *Equity of redemption*: see Equity 5 b.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 109 b, The tributes and other paimentes, whiche he should paie to the kyng of Englande, for redempcion of Tornay. 1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 262 [He] grantis the saidis landis..to be lauchfullie redemit..and oblissis him to warrand the said redemptioun. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxv. 24 In all the land of your possession, ye shall grant a redemption for the land. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. xi. (1715) 100 Whence it appears, that Redemption of the Dead was practis'd in those Days. 1734 *Act* 7 *Geo. II*, c. 20 (*title*) An Act for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 20 The first thing, after redemption of the coat..was to supply himself with snuff. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 829 The order of redemption is prescribed by the clause of redemption in the redeemable right. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxiv, This crude young gentleman, who apparently supposed that redemption was a satisfaction to pawnbrokers.

8. *attrib.*, as *redemption fee, money, work.*

1535 Coverdale *Num.* iii. 49 Then toke Moses yᵉ redempcion money. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 145 Levying from the towns and monasteries..large sums of redemption money. 1859 G. Bush *On Swedenborg's Doctr.* (1875) 42 The sum total of these conquests constituted his redemption-work. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 498 Without claiming the redemption fees as they become due.

Hence **Rede·mptional** *a.*, of or belonging to redemption.

1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. 1859 X. 261 There might still have remained the great redemptional and mediatorial functions for Christ. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 174 Not only is all religion redemptional in its principal interests.., but it is the only redemptional attribute.

† Rede·mptionary. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ary.] One who enters a society by purchase (cf. Redemption 5).

1589 Peckham in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 176 None..are to be admitted in the seid society, but as Redemptionaries, which will be very chargeable.

Redemptioner (rĭde·mpʃənəɹ). [-er [1].]

1. *U.S.* An emigrant who received his passage to America on the condition that his services there should be disposed of by the master or owners of the vessel, until the passage-money and other expenses were repaid out of his earnings.

1775 *Rivington's New York Gazett.* 30 Mar. 4/2 To be disposed of, for a term of years, a number of Servants and Redemptioners, just arrived from England. 1796 W. Priest *Trav.* (1802) 145 The law respecting the redemptioners are very severe: they were formed for the English convicts before the revolution. 1805 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 38 With respect to the German redemptioners, you know I can do nothing. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., Passengers to the States may be brought out, not as free emigrants, but as 'redemptioners', owing their passage-money to the company, who are to have a lien on their earnings until this debt is discharged.

2. One who clears off a charge by redemption.

1897 *Board Agric. Leaflet* No. 39 No fee is payable by a redemptioner for such information.

Rede·mptionist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] **† a.** A redeemer. *Obs.* **b.** = Ransomer 2 a.

1647 Saltmarsh *Spark. Glory* 162 The generall Redemptionist. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl., Redemptionist*, one of the

names of an order of monks devoted to the redemption of Christian captives from slavery.

Rede·mptionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Incapable of redemption.

1866 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/3 The persons who have been foremost in proclaiming the redemptionless character of the Jamaica labourers are principally those who have had little intercourse or practical acquaintance with them.

Redemptive (rĭde·mptiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **redemptīv-us* : see REDEMPT and -IVE.] Tending to redeem, redeeming.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Introd. 7 Redemptive Divine Right is that which is grounded upon the will of God concerning the manifestation of his mercy in the preservation of Man-kind. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 250 The Redemptive Act, as the transcendant cause of salvation. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* xii. (1884) 414 These silent and patient processes .. are the early stages in the redemptive work.

Redemptor (rĭde·mptǫr). Now *rare*. Also 5 -ure, 5–6 -our, 6 *Sc.* -eur. [a. or ad. F. *rédempteur* (OF. *redemptor*, Godef.), or L. *redemptor*, agent-n. f. *redimĕre* to REDEEM.]

†**1.** = REDEEMER 1. *Obs.*

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 201 And after his resurreccioun *Redemptor* was his name.] *c* 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 140/589, I wote ryght well that myn redemptour Lyueth yet. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D iij, Hit was a moche precious yefte whyche our redemptour gaue to us. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D v, That is a speciall grace of our dere redemptour. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 38 The savyour and redemptor Jesu Chryst. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Tract.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 223 For the loue ye aucht to the honor of your redempteur. 1634 *T. Norton's tr. Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quot., The Redemptor shall come to Sion.

2. A redeemer, in other senses of the word. *rare.*

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. xi. 347 And .. now, O redemptor of the flesh of swine, let us on. 1896 *Speaker* 18 July 53/2 Its redeemability converts the redemptors into rent-chargers.

Redemptorist (rĭde·mptŏrist). [ad. F. *rédemptoriste* : see prec. and -IST.]

1. A member of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded at Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Liguori, and devoted chiefly to work among the poor.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. ix. 287, I did as the good Redemptorist bade me. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 654/2 In his third edition Ballerini replies to the charges of laxity which the Redemptorists made against him.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Belonging to the Order of the Redeemer.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. ix. 283 The Blessed Old Man that was a Redemptorist Father appeared. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1880) I. 73 A religious house of the Redemptorist Order.

Hence **Redemptori·stine,** a member of a recluse and contemplative order of nuns, associated with the Redemptorists (see quot.).

1884 *Catholic Dict.* 711/1 The nuns .., commonly called Redemptoristines, form the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, as distinguished from the Congregation of missionaries.

Redemptory (rĭde·mptŏri), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. type **redemptōrius* : see REDEMPT and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to redemption; redemptive.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 94 Till to her loved sire The black-ey'd damsell be resign'd; no redemtorie hire Tooke for her freedome. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 61 That redemptory & absolut sacrifice, which was to be offred but once. 1675 BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 255 Λύτρον signifies a redemptory price, a valuable rate. 1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* III. III. XXXVII. 126 A woman could live on persistently, clinging to a great, vivifying, redemptory idea.

Redemptour, obs. form of REDEMPTOR.

Rede·mptrice. *rare.* [ad. L. *redemptrīcem, -trix*, fem. of *redemptor*.] A female redeemer.

1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* IV. xlii, Well he knows, She had been solely his redemptrice [It. *redentrice*] kind.

Redempture, obs. f. REDEMPTOR. **Redemtion,** obs. f. REDEMPTION. **Redemyte,** var. REDIMITE *a.* and *v. Obs.* **Reden,** obs. f. READ *v.*, REDAN, REDE *v.*[1], obs. pa. pple. RIDE *v.*

Re-de·nigrate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To blacken or darken again.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 If you super-add a few drops of oyl of Tartar .. it re-denigrates it again. 1721 BAILEY, *Redenigrate*, to recover in Blackness.

Redens, Redent, obs. forms of REDAN.

†**Rede·nted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *redent* (see REDAN) + -ED[2].] Formed like the teeth of a saw; dented, indented.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Redens*, The parapet of the corridor also is frequently redented, or carried on in the way of redens.

Redepo·sit, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A new depositing.

1875 *7th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 6 This duty, involving much detail of arrangement, separation, and redeposit.

Redepo·sit, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To deposit again.

1856 MRS. GORE *Life's Lessons* I. vii. 112 After .. he had re-deposited the poor cripple on her couch. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xi. (ed. 2) 292 The water .. had slowly re-deposited lime. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 8 The Bill was re-deposited in the ensuing session of Parliament.

So **Redeposi·tion.**

1863 LYALL *Antiq. Man* 49 Changes .. brought about by the deposition, removal, and redeposition of gravel, sand, and fine sediment.

†**Re·der.** *Obs. rare.* [f. REDE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; cf. OFris. *redir*, OHG. *râtîri* (MHG. *râtære*, G. *rater*).] An adviser, counsellor.

1340 *Ayenb.* 184 Ac loke .. uram kueade rederes, and ne akse no red at foles. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 1 Thou .. must needs habounde in preceptes and rules of phylosophye .. for the synguler authoritie of thy reder.

Reder(e, obs. forms of READER.

Rederiva·tion. *rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] A second derivation, †drawing or leading off.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* CXXI. V. 138 In each of these three there is a Rederivation into three Branches.

Redescend (rīdĭse·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *redescendre* (13th c.).] To descend again:

a. *intr.* (Cf. DESCEND I–9.)

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* vi. 1 Forthwith the voice of God did redescend. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* II. liii. 67 O let them redescend, and still My soul with holy raptures fill. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sap*, Through these it re-descends to the root, and thence to the earth again. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 24 That fatal child .. Who waits .. To redescend and trample out the spark. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 459 The sea .. by degrees re-descends to its point of departure.

b. *trans.* (Cf. DESCEND II.)

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 398 He was obliged to re-descend the pulpit. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXV. (1859) II. 295 Having reached the pinnacle of generalisation, we may redescend the ladder.

Hence **Redesce·nding** *ppl. a.*

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, Only the rustle of the redescending birds .. disturbed the languor of the afternoon.

So **Redesce·nt,** a fresh descent.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 755/1 Such pressure will be sufficient to prevent a re-descent.

Redescri·be, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To describe again.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 302, I can redescribe .. where some segment silver-true Stays clear. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 28 Urochrome first described by Dr. Thudichum in 1864 and recently .. redescribed by Dr. A. E. Garrod.

So **Redescri·ption.**

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 337 The numerous redescriptions to which almost all widely distributed forms have been subjected.

Redesful, variant of REDEFUL *a. Obs.*

Redesi·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To design again.

1891 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 262 The t does not look well: I shall have to re-design it. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 2/3 We want our stamps re-designed.

Redesi·re, *v.* [RE-.] To desire or request again; to desire the return of (a thing).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. ii, Therefore, good father, these are .. to re-desire you, that [etc.]. 1614 LODGE *Seneca, Epist.* 167 There is nothing the losse whereof is more easie to be supported then of that which, being lost, cannot be redesired.

Redesman (rī·dzmæn). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1–3 rædes-, 3 reades-, reaðes-, 4 (9) redes-. [OE. *rædesmann*, f. *rǽd* REDE *sb.*[1] + MAN; cf. Du. *raadsman*, G. *ratsmann*, ON. *ráðsmaðr*.] Counsellor, adviser, †steward.

1039 in Earle *Land Charters*, etc. (1888) 298 Æt steorran þe þa wæs þæs kinges rædesmann. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1039 His rædes menn hit syððon strange forguldon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 573 Ȝe schulen beon mine readesmen [*v.r.* reaðesmen] in all mine dearne runes. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III* (1868) 21 This wes idon ætforen vre iswarene redesmen. *c* 1300 *Cast. Love* 1225 Nas þis a good redes-mon þat vs so deore for-buggen con? 1892 BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. 68 Bishop Daniel .. was his most trusted redesman.

Redespatch : see REDISPATCH.

Redete·rmine, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To determine again.

1611 COTGR., *Rappoincter*, .. to redetermine, redecree. *Ibid.*, *Redeliborer*, to redeliberate, redetermine of. 1828 HERSCHELL in *Mem. R. Astron. Soc.* III. 197 [A star] as since observed, and the place &c. redetermined. 1862 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. (1864) I. 91 To redetermine their boundaries after the subsidence of the flood.

So **Redetermina·tion,** a fresh determination.

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 3 The importance of a re-determination was thus rendered more and more obvious. 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 691/3 He proposes to undertake a redetermination of the constant of aberration.

†**Redevable,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 6 **redueable, 7 reduable, redewable**; 7 **redivable, 6–8 redevable.** [ad. F. *redevable* (15th c. in Littré), f. *redevoir* (see RE- and DEVOIR) + -ABLE. Some of the forms are influenced by DUE *a.*] Beholden, indebted. Also as *sb.*, a debtor.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xiii. R vij b, Whan .. the dettour hath not of Justyce excusacyon that he sholde not .. paye, than such redeuable is contynually in the state of dedely synne. 1627 W. D. tr. *Audiguier's Lisander* 13, I thanke God and your good helpe, unto whom I am redueable for my life. 1647 BOYLE *Let. to Hartlib* 8 May, Wks. 1772 I. p. xl, To the former .. I am also redevable for a very handsome complimental letter. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 152 The King would have been redevable unto their prowess.

Redeve·lop. [RE- 5 a.] To develop again.

1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 553 There survived in them, or were re-developed in them, the family-organization, rights, and obligations. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 82 Bleach it with mercury, .. wash and redevelope with hydroquinone.

Hence **Redeve·loped** *ppl. a.*, **Redeve·loper, Redeve·lopment.**

1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 265/1 Removing the bromine .. by means of redevelopment. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 143 In ordinary cases one application of the re-developer will be sufficient. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 576 The re-development of military organization in modern times. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 341 The redeveloped bromide print.

Redevo·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To devote anew.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 68 To thee I re-devote my Heart.

Redewable, variant of REDEVABLE *a. Obs.*

†**Re·dewise,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. REDE *sb.*[1] + WISE *a.*] Wise in counsel.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Ruffines of helle, the rehest ant the redewisest of alle theo in helle.

Re·d-eye.

1. A European fish, the rudd, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus.*

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Icthyogr.* (1686) Tab. v. 10 Red eye, *Belgis*, i.e. *oculus Coccineus.* *a* 1704 RAY *Synopsis Pisc.* (1713) 116 *Rootaug* .. The Red-Eye. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 55 The Red-Eye .. is very much like a Bream, but thicker. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 412 To this second division [Cyprinidæ] belong four British species, the largest of which, the Rudd or Red-eye, is a very common fish in Europe. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 May 273/2 The rudd, or red-eye, a beautiful active fish, is very abundant.

2. The name of several American fishes, as (*a*) the rock-bass, (*b*) the red-fish, (*c*) the green or blue-spotted sunfish.

1820 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. IX. i. 22 Red-Eye, *Aplocentrus.* 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.*, The name 'Red-Eye' in the region which this fish is supposed to inhabit is chiefly applied to the Rock-Bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*). 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 131 More closely allied to American Cyprinidæ are the roach, .. the red-eye (*Scardinius*).

b. Used attributively.

1820 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. IX. i. 20 Red-Eye Sunfish, *Icthelis Erythrops.*

3. *U.S.* The red-eyed vireo (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

4. *U.S. slang.* Coarse fiery whisky.

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 358, I promised the overseer .. a demijohn of red-eye if all went straight.

Red-eyed, *a.*

1. Having the iris of a red colour. Also *transf.*

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 80 Bid the golden god, the sun, .. Put all his red-eyed rubies on. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 158 They are reddish- or red-eyd, which signifies their malice. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 525 The red-eyed Lepus, with a very short tail. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XV, At his feet sat a white-coated, red-eyed dog.

2. In the specific names of certain birds: Having red eyes, or eyes surrounded by a red ring.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 370 The red-eyed Parrot. 1754 CATESBY *Carolina* I. 54 The red ey'd Fly-catcher. *Muscicapa olivacea.* The iris of the eyes are red. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 211 Red-eyed Bunting. Round the eyes naked, and of a rose-colour. 1831 SWAINSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* II. 233 *Vireo olivaceus* .., Red-eyed Greenlet. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* II. 270 Their manners very much resemble those of the red-eyed, or towhe bunting. 1834 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* II. 287 The Red-eyed Fly-catcher is an inhabitant of the whole of our forests. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 683/1 The nest of the red-eyed vireo is one of the most artfully placed in the wood.

3. Having the eyelids reddened by tears, want of sleep, or the like. Also *transf.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. XV, It was as heavy on him in his scanty sleep, as in his red-eyed waking hours. 1894 FENN *Real Gold* 227 No sleep came to the restless lads; and the next morning found them red-eyed and feverish.

†**Rede-ȝive.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *rǽdgifa, -ȝyfa* = OFris. *redgeva, -ieva*, OS. *râdgebo*, OHG. *râtgebo, -kepo* (MHG. *-gebe*), ON. *ráðgjafi*; f. *rǽd* REDE *sb.*[1] + *-ȝifa* f. *ȝifan* to GIVE.] One who gives rede or counsel; a counsellor, adviser.

1006 *Laws of Ethelred* VI. *heading*, Đis sindon þa ȝerædnessa þe Engla rædȝifan ȝecuran and ȝecwædan. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F.) an. 1051 Stigand, þe was þes cinges ræd ȝifa & his hand prest. *c* 1205 LAY. 11615 Cleope nu to ræde þine rædȝiuen wise. *Ibid.* 24888 Þer men gunnen rune, his redȝeuen wise.

Red-faced, *a.* Having a red face. Also *transf.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 369 He was somewhat giuen to be redfaced. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 34 For Bardolph, hee is white-liuer'd, and red-fac'd. 1712–13 J. TILLARD in Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 81 Y^e^ most red-faced Topers in either university. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I, *Rougeaud*, .. a red-faced or ruddy complexion'd Man or Woman. 1829 B. HALL *Travels* I. 349 A village of birch-bark wigwams, thinly inhabited by a dirty set of red-faced inhabitants. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 114 But red-faced war has rods of steel and fire. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 197 The red-faced man whom I had met on the road to Sandia.

b. In names of birds, etc.

1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 584 Red-faced Corvorant. 1816 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IX. II. 448 Red-faced Finch (*Fringilla afra*). 1817 *Ibid.* X. II. 340 The Red-faced Flycatcher is found in Siberia. 1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* App. 798 Red-faced Saki (*Brachyurus rubicundus*).

Red-fin, -finned : see RED *a.* 14 a, 14 b, 18 b.

Red fish, re·d-fish.

1. A male salmon in the spawning season, when it assumes a red colour. Also *Comb.*

14 .. *Ordo Justiciarie* in *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) App. iv. 343 All reid fische slaeris in forbodin tyme. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 33 (1814) 51 Anentis rede fische it is ordanyt [etc.]. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 739 [They] sall desist and ceis .. fra slaying of ony reid and blak fische. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 10 The body

partakes of the golden orange tinge, and the Salmon in this state is called a red-fish. The females are dark in colour, and are as commonly called black-fish. 1870 PENNELL *Mod. Pract. Angler* 146 'Foul fish' before spawning are, if males, termed 'red fish'.

b. The salmon, in contrast to 'white' fish.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 62/2 The fish sent to London is known to Billingsgate salesmen as 'red' and 'white' fish. The red fish is confined to salmon.

2. a. The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.*

1611 COTGR., *Rougette*, the Red-fish; verie like a Gurnard, and by some held to be the same. 1611 FLORIO, *Grincio*, .. a Gournet, a Rochet or red fish. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 There are..Sharks, Holly-butts, Red-fish, Trout. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 19 Red-Fish. Soldier. Red Gurnard.

b. The name of various American fishes, *esp.* the blue-backed salmon (*Oncorhyncus nerka*), the red perch or rose-fish, and the red-drum.

1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 14 *Teleocephali acanthopteri*..red-fish, rock cod [etc.]. *Ibid.* 62 Red fish or spotted bass (*Sciænops ocellatus*). 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.* IX. 32 *note*, Anomal Fallfish, *Rutilus Anomalus*.. Vulgar names: Chub, Redfish, Fallfish. 1882 — in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 477 This species [*Oncorhynchus nerka*] is known as the 'Red-fish' to the English speaking inhabitants of Alaska and Kamtchatka. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 249 The *S[ebastes] marinus* is variously known as the rose-fish, red-fish, red-perch, Norway haddock [etc.].

3. †a. Fish cured in a certain way (see quot.). *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fish*, Red Fish is some fresh fish broiled on the gridiron, then fried in oil of olives, and barrelled up with a proper liquor, as new olive-oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, cloves, and laurel leaves, or other herbs.

b. (See quot. 1883.)

1865 DAY *Fishes Malabar* 237 A delicious condiment known under the name of 'Red-fish'. 1883 SIMMONDS *Useful Anim., Red Fish*, .. a delicious condiment prepared in the Straits Settlements with *Engraulis commersonianus*, salted, with vinegar, spices and powdered red rice.

Red-flowered, -flowering: see RED *a.* 14 c, 15 b. **Redfol, -ful,** varr. REDEFUL *a. Obs.*

Red-footed, *a.* Having red feet. Chiefly *Ornith.*, esp. in *red-footed falcon*, the orange-legged hobby (*Falco rufipes* or *vespertinus*).

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 572 Red-Footed P[enguin]. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 358 Red-footed tern. *Sterna hirundo.* 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* I. Pl. 23 Red-footed Falcon..*Falco rufipes*... Our bird is the Orange-legged Hobby and Ingrian Falcon of Dr. Latham. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 44 The Red-footed Falcon is a species of small size. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 162 We.. take for our first example of these Beetles the Red-footed Weevil (*Bruchus rufimanus*).

Red-fronted: see RED *a.* 14 b.

Red game. The red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus* (see GROUSE). ? *Obs.*

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Eng. Birds* 85 The Redgame: *Grygallus minor.* 1676 — *Willughby's Ornith.* II. 128 The Gor-cock or Moor-cock, or Red-game. 1761 *Act* 2 *Geo. III*, c. 19 § 1 No Person .. shall .. take, kill .. buy [etc.], .. any grouse, commonly called Red Game, between the first Day of December and the twenty-fifth Day of July, in any Year. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 398/2 The *scoticus*, red game, or moor-fowl is peculiar to the British islands. 1819 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XI. II. 294.

Redgeling, variant of RIDGELING *Obs.*

† Red-gown(d, -gowm. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **red gownd,** 6 **reed gounde,** 7 **red gowm, 9 gown.** [App. f. RED *a.* + GOUND *sb.*, but perh. an alteration, by popular etym., of RADEGOUND.] = next.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Red-gownd, sekenesse of yonge childryne, *scrophulus.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reed gounde sicknesse of chyldren. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* K iij b, Red gum or red gowm a sickness in Children. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Strophulus*, Red-gowm, a sickness of young children. 1812–20 THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 321 *Strophulus intertinctus*, the red gum or gown, occurs chiefly within..the two first months after birth.

Red gum, red-gum[1]. [Alteration of prec., after GUM *sb.*[2] 4.]

1. A papular eruption or rash (*Strophulus intertinctus*) incident to young children, esp. during dentition, consisting of red pimples and patches irregularly disposed on the skin. *Rank red gum*, a virulent form of this (*Strophulus confertus*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 218 The leaues stamped and strained into milke..helpeth the red gumme and frets in children. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 531 Their heads are hid w[th] skalls; Their Limbs with Red-gums and with bloudy bals Of Menstruall humour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 127 A proper liniment .. to annoint young children that haue the red gum and be all broken out. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 378 Red Gum, which besets our Children in Europe, is pernicious to Old Age here. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 234 There appeared an Eruption all over his Skin, which was at first taken by the Nurse for the Red-Gum. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XXXVII, The child..was all over pimples. .. 'Lord! my dear', says I, 'it is nothing in the world but the red-gum'. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 36 A rash appears on the skin, usually the red-gum. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 *Lichen strophulosus* or *strophulus*, 'red gum', 'teething rash', usually regarded as a sweat rash.

2. A form of rust in grain. Also *attrib.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 147 The burnt, red-gum, or cockle-eared, are diseases little, indeed almost wholly unknown. 1851 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* s.v. *Rust*, The red-gum variety occurs only on the ear, and appears like gummy exudations.

Red gum, red-gum[2].

1. A reddish resinous substance exuded from the bark of various tropical or semi-tropical trees and shrubs, esp. that obtained from various Australian species of Eucalyptus.

1738 STIBBS *Voy. Gambia* 267, I shall now describe the Pau de Sangue, or Blood-wood, so called from a red gum which issues from it. 1788 J. WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* (1790) 178 At the heart they are full of veins, through which an amazing quantity of an astringent red gum issues. 1865 TENISON-WOODS *Discov. & Expl. Australia* I. 42 The usual red gum was observed oozing out from the bark... This gum is a species of Kino.

2. A tree of one or other of the Australian species of Eucalyptus yielding a red gum; also, the wood of these trees.

1821 MART in Field *Geog. Mem. N. S. Wales* 316, I found also the red..and blue gum. 1846 HAYDON 5 *Yrs. Australia Felix* 33 Red gum, a wood which has of late years been exported to England in great quantities; it has all the properties of mahogany. 1870 TUCKER *The Mute*, etc. 85 Then the dark savage 'neath the red gum's shade Told o'er his deeds. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants* 429 *Eucalyptus amygdalina*. .. This Eucalypt has even more vernacular names than botanical synonyms. .. In Victoria it is one of the 'Red Gums'.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-gum pitcher, tree, wood.*

1790 J. WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* App. 231 The Red Gum Tree, *Eucalyptus Resinifera.* 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 86 There is .. a variety of a redder tint called red Gum-wood. 1868 CARLETON *Austr. Nights* 14 While she, the younger, went to fill Her red-gum pitcher at the rill.

Red-haired, *a.* [See RED *a.* 1 e.] Having red or reddish hair. (Chiefly of persons.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXII. 16 He wes ane lusty reid haird [*v.r.* rid-harit] lowry. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Reed heared, *roux, rousse.* 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. i, Worse than the poison of a red-hair'd man. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 129 The famous D[r] Hammond was a red-hair'd Man. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 1002 Red-haired Byssus. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XVIII, Is my future friend red-haired? 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* II. 110 The tall, red-haired brachycephalic Irishman and Scot.

absol. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. VIII, It is observed, that the Red-haired of both Sexes are more libidinous and mischievous than the rest.

transf. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) III. 187 The red-hair'd Chariotteer of the Day, meaning the Sun. 1813 W. S. WALKER *Gustavus Vasa* III. 101 But see! the red-haired sun to ocean bends.

Red hand, red-hand, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* **1.** *Sc.* (orig. *Law*). = REDHANDED 1. (Common in 16th c.)

1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 2 Gif he may be ouretakyn he salbe put in sikkir festines quhil þe law be done on hym .. Ande be it red hand it salbe done w[t]in þat sonne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 274 That samin carle .. Come the thrid nycht,..To steill the irnes, and wes tane reid hand. 1580–81 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 346 The said justice and warden sall tak na mannis tennent or servand for executing of justice upoun him, except he be tane reid-hand. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* 136 If he be not taken red-hand the sheriff cannot proceed against him. 1700 in Hector *Judic. Recs. Renfrewsh.* (1876) 188 Taken red hand with soume small goods a little from the house. 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. IV. § 4 The case where the murderer is seized red-hand or in the act. 1881 MRS. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* VII, We'll tak' the hoos i' the flank, an' catch the twa o' them reid-hand.

2. = RED-HANDED 1 c.

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 381, I was known for a gypsy and a red-hand follower of the chief persecutor.

B. *sb.* **1.** In phr. *with* (*the*) *red hand* = A. 1. (Orig. *Sc.* only, and now *rare.*) Also † *without red hand*, without clear evidence of guilt.

1577–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 666 The said Alexander Winsister wes not takin with reidhand. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Schireff*, Gif he beis apprehended with reid hand Justice sall be done within that Sunne. And gif he be taken and apprehended without read hand, Hee salbe put in prison. 1609 — *Reg. Maj., Quoniam Attach.* c. 39 § 2 Gif he is takin with reid or hait hand of slauchter. 1678 LEA *Superst. & Force* (ed. 3) 23 *note*, A murderer was allowed to rebut with his single oath all testimony as to his guilt, unless he chanced to be caught with the red hand.

2. *Her.* (See quot. 1863, and cf. BLOODY *a.* 2 b.)

1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. I. 226/2 The Red Hand of Ulster. 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* 22 May, I. 670/2 From the connexion of the first baronets with Ulster, they were allowed to place in their armorial coat the open red hand heretofore borne by the forfeited O'Neils, the noted *Lamh derg Eirin*, or red hand of Ulster.

Red-handed, *a.*

1. In the very act of crime, having the evidences of guilt still upon the person, esp. in phr. *to take*, or *be taken, redhanded.*

App. first in Scott: the older Sc. phrase was REDHAND.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXV, I did but tie one fellow, who was taken redhanded and in the fact, to the horns of a wild stag. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* IV, The fact of the property being found in our possession constituted a *flagrans delictum*—we were caught 'red-handed'. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 306 A notorious thief was caught red-handed in the act of breaking open a lock.

b. Fresh from the commission of murder or homicide; having the hands red with blood.

1861 *Reynolds' Newsp.* 24 Nov., Call a drum-head court-martial, and hang the murderer red-handed! 1885 MABEL PEACOCK in *Academy* 10 Oct. 230/3 When Abel in thine arms lay dead, And Cain red-handed turned and fled.

fig. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 175 While Hamilcar was returning redhanded from his desperate victory.

c. That sheds or has shed blood; bloody, sanguinary, violent.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* (1883) 16 He had hitherto been.. a red-handed slayer of men! 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 38 The evil gypsies of the hill—red-handed men.

2. Having red hands. **a.** As the distinctive epithet of certain monkeys.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 53 *M. rufimanus*,..The Red-handed Howler. Fur black; hands red. 1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* App. 789 Red-handed Tamarin.

b. Applied to a species of orchis.

1805 DUNCUMB *Agric. Hereford* 172 The northern parts of the county produce the following: .. *Orchis conopsia*, Red-handed Orchis.

Re'd-head, re'dhead.

1. *attrib.* Having a red head or hair.

1664 WOOD *Life* 26 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 4 Read the red-hed boy. 1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 61 The Red Head Sparrow. 1892 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46 Pochard, male sometimes called Redhead Drake.

2. One who has a red head.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) II. 444 There is the sect of Nakhoodi..who surpass seventy times all the impiety of the Redheads (the Persians). 1893 KOHLER in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* I. 366 You see man divided into groups of blackheads (the race of Ham) and redheads (Adam).

b. A name given to various birds, *esp.* the American pochard and red-headed woodpecker.

1814 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 110 The Red-head is twenty inches in length. 1831 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 145 As soon as the Red-heads have begun to visit a Cherry or Apple tree, a pole is placed along the trunk of the tree. 1858 LEWIS in Youatt *Dog* (N. Y.) iii. 89 The Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, where the canvass-back and red-heads resort in such numerous quantities every fall. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 312 Pochard..known along the coast as the 'redhead' and 'ker'. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 146/1 In New South Wales *Æ[gintha] temporalis* is known as the Red-head.

3. *Bot.* Bastard ipecacuanha. ? *Obs.*

1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* V. 867 Redhead, *Asclepias curassavica.*

Red-headed, *a.*

1. = RED-HAIRED. Also *fig.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Ruber crine*, a redde headed felowe. 1580 HARVEY *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 69 No such Orators againe, as red-headded Angelles. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, He has made me smell for all the world like a flax, or a red-headed woman's chamber. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Red*, Red haired, or red headed, *rufus, rufis capillis.* 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, Here is a pretty coil about a red-headed brute of a Pict! 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 123/2 His motto is: 'A red-headed man never squeals'.

2. Having a red head. **a.** In names of birds, as *red-headed macao, parrot, starling*, etc.

Red-headed duck, the red-crested duck, *Nyroca* or *Fuligula rufina*; also = *r. widgeon.* **R. lark,** a South African bird of the family *Alaudidæ* (see quot.); **† R. linnet,** the common linnet, and lesser redpoll. **R. pochard** = *r. widgeon.* **R. smew,** the female of the smew, *Mergus albellus.* **R. widgeon,** the pochard, *Fuligula ferina.* **R. woodpecker,** an American woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 364 The great *red-headed Duck. 1814 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 110 Red-headed duck. *Anas ferina.* 1838 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 198 The Red-headed Duck reaches the Middle and Southern States by passing overland or following our great streams. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Afr.* 212 *Megalophonus cinereus*... The *red-headed lark is common throughout the colony. 1674 RAY *Catal. Eng. Birds* 88 The greater *red-headed Linnet...The lesser red-headed Linnet. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 360 The *red-headed Macao. *Ibid.* 370 The *red-headed Parrot. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 77 The Guinea or little Red-headed Parrot. 1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 193 *Red-headed Pochard. (*Fuligula ferina.*) 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 439 *Redheaded smew. The head is slightly crested, and of a rust color. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 408 The *Red-headed Starling. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 367 The Poker, or Pochard, or great *red-headed Wigeon. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 321 Red-Headed Widgeon. Head and neck bright red. 1754 CATESBY *Carolina*, etc. I. 20 The *Red-headed Wood-pecker. The whole head and neck are of a deep red. 1832 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 144 The Red-headed Woodpecker is found in all parts of the United States. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 269 The loud tapping of the large red-headed woodpecker, so common a sound in the American forests.

b. In names of animals and plants.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 172 The small red-headed earth worm. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 717 Red-headed Bryum. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 236 Red-headed Lizard. 1845 WESTWOOD *Moths* 207 *Microsetia ruficapitella* (the red-headed pigmy).

Red heat, red-heat. The state or condition of being red-hot; the degree of heat present when a substance is red-hot.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 161 It is so brittle it would crack in the red-heat. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 209 He dried a quantity of crystallized carbonate of soda in a red heat. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1883) 319 This vapour, being consumed without flame, keeps the wick at its red-heat. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol Field* 134 They could only be separated by bringing the residue to a red-heat. *fig.* 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 45/2, I awoke in about an hour with red-heat at my brain.

Red-heeled, *a.*

1. Of shoes, etc.: Having red heels.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 1, I gave Mr. Didapper a private Reprimand for wearing red-heel'd Shoes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, I come hame strutting in my red-heel'd shoon. 1802 MRS. ROBINSON *Sylphid* III. 66 (Jod.), His redheeled pumps for a pair of squaretoed boots. [1899 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot.* (ed. 2) 19 Young men.. displaying their new fashions, their red stockings and red-heeled shoes.]

2. Wearing shoes with red heels. Also *transf.*

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1867) 395 Ancient French Tragedy, red-heeled, patched, and beperiwigged, lies in the grave. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 206 Lords and ladies gay—red-heeled, patched, powdered.

So **Redhee·lery.** *nonce-wd.*

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 532 Whence, like a rascal's visage in the pillory, Stares, fringed and flounced with flannel, the redheelery.

Red herring. [Cf. HERRING 1 b.]

1. *collect.* Herring to which a red colour is imparted in the process of curing them by smoke.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Cover by white heryng.. þen cover red heryng and set abufe. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 207 Paid..for j. cade of rede heryngе vs. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 Here is a good handsome rooffe .. well stored with redde Hearing, Bacon, and Martilmas beefe. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xxi. 91 Some are salted, and afterwards hung up and dried: and then wee call them Red-hering.

b. A single herring cured in this way.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 162, ccc Redde Heryngs —iij^{li}. 1561 in *Child-Marriages* (1897) 70 Stockfishe, red heringes and such marchaundrie wares. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 77 Red Herrings and Sprats giue a very bad and adusted nourishment. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 65 The trailing or dragging of a dead Cat, or Fox, (and in case of necessity a Red-Herring) three or four miles .. and then laying the Dogs on the scent. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 263 Red-herrings, pickled-sturgeon, .. and every thing that was proper to make their liquor go down with pleasure. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 106 The slaves also receive .. a regular weekly allowance of red herrings and salt meat, which serves to relish their vegetable diet. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 87 A display of joints, cauliflowers, and red herrings.

c. *slang.* A soldier.

1853 in *Househ. Words* (1854) 75/2 A soldier [is called] a swaddy, a lobster, a red herring.

2. In phrases, or allusively: **a.** *Neither fish, (nor) flesh, nor good red herring,* etc.: (see FISH *sb.*^{1} 4 c).

1542 [see FISH *sb.*^{1} 4 c]. 1605 BRETON *I pray you be not Angrie* To Rdr., They that are neither of both, but betwixt both, neither Fish nor Flesh, but plaine Red-Hearing. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 123 To me it seems..neither Fish nor Flesh, nor good Red Herring. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 165 ₱ 6 A Letter that was neither Fish, Flesh, nor good Red-Herring. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* liii, A brat that's neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor good red herring.

b. *To draw a red herring across the track* (cf. quot. 1686 in 1 b): to attempt to divert attention from the real question; hence *red-herring,* a subject intended to have this effect.

1892 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 360/2 These red-herrings drawn across the path. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 2/1 Not to be put off the main line of attack by the red-herrings of an unreformed War Office.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-herring cob, house, sort.*

1594 [see COB *sb.*^{1} 8]. 1598 HAUGHTON *Englishmen for my Money* (1616) B 2 b, [I] looke like nothing but Red-Herring Cobbes, and Stock-Fish. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Herring,* Such as are kept to make red herrings .. are hanged up in the herring-hangs, or red-herring houses. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxvii, He has his wife on board, who is a red-herring sort of a lady, and very troublesome to boot.

Redhibition (redhibi·ʃən). *Civil Law.* [a. F. *rédhibition* (16th c.), or ad. L. *redhibitiōn-em,* n. of action f. *redhibēre* to take back or give back, f. *red-* RE- + *habēre* to have.] (See quot. 1727–41.)

The nature of the evidence leaves it doubtful whether the word has ever been actually in English use; the entry in Chambers is translated from the *Dict. de Trévoux* (1721).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (copying Cotgr.), *Redhibition,* restitution of a thing to him that sold it; the causing of one by Law to take that again, which he sold. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Redhibition,* in the civil law, an action allowed a buyer, whereby to annul the sale of some moveable, .. upon the buyer's finding it damaged, or that there was some personal cheat, etc. 1852–6 in BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S.* [Hence in Worcester and later Dicts.]

Redhibitory (redhi·bitəri), *a. Civil Law.* [ad. F. *rédhibitoire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or late L. *redhibitōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to redhibition.

Chambers copies the *Dict. de Trévoux*: see prec.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Redhibition,* If a horse was sold that had the glanders, were broken-winded, or foundered, it was a redhibitory case. 1851 BURRILL *Law Dict.,* Redhibitory action. *Ibid.,* Redhibitory defect. [Hence in Worcester and later Dicts.]

Red horse, red-horse. *U.S.*

1. a. An American fish of the genus *Moxostoma* (esp. *M. macrolepidota*). **b.** The red-fish, *Sciæna ocellata.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 663 Catfish, buffaloe-fish, red horse, eels [etc.]. 1818 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. ix. i. 13 *Catostomus Erythrurus*..Red Horse. 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.* 32 The coloration [of the black-tail fallfish] is that of a young 'Red-Horse'. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 372 The 'Red Fish' and 'Red Horse' of Florida and the Gulf States. *Ibid.* 614 The common 'Red Horse' or 'Mullet' abounds in most streams westward and southward of New York.

2. A nickname given to natives of Kentucky.

1835 HOFFMAN *Winter in West* I. 210 The spokesman was evidently a 'red-horse' from Kentucky. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 318 These last have all nicknames. There's the hoosiers of Indiana,..the red horses of Kentucky.

Red-hot, *a.* (and *sb.*).

(Now usually written with hyphen, rarely *redhot*: in predicative use still occas. *red hot.*)

1. Heated to redness.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Christina*) 242 He ane oyne gert be mad red het. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 682 To make an ovyn as redd hott as euer yt can be made w^{t} fere. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 61 The Iron of it selfe, though heate red hot [etc.]. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius, Low C. Warres* 707 To prevent fire, which they greatly fear'd from the Red hot Bullets shot into it. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 25 Stones .. glowing hot, and when broken exactly resembling red-hot iron. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 384 He..placed upon the fire A brazen pot to boil, and made red hot The points of spits. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 This crack then serves for the passage of steam and other vapours, with showers of red-hot ashes.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* Red-hot metal. Also *fig.*

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* ii. (ed. 3) 21 It is usual to set the engine at work a short time before the red-hot is ready to be removed from the furnace to the rollers. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. v. VI. 545 A stratum of red-hot kindling in Ziethen too.

2. *fig.* **a.** Of persons: Highly inflamed or excited; fiery; violently enthusiastic, extreme (in some view or principle). Also as *sb.* (quot. 1835).

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. iii, I shall expect my wife anon, red-hot with zeal. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 171, I told you Sir, they were red-hot with drinking. 1758 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 464 A red-hot Predestinarian, talking of God's 'blowing whole worlds to hell'. 1835 C. BRONTË in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* viii. (1858) 107 The opposition is divided, Red-hots, and Luke-warms. 1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 255 It has .. ridded Keyhaven of a redhot young gunner. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, Edwin's coolness, so far from being infectious, makes him red-hot.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Burning, scorching, urgent, violent, furious, etc.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 38, I will..leave the red-hot question to them that dare handle it. *c* 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* v. Wks. 1812 I. 236 Then quick he aim'd, of red-hot anger full, His nails of vengeance. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 142 Some singeing, scorching, red-hot review. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xiii. (1872) VIII. 37 Of Fermor's redhot savagery on Cüstrin, it is lamentably necessary we should say something. 1879 MISS E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* II. viii. 207 Oscar strikes up a red-hot flirtation with some..country beauty.

c. Very warm (as the favourite for a race).

1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., The first-named won three races.. and was each time a 'red hot' favourite.

3. *Red-hot poker,* the flame-flower (*Tritoma*).

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 2/1 Red Hot Poker.

Redi, obs. form of READY *a.*

‖ **Redia** (rī·diă). Pl. **rediæ** (rī·diī). [mod.L., f. *Redi,* the name of an Italian naturalist.] *Zool.* An asexual stage in some trematodes, as the liver-fluke (*Distomum hepaticum*), hatched from eggs formed within the sporocyst, and in turn developing into a cercaria.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 203 The Redia, as this form is called, has a mouth and a simple caecal intestine, but no other organs. 1882 A. P. THOMAS in *Proc. R. Med. Soc.* 14 Nov. 15 These assume the forms of rediae, or nurse forms more highly organised than the simple sporocysts.

Redich, obs. form of RADISH.

Redicta·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dictate again. So **Redicta·tion.**

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxix. IV. 142 Whether..the books of the Law..were re-inspired and redictated again by the Holy Ghost to Esdras. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 2/2 The typesetter setting up his 'copy' direct from the phonograph's redictation.

Redicule, obs. form of RIDICULE.

Re·dient, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *redīre* to return, after *ambient, transient.*] Returning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Redient,* returning, coming or going back; the Redient moon .. the new moon. 1828–32 WEBSTER cites E. H. SMITH. Hence in recent Dicts.

‖ **Redif** (redi·f). [Turkish, a. Arab. ردف *redif* one who follows, a second.] The reserve of the Turkish military force; a soldier belonging to the reserve.

1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* i. 16 About twelve battalions .. inferior in quality, owing to being principally composed of redifs. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/4 The Turkish Government is also perplexed by the recent mutiny of four battalions of redifs (reserves) who have already been sent home.

Redify (e, obs. forms of RE-EDIFY *v.*

† **Redige,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *rédiger* (1455 in Godef.), or L. *redigĕre*: see REDACT *v.*] *trans.* To reduce, translate.

1550 *Kalender of Sheph.* N v, Of ye which I wil declare as I haue found written in ye latin tong, I will redige it to our English maternal.

Redige·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. obs. F. *redigérer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To digest again. Chiefly *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Redigerer,* to redigest, redigest. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Hor.* I. (1859) 374 To redigest..whatever might have been crude and unmatured in his juvenile lucubrations. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 281 Kant ate up all Hume and redigested him.

So **Redige·stion.**

1817 KEATS *Let.* 22 Nov., The redigestion of our most ethereal musings upon earth.

Redilis, obs. form of RIDDLE *sb.*^{1}

† **Re·dily,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **redilie,** -**lyche,** 4–5 **redyly, redili**(**che,** 5 **-lich,** (? **rydilich**), 4–6 **redily.** *Comp.* 4 **redilokar, redylyer.** [f. REDY *a.* + -LY^{2}; but in many cases app. written for REDELY.] **a.** Wisely, discreetly, prudently. **b.** Precisely, certainly, assuredly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6297 Als i sal tel yow redili For-þer mar in þis stori. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 If any man wille witen, & se of hir storie, At Westmynster written er þei redilie. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 153 Bote Rediliche [*v.r.* redelyche] Reson þou Rydest not heonnes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 47 Ȝe helde forþ ȝoure purpose rediliche [*v.r.* redyly, L. *caute*] inow. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxvii. (1859) 31 Ther nys no pylgrym that goth so redyly but that oftymes he mote forȝoyen. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 120 The first premisse is redili trewe.

Redily, obs. form of READILY *adv.*

Redimar, obs. Sc. form of REDEEMER.

Redimi·nish, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To diminish anew.

1611 COTGR., *Rededuire,* to rededuct, rediminish. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Animalcule* ix, In Britain, Halifax it rose; (By Halifax, bloom'd Congreve's strains); And now it rediminish'd glows, To glide through godlike Rutland's veins.

† **Redimite,** *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 **redomyt, redem-, redymyte.** [ad. L. *redimīt-us,* pa. pple. of *redimīre*: see next.] Wreathed or crowned; adorned, ornate, beautiful.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 77 Hir goldin tressit hairis redomyt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xi. 60 The blomyt lillyis quhyte, And vthir fragrant blosumys redemyte. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 128 Hevinly lylleis..schew thar creistis redymyte.

† **Redimite,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 **redymite, redemyte.** [f. L. *redimīt-,* ppl. stem of *redimīre* to bind, crown, wreathe.] *trans.* To bind, crown.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 53 The head of which image was redymited with an azure Diademe. 1599 LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* F ij, Wreaths and garlands, with which his temples were girt and redemyted.

† **Re·diness.** *Obs.* Also 4 **redy-, reedy-.** [f. REDY *a.* + -NESS.] **a.** Wisdom, discretion, prudence. **b.** Certainty, certain knowledge.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xi. 6 Forsothe the redynesse [L. *industria*] of thin inwit is told to alle folkis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 245 Hit byfalleþ to ȝoure redynesse and wisdom [L. *prudentiæ*] to conspire aȝenst þe tyraunt. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, It were good redinesse to loke if þei myght se ony deere. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3291 Met I nevir creature that me coude wissh or say Reedynes of my ffadir, dede othir a lyue.

Redines, obs. form of READINESS.

Reding, *vbl. sb.*: see REDE *v.*^{2}

† **Reding-king.** *Obs. rare.*

Of obscure origin and meaning. The suggestion thăt it stands for *riding-king* (though favoured by the reading of one MS.), and that this had the same sense as RADKNIGHT, involves obvious difficulties.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 166 A ribibor, a ratoner, a rakere of chepe, A ropere, a redyng-kyng. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 112 Bette þe budele of banneburies sokne, Reynauld the reue and redyngkynges menye.

Redingote (re·dingot). [a. F. *redingote* (1725), corruption of Eng. *riding-coat.*]

a. (In France.) A double-breasted outer coat for men, with long plain skirts not cut away in the front. **b.** A similar garment worn by women, sometimes cut away in front.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xviii/2 Silks are the only materials for promenade robes and *redingotes.* 1880 *Cassell's Mag.* June 441 The Directoire redingote is not as yet common in England. 1883 *Ibid.* Oct. 698/1 One of the useful redingotes which..will be found suitable as an additional wrap.

attrib. 1888 *Daily News* 14 June 5/8 Redingote gowns are also in great favour.

† **Redi·ntegral,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as next: see INTEGRAL.] Tending to redintegration.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ₱ 288 The ferment [of the stomach] is redintegral and redivivous.

Redintegrate (redi·ntĭgrēt), *pa. pple.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *redintegrātus,* pa. pple. of *redintegrāre*: see next.] Restored to a perfect state, renewed.

1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 The said amitie and confederacion [shall] be redintegrate aftre the maner and fourme..in tyme passed. 1564 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII. 460 [He recommended her to allow] the trafic with the low countries to be redintegrate. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII,* 40 The Kingdome of France .. being redintegrate in those principall members, which anciently had beene portions of the Crowne of France. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* v. iv. ₱ 35 That every wound may have its balsam, and every broken bone be bound up and redintegrate. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 653 With strength redintegrate the stage he cross'd.

Redintegrate (redi·ntĭgrēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *redintegrāre* to make whole again, restore, renew, f. *red-* RE- + *integrāre* to INTEGRATE.]

1. *trans.* To restore to a state of wholeness, completeness or unity; to renew, re-establish, in a united or perfect state.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 Sone after that Iustinianus redintegrate [L. *redintegravit*] the lawes of the digeste. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. iii, Redintegrate the fame first of your house, Restore your ladyship's quiet. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 814 The dæmoniack body, being divided, is quickly redintegrated by coalescence, as air or water. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. § 4 (1740) 16 To redintegrate the Honour and Credit of that exploded Faction. 1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 578 To restore or redintegrate the ancient representation of the commons. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 Often as the universe has been redintegrated, the Veda has as often been produced.

absol. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 66 In Breaches integrant, 'tween Principalls of States, Due Justice may suppresse, but Love redintegrates.

b. Const. *to* (a person), *into* (a state). *rare.*

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 611 Here his Majesty's favours were redintegrated to him. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 12 The grave shall surrender our crumbled ashes, redintegrated into a more perfect vivacity.

†2. To re-establish (a person) *in* a place. Also *refl. Obs. rare.*

1630 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 452 The King of Sweden hath landed .. with intention .. to redintegrate his near Kinsman in Meckleburge. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Nov. in *Carlyle*, Inchiquin..did strongly endeavour to redintegrate himself there, but without success.

b. To re-establish (a person) *in* (†*into*) a position, condition, etc. Chiefly *pass.* Now *rare.*

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 115 They and We ..may be redintegrated, renewed, and revnited, in vnfaigned Amitie. 1643 *Answ. Ld. Digby's Apol.* 5 That you may be firmly redintegrated in that esteem with your Countrey. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 59 And so the Rebuker here .. would redintegrate the said Mr. Williams into the good esteem of those [etc.]. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* ii, I..had to pay the.. taxes..before I could be redintegrated in my own property.

†c. With other than personal obj. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 194 That he should as much as possible redintegrate into the favour of his Majesty ..the opinion the Chigi had lost in France.

†d. Without const.: To restore to the previous state or position. *Obs.*

1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 108 Such an one, if we redintegrate, When of his penitence good proofes appeare. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* I. IV. (1713) 111 It was too late to think of redintegrating himself by taking up and changing his course. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 14 He was in the same advanced post at the bar, fully redintegrated as before.

3. *intr.* †a. To regain favour or friendship *with* one. *Obs.* b. To become united again.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 182 The Knight had intelligence of all, and made all imaginable submission to redintigrate with Cardinal Flavio. 1788 SIR W. JONES in Ld. Teignmouth *Life* (1807) 400, I lament the sad effects of party, or rather faction, in your Maidstone Society, but hope (to use a word of Dr. Johnson) that it will redintegrate.

Hence **Redi·ntegrated** *ppl. a.*

1666 BOYLE *New Frigor. Exp.* Wks. 1772 III. 148 The redintegrated sal armoniac. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 114 His regenerated, redintegrated and restablished Estate. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Medal*, Redintegrated Medals are those wherein we find the letters *Rest.* which shew that they have been restored by the emperors. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xii. (1874) 261 The redintegrated limb.

Redintegration (redintɪgrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *redintegrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redintegrāre* to REDINTEGRATE. Cf. AF. *redintegration* (1397, mod.F. *rédintégration*).]

1. The action of redintegrating; restoration, re-establishment, reconstruction, renewal.

a. of conditions, qualities, results of action, etc.

1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 155 The redintegracion of the said peax. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 90 They conclude that whordome is a badge of loue, ..a redintegration of loue, and an ensigne of vertue, rather meritorious than damnable. 1617 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* X. (1629) 709 The redintegration of the favour of God. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 239 It cannot return to the Fountain, for a redintegration of its life and spirit. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 175 The redintegration of our affections .. is to be considered more as an alliance than as a conquest. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv, A redintegration of love began to take place between the Colonel and his relatives in Park Lane.

b. of material things. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 46 That wonderful redintegration of the sight and teeth of the old minister. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 217 In the Redintegration of the World after these Destructions there is also a Re-production of Mankind.

2. *spec.* a. *Chem.* The restoration of any body or matter to its former state. ? *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 176 By naturall conspysacyon Of thynge dysseveryd, a dew redyntegracyon. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 252 It were not impossible to make an adæquate Redintegration of a Chymically Analiz'd Body. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 55 A redintegration of the glyssent ferments of the blood. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 102 Such redintegrations are the only means we have of satisfying ourselves that we know all the principles which constitute a body. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The redintegration of nitre from damaged gunpowder.

b. *Math.* (See quot.)

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Supp. II. 395/2 *Redintegration*, is the taking or finding the integral or fluent again from the fluxion.

c. *Psychol.* (See quot.)

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXI. (1870) II. 238 The law of Redintegration or Totality. .. This law may be thus enounced,—Those thoughts suggest each other which had previously constituted parts of the same entire or total act of cognition.

†3. The restoration of a person to a previous condition. *Obs.*

1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 439, I made it my task and scope to take and give occasions for my lord's redintegration in his fortunes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 637 My Lord Bishop of Lincoln's Pardon is ready to pass the great seal with a perfect Redintegration into the King's Favour. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 278 Shall I (at length) redintegration have? 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Redintegration*, in the civil law, the act of restoring a person to the enjoyment of a thing whereof he had been illegally dispossessed.

†4. Reconciliation. *Obs. rare.*

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* II. v, We'll drink up a whole Vessel there to Redintegration. 1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 41 A looking back to former discords marrs the most hopeful Redintegration.

Redi·ntegrative, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to redintegrate.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* XX. 358 Next comes the truth divine, Redintegrative.

Redi·ntegrator. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OR.] That which redintegrates.

1858 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 9 The last trial of the virtues of the Patent Redintegrator [*sc.* compromise] .. has ended like all the rest.

†**Redintegre,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *redintegrāre* to REDINTEGRATE.] To redintegrate.

1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 156 They in noo wise redintegre nor renewe..the treatie.

Redi·p, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* (also *absol.*) To dip again; *spec.* to rebaptize. Hence **Redi·pping** *vbl. sb.*

1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 234, I am utterly against the rebaptizing of Christians, but I am for the redipping of ships. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5031/6 In Case any Chandler..shall..encrease the Weight of such Candles..by re-dipping the same. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 329 One Felix was drowned at Zurich, upon the sentence pronounced by Zuinglius, ..'He that re-dips, let him be drowned'.

Redire·ct, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] *U.S. Law.* The term applied to the further examination of a witness by the party calling him, after cross-examination by the opposing party. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Redire·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To direct anew; to send in a new direction.

1873 W. M. WILLIAMS *Sci. in Short Chapt.* (1882) 225 It is the industry and skill of our workmen..that has..redirected for human advantage the buried energies of ancient sunbeams. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 339/2, I must content myself by simply redirecting attention to the second query.

b. *esp.* To direct (a letter) to a fresh address.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 221 Their Letters are not liable to Postage if re-directed. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* xli. 318 The note was delivered..at his old abode, and was re-directed from Wyndham Street late on Monday evening.

So **Redire·ction.** Also *attrib.*

1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XVII. 202 He would give special orders as to the re-direction of his own letters from the post-office. 1892 SIR J. FERGUSSON *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 25 Feb., It is..in contemplation to abolish the redirection charges on letters generally.

Redisbu·rse, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pay back again. So **Redisbu·rsement.**

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 27 Then backe againe His borrowed waters forst to redisbourse, He sends the sea his owne with double gaine. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* X. 19 He demanded of him Letters of Change,..and gave him others..for the re-disbursement of the money which he was to borrow.

Redischa·rge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To discharge or disburden again.

1603 DANIEL *Philotas* 1319 Poor Ceballinus not a moment stayes To redischarge himselfe of such a weight.

Rediscount, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To discount again. So **Redi·scount** *sb.*

1866 CRUMP *Banking* IX. 193 Giving great facilities by credit and discounts; which latter were immediately re-discounted. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 7/2 A liability on rediscounts and foreign bills negotiated. 1896 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXIII. 750 A central bank of issue and re-discount.

Redisco·ver, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To discover again.

1752 T. SALMON *Univ. Trav.* I. Introd. 4 The Continent of America was rediscovered about 250 Years ago. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 229 Tycho Brache rediscovered the same lunar inequality. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 153 Excellencies the world will in some saner mood rediscover. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 417/1 He has been re-discovered and eulogized afresh.

Hence **Redisco·verer.**

1895 *Proc. 14th Conv. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 103 The rediscoverer and popularizer of the intuitive method.

Redisco·very. [RE- 5 a; cf. prec.] The act of discovering again; a renewed discovery.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 82 The..re-discovery of the islands thirty years afterwards. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 324 Its rediscovery became a difficult problem.

Rediscu·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To discuss again.

1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 165 This is the question that has been discussed and re-discussed from time immemorial. 1874 SULLY *Sensat. & Intuit.* 2 Spencer has recently rediscussed the phenomena of consciousness.

So **Rediscu·ssion.**

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 202 A right of sending back to the commons for rediscussion any unwelcome law. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 539 Rediscussion of the observations of the transit of Venus.

Redish, obs. form of RADISH.

†**Redishing knife.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A knife (see quot.) used by comb- and card-makers.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 383/1 The second [tool] is termed a Redishing Knife; it is a Knife with a long Blade, and sharp pointed like a Scotch Bibby, with a little bending in the back towards the point.

Redispa·tch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dispatch again.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* VII. (1629) 660 Ventimiglia, redispatched by the Pope; returned to Trent the nine and twentieth of January. 1780 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 300, I..certainly shall redespatch my messenger before the Empress's departure.

Redispe·rse. [RE- 5 a.] To disperse again.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. 232 Thy darknesse is displayd, Which can by no meanes re-disperse her shade.

Redispo·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To dispone again.

1734 [see RECONVEY *v.* 2].

Redispo·se. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dispose again. Also with *of.*

1733 A. BAXTER *Enq. Nat. Soul* I. 339 Spirit hath no parts; and therefore it stands in need of no reparation, or redisposing its parts. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 62 The very land that had only just been sold, was being re-disposed of at a considerable advance.

So **Redisposi·tion.**

1866 LOWE *Sp. Reform Bill* 31 May, I deny that a case is made out for this redisposition. 1867 LD. HOUGHTON in *Ess. Reform* III. 63 Under any redisposition of the constituent body.

Redispu·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To dispute again.

1641 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 392 Your late Order and Declaration..are much debated and disputed abroad; perhaps it may be a good occasion for us to Re-dispute them here. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 25 Nor must I..re-dispute what our Supreme Power doth.

Redisseise, *v. Law.* [RE- 5 a, prob. after an AF. **redisseisir*: cf. next.] *trans.* To disseise (a person) a second time.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 154 b, If the recouery in the Assise were against two Disseisors, and one of them redisseise him againe, he shall haue a Redisseisin against him. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1106 Disseisors that have redisseis'd those who have recovered Seisin..from them.

Redisseisin (rēdissī·zin). *Law.* [a. AF. *redisseisine* (Britton): see RE- and DISSEISIN.] Repeated disseisin (see quot. 1607).

1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* (1544) 127 b, Where a man is disseised,..and after y^t is disseysed by the same disseysour, he shall have this wryt of Redysseyson agaynste him. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Redissesisin* is a disseisin made by him, that once before was found, and adiudged to haue disseised the same man of his lands, or tenements. For the which there lyeth a speciall writ, called a writ of redisseisin. 1670 in *Phoenix* (1721) I. 428 The Judgment in the Re-disseisin is also Revers'd. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 188. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 233 Where the plaintiff is tenant of the tenement which he lost..by his own intrusion, or by redisseisin.

Redissei·sor. *Law.* [a. AF. *redisseisour* (Britton): see RE- and DISSEISOR.] One who disseises another a second time.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 183 Redisseisors and Postdisseisors found upon verdict before the Sheriff, Coroners, and Knights, shall be imprisoned. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 188 If he recover therein, the re-disseisor shall be imprisoned. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 354 Neither does it [essoin] lie..in the persons of disseisors or redisseisors.

Redi·ssoluble, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] That may be redissolved.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 285 The solutions are precipitable by and re-dissoluble by Blue Volalkali, mild or caustic. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 90/1 These precipitates are..redissoluble in excess of liquid albumen.

Redissolu·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed dissolution.

1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 379, I observed..a solution of part of the iron, a redissolution of the precipitated silver. 1875 DARWIN *Insect. Plants* X. 243 After the protoplasm in a tentacle has been aggregated, its redissolution always begins in the lower part.

Redisso·lvable, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Redissoluble.

1790 CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 413 A slight white precipitate not re-dissolvable in a large quantity of water. 1801 CHENEVIX *ibid.* XCI. 197 *note*, If all is redissolvable, [he] concludes there is no silica or alumina.

Redisso·lve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To dissolve again.

a. *trans.* 1605 SYLVESTER *Quadrains* xvii, Hee .. redissolves them with that breath of His. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. vii. 357 By reduction of it into a Body, redissolving it again [etc.]. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* I. 163 Acids, he says, destroy its blackness by redissolving the ferruginous particles. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* 64 These two earths were re-dissolved by a final analysis into silex. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 29 As the light wreaths of cloud passed over the ridge,..they were immediately redissolved.

b. *intr.* 1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 312 The precipitate..re-dissolves in marine acid as easily as that made by water. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 86 The oxide of silver re-dissolves. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 299 The deposit will redissolve on cooling.

Hence **Redisso·lving** *vbl. sb.*

1888 H. W. PARKER *Spir. Beauty* (1891) 156 Re-dissolvings ..just sufficient to liquefy the smaller crystals.

Redisten·d, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To distend again.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 65 The Lungs..were so shrunk up together for want of the air: but by blowing with a Straw..they were redistended.

Redisti·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To distil again.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 392 To redistill the same portion of Water. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 108 If they be redistilled, they recover their former tenuity. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 397 Crell recommends re-distilling it from off more of the sebate. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 10 Redistil this after saturation with potassic carbonate.

Redistilla·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of redistilling; renewed distillation.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 By more care and re-distillation [it] may be increased to six times. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 49 The different beakers are in turn submitted to redistillation.

Redistri·bute, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *redistribuer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To distribute anew.

1611 Cotgr., *Redistribuer*, to redistribute, or deale backe againe. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (L.), This was settled by redistributing the tickets. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. vi. II. 503 He redistributed the whole territory belonging to Sparta. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. viii. 406 The precious metals which are thus poured into England she again redistributes.

Redistribu·tion. [Re- 5 a.] A fresh distribution, esp. of Parliamentary seats.

1837 Syd. Smith *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 281/1 The Commissioners had already carried the principle of re-distribution as far as they thought that it could .. be carried. 1866 *Ch. Times* 6 Jan. 1/1 He does not ask for the ballot, nor for a redistribution of seats. 1882 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 576 A redistribution of military obligations.

Redistri·butive, *a.* [Re- 5 a.] Of or belonging to redistribution (of seats).

1883 in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 12/1 The Government may try and compromise matters by promising a Redistributive Bill immediately.

So **Redistri·butory** *a.*

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Oct. 4/2 The..meetings..were allowed to pass without any redistributory interruptions.

Redi·strict, *v. U.S.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To divide or apportion anew into districts.

1850 in *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 198 Voted..a committee to redistrict the town. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xiii. 165 *note*, When Massachusetts was being re-districted.

† **Redi·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redīre* to go or come back, f. *re(d)-* Re- + *īre* to go.] The action of going or coming back; return.

1595 Chapman *Ovid's Banquet Sence* E 2, Because shee [echo] weaker is In that redition, then when first shee fled. 1615 — *Odyss.* VI. 486 Address suit to my mother, that her mean May make the day of your redition seen. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Redition, obs. form of Reddition.

† **Redituary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *redituārius* (Du Cange), f. *reditus* revenue, vbl. sb. f. *redīre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *redituaire* (1565 in Godef.).] (See quot. 1656.)

1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* I. xx. 168 Both blacke and white Friers, both Mendicants and Redituaries (if I may vsurpe this goodly Latin word *Redituarij*). 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* (copying Cotgr.), *Redituaries*, an order of Franciscan Friers, which have Lands and Revenues; therein differing from the Mendicants or begging Friers, who are to possess nothing.

Redivable, variant of Redevable *a. Obs.*

Redi·ve, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To dive again.

1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 22 Strange sea-birds flock about us, and dive and redive in the waves. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 382 At other times this bird will dive and redive, and double about in the water.

Redivi·de, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *rediviser*.] To divide again. Hence **Redivi·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1360 By the meanes whereof, that which is composed and mixed is redivided, and separate againe. 1611 Florio, *Ridiuisione*, a redeuiding. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxi. (1739) 120 The King re-divided the Land into four Circuits. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. vi. II. 522 Aristotle clearly did not believe that Lycurgus had redivided the soil. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. v. 349 The Empire was redivided, and territorially reorganized.

Redivi·sion. [Re- 5 a.] Renewed division.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 57/1 Redivisione of the first kinde of Ligament. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 45 The schools have made so many divisions, and sub-divisions, and re-divisions, and post-divisions of ignorance. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. vi. II. 522 Plato..never hints .. that an entire subsequent redivision had been resorted to by Lycurgus. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 400 A series of divisions and re-divisions and exchanges.

† **Redivival,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *redivīv-us* (see next) + -al.] Of renewed vitality.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 274 In this manner some lives have become redivival.

Redivive (re·divəiv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *redivīvus* that lives again, f. *re(d)-* Re- + *vīvus* living, alive.] Revived, come to life again.

1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* xliii. 371 This Beast redivive was not the eighth King and seventh Head. 1829 *Examiner* 371/1 The part..of the 'black priest' is the staple mystery... It is Radcliffe redivive.

† **Re·divive,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. prec.] *trans.* To restore to life. So **Re·divived** *ppl. a.*

1634 G. Crymes in *Ford's Wks.* (Rtldg.) p. vi, Perkin is redivivi'd by thy strong hand, And crown'd a king of new. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Revelation Unrevealed* § 11 Beware of all either new divised or redivived errors of opinion. 1809 A. Knox in *Jebb's Corr.* (1834) I. 527 Hannah More's new book, Coelebs, an odd sort of redivived religious courtship.

† **Redivivous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *redivīv-us* + -ous.] Liable to revive; reappearing.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 288 The ferment is redintegral and redivivous. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 114 A sort of these Theeves are now redivivous.

Red-knee(s): see Red *a.* 18 b.

Red land. [Red *a.* 1 f.]

1. *Sc.* Ploughed land; fallow; arable land.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 499 It was ane fauch eard and Rid land quhair they moved for the tyme. *a* 1800 *Elfin Knight* xi. in Child *Ballads* I. 16/2 Ye'll get an acre o gude red-land..And ye maun aer it wi your horn. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 67 Lands under summer fallow in this county [Roxburgh] correspond correctly .. with the common Scottish appellation of red land. *a* 1848 Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 84 We will never try to slim Red-land or lea.

2. Sandy or clayey soil of a reddish colour.

1712 J. Morton *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 40 Red-Land is a Term much us'd by the Husbandmen here, and in Neighbour Counties...They always apply it to a Sandy Soil of a Reddish Hue, interspersed..with Pieces of Sand-Stone of the same Colour. 1813 Young *Agric. Oxfordsh.* 3 This county contains three distinctions of soil .. 1. The red-land of the northern district; which, in fertility, much exceeds that of any other portion of equal extent. 1856 [see Land *sb.* 2]. 1857 Olmsted *Journ. Texas* 67 This tract is known as the Red Lands of Eastern Texas.

attrib. 1712 J. Morton *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 41 In most of the Red-land Soil..there is more Sand than Earth. *Ibid.* 48 In all Red-land Fields .. we may see .. many Iron-colour'd Stones. 1813 Young *Agric. Oxfordsh.* 4 The Red-land District.

Red lattice. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* A lattice painted red as the mark of an alehouse or inn; hence *transf.* an alehouse, tavern, inn.

1575-97 [see Lattice 1 b]. 1612 Breton *Wits Private Wealth* (1879) 11/2 The world goes hard with pride, when a Lady lyes at a red Lattice. 1631, 1689 [see Lattice 1 b]. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1708) III. II. 107 Drinking burnt Brandy..at the next Red Lattice.

attrib. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 28 Your Cat-a-Mountaine-lookes, your red-lattice phrases. 1827 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 191, I will not be letted by any such red-lattice swaggerer.

Red lead, red-lead. [See Lead *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. A red oxide of lead, largely used as a pigment.

c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 202 Tak ceruse..Redled ..litarge [etc.]. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 349, ij.li. of rede lede..viijd. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 90 Item, payit to Pieris, the payntour, for .. caddes, verneis, Rede lede,..gold fulze [etc.] xxxij*s.* viij. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. viii. 157 Of the colour of Red-lead, or lyke to the colour of the Orenge pill. 1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* 17 To draw with drie colours, you may make long pastils, which you shall doe by grinding red lead, or any other colour with strong wort. 1675 A. Browne *App. Ars Pict.* 7 A Temperature of White Carmine and a little Red Lead. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 196 Mr. Hales attributes this effect to air enclosed in the red lead. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 388 The nitric acid produces no change in the nature of the red lead. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 122 Paint containing red-lead must be carefully eschewed.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *red-lead cask, colour, maker* (1885), *mill*, † *pen* (= pencil), *pencil, putty.*

1670 Pettus *Fodinæ Regales* xxv. 37 At the Red Lead Mill. *Ibid.*, Several sets of Coopers Tools .. necessary for making Red Lead Cask. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 364 The Eyes are red like the Bill, or rather of a red-lead colour. 1684 T. Goddard *Plato's Demon* 12, I perceive indeed that your red Lead Pen hath examin'd it very strictly. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 I 2/1 We would commend for expedition a red-lead pen, whereby you may mark out every angle neatly. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 587/2 What are vulgarly called Red-lead pencils are composed of thin slips of the finer kinds of reddle inclosed in a wooden case. 1891 Patterson *Illust. Naut. Dict.* I. 146 *Red Lead Putty*, a mixture of white lead and red lead used for various purposes.

† 2. *Red lead of Siberia*, red lead-ore (see Red 17 e). *Obs.*

1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 411 Chromium was discovered by Vauquelin, in analyzing a beautiful mineral called red lead of Siberia.

Hence **Red-lead** *v. trans.*, to paint with red lead; **Red-leader,** a workman in the shipbuilding industry who scrapes iron plates and paints them with red lead.

1882 *Standard* 13 Oct. 2/3 A non-union man was employed as red leader. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 3/2 The work of chipping, scraping, and red-leading her iron work is being proceeded with.

Redleas, variant of Redeless *a. Obs.*

Red-leaved: see Red *a.* 14 a, 14 c.

Red-legged, *a.* Having red legs.

a. In the specific names of birds (and animals), as *red-legged crane, duck, heron, parroquet, thrush, turtle, wallaby*, etc.

Red-legged chough or **crow,** the Cornish chough. **R. falcon,** the red-footed falcon (*Falco rufipes*). **R. gull,** the black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). **R. horseman,** the redshank (*Totanus calidris*). **R. kittiwake,** *Rissa brevirostris*. **R. mew** = *r. gull*. **R. partridge,** the French partridge (*Caccabis rufa*); also *fig.* a cardinal (quot. 1813). **R. plover,** *U.S.* the turnstone (Cent. Dict. 1891). **R. sandpiper,** (*a*) the redshank; (*b*) the purple sandpiper.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 208 European or *Red-legged Chough. *a* 1705 Ray *Synopsis Avium* (1713) 193 The *red-legged Crane. 1776 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 196 *Red legged Crow. The legs and bill are of a bright orange, inclining to red. 1875 McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 139 These precipices are frequented by the red-legged crow. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 403 The *red-legg'd Duck. The feet of these when roasted dye both Hands and Linnen red. 1836 Eyton *Rare Brit. Birds* 5 *Red-legged Falcon. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 381 *Red-legged Gull, *Larus cinerarius*. 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 291 The Red-legged Gull of authors is only this bird before it is arrived at maturity. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Ibis* .. by some confounded very erroneously with the hæmatopus, or *red-legged heron. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 299 We take this to be the bird the French call *Chevalier aux pieds rouges*, the *red-leg'd Horseman. 1734 Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 63 The *Totanus* or Red-leg'd Horseman. 1892 *Within an hour of London* xiii. 256 The redshank, pool-snipe,..red-leg, red-legged horseman. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 372 The *red-legged Parroquet. .. This species is a native of many places both in the East and West Indies. 1611 Cotgr., *Perdrix gaille*, .. the great browne-bodied, and *red-legd Partridge, the French Partridge. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 167 The Red-leg'd Partridge, *Perdrix rufa* Aldrov. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 20 Red-legged partridges are natives of Numidia. 1813 *Examiner* 31 May 344/2 Did you ever see one of us red-legged partridges before? 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 437/1 They are most determined runners, and few birds are more calculated to injure the behaviour of a well-bred pointer or setter than the Red-legged Partridge. 1824 Shaw *Zool.* XII. I. 135 *Red-legged Sandpiper (*Totanus calidris*). 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 412 Little difference seems to exist between this [the redshank] and the red-legged sandpiper (*T. Bewickii*, Montagu) which is doubtless a variety of this species. 1754 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (ed. 2) I. 30 The *red-leg'd Thrush, *Turdus viscivorus plumbeus*. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 409 The *Red-legg'd Turtle. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 494/2 *Red-legged W[allaby], *M[acropus] wilcoxi*.

b. Of persons: Wearing red stockings.

1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. xv. 111 The motley troop of cardinals and red-legged servitors passed out..

Re·d-legs, red-leg.

1. *Ornith.* A name given to various birds with red legs; *esp.* the redshank (*Totanus calidris*), the purple sandpiper (*Tringa maritima*), the red-legged partridge (*Caccabis rufa*), and (*U.S.*) the turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*).

1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 392 Two [purple sandpipers] were shot there.., and were called by the fishermen red-legs. *Ibid.* 407 Red-legs. A name for the Red-shank. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 291 Laughing gull (*Larus ridibundus*)..Red Legs. 1878 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/1 The red-legged partridge is not a native of this country. .. In 1826 the red-legs were reported 'now plentiful in Suffolk'. 1892 [see *red-legged horseman* in prec.].

2. (See quot. and cf. Redshank 1 a.)

1887 N. D. Davis *Cavaliers & Roundheads of Barbados* 83 *note*, The descendants of the old clansmen form a peculiar people at the present time, in Barbados, where they are known as Red Legs.

3. The plant bistort (*Polygonum bistorta*).

1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci. Lit. & Arts* IX. 422 The juices of some plants contain nitrate of potash; among others, I have detected it in the *polygonum bistorta*, called in English 'red-legs'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 962/2.

Redles(e, obs. variants of Redeless *a. Obs.*

Red letter.

1. (Chiefly *pl.*) A letter made with red ink, or with some red pigment, esp. as used in ecclesiastical calendars to indicate saints' days and church festivals. Also in *fig.* context.

14.. *A. B. C. Poem* 13 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 244 Red letter in parchemyn Makyth a chyld..Lettrys to loke & se. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 83 We wryte yet in oure kalenders the hyghe festes wyth rede lettres of coloure of purpre. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 695/1, I did but onely colour them with red letters. And thus for matter of my Calendare enough. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 97 He's a Booke in his pocket with red Letters in't. *Cade.* Nay then he is a coniurer. 1658 H. Plumptre in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 6 Enter it into your Calendar with red letters, that when it comes, it may be celebrated. 1679 V. Alsop *Melius Inquirendum* 17 If this were the Character of Primitive Saintship, the Apostle Paul must not have worn a Red Letter in our Enquirer's Calendar. 1879 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXV. 411 The hour which sovereign grace has marked with a red letter in the calendar of love!

† b. *transf.* The Roman Catholic Church, as being prominently given to the observation of saints' days and festivals. *Obs.*

1679 Oates *Narr. Popish Plot* Ded. a ij, He that was caught and executed..was of the same Red-Letter, and had Masses sung for him after his death. *c* 1688 in Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* (1872) 269 The fountain is called Saint Ellen's Well, to which place the vulgar neighbouring people of the Red letter do much resort.

c. As the name of a moth.

1845 Westwood *Moths* II. 180 *Depressaria ocellana* (the red letter).

2. *attrib.*, as *red-letter almanac, mark, name*; † **red-letter man,** a Roman Catholic (cf. 1 b).

1677 Marvell *Season. Argum.* Wks. 1776 II. 570 A red letter man, if of any religion. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Red-letter-man*, a Roman-catholic. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 315 These are red-letter names even in the almanacs of worldly wisdom. 1843 (*title*) The Red Letter Almanack. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 81 My desire..gained me some red-letter marks at the war-office.

b. **Red-letter day,** a saint's day or church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters; hence, any memorable, fortunate, or specially happy day. So *red-letter night.*)

1776 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) Pref. 8 The Calendar was crowded with Red-Letter Days, nominally..consecrated to Saints. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* x. vi, 'To-day is a red-letter day, so that's the reason of it'. 'A red-letter day?' 1811 Coleridge *Lett.* II. 566 To sit at the same table with Grattan, who would not think it a memorable honour, a red letter day in the almanac of his life? 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* I. xvii. 354, I used to dine and pass the evening with Dr. Jeune; and these were my red-letter days. 1894 D. C. Murray *Making of Novelist* 6 My red-letter nights were when he came over to my native town.

Hence **Red-lettered** *a* (and *pa. pple.*), distinguished by, marked with, red letters. Also **Red-letter** *v.* to mark in this way. *rare.*

1707 J. Stevens *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 327 Why should we make red letter'd Saints? 1784 Cowper *Let.* 21 June, It is reasonable to suppose, that in the next year's almanack we shall find the name of Handel among the red-

lettered worthies. 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 281 The bonfires of persecution and St. Bartholomew's red-lettered day. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 640 Assuredly it shall be salve to mine [ear] When this great news red-letters him, the rogue! 1898 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 8/1 The efficiency of the action being evidenced by a red-lettered shutter.

Redliche, variant of READLICHE *Obs.*

† Re·dling. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RED *a.* + -LING¹.] = REDSHANK 2.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* 109 Redlings or Water Redschancks feed as Water-railes do and be of the like nourishment.

† Re·dly, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. RED *a.* + -LY¹, but perh. a misprint for *redy.*] Red, reddish.

1482 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A iij b, The .vi. stone is calde a Rudy a [1486 ruby or] redly stone, gowlys it is calde in armys.

Re·dly, *adv.*¹ [f. RED *a.* + -LY².] In a red manner, with a red appearance or colour.

1611 COTGR., *Rougement*, redly. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xiv, Blood is mingled with the dashing stream, Which runs all redly till the morning beam. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* (ed. 2) III. xvii. 333 The blaze was redly reflected in the waters of the strait. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. iv, A full moon peered redly through the upper edges of the fog.

† Re·dly, *adv.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 rēdlīce, 3 **readliche,** 4 **redlych,** *comp.* **reedloker**; 4 **redli,** 4–5 **reddely,** 4–6 **redly,** (6 **readly**). [OE. *rēdlīce,* f. *rēdlīc* adj.: see REDE *sb.*¹ and -LY², and cf. ON. *rǫ́dliga.* See also REDELY and REDILY.] Prudently, carefully, distinctly, clearly, correctly, certainly.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 131 Dæt he meahte ðæt folc ðy wislicor & ðy rædlicor læran. *c* 1000 in Assmann *Homilies* etc. (1889) xviii. 195 Deofol .. hine oft rædlice mid mænigfealdum costningum costnode. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1279 Nu thu miȝt wite readliche, That eavere thu spekest gideliche. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2143 þe real emperour of rome þanne redli him thonked. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 þe men of þat lond beeþ redilokerer [*v.r.* reedloker] i-cleped Gothy þan Gogi. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. vi. 499 For redly wilys in women Sonnar apperis þan in men. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 As he stombled, on of Harcourts men smot hym in the bak with a knyfe; men wotte not ho hyt was reddely. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 79 He prentit baith his futsteppis in the erd, Behaldand redly quhat singnis thai schaw.

Redly, -lyd, varr. of RADLY, RIDLED *Obs.*

† Redlys. *Obs. rare.* [Repr. OE. *rēadlęsc*: see LASCH.] Some kind of red leather.

1408 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 139 In iiij correis quæ vocantur redlys,..pro prædictis cathedris cooperiendis.

Red-making: see RED *a.* 15 b.

Red man. Also red-man.

† 1. *Alchemy.* ? Red sulphide of mercury. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Your red man, and your white woman, with all your broths, your menstrues [etc.].

2. [See RED *a.* 5 c.] A (*or* the) North American Indian; a redskin.

1744 VAUDREUIL in *Pres. State Louisiana* 37 The English ..aimed at nothing so much as the Destruction of the red Men. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 187 The Indian or the Red Man seems to have been the most ancient, or the original man of America. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 187 The fancied superiority of the red men has been exploded ever since the settlement of emigrants from Europe along the frontiers. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VII. 42 Ready to be let loose, and destroy his brother the red man. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 477 A few scattered tribes of red-men.

3. *U.S.* The squirrel-fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis.*

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Redmod, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *red* RAD *a.*¹ + *mod* MOOD.] Hasty, rash.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Wrecðe hafð wununge on þes dusian bosme, þet is þenne þe mon bið to redmod.

Red-mouth: see RED *a.* 18 b.

Rednase, -nes, Sc. varr. RADNESS *Obs.*

Red-necked, *a.* Having a red neck; used *spec.* in names of birds (and animals).

Red-necked avocet, the Australian avocet, *Recurvirostra rubricollis.* **R. bernacle,** the red-breasted goose, *Bernicla ruficollis.* **R. coot-foot** = *r. phalarope.* **R. dabchick** = *r. grebe.* **R. footman,** a British moth. **R. francolin,** a South African francolin, *F. rubricollis.* **R. goatsucker** = *r. night-jar.* **R. grebe,** *Podiceps rubricollis* or *griseigena.* **R. kangaroo** = *r. wallaby.* **R. lobe-foot** = *r. phalarope.* **R. night-jar,** *Caprimulgus ruficollis.* **R. partridge** = *r. francolin.* **R. phalarope,** *Phalaropus* or *Lobipes hyperboreus.* **R. pheasant** = *r. francolin.* **R. (purre) sandpiper** (see quot. 1802). **R. wallaby,** *Macropus ruficollis.*

1874 J. E. HARTING in *Ibis* July 259 The *Red-necked Avocet, which is perhaps the most beautiful of the four known species, chiefly inhabits Australia. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 348 *Red-necked Bernacles. 1896 MORRIS & TEGETMEIER *Nests Brit. Birds* III. 65 *Red-Necked Coot-Foot. 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 2) 89 *Rednecked dobchick. 1845 WESTWOOD *Moths* I. 99 *Gnophria rubricollis* (the *red-necked Footman). 1819 SHAW *Zool.* XI. II. 35 *Red-necked Francolin. 1862 HANCOCK in *Ibis* 39 Notice on the occurrence of the *Red-necked Goat sucker (*Caprimulgus ruficollis*) in England. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 499 *Red-necked Grebe, *Colymbus Parotis.* 1889 APLIN *Birds Oxfordsh.* 180 The Red-necked Grebe is an occasional winter visitor. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 382 The larger Red-necked Grebe, *P. griseigena,* .. a native of the sub-arctic parts of both Europe and America. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* I. 125 The *Red-necked Kangaroo was discovered by MM. Peron and Lesueur. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 246 The *Red-necked Lobefoot. 1896 MORRIS & TEGETMEIER *Nests Brit. Birds* I. 128 The *Red-necked Night-jar has only once been recorded as occurring in Great Britain; it breeds in the South of Europe. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 771 *Red-necked Partridge. 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 88 *Red-necked phalarope. 1882 NEWTON *Yarrell's Birds* III. 315 The Red-necked Phalarope is at once distinguished from the Grey Phalarope..by its smaller size, with a longer and more slender beak [etc.]. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Afr.* 268 The '*red-necked pheasant' is only found in wooded districts. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. I. 183 *Red-necked Purre Sandpiper. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 408 Red-necked sandpiper. The young of the Dunlin. 1894–5 LYDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* III. 241 One of the largest species is the *red-necked wallaby.

Redness (re·dnės). [f. RED *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being red; red colour.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxi. (xix.) (1890) 322 Mid þy me nu..of swiran forðhlifað seo readnis [L. *rubor*] & bryne þæs swiles & wærces. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo readnes þære rosan lixeþ on þe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.), Shewynge by rednesse [L. *rubore*] hyr shame they passeden sorwfully the thresshfold. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lix. (1869) 204 Whyt milk it bicometh whan it is soden, and þe rednesse goth al awey. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 4 A lytil redenes in maner of a threde wente aboute the neck. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B iv, A desease called Gutta rosacea, or copper face, in Englishe, .. is an excessiue rednesse aboute the nose. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 72 Where blood aboundeth..a rosie rednesse mingleth it selfe with the white. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 Towards winter they wax kipper,..and loose both their rednesse and taste. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 25 Fresh fish in general may be judged by the redness of their gills. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, I. 118 We see the redness of the torches Inflame the night. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XXII. 212 The evening sun descending Set the clouds on fire with redness.

Red nettle.

1. † a. A variety of the stinging nettle. *Obs.* **b.** The red dead-nettle.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 52 Seo reade netele ðe þurh ærn inwyxð. *a* 1400 *MS. Sloane* 282 in *Alphita* (Anec. Oxon.) 193 *Urtica greca,* rouge urteie, reed netel. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 302 þe crop of þe reed nettyle forȝet þou noȝt. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 75 Take gromylle, .. þe rede netelle, violet [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reed nettyll, *ortiegriache.* 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Take sedes of red nettels, and braye them to pouder in a morter. 1611 COTGR., *Ortie griesche,* the small stinging red Nettle. *Ortie rouge,* the red Nettle. 1877 HULME *Fam. Wild Flowers* I. 63 The upper leaves of the red nettle are sometimes densely clothed with silky hairs.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1611 COTGR., *Cul de cheval,* a small and ouglie fish, .. called, the red Nettle.

Red-nose.

1. a. *attrib.* Red-nosed. **b.** One who has a red nose, a toper.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 34 Our new found songs .., which euery rednose Fidler hath at his Fingers end. [1591 — *Prognost.* ibid. II. 162 The ancient order of the redde noses.] 1636 W. DURHAM in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 10 Their red-nose pimple-faced deitie. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 137 Down the staires ..To a knot of brave boyes fell I, All red-noses, no dye deeper. 1798 NEMNICH *Polyg. Lex., Nat. Hist.* V. 867 Red nose kidneys; a sort of potatoes.

2. A name locally given to various species of molluscs.

1864 GOSSE in *Gd. Words* 191 The fishermen .. use them for bait, applying to them the .. expressive soubriquet of Red-noses [Note. *Saxicava rugosa*]. *Ibid.* 353 The cottagers about Paignton well know the 'red-noses', as they call the great cockles [Note. *Cardium rusticum*].

Red-nosed, *a.* Having a red nose. Also *transf.* in names of birds, etc.

1607 SHARPHAM *The Fleire* II. D, Shall we haue red-nos'd Corporals here? 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 467 A long red-nosed silly jade. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* VI. 16 Old red-nos'd Wilson's art. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 602 Red-nosed kidney [potato]. 1821 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* I. 201 Red-Nosed Falcon. .. Inhabits Senegal. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XLVI, The doctor was a red-nosed gentleman. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XLVIII, Here's the rid-nosed oysther of Carlingford.

Re-do', *v.* Also **redo.** [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To do over again or afresh.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/2 Redoinge the same soe often as the greatnes of the wounde shall require. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 262 Prodigality and luxurie are no new crimes, and..we do but re-do old vices. 1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 555 'Tis pitty it is not re-donne. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 131 This we must do, and redo, and as nearly as we can overdo. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/1 The boots must either be redone, or he would not pay.

b. To redecorate (a room).

1864 TROLLOPE *Can you forgive her?* II, I'll go halves with you in the expense of redoing it. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 36/2 My father redid the interior of the East room.

c. To do *up* again.

1845 *Economy* 48 It is to be patched..and re-done up.

† 2. To do back or in return. *Obs.*⁻¹

1650 LOCKYER *Olive-Leafe* 73 What evil men doe to good shall be re-done to them, done back again upon them.

Red ochre. A variety of OCHRE, commonly used for colouring with; reddle or ruddle.

1572 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* (MS.), Payed for red oker iij*d*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 417 This floure of salt is..commonly coloured with red ocre. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 7 (1700) 35 Some ingenious Anglers ..use to shave Riddle or red Oker into the Moss they keep their Worms in. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 395 About Winford..it turns to Ruddle, or Red-Okre, used chiefly for marking of Sheep. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 240 They use many methods to darken their skins by art, painting them with red ochre [etc.]. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 69/2 The company are now promenading outside in all the dignity of wigs, spangles, red-ochre, and whitening. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* iii. 34 The soft and more earthy varieties [of red hæmatite] constitute red ochre.

attrib. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-lt.* viii, No Red-oaker man caries a face of a more filthy complexion. 1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* II. i, No red-ochre rascals umbered with soot and bacon as the English gipsies are.

Hence **Red-ochre** *v.* Also **Red-ochreing** *vbl. sb.*

1884 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* x, The roof was tiled and looked very red, as though red ochred every morning. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 278/1 A little staining and red-ochreing.

Redolence (re·dŏlĕns). [a. OF. *redolence* (Godef.), f. *redolent*: see -ENCE.]

1. Sweet smell, fragrance, perfume. Also *fig.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1611 The wordys of Doctryne yaue gret redolence, In swetness of sauour, to her dysciples all. *c* 1530 *Remedy Love* 213 Breathyng an Aromatike redolence Surmountyng Olibane. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 8 So paynted and so coloured .. Nas Floras land .. Ne with such verdure, and such redolence. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag., Illus. Fancy* 15 Whose undulating folds dispense Cassia's ambrosial redolence. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 750 Was not this feeling an echo, a redolence, of the happy, lively sensations [etc.]. 1897 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 13 Oct. 764/2 Migrating into groves of redolence and perpetual fruitage.

† 2. Smell, stench. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 58 Al these hee graunted, to bee ridde of his filthy redolence.

So **† Re·dolency.** *Obs.* [See -ENCY.]

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 116 Flowers for beauty, varietie of colour, and pleasant redolencie. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 89 The flies so much frequent their flowers and leaves, which attract them with their redolency and juyce. [Copied by Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 268, whence in Johnson and later Dicts.]

Redolent (re·dŏlĕnt), *a.* [a. OF. *redolent* or L. *redolent-em,* pr. pple. of *redolēre,* f. *re*(*d*)- RE- + *olēre* to emit a smell. Cf. OLENT *a.*]

1. Having or diffusing a pleasant odour; sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2765 This gardeyn is evir green, & ful of maye flowers .. the wich been so redolent, & sentyn so aboute. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 485 The body..was founde redolente and incorrupte by ij. yere after his dethe. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H b, Fragrant and redolent wyne conforteth moste. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* X. lxi, A lothsome lake of brimstone, pitch and lime, Oregoes that land, earst sweet and redolent. 1634 H. R. *Salerne's Regim.* 66 A toast wet in redolent Wine is good to eate. 1828–30 TENNYSON in *Life* (1897) I. 64 Every flower and every fruit the redolent breath Of the warm seawind ripeneth.

transf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. (Percy Soc.) 198 Her redolente wordes of swete influence Degouted vapoure moost aromatyke.

† b. In fig. context. *Obs.*

14.. LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 39 Fructif olyve, of foyles faire and thikke, And redolent cedre..Remembre on sinners. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1815 A redolent floure all vertue to augment. 1542 BECON *Christmas Banquet* I. Wks. 1564 I. 18 b, The most odiferous, redolent, and swete smellyng floures of the holy Scriptures. 1629 R. BRUCE *Let.* in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 138 To pour in after this his redolent balm on the bleeding wounds of a festered conscience. 1643 UDALL *Serm.* in *Shute's Sermons* (1645) 8 The substance of this Text, and..the pretious fragrant redolent oyntment in it.

2. Of smell, odour, etc.: Pleasant, sweet, fragrant.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2371 Lyk a gardeyn of Redolent savour. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 19 The Violets trim..Doe not alwayes..florishe gay, with smell most redolent. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 297 All manner of redolent Odors. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 6 Leaving behind a redolent perfume.

3. Odorous or smelling *of* or *with* something; full of the scent or smell *of.* Also *fig.*

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 109 While Kine to Pails distended Udders bring, And Bees their Hony redolent of Spring. 1742 GRAY *Eton* ii, The gales..seem .., redolent of joy and youth, To breathe a second spring. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations,* The odour of those tender vegetables comes back upon my sense, redolent of soothing recollections. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 125 The Grand Being entered his magnificent palace, redolent with fragrant perfumes.

b. *fig.* Strongly suggestive or reminiscent *of,* or impregnated *with,* some quality, feeling, etc.

1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 369 Their craft .. all redolent with Popish superstition. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. 226 It is a strain redolent of a bridegroom's joy. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 90 On every side Oxford is redolent of age and authority. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 328 The lawyer's hands were as pale,..and his lips as redolent of scorn.

† Redoling, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *redol-ēre* (see prec.) + -ING².] Redolent.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 556 Above both rose and lyllye candent and redoling.

Redomyt, variant of REDIMITE *a. Sc. Obs.*

† Redonable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- + DONABLE *a.*] That may be given back.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 69 Artillery, munition, or victualls, prisoners of quality, or otherwise redonable, doe properly belong to them.

† Redonate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *redōnāt-, redōnāre*: see RE- and DONATE *v.*] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Redonate,* to give again a thing that is taken.

† Redona·tion. *Obs. rare* −1. [See prec. and -ATION.] The action of giving back.

1623 COCKERAM, *Redonation*, a giuing backe of a thing. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Horæ Hebraicæ* (1684) II. 561 We have .. heard of the Holy Ghost's departure, .. but of his return and redonation of him, we have not yet heard.

Redond(e, obs. form of REDOUND.

‖ **Redondilla** (redondī·lʸa). [Sp., dim. f. *redonda* fem. of *redondo* round.] In Spanish poetry, a stanza of riming verse; *spec.* a stanza of four trochaic lines consisting of six or eight syllables, in which the first line rimes with the fourth, and the second with the third.

1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. § 41. 163 The favourite metre in lyric songs and romances was the redondilla. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 257, I am a thing of rhythm and redondillas.

Re-doo·m, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To doom again.

1738 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) I. 286 If preferring the peace of poor England to your Lordship's, I should even wish you redoom'd to her helm..the wish would deserve pardon.

Redor, variant of REDVORE *Obs.*

Redorse, Redos, obs. variants of REREDOS.

Redoub(e, redoubbe, varr. REDUB *v. Obs.*

† Redou·ble, *sb. Obs.*−1 [Cf. next and obs. F. *redouble* (Godef.).] Repetition, anadiplosis.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 210 Ye haue another sort of repetition when with the worde by which you finish your verse, ye beginne the next verse. .. The Greeks call this figure Anadiplosis, I call him the Redouble as the originall beares.

Redouble (rĭdʌ·b'l), *v.*1 Also 6–7 **redub(b)le.** [a. F. *redoubler* (f. *re-* RE- + *doubler* to DOUBLE) = Sp. *redoblar*, Pg. *redobrar*, It. *raddoppiare*.]

1. *trans.* To double (a thing); to make twice as great or as much.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 b, I haue yet good wil that to-morne I shal redouble that. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xlii. 159 These tydynges dyde redouble her ioye ouer mesure. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 249 By this meanes are the customes re-doubeled. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* (1823) 73 Thy losse hath redoubled the torment of my owne [grief]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 The feare which she hath lest her little one should take harme re-doubleth her courage. 1698 S. CLARKE *Script. Just.* iv. 18 When God justified Job,..he return'd and redoubled all his Temporal Blessings to him again. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 192 This made our people redouble their efforts. 1797–1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* 345 There was a hurry in her looks, Her struggles she redoubled. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 520 The King's alms and prayers and fastings are redoubled.

b. *intr.* To be doubled; to become twice as great or as much. Also, to become doubly strong *in* some respect.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 Redoublen her sorowes and her trystesses enforce more vpon her. 1530 PALSGR. 682/1 Whan I thynke upon his dethe my sorowes redouble. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 62 The Englishe .. redublinge in courage upon the importance of their danger,.. drave the French againe home to the towne. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxxi. (1672) 94 The heat of the body reflecting at the fingers ends, redoubles, and is more intense than in any other part. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 296 Nor yet the rage his boiling breast forsook, Which thus redoubling on Atrides broke. 1831 JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 281 The morning papers redouble in fury. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 46 The clamour redoubled when it was known that the convert ..had accepted the Deanery of Saint Paul's.

† c. To be (so many times) greater than. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxii. § 5. 338 The Armie of this enemie is reported to redouble thirty times his.

† 2. *trans.* **a.** To repay doubly. **b.** To cause to be repeated. *Obs. rare.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, Thus my kyndenesse hathe he well acquyted, or (as I mought saye) redoubled, delyvering me from the death. *Ibid.* III. xxi, Often tymes the omittynge of correction redoubleth a trespace.

3. To repeat; to do, say, etc., a second time.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 344 b, Of the greatnesse of Sinne .. hath bene spoken so much already that it is needelesse now to redouble the same agayne. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 71 There is not a visitant..that will not roame from house to house..and redouble iourney after iourney heerevpon. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 280/1 (Gen. i. 27) He .. said also in the same verse, 'in the image of God created he him', and redoubled it. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 91/1 It is sufficient..that the negative conception should be once expressed in a simple sentence; but we generally find it redoubled in old English.

b. *esp.* To repeat (a blow, etc.).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 90 Let thy blowes doubly redoubled, Fall like amaziug thunder. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. viii. (1622) 134 He .. being carried away with his horse, was not able to redouble his stroke. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VI. 40 *e*, He was..wounded in the side by one who was come thither to kill him, and who did not redouble his thrust.

† c. *absol.* To repeat a thrust or stroke in fencing.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* III. 220 He ran him with his sword into the thigh, and instantly redoubling on his helmet, he overturned him. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 98 When you Redouble or give in another Thrust.

† 4. *trans.* To repeat (a sound); to return, re-produce, re-echo. *Obs.*

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 75 To me they do redubble still of stormy sighes the voyce. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 111 So ended she; and all the rest around To her redoubled that her undersong. 1655 MILTON *Sonn. Mass. Piedmont*, Their moans The Vales redoubl'd to the Hills, and they To Heav'n. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* III. i, Hollow mountains my groans redouble.

b. *intr.* To re-echo, resound.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 136 Loud shrieks the virgin train, And the loud shriek redoubles from the main. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 240 Peal upon peal redoubling all around. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. xi, A stunning clang of massive bolts redoubling Beneath the deep.

5. *trans.* To duplicate by reflection.

1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* I. 11 The sun Sole in the firmament, but in the deep Redoubled. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 18 As you may trace new forms and softer colours in a hillside, redoubled by a lake.

† 6. To pass or sail round, to double. *Obs.*−1

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. i. § 4. 155 The huge enorme tract of ground beyond Caledonia..was first redoubled with the Romane fleet by Iulius Agricola.

Redouble (rīdʌ·b'l), *v.*2 [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To double again.

1530 PALSGR. 682/1 It is a sporte to se an hare doubyll and redoubyll. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i]. (Arb.) 100 The maker will double or redouble his rime or concords, and set his distances farre or nigh. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 283 Doubling and redoubling the praises of the king. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 403 As the volume that is doubled or re-doubled is imposed in the whole Chase.

† Redou·ble, *v.*3 *Obs.* Also 6 **-dub(b)le, -doble.** [a. obs. F. *redoubler, -dobler* (15th c.), app. an erroneous form of *redouber* to REDUB.] *trans.* To put right, amend, redress.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 55 They would fain redruble and redress this error. 1571 DK. NORFOLK in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 574 Manye men have runne astraie who .. have afterwardes, with good service, redobled ther former follies. 1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 1001/2 No man shall by colour of dutie omitted by their curates, deteine their tithes, and so redouble [1570 redubbe] one wrong with another.

Redoubled (rĭdʌ·b'ld, rīdʌ·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 (and *v.*2) + -ED 2.]

1. Increased to double; repeated.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 59 Who geueth willingly, Redoubled thankes aye doth deserue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 23 He .. with redoubled buffes them backe did put. 1591 — *Tears Muses* 22 Th' hollow hills from which their silver voyces Were wont redoubled Echoes to rebound. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* sec. viii, His quicke redoubled paces make His stay amends. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 923 Where my redoubl'd love and care .. May ever tend about thee. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iii. 105 The king persisted in his resolution .. which was followed by the redoubled complaints of his people. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 330 The angry and selfish passions of the soldiers .. soon broke out with redoubled violence. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 228 The memory will..require redoubled precautions against mistake.

b. *Music.* Increased by an octave.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., The thirteenth composed of a sixth and octave is a redoubled sixth; and the fifteenth containing two octaves is a redoubled octave.

2. Doubled, or folded, back or again.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 37 These doubled and redoubled ruffs which are now in common use. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Kisses* 115 Soft as a snow-tuft in the dewless cup Of a redoubled rose. 1827–8 STEUART *Planter's G.* (ed. 2) 248 Taking care, by redoubled folds of mat, to secure the bark against..damage.

Redou·blement. [a. F. *redoublement* (16th c.), or f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 + -MENT.]

1. = REDOUBLING *vbl. sb.* 1.

1611 COTGR., *Redouble*, a redoublement; .. a redoubling. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 256 To that circumstance it was so plain, my owing her redoublement of attention to me, that I never [etc.]. 1867 MILL in *Even. Star* 10 May, This bill ..will have the unrivalled feat of making a redoublement of agitation both inevitable and indispensable.

† 2. *Med.* An increase in severity; a paroxysm. *Obs.* (Cf. REDOUBLING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 304 A frightful Crisis, which at first was thought to be a Redoublement of the Fever. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 93 Any Diminution in the Redoublements of the Fever. *transf.* 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* I. viii. 215, I fell into a redoublement of weeping.

Redou·bler. [f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 or 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who redoubles. *rare*−0.

1611 COTGR., *Redoubleur*, a redoubler.

2. A machine for redoubling yarn.

1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 241 It is only necessary to put from six to twelve turns per yard into the yarn. The best frame for doing this is Messrs. Boyd's redoubler.

Redoubling (rĭdʌ·b'liŋ, rīdʌ·bliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 (and *v.*2) + -ING 1.]

1. The action of REDOUBLE *v.* in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Redoublement*, a redoubling. 1610 J. MORE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 87 By the redoubling of her griefs on all hands. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 111 The redoubling of the negative particle .. fortifying the negation. 1681 [see ANADIPLOSIS]. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 458 The Progress, Windings, and endless Redoublings of Self-love. 1893 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/4 The next re-doubling of the present number of his co-religionists.

b. *techn.* in spinning (see quot.).

1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 239 There is a second form of twisting called re-doubling, which is chiefly used for carpet yarn. It is for twisting two or more threads together that have already been each made into two-fold.

† 2. A paroxysm. *Obs.* (Cf. REDOUBLEMENT 2.)

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 265 A pestilential fever, particularly of the malignant and continued kind with redoublings. *fig.* 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* XIII. xvii, A new distemper has spread itself over Europe, infecting our princes. .. It has its redoublings, and of necessity becomes contagious.

Redou·bling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Doubling, increasing; re-echoing, resounding.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 349 Wars .. the issue whereof, but retorted to the Duke's redoubling disaduantage. 1737 POPE *Iliad* XII. 298 Redoubling clamours thunder in the skies. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 799 Redoubling cords the lofty canvas guide. *Ibid.* II. 73 One in redoubling mazes wheels along. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* V. xii, Redoubling echoes roll'd about. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 26 The dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous [pulses], proposed..as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling.

Redoubt (rĭdau·t), *sb.* Also 7, 9 **redout(e.** [ad. F. *redoute*, **† *redote*, *ridotte*** (first recorded in 1616), ad. It. *ridotto* (= Sp. *reducto*, Pg. *reducto, reduto*, F. *réduit*: see REDUIT):—med.L. *reductus* a secret place, a refuge, f. L. *reductus* retired, pa. pple. of *redūcĕre* to REDUCE.

The *b* in Eng. is intrusive, on analogy of REDOUBT *v.*]

1. *Fortif.* **† a.** A small work made in a bastion or ravelin of a permanent fortification, or (*detached redoubt*) at some distance beyond the glacis, but within musket-shot from the covert-way. *Obs.* **b.** A species of out-work or field-work, usually of a square or polygonal shape, and with little or no means of flanking defence.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 4 Because there were upon it certain small redoubts held by the enemie, we took along with us two small field-pieces. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV, When my muster-master..tells you of redoubts, of cats, and cortines. 1673 SIR J. MOORE *Mod. Fortif.* 95 Plain Redoubts, are either small or great; the small are fit for Court of Guards in the Trenches. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., In Marshy Grounds, these Redoubts are often made of Mason's Work for the Security of the Neighbourhood. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXXIII, They were fired from that redoubt yonder, and rare execution they did. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 13 The defects of a circular redoubt are, that it is difficult to apply to irregular sites, and that it distributes its fire equally on every part whether required or not.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1629 B. JONSON in Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.*, etc a j b, Yet, who dares offer a redoubt to reare? To cut a Dike? or sticke a Stake vp, here, Before this worke? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 326 [The rats] till th' were stormed and beaten out Ne'er left the fortified Redoubt. 1712 SWIFT *Sid Hamet* 51 A magical Redoubt To keep mischievous Spirits out. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 689 They..Enlarge and fortify the dread redoubt, Deeply resolved to shut a Saviour out. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. on Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 249 This great fact of Conservatism, entrenched in its immense redoubts.

2. *Fortif.* = REDUIT.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Redoubt*,..a place more particularly intrenched and separated from the rest by a ditch. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 348/2 Any works constructed within others, in order to prolong their defence, or to afford a retreat for the troops who occupy them, are also called redoubts.

3. A public assembly-hall in Germany used for gambling and entertainments; also *transf.* an assembly held there, esp. a masked ball.

1818 *Autumn near Rhine* 509 The Redoubt is a large handsome building, the ground-floor open with a colonnade in front. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. iii. (1872) II. 150 The two Kings, after dinner, went in domino to the redoubt (*ridotto*, what we now call *rout* or evening party).

† Redoubt, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. next.] Redoubted.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 54 Our righte redoubt and righte soveraigne liege Lord. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. iii. MM ij b, How moche is this horryble thynge cruell and redoubte as to offende god and his commaundementes to trespasse.

Redoubt (rĭdau·t), *v.* Now *rhet.* Also 4–7 **redoute, 5–6 redowt,** (4 -e). [ad. F. *redouter*, **† *redoubter*** (11th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *douter* to DOUBT. Cf. obs. It. *ridottare*.] *trans.* To dread, fear, stand in awe or apprehension of: **a.** a person, nation, etc. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 45 (Camb. MS.), Yit was ..Roome wel waxen and gretly redowted of the parthes [L. *Parthis .. formidolosa*]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 2 Charles the Sext..the quhilk is lufit and redoubtit our all the warld. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 200 Regnald..made so grete appertyse of armes that alle his enemyes redoubted hym. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 947, I conquer'd Rome, that Nations so redoubt. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 2 He seem'd to hold that strong temper of Authority, which made him esteem'd and redoubted both at home and abroad. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 212 Algiers formidable and redoubted as it renders itself to many of the Coasts of Europe measures barely one League about. 1866 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 363 The Sawflies are those most to be redoubted by the English farmer.

b. a thing or event.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 5 (Camb. MS.) Sholde I thanne redowte my blame. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 92/2 They had seen his Iugements, whyche ben moche to be fered and redoubted. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxv. 412 Whiche thynges they sayd ought greatly to be redoubted and consydered. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXI. ii, March lustily on, redoubt no falling. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* IX. 27 Here is the cause that makes me so much redoubt the coming of mine enemies. 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* I. lxx. 61 Yet, bold approach; thou canst redoubt no pride. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Froudacity* 198 Whiteness of skin was both redoubted and tremblingly crouched to by negroes.

Redoubtable (rĭdau·tăb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) Now *rhet.* Also 4 **redowt-,** 4–6 **redout-.** [a. F. *redoutable*, **† *redoubt-*** (12–13th c.): see prec.]

1. To be feared or dreaded; formidable. **† Also,**

of persons: To be reverenced or revered, commanding respect. **a.** In predicative use.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) No wyse man hath leuere ben exiled, poore and nedy, and nameles, than for to .. flowren of Rychesses, and be redowtable by honour [L. *honore reverendus*]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. viii, For the evyll was helle maad .. whiche is horryble stynking and redoubtable. 1530 PALSGR. 383 He was wont to be so redoubtable to them. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 108 In such equipage hee would be more ridiculous than redoubtable. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 53 By one word he rendred himself more redoubtable, than by all his power. 1787 BURNS *Death Sir J. H. Blair* vi, Revers'd [is] that spear, redoubtable in war. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 358 A spider-wasp .. whose sting is redoubtable. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., As a fighting race, they will always be redoubtable.

b. In attributive use. (Chiefly of persons, and now freq. in humorous or ironical application.)

1421 SIR H. LUTTRELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 84 Redoutabel and souveraine Lord. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 4 He thought of the ryght redoubtable sentence of our lord. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* (title-p.), Dedicated to our most redoubtable soveraigne kynge Edward the syxte. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xiv. 377 Ridiculous redoubtable rellicks which the ancient Pagans were wont to carrie. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 23 Jan. in *Carlyle*, That you marry this redoubtable couple together—Righteousness and Peace. 1716 POPE *Let. to Earl of Burlington* Wks. 1886 X. 205 The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 163 A little to their left was a female .., a redoubtable speaker of the society. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 270 They fell on the redoubtable Swiss, then 'the finest infantry in the world'.

2. *sb.* A formidable person.

1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* III, Had you sought the lady's court .. Faced the redoubtables composing it [etc.].

Hence **Redou·btableness.**

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 67 Behold then the redoubtableness of this Adversary.

Redoubted (rĭdau·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REDOUBT *v.* + -ED 1.] Feared or dreaded; reverenced, respected; noted, distinguished.

Very common in 15–17th c. in addressing sovereigns.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 55 Unto there soveraigne and redoubted liege Lord. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 527/2 Oure right redoubted Fader of noble memorie. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL (Percy Soc.) 42 How redoubted Hercules by puyssaunce Fought with an ydre. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 131 Our late most redowtyd soureygn lorde, Kinge Henrye the viij^th^. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xli. 416 Can it be thought then, that .. I fell by chance and at unwares upon this drad and redoubted enemie? 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. 14 Arthur having killed this redoubted knight. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxix, Nor better was their lot who fled, And met .. The Douglas's redoubted spear! 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 204 The prime minister himself, the redoubted William Pitt.

Redou·bting, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Respect, reverence; apprehension.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1192 With soutil pencel was depeynted this storie In redoutynge of Mars and of his glorie. 1611 FLORIO, *Ridottanza*, a redoubting or fearing.

Redound (rĭdau·nd), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.]

1. Reverberation, echo; a resounding cry.

a 1665 CODRINGTON *Q. Curtius* III. (1670) 55 The redound of the Hills and the Rocks, which doubled every voice of theirs. 1825 G. MCCANN *Right Private Judgem.* 239 Against whomsoever we direct our clamours, our last redound is against heaven.

2. The fact of redounding or resulting.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 28 We give you welcome: not without redound Of use and glory to yourselves ye come.

Redound (rĭdau·nd), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **redund(e,** 5–6 *Sc.* **redond(e;** 4–6 **redounde,** 6 **redownd,** 6– **redound.** *β.* 5 *Sc.* **radoun,** 6 **redoun,** 6, 7 **redown(e.** [ad. F. *rédonder* (12th c.) = Sp., Pg. *redundar*, It. *ridondare*:—L. *redundāre*, f. *re(d)-* RE- + *undāre* to surge, f. *unda* a wave.

In the obsolete uses the precise sense is not always clear; in 4 and 5 there is probably some confusion with REBOUND *v.*]

I. *intr.* †**1.** Of water, waves, etc.: To swell or surge up, to overflow. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* xi. 10 A litle welle wex in to the moste flod, and in to manye watris redundede. 1382 — *Eccl.* i. 7 Alle flodis entren in to the se, and the se redoundith not. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 165 Their streames yet never staunch, But stil do flow, and freshly stil redound. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 121 These must have subterraneous out-lets..: otherwise they would redound and overflow the brims of their vessel. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 578 Round the descending nymph the waves redounding roar.

†**b.** Of other liquids, esp. of moisture in the body: To overflow, superabound. *Obs.*

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 37 Purge al superflew flewme as may redunde in all naturall partis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 1 For every dram of hony therein found A pound of gall doth over it redound. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. liv. (1639) 187 We say, that menstruis do redound and overflow in women, when [etc.]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 362 The Mercury .. may more easily mix it self with the Phlegm redounding in the Body.

†**c.** *transf.* To be in excess or superfluous. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, It is a strange outrecuidance: your humour too much redoundeth. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* ii. (1669) 9 If any of these properties be wanting, or any redound, it is mixed [etc.]. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 17 Some old Latine Copies of the Creed .. wherein (In) redounds by the like Hebrew Pleonasme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 438 What redounds, transpires Through Spirits with ease.

†**2.** To be plentiful, abound. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvii. 30 Ful manye redoundeden the synnes of hem gretli. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 15 But this were soth grete peryl most redounde, Al mortal folk with meschyef to confounde. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 840, I maruell gretlie..That Ryches suld nocht in this realme redound. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 223 Who are brought downe, by thy most forwarde frownes, Still subiect liue, and trouble them redownes.

†**3.** To abound *in* (a thing); to overflow or be filled *with* (a thing or quality). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 373/2 Thenne hyr body was put in a monumente whyche after was founden to redounde in oyle. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 37 Theare stud vp Æneas, with glittring beautye redowning. 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 189 A pleasant bowre .. To rest their limbs with wearines redounding. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 421 When the Earth redounded with well-digested moisture. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1841) III. 241 Ramus himself doth not so much redound in dichotomies as they do.

†**b.** To be redundant in some respect. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (ed. 2) 53 Those words which redound, or which haue more in declining than Nounes haue commonly. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 162 They which onely fall short or redound in number [of parts of the body] .. live many years.

†**4.** To flow, come, or go back; to return (*to* a place or person); to come again. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xix. 6 What euer ȝe shul demyn, in to ȝou it schal redoundyn. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 12 As to the see agayne passis all wateris, sa .. all sciencis in this warld redoundis agayne to haly scripture. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 413 Sum wytt agayn to Wallace can radoun; In hys awn mynd so rewllyt him resoun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, Lyke as all flodes commeth out of ye see, and in to ye see they redounde agayne. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 75 So those likewise doe by degrees redound And rise more faire.

†**b.** To rebound after impact, to recoil, spring back. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 175 Hys swerd redounded vpon hys hors nek by suche myght that nygh he cutte his throtte of. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 159 For the wynd whych commeth in dede against you, redoundeth bake agayne at the wal. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, I never yet took box o' th' eare, But it redounded.

†**c.** To pass, make way, penetrate. *Obs. rare.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 17 Thair pleasant sang, .. Nor ȝett thair joy did to my heart redoun. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 7 Þe bewty of my lady stoundis Outthrought my breist, vnto my hairt redoundis.

†**5.** To resound, reverberate, re-echo. **a.** Of sounds. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi, He cam in so fiersly that the strokes redounded ageyne fro the woode and the water. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 Whan ye swete songes and hymnes of ye chirche redounded to his eares. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 740 Quhilk on the Sey maid sic ane sound, That in the Air it did redound. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 343 What else redounds But sighes and sobs?

†**b.** Of places. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10183 The skrew, for þe skrykyng & skremyng of folke, Redoundet with dyn drede for to here. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 116 The devyll apperyd to hym..makynge a crye soo merveylous, that alle the place redounded. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. vi, My ryght lusty and stormy blast, That made the walles therof to redounde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. H h iij, All the bankes about with cracklinge noyse agayn redound.

6. To result in, have the effect of, contributing or turning *to* some advantage or disadvantage for a person or thing. †Also const. *into.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 The passiones of the body redunde in to the perturbacion of the sawle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. L 6, They retche not for to lerne, sauf that whiche they knowe shal redounde to their singular prouffyt. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* F viij, It hath redounded to no lesse discomfiture of our nacion, then of the Frenchemen. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1346/2 Falling to an other matter, for that this redounded to his owne confusion. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 140 Which could not but mightily redound to the good of the Nation. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 89 ¶ 3 This Objection .. redounds only to the Damage of the Student. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* I If the granting it redound to my advantage. 1860 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* Ded., Redounding to the security of the Crown.

b. To turn *to* one's honour, disgrace, etc.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 103/2 For als moche as the seid rescuse redondez .. to the reproche of his seid Chaunceller. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xix. 167 Those thynges that shulde redounde to the honour of god. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 b, Affyrming that it would redounde to the perpetuall shame of Germany. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* LXX. (1643) 188 The benefit redounds to the Reputation and Honour of our Countrey. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 3 Something redounding more to their Honour than a Coat of Arms. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Blasph. Warning*, I think it redounds to their praise. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For.* v. 77 A tale..remarkable among German legends for redounding to the credit of the clergy.

†**c.** To bring credit or honour *to* something.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 104 An action highly redounding to the English valour.

7. a. Of advantage, damage, praise, etc.: To result, attach, accrue *to, unto* (a person).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 63 The thank redoundis to him in every place. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 212 He enterpreted .., that to hym thereby had redounded more good then eiuill. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 334 The sinnes of the wicked fathers doe not redound to the children. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, The clear gain redounding to the Commonwealth. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 99 The mischief that redounded to an unfortunate patron from the transactions of that day. 1861 TRENCH *Ep. 7 Ch. Asia* 13 Benefits which redound to us through the sacrifice of the death of Christ.

†**b.** Of revenue, wealth, etc.: To come or fall *to* a person, etc. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 114 They are of custome punished by a fine, that redoundeth vnto his cofers. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 162 A new gouernour ouer euery citie, vnto whom all the tributes and reuenues of the same place redound. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 144 At this day much emolument redowneth to the antient Colledges in each University..by the passing of this Act.

†**8.** Of honour or disgrace, advantage, etc.: To recoil or come back, to fall, *upon* a person.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* B iv, The infamie of their ignorance did redound onelie upon themselves. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* I. 2 Wisely casting the inconuenience that might redound hereby vpon himselfe. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 9 Christ taking us as his Members, whatever unworthiness we have, must redound upon him. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. x. 430 The portion of that flattering sentiment, which would redound upon themselves. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 254 The blessings..are so great, while they are close to it and redound back upon it and encircle it.

†**b.** To cast opprobrium, to reflect unfavourably, *upon* one. *Obs. rare*—1.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. xlv. (1591) 203 Many skornefull and reprochfull speeches redounding [L. *jacerentur*] vpon the whole Senate.

9. To proceed, issue, arise *from* or *out of* something. ? *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 30 Trew sacred lore, which from her sweet lips did redound. 1596 — *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 617/2 The pleasure which would redounde out of theyr history. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 The anxietie of spirit which redoundeth from knowledge. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 233 The Prince's Reputation redounds from that of the State. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 70 The benefits which might redound from its success.

†**10.** To result, turn out. *Obs. rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 89 The ill conceit of your L. should redound to be of all others most grieuous. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 123 Vpon the transposition I found this to redound.

II. *trans.* †**11.** To reflect (honour, blame, etc.) *in, to, upon* a person. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 88, I may not requyre Jason of loue, for that sholde redounde in me grete blame. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 34 Whyche moche redounded to hym grete honour & vyctorye. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* (1878) 43 Iems valued past their worth, Redoune small honor to their bringer forth. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 ¶ 1 For fear they should redound Dishonour upon the Innocent.

†**b.** To reckon *to* one's dishonour. *Obs.*—1

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 568 All men shall redounde this dede to my dyshonour and shame.

†**12.** *Sc.* To return, refund (money); to make good (expenses). *Obs.*

1574 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 90 The takaris to redound all proffeittis that thay haue takin vp of thay landis agane to the king. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 155 Promissand to them to cause the King of France his master to redound to them the oostis.

†**b.** To give or render in return. *Obs. rare.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 323 The love that parents beare their children is greater than that which children redound to their parents. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 182, I redounded thankes for my imbraced courtesies.

†**13.** To add, yield, cause to accrue. Also *refl.*

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 11 He..vouchsafed by a great miracle to stop, and conteine the glory of his soule, from communicating, or redounding it selfe, to his body. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 88 It would redound some hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum to the publick advantage.

Hence **Redou·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Redou·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXCV. 232 Y^e^ watchmen..herde clerely the redoundyng of the nauerryse. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* G g j, It is nat the redoundyng of blode y^t^ indicateth the phlebotomye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 8 Redounding teares did choke th' end of her plaint. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 75 After my redounded thankes, they .. returned. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 532 Bragging of no proof, is when that which is brought is too much, called redounding. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 889 So wide they stood, and like a Furnace mouth Cast forth redounding smoak.

†**Redou·ndance.** *Obs.*—1 [f. prec. + -ANCE: cf. *redundance.*] A redounding influence.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 81 How can a Prayer whereof never a syllable is understood .. cause .. a better redoundance from the soule to the body, by a vehement affection.

So †**Redou·ndancy,** redundance. *rare*—0.

1623 COCKERAM, *Redoundancie*, superfluitie.

Redoure, Sc. var. RADDOUR 1, REDDOUR. *Obs.*

Redou·t, *a. Her. rare.* (See quot.)

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* II. s.v. *Redout*, The cross potent, rebated, is, by some writers, called a Cross Redout, from its resemblance to a bulwark, or fortification.

Redout(e, obs. forms of REDOUBT *sb.* and *v.*

‖ **Redowa** (re·dŏvă). Also **redowak.** [a. F. or Ger. *redowa*, ad. Boh. *reydovák*, f. *reydovati* to turn or whirl round.] A slow waltz, of Bohemian origin, resembling the mazurka; also, music adapted for such a dance.

1860 WORCESTER (citing DWIGHT), *Redowa.* 1862 E. PAUER *Programme* 8 Mar., *Redowak*, Bohemian dance in 3/4 or 3/8 time. 1881 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The ordinary Redowa is written in 3–4 time. The dance is something like a Mazurka with the rhythm less strongly marked.

Redown(d, -downe, obs. ff. REDOUND *v.*

Redowt, obs. form of REDOUBT *v.*

Re·dpoll[1], **-pole.** [f. RED *a.* + *pole* POLL.]

1. A name given to several species of the family *Fringillidæ* characterized by bright red feathers on the crest. a. The greater redpoll, the male of the common LINNET in summer plumage. b. The lesser or common redpoll, a common British cage-bird, *Linota rufescens* or *Ægiothus linaria*. c. The mealy or stone redpoll, *Ægiothus canescens*, a somewhat rare winter visitant to the British Islands. Also, the allied American species (*Æ. exilipes*).

1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 70 The Red Pole is a very small, but an exceeding pretty feathered Bird. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 312 There is another bird, .. called a redpoll, which is taken in numbers during the Michaelmas and March flights by the London bird-catchers. 1811 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 42 Lesser Red-Poll. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 298, I [Bechstein] hope to shew..that our common Linnet, the greater Redpole, and..the Mountain Linnet, are one and the same species. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 88 On two occasions I have seen the Mealy Redpoll associated with the American Siskin. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 202 Flocks of redpoles and shore-larks, bramblings and wagtails. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 773 The geographical range of the Lesser Redpoll is apparently limited to Western Europe...On the other hand, the Mealy Redpoll..is much more widely distributed.

attrib. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 112 We .. can perceive scarcely any resemblance..to a similar state of the red-poll finch. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 561 The Redpole Linnet arrives with them.

2. *Yellow red-poll*, an American warbler, *Dendræca palmarum*; the palm-warbler. Also *attrib.*

1764 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* II. III. 295 The Yellow Red-pole. 1811 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 19 Yellow Red-Poll Warbler, *Sylvia Petechea. Ibid.*, Length of the Yellow Red-poll five inches, extent eight.

So **Red-polled** *a.*, red-headed.

1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Instr. Celebr. Laureat* 42 Large red-poll'd, blowzy, hard, two-handed jades.

Re·dpoll[2], **-polled.** *pl.* Red-haired polled cattle. Also *attrib.*

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 7/2 [The celebrated..herd of Red-Polled cattle.] The Duke of York is getting together a large and choice herd of Red-Polls. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/1 The breed cup for red-polleds. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 508 Red-polls have many advantages. *Ibid.*, Pedigree animals of the Norfolk red-poll breed.

Redpurs: see REDE *sb.*[1] 5.

Redraft (rīdrɑ·ft), *sb.* Also 7 -draught. [RE- 5 a. Cf. next.]

1. A bill of re-exchange. (Cf. REDRAW *v.*[2] 1.)

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 144 The Payment of the Redraught from the place where the Bill was to be paid. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* III. I. ii. (1870) I. 430 This redraft is to be made directly on the place of the original draft.

2. A second or new draft.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1890 *Times* 28 Nov. 7/1 The part of the Bill which dealt with the congested districts was very little more than a redraft of the original measure.

Redraft (rīdrɑ·ft), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To draft again (a writing or document).

1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 183 Colonel Allen..gave it to the late Roger Sherman,..praying him to redraft it, and propose it as his own. 1847 WEBSTER, *Redraft*, to draw or draft anew. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 5/2 The bill..is likely to be entirely redrafted.

Red rag, red-rag.

1. *slang.* The tongue.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Red-rag*, a Tongue. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s. v., Shut your potatoe trap, and give your redrag a holiday. 1820 COMBE *Syntax, Consol.* IV, If your red rag did not show it, By your queer fancies I should know it. 1876 W. S. GILBERT *Dan'l Druce* i, Stop that cursed red rag of yours, will you.

2. A variety of rust in grain.

1851 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* s. v. *Rust*, The rust, the red-rag, and the red-robin varieties [of mildew] make the plants look as if they were dusted with a rustiness of some colour from yellow to brown. 1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 375 The leaf and chaff of the cereals are subject to a disease called rust, red-rag or red-robin (*Uredo Rubigo*).

3. (From the phr. *like a red rag to a bull.*) A source of extreme provocation or annoyance; something which excites violent indignation.

1885 C. MARVIN *Russians at Gates of Herat* 98 These opinions cannot but be so many red rags to English Russophobists. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* v. (1890) 167 Shakesperian clowns are believed to be red rags to some experienced playwrights.

Hence **Red-ra·ggish** *a.*, of the nature of a red rag.

1887 in *Chicago Advance* 30 June, Prohibition sounds a little harsh, and is red-raggish to many.

Red rattle, red-rattle. [See RATTLE *sb.*[1] 3.] Louse-wort, *Pedicularis sylvatica* or *palustris*. † Also called *red rattle-grass*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 517 Redde Rattel is taken of the Physitions in these dayes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxxi. 913 Red Rattle..hath very small, rent, or iagged leaues, of a browne redde colour. It is called..in English Rattle Grass, red Rattle grasse, and Lousewoort. 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic. Enlarged* (1656) 312 The common Red Rattle, hath sundry reddish hollow stalks .. rising from the Root. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herb.* § 4 Pl. 36 Tall Red Rattle. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 131 All over it [grow] rushes, red rattle, marsh-marygold, &c. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wild Fl.* 251 The Pasture Louse-Wort, or Dwarf Red Rattle. *Ibid.* 252 The Marsh Louse-wort, or Tall Red-Rattle. 1883 *Gd. Words* XXIV. 574/1 The golden bog-asphodel,..the rosy red-rattle.

† **Redraw**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RE- + DRAW *v.*, after F. *retraire*.] *trans.* To draw back, reclaim (a person) *to* (something).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xvi, I..and hys parents dide what we myghte to redrawe hym to hys fyrst nature.

Redraw (rīdrɔ·), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To draw a fresh bill of exchange to cover a former one.

a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 13 Their correspondents to reimburse themselves, Redraw on them, or on their Agents in other places. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 309 The well-known shift of drawing and redrawing. 1847– in WEBSTER and later Dicts.

2. *trans.* To draw or take out again.

1805 [see *redrawn* below]. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 50 § 26 To try any issue with the same jury..without their names being returned to the box and redrawn. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3/1 Four torpedo-boat destroyers .. have been instructed to redraw their returned stores.

3. To draw (a picture, etc.) again. Also *fig.*

1830 H. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 291 That remorseless iteration, with which the battles..of the Iliad have..been redrawn and recoloured. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 171 The sketcher was dissatisfied with the position in which he had drawn the legs, and he re-drew them.

Hence **Redraw·er**; **Redraw·ing** *vbl. sb.*; **Redraw·n** *ppl. a.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 55 In the Redrawing of a Bill, the Redrawer is looked upon, as the absolute and first Drawer. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 428 It is as little worth remarking any farther upon all their drawing and re-drawing. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xvi, Breath and blood Followed the re-drawn shaft. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 176/2 The law does not require an actual re-drawing. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 3/3 Each redrawing [of a portrait] takes us a step..further from the probable fact.

Redress (rĭdre·s), *sb.* Also 4–7 **redresse**, 5–6 *Sc.* **redres**. [a. AF. *redresse, -dresce* (14th c.), f. *redresser* to REDRESS.]

1. Reparation of, satisfaction or compensation for, a wrong sustained or the loss resulting from this.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 198 The King send oft till ask redress, Bot nocht thar-of redress ther wes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2051 Redresse for þe dethe of his dere fader. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 190 He salbe for hir part herd in jugement, and have redress and reformacioun of lawe for hir. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 578 To seik redres be the ordinar magistrattis. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 118 But for these foolish Officers, I beseech you, I may haue redresse against them. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. (1661) 75 If the Archbishop failed to do justice, the last complaint must be to the King to give order for redress. 1741 BUTLER *Serm. Ho. Lords* Wks. 1874 II. 266 Whilst redress is delayed,..wrong subsists. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 822 God..would else..endure Dishonour, and be wronged without redress. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 194 Think not But that there is redress where there is wrong, So we be bold enough to seize it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 119 He who gives credit, and is cheated, will have no redress.

† b. Possibility or means of redress; appeal against a decision. *Obs. rare.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 408 Thereof notice to be made to the Bailies, .. [and] they to reforme w[t] out accion or redresse suche maters. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 406 The king was empowered to issue a proclamation to destroy the lives, or take away the properties, of any of his subjects; and the only redress was to himself in council.

† 2. Remedy for, or relief from, some trouble; assistance, aid, help. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 162 The grounde and cause of al my peyn..I wol reherse; not for to haue redresse, But to declare my grounde of heuynesse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 They trusted than to fynde some redresse for themselfe and for their horses. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. i, To nightly anguish thrall, From thee I sought redresse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 41 He .. ranne to his redresse. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vi. § 4 (1622) 255 There is no sicknesse, but it hath his redresse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 619 My griefs .. finding no redress, ferment and rage. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 3 P 2 He who best knows how to conceal his necessity and desires is the most likely person to find redress.

† b. Correction, amendment, or reformation of something wrong. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2443 Full many thynges there be that lacketh redresse. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xliii, So that there were some orderly redresse In those disorders. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 121 Too long have we driven off the applying of our redress. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 286 The pernicious effects, to farmers, of this abominable practice, are notorious, and cry aloud for redress.

† c. In phr. *beyond, past, without redress*: beyond the possibility of remedy, aid, or amendment. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 171 Things past redresse, are now with me past care. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 771 As the Cretan Labyrinth of old,..Involv'd the weary feet, without redress. 1700 J. JACKSON in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 232 And were immediately smothered without redress. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 189 Damaged their transports beyond redress.

† 3. a. With *a* and *pl.* A means or way of redress; an act or arrangement whereby a person or thing is redressed; an amendment, improvement. *Obs.*

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 163/1 That the Lordes .. have full auctorite, to discusse and set theryn a redresse after their discretions. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 57 Grant .. that he wyll ernestly go a boute to se a redresse a monge them. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 77 Redressis suld be maid of all dampnaiges. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 150 So the father .. causeth a redresse and amendement in his childe. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 194 (Deut. xxiv. 1, 2), The guiltles therfore were not depriv'd thir needful redresses. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 33 The sick Man just expiring for want of a speedy Redress by ..proper Remedies.

† b. One who, or that which, affords redress.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 591 They seid: Venus, redresse of all division, Goddes eterne [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 650/1 Is not the swoord the most violent redress that may be used for any evill? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 838 Fair majesty, the refuge and redress Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.

4. Const. *of.* The act of redressing; correction or amendment of a thing, state, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 156 To theyr cure schal be commyttyd the redresse of many grete dyseasys in thys polytyke body. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 30 For the redresse of many casualties chancing in the night. 1643 *Ord. Parlt. regul. Print.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 26 The bill in preparation, for redresse of the said disorders. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 P 16 There might be some Hopes of Redress of these Grievances. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 121 Arming familiar things To the redress of an unwonted crime. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 138 The great principle that redress of wrongs precedes a grant to the Crown.

Redress (rĭdre·s), *v.*[1] Also 4 **redresce**, 4–7 **redresse**, 5–6 *Sc.* **redres**, (5 **ra-**). [ad. F. *redresser*, OF. *redrecier, -drechier*, etc. = Sp. *redereçar*, It. *ridirizzare*: see RE- and DRESS *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To set (a person or thing) upright again; to raise again to an erect position. Also *fig.* to set up again, restore, re-establish. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. ii. 89 (Camb. MS.), As thise leches ben wont to hopyn of sike folk, whan they aperceyuen þat nature is redressed [L. *erectæ*] and withstondith to the maledie. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXCVIII. 289 Incontinent he redressyd and reysed on heygthe his baner alle blody. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 290 [They] supposed wel to haue redressed thadmyrall vpon his hors but it was for nought, For he was deed. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 34 The Catholique Romishe Religion shall bee redressed..in the Cities and places .. where it is banished. 1643 PRYNNE *Popish R. Favourite* 46 He caused the Image of the Crosse to be redressed, and that men should not foule it under their feete. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 107 Cut through all the Collateral Roots, till..you can inforce him upon one side, so as to come..at the Tap-Root; cut that off, redress your Tree, and so let it stand. [Copied in Mortimer's *Husb.* (1721) II. 69, and other works.] 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 133 Some ambitious Architect .. being call'd perhaps to prop a Roof, redress a leaning Wall [etc.].

† b. *refl.* To raise (oneself) again; to reassume an upright posture. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 920 (969) Right as floures .. stoupen in hire stalk lowe, Redressen hem a-yen þe sonne bryght. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 328 As soone as the spere was spente the kynge Boors redressed hym in his sadell. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Redressing*, Trees and other plants have a natural faculty of redressing themselves, when, by any external cause, they are forced out of the perpendicular.

† c. *intr.* To rise, become erect. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xv, Thou oughtest not to despyse me, Galathee, thoughe my heere redresse a lytyl & brustle. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* II. in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1621) 700 Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine Their peisant weight, redressing vp againe.

† 2. To set up, erect, build. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CLXXIX. 264 The other that were nyghe the corner..redressyd a castel of tree moche hye.

† b. ? To spread out. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XLI. 276 Thanne Josephes bothe Schirte and water gan blesse, And Anon God gan it for to Redresse, and wax moche largere hem vntylle.

† 3. To put right again, repair, mend (a house or wall). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* LXV, How the kyng Aurilambros let amend and redresse the bous of Amlesbury. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 47 Disposinge himselfe to the beutifienge of the cittee of London, [he] redressed the walles,..beinge ruinus throughe yeares, strengtheninge the same with divers turrets.

† 4. *fig.* To bring back (a person) to the right course; to correct or direct aright. *Obs.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 129 Redresse me mooder and me chastise. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3423, I wole swere for evermo To be redressid at youre likyng, If I trespasse in ony thyng. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 358 An Emperoure .. Whom no mannes counsel might redres. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 263 Anger out not to be in any Prince..toward his equal, for he might be redressed with power. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 174 You .. Would see your Towne .. By selfe-same censures to be soone redrest. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 235 In teaching, instructing, and redressing the Erroneous by Reason.

† b. *Hunting.* To bring back (the hounds or deer) to the proper course. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* Prol. (MS. Digby 182), He hath ynogh at done..to loke wherafter he hunteth..and redresse and bryng his houndes into right whann thei haue envoised or fallen in to rascall. 1649 HOWELL *Vocab.* III, To redresse the deer, or putt her off her changes; ..*redresser le cerf.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To redress a Stag*, (a Term in Hunting) to put him off his changes.

† c. To direct or amend (one's acts or ways). *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 158 To the Offyce of Prudencia appendyth the dedis of all othyr vertues redresse. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* CXIX. 9 Wherewith shal a yong man redresse his waie? — *Jer.* VII. 7 If you amend and redresse your waies and your workes. [Hence in 16–17th c. writers, down to *c* 1635.]

† 5. To direct or address (a thing) *to* a destination or in a specified course. *Obs.* Also *refl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 965 Preyeres is for to seyn a pitous wyl of herte that redresseth it in god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 177 So were it good to taken hiede That ferst a king his oghne dede Betwen the vertu and the vice Re-

dresce. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 230 (Harl. MS.), This hope owithe to be Redressid vnto god. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 484/1 That the same Duches have .. such Writtes and Warantes .., directed or redressed to the seid Custumers.

†**b.** *intr.* and *refl.* To address oneself *to* a person or place. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 607 All manar off men yᵗ haue any syknes To master brentberecly loke yᵗ yow redresse. *a* 1508 Kollock *Passion* vi. (1616) 58 A man that redresses himselfe to a kingdome, would euer take delite to speake of it.

†**c.** To guide or lead (a person) *to* oneself. *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 113 b, She dide do make fires and a light..for to redresse Iason and Argos to herward.

†**6.** To put (things) in order; to arrange. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. v. 60 Lete the Iugement be yeuen as ryght wylle rewarden and soo may fynal pees be redressyd bitwene bothe partes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 253 The Romanes didde redresse and redacte these lawes of Salon in to x tables. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 371 Thenne the kerver shall goo unto the cuppebord, and redresse and ordeyn wafers in to towayles. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* (Percy Soc.) 6 Erly in the mornynge se ye ryse, Your werke and laboure to redresse. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 15 They redresse and order matters by money, Brybes, Fees, Ciuill penaltyes.

†**b.** To bring back *to* the proper order; to shift *to* the proper place. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 193 The two bretheren .. went fro bataill to batayll and there as fawte was of ordynaunce, they redressed theire peple to it. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* G j, If any parcell were put by error in any other parcell there as it should not bee, and that you would redresse it vnto the proper place there it ought to be set.

†**c.** To make conformable *to* something. *Obs.*

1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 182 Thys conseyl schold euer be occasyon to redresse the affectys of the prynce to the ordur of the law.

†**7.** To restore or bring back (a thing or person) to a proper state; to put right, or in good order, again; to mend, repair. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 709 Another Theban mayden ..fior oon of Macidonye hadde hire oppressed She with hire deeth hir maydenhede redressed. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 241 Goynge afor mette dryuth away the ventositeis, redressith the body. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 206/2 In lystris was a contracte which he losed and redressid. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 36 Sad Aesculapius far apart Emprisond was..For that Hyppolytus rent corse he did redresse. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* ii. 7 The ship redrest as well as time and place could afford, we still made forward.

†**b.** To put (a matter, or state of things) right again; to reform, amend, improve. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 375 Whan that the cas required it, The commune profit koude she redresse. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Alle thynges may be redresshed and reformed, saue euil dedis. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 135 The estate of relligion and orders of priesthoode were newlie sifted and redressed. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 182 b, That they redresse and pourge their churches. 1648 Milton *Ps.* lxxxii. 26 Rise God, judge thou the earth in might, This wicked earth redress. 1716 Pope *Iliad* vi. 91 Now had..frighted Troy within her Walls retir'd; Had not sage Helenus her State redrest. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 176 E'en here content can spread a charm, Redress the clime, and all its rage disarm.

c. To correct, emend. *rare.*

1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. III. ii. 325 Nor am I out of my own Possession, whilst there is a Person left within; who has Power to dispute the Appearances, and redress the Imagination. 1796 Hamilton in *Washington's Writ.* (1892) XIII. 190 *note*, You mentioned to me your wish, that I should redress a certain paper, which you had prepared. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* iv. 73 The material estimate of worth should be redressed by a moral standard.

d. To adjust again. (Chiefly with *balance.*)

1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 213 [He] sees aloft the red right arm Redress the eternal scales. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 44 Unless the balance had been redressed by a great transfer of power from the crown to the parliament. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 197 At an earlier time the personal greatness of Edward might have redressed the balance.

†**8.** To restore (a person) to happiness or prosperity; to save, deliver *from* misery, death, etc. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 22737 (Trin.) Whenne he coom furst vs to redresse He coom al wiþ mekenesse. 14.. *Hymn Virg.* 25 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 82 Redres mans sowle from alle mysery. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G vj, Saint Eustace ..lost goodes and children for the space of xiii yere and then god redressed hym ageyne. 1535 *Goodly Prymer* (1834) 132 Wash me O Lord, in his blood,..redress me in his resurrection. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Wks.* (S.T.S.) 324 The hevynnis King is cled in our nature, Ws fro the deth with ransoun for to redress. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxc. 1183 So as hee may .. not onely forgiue vs all our sinnes, .. but also rid vs cleane of them, and redresse vs.

9. To set (a person) right, by obtaining, or (more rarely) giving, satisfaction or compensation for the wrong or loss sustained.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 204 Go brynge hym to his fader courte...Ryȝte by þe mydday to redresse his moder. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 368 That thai suld redres all Scottismen offendit be thame. 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 109 They came..to be redressed by him for divers grievances. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 59 'Tis thine, O King, the afflicted to redress. 1753 Foote *Englishm. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 55, I indeed have wrong'd, but will redress you. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 491 If our gracious sovereign does not order us to be redressed in fifty-four hours, such steps will be taken, as will astonish our dear countrymen. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 339 You .. will redress Him, whom the laws of discipline and Venice Permit not to protect himself. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* I. xix. 375 How am I to be redressed for the loss of my property?

refl. 1860 L. Harcourt *Diaries G. Rose* I. 168 The time had..arrived for the people to redress themselves.

10. To remedy or remove (trouble or distress of any kind).

c 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 192 Who may me helpe, who may my harm redresse. *c* 1375 *Canticum de Creatione* 953 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 136 God shel come .. And shel redressen mannes nede In riȝt and in leute. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 41 Swich an advocatrice who can dyvyne..our grieves to redresse. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1359 For thyne estat is gewyne to Redress Thar ned. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 106, I can neither remember our miseries without griefe, nor redresse our mishaps without grones. 1617 Fletcher *Valent.* II. iii, Their duty And ready service shall redress their needs. 1714 *Spect.* No. 611 ₱ 2, I flatter my self, you will..if possible, redress a Misfortune my self and several others of my Sex lie under. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 214 Every want that stimulates the breast Becomes a source of pleasure when redrest. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 25 There is no calamity which right words will not begin to redress.

b. To cure, heal, relieve (a disease, wound, etc.). Also in fig. context.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xii. xii, Syr Tristram now be we mette for or we departe we wille redresse our old sores. *a* 1529 Skelton *Knowl., acquaint.*, etc. 8 Allectuary arrectyd to redres These feuerous axys, the dedely wo and payne [etc.]. *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 45 The frosty snowes may not redresse my heat. 1601 Daniel *Civ. Wars* vii. lxxii, Or, whether 'tis not time we should have rest And this confusion, and our wounds redrest. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 383 Which may be to thee instead of .. eyesalve to redresse thy blindnesse. *a* 1687 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 143 Such carbuncles .. As no Hungarian water can redress. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 521 The frenzy of the brain may be redressed By medicine well applied. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 160/2 This is a species of fracture..which can..be readily redressed.

†**c.** To remove, take away (a disability). *Obs.*

1560 Daus *Sleidane's Comm.* 290 To pardon his fault, to redresse the outlawery dew for his offence.

†**d.** To put away, get over (sorrow). *Obs.*

1583 Green *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 240 Mamilia had by the space of a weeke..something redressed her sorrow.

11. To set right, repair, rectify (something suffered or complained of): **a.** a wrong.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 959 (1008) þer-with mene I fynally the peyne, .. Fully to slen and euery wrong redresse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 158 To hym longyth nedes to Esplete, .. wronges to redresse. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 224 It slakis ire off wrang thai suld radres. 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Pain* 308, I woulde se all theyr wrongis redreste. 1660 Waller *To the King on his return* 62 Armies and fleets..Owned their great Sovereign, and redressed his wrong. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* III. viii, The sword of Athol Was never drawn but to redress the wrongs His country suffer'd. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 795 A heart To feel, and courage to redress her wrongs. 1862 Shirley (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* x. 444 The wrong indeed was redressed, as far as redress was possible.

absol. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 47 Speake, strike, redresse. Brutus, thou sleep'st: awake.

b. damage, injury, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4917 [To] redresse vs the domage, þat he don has. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 126 Those bitter Iniuries..I doubt not, but with Honor to redresse. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 16 He hoped the King of England would redresse some iniuries done to subiectes of this state by some of his. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiii. 209 It rested with Austria to prevent or redress the threatened outrage. 1878 P'cess Alice *Mem.* (1884) 367 The Opposition seems to me .. to have done her a greater harm than can ever be redressed.

c. a grievance or complaint.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 170 This containes our generall Grieuances: Each several Article herein redress'd [etc.]. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 8. 52, [I] bring a Complaint before you, which it is your Province to redress. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 293 Some persons .. believed that it would be safer to prevent than to redress grievances. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxi, At present it was not understood that he had redressed any grievances.

12. To correct, amend, reform or do away with (a bad or faulty state of things, now *esp.* an abuse).

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 696 They wolde han writen of men more wikkednesse Than all the mark of Adam may redresse. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 268 To redresce At hom the grete unrihtwisnesse. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 149/2 To redresse the defaultes of the said maire and constables. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 71 The general fautys and mysordurys.., wych by commyn counseyle and gud pollycy may be redressyd. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 130 Our detestable cursings..which very few magistrates..go about to redresse. 1634 H. R. *Salerne's Regim.* 33 For such Wines redresse and amend the coldnesse of Complexion. 1675 Marvell *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1872–5 I. 258 The Atheism, Profanenesse, and Impiety among the people were one point to be redressed. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 446 ₱ 4 That the Lewdness of our Theatre should be .. so well exposed, and so little redressed. 1781 Cowper *Table T.* 632 Ever anxious to redress The abuses of her sacred charge. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* II. 77 Spiritual despotism is necessarily redressed or excluded when theology is reformed. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 5. 254 In a vigorous campaign he pacified Ireland while redressing the abuses of its government.

†**b.** To settle (discord or debate). *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 191 ȝif þere fil ony discord bytwene the tweyn, þe þridde schulde redresse it. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 [If] eny debat chaunselich falle .., þe same maistres and breþeren shul do her diligence trewly to redresse it.

†**c.** To repair the want of. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 437 The consent of the mother or guardians, if unreasonably withheld, might be redressed and supplied by the judge.

†**13.** To repair (an action); to atone for (a misdeed or offence). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Know Thyself* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 Who-so greueþ hym is worbi to go To helle fuyr but he hit redres. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 241, I am al redy to redresce The gilt of which I me confesse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3302 And eke thee caste, If that thou maist, to gete thee defence For to redresse thi first offence. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 18 Vnlawful vsurpation a penitent affection must redresse.

†**14.** *Sc.* **a.** To restore, give back. *Obs. rare.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. ii. (S. T. S.) I. 134 Gif þe gudis of tarquinis war nocht redressit [L. *reddita*]. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 328 The nobillis of Ingland..causit all the saidis guddis to be redressit.

†**b.** To make good (a bill). *Obs.*

1565 [see Redressing *vbl. sb.*¹]. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 307 He wilbe compellit to answer and redresse the said bill.

†**15.** ? To win or take by force. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* viii. xxxvi. 153 The Cleonæan Lyons spoyles for her I would redresse. I would the Lernan Hydras heads with sword and fire suppress.

Hence **Redre·ssed** *ppl. a.*¹, **Redre·ssing** *ppl. a.*

1845–6 De Quincey *Shelley* Wks. 1857 VI. 3 *note*, The boyish period in which these redressing corrections occurred to me. 1893 Sloane *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 164 Current, Rectified...Synonym—Redressed Current.

Redress (rĭdre·s), *v.*² Also **re-dress.** [Re- 5 a.] To dress again, in senses of the vb.

1739 G. Ogle *Gualtherus & Griselda* 88 Griselda may redress her, or retire. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 609 Yet was Chaucer to him a poet whom he might re-dress with advantage. 1847 Singer *Wayland Smith* p. xxxix, The maidens, not being able to re-dress themselves, utter loud cries of terror. 1859 *Six Yrs. Trav. Russia* II. v. 67 It appears that the Russians re-dress all furs that they import. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 560 But I .. shut up the doors and windows..while I am dressing, or rather redressing.

Hence **Redre·ssed** *ppl. a.*²

1872 *City Press* 6 Apr., The Engineers had reported that this street could be repaved with re-dressed stone.

Redressable (rĭdre·săb'l), *a.* [f. Redress *v.*¹] That may be redressed; admitting of redress.

1688 *Pr. of Orange's Declar., with Animadv.* 14 Are they not Redressable by a Parliament? 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 398 It would be well..if these societies occupied themselves more with specific and redressable grievances.

Redressal (rĭdre·săl). [f. as prec. + -al.] = Redress *sb.*

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1 The redressal of the balance of representation. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* May 689 All hope of the redressal of her grievances had become extinct.

Redresser (rĭdre·sə). [f. as prec. + -er¹. Cf. F. *redresseur* (16th c.).] One who redresses or rectifies (esp. a wrong). Also = Redressor (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxiv. (1869) 154 Of redressere ne of vndertakere thei taken no keepe. 1540 Palsgrave tr. *Fullonius' Acolastus* III. iii, That same moste beste redresser or reformer is God, whose hande gouerneth ..all thynges. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* VI. 742 For feare lest they feele him once a redresser, and reuenger of his owne cause. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. IV. xxv, The famous Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries. 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 27 The fighter of the duel no longer pretends to be a glorious redresser of the wrongs of strangers. 1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. xvii. (1866) 298 The redressers of the poor man's wrongs. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. iv. iii. 266, I also in my time must meet the sure Redresser.

Redressing (rĭdre·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Redress *v.*¹] The action of Redress *v.*¹ in various senses.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 It nedith forto haue a redressing of it into accordaunce with lawe of kinde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, For redressynge and releuynge of mannes necessytees. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 404 For redressing of the saidis billis and expenssis. 1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 292 It behoveth the magistrate to set in..for the rectifying and redressing thereof. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/2 To take care about Redressing of the Mint. 1711–12 Swift *Let. on Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 183 A grievance, the redressing of which is to be your own work. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 183 Every want thus becomes a means of pleasure, in the redressing. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Dec. 5/2 A straight way to the redressing of grievances.

Redressing (rĭdre·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. Redress *v.*²] The action or result of dressing again.

1889 Jacobs *Aesop* I. 156 The majority are a redressing of the ordinary Æsop.

Redre·ssive, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Redress *v.*¹ + -ive.] Seeking to redress, bringing redress.

1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 360 The generous band, Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd Into the horrors of the gloomy jail.

Redre·ssless, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Redress *sb.* + -less.] Without redress, or the possibility of this.

1611 Cotgr., *Irremediable*, remedilesse, redreslesse.

Redre·ssment. [f. Redress *v.*¹ + -ment, perh. after F. *redressement* (12th c.).] The act of redressing; redress.

1643 Hunton *Treat. Monarchy* I. ii. 11 It must be yeelded to..without repeale or redressement by any created power. 1644 — *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* ii. 8 If they come with pretence of Authority, there may be seeking redressement above from Authority. 1822 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 353 The redressment of mental vagaries would be an enterprise more than Quixotic. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Redressment*, reduction of a dislocation, or correction of a deformity.

Redre·ssor. [f. Redress *v.*¹ + -or¹.] One who, or that which, redresses; *spec.* in *Surg.* (see quot. 1884).

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2 *Redressor* (Sur-

gical), a replacing instrument, e. g. the uterine redressor. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 4/7 The Power which has long been the redressor of Christian grievances against the Turk.

Re-dri·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To drill again. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., It is observed, page 2, of General Rules and Regulations, that every soldier, on his return from long absence, must be re-drilled before he is permitted to act in the ranks of his company. 1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* (1844) 90 Soldiers, on returning from Furlough, are to be re-drilled until reported fit to rejoin their Troops or Companies.

Redri·ve, *v.* [RE-.] To drive back (again). 1594 WILLOBY *La Avisa* xl. 8 Penelope With all her wordes could not redryue Her sutors. *a* 1700 DRYDEN, etc. *Ovid's Amours* II. x. (1724) 285 As to and fro the doubtful Galliot rides, Here driven by Winds, and there redriven by Tydes. 1847 WEBSTER cites SOUTHEY.

Redross, obs. variant of REREDOS.

Red-rot: see RED *a.* 19.

Red-rumped, *a. Ornith.* Having a red rump. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 367 The red-rumped Parrot.. is one of the largest of the Parrot-kind. 1776 P. BROWN *Illustr. Zool.* 70 The Red-rumped wax-billed Finch. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 420 Red-rumped Oriole, *Oriolus hæmorrheus.* 1815 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IX. I. 194 Red-Rumped Woodpecker (*Picus capensis*). *Ibid.* 405 Red-Rumped Bunting (*Emberiza quadricolor*). 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 75 *Fringilla Montium*, twite, or Redrumped linnet. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Red-rumped thrush*, the missel thrush.

Redruthite (re·druþəit). [f. *Redruth*, the name of a town in Cornwall + -ITE 1.] A native sulphide of copper; copper glance, chalcocite. 1849 J. NICOL *Manual Mineral.* 473. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 399 Cuprous Sulphide occurs native as copper-glance or redruthite.

Red sanders. Also 7 saunder, 8–9 saunders. [See SANDERS.] Red sandalwood or ruby-wood; the wood of an East Indian tree, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, used in dyeing, and formerly employed in medicine as an astringent and tonic. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 There are also in this Iland many woddes that bringe foorth redde sanders. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 67 Rede sanders hinder the flowinge of humores to the partes of the bodye, and strengthen the gummes and stomach. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* x. 68 The Hearbs..are such as come neare to a rednesse..Horehound, Hemlock, red Sanders. 1698 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 73 Of Red Saunder, of *Lignum Aloes*, each half an Ounce. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 206 If you would have the comfits red infuse some red Saunders in the water. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 410 Red sanders is the name given in this country to the wood of the *pterocarpus santalinus*, a large tree which grows upon the Coromandel coast and other parts of India, especially Ceylon. 1868 W. RITCHIE *Script. Test. agst. Intox. Wine* viii. 196 Tincture of red Sanders or cudbear were extensively used.

attrib. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 287/1 Red Saunders Wood..is also brought from the East Indies. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 165 Red Sanders-wood,..a reddish-brown dye, used for woollen cloths.

†**Red-sear,** *v. Obs.* Also 8 -seer. [app. f. *red-share* RED-SHIRE *a.*, with assimilation of the second element to SEAR *v.*] (See quots.) 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 8 If it be too hot it will Red-sear, that is break or crack under the Hammer while it is working between Hot and Cold. *Ibid.* 13 Spanish Iron would be as good as Swedish Iron were it not subject to Red-sear (as Work-men phrase it) that is to crack betwixt hot and cold. [Hence in Holme *Armoury* (1688), Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. (1710), Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–41), etc.]

So **Red-sear** *a. rare.* = RED-SHORT *a.* 1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* v. 867 Red-short or Red-sear iron. Malleable when cold, but brittle when red-hot. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 334/2 *Red-sear Iron*, a defect in iron which causes it to become brittle when heated, and to break when forged.

Re·d-shank(s, re·dshank.

1. One who has red legs; *spec.* **a.** (chiefly in *pl.*) One of the Celtic inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands and of Ireland. Now only *Hist.*

The name was app. given in allusion to the colour of the bare legs reddened by exposure, and not for the reason assigned in quot. 1818.

1542 ELDER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Bannatyne Misc.* (1827) I. 10 The Yrische lordes of Scotland, commonly callit the Reddshanckes, and by historiographouris, Pictis. *Ibid.* 13 Wherfore they call ws in Scotland Reddshankes,..goynge alwaies bair leggide and bair footide [etc.]. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 132 The other parte of Irland is called the wilde Irysh; and the Redshankes be among them. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 658/2 The O-Neales are neerelye allyed..to the Earle of Argile, from whom they use to have all theyr succours of those Scotts and Reddshankes. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* D ij b, I will rather wed a most perfidious Redshanke. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 580 By thir actions we might rather judg them to be a generation of High-land Theevs and Redshanks. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs' Supplic.* II. (1741) 137 That Red-shank sullen, Once challenged for stealling Beef. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July, Let. i, The mountaineers of Wales, and the redshanks of Ireland. 1818 JAMIESON in *Burt's Lett. N. Scott.* I. 74 *note*, In the Lowlands of Scotland, the rough-footed Highlanders were called red-shanks, from the colour of the red-deer hair. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 182 There might be knives again; these red-shanks are unco grudgeful.

b. (See quot.) 1846 *New Monthly Mag.* Feb. 181 'Yer dinner's ready, sir', screamed a red-shank from the house. [*Ibid.* 180 *note*, A term applied in Connaught to ladies, who consider stockings a superfluity.]

c. A red-stockinged person; a cardinal. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* II. ii. 6 What have we here? A cardinal or two..How the old red-shanks scamper!

2. *Ornith.* A wading bird (*Totanus calidris*) of the snipe family (*Scolopacidæ*), so called from the colour of its legs. See also RED-LEGS 1.

To run (etc.) *like a redshank* (quot. 1804) is a common phrase in north-western dialects. 1525 *L'Estrange Housek.-bk.* in *Archæologia* XXV. 487 Item vj plovers .. iiij redshancks. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The rede schank cryit my fut my fut. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24/36 Readshanke, *hæmocopedus.* 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 64 The Puet, the Red-shanke, .. are .. to be reiected, as vnwholsome. 1623 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) II. 629 The gray and greene Plouer, some wilde Ducks and Malards, Coots and Red-Shankes. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 108 [The description] seems more agreeable unto some kind of Redshank. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 368 Redshank; this species is found on most of our shores; in the winter time it conceals itself in the gutters; and is generally found single, or at most in pairs. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* vi, He'll run like a red-shank with the news to the castle. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 525 Redshanks are not uncommon in Cornwall, Devonshire, and Dorsetshire. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 774 The body of the Redshank is almost as big as a Snipe's, but its longer neck, wings and legs make it appear a much larger bird.

b. (See quot. 1894.) 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 377 Spotted Redshank. ..Insize it is equal to the greenshank. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 523 As the white spots on the wings .. are permanent in this bird at all ages and seasons, I have preferred calling it the Spotted Redshank. 1863 *Spring & Summer in Lapland* 349 The dusky redshank .. seems a stranger here, but breeds further up in the valley of the Munio. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 775 The name Redshank, prefixed by some epithet as Black, Dusky, or Spotted has also been applied to a larger but allied species—the *Totanus fuscus* of ornithologists.

†c. *Cant.* A duck or drake. *Obs.* 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 A quakinge chete or a red shanke, a drake or ducke. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* Song 18 On Redshanks, and Tibs thou shalt ev'ry Day dine.

3. a. A name given to various species of *Polygonum*, esp. *P. persicaria*, the spotted persicaria. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 57 Redshanks; Arsmart. 1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* v. 867 Red Shanks, *Polygonum persicaria.* 1869– in northern dial. glossaries.

b. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.* 1757 LISLE *Obs. Husb.* 345 (E. D. S.). 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* II. 78.

c. *Sc.* (See quot.) 1810 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 376 (Jam.) Should dock-weeds be allowed to remain till they begin to ripen (then called red-shanks) they are not so easily pulled.

4. (See quots.) 1805 YOUNG *Annals Agric.* XLIII. 628 (E. D. D.) The wheat began to change colour, or get into what is called the red shank preparative to ripening. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., When the straw is in the red-shank wheat is said to be nearly ripe.

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *red-shank rebel*; **red-shank gambet** = sense 2; **red-shank gull**, the black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*; †**red-shank pea**, a variety of field-pea. *c* 1650 SIR H. SPOTTISWOODE in Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844–5) I. 179 In bloud be made The red-shank rebells wade. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 138 They reckon the Henley grey and the red-shank Pease are the best for never broke-up Ground. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 246 A fourth [species]..., the Redshank Gambet, is very abundant in Britain. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 209 From the bright vermilion of its feet and legs it is called Red-shank gull (Ireland).

†**Re·dship.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad. obs. Du. *reedschap* (Kilian), f. *reeden* to set in order, fit out: see REDE *v.*2] Equipment, tackle. Also *attrib.* 1565 *Aberdeen Burgh Reg.* (Jam.), Ane Norroway yaucht, callit the James, with her haill redschip graicht. 1593 *Compt Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 93 A crear callit the Lamb and hir redschip.

Re·dshire, -share, *a. Metall.* ? *Obs.* [ad. Sw. *rödskör*: see next, and cf. RED-SEAR; also the forms *cold-share, -shire* under COLD-SHORT. In first quot. associated with SHARE *sb.*] Red-short. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 30 The Iron thereof made is very Redshare, which is that if a workman should Draw or Forge out a Share mould fit for a Plough in that red heat, it would crack and not be fit for the use of the Husbandsmans Plough or Share. 1674 J. STURDIE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 696 Some makes Coldshire-Iron, that is, such as is brittle, when it is Cold; another sort makes Redshire, that is, such as is apt to break if it be hammered, when it is of a dark red Heat. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* (1809) II. 361 It does not answer so good a purpose; though it is neither coldshire, nor redshire.

Re·d-short, *a. Metall.* [ad. Sw. *rödskört* (sc. *jern* iron) neut. of *rödskör*, f. *röd* red + *skör* brittle: cf. COLD-SHORT and see prec.] Of iron: Brittle while in a red-hot condition, owing to excess of sulphur in the metal. Cf. HOT-SHORT. 1730, 1773 [see COLD-SHORT]. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 342 There is another variety called red short, which is malleable when cold, but brittle when ignited. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 52. 383 Notwithstanding the superior quality of this iron, the bars made from it were..so completely red-short, as to drop asunder. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 13 The ore also being free from phosphoric acid, the iron was generally red-short. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* x. 208 Antimony..produces when present in small quantities in malleable iron, a metal which is both cold-short and red-short.

Hence **Red-shortness,** the quality or state of being red-short. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 34 Where much sulphur is present in the ore, it produces in the iron the quality known as 'red-shortness'. 1874 J. A. PHILLIPS *Elem. Metallurgy* (1887) 323 The exact cause of red-shortness in welded iron is not always very clear.

Red-shouldered, *a. Ornith.* Having the shoulder or bend of the wing red, esp. the *red-shouldered buzzard, falcon*, or *hawk* of N. America (*Buteo lineatus*). 1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 206 Red Shouldered F[alcon]. 1790 WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* App. 263 The Red Shouldered Paroquet..*Psittacus Discolor.* 1792 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* (ed. 2) II. 143 Red-Shouldered Heron. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. II. 421 Red-Shouldered Oriole. *Oriolus phœniceus.* 1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 86 Red-Shouldered Hawk. *Falco Lineatus.*..The Red-Shouldered Hawk is nineteen inches in length. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 622/1 The red-shouldered hawk is a handsome bird.

Re·dskin. Also **red-skin.** [See RED *a.* 5 c.] A North American Indian. 1699 S. SMITH in H. E. Smith *Colonial Days* (1900) 49 Ye firste Meetinge House was solid mayde to withstande ye wicked onsaults of ye Red Skins. 1823 E. JAMES *Long's Exped.* I. 160 The whites will not harm the red-skins when they have them thus in their power. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 205 A strong believer in the native virtues of the Redskins, when these savages were treated well. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 3/2 After dark the whole band..renewed the attack, Kicking Bear himself leading the redskins.

attrib. 1699 S. SMITH in H. E. Smith *Colonial Days* (1900) 49 My Honoured Father was as Active as ye Redskin Men and sinewy. 1871 LUBBOCK in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* (1872) I. 3 Though the Redskin family is constituted in a manner very unlike ours [etc.]. 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 81/1 A picture of redskin life.

Red snow.

1. Snow reddened by a kind of alga (*Protococcus nivalis*) common in Arctic and Alpine regions. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 976 On St. Josephs day, upon the Mountains call'd Le Langhe, there fell..a great quantity of red, or if you please of bloody Snow. 1820 BAUER *ibid.* CX. 165 The fungi, which constitute the colouring matter of the red snow, discovered in Baffin's Bay..1818. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., It is not impossible that animal as well as vegetable life may exist in red snow, and that real animalcules may have been observed.

2. *transf.* The alga which gives a red colouring to snow. 1825 CARMICHAEL in *App. Parry's Jrnl. 2nd Voy.* 429 On the whole, I should think..that you may safely arrange the Red Snow among the *Palmellæ.* 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1890) 345 On several patches of the snow I found the *Protococcus nivalis*, or red snow. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nature* 145 Red snow .. has been discovered spreading over decayed leaves and mosses on the borders of small lakes.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-snow shower*; **red-snow alga** or **plant** = sense 2. 1826 in Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 928 The most remarkable red-snow shower was that which fell..[in] March 1823,..in Tuscany. *Ibid.*, The Lepraria Kermesina, which .. is considered only a particular state of the red-snow plant itself. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The red snow plant consists, in its mature state, of brilliant globules like fine garnets, seated on, but not immersed in, a gelatinous mass. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. ii. 295 Of those classed with the vegetal kingdom, may be instanced the..red snow alga.

Red spider. A small red spider-like mite (*Tetranychus* or *Acarus telarius*) infesting plants, especially in hothouses. (See also quot. 1824.) 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. Table, Of the Taint or small red Spider. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 58 Destroying the Red Spider and other noxious insects. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 161 The red-spider (*Erythræus telarius*) spinning its web over the under surface of the leaves draws out their juices with its rostrum. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 2) § 2271 The red spider is the *Acarus telarius*, and the same name is also applied by gardeners to the scarlet acarus (*A. holosericeus*), the only two British species of the genus which infest plants. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 232 In this country, the greatest pest of the vinery is the little red spider, whose movements over the leaves and fruit are exceedingly nimble.

Red-spotted, *a.* Marked with red spots. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amb.* 1/1 *Cancer ruber* .. Red spotted Crab. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 736 Red spotted Creeper, *Certhia cruentata* (Linn.). ..Its native place is Bengal. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. II. 496 Red-Spotted snake. *Coluber Coccineus.*..Black snake, with yellow back spotted with red. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 163/2 That beautiful inhabitant of fresh water, the red-spotted trout.

Redstart (re·dstɑ̈t). *Ornith.* [f. RED *a.* + START (ME. *stert*, OE. *steort*) tail: cf. RED-TAIL 1. Parallel forms are Du. *roodstaartje*, Flem. *-steertje* (†*-steerthen*), Da. and Sw. *rödstjert*, G. *rotsterz.*]

1. A common European singing-bird (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*), so named from its red tail, which it has a habit of moving quickly from side to side. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 33/41 Redstarte, *ruticilla.* 1632 SHERWOOD, The Redstert, or Redtaile, *rossignol de muraille, rubienne.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* To Rdr. c 2 Who can determine what becomes of Cranes, Cuckoes,.. Red-starts, that some are seen onely in Summer, some in Winter? 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Redstert* (Rubicilla), a certain Bird so called from its red tail. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* lx, The song of the redstart is superior, though somewhat like that of the whitethroat. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Naturalist* 204 We have no bird more assiduous in attentions to their young than the red-start. 1840 *Cuvier's*

Anim. Kingd. 190 The White-fronted Redstart .. is a common summer visitant in many parts of Britain. **1884** Jefferies in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 131/1 A brightly coloured bird, the redstart, appears suddenly in spring.

b. *Black redstart*, a related species, *Ruticilla titys*, occurring in southern England and common on the European continent.

1836 Eyton *Rarer Brit. Birds* 7 Black Redstart. *Ficedula Tithys.* This Redstart inhabits chiefly the warmer parts of Europe. **1894** Newton *Dict. Birds* 776 The males of the Black Redstart seem to be more than one year in acquiring their full plumage.

c. *attrib.* with *warbler* (= prec. senses).

1817 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* X. II. 670 Redstart Warbler. (*Sylvia Phœnicurus.*) *Ibid.* 673 Grey Redstart Warbler. (*Sylvia Gibraltariensis.*)

2. An American fly-catching warbler, *Setophaga ruticilla*, outwardly resembling the common European redstart but generically distinct from it.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 211 Red Start, *Ruticilla Americana.* **1808** Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* I. 105 The American Redstart builds frequently in low bushes. **1812** *Ibid.* V. 119 The Redstart extends very generally over the United States. **1831** Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* I. 202 The insect secured, the lovely Redstart reascends, perches, and sings a different note. **1894** Newton *Dict. Birds* 777 The American Redstart.., belonging to the purely New-World Family *Muiotiltidæ*, and to a genus which contains about a dozen species.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1738 Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 52 This Bird was brought from Bengall in the year 1734, without any Name being affixt to it; .. I shall beg leave to call it by the Name of the Bengall Redstart.

Re·d-streak. Also 7 -strake.

1. A red-streaked apple formerly highly esteemed for making cider.

1664 Evelyn *Pomona* i. 6 Thus the famous Red-strake of Hereford-shire is a pure Wilding, and within the memory of some now living sirnamed the Scudamores Crab. **1676** Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 209 Above all Cider-fruit, the Redstreak hath obtain'd the preference. **1708** J. Philips *Cyder* I. 32 Let every Tree in every Garden own The Red-Streak as supream. **1750** Shenstone *Rural Elegance* 31 Is not the red-streak's future juice The source of your delight? **1807** Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 238 The species called the red-streak, is mostly preferred; but of late years, these orchards have been much subject to a blight. **1875** F. J. Scudamore *Day Dreams* 16 We began to pass through apple-orchards, in which the 'redstreak' flourished in its native soil.

b. The cider made from this. (Cf. 3.)

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2129, I have had as good Redstrake as ever I drank in any place. **1709** E. Smith *Poem J. Philips* 64 Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti Vine, Gives Tuscan yearly for thy Scud'more's Wine. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *South-Hams*, That noble rough cyder which is generally preferred to the soft sickly Hereford redstreak.

2. *transf.* A girl with red cheeks.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, Then turning to Liddy, he added—'What say you, my pretty Redstreak?' **1776** R. Graves *Euphrosyne* (1776) VI. 219 The rural lass with ruddy cheeks, The Redstreak we may name.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-streak apple, cider, face.*

1664 Evelyn *Pomona* 25 So does the Red-strake-Cider of the Vale excell any other Cider of the forcible soil. *Ibid.* 27 M. Philips .. shewed me a very fair large Red-strake apple. **1712** W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 12, I gave him a dozen bottles of Red-Streak Cyder. **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. xii, That redstreak country face. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 721/1 Those most esteemed for cyder are.. the redstreak apple, the whitsour [etc.].

Hence † **Red-streaked** *a.*, made from red-streaks. For other uses of the comb., see Red *a.* 14 a, 14 b.

1664 Evelyn *Pomona* 26 Red-cheek'd and Red-strak'd Musts of several kinds. *Ibid.*, A richer Red-strak'd-cider of a .. fulvous or ruddy colour.

Red-tail (re·dtēl). **1.** = Redstart 1 (and 1 b).

1552 Elyot, *Ruticilla*, a little birde called a red tayle. **1611** Cotgr., *Rubienne*, the Red-taile, or Starke; a small bird. **1661** Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Bunting, redtaile. **1736** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Red*, A red tail, *Phoenicurus.* **1783** Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 425 Red Tail. *Motacilla erithacus.* A Trifle bigger than the Redstart. **1802** Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 412 *Redstart.*.. Provincial.—Redtail. Brantail. Firetail. **1869–** in dial. glossaries (Northumbld., Lonsd., E. Anglia, Som.). **1896** Morris & Tegetmeier *Nests Brit. Birds* II. 66 Black Redstart.—Black Red-Tail.

b. *U. S.* The red-tailed buzzard (*Buteo borealis*).

1812 Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 75 Early next morning the unfortunate Red-tail was found a prisoner.

2. †**a.** The rudd. *Obs.* b. A name of several American fishes (see quots.).

1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* Index, The Rud or Red-tail. **1876** Goode in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. v. 15 *Carassius auratus*..Red-tail. **1877** Jordan *Ibid.* IX. 29 *note*, Vulgar names [of Kentuckian Shiner]: Indian Chub, Red-tail, Shiner. *Ibid.* 37 *note*, Vulgar names [of Red-tail Sucker]: Red-horse, Red-tail, Horse-fish [etc.].

3. *attrib.*, as *red-tail hawk, lizard, parrot, sucker, warbler.*

1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 244 Red-tail Lizard. *Lacerta Cruenta.* **1817** *Ibid.* X. II. 674 Red-Tail Warbler (*Sylvia Erithracus*). **1820** Rafinesque in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. IX. 37 Red-tail Sucker, *Catostomus Erythrurus.* **1894** *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 406/1 The red-tail hawk has his story of a cold wintry day. **1897** Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 58 The wearer's hair aglow with red-tail parrots' feathers.

Red-tailed, *a.* Having a red tail.

Red-tailed buzzard or *hawk*, a common North American hawk; the upper side of the tail is red in the adult bird.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. v. 7 That red-tail'd humble Bee I speake of. **1611** Cotgr., *Rosse*,..a small red-tayld lake-fish. **1771** Pennant *Synopsis Quadrup.* 133 Red-tailed Monkey: .. rump and half the tail deep orange-colored, almost red. **1785** Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 259 Red-Tailed Gallinule. .. This species inhabits Ceylon. **1807–8** W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 335 The chattering of the red-tailed parrot. **1812** Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 75 The Red-tailed Hawk is most frequently seen in the lower parts of Pennsylvania during the severity of winter. **1824** Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 222 Red-tailed Crake (*Orlygometra phœnicura*). **1839** Audubon *Synopsis Birds N. Amer.* 6 *Buteo borealis.* Red-tailed Buzzard. Red-tailed Hawk. **1857** Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* 199 Pirouetting on the deck below with a red-tailed demon.

Red-tape, red tape.

a. Tape of a red colour such as is commonly used in securing legal and official documents. Hence b. Excessive formality or attention to routine; rigid or mechanical adherence to rules and regulations.

1696–1715 *Maryland Laws* IV. (1723) 11 The Map .. upon the Backside thereof sealed with his Excellency's Seal at Arms on a Red Cross with Red Tape. **1814** Scott *Wav.* lxxi, Drawing from his pocket a budget of papers, and untying the red tape. **1839–40** W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 274 His brain was little better than red tape and parchment. **1869** Longf. in *Life* (1891) III. 141 All the morning at the custom-house, plagued with red tape. **1873** Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 170 After ceaseless ridicule of red-tape, the petition is for more red-tape.

attrib. and *Comb.* **1838** Lytton *Alice* III. i, The men of more dazzling genius began to sneer at the red-tape minister as a mere official manager of details. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 353 Keep your red-tape clerks, your influentialities, your important businesses. **1863** P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 144 Those who framed the red-tape code were not men of business. **1897** *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 304 The regions of red-tape-tied officialism.

Hence **Red-taped** *a.*, tied with red tape; affected with the spirit of red-tape. **Red-ta·pedom**, the sphere or spirit of red-tape. **Red-ta·per** = Red-tapist. **Red-ta·pery** = Red-tapism. **Red-ta·pified** *a.*, characterized by red-tape.

1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.* vii, Documents, numbered, scheduled, and *red-taped. **1890** *Nature* 29 May 106/2 The unimpressionable mind of the red-taped official. **1850** *Times* 31 Aug. 4/4 Mr. Carlyle has, we know, denounced *red-tapedom in all its forms. **1845** Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 33 Calling at clubs, closeted with *red-tapers. **1893** *Ch. Times* 20 Oct. 1065/1 The clergyman who refuses..is a miserable red-taper. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* III. 654 These were the great heroes of the *red-tapery. **1884** *Nonconf. & Indep.* 14 Feb. 153/1 [To] lessen the rates and provide an antidote to red-tapery in education. **1895** *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 386, I had not..exaggerated the..*redtapefied way in which things were done.

Red-ta·pish, *a.* [f. prec. + -ish.] Characterized or infected by red-tapism.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 94 One Intellect still really human, and not redtapish. **1855** *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 635 Close bodies tend to become narrow and redtapish.

Red-ta·pism. Also -tapeism. [f. as prec. + -ism.] The spirit or system of red-tape.

1855 (*title*) Red-tapeism; its cause, by one behind the scenes. **1858** J. B. Norton *Topics* 79 There appears to have prevailed the usual red-tapeism and circumlocution. **1882** M. Williams *Leaves Life* (1890) II. 296 Was there ever a greater piece of red-tapism than the letter which has been read from the Home Office?

Red-ta·pist. Also -tapeist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who adheres strictly or mechanically to official routine.

1842 R. Ford in Knapp *Life Borrow* (1899) II. App. i. 315 Red-tapists hatched in the hotbeds of jobbery. **1856** Doran *Knights & Days* xxii. 374 There is a good deal of the red-tapist in our moralist after all. **1884** *Fortn. Rev.* June 817 The official red-tapeists who seek to carry minutes, memoranda, and returns into every department of life.

Red-throated, *a. Ornith.* Having a red throat.

1743 G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. I. 38 Red-throated Huming Bird. **1752** J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 365 The red-throated Parrot; this is an extreamely beautiful species; it is of the size of a large pigeon. **1781** Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 97 Red-throated Falcon. .. Inhabits Cayenne, and other parts of South America. **1809** Shaw *Zool. Lect.* I. v. 187 One of the most common, as well as one of the most beautiful of all the Humming-birds is the *Trochilus Colubris* or red-throated Humming-bird. **1896** Morris & Tegetmeier *Nests Brit. Birds* I. 152 The only claim of the Red-throated Pipit to be considered as a British bird [etc.].

b. *esp.* **Red-throated diver,** †**ducker,** or **loon** (see quots. and Diver 2 a).

1747 G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. II. 97 Red-throated Ducker or Loon. **1768** Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 415 The Red throated Diver. **1840** *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 253 The Red-throated Loon..[is] still smaller and much commoner. **1843** Yarrell *Brit. Birds* III. 337 The Red-throated Diver is the smallest species of the genus, as well as the most common. **1893** Newton *Dict. Birds* 152 The common species of *Colymbus* is *C. septentrionalis*, known as the Red-throated Diver from an elongated patch of dark bay colour which distinguishes the throat of the adult in summer-dress.

Re·d-top.

1. *attrib.* Having a red top; red-topped.

c **1800** T. Gibbs *Catal. Seeds*, Red-top Turnip. **1840** J. Buel *Farmer's Companion* 331/1 Red-top grass. **1884** E. P. Roe in *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 They began with red-top clover.

2. *U. S.* A kind of bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris* (also called 'English grass' and 'herd's grass'), highly valued for pasture. *False red-top* (see latest quots.). *Tall red-top*, a tall reddish grass, *Triodia cuprea.*

1819 Warden *United States* II. 8 The grasses are: White clover, white top and red top. **1829** Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 65 *Tricuspis*...This grass is called Red-top in the Southern States of N. America. **1840** J. Buel *Farmer's Companion* 228 Red-top, the herds-grass of the middle and southern States..is indigenous, perennial, and valuable for hay and pasture. **1846–50** A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 613 *Tricuspis sesleroides.* False Red-top. *Ibid.* 614 *Poa serotina.* Meadow Red-top. **1860** Darlington *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 382 *Poa serotina*, Late Poa. Fowl Meadow Grass. False Red-top.

3. A variety of turnip.

c **1830** *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 6 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, About one-third of the whole crop consists of Swedish turnips, ..the remainder of the white Norfolk and the red-tops.

Red-topped: see Red *a.* 14 a, b, c.

Reduable, variant of Redevable *a. Obs.*

†**Redu·b,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **redoube.** [f. the vb., or ad. F. *radoub* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Remedy, improvement.

1549 Edw. VI in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. I. xxv. 211 [The King] thought good .. straightly to charge and command him that .. he should have an earnest and special regard to the redoube of these things.

†**Redu·b,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **redubb(e, -doub(e, -do(u)bbe.** [ad. AF. *redubber* (13th c., hence also AL. *redubbare*), f. *re-* Re- + *dubber* Dub *v.*^{1} Cf. F. *radouber* (15th c.). See also Redouble *v.*^{3}

The word is very frequent in 16th c. English, esp. in state papers and other official documents.]

1. *trans.* To repair or restore (a damaged thing).

1522 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 113 Many of your shippes were disgarnysshed of their mastes, cables, ankers, and other takelyng, in such wise that fewe or none of theym can be sufficiently redubbed or furnisshed to do any service on the see for this yere. **1536** *Ibid.* 470 That our honour, touched by this your assemblee and insurrection, may .. again be redubbed, to the knowleage of the world.

2. To put right, remedy, improve (a bad state of things).

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 109 If every one of their college had with such good heart regarded that calamity .. it had been much less and sooner redubbed. *a* **1547** Surrey *Æneid* IV. 444 If desteny .. would have permitted me After my wil my sorrow to redoub. **1562** Chaloner in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VII. v. 440 *note*, I told him that the state of things was easely so redubbed, as he should haue cause..to be of another opinion.

3. To make up for, amend, correct (a mistake, fault, etc.).

1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 110 Redubbe yt my lord in the Just punyshment of his Traytours Carkas. **1542** in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XVII. 592 A wise grave man, to redubbe the lightness of your late Governour. **1548** Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 5 b, This imperfeccion I haue to my litle power so laboured to redoub.

4. To remedy, redress (something suffered).

1547 Edw. VI *Injunct.* § 18 No man shall .. redubbe and requite one wronge with another, or be his awne judge. **1553** *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. 2 c. 1 § 2 Unlesse so great an iniustice .. be redubbed, .. plagues and strokes are like to increase. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 1353 A dishonor wherewith this realm shall be blotted, vntyll God shall giue power to redubbe it with some like requitall to the French.

b. To requite (a person) *with* something. Also with double obj. *rare.*

1557–8 Phaer *Æneid* VI. R j, O gods redubbe them vengeance iust. **1565** Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 459 Yet hitherto we haue not redubbed you with any one Lie.

5. To make up, restore (money expended).

1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 48 Suche a revenue..as maye..in time of peax bothe redubbe that which shalbe in warre expended [etc.].

Hence †**Redu·bbing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1527 Wolsey in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 228 Praying God that I may have grace .. for the redubbing of the premisses. **1547** *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 537 It may partely tende to a redobbinge of that they have done. **1555** J. Proctor *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* 41 What was to be done for the redubbinge of that vnhappie chaunce?

Redu·bber. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also -our, -or. [ad. AF. *redubbour, redobeour* (Britton), agent-n. f. *redubber* to Redub. App. never actually current as an Eng. word.] (See quots.)

[**1284** *Act* 12 *Edw. I* (*Stat. Wallie*) c. 4 De Redobatoribus [*v.r.* Redubatoribus] pannorum furatorum, eos in novam formam redigentibus et veterem mutantibus. **1292** Britton I. xxx. § 3 De redubbours achatauntz a escient dras emblez, et les attirent en autre fournie.]

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Redobbour*, he that wittengly bulieth stollen cloth, and turneth it into some other fashion. **1656** Blount *Glossogr., Redubbours*, are those that buy cloth, which they know to be stoln, and turn it into some other form or fashion. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Redubbor.* **1823** Crabb *Technol. Dict., Redubber.* **1865** Nichols *Britton* I. 83 *note*, It is forbidden that any redubber of clothes..shall dwell elsewhere than in cities or boroughs.

Redubble, obs. form of Redouble *v.*

†**Redu·ce,** *sb. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. next.] Reduction.

1549 Edw. VI in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 692/1 That from hencefourth ye haue an earnest & special regard to the reduce of these things.

Reduce (rĭdiū·s), *v.* Also 5 **reduyse,** 5–7 **reduse.** [ad. L. *reducĕre* to bring back, restore, replace, f. *re-* Re- + *dūcĕre* to lead, bring. Cf. F. *reduire* 14th c., Oresme) and †*reducer* (15th c.), Sp. *reducir*, It. *ridurre.*]

The original sense of the word, 'to bring back', has now

almost entirely disappeared, the prominent modern sense being 'to bring down' or 'to diminish'. A clear arrangement of the various uses (many of them found only in the language of the 15–17th centuries) is rendered difficult by the extent to which the different shades of meaning tend to pass into or include each other.

I. *trans.* †**1.** To bring back, recall (a thing or person) *to* one's memory, mind, etc. *Obs.* (Common in 16th c.)

c 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* (Horstmann) II. 2973 Redusand to his fresche memore His deidly dreme, he saw before. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 383 Leste that he scholde reduce to his mynde the dethe of his sonne by the sighte of theyme. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 45 Ane similitude of hell, Reducyng to our mynd..Goustly schaddois of eild and grisly deid. **1559** in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 437 It will pleise your Grace reduce to your remembrance, how..we required [etc.]. **1594** Peele *Battle of Alcazar* III. iv, So freshly to my mind Hath this young prince reduced his father's wrong. **1624** Wotton *Archit.* II. in *Reliq.* (1672) 66 Reducing often to my memory that conceit of the Roman Stoick.

†**b.** To bring back, recall (the mind, thoughts, etc.) *from* or *to* a subject. Also without const. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 205 His disciples cowthe reduce theire myndes from wickede thoughtes thro musike and songe. **1563** Foxe *A. & M.* 403/1 Luther diligently reduced the mindes of men to the Sonne of God. *a* **1633** Austin *Medit.* (1635) 292 Then cease,..And with these words reduce thy Thoughts that Roame. **1655** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 65/2 Pericles..could easily reduce the exercise of his mind from secret abstrusive things to publick popular causes. **1700** Prior *Carmen Sec.* 317 To Janus' Altars, and the numerous Throng,..Ambitious Muse reduce the roving Song. **1706** *Reflex. upon Ridic.* 58 Whatever digressions I made, he still reduc'd the discourse to the same subject.

†**c.** To bring (one) back *to* a recollection of something. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F iij, He reduceth vs to mynde of that he hath sayde before.

†**2.** To lead or bring back (a person) *to*, *into*, *from*, etc. a place or way, or *to* a person. *Obs.*

a. In figurative context. (Common in 16–17th c.)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 1 Preying also ilke man to reduce me in to þe riȝt wey,..if I haue gon beside þe wey. *a* **1535** Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 439 So must yᵉ heretickes be reduced vnto yᵉ wayes of yᵉ churche. **1563** Grindal *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 263 Excommunication..is the ordinary mean..to reduce men to God. **1641** Milton *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1851) 74 Doing my utmost endeavour..to reduce them to their firme stations under the standard of the Gospell. **1678** R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* i. 15 He that Errs in the Entrance is not so easily reduced again into the Right Way. **1726–31** Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 52 Their attempt to reduce the Protestants within the Pale of the Romish Church.

absol. **1650** W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 473 This..Reduces to a Paradise both of Joy and Innocence.

b. In literal sense.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 54/1 God..shal reduce and brynge you agayn unto the londe of your faders. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VI. ii. 84 Gif Orpheus mycht reduce agane..From hell his spousis gost. **1563** Golding *Cæsar* VI. (1565) 174 Wyth the losse of two cohorts he reduced the rest to Duracort. *a* **1636** Fitz-Geffray *Compass. Captives* i. (1637) 19 Extend your charity..towards the redeeming and reducing them home. *a* **1677** Barrow *Wks.* (1830) I. 276 Blessed be God, who..did reduce him to his country. *a* **1727** Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 223 Bacchus appeased him with wine, and reduced him back into heaven.

c. (Without const.) To bring back again.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 For all his trauayle he reduced (I cannot say reclaymed) but a straggeler. **1609** Bible (Douay) 2 *Kings* xix. 10 How long are you stil, and reduce not the king? **1642** Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 83 Reduce, replant our Bishop President. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* Pref. 1 Mercury's Statue was placed in the Cross-ways, to guide Men in the right way, and to reduce them that were out.

†**3.** To bring (a thing) back *to* or *into* a place; also *Sc.*, to bring (coin) in again to the mint. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 488 Newe statutes were ordeynede..of the staple to be reducede from Mirbonrach to Caleys. **1581** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 463 The late silver cunyie..sould be reducit and brocht in agane, to be cunyeit of new. **1588** D. Rogers in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 152 He causeth manie superstitious and popish ceremonies to be reduced into the Church. **1627** Sybthorpe *Apostol. Obed.* 20 So the papists lye at waite..to reduce superstition into England.

†**4.** To take back, refer (a thing) *to* its origin, author, etc. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 139 Grace reduciþ all þinges to god, of whom þei wellþ oute groundely & originaly. **1607–12** Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 284 Reduce thinges to the first Institucion, and observe wherein and how they have degenerate. **1660** R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 47 All regular motions and actions may be reduced to one certain beginning.

†**b.** To carry back in time. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a **1619** Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xii. § 4 (1622) 342 But Plutarch himselfe reduceth it higher; not allowing of any mortall man to bee the first inuentor.

5. To bring back, restore (a condition, state of things, time, etc.). Now *rare.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 120 b, To reduce his yongth in suche wise as he shall seme..in the aage of xxxij yere. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xi. 90 ȝour foir fathers..reducit there liberte, quhilk vas ane lang tyme in captiuite. **1580** Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 232 Rage can neither reduce thy fathers life, nor recouer his treasure. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. v. 36 Abate the edge of Traitors..That would reduce these bloudy dayes againe. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 207 The States..cannot on the sudden reduce perfection in the profession of Religion. *c* **1665** Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 98 The endeavours to reduce popery and subvert the true protestant religion. **1821** Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner T.*, While childhood, and while dreams, reducing childhood, shall be left.

6. *Surg.* To restore (a dislocated, fractured, or ruptured part) to the proper position.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N iv b, The .vj. place is vpon the matryce, and vpon the bowelles for to reduce and withdrawe them to theyr places. **1643** J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 66 If any bones be broken, they are to be reduced. **1658** Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 912 Salt with meal and honey, takes away the pain of a joynt that is dislocated,..and makes it more apt to be reduced. **1720** De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 197 He reduced the splinters of the bone, and calling for help, set it. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 202 A man who had dislocated his shoulder, and had had it reduced by a celebrated bone-setter.

b. To adjust, set (a dislocation or fracture).

1836 Marryat *Japhet* vii, We reduced the dislocation. *a* **1859** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 306 The jolting of the rough roads..made it necessary to reduce the fracture again.

†**7.** To draw or pull back again. *Obs. rare.*

1611 L. Barry *Ram Alley* I. i, By her actiuity she got it [her leg]..Crosse her shoulder: but not with all her power Could she reduce it. **1621** G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1632) 379 The Seamen..Reduce their oares, vp-rising from their Banks With equall strokes.

†**b.** To take *back* (a reckoning). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c **1595** Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 57 The master himselfe was deceaved in the swifte gate of our shipp, and caused our Generall to reduce his reckninge back some 50 leagues.

II. †**8.** To lead or bring back from error in action, conduct, or belief, *esp.* in matters of morality or religion; to restore to the truth or the right faith. *Obs.* (Very common *c* 1600 to 1700.)

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 183 (Digby MS. 232 lf. 29) Of that arte I hadde as tho no gyde Me to reducen whan I went awrong. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* v. 313 Whan I erryd, thu reducyd me, Iesus. **1556** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 245 One Friar John..travelled with him to reduce him. But it would not be. **1590** A. Hutchinson in Greenwood *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* C, To confer with him about his seperating of himselfe from the Church of England, if I might reduce him. **1643** Milton *Soveraigne Salve* 1 If any of these erring men may be reduced, I have my end. **1674** Allen *Danger of Enthusiasm* 20 This very thing..would in great part reduce you, and set you to rights. **1710** R. Ward *Life More* 62 Philotheus presently reduceth him with this sober and edifying Discourse. **1788** V. Knox *Winter Even.* II. IV. xi. 69 So is the knowledge of the passions..necessary to him whose office it is to reduce those who have erred.

†**b.** Const. *from* (an error, etc.). *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 b, Howe they of Boheme should be reduced from their errours. *a* **1614** Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 91 It is not a better understanding of nature, which hath reduced us from it. **1686** Parr *Life Usher* 93 This Holy Primate..laboured instantly to reduce Popish Recusants and Sectaries from their Errors. **1713** Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* Pref., If these principles..are admitted for true..men [will be] reduced from Paradoxes to common Sense.

†**9.** To bring back or restore (a person, etc.) *from* or *to* a state or condition. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. i. 166 To reduce a synner from the estate of mortall synne, unto the estate of grace. **1598** Barckley *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 94 To reduce him againe to his former gravitie and course of life. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 384 For the satisfaction of their revenge they..would have reduced them unto life again. **1660** Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xli. 334 By letting in the Air again, we soon reduc'd him to his former liveliness. **1695** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 106 Reducing him from the most abject and stupid Ferity, to his Senses, and to sober Reason.

†**b.** To bring (a thing, institution, etc.) back *to* a former state. Also without const. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 63 Which to reduce into our former fauour You are assembled. **1639** Fuller *Holy War* IV. viii. (1840) 192 Matters for the main [were] reduced to the same estate they were at the first peace. **1666** Evelyn *Diary* 17 Aug., I entreated [him] to visit the Hospital of the Savoy and reduce it..to its original institution. **1709** Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 225 So that the Church of England was reduced to the same good state wherein it was in the latter years of K. Edward. **1726** Swift *Gulliver* IV. ii, As if he would signify that I should reduce them to their former Shape. **1765** *Museum Rust.* IV. 21 If once a fruit is become deformed, no art will then reduce it.

†**c.** To redress, repair (a wrong). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c **1592** Marlowe *Jew of Malta* I. ii, Till they reduce the wrongs done to my father.

†**10.** To bring (a person or thing) *to* or *into* a certain state or condition. *Obs.*

a **1450** *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 1, I aske þis questyon wyche bynne þe menys & cause to reduse a man to a mery spryte. **1485** Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 12 Fraunce was enhaunced & reduced to magestе ryal. **1538** Starkey *England* I. iv. 103 The prynce ys no thyng in boundage therby, but rather reducyd to true lyberty. **1581** Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 582 This Fine (that is reduced to certaintie by the discretion of the Iustices). **1611** Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 Seeking to reduce their Countrey-men to good order and discipline. **1649** Blithe *Eng. Improv.* (title-p.), By reducing Boggy or Drowned Land to sound Pasture. **1664** J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 76 The Romans..reduced the natural Inhabitants from their Barbarism to the Society of civil Life. **1713** Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1751 VII. 17 With pleasing Arts she cou d reduce Men's Talents to their proper Use. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* II. i, She was..the engine that by her prudence reduced me to that happy compass I was in.

refl. **1633** Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 103 All things, the more perfect they are, the more do they reduce themselves towards that unity, which is the centre of all perfection **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 56 These proud Philosophers aspired..to reduce themselves to a friendship with the great though unknown God.

†**b.** To bring (a person) *to* some belief or opinion. Also *absol. Obs.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1008/1 Whom I besech the Lorde to reduce to a better truth. **1570** *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 67/1 At what time, the wholsome doctrine of the Gospell allured and reduced the hearts of all sorts of people vnto the true religion of God. **1586** A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 21 The natures..of the other [being] to withdraw, disswade or reduce to another meaning. **1712** [see Reduction 4 c].

†**c.** With *inf.* To lead or induce *to* do something. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 672 The lorde Marques could by no meanes be reduced to take any part against king Edwarde. **1571** Digges *Pantom.* Pref. A iv, Suche two footed Moules and Todes..maye not possibly..be reduced or moued to taste or sauour any whitte of vertue. **1628** Ford *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, He knows no reason but he may reduce The courtiers to have women wait on them. **1656** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 257/1 That which moveth the Taste, and reduceth it to act.

d. To bring (a theory, etc.) *to* (or *into*) practice, action, etc.

1625 C. Brooke *On Sir A. Chichester* Poems (1872) 209 Of armes and arts, he had the theorie, which he reduc't to practise. **1668** Howe *Bless. Righteous* 116 Heretofore some gracious dispositions have been to seek..when there was most need and occasion for their being reduced into act. **1709** Pope *Let. to Cromwell* 7 May, I thought your observation..not a rule without exceptions, nor that ever it had been reduc'd to practise. **1781** Cowper *Conversat.* 139 Reduced to practice, his beloved rule Would only prove him a consummate fool. *a* **1871** Grote *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 81 Dispositions..reduced into action.

†**e.** To bring to a determination, to settle. *Obs.*—[1]

1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 250 They say they have now reduced it to have the money brought in, in eight years.

†**11.** To adapt (a thing) *to* a purpose. Also without const., to apply, expound, explain. *Obs. rare.*

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xxix. 216 (Add. MS.), This Emperour may be saide herode, the kyng..Or els it [the story] may be reduced on a nother maner. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 7 To reduce and brynge the same text to my purpose, I take it thus. **1530** Palsgr. 682/1 All the artycles whiche he hath layde agaynst me I truste to reduce them to my purpose. **1609** Sir T. Bodley *Let.* in *Pietas Oxon.* (1903) 8, I could not busie myselfe to better purpose, then by redusing that place..to the publique vse of Studients.

†**b.** To make conformable or agreeable *to* a standard. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 116 It admitted an interpretation of reducing the government of the Church in Scotland to this of England. **1662** Gerbier *Princ.* 38 By the not reducing whatsoever is represented to the true Lines of Perspective.

c. *Astron.* To adapt (an observation) *to* a particular place or point; to correct by making the necessary allowances for position and other modifying circumstances. (Cf. Reduction 6 c.)

1633 Gellibrand in T. James *Voy.* R 3, The [moon's] true place at midnight reduced to the Ecliptique. **1812** Woodhouse *Astron* x. 73 Observations, therefore, seen at the surface, must be reduced to the center. **1866** Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sc., Comets* (1871) 101 From these observations so far as they have as yet been communicated and reduced [etc.]. **1881** Donnelly in *Nature* No. 625. 594 To collect ..all information on this subject, and finally to reduce the Indian observations.

†**12. a.** To bring *into* another language; to render, translate. *Obs.*

1484 Caxton *Curiall* I At whos instance and requeste I have reduced it in to Englysshe. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 410 Lo he repreifis..Ay word by word to reduce ony thing. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O o vij, The translatours, that haue laboryously reduced this treatyce out of Greke into Latin. **1581** Lambarde *Eiren.* I. i. (1588) 5 Bracton (who reduced the body of our law into Latine).

†**b.** To set down or record in writing; to put down or draw in a map. *Obs.*

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 1 Al thynges that ben reduced by wrytyng ben wryton to our doctryne. *c* **1532** Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 897 To reduce and to put by writtynge the maner how I have proceded. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 46 He..being nowe inflamed with the admiration of your martiall exploites,..is very desireous, to reduce them in a Chronicle. **1603** Owen *Pembrokeshire* i. (1891) 5 Amonge diuerse other thinges of the xiii Sheres of Wales reduced according to arte.

†**13.** To bring *to* one by way of acquisition. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 The King..hath determyned hym self to passe..in to his Realme of Fraunce and to reduce the possession thereof..to hym and his heires Kinges of Englond. **1596** Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. (1636) 2 The admission of my Clerke, whereby the inheritance is reduced to mee, is the act of the Ordinary.

14. To bring (†*into* or) *to* a certain order or arrangement.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 8/1 The said Ezechias also reduced the Priests and Leuits into their orders. **1612** Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxi. 248 *marg.*, The way might be more compendious by the rootes reduced to Classes. **1666** Pepys *Diary* 25 Dec., Reducing the names of all my books to an alphabet. **1729** Butler *Serm. Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 125 A great part..of the intercourse amongst mankind, cannot be reduced to fixed determinate rules. **1756** C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., The rules..were..reduced to the just order in which they now stand. **1837** Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 167 When one set of anomalies had been discovered, and reduced to rule. **1875** Jowett

Plato (ed. 2) IV. 21 The infinite would be no longer infinite, if limited or reduced to measure.

b. To bring *to* († *into* or *under*) a specified number of classes or heads; also, to assign or refer *to* a certain class.

In some cases passing into sense 26.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 b, All the counseyles of our lorde Jesu Chryst may be reduced to these nyne. *c* 1560 (*title*) Summe of Christianitie, reduced unto eight propositions. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* Pref., I will only professe to follow that one Rule, Truth, to which all the rest..may be reduced. 1676 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* 1 Many things..may all be reduced to these three general heads. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. xii. (1715) 302 Hither may also be reduc'd another sort of Divination. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 7. 43 Those who set up for Criticks in Poetry..may be reduced to two Classes. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 62 P 5 These Presages..may be reduced under Seven Principal Denominations.

†**c.** (Without const.) To bring into proper order; to assign to the proper class or classes. *Obs.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* Ded. a j b, The species of Natural bodies,..if they were (so far as they are yet known and discovered) distinctly reduced and described. 1692 Ray in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 198 The..reducing and settling the severall histories and relations of species, will be a thing of eminent use. *Ibid.* 203 He hath abundance of Jamaica plants, which if in your Catalogue it is very difficult to reduce them, especially his Felices.

15. To bring († *into* or) *to* a certain form or character. (Cf. 12 a.)

c 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* I. viii, I knew the Organon to be confus'd, And I reduc'd it into better form. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* (1639) Pref. 3 Galen .. reduced the Science [medicine] into a more perfect Art. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 216 The Ambassador ordered me to reduce Persia and Turkie into one Map. *a* 1693 Wood *Antiq. Oxf.* (1786) 56 They began .. to pull down their buildings, which stood without any method, and to reduce them..into a quadrangular pile. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. i, A second Word, much harder to be pronounced; but reducing it to the English Orthography may be spelt thus, Houyhnhnm. 1836 H. Rogers *J. Howe* II. 26 Nevertheless, it may be very useful..to attempt to reduce it to such a form.

refl. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 12 Whilest the Piquers and other weapons doo reduce themselues into forme vnder their Ensignes.

b. To put *into*, commit *to*, writing. (Cf. 12 b.)

1659 Heylin *Examen Hist.* I. 230 Why was not the Protestation reduced into writing? 1711–12 Swift *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1751 IV. 243 All which reduced to writing would entirely confound Orthography. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 78 Having reduc'd into writing the Transaction..touching the Delivery of the three Negroes. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* I. 10 A small body of Aryan customs reduced to writing in the fifth century B.C.

16. a. *Arith.* To change (a number or quantity) from one denomination *into* or *to* another.

Commonly conveying some suggestion of sense 26, as resulting either in a smaller number or in one composed of smaller units.

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 23 The Numerator of the last Fragment to be reduced. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xxvii. (1636) 75 Then in like order reduce your Divisor into the smallest Fraction, and you shall find the totall summe [etc.]. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 156 To reduce the Denominations of Measure, Weight,..&c. of one Kind or Countrey to another. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 2/2 If the content to be reduced, be cast up into acres, roods, and perches, reduce all into perches, and then in other respects work as before. 1823 Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 419/2 Reduce the compound quantity to its lowest denomination, and the whole integer to the same denomination.

absol. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 1/2 Multiply the number of half feet contained in a pole of that measure you would reduce into.

b. To change (a quantity, figure, etc.) *into* or *to* a different form. Also *absol.*

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* I. xii. 21 To reduce, is to bring Integers into Fractions or contrarie. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 43 To reduce a Trapezia into a Triangle. 1676 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* A v, There will be 18 rod of Brickwork in the Wall, which may all be reduced to a brick and an half thick. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 89 To Reduce an Integer into an Improper Fraction. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 82 The given Fluxion may be reduced to another Expression. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 405/1 To reduce an Integer to the Form of a Fraction. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 88 In estimating the price of brick-work in Britain, the quantity, of whatever nature and thickness it may be, is always reduced to walls of one and a half brick in thickness.

c. To resolve by analysis. Const. *to.*

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxix. 399, I shall now endeavour to reduce the ripples to their mechanical elements.

17. To turn *to*, convert *into*, a different physical state or form; esp. to break down, grind, or crush *to* powder, etc.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. 56 The black feces..being reduced..into a calxe. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 15 They reduce dates into a paste, and it serves them instead of bread. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 Their Bodies being reduced into Ashes,..God shall create them a-new. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Urine*, The first step is to reduce that liquor to the consistence of a rob or thick extract. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 825 Reduce the tartrate and sugar to powder. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 33/1 The first process is that of reducing the iron-stone or ore..into a metallic state by means of fusion. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* vi. 92 Since ferrous carbonates are reduced to the state of ferric oxide [etc.].

b. *Metall.* To convert into metal; to smelt.

1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 361 When the ore of an Iron mine is found difficult to reduce, it is usually neglected even though it be rich. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 687 By the year 1788, several attempts had been made to reduce iron ore with coaked coal. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 599 In the infancy of the metallurgic arts lead was much more easily reduced than iron.

c. *Chem.* To decompose (a compound); to resolve into a simpler compound or into the constituent elements.

1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 51 When refractory Calx of Iron is to be reduced by a great and long lasting Fire. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 213 To reduce the oxide of iron, charcoal must be added. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 202 Since uric acid also has the power of reducing cupric sulphate [etc.].

d. To break up (soil) into fine particles.

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 144 The land cannot be stirred too deep:..the more the earth is reduced the more nourishment will it afford. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 604 It is the custom..to reduce the cloddy surface well by means of harrowing.

18. *Logic.* To bring a syllogism († or proposition) into a different but equivalent form, *spec.* to one of the moods of the first figure.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Reduction of propositions*, The proposition preceding the particle is reduced. 1845 Whately *Logic* II. iii. § 4 All arguments may be in one way or other brought into some one of the four Moods in the First Figure: and a Syllogism is, in that case, said to be reduced. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 195 The motives for reducing the three lower Figures to the First.

III. 19. To bring *to* (or *into*) order, obedience, reason, etc., by constraint or compulsion.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 78 The resolucion..of his courage is euer reduced to thobeyssaunce of ye goddes. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 2 The subiectes therof.. subdued and redused diuers and many regions and countreis to their due obeisance. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 198 They requested them to reduce and frame [L. *adducerent*] him to his dewtie. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 5 Whensoever they have occasion to reduce the Pope to reason. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 241 The King of Æthiopia .. marched out against them [Jews], reduced them to duty. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 32 His first step, was to reduce to reason and obedience his reverend brethren the chapter of St. Patrick's. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. § 46. 412 Nor can any one [church] ..reduce all the others to subjection. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 108 The clergy could not be allowed to reduce Crown and barons into entire submission to their own pleasure.

†**b.** To make subject *to* one; to cause to give obedience or adherence *to*; to bring *under* one, *into* or *under* one's power, *within* bounds, etc. *Obs.*

1569 Stocker tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xxii. 73/2 He reduced likewise..all the townes and cities of the Messenians to him. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 32 He the six Islands comprovinciall In auncient times unto great Britainee, Shall to the same reduce. 1628 Abp. Williams *Serm.* 34 When shall I see the day, when all my Affections reduc't vnder reason, I may pronounce this happy word, *Vici*, I haue ouercome them. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 17/2 Solon perswaded also the Athenians to reduce into their power the Thracian Chersonesus. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 544 The Shot tumbled out..; neither was it an easie matter to reduce them again within Bounds. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* VI. ix. § 3 God..will yet reduce him under my power.

†**c.** To place *under*, to bring or unite *to*, one. *Obs.*

1588 *Copy of Letter to Mendoza* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 65 Governed by the principal noblemen..and reduced under captains of knowledge. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xxvii. 584 The greate difficultie they haue founde to reduce those Indians to Christ. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 49 Some English and Irish..he reduced to his company and to leave the Dutch.

d. *Law.* To bring (a thing or right) *into* († *to*) possession.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 433 Unless he reduces them to possession, by exercising some act of ownership upon them, no property vests in him. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 45 Rights not yet reduced into possession. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 199/2 All that the husband has a right to do is to reduce such property into possession if he can.

20. To bring (a place) into subjection, to subdue, conquer; *spec.* to capture (a town, fortress, etc.); to compel to submit or surrender.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 8 The late king of Spain could sooner win the kingdom of Portugal, than reduce the states of the Low Countries. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 253 To leave the French..untill the Netherlands were wholly reduced or quieted. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 295 Chester was reduced by famine. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 187 A body of troops whom he sent before him to reduce the fortress found it quite deserted. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 405 The whole of Persia and the Uzbek country were invaded and reduced by the Arabs. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* viii. (1880) 132 The young King set out with his army to reduce the revolted towns.

b. To bring (a person) under control or authority, to subdue, conquer. † Also, to reclaim or domesticate (animals).

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 518 Reducing, with industrious care, The Flocks and Droves cover'd with wool and hair. 1666 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Sept., The clamor and peril..made the whole Court amaz'd, and they did with .. greate difficulty reduce and appease the people. 1700 Prior *Carmen Sec.* 32 The Son of Mars reduc'd the trembling Swains. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xvii, If they were reduced, they should be brought to the gallows. 1777 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 5 Aug., Do you think..you shall be able to manage me again? I suppose..that you are thinking how to reduce me. *a* 1842 Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xxxv. 403 Ptolemy reduced the several petty kings of the island, and made himself master of it. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 35 Those of the natives who have but lately been reduced.

c. With *inf.* To constrain, compel, force (a person) *to* do something.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (1876) 17 To reduce aliens being made denizens, to pay strangers customs. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iii. 156 Having reduced them to receive Christianity, he imposed the same Law upon them. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Reduction*, The other [method] .. whereby the person..is reduced to assert or grant something absurd and impossible. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. xi, A blow..reduced him to measure his length on the ground. 1894 Meredith *Ld. Ormont* ii, Poor gentlemen reduced to submit to any but a young woman's hug.

†**d.** To overcome, subdue, repress, moderate (a desire, temper, etc.). *Obs.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* 10 Mariage cannot be honourable for the meer reducing and terminating lust between two. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 417 Not being able to reduce the Temper of the Tyrant or procure Justice. 1706 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 13 We reduce and restrain our Desires of things agreeable here. 1725 De For *Voy. round World* (1840) 45 It was necessary..their tempers be reduced by my kindness to them.

†**e.** To crush (a rebellion). *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1687 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 6 The Army who reduced the Rebellion, did..consist of near 35000 Men.

f. To make (land) fit for cultivation. ? *Obs.*

1762 J. Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 151 Another method of reducing barren boggy land, in Ireland, is by laying upon it a little dung or straw, and covering this with shells.

21. To bring down *to* a bad or disagreeable condition.

1572 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 23 Scotland wes reducet to gret extremeties. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 22 The continual rains reduced it [a province] to..a deplorable condition. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1468 Having reduc't Thir foe to misery. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 8. 54 Thousands of their Fellow-Subjects may be reduced to Want. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 219 Thus were we all..reduced to the utmost despair. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, II. I. 27 His children..had reduced him to the painful necessity of taking arms against them. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 41 He found himself reduced almost to penury. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* I. (1870) 4 The Dorian conquest had the immediate effect of reducing Mycenae to obscurity. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 216 Are not those who train in gymnasia, at first beginning reduced to a state of weakness?

b. In *pass.*, with *inf.* To be compelled by want *to* do something; also, to be hard put to it.

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* i. 163 The poor Patrician is reduc'd to keep, In Melancholly Walks, a Grazier's Sheep. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 59 P 6 The Garrison is brought to the utmost Necessity;..they were reduced to eat Horse-Flesh. 1743 H. Walpole *Let.* 4 May, Poor creature! he was reduced..to borrow five guineas of Sir Francis Dashwood. 1768 — *Hist. Doubts* 100 Henry was so reduced to make out any title to the crown that he catched even at a quibble. 1807 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* III. 472, I rather think they are poisoned by being reduced to eat such unwholesome food. 1834 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 6 She is every other day reduced to borrow my tumblers, my teacups.

c. To bring down *to* a smaller allowance.

1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. ii. 13 If you..were reduced at once From thrice-driven beds of down, and delicate food,..To that which nature doth indeed require.

d. To weaken physically.

1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 80 An ulcer .. which had reduced the patient exceedingly, and brought her life into imminent danger. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxii, Fever and ague..hung about him for many weeks, and reduced him sadly. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 288 The men seemed half crazy: I had not realized how much we were reduced by absolute famine.

e. To diminish the strength of (spirit).

1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 67 A distiller may .. reduce with water any plain spirits.

22. To bring down *to* a lower rank or position, dignity, etc. Also without const. and with *inf.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl., Wks. (1851) 177 The protestant religion..must undresse them of all their guilded vanities, and reduce them as they were at first to the lowly and equall order of Presbyters. 1667 — *P. L.* V. 843 More illustrious made, since he the Head One of our number thus reduc't becomes. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* ix, The book of Job is acknowledged to be infinitely sublime, and yet has not the father of the Bathos reduced it in every page? 1751 Harris *Hermes* (1841) 180 The articles *a* and *the*..circumscribe the latitude of genera and species by reducing them for the most part to denote individuals. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 146 The ambition of the popes was reduced to the empty honour of crowning and anointing these hereditary princes. 1811 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 164 The moment they usurp their direction and that of their government, they will be reduced to their true places. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (1875) 111 By setting the Emperor at the head of the Church to reduce the Pope to the place of chief bishop of his realm.

b. *Mil.* in phr. *To reduce to the ranks*, to degrade (a non-commissioned officer) to the rank of private.

1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., If a serjeant be reduced to the ranks, his clothing is to be given in for the use of his successor. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 149 Non-commissioned Officers may be reduced to the Ranks by the Sentence of a Regimental or other Court-Martial.

†**c.** To assign (a person) to a more recent date.

1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 398 The Chaldæan Traditions carried the Age of the first Zoroaster very high, ..but the Examinations made by learned Men reduc'd him almost to the Age of Nimrod.

23. *Sc. Law.* To rescind, revoke, annul.

1553 Kennedy *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 139 The subjectis mon evir stand at quhilk is done be

the hiear poweris,..aye and quhill the samyn be reducit be sufficient ordour. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 392 Their infeftment salbe reduceit and decernit null. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 127 (*Form of Proces* xxxvi. § 2) Na Iudge may reduce his awne decreit, except the Lords of session. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 303 No Iudgment pass'd there can be rectify'd or reduc'd by any Judicatory .. but by themselves. 1742 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 372 [The] arbitrers, who pronounced the decreet now reduced. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 829 The object of this class of actions..is to reduce and set aside deeds, services, decrees, and rights. 1865 *Glasgow Herald* 25 Mar., His first thought was to have the marriage settlement reduced.

absol. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 831 The creditors of an apparent heir may also pursue a reduction..without previously adjudging the right to reduce.

24. *Mil.* **a.** To break up, disband (an army or regiment). ? *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Reform*, In Military Affairs, to Reform is to reduce a Body of Men, either disbanding the Whole,..or only breaking a Part. 1746 H. FOX in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 409 The Regiments ..should be marched into their own counties before reduced, .. the other three Regiments not immediately to be disbanded. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.

b. To break up (a square, etc.) and restore the component parts to line or column.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

IV. 25. To bring or draw together. Also *refl.* In later use only as implying diminution of bulk.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. viii. 63 (Camb. MS.), Of alle whyche forseyde thinges I may reducen [L. *redigere*] this shortly in somme. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xv. 100 Yf he mete ony beste that wold doo hym harme he reduyseth hym self as rounde as a bowle. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 940 To reduce narowly, *coarter*. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Portugall was then obscure, vntilled, poore, and reduced into streight limits. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 74/2 This was one of those small Villages scattered through Attica, before Theseus Reduc'd the People within the Walls of a City. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, II. I. 48 He..reduced the water into a canal large enough to receive some small boats. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 2 The Roman name..is reduced to a narrow corner of Europe. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* ii, Reduce this declamation to a point, and let us know what you mean. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Horatio Sparkins*, The unfortunate Tom reduced himself into the least possible space.

26. To bring down, diminish *to* a smaller number, amount, extent, etc., or *to* a single thing.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 341 b, When thys..semed over long, Clement the sixt reduced [L. *redegit*] the same unto fifty yeres. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. M viij b, To what small number is mankind reduc'd. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 4 But Aquinas doth better reduce the two former to one. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 790 Thus incorporeal Spirits to smallest forms Reduc'd thir shapes immense. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 330 All dangers are reduc'd to Famine. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 147/1 What remained..were further reduced to half-price. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 403 Recovering..The faculties that seemed reduced to nought. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 218 Danton and Robespierre, reduced to a Duumvirate might have divided the power betwixt them. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 271 Wine, reduced to two-thirds by boiling, was added. 1871 DAVIES *Metric System* III. 187 He finds by experience that these [two] may with increased convenience be reduced to one.

b. To lower, diminish, lessen.

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* vii. 69 No law can reduce the rate of interest below the lowest ordinary market rate, at the time when the law was made. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 169 Every attempt to reduce the plain import of certain passages in the Gospels. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 114 Step by step..we went on reducing our sledging outfit. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 42 If a current of warm and moist air meet a colder current its temperature is reduced.

c. *intr.* To become lessened or limited.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gerir.* II. 368 Miss Mendax has now lived, for a long time, on a biscuit *per diem*...She certainly does not reduce on it. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 4/2 Diseased he was, and of a harsh Northern strain, but all the carping reduces at last to this. 1895 J. R. HARRIS in *Expositor* Nov. 352 They reduce to two classes.

† Redu·ceable, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *reduisable* (Godef.).] = REDUCIBLE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/7 Reduceable, *reducibilis*. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 160 Those .. which serve for use, and are reduceable to action. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Carnarvonsh.* IV. (1662) 31 There is an Island called Berdsey justly reduceable to this County. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iv. 188 A great Part of the natural Behaviour of living Agents, is reduceable to general Laws. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. Wks. 1797 I. 178 To consider every excellence as reduceable to principles.

Hence **† Redu·ceableness.** *Obs.*

1680 *Disc. Tangier* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 527 The Reduceableness and Extirpation..of the Piracy of Sallee.

Reduced (rĭdiū·st), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

† 1. Brought back. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1699 HOWE *Redeemer's Domin. Inwis. World* Wks. 1724 II. 70 That he might have these Keys to open the Heavenly Hades to reduc'd Apostates [etc.]. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. II. xvi. 376 Providing for the public credit of this your reduced daughter.

† b. Of a leaf: Indented at the outer end. *Obs.*

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* App. § 11 The Top is .. either Produced, that is, Poynted, or at least, Roundish,..or else Reduced, as in Woodsorrel.

2. a. *Mil.* Of officers: Discharged from active service and put on half-pay. ? *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Elegies* xvii. 4 To..brave Reformed or reduced captaine. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5488/5 Who..enjoy the Benefit of half Pay..as reduced Officers. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. VII. 105 A theatrical, vapouring, reduced captain of cavalry. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1073 Reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces. *Ibid.* 1074 The reduced adjutants of the Local Militia.

b. Of persons, their circumstances, etc.: Impoverished.

1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* Dram. Pers., Rhetias, (a reduced Courtier) Servant to Eroclea. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 73 Reduced clergymen, schoolmasters and mechanics. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 331/2, I dare say he was some poor musicianer, or singer, or a reduced gentleman. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 408 Retired to the rural districts in reduced circumstances.

c. Weakened, impaired.

1689 BOYLE *Let.* 22 Aug., Wks. 1772 I. p. cxxviii, You will not find me more backward than formerly to serve you faithfully in my reduced capacity. 1797 BURKE *Affairs Irel.* Wks. IX. 453 In the reduced state of body, and in the dejected state of mind, in which I find myself. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 152 *note*, The English leaders appear to have had no conception of the extremely reduced state of the French.

d. Subdued, subjugated.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 22 The Phœnicians, Assyrians, and Chaldeans were each a conquered and reduced people.

† 3. Brought to a state of gravity and composure. *Obs.* (In Fuller only.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iv. 257 The heat of his youth was tamed in his reduced age. *Ibid.* xiii. 304 Yet in her reduced thoughts she makes all the sport she hath seen earnest to her self. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I. 119 The grave, sage, and reduced Scottish-men in this age.

4. Brought into another form. **a.** *Logic.* Of a proposition: (see REDUCE *v.* 18). **† b.** Of charts: (see first quot.). *Obs.* **c.** Of brick- or stone-work: (see REDUCE *v.* 16 b). **d.** *Reduced eye*, a diagrammatic eye employed to simplify the treatment of various optical problems (*Cent. Dict.* 1891; *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chart*, Reduced Chart .. is that wherein the meridians are represented by right lines converging towards the poles; and the parallels by right lines parallel to one another, but unequal...Another kind of reduced charts has been invented, wherein the meridians are parallel, but the degrees thereof unequal; these are called Mercator's Charts. *Ibid.* s.v. *Reduction of propositions*, To a reduction, therefore, there are two propositions required, the reduced, and the reducing. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 558 What is the quantity of reduced brick-work in a wall containing 4540 superficial feet, 2 bricks thick? 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 88 One rod, eighty-two feet of reduced stone-work (the stone walls are reduced to one and a half brick in thickness).

5. Of metals and chemical substances: (see REDUCE *v.* 17 b, c).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 474/1 To prevent this calcination of the reduced metal a larger quantity of charcoal is used. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 685 The reduced iron would be apt to remain scattered in little globules. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 60 A zig-zag black line of reduced mercury. 1900 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 630 It is changed into reduced hæmoglobin.

b. *Reduced indigo* (see quot. 1862). *Reduced iron*, a fine iron powder, obtained by treating ferric oxide with hydrogen.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 2) 617 When blue indigo is treated with deoxidising agents, .. a yellow solution is formed, containing reduced indigo, a compound in which one equivalent more of hydrogen is present than in blue indigo. 1863 W. AITKEN *Pract. Med.* (1866) II. 62 The reduced iron—the *ferrum reductum* of the British Pharmacopœia—is also a remedy which does not possess the astringent properties of the other preparations.

c. Broken into fine particles.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 622 In this way the crop is rendered clean, and the fine reduced mold well laid up to the stems of the plants.

6. Diminished in number, quantity, amount, or size.

1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 147/2 To direct that no fish be sold at reduced price on the day of their arrival. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 57 At the reduced rate of 3 per Cent. per annum. 1820 W. JAY *Prayers* 294 Yet are they all diminished by another irreparable loss; and the reduced remainder [etc.]. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 14 Load the gun with a reduced charge. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 48 I..reproduced some of his plates on a reduced scale.

† Redu·cement. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. It. *riducimento*, Sp. *reducimiento*.]

1. The act of bringing back to a previous state (or position), *esp.* to right belief or conduct.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. iii. 156 Erickmon .. of her loue and witts did wish reducement all in vayne. 1604 N. D. [PARSONS] *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 471 What labour and charity was vsed towards them, for their instruction and reducement. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* ix. (1643) 34 Face to your Leader, a word of Reducement. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 26 He manages in order to the reducement of lost Sinners.

b. Const. *to* a specified state.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* (*running title*) Englands Improvement: or, a Reducement of Land to pristine Fertility. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1813) I. 618 That he..plotted the reducement of the R. religion to its ancient vigour.

2. Reduction *to* (*unto*) or *into* a specified quality, state, form, etc.

1609 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 142 They maie..become instruments in reducement of that part of the kingdome to civillety and obedience. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. Wks. (1851) 401 A universal distemper, and reducement of law to arbitrary power. *a* 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 192 The reducement of a general principle into a particular action.

b. The act of bringing one thing *into* another.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 130 That ancient Prelaty which you say was first constituted for the reducement of quiet and unanimity into the Church.

3. Assignment to a particular kind or class; deduction, inference.

1624 R. B. in F. White *Repl. Fisher* App. 71 The Errors were Fundamentall, *reductiue*, by a Reducement, if they which embraced them, did pertinaciously adhere to them, hauing sufficient meanes to be better enformed. *a* 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) II. 228 You are a species in a single pen, and are not to be judg'd by any of the bold reducements of a criticism, drawn from other writers' practice.

4. Conquest, subjugation, reduction (of a town or country).

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 270 For a future absolute reducement of this Countrey. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 June in *Carlyle*, When we lay before Bristol..we considered..of what importance the reducement thereof would be to the good of the commonwealth. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* I. 22 They had no sooner gotten an Army and Money together..for the reducement of Ireland [etc.].

5. Reduction, diminution; abatement.

1619 *Hist. Patient Grisel* (Percy Soc.) 40 After a little reducement of his passion. 1646 SIR T. FAIRFAX in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1842) I. 77 The committee of Northampton have applied to me for the reducement of the forces of that garrison. 1661 SIR T. CULPEPPER *Abat. Usury* (1670) 22 Usury had its first reducement from ten to eight per Cent. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 367 The King had deferred the reducement of the establishment of that kingdom.

6. Decline, decay. *rare*—1.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 35 The Translations of Empires, the advance and reducement of families, .. all these are circumacted by God.

† Reducend. *Arith. Obs.* [ad. L. *reducend-um*, neut. gerundive of *reducĕre* to REDUCE.] A number which is given to be reduced.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 152 The Number given to be reduced is called the Reducend.

Reducent (rĭdiū·sĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *reducent-em*, pr. pple. of *reducĕre* to REDUCE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of a vein, channel, etc.: That carries something back from a certain part. (Opp. to *adducent*; cf. *abducent.*)

1805 tr. *Willdenow's Botany* v. 236 The reducent vessels only appear, when the plant is cut at the top, and put inverted in the liquid. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. II. iv. 173 Both the adducent and reducent channels of the sap.

2. *Med.* Lowering.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 444 A reducent treatment..cannot be laid down as the proper plan to be pursued in general. *Ibid.* IV. 92 Copious venesections, purgatives and a reducent diet..will often indeed be found highly beneficial.

B. *sb.* That which reduces. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Reducer (rĭdiū·sə1), [f. REDUCE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who reduces, in various senses.

c 1530 WYER *C. Hyst. of Troye* A b, Excuse thy reducer [=translator] blamyng his ygnoraunce. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xv. (S. T. S.) I. 187 pocht he was..reducear [*v.r.* redussar] of þame to þe ciete. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 120 The reducer of them into order. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1623) 1046 The first reducer of the University of Cambridge from rudenesse and barbarity, vnto good literature and learning. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 243 We shall have more compilers and reducers,.. and fewer inventors. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 286 Reducers cannot now buy directly of the miner.

2. That which reduces.

spec. **† a.** *Arith.* A multiplier used to reduce an amount to another denomination. *Obs.* **b.** A reducing coupling (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884). **c.** *Photogr.* A reducing agent. **d.** A reducing valve.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 152 The several Denominations are Reducers. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 298 Plain pyrogallic acid is a much less energetic reducer than alkaline pyrogallate. 1894 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 6/2 It was a great reducer of crime. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 2/1 The reducers for regulating the air-pressure in the cylinders.

attrib. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 128 It is necessary to have a great many reducer and roving spindles.

Reducibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The fact or quality of being reducible.

1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 10 The reducibility of Davenant's problem to infinite series. 1841 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 89 The easy reducibility of its compounds to the metallic state. 1889 *Lancet* 18 May 1002/1 The complete reducibility of the tumour.

Reducible (rĭdiū·sĭb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **reducibilis*: see REDUCE *v.* and -IBLE.] That may be reduced; capable or admitting of reduction.

† 1. a. Of persons: That may be brought back to right conduct; reclaimable. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Mankind* 821 (Brandl), '*Nolo mortem peccatoris*', *inquis*, yff he wyll [be] reducyble.

b. Of things: That may be restored to a former († state or) position. *rare.* (Now only *Surg.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 Once omitted or perverted .. it is not reducible by any other whatsoever. 1655 MEQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 13 Without blowing the Decks up, or destroying them from being reducible. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 646 When a hernia comes down into a sac and goes up again, it is called reducible.

2. That may be referred or assigned *to* some other thing, *to* some class or specified number of classes.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 170/1 Some .. rule of oure liuing, whiche is also depending vppon faith & reducible therto. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. xiv. (1878) II. 97 Our yeare is counted after the course of the sunne, and although the church hath some vse of that of the moone..yet it is reducible to that of the sunne. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. x. 246 These millions of miracles are reducible to one of these foure ranks. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* v.

(1851) 57 Every thought..unsuitable..to his glorious attributes, is reducible to this first kind of evil thoughts. **1791** HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. 25 Facts which are not reducible to any theory. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., Such items of anguish only as may be reducible to that specific class of 'miseries'.

† **b.** That may be referred *to* a place or person. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 45 Brought up in Cambridge, but not reducible, with probability, to any College now in being. **1661** BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 169 Wise men..will not easily lose good thoughts or good expressions, because they are not reducible to them.

3. That may be brought *to* († or *into*) some more definite state, arrangement, or principle.

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 184 It is necessary that the thing sold be certain or reducible to certainty. **1668** HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* b ij, The Common-Law is reducible into a competent method, as to the general Heads thereof. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 234 ¶ 9 Our English Tongue .. is the most determinate in its construction, and reducible to the fewest Rules. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 4 Into some or all of these principles, all bodies are reducible by art, as well as nature. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 377 There is no title in the English law reducible to a more technical system than the title of descent in fee simple.

4. That may be brought, altered or converted *to* or *into* another (*esp.* a simpler) form.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 69 In the new World.. there is no root, flower, fruit or pulse but is reducible to a potable liquor. **1666** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 339 A salt easily reducible .. into Chrystalline Grains. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 465 Thus reducible to Trochaics. **1754** LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 640 All are reducible..into powder. **1777** PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* 182 Complex reasoning is all reducible to acts of simple judgment. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 23 The words..seem reducible, with a little emendation, to short verses. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 253 Nervous tissue is reducible into water.

b. Without const. (see REDUCE *v.* 16, 17).

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 299 Square Surdes .. not thus reducible..are to be joyned together with the sign..+. **1842** PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 263 Metals whose compounds are reducible with soda on charcoal in the reducing flame. **1884** W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* vi. 93 These silicates (which are only reducible with difficulty).

† **5.** That may be brought *to* a belief, *under* a standard. *Obs. rare.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ii. 170 Now it seemeth the Tartars are reducible with most facility to our religion. **1760–72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 78 There is no ..virtue, that is not reducible under the standard of..Love.

6. *Sc. Law.* Of a deed, contract, decree, etc.: That may be annulled by a court.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 108 No deed, granted with consent of the interdicters, is reducible. **1838** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 832 All deeds executed by a minor..are reducible on the head of minority and lesion. **1888** LD. WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* LIX. 4/2 To determine whether the marriage contract is reducible.

7. That may be lessened in number or amount.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 370 The number of the old ones will be always reducible..in a greater Proportion, than the new ones will increase. **1852** MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xviii. (ed. 3) § 8. 365 These two influencing circumstances are in reality reducible to one.

Hence **Redu·cibleness**; **Redu·cibly** *adv.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 201 The thing itself is made plausible by the reducibleness of ice back again into Water. **1680** — *Scept. Chem.* III. Wks. 1772 I. 538 Its reducibleness, according to Helmont, into alcali and water. **1854** C. FORSTER *Monum. Assyria* (1859) I The consequent reducibleness of all the postdiluvian dialects to the one primeval language. **1882** OGILVIE, Reducibly.

Reducine (rĭdiū·sain). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. REDUCE *v.* + -INE 5.] An alkaloid found in small quantities in urine.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 229 The filtrate .. was then found to contain kreatinine and the new body reducine. **1899** CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 370 Certain basic substances have recently been isolated from urine by precipitation with phosphoric acid.., such as urochrome, urotheobromin, omichol and reducin.

Reducing (rĭdiū·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. REDUCE in various senses; reduction.

? **1488** CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* (Colophon), Whyche translacon or reducyng..was achyeved fynysshed and accomplysshed the xiii day of Septembre. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Reduzimiento*, bringing backe, reducing. **1646** MASSEY in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1842) I. 90, I made an humble request..on behalf of..my brigade, upon a report made unto me of some command for the reducing of them. **1683** CAVE *Ecclesiastici*, *Athanasius* 53 They had done it in order to the reducing and reclaiming of him. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5813/1 To facilitate the reducing of Palermo. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 106 Although the reducing of the Havannah was strongly recommended by his Majesty's instructions, yet..success could not now be looked for. **1863** DANA *Man. Geol.* 558 The reducing of the level of the rivers.

b. Const. *to*, *into*.

1489 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 434/2 For the reducyng of the said monastery into the old auncyen order. **1532** CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 349 For the reducing of the same his vntrew purpose to effecte. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 646/1 The reducing of such a greate people to Christianitye. **1607** T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* Ded. ¶ 2 *marg.*, Praiers .. for the reducing of true religion into the realme. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 358 The reducing of a minde to this or that fitnes. **1711** *Fingall MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 197 The reduceing of them to mendicancy and hard shifts of liveing.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reducing action*, *enterprise*; **reducing box** (see quot.); **reducing compasses**, compasses adapted for copying figures on a smaller scale; **reducing coupling or piece**, a pipe-coupling with ends of different diameters, used in joining pipes of different sizes; **reducing scale** (see quot.); **reducing valve**, a valve serving to reduce the pressure in a steam-engine; **reducing works**, a place at which metallic ore is reduced.

Also *reducing furnace*, *press*, *square*, *tee* (see Knight *Dict. Mech.*). In *reducing action*, *effect*, *power*, etc., the vbl. sb. can hardly be distinguished from the ppl. adj.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 151 This *reducing action may produce a sub-oxide, sub-chloride, etc. **1894** *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Reducing boxes*, the machines in which the operation before roving is performed by female labour. **1823–5** FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* ix. (1843) 294/1 A pair of *reducing compasses, which have, like ours, four points, forming two angles, .. one large, the other small. **1877** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 The final results of several mining and *reducing enterprises..are very discouraging. **1901** *Feilden's Mag.* IV. 432/1 There would be a good many special pieces used, such as..12-in. to 9-in. *reducing pieces, besides many bends. **1701** MOXON *Math. Instr.* 17 **Reducing Scale*, .. a thin broad piece of Box with several different Scales of equal Parts, and Lines to turn Chains and Links into Acres and Roods, by Inspection. **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2 *Reducing Valve. **1889** *Nature* 24 Oct. 631 The pressure .. is controlled by means of a reducing-valve. **1859** *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXX. 48 Several owners of smelting and *reducing works. **1877** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 281 As yet there are no reducing-works on the spot.

Redu·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reduces, in senses of the vb.

1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 42 Borax..is classed, though improperly, among reducing Bodies, that is, among those which restore Metals, howsoever destroyed, to their metallick Form. *Ibid.* 185 Melting Metals and Ores together with saline and reducing Fluxes. **1805–17** R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 299 Reducing Agents..either abstract oxygen from the mineral, or protect it from the action of that gas. **1836** T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 599 In the reducing flame it [disulphuret of copper] becomes covered with a coat and does not melt. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 77 The reducing remedies..have been strongly recommended.

† **Redu·ct,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -duck. [f. as next, or ad. med.L. *reductus* a retired place, retreat.]

a. *Arith.* A number or quantity which has been reduced. **b.** (See quot.) **c.** = REDUIT. **d.** (See quot.)

a. **1579** DIGGES *Stratiot.* 23 Yee shal multiply..the Denominator of the Reduct into the Numerator of the last Fragment to be reduced.

b. **1678–96** PHILLIPS, *Reduck*, a Chymical term, signifying a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are dissolved, and return again to their Metalline Regulus. **1706** — (ed. Kersey), *Reduct.* **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reduct*, or *Redux*, among chemists, is a powder [etc.].

c. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduct*, a Military term, signifying an advantageous piece of Ground, entrenched and separated from the rest of the Place, to retire to in case of surprize. [Hence in Chambers (1727–41) and later Dicts.]

d. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reduct*, in building, a quirk, or little place, taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; or for some other convenience, as for a little cabinet aside of a chimney, for alcoves, etc. [Hence in Crabb, Gwilt, Craig, and later Dicts.; but in Chambers merely translated from the article *réduit* in the *Dict. de Trévoux* (1721).]

† **Redu·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *reduct-us*, pa. pple. of *reducĕre* to REDUCE: cf. next.]

1. Brought *into* or *to* a certain form, state, etc.; reduced to order.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXVI. (1495) 920 Al pertyculer thynges the whyche eche is perfite in himself ben perfighte whan they be reducte in to one. *c* **1535** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 14 Nowe ye may boldely affirme that Wales is reduct to that state that oone thief taketh an other. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 220 All the kynges host there beyng assembled and reduct into one company. **1640–1** LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 17, I meane Episcopacy so ordered, reduct and limitted as..it may be by ..sollid boundaryes.

2. Brought back (*into* a place).

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ix. T viij b, He prayed for the remission of their sinnes and to be reducte into theyr land. **1635** HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. Dial. 348 Menippus .. Dy'de from amongst us, without taking leave And is again reduct.

† **Redu·ct,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *redūcere*: cf. prec. and REDUCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring *into*, *to* or *from* a state or form.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. (1562) 6 b, To resolue and reducte gold into a potable licoure. **1624** T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 24 Their resolutions to reduct the gouernment to electiue Suffrages. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiii. 59 The Man of Scorne and of a bitter Tongue Will never..Be from his Sin reducted. **1816** LAMB in *Final Mem.* vi. 247, I fear lest it should be discovered by..clear reducting to letters no better than nonsense.

2. To lead back, lead *to* a place.

c **1580** MUNDAY *View Sundry Examples* (Shaks. Soc. 1851) 86 Hee..was led to the place where he committed this murderous offence,..was reducted back, and..was executed. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 428, I was neuer before reducted to such a floting Laborinth.

3. To deduct (a sum).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. v, Master Snip, pray let me reduct some two or three shillings for points and ribands. **1615** JACKSON *Creed* IV. vii. § 15 If we compare the several growth of steadfast faith and hypocrisy, they much resemble the order..of laying or reducting sums in accounts. **1738** [G. SMITH] *Curious Rel.* II. 213 But this Capital was paid again, .. it being reducted out of the three millions of Crowns.

Reductibi·lity. [ad. F. *réductibilité*, or f. as prec. + -IBLE, -ITY.] Reducibility (Ogilvie 1882).

Reduction (rĭdv·kʃən). Also 5–6 **reduccion**, **-cyon**. [a. F. *réduction* (13–14th c.), or ad. L. *reductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reducĕre* to REDUCE.]

I. † **1.** The action of bringing (back) *to* or *from* a state, condition, belief, etc. *Obs.*

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 241/2 Desyryng..the peas..of this Lande, and the reduccion of the same to the auncien honourable estate and prosperite. **1557** in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Records II. II. No. 34 For reduction of your Majesty's Realm of Ireland to the Unity of the Church. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Haggai* i. *comm.*, Reduction of soules from sinne, and amending of il maners. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 263 God having determined his sacrifice, for the reduction of his elect to their former covenanted obedience. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 98 The reduction of the soul from its night-day to the true Light of Being.

† **b.** Without const.: Reclamation. *Obs.*

1620 tr. *Augustine's Confess.* Ep. Ded. *4 Whose ioy was no lesse in the reduction of sinners, then it would haue been, in their preseruation.

† **c.** *Metall.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 186 Metals destroyed, and changed into Scoria or Ashes, are, by their Union with the same matter, again restored to their metallick Form. This Operation is called Reduction.

† **2.** The action of bringing back (a person, thing, institution, etc.) to a place previously occupied; restoration. Also const. *to*, *from*, *out of*. *Obs.*

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 144 b, To..entreate with the nobles of the Countrey for the reduccion of kyng Cristierne, to his realme, Croune, and dignitie. **1557** KNOX *Sel. Writ.* (1845) 184 After their reduction, their lives did nothing amend. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 22 In the Convocation..there were found but six which opposed the Reduction of Popery. **1668–84** OWEN *Exp. Hebr.* (1790) IV. 430 The reduction of Christ from the dead by 'the God of peace'. **1741** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 322 The whole History of their Reduction out of Egypt.

† **b.** *Sc.* The action of bringing back (money) to the mint again. (Cf. REDUCE *v.* 3.) *Obs. rare.*

1581–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 463 For inbringing and reductioun of quhilk money thair wes nominat and appointit William Napier and Thomas Aitchesoun..to ressave all the said cunyie.

3. *Surg.* The restoration of a dislocated part to its normal position; the action of reducing a displacement, etc.

[**1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 87 The reduction of parts disjoynted and dislocated to union.] **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 161 That which is longwaies is soonest cured, for there needs no reduction. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reduction*, in surgery, denotes an operation whereby a dislocated, luxated, or fractured bone, is restored to its former place. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 288 Reduction of displacement could not be effected till 1 inch of lower fragment was cut off.

II. 4. Conquest or subjugation *of* a place, esp. a town or fortress.

c **1500** *Melusine* 369 After the reducyon of the Fortres. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 276 Babylon thus taken, it gave the Turk the easier reduction of Diarbec. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 204 The famous reduction, as it was called, was carried so far, that all the fundamental laws..were entirely subverted and destroyed. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. (1782) I. 442 The reduction of Egypt was immediately followed by the Persian war. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 407 Thus the reduction of Syracuse would lead ..to the subjugation of Greece. **1877** BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 49 The first exploit which Basil's successor..attempted, was the reduction of Kazan.

b. The action of reducing *into* possession (see REDUCE *v.* 19 d). Also without const.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* iii. 22 *All are yours*) Though not in possession, yet in use, or by way of reduction, as we say. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 453/2 It is still doubtful whether the assignment by a husband of his wife's immediate choses in action is a reduction into possession.

c. [ad. Sp. *reduccion.*] A settlement or colony of South American Indians converted and governed by the Jesuits.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 89 This is the way of living in those cantons, which the missionaries call Reductions; because, if you'll believe them, they have reduced them to Christianity by their preaching. **1822** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 286 The number of converted Indians .. amounted to about 120,000 in thirty Reductions. **1881** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 649/1 Governing and civilizing the natives of Brazil and Paraguay in the missions and 'reductions'.

5. *Sc. Law.* The action of reducing a deed, decree, etc. (See REDUCE *v.* 23.)

Reduction reductive: see REDUCTIVE *a.* 2 (quot. 1838). *Reduction-improbation*: see 13 below.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 37 Tuiching the reductioun of the infeftmentis, chartour or chartouris of talye. **1578–9** *Ibid.* III. 91 The mater dependand under reductioun befoir his Hienes and the saidis Lordis of Secreit Counsale. **1630** *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 43 The forming and directing of Summonds of reductioune of Retours. **1706** *Act* 6 *Anne*, c. 11 Art. 19 All reviews reductions or suspensions of the sentences in maritime cases. *a* **1768** ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. 1 § 24 (1773) 647 Simple reductions, where improbation is not also libelled, are now seldom made use of. **1838** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 833 The effect of a decree of reduction is, that the deed thereby reduced ceases to be of any effect against the party who has obtained it.

6. **a.** *Arith.* (*a*) The process of changing an amount from one denomination to another. *Ascending r.*, from a lower to a higher denomination; *descending r.*, from a higher to a lower (Phillips 1706). (*b*) The process of bringing down a fraction to its lowest terms.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 192 Reduction is, by whiche

all summes of grosse denomination may bee turned into summes of more subtile denomination: And contrary wayes. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xxvii. (1636) 75 The Division is to be done either by Reduction into the smallest Fractions, or without Reduction. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 152 Reduction of Fractions declareth the proportion of one number to another, or of broken parts to broken parts. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 17 Of the Reduction of Exchanges. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., To expedite the practice, several compendious ways of reduction have been invented. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1806) I. 74 This operation is the same as Reduction Descending in whole numbers. 1823 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 420/1 Reduction of algebraic fractions is performed in exactly the same manner as the reduction of common fractions. 1859 Barn. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 96 Reduction is the method of expressing numbers of a superior denomination in units of a lower denomination, and conversely.

b. *Alg.* (See quots. 1702–4.)

1702 Ralphson *Math. Dict., Reduction of Equations* (in Algebra) is the reducing them into a fit and proper Order or Disposition for a Solution. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduction of Equations*, in Algebra, is the clearing of them from all superfluous Quantities, and the separating of the known Quantities from the unknown [etc.]. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 36.

c. *Astron.* (*a*) (See quot. 1704.) ? *Obs.* (*b*) The correction of observations by allowance for modifying circumstances, as parallax, refraction, etc.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduction*, in Astronomy, is the difference between the Argument of Inclination and the Eccentrical Longitude. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* x. 73 The reduction of a star's place seen from the surface, to the center. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* v. (1858) 215 The complete reduction .. of an astronomical observation, consists in applying .. five distinct and independent corrections.

d. *Geom.* The process of reducing (a curve, etc.) to a straight line.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 63 The high roads .. hardly ever lie in a right line between the stations; which must cause endless reductions, and require great trouble to make it a right line.

7. *Logic.* The process of reducing a syllogism († or proposition) to another, esp. to a simpler or clearer, form; *spec.* by expressing it in one of the moods of the first figure (*direct* or *ostensive reduction*). Also, the process of establishing the validity of a syllogism by showing that the contradictory of its conclusion is inconsistent with its premisses (*indirect* or *apagogical reduction*).

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 27 b, To make a thing otherwise then it was before, to reduce it, or to bring it to more plaine understanding, in the shape and forme of the first figure, is called reduction. 1697 [see Ostensive *a.* 1]. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Reduction of propositions* is used in a more general sense, for any expression of one proposition, by another proposition equivalent thereto. *Ibid., Reduction of syllogisms* is a regular changing or transforming of an imperfect syllogism into a perfect one. 1827 Whately *Elem. Logic* II. iii. § 6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 211 In these ways (which are called Ostensive Reduction..) all the imperfect Moods may be reduced to the four perfect ones. 1891 [see Direct *a.* 4 c]. 1896 [see Indirect *a.* 2 b].

†**8.** The action of reducing *to* a standard or class.

1597 Broughton (*title*) Daniel his Chaldie Visions .. expounded .. by reduction of heathen most famous stories vnto the exact proprietie of his wordes.

9. Conversion *into* or *to* a certain state, form, etc.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 4 Another Errour .. is the over-early and peremptorie reduction of knowledge into Arts and Methodes. 1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xviii. § 1 God .. did prevent the reduction of that possibility .. into act. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* vi. 263 If it had been only the reduction of these new mysteries into the form of a Creed, that did offend us. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. (1853) 95 The reduction of society to that state in which the monster injustice has been perpetrated.

b. *Reduction to the absurd* or *to absurdity*, a method of proving the falsity of a premiss, principle, etc., by showing that the conclusion or consequence is absurd; also loosely, the pushing of anything to an absurd extreme. (More freq. used in the Latin form *reductio ad absurdum.*)

1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. xv. 506 [The Doctor] had a courteous clever process of the reduction to the absurd, which seldom failed to tell. 1865 Mill *Exam. Hamilton* 369 There is no such thing as a reduction to absurdity if this is not one. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 1/2 Such reductions to absurdity of the universal eight hours day are .. less necessary now.

10. The action or process of reducing (a substance) to another (usually a simpler) form, *esp.* by some chemical process.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 186 Glandules in the body of man .. that serve either to Excretion, to Reduction, or to Nutrition. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The reduction of metals into their first matter, or principles. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 504 As appears both by precipitation and reduction. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 266 The action of the Stomach is restricted, in the higher animals, to the reduction of the food by the solvent powers of the gastric juice. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 2) 61 Processes of reduction are less completely under the control of the chemist than those of oxidation. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* vi. 92 The chemical reactions .. are very simple, involving only the reduction of ferric oxide.

b. The conversion of ore into metal; smelting.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 453/2 The reduction of iron-ore .. requires a violent and long-continued heat. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 710 The reduction of a portion of the roasted ore is begun at the same time. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 98 Just below the top, where reduction takes place by the contact with the carbonic oxide, the fire is a dull red.

11. Diminution, lessening, cutting down.

a 1676 Hale (J.), Some will have these years to be but months; .. yet that reduction will not serve. 1730–4 Waterland *Script. Vind.* Postscr., Wks. 1823 VI. 186 Let him therefore first make the proper reduction in the account, and then see what it amounts to. 1769 Burke *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 46 Not one shilling towards the reduction of our debt. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xii. (1813) 178 If they [lilacs] need much reduction let them be cut down as soon .. as they have got off flower. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 526 The general opinion was in favour of a reduction of the power and wealth of the Church.

b. The action or process of making a copy on a smaller scale; also, a copy of this kind.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The great use of the proportional compasses is in the reduction of figures, &c., whence they are also called compasses of reduction. 1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 536 It is as particular as the four-sheet maps from which it is taken, and I answer for the exactness of the reduction. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxx, The little faces beside her, almost exact reductions of her own.

12. *Mil.* Degradation to a lower rank.

1806 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 78, I examined into the conduct of my sergeant, and found that he was guilty and punished him by reduction, &c.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reduction product*, etc.; **reduction compasses**, reducing compasses; **reduction-improbation** *Sc. Law*, a form of rescissory action, in which it is suggested that the deed, or other document in question, is not genuine; **reduction-works**, (*a*) works for the reduction of metallic ore; (*b*) (see quot. 1894).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1903/1 **Reduction-compasses*, proportional dividers or whole-and-half dividers. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. i. § 19 (1773) 644 The most effectual method of setting aside deeds granted to one's prejudice, is by the action of *reduction-improbation. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 485 Under the certification of an action of reduction-improbation, the deed, if not produced, will be held as false and forged. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 17 It shall not be necessary to obtain the concurrence of Her Majesty's Advocate to any summons of reduction-improbation. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 159 A silver chloride *reduction product. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 26 During one month when all the *reduction works were producing. 1894 Gould *Dict. Med.* etc., *Reduction works*, a cremating establishment for disposing of the filth and refuse matter of a city.

Hence **Redu·ctional** *a.*, characterized by reduction; **Redu·ctionist**, one who favours reduction (in the number of licensed houses).

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 49 Reductional Operation ended, Probation follows. 1816–30 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 45 Each bidding will be either reductional, or emptional, or compound. 1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 5 Oct. 2/1 Neither progressive prohibitionists nor moderate reductionists could afford to fight without each other's help.

Reductive (rĭdv·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. as Reduct *v.* + -ive. Cf. F. *réductif* (14th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** That leads or brings back. Also with *of.*

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 11/2 The Zoroastrian Oracles mention reductive Angels, which reduce Souls to them, drawing them from several things. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 389 God is .. of those things that ascend up to him the way and reductive manuduction. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner T.*, Her prettiest blushing curtsy .. reductive of juvenescent emotion!

2. That reduces, or serves to reduce, in various senses of the vb.; connected with, of the nature of, reduction. Also with *of.*

1633 H. Gellibrand in T. James *Voy.* R 2 b, [The moon's] Reductive Scruples. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iv. § 6 Repentance .. productive of fixed Resolutions of holy Living, and reductive of these to act. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 156 So such kind of Reductive Questions become transient. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1715) 326/2 They can never be separated without some reductive Salt. 1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 51 Artificers compose a great many Fluxes with the above-mentioned Salts and with the reductive ones. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 295 The important question before us, under what circumstances it may be expedient to employ a palliative plan, and under what a cooling and reductive? 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 834 An action of reduction reductive is an action in which a decree of reduction, which has been erroneously or improperly obtained, is sought to be reduced. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 6/3 The Imperial Government do not expect to be recouped one penny on the reductive move.

†**3.** That may be referred to or derived from something else; reducible. *Obs.*

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule 6 § 32 The church makes laws either by her declarative and direct power, or by a reductive and indirect power. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. viii. (1679) 502/1 His Commission is to make known the Gospel; to deliver that .. which is not reductive to this, is besides his instruction. 1691 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 59 There is a guilt contracted from this reductive Heresy as well as from the other.

†**B.** *absol.* as *sb.* That which tends to reduce.

a 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 215 There needed no other Reductive of the Numbers of Men to an Equability, than the Wars that have happened in the World. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 14 (1689) 249 All sorts of Creatures whatever have their Reductives and Corrections, else would the World be over-stocked.

Redu·ctively, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] By reduction; by consequence or inference, indirectly. (Common in 17th c.)

1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined* Pref. 37 Ceremonies called Sacred are of two sorts, Properly so called, or Reductively. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 129 Insinuating, that all the laws that regulate man's duty are virtually or reductively comprised there. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 298 Tho' they are not matter of conscience, simply and apart, they are so reductively, with a regard to other considerations. 1817 J. Brown *Gospel Truth Stated* (1831) 141 There is not a conditional promise in the Bible but what is reductively absolute. 1853 Whewell *Grotius* I. 11 Some things are said to be according to Natural Law, which are not so properly, but, as the schools love to speak, reductively.

Reducto·rial, *a. rare.* [f. as Reduct *v.* + -orial.] = Reductive *a.*

1788 T. Taylor *Proclus* (1792) II. 409 Every reductorial cause .. in the gods differs both from a cathartic or purifying cause, and from convertive genera. 1816 — in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 478 Intellect is of a reductorial or convertive nature.

Redueable, variant of Redevable *a. Obs.*

‖ **Reduit** (redwī). *Fortif.* Also 7 **reduite.** [F. *réduit* :—L. *reductus* : see Reduct *sb.* c, and cf. Redoubt *sb.*] A keep or stronghold into which a garrison may retire when the outworks are taken, and so prolong the defence of the place.

1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 215 A Blockehouse or reduite inuironed with the Sea. [1619 Gill *Logon. Angl.* (1621) 29 *Redvite*, nupera vox est à reduco, munimentum pro tempore aut occasione factum.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Fortification, *Reduit* or *Reduct* [etc.]. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Reduits are sometimes used for the purpose of securing different posts in a town independent of its citadel. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 346/1 Thus were formed good defensive posts, to each of which the mill served as a reduit or keep. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 334/2 Blockhouses form the most suitable reduits for fieldworks.

†**Redu·lcerate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *redulcerāre* : see Re- and Ulcerate.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Redulcerate*, to begin to make sore again, to renew a wound.

†**Redu·ncate**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *reduncus*, after Aduncate (q.v.).] Of horns: Bent or curved backwards.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Some have robust [horns] for butting, .. some aduncate, others reduncate.

Redundance (rĭdv·ndăns). [ad. L. *redundantia* : see Redundant and -ance, and cf. F. *rédondance* (14th c.).] = Redundancy.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 227* Redundance, or amplification, is, when either the same argument is repeated, or else some others are added to the principall parts. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iv, When there is a manifest redundance of bad humors and melancholy blood. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* ii. 42 If he gives even to redundance unto his enemies. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* xvi. 27 Loose flow'd the soft redundance of her hair. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 2. 144 A redundance rather than a defect of first principles. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. v. 47 Such redundance of power as will carry him through all his engagements with the most perfect ease.

Redundancy (rĭdv·ndănsi). [See prec. and -ancy.] The state or quality of being redundant; superabundance, superfluity. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance or case of this.

1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 74 There is in them me thinketh great redundancie of wordes, which might wel be spared. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 375 A Love of Redundancy and Overflowing Fulness, delighting to communicate it self. 1706 Walsh *Let. to Pope* 20 July, The redundancy of Wit .. is not what ever pleases the best judges. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 14 Such trees as run into wood, whose redundancy must be moderated before they will throw out any bearing branches. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. cxvii, I'm sensible redundancy is wrong, But could not for the muse of me put less in't. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* xiv. 207, I can perceive defects and redundancies in his way of treating them.

b. A redundant thing or part.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 9. 201 This particle (*us*) is an usuall redundancy in the Hebrew tongue. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 114 As touching the Pontifical Benediction, himself took that but as a redundancy. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 61 A leg! a redundancy! a mere nothing at all. 1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* vii, The remaining one wallows in all the redundancies of luxury. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. xxxii. 160 There is no redundancy that can be safely parted with.

c. That which is redundant; the surplus.

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 2 (1734) 186 That Function .. throwing off the Redundancy and Feculence. 1795 J. Sullivan *Hist. Maine* 35 Here a fall of water .. empties the redundancy of Damariscota Ponds into the channel. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* ii. 25 It is not the whole of the people... It is only the redundancy that we have to take care of.

Redundant (rĭdv·ndănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *redundant-em*, pple. of *redundāre* to Redound.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Superabundant, superfluous, excessive.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Redundant*, ouerflowing, or abounding too much. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xv. 190 An Heteroclite in Nature, with some member defective or redundant. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 129 When the latent Vice is cur'd by Fire, Redundant Humours thro' the pores expire. 1763 Emerson *Meth. Increm.* 23 To expunge any redundant factor, put in its stead any other factor which is equivalent to it. 1794 S. Williams *Hist. Vermont* 97 The beavers always leave sluices or passages near the middle for the redundant waters to pass off. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 320 Devising new schemes for the employment of redundant capital. 1869 E. A. Abbott *Shaks. Gram.* 96 A somewhat different case of the redundant object. 1879 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* II. 5 The redundant mass is to be dissected off.

b. Characterized by superfluity or excess in some respect; having some additional or superfluous part, element, or feature. Also const. *in.*

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 25 It grieved me at the first to see our translation defective; but it offended me afterwards, to see the other redundant. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 5 This..will make our Belief to demurre to the Truth of his so frequent Miracles, being so Redundant in working them on Triviall Occasions. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 169 Improper Fractions are redundant. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6 All these four kinds of syllogisms..may be called redundant, because they have more than three propositions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ₱ 15 Milton frequently uses..the hypermetrical or redundant line of eleven syllables. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Progr. Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 148 The naturally copious and flowing style of the author is generally redundant. 1856 MACREADY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 513 You make inquiry of me whether it is true that, in my youth, my action was redundant, and that I took extraordinary pains to chasten it?

c. *spec.* in *redundant chord, hyperbola, interval, noun*: (see quots.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Redundant Nouns*, (in Grammar) are those that have a Number or particular Case more than is usual. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Redundant Hyperbola* is one so called, because it exceeds the Conical Sections, in the Number of its Hyperbolical Legs; being a Triple Hyperbola with six Hyperbolical Legs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Redundant interval*, in music, is used for an interval exceeding the truth by a comma. Some apply redundant to an interval exceeding a diatonic interval by a semitone minor; but this is more usually called a superfluous interval. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 36/1 What the French call *une accord superflue*, which we have translated *a redundant chord*. 1866 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1892) V. 360 In the former case, the asymptotes are all real, and we have the redundant hyperbola.

2. Abounding to excess or fulness; plentiful, copious, exuberant: **a.** of material things.

In mod. examples only after Milton's use.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 568 These redundant locks Robustious to no purpose clustring down. 1730 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. 83 Notwithstanding the redundant Oil in Fishes, they do not increase Fat so much as Flesh. 1755 DODDRIDGE in Palmer *Bk. of Praise* (1862) 286 Thy hand in autumn richly pours Through all our coasts redundant stores. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. i. 201 Redundant folds of glossy silk surround Her slender waist, and trail upon the ground. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodameia* 59 Redundant are thy locks. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 49 Rubens gives us strong well-built youths with redundant yellow hair.

b. of immaterial things, qualities, etc.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 3 Where words are few, but the sense is full and redundant. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 226 With foliage of such dark redundant growth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 57 The materials thus afforded in redundant profusion are rapidly converted into icebergs. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvii. 397 This petition, marked by the redundant earnestness and sustained intensity, which were his characteristics.

c. Characterized by copiousness, fullness, or abundance. Also const. *of, with.*

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Vpon Reading*, etc. 24 Y^e^ Copious East Ransack'd, & ioyn'd to ye Redundant West. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 203 Thou Father of all mercies! of mercy redundant, inexhaustible, source! 1814 SOUTHEY *Ode during War w. Amer.* xii, Queen of the Seas! enlarge thyself; Redundant as thou art of life and power. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 243 Henry Smith had preached at St. Clement Danes in rich redundant periods. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 233 Growth the fairest and the sweetest In the green redundant bower.

†**3. a.** ? In swelling waves, wave-like. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 503 His circling Spires, that on the grass Floted redundant. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 342 Down from the swelling loins, the vest unbound Floats in bright waves redundant o'er the ground.

† **b.** Swelling up; overflowing. *Obs.*

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, Redundant Nile, Broke from its channel, overswells the pass. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 30 Nor will it be incongruous to represent Him .. riding in whirlwinds, upheaving redundant seas.

†**4.** Redounding, resulting. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 154 With glory or dishonour redundant to my self in those mighty undertakings.

† **B.** *sb.* Something redundant; *spec.* a redundant noun or chord (see 1 c). Also *fig. Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 106 Heteroclits called Redundants. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 174 Let us not willingly bee Heteroclites from his will; either Defectiues, to doe too little, or Redundants, to doe too much. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. x. 217 The Giants bred in Philistia..being Heteroclites, redundants from the rules of nature. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 36/2 The third redundant consists of two tones and a semi-tone.

Hence **Redu·ndantly** *adv.*

1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* 17 The one is still running the same round,..hearing the same words redundantly. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour in Italy* 27 Jan., Façade of the Jesuits' church ornamented but not redundantly. 1755 in JOHNSON and later Dicts. 1783 MASON tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 768 Yet more than these to meditation's eyes, Great Nature's self redundantly supplies.

† **Redunda·tion.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *redundātio*, n. of action f. *redundāre* to REDOUND.] Overflow.

a 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. x. 122 Repentance.. rises in the heart, then by a natural flux, and redundation, shews it self in the body.

Redunde, obs. form of REDOUND.

Reduplicate (rĭdiū·plikĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *reduplicāt-us*: see RE- and DUPLICATE *a.*, and cf. next.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Doubled, repeated.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxxvi, Lesse active, lesse reduplicate, lesse free. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 48 It exhibits the two following varieties:..Reduplicate menstruation. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxii, By silver trouts upspringing from green sheen, And winking stars reduplicate at night, Spare us. 1879 KHORV *Princ. Med.* 57 Very often the sounds are more or less doubled or repeated and are called reduplicate sounds.

b. *Gram.* Reduplicated; connected with or involving reduplication.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* xvi. 276 In the present English there is no Perfect or Reduplicate form. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 265 Buttmann conjectures it to be nothing more than a mutilation of the reduplicate prefix of the perfect. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 285 The German *ging* ..indicates a reduplicate form which was lost in English.

2. *Bot.* Valvate, with the edges reflexed.

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.* 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 211 When the margins are turned outwards under the same circumstances, the æstivation is reduplicate.

B. *sb.* A double (one), a duplicate.

1657 GAULE *Sapientia Justificata* 73 Therefore then (the illative is a reduplicate, and concludes so much the stronger) etc. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 275 *note*, It is manifest, that both these stories are in substance the same, for the second is merely the reduplicate of the first. 1816 — *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 238 Which number [14] is the mere reduplicate of seven.

Reduplicate (rĭdiū·plikĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *reduplicāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *duplicāre* to DUPLICATE: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make double; to repeat, redouble.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 42/13 To Reduplicate, *reduplicare*. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 256, I think it will prove no unwelcom Office to you, to reduplicate the old token. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. i. rule 1 § 20 When the preceptive or prohibitive clauses are reduplicated. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 79 He reduplicates his consolatory Grace. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 428 The Irish people..augmented their gains, and reduplicated their capital. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. iv. 23 The firmament ..reduplicating its hues on the glassy sea. 1878 H. C. LEA *Superst. & Force, Wager of Law* (ed. 3) 27 The plan of reduplicating oaths on different altars was an established practice among the Anglo-Saxons.

b. *Gram.* To repeat (a letter or syllable); to form (a tense) by reduplication.

1832 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (ed. 2) vii. 105 Those [nouns] which are augmented, ..reduplicating, or not, at the same time, any of their letters or syllables. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 88 In the perfect the second letter is often reduplicated, as in Rabab. 1894 HENRY *Comp. Gram. Eng. & Germ.* 307 Hence the perfects of type G were clearly reduplicated in Pregermanic.

2. *intr.* To become double or doubled. *rare.*

1866 *London Rev.* 6 Jan. 6/2 The people..went on reduplicating with a fecundity which [etc.].

Redu·plicated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Doubled, repeated.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/1 The reduplicated semicircle. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 166 The Pope .. sent reduplicated Briefs to Don John, to make him speedily depart. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iv. (Paterson) 84 Like the reduplicated echo of a cry among the..hills!

b. *Gram.* (See REDUPLICATE *v.* 1 b.)

1832 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (ed. 2) vii. 107 Of reduplicated words. *Ibid.* viii. 139 The second class of reduplicated nouns. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 149 Other forms, such as the reduplicated perfect or the optative. 1882 MONRO *Gram. Homeric Dial.* 42 These forms may be either connected with the Perfect .. or with the Reduplicated Aorist. 1888 KING & COOKSON *Sound & Inflection*, etc. 417 The vowel of the reduplicated syllable.

†**2.** Folded double. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 36/2 Applye this water with reduplicatede clothes, or with a Sponge.

Redu·plicating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That reduplicates; causing, or connected with, reduplication.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reduplication*, The usual reduplicating words are *quatenus*, as, so far as [etc.]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII, The thundering shout, Rolling among reduplicating rocks. 1883 A. S. HARDY *But yet a Woman* 254 Windows whose reduplicating mirrors were arranged to catch the eye of the loiterer.

Reduplication (rĭdiūplikē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *reduplicātiōn-em*: see REDUPLICATE *v.* and -ATION, and cf. F. *réduplication* (1520).]

†**1.** The action of doubling or folding. *Obs.*—[1]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 210 The Greekes name this figure *Symploche*, the Latins *Complexio*, perchaunce for that he seemes to hold in and to wrap vp the verses by reduplication, so as nothing can fall out.

b. A double or fold. *rare.* Cf. REDUPLICATURE.

1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 115 A Reduplication of the Skin inwards, which forms a Bag. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 296 The cartilage of the pinna is large and complexly-shaped, with a reduplication in front.

2. The action of making or becoming double or two-fold; repetition; also, an instance of this, a double or counterpart.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. IX. § 2 When Jesus by reduplication of his desire, fortifying it with a Command [etc.]. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii. AX. 9 To both these may be apply'd the termes of Reduplication and Saturation: The former, when Essence or Substance is but once redoubled into it self, or into another. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 475 We have seen the reduplications of populousness, in both our Isles. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 86 A crowd is but the reduplication of ourselves. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 509 There is frequently a tendency,..either to disregard the true second sound, or to look upon it as a mere reduplication.

b. Repetition of a word (or phrase). †Also *spec.* (see quot. 1656).

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) A viij b, Marke heere againe, how the Prophet resumeth his first admiration, by a Poeticall Epanalepsis or reduplication. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Reduplication*..is a figure in Rhetoric, when the same word that ends one part of a verse or sentence, is repeated in that which follows. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 685 Intimating the greatness of their sins by the reduplication of the word. 1729 POPE *Dunc.* III. 266 *note*, Which reduplication of the word gives a much stronger emphasis to Violante's concern. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 537/2 What meaneth that reduplication, 'and He shall rule on His Throne', but that [etc.].

c. *Path.* (See quot. and cf. REDOUBLEMENT 2.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Reduplication*,..applied to the paroxysms of ague of a double type.

†**3.** The repetition of a term with a limiting or defining force; hence, the addition of some limiting term to one already used, or the sense of a term as thus limited. *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 279 Euery good thing is to be desired, ᵃas it is good. *marg.*, ᵃThis is called reduplication, or the redoubling of a terme. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 149 Yet the word considered, as Christ, as incarnate, as subsisting in two natures, may under this reduplication be said to be after the manhood, and to depend upon it. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 101 God doth not deliver up men to judicial hardnesse simply as hardnesse, under that reduplication. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Reduplication, in logic, is a kind of condition expressed in a proposition, indicating or assigning the manner wherein the predicate is attributed to the subject.

4. *Gram.* Repetition of a syllable or letter, *esp.* in the case of verbal forms (chiefly the perfect tense) in Greek and other Indo-European languages.

Attic reduplication, the form exemplified in Gr. ἀκήκοα from ἀκούω, ἤγαγον from ἄγω.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 36 They seem to have sometimes used this term with a reduplication: for we read of a city in Canaan called Sansanah. 1832 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (ed. 2) vii. 112 These are nouns which are thought to have an intensitive signification, without presenting any reduplication either in the vowels or consonants. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 314/1 The third conjugation..is characterized by the reduplication of the first letter of the verb with a short vowel. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 74 It also retained the reduplication of the perfect.

attrib. 1894 LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* viii. § 39. 494, ĕ being the usual Reduplication-vowel. *Ibid.* § 43. 503 The older writers used *ĭ* in the Reduplication-syllable.

b. A word-form produced by repetition of a syllable.

1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iv. (1865) 65 They are traceable in many reduplications, and influence the choice of vowel-sounds in a large class of words. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xiii. (1869) 489 Tartaros is taken to be the reduplication of the 'tar' in 'tarik'.

†**5.** Exact reproduction. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 137 The uniform and constant reduplication of the old spelling of every word in Mr. Ireland's new Volume by Shakspeare.

†**6.** The action of doubling a second time.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 Reduplication..or Multiplication by 4 is to double the Duplication.

Reduplicative (rĭdiū·plikătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *reduplicāt-*, ppl. stem of *reduplicāre* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, expressing or implying, reduplication of terms. (See prec. 3.) Now *rare.*

1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 48 Our Priests, neither vnder that reduplicatiue formalitie (as Priests) nor otherwise maintaine by our religion any position or practise seditious. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 260 That 'as such' depends upon Dr. H's invention; no such reduplicative expression being found in the testimony. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* Ep. (ed. 2) a ij b, Not knowing.. that, in such kind of Syllogisms, the Reduplicative particle ought alway to be put to the major term of the Syllogism. 1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 25 Whether the word *As* be reduplicative or specificative. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 147 The second sort of Restriction is called Reduplicative, as it consists in a repetition of the restricted Term.

b. Of propositions: Having a limiting repetition of the subject expressed.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduplicative Propositions*, are such wherein the Subject is repeated: Thus, Men, as Men, are Rational; Kings, as Kings, are subject to none but God. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Some logicians refer reduplicative propositions to this place. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 7. 100 The first class comprehends the syllogism into which any reduplicative proposition enters.

†**2.** Capable of repetition. *Obs.* (In H. More only.)

1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 231 Like quantity it self out stretched right Devoid of all reduplicative might. *Ibid.* Interpr. Gen. 433 That is reduplicative, which is not onely in this point, but also in another. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. xxv. 100 Whence again it is a sign that it has an Extension of its own, reduplicative into it self.

†**3.** Of pronouns: (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ii. 305 The Modifications of Pronouns..are of two kinds. 1 Possessive..2 Reduplicative, denoting a particular Emphasis, whereby a word is raised and intended in its signification; as I my self.

4. Formed by reduplication.

1833 *Cambr. Philol. Museum* II. 378 Of these [conjugations] the first six or reduplicative, exist as such only in Gothic. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 286 The earliest extant forms are not reduplicative.

5. *Bot.* = REDUPLICATE *a.* 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 130/2 Diagram to illustrate reduplicative or reduplicate æstivation, in which the parts of the whorl are slightly turned outwards.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A reduplicative particle (see A. 1).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* viii. 22 b, Of Reduplicatiues, of Exclusiues,..and other intollerable and vaine wordes which are writen in the little Logicals.

2. A reduplicating verb.

1833 *Cambr. Philol. Museum* II. 378 Comparing with the Gothic reduplicatives above given, the following Anglo-Saxon verbs.

Hence **Redu·plicatively** *adv.* (Cf. A. 1 above.)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 As they suppone for things reduplicatively as things in the first apprehension of the minde by them signified. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 31 'As' here must not..be taken reduplicatively but only specificatively. 1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* 26 Throughout his Treatise, identifying Conversion with Regeneration, he reduplicatively expresses himself.

Redu·plicatory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as REDUPLICATE *v.* + -ORY.] Repetitional.

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* II. 242 Another instance of the reduplicatory emphasis in the Hebrew language.

Reduplicature (rĭdiū·plikəˈtiŭr). [f. as prec. + -URE. Cf. DUPLICATURE.] = REDUPLICATION 1 b.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 587/2 The reduplicature of the lining membrane. 1884 SEDGWICK & HEATHCOTE tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 416 A..laterally compressed bivalve shell, formed by a reduplicature of the skin.

Redur(e, varr. RADDOUR, REDDOUR *Obs.*

Reduviid (rediū·viˌid), *a.* and *sb.* Also **reduvid.** [f. mod.L. *Reduvi-us* (see def.) + -ID.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Reduviidæ*, a family of predaceous bugs, of which *Reduvius* is the typical genus. **b.** *sb.* An insect of this family. So **Redu·vioid,** *a.* and *sb.*

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Ibis* April 245 The stomachs contain diptera, reduviid bugs, and occasionally cheniform spiders and wasps.

‖ **Redux** (rīˈdŭks), *a. Path.* [L., f. *redūcĕre* to bring back, REDUCE.] Of crepitation or other physical signs: Indicating the return of an organ to a healthy state.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 99 The 'redux' crepitation is sometimes indistinguishable from that of pulmonary hæmorrhage. *Ibid.* 360 Friction sound, indicative of restored contact between the pleural surfaces, redux friction as it is usually called.

Red-vented: see RED *a.* 14 b.

† **Redvore,** app. a variant of RADEVORE *Obs.*

The precise sense is not clear; but the general import of the passage seems to make the current explanation of *radevore* doubtful.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. v. 256 (Royal MS.) Scho begowth on hand to ta Wewyng that nevyr than before Wes oysyd be cavale na reduore [*v.rr.* reduoir, redor, rhetour].

Red ware[1]**.** *Sc.* [See WARE *sb.*] A kind of seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*; common tangle.

1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shet.* 29 On deep shores.. great quantities of red-ware or sea-girdles (*F. digitatus*) are collected with long hooks at low water. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 155 In Loch Erriboll..red-ware, or seaweed is produced in such quantity as to afford yearly ten or twelve tons of Kelp.

b. *attrib.*, as **red-ware cod or codling,** a small brownish cod found among seaweed; **red-ware fishick,** the rockling or whistle-fish.

1707 SIBBALD *Fife* 52 *Osellus varius vel striatus Shonfeldii*, the Redware Codling. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 289 The Wrasse..is very often found in company with what we call the red-ware cod. *Ibid.* 292 The Whistle Fish (*gadus mustela..*) or, as it is here named, the red-ware fishick, is a species very often found under the stones among the sea-weed.

Red ware[2]**.** A coarse kind of unglazed pottery. Also *attrib.* as *red-ware potter, pottery.*

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 810/1 The coarse yellow, red, black, and mottled wares.] 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 41 The oxide of iron, when present in any sensible degree, renders the clay unfit for all purposes, except that of forming the common red ware. 1852 *Hist. Co. Oxford* 856 Leafield has been noted for some time for its red-ware pottery. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 88 Red Ware Potter.

Red-water. Also **red water, redwater.**

1. a. A disease in cattle and sheep, now recognized as of malarial affinities, and characterized by the presence of free hæmoglobin in the urine.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 12 b, Their cattell should rot and die of the murrion or read-water. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* i, In those past daies our Shepheards knew not what Red-water meant. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 245 The Rot, Red-water, and most of the Distempers that Sheep are subject to. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Aug. an. 1774, Yesterday one of the Lancashire cows died of the red-water. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 161 It is said that the young Galloway cattle are more exposed than others to Redwater. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 257 Some of the oxen showed symptoms of red water.

b. (See quot.)

1807 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* III. 428 Redwater..consists in an inflammation of the skin, that raises it into blisters, which contain a thin, reddish, and watery fluid.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 273, I now proceed to the Acidulæ, or the Medicinal Springs...A Spring of this Kind is here commonly known by the Name of the Red-Well, or the Red-Water, the Iron Water.

3. The poisonous red juice of the sassy-tree of West Africa (*Erythrophlæum guineense*), hence called *red-water tree.*

1830 LOUDON *Hortus Brit.* 168 *Erythrophleum*.. Red Water Tree. 1878 H. C. LEA *Superst. & Force* (ed. 3) 222 Throughout a wide region of Western Africa, one of the most popular forms of ordeal is that of the red water, or 'sassy-bark'. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 338 Mancone of the Portuguese, Bourane, Red-water Tree, Ordeal Bark, &c.

Red weed, red-weed.

1. An American plant or plants. Now applied to a species of *Phytolacca* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 170 Here is also frequently growing a certaine tall Plant, whose stalke being all ouer couered with a red rinde, is thereupon termed the red weed. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 796 There grows a Berry (by report) both in the Bermudas and New England, call'd the Summer-Island-Redweed, which Berry is as red as the Prickle-Peare.

2. The corn poppy (*Papaver rhœas*).

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 The most usuall and best way for tythinge of hey is..to make use of reade-weedes for wikes. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) II. 285 Poppy or red-weed seldom grows in the deep and wet lands of Hants. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 113 A county like this, overrun with red weeds. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wild Fl.* 25 The farmers call it Red-weed, Red-cap, and Corn Rose. 1881– in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Berks, Hants, Wilts, Devon, etc.). 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* 13 Jan., That part of the field produced more poppies than anything else—red weed we call it.

3. a. Herb Robert. b. Knot-grass.

1877 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* Jan. 39 *Geranium Robertianum.*—The cottagers on Delamere Forest call this 'Rubwort' and 'Red weed'. 1882 *Devon Plant Names*, Redweed, *Polygonum aviculare*. 'Redweed and Assmart usually occur together', said a farmer.

Red wheat. A variety of the common wheat, of a reddish colour.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 34 Red wheate hath a flat eare,.. and is the greatteste corne. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. i. 453 The first kinde, whiche of Columella is iudged the best,..is called *Robus*, and of Plinie *Triticum*: in English Red Wheat. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 17 Shall we sowe the head-land with Wheate? *Shal.* With red Wheate Dauy. 1611 COTGR., *Rousset*,.. also, red wheat, Duck-bill wheat, Normandie wheat. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 476 *Triticum spica* and *granis rubentibus*,..red Wheat, [called] in some places Kentish Wheat; here red Lammas. Its Stalk, Ear, and Grain are all of them red. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 361 The red-wheat, and the Poland bearded wheat. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 349 Most of the red wheats belong to this class of grain. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Wheat*, Red wheats are therefore preferred for comparatively poor soils.

Re·dwing, red-wing.

1. *Ornith.* a. A common variety of thrush (*Turdus iliacus*), characterized by its red wings.

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* III. 157 He undertook among other things to send..a pair of *Phœnicopteri*, or Red-wings, birds so-called. 1674 RAY *Catal. Eng. Birds* 86 The Thrush-kind..The Redwing or Swine-pipe: *Turdus Iliacus*. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 494 The orange-grey Turdus, with a white breast, the Redwing; this is smaller than the common thrush. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlv, Redwings are some of the first birds that suffer with us in severe weather. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 414 The Redwing is a migrative species, coming to us in great flocks about the latter end of September. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 332 A coppice of birch, among which darted the redwing and white wagtail.

b. The red-winged blackbird (*Agelæus phœniceus*) of North America.

1831 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 348 As soon as spring makes its appearance, almost all the Redwings leave the Southern States. 1859 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 68, I see.. no red-wings for a long time.

c. The red-winged francolin of South Africa.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 292 No fewer than ten [species are]..found within the limits of the Cape Colony, *Francolinus levaillanti*, the 'Redwing' of English settlers, being especially numerous. [Cf. quot. 1867 in 3.]

2. *transf.* A small sailing-boat with red sails.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 7/1 Every kind of craft is likely to find representation, from the big racers to the little red-wings with their rosy sails.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-wing blackbird, fieldfare, partridge, thrush.*

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* x, The martins and red-wing fieldfares were flying in sight together. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 65 *Turdus iliacus*. Redwing Thrush. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 185 The Redwing Thrush..is a common winter visitant in Britain. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Afr.* 270 *Francolinus Levaillantii*. .. Red-wing-Partridge of Colonists. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 653/1 Among the most common birds are the meadow-lark.., the red-wing blackbird [etc.].

Red-winged, *a.* Having red wings. Also *fig.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* v. 247 The red-wing'd Fire must to the Moon arise. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 54 The red-winged Cantharus, with a red thorax. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. i. 246 Little Red-winged Parakeet. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* I. Contents p. vii, Red-winged Waxwing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 8/2 Millions of red-winged ants.

b. *Red-winged blackbird, icterus, oriole, starling,* or *troopial*: The American marsh blackbird, *Agelæus phœniceus* (formerly called *Icterus phœniceus*).

1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carol.* (ed. 2) I. 13 The red wing'd Starling. 1768 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* I. 300 The Red-winged Orioles build their nests in bushes. 1803 MITCHILL in *Med. Repository* (1805) 122 Redwing'd blackbird. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 49 The bill is..formed exactly like that of the red-winged troopial. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 3 Their habits are similar to those of the Red-winged Icterus. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* 537 One of the most variable of birds in its nesting is the well known Red-winged Starling of North America. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 530 *Maize-bird*, a local name for *Agelæus phœniceus*, often called the Red-winged Blackbird.

Re·dwood, *sb.* Also **red wood, red-wood.**

1. Wood of a red colour, obtained from many different trees, chiefly of tropical regions; formerly applied esp. to such as were used for dyeing.

1634 *Copy Court Roll* (*Wakefield*), One milne .. used for the grinding of red wood. 1640 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* II. 33 The sole importing of the Red-wood. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 150 thousand pounds of Red Wood. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6040/7 Red Wood or Guinea Wood the Hundred Weight,..one Pound ten Shillings. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 185 Red-wood. This is very red, more porous, lax, and lighter than any of the foregoing woods. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 285 *Cam Wood*, a fine red wood of Africa and of the Brazils, principally used in turnery...Cam Wood and Red Wood are considered in London as one and the same article. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 135 The jamana..is very like the red-wood of Brazil and Mexico. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 139 Redwood comes chiefly from Old Calabar, gives a stronger colour than barwood, and is worth a little more.

b. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Red-Wood*, the name given to the reddish, or dark-coloured, and more incorruptible, wood found in the heart of trees.

2. A name given to various trees having a red wood, *esp.* a tall Californian timber-tree, *Sequoia sempervirens.*

1716 *Petiveriana* III. 4/1 Red Wood [of Barbadoes]. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 278 Red-wood or Iron-wood. This is a small but beautiful tree. 1819 WARDEN *United States* III. 97 In the lower parts are found oak, elm,.. red-wood, sumach. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. vii. 47 A few miles west of the Pueblo there is a large forest of redwood, or Californian cypress. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/2 When the glade began to narrow into a cañon the redwoods appeared—magnificent specimens .. rising straight two hundred feet.

3. *attrib.*, as *redwood bark, fir, lumber, tree,* etc.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 168 There are several others [trees] among which is one we call'd the Red-Wood-Tree, or Iron-Wood, from its great solidity. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 84 The arms are of redwood fir, 6 inches square. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 215/2 Extensive yards of the attractive redwood lumber. 1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* ii, A quaint stockade..thatched with redwood bark.

Red-wood, -wud, *a. Sc.* [See WOOD *a.*] Stark mad, completely mad; furious, distracted.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 102 Than to Dalkeith thai maid thame boun, Reidwod of this reproche. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 934 Will ran reid-wood almaist. 1719 RAMSAY *2nd Answ. Hamilton* i, Gin ony higher up ye drive her, She'll rin red-wood. 1786 BURNS *Cry & Prayer* xvi, Now she's like to rin red-wud About her whisky. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 46 The Carle.. Rowtes and roars like ane redwud.

Red worm, red-worm.

1. A variety of earth-worm much used as bait in rod-fishing.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 30 He hath but one manere of bayte & that is a red worme, which is moost cheyf for all manere of fysshe. 1613 DENNYS *Secrets Angling* II. D i b, The Pearch, the Tench, and Eele, doe rather bite At great red wormes, in Field or Garden bred. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 12 The Brandling, Gilt-Tail and Red-Worm, are all to be found in old Dunghills. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* 236/2 The Red-Worm is about the same size as the brandling.

2. A worm or grub attacking grain.

1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 171 My wheat..was cut off, last May, by a little insect called the red-worm. 1780 YOUNG *Tour in Irel.* I. 6 Soot he buys at Dublin for sowing over the wheat in April to kill the red worm. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 59 Materially injured by the wire or red worm.

† **Re·dy,** *a. Obs.* [f. REDE *sb.*[1] + -Y: cf. G. *rätig*, Da. and Sw. *rådig*, ON. *râðugr.*] Wise, prudent.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11699 Ou3, he sede, redi folk & wel iwar is þis, & more conne of bataile þan hii couþe biuore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 205 Here moder Gambara, þat was ful redy and wise [L. *prudentissima*]. *Ibid.* III. 181 Þe kyng..byhiste hem 3iftes þat 3af þe redieste answere [L. *prudentius respondenti*]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 234 Who-so hath the face straght..he is wyse and redy in his dedys. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 1560 (Kölbing), He was so wis, so redy and so bold.

Redy, obs. form of READY, REDDY, REEDY.

Re-dye (rīdəiˈ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dye again. Hence **Re-dye·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Retaindre*, to put into a new colour, to redie, or die againe. *Ibid.*, *Reteinture*, a re-dying, a second or new dying. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 70 When canaries are 'a bad colour' or have grown a paler yellow from age, they are re-dyed.

Redyfy, obs. f. RE-EDIFY *v.* **Redyl-,** obs. f. RIDDLE *v.* **Redyli, -ly,** obs. ff. READILY; varr. REDILY *Obs.* **Redymite, -yte,** varr. REDIMITE *v. Obs.* **Redyn,** obs. inf. REDE *v.*[1], obs. pa. pple. RIDE *v.* **Redyness,** variant of REDINESS *Obs.*

† **Ree,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **rhe.** [Of obscure origin.] A stream, channel, river.

Perh. repr. OE. *ēa* with the *r* of the fem. article in such phrases as *on* or *ofer þære ēa*: see Hempl in *An Engl. Miscellany* (1901) 155 and Skeat *Student's Pastime* 400. But connexion with Flem. *reie* and *rui* (in Kilian *reye, ruye*) in the same sense seems possible.

1422 *Will of Kyt* (Somerset Ho.), Quodquid tenementum ..abuttet erga le Hye Ree. 1455 in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* (1886) I. 212 [From Mylnstrete to the water called] 'le Ree'. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 252 Mary ouer the ree in Southwerke, a priorye of Chanons. 1587 HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* I. 46/1 Euen to this daie in Essex I haue oft obserued, that when the lower grounds by rage of water haue beene ouerflowen, the people beholding the same, haue said; All is on a Rhe, as if they should haue said; All is now a riuer. *a* 1669 SOMNER *Rom. Ports Kent* (1693) 69 By Gilford to (what in all likelyhood ows it's name to that Ree or channel) Rye. [1724 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Ree*, as *all is on a Ree*.. all is on a River, or overflowed with Water. *Essex.*]

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A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME VIII. Q—S.)

REE—RIBALDOUSLY.

BY

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PREFATORY NOTES.

Ree—Reign. This section contains 820 Main words, 70 Combinations explained under these, and 421 Subordinate entries, or 1311 in all. The obvious combinations recorded and illustrated by quotations amount to 185, making a total of 1496. Of the Main words, 244 are marked † as obsolete, and 13 are distinguished by ‖ as alien or not fully naturalized.

The following figures show the result of comparison with Johnson's and some more recent Dictionaries:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, *Ree* to *Reign*	172	619	652	547	1496
Words illustrated by quotations	146	319	321	58	1312
Number of illustrative quotations	412	440	844	79	7848

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 531.

In the present section, as in the preceding, the native words are largely outnumbered by those of Latin and French origin. A few, however, are of some importance or interest, as REED *sb.*[1], REEK *sb.* and *v.*, REEST (of a plough), REEVE *sb.*[1], and REIF. A native origin is also probable for the widespread verb REE (to sift), REEL *sb.* and *v.*, and REEVE *sb.*[2] The cognate languages have contributed very little, but REEF in both senses is ultimately of Scandinavian origin.

In the numerous adoptions from Latin or Romance, and formations based on these, those having the prefix *re-* still hold the foremost place, and include a large number of words in constant use, as *refer*, *refine*, *reflect*, *reform*, *refrain*, *refresh*, *refuge*, *refuse*, *regard*, *regret*, *rehearse*, &c. Many of these have a great variety of obsolete as well as current senses, and some words of this class formerly common are now either rare or have quite disappeared: a notable instance of this is *refel*. Among those to which some historical, legal, or general interest is attached, special mention may be made of *referee*, *reformado*, *reformation*, *refugee*, *regard* (sense 3), *register*, *registrar*, and *regrater*. Of Latin words which are not compounds of *re-* the most noteworthy are *regal* and its derivatives, *regent*, *regiment*, *region*, and *regular*.

There are comparatively few important words in the section which have remoter sources than the above, or of which the etymology is altogether obscure.

Reign—Reserve. This section contains 1682 Main words, 25 Combinations explained under these, and 972 Subordinate entries of obsolete or variant forms, etc., making 2679 in all. The obvious combinations, recorded and

illustrated by quotations, number 139, giving a total of 2818. Of the Main words, 579 are marked † as obsolete, and 25 are marked ‖ as alien or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Dr. Johnson's and some more recent Dictionaries gives the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, *Reign* to *Reserve*	358	1165	1196	1164	2818
Words illustrated by quotations	301	660	662	175	2303
Number of illustrative quotations	978	1034	1930	219	15934

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 1139.

The number of native words in this part of R is extremely small, the only ones in common use at the present day being the verb REND with its derivative noun RENT, and RENNET *sb.*[1] The few others which occur are now obsolete or confined to dialect use, as *rekels*, *reken*, *reme*, *rerd(e*, *rese*. Adoptions from the other Teutonic languages are also rare, the most interesting being REINDEER.

Of Romanic words which are not formed by means of the prefix RE- the most prominent are REIN *sb.*[1], REINS, RENABLE, RENNET *sb.*[2] and REPUBLIC. Some historical interest attaches to RERE-SUPPER and REREDOS; the latter, as the evidence shows, was practically obsolete, and has only been revived since about 1850.

With the exception of these words, and a very few of more remote origin (as REIS[1], REIS[2], and RESALGAR), the section consists entirely of compounds of RE-, though in some cases, as RENDER and RENT *sb.*[1], the presence of the prefix is not obvious in the form of the word. As a rule the etymology of these words presents no difficulty, but in a few instances (as *rejoin*, *remene*, *repine*) the precise import of the formation is not clear. In many cases the history of the senses is of considerable interest, and the number of obsolete uses, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries, is sometimes very remarkable; *resent* and *resentment* are striking examples of this feature. Among those words which for various reasons deserve special notice may be mentioned *relation*, *relative*, *relay*, *reliable*, *relic*, *relief*, *religion*, *relish*, *rely*, *remonstrance*, *remord* (obs.), *renaissance*, *renegue*, *replevin*, *reprieve*, *request*, *rescue*. In most of these, and in many other cases, new light has been thrown on the history of the word by the copious materials collected for this dictionary.

Reserve—Ribaldously. This section contains 1601 Main words, 56 Combinations explained under these, and 880 Subordinate entries of obsolete or variant forms, etc., making 2537 in all. The obvious combinations recorded and illustrated by quotations number 226, and bring up the total number of entries to 2763. Of the Main words 413 are marked † as obsolete, and 72 are marked ‖ as alien or not completely naturalized.

Comparison with Johnson's and some recent Dictionaries gives the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, *Reserve* to *Ribaldously*	317	1412	1658	1509	2763
Words illustrated by quotations	260	550	612	171	2385
Number of quotations	948	911	1835	226	15983

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 947.

In this section the native English element is no more extensive than in the two preceding ones, the only words of importance which belong to it being REST *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] (with some derivatives such as RESTFUL *a.*, RESTLESS *a.*), RETCH *v.*[2], and RIB *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Along with these may be mentioned the obs. or dial. RETCH *v.*[1], RETHE *a.*, REW *sb.*[1], and the local RHINE[1]. The technical terms RET *v.*[2], RIB *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2], were probably adopted from one of the cognate languages.

Of the Latin or Romance words which form the bulk of the section, the great majority are compounds of RE-, and many of these have a long and interesting history in English. As usual, a large number of them were adopted from older French, such as *reset*, *respite*, *restore*, *restrain*, *retail*, *retinue*, *retire*, *retour*, *retreat*, *retrieve*, *return*, *reward*, etc. Later adoptions from French are REVEILLE, REVERSI, REVÊTE(MENT. In a few cases the presence of the prefix is not apparent at first sight, as in REST *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2], REST *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3], RESTIFF or RESTIVE *a.*, RET *v.*[1], REVEL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Another group of Latin formations is made up of words with the prefix *retro-*, of which the earliest to appear in English is RETROGRADE. Latin is also the ultimate source of RESIN, and has directly contributed RETE, RETIARIUS, RETICULUM, RETINA, RETINACULUM; Anglicized derivatives from L. *rēte* appear in *retiary*, *reticle*, *reticular*, *reticulation*, etc. Of French words not formed with *re-* the most important are REYNARD, RIAL, RIANT, and RIBALD.

The words beginning with RH- (which have been separately prepared by Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A.) are for the most part ultimately of Greek origin; among the exceptions to this are RHATANY, RHEIM, RHEMISH, RHENISH, RHINE, RHINO, and (partly) RHUBARB. Those which were adopted in Middle English appear at first with *r-* only (as *rethor* RHETOR, *reume* RHEUM[1]), the restoration of *rh-* being a result of the classical influence prevalent in the 16th cent. One of the most interesting examples of this is the change of the older *rime*, *ryme* to RHYTHM and RHYME.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *go* (gō^{u}).
h ... *ho!* (hō^{u}).
r ... *run* (rʊn), *terrier* (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... *her* (həɹ), *farther* (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *see* (sī), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (baþ).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bē^{i}ð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vi·ʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒöne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʊdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (si·ŋiŋ), *think* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ń as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aṅviroṅ).
l^{y} ... It. *seraglio* (serā·l^{y}o).
n^{y} ... It. *signore* (sin^{y}ō·re).
χ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (loχ, loχ^{w}).
χ^{y} ... Ger. *ich* (iχ^{y}), Sc. *nicht* (nėχ^{y}t).
ɣ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā·ɣĕn).
ɣ^{y} ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lē·ɣ^{y}ĕn, rē·ɣ^{y}nĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mod^{y}).
ai ... aye=*yes* (ai), Is*ai*ah (əizai·ă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʊ ... c*u*t (kʊt), s*o*n (sʊn).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
e ... surv*ey* *sb.* (sə·ɹve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃ*e*).
‖ɐ ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃɐf).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*io*n (nē^{i}·ʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ə ... Fr. eau de vie (ō də vī·).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*stic (mistik).
i ... Psyche (səi·ki), react (r*i*$_{i}$æ·kt).
o ... ach*o*r (ē^{i}·koɹ), m*o*rality (moræ·liti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... her*o* (hī^{o}·r*o*), z*o*ology (z*o*$_{i}$ɒlŏdʒi).
ɒ ... w*ha*t (hwɒt), w*a*tch (wɒtʃ).
ɒ, *ɒ** .. g*o*t (gɒt), s*o*ft (s*ɒ*ft).
‖ö ... Ger. *Köln* (köln).
‖*ö* ... Fr. p*eu* (p*ö*).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diurē·ʃən).
u ... unt*o* (*u*·ntu), fr*u*gality (fr*u*-).
iu ... Matthe*w* (mæ·þiu), virt*ue* (və·ɹtiu).
‖ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü·lĕr).
‖*ü* ... Fr. d*u*ne (d*ü*n).
ə (see ī^{ə}, ē^{ə}, ō^{ə}, ū^{ə})
ⁱ, ᵘ (see ē^{i}, ō^{u}) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
' as in able (ē^{i}b'l), eaten (ī't'n)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).

ē (ē^{ə})... c*u*rl (kēɹl), f*ur* (fēɹ).
ē (ē^{ə})... th*e*re (ðē^{ə}ɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pē^{ə}ɹ).
ē (*ē*^{i})... r*ei*n, r*ai*n (r*ē*^{i}n), th*ey* (ð*ē*^{i}).
ē ... Fr. f*ai*re (f*ē*r').
ə ... f*ir* (fəɹ), f*ern* (fəɹn), *ea*rth (əɹþ).

ī (ī^{ə})... b*ie*r (bī^{ə}ɹ), cl*ea*r (klī^{ə}ɹ).
ī ... th*ie*f (þīf), *see* (sī).
ō (ō^{ə})... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bō^{ə}ɹ), gl*o*ry (glō^{ə}·ri).

ō (ō^{u})... s*o*, s*ow* (sō^{u}), s*ou*l (sō^{u}l).
ɒ̄ ... w*a*lk (wɒ̄k), w*a*rt (wɒ̄ɹt).
ɒ̄ ... sh*o*rt (ʃ*ɒ̄*ɹt), th*o*rn (þ*ɒ̄*ɹn).
‖ɔ̄ ... Fr. *coeur* (kɔ̄r).
‖*ɔ̄* ... Ger. *Göthe* (g*ɔ̄*tĕ), Fr. *jeûne* (ʒ*ɔ̄*n).
ū (ū^{ə}) .. p*oo*r (pū^{ə}ɹ), m*oo*rish (mū^{ə}·riʃ).
iū, ^{i}ū ... p*u*re (piū^{ə}ɹ), l*u*re (l^{i}ū^{ə}ɹ).
ū ... *two* m*oo*ns (t*ū* m*ū*nz).
iū, ^{i}ū ... *few* (fiū), l*u*te (l^{i}ū*t*).

‖*ǖ* ... Ger. gr*ün* (gr*ǖ*n), Fr. j*us* (ʒ*ǖ*).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămē·bă).

æ̆ ... *a*ccept (æ̆kse·pt), mani*a*c (mē^{i}·niæ̆k).

ŏ ... dat*u*m (dē^{i}·tŏm).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mō^{u}·mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ ... sep*a*rate (*adj.*) (se·p*ă*r*ĕ*t).

ė ... add*e*d (æ·dėd), *e*state (ėstē^{i}·t).

ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ĭ ... r*e*main (r*ĭ*mē^{i}·n), believe (b*ĭ*lī·v).
ŏ ... th*eo*ry (þī·ŏri).

ŏ ... v*io*let (vəi·*ŏ*lėt), par*o*dy (pæ·r*ŏ*di).
ǫ̆ ... *au*thority (ǫ̆þo·riti).
ǫ̆ ... c*o*nnect (k*ǫ̆*ne·kt), amaz*o*n (æ·măz*ǫ̆*n).

iŭ, ^{i}ŭ verd*u*re (və·ɹdiŭɹ), measu*re* (me·ʒ^{i}úɹ).
ŭ ... alt*o*gether (ǭltŭge·ðəɹ).
iŭ ... circ*u*lar (sə·ɹkiŭlăɹ).

* *ɒ̀* the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ę, ǫ (having the phonetic value of ę and ǫ, or ǫ, above); as in *ęnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mǫnn* from *mann*, *ǫn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc. ..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ..... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib. ..... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot. ..... = in Botany.
Build. ..... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.)..... = century.
Cat. ..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf. ..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect. ..... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch. ..... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr. ..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram. ..... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind. ..... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.)..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.)(in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG. ..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME. ..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med.L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N. O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ..... = Old High German.
OIr. ..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ..... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ..... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ... . = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ..... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet. ..... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj.... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim. sign. ..... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych. ..... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr. ..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff. ..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ..... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. .. .. = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., vb. ..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer. ..... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
(Y.)..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

Ree (*rī*), *sb.*[2] [Variant of REEVE *sb.*[2] It is not clear which is the more original form.] The female of the ruff.

15.. *Inthron. Abp. Nevill* in *MS. Bodl. Rolls* 8 Of the foules called Rees cc dosen. 1750 POCOCKE *Trav. through Eng.* (Camden) I. 67 Among the game they have the ruffs and rees, the former cocks, the latter hens. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* I. 171 The bill of fare at the king of Denmark's table was as follows:..Leveret, Ruffs and Rees, Wheat ears [etc.]. 1801 H. SKRINE *Rivers Gt. Brit.* 28 Those rare and delicate birds, the Ruff and Ree are found here. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 316 Point out the speckled pairs of ruffs and rees.

Ree (*rī*), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [Of obscure origin: the form *reeve* also occurs locally.]

1. A walled enclosure for sheep, cattle, or swine. (See also *sheep-ree.*)

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 406 Ree is often confounded with bught, but a sheep-ree and a sheep-bught are different. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 62 It seems as if the stones of this old castle had been gathered together to form rees for sheep. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 238 A great swine that lies..in the filth of the ree.

2. A yard where coal is stored for sale.

1880 in JAMIESON. 1902 *Scotsman* 2 Oct., The person in charge of the ree admitted using the weight.

Ree (*rī*), *a.*[1] *Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] Excited, esp. with drink; elevated; crazy, delirious.

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 23 (Jam.) Until their noddle twin them ree And kiss the causey. 1790 A. WILSON *2nd Ep. Clark* Poet. Wks. (1846) 99, I..Read and leugh,..Till my pow grew haflins ree. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xv, Tammie..was a whit ree with the good cheer. 1886 'H. HALIBURTON' *Horace in Homespun* (1900) 144 Here's Willie wi' a warlike ee,..Dave amorous daft, an' Roger ree.

Ree (*rī*), **rye** (*rəi*), *v. dial.* Also 7, 9 **ray.** [Of obscure origin: the various forms indicate a ME. *rēze(n)*, but their relationship to the synonymous REEVE *v.*[2] and *rew* or *rue* (Devonshire) is not clear.] *trans.* To clean or sift (winnowed grain, peas, etc.), *spec.* by giving a circular motion to the contents of the sieve, so that the chaff, etc. collects in the centre.

α. 1400–1 [see REEING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 36 Whan thou haste thresshed thy pees, and beanes, after they be wynowed,..let theym be well reed with syues. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 171 After it is well rubbed, and winnowed, you shall ree it over in a fine sieve. *Ibid.*, After the malt is ree'd, you shall sack it up. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 To *Ree*, or *Ray*; to handle Corn in a Sieve, so as the chaffy or lighter part gather to one place. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 406 To ree grain is to whirl it through a riddle, so that the tares in it may be seen. 1828– in northern dial. glossaries (Northumbld., Cumbld., Lonsd., Yks., Sheff., Leic.). 1875 W. DICKINSON *Cumbriana* 231 Fwok ree's a lock wheat in a seive, if they hev't, And that was their deetin' machine.

β. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 A sieve to rye the corne with; we make the miller sitte on his knees and rye it. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* VI. III. 64 (E. D. S.) This practice of rying, or cleaning better than ordinary. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss., *To Rie*; to turn corn in a sieve; bringing the 'capes' into an eddy. 1854 ANNE E. BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *Ree*, A labourer who works it expertly is said to 'rye it up well'.

γ. 1669 [see α above]. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts.* 266 Corn well arrayed, or rayed. Corn well dressed and cleaned. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.*, *Ray*, or *Array*, to dress and clean corn.

Ree (*rī*), *int.* Now *rare.* A call to horses, usually a command to turn to the right.

Hence the dial. phrase *neither heck nor ree*, (to go) neither to the left nor right; (to be) intractable or obstinate.

1548 *J. Bow & Mast Parson* 164 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 16 Have a gayne, bald before, hayght, ree, who! 1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cyn.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 121 Whipstaff in his hand, Who with a hey and ree the beasts command. *c* 1603 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* II. i. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 384 Come Ile go teach ye hayte and ree, gee and whoe, and which is to which hand. 1832 MRS. BRAY *Descr. Tamar & Tavy* (1836) I. ii. 24 He soon found that some or other of the crook horses invariably crossed him on the road..owing to two words of the driver, namely *gee* and *ree*.

Ree, sing. of *rees* = REIS (Pg. money). **Ree,** obs. form of RYE[2]. **Reean,** obs. form of REAN. **Reeaum,** obs. form of REALM.

‖ **Reebok** (*rī·bɒk*). Also 8 **-bock,** 9 **rheebok, rhebuck.** [Du. *reebok* ROEBUCK.] A small South African antelope, *Pelea capreola*, with sharp horns.

1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 270, I spent a whole day in search of plants, and hunting a sort of antelope called Ree Bock. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 77 The Ree-Bok is a gregarious animal. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 22 Along the grassy meads Where the skipping reebok feeds. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 80/2 The rheeboks live in small families of five or six individuals. 1881 SELOUS *Wanderings S. Afr.* 2, I..had managed to bag one bushbuck ram..and eight gray and red rhebucks.

Re-ebu·llient, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Boiling up again.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xiii. (1882) 141 The power which acts in them is indestructible; it is therefore inexhaustibly re-ebullient.

Reech, smoke: see REEK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Reechily: see REECHY.

Re-e·cho, *sb.* [f. next, or f. RE- + ECHO *sb.*] An echo; also, a second or repeated echo.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. 75 The hills and vallies here and there resound With re-ecchoes of the deepe-mouth'd hound. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Re-echo*, the echo of an echo. 1862 *Rep. Ecclesiol. Soc.* 20 He was glad to hear Mr. Digby Wyatt's re-echo of the President's aspirations. 1895 J. A. BEET *New Life in Christ* II. x. 79 The re-echo of this voice in our own spirit.

Re-e·cho, *v.* [f. RE- + ECHO *v.*]

1. *intr.* To echo (again), resound:

a. of a sound, noise, or cry.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 38 A deadly shrieke..That through the wood re-echoed againe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 472 Sobs of joy re-echoed through the bower. 1740 PITT *Æneid* XI. 641 A thousand notes re-echoing thro' the wood. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xix, The thunder of the avalanche Re-echoes far behind. 1865 F. BOYLE *Dyaks of Borneo* 51 The crash of some giant branch..re-echoes widely for the moment.

b. of places. Const. *to, with.*

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 52 All the woods and dales.. Did ring againe, and loud re-echo to the skie. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 86 With starting tears each eye o'erflows, And the high dome re-echoes to his nose. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 64 The city re-echoed with shouts of joy, and flourishing of trumpets. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Devil's Bridge*, The rocks re-echoed with peals of laughter.

2. *trans.* **a.** To echo back; to return (a sound), reverberate, multiply by repetition.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* E 2 [Echo] the selfe same way shee came doth make retreate, And so effects the sounde reecchoed. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 32 Thunder, whose sound is so great and terrible, because it is re-ecchoed from the arched roof of Heaven. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 54 Severn shall reecho with affright The shrieks of death. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 343 The consecrated roof Re-echoing pious anthems! 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, The Highlanders set up a tremendous yell, which was re-echoed by the heights behind them.

fig. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. v. 5 The streets still re-echo the names of the trees of the forest. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* I. 247 The many peaks in which the structure ascends, and..the pinnacles which, as it were, repeat and re-echo them into the sky.

b. To repeat like an echo.

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* IV. iii, The princess' name, Matilda, oft re-echoed! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, 'In this chamber', re-echoed Vivaldi, in a voice of desperation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 85 Those acclamations were reechoed by the voice of the capital and of the nation. 1875 T. HILL *True Ord. Stud.* 130 Those who still re-echo Ricardo and Malthus.

Hence **Re-e·choed** *ppl. a.*; **Re-e·choing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Ribombo*, a hollow re-ecchoyng. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. XXXVIII. (1713) 516 There was a re-echoing noise round about the Heavens. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 160 Ravished with the Re-ecchoing of its own Harmony. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. XXVI, When the long re-echoing ceased. 1810 — *Kehama* I. iii, Rising over all..Is heard the echoed and re-echoed name.

Reechy (*rī·tʃi*), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **rechy,** 6 **rechie.** [f. *reech* REEK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Smoky; squalid, dirty; rancid.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 359 Raw, resty, and rechy [meats], ar comberous vndefied. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 143 Like Pharaoes souldiours in the rechie painting. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 225 The Kitchin Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 41 His face and hands made of a reechy complexion by the help of the Walnut-tree leaves. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., A grimy, reechy lookin' thing. *Ibid.*, That butter's nasty reechy stuff.

Hence **Ree·chily** *adv. rare*[−1].

1618 D. BELCHIER *Hans Beer-pot* D j b, Bad him goe And wash his face, hè lookt so reechilie, Like Bacon hanging on the Chimnies roofe.

Reed (*rīd*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hréod,** (h)**réad,** 2–5 **reod,** (3 **rode, rœode**), 3–6 **rede,** (4 **riede, 6 ride**), 4–5 **red,** (4 **rued, rehed,** 5–6 **reid**), 4–7 **reede,** 6– **reed.** [Common W. Germ.: OE. *hréod* = OFris. (*h*)*reid*, OS. *hriad-*, OLG. *ried* (MLG. *riet*, mod.LG. *rêd, rêt*; MDu. *ried-, riet*, Du. *riet*), OHG. (*h*)*riot* (MHG., mod.G. *riet*):—OTeut. **hreudo*[m], not traceable in the cognate languages.

An early form of the word is preserved in the place-name *Hreutford* or *Hrcudford* 'id est vadum harundinis' in Bæda's *Eccl. Hist.* IV. XVI.]

I. 1. One of the tall straight stalks or stems formed by plants of the genera *Phragmites* and *Arundo* (see 4 and 5); † also, a cane.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1007 *Harundo, canna*, hreod. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vii. 24 Forhuon foerdon gie on woestern, gesea hread..from wind gecerred? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 252 [Hi] for cyne-gyrde him hreod forgeafon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. XXVII. 30 [Hi] namen reod ænd beoton hys heafod. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/42 *Arundo*, rosel, reod. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6433 A reod they putteth in heore mouth And they sowketh by the reod. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXI. 95 Beside þat logh growez redez of a wonderfull lenth... Of þir redez þai make þare houses. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. XX, A reed whiche was at his foote bowed hym self as moche as the wynd wold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 6 A little cottage, built of stickes and reeds In homely wize. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 213 This Iland yeeldeth Canes or Reedes of sugar. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 26 By a Creek: Where winds with Reeds, and Osiers whisp'ring play. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 304 The common habitations..are mostly huts made of reeds. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 255 The reeds [for a fire-ship] are made up in small bundles of about a foot in circumference. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 215 Reeds are used instead of laths in some parts of the country. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* V. 557 He, meanwhile, Withdrawing from the brink, lay down among The reeds.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vii. 47 Truste not ner leene not upon a windy rede. 1562 A. BERNHER *Ep. Ded. Latimer's Serm.* A iv b, He was contented rather to be cast into the Tower.. then to be found a wauering reede. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXVI. 6 Loe, thou trustest in the staffe of this broken reede, on Egypt. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* vii. 152 Penitents are taught more to rely upon that reed and arm of flesh. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xi, I only meant To show the reed on which you leant. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* V. i. 135 The last frail reed of our beleaguer'd hopes. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 271/1 The reeds on which they depended were Ravensbury and Self Sacrifice.

2. *collect.* Reeds (as plants); a growth or bed of reeds.

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 290 *Carectum*, hreod. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 230 In þæm cleofun..wære upyrnende growes hreodes & rixa. *c* 1205 LAY. 20170 Hundes in þan reode mid reouõe hine imeteõ. *Ibid.* 21741 Þat is a seolcuõ mere..mid fenne & mid rœode. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5064 The water was ful of longe reede. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* XXIX. 63 A fewe of them that withdrewe them in to the mareys and hydde them in the reed. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* XL. 21 [16] Lyeth he vnder the shady trees in the couert of the rede and fennes? 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 469 He..couered him with a great deale of reede and bent. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXXI, The morass to right and left, which had been a minute before deep reed.

b. Reeds employed for firing or thatching, or used as lath for plastering upon.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 368 They fyryd the gates, and after forced the fyre with rede and drye wood. 1556–7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 455 Y^e^ reede over the cloyster and ye gystes of the same. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 277 He..set the houses like streetes, and couered them with Reede and Broome. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 10 Thay Reid for wod use..to thair fyre. 1669 E. BYLAND in *St. Papers, Dom.* 151, I have fetched a boat-load of reed from Ham Creek. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 260 They Thatch with Reed instead of Straw... Reed is sold by the Thousand, *viz.* A Thousand handfuls.

c. *transf.* Wheat-straw prepared for thatching.

1415–16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 612 Item in tectura straminea vocat. rede empt. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 27 All the wheate-strawe that they pourpose to make thacke of, they..cutte of the eares, and bynde it in sheues, and call it rede. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Reed*, is.. Straw bound up for thatching, by some called Helm. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 36/2 *Reed*, a term used in the west of England for the straw used by thatchers, which is wheat straw finely combed. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 74 The Somersetshire-reed; which is nothing more than the strongest wheat-straw which can be met with [etc.]. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 465 A large proportion of the wheat-straw is made into reed for thatching.

3. Without article, as a material. † Also *in reed*, as or like a reed.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe..bi þe þornene crununge, bi ðe kineȝerde of rode. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* XVIII. 21 Whether thou hopist in a staf of rehed and broken, Egipt. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* XVIII. 21 Beholde puttest thou thy trust in this broken staffe of reed, in Egipte? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. XVI. 257 It is a graine, as he saies, that growes in reede, and covers it selfe with a leafe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 519 Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. VI. 158 A flake of reed is often used in surgical operations by the natives.

4. With *the*, as the distinctive name of the class of plants forming the genera *Phragmites* and *Arundo*, having a firm stem and growing in water or marshy ground; *esp.* the common species *Phragmites communis*, abundant in Britain and on the Continent; † also, the sugar-cane.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XIX. 6 The reed and the resshe shal welewen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 321 Up stood the cornie Reed Embattell'd in her field. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Phys.* 29 Of the Juyce of this Reed or Cane is made Sugar. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 57/2 The Reed is between an Herb and a Tree. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIII. (1794) 142 The woollyness of the flowers in the Reed will shew you this genus as soon as it unfolds its panicle. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CIII, We glided winding under ranks Of iris, and the golden reed.

5. With distinctive epithets, denoting various species of reeds, or plants resembling these.

Aromatic reed (see CALAMUS 2). **Dutch reed** = Dutch rush (see DUTCH A. 3 c). **Great reed,** a reed of the genus *Arundo*, esp. *A. donax*. **Indian reed,** canna. **Small reed,** a grass of the genus *Calamagrostis* (or *Deyeuxia*). Also *bur, canary, paper, sea, trumpet, water, wood reed*: see these sbs.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. V. 6 Wilde Reede..., called also *Calamogrostis*, is far lesser [1633 bigger] than Couch grasse, or Dogs grasse. *Ibid.* XXVI. 36 *Harundo florida*: in English the Flowring Reede. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Calame, Calame aromat*, the sweet Arabian reed, or cane, tearmed *Calamus odoratus*, or the Aromaticall reed. 1613 DENNIS *Secrets Angling* I. B 2, Shutes as are..In shape and beautie like the Belgicke Reed. 1640 PARKINSON *Herbal* 1629 *Cannæ Indicæ*..Indian Reede staves. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Cannacorus*, The Indian Reed. 1739 *Ibid.* II. s.v. *Arundo*, The species.. are the common Reed, the large manured Reed,..the variegated Reed, the Bambu Cane,.. and Dark red reed. 1743 JAMES *Med. Dict.*, *Arundo Donax*, ..the Great Reed. *Ibid.*, *Calamus odoratus*, Aromatic Reed. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 384/1 The debax, or manured reed, is a native of warm countries. 1842 R. PARNELL *Grasses Scot.* 37 *Calamagrostis stricta*. Small Close Reed. 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses & Sedges* 67–8 *Calamagrostis lanceolata*. Purple-Flowered Small-reed. *Calamagrostis stricta*. Narrow Small-reed.

II. 6. a. A reed used as a dart or arrow; hence *poet.* an arrow.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 30 *Aue, rabby*! quod that ribaud, and threw redes [*v.r.* reodes] at hym. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 Þe childe losed and schette, and hitte þe charbuncle stoon wiþ a reed. *a* 1709 PRIOR *To a Lady* 31 With cruel Skill the backward Reed He sent, and, as he fled, he slew. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 146 Whizz'd the bowstring, and the reed Leap'd off. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. x, The frantic steed rush'd up the dell, As whistles from the bow the reed. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* 23 The viewless

arrows of his thoughts..Like Indian reeds blown from his silver tongue.

b. In Biblical use (rendering L. *calamus* and *arundo*, Gr. *κάλαμος*, Heb. קָנֶה *qāneh*): A reed employed as a measuring-rod; hence, a Jewish measure of length (also called *Ezekiel's reed*), equal to six cubits.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 201 Thomas .. tuk a lange red in his hand as man of craft þat vare cunnand. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xlii. 16 He mat .. with the rehed of mesure bi cumpas fyue hundrid rehedis. — *Rev.* xxi. 15 And he..hadde a golden mesure of a reed. [Also in Tyndale, Coverdale, etc.] 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xlii. 16 He measured the East side with the measuring reede, fiue hundreth reedes. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* iv. 9 Over its turrets uplifted Glimmered the golden reed of the angel who measured the city. 1863 W. L. Bevan in W. Smith *Dict. Bible* III. 1736/2 With the exception of the notice that the reed equals six cubits (Ezek. xl. 5), we have no intimation that the measures were combined in anything like a scale.

† **c.** *pl.* Papyrus. *Obs. rare* —1.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 219 Where as before they wrote onelye in skynnes, in barkes of tryes, and in rides, now they haue attempted to make paper and to imprint letters.

7. A reed made into a rustic musical pipe. Also applied to the hollow stems of other plants used for the same purpose, esp. *oaten reed.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 131 That craftely begunne to pipe Bothe in doucet and in riede. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 162 He the ferste..Was which the melodie fond Of Riedes, ..With double pipes forto pipe. 1530 Palsgr. 261/1 Rede to playe or pype with, *anche*. 1634 Milton *Comus* 345 Might we but hear The..sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 2 Since my Voice can match your tuneful Reed. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. i, As if thy waves..Had only heard the shepherd's reed, Nor started at the bugle-horn. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. i. 18 To the musical reeds and the glasses.., farewell.

b. *fig.* as the symbol of rustic or pastoral poetry.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 1, I that in old season wyth reeds oten harmonye whistled My rural sonnet. 1721 Ramsay *Petit. Whin-bush Club* ii, Etling wi' spite to rive my reed, And give my muse a fa'. 1783 Burns *Poor Mailie* viii, Come, join the melancholious croon O' Robin's reed! 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 105 Sweetest of subjects are ye for my reed. 1867 Whittier *Tent on Beach* 86 Making his rustic reed of song A weapon in the war with wrong.

8. A part of various musical instruments.

a. In the oboe and bassoon: A part of the mouth-piece, consisting of two slightly concave wedge-shaped pieces of reed or cane fixed face to face on the end of a metal tube, and producing a musical sound by vibration when the instrument is blown into. Also, a similar device fixed in the chanter of a bagpipe. (Now freq. called a *double reed* in distinction to c.)

1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Rede of a weyght the instrument, *anche*. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* I, *Anche*,..the Reed of a Hoboy, or some other Wind-Instrument of Musick. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Bagpipe*, The third [pipe] has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm. *Ibid.*, *Hautboy* or *Hoboy*, a sort of musical instrument of the wind kind, with a reed to blow or play it withal. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 342/1 It [the oboe] spreads and widens towards the bottom, and is sounded through a reed. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 10/1 It [the bassoon] consists of .. a brass craned neck in which the reed is inserted. 1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 123/2 The chaunter reed is.. made of two approximated edges of cane tied together, and is thus essentially a double reed, like that of the oboe or bassoon.

b. (*a*) In the organ: A small metal tube fixed at the lower end of a pipe, having a longitudinal opening covered or closed by a metal tongue, which is made to vibrate by the air entering the tube. *Free reed* (see quot. 1855 and cf. note to c). (*b*) In a bagpipe drone: A piece of hollow reed, closed at one end by a joint, and having a tongue made on one side by splitting from a cross-cut near the joint backwards in the direction of the open end.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, A reed-pipe consists of a foot.., which carries the wind into the shallot, or reed.., which is a hollow demi-cylinder [etc.]. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* xviii. 93 The reed is a small cylindrical tube of brass. .. In the front of the reed, an opening is left, running lengthways, presenting an appearance as though a portion of the reed had been cut away, at which the wind enters. *Ibid.* 95 A third kind of reed is used on the continent, called the free-reed. In this variety..the tongue,..instead of striking on the edges of the reed, is impelled into the opening by the wind. 1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 123/2 The drone reeds..somewhat resemble the reed in organ pipes, the loose flap of cane replacing the tongue, the uncut part the tube or reed proper.

c. (*a*) A metal tongue used to produce sound by vibration, *esp.* that used in an organ-pipe; (*b*) a slip of cane used for the same purpose, as in the clarinet. (Sometimes called *single reed*, in distinction to a.)

Beating or *striking reed*, one which strikes against its seat; in the organ, against the edges of the opening in the tube. *Free reed*, one which produces sound by vibration only, esp. one which vibrates in the opening of a tube without touching the edges, as in instruments of the reed-organ type.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Reed*,..the name given by organ-builders to a kind of tongue, consisting of a thin narrow plate of brass [etc.]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 234/2 Clarinet, a musical instrument made of wood,.. having a fixed mouth-piece containing a reed. 1867 Tyndall *Sound* v. 193 The metal reed commonly employed in organ-pipes. 1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 361/1 The clarinet consists essentially of a mouth-piece furnished with a single beating reed [etc.]. 1889 D. J. Blaikley in *Proc. Mus. Assoc.* 152 The reed of a Dobell's fog-horn .. is as truly a reed in its action as the most delicate reed of the clarinet.

d. A reed-instrument.

1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 151/2 Some of the older forms..possess a contrivance which does not exist at the present day on any reed. *Ibid.* 153/2 The curious dialogue..between strings and reeds.

9. † **a.** A piece of reed on which yarn is wound; a bobbin, spool. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Rede to wynde yarne on or suche lyke, *tuyau*. 1721 Ramsay *Elegy Patie Birnie* Prol. *note*, The pirn, or little hollow reed which holds the yarn in the shuttle.

b. *Mining.* A tube containing the powder-train for igniting the charge in blasting.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1903/2.

10. A weaver's instrument for separating the threads of the warp and beating up the weft, formerly made of thin strips of reed or cane, but now of metal wires, fastened by the ends into two parallel bars of wood. *Fly reed*: see Fly *sb.*2 8.

1611 Cotgr., *Lame*,..the reed, or slay of a weuers loome. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 107/2 *Reed*,..like the Barrs of a Grate through which the Warp or Yarn runs. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 188 The Combs, Reeds, and other Parts of the Loom. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 56 Quick beat the reeds, the pedals fall and rise. 1825 Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 412 The reed..has one or two threads of the warp passed between each of its wires, which wires are termed dents. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., *Reeds* are reckoned by the number of interstices per inch, thus, a 64 reed has 64 interstices to the inch.

b. A make of cloth, as distinguished by the number of threads which go to an inch of the reed.

1881 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Jan., Printing cloth of all kinds is also very steady, especially 72 reeds. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 7/2 Printers of medium reeds have been in better request.

11 A comb used in the making of tapestry for pressing down the threads of the weft, so as to produce a close surface.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Tapestry*, The reed or comb is..of wood, eight or nine inches long, and an inch thick at the back. *Ibid.*, The silk or wool being placed, he beats it with his reed or comb. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 46/1 The thread of woof or shoot thus inserted is finally driven close up..by means of a reed or comb formed of box-wood or ivory.

12. One of a set of small semicylindrical mouldings, resembling a number of reeds laid beside each other. (Cf. Reeding *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. II. III. x. 169 The lower part filled with cablins of reeds, is of one stone, and the upper part of another. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 161 When a piece of wood is formed into two or more semi-cylinders, touching each other, the semi-cylinders are called Reeds. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2129 A repetition of equal semicylindrical mouldings, springing from a plane or cylindrical surface, is called reeds.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as *reed-bank, blade, bush, case, fence, ground, land, marsh, pen, pit, plot, seed, sheaf, spire, stem, top, whisper*, etc.; (sense 8) *reed action, instrument, register*; (sense 10) as *reed-motion, -split.* Also similative, as *reed-green*; *reed-like* adj.

1889 D. J. Blaikley in *Proc. Mus. Assoc.* 152 The manner of *reed action has been the subject of much mathematical investigation. 1589 Rider *Bibl. Scholast.*, A *reede banke, or place where reeds growe, *arundinetum, cannetum*. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 147 Lapping up love-knot plaits..With broad green *reed-blades. 1894 Meredith *Ld. Ormont* xxv, The bordering flags amid the reed-blades dipped and streamed. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* ix. 18 As it were out of a fyere in a wod or a *redebush. 1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 115, I .. took the *reed-case and reed; and wrote. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 148 The *reed-fence rises round some fav'rite spot. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/4 There is a considerable demand for a soft tint of *reed-green. 1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) B j, If the water be drayned, and the cold moisture removed from the root of *Reed-ground. 1867 Tyndall *Sound* v. 195 The most perfect of *reed instruments is the organ of voice. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* i. 20 The clarionet, the oboe and all the trumpet class, are reed instruments. 1769 *St. James's Chron.* 10–11 Aug. 2/2 Several Parcels of *Reed-land, lying before..the March Walls. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Vocation* 358 With *Reed-like Lance, and with a Blunted blade. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 58 Reed-like Canary-grass. 1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 7 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 26 Being generally good *reed-marsh and some cypress-swamps. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* iii. 63 Scrawling upon it in rude Arabic characters with a *reed-pen of his own making. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 *Reed pytte, or fenne, *cannetum, arundinetum*. 1611 Cotgr., *Canelière*, a *Reed-plot; a ground thats full, or set full, of reeds. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 20 Even in the course of the sixteenth century some of the *reed-registers were invented. 1830 J. D. Hoy in Loudon *Mag. Nat. Hist.* III. 329 Their food is not entirely the *reed seed. 1810 in W. Marshall *Rev. Rep. Agric., N. Som.* II. 515 *note*, The sheaves thus prepared are called *reed-sheaves. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxvii, You can bring up some reed-sheaves to me, one by one. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 117 *Arundinum oculi, vel bulbi*,..*Reede spier. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1903/1 Two threads of yarn pass between each of the *reed-splits or dents. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97 Shell-snails .. covering the lower part of the *reed-stems. 1830 Tennyson *Dying Swan* 10 Ever the weary wind went on, And took the *reed-tops as it went. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Elysium*, Low *reed-whispers, making sweet reply.

b. Objective or objective genitive, as *reed-cutter, -drawer, -maker*; *reed-burning, -drawing, -making, -rustling.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Bruscar*, to heate a ships side with *reede burning. 1829 in Loudon *Mag. Nat. Hist.* II. 222 The *reed-cutters having even then commenced their operations. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xliii, Noted *reed-drawers were they too. *Ibid.*, *Reed-drawing is fearful hard work. 1639 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Peter Beiseu of All Saints', Canterbury, *reedmaker. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 43 Reed Maker. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xii, I shall be glad to procure her admission to print-works, or *reed-making. 1884 Blakelee *Industr. Cycl.* 342/1 *marg.*, Reed-making Machine. 1797 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 45 The *reed-rustling breeze.

c. Instrumental, as *reed-bordered, -clad, -compacted, -crowned, -grown, -roofed.*

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 192 A *reed-bordered lagoon. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 63/2 The *reed-clad margin of the western branch of the stream. 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Prom. Bd.* 36 Hoarse sounds the *reed-compacted pipe. *a* 1608 Sylvester *Hymn to St. Lewis* 181 This River makes the *Reed crown'd banks to kiss, By th' arched favour of a Bridge. 1744 Mason *Musæus* 32 His reed-crown'd locks shall shake. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Last Constantine* iv, The shore Of the reed-crown'd Eurotas. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 338 These semi-stagnant, *reed-grown meres. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 167 A *reed-roofed cabin by a river-side.

14. Special combs., as **reed-babbler**, the reed-warbler; **reed back**, the wooden bars of a weaving-reed; † **reed-beere**, a reed-bed; **reed bent-grass**, small reed, *Calamagrostis*; **reed-buck**, the rietbok, or other antelope frequenting reeds; **reed canary-grass**, canary-reed, *Phalaris arundinacea*; **reed fescue**, slender wheat-grass, *Festuca sylvatica*; **reed-flush** (see quot.); **reed-machine**, a machine for making weaving-reeds; **reed meadow-grass**, a tall coarse grass, *Poa* or *Glyceria aquatica*; **reed moth**, a European moth, *Macrogaster arundinis*; **reed-organ**, a musical instrument of the organ type in which the sounds are produced by means of reeds; **reed-pheasant**, the bearded titmouse; **reed-plane**, a reeding-plane (Knight 1875); **reed-press**, a press for straw which is to be made into reed; **reed-rand** (or **-rond**), **reed-roll** (see quots.); † **reed sedge**, ? reeds; **reed-stop**, an organ-stop composed of reed-pipes; **reed-thrush** = Reed-warbler b; **reed-tree** (see Calamodendron); **reed voice**, a reedy or squeaking voice; † **reed-yard**, a sceptre of reed. Also Reed-bed, -bird, etc.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 191 The Sedge Babbler..is also a common summer visitant in Britain, more generally distributed than the *Reed Babbler (*Sylvia arundinacea*). 1895 *Reed back [see *reed-machine* below]. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 388/1 *Arundinetum*,.. a place where reedes grow: a *reedebeere. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 179 Horses feed with avidity and thrive to fatness on the *agrostis arundinacea*, or *reed bent-grass. 1860 Darlington *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 376 *Calamagrostis.* Reed Bent-Grass. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 79/2 The reitbok .. or *reedbuck, so called from its habit of frequenting the reedy banks and beds of dry water-courses. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 160 A reed-buck, with a fine head, jumped out of the long grass. 1759 B. Stillingfl. *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 182 The *reed canary grass serves for thatching houses. 1860 Darlington *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 400 *P. arundinacea*.. Reed-like Phalaris. Reed Canary Grass. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses & Sedges* 103 *Reed Fescue,..its stem is from 2–4 feet high..the leaves are long, and of somewhat yellowish green. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 490/2 Reeds are generally struck on the panel in the direction of the grain, and laid in on the panel across it, or along the ends; this is termed *reed-flush. 1895 R. Marsden *Cotton Weaving* iv. 106 The *reed machine is furnished with the parts of the machine termed the reed back, composed of two strips of wood each for the top and bottom. 1842 R. Parnell *Grasses Scot.* 101 *Poa aquatica.* *Reed Meadow-Grass. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Melodeon*, Seraphine, harmoneon, *reed-organ, &c. are names for essentially the same instrument. 1879 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 667 Of late the name Reed-Organ has been used to express both the harmonium and the American organ. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 26 Bearded Tit.—*Reed Pheasant. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 The bearded titmouse is the 'reed pheasant', and indeed with its long graduated tail it is not unlike a miniature pheasant. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xliii, There had already been placed in the *reed-press..as many sheaves of wheat as would be sufficient for the women to draw from during the day. 1840 Spurdens *Suppl. Forby* s.v. *Rand*, A *reed-rand, on our rivers and broads is a margin overgrown with reeds. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* Prel., Long lines of reed-rond, emerald in spring. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Reed-roll*, a thicket of reeds on the borders or shallow parts of a river. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 288 Shevys de *reede segge. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II, *Reed-stop of an Organ, *anche d'orgue*. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Reed*, Those stops of an organ which consist of pipes so furnished are called Reed Stops. 1871 Hiles *Dict. Mus. T., Hautboy-clarion*, a 2 ft. reed stop in an organ. 1871–4 Newton *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 365 There seems no reason to doubt their having been specimens of the Great Reed-Warbler or *Reed-Thrush, to use its oldest English name. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 67 Ile..speake betweene the change of man and boy, With a *reede voyce. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 Siðen 3ette buffetet and to dunet i þe heaued wið þe *red 3erde.

Reed (rīd), *sb.*2 *Mining.* [Of obscure origin.]

a. The split or fracture in a coal seam at right

angles to the bedding; the cleat. **b.** The parting between strata.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 962 The lamellæ (reed of the coal) are always parallel to the bed or plane on which the coal rests. *Ibid.* 974 It is often divided and intersected, with its concomitant strata, by what are named partings, backs, cutters, reeds, or ends. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining.*

Reed (rīd), *v.* [f. REED *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To thatch with reed. Chiefly *pass.* (cf. REEDED *ppl. a.* 2.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redyn' howsys, *arundino, calamo.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 125 The Abbay Chirch and Paroch Chirch [being] then be chaunce readid or thatchid. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 111 Where houses be reeded..now pare off the mosse.

2. To make (straw) into reed. (See REED *sb.*[1] 2 c.)

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 339 If this straw be reeded, as they do it in the counties of Dorset and Devon, it will last thirty years. *Ibid.* 341 Only think of the expense of drawing or of reeding straw in England!

3. To fashion into, or decorate with, reeds; to furnish with a reed-moulding. (See REED *sb.*[1] 12.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 161 When a piece of wood is formed into two or more semi-cylinders, touching each other..the piece of wood is said to be reeded. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 42 Two of the pillars are reeded.. in opposite directions. 1890 *Athenæum* 9 Aug. 199/1 The chalice..has a mullet-shaped base, reeded vertically.

Reed, var. READ *sb.*[1]; obs. f. READ *v.*, RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*[1] and *v.*; obs. var. ROOD.

†**Ree·dal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -AL.] **a.** *adj.* Of the nature of a reed. **b.** *sb.* A device of this kind.

1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 26, I guess it was voiced either by the lipps, as a cornett, or else by some reedall. *Ibid.* 37 The tibia were pipes that sounded by a reedall device like those affixed to bagpipes.

Reed-bed. [REED *sb.*[1]] A bed or growth of reeds. (Common in recent use.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ii. 3 Heo..asette hyne on anum hreodbedde be pæs flodes ofre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/1 Rede bede, *arundinetum, cannetum.* 1732 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I. s.v. *Reed,* A reed bed, bank, or plot, *arundinetum.* 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97 The reed-beds on the banks of the Thames. 1897 E. CONYBEARE *Hist. Cambridgesh.* 5 The Great Copper butterfly..no longer brightens the reed-beds.

Reed-bird. [REED *sb.*[1]]

1. A bird which frequents reeds. *rare*[−1].

1648 HEXHAM, *Een riet-meese,* a Reede-bird like a Titmouse.

2. *spec.* **a.** A North American singing-bird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; the bobolink or rice-bunting. Also *attrib.*

1795 W. PRIEST *Trav. U. S.* (1802) 90 A wonderful variety of small birds, among which, the reed bird, or American ortolan, justly holds the first place. 1810 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 48 Rice Bunting, *Emberiza oryzivora*...This is the Boblink of the eastern and northern states, and the Rice and Reed-bird of Pennsylvania and the southern states. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 55 The reed-bird, which is quite as good as the ortolan of Italy. *Ibid.* 57 Then we all had reed-bird suppers or lunches.

b. (*a*) The reed-warbler; (*b*) the sedge-warbler.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 The sedge warbler is the 'reed-bird'. 1871–4 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 370 Its partiality for reeds..make[s] the names of Reed-bird or Reed-Wren, by which it is commonly known, sufficiently applicable.

Reed-bunting. [REED *sb.*[1]] The reed-sparrow (*Emberiza schæniclus*).

1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 368 Reed B[unting]. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 198 The Reed Bunting..has a black head and gorget, and white ring round the neck. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. II. 95 In the spring the feathers on the head of the male reed-bunting..acquire a fine black colour.

Reede, obs. f. READ *v.*, RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Reeded (rī·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REED *v.* and *sb.*[1]]

1. Overgrown with reeds.

1876 GROSART *Introd. A. Wilson's Poems* I. p. xli, He journeyed—gun in hand—in forest, brushwood, reeded swamp. 1891 E. R. PENNELL *Stream Pleas.* 65 The campers pitch their tents on the reeded islands.

2. Thatched with reed.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 263 Grassy fences..That glittering hang the reeded eaves beneath. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. iv, Blunt, cone-headed turrets..rose often from the low, thatched and reeded roofs.

3. Ornamented with reed-moulding.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 80 When the [sword] blade..is required to have a reeded back or some similar sort of ornament. 1858 *Ecclesiologist* XIX. 165 Circular shafts, with reeded caps. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 79 Frames of reeded ebony or jewelled filigree.

4. Furnished with musical reeds.

c 1865 *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 284/1 The usual mode of forming reeded and tongued instruments.

Reedel, obs. form of RIDDLE *sb.*[1]

Reeden (rī·d'n), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **readen.** [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -EN 4.]

1. Made or consisting of reed; reed-like.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 21 Whether hopist thou in the reeden [L. *arundineo*] staf and broken. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* Pref., Philosophie..is but a readen staffe to beare up so heauy a burthen. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iii. 4 A long slender reeden stalke. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 262 The women of Venice..put on a readen hat, without any crowne at all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 385 Thro' reeden Pipes convey the Golden Flood. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 25 The thresher in his shirt and reeden fillet.

†**2.** = REEDY 1. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 487 Whanne þey were unnepes i-passed a reden marys.

Reeder (rī·dəɹ). Also 5 **redare,** 6 **reider.** [f. REED *v.* and *sb.*[1] + -ER 1.]

1. One who thatches with reeds, a thatcher. ? *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redare, of howsys, *calamator, arundinarius, cannarius.* 1552 HULOET, Reider of houses or thacker, *arundinarius.* 1610 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 524 Thatcher, Reeder, or Fleeker vii *d.*

2. A thatched frame used to protect blocks or tiles of china-clay from rain.

1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 637 The blocks [of china-clay] are then collected, and piled away in sheds, under a number of thatched gates or 'reeders'.

Reed-grass. [REED *sb.*[1]]

1. A name given to various reed-like grasses, as the bur-reed, bent, reed bent-grass, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lv. 515 Rede grasse hath long narrow leaues .. with a sharpe crest or backe, raysed vp. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 120 *Butomum,*..reedgrasse, or oxbane. 1611 COTGR., *Roseau des estangs,* reed-grasse, the Burre Reed. 1743 JAMES *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Arundo,* The *Gramen Arundinaceum,* Reed Grass, enumerated amongst the Reeds by Dale, agrees in Virtues with the common Reed. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* I. 107 *Arundo arenaria,* Sea Reed Grass. 1813 H. DAVIES *Welsh Botanol.* I. 12 *Arundo colorata,* Canary Reed-grass.

2. The name of various American grasses.

Salt reed-grass, a tall stout grass (*Spartina polystachya*) of the Atlantic coast. *Small reed-grass,* a species of *Calamagrostis. Sweet* or *wood reed-grass,* the tall sweet-scented grasses *Cinna arundinacea* or *C. pendula.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 341 The Mountain Reed-Grass. I found this curious little plant at Cold Spring. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 601 *Calamagrostis canadensis,* Reed Grass, Blue-joint.

†**Re-edificate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [See RE-EDIFY and EDIFICATE.] Rebuilt.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 79 That cite [Chester], somme tyme destroyede by men of Northumbrelonde, but reedificate by Elfleda, lady of the marches.

Re-edifica·tion. [a. OF. *reedification* (14th c.) or med.L. *reædificātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *reædificāre* to RE-EDIFY.] The action of rebuilding or the state of being rebuilt. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 94/2 The reparations and reedificacions of the houses..within the Toune. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 125 The Toun was compellid to help to the Reedification of it. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 534 That rich and renowned Citie..after her reedification to be debased into so low..an estate. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 The re-edification of the walls and houses of Jerusalem. 1726 DART (*title-p.*) The History..of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury,..Containing, An Account of its First Establishment, Building, Re-edifications [etc.]. 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 134, I have begun the demolition of my house, and hope to get through its re-edification in the course of the summer. 1815 WRAXALL *Hist. Mem.* I. 68 Its re-edification..and improvement in every sense, occupied his capacious mind.

Re-e·difier. [RE- 5 a; or f. next + -ER 1.] One who rebuilds, a rebuilder. Now *rare.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) IV. 8 He thinketh that the Vaulx were Reedifiers of it. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 24 An old opinion..that Charlemaine was the reedifier of their citie. 1675 SHERBURNE *Sphere Manilius* 66 [Philippi] afterwards renamed from Philip..its Reedifier. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 425 Re-edifiers of fallen temples! and quickeners of dead laurels! 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 35 She looked up to him..as the re-edifier of her husband's honours.

Re-edify (rī,e·difəi), *v.* Forms: see EDIFY. Also *β.* 5–6 **redifye,** 6 **redyfy,** 6–7 **redefy.** [ad. OF. *reedifier* (and *redifier*) = Sp., Pg. *reedificar,* It. *riedificare*:—late L. *reædificāre* to rebuild, f. *re-* RE- + *ædificāre* to EDIFY.]

1. *trans.* To rebuild (a house, or other building, a wall, city, street, etc.).

1420–22 LYDG. *Thebes* II. (Laud MS.) lf. 26 þis olde Neemie Gat hym licence to reedifie The walles newe of Ierusalem. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 313/2 Your Besecher ..myght not be suffred to reedifie and make ageyn the said two Forges. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 641 This noble duchesse..Reedified Chestre and fortified it full ryght. 1594 WEST *and Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 85 They yet doe deny and refuse..to repaire and reedify the said tenements and premisses. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 267 The Langleys..did either found or reedifie this Church. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Aug., Northampton, having ben lately burnt and re-edified. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 109 To beautify the City, and re-edify the Buildings. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 241 Hadrian is said to have reedified and named it Hadrianopolis. 1818 MILLS *Hist. Crusades* (1822) I. i. 4 The impious and vain attempt of the Emperor Julian to re-edify the walls of the holy city. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 103 Men began everywhere to erect churches, and re-edify those that were ruinous.

absol. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 706 If it happen at any time that a house be burned,..when the people come to re-edifie, they can very hardly displant their number.

β. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 173 This Cambises wolde not suffre the temple to be redifiede in his tyme. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3700 Which church he shall welle redyfy. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. Lv, For yᵉ walls of Jerusalem & temple to be redified. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 755 Edmond Shaw..of his awne costs redefied Cripplegate.

†**b.** To rebuild (a ship). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 315 All these ships Queen Elizabeth hath either wholy built upon the stockes, or newly reedified upon the olde moaldes.

2. *fig.* To rebuild, restore, re-establish.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 43 This publike weale, which beyng subuerted,..I haue reedified. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 62 Thy favourable Lines Re-edified the Wreck of my Decays. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxiii, Re-edify'd king Arthur's ancient Boord. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 79 The least syllable of your fair testimony, is able to re-edifie the ruines of a decayed commendation. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xiv. (1869) 289 My public and private hopes have been left a ruin,..I would wish them to be re-edified.

3. *transf.* To build up again physically.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 479 As the gastralgia subsides the patient must be re-edified in the usual way.

Hence **Re-e·dified,** *ppl. a.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 197 The inhabitants of this reedified towne are Moores. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 562 There shall be holy service performed to my name, in the re-edified Temple.

Re-edifying (rī,e·difəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. RE-EDIFY in various senses.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* vii. 27 For the reedefyeng of this holy werke. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII,* c. 8 (*title*) An act for reedifiying of voide groundes in the citie of Norwich. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 26 The redyfiyng of the Church by Christ is prophecied. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 11 Vpon the reedifying of Corinth it [Delos] was held by the Athenians. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 245/1 Great care is taken for the speedy re-edifying of the late ruined Palace here. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 329 He readily swallowed all pretences of dreams for the re-edifying of monasteries. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 194 The re-edifying of churches and monasteries on a larger..scale.

Reediness (rī·dinės). [f. REEDY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reedy, in various senses of the adj.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xviii. 397 To try..the quality of the iron and to develope indications of any reediness, or looseness of structure it may possess. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 30 June 402/3 The Liszt organ..possesses great freedom from reediness in sound. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/1 There is a harshness, a reediness about it, and sometimes an absence of modulation.

†**Reeding,** *sb. Obs.* (See quot. and READING *sb.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 348/2 Reedings..[is] Housewives Cloth made of Hemp or Flax.

Reeding (rī·din), *vbl. sb.* [f. REED *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Redynge, of howsys. *Arundinacio.* 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* No. 5. 5 Reeding is no where so well done as in Norfolk and Suffolk...[It] will bear a better Slope than any other Thatch. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* July 256/1 Reeding and harnessing are subsidiary processes in putting the warp in proper shape on the loom.

2. a. A small semicylindrical moulding (cf. REED *sb.*[1] 12); ornamentation of this form.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 173 Several beads placed together, or sunk in a flat face, are called reedings. 1854 F. REINNEL *Carpenters' Compan.* 50 When reeding is introduced on flat surfaces, there should always be an odd number. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. II. vi. 362 The plaster of which they are composed is formed into sets of half pillars or reedings.

b. The milling on the edge of coins. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

3. *Comb.* **reeding-plane,** a plane used for making reeds in wood.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* 1829 ELMES *Metrop. Improv.* 22 Wood scored by a carpenter's reeding plane.

†**Ree·dish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of a reed.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 233 His Hand mildly swayes the Reedish Scepter. 1652 — *Magastrom.* 108 What reedish, nay strawy, suppositors doe they stand upon?

Re-e·dit, *v.* Also 9 -edite. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To edit again. Hence **Re-e·diting** *vbl. sb.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 91 Some progress will be made in re-editing a German edition of a forgotten classic. 1807 SOUTHEY *Spec. Eng. Poets* I. p. vii, When Dr. Aikin began to re-edite Johnson's collection [of the poets]. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 42 A book like the history of the French Academy..which M. Charles Livet has lately re-edited. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 4/6 The re-editing of liturgical forms upon simpler and more Scriptural lines.

Re-edi·tion, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A second edition; a re-editing.

1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc.*, etc. (1867) 278 Gerard himself..must have been forced to a re-edition of his Herbal. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. i. 30 Before this re-edition of Quintilian appear'd. 1876 FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Emblems* (E. E. T. S.) p. v. *note,* This re-edition is more than four times the size of our 1st edition. 1881 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 464 To re-edit his Works, which did not want any such re-edition.

†**Re-edi·tion,** *v. Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To issue again. Hence †**Re-edi·tioning** *vbl. sb.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 44 Mr. Beomet's History of the Primitive usage of Forms of Prayers, re-edition'd at Cambridge, 1707. *Ibid.* III. i. 30 'Tis impossible to imagine any necessity there was of re-editioning of it.

Reedle, obs. form of RIDDLE *sb.*[1]

Ree·dless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of reeds.

1628 MAY *Virg. Georg.* IV. 134 Youths, that tomb'd before their parents were; Whom foule Cocytus' reedlesse bankes enclose.

Reedles(se, varr. REDELESS *a. Obs.*

Reedling (rī·dlin). [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -LING.]

1. The bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus.* Also called *bearded reedling.*

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 198 There is only one known species, the Bearded Reedling..; extensively diffused over Europe and Asia, and not rare in some parts of Britain.

1871–4 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 522 Reedling, used for it by several authors, would certainly be preferable to Titmouse, had not some of the aquatic warblers been also so called. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/6 Bearded tit, reedling or reed pheasant.

2. A reed-bed.

1830 J. D. HOY in Loudon *Mag. Nat. Hist.* III. 329 The very young shell-snails of different kinds which are numerous in the bottom of the reedlings.

Reedloker, compar. REDLY *adv.*[2] *Obs.*

Reed-mace. [REED *sb.*[1]] **a.** An aquatic plant, *Typha latifolia*, common on the margins of ponds and lakes, having long ensiform leaves and tall stems, the latter terminated by dense cylindrical spikes of small brownish flowers (Also called *cat's-tail* or *cat-tail*, and *bulrush*.) **b.** The smaller species, *Typha angustifolia*.

The two species are sometimes distinguished as *greater* (or *broad-leaved*) and *lesser reed-mace*.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 79 Typha groweth in fennes and water sydes among the reedes... It is called in englishe cattes tayle, or a Reedmace. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 159 b, It maye be..called rede mace, because boyes vse it in theyr handes in the stede of a mace. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liii. 513 Turner calleth it in Englishe, Reede Mace, and Cattes tayle. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 73. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 100 The number of seeds produced at once in some one Plant, as for example Reed-mace..may amount to a Million. 1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 217 The seams between them are caulked with the downy or woolly substance of the reed-mace. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 431 The greater, or broad-leaved Cat's-tail, otherwise called Reed-mace. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116 There was a considerable quantity of the down of reedmace, (*Typha palustris*). 1842 W. R. WADE *Journey N. Zealand* (Morris), The raupo, the reed-mace of New Zealand, always grows in swampy ground. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ix. 176 By the shore flourishes the tall reed-mace (so rarely distinguished from the lesser bulrush).

Reed-pipe. [REED *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A reed-pen. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 2 Mi tunge rede-pipe [L. *calamus*] mot..be Writer of swiftli writande.

2. A musical pipe made of reed.

1648 HEXHAM, *Een riet-pijpe*, a Reede-pipe. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 177, I saw three itinerant musicians.. One of them turned the winch of an organ..., another blew a reed-pipe. 1885 tr. *Schurer's Hist. Jew. People* I. 272 Reed-pipes were introduced into the choir on the high festivals.

3. An organ-pipe fitted with a reed.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, The degree of acuteness and gravity in the sound of a reed-pipe, depends on the length of the tongue. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 493/1 The bells of all reed-pipes should be as large as their places in the organ will admit of. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 172 The reed pipes of organs and the vibrators of harmoniums produce their tones in the same way.

Reed-sparrow. [REED *sb.*[1]]

a. A common British bird, *Emberiza schæniclus*, frequenting reedy places. Also called REED-BUNTING. **b.** The sedge-warbler.

The two were formerly sometimes distinguished as (*a*) *greater* and (*b*) *lesser reed-sparrow*. The former is not a song-bird (cf. quot. 1802).

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 702 *Hic palustris*, a rede-sparowe. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1088 Larks, Gnat-snappers, Reed-sparrows, and many other birds,..do feed on the Worms of trees and herbs. 1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* II. 99 The lesser Reed-sparrow. *Ibid.*, The greater Reed-sparrow. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 501 The Reed-sparrow. The Fringilla, with a black head, brown at the sides and with a white ring. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv, The person that shot it says that it sung so like a reed-sparrow that he took it for one. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 416 There can be no doubt..that the nest, as well as the song of the sedge bird, have been taken ..for those of the Reed Sparrow. 1884 *Public Opin.* 5 Sept. 299/1 Here a reed-sparrow, deep-nested and brown, and there a snipe darting away.

Re-e·ducate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To educate again.

1808 Mrs. C. KEMBLE *Day after Wedding* 7 Then you must re-educate her. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 322 These tutors, educated in the older system, were unable or unwilling to re-educate themselves for teachers of the new. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 899 Gymnastics are also of advantage in re-educating the nerve centres.

So **Re-educa·tion.**

1888 *Voice* (N.Y.) 2 Feb., A..Theological Seminary for their re-education. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 578 The re-education of the sense of hearing.

Reed-warbler. [REED *sb.*[1]] **a.** A common British sylvioid bird, *Acrocephalus streperus*, frequenting reed-beds. **b.** A related species, *A. arundinaceus* (also called *reed-thrush* and *great reed-warbler*), occasionally seen in Britain.

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 418 In Wiltshire and Somersetshire, where the sedge warbler is found in abundance.., not a single Reed Warbler is to be found. 1843 H. DOUBLEDAY in *Zoologist* I. 13 A single reed-warbler was shot at a pond close by the town [Epping] in 1835. 1884 *Public Opin.* 5 Sept. 299/1 The birds essentially of the mere are the sedge warbler, the reed warbler [etc.].

Reed-wren. [REED *sb.*[1]] The reed-warbler; also a name of various allied North American birds.

1783 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 12 As we have already a bird, called in English the Willow-wren; ours, being nearly of the same size and shape, as well as the same genus, may, from its haunts, not improperly be denominated the Reed-wren. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. 184 Reed Wren. Size of the Willow Wren. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 27 Others have undoubtedly taken the nest of the reed wren for it. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 207, I have put the reed wren as doubtful for Guernsey.

Reedy (rī·di), *a.* Also 4 **reeddy,** 6 **redy.** [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Abounding with, full of, reeds; characterized by the presence of reeds.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iii. 7 As sparcles in reeddy places [L. *in arundineto*] thei shuln renne hider and thider. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xc. (Bodl. MS.), Some [frogs] beþ icleped calamite for þei wone among reede..& in reedy places. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 91 Lesse then a Quarter of a Mile from that Place is a greate redy Poole. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1437 To Simois reedie bankes the red blood ran. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 30 Some perillous beast, which out of the cover of their reedy thickets, attends the opportunity of their desired prey. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 482 The adjoining brook..Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lv. VII. 103 On the reedy margin of the lake stood here and there some monuments. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 357 The Derwent itself, a reedy and somewhat sluggish stream.

2. Made or consisting of reed or reeds; reeden.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* x. 31 How must Velino shake his reedy crest! 1794 SOUTHEY *Poems Slave Trade* iv, The o'erwearied slave..Rests on his reedy couch. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxvii. (1865) 247 A shepherd, who charmed his weary hours..by playing rustic airs upon his reedy pipe.

3. Resembling a reed or reeds in some respect:

a. Weak like a reed.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. 61 She rests full, in her owne approuement, without the weak Worlds reedy underpropping. 1832 *Examiner* 721/2 He is reedy—he wants strength of character.

b. Of straw or grass: Stiff or coarse like reeds.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Apr. an. 1777 Nothwithstanding it was weedy, and the barley-straw reedy, they have eaten it up very clean. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 50 A small bank of mud and sand, covered with reedy coarse grass. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* viii, She had pulled a root of reedy grass from the sand.

c. Having the form or texture of a reed.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 140 The leek with crown globose and reedy stem. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxxi, A horse..of the lengthy, reedy, lank, yet muscular race. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 797 Carriages of our present light and reedy (almost, one might say, corky) construction. 1842 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 29 The groups of reedy pillars which support the body of the church.

d. Of iron bars or plates: Having the character of being formed of small rods imperfectly united.

1869 [implied in REEDINESS].

†**4.** Partaking of the nature of reed (as being derived from the sugar-cane). *Obs.*[−1]

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 912 Do not use sugar that is earthly, reedy, and so full of dregs.

5. Having a tone resembling that produced by a musical reed.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Reed*, A kind of tongue ..which..produces a reedy thickness of tone. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 79 Ronzi, notwithstanding her thin reedy voice, [is] very charming. 1866 A. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii, A good many tones were rough..and reedy. *Comb.* 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Reedy-toned*, an epithet for any voice which..partakes of the tone of the reed.

b. Having a reedy voice.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxi, A poor little reedy piping old gentleman, like a worn-out bird.

Reedyness, variant of REDINESS *Obs.*

Reef (rīf), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4, 8 **riff,** 6 **ryft, refe,** 7– **reef.** *Pl.* 8 **reeves,** 8– **reefs.** [ME. *riff, refe* = Du. *reef, rif*, LG. *reef, reff*, G. *reff* (*riff, reef*), Sw. *ref*, Norw. *riv*, Da. *rev, reb*: the ultimate source is ON. *rif* in the same sense (formally identical with *rif* rib, and perh. only a transferred use of that word: cf. next), but the precise manner in which the word passed into the other tongues is obscure. F. *ris* (12th c., Wace) is app. a pl. form, for **rifs*.]

1. *Naut.* One of the horizontal portions of a sail which may be successively rolled or folded up in order to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind; they are usually three or four in number, and situated at the top of square sails and at the bottom of fore-and-aft sails. Freq. in phr. *to take in a reef* (also in fig. context).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 341 The wynd was good, the See was plein, Hem nedeth noght a Riff to slake. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some ye longe bote dyde launce..Mayne corse toke in a refe byforce. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 And so wisely, when lucky gale of winde All thy puft sailes shall fil, loke well about: Take in a ryft. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1933/4 Her Main-Sail a Lug Sail with four Reefs at the bottom, and her Fore-Sail three aloft. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 115 Reeves to take up part of the Sail as the Wind rises. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 158 The folding reefs, in plaits inroll'd, they lay. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 328 When tempests plough the deep We take a reef, and to the rocking sleep. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 When the morning breaks we [yachtsmen] are beating into Weymouth with two reefs down. *transf.* 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 715/1 He is wasting away, and is obliged to take in reefs in his waistcoat.

2. †**a.** The act of reefing. *Obs. rare*[−0].

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., This contracting or taking up the Sail, they call a Reef or Reefing the Sail.

b. A mode of reefing.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, We tried a Spanish reef, that is, let the yards come down on the cap.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reef-cringle, -earing*; **reef-band** (see quot. 1762); **reef-hank** = *reef-point*; **reef-jig, -jigger,** a tackle sometimes used to pull the reef-band taut before tying the points (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **reef-knot,** (*a*) a knot made in tying the reef-points; (*b*) a certain form of knot used for this and other purposes; hence **reef-knot** *v. trans.*, to tie with a reef-knot; **reef-line** (see quot. 1769); **reef-pendant** (see quot.); **reef-point,** one of a set of short ropes fixed in a line along a reef-band to secure the sail when reefed; **reef-tackle** (see quot. 1769); also *attrib.*

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 153 *note*, The *reef-band is a long piece of canvas sewed across the sail, for strengthening it in the place where the reef-holes are made. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The reef bands and bellybands stretch from leech to leech, for strengthening the sail. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 29 Having the head and first *reef cringles..out. *Ibid.*, Fasten the head and *reef earings to their cringles. 1888 É. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 162 The fourth hand and myself were getting the reef-earings adrift. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Reef-hanks*, short pieces of small line sewed at certain distances on the reefs of boom-sails. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 40 This is sometimes called a *Reef-knot. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 400 The faces of the men, as they lay along the yard, tying the reef knots. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 2 Take your boat's grapnel, and *reef-knot it round boat. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 156 The *reef-lines next..Thro' eye-lid-holes and roband-legs are reev'd. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h iv, The courses of large ships are either reefed with points or small cords, which are thence called reef-lines. .. The line is passed spirally through the eyelet-holes of the reef, and over the head of the sail alternately, and.. strained..tight. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 124 In reefing, the end of the becket is passed under the reef line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Reef pendant*, a rope..with a tackle attached to its end to bowse the after-leech down to the boom. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* iv, The *reef-points rattled on the shivering sail. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 8, I was of some service on a yard, and could knot my reef-point as well as anybody. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.* 129 Reefing .. is done with the *Reef Tackle Pendants, Tyes, and Falls. 1769 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 150 *note*, Reef-tackles are ropes employed to facilitate the operation of reefing, by confining the extremities of the reef close up to the yard. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 10 We had got..the topsail reef-tackles hauled out. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 23 Reeve it through the reeftackle block.

Reef (rīf), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 **riffe,** 6–8 **riff,** 8– **reef.** [= Du. *rif* (in Kilian also *riffe*), MLG. *rif, ref*, G. *riff*, Sw. *ref*, Norw. *riv*, Da. *rev* (*rif*), ultimately from ON. *rif* in the same sense (prob. a transferred use of *rif* rib: cf. prec.). The immediate source of the Eng. word is prob. Du. or LG.]

1. A narrow ridge or chain of rocks, shingle, or sand, lying at or near the surface of the water. †Formerly also *reef of rocks*.

See also CORAL REEF, *barrier-reef* s.v. BARRIER *sb.* 5, *fringing-reef* s.v. FRINGING *ppl. a.*

1584 NORMAN *Safegard of Saylers* 11 The riffe lyes alongst betweene Bombergen and the holmes west. *Ibid.* 15 From the northwest corner of Burckum, doth lie a riff of sand. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 35 The Riff or Ridge.. descending a little towards the Eastward. 1742 [RICHARDSON] *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 297 Though Portland stands a League from the main Land of Britain, yet it is almost join'd by a prodigious Riff of Beach, that is to say, of small Stones cast up by the Sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 There is also a reef of rocks running off the eastern point of the Island. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 88 Islands and reefs of coral rocks are raised from vast depths in the course of a few years. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 585 The league-long roller thundering on the reef. 1868 Miss BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. i. 2 Leaving it far away across a level waste of reef and sand. 1883 SIR A. HOBHOUSE in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 177 A reef of shingle which extends to the right bank of the river.

fig. 1875 LONGF. *Masque Pandora* iv, To the reefs of doom he drifts! 1896 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 7/1 On this reef the hypothesis..is shattered.

transf. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 93 The blackness which was falling reef on reef, over mind and soul.

2. *Gold-mining* (orig. *Austral.*). **a.** A lode or vein of auriferous quartz.

1858 MCCOMBIE *Hist. Victoria* xiv. 213 A party..discovered gold in the quartz reefs of the Pyrenees. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 38 Mining and engineering skill, and..powerful machinery are brought to bear on such reefs.

b. The bed-rock.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold Fields Victoria* Gloss. s.v., The term is applied to the up-turned edges of the palæozoic rocks. The reef is composed of slate, sandstone, or mud-stone. The bed-rock anywhere is usually called the reef.

3. Short for *reef-sponge* (see 4).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The principal varieties [of sponges], in the order of their value, are known as sheep-wool, white reef,..dark reef.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *reef-channel, -ground, -mass, -region, -rock*, etc.; *reef-building* adj.; (sense 2 a) *reef-matter, share*; **reef-bass,** an American fish; **reef-builder,** a coral insect which builds reefs; **reef-drive** (see quot.); **reef-eel,** an Australian murænoid eel, as *Muræna tessellata* (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **reef-goose,** the common N. American wild goose, *Bernicla canadensis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **reef-heron,** an Australian heron of the genus *Demiegretta*, as *D. jugularis* or *D. sacra* (Funk); **reef-oyster,** an oyster growing on, or forming, reefs; a coarse

oyster (*Cent. Dict.*); **reef-sponge**, a kind of sponge obtained in the West Indies; **reef-trout**, an American species of lake-trout; **reef-wash** (see quot.).

1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 372 In the Carolinas, Florida, and the Gulf, we meet with the names 'Bass', and its variations, 'Spotted Bass', 'Red Bass', 'Sea Bass', '*Reef Bass', and 'Channel Bass'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 167 Even within the coral-zone, the distribution of the *reef-builders appears to be singularly capricious. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 193 External conditions which seem favourable .. to the growth of *reef-building Corals. 1850 Dana *Geol.* ii. 40 The reef of New Holland has been instanced as affording an example of one of the larger *reef-channels. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Gold Fields Victoria* Gloss. 619 *Reef-drive—A drive cut or constructed entirely through the bed rock, .. or along the face of the reef, or partly in the reef. 1850 Dana *Geol.* ii. 40 The *reef-grounds being in some parts twenty-five miles wide. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 68 The *reef-mass formed by their aggregate labours. 1896 *African Critic* 24 Oct. 546/2 The mine shows over two and a-half feet of *reef matter. 1872 Dana *Corals* ii. 129 The cruiser in untried *reef-regions. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* ii. 306 Sullen waves In the half-glutted hollows of *reef-rocks. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 52/1 An agency for the purchase of *reef shares. 1883 W. S. Kent *Fisheries Bahamas* 45 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The *reef or glove sponge, .. technically known as *Spongia officinalis*, var. *tubulifera*. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 311 There were little black balls of reef-sponges. 1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 488 About Grand Traverse Bay, Lake Michigan, two varieties [of lake trout] are also recognised, one being .. known as '*Reef Trout'. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Gold Fields Victoria* Gloss. 620 *Reef-wash—A deposit of washdirt spread over an expanse of flat or undulating reef (i. e., bed-rock), or lodged in a hollow in the reef.

Reef, *sb.*[3], modernized form of Reaf, mantle.

1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin* I. viii, This shaveling's meagre face, With his mass-hackle and his reef and stole.

Reef, northern Sc. form of Roof.

Reef (rīf), *v.*[1] [f. Reef *sb.*[1]; cf. Du. *reven*, Da. *reve*, *rebe*, Sw. *refva*, Icel. *rifa*.]

1. *trans.* To reduce the extent of (a sail) by taking in or rolling up a part and securing it.

1667 Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* I. i, Up aloft Lads. Come, reef both Top-sails. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 103 We hoised our main-saile, with which and our fore-saile (both reeft) we stood in. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. i, We reeft the Fore-sail and set him. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 141 Again to reef the main-sail they repair. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 6/1 By this invention, the topsails can be reefed and unreefed from the deck, without sending any one aloft. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 599/2 Mills are exposed to great danger if the sails are not reefed or furled in high winds.

absol. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 12 At ev'ry hatchway, 'Reef!' they call again. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* Pref. 3 He might have call'd them out to reef. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 6/2 Fitted .. with reef lines, &c., in the topsail, to reef in the old plan if required for purposes of exercise.

b. *transf.* To draw up or gather in, after the manner of reefing.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxx, The clues of my hammock were not reefed. 1887 J. Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 68 Dear little damsels .. Face the salt spray, reef their petticoats pluckily.

2. a. To shorten (a topmast) by lowering, or (a bowsprit) by sliding inboard. Also *intr.* (see quot. 1875).

1704 [see Reefed *ppl. a.* 1]. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 138 We found our own Main-top-mast sprung, .. whereupon we reef'd it twenty Inches, that is we lower'd it so much and secured it there. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 565 The lower piece is cut off, and a new fid-hole cut, by which the mast is reefed or shortened. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1904/1 The bowsprit of a cutter or that of a ship-of-war .. is said to reef when it is run-in or shortened by sliding in-board. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 449/2 The bowsprit and topmast can be reefed or housed.

b. To alter (a paddle) by moving the float-boards nearer to the centre of the wheel, in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.

1838 Barlow in Tredgold *Steam Eng.* (ed. Woolhouse) App. 61 This serious loss of speed in a laden vessel .. would be more effectually saved by reefing the paddles. 1858 Murray *Marine Eng.* xii. 143 When the wheels are too deeply immersed, they may sometimes be 'reefed' by disconnecting the boards, and securing them near the centre.

3. *intr.* (See quot.)

1889 *Atlantic Monthly* July 115/1 When the driver moves the bit to and fro in his mouth, the effect is to enliven and stimulate the horse. .. If this motion be performed with an exaggerated movement of the arm, it is called reefing.

Reef, *v.*[2] [f. Reef *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To work at a (mining) reef.

1861 [see Quartz *sb.* 2 b]. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 21/2 Patiently sinking, driving, sluicing, or reefing as the case might be.

Reefe, obs. form of Riff, midriff.

Reefed (rīft), *ppl. a.* [f. Reef *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Of masts: Shortened.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Reef*, When a Top-Mast is Sprung, .. they cut off the lower piece that was near broken off, and setting the other part, now much shorter, in the Step again, they call it a Reeft Top-Mast.

2. Of sails: Having a reef or reefs taken in.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 73 We were obliged .. to continue under a reefed mizen till eleven at night. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. xxi, The helm .. Gave the reef'd sail to meet the wind. 1863 S. R. Graves *Yachting Cruise* 84 We took in the trysail, and ran under reefed square sail and foresail.

b. With *single-*, *double-*, etc.

1803 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 398 Treble-reefed main-topsail. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, Another ten minutes, and then they were under double-reefed topsails. 1857 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 1 Under double-reefed top-sails, courses, jib, and single-reefed main-try-sail.

Reefer[1] (rī·fəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].]

1. One who reefs; *spec.* a slang name given to midshipmen 'because they have to attend in the tops during the operation of taking in reefs' (Smyth).

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* ii, I .. was saluted by the females with the appellation of 'royal reefer' (midshipman). 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 104 A lad .. who went by the name of the 'reefer', having been a midshipman in an East India Company's ship. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 166 The steerage or gun-room was .. the home of darling reefers.

2. A reefing jacket.

1883 *Tailoring World* 20 Oct. 1/2 The forms of garments known as Reefers and Lounges. 1894 R. H. Davis in *Harper's Mag.* May 891/1 A tall, handsome woman .. with her hands in the pockets of her reefer.

attrib. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar. 10/2 The man .. was dressed in a reefer jacket and light-coloured trousers.

Ree·fer[2]. [f. Reef *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -er[1].]

1. *Austral.* One who works on a gold-reef.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 285 He was not a miner, a speculator, a reefer, nor an engine-driver.

2. *U.S.* A reef-oyster (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reeffe, obs. form of Reeve *sb.*[1]

† Re-efformation. *Obs. rare* —[1]. [Re- 5 a.] Renewal of form, re-formation.

1626 Donne *Serm.* xxi. 206 The resurrection from this fall is by Re-efformation.

Reefing (rī·fiŋ), *vbl. sb. Naut.* [f. Reef *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Reef *v.*[1]

1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 129 This contracting or taking up the Sail they call Reefing. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7 Exercising those who are received into the service .. in handing and reefing of sails. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* viii, Many a sail is split by bad reefing. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 6/1 The old defective and dangerous method of reefing by the men going aloft and out on the yards.

b. *attrib.*, as *reefing breeze, point, topsail*; **reefing-jacket**, a particular form of close-fitting jacket made of stout heavy cloth.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 362/2 The race was sailed with a *reefing breeze. 1882 Ogilvie, *Reefing-jacket. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 220 A reformed world, in which every man should .. sit down in a reefing jacket to a dinner of pork and beans. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 461/1 Tying round the boom a corresponding line of the '*reefing points', .. hanging on the lower part of the mainsail. 1878 A. H. Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* i. 3 Both ships were fitted with .. patent *reefing and furling topsails.

Reefort, Sc. variant of Raifort. *Obs.*

Ree·fous, *a. rare* —[1]. [f. Reef *sb.*[2]] Reefy.

1859 R. F. Burton in Lady Burton *Life* (1893) I. 272 An occasional glimpse through its green veil showed a reefous surface, flecked with white froth.

Reeft, obs. f. Rift *sb.*; obs. pa. pple. of Reave *v.*

Reefy (rī·fi), *a.* [f. Reef *sb.*[2]] Full of reefs.

1847 in Webster. 1893 Sir H. Howorth *Glacial Nightmare* II. 625 It has brought down a lot of loose material to a reefy coast.

Ree·ing, ry·ing, *vbl. sb.* Also 5 **rey(i)ng**, 9 **reean, rieing, rayen.** [f. Ree *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of reeing corn; hence *reeing-sieve, -machine.*

a. 1400–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 603 In j ridella et j reyingsife empt. ijs. vjd. 1485–6 *Ibid.* 649, 1 Reyng syff, iijd. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 115 With small reeing siues to dresse it from the Corne, and so preserue the dust. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 283 Reeing-machines have been invented for cleansing corn. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Ree*, to riddle corn in a 'ree-an sieve'.

β. 1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. iii. 64 (E.D.S.) A brass or iron wire round hand-sieve, which we call a rying-sieve. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Rieing-sieve*, same as Blind-sieve.

γ. 1863 W. Barnes *Dorset Gloss.*, *Rayen-sieve* .., a sieve, used chiefly in cleansing clover.

†2. Such a quantity as can be reed at once. *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 104 A bushell of pease, and a bushell of rye, into which we putte a ryinge, or two, or three, of barley.

Re-eja·culate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ejaculate or emit again.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 113 A Love which Love celestial may With re-ejaculated Love repay.

Re-eje·ction. [Re- 5 a.] Ejection again or a second time.

1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* II. 185 The separation of those substances fit for absorption and nutrition, from those only fit for re-ejection. 1881 Judd *Volcanoes* iv. 69 By constant re-ejection these [fragments] were gradually reduced in size.

Reek (rīk), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 **réo**, 3–7 **reke**, 4 **rek, rike**, 4 *Sc.*, 5 **reyk**, 4–6 *Sc.* **reik**, 6–7 **reeke**, 7 **reake**, 7, 9 *Sc.* **reak**, (8 **wreak**), 9 *north. dial.* **rik, rick**, 5– **reek**. *β.* 4–5 (9 *dial.*) **reech**, 4–5 **reche**, 5 **rich**. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *réc* = OFris. *rek*, *reek*, OS. *rôk* (MDu. *rooc*, Du. *rook*), OHG. *rouh* (MHG. *rouch*, G. *rauch*), ON. *reykr* (Sw. *rök*, Da. *røg*) :— OTeut. **rauki-z*, from a stem **reuk-*, *rouk-* (cf. Reek *v.*[1]), app. not found outside of Teutonic. As the word has chiefly survived in northern use the palatalized form *reech* is comparatively rare.]

1. Smoke from burning matter. (Still the general word in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*; in standard Eng. only in literary use, and chiefly applied to dense or unctuous smoke.)

a. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii[i]. 9 Astaȝ rec in eorre his. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 325 (Gr.) [Hi] þoliað .. brand & brade liȝas, swilce eac þa biteran recas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3105 It brend, þe reke raght vp euen. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 9431 Þair throtes sal ay be filled .. Of lowe and reke. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 130 The fyre out syne in blasis brast, And the reik rais richt vounder fast. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 81 With sandell confyt ennoynt his body, reekyd with reek of ensens. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of ii. panys of the wyndows .. for to late owte the reke of the torches. ? 1531 Frith *Answ. Rochester* Wks. 56/2, I shall offer vnto thee fat sacrifices with the reke of wethers. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 42 For the reik of Maister Patrik Hammyltoun hes infected as many as it blew upoun. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 86 As hatefull to me as the reeke of a Lime-kill. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Wks. II. 169/1 The suddes vnto the Sea I may compare, The Reake or smocke, the wind. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 21 The diffused reek of the things sacrificed. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 47 The Reek which ascends out on the top of the Kiln. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii. Prol., The rising sun shines motty throw the reek. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xi, The reek that's rising out of yon lums. 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 43 The miner makes a little explosion .., which fills the air .. with a sulphurous reek. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xli. 292 The whole interior was full of the smoor of reek.

β. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1009 Suche a roþun of a reche ros fro þe blake, Askez vpe in þe ayre & vsellez þer flowen. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3105 (Trin.), Hit brent; reche roos vp ful euen. 1879 Waugh *Chimney Corner* 251 There's bin nought nobbut reech (smoke) an' rain sin I coom.

b. In comparisons, with reference to the lightness or other qualities of smoke.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 20 Aspringende swe swe rec. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxvii. 2 Rece hi ȝelicast ricene geteoriað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26994 Quat es mans lijf bot fam, And a rek þat mai noght last. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Justin) 442 He had na langare mycht to byde bot fled as reke & can hym hyde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xii. 138 Thus has he said; and .. Vanist away, as the reik in the air. 1858 M. Porteous 'Souter *Johnny*' 8 But sic pretension I, like reek will puff aside.

c. *fig.* in various applications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2744 Þe word es wers þan man mai neuen; þe reke [*Trin. MS.* reech] es raght vn-to þe heuen. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 34 Thurgh his romour in þis reme Hath raysede mekill reke. 1529 Lyndesay *Compl.* 367 Than rais ane reik, or euer I wyste, The quhilk gart all thare bandis bryste.

d. *transf.* A house, as having a fire burning in it (cf. 5 and Hearth[1] 2).

1626 *Act.* 31 in Barry *Orkney* App. ix. (1805) 469 Whatever persone shall slay the earn or eagle shall have .. 8d. from every reik within the parochine. 1822 Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 321 To feed these birds a hen was demanded from every house; or (as it is called) from every reek.

2. Vapour or steam arising from, or given off by, something in a moist or heated state, as wet or marshy ground (hence also *Sc.*, fog or mist), wet clothes, boiling water, etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Whenn þe erthe ys clene with-oute roche, and with-oute reke, þe water of þat stede ys light. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 790 Þe wedes dropeden doun, d[r]yed ȝerne, Rich rises hem fro. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. iii. 121 Curs, whose breath I hate, As reeke a'th rotten Fennes. 1685 Boyle *Salubr. Air* 22 He found the Reeks ascending from them into the Air .. make him as it were Asthmatical. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* iv. (1697) 63 He added these words .. I am a reek from a pot. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* II. viii. 149 They lay immersed in the tepid waters .. overhung with steam and reek. 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 17 Like threshers, one and all, Of a reek with laying down the law in a furnace.

fig. 1681 J. Scott *Chr. Life* iv. (1684) 287 Melancholy .. overwhelms the Fancy with black Reeks and Vapours. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. iii, That eternal honour which should live Sun-like, above the reek of mortal fame. 1856 Boker *Poems* (1857) II. 96 My heart boils sometimes, and the reek is death To such as stir it.

b. *spec.* The vapour given off by hops in drying.

1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 401 The instantaneous abstraction of the 'reek', which maintains the best colour [in the hops]. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 64 A current of air, heated by the fire below, is passed perpetually thro' the green hops in the upper floor, and their 'reek' is carried quickly off.

c. Haziness, indistinctness. *rare.*

1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* II. 201 The most delicate sharpness and purity of outline took the place of meridian reek and blur.

3. An exhalation; a fume emanating from some body or substance; in mod. use, a strong and disagreeable fume or smell.

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* III. ii. § 7 That our Substance is in a manner lost, and nothing but a tenuious reek remains. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 182 It shall be or may be alwayes body, .. sending forth and taking in of steams and reeks, even all along. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 320 The closeness of the Place, or the over charging of the Air with the fuliginous Reeks of Mens Bodies. 1871 Dixon *Tower* IV. xxxi. 330 A reek of gin and powder filled the chamber. 1886 *All Year Round* 4 Sept. 103 From the engine-room hatch there came up a reek of oil.

fig. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 49 Nor does Dryden's lewdness leave such a reek in the mind as the filthy cynicism of Swift.

b. Impure, fetid atmosphere.

1873 Dixon *Two Queens* II. xi. vii. 260 Amid the reek and squalor of a Spanish hamlet. 1891 E. Gosse *Gossip in*

Library iv. 52 The sweet, pure meadows lie just outside the reek of Southwark.

4. Applied to fine dust or snow in motion, having the appearance of smoke or steam.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. xi, The reek of her own tread in the thick dust that felt like velvet. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 270 The shattered roof yawning to the reek of the snow-slides.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †**reek-fowl** or **-hen**, an ancient Scottish tax of a hen paid annually by each householder on an estate; **reek penny**, *north.* a tax paid to the clergy by each house in the parish; †**reek-poultry**, = *reek-fowl.*

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 607 Togidder wt the haill teynd wictuall .. *reikfowlis custumes and vtheris dewties quhatsumeuir. 1567 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 556 Duodecem lie *reik hennis. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XV. 451 The cotters and sub-tenants pay..a reek hen, and one day's shearing in harvest. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xix. (1873) 114 It had been the practice..to bind every tenant to pay yearly to the laird a 'reek hen'. 1555 *Memorandum Sherburn Hospital, Bishopton* No. 4 (MS.), De *Rekepeni v sol. 1351–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 552, xiijs. iiijd. de Rekepenys parochiarum de Jarowe et Wermouthe. 1735 *Visitation of Chollerton* in Hodgson *Northumbld. County Hist.* (1897) IV. 270 All tithes and Easter offerings (except reek penny and communicants'. 1832 HODGSON *Northumbld.* II. II. 356 *note*, The [Christmas] offering here [Bedlington] for communicants..is three-halfpence each; each family also pays one penny, under the name of smoke or reek penny. 1585 *Charter* (Jam.), Decem capones..cum lie *reik pultreis solitis. *c* 1592 *Registr. Arbroath* (Bann. Club) II. App. p. xxxvii, With the reik pultreis vseit and wount.

† **Reek**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6 **reke, reek**(**e, reake,** 7 **reike, riek.** [Of obscure origin: perh. an alteration of REIT.]

1. *collect.* Water-plants, seaweed.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 55 Amonge the reke or weedes of the maryshes, they espyed a multitude of wylde bores. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1593) 324 First trees shall grow ..in the sea, and reeke shall thrive On tops of hilles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 445 Sea-weeds or Reike, rushes and reeds growing vpon the washes and meers.

2. With *pl.* A water-plant, a seaweed.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. iv. G viij b, The bore is yll in Laurente soyle, that feedes on reakes and reeds. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alga marina*, reeks or sea weede.

Reek, obs. form of RICK *sb.*

Reek (rīk), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **reke,** 5–7 *Sc.* **reik,** 6 **rik-,** 6–7 **reake, reeke,** 6–8 **reak,** (8 **wreak**), 7, 9 *dial.* **reech,** 6– **reek.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *réocan* (north. *réca*: see also sense 5) = OFris. *riaka, reka*, OLG. *riecan* (MDu. and Du. *ricken*; also MDu. *rûken*, Du. *ruiken*), OHG. *riohhan* (G. *riechen*), ON. *rjúka* (Sw. *röka*, Da. *ryge*):— OTeut. **riukan* (see REEK *sb.*[1]). G. *riechen* and Du. *rieken, ruiken* now mean only 'to smell', the orig. sense being expressed by the new formations *rauchen* and *rooken*.]

1. *intr.* To emit smoke: **a.** of something burning.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. [civ.] 30 gif he mid his mihte muntas hrineð, hi ful ricene reocað sona. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii[i]. 5 Laverd .. Negh hilles, and reke þai salle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 To Reke, *fumare*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. 34 Thair followis a streme of fire,..Quhill all enveron rekit like brintstane. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 72 Earth dois tremble, mountains reikis, afraid. 1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 78 With Iberian fyres the Alpes doe reik. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 124 The only Structure standing in the Town, it..was then reaking in its Ashes. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 368 Not long after the civil war, the embers of which were still reeking. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 149 While temples crash, and towers in ashes reek.

b. of a building, chimney, etc. Also *transf.*

Also common in dial. use of a chimney which 'smokes', i. e. sends out smoke into the room or house.

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xv. Alle wroth wex that sqwyne,..As kylne other kechine, Thus rudely he rekes. *c* 1500 *Felon Sewe of Rokeby* ix, The kilne began to reeke. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 115 In the craft expert, And þerby garis 3our kitchingis daylie reik. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 117 Fewe chymneis reeking you shall espye. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 132 And shall I never see my country chimnies reake? 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* xxi, White the wa's, wi' roof new theeckit,..Lown 'mang trees and braes it reekit. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiv, Observing that the chimney of the kitchen had reeked that whole day in a manner which contradicted the supposition [of famine].

2. To emit hot vapour or steam; to smoke with heat; to exhale vapour (or fog). Now chiefly *dial.*

a. of hot liquids, food, etc., and of moist things under the influence of heat, or when warmer than the atmosphere.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wel on wætere; læt reocan on þa eaxan þonne hit hat sie. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 66 The Water of the Baynes..rikith like a sething Potte continually. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 21 With some vpon Sundaies, their tables doe reeke. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 138 Your cold meate comes in reaking, and your wine Is all burnt sack. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* v. iii. 168 When the fume..is exhaled from them, that they have left reaking, make a powder of them. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded. vi, The tea's fill'd reeking round. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 3 In the Warmth of Well Waters, that are often seen to wreak in the cold Seasons. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 133 The most severe cold..is so piercing in February and March, that..the sea reeks like an oven. 1889 *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., When fog arises the land is said to reek.

b. of persons and animals in a heated and perspiring state.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 He ran in a fyrryd gowen, he cast of alle hys clothys, alle his body gan reke. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1 I reke, as a horse dothe that is laboured. *Je fume. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 40 His browes with sweat did reek and steem. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. ii. 2 The Violence of Action hath made you reek as a Sacrifice. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 84 His Phiz is everlastingly reaking with Sweat and Grease. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 148 They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit, Till ilka carlin swat and reekit. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 39 Sam appeared..with Haley's horse by his side, reeking with sweat.

transf. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* I. 433 Six dayes in the weeke Are not sufficient, but the seventh must reeke With sweat of their vngodly labour. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 319 It is ill for a soul to go reeking with anger out of this world.

c. of blood freshly shed, or of things smeared with this. (Also of the air, etc.) Const. *with*, † *in.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1377 The red bloud reek'd to shew the Painter's strife. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 158 Now, whil'st your purpled hands do reeke and smoake, Fulfill your pleasure. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 252 Whilst these perfidious wretches had their hands still reeking in the precious blood of their sovereign. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 265 Altars grew marble then, and reek'd with gore. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* (ed. 3) II. 74 Plunging the same weapon, which was reeking with the blood of her favourite boy, into her own bosom. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. XXX, Till gallant Cessford's heart-blood dear Reek'd on dark Elliot's Border spear. *a* 1892 TENNYSON *Bandit's Death* v, For he reek'd with the blood of Piero.

3. To emit an unwholesome or disagreeable vapour or fume; hence, to smell strongly and unpleasantly; to stink. Chiefly const. *of, with.*

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* v, I was forced to go to a blind chop-house,..and then go reeking from thence to the First Minister of State. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. i, Two Domitians reaking from the Dunghill. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. viii, The cold sweat melted from their limbs, Nor rot nor reek did they. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi, The small apartments reek with the breath of deputations and delegates. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* I. 140 She literally reeked of garlic. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vii, I found a broken phial reeking with the smell of bitter almonds.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1679 OWEN *Christol.* xvii. (1851) I. 223 God will not take us into heaven .. with our heads and hearts reeking with the thoughts and affections of earthly things. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 92 Do you not plunge it in muddy stygian waters till it..reeks with poisonous error? 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxx, Reeking from the filthy communion of crime. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 455 The vicinity of the great Temple at Ephesus reeked with the congregated pollutions of Asia.

† **4.** Of smoke, vapour, perfume, etc.: To be emitted or exhaled; to rise, emanate. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 97 For rekeles rekes upward evin, And menskis him that wonis in hevin. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2612 *Hypermnestra*, Thencence out of the fire reketh sote. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 131 The blak laithly smuke that oft did rise..rekand as the pyk. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 96 Perfume beeyng poured vpon the hedde, reketh out into the aier. 1563 WINJET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 64 Thai knaw thair stink to na man almaist..to be plesand, gif it stewit and reikit out naikit and plane. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXX, In some perfumes is there more delight Then in the breath that from my Mistres reekes. *fig.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 79 If you come to him in a hotte sommers day, you shal se his honestye in such sort to reeke [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 140, I heard your guilty Rimes,..Saw sighes reeke from you. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 101 The Sun shall greet them, And draw their honors reeking vp to Heauen.

b. Of snow: To whirl in fine particles like smoke or vapour.

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., 'It reeks and blaws', that is, the snow is driven with such violence as to resemble smoke. 1837 R. MUDIE *Spring* 266 The snow still darkens the air, and reeks along the curling wreaths, as if each were a furnace.

5. *trans.* To expose to smoke; to dry or taint with smoke; to fumigate. Also *techn.*, to coat (moulds for steel) with soot.

The OE. trans. *récan* is distinct from the intr. *réocan*.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 244/36 *Fumarat*, reohte. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 346 Þæs ylcan drinces smyc heora eaxan onfon & mid þam broþe recen. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Þen reke hem on þe colys tyl þey ben tendyr. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIV. 57 Ane browstar swoir the malt wes ill, Bath reid and reikit on the kill. 1611 COTGR., *Soré*, reeked, made red or sorrell, as a Herring by the smoake. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 The sides may be pickled, and the chine broiled or fried. Some reech them. [1864 COCKAYNE *Sax. Leechd.* I. 347 Let them receive with their eyes the smoke..and reek them with the broth.] 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* XVIII. 423 Emitting large quantities of unconsumed carbon, which is deposited upon the surface of the moulds. After the halves are so coated or reeked, they are fitted together.

fig. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 188 They are reeking themselves in all kinds of disorder bodily and mental.

6. To emit (smoke, steam, etc.). Chiefly *fig.*

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 11 Alexander the Great..was seene to reake forth from his bodie fier and light. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. ii, Swart Pieros lips reake steame of wine. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 10 Our Ministers,..like a seething pot set to coole, sensibly exhale and reake out the greatest part of that zeale. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 68 A great human sink reeking out crime, disease, and disloyalty on the whole nation.

7. To cause (a place) to smell of blood.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VIII. v. 503 The slaughter of lambs in offering reeked the fore-courts of the Temple.

Hence **Reeked** (rīkt, *Sc.* rī·kit), *ppl. a.*, smoked.

1785–6 BURNS *Address to Deil* xvii, Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz. 1792 — *Kellyburn Braes* x, A reekit wee deevil looks over the wa'. 1832 J. COLE *Scarborough Guide* 109 A delicious relish for the breakfast table,..called Reek'd Haddocks.

Reek, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 8 **reick.** [Of obscure origin: connexion with *reek*[1] REACH *v.* or REKE *v.* is not clear.] *trans.* (and *intr.*) To fit or rig *out* († also with *forth*). Hence **Ree·king** *vbl. sb.*[2]

Sometimes used without the adv.: see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1590 JAS. VI in *R. Bruce's Life* (1843) 20 The reeking out of three or four ships to meet me here and convey me home. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 296 His great army quhilk was so long in reeking forth. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) 509 The King could not get his navy so soon reeked out. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 113 Some were taken by some passage-boats that were reicked out [equipped] by way of privateers from Leith harbour. 1798 D. CRAWFORD *Poems* 20 Had I but siller I cou'd spare, To reek me out and pay my lare. *a* 1800 in Maidment's *N. Cy. Garland* (1824) 50 Dinna ye mind .. How we a' reek'd out, an' a' to Shirramuir?

Reek, *v.*[3] Now *dial.* Also 7 **reeke.** [app. f. *reek*, var. RICK *sb.*] *trans.* To pile up.

1693 BROWNLOW *Entries* 145 Ad fodiendum scindendum (*Anglice* hew)..cumulandum (*Anglice* reeke). 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 262 Women 3*d*. and 4*d*. a day in reeking corn. 1886 *S.-W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The snow was that reek'd up.

† **Reek,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare*[—0]. (See quot.)

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v., His sickness will reek him, that is so wast him as to kill him.

Reek, Sc. variant of REACH *v.*[1]

Reekes, variant of REAKS *Obs.*

Reekes-doller, obs. form of RIX-DOLLAR.

Reeking (rī·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. REEK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of REEK *v.*[1] Also *concr.*, smoke, vapour.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 A Rekynge, *fumositas*. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. E iij, Mixt with dust & smoke thick streames of reekings rise. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Vapor*, moisture, ayre, hote breath, or reaking. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 The least steams or reekings of bodies. 1705 A. VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1856 A great Hay-rick..., after some Reaking and Fermentation took fire. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* Index 531/1 Reeking of ingot-moulds.

Reeking, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see REEK *v.*[2]

Reeking (rī·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. REEK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That emits smoke. *A reeking house*, an inhabited house. *Sc.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Recende *vel* smecende [flax]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 Rekynge, *fumalis*. 1779 DOUGAL GRAHAM *Writ.* (1883) II. 228 A reeking house and a rocking cradle. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Where the shepherd's reeking cot Peeps from the broomy glen. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 170 Not one reeking house or any place where kindly folk dwelt.

2. That emits vapour or steam.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* vii. 20 Agnes..þæra maðma ne rohte þe ma þe reocendes meoxes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Salt water, and bitter, and rekand, ar euyl. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 97 Breathing forth vapors out of reeking rockes. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 93 From many a steaming lake and reeking bog. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-Sweepers*, Indiscriminate pieces of those reeking sausages. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, A reeking heap of stable manure.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 503 The impatient fervour which it first conceives Within its reeking bosom.

b. of dead or mangled bodies or their parts while still warm.

a 1000 *Judith* 314 (Gr.), Cirdon cynerofe,..wælscel oninnan, reocende hræw. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 211 The reeking Entrails on the Fire they threw. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 214 The Jest of Clowns, his reeking Carcase hangs. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 434 Where'er..The obscene birds the reeking remnants cast Of these dead limbs. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 30 A feudal lord..would..warm his feet in their reeking vitals.

c. of blood and wounds freshly shed or made, or of things smeared with warm blood.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. (1584) Tvj, Their foule black reaking blood, with channel large doth fall to ground. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 39 Except they meant to bathe in reeking Wounds. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 186 They..stain their Swords in their own reeking Gore. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 415 A sanguine torrent steeps the reeking ground. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 352 From out the reeking wound. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* I. 19 With the reeking blade Wet with the heart's blood of my child I smote.

d. of persons or animals in a heated state.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 30 Came there a reeking Poste, Stew'd in his haste. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 181 Tumultuous soon they plunge into the Stream, There lave their reeking Sides. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 122 Bowing down His reeking head full low. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Holding the light to his panting and reeking beast.

3. That rises as vapour or steam.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XVIII. 57 Butan ren-scurum & reocendum deawe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXV. iii, In flaky mists, the reaking vapors rise. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 48 Reaking steam drawn out of moist places. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 256 In Balmie Sweat, which with his Beames the Sun Soon dri'd, and on the reaking moisture fed. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 33 The great drawback was the reeking moisture.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 103 [Timon] washes it off and sprinkles in your faces Your reeking villany.

4. Sending out, full of, unwholesome or unpleasant fumes or smells.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. x, Washing the walls of the reeking town. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, Poor wretches who sit stifled in reeking garrets and workrooms. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 122 God..purged the pestilence from the reeking atmosphere with fire and storm.

5. *Comb.*, as *reeking hot, red.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 103 Whom reeking hote, with heart yet panting, they greedily devoured. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 359 It comes reaking hot as it were from the fire. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xiv, But can I clasp it reeking red?

Hence **Ree·kingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Fumeusement*, smoakily, fumingly, reekingly.

Reeks, variant of REAKS *Obs.*

Reek-staffold, -staval: see RICK *sb.*

Reeky (rī·ki), *a.* Forms: 5, 6 *Sc.* **reky**, 6 *Sc.* **reikie**, 6–9 *Sc.* **reekie**, 7 **reaky**, 7– **reeky.** [f. REEK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1]. See also REECHY.]

1. a. That emits vapour; steamy; full of rank moisture.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Waters þat sprynggyn yn stony lond and ys reky Abundandly, er heuy & noyant. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 A meanes..to keepe them reeky and moyst till such time as they can bee gotten peel'd. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd. 131 Her wavering lamp I'd rather trim..Than gaze abroad on reeky fen, And make of mists invading men. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 11 Their lips, Spurning the reeky pasture, yearn for draughts Of rock-rebounding rills.

b. Emitting smoke, smoky.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl. to Tobacco* (Arb.) 110 You must haue a reekie cole brought you..to kindle your Tobacco with. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 276 The dens and caverns..where daylight never entered, and the reeky tapers are never extinguished.

2. Consisting of or resembling smoke.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 14 The hevynnis hye dyd walxin dyrk, Involuyt with the reky stewis myrk. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 479 He saw ane gritt mistie and reikie cloud ryse and move fordwardis till it cam aboue Dunpenderlaw. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Prol. 614 Above his sallow couch a reeky cloud Its poison-dropping canopy suspends.

fig. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 511 All the joys which are heere, are but reekie pleasures, purchased with teares, wher with the eyes of men are made bleared.

3. Full of smoke.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 226 As bright and handsome things in a reaky house that are besmeared, dusked and smoaked. 1718 BP. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 318 The wretches lie in reeky sod-hovels. 1827 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* I. 380 Thus we pass our days ..far from all the uproars..of the reeky town. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 69 As my eyes became accustomed to the reeky atmosphere.

b. Blackened with smoke; †black as with smoke.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 539 Bot, reikie rooks and ravens, or 3ee ryue him, Desist, delay his death, whill I descriue him. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 46 A long upper room, with reeky rafters.

Reel (rīl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hréol, réol**, 5–6 **role, (5 real, re(y)lle, 6 reill, 8 reil)**, 5–7 **reele**, 7– **reel.** [OE. *hréol*, not represented in the cognate languages: cf. REEL *v.*[1]

Both sense and form are against connexion with ON. *hræll*, weaver's slay, which has been suggested. Gaelic *ruidhil* is from Eng.]

1. A rotatory instrument on which thread is wound after it is spun, or silk as it is drawn from the cocoons, and from which it may again be easily wound off upon bobbins or spools.

The reel now commonly used is an open framework, consisting of a horizontal axis with radiating arms at each end, which carry bars extending parallel to the axis, so that the whole has a cylindrical form. The circumference of the reel is in some cases made of such dimensions that in a given number of revolutions it takes up a certain length of thread, forming a skein or hank. The older reels used in connexion with the spindle or spinning-wheel were of simpler forms (cf. quot. 1727–41).

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 187/19 *Alibrum*, hreol. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 Spinle, reol, gearnwindan. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5939 Sche halpe him wel with Real & Rok. 14.. *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 564/32 *Appendium*, a yernwynder, or a reel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Reel, womannys ynstrument, *alabrum*. 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Rele for yarne, *devidover*. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 693 Ilk ane [had] in hand ane Reill..To reill thair hankis so small of reid gold wyir. 1611 COTGR., *Guindre*, a reele, or wheele to wind silke on. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 493 The Sisters turn the Wheel, Empty the woolly Rack, and fill the Reel. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Those most in use are, 1°, A little reel, held in the hand, consisting of three pieces of wood;..2°, The common reel, or windlace, which turns upon a pivot..whereon the skain to be reeled is put. 1766 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 458 The reels are to screw on the edge of the table, when you would wind silk or thread. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 387 These reels are of a sufficient breadth to wind off about 50 cops..at the same time. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1114 The arm..is capable of being bent inwards, ..so as to permit the hanks, when finished, to be taken off, as in every common reel. 1894 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* IV. 369 The reel is now almost always driven by power, the driving gear being a friction pulley on a cross shaft.

Phr. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 298 Ther is garn on the reyll other, my dame.

b. A similar framework on which other materials are wound at some stage in the process of manufacture, as the separate spun-yarns in rope-making, paper as it comes from the machine (hence also, the continuous roll of paper thus produced, as used in web-printing), etc.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 483/2 The first spinner takes it off the whirl hook, joins it to his own, that it may follow it on the reel, and begins a new yarn. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 369 The paper..is passed between a series of similar cylinders, and finally delivered to a reel, and wound off in a coil. *Ibid.* 370 The frame in being forced towards the reel of paper presses the arms down. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 198 Forty-three years ago Applegath proposed to print from the reel.

c. An upright revolving frame used in wire-drawing.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 347 The wire to be drawn is placed upon a reel..which turns upon a vertical pin. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 338 As soon as the wire is entirely drawn off the reel..and has passed through the plate [etc.].

2. An apparatus (of varying form and dimensions) capable of easy revolution, by which a cord, line, etc., may be wound up and unwound as required.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Log-line*, a little cord..wound round a reel, fixed for that purpose in the gallery of the ship. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 310 That mine might stand with all possible exactness, each man had a garden-line and reel. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Log*, The reel,..about which the log-line is wound. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 566 The log-reel for the log-line, deep-sea reel (which contains the deep-sea line),..&c. 'She went 10 knots off the reel'—i.e. by the log-line. 1884 BLAKELEE *Industr. Cycl.* 123 Cheap Garden Reel.

b. A device of this kind attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, on which the line is wound up.

The usual type consists of two circular metal plates, so joined by a few small rods as to form a cylindrical case with open sides, and having a central barrel on which the line is wound.

1726 *Gentleman Angler* 3 He must have a Landing-Hook, Reels for his Silk Lines [etc.]. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 9 Your Line must be of Silk..; there must likewise be a Reel to wind it upon. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 55 The..angler is provided with a long line wound on a reel. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 201 The old gentleman began to wind up his reel, and then the lad.. lifted the fish. 1892 NIVEN *Brit. Angler's Lex.* 190 Reels are made in several designs, such as plain, check, revolving plate, multipliers [etc.].

c. *Off the reel*, without stopping, in an uninterrupted course or succession.

1866 DICKENS *Let.* 20 Feb., [The story] seems to me to be so constituted as to require to be read 'off the reel'. 1880 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Dec. 619 Can you always say pusillanimity right off the reel? 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 4/1 He won five races off the reel.

3. A small cylinder, usually of wood, with a rim or wider part at each end, on which thread is commonly wound to be convenient for ordinary use; a quantity of thread made up in this way.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 264 Weaving nets..Or twining silken threads round ivory reels. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxv, He looked not unlike that ingenious puzzle called a reel in a bottle. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Death* xi, Her golden scissors, and thread and reels. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, Dispersing on the floor reels, thimble, muslin-work [etc.].

b. A small cylinder on which any flexible substance is wound, as the coil of wire in a magneto-electric machine, the strip of paper in a recording telegraph, etc.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 270 Winding on a wooden reel, about three inches in length, with a hollow axis, about sixty feet of insulated copper wire.

4. a. A rotatory apparatus facilitating or causing motion of the material in the processes of dyeing cloth or tarring yarn.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 421 [The 'long reel' is described.] The continuous motion of the series of pieces of goods.. which are made to travel by the incessant rotations of the reel. *Ibid.* 1072 In tarring the yarn, it is found favourable ..to allow it to pass around or under a reel or roller in the bottom of the kettle. 1894 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* IV. 24 This [band] is supported and drawn continuously through the liquor by means of a reel or winch placed above, and driven by power.

b. In milling, the drum on which the bolting-cloth is fastened.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* (ed. 2) VIII. 366/2 The bolting-mill consists of a reel fitted to an axle which revolves with great rapidity; the reel is covered with cloth..in the inside of which the flour to be prepared is placed.

c. A revolving frame, having radiating arms with pans attached, in which bread is placed for baking.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 The reel has a horizontal axis, which is rotated by gearing on the outside. To each arm of the reel..is a pendulous shelf or bread-pan.

d. In a reaping-machine, an arrangement of radial arms with horizontal bars at their extremities, which by its rotation presses the grain towards the knives.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1890/2 The machine..had a reel with twelve vanes to press the grain toward the cutters.

†**5.** A humming or buzzing noise, like that of a reel in motion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. (Possibly connected with REEL *sb.*[2] 3; but cf. REEL *v.*[2] 4.)

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee Master* (1750) 35 By this time also, the Drones will begin to make their Appearance, and your Hive will be making a Reel, as we call it, once every Day.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reel-arm, -clutch, line, -maker, measure, -plate, protector, -seat, -shaft, swift*; *reel-winding* adj.; **reel oven** (see quot. and 4 c above); **reel-printing** (see quot. and 1 b); †**reel-staff**, ? a hank or skein; **reel-tenter**, one who attends upon a silk-reel.

Also in many other combs. relating to fishing-reels, as *reel-band, -bed, -brake, -check, -click, -keeper*, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 The pans, instead of being pendulous, are placed above the *reel-arms. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 224 For throwing the *reel-clutches in and out of gear. 1867 *Routledge's Handbk. Fishing* 12 *Reel Lines are mostly made of silk and horse-hair. 1885 CUMMINS *Fishing Tackle Catal.* 50 The best reel lines will soon rot if wound wet on the reel and left in that condition. 14.. *Nominale* in WR.-WÜLCKER 686/37 *Hic citaciarius*, a *relmaker. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. II. I. 150 Artificers subservient to them, wheel-makers, reel-makers, &c. 1884 BLAKELEE *Industr. Cycl.* 451 The *Reel Measure. A reel for measuring land is made as follows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 **Reel oven*, a baker's oven in which the bread-pans are swung on the horizontal arms of a rotating reel. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 122/2 Let the *reel-plate..be on the extreme end of the butt. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 198 Printing from continuous paper is known as 'web-printing', 'roll-printing', or '*reel-printing'. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 260 This '*reel' protector..was adopted for a considerable time in both the needle and Morse instruments. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/1 Adjusting a light, German-silver click reel..to the *reel-seat at the extreme butt of the rod. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 224 The crank-shaft is 8 inches in diameter, the *reel-shaft 10 inches. 1653 *Public Gen. Acts* 183 All yarns called Worstead-yarns shall be..reeled on a Reel of a full yard about, every *Reel-staff containing Forty thrids. 1891 *Textile Industries* 12 Dec. 61/2 The end of the frame..carries two standards—the back one supporting the *reel swift. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1114 Announcing to the *reel-tenter that a measured length of silk has been wound upon her reel. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.*, **Reel-winding machine*, a beautiful contrivance, now used by the manufacturers of sewing-thread.

Reel (rīl), *sb.*[2] Also 6 *Sc.* **reill.** [f. REEL *v.*[1]; but sense 3 may have some other origin.]

1. A whirl or whirling movement; an act of reeling; a roll or stagger. Also *fig.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 93 Fortoun, with a Reill, Hes wrocht thame ane vnabill charr,..With turnin of hir Quheill. *c* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 29 Quhen with a quhisk sho quhirlis about hir quheill, Rude is that rattill running with a reill. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Those unstable judgements..cannot consist in the narrow point or centre of justice without a reele or stagger to the circumference. 1679 ALSOP *Melius Inq.* II. v. 295 They ran from Superstition to Prophaneness; the common reel of those who, to avoid one extreme, run into the opposite. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvi, To steady herself from the reel and vibration which affected her more immediate sphere. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* clvii, The drunken reel Of vice and folly round him.

†**b.** *pl.* Revels, revelry. *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 9 The king doth wake to night and takes his rouse, Keeps wassels and the swaggering vpspring reeles. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 100 Drinke thou: encrease the Reeles.

†**2.** *Sc.* A rapid careless delivery. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 536 Sic Preichouris.. That thinkis thame selfis dischargit weill, Quhen they haue run ouir with ane reill Thair sairles Sermone.

3. *Sc.* A noise, tumult, disturbance; a crash, peal.

The vb. *reel* to rattle, etc., is also found in mod. Sc.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 101 He said thair suld not mis ane reill That suld the cheifest walkin vp. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* iii, To rare with rackless reil. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* II. 135 He pou'd at the bell, an it gae sic a reel. 1871 WADDELL *Ps.* xxix. 7 *marg.*, Atween bleezes o' light comes a reel o' thunner.

Reel (rīl), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **reill.** [Perh. the same word as prec. Gaelic *righil, ruithil*, etc., commonly given as the source, is prob. from Lowland Sc.]

1. A lively dance, chiefly associated with Scotland, usually danced by two couples facing each other, and describing a series of figures of eight. †Also *reel-dance* (in quot. *fig.*).

Virginia reel, an American country-dance supposed to be derived from the English *Sir Roger de Coverley.*

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 511 Litill tent to their time the toone leit them take, Bot ay rammeist red-wood, and raveld in their reeles. 1591 *Newes fr. Scot.* (Roxb.) B j b, They..tooke handes..and daunced this reill or short daunce. 1702 R. CURRIE in *Coll. Dying Testim.* (1806) 61 Though He seem to linger, yet He is upon His journey coming, and there will be a reel-dance ere long. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 117 Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels, Put life and mettle in their heels. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 207 The jolly duchess..became the patroness of reels, a lively species of dancing. 1827 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 214, I danced one day an Irish reel. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 198 There were.. persons who seemed to think this as simple a thing to do as to lead off a Virginia reel.

b. *transf.* (perh. sometimes associated with *sb.*[2]).

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 69 (Jam.) In many a reel they scamper'd here and there, Whiles on the yerd, and whiles up in the air. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. xi, About, about, in reel and rout The death-fires danced at night. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Loche* xi, I used to lie..and watch the flies dancing reels between me and the ceiling.

2. The music for such a dance (see quot. 1811).

1591 *Newes fr. Scot.* (Roxb.) B j b, Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this reill or daunce upon a small Trumpe. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Reel*, a lively Scotch dance, generally written in common-time of four crotchets in a bar, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers.

Reel (rīl), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 **relyn**, 5–6 **rele, reyll**, 6 **reyle**, *Sc.* **reill**, 6–7 **reele**, 7– **reel.** [Of uncertain origin: possibly related to REEL *sb.*[1] Early examples are chiefly northern or Sc.]

1. *intr.* To whirl round or about; to go with a whirling motion; † to wheel suddenly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 147 [The ship] reled on round vpon þe roȝe yþes. *Ibid.* 270 He glydes in by þe giles.. Relande in by a rop, a rode þat hym þogt. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12671 Hedes reled aboute ouer-al, As men playe at the fote-bal. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 75 The sowtaris horss scart with the rattill, And round about cowd reill. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 710 Thus the World doth, and evermore shall Reele. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxi, Zarah's sands in pillars reeling Join the measure that we tread. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xxviii, She saw the constellations reel and dance Like fireflies.

†**b.** Of a drinking cup: To go round, circulate. *Obs.*—[1] (Cf. REEL-POT.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 270, 1 *pastor.* I drynk for my parte. 2 *pastor.* Abyde, lett [the] cop reyll.

2. Of the eyes: To whirl, with dizziness or excitement.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 35 Few knawis all thir coistis sa fer hence; To pike them wp perchance ȝour eene suld reill. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 121 Ye never saw green cheese but your e'en reel'd. 1768 [see REELING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. *a* 1795 H. SMITH *Six Serm.* (1504) 89 The water vnder him tossing, the ship about him reeling. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 121, I will make my very house reele to night. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew. Gard.* III. x, Stakes rot and reel, Rain and Weather eat your hives and covers. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 335 The vessel reeling quite down on one side..was immediately filled with water. *c* 1720 *Ship in a Storm* x, The faithless Flood forsook her Keel,..Stun'd she forgot awhile to reel. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 651 All around The Sov'reign's .. head his curls Ambrosial shook, and the huge mountain reeled. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXXI. 97 By violent earthquake rock'd Ne'er shook a tower, so reeling to its base, As Ephialtes. 1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 15 So quick the run, We felt the good ship shake and reel. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 12 Making the whole country reel and totter.

transf. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxiii, An earthquake reel'd unheededly away! None felt stern Nature rocking at his feet.

b. *fig.* of kingdoms or institutions. †Also const. *from* (a state or condition).

fig. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 140/1 The kingdome of Britaine began now to reele from their owne estate, and leane to an alteration. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, When commonwealths totter and reel from that nobility and ancient virtue which renowns the great. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 271 To stand fast As long as Monarchy should last; But when the state should hap to reel [etc.]. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 341 When Church and State were reeling to their foundations.

c. To fall or roll hurriedly. *rare.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* viii. 36 From whose high top the high soon'st downward reele. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxiv, The showering grapes In Bacchanal profusion reel to earth, Purple and gushing.

7. To walk with the body swinging violently from side to side; to make one's way in a swaying or staggering manner, esp. under the effects of intoxication. Also in fig. context.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* III. iii, Take him when he reels from a tavern late. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 291 Drunkards reeling along the shore. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 22 Being unable to reel any further, he lay down at the door. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* Poems 1767 I. 74 Reel in a drunkard, and reel out a saint. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* III. vii, Those patriots..Who gorge, before they reel to bed. 1821 — *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 22 Each one reels Under the load towards the pit of death. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 633 Permitting them to sleep on watch, to reel drunk about the streets.

transf. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 3 Darknesse like a drunkard reeles From forth daies path. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* vii, When from high-most pich..Like feeble age he reeleth from the day. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 32 Epicurus whose drunken atoms reel'd into order.

fig. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 138 Shunning open profaneness, they reeled into spirituall pride. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 432 This age, wherein so many have reeled into damnable errors. *a* 1679 W. OUTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 53 Christianity..now is reel'd to the other extreme.

b. To move, fly, or dash, rapidly and unsteadily.

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 183 All th' extinguish'd stars, would loosening reel Wide from their spheres. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iv. 73 He..watched the little gig as it reeled off toward the mill at the highest speed. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* ii, Redly up and out and off they reeled Like disconcerted imps, those thousand sparks.

8. *trans.* To cause to roll, whirl, or stagger; to impel violently. Now *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 304 Runischly his rede yȝen he reled aboute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. 130 With the preis we war relet of that steid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 35 Sisyphus an huge round stone did reele Against an hill. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cynthia* v, In his hand was placed Fortunes wheele: The which he often turn'd, and oft did reele. 1613 J. DAVIES *Muse's Teares* B 2 b, Our Hopes, Which now this Blast doth reele, and backward beare! 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* ii. 12 Our feet shall catch the elastic bound, And reel us through the dance's round.

b. *refl.* To throw (oneself) with a stagger.

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. ix. 191 He..swung, or rather reeled, himself into [a chair].

9. To reel through or along (a street). *rare*—[1].

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 20 To sit And keepe the turne of Tipling with a Slaue, To reele the streets at noone.

Reel (rīl), *v.*[2] Forms: 4 **rely, reole,** 4–5 **rele,** (5 **relyn**), 6 **reele,** *Sc.* **reill,** 7– **reel.** [f. REEL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To wind (thread, silk, etc.) on a reel. Also *absol.*, To perform, or be engaged in, this kind of work.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 Bobe to karde and to kembe.. To rube and to rely [*v.rr.* rele, reole]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586/31 *Girgillo* [to rele]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/1 Relyn, wythe a reele, *alabriso.* *c* 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 349 Thowe schalt rubbe, rele, and spynne, And þou wolt eny mete wynne. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Innaspare,* to reele, as they reele silke or thread. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 694 Ilk ane in hand ane Reill..To reill thair hankis so small of reid gold wyir. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, You should reel well What he spins, if you give your mind to it. *Ibid.* v. i, The other too reels well For his time. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 334 Proclamations were read dischargeing to sell any yarne but reeled in such a fashion. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 138 That fit persons be appointed to reel the work. 1789 *Gentl. Mag.* Suppl. 1200/2 He invented a machine to spin and reel Cotton at one operation. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 387 If the yarn has to be packed for the market, it is reeled upon a frame. 1886 *Mag. of Art* Dec. 46/1 The silk used was..the same as that reeled at the present time by the Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

b. *Angling.* To wind (the line) on the reel. Also with *up*, and *absol.*

1854 L. LLOYD *Scandin. Adv.* I. 194 The line..is reeled around the two pins in the handle. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* II. 10 We reel up and seek the shelter of the wood. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 381/2 Then he reeled slowly, keeping the minnow near the surface. 1884 BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westmld.* v. 21 The angler reels up his line as quickly as possible.

c. To fill (a spool) with thread.

1774 KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* vii, The auld gudewife the pirney reels Wi' tenty hand.

2. To take *off* by reeling.

1530 PALSGR. 684/1 Rele this skayne of the blades and than come dyne. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 138 The sixth book describes the manner of reeling off the silk from the pod. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 164, I reeled off every single thread. 1880 C. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 94 The silk is called raw after it has been reeled off the cocoons. 1884 BLAKELEE *Industr. Cycl.* 123 Twine wound upon this may be reeled off at pleasure.

b. *transf.* To rattle *off* (a story, song, etc.) without pause or effort.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* ix, Well reeled off, Billy. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 General Butler..can reel off nautical stories by the yard. 1890 MCCARTHY *French Revol.* I. 118 He reeled off a world of insipid verses.

3. To draw *out*, as with a reel; to draw *through* (something), or cause to move, by means of a reel.

1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xxiv, That harrow fit to reel Men's bodies out like silk. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 105 Wire is reeled through the zinc, into which it is forced to dip by a fork or other contrivance. 1891 *Textile Industries* 12 Dec. 69 Reel the stuff well in the solution.

b. *Angling.* To draw in (a fish, etc.) by reeling up the line. Also in fig. context.

1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 181 Once hook him and you are all right..You can reel him in then at your pleasure. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 379/2 The Professor..soon reeled the bass within a few feet. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 228/2 The minnow is reeled nearly to the tip of the rod.

4. *intr.* To make a noise like that of a reel when in motion.

1747 [see REELING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2]. 1899 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 154 The grasshopper warblers which were reeling from many a 'tangled watercourse' a fortnight ago are now silent.

Reel (rīl), *v.*[3] [f. REEL *sb.*[3]] *intr.* and *trans.* To dance a reel.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 21 The summer cauls were dancing here an' there, An' clouds of midges reeling in the air. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 147 The dancers quick and quicker flew; They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXV, Troubridge opened the ball.., making them reel 'Tom Collins', whether or no. 1843 NICHOLSON *Hist. & Tradit. Tales* 241 Loud laughed Old Nick and danced and reeled.

Reelable (rī·lăb'l), *a.* [f. REEL *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] That can be reeled or wound on a reel.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 60/1 At least six species of Bombyx..form reelable cocoons. *Ibid.* 60/2 The reelable fibre is as a rule thickest..at the middle portion.

Ree'l-bird. [f. REEL *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1888 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 367/1 In those parts of England where it [the grasshopper lark or warbler] was formerly most abundant it was known as the Reeler or Reel-bird.

Re-elect, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To elect again.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 181 Those Senators..whom he had either chosen or re-elected in his Censorship. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 127 One Mr. Broom being some time since chosen, but not qualified,..he was this day ..reelected. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xix. (1771) 103 [He] was expelled, re-elected, and admitted to take his seat in the same parliament. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxv. VIII. 361 Philopœmen was re-elected for the following year. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. viii. 128 A member expelled may, upon the issue of a new writ, be re-elected by his former constituents.

Hence **Re-electabi'lity.**

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 421 The re-electability of the best known Wesleyan Methodist minister.

Re-elec'tion. [RE- 5 a; cf. RE-ELECT *v.*] The action of re-electing; a fresh election; the fact of being re-elected.

a 1745 SWIFT (J.), Several acts have been made and rendered ineffectual by leaving the power of re-election open. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 29 Nov., The Parliament meets on Thursday, but will adjourn for about ten days for the re-elections. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. XCV, Safe conduct through the rocks of re-elections. 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar. 3 The Examiners above named are re-eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.

Reeled (rīld), *ppl. a.* [f. REEL *v.*[2]] Wound on a reel.

1776–7 *Act 17 Geo. III*, c. 11 § 14 The reeler..of such false or short reeled yarn. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 152 To obtain one pound of reeled silk, requires 12 pounds of cocoons. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. ii **/1 Samples of the cocoons, and of the reeled or raw silk of these countries.

Reeler (rī·ləɹ). [f. Reel *v.*2 + -er 1.]

1. One who reels or winds yarn, cord, etc., upon a reel; also, one who employs such workers.

1598 Florio, *Innaspatore*, a reeler or winder of yarne. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Garde*, *Faire la garde*, to make fast; (a phrase vsed by reelers, or winders of yarne). 1776–7 (see Reeled *ppl. a.*). 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 395 The slubs which may have been left in the silk by the negligence of the foreign reeler. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vi. 175 When the winder or reeler has purchased the cocoons [etc.]. 1891 *Textile Industries* 12 Dec. 61/1 However careless the reeler may be, the reel is stopped instantly.

b. (See quot.)

1893 L. Kellern *Soldiers at Sea* 50 Told off as Reelers, to haul in the reel, which tests the ship's rate of progress.

c. The grasshopper-warbler, *Locustella nævia*.

1871–4 Newton *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 385 In the more marshy parts of England .. this bird has long been known as the 'Reeler'—from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used..by the hand-spinners of wool.

d. *Cant* (after *peeler*). A policeman.

1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 502/1 A reeler came to the cell and cross-kiddled (questioned) me.

†2. An instrument for reeling. *Obs. rare*−1.

1598 Florio, *Indeuenatoio*, a reeler or reeling sticke. 1629 Massinger *Picture* v. i, *Ubaldo*. I have not spittle enough to wet my fingers When I draw my flax from my distaff. *Ricardo*. Nor I, strength To raise my hand to the top of my reeler.

Re-e·levate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To elevate again.

a 1834 Coleridge cited by Worcester (1846). 1873 J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* xxii. 290 Then, finally, the land was re-elevated to its present level. 1895 *Minutes 9th Nat. Counc. Congreg. Ch.* (U.S.) 242 To re-elevate the standard of scholarship which has been so unfortunately..lowered.

So **Re-eleva·tion.** (Chiefly *Geol.*)

1817 J. Scott *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 395 Resting its re-elevation on the foundation of popular choice. 1868 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. xxxi. (ed. 10) II. 187 It seems impossible to explain the position of this buried hut, without imagining, first a subsidence..then a re-elevation. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 258 The frequent subsidences and re-elevations.

Reel foot. *Sc.* [? f. Reel *sb.*1] A club-foot. So **Reel-footed** *a.*

1867 H. Scott *Fasti Eccl. Scotic.* II. 586 A reel foot marred his personal appearance. 1887 Service *Dr. Duguid* I. xxiii. 155 James being reel-fitted. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 July 209 A child .. is 'reel-footed' if there is a club-foot.

Re-eligibi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] Eligibility for re-election to the same office.

1787 Hamilton *Federalist* No. 72 With a positive duration [of the presidency]..I connect the circumstance of re-eligibility. 1788 Jefferson *Let.* 7 Feb., There is another strong feature in the new constitution, which I..strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual re-eligibility of the President. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xli. II. 103 The governor..is elected directly, not..by a college of electors...Some States limit his re-eligibility.

Re-e·ligible, *a.* [Re- 5 a.] Capable of being re-elected to the same office.

1802 *Ann. Reg.* 644 The president is to exercise his functions for ten years, and to be indefinitely reeligible. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 26/2 The person so appointed to vacate is not re-eligible for the ensuing year. 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar. 3 The Examiners above-named are re-eligible.

Reeling (rī·lin), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Reel *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action of staggering, etc.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 265 The king Robert be thair relyng Saw thai war neir discomfyting. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) v. xx. 126 The passyons of the teeth ben dyuers..brekynge, and brusynge.., relynge and wag[ging] and fallynge. *a* 1500 *Peebles to Play* ii, For reiling thair micht na man rest, For garray and for glew. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Six Serm.* (1594) 89 As if he should say, neither the winds blowing..nor the ships reeling..should..waken him from his sleepe. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 312 They will..be full of inconstancye,..like the reeling of a drunken Man. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 329 Singing and dancing and drinking and reeling were usual concomitants of all the Pagan Holy-days. 1736 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 406 The Avenger of thy blood will take care of thee in public reelings. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 862 Though such continual zigzags in a book, Such drunken reelings, have an awkward look. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 69 [A gait] in which there is unsteadiness, titubation, and reeling like a drunken man.

Comb. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 279 Trinculo is reeling ripe: where should they Finde this grand Liquor that hath gilded 'em? 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 100 When he's reeling drunk ashore, he takes it for granted to be a Storm abroad.

Reeling (rī·lin), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Reel *v.*2 + -ing 1.]

1. The action of winding on a reel.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.*, A Reeling, *alabratio*. 1603 Dekker *Grissil* v. i, Janiculo, leave your fish-catching, and you your reeling. 1653 *Public Gen. Acts* 179 Abuses ..in the Reeling of the Yarns. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Reel*, The reel used..in the reeling or winding of silks. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 143 It was..afterwards reeled off from those bobbins, and in the reeling passed through warm water. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 432 The purchases [of silk] are made about the end of August when the reelings terminate. 1884 McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 235 The processes of twisting, reeling, and scouring.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reeling apparatus, arrangement, establishment, machine, stick.*

1598 Florio, *Indeuenatoio*, a reeler or reeling sticke. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 265 The reeling apparatus used in France. 1853 — *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 616 The cocoons are prepared at the reeling establishment into raw silk. *Ibid.*, The reeling machines in the Tyrol. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 61/2 A sectional view of the reeling apparatus and arrangements..is shown in fig. 12.

2. The production of a humming sound.

1747 R. Maxwell *Bee-Master* (1750) 35 This reeling is occasioned, by a great many of the Bees flying, and making a confused Motion and Noise in the..Hive. 1899 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 152 It was more sustained than the longest reeling of the grasshopper warbler that I have heard.

Reeling (rī·lin), *ppl. a.* [f. Reel *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

1. That reels, in senses of the vb.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 69/1 Honorius, perceiuing the reeling state of the empire, determined foorthwith to recouer it. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 With that he totterd from the reeling decke, And downe he sunke. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad § 16. 177 With troubled spirits and a reeling faith. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 46 Daphnis did Rites to Bacchus first ordain; And holy Revels for his reeling Train. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 55 The man..in his fury, an' in his reeling eyn, Thinks that the ane he wanted she had been. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 306 War lays a burden on the reeling state. 1849 Longf. *Building the Ship* 242 The stress and the strain Of the wind and the reeling main.

2. Characterized by reeling; causing to reel.

1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* IV. x. (1668) 99 If your Goats be troubled with the Staggers or Reeling Evil. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 54 That sort of gross reeling intoxication by which men..shame themselves in the streets. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1/1 The Liberal Party suffered a reeling blow yesterday.

Hence **Ree·lingly** *adv.*

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 481 Suddenly, and reelingly he ran with his last fury vpon him. 1657 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 62 Is this a sober discourse, which falls reelingly to the ground of it self, when none pushes it?

†**Reel-pot.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Reel *v.*1] One who makes the (drinking) pot go round.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 There I heard..how many perjurds [were] in France, and how many reel-pots in Germany.

‖ **Reem** (rīm). [a. Heb. רְאֵם *rᵉ'ēm* (also רִים *rēym* in Job xxxix. 9–10), rendered in the Vulgate by *rhinoceros* and *unicornis*, and by Wyclif and later Eng. versions, *unicorn*.] The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament, now identified with the wild ox.

1719 Young *Par. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 215 Will the tall Reem, which knows no Lord but Me, Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee? [1845 Kitto *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v., From the fact that the reēm is classed in scripture with bulls or bullocks..it has been concluded that he was of the bovine species, and probably the buffalo or wild ox. 1886 W. Houghton in *Academy* 24 Apr. 292 The identification of the Hebrew *reēm* with the wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) is one of the most certain of all Bible animal names.]

Reem, obs. f. Realm, Ream; var. Reme *v.*, to cry, shout; obs. f. Rime, hoarfrost.

Re-embark (rīˌembā·ɹk), *v.* Also 7–8 reim-. [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *rembarquer* (1549), It. *rimbarcare* (Florio), Sp. *reembarcar*.]

1. *trans.* To put (a person or thing) on board ship again. Also † const. *into*.

1611 Cotgr., *Rembarquer*, to reimbarke, to put into a ship againe. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 18 The Admirall re-imbarques all and..plies for the Southward Cape. 1687 Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 171 Goods..which..he was necessitated to reimbark. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3850/3 They were reimbarking the Troops on board the Ships. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 101/1 They were..hoisted into the ship, and..re-imbarked into the boats. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 250 The boat having been got up, they re-embarked their instruments and provisions.

refl. 1622 Capt. Smith *Wks.* I. 257 Reimbarking myselfe in a Bark of 60 Tuns.

fig. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 80 It may re-imbarque themselves and you all into a deadly relapse of scorne and calamity.

2. *intr.* To go on board ship again. Also const. *in*.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 35 We had made our accompt to reembarke and depart. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 288 The Danes still re-imbarking when they found opposition in any place, and landing in some other. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 23 He .. issued orders that the army should be in readiness next day to reimbark for Cuba. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 279, I called my officers together .. and prepared to re-embark. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* xi. 131 After re-embarking, he exasperates the monster with his pungent addresses.

fig. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 159 His Soul, which while he slept at Anchor lay, Began to reimbark. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/2 In such a cause his very selfishness is a security for his not re-embarking.

transf. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* ci, He re-embarked in his hackney-coach.

Hence **Re-emba·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Florio, *Rimbarcamento*, a re-imbarking. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 321 Brigadiers Graham and O'Farrel..agreed to the reimbarking of the troops.

Re-embarka·tion. Also 8 reim-. [Re- 5 a.] The action of re-embarking.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5470/2 They knew nothing of the Reimbarkation. 1757 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* xviii. § 5 After the re-embarkation of the troops. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 323 They unanimously declared themselves for the reimbarkation. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 471 They repulsed the Athenians from the sea-shore and secured a safe re-embarkation.

So **Re-emba·rkment.** [Cf. F. *rembarquement*.]

1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 66/1 The smaller [squadron]..was designed..to favour the landing and reimbarkment.

Re-emba·ttle, *v.* In 7 reim-. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To draw up again in battle array.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 794 They..at the sight Took envie, and aspiring to his highth, Stood reimbattell'd fierce.

Re-embe·llish, *v.* Also 7 re-im-. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To embellish anew. Hence **Re-embe·llishing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Florio, *Rimbellire*, to re-imbellish. *Ibid.*, *Rabbellimento*, a rebeautifying, a re-embellishing. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 43 Ceruse and Vermillion were not capable to re-imbellish my face.

Re-embo·dy, *v.* Also 7, 9 reim-. [Re- 5 a.] To embody again. **a.** *trans.*

1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The militia is disbanded, and partially reimbodied for 28 days in every year during peace. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* lvii. (1865) VII. 121 It became necessary to re-embody the praetorian and the urban guards. 1873 in B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* vii. 173, I propose..now to reëmbody my views in a more popular form.

†**b.** *intr.* for *refl.* (See Embody 5 b.) *Obs.*

a 1691 Boyle (J.), Quicksilver broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately reimbody.

Re-embo·som, *v.* Also 7 reim-. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To embosom again.

1641 Heylin *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 369 Some..had been Reconciled and reimbosomed with the Church. 1656 — *Surv. France* 56 [Henry IV. of France] once more re-embosom'd himself into the Roman Synagogue. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 129 Treasure oft was disembosomed...Disembosomed, re-embosomed.

Re-embra·ce, *v.* Also 7 re-im-, reim-. [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *rembrasser*, † *rembracier*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To embrace again, in *lit.* and *fig.* senses.

1611 Florio, *Rimbracciare*, to imbrace againe, to re-imbrace. 1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 57 Why should you re-embrace..the things, which you haue thus abiured? 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IX. 4 His Daughter and her Sweetheart coming to re-imbrace each other. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 48 When their Souls they re-embrace. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* V. 1044 He takes his Leave, To re-embrace in Extasies, at Eve. 1855 Browning *In a Year* i, Bitterly we re-embrace, Single still. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iii. (1872) III. 13 His Majesty, who wept like a paternal bear, on reëmbracing Wilhelmina.

So **Re-embra·ce** *sb.*, a renewed embrace; **Re-embra·cement.**

1611 Florio, *Rabbracciamenti*, re-imbracements. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XI. 2316 If, fighting quietly, the jaws enjoy One re-embrace in mid back-bone.

Re-embroi·l, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To embroil again.

1718 Blackmore *Alfred* X. (1723) 363 Lest this audacious Tribe..Disturb the Throne and re-embroil the State.

Re-emburse, -ment, obs. ff. Reimburse, -ment.

Reeme, obs. f. Realm, Ream *sb.*3, Rime.

Re-eme·rge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To emerge again.

1775 Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 94 It will gradually re-emerge, and become dry and green as before. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. iii, A question emerges,..is put off, submerged; but always reemerges bigger than before. 1879 M. Arnold *Mixed Ess., Falkland* 227 But is it meant, .. that after all, political liberty re-emerged in England..?

So **Re-eme·rgence; Re-eme·rgent** *a.*; **Re-eme·rsion.**

1801 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 365 Flashes of lightning, that seemed almost to alternate with the flash-like re-emersions of the waning moon. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. iii, By its frequent reemergence and by its rapid enlargement of bulk,..this question [etc.]. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* ix. 248 Since its first re-emergence it has doubtless been often sunk and raised anew. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Apr. 254 Cases of fallen and still fitfully re-emergent nobility.

Reeming (rī·min), *vbl. sb.* Also **reaming.** [See Ream *v.*3] (See quot. 1846.) Also *Comb.*, as *reeming-beetle, -iron.*

1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 130 *Reeming Irons*, are used by the Caulkers for opening the Seams of the Planks of Ships on the Stocks before caulked. 1846 A. Young *Nant. Dict., Reeming*, in shipbuilding, opening the seams of the planks with iron wedges, called reeming-irons, in order that the oakum used in caulking may be more readily admitted. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 566 *Reeming-Beetle*, a caulker's largest mallet. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 The tool is a reeming-iron struck by a reeming-beetle.

Re-emi·ssion. [Re- 5 a: cf. next.] A second or subsequent emission; a re-issue.

1740 W. Douglass *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 10 In the following Years no more new Emissions, but some Re-emissions of the remainder. 1801 Young in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 46 Its remaining many months as if in a latent state, and its subsequent re-emission by the action of heat.

Re-emi·t, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To emit again; esp. *U. S.*, to reissue (bills, bank-notes, etc.). Hence **Re-emi·tting** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1740 W. Douglass *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 10 The Province..have since A. 1702 emitted and re-emitted Bills of public Credit. *Ibid.* 17 The three Upper Counties .. emitted 30,000 *l.* which have generally been continued out by re-emitting Acts from Time to Time. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 203 The trustees of the loan office might reëmit the same sums. 1884 *American* VIII. 311 The notes are not held, when redeemed, but re-emitted.

Re-employ', *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To employ again; to take back into employment. So **Re-employ·ment.**

1611 Cotgr., *Remployer*, to reimploy. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 147 Begging me to re-employ him again. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Aug., It is to be hoped that relief will come, in the way of re-employment, before cold weather sets in.

Reen (rīn). Also **reene, rheen.** A variant (and more phonetic) spelling of the south-western Rhine, a ditch.

1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Nat.* 142 A pale blue shrew..has been seen about the margin of our reenes, and the deep marsh ditches. 1864 G. F. Berkeley *Life & Recoll.* I. 241

The wide deep reens or ditches that intersect these marshy meadows. 1867 *Macm. Mag.* June 164 It is intersected.. by several large dykes, called in the language of the country 'rhines' or 'rheens'.

Reen, var. REAN; obs. f. REIN(DEER).

Re-ena·ble, *v.* Also 6–7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.]

† **1.** *trans.* To rehabilitate, restore. *Obs.*

1585 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 600 The reinabling of such as before were not capable of offices or dignities. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. § 7. 612 They were also forbidden..to reenable the late King against the authoritie of this Parliament. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* V. 440 When God hath thus created a new heart, that is, Reenabled me by his Ordinance.

2. To make able again.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Thus are we re-enabled to pay him the debt of glory. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 616 To require..many months before the patient was re-enabled to take his station in society.

So † **Re-ena·blement.** *Obs.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. Ep. Ded. A 4 b, The propitiating of Almighty God, towards Your reinablement to afford them all..succors.

Re-ena·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To enact (a law, etc.) again. Hence **Re-ena·cting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. (1677) 369 That Precept .. was no other than the re-enacting of that old Commandment. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 259 The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators, by a law made by Claudius, Tribune of the people, ..and re-enacted by the Julian Law of Concussions. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxiii. (1835) 363 *note*, In 1825 an attempt to re-enact some of the most objectionable was made. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 38 All the regulations of the prior resolution..were herein re-enacted.

2. To act or perform again; to reproduce.

1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. v. 89 Napoleon had no desire to see the Reign of Terror re-enacted in the cities of Italy. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 464/1 My yachting friends need never expect to see her with her present rig re-enacting the America.

So **Re-ena·ction, Re-ena·ctment.**

1803 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1804) 14/2 Lord Limerick positively asserted that the re-enactment of those bills was absolutely necessary for the tranquility of the country. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, Reenaction. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 2 The Petition..was but the affirmation and re-enactment of the precedents of the three foregoing centuries.

Re-ena·mour, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inflame again with love. In *pass.*

a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 417 Love saw me cool, I by his Rod Shall re-enamour'd be of God.

Re-enchai·n, *v.* Also 7–8 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enchain again.

1611 COTGR., *Renchainer*, to reinchaine, to chain, or bind in chaines, againe. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90 P 7 He becomes an easy Captive to the first Person, who shall endeavour to re-inchain him. 1837 R. WILSON *Pleas. Piety* IV. 93 Ham's haughty King collects his armed hosts To re-enchain the ransomed of the Lord.

† **Re-encha·rge,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [RE- 5 a.] ? To charge again.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxxix. 310 The Dictator .. cried unto the Colonels .. to reencharge and renew the medley againe with him.

† **Re-encloi·ster,** *v. Obs.* In 7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To shut up again in a cloister.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 286 Bidding farewell to the Church of St. Saluatore, and being re-incloystred againe.

Re-encou·nter, *sb.* Also 6–7 rein-, re-in-. [f. RE- + ENCOUNTER *sb.*; cf. RENCONTRE *sb.*, RENCOUNTER *sb.*] † **a.** A meeting, encounter, *esp.* a hostile one. *Obs.* **b.** A renewed meeting.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxix. 34/1 Without any busynesse or reencounter we came to the captall. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 85/2 The Saxons had the victorie in that reincounter. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 443 So many pleasant speeches and lively reencounters. 1611 FLORIO, *Rancontro*, a reincounter, a meeting againe. 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 32 After many reiterated controversial Re-incounters with Aurelius. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. L 68 This Re-encounter had not a little ruffled Jacob's mild disposition. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 77 Mr. Falkland's servants, hearing the bustle of the re-encounter [etc.].

Re-encou·nter, *v.* Also 6–7 re-in-. [f. RE- + ENCOUNTER *v.*; cf. RENCONTRE *v.*, RENCOUNTER *v.*] † **a.** To encounter, *esp.* in a hostile manner. *Obs.* **b.** To encounter or meet again.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiv. 267 They..robbed all that countrey, for there was none that reencountred them. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 164/2 Bicause the Danes .. were reencountred..so often as they did encounter [etc.]. 1600 *Gowrie Conspir.* C 2, His owne seruants..hauing put his maiestie in safetie, re-encountred the sayd Earle and his seruantes. 1611 FLORIO, *Rancontrare*, to reincounter or meete againe. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 65 (1810) 63 Both armies met again, and re-encountered. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. x. (1840) 63 The Pagans, little suspecting to be reencountered, gave themselves over to mirth and jollity.

† **Re-encou·ntry.** *Obs.*—[1] = RE-ENCOUNTER *sb.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 266 For I thinke verely that your aduersarie king Phillip will meete with you to fight, and ye shall find many streight passages and reencountries.

Re-encou·rage, *v.* In 6–7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To encourage again.

1598 FLORIO, *Rinfrancare*, to reincourage. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. 138 The Abbot Austin.., reincourag'd by the exhortations of Gregory. , came safe to the Ile of Tanet.

So **Re-encou·ragement.**

a 1766 J. BROWNE *Willie & Old Wernock* 329 But O, (my Wernock) how am I to thee Obligen, for thy keene re-encouragements.

Re-endear, *v.* In 6–7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To endear again. So **Re-endea·rment.**

1626 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XX. xii, As a man..puts himself into some deserving action, whereby he may hope to re-indeare him selfe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 212 Resolued he was no opportunity should escape him which might promove his re-endeerment with them.

Re-endow', *v.* Also 8 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To endow again.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 390 How much is vented away by such meanes, by which..many an impouerished and spoiled church [might be] re-endowed. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 102 The hospitals .. being built, and re-indowed at the public expence. 1869 *Spectator* 24 July 861/1 Concessions which re-endow the Free Church with an extra half-million.

So **Re-endow·ment.** Also *attrib.*

1869 *Spectator* 24 July 861/1 Re-endowment even with half a million is re-endowment. 1884 *Manch. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 4/6 A re-endowment of the Protestant denomination. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 9/4 In aid of the Re-endowment Fund of Guy's Hospital.

Reene, var. REAN, REEN; obs. f. REIN.

Re-e·nergize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To energize anew, impart fresh energy to.

1803 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 108 You, my friend, have..affectionate interests, which combine to reenergize your mind. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 5 May 274 The true way to re-energize the languishing institution.

Re-enfeo·ff, *v.* Also 7 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a; cf. REFEOFF *v.*] *trans.* To enfeoff anew; to enfeoff in return (the original feoffor).

1540 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 256 Who, soe being seised, shall re-enfeoffe the said seaven who shall survive. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 208 b, If the Condition be, That the Feoffee shall re-infeoffe the Feoffor [etc.]. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 241. 107 If my Feoffee in Fee of one Acre of Land, doe reinfeoff mee of the same acre [etc.]. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, With power also to the surviving trustees .. to re-enfeoff other trustees to the same uses. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 209 *note*, It was not uncommon for a layman to enfeoff a church on condition of being reenfeoffed to hold of the church.

So **Re-enfeo·ffment.**

1662 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 55 So warranty is extinguished by Re-infeoffment or Descent of Land to the same person that had the Warranty. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* 256 *marg.*, When only seven feoffees remain living, a re-enfeoffment, to fourteen, shall be made.

Re-enflame, variant of REINFLAME.

Re-enfo·rce, *sb.* = REINFORCE *sb.*

1886 *American* XII. 141 The gun is a small one, .. composed of two concentric cylinders, the inside one being of steel, the outside or reënforce of cast iron.

Re-enfo·rce, *v.* [f. RE- + ENFORCE *v.*; cf. REINFORCE and RENFORCE. Now rare in English, but common in American use.]

1. *trans.* To strengthen, give fresh or additional strength to.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXVI. v, Thou, Jehova, .. With strength my weaknesse re-enforce. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. x. 364 He was with these and the like speeches re-enforcing his anger. *a* 1630 S. PAGE *Broken Heart* (1637) 177 To magnifie him, and to reenforce his Petition, he calleth him *Deum salutis*. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 49 Thou to thyself dost Glory raise, By re-enforcing our Decays. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 886/2 The sonority of this reservoir is expected materially to re-enforce the volume of tone. 1888 STEVENSON *Gentlemen in Fiction*, The opinions.., though .. re-enforced with excellent images, are not peculiar..to Hamlet.

b. *refl.* To strengthen or encourage (oneself) afresh. *rare.*

1589 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 588 Who after one battle were never able to reenforce themselves against him. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii, And then, if she shall coily recoil, and signify your repulse, you are to reenforce yourself with [etc.].

2. *Mil.* To strengthen with additional forces († or supplies); to support by fresh numbers.

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 24 Then vsed we to re-enforce them with new supplies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. ii. 295 The Magi .. himselfe re-enforcing his power, and bidding battell..was taken aliue. 1693 *Mem. Cut. Teckely* IV. 62 They thought only upon reposing themselves, and re-enforcing their Army by detachments out of the neighbouring Garrisons.

transf. 1885 J. L. ALLEN in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 709/2 With my house re-enforced by a housekeeper,..there would be nothing more to desire. 1896 *Paterson Mag.* VI. 305/1 The pioneers have been re-enforced.

† **b.** To collect again; to reassemble. *Obs.*

1594 KYD *Cornelia* Argt., His purpose was to have re-enforc'd a newe Armie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 36 The French haue re-enforc'd their scatter'd men.

3. To strengthen (any part of an object) by additional support.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 887/1 The re-entrant angles.. are re-enforced..with..pilasters. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 278/2 It goes to the brazing furnace, where the joints are re-enforced and solidified.

† **4.** *intr.* To renew one's efforts; to insist. *Obs.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 3 Though he fall off to-day, hee will re-enforce to-morrow, though he faile to-day, he will assay to-morrow. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 325 This account we have from S. Cyprian, and he reenforces againe upon the same charge in his Epistle.

Hence **Re-enfo·rceable** *a.*, capable of being re-enforced (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **Re-enfo·rcer,** one who re-enforces; **Re-enfo·rcing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rafforzamento*, a re-enforcing. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 929/1 Writers who are more properly feeders and reënforcers of life itself.

Re-enfor·cement. [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. REINFORCEMENT and RENFORCEMENT.] The act of re-enforcing, or the state of being re-enforced; that which re-enforces; a fresh supply.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 139 Populous, because of reenforcements after checks or ouerthrows. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 41 Without a generall re-enforcement from authority. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 126 Having resolved upon this Reenforcement, I writ again to my Honoured Friend. 1775 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 78 That a reënforcement may be speedily sent into Canada. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 411 We devoured eagerly the seal, of which, by good fortune, we had several re-enforcements. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 472 The natural head of water needs the re-enforcement of pumping apparatus to enable it to reach the highest point of the mine.

Re-enfra·nchise, *v.* Also 7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enfranchise († set free) again. So **Re-enfra·nchisement.**

1611 FLORIO, *Raffrancare*, to re-enfranchise or set at libertie. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 147 A price paid down for the re-infranchising of inslav'd Men. 1888 G. W. CABLE in *Libr. Mag.* (U. S.) May 16 The slow doling out of re-enfranchisement to the best intelligence of Southern white society.

Re-enga·ge, *v.* Also 7 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rengager* (16th c.).] To engage again. Hence **Re-enga·ging** *vbl. sb.* **a.** *trans.*

1611 COTGR., *Rengager*, to reingage. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 20 The disengaging and reengaging of the moving parts. 1828 SOUTHEY *On a Picture*, etc. xiv, If then the power to thee were given In that cold form its life to re-engage. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 67 § 8 Any soldier who being in army service has commenced the twelfth year from his first enlistment .. may..be reengaged.

b. *intr.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 182 It put him in so fierce a Rage He once resolv'd to re-ingage. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. i. (1872) VII. 3 Brühl has ever since rather held back; would not reëngage at all. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 Soldiers who have declined to re-engage abroad, and have been sent home at the public expense, will not be permitted to re-engage in this country.

So **Re-enga·gement.**

1731 BAILEY Vol. II. (ed. 2), *Re-ingagement*, an engaging again. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 286 He stayed to see Madame Vestris commence her re-engagement. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 67 § 8 Re-engagement of soldiers.

Re-enge·nder, *v.* In 6–8 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rengendrer* (13th c.).] To engender again. Hence **Re-enge·ndering** *ppl. a.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 3 Y° thynne or superficial skyn, skale it, or fall it of, neuer so often, yet in the place of it is reingendryd nue. 1611 COTGR., *Rengendrer*, to reingender. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* IV. Wks. 1851 III. 219 As if a man should taxe the renovating and re-ingendring Spirit of God with innovation. 1751 tr. *Rousseau's Discourse* 35 What star may be inhabited, what insects reingender themselves in an extraordinary manner..?

So **Re-enge·nderer.**

1611 COTGR., *Rengendreur*, a reingendrer.

Re-e·ngine, *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + ENGINE *v.* 4.] *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with new engines.

1888 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/7 The Admiralty have decided to re-engine those ships [etc.]. 1889 *Standard* 9 Mar., Certain ships required to be re-engined.

† **Re-engo·rge,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 rein-. [RE-.] *refl.* Of water: To pour back *into*, *in* a place.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 208 When the sea re-engorgeth it selfe backe againe into the sea. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 466 My head hanging downeward, and the water reingorging it selfe in my throat with a strugling force.

Re-engraft: see REINGRAFT.

Re-engra·ve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To engrave again. Hence **Re-engra·ved** *ppl. a.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 99 They joy to see God's Image re-engrav'd. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* ii. 35 He had them re-engraved; and therefore many shells appear twice in his work. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 133 Doppelmayer had a fac-simile of this chart re-engraved. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 2/1 The re-engraved plates are nine in number.

Re-enjoi·n, *v.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enjoin again.

1611 COTGR., *Rejoindre*, to reinioyne, reordaine vnto, re-impose vpon. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 36, I besought Miss Lloyd to re-enjoin secrecy to every one. 1892 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) Aug. 134 Re-enjoining the duty of loyalty to the Republican Government in France.

Re-enjoy', *v.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enjoy again.

1605 EARL STIRLING *Alexandr. Trag.* I. Chor., Those that th'earth chargde .. Theyr ashie lodgings leaue, To re-enioy the light. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 159 That Charles, Duke of Bourbon should re-injoy his former estate. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 241 To the end they might re-enjoy the licence of War. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 53 'Tis Heav'n to me to re-enjoy my Dear. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 221, I am preparing to return to my country-seat, where I hope to re-enjoy..tranquility.

So **Re-enjoy·ment.**

1611 COTGR., *Rejouïssance*, a reinioyment, repossession, reinioying. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* Medit. xx, Whose sweet enjoyment..leaves a thirst Of reenjoyment, greater than the first. 1668 FRANCO *Truth Springing* 46 The re-injoyment of those infinite Delights the Soul lost. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* III. 148 The result was, a re-enjoyment of illicit pleasures.

Re-enki·ndle, *v.* Also 7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To kindle again, *lit.* and *fig.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 2 ¶ 4. 20 Renew and re-inkindle your purpose by short ejaculations. 1651 — *Serm. for Year* i. xii. 156 They went out, never to be re-enkindled. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 394 Love re-enkindled in my frozen Soul. 1713 [see RADIAL *a.* 1]. 1879 L. SHEPHERD tr. *Guéranger's Liturg. Year* I. 195 The piety of her children was re-enkindled.

Re-enla·rge, *v.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enlarge, set at large, again.

1611 FLORIO, *Rincrandire*, ..to re-enlarge. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* vi, When time, ..By his benignant power, had reinlarg'd Their captive senses. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 376 Peter imprisoned, enlarged, recommitted, examined, and reenlarged.

Re-enli·ghten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enlighten again.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Divine Essence* xviii. 275 Re-enlightening the Soul.

Re-enli·st, *v.* Also rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* and *trans.* To enlist again.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 443/1 At the end of his time of service a seaman may re-enlist for a like period. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 109/1 He declared himself..penitent,..and, expressing a wish again to join the service, I re-enlisted him. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 1/2 Many men..take the bounty with no other intention than that of deserting in order to re-enlist.

So **Re-enli·stment.**

1847 in WEBSTER. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan., This drawback would be greatly lessened if we could secure re-enlistments in greater numbers.

Re-enli·ven, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspire with new life or vigour.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1684) IV. 660 To clear up as much as we can, and re-inliven this light within us. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 31 When the times..of Re-enlivening all things shall come. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 293 May Love, they cry'd, Lord, re-enliven'd be. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 145 Does not war create or re-enliven numerous branches of industry as well as peace?

Re-enro·l(l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enrol again. So **Re-enro·lment.**

1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 8 Aug., The third and final day of the Republican re-enrollment. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 5/5 Dr. Jameson..is re-enrolling many of the men to form a permanent police force.

Re-enshri·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enshrine again.

a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 48 God-man his Angels will enjoyn, Saints hallow'd Dust to re-enshrine. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 104 Relics.. to be re-adjusted and re-enshrined by a second St. Louis.

Re-ensla·ve, *v.* Also 7 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enslave again. Hence **Re-ensla·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 12 The Army presaging what dangerous..consequences might ensue to the reinslaving of the people. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 3 It would be wholly impossible to Re-inslave these Nations. 1807 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 406 If this increase would be an evil..the re-enslaving the country would be a good. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 95 A man who had been free, but.. was reënslaved.

So **Re-ensla·vement.**

1862 in *Cent. Dict.* 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 686 The whites would undoubtedly disfranchise the blacks if they could.. but none assuredly would ever again consent to their re-enslavement.

Re-ensphe·re, *v.* Also 7 re-insphear. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To ensphere again.

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 152 He could not re-ensphere himself into the same happy condition he did lose. *Ibid.* 277 The faln angels could not be re-insphear'd into their primitive blessed condition.

Re-enstа·mp, *v.* Also 8 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enstamp or imprint again.

a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Romans* viii. 39 Will he leave them after his image is engraven, and reinstamped upon them? *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 191 He doth actually destroy the works of the devil, and re-enstamp the image of God in their souls. 1776 Jos. NEILL 23 *Serm.* 257.

† Re-e·nter, *sb. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] = RE-ENTRY.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 74 Yelding to the lessoure.. a certeine rent, and for defaut of paiment a reenter. 1639 *Records of Dedham* (Mass.) (1892) III. 58 In case y^t^ payment be not yearly made..it shall be lawfull for ye said Town to make a Reenter vpon ye premises.

Re-enter (rīˌe·ntəɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a + ENTER *v.* Cf. F. *rentrer* (12th c.).]

1. *intr.* To enter again. Const. † *in, into, upon.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 129/1, I shal reentre nakyd agayn in to therthe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxix. 191 He warred vpon the Danys that then were reentrede into Northumberlande. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A iij 2 When the good is gone..Seldome the better re-entreth in the place. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 283 The other, at theyre retourne home, agayn reentre euery one into his own place. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 35, I doe commaund and charge that forth thou come, And neuer to reenter any more. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 174 There is no possibility for the Soveraignty to re-enter. 1716 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 246 Re-enter then, not all at once. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 499 An air was then performed by bells; after which the two figures reentered. 1861 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West* I. 354 He descended..to re-enter into a rustic solitude. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 67 § 5 When any such soldier is directed to re-enter upon army service.

b. *Law.* To enter again upon possession of lands or tenements.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 485/1 In the same halfendele to reentre, and it in their first state to hold. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 321/2 The forsaid Blaunch and her said Feoffes to reenter into the said Tenſements. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 *Schedule*, It shalbe lefull to the seid Abbas..to reentre into the seid grounde. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Reentry*, If I doe condition with the Leasee, that for nonpayment of the rent at the day it shalbe lawful for me to reenter. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 45 If A. or his heirs pay to B. Ten pounds within a certain day, that they might re-enter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 396 The feoffee will re-enter, or bring an action to recontinue the possession. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 179 The royalist nobility and gentry reentered on their confiscated estates.

c. In stage-directions. (Cf. ENTER *v.* 1 b.)

1693 CONGREVE *Old Batchelour* v. i, Enter Sharper.. Re-enter Sharper.

2. *trans.* To enter (a place, etc.) again.

1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 246 The Lord Usak ..re-entred the said cite by the same ladder. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCVIII. 205 In whiche season he made great prouysion to reenter the lande of Englande. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 255/2 He was content that Thurstinus should reenter hys realme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 397 Those bright confines, whence..we may chance Re-enter Heav'n. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 220 Once more we to re-enter Bliss will try. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxi. 195, I re-entered the drawing-room. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxv, Mauleverer slowly re-entered his carriage. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 111 The air re-enters the minute bronchi and air-vesicles.

† b. To enter again into possession of (a thing); to regain (possession). *Obs. rare.*

1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* (1823) 115 Hee should after death re-enter possession of that inheritance which Adam lost. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Re-enter*, to enter upon, or take Possession of again.

† **3.** *Sc.* To lodge (a person) again *in* a place.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 454, I am content..that my saidis freindis tak and reentir and put me within the castellis. 1574 *Ibid.* II. 379, I sall re-enter agane the said Roger in presoun quhen I sall be requirit.

4. To enter again in a book or register.

1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 11 § 4 The Senior Master shall forthwith re-enter the same [judgment] in like Manner as the same was originally entered. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 25/1 Another [notice] must be given before the plaintiff can re-enter the cause for trial.

5. *techn.* a. In hand calico-printing: To apply (the secondary colours), to ground in.

1839 [see the *vbl. sb.* below].

b. In engraving: To cut (imperfect or worn lines) deeper in the plate.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* s.v., [The] line is re-entred with a sharp graver, and cut to the proper depth.

Hence **Re-e·ntering** *vbl. sb.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 309 The very..reentring into the presence of things will instantly suggest unto us..how to order and place every figure. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 216 The grounding in or re-entering (*rentrage*) of the other colours is the next process.

Re-e·ntering, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.]

1. *Re-entering angle*, an angle pointing inward.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v. *Angle*, Re-entring Angle, is that which re-enters into the body of the place. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 95 The Inner or Re-entering Angles. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 175 Salient, and never re-entering angles. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 43 The branches spring from the re-entering angle between the stem and the leaf.

b. So *re-entering bend, line, order, place, wall.*

1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Mil. Dict.* 182 The object of the Re-entering Places of Arms is to flank the branches of the covered way. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 346/1 To break the lines of parapet near the gorges, so as to form re-entering bends. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 74 Each of the flanking or re-entering walls extending in an obtuse angle from it. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 Re-entering order of battle. 1885 W. C. COUPLAND *Spir. Goethe's Faust* vi. 208 The industrialism of the present is only a point in a re-entering historic line.

2. Returning into a place.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvi. (1862) VI. 9 The re-entering exiles from Peiræus, and the Horsemen..blended again together into one harmonious .. democracy.

Re-entertai·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entertain again; to readmit. So **Re-entertai·nment.**

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 4. 555 Peirs of Gaueston..whose reentertainement the dying King had so seriously forbidden. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 191 Till the true sense of God be reentertained in the soil where it ought to grow.

Re-enthra·ll, *v.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enthrall again.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* CXIX. V. 107 Neither is this..to re-enthrall you to a necessity of communicating all your sins. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 241 Ierusalem was reinthralled and seazed vpon by Saladine. 1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 651 That..we should not re-inthral our selves to the lusts of men.

Re-enthro·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. REINTHRONE.] *trans.* To enthrone again.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 117, I am at last..ready to invest and re-enthrone John King of Hungary. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 368 When Jesus re-enthron'd on high, His Spirit sent. — *Preparatives* ibid. IV. 72 My Mind, which now I re-enthrone.

So **Re-enthro·nement** (Webster 1847); † **Re-enthro·nize** *v.* = REINTHRONIZE.

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* 43 Vortigern was re-enthronis'd.

Re-enti·ce, *v.* In 6 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To entice again.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvi, And reintise the Club-God Dys, And all his diuells to daunt.

Re-entoi·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entoil again.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 777 What frantick fury art thou mov'd with-all..(By powr-full Charms) to re-entoyl my Cares?

Re-e·ntrance. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or repeated entrance.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. ix. § 2 Their whole religion in time will have reentrance. 1597 *Ibid.* V. xxii. § 4 The first step of their re-entrance into Life. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 32 That the pores of the brain..are more easily opened to the spirits which demand re-entrance. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 62 It being too dark to attempt a re-entrance of the reef, I was forced to heave the vessel too. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 168 The successful re-entrance of importunate desires.

Re-e·ntrant, *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. RE- + ENTRANT. Cf. F. *rentrant.*] = RE-ENTERING *ppl. a.* 1 and 1 b.

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 462 He could find nothing which seemed to confirm the opinion relating to the salient and reentrant angles. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 588 When the faces form a re-entrant angle, common dove-tailing is preferable. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* v. (ed. 2) 108 Any re-entrant line whatever may be supposed to be traced. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 887/1 The re-entrant angles of the splay.

b. *sb.* A re-entrant angle in a fortification.

1900 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* iii. (1902) 41 A.. crackle of musketry from the occupants of the re-entrant.

Re-entry (rīˌe·ntri). [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rentrée.*]

1. *Law.* The act of re-entering upon possession of lands, tenements, etc., previously granted or let to another.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 485/1 With lyke clause of reentre reserved. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 70/1 Though he wold entre into the seid maners,..yet anon theruppon reentre is made ayen uppon hym. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 The leassor .. to haue no action reentre or other remedy for nonpayment of the same. 1581 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 414 W^th^ a clause of re-entrie for none payment of the rente.., and also a re-entrye for not doinge reparacions. 1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* H, Although thou boughtst the heyre, Yet hath the slaue made a re-entry. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* xi, They plead for want of dressing Our Garden's forfeited, and they are pressing Hard for reentry. 1766 in Burrow *Rep.* (1776) IV. 1936 No Re-entry shall in such Case be given, unless the Demand be precisely and strictly followed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 113 No right of entry or re-entry can be assigned. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 381 A lease usually contains a proviso for re-entry by the lessor in the event of the breach of any of the covenants entered into by the lessee.

† b. Resumption *of*, return *to*, a right or station.

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 39 The reentrie and perfecte recover of the iuste title and right of owr sayd soveraygne Lord Kynge Edward the Fowrthe, to his realme and crowne of England. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 374 Convicted for conspiring the reentrie of Tarquinius race unto the Kingdome of Rome.

2. The act of re-entering or coming back into a place, etc.; a second or new entry.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 636 To haue his counceyll for mateis concernyng theyr charge as reentre into this lande & other. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. XXXI, Every Port And Shore close-shut debarres their reentry. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 922 Those of Phila had made a reentrie into the citie, and chased out the tyrants. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* iii. (1655) 8 To return to sinne..is to make way for the Devils re-entry. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 127 Will [he] lose the glory..by suffering his foiled adversary to make a re-entry? 1821 SCHOOLCRAFT *Trav.* 98 We..effected the crossing and re-entry of the lake. 1884 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 14) 5 A player cutting into one table, whilst belonging to another, loses his right of re-entry into that latter.

b. *Card of re-entry*, in whist, a card which by winning a trick gives the lead to a player at an advanced stage of the hand.

1884 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 14) 127 Plain suits should be led like trumps..if all the trumps are out, and the leader or his partner has certain cards of re-entry in other suits.

† **3.** *Sc.* The act of putting (a person) back *in* a place. *Obs. rare* —1.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 454 For re-entre of the said Erle .. in ward.

4. The act of setting down or recording again; the fact of being so set down; the entry thus made.

1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 11 § 4 Such officer shall be entitled for any such Re-entry to the Sum of One Shilling. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 574/2 The re-entry was erroneous, and ought to be struck out. 1887 48*th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Records* 628 A memorandum .. of the judgment, &c., was to be left for the purpose of re-entry in the book.

Re-enu·nciate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enunciate again. So **Re-enuncia·tion.**

1881 [see RE- 5 a]. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 20 Dec. 832 The New Testament does not re-enunciate and re-enact the old law. 1895 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/1 A mere re-enunciation of my belief.

† **Re-enve·rse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *renverser* to RENVERSE.] *trans.* To reverse.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 322 Plato saith, that ..the Starres, and the Sunne do some times re-enverse the motion we perceive in them. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* x. 274 Bridgewater, which cals himselfe Aquipontanus, ouerturning and re-enuersing his name with his conscience.

Reepe, obs. form of REAP.

Reeper, reaper (rīˑpəɹ). *Anglo-Indian.* [ad. Mahratti *rīp* (Yule).] (See quots.)

1734 in J. H. Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1862) III. 148 Paid the Banksall Merchants for the house poles, country reapers, &c. necessary for house building. 1853

SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Reepers*, laths, or longitudinal sections of the palmyra palm, used for building purposes in the East; the trunk of the tree is split into 8 for reepers, and these are dressed with an adze. **1886** YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss., Reaper.* The small laths, laid across the rafters of a sloping roof to bear the tiles, are so called in Anglo-Indian house-building.

Re-epi·tomize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To present again in smaller compass.

1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc., Antheologia* (1867) 277 A small scantling of some three acres, which..re-epitomized the delicacies of all the rest.

Re-equi·p, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To equip again. So **Re-equi·pment.**

1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 12 Re-equipping Line-of-Battle Ships. *Ibid.* 17 The process of re-equipment being thus obvious. **1823** SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 743 The government had already begun to take measures for re-equipping them. **1889** *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Oct., To get education and re-equipment for Christian Work.

Ree-raw (rī·rɔ̄·), *a.* (and *sb.*). [Anglo-Irish, prob. of echoic origin.] Rough, riotous, noisy.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxxvii, The joining of many voices in a 'ree-raw' chorus indicated that a carouse was going forward within. **1863** LE FANU *House by Churchyard* (ed. 2) II. 44 There was something cynical in his ree-raw independence. **1864** ANSTER tr. *Faustus* pt. II. i. (1887) 48 A wild, ree-raw, self-willed tumultuous throng.

b. *sb.* A drinking-bout; a noisy romp.

1854 DICKENS in *Househ. Wds.* VIII. 75/2 For the one word drunk,..I find..on the ran-tan, on the re-raw, groggy. **1867** KENNEDY *Banks Boro* xxxi, Wouldn't the little boys .. have a fine ree-raw at prison bars at play time!

† Reere. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 rere. [Of obscure origin, perh. related to ROAR *v.*, but cf. also REAR *sb.*1] Noise, shouting; a shout.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10207 Alle þe ernes ..Schul crie & 3elle, & make rere. **1567** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 320 These words were spoke with such a reere as verie well became An angrie Giant. **1571** — *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 1 Hypocrites make stout bragges, and lift up their voyce with lowd reere, in token of affiance.

Re-erect, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To erect again, *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Re-erecting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* (1605) 89 Bring marble mines to re-erect those walls. **1631** HEYLIN *St. George* 220 Temples demolished..in the time of Diocletian: and reerected by.. Maximinianus. **1679** PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 30 This re-erecting of Abbies by Q. Mary. *a* **1711** KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 14 Conscience, thy Throne I'll re-erect. **1835** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 333 To re-erect or restore on some other site, the Old Gateway. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2172 He re-erected the Court of High Commission in 1664.

So **Re-erection.**

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vi. 359 She was legally empowred for the re-erection of these Convents. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* II. 28 He also had regard to durability as an important point in its re-erection.

Reermouse, variant of REARMOUSE.

Reer-supper, variant of RERE-SUPPER *Obs.*

Rees, variant of REIS (Pg. money), RESE.

Re-esca·pe, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To escape again.

1727 BROOME *Poems* 120 Lest hid in Shades, Thro' the dusk Air he re-escape to Troy. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 3/6 After sundry depredations he was recaptured, only to re-escape.

† Reescate, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. It. *riscattare*, Sp. *rescatar*:—pop.L. **re-ex-captāre.*] *trans.* To redeem, ransom.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* V. xxxii. (1650) I. 168 The great honour you have acquir'd by your gallant comportment in Algier in reescating so many English slaves.

Reese, reeze (rīz), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Back-formation from REESED.] *intr.* To become rancid.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 712 Butter..will reeze or get of a tallowy nature; fat Bacon will reeze so far as the fat melts. **1886** *Rochd. Gloss., Reese*, to grow rancid, as bacon.

† Reese, reeze, *v.*2 *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. REEST *v.*2] *trans.* To burn, scorch, smoke.

1618 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. (1629) 902 For a while they bee reezed in Purgatory. **1633** — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 His priests..were reesed or smoked with the incense offered to the idol. **1698** M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 147 It is little less than Quicklime, and burns and reeses all it touches.

Reese, var. RESE *sb.* and *v.*; dial. var. ROOSE *v.*

Reesed, reezed (rīzd), *ppl. a.* Also 5 resside, 6 re(e)s'd, 7 reised; 8 reased, 9 reazed. [Later form of REST *a.*; cf. REASTY.] Rancid.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Upon that powdre do a litill larde that is resside. **1598** BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 36 Once a weeke, perhaps, for nouelty, Reez'd bacon soords shall feast his familie. **1598** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 183 What Academick starued Satyrist Would gnaw rez'd Bacon? **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 56 Their insides are..in colour yellow like reesed bacon. **1641** *Curates Conference* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 376 He.. looks like a piece of reesed bacon, ever since the plot failed. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garget*, Put in a little reased bacon and boil them altogether. **1883** *Almondbury Gloss., Reezed* or *Reazed*, a term applied to rancid bacon.

Reeshle: see REESLE.

Reesk (rīsk). *Sc.* Forms: 5 reysk, 6 resk, 9 reisk, reisque, reesk. [a. Gael. *riasg* 'a moor, fen, or marsh; coarse mountain-grass'.]

1. A piece of moorish or mossy ground producing coarse worthless grass or rushes; unproductive soil or land of this description.

1466 *Reg. Arbroath* (Bann. Club) II. 152 The marchis of Gwtheryn..passand eist the Greyn Reysk to Laithan Den. **1540** in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 609/1 The..merchis.. begynnand at the west in the myddis of the resk betuix the ..landis. **1804** TARRAS *Poems* Gloss. 156 *Reesk*, ground full of rough-rooted weeds, something like rushes. **1813** G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Kincardinesh.* 317 The greater part of the original soil..is either a moss..or it is, what in this and in the adjacent county of Aberdeen, is provincially called Reisque, or Reisk.

2. Coarse grass growing on moorish ground.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 576 Large tracks of ground producing a coarse kind of grass, called by the country people reesk. **1812** D. SOUTER *Agric. Banffsh.* App. 59 If a field be cold and canker'd, or overgrown with reesk, year old fauch will agree best.

Hence **Ree·sky** *a.*, producing reesk.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 7 Aft we've seen them fain, Dink owre the bent to the reiskie den.

Reesle (rī·s'l), **reeshle** (rī·ʃ'l), *sb. Sc.* Also **reestle.** [Of onomatopœic origin.] A loud clatter; a rattling blow.

a **1774** FERGUSSON *Tron Kirk Bell* Poems (1845) 44 I'd bring ye wi' a reesle down. *a* **1810** TANNAHILL *Come hame* Poems (1846) 145 I'll lend you a reestle wi' this, owre your back. **1880** JAS. E. WATT *Poet. Sketches* 52 A reeshle like thunder was heard at the door.

Ree·sle, ree·shle, *v. Sc.* Also **reessil, reishle,** etc. [Cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To make a loud clattering noise.

1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 44 Doors reessil'd up, and made a blatter. **1826** D. ANDERSON *Poems* 92 Gar'd ..their shin-banes reeshle i' their hose. **1895** CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* 31 That blind and unkindly wind reestling and soughing about the house.

2. *trans.* To beat with rattling blows.

1853 WATSON *Poems* 91 (E. D. D.), Whan Scotlan' had reissl't the rascals [etc.]. **1887** SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* v. 31 He reishled the main author o' thae tricks weel.

Reeso(u)n, obs. forms of REASON *sb.*1

Re-espou·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To espouse again.

a **1618** SYLVESTER *Elegie to Marg. Wyts* 80 Metkerk had her Mother re-espous'd. **1652** BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. lxxvi, The Corps but falls to be refin'd And re-espous'd unto the Glorifi'd high Minde.

Hence **Re-espou·sal.**

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 357 *note*, The repudiation, long desolation, and ultimate reëspousal, of the Levitical Church, are described at large in Isaiah liv. 1–14. **1827** — *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 299 The set time of the Reëspousal of Judah.

Reest (rīst), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 réost, 7, 9 reest, 9 reist, riest, reost, reece; 6–7 (9) rest. Also *wreest* WREST. [OE. *réost*, of obscure origin: cf. G. *rist* ploughshare (Grimm), Sw. *rist* (MSw. *rist-iern*) coulter.

G. *rist* may be for *riest*, repr. an OHG. **ríost*: cf. OHG. *riostra, riostar, riester, rister*, etc. (mod.G. dial. *riester, rister*) ploughshare, plough-handle, the stem of which agrees with the OE. form. It is doubtful, however, whether Sw. *rist* can be separated from ON. *ristill* ploughshare (mod. Norw. *ristel* coulter, also Gael. *risteal* a kind of plough used in the Hebrides), which may rather be a derivative of *rísta*, to cut, than an adaptation of the OHG. word. The Du. or Flem. equivalent of the latter is given by Kilian as *ryster, reyster*, with the meaning 'plough-staff'.]

† **a.** The share-beam of a plough. *Obs.* **b.** A mould-board. **c.** A piece of wood or iron fixed beneath the mould-board.

c **725** *Corpus Gloss.* 656 *Dentalia*, sules reost. *a* **1000** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 219/2 *Dentale, s. est aratri pars prima in qua uomer inducitur quasi dens*, sule-reost, *uel* þroc. ?**14**.. *MS. Lansdowne* 560 fol. 47 b, *Restis*, a rest of a plow. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The rest is a lyttell pece of woode, pynned fast vpon the nether ende of the stylt, and to the shareebeame in the ferther ende. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* v. vi. 532 The spindles, the rest,..the plow-foot, the culture, and the share. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 The Reest, is the Boards on the side of the Plow that turns over the Furrow. **1886** *Chesh. Gloss., Reest*, the mould-board of a plough. **1887** *Kentish Gloss., Chef*, the part of a plough on which the share is placed, and to which the *reece* is fixed.

attrib. **1894** *Northumbld. Gloss., Reest-, reost-cloot*, ..a thin piece of iron fastened under the lower edge of the mowdy-boord (mould-board) of a plough.

Reest (rīst), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 reast, 7, 9 reist. [Of obscure origin: cf. REST *a.* and REESED.] *intr.* Of bacon, etc.: To become rancid. Hence **Ree·sted** *a.*, rancid.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Reestyn', as flesche, *ranceo.* **1530** PALSGR. 688/2, I reest, I waxe of yll taste, as bacon dothe. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. xxiv. 107 The scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest,..neither is the Bacon so apt to reast as the other. **1634** W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 39 This kind of fish..is so fat, that it can scarce be saved against winter without reisting. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Reested*, rancid, spoiled, as bacon from being badly kept. **1894** *Northumbld. Gloss., Reest*, to become rancid. Reested or reesty bacon—rancid bacon.

Reest (rīst), *v.*2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6, 9 reist. [Of obscure origin: cf. REESE *v.*2 and Da. *riste* to grill or broil, f. ON. *rist* gridiron.]

1. *trans.* To dry or cure (herring, bacon, etc.) by means of heat or smoke.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 187 Thow purehippit, vgly averill,.. Reistit and crynit as hangit man on hill. *a* **1590** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* XXV, Rau rid herring reistit in the reik. **1692** *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 138 Take them up by the Heels, reest them in the Chimney of Hell, and dry them like Bervy Haddocks. **1816** SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* IX, Let us cut up bushes and briers,..set fire to them, and smoke that auld devil's dam as if she were to be reested for bacon. **1832–53** W. CROSS in *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. III. 16 But ne'er say a herring is dry until it be reestit and reekit.

2. *intr.* To become smoke-dried.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, A large ham hangs reesting in the neuk. **1829** SCOTT *Guy M.* XXVI. *note*, The salmon is usually dried by hanging it up, after being split and rubbed with salt, in the smoke of the turf fire.., where it is said to reist, that preparation being so termed.

Reest (rīst), *v.*3 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **reist.** [Prob. a var. of REST *v.*, or identical with *reest*, aphetic form of Sc. *arreest*, to ARREST. The precise relationship to RESTIVE *a.* is not clear.] *intr.* Of horses: To stop suddenly and refuse to proceed. Hence **Ree·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* xiv, In cart or car thou never reestet. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* XV, Our powny reists a bit, and it's dooms sweer to the road. *Ibid.* XXIV, The butcher's reisting powny. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 250 Like horses that never reest. **1895** CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* XXVI. 197 Reesting and terror among horses are mostly but over-sharpness in hearing.

fig. **1890** SERVICE *Notandums* XIX. 124, I was like to reist and to sten at the doctor's orders.

Reest, obs. form of REST.

Re-establish (rī|ēstæ·bliʃ), *v.* [RE- 5 a. See also RESTABLISH.] *trans.* To establish again.

1. To establish (a person or thing) again *in* a former place, position, or state; to restore to a previous place or position. Also const. *among.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1493) 268 b/1 Thus was the precious tree of the crosse reestablyshid in his place. **1586** WILKES in Motley *Netherl.* X. (1860) II. 99, I had not much to do.. to re-establish in her Majesty..a singular good opinion of you. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 67 He could now deliuer them..and re-establish them in their former peace. *a* **1648** LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 87 He purpos'd to re-establish Henry d'Albret in the Kingdom of Navarre. **1728** ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 215 A Nation on whose Throne his Ancestors had sat for a long Series of Ages, would not fail to protect and re-establish him. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* I. ix, He has been kind to me, and re-established me among my flock. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 311 He expected that..he could re-establish the English party in a decisive superiority.

b. To fix or set up again. *rare.*

1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 35 Re-establish your props, and with your foot tread the earth close to the roots. **1827** STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 24 The same writer.. mentions, that it was a common practice to reestablish large Trees..that had been blown down. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. XXXIV. (1862) III. 233 The bridge was re-established.

2. To set up again in a status or condition similar to the former one; to restore.

1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* II. 571 In the foresaied parliament also was the booke of seruice..reestablished. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 77 The better to reestablish their gouernment, they had in their parliament..instituted a kind of pollicie. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 137 One hundred and sixe Abbeyes of this Order were built and reestablished. **1676** TOWERSON *Decalogue* 161 The great design of the gospel was to re-establish natural worship. **1705** ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 257 Theodosia..was..afterward re-established and possessed by the Genoese, under the name of Cafa. **1769** GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 62 Some young men .. undertook to re-establish monarchy. **1863** BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* 26 Mar. (1876) 127 He had a fair chance of re-establishing his business. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* IX. 193 America was..re-establishing a metallic currency.

3. To restore (one's health or strength) to the usual state; to set (ill-health) right again. Usually in *pass.* († also with person as subj.).

1697 [see the *vbl. sb.* below]. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 P 18 His Health being so well re-established by the Baths. **1735–6** BERKELEY *Let. to Johnson* 12 Mar. in Fraser *Life* VII. 245 My ill-health, which is now pretty well re-established. **1766** J. WILKES *Let.* 3 May, I thank my dearest daughter for her obliging solicitude about my health. I am now quite re-established. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 268 The jeweller ..felt his strength re-established. *a* **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 288 With health so far re-established that he was able to take exercise on horseback.

b. To restore to a proper condition.

1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 144 To see her.. reestablish her financial affairs, in so short a period, after the conclusion of war. **1822** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 61 About fifteen shillings I had employed in re-establishing..my dress.

4. To reassure. *rare*−1.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 212 These things re-establish'd the Minds of the People very much.

Hence **Re-esta·blishable** *a.*; **Re-esta·blisher; Re-esta·blishing** *vbl. sb.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 162 The soveraigne restorers of vertue, and re-establishers of an happy world. **1611** COTGR., *Restablissable*, reestablishable. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. § 9. 260/2 He addressed himselfe with his Armie to the reestablishing of the Ilands subiection. **1697** DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* *2 b, The wholesomness of the Air..contributed..to the re-establishing of his Health.

Re-esta·blishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of re-establishing; the fact or condition of being re-established; restoration to a previous position or state.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 302 Their creation after the image of God,..and..their reestablishment into the same image. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 331 The re-establishment of the Kingdome of God in Christ. *a* **1679** W. OWTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 43 The reestablishment of the nation upon its antient laws. **1752** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxi, I repaired to Bath for the re-establishment of my health. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxx. VI. 575 All persons should assemble..to provide for the re-establishment of the good estate. **1817** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Pref., The re-establishment of successive tyrannies in France. **1884** BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* v, The re-establishment of the Catholic faith.

† **b.** Restoration to health. *Obs.*

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 101 His Recovery must be slower, and..it must take up more Time for his entire Re-establishment. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 July, I am .. willing .. to persuade myself that a short succession of trifles may contribute to my re-establishment.

† **Re-esta·te,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To reinstate, re-establish. (Very common in 17th c.)

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxi. § 3. 348 They againe sought to reestate themselues in so glorious a possession. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 362 The old Duke was re-estated with both their consents. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Land* (1668) 468 A day..on which the Bishop of Lincoln was re-estated with such Triumph. 1681 WALLIS *Two Serm.* i. (1682) 26 Had there not been a Degeneration..there had been no need of a Regeneration, to reestate us in it.

Ree·sted, *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. REEST *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Dried by heat or smoke.

1549 D. MUNRO in Hume Brown *Scot. bef.* 1700 (1893) 263 The said stewart receives thir dewties in meill and reistit mutton, wyld foullis reistit and selchis. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 His hands were hued like reisted hams. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xvii, Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Such boiling of reested hams. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reested,* salted, dried, and roasted; applied to fish, particularly to herrings.

Reested, rancid: see REEST *v.*[1]

Ree·sty, *a. Sc.* [f. REEST *v.*[3] + -Y.] Inclined to reest or stop; given to reesting.

1739 A. NICOL *Nature without Art* 8 If e'er my grov'ling reesty Rills of Sense Shall fail to glide in easy Eloquence. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., A horse is reestie when it stands fast, and will not move for the whip. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* iv, Gay Garland was aye a reesty beast.

Reesty, Reesy, vars. REASTY, REASY, rancid.

Reet, dial. variant of RIGHT, ROOT.

Reeuel, obs. form of REVEL *sb.*

Re-eva·porate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To evaporate again. So **Re-evapora·tion.**

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 297 The solution..[must be] re-evaporated and re-crystallized. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xx. (ed. 2) 470 The rain-fall, part of which is immediately re-evaporated. *Ibid.*, When the necessary deductions are made for re-evaporation. 1878 THURSTON *Growth Steam-Eng.* 107 The condensation and reëvaporation of steam.

Reeve (rīv), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *Hist.* Forms: 1 ȝi-, ȝɜroefa, ȝeréfa, réfa, 2 irefe, 3 ref-, 5, 7 refe, 6 reeffe, *Sc.* reif; 2–8 (9) reve, 4 reyve, 5 rive, 6–7 reave, 4, 6– reeve. [OE. *geréfa,* earlier *giréfa,* of uncertain etym.; app. not in any way related to the continental forms cited under GRAF, GRAVE *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Old Northumbrian had also the form *gréfa* whence GRIEVE *sb.*]

1. *Hist.* An Old English official of high rank having a local jurisdiction under the king; the chief magistrate of a town or district. †Also, in OE., applied to prefects, governors, etc., of Roman and Jewish times.

On the position of the *geréfa* in OE. times see Kemble *Saxons in England* (1876) II. v. 151–181; and cf. the articles on BOROUGH-REEVE, PORTREEVE, and SHERIFF. Modern writers have sometimes used the OE. form of the word.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 197 *Censores,* ȝiroefan. *Ibid.* 223 *Commentariensis,* ȝiroefa. 805 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 442 Æðelnoð se ȝerefa to eastorȝe. *c* 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec. 4 Þa het se ȝerefa hie belucan in carcerne. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xiii. [xvi.] (1890) 144 Þa ærest to Drihtnes ȝeleafan [he] ȝecerde Lindcylene ceastre ȝerefan [L. *præfectum*]..mid his heorode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xv. 43 Þa com iosep se æðela ȝerefa of abarimathia. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 [The king] scal soðfeste men setten him to irefen. *c* 1205 LAY. 15597 Þa wes inne Kair-Merðin a reue þe hehte Eli. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 8 He bi-ȝet et te keiser, þat he ȝettede him reue to beonne. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1627 Wile ich speke with non oþer reue, But with þe, þat iustise are. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 69 The sherife (which is asmuch to say as the Reeue or Baily of the shire). 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. 7 The Saxons called him *Scyregerefa,* the Reeve of the Shire. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 199, I Athelstan..do command all my Reves in my Kingdom [etc.]. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 24 When the reeve of the next town attempted to make them prisoners, they slew him, and escaped to their vessels. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 318 Hugh, a Frenchman, was now the royal reeve in Exeter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 6. 55 The royal reeves, officers despatched to levy the royal revenues and administer the royal justice.

b. *High reeve* (OE. *heahgerefa*).

The precise nature of the rank or office denoted by this title is uncertain: see Kemble (as above) 156–7.

?*c* 900 *Wergilds* c. 2 § 4 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 186 Holdes & cyninges heah-ȝerefan [ȝild] .iiii. þusend þrymsa. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 9 Befora undercyningum *vel* heahȝerefum [L. *præsides*] & cyningum ȝie biðon stondende. *c* 1002 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 1001 Dær wearð Æþelweard cinges heahȝerefa ofsleȝen .. and Leofwine cinges heahȝerefa. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 8 Maximian hehest in rome, þat is heh reue. 1848 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. v. (1876) II. 157 These high-reeves were therefore probably military officers of Æðelred. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 177 Amongst the Northumbrians, the place of the Ealderman seems to have been filled by the High-Reeve.

2. † a. A bailiff, steward, or overseer; a minor officer appointed by a landowner to superintend his estates, tenants, or workmen. *Obs.* (Cf. GRIEVE.)

b. A local official of minor rank; an overseer of a parish, a churchwarden, or the like. (See also *church-, fen-, field-reeve.*)

a 1300 *Beket* 49 Gilbert and his felawes..Prisoun breke... The reve amorwe that hem scholde to here labour lede. Nuste he tho he miste hem what him was to rede. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 26 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 58 For he com in withouten leue Bothen of haiward and of reue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Þe ontrewe reuen, prouos, and bedeles and seruons þat steleþ þe amendes and wybdrayeþ þe rentes of hire lhordes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 78 Rondulf þe Reue of Rotelondes sokene. 1377 *Ibid.* B. V. 427, I can holde louedayes, and here a reues rekenynge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 195 Oure prestis ben so bysye aboute worldly occupaciouu þat þei semen bettere bailyues or reues þan gostly prestis of ihesu crist. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 14 Hoc nomen 'reve' Saxonice sonat 'villicum' vel 'ballivum', qui sæpius in ore populi nominatur. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Reve, lordys serwawnte, *prepositus.* 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII,* c. 23 § 9 The said accomptauntes..that is to saye, Feodaries Bailliffes Reves Heywardes and Bedelles. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 17 b, Hee may surrender hys landes unto the Bayliffe or to the Reeve. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 191 The Landlord by his bailliffe or reave vseth to arrest so much of the tenantes goods vpon the land as ys found of decaye. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 434 To this Hobby-horse dance there also belong'd a pot, which was kept by turnes, by 4 or 5 of the cheif of the Town, whom they call'd Reeves. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Reeve* of a Church is the Guardian of it; or the Church-Warden. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 377 Neither can he be chosen to any temporal office; as bailiff, reeve, constable, or the like. 1791 in *15th Rep. Commissioners Woods, Forests,* etc. (1793) 40 The Cattle of the Commoners are marked by the Reeves of the respective Parishes. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The reeve of Leyton ..reported encroachments in Wanstead Flats.

c. A foreman or overseer in a coal-mine.

1863 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 417 The Reeve went on a few yards in advance of the party—his unlighted Davy-lamp in one hand. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Reeve,* the underground overlooker of the pits.

d. In Canada, the president of a village- or town-council.

1890 DILKE *Probl. Greater Brit.* I. I. ii. 112 The council of every village or township [in Canada] consists of one reeve and four councillors, and the county council consists of the reeves and deputy-reeves of the townships and villages within the county.

3. *attrib.* (in *obs.* or *arch.* terms), as *reeve-ham, -land, -mead, -pole* (see quot. 1813), *-roll, -sheaf.*

969 *Charter* in Birch *Cartul. Saxon.* (1893) III. 532 We writað him ...vi. æcras mæde on þa gerefmæde. *c* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wright *Vocab.* (1873) II. 45 *In tribulano territorio,* on þæm sundor ȝereflande. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 34 Pro iiij^{or} acris que vocantur Refiond iij *sol. Ibid.* 93 Et debet qualibet die in autumpno..unum revesef. *Ibid.* 118 Et [prepositus] habebit j pratum quod appellatur Refmede. *Ibid.* 140 [Prepositus] debet habere ij hammes prati..que vocantur Refhammes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 465 With *spiritus intellectus* thei toke þe reeue-rolles. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Taunton,* The tenures here are copyhold-lands, over-lands, and reve-lands. 1813 *Guide to Watering Places* 459 The landlord of the Portland Arms usually has it in his power to shew the Reevepole, or Saxon mode of keeping accounts. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 169 Besides this he seems to have 'reveland' which belongs to him as sheriff.

Reeve (rīv), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin: the form REE *sb.*[2] is found earlier, but is less frequent.] The female of the RUFF (*Tringa pugnax*).

1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 12 Ruff and reeve 3 dozen. *Ibid.* 15 For 20 dozen and 5 ruffs and reeves. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Panegyr. Sir L. Pemberton,* The phesant,..reeve, ruffe, raile. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 302 The Ruff, whose Female is called a Reeve. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 364 The Reeves, or females are said never to change their colors. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 445 When the Reeves begin to lay, both those and the Ruffs are least shy, and.. easily caught. 1871 *Athenæum* 3 June 689/2 The ruff and the reeve, now reduced to only a few pairs in a single locality, must also soon be lost if not protected by the law.

Reeve (rīv), *sb.*[3] [Of obscure origin: the two senses may represent different words.]

1. A string or rope (of onions). Now only *dial.*

1678 SAMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1001 All distended with Liquor, and ty'd, like a Reeve of Onions altogether. 1854–96 in dial. glossaries (Northampt., Leic., Warw.).

2. A long narrow strip. ? *Obs.*

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 Both the Finbacks and Humpbacks are shaped in Reeves longitudinal from Head to Tail on their Bellies and their Sides, so far as their Fins. 1770 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 335 The edges of two sheets are laid down so as to lap or cover each other an inch, and a slip of the same copper, about three inches and a half broad, called the reeve, is introduced between them.

Reeve (rīv), *v.*[1] Chiefly *Naut.* Also 7 rieve, 8 reif. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* rove and reeved; also 9 *pa. pple.* roven. [Of obscure origin; usually referred to Du. *reven,* but this means 'to reef'. The earlier form of the pa. t. and pa. pple. is *reeved.*]

1. *trans.* To pass (a rope) through a hole, ring, or block. Also const. *through.*

1627 [see REEVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *To Reeve,* a Term in Navigation, and spoken of ropes, signifieth as much as to put in or to put through. 1667 SIR H. MAINWAYRING *Sea-Man's Dict.* 81 When we would express that the Tack is put through the Ches-trees, we say it is reeved through. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 14 Reev'd the Top Ropes, and lower'd the Yard. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 We exerted ourselves..to reeve new lanyards, and to mend our sails. 1794 NELSON Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 379 Purchases will be rove to drag the guns. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 322 With great difficulty..I got small lines rove through four of the ports on the starboard side. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* III. iv. 264 One end of the new rope..was reeved through the chain of the shark-hook. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 321 All hands were kept busily employed preparing for stormy weather—reeving new running-gear.

b. *transf.* To thrust or pass (a rod, etc.) *through* any aperture or opening.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* I. vii. 28 Then they..take them [fish] out. And rieve a Rattan thro their gills. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 54 With the Reigns reif'd through both Hands, he streight hawls them aft like Main-Sheets. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 259 The tackle is not reeved through the gill. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* v. 80 One of the angle-irons at each transverse frame is reeved through a score just above the upper edge of the side bar.

c. *intr.* Of a rope: To pass *through* a block, etc.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 The..lines are to reeve through a..block. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 Chocks of wood..for the fore-topmast stays to reeve through.

2. *trans.* To place *in, on,* or *round,* to fix *to,* something by reeving.

1667 SIR H. MAINWAYRING *Sea-Man's Dict.* 81 Instead of putting a rope through a block, we say, Reeve it in that block (as the Halliards are reeved in the Knights and Ramheads). 1752 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 496 From this construction arises a new method of reeving the line upon the shieves. *Ibid.,* The last line..being reeved round those till it comes at the opposite side. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxii, He would willingly reeve a rope to the yard-arm for the benefit of an unfortunate buccanier. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 100 Double breechings were rove on the guns.

3. To fit (a block) with a rope by reeving; to attach in this way; to tie.

1639 R. GIBSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Mar. 597/2 The block was reeved at the mainyard to have ducked her. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 Those blocks being reeved and brought together. *Ibid.* Expl. Pl. 18 The greater sheaves are reeved as far as can be on them. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 130 A hook, reeved at one end of the tackle-rope, takes the middle band. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii. 37 They proceeded to reeve the huge blocks that are always made fast..to the fore and main mast head. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* li. 365 Nigh halfway up the steep bank stood our little Margaret, loosely reeved to a sunken stob.

b. Of a rope: To pass through (a block).

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 27 Above and below were eyes on each side, through which went the rope that reeved the block.

c. *transf.* Of a ship: To thread (shoals or ice-pack).

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 122 After a day of hair-breadth escapes, literally reeving the shoals, by conning from the mast-head and jib-boom, the fair channel was reached. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 566 *Reeving,* in polar voyaging, following up serpentine channels in the ice, till the vessel reaches open water, or reeves the pack.

Hence **Reeved** (rīvd), *ppl. a.*

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 51 Reeve them at an equal distance,..tie the reeved parts together with a rope-yarn.

Reeve (rīv), *v.*[2] Now only *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] = REE *v.* Hence **Ree·ving** *vbl. sb.*[2] (also in comb. *reeving-sieve*).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 74/1 Reeving, is to sift the Corn, to cleanse it from small seeds. *Ibid.* 331/1 The Reeving Sieve is to cleanse Corn at the time of Winnowing from the dreggs of Chaff. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Reeve,* to separate corn that has been winnowed from the small seeds which are among it; this is done with what they call the reeving sieve. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Reeve,* to separate by means of a sieve [etc.]. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.,* Reive. *Ibid.,* Reiving-zieve.

Reeve (rīv), *v.*[3] *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To twine, twist, wind or unwind.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 114 Medicinal betony, By thy wood-side railings, reeves With antique mullein's flannel-leaves. 1876 S. C. J. INGHAM *White Cross & Dove of Pearls* xliii. 281 How difficult it was..to keep the threads from twitching and the silk from reeving. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Reeve,*..to twist round, unwind.

Ree·ver. *rare* —[1]. [Of obscure origin.] A wooden instrument for collecting the crushed apples from the cider-mill.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1314 The Reever..to push it [apple-pulp] up together for removal when ground.

Ree·veship. Forms: 1 ȝeréfscipe, 3 refschipe, 7 reeveship. [f. *geréfa* REEVE *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office of a reeve.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 94 Ne heora nan ȝerefscipe oððe mangunge ne drife, forðan ðe hi sind ȝecorene of woruld-mannum to Godes teolungum. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 11 Maxence steorede þe refschipe in Rome. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 9 Se riche refschipe to rihten and to readen. 1631 *Charter* in Bingham *Rep.* V. 340 A grant by Charles I..of..the reeveship of Greetham and the bailiwick of Greetham.

Reeving (rī·vin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. REEVE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of passing a rope through a block, etc.; the manner in which this is done.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Reeuing is.. drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Expl. Pl. 18 The principle whereon the reeving is performed. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 321 The reeving of the pulleys and chains will be more clearly seen in the perspective views. 1892 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 182 The reeving and unreeving of the bed-tapes.

attrib. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 24 They are usually rove with a reeving line.

Reeving, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see REEVE *v.*[2]

Reewe, obs. form of RUE *v.*

Re-exa·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To exalt again.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. 1851 V. 192 Ethelred like in fortune to the former Ethelred, was re-exalted to his Seat.

Re-exa·minable, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Capable of being re-examined.

1847 WEBSTER cites STORY. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Apr., That conclusion is not re-examinable here.

† **Re-examinate,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [RE- 5 a : cf. next.] Re-examined.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 213 My Lord Regentis Grace..ordanit David Nicholl and Johnne Barclay witnessis, sworne and examinat of befoir..to be re-examinat.

Re-examina·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A second or further examination.

1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 440 Afterwards upon a re-examination of some that charged him,..I went instantly to the queen. 1611 COTGR., *Revision*, a reuision, reuise, reuiew, reexamination. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 290 Or if, upon their re-examination, they did not find particular evidence [etc.]. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* To Rdr., By a critical Re-examination, I find..they are not so true as mine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. xxxv. 215 And if, upon a re-examination of my own heart, I find [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlix, I found that..from a re-examination of the persons engaged in the mutiny..he was much softened towards you. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 181 A re-examination of the received principles of natural religion.

Re-exa·mine, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To examine again ; *spec.* in legal use, of a counsel, to examine (a witness) again, after cross-examination by the opposing counsel.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. vi. § 5 Spend the time in re-examining more duly your cause. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To King § 12 As most of the usages..were derived from more obscure times, it is the more requisite they be re-examined. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 463 The false Accusers .. might be re-examined likewise about their Uncle. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* i. Wks. 1843 IV. 477 A learned and considerate writer, who very lately has re-examined the chronology of that Epistle. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 If you turn back and re-examine the Borings. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 6, I am not unwilling to re-examine the past. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 513 For a year thereafter she must be re-examined.

Re-e·xcavate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To excavate again. So **Re-excava·tion.**

1851 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* x. 119 Thus the original valleys might have been re-excavated. *Ibid.* 120 The filling up and re-excavation of the valleys. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxiv. 317 Rivers..re-excavated the gravels that were laid down during the previous period.

Re-excha·nge, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *Comm.* (See quots. and cf. RECHANGE *sb.* 1.)

1707 JUSTICE *Treat. Monies* 3 The Re-Exchange is the like Sum of Money, payable by the Drawer of a Bill which is return'd protested; for the Exchange of the Sum, contain'd in the Bill, back again to the place whence it was drawn. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The occasion of re-exchange is, when the bearer of a bill of exchange, after protesting it..draws a bill of exchange in the place where the payment was to be made, on the person who furnished the first. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 Re-exchange means the damages incurred by non-acceptance and non-payment, and they consist of protest charges on the amount of the bill, commission, bill brokerage, interest, stamps, and postages. 1877 *Law Rep.* 7 Chanc. Div. 641 Re-exchange is defined..to be the difference in the value of a bill occasioned by its being dishonoured in a foreign country in which it was payable.

2. A second or fresh exchange.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 566, I asked the landlord what I should do to effect a reëxchange.

So **Re-excha·nge** *v. trans.*, to exchange again.

1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* Dec. 117/2 Opportunity to re-exchange the cards.

Re-exci·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To excite again. Hence **Re-exci·ted** *ppl. a.*

1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 269 New..fields of knowledge, which have re-excited those faculties..and improved them by exercise. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii. (1818) II. 507 The instinct..lies dormant : but transfer the bees to a new hive..and it is instantly re-excited. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 567 The increased action and re-excited energy that restore the system to a balance of health. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 221/1 (*Wine*) Before it [fermentation] is quite finished, the whole liquid mass is stirred up so as to re-excite the process. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 433 In this way eruptions are repeatedly re-excited.

So **Re-excita·tion.**

1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 664 The partial re-excitation of some faded current of parental instinct.

Re-e·xecute, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To execute again. So **Re-execu·tion.**

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 128 Generally speaking, it will not now be necessary to re-execute your will. *Ibid.* xviii. 139, I will presently explain to you the object of a re-execution of your will. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 630/1 The work .. was not executed .. in a workmanlike manner, and .. he had been compelled to take it out and re-execute it.

Re-e·xercise, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To exercise again.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is Murder* 12 To make way for the readmitting of the then King, to the reexercising that power which had produced such bloody and fatal effects.

Re-exe·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exert again.

1782 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 346 The operation of half the mechanic power is .. only locked up and suspended, and capable of being re-exerted.

Re-exha·le, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exhale again.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 267 Grass, which is .. most visited with the Dew of Heaven, and re-exhaled again. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. 138 Most of the Dew that falls on it is re-exhal'd from untill'd Land.

Re-exhau·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exhaust again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 113 Give me a Love which thou wilt re-exhaust.

Re-exhi·bit, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exhibit again.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 526 So the Book was re-exhibited to the Emperor. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 129 At Guildhall, where the resplendent shew was iterated and re-exhibited. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 518 That a chorus should be granted to any poet who chose to re-exhibit his dramas. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 25 After a few minutes, each in turn re-exhibited itself with monotonous punctuality.

So **Re-exhibi·tion.**

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 15 Supplying the deficiency by repetitions and re-exhibitions made for this express purpose.

Re-exi·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To exist again.

1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 173 That they may re-exist and reappear in the finer world of rational souls. 1853 G. S. FABER *Revival* 40 It plainly will reëxist, should that last Head be restored to political power.

So **Re-exi·stence ; Re-exi·stent** *a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 291 Understanding the revived or re-existent Beast of the persecuting Empire under Julian the Apostate. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Prophecies* (1814) II. 207 The existence, the non-existence, and the re-existence, of the Roman beast. 1847 F. W. NEWMAN *Hist. Hebrew Monarchy* 305 A doctrine of future personal re-existence.

Re-expa·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To expand again. Hence **Re-expa·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. 40 The Box they are inclos'd in would as much resist their re-expanding of themselves. 1873 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 323 One was taken out and placed in cold water, and it re-expanded. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 215/2 Nitrogen compressed,..refrigerated,..and then re-expanded, falls down in snow-like flakes.

So **Re-expa·nsion.**

1873 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 323 Not the least power of re-expansion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 386 Followed by slight re-expansion of lung.

† **Re-expe·ct,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. late L. *re-expectāre* (Vulg.).] *trans.* To expect again.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VI. 577 Hee sendeth, and countermandeth, expecteth, and reexpecteth.

Re-expe·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To expel again.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/4 On the expiration of the sentence he will be re-expelled.

Re-expe·rience, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To experience again.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 12, I was pleased to ..re-experience that particular sensation. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 90 No portion of time appears..again able to be recallable, so as to be re-experienced.

So **Re-expe·rience** *sb.*, a renewed experience.

1848 G. J. MACKENZIE *Year's Ministry* 95 We wish the re-experience of his favour.

Re-e·xport, *sb. Comm.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. A commodity re-exported. Also (chiefly in *pl.*), the amount (*of* something) re-exported.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 48 The Re-exports of imported Commodities and Manufactures. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Re-export*, any commodity re-exported. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 524 Tabular statement of imports, exports, and re-exports of gold and silver coin and bullion.

2. = RE-EXPORTATION.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 494 Where they see navigation, re-export, commercial profit, and a great circulation. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 389 For re-export to other parts of the Mediterranean. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 5/5 The statistics of the re-export of raw cotton for the three years show a steady increase.

Re-expo·rt, *v. Comm.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To export (imported goods) again.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* ix. 162 Commodities to be further Manufactured here, or re-Exported. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 276 Whereof a very small value is Re-exported to Foreign Countries. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. II. 71 Such an immense quantity of goods exported and re-exported. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 16 If they are re-exported to America..they would again affect the exchanges in the contrary direction.

Re-exporta·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The exportation of imported goods.

1729 *Seasonable Remarks Trade* 98 Their great Wealth arises from the Re-exportation of the Growth of other Countries. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 49 The Re-exportation of British Commodities and Manufactures from our Northern Colonies. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 114 The reexportation of this superfluous specie. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xi. 452 Rice might be warehoused in England for re-exportation.

Re-expou·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To expound again.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 249 The topic is in the hospitals and the courts expounded and re-expounded. 1888 *Centen. Confer. Missions* (U. S.) II. 61 The principle [of marriage] was re-expounded by the Lord Jesus Christ.

Re-expre·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To express again. Hence **Re-expre·ssing** *ppl. a.*

1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epistles* vi. (1886) 66 A former of the re-expressing or re-spirating will. 1858 A. LINCOLN in *Voice* (N. Y.) (1890) 20 Nov., I was glad to express my gratitude at Quincy, and I re-express it here. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., [A] desire to see the Ornaments Rubric re-expressed in a more comprehensive spirit.

So **Re-expre·ssion.**

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1057 A re-expression and arrangement of statute law.

Re-expu·lsion. [RE- 5 a.] A second expulsion.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 47 The next Archbishop of Canterbury, endeavoured the re-expulsion of the Priests.

† **Re-exstruc·t,** *pa. pple. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] Rebuilt.

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow of Night* E, Thy glorious temple ..shall now againe, Be reexstruct, and this Ephesia be Thy countries happie name.

Re-exte·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To extend again.

1611 COTGR., *Restendre*, to reextend, or to reinlarge. 1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Instit.* 750 When, as at home, an extended franchise, very soon re-extended, vastly augments the mass of those who [etc.].

† **Re-exte·nt.** *Law. Obs.* [f. RE- 5 a + EXTENT *sb.* 2.] (See quot.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Reextent*, is a second extent made vpon lands, or tenements, vpon complaint made, that the former extent was partially performed. [Hence in Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706) and in later Dicts.]

Reeze, variant of REESE, ROOSE *v.*

Reezed, rancid : see REESED.

Reezy, variant of REASY, rancid.

Ref, obs. Sc. variant of REIF, plunder(ing).

† **Refa·bric,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To reconstruct. In **Refa·bricking** *vbl. sb.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 158 Their departure was deferred for no other cause, than for the refabricking [It. *rifabricare*] of its ruines.

Refaccimento, variant of RIFACIMENTO.

Refa·ce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To put a new face or surface on (a building, stone, etc.).

1852 C. BRONTË in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. xi. 225 On Friday I..visited the churchyard and stone. It must be refaced and relettered. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 155 The tower had been repaired, refaced, and strengthened.

2. (See FACE *v.* 15.)

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 5/1 Of late years there has been a tremendous deterioration in Chinese tea...No doubt spent leaves have been refaced in quantities.

Hence **Refa·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 3/1 The great refacing of the Schools quad. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durh. Cath.* 26 Modern 'restorations' and refacings.

Refacimento, variant of RIFACIMENTO.

† **Refa·ction.** *Obs.* [a. F. *réfaction* (17th c.) : see RE- and FACTION.] Recompense, satisfaction.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 174 The Soveraign Minister ..was commanded to require refaction and satisfaction against the Informers. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 248 That the King .. hath commanded him to demand refaction and satisfaction of your Majesty against the said Marquis. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 297 For Refaction and to make good the loss and damage suffered..in the said Cargo of Wheat.

Refa·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To fall a second time.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* IV. x. II. 137 Stumbling here, falling there, getting up again on the other side, and refalling on this. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 173 For one of a perfect sight to fall and refall so foulely .. is a thing altogether prodigious.

2. To fall back or again *into* a state.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 617/1 He had decreed to procede to the degradation .. of the sayd William Sautrie, as refallen into heresie. 1647 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* viii. 53, I..have often re-fallen into the same offence. 1658 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII. I. 4 She was againe re-fallen into that captivity from whence they thought her entirely delivered.

So **Refa·ll** *sb.*, a repeated fall.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of Oil*, Falling back into the Vessel, they are dissolved again, and at last, by continual Thickening and Refalls, are wasted and come to nothing.

Re-fa·llow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fallow (land) again.

1812 SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 174 He laid on, (when the land came to be re-fallowed), 20 or 25 bolls more.

Re-fa·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fan again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 308 They..almost staid withall His Brethren's rage; till Ruth-lesse Issachar Re-fand the fire. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 98 His dev'lish thoughts did still refanne the fire.

Refar, obs. Sc. form of REAVER.

Refar(re, obs. forms of REFEB.

Refa·shion, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *refaçonner* (16th c.).] *trans.* To fashion anew.

1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 459, I have begun to modernize—no, to refashion—Drayton's battle of Azincour. 1816 — in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 471 They .. have been much nationalized and refashioned in the transplantation. *a* 1880 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xvii, I might refashion life and character entirely after my own liking.

Hence **Refa·shioning** *vbl. sb.*

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 277 Milton and Klopstock, poets too good to undergo a refashioning. 1890 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 583/2 The genuine Chaucer poems in the same MS. have not been subjected to any such wholesale refashioning.

So **Refa·shioner.**

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 From that period the balance of erudition and talents began to incline toward the side of the reformers or refashioners. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. xxi. 108 The refashioners stand..too far from Chaucer's side.

Refa·shionment. [f. as prec. + -MENT, after It. RIFACIMENTO.] The action of refashioning; also *concr.*, something refashioned.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 3 These epic poems are mere Swabian refashionments (*rifacimento* is the Italian word which I attempt to recoin..) of pre-existing Lombard story-books. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 542 Danish and Icelandic versions and refashionments .. exist. 1862 BORROW *Wales* II. 305 A re-fashionment of the work of Richard Parry.

Refa·sten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fasten again. Hence **Refa·stening** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Risaldatura*, a resoldring, a refastning. *a* 1832 SCOTT (Webster 1864), It was so negligently refastened. 1897 BARING-GOULD *Bladys of the Stewponey* xviii, Bladys hastily re-fastened the case.

Re-fa·ther, *v. nonce-wd.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make (one) again a father.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 113 At the happy word 'he lives' My father stoop'd, re-father'd o'er my wounds.

Refa·vour, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To favour again.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 423 Vpon the seauenth day the winds refauouring vs, wee safely arriued at London.

Refe, obs. f. REAVE *v.*, REEF *sb.*[1], REEVE *sb.*[1]; Sc. var. REIF, plunder(ing); obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*

† **Refe·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *refectus*, pa. pple. of *reficĕre*: see next.] Refreshed, restored.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 111 (Camb. MS.), Tak thanne this drawht; and whan þow art wel refresshed and refect [L. *refectus*], thow shal be moore stydefast to stye in to heyere questyouns. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 53 Quhen he was wele refect, he ȝ assit in Affrik, to mak were on Hanyball.

Refect (rĭfe·kt), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **refeck.** [Orig. f. L. *refect-*, ppl. stem of *reficĕre* to remake, restore, renew, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *facĕre* to make: in later use a back-formation from REFECTION.

The word app. fell out of use before 1700 and was revived in the 19th c., but has always been rare and is now somewhat rhetorical.]

trans. To refresh, esp. with food or drink; to restore after fatigue. Now usually *refl.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 9 Fyscheis in flude refeckit rialye Till mannys fude. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/47 To Refect, *reficere*. 1614 LODGE *Seneca, Epist.* 259 So likewise ought we sometimes to recreate our spirit, and refect the same with some delights. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, ..and is also lighter unto himselfe, because he is refected. *Ibid.* v. vi. 241 After which they commonly retired to bed, and refected themselves with repast. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. Diss. p. iii, The world itself is refected and nourished by a perpetual accession of these corpuscles. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* iii, The knight and the friar..proceeded to refect themselves after their ride. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 195, I remember once refecting myself at a public dinner.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take a refection.

1886 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Mar. 312/1 While you are refecting in the saloon.

Refection (rĭfe·kʃən), *sb.* Forms: 5 **refeccioun(e, reffecio(u)n, refectioun** (-tyon), 5–6 **refeccion** (-cyon), 4– **refection,** (6 -e). [a. F. *réfection* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *refectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reficĕre*: see prec.]

1. Recreation or refreshment received through some spiritual or intellectual influence. (Freq. *transf.* from 2 or 3.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lix. 8 Moab, þat is, ill men, that tourments me, are potte, þat is refection of my hope. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. iii. 94 The vision of the good lord, that is al their ioye, theyr reste, and their refection. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 87 He .. hathe ordeyned vs to haue hymselfe to our endeles refeccyon in blysse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 37 To the artyke eres swete and dylycious The golden rethoryke is good refeccion. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 109 The comfort of Gods spirite shoulde coole it to his euerlasting refection. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 4 The only sight of God is the true food and refection of our minds. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 170 It is the true and solid Refection of the holy Mind. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1864) 30 O sacred, sweet refection.

b. Refreshment or relief due to some sensuous or physical cause. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 24 Whan the spirit hath take refeccioun in good odoures. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 20 There is no greater refection to the eies than the sight of this. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 40 At night I cast vp much choler, after the eiection whereof, I felt such a refection [etc.]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 261 Since this worn frame refection knew, What scenes have I survey'd of dreadful view?

2. The action of refreshing or partaking of refreshment: the fact of being refreshed, or of refreshing oneself, with food or drink after hunger or fatigue. Also, an instance or case of this.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Ester daie is a tyme..of ioiful refeccion and fedinge. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xviii. 20 For gret swetnes of contemplacion som tyme was foryeten þe necessite of bodely refeccion. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* M iv, She .. toke only for her refection brede and water. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 109 Melchizedech .. for refection as well of him, as of his warriours, brought forth breade and wine. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 121 From these veines come those sodaine refections of the spirits by sweete and strong Wine, Broths, and Cordials. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 196 After a draught of wine a man may seeme lighter in himselfe from sudden refection, although he be heavier in the balance. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 754 Now the peaceful hours of sacred night Demand refection, and to rest invite. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Sorrow it were .. if we were now either to advance or retard the hour of refection. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I. 150 The cocoa-nut, manioc, and broiled fish, offered by squatting negresses for their refection.

† b. In phr. *to take (one's) refection. Obs.*

c 1440 *Cast. Persev.* (E. E. T. S.) 1828 In abstinens lede þi lyf! take but skylful refeccyon. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij b, After they had taken their refection and wel dronken. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 823 He was so diseased in his stomacke that skant he could take eyther refection or rest. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 375 They would rather haue perished with hunger and thirst, then haue taken their refection at any mans hand but mine. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 276 When he was armed, she prayed him for to take his refection.

Comb. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 158 Yf they may knowe that theyre aduersaryes be not upon theyre warde or that they be at theyre refeccyon taking.

c. Entertainment with food and drink; the right of demanding, or duty of supplying, such entertainment. Now only *Hist.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 240 They deserued a better reward than one daies refection and victuals. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vi. 5 Without thy presence Earth gives no refection, Without thy presence Sea affords no treasure. 1689 R. COX *Hist. Irel.* I. Expl. Index, Refection, is a priviledge the Lord has of claiming Entertainment for one Meal, and no more. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Refection is also used, in antient authors, for a duty or service incumbent on any person to provide meals, for ecclesiastics, or even for princes. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 161 This 'right of refection' and liability to it are among the most distinctive features of ancient Irish custom.

3. An occasion of partaking of food; a meal.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 43 Herynge that Cristen men usede diversites of meytes at oon refeccion. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 265 Eatynge of moche butter at one refection is not commendable. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 94 After this refection we went the rest of our iourney through pleasant fields. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 2 At a publick refection of those Ministers together..the next time of their meeting was appointed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* x. (1858) II. 435 One of the brethren, at every refection, was to read aloud a chapter of the Old or New Testament.

b. A portion of food or drink; a meal or repast, esp. a slight one.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 27 With a ful litil refeccion ther of he brake his faste. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxi, A man .. shall in the mornyng .. with a litle refection, .. haue his inuencion quicker, his iugement perfecter, his tonge rediar. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 252 The last refeccyon or meale wyll let the dygestyon of the fyrste. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xx. 130 With these words, the Herald was led aside to take a short refection. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 69 Birds..that ever smel out a comfortable refection from the fall of every such Carcass. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Refection*, among monks and ecclesiastics, a spare meal or repast, just sufficing for the support of life. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xvi. 88 Though our little refection was just brought in. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 295 A miserable refection of weak tea and tough toast. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* l, The cheerful fire, the judicious refection on a side table.

† c. A particular form of food or refreshment.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. iii. (W. de W. 1506) C iiij b, In tastynge this fyrst refeccion of salte. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 54 The sonnes which he begat..he nourisheth with a peculiar refection and food, and meat and drink.

4. † a. Resetting of a dislocation. *Obs. rare.*

1646 T. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 40 Till .. it .. gangrene, and then after far greater pain, no hope of cure but by refection.

b. Repair, restoration. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Refection*, ..a repairing or mending a thing that is worn and decayed. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 659 When Patients stand in need of refection of their strength. 1845–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.*, *Refection*, reparation, reëstablishment of a building.

5. *attrib.*, as *Refection Sunday*, the fourth Sunday in Lent, Refreshment Sunday.

1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms.*

† **Refe·ction,** *v. Obs.* Also refeccion, etc. [ad. F. *réfectionner* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *réfection*: see prec.] *trans.* To refresh, furnish with a refection.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 97 In the whiche arke was manna where with the children of israel were refeccioned. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. iv. (W. de W. 1506) D ij b, The baptem refeccyoneth the soule and kepeth it..from deth. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 62 Thou art so refectyoned, that thou canste not lacke, whereof to be refectioned. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 11 After they had been well refectioned by the Rector, thay tooke their leaue.

Refe·ctionary, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. REFECTION *sb.* + -ARY[1].] Of or belonging to refection.

1823 GALT *Entail* vii, As the critics hold it indelicate to describe the details of any refectionary supply, however elegant, we must not presume to enumerate the series and succession of Scottish fare.

Refe·ctioner. [f. REFECTION *sb.* + -ER[1].] In a monastery or convent, the person having charge of the refectory and supplies of food.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XV, Two most important officers of the Convent, the Kitchener and Refectioner. 1886 *Athenæum* 13 Mar. 361/3 The documents .. include .. two accounts of the infirmarer and one of the refectioner.

Refective (rĭfe·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. as REFECT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. obs. F. *refectif, -ive* (15th c. in Godef.).] **a.** *adj.* Refreshing, restoring, nourishing. **b.** *sb.* A medicine that restores the strength.

a. 1611 FLORIO, *Refettiuo*, refectiue, refreshing. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. xv. 229, I may [then] ..beleeve the Supper of the Lords may be alimental and refective to the soul, by seeing, as well as by partaking. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 25 Repeat the said sudorifick, and thereupon the Refective Cordial.

b. 1667 L. STUCLEY *Gospel Glass* XXXII. (1670) 334 Cordials, and sweet refectives, after all our wearisome labours. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Refectives*, medicines that refresh and renew strength. [Hence in BAILEY and later Dicts.]

‖ **Refectoire.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [F., ad. L. *refectōrium*: see REFECTORY *sb.*] Refectory.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Jan., I was in the refectoire, where every man his napkin, knife [etc.].

Refectora·rian. *rare.* [See next and -AN.] = REFECTIONER.

1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 14/1 The refectorarian by virtue of his office held certain estates in Winchester. 1892 KITCHIN *Compotus Rolls St. Swithun's Priory* Introd. 32 The Refectorarian..received all the eatables, etc.

Refe·ctorary. *rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *refectorari-us* (Du Cange): see REFECTORY *sb.* and -ARY[1].] = REFECTIONER.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 409 While he was refectorary..he made himself as annoying as he dared.

Refe·ctorer. *rare.* [See prec. and -ER[1].] = REFECTIONER.

1794 W. TINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 109 As often as our potation shall be made after noon .. the refectorer shall be allowed two measures of ale from the cellar. 1892 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xli, There is only one account of the Refectorer, and that is very brief.

Refectorial (rĭfektō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or belonging to refection.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 255 Merrily the beards wagg'd round the refectorial board. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Aug., The Abbots' lodging-house was for the day devoted .. to refectorial purposes.

Refecto·rian. [f. med.L. *refectōri·um* (see next) + -AN.] = REFECTIONER.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 376 At St. Croix, the Refectorian of the Dominicans was beaten dead. 1679 *Trials of White & Other Jesuits* 57, I was a servant there. ..A Refectorian, a Butler. 1869 *Echo* 16 Feb., I had given directions to the refectorian..because she was so difficult to please in her food.

Refectory (rĭfe·ktəri), *sb.* Also 6–7 **-orie.** [ad. med.L. *refectōrium* (Du Cange), f. *reficĕre*: see REFECT *v.* and -ORY[1]. Cf. F. *réfectoire* and REFECTORE.] A room for refreshment; *esp.* in religious houses and colleges, the hall or chamber in which the meals take place.

(The stressing *refectory* was at one time somewhat prevalent: see Walker's note.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 241/2 There cam two yong men of ye same halite & forme whiche entrid in to ye refectory or fraitour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Seruynge at meet & in other places, redynge in ye refectory, or in the chapyter hous at collation. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xiv. 14 The Maister saith Where is my refectorie, where I may eate the Pasche..? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 95 Their refectory or place where the Monkes eat, is faire and large. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 530 He..cells, and refectories did prepare, And large provisions laid of winter fare. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 71 In the refectories where the soldiers eat, most of the famous battles and sieges ..are painted on the walls. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, She passed through the refectory where the nuns had just returned from vespers. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xii, A spacious chamber, which had once been the refectory of the convent. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 296 Round this cloister you still trace the plan of the refectory.

transf. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xiv, To tell of the food that was eaten in that green refectory.

b. *attrib.*, as *refectory-bell, man.*

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 544 An old lay brother..who had been refectory man above forty years. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* v. Poet. Wks. (1875) 72 Soft excitements of refectory-bell.

† **Refe·ctory,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *refectōrius* (4th c.): see REFECT *v* and -ORY[2].] Refreshing.

1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 123 This is that Divine Consolation.., that Refectory Grace.

† **Refe·ctuary.** *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *refectuāri-us* refectioner.] = REFECTORY.

1611 COTGR., *Refectouër*, a Refectuarie, or Fratrie; the roome wherein Friers eat together. 1658 PHILLIPS, Refectory or Refectuary. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 18 He led us into a..Refectuary, or Fratrie-room.

Refee·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To feel again.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 102 The heart-rending fears, which Providence..decreed should never be re-felt. 1847 *Simmonds' Colonial Mag.* July 360 The effect she then produced upon his senses was refelt in pristine force.

Refeet, variant of REFETE *Obs.*

Refeff, obs. form of REFEOFF *v.*

Refei·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To feign again.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* XXVI, A certain playing upon allegories, which idle men..do feign and refeigne, &c.

† **Refe·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **refelle,** 6–7 **refell.** [ad. L. *refellĕre* to disprove, refute, f. *re-* RE- + *fallĕre* to deceive, etc.: the sense of the compound is unusual. Senses 2 and 3 are purely English applications of the word.]

1. *trans.* To refute, confute, disprove (an argument, opinion, error, etc.); to prove to be false or untenable. (Very common in the 16–17th c.)

1530 PALSGR. 682/1, I can nat refell your argument, it is so evydent. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 207/2 Was not this a charitable argument to refell myne aunswere with? 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 98 It is most certainly otherwise, and his opinion therein easely refelled. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 77 Such of those Tenets which haue beene constantly oppugned, refelled, disclaimed. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. viii. § 60 He took occasion to refell that slander, which some cast on Lecture-Preachers. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. IX. 33 Who can refell this with any better Argument than a Smile? 1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Freethink.* II. § 47. 259 Not to coin Articles, but to explain them, and refell the adversaries objections. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 80 (1740) 72 It was the Case of a Peer,..else the Pretence had been refelled upon the Opening.

b. To refute or confute (a person).

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* F viij b, To refelle him y^t^ calleth him selfe chief untruly. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 72 Neither..able to..explane the scriptures,

nor yet to refell and conuince the aduersarie. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 268 Junius may be refelled by his own chronicle. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 21 He is refelled, and he hath instantly done with anger and argument. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1717) V. 480 Why then did not those profound Rabbies..baffle and refel these Babblers..?

c. *absol.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiv. (1622) 85 Tiberius himselfe..asked him many questions; not giuing liberty to refell or replie. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 83 The manner of them both is rather to rail and revile, then by arguing and reasoning to refel and refute. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. xviii. 85 Places from like and unlike are of no great Use to prove or refel.

d. To cast doubt upon, deny. *rare*—1.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 36 As thou then didst refell My valour first of all the boast.

2. To reject; to refuse to accept, admit, or give heed to (a request, a thing offered, etc.).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 28 This my lowly requeste ..(whiche I thynke your clemencie will not reiect nor refell). 1583 FULKE *Defence* xv. 398 The other signification of imposing handes is gone, which Mayster Whitgift defendeth, and the popular election is brought in, which he refelleth. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iv. 21, I once determin'd, still to haue been mute, Onely by Silence to refell thy Sute. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 599 Your offered favours .. I deserve not; neither is my present estate and desert towards you such, as that I dare or ought to refell the same.

3. To repel, repulse, force or drive back, repress: a. a person.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 56b, He determined as he might to refell and withstande the comen enemies of the realme. 1596 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 95 They either had miserable ouer throw In rebelling, or streight after refelled. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 626/1 Friends, not to refel ye, Or any way quell ye [etc.]. *c* 1650 *Robin Hood & Tanner's Dau.* xxii. in Child *Ballads* I. 110/2 The tanners bold they fought right well,..But Robin did them both refell.

b. an attempt, undertaking, danger, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 22 b, Not one of them would take hede how to resist and refell the present ieopardye which was commyng out of England. *Ibid., Edw. IV* 192 All enterprises afterward against hym attempted had either evill successe, or were sone refelled. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 51 Sic foly faill not to refell. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* vi. 102 One while her feare refeld her first entent. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IX. xlii, Binde up what's loose, what's rash new-mould, refell what's ill.

c. To clear (the mind) *of* something. *rare*—1.

1575 *Appius & Virginia* A j b, Refel your minde of mourning plaints, deare mother rest your minde.

Hence † **Refe·ller,** one who refels or refutes.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* Ep. Ded., A teacher of truth,..a refeller of falshood.

† **Refe·lling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REFEL.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 71 The confutacyon is the soylynge and refellynge of other mennes sayenges agaynste our purpose. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 154 Nocht villing to spend tyme in farder refelling of your vanitie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 344 His refelling of Zophar's Thesis. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. xvi. 66 The Confirming and Refelling of Notional Problemes.

† **Refeo·ff,** *v. Obs.* In 5 refeff(e, 5–6 refeoffe. [ad. AF. *refeffer* (1304 in Godef.): see RE- and FEOFF *v.*] *trans.* To feoff (one) again, to re-enfeoff.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 685, I shall refeff him in felde, in forestes so faire. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 479 The kynge Arthur refeffed hym a-gein in his londe that he hadde be-fore. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 492/2 To refeffe the seid persone. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. vii. (1638) 71 The feoffour..is driven to cause him to refeoffe him againe.

So † **Refeo·ffment.** *Obs.*

1441 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Pl. Chanc.* (1896) 132 To refeoffe hem accordyng to thentent of the first feoffement. 1580 EGERTON in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlvii. 312 You have all but the dede of refeffment layed together.

† **Refe·r,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. next.]

1. A matter referred for consideration.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 59 [The] Moderator..haveing been absent fra the last Assemblie, and so not acquaint with the referres, did choose assessors to assist him. 1671 *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness* (S. H. S.) 14 Ye minister ..being inquired of the refer of John Mc Intosh [etc.].

2. A reference in a book. *rare*—1.

1697 DALLAS *Stiles* I. Ded., Your Lordship will find, that by Referrs from one place to another, it is of Large Extent.

Refer (rĭfə·r), *v.* Also 4–6 **refere,** 4, 6–7 **referre,** 7–8 **referr,** 5 **reffer,** 6 **refar-.** [ad. OF. *referer* (14th c., Oresme; mod.F. *référer*), or L. *referre,* f. *re-* RE- + *ferre* to bear, carry, etc. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *referir,* It. *referire.*]

I. Transitive senses.

† **1. To bring back, reduce again.** *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 78 (Camb. MS.), Either alle thinges ben referred and browht to nowht [L. *ad nihilum referuntur*], and floteryn with owte gouernour, .. or elles [etc.].

† **b. To convey or give back, to restore.** *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 222 And when thys carcas here to earth shalbe refarde, I do bequeth my weried ghost to serue her afterwarde. 1629 QUARLES *Argalus & Parth.* II. (1677) 83 One while his tired fancy does refer His thoughts to silence.

† **c. To reproduce, represent, refigure.** *Obs. rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 550 His tail in circles toss'd Refers the limbs his backward father lost. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* x. 93 The figures must be so turned, as..to refer exactly the mold, in which they were formed, in all its inequalities,..and distortions.

2. To trace (back), assign, attribute, impute (something) *to* **a person or thing as the ultimate cause, origin, (author,) or source.**

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 123 (Camb. MS.), Thanne folweth it that owre vices ben referred to the makere of alle good. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xv. 17 He ascriueþ to no man eny good þinge, but holy referrip all þynges to god, of whom þei proceden originaly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 173 They..hadde nat therfore gyuen due thanke vnto God, but referred it to theyr owne strengthes and vertue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 Rest not to moche therto, but referre all to the gyuer. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 70 To..Gathel thay refer our hail stock, and him to be author of our hail natione. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* Prol. *marg.*, Some referre this Prologue to Athanasius, because it is found in his Synopsis. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 366 While we referre it unto the Moon, we give some satisfaction for the Ocean, but no generall salve for Creeks, and Seas which know no floud. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 129 It seems impossible to refer all these well-attested stories to imposition. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 9 The God to whom he habitually referred his highest inspirations.

3. To assign *to* **a thing, or class of things, as being properly included or comprehended in this; to regard as naturally belonging, pertaining, or having relation** *to*; **to attach or attribute** *to.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 52 (Camb. MS.), Certes, now am I redy to referren the goodes of the body to thise forseyde thinges abouen. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxix. 109 What euere of gode þinge þei fynde in creatures, all þat þey referre to þe preising [L. *ad laudem referunt*] of her maker. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 16 Thys law [of nature] ys the ground and end of the other, to the wych hyt must euer be referryd. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xviii. 24 Their nature and vertues are to be referred vnto Dogs grasse. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. i. (1648) 2 To the second [study] may be referred all that Knowledge which concerns the Frame of this great Universe. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxii. 91 Those which..are said to be of the Opposites, or in any other manner are referred to them. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 267 Let S be the Sun and P and P' two planets referred to the plane of the ecliptic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 32 You went wrong when you referred all legislation to a part of virtue, and to an inferior part.

† **b. To put** *into*, place *among*, **a certain class.**

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VIII. xiv. (1619) 152 Constantius..was first referred of them into the number of the gods. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* xliii, He lives in heaven, among the saints referred.

c. To assign *to* **a particular place or date.**

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 85 Stanihurst in his description of Ireland, referreth it to the yeere 155. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xvii. 148 A person thus prepared will be able to refer any particular history he takes up to its proper place in universal history. 1828 ABERCROMBIE *Dis. Brain* 311 An obscure affection, referred chiefly to the stomach. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 26 In a few of the most modern lake-dwellings..(which the antiquaries refer to the sixth century).

d. Used with advbs., as *here* († *hither*), *there.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 34 Hither also may be referred that [name] of Claudius Rutilus. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. 1. 12 Hither we must likewise referre what is cited under his name by the same Stobæus. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 66 And the Place of the Sun..will be there,..for there the Eye plac'd in the Centre of the Earth refers it. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 49 Adoxa,..which is always referred here, appears to me far more anomalous than Parnassia.

† **e. To give or bear (trust)** *to* **one.** *Obs.*—1

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 85 Your said orator then referring especiall trust and confidence to the said J. T. and A. L.

† **4. To bring into relation** *to* **a thing or person; to order with reference** *to. Obs. rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* viii. (1885) 127 Wherfore all that he dothe owith to be referred to his kyngdome. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 21 To thys euery man ought to referre al hys actys, thoughtys and dedys.

† **b.** To apply (a word) *to* **a thing.** *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 The Latyn worde whyche that is referred Unto a thynge whych is subtancyall, For a nowne substantyve is wel averred. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 93 When a woorde hath a proper signification of the owne, & beyng referred to an other thyng, hath an other meanyng, the Grecians call it Metonymia. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* V. 13 Εἴδωλον is to be referred also to those things that are not carved Images.

5. *refl.* **To betake, commit, commend, entrust (oneself)** *to* **some person or thing for assistance, advice, etc., or in a spirit of submission, acquiescence, or confidence. Now** *rare* **or** *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 581 Tharfor I end heir, Refferis me to harraldis, to tell 3ow the hale. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 24, [I] with ane humill cheir and face, Referris me to the Kyngis grace. 1555 CRANMER *Let. to Queen Mary* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 453, I refer me to the judgment of all indifferent hearers. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. viii. 82 b, As for my part I referre me too that which it may be, and will not otherwise assure it to bee true. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 116, I doe referre me to the Oracle: Apollo be my Iudge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvii. 115 He makes not advantage of his chapmans ignorance, chiefly if referring himself to his honesty. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Love God* i. Wks. 1874 II. 179 The conclusion of the whole would be, that we should refer ourselves implicitly to him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 48, I refer myself to your generosity. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, I refer mysell to God's pleasure, and not to yours.

6. To commit, submit, hand over (a question, cause, or matter) *to* **some special or ultimate authority for consideration, decision, execution, etc. Also rarely without const.**

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 19 Thare he referrit the fontayne of humanitee to the will of the fader, as him lykit best for mannis hele. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xi. 36 As concernynge the thinges which he referred vnto the kynge, sende hither some with spede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 Referryng the whole matter to the judgement of the same. 1590 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it as a disputatiue plea by diuines, than set it downe as a determinate position. 1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 8 Referring the recompence to his gratiousnes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 248 When they fall out.., they refer their controversie to the next man they meet, who makes them good friends again. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 510 To heav'n alone Refer the Choice to fill the vacant Throne. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V,* VII. III. 30 The King referred the matter to the council. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* I. 255 And thus to me..You may refer the merits of the case. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 44 Socrates proposes at last to refer the question to some older person.

absol. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 113 An attorney's agreement to refer binds his client.

b. *Sc. Law.* **To submit the fact at issue in a legal action (as the existence of a debt)** *to* **the oath of the defendant. Also** *absol.* (quot. 1681).

1579–81 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 254 [The amount owing] wes referrit..to the said Petiris aith. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* IV. xliv. § 14 Where in any Affair, a Party who Referrs to Oath, pitches upon Particulars sufficient to Infer the Conclusion. 1752 Mc DOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. IV. xxxii. 655 In an action where..the pursuer refers his libel or declaration to the defender's oath. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 724/1 Crimes cannot, like debts, be referred to the defender's oath. 1853 *Act* 16 *Vict.* c. 20 § 5 It shall not be competent..to refer the cause or any part of it to his oath.

† **c. To commit (a person)** *to* **trial or prison.** *Obs.*

1645 WHITELOCKE *Memorials* 26 Aug., Lieutenant-colonel Lilburne was committed by order of the house, and referred to a legal trial. 1723 *Acct. Tryal Pyrates* 34 The Prisoner pleaded Force, and an affidavit made by his Captain appearing to the same purpose, he was referred to Marshalsea.

† **7. To defer, postpone, put off (something)** *to, unto, till, until* **another time or season.** *Obs.*

1573 PHILIP MORE *Almanack & Prognost.* B j, Hillarie Tearme, beginneth the xxiij of Januarie, if it be not Sundaye, which then is referred untill the next day after. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 6 They had not the patience to refer the rest of that matter unto the afternoone. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xvi. 422 Some advised to referre it to another time. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 645 The Duke..referr'd it till the next morning. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 38 She would refer what she had farther to say on these subjects, 'till another opportunity.

† **b. Without const. = DEFER** *v.*[1] **2. Also, to vote for postponement.** *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* III. ii, The first is no madder of fighting than I; so that that's referred: the place where it must be ended is four days' journey off. 1640 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 290 It came to voting in that House, the first article was denied by eighteen, and referred by eight. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XIX. ii. (1827) VIII. 100 One of the five magistrates who refused to refer the debate.

c. To reserve (a subject, etc.) for later treatment. Also const. *to* **and with** *inf.* **Now** *rare.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43, I will speake nothing of the Water (but referre it until we intreat of Navigation). 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, I doe referre the description of the sayde Ile.., for that it appertayneth vntoo the seconde tome. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 287, I will referre the change of the value of Coynes in the Low-Countries, to the proper place. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Explic. Signs, Other Abbreviations..the Reader will without trouble understand of himself; saving some few, which, being of less general use, we refer to be explained in their places. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. viii, My Account of this Voyage must be referred to the Second Part of my Travels. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xii. (1818) I. 404 A description of these, however, which will require a detailed survey, I must refer to another letter.

† **d. To remit the treatment of (a word, subject, etc.)** *to* **another word or section of a work.** *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. Errata, *Ceincture de dueil* (vnder Ceincture) referred vnto Dueil, where it was forgotten. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 265 What remaineth concerning mastiffs is referred to the same topic in Somersetshire.

† **e. To carry or bring forward (a sum).** *Obs.*—1

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F j, The rest [= balance] you shall referre and rescribe it in another leafe of the Leager.

8. To send or direct (one) *to* **a person, a book or its author for information.**

1601 in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 152 Wee beseech your Lordships giue vs leaue to referre you for your information in that point to the Iournall which herewithall we send. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 143, I must refer my Reader to my Short View of the Chronology. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 381, I refer'd him to the Decem Scriptores. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, My wife..referred her to all the neighbours for a character. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiii, The ostler..after hearing all he had to say again, referred him to the landlord. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 352, I will refer you to a witness who is worthy of credit.

absol. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 413 For the avoiding of prolixity, I choose rather to refer, than to repeat.

b. To direct (one) *to* **a fact, event, or thing, by drawing attention to it or pointing it out.**

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 9 These weyward Sisters saluted me, and referr'd me to the comming on of time. *a* 1715 BURNET (J.), Those causes the divine historian refers us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 271, I wrote De Courcy that very day, referring him to the paragraph I had read.

†c. To refer any one (for an account) *to* some book. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 36, I referre the description of their [the Banians'] Religion to a Booke late written by Master Lord a Preacher to the Merchants in Surat.

9. To relate, recount, report, record. Now *rare*.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 733 King Edward aunswered that..he woulde referre and report the truth to him. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 81/2 In that meane time he builded a strong castle,..which some referre to be builded in his second returne into Wales. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. ii. § 8 So it happened..as she related to her Cousin Elizabeth, and so it happened not to be as she referred to her husband Joseph. *a* 1885 *Prince Robert* x. in Child *Ballads* II. 286/2 With sichin and sabbin and wringing his hands, No message he could refer. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 136 So keep your stone..To cover up your grave-place and refer The proper titles!

†**10.** To hand over, give, transfer. Also *refl. Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 111 Juno did receive Her entry with a cup of gold, in which she drank to her,..and the cup did to her hand refer. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 6 His daughter, and the heire of's kingdome..hath referr'd her selfe Vnto a poore but worthy Gentleman. 1705 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 83 It is order'd in Councell that to encourage a horse race to be run at ye Waterside, tenne guineas be referr'd to Mr. May^r^ for one year.

II. Intransitive senses.

†**11.** To return, recur *to* some person or thing.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 210 (266) As touchyng þis matere, For I it gan, I wil þer-to refere. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 To Phebus my wittes gan refere, And on this wise he sayde to me [etc.].

12. To have reference or relation *to* a thing; *esp.* to have allusion, to apply, *to*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 530 To go to the conclusioun That refereth to thy confusioun. 1530 Palsgr. 322/1 Refarryng one to another, *relatif.* 1647 Crashaw *Poems* 149 Awake, my glory, soul, if such thou be, And that fair word at all refer to thee. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 6. 107, I marked some Terms in Joynery with superiour Letters..intending at the latter end of these Exercises to have explained the Terms those Letters referr'd to. 1718 Atterbury *Serm.* (1734) I. vii. 196 Breaking of Bread: A Phrase, which in the Acts manifestly referrs to the Eucharist. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 134 All such institutions..must originate from their Crown, and in all their proceedings must refer to it. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxi. 345 My measurements refer to the ice at and near the surface. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 314 His words referred to Mildred only.

†**b.** To have relationship *to* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxxi, [This is] the reason why this difference between men nearly referring each to other should work a greater anger between them.

†**c.** To matter, be of consequence *to* a thing.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 437 Either because he conceives it no way refers to the whole, if small things are neglected; or, if he thinkes it doth refer, yet..he neglectes it.

d. To make reference or allusion, to give a reference, direct the attention, *to* something.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lx, Any other Engine ..than this I have referred to. 1725 Pope *Wks. Shaks.* I. Pref. p. xxii, Some suspected passages..are degraded to the bottom of the page; with an Asterisk referring to the places of their insertion. 1828 Macaulay *Hallam's Const. Hist.* Wks. 1898 VII. 317 With all deference to the eminent writers to whom we have referred, we may venture to say [etc.]. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ix. 61, I at length found myself on the peak referred to. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 422 He refers to passages of his personal history.

†**13.** To suggest, or leave, *to* a person to do something. *Obs. rare.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxxiii. 156 Ordinances, which I passe with silence, referring vnto the reader, to see that which Plutarch hath written. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 162/2 The lord iustice sent his letters..to the earle of Desmond, for his repaire vnto him,..referring vnto him to come either to Cashell or to Limerike. 1645 Whitelocke *Memorials* 1 Aug., The house referred to the committee of the army to audit their arrears.

14. To have recourse, make application, *to* a thing; to turn or appeal *to* for some purpose.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* II. xxxiii, Doe but referre to time, and to small time; And infinite occasions you shall finde. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 51 He is to refer to and obey all orders of the army referrible to the mode of treating the Spanish Colonel. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xvi, 'Mother will be expecting me,' he said, referring to a.. watch in his pocket.

Hence **Refe·rring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 165 Notwithstanding the referring interpretatioun and declaratioun foirsaid. 1611 Cotgr., *Renvoy*,..a referring from one vnto another. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 168 The predication it selfe is no more, but an absolute referring of a thing signified, vnto the subiect. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 392 The Contents..are generally set in Italic..; with the referring figures justified to the ends of the respective lines.

Referable (re·fĕrăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able: cf. *inferable, preferable*, and see also Referrable and Referrible.] Capable of being referred or assigned *to*, †*unto* (some person or thing); assignable, ascribable.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 345 All parts of time are alike unto him, unto whom none are referable. 1780 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. vii. 137 The Names..are not possibly Referable to those they are generally given to. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 147 It is probable ..that there is not any mineral whose crystals are strictly referable to this class of octahedrons. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* ii. 28 All the phenomena of weather are directly referable to the sun as their governing cause.

Referee (refĕrī·), *sb.* Also 7 referree. [f. Refer *v.* + -ee[1].]

†**1.** One appointed by Parliament to examine and report on applications for monopolies or letters patent. *Obs.*

1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 235 The Lords and Commons met in the afternoon, to consult what punishment to inflict upon monopolists, and the referees, who are in chiefest fault. 1640 *Resol. Ho. Comm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 53 That the Patent for the Monopoly of Tobacco be forthwith brought into this House; And that the Referrees, to whom the Legality of this Patent was referred, attend the said Committee at the same time. 1663 in *Milton's Wks.* (1738) I. p. lxxxv, We have received your Letter .. together with several Petitions, .. all which we likewise transmitted to the Lords Referees.

b. One to whom the management or superintendence of something is entrusted.

1705 in Brewster *Life Newton* (1854) II. App. xv, To refer the care and management of the said impression to the said ..Sr. Is. Newton [etc.];..the said referees..have treated with the said Mr. Aunsham Churchill for printing the same. 1845 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 84 § 2 The Term 'Official Referees' to mean the Persons appointed in pursuance of this Act to be Official Referees of Metropolitan Buildings.

c. A member of certain committees and courts appointed by the House of Commons to deal with private bills.

For details see Bonham-Carter's edition of *May's Parl. Practice* (1893) III. 726–8. Since 1868 the only *Court of Referees* has been one for deciding questions as to the *locus standi* of petitioners; the office of *Referee on Private Bills* ceased in 1902.

1863 *Private Bills* April 54 Referees on Private Bills. 1867 *Ibid.* April 35 Bills Referred to the Court of Referees. 1876 in Bonham-Carter *May's Parl. Practice* (1893) III. 728 That it be an instruction to committees on private bills that referees appointed to such committees may take part in all the proceedings thereof, but without the power of voting.

2. *Law.* A person to whom (either alone or with others) a dispute between parties is referred by mutual consent; an arbitrator.

1690 Child *Disc. Trade* vi. 121 While we choose our Judges our selves..they can be no more too arbitrary than too much can be given to Referees, when both parties desire an end of their Differences. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 481 ¶ 7 As the case now stands, if you will have my Opinion, I think they ought to bring it to Referees. 1781 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1902) 60 He offers to compromise, and has desired me to be a Referee [to a will], and Mozzi has named Mr. Morrice for the other. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 375 A Conciliatore, who is a sort of judicial arbiter or referee, chosen from among the resident landholders.

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1733 [? Worsley] *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (1896) 184 The Referees are not properly officers of the Society but are two Barristers appointed by Cha: Cox Esqr. by deed bearing date 30 Septr. 1637 [etc.]. 1828–32 Webster s.v., In New England, a referee differs from an arbitrator in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An arbitrator is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them.

3. One to whom any matter or question in dispute is referred for decision; an umpire.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. iv. 162 Neither did his Majesty altogether .. trust to the Referree he had in publick honoured with that Office. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 169 ¶ 3 The good Offices of an Advocate, a Referee, a Companion, a Mediator, and a Friend. 1798 W. Hutton *Autobiog.* 37, I considered myself overcharged. We agreed to leave it to reference. The referees appeared warm in his favour. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I. v, Clear-sighted, unprejudiced, sagacious;..he was the universal referee. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 277 Were we two the earth's sole tenants, with no third for referee, How should I distinguish?

transf. 1853 Lynch in *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 349 They sought to the Referee; they searched the Old Scriptures. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 162 These institutions have become the referees to whose verdict every product of mind must be unconditionally submitted.

b. In games or sports.

c 1860 *Rules of the Ring* in *Boxiana* 76 That a referee shall be chosen by the umpires..to whom all disputes shall be referred. 1880 *Henning's Bk. Rules Billiards*, etc. 2 In all games for stakes an umpire or referee should be appointed. 1889 *Sportsman* 10 Apr. 7/1 Britton claimed the fight on a foul, but the referee disallowed the claim.

Comb. 1895 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/4 An abolition of the brutal practice of referee-baiting.

Referee (refĕrī·), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To preside over (a match) as umpire. Also *intr.* Hence **Referee·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1889 *Sportsman* 10 Apr. 7/1 Those fights that I want to referee, I will referee. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Sept. 7/1 Regret was expressed that more players of renown did not lend their aid in refereeing. 1895 *Ibid.* 22 Mar. 6/3 When next he referees at Sunderland an organised attack will be made upon him.

Reference (re·fĕrĕns), *sb.* [f. Refer *v.* + -ence; cf. *conference, deference, inference*, etc. and mod.F. *référence.*]

1. The act or expedient of referring or submitting a matter, esp. a dispute or controversy, to some person or authority for consideration, decision, or settlement (in legal use *spec.* to the Masters in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 234 *Epitropis*, or the Figure of Reference. This manner of speech is vsed when..hauing said inough already, we referre the rest to their consideration. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII. lv, We will our selfe take time to heare Your Cause at large: wherein we wil you haue No other reference, but repaire to vs. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 408 References and compositions he hates as bad as an hangman hates a pardon. 1678 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* III. i, Art thou a solicitor in chancery, and offer a reference? 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxxix. (1841) II. 119 When two tradesmen of this pacific temper meet, a reference never fails to put an end to all disputes between them. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 251/1 If the arbitrator refuses or ceases to act, the reference is at an end. 1836 *Ibid.* VI. 484/1 It would be impossible to specify every head of reference to the Masters. 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* I. vii. 71 In some instances the peerage has been allowed without reference to the House of Lords.

b. *spec.* in *Sc. Law.* (See Refer *v.* 6 b.)

1752 M^c^Douall *Inst. Laws Scot.* IV. xxxii. II. 655 This reference to the deferrors oath will not be allowed if it is done invidiously or fraudulently. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 714/1 The reference is a virtual contract between the litigants. 1853 *Act* 16 *Vict.* c. 20 § 5 The adducing of any party as a witness..shall not have the effect of a reference to the oath of the party so adduced.

c. The authority or standard referred to. *rare.*

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Whom, for his manifest virtues, we make such judge and censor of youth, and the absolute reference of life and manners. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Lect. Mod. Hist.* ii. 69 Universal expediency and the fitness of things are ultimate and distant references, if they are not altogether beyond the range of our vision.

†**2.** Assignment. *Obs.*—[1]

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 238, I craue fit disposition for my Wife, Due reference of Place, and Exhibition.

3. Relation, relationship, respect, regard *to* some thing or person.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 108 In every enterprise..[Resolution] hath .. a regard to worth, a respect to assurance, and a reference to the end. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* I. iii. 129 What will you be call'd? *Cel.* Something that hath a reference to my state. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 456 Man in this consideration stands in a two-fold respect and reference to God, publick and private. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 14 *Satura* is an Adjective, which has Reference to a Substantive understood. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 223 The world is a..system, whose parts have a mutual reference to each other. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xviii, A strange smile, which yet bore a greater reference to the human character. 1850 M^c^Cosh *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 39 All things sublunary have a reference more or less direct to man.

b. *In* or *with reference to*, with respect or regard to; †with a view to, according to.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 6 The knowledge of that which man is in reference unto himself, and other things in relation unto man. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 35 Neither are the Vessels of Silver but in reference to the Neatness which ought to be observed in all Cookery. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* I. vi. § 9 The contradictions in reference to the Ægyptian History between Manetho, Herodotus [etc.]. 1700 Maidwell in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 311 The scholars, in reference to his thoughts, are not to exceed the number of 60. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* ix, If we take this Definition of Happiness, and examine it with Reference to the Senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 289 The same notation as was used to express the properties of the ellipse in reference to its axes. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 266 All existing lives must, with reference to their environment, be the best possible lives.

c. *Without reference to*, without regard to, without consideration of or for.

1846 Landor *Imag. Conversat., Southey & Porson* II. Wks. I. 74/2, I will tell you what is applicable on all occasions.. without reference to weak or common minds. 1877 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 373/1 By these means the whole of the area treated as a plane surface—that is, without reference to its differences of level—will be mapped.

4. An allusion or directing of attention *to* some thing or person.

1612 Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Reference*, a pointing at, or alluding to. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VI. xxxi. 203 By his eye (taking the reference, as I may call it, of hers) turned as often towards me. 1784 Cowper *Ep. J. Hill* 13 Were I called to prove the assertion true, One proof should serve—a reference to you. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 171 Without a reference to any word in the writ which connected the person with the tenure. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxiii. 271 No reference had been made to the former conversation. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 387 The later dialogues of Plato contain many references to contemporary philosophy.

b. Without article.

1825 Scott *Talism.* xxviii, The shield of the Marquis bore, in reference to his title, a serrated and rocky mountain. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 21 Demonstrating it..by reference to the points which he criticised. 1891 H. Matthews in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1, I briefly summarise them, so that reference to previous circulars on the subject may not be necessary.

5. A direction to a book, passage, etc., where certain information may be found; an indication of the author, work, page, etc., to be looked at or consulted. Also without article.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 188 If they had but only bookes of References, it would be exceeding profitable. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 192 Not one Reader in a hundred takes the pains to turn backwards and forwards, as such appendicular References require. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., References are also used in books, where things being but imperfectly handled, the reader is directed to some other part or place where they are more amply explained. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Fenton*, Illustrations drawn from a book so easily consulted, should be made by reference rather than transcription. 1864 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) III. vi. 137 He does not load his pages with references and learned notes. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 4 By numerous references from one part of the work to another.

b. A mark or sign referring the reader to another part of a page or book (*esp.* from the text to a note), or serving to indicate the part of a figure or diagram referred to.

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 6. 107, I have..left out the Superiour Letters .. and instead of those References give you this Alphabetical Table of Terms. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 257 References are all such Marks and Signs as are used in matter which has either side or bottom Notes. [1806 O. Gregory *Treat. Mech.* II. 163 The same letters of reference being put to the corresponding parts in these figures.] 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiii. 18/2 References—A. Cylinder. B. Stern [etc.].

6. The act of referring one person to another for information or an explanation; hence, a person to whom one is (or may be) referred for this purpose.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* li, I request .. that you will refer Mr. Bertram to me for the reason. You will naturally wish to know what is to be the issue of such a reference. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, Like the advertising people, I don't ask you to trust me, without offering a respectable reference. Mortimer there is my reference, and knows all about it. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 121/1 P. was not called upon by the auctioneer for any references as to his alleged agency.

7. *Book*, etc. *of reference*, one intended to be, or suitable for being, referred to or consulted. *For reference*, for the purpose of consulting or being consulted.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 455/1 Dictionaries and lexicons in all languages, with more than 8000 books of reference. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 172 The advantages of a library of reference and a circulating library. 1859 E. Edwards *Mem. Libraries* II. 634 What are in a special sense termed books of reference such as Collections, Encyclopædias, Lexicons, Dictionaries, etc. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 137 [They have] got an album, for reference, at all the chief police stations.

8. *attrib.*, as *reference bible, book, catalogue, library, mark, room.*

1856 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. Index, Reference marks. 1858 in E. Edwards *Mem. Libraries* (1859) II. 707 The large hall for the reference Library. 1860 G. M. [F. W. Robinson] *Grandmother's Money* VI. vi, A little reference-bible on the dressing-table. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 346/2 The new volume of Mr. Whitaker's 'Reference Catalogue'.

Reference (re·fĕrĕns), *v.* [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To refer, assign *to* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 93 Where the dutie is Religious, and the injunction meerely referenced to pietie. 1627 — *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 20 Particular proceedings, referenced as well to good as bad.

2. To provide with references; to give a reference to (a passage); to find by reference.

1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 303/2 This loose method of indexing adds greatly to the labour of referencing a passage. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 6/2 The passages illustrating the use of words..have..been duly referenced.

3. *intr.* To make out a return of the number of people to be displaced by proposed railway extension. Also *trans.* to schedule (property) for this purpose.

1884 *Cassell's Mag.* Apr. 288/2 The united cost for..surveys, referencing, printing, fees, parliamentary agents, and so on. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/8 To acquire certain important properties, which are now being referenced, for the purpose of greatly enlarging..Victoria Station.

Hence **Re·ferencer.**

1884 *Cassell's Mag.* Apr. 287/1 The solicitors..send out men called 'referencers' to ascertain the names of all the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the property within the limits of deviation.

Referenda·rial, *a. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. next and -AL.] To which matters are referred for decision.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 325/2 The referendarial tribunals, which had jurisdiction without appeal.

Referendary (refĕre·ndări), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *referendārius*: see Referendum and -ary¹. Cf. F. *référendaire* (14–15th c.).]

1. One to whom a matter in dispute is referred for decision; a referee. Now *rare.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 23 In this matier Monsr. Skepperus was referendary betweene us and them, and wery of us both. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Suitors* (Arb.) 45 Let him chuse well his Referendaries, for else he may be led by the Nose. 1865 *Fortn. Rev.* 15 May 123 Just at the moment when a great referendary and umpire in many European questions is likely to be needed.

b. An adviser or assessor to a commission.

1876 *Times* 17 May, We find the native section of the Supreme Council charged with the audit of the accounts of Egypt. It is true that the members of this section are to be assisted by six referendaries.

2. *spec.* a. A title given at various times to certain officials in the papal, imperial, and some royal courts, charged with the duty of examining and reporting on petitions, requests, use of the seal, and similar matters.

On the older uses of the title, see Du Cange s.v. *Referendarii*, and cf. Littré s.v. *Référendaire.*

1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxiii. 58 Which words being spoken..in the presence of Simonetta, oon of the referendaries [etc.]. 1587 Harmar tr. *Beza* 426 The princes of this world, who haue their Referendaries, or masters of Request. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Referendaries*, Officers..who made relation of Petitions or Requests, exhibited to the Emperors..The like Officers are under the Pope, as also under the Masters of Requests in France. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 85 These thirteen Prelates are called Referendaries, or Remembrancers of the one and the other Court. 1699 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 535 On the 1st instant the crown referendary of Great Poland was elected speaker of the diet. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 123/1 Then are the [Spanish] Officers call'd the Chancellor, Secretaries, Referendaries. 1801 A. Ranken *Hist. France* I. I. iii. 261 The referendary was the keeper of the king's seal. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 45 The grand referendary accompanied the marshal to the coach. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. s.v., The office of Great Referendary to the monarchy of France merged eventually in that of Chancellor.

†b. Applied to the prolocutor in the Lower House of Convocation. *Obs.*

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. I. iv. 43 The Reverend Fathers..had..enjoined them to meet together and..conclude upon the Choice of a Referendary, which they commonly called a Prolocutor. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 281 The Bishop of London..bad the Inferior Clergy depart and chuse them a Prolocutor or Referendary.

c. An official attached to the Patriarch of Constantinople. (See Du Cange, s.v. *Chartophylax.*)

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 278 Another Orthodox Greek Poet, Chartophylax or Referendary of the great Church of Constantinople.

†3. One who, or that which, furnishes news or information; a reporter. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 5 Other mens report..will proue a referendarie, and certifie your highnesse how they finde me appointed. 1614 Donne *Let.* in Gosse *Life* (1899) II. 48 Sir, when these places afford anything worth your knowledge, I shall be your referendary. *a* 1636 Fitz-Geffray *Holy Transp.* (1881) 178 A Glorious Angel is the Referendarie Who first these things unto men doth carry.

†4. An appendix or epilogue referring to what has gone before. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1581 Fleming *Sch. of Skill* 208 A Referendarie to the Premisses.

Hence **Refere·ndaryship.** *rare*⁻¹.

1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 617 He spake of..Benefices conferred upon some of the kinsmen of some Prelates, and a Referendarieship to the Secretary of the Portugal Ambassador.

Refere·ndary, *a.* [ad. L. type **referendāri-us*: see prec. and -ary¹.]

†1. Containing references or documents referred to. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 191 Baronius's Referendary Appendixes to most of his tedious Annals.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, a referendum.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 2/1 In the period 1469–1524 the city of Berne took no fewer than sixty Referendary votes.

‖ **Referendum** (refĕre·ndŭm). [L., gerund or neut. gerundive of *referre* to Refer.]

1. The practice or principle (chiefly associated with the Swiss constitution) of submitting a question at issue to the whole body of voters.

1882 *Daily News* 30 May 7/2 An immense number of signatures..has been obtained to the requisition for a referendum, or appeal to the people against the .. vaccination law passed by the Federal Council or Chamber. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Mar. 5/4 It is quite open to discussion whether the *referendum* is really an advantage to the Swiss. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 265 When would Catholic emancipation have become law had the Referendum been part of the British Constitution?

2. A note from a diplomatic agent to his government, requesting instructions on a particular matter (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Referent (re·fĕrĕnt), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *referent-em*, pres. pple. of *referre* to Refer.]

1. One who is referred to or consulted.

1844 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* ix. (1895) 205, I have indeed lost a friend and theological referent of the highest order.

2. *Gram.* a. *sb.* A word referring to another. b. *adj.* Referring, containing a reference.

1899 R. C. Temple *Univ. Gram.* 35 This relation may be expressed..by the addition of referent words expressing it, or referents. A referent word may express the inter-relation of connected sentences by conjoining them [etc.]...Referents are therefore conjunctors or substitutes.

Referential (refĕre·nʃăl), *a.* [f. Reference, on anal. of *inferential*, etc.] Having reference (*to* something); belonging to, or of the nature of, (a) reference; containing a reference or references, etc.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 21 There are also Families whose bearings are referential to their names, and have a kind of consanguinity with them. *a* 1750 A. Hill *Wks.* II. 157 To compleat your picture..by strong referential proofs of a superiority [etc.]. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i, This we call the oath referential, or sentimental swearing. 1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 133 The referential mark .. referring to the note annexed. 1884 Sir E. E. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 88/2 These are referential words, and referential words always receive a liberal construction.

Hence **Refere·ntially** *adv.* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Re·ferently, *adv. rare.* [f. as Referent + -ly².] In reference or relation *to* something.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 39 All other things..were so subservient to that, that they stand and fall referently to that great worke. 1799 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) I. 285 Consider it referently to non-existence, and what a manifold and majestic Thing does it not become?

†**Re·ferism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Refer *v.* + -ism.] A report made by a referee (sense 1).

1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 241 This day Sir Henry Yelverton is to be heard in parliament about some of his referisms.

†**Refe·rment.** *Obs.* [f. Refer *v.* + -ment.]

1. The act of referring, a reference, to a place or passage in a book.

a 1558 Sir R. Brooke *La Graunde Abridgm.* (1586) Tab. Titles 2nd pt., Where in these Tables after the titles is a referrement by *Vide* unto other titles, there the matters..are under the Title whereunto that referrement is made. 1620–55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 53 The same Referment in like Manner he makes for the Ornaments of the Peripteros.

2. Reference to something else, to the care or decision of another, etc.

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* I. (1892) 154 By the saied referrement to the Customes of Northwales. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 391 This referment of our selues in our prayers to the Lord,..our Saviour taught two wayes. 1636 Strafford *Lett.* (1739) II. 14, I..approve of your Referment of Causes to be ended by Consent.

Re-ferme·nt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ferment again.

1712 Blackmore *Creation* VI. (1786) 194 Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood, Revives its fire, and referments the blood.

†**Refe·rrable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Refer *v.* + -able.] Referable, referrible.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Westmld.* III. (1662) 140 Anne Clyfford..because having her greatest Residence and Estate in the North, is properly referrable to this County. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 532 Those motions..are aptly enough referrable..to those several commandments.

†**Refe·rrance.** *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Refer *v.* + -ance.] Reference.

1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 581 Quhilk submissioun and referrance..being acceptit be his majestie [etc.].

Referred (rĭfə·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. Refer *v.* + -ed¹.] *Path.* Proceeding from some other part or organ.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 746 Marked superficial tenderness of the referred visceral type. *Ibid.* VIII. 84 The pain in the head differs..from the referred pain set up in different parts of the body by disorders of the viscera.

Referree, obs. form of Referee *sb.*

†**Refe·rrent.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Refer *v.* + -ent.] A relative, or word indicating a relation.

1635 *Gram. Warre* D 6 b, In what manner the referred, and the referrent, agreed with the Antecedent.

Referrer¹ (rĭfə·rəɹ). [f. Refer *v.* + -er¹.] One who refers; *esp.* in *Sc. Law* (see Refer *v.* 6 b).

1683 Stair *Instit.* IV. xliv. § 13 Oaths of verity referred to parties are sometimes by them deferred back to the referrer. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 371 It appears even to be doubtful whether the deposition of the bankrupt on reference to his oath..will be admitted as good evidence in favour of the referrer.

†**Refe·rrer**². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Refer *v.* + -er⁴.] Reference.

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* XXV. 198 The latter [law] mentions the remanding or dismissing suits of Dismes back from the secular Judge..; And for the two former which might be answered to create that referrer [etc.].

Referrible (rĭfə·rĭb'l), *a.* [f. Refer *v.* + -ible: cf. Referrable.] = Referable.

1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* III. ix. 381 No sin, no, not the least of al is referrible to God. 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* I. vi. Ax. 19 Acknowledging .. the Secondary to be referrible also to the Primary or Centrall Substance by way of causal relation. 1795 Burke *Let. to W. Smith* Wks. IX. 404 To this the merit or demerit of every measure (with me) is referrible. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 139 The staggering is principally referrible to the hind-quarters. 1891 M. Dods *Gosp. John* xv. (1892) I. 234 A stainless life is..referrible to no freak of nature.

Hence **Refe·rribleness.**

1865 Mozley *Miracs.* vi. 114 The question .. of the referribleness of miracles to an unknown law.

Referring, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Refer *v.*

†**Referse,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *refercīre*, f. *re-* Re- + *farcīre* to Farce.] *trans.* To stuff, cram.

1580 T. M. *To Rdr.* xiv. in *Baret's Alv.* A vj/2 So Barret ..Hath left behind..This Hiue of his, referst with honie meates.

†**Refert,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *refertus*, pa. pple. of *refercīre*: see prec.] Stuffed, crammed, filled. So also †**Refe·rted.**

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xxiv, But tell me then how is their quantity If every part with each part is refert? 1657 *Physical Dict., Referted*, replenished, well furnished.

Refe·tch, *v.* [Re-.] *trans.* To bring back; †to bring to life again. Hence **Refe·tching** *vbl. sb.*

1623 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* III. xii. 96 The Providence and Iustice of God, doth now againe refetch bloudy Petro to act another part upon the Stage and Theatre of this History. *Ibid.* Hist. xiii. 134 Shee faints twice in a chayce betwixt their armes, and all the cold water they threw in her face, could very hardly refetch her. 1624 T. Scott *Votivæ Angliæ* A j, Incite and stirre vp your Royall resolutions, for the refetching and reconquering therof.

†**Refe·te, refe·t,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **refett,** 6 **reuet.** [a. OF. **refet*, var. *refait* sb. (cf. next), which however is app. not recorded in this sense.] Nourishment, food, *spec.* that of fishes; the contents of a fish's stomach.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 577 Codde, haddok, by þe bak splat þem in þe dische liynge, pike owt þe boonus, clense þe refett in þe bely bydynge. *Ibid.* 839 Playce with wyne, & pike withe his reffett. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 (MS. K), Refet of fisshe [*Pynson* reuet], *refectio, refectura.* *a* 1500 *Piers of Fullham* 82 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 5 Eteth of the fysche and be not so lykerows, .. ffor thogh the bottomles belyes be not ffyllyd with such refete, Yet the saver of sauze may make yt good mete.

†**Refe·te, refe·t,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 5 **refeet.** [a. OF. *refet* (= L. *refectus*), var. *refait*, pa. pple. of *refaire*, f. *re-* Re- + *faire* to make.]

1. Refreshed with food. Also *fig.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 20 Pay ar happen also þat hungeres

after ryȝt, For þay schal frely be refete ful of alle gode. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. VI. 143 (Addit. MS.), Whan þou art wel refresshed and refet [L. *refectus*] þou shalt ben more stedfast to stye in to heyere questiouns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Refetyd [*l'ynson* reueted], or refeet, *refectus*.

2. Nourished, fed, fattened.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1736 Of grete hertes refet at al y asky of 3ow an hundred. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* I ij, The dace is a gentyll fysshe to take & yf it be well refet then is it good meete. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 28 They are refettest (that is fattest) at their first comming from the Sea.

† **Refe·t(e,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **reuet.** [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To refect, refresh.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 88 As fode hit con me fayre refete. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastas*) 294 Þat scho suld duel but drink or mete, or ellis ocht mycht hir refete. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 2 Forsoth a fyer kyndlid, thei refetiden, or refreischiden, vs alle. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm.) II. 1766 Quhene þat þai ware þaire Sumquhat refettyd, þai gane faire To seike þare lord. *c* 1440 [see prec. 1].

2. To nourish, feed, fatten. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Vse in this tymes hote mettys..as chykenys well refeted.

3. *intr.* To recover, recuperate. *rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Orph. & Eur.* 365 Were scho at hame in hir contree of Trace, Scho wald refete [*Bann. MS.* rewert] full sone in fax and face.

Hence † **Refe·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm.) II. 1445 And syne þat refectiouns seire Thame prayed he for his refetyne.

Reff(e, obs. form of REIF, plunder(ing).

Reffayr, obs. Sc. form of REAVER.

Reffrein, Reffreshe, Reffus, obs. ff. REFRAIN, REFRESH, REFUSE.

† **Refi·bulate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *refibulāre*: see FIBULA.] 'To unbuckle' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Reficiate,** *v. Obs.*—° [Irreg. f. L. *refic-ĕre* + -ATE.] *trans.* To restore, refresh.

1657 *Physical Dict., Reficiates*, amends, comforts.

Refi·ght, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fight again.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 42/1 Every battle is refought by the historian with minute exactness. 1862 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sist. Mercy* 86 If we could each of us refight our battles, doubtless our tactics would be different.

† **Refigura·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] Reproduction, representation.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXVIII. xii, In token of the table refyguracion, Of the brotherhede of Christes supper & maundie Afore his death.

Refigure (rĭfĭ·giŭr), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *refigurer* or late L. *refigurāre* (Vulgate).]

1. *trans.* To figure again; to represent anew.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 473 Refigurynge here shape, here womanhede, Wib-inne his herte. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXIII. iv, His triumphes all..Well wrought about, in ymagerie and scripture, Full royally wrought for to refigure. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* VI, Ten times thy selfe were happier then thou art, If ten of thine ten times refigur'd thee. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 285 The child doth not more expressly refigure the visage of his Father, then that book resembles the stile of the Remonstrant. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* viii. 171 Plancus describes and figures some very minute Nautili..Gualtieri refigures three species of them. 1867 LONGF. tr. *Dante, Inferno* XXXI. 35 When the fog is vanishing away, Little by little doth the sight refigure Whate'er the mist..conceals.

2. *spec.* To restore (a metallic speculum) to the original parabolic figure.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 146/1 If such a mirror is much exposed,..frequent repolishing will be necessary. This involves refiguring, which is the most delicate and costly process of all.

Refill (rĭfĭ·l), *sb.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] That which serves to refill anything; a fresh fill for a memorandum or pencil case, etc.

1886 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 847/1 (*Advt.*) The Student's Writing Tablets..Refills for size No. 1. 1888 *Advt.*, Pencil ..with Box of Eight Patent Black Copying Ink Refills.

Refi·ll, *v.* Also 8–9 **refil.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To fill again.

a. *trans.* 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 96 To have all the places of the College refilled..with..Priests. *a* 1745 BROOME *Anacreon, Ode* I, See! how the mimic clusters roll, As ready to refil the bowl. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. LXXXII, Dungeons and thrones, which the same hour refill'd. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* IX, The watchman was good-natured enough to assist him in re-filling the barrow. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 245 To re-fill the places where the foremost assailants of the breach had been struck down.

b. *intr.* 1744 WARRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 15 Hence, to the latter End of October, she [a dropsical patient] refilled incredibly. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 451 If they [the cysts] refill, they should be laid open.

Refi·nage. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REFINE *v.* + -AGE. Cf. F. *raffinage*.] The right of refining (metals).

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 56/2 The regent gave his bank the monopoly of tobacco, and the sole refinage of the gold and silver.

Refi·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To find again.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1632) 88 Seuen Autumns past, he, in the eighth the same Refinding, said [etc.]. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* iv. 17 Ægypt, that once did feel heauen's scourge,..would now refinde it. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* VIII, Tomlinson..was glad to re-find a person who had known him in his *beaux jours*. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 42 Maw refound the plant in 1869.

† **Refi·ne,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* [Related to next. Cf. Sp. *refino* refined, and obs. F. *refin* fine wool or cloth.] Refined. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, fine metal.

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 92 Thine own rich studies, and deep Harriots mine, In which there is no dross, but all refine. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 47 The understanding it is the purest, spirituallest and refinest part. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 50 The thing which in an especial refine dialect of the new Christian language, signifies nothing but morality and civility. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3986/4, 5 Yards and a half of superfine Woman's Black, 12 Yards and a half of refine Black, both Spanish.

Refine (rĭfəi·n), *v.* [f. RE- + FINE *v.*[3]; cf. Sp. *refinar*, and F. *raffiner*, It. *raffinare* (see AFFINE *v.*).]

1. *trans.* To purify or separate (metals) from dross, alloy, or other extraneous matter; in iron-working, to convert grey pig-iron into white or plate metal by partial decarburization.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 37 Touch stoane brazed with deepe gould purelye refined. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. xl, So doth the Fire the drossy Gold refine. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iii. 209 As much quicke-silver as is necessarie to refine their gold and silver. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 117 All lead oar dig'd in England hath a proportion of silver mixt with it, but some so little, that it will not quit cost to refine it. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Refining*, There are two ways of refining silver; the one with lead, the other with saltpetre. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 591 Furnaces for running this ore into pigs..and forges to refine pig-iron into bars. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 324 The operation of refining copper is delicate. *Ibid.* 1124 The *teller* silver is refined in quantities of 160 or 170 marcs. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xiii. 246 The loss is greater in refining hot-blast than it is with cold-blast pig-iron.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 47 It more faire..it makes, And the grosse matter of this earthly myne Which clotheth it thereafter doth refyne. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 294 When Thou refinest all the Dross, all that is base and Earthly in me by the Fire of Thy Love. 1754 COWPER *Ep. Lloyd* 89 Nor needs [he] his genuine ore refine; 'Tis ready polished from the mine. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 23 Sund. Trin., The world's rude furnace must thy blood refine. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1321 The special gold, whate'er the form it take, Head-work or heart-work, fined and thrice-refined I' the crucible of life.

2. To free from impurities; to purify or cleanse (in general sense).

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart., K. Arthur* (1878) 61 Our vnpure Sinne by him being full refind. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 40 Because the windes can not refine the aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 548 To..raise From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd, New Heav'ns, new Earth. 1709 WATTS *Hymn*, '*And must this Body die*' II, Corruption, Earth and Worms Shall but refine this Flesh. 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 344 To purge and skim away the filth of vice, That so refined it might the more entice.

b. *spec.* To purify or clarify (a substance or product) by means of some special process; to make purer or of a finer quality; *esp.* to subject (raw sugar) to the processes of clarifying, condensing, and crystallizing.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. xii. (1614) 507 The raw Lac is of a darke red colour, but being refined, they make it of all colours. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 371 Selling their Sugars unextracted from the Cane to the Venetians, and buying it againe from them after it is refined. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 59 Now the Table was furnished with fat things, and with Wine that was well refined. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 83 Tho' the Extraction be very gross, it's so well refin'd, that it does not, in the least, smell of the Kettle. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 8 The nitre is thoroughly refined. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1076 It cannot be doubted that much improvement may be made in refining sugar, by the aid of chemistry, so as to produce a larger quantity of refined from raw sugar.

absol. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 332/2 The United [Company] stores and transports [oil]; the Standard buys, refines, sells, and exports.

†**3.** a. To clear (the spirits, mind, etc.) from dullness; to make clearer or more subtle. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 They came by instinct diuine, and by deepe meditation, and much abstinence (the same assubtiling and refining their spirits) to be made apt to receaue visions. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 5 Thou glorious Guide..Lift up my Soule, my drowsie Spirits refine. 1690 *School of Politicks* I With sober Liquour to refine my Head. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 35 Wine..refines the judgment of the doctors, and makes their opinions most canonical. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 107 A Relaxation of Thought is certainly a help to the refining it.

†b. To free or cleanse from moral imperfection; to raise to a higher spiritual state. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 63 Tri'd in sharp tribulation, and refin'd By Faith and faithful works. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. iii, Blessed souls are there refined, and..prepared for light. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 What Actions can express the entire Purity of Thought which refines and sanctifies a virtuous Man?

4. To free from imperfections or defects; to bring to a more perfect or purer state.

c 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 5 The law of England..hath been fined and refined by an infinite number of grave and learned men. *a* 1703 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iv. (1707) 287 King James the Fifth refined the Order of St. Andrew in Scotland. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. 19 The whole Practice of Physick by the Invention of many useful Remedies..is so much refined that [etc.]. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 139 Lending their power to pleasure and to pain, Yet raising, sharpening, and refining each. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 7 Cheerful daylight, refined, but hardly dimmed at all, by painted glass.

b. To polish or improve (a language, composition, etc.); to make more elegant or cultured.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. v. i. (1903) 438 The English tounge ..hath beene in late ages excellently refyned and made perfitt for ready and breefe deliuery both in prose and verse. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* title-p., The Most Ancient and Valiant History of the Renowned Prince Arthur..newly refined. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 56 Of late our Language is much refined, and so is our Musick. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 37 ¶ 8 They may as well refine the speech as the sentiments of their personages. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 75 He took the trouble of refining the language of a copy of them which he possessed.

5. To free from rudeness, coarseness, or vulgarity; to imbue with culture or polish, delicate feelings or instincts, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 589 Love refines The thoughts, and heart enlarges. *a* 1703 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. (1707) 272 The Britains or Welch, more lately refin'd, did not take Surnames till of late Years. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 98 Ingenious Art..Steps forth to fashion and refine the race. 1781 — *Retirem.* 240 Love..Refines his speech, and fashions his address. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, He had sought less to curb, than to refine and elevate her imagination. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* iii. 32 When reproached for carrying off paintings..from Sicily, he said he did it to refine the minds of his countrymen.

absol. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 332 All truth is precious,.. And what dilates the powers must needs refine.

6. With const. a. To bring *into*, raise *to*, a certain state by purifying or subtilizing.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XXXVIII. (1739) 57 Time and experience refined this way of trial into a more excellent condition. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 270 Dante, who could earthly passion To celestial love refine. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 68 To refine this discussion into the wire-drawing of verbal controversy.

b. To purify or cleanse *from* something.

1633 FORD *Broken Heart* II. iii, What heaven Refines mortality from dross of earth [etc.]. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III. (ed. 2) 135 By the driving Wind The Air from noxious Vapours is refin'd. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 30 Its Worship is refined from the Errors and Idolatries of Superstition. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxii, A human tear From passion's dross refined and clear.

c. To clear *away*, or *out of*, by refining.

1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 588 This was a simple alternative; which might indeed be kept out of sight, but could not be refined away. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 3 A class of writers..who would if it were possible, refine even God Himself out of creation.

7. *intr.* To become pure; to grow clear or free from impurities.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xiv. 250 The Emeralds grow in stones..and they seeme by little and little to thicken and refine. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 54 They presently began to behave themselves more orderly; and seemed, like Gold, to refine upon the Trial of the Furnace. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, The pure stream.. Works it self clear, and as it runs, refines. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jvv.* XXVIII. (1789) 86 Let it lie and refine from all the dregs of sin and sensual impurities. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 496 That head,..though the thickening dross will scarce refine, Augments its ore, and is itself a mine.

8. To improve in polish, elegance, or delicacy.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* III. ii, Did you live at court, as I do, gallants, You would refine, and learn an apter language. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 421 Let a Lord once own the happy lines, How the wit brightens! how the style refines! 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* LXXV, In proportion as society refines, new books must ever become more necessary. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 31 As his years increas'd his taste refin'd.

9. To employ or affect a subtlety of thought or language.

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, This tempts Free-thinkers to refine, And bring in doubt their pow'rs divine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 35 Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining, And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 316 Suppose the objector to refine still further, and to draw the nice distinction [etc.].

b. Const. *on* or *upon* a subject, etc.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 449 The politicians here, that refine upon everything. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 291 The company who sit at the feet of the pastor while he refines upon abstractions. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 163 To creep out of a difficulty..by refining upon words in defiance of the intention.

10. To improve *on* or *upon* something, by introducing refinements.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 50 Canferri, and..Barlacchi graved divers things:..which afterwards Sebastian Serli refining upon composed the better part of that excellent book of his. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, Not only die, But plunge the dagger in my heart myself? This is refining on calamity. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 590 Our laws have considerably refined and improved upon the invention. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* IX, You must not refine too much upon this charade.

Hence **Refi·nable** *a.*, that may be refined.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 238 To purifie that which is refineable as gold and siluer.

Refined (rĭfəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Purified; freed from impurities or extraneous matter. a. In general use. *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 193 It all sordid basenesse doth expell, And the refyned mynd doth newly fashion [etc.].

b. Of metals. Now *spec.* with *iron* (or *metal*) and *tin.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 11 To gilde refined Gold, to paint the Lilly..Is wastefull, and ridiculous excesse. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* XXIX. 4 Seuen thousand talents of refined siluer. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 186 [The iron] is..cast into a plate about four inches thick, which is purer, finer in the grain than pig-metal, and also much harder and whiter; it

is then called refined metal. 1855 J. R. L[EIFCHILD] *Cornwall Mines* 209 Refined tin, though not equal in quality to grain tin, is made from selected ores...It is used by most of the tin-plate manufacturers. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xiii. 245 The plate of fine metal, refined iron, plate metal, or simply metal, as the product of the refinery is variously called.

c. Of sugar, salt, etc. Also *ellipt.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sugar*, Sugar-candy .. is better made of earthed sugar, than refined sugar. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 108 By an Act passed in 1786, refined English Rock-salt is allowed to be imported into Scotland. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1207 Six tons of refined sugar can be turned out daily in a three-pan house. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 3/7 Sugar.— .. Foreign refined market remains steady.

2. Characterized or distinguished by the possession of refinement in manners, action, or feeling.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 164 A refined trauailer of Spaine, A man with all the worlds new fashion planted. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 101 The most refined Frenchman that ever ranne afoote. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 7 In this refined Age, which abounds in Books. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 21. 135 It repeats only such things as are proper for a refined Ear. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 511 Modern taste Is so refined and delicate and chaste. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xiii, The more refined the society may be—the more civilized its parts—the greater is the mutual dependence. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 404 The refined soul and Hellenic sympathies of the general.

Comb. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. iv. 31 There is a delicate, refined-looking little marchioness here.

b. Free from, or devoid of, rude, gross, or vulgar elements.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 21 [Dromedaries are] of as much more refined service above Camells, as Hacknies are above Packhorses. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 12 That Advantage..of an ingenuous and refined Education. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 500 The gross idolatry blind heathens teach Was too refined for them, beyond their reach. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 313, I am not speaking of the highest-refined London grief,—the grief of civilisation and softness; but the grief of a savage and a child. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, The proudest result of this creation [wealth] has been the great and refined forces it has put at the disposal of the private citizen.

c. Of language, speech, etc.: Cultivated, polished, elegant.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 Certaine [men]..could not be brought for a long time to giue way to good Letters and refined speech. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 6 The fountain of the refinedst conversation. 1708 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 185 It is to be understood that this refined way of speaking was introduced by Mr. Locke. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 209 Certain Greeks..brought a refined and enervate Species of Music to Rome. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 23 She spoke with a refined accent.

3. †a. Having or affecting a subtlety of mind or judgement. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 133 There be men..so ouer sharpe or refined, that..they holde it for an office to diuine thoughts. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 243 Complement-mungers they are, who would faine be counted the Court's Gloriosos, and the refined judges of wit. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 345 The refined Courtiers, who observe Countenances and Motions, had no Opinion of it. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 IV. 266 Others were yet more refined; and thought it neither wise nor safe wholly to extinguish all Opposition from the other side.

b. Raised to a high degree of subtlety, nicety, or precision.

1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i, This reasoning does appear too much refin'd. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* III. 1 The Mathematician considers the nature and forms of things..absolutely distinct from all kind of matter: whereas..it will be necessary for me to consider them in a way less refined. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, x. III. 232 Maurice employed artifices still more refined to conceal his machinations. 1818 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 292 Nothing subtle or refined should enter into the views of a Christian missionary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 Both instruments are but refined modifications of our familiar experiment.

Refinedly (rĭfəi·nĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a refined manner; with refinement, nicety, precision, etc.

c 1679 MULGRAVE *Ess. Sat.* 135 Will any dog Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones To turn a wheel? 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 134 Always complaisant, always refinedly polite. 1819 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 276 Too vulgar a subject..for the refined readers, and too refinedly executed for the vulgar ones. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 290, I noticed only how refinedly beautiful she was.

Refi·nedness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Refinement.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* I. 27 The sages..of Grecia —who, for the refinednesse of their language, were in such reputation through the world. 1687 BURNET *Six Papers* 23 Our Flattery has come short of the Refinedness of the Romans. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. ii. 291 To laugh as agreeably, and with as much Refinedness.

Refinement (rĭfəi·nmĕnt). [f. REFINE *v.* Cf. F. *raffinement* (Cotgr.), It. *raffinamento.*]

1. The act or process of refining; the result of refining, or the state of being refined.

1611 COTGR., *Raffinage*, the refinement, or quintescence of. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. i, The Soul of Man is capable of very high refinements, even to a condition purely Angelical. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 85 The renovation and refinement of the present world by the last fire. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 7 Religion which does not only promise the entire Refinement of the Mind, but the glorifying of the Body. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 229 For, as refinement stops, from sire to son Unalter'd, unimprov'd the manners run. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 309 The refinement of nitre, from its rough state in the nitre bed, to the packing of the pure salt in casks. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 99 The surface of iron thus exposed undergoes refinement.

† b. A refining influence. *Obs. rare*—1.

1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ¶ 6 If Love be any Refinement, Conjugal Love must be certainly so in a much higher Degree.

2. Fineness of feeling, taste, or thought; elegance of manners; culture, polish.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* v, I must tell you a great piece of refinement of Harley. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 359 That sensibility of pain with which Refinement is endued. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 170 Louis le Grand encouraged every thing that shed refinement over the world. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 303 It is too much to ask of any man..to be in advance of the refinement of his age. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 There was a certain refinement in Henry's temper which won him affection.

b. An instance of this; a particular feature, custom, or thing indicating refined manners, feelings, or taste.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 166 We of Ireland are not yet come up to other Folks Refinements, for we generally love and esteem our clergy. 1714 — *Pres. St. Aff.* ibid. 282 Affecting German Modes and Refinements in Dress or Behaviour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 151 Not until the refinements of society have taken place. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 6 The refinements of highly cultivated society. 1833–6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. i. 39 Timour..had the command of every refinement not only of luxury, but of gluttony.

3. The act or practice of refining in thought, reasoning, or discourse; an instance of this.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 13 It is the Poet's Refinement upon this Thought which I most admire. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 VI. 259 Opportunities of shewing their skill in Mystery and Refinement. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. xiii. (1762) 279 There is no high Degree of Refinement and abstruse speculation, in determining, that a Thing is not before it is. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. 184 He abandoned himself to that refinement and false wit, which the Spaniards mistook for the language of passion.

b. A piece of subtle reasoning; a subtlety.

1708 SWIFT *Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1751 IV. 71 [To] draw in fresh Proselytes by some further Innovations or Refinements. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1788) 92 The people of this country are neither to be intimidated by violent measures, nor deceived by refinements. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 327 Sound conclusions come with practical knowledge, rather than with speculative refinements. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. (1878) 302 No even colourable escape from this criticism seems possible except by refinements unintelligible to the common people.

4. An instance of improvement or advance towards something more refined or perfect; the state or thing thus arrived at or obtained.

1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 6 The Breaks at the End of almost every Sentence; of which I know not the Use, only that it is a Refinement. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 333 For Emulation..is nothing else but a refinement upon envy. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 595 All the refinements of his artful policy. 1851 PENROSE *Princ. Athenian Arch.* (title-p.), The optical refinements exhibited in the construction of the ancient buildings. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 156 A countermine was a refinement beyond their skill.

b. The most refined form *of* something.

1880 *Chr. World* No. 1195. 138 It would be the refinement of exquisite cruelty.

Refiner (rĭfəi·nəɹ). [f. REFINE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which refines or purifies substances; *spec.* one who makes a business of refining (metal, sugar, etc.).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 Two or three Refiners of powder. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 2 He is like a refiners fire, and like fullers sope. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* v. (1700) 38 'Tis not the custom of Refiners to snatch the belov'd Metal out of the Fire..till it have stood its due time. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* v. xv. II. 244 The former Refiners of Sugar added thereunto corrupt Mixtures to their own private Gain. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 61 They saw the refiners take it by turns to run out their moulds of metal. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Refiner's-sweeps*, the refuse filings or dust collected from the workshops of silver-smiths and jewellers to be re-smelted. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, The enriched water in which they wash them is bought for the refiners. *fig.* 1629 W. SIMONS *Proc. Virginia* III. in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) I. 169 The worst was our guilded refiners with their golden promises made all men their slaues in hope of recompences.

b. An apparatus for refining.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vii. 68 We spent some time in refyning, having..a refyner fitted for that purpose.

2. One who, or that which, imparts elegance, polish, or culture; a remover of rudeness, grossness, or vulgarity.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 28, I may be charged by the minion refiners of English [etc.]. 1625 tr. *Decameron* title, The Modell of Wit,..by the Renowned John Boccacio, the first Refiner of Italian prose. 1633 WOTTON *Let.* in *Reliq.* (1685) 463 War it self is a greater refiner of spirits in little time. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 30 The two first Refiners of the English Tongue. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 421 A destroyer, a consumer, and refiner of grossness. 1801 HAN. MORE *Wks.* I. 26 Hail, Conversation ..Refiner of the social plan! 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. 229 There can be no sweeter, tenderer refiners in the world than German ladies. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 145 The three refiners of language.

3. One who refines in speculation or reasoning.

1586 PUCKERING in *Plea Sacram. Test* 82 The Writings of godly and learned Men, neither answered nor answerable by these new-fangled Refiners. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* A 4 The zeal of prevailing in it hath so blinded the refiners of it in this age, that they still urge these miracles for proof. *c* 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 248 There are no where..so many Reasoners upon Government, so many Refiners in Politicks. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vii. (1762) 64, I wish such Refiners would thoroughly consider whether they distinctly know their own Meaning.

Refinery (rĭfəi·nəri). [f. REFINE *v.* + -ERY.]

1. A place, building, or establishment, where refining (of sugar, oil, metal, etc.) is carried on.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sugar*, In a refinery there are usually two coppers, the one serving to clarify, the other to boil the clarified liquor. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 389 The large refineries of Gold and Silver by the means of Lead furnish a great quantity of this material. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 327 American and other settlers would have had..their refineries in every island. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 165 The capital had silk-works of all kinds,..to these it added soap-works, refineries, chemical-works, lace-works.

b. A furnace for the conversion of cast into malleable iron.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 334 The method of releasing the pig-iron of its carbon, or of converting it into what is called wrought or malleable iron is, by placing it in an open furnace, termed a refinery. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 250/2 When grey pig-iron is used for making malleable iron, it must first be converted into white iron by the 'whitening' process in a 'refinery'.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 712 One of the numerous refinery furnaces. *Ibid.*, D is the refinery hearth.

†**2.** Refinements; a refinement. *Obs. rare.*

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 272 Painted it over with silly Glosses and Refinery. *Ibid.* 291 That play in Circumlocutions and Refineries.

Refi·nger, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To finger again.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 748 Lucie, much solaced, I re-finger you, The medium article.

Refining (rĭfəi·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. REFINE in various senses.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iii. 210 That [metal] which remaines of the refining of gold and silver. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil. Conq. Granada* Ess. (Ker) I. 170 A turning English into French, rather than a refining of English by French. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 The next thing to be consider'd is the Refining of Sugar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 37/2 The vessel in which the refining is performed is flat and shallow. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 56 The opium goes through a series of processes which may generally be described by the epithet 'refining'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., The refining of 'base bullion' (silver-lead) produces nearly pure lead and silver.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 75 After many refinings, macerations, and maturations. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* v. 75 Men..are strangely tickled with new things, which are often called refinings, or improvements of old truths. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 407 This was such a refining in a point of honour. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vii. (1762) 64 This seems to be a Refining only of some particular Writers, and newly invented.

2. *attrib.*, as *refining basin, forge, furnace, hearth, house, mould, process, room,* etc.

In many cases hardly distinct from the *ppl. a.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1687) 1 The Still of his refining Mold Minting the Garden into Gold. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 114 These bars they bring to the refining Furnace. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sugar*, As soon as the earth is on the sugar, all the windows of the refining-room are shut. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 126 The Washings..and Waste of a Sugar-Baker's Refining House. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 608 The gold produced by the refining process with lead, is free from copper and lead. *Ibid.* 712 The German refining forge. 1855 J. R. L[EIFCHILD] *Cornwall Mines* 211 Plunging billets of green wood into the melted tin in the refining basin.

Refi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. REFINE *v.* + -ING 2.] That refines. (See also prec. 2.)

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I, Some of the Bishops were so ignorant and gross, but others so speculative, acute and refining in their conceptions. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* (1848) I. 40 Like many other refining historians, I attribute that to prudence which was only owing to accident. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 175/1 Whether [sufficiently] to serve a refining speculatist,..I know not. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 943 In washing, the metal and refining fluxes are projected together into the crucible. 1885 *Athenæum* 27 June 828/2 Where the refining power of a genuine master would begin to display itself.

Hence **Refi·ningly** *adv.*

1822 *Examiner* 10/2 The general eye would be refiningly familiarised to the relish and knowledge of Art.

Refi·t, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] An act or instance of refitting (*esp.* of a ship); a fresh fitting-out.

1799 NELSON 12 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 11 The Seahorse, whose state requires docking and a thorough re-fit. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 387 Your vessel is strained to pieces,..no orders for a refit. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xvi. 123 A large number of whaling vessels resorted to Lahaine for their annual refit.

Refit (rĭfi·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *Naut.* a. *trans.* To fit out (a ship, fleet, etc.) again; to restore to a serviceable condition by renewals and repairs. Also *refl.*, and const. *with.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 July, Ships, when they are a little shattered, must..refit themselves the best they can. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 777 Permit our Ships a Shelter on your Shoars, Refitted from your Woods with Planks and Oars. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 422 Ulysses on the coast of Crete Staid but a season to refit his fleet. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 64 They met with a violent storm, and put into Port Louis to refit their ships. 1853 KANE *Grinnell*

Exp. xxxvi. (1856) 324 To prepare for our closing struggle with the ice-fields..it was determined to refit the Rescue.

b. *intr.* To get refitted; to have renewals or repairs executed.

1669 H. SALESBURY in *St. Papers, Dom.* 175 The Portland has come in to refit, having lost her masts. 1703-4 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3880/1 The Captains of Our Ships of War, which are come into Port to Clean and Refit. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 110 We anchored in Gibraltar Bay, and the ship was stripped to refit. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 5 The enemy drifted to leeward to refit.

2. a. *trans.* To fit, arrange, or set in order, again; to fit out afresh in some respect. Also with *up*.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 III. 62 When it shall come out new vamped and refitted, it will be a question.., whether it be the same sermon. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 223 Those harmless Doctrines have been..refitted up again by a still later set of Modern Montanists. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. ix, That all expedition might be used in refitting the other chaise for their reception. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vi, Can all sage, saint, or sophist ever writ People this lonely tower, this tenement refit?

b. *intr.* To renew supplies or equipment.

1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 261, I want to go and refit at Cheltenham; and thence I shall vagabondize somewhere or other. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 405 The exhausted condition of the army..compelled Aurangzib ..to halt and refit at Cábul.

3. *trans.* To fit (a person) again *for* something.

1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan. (1842) V. VII. 278 An old attendance I was so little refitted for renewing.

Refi·tment. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The act of refitting; a refit.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 62 Sometimes his Captain..repairs to him for a refitment. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 159 The thorough refitting of the Anna Pink..was.. impossible. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 153 These commissioners..applied themselves to the refitting of the ships engaged in the last action. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 59 The Church was also undergoing repairs and refittings.

attrib. 1894 *Times* 24 Aug. 9/4 The port now boasts of a large refitting basin.

Refi·x, *v.*[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fix again; to establish anew.

1611 FLORIO, *Riffiggere*, to refix, to fix againe. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 174 They both believe, yet Doubts were intermix'd, Till fresh Illuminations Faith refix'd. 1769 FALCONER *Marine Dict.* (1780) s.v. *Jigger*, To jam the latter to the windlass, and prevent it from running out till the jigger is refixed. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* v, A hundred years have roll'd away Since he refix'd the Moslem's sway. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iii, One individual picks his [cockade] up again;..attempts to refix it. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralph Skirl.* I. 7 It had not refixed life on its old basis.

† Refi·x, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *refix-*, ppl. stem of *refigere*: see RE- 2 d and FIX *v.*] *trans.* To abrogate, annul (a law).

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 50 This is enough to proue in the iudgement of those that made the Law, it was held a thing of common right, and ought to be receiued as Law, vntill as good authoritie did refixe it.

Refixa·tion. [RE- 5 a: cf. REFIX *v.*[1]] A renewed fixing.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 572 The daily passive movements which will be necessary to prevent refixation.

Refize, obs. form of REFUSE *sb.*

† Reflac, revelaik. *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 *réaflác*, 2 *reflоc*, 3 *ræflac*, *raflak*, *reflac*, 4 *reuelaic(k*, *-laike*, 5 *Sc.* **reyflake, revelayk.** [OE. *réaflác*, f. *réaf* REIF + *-lác* -LOCK (cf. *wedlock*).] Rapine, robbery, reavery.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. § 2 Ælc bit þæs reaflaces þe him on ȝenumen bið. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 102 Þa ælmessan þe of reaflace beoð ȝesealde. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, On þis kinges time wes al unfrið & yfel & ræflac. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 ȝif þe unfele man ..teð him to unwrenches to stele oðer refloc oðer swikedom. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Etholden oðres hure, ouer his rihte terme, nis hit strong reflac? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 436 Þeft and reflac ðhugte him no same. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27825 Þe first sin es o couaitise..O þis cums blindnes and tresun, Reuelaic, theft, extorsiun. 14.. in *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1844) I. 381 Of soyt to be mayd of reyflake and ubir crymis. Alsua na man aw to be herd of revelayk na of haymesokyn.

† Reflai·r, *sb. Obs.* Also 4, 6 **-flayr.** [prob. a. OF. or AF. **reflair*, f. *re-* RE- + *flair* FLAIR [1].] Odour, scent, redolence.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 46 ȝif hit was semly on to sene, A fayr reflayr ȝet fro hit flot. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 84 Þe water þeroff has a swete sauour and reflaire. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 524 To make a fumigation, Swete of reflayr And redolent of ayre.

† Reflai·r, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **reflar-**, 6 **-flayre**, **-fleyre**, **-flere.** [Cf. prec. and F. *flairer* to smell.]

1. *intr.* To arise or issue; to distil.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 367 The odour of thy goodnes reflars to vs all. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIV. (Percy Soc.) 53 Morall Gower, whose sentencious dewe Adowne reflayreth with fayre golden bemes.

2. *trans.* To emit, send forth, give out, shed.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL (Percy Soc.) 42 O clere fountayne replete wyth swetenes, Reflerynge out the dulcet delicacy Of iiii. ryvers. *Ibid.* XX. 96 Habundant teres theyr hertes do refleyre.

Hence † **Reflai·ring** *ppl. a.*, redolent. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 977 My mayden Isabell, Reflaring rosabell, The flagrant camamell.

Refla·me, *v.* [RE-.] **†a.** To reflect light. *Obs.* **b.** To burst into flame again; to rekindle.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XXXI. 125 In the mone is a body polysshyd..whiche reflaumbeth and rendrith lyght and clerenes whan the rayes of the sonne smyteth therin. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, Stamp out the fire, or this Will smoulder and re-flame.

Reflect (rĭfle·kt), *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. the vb.] = REFLECTION, in various senses, *lit.* and *fig.* (Chiefly in 17th c. use.)

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 15 As the rainbow which.. Lives by the sunnes reflect and opposition. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* ii. (1635) 4 Their colour will be so darke that they will give no reflect into the water. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 58 Perhaps I have To my owne Private, had reflects as grave On my Condition. 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 91 This tart reflect so wrought upon the Queen, that she gave strict order..for the present payment of the hundred pounds. 1727–41 [see REFLEX *sb.* 1 b]. 1829 CARLYLE *German Playwr.* Misc. (1840) II. 63 Aiming apparently at some Classic model, or at least at some French reflect of such a model.

† Reflect, *a. Obs.* [f. the vb., on analogy of ppl. forms in *-ct.*] Reflex, reflected.

1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 200 It is the reflect act of faith that justifieth. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* XX. Wks. 1684 IV. 610 When looking in the glass, he sees all far more glorious in that reflect beam, than it is in the direct. 1662 SIR A. MERVYN *Sp. Irish Aff.* 12 Our spirits on both sides exercised not so much the reflect Act..as the direct Act.

Reflect (rĭfle·kt), *v.* [a. OF. *reflecter* (14th c., Oresme) or L. *reflectĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *flectĕre* to bend (cf. *deflect*, *inflect*), whence also It. *riflettere*, Sp. *reflectir*, F. *réfléchir.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To turn or direct in a certain course, to divert; to turn away or aside, to deflect.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. (1555), By arches stronge his course for to reflecte Through condite pipes..By cer-tayne meanes artificiall. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 139 Nature reflectiþ [L. *reflectit*] all þynge to himself, & for himself he striueþ & arguiþ. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 34 b, No kynde of affection..moughte reflect hym from the sharpe execution of his lawes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 Dazled with this greater light [the sun] I would reflect mine eyes to that reflexion of this light in the sober, siluer countenance of the..Moone. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 61, I conceive that, when easterly and westerly winds meet with unequal force, one of them may be reflected northward. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* liv, It raised my bile To see him so reflect their grief aside.

2. To bend, turn, or fold back; to give a backward bend or curve to (a thing); to recurve; † to bend (the legs). (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*, denoting the position of parts.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 The neither iawe is Orbicular..the vtmost endes wherof are ascendently reflected. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone, Parasite* E iij b, He feareth not in your face for nothing, nor reflects his legges without some surmised reason. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 342 The coccyx sometime more reflected to give the easier delivery. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 The Flowers come out in Clusters, are monopetalose, with five *Lacinia* or Incisures, all reflected. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 353 The bill is..not quite strait, but a little reflected upwards. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 297 Anthers strap-shaped, upright, reflected at the top. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 195 The horizontal incision being made, convert it into a T by a vertical incision..and reflect the two flaps. 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/2 From the under surface of the eyelid a thin membrane is reflected on the ball.

fig. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 691 A deadly antipathy reflecting themselves upon themselves. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 60 Whence the spirits streined and reflected, rise again.

† b. *fig.* To bring back from anger or estrangement; to appease. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 180 Such rites beseeme Ambassadors: and Nestor vrged these, That their most honours might reflect enrag'd Æacides. *Ibid.* XXI. 353 And prayd her, that her sonne Might be reflected.

† 3. To turn (back), cast (the eye or thought) *on* or *upon* something. *Obs.*

1607 in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 166 When I reflect my thought and eye upon that I have formerly written. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 22 Let me minde the Reader to reflect his eye on our Quotations. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 127 If we reflect our thoughts on the first ages of Christianity.

4. To throw or cast back again; to cause to return or rebound.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 758 Reflect I not on thy Basenesse Court-Contempt? 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript, Envy* Juvenilia (1633) 25 The shafts are aim'd at me, but I reject them, And on the shooters may perhaps reflect them. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* III. (1839) 274 A body falling upon the superficies of another body and being reflected from it. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 132 It is that violence, of which he is the author, reflected back upon himself. 1799 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* VI. § 206. 121 Each body will therefore be reflected with a velocity equal to that which it had before impact. 1833 *Proc. Royal Soc.* III. 210 [A function] by which an impression made upon the extremities of certain nerves is conveyed to those two portions of the nervous system, and reflected along other nerves to parts different from those which received the impression. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 When an action takes place on this inner surface,..there is reflected a stimulus to the muscle that closes the [eye] lids.

transf. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 274 If two strait lines drawn from the same point fall upon another strait line, the lines reflected from them, if they be drawn out the other way, will meet in an angle equal to the angle of the incident lines.

b. *spec.* Of bodies or surfaces (cf. next): To cast or send back (heat, cold, or sound) after impact.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 636 The vocal triumphs bound Against the hills: the hills reflect the sound. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 351 The land .. receives a greater quantity of heat, and reflects it more strongly. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 138 To suppose that cold may be irradiated like light, and be reflected and concentrated as well as heat. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 230 Buildings constructed of certain shapes..have this property of reflecting sounds in a remarkable manner. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 A cloud .. reflects or throws back upon the earth the heat.

5. Of bodies or surfaces, esp. such as are smooth or polished: To turn, throw, or cast back (beams, rays, or light). Also in fig. context.

1573 P. MORE *Alman. & Prognost.* D vj b, Whether the sayd beames [the sun's] be extended unto the Earth, or reflected backwardes again, do forshew tempest of windes comming. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXI. iv, No sunne shall hurt thee With beames too violently right reflected. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 61 Marry but shine, and ile reflect your beames. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 134 As when you see the sunbeams in a glass, That.. on the earth reflects the very same. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 43 The Crystal Sands..refracting and reflecting the Suns rays, seem here and there of Rainbow-colours. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 259 The Light of the Moon reflected from frozen Snow. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 398 As diamonds, stripp'd of their opaque disguise, Reflect the noonday glory of the skies. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* Introd. 2 When light falls upon any body whatever, part of it is reflected or driven back. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) Pref., The great events of 1866 and 1870 reflect back so much light upon the previous history of Germany.

absol. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 351 The red.. and yellow Coverings of the Theatre reflected back on the Assembly of Spectators,..undulating the whole with their Colours. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 244 It [a cloud] is absolutely incompetent to reflect upwards or downwards.

b. To emit, give out (a light), as the result of reflection.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii, The Walls reflected a hundred thousand Lights to me from my two Candles. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 170 The briny deep, .. Restless, reflects a floating gleam.

6. Of mirrors or other polished surfaces: To give back or exhibit an image of (a person or thing); to mirror. Also *absol.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1130 Two glasses where herselfe herself beheld A thousand times, and now no more reflect. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, The floating mirrour shines, Reflects each flow'r that on the border grows. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transf.* 82 The glass..Reflected now a perfect fright. 1790 COWPER *Mother's Pict.* 93 The floods that show Her beauteous form reflected clear below. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 501 The rivulet..Reflecting every herb and drooping bud That overhung its quietness. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 386 A shallow water may reflect the sun as perfectly as a deeper. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I It is like a mirror reflecting the objects that are held up before it.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context. To reproduce or exhibit after the fashion of a mirror.

a 1771 GRAY *Dante* 63 When I beheld My Sons, and in four Faces saw my own Despair reflected. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 92 If all we find possessing earth, sea, air, Reflect his attributes who placed them there. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 84 And mothers, gazing, drank the love men see Reflected in their race. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 498 The law..reflects the plain sentiments of the better order of average men. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 455 This balanced attitude of the Crown reflected faithfully enough the balanced attitude of the nation.

7. Of persons: To throw or cast (blame, dishonour, etc.) *on* or *upon* a person or thing. *rare.*

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Addit. Direct. Pastors § 14 When you reprove those weak Christians..reflect not any disgrace upon piety itself. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. iii, Do you reflect that guilt upon me, which should lie buried in your bosom? 1809 E. CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* II. 160 If it were not presumptuous to reflect a censure upon a doctrine..sanctioned by illustrious names.

b. Of actions, circumstances, etc.: To cast or bring (dishonour, credit, etc.) *on* or *upon* a person or thing.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 45 All the Aggravations Reflected on the faulty Action by this Transcendent Object. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 103 Of all the transactions in the emperor's life, this..reflects the greatest dishonour on his reputation. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xi. 351 The attention given to education in this district .. reflects the highest credit on the inhabitants. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 May 5/4 The contest .. reflects more credit upon the intrepidity than upon the wisdom of the belligerents.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 8. Of beams or rays of light: To return, turn back, after striking or falling upon a surface. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 682/2, I reflecte, as the sonne beames do that strike upwards from the grounde agayne. *Je reflecte. Je reuerbere.* I can nat abyde here, the sonne beames reflecte so sore. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* v. 1 From Thee Reflect those rayes, that haue enlightned mee. 1625

N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. ix. (1635) 205 The Sunne darts forth his Rayes at right Angles, which reflect backe vpon themselues. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 260 Sore Eyes are..caused by the burning heat of the Sun, which reflects from the Ground upon the Eyes. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 346 When the Sun Shines upon the Glass at Nodus, its Beames shall reflect upon the Hour of the Day.

†**b.** To shine, cast a light. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 226 Lord Saturnine, whose Vertues will I hope, Reflect on Rome as Tytans Rayes on earth. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) G, When the glister of your beauty surpassing them both [Venus and Diana], reflected like the pride of Phœbus on my face, I perceiued it was my good Mistresse. 1653 Binning *Serm.* Wks. (1735) 11 It is that Love of God, reflecting upon our Souls, that carries the Soul upward to him.

c. To appear imaged or mirrored.

1819 Keats *Lamia* I. 380 A silver lamp whose phosphor glow Reflected in the slabbed steps below. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 Brooks curl o'er their sandy bed; On whose tide the clouds reflect.

†**9.** To deviate, to go *to* or come away *from* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* § 236 This impediment doth come of the corruption of humours reflectynge more to a pertyculer place then to vnyversall places. 1593 R. Barnes *Parthenophil*, Madr. xxiv. in Arb. *Garner* V. 405 Then from her sphere did Venus down reflect, Lest Mars by chance her beauty should affect.

†**10.** To return; to turn, come, or go back. *Obs.*

1608 T. Morton *Preamb. Encounter* 1 To throw dust against the wind, which will reflect and returne with greater violence upon his own face. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. (1634) 41 Where the River of Euphrates reflecteth from the Desart of Palmirena. *Ibid.* II. 217 At Etham he rested but one night, and then he reflected back from the entrance thereof and marched away directly to the South. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 127 These Cogitations reflected on me with shame to my selfe. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 25 Inanimate unactive Matter moves always in a streight Line, and never reflects in an Angle, nor bends in a Circle.., unless [etc.]. 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 118 They must necessarily hit one against another, and being elastic, reflect from one another.

†**b.** To bend or be bent back. *Obs.*

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 352 The leaves stand in the same manner, reflecting a little backwards from the direction of the foot-stalks. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 465/2 A Chain affixed thereto, reflecting over the back.

†**11.** To cast a look or glance *upon* a thing; to have a bearing *upon*, etc. *Obs.*

1613 Fletcher, etc. *Captain* IV. v, Let thine eyes Reflect upon thy soul, and there behold How loathed black it is. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 36 The hands are big, and of a pale colour, reflecting somewhat on the Æthiopian. 1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 46 That it reflected not so much upon his own good, as the welfare of the Commonwealth, that he should be safe. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 17 Which latter in all likelihood was a glance at the third day's work. But the former part, that affirms the ground eternal, reflects upon the first.

†**b.** To bestow attention or regard *upon* a person or thing; to set a value *on*. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 24 He is one of the Noblest note. ..Reflect vpon him accordingly, as you value your trust. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 213 He became a favorite to the duke of Florence, who highly reflected on his abilities.

12. To turn one's thoughts (back) *on*, to fix the mind or attention *on* or *upon* a subject; to ponder, meditate *on*; †think *of* (quot. 1751).

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. i, Would I reflect on the price? Why, the whole world is but..as a private purse to the purchase of it. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare C.* 500 That I may reflect a little upon the point of sea Dominion. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 134 Having reflected a little on the Danger which we had escaped, we viewed the second Pyramide. 1726 Butler *Serm. Hum. Nat.* i. Wks. 1874 II. 9 We are plainly constituted such sort of creatures as to reflect upon our own nature. 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 10, I would for ever blot out of my Memory, and reflect of nothing for the future but my Obligations to you. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 155, I paused here for a moment, and reflected on the work before me. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* viii. 147 It is a melancholy subject to reflect on.

b. With objective clause introduced by *that*, *what*, *how*, etc.

1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 14, I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should [etc.]. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) 2, I sat down in an Easy Chair to reflect what I had best to do. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Ess. Poetry E. Nat.* in *Poems*, etc. 178 They do not reflect that every nation has a set of images, and expressions, peculiar to itself. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* i. (1856) 11 Reflect how often our sense of truth is impaired or impeded. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. xxi, He reflected that he had no right to do this.

c. Without const.: To employ reflection.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 121 There is but here and there a man that reflects..and carefully observes what's doing in his own mind. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 7 Reflect, argue, and know both yourself, and Him that made you. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 124 It is necessary..that we think and reflect before we act. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1831) 3 The noblest object of reflection is the mind itself, by which we reflect. 1841 James *Brigand* xxv, I wish you to pause, reflect, and judge before you decide.

13. To cast a slight or imputation, reproach or blame, *on* or *upon* a person or thing; to pass a censure *on*. Also without const. (quot. *a* 1718).

1631 Massinger *Emperor East* IV. v, In this you reflect Upon my empress? 1644 Cromwell *Sp.* 9 Dec. in *Carlyle*, I am far from reflecting on any. I know the worth of those commanders. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* III. i, But since my Honour you so far suspect, 'Tis just I should on your Designs reflect. *a* 1718 Penn *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 833 Reflect without Malice but never without Need. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 61, I would not be thought to reflect upon this very eminent physician's practice. 1794 in Bloomfield *Amer. Law Rep.* 21 Divers Expressions reflecting on the Authority of the Court. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 115 The clergy were strictly charged not to reflect on the Roman Catholic religion in their discourses.

14. Of actions, circumstances, etc.: To cast or bring reproach or discredit *on* a person or thing.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 200 Not the less pleased to find, that the Prejudice of that whole Transaction reflected solely upon the Arch Bishop. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 7 These were but personal heats, which reflected not upon the publick body of the Church. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 167 We are generally more impatient of what reflects upon our Intellectuals, than of what reflects upon our Morals. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 39 ₱ 13 Ill Language, and brutal Manners, reflected only on those who were guilty of 'em. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVII. vi, Mrs. Miller..related everything concerning that fact, suppressing only those circumstances which would have most reflected on her daughter. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, I cannot endure to see our townsman beaten and rifled...It reflects upon the Fair Town. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 329 A series of terrible atrocities..which reflects seriously on the state in whose service the worst offenders were.

b. To cast a certain light or character *on*.

1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 399 His conduct, though creditable to his ingenuity, reflects less pleasantly on his character.

Hence †**Refle·ctant,** a reflecting substance. *Obs.*—[1]

1706 Frazer *Disc. Second Sight, Ess. Witchcr.* (1820) 171 Any lucid, smooth and solid reflectant.

Reflected (rĭfle·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Reflect *v.*]

1. Bent, folded, or turned back; recurved.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxiii. 227 His haire for more ornament long hee wore in reflected curles vpon his shoulders. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 84 A thick peristome, terminating in an abrupt or reflected margin.

2. Turned, cast, or thrown back; sent in a reverse direction; coming indirectly. In later use chiefly *transf.* from b.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 299 þe first siȝt is even siȝt, as man seeþ þing þat is bifore him; þe secounde siȝt is reflectid whan it is turned aȝen bi myrour. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* III. (1839) 275 If two strait lines, which fall upon another strait line, be parallel, their reflected lines shall be also parallel. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 116 You can feel no Anxiety..but what must assail my Bosom, with reflected Force. 1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, On these occasions I am sure to be in good-humour for a week or two after, and enjoy a reflected honey-moon. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/1 The motions that result from the reflected influence evince design. 1875 M'Laren *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. 30 The prayer that prevails is a reflected promise.

b. *esp.* of light, colour, or heat.

1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 723 That Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reflected Ray*, or *Ray of Reflection*, is that whereby the Reflection is made upon the Surface of a reflecting Body. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 142 Beautified..with colourings of reflected crimson. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 109 Another term for that which has been called obscure or reflected heat. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x, In native and reflected blaze of bright Celestial equipage. 1869 Tyndall in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 237 The blue light of the sky is all reflected light.

†**c.** Of dialling: (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—[0].

1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Reflected Dialling* is the Art of describing..all the Furniture of Dials on such Places as the Suns direct Rays can never come to directly, but only by the help of some reflecting Surface.

†**d.** *Gram.* = Reflexive 5.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Verb*, [A verb is called] reflected, where the action returns upon the agent.

3. Mirrored, imaged on some surface.

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 702 A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees All her reflected features. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. xxii, That strange boat..did sway Amid reflected stars that in the waters lay. 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 12 The reflected torch flames quivered to the very bottom.

Hence **Refle·ctedly** *adv.*, **Refle·ctedness.**

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Mirror*, The object A radiates reflectedly, in the same manner as it would do directly. 1863 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* (1874) I. 323 He had neither the theological learning nor the calm sagacious reflectedness necessary for working out..such tangled threads.

†**Refle·ctent,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *reflectent-em*, pres. pple. of *reflectĕre* to Reflect.] That reflects, reflecting.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xiii. (1658) 134 Refraction at the entrance into the reflectent body is towards the perpendicular.

Reflecter (rĭfle·ktəɹ). [f. Reflect *v.* + -er [1]. Cf. Reflector.]

1. One who makes or casts reflections on another.

1686 Sherlock *Papist not Misrep.* 2 The Reflecter craftily insinuates that we grant all his Misrepresentations..to be ignorant, childish, or wilful Mistakes. 1704 Swift *Tale T.* Apol., For the greater part, the Reflecter is intirely mistaken. 1726 — *Gulliver* IV. xii, The Tribes of Answerers, Considerers.., Observers, Reflecters. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* I. xlii, I was a reflecter again..Such venom in words!

2. A lamp provided with a reflector. *rare*—[1].

1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 588 The miserable lanthorns and candles..have given place..to 1200 *reverberes* (or reflecters) made of polished tin.

Reflectibi·lity. *rare*—[1]. [See next + -ity.] Capacity for being reflected.

1705 C. Pusshall *Mech. Macrocosm* 256 And therefore they have all the same Degree of Reflectibility.

Refle·ctible, *a.* [f. Reflect *v.* + -ible.] That may be reflected.

1828–32 Webster cites Gregory.

Reflecting (rĭfle·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Reflectyng, *reflection, reuerberation.* 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 35 This maner of the ioynt serueth to the bowyng, and reflectyng of the foote. 1594 Chapman *Shadow Night* D iv, As when the sunnebeams.. dance vpon a wall, that is the subiect of his [the sun's] faire reflectings. 1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 14 Feb., My Lord Bellassis would not take notice of their reflecting on him. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 156. 2/1 The Earth's reflecting of the Sun's Light. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 ₱ 5 We are delighted with the reflecting upon Dangers that are past.

attrib. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 477 In general the reflecting power was found..to be proportionate to the degree of polish.

Reflecting (rĭfle·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.]

1. That reflects, or casts back, light or images of things. †*Reflecting glass*, a mirror.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 59 The murtherers That rob me of your faire reflecting view. 1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii. 130, I am now captiuated with the reflecting eye Of that admirable comet Perseda. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 258 The truest reflecting glasses, are those that present particular mens lives. 1734 Watts *Relig. Juv.* Pref. (1789) 8 When a reflecting glass shews the deformities of a face so plain as to point to the person [etc.]. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 51 The two reflectors..or as we term them—'reflecting surfaces'. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 92 It never troubles the sun that some of his rays fall wide..and only a small part on the reflecting planet.

b. Provided or fitted with some arrangement or apparatus serving to reflect light or images; esp. *reflecting telescope.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reflecting*, or *Reflexive Dyals*, are made by a little piece of Looking-Glass-Plate, duly placed, which reflects the Sun's Rays to the top of a Ceiling, &c. where the Dyal is drawn. *Ibid.*, *Reflecting Telescope.* 1722 Pope *Let. to R. Digby* 10 Oct., Have ye not Reflecting Telescopes whereby ye may innocently magnify her Spots and Blemishes? 1772 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 242 The reflecting lights fixed up at the Light-houses for this Port. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Port Patrick*, The..quays..with a reflecting light-house. 1831 Brewster *Optics* v. 51 The two constitute a reflecting microscope. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Telescope*, In reflecting telescopes the speculum or mirror performs the office of the object glass in those of the refracting kind. 1849 Sir F. B. Head *Stokers & Pokers* x. (1851) 96 Lighted by four large reflecting lamps.

2. Casting reflections on a person or thing. (In common use from *c* 1690 to 1715.)

1687 A. Farmer in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 74 Certificates, the most reflecting contents of which they disown. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* VII. (1734) II. 412 The Lower House..brought up injurious and reflecting Addresses to the Upper House. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 125 Neither..are any reflecting words made use of in legal proceedings, and pertinent to the cause in hand, a sufficient cause of action for slander.

3. Having or exercising reflection or thought; characterized by reflection.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. i. 119 Every reasoning or reflecting Creature. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* I. (ed. 2) 6 To pursue That End..Demands a Conscious, Wise, Reflecting Cause. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, With a reflecting sort of congratulation, he will inquire the price of your furniture. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 478 Grave and reflecting men..augured from such beginnings the approach of evil times.

Hence **Refle·ctingly** *adv.*

1688 Boyle in *Wks.* (1772) I. Life, p. cxxvi, Sometimes naming him [the true author] as it were incidentally, and peradventure reflectingly. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. i. 21 He may not indeed think of it reflectingly and distinctly. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 541 Well and reflectingly hath Wordsworth told us that the simplest flower [etc.].

Reflection, reflexion (rĭfle·kʃən). Also 5–6 **refleccio(u)n, 6 reflyxyon, reflextion.** [a. F. *réflexion* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *reflexiōn-em* (med.L. also *reflectiōn-em*): see Reflect *v.* and Flexion.

The etymological spelling with *x* is the earliest, and is still common in scientific use, perh. through its connexion with *reflex*; in the general senses the influence of the verb has made the form with *ct* the prevailing one.]

†**1.** ? A reflexive influence on the mind. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 22 As yf folkys complexions Make hem dreme of reflexions.

2. The action, on the part of surfaces, of throwing back light or heat (rays, beams, etc.) falling upon them; the fact or phenomenon of light and heat being thrown back in this way.

Angle of reflection, the angle which the reflected ray makes with a perpendicular to the surface (†or with the surface itself).

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 222 It myghte wel be Naturelly by composicions Of Anglis and of slye reflexions. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. iii. (1555) B vi/2 Whan Phebus beames.. cause the eyer by reflection To be full hoote. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 125 Of the reflexion ye myrrour smyteth on the walle and shyneth theron as longe as the rayes of the sonne endure in the glasse. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 42 The lower region..is thorowe the reflextion of the Sonne beames rebounding from th' earth also made hoote. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. viii. (1614) 43 The reflection or refraction of the Sunne-beames in a waterie cloud. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 10, I therefore probably conclude,

that the heat in summer is caused from the reflexion of the sun. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, Twenty Lamps..which, from the Reflection of the Adamant, cast a strong Light into every Part. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Rays of light being supposed..to be reflected by a given curve, so as to make the angle of reflexion equal to the angle of incidence. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 349/2 Heat being capable of reflection, like light, the rays of the sun may be collected by a concave speculum in its principal focus. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 240 When a luminous beam impinges at the proper angle on a plane glass surface it is polarized by reflexion.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 99 Man..Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath; Nor feeles not what he owes, but by reflection. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xv. (1739) 79 They are like the Sun gone down, and must rule by reflection, as the Moon in the night.

b. The result of such reflecting of light; reflected light or heat.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 246 The raynebowe is a reflection of the beames of the soonne in the vapoure of a clowde. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 33 Rather choosing to be a glimmering reflexion, then a true and reall light. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 428 That side which from the wall of Heav'n..som small reflection gaines Of glimmering air. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 439 In vain the sight, dejected to the ground, Stoops for relief; thence hot-ascending steams And keen reflection pain. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 312 Almost blind and with their skin terribly burnt by the reflection of the snow.

fig. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 686 If we examine our coldness in our love to God; wee shall perceive the reflexion of it to our neighbour to bee frozen. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. ii. 33 Shee's a good signe, but I haue seene small reflection of her wit. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 64 The Lustre of Gold cast such a powerful reflection upon his Lordly senses.

3. The action of a mirror or other polished surface in exhibiting or reproducing the image of an object; the fact or phenomenon of an image being produced in this way.

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 5757 This welle most royall Was y-pavyd with cristall, Shewyng by refleccioun Al the estris environ. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 53 The eye sees not it selfe but by reflection, By some other things. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi, Reflexion makes the images more dim then direct sight. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nat.* in *Poems*, etc. 186 Both drew their images from nature herself, without catching them only by reflection. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 26 Occasioning us at first to mistake images of reflection for substances. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 34 The image was as distinct and perfect as if it had been formed by reflexion from a piece of mirror glass. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 101 In its blue depths each ice mass doubled itself by reflection.

b. An image or counterpart thus produced.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 57 It was of necessitie, that this vnderstanding of God should yeeld a reflexion backe again to it self, as a face doth in a Lookingglasse. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 137 As the sun in water we can bear, Yet not the sun, but his reflection there. 1839 *Athenæum* 26 Jan., An apparatus..to receive a reflection of the scene without. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 188 The mind is like a double mirror, in which reflexions of self within self multiply themselves till they are undistinguishable. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 11 There was not a breath of wind to break the reflections of the trees on the glassy surface.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 118 A tender Reflection of the eternal Moon of Love. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* (1855) 346 Poetry is a glorified reflection of life and nature. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 29 We might perhaps see in this fact a reflexion of the unbending character of the writer.

c. The fact of colour being thrown by one thing upon another; a colour, hue, or tint received in this way; also *Zool.* a colour varying in different lights, an iridescence.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 219 This Sea was so called from a reflection of rednesse..from the banks, clifts and sands of many Ilands. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 285 Goe to then, Painter, confound red roses with good store of lillies, and what reflexion the aire taketh of them, let that be the colour of her face. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 16 The purple and gold..seems clearly an unconscious reflection of that yet unrisen sun. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 64/1 Feathers..golden-green, with grey edges, and all are glossed with brilliant metallic reflections. 1874 *Ibis* July (1886) 258 The greater wing-coverts..with greenish black reflections, but without any white.

4. The action of bending, turning, or folding back; recurvation. Also *fig.*

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 167 Croked Erymanthus with hys many turnynges and reflexions is consumed by the inhabitours with wateryng their grounde. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 62 This Vnderstanding, by a certeine Reflexion of it selfe vpon it selfe, hath begotten vs a second person. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. 44 A Bunched Line is that which is carried with round reflections or bowings vp and downe, making diuers hollow Crookes or Furrowes. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 8 The first reflexions of a crooked tree are not to straightness, but to a contrary incurvation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 25 Inanimate unactive Matter moves always in a streight Line, nor ever reflects in an Angle, nor bends in a Circle (which is a continual Reflexion), unless [etc.]. 1758 I. LYONS *Fluxions* vii. § 191. 142 If a curve instead of being continued beyond the ordinate is reflected from it,..that ordinate is said to pass through a point of Reflection or Cusp. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 47 [The] umbilicus is partly concealed by the reflection over it of the peristome.

† **b.** The action of bringing back from a state of anger or estrangement. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 404 Mightie suppliance, By all their graue men hath bene made, gifts, honors, all proposde For his reflection.

† **c.** The action of turning back from some point; return, retrogression. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 25 As whence the Sunne gins his reflection, Shipwracking Stormes, and direfull Thunders [break]. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 Ashes of the Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, which was 4 times the poynt of my reflection,—I facing about for England from the topp, or crater,..of that mountain.

† **d.** *Astron.* (See quots.) *Obs. rare* $^{-0}$.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reflexion* of the Moon, is (according to Bullialdus) her 3d inequality of Motion: this Tycho calls by the Name of her Variation. 1710 *Ibid.* II, *Reflection* in the..Copernican System is the Distance of the Pole from the Horizon of the Disk; which is the same thing as the Sun's Declination in the Ptolemaick Hypothesis.

5. The action of throwing back, or fact of being thrown or driven back, after impact. (Said of material objects, sound, etc., and *fig.*)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iii. 157 It sheweth more wit but no lesse vanity to commend ones self not in a strait line but by reflection. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* III. (1839) 274 In this place..let it be supposed that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 21 The air comes out again with the same violence by reflection. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 149 It is but like the rebounding of a Ball betwixt the Hardness of two Walls, where the Reflection is continued till the Force be spent. 1799 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* VI. 130 The velocity of the body after reflection is equal to it's velocity before incidence. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 221 Many remarkable phenomena in the natural world are produced by the reflexion and concentration of sound. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiv. 413 Reflexion of sound is familiarly illustrated by the Echo.

b. *Phys.* The action, on the part of a nerve-centre, of returning an impression received; reflex action.

1836 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem.* v. (1901) 93 He is certainly a sharp fellow, but I should think rather monomaniac on the reflections. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/1 In all these cases sensation coexists with the reflection of the impression through the motor nerves.

6. Animadversion, blame, censure, reproof.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiv. (1739) 78 As their work is full of reflection, so formerly they had met with many sad influences for their labour. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 47 For in English, to say Satire, is to mean Reflection, as we use that Word in the worst sence. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 82 The Duke was oppos'd by ye Dr...not without some sharpness and Reflection. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. vi, If I have deserved reflection, let me not be spared. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Robertson uttered not a word of reflection on his companion for the consequences of his obstinacy.

b. A remark or statement reflecting, or casting some imputation, on a person.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 49 All those sharp Reflexions which could be made upon the King himself. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 238 It is a reflexion upon the whole House. I am sorry to hear that said. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 11, I abhor Reflections and Hard Words, as neither Philosophical, nor Civil, nor Christian. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 459 May no reflection shed Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xx. 161 The Baeotians were Plutarch's countrymen and he could not bear that any reflection, though ever so just, should be cast upon them. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. § 43 He cannot restrain himself from reflections on kings and priests when he is most contending for them. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 395 Had his personal reflections concerned myself alone.

c. An imputation; a fact or procedure casting an imputation or discredit *on* one.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 5 An ill built Palace leaves a perpetual reflection of Ignorance on the Builder. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* Ep. Ded., To insist hereon too much, might be a reflection upon Your Judgments. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 189 ¶ 7 It is one of the greatest Reflections upon Human Nature that Paternal Instinct should be a stronger Motive to Love than Filial Gratitude.

† **7.** Reference, relation, connexion. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 20 Those 10. things, are propounded, not as meere and simple beings: but, in respect of that reflection, or relation which ariseth out of them, vnto our vnderstanding. *Ibid.* 191 They haue no reflexion, or relation to any thing before man. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 177 That His and Your present prosperity may have as strong a sympathy and reflexion.

8. The action of turning (back) or fixing the thoughts on some subject; meditation, deep or serious consideration.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 20 We shall with less reflexion pass over his fourth Chapter. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 122 By reflection we come to know the true state of human nature. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 28 Our real nature leads us to be influenced in some degree by reflection and conscience. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 319 Upon reflection, his conduct accounts naturally for itself. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. vii. 37 Mankind act more from habit than reflection. 1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* Wks. 1846 II. 309 It is only the hour of reflection that is at last the hour of sedateness and improvement. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 373 A moment's reflection will make it plain [etc.]. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 43 *note*, Surely it must on reflexion appear that this is by no means so.

† **b.** Recollection or remembrance *of* a thing. Also without const. *Obs.*

1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 193 This torture arising..out of reflexion of what it has suffered. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. vii, Though it made you a little uneasy for the present, yet the reflection of it must needs be entertaining. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire* Wks. 1730 I. 25 Making them [vices] as bitter in the Reflection as ..they might be suppos'd pleasant in the Enjoyment.

9. A thought or idea occurring to, or occupying, the mind.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 25 These reflections were so terrible to him that they robbed him of all peace and quiet of mind. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 510 See whether upon second reflections the King will say anything to me. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 22 Aug., These reflections draw after them others that are too melancholy. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 108 Then stepped the poet into bed, With this reflection in his head. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 84 The reflection will naturally occur here [etc.]. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 207 A fact suggesting rather a singular reflection.

b. A thought expressed in words; a remark made after reflection on a subject.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 3 Beside his many incidental reflexions on this Book of Psalms. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire* Wks. 1730 I. 25 The reflections are beautiful, founded upon true learning and give a just reputation to their author. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 3 When an account was brought him of his son's death, he received it only with this reflection, 'I knew that my son was mortal'. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* v. xii, Odd collections Of saws and proverbs, and reflections Old parsons make in burying-grounds. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. § 36 The reflections are usually of a moral cast.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reflection-coiner, time.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 95 The celebrated wits.., casual discoursers, reflection-coiners, meditation-founders [etc.]. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 285 In my case the reflection time is over.

Hence **Refle·ctional** *a.*, due to reflection; **Refle·ctioning**, the action of reflecting; **Refle·ctionist**, one who theorizes on the subject of reflection; **Refle·ctionless** *adv.*, without a reflection.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 3 But reflectioning apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work. 1861 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 300 Whenever I have seen a rainbow over water..it has stood on it reflectionless. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 63 The bondage of the soul, consisting in its connexion with misery, which is reflexional, is unreal. *Ibid.* 243 Such as say thus, the reflexionists [etc.]. 1878 S. H. HODGSON *Philos. Reflection* II. v. I. 226 Idealist (or rather Reflectionist) in philosophy.

Reflective (rĭfle·ktĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REFLECT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. REFLEXIVE, and mod.F. *réflectif.*]

A. *adj.* That reflects, in various senses.

1. a. That gives back an image or reflection of an object; that mirrors or reproduces.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxix. 226 Domitian's reflectiue Galleries, could not guard him from the skarfed arme. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 795 In the reflective stream the sighing bride, Viewing her charms impair'd, abash d shall hide Her pensive head. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 156 Each bright stream.., Reflective fountain, and tumultuous tide. 1867 ELLACOMBE in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 105 All the panels are filled with plate glass, the reflective power of which is greatly admired. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 175 The polished floor..as reflective as a mahogany table.

fig. 1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 511 A man's times are reflective of the man, as well as a man of the times.

b. That throws back something striking or falling upon the surface; *esp.* that reflects light.

1742 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* II. 205 Where the attractive Force is greatest, the reflective and repulsive is greatest also. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 81 When viewed by the naked eye the Moon presents a mottled appearance; this arises from our satellite being unequally reflective. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xviii. 64 The reflective substance of a prism.

c. *Gram.* = REFLEXIVE 5.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 253/1 The so-called Reflective verb is in form either a transitive verb..or a passive verb.

2. Of light: Produced by reflection, reflected, borrowed.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclii, His beams he to his royal brother lent, And so shone still in his reflective light. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* IV. 357 (MS.), Now their broad blades encount'ring in mid air Shot through the darkness a reflective light. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 6 Moon, whose gleam Reflective, types the God-light, wherewith shines Man's soul.

b. Reflex, reciprocal.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. 386 Could such things happen without producing a reflective effect on the religious sentiments and manners of the men most nearly concerned?

† **3.** That makes or contains reflections or censures *on* or *upon* a person. *Obs.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Sept., Little [is] said reflective on me, though W. Pen and J. Minnes do mean me in one or two places. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 334 At such times men are too apt to entertain cruel thoughts of God, and sadly reflective upon His mercy or justice.

4. Of mental faculties: Of or pertaining to reflection (on what is presented to the mind).

1678 Norris *Misc.* (1699) 276 The Soul, whose reflective Faculty will not fail to give her information. 1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 739 Forc'd by reflective reason, I confess, That human science is uncertain guess. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 50 The Poet says, that rapidly growing towns are most unfavourable to the imaginative and reflective faculties.

b. Given to, commonly exercising, thought or reflection; meditative, thoughtful.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 688 The very model of an accomplished, reflective, and affectionate English matron. 1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 23 Oct., Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, Until her face, which has been comically reflective, brightens.

c. Proceeding from, due to, reflection.

1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* vi. 71 The first half of such a judgment as 'the bridge is of iron, therefore it is strong', is only reflective.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A mirror. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1720 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* II. 251 If any one were but for ten Years forbid that View, and then to have the Reflective brought,..they would be..at a loss to know their own outward Form.

2. *pl.* The organs or faculties of reflection.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Reflectively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

1. After reflection or consideration; deliberately.

1774 Wraxall *Tour North. Europe* (1776) 260 Our English papers, which are reflectively and on principle the avowed vehicles of falshood over all Europe. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 16 A peculiar red..was, reflectively and artificially, called by its inventor magenta.

2. In a reflective or thoughtful manner; thoughtfully, meditatively.

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 810 They..go homewards, reflectively. 1865 E. C. Clayton (Mrs. Needham) *Cruel Fortune* I. 244 'It does seem like it, to be sure, when one comes to think it over', observed Jessop, reflectively. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 458/2 Any one who looks back on it reflectively, and remembers rather than reads.

3. By way of reflection (from one thing to another); indirectly, in consequence.

1855 Miss Cobbe *Intuit. Mor.* 70 It cannot be because the happiness of our brethren will reflectively produce our own. *a* 1876 Ht. Martineau *Autobiogr.* (1877) I. II. 101 We had..a great reverence for Mrs. Barbauld and, reflectively, for Dr. Aikin, her brother.

Reflectiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reflective.

1857 Lever *Fortunes of Glencore* viii. (1873) 52 A charming union of reflectiveness with repartee. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* i. 31 Music attains independence..only in an age of intellectual reflectiveness.

So **Reflecti·vity.**

1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* II. iii. 55 The value of the image is its comprehensiveness,..the facetted quality of its reflectivity.

†**Reflectly,** *adv. Obs.*—[1] [f. Reflect *a.* + -LY [2].] In a reflected manner; by reflection.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 293 The Optick Masters confess and prove, that the forms of the Stars are comprehended of the sight reflectly, and not rightly.

Reflectometer. [See -OMETER.] An instrument for measuring the extent to which a substance reflects light.

1895 *Times* 14 Jan. 4/6 Among new..methods introduced by recent discoveries were the use of the reflectometer.

Reflector (rĭfle·ktə(r)). [f. Reflect *v.* + -OR [2]. Cf. Reflecter and mod.F. *réflecteur.*]

†**1.** One who reflects or meditates. *Obs. rare.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Disc. Occ. Medit. (1848) 53 In that which we suppose our Reflector now considering.

†**2.** One who casts reflections; a censor, critic.

1688 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 304 Had he been a Foreigner, as our Reflector terms him, it might have looked like an intended Conquest. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* LXXXVII. (1768) VII. 327 Mighty generous, I said,..in such insolent reflectors.

3. A reflecting telescope, microscope, etc.

1767 Michell in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 261 To obtain such a pencil, we must not make use of a refracting telescope.. of less than 15 inches, nor a reflector of less than nearly two feet aperture. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xxii. 471 No reflector was heard of for near half a century after [Newton's]. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 15 [Reflecting Engiscope.] A clasp of diaphragms to be applied to the tube of reflectors itself. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 485 Telescopes, both refractors and reflectors, are eagerly sought after.

4. A body or surface which reflects (rays of) light, heat, sound, etc.

1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 30 Metals, therefore, are much better reflectors [of heat] than glass. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm., Gen.* i. 16–19 The full-orbed reflector of the solar beams, as she is during the night. 1879 Rood *Chromatics* 12 As a general thing polished metallic surfaces are the best reflectors of light.

b. *spec.* A specially prepared surface of metal or glass (usually of a curved or concave form), for the purpose of reflecting rays of light or heat in a required direction.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 54/2 The effect of these [lamp-lights] may be increased by placing them..before properly disposed glass or metal reflectors. 1801 *Ibid.* Suppl. II. 395/2 Reflector for a lighthouse is composed of a number of square plane glass mirrors. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I. IV. 519 Cause a lanthorn to be made with a concave back, and furnished with a reflector. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 153 At Teignmouth, some of the revolving lights have ten lamps and reflectors.

5. A polished surface exhibiting images of objects; also *spec.* (see quot. 1894).

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 147 Where or what the reflector could be which exhibited this image, I cannot conceive. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 300 The images of the objects placed between the reflectors are seen most beautifully arranged when the latter form an angle, which is an even aliquot part of a circle. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/1 Sometimes..the sharper..has recourse to..'reflectors'. These are exceedingly well-made little instruments..used to 'reflect'..the cards held by the players.

fig. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 32 The children are such faithful reflectors of this spirit as to leave no doubt of its existence, even amidst the nicest operations of cant.

b. *spec.* The speculum of a reflecting telescope.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 492 [Gregorian Telescope.] At the bottom of the tube..is placed the large concave reflector. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 185 An alloy of 33 parts of tin to 67 of copper..is known as speculum-metal and employed for the reflectors of telescopes.

6. That which reflects, in other senses.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/1 They..lose themselves in its central grey matter—the recipient and reflector of the impressions which they convey.

Reflectorially, *adv. rare.* [f. as next + -AL + -LY [2].] Reflexly, by reflex action.

1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 759 Peristaltic movements, for the most part reflectorially excited from the mucous surface.

Reflectory, *a. rare*—°. [f. Reflect *v.* + -ORY.] Capable of being reflected (*Cent. Dict.*).

Refledge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To fledge again. Hence **Refledging** *vbl. sb.*

1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella* II. xxi, In flew the feathers,..And the Cock and the Hen in a trice were refledged. 1850 Browning *Easter Day* xxiv, Scared if the South firmament With North-fire did its wings refledge! 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 63 The flush and re-fledging of the black earth itself in that fervent springtide.

Reflee, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To flee again.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 672 Yet thence, re-fled, it [astronomy] doth th' Arabians try.

‖ **Reflet** (rəflē). [F., earlier *reflés*, ad. It. *riflesso* reflection, Reflex *sb.*: the modern spelling has app. been influenced by L. *reflectere.*] Colour due to reflection, lustre, iridescence; *spec.* a metallic lustre on pottery.

1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 258 Black wool, with a silvery 'reflet', or iron gray. 1888 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 454/1 The pottery..errs in the extreme of coppery tints and too emphatic *reflets* of the metallic sort.

attrib. 1886 S. G. W. Benjamin *Persia & the Persians* 287 The reflêt tiles in which a copper tint is prominent may be considered as generally coming from Nathenz.

Reflex (rī·fleks, rĭfle·ks), *sb.* [ad. late L. *reflex-us*, a bending back, recess, return, f. ppl. stem of *reflectĕre* to Reflect. Cf. Sp. *reflejo* (*-flexo*), It. *riflesso.*]

1. Reflection of light (or heat); reflected light; light or colour resulting from reflection.

App. not in common use from *c* 1660 to 1840.

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 33 Bewis bathit war in secund bemys Throu the reflex of Phebus visage brycht. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. II. iii. (1636) 377 The lowest Region is hot by the reflexe of the Sunne, whose beames first striking the earth, do rebound back againe to that Region. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 3 Quinches ..will not like in our cold parts, vnlesse they be helped with some reflex of Sunne. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 261 Shall every day, wherein the earth does lack The Sun's reflex, b' expell'd the Almanack? *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 222 Who taught her Love to Heav'n the readiest way On his Reflex of Fontal Godhead's Ray. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. ii, The illimitable Ocean, tinting all things with its eternal hues and reflexes. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xiv, The reflex from the window..lit his face. 1874 Lawson *Dis. Eye* 159 The margin of the lens exhibiting a brilliant yellow reflex.

transf. and *fig.* 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 74 If God doe still vouchsafe the Moone-diall of this darksome life, with the reflexe of his intellectuall illumined influence. 1647 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 437 We shall have always some such rays of comfort from the reflex of that beautiful prospect. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 8 The fame of ancient Hellas was mainly a reflex from the preeminent glory of Athens. 1866 Fenton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 358 The transient reflex of ancient prosperity..sank in the long night of slavery.

b. *spec.* in *Art* and *Arch.* The light reflected, or supposed to be reflected, from a surface in light to one in shade.

1695 in Dryden tr. *Dufresnoy Obs.* P 200 The fineness of stuffs or garments which is not to be discern'd but by the Colours, the Reflexes, and more especially by the Lights and Shadows. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Reflex, Reflect,* in painting, is understood of those places in a picture which are supposed to be illuminated by a light reflected from some other body represented in the same piece. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 182 Masses of light, half-lights, darks and half-darks, and reflexes. 1807 Opie *ibid.* iii. 296 Gradations of middle tint, local colour, and reflexes. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2484 The varieties of reflexes are almost infinite.

2. The reflection or image of an object, as seen in a mirror or surface acting as such.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 Black shining Marble..so bright and jetty, as we could easily view our reflex, no steel mirror comparing with it. 1663 *Aron-bimn.* 12 Spots in the Sun and Moon are better discovered by observing them in their Reflexes and Images in the Water. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* I. 450 To cut across the reflex of a star That..gleamed Upon the glassy plain. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 124 So their wan limbs no more might come between The moon and the moon's reflex in the night.

fig. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 We behold Him but asquint, upon reflex or shadow.

b. *fig.* An image, reproduction; something which reproduces certain essential features or qualities of another thing. (The usual sense in current use.)

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 5 My Visage, the exact reflex of my Soul. 1816–17 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 416 As the motley reflexes of my experience move in long procession..before me. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* VI. viii, It was the race that produced these inimitable forms, the idealised reflex of their own peculiar organisation. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. ii. 180 It may even very materially contribute to make legislation a reflex of the popular will.

†**3.** The act of bending or turning the mind (back) *upon* a subject; reflection. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv. § 3 It seemeth therefore that there was no other way for angels to sin, but by reflex of their understanding upon themselves. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 7 A serious reflex upon my own unworthiness did make me backward from challenging this prerogative of my Soul. 1658 T. Wall *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 46 Pride was first begot in Heaven by the reflex of an Angels understanding upon his own excellency.

†**b.** A reflection; a remark made after consideration. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 377 Saint Jerom's Reflexe upon a passage of Tertullian's examined. 1660 Howell (*title*) The Parly of Beasts,..with Reflexes upon the present State of most Countries in Christendome.

†**4.** A glance or side look (*lit.* and *fig.*); indirect reference or allusion. *Obs.*

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 15, I have not a little wondered..how any man, having reflex, by the eye of his Soule, to his first fall, should glory in these..rags of shame. 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 96 The præcepts in the Law..are still set downe with a reflex upon the Heathen Rites. 1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 148 Sometimes in direct assertion, oftner by glance and occasionall reflexe, but by supposition constantly ever.

†**5.** Return, rebound; indirect action or operation. *Obs.*

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife,* etc. (1638) 45 Whence in their face, the Faire no pleasure have, But by reflex of what thence other take. 1626 Laud *Serm.* V. Wks. 1847 I. 131 Some directly concern God, and some only by reflex. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 44 Let us abstain from railery least it return by reflex upon our selves.

6. *Phys.* A reflex action.

1877 Lewes *Phys. Basis Mind* 461 The sensations of contact and temperature will excite reflexes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 905 In the early stages of the disease the reflexes are increased.

Reflex (rī·fleks, rĭfle·ks), *a.* [ad. L. *reflex-us*, pa. pple. of *reflectĕre* to Reflect. Cf. F. *réflexe* (16th c.), Sp. *reflejo* (*-flexo*), It. *riflesso.*]

1. Bent or turned back; recurved.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 957 They couple sometime with their tails averse, sometimes reflex. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 64 A number of white, reflex hairs. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Reclinate* or *reflex Leaf,* one which has its summit lower than its base. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* III. 418 At the disk, with blunted point Reflex, his ineffectual weapon stay'd. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 15 The reflex zenith-tube.

Comb. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 25 *M[alva] tridactyloides,* reflex-flowered Mallow,..a shrub introduced from the Cape of Good Hope in 1791.

†**b.** Of motion: Reversed or changed after impact.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii, We say a motion is.. reflex when there is a change of its determination upon the rencontre of another body which it cannot move or displace.

2. Of light, rays, etc.: Reflected.

1681 Flavel *Right. Man's Ref.* 256 Our love to God is but the reflex beam of his love to us. *c* 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 465 No more than a deformed person ought to cavil to behold himself by the reflex light of a mirror. 1772 Mason *Eng. Garden* I. 23 Whose mighty mind,..mirror like, Receiv'd, and to mankind with ray reflex The sov'reign Planter's primal work display'd. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. 152 A reflex light, ethereal and wonderful, coming from the sky behind him.

fig. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 349 The last class must needs have a reflex or parasite faith.

b. Reflected, as in a mirror. *rare*—[1].

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 638 A kind of Notional World, which hath some Reflex Image, and correspondent Ray,..to whatsoever is in the true and real world of being.

3. Of acts of thought: Directed or turned back upon the mind itself or its operations. Chiefly in *reflex act.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. III. § 9 The Soul..can produce the same effects by reflex acts of the understanding. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. I. (1677) 24 Which I call the reflex act of the Soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 120, I conceive that then thought is said to be..reflex, when the same act of thought terminates upon itself, or is its own object. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 129 There is a reflex act, whereby the mind turns inward upon herself to observe what ideas arise in her view. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* (1852) 312 The delightful sensations of moral approbation which rise up on the reflex contemplation of such affection. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 158 An act of consciousness..is a reflex act with its own object, viz. the act of knowledge itself.

b. Derived from, consisting in, the conversion of the mind or thought upon itself.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 82 This reflex knowledge whereby we know what it is to know. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* i. 24 A pure intellectual eye may have a sight

of it in reflex discoveries. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Diss. ii. 311 It does not appear, that Brutes have the least reflex Sense of Actions as distinguished from Events. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 331 When the reflex moral faculty, or the conscience, surveys virtuous action, it proclaims it good.

4. Coming by way of return or reflection.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xviii. (1869) 376 It is the immediate pursuit, not the remote or reflex consequence that gives wings to the passion. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) I. ii. 100 The secondary or reflex gratification which there is in the consciousness of benevolence. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* i. (ed. 4) 12 That knowledge has a reflex influence on our knowledge of ourselves.

5. *Phys.* **a.** *Reflex action*, involuntary action of a muscle, gland, or other organ, caused by the excitation of a sensory nerve being transmitted to a nerve-centre, and thence 'reflected' along an efferent nerve to the organ in question.

1833 *Proc. Royal Soc.* III. 210 He [Dr. M. Hall] distinguishes muscular actions into three kinds: ..thirdly, those resulting from the reflex action above described [see REFLECT *v.* 4]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/1 In decapitated animals (in which the reflex actions are more remarkable than under any other circumstances). 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 518 From the best judgment we can form of the actions of the Star-fish, ..we may fairly regard the greater number of them as simply reflex. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* i. 35 Coughing and sneezing are familiar instances of reflex actions.

b. Of the nature of, characterized by, or connected with, such action.

1833 M. HALL in *Proc. Royal Soc.* III. 210 On the Reflex Function of the Medulla Oblongata and Spinalis. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 151/2 When the spinal chord remains, its passage may be indicated by the phenomena of reflex motion. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 208 The ganglion in fact acted as a reflex centre. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 618 The natural and imperious reflex cough being diminished..by the depth of coma.

6. *Gram.* Reflexive.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 469 The accusative pronoun of all the persons performed for a long period the double office of a direct and a reflex pronoun.

Reflex (rĭ'flĕ·ks), *v.* [f. L. *reflex-*, ppl. stem of *reflectĕre* to REFLECT.]

1. *trans.* To bend, fold back, recurve; = REFLECT *v.* 2. Chiefly *Her.* and *Bot.*, and only in pa. pple. (cf. REFLEXED *ppl. a.* 4).

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 48 The fielde is verte, twoo Apes .. combattante, with tayles reflexed. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vii. (1611) 280 A chaine..passing betweene his fore legs and reflexed ouer his backe. 1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc., Ornithologie* (1867) 244 This Eagle had its bill .. reflexed back again into his mouth. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xvii. (1765) 107 The Stigma bipartite and acute, with the lower Lacinia reflexed. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 182 A monster lying at his feet, with his head reflext on his tail. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Fl.* 125 The petals are reflexed, and turn over. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* 209 *note*, Their tails passing between their legs, and reflexed over their backs. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iv. 71 With the outer tentacles slightly reflexed.

† **2.** To reflect (light, vision, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1380 [see REFLEXED *ppl. a.* 1]. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 22 Ay moir brycht and burning is þe beymis Off Phebus face, þat fastast ar reflexit. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 4 The Sun beames reflexed doe heate. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VIII. 230 The Cockatrice .. giveth venimous wounds with the beams of his eyes: which being reflexed upon himself, ..kill the Author of them.

† **b.** To throw, cast (beams) *on* a place. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, For neither rain can fall upon the earth, Nor sun reflex his virtuous beams thereon. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 87 May neuer glorious Sunne reflex his beames Vpon the Countrey where you make abode.

† **3.** To reflect, mirror, image (an object). *Obs.*

1633 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Entertainm. Charles* Wks. (1856) 228 When Iber's streams reflex'd thy glorious face! 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 96 Contemplate the Image being reflexed by the Retina and restored.

† **4.** *intr.* Of heat: To strike *upon* a thing, and be reflected. *Obs.*—[1]

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 292 What with..the great heate reflexing vpon the sand, and from the sand to our faces, we were miserably turmoiled.

† **5.** To reflect, meditate, etc., *on* a subject. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* iv. 22 To drive this naile further to the very head: reflexing more fully on the Prodigals huskes.

† **Reflexcye.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. REFLEX *sb.* or *a.* + -CY, but perhaps a misprint.] Reflection.

1589 *Almond for Parrat* 16 The very reflexcye of my fury, shall make thee driue thy father to the gallows, for begetting thee.

Reflexed (rĭflĕ·kst), *ppl. a.* [f. REFLEX *v.*]

1. Of light, etc.: Reflected, thrown back; due to, or caused by, reflection.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 299 þe þridde sist is reflexid whan it comeþ bi dyvers meenes, and þei ben on divers kyndis, as þe moone is seen aȝens niȝt. 1595 J. KING *Queens Day Serm.* in *Jonas* (1618) 690 Our loue to other..comming as broken and reflexed beames from our loue to God. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. viii. § 5 Any reflexed splendour from the favourable aspect of earthly majesty. 1662 BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 134 This glass..will render the reflexed species of the outward object full and large.

† **2.** Directed backwards. Cf. REFLEX *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1656 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 113 When we take a reflexed [1704 reflex] view of our past actions. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 102 Cheating has usually a reflexed efficacy, and deceives none more than those that use it. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 20 By considering the reflexed acts of our Understanding, whereby we know many acts of our own minds and Soul.

† **3.** = REFLEX *a.* 4. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 11 This secondary and reflext apologie for Christs law.

4. Turned, bent, or folded back. Cf. REFLEX *v.* I.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Cassia*, Barbadoes Cassia, with a reflex'd Cup, and pointed leaves. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (ed. 2) II. 238 The reflexed head simulating a tail curled over its back. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xx. 77 Inflated reflexed bracts, that conceal the flowers. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/2 A very handsome and full reflexed flower.

Comb. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 755 Reflex'd-leav'd Hypnum.

b. (See quot.)

1836 RAFINESQUE *Amer. Nations* I. ii. 66 The Resupinate or Reflexed Group [of American languages]: where the roots or nouns substantive are reversed, following the adjectives or epithetes, which are prefixed.

Reflexibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *réflexibilité* (14th c., Oresme; but in mod. use adopted from English).] Capability of being reflected.

1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 352 Whence it is that the same rays exhibit the same colours, when separated by any other means; as by their different reflexibility. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 370 The sun's light differs in reflexibility, those rays being most reflexible, which are most refrangible. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 375 It is evident, that neither reflexibility nor refrangibility will account for either sort of rings. 1808 HERSCHEL *ibid.* XCIX. 267 In consequence of the different reflexibility of the differently coloured rays.

Reflexible (rĭflĕ·ksĭb'l), *a.* [f. REFLEX *v.* Hence F. *réflexible.*] Capable of being reflected.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 301 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays that are differently Reflexible and Refrangible. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 29 Such an opinion, as that heat is a thing eradiated and reflexible. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 229 The waves of sound being thus reflexible, nearly in the same manner as the rays of light.

So **Reflexile** *a. nonce-wd.*

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 384 The rays which are most flexible..are most refrangile, reflexile, and flexile.

† **Reflexing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. REFLEX *v.* + -ING [1].] That reflects, in senses of the vb.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 62 The hot reflexing rayes Of bright Apollo. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 488 This reflexing heart..Can by experience conster well, your Churches Sire and Dame.

Reflexion, -al, -ist: see REFLECTION.

† **Reflexious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. REFLEX *sb.* + -IOUS.] Of the nature of a reflection.

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) II. 255 But shee needed neither borrowed shades, nor reflexious lights, to set her off.

† **Reflexity.** *Obs.* [f. as REFLEX *a.* + -ITY.]

1. Shining, reflection. *rare*—[1].

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 441 Heyl, oryent, as þe sonne In his reflexite!

2. Reflexibility. *nonce-use.*

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 361, I now tried to measure the different degrees of reflexity, &c. of the different rays.

Reflexive (rĭflĕ·ksĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **reflexīvus*: see REFLEX *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *réflexif, -ive* (Cotgr. 1611), Sp. *reflexivo*, It. *riflessivo*, and see also REFLECTIVE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. Capable of turning or bending back. *rare.*

1588 J. READ tr. *Arcæus' Compend. Meth.* 60 b, Who would not feare the force, the pearcing and power reflexiue of Quicksiluer. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiv. 413 The reflexive power of flame is nearly the same as that of tracing-paper.

† **b.** Capable of reflecting light. *Obs. rare.*

1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 787, I found the Confining surface very strongly reflexive.

† **c.** Reflected (as light). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. 201 Though the Glory of thy Essence, cannot receive any increase by this reflection, yet thou art pleased everlastingly to perpetuate this thy reflexive Glory.

† **2.** Of mental operations: Turned or directed back upon the mind itself. *Obs.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxviii. 295 In those two Offices of Reason, the Transient and Reflexive act, that whereby we looke Outward on others; or Inward on our selves. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 42 Then the mind in it's reflexive workings can proceed *in infinitum*. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 1 Being not capable of a reflexive act, they know it not.

† **b.** Capable of, inclined to, or characterized by, reflection or serious thought; reflective. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. (1712) 53 Man, in whom there is a principle of more fine and reflexive Reason. 1655–87 — *App. Antid.* (1712) 193 This must be in a knowing, passive, and reflexive Subject. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 287 To the attentive and reflexive, to those that are unprejudic'd. 1752 *School of Man* (1753) 37 Their sensitive soul bears such marks of a reflexive intelligence.

† **3.** Reciprocal, correspondent. *Obs.*

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Complaint* 18 There is likewise a neare consanguinity, and reflexive benevolence of aspects between Lawes and Princes. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 178 Nor..are our thoughts as Gods in respect of reflexive comprehension.

† **4.** Reflecting on a person. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 174, I would fain know what man..there is that does not resent an ugly reflexive word.

5. *Gram.* Of pronouns, verbs, and their signification: Characterized by, or denoting, a reflex action on the subject of the clause or sentence.

1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 114 The ordinary method of expressing a reciprocal or reflexive sense. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* viii. 299 The mere addition of certain letters, which give to every verb a negative, or causative, or reflexive, or reciprocal meaning. 1867 J. HADLEY *Ess.* xi. 205 A shortened form of the reflexive pronoun.

6. Of a reflex character.

1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 138 He reduced religion to a reflexive ceremony of empty proprieties. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 200/2 Reflexive Selection is the exclusive generation of those better fitted to the relations in which the members of the same species stand to each other.

B. *sb.* † **1.** An object reflecting light. *Obs.*—[1]

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 27 That there may be found as much variety in them as in other Reflexives, i.e. Plain, Convex or Concave Glasses.

2. A reflexive verb or pronoun.

1866 *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 88 We are still capable of forming a double set of reflexives. 1867 J. HADLEY *Ess.* xi. 209 The reflexive which serves to express the passive is a causal reflexive.

Reflexively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a reflexive or reflecting manner, by way of reflection (in various senses).

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 223 Not only directly..but reflexively also, in respect of what may rebound to our selves. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 636 Reflexively examining himself whether he have a phantasm, or sensible idea, belonging to every word, or no. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1717) VI. 105 Ay, but he spoke slightly and reflexively of such a Lady. 1858 CASWALL *Poems* 192 Thyself by nurture, meditation, grace, Reflexively reveal'd. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Abeyance*, The term has been transferred reflexively from the person waiting to the thing waited for.

Reflexiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reflexive.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. II. 234 There not being that Reflexiveness..in Brutes in their suffering as in rational Creatures. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. App. 144 The reflexiveness is so direct that a refusal to admit the rough breathing introduces language completely at variance with all Greek usage.

So **Reflexivity.**

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. 137 Ready from every part to be reflected if the clouds had any such reflexivity in them. 1891 MRS. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* 32 Less reflexivity and more plasticity..would raise the style of Vinet.

Reflexly, *adv.* [f. REFLEX *a.* + -LY [2].] In a reflex manner. (Common in recent use.)

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 20 No body can act reflexly on itself. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 255 Contraction of the pupil before dilatation .. is probably caused reflexly by irritant action of the atropia.

Reflexogenous, *a. Path.* [f. REFLEX *a.*: see -O.] Producing reflex action. So **Reflexogenic** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 521 Certain bone surfaces are similarly very dependably 'reflexogenous'.

† **Reflexure.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [See REFLEX *v.* and FLEXURE.] A bend or fold.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 100 The thinne Membran ..made in reflexures, should nourish the substaunce of the brayne.

† **Reflirt,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 reflurt. [RE-.] *trans.* To toss back again.

1652 *News fr. Low-Countr.* 11 If carping Momes shall flurt in Podex's face A Flout,..Podex, with a full Breath, reflurts it back.

† **Refloat,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *reflot*: see RE- 2 a and FLOAT *sb.* 2.] A flowing back; reflux, ebb (of the tide).

1594 [see FLOAT *sb.* 2]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 907 The Maine Float and Refloat of the Sea..which is..Part of the Diurnal Motion.

So † **Refloat** *v.*[1] *intr.*, to flow back, ebb. *Obs.*—[0]

1632 SHERWOOD, To reflote, *refloter.*

Refloat (rĭflōu·t), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To float, set afloat, again. Hence **Refloating** *vbl. sb.*; also **Refloatation.**

1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., The necessary operations for the refloating of the French war vessel. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 7/1 The company undertook to refloat, at their own expense, any vessel that went ashore in the canal. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 2/1 The refloating of all the colonial loans...By such a refloatation there would be a saving of about one per cent.

Refloenge, obs. form of REFLOWING *vbl. sb.*

Refloo, obs. form of REFLOW *v.*

† **Reflore,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 refloir. [f. RE- 5 a + *-flore*, as in *deflore* DEFLOWER.] *trans.* To cause to flourish again; = REFLOWER *v.* I.

1560 ROLLAND *Cri. Venus* I. 295 With superabundant Mirth, melodie, thow dois my hart refloir.

Reflorescence. [RE- 5 a; or f. L. *reflōrēscĕre* to flower again + -ENCE.] A blossoming again, a second florescence.

1721 in BAILEY. *a* 1792 HORNE *Disc.* xvi. Wks. 1809 IV. 302 By the reflorescence of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 17 A famous..example of this reflorescence.

So **Reflorescent** *a.*

1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 398 The classic forms so exuberantly reflorescent in the sixteenth century.

Reflourish (rĭflŭ·rĭʃ), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + FLOURISH *v.*, orig. after L. *reflōrēscĕre.*] *intr.* To flourish anew. Chiefly *fig.* (Common in 17th c.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 10 And my fleysse reflorist

[L. *refloruit*]. 1544 LELAND *N. Y. Gift* in *Itin.* (1768) I. p. xxiii, The old Glory of your renowmid Britaine [shall be seen] to reflorisch thorough the Worlde. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* Gen. Sum. a ij b, A land where their Kyngdome should reflorishe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 Cypresse: a tree destinated to the dead; in that once being cut it neuer reflourisheth. 1675 PLUME *Life Hacket* in *Cent. Serm.* p. i, Afterwards, when Christian religion reflourished, the Christian Church resumed these studies again. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 135 He saw the city reflourishing under the auspices of the emperor Hadrian. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 229 The love of flowers..reflourishes..in the autumn of our age.

† b. Const. with *inf.* (after the Vulgate). *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Phil.* iv. 10, I rejoyced in our Lord excedingly, that once at the length you have reflorished to care for me [L. *refloruistis pro me sentire*]. 1613 DAY *Dyall* x. (1614) 266 Little have they Reflourished to care for them, to use a phrase of theirs.

Hence **Reflou·rishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1621 H. FARLEY *St. Paul's* title-p., All such as beare good will to the reflourishing estate of the said Chvrch. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 230 Their resurrection, and reflioureshing againe. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 238 The reflourishing Glory of that most excellent and Beneficent King Renatus. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 108 The Wicked are no Objects of Hope nor of Reflourishing. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xciv. (1783) III. 191 The reflourishing fortunes of the benevolent Blewitt.

So **Reflou·rishment.** *rare*⁻¹.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 95. 535/2 The Welsh seeing these round proceedings in England, the peace and reflorishment whereof they feared, labored for reconciliation.

Reflow, *sb.* [RE- 2 a.] A reflux, refluence, ebb of the tide.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 37 By the reflow or ebbe of the Ocean. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 197 This matter..would in time block up the Humber, was it not for the powerful re-flow of that river's tide. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 131 A quick flow or reflow of the water. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 136 (Low) 47 The grand equatorial flow and reflow which is performed by the waters of all the great oceans.

Reflow, *v.*¹ Now *rare.* [RE- 2 a, orig. after L. *refluĕre.*] *intr.* To flow back; *esp.* of the tide, to ebb. Freq. in phr. *flow and reflow.*

1387 [see REFLOWING *vbl. sb.*]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 57 The see Pontike reflowethe not as other sees. *Ibid.* 425 A lytelle welle in the costes of Ruthlande,..whiche dothe not floo and refloo in the maner of a see. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 373 Syne as the flude begouth for till reflow [etc.]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* IV. 71 At creekes reflowing past the which the water cannot go. 1776 BURROW *Rep.* IV. 2163 It is said that the king has a right, as high as the sea flows and reflows. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 216 The billows..strike with furious force, And then re-flowing, take their grating course. 1852 *Humber Conserv. Act* 2038 So far as the tide flows or reflows.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Ded., Those [pleasures] will runne to Helles impure, While these to Eden faire reflow againe. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 15 As al Creatures flow and reflow to God, as the Ocean or plenitude of al Being. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis, Solil. Soul* xii. 197 My Affection floweth and refloweth here and there and every where. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xcii, An universal deluge, which..ebbs but to reflow!

Reflow, *v.*² *rare.* [RE- 5 a.] To flow again.

1817 BYRON *Mazeppa* xiv, Life reassumed its lingering hold.., My blood reflow'd, though thick and chill. *a* 1823 CRABBE *Woman* i, She..bids the spring of hope re-flow That languish'd in the fainting heart.

Reflow·er, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

† 1. *trans.* To cause to flower or flourish again.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 66 As the Sommer sweet-distilling drops..Re-greens the Greens, and doth the Flowrs re-flowr [F. *refleurir*]. 1606 *Ibid.* iv. II. *Magnificence* 805 Her sight re-flowres th' Arabian Wilderness. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39 To make peace prosper, justice to reflow'r.

2. *intr.* To flower again (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Reflow·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REFLOW *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb.; refluence.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 369 The floenge..of the see þer as at oon tyme and refloenge to gedre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 Whiche rowghnes or reflowinge, the Spanyardes caule Resacca. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, Our teares should make the flood, not her reflowing. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 224 The flowing and reflowing of the Tide will oppose them. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 454 The change which.. took place in the flowing and reflowing of the stream.

So **Reflow·ing** *ppl. a.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 196 With a returne of the current and reflowing waves it dasheth upon the temple of Apollo Sminthius. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/5 Coming up..on the crest of the re-flowing tide.

Refluction, variant of REFLUXION *Obs.*

Refluctua·tion. *rare*⁻⁰. [RE- 2 a.] A flowing back (Webster 1828–32).

† **Reflue,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *refluĕre*: see REFLUENT and REFLOW *v.*¹] *intr.* To flow back.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 30 This skynny flappes close the passage and defende, that nothynge canne rebound, ne reflue backe agayne. *Ibid.* 44 Sum part therof reflueth, and is reuerted to the womans brestes, ther to becum mylke.

Refluence (re·flŭens). [See REFLUENT and ENCE.] A flowing back; a reflux.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. iv, The wastfull sea, Whose billowes..Shall ouerflow it with their refluence. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 167 To hinder the refluence or returne of the..vnprofitable humors. 1621 LODGE *Summary of Du Bartas* 106 In the sea, betwixt Norway, and Scotland, there is clerely obserued a flow and refluence. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. ix, Like the refluence of a mighty wave Sucked into the loud sea. 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Psyche & Pan* 4 The gentle river..cast up Psyche, with a refluence brave, Upon the flowery bank.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, IV. iii, One hornpipe further, a refluence back, and two doubles forward. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* lxxiv. § 78 The refluence of its legions over the Rhine and the Pyrenees..prostrated the financial affairs of the Empire.

So † **Re·fluency.** *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 400 By..what affluencies and refluencies this perpetuity is accomplished. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. vi. § 2. 58 How all things sublunary move..in an interchangeable flowing and refluencie.

Refluent (re·flŭent), *a.* [ad. L. *refluent-em*, pres. pple. of *refluĕre* to flow back, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *fluĕre* to flow.]

1. Flowing back, reflowing:

a. of the sea, waves, rivers, etc.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III. 139 Do not the Rivers..to the Hills convey the Refluent Wave..? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 549 Then backward sweep The refluent tides, and plunge him in the deep. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 30 All those [rivers] with refluent course Apollo drove Nine days against the rampart. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 37 In lower Louisiana, there are a great number of lakes from the refluent waters of the Mississippi. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* ii. 36 All night the phosphorescent water..washes with long, refluent waves along their sides.

transf. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* lxxxiv. § 1 The once triumphant Peninsular hosts, refluent through the passes of the Pyrenees. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 78 To give him a hold against any refluent doubt that might threaten to sweep him back.

b. of blood, the spirits, life, etc.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 91, I show'd of old, how vital Currents glide, And the Meanders of their refluent Tide. 1714 *Spring* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 109 When to his Heart the refluent Spirits came. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 77 Slow-ebbing life with refluent crimson breaks O'er their wan lips. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* lxix, I felt the refluent blood forsake my face. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxxii, Too languid to sting, he had the more venom refluent in his blood.

c. *Phys.* of blood or other fluids.

1704 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 4) 319 To discharge the refluent Blood into the next adjacent Trunk. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 347 The ammoniacal salt of the refluent urine. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 924 The heading back will..fill the ventricle still more with refluent aortic blood.

2. Characterized by refluence, *esp.* tidal.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 21 This..Reflux it was .., which gave Rise to another Division of the Nerves into arterious or effluent, and venous or refluent. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 28 Wherever man is found, or refluent oceans roll. 1864 TENNYSON *Boädicea* 28 A phantom colony smoulder'd on the refluent estuary.

† 3. Directed backwards. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 424 If o'er their lives a refluent glance they cast, Their's is the present who can praise the past.

† **Re·fluous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *reflu-us* refluent + -OUS.] Refluent; recurring.

1628 SIR W. MURE *Spirit. Hymn* 274 That Day shall rest Heauen's rolling spheares, Earth's refluous tumults. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 62 Seeing the stream of Jordan..was not supplied with any reciprocall or refluous tide out of the Dead Sea.

Reflurt: see REFLIRT *v. Obs.*

Reflux (rī·flŭks). [f. RE- 2 a + FLUX: cf. F. *reflux* (16th c.), Sp. *reflujo* (*-fluxo*), It. *riflusso.*]

1. A flowing back, return, refluence: a. of the sea (esp. in phr. *flux and reflux*), rivers, water, air, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 194 Man hath of erthe slowthe and hevynesse, Flux and reflux by watir made unstable. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 43 Hereunto addeth Aristotle..that no liuing creature dieth but in the reflux and ebbe of the sea. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 56 Which in some measure may cause the flux and reflux of the green Sea. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv, The great draught and reflux of the..river. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* I. 95 Fluxes and refluxes of the sea..continued till six o'clock next morning. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 67, I cannot determine how far eastward the Delaware then extended the reflux of its waters. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 117 The heat and cold which surround the globe are in a state of constant and universal flux and reflux. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 110 Ill-contrived sewers permitting a large reflux of air into the houses.

b. in *transf.* and *fig.* uses.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 129 The refluxes of so unjust a fortune in a Princesse of so great merit. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 69 After all this flux and re-flux of vexation and charge to the certain undoing of one or both parties. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 271 The alterations which happen in manners, and the flux and reflux of politeness, wit, and art. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Introd. 25 The flux and reflux of Commercial Property..on the Thames. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 189 A violent and rapid reflux of public feeling.

c. *Phys.* of the blood.

1653 HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* I. xiii. (1673) 81 [The blood] comes..into the ear of the heart in so great abundance, with so great flux, and reflux (etc.). 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-watch* 15 The Circulation of our Blood, whose reflux to the Heart is promoted by..Respiration. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 511 The reflux of blood into the jugular veins from coughing or a prolonged expiration. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 40 The intra-ventricular pressure becomes lowered from reflux through the valve.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reflux current, theory, tide*; **reflux catheter,** a double-channel catheter, in which the liquid passes by one duct and returns by the other (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **reflux trap,** a trap in a drain or sewer to prevent a back current of foul air.

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 51 This is to sustain any current that may take place at the reflux tide. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 3/4 As far as practical, the up current of air (when existing) is prevented by reflux traps. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 975 The current impelled by the right ventricle.. is met by the reflux current from the left ventricle. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 234 The reflux theory seems at present the more probable for most cases.

† **Reflu·xion.** *Obs.* Also **refluction.** [ad. med.L. *refluxiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refluĕre*: see REFLUENT.] = REFLUX.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4 b/1 The refluxione of badd humors vnto the wounded parte. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 202 The next .. question propounded, was concerning the fluxion and refluxion of the sea. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 259 Are they more daring at the ebullition of the blood, or at the circular refluxion?

Refly, *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To fly back or again.

1611 FLORIO, *Riuolare*, to flie againe, to refly. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 142 Thus spake the Seraph, and to Bliss reflew. — *Hymns Festiv.* ibid. 351 Gabriel..to Heav'n reflown, Attended at the Throne. 1866 CRICHTON *Nat. Ramble Orcades* 63 Many individuals were flying and reflying from and to the spot.

Refo·cillate, *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *refocillāre* to warm into life again, revive: see RE- 5 a and FOCILLATE.] *trans.* To revive, refresh, reanimate, comfort (a person, the spirits, senses, etc.).

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 93 The first view thereof did euen refocillate my spirits and tickle my senses with inward joy. 1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. *Prynne* 174 About every 3 houres his man was to bring him a roll and a pott of ale to refocillate his wasted Spirits. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 In Arbors, some themselves refocillate. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, The nose was comforted, nourish'd, plump'd up, refresh'd, refocillated, and set a growing for ever.

Hence † **Refo·cillating** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 279 These Disorders.. were greatly increased..so that she was not fit for any, but refocillating Means (to palliate the most urging Symptomes).

Refocilla·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *refocillātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refocillāre*: see prec. + -ATION.] The action of the verb; refreshment, reanimation, reinvigoration.

1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 1615/1 What paynes..would not hee willyngly haue suffered, to haue had some refocillation and tyme of refreshyng? 1620 DONNE *Serm.* xliii. 414 He..kindly performed all offices of ease and refocillation to these way-faring strangers. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 225 For recreation of the minde, and refocillation of the spirits. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 621, I need for myself solace and refocillation of animal spirits. 1872 JACOX *Asp. Authorsh.* 3 Refocillation is a favourite resource —whatever the word may be—with authors not a few.

† b. A means of refreshment. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III. ii, Some precious cordial, some costly refocillation.

Refo·cus, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To focus again.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 149/2 Having..refocussed the lenses, the brass cap..should be put on. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 173 A pulpit..capable of re-focusing religion.

Refo·ld, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fold again. Hence **Refo·lding** *vbl. sb.*

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Wks. (1717) 293 And having ended, with a Sigh refolds Thy Letter up. 1611 FLORIO, *Riduplicare*, to redouble or refold. *Ibid.*, *Ripiego*, a refolding vp againe. 1852 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 327 Having mastered its contents, the captain refolded and replaced it where he found it. 1892 ZAEHNSDORF *Bind. Books* (1892) 7 Refolding would in such a case be most detrimental. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 344 She will refold and rearrange all clothing and bedding in the store-room.

Refo·nt. *rare.* [ad. F. *refonte*: see FONT *sb.*³ and cf. REFOUNT.] A recast, recasting.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 47 The impending refont of the political structure of Germany. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* iii. 220 The fragment of the *Achilleis*, or his refont of *Reinecke Fuchs.*

Refoorme, obs. form of REFORM *v.*

Refoo·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put a new foot in (a boot or stocking).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 6/2 Stocking-legs for the supply of 'jobbing worsted', and for re-footing. *Ibid.* 34/1 The back and the remainder of the front having been used for refooting boots. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 116 It is in this last meaning probably that this word [*sc.* stilt] is used in Lincolnshire to describe the re-footing a stocking.

† **Reforce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *reforcier, reforcer*, f. *re-* RE- + *forcer*: see FORCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reinforce, strengthen, make stronger.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 113 He byganne to reforce his callynge, cryinge wyth a hyghe voyce. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 175 Thus bygan ayen the batayll to be reforced. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 54 He sall send men of experience for reforsing of strenthis and biggein of the samyn.

2. *intr.* To become stronger, be reinforced.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 110 Nothyng coude playse nor brynge hym tyll his hertys ease, But euer more reforced and redoubled his sorowe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 290 There reforced the batayll.

Refo·rest, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cover again with forest; to reafforest. Also *absol.*

1881 *Q. Rev.* July 56 Large tracts of land are being reforested. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 527 Attention is called to the necessity of re-foresting.

So **Reforesta·tion**; **Reforestiza·tion** (Ogilvie 1882); **Refo·restize** *v.* (Webster 1897).

1887 Molony *Forestry W. Afr.* 90 How different would it have been had there been some system of conservancy or reforestation.

Refo·rfeit, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To forfeit again.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. ¶ 12 Those who by a new set of impossible commands should..reforfeit themselves again.

Refo·rge, *v.* [Re- 5 a. In early use prob. ad. OF. *reforgier* (15th c.; mod.F. *reforger*).]

1. *trans.* To forge (metal or articles of metal) over again.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16048 Take ageyn ther olde Armure..Wych they ha broke, and lost in veyn; Lat hem reforge hem newe ageyn. 1813 *Metrical Remarks* 42 To reforge the fetters they had broke. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 536 Continually re-forging the blade, to the manifest deterioration of the steel.

2. To refabricate, fashion afresh.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 144 b, Thou dooest disguyse and reforge thyn owneself into a woman. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 242 There, did no drunken Groom.. against Heav'n blasphemous Oathes re-forge. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 3/2 Whether they should retain this Act..or whether they should throw it aside and leave the necessity of re-forging it at some future time.

Hence **Refo·rger,** one who forges anew. *rare.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 187 Christe beeyng a newe reforger of the olde lawe.

Reform (rĭfō·ɹm), *sb.* [f. next, or ad. F. *réforme* (1640) = Sp. *reforma*, It. *riforma.*]

1. The amendment, or altering for the better, of some faulty state of things, *esp.* of a corrupt or oppressive political institution or practice; the removal of some abuse or wrong.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 538 No Sow-gelder..but cry'd Reform! 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Reform*, Reforming, Reformation. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Reform*, .. a reestablishment or revival of a former neglected discipline; also a correction of reigning abuses. 1786 Han. More *Florio* Dramas, etc. (1827) 181 He said when any change was brewing, Reform was a fine name for ruin. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* I. 113 Bœotia, choose reform or civil war! 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 118 His unwilling consent.. rendered him still more than ever hostile to all projects of reform. 1874 Mickletwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 80 Reform was needed, and not total abolition.

b. A particular instance of such amendment; a change for the better.

1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 804 Great changes..have occurred, And blest reforms, that I have never heard. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 58 This new constitution of theirs, which had been announced as a great reform. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 209 To reduce those endowments..would have been a reform worthy of a good prince and of a good parliament. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The public and the Profession were alike urgent in calling for sweeping reforms.

2. Amendment of conduct; reformation of persons or character.

1784 Cowper *Task* II. 321 What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaimed By rigour, or whom laughed into reform? *Ibid.* v. 618 Remorse begets reform. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 155/2 Institutions auxiliary to those for Punishment (Houses of Reform).

3. Improvement or rectifying of something faulty or inexact.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, Roger Bacon explained precession of the equinoxes, [and] the consequent necessity of the reform of the calendar.

4. a. A religious order created by the reduction of another to stricter observances. *rare.*

Copied by Chambers from the *Dict. de Trévoux* (1721).

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In this sense the order of St. Bernard is said to be only a reform of that of St. Benedict. 1869 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Recollet*, A reform of the Cistercian order of nuns in Spain was called by the same name.

†**b.** A reformed person. *Obs. rare.*

1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 118, I became a thorough reform from that hour.

†**5.** *Mil.* A discharge or dismissal. *Obs. rare*—1.

1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 416 Another reform of 25 men more will be made out of each troop of guards, which will reduce them to 150 each troop.

6. *attrib.*, as *Reform League, Parliament, party, school*; **Reform Act** or **Bill,** an act or bill to amend the system of parliamentary representation, especially those brought in and passed in 1831–2.

1831 (*title*) A Chart exhibiting a list of the Names of the Majority and Minority, on the Second Reading of the English Reform Bill. 1832 F. N. Rogers (*title*) Parliamentary Reform Act, 2 Will. 4. c. 45. With notes. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* c, I think of the two, the liberal or reform party were the most inveterate. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 359 *Reform School.* 1862 C. Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. xvii. 310 The dreaded Reform Parliament was to assemble at the end of January, 1833. 1866 Bright *Sp., Reform* 27 Aug. (1876) 377, I am not afraid of the principles of the Reform League.

Reform (rĭfō·ɹm), *v.*[1] Also **4 refoorme, reffourme, 4–7 refourme.** [ad. OF. *reformer* (12th c.; mod.F. *réformer*), or L. *reformāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *formāre* to form; hence also Sp. *reformar*, It. *riformare.*

For early examples of the purely literal sense 'to form again', see *v.*[2]

†**1.** *trans.* To renew, restore, re-establish (peace).

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu..wastys discorde, reformes pese. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 103 Pees was reformed in þis manere [L. *pax reformata est*]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 182/1 In theyr solempnytees pees was reformed bytwene the lombardes and the emperour of Rome. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 16 That pesse shulde be reformyd be-twene Yngland and France.

†**2.** To convert, bring back, or restore (a thing or person) *to* the original form or state, or to a previous condition. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 14 Whene þe myghtes of þe saule er refourmede by grace to þe dignyte and þe state of þe firste condicione. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 136 Sancte Iohne..tuk vpe þe pecis small, and..be his prayere þar fut-hate reformyt þam to þe fyrste state. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 144 His mannes forme azein he tok, And was reformed to the regne In which that he was wont to regne. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Suche as be pensyff make hem glad and murye, Distrauhte in thouhte refourme hem to resoun. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 120 What reformyth the sovle to his first light? *Ibid.* 127 Baptem..reformyth the soule..to the glorious lykenesse of god eternall. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 815/2 It is true nowe that God is reuealed to vs when he reformeth vs to his image.

†**b.** Without const. To restore (a person) to a normal state of mind, or to consciousness. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvi. 23 Dauid took an harp, and smoot with hys hoond, and Saul was refourmyd [L. *refocillabatur*], and liȝter he hadde. — *Judith* xiii. 30 [xiv. 7] After forsothe that, the spirit taken aȝeen, he is reformed [L. *recreatus*], he fel doun to hir feet, and honourede hir.

†**3.** To restore (a building) after destruction, decay, or damage; to rebuild, repair. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Laurence) 582 Lumbardis had brynt it in were..þane gat he men of craft to wyrk & to reforme þis haly kyrk. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 23 b/2 He reformed the temple of God better and encreased the cytee of Jherusalem. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 57 The castell..was reformit againe new better nor it was befoir. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvii, Reforming first their thrise-reard wall. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 101 Seat worthier of Gods, as built With second thoughts, reforming what was old!

4. To convert into another and better form; to amend or improve by some change of form, arrangement, or composition; to free from previous faults or imperfections. †Also const. *unto, into.* Now *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 378 Þen carppez to syr Gawan þe knyȝt in þe grene, 'Refourme we oure for-wardes. er we fyrre passe'. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* iii. 21 Oure Lord Jhesu Crist, the which schal refoorme the body of oure mekenesse. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 77 His halynace Throw prayer may purchace To reforme my foule face. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 Panells..shall herafter be refourmed by addicions and taking oute of names of persones by discrecion of the same Justices. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 315 The Water of Baptisme by the working of the holy Ghost, is reformed vnto a Diuine power. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 79 Those eyes, faire eyes, too faire to be describde, Were those that earst the Chaos did reforme. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* xi. (1623) 34 Neither let any man euer so much as thinke,..it is vnprobable..to reforme any tree. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 208 He would needes reforme all the fortifications of those strong places we passed by; he trode on no earth at which he carped not. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 1030 'Tis prudence to reform her into ease. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Calendar*, Romulus's calendar was reformed by Numa, who added two more months. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 23 Describ'd the seasons, and reform'd the year. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 26 Persons who have been disfigured..have it in their power to reform their looks. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 95 He patronised learning and poetry, and he reformed the calendar.

absol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Þis uayrhede .. reformeþ and agrayþeþ and him yelt his ryȝte pryente.

†**b.** To correct, emend (a book, writing, chart, etc.); to recast, improve by revision and alteration. *Obs.*

1498 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII. 169 P[1]..for mendyng and reformyng an Article of our ordinances viij[d]. 1528 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 249 To peruse, oversee, examyne, Refourme, & correcte suche Bookes and ordynaunces. 1568 North *Guevara's Dial. Pr.* (ed. 2) title-p., Now newly revised and corrected.., refourmed of faultes escaped in the first edition. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 320, I would ..Correct those errors in Navigation, reforme Cosmographicall Chartes, and rectifie longitudes. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 489 Geffery Chaucer, whose life is written at large, by Thomas Speght, (who by old copies, reformed his workes). 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 8 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 42 The original Author of the *Private Devotions*, wch Dr. Hicks..reform'd. *c* 1779 R. Cumberland in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 412, I have reformed the passages you pointed out and..written a Prologue.

c. *Law.* To revise and amend a judgement (*obs.*); to allow an instrument to be corrected or construed according to the original intention, when an error has been committed in it.

c 1670 Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 63 Erroneous Judgments are only to be reform'd by the High Court of Parliament. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 440 His Majesty is disposed..to have the Judgement reformed, in case the Pleas of the adverse Party, so suing, should be found valid. 1824 Simons & Stuart *Rep. Cases Chanc.* I. 210 *marg.*, A Court of Equity will reform an Instrument which, by the mistake of the Drawer, admits of a construction inconsistent with the true Agreement of the Parties, although the Party seeking to reform it himself drew the Instrument.

5. To make a change for the better in (an arrangement, state of things, practice or proceeding, institution, etc.); to amend or improve by removal of faults or abuses.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/1 To have ye saide first Statute of newe refourmed. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. I, Callynge a counsayl he refourmed many thynges for the weale of hys realme. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 180 b, Howe the state of the weale publike, as well ciuile, as ecclesiasticall maye or ought to be reformed [L. *emendari*]. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. viii. § 4 There hath arisen a sect in England, which..seeketh to reform even the French reformation. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 To doe no more than reforme the Common-wealth. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xiv, A Monkey to reform the times, Resolv'd to visit foreign climes. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 155 After a long series of scandal, the apostolic see was reformed and exalted by the austerity and zeal of Gregory VII. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 121 He was bound by the concessions he made in 1489 to reform the administration of justice. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 2 There were many eminent churchmen who sought to reform it [the Church] from within.

absol. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 63 And the seid priour of the same monasterie to refourme and to make a direccion therof. 1643 Denham *Cooper's H.* 116 May no such storm Fall on our Times, where ruine must reform. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. (1890) I. 49 A body of members anxious to preserve, and a body eager to reform.

†**b.** *ironically.* To alter *to* a worse state. *Obs.*

1649 C. Walker *Relat. & Observ.* II. 35 For, in the interim, they garrisoned Black Fryars and S. Pauls, reforming it, from the Church of God, to a den of thieves, &c.

c. To take away, remove entirely, by (or by way of) reformation.

1660 South *Serm. Matt.* xiii. 52 In those Days, when the Revenues of the Church were not wholly reformed from it. 1694 Atterbury *Serm. 1 Peter* iv. 8 (1726) I. 78 Our Adversaries..who cry'd us down, as Men that were Reforming away Good Works. 1897 Labouchere in *Daily News* 17 Mar. 3/7 His idea of reform was to reform the Armenians off the face of the globe.

6. To put a stop or end to (an abuse, disorder, malpractice, etc.) by enforcing or introducing a better procedure or conduct; †to amend (a fault committed).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 136 Wherof full many a gret debat Reformed is to good astat. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 21 If reson ne had reffourmed the myssecheff and the mysserule. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 89 (Lamb. MS.), A rodde reforme þ al her necligence. 1530 Palsgr. 682/2 If I have done any thynge amysse, I wyll reforme it. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 6 Such abuses as are to be reformed in the realme. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 28 Sir Artegall undid the evill fashion, And wicked customes of that Bridge refourmed. 1619 Sir R. Naunton in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 96 The best remedies they can for reforming what they find faultie. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 83, I am resolved..to reform these disorders. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 We are resolved to reform several practices..in their behaviour. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* i, He could reform every abuse.

†**b.** (Chiefly *Sc.*) To repair, redress (a wrong, loss, damage, etc.), to make up, make good. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 185 To reforme all harmes and scathis that suld be done throu his men. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 15 Seyng they have had gret wrong, besechyng my Lorde that it myght be reformed. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 459 Beseikand him..to reforme the greit dampnage and cryme Tha had sustenit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 77 Ther eftir thai reformit the distructione of the tempil. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 126 b, Vntill ..he be summoned,..and his expenses payed and reformed to him.

c. To correct, put right (an error or mistake).

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 113 Al errours in plees personall shalbe reformed by billes, to be sued before the saied presidente. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. R iv b, But if ye finde any discrepance or variaunce betweene them, ye shall by the ayde of some skilfull Artificer refourme it in the lesser. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 445 Young heads are giddy, ..And make mistakes for manhood to reform.

†**d.** To remove (a fault or blemish) by some treatment. *Obs. rare.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 293 Euery man may..reforme by arte, the faultes and imperfections that nature hath wrought in them. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 290 Then we bare your body to the fleet, And there the blemishes thereof reform With water fair and warm.

7. To bring, lead, or force (a person) to abandon a wrong or evil course of life, conduct, etc., and adopt a right one; to bring about a thorough amendment in (a person, his conduct, etc.).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lii. (1859) 54 Sathan..myght not be refourmyd by cause of his vnchangeabylyte. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxiii. 61, ii. holy Byshoppes..came into Brytaygne to refourme the Kynge, and al other that erryd from the waye of trouth. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* v. 23 Because he wolde not be refourmed, he shal dye. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* 60 Those wilful cubbes, which neither by teaching nor by example will be reformed must feele the smart of the rod. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. § 46. 81 What usurer, what deceiver is reformed by this Plague? 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 61 A man is never thoroughly reformed till a new principle governs his thoughts. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 84 Will you call my father's desire to reform your life, a putting hard upon you? 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 540 As we must not go to ruin the men whom we wish to reform. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 74 You give out that you have half reformed me. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxxi, Far be it from us to discourage any effort made to reform juvenile offenders. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* ix. 6, I have not the slightest intention..of setting myself to mend or reform people.

b. Const. *from*, †*of*, †*to*, †*unto.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 204 He rebukid the forsayden breenys and bourkeyns..and ham to Pees reformed. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 875 To reforme the Howlat, of faltis full fell. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 To reforme the euyl disposed vnto goodnesse.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xi. (1715) 99 The Grecians were much reform'd from the Inhumanity..of their own Ancestors. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 214 The house of Hanover..is the nearest branch of our regal line reformed from popery. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. i. (1872) III. 204 Lieutenant Buddenbrock..is now reformed from those practices.

† **c.** To reprove, punish, chastise (a person) for some fault. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. Pref., By cause they were not customed to be refourmed ne chastysed, whan ony of them was corrected and punysshed, they were gretely troubled. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* (heading), Ionas is angrie, and complayneth of God which refourmeth him. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 103 At these meetings also .. roges, and runnagates, are often reformed for their excesses. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 21 He .. The lady to alight did eft require, Whilest he reformed that uncivill fo.

d. *refl.* (also with *heart, life,* etc. as obj.) To improve one's own conduct, character, etc.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, The seid Frensche Kyng..the Decree of the enterdiccion dispysyng will not therby reforme himselfe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xiv. 34 Yf so be that ye wil subdue youre owne vnderstandinge, and reforme youre hert [etc.]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 72 And as we heare you do reforme your selues, We will according to your strength, and qualities, Giue you aduancement. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 14 How justly might they bid him hold his tongue, and go and reform his life, before he pretended to instruct them.

transf. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 182 The wind and waters obeyed him, and reformed themselves according to his word.

† **8.** To instruct, inform (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 12 Who hath refourmed [1611 directed] the mynde of the Lorde? Or who is of his councel to teach him? 1560 BECON *New Catech.* II. Wks. 1564 I. 312 The Prophete Esaye also sayeth, who hath refourmed the Spiryte of the Lorde?

† **9. a.** *Hawking.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —1.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Sum tyme yowre hawke countenansis as she piked hir, and yet she proynith not, and then ye most say she Reformith hir federis and not piketh hir federis.

† **b.** To cut down or back to a desired length; to trim, prune. *Obs.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 17 You must pyle them vp immediately after they are cut, sharped, reformed in length and smoothed. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 35 Snub his top..with a sharpe knife, and take him cleane away, and so you may vse any Cyon you would reforme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 625 We must be ris'n And at our pleasant labour, to reform Yon flourie Arbors. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 605 Shall we doubt .. To sow, to set, and to reform their growth?

† **c.** To bring into a better state, to improve.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* V. 237 This peece of ground .. hath had much labour and great cost bestowed on it, and the ground little or nothing the more reformed.

† **10.** *Mil.* [After F. *réformer.*] To form into a new regiment or company; to break up, partially or completely, for this purpose; hence also, to disband, dismiss from the service. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 188 He hath casziered and dismissed aboue 600 men, as well Commanders and Sargeants, as commissaries and Treasurers, .. hee hath also reformed the common souldiers. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 71 His regiment being reformed into one company, was giuen to Captaine Rhisby. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., If you must reform two of them, be sure let him command the troop that is left. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Military Affairs, to Reform, is to reduce a Body of Men, either disbanding the Whole, and putting the Officers and Soldiers into other Bodies, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. 51 (*Le Patissier*) At the conclusion of the last peace, his regiment being reformed,..he found himself..without a livre.

11. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To abandon wrong-doing or error; to free oneself from misconduct or fault.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 54 The Catuall did reforme, and make himselfe friendes with him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 We have reformed from them, not against them. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 356 How necessary it is to reform from the Roman impurities. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 47 Those who have gone on for some time in the ways of Vice, and have afterwards reformed. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xiv. 61 It is possible the young man may, in time, grow wiser and reform. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 80 If..the Church of England reformed by herself [etc.]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 637 He reformed and rose to the rank of Ealdorman.

Re-form, reform (rīfō·ɹm), *v.*[2] Also 4 **re-fourme**, 5 *Sc.* **refurm.** [Orig. identical with prec., but in later use a new formation from RE- 5 a and FORM *v.* Cf. F. *reformer.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To form a second time, form over again.

trans. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 7 Þe light of his grace þat refourmes in vs his ymage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 273 And riht so in the same forme In fleissh and blod he schal reforme..the qwike and dede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. vi. 484 Til wyttyr þaim for hir pete How mankynde mycht refurmyt be. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* II. 360 The formes of things doe neuer die, Because the matter that remaines Reformes another thing thereby. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 181/1 When the Soul by cogitation reforming these things, which are conceived in Opinion by Memory and Sense [etc.]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 105 Its prime Errand was to Re-form and New-mold the Earth. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* IV. 128 She had words to speak, She form'd them and reform'd them. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lix, Our little selves re-form'd in finer clay. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 924 The formation goes on continuously, so that..a fresh deposit..is re-formed in about twenty years.

intr. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* V. (ed. 4) 158 This precipitate re-formed on the further addition of the dye.

b. *Mil.* (See FORM *v.* 8.)

trans. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When a line of several battalions hath passed another..it may be reformed in the following manner. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iii, Order was again restored, and the line reformed. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 13 Unfix Swords. Re-form Company.

intr. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 97 No advanced guard.., after carrying a post, should..be permitted to advance without reforming. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 311 At that well known .. voice, the flying troops immediately re-formed.

Reformable (rĭfō·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. REFORM *v.*[1] + -ABLE: cf. F. *réformable* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Capable of being reformed; admitting or susceptible of reformation.

1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 337 Provided allway..that hit be reformabyll and corrigabill by the Mayre. 1533 CRANMER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 271, I find them as conformable and reformable as any number with whom I have communed. 1563 ABP. PARKER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 271 Other disorders reformable by ecclesiasticall lawes. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 76 To make the Christian offender by that meanes ashamed and reformable. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 163 The reformable mal-administration of church censures. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 486 The boy was criminal, but in my judgment reformable.

Hence † **Refo·rmableness.** *rare*—[1].

a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 32 Little children, whether in teachablenes to good, or reformablenes from sinne.

† **Reformade.** *Obs.* [ad. next: see -ADE 3.] = REFORMADO 1.

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 8 With him came some white coats, and about 200 of reformades. 1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* 3 Our baffled Reformades, and desperate Decoys of our late disbanded Army. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xiv. 176 A sort of Officers that never go to War, almost like our Reformades. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 525 David Hyde, one of the Reformades, first drew his sword in Palace yard.

attrib. *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 26 The partye, consisting of 42, all reformade officers. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. 8 They..march in Publick with their Baggage, ..and a whole train of Reformade sinners.

b. *To ride reformades,* to serve as volunteers.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 104 There were also some from the Court that rode Reformades, for the love that they had to the King Shaddai.

So † **Reformader.** *Obs.* (In quot. *attrib.*)

c 1642 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 71 Two hundred and forty of the Lord Brooke's reformader troupe, which behaved themselves all very gallantly.

Reformado (rĭfɔɹmē·dō). [a. Sp. *reformado* (= Pg. *reformado*, It. *riformato*, F. *réformé*): ad. L. *reformātus*, pa. pple. of *reformāre* to REFORM.]

1. *Mil.* **a.** An officer left without a command (owing to the 'reforming' or disbanding of his company) but retaining his rank and seniority, and receiving full or half pay; a 'reformed' officer. **b.** A volunteer serving in the army (or navy) without a commission, but with the rank of an officer. Now only *Hist.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, Into the likenesse of some of these Reformado's had he moulded himselfe so perfectly. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 68 That the Earl of Crauford's Troop, and those other Officers in the Army that go under the name of Reformadoes, are an unnecessary Charge. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. ii. (1854) 143 The castle was manned with 700 men, divers of them reformadoes. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Oct., Mr. Mansell, a poor Reformado of the Charleses, came to see me. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 85 There was about thirty officers, who, having no soldiers, .. served as reformadoes with the regiment. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 311 Moving his majesty that the loyal Scotch officers, formed into a company of reformadoes.., might be cashiered. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliv, Jinker..had been reduced, with several others, by the advice of the Baron of Bradwardine, to the situation of what he called reformed officers, or reformadoes. 1891 GARDINER *Hist. Civil War* III. liii. 177 The Reformadoes were at last to be actually ejected from London.

transf. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xiv. 16 Kings cared not for souldiers (no more did the King of Sodome for Abraham, and his Reformadoes). *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Christ the Mediator* V. xviii. Wks. 1863 V. 331 The devil again put out of trade, and made a reformado.

2. One who is (or has) reformed in some respect; also, one who favours reform; a reformer.

a 1632 WEEVER (T.), This was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new reformadoes. 1642 *View Print. Book int. Observat.* 22, I promise him upon that to turn Reformado. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 502 Now see the Rocks our false Reformado splits on. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 146 (1740) 310, I promise hereafter to be a Reformado, or no Writer at all. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. II. 1053/1 Never surely did any Turkish or Algerine reformado slash his subject of conversion with a spirit so zealous. 1823 BYRON *Juan* X. xiii, Even shuffling Southey..Would scarcely join again the 'reformadoes', Whom he forsook to fill the laureate's sty. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 394 Have I not set fast brothers by the ears .. And sometimes roused the reformado's zeal?

3. a. *attrib.*, as *reformado officer, saint, Scot, sect, soldier,* etc.

1644 *Ordinance* 26 Mar. in Husband *Coll. Pub. Ord. Ho. Parlt.* (1646) 446 The condition of Reformadoe Officers. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 116, I grant You are a Reformado Saint. *Ibid.* 648 She .. o'er her shoulder Chastiz'd the Reformado Soldier. *a* 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) II. 128 Three Reformado Sects joined in one..will not serve to maintain one Pedant. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 85 My reformado Scots having observed that the town port [etc.].

b. Used after a sb., as *captain, gentleman, knight reformado.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* V. ii, His Knights reformados are wound vp as high, and insolent, as euer they were. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 166 Wee tooke thirteene prisoners, among whom was a Captaine Reformado (as they terme them, for honour of antiquitie). 1691 *Proc. agst. French* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 475 Himself leading his own guard of gentlemen reformadoes.

† **Refo·rmalist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. REFORM *sb.*, perh. an error for REFORMATIST: cf. next.] A reformer.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 44. 636/2 By instigation of the discontented reformalists.

† **Refo·rmalizing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Perh. an error for *reformatizing*: cf. prec.] Seeking or pretending to reform.

1614 W. LOE *Serm. Bliss of Br. Beauty* 25 (T.), Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the impure glosses of the reformalizing Pharisees.

Reformation (refɔɹmē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 6 **refourmation.** [ad. L. *reformātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reformāre* to REFORM: cf. F. *réformation* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

† **1.** Restoration (of peace). Cf. REFORM *v.*[1] 1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlvii. 196 (Harl. MS.), Wher so euer he knewe þat eny discorde or vnrest was Regnynge, be labovrid to make Reformacion of pes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 156 The Legate..laboured so to the king, that a reformation of peace was spoken of.

2. Improvement in form or quality; alteration to a better form; correction or removal of defects or errors; † reparation, rebuilding.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. i. 108 Off Babilon bathe towire and town Scho made gude reformacion. 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 314 Maister John Smyth, that..was none holsom counceller yn the reformacion of the last testament. 1528 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 249 [To] examine, Refourme, & correcte .. alle suche of the saide Actes and Ordynaunce As vppon the examinacion and Reformacion of theym they shalle thynke to be good and Resonable. *c* 1543 in Parke *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. 79 To make .. a new halle .. and reformacon honourable for the quenes loggyng. *Ibid.*, With reformation of your conduyts there. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xvi. (1636) 311 Unlesse the Kalenders be reformed..(for the Roman reformation is not so exactly true as it might be). 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xii. 18 Fine Phillip comes vnto the Barbers shopp, Wheer's nittie lockes must suffer reformation. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* d 3, All such as the very aspects of number of Brick-buildings, since the reformation of a Gotis relick building, hath manifested to have been the main cause. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. v. I. 49 Even before the late reformation of the gold coin of Great Britain. 1829 SIMONS & STUART *Rep. Cases Chanc.* I. 218 Whether a Court of Equity will refuse to reform an Instrument..because it happened to be drawn by the Party seeking that reformation. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxiii. 311 When the public attention was called to the reformation of the Kalendar.

† **b.** Improvement in health. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 Oct., This is to be my home long enough to receive a letter, which will, I hope, tell me that you are busy in reformation.

3. Improvement of (or in) an existing state of things, institution, practice, etc.; a radical change for the better effected in political, religious, or social affairs.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XV. (1885) 148 How also þe lawes mey be amendet in suche thynges as thay neden reformacion in. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 60, I will do for a reformacion of this matter as muche as a priest may do. 1588 BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 28 Yf I fynde not a due and spedye reformation of all disorders among you. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 3 In consequence of the Reformation of Religion, both lost the Authority they had in this City. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 62 ¶ 10 The reformation of the church and that of learning began together. 1782 COWPER *Flatting Mill* 14 Alas for the poet! who dares undertake To urge reformation of national ill. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* II. II. 65 If they [bands] are slowly and cautiously unbent, it is Reformation; if suddenly removed,..it is Revolution. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 99 Wolsey talked of reformation, but delayed its coming.

b. *spec.* (with capital). The great religious movement of the 16th century, having for its object the reform of the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, and ending in the establishment of the various Reformed or Protestant Churches of central and north-western Europe.

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 67 We ar sa tribulit be 30w.. for nocht assenting generalie to 30ur prætendit reformatioun. 1588 FREGEVILLE *Reformed Politicke* 44 To the end to ship the Clergy in the League, they wer perswaded, that within six moneths the Reformation should be vtterly extinguished. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cl. 4 That grave and simple Psalmodie ..(so much used of old, and by this blessed Reformation restored to the Church). 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Dec., The first Popish Nuncio that had ben in England since the Reformation. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 10 Some few .. did lean so grosly to Popery, that the heat and violence of the Reformation became the main subject of their sermons. 1772 T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 133 The liberal Pontiff did not consider.., that he was undermining the papal interest, and bringing on the Reformation. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 85 The English Reformation .. during the early period of its progress,..did not produce a single man of genius.

† **c.** A reformed order (of friars). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 449 These [friars] also being divided yet farther into different Reformations, Leo X. commanded them all to be reduced under the single Title of Reformed.

†**4.** Reparation, redress. *Obs.* Cf. REFORM *v.*16 b.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 65/2 To have reformation made to the Kynges poeple, of certein Injuries and Wronges done to hem. 1583 *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (Surtees) 82, I do humble craue theme, that they will se my said wiffe and children maynteaned in lawe, for reformation of this crewell murder, committed vpon me.

5. The action of reforming (one's own or another's) conduct or morals; improvement or amendment in this respect; correction. *House of reformation*, a reformatory.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxxi. (Percy Soc.) 45 Their fruitfull problemes for reformacion, To make us lerne to lyve directly. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 299 Excepte it be for reprehensyon or gentyll reformacyon. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 879, I shal finde you emptie of that fault, Right ioyfull of your reformation. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 192 If there be no reformation in their lives, if a man deny not himselfe in his beloved sinne [etc.]. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Prog.* (1900) 127 My trouble came tumbling upon me again, and that over the neck of all my Reformations. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 23 Earnest endeavours after reformation and amendment. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 15 The punishment most subservient to reformation. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 137/2 Institutions in England auxiliary to those for punishment, or Houses of Reformation. 1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* ix, The work of reformation is child's play to that of making your friends believe you have reformed.

†**6.** Control, direction, authority. *Obs. rare*—1.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 All maner of personnes beyng Alyens .. occupieng any mistery or handy craft .. shalbe under the Serche and Reformacion of the Wardens and the Felowshyppes of handy craftes.

†**b.** In phr. *Under* (or *saving*) *your reformation*: subject to your amendment or correction. *Obs.*

1558 LD. WENTWORTH in Arb. *Garner* IV. 194 Under your Majesty's Reformation .. I am of opinion there would be enow. 1616 COKE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 173, I shall be able .. to make the case (saving your Majesty's reformation) without all question. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 189 Wee thinke it (vnder your Lordships reformation) very expedient, that in euery of them, Cittadels were raised.

†**7.** A disbanding, dismissal (of troops); the removal of an officer from the active list. *Obs.*

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 282/2 His Most Christian Majesty having resolved upon the discharge and reformation of the greatest part of his forces. 1670 (see REFORMED *ppl. a.* 4).

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reformation act*, *-cut*, *-monger*, *principles*, *statute*; *reformation-bitten*, adj.

1661 J. GUTHRIE (*title*) The great Danger of backsliding and defection from Covenanted Reformation-principles. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, That grave hypocritical Beard, of the Reformation-cut. 1723 DR. WHARTON in *True Briton* No. 45. II. 396 That many of these pretended Reformation-mongers, have proved themselves as bad Christians, as their Ancestors were Subjects. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. i, A kindly youth and a godly, but reformation-bitten, like the rest. 1898 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 2/3 The great Reformation Act of Elizabeth. *Ibid.*, The Reformation statutes by which the doctrines and practice of the Church of England were established by law.

Re-formation (rĭfɒ:mēi·ʃən). [Orig. the same word as prec.; in later use f. RE- 5 a + FORMATION (cf. RE-FORM *v.*).] The action of forming again; a second or new formation.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. vi. 520 (MS. Cott.), Til conclusion Off þis reformacion [of mankind] þis Owide maid þis ilka wersse. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B iv b, One is very regeneracion, whiche is very reformacion of the membre in the same selfe substaunce, forme [etc.]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. 265 There were the same Measures taken .. in this Re-Formation of it, that were when 'twas first built. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II. 38/1 The first formation of the earth at the creation, the reformation after the deluge. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 93 The re-formation of distorted pictures by reflection from cylindrical and conical mirrors. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxii. 361 The materials composing our stratified beds may have passed through many cycles of destruction and re-formation.

Reformational (refɒ:mēi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. RE-FORMATION + -AL.] Belonging to, concerned with, the Reformation or with reform.

1861 BP. EWING in Ross *Mem.* xxi. (1877) 329 Theologies, Reformational and Roman, have heretofore obscured the light. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 3/6 The black gown .. is reformational, and it stands in the way of making an 'altar' the great centre of worship.

So **Reforma·tionary** *a.*

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 219 My feeble attempt, in regard to this Reformationary advocate [etc.].

†**Refo·rmatist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *reformāt-*, ppl. stem of *reformāre* to REFORM, + -IST.] A reformer.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* v. (1676) 395 The king [Francis II], by his Edict, pardoned all the reformatists, until they returned to the Church. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 216 The Power and cleerenesse of this Truth .. may serve to stop the violence of some zealous Reformatists.

Reformative (rĭfɒ:mătiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Inclined to reform; that tends to, or makes for, reform; reformatory.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 37 Fy, fy, sweet hart, .. Will strike so deepely into a reformative conscience, as there shall not neede out vpon thee. 1641 *Short View Prel. Ch. Eng.* 10 Whither their Courts bee reformative or deformative. 1883 M. DAVITT in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 173 Under conditions that would lessen the evils just referred to, separate confinement might become a reformative kind of punishment.

Hence **Refo·rmatively** *adv.*, **Refo·rmativeness.**

1824 MCCULLOCH *Highlands Scot.* IV. 161 There is an Organ of Reformativeness. 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiven. & Law* ii. 124 A law that undertakes the training of men .. reformatively out of ways of self-indulgence.

Re-fo·rmative (rī-), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Having the power of forming again.

1847 WEBSTER cites GOOD. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 49 Earth is the most potent disinfectant known: .. it is resolvent and reformative as well.

†**Reformator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *reformātor*, agent-n. f. *reformāre* to REFORM: cf. F. *réformateur* (14th c.).] A reformer.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Reformator*, a reformatour. 1632 *Contin. Forraine Avisoes* No. 18. 14 Apr. 13 (Stf.), The Reformators came to Schoole, and caused the Swedes .. to bee whipt in their presence. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 24 Such points of Controversie, as were in difference between the Reformators of the Church of England, and the Church of Rome.

Reformatory (rĭfɒ:mătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. ppl. stem *reformāt-* + -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Having a desire or tendency to reform (a person or thing); designed for reforming.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 The vpstart discipline of our reformatorie Churchmen. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 209 Much was done not long after according to this Reformatory Platform. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* II. Postscr. 189 The business of reformatory instruction may be transferred to the Chapel. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 4 July, Wks. 1846 III. 535 Such objections .. would exclude most important questions, and, certainly, all reformatory measures. 1851 MARY CARPENTER (*title*) Reformatory Schools for the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes, and for Juvenile Offenders. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Aug. 4/7 The object of the discipline .. is not so much retributive as reformatory.

B. *sb.* An institution to which juvenile incorrigibles or offenders against the law are sent with a view to their reformation. Also *attrib.*

1837 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 353 They recommend a general Reformatory for England and Wales. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 154/2 With the establishment of the Parkhurst Reformatory, in the Isle of Wight, the commencement of a systematic improvement .. has been made. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 764/1 The average reformatory population [in the United States] is about 15,000.

Reformed (rĭfɒ:md), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. REFORM *v.*1 + -ED1.] **A.** *ppl. a.*

1. a. Of religion, churches, etc.: Brought to a better or purer state by the removal of errors or abuses, esp. those imputed to the Church of Rome. Also *transf.* of persons, times, etc.

The name of *Reformed Church(es)* sometimes includes all the Protestant churches, and sometimes is specifically restricted to the Calvinistic bodies as contrasted with the Lutheran. The adj. also forms part of the specific names of various churches and religious bodies in different countries.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* To Persecutors, In Countries .. and Churches reformed, your errours and superstitious vanities bee so blotted out [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1 In these reformed dayes. 1588 FREGEVILLE *Reformed Politicke* Ded. A ij, So it is that the Reformed Princes haue bene sclandered by the Pope. *Ibid.* 73 The Reformed Church began by poore men. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* (Geneva), The French Protestants would make no scruple to submitt to it .., had they a King of the Reform'd Religion. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Church*, The Reformed Church is again divided into the Lutheran Church, the Calvinist Church, the Church of England, &c. 1772 T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 150 The English reformed clergy, who .. had fled into Germany, now returned in great numbers. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 355/1 Many of the followers of the Reformed doctrines suffered death. 1894 EARLE *Psalter Gt. Bible* Introd. 63 The original hymns of the Lutheran worship constituted a feature which distinguished it from that of the Calvinistic or 'Reformed' branch of the continental Protestants.

b. In general use.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 9 The reformed school of the Epicureans.

c. Of parliament, *spec.* of that which met after the Reform Act of 1832.

1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 2 Feb. 290 We forbear to speculate on the manner in which a Reformed Parliament would be engaged at a crisis like this. 1862 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. xviii. 324 The first session of the Reformed Parliament. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xliii. 234 The Reformed Parliament, the object of great hopes and greater fears, met January 29, 1833.

2. †**a.** Improved in manners; cultivated. *Obs.*—1

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 181 Very noble and refourmed [Sp. *enmendado*] knight, by the words of your letter, I understood [etc.].

b. Improved in character, conduct or morals.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 53 Then doubtlesse women either do or should loue those best whose vertue is best, not measuring the deformed man, with the reformed minde. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 11 Iacke Rhoades is now a reformed man, .. he is growne a correcter of vice. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 85 So at last we may be a sober family, a reformed family. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 199 When I asked how reformed offenders were to put their reformation in practice.

c. Reduced to stricter observance.

1706 (see REFORMATION 3 c). 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xliii, First came a white stream of reformed Benedictines.

3. Altered in form or content; *esp.* put into a better form, corrected, amended.

1584 PARSONS *Leycester's Commw.* (1641) 148 He cousened most notably her Majesty, by shewing her a reformed Copie of the said letter, for the letter it selfe. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calendar*, *Reformed*, or *Corrected Calendar*, that which .. determines the equinox .. by astronomical computation, according to the Rudolphine tables.

†**4.** *Mil.* Of officers: Left without a command (see REFORM *v.*1 10 and REFORMADO 1 a). *Obs.*

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 71 Those that continued tooke their pay of reformed Captaines. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 468 The late reformation amongst all the reformed officers. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5323/3 Robert Rich, a Reformed Lieutenant in .. Major General Rook's late Regiment of Foot. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 281 With respect to the reformed officers he declared he had given orders for their being immediately paid. 1814 [see REFORMADO 1].

†**B.** *sb.* **a.** as *pl.* Adherents of the Reformed religion; Protestants. **b.** *sing.* A Protestant. *rare.*

1588 FREGEVILLE *Reformed Politicke* Ded. A ij b, The fidelitie of the Reformed, and the conspiracies of the League. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* v. (1676) 391 The Kings death in France, which the reformed did ascribe to miracle, increased their courage. 1655 (*title*) A Collection or Narrative .. Concerning the .. Massacres, Murthers, and other Cruelties, committed on many thousands of Reformed, or Protestants dwelling in the Vallies of Piedmont. 1741 S. A. LAVAL *Hist. Reform.* IV. VIII. 1122 That Child was born a Reformed, and had been educated in that Religion. 1772 T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 50 Mary .. persecuted the reformed with the most barbarous severities.

Hence **Refo·rmedly**, *adv. rare*—1.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 57 Yet a late hot Quærist for tithes .. would send us back, very reformedly indeed, to learn reformation of Tyndarus and Rebuffus.

Reformer 1 (rĭfɒ:mə1). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who reforms another. *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88, I sholde accompte it amonge my great lukers and vauntages .. to be reproued or correcte of my reformer or mender. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iiij, That any .. Sober Student .. will .. become a Reasonable Reformer of three Sortes of people, about these Influentiall operations, greatly erring from the truth. *transf.* 1869 LOWELL *Under the Willows* 348 God's passionless reformers, influences, That purify and heal and are not seen.

2. One who reforms, or effects a reform in, a state of things, practice, etc.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Reformator*, a reformer, he that bryngeth to a new or better facion. 1553 M. WOOD (Bale) tr. *Gardner's True Obed.* To Rdr. B iij, God hath appointed them .. to be priuate persons, and not refourmers of common causes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 155 Solon beyng .. chosen for the general reformer of their lawes. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 16 These are the glorious Reformers of our Church and State. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 447 *note* Ambroise Paré was a great Reformer of Surgery. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 222 The elders of the city .. affected to despise the presumption of .. the reformer of his country. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 499 The plan .. advocated by the early reformers of prison discipline. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxii. 381 Have we yet to learn that a great teacher or reformer .. does that which swords cannot do ..?

3. *spec.* **a.** One of the leaders in the reformation of religion in the 16th century.

1561 WINJET *Cert. Tract.* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 12 Sum for saying only to our ruid reformearis .. hes libertie to bruke the kirk rentis. 1563 *Ibid.* I. 83 Of the ceremonies among the new reformaris. 1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 29 The question between the Catholike Roman Church, and the pretended Reformers. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 IV. 284, I think Luther and Calvin seem to have differed as much as any two among the Reformers. 1796 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 14, I should have conducted myself just as he did, towards the pope and the reformers. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 28 Fourteen Dutch reformers, who had taken refuge in England. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 304 The struggle of episcopalian with Calvinistic reformers.

b. An advocate or supporter of political or parliamentary reform; *esp.* one who took part in the reform movement of 1831–2.

Radical reformer: see RADICAL *a.* 3 c.

1785 PITT *Sp.* 18 Apr. in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1815) XXV. 435/1 Such a House of Commons it was the wish of every reformer now to establish. 1817 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 8 Feb. 169/1 How do you trace that riot to the Reformers? 1832 DISRAELI *Let.* 22 Feb., I am still a Reformer, but shall destroy the foreign policy of the Grey faction. 1868 *Daily News* 8 Nov., In Birmingham, of all places, he cannot be required to stand on his defence as a Reformer.

4. A reviser, corrector, improver. *rare.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxviii. (1674) 30 Apollo .. received the Poem, and .. gave it to the Reformer [It. *censore*] of the Library .. that it might be revewed. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 7 *note*, This reformer of Boiardo [Domenichi] did not alter the text nearly so much as Berni.

Hence **Refo·rmeress**, a female reformer.

1611 COTGR., *Emendatrice*, she that correcteth .. [or] reformeth .. ; a correctresse, reformeresse. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxiii. (1848) 575 Holy Colette of portentous sanctity, the Reformeress of the Poor Clares. 1849 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 234 Substantially the reformeresses must be in the right.

†**Reformer** 2**, -ier.** *Obs. rare.* [Irreg. f. REFORM *v.*1 10 + -ER, -IER.] = REFORMADO 1.

1644 SIR W. MURE *Let.* in *Wks.* (S. T. S.) Introd. p. xvi, For the most part they are reformer officers under the commandment of the Earle of Craufurd and Mackay. 1645 LITHGOW *Siege Newcastle* (1820) 25 Lieutenant Colonell Henderson, a Reformier.

Re-fo·rmer. [RE- 5 a: cf. RE-FORM *v.*] One who forms again.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. 475 The Former and Re-Former of the world.

Reforming (rĭfɒ:miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REFORM *v.*1] The action of the vb. in various senses.

a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* II. iv, He delaiede þe ful reformynge of mannys soule vnto þe laste ende. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 81 b, For the debating of controversies, and refourming of vices. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 134 He gaue towardes the reforming of that church fiue hundred

markes. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1851) II. 540 A reforming of every thing which was either formally or indirectly contained in their ignorance. 1743-4 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 283, I wish you had the reforming of the family you are in. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) p. iii, I have been prevailed upon..to undertake the reforming of the former Edition.

Reforming (rĭfō·ɹmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reforms.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 The expected reforming grace that God hath bid us hope for. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* xvi, 'Tis better he were hanged, than thou should'st share A moment's Grief by thy reforming Care. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 64 Elizabeth..put herself at the head of the reforming party. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 166 We must retrace our steps, and examine his reforming legislation.

Hence **Refo·rmingly** *adv. rare* −1.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 346 It would better have become Iob to have submitted himselfe reformingly and humbly to his hand.

Reformist (rĭfō·ɹmist). [f. REFORM *v.*1 + -IST.] 1. a. One who advocates reform in the Church; a Reformer. (Common in 17th c.)

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* II. Addit. F f, The forward Zeale of dowtie Martin Seniour,..and some other bragge Reformistes. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 36 He differs much from the most of our Reformistes heere at home. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 310 Among the reformists you will see this more plainly attested. 1791 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Aug., The Winton inhabitants ..ran up a slight wall before it [the altar], and deceived the Reformists. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* II. 312 Their judges were cold and calculating reformists. 1850 *Elder's House* 97 So you see that all the Reformists have not given up the doctrine of confession.

attrib. 1590 GREENWOOD *Confer.* Pref. A ij, Considering the reformist Preachers are now become the BB's. trustie actors. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV 449 Mrs. Ashley..was put into the Tower, apparently on suspicion of Reformist sympathies.

b. An advocate or supporter of political reform. (Common *c* 1792 to 1830.)

1641 *News from Hell*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 393 The subtle practices of some parliamentary reformists. 1792 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. App. C. 155 Yet these [the Jacobins] are the men whom our Reformists are known to correspond with. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform Catech.* (1818) 104 By a radical reformist, the Householder plan could not be refused to any Electoral District. 1830 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 62, I have been to see the Staffords, violent reformists. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 10 July, The general policy of the party has been enough to break the strength of the so-called Reformists.

attrib. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 523 The modern reformist Philosophy .. and the late reformist Legislation.

† 2. A member of a reformed religious order.

1611 COTGR., *Reformez*, reformists, an Order of Franciscan Fryers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Reformists*, Monks, whose Discipline, or Rules have been reformed.

† **Refo·rmitor.** *Obs. rare* −1. [irreg. f. REFORM *v.*1, perh. for REFORMATOR.] A reformer.

1537 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 157 Abusys..clokyde and coloryde by the reformitors (so namede) of evere religion.

So † **Refo·rmity,** Protestantism. *Obs. rare* −1.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcviii, Yet whatsoeuer Papistrie exacted, payed yet, His scrupulous Reformitie, will nought therof remit.

† **Refo·rmling.** *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. REFORM *v.*1 + -LING.] An amended pamphlet.

1662-3 J. B[IRKENHEAD] *Assembly-Man* To Rdr., A copy of that Reforming had crept to the Press.

Refo·rmulate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To formulate anew. So **Reformula·tion.**

1882 *Academy* 14 Jan. 29/1 As Luther's doctrine of justification by faith reformulated Gospel truth for the Reformation era. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 4/1 A reformulation of the indictments against society.

Refortifica·tion. [Cf. next.] The action of fortifying again; a new fortification.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 128 What order is there to be taken in such refortifications? 1878 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 15 Aug. 5/7 The reduction of the size of the city by the Venetians, and its refortification on a more contracted circumference.

Refo·rtify, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *refortifier* (15th c. Godef.).] *trans.* To fortify again. Hence Refo·rtifying *vbl. sb.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 128 More commonly old Castels..be repaired and refortified. 1611 FLORIO, *Rinforzamento*,..a refortifying. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Aug., This was our continual duty till the Castle was re-fortified. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2801/2 Above 6000 are summoned in with Shovels and Pickaxes..to re-fortifie the Town of Old-Manheim. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Harwich*, This town ..has since been ordered to be refortified. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 182 He reoccupied and refortified such of those posts as promoted his vengeful designs. 1896 W. H. HUTTON *Philip Augustus* iii. 76 The island taken, Philip refortified it and rebuilt..the bridge.

fig. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. Thring* 140, I am repeating a judgment formed long ago, and often refortified.

† **Refo·ssion.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. RE- + FOSSION, after L. *refodĕre*.] A digging up again.

c 1625 BP. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* i. Wks. 1808 V. 372 Hence are..refossion of graves, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths.

Refound (rĭfau·nd), *v.*1 [f. RE- 5 a + FOUND *v.*2; cf. OF. *refonder* (12th c.).] *trans.* To found (a town, etc.) again; to re-establish. Also *fig.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 28 The grit victour agane is rissin on hicht ..; our fayth is now refoundit. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* v. ii, Her service hath Preserv'd the Kingdom, and refounded Cyprus. 1702-3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 159 The other bill is to enable the Queen to re-found the Savoy. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 296 This hospital was..suppressed by Henry V and refounded by Edward IV. 1869 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* iv. 16 This Colony did not .. require to be refounded. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 505 Cassander had re-founded it, and changed its name from Therma to Thessalonica.

Hence **Refou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) II. 112 The first foundation of the church by Wilfrid, and the refounding by K. H. 8th. 1893 MALLESON (*title*) The Refounding of the German Empire.

Refound (rĭfau·nd), *v.*2 [f. RE- 5 a + FOUND *v.*3; cf. F. *refondre* (12th c.).] *trans.* To cast (objects of metal) again; to recast.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 60 Why .. when these old medalls were defaced .. he might not refound them, .. he thought no sufficient reason could be given. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 8 Perhaps they are all antient bells refounded. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. ii. (1872) IX. 265 All our Cannon..needed to be refounded.

† **Refo·und,** *v.*3 *Sc. Obs.* [var. of REFUND *v.*1; cf. *confound, infound.*]

1. *trans.* To refund, restore.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 41 The saidis Eirle and Lord .. oblissis thame .. to refound and deliver the samin agane to the persone fra quhame the samin hapins to be taikin. 1572-3 *Ibid.* II. 186 For warrandice to the said Archibald .. and refounding to him of the pryces thairof acclamit be him. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 476 Thy money and Patents shall be refounded.

b. To make good, repair, redress.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 42 Cause all enormities and crymes committet..to be refoundit and randerit witht in your boundis. *Ibid.* 82 To refound the skaythtis and iniurieis done be thame of befoir.

2. To cast the blame of (something) *on* or *upon* a person or thing.

a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 438 They do not refound it upon God, Who is righteous in all His ways, but retort it upon themselves. *c* 1680 MACWARD *Contend.* (1723) 144 The want whereof is to be refounded on this court stratagem. *Ibid.* 147 The marring of that unity..is to be refounded upon that intimacy.

Refounda·tion. [RE- 5 a; cf. REFOUND *v.*1] The action of founding again; a new foundation.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lancs.* II. (1662) 120 This Colledge hath passed many Dissolutions and refoundations. 1864 J. RAINE *Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. 148 There is some valuable information..about the refoundation of their house. 1890 GASQUET & BISHOP *Edw. VI & Bk. Com. Prayer* (1891) 5 On the refoundation of the monastic cathedrals.

Refounder (rĭfau·ndəɹ). [f. REFOUND *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who refounds.

1528 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 2 Alen Niger, summe tyme erele of Richemound, and our secounde refounder. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chest. to Lond.* 57 This Enysan..was the true re-founder [of Stone Priory]. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 408 That Church, and the Queen, its refounder, are clear of persecution, as regards the Romanists. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 95 He was .. the refounder of Transcendentalism in modern Europe.

† **Refou·ndiment.** *Sc. Obs. rare* −1. [Cf. REFOUND *v.*3] The act of refunding; reparation.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 497/2 Vnder the pane of refoundiment of the dampnage and skaith to the parteis.

Refou·ndress. *rare* −1. [f. REFOUND *v.*1; see -ESS.] A female refounder.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 23 Nor let not our Virgin Queen be forgotten, as in effect Refoundresse of this from the third year of her reign.

Refount (rĭfau·nt). [ad. F. *refonte* REFONT.] A recasting.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1081 Though the refount of form, now recommended, would not touch necessarily the substance or effect.

Refourme, obs. form of REFORM *v.*

Refows, -foys, obs. forms of REFUSE *a.*

Refract (rĭfræ·kt), *pa. pple. rare.* [ad. L. *refract-us*, f. *refringĕre*: see next.] Refracted.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* Pref., If the eye bee not able to behold the beames of the Sunne,..yet it joyes to see that shining lampe when his beames are refract, or as it were broken off. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t., Birthday Ode* 38 With moonlight-coloured gold And rays refract from the oldworld heaven of time.

Refract (rĭfræ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *refract-*, ppl. stem of *refringĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *frangĕre* to break. Cf. F. *réfracter* (1752).]

1. *Physics.* Of substances: To break the course of (light, etc.) and turn (it) out of the direct line; *esp.* to deflect at a certain angle at the point of passage from one medium into another of different density.

1612 SELDEN *Pref. Drayton's Poly-olb.* (1876) I. p. xliv, By ..rash collecting (as it were,) from visual beams refracted through another's eye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 345 Some reflected, others refracted beget that semicircular variety we generally call the Rainebow. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 148 The glassie Humor may give a passage to the Species to the Retina, and may refract them from Perpendiculars. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 375 All transparent bodies refract part of the light incident upon them, and reflect another part. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 218 The powers in bodies for variously reflecting, absorbing, transmitting, and refracting light. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 31 Caloric is refracted, also, according to the same law that regulates the refraction of light. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 225 Glass refracts light more strongly than water does.

absol. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* x. Wks. 1845 VII. 172 It will follow that all transparent bodies that equally refract are equally hard; which I think is not true.

transf. and *fig.* 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 381 The sine of the angle refracted in one inclination is to the sine of the angle refracted in another inclination [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 125 These metaphysick rights .., like rays of light, .. are, by the laws of nature, refracted from their straight line. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* v. II. 355 No other body of men have ever exhibited a more single-minded and unworldly zeal, refracted by no personal interests.

b. To produce by refraction. *rare.*

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 202 Meantime, refracted from yon eastern cloud..the grand ethereal bow Shoots up immense. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 277 His languid fires..Refract along the dusk a crimson blaze.

† 2. *trans.* To throw back; to reflect, return. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. v. 109 The Turkes weare great Tulipantes..to refract the Sun beams. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., The air..beating against the rough-cast walls of the hollow place, and refracted, makes a sound. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 1 [Algum wood] was most precious,..fit to refract sounds.

† 3. To break up; to impair. *Obs. rare.*

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* Pref. A 4 The several excellencies of the other three..may..be found at least, as in mixture, refracted and compounded in this fourth. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. (1677) 318 Those common Notions which yet remain in the Humane Nature, though refracted and abated by the Fall of Man.

b. *Chem.* To analyse (nitre) in order to discover the percentage of impurities (cf. REFRACTION 6).

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 478 The most usual method of refracting nitre consists in determining, 1°, the amount of water lost by exposure to a moderate heat; 2°, the amount of insoluble matter [etc.].

Hence **Refra·ctable** *a.*, refrangible. *rare* −1.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 100 For as bodies are only tangible, so they are only reflexible and refractable.

† **Refra·ctarily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -LY 2.] = REFRACTORILY.

1623 COCKERAM II, Obstinately, *Refractarily.* 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 62, I cannot but totally acquit King Charles of blame in proscribing such as refractarily offended.

† **Refra·ctariness.** *Obs.* [f. REFRACTARY *a.* + -NESS.] = REFRACTORINESS.

1624 DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 80 Take from me, O Lord, her peruersenesse, her wilfulnesse, her refractarinesse. 1636 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 320 May not the Kings..by Law compel the doing thereof in case of Refusal or Refractariness? 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* 85 She had..by her unprevailing Blows only confirmed her refractariness.

† **Refracta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. = next.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xiii. § 10 The life of the world censured to death for an hereticke, or refractarious Scismatique.

† **Refra·ctary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *refractāri-us* (Seneca) obstinate, stubborn: see REFRACT *v.* and -ARY 1, and cf. F. *réfractaire* (16th c.). In the Earl of Stirling's *Domesday* (1614) x. xlii. the stressing is *refractary*: cf. the note to REFRACTORY.]

A. *adj.* = REFRACTORY. (Common in 17th c.)

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Refractarie*, wilfull in opinion, obstinate. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xix. (1614) 215 The woman which rendereth not her husband his due, is rebellious and refractarie. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 41, I am sorry to heare that Mr. Wilson has been so refractary. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* v. 171 And in case the said Minister continues refractary, the Dean..shall proceed even to Deprivation.

B. *sb.* A refractory person.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Render not your selfe a refractarie, on the sudden. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* vii. 12 God looked not upon him as he doth upon these refractaries, who to their impatience adde impenitence.

Refracted (rĭfræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REFRACT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Of light, etc.: Bent aside, deflected. Also *transf.* of things connected with, or produced by, refraction.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. 352 Homeward wend, Whilst the refracted West some Lights yet lend. 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Pious Th.* 212 Whose fires by refracted chance Burnish some neighbour rock. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 244 We look upon Truth..by a refracted Ray, which makes it to appear where it is not. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 292 She darts along, and with refracted Rays Paints the gay Clouds. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 133 O'er heavens wide arch refracted lustres flow. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 22 The ray HR is called the incident ray, and R b the refracted ray. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. i. 7 Life is not light but the refracted color.

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 146 The information being somewhat lame, as being taken upon refracted and second hand report. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 230 According to Swedenborg, all the mythology and the symbolisms of ancient times were so many refracted or fragmentary correspondences.

† b. *Refracted angle*, angle of refraction. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Refracted Angle*, in Opticks, is the Angle contained between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 234/1 Before this time Kepler had published a New Table of refracted Angles.

† 2. Driven back, repelled. *Obs. rare* −1.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 169 [The wind] with a refracted and disjoynted force..is driven hither and thither.

† 3. Broken down, diminished. *Obs. rare* −1.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XXXV. (1840) 96 If they [mercenary soldiers] be not entertained in too great numbers, but in such refracted degrees, that the natives may still have the predominancy.

Hence **Refra·ctedly** *adv.*, **Refra·ctedness**.

1667 Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 216 Experiments of the Transparency, and Refractedness of Flames. 1854 Kingsley *Alexandria* 67 Even if he sees a truth, he can only see it refractedly.

† **Refra·cter.** *Obs.* [f. Refract *v.* + -er 1.] = Refractor 3 b.

1761 Hirst in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 397 A 4 feet refracter, of Mr. Dollond's new construction. 1763 Short *ibid.* LIII. 341 He used an 18 foot refracter.

Refractile (rĭfræ·ktil, -tāil), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ile.] Capable of producing refraction. Hence **Refracti·lity.**

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 514/1 The bands appear..to ..become more refractile. *Ibid.* 517/1 These cells, in respect of their .. refractility .. resemble those seen in articular cartilage. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 411 A well-defined highly refractile fibrous network.

Refracting (rĭfræ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.]

1. Causing refraction; refractive.

1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 4 Def. iv, The Perpendicular to the reflecting or refracting Surface at the Point of Incidence. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 282 To find the Motion of a Ray of Light passing into a refracting Medium. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 182 The rays..should traverse both the refracting surfaces without any obliquity. 1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 115 The magnitude of its reflecting disc, or refracting lens. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 886 The fibres..present a few refracting granules.

b. Provided with some apparatus or arrangement for refracting light; esp. *refracting telescope*, a telescope in which the rays of light are converged to a focus by an object glass.

1764 Hornsby in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 145 An excellent refracting telescope of 12 feet focus. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 119 Expose it..to the light of a refracting lamp. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Oct., A magnificent refracting telescope, with an object-glass of 25 inches diameter. 1896 Orford *Mod. Optical Instr.* 95 In the refracting stereoscope the rays of light .. are always bent towards the thicker part of the lens.

c. *Refracting angle*, the angle between two faces of a prism or lens.

1796 H. Brougham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 262 An hollow prism made of fine plate-glass,..its refracting angle being 55°. 1890 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr.* 394 A divergence from the axis will take place, becoming more and more marked as the refracting angles become greater towards the edge of the lens.

2. Undergoing refraction. *rare* —1.

1728 Rowe tr. *Lucan* IV. 119 Unvary'd by the Light's refracting Beam She stoop'd to drink from Ocean's briny Stream.

3. That resists fire; = Refractory A. 4.

1894 *R. S. Burn's Steam Engine User* 145 The interior, especially of the furnace proper, .. and the combustion chamber being lined with 'refracting' bricks, generally termed fire-bricks.

Refraction (rĭfræ·kʃən). [ad. late L. *refractiōn-em* (Boethius), n. of action f. *refringĕre*: see Refract *v.* and cf. F. *réfraction* (16th c.).]

† 1. a. The action of breaking open or breaking up. *Obs. rare.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VII. 91 This bloud by styrring.. is made thinne, and together with the ayre mixed, which thus, by the same refraction, and beatyng together, is prepared. 1611 Florio, *Refrattione*, a bursting or refraction. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Refraction*, a breaking open.

† b. Rebound, recoil. *Obs. rare.*

1653 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* II. (1673) 135 The blood being forc'd against the hand, did by its reverberation and refraction, fly back four or five foot. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Refraction*,..a rebound.

2. The fact or phenomenon of a ray of light, heat, († the sight,) etc., being diverted or deflected from its previous course in passing obliquely out of one medium into another of different density, or in traversing a medium not of uniform density.

Angle of refraction, the angle between the refracted ray and the perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium at the point of incidence († or that between the refracted ray and a continuation of the incident ray). † *Axis of refraction*, the perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium at the point of incidence. *Double refraction*, the fact of a ray of light being split up by certain minerals into two divergent, unequally refracted rays. *Index of refraction*: (see Index *sb.* 9 a).

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1295 The rainbow is.. distinguished by sundry colours, by the refraction of our eie-sight against a cloud. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 347 The colours are made by refraction of light, and the shadows that limit that light. 1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* iv. § 6 By Refraction, Objects of all Sizes are represented on the Walls of the Eye. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 301 The Refraction out of a Rarer Medium into a Denser is made towards the Perpendicular. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 279/2 The phenomena of refraction are explained by an attractive power in the medium through which light passes. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xvii. 144 The refraction of the two pencils is called double refraction and the bodies which produce it are called doubly refractive bodies. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 177, I can employ the principle of refraction to bend and direct the rays of light. 1880 Le Conte *Sight* 32 All refraction is accompanied by dispersion.

fig. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* Pref. C 4, I .. euer .. vsd that Medium only, which would not at all, or least, deceiue by Refraction. 1873 Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* i. 12 To make allowance for the refraction due to the historic medium.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1619 J. Bainbridge *Descr. Late Comet* 10 A second refraction of the Sunne beames. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xviii. 136 The various refractions that may happen in the Air. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 284 The Sum of all the Refractions will be equal to the single Refraction [etc.]. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 241 It causes a double refraction. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. i. 2 A table of the refractions which light experiences under different angles of incidence in passing from air into glass.

fig. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 2 When among the manifold refractions of Knowledge, Wisdom is almost lost sight of. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Illusions*, Even the prose of the streets is full of refractions.

† c. *pl.* Refracted beams. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xxv. (1700) 152 Variety..such as we may see in the diversify'd refractions of the same sparkling Diamond. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccIxxxvii, Now..the Refractions of his Spirit Gild Only the Hemme of Life.

3. a. *Astron.* The deflection of the beams or light from heavenly bodies when not in the zenith, due to the refracting power of the atmosphere, which increases their apparent elevation.

Spec. called *atmospheric* and *astronomical refraction*.

1603 Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* 137 There lieth a deceipt or fallacie in the refraction of beams, which cheifly happeneth about the Horizon, where the aire is alwaies thickest. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. 118 The Refraction of the Sun, Moon and Stars, causeth them to appear higher above the Horizon than they are. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 279 The uncertain Refractions will render the Operation doubtful; and besides, then the Sun ascends and descends too obliquely [etc.]. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* x. 74 Refraction, by which a star, to appearance, is elevated above its true place. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 186 The Sun, actually already below the horizon, is raised up by refraction, and remains visible to us.

fig. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcii, Such refraction of events As often rises ere they rise.

b. The effect of the atmosphere in making terrestrial objects appear higher than they are.

Spec. called *terrestrial refraction*; see also quot. 1831.

1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 173 He seems to allow too much, both for refraction and errors in the Observations. 1831 Brewster *Optics* III. xxxi. 255 Great local heats or local colds will produce great changes of refractive power, and give rise to optical phenomena of a very interesting kind. Such phenomena have received the name of unusual refraction. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 69 My sketches of the coast..show what strange diversities of outline may be induced by refraction.

4. The action *of* a medium in refracting light; refractive power or effect. Also *fig.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 Which is helped and advantaged also by the refraction of the water wherein they swim. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 27 Allowing one degree for the refraction of the Atmosphere in winter. 1849 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 246 A deep pool .. paved with sandstone slabs and boulders, distorted by the changing refractions of the eddies. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 279 The willful refraction of a clear mind, twisting awry whatever enters it.

† 5. A reduction on a charge or bill. *Obs.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., I will deduct or make you a refraction of 30*s.* charged inadvertently in my bill. 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 364 Mr. K. mentioned the refraction which the Company had on their side of their bargains with Government, as very advantageous.

6. The process of ascertaining the percentage of impurities contained in a sample of nitre; the sum of the impurities as thus ascertained.

1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 478 The total amount of these impurities in 100 parts of a sample of nitre is technically termed the 'refraction' of that sample. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 Government..generally purchases saltpetre at 5 per cent. refraction.

7. *attrib.*, as *refraction error*, *-index*; also **refraction-circle**, one of two or more graduated circles attached to a refracting telescope in order to adjust its direction.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1909/2 The refraction-circle of the Washington Observatory. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 489 The pulsation was more marked in the eye with inferior sight. There was absolutely no refraction error. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 167 The relation between the refraction-index and the dispersion.

Hence **Refra·ctional** *a.*; **Refra·ctionist**, one skilled in the application of the laws of refraction, esp. for the correction of visual defects.

1871 Hutton *Ess.* II. 84 He rejected 'refractional' theories of light with scorn. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/1 An exhibition organized..in the interest of the refractionist.

† **Refra·ctious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Refract *v.* + -ious: cf. Fractious.] = Refractive 1.

a 1692 Boyle *Hist. Air* xx. (1692) 192 The Difference betwixt clear Weather and misty refractious Weather... I have seen the Land elevated by reason of the refractious Air.

Refractive (rĭfræ·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *refractīv-us* (Priscian), or f. Refract *v.* + -ive. Cf. F. *réfractif, -ive* (1752).]

1. That refracts light, etc.; possessed of, characterized by, the power of refracting.

1673 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 168 The refractive air reaches some height above our heads. *a* 1692 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 190 The air..was filled with vapours and exhalations, that made it much more refractive than formerly. 1754 Dollond in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 552 Rays, which, by the refractive quality of the glass, are made to converge. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 75 Tourmaline is a doubly refractive substance. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* vi. 84 Its outline should be distorted if the planet has a refractive atmosphere.

b. *Refractive power*, the power which a transparent body has of refracting the light passing through it.

1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 34 By the refractive power of the crystalline. 1769 Wales in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 131 The very great refractive power of the air in these parts. 1831 Brewster *Optics* I. iii. 22 The power by which bodies produce this effect is called their refractive power, and bodies that produce it in different degrees are said to have different refractive powers. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 60 In this way every transparent substance has its own refractive power.

c. *Refractive index*, index of refraction. (See Index *sb.* 9 a.)

1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 394 The refractive indices of the different refracting structures of the eye. 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* II. iii. 52 In the passage [of light] from one medium to another of a different refractive index.

2. a. Due to, caused by, refraction.

1717 Berkeley *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 19 Sept., Wks. 1871 IV. 589 The refractive curve in an atmosphere of different density. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 313/1 Three defects—spherical aberration, chromatic aberration, and refractive aberration. 1881 Clark Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* I. v. 234 Little blobs of hazy film trembled upon the white refractive line about the dark waters of the horizon.

b. Refrangible.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 417 Thereby it has been shown that the gelatine absorbs the most refractive rays most energetically.

3. Relating to refraction.

1727 Thomson *To Mem. Newton* 124 Ev'n now the setting sun and shifting clouds,..declare How just, how beauteous, the refractive law.

4. Refractory. *rare.*

1709 J. Nimmo *Narr.* (S. H. S.) 19 Kinstirie seemd not verie refractive if Park desired him to take the burthin of all thes off my hand. 1845 [implied in Refractiveness].

Hence **Refra·ctiveness, Refracti·vity.**

1843 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* vii. (1895) 140 Is there not too much refractiveness in his exegetical atmosphere..? 1845 Jane Robinson *Whitehall* xlv, He was detained .. apparently with the intention of subduing the refractiveness of his nature. 1889 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 400 The refractivity of a substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance and unity.

Refracto·meter. [f. as Refract *v.* + -ometer.] An instrument for measuring the indices of refraction of various substances.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 133. 1883 *Nature* 15 Mar. 473/1 On a refractometer for measuring the indices of refraction and the dispersion of solid bodies.

Refractor (rĭfræ·ktə(r)). [f. Refract *v.* + -or.]

† 1. A refractory person. *Obs. rare* —1.

1638 Laud *Wks.* (1853) V. 206, I have received an answer not much in effect differing from this petition, from two or three refractors in different parts.

† 2. That which breaks or repels. *Obs. rare* —1.

1682 Grew *Exp. Luctat. Menstruums fr. Bodies* i. § 13 For which reason..the best Correctors, or Refractors of the force of Colocynthis, are some kinds of Alkalies.

3. A medium which refracts light; a refracting lens.

1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 191 The ultimate direction of a refracted ray of light is influenced by the relative position of the surface of the refractor. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 190 As yet no attempt has been made to construct special..refractors for it.

b. A refracting telescope. Cf. Refracter.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 308 The situation of the telescopes, the reflector being within the observatory, and the two refractors..without it, favoured this purpose. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxii. 471 [Newton's telescopes] in power were compared to a six feet refractor. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 369 A reflector can always be mounted at far less cost than a refractor of equal aperture.

Refractorily (rĭfræ·ktərili), *adv.* [f. Refractory *a.* + -ly 2.] In a refractory manner.

c 1646 *True Relat.* in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 62 She still refractorily and willfully said, that shee would not give them one penny. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* viii. 273 If any person..behaved himself refractorily to the decrees of the Council. 1736 Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 464 He behaved very refractorily towards the Visitors. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1168 One keeper of a..stall..refractorily persisted.

Refractoriness (rĭfræ·ktərinės). [f. Refractory *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being refractory.

1. Of persons: Obstinacy, perversity; stubborn disobedience or resistance *to* some authority or control. (Common in 17th and 18th c.)

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 295/1 Those that repine at Princes Actions out of Stubbornness, or Refractoriness. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xvii. 497 Your refractoriness to reformation and amendment makes you unworthy. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 677 They now showed their disaffection as well as refractoriness in refusing to give thanks. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 96 He was..abused for his refractoriness in this particular. 1859 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* ii. (1878) 25 Donatello's refractoriness..had evidently cost him something.

fig. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* I. viii. 33 If Wounds in the dressing be abused..what can be expected, but Natures unwillingness and refractoriness .. ?

b. Power of resistance *to* some influence.

1805 Foster *Ess.* I. iv. (1806) I. 62 Unless you had brought into the world some extraordinary refractoriness to the influence of evil. 1886 E. R. Lankester *Advancem. Sc.* (1890) 148 A state of refractoriness to the poison of rabies.

2. Of things: Resistance to treatment or manipulation, *esp.* to the action of heat.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 299 Its refractoriness allows of a harder glaze being applied to the ware formed from it. 1870 *Academy* 12 Feb. 122 The vigour and skill with which they coped with its [granite's] refractoriness. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 289 The two conditions of refractoriness and low atomic weight.

† **Refracto·rious**, *a. Obs.* [f. next + -OUS.] = REFRACTORY.

1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1360/2 Because he was verye refractorious, I said to him [etc.]. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 639 Rebellious persons, refractorious, obstinate, and such as will not be ruled. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 252 Punishments used .. towards refractorious and disobedient soldiers.

Refractory (rĭfræ·ktəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-urie.** [var. REFRACTARY, on anal. of adjs. in -ORY[2]. 'It is now accented on the first syllable, but by Shakespeare on the second' Johnson (1755): cf. mod. dial. *re'fertory, re'fatory*, and see the note to REFRACTARY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Stubborn, obstinate, perverse; unmanageable, rebellious. **a.** of persons.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Refractorie*, Stubborne, which will not bend. 1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 19 If He be obstinately refractorie, He is not worthy to hold His Crowne. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxiii. (1700) 368 There is no other way of proceeding but by cutting off those who are so refractory. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, They were a parcel of refractory, ungovernable villains. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. (1788) 34 The most refractory of the colonies were still disposed to proceed by .. constitutional methods. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 436 The honour of his government was concerned in chastising a refractory dependant. 1859 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. v. iii. 455 The old Roman law .. gave to the father the power even of life and death over his refractory offspring.

absol. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, Matt. x. 11 More worthy, (or less unworthy) than the refractory. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Argt. for Hastie), The refractory must be subdued by harsher methods. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 343 The refractory were ejected..from their offices.

b. of character, disposition, actions, etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 182 To curbe those raging appetites that are Most disobedient and refracturie. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 558 There are different tempers of mind among men, some more smooth and pliable, others more refractory and froward. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. vii. 130 All those Refractory Dispositions that were Opposites to the Love, and to the Law of God. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 148 A Midshipman..had appeared the foremost in all the refractory proceedings of the crew. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, xiv. (1839) 313 The factious and refractory spirit of the Walloons and Flemings. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 278 The thoughts and feelings may have still their refractory range.

† **2. a.** Strongly opposed, not amenable, refusing compliance, *to* something. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 299 The Citizens of Mounster.. were now growne most refractory to all due obedience. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* III, I can no longer be refractory to your honourable Desires. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. Pref. 2 A People formerly..so refractory to all Culture.

† **b.** Undesirous *of* something. *Obs. rare* —[1].

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 174 He seemed somewhat refractory of accepting the Government.

3. *Med.* Of wounds, diseases, and the like: Obstinate, not yielding *to* treatment.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xix. 290 Stubborn Diseases that had been found refractory to all ordinary Remedies. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 515/2 The wound was at first refractory.

b. Able to offer resistance *to* a disease; not susceptible to morbid agencies.

1884 *Science* III. 744/1 A dog..being rendered refractory to rabies by hypodermic inoculation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 591 It is conceivable that with a weak virus in a strongly 'refractory' individual, the appearance of erysipelas might be delayed.

4. Resisting the action of heat; difficult to fuse (or to work in any way).

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 359 All Iron ores in general are refractory, and less fusible than any other. 1777 PRIESTLEY *On Air* III. 21 The earth of tin is the most refractory, little differing .. from flint, the most refractory of all the earths. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 151 His blow-pipe fed with mixed oxygen and hydrogen, whose flame is capable of melting the most refractory substances. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 109 The most refractory substances, such as carbon, can be made to appear as gases. *fig.* 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 161 To him [the poet] the refractory world is ductile and flexible. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. iii. 140 Where the products of the external world have been refractory [etc.].

B. *sb.* † **1.** A refractory person. *Obs.*

1627 ABP. ABBOT in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 442 My Reply was, By what then doth he coerce those Refractories? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 Like a bladder, which the peevish refractory puts under his arm.

2. A piece of refractory ware employed in the process of glazing pottery.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1019 Occasionally also a very fusible composition is thrown upon the inner surface of the muffle, and 5 or 6 pieces called refractories are set in the middle of it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1910/1.

† **Refra·cture**, *sb. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. REFRACT *v.* + -URE.] Refractory opposition or action.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xx. 562 More veniall and excusable may those verball reluctancies, reserves, and refractures..seem.

Re-fra·cture, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fracture (a bone) again.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 161 Mr. Maunder proposed to try and re-fracture the thigh. 1898 *Daily News* 22 July 5/7 He unfortunately re-fractured the left bone.

Refræne, obs. form of REFRAIN *v.*

† **Refragable**, *a. Obs.*—[0] [= obs. F. *refragable*, It. *refragabile*, med.L. *refragābilis*: see IRREFRAGABLE *a.*] That may be refuted or gainsaid.

1611 FLORIO, *Refragabile*, refragable, that may be repugned or gaine-stood. 1721– in BAILEY and later Dicts.

Hence † **Refragability**, † **Refragableness.**

1721–31 in BAILEY. [Hence in some mod. Dicts.]

† **Refragate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *refragāt-*, ppl. stem of *refragārī* to resist, withstand.] *intr.* To oppose, controvert, gainsay.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 Stoutly they refragate and withstand, that the Firmament is not his handy-worke. 1623 COCKERAM, *Refragate*, to gainesay. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 179 If upon further enquiry, any were found to refragate, they were to be discharg'd by a distinction.

† **Refragatory**, *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. as prec. + -ORY[2].] Disposed to controvert or refute.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 45 As to the severer sort of the High-Church Aristarchi, I shall not be very Refragatory.

Refraiche, obs. form of REFRESH *v.*

† **Refraidour.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **refraydeur.** [a. ONF. **refreidure*, var. OF. *refroidure*: see REFROIDOUR and REFREID *v.*] Cooling, coolness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250 b/1 He was cold of the fyrst refraydeur whiche is desyre of heuenly glorye .. which within hym posseded the refraidour of paradis.

Refrain (rĭfrē·n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **refreyne**, 5 **refreyn**, 6 **refreine**, (7 **reffrein**); 6 **refraynt**, 7– **refrain**, (8 **-e**). [a. OF. *refrein, refrain* = Prov. *refranh*, Cat. *refrá*, Sp. *refran*, Pg. *refrão*, in the same sense, ultimately f. pop. L. **refrangĕre* (OF. *refraindre*) to break back, break again. See also REFREIT.] A phrase or verse recurring at intervals, esp. at the end of each stanza of a poem or song; a burden, chorus. Also *transf.*

App. not in very common use before the 19th century.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1522 (1571) But euere more allas was his refreyn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 Remembre sothely that I the refreyn tooke, Of..my maister Chaucier, chief poete of Bretayne. 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Refraynt of a balade, *refraynt*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Envoy*, the refreine of a Ballade, that is, the foot of a song. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1271 In all the actions of Alexander, a man may use this for a reffrein or faburden, All Philosophically. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes xl. 191 Dancing and throwing in alternately the refrain or burthen of the song. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 213 To confine the Organist to a slightly ornamented Refraine, or Ritornello at the end of each Stave or Stanza. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 36 When another sang the strain, I mingled in the old refrain. 1860 ADLER *Prov. Poet.* xviii. 408 The song was divided into several stanzas, each of which terminated in a refrain. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiv. (1878) 114 These old phrases and chance refrains seemed to suggest themselves quite naturally.

† **Refrai·n**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. In 6 **refrane.** [f. REFRAIN *v.*] Restraint.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 86 The denkest sounest doun, The farest but refrane, The gayest grittest loun.

Refrain (rĭfrē·n), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **refreyne**(n, 5 **-ryn**), 5–6 **refreyn**, (5 *Sc.* **ra-**), 6–7 **refrein**(e; 4, 6 **refreigne**, (4 *Sc.* **refrenze**), 4–6 **refrene**, (7 **refræne**); 4–6 **refrayn**(e, 5–6 **refrane**, 5–7 **refraine**, 6– **refrain.** [ad. OF. *refrener* (12th c.; mod.F. *refréner*): ad. L. *refrēnāre* to bridle, f. *re-* RE- + *frēnum, frænum* bridle.]

I. *trans.* † **1.** To restrain, hold back, check (a person or thing). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 Þat meyntenours of false causes..be wisly refreyned & scharply ponyschid. 1388— *Bible, Ezek.* xxxi. 15, I forbede his flodis, and Y refreynede [L. *coercui*] many watris. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 292 b/2, I shalle soo refrayne hym that he shalle no more dare demaunde suche thyng. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxv. (S. T. S.) I. 232 Nowthir schame nor fere of þare Inemyis mycht refrene þame. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvi. 99 b, Jesus refrayned them saying: Why be ye greued with this woman? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* Ded. 6 Turn their eyes hither, who shall make a gain: Theirs, who shall hurt themselves or me, refrain. 1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig. Temp. Evils* 42 What then..would they do, if God did use no such means, no such examples to refrain them?

b. *refl.* To restrain, put restraint upon (oneself); to repress any manifestation of emotion, impatience, etc. Now *arch.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 317, I am suche oon by kynde, but I refreyne [*v. r.* refreigne] me by vertue. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2745 Wherfor refreyne the, And blowe but fair & sofft. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlv. 1 Then coude not Ioseph refrayne him self before all them that stode aboute him. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Poems on Life & Duty, In a London Square* ii, And thou, O human heart of mine, Be still, refrain thyself, and wait. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 1/2 For the first six months..the Party..refrained themselves and kept low.

† **c.** (In lit. sense.) To rein back, rein in (a horse).

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6387 He .. Refreyned his hors, and come hem too. *Ibid.* 6431 Gentil knight, refreyn youre stede. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* iv. (1570) C iij b/1 But if this same colte be broken at the last, His sitter ruleth and him refrayneth fast.

† **d.** *Astrol.* in *pass.* Of a planet: To receive a check and become retrograde before attaining conjunction with another. *Obs.*

1598 G. C. *Math. Phisicke* E iv b, Venus seeking the conjunction of Saturn by retr[ogradation] is refrayned. [1606 FAGE *Spec. Ægrot.* E iv, Sometimes by accidents..their friendship and familiaritie is refrained.]

† **e.** *Sc.* To hold, contain. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 72 Item twa doubill planttis [? *read* plattis] to refrane heit watter in maner of schoufer.

2. To hold back, restrain (a person or thing) *from* something, esp. some act or course of action. † Also const. *of.* Now *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magd.*) 230 Scho..presyt hyre in mony wyse þame to refrenze fra sik seruice of ydolis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11305 Eneas..Refraynit Amphimacus of his frike wille. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 5 God comfort the..and refrayne the from flesshely and bestly desires. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxiii. 249 In auoydynge wherof.. he lytell & lytell refrayned theym of theyr outrage. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 101, I refrayne my fete from euery euell waye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 222 They..cowlde not for all that be refreyned from mysdoynge. 1602 NIXON *Eliza's Mem.* cxxxi. in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 556 To make us of true light participate, Whereby our steps from darknes are refrain'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 360 Nor from the Holie One of Heav'n Refrein'd [he] his tongue blasphemous. 1883 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brig.* Epil. 14 Trade [might] refrain the Powers From war.

absol. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4956 But Eelde gan ageyn restreyne From sich foly, and refreyne.

† **b.** *refl.* To restrain (oneself) *from* some action, etc. *Obs.* (cf. 9).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4638 If 3e refreyne 3ow þar-fra..3ow writhis with 3our wele. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 22 He that wille .. refrayne him from ouirmoche etyng and drynkyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* v. 38 And now I saye vnto you: refrayne youre selues from these men, and let them go. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 3 She doth not for onely feare of punishment refraine her self from sinning. 1581 RICH *Farew.* VIII. A a iij, Thei haue not bin able to refraine themselues, from prosecuting their follie to the ende.

† **c.** Const. with *inf.* or *that. Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7782 Þe enmys to wende him refreynd. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 192 Assone as..he knewe it was Le Surnome, he coude not refrayne him to kisse him. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xiv. 50 They scarse refrayned the people, that they dyd not sacrifice vnto them. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 12 Ill can I take at thy hand such despit, And that to dooe thee force I mee refrayn.

† **3.** To restrain, curb, check, stay (an action, proceeding, feeling, quality, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 8 Vertu It is blud to restrenze, & flux of wame refrenze. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 Þat þe grete blasphemye of goddis name.. be refreyned bi drede of peynes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1592 He was euer mare in his office Bysy to refreyn vice. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iv, By curtosye and by swete langage ought the good wymmen to refreyne the yre and wrathe of their lord. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 120 Yf we coude fynd a way to tempur and refrayne thayr malyce. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 b, The same refrayneth the breaking up of the stomake. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxi. 153 b, To the intent to refraine superfluity and dayntinesse. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 227 It is not altogether impossible to refraine nature a long time. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 107 [When] the continual use hath made this weak Quality strong, then it oft-times proves..a difficulty to Refrain it.

† **b.** To withhold or keep back *from* another.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. l, And I dyd my power from hym refrayne All his labour were lost in vayne. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 37 A strange nicenesse were it in mee to refraine that from the eares of a person representing so much worthines.

4. To put a restraint or check upon (one's own desires, feelings, actions, etc.).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 756, I schal .. my rankor refrayne for þy reken wordez. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 26 If ony man gessith him silf for to be religious, not refreynynge his tunge, ..the religioun of him is veyn. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 67 We haue no myght oure sorowe to refreyne. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B v b, Thou oughtest to refrayne thyn yre. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 Certainly ye ought to..refraine your prodigalitie and riot. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* Ep. Ded. P 3 A great punishment it is for a man to refraine his appetite. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* II. 312 She refraines and restraines her Concupiscence very much, and casts off her Suitors. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 85 That even then Mr. Bayes alone should not be able to refrain his Malignity. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 100 Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XII. 258 Say—whither would ye go?—your course refrain. 1846 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II. 348, I..meddled in matters too high for me, instead of refraining my soul, and keeping it low. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 498 When we heard that, we were ashamed, and refrained our tears.

b. To confine, keep *within* bounds. *rare* —[1].

1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXII. 49 My brethren, who their steps refrain'd Within the cloisters.

† **5.** To keep from (an action), desist from, give up.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 110 Scarse I can refraine The execution of my big-swolne heart Vpon that Clifford. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XII. 55 One of the wise men gaue him aduice to refrain his cumming there, for it was the fatal place of his death. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 154 Whereas if men could have refrain'd this cunning..governing of Christianity [etc.]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 907 Must my servant train Th' allotted labours of the day refrain..?

† **b.** Const. with gerund or vbl. sb. *Obs.* (cf. 9 b).

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D iv, They come so to purpose, that hee can not refraine telling them. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXIX. 9 The princes refrained talking, and laid their hand on their mouth. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 5 Those that have tender bodies shall do well to refraine travelling abroad in such a disordered change of the aire. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. 13 A spark can no more refrain running into love after a Bottle [etc.]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 276 We could not refrain smiling at one another. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 14 (1748) III. 104 Impossible was it for her to refrain being merry at the first part of this intelligence. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* V, She resolved, however, to refrain for some time walking in the forest.

† **c.** To keep back (laughter or tears). *Obs. rare.*

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 16, I could not refraine laughter, when he proceeded, and said [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, This..man could not refrain tears.

†6. To abstain from (a habit or practice); to give up, avoid, eschew. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 28 That his adversaries may refraine theyr wonted rayling. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 16 Als oft as we repent, and sin refraine. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* xii. 55 He began anew his feastings and ryot, which of some long time he had refrayned. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 15 Which would certainly kill thee if thou didst not for some little time refrain immoderate drinking. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 42 We ought to refrain Conversation with such sort of Persons. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 267 Having been advised..to refrain the use of any of these liquors, on account of some disorder.

†b. To abstain from using or partaking of (some article of food or drink). *Obs.*

1568 HYLL *Gard., Yearly Conject.* v, Sharpe meates refraine in this moneth. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 447 They refraine wine, bicause they fear to take too much. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 401/1 She would sit silently, refrain her meat, and not admit of any conference. 1691 TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 21 Refrain all salt sharp Foods, as Cheese, Flesh.

†c. To keep the hands off (something). *Obs.*—1

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* liv, Thou monstrous fiend (quoth he) thy pray refrain.

†7. To avoid, shun, eschew (one's company). *Obs.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. (Palfr.) 54 A king ought to refraine the company of vicious persons. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 Not disdayning their cockemates or refraining their company. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 53 Father Boniface..gaue order to his tutor to refraine my company. 1697 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 148, I refrain no man's company because his opinion comes not up to mine. 1716 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* (1863) I. xi. 371 [He at once excommunicates the offender] that the Society of Christians may utterly refrain his company.

†b. To avoid, keep or stay away from (a place); also, to go away from, to leave. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 290 Such as refrained the Churches and publike assembly. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 229 It is most certain there are many sick And therefore good my Lord refrain the place. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 8, I must my Lord (said she) intreate you to refraine this place. *a* 1723 *Robin Hood & Little John* xxxviii. in Child *Ballads* III. 136/2 Then all the whole train the grove did refrain, And unto their caves they did go. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 149 Should tempting Novelty thy cell refrain.

†c. To avoid or shun (danger). *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxii. 23 To refrane that denger plane, Fle alwayis frome þe snair.

II. *intr.* 8. To abstain, forbear.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2957 [Þou] might faire haue refraynit with þi fre wille. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 Over salt mete doth grete oppressioun To fieble stomakes, whan they can nat refreyne. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. 24, I may of myne owne strength refraine that I do mine enemy no hurte. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 306, I wyll refrayne and wil aske him but this question only. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 122 Who could refraine, That had a heart to loue..? 1648 MILTON *Sonn. to C. Skinner*, Heav'n..disapproves that care, though wise in show, That..when God sends a cheerful hour, refrains. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. viii. (1841) I. 148, I am persuaded had you been there, you could not have refrained. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 456 Let the wretch refrain, Nor touch the page he cannot but profane. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 18 Till age, refrain not—but if old, refrain. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xx. 154, I might, I believe, add other instances..but it is needless and I gladly refrain.

transf. 1582 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 36 But whan age seeth that rage Dothe aswage and refrayne. 1886 WINTER *Shaks. Eng.* ii. (1893) 21 Fog has refrained, though it is understood to be lurking in the Irish Sea.

†b. Const. with *to* and *inf.* *Obs.*

1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Philip & Mary* (1860) 9 To synge the truthe, why shulde I refrayne? 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 5 Lawrence Ualla..could not refrayne to enveygh against the Popish clergie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* v, He that to praise and laud thee doth refrain. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1565, I refrain, too suddenly To utter what will come at last too soon. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* v. 284 Why did your wary Oracles refrain To tell what Kings, what Heroes must be slain?

9. To abstain, keep oneself, *from* some act or feeling, †using or partaking of something, interference with a person, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 191 Thys schold cause the attorneys and prokturys to refrayne from theyr crafty inuentyonys. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 110 Learne of Romulus to refraine [1581 abstaine] from wine. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 99 (Qq.) He, when he heares of her, can not refraine From the excesse of Laughter. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* v. 38 And now I say vnto you, refraine from these men, and let them alone. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* Pref., Consider the wretchedness of his Condition..and refrain from pity if you can. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 P 3 Some of them could not refrain from Tears at the Sight of their old Master. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, VII. (1839) 123 That their preachers should refrain from all invectives against the established church. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 498, I refrain From that sweet sleep which medicines all pain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 304 A man should refrain from excess either of laughter or tears.

b. Const. *from* with gerund or vbl. sb. (cf. 5 b):

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb. 30) Howe shall we from hevy wepynge refrayne? 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 152 Refraine from dicing. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 98 Refraine from weeping and observe attentively what I shall say. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 275 For one single day I must refrain From visiting the sick. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* viii. (1880) 134 Richelieu refrained from pushing his advantage to an extremity.

†Refraina·tion. *Astrol. Obs.* [var. of REFRENATION, after prec.] = REFRENATION 2.

1598 F. WITHER tr. *Dariot's Judgem. Starres* H b, Prohibition or let is done by retrogradation or going backward..: and this let is properly called a Refreynation, or houlding backe. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict., Refraination*, 'Tis a kind of weakning to a Planet which is called so by Astrologers when a Planet going to an Aspect with another, before they come up to it becomes Retrograde, and thereby is as it were pluckt back. 1704 ELAND *Tutor to Astrol.* 58 Refrainations is, when a Planet is applying to another, either by Conjunction or Aspect, and before he comes to Conjunction he becomes retrograde.

†Refrained, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [app. from REFRAIN *v.* + -ED 1, but perh. an error for *refrayed* REFREID.] Of a hawk: ? Affected with a cold.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Whan ye se your hawke nesynge & casting water thorugh her noesthrilles on her nares: then dowteles she is Refraned. *Ibid.*, A medecyne for hawkis that bene Refreyned. [Hence in later works.]

Refrai·ner. *rare*—1. [f. REFRAIN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who restrains.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 These .ii. persons were euer cohibetors and refreiners of the kinges wilfull skope.

†Refrai·ning, *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. REFRAIN *sb.*1] Singing of a refrain; caroling.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 749 Noon..couthe make in song sich refreynynge, It sat hir wondir wel to synge.

Refraining (rĭfrē·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. REFRAIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action or fact of restraining, abstaining, etc.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 20 In fastynge, wakeynge, and in refreynynge of thi flesshly lustis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe asse .. is [led] heder and þedre..bi refreynynge of þe bernacle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 45 They profyte moche in ye refreynynge or leuynge of vnlawfull pleasures. 1611 COTGR., *Refrenation*, a refraining. 1857 SUSANNA WINKWORTH tr. *Life Tauler* 56 All her works and refrainings will give her no content. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* XV. 312 The refraining from pushing conclusions beyond what the evidences warrant.

Refrainment (rĭfrē·nmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Refraining, abstinence.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. VI. vi. 386 Forbearance and Indurance, or what we may otherwise call Refrainment and Support. 1884 MRS. F. E. PIRKIS *J. Wynne* II. vii. 91 Her night's rest and refrainment having evidently sharpened the edge of her appetite for pretty things.

Refraite, variant of REFREIT *Obs.*

Reframe (rĭfrē·m), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To frame, fashion anew. Hence **Refra·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* I. 99 So long thy loue with such things nourished Reframes, reformes it selfe. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* VI. i. 183 The ready reframing of them [maniples] againe into their grand square. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 274 It was..unframed and reframed in the Grand Signiours presence by the maker. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 498 My Jesus, who dost Souls reframe, To a true God-like Height. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 285, I shall be content with it,.. without regarding whether he had made it up of the same materials as the former, reframed, or of fresh stuff. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* XX. 354 All things reframed themselves before mine eyes. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 294/1 The promoters .. would be more likely to meet with general support..if they would reframe their Bills.

†Refrana·tion, irreg. var. of REFRAINATION or REFRENATION. *Obs.* Chiefly *Astrol.*

1583 T. HETH *Conjut. Astrol. Disc.* B vij b, Although they bee in application, yet is the same .. preuented by refranation, afore they come to the full conjunction. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 The refranatione or bridlinge of this furiouse humoure. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Refranation*, is, when a Planet is Applying to another, .. and before he comes joyned, he becomes retrograde. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 220 Refranation is the most certain symptom of a breach between the parties.

Refrane, obs. form of REFRAIN *v.* (and *sb.*2).

Refrangent (rĭfræ·ndʒĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. pres. pple. of L. **refrangĕre* (for *refringĕre*): see REFRACT *v.*] Refracting; breaking up again.

1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t., Gard. Cymodoce* 304 The beam..refrangent again from the wave. 1883 STERNBERG *Bacteria* 269 The anthrax bacillus..develops refrangent, endogenous spores.

Refrangibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.]

1. The property of being refrangible; the degree to which this property is present.

1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6090 The Sun's light consists of rays differing by indefinite degrees of Refrangibility. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathesos* 302 Homogeneal Rays (or those of like Refrangibility). 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 147 Rays of Light, of different Refrangibilities. 1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 268 This .. is only the consequence of the different refrangibility of light. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* i. 24 A gas when glowing absorbs rays of the same refrangibility as it emits.

2. Refracting power. *rare*—1.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1860) I. xxi. 140 Glasses of different refrangibilities.

Refrangible (rĭfræ·ndʒĭb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **refrangibilis* f. **refrangĕre* (for *refringĕre*); see REFRACT *v.*] Capable of being refracted; admitting of, susceptible to, refraction.

1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6090, I call that Light homogeneal, similar, or uniform, whose rays are equally refrangible. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathesos* 301 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays that are differently..Refrangible. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 507 All the different images of the object produced by the differently refrangible rays. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 33 The invisible rays of heat being more refrangible than those of light. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 218 The red or least refrangible end of the spectrum.

Hence **Refra·ngibleness.**

1731 in BAILEY vol. II, and hence in some mod. Dicts.

†Refra·ngile, *a. Obs.* [f. the vbl. stem **refrang-* (see prec.) + -ILE.] Liable to be refracted at a certain point or distance. So **†Refra·ngity.**

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 384 The rays which are most flexible have also the greatest refrangity, reflexity, and flexity; or are most refrangile, reflexile, and flexile. [Cf. *ibid.* 360.]

†Refrau·ght, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RE- 5 a + FRAUGHT *v.*] *trans.* To freight again. So **†Refrau·ght** *pa. pple.*, reladen.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 122 Captaine Newport vndertook to fraught the Pinnace with corne, in going and returning in his discoverie, and to refraught her again from Werawocomoco. 1765 E. THOMPSON *Meretriciad* 26 Entomb'd sev'n years, and lo! she rose again! Refraught with goods.

Refrayed: see REFREID *pa. pple.*

Refrayn(e, -fraynt, obs. forms of REFRAIN *v.*

†Refray·ne, *v. Obs.* [f. RE- + FRAYNE *v.*, perh. after *require.*] *trans.* To question or examine.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 22 He toke thaym, and refreynde alle, Whilk of thaym he myght take. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 1188 (Kölbing), The jugge gan hire refreyne And axede hire [etc.]. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2503, But frendly I wyll refrayne you ferther, or we flyt, Whereto were most metely my corage to knyt.

Refrech, obs. form of REFRESH *v.*

†Refre·ctore. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *refrectōrium* for *refectōrium*: cf. OF. *refreitur, refretor*, etc. and see FRATER *sb.*1] = REFECTORY.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 183 Also he did write in the belle in the ffrater or refrectore [etc.].

Refreeze (rĭfrī·z), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To freeze again.

a. *trans.* 1794 J. WILLIAMS in *A Cabinet*, etc. p. vii, He can .. thaw coagulation, and refreeze the billows. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 77 The surface of the snow had been partially melted by the sun and then refrozen.

b. *intr.* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 377 The surface thaw..is protected from re-freezing by the very snow through which it has descended. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* App. vi. 554 The water..refreezes the moment it is relieved from pressure.

†Refreid, *v.* (and *pa. pple.*) *Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **refreyd(e, refrayed; refre(i)t, refreyt.** [a. ONF. *refreider* (*-ier, -ir*) to cool, to make or become cold; see also REFROID *v.* and REFRAIDOUR.]

1. *trans.* To cool, make cold, chill. Also in *pa. pple.*, affected with a cold.

With the second quot. *c* 1410 cf. OF. 'cheval qui estoit refroidié' (1456–7 in Godef. VI. 727/3).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Rosemound* 21 My love may not refreyd be nor afounde; I brenne ay in an amorous plesaunce. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 267 If he were al refreyded by siknesse or by malefice of sorcerie or colde drynkes. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* v. (MS. Digby 182), And for cause þat þe sowe shall be refreted [*v. r.* refreited; F. *refroidees*], þe boore goth not frome hir. *Ibid.* xii, Houndes somtyme beth refrayed, as horse, whan þai haue renne to longe and commeth hoote in some water.

2. *intr.* To become or grow cold.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1294 (1343) Troylus .. [did] writen to hire of his sorwes sore. Fro day to day he leet it not refreyde. *Ibid.* v. 507 God wot refreyden may þis hote fare, Er Calkas sende Troylus Cryseyde.

Hence **†Refrei·ding** *vbl. sb.*, cooling. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 46 So Tholome wente to the kyng, sett in sum porche, as for grace of refreytyng [L. *refrigerandi*], or colyng.

Refreigne, -frein(e, obs. ff. REFRAIN *v.* (and *sb.*).

Refreische, -ss(c)h, obs. ff. REFRESH *v.*

†Refreit, refret. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **refreit(e, refreyt,** (**reffreyt, refreyd**), 5–6 **refraite,** 6 **refrayte**; 5–7 **refret,** (5 **refrect,** 6 **refrete**). [a. OF. *refrait, refret*, etc.:—L. *refract-um*, pa. pple. of *refringĕre* (or **refrangĕre*, OF. *refraindre*) to refract. Cf. REFRAIN *sb.*1] A refrain or burden.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 156 For euer sobbynges and complaintes be redy refrete in his meditacions. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4103 þis was þe refret of þat caroulle, y wene. 1443 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 Of ther song the refreit was of pees. *c* 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* 516 (Brandl), These .ii. folk harp both on refrayte. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 686/2, I shal yet ones agayn .. fal to my rude refraite, & sing him mine olde song. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 11 *Versus intercalaris..*, *Refrein de ballade*, a verse often interlaced: the foote, refret, or burden of the dittie. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 222 Taking the Refret or burthen of the Song. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ritornello* or *Refret*, in music, the burden of a song.

Refreit, variant of REFREID *v.*

†Refrenate, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *refrēnāt-*, ppl. stem of *refrēnāre* to REFRAIN.] *trans.* To check, restrain.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 130/1 It [a drug] violently refrenateth the laske, although it hath bin of a longe continuance.

†Refrenation. *Obs.* [ad. L. *refrēnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refrēnāre*; see REFRAIN *v.* and -ATION.]

1. The action of refraining or restraining.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xii. 80 It is expedient amonge to use refrenacion, yea, in gode studies & desires, lest by importunyte þou falle into distraccion of mynde. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 229 Oftimes be dantit refrenatioun, A man may weill alter his Inclinatioun. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 187 The fast of refrenation, we all much stand in need of.

2. *Astrol.* The prevention of a conjunction by the retrogression of one of the planets. See also RE-FRAINATION and REFRANATION.

1598 G. C. *Math. Phisiche* E ij b, Also in aspects these things ought to be considered; that is to say. 1. Reception. 2. Collection . . .7. Refrenation. *Ibid.* E iv b, Refrenation [is] when an Inferiour planet seeketh the ☌ [conjunction] or aspect of another [and] before he bee joyned becometh Retrograde. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 111 There's another manner of Prohibition; by some more properly called Refrenation. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Refrenation...* The Word [is] us'd among Astrologers, when a Planet applying to another, by Conjunction, or Aspect, before it draws near becomes retrograde. [Hence in BAILEY (1721) and later Dicts.]

Refrene, -frenze, obs. forms of REFRAIN *v.*

Re-fre·nzy, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To throw again into a frenzy.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 275 What a wonderful performance is Mr. Burke's late attempt to re-frenzy the nation!

Refresh (rĭfre·ʃ), *sb.* Now *colloq.* [f. next: cf. Sp. *refresco*, It. *rinfresco.*]

†**1.** The act of refreshing; refreshment; renewal of supplies. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Delia* Poems (1717) 414 Like the Morning Dew, Whose short Refresh upon the tender Green, Chears for a Time. 1615 — *Hymen's Tri.* ibid. 133 Render sweet Refresh Unto his weary Senses, whilst he rests. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 114 The Indians helped one another to unload and load the mule that came of refresh.

2. *colloq.* A refreshment (esp. of liquor) taken by a person; a refresher.

1884 *Telegraphist* Jan. 27/2 A man may be compared to a battery when he gets a 'refresh'.

Refresh (rĭfre·ʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 **refressch, -frech, -fres,** 4–6 **refresch(e, refressh(e,** 5 **re-ffreshe,** 6 **refreshe,** 4– **refresh.** *β.* 4 **refreische, -freissh,** 6 **refraiche.** [a. OF. *refrescher, -ier, refraischer* (12th c.; cf. Sp. *refrescar*, med.L. *refrescāre*, It. *rinfrescare*) or *refreschir*, f. *re-* RE- + *fresche* FRESH *a.* Cf. also OF. *rafreschir, rafraischir* (12th c.; mod.F. *rafraîchir*).]

1. *trans.* Of physical agents (esp. water): To impart freshness to (a place or thing, the air, etc.) by means of cooling or wetting. (Sometimes with suggestion of next.)

14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 92 Hit is the well with iiij stremes..That thorow the world refrescheth all reemis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xliii. 22 Whan a dew commeth vpon the heate, it shalbe refreszshed agayne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, The snow..serueth in whotte weather to refreshe..his drinke. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 373 In this Countrey it never rains, snows, or thunders, nor anything that may refresh it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 388 Moisture then abounds, and Pearly Rains Descend in silence to refresh the Plains. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 368 The neighbourhood of the mountains constantly refreshes this city in the heats of summer with a cool evening breeze. 1824 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. vii. 239 In the evening the atmosphere is never sufficiently refreshed to be enjoyable till about a quarter after dark.

absol. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xi. 107 In some ports and havens, the salt water doth refresh. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xliii. 22 A dew comming after heate, refresheth.

†**b.** *fig.* To cool (desire). *Obs. rare.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Deuot Prayers 17 b, Refraiche thairfor, o lord, my concupiscence with the vatter of thy grace.

2. To make (one) feel fresher than before; to impart fresh vigour to (a person, the spirits or mind, the eyes, etc.) when fatigued or exhausted; to reanimate, reinvigorate physically, mentally, or spiritually; to provide with refreshment.

Said of food, drink, rest, sleep, etc., or of persons providing or bestowing these; also freq. in passive without specified agent.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 111 (Camb. MS.), Tak thanne this drawht, and whan þou art wel refresshed and refect [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 614 The erll Patrik ..gert with met and drink alsua Refresche thame weill. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lvii. (Bodl. MS.), þere beþ fayre feeldes..to refressche and comfort yȝen þat beþ wery in studye. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6061 Her beaute shall so me refresch. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 239 Beddes to refresshe theyr wery lymmes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 148 Whiche thinge refresheth their spirites to thinke vpon. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 5 Our Generall..refreshed his men, and withall renued his store of victuall. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, This air will much refresh you. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 591 Ambrosial drink, That soon refresh'd him wearied. 1717 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Sept., I was greatly refreshed by reading .. Psal. 66. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 27 Mar., The mixed companies of men and women of fashion..unbend and refresh the mind. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 19, I feel myself at large, Courageous, and refreshed for future toil. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The rest will refresh you. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 We rose with the sun, refreshed and strong. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* i. (1878) 7 A beautiful picture which thrills the heart and refreshes the eye.

absol. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 b, Another frute..giuing a water as it were sugred and serue greatly to refresh and digest. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xli, Those [writings] that..are pleasant at the first draught, when they refresh and sparkle.

b. *refl.* (of persons): To make (oneself) fresher, by partaking of food or drink, by resting, †or by taking the air.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 292 þat mornyng Iulyane was gane to þe feld hym to refres. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 þare he refreschez him and puruays him of vitailes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxcviii. 205 Wherfore yᵉ Danys..spoyled both those townes, and there refresshed theym. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 With the vytayles..they refresshed theym selues. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 24 There sate a knight..Himselfe refreshing with the liquid cold, After his trauell long. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 20 The next day..his Highnesse refresht himselfe with the aire in Hyde Parke. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 66 That my wife and her company might refresh themselves with the flowers and fruits with which her garden abounded. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, That they might have the interval of Saturday to rest, refresh themselves, and prepare for the combat. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* x, Is there any quiet inn near, where one might rest and refresh oneself?

transf. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 37 Labour shall refresh it selfe with hope To do your Grace incessant seruices.

†**c.** To relieve *of*, to set free or clear *of*. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1081 *Dido*, Refreschede muste he been of his distresse. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 32 This made me..to meuve him of mysserewle his mynde to reffresshe. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. vi. 71 By reason þᵗ thei wer refreshed of their extreme colde by fyre & such houses as they had deuised. 1760 *Impostors Detected* III. viii. II. 80 A sound sleep..perfectly refreshed me of the fatigues of the foregoing night.

3. To freshen up (the memory), to make clear or distinct again. Also with personal obj. (cf. REFRESHER 2 and 3).

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 244 Moderate slepe..doth acuate, quycken, & refressheth the memory. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* I. ii, But you, I see, Take care still to refresh your memory. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., For before I enter'd on my Voyage I took care to refresh my Memory among the Classic Authors. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., I did not refresh his memory with the severities he practised in that marine education. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *The Convalescent*, He was to be seen trudging about upon this man's errand.., jogging this witness, refreshing that solicitor. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* lxx. III. 270, I have had some trouble to refresh my memory as to all the particulars.

†**b.** To renew, revive. *Obs. rare.*

1628 DONNE *Serm. John xiv.* 26, Wks. 1839 I. 545 When he refreshed many errors formerly condemned, concerning the Holy Ghost. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 3 They have refreshed their Alliance with the Gods by the Fabulous Nativity of Romulus.

†**4.** To restore, renovate (a building). *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 531 A prest.. thocht he wald a kyrk refresch,..þe quhilk sic ned had of mending, þat it was nere þe done-cummyng. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. 7 There be very fair Lodgyns in the Castel. And as I hard Catarine of Spaine did great Costs in late tyme of refresching of it. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 45 b, The Kyng..repaired the walles, fortefied the bulwarkes, refreshed the rampiers.

5. To restore to, or keep at, a certain level or condition by furnishing (†or procuring) a fresh supply of something.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 78 Let hit lye þreo dayes..& on þe þridde day, 3ef hit be nede, refresshe hit wyþ newe. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xiv. (W. de W.) 448 To renewe and refresshe pondes fresshe water is ladde and brought by gutters, conduytes and pipes. 1569 SIR J. HAWKINS *Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 80 We determined there to refresh our water, and so..to take the Sea. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. x. 105 A small fire continued, heats more, then a greater that lastes but little, especially if there be any thing to refresh it. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 19 Batteries such as those described..will remain in constant action for a month. ..At the expiration of a month it becomes necessary to refresh them. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 26 They went into the hut, and they refreshed the fire.

†**b.** To furnish *with* fresh supplies. Also without const. *Obs.*

1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 427, I have desirid hym to move the Counsell for refreshing of the toun of Yermowth with stuff of ordnance and gonnes and gonne powdre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 To the intente there to refreshe his shyppes with freshe water and fuell. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 Let him prouide to be first refreshed with victuals. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 6 Sierra Leoon, a place in Afrique, ..famous for refreshing that aduenturous Captaine Sir Francis Drake. 1756 COLLINS *Peerage* (ed. 3) II. II. 625 They..refreshed the garrison..with victuals and money.

†**c.** To furnish *with* reinforcements. Also const. *of*. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 196, I may refresch yow with folk, to feght gif you nedis, With thretty thousand tald. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 121 Syn the paynemyes have refresshed themself twyes of new folke. 1557 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Records II. 320 They return again to fetch more, always to refresh their camp with fresh souldiers, in the lieu of such as be perished.

6. To restore (a thing) to a fresh or bright condition; to brighten or çlean up; to give a fresh or new appearance to. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9215 He..Asket water at his weghes, wesshed hym anone, Refresshing his face for facyng of teres. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 103 This welle.. wolde..evermore refresshe the visage Of hem that were in any werinesse. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 932/2 The conduit was newlie painted, and all the armes and angels refreshed. 1599 BARNFIELD in *Pass. Pilgr.* 176 As vaded gloss no rubbing will refresh,..So beauty blemish'd once's for ever lost. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliii. (1739) 69, I have endeavoured to refresh the Image of the Saxon Commonwealth, the more curious lineaments being now disfigured by time. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 580 The rest refresh the scaly Snakes, that fold The Shield of Pallas, and renew their Gold. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* xiv. 361 He would order two or three Suits to be made, or refresh'd, for Actors of moderate Consequence. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, The old hat looked smarter;.. the lace had been refreshed.

b. To make (a surface) fresh, esp. by cutting.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 66 Nor can the graffe joyn to its trunk, unless the rind be refreshed, and cut to the quick with the knife. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Oper. Surg.* 336 We shall say nothing of refreshing the edges by means of a blister. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 208 The distal and proximate ends of the gut were now 'refreshed', and the margins accurately united with sutures.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To refresh oneself (cf. 2 b); to take refreshment in some way; now *spec.* to partake of some refreshing liquor.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 30 July in *Carlyle*, In the morning.. we resolved to draw back to our quarters at Musselburgh, there to refresh and revictual. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* I. i, Tell her I shall only refresh a little, and wait upon her. 1777 EARL OF CHATHAM *Sp.* 2 Dec. in *Hansard's Parl. Hist.* (1814) XIX. 476 Not men sufficient to man the works, while those fatigued with service and watching go to refresh, eat, or sleep. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 612 Working this way for three weeks, and then refreshing for about one. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 396 Young men..danced and perspired and refreshed.

b. To lay in fresh supplies.

1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* i. 5 One of the Canary Islands, where having refresht, after many days, they encountered the Sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 It was not the most eligible place for a ship to refresh at. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 411 It had been determined .. that we should refresh at Whale Fish Islands.

Hence **Refre·shed** *ppl. a.*

1646 *Mem. Occurrences* D ij, His daily refreshed memory. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 175 After this little devotional interlude my refreshed reader may accompany me with new vigour. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 587/2 The numbers and the refreshed vigour which Bonaparte will be able to pour into Spain. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xi, They came out in a highly refreshed state.

Refreshen (rī-, rĭfre·ʃ'n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make fresh again; to restore to freshness.

1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Notes Mason's tr. Dufresnoy* xxviii, In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to replace and refreshen those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away. 1801 *Lusignan* III. 52 He..felt the breath of Heaven descend to refreshen his feverish brain. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 203 You may refreshen your eyes and quicken your thoughts.

Hence **Refre·shened, Refre·shening** *ppl. adjs.*

1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 204 Exulting with refreshened glee. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Penn & Ld. Peterborough*, The refreshening sweetness of well-ripened society. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 11/2 The list of refreshened pictures is given in the appendix.

Refre·shener. [f. prec.] That which refreshens; an article of refreshment.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. viii, Miss Jarman .. turned her head..towards Miss Budd, whenever she wanted a refreshener [of the memory]. 1888 'L. SCOTT' *Tuscan Stud.* II. vii. 264 [Medlars] are the favourite refresheners until the water melon takes their place.

Refresher (rĭfre·ʃəɹ). [f. REFRESH *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which refreshes.

c 1420 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 45 Paradyse of plesaunce,..refressher of our food. 1581 T. ROGERS *St. Aug. Praiers* ix. (1597) 45 Come thou hope of the poore, and refresher of them which be ready to faint. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. 16 Tho' Love like Wine be a good refresher, yet 'tis much more dangerous to be too busie withall. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1257 The kind refresher of the summer-heats. 1845 W. SEWELL *Hawkstone* (1846) II. 281 Miss Mabel Brook, who had been permitted to come in as a refresher in the evening.

b. A refreshment; *colloq.* a drink.

1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar. 795/1 When the press has taken a refresher, let it burst forth again in new peals of praise. *a* 1841 T. HOOK in *Casquet of Lit.* (1896) I. 313/2 A few friends at dinner and some refreshers in the evening had prevented Harding from saying a word. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 53 Taking a piece of bread instead of a cup of tea or coffee as a refresher.

2. A reminder.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxi, His memory had received a very disagreeable refresher on the subject of Mrs. Bardell's action. 1856 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 4 Dec. (1884) I. 5, I don't think that this noble ambition had recurred to my memory..up to the receipt of your refresher of yesterday.

3. In legal use: **a.** An extra fee paid to counsel in prolonged or frequently adjourned cases. Also *attrib.* **b.** (See quot.)

a. 1850 in OGILVIE. 1881 *Times* 19 Feb. 10/3 It is therefore recommended that daily refreshers should be abolished, as being one of the principal causes of the undue lengthening of trials. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 7/1 A master in chambers, who had disallowed the 'refresher' fees of his learned leader.

b. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* ii. Wks. I. 72 Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a 'refresher', as lawyers call it,—a new and revised brief memorialising my pretensions.

Refreshful (rĭfre·ʃfŭl), *a.* [f. REFRESH *v.* + -FUL.] Full of refreshment, refreshing.

a 1676 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 73 These Emergents were very refreshful to the Covenanters. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 364 They spread their breathing harvest to the Sun, That throws refreshful round a rural smell. *a* 1790 WARTON *Ode to Evening* v, Pleas'd with the cool, the calm, refreshful hour. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xxii, It was refreshful to look abroad after his desperate impulse.

Hence **Refre·shfully** *adv.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 898 Refreshfully There came upon my face, in plenteous shower, Dewdrops. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xxxv, We are brought refreshfully to acknowledge that the world is right.

Refreshing (rĭfre·shiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REFRESH *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses; also, an instance of this; refreshment given or received.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 19 Whanne the tymes of kelynge, or refreischinge [L. *refrigerium*] .. schulen come. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1207 Othere refreschynge noghte many hade Bot blody water of a slade. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 217 Quyk lusty sprynges..Do gret refresshyng and coumfort to the sihte. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 93 Y haue euermore had yn al my peynys a swyfte refreschyng and releuyng of helpe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxv. 297 Than euery man drewe to his logynge and toke their ease, and refresshing of suche as they had. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. I iij, The tunablenes of musicke is a very great refreshing of..griefs. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. x. 104 The nights being cold and moist, give a refreshing. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Whs.* (1660) 35, I [had] a comfortable refreshing of sufficient sleep. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 665 Some sourse of consolation from above; Secret refreshings, that repair his strength, And fainting spirits uphold. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 27 The refreshings and helps they are to receive by Rain, or Dew. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* v, Such improvements need perpetual refreshing, and, above all, Patience. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 2/3 At what point.. could it be said that the refreshing leaves off and the poisoning begins?

† **2.** Fresh supplies of food. Also *pl.*, and const. *of* (meat, etc.). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxviii. 236 For defaute of vytaylles and of refresshynge they eten hors, houndes, cattes and myse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 b, The refreshings of flesh, bread and fruites which he gaue vs. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 194 As he passed with his armie by the countrey of the Thasians, they sent him certaine refreshing of floure, and of daintie cates. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 13 The good water and refreshing here obtained. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 182 Giving them corn, wine, flesh, fish, cheese, and many other refreshings. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 185 The English at St. Helena are enriched by the refreshing which the East India ships find that meet there.

Refre·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That refreshes: **a.** physically.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLII. i, As the chafed hart which braieth Seeking some refreshing brooke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 79 Upon my flowres [thou] Diffusest hony drops, refreshing showres. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. (1697) 297 Let us repose, While round our Heads refreshing Ointment flows. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* I. vii, I'll take but one refreshing turn, and come back to the tavern to thee. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, The air rose from the bay with most balmy and refreshing coolness. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 132 My thoughts turned to a refreshing cup of tea and a bed.

b. mentally or spiritually. Freq. in 19th c. in phr. *it is* (*quite*, etc.) *refreshing*.

1697 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Jan., These thoughts were very refreshing to me. 1723 in *Sewall's Lett.-Bk.* (1886) I. 14 It was exceedingly refreshing to me to hear from an ancient Acquaintance and so worthy a Friend as your Self. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 10 This is very refreshing news. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xc, One good action in the midst of crimes Is 'quite refreshing', in the affected phrase Of these ambrosial, Pharisaic times. 1867 LOWELL *Rousseau* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 235 There is always a refreshing heartiness in his growl.

2. Used for freshening a thing.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 169 The decks are cleaned, ..the refreshing beef-nets examined.

3. Of a fee: (see REFRESHER 3 a).

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Prol., We did amend our plea, Hence your new brief, and this refreshing fee.

Hence **Refre·shingly** *adv.*

1817 KEATS *Calidore* 16 To see it..Dip so refreshingly its wings and breast 'Gainst the smooth surface. 1886 F. M. CRAWFORD *Tale Lonely Parish* vi, She had made the acquaintance of a refreshingly young scholar.

Refre·shingness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being refreshing.

1658 DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* vii. 34 His countenance is as the Sun shining in his strength for the refreshingnesse of it. 1683 PORDAGE *Mystic Div.* 120 Coldness, Refreshingness [of water]. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 224 The most engaging elegance and sparkling refreshingness of style.

Refreshment (rĭfre·shmĕnt). [a. OF. *refreschement* (*-fresshe-*, *-fraische-*, etc.), f. *refrescher* to REFRESH + -MENT. Cf. mod.F. *rafraîchissement*.]

1. The act of refreshing, or fact of being refreshed, in a mental or spiritual respect.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I. 122 Sithen mercie and pite..might neuer been shewed [unto] refreshement of helpe, and of comforte. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xxi. 35 The eternal springynge floode of refreshment vnto saluacion. 1651 CROMWELL *Let.* 24 Mar. in *Carlyle*, With singleness of heart to His glory, and the refreshment of His people. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 248 All the misery that is lodged in infinite despair has comfort and refreshment answerable to it in infinite hope. 1717 S. SEWALL *Diary* 18 Nov., Mr. Baxter came in and Pray'd with us to my great Refreshment. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xviii, She danced next with an officer, and had the refreshment of talking of Wickham. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* viii, I most devoutly trust we are going to have a season of refreshment.

2. The act of refreshing, or fact of being refreshed, physically, by means of food, drink, rest, coolness, etc.; † recreation. Also, that which refreshes in this way; the means of restoring strength or vigour, mental or physical. Freq. in phr. *to take refreshment*.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxl. 209 This refresshement was not only in the men, but alle theyr horses were anon so stronge, so fresshe [etc.]. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 182 Hee recouered about foure spoonefuls of raine water to his vnspeakeable refreshment. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 237 When we need Refreshment, whether food, or talk between, Food of the mind. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 67 Having taken a little refreshment, we went to the Latin Convent. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 390 The sedentary stretch their lazy length When custom bids, but no refreshment find. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XV, May I offer you any refreshment..? 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 142 The absence of its natural refreshment would powerfully affect the nervous system. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 125 All these establishments for shelter and refreshment early attracted the attention of governments.

† **b.** *Quarters of refreshment*: (see QUARTER *sb.* 15). *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1318/4 On the side of Catalonia the Kings Troops are all in quarters of refreshment. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3810/3 His Forces were in Quarters of Refreshment in some Towns. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 549/2 His Majesty has sent the army into quarters of refreshment.

† **c.** *Sunday of Refreshment*: (see quot. and 7). So called because the Gospel for the day is from John vi.

1710 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* v. § 12 (1720) 225 The fourth [Sunday in Lent] is with us generally called Midlent Sunday; tho' Bishop Sparrow, and some others, term it, *Dominica Refectionis*, the Sunday of Refreshment.

3. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** In general sense.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 31 The grete bounties & worthy refreshements that she..ofte hath me rekened. 1611 COTGR., *Frescades*, refreshments, or things refreshing. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The small refreshments of such things as coole for a time. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 38 The inward refreshements and unspeakable consolations of the Blessed Spirit. 1747 WESLEY *Charac. Methodist* 10 His Business and Refreshments, as well as his Prayers, all serve to this great End. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 473 The kneading-friction, or shampooing..which has of late become a fashionable refreshment in the watering-places of our own country. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 68 Such matters were evidently a favourite refreshment of his spirit.

b. Applied to food and drink. Now only *pl.* of a light repast, and often *spec.* of drink.

1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 109 A Present of Sugar Canes and other refreshments to eat. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* ix. 125 To make their use of liquors a matter of conscience, and allow of no refreshments but such as are consistent with the strictest rules of Christian Sobriety. 1780 *Act* 21 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 2 The common and usual Prices at which the like Refreshments are commonly sold. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* II. 5 Have you had any refreshments, Mamma..? 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Odysseus*, etc., While the goats are being milked, and such other refreshments are preparing for us as the place affords.

† **4.** *pl.* Fresh supplies of men or provisions. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxiv. 258 To them cam newe ayde & grete refresshementes of men and vytaylle. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 Fiue and twentie Muttons, and certain other refreshments. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4197/3 They had [taken] one within the Streights, laden with Refreshments. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1799) 31 Several of the chiefs came on board bringing with them hogs, and other refreshments. 1803 NELSON 6 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 225 The Boats employed in bringing the necessary refreshments to the Garrison.

† **5.** *Place of refreshment*, a place for vessels to renew supplies at. *Obs.*

1772 *Ann. Reg.* I. 5/1 It was supposed that it would have been an useful station and place of refreshment .. for the French East India ships. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Hist. Ind.* 20/1 A place of refreshment for the fleets on their passage from India to Europe.

6. The action of refreshing the memory.

1873 FORSTER *Life Dickens* II. 320 Notwithstanding the refreshment of his memory by this letter.

7. *attrib.*, as *refreshment car, house, room, stall*, etc.; **refreshment Sunday**, the fourth Sunday in Lent, refection Sunday (cf. 2 c).

1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* II. 94 *Dominica Refectionis*, Refreshment Sunday, the fourth in Lent. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVI, The refreshment-room .. was a room set apart for the purposes of supper. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 357, I bought a bun of a little hunchbacked man, who kept a refreshment-stall. 1860 *Act* 23 *Vict.* c. 27 (*title*), An Act .. for regulating the licensing of Refreshment Houses. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 247/1 Refreshment cars are also attached to trains.

Refret, refrain: see REFREIT.

Refrete, Refreyd, -**t,** varr. REFREID *v. Obs.*

Refreynation, var. REFRAINATION *Obs.*

Refreyn(e, obs. ff. REFRAIN *sb.*[1] and *v.*

† **Re·fricate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *refricāre* to rub open again, f. *re-* RE- + *fricāre* to rub.] *trans.* To open up again, renew (a wound or grief); to stimulate (the memory) afresh.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2121/1 They..began to refricate and rippe vp the old sore. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xviii. 597 Euery man began afresh to refricate and renue the former greefe. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 29 To refricate your memories, The first Question was whether his Highness was a Tyrant or no?

† **Refrica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. on L. types: cf. FRICATION.] The action of rubbing open or rubbing up again. Also *fig.*

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xiv. (1639) 123 The eating of sharp things..causeth a certaine refrication and rubbing open again of the scarre. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 337 In these legall sacrifices there is a continuall refrication of the memory of those sinnes.

† **Refri·ction.** *Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] Renewed friction.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 216 By friction and refriction the seede is called out of the like parts.

Refrigerant (rĭfri·dʒĕrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *réfrigérant* (16th c.), or ad. L. *refrigerant-em*, pr. pple. of *refrigerāre*: see REFRIGERATE *v.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of medicinal agents or appliances: Cooling the body or part; allaying heat or fever. Also with *property*, etc.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 324/2 And if you applye theron a refrigerante Playster cut then therin a hole. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 961 There be divers Sorts of Bracelets fit to Comfort the Spirits: And they be of three Intentions: Refrigerant, Corroborant, and Aperient. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 392 'Tis known to have a greater Virtue, as the Endive and Succory, to be refrigerant. 1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 203 Every morning,..a portion of the refrigerant powder is given. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 406, I.. sent a cathartic with a refrigerant lotion. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 510 They generally possess refrigerant properties. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 193 In fevers, lemonade often affords a very refreshing and useful refrigerant drink.

† **b.** Refreshing, otherwise than by cooling. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 788 Wherein you must beware of Dry Heat, and resort to Things that are Refrigerant with an inward Warmth and Vertue of Cherishing.

2. In general use: Cooling, producing coolness.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* v. 339 In the recess of some refrigerant cave. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 383 The rays Fall mild, refrigerant.

B. *sb.* **1. a.** A medicinal agent or appliance employed to reduce abnormal heat, as in inflammation or fever; a cooling medicine.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* v. ix. 277 If the tumour be large, feel pappy and increase, notwithstanding your application of refrigerants, you may suspect [etc.]. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 168 In what lonely vale Of balmy med'cine's various field aspires The blest refrigerant? 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 519 The injury produced..by an injudicious use of evacuants and refrigerants. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 38 In a dilute form, [it is] a refrigerant, tonic, and astringent.

b. *transf.* or in general use: A means of cooling; *esp.* a cooling or refreshing drink.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 323 We read of Saints who resorted to such refrigerants as the ice bath and the bed of snow. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* XXX, Discussing by way of refrigerant our eighth tumbler of whisky-punch. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cinders fr. Ashes* in *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 245 The saline refrigerant struck a colder chill to my despondent heart.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1783 BLAIR *Lect.* XXXII. II. 191 This almost never fails to prove a refrigerant to passion. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 397 It is a consideration, Sir Poet, which may serve as a refrigerant for their ardour.

† **2.** In distillation, a cooling vessel or apparatus at the head of a still; a refrigerator, refrigeratory.

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, The Parts of the Matters distill'd are raised up in the Form of Vapours,..and being sometimes help'd by a Refrigerant or Cooler, fall Drop by Drop into the Recipient.

3. A freezing agent; anything which reduces the temperature below freezing point.

1885 *Sci. American* 9 May 291/3 Some experiments recently made..appear to show that liquid oxygen is one of the best of refrigerants.

Refri·gerate, *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *refrigerātus*, pa. pple. of *refrigerāre*: see next.] Made or kept cold, cooled. † Also const. *from.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 62 Nowe benes..Made clene, and sette up wel refrigerate, From grobbes save wol kepe up thaire estate. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 He was colde and refrigerat fro all concupyscence of the flesshe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 16 b, Their fury was asswaged and refrigerate. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* iii. (1675) 62 When the stomachical nerves are too much refrigerate. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 3/1 Antiquity has become doubly refrigerate.

Refrigerate (rĭfri·dʒĕre·ĭt), *v.* [ad. L. *refrīgerāt-*, ppl. stem of *refrigerāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *frigerāre*: see FRIGERATE *v.* Cf. F. *réfrigérer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To cause to become cold, to cool: **a.** the body or its parts, or heat in these.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/1 Y^e^ shadow of hys holy shoulders, which are brode & large, sufficient to refrigerate & refreshe the man in that heate. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 82 These medycynes do refrigerate and coole the vehement heate wont to be in apostumes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 24 Where he saith..that the Braine was made onely to refrigerate or coole the heart. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 481 The gentle fresh morning Air..refrigerating my bloud and spirits. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 69 This medicine..refrigerates the heat of the blood. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 247 Not .. with the view of refrigerating the surface, but of suddenly cutting short the disease.

absol. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 75 Camphora .. refrigerateth and calefieth. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1000 They do refrigerate and bind,.. and help the weakness of the stomach.

b. the air, earth, or other things.

1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebius' Constantine* 139 The ayre, which from on high descends downe to refrigerate and coole the world. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 164 He was able to find..that part of the beer or the wine that was next to the sides of the bottle to be refrigerated. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 493 The air was refrigerated by the abundance of snow on the mountains. 1854 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xi. 342 Hence [the blade of grass] becomes more and more refrigerated.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 398 The great Brizes which the motion of the Air in great Circles..produceth, which do refrigerate. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 177 All Winds..doe actually refrigerate, and oftentimes so intensly, that they prove the fittest instruments for the Congelation of Liquids.

c. To expose to extreme cold for the purpose of freezing or preserving.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1165/2 The vessels to be refrigerated are sustained on a carriage.

2. *intr.* To grow cold.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 17 Takynge it from the fyre when as it begynne to refrigerate and waxe colde. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 314 He receiveth the Sunnes beames but weakely, and therefore can not heat by them, but rather refrigerate. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 142 The lavas..either overflow the land above the sea, and refrigerate there, or..they refrigerate again within the volcanos. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 149, I will make a fire, and leave them to refrigerate as much longer as they please.

Hence **Refri·gerated** *ppl. a.*, cooled, frozen.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 173 We lately discours'd touching Heated and refrigerated water. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 347 The great heats are occasionally tempered by strata of refrigerated air. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 5/2 The trade in refrigerated meat.

Refrigerating (rĭfri·dʒĕrēˈtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REFRIGERATE.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 72 It was cooled first, lest.. upon the first Refrigerating it should Contract. 1877 *Patents Abridgm.* 1819–66, 15 The first part of this invention relates to the refrigerating of beverages. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 10/3 An illustrated monthly dealing with ice, ice-making, refrigerating, cold storage, and all the allied industries that employ forced cold.

Refri·gerating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That refrigerates; producing, pertaining to, connected with, natural or artificial refrigeration.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 A coole and refrigerating sleeping-place. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 316 Refrigerating repercussive medicaments, which driue backward the matter to the profundity. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 143 A cool refrigerating spring-water. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 149 The situation..suggested to me an idea that refrigerating, and also sedative remedies, might be used externally with advantage. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 108 The brine is at first a refrigerating mixture, which cools still more the pavement and the neighbouring ice. 1881 *Nature* 18 Aug. 364 These differences being due..to the refrigerating power of snow.

Refrigeration (rĭfri·dʒĕrēˈ·ʃən). Also 5 **refrygeracion,** 6 **-cyon.** [ad. L. *refrīgerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refrīgerāre* to REFRIGERATE. Cf. F. *réfrigération* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of refrigerating, cooling, or freezing; the process of becoming cold.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 171 So hyt rejoysyth wyth refrygeracion I the tell. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 263 Suche thynges..are hyndered by refrigeration or coulde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 59 Irons heated in the fire..contract a verticity in their refrigeration. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 104 These thin flaws, which upon the slow refrigeration of the Stones.. might lock up the tinging Particles. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 185 That refreshment and pleasing refrigeration of the air, which is sometimes produced in other climates by rains. 1847 T. MILNER *Gallery Nature* (1855) 296 The vapours cannot become visible by refrigeration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 60 By nocturnal refrigeration, the aqueous vapour of the air is condensed.

b. *Geol.* The gradual cooling of the earth from natural causes.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 71 That the successive cooling or refrigeration of the earth is a groundless notion. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 469 The secular refrigeration of the heated interior of our planet. 1873 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darwinism* II We may.. infer that, at a definite epoch of refrigeration, life appeared in a natural manner.

c. The freezing of provisions for the purpose of preserving them.

1881 *Marine Engineer* 1 Jan. 225 The refrigeration of provisions for transhipment either as a cargo for sale in England, or simply as provisions in our large passenger liners, becomes daily of more importance.

2. Reduction of heat in the body (now only *Med.*); † cooling and refreshing of the blood or spirits.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. D ij, The water gyueth refrygeracyon, The baptym taketh & coleth the inclynacyon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 100 By smelling, they prevent the air that should come unto them for refrigeration. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 35, I could allow for fishes a kind of respiration called refrigeration. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXVIII. § 11 (1689) 247 Though they receive some refrigeration by their Guills, yet that refrigeration is not so continual, as when it is by breathing. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 246/1 Refrigeration, to a certain extent, must of necessity result immediately from immersion in the cold bath. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 229 Actual refrigeration, and bleeding.

transf. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* ii. 8 We hoped for some consolatory refrigeration and ease.

Refrigerative (rĭfri·dʒĕrătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [prob. ad. med.L. **refrīgerātīvus*: see REFRIGERATE *v.* and -IVE, and cf. F. *réfrigératif* (14th c., Oresme).]

A. *adj.* Tending to cool, refrigerant.

1558–66 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. I. 49 It [a plaster] is repercussiue, refrigeratiue and desiccatiue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 24 All Lectuces are by nature refrigeratiue, and do coole the body. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 82 Lead hath naturally commixt with it a certain Mineral..of such a refrigerative Quality, as in a very short Time it will consume even the Metal it self. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cookoo bread*, This Plant is refrigerative like Sorrel. 1852 *Patents Abridgm.* 1819–66 (1877) 16 Improvements in machinery applicable to the manufacture of ice and to refrigerative purposes generally.

B. *sb.* A cooling medicine. *rare* —0.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* and in later Dicts.

Hence **Refri·gerativeness.**

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. (ed. 2).

Refrigerator (rĭfri·dʒĕreˈtəɹ). [f. REFRIGERATE *v.* + -OR. Cf. obs. F. *refrigerateur* (Cotgr.).]

1. That which refrigerates or cools. In later use *transf.* from 2.

1611 COTGR., *Refrigerateur*, a refrigerator, refresher, cooler. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Assyria* ii. I. 267 Trees, those great refrigerators. 1876 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 347 An enormous natural refrigerator in the shape of the Rosegg glacier.

transf. and *fig.* 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. X. ▶4 A reflection..so virtuous acted as a refrigerator on my spirits. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xl, He moves among the company, a magnificent refrigerator.

2. An apparatus, vessel, or chamber for producing or maintaining a low degree of temperature.

The following are some of the commoner specific applications of the term: a. A chamber or vat for cooling worts in a brewery. b. Any vessel, chamber, or apparatus in which the contents are preserved by maintaining a temperature near, at, or below freezing point, esp. in the cold storage of food. c. Anice-making machine. d. = REFRIGERATORY *sb.* 1. e. That part of a surface-condenser in which the steam evaporated from salt-water is condensed into fresh water to supply the boilers of marine engines. f. (Incorrectly applied to) an arrangement whereby the feed-water is warmed on its way to the boiler of a marine engine by a current of hot waste brine pumped from the boiler.

1824 *Specif. Maudslay & Field's Patent* No. 5021. 3 Passing the hot brine and the supply water for the boiler through a system of tubes or vessels of extended surface called a refrigerator. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1183 [The vapour] may be conducted to a worm or refrigerator, to be cooled in the ordinary way. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 192 Every man who possesses a refrigerator has the power of arresting for a time the natural decay of animal and vegetable substances. 1881 *Marine Engineer* 1 Jan. 226 We think the time is not far distant when all Australian and Eastern liners will be fitted throughout with refrigerators.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *refrigerator beef, car.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1911/1 *Refrigerator-car.* (Railway.) 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, American refrigerator beef sold at London and Liverpool to-day at 5½d. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U.S.A.* 9 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), Refrigerator cars carry unfrozen fish from sea and lake inland.

Refrigeratory (rĭfri·dʒĕrătəri), *sb.* [See next and -ORY 1. Cf. obs. F. *refrigeratoire* (Cotgr.).]

1. A vessel at the head of a still filled with cold water through which the worm passes, for condensing alcoholic and other vapours; any vessel or apparatus employed for a similar purpose.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 186 Thy vessell..must be such as the chymicall distillars do use;..furnished with their refrigeratories (as they terme them). 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 34 The liquor..must be distilled in an Alembick with a refrigeratory or Copper Stil with a worm. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of oil*, When the cold Water in the Tub grows hot, you must let it out thro' the Canal of the Refrigeratory, and put fresh in the room of it. 1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 328, 1st, By water, is always meant water distilled in glass vessels, or by means of a large tin refrigeratory. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Laboratory*, Instead of using a refrigeratory or receiver, the spirit is made to pass through a spiral pipe called a worm. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2456/1 The refrigeratory consists of three compartments.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1179 The alcohol..will proceed onwards into the refrigeratory tube.

2. Any medium, appliance, vessel or chamber by or in which the process of cooling or freezing is effected.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 17 Enquire concerning ..Artificiall windes, as Bellowes, Refrigeratories, or Coolers in Parlours. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 The leaves of Oaks abundantly congested on Snow, preserves it as well for wine, as a deep pit, or the most artificial Refrigeratory. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 352 It will be a delicate, palatable, rich Wine,..and in a Refrigeratory very durable. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 411 Vast refrigeratories are provided at both the poles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1165/1 If now the end containing the compound be plunged in a refrigeratory and the other in water [etc.].

Refrigeratory (rĭfri·dʒĕrătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *refrīgerātōri-us*: see REFRIGERATE *v.* and -ORY 2.] Tending to cool or make cold; cooling.

1721 in BAILEY. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 120 This grateful acid spirit .. is .. highly refrigeratory, diuretic, sudorific. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 150 Close to the stream I was showed this lady's bower; it is umbrageous and refrigeratory. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 42 Trinity term.. replaces these delicacies with the more refrigeratory victual of cold boiled lamb and salad. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 4/3 The pumping of cold air for refrigeratory purposes.

† **Refrige·rium.** *Obs.* [a. late L. *refrīgerium* a cooling, mitigation. Cf. next.]

1. A respite granted to the souls of the damned; also *transf.* hymns or prayers for such a respite.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. XXXVI. (1650) I. 164 To sing Dirges and Refrigeriums for the soul of the deceased Duke. 1652 — tr. *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 26 Raising up their beads and voices..with requiems and refrigeriums to his soul. 1667 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* X. 9 (1697) II. 12 Some of the Ancients..have talked much of Annual Refrigeriums, Respites, or Intervals of Punishment to the Damned.

2. A place of cooling. *rare* —1.

a 1670 HACKET in Plume *Life* (1865) 182 Heaven is so large, and spacious, that it is fit to admit divers quarterings and mansions in it, the archangel's throne..[and] the refrigerium of the faithful before His Ascension.

† **Refri·gery.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *refrīgeri-um* (see prec.), or a. OF. *refrigerie* (Godef.).] Cooling, refreshing, comfort, consolation.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3053 If the aungels presence to the childre in the fire refrigery made. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263/2 To this deserte place gyue the refrygery and comfort of thy grace. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb) 41 Luke remembreth thys perfeccion..callyng yt the tyme of refrigery and confort. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 512 Yee haue stepped from the place of Spiritual refrigery, into the frying pan of Schismes & Heresies.

Refrined, erron. form of REFRAINED *Obs.*

† **Refri·nge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *refringĕre*: see REFRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To infringe (one's liberties). *rare* —1.

1530 PALSGR. 683/1, I am nat aboute nor never was to refrynge your lybertyes.

2. To refract (light). Also *fig.*

c 1610 SIR C. HEYDON *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 11 We are first to agree how deep or thick this cloudy Region of the air that refringeth the Sunbeams may be. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 95 Vapors..by which the light of divine immutable verity, seemeth to us to be refringed, and to waver.

b. To knock or drive back. *rare* —1.

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 24 How can they do it in such troops and numbers without justling, refringing, and inverting one another?

Refringency (rĭfri·ndʒĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = REFRACTIVITY.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 211 Minute granules which have a high degree of refringency.

Refringent (rĭfri·ndʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *refringĕre* to REFRACT.] = REFRACTIVE.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 541 Considering.., that the changes of refringent power and of density are two co-effects of very different nature. 1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* VII. iii. § 432 According as the refracted ray approaches, or deviates from the normal, the second medium is said to be more or less refringent or refracting than the first. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXVII. 587 The spores..are twice the size of tricophyton spores, and remarkably refringent.

† **Refriscative,** *a. Obs. rare* —1. [f. med.L. *refriscāt-*, ppl. stem of *refriscāre* to REFRESH + -IVE.] That refreshes, refreshing.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xi. 91 You shall purge hym with apperatiue thynges, and refriscatiue that purge the bloud.

† **Refroi·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *refroider, -ier, -ir*, f. *re-* RE- + *froid* cold. Cf. REFREID *v.*] *trans.* To cool.

c 1450 *Merlin* 500 Nevew, be not so wroth, refroide youre maltalente. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 b, For to hyde her wil and to refroide and cole her a litil..she left him.

So † **Refroi·dour** [OF. *refroidure*], coolness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250 b/1 He had within forth thre refroydours or coldes..by whiche he assuaged by coldenes all the fyre withoute forth.

† **Refro·nt,** *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To supply with a new front; to renew the front of.

1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 326, I should take it to have been at least refronted since Johnson's time. 1895 DOYLE *Stark Munro Lett.* IV. 68 My linen had gone to Belfast to be refronted and recuffed.

Refru·strate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To frustrate again.

1662 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 56 Being so often refrustrated in their reattempts.

Refrygeracion, -cyon, obs. ff. REFRIGERATION.

† **Reft,** *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Alteration of REIF, after the pa. pple. of REAVE *v.*1, or on analogy of *theft*.] Robbery.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 132 Suppos that gude war nouthir tane be violence, fors, na reft. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Resettaris of theft and reft.

Reft, *sb.*2 *rare.* [Alteration of RIFT, after the pa. pple. of REAVE *v.*2, or on analogy of *cleft*.] A rift, fissure.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 495 It..had most probably dropped into a reft, afterwards filled by stalactitic matter. 1851 ANGUS *Serm.* viii. (1862) 156 The mountain has been shivered..; and spiritual churches..have come out of the enormous reft.

Reft, *ppl. a.*1 [See REAVE *v.*1] Robbed, bereft of something.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 257 Through all this the reft tigress mourned her stolen whelp.

Reft, *ppl. a.*2 [See REAVE *v.*2] Split, cleft.

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. LXXX. 336 If..it should not be convenient to the farmer to get these wicker hurdles, but he should be obliged to take up with those made of reft stuff in form of a gate [etc.].

Refter, obs. form of RAFTER *sb.*1

† **Refu.** *Obs. rare* —1. [ad. OF. *refu, refui*:— L. *refugium* REFUGE *sb.*] Refuge.

1340 *Ayenb.* 138 He is hire refu and ham ssel souy.

Refuce, obs. form of REFUSE *sb.* and *v.*

Refu·el (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To supply again with fuel.

1811 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 567 The necessity of ever re-fuelling the moral feelings of the people.

Refuge (re·fiudʒ), *sb.* Also 5 **reffuge.** [a. F. *refuge* (12th c.), ad. L. *refugium*, f. *re-* RE- back + *fugĕre* to flee. See also REFU and REFUTE *sb.*1]

1. Shelter or protection from danger or trouble; succour sought by, or rendered to, a person. † *To do refuge*, to give refuge or aid *to* one.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 862 Yeue vs neither mercy ne refuge But sle me first. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 448 The grete Reffuyt and Reffuge that thow dost to alle synful men. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cvii. 81 The .ii. sones of Mordred were constrayned of pure force to seche stronge holdes for theyr refuge. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge*

t. 1095 To the prophet Hely a rauen dyd refuge, Brought hym his sustenaunce and saued his lyue. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Of the[e] request I refuge, with meeke submission humbled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 673 So violence Proceeded .. Through all the Plain, and refuge none was found. 1755 WARBURTON *Serm. Luke xiii.* 1–2 Wks. 1788 V. 297 The hapless Unbeliever..hath no where to fly for refuge from his terrors. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 238 The dweller in that still retreat Dearly obtains the refuge it affords. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 286 All patriotism and honour has in Prussia sought refuge among the women. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 429 Is he sad? there's ready refuge.

b. *Of refuge*, adapted or intended for shelter or protection, as in *city* (see CITY 1 f), *country, harbour, place, port,* (†*weapon,*) *of refuge*; also *house of refuge*, an institution for sheltering the homeless or destitute.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxviii. 61/1 This Asylum..Was a place of refuge and socours. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xv. 29 Sychem..was a Cyte of refuge and of socoure. 1540 BIBLE (Cranmer) *Josh.* XX. 2 Appoynte out from among you cyties of refuge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 b, The rest..shall be banisshed to have no place of refuge. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 b, Swords..have been in all ages..the last weapon of refuge both for horsemen, and footmen. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 50/2 The cities of refuge were required to be well supplied with water and necessary provisions. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 7 He [Romulus] set apart a place of refuge, to which any man might flee, and be safe from his pursuers. 1866 *Act 29 & 30 Vict.* c. 117 § 31 Provided that such House of Refuge, School, or Institution is certified as a Reformatory School under this Act. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* Pref. (1880) 5 The geographical position of Britain has, from the earliest times, rendered it a country of refuge.

c. *To take refuge*, to seek safety or shelter *in* (or *at*) a place; also *transf.* (const. *in*), to betake oneself, have recourse, to (something) as a means of escape, consolation, etc.

1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 228 The Portuguese have a notion of honour, that if a murderer takes refuge in their house, they are bound to protect him. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, We must take refuge in Switzerland, I think. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 397 The king..was borne down by the superior force of his enemies, and was constrained to take refuge in his capital. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 147 A thunderstorm once forced the King..to take refuge at the palace of the Bishop of Durham.

transf. 1708 ATTERBURY *Serm.* vi. (1726) II. 202 These Persons..take Refuge in Reflections on the..Goodness of God. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Feb., I..would have taken refuge in some other topic: but he seemed bent upon pursuing his own. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Dinah perfectly scorned logic and reason in every shape, and always took refuge in intuitive certainty. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 113 Capt. Carlyle goes to his own room,..and takes refuge in a cigar.

2. One who, or that which, serves to give shelter, protection, aid, comfort, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 205 Reste and refuge to folk disconsolat, Fadir of pite and consolacioun, Blissid Leonard! 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 39 He that is the very reffuge of alle creatures. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 85 The byshoppe of Burges beinge the chiefe refuge of this nauigation. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 11 Must I be his last Refuge? *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxiii. Wks. 1684 IV. 635 In the midst of his Ship wrack, when there be planks and refuges enough about him. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 396 Sleep seems their only refuge: for, alas! Where penury is felt the thought is chained. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 311 Howl, Spirits of the living and the dead, Your refuge, your defence lies fallen and vanquished. *c* 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 101, I go back To Rome and leisure...Or books—the refuge of the destitute.

3. A place of safety or security; a shelter, asylum, stronghold. Also in *fig.* context.

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 136 And lyke a dowve fle to his refuge. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* X. 14 Onely at Bethsura remayned certayne of the Iewes.., for Bethsura was their refuge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 131 Thei had no certain refuge nor place to resorte to. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. xi. (1622) 106 With small bloudshed of the barbarians, by reason of their refuges at hand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 168 This Hell then seem'd A refuge from those wounds. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 310 Drawn from his refuge in some lonely elm..ventures forth..The squirrel. 1814–15 SHELLEY *Wordsworth* 9 Thou hast like to a rock-built refuge stood Above the blind and battling multitude. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 103 [The chamois] flew with the speed of the wind to its refuge in the mountains.

b. (See quot.)

1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/2 Female convicts..are in certain cases released to refuges nine months before the ordinary time for release on licence.

c. A portion of the roadway marked off at busy crossings, for securing the safety of foot passengers.

1881 GRANT WHITE *England* xiv. 320 The contrivance called a 'refuge' which is placed at intervals more or less convenient in the roadway of the street. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 4 The erection of a large refuge, which would separate the two lines of traffic.

4. †**a.** A way or means of obtaining shelter or safety; a resource; recourse *to* a practice. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 163/1 He..hath a sure and vndoubtable refuge..to bringe him out of all perplexite, in that God hath commaunded him in all such doutes to byleue his churche. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* G j, We must somtyme come and haue refuge to the sendyng of blode. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iii. 11 Their latest refuge Was to send him. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 313 These shifts and by-ways..are meer refuges to shelter our infirmitie. 1670 CLARENDON *Life* (1760) I. v. 177 The king then, as the last Refuge, calls for the English Mastiffs. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. ii. 12 A general..has no other refuge left, than continually to raise the expectation of his allies by some fresh exploits.

†**b.** *To have* or *make one's refuge*: to betake oneself for refuge *to* a person or place. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 248/1 To the end we may haue our refuge to his mercie. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 439 The offenders making their refuge from one lordship marcher to another, were continued without punishment and correction.

c. A plea, pretext, excuse, or answer, in which one takes refuge.

1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Records I. 177 His refuge was only, That they would fain learn how they might honestly answer the French. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 69 She and the Dolphin haue bin iugling, I did imagine what would be her refuge. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 19 The Starters of this Calumny..betook themselves to this Refuge, That [etc.]. 1724 WATERLAND *Farther Vind. Christ's Div.* ii. § 15 The boasted pretence.., the last refuge both of Socinians and Arians, is entirely routed and baffled. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr., Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 4/7 As patriotism is sometimes the last refuge of a scoundrel, so economy..is the last refuge of a Reactionary.

5. *attrib.*, as *refuge house, hut, place, tower*; **refuge hole** (see quot. 1883).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI. ii, Lord,..Be my rock, my refuge tower. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. vi, I've sought for refuge-place in vain. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 187 This little refuge-hut..was the means of saving the lives of these four men. 1869 J. KER *Serm.* (1874) 339 To make the death of Christ a mere refuge-house for pardons. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Refuge Hole*, a place formed in the side of an underground plane or horse road..in which men can take refuge during the passing of a train, or when firing shots.

Refuge (rĕ·fiudʒ), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. the sb., or ad. F. *réfugier*, †*refuger* (15th c.), usually refl. *se réfugier*, to take refuge.]

1. *trans.* To afford a refuge, asylum, or retreat to (a person); to shelter, protect. Also occas. in pass., *to be refuged*, to have taken refuge.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 b, A strong couert and sanctuarie .. to refuge the wronged. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 34 Hauing promise of the Turke that he should be detained in Corassan where he was refuged. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 358 Prince William..[has] been refuged and supported by that Crown against..the Emperor. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* VII. (1741) 359 Castruchio .. promised to receive and refuge her at a fair House he had at Tivoli. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* II. 145 They found all the people on board, refuged [1790 retired] in different places beneath the deck. 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 205 So shall be The city that did refuge thee. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 22 Thou who alone hast refuged our distress.

transf. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. v. 26 Like silly Beggars, Who sitting in the Stockes, refuge their shame That many haue, and others must sit there.

†**b.** *refl.* To take refuge; to flee for refuge *to* a place. *Obs.*

1618 T. ADAMS *Serm.* 9 Sensualitie is the voluptuous man's mountaine, there he refugeth himselfe against all reproofes. 1643 T. COLEMAN *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants* (1895) 173 The ministers of the Lord that have refuged themselves to this little Sanctuary. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 240 He was expell'd the Empire, and refuged himself in the Persian Court. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 304, I have refuged myself in his family.

2. *intr.* To take refuge; to seek shelter or protection. Also *fig.*

1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 302 And now, the King Is pleas'd to refuge there. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* 4, I was reported to have refug'd among the Villagers. 1720 —*Power of Love* I. (1741) 116 He..refuged in the Greatness of his Courage. 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 47 She had heard that pirates refuged formerly in the Hebrides. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XXVII, Upon the heights Eastward, how few have refuged! 1899 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 535 They move in short dipping flights, refuging in every convenient tree.

†**b.** To flee for refuge. *Obs. rare.*

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 111 The Duke de Soubise refuged hether from France upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there.

Hence **Re·fuged** *ppl. a. rare.*

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 39 If the refug'd Person is guilty, he shall agree to make proper Satisfaction for him.

Refuge, obs. (or dial.) var. of REFUSE *sb.* and *v.*

Refugee (refiudʒī·), *sb.* Also 7–8 **refugie.** [ad. F. *refugié*, pa. pple. of *refugier*: see REFUGE *v.* The Anglicized form in *-ee* appears almost as early as that in *-ie*, and soon became the standard one.]

1. a. One who, owing to religious persecution or political troubles, seeks refuge in a foreign country; orig. applied to the French Huguenots who came to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

a. 1685 BURNET *Tracts* (1689) I. 27 Zurich demanded the Estates of the refugies. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2679/1 The Troops in the Town behaved themselves very well, and particularly the French Refugies. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 P 2 That all the French Refugies in those Dominions are to be naturalized.

β. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 12 June, The poore and religious refugees who escaped out of France in the cruel persecution. 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 8 The long-winded cant of a dull refugee. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 There was also an humble Address from the French Refugees in the Kingdom of Ireland. 1783 *New York during Amer. Rev.* (1861) 141 A very considerable embarkation of Refugees took place last week bound for Nova Scotia and Canada. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 51/1 Since the revolt of the British colonies in America, we have frequently heard of American refugees. 1814 MACKINTOSH *Rev. Lives Milton's Nephews* Wks. 1846 II. 503 Some of those ingenious and excellent Protestant refugees, whose writings contributed to excite all Europe against Louis XIV. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome.* (1846) I. v. 203 Attending the lectures of Philo, then a refugee from Athens. 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* I. 5 A large number of refugees from the Tunja Valley had already arrived.

b. A runaway; a fugitive from justice, etc. *rare.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 108, I held myself as the refugee Jonas, whose crimes brought perdition on all in the vessel. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, With a promise on Morton's part that he would call the refugee when it was time for him to pursue his journey.

†**c.** *transf.* of migratory birds. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1764 HARMER *Observ.* X. xiv. 413 Among other refugees of that time Maillet elsewhere expressly mentions quails.

2. *U. S.* A name given, esp. in New York State, to parties of marauders in the American revolutionary war who claimed British protection; = COWBOY 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1780 ANDRÉ (*title*) Cow-Chace, in Three Cantos published on Occasion of the Rebel General Wayne's attack of the Refugees Block-House on Hudson's River. 1781 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 403, I expect all the rancor of the refugees will be poured out upon Cornwallis for it. 1821 F. COOPER *Spy* vii, The more cunning refugees dispersed in small bands;.. the dispersion of a troop of Cow-boys was only the extension of an evil.

3. a. Used appositively, as *refugee tutor*, etc.

1721 R. NEWTON *Univ. Educ.* 181 Grooms, and footmen, and nurses, and refugee tutors. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 143 The aristocrats are gone and going in great numbers to join the refugee princes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* iv. 63 Our refugee divines preach to more purpose. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xi. (1872) III. 188 Stanislaus has abundance of useless refugee Polish Magnates about him.

b. *attrib.* Characteristic of a refugee.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 407 Animated by the true refugee hatred of the country which had cast him out.

Hence **Refugee** *v.*, to take refuge; **Refugee·ism,** the condition of a refugee; **Refugee·ship,** the personality of a refugee. (*nonce-wds.*)

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 373 Whether the report was raised by the English rebels refugee'd at Paris [etc.]. 1784 in Southey *Life Andrew Bell* (1844) I. 293 All will go on admirably with your refugeeship. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxii, A Pole, or a Czech, or something of that fermenting sort, in a state of political refugeeism.

†**Refugy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *refugium*: see REFUGE *sb.*] A place of refuge.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xi. 41 To dryue them out which were in the castell at Ierusalem and in the other refugies.

Refuis(e, obs. Sc. forms of REFUSE *v.*

Refuissall, obs. Sc. form of REFUSAL.

Refulgence (rĭfʌ·ldʒĕns). [ad. L. *refulgentia*: see REFULGENT and -ENCE.] The quality of being refulgent; splendour, brightness, radiance.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 194 The refulgences of those Carbuncles. 1692 KNATCHBULL tr. *Annot. N. Test.* 259 The refulgence of the eternal light. 1774 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* (1776) 169 A bar of ore, the heat and refulgence of which were almost insupportable to me at ten feet distance. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii, The calm, clear, blue refulgence of a winter's lake. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. xiv. 269 All this bloom and rosy refulgence, which are phrases of the poets.

Refulgency (rĭfʌ·ldʒĕnsi). ? *Obs.* [See prec. and -ENCY.] = REFULGENCE.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Venus* 95 Giue me the refulgencie Of most renown'd and rich posteritie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. li. 60 Her sight is presently dazled and disgregated with the refulgency and coruscations thereof. 1741–2 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* IV. ii. (1752) I. 461/1 [Moses] was oblig'd then to keep at a more awful Distance from the tremendous Throne of God, and not come within the Circle of its refulgency. 1796 T. SCOTT *Comm. Daniel* X, To behold, with our bodily eyes, the refulgency of his personal and mediatorial excellences.

Refulgent (rĭfʌ·ldʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *refulgent-em*, pres. pple. of *refulgēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *fulgēre* to shine.] Shining with, or reflecting, a brilliant light; radiant, resplendent, gleaming.

1509 [see b]. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 127 Haires of a goldlike hewe; (not purest gould so refulgent). 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. ii. 194 Enrich mine eyes with thy refulgent ray. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 238 The most refulgent colours are the result of light and shadows. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XI. 204 In blazing heaps, the grove's old honours fall, And one refulgent ruin levels all. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 292 There will be no clouds or fogs; but one bright, refulgent day. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 474 Freedom..here shall rise, Light her new torch in my refulgent skies. 1864 TENNYSON *Experiments, Milton* 13 Some refulgent sunset of India.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 45 These poetes .. Devoyde our rudenes wyth grete fyry lemes; Theyr centencious verses are refulgent. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Elegies* (1717) 385 Sion, the glory of whose refulgent Fame Gave earnest of an everlasting name. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* v, Others more sublime..Have sunk, extinct in their refulgent prime. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvii, Bestowing upon the locksmith a most refulgent smile, he left them.

†**c.** As a term of compliment applied to a lady.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Bright and refulgent ladie, daine your eare. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 83 Who wait upon the high-born, illustrious, and refulgent Maulkina.

Hence **Refu·lgently** *adv.*; **Refu·lgentness.**

1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 204 This Iewell .. refulgently shining with the rayes of a constant equality of spirit. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 501 How refulgently bright and glorious the bodies of the blessed are at the Resurrection. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Refulgentness*, brightness, splendor.

Refund (rĭfə·nd), *sb.* [f. next.] Repayment.

1866 *Morn. Star* 6 Mar. 6/3 He instituted this suit to obtain a refund of the sum. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 42/1 That claims for drawback or refund be paid upon due proof only.

Refund (rĭfə·nd), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *refunder* (*refonder*) or L. *refundĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *fundĕre* to pour: see Found *v.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To pour back, pour in or out again (*lit.* and *fig.*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1386 *Almanak for Year* 8 Þe vertu or Þe influens Þat it hace or receyves of Þe hyer planetys..it refundes and puttys til Þe erthe by his bemys. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. x. 53 Þe giftes of god mowe not flowe in us, for..we refunde not ayen all to Þe originall welle. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. Schol. § 1 (1712) 160 It is at last refunded into the Body by the left Ventricle of the Heart. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* v. 56 One may as easily perswade the thirsty earth to refund the water she has suckt into her veins. 1725 Pope *Odyssey* XII. 132 Thrice in dire thunders she refunds the tide. 1765 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181/1 The waves play, absorbed in each other and again refunded. [1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* i, Two lawyers, whose wetted garments..would refund a considerable part of the water they had collected.]

b. To give back, restore. Also *absol.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 179 The membres inferialle supporte and do seruyce, the..membres mediate receyve, and refunde. 1694 Crowne *Regulus* IV. 43 This body.. Asks the refunding all our victories. 1699 Woodward in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 217 These..being Vegetable Substances, when refunded back again into the Earth, serve for the formation of other like Bodies. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 215 An animal nature which .. is compelled to refund its constituent matter to the planet .. on which it grew.

†**c.** *Philos.* To put back *into* something antecedent. *Obs.*

1696 J. Serjeant *Meth. Science* 222 They cannot .. without making use of Principles, refund Effects into their Proper Causes. 1697 — *Solid Philos.* 452 So that all the Certainty of Authority is to be refunded into Intrinsecal Arguments. [1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* iv. (1877) I. 77 The intellectual necessity of refunding effects into their causes.]

2. To make return or restitution of (a sum received or taken); to hand back, repay, restore.

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 146 To refund, content, and pay to ane honorable man..the sowme of v[e] lib. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 20 Oct., I am to refund to..Lord Peterborough what he had given us six months ago. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* XXV. 116 The maid's Father is sentenced to refund either the entire sum, or half of it, as the case stands. 1723 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 10 Whatever charges you are at in copying I shall willingly refund. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 95 If you would describe a rich man refunding his treasures, express it thus. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 799 Some private purse Supplies his need with a usurious loan, To be refunded duly. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 441 They..refunded to the peasantry of the country the money which had been extorted from them. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 134 A thief, whether he steals much or little, must refund twice the amount.

3. To reimburse, repay (a person).

1736 Swift *Let. to Bp. Hort* 12 May, The printer has a demand..to be fully refunded, both for his disgraces, his losses, and the apparent danger of his life. 1862 J. M. Ludlow *Hist. U. S.* 204 A proposal to refund him out of the Treasury was now made in Congress. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 6/7 If you are out of pocket by this business, [I] shall be glad to contribute towards refunding you.

4. *absol.* To make repayment.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 43 As none were Losers employed in that service,..so we finde few refunding back to charitable uses. 1706 Mrs. Centlivre *Basset-Table* v, I believe you are the first Gamester that ever refunded. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 60 He not only refuses to refund, but also denies that I ever lent him the ten crowns. 1841 Macaulay *Ess., Hastings* (1850) 606 The majority.. voted..that Hastings had corruptly received between thirty and forty thousand pounds; and that he ought to be compelled to refund.

Hence **Refu·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Refu·nding** *vbl. sb.*[1] Also **Refu·nder** [1], one who refunds.

1691 T. Brown *Reas. New Converts taking Oaths* 3 A City Usurer turn'd into a Refunder of his ill-gotten Estate. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S—*, Ravenscroft..in silence took back the refunded treasure. 1843–56 Bouvier *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v. *Refund*, On a deficiency of assets, executors .. are entitled to have refunded to them legacies which they may have paid..; they are generally authorized to require a refunding bond.

Refu·nd (*rī-*), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To fund again or anew. Hence **Refu·nding** *vbl. sb.*[2]; also **Refu·nder** [2].

1860 in Worcester. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 22 Apr. 4/2 When the bonds are sold and the floating indebtedness is refunded..let us join in well-wishing to the refunders. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 8/1 The disbursements of the Treasury in connexion with the re-funding of bonds.

Refundment (rĭfə·ndmĕnt). [f. Refund *v.*[1] + -ment.] The act of refunding.

1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ii, The denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy of refundment to a late posterity. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 5/1 The guarantees ..for the refundment of such a loan.

Refurbish (rĭfə·bĭʃ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To furbish anew; to repolish, do up again.

1611 Cotgr., *Refourbir*, to refurbish, repolish. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Abbé Delille & Landor* Wks. 1853 I. 100/1 It requires a better poet to refurbish a trite thought than to exhibit an original. 1874 Gladstone *Ritualism* in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 674 She has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool.

Hence **Refu·rbished** *ppl. a.*; **Refu·rbishing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Refu·rbishment.**

1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xlii, It was a charming little room in its refurbished condition. 1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/2 The refurbishing of an old and faded political celebrity. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Dec. 732 The figures which are in process of refurbishment at Madame Tussaud's.

Refurnish (rĭfə·rnĭʃ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To furnish anew, in various senses.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxiv, [Henry VII] refurnisshed his dominions, and repayred his manours. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. iii. 109 If any men..be hurt or slaine,..how are these rankes to be refurnished. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. (1677) 187 The Brutes and Birds..might easily refurnish the same Continent after the subsiding of the Flood. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* XXV, You will refurnish the house, I suppose? 1849 Stovel *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 48 The Reformed church of England was never adapted to overthrow, however it might modify and refurnish, the fabric of superstition.

Hence **Refu·rnished** *ppl. a.*; **Refu·rnishment.**

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* IV. i, The redecorated, refurnished, and smiling shops. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* VIII. i, The refurnishment was in a style richer than before.

Refus, obs. form of Refuse *sb.* and *v.*

Refusable (rĭfiū·zăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Refuse *v.* + -able, or ad. obs. F. *refusable.*]

1. That may be rejected or refused (when offered).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 4/8 Refusable, *recusabilis.* 1611 Cotgr., *Rejectable*, reiectable, refusable. 1659 H. Thorndike *Wks.* (1846) II. 512 No act of theirs .. is refusable by the Church. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 138 Since those Sufferings were absolutely refusable as not being the very same which the Law demanded.

†**b.** Deserving of rejection. *Obs.*

1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurts' Surg.* III. xvii. 271 If a patient hath bled nere so much, they will phlebotomize him further, which is an ill and refusable way. 1666 Bp. S. Parker *Free Censure* (1667) 143 The Sensation of .. displeasing Objects, which makes their Existence full of nothing but Sadness and Misery, and utterly refusable.

2. That may be refused (when asked for).

1652 Warren *Unbelievers* (1654) 17 Payment was refusable. 1668 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 258 My Lord..did wish [etc.]... Which, all circumstances considered, seeming not refusable, my Lord Bellasis writ this letter. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 404 An indulgence refusable, and not to be granted but upon conditions.

†**Refusado.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [app. a. Pg. *refusado*, pa. pple. of *refusar* to Refuse.] (See quots.)

1598 Florio, *Refusati*, the coursest veluets that be, called refusados. *Ibid.*, *Setanino*, a kind of thin veluet called refusados. *Ibid.*, *Velutino*, fine, slender, course, refusado veluet.

Refusal (rĭfiū·zăl). Also 5 **refusaile**, 5–7 **refusall**, **-fusel(l**, 7 *Sc.* **refuissall.** [f. Refuse *v.* + -al 4.]

1. The act of refusing; a denial or rejection of something demanded or offered.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 118/2 Any of the said Commyssioners or Collectours provyng the same refusell. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The same estranger..to whom such refusel shalbe made. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 b, Where the reasons of theyr refusall may be heard. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* I. 35 It were very foolishness in a Tenant, for wilfull refusall thereof, to indanger the same. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1330 Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels, On my refusal, to distress me more..? 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiv. I. 404 It was impossible long to refuse so natural a request..without maintaining his refusal by arms. 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 15 Accepting only for the fear of giving offence by refusal. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 448 If he refuse, he shall be liable to be convicted by law of refusal to serve.

b. *spec.* in the game of écarté, the action of the dealer in refusing to allow a discard. Hence *refusal hand*, a hand on which the dealer should refuse to allow a discard.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 621/1 Proposal, acceptance, or refusal made cannot be retracted. 1878 'Cavendish' *Écarté* 53 The cases are few in which, with a refusal, he will only make three or four tricks. *Ibid.* 58 His hand should be stronger than those given in the refusal hands.

c. Of a horse: (see Refuse *v.* 3 c).

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 383 A refusal is never desirable, as the horse .. is apt to repeat it. 1857 Lawrence *Guy Liv.* xiv. 131 The mare was so savage and sulky still that a refusal seemed a certainty.

d. Absolute resistance of a pile to further driving; the point at which this takes place.

1847 Cresy *Encycl. Civ. Engin.* (1856) 1070 The refusal of a pile to advance does not always insure it having arrived at a proper bed. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1911/2 The refusal of a pile intended to support 13½ tons may be taken at 10 blows of a ram of 1,350 pounds [etc.].

†**2. a.** Repudiation (of a wife), divorce. **b.** Abandonment (of a party). *Obs. rare.*

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. xxvi. F vij, Mosyes suffred a byll of refusell to the Iues. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 845 Many others, leuyng king Richarde, turned and came to the part of the Erle of Richmonde..Which refusall of king Richardes parte [etc.].

3. The chance of refusing some thing, office, or the like before it is offered to others; the privilege or right of having it placed at one's disposal for acceptance; *esp.* in phr. *to have the refusal of.*

1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 80 His Presentatioun—togidder with the refusall of the kirk abone-writtin. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 546 If any of his subiects hath any precious stone of value, and make not him the offer of it, it is death to him; he must haue the refusall of all. 1640 *Boston* (U. S.) *Rec.* (1877) II. 54 Chrystopher Stanley is promised the refusall of six acres of upland..yf it be there to be sould. 1708 Swift *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 126 When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the refusal. 1812 Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 17 The stock kept upon turnips or clover, have the refusal of water at all times when soiling. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 15/1 They had the first refusal of any concessions he might obtain.

4. That which has been refused or rejected.

1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 166 Ireland is to be offered to Lord Harrington, or the Presidentship; and the Duke of Dorset, now president, is to have the other's refusal. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 102 And next, with her pride, to take her sister's refusals, as she once phrased it.

†**Refusant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *refusant*, pres. pple. of *refuser*, or f. Refuse *v.* + -ant [1].] Refusing to take an oath, recusant.

1577 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 389 Some of the Aldermen and Burgesses refusants [are required] to make their repaier hither to declare what lawfull causes they may have to the contrarye.

†**Refu·se,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **refous**, 4–5 (7) **refus**, 5 **reffus**(e, 6 **refuce**, *Sc.* **refuis**(e. [a. OF. *refus*, f. *refuser* to Refuse.]

1. = Refusal I. (Common in 15–16th c.)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 298 Thei made hem naked as thei scholde,..Amonges hem was no refus. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 848 Refuse of Rychesse & Worldly Veynglory. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* (1877) 53 The reffuses of a nygard ben bettir than the largesces of a prodygall waster. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] *heading*, Of the refuce of them of Acquytayne made to the Duke of Lancastre. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 513 As of the refuse made vnto my Lorde of Gloucester, of openyng the tower to him,..he aunswereth [etc.]. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XII. xiii, Readie with a proud refuse Argantes was his proffred aid to scorne. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 280 His refuse would have made a great Commotion.

b. *Of refuse* (OF. *de refus*), not worth hunting. So *without refuse* (OF. *sans refus*), that ought to be hunted.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 115 Siþen wan þei Inglond ..& now er þise bot mansbond, rascaile of refous. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, If a man se a wylde boore þe whiche seme hym gret ynogh, as men seye of þe herte chaseable of x., he shall saye a wylde boore of þe thred yere, þat is withoute refuse.

2. = Refusal 3.

1753 Smollett *Cnt. Fathom* (1784) 92/2 A certain lady of quality bespoke the refuse of the jewel.

Refuse (re·fiūz), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 **refus**, **reffuys**, 5, 7 **refuce**, 6 **refuse**, **refows**, 6–7 **reffuse**, (6 **reffise**), 6–7 (9) **refuge**, 4– **refuse.** [app. an irregular adoption of OF. *refuse* (= mod. F. *refusé*), pa. pple. of *refuser* to Refuse.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Refused or rejected. Const. *of* (= by). *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 514 (570) My langwysshynge, That am refus of euery creature. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 105 Forworthin fule, of all the warld reffuse.

2. Rejected or thrown aside as worthless or of little value; discarded, useless; †odd (money).

[1425 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) II. 250 De lana refuse vendita..hoc anno.] 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 567/2 All the refuse Hornes..to sell. 1503–4 *Churchw. Acc., Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 26 More over in the box of refows money resteth..xis. iiij*d.* 1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Refuse woll, *layne refusee.* 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xv. 9 Euery thing that was vile, and refuse, that they destroyed vtterly. 1638 Earl of Cork *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 52, I sould 7 tonnes of refuge steele. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xxxi. 12 As that refuse potsheard, cast out as good for nothing. 1754 Hawkins *Refl. Card-playing* 19 Seizing on a Heap of Refuse Cards that lay by him, began playing them away. 1827–35 Willis *Parrhasius* 6 A dog Crunching beneath the stall a refuse bone. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 25 Certain trades pour their refuse water into rivers. *transf.* 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 98/1 He ordered the Milesians to bury him in a certain refuse and neglected place. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 59 A refuse burial in heat and frost and without lamentation.

b. of persons. *rare.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 207 The refuse and scattered People of the overthrowne Army his Father had lost before. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 156 Another kinde of reffuse people of one family and disposition with the former. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races Men*, As distasteful as Priam's refuse sons.

B. *sb.* **1.** That which is cast aside as worthless; rubbish or worthless matter of any kind; the rejected or rubbishy part of anything.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 Owte caste, or refuse, or coralyce of corne. *Ibid.* 427/2 Refuce, or owt caste, what so euer hyt be, *caducum, purgamentium.* 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 325/1 No Silke..but of ye wurst refuse that they mowe have. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3. § 2 Giving the same slaue ..such reffuse of meate as he shall thinke meete. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 141 Many kindes [of things] haue much refuse which counteruale that which they haue excellent. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 223 The best Wollen Tapistry in the whole Countrey, whereof there is brought into Europe but the refuse. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 513 In themselves they are no better than Chaff and Refuse. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 257 The Company alledged..that there generally was some Refuse among a whole Cargo of Hemp. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxxii. 319 Light almost solar has been extracted

from the refuse of fish. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Friend* I. iii, Slipping over the stones and refuse on the shore.

transf. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes out of Powles Churchyarde* (1579) F ij, Was euer seene..such monstrous kinde of men, Such vomite, reffize, Dunghill drosse? 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 80 Why, thou whorson refuge of a tayler [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 ¶ 5 The Refuse of a Heart long before given away to a Coxcomb. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) III. 87 Miserable authors whose works are the refuse of libraries and players.

b. The worthless or outcast portion *of* some class of persons; the scum, offscourings, dregs, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 145 But the greater part void of judgement, and the refuse of the people in simple attire, ran roguing abroad. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 23 These..are the refuse of the tribute Children. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 8 [This] has given Occasion to the very Refuse of Mankind..to set up for Men of Honour. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 181 The refuse of society, the dregs Of all that is most vile. 1858 NORTON *Topics* 118 Jones, Brown, and Robinson, the 'refuse', remain with the regiment to be slaughtered by their sepoys.

c. The leavings *of* (= what is left by) something.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 101 He had with him, something more than Eight Hundred Horse, and Six Thousand Foot, the Refuse and Remains of the French Troubles and Tumults. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 260 Some Carcass half devour'd, the Refuse of gorg'd Wolves or ominous Ravens. *a* 1800 COWPER *Heroism* 70 Yet man.. Gleans up the refuse of the general spoil.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *refuse eater, heap, matter*; **refuse consumer or destructor,** a furnace in which refuse of various kinds is burned; **refuse sifter,** one who is employed in separating the more useful parts of refuse from the utterly worthless.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv, The miserable waste ground, where the refuse-matter had been heaped of yore. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 22 The contents of the Danish refuse-heaps. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* I. 1 The bone-sellers and refuse-sifters of..Clare Market. 1889 J. JACOBS *Fables of Æsop* I. 66 The refuse-eater and the offal-eater Belauding each other. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 3/3 The burning, fiery furnace..was simply a refuse consumer. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 8/1 That most essential sanitary apparatus, a refuse destructor.

Refuse (*rĭfiū'z*), *v.* Forms: 4 (5–6 *Sc.*) **refus,** (4 **refusy,** 5 **refusen, -yn**), 4–6 **reffus(e)**-, 5–6 **refuce,** *Sc.* **refoys-,** (6 **refuge**), 6–7 *Sc.* **refuis(e)**-, 4– **refuse.** [ad. F. *refuser* (12th c. = Pg. *refusar*, Sp. *rehusar*, obs. It. *rifusare*) :—pop.L. **refūsāre*, f. *refūsum*, pa. pple. of *refundĕre*: see REFUND *v.*[2]]

I. †1. a. To disclaim, disown, decline to countenance (an act). *Obs.*—[1]

13.. *Coer de L.* 4669 Cursyd be he that thy werk alowe!.. Thou hast done us gret schame; Thou wer wurthy to have blame; Al swyike werkes I refuse.

†b. To avoid, keep clear of or free from (sin, vice, etc.). *Obs.*

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 58 The seuen vertues that ilk man sal use, And..the seuen dedely sinnes that man sal refuse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 164 If a Prince wolde him reule..This vice sholde be refused, Wherof the Princes ben assoted. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 What we shold ensewe & folowe, and what we sholde refuse & forsake. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1207/2 Geue the Emperor those thinges that are his, refusing al extorsion and bribery beside. 1587 *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* viii, Examples there, for all estates you find,..The gentleman vngentlenes refuse. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 399 By his being well directed in his Morals, to refuse evil and to do good.

2. To decline to take or accept (something offered or presented); to reject the offer of (a thing).

13.. *K. Alis.* 396 Theo falce god dude al his wille..; Theo game refuse scheo n'olde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Þorgh conseile of som of hise, refused [F. *refusa*] he þat present. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIV. 142 Ich seih..how þat men mede token, and mercy refuseden. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. v. 338 Bot he refoysitt þat curtassy, For þe worschep of his larde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iii. 34 Quhat wickit wycht wald ever Refuse sic proffer..? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 211 No Woman had it, but a ciuill Doctor, Which did refuse three thousand Ducates of me. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 329 Meats by the Law unclean..young Daniel could refuse. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* let. v, Lord Halifax began a health to me to-day;..which I refused. 1755 COLMAN & THORNTON *Connoisseur* No. 60 ¶ 4 A leads a strong Club, which B refuses. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 82 Four days after they refuse all vegetable food. 1820 SHELLEY in Lady Shelley *Memorials* (1859) 138 It was refused at Drury Lane..on a plea of the story being too horrible. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 242 Rather let the duty be undertaken by those who refuse foreign assistance.

b. To reject (a thing or person) in making a choice or selection. †Also const. *from.* Somewhat *rare.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXI. 42 The same stone which the bylders refused, is set in the princypall parte of the corner. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 508, I haue maid knawin..How that ȝe suld Elect..ȝour Iugis..And quhome ȝe aucht for to refuse Frome that gret office. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 15 That hee may know to refuse the euill, and choose the good. 1633 HERBERT *Priest to Temple* iv, They say it is an ill Mason that refuseth any stone. 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. i, By this means they [poets and orators] will better judge what to chuse and what to refuse.

3. To decline to accept or submit to (a command, rule, instruction, etc.) or to undergo (pain or penalty).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 205 Nane payn sall refusit be Till we haue maid our cuntre fre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 72 Accepteth thanne of vs the trewe entente That neuere yet refuseden thyn heeste. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28678 (Cott. Galba), Þis man..es in will to sin nomare, And refuses penance neuer þe lese. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. xvi, He that refuseth the good doctryne of his fader, yf euyl happe cometh to hym it is but ryght. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112 [They] graunted out proces against certen,..whose judgement, unles they surceased they would refuse. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Sceptick* in *Rem.* (1651) 15 This creature chuseth his food, refuseth the whip, fawneth on his Master. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 41 To subdue By force, who reason for thir Law refuse. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 874 Yet thus we dote, refusing while we can Instruction. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 363/1 The orders to ride behind..could scarcely be refused by the jockey.

b. *transf.* of things, in various contextual senses.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 40 Her membres refuseden the swete reste of slepe. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 643 A young Man had been ill of an Ulcer in his Chin for 3 years, which refused all Medicines. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 75/2 We must..have such a depth, in..the Haven, as will not refuse Ships of burthen, though ever so deep laden. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 325 Clubhauling is practised when it is expected that a ship will refuse stays upon a lee shore. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 152/1 The acid..causes the stone to refuse the printing ink except where touched by the chalk.

c. Of a horse: To stop short at (a hedge, water, etc.) instead of leaping. (Cf. 13 b.) Also *transf.*

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. 1862 X. 227 We shall endeavour to bring up our reader to the fence.. But as we have reason to fear that he will 'refuse' it [etc.]. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/2 However bold the horse may be, he will soon refuse water if his rider be perpetually in two minds when approaching a brook.

4. †a. To reject (a person); to decline to admit to a certain position, or to some relationship with oneself. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 Every jugge was refused Which was noght frend to comun riht. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12978 Þai meuit vnto messan with þere men hole; All refusit hom the folke of þe fyne plase. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 219 b, She them utterly refused for her servauntes. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 35 This Moses whom they refused, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a Iudge? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 496 [Thou] wouldst be thought my God, And storm'st refus'd. 1683 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 79, I for my part will utterly refuse thee.

b. To reject, decline to have, as a (†lover, paramour) wife or (now usually) husband.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXI. (*Eugenia*) 358 Quhen scho schaw [= saw] scho wes sa refusit, scho can sorou ma. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 179 Alle the Wommen there.. forsake no man. And thei seyn, thei synnen, ȝif thei refusen ony man. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xi, A yonge man ..was so moche esprysed of her loue that by cause she reffused hym he deyde for her loue. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 266 Bicause she had refused so many great Kings and Princes in former times. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 10, I dare say she won't refuse him. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* V, You know I can't refuse her till I'm of age, father. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 5, I had been refused a few months before.

†c. To decline to meet (an opponent). *Obs. rare.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) II. 538 Syr Wyllyam Darell refusyd his appellant, or they had ronne theyr full coursys. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 40 No disgrace Shall fall you for refusing him at Sea, Being prepared for Land.

†d. *Venery.* To reject (a stag) as not proper for the chase. *Obs. rare*—[1].

The Fr. text has *il n'a point de refus* (cf. REFUSE *sb.*[1] 1 b). *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXIV, He shall saye þat it is an hert þat farne yer was of x.; þat shuld not be refused.

II. †5. To renounce: **a.** To resign, give up (something valued or attractive). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* III. (*Andrew*) 920 Manis falowschipe haf I refoysit euir-mare halely. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 Ther was a kyng..Refused his corowne and gan to advertise [etc.]. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/1 The Tenauntes of your said Suppliauntes have refused their tenures, and the said maner lefte waste. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXX. 5 Reffuss the warld, for thow mon be a freir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 308 *marg.*, The king here agreeth to refuse the name of the French king, and no more to call himselfe by that name. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. A 2 b, Yea tell them..how they still Refuse this World, to do their Father's will.

†b. To decline to bear (a name). *Obs.*

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl. C.* IV. 369 Þat is noȝt reisonable ne rect to refusy my syres sorname. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 34 Denie thy Father and refuse thy name. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 36 Yea to such drunken dotage he was growne, He now refused flat his Fathers Name.

†c. To abandon, forsake, give over (a practice, way of life, action, etc.). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 365 Thanne alkyn crystene saue comune wommen, Repenteden & refused synne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue.. renewede circumcision, refusede [L. *intermissam*] by xl[ti] yere. *Ibid.* V. 407 They myȝhte not refuse [L. *renunciare*] theire olde rites. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 165 This day begyn thy lewde lyfe to refuse. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 10 The traueller, his jorney doth refuse.

†d. To abandon, leave, depart from (a place).

c 1350 *Leg. Holy Rood* IV. 125 Þan cristen men þat place refused, None of þam efter þeder vsed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 15 In the ende King William was faine to refuse the fielde, and gat at that tyme none aduauntage of his.. sonne. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* iii. (1664) 23 First of all refuse this place And down to yonder Valleys draw The walls.

†6. To renounce (God or Christ); to cast off (a person); to divorce (a wife). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 80 Whan he for lust his god refuseth, And tok him to the dieules craft. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 389 He hade refusede [L. *repudiata*] Olimpias the moder off kynge Alexander, for cause of adowtery. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. xxvi. F vij, Thoughe suche a byll of refusell was lawfull, so that they that refused theyr wyves therby shulde be without payne in the lawe. 1562 *Child Marriages* 191 Now in her old age she wold not hurt her soule, and refuge Christ..in speakinge any thinge apon her othe but the truthe. 1566 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* 389 Refuse me not that am vniust. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 186 Refuse me, hate me, torture me to death.

†b. In (*God*) *refuse me*, as an oath. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. i, God refuse me. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 27 They should have found..another manner of noise than *dam me and refuse me.* 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* II. 84 God refuse me, said Arnides, if ever I come neer it.

†c. *transf.* Of things: To decline, or cease, to remain with (a person); to abandon, desert. *Obs.*

14.. *Prov. Gd. Counsel* 12 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 68 He þat yn yowþe no vertue wyll vse, In Age all honour wyll hym Refuse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXVI. 6 Gif it be thyne thy self it vsis, Gif it be nocht the it refusis. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 Thee winds and soonbeams vs, poore souls weerye, refused. *a* 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* X. 36 What better ar they nor a beist, Fra tym that reson thame refuisis?

†d. To let go, dismiss. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIII. 315 Now I recorde wele þe right, ȝe will no rapere refuse hym, To he be dreuen to his dede and demed to dye.

†7. To put or drive away, get rid of. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 53 So þat ȝif he knewe eny þat kepte of here owne catel for to lyve by, he refused hem þat [*read* and] wolde nouȝt have hem in his loore. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4534 Thus my smerte yerde I vse, Alle synnes to refuse, And do with-al correccioun. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7586 Walchere began forto moyse how he þat menȝe moght refoyse, And forto bryng in monkys agayne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K v b, They whiche were worthy to be blamed were refused and sapered oute of the felaushipe of the other.

†8. To deny (a charge or allegation). *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 Thei of the suggestioun Ne couthen noght a word refuse. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 400 Thou may not thyselfe excuse; This dede thou shalt no wise refuse. 1752 MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 449/2 The deponent refusing his having seen him. 1753 in *Stewart's Trial* App. 139 This letter was .. shown this day to Allan Stewart his son, who refuses it to be his hand-writing.

III. 9. With *inf.* To decline positively, to express or show a determination not *to* do something. Also *transf.* of things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 43 Bot otherwise, if thou refuse To love, thou miht so per cas Ben ydel. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 791 Thanne myht he Refusen.. with ȝow to fyhten In bataylle. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 If..the Pleyntif or Pleyntifs, or their attourney, refusen to be sworn in fourme aforeseid. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 He ..will not refuse to stande in judgement herein of the universities of Germany and Paris. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 21 Seeing kindly sleep refuse to doe His office. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 451 Wherefore do I assume These Royalties, and not refuse to Reign..? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i, My trembling limbs Refuse to bear their weight. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 498 If stubborn Greek refuse to be his friend, Hebrew or Syriac shall be forced to bend. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 483 Eliot refused to move from his constitutional ground.

b. Const. with gerund. *rare.*

1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 252 One of the principal actors..refused going upon the stage. 1766 *Burrows' Reports* II. 1152 The Officer of the inferior Court can not refuse paying obedience to the Writ.

10. To decline to give or grant; to deny (something asked) *to* a person (or thing).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 b, [To] obtaine of the great Lord that which by his lieuetenaunt was refused. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 33 If you refuse your ayde ..yet do not Vpbraid 's with our distresse. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 186 He could not refuse his tears to the unhappy fate of Carthage. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 587 The Georgians Refuse their living tribute. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 448 When I..Refused her to him, then his pride awoke.

†b. *refl.* To abstain from giving (oneself) over, to refrain from yielding, *to* (something). *Obs.*

1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. CCXCVIII. 12, I have refused myself to every thing that my own experience did not justify and confirm. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiv. VI. 288 Nor can I refuse myself to those events which..will interest a philosophic mind. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. i. ¶ 11 She would fancy she had her death to answer for, had she refused herself to any of her whims.

c. *Mil.* To decline to oppose (troops) to the enemy; to withdraw or move back from the regular alignment.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 176 The echellons on one flank will be refused, and on the other they will advance ..to envelope the enemy. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The French during the whole of the action .. refused their right wing. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. vi. 92 If the disposers of ordnance..should desire..to refuse their right, they might bend off that part of their artillery line along the crest.

11. With double acc.: To decline to give, deny (something) to (a person, or thing).

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 53 That John Birde..[was arrested] by John Gillett..and refused baylle. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 17 Jan., On their refusing him entrance, he burst open the door with his foot. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. x, I feel already that I can refuse you nothing. 1817 SHELLEY *Otho* 16 Such pride as from impetuous love may spring, That will not be refused its offering. 1892 *Law Times* XC. 462/1 Where the court refuses a parent the custody of his child.

b. With personal object (or subject) only.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 418 These ask with painful shyness, and refused Because deserving, silently retire. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. XXVII, Soon I could not have refused her.

1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* x. 110 If refused once, he might probably ask again.

†**12.** To refuse (one) leave *to* do something; to prohibit or keep back *from* something. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 171 The Guard refused me as a foot-man to passe into the Citie. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 308 They refused the magistrates of Edinburgh from the sacrament, for three years. 1688 *Exped. Pr. Orange* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 471 Sir William W—— who had been at Ford with the prince, to see Sir William C——, were both refused to be seen of him.

IV. 13. *intr.* To make refusal; to decline acceptance or compliance; to withhold permission; *spec.* in écarté (see REFUSAL 1 b).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1772 Nede hym bi-houed, Oþer lach þer hir luf, oþer lodly re-fuse. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 23 But he refused, and sayde, I wil not eate. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 b, He not refusyng, toke his offer in very good part also. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 137 If thou refuse, And wilt encounter with my Wrath, say so. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* I. iv, Sister, tho' Laws of Decency refuse, We shining Swords, and glitt'ring Armour use. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 160 Before they're ask'd, can maids refuse? 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 25 Free in his will to choose or to refuse, Man may improve the crisis, or abuse. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 620/1 (*Ecarté*), The dealer may either accept or refuse. .. If the dealer refuses the hand is played without discarding.

b. Of a horse: (see 3 c above).

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. 190/2 The first course they fayled for their horses refused at ye cope. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* ix, The Axeine swerves, and refuses at rather an easy fence.

c. Of a pile: To resist further driving.

1879 Sir R. BALL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* V. 276 When the pile 'refuses', as it is technically termed..it..is capable of supporting the buildings.

Re-fuse, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To fuse or melt again.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 943 If the fusion has been properly made, the slag will not require..to be re-fused.

Refu·sed, *ppl. a.* [f. REFUSE *v.* + -ED [1].] Rejected, cast off; declined; denied.

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvine's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* (1574) i, He was a wicked and refused man. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* H iij b, My father got me of a refus'd Hagge. 1790 *Acts Sederunt* Index 91 The Ordinary, shall write on the back of a refused bill of suspension, his special reasons for so doing. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fisheries Canada* 19 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The merchantable, the inferior, and the 'refused', that is, the heavy salted and broken fish.

b. *Mil.* (See REFUSE *v.* 10 c.)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 156 The rear of the column which was destined to become the refused flank of the new line. 1888 *Times* 8 Oct. 7/2 They opened fire on the enemy's two guns on his right, and a refused flank on his left.

Refusel(l, obs. forms of REFUSAL.

Refuser (rĭfiū·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who refuses; *esp.* a recusant (common in 17th c.).

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 118/2 And over that the same refuser [is] to make fyne and raunson to your Highnes. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 106 The disobearis and refusaris of the said mony. 1567 *Ibid.* 535 The refusaris and contravenaris to be secludit fra the bosum of the Kirk. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 246 Drawing scandall vpon the whole cause, and afflictions vpon euery particular Refuser. 1687 JAS. II in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 211 All the Bishops in England should not excuse a refuser. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 18 The requester of a favour..perhaps shews as much self in the application as the refuser does in the denial. 1864 RAINE *Priory Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. I. p. xxiii, The modesty of the refuser only whetted the eagerness of the offerers.

b. Of a horse: (see REFUSE *v.* 3 c).

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/1 That he [a horse] should become a confirmed refuser at water.

Refusing (rĭfiū·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REFUSE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 216 At his dome suld it be, withoute refusyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Refusynge, *refutacio, recusacio.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiv. 70 They shal derely by the refusynge of theyr answere. 1611 COTGR., *Repudiement*, a refusing. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 2 § 4 Single life, and abstinence from certain meats, and refusing of blood. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 348 What forced Constructions do we put upon every Indignity, that it may not pass for a final Refusing?

Refu·sing, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That refuses.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 34 Our recusantes, as wee call them, that is, our refusing papists to come to church. 1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 445 After his going,..the refusing Londoners were pursued more fervently then before. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* II. 264 The King of Sweden..returned a refusing Answer.

Hence **Refu·singly** *adv.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 35 Why haue ye than answerd him so coldly and refusingly? 1659 TORRIANO *A-rifuso*, refusingly.

†**Refu·sion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réfusion* (16th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *refūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refundĕre* to REFUND *v.*[1]]

1. The action of pouring back; re-infusion (of the soul).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Refusion*, a pouring back again. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. ii. App. 46 He owns .. that neither Gataker in his notes, or Casaubon, had any Notion that the Doctrine of Refusion was here alluded to.

2. The action of refunding (money).

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 351 A Person thus amending his Libel..is oblig'd to a Refusion of such Expences.

Re-fusion (rĭfiū·ʒən). Also **refusion.** [f. RE- 5 a + FUSION.] A renewed or repeated fusion; the result of this, a recast. Also *fig.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 460 This tumefaction usually accompanies a refusion, in our fires, of solid glasses and volcanic enamels. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 308 Leonato is a re-fusion of old Capulet, but without his fussiness and dollying.

Refutabi·lity. *rare* [−1]. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being refuted.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 141 The Heretick (guilty and consciencious to himselfe of Refutability) taketh place first.

Refutable (rĭfiū·tăb'l, re·fiutăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *refūtābilis*, f. *refūtāre* to REFUTE. Cf. F. *réfutable.*] That may be (†rejected,) refuted, or disproved.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 175, I think part of thame refutabill Of the assyis, and vtheris acceptabill Into thair steid. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 26 b, Your proofe and information is not refutable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 181 That the heart of man is seated in the left side, is an asseveration which strictly taken, is refutable by inspection. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1788) 301 He alters the text, and creates a refutable doctrine of his own. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 22 It refutes the very refutable positions of Mr. Godwin. 1871 *Echo* 13 Apr. 2 It is not in the abstract; but only in the concrete that it is refutable.

Hence **Refu·tably** *adv.*

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 724 Speaking intelligibly, and therefore refutably, concerning the phænomena of animal life.

Refutal (rĭfiū·tăl). [f. REFUTE *v.* + -AL.] Refutation.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 102 What refutall is this, when it can bee prooued that they so were. 1736 in BAILEY. 1816 O'MEARA in *Century Mag.* (1900) Feb. 626/2 Such a work carries with it its own refutal. 1885 *National Baptist* XXI. No. 13. 1 A living refutal of the lie that a good soldier must needs be depraved.

Refutation (refiutē·ʃən). [ad. L. *refūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refūtāre* to REFUTE. Cf. F. *réfutation.*]

1. The action of refuting or disproving a statement, charge, etc.; confutation.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 149[2] It was answered by another boke called the Refutacion or Ouercommyng of the apollogie of the conuencion of Madrill. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 233 Thereby we know how to apply an Answer for the refutation, and disproofe of such a proposition. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 119 An effectual refutation of his own Principles. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxiv. (1788) 168 A charge which called immediately for the clearest refutation. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 129 The idea..does not deserve a serious refutation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 14 The deaf and dumb man is the living refutation of the proposition. 1877 NORTHCOTE *Rom. Catacombs* I. i. 8 This might be allowed to stand as a peremptory refutation of the theory in question.

Comb. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 194 You might Make such a system refutation-tight, As far as words go.

†**2.** Military repulse *of* a person. *Obs. rare* [−1].

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 267 Achai..is present with speid, with ane armie of ten thousand Scotis.. to the supplie of Hung, and refutatioune of Athelstane.

Refutative, *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *refūtāre* to REFUTE + -IVE.] That tends to refute; belonging to refutation.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Proleptically with the refutative schemes of anticipation and subjection. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 303 Strepsiades is delighted with his complexion, which is both 'negative and refutative', with the true Attic stamp.

So **Refutatory** *a.* [cf. med.L. *refūtātōri-us*, F. *réfutatoire*]. (Webster 1847.)

†**Refute,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 **refuit,** 4–6 **refuyt(e,** (5 **reffuyt**), 4–6 **refut(e.** [a. OF. *refuite*, f. *refuir*, f. *re-* RE- + *fuir* to flee: cf. REFUGE *sb.*]

1. = REFUGE *sb.* 1.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxx[i]. 3 Be to me in-to God defendour, & in-to þe hous of refut, þat þou mak me sauf. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3840 Thou shalt be bounde, And fast loken in a tour, Withoute refuyt or socour. *c* 1420 in Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16696 The grete Reffuyt and Reffuge that thow dost to alle synful men. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* Prol. 3, I nyll presume wythout other refute, To ioyne suche a worke. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 275 Justice and law..to execute To puir and riche, without ony refute.

2. = REFUGE *sb.* 2.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxx[i]. 4 For þou art my strengþe and my refut. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxix. [xc.] 1 Lord, refut thou art maad to vs. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 622 A kynge that ought to be refute and counfort to alle the hoste. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 13 Yet I to you am chefe refuyte and boote.

3. = REFUGE *sb.* 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 965 (1014) Allas þat he..Shuld haue his refuyt in so digne a place. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 279 To be a refute of gilty men fleenge to hit. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5541 At tynemouth' his refuyt he make, To kepe him fra skathe.

†**Refute,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. the vb.] Refutation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 312 We finde no concurrent determination of ages past, and a positive and undeniable refute of these present. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispack't* 1 Schism Dispatcht,..containing..a refute of Dr. Hammonds Defence of his first three Chapters.

Refute (rĭfiū·t), *v.* [ad. L. *refūtāre* to repel, repress, rebut: see RE- and CONFUTE *v.* Cf. F. *réfuter* (*a* 1549 in Godef.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To refuse, reject (a thing or person). *Obs. rare.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1535 Her royall dyademe and shynynge coronall Was fyrst refuted for loue of our sauyoure.

2. To prove (a person) to be in error, to confute.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Argt. 5 b, Which reiecteth and refuteth the iewes and vs castinge away god and his gospel as thei did. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 116 He refuted the Admirall, who..assayed to qualifie indirectly the wills of the councell. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxii. 68 Who might also have received their answer and beene evidently refuted to their faces, if they had but observed his ordinary practices. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 544 That you, my Countrymen, refute this adversary of yours yourselves. 1768 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (ed. 5) I. p. xlix, In his second [book], wherein he refutes his brother Quintus.

refl. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., But Mr. M. is good enough, for all practical purposes, to refute himself.

3. To disprove, overthrow by argument, prove to be false: **a.** a statement, opinion, etc.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 7 It is some greife to spende thus much labour in refuting a thing that hath so little grounde to vpholde it. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 39 An errour so gross and palpable, that it needs not the Microscope to refute it. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July, They bring them a thousand fallacious arguments, which their excessive ignorance hinders them from refuting. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 104, I grant the sarcasm is too severe, And we can readily refute it here. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. vii, Unconsciously his whole practice began to refute his theories. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 They can refute any proposition whether true or false.

b. an imputation, accusation, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 231 Which imputation in sundry languages he refuted in Print. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 270 Well thy gen'rous tongue With decent pride refutes a public wrong. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 824 Let the arraigned Stand up unconscious, and refute the charge. 1838 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* V. 375 The plan which he has suggested ..is the surest way to refute such calumnies. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 277 Would you not seek everywhere for proofs to refute the accusation?

4. *absol.* To demonstrate error.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1343 Instead of racking fancy, to refute, Reform thy manners, and the truth enjoy. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 174 Those, whose only object is to cavil where they cannot refute.

Hence **Refu·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Refu·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 239 In the refuting of which impure and unchaste proviso..I trust the reader will bear with me. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 33 Such of their objections, that seeme worth the refuting. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 30 He often..seems to confirme the refuted accounts of Antiquity. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 550 His still refuted quirks he still repeats. 1818 in Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* 241 Commonplaces, repeated a hundred times over with a refuted tone.

Refuter (rĭfiū·təɹ). [f. prec. + -ER [1].] One who refutes.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. ii, No lesse vaine is my refuter, that spends many waste words [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 345, I was still waiting, when these light arm'd refuters would have don pelting at thir three lines. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. I. ii. 11 Some living Antagonist, who..pretends to..refute the Refuter upon every Article he has advanc'd. 1890 C. U. R. COOKE 4 *Yrs. in Parlt.* 60 An easy and effective exposure of them brings to the refuter some momentary credit.

Refyn(e, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE.

Reg, obs. form of *rig* RIDGE *sb.*, RIG *v.*

Regain (rĭgē·n, rī-), *v.* [ad. F. *regagner* (earlier spelling *regaigner*): see RE- and GAIN *v.*]

1. *trans.* To gain or get anew; to recover possession of (something). Also *absol.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 260 b, One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 645 Is not Normandy, which is father gat, regayned and conquered agayne, by the insolencie of him? 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 43. 260 Obtaining or re-gaining any publique, or private blessings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 665 Least total darkness should by Night regaine Her old possession. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Apr., Could I deceive one minute, I should never regain my own good opinion. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. iv, Regaining thee once more, a new and a soft existence opens upon my eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 13, I began by degrees to regain confidence.

†**b.** To reclaim (land). *Obs. rare* [−1].

1652 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) title-p., The Drainage of Fen Lands, Regaining Sea Lands, &c.

†**2.** To win back, recover, for another. *Obs. rare.*

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1077 When I regainde him his rebellious Realme. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Dinner* B vj, Constrained to implore the ayde of Mithridate..in regaining to them the Castle of health.

†**b.** To win or bring back *to* a state or condition.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ix. (1840) 194 Thus this city.. was won by this barbarous people, never since regained to our religion. 1679 *Establ. Test* 6 Little hope of help was to be expected..., to regain England to Obedience.

†**3.** With *inf.* To succeed in coming again. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1851 IV. 381 By regaining to know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love him.

4. To get back to, succeed in reaching (a place) again; to rejoin (a person).

1634 MILTON *Comus* 274 Extreme shift How to regain my sever'd company Compell'd me to awake the courteous Echo. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 409 Let me now regain the Reithrian port. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 209, I made my egress.., glad to revisit day and regain a purer atmosphere. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Glove & Lions* iv, The leap was quick, return was quick, he has regain'd his place. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 The cloud descends, and regaining the lower and warmer regions, returns to its original state.

b. To recover (one's feet).

1814 Sir R. WILSON *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1862) I. ii. 90, I was up and down several times; but my dear little mare.. always regained her feet.

Hence **Regai·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Regai·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Regai·nable** *a.*, **Regai·ner.**

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 134, I thought here, to omit and ouerpasse the regainyng and conquest of the strong toune of Harflew. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iv, With a regaining retrait, a gentle reluctancy. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 203 The Form..was reproduc'd by God, upon the regain'd Disposition of the Matter to receive it. 1682 BUNYAN (*title*) The Holy War..for the Regaining of the Metropolis of the World. *a* 1787 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 244 To behold him a regainer of paradise. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 153 Your liberty of choice has simply destroyed..so much life and strength, never regainable.

Regai·nment. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of regaining.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 4 July 3 The regainment of the ancient..Rights. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VI. 30 Being advertised..of the regainment of the Kingdome. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept., Our actual occasional rallies and temporary regainment of ground.

Regal (rī·găl), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 **regalle,** (5 -ale), 5–7 **regall.** [a. OF. *regal, -ale,* or L. *rēgālis,* f. *rēg-, rex* king: see -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to a king; royal.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.), The iustice Regal [L. *regia*] hadde whilom demed hem bothe to gon in to exil. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 323 In the regalle cite of Saba. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. xliii, That sheweth his dygnyte to be regall. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stor. v. (1879) 438 [They] brought hym with grete reuerence and worshyp vnto his regal sete. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1111 The Ape thus seized of the Regall throne [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 739 When they see all Regal Power Giv'n me to quell thir pride. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 8 They, who could never brook a Regal, will have the Merit of saving their Country from the Danger of a Ministerial Tyranny. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 505 The regal title was assumed by the most ambitious chiefs. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 36 Our legislation, under the regal government, had many very vicious points. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxvi. 403 The Macedonian series includes the earliest regal coin known.

† **b.** *Regal fishes*: (see quots.). *Obs. rare.*

1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 5 Such fyshes as be knowen and vsed to be called Regal fyshes, whereunto her maiestie.. shal haue right. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691) *Regal Fishes*..Are Whales, and Sturgeons; some add Porpusses.

† **2. a.** *Regal water*: (see quot.). *Obs. rare*[−1].

Cf. F. *eau régale,* a mixture of hydrochloric and azotic acid, used for dissolving gold and platinum (Littré).

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 102 This then is named the regall water, or water of a kyng, which separateth Golde.

† **b.** Ruling, governing. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 240 The brain and heart are the two regal and principal parts of man. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 108/1 Thus Plato in Philebo avers by Jove is understood a Regal Soul, meaning the principal part of the World which Governs the other.

3. Befitting, or resembling, a king; kingly; hence, splendid, magnificent, stately, etc.

1799 WORDSW. *Danish Boy* iii, A regal vest of fur he wears, In colour like a raven's wing. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 619 A rare and regal prey He hath prepared, prowling around the world. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. xiv, Then they emerged into the noble garden, with its regal trees. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 290 Every one of them was like a prince; and not the least regal was the sole survivor Gideon.

transf. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Convalescent,* If there be a regal solitude, it is a sick bed. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. 319 Beethoven's admiration for Cherubini was regal.

† **B.** *sb.* **1.** Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 71 Nien monethes beforn kept Harald þe regalle. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 282 Al þe regal of rome to riȝtleche y weld. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 300/2 The drede wheryn here tofore they have been .. of youre myghty regale and of your said lond. 1460 *Pol. Poems* in *Archaeologia* (1842) XXIX. 338 To remeve his heuynesse Whiche to his regalle is no þyng conservyng.

† **b.** *Sc.* A regality. *Obs. rare.*

1440 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 33/1 Lordis of Regaliteis within thare Regalis. Ande alsua the kingis baiȝeis of his Regalis. [Hence in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 163.]

† **c.** A royal right or privilege. Cf. REGALE *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 201/2 But how commeth S. Peter by these regalles..? All the worlde knoweth, that regalia belongeth to kinges. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 116 *marg.*, Peter was acquainted with his nets but not with Regals. 1797 W. JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 324 When and where originated the term *jus grutiæ,* under which this regal is known by jurists?

† **2.** A prince, ruler. *Obs. rare.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne,* We be duchessis bothe I & ȝe And sekerede to the regalys of Athenys And bothe hereafter likly to ben quenys. *c* 1395 *Plowman's Tale* I. 202 'All-holyest' they clepen hir heed, That of hir rule is regall.

3. † **a.** *The regal of France*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4208 With rynges and relikkes, and þe regale of ffraunce, That was ffowndene one syr ffrolle, whene he was feye levyde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 260 Thomas of Canturbury .. was shryned in siluer, and hanged rounde about with costly Jewelles of Gold and precious stones...And amonges others, there was one riche Jewell, called the Regal of Fraunce. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., A Jewel or Ring of great value, which a King of France offered at St. Thomas shrine at Canterbury, called the Regal of France, which Henry the Eighth, upon the dissolution, took thence, and wore on his own finger.

transf. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Traveller* 92 Styling ..Paris the regall of France; Venice the eye of Italy.

† **b.** *The regal of Scotland,* the Coronation Chair.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXII. vi, The regall there of Scotlande then he brought, And sent it forth to Westmynster for ay.

† **c.** (See quot.; perh. = 3 a.) *Obs.*

1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 18 [Coronation of Henry VII.] The said Cardinall shall blesse the ring with a ruby, called the regall, for the King, to be sett on the iiijth fynger of the right hand.

† **d.** The chalice used for the communion at the coronation of British sovereigns. *Obs.*

1603 *Cerem. Coron. Jas. I* (1685) 3, I. The Regal. 2. The Paten. 1626 in Chr. Wordsw. *Coron. Chas. I,* Introd. (1892) p. lii, Regale, the chalice of Saphire and gold carried by the Bishop of London. 1662 SIR E. WALKER *Acc. Coron. Chas. II* (1820) 92 The Bishop of London (haueing in the interim placed the Regall vpon the Altar).

† **4.** Some kind of precious stone. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 223 Wythe stones and perles ryally pyghte, Regalles, rubies, saffyres blewe.

† **5.** *pl.* = REGALIA [1] 2. *Obs.*

c 1485 in Wickham Legg *Coron. Rec.* (1901) 237 The said chamberlayn shall take for the king all the Regalls aforesaid, and peace by peace deliuer them to the Abbot of westminster. 1533 *Coron. Q. Anne* in Arb. *Garner* II. 50 The Abbot of Westminster with his rygals came into the Hall *in pontificalibus.* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 4 Thys yere kynge Edward toke .. the cheffe regalles in Scotlond, his crowne and hys cepter, and browte it to Westmyster. 1603–4 in A. Taylor *Glory of Regality* (1820) 311 The orbe, the scepter, the armill, And suche other regalls as hee hath in his custodye.

Regal (rī·găl), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **reygalle, reyggal, regol,** 6–7 **rigoll, -ole,** 7 **rigalle,** 6–9 **regall,** (6 -alle). [a. F. *régale* (16th c., in Rabelais *regualle*), of obscure origin, perh. f. *régal* REGAL *a.*: cf. It. *regale* (Florio).]

1. Chiefly *pl.* A small portable organ formerly in use, having one, or sometimes two, sets of reed-pipes played with keys by the right hand, while a small bellows was worked by the left hand. Now chiefly *Hist.* (common *c* 1550–1625).

c 1550 L. WAGER *Life Marie Magd.* 735 *Infid.* Can ye not play on the virginals? *Mary.* Yes..that I can, and also on the regals. 1556 in Rimbault *Hist. Organ* (1855) 39 Payd to James Hewet for playing of his regols in the payggeant, viij d. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Vocall Musike, or that of melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, Records and such like. 1598 FLORIO, *Regali,* a musicall instrument called rigoles. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 172 In Regals (where they have a pipe they call the Nightingale pipe which containeth water). 1767 in Rimbault *Hist. Organ* (1855) 39 *note,* [Bernard Gates received a salary of £56, as] tuner of the regalls [in the Royal Chapel. The same gentleman, in 1770, is styled 'tuner of the organs']. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. IV. viii. 503 *note,* Raphael has painted her singing, with a regal in her hands. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 201 Assisted by the music of the regals and the bagpipes. 1899 DE MORGAN in Mackail *W. Morris* I. 223, I recollect his playing on a regal.

Comb. 1770 in *Archaeologia* (1775) III. 32 Our kings had a regall-maker amongst their musical establishment.

2. One of certain reed-stops (*esp.* the *vox humana*) in organs. In quot. *attrib.*

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 141 His reasoning has fully shown the analogy between the voice and the *voix humaine* and regal organ-pipes.

Re·gal, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **regyll,** 6–7 **regal**(1, 7 **reigle,** 9 *dial.* **riggle.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RAGGLE *sb.*] A groove, a slot.

1458 *Church-w. Acc., Yatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 101 It. to make a regyll abowte the batylmente xv^{d}. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 227 The engine..dooth ride vp and downe in a slot, rabet, or regall. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 104 b, In one of the corners next the sea standeth a floodgate to bee drawne vp and let downe through reigles in the side postes. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 605 In the sides of the boord shal be two regals or incisians wherby they shal one be ioyned to another. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Riggle,* a groove cut round some article...The groove on a pulley is a riggle.

Regald, obs. form of RIGGALD.

‖ **Regale** (rĭgē·lĭ, F. *regal*), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *régale* (ad. L. *rēgālia*), or L. *rēgāle,* neut. sing. of *rēgālis* REGAL *a.* See also REGALIA [1].]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* The right, on the part of the kings of France, of enjoying the revenues of vacant bishoprics and abbacies, and of presenting to benefices dependent on these.

'The enjoyment of the fruits of the see is called the *temporal regale*; that of presenting the benefices, the *spiritual regale*'. Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–38), copying the *Dict. de Trévoux.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Regale,* In Normandie when diuers Lords are at suit for the Patronage of a vacant Benefice, the King, by this right of Regale, enioyes the profits of it vntill the suit be ended, or they agreed. 1682 *News fr. France* 16, I know your Curiosity in this affair of the Regale makes you more than ordinary concerned to know the true State of it. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 595 The Pope.. found also fault with many of the proceedings in France, with relation to the Regale. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. ii. § 2 Louis XIV..extended in 1673 the ancient prerogative, called the regale, by which the king enjoyed the revenues of vacant bishoprics, to all the kingdom.

† **2.** A privilege or prerogative of royalty. *Obs.*

More frequently used in *pl.*; see REGALIA [1] 1.

1714 NICOLSON *Eng. Hist. Libr.* II. iv. (ed. 2) 117 We must (in this place) so understand the Author, as if he had not any Design to state the extent of the Regale. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 20 The State..availed itself of that regale called by Leyser *regale falsae monetae,* and returned the capital in money of an inferior value.

† **3.** *Chem.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—[o]

1650 J. F[RENCH] *Chym. Dict., Regale* is a Ciment whereby Gold is purged. [Hence in Phillips (1678) and Bailey.]

Regale (rĭgē·l), *sb.*[2] [a. obs. F. *régale* fem. (now *régal* masc.), ad. It. *regalo* REGALO.]

1. A choice repast, feast, or banquet; † an entertainment or fête.

1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 483 My Lord Duke will not be able to get away yet.., all the regales that are intended for him not being yet at an end. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* III. i, I beseech ye Gentlemen,..I hope you'll take share of a short Regale. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 70 A little valley..was the place they made choice on for their rendezvous and regale. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 834 Their breath a sample of last night's regale. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XV, This sort of impromptu regale, it was Shirley's delight to offer any chance guests.

b. Const. *of* (the dainties provided).

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xvii. 22 Another negro also brought me a regale of groe-groe or cabbage tree worms. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxii, Tonish served up to us his promised regale of buffalo soup and buffalo beef.

c. *transf.* or *fig.*

1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. vi. (1699) 188 The Damned.. would take it for a great Regale, to have a Dunghil for their Bed, instead of the burning Coals of that Eternal Fire. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 98 The Camels are to them the very Nerves of War and the Regales of Peace. 1773 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 192, I venture at no further opinion than that to me the sight was a great regale. 1842 W. IRVING in *Life* (1866) III. 225 This pageant .. is a regale of which we never get tired.

2. A choice article of food or form of refreshment; a dainty.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 37 The Indian Betle which is very stomachical and a great Regale at visits. 1725 *Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 140 This regale is composed of an ordinary broth well stuffed with bread. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 720, I may therefore hope..to see the tables adorned with the regale of Devonshire cream. 1845 BROWNING *Englishman in Italy* 92 The snails Tempted out by this first rainy weather,—Your best of regales.

3. Regalement, refreshment.

1753 *School of Man* 101 The whole skill of Cookery is employed in food the most delicate for its regale. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.,* Viands of higher regale than those cates which the ravens ministered to the Tishbite. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 262 That volume probably reposes for the regale of the next century.

† **4.** A complimentary present. *Obs. rare.*

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 275 Don Juan wrote to the Spanish Governor of Bujeya, that among the Presents and Regales he was to send him and his Companions, against Christmas, he should not forget a But filled with Swords. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 2, I had been threatened with a regale of hams and Florence wine.

Re-gale, *sb.* [f. RE- 5 a + GALE *v.*[3]] A new arrangement or division of a mining gale.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 76/2 They made a similar application for a re-gale of the Union Gale.

Regale (rĭgē·l), *v.* [ad. F. *régaler* (Cotgr.), It. *regalare,* Sp. and Pg. *regalar*: see REGALO.

Mabbe (1622) in his translation of Aleman's *Guzman d'Alfarache* I. 230 and 242, uses the Sp. infinitive *regalar.*]

1. *trans.* To entertain or feast (a person, etc.) in a choice manner. Also *ironical* (quot. 1822).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., To Regale,..*to Feast or entertain with rarities. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 34 When they would regale any Friend that comes to see them, they cause a Dish of Coffee to be brought to him. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 ₱ 3 Sir Harry has for ever a year's income, to extend his charity, serve his pleasures, or regale his friends. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 102 It will..plunder them of their honey-bag, with which it flies triumphantly loaded to its nest to regale its young. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 29 June 795/1 Those beans and other .. wholesome materials with which the honest contractors used to regale us. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 42 Regaling each other in the best style their respective camps afforded. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, She was regaled with rice.

b. Of things: To furnish (one) with a choice feast or refreshment.

a 1721 PRIOR *Wand. Pilgr.* 12 Adam's Ale, Pure Element no Life can give, Or mortal Soul regale. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xvii, The thefts of night regal'd the day. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 39 The food which regaled the old Scythians in the heroic age of Greece.

2. To gratify or delight (the mind) by some pleasing influence or occupation; to entertain (a person) in a highly agreeable manner. Also *ironical* (quot. 1856).

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. x. 56 If in these reflections, the party be possessed and seized with any love of God, the Soul is all regaled. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ₱ 4 The art of regaling his mind with those airy gratifications [of fancy]. 1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec., These fancies, however, only regaled me while I continued a quiet spectator. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 95 Then the few tired outworkers are regaled by the groans and tossings of the sick. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 77 Until he has delivered up the speech with which Lysias has regaled him.

b. To affect with a pleasurable sensation.

1703 J. PHILLIPS *Splendid Shilling* 19. I..with a warming Puff Regale chill'd Fingers. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* x. 23 The peach's vernal bud regal'd his eye. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 621 The sight is pleased, The scent regaled. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. ii. 119 The eye and the ear, and all the senses, are regaled amidst woodland scenery on a fine spring day.

3. To gratify, please, delight, by a gift, deference, etc. *rare.*

1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 17 Whom I regaled with some small present,..and afterwards caused them to be rowed to land. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ₱ 13 The sycophant..regales his [a patron's] reigning vanity.

4. *refl.* To entertain or recreate (oneself) with food, drink, or amusement.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *To Regale*, to make as much account, and take as great a care of ones self, as if one were a King.] 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii, I repos'd my self here a Week, to rest and regale my self after my long Journey. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 8 June, I must make a pool .. for the cool spring water..that the cattle and hogs and ducks may regale themselves here. 1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 219 Our masters regaled themselves with the raw fat of the goat. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 298 Heliogabalus and Galerius are reported .. to have regaled themselves with the sight of criminals torn by wild beasts.

5. *intr.* To feast; const. *on*, *upon*, *with*.

1678 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1810) III. 150, I killed a peacock...We regaled upon it, and ate it as if it had been the most delicious morsel we had yet met with. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, While Tom Jones..was regaling in the parlour. *Ibid.* X. iv, To regale with..dainties. 1783 COWPER *Epit. on a Hare* 17 On twigs of hawthorn he regaled. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i, Mr. Donne had kindly invited his brethren to regale with him. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 57 Some browsing on the juicy trees,..and others regaling on the fresh roots of huge mimosas.

transf. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* ii, Mrs. Norris..thus regaled in the credit of being foremost to welcome her.

Regalement (rĭgē'lmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT; cf. It. *regalamento*, Sp. *-miento*.]

1. The act of regaling, refreshment, entertainment.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 73 The Muses still require Humid regalement. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 68 The long oaken tables..which used to administer to the regalement of his tenants at Christmas. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 231 With no other regalement for the ear than the hoarse braying of the beaters.

2. A means of regaling; a dainty.

1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 89 Sweet butter, caudle, and other such regalements.

Rega·ler. [f. REGALE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which regales (Ogilvie, 1882).

‖ **Regalia** 1 (rĭgē'lĭă). Also 7–8 **regalia's**. [L., pl. of *rēgāle* REGALE *sb.*1]

1. Rights appertaining to a king; royal powers or privileges.

a. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 201 All the worlde knoweth, that *regalia* belongeth to kinges, and to like power of kynges. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Regalia*, the Rights of a King, which the Civilians say are six, *viz.* 1. Power of Judicature [etc.]. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 65 The administration of the Banks of Rivers is a part of the *Regalia*. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 180 There are certain rights naturally consequent on property, which are deemed to be reserved by the crown, as *regalia*, unless they be specially conveyed. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 323 [The floating of wood seems] to have been considered among regalia. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 840 There are also certain *regalia* connected with the right of land. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 672/1.

β. 1644 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 253 There are six *Jura Regalia*, six Regal Rights...Among these Regalia's, we find that Arming..is among the chiefest. 1702 *Reflect. Case W. Penn* 6 Levying Men and Money, Calling Assemblies,..and all the other Regalia's of Government.

† b. *Eccl. Hist.* (See REGALE *sb.*1 1.) *Obs. rare* —1.

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 4 With what Charity did this great Pope represent to his Christian Majesty the Injustice Committed..by extending the Regalia upon four Provinces that had ever been free?

† c. (See quot. and cf. REGALITY 1 5 b.) *Obs.* —0

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Regalia*, of the church, are those rights and priviledges which cathedrals, etc. enjoy by grants, and other concessions of kings.

2. The emblems or insignia of royalty; the crown, sceptre, and other distinctive ornaments of a king or queen which are used at coronations.

1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 216 Upon a table placed on the left hand of the Estate, were the regalia laied. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr., The Deane and Prebendaries brought all the regalia, and deliver'd them to severall Noblemen to beare before the King. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 173 Ezekiel commanded King Zedekiah to lay down his Crown and other Regalia. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 31 As soon as the day and place of the coronation is settled, the magistrates..send their deputies with the regalia or coronation ornaments committed to their care. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 9 Jan. (1884), I have gotten the warrant for searching for the old regalia of the Scottish Crown. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. (1864) V. 215 If he had the majority of voices and the possession of the regalia, on the other hand must be taken into account the illegality of his coronation.

transf. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1686 The Mighty Potentate, to whom belong These rich Regalia pompously display'd. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* II. 110 A coach and six, a regalia of jewels,..sideboards of plate. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *De Profundis* XX, The sharp regalia are for Thee.

3. The decorations or insignia of an order.

Noted as an improper use in Edmondson's *Compl. Body of Heraldry* (1780) II. Gloss.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1143/1 The Regalia of the Mayoralty were delivered into the hands of the new Lord Mayor. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 83/1 [He] was escorted to the grave by upwards of 200 Free-masons, dressed in all their regalia. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., A large number of Orangemen, dressed in regalia,..were present.

Regalia 2 (rĭgē'lĭă). [a. Sp. *regalía* royal privilege (see REGALTY).] A Cuban or other large cigar of superior quality.

1841 S. WARD in *Life Longfellow* (1891) I. 386, I rejoice that Allston should have enjoyed the 'regalias'. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp-Hunt.* ii. 19 We commenced smoking regalias and drinking madeira. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* III. vii. 117 My chief conversation that evening had been puff after puff of the regalia.

Regalia, obs. variant of *regalio* REGALO.

Regalian (rĭgē'lĭăn), *a.* [ad. F. *régalien* (1690): see REGAL *a.* and -IAN.] Pertaining to a sovereign, regal.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iii. 1. (1841) I. 235 He defined the regalian rights, as they were called, in such a manner as to exclude the cities and private proprietors from coining money. 1882 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* IV. 31 All those regalian rights which belonged to the county Palatine.

Regalio, obs. variant of REGALO.

Regalism (rī'gălĭz'm). [f. REGAL *a.* + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of the supremacy of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters.

1869 MANNING *Petri Privileg.* (1871) II. 53 Gallicanism is also the last form of Regalism yet lingering in the Church. 1890 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 245 The clergy who had submitted to the regalism of Henry and the Protestantism of Edward.

Regalist (rī'gălist). [a. F. *régaliste* (16th c.): see prec. and -IST.] † a. A royal partisan. *Obs.*

1591 CONINGSBY *Jrnl. Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* I. 44 The greate severitie used by Villiers unto those suspected to be regalists. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 193 The bell of that Church was sounded..to giue a signe to the Regalists and Guisians, that they should kill those of the reformed Religion.

b. A supporter of regalism.

1894 *Tablet* 7 July 35 The principles and practice of the Regalists have been revived with increased virulence.

Regality 1 (rĭgæ'lĭtĭ). Also 5–6 **-ite**, **-yte**, 6 **-ityе**, **-itee**, 6–7 **-itie**; 5, 6 *Sc.* **rigalitie**. [a. AF. (and OF.) *regalité* (Langtoft, etc.), or ad. med.L. *rēgālitāt-em*: see REGAL *a.* and -ITY.]

1. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship, sovereign rule or jurisdiction.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 199 He foryaue manasses his orribill Synnes, and hym agayn broȝt into Ierusalem, and the regalite hym yaue. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 36 Nobyll prelates and princes of Regalyte. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 177 Adelredus.. was bolde to take on him the charge of regalitie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 57 When raging Passion with fierce tyranny Robs Reason of her dew regalitie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 217 Stephen died, and Henry .. succeeded him in the Regalitie. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 249 We have the same right..in our propriety that the prince hath in his regality. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 15 (1740) 434 He never..differed with his parliament, but..complied so far, as, consistent with his entire Regality, he might do. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 170 Now from its state Of proud regality debased and fallen. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XIX. III. 331 Things which touch the king, his crown, regality, or realm. *fig.* *a* 1861 G. MASSEY *Wedded Love* Wks. (1861) 219 Thou hast put a queenlier presence on With thy regality of Womanhood!

† b. Royal dignity or demeanour. *Obs. rare* —1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Such was Dido ioying, so she with regalitye passed With Princely presence the wurcking coompanye cheering.

† c. Rule or sovereignty *of* a place. *Obs. rare* —1.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 353 There needs no Argument .. but one, The Regality of our narrow seas, the Antient Inheritance of our Princes lost or impeached.

2. † a. Local rights or jurisdiction properly appertaining to the king. *Obs. rare* —1.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 58/1 The Priour and Chanons of Barnewell..hav cleymed, and ȝit cleymen, the regalite and the frehold of the Kynges Lordshippe and Townshipe of Chestreton.

b. *Sc.* Territorial jurisdiction of a royal nature granted by the king. Now only *Hist.* (abolished by Act 20 Geo. II, c. 43).

Lord of regality, the person to whom such jurisdiction was granted. *Burgh of regality*, one having a lord of regality for its superior. *Court of regality*, the court held by a lord of regality. Also *bailie, clerk*, etc., *of regality*.

1436 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 23/2 Vndir þe payn to þe lordis of Regalite doing in þe contrary of tynsall of Regaliteis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 127 This nobill King hes gevin till him than .. tha landis frie, Euir till be haldin in regalitie. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 33 The said Abbay of Halieruidhous hes had, thir mony and diverse yeris bipast, fre Regalitie within all the townis. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 579 To hold and affix Courts of Regality within the said Burgh. *Ibid.* 581 The said Burgh of Regality, and Heretable Offices of Regality, Bailliary and Justiciary. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 1 All Heretable Jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalities and Heretable Bailleries .. within .. Scotland, belonging unto ..any Subject or Subjects,..shall be..abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 2 Methven had the regality of its own estate. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 840 The civil jurisdiction of a lord of regality was equal to that of the sheriff; but his criminal jurisdiction was much more extensive.

† c. Land or territory subject to such jurisdiction. *Obs.*

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 6 All Sheriffis Stewartis Ballies alswele Regalitie as Ryalte. *Ibid.* 371 Fensabill personis alsweill dwelland to burgh as to land, within Regalitie as Rialtie. 1681 *Act Secur. Prot. Rel.* (Scotl.) in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 All Magistrates, Deans of Gild, Counsellors and Clerks of Burroughs Royal and Regality.

3. *Sc.* A particular territory or area subject to a lord of regality.

1438 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 32/1 Geyff the offisaris of þe regalyteys fulfillis noȝt þis act It sall be leyfful to the kyngis schirraye to fulfill it. 1540 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 212 Inhabitaris of the north syde of the brig of Leith whilkis duellis in the regalite of Halyrudehous. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 368 Baillie of the regalitie of Pettinweme. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 580 The Tennants and Inhabitants of the said Barony and Regality. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 6 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4416/2 We do..hereby Charge .. all our Lord-Lieutenants,.. Sheriffs, Bailiffs of Regalities,..to put in Execution all Laws..now in Force.., against such Persons. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 2 The duke of Athol had the same authority in Athol as a separate regality. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, The cultivators of each barony or regality, temporal or spiritual, in Scotland, are obliged to bring their corn [etc.].

b. *Regality of Hexham*, a district in Northumberland over which the Bishops of Hexham, Lindisfarne, and Durham, and the Archbishop of York, successively for centuries exercised a quasi-royal jurisdiction.

For historical details see Hinds *Hist. Northumberland* (1896) III. 20 ff. Cf. also REGALY 1 b.

1515 in Hinds *Hist. Northumb.* (1896) III. 46 As touching all your causes withynne your regallity of Hexham, there hath bene of late some business. 1608 *Ibid.* 104 Ther are noe parkes or game within the regalitie of Hexham. 1703 in Wright *Hist. Hexham* (1823) I. ii. 28 *note*, Within the said regality and manor of Hexham aforesaid there is a custom [etc.]. 1823 WRIGHT *Ibid.* I. v. 54 The Fenwicks.. afterwards purchased the regality or manor of Hexham from the crown. 1865 RAINE *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. Pref. I. xxv, The registers at York contain many documents relating to the Archbishop's regality of Hexham and his officers.

† c. *pl.* The bounds or limits of a royalty.

1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 7 Persons..within the Regalities and liberties of Tipperary. *Ibid.*, The Seneschall and Chancellor of the said Regalityes and Libertyes.

4. A country or district subject to royal authority, a kingdom; a monarchical state.

1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 Most reverend, rightwose regent of this rigalitie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 316 Territories, seigniories, regalities and dominions. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 106 They are seven regalities or seven forms of supreme government. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 260 Over Europe there were inexhaustible varieties of palatinates, margravates, regalities, and the like, enjoying their own separate privileges.

5. A right or privilege pertaining or appropriate to a king. Chiefly *pl.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 258 The honours, regalities, obeisaunce, homages .. and souerainties, that apperteyneth..to the crowne of Fraunce. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 335 Before Ile be halfe a king, and contrould In any regality, ile hazard all. 1640 *Prerog. Parlt. Eng.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 241 A prince that suffereth himself to be besieged, forsaketh one of the greatest regalities belonging to a monarchy. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 273 If a restless Spirit of opposition to the Kings Rights or Regalities shall not permit an acquiescence. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. (ed. 2) 108 Proprietary governments, granted out by the crown to individuals,..with all the inferior regalities. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 261 The Crown abdicated its regalities in favour of a Proprietary, yet claimed to bind him by its fiscal regulations.

† b. *pl.* = REGALIA 1 1 c. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 73 Coming short of the enlarged Regalities of the Church. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XXXV. 281 The regalities of the see, which included the jurisdiction of a court palatine, were given by the king to Northumberland.

† 6. *pl.* = REGALIA 1 2. *Obs. rare* —1.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ii. (R.), For what purpose was it ordeyned, that Christen kynges..shulde in an open and stately place, before al theyr subiectes, receiue their crown and other regalities.

7. *attrib.* (sense 2 or 3), as *regality books*, *court*, *land*, etc.

1752 in J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 278 At the Time, when the Suits were carried on against them, before the Regality-court. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 650/1 Such regality lands as happened to fall to the crown by forfeiture. *Ibid.* 650/2 A regality-jurisdiction, called the Principality. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. ii. 112 An obligation..registered in the regality books of Dunfermline.

† **Rega·lity** 2. *Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. REGALE *v.* + -ITY.] Regalement, entertainment.

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 695/3 The King closed all with a regality of the season, and an exercise of his own Regiment.

Re·galize, *v. rare.* [f. REGAL *a.* + -IZE.]

† 1. *Chem.* To convert into 'regal water'. *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 498/1 Its Mechanical use is for Refiners, who Regalize their Aqua fortis therewith, to make it able to dissolve Gold.

2. To make regal or royal.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 745, I trust Clairvaux thus renovated, regalized..Answers that question.

Regally (rī'găli), *adv.* [f. REGAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a regal manner.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 196 To saile and rowe..So regaliche aboute the Englisshe yle. 1611 COTGR., *Regalement*, regally, kingly, royally. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. 212 Alfred..was buried regally at Winchester. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 28 Both figures are regally attired. 1890 H. G. DAKYNS *Xenophon's Wks.* I. p. lxxxvii, Regally the sun-god smiled upon his going.

‖ **Regalo** (rega·lo). Now *rare*. Also 7–8 **regalio**, **regalia**. [ad. It. (also Sp. and Pg.) *regalo* a present, gift, etc., the sb. related to *regalare* to REGALE; the etym. of the stem is obscure (see

Diez and Körting). The erroneous form *regalio* is common in the second half of the 17th century: *regalia* is less usual.] A present, esp. of choice food or drink; a choice or elegant repast or entertainment, etc. (see REGALE *sb.*[2]).

a. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 24 Sending their servants laden with baskets of regalo's, and delicate choice Dainties. **1654** JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 159 It was a present for a Prince,..a Regalo fit for so great a person. **1668** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 324/1 She was..presented from the Pope with a Regalo of all sorts of Fowl, Fruits, Wines, and other Delicacies. **1758** H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 8 July, I congratulate you on your regalo from the Northumberlands. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi, I will not demand more than a third of the profits, leaving it to your own liberality to make me any regalo in addition.

fig. **1671** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xi. 54, I..durst never advisedly desire any regalos, or spiritual delights at his hands. **1749** LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 57 God for many Years did hide himself from her, withdrawing the Regalo's and Joys of his Presence.

β. **1652** BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. xciv, How mid'st regalios of Loves Banquet I Dissolve in sweets Extremitie. **1697** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 143 A small round nut,..some eat them, and account them as great a Regalio as Pistaches. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 249 Candied and preserved Fruits are their Regalio in all Seasons. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 473 A jewel of fifteen purses was to be the vizier's *regalio*.

fig. **1667** DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* Prol. 2 Fools.. Are yet the great regalios of a play. **1686** W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xi. 53, I am not much delighted with the Regalio's or Gaiety of the World.

γ. *c* **1640** [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 330 There's a Ball to night in the Strand...I ha' bespoke regalias there, too. **1685** COTTON tr. *Montaigne* XXX. (1869) 172 After having a long time treated their prisoners very well, and given them all the regalia's they can think of. **1721** D'URFEY *Two Queens Brentford* I. (D.), The Town shall have its regalia: the Coffee-house gapers, I'm resolv'd, shan't want their Diversion.

† Re·galty. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **regaute**, 4–5 **regalte**, (4 **-tee**), 6–7 **regaltie**, (7 **-tye**), 7–8 **regalty**. [Prob. a. AF. **regalté*, *regauté*: see REGAL *a.* and **-TY** and cf. ROYALTY.] = REGALITY[1].

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 Egbriht of alle þe lond had þe regaute. *Ibid.* 57 To coroune Kyng Edward, Als he þat had gode right vnto þe regalte. **1388** WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 22 If 3e kyngis of the puple, deliten in seetis, and kyngis 3erdis, ether regaltees. *c* **1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 726 þat hye degre, Grettest of all, I mene þe regalte. **1588** ALLEN *Admonit.* 34 Queene Maacha..was deposed from her regaltie by her owne sonne. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 20 The kingdome is deuided into many Regalties and principalities, as Burgundie, Britaine, Aniou and Normandie. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 206 To speake here of particular Dukedomes their rights, Regalties and such like were from our purpose. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3950/4 With all the several Regalties, Free-Fisheries, &c.

† Re·galy. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **regalye**, 4–6 **-ly**, **-lie**; 5 **regall(i)e**, 5–6 **regally**, (5 **-ye**, 6 **-ey**), 6 **rigalle**. [a. AF. *regaly*, *regalie* = It. and Sp. *regalia*: see REGAL *a.* and **-Y**[1].]

1. Royalty, royal prerogative, kingship; kingdom. (Very common *c* 1380–1500.)

c **1368** CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 65 Your contraire, Crueltee, Allyed is ageynst your regalye. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 88 Here Crist shewide his regaly, and tau3te how lordis shulde chastise symonye. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 399 Too egles..that signifiede ij. regalies, of Asia and of Europe. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clii. 138 After he had.. depryuyd Sygebert, theyr Kynge, from his auctorite, & regally. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 407 Ercombert .xxx. yere reynynge in his regaly Had a noble progeny. **1558** G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 46 Farewell the pieussant prynce, flower of all regally.

b. = REGALITY[1] 3 b.

1467–8 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 633 In Regalie, and Court of the Archbishop of York in Hexhamshire. **1515** in Hinds *Hist. Northumb.* (1896) III. 47 Th' enhabitauntes of yo[r] regalie of Hexham. *c* **1530** in Raine *Priory Hexham* (Surtees) I. p. cviii, The rigalie of Hexham, belonging my lord archebusshop his grace of York.

2. *pl.* = REGALIA[1] 2.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 Erthely princes, reigneng in theyr glorye, Withe theyre sceptres and theyr regalyes. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 399 The castell, in the whiche were founde y[e] regalies of Scotlande; that is to meane y[e] crowne w[t] the sceptre & cloth of astate.

Regante, error for *regaute* REGALTY.

Regard (rĭgā·ɪd), *sb.* Also 4, 7–8 **reguard**, 5–7 **regarde**, 7 **regaurd**, 5–6 *Sc.* **regaird**. [a. F. *regard* (OF. also *regart*, *regars*, and *reguart*, *reguard*: cf. REWARD *sb.*), vbl. sb. to *regarder* REGARD *v.* Hence also med.L. *regardum* (see Du Cange).]

I. 1. Aspect, appearance (*obs.*); look (of persons); habit or manner of looking; air.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1297 Þe erld of montdisdier, þat was þe fairest knizt of regard of alle þe doþþeper. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 416 b/2 He was gracious and curtoys in maners and playsant in regarde. **1484** — *Chivalry* 6 He hadde a regard or countenaunce of moche hooly lyf. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 56 Wherein I see a Sampsons grim regarde Disgraced yet with Alexanders beарde. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 309 They..have so lively and pleasing a regard, as the Painter cannot exceede it with his pencill and colours. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 877 To whom with stern regard thus Gabriel spake. **1858** M. ARNOLD *Merope* 740 The prince at start seem'd sad, but his regard Clear'd with blithe travel and the morning air.

2. A look, glance, or gaze.

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 19 Yn these regardes and in these semblances they passid the soupper. **1483** — *Gold. Leg.* 201/2 Deuyls and wicked spirites went out of the bodyes of creatures by his symple regarde and syghte. **1592** R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 75 b, Her regards were wanton, lascivious, and unconstant. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 255 He..bites his lip with a politique regard. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* IV. 201 Such quick regards his sparkling eyes bestow. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, From these objects she turned her regard upon Monsieur and Madame La Motte. **1815** SHELLEY *Alastor* 488 When his regard Was raised by intense pensiveness. **1859** HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* XXIII, Miriam, with a long regard from the threshold, bade farewell to this doves' nest.

† b. Prospect, view. *Obs. rare.*

c **1500** *Melusine* 313 The which chambre had regarde toward the gardyns. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, You are now within regard of the presence.

† c. An object of sight. *Obs. rare.*

1586 WHETSTONE (*title*) The English Myrror, a Regard wherein al Estates may behold the Conquests of Envy. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 40 To throw-out our eyes for braue Othello, Euen till we make the Maine, and th' Eriall blew, An indistinct regard.

† d. The position of two geomantic figures in relation to each other. (Cf. ASPECT 4.) *Obs.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* III. xvii. 187 The regard of opposition in the fygure formed, is, when the fyrst doth beholde the 7[th].

3. The official inspection of a forest in order to discover whether any trespasses have been committed in it; the right of such inspection, or the office of one appointed to make it. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[? *a* **1184** in Hoveden *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 243 Hæc sunt videnda in regardis Forestæ. *Ibid.*, Essarta post ultimum regardum facta. **1217** *Carta de Foresta* in *Stat. Realm* (1810) I. 20 Reguardores nostri eant per Forestas ad faciendum Reguardum sicut fieri consuevit. **1278** *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 9/2 E si unt la chartre meyme le Roi Henry..ke les acquite de Reguard de Foresters e de Verders.]

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 79 b/2 For Inquisicion and Regarde. ..Our raungers shall goo by our forest too make regarde as they were wont to doo the tyme of the furst coronacion of the forsaid kyng herry our graundsir. **1598** MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 9. 96 b, Mastives are not to be Expeditated, but onely where the Regard is to be made, and that is in Forrestes and not in Chases. **1615** *Ibid.* (ed. 2) xxi. § 3. 194 The King hath the regard of all the woods and wast grounds and other lands which are afforested. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691) s.v. [and in various later Dicts.]. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 72 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. **1868** STUBBS *Hoveden* (Rolls) I. Pref. 76 As a sort of Appendix to this work are given .. the Articles of Regard and Assize of the Forest.

b. The district within the jurisdiction of the official regarders.

1594 CROMPTON *Jurisd.* 193 It appeareth..that within the regard of any Forest, no man may buyld either houses or barcaryes. **1598** MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* vii. § 4. 40 b, All such woods and landes, as are parcell of the Forrest, the same is within the regard. **1667–8** *Act* 19 & 20 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 11 All Lands and Grounds lying within the Perambulation and Reguard of the said Forrest [of Dean]. **1837** HOWITT *Rur. Life* V. i. (1862) 356 The forests were.. systematically divided into walks, or keepings, wards or regards, over which was a properly subordinate succession of officers. **1873** *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 153 The 'regards' or limits of the 'foresta regis' are indicated by a circle running from point to point.

4. † a. Reference *to* a person or thing. Chiefly in phr. *to have* (*a*) *regard to*. *Obs.*

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. x. 446 Neyther dothe the preste take the bread in his handes, neyther yet hathe any regard or respect to the bread. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 262 We see howe this accepting hath not regarde to the righteousnesse of man. **1649** EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 23 The passions of the concupiscible appetite have a regard to good and to evil, as absent, or as present. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 1 We may be said to do that in another person's name, which we do with any kind of reference or regard to him.

b. Respect, point, particular.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 57, I must therefore request you to stretch your sinewes in this regarde. *a* **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 87 The Gospel of salvation may bee called a Mystery in three regards. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4/2 If it is of Service in a publick Regard, I cannot find Fault with it. **1821** SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 265, I will pay every possible attention to your instructions in this regard. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* VII. 132 Each tongue has its own way in this regard.

† c. ? Intention, design, purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 22 The King is full of grace, and faire regard. **1601** — *Jul. C.* III. i. 224 Our Reasons are so full of good regard, That were you, Antony, the sonne of Cæsar, You should be satisfied.

II. † 5. Repute, account, or estimation, in which anything is held. *Obs.*

c **1400** in *Hampole's Wks.* (Horstm.) I. 182 þat he be meke in his awen felynge, and halde þis mynde in regarde nouȝt til he may..fele þe fyre of lufe. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1556) 154 b, So greatly was an othe had in regard, at those dayes. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 60 Thus manie yeares I now have spent..In meane regard. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 128 What things there are Most abiect in regard, and deare in vse. What things againe most deere in the esteeme, And poore in worth. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 180 These commanders haue euer best prospered, which haue..had in singular regard, Military Arts and Souldiers.

† b. *Of..regard*, of (small, great, etc.) account, estimation, importance, or value. (Also *Sc.* without *of*.) *Obs.*

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 316 Thocht thay ryde on mulis or hors, Itt is bot small regarde or fors. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 685 A noble Gentleman of high regard. **1597** BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 465 A thousand men of base regard. **1622** SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 215 In fights, all receipts which add courage and spirit, are of great regard, to be allowed and used. **1670** WALTON *Lives* III. 252 [This] is a Point in my Opinion of great regard. **1742** SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 21 Whilome a twig of small regard to see. **1785** BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 7th Air, I am a bard of no regard Wi' gentlefolks, an' a' that.

† c. *In* (one's) *regard*, in one's opinion, estimation, or judgement. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 57 Sicke in the Worlds regard, wretched, and low. **1604** — *Ham.* IV. vii. 76 (Q. 2) That one,..in my regard, Of the vnworthiest siedge.

6. Observant attention or heed bestowed upon or given *to* a matter; † consideration of a question or problem, doubt. Also *pl.* (cf. sense 2).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 192 Touchand the quhilk debate thare is grete regarde and avis. **1469** *Paston Lett.* II. 369, I cannot understand what regard my Lords concell takyth to my Lords letter. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 261 By the aduise and regarde of the frenche kyng, and of his Counsaile. **1589** NASHE *Martins Months minde* To Rdr., This man, like a madde dogge runneth at euerie man without regarde. **1601** DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 833 If he see..an Horse come neere vnto him, he neuer taketh regard who rides him. **1625–8** tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 280 Beseeching him that these my..Lamentations may now at length find Regard with you. **1764** REID *Inquiry* vi. § 3 They no sooner appear, than quick as lightening the thing signified succeeds, and engrosses all our regard. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 661 The conduct pursued by the Governor-General is the next object of regard. **1881** WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 10 There is no special concentration of regard upon the language.

Comb. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 13 Finding in her at first sight regard-worthy objects, hee thought well of her.

pl. **1586** WHETSTONE *Eng. Myrror* Ded., The reach of my duetie .. simply laboreth to publish these regards, that common faults may be amended. **1665** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 95 We shall accordingly observe Omens .. to command the most solemn regards of Persons, whose Imagination is more busie and active then their Reason. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 536 Creatures..so much beneath his regards. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 220/2 Socrates was the only one whose regards were fixed upon the mind. **1820** W. JAY *Prayers* 322 We .. implore thy favorable regards to the privileged country in which we live.

† b. Attention, care, or interest directed *to* some end. Chiefly in phr. *to have* or *take regard to* (a thing); also const. *that*. *Obs.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 70 Which two constables..shall haue especial regarde to the conseruacion of the kinges peace. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 They haue a regarde that in the plague time no shippe .. do enter into their port. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* To Rdr., Out of the respect I bore to venerable Antiquity, and the due regard to continue the remembrance of the defunct to future posteritie. **1699** BENTLEY *Phalaris* 407 It were no difficult contrivance, if the Publick had any regard to it, to make the English Tongue immutable.

c. Care in doing something; close attention *to* some principle or method.

1575 F. WITHER tr. *Indaquie's Chirom.* III. N vij b, They shall receive hurt by them, without great regarde be had. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 65 A souldiour cannot haue Too great regarde, whereon his knife should cut. **1727** BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., So great Regard [F. *circonspection*] there was amongst the Ancients in making of War. **1748** J. MASON *Elocution* 31 So much for Pauses, Emphasis, and Cadence: A careful Regard to all which is the first Rule for attaining a right Pronunciation.

7. † a. *To take* or *have regard to* or *of*, to give protective attention or heed *to*, to take care *of* (a person, one's life, etc.). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccvi. 99 b/2 They desyred his noblenes to take some regarde to them. **1535** COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXXIV. 8 Seynge that my shepherdes take no regarde off my shepe. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1556) 145 b, The man must haue regarde to his owne life, and helth. **1573** L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 185 Was not ..Alexander warned by a vision to take more regard to his life then he did? **1611** BIBLE *Tobit* iii. 15 Command some regard to be had of me, and pitie taken of me. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* II. 315 Of thee these forty days none hath regard, Forty and more deserted here indeed. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 51, I earnestly advise every one who has any regard to his health to try this.

† b. The task of taking care *of*; (in) the care or charge *of* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 106 *marg.*, Preistes haueng the regarde of the saules. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. vi, Left I not My worthy Father i' the kind regard Of a most louing Uncle?

c. Care or concern *for* something.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 285 It was a free regard for our happiness which we are called to contemplate. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 152 Even regard for the safety of the hostages did not move men who had made up their minds not to yield.

8. Attention, heed, or consideration, given to a thing or person, as having an effect or influence on one's actions or conduct; respect or deference paid *to*, or entertained *for*, some authority, principle, etc. Orig. in phr. *to have* († *make* or *take*) *regard to*; in later use also const. *of*, *for*. † Formerly sometimes in *pl.*

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 20 My herte jugeth that ye shall haue grete regard unto my good wil. **1512** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 195 When I remembre the small regarde

that dyvers made unto the saide lettyr. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 231 Thei tooke no regarde vnto his woordes, but persisted in their querele & noyse makyng. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, [He] had to little regarde to the Byshop of Rome his authoritie. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 53 Without regard that he had but the other day worne vpon his head the imperiall crowne. **1667** Milton *P. L.* XII. 16 Fearing the Deitie, With some regard to what is just and right. **1744** Berkeley *Siris* § 182 A religious regard was paid to fire. **1784** Cowper *Task* IV. 679 Disclaiming all regard For mercy and the common rights of man. — *Tiroc.* 242 Where no regard of ord'nances is shown. **1827** Southey *Penins. War* II. 288 Due regard was paid to the feelings .. of the people. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 31 A divine lawgiver must surely have had regard to all the different kinds of virtue.

pl. **1695** J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* Ded., I now attempt to express my infinite regards and veneration of Your Grace's transcendent undertakings. **1738** Wesley *Ps.* CIII. iv, So much his boundless Love transcends The small Regards that we can pay.

b. *Without regard* († *of* or) *to*, without († taking heed or thought, *of* or) giving consideration or weight *to* a thing; without reference *to*.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 298 Without regaird of the propinctie of bluid. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* II. 68 He extorted the most part of my money .. without any regard of conscience. **1727** Swift *Circumcis. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 163 The heaping together a superfluity of wealth without the least regard of applying it to its proper uses. **1736** Butler *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 48 A disposition to produce the greatest .. happiness, without regard to persons behaviour. **1857** Buckle *Civilis.* I. vii. 348 Those political writers who judge events without regard to that intellectual development of which they are but a part.

9. A thing or circumstance looked to, or taken into account, in determining action; a consideration, a motive.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 188/2 Therfore must we haue an other regard to cause vs to come nigh to God, to wit, our Lord Iesus Christ. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 130 Their king was alwaies chosen by the voices of the people: wherein they had these regards; that hee were aged, milde, and childlesse. **1633** Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 24 This conjunction of Grace in the Soule doth more indeare my Mother and Kinsmen unto me than all earthly and bodily regards whatsoever. **1708** Swift *Predict.* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 155 My fortune hath placed me above the little regard of writing for a few pence. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 350 Those higher and more large regards by which alone men come to be affected. **1844–7** Emerson *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 71 A benevolence which shall lose all particular regards in its general light.

† **b.** A looking *to* another in order to direct one's actions or conduct. *Obs. rare.*

1726 Butler *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 34 Throw off all regards to others, and we should be quite indifferent to infamy and to honour. **1732** Law *Serious C.* xi. (ed. 2) 163 That it will be made too anxious a state, by thus introducing a regard to God in all our actions.

10. Esteem, affection, kindly feeling.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 60 A Son, that well deserues The honor, and regard of such a father. **1667** Milton *P. L.* I. 653 A generation, whom his choice regard Should favour equal to the Sons of Heaven. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 304 ₱ 2, I have no Reason to fancy my Mistress has any Regard for me. **1777** Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. i, I have heard enough to convince me that he is unworthy my regard. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, He resolved to trust in the warm regard of Simon .. and the friendship of the Provost. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 219 There is no guide of my acquaintance for whom I have a stronger regard.

† **b.** A token or evidence of esteem or affection.

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 151 They were pleased with the Regards shown to them. **1829** Landor *Imag. Conv., Barrow & Newton*, Think how gratifying .. are the regards and attentions of such wise and worthy men as you.

c. *pl.* in epistolary expressions of good-will.

1775 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 103 My regards .. to my relations and yours. **1796** in Carus *Life Simeon* (1847) vi. 133 We all join in most affectionate and respectful regards to you. **1835** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 29 With kindest regards to every one of you.

† **11.** A payment by way of acknowledgement. *Obs. rare.* (So med.L. *regardum*, F. *regard.*)

c **1581–90** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 411 The Towne doth receaue .. an anuall regard for the same.

III. In prepositional phrases.

12. *In regard of*, in comparison with. Now *arch.* † So also *in regard to*, *at regard of*, (*as*) *to* or *unto* (*the*) *regard of* or *to*. *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8114 Bot se we noght how schort a day es here To regard of a hundreth yhere? *Ibid.* 8998 Alle þir blysses .. War als noght, als to regard to þe blys of heven. *c* **1381** Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 58 Thanne shewede he hym the litel erthe that here is At regard of the heuenys quantite. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlvi. (1859) 53 Al this erdely fyre is but thyng depeynted in regard of that other. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* II. i. 61 Syth that the erthe is so lytil, .. lytil may we preyse the goodes therof vnto the regard of heuen. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) I. 322 The companyons were but a fewe in regarde to the Frenchmen. *c* **1530** — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 92 The valure of al other knyghtes wer as nothing to the regard of his noblesse. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* VI. xi. 14 At last when all the rest them offred were, .. They all refused in regard of her. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 247 He spendeth but little in the warres, in regard of that, that .. the King of Spaine disburseth. **1755** Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 195 Sensible how confined their punishments are, in regard to what they ought to be. **1868** Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 311 In regard of mine, a little thing His kingdom was.

† **b.** *At* or *in regard*, in comparison, comparatively. *Obs.*

c **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 652 Thay countit not the Coilȝear almaist at regaird. **1511–2** *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 *Preamble*, Archers .. with litell nombre and puyssaunce in regarde have done many notable actes. **1540–1** Elyot *Image Gov.* 104 Howe meruailously did a few Romaines in regarde .. defende this little territory.

† **c.** *As to regard of*, after the fashion of. *Obs.*

c **1500** *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* 9 As to regarde of the fete of an harte, They sholde ever theyr mayster socoure.

13. *In regard of* or *to*, *with regard to*, † *as to the regard of*, in respect of, with respect or reference to.

c **1477** Caxton *Jason* 35 The more parte of men haue no verite ne loyaulte as to the regard of loue. **1512** *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1827) III. 101 As to the regarde of my londe and duchi of Boulion, I give it freely to this valiaunt knight. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. i. 77 In regard of Causes now in hand. **1680** Boyle *Scept. Chem.* IV. 219 There are divers sorts of compound Bodies, even in regard of all or some of their Ingredients. **1713** Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 266, I speak with regard to sensible things only. **1747** Gould *Eng. Ants* 37 There does not seem to be any considerable Variation in regard of the Eggs. **1792** *Monthly Rev.* May VIII. 77 In regard to the matter, .. he had, no doubt, been misled. **1842** Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 94 The world was believed fixed until .. it was found to change its place with regard to them. **1869** Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* viii. 66 Of the affinity between God and Man, in regard of man's wants and God's fulness.

b. *In one's regard*, with regard, respect, or reference to one.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 340, I shall in mine own regard bee very glad. **1686** F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 174 Nothing more was there to do than two things in his regard. **1740** tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 37, I was very sensible of her Coldness, or rather her Envy, in my Regard. **1821** Byron *Let. to Murray* 24 Sept., My feelings are like the dead, who .. feel nothing .. that is said or done in their regard. **1865** F. Oakeley *Hist. Notes* 94 If God have any other will in our regard.

† **14.** *In regard of*, *for the regard of*, for the sake of; on account of, by reason of. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 147 A great multitude, who for the regard of their health, .. have recourse to these quarters. *a* **1604** Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 127 It would please them (some in regard of neighbourhood, othersome in regard of naturall affection unto their natiue soile). **1662** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 1 A matter of very difficult tryall, in regard of the goodness .. of God so frequently interposing between the prediction and the event.

† **b.** *In regard of* or *to*, out of consideration for.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 216, I thanke my Liege, that in regard of me He shortens foure yeares of my sonnes exile. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 152 What hath occurred .. to my meditation, I must at present, in regard to your patience, omit. *a* **1713** Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 39 Although they were somewhat unwilling to yield to it, in regard of me, yet my Importunity prevailed. **1724** Swift *Reas. agst. Exam. Drugs*, In regard of our common Interest .. we presume to lay the following Reasons before the Publick, against the said Bill.

† **15.** *In regard*, since, because, inasmuch as, considering that. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 124 In regard King Henry giues consent, .. To ease your Countrie of distressefull Warre. **1664** J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 16 They could not belong to any of the circular Courses; in regard they are raised so clearly without the .. Circle. **1723** Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 8 The Roman Order is usually call'd the Composite, in regard its Capital is composed of the .. other Orders. **1821** Scott *Pirate* xxviii, I cannot say that I ever saw an adder, in regard there are none in these parts.

† **b.** With *that*. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 83 On Saturdayes they feast, in regard that it was the old Sabboth. **1695** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 204 In regard that .. the mineral and metallick Matter .. was different in different Parts of it. **1719–20** J. Hughes in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 271 This is the more generous .. in regard that I have given up this play to the importunity of my friends.

Regard (rĭgā·ɪd), *v.* Also 6 **reguard, regarde**, 6–7 *Sc.* **regaird.** [ad. F. *regarder*, † *reguarder* (OF. also *rewarder*: see Reward *v.*), f. *re-* Re- + *garder* to Guard *v.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To look at, gaze upon, observe.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxci. 227 Howbeit to regarde hit the fortresse was impregnable, yet he wanne hit by scalynge. **1539** Tonstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 91 We that haue vsed our eyes all the yere in regardyng worldly pleasures. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iv. 22 Your neece regards me with an eye of fauour. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. vi. 91 Who doth attently regard a locust or a caterpillar? **1713** Young *Last Day* III. 106 Th' almighty judge bends foreward from his throne, These scars to mark, and then regards his own. **1813** Shelley *Q. Mab* VI. 216 Thou Regard'st them all with an impartial eye. **1878** H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 367 He .. drove his axe into the tree with a vigour which was delightful to regard.

† **b.** Of places, etc.: To look or face toward.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ii. 32 b, This Ile .. regardeth towards ye west ye cape Malee. **1645** Evelyn *Diary* June (Venice), One of the sides is yet much more Roman-like than the other which reguards the Sea. **1693** *Mem. Cnt. Techely* IV. 61 The Right Wing attacked those, who regarded the Camp of the Imperialists. **1750** *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 346, I hastened to the other Front [of the house], which regards the NE.

2. To take notice of, bestow attention or notice upon; to take or show an interest in; to give heed to; † to look after, take care of.

c **1430** Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 104 Many I found earnyng of pence, But none at all once regarded mee. ? *a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* xiii. 27 Other sheep I haue, .. they be not of this flocke, yet will I them regarde. **1526** Tindale *Heb.* viii. 9 They continued nott in my testament, and I regarded them not sayth the lorde. **1592** Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 377 Then loue's deep groans, I neuer shall regard, Because Adonis heart hath made mine hard. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism*, Regarde we beseche thee, the supplicacions of thy congregacion. **1648** Milton *Ps.* lxxxii. 9 Regard the weak and fatherless. **1671** — *Samson* 1157 Presume not on thy God, what e're he be, Thee he regards not. **1738** Wesley *Ps.* v. i, 'Till thou regard my ceaseless Cries. **1834** Disraeli *Revol. Epick* II. xxiv, As the shells upon the silent shore, That none regardeth.

† **3.** To look to, have a care of or for (oneself, one's own interest, health, etc.). *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxvii. 92 Thou well knowest our owne [part] is moost to be regardyd. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XLV. (Percy Soc.) 219 Set not your mynde upon worldly wealth, But evermore regarde your soules health. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 27 Admonisheth al men that regarde theyr salvation, to beware of that Bishoppes kyndom. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 40 It is my .. desire, that you regard your owne health. **1671** Milton *Samson* 1333 Regard thyself, this will offend them highly.

b. To look to, consider, take into account.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 256 As thou lou'st Siluia .. Regard thy danger, and along with me. **1615** W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 50 It is good for some purposes to regard the age of your fruit trees. **1628–9** Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 91 For the soundinges .. the depths and the substance of the ground that you bring vp are to be regarded. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 168 Beauty remains behind as the last to be regarded.

† **4.** To take notice of (a thing), as being of special value, excellence, or merit; to value or set store by. *Obs.*

1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 Tryfelous thynges that were lytell to be regarded she wolde let passe by. **1535** Coverdale 1 *Kings* x. 21 All kynge Salomons drynkynge vessels were of golde, .. for syluer was not regarded in Salomons tyme. **1582** Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Then we were of reckning; our feats weare duelye regarded. **1604** E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxii. 72 Origene, who so much regardes the writings of Plato. **1638** Junius *Paint. Ancients* 80 It did grieve him to see how little the rare workes of Protogenes were regarded. *a* **1656** Hales *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 241 But, for that superfluous stuff of the world, he wills us not to regard that.

b. To hold (a person) in great († respect or) esteem; to have a regard for (one).

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 785 They were before greatly esteemed among the people, but after that, neuer none of these two were regarded. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 105 b, For refusyng of this office therle of Northumberland was not regarded of his owne tenauntes. **1647** N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 115 Thus the English Bishops that formerly did but regard Rome, now give their Estates, Bodies and Souls unto her service. **1675** Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. xi. ii. 226 Why do you and all men regard or reward a loving thankful obedient child .. ? **1702** Steele *Funeral* I. (1724) 25, I have in vain done all I can to make her regard me. **1775** Sheridan *Duenna* I. i, She does not regard you enough. **1848** Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiii, I regard him so much—for you know we have been like brothers—that I hope .. the quarrel may be settled.

5. To heed, or take into account, in regulating one's actions or conduct.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 *Preamble*, The persons so offendyng litell regarde the punysshment therof by .. the Comen lawe. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 b, Regarding the authoritie of no man. *Ibid.* 34 We ought not to regard such inconveniences. **1611** Bible *Ecclus.* x. 19 They that regard not the Law are a dishonourable seed. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IX. 787 Eve Intent now wholly on her taste, naught else Regarded. **1713** Steele *Englishm.* No. 55. 356 They regard not speaking Truth, but making their Fortunes. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 109 The perfect citizen is he who regards not only the laws but the precepts of the legislator.

b. To have respect for or dread of (a person).

1526 Tindale *Luke* xviii. 2 There was a Iudge in a certaine cite, which feared not god nether regarded man. **1549** Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 73 Regarde no person, feare no man. **1591** Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 60 Here's Beauford, that regards not God nor King. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 210 Tyrants who neither fear God nor regard man.

c. To pay heed or attention to (one speaking or something said).

1535 Coverdale *Zech.* i. 4 They wolde not heare, ner regarde me, saieth the Lorde. **1596** Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 97 Hee talk'd very wisely, but I regarded him not. **1667** Milton *P. L.* XII. 174 The lawless Tyrant, who denies To know thir God, or message to regard. *a* **1715** Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 213 The Earl .. said, he knew Sharp too well to regard any thing that came from him. **1728** T. Sheridan tr. *Persius* Ded., Having so faithfully regarded the last Advice, which I gave you.

d. To show consideration for (a thing or person).

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 769 Which Sanctuary good men as me thinketh might without sinne, somwhat lesse regard then they do. **1671** Milton *P. R.* III. 427 Should I of these the liberty regard .. ? **1788** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 229 Without regarding the sanctity of days or months, to pursue the unbelieving nations of the earth. **1865** Tennyson *Love thou thy land* 24 Gentle words are always gain; Regard the weakness of thy peers. **1871** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 13 We may be led to think that the rights of England were .. strictly regarded.

6. To consider, look on, *as* being something. Also occas. with other constructions. (Now the most usual sense.)

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. vi. 144 Let him be regarded As the most Noble Coarse, that euer Herald Did follow to his Vrne. *a* **1719** Addison (Ogilvie), They are not only regarded as authors, but as partisans. **1781** Cowper *Prog. Err.* 148 If he the tinkling harpsichord regards As inoffensive, what offence in cards? **1836** J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 194 Whatever constitutes atonement, therefore, must .. be regarded a safe .. remedy. **1853** F. W. Newman *Odes of*

Horace 7 Dr. Leonard Schmitz regards it to indicate the looseness of popular opinion. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 120 The interests of the nation..entitled him to regard his position under another aspect. **1877** — *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 39 He regarded his submission as the end of the dispute.

b. To look upon *with* some feeling.

1615 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* xiv. 17 That hyer Powares be wt feir regaird it. **1784** Cowper *Tiroc.* 156 The stamp of artless piety..The youth..Regards with scorn. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* v. 62 The shortest way to a good issue was to regard the claims of the people with respect. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 A war which the great majority of the nation regarded with unaffected dislike.

7. To concern, have relation or respect to.

1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* v. v, Business of high nature with your lordship, .. and which regards you much. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 72 ₱ 1, I have few Notices but such as regard Follies and Vices. **1739** Hume *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. Introd. 307 Morals and criticism regard our tastes and sentiments. **1819** Shelley *Cenci* iv. iv. 47 The deed is done, And what may follow now regards not me. **1865** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. v. (1872) VII. 176 If these things regarded only myself, I could stand it with composure.

b. In *pres. pple.* Concerning, relating to.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 307 Every thing, regarding the light, operated in a proper manner. **1897** W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 194, I have an advantageous offer to make him regarding the cattle.

c. *As regards*, so far as relates to.

1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 408 That Church, and the Queen, its refounder, are clear of persecution, as regards the Romanists. **1885** *Law Times Rep.* LII. 651/1 He was in a thoroughly sound condition as regards intellect.

II. 8. *absol.* or *intr.* **a.** To look, gaze. *rare.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 338 Then the prince of Wales opened his Eyen and regarded towarde heuen. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 363 We with blind surmise Regarding, while she read.

b. To pay attention, give heed; to bestow attention *on* a thing.

1611 Bible *Prov.* i. 24, I haue stretched out my hand, and no man regarded. **1667** Milton *P. L.* v. 44 Now reignes Full Orb'd the Moon .. ; in vain, If none regard. **1747** Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 118 Regard not tho' it prick or shoot for a time. **1784** Cowper *Task* vi. 1019 In vain the poet sings, and the world hears, If He regard not. **1855** De Morgan in Graves *Life Hamilton* (1889) III. 502 Airy, regarding thereon, found out a more simple mode.

†**9. a.** To consider. Also with dep. clause. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) I. 716 It behoveth us to regarde wisely, and to take counsayle in this mater. *a* **1533** — *Huon* lxxxii. 255 Therfore, sir, regarde well in what place ye wyll haue one of your peeres iugyd.

†**b.** To look *to*; to refer *to*. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxxxiv. 96/2 Refrayne your euyll wyll and moderate your courage and regarde to reason. *a* **1586** Sidney *Arcadia* (1613) 269 The under ones ..cannot, by nature, regard to any preservation but of themselves. **1659** H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 249 To this custome the Angel in the Revelation is thought to regard.

†**10.** Const. with *inf.* **a.** To endeavour, seek, or plan. *Obs. rare* —[1].

a **1533** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1536–7) H j b, They that be yll, regarde to distroy the good.

†**b.** To take heed or care. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 333 Thei neither regarded to sette hym to schoole, nor .. to paie his schoolemaisters duetie. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 41 b, In reapyng, you must regarde to goe with the wynde. **1642** J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 202 Little remembering and lesse regarding to lay the blame where it is. **1673** S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 17 They who play at Tennis .. regard not onely to toss back the ball dextrously, but also [etc.].

†**c.** To be inclined or desirous. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* III. xviii. B b b iij b, Neyther regarde they to kneele anye more downe and to kisse their pontificall rings.

†**d.** To be concerned, to reck. *Obs. rare.*

1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 23 For covetous parsons lytle regard to shorten their life, so that they may augment their ryches. *c* **1600** *Constance of Cleveland* in Child *Ballads* (1857) IV. 229 The Knight nothing regarded To see the Lady scoffed.

†**11.** Const. with *that.* **a.** To see to it; to take care. *Obs. rare* —[1].

c **1550** R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* B iv, But yet he must regarde,..That all his goodes be got by way of rightousnes.

†**b.** To consider, take into account. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) A 2 b, Regarding that by a reuiew of the same, it hath now receiued some shape, and proportion. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 70 Neither regarding that she is my childe, Nor fearing me.

†**c.** To appreciate, to think it well. *Obs.*[1]

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 385 Those .. will not much admire, nor yet greatly regard, that a Patron of Sacriledge for Lay-Vsurpers, should become a Practiser for Lay-elders.

12. To look, appear. *rare* —[1].

1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 213 The hills and woods ..Regard like shapes in an enchanter's glass.

Hence **Rega·rded** *ppl. a.*

1586 Whetstone *Eng. Myrror* Ded., It then followeth, most regarded Queene, that the reach of my duetie [etc.]. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 10 The best regarded Virgins of our Clime Haue lou'd it to.

Re-gard: see Reguard *v.*

Rega·rdable, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Regard *v.* + -able, or a. F. *regardable* (14th c.).] Worthy of being regarded, noticeable. (Common in 17th c.)

1591 Spenser *Muiopot.* Ded., Nor for name or kindreds sake by you vouchsafed, being also regardable. **1602** Carew *Cornwall* 144 Generally, it is more regardable for profit, then commendable for pleasure. **1656** [? J. Sergeant] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 261 Seeing these objects to be unworthy and not regardable. **1704** Norris *Ideal World* II. vi. 321 These mean and ignoble essences,..the less regardable pieces of his workmanship. **1785** *Hist. York* II. 293 A circumstance not regardable by any but a true antiquary.

†**Rega·rdage.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [? f. Reguard *v.* + -age.] ? An allowance for providing fresh guards for robes.

1684 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 15) 272 Note that out of the Sergeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one wadage, feodage, vesturage and regardage.

Regardance: see Non-regardance.

†**Rega·rdancy.** *Obs. rare.* [See next and -ancy.] The fact of being regardant.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 124 b, The law doth favor the villein in this issue .. for otherwise he ought to answer to the speciall matter, viz. to the regardancy. **1771** in Howell *State Trials* (1814) XX. 42 Regardancy necessarily implies prescription.

Regardant (rĭgā·ɹdănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 (9) -aunt, -and. [a. F. *regardant*, pres. pple. of *regarder* to Regard.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Law* (now only *Hist.*) Attached to a manor; only in *villein regardant* († also const. *to*).

[**1316** *Year Bk.* 9 *Edw. II, Trin.* 294 Le manoir de H...a quel manoir cest vileyn est regardant. **1356** *Ibid.* 29 *Edw. III, Trin.* (1561) 41 b, Villeyns regardants al maneres sont de droyt al seignour de prendre lez a sa volunte.]

1443–50 in Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 135 He and his auncestres..haue been seised of the said John Bysship and of his auncestres as villeyns regardantz to the said Maner fro the tyme that no mynde is. **1531** *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xx. 33 b, But he hathe nother ryghte to the aduowsons appendaunt if any be, nor to the vylleyns regardant. *a* **1577** Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* II. viii. (1584) 108 These were not bond to the person but to the mannor or place,..and in our lawe are called villaines regardantes. **1628** Coke *On Litt.* II. ii. § 189. 123 b, And there is no diuersitie herein whether he be a villeine regardant, or in grosse although some haue said the contrarie. **1766** Blackstone *Comm.* II. vi. 93 These villeins, belonging principally to lords of manors, were either villeins regardant, that is, annexed to the manor or land; or else they were in gross. **1818** Hallam *Mid. Ages* viii. (1868) 569 The statute de donis must have operated very injuriously to prevent the enfranchisement of villeins regardant. **1892** Vinogradoff *Villainage in Eng.* I. i. 48 Most modern writers on the subject have laid stress upon a difference between *villains regardant* and *villains in gross*, said to be found in law books.

†**b.** *transf.* Bound or subject *to* something. *Obs.*

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. 167 Whereas formerly Bishops were regardant both to the Crown and Presbytery,..now they are made the birth of the King's own breath.

2. *Her.* Looking backward.

c **1500** *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 130 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 98 First, a lionne [statant]; on-vthir, lyone rampand; .. the viij dormand; the ix regardand is. **1562** Leigh *Armorie* 83 He beareth Azure .ij. Lyons passaunt regardant, Or. *Ibid.* 83 b, Some haue thought, that these Lyons be regardaunt, whereof by proofe, you see the contrarye. **1594** Kyd *Cornelia* v. 207 Passant regardant softly they [two lions] retyre. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxvi. 184 Hee beareth or, a Lion Rampand, Regardant Sable,..This action doth manifest an inward and degenerate perturbation of the mind. **1864** Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. (ed. 3) 58 The Lion Passant Reguardant..looks back to the Sinister. *Ibid.* xxxii. 474 Two griffins reguardant sa., crowned or.

transf. *a* **1502** in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 239 Frumenty and venyson, syngnet rosted, graunt luce in sarris, roo roested regardaunt, feusaunt roosted [etc.].

3. Observant, watchful, contemplative.

1588 Kyd *Housek. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 242, I might shew myselfe mindful and regardant. **1630** B. Jonson *New Inn* iv. iv, You might have known that by my looks, and language, Had you been or regardant, or observant. **1814** Southey *Roderick* xi, The heroic Prince (who passing now ..the dangerous track, Turns thither his regardant eye). **1834** — *Doctor* (1848) 1/1 The look which accompanied the words was rather cogitative than regardant.

†**b.** Full of regard or consideration. *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 105 Towards his Lay-Subjects he was more regardant for the settling of Laws, and executing of Justice.

4. ? Looking towards each other. *rare* —[1].

1856 J. C. Robinson *Catal. Soulages Collection* 133 An unfinished relievo of two regardant portraits of a lady and gentleman exists at the back of the slab.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A beholder, spectator. *Obs.* (So also F. *regardant.*)

1596 Z. J. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderbeg* 8 An incredible kind of care intermingled with griefe did assaile the hearts of the regardants. **1602** Munday *Palmerin of Eng.* xii, To the no small pleasure of the Emperor and his nobility as also the regardants.

2. A villein regardant, a serf. ? *Obs.*

1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 72 The Helots of Laconia, the Regardants to the Manor in Russia and in Poland, even the Negroes in the West Indies, know nothing of..so penetrating, so heart-breaking a slavery.

Regarder (rĭgā·ɹdəɹ). Also 6 -or. [f. Regard *v.* + -er[1], in early use after AF. *regardour*, med. L. *reg(u)ardor* and *regardator.*]

1. An officer charged with the supervision of a forest. Now only *local* and *Hist.*

[**1217** (see Regard *sb.* 3). ? **1278** in *Stat. Realm* (1810) I. 244/2 Licitum est ei..habere..tot porcos quot boscus per visum forestariorum & viridariorum Regardatorum agistatorum & aliorum proborum hominum possit pati [etc.]. **1312** *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 283/1 Que les Forestiers..presentent meismes les trespas as precheins Swanimotz devaunt Forestiers, Verdiers, Regardours, Agistours, & autres Ministres de meismes les Forestes.]

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 210 Noo forestir..make any gaderyng, but be the sight and othe of xij. regarders whan they make regard. **1523** Fitzherb. *Surv.* 28 b, The kepars, regarders, goysters, and other offycers of suche forest and chases. **1594** Crompton *Jurisd.* 169 If a man be indited of Trespasse done in the forrest before verdors, regardors, agistors, and other Ministers of the Forrest [etc.]. **1615** Manwood *Lawes Forest* (ed. 2) xxi. § 3. 193 b, It seemeth that at that time [Hen. II] no man was called to the place of a Regarder but he that was a Knight. **1667–8** *Act* 19 & 20 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 5 New Elections shall be made ..of all Verderors, Reguarders and other Officers of and for the Governing of the said Forrest [of Dean]. **1796** *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 164 Mr. Renshaw, one of the regarders of the New Forest. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 175/1 The verderers and regarders are chosen by the freeholders of Hampshire. *Ibid.* The regarders..attend the marking of all trees to be felled, value the timber for sale [etc.]. **1865** *Morn. Star* 13 Apr., The Crown has neglected to appoint a warden, forester, regarder, and verderer of the said [Epping] forest. **1882** *Spectator* 18 Feb. 227/1 If you extinguish the regarder, you extinguish with it the regard.

2. One who or that which regards; † a spectator.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxii. [lxv.] 209 Al theyr feats were nobly accomplysshed, to the grete pleasure of all the lordes and ladyes and other regarders. **1542** Recorde *Gr. Artes* Pref. a ij b, Where so fewe regarders of learnynge are, howe greately they are to bee estemed that dooth fauour and further it. **1598** Florio, *Riguardatore*,..a regarder. **1630** Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. liii. (1670) 190 Where there is neither Judge nor Controller, nor regarder. **1682** Southerne *Loyal Brother* I. i, Thou kind regarder of my Fame. **1804** Collins *Scripscrap* 97 Old Reynard kept a Larder, Of neighbours' wants a kind regarder.

Regardful (rĭgā·ɹdfŭl), *a.* [f. Regard *sb.*]

1. Heedful, attentive, observant.

a **1586** Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 103 The sexe of womankinde .. is most bound to haue regardfull eye to mens iudgements. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* VI. i. (1611) 251 For the better instruction of the regardfull reader. **1657** Baxter *Call to Unconverted* Wks. (1846) 168 You will hear such a message with more awakened regardful hearts. **1715** Pope *Iliad* I. 287 With regardful ear 'Tis just, O goddess! I thy dictates hear. **1827** Hood *Mids. Fairies* xliii, The dear curl on a regardful brow. **1849** Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* v. § 22. 158 The difference, when the touches are rude and few, between those of a careless and those of a regardful mind.

b. Const. *of*, † *to*.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxviii. (1623) 369 A great number .. who were more intentiue and regardfull to the Feast, than to any defence. **1653** Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 14 They ar more regardful of their worldly gain..then they ar of a good conscience. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xlvi. 267 A libertine in his riper years, hardly regardful of appearances. *c* **1850** Neale *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 109 Regardful of that day. **1876** Farrar *Marlb. Serm.* i. 7 A life regardful of duty is crowned with an object, directed by a purpose.

2. Respectful; indicative of regard or esteem.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. 27 The very name it selfe of an Idoll ought to be left, and euery regardfull remembrance of him. **1651** Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iv. § 8 To use all..persons upon whom his name is called..with a regardful and separate manner of usage. **1707** Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 228 Much more should we his poor petitioners on earth, put up our humble supplications to him with the most regardful concern. **1821** Scott *Kenilw.* iii, The drawer says—'Coming, friend', without any more reverence or regardful addition. **1872** Blackie *Lays Highl.* 69 Was it a lady fair..to whom Her lord, with proud, regardful grief, Upreared this stately tomb?

†**3.** Worthy of regard or attention. *Obs.*

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 219 Their authority in the Church is so awfull, and so regardfull, that it will much preiudice your Negatiue against their Affirmatiue. **1650** Gentilis *Considerations* 89 Taking away honorable and regardfull subjects, whose valour and worth are the Sanctuary to which wronged subjects flye.

Rega·rdfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] Attentively, respectfully.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* iv. iii. 81 Is this th' Athenian Minion, whom the world Voic'd so regardfully? **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 144 He thought himself not regardfully enough used. **1685** Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark iv. 23 Let him..see that he hear God's word regardfully. **1821** *Examiner* 12/2 Fixing public attention most regardfully upon the loftiest of its objects.

So **Rega·rdfulness.**

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* x. 4 The beginning of weldooing in all a man's whole lyfe is regardfulnesse. **1611** W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 112 That reuerent esteeme, and regardfulnesse in vsing, as is due to such ordinances. *a* **1864** J. D. Burns *Memoir & Remains* (1869) 290 With strong and unwearied regardfulness for me.

Rega·rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Regard *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb.; † distinction.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 157 b, With lytell regardyng of our duty. **1611** Cotgr., *Regardement*, a .. regarding. *c* **1680** *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 468 He told her that he would marry with she, for he was a Man of regarding. **1885** *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 368/2 The contemplative regarding of modern life.

†**Rega·rdively,** *adv. Obs. rare* —[1]. [irreg. f. Regard *v.*] Attentively.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii. 324 Thy vnderstanding Minde..casts and conceiues the Sum: And all th' aforesaid Vnities, regardiuely, obserues.

Regardless (rĭgā·ɹdlĕs), *a.* [f. Regard *sb.*]

1. Heedless, indifferent, careless, without regard *of*. † Also const. *at*, *for*, *to*.

1591 Spenser *Muiopot.* 384 He likest is to fall into mischaunce, That is regardles of his gouernaunce. **1667** Milton *P. L.* III. 408 Regardless of the Bliss wherein hee sat. **1725** Mandeville *Ess. Charity* in *Fab. Bees*, etc. I. 305 Reprobate parents that take ill courses and are regardless to [1723 of] their children. **1743** Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S.*

Seas Pref. 16 Indolent and regardless for the Preservation of the People. 1756 Tolderv *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* IV. 153 Would..the soldier be regardless at the thundering of cannon? 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 775 Regardless of her charge, She needs herself correction. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xix, A man who had been openly regardless of religious rites.

b. Without const. (Chiefly in attrib. use.)

1601 Yarington *Two Lament. Trag.* F ij b, Grim imperious death, Reguardlesse instrument of cruell fate. *c* 1695 J. Miller *Descr. New York* (1843) 7 The most part ignorant and conceited, fickle and regardless. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xvi. 659 What thoughts, regardless chief! thy breast employ? 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 350 You the regardless author of its woes. 1868 Whittier *Among the Hills* Prel. 78 Treading the May-flowers with regardless feet.

2. Unregarded, slighted; unworthy of regard.

a 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 153 A precious head-tire, which all day is worn,..but at night that riches is laid aside, and the head muffled with some regardless tire. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 107/2 From a princely castle [it] is become no better then a regardlesse cottage. 1697 Congreve *Mourn. Bride* II. ix, Zara..Is a regardless suppliant, now, to Osmyn. 1714 H. Grove *Spect.* No. 626 ¶ 7 They dazzle every one but the Possessor: To him that is accustomed to them they are cheap and regardless Things. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 154 Producing a very pleasing and picturesque effect with materials, which, separately viewed, are of a mean and regardless character.

Rega·rdlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a regardless manner.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E iij, With watrie lockes about her shoulders spred Regardlessely. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 143 His Name [is]..not either slightly or regardlesly to be mentioned. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxi, Time was when in our fathers' ways we walk'd Regardlessly alike.

Rega·rdlessness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Heedlessness, carelessness.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 280 Regardlesnesse of choyse in marriage. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* Ep. Ded. 14 Such is the supineness and inexcusable regardlessness of most men. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 61 With a holy contempt and regardlessness of the hardships. 1823 Southey *Penins. War* I. 422 It was..shocking to humanity to behold their sufferings, and the cruel regardlessness of their comrades. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 105 This exclusive love of freedom and regardlessness of everything else.

† **Rega·rdship.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Regard *sb.*] Consideration, carefulness.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 644 This Lewis .. wolde goo more lyker a yoman..than lyke a prynce: ye which was for no regardshyp nor sparynge of good.

Rega·rment, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To clothe anew.

1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* XIV. 39 Our shape, regarmented with glorious weeds Of saintly flesh.

Rega·rnish (rī-), *v.* [In early use ad. F. *regarniss-, regarnir*; later f. Re- 5 a + Garnish *v.*] *trans.* To garnish afresh.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIV. viii, Ulixes dyde do repayre & regarnysshe hys shyppes. 1611 Cotgr., *Regarnir*, to regarnish, to new furnish. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 382 Not regarnishing an earthly, but providing a richer palace. 1901 Clive Holland *Mousmé* 67 The surface of the earth regarnished with jewels of flowers.

Rega·ther, *v.* [Re- 5 a; cf. Recollect *v.*1 2.]

1. a. *trans.* To collect or bring together again.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 At length regathering his spirits..he strained foorth this dittie. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 140 Having regathered his disordered troupes. 1676 Otway *Don Carlos* III. i, I'll regather yet my strength. 1838-40 [see the *vbl. sb.* below]. 1868 Sill *Poems, Hermitage* xv, As the image of God Is broken and re-gathered in the soul.

refl. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 144 Time to regather themselues into order againe.

b. *intr.* To meet or come together again.

1855 [see the *ppl. a.* below]. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 7/1 When the House of Commons..regathered yesterday afternoon.

2. *trans.* To gather (a garment) again.

1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* xviii, Margaret..was.. re-gathering a poor child's frock. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 20 The child can probably sew the gathers in..instead of having to regather the whole.

Hence **Rega·thering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1838 De Quincey *Lamb* Wks. 1858 IX. 112 The regathering and restoration of the total word from its scattered parts. 1840 Poe *William Wilson* Wks. 1864 I. 421 An indistinct regathering of feeble pleasures and phantasmagoric pain. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* xxxii. i, 'Twas hard the unbroken dark to bear, But harder still re-gathering night.

Regatta (rĭgæ·tă). Also 7 **regatto,** 7–8 **regate,** 8 **regata.** [It. (Venetian) *regatta* (and *regata*) 'a strife or contention or struggling for the maistrie' (Florio): hence also F. *régate.*]

1. The name given at Venice to certain boat-races held on the Grand Canal.

1652 S. S. *Secretaries Studie* 265 The rarest [show] that ever I saw, was a costly and ostentatious triumph, called a *Regatto*, presented on the Grand-Canal. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 315 Regates, are the Courses or Combats of their Boats upon the Grand Canal for a Prize, not unlike the Carrousels. 1754 Drummond *Trav.* 84 Though I stayed in this city [Venice] longer than I could have wished, I was extremely well entertained with the sight of a regatta. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* (1883) II. xvii. 65 The picturesque and exciting pastime of the regatta.

2. A boat- or yacht-race, or (usually) an organized series of such races, forming a more or less prominent sporting and social event.

The first English regatta was held on the Thames on the 23rd of June 1775; see the *Annual Register* for that year, pp. 133 and 216.

1775 *Public Advertiser* 24 May 2/2 The Regatta will keep at home many of our Nobility and wealthy Commoners. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, I am glad that you are to be at the regatta. 1775 *Newcastle Courant* 16 Sept., Monday, the keelmen, the great watermen on this river, were much engaged in a Regatta. 1843 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 117 Regattas at Lowestoft, and at Woodbridge. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 469/2 Sailing regattas are held in many of our rivers and lakes, but chiefly at Cowes, Kingstown, and other seaport towns. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* xix, He took her to race-meetings, and cricket grounds, and regattas.

attrib. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, They penetrated to Cowes for the race-balls and regatta-gaieties there. 1887 J. Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 204 Regatta-time's pleasant, Thrice pleasant is Henley in laughing July!

Hence **Rega·tting** *vbl. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk.-bk.* x, We had talked of hunting, racing, regatting, and all other sports.

Regau·ge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To gauge anew. Also **Re-gau·ge** *sb.*

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 413 Re-gauged Ullage Contents. [See also Re- 5 a.] 1891 *Imperial Tariff* 269 On a warrant for the re-gauge or re-test of Wine.., the officer is to allow the regauge or re-test thereof.

Regaute, variant of Regalty *Obs.*

Rege, obs. Sc. form of Rage *sb.* and *v.*

† **Regea·l,** *v. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *regelāre*: see Re- 2 d and Geal *v.*] *intr.* To thaw, melt.

a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 10, I feel thou art consenting ripe By that soft gripe, And those regealing Crystal Spheres.

Regelate (rīdʒēlē·t), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + ppl. stem of L. *gelāre* to freeze: perh. after F. *regeler* (1461).] *intr.* (and *refl.*) To freeze together again.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxiv. 358 The confused fragments regelated to a compact continuous mass. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 148 The ice fragments round him had regelated so as to form a solid case.

fig. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xliii. 158 It..regelated itself into a somewhat compact essay on glaciers.

Regelation (rīdʒēlē·ʃən). [See prec. and Gelation.] The action of freezing together again; *spec.* the fusion of two pieces of ice, having moist surfaces, at a temperature above freezing-point.

1857 Tyndall & Huxley in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVII. 329 On the Regelation of Ice, and its application to Glacial Phenomena. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 100 Provided the surfaces be smooth, when they are brought into the slightest contact regelation ensues.

attrib. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 45 The viscous and regelation theories only account for the moulding of the glacier to its trough.

Regement, obs. form of Regiment.

† **Re·gence.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *régence*: see next and -ence.] = next.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* lix. ii, She was able, by wytte and sapience, The realme to rule, and haue therof regence. *Ibid.* lxii. ii, He had..A lyons chere in felde, with good regence. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. ii. 2 The regence or presidence of the Moon..over the Air. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 275 Some .. That swore to any human regence Oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

Regency (rī·dʒĕnsi). [ad. med.L. *regentia* (1418 in Du Cange), or f. Regent: see -ency. Cf. F. *régence.*]

1. The position or office of ruler; exercise of rule or authority; government, dominion, control.

a. on the part of persons. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 212 Heyll, reytyus rewlar in þi regensy! 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. li. § 3 The scepter of Christs regencie euen in the kingdom of heauen. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 128 She..had the prerogatiue of the regencie ouer the greatest kingdome. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxiv. (1739) 157 Custom in Government.. made her Regency at last taste somewhat stale and spiritless. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 114 Mankind might wish to be under the regency of such a monarch. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 116, I had made a vow..to forsake her and the country the very day after her regency [as Queen of the May].

b. *transf.* or *fig.* of things.

1635 Valentine *Foure Sea-Serm.* 24 This Planet hath a regencie, and dominion over moist bodies. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxvii. 457 The deposing of corruption from its regency and dominion in the soul. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 457 His passions,..spurning the regency of judgment, exercised..undivided sway. *a* 1890 Austin Phelps *My Note-Book* (1891) vii. 169 Conscience claims regency in everything that a man should aim to do or to be.

2. The office and jurisdiction of a regent or vicegerent; government by a regent or by a body exercising similar authority.

1429–30 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 416/1 It was advised and thoght, that as toward the Regencie of France occupied theire by my Lorde of Bedford, that anoon..that name and Office shuld cesse. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxxxvii. iii, For constable then was he Of Englande hole to haue the regency. *c* 1600 Drayton *Miseries Q. Margaret* xxvi, York then, which had the regency in France, They force the King ignobly to displace. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 101 How came .. Mary de Medici wife of Henry the Fourth .. to manage the Regencie of France..? 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Regent*, Some have urged that women being incapable of succeeding to that crown, were incapable of the regency; but custom has declared in their favour. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 255 The rebels say they will declare a regency if the king refuses to accept. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxv, He transferred the regency which he had so foully acquired, to his son Murdoch. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1896) III. xviii. 169 The king's illness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the regency.

b. *personified.* = Regent *sb.* 2.

1814 Byron *Diary* 18 Feb., The avowal and republication of two stanzas on Princess Charlotte's weeping at Regency's speech to Lauderdale in 1812.

3. † **a.** The governing body of certain (chiefly European) towns and Mohammedan states. *Obs.*

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4239/1 Deputies from the neighbouring Regencies [in Germany]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 389 When these prisoners got to Canton, the Regency sent for them. 1769 *Lloyd's Even. Post* 22–5 Sept. 295/1 The Regency of Venice have sent orders that no more bodies shall be dug out of the ground. 1796 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 240 The purport of your private letter.. (that part of it I mean which relates to the Frigate for the Regency of Algiers) has surprised me exceedingly.

b. A body of men appointed to carry on the government during the absence, minority, or incapacity of the sovereign or hereditary ruler; a Government so constituted.

1721 Bailey, *Regency*, the Government or Governours of a Kingdom during the Minority or absence of a Prince. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) II. 321 We expect some chagrin on the new Regency at the head of which is to be the Duke. 1788 in Dk. Buckingham *Court & Cabinets Geo. III* (1859) II. 18 The Opposition..are exceedingly embarrassed, even supposing the Regent, or Regency, to venture on the change of Ministry. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 45 It made no difference whether the States supported the Regency or not. 1852 Hawthorne *Stories fr. Hist. & Biog.* ix. 72 A number of..statesmen, who were called a regency.

† **c.** A council or meeting of the members of a regency. *Obs.*—1

1748 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 242 There was a great Regency kept in town.

d. *Albany regency*, a group of politicians who controlled the Democratic party in the state of New York from *c* 1820 to 1850.

1888 A. Johnston in Winsor *Hist. Amer.* VII. v. 283 The methods of the 'Albany Regency', whose members..made it their rule never to desert a party friend or forgive disobedience or breach of party discipline.

4. A district under the control of a regent or regency (3 a).

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 748 Regions they pass'd, the mightie Regencies of Seraphim and Potentates and Thrones. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The territory appertaining to the regency of Burghausen. 1817 Raffles *Hist. Java* iii. I. 142 The rice fields of a regency are divided among the whole of the population. 1838 *Sparks' Biogr.* IX. *Eaton* vii. 245 The Bashaw gave permission to the American agent to leave the Regency.

5. The period during which a regent governs; *spec.* the periods in French and English history during which Philip, Duke of Orleans (1715–23), and George, Prince of Wales (the Prince Regent, 1810–20), acted as regents.

1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* I. s. v. *Reistre*, The German Horse that came into France during the Regency of Queen Catherine of Medicis. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 358/2 It was during the English regency that the power of Napoleon was broken, and peace was restored to Europe. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* II. v. 326 The moral tone .. was .. lower, probably, than in France under the Regency, or in England under the Restoration.

6. The office or function of a university regent.

1639 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 233 *note*, In regaird of the vacancie of the place of regencie of the thrid classe. *a* 1670 Spalding *Ibid.* (1851) II. 74 Mr. Alex^r^ Scrogie ..deposit fra his regency..had gottin sum pensioun fra the King. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 548 In 1446, he being then in his Regency, he became one of the Commissaries of the University. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 19 Every fellow is obliged to leave that College after he has completed eighteen years from his Regency in Arts. 1841 Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* 11 Every master of arts..was sworn to continue his regency for five years. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Mid. Ages* xii. II. 475 The privilege of studying Theology after Regency in Arts.

b. (See quot.) *rare*—1. [After F. *regence.*]

1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. i. § 5 The Jesuits write and speak Latin well .. owing to their keeping regencies (an usual phrase for academical exercises) from their early youth.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *regency act, bill, cap, post.*

1705–6 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1875) VI. 5 The committee, to whom the regency bill is committed. 1743 H. Walpole *Let.* 14 Apr., The Earl of Bath and Mr. Pelham, neither of them in regency-posts, are to be of the number. 1867 C. Grey *Early Years Prince Consort* 351 The Regency Bill..will to-day be read for a third time in the House of Lords. 1887 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* V. 145 Whig ladies appeared in society with caps that were known as 'regency caps' and with ribands indicating their politics.

Regend, obs. variant of Regent.

† **Rege·nder,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- 5 a + Gender *v.*, after L. *regenerāre*: see next.] *trans.* To beget again; to make or create afresh; to form anew. (Cf. Re-engender.) Hence **Rege·ndered** *ppl. a.*, **Rege·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 If þat a leche wolde bisie him..to regendre fleisch in a wounde. *Ibid.* 211 Mundificatiuis..wiþ regendring þingis & drijng þingis. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 431/1 Enabling the new regendred creature to inheritaunce of heauen. 1533 — *Apol.* 54 The regendrynge of the soule by fayth. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 With toonge three forcked furth spirts fyre freshlye regendred. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* II. i. (1634) 39 The continuall Inspiration..for their refreshing, as also for the regendring of the spirit Animall.

† **Rege·ner,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *regenerer* (11thc.; mod.F. *régénérer*) or L. *regenerāre*: see Re- and Gener *v.*] = prec.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 Aftirward we schulen clense þe quytture, & aftir þat regenere fleisch. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 295 With haly unctioune annoyntit, and regenerit be new generacioune. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 140 The feyth of Jeshu Cryste, of the whiche he vs alle hath regenered and saued.

Regeneracy (rĭdʒe·nĕrăsi). [f. Regener-ate *ppl. a.* + -acy.] The state of being regenerate.

1626 Huit (*title*) Anatomy of Conscience; or, the Sum of Paul's Regeneracy. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 686 Though Saul were..called from the depth of sin to regeneracy and salvation. 1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) I. 105 A religion of regeneracy and holy spiritual life. 1853 Lynch *Onward* in *Lett. to Scattered* 340 The things they have just left behind, which in their first regeneracy are like those 'fleshpots of Egypt'.

Rege·nerant, *a. rare* —[1]. [See next and -ant.] Regenerating.

1855 Bailey *Spir. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 66 Of talismanic and regenerant force.

Regenerate (rĭdʒe·nĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *regenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *regenerāre*: see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* †1. Re-born; brought again into existence; formed anew. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 150 Guydo..seyth by rottyng dyeth the compound corporall, And then .. Uprysyth agayne Regenerat, Sympill, and Spyrytuall. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 70 The earthy author of my blood, Whose youthfull spirit in me regenerate, Doth with a two-fold rigor lift mee vp. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 58 A canker..neuer perfectly healeth, vnlesse the rootes and all be vtterly extirped; and the fleshe regenerate. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 794 For our flesh shalbe regenerate by incorruption, as our soule is by faith.

2. In religious use: Spiritually re-born.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 b, Excepte a man be regenerate & borne agayne of water & the holy goost. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 84 Which excuse belongeth only to the regenerate, which do with the chief part of their soule tend vnto good. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 20 By the Holy Ghost are the elect regenerate in spirit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 5 Grace..had remov'd The stonie from thir hearts, and made new flesh Regenerate grow instead. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 93 An innumerable race of regenerate children. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 35 We are born again, we are regenerate, we are sons of God. 1883 J. W. Reynolds *Supernat. in Nature* 24 The remarkable betterment which is wrought in those who are called 'regenerate'.

b. Restored to a better state, reformed.

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. viii. (1739) 16 It had been a wonder if Episcopacy..should by transplanting become regenerate into their original condition of meekness and humility. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 459 Organs still pealed through the aisles in notes unsuited to a regenerate worship.

c. Of nations: Restored or raised again from a sunk or base condition.

1811 Scott *Don Roderick* III. xiv, O who shall grudge him Albuera's bays, Who brought a race regenerate to the field. 1865 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. (1871) vi. 130 The righteous and generous sympathy which we all feel towards regenerate Italy.

†3. Degenerate, renegade. *Obs. rare.*

1596 *Edward III*, I. i, Regenerate traitor, viper to the place Where thou wast foster'd. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 So forth went this regenerate English Moor, more like a mad man then an advised champion, to kill this lion.

†B. *sb.* A regenerate person. *Obs.*

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) C vij, The blessed posteritie of the blessed Abraham, and true regenerates of God by our Saviour Christ. 1652 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* III. § 5 Casting undue fears into the tender hearts of weak regenerates.

Regenerate (rĭdʒe·nĕrĕt), *v.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *regenerāre*: see Re- and Generate *v.*, and cf. F. *régénérer* (11th c.).]

1. *trans.* In religious use: To cause to be born again in a spiritual sense; to invest with a new and higher spiritual nature. Also *refl.*

a 1557 Mrs. M. Basset tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1378/2 These I meane whom he hath by his wholesome sacramentes & faith regenerated & renewed. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxi. (1617) 503 But yet hath he circumcised our hearts by regenerating vs. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 112 The Family of the Faithful, regenerated and redeemed from the Earth. 1740 Waterland *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 No man regenerates himself at all. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lviii. VI. 267 She was regenerated and crowned in St. Sophia, under the more orthodox appellation of Anne. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 48 Man need not be regenerated in order to possess the power of reasoning. 1885 Finlayson *Biol. Relig.* 86 Perhaps he thinks that infants dying in infancy are regenerated in the article of death.

b. To reform completely; to effect a thorough moral change in (a person or state of things, etc.).

1849 Alison *Hist. Europe* III. xiv. § 45. 179 Your brothers .. desire to be regenerated, and to become men. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 54 The church has to be regenerated. 1891 *Spectator* 23 May, Where the West rules Mussulmans, it 'regenerates' their social system.

c. To convert *into* something better. *rare.*

1850 W. Collins *Antonina* iv, Pagan images regenerated into portraits of saints.

2. *Path.* To reproduce, form afresh (some part of the body). Chiefly in *pass.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33/2 Round aboute the vlceration is regenerated a tender and viscouse flesh. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 127 That the limbs of Hyppolitus were set together, not regenerated by Æsculapius, is the utmost assertion of Poetry. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 167 Which regenerates and repairs Veins consumed or cut off. 1784 M. Baillie *Wks.* (1825) I. 193, I found many old scars where the Rete Mucosum was regenerated. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 471 The dark-coloured fungous mass .. on being removed is quickly regenerated. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 89 The exsected rib had been regenerated.

3. To reproduce, re-create; to form or bring into existence again.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 728 Out of the ashes of a Toad burnt, not only one, but many Toads have been regenerated the year following. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 65 [The sun] Through all the Soil a genial Ferment spreads, Regenerates the Plants. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* IV. ii. § 39 (1735) 109 The Salts, of which the Acid was compos'd, will be regenerated. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 284 The soil in which nitre is produced or regenerated.

b. With immaterial object.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 156 Yet could not the King's grace regenerate obedience in that degenerate house. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 29 In both cases they regenerated the deficient part of the old constitution through the parts which were not impaired. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 185 The great point to be gained with the criminal is to regenerate self-respect. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water-cure* 77 Mankind may still turn back, and regenerate health.

4. To reconstitute on a higher plane; to place on a new basis. Also *refl.*

1789 Coxe *Trav. Switz.* (1801) I. Introd. 39 To regenerate Switzerland is not to disturb it. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 58 The country has never yet regenerated itself and is therefore without a constitution. 1864 Raine *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. I. 63 When his nephew Thomas II wished to regenerate Hexham. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/1 Is capital required to 'regenerate', as you term it, the non-paying mines?

5. *intr.* a. To form again. Chiefly *Path.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, I saye fyrste that all sanguyne membres may regenerate and knyt by very regeneracion and consolidacion. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 89 Metals and Minerals..shoot, ferment, and as it were vegetate and regenerate. 1755 Brady in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 249 We have not tried, if it does not regenerate, when cut, like polypes. 1822 Good *Study Med.* I. 464 When extracted imperfectly it [a polypus] is very apt to regenerate. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 79 Before regenerating they must be destroyed.

b. To reform, become regenerate.

1786 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* 510 The fellowship or communion called the church .. gains admission into every one when he is regenerating. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* III. 105 No corporation regenerates by spontaneous energy: it must be brought back to duty..by a hand from without.

Regenerated (rĭdʒe·nĕrĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed [1].] Re-born, re-formed, etc.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 203 Hee .. loueth them also as regenerated and newe creatures in Iesus Christ his Sonne. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 125 The other name, Regenerated Tartar, which is also given it. 1776 Cruikshank in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 182, I supposed the regenerated nerves might now be performing their offices. 1806 R. Fellowes tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* 228 At present he makes his appearance as a regenerated bookseller at the Hague. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxviii. 526 Moulds of regenerated red Sandstone. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 109 His personal religion was not the religion of a regenerated heart.

Rege·neurateness. *rare* —[0]. [-ness.] Regeneration. 1731 in Bailey vol. II.

Regenerating (rĭdʒe·nĕrĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing [2].] That regenerates.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxxi. 532 The principal internal cause of spiritual life is the regenerating spirit of Christ. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 339 We may conclude them to be the first Principles of the regenerating Plant. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 183 The regenerating nerve..converting the whole of the surrounding extravasated blood into its own substance. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 45/2 The star-fish affords an example of great regenerating power. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Lect. Mod. Hist.* I. 22 Men, who.. have left a great and regenerating example to mankind.

b. *techn.* = Regenerative 2.

1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 65 Under the term 'regenerating-engine' various ingenious combinations have lately been suggested. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1911/2 Regenerating furnace.

Regeneration (rĭdʒenĕrē·ʃən). Also 4–6 **-acion**, etc. [ad. L. *regenerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regenerāre* to Regenerate: see -ation. Cf. F. *régénération* (12th c.).]

1. The action of regenerating; the process or fact of being regenerated; re-creation, re-formation, etc.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 103/49 In þe Regeneracion good Of alle men to flesch and blood. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xix. 28 In regeneracioun, or gendrynge ayein, whenne mannes sone shall sitte in the sete of his mageste. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 24 After the generall flood, there was as it were a new regeneration of the world. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 317/1 This is made a Regeneration of Nitre. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 324 The Miracle of the Regeneration, or even of the Resurrection of Plants from their Ashes. 1785 Wilkins tr. *Bhagvat* vi. 50 But such a regeneration into this life is the most difficult to attain. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 206 The throes the grave has to undergo before the regeneration in the resurrection. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1690/2 [The olive-tree has] almost inexhaustible power of regeneration.

b. *fig.* Revival; renascence, re-constitution on a higher level.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 255 Together with the regeneration of other kindes of learning Poetrie likewise grew in request. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 119 What they call the regeneration of the kingdom, a favourite term, to which they affix no precise idea. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. viii, All great regenerations are the universal movement of the mass. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 217 The military regeneration of the Turkish Empire.

2. In religious use: The process or fact of being born again in a spiritual sense; the state resulting from this.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2101 That we may haue a place, Accordyng to oure regeneracion, With heuynly spyrytes. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2936 By the seconde byrthe..At fonte of baptym we haue regeneracyon. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. l. § 1 They haue the seede of their regeneration by the ministerie of the Church. 1607 Rowlands *Guy Warw.* 72 Nature's corruption I do strive to leave, A new regeneration to receive. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. v. 284 Considering that our Regeneration implies only the restoration of our nature. *a* 1805 Paley *Serm.* vii. (1810) 116, I am not unwilling to admit..that, when this Spirit is given, there is a new birth, a regeneration. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. III. 263 Spiritual regeneration begins naturally among the poor and the humble.

b. (See quot.)

App. based on a wrong punctuation of Matt. xix. 28.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 263 And therefore it is, that the time of his preaching is often by himself called the Regeneration.

3. *Path.* The formation of new animal tissue; the reproduction of lost parts or organs.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B iv b, In asmoche as they haue..regeneracyon as the membres, they be called membres. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 89 The medicaments incarnative, or for regeneration of the flesh. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 127 Spermaticall parts..will not admit a Regeneration. 1776 Cruikshank in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 183 The regeneration of the nerves which took place in the first dog. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 45/2 We are not aware that the process of regeneration in these animals has been carefully traced. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* I. 18 The local death of some tissues is followed by their regeneration.

Regenerative (rĭdʒe·nĕrĕtiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. F. *régénératif, -ive* (14th c.), or med.L. *regenerātīv-us*: see Regenerate *v.* and -ive.]

1. Tending to or characterized by regeneration. (Common in recent use in fig. senses.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 If þat a leche wolde besie him wiþ a medicyn regeneratijf to regendre fleisch in a wounde. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 257 The strenȝhte regeneratiue ȝiffen to waters. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 428 To alter the property of naturall water, and to giue regeneratiue force and vertue to it. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* v. i, I pray you what is Lady Luxury? a woman regenerative? 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 545 Idolatry Worshipped God meanly,..Not as man's great Regenerative Lord. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 26 The great regenerative work which he undertook.

†b. *sb.* An application to regenerate flesh. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 þe quytture schal be clensid or þou leie ony regeneratijf to holowȝ woundis.

2. *Mech.* Constructed on, or employing the principle of the Regenerator (sense 2).

1861 Fairbairn *Iron* 66 The prospective advantages of these regenerative stoves are greater economy..and the higher temperature attainable by the blast. 1864 Percy *Metallurgy, Iron & Steel* 428 Mr. Siemens, the inventor of the so-called regenerative furnaces. 1890 *Athenæum* 19 July 101/1 The application of the regenerative system to the firing of gas retorts.

Hence **Rege·neratively** *adv.*

1882 in Ogilvie. 1892 Whitney *Max Müller* 64 Some changes result more regeneratively than others.

Regenerator (rĭdʒe·nĕrĕtəɹ). [f. Regenerate *v.* + -or. Cf. F. *régénérateur* (14th c.).]

1. One who or that which regenerates.

1740 Waterland *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 He is not his own regenerator, or parent, at all, in his new birth. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 205 She expected a regenerator of the world, or second Messias. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* viii. (1863) II. 10 He at once became the regenerator and leader of the Tory party.

2. *Mech.* A fuel-saving device attached to a furnace, consisting of layers of fire-brick which, becoming heated by the hot air and gases from the furnace, impart the heat to an incoming current of cold air or combustible gas acting alternately with the outgoing current. Also *attrib.*

1835 J. Malam in *Lond. Jrnl. Arts & Sc.* (1836) VIII. 144 A front elevation of three retorts, with their 'regenerators' and conducting pipes. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 335 Using the Siemens producer and regenerators if necessary. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 748/2 Regenerator Furnace. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/7 The Regenerator system of gas burning.

b. *transf.* in *Electr.* (See quot.)

1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 299 This conductor, by which the carrier is enabled to be connected to earth without a spark, answers to the contrivance called a Regenerator in heat-engines. We shall therefore call it a Regenerator.

Regeneratory (rĭdʒe·nĕrătəri), *a.* [f. as Regenerate *v.* + -ory [2].] Of the nature of regeneration; regenerative.

1803 G. S. Faber *Cabiri* II. 351 Mr. Maurice imagines, that these regeneratory sacrifices shewed the deep and unanimous conviction of the pagan world, that man had fallen. 1831 W. H. Mill *Christa Sangtid* Pref. 17 Those proselytes who by a regeneratory initiation were introduced to all the privileges of Abraham's children.

Rege·neratress. *rare* —[1]. [-ess: cf. next.] A female regenerator.

1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 307 The regeneratress of France

Rege·neratrix. [See REGENERATOR and GENERATRIX.] A female regenerator.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. v. 125 Miss Pinnock regarded herself as fit to be the regeneratrix of the world. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 2/1 Ireland..should..aim at becoming a great spiritual force, and the regeneratrix, in the religious sense, of the British Empire.

Re-ge·nesis. [RE- 5 a.] The state, fact, or process, of reproducing or being reproduced.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, Not Mankind only, but all that Mankind does or beholds, is in continual growth, re-genesis and self-perfecting vitality. 1858 SPENCER *Ess.* I. 19 In Christian art we may trace a parallel re-genesis.

Regent (rī·dʒĕnt), *sb.* [Subst. use of next.]

1. a. That which rules, governs, or has supremacy; a ruling power or principle. Now *rare*.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3827 Whan resoun is regent Of man, þan regneþ no delicacie. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 38 Lyberte may somtyme be to large, But yf reason be regent and ruler of your barge. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 771 The moone..beeing as the regient of the seas and waters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 371 First in his East the glorious Lamp was seen, Regent of Day. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 554 Thou moon, fair regent of the night! 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 724 Flowers by that name promiscuously we call, But one, the rose, the regent of them all. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. v. II. 197 If Christianity ought really..to be the supreme regent of all moral feelings.

b. One who rules or governs; a ruler, governor, director. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccl. 169 The duchesse hauyng full power of hir lord as Regent and lady of his londes. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 252 Valerius publicola on þe thrid day eftir þat he was made regent, was chosin consul. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 188 Elizabeth regent of the great Brittaine Ile, Honour of all regents and of Queenes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xviii. Wks. 1851 III. 471 As farr as Reason, Honour, Conscience, and the Queen who was his Regent in all these, would give him leave. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 84 This Penetentiary has a Prelat under him, that is call'd the Regent of the Penitentiary office. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 42 Assist him, Jove! thou regent of the skies! 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. ii. 37 Regent of flocks was he when the shepherd slept.

2. a. One who is invested with royal authority by, or on behalf of, another; *esp.* one appointed to administer a kingdom during the minority, absence, or incapacity of the sovereign.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 277/1 [That power be given to] my Lord ye Regent of France..to receyve and take ye said debate into ye Kyngs hand. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 b, I..constytute the[e] Regent and gouernour of my royaume. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 101 The Lady Mary..came into Flaunders, whom the Emperour made Regent of all the base countreis. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 66 Cosin of Yorke, We heere discharge your Grace from being Regent I'th parts of France. 1610 WILLET *Daniel* 211 Alexanders 4. captaines were at the first regents under Alexander. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 193 When Madame Louise the Regent had declared [etc.]. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 440 A king, they told him, had often reason to fear, seldom to love, a regent. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 76 It has been said, that the name and office of Regent are unknown to our Law and Constitution. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xviii. III. 89 He accepted Henry as his son-in-law, regent and heir of France.

b. The name given to the municipal authorities of some continental cities (*obs.*), and to the native chiefs in Java.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6291/1 A Vessel which the Regents of Berne have caused to be built. 1795 THUNBERG *Travels* (ed. 2) II. 309 The Regent in the island of Madura is stiled ..a free prince or regent. 1817 RAFFLES *Hist. Java* ii. I. 79 Governors of provinces, called by the Dutch *Regents*,..are ranked among the chief nobility of the country.

3. In the Universities:

a. At Oxford and Cambridge, a Master of Arts ruling or presiding over disputations in the Schools, a duty originally discharged for one, and afterwards for five, years after graduation; hence, in later use, a Master of not more than five years standing. Now only *Hist.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 213 Thabbot and chanons of Oseney with regentes of the universite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 330 The regentis and masters of that vnyuersytie, were lastly compellyd..to aske of hym forgyuenes. 1504 *Will of Archer* (Somerset Ho.), To euery Regente et non Regente being at my burying vj^{d} & j^{d}. 1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. xi, The Father..shall dispute with the old Bachilour, and after hym two Regents. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Church* 120 Congregations of the Masters or convocation of Regents, and not Regents, is a needlesse thing. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/2 When their Majesties were come into the Schools, they found the Regent-walk crouded on both sides with Regents, non-Regents, and Batchelors of Divinity. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 147 The Senate is divided into two bodies or houses, 1st. Those who have not been A.M. five years, and are called Regents. 1841 PEACOCK *Stat. Cambr.* 15 *note*, The house of regents was composed of those masters or doctors who were actually regent, or engaged in teaching or reading lectures in the university, without reference to standing. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* App. xxxiii. II. 701 Probably by an oversight on the part of the framers of the Act of 1854, the ancient Congregation of Regents [at Oxford] was left in existence for certain purposes.

b. In the Scottish universities, one of several instructors forming part of the teaching staff of a college, who undertook the tuition of a certain number of students from the time of their entrance to the end of the course. Now only *Hist.*

[1414 *Acta Facult. Artium* (St. Andrews) 25 Mar., Quod determinantes admitterentur per decanum Facultatis et regentes qui habeant considerare eorum sufficientiam.] 1522 JAS. V *Let.* in *Rep. Univ. Comm., St. Andrews* (1837) 180 The Universite of Sanctandrois, the rector, doctouris, regentes,..makand residence therin. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 8 The regent sal writ thayme in hys rol, and assigne thayme place in hys classe diuidit in decuriis. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 581/2 þe principall professoures regentes and remanent maisteres and memberes of the samen colledge. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. X. (1710) 469 In Philosophy there are Four Regents or Professors; they teach Philosophy and Greek. Every Regent has his Class, which Classes are divided according to the Years that the Students have been entred in the University. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The students are..taught in public schools or classes, each science by its particular professor or regent. 1867 MASSON *Edinb. Sk.* 40 The four general or circulating professors were the essential complement of the Arts Faculty. They were called 'regents', by way of distinction.

c. In France, the title usually given to those who taught the more elementary classes; an instructor in arts or science. (See quot. 1727–38.)

1611 COTGR., *Regent*,..a Regent, Reader, Teacher, Moderator of a forme in a Colledge. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. v. 29 It was told him by one of his Teachers (there called Regents,) that the paine of the eyes was the most hurtful thing of any to the sight. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Regent is generally restrained to the lower classes, as regent of rhetoric, regent of logic, &c., those of philosophy are rather called professors. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xviii. (1864) II. 126 In Montpellier, he was for long one of the regents of the faculty of medicine. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 89 The regents in medicine and law had a salary secured by patent.

d. *U.S.* (*a*) A member of the governing board of a State University (and of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington). (*b*) At Harvard, an officer having supervision of the students' conduct.

(*a*) *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 485 This seminary..is under the superintendence of a Board, styled the Regents of the University of Columbia. 1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v., In New York..the board who have the superintendence of all the colleges, academies and schools, are called the regents of the University of the state of New York. 1877 (*title*) A Memorial to the Regents of the University of the State of Iowa.

(*b*) 1888 A. P. PEABODY *Harvard Reminisc.* 199 The students who were not present at evening prayers were obliged..to register their names with the regent.

†**4.** The head master of a school. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 20 Except one be able to giue the regent or prouost of the house a peece of mony ..he comes not there, I warrant him. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii, By your leave, Sir, Are you the Regent of this Academy? 1718 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* v. viii, Origen was appointed Regent of the Catachetic school in Alexandria. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 391 Those infamous punishments, which produce a disgraceful effect, at once, on the morals of both scholars and regents.

5. *attrib.* **a. Regent bird or oriole**, an Australian bird, *Sericulus melinus*, named in compliment to the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.

1825 FIELD *Geog. N. S. Wales* App. 503 Regent bird or King honey-sucker, *Sericulus chrysocephalus*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 189 The Regent Oriole of authors (*Sericulus regens*, Lesson), the plumage of which is fine silky black. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* v. 161 Mr. Gilbert observed the female of the Regent-bird.

b. Regent (congregation or) house, the upper of the two houses into which the Senate of Cambridge University was formerly divided; **Regent walk**, the former name of certain walks or alleys in Christ's and Queens' Colleges and at the Schools, Cambridge.

1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* xii. II. 365 *note*, Even in the Fifteenth Century Register .. we find that in a *Regent Congregation the graces are 'pronounced'..by a Proctor. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 18, I have not yit bene so courst and galled in our own House as I am like hereafter to be pincht and nipt in the *Regent Hous. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 67 They come furnish't with no more experience then they learnt..at the Colledge audit, or the regent house. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/3 Then their Majesties went up to the Regent-House, and by their particular Command, Mr. Montague..was Admitted, and Created Doctor of Divinity. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. iv. 77 To follow Natures too affected Fashion, Or travell in the *Regent walk of Passion. 1681 [see 3 a above]. 1719 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 213 At dinner and supper in Summer they met upon ye Regent Walk, and there waited till they knew what Seniors would come down. 1886 *Ibid.* II. 54 The gate-house and the central alley [at Queens' College], called 'Regent-walk', were flagged. *Ibid.* 215 This doorway was exactly opposite to the Great Gate, and the walk leading to it from the gate is 'the Regent Walk'.

Regent (rī·dʒĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *regent* (14th c.) or L. *regent-em*, pres. pple. of *regĕre* to rule.]

1. In special senses (usu. placed after the sb.).

a. Holding the position of a University regent. Now only *Hist.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 213 þe abbot and þe chanouns of Osenay and maisters regentes [L. *magistri regentes*] of Oxenforde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 199 The Rector of the Uniuersitie called to counsell all the Doctors regentes..to shew their myndes on this question. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1384/1 Angry with the vnmanerly multitude that would giue no rowme vnto the Doctours, Bachelers, Maisters, & other graduates and regent masters. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/8 First, One of the Esquire Beadles, then the Regent-Masters, afterwards the Non-Regents, and Officers. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* xii. II. 364 The 'Decree and Statute' is issued 'by the authority of the Chancellor and Masters Regent.'

b. Acting as, having the position of, regent of a country, esp. *Queen regent*; †ruling as sovereign.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 215 The lady Regente moother vnto the frenche kynge. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 10 Than schaw 3ow him how queine regent Reft frome the Duik the authoritie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xviii. (1650) 30 She was made Queen Regent of France during the Kings Minority. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2533/1 Next the Princes who are not Regents or Soveraigns, the Princes Regents, the Heralds. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4161/2 His Imperial Majesty..intends..to receive the Homage of the States of Austria, as being the Regent Arch-Duke. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In France, the queen mother has the regency of the kingdom, under the title of queen regent, while the king is a minor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 212 The queen regent, regnant, or sovereign, is she who holds the crown in her own right. 1841 *Q. Rev.* LXVII. 316 Though himself a Protestant, he had in early life warmly defended Mary of Guise, the Queen Regent.

2. Ruling, governing, controlling. Now *rare*.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 1 The great regent Globes of Saturne, Mars, Jupiter, the Sunne and the Earth. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 8, I entreat you to tell me more plainly, which is the constitutive Regent part of a National Church? 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 184 The regent helm her motion still commands. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 71 This regent and sublime Humanity, Though fallen, exceeds you.

Regent (rī·dʒĕnt), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. REGENT *sb.*]

1. a. *trans.* To superintend or teach (a college, class, etc.), as a regent.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 248 All these Vniuersities are Regented by Professors of singular Pietie, and exquisite Learning. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 36 The Colleges..are regented by the Secular Clergy. 1882 M. PATTISON in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 70 Graduates engaged in instructing or regenting the boys.

b. *intr.* To act as a University regent.

1631 in Craufurd *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 119 Mr. William King, (after he had regented in the colledge 23 years), was called to the ministry at Crammond. 1846 *Life J. Guthrie* 142 He regented in the University of St. Andrews and there taught as Professor of Philosophy.

2. To control (a person) as a regent.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. 99 Even the black Princes widow..was passed over and her son regented by his Uncles.

Hence **Re·genting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii. 147 The well-payed Incomes of Regenting Doctors. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 427 The comparative economy of the plan of regenting.

Re·gental, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REGENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a regent.

1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I. xiv, If the supper had been of royal or regental character, he could not have assumed a more courtly air.

Re·gentess. [-ESS.] A female regent.

1611 COTGR., *Regente*, the Regentesse, or Protectresse of a Kingdome. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 318 A characteristic scene is that..between the Regentess and Macchiavel. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XX. 147 Penetrating to the cabinet of the regentess.

†**Re·gentry.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. REGENT *sb.* + -RY.] The office or function of a regent, regency.

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 504/2 To desyre our souerane ladie..To mak ane commissioun of regentrie..vnto hir derrest moder. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 244 The saidis place and charge of regentrie within the said college.

Re·gentship. [f. REGENT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or position of a regent.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 93 The gouernement of a little sonne whom she had left, to which Regentship aspired..the Marquise of Saluce. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 107 If Yorke haue ill demean'd himselfe in France, Then let him be denay'd the Regent-ship. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 338/1 The Liberal ladies of Germany.. seem to consider this act as his chief recommendation to the regentship.

Rege·rminate (rī·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To germinate again. Hence **Rege·rminating** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Regerminate*, to spring againe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Regerminate*, to burgen again, to spring anew, to grow a fresh. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cal. Fathom* (1784) 100/1 Even amidst the rank productions of vice, they regerminate to a sort of imperfect vegetation. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 54 This tree regerminates perpetually. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nature* I. 187 This organ will regerminate and the whole plant be renewed. 1881 W. SIEMENS in *Nature* No. 624. 568 The resulting seeds are not at any rate devoid of regerminating power.

So **Regermina·tion.**

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* XXVI. 124 The Jewes commonly expresse Resurrection by Regermination, or growing up again like a Plant. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 104 He expresses an assured hope, that the time of his renovation or regermination would come. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 188 The paschal eggs, symbol of vital essence and regermination, are rolled upon the turf.

†**Rege·st,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REGEST *v.* 2.] The act of casting back, retort.

1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgons* 24 Being twise conuicted in himselfe, both by the friuolousnesse of his reasons, and also by the regest of their owne like contradictions.

†**Rege·st,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *regesta* (pl.) a list, register, f. *regerĕre*: see next, and cf. F. *regeste*.] A register.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. 123 Others of later time have sought to assert him by old legends and Cathedrall regests. *Ibid.* 134 Teudric King of Glamorgan, whom the regest of Landaff recounts to have bin alwaies victorious in fight.

†**Rege·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *regest-*, ppl. stem of *regerĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *gerĕre* to bear, carry, etc.]

1. *trans.* To register.

1530 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 9 Paidd to Willm Edmunds for makyng and regestyng of the last accompte iij^{s} iiij^{d}. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 62 Thei also declare vnto them, the stories of men of olde tyme, regested in their holy Scripture.

2. To cast back, return, retort.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. § 2 Vnto the obiected dreadfull consequences of their decrees, ..they would regest disobedience to the Church. 1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* 102, I have..indeed anticipated all those thred-bare objections which are here againe regested to the weary Reader. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ xv. 228, I shall regest, that to what end shall they look on, if they can look for no fruit or good effect thereby?

† **Regestary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ARY: cf. REGISTRARY.] =next.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 522 Lo, hither commyth a goodly maystres, Occupacyon, Famys regestary.

† **Regester.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-our.** [f. as prec. + -ER^{1}, or var. of REGISTER *sb.*^{2}] One who registers; a registrar.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 248 When the batteile is done, all the armie is presented to the Regestour, ..that it maye bee knowen who is slain. 1597 *Child-Marriages* 161 The Serchers, sealers & Regesters of all Tanned lether..in the county of the citie of chester.

Regestery, obs. variant of REGISTERY.

† **Rege·stion.** *Obs. rare.* [See REGEST *v.* and -ION.] Retort, reply.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 60 But because ..we are only burdened with the name of Fathers give us leave sometime to use a Regestion. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 125 Our Sauiour Christ answereth to the Pharisees question by regestion. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxiii. § 5 The manner of the regestion seems to imply, that they had now begun to be sorry that they had so far believed on him.

† **Regesture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Alteration of REGISTER *sb.*, as if f. REGEST *v.* + -URE.] Register.

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 61 After the brauer sorte haue cast them off, Like fashions counting booke, or regesture.

Regestyr, obs. form of REGISTER.

Reget (rĭge·t), *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To obtain again, get back.

1604 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxxi, And then desire in Gascoign to re-get The glory lost .. Advantaged the Duke. 1611 J. DAVIES *To Worthy Persons* Wks. (Grosart) II. 52/2 Tovy, although the mother of vs all Regetts thee in her womb [etc.]. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 161 All the Provinces would revolt; which when they should once be lost, they would not be so easily regotten.

† **Rege·t.** *Obs.* (Of obscure origin and meaning.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1064 Þe almyȝty was her mynyster mete, Þe lombe þe saker-fyse þer to reget.

Regge, obs. form of *rig*, RIDGE *sb.*

† **Re·gian.** *Obs.* [f. L. *rēgi-us* royal + -AN.] An upholder of regal authority; a royalist.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 202 Then they strive to make a Division of Regians and Republicans. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 38 This is alleadged and urged by our Regians, to prove the Kings Paramount Power *in Ecclesiasticis*. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 39 Art. Wils[on].. favours all Republicans, and never speaks well of Regians, (it is his own distinctions) if he can possibly avoid it.

† **Regibbe,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. OF. *regiber* (mod. F. *regimber*); see note to JIB *v.*^{2}] *intr.* To kick.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Al so sone so þet flesh haueþ al his wil, hit regibbeð anon, ase uet kelf & idel.

† **Re·gible,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *regibilis*, f. *regĕre* to rule: see -IBLE.] Governable.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVI. xii. 69 (If occasion require) the same [boldness] ought to be regible, advised, and considerate. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Re·gibleness.** 1731 BAILEY vol. II.

Regicidal (re·dʒisəidăl), *a.* [f. REGICIDE + -AL.] Pertaining to, characterized by, inclined to, regicide.

a 1779 WARBURTON *Wks.* X. 136 (R.), One might suspect this regicidal collection to be the spiritual breathings of an enlightened Methodist. 1813 GRATTAN *Parl. Deb.* 11 May, This oath abjured the regicidal power attributed to the Pope. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* II. XXIV. 127 The regicidal steel that shall redeem A nation's sorrow with a tyrant's blood. 1883 GOLDW. SMITH in Ward *Eng. Poets* II. 381 Marvell, far less compromised and by no means regicidal, remained in public life.

† **Regicidation.** *nonce-wd.* = REGICIDE^{2}.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, To Rdr. (1860) 11 Tyrannicall usurpation and murderous regicidation spoiled the markets of their swelling honour.

Regicide^{1} (re·dʒisəid). [f. L. *rēgi-*, stem of *rex* king + -CIDE 1: cf. F. *regicide* (16th c.).]

1. One who kills a king, esp. his own king; one who commits the crime of regicide.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 14 b, Our posterite shal be reproved as children of Homecides, ye of Regicides & prince quellers. 1607–15 [see REGNICIDE]. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 20. 229 Of which sort are Traytors, Regicides, and such as take up armes against the City. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* IV. iii, That I miss'd [your life] Was the propitious errour of my fate, Not of my Soul, my Soul's a Regicide.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Eng. Hist.* One of those who took part in the trial and execution of Charles I.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Aug., He who publish'd those bold sermons of..the Jewes crucifying Christ, applied to the wicked regicides. 1660 *Ibid.* 11 Oct., The Regicides who sat on the life of our late King, were brought to tryal in the Old Bailey. 1679 in Somers *Tracts* I. 51 When there are still so many of the old Regicides not only alive, but in Vogue and Authority. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 162 The Regicides were at that time odious beyond all expression. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 374 Where by the statute 12 Cha. II. all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the regicides were forfeited to the Crown. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 2. 605 In the punishment of the Regicides indeed, a Presbyterian might well be as zealous as a cavalier.

b. *Fr. Hist.* One of those Revolutionists concerned in the execution of Louis XVI.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. (1892) 21 The Regicides were the first to declare war. We are the first to sue for peace. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 161/1 The regicides of France were poor theatrical imitators. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *Le Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 508 The king had granted a pardon to Meunier who had been condemned by the Court of Peers as a regicide.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xviii. (1650) 30 The Regicide villain was apprehended. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 108 A groupe of regicide and sacrilegious slaughter. 1796—*Regic. Peace* I. (1892) 25 The Regicide Directory..charge us with eluding our declarations. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 244 The Cordeliers were the regicide portion of the Jacobins. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* viii, The murder of his regicide ambassador.

Regicide^{2} (re·dʒisəid). [f. as prec. + -CIDE 2.] The killing or murder of a king.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. 232 That doth Rebellion, Regecide, and breach of Othes allow. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* biv, The first Regicide..was that of the Emperour Mauritius. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb., The late Rebells usurpation and regicide. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 48 Did fate, or we, when great Atrides died, Urge the bold traitor to the regicide? 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. (1892) 8 The Republick of Regicide..has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, A crime only inferior to sacrilege, or regicide. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* XV. 662 Marlowe..shows Edward smothered, sparing only one incident of that unnatural regicide.

Re·gicidism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice or principle of regicide.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 10 Sacriledge, Regicidism and Murder. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 77 Any Crime, Villany, or Piacle whatever, Murther,..Regicidism [etc.]. 1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 522 The stimulus required is—Regicidism. 1800 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 370 Our great and truly religious poet, Milton, published in defence of regicidism.

Regient, obs. form of REGENT *sb.*

† **Regi·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *rēgific-us* + -AL.] 'Royal, princely, pompous, sumptuous' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Regifuge (re·dʒifiūdʒ). *Rom. Hist.* [ad. L. *rēgifugium*, f. *rēgi-*, *rex* king + *fuga* flight.] The flight or expulsion of the kings from Rome.

L. *rēgifugium* occurs only as the name of the festival (on 24 Feb.) commemorative of the expulsion.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* II. xxviii, Tarquins expulsion or Regi-fuge. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 49 The old Records of the Latines were burnt by the Gauls, an hundred and twenty years after the Regifuge. 1770 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 88 They prevailed at Rome..till after the regifuge. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 206 At the epoch of Kleisthenês, which by a remarkable coincidence is the same as that of the regifuge at Rome.

Regild (rĭgi·ld), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To gild again. Also *fig.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. To Rdr. (1879) p. xii, With their swoords, daggers, and rapiers guilte and reguilte. 1841 F. E. PAGET *S. Antholin's* 3 He neither regilt the weathercock, nor raised the height of his own pew. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 10 Destined to regild his spurs in future years on the soil of Spain.

‖ **Régime, regime** (reʒī·m). [F., ad. L. *regimen* REGIMEN.]

1. = REGIMEN 2.

1776 EARL CARLISLE *Let.* 13 Sept. in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 157 Regime is better than physic.

2. A manner, method, or system of rule or government; a system or institution having widespread influence or prevalence.

1792 [see b]. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 472 The short sentence about the *regime* of the Roman provinces affords two instances of inadvertence. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* I. vi. (1834) I. 250 These first and second principles of natural justice, whatever violence may have been done to them at the overthrow of a former regime [etc.]. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 1 Under the regime of competition, things are ..exchanged for each other at such values [etc.]. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. Introd. 32 Under previous parliamentary regimes this evil was not patent.

b. *spec.* in phr. *the ancient*, or *old, regime* (tr. F. *l'ancien régime*), the system of government in France before the Revolution of 1789. Also *transf.*, the old system or style of things.

1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 195 Some are for absolute monarchy, some for the ancient regime. 1808 SIR J. MOORE in Jas. Moore *Narr. Campaign* (1809) 76 They have acted with all the imbecility of an old established weak government of the old regime. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 104 The Aristocracy was cemented by a common principle, of preserving the ancient regime, or whatever should be nearest to it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 554/2 The habits of the last century in respect to decorum were just receding... The old *régime* was dying.

Regimen (re·dʒimĕn). Also 5 *Sc.* **regemen.** [a. L. *regimen*, f. *regĕre* to rule, direct, etc. Cf. OF. *regimen* (14th c.).]

1. The act of governing; government, rule.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 66 Quhare thare is na hede, regemen na ordinaunce, thare resoun naturale failis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 52 Baith sword and sceptour, regimen and croun. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 128 The General himself, and the Martial affairs, were subject to this Regimen and Discipline as well as the Civil. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 491 Others commonly assign him the Regimen of Separate Souls after Death. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 25 In the inns of court all sorts of regimen and academical superintendance..are found impracticable. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* I. i. 2 The forms and principles of political regimen in these different nations became more divergent from each other. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, Sir, no woman's regimen Can save us.

b. A particular form or kind of government; a regime; a prevailing system.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 362 Gentlemen's sons in the college, under the influence of such a regimen, will be exposed to the mischiefs of idleness, expense, and debauchery. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 529 Under the regimen of land-taxes, all foreigners residing in a kingdom absolutely escape taxation. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. vii. § 45 Nothing is so apt to follow as sedition from a popular regimen. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 19/1 What sort of human beings can be formed under such a regimen?

† **c.** The aggregate of those under some government; a class or kind. *Obs. rare.*

[1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 347/2 The Soul of Pythagoras, being of the Regimine of Apollo, (whether as a Follower, or some other way more near to him).] 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 68 ₱ 2, I have also a long List of Persons of Condition, who are certainly of the same Regimen with these Banditti.

2. *Med.* The regulation of such matters as have an influence on the preservation or restoration of health; a particular course of diet, exercise, or mode of living, prescribed or adopted for this end; † a course of treatment employed for the cure of a wound. Cf. REGIMENT 5.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 In anoþer maner regimen Vndirstonde þat þe man..schal not be lete blood in þe bigynnynge [etc.]. *Ibid.* 289 Þou schalt kepe him wiþ good regimen, & he schal vse no metis ne drinkis þat engendrith scharp blood & greet. 1646 G. DANIEL *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 41 Things .. Very behoofull to the Regimen Of health. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Regimen*, a Word us'd in Physick, about ordering Diet, and the like. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 197 If thereby the Pulse be alter'd to more frequency, we use a cool Regimen. 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. § 3 Would he not hope for his cure from physic and good regimen? 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* I. 19 His physician received a grateful letter from him acknowledging the success of his regimen. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 425 A strict regimen..being at the same time observed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ₱ 7 Active employment..is generally a necessary part of this intellectual regimen. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, There's Sir Harry diets himself for gaming, and is now under a hazard regimen. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 97 'A course of reading' as it is sometimes called, is a course of regimen for dwarfing the mind.

3. *Gram.* The government of one word by another; the relation which one word in a sentence has to another depending on it.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 2nd Index s.v. *H–S*, You must in this manner of speech understand *millia* for the regimen of the Genitive case. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. 448 The Regimen of words doth concern their government of others. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 193 Hence..arises the grammatical regimen of the verb by its nominative, and of the accusative by its verb. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 328 The following sentences, which give the passive voice the regimen of an active verb, are very irregular. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 84 The grammarians posit the absence of regimen as one of the differential features of a conjunction.

† **4.** *Alch.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Regimen*, in chymistry and alchymy, is the method of ordering and conducting any thing, that it may answer it's intention. Thus, regimen of fire, is the manner of making and ordering fire, and the degrees thereof. [From *Dict. de Trévoux* s.v. *Régime.*]

Hence **Regi·menal** *a.* = REGIMINAL.

1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 215 The correctness of this view of the regimenal management of the disease. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Man. Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 687 The treatment is medicinal and regimenal.

† **Regimence.** *Obs. rare.* [Alteration of next, after sbs. in -ENCE.] = REGIMENT 1.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem v, Vnto your sapience I wyll remember a notabilytee Of your elders rule and regymence. *Ibid.* XCVIII. xiii, Full greate intelligence Of all good rule and noble regimence.

Regiment (re·dʒimĕnt), *sb.* Also 5–6 **regement.** [ad. late L. *regimentum*, f. as prec.: see -MENT, and cf. F. *régiment* (1314).]

1. Rule or government over a person, people, or country; *esp.* royal or magisterial authority. Now *rare* (very common *c* 1550–1680).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 233 Pite is the foundement Of every kinges regiment, If it be medled with justice. *a* 1502 *Charter London* cxi. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 43 Hens forth y^{t} he be vnder the regement and gouernaunce of the Mayr and Aldirmen. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xcii, But thou..as Lord and president For ever standst unmoveable and wyse in regiment. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 33 What place is there in all the world, not subiect to the regiment and power of this citie? *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 153 The King hath a more intimate..regiment over his Queen than over any other subject. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 100 Without which there could be no Superiority, nor Subordination and consequently no Regiment in the World. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 177 He tried, by all human wisdom, to gain security and steadfastness to his regiment.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* vi. (1879) I. 261 The powers of ecclesiastical regiment which none but the church should wield.

† **b.** Manner, method, or system of ruling or governing; a form of polity, a regime. *Obs.*

1474 in Tighe & Davies *Windsor* (1858) I. 400 The Statutes for the Order and Regiment to be hadde, used, and contynued in the Corporacion. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded. P 6 In all godly regimentes of olde tyme the kynge and temporall iudge was obeyed of euery man. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 197 You account tyrannicall regiment, an execrable regiment. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 13 History Civill, in respect of the Habitations, Regiments, and Manners of the people. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 6 The knowledge of History, of Humane Laws, ..of Political and Oeconomical regiments.

2. † **a.** The office or function of a ruler. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1550–1610, chiefly with verbs of receiving, accepting, etc., and their opposites.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 218 Whan this king was passed thus, This false tunged Perseus The regiment hath underfonge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clviii. 147 He obteynyd the regyment and gouernaunce of the abouesayde Kynge. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 431 Ane man..maist unworthy of ony regiment in ane weill rewlit commun-wealth. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 86 To seeke a meane To dispossesse Iohn of his regiment. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 30 When he had resignd his regiment. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, A rare stateswoman! I admire her bearing In her new regiment.

† **b.** The time or period during which one rules; a reign. *Obs.*

1566 CECIL in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlvii. 481 Otherwise her Regiment will prove very troublesome and unquiet. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 473 Laitlie, in the regiment of umquhile James, sumtyme Erll of Mortoun. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 203 During his regiment there was hardly any man..could have remedie were it never so just and reasonable. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 85 During all the time of his exile for Religion in Queene Maries bloody Regiment.

† **3.** Government or control over oneself, one's feelings or actions. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2052 Of Gyles of regyment Of princes, plotmel thynke I to translate. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b, This is a singuler book and may well be callyd the regyment or gouernaunce of the body and sowle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 6 For it concerneth the Regiment & gouernment of euery man, over himself, & not ouer others. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 219 Speculations that have no influence upon holy Living, or tendency to the Regiment of our Passions.

† **b.** Control or influence exercised by one thing over another, or over a person. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 115 Whom this planete underfongeth To stonde upon his regiment, He schal be meke and pacient. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* C iij, The membres or places of mans body, in whiche is the regiment, that is, the digestion of meates and humours. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 95 Not, that at all times, one same Element In one same Body hath the Regiment. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 179 Sith this lunar regiment is pertinent to most seas. 1674 GREW *Nat. Mixture* ii. § 6 Yet doth not this vast Diversity take away the Regiment and Subordination of Principles.

† **c.** *Gram.* = REGIMEN 3. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E iv, Regiment is, when any part of speech requireth or gouerneth in construction, any case or moode to be set before him or after him.

† **4.** The ruling or governing *of* a person, people or place. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 431 For o ower regente the regimente he hathe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 22 Leauinge the hole regiment of the Iland with his brother the Lieuetenaunte. 1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 49 Saints departed have the regiment of whole Provinces. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Auth. Pref., The consent of men and gods..would have the regiment of Sea and Land bee in thy power. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. vii. (1852) 136 Could we see the unseen regiment of the world..what an awe would it strike us with!

† **b.** The management, guidance, or control *of* a thing or affair. *Obs. rare.* Cf. REGIMEN 4.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 101 Now lerne the Regiment of your Fiers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. v. (1739) 26 The greatest Lords thought the Regiment of Sea-affairs worthy of the best of their Rank. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 82 We shall proceed to the Regiment and proper Motions of the Head.

† **5.** *Med.* Rule of diet or mode of living. = REGIMEN 2. *Obs.* (Common in phr. *Regiment of health.*)

1525 LD. BERNERS tr. *Froiss.* II. clxxxix. [clxxxv.] 577 If they had ordred hym in his youthe, and so contynued by a reasonable regement,..this syckenesse had nat fallen to hym nowe. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xxiii. 26 Let them keepe a good regemente of life. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 87 The particular Regiment is in remedies which conserve and strengthen [etc.]. 1669 *Pref. Digby's Closet Opened*, According to that old Saw in the Regiment of Health, *Incipe cum Liquido*, etc. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. (1778) 46 What signifies a palliative regiment, with such a rotten constitution.

† **6.** A rule, regulation, ordinance. *Obs.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 13 b, After he had furnished it with new regiments and lawes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 42 The metrician coulde not obseruynge the regimentes of metre ende the seconde verse in Bore. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 349 The worke is double, internall or externall: regiments, or direction.

† **b.** *Naut.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* Pref. (1577) A iij b, A Table of Declination calculated for fowre yeres,..which the Seemen doo call a Regiment. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 18 You must also by your Regiment or other tables, search to know the declination of that body which you obserue.

† **7.** A place or country under a particular rule; a kingdom, province, domain, district. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 127 The ferste regiment Toward the part of Orient..Governed is of Signes thre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 59 An auncient booke..That of this lands first conquest did devize, And old division into Regiments. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 113 So much for the principall nations of this countrey. As for the States, Tetrarchies, and regiments, there be in all 195. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vi. (1636) 39 That Councell divided the Regiment of the Church into foure Patriarchall Sees. 1662 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 540 A company of foot raised or to be raised in Long-acre or thereabouts in the Regiment of Westminster and the Liberty thereof.

transf. 1602 L. LLOYD *Confer. Lawes* 1 The elements are commaunded to staie within their owne regiments, without trespassing one of another. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* Ded., Men who never saw the sea, yet desire to behold that regiment of waters. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. iii. 14 Speculatiue notions are seated in the head or vtmost confines of the soules regiment.

8. *Mil.* A considerable body of troops, more or less permanently organized under the command of a superior officer, and forming a definite unit of an army or military force; since the 17th c. the specific name of the largest permanent unit of the cavalry, infantry, and foot-guards of the British Army. *Regiment of the line*: (see LINE *sb.*[2] 21 b).

The precise application of the term in the British Army was considerably altered by the changes made in 1881, when the old numbered infantry regiments (see quot. 1876) were converted into battalions of the new Territorial Regiments finally formed in that year.

1579 DIGGES *Stratioticos* III. vii. 96 If his Regiment amount to the number of a fiue or sixe thousande [etc.]. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 6 It was verie meete and conuenient that all that whole regiment should bee reduced into bands of 150. soldiers to an Ensigne. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 252 *Regiment*, a Dutch word, is a number of sundry companies vnder the charge of a Colonell. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 67 To that purpose was every mans regiment appointed what place to assaile. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 147 These companies..are now againe of late yeares dissolved, and in their place the Regiments now entertained, are five in number. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 834 The hope of the Venetian Warr being deferred,..the Spanish Regiments came thence into the Netherlands. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 100 P 4 As idle People use to gather about a Regiment, that are exercising their Arms. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, He is at present with his regiment. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* 230/1 The ordinary strength of a regiment of infantry of a single battalion is 750. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 51/1 The 109 regiments of the line include 12 Highland regiments, and the first twenty-five have 2 battalions each. 1881 (*title*) Report of Committee on the Formation of Territorial Regiments as proposed by Colonel Stanley's Committee.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various contexts; *esp.* a large array or number (of anything).

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 484 The fell fourth Regiment, is outward Tumours. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 37, I find as high examples of vertue in women as in men: I could produce heer a whole regiment of them. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 27 You look as if you belonged to the ragged regiment. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 236 If they find you invulnerable in front, they will detach a regiment of secret motives to take you in rear. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 84 A cat..to eat the regiments of mice. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 70. 475 Regiments of old vellum-bound books.

† **c.** A number of individuals formed into a body or group; a class or kind. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* x. ix. Comm. 354 Proclus diuides the diuels into fiue regiments rather then fiue kinds, distinguishing them by their functions. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 30 Although an Eagle be counted King of that feathered regiment, yet is there a certaine blacke Hawke that beats him. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlvii. (1674) 63 [He] was forced to send..for a new Regiment of Dogs, to bring his Sheep to better obedience.

† **9.** *pl.* Regimentals. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to G. Montagu* 19 July (1846) III. 464 The regiments, too, are very becoming, scarlet faced with black, buff waistcoats, and gold buttons.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 8) *regiment commander, piece, sword.*

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 Regiment Pieces of Prince Rupert's Invention. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 115 They stood upon their defence having the regiment swords on. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2/1 An appeal to Russia to send us..brigade and regiment commanders.

Regiment (re·dʒimĕnt), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans. Mil.* To form into a regiment or regiments. (Chiefly in *passive.*) Also *transf.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 546 Diuers kinds of fishes are ranked and regimented vnder the conduct of some one fish. 1689 G. WALKER *Siege Derry* 41 Of 7500 Men Regimented we had now alive but about 4300. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 196 There were two hundred horse.., properly trained and regimented. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. x. 144 A plan for regimenting twenty-five thousand papists in Ireland for the same service. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* lxxiv. Wks. 1870 XV. 79 A great part of the inhabitants were regimented and embodied. 1898 *19th Cent.* Feb. 223 The rebel force, regimented and armed throughout the country, was estimated at close upon three hundred thousand men.

refl. 1788 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 200* The peasants arming and regimenting themselves in considerable numbers.

absol. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 177 The new General is full of business, regimenting, discharging, enlisting.

b. To form (persons, now esp. workers) into a definitely organized body or group.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 50 (1733) 239 He lives in a degenerate Age, and in a Nation regimented into Factions. 1731 FIELDING *Letter-writers* III. vii, Why, the rogues are incorporated, they are regimented. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 175 They continued to be a separate fraternity, and would not submit to be regimented anew under an altered category and denomination. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 194 They must be 'regimented' under captains of industry who will compel them to their task.

c. To bring or put (things) *into* some definite order or system; to organize, systematize.

1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., Yet being otherwise Regimented and Marshal'd into sentences. 1866 CARLYLE in *Morning Star* 4 Apr. 5/5 Very many things could be regimented and organised into the mute system of education that Goethe evidently adumbrates there. 1873 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (ed. 8) 535 The..folly of law-makers, who..have struggled to regiment all industry.

2. To assign to a regiment or group.

1774 KAMES *Sketches* II. ix. (1807) II. 261 In Switzerland ..every male who can bear arms is regimented, and subjected to military discipline. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 13 Every man was regimented somewhere;..the restrictions both on masters and servants were..severe.

Regimental (redʒime·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REGIMENT *sb.* + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to, associated with, a regiment, or with some particular regiment.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3843/4 He is 5 foot 9 inches, in his Regimental Clothes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *App.* s.v. *Hospital*, Regimental hospitals are of the greatest importance. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 406 It is right, I believe, to make the rule of promotion among captains and subalterns regimental only. 1829 *Regul. & Ord. Army* (1844) 10 The Regimental, or Second, Standard, or Guidon, is to be of the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment. 1880 GEN. ADYE in *19th Cent.* April 703 With only seven officers in a regiment, a system of pure regimental rise by single battalions cannot well be applied.

fig. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life* 8 Chaucer had not much relish for the regimental school of rhythm. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 110 With metallic beliefs and regimental devotions.

B. *sb.* **1.** *pl.* The dress proper to or characteristic of any particular regiment; military uniform.

1742 *Lond. Mag.* 610 The Gold Lace on their Regimentals. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, He .. entered, handsomely dressed in his regimentals. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. Notes 159 Regimentals are the best travelling dress. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 375 When he..was no nearer Empire than a tame eagle and some sham regimentals could carry him.

fig. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ix, The pale livery of death succeeds the red regimentals in which love had before drest her cheeks. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* ix, Miss Nelly blushes when he speaks, scarlet is love's regimentals.

b. *transf.* Prison clothes.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, Stating that his 'time' was only out an hour before; and that .. having worn the regimentals for six weeks past [etc.].

† **2.** A military or regimental uniform. *Obs. rare.*

a 1794 COLMAN *Man of Business* II. (D.), If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a regimental. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Emb. China* 7 The regimental consisting of a very coarse blue jacket, with a vest and breeches of the same colour.

Hence **Regime·ntalism**; **Regimenta·lity**; **Regime·ntalled** *ppl. a.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 190 Gypsiety and regimentality can never be turned into one another. 1789 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 156 The regimental'd and the trowser'd trains. *a* 1896 LADY BURTON in Wilkins *Rom. Lady Burton* (1897) I. x. 364 Peppering their conversation with an occasional Hindustani word,..and plentiful regimentalisms.

Regimentally (redʒime·ntăli), *adv.* [-LY [2].]

1. According to regiment; by regiments.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5086/3 The rest of the Out-Pensioners are to appear at the said Hospital Regimentally on such Days as will be advertised. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 278 The trumpet flourish, in drawing swords, is used regimentally on their own ground. 1834 NAPIER *Penins. War* XV. ii. (Rtldg.) II. 300 All things requisite for the subsistence..of troops should be organised regimentally. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Apr. 4/7 The Government intended to call out the reserves regimentally.

2. In point of regimental rank.

1864 *Realm* 18 May 6 The close of the occupation of France found him still only, regimentally, a major in the 43rd.

Regimentary (redʒime·ntări), *sb.* and *a.* [f. REGIMENT *sb.* + -ARY [1]: cf. mod.F. *régimentaire.*]

† **A.** *sb.* The title of a Polish military officer. *Obs.*

1733 BUDGELL *Bee* IV. 295 The Regimentary of the Crown will enter into Saxony with an Army of 60,000 Men. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 18 The regimentary Krazewski, who commanded in Great Poland, opposed these encroachments.

B. *adj.* Regimental.

1869 *Daily News* 30 Mar., I followed in the wake of a regimentary fragment through the streets to the Priory station. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 216 With an implacable regularity, with a regimentary rigidity.

Regimenta·tion. [f. REGIMENT *v.* + -ATION.] The action or process of regimenting or organizing. (Common in recent use, esp. with ref. to workers or industries.)

1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* V. xviii. § 553 The process of militant organization is a process of regimentation, which.. affects the whole community. 1890 BOOTH *Darkest Eng.* 35 The regimentation of industrial workers who have not got regular work is not so very difficult.

Regimented (re·dʒimĕnted), *ppl. a.* [f. REGIMENT *v.* + -ED [2].] Formed into regiments or organized groups.

1702 DE FOE *Mock Mourners* 14 A Regimented Few we had

indeed, Who serv'd for neither Pride nor Fame, but Bread. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 422 His books well trimmed..Like regimented coxcombs rank and file. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 327 They became objects of jealousy to the whole regimented forces of the Romish Church. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liv. (1862) IV. 529 The superiority of disciplined and regimented force over disorderly numbers.

Regiminal (rĭdʒi·minăl), *a. Med.* [f. REGIMEN, on L. types, as *criminal*: cf. REGIMENAL.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, regimen.

1832 J. THOMSON *Life Cullen* I. 179 To employ..all the means, medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal, which may assist in restoring the diseased economy. 1867 W. FOX *Dyspepsia* iv. 101 Treatment..may be conveniently divided into regiminal and dietetic, and medicinal.

Reginal (rĭdʒəi·năl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *rēgīnāl-is*, f. *rēgīna* queen + -AL; cf. obs. F. *reginal* (Godef.).] **a.** Of or pertaining to a queen; queenly, queenlike. **b.** Taking the side of the queen.

1568 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 512 To gif ower our authoritie and powar reginall. 1824 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 261 Dined at Denman's, the party a most Reginal one;..Talked of the Regency Question. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 150 It raised the question whether, by a disparaging alliance, the reginal precedence was not lost. 1898 BESANT *Changeling* xvii, With reginal gesture, tall and commanding.

†**Regi·ne.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *rēgīna*.] Queen. Evidently used only for the sake of rhyme.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 6 Haile, sterne superne! Haile, in eterne,..Angelicall regyne!

†**Regi·nist.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *rēgīna* + -IST; cf. QUEENIST.] A partisan of a queen.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 12 Those of the blood Royall (with whom the ancient Barons sided) and the Reginists.

Region (rī·dʒən). Also 4–5 -youn(e, 5 -yowne, 4–6 -ioun(e, -yon, etc. [a. AF. *regiun* (mod.F. *région*), ad. L. *regiōn-em* direction, line, boundary, quarter, district, etc., f. *regĕre* to direct. The earliest English uses show association with *regĕre* in the sense of 'to rule'.]

1. †a. A realm or kingdom. *Obs.* **b.** A large tract of land; a country; a more or less defined portion of the earth's surface, now esp. as distinguished by certain natural features, climatic conditions, a special fauna or flora, or the like.

Wyclif, Tindale, and the Genevan version (1557) have *regions* in place of *fields* in John iv. 35, after *regiones* of the Vulgate. Similarly *tree of the region* in Wyclif, Jer. xii. 20.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 Merlyn..of him has said, þat þre regions, in his bandons, salle be laid. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1445 *Hypsipyle*, If..That thou this famous tresor mightest winne, And bryngyn it myn regioun with-inne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The grete see is namede in diuerse maners for diuerse regiones, yles, cites, and peple that hit compassethe. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* i. 12 There was a kyng..which, whan he departed fro Troye came in to the regyon of fraunce. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 255 In what place of your regyon thynke you that ye ought too iuge of the peeres of Fraunce? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 188 Whiche Lybia is a region or coste of the countree of Afrike, boundyng vpon Aegypte. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 101 All the Regions Do smilingly Reuolt, and who resists Are mock'd for valiant Ignorance. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. (1635) 5 Nauigatours haue discouered few or no Regions wanting inhabitants. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 67 Embassies from Regions far remote In various habits on the Appian road. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 414 Amongst those hilly regions, where embrac'd In peaceful vales the happy Grisons dwell! 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xvii, But late you said No steps these desert regions tread! 1857 SCLATER in *Jrnl. Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool.* (1858) II. 143 South America is the most peculiar of all the primary regions in the globe as to its ornithology. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* I The inhabitants of any one region may, by exchange, become possessed of the abundance and variety of all other regions.

c. Without article: Land, territory. *rare*[−1].

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 415 That length of Region, and large Tract of Ground.

d. An area, space, or place, of more or less definite extent or character.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 2/1 The Region..shall be the whole large open Place in which we are to build, and of which the Seat or Platform shall be only a Part. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Within the precincts of the ancient city of Westminster, is a narrow and dirty region. 1871 MRS. EDWARDS *Ought we to visit her?* III. viii. 131 The ginger-beer stalls and Aunt Sallies of the back regions.

†2. The rule or government of a kingdom. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 86 Þey reyse not a king to regioun, þey schal not 3eue reyn to men. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVI. ix, He prayed the lordes at parlyement His sonne to admytte into the regyon, Syth he vnable was to the regyment.

3. A separate part or division of the world or universe, as the air, heaven, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 268 Þe 3uete smel ine hare regyon [*sc.* heaven] zuo zuete ys þet alle manyre zuete smelles ouercomþ. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 421 For in this Region [the air] certeyn Duelleth many a Citezeyn. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 73 Bulles of fyre so grete that they enflamed alle the regyon of the ayer. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. iii. 11 Ye Familiar Spirits, that are cull'd Out of the powerfull Regions vnder earth. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 509 Anon the dreadfull Thunder Doth rend the Region. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 349 Heav'n rung With Jubilee, and loud Hosannas fill'd Th' eternal Regions. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 116 In what far-distant region of the sky, Hush'd in deep silence, sleep ye when 'tis calm? 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* x, As light may pierce the clouds when they dissever In the calm regions of the orient day! 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXIX. (1878) 497 We know nothing of the region beyond the grave!

b. *fig.* A place, state or condition, having a certain character or subject to certain influences; the sphere or realm *of* something.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* IV. 16 To them which sate in the region and shadowe of deeth. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, That he escaping the..paynes of eternall derkenes May euer dwel in the region of lighte. 1601 DANIEL *To C'tess Cumbld.* ii, With how free an eye doth he looke downe Vpon these lower regions of turmoyle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 65 Darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe, Regions of sorrow. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 83 P 2 Barbarians, by whom every region of science is equally laid waste. 1843 MIALL *Nonconf.* III. 1 We have passed beyond the region of early perils. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 234 He has followed philosophy into the region of mythology.

4. a. One of the successive portions into which the air or atmosphere is theoretically divided according to height (see quot. 1704). Also similarly of the sea according to depth.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7 Some part of it being caryed up into the highest Region, by the fiery heat is set on fire. *Ibid.* 11 Generated in the highest region of the ayre. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 81 Raines [are condensed] by the Cold of that, which they call the Middle Region of the Aire. 1671 BOYLE *Temp. Submarine Regions* iii. 8 To justifie my ascribing of this Coldnesse to the second, or lower Region of the Sea, I shall now subjoin some Relations. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Regions of the Air, are distinguished into Upper, Middle, and Lower. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. III. ii. § 2. 196, I shall therefore consider the sky as divided into three regions: the upper region, or region of the cirrus [etc.]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 203 The wind was high in the upper regions.

fig. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 74 He is of too high a Region, he knows too much.

†b. = CLIMATE I. *Obs. rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 91, I meane by a Region that whiche the Grekes do call a Climate;..the climates may well be accompted 48 betwene the twoo polare circles.

5. An administrative division of a city or district.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 282 Every Bishop had his region or Diocese besides his Citie. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 7 The Roman governor..gave charge that Macedonia should be divided into four regions or diocesses. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 21 He divided Constantinople into fourteen regions or quarters. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 319 No new nomenclature seems to have been introduced, each province being merely called a Region..The following were the Augustan Regions. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 80 One of the seven regions into which Pope Cajus..had divided the city.

6. A part or division of the body or its parts: **a.** *spec.* in *Anat.* and *Med.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. liii. (Bodl. MS.), Ofte such a passion and yuel is ycured by bloode letting and by medicyns..and namelich vppon þe regioun of þe lyuoure. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 133 Applyed to the region of the milt, it doth soften it. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 65 To draw away the Reliques of the Humours, that may haue descended to the Lower Regions of the Body. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 350 The celiac Branches of the Artery ..send Branches to all the Viscera in the middle Region. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 2/2 The outline of the anterior wall or proper abdominal region constitutes an oval. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 60 The skull is said to be divided into certain regions.

b. in general use.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 84 The Gybes, and notable Scornes That dwell in euery Region of his face. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 147 Let it fall rather, though the fork invade The region of my heart. 1839 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* Jan. 9/1 The mouth, and the region of the mouth..were about the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face. 1892 HARDY *Tess* li. (ed. 5), A sudden rebellious sense of injustice caused the region of her eyes to swell with the rush of hot tears.

7. A space occupied by a thing.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 35 Oyle (which floated on the Vineger in a distinct Region by it self). 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (ed. 2) 334 We indicate on the diagram the region within which our given quantity of water can exist partly as vapour and partly as liquid. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 194 Let *DEF*.. be a contour enclosing any portion of a moving fluid. We may speak of the whole of this space as a region.

8. *attrib.*, as *region cloud, kite, planting, whisper.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXIII, The region cloude hath mask'd him from me now. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 607, I should haue fatted all the Region Kites With this Slaues Offal. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 349 Ere half this region-whisper had come down, Hyperion arose. 1832 *Planting* 44 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, The forest trees to be planted should be selected according to the above principles. In practice this may be termed region planting.

Regional (rī·dʒənăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *regiōn-āl-is*: see prec. and -AL, and cf. mod.F. *régional*.]

1. Of or pertaining to, connected with, a particular region or district.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vi. 159 The Apostles..planting a Church in a chief Citie, and extending the Faith to the Region about it,..annext the Regional-Church to the City-Church. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 11 Especially if..we could skill to modify also the Air, about them, and make the Remedy as well regional as topical. 1861 *Times* 10 July, He asked how he meant to deal with Tuscany,..where the regional system was still kept up in all its integrity. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* 7 Dec. 122 It is evident that an enormous area of regional metamorphism extends across Scandinavia. 1888 *Times* 23 June 5/5 The regional shows held in the different departments of France.

2. Pertaining to a special part of the body.

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* Wks. 1891 IX. 224 It is curious that the Japanese should have anticipated Europe in a kind of rude regional anatomy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 271 The regional diagnosis of cerebral disease is, in some instances, comparatively easy.

Hence **Re·gionally** *adv.*

1879 PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1882) II. 166 Regionally, these walls answer to the orbitosphenoids and alisphenoids of the higher Vertebrata.

Regionalism (rī·dʒənălĭz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Tendency to, or practice of, regional systems or methods; localism on a regional basis.

1881 *Manch. Guard.* 4 Feb., That unfortunate 'regionalism' of Italy which has been described by..recent writers in the country. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 107 The spirit of local individualism,—in politics somewhat inharmoniously dubbed 'regionalism'.

So **Re·gionalist**, one inclined to regionalism; **Regionali·stic** *a.*

1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 325 As Catalonian Leagues, Regionalistic propagandas.., and Press protests testify. 1900 *Daily Express* 10 July 1/7 The regionalists of Catalonia are preparing a violent campaign against bull-fights.

Regionary (rī·dʒənări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *regiōnāri-us* (Quicherat and Du Cange): see REGION and -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a region. *Regionary bishop* (see quots. 1727–38 and 1869).

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 104 They attributed their successes .. to the topical and regionary deities. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A regionary bishop was properly a missionary invested with an episcopal character, but without being attached to any particular see. 1833 WATERWORTH *Rule Cath. Faith* 16 Decisions passed, in what are called by St. Austin the regionary councils. 1869 MACLEAR *Apost. Med. Europe* viii. 113 He was consecrated regionary bishop, without any particular diocese, but with a general jurisdiction over all whom he might win over.

b. *Regionary deacon*, etc. (see quots.).

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., At Rome there were antiently seven regionary deacons, who presided over a kind of hospitals, and looked to the distribution of alms. There were also regionary subdeacons, and regionary notaries. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. i. 138 Our holy Pope will be there, with the priests of the titles, the regionary deacons, the notaries [etc.].

B. *sb.* An account or description of the regions of Rome.

1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 54 Panvinius dedicated his description of Rome, which he added to the old regionaries, to the Emperor Ferdinand, in 1558.

Re·gioned, *ppl. a.* [f. REGION + ED 2.] Divided into regions; placed in a region.

a 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 119 Space region'd with life-air, and barren void. 1872 A. DE VERE *Legends St. Patrick, Mount Cruachan* 160 His prayer Rose and far spread; nor roused alone those Powers Regioned with God.

Regio·nic, *a. rare.* [-IC.] Regional.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* (citing *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.*).

†**Re·gious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *rēg-*, *rex* king + -IOUS.] Taking the side of a king.

a 1677 J. HARRINGTON *Grounds Monarchy* Wks. (1700) 11, I would fain ask the Regious Defenders, by what Law they can maintain Governments to be inherent in one?

Register (re·dʒistəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **re·gestre, -gistre,** 5–6 **regester,** (5 **-tyr**), **regyster,** (5 **-tre**), 6 **regesto(u)r,** 5– **register.** [a. F. *registre*, †*regestre* (12th c.), or med.L. *registrum, regestrum*, for *regestum*, from the late L. pl. *regesta* matters recorded, a record, list, f. *regerĕre* to record, set down, f. *re-* RE- + *gerĕre* to carry (see *congest, digest*, etc.).

The intrusive *r* of the F. and med.L. forms is due to the analogy of other sbs. in F. *-istre* (for *-iste*), L. *-istrum*. Some of the senses placed under II have app. arisen by false association with F. *regir*, L. *regĕre*, to rule, regulate.]

I. 1. A book or volume in which regular entry is made of particulars or details of any kind which are considered of sufficient importance to be exactly and formally recorded; a written record or collection of entries thus formed; †a list, catalogue.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 269, I wolde witterly þat 3e were in þe registre, And 3owre noumbre vnder notaries sygne. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 113 Thy fadyr mad fewtee, we fynde in oure rollez, In the regestre of Rome. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 149 Oper artycles ..mowe be..putt in a boke, and that boke kept in this counsell as a registir or a ordinarye. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 421 A Registre of the same to remayn with the Maire. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 347 There is a register of bokes, which thuniversity of Louain hath rejected. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 129 b, It is not needefull to make a Register of all ye testimonies of writers. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 28 Seven Scribes..who had.. enough to doe to..keep Registers of the Martyrs that were put to death. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 88 He kept a register of all the King's promises. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Observ. Agric.* 151, I began, on Tuesday the 19th of August, an Experimental Register of the State of the Atmosphere. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 195 He was so good as to visit his patient, and examine his register. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 294 The results of the general survey were embodied in a map; those of the field survey were preserved in village registers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, With a number of leathery old registers on shelves.

transf. and *fig.* 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 182 Thei entre into the regestre of their stories. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 195 As you haue one eye vpon my follies, as you heare them vnfolded, turne another into the Register of your owne. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 176 Abuse not thy Memory to be Sinnes Register. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 91 The God supreme, to whose eternal eye The registers of fate expanded lie. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 65, I may put into the registers of my belief, all that comes home to me through the senses of the outer man. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 734 The Pacific Ocean..has registers of subsidence all over it, in its coral islands.

b. A note or mark serving as a record.

1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 343 On a corner of the glass is scratched with a diamond 1, 2, &c., as the case might be. The register will serve for future printings from the same Negative.

† **2.** As a title: **a.** of the Epistles of Gregory the Great. *Obs.*

After the L. title *Registrum* or *Regestum (epistolarum)*.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 118 As seynte Gregore seiþ in þe fyveþe boke of his registre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxix. 95 Which answers are wrytten with other questions in the regestre of Gregory.

† **b.** of a compilation containing the forms of writs of the Common Law, cited by English lawyers of the 16–17th c. *Obs.*

The full title was 'the Register of Writs', or 'of the Chancery'; see Cowell *Interpr.* and Blount *Law Dict.* s.v.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 3 b, So it shalbe sayd in dyuers other wryttes..as it appereth by the register. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ix. § 5. 53 In the Register in the writ of *Ad quod dampnum*, there the woord is *Assertare*. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 73 b, It appeareth by the Register that the king shal haue escuage of his tenants which hold of him.

3. In *Sc.* use, the general term (current from the 15th c.) for records of a legal, parliamentary, or public character; in later use *spec.* those instituted by the Act of 1617, in which all documents affecting landed property are recorded.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 9/1 þat all & sindry..present þar lettres..at þai may be put in þe kingis Register til perpetuale memore. 1566 (*title*) The Actis and Constitutiounis of the Realme of Scotland..viseit, correctit, and extractit furth of the Registers. 1577 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. Pref. 25 *note*, The Registeris of the decreittis gevin be the Lordis of Counsale. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/1 Thair salbe ane publick Register In the whiche all Reuersiones,..grantis off redemptioun and siclyik all enstrumentis of seasing salbe registrat within thriescore dayes efter þe date of the same. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. v. (1710) 443 The Law of Scotland is easy and regular, by reason of Public Registers,..for recording Conveyances of the Lands and Possessions of private Subjects. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 274/2 What is almost peculiar to this part of the empire, the register of all deeds conveying or changing territorial property. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 40 § 5 The keeper..of the register of deeds and probative writs. *Ibid.* § 6 Where any writ..shall have been registered in the General Register of Sasines.

b. *Clerk of (the) Register*, now *Lord Clerk Register*: originally the clerk who kept the King's register, in later times a Scottish officer of state, who formerly had custody of the national records or registers, but is now represented in that capacity by the Deputy Clerk Register.

In early use the Latin genitive *registri* sometimes appears: in the modern form there is perh. confusion with *sb.*[2]

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 52/2 þe lordis thinkis speidfull þat oure souerane lorde commande all his schirrefis and commissaris of burowis to cum to þe clerk of his Regestre [etc.]. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 414/1 Hir hienes..ordanis þe clerk of registri and Justice clerk [etc.]. *Ibid.* 415/2 Maister James foulis of colintoun Clerk of registeris askit Instrumentis. 1607 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. Pref. 13 Proclamation is made throughout the Kingdome, to deliver in to the King's Clearke of Register (whom you heere [at Whitehall] call the Master of the Rolles) all Bills to be exhibited that Session. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Ho. Douglas* 358 Master John Skeene, Clerk-Register, and Master of the Rols. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4139/1 A Commission to Sir James Murray to be Clerk-Register. 1794 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) App. ii. 358 And there was produced to the Commissioners, by the Lord Clerk Register's Deputies for keeping the records, a public and solemn instrument. 1844 C. INNES *Pref. Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 13 *note*, The Fourth Annual Report of the Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland. 1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 44 § 2 The Lord Clerk Register shall continue to be one of the officers of state of Scotland. *Ibid.* § 4 In his absence..the Deputy Clerk Register shall have and may exercise the said rights.

4. As the name of certain official or authoritative records or books of record having some public or commercial importance: e. g.

a. of the baptisms, marriages, and burials in a parish, kept by the clergyman; or (in later use) of births, marriages, and deaths, kept by an official (a REGISTRAR) appointed for the purpose.

1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 154 That yow and euery parson vicare or curate within this diocese shall for euery churche kepe one boke or registre wherin ye shall write the day and yere of every weddyng christenyng and buryeng. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccl.* lxx, Ministers to Keepe a Register of Christenings, Weddings, and Burials. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. viii. (1677) 205 The strict and vigilant Observance of the..Registers of the Bills of Births and Deaths. 1753 *Act* 26 *Geo. II*, c. 33 § 14 Immediately after the Celebration of every Marriage, an entry thereof shall be made in such Register. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 1 His baptism is recorded, in the register of St. Mary's parish. 1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 49 *marg.*, Registers of Baptisms and Burials may be kept as heretofore. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, The register signed, and the fees paid [etc.]. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 88 § 49 The registrar..who keeps the register in which the birth or death..is..registered.

b. of seamen in the British mercantile marine.

1695–6 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III*, c. 21 § 1 In the said Register or Registers, there shall be truly and faithfully Entred..the Names, Sirnames [etc.]. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 9 In, or about the Year 1696, a Register for Seamen was opened.. by what Accidents it fail'd, I cannot say. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 19 § 19 And whereas it is expedient that a Register should be formed and maintained of all the 'Mariners and Seafaring Men of the United Kingdom'. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 306 The register being compiled from the agreements with seamen &c.

c. of shipping, containing particulars of construction, materials, size, ownership, etc; also, a certificate issued by the registering official, esp. as evidence of the nationality of the vessel.

1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 48 The Force and Effect of any Register granted to any Ship or Vessel. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, The brigantine, which had taken out her British register and licence under the name of the Rebiera, went out of harbour. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 1/1 The Britannia steam-packet, twelve hundred tons burthen per register. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 195 Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, which is published yearly, is an alphabetical list of vessels ranked in different classes according to their qualifications.

d. of those entitled to vote in Parliamentary or municipal elections.

1832 *Act* 2 *Will. IV*, c. 45 § 37 Whereas it is expedient to form a Register of all Persons entitled to vote [etc.]. 1843 LD. BROUGHAM *Pol. Phil.* III. ix. 69 The necessity for a register, assumes that the franchise is confined to particular classes. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 92 *marg.*, Preparation of municipal registers in burghs which do not return members to Parliament.

5. An entry in a register (esp. in sense 4 a).

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* ii. 62 These soughte the register of their byrth, and founde none. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *It cannot rain but it pours*, There being no Register of his Christening, his Age is only to be guessed at by his Stature and Countenance. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. (1788) 76 You have better proofs of your descent..than the register of a marriage. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 11 *marg.*, Book of Registers to be kept. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revolution of* 1685, Wks. 1846 II. 20 Three persons were executed illegally at Taunton for rebellion, the nature and reason of their death being openly avowed in the register of their interment.

6. Registration, registry.

1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 6 (Scobell) 227 And the person so elected..shall continue three years in the said place of Register. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* Ep. Rdr., The Free Lands of England being put under a Voluntary Register by Act of Parliament. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 245 Her port of register is Liverpool. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 129 Elaborate pencil and pen outlines, of which perhaps half-a-dozen are worth register and preservation.

II. 7. † **a.** A bookmark. [So med.L. *registrum*.]

1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Regyster of a boke, *signet*.

b. An index; a table of contents. *rare.*

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 8 *Syllabus, index libri*, ..the index, table, or register of a booke. 1890 *Durham Diocesan Gaz.* IV. 59 Register. 1. Letter from the Bishop.. page 33 [etc.].

c. The series of signatures in a printed book; the list of these at the end of early printed books.

1885 *Brit. Mus. Catal., Caxton* Game and Playe of the chesse .. (2nd ed.) Without titlepage or pagination; the register commences on the eighth leaf bj, and extends to I vi.

8. A slider in an organ; hence, a set of pipes controlled by a slider, a stop; also, a stop-knob.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 354/2 *Pleuritides regulæ*, .. the side rules which are put in and pulled out, either to stop or to open the holes: the registers. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 30 The three Registers marked G H I, are different the one from the other. And..it is good that there be a Wall of a foot thick between the Registers and the said motion. 1766 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. 1. x. 148 By means of the Registers that command the several orders of pipes, the wind is either admitted into or excluded from them severally. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 487/2 To fit these channels, there are the same number of wooden sliders or registers running the whole length. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xvi. 104/2 The whole of the accessory movements are labelled similar to the registers. *Ibid.*, The total number of pipes is 2475, and of registers 45.

transf. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* xiii, Every Composer will soon be taught the use of this Cabinet, and how to manage all the Registers of it, which will be drawn out much in the manner of those in an Organ.

b. The compass of a voice or instrument; the particular range of tones which can be produced by certain voices.

Freq. used with distinguishing terms as *upper*, *middle*, and *lower register*; *head*, *chest*, and *throat register*, etc.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Register*, a term applied to the compass, or graduated notes, of a voice. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 418/2 The compass of soprano and some other voices are divided into registers, of which there are two, viz. the natural and the falsetto. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* x, The sounds too were very pleasant to hear.., musical laughs in all the registers.

9. A contrivance, usually consisting of a metal plate or plates by which an opening may be wholly or partially closed, used for regulating the passage of air, heat, or smoke.

In ordinary use now chiefly applied to the adjustable plate which regulates the draught of a common fire-grate, or *U.S.* to the perforated or open-work plate by which warm air is admitted to an apartment.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Looke well to the register, And let your heat, still, lessen by degrees. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 Which Hole is to be left open, or govern'd with its Register, to attemper the Air..entering by the Furnace-pipes. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 264 Make a small passage through the dome, by opening some of its registers, that the flame may just begin to draw. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 326 A double register;—first to close the back flue. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 373 People..who coddle themselves, who toast their feet on the register.

† **b.** A regulator in a steam engine. *Obs.*[-o]

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 54/2 There are also registers in the steam engine.

10. A registering device; a mechanical contrivance or apparatus by which data of some kind are automatically recorded; an indicator.

[1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 228 He contrived a Thermometer to be its own Register.] 1830 DANIELL in *Phil. Trans.* CXX. 262 The pyrometer..consists of two distinct parts, which I shall designate as the Register and the Scale. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xv. 80 Clock with perpetual register of day, week, and month. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1912/1 Among the applications of gearing..applicable to registers, may be cited epicyclic and differential gears.

11. † **a.** A part of a type-mould (see quot. 1727–38).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xv. P 7 The Register ..is made of an Iron Plate about a Brevier thick. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Register*, among letter-founders, is one of the inner parts of the mould wherein the printing types are cast... It's use is to direct the joining of them justly together.

b. *Printing.* Precise adjustment of the type or printing; *esp.* exact correspondence of the printed matter on the two sides of a leaf.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 7 *Making Register* is to Quoin up a Form [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Then he observes how the Register of the Head and Foot agrees. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In the Art of Printing, Register is a Rule for the equal Distribution of the Lines and Pages. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 159 The right hand margin is not in register, the lines being of unequal length. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 305 In order to..be printed on both sides, without destroying the register (or coincidence of the pages on the opposite sides of the sheet). 1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* I. i. 3 The binder is perfectly justified in rejecting any sheets..not in register.

c. *Photogr.* In a camera, proper correspondence between the focussing screen and the sensitive plate or film.

1890–1 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 607.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *register act*, *box*, *certificate*, *keeper*, *ticket*, *vessel*; (sense 8) *register valve*; (sense 9) *register furnace*, *grate*, *plate*, *stove*; (sense 10) *register frame*, *head*, *pyrometer*, *thermometer*; (sense 11 b) *register point*, *sheet*. See also REGISTER BOOK, HOUSE, OFFICE, SHIP.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 538 To remedy this inconvenience..several acts of parliament have been made, called the *Register Acts. 1840 SHEE *Abbott's Merchant Ships* (ed. 6) 58 The old Register Acts contained no provision for registering ships in the territories under the government of the East India Company. 1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 14 The Register Books..shall be always kept in the *Register Box, and the Register Box shall always be left locked. 1696 *Pub. Gen. Acts* (1697) 489 Divers evil disposed Persons so Registred..have fraudulently lent their *Register Certificates to divers Mariners..who were not Registred. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 213/1 The *register-frame is placed on the bed, and blackleaded, the forme is placed inside. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 3 Some Furnaces have three partitions, as the Furnace for Reverberation, and the *Register Furnace. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1458 Among the fixtures of the bar may be included a folding *register grate. 1800 MUDGE in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 558 The disturbances to which the *register-heads were liable, did not discover themselves till a mile of the base had been measured. 1687 in Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 109 Compter, and *Register-keeper of all Wares and Merchandice imported in to the said Kingdom. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 52 We must have been deluded ..by all the writers and register-keepers that ever have been, are, or are in being. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 52 A *Register Plate of Iron towards the top of the Funnel. *Ibid.* 53 These Register Plates will serve to keep in the warm Air. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 280 In building chimneys ..we can readily reduce it to any desired size, by means of a sliding register plate near its bottom. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 These are the equivalents of the *register-points of the chromo-lithographic process or the typographic printing in colors. 1830 DANIELL in *Phil. Trans.* CXX. 257 A new *Register-Pyrometer, for measuring the Expansion of Solids. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 7 He lays another Sheet even upon the Tympan-sheet, for a *Register Sheet. 1795 *Specif. Crook & German's Patent* No. 2032. 8 *Register stoves and every other project commonly supposed to be useful by those who profess to cure smoking chimnies. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iii, A nice small pattern, just the thing for register stoves. 1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XIV. 316 The maximum and minimum of temperature in the course of the twenty-four hours, as marked by a *register thermometer. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 112 § 20 Every Person..intending to serve on board any Ship..is hereby required to provide himself with a *Register Ticket. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Music* II. 583/2 A metal pin..rested on the front end of the '*register-valve' as it was called. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Register ships*, In the years 1702, 1703, &c. these *register vessels .. sold their commodities for above three hundred per cent. profit.

Register (re·dʒistəɹ), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [Prob. for REGISTRER, q. v.] The keeper of a register; a REGISTRAR. (In common use *c* 1580–1800.)

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 All judges, aduocates, registers and scribes, proctours .. and apparitours and all other. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 175 Thomas Laurence the Register of Canterbury was attainted of misprision of the same treason. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 23 At the first, he was no better than a Register, or the King's Remembrancer, or Secretary. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 4 The Bishops Secretary or Register will present me with some Parchments and wax. 1768 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 500 To discharge the functions of notaries and registers of the consulate. 1816 SCOTT in Raine *Mem. Surtees* (1852) 166 My friend Thomas Thomson, the Deputy Register of Scotland. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 93 There will also be in time a Registrar, or, as they spell it here, 'Register', but none is appointed yet. [1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. IV. v. 1330 Schoolmasters are within the canons of 1603 as well as registers.]

attrib. and *Comb.* 1603 *Humble Petit. Ministers Ch. Eng.* § 4 That none having jurisdiction or Register places, put out the same to farme. 1650 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 1681 Trustees, Treasurers, Register, Register-Accomptant [etc.].

†b. *Sc. Lord Register* = Lord Clerk Register (see *sb.*[1] 3 b). *Obs.*

1686 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 111 His Majesties right trusty and well beloved Cousin and Counsellor G. V. of T. Lord Register. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. (1710) 407 The Four Lesser Officers of State [before the Union] were The Lord Register, The Lord Advocate [etc.]. 1794 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) App. ii. 355 One of the Lord Register's Deputies for Keeping the Records.

Register (re·dʒistɪr), *v.* Also 5–6 **regystre**, 5–7 **-gestre**, (6 **-gester**). [ad. F. *registrer* (13th c.), or med.L. *registrāre*, f. *registrum* Register *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To set down (facts, names, etc.) formally in writing; to enter or record in a precise manner.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 261 Of whom the wrytinge is yit now Registered, as a man mai hiere. 1433 Lydg. *S. Edmund* III. 604 As it is remembryd in historie And registred be old antiquyte. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 5 Of bothe landes the Cronycles entyere, With other matyers whiche Regystred be. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 433 Rychard Whittyngton..hath right well deserued to be regestred in the boke of fame. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 90 Those that had bin sicke, vpon recouery there registered their cures, and the experiments wherby they were effected. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 335 Such follow him, as shall be registerd Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scrowle. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 17 ¶ 3 Some register the changes of the wind. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 530 The fatal hour Was registered in heaven ere time began. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 36 Observations on the hygrometer have not been..so diligently registered..as appears desirable. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* i. 21 To know all that can be known about his wishes and character, and to register this knowledge in exact terms.

transf. or *fig.* *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* lxvii, Register this in thine remembraunce. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 91/1 With my trusty sword..I'll register upon his helm what I dare do. *a* 1806 H. K. White *Lett.* Poet. Wks. (1837) 281 Many a flower, which in the passing time My heart hath register'd. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 211 Such appears to have been the succession of events registered by these ruins.

†b. To set (one) down *for*, or as, something.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 5 Him we may register for a man fortunate. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* III. i. 81 He deserueth to be registred for a foole. 1611 Bible 1 *Macc.* viii. 20 That we might be registred, your confederats and friends.

†c. Const. with *inf.* To record. *Obs. rare.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 444 He .. was the first that is registred to haue set up Irreligion by force. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 806 In the Manuscript.. these Carmelites following are registered to haue beene buried in this Monastery.

†d. To set *down* in a record or register. *Obs.*[–1]

1683 Wood *Life* 26 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 76 They framed themselves into a solemn meeting, had discourses, and the discourses were registered down by Dr. Plot.

2. *spec.* To make formal entry of (a document, fact, name, etc.) in a particular register; also, to get (a document, etc.) entered in the register by the person entitled to do so.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 He that registerith it to haue a competent reward for his labo', and that this forseyd wryting be registerid also. 1530 Palsgr. 683/1 My fathers wyll is regystred in the bysshops courte. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 79 Ordanis the Clerk of Register to extend the samyn act..and to register the samin in the bukis of Counsale. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/2 So proportionallie for everie page .. for registring of everie ane of þe saidis evidentis. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 12, I can both in England and Wales Register my Wedding, my Burial, and my Christening,..and that which is Register'd there, is good by our Law. 1794 in Bloomfield *Amer. Law Rep.* 9 The Term..fixed in the said Act for registering Slaves. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 2 The said Ship or Vessel..has been duly registered at the Port. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 3 The great bulk of our luggage had been registered through to Paris. 1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 119 My last letter .. was registered for security.

absol. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 231 The edict for the stamp tax has been the subject of reiterated orders and refusals to register.

b. *refl.* (also with *as.*)

1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 282 [She] there regystarde herselfe as a sentwary woman. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 706 [She] departed to a Seminarie there by called Beaulieus.. and registred her selfe and hers, as persons there priuileged. 1695 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III* (1696) 478 A Natural born Subject of this Realm..Who shall be willing to Enter and Register himself for the Service of His Majesty. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* Introd., They..could have registered themselves in the census..as members of the Church of England.

3. Of instruments: To record by some automatic device; to indicate. (Cf. Register *sb.*[1] 10.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 498/2 He proposes to adapt clock-work to this thermometer, in such a way as to register..the degrees of heat and cold. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xv. 65 Improved Watchman's Clock..for indicating punctuality and registering the neglect of it. 1877 *Nature* 24 May 59/1 In the hottest province..the thermometer never registered above 74° before sunrise.

absol. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1838/2 Many of these instruments register up to 1000° Centigrade.

4. *intr.* To coincide or correspond exactly.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 45/2 The printer superadds the impressions..taking great care that the two fit well, or 'register', as it is technically called. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 175 They are..adjusted until the impressions fit—'register', as it is called—as intended by the engraver.

b. *trans.* To adjust with precision, so as to secure the exact correspondence of parts.

1839 [see Registering *vbl. sb.* b]. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 92 The cardboard form is first placed in the printing frame, then the negative,..then the sensitive paper, care being taken..to register every part as perfectly as possible.

5. *intr.* To manipulate the registers of an organ.

1891 *Times* 22 Oct. 14/2 Admirably calculated to exhibit the player's skill in 'registering'.

Hence **Re·gisterable** *a.*, = Registrable.

1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 4 A protest..shall be registerable in the Courts of Session or other competent judicatories. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 26 Suppose she is content with the cheapest registerable diploma obtainable.

Registerary, obs. form of Registrary.

Re·gister book. = Register *sb.*[1] 1 or 4.

1515 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 396 He to fynd sufficient surties to be recordid in the Regester-Booke. 1622 B. Jonson *Masque Augurs* Wks. (Rtldg.) 630/2 This, the register-book of my function, shews me no less than a clerk at all points. 1677–8 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1862) III. 434 The..Customer..is alsoe to keepe the Register bookes for all private trade. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 31 A register book of wills..wherein registrations were made. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 195 Their [ships] title to be on any class is determined by certain rules laid down in the register-book. 1869 in *Phillimore's Eccles. Law* (1873) II. VI. i. 1772 The registering of the deeds and the act in the register book of the diocese.

Registered (re·dʒistɪrd), *ppl. a.* [f. the vb. + -ed[2].] Recorded or entered in some book or list.

1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 298 But the Registred Brethren or Sisters should not care much for Conversion. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5467/1 The Value of the registred Effects brought by this Flota, is computed at 12 Millions of Pieces of Eight. 1782 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 307 By these have I made my registered experiments. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 407 The proportion of registered baptisms to the population. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 214 Her registered tonnage was 686 tons. 1874 in Phillimore *Suppl. Eccles. Law* (1876) 52 The representation..shall be..sent by post in a registered packet.

Re·gisterer. *rare*[–1]. [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who registers.

1565 Golding *Cæsar* Pref., The Grekes the chiefe Registerers of worthy actes, called all thinhabiters from the river of Danow northward by the name of Celtes or Galles.

Re·gister House. *Sc.* The house appointed for the keeping of the registers, now a special building, called the *General Register House* (erected at various dates from 1774 onwards), at the east end of Princes Street, Edinburgh.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 71 The silver wark quhilk is in the register hous within the castell of Edinburgh. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 373 In his majesties Register Hous in the Castell of Edinburgh. 1740 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 348 Ten hogsheads more of the records..ly still unopened in the general register-house. 1794 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) App. ii. 354 Within the Lord Clerk Register's Office in the General Register House at Edinburgh. 1844 C. Innes *Pref. Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 18 *note*, These three rolls were brought to the General Register House by a person who could give no information where he had got them. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 663/2 The General Register House for Scotland..is an important adjunct to the Supreme Courts.

Registering (re·dʒistərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Register *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of recording, or entering in a book, etc.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 59 Y^e registring of our tumultuous times & daungerous chaunces. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5 The registering of doubts hath two excellent uses. 1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 6 (Scobell) 227 A Book of good Vellum or Parchment for the Registring of all such Marriages. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 99 For the Registring of such Baptisms. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 (*title*), An Act for the registering of British Vessels.

b. *techn.* (See quots.)

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 258 The means by which the successive impressions..are to be brought exactly to join each other..; this is by printers called registering. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 111 By registering, we here understand, the mode in which the various registers of an organ are combined.

Re·gistering, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That registers.

1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 31 Every such Registering Officer of the Quakers [etc.]. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* lxiii, A temporary post as an extra *cancelliere* or registering secretary under the Ten. 1877 *Nature* 13 Sept. 421/2 The metallic spiral must be placed very close to the registering apparatus.

Re·gister office. An office at which a register of any kind is kept, or where registration is made.

1760 Foote *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 247, I have advertis'd this morning, in the register-office, for servants under seventeen. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I. i, My drawing-room is an absolute register-office for candidate actors, and poets without character. 1810 Walsh *Genius & Dispos. Fr. Gov.* (ed. 5) 108 Register offices abound in every part of the empire. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 19 § 19 There shall be established in the Port of London an office to be called 'The General Register Office of Merchant Seamen'. 1893 Mary Cholmondeley *Diana Tempest* i, The marriage at the local register office.

Comb. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. ix, No register-office keeper has been pestered with more claimants.

†**Re·gistership.** *Obs.* [f. Register *sb.*[2] + -ship.] The office of registrar.

1574 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 460 Extend still your good will, if in case he be your officer for the registership. 1625 Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 335 For the former of these, which doth concern the Registership; I signified unto him .. that I had made promise of it already. *a* 1645 Laud *Rem.* (1700) II. 183 The Registership..of the Vice Chancellor's Court. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 163 See the case of Vaughan and Compton 14 Jac. at the Assizes for the Office of the Registership of Suffolk.

Re·gister-ship. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A Spanish ship having a registered licence authorizing it to trade with the Spanish possessions in America.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Register ships*, or *ships of register.* 1739 in *Descr. Windw. Passage* (ed. 2) 3 There are another Sort of Vessels imploy'd in the Trade to the Indies, which are called Register-Ships. 1742 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. xxvii. 118 One of our men of war .. has taken another register-ship of immense value. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* VIII. Wks. 1851 VI. 139 All the register-ships destined for the South seas must still take their departure from Cadiz, and are obliged to return thither.

†**Registery.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *registeri-um*, or f. Regist(er) *v.* + -ery.] = Registry.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/1 A Regestery, *registerium*. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 445 A Copy of King Johns Charter taken out of the black book of the said Arch-Bishops Registery at Dublin. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 65 The Canon of Scripture is taken out of authentick registeries.

Registrable (re·dʒistrăb'l), *a.* [f. Register *v.*: cf. Registerable.] That may be registered.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 667 Contracts registrable, contracts fit to be included in the system of registration. 1883 *Law Times* LXXV. 180/1 An office copy of a will..under such a seal, is to be registrable in the same way as a will.

Hence **Re·gistrabi·lity.**

1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 172/1 To make the registrability of words depend .. upon the novelty of the mode of application.

Re·gistral, *a. rare.* [f. Register *sb.*[1] + -al.] Pertaining to, derived from, authenticated by, a register.

1632 *Bishops Transcripts, Bilsington* (MS.), A coppy-registral of all such X'nings Marriages and Burials as have been in..Bilsington. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 843/1 It will contain copies of the registral acts of birth and death of all the Foscolos.

Registrar (re·dʒistrār). [f. Register *v.* + -ar[2]: cf. the earlier Registrer and Registrary. The form is noted by Vesey, *Decline of the Eng. Lang.* (1841) 82, as a 'novelty..recently, within the memory of persons now living, introduced'.]

1. One whose business it is to keep a register; an official recorder.

1675 Bathurst in Warton *Life* (1761) 136 The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted, sworne before the public registrar. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxvii. 451 The minutes of it are taken down, and read openly in court by the registrar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 54/2 *Registrar*, an officer in the English universities, who has the keeping of all the public records. 1812 *Act* 52 *Geo. III*, c. 146 § 7 The Registrar of every Diocese in England. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 19 § 21 A due Return should be made to the said Registrar of Merchant Seamen. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, There were the Inquests and the Registrar's returns. 1868 Farrar *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 57 Every great historian should be no dull registrar of events.

b. *Registrar general.* (See General *a.* 10.)

1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 6 The Registrar General shall send..a General Abstract of the Numbers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 1863 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 306 A general register and record office of seamen in the mercantile marine, under the direction of a registrar-general.

2. = Register *sb.*[1] 8 and 10.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492/2 (*Organ*), A shows the reservoir;..DD, the registrars, by which the equal rising of the reservoir is ensured. 1879 in Sladen *Gunnery* App. ii, The electro-magnet, B, sustains a shorter rod, F.., named the 'registrar'.

Hence **Re·gistrarship,** the office of registrar.

1847 in Webster. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 622 His registrarship of £10,000 a-year. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 A mastership in lunacy, and a registrarship in bankruptcy.

Registrary[1] (re·dʒistrări). [ad. med.L. *registrāri-us* (Du Cange): see Register *sb.*[1] and -ary[1].] A registrar. Chiefly in University use, and now retained only at Cambridge.

c 1541 in Hearne *Collect.* 11 Dec. an. 1705 (O. H. S.) I. 124 Tho. Key Registrarie of the University. 1625 Laud *Diary* 10 Oct. in *Hist.* (1695) 24, I and my Company dined in the open Air, in a place called Pente-Cragg, where my Registrary had his Country-House. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 1 The publick Scribe or Registrary of the University of Oxon. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4294/3 The several Lists of Incumbents..are reduced to An. 1700. by the present Registrary. 1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 103 The Registrary's Office and Record Room. 1894 *Circular*, Fellow of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University from 1862 to 1891.

transf. 1853 Merivale *Rom. Rep.* VI. (1867) 166 The senate, reduced to the mere registrary of its haughty champion's decrees.

†**Re·gistrary**[2]. *Obs. rare*[–1]. [Cf. prec. and -ary[1] B. 2.] A register or registry.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 173 For, say they, Godwin 'transcribes out of Josseline and Mason, as if he had them immediately from the Archives and Registraries'.

†**Re·gistrate,** *pa. pple.* (and *a.*). *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 **registrat**(t, 6–7 **regestrat.** [ad. med.L. *registrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *registrāre*, f. *registrum* Register *sb.*[1]] Registered, recorded.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 11/2 þe King..has ordanit þat all statutis & ordinance of þis parliament..be registrat in the kingis Registir. 1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 440/1 Þat þis present contract be actit and registrat in þe buikis of parliament sessioun. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 118 b, Ye determination of Jouinian..registrat in the buuk callit the Code. 1639 *Procl. Chas. I to Scot.* 9 It is his Majesties will, that this be insert and registrate in the books of assembly. *c* 1680 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 472 By Vertue of Arrestments founded upon Registrat Bonds, Decreets, or the like. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 135 Persons charged upon Criminal Letters..are..denounced, and registrate to the Horn.

fig. 1616 Sir W. Alexander *Alexis to Damar* in *Drum-*

mond's Wks. (1894) I. 183 Those madrigals we sung..Are registrate by echoes in the rocks.

† Re·gistrate, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *registrāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To register (in *lit.* and *fig.* uses).

1570 in *Westm. Gas.* (1897) 16 June 10/2 Fame shall registrate her princelie deeds. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 359 Commanding our clerkis..to registrate the samyn. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/2 To receave fra the pairties thair euidentis and to registrat be same. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 372 They would registrate that sense of it in the books of Parliament. 1776 J. Neill 23 *Serm.* 60 These and other Young Saints God hath registrated in his book.

Hence † **Re·gistrated** *ppl. a.*, **-ating** *vbl. sb.*

a 1598 Rollock *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 406 The registrating of thair speiches is na thing to his schame. 1687 A. Haig in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1881) 331 Item, For registrating of the signetor. 1732 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 146 It is his registrated word: his sealed word.

Registration (redʒistrē·ɪʃən). [ad. med.L. *registrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *registrāre* to Register. Cf. obs. F. *registration* (16th c.).]

1. The act of registering or recording.

Clause of Registration, in Sc. Law, a clause in deeds providing for their being properly registered.

? 1566 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1814) II. Chron. Table 4/1 Anent the registracione of letteris of newe infeftment confirmacion &c. *Ibid.* 33/2 Registratioun of ane appunctuament betuix my lord Governour and James Hammiltoun. *c* 1680 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 705 Remember, that immediately before the Clause of Registration, ye insert the Faculty reserved by the Father to himself. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. II. 471 Duties upon registration [have become] extremely common. 1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 1 So much of the said Acts as relates to the Registration of Marriages. 1877 *Nature* 23 Sept. 421 The registration of temperature is one of the most difficult of meteorological problems.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an entry made in a register.

1611 Florio, *Registratione*, a registration, an enroulement, a recording. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/1 Oure said souerane Lord..ordanis the same registeris and registrationes foirsaidis to be insert thairin. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 97 A Page is filled with such Registrations. 1741–2 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* VIII. i. Objection (1752) II. 1260/1 Their [censors] Business was to make a Registration of all the Roman Citizens. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 31 A register book of wills..wherein registrations are made.

c. *attrib.*, as *registration act, court, law*, etc.

1843 Cox *Registration of Voters* Pref. 1 Practical experience in the registration courts. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 24 The Danish Government..passed two new measurement and registration laws. 1885 Wilkinson *Cox & Grady's Law of Registration* 3 Persons acting as town clerks under the Parliamentary Registration Acts.

2. In organ-playing: (see quot.).

1881 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 238 The awkward..word 'registration', which is the only expression we have for the study of effect and combination of tone on the organ, and means the same in regard to it that 'orchestration' means in regard to the orchestra.

3. *Printing.* Adjustment.

1890 Jacobi *Printing* 178 The sole object of points is to obtain perfect registration in backing.

Hence **Registra·tional** *a.*

1889 *Lancet* 30 Nov. 1135 The above-named exceptional effort to obtain registrational accuracy.

Re·gistrative, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as Registrate *v.* + -ive.] Of the nature of registration.

1862 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 2) 410 Looking is a voluntary act,..seeing is a state,—passive and receptive, and at the best, little more than registrative.

Re·gistrator. *rare.* [a. med.L. *registrātor*, agent-n. f. *registrāre* to Register. Cf. G. *registrator*, F. *régistrateur*.] One who registers, a registrar.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 523 In case of registration..publicity serves as a security for the correctness..of the work of the registrator.

† Registrature. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. G. *registratur* = It. *registratura*: see Registrate *v.* and -ure.] A registry.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 432 The princely, spiritual and temporal colleges, together with their chanceries and registratures.

Re·gistrer. Now *rare.* Also 4 **regystrere.** [Orig. a. AF. **registrere* = OF. *registreur*: in later use f. Register *v.* + -er¹.] † **a.** One who registers; a registrar. *Obs.* **b.** = Register *sb.*¹ 10.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 173 Erchdekenes and officiales and alle 3owre regystreres. 1433 Lydg. *S. Edmund* III. 165 Burchardus .. Was his Registrer and also his notarye. *c* 1450 — *Secrees* 436 Callyd Registrer of ther tresoury. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 59 Such as be the registrers & writers of their owne actes. 1598 Florio, *Registratore*, a registrer.., a remembrancer, a keeper of records. 1831 Palmer in *Phil. Trans.* CXXI. 209 Description of a Graphical Registrer of Tides and Winds.

So † **Registrour.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 88 b, Platina (the most registrour of the popes names).

Registry (re·dʒistri). [f. Regist(er) *v.* + -ry: cf. Registery.]

1. The act of registering, registration.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. x. (Arb.) 39 The memoriall and registry of all great fortunes, the praise of vertue [etc.]. 1653 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 514 The whole City of Bristol (as to the Place of Registry, and Matters to be Registered) is to be accounted Part of the County of Somerset. 1694 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. III*, c. 6 And if any undue preference..shall be made, either in point of Registry or Payment [etc.]. 1789 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 15 They had presumed to assert that no edict could be valid without their registry. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1282 *note*, An action of trover for the certificate of registry itself. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 11 At every Port where Registry shall be made. *Ibid.* § 21 If..the Master..cannot attend at the Port of Registry [etc.]. 1869 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* i. (1876) 27 A great volume of time is now shutting, the roll is folded up for the registry, and we must open another.

2. A place where registers are kept.

1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* CXXVI, Bishop's Registrie. ..All such Possessours..shall once in euery yere exhibite into the publike Registrie of the Bishop of the Diocesse.. euery originall Testament. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch-wardens* (ed. 4) 64 Many Instruments of such Consolidations may be seen in the Episcopal Registries of this Realm. 1803 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 284 The place where such register books are deposited..is the Registry. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 85 § 2 All documents..shall be..sent to the registry of the Arches Court of Canterbury..or the registry of the Chancery Court of York.

3. A register, a book of record; also, an entry in a register.

1622 J. Hughes *St. Pauls Exerc.* 7 A Chronicle, or a Registrie, wherein all our workes are written. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1690) 28 There hath been much discourse, about introducing of Registries into England. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 349 All registries agree in this, that the S.E. and N.W. winds are nearly equal. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1282 The certificate may be proved to have been granted to the plaintiff by the production of the registry, from which it was copied. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 11 A Book shall be kept by the Collector..and every Registry shall be numbered in Progression. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah, Shak Abbas* 45 A useful registry,—Which therefore we —'believe'? 1891 Mayston *Index Customs Gen. Ord.* 194 Every entry in registry is to be signed.

† **4.** Registership. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Register*, The lord register,.. before the union, was the fifth officer of state, and besides the registry, was clerk of the parliament, treasury, exchequer, and session.

5. *attrib.*, as *registry act, office, ticket.*

1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 4 All Expences of carrying on the Business of the General Registry Office. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 841 *Registry Acts*, that body of enactments..as to the enregistering of all ships which are to have the privileges of British vessels. 1863 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 306 The registry tickets which for some time were given to seamen are now abolished.

So † **Regisity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In quot. *attrib.*

1562 *Child-Marriages* 50 As..doth more plainelie appere recorded in the registie boke within the parishe of Bunburye.

† **Re·gitive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *regitif, -ive*, prob. ad. med.L. **regitīvus*, irreg. f. *regĕre* to rule: see -ive.] Ruling, governing.

Godef. explains OF. *regitif* as 'qui rejette, qui expulse', app. in error.

a 1412 Lydg. *Two Merchants* 330 Whan nature of vertu regitiff Thoruh malencolye is pressyd and bor doun. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 4 Nothynge is more hurtful to the vertue regitive then cold. 1603 Lodge *Treat. Plague* iii, Feeblenes and weaknes of the regitiue vertue of the body. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* i. § 5 Their regitive Power over the world, saith Gerson, is not so suitable an ingredient for a Magnificat of their composing.

Regius professor: see Professor.

Regive (rīgi·v), *v.* [f. Re- + Give *v.*, perh. after L. *reddĕre* or F. *redonner*.] *trans.* To give again, give back, restore, give in return.

1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90, I regive you a pottle of howedyes. 1621 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* I. Hist. i. 24 Remembring the former courtesie he had receiued of Grand-Pre, in regiuing him his sword, hee..vowes now to requite it. 1658 J. Webb *Cleopatra* VIII. I. 25 Coriolanus, to whom the Africans had re-given the name of Juba his father. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 309 Bid Day stand still, ..and reimport The period past, regive the given hour. 1815 Wordsw. *Let. to Mrs. Clarkson*, The Soul..may be re-given when it has been taken away. *a* 1863 Faber *Hymns* (1875) 180 Not for worlds would I have him regiven.

Regla·ze (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To glaze again. Hence **Regla·zing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* II. 63 He dwels in Houses..By him, re-built, re-gilt, re-glost, re-glas'd. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 769 The windows require reglazing.

† **Regle,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *regle* (13th c.; mod.F. *règle*), ad. L. *rēgula* rule: see Regular, etc.] A rule, regulation.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* K v b, Worship is not kepte in her ryght regle ne in her ryght estate. 1548 Hooper *Commandm.* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 275 From this right line and true regle of God's word man erreth divers ways.

† **Regle, reigle,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *régler*, † *reigler*, ad. L. *rēgulāre* to Regulate.] *trans.* To rule, regulate. Hence † **Re·gling** *vbl. sb.*

1591 J. Eliot *Disc. Warre* 57 He is farre deceived, who, to reigle himselfe well, regardeth what is..wont to be done. 1637 J. Williams *Holy Table* 57 To reigle and direct the English Churches. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wales* IV. (1662) 9 All ought to regle their lives, not by the Popes Decrees, but Word of God. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 92 My letter written to the Justices for the reigling of the same.

Regle, obs. form of *riggel* Riggald.

‖ **Re·glement, † reiglement.** [a. F. *règlement*, † *reiglement*, f. *régler*: see Regle *v.*]

† **1.** The act of regulating or controlling. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* Q iv, This *Conseil d'Estat* was wont only to determine publike affaires, as..the Reglement of Finances. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 544 The Reformation and Reiglement of Vsury. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 428 Offering privately..such a Reglement of Commerce as they could desire. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 367 They used all means..to reduce this master under the like reglement as the former.

2. A regulation. (Now only as French.)

1668 *England's Wants* 24 In the Orders and Reglements set forth by his Grand Mareschals. 1673 Sir L. Jenkins *Let.* in Wynne *Life* (1724) I. 88 The other two reglements of trade in Indies they likewise passed over without making any exceptions to them. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 575/1 By that reglement she divided the whole empire into 43 governments. 1898 *Schedule Articles Grk. Loan* art. i, The conditions of this Loan .. will form the subject of a Règlement which will be sanctioned by a Royal Decree.

Regleme·ntary, *a. rare.* [ad. F. *règlementaire*: see prec. and -ary.] Regular, according to regulations.

1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., Grumbling as the Parisians did at the reglementary four hours daily drill. 1882 *Mech. World* 4 Mar. 139 The reglementary alloy now adopted.

Reglet (re·glĕt), † **riglet.** [a. F. *réglet* (14th c.): see Regle *sb.* and -et, and cf. It. *regoletto*.]

† **1.** A narrow division of a page of a book; a column. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1576 Hanmer *Chronogr.* in *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 1 The fourth riglet contineweth the raigne of the Kings of Judæa.

2. *Arch.* A narrow flat band used to separate mouldings or other parts from each other.

The definition in Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–38), copied by Bailey, Nicholson, Gwilt, etc., is translated from the *Dict. de Trévoux*.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xvii. 44 He has..made it [the height of the cornice] less, and cut off three or four small Reglets which renders it very dry and trifling. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 34/2 The length of these reglets [It. *regoletti*] was twelve minutes, and the spaces from one reglet [It. *regolo*] to the other were eighteen. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* 12 The fillet, or plat band.., is a kind of plinth of a more oblong shape. From this the reglet..and the listel..differ only by their being smaller.

† **3.** A thin, flat piece or strip of wood used in carpentry or frame-making. *Obs. rare.*

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Joinery* I. vi. 112 *Riglet* is a thin square peece of Wood: Thus the peeces that are intended to make the Frames for small Pictures, &c. before they are Molded are called Riglets. [Hence in Holme *Armoury* (1688), and Bailey (1731), vol. II.] 1683 *Ibid., Printing* iv, On the .. Fore-Rail..is nailed a small Riglet about half an Inch high, and a quarter and half quarter of an Inch thick.

b. *Printing.* A thin, narrow strip of wood, used († as a head- or side-stick, etc., or) to make wide blanks between the lines in a page (see quots.).

More rarely applied to pieces of metal of similar form and use.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. 28 And Note, that the Head and Side-sticks are called Riglets, if they are not an English thick. *Ibid.* 207 The Compositer seeks among the Furniture for a Riglet,..or else he cuts a Riglet to that length (this Riglet is called a Destributing-stick). 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The reglets make the chief part of what they call the furniture of the chase. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 278 Reglets..are more proper for Whites than Quadrats, because Reglets are capable to interrupt the hanging and crookedness of Matter. 1898 Southward *Mod. Printing* I. 82 Reglets, generally made of oak or beech,..vary in thickness from diamond up to 2-line great primer.

c. Collectively, or as a material. Also *attrib.*, as *reglet plane.*

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 487 The reglet plane.. derives its name from being employed in making the parallel slips of wood, or reglet, used by the printer for the wide separation of the lines of metal type. *a* 1885 Caslon *Catal. Printing Material*, Metal Reglet of the most beautiful finish and accuracy, in yard lengths.

Reglorship: see Ragler.

Reglo·ss, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To put a fresh gloss upon.

1609 J. Davies *Humours Heauen on Earth* Wks. (Grosart) I. 6 Grease.., which so re-glosst the Sattens glosse that it Was varnisht like their vailes that turn the Spit. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* II. 63 He dwels in Houses.., By him, re-built, re-gilt, re-glost, re-glas'd.

Reglow', *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] The act of glowing again. So **Reglow·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1887 *Proc. Physic. Soc.* Apr. (1888) 116 There should be at least two points at which a sudden reheating takes place; but not necessarily two sensible reglows. *Ibid.* 117 The alternate darkening and reglowing. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., The phenomenon of recalescence or the re-glowing of..iron and steel at certain stages during the cooling process.

† **Reglu·tinate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *reglūtināre*: see Re- 2 a, 2 d and Glutinate.] *trans.* To unglue (Cockeram 1623), or glue again (Blount 1656). So † **Reglu·tination,** an unguing (Cockeram); a gluing again (Phillips 1658).

Regm(e, obs. forms of Realm.

‖ **Regma** (re·gmă). *Bot.* Pl. **re·gmata.** [a. Gr. *ῥῆγμα* a break or fracture.] *Bot.* In Mirbel's classification, a dry fruit formed of three or more cells which break open when ripe.

1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 237 *Regma.* Three or more celled, few-seeded,..dry, the cells bursting from the axis with elasticity into two valves. *Ibid.*, Such regmata are drupaceous. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 319 When a capsule consists of three or more cells, which separate from the axis, and burst with elasticity,..it has been termed a *Regma.*

Regn, obs. form of Reign.

Regnacioune, -acyon, varr. Regnation *Obs.*

Regnal (re·gnăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *regnālis*, f. *regn-um* kingdom, REIGN *sb.*]

1. a. *Regnal year*, the year of a sovereign's reign, dated from the moment of his accession.

1612 HOPTON *Concord. Years* Ded. A iij, I obserued the inconueniences..occasioned..by the participation of euery one Regnall yeare with two Ecclesian yeares. 1685 *Chron. Jurid.* Pref. in Nicolas *Chronol. Hist.* (1833) 272 Thirdly, there is what we call the year regnal; and that beginneth on the day, and at the immediate moment, of the decease of each last preceding king. 1833 NICOLAS *Ibid.* 272 The exact day from which the regnal year is calculated. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 457 He dated his public acts by the regnal years of the King.

b. *Regnal day*, the anniversary of a sovereign's accession.

1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* (1879) 55 On the regnal day of Herod, in the year B. C. 14 the..structure was consecrated.

2. Of or pertaining to a reign, kingdom, or king, in various applications.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* Ded. A iij b, The true originall grounds of Regall, Regnall, Popular, or Parliamentary Jurisdictions. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. Index 769/1 Regnal Table; from the Conquest. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 32 An intentional duplication of the regnal and other periods mentioned by Herodotus.

Re·gnancy. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *regn-āre* to REIGN: see -ANCY.] The fact of reigning, predominance.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 159 The third and last cause..is the presence and regnancy of a false and fantastic philosophy.

Regnant (re·gnănt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *regnant-*, pres. pple. of *regnāre* to REIGN. Cf. F. *régnant*.]

1. Of sovereigns or other persons: Reigning, ruling.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* Pref. (1602) A iv b, Queene Elizabeth our Soueraigne now regnant. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 205 Giving Orders that he should be treated like a Nephew of the regnant Pope. 1718 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* II. Operas, etc. (1721) 112 A marbled Cæsar pinnion'd to a Throne, The People regnant, and the Monarch Stone. 1856 C. R. KENNEDY tr. *Demosthenes' Leptines* App. iv, Some time afterwards the power of government passed from the regnant house into the hands of the Eupatridæ. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Shah Abbas* 49 Our liege, the Shah Happily regnant, hath become assured [etc.].

transf. or *fig.* 1600 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 222 Thair saules regnant now in gloire with..Christ Iesus. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* 253 The Church of Martyrs,..now regnant in heaven. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* ii, Serfs of the regnant moon. 1875 M. COLLINS *Sweet & Twenty* I. iv, A full moon was regnant over breadths of lawn.

b. Placed after the sb., esp. *Queen regnant.*

1632 H. SEILE *Augustus* 212 With th' one [face] looking on the King Regnant; with th' other, on the Prince successive. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 168 There may be reasonably supposed in Queens Regnant, a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in Kings. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 212 The queen regent, regnant, or sovereign, is she who holds the crown in her own right. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 144 Neither the king, nor a queen regnant, can convey in this manner, nor can a corporation. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xix. 284 Each of my performances was honoured by the presence of one or more of the princes regnant of the Germanic Confederation.

2. Of things, qualities, etc.: Ruling, exercising sway or influence, predominant, dominating.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 32 This humour being Regnant in you, bred those Inuectiues of lazie Ignorance. 1687 WALLER *Divine Love* 65 The Law was regnant, and confined his thought. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 30 Her passion for controversy and reproach was so regnant, that the most poignant misery would hardly subdue it. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Musketaquid*, And by the order in the field disclose The order regnant in the yeoman's brain. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. vii, Their fames.. Do battle with the regnant names of eld, To win their seats.

b. Prevalent, wide-spread.

1625 CHAS. I *Sp.* Wks. 1662 I. 360, I must mind you of the Mortality now regnant in this City. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* Pref., Drunkenness..is not now so regnant in this isle. ? 1757 H. I. (*title*) The Players Scourge, or a Detection of the ranting prophanity and regnant impiety of stage plays. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess.* 25 The belief in witchcraft and diabolical contracts which was regnant in his day.

†**Regnard**, obs. f. REYNARD. Hence †**Regnardism**; †**Regnardize** *v.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 22 Then Master Regnard ransacketh every corner of his wily skonce. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [after Cotgr.], *Regnardism*, Fox-like subtilty, sliness, craftiness,..; and to *Regnardise*, to play the Fox.

†**Regna·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **-acioune, -acyon.** [a. OF. *regnacion, -ation*, or ad. med.L. *regnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regnāre* to REIGN.] Reign; the act of ruling.

1418–20 J. PAGE *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 27 Cryste for Hys Passyon Kepe hym in Hys regnacyon! 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 182 In the begynnynge of his regnacioune, he was an oppressoure. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 397 The proper notion expressed by this Character is Regnation,..which is the Substantive of Action, as King is of Person.

Regne, obs. form of REIGN.

†**Regnee.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *regné* (see Godef.), f. *regner* to REIGN.] A kingdom.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2386 Þe Amyral clypede to him þan Maubyn of egremolee; A such þef as he was an was non in his regnee.

†**Re·gnicide.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *regni-*, *regnum* kingdom + -CIDE 1.] One who destroys a kingdom.

1607 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 28 They..become paricides, Regicides, Regnicides at once. 1615 T. ADAMS *England's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 418 Regicides are no less than regnicides,..for the life of a king contains a thousand thousand lives.

†**Re-go,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [RE-.] To return, go back.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 369 Hee shall regoe to his prison at the said time.

†**Regolate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. It. *regolare*:—L. *rēgulāre*.] *trans.* To regulate.

1585 DYER *Praise of Nothing* Poems (Grosart) 78 We were (as having our minds regolated by the good order of nature) the lovers of virtue.

Regorge (rīgō·ɪdʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *regorger* (14th c.), or f. RE- + GORGE *v.*, perh. after L. *regurgitāre* to REGURGITATE.]

1. *trans.* To disgorge or cast up again; to throw or cast back. *lit.* and *fig.* †Also with *of.*

1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Brief Exam.* 84 It is not much materiall, what is regorged out of such a gulfe of impieties. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i, When you have regorged what you have taken in, you are the leanest things in nature. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 27 Those Curses your populous and celebrated Cities regorge of. 1804 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 386 That water..must soon have reached the bottom, and there have been regorged back upon the soil. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, Ever fearful that they might be called upon to regorge their..spoil.

absol. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* xv, Then, each cleft The fire had been sucked back into, Regorged.

b. *intr.* To gush or flow back again.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 359 He therefore resolved to block up the Arches of the Bridg.. so as the water might regorge back again into the fields. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 2 (1734) 193 The regorging Fluids..struggling and labouring under the Animal Functions. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 2) X. lxvii. § 15. 217 The least east wind..makes their waters regorge and overspread a vast extent of level ground.

†**c.** *intr.* Of a place: To be flooded. *Obs.* —1

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. iii. 329 The Narses ouerthrew..so many of the Franci in a set battell, that the territories about Capua regorged with humane blood.

2. *trans.* To engorge or swallow again. *rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 186 But as extremes are short, of ill and good, And tides at highest mark regorge the flood. 1894 WHISTLER in *Speaker* 10 Nov. 516, I question if it be not without precedent that a writer ever before so abjectly regorged his spleen.

Hence †**Rego·rgement,** what has been regorged.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. x. 58 But what he hath done in that kind, he hath done many times by gathering up the regorgements of others.

Regorgitate, obs. variant of REGURGITATE.

†**Rego·rt.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *regort* (Godef.).] A deep place in the sea; a gulf.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 b, The noble arke was caste in a meruayllous regorte of the see.

†**Regra·ce.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See next and GRACE *sb.* 19, and cf. obs. F. *regraciation*, med.L. *regrātiātio.*] *pl.* Thanks.

1463 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 7 Right worshippfull my singuler good mastre, as my dewtie is, with intier regraces I recomend me unto you.

†**Regra·cy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *regracier*, med.L. *regrātiāre*: see RE- and GRACE *v.*] *trans.* To thank, give thanks to (one).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 438/2 Thus the creature shal mowe thanke and regracye god by deuoute contemplacion. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 23, I oughte to preyse to thanke and to regracy the hertily in thy highe mageste.

†**Regrada·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See REGRADE *v.*^{2} and GRADATION.] Regression, retrogradation.

1607 *Lingua* III. vi, Starres, Orbes, and Plannets, with their motions, The Orientall Regradations [etc.].

†**Regra·de,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. L. *regradāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *gradus* GRADE.] *trans.* To degrade.

1605 SALTERN *Anc. Laws* I j b, Elutherius..ordained that none should be regraded before he were condemned.

Regrade (rĭgrē·ɪd), *v.*^{2} *rare.* [f. L. *re-* RE- + *gradī* to go. The correct L. comb. is *regredī*: see REGREDE *v.*] *intr.* To retire, recede, fall back.

1811 HALES *New Anal. Chronol.* II. 897 They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then regrade backwards from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored.

Regra·de (rĭ-), *v.*^{3} [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To grade again, in senses of the vb. Also *absol.*

1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 649/2 The city was torn up from one end to the other, and regraded. 1886–7 *Proc. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 141 You may start out..with a class well graded, and before you have been at work three months you will find that you ought to regrade.

Regraft (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To graft again. Hence **Regra·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 454 It may bee, that oft Regrafting of the same Cions, may likewise make Fruit greater. 1803 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 282 When a large tree has been deprived of its branches, to be regrafted, it often becomes unhealthy. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel of Jesus Christ* xiii. 177 There is no regrafting of exscinded boughs into the heavenly olive-tree.

Regrait, var. of REGRATE *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} *Obs.*

Regrant (rĭgrɑ·nt), *sb.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] The act of granting again; the renewal of a grant.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 10 MacMahown..had surrendered this his Countrey..into her Maiesties hands, and receiued a regrant thereof. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 64 (1740) 632 This was for Caution, lest some Customs or Duties.. might fall and not revive upon a Regrant. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 427 As soon as it appeared that the Old Company was likely to obtain a regrant of the monopoly. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 16 As there had been no forfeiture, no regrant was needed.

Regrant (rĭgrɑ·nt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To grant (a privilege, estate, etc.) again.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 169 [He] regrants privileges..to towns..and merchants, upon new composicion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 6 He..surrendring his Inheritance ..had his land regraunted to him from the King. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1739/3 To the intent that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to regrant to the said Burrough their said Messuages. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 274 The King had indeed regranted several privileges to the citizens. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 559 A surrender is a yielding up of the estate by the tenant to the lord, for the purpose of being regranted to some other person. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 35 A vast quantity of the land of the kingdom was deemed to have been forfeited or surrendered to the king, and regranted by him.

Regratar(y, vars. of REGRATER(Y *Obs.*

†**Regra·te,** *sb.*^{1} *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 **regrait.** [f. REGRATE *v.*^{1}, or a. OF. **regrat*, var. of *regret* REGRET *sb.*]

1. Lamentation, complaint; expression of grief, distress, or sorrow. Also with *a* and *pl.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 468 Þat gret pitte wes to here his regrat & sorowful chere. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 64 Thai maid grete regrate and lamentacioun for the noble prince. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 397 Yit thay presumit, for hir hy regrait And still murning, sho was of nobill kin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 35 In the meyn sesoun Venus .. Spak to Neptune with sic peteous regrait. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 445 Such regrates vnable more to hear: 'Brave Trojane be encourag'd' Venus sayes. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 399 The first word is, to the Heavens and to the earth: a weighty and horrible regrate of this people. 1671 MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 23 You still your .. regrate, for the neglect and ruine of the work of God; by the Consideration of Gods Power and Providence.

2. Sorrow, regret.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 55 Thai had sa grete regrate to leve it, that all maid sik sorow..that pitee was to se. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 95 They brocht hir hienes in contempt of certane rebellious subiectis to hir vnnaturall banishment, and gret regrait of all treu Scottis-men. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 373 They had expressed their great regrate for the disappointment of his Preparations. 1704 *Let. to Sc. Parlt.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/1 Animosities, that to Our great Regrate we discovered among you.

†**Regra·te,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. RE- + GRATE *v.*; cf. REGRATE *v.*^{4}] Oppression.

1621 QUARLES *Esther* Introd. 116 Degenerate Cambyses ..Sits crowned King, to vexe the Persian state With heauy burthens, and with sore regrate.

†**Regrate,** *sb.*^{3} [Of obscure origin.] Request.

c 1450 *Craft of Lovers* xii. in Stow *Chaucer* (1561) 341/a Me semeth by langage ye be some potestate .. What is your name mekely I make regrate.

†**Regrate,** *v.*^{1} *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **regrait.** [ad. OF. *regrater*, var. of *regreter, regretter* to REGRET.]

1. *trans.* To lament, to feel or express grief or sorrow at (some injury, loss, or event).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 24 Of þat [town] come þane bath 3ung & ald, þare skath regratand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 106 The petefull Eneas Regratis oft the hard fortune and cais Of sterne Orontes new drownit in the se. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 74 Albeit this is to be hauelie regratit..yit all youre graces faythfull subiectis hes confort. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 140, I cannot but regrate, the great losse Sir Thomas Glouer receiued. 1671 W. RAIT *Vind. Reformed Relig.* 252 You would father a contradiction on me, because I regrate our rents [= divisions]. *a* 1712 T. HALYBURTON *Five Serm.* (1721) 14 You have many onlookers, sin Satan and the world who regrate your prosperity.

b. With obj. clause introduced by *that.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 455 [He] regratit ofte be-twene, þat euir he had þe magdelan sene. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 77 You regrate that such men as your self and other Anabaptists..were misregarded. 1704 EARL SEAFIELD in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/4 It is to be Regrated, that the Nation is in so low a Condition.

2. To lament or mourn for the loss or death of (a person or thing).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 233 Schir Eduuard .. regratit his gret manhede, And his worschip with douchty dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 207 Regratand alswa hyr husband þat ded. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV* Wks. (1711) 78 He had .. a natural son, arch-bishop of St. Andrew's, so much admired and regrated by Erasmus. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 258 The Phœnix it self makes use of retirement and desire, to make it self to be the more esteemed and regrated.

3. *intr.* To lament, mourn.

1616 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xi. 18 Eyes, by 30^{r} streames of silwer trickling teares, Regrait, since sche is butt [= without] remorce!

Regrate (rĭgrē·t), *v.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *regrater*, mod.F. *regratter*, usually regarded as f. *gratter* to scrape, GRATE *v.*, but the form of the synonymous It. *rigattare* (Florio), Sp. *regatear*, makes this doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To buy up (market commodities, esp. victuals) in order to sell again at a profit in the same or a neighbouring market.

The practice was formerly regarded as hurtful to the community, and was forbidden by various enactments: see the quots. here and under REGRATER, REGRATING, REGRATOR.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 381 That Bakers .. regrate no corne commynge to the market, in peyne of lesynge XX.*s.*

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 2 Whatsoever person .. shall by any meanes regrate obteyne or gett into his .. possession in any fair or market, anye corne wyne fishe [etc.], ..and doe sell the same agayne in any fayre or markett holden or kepte in the same place, or .. within fower myles thereof, shalbe .. taken for a Regrator. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 As by monopolies, enhansing, ingrossing, and regrating corne or other commodities. 1697 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 413/1 No man shall regrate any victuals in the Markets..under pain of forfeiture of the victuals so regrated. 1707 *Ibid.* (1720) I. *Billingsgate* 166/2 Without fail, they cause all Persons that .. shall Regrate Fish (that is to say Buy Fish and Sell the same again in the said Market) to be apprehended.

2. To sell again (articles so bought), to retail.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xliii. 99 His going thether was..also for to regrate their gold, and this was done in XXV. dayes. 1623 COCKERAM, *Forestall*, to buy any Merchandize by the highway, ere it come into the marquet for to regrate it againe. 1859 RILEY *Liber Albus* Pref. (Rolls) I. p. lxii, The keepers of ale-taverns or ale-houses, who regrated the ale which they had purchased from the brewery.

† **Regrate,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *regratiāre*: see REGRATIATE *v.*] *trans.* To reward, repay, requite (a person).

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 146 That cruell tyrants showlde bee regrated with juste penaltie for there great impietie. *Ibid.* 166 To the ende he might seeme to regrate Allmightie Godd for his victorie.

† **Regrate,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [app. f. RE- + GRATE *v.*[1]: cf. next.] **a.** *intr.* To grate *on* something. **b.** *trans.* To grate upon, offend (the eye).

1652 FELTHAM *Low-Countries* (1661) 62 Too much to regrate on the patience of but fickle Subjects, is to press a Thorn till it prick your finger. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xii. 224 Those that are the least beautified with Colours, or rather whose Clothing may regrate the Eye. *Ibid.*, By an incurious view it rather regrateth than pleaseth the Eye.

Regrate, *v.*[5] *rare*—[o]. [ad. F. *regratter*, f. *gratter* to GRATE *v.*[1]] (See quot.)

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Regrater*, Among masons, etc. to Regrate, is to take off the outer surface of an old hewn stone, with the hammer and ripe, in order to whiten, and make it look fresh again. [Taken from the *Dict. de Trévoux*: hence in Crabb, Parker, Gwilt, and recent Dicts.]

Regrater (rĭgrē·ɪtəɹ). Also 5 *Sc.* -tar. [a. AF. *regrater* m., *regratere* f., = OF. *regratier* (1180; mod.F. *regrattier*), f. *regrater* to REGRATE *v.*[2]: cf. It. *regattiere*, Sp. *regatero* in the same sense. See also REGRATOR.]

1. One who regrates victuals or other commodities; a buyer-up for sale; a retailer. Now chiefly *Hist.* or with reference to France.

[1301 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 254/1 Agnes la Regratere..in pane venal. xvd. 1353 *Act* 27 *Edw. III*, c. 3 Les hostelers des herbergeries & autres Regraters de vitailles.]

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 90 Of alle suche sellers syluer to take,..Ringes or other ricchesse þe regrateres to maynetene. *Ibid.* v. 226 Rose the regratere was hir riȝte name. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 168, I ne knowe nought of the kynge that loueth tresoure, and is regrater and a wysscher. *a* 1500 *Iter Camer.* c. 19 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. 699 Of Regrataris..þai by gudis befor þe lauchfull hour. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 75 The oversight..of forstalers and regraters .. within the town of Cambridge. 1592 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1597) c. 148 Forasmeikle as sindry acts of Parliament hes bene maid for punishment of fore-stallers and regraters [etc.]. 1613 WELWOD *Abridgem. Sea-Lawes* 12 Against the forestallers, regraters, and dearthers of corne, fish, drinke, fire-wood, victuals caried ouer sea. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 257 The poore shall curse thee, Oh thou regrater, Thou engrosser of corne, and raiser of prises. 1709–10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 10 The Scarcity caused by Regraters of Bread-Corn. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. i, To them the great Sovereign is known mainly as the great regrater of bread. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6 A police decree ..preventing regraters from availing themselves of the extraordinary measures taken to provide food for the city [Paris] to make famine prices for their own profit.

fig. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Jas. I & Casaubon*, He is .. no forestaller and regrater of manna from heaven, or of palms from paradise.

2. One who collects commodities from the producers and brings to market; a middleman. (In current use in south-western counties.)

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* II. iii. 57 A middleman between the publisher and the author, like a regrater between the hop-grower and the hop-merchant or the brewer. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 236/2 'Regraters' (as the Devon folk call them..) travel round the villages, and buy up fowls, and cream, and other delicacies.

fig. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* XXV, A sort of regrater of other men's experiences of the glorious class.

Regrateress: see REGRATRESS.

† **Regratery.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 -orie, 4–5 -ry(e, 6 -ary. [ad. OF. *regraterie* (1218): see REGRATE *v.*[2] and -ERY.] The practice of regrating.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 74 Brewesters, Bakers..recheþ [*v.r.* richen] þorw Regratorie [*v.rr.* regraterye, regratrye] and Rentes hem buggeþ. 1452 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 275 They shulde not go in to the contre to byge corne in regratry of the market. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 40 Of cappes and liueries, forestallings, and regratáries, and of extorcions committed by Victualers.

† **Regratiate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *regrātiāre* or *-ārī*, f. *re-* RE- + *grātia* GRACE: cf. *ingratiate* and see also REGRATE *v.*[3], REGRACY *v.*] *trans.* = REGRATIFY *v.* Also *absol.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iv. § 5 (1622) 26 As the Gods haue gratified Men, in receiuing some of them amongst themselues into heauen: so Men haue regratiated them againe, in receiuing of them into their Cities vpon earth.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 28 God doth not regratiate, because we cannot ingratiate.

† **Regratiatory.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ORY. Cf. med.L. *regrātiātōrie* adv.] Thanks.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 431 So am I preuentid .. In rendryng to you thankkis meritory, That welny nothynge there doth remayne Wherwith to geue you my regraciatory.

† **Regratify,** *v. Obs.* [RE-: cf. REGRATIATE.] *trans.* To gratify in return.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1131/2 The king to regratifie them agayne, graunted to them a generall pardon of all offences. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 8. 555/2 The decree..was by the king..suffered to passe; and the king was thereupon regratified with a Subsidie of the twentieth part of the subiects goods. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 Cherries and Plums make haste to regratify the Planter.

Regrating (rĭgrē·ɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REGRATE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.

a 1550 *Vox Populi* 41 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 269 Suche and suche, That of late are made riche,..By grasyng and regratinge. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 681/2 By such engrossing and regrating we see the dearthe that nowe comonly raigneth heere in England to have bene caused. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 135 In Courts are suits and actions of law;..in the countrey ingrossing and regrating of purpose to oppresse. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* XXXVIII. (1841) II. 111 All regrating and forestalling of markets, is accounted so pernicious in trade. 1799 BURKE *Lett., to A. Young* (1844) IV. 453, I was myself the person who moved the repeal of the absurd code of statutes against the most useful of all trades, under the invidious names of forestalling and regrating. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 24 (*title*), An Act for abolishing the Offences of forestalling, regrating, and engrossing. 1868 *Daily News* 4 Sept., Theatrical Forestalling and Regrating.—..By buying up the admissions to [Parisian] theatres which dramatic or operatic authors are privileged to sign, and retailing them to the public.

† **Regratingly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. REGRATE *v.*[2]] In a regrating manner; after the manner of a regrater.

c 1550 LYNDESAY *Peder Coffeis* 15 He lokis thame vp in to his innis Vnto ane derth, and sellis thair eggis, Regraitandly on thame he wynnis.

Regrator (rĭgrē·ɪtəɹ). Also 4–6 -our. [a. AF. *regratour* = obs. F. *regratteur*: see REGRATER.]

1. = REGRATER 1. Now *rare.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 140 Rose þe Regratour Is hire rihte name; Heo haþ holden hoxterye þis Elleuene wynter. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 349/1 A fals craft of regratouris of 3ern. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 396 That ther be no citezen regratour of see ffysshe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 43 Sic regratouris, the peure men to prevene. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 130 Take awaye leasmongers, regrators and all suche as by byinge and sellynge make thyngs more dere. 1551–2 [see REGRATE *v.*[2] 1]. 1592 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1597) c. 148 Quha gettis in his hand by buying, contract or promises, the growand corne on the field, salbe repute a regratour. 1618 DALTON *Countr. Just.* CXV. (1630) 315 Forestallers Regrators and Engrossers..shall be imprisoned. 1697 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 412/1 That they may sell them in Town dearer to Regrators than those that did bring them in would do. 1772 *Statutes at Large* VIII. 202 An Act for repealing several Laws..against Badgers, Engrossers, Forestallers, and Regrators. 1859 [see REGRATRESS].

2. = REGRATER 2.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 107 Some of them become regrators, and attend constantly the Plymouth market. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 502/2 They are thrown into the hands of the regrator, who goes round with a cart and buys their goods dirt-cheap.

Regratorie, variant of REGRATERY *Obs.*

Regratress. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 regrateress. [f. REGRATER + -ESS: cf. AF. *regrateresse* (13–14th c.).] A female regrater.

1611 COTGR., *Regratiere*, an Hucksteresse; also, a Regrateresse. 1859 RILEY *Liber Albus* Pref. (Rolls) I. p. lxii, No brewer or breweress, or regrator or regratress of ale [etc.]. 1877 SKEAT *Notes to Langland's P. Pl.* C. IV. 82 The baker did not sell the bread to the public, but to the regratresses.

Regratrye, variant of REGRATERY *Obs.*

† **Regratulate,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 2 a.]

1. *trans.* To return, make return for, repay.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 8 They'le afterward Regratulate thy loue (paying th'old skore). 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxviii. 63 Oh! how should we regratulate his fauours for so immense a benefit..?

2. To make a return to, gratify in return.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 266 Proue not so ingrate. With slaine Polixena regratulate Our Sepulcher: 'tis she I couet most.

† **Regratulation.** *Obs. rare.* [RE- 2 a or 5 a: cf. prec.] **a.** *pl.* Thanks, expressions of gratitude. **b.** (See quot. 1678.)

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 21 After our most humble regratulations to his Grace for..his affable and noble deportment to us. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) and Suppl., *Regratulation*, a rejoycing again.

Regrave (rĭ-), *v. rare*—[0]. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To engrave again, re-engrave.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 151/2 Grave, or Re-grave, to mend with the Graver those stroaks omitted or not eaten with the Aqua-Fortis.

Regreatable, obs. form of REGRETTABLE.

Regrede (rĭgrī·d), *v.* [ad. L. *regredī* to turn back, f. *re-* RE- + *gradī* to go: cf. REGRADE *v.* and REGRESS *v.*] *intr.* To retrograde, go back.

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Perturbation*, The effect of a disturbing force continually directed towards the plane of the ecliptic, is to make the node regrede. 1873 PROCTOR *Moon* 163 Since..the lunar nodes thus regrede, or, as it were, meet the advancing moon.

† **Regredience.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [See next and -ENCE.] Regression, return.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Aphorism* CXXI, No man comes late unto that place, from whence Never man yet had a regredience.

† **Regredient.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *regredient-em*, pres. pple. of *regredī* to REGREDE.] One who retires.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 23 A thousand times more might the pen of his direction discouer, who is the vniversal ingredient and regredient, and Curtaine-drawer of the whole World.

† **Regreen,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make green again.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 66 As the Sommer's sweet-distilling drops..Re-greens the Greens, and doth the Flowrs re-flowr.

† **Regreet,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. REGREET *v.*] A (return of a) salutation or greeting.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 241 And shall these hands..Vnyoke this seysure and this kinde regreete? 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Hospitall-man* 44 With a friendly and brotherly regreete one of another,..they betake themselv's to their rest. 1665 — *Comment Two Tales* 164 A proper Salute, and as mannerly a Re-greet as an old Trot could afford.

b. *pl.* Greetings.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 89 His Lord, From whom he bringeth sensible regreets. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* III. i, Yet ere my self could reach Virginia's chamber, one was before me, with regreets from him.

† **Regreet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. a variant spelling of *regrete*: see REGRET *sb.*] ? Protest.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bucks.* I. (1662) 141 He [Coke] scrupuled to take the oath, pretending many things against it..It was answered, that he had often seen the Oath given to others without any regreet.

Regreet, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. RE- + GREET *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To greet again or anew.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, And if, before the Sun have measur'd heaven With triple Circuit, thou regreet us not [etc.]. 1611 *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) 27 In the city of Glocester M. Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regreet other, went to visit his friends.

2. To greet (one) in return; also simply, to greet, give salutation to. (Freq. *c* 1600.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 67, I regreete The daintiest last, to make the end most sweet. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 119 Neither did he afterwards sticke to regreet me with the said siluer salutation. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 107 In like language, this great Earle againe Regreets the Queene. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 89 His hat rose, regreeting your own.

† **b.** To return (a salutation). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi, Presently she meetes With Thæseus and pirithous, whose salutings she regreetes.

† **3.** *intr.* To exchange greeting *with* one. *Obs. rare*—[1]. In quot. *fig.*

1604 AN. SC. *Daiphantus* viii. in Arb. *Garner* VII. 388 Unmatched beauty with her virtue meeting: Proud that her lowly 'beisance doth re-greet With her chaste silence.

Hence **Regreeting** *ppl. a.*

1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 89 Their destinies mutable commandresse Hath never suffer'd their regreeting eyes To kiss each other at an enteruiew.

Regreetable, obs. form of REGRETTABLE.

† **Regreeting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—[1] [? var. of REGRETTING, or f. GREET *v.*[2]] Complaint, lamentation.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 269 [They] made in the beginning pittifull, and lamentable regreetings.

Regress (rī·gres), *sb.* [ad. L. *regressus*, n. of action f. *regredī* to go back: see REGREDE *v.*, and cf. *egress, ingress.*]

1. The act of going or coming back; a return or withdrawal; re-entry *to* or *into* the place of issue or origin. Freq. in the phrases (orig. legal) *egress*, or *ingress, and regress.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXI. (*Clement*) 629 Fra he had to rome regresse [L. *venisset*], & wyst þe tyme cumyne was [etc.]. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 191/1 Afore your moost victorious regresse into this same your Reame. 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 13 The Deputye, in his progresse and regresse, oppresseyth the Kinges poore comyn folke. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 To haue free ingresse egresse and regresse into all suche places. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 177 [The] abouesaid Christians will not quietly suffer their egresse and regresse, into, and out of our dominions. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 482, I remarked a perpetuall current, flowing from the Ocean to the Mediterrene Sea without any regresse. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 773 Whose progresse and regresse in this journey we here set down out of Strabo. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* I. 2 Where the Air hath not its free egress and regress. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. XXXV. 259, I have told him that he may indeed watch her egresses and regresses. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 192/2 The Lacedæmonians would allow free egress and regress in their city. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 182 Every step of my regress..was bringing me nearer to the heath. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. i. 38 Early travellers .. took one route on their egress and the other on their regress.

fig. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 278 The standing is slipery, and the regresse is either a downefall, or..an Eclipse. 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 17 It is necessary, that after we have surveyed many objects, we should make a regress into our selves. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVIII. (1870) II. 372 We cannot conceive the infinite regress of time. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Exod.* XXX. Introd., The progress and regress here are the prophecy and the history of salvation.

2. *Law.* † **a.** = RECOURSE 4 b. *Obs.*

1479 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 94 Becauss þe said henry allegeit he had writtinge..quharthrou he vnderstude he my[t] saufly Intromet w[t] the said gudis, þ[t] he haf Regress to him Insafer

as law will. 1641 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 20 The owners shall hold and keep their regresse to the steeresman,..for to recover the value..of the Herring so forfeited. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 99 Which Condition shall preserve to the Owner of the Goods..the Right of having Regress upon the Master.

†**b.** Return to possession; re-entry. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, The superiour hes entresse & regresse to the property of the lands, and may recognosce the samin. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 319 Others doe hold it all one in case of a recouery, and a regresse.

†**c.** *Sc.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Reversion*, Ane regresse is giuen bee the superiour of landes to the annalier thereof, quhairby hee promisis to receiue againe him, or his aires to be his vassalles, as they were of before, quhen it sall happen onye of them to redeeme the saidis landes. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 18 (1773) 297 Letters of regress were frequently obtained from the superior, by which he became obliged to give the reverser his former vassal full regress to the property, upon his redeeming the lands.

d. *Canon Law.* (See quots.)

1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. II. xiv. 75 *note*, Regress is a Term in the Canon Law; It is an Action by which the Resignee may enter upon a Benefice upon a Resignation or upon a Change. 1848 Waterworth *Canons & Decrees of Trent* (1888) 261 *note*, *Regress*, right of returning to a benefice vacated in case of death &c., of the actual incumbent.

3. †**a.** Return *to* (or *unto*) a previous state or condition. *Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 73 Rome..may neuir regres haif to sic gloir In to oure tyme as that it had befoir. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 398 They love perfect impiety, from which there is no regresse unto piety.

b. The fact of going back from, or in respect of, a state or condition. (Opp. to *progress*.)

1590 Lodge *Rosalind* 56 Thy progresse in loue is a regress to losse. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 218 It is neither the good beginning, nor progresse, nor regresse,.. that notifieth a man to be predestinate, or a reprobate. 1621 H. Farley *St. Paul's* E 2, As in Progresse, so in Regresse, O, let vs euer pray, That God will blesse his Maiestie. 1697 G. Burghope *Divine Worship* 138 Let him search into..his progress or regress in piety. 1891 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Dec. 423/3 So we will wait and hope, and report progress or regress after our Sicilian tour.

†**4.** Return to a subject. *Obs. rare*—1.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 47 But to make regresse, it followeth, yet further..to describe the Muscles.

5. The act of working back in thought from one thing to another, *spec.* from an effect to a cause.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 109 From the priuation of the power or facultie there is no regresse to the habite. 1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* x. 93 There is another Regresse from the Object to the Appetite. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. vii. 332 If so, then a double absurdity will follow; one by way of direct progress from the cause to the effect, and another by way of regress from the effect to the cause. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 209 The old axiom.. applies with a never-ending regress to each several link, up the whole chain of nature. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 554 An endless regress from reason to reason is no explanation of the world which satisfies the intelligence.

6. *Astron.* = Retrogradation.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxxi, In regresse and in progress different Of the free Planets. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 534 The Regress of the Nodes is the swiftest when they are in a Quadrature with the Sun. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 72 The regress, in a periodical month, will be 5548″.3, and the progress 16489″.8. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 383/2 The regress, when the line of apses is perpendicular to the line joining the earth and sun, is about 9°.

Regress (rĭgre·s), *v.* [ad. L. *regress-*, ppl. stem of *regredī*: see Regrede *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To recede *from*; to return *to* a subject or place, or *into* a former state. *Obs.*

1552 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 428 It redouns to ther owen dishonestie and sham in regressing fro the said order. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 51/2 But this by the waye of digression, now to regresse again to the state of ye first former times. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 329 [This] we haue alreadie seene, and may not now regresse thither againe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (1650) 40 All which,.. being forced into fluent consistencies, doe naturally regresse into their former solidities.

2. To move in a backward direction. Chiefly *Astron.*

1823 Woodhouse *Astron.* (ed. 2) II. 660 The node [of the moon] may have regressed through several entire circuits of the heavens. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 383/1 When the moon is..near apogee it causes the line of apses to regress. 1896 Seth in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 176 Experience itself..constitutes the premise from which we advance (or rather regress) to its implied condition or explaining cause.

Regression (rĭgre·ʃən). [ad. L. *regressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regress-*, *regredī*: see prec.]

†**1.** Return to a subject. = Regress *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

c 1520 Barclay *Jugurtha* (ed. 2) 20 Nowe wyll I make regression and prosecute my first purposed mater insuing mine authour Salust. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 317 To digression is added also regression, which is a returning back againe to our former speech interrupted by digression.

†**2.** Recurrence or repetition (of a word or statement). *Obs. rare.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 109 b, That is called regression, when we repeate a worde eftsones, that hath been spoken, and rehersed before. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 37 His reason of flying to Tarshish, is againe specified, with a regression in the end of the verse, *that he might goe from the presence of the Lord.*

3. The action of returning to or towards a place or point of departure.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28 b/1 In such accidents wherin is onlye required a regressione of bloode.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 179 Through the regression of the spirits and heat into the interiour parts. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 44 Run not into extremities from whence there is no regression. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 225 My going upstairs is my progress towards my object, and my coming down is a regression.

b. *Geom.* Return of a curve.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Point*, If the curve turn back again towards the Point whence it first set out, the Point of the Flexure is..called the Point of Regression, or Retrogradation. 1842 De Morgan *Calculus* 434 One sound writer.. has attempted to translate the words *arête de rebroussement* in English by 'edge of regression'. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 148 When the number is infinite, and the surface finitely curved, the developable lines will in general be tangents to a curve..This curve is called the *edge of regression.*

4. Return *to* or *into* a state or condition; relapse; reversion to a less developed form. Cf. Regress 3 a.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 29 That essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains them from regression into nothing. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 285 Dr. Home .. completed a radical cure in fourteen of them, no relapse occurring notwithstanding the frequency of such regressions. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 170 The destructive process is identical. It is a regression from the new to the old. 1889 Galton *Nat. Inheritance* vii. 103, I trust it will become clear..that the law of Regression in Stature refers primarily to Deviations.

5. *Philos.* = Regress *sb.* 5.

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The heathen philosopher..holds from privation to habite regression to bee impossible. 1886 A. Weir *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) xii. 472 Truths of science are made contingent on a first cause, or are swallowed up in the mysteries of infinite regression.

6. *Astron.* = Regress *sb.* 6.

1823 Woodhouse *Astron.* (ed. 2) II. 660 The annual regression of the Moon's node will be found to be 19°.19′.43″. 1839 Moseley *Astron.* xxxvii. 121 This annual regression of the equinoctial point .. is called the Precession of the Equinoxes.

Regressive (rĭgre·siv), *a.* [f. Regress *v.*]

1. Retrogressive; returning, passing back.

1634 T. Carew *Cœlum Brit.* Wks. (1824) 162 Let those fires..the disorder shew Of thy regressive paces here below. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 218 This regressive motion will be greatest, when the nodes are in the quarters. 1759 Pullein in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 22 This received a progressive and regressive motion by means of two wheels. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* x. 79 The equinoctial point would have moved to the west, or have been regressive. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 100 The regressive or contractive movement of the Absolute out of the finite .. back into itself. 1888 Wright tr. *Brugmann's Compar. Gram.* § 644 Transforming operations are far more frequent in a regressive..than..in a progressive direction.

b. Moving back into an inferior condition; decadent, declining. *rare*—1.

1854 De Quincey *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 238 *note*, Agriculture, as an art benefiting by experience, has never yet been absolutely regressive, though not progressive by such striking leaps..as manufacturing art.

c. Acting in a backward direction; retroactive. *Regressive assimilation*, assimilation of a sound to one following it, as in *comp-* from *conp-*.

1888 Wright tr. *Brugmann's Compar. Gram.* § 603 If a monophthong arose from two vowels having a different quality, the levelling was sometimes progressive..; sometimes regressive. 1889 R. T. Ely *Pol. Econ.* VI. ii. (1891) 308 Indirect taxes are said to be, in their effect on the citizens, regressive.

2. *Philos.* Proceeding from effect to cause, or from particular to universal.

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* ii. (1877) I. 26 The affirmation of a God being thus a regressive inference, from the existence of a special class of effects to the existence of a special character of cause. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* I. 132 The regressive process whereby science discovers the universal from the particular.

3. *Med.* Tending towards, of the nature of, degeneration or decomposition.

c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 334/2 In the very tissues, a regressive metamorphosis .. has already begun. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 176 Before the patient's death regressive changes have already set in.

Hence **Regre·ssively** *adv.*, **Regre·ssiveness.**

1854 De Quincey *War* Wks. IV. 268 Twenty or thirty years earlier still, they had been ascribed to Voltaire, and so on, regressively, to many other wits. 1856 — *Confess.* (1862) 233 Moving regressively from the end to the beginning. 1899 G. Matheson *Stud. Portrait Christ.* I. ix. 108 It has been said that Christianity is a progressive religion; to me its distinctive feature is its regressiveness.

Regret (rĭgre·t), *sb.* Also 6–7 **regrete.** [a. F. *regret*, verbal sb. f. *regretter* to Regret. Adopted earlier in Sc. in the form Regrate *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** Complaint, lament. *Obs.* = Regrate *sb.*[1] I.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S. T. S.) II. 167 Throw þe miserabil sicht .. of þis man, and throw his pietuous regret [*v.r.* regrate], raiss ane huge noyis and clamoure. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 93 With this regrete [*Douglas* regrate] our hartes from rancor moved.

2. Sorrow or disappointment due to some external circumstance or event.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 20 When her eyes .. saw the signes that deadly tydinges spake, She fell to ground for sorrowfull regret. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 278 [He had hoped] that our Lives would be an example to the Christians of the Country..; but that, to his regret, he found the contrary. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* II. Wks. 1813 I. 138 The protestants beheld with regret the earl of Argyll..still adhering to the queen. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 710 Scenes that I love, and with regret perceive Forsaken, or through folly not enjoyed. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 192, I concur with the Collector of Moradabad, in thinking that we have not cause to look on the fact with regret.

b. An intimation of regret for inability to do something, *esp.* to accept an invitation.

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 359 *Regret*, a note declining an invitation, and containing an expression of regret for the same; as, 'I can't go to Mrs. Jones's ball next Wednesday, but must send a regret'. A new lady's term. 1896 *Durh. Univ. Jrnl.* 8 Feb. 1 We wonder if it is not possible .. for notices of 'regrets' to be posted in the Infirmary as well as at the College...It is rather annoying..only to find a 'regret' posted in the College.

3. Sorrow or pain due to reflection on something one has done or left undone.

c 1641 Chas. I *Refl. Strafford's Death* in Somers *Tracts* (1810) IV. 252, I never did bear any touch of conscience with greater regret. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 150 A passionate regret at Sin, a grief and sadness at its Memory, more speciously pretends to enter us into Gods roll of Mourners. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 17 All wise men looked back with regret upon those actions of their lives which they have been drawn into, and in which they have reason to see themselves mistaken. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* V. 246 Pining regrets, and vain repentances..pervade Their valueless and miserable lives. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xi, A face only a little less bright than usual, from regret at appearing so late.

4. Sorrow at, or *for*, some loss or deprivation or a lost thing or person. Also const. *of.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 64 And sure never any prince manifested more a most lively regret for the loss of a servant than his majesty did for this great man. 1695 Prior *Death Q. Mary* 100 Her piety itself would blame, If her regrets should waken thine. ?1709 Lady W. M. Montagu *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* Nov. (1887) I. 28 You know people can never leave your company, or writing to you, without regret. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 145 The sable warrior, frantic with regret Of her he loves and never can forget. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* xiv, The feeling and the sound are fled and gone, And the regret they leave remains alone. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xcvi. 4 When for a friend long lost wakes some unhappy regret.

†**5.** Dislike, disinclination, aversion. *Obs.*—1

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 152 Is it a vertue to have some ineffective regrets to damnation, and such a Vertue too, as shall serve to ballance all our vices?

6. *attrib.*, with the sense of 'expressing regret'.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 7/3 A sheaf of over seventy 'regret' telegrams. 1898 *Ibid.* 2 Apr. 6/1 Last night the whole of the allotment letters and many of the regret letters were posted.

b. *Comb.*, as *regret-laden*, *-worthy.*

1871 H. B. Forman *Living Poets* 289 Both astonishing and regretworthy. 1873 E. Brennan *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 225 As hence we're driven, regret-laden, To that mist-land.

Regret (rĭgre·t), *v.* Also 5, 7 **regrete.** [ad. F. *regretter*, OF. also *regreter* and *regrater*: see Regrate *v.*[1]

The ultimate origin of the Fr. verb is uncertain; some Romanic philologists are inclined to connect it with the Teutonic stem represented in English by Greet *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To remember, think of (something lost), with distress or longing; to feel († or express) sorrow for the loss of (a person or thing).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 243 Art þou my perle þat I haf playned, Regretted by myn one..? 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C ij, He cam to hym mournyng and wepyng waylyng and regretyng his wyf. 1611 Florio, *Regrettare*, to regret, to condole. 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 104 He died at length regretted of all men. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 234 Sure, if they catch, to spoil the Toy at most, To covet flying, and regret when lost. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 777 Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets The country. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. 16 Employers were heard to regret those days when there were no schools to corrupt the industrial virtues of the workmen.

2. To grieve at, feel mental distress on account of (some event, fact, action, etc.).

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* I. iv. 106 Eneas Regrettis oft the hard fortun, and case Of sterne Orontes, now drownyt in the se. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Wks. 1744 I. 72/2, I shall not regret the trouble my experiments have cost me, if they be found in any degree serviceable to the purposes..to which they were designed. 1671 MacWard *True Nonconf.* 155 And we have already both acknowledged, and regreted the grievous abuse, occasioned by that latter practice. 1680 Cotton *Death Earl of Ossory*, Ah, cruel Fate, thou never struck'st a blow By all Mankind regretted so. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 1 What I most regret is the corruption of his mind. 1781 Cowper *Table T.* 176 Poets, of all men, ever least regret Increasing taxes and the nation's debt. 1822 Shelley tr. *Calderon* I. 201 Do you regret My victory? Who but regrets a check In rivalry of wit? 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 124 Alone among the Spaniards the Catalans had real reason to regret the peace.

Hence **Regre·tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Regre·ttingly** *adv.*

1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxvii. 213 The main design ..was to drive on Papal religion and in the mean while to secure the regretting people from rising. 1790 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 193 Edina's crowd Should never have cost me one regretting sigh. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 24 Jan., Many were [thinking of me], undoubtedly; and all rather regrettingly. 1837 Verlander *Vestal*, etc. 88, I did not think again to feel These vain regrettings of the past.

Regretable, variant of Regrettable.

Regretful (rĭgre·tfŭl), *a.* [f. Regret *sb.* + -ful.] Full of sorrow or regret. Also const. *of.*

1647 R. Fanshaw tr. *Past. Fido* III. i, Thou art return'd, but nought returns with thee Save my lost joyes regretfull memory. 1743 Shenstone *Elegies* xix, Think not regretful I survey the deed. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 164 The regretful manner in which he expresses himself. 1837

Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 106 Hating the town, regretful of my burgh. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* II. 212 They soon forgot the regretful impressions of the day.

Regretfully (rĭgre·tfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a regretful manner.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 122 Men who dye in deplorable days, which they regretfully behold. 1705 Greenhill *Embalming* 104 [Man] departs out of this world regretfully. 1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 83, I would wake up regretfully. 1880 Ouida *Moths* I. vi. 179 'She is rude', she added regretfully.

So **Regre·tfulness.**

1870 E. Mulford *The Nation* ix. 155 In the strict historical school there is always a regretfulness..that there is now no Hamilton and no Madison.

Regre·tless, *a. rare.* [f. Regret *sb.* + -less.] Feeling no regret.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* vi. ix. (1872) II. 227 Wilhelmina.. takes charmingly to him..regretless of the Four Kings.

Regrettable (rĭgre·tăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **regreet-, regreat-,** 9 **regretable.** [a. F. *regrettable*, † *regretable*: see Regret *v.* and -able.] Deserving of, calling for, regret: **a.** of occurrences, actions, facts, etc. (Common in recent use.)

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ix. 586, I have seene some .. hate their health because it was not regreetable. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 389 The loss of Osyris was not so regreatable in Isis. 1832 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 52 The fact of their existence is not the less certain and regretable. 1867 Viscт. Strangford *Selection* (1869) I. 118 It is, therefore, all the more regrettable to come upon the traces of their vitality in French opinion. 1889 *Times* 31 Aug. 5/1 These raids are very regrettable.

b. of what is lost or no longer exists. *rare.*

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 454 The custom, we suspect, was one of the few regrettable observances of the feudal era. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 33 Our loss of this most regrettable old pronoun [man].

Hence **Regre·ttably** *adv.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 379. 1349/2 As regrettably obvious as ever. 1896 *Naturalist* 50 The writer's correspondence with him (regrettably, yet naturally)..ceased.

Regretted (rĭgre·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Regret *v.* + -ed 1.] Mourned, lamented; viewed, or longed for, with regret.

1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 371 Ah those regretted days, When boyish innocence was all my praise! 1810 Crabbe *Borough* ii. 179 For then she thought on one regretted youth. 1861 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West* I. 53 One of their most courageous and most regretted defenders.

Regre·tter. [-er 1.] One who regrets.

a 1845 Hood *Public Dinner* i, The Duke's a regretter, A promise to break it. 1849 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 341 'The illustrious prince'.. has now Lord Brougham for his only, or almost only, regretter and admirer.

Regretting, Regrettingly: see Regret *v.*

Regrind (rĭgrəi·nd), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To grind again. Hence **Regri·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. v, Samples of a people that had undergone a terrible grinding and re-grinding in the mill. 1885 *Machinery & Engineering* Oct. 89/2 The twist drill..is reground, when blunted, with the greatest accuracy and the least trouble.

Regrou·p (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To group again. Hence **Regrou·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 1/2 Regrouping of parties might begin under much more favourable auspices. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct., A happy knack of refurbishing and regrouping the well-known properties.

Regrow (rĭgrōu·), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To grow again. So **Regrow·th.**

1868 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. xliii. (1875) II. 483 The frequent regrowth of supernumerary digits after they have been cut off. 1872 W. Reade *Martyrdom of Man* 411 The plant or animal grows and re-grows from within by means of a chemical operation. 1891 W. K. Brooks *Oyster* 194 The regrowth of such a bed is, therefore, exactly like the original formation of a natural bed.

† **Regru·dging.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. Re-, after *reluctance*, etc.] = Grudging *vbl. sb.* 1.

a 1677 Manton *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 12 Wks. 1870 I. 188 We may take comfort by this evidence, though there be some reluctances and regrudgings of the old nature.

† **Regua·rd,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **regard.** [Re- 5 a]. **a.** *trans.* To guard (a garment) again. Also *fig.* **b.** To guard doubly (with pun on prec. sense). Hence **Regua·rded** *ppl. a.*

c 1610 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. iv, Do the lords bow, and the regarded scarlets..cry 'We are your servants'! *c* 1613 Rowlands *Paire of Spy-Knaves* 12 Crimson Veluet.. All garded and re-garded with gold Lace. 1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 106 Pytheas a Lawyer..Garded, regarded, dips his tongue in gold. 1624 Heywood *Captives* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 162 We will see his fooles coate guarded, ey and reguarded too from slipping out of our fingers.

Reguardant, obs. form of Regardant.

† **Regue·rdon,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reguerdon* (Godef.): see next and Guerdon *sb.*] Recompense, reward.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 206 He leith his yerde upon that on, And seith the king hou thilke same Thei chese in reguerdoun be name. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 170 Stoope then, and set your Knee against my Foot, And in reguerdon of that dutie done, I gyrt thee with the .. Sword of Yorke.

Regue·rdon, *v. rare.* [ad. OF. *reguerdoner*: see Re- and Guerdon *v.*] *trans.* To reward.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 370 And thus was merci reguerdoned, Which he to Theucer dede afore. 1532 *Chaucer's Boethius* IV. pr. iii. Wks. 259b/1 Of what mede shal he be reguerdoned. Certes of right fayre mede and right great, abouen al medes. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iv. 23 Yet neuer haue you tasted our Reward, Or beene reguerdon'd with so much as Thanks, Because till now, we neuer saw your face. 1814 Cary *Dante, Purg.* xxv. 128 Still we heard The sins of gluttony, with woe erewhile Reguerdon'd.

Hence † **Regue·rdonment,** reward. *Obs. rare* −1.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 34 In generous reguerdo[n]ment wherof he sacramentally obliged himselfe that .. he would be the first man should set foot in his kingdome.

Reguide, *v. rare* −1. [Re-.] To guide back.

a 1618 Sylvester *Mayden's Blush* 1685 This urg'd with teares; the Old man, overcome, Cryes, Go on God's name, God re-guide you home.

‖ **Regula** (re·gĭŭlă). [L. *rēgula* a ruler, rule, etc., f. *regĕre* to make or lead straight.]

1. *Arch.* A fillet or reglet; *spec.* a short band, with guttæ on the lower side, placed below the tænia in Doric Architecture.

1563 Shute *Archit.* C iij, Vnder the Capitall, is made Astragalus, with his Regula..The which Regula, shalbe halfe so much in height as the height of Astragalus. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* I. 86 The other must be deuided into three [parts]: give two to torus B: and the other to regula C. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 133 Where they do frequently encounter and meet together with a small Regula between them. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* 1840 Parker *Gloss. Archit.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **2.** A rule, norm. *Obs. rare* −1.

1650 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1862) IV. 177 Their punishment is made the regula of all other wicked men's.

Regulable (re·gĭŭlăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **rēgulābilis*, f. *rēgul-āre* to direct; see Regulate *v.* and -able.] Capable of being regulated.

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 166 The Soul accomplish'd with many regulable Faculties is the Subject of Vertue. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Treat. Morality* (1731) 35 Will ..as consider'd in it self,.. hath therefore the Nature of a thing Regulable and Measurable. 1882 Pidgeon *Engineer's Holiday* I. 42 Furnished with coils of hot-water pipes whose temperature is regulable at will.

† **Re·gulant,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *rēgulant-em*, pres. pple. of *rēgulāre* to Regulate.] Directing, ruling.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 351 Libertie in the divine wil is absolute, precedent, regulant: libertie in the human wil is conditionate, subsequent, and regulated.

Regular (re·gĭŭlăr), *a., adv.,* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **reguler,** (4 -ere), 6 *Sc.* -ier; 6–7 **regulare,** 5– **regular.** [Orig. a. OF. *reguler* (mod.F. *régulier*), ad. L. *rēgulāris*, f. *rēgula* Rule; in later use re-adopted from, or conformed to, the L. original.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Eccl.* Subject to, or bound by, a religious rule; belonging to a religious or monastic order. (Opposed to *secular.*) In early use placed after the sb., esp. in *canon regular*: see Canon 2 1.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 373 Patrik rered þere a chirche, and dede þere chanouns reguler. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 172 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 142 Thys day schalt thow see An howse of wommen reguler. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 51 Of seculer folke he can make reguler, And agayne of reguler seculer. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 16 Translatit it fra secular preistis syne To channonis regularis of Sanct Augustyne. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 64 Of Ecclesiasticall persons there be two sortes, the one Regular, the other Secular. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 128 These Priests were called Secular, and such as led a Monasticall life Regular. And so Canons were both secular and regular. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 27 The intrigues of the regular clergy, or monks of the Benedictine and other rules, under arch-bishop Dunstan and his successors. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 373/2 Besides this auxiliary force, the regular clergy, or monastic orders, take upon them many of these functions. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 212/1 The idea of a Regular Clerk is that of a combination of functions.

absol. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 131 Bothe professe and reguler arn obediencer and bounden to this Margarite-perle.

b. Pertaining to, connected with, a monastic rule or those subject to it. *rare.*

?1490 Caxton *Rule St. Benet* 139 He that otherwise dooth shall be correct wyth reguler disciplyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 b, All outwarde reguler obseruaunces. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 141 Their Churches are more adorned, and their other Regular-places more comporting with the modern way of Building.

2. Having a form, structure, or arrangement which follows, or is reducible to, some rule or principle; characterized by harmony or proper correspondence between the various parts or elements; symmetrical.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiii. xix. (1886) 258 The regular, the irregular, the coloured and the cleare glasses. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. lvi. 79 The English speech though it be rich, copious, and significant,..yet, under favour, I cannot call it a regular language. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 623 Mazes intricate, Eccentric, intervolv'd, yet regular Then most, when most irregular they seem. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., I cannot, however, tell you that her features are regular. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 292 In proportion as discoveries were multiplied, the want of a regular and appropriate nomenclature increased. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 640 [Sea-urchins] are either regular or irregular,—the regular ones having the mouth in the middle of the underside, and the vent opposite. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* x, The conjurer..showed his small regular teeth in an impish..grin.

b. *Geom.* Of curves, figures, and solids: (see quots.).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 If curve, whether regular or irregular. 1679 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 130 Regular Figures are those where the Angles and Lines or Superficies are equal.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Regular Body*, is a Solid whose Surface is composed of Regular and Equal Figures. *Ibid.*, *Regular Curves*, are such Curves as the Perimeters of the Conick Sections, which are always curved after the same Regular Geometrical manner. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., All other regular figures consisting of more than four sides, are called regular polygons. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 137 Distinguishable from regular octahedrons by the unequal inclinations of the plane. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 777 The regular trapezohedron may be sawn from the regular octangular prism.

c. *Bot.* Having all the parts or organs of the same kind normally alike in form and size.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 34 One general division of flowers is into regular and irregular. The first are they whose parts all spring uniformly from the centre of the flower, and terminate in the circumference of a circle. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 256 An equal Corolla is not only regular, but all its divisions are of one size. 1876 Hooker *Bot. Primer* 49 A regular flower is one in which.. the members of each whorl are equal and similar.

3. Characterized by the presence or operation of a definite principle; marked or distinguished by steadiness or uniformity of action, procedure, or occurrence.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 1 No certain end could ever be attained, unless the actions whereby it is attained were regular; that is to say, made suitable..unto their end, by some canon, rule or law. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. iv. 61 Not a man Shall passe his quarter, or offend the streame Of Regular Iustice in your Cities bounds. 1690 Stillingfl. *Serm.* (1698) III. v. 184 True Courage must be a Regular thing; it must have not only a good End, but a wise Choice of Means. 1722 Quincy *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) 380/2 *Regular*, Constant and Uniform, in opposition to Irregular..; both frequently applied to Diseases. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* lxiv. (1806) IV. 720 The English parliament had now raised itself to be a regular check and control upon royal power. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 220/1 When it [the light] comes from above, in such a regular, proportioned, and uninterrupted manner. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 249 A bar to the regular working of colliery proprietors. 1871 Jowett *Plato* III. 133 He supposes the philosopher to proceed by regular steps, until he arrives at the idea of good.

b. Recurring or repeated at fixed times.

1756 *Boston News-Letter* 26 Feb. 1/2 A regular monthly Correspondence between Great Britain and His Majesty's several Colonies. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 430 How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps! 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 750/1 The lunisolar year .. was in use long before any regular intercalations were made. 1844 Dickens *Chimes* i, 'There's nothing', said Toby, 'more regular in its coming round than dinner-time, and nothing less regular in its coming round than dinner'.

c. Taking place or recurring at short uniform intervals.

1781 Cowper *Table T.* 530 Exact and regular the sounds will be. 1815 Shelley *Dæmon* 34 Nor..Doth Henry hear her regular pulses throb. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. cxiii, With awful footsteps regular as rhyme. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) II Quick regular brushings against the heather.

d. Habitually or customarily used, received, observed, etc.; habitual, constant.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 746/1 Even in the histories of Herodotus and Thucydides, we find no regular dates for the events recorded. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* vii, 'We'll put you into your regular bedroom to-morrow, Nickleby', said Squeers. *Ibid.* xv, It's past my regular time for going to bed. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 309 The regular salary, however, was the smallest part of the gains of an official man of that age. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xxi. 370 The revolving globe is maintained in its regular orbit. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 56 *Preamble*, To permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

4. Pursuing a definite course, or observing some uniform principle, of action or conduct; adhering to rule; in mod. use *esp.* observing fixed times for, or never failing in, the performance of certain actions or duties.

1602 Daniel *Ep. Sir T. Egerton* xxiv, Eu'n the Scepter which might all command, Seeing her s' vnpartiall, equall, regular, Was pleas'd to put it selfe into her hand. 1669 J. Leeke (*title*) The Regular Architect, or the General Rule of the five Orders of Architecture. 1693 Dryden *Ep. Congreve* 58 So bold, yet so judiciously you dare, That your least praise is to be regular. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 209 Nature well known, no prodigies remain, Comets are regular, and Wharton plain. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* i, The Herr Doctor was a regular man, and always appeared at his window at the same hour.

b. Orderly, well-ordered, well-behaved, steady.

1705 Addison *Italy* (1733) 54 The University of Padua is of late much more regular than it was formerly, tho' it is not yet safe walking the Streets after Sun-set. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 200 Their..behaviour..was much more regular than could well have been expected from sailors..so long confined to a ship. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Smith* Wks. II. 473 He grew first regular, and then pious. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II. 124 Lead a more regular life than you have done since you entered the army. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 22/2 All they intend to send are regular people, neither factious nor vicious in religion.

c. Acting at the proper intervals.

1783 J. Heysham in *Med. Commun.* I. 435 Her belly is regular. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 191 Her tongue was not furred; and her bowels were regular.

5. Conformable to some accepted or adopted rule or standard; made or carried out in a prescribed manner; recognized as formally correct.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 291 That legal regular convention of a sober and modest council. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 232 In all Mistakes the strict and regular Are found to be the desp'ratst Ways to err. 1688 Norris *Theory Love* II. iii. 117 To make our Self-love Regular and according to order, we must take care not to mistake our true

selves. 1731 C. Campbell (*title*) Vitruvius Britannicus,.. containing Plans, Elevations and Sections of the Regular Buildings both Public and Private in Great Britain. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leap*, The difference between the regular and irregular leaps is, that the former are performed by the voice, without any great difficulty or effort. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 234/2 There are eight regular mouldings in ornamenting columns. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Attack*, Regular Attack, is that which is carried on in form, according to the rules of art. 1831 *Society* I. 273 Young ladies making acquaintances so easily, without regular introductions. 1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xv. 95 The intervals between the notes remain unchanged by the imitation. When such is the case, the imitation is said to be strict or regular.

b. *Gram.* Of parts of speech, esp. verbs: Following some usual and uniform mode of inflection or conjugation.

1611 Florio *Rules Ital. Tongue* in *Dict.* 633 Amongst all the Verbs some are vnder certaine orders, and are called Regular. 1766 Del Pino *New Sp. Gram.* 38 All Regular Verbs, whose Infinitive is terminated in *-ar*, are conjugated in the same manner. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 154 Verbs Passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb. 1887 Roget *Introd. Old French* ix. 117 The four conjugations of so-called Regular Verbs.

6. Properly constituted; having all the essential attributes, qualities, or parts; normal.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 49 Sir, Expect not from me a Regular Answer to your letters. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 70 Sufficient to victual Nine Millions of Persons, as they are Victualled in Ships, and regular Families. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Wks.* (1846) VIII. 602 It always was, and still is, practised in all regular parish churches. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 28 Thus a regular ewe stock consists of four different ages. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 46 The 'regular' oil .. is only subject to this allowance if the water and impurities exceed 2 per cent.

b. Of persons: Properly qualified or trained; specially or entirely given up to some occupation or pursuit.

1755 Johnson s.v., A regular doctor. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 244 Colter, with the hardihood of a regular trapper, had cast himself loose from the party. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 46 Having had the strength of mind to abolish the so-called regular 'cook'.

c. *colloq.* Thorough, complete, absolute, perfect.

1821 Shelley *Notes to Hellas* Poet. Wks. (1892) 453/1, I could easily have made the Jew a regular conjuror. 1833 R. H. Froude in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) I. 438 Perceval is ..a regular thoroughgoing Apostolical. 1846 Clough *Let.* in *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 108 On Wednesday we had a regular flood, and it has been raining more or less ever since. 1885 J. Payn *Talk of Town* I. 70 It was in this very fireplace I made a regular bonfire of them.

7. *Mil.* Of forces or troops: Properly and permanently organized; constituting the standing army.

1706 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 44 Squadrons of his regular troops and militia. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 305 His majesty's regular forces at present consist of about twenty-two thousand men. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, xv. (1839) 317 A thousand regular troops, together with two thousand of the country people. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1890) I. 145 The regular army which was kept up in England at the beginning of the year 1685. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* v. I. 270 Antwerp,..a city in which there was not a single regular soldier.

B. *adv.* Regularly, steadily; thoroughly.

1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 3 Another .. pursues close and regular. *Ibid.* 82 'Tis impossible to judge well and act regular, when the mind is ruffl'd. 1824 Mrs. Cameron *Marten & his Scholars* iii. 20 Why, my lad, don't you bring home tickets every day when you go regular? 1885 'F. Anstey' *Tinted Venus* 142 Oh, I'm regular jolly, I am!

C. *Comb.*, as *regular-bred, -built, -growing, -shaped.*

1769 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 145, I examined this scum.., and could discover it to be full of regular-shaped salts. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, I had rather follow you to your grave than see you owe your life to any but a regular-bred physician. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 297 The implanting hand of the regular-bred practitioner. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 31 Jan., English boys..are well-bred, and can converse when ours are regular-built cubs. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/2 The blue Ash of Michigan..is a bold, regular-growing tree.

D. *sb.* †**1.** *Sc.* A regulator. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 346 Venerable Chaucer, .. Hevinlie trumpat, horleige and reguleir.

2. *Eccl.* **a.** A member of a religious order observing a Rule; one of the regular clergy. (Cf. A. I.)

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 593/1 Aboue twenty houses of begging friers besydes a great nomber of regulars and irregulars. 1570 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 1350/1 Who then folowing ye rule of S. Benet, were called regulars & votaries. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* 140 The Regulars and those of the strictest life did fast these weeks. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* vi. 91 The Cardinals, the Bishops,..all your Regulars, all your Clergy of France. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 392 After high mass..the regulars were marshalled in the choir. 1814 Doyle in Fitz-Patrick *Life* (1880) I. 68 Thus you see how regularly the Regulars are at war. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 82 Regulars and seculars strove which should pay the highest honours to the returning hero.

†**b.** One who adheres to the usual religion.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 172 If it had beene by a Papist against a Protestant, or by a schismatick against a regular.

†**c.** A properly appointed church-dignitary.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 49 Bishop Andrews and Sir Henry Martin..declar'd positively that he was not to fall from his dignity or function, but should still remain a regular.

3. A regular noun. *rare* $^{-1}$. (With pun on 2 a.)

1633 B. Jonson *Tale of Tub* III. iv, I hear there's comfort in thy words yet, Canon. I'll trust thy regulars and say no more.

4. A soldier belonging to the standing army; a member of the regular forces. Usu. *pl.*

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 305 On these occasions, they [the militia] receive the same pay as the regulars. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* I. iv. 85 Both the regulars and the rangers .. behaved with unprecedented intrepidity. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxiii, The regulars and militia .. began to pour in by all the roads. 1870 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 993/1 If he actually declared war with only his regulars in the field, all is explained.

†**b.** A regular practitioner. *Obs.*

1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 163 *Lint.* .. An encourager of quacks, Sir Jacob. *Sir Jac.* Regulars, Lint, regulars. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 204 Nor Quack nor Regular the mark will miss.

c. A regular customer, contributor, etc.

1898 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 8/4 You see I has my regulars; mine aint no chance trade. 1902 Eliz. L. Banks *Newspaper Girl* xvii. 186 The 'regulars' are engaged on salary, and receive their weekly salaries every Saturday night.

5. *Cant.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Regulars*, one's due share of a booty &c., on a division taking place.

6. In mediaeval computation, one of a set of fixed numbers used for ascertaining on which day of the week each month began (*solar regular*), or of a set for finding the age of the moon on the first of each month (*lunar regular*).

1841 Hampson *Medii Ævi Cal.* II. Gloss. 331–2.

Regularity (regiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ity, perh. after F. *régularité* (14th c. in Littré).] The state or character of being regular.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Reason .. causeth Morall vertues not to be impassibilities, but rather mediocrities and regularities. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 217 They..conceive a regularity in mutations,..and forget that variety which Physitians therein discover. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 14 He must..have had no knowledge of the Regularity of that Life she led at Rome. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 21 Different methods..have different effects on the figure and regularity of the crystals. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 175 [He was] present at the services in chapel two or three times a day with unfailing regularity. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1885) 99 The regularity of nature is the first postulate of Science.

Re·gulariza·tion. [a. F. *régularisation*, or f. next + -ation.] The act or process of making regular; the state of being made regular.

1881 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 360 The regularisation of the right to take water from the irrigation canals. 1892 *Tablet* 23 Apr. 656 He required St. Chad to submit to a process of regularization.

Regularize (re·giŭlărəiz), *v.* [f. Regular + -ize; cf. F. *régulariser*.] †**a.** (See quot. 1623.) *Obs.* **b.** *trans.* To make regular. (Common in recent use.)

1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* II, To *Gouerne* or rule, Monarchize, Regularize, Predominate, Magistrate. 1833 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 64 Philosophy..rarely sets aside the old [classifications], content with correcting and regularizing them. 1882 W. S. Blunt in *19th Cent.* Sept. 335 It was arranged that he should regularise his position by taking office as Under Secretary for War.

Hence **Re·gularized, Re·gularizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1847 Grote *Greece* II. xi. III. 209 The conception of regularised popular institutions [etc.]. 1850 *Ibid.* lxvii. (1869) VIII. 143 The stirring and regularizing agent. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* v. 190 Law is only our way of conceiving of His regularized working.

Regularly (re·giŭlărli), *adv.* [f. Regular + -ly ^{2}.] In a regular manner.

1. At the proper times; at fixed times or intervals; without interruption of recurrence; constantly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 247 Whiche seruyce or houres canonicall, regularly we synge, rede, or saye in the chirche. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 P 10, I regularly frequented coffee-houses. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 246 Till the third day before his death, he regularly performed the function of public prayer. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. ii. 10 He passed through..regularly twice a-day. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/2 The mine was regularly worked with naked lights.

†**b.** Invariably; in all cases. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 Some have foure stomacks..; but for the principall parts, the liver, heart, and especially the braine, regularly it is but one in any kinde or species whatsoever.

c. Steadily, equably.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 3 Now as its velocity increases regularly, we may conclude, that [etc.].

2. In accordance with rule or established principles; in a proper or formally correct manner.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 84/1 After his death she is free from the law, to mary to whom she wyll, so it be in the Lord, that is, *regulariter*, regularely. 1611 Cotgr., *Regulierement*, regularly, canonically, orderly. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 36 A covenant or deed in writing is made good in law by a seal, regularly affixed to it. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi.(1788) 97 It came regularly before the house, and it was their business to determine upon it. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 193 He well knew that, if the crown descended to his wife regularly, all its prerogatives would descend unimpaired with it. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. ix. 351 Spearhafoc..had been regularly nominated to the bishopric.

b. In the usual or customary manner.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XXII. 517 One of the men servants .. was infected from one of the pustules, and had the disease regularly.

3. In a methodical or orderly manner; with observance of due order or method.

1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 73 If then the parts are managed so regularly, that the beauty of the whole be kept entire. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 87 There was ..an Anthem sung by a set of Musicians very regularly. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 206 During the Life-time of Jehoiada .. Jehoaash behaved himself regularly, and governed well. 1810 Wellington 24 Mar. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) V. 593 They are bringing a battering train into Spain from France, which looks like an intention to go regularly to work. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* i. (1870) I. 9 This question has never, in so far as I am aware, been regularly discussed.

4. In a symmetrical or harmoniously proportioned manner; with proper correspondence of parts, etc.

1695 Dryden tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Observ. (1716) 130 Those great Painters..had indeed made things more regularly true, but withall very unpleasing. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 478 P 7 Shelves, on which Boxes are to stand as regularly as Books in a Library. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiii, The city..is regularly built, the streets .. straight. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 379 The whole forming a regularly laminated mass. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* II. 89 Both had regularly-featured faces of a noble cast.

5. *colloq.* Thoroughly, completely. Chiefly with participles.

1789 *Triumphs of Fortitude* II. 4 A young fellow..who is what may be called regularly dissipated. 1832 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 274 Not that I expect to be regularly well as long as I live. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xii, Your father's regularly rich, ain't he? 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 263 Glad to see you are regularly embarked in squatting life.

So † **Re·gularness,** regularity. *Obs.*

1648 Nethersole *Self-condemned* (1649) 4 The equity and regularnesse of..the said proceedings. 1672 Boyle *Virtues of Gems* 56 Long Christals..that did emulate native Christal as well in the regularness of the shape as in the transparency of the substance.

Re·gulatable, *a.* [f. Regulate *v.* + -able.] Capable of being regulated.

1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* xxv. 210 Fresh air..should be admitted only by pre-arranged and regulatable channels. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1914/1 A device for admitting steam in regulatable quantity.

†**Re·gulate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rēgulāt-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Regulated; regular.

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* I. viii. (1584) 7 The other they call..the Royall power regulate by lawes. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 262 Brute beasts are much more regulate than we. 1644 Cromwell *Let.* 10 Mar. in *Carlyle*, I know you will not think it fit my Lord should discharge an Officer of the Field but in a regulate way.

Regulate (re·giŭlēt), *v.* [f. late L. *rēgulāt-*, ppl. stem of *rēgulāre* (5th c.), f. *rēgula* Rule.]

1. *trans.* To control, govern, or direct by rule or regulations; to subject to guidance or restrictions; to adapt to circumstances or surroundings.

c 1630 Mead in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 263 A freind of his sent him two or three Doctors to regulate his health. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 If we think to regulat Printing,..we must regulat all recreations and pastimes. 1682 Dryden *Prol. Loyal Brother* 3 Critics would regulate Our theatres, and Whigs reform our State. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 8 Desire of esteem..was given us..to regulate our behaviour towards Society. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 75 Can freedom be regulated without being .. in some part destroyed? 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 296 Mercy must be in some way regulated by regard to righteousness. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* vi. 81 He that reduced the material world to order, can regulate and direct the mind. *refl.* 1672 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 405 Having received your letter.., according to which I shall regulate myselfe upon occasion. 1779 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Apr., Does he direct any regimen, or does Mr. Thrale regulate himself?

†**b.** To bring or reduce (a person or body of persons) to order. *Obs.*

1646 Fairfax (*title*) Orders Established .. for Regulating the Army. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 127 He might have..called a Councel, regulated him, and reduced him to order and reason. 1685 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 341 In other buroughs .. they have new regulated the electors by new charters. 1687 *Ibid.* 421 There are 6 commissioners appointed, who are to inspect all the corporations of England, and regulate them, by turning out such as are against the taking away the penall lawes and test. 1839 *Southern Lit. Messenger* (U. S.) Mar. 220/1 They had dropped hints of their intending, before long, to 'regulate old Jerry Jackson', who, they said, had been stealing corn.

†**c.** To correct by control. *Obs. rare.*

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 218 To regulate the Errors of the Mind. 1682 Wood *Life* 17 June (O.H.S.) III. 22 The chancellor's letters for regulating the rudeness and miscarriage of the Masters in Convocation.

2. To adjust, in respect of time, quantity, force, etc., with reference to some standard or purpose; *esp.* to adjust (a clock or other machine) so that the working may be accurate.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 391 The Persians regulate their Feasts according to the Moon. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 60 Palladio has not been a little assisting to me in regulating the Proportions. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 33 The heat should be proportioned and regulated by the mineral or effective virtue of the stone itself. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 50 Care must be taken to regulate the fire properly. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 107 Clocks ought to be regulated by the mean solar time. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 485/1 He can..regulate the throttle-valve by hand-gear placed within his reach. *refl.* 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. i. II. 9 The quantity of every commodity..naturally regulates itself in every country according to the effectual demand.

†3. To make regular or even. *Obs. rare*—1.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 181 The Corn with much harrowing .. will be drawn into wants and uneven places, and much regulated by the Harrow.

4. *intr.* To make regulations.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 2/2 If the Board of Trade has any power to regulate on this point, we trust that it will use it.

Re·gulated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] Governed by rule, properly controlled or directed, adjusted to some standard, etc.

Also freq. in combs., as *badly-, ill-, well-regulated.*

1641 W. T. (*title*) Regulated Zeal, or, An earnest request to all Zealously affected Christians, to seeke the desired Reformation in a peaceable way. 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Relig. Soc. London* ii. (1701) 19 Those regulated Societies, which are now conspicuous among us for many good works. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 16 These [verses] ..had regulated forms, that is regular dances and musick. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying,* Then may you measure all the whole chains by your regulated chain. *a* 1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. III. i. (Bohn) II. 253 When those companies ..are obliged to admit any person, properly qualified, ..they are called regulated companies. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 336 They are fired with a regulated charge of powder and shot. 1848 ALISON *Hist. Europe* ii. § 23 I. 121 Regulated freedom is the greatest blessing in life.

†b. Of troops: Properly disciplined. *Obs. rare*—1.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2568/3 We hear likewise that the French are in a great Allarm in Dauphine and Bresse, not having at present 1500 Men of regulated Troops on that side.

†**Re·gulater.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER1.] = REGULATOR.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 285 He proceeding therein not by striking of Minutes, but Seasons, as his Regulaters in administration of Remedies.

Regulating (re·giŭlḗtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of the vb. REGULATE.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 This is not repugnant to regulating of the same by Peace. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 41 As reasonable for God to prescribe a Regulating of those appetites. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 51 He presides for the regulating and directing of this Matter. 1824 W. N. BLANS *Excursion U. S. & Canada* 236 This practice of Regulating seems very strange to an European.

Regulating (re·giŭlḗtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That regulates.

1. Of principles, persons, etc.

With quot. 1768 compare REGULATOR 1 c.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 7 There is therefore a conducting Rule, and a regulating Rule. 1768 *Boston Chron.* 1–8 Aug. 1315/1 The reforming or regulating people will not suffer process civil or criminal, to be executed, but where, and against whom they think proper. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 27 The commanding officer of the regulating squadron of the line. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 185 An attracting and regulating body, that gives compactness and strength to the commonwealth. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 364 Besides benevolence, there is needed..a regulating power of justice.

†b. *Regulating captain* or *judge*: (see quots. 1815–63). *Obs.*

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 48 The regulating judge to determine how far such man is obliged to serve. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 182 Recommended him to a regulating Captain 'as a fit person to serve the King'. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Regulating Captain* is an officer stationed at the different royal ports, in time of war, to examine the seamen intended for the navy. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Regulating Captain,* in the Navy, 'the Officer appointed to superintend the raising of seamen, and who examines them on their entry'.

2. Of mechanical contrivances.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 201 The pipe from the steam-case..has a regulating valve. *Ibid.* 314, *L* is the regulating screw. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303/1 The pendulum-spring (also called the regulating-spring and hair-spring). 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 48 The tray which receives the ore..as fast as may be desired, a suitable regulating-gate being employed.

Regulation (regiŭlḗ··ʃən). [f. REGULATE *v.*]

1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated. Also, an instance of this.

1672 EARL ESSEX in *E. Papers* (Camden) I. 27 Till I had them I would not venture one step in ye regulation of Corporacions. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 501 The whole duty of man..as concerns the regulation of our manners. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 459 The advancement and regulation of manufactures and commerce. 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 199 For the interiour regulation of India, a minute knowledge of India is requisite. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 334 From the records of the Privy Council it appears that the number of regulations, as they were called, exceeded two hundred. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 316/2 Regulation is effected by raising the pendulum bob to make the clock go faster.

2. A rule prescribed for the management of some matter, or for the regulating of conduct; a governing precept or direction; a standing rule.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 462 And then several regulations were made, chiefly the famed ones at Clarendon. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 263 The nature of foreign trade, it's privileges, regulations, and restrictions. 1774 KAMES *Sketches* II. x. (1807) II. 319, I heartily approve every regulation that tends to prevent idleness. 1788 (*title*) A Collection of Regulations, Orders, and Instructions formed and issued for the use of the Army. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 122 The regulations dictated by prudence..have passed away. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, It's against regulations for me to call at night.

3. *attrib.* a. That is prescribed by, or in accordance with, a regulation or regulations; such as is required or insisted on under some regulation; hence, regular, usual, ordinary, common.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Parish* iii, The regulation cap to which the Miss Willises invariably restricted the..tastes of female servants in general. 1838 — *O. Twist* xviii, The regulation mode of cutting the hair. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxix, He can't afford more than his regulation chargers. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Charac.* 168 Conversation is, as a rule, reduced to a regulation level of decorous flatness.

b. *Regulation district,* etc. (see quots. 1845). *Regulation movement* (see REGULATOR 1 c). *Regulation roll,* one of the rolls of the Court of Session, containing a list of those cases in which no appearance has been made for the defender.

1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV,* c. 120 § 29 All the Actions above enumerated, originating in the Court of Session, shall be first enrolled in..the Regulation Roll. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 121 The presidency of Bengal is divided into sixteen provinces, in seven of which..certain regulations prevail...These former are called regulation districts. *Ibid.* 123 Surat [etc.]..constitute the regulation collectorates; Scinde, Sattarah,..comprise the non-regulation divisions. 1867 A. GREGG *Hist. Old Cheraws* 130 Such, however, was not the history of the Regulation Movement on the Pedee.

Hence **Regula·tionist** *sb.*, one who advocates regulation in some matter. Also as *adj.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 13/2 Several cases where the Regulationist party in America had been circumvented.

Regulative (re·giŭlḗtiv), *a.* [f. REGULATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to regulate. Chiefly *Philos.*

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Arte of Logicke* v. i. 116 The principles regulatiue of a Syllogisme be these two phrases of speech. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Marginalia* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) Jan. 122 Plato had meant something higher and other than regulative. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 467 These Ideas are simply regulative: they operate on concepts as the Understanding operates upon sensations. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 9 Logic is not useless; it has a regulative, not a creative virtue.

Hence **Re·gulatively** *adv.*

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1973 It ought not to be hard to answer, whether a belief can be regulatively true, but really false.

Regulator (re·giŭlḗtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *rēgulāre* to REGULATE; cf. F. *régulateur,* It. *regolatore.*]

1. One who regulates.

1655 R. GARDINER *Eng. Griev. Discov.* To Rdr. A iv, Such Judges as may be appointed Regulators of the great abuses done thereunto. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 383 He did not only assert God to be the Cause of Motion, but also the Governour, Regulator and Methodizer of the same. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 158 Such a spirit.. sets all the wheels of government in motion, which under a wise regulator, may be directed to any beneficial purpose. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 179 The directors or regulators of the procession. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 43 There is great need that the regulator of the machine should be a living, active, forcible creature.

b. *Eng. Hist.* A member of a commission appointed in 1687 to investigate and revise the constitution of various boroughs, for the purpose of influencing the election of members of parliament.

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 460 The regulators are draweing into the several countries to manage the elections. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. of Oxford* II. 53 Some of them have been ready in surrendering their Charters, and have since been forward Regulators. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 16 There was an itinerant crew of the worst of men..These were termed regulators. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xiv. (1876) III. 74 New modelling corporations through commissions granted to regulators. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 248 Regulators of Corporations were commissioned to examine all their titles and all their acts.

c. *U.S.* A member of one of the bands formed at various times in wild parts of the country, with the professed object of supplying the want of the regular administration of justice. The earliest and most notable case was in the Carolinas, *c* 1767–71.

1767 LD. MONTAGU in A. Gregg *Hist. Old Cheraws* (1867) 136 Those licentious spirits that have so lately appeared in the distant parts of the Province, and, assuming the name of Regulators, have..illegally tried, condemned, and punished many persons. 1768 *Boston Chron.* 18–25 July 292/2 We daily hear of new irregularities committed by the people called regulators. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 123/2 A letter from..North Carolina..says, 'Our Governor, at the head of 2500 men, is going against the Regulators'. 1812 H. WILLIAMS *Hist. N. Carolina* II. 128 The insurgents in North Carolina, who called themselves Regulators, lest they should be called a mob, were in general of the poorest class of citizens. 1824 W. N. BLANS *Excursion U. S. & Canada* 234 On such occasions..all the quiet and industrious men of a district form themselves into companies, under the name of 'Regulators'. 1847 *Harbinger* (U. S.) 7 Aug. 136/1 The lynchers, or 'regulators' as they are often called, soon find that their foes organize also.

2. *techn.* A device for controlling machinery in motion, or for regulating the passage of air, electricity, gas, steam, water, etc.

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 15 The Handle of the Regulator *Z* must be thrust from you. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Ventilator,* There is an iron regulator..fixed upright to the end..of the box. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Apr. an. 1775, The drill does its work well..but the Regulators do not yet please me. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIII. s.v. *Mill-work,* For such cases, judicious mechanics have adopted contrivances, or regulators...These regulators are usually termed governors. 1838 N. WOOD *Railroads* 339 The regulator, for increasing or diminishing the supply of steam to the boiler. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 312 Preceding this decomposer comes the 'regulator', a brick and iron tower packed with bricks, up which the gases are passed.

b. A device for adjusting the balance of a clock or watch, in order to regulate its speed.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Regulator,* a small spring belonging to the Ballance in the new Pocket-Watches. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxxi. 165 Foolish people are like excellent watches which would go well, were the regulator but rectified. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 91 To this balance is fixed a small steel spiral spring, which regulates its motion, and keeps it equable; whence it has its name of regulator.

3. A clock or watch keeping accurate time, by which other timepieces may be regulated.

1758 CLEGHORN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 258 Mr. Garret keeps his clock very exact, by Glasgow's regulator, Christ-Church. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 251/1 Every person to whom minute mechanical accuracy was a matter of importance, was happy to obtain one of these regulators. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIII. 15 A time-keeper, usually termed a regulator..; it has apparatus for transmitting alternate reverse currents of electricity.

4. Something which regulates; a regulating principle or power.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sheep,* The best regulator for this work..would be the state of vegetation. 1796 JEFFREY *Let.* in Cockburn *Life* (1852) II. 27 You can have no better regulator than your own successive opinions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 437 The weakest Ministry has great power as a regulator of parliamentary proceedings. 1884 H. A. TAINE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The State stands.. as regulator and controller..of private possessions.

5. *Comb.,* as *regulator box, cock, spindle, valve*; also *regulator-wise* adv.

1663 MRQ. WORCESTER *Water-Comm. Engine* 15 A *Primum Mobile,* commanding both Height and Quantity Regulator-wise. 1840 AIRY in *Mem. R. Astron. Soc.* XI. 252 The inequalities of motion of the regulator spindle. 1850 OGILVIE s.v., Regulator valve. 1856 CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* II. XXI. 1274 The Regulator Box..was first constructed by Mr. Watt. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1915/1 The regulator-cock admits oil or tallow for lubricating the faces of the regulator.

Hence **Re·gulatorship.**

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 732 The regulatorship of reason is indispensable. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/3, I am giving up my regulatorship of priestly orders to my son.

Regulatory (re·giŭlḗtəri), *a.* [f. REGULATE *v.* + -ORY.] Regulative.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 517 Some such code as I propose —some regulatory system for men to wrong their neighbours by. 1880 W. E. HALL *Internat. Law* I. i. 15 With their definitive failure to establish a regulatory authority international relations tended to drift into chaos.

Re·gulatress. *rare*—1. [See REGULATOR and -ESS.] A female regulator.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 99 She equally appeared to be the patroness and regulatress of nutrition and passive generation.

Reguline (re·giŭlәin), *a. Chem.* [f. REGUL-US + -INE1. Cf. F. *régulin.*] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, regulus.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 6 Antimony and its preparations, viz. the crocus metallorum, or reguline part. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 432/2 The Reguline or Metalline Part being more weighty, falls down to the bottom. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 834 This reguline substance, or antimony properly so called, is a metallic substance, *sui generis.* 1782 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXIII. 51 Metallic substances, when freest from all foreign mixture, are obtained either in a reguline state, or in that of a calx. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 252 Ah treacherous present of the glittering mine, Fatal as calx, more fatal—reguline! 1884 *Public Opin.* 12 Sept. 336/1 Mr. Dudley..has succeeded in obtaining a bright reguline deposit of iridium on base metals.

Re·gulize, *v. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter' (Webster 1828–32).

‖ **Regulus** (re·giŭlŏs). Pl. **reguli** (re·giŭlәi). [L., dim. of *rēg-, rex* king.]

1. *Astron.* A bright star (α Leonis) in the constellation Leo, called also *Cor Leonis.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 108 Then I find by that obseruation, the Mone to differ from regulus, j. degree .43. min. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The longitude of regulus, as fixed by Mr. Flamsteed, is 25°, 31′, 20″. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 325 It is at the lower extremity..that Regulus, a star of the first magnitude,..shines. 1889 C. L. MARKHAM *Hues' Treat. Globes* 219 The lunar distances of Regulus are given in the Nautical Almanac.

2. *Chem.* †a. The metallic form of antimony, so called by early chemists, app. on account of its ready combination with gold. *Obs.* b. The purer or metallic part of a mineral, which sinks to the bottom of a crucible or furnace and is thus separated from the remaining matter. c. A product of the smelting of various ores, as copper, lead, and silver, consisting of metal in a still impure state.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 45 Mixed with the Regulus of Antimonie. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 455 The Antimoniall Cup, or the Regulus out of which it is made. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 953 The first regulus of Gold being separated from the Antimony, both were powdered apart. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 26 A little Regulus of Lead at the Bottom, which is to be separated. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 379 Iron deprived of this sulphurous part, melts into a Regulus. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 169 Four ounces of regulus of antimony being calcined by a burning-glass. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 105 He places these Reguli under a muffle. *Ibid.* 454 The purest Regulus of Nickel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 757 There is a great difference in the reguli of iron. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 97 The metal [is] run into pigs, in the state known technically as 'coarse metal', or, more generally 'regulus'.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 306 Yielding a regulus assaying 30 per cent. of copper.
attrib. 1859 SEVIN in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXX. 40 The mines produced last year 4,000 quintals of regulus copper. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 107 Then add 8 oz. regulus antimony.

3. A petty king or ruler.

1682 T. A. *Carolina* 36 They are divided into many Divisions or Nations, Govern'd by Reguli, or Petty Princes, which our English call Cacicoes. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the archives of the cathedral of Worcester, Uthredus sometimes styles himself regulus, and sometimes sub-regulus. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. ii. 238 A very strong hill-fort..formed a secure residence for their reguli. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 5 Agricola cultivated the acquaintance of a certain Regulus, prince, or chief of Ireland, driven forth by political animosities.

4. The golden-crested (and fire-crested) wren. Cf. KINGLET 2.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Regulus*, ..also a little Bird call'd a Wren. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 398/1 The regulus, or gold-crested wren, is a native of Europe.] 1824 SELBY in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* V. 400, I have not yet ascertained whether the Reguli of the southern parts of England were likewise observed to migrate. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* 1036/2 The golden crested regulus or kinglet..is most frequently to be observed in fir plantations. 1851 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* s.v., The fire-crested regulus, *R. ignicapillus*, is not so common as the preceding species, and is about half an inch longer.

5. *Geom.* A ruled surface; the locus of a singly infinite system of lines, where the consecutive lines do not intersect.

1879 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 417/1. 1887 *Ibid.* XXII. 669/2 A quadratic surface is a regulus in a twofold manner, for there are on the surface two systems of lines each of which is a regulus.

Regu·rgitant, *ppl. a. Path.* [See next and -ANT 1.] Regurgitating; characterized by regurgitation.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 338 The first symptoms proceeding from mitral obstructive or regurgitant lesions. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 522 In regurgitant aortic disease the surface..generally presents more or less cicatricial thickening.

Regurgitate (rĭgə̆·ɪdʒĭteɪt), *v.* [ad. med.L. *regurgitāre*, f. *re-* RE- + late L. *gurgitāre* (Cassiod.); see GURGITATION, and cf. F. *régurgiter* (16th cent.). Florio (1611) has '*Regorgitare*, to regorge, regorgitate'.]

1. *intr.* Of fluids, air, or gases: To gush, rush, or pour back (again).

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 1 (*Schol.*) Nor does it regurgitate into the same Ventricle. 1733 tr. *Belloste's Hospital Surgeon* II. 38 Which afterwards regurgitate in the Veins. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 60 The bile..must..regurgitate into it. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1186 The carbonic acid gas..regurgitates into the apartment through every pore in the stove. 1883 J. W. CLARK in *Nature* 22 Mar. 491 A little common air had regurgitated into the whistle when my grasp was relaxed.
fig. 1837 HERSCHEL in Babbage *Bridgew. Treat.* App. I. 245 These notions had been fermenting and regurgitating in the cavities of my brain.

b. *transf.* of the containing vessel. *rare* −1.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 87 When my 3 Recievers did this day regurgitate with air produced from the Paste, I kindled a perfumed cone.

2. *trans.* To pour or cast out again from a receptacle, *esp.* from the stomach.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 5 The Medicine was regurgitated. 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 142 Liquids ..when hastily drunk..were quickly regurgitated. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XX. (1818) II. 179 When she returns to the hive, she regurgitates it in this form into one of the cells. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 975 In cases in which very small amounts of blood are regurgitated into the auricle from the left ventricle the consequences are inappreciable.
absol. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XX. 15 The Whale that swallowed Jonah found him hard meat, and for his own ease was forced to regurgitate.
transf. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. XXXVI. § 5 Methinks flesh and blood should regurgitate his former murmurings upon this motion made by Jeremiah. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* X. 174 [They] remove themselves from thence hither, so long, until the City..regurgitates and sends them back.

†**3.** To swallow again. *Obs. rare* −0.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Regurgitate*, to swallow again. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Regurgitate*, to swallow up again; or to sup up again what it before had parted with.

Hence **Regu·rgitated, Regu·rgitating** *ppl. adjs.*

1792 J. HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 177 Many birds may be called regurgitating animals, and in them it is for the purpose of feeding their young. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. ix, One regurgitating whirlpool of men and women. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 395 The entrance .. of regurgitated food..into the larynx.

Regurgitation (rĭgə̆ɪdʒĭteɪ·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *regurgitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regurgitāre*: see prec. and cf. F. *régurgitation* (16th c.).]

1. The act of pouring or gushing back; the fact of re-issuing or being ejected again from a receptacle. Chiefly *Med.* with reference either to the blood or to food.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 148 When the mouth is bitter, by occasion of the regurgitation of choller from liver. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 Upon the regurgitation of the menstrues. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 131 A Regurgitation of the Fæces into the Stomach. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 22 The plentiful regurgitation of the blood on the heart. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 49 There seems to be no way of the bile getting into the gall bladder but by regurgitation. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 539/1 Regurgitation is prevented by a semilunar valve at the termination of each vein. 1850 *Patents Abridgments, Ice Making Machines* (1877) 13 The valves in the induction pipes of the pumps 'do not close completely but allow a partial regurgitation'. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 402 A patient..who suffered from vomiting or regurgitation after each meal.
transf. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Notes from Life* (ed. 3) 75 When it begins with passion, there must needs be a period of collapse and regurgitation. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 79 In the case of this great Slavonic nation there has been, as it were, a regurgitation of the Aryan wave.

†**2.** The act of swallowing again. *Obs. rare* −0.

1658 PHILLIPS, and some later Dicts.

Regu·sh, *v. rare* −1. [RE-.] To gush back.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 467 The water regushed abundantly from my mouth.

Regworme: see RINGWORM.

†**Regwort.** *Obs. rare* −1. Stinking gladdon.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 164 *Spatula fetida*..regwort.

Regyll, variant of REGAL *sb.*3, groove.

Regyon, -oune, etc., obs. forms of REGION.

†**Regy·re,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **reiyre.** [ad. L. *regȳrāre* to turn about: see INGYRE *v.*2] *trans.* To return, retort.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* vi. (1833) B iv b, Diogenes.. being admonished,..did reiyre a taunt. *Ibid.* xix. F iij b, But this reason I may rightly regyre.

Regyster, obs. form of REGISTER.

†**Reh, reȝ, rei,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 hréo(h), hríoh, 3 reh(ȝ), ræh(ȝ), ræih-; reȝ-, ræȝ-, ræi(ȝ)-, rei(ȝ). [OE. *hréoh* = OS. *hrê*, of obscure etym.] Rough, stormy; fierce, violent; troubled, disturbed (in mind).

Beowulf 548 Hreo wæron yþa. *Ibid.* 1307 Þa wæs frod cyning..on hreon mode. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 3 Swa swa good scipstiora onȝit micelne wind on hreore sæ ær hit ȝeweorðe. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 71 Wæs him hreoh sefa, eȝe from ðam eorle. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 1075, Heom on becom swiðe hreoh wæder. *c* 1205 LAY. 4062 Þa oðere weoren ræhere [*c* 1275 reȝere]. *Ibid.* 6388 Ræh he wes on fihte. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Þu.. art mi broðeres bone, ruffines of helle, þe rehest ant te readwisest of alle þeo in helle. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 682 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þe luttele mon he his so rei, ne mai non him wonin nei.

Hence †**Re·hliche** *adv.*; †**Re·hship.** *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 8440 Euelin him ræsde to, & hine ræhliche græp. *Ibid.* 9324 Hamun..rehliche fleh, to his Rom-leode. *Ibid.* 24943 Heore ræhscipe scal heom seoluen to reouþe iwurðen.

†**Reha·bile,** *v. Sc. Obs.*−1 [var. of REABLE *v.*] *trans.* To rehabilitate.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3938 Thay..Sal be degraithit of thair Nobilitie,..Vnto the tyme thay by [= buy] thair libertie, Rehabilit be the ciuill magistrate.

Rehabilitate (rīhăbi·lĭteɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *rehabilitāre*; see RE- and HABILITATE *v.*, and cf. F. *réhabiliter* (16th c.; earlier *reabiliter*).]

1. *trans.* To restore by formal act or declaration (one degraded or attainted) to former privileges, rank, and possessions; to re-establish (one's good name or memory) by authoritative pronouncement. (In early use only *Sc.*)

1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 358 Oure Soverane Lord..rehabilitattis and restoris the said Robert..to his gude fame. 1586–7 *Ibid.* IV. 154 Ay and quhill the said James sumtyme archiebischop of Glasgow, be fullelie restorit and rehabilitat be oure said Soverane Lord. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 56/2 His Majestie..hes rehabilitat the said francis [sometime Earl of Bothwell] his airs and successors againes the act of dishabilitatioun. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rehabilitation*, The king alone can rehabilitate an officer noted, condemned, and degraded; or a gentleman who has derogated from his rank. 1796 SEWARD *Anecdotes* III. 26 Pope Calixtus the Third..rehabilitated her memory, declaring her, by a Bull, a martyr to her religion. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. XXXVI. 385 Not only was her name publickly rehabilitated, but the records of the examinations in the archives of France guard her memory for ever. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 563 Edward I again seems to have considered that the judges..were rehabilitated by the payment of a fine.

b. To re-establish the character or reputation of (a person or thing); to clear from unfounded accusations or misrepresentations.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 354 We pass on..to the chief hero of these peasant wars, whom Mrs. Percy Sinnett undertakes, in the French phrase, to rehabilitate—in other words, to wash a little white. 1862 *Lady Morgan's Mem.* II. 172 Whilst Lady Morgan was rehabilitating the name and character of a man of genius. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 396 A great many of these histories are written..to puff up, or, as it is now the fashion to call it, to 'rehabilitate' a bad man.
refl. 1869 *Latest News* 26 Sept. 9 He hoped to rehabilitate himself; and, if he should ever return here, to continue the fight. 1873 PATER *Stud. Hist. Renaiss.* ii. 19 The older gods had rehabilitated themselves, and men's allegiance was divided.

2. To replace *in* a previous state.

c 1692 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Virtuoso* xiii. Wks. 1716 I. 66 Why may we not say, that Man, if he were rehabilitated in the former State of pure Nature, might .. foresee and prophesy? 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 253 This rehabilitates Dr. Boerhaave in his Name, and Honours.

3. To restore to a previous condition; to set up again in proper condition.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 226 The unwearied Lord Lieutenant .. has been rehabilitating Courts of Justice in Dublin. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 23 The fused orb rehabilitated rolls As heretofore upon jts cœlar path. 1859 ELLICOTT *Comm. Gal.* Pref. (ed. 2) 15 The very admirable work of Winer has completely rehabilitated the subject. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. 96 That dear boy George Smith had rehabilitated me.

Hence **Rehabi·litated** *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. i, Thither may the wrecks of re-habilitated Loyalty gather, if it will become Constitutional. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 264 For three days his satisfaction over the rehabilitated house lasted.

Rehabilitation (rīhăbilĭteɪ·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *rehabilitātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ATION. In mod. use perh. partly after F. *réhabilitation*.]

1. The action of re-establishing (a person) in a former standing with respect to rank and legal rights († or church privileges); the result of such action; †also, a writ by which such restoration is made. (In early use chiefly *Sc.*)

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Relaxacions, writtes called *Perinde valere*, rehabilitacions, abolitions, and other infinite sortes of buls. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 174 His Hienes rehabilitatioun to all and sindry thair landis ..as in the same remissioun and rehabilitatioun at mair lenth is contenit. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 56/2 The letters of rehabilitatioun of francis Stewart sone to vmquhil francis sometyme Erle of Bothwell. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 348 A Letter of rehabilitation, whereby he might stand in judgment and plead against his Forfeiture. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Rehabilitation*, an Act whereby the Pope or the King, by Dispensation, or Letters Patents, restores those that are grown low in the World. 1824 ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 212 His remission and rehabilitation under the Great Seal of Scotland was not obtained till April 18th, 1497. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iii. 95 He pleaded the cause of his wife's brother,.. and obtained his rehabilitation with that of other Marian exiles. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. § 129 The status of his children is suspended by his right of retrospective rehabilitation, for on escape from captivity a man recovers all former rights.

b. Reinstatement (of a person) in any previous position or privilege.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 173 Having resisted the rehabilitation of the king after his attempted flight. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 411 His rehabilitation in his baptismal privileges.

c. Re-establishment of a person's reputation; vindication of character.

1876 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 337 We live in an age of rehabilitations; but the subjects selected to undergo that process [etc.]. 1879 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 160 A rehabilitation of Theodora is not a theme calculated to provoke enthusiasm.

2. The action of replacing a thing in, or restoring it to, a previous condition or status.

1858 SPENCER *Ess.* I. 198 Those who look sceptically on this attempted rehabilitation of the earliest epochs of mental development. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 411 The work of Appuleius is a sort of 'rehabilitation' of the story, with a religious turn given to it.

b. Restoration to a higher moral state.

1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* (1869) 379 There are two opposite directions in which the improvement and rehabilitation of the Jamaica peasantry may be sought. 1873 PATER *Stud. Hist. Renaiss.* ii. 29 That rehabilitation of human nature..which the Renaissance fulfils.

So †**Rehabi·lity.** *Obs. rare* −1.

1577 FULKE *Answ. True Christian* 19 And so for all other offences, with dispensations, inhibitions, rehabilities, licences, relaxations, commutations, confirmation.

†**Rehabita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] The action of re-inhabiting.

(Florio also gives '*Rihabitare*, to rehabite'.)
1611 FLORIO, *Rihabitanza*, a rehabitation. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* lxv. 367 There shall bee a frequent rehabitation of the whole land of Israel.

†**Reha·le,** *v. Obs.*−1 [RE-.] To drag back.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Hymn St. Lewis* 193 Horatius..Re-heartens His: re-haleth from the Foe Fair Victory, ready with them to goe.

Reha·llow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To hallow again.

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 226 Mind was enlightned, Passions tam'd, My Powers rehallow'd, Will inflam'd. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVIII. 52 The lady, at the ceremony of rehallowing the church, filled all the vessels with water. 1814 *Alonzo & Angioline* (Jod.), A thousand kisses warm and sweet Rehallow this sublime retreat. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XLI. x, Then be my heart, my world, Re-hallowed unto Thee.

Reha·mmer, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To hammer again.

1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xii. 233 The hollow-fire..employed for reheating the stamps for rehammering and rewelding.

Reha·ndle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To handle again, in various senses of the verb.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 461 Euen as they dealt with others rigorously and by strength of weapons, so shall they be themselues rehandled and dealt withall after the same measure. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 675 Sometimes forced to rehandle my premises to fit them for a further application. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 608 Rehandling the old themes of Jocasta, Thyestes, Œdipus, and Agamemnon. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 53 Out of a kind of gratitude he rehandled the *Joan* again and again.

Hence **Reha·ndling** *vbl. sb.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 5 We cannot turn up the originals [of these stories]..so we must take the rehandlings. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 562 The author undertook a thorough rehandling of the work.

Reha·ng, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hang again.

1813 ELMES *Dilapidations* (1829) App. 59 Ease and re-hang the sashes, and re-instate the broken glass. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXVII, He hung and re-hung the pictures. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 The Dowdeswells have rehung their gallery partly with pictures of the French school.

Reha·rden, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make hard again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 473 The King's [Pharaoh's] repentance endeth with his pain. Hee is re-hardned. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. I. 11 You must.. harden the point of it.., because the heat of the Iron will soften it fast enough,..but then you must re-harden it. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* Wks. 1845 VII. 131, I conceive now how a body which having [*sic*] been hard and softened again, may be rehardened. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 246 The knife edges..being found too soft..were re-hardened.

2. *intr.* To grow hard again.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 7 That lime rehardens after being made soft, as in mortar, is owing to [etc.].

Hence **Reha·rdening** *vbl. sb.*

1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraph. St. Paul* 35 That re-hardening still of Pharaoh's heart.

† **Reha·rm,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [RE-.] *intr.* To do harm in return, to retaliate.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 107 Rare is the vertue hurt not to reharme, Great fortitude offences to remit.

Reha·rmonize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring again into harmony. Hence **Reha·rmonizing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 193 But Great God-Man Nature re-harmoniz'd, And the lost Grace of Hymning God repriz'd. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic,* etc. 123 The angels would not..From holiest truths eliminate the false, And thus with God's, man's mind re-harmonize. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note Q 215 The re-harmonizing of his being, the restoration of that state in which he was in harmony with God and with himself.

b. *Mus.* (See HARMONIZE *v.* 4.)

1883 *Ch. Praise* Pref. 11 Some tunes have been entirely re-harmonized by him.

Reha·rness, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To harness again.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 10 Nov. an. 1775, He was three months before he could be re-harnessed. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 486 They reharnessed the dogs, and turned to the west.

Reha·sh (rī-), *sb.* [f. RE- 5 a + HASH *sb.* 2.] A mere restatement in different words of opinions previously expressed; something served up afresh under a different form or name.

1849 LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 202 It is merely a re-hash of his old opinions, seasoned with some new abuse of the Colonial Office. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 779 That is largely a rehash of what has been oft told in the gardening papers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 3/1 To-day this rehash of the stale commonplaces of last recess is simply unreadable.

Reha·sh, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put into a new form without real change or improvement in the matter; to restate (old ideas or opinions) in new language. Hence **Reha·shed** *ppl. a.*

c 1822 MAGINN *Byron's Werner* II. i. 148 *note,* Ulric is.. the Giaour,..rehashed and served up as a Bohemian. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 127 Great deal of that sort of nonsense—the re-hashed 'grande pensée' of the addle-headed consul of Teflis. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 All they did was to rehash the old exploded arguments.

† **Reha·tor.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also re-, raha-tour. A term of abuse, of obscure origin and meaning. (Cf. REHETOUR.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 244 Baird rehator, theif of natour. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 401 Rawmowit ribald, renegate rehatour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 117 Now lat that ilk rahatour wend in hy The blak hellis biggyngis to vissy.

† **Reha·ve,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a, after med.L. *rehabēre,* or F. *ravoir.*] *trans.* To regain, to get again. Hence † **Reha·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 60, I am in a greet agonye howe is best ffor me to sue to hym ffor rehavyng off my place. 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 228 Such lessees so rehaving their leases [etc.]. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 210 So as vpon an appeale the partie shall re-haue them. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 91, 2000 markes which hee owes the Kinge for the rehaveinge of his Castle and landes. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 81 By re-having the Kingdom of Cyprus, vpon payment of..great Tribute.

† **Rehay·te,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—1. (Of obscure origin and meaning; perh. a var. of REHETE *v.*[2])

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1677 Ye knowe wel, with hym I can not be content..I wyll haue hym rehayted and dyspysed.

† **Rehayte,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also -heyte. [Of obscure origin.] To behave noisily or riotously.

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 153 Soe that no man doe rehayte, nor use himselfe otherwise in the chamber than to that place doth accord. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* 475 (Brandl), What, ye come in reuelynge and reheytynge Euyn as a knaue myght go to a beare beytynge.

Rehayte, variant of REHETE *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Rehea·r (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To hear again in a court of law or in a judicial manner.

1686, 1702–3 [see REHEARING *vbl. sb.*]. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* IV. 102 The magistrate..reheard the affair. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 145 The first court suspends from the communion; the second re-hears the evidence, and confirms or sets aside the suspension. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 170 The cause was reheard; and Lord Hardwicke ..changed his opinion. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 261 Delegates named by the Crown to re-hear the cause.

2. To hear (a sound) again.

1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 47 M. Regnault went on, but, coming to ask 'in whose name shall our negotiators speak?' re-heard the same voices reply, 'in the name of the nation'.

Rehea·ring (rī-), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] A second or subsequent hearing, esp. of a cause or appeal.

1686 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb., My greate cause was heard by my Lord Chancellor, who granted me a re-hearing. 1702–3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 163 We..renewed our application for a re-hearing of the matter. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 391 A new trial is a rehearing of the cause before another jury, but with as little prejudice to either party, as if it had never been heard before. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* Introd., An author may be justified in using with address, such selection of subject or title as is most likely to procure a re-hearing. 1869 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 445/3 Each rehearing of 'The Woman of Samaria' deepens our conviction of its high merits. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 156/2 The daughter took out a summons for a rehearing.

Rehearsal (rĭhə·rsăl). Forms: 4–5 **reher-sayle, -sail(l(e, 5 -sayll, -sale, 5–7 -sal(l, 5 -cel, 6 -sell, -ceall, 6– rehearsal,** (6–7 **-sall**). [f. REHEARSE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of rehearsing; a recounting or recital; a repetition of words or statements; recitation. (Very common *c* 1430–1650.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 299 Forgat I to maken rehersaille Of watres corosif, and of lymaille. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 181 Whilom ther was in a smal village, As myn autor makethe rehersayle [etc.]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 36 Holi Scripture makith rehercel of many treuthis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xxiii. 18 For the more party they..make but a short rehersayll of these .v. Kyngs. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxviii. [ccxxiv.] 711 The erle of Derby spake certayne wordes..; wenynge that they shulde neuer haue ben called to rehersall. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxv. (1874) 73 A brefe rehersal, conteynyng the somme of all that is hetherto spoken. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 b, The rehersall of every sinne particularly is not necessary. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 682, I can make rehearsal of the words Did pass betwixt you, if I were disposed. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 199 Now that I have made a rehearsall of the birds..I will give you a description of the beasts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 44 This Poem being now in great forwardness, Cæsar ..would needs be entertained with the rehearsal of some part of it. 1708 DODWELL in Hearne *Collect.* 23 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 152 His Rehearsals are full of excellent reasoning as well as wit. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 24 His rehearsals of their sayings, and of their accounts of the discourses and miracles of the Lord. 1842 SHERIDAN KNOWLES *Rose of Arragon* II. i, Many..made it a pretext for rehearsal of old grievances. 1870 in Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxiii. 192 The rehearsal of the tragedy of Captain Cook's death.

attrib. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. 15 West-ward they goe, and there solemnly make a rehearsall sermon at tiborne. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 432 He made the Rehersal Sermons at Paul's Cross; repeating *Memoriter* the Spital Sermons preached at Easter.

† **b.** A recital in a legal document. *Obs. rare.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 19 b, The rehearsall or preamble of a statute is to be taken for truth. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 308 What opinion my Lord Coke was of, of Divines interfering with Common-Law's rehearsals, is not so certain.

2. The practising of a play or musical composition preparatory to performing it in public; a private meeting of actors or performers held for this purpose.

1579–80 in Cunningham *Revels Acc.* (1842) 159 Rehersinge of dyvers plaies..and their sondry Rehersells. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 3 Here's a maruailous conuenient place for our rehearsall. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* II. i, This morning is its last Rehearsal, in their habits, and all that, as it is to be acted. 1728 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 95 The second part of the *Beggar's Opera*..was almost ready for rehearsal. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 60 ¶ 11 By degrees he was admitted to rehearsals. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., Rehearsals, especially of new music, are indispensably necessary. 1846 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 165 We have a rehearsal with scenery and band. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vii, I will call rehearsal for the next day.

attrib. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lvii, Could he not strip himself of the past, as of rehearsal clothing,..to robe himself for the real scene?

b. *In rehearsal,* in process of being rehearsed.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 ¶ 6 The Town is at present in very great Expectation of seeing a Comedy now in Rehearsal. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 349 The piece has long been in rehearsal at Drury-lane playhouse. 1860 F. W. ROBINSON *Grandm. Money* VI. iv, The opera was put in rehearsal, and the most trying time to dramatic or operatic authors succeeded.

† **Rehea·rse,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **reherse,** 5–6 *Sc.* **rehers(s, 5** *Sc.* **raherss, -hress, 6 rehears,** *Sc.* **-heirs, 6–7 rehearse.** [f. the vb.]

1. = REHEARSAL 1. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 137 Þai .. passyt, singand, with reherse of þe todyr nocturne þe firste verse. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXVII, I haue wele herd, and vnderstond, Be thy reherse, the matere of thy gref. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 95 With out raherss off actioun in that tid. *Ibid.* XI. 1134 Litill reherss is our mekill off cair. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 251 Quhen this rehers befoir the paip wes maid. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 7 A briefe rehearse of the foundation, force, and situation of the citie of Alger. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recordum,* The rehearse, reporte, or testification of the execution of the summondes.

2. = REHEARSAL 2.

1490 *Coventry Acc.* in Sharp *Diss. Cov. Myst.* (1825) 15 This is the expens of the furste reherse of our players in ester weke. 1584 *Ibid.* 64 Payd ffor ffyve Reherses..v^s.

Rehearse (rĭhə·rs), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **reherce, (5 -cy), rehers,** (5–6 *Sc.* **rahers**), 4–7 **reherse,** (5 **rey-**); 6 *Sc.* **reheirs, -heirce**; 6 **rehearce,** 6– **rehearse.** [a. OF. *rehercer, -cier* (late AF. *rehearser*), app. f. *re-* RE- + *hercer, herser* to harrow: see HERSE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To recite or repeat aloud in a formal manner; to say over, or read aloud, from beginning to end.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 152 Þi pater noster reherce alwaie, til deken or prest þo gospel rede. *c* 1400 in *Rule St. Benet* 143 Þe couent..sall reherce þe same again thrise, and 'Gloria patri'. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 After the gospel to..reherse John Barettys name opynly, saying *De profundis* for me. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 172/1 If we knew them in such wise..as we coulde rehearce them on oure fingers endes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. ii. 404 First, rehearse this song by roate, To each word a warbling note. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 37 Rehearse them Actively and Passively together. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* (ed. 2) 9 Often rehearsing the Lord's-Prayer. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 255 He could readily rehearse in the Greek language all St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans and Galatians. 1781 COWPER *Converiat.* 7, Words learned by rote a parrot may rehearse. 1784 — *Task* VI. 480 An ancient ..tale, By one of sound intelligence rehearsed. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 391 The same composition may be rehearsed in a quicker or a slower time. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 102 Personal histories..which had been rehearsing to those that sat next the narrators.

b. To repeat, say over again (something previously said or heard).

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Þerof anoþre time we habbeþ yspeke..an þeruore hit ne behoueþ naȝt to reherci. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 729 Who so shall telle a tale after a man, He moste reherse, as neighe as ever he can, Everich word, if it be in his charge. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 The forsaid Robert schal reherce the wordes that he said to oure forsaide liege Lord. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 265 The proverbe may well be reherced for a trouth, that sayth, Often happeth evill for a good torne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlii. 1 Rehearse not a thinge twyse, and disclose not the wordes, that thou hast herde in secrete. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 28 In the Actes of the Apostles, whence no doubt this is rehearsed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 110 When these words were rehearsed to the Generall, he was mad with anger. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. of Ormond's Recovery* Wks. 1730 I. 48 The clifts and hills my echo'd thoughts rehearse. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Poems, To the singer Pasta,* The critic brings thee praise, which all rehearse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 159 Cephalus rehearses a dialogue which is supposed to have been narrated..by Antiphon.

† **c.** To say, utter, speak. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 134 Whon Resun to þis Reynkes Rehersede þeose wordes [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 887 On þe last day Sal he reherce & sai vs til: 'Þus did þou, & I held me stil'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 93 Rehersing this, convoyis sche Eneas Towart the place. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 151 (1877) 100 Yf you have any more to saye, reherse it, and I voll answere you. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 84 Thir wordis to hir he did reheirs, Haill Marie full of grace, The Lord God is with the.

2. To give an account of; to relate, narrate, recount, describe at length. Now *rare.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1147 The tresoun he gan hem alle reherse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 21, I sall rehers..A remnant of his rialte. 1435 *Indenture Fotheringhey* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1415/1 When alle the werk abof written, rehersyd and devised is fully fynisht. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 140 b/2 First we shal reherce here the birthe and begynnyng of Iudas. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 154 Thou hast so myche to suffer, that therein is none humayne tonge can reherse it. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 2 There is yet an other righteousnes,..the which we must diligently discerne from the other afore rehearsed. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 2 The cause of his not attendance or insufficiencie must be rehearsed. 1712 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 122 But now your last and blackest deed What mortal can rehearse? 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 178 Could you..rehearse The mighty plan, oracular, in verse. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iii. *Nativity,* First of all we shall rehearse..The Nativity of our Lord.

† **b.** To relate, state, declare, *how, that, what,* etc. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 177 What [*B* how] þou dudest day bi day þe Doom þe wol rehersen. *Ibid.* 186 þat..Dowel reherce þat..we duden as he his hiȝte. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 83, I shall reherse what thys creature Eolus hath doon to me. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1559 Bede reherce[s] þat som boke sayes [etc.]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 42 Chaucer reherseth how Titanos is the same. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Mark* iv. 15 Some be rehearsed to be by the way side. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 15 b, There was openly rehearsed, how that..the Turkes army hadd taken..the castle. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Peace* vi, They that taste it do rehearse, That vertue lies therein.

c. With omission of direct object, usually after *as.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1664 Herde ye havith, Y wol yow reherce, How messangeris comen from Perce. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 315 For, as reson and rith rehersid to me ones [etc.]. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 125 Right in this wyse, as I reherce can. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 124, I bott rahers as my autour will say. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1696 As efterward, perchance, rehears I sall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 70 Lufe is fulfilling of the Law, As Paull reheirsis in his writ. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 505 Their zeal begotten, as their works rehearse, By lean despair.

3. To recount in order; to name or mention one after another; to enumerate, reckon up, † number.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 22 Heore nomes bed neodful, and nempnen hem I þenke, Bi Rule and bi Resun Rehersen hem her-aftur. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 21 Here I write and reherse þe auctours names of þe whiche þis cronycle is ..i-gadered. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1518 Whos names reherse I wyll, as I can Bryng theym to mynde in ordre. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. viii. 45 Yrland and Scotland and moo reames than I will now reherce. 1532 ELYOT in *Gov.* (1883) I. *Life* 77, I will reherce some other townes as they laye in oure waye. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. xi, My bones might be rehearsed. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) p. ii, I will first rehearse all the seven marks which Socrates giveth. 16.. in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. (1655) 80 In

all cases afore rehearsed, the Spiritual Judg shall have power [etc.]. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 1 You ask, why thus my Loves I still rehearse. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 598, I will rehearse the captains and their fleets. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 320 Rehearsing exclusively the mercies of God to Israel.

† **b.** To mention, make mention of (a person or thing); to cite, quote. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 329 No3t as a prophet ne a prest I prays sall þi selfe, Bot rehers þe as hie3e gode. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 99 But this welle, that I here reherce, So hoolsom was that it wolde aswage Bollen hertes. 1471 *Will of T. Clement*, I woll be a brother of the Gray freres and be reherced by name. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* 55 For this rehearse I the ready mindes of the Macedonians. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 101 b, As Plini whome I haue aboue rehersed, teacheth there ryght playnly. 1578 [see REHEARSED *ppl. a.*].

† **4.** *intr.* To give an account, or make mention, *of* something. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E viij b, Of the whiche yf I wold I should reherce you of many of them. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 267 Of his manhed war merwell to rahers. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 7 The historigraphours rehersis of ane pure man of perse.

5. *trans.* To go through or practise (a play, scene, part, etc.) in private, in preparation for a more formal or public performance.

1579–80 [see REHEARSAL 2]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 75 Sit downe..and rehearse your parts. *Ibid.* III. ii. 11 A crew of patches .. Were met together to rehearse a Play, Intended for great Theseus nuptiall day. 1728 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 95 Rich received the duke of Grafton's commands not to rehearse any new play whatsoever, till his grace hath seen it. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 304/2, I .. studied the character, which was to be rehearsed the next day. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 72, I have rehearsed the entire scene, With an ox-bladder and some ditch-water. 1865 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xxxii, Let us rehearse a waltz.

fig. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 83 The habit of rehearsing virtues in imagination leads us insensibly to practise them in reality.

b. To exercise, train, or make proficient by rehearsal.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. ii. 13 To prepare himself for the change, he had rehears'd his servants in the alteration. 1795 S. ROGERS *Words Mrs. Siddons* 58 And, when her shattered nerves forbid to roam, In very spleen—rehearse the girls at home. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III. xii, A wood-sawyer .. has been rehearsed by Madame Defarge as to his having seen Her..making signs and signals to prisoners. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/3 Dickens rehearsed her in 'Bailey'.

6. To perform, practise, as in rehearsing. *rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 337 Sometimes we but rehearse a former Play, The Night restores our Actions done by Day. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 307 The poor ignorant multitude..rehearsed all the outrages that were acted in our own times by the Parisian populace. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 212 So he kept on rehearsing his limited solfeggio ..and crying and talking by turns.

7. *intr.* To recite; to engage in rehearsal.

1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. 107 All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearse, And longing Crowds expect the promis'd Verse. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 150 When it came to my turn to rehearse, while others read their parts from their books, I had put mine in my pocket. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 304/2 We got together, in order to rehearse. *Ibid.* 305/1, I rehearsed before them. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. xi, Whether he talked, wrote, or rehearsed, Still with his dulness was he cursed. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* viii, She was perpetually rehearsing to him.

Hence **Rehea·rsed** *ppl. a.*, † (also with *afore*) foresaid, afore-mentioned.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 b, The trouble and noyse of these rehersed people is so great. 1544 *Exhort. vnto Prayer* A viij, Let vs eschewe in our prayers al the afore rehersed vyces. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 The Cannell bones fastened to the rehearsed Processe named Acromion.

Rehearser (*rɪhɜ·ɹsəɹ*). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who rehearses, a reciter.

1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reherser, *recitevr.* 1611 FLORIO, *Ripitore*, a repeater or relater and rehearser of a matter. 1672 [H. STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 6 This Rehearser seems of another opinion. 1708 DODWELL in Hearne *Collect.* 23 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 152 Mr. Rehearser came from the Bath...His Rehearsals are full of excellent reasoning as well as wit. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 261 Nor was much credit due to such rehearsers, who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees.

2. One who conducts rehearsals.

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 462/1 He was not a severe rehearser, as far as long hours went.

Rehearsing (*rɪhɜ·ɹsɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Rehearsal, recital.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19882 Saint ambros sais þat we sai thre Rehercing quen child sal houen be. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 24 Othere sundery thyngis Of whiche I may nat make rehersyngys. 1388 PURVEY *Prol. Bible* iii. P 5 The fyfthe book ..is a rehersyng and confermyng of al the lawe biforegoyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Rehersynge, *recitacio.* 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* (heading), A rehearsynge of the generacions. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 238 It was not necessary in the rehearsing of every particularity to reiterate that it was in a prophetical vision. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xliii. 392 As long as was requisite for the rehearsing of a Pater Noster. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, 'Ill hearing makes ill rehearsing', said the landlady.

Rehea·rten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspire with fresh courage or confidence.

1611 FLORIO, *Rinfrancare*, ..to re-incourage or reharten. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Hymn St. Lewis* 193 Horatius ..Re-heartens His; re-haleth from the Foe Fair Victory, ready with them to goe. 1883 J. H. BARROWS *Serm.* in *Chicago Advance* 5 July, The little company of Christians ..were reheartened by the arrivals from Fort Brady.

Rehea·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To heat again. Hence **Rehea·ted** *ppl. a.*

1727 [see REHEATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 573 In making bottles we should..reheat them as seldom as may be absolutely necessary. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xvi. 357 They are now only very rarely employed for reheating steel ingots. 1886 *Century Mag.* Oct. 941 Our breakfast of reheated coffee and stale bread.

Reheate, variant of REHETE *v.*2 *Obs.*

Rehea·ter. [f. REHEAT *v.* + -ER 1.] An apparatus for reheating.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Hauves' Winding Mach.* 98 Boilers consisting of heaters and reheaters. 1897 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Apr. 9/3 The result showed that when the reheater was used a much greater amount of work was performed.

Rehea·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of imparting heat again to a substance; also, the material by which this is effected.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, This Reheating will reciprocally be kept up..by the Neighbourhood of the two adjoining Beds; but when the Bed is single, the Reheating should be two Foot broad at least. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 233/1 The principal object of the subsequent reheating in the granulator is to bring it into a favourable state for removal to the moulds. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 359 During the reheating of piles or of ingots they are moved about a little.

b. *attrib.*, as *reheating furnace, oven*, etc.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 168 There are two re-heating or annealing furnaces. *Ibid.* 707 In the re-heating ovens, the loss is from 8 to 10 per cent. on the large bar iron. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 361 Reheating furnaces burning gaseous fuel.

Rehed, obs. form of REED *sb.*1

Reheite, variant of REHETE *v.*2 *Obs.*

† **Rehe·lm,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To supply or cover (one) again with a helmet.

c 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 338 W^t out that it lyked him to be rehelmed. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. 189 b/2 But with the crossynge of their speares the erle was vnhelmed. Than he retourned to his men, and incontynent he was rehelmed, and toke his speare.

† **Rehe·t,** *sb. Obs. rare* −1. [a. OF. *reheet*, vbl. sb. to *reheter*: see next.] Cheer, entertainment.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 490/224 Sibþe was schewed hem bi, Murþe and Munstralsy, And preyed hem do gladly Wiþ Rial Rehet.

† **Rehe·te,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 **rehayte, reheyit.** [ad. OF. *reheter, -heiter, -haiter*, 'to reuiue, reioyce, cheere vp exceedingly' (Cotgr.), the stem of which has been referred to the Teutonic **hait-* HOTE: see Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* (1901) 246.]

1. *trans.* To cheer, comfort, or encourage, esp. by kind or friendly words and treatment.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. 17 Þat is, þat man rehete his thou3t in grace of the holy gost. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 127 He wolde..re-hayte rekenly þe riche & þe poueren, & cherisch hem alle with his cher. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 947 He..gaf hyme mony gyftis gret, hyme & his menge to rehet. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 221 Thane þe conquerour kyndly carpede to þose lordes, Rehetede þe Romaynes with realle speche. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. (B. N. C. MS.) 46 b, Þei reheteden and conforted her lorde. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1158 With kynde contenance the renk couth thame rehete.

absol. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3999 Porrus, as a prince suld, ..Turnes him toward his tulkis & titely rehetis.

b. To strengthen (one) *to* do something. *rare* −1.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 2 Þe water of grace..makes vs to recouere oure strenght þat we lost in syn, and rehetis vs to doe goed werkis.

2. To refresh (thirst). *rare* −1.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvi. 6 He askis þe watire of godis blissynge, to kole and reheyit his thrist.

3. To entertain with choice food or drink.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXLII. xv. (1543), Some bookes sayen he poysoned was to dead Of plummes. . With whiche a monke there hym did rehete. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 171 Yf..vnto yow goode mete be brouhte or sente, Withe parte of hit goodely yee theym Rehete.

Hence † **Rehe·ting** *vbl. sb.*1, refreshing. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 2 On þe watere of rehetynge forth he me broght. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 79 He hath browȝte me foorth up on the water of rehetynge.

† **Rehe·te,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Also 6 **reheate, reheite.** [Of obscure origin; the relationship, if any, to RAHATE and RATE *v.*2 is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To assail, attack, persecute. Hence † **Rehe·ting** *vbl. sb.*2

14.. *Chaucer's Troylus* III. 349 (Harl. MS. 3943), Al þe rehetyng of his sikes sore, At ones þei fled; he felt of hem no more. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5197 Grete synne haue ye Thus vngodely to rehete me. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 364 Rehete hym I rede you with rowtes and rappes. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXXVI. iii. (1543), But then the death hym felly ganne reheate; Wherfoor anone he satte vp in his seate.

b. To annoy, provoke, irritate. *rare* −1.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 78 Damysel quoth he thou art to blame Thus att the begynnyng me to rehete.

2. To rebuke, rate, scold. Also *intr.* with *at.*

c 1420 *Langland's P. Pl.* C. XIII. 35 To rehercen hit by retoryk to a-rate [*MS. T.* rehete] dedliche synne. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 506 My Lord of Salesbury reheted hym, callyng hym knaves son. *Ibid.*, Sir Antony was reheted for his langage. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 140 If it be knowen, than bothe you and I Shall be reheited at full shamefully.

† **Rehe·tour.** *Obs. rare.* [Origin and precise meaning obscure.] A servant of some kind.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 If men taken hede to þe service of þe Chirche.., it is al turned up so doun, and ypocritis ben maad rehetours. *Ibid.* III. 346 Þis stiward haþ chargid þis hous wiþ newe rehetours, to harm of it.

Reheyit, variant of REHETE *v.*1 *Obs.*

Reheyte, variant of REHAYTE *v.*2 *Obs.*

† **Rehibit,** *v.* (? Error for EXHIBIT *v.* 1.)

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* E iij b, For the foolish antiquitie honoured men as gods after their deathes; for honour and reuerence is rehibited for some certaine cause.

Rehi·nge, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hinge again. (In quot. *fig.*: cf. *unhinge.*)

1660 YEOLSNEY *Sp. to Monk*, col. 2 You have re-hing'd our happynesse.

Rehi·re, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A renewed hiring.

1793 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. (1891) XII. 295 Nor ought there to be any transfer of the Lease, or re-hire of the negroes without your consent first had and obtained in writing.

Rehi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hire again. Also *refl.* Hence **Rehi·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 358 They generally re-hire themselves at the expiration of their engagement. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 A sale of its rolling stock and a rehiring of the same rolling stock.

Rehoi·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hoist again.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 180 We re-hoisted our two adventurers. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 198 Admiral Matthews quitted the Russel, and re-hoisted his flag on board the Namur. 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/1 The Italian consular flag was rehoisted here to-day.

Reho·nour, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To honour again or in return.

1635 *Pref. verse* in J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.*, The guerdon thou do'st merit's sure, for she Whom thou so honoured'st will rehonour thee. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 10/2 Smithfield martyrs' memories rehonoured.

† **Reho·pe,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] To hope again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* 632 If that I say, I will forget my Greife, Forgoe my wrath and yet re-hope Reliefe.

Rehou·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To house (a person, etc.) again; to provide with other houses. Also *refl.* Hence **Rehou·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 709 [The suicide] may re-house himself in a worse hogshead. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 599 Upon the principles here laid down the rehousing of the poor in towns can be accomplished without expense. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., We must make that inquiry if the question of rehousing is ever to be seriously dealt with.

Reht, obs. pa. t. REACH *v.*1

Rehu·manize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To humanize again. Also *refl.*

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXX. 47 The souls of the very bad are forbidden for a time to re-humanize themselves, and become devils. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 449 It is time some one undertook to rehumanize you. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 446 There are forces at work now..to rehumanise the dehumanised members of society.

Rehu·mble, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To humble again.

1598 FLORIO, *Rahumiliare*, to rehumble, to asswage. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mathieu's Tropheis* 65 And had, yer many houres Re-humbled Paris to her Prince's yoake But for Saint Clement's Parricidiall stroake.

Rehume·ctate, *v. rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To moisten again.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* (ed. 2) 138 Continue to rehumectate and rust this matter for twelve several times.

Rehumilia·tion. *rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed humiliation.

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xiii. Wks. 610 Without any such gross and carnal descent, or rehumiliation of his Glorified Body.

Rehypo·thecate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To hypothecate again. Hence **Rehypo·thecating** *vbl. sb.*

1882 OGILVIE. 1883 W. F. CRAFTS *Successful Men* 189 The rehypothecating of trust funds—that is, the secret use of trust funds for speculation. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 113 The proposed lender had .. never been in a position to make the advance without re-hypothecating the security.

So **Rehypo·thecator.**

1883 W. F. CRAFTS *Successful Men* 160 Those rehypothecators of trust funds for private speculations.

Reh3e, variant of REIGH *Obs.*

Rei, sing. of REIS (Portuguese money).

Reiate, variant of REALTY 1 *Obs.*

Reich(e, obs. Sc. forms of REACH.

Reick, obs. form of REEK *v.*2

† **Reid** 1. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **reide, reyd.** [var. of RAID *sb.* 4, perh. directly a. Du. *reede* or LG. *rêde.*] A roadstead.

1561 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* (1844) I. 334 Quhat sumewir schip of gudis sellable arrywis to the port, hevin, or reyd. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 194 His schippis quhilk was lyand in the reid at that tyme. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 287 Thay ouirthrew in the Reide xvi scotis shipis.

† **Reid** 2. *Sc. Obs.* −1 (Of obscure origin and meaning: perh. a rendering of eccl. L. *litania major*, the longer litany used on the Rogation days.)

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 698 Syne all the lentryne but leiss, and the lang reid, And als in the adwent The Soland stewart was sent.

Reid(e, obs. ff. READ *sb.*1 and *v*, RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*1 and *v.*, REED *sb.*1 **Reidar,** obs. Sc. f. READER.

Re-identifica·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of identifying again.

1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Institt.* 564 Where .. military headship becomes in a measure separated from political headship, continued warfare is apt to cause a re-identification of them. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Feb. 4/6 The re-identification of imported yarns woven into tissues would be impossible.

Reif (rīf). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 **réaf, réof,** 3 **ræf, reue,** 5 **ref,** 5–6 **reiff,** 6 **rieff, reife, reyf, raif, reafe,** 7 **reaf,** 5– **reif.** [Common W. Germ.: OE. *réaf* = OFris. *rēf*, OS. *-rōf* (Du. *roof*), MLG. *rōf* (hence Sw. *rof*, Da. *rov*), OHG. *roub, roup* (G. *raub*) :—OTeut. **raubo*m: see REAVE *v.* The precise relationship of the OE. word to REAR, garment, is not certain.]

†**1.** That which is taken by force or robbery; spoil, plunder, booty. *Obs.*

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 22 Alla woepeno his ȝenimeð ..& reafo [L. *spolia*] his todælde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 162 Se þe beorna reaf manize [L. *spolia multa*] meteð. *c* 1205 LAY. 8612 [We scullen] ȝemen þes fehtes..& læten þa ræf liggen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 118 The King gert be departit then All haill the reif amang his men. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 12 The erle of Angus servandis maid ane prey and reif thairof.

2. The act or practice of robbery; spoliation; reavery. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 458 (Cotton), Ich fare hom & nime leue, Ne recche ich noȝt of winteres reue [*Jesus MS.* teone]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 For þe sacrilege þat þei do in reif of goodis. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 134 Injure or violence.., as ar thift, ref, or sik thingis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 840 Through cowatice gud Alexander was lost; And Julius als, for all his reiff and bost. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 121, I synnit als in reif and in oppressioun, In wranguss gudis taking and posseding. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 34 All maner of reiffis, spuliȝeis, oppressionis, slauchteris, allegit to haue bene committit. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xiv. 14 Let richt, not reif, my pensioun bring agane. 1644 *Articles Sc. Commiss.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 366 Whatsoever Thefts, Reifs, Hardships, Oppressions,..or Murther done or committed by them. 1786 BURNS *To James Smith* i, The sleest, pawkie thief, That e'er attempted stealth or rief. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Saint Michael and his spear, Keep the house frae reif and wear.

†**b.** *Of reif,* esp. Sc. in *fowl of reif,* bird of prey or plunder. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 þei are maad desseyuable ypocritis, & lurkyng woluis of ref under a schepis flees. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 656 Thus assemblit..All that war fowlis of reif. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 32 (1814) II. 51/2 Anentis rukis, crawys and vþer foulys of reif.

Reif, Reifar, -er, Reiffing, obs. Sc. ff. REAVE *v.*[1], REEVE *sb.*[1], REAVER, REAVING.

Reification (rīˌifikē·ʃən). [f. L. *rē-s* a thing (cf. REAL *a.*[2]) + -IFICATION.] The mental conversion of a person or abstract concept into a thing.

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1851) I. 467 *note,* Boiocalus would have had some trouble to make his tribe comprehend the re-ification of the god Hêlios. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 74 A process of what may be called reification, or the conscious conversion of what had hitherto been regarded as living beings into impersonal substances. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & Th. Mod. Physics* 269 The existence, or possibility, of transcendental space is another flagrant instance of the reification of concepts.

Reify (rī·ifəi), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IFY.] *trans.* To convert mentally into a thing; to materialize.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 75 The gods of their final and accepted polytheism were, in point of fact, only those sublimer portions of nature which..they had not yet dared to reify. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXI. 151 When people make or find a new 'abstract noun', they instantly try to put it on a shelf or into a box, as though it were a thing; thus they reify it.

†**Reigh.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **reoh(c)he,** 3 **reh3e, rih3e,** 4 **righe,** 5 **re3ge, reyh(h)e, reygh(e, reigh.** [ME. type *reȝe, reyhe*:—OE. **rehhe, reohhe*: the precise relationship to the ME. variant *roȝe* (see ROUGH *sb.*), and to the continental forms answering to this, is not clear.] The fish called the RAY.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 181/6 *Fannus,* reohhe. [1120 WILL. MALMESB. *De Gestis Pontif.* II. (Du Cange), Ut etiam caudas racharum vestibus eius affigerent.] *c* 1205 LAY. 29557 Heo..nomen tailes of reh3en and hangede on his cope. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Take Haddok, Pyke, Tenche, Re3ge, Codlynd, an pyke a-way þe bonys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reyhhe, fysche, *ragadia. Ibid.* 438/1 Rowhe or reyhe, fishe .. *ragadies.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvii, And for more despite they cast on hym the guttes of reighes and of [1520 other] fissh.

attrib. *c* 1205 LAY. 29583 An..þan folke þa þe rih3en tailes hangede a þan clarkes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15196 Byhynd hym on his clopes þey henge, Righe tailles [F. *keues de raies*] on a strenge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvii, The paynyms..hym scorned and cast on hym reigh tailles, so that al his mantel was honged full of reigh tailles.

Reigle, variant of REGAL *sb.*[3], groove.

Reign (rēⁱn), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **reyne,** 4–5 **reyn, reine**; 4–5 **regn,** 4–7 **regne, reigne,** (6 **riegne**), 5–6 **reygne,** 7– **reign**; 5 **raen,** 6 **raine, rayn(e, raygne,** 6–7 **raigne,** 7 **raign, (raighne**). *β.* 3–5 **rengne,** 5 **ryngne.** *γ.* 5, 6 *Sc.* **renge,** 6 *Sc.* **ring, ryng.** [a. OF. *regne, reigne, rai(g)ne, rengne,* etc. (10th c.; mod.F. *règne*), ad. L. *regnum* (whence also It. *regno,* Sp. *reino*), f. *regĕre* to rule. The Sc. forms show a normal development of *gn* into *ng.*]

1. Royal power or rule; kingdom, sovereignty; also *transf.* power or rule (of persons) comparable to that of a king. Now *rare* († formerly common without article).

a 1272 *Luue Ron* 71 in *O.E. Misc.* 95 Ector..and cesar.. beoþ iglyden vt of þe reyne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9318 'Princs o pees' sal man him call, And neuermar es regn fall. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 65 Tille Harald, Godwyn sonne, þe regne wille best falle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 221 King, god to thy fader lente Glorie and honour, regne, tresour, rente. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 6 So that alle tho that ben vndir his regne ben of oon obeyshaunce. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 12 There is no sure fellowship nor sure trust in hyghe reygne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 40 Then shall Cadwallin die; and then the raine Of Britons eke with him attonce shall dye. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 246 The English, vnder the Raigne of Queene Elizabeth, obtained like priuiledge. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 26 Empires.. which know not how to perfix bounds to their insatiate desire of Reign. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 265 He who like a father held his reign. 1770 GOLDSMITH *Des. Vill.* 288 Some fair female unadorned and plain, Secure to please while youth confirms her reign. 1782 COWPER *Heroism* 90 In Britain's isle, beneath a George's reign. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 10 The gloomy Power Whose reign is in the tainted sepulchres. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1853) 111 In a British drawing-room, under the reign of Queen Victoria.

b. *transf.* Influence, dominion, sway, of something immaterial. † *In reign,* dominant.

c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 510 So that Dispyt now holdeth forth hire reyne, Through hasty bileve of tales that men feyne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 204 Lyke Prince and King, he led the Regne, Of all Iniquitie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 28 She gan to stoupe, and her proud mind convert To meeke obeysance of love's mightie raine. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 20 A soule that is free from both the raigne, or prevalency, and the anxiety of doubts. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 131 The allodial sistem was in reign before it was supplanted by the feodal one. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 33 Would age in thee resign his wintry reign. 1821 SHELLEY *Remembrance* 10 The owlet Night resumes her reign. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* i. 5 The Reign of Law in Nature is..universal. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 804/1 A country where both winter and summer were debarred full reign.

†**2.** A kingdom or realm; a territory ruled over by a king; a monarchical state. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 971 Mi Rengne þu schalt welde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 992 *Dido,* This is the reyne of libie there ye bin. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555), In your repayre to your fathers reyne..ye shall me with you lede. *c* 1500 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 74 Ye sall pray for yᵉ prosperite & wallfare of yᵉ Reygne. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 51 Dyuers duikis and kingis, .. Exylit from þair countreis and thair ringis. 1623 LISLE *Saxon Serm. Easter day,* There was slain on yᵗ night in every house throughout Pharaos reigne the first borne child. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 12 A gorgeous train Attend the nymph to Phthia's distant reign.

transf. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 642 þe heie god..þat heuene holdeþ & haþ to his hole regne.

†**b.** The kingdom of heaven or of God. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 þe regne of heuene to wynne, and alle þe dyeuelen .. to ouercome. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 5 Manye been the weyes espirituels that leden folk .. to the regne of glorie. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 244 b/2, I shalle drynke it newe wyth you in the regne of my fader. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 466/1 They shall .. awake at the blast of the trumpe, and euer after liue with yᵉ lorde in his reigne. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 29 Th' angels earst banisht from the heau'nly raine.

c. *poet.* A place or sphere under the rule of some specified person or thing, or having a specified character. Now *rare.*

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 45 Thou born art in my regne of variance. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 21 A beaten broad high way..That streight did lead to Plutoes griesly rayne. *Ibid.* III. iv. 49 Like as a fearefull Dove, which through the raine Of the wide ayre her way does cut amaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 543 The universal Host upsent A shout that .. Frighted the Reign of Chaos and old Night. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 38 Or wilt thou, Cæsar, chuse the watry Reign..? 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 9 Thro' verdant vales, and Ceres' golden reign. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xlviii, The ocean Which girds the pole, Nature's remotest reign.

†**d.** = KINGDOM 5. *Obs. rare.*

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xi, The vegetable and the mineral reigns. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 90 The venom was commonly extracted from the vegetable reign.

3. The period of a sovereign's rule.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 þe ferth 3ere of þe regne..þese þre..Werred on Athelstan. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 121 Of þe regne of þe kyng Richard þe secunde, þe secunde 3er. 1434 *E. E. Wills* 100 The reyn of our lege lord the kyng Harre the sexte,..the xj yer. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 3 Here beganne the rayne of kyng Henry the third, sonne unto kynge John. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 149 b, At the time of the deluge .. & in the riegne of Ducalion. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 35 In the tenth yeare of his raigne, he sent forth a generall Edict. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 P 9 That Celebrated Poem, which was written in the Reign of King Charles the Second. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 130 During the five succeeding reigns,.. the contest was maintained with unabated rage. 1833 CRUSE tr. *Eusebius' Eccl. Hist.* I. x. 39 It was about the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 106 After a reign of seventy years, he died.

transf. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 9 Sum cravis of God to end my ring. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 475 This during Winter's drisly Reign be done. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Reign,* the length or continuance of a man's career in a system of wickedness, which..is said to have been a long or a short reign, according to its duration.

†**b.** The 'life' of a ship. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 32 If no trading Ship be (one time with another) above 1/10 of her whole reign under sail, or 6 days in 60.

c. *Reign of Terror*: see TERROR.

Reign (rēⁱn), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3–6 **regn,** 4, 6 **rein-,** 4–6 **reygn-,** 4–7 **reyn-**; 5, 6 *Sc.* **rigne,** 6 **ryne**; 5–6 **rayne,** (6 **raygne**), 5–7 **raine,** 6–7 **raign(e,** 7 **rain**; 4–7 **reigne,** 6– **reign.** *β.* 4–5 **rengne,** 4, 6 **reyngne,** 5 **reingne.** *γ.* 4 **reng, reyng,** 4 *Sc.* **reinge,** 4–7 *Sc.* **ring,** (5–6 **ringe**), 4–5 *Sc.* **ryng** (5 **rynge**). *Pa. t.* 5, 6 *Sc.* **rang,** 6 *Sc.* **rong**; *pa. pple.* 5 *Sc.* **rongyn,** 6 *Sc.* **rung.** [a. OF. *regner* (12th c.; mod.F. *régner*), ad. L. *regnāre,* f. *regnum*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To hold or exercise the sovereign power or authority in a state; to rule or govern as king or queen; sometimes in restricted sense, to hold the royal office without being actual ruler, to have a limited or nominal sovereignty.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 681 After king baþulf leir is sone was king & regnede þritti 3er. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 110 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 274 He reignede after his fader fyn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5492 The richest renke, þat reigned in Erthe. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 10 Kyng Herry schuld..regne as welle as he dyd before. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 31 The grete vexacion of his subiectes..by Francoys now raynyng there. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 31 During the time Edward the third did raigne. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 13 This King raigned a long time in Jerusalem. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* (1749) 138 He must begin to govern as soon as he begins to reign. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 128 She reigned in her own name and that of her son. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xli, But he..The Princess shall espouse, and reign an equal King. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 519 Worst of the worst were that man he that reigns! 1871 *Daily News* 15 Sept., A Monarch who desired to rule as well as to reign, would soon bring government to a deadlock.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7973 Dauid had rengnd .. A-but winters tuelue and mare. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1321 þat ryche in gret rialte rengned his lyue. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 651 þe fyftenethe 3ere of hurre brother rengnynge. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 18 The rayn of the kyng, how long he shall reyngne, as sayth a prophecy.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2285 Lang he rengud in þat land. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 78 He suld .. lat him ryng that had the rycht. *c* 1400 *Sc. Troy-bk.* II. 2164 That Tewtere rengand þare was. 1533 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* I. (1541) A j, In this tyme rang in Egipt Pharo. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 268 God blisse his Grace, and mak him long to ring.

b. Const. *over,* † *upon,* (*on*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 230 þat he & his children regne long tyme vpon Israel. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VI. 151 He regnede over þe West Saxons. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 200/2 The honour..of every Prynce reynyng uppon his people. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 297 Wulfere, A noble valyant prynce .. Reygnynge vpon the Mercyens. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 224 He ruleth not though he raigne ouer realmes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 461 He should have made in vain So great a Prince, without on whom to Reign. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. i. § 16 They bring the poorer under their power, and reign as Lords over them. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 127 Affright the dogs, and reign A dreaded tyrant o'er the bestial train! 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 2/4 The English Sovereign reigns over one-fifth of the whole human race.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* of God, Christ, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4000 In Capharnaum he [Antichrist] sal regne alswa. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 258 þei wolden not þat Crist rengnede on hem; and nepeles Crist..regneþ upon all þis world. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 þe place of hem þat regnun in heuen wiþ Crist. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 474 Our Saluatouris sepultur,..Quhar he raiss, as we reid, richtuiss to ryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 207 They bothe reygneth holy sayntes before god perpetually. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 110 Our God forsuith Ringis in heuin full hie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxxii, Who reigned'st in thy heaven, yet felt'st our hell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 814 That mortal dint, Save he who reigns above, none can resist. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* iv, Is there One who reigns on high? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxvii, The Fiend did revel In victory, reigning o'er a world of woe.

d. *fig.* of things (more or less personified).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 271 Kuynde wit me tauȝte þat Resun schal regne and Reames gouerne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 113 Thus the Sonne is overal The chiefe Planete ..And thus betwen hem regneth he. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 143 b, The Masse rained, ruled, ruffled, and triumphed, as a moste puissant and myghty Queene. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 649 Where loue raignes, disturbing iealousie Doth call him selfe affection's centinell. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 334 Disinherit Chaos, that raigns here In double night. 1667 — *P. L.* IV. 765 Here Love his golden shaft imploies,..Reigns here and revels. 1782 COWPER *Lily & Rose* vii, The seat of empire is her cheeks, They reign united there. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. Song vi, While Truth with Joy enthroned o'er his lost empire reigns! 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* 2nd Pt. I. i, While..Reigns in pomp the perfect moon.

2. Of persons: To exercise authority of any kind; to hold sway; to rule.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28526 At wrestelyng, at wake, rengd haf i. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 35 Alle þis Riche Retenaunce þat Regneden with Fals. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 299 Than schulde no preest haue immouable godis in lordschip. Forwhi thanne he muste nedis comaunde and regne upon hise tenauntis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1144 The Scottis at large out throu all Fyff thai rang. 1556 LAUDER *Fractate* 374 Quhat plagis..Sall fall wpon the realmes and kyngis Quharin no faithfull Iugis ryngis. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 127 He did in the general bosom

reign Of young, of old. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* I. § 16. 67 Saint Paul was the same .. that he was raigning in the Pulpit, or disputing in the Schoole of Tyrannus. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 466 Yet he who reigns within himself, and rules Passions, Desires, and Fears, is more a King. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 10 Me .. Hast thou made reign and triumph..O'er mine own misery. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 764 [He saw] him, that other, reigning in his place.

transf. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 43 Who reigneth now in blisse but Venus, That hath this worthy Knyght in gouernaunce? 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 33 Lord Eolus dois in thy sessone ring. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 455 The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns.

† **b.** To go on or continue *in* some state or course of action. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 68 Also generaly prelatis regnen in symonye. 1442 *Cursor M.* 48 (Bedford MS.), Insampil to hem I may say þat regneþ in her reaut all way. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1359 Than rang I furth in cruell wer and payn. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 184 The Liegis of the vngodlie kyng In daylie trubbyll thay sall ryng.

† **c.** To flourish. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1450 *Compend. Old Treat.* in Roy's *Rede me* (Arb.) 175 This Bede reygned in the yere off oure lorde god .vij. hundred and xxxij. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 In the tyme of this ffysnomyas reynyd the..doctour ypocras.

† **d.** To flourish *in* some respect. *Obs. rare*—1.

1546 tr. *Gasser's Prognost.* d vj, Yet shal thei reigne in large benefites and great renoume.

3. Of things (chiefly immaterial things): To have power, sway, or predominance; to prevail or be prevalent.

a. of qualities, conditions, etc.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 40 When antecrist is distroid all goed sall regne þare in. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5793 For if.. good love regned over-alle, Such wikkidnesse ne shulde falle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlvii. 196 (Harl. MS.), Wher so euer he knewe þat eny discorde or vnrest was Regnynge. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxix. 44 Wirk for the place of paradyce, For thairin ringis no covettyce. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 15 Lord, Lord: to see what folly raignes in vs. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1202 Insatiate Avarice then first began To raigne in the depraved minde of man. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 101 Letters are in no vogue in that Country, and perfound Ignorance reigns among them. 1705 Addison *Italy* (1733) 63 The great Secrecy that reigns in their public Councils. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 239 To kinder skies, where gentler manners reign, I turn. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 522 Dissension, improvidence, and pusillanimity reigned at Madras. 1871 Jowett *Plato* IV. 35 The business of the legislator is to clear up this..confusion which reigns in the minds of men.

b. of the planets, winds, seasons, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 389 Thru þe playnyt þat regnyt þan hyre worthit be ane Il wemane. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 16 The sonne reigneth, that is, in the signe Pisces. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 43 Twenty of the Dog-dayes now reigne in's Nose. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (1876) 108 Now did the sign reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 117 The South and South-west winds reign here [Meliapour] from April to September. 1704 Pope *Summer* 22 In thy heart eternal winter reigns. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 175 The land winds reign all night. 1821 Shelley *I would not be a King*, The path to power is steep and rough, And tempests reign above.

c. of diseases, troubles, etc.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 244 Somyr is hote and dry, and therfor than regnyth reede colere. 1483 Caxton *Cato* C ij, In that tyme..reygned a grete pestylence. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xiii. 12 Sik distres rang amang mortale wychtis. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 96 A Feuer she Raignes in my bloud, and will remembred be. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 270 The foule disease of lust, raigning in those parts. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 246 To shun this Ill, ..In Summer's Sultry Heats (for then it reigns). 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) II. 179 Famine has long reigned.

† **4. a.** Of a class or kind of persons: To prevail, to be numerous. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2124 It hatt Europe quar mast to day Regns o þe cristen lay. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 126 They [the Anabaptists] also reigne chiefly in those places, wher the doctrine of the Gospell is prohibited.

† **b.** To range, extend. *Obs. rare*—1.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 381 Ich wol by-come a pilgryme, And wenden as wide as the worlde regneþ.

† **c.** Of an inanimate thing: To last. *Obs.*—1

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 132 A Ship doth commonly Reign about thirty years.

5. To hold a dominant position; to be in the majority.

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 94 There might reign a cornice the whole length of it on each side. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 35 The bank on one side is thickly wooded, the firs chiefly reigning.

6. *trans.* † **a.** To rule, govern (a person, etc.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 379 Swich love of freendes regneth al this toun.

b. To put *down* by reigning. *rare*—1.

1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 100 But who reigns down Evil, the immedicable plague?

† **c.** To live *out* (a specified number of years) as ruler. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 136 When he had reigned out forty yeares, he died in winter.

Reign, variant of Raign *v. Obs.*

† **Reignative,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [See Reign *v.* and -ative.] Ruling, governing.

1387–8 Usk *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 83 Right so litel or naught is worth erthely power, but if reignatif prudence in heedes governe the smale.

† **Rei·gner.** *Obs.* [f. Reign *v.* + -er 1.] One who reigns, a ruler.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 52 Here leve we the manere of countyng used befor, where we sette evyr the regner in his last 3ere. 1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Reigner in a kyngdome, *regnateur*. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 144 b, Not needing in the Norman Kings new birth to be distinguished with the Raigners number. 1627 Speed *Eng.* etc. *Abridged* vi. § 9 Henry the third, the Normans longest Raigner.

Reigning (rē·ˈniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + ing 1.] The action of the vb. Reign.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8515 His regnning was wit right resun. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4105 For regnynge of kynges straunge,..langage men chaunge. 1439 *E. E. Wills* 119 The xviij yere [? of the] Rengnyng of our soureyn lord Kyng Harry. 1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* I. xliii, There doth it blessed sit, and looking down,..Scorns earth, where even Kings most serve by reigning. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 120 The innocency of James the Second in his reigneing. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 394 Of all arts, the most difficult was the art of reigning.

Reigning (rē·ˈniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That reigns, in various senses of the vb.

1. Of persons: Ruling, governing.

1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 17 Oct., I have taken this little fatigue merely to oblige the reigning empress. 1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 574 The reigning party in the United Netherlands, and the government of this country. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxv, He sent him to France to receive his education at the court of the reigning sovereign. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 444 The Whigs were on principle attached to the reigning dynasty.

b. *transf.*

1705 Addison *Italy* 9 Pictures of the reigning Beauties in the Court of France. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 1 The History of the reigning Favourites among the Women. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxi, The book was daintily illustrated with pictures of reigning beauties.

2. Of things: Prevailing, predominating, chief.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 154 The raigning and defiling and deceiving power of it. 1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 9 The raigneing pestilence of Sixty-fiue. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 6 To show what are at present the reigning Entertainments of the Politer Part of Great-Britain. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Reigning-winds*, a name given to the winds which usually prevail on any particular coast or region. 1817 Chalmers *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 63 The reigning principle of this Discourse. 1873 Rogers *Orig. Bible* ii. (1875) 87 The reigning feature which from first to last distinguishes this book from every other.

Reigni·te, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ignite again. So **Reigni·tion.**

1863 Tyndall *Heat* iii. 51 The candle is reignited and burns with vivid brilliancy. 1884 *American* VII. 222 The momentary extinction and reignition of the light. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 4/3 He..lit a match, and re-ignited the fuse.

Reik, Sc. var. Reach *v.*1, Reak(s); obs. f. Reek *sb.* and *v.* **Reike,** obs. f. Rick. **Reikie,** obs. Sc. f. Reeky.

Reil(e, Reill, obs. ff. Rail *sb.*1, Reel *sb.* and *v.*

Reill·ume, *v.* [Re- 5 a: cf. Relume.] *trans.* To light up again; to reignite.

1793 Wordsw. *Prose Wks.* (1876) I. 5 To .. reillume the torch of extinguished David. *a* 1822 Shelley *Mother & Son* v, The vital fire seemed reillumed. 1848 Lytton *Harold* v. i, It coils round the dry leaves and sere stalks, and a touch re-illumes it. 1878 Symonds *Sonn. M. Angelo* xi, Reilluming memories that died.

Reillumina·tion. [Re- 5 a.] The act of reilluminating; new illumination.

1611 Florio, *Ralluminatione*, a re-illumination. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxv, But reillumination..returned to him.

Reillu·mine, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To illumine again. Hence **Reillu·mined** *ppl. a.*

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* vii. 180 A smile of godlike malice re-illumined [*later edd.* reillumed] His fading lineaments. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 44 The..solicitude of his re-illumined mind. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 145 A single glance at the varying landscape would in an instant revive and reillumine the extinguished spark of poetry.

‖ **Reim** (rīm). *S. African.* [a. Du. *riem.*] A strip of ox-hide, a thong, strap.

1865 in *Churchman* 11 Jan. (1866) 26/2 [He] climbed up to one of the bells, and, attaching a reim to it, quickly caused the customary peal to resound. 1866 [see Outspan *v.* b]. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada the Lily* 2 There was a sound of breaking reims and trampling hoofs.

Re-i·mage, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To image again.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* vi. 8 The stainless mirror of the lake Re-images the eastern gloom. 1814 — *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 168 He re-imaged with intense thought the minutest recollections of the scene.

† **Reimba·le,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a: cf. Embale *v.*] *trans.* To put up again in bales.

1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 163 Silk came so ill-conditioned for want of reimbaling.

† **Reimba·rge,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To embark again on a barge.

1681 T. Jordan *London's Joy* 4 With his Retinue he retreats agen To th' Water-side, and..doth Re-imbarge.

Reimbark, -ation, etc.: see Re-embark, etc.

Reimbi·be, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To imbibe († or soak) again. Hence **Reimbi·bing** *vbl. sb.*

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 57 Let these wast ashes bee reimbibed with more water. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 336 The hot Liquor soon reimbib'd the Salt. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 44 The reimbibing of perspired matter. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 40 The paper has had time sufficient to re-imbibe the moisture.

Reimbody: see Re-embody.

† **Reimbo·sk,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [Re- 5 a: cf. next.] *trans.* = Reimbush *v.*

1659 Howell *Vocab.* III. (*Hunting*), The deer is reimboskd,..*Il s'est rembusché.*

† **Reimbo·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 re-imbosch, -imbosce. [f. Re- 5 a + Emboss *v.*2: cf. Reimbush *v.*] **a.** *refl.* To hide (oneself) again among bushes. **b.** *intr.* (See quot. 1656.)

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* (1649) 14 The Ampelonian satyr..suddenly ran in, and re-imbosch'd himself. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Re-imbosce*, to lie again in ambush, or return to the Wood.

Reimbrace: see Re-embrace.

Reimbu·rsable, *a.* [f. as next + -able, or ad. F. *remboursable.*] That is to be reimbursed, repayable.

1792 Hamilton *Wks.* (1851) III. 342 Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed, .. reimbursable within five years. 1866 H. Merivale in *Life Whately* I. 117 A measure was devised (1835) for the payment of arrears to the clergy by Government, reimbursable by a land-tax.

Reimburse (rīˌimbə·ɹs), *v.* Also 7 -bourse. [Re- 5 a, perh. after F. *rembourser.*]

1. *trans.* To repay or make up to one (a sum expended).

1611 Cotgr., *Rembourser*, to reimburse; to repay, restore, or giue backe, money spent, etc. 1671 Evelyn *Diary* 26 June, The mony we laid out to be reimbours'd out of the contingent monies set apart for us. 1733–4 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* vi. 218 You will also remember to take bonds for the money, to be reimbursed for the Deanery-house. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* (ed. 2) Pref. 5 It will a good deal fall short of reimbursing my expences. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. i. § 8 The tardy sale of so voluminous a work could not have reimbursed the cost. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 231 The capital .. he reckoned at 10,000,000 guilders, which four prosperous trips would amply reimburse.

† **b.** To refund, disgorge. *Obs. rare*—1.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, I'll strip him soon of all to her pertains, And make him reimburse his ill-got gains.

2. To repay, recompense (a person). Also const. *for*, † *of* (the expenditure, etc.).

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 112 The poore men to be reimbursed. 1669 S. Pepys in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 110, I will see you fully and thankfully reimbursed for what charges shall attend the same. 1672 Dryden *Assignation* v. iii, You'll find occasion instantly to reimburse me of my kindness. 1707 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, They are willing to reimburse us a little. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 266 The Colonists were reimbursed by Parliament of all the expences incurred by them in this expedition. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 251 They had disbursed money largely,..with the certainty that they should never be reimbursed unless the outlay proved beneficial to the public.

b. *refl.* Also in *transf.* uses.

1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 47 Hath he saved any other kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of reimbursing himself by the destruction of ours? 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Wilson felt no scruple of conscience in resolving to reimburse himself for his losses. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxv. (1862) V. 539 Eager to reimburse themselves for this humiliation, they now formed a conspiracy..to seize the government.

3. With double object: (cf. 1 and 2).

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* Pref. 1 The issue may well reimburse you your summes expended. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 257 Till he be reimbursed the money that he hath laid out. *a* 1745 Swift *Story of an Injured Lady* Wks. 1751 XIV. 100 It was but reasonable .. to reimburse him some of his Charges. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 390 If he had consented to be reimbursed this expedition he would have received bonds .. for this sum of money. 1841 Macaulay *Ess.*, *Hastings* (1854) 655 His friends in Leadenhall Street proposed to reimburse him the costs of his trial.

Hence **Reimbu·rser, Reimbu·rsing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Rembourseur*, a reimburser; repayer. *Ibid.*, *Remboursement*, .. a reimbursing. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Reimbursement*, Reimbursing is also used for paying the price a commodity costs its owner.

Reimbu·rsement. Also 7 re-em-. [f. as prec. + -ment, perh. after F. *remboursement.*] The act of reimbursing, repayment.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 90. 606/2 The King had restored Brest in Britaine to the Duke, vpon reembursements of the money lent. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 221 By way of re-embursement for the charges we had been at. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 9 His scanty commission could never procure him the proper reimbursements. 1790 Hamilton *Wks.* (1851) III. 9 He.. took the risks of reimbursement upon himself. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* xxxii. IV. 235 The reimbursement of the 100 talents which they had advanced to the party of the city. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 494 For this expense he promised a parliamentary reimbursement.

Reimbu·sh, *v. rare*—0. [Re- 5 a, after F. *rembucher*: cf. Reimbosk and Reimboss.] *trans.* To lodge again among bushes. Also **Reimbu·shment** (see quots.).

1611 Cotgr., *Rembuscké*, reimbushed; lodged, or put among bushes. .. *Rembuschement*, a reimbushment; the place whereat wild beasts enter into a thicket after that they haue preyed, or pastured. 1877 Wraxell tr. *V. Hugo's Les Misérables* II. c, This manœuvre is peculiar to the tracked deer,..in venery it is called a 'false reimbushment'.

Reime, obs. form of Realm.

Reim-kennar. *pseudo-arch.* [app. formed by Scott on G. *reim* rhyme + *kenner* knower.] One skilled in magic rhymes.

1821 Scott *Pirate* vi, A Norwegian invocation, still preserved in the island of Unst, under the name of the song of the Reim-Kennar. *Ibid.* xxviii, They who speak to the Reim-Kennar must lower their voice.

Reimme·rge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To immerge again.
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 92 If before the removal of your thumb you reimmerge it again into the vessel'd Quick-silver as before. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 86 The great increase..re-immerged the survivors into an abyss of horror and despair.

Reimme·rse, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To immerse again. So **Reimme·rsion.**
1728 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 624 Then the Point C being got to H is re-immersed. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 215/2 They .. become covered with a film of oxide, which considerably weakens the electric current on their reimmersion. *Ibid.* 222/1 Reimmerse it repeatedly.

Rei·mmigrant. [RE- 5 a.] A returning emigrant. So **Reimmigra·tion,** return.
1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 27 The Irish have just established popery across St. George's Channel, by the aid of re-immigrants from America. 1894 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics, Prolegom.* v, They..take measures to defend themselves from the re-immigration of either.

† **Reimmi·t,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To insert again.
1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 146, I therefore re-immitted the same tube into the same gun.

Reimpa·rk, *v. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To confine again.
1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess., Jaylor* (1857) 192 You may ..meet him..riding post in mellancholy to re-impark his wilde runnagates.

Reimpa·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To impart again.
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Thy unparalleled confession (which we, even to the sounder British world .. grudge to reimpart). 1857 GLADSTONE *Homer, Proleg.* (1858) I. 81 In thus reimparting a promiscuous character to the first scenes of Grecian history.

Reimpe·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To impel again.
1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxix. 325 The Water was presently re-impell'd to its former height. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 331 *note*, The impelling power, for instance, is after a manner re-impelled. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 71 It repeats..the signals transmitted from London, re-impelling the message to Copenhagen.

Reimpla·ce, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *remplacer.*] *trans.* To put in place again; to replace.
a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 163 Taking the Canons along with them, [they] reimplaced them, and so departed. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xix. 241 For the reimplacing the divine image..God did a greater work then the creation. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 293 You must continue to remove Strawberry Plants out of your Nurserys, to reimplace those Tufts which are dead. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Afr.* II. xxvii. 212 If Egypt intended to cast him off..here was this offer of..£1500 salary to reimplace Egypt.

Reimpla·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To implant again. So **Reimplanta·tion.**
1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 45 How many grave and godly matrons, usually graffe or re-implant on their .. browes, the reliques, combings or cuttings of..more youthful hair? *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. (1677) 281 A Branch torn from a Tree..will resume Life by re-implantation and the Solar Heat. *a* 1891 *Medical News* LII. Advts. 1. (Cent.), Reimplantation of a Trephined Button of Bone.

Rei·mport, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] Reimportation.
1883 *American* VI. 244 The amount available for reimport probably has been returned to us.

Reimpo·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réimporter.*] *trans.* To bring back; *spec.* to import again to the country exporting. So **Reimporta·tion.**
1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 308 Bid Day stand still,..and re-import The period past. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. iv. II. 90 In those cases in which the goods..are really exported to some foreign country; and not clandestinely reimported into our own. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 117 Like the fire of Prometheus, reimported from its sunny fountain in the east. 1853 P. THOMPSON in *Assoc. Archit. Soc. Rep. & Pap.* II. 363 The wool of this country was..dyed, sent abroad, and reimported in the web. 1882 OGILVIE, *Reimportation.* 1883 *American* VI. 244 Making their reimportation illegal.

Reimpo·rtunate, *v.* : see next, quot. 1611.

Reimportu·ne, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To importune again.
1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, On first advantage .. will I re-importune him Unto the making of his testament. 1611 COTGR., *Reimportuner*, to reimportune, or to reimportunate. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* To Rdr., By ..earnest solicitations to re-importune him to close up what in these two remained unfinished.

Reimpo·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réimposer.*]
1. *trans.* To impose (a burden, tax, etc.) again.
1611 COTGR., *Reimposer*, to reimpose, to recharge. 1675–6 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) III. 418 Pretending to sell the Kings paddy here customs free..and to re-impose an avaldar. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) I. 123 Russia..scarcely even scrupled to re-impose the Turkish yoke upon her allies, the Servians. 1855 BRIGHT *Sp., Russia* 7 June (1876) 262 We have commenced a career of reimposing taxes. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/2 We ought to..reimpose the sliding-scale duty on corn.
b. To tax again. *rare.*
1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. I. 463 If they complain and make good their complaints, the whole parish is reimposed next year, in order to reimburse them.
† 2. To reprint. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.
1686 J. ELIOT in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* 213 My humble request..is, that we may again reimpose the Primer and Catechism; for though the last impression be not quite spent, yet quickly they will.

Reimposi·tion. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réimposition.*] The act of reimposing; also, an instance of this, a reimposed tax.
1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. I. 464 Such reimpositions are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 25 Abetting the re-imposition of what they know to be imbecile, odious, and unjust. 1850 BRIGHT *Sp., Ch. Rates* 27 Apr. (1876) 540 They would never consent to a reimposition of a Church rate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 Meditating a reimposition of the tax on corn.
So **Reimpo·sure.**
1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* viii. 108 The stirrings of a spring life that will shake off old winter's yoke, and make its reimposure impossible.

Reimpre·gnate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To impregnate again.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 68 The vigor of the Loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated by any other Magnete then the earth. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 137 That the Sun, Frost, and Rains may..re-impregnate it again with its former fertile Juice. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 340 Iron .. can be reimpregnated with carbon, to a certain extent, without materially injuring its malleable properties.

Reimpre·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To impress anew.
1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. P 13 Every particular command ..tending to re-impress on us some part of that divine image. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 380 The lovely Graces on dear Psyche's Breast Macario's Speech so deeply re-imprest. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 63 Religion .. will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by external ordinances. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, The whole family were duly impressed and re-impressed with her importance. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 192 He reimpresses on them the one simple need of the creature, *seek God.* 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 217 The deity having the power to reimpress the deceased with life.

Reimpre·ssion. [RE- 5 a. Cf. prec. and F. *réimpression.*]
1. The act of reprinting; a reprint of a work.
1616 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (ed. 2) 174, I hitherto by entreaty with-held it from a reimpression. 1684 J. ELIOT in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* 210 This last gift of 400*l.* for the reimpression of the Indian Bible. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. II. 1053/1, I began to read it as a re-impression of the work which..I had perused and loved. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 218 Whether this was a re-impression of Murner's book, or a new one on the same model we know not. 1864 F. HALL in *Lauder's Tractate* Pref. 5, I have entered into particulars as to my reimpression of the present poem.
2. A renewed impression.
1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 Fear..wrought strongly enough already on the Carpenter's Imagination, so as it little needed any re-impression.

Reimpri·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To imprint anew; to reprint. Hence **Reimpri·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Reimpri·nting** *vbl. sb.*
1566 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 261 The reimprinting of the late Geneva Bible. 1616 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (ed. 2) 173, I haue beene often sollicited within these two yeeres..to reimprint this little Treatise. *a* 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* i. (1634) 14 This seal being reimprinted upon us in our second Creation. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 They inward Joys of Absolution feel, And glory in their re-imprinted Seal.

Reimpri·son, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To imprison again. So **Reimpri·sonment.**
1611 COTGR., *Remprisonner*, to reimprison. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 244 If it be your pleasure to re-imprison her in the same Castle. 1798 *Invasion* II. viii. 79, I even could scarcely help regarding my re-imprisonment .. as a punishment inflicted upon me, for yielding so inconsiderately. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. i, Till .. the Uncontrollable be got, if not reimprisoned, yet harnessed.

Reimpro·vement. *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed improvement.
1618 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* I. ii, For the childe of a virgin is the reimprovement of that power, which created the world.

Rein (rēⁱn), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–5 rene, 5 reene, ren, 5–6 rean(e; 4–7 reyn(e, rayne, rain(e, 7–8 reign, 6–7 reine, 6– rein; 5–6 *Sc.* renze, rengze. [a. OF. *rene* (mod.F. *rêne*), *regne*, *raigne*, *rainne*, etc., earlier *resne* and (AF.) *redne*, usually regarded as repr. a Common Romanic **retina*, f. L. *retinēre* to RETAIN, whence also It. *redina*, *-ine* (Sicil. *retina*), Pg. *redea*, Sp. *rienda*, Prov. and Catal. *regna*; but the divergences in the forms have not been satisfactorily explained, and the correctness of the etym., for OF. at least, is doubtful (see Körting, under *resinum* and *retina*).]
1. A long narrow strap or thong of leather, attached to the bridle or bit on each side of the head, by which a horse or other animal is controlled and guided by the rider or driver; any similar device used for the same purpose. (The *pl.* has freq. the same sense as the *sing.*, the two halves being thought of separately.)
For such combs. as *bearing-*, *bridle-*, *check-*, *coupling-*, *curb-*, *gag-rein*, etc., see the first element. *False rein*, 'a lath of leather, passed sometimes through the arch of the banquet to bend the horse's neck' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–38).
13.. *K. Alis.* 786 Faste he sat, and huld the reyne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 415 Schir Philip the Mowbray..Raid till him..And hynt hys rengze. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6417 His horse in his hond held by the reyne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 407 He hilde the reyne of his bridill in his lefte arme. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2828 Who may he be, 3hone knycht, So still that hovith and sterith not his Ren? 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 264 The strong-neckt steed, being tied vnto a tree, Breaketh his raine. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. Pref. 2 If they rightly consider the stayd seating of the Horses body, and also the true placing of his head, with the easie cariage of his reine. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 88 That trot became a gallop soon, In spite of curb and rein. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxxiv, The Dwarf the stirrup held and rein. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 395/1 For those who ride with a loose rein the snaffle is quite sufficient.
pl. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 457 With a runisch rout þe raynez he tornez. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 443 He..lat the reynes gon Of his hors. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 493 The horse all quyk with-oute maister her reynes trailinge with the strem. 1484 CAXTON *Ordre of Chyualry* 66 To an horse is gyuen a brydel and the raynes of the brydel ben gyuen in the hondes of the knyght. 1565–6 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* x. 7 When to vse false Reanes, and when to leaue them. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 177, I have sent thee a paire of reines of Scythia. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 839 Quitting both their Swords and reigns They grasp'd with all their strength the manes. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* I. 53 In this Country they never use reins to their Oxen. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xxi, 'Away! away!' she cried, and stretched her sword,..And lightly shook the reins. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 50 If you want to mount one of your father's chariots, and take the reins at a race.
transf. 1660 MRQ. WORCESTER *Exact Def.* 15 A Helm or Stem with Bitt and Reins, wherewith any Child may guide, order, and controul the whole Operation [of an engine].
b. *To give* (a horse) *the rein*(*s*), to allow (it) free motion (cf. 2 b). *To draw rein*, to bring one's horse to a stand; to stop riding.
1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 8 Give a free horse the full reins, and he will soon tire. 1834 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* x, We never drew a rein for twenty miles. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* v. i, He spoke, and gave the rein to his barb. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xii, We gave rein to our horses.
2. *fig.* Any means of guiding, controlling, or governing; a curb, check, or restraint of any kind. In later use freq. in *the reins of government* (cf. F. *les rênes du gouvernement*).
c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2263, I am guyed by hir reyne, And she as lady souereyne [etc.]. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1467 What, art thou, dame, led on that rene? Thi witte counte I not worth a beene. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 God..hath not permitted him to have the reignes at libertie. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 119 This held the reines which overrul'd his will. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 55 Both doe hold the raines of our hearts, leading and guiding our Passions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 582 The Men, though grave, ey'd them, and let thir eyes Rove without rein. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 P 6 Never too strong for the Reins of Reason and the Guidance of Judgment. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, XIV. (1793) II. 177 The council of state assumed the reins of government. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 235 Anne herself..kept in her own hands the reins of power. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 44 The Senate had dropped the reins, and no longer governed or misgoverned.
b. In various phrases, esp. *to give* (*the*) *rein*(*s*) *to*, to allow full course or scope to.
1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 927 A larger reyne of mischiefe geuen to the vulgare people. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 663 Reine thy tongue. *Lon.* I must rather giue it the reine. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 58 Youth is set at libertie, and haue the reine laid in their neckes to runne at randon. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 51 When she will take the raine, I let her run. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 226 Wee must rather give our Invention the full raines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 674 Som say the Sun Was bid turn Reines from th' Equinoctial Rode..Up to the Tropic Crab. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 You will find our Knight..give the Reigns to his Imagination. 1762 GRAY *F. Sisters* 33 We the reins to Slaughter give. 1807 OPIE *Lect. on Art* iv. (1848) 332 No man ever more completely laid the reins on the neck of his inclinations. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 82 To give it that degree of prominence is to throw the reins to one's whim. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. xxi, 'And yet', thus gave she rein to jeer and gibe.
3. *transf.* The handles of a blacksmith's tongs.
1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 200 Flat-bit tongs..are.. always parallel; and a ring or coupler, is put upon the handles or reins, to maintain the grip upon the work.
4. *attrib.*, as *rein-knot*, *-rope*; **rein-arm, -hand,** that by which the reins are held in driving (also *fig.*); **rein-orchis,** an orchis of the genus *Habenaria*, the Fringed Orchis.
Also in names of mechanical devices attached to or connected with reins, as *rein-holder*, *-hook*, *-slide*, *-snap* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).
1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 446 Two or three rein-ropes are useful, to fasten to the calf if necessary. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 60 The probability presents itself that said rein-knot will come out. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 2/2 The surveyor..cannot have his rein hand or his whip hand pulled at, if he is to get over it successfully. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* viii, She clutched D'Urberville's rein-arm.

Rein (rēⁱn), *sb.*² Also 6 rhen, 6–7 reen. [ad. Da. or Sw. *ren*, † *reen*, Norw. *rein*:—ON. *hreinn*: see REINDEER. Hence also G. *rein*(*er*), *renn*, F. *renne.*] The reindeer.
1555 EDEN *Decades* IV. (Arb.) 301 [In Laponia] they tame certeyne wild beastes which they caule Reen. *Ibid.* 331 Hartes..whiche in the Noruegians tounge are cauled Rhen. 1595 J. DAVIS *Hydrogr. Descr.* Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 219 The inhabitants .. having the use of a kind of stag, by them called Reen, to drawe those their sleades. 1698 A. BRAND *Embassy into China* 49 Their Cabans or Hutts are generally made of the Skins of the Reens, or some other wild Beasts. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 305/1 They keep immense herds of reins. *Ibid.*, The flesh of the rein is the most coveted part of their food. 1854 A. MURRAY *Geog. Distrib. Mammals* (1866) 150 Some authorities think fossil Rein different from the living. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* July 91 The Lapps .. are great enemies of the wild rein.
Comb. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 305/1 In summer they [the reindeer] feed on several plants; but during winter on the rein-liverwort.

Rein, kidney: see REINS.

Rein (rēⁱn), *v.* Forms: 4, 6–7 rayne, 6–7 rain, 7 raign; 4 reine, 5–6 reyne, 8 reign, 6– rein; 5–6 rene, 6 *Sc.* renze. [f. REIN *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *rêner*, which may have existed in AF.]

†**1.** *trans.* To tie (a horse, or its head) *to* something by the rein; to tie up in this way. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1699 He reinede his hors to a chesteine. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 149 He Reynyd hys sted vnto a stake. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 129 The knyght.. Reynit his palfray of pryde, Quhen he ves lightit doune. 1564 in *Child-Marriages* 101 The[y] light both; and ther horse was rayned in the midest of the Lane. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 14 Vouchsafe..to alight thy steed, And rain his proud head to the saddle bow.

2. To fit or furnish with a rein or reins.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 To Reyn [*v.r.* Rene], *habenare.* 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 141 A strong bridle, double rayned, wherof one to be of wyer. 1717 POPE *Iliad* v. 448 Beside him stood his lance,.. And, rein'd with gold, his foaming steeds before. 1725 — *Odyss.* VI. 86 Th'attending train The car prepare, the mules incessant rein. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 30 The leaders and the middle pair are without reins, and the nearest [mules] reined only with ropes.

† b. *transf.* ? To fasten, make fast. *Obs.*[–1]

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Than the master cryit, and bad renze ane bonet.

3. To check or stop, by pulling at the rein.

1530 PALSGR. 678/2 As sone as we mette, he rayned his horse and talked with me a good while. 1622 W. YONGE *Diary* (Camden) 48 The King reined his horse so hard that he came back upon him. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 231 Reigning my Horse, to let hers go before me. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix, Sudden his steed the leader rein'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 826 When Edyrn rein'd his charger at her side, She shrank a little.

b. *fig.* To put a check or restraint upon (something); to restrain *from* something.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 662 Sweet Lord Longauill reine thy tongue. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 48 The venom'd vengeance ride vpon our swords,..reine them from ruth. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. Introd., My tongue within my lips I rein. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 80 They ride on them, and rein their headlong speed.

4. To govern, control, manage, or direct (also const. *to*), by means of reins. Now *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 9 Like Phœbus fayrest childe, That did presume his fathers fyrie wayne, And flaming mouthes of steedes..with weaker hand to rayne. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 341 The horse Pelides raignde, no mortall hand could vse But he himselfe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 1069 His Son, the Second Virbius, retain'd His Fathers Art, and Warriour Steeds he rein'd. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 108 To rein the Steed Swift-stretching o'er the Plain, to chear the Pack. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXX, A milk-white horse, which she reined with peculiar grace and dignity. 1861 CATLIN *Life amongst Indians* 96 We will rein our horses to them—don't be afraid.

b. *fig.* To rule, guide, or govern.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 They.. range onely rayned with learned discretion. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 659 Lawes and statutes..Wherby good subjects easily are rain'd. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 88 Wild Ambition with imperious force Rides, rains, and spurs them like th'unruly Horse. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. XV, From place to place, As his will rein'd the viewless Element, He rode the Wind.

5. To pull *up* or *back*, to check and hold *in*, by means of the reins.

1552 HULOET, Bridle or rein vp, *fræno.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Arrendar*, to rain vp a horse, ..*frænare.* 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* x, I was reining in my horse. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. III. 86 They reined their steeds back to the ranks. *fig.* 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. § 8 The cause why the Apostles did thus..was to rein them in by this mean the more. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 299 The influence which had yoked together and reined in so many turbulent and ambitious spirits. 1891 *Tablet* 7 Nov. 743 Principles cannot be reined up short of their logical term.

b. *absol.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 65 When the Regiment or Line wheels into open Column, either by reining back or by wheeling back. 1809 J. MOORE *Campaign in Spain* 173 The Colonel judiciously reined-in to refresh the horses. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. XVIII, Rein up; our presence would impair The fame we come too late to share. 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* II. 20 At the word 'March!' the rear rank reins back. 1888 W. D. LIGHTHALL *Young Seigneur* 20 We reined in at last to a walk.

fig. 1836 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. VI, None of your practical jokes here,..rein up, rein up, if you please.

c. To turn a horse by the reins. *rare*[–1].

1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 277 He had already reined to his right, across the mead.

6. *U.S.* To preserve or keep enclosed *from* stock. Also with *up.*

1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 230 This field, after the rye has been eaten off by the sheep, is to be reined from stock of all kinds. *Ibid.* 231 The other part..is to be equally well enclosed, and reined up from stock.

7. *intr.* Of a horse: a. To bear, or submit to, the rein; to carry itself in a specified manner when reined. Also *fig.*

1565-6 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* ii. (1580) 4 His long slender head..which maketh him to reine with the better grace. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 244 Youth neuer raineth wel, but when age holdeth the bridell. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 358 Hee will beare you easily, and raines well. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 205 When your horse standeth in his best glory, and reyneth most comely and closest. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvii, If he had had a wee bit rinnin ring on the snaffle, she wad ha' rein'd as cannily as a cadger's pownie.

b. To move *back*, go backwards, (as) under the influence of the rein. Also *transf.* of persons.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IX. 182 Lisander..rained back a steppe or two. *c* 1720 GIBSON in *Compl. Farmer* (1766) s.v. *Pleurisy*, Though in the beginning he makes many motions to lie down, yet afterwards he reins back as far as his collar will permit. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 73 The horse must be tried to rein back.

Rein, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN.

Reinable, obs. form of RE-ENABLE.

Rei·nage. *nonce-wd.* [f. REIN *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] Reins collectively.

1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Trans.* 11 And placed the glittering reinage in his hands, And helped him to his throne upon the car.

Reinald, obs. variant of REYNARD.

†**Reina·nimate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 5 a + IN-[2] + ANIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To reanimate.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* XXI. 212 God..shall recollect that dust, ..and then re-inanimate that man.

Reinau·gurate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inaugurate afresh.

1857 MRS. GORE *Castles in the Air* XXX, I had no ambition to reinaugurate myself by another [illness]. 1895 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) V. 298 To re-establish a protective tariff and to reinaugurate a policy of unequal taxation.

Reinaugura·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reinaugurating; a fresh inauguration.

1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc., Ornithologie* (1867) 270 The Eagle condescended that the day of his Re-inauguration should not be stained with blood. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* I. 9 The great work.., should it be..the re-inauguration of Christianity among ourselves? 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 214 The re-inauguration of an Emperor whom one Parisian revolution had set up again.

Rein-bone, obs. variant of RINGBONE.

†**Reinca·merate,** *v. Obs. rare*[–1]. [RE- 5 a: see INCAMERATION.] *intr.* To return to the papal domain.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 298 There is some condition annex'd, upon failure of which this fiefe shall reincamerate.

Reinca·rnate, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Incarnate again.

1882 MYERS *Renewal of Youth* etc., 213 Re-incarnate, unremembering, tread In the old same footsteps of himself long dead.

Reinca·rnate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To incarnate anew.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 272 The Pharisee believed that ..only a part of them [the dead] would be re-incarnated, enter again into their former bodies. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 199 A body which could appear and disappear..by being, as it were, re-incarnated at one time, and dis-incarnated at another. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/1 A man dies; his 'Ego' passes to the 'spiritual planes' of nature: after a long interval..it re-incarnates.

Hence **Reinca·rnated, Reinca·rnating** *ppl. adjs.*

1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 199 Buddhism..with..its crowds of constantly reincarnating living Buddhas. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* X. 230 The idea I found regarding reincarnated diseases, existent among the Okyon tribes.

Reincarna·tion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed incarnation; an instance of this.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 273 The Essenes..rejected totally..the dogma concerning re-incarnation. 1884 PEMBER *Earth's Earliest Ages* Pref. 7 Sin must be gradually worn away..in a series of reincarnations upon earth.

b. A fresh embodiment *of* a person.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Aug. 5/2 The Imam is supposed to be a reincarnation of a divinity formerly manifest in Mahomet.

Hence **Reincarna·tionist,** a believer in reincarnation.

1881 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/3 The re-incarnationists holding..that there was nothing to prevent Queen Elizabeth becoming Charles Dickens.

†**Reince·ndate,** *a. Obs. rare*[–1]. [f. RE- 5 a + INCEND *v.* + -ATE[2].] Heated again.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 145 When the Body with Mercury ys reincendat.

†**Reince·nse,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[–1]. [f. RE- 5 a + INCENSE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To make a return to (one) with incense.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 75 How shall I recompence these high shewn favours? How ever re-incense you for these savours?

Reince·nse, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. RE- 5 a + INCENSE *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To incense (a person) again.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 182 Sir Iames Croft .. was cunningly incensed, and reincensed against mee.

†**2.** To relight (a fire). *Obs. rare*[–1].

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. i, She, whose beames do reincense This sacred fire.

Reinchain, obs. form of RE-ENCHAIN.

Rei·ncidency. *rare*[–1]. [RE- 5 a.] Relapse.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 82, I would haue this re-incidencie and relapse of theirs to be severely punished.

Reinci·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réinciter* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To incite again.

1611 COTGR., *Reinciter*, to reincite. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 361 The deed of procreation .. is despis'd, unless it bee cherisht and reincited with a pleasing conversation. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* XII. 1117 He reincites his Band And makes the last Effort. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 284 The hurricane seemed to have been reincited instead of exhausted.

Reinclo·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To inclose again.

1611 COTGR., *Renclorre*, to reinclose. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 89 In this letter I re-inclosed her bill. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXV. (1818) II. 419 She.. re-inclosed her brilliant guests in their place of confinement.

Reinclu·sion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed inclusion.

1890 *Spectator* 10 May, Reforms which would lead to the re-inclusion of the Free Kirk.

Reinco·rporate, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réincorporer* (16th c.).] *trans.* To incorporate again.

1611 COTGR., *Reincorporer*, to reincorporate, reintegrate. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 338 Grind it well again, that..the Sal Armoniack..may be reincorporated with the Colcothar. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6152/1 Those Provinces ought..to be deemed reincorporated with the Ottoman Empire. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 327 The King has been pleased..to reincorporate the borough of Saltash. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 62 All seemed to be re-incorporated into the mass. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 72 The 'priory and convent of Norwich'..were reincorporated only with a loss of manors and lands.

So **Reinco·rporate** *a.*, **Reincorpora·tion.**

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Mark* IX. 11 John Baptist was Elias; not the Soul of Elias reincorporate, but [etc.]. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 12/2 The circumstances which led to the re-incorporation of the English Langue. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 65 § 2 The dissolution of such district, and ..the reincorporation of its area..in the..parishes [etc.].

Reincounter, variant of RE-ENCOUNTER.

Reincourage: see RE-ENCOURAGE.

Reincrea·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To increase again.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 20 That they myght..apply them selues to reincrease the fruites of theyr countrey. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vi. 15 When they did perceave Their wounds recur'd, and forces reincreast. 1611 COTGR., *Recroistre*, to reincrease; to grow, or spring vp, againe. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iii. (1672) 20 A copious afflux of good blood, whereby the preceding diminish'd parts happen to re-increase.

So †**Reincrease** *sb. Obs. rare*[–0].

1611 COTGR., *Recroist*, a reincrease; a new..growth.

†**Reincrew·.** *Obs. rare*[–1]. [? f. RECREW after *reinforce.*] Recruit, reinforcement.

1627 D. HOLLES in *Strafford Papers* (1739) I. 41 Young Soldiers for the Reincrew of our Army.

†**Reincrudate,** *v. Obs. rare*[–1]. [f. RE- 5 a + **incrudate.*] *trans.* To make crude again.

1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 70 That moysture which reincrudates Gold.

So **Reincruda·tion.** *rare.*

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i, This Writer proceeds wholly by Reincrudation or in the *Via humida.* 1894 WAITE tr. *Paracelsus* II. 378 It is also called reincrudation.

†**Reincrude·scence.** *Obs. rare*[–1]. [Cf. prec.] Recrudescence.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 15 If..there immediately arise a Reincrudescence of the Wound.

Rei·nculcate, *v. rare*[–1]. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inculcate again.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. Pref. 11 He interposes what was said before, reinculcating that the same was in the beginning with God.

Reincu·r, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To incur a second time (Webster 1847).

Reindear: see RE-ENDEAR.

Reindeer (rēⁱ·ndīəɹ). Forms: 4, 6–7 rayne-, 5 reyn-, 5, 7 reen-, 6 rane-, 7–8 rain-, 8–9 rhen-, 8– rein-. [Ultimately repr. ON. *hreindýri* (mod.Icel. *-dýr*), f. *hreinn* the more usual name for the animal (cf. REIN *sb.*[2]) + *dýr* DEER: hence also Sw. *rendjur*, Da. *rensdyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennthier.* The immediate source of the comb. in Eng. is not quite clear: in OE. the simple word occurs in the account of Norway obtained by Ælfred from Ohthere.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 18 He hæfde .. tamra deora unbebohtra syx hund. Þa deor hi hataþ hranas; þara wæron syx stælhranas.]

1. An animal of the deer kind, *Rangifer tarandus*, having large branching or palmated antlers, formerly common in Central Europe, but now confined to sub-arctic regions, where it is used for drawing sledges, and is kept in large herds for the sake of the milk, flesh, and hides. The caribou of N. America is a variety.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 922 The roo and þe rayne-dere reklesse thare ronnene. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 3728 To chase at hem and hornes blow,..At reyndere and the dredful roo. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) XV, The reyndeir ran throw reueir, rone, and reid. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 57 Tarandrus is a beaste in bodye like a great Oxe..Of some hee is taken to bee a rayne deare. 1632 T. NORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. v. (1838) 52 A third sorte of deare, lesse then the other (which are a kinde of rayne deare). 1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed. Ambassy* (1772) I. 428 A Laplander and his sledde drawn by a rayne deer. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 P 4 A Song..addressed by the Lover to his Rain-deer, which is the Creature that in that Country supplies the Want of Horses. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 47 The Country being mostly rocky, and covered with a white Moss upon which the Rain-Deer or Caribouxs feed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 149 Of all animals of the deer kind, the Rein-Deer is the most extraordinary and the most useful. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* XVI. 252 The reindeer all came this way in April. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 14 With these are mingled bones of the red deer and roe, but the rein-deer has not yet been found.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)
1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., Rein-deer, as drawn in armory, is a stag with double attires, two of them turning down.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reindeer hair, horn, milk, skin*; **reindeer-fly**, a species of Œstrus which attacks the reindeer; **reindeer lichen, moss**, a species of lichen, *Cladonia rangiferina*, which constitutes the winter food of the reindeer; **reindeer period** (see quot.); **reindeer tribe**, a tribe using the reindeer, esp. *pl.* certain pre-historic tribes inhabiting France and Belgium.
1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Gedner's Use Curios.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 165 When our president was gathering, and describing the *rhen-deer-fly. **1896** *Lloyd's Nat. Hist.* 81 The nest is loosely made of dry grass and stalks, and the inside..is lined with willow-down or *reindeer-hair. **1857** DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 258 Out of *reindeer horns are made almost all the utensils used in his domestic economy. **1777** LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 880 Brown tipt *Rhendeer Lichen. **1892** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 213 Even the grass vanishes, its place being taken by the reindeer lichen. **1857** DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 258 *Reindeer milk is the most important item in his diet. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Reen mossa*, a name used by some for the mountain coralloids, or *rein deer moss. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 333 The Rein Deer Moss, which forms the winter food of that animal. **1895** *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 16/2 In sheltered places there are surprising growths of reindeer moss. **1881** J. GEIKIE *Prehist. Europe* 101 M. Dupont recognises two stages in the Palæolithic Period, one of which is called the Mammoth period, and the other, which is the more recent, the *Reindeer period. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 569/2 Their shoes [are made] of the *rein-deer skin, with the hair outwards. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 2 The *Reindeer tribes of Central France.

† **Reinde·nt**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 5a + INDENT *v.*[1]] *trans.* To provide with fresh teeth.
1611 COTGR., *Rendenter*, to reindent, or set new teeth vnto. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 101, I will re-indent my mouth, and not see my selfe Tantaliz'd thus to my face, for want of the most necessary Instruments of life.

Reindi·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To indict again.
1611 COTGR., *Renditer*, to reindite, or frame a new Indictment against. **1889** *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 18 Oct., What was your object in having these men re-indicted?

Reindo·rse, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To indorse again.
1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (1894) 385 The Sabbath of the 4th Commandment..was republished by Moses, reindorsed and explained by Christ.

Reindow, obs. form of RE-ENDOW.

Reindu·ce, *v.* [RE- 2 a and 5 a.]
† **1.** *trans.* To bring back, reintroduce. *Obs.*
1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xix, But now this great Succeeder, all repaires And reinduc't that discontinued good. **1611** COTGR., *Reinduire*, to reinduce. **1630** W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 287 To reinduce them [the Popish ceremonies] is to disturb the peace of the Kirk. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 20 There was a design..to reinduce Secular Priests into Monks places.
2. To induce anew or again.
1855 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. IV. ii. § 176. 512 The state *a* again induces the state *b*, and is itself once more reinduced. **1876** *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 39 A mixed generous diet..has not reinduced the disease.
Hence **Reindu·cing** *vbl. sb.*
1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Burton* 36 Their plot..for the reinducing of Popery.
So **Reindu·ction**, † reintroduction.
1660 *England's Monarchy* 9 To heal the sores and wasting divisions of the Nation, by a Reinduction of the known ancient and fundamental Laws thereof.

Reindue', *v.* [RE- 5a.] *trans.* To put on again.
1884 ALLINGHAM *Blackberries* (1890) 5, I will not re-indue The rags of overnight. **1886** STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x, When I shall again and forever reindue that hated personality.

Reine, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN.

Reined (rēⁱnd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. REIN *v.* + -ED[1].]
1. Furnished with, guided or restrained by, reins. Also *reined-in, -up.*
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 Renyd, *habenatus*. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 95 With renit lyonis 3okkit to thi chayr. **1740** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 159 He approached me with a sort of reined-in rapture. **1835** W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix. (1863) 108 The poor, mutilated, harnessed, checked, reined-up victim of luxury.
2. With preceding adv., or in combs., esp. *well reined*, † well broken to the rein.
a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ccv b, Thoughe the knyghte passe his course, yet it is not his faute, yf the horse be not wel reined. **1565-6** BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* i. (1580) 3 Vegetius also saith that they [the Parthian horses] be verie well reined. **1598** [see REIN *v.*[2]]. **1767** LEWIS *Statius* XII. 1042 His neat Quiver, Sword, and well-rein'd Steed. **1856** STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 395/2 The snaffle..usually called the single-reined bridle.

† **Reined**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.*[-1] [f. *rein*, sing. of REINS + -ED[2].] Having reins of a specified kind.
1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 78 The fyrst [property] is to be small mouthed, the seconde to be longe rayned.

Reines, var. RAINES *Obs.*; obs. f. REINS.

‖ **Reinette** (rēⁱne·t). Also 6 **reinet**, 8 **reynette**. [F. *reinette*; the more usual form is RENNET, q.v.] A variety of apple, the rennet.
1583 *Rates of Customs* A iij, Appuls called pippins or reinets the bushel xij*d*. **1706** LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* x. 43 The Frank Reynette is an old Apple, well known. *Ibid.* 44 Its Juice is very sweet, being more pleasant to the Taste than the Reynette. **1731** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (1733) s.v. *Apple*, Apples..proper for a Desert, ..Golden Reinette,..La Reinette grise. *Ibid.*, Such Apples as are preferr'd for kitchen use,..French Reinette,..Monstrous Reinette. **1824** LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 691 Rennets, Reinettes or Little Queens. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 488 The reinettes (or rennets) are a large group.
Hence † **Reinetting** = RENNETING. *Obs. rare*[-1].
1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Apples..Golden Doucet, Apis, Reineting [etc.].

Reinfe·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To infect again. So **Reinfe·ction**; **Reinfe·ctious** *a.*
1611 COTGR., *Reinfecter*, to reinfect. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *Reinfect*, to infect, to give a contagious Disease a second time. **1828-32** WEBSTER, *Reinfectious* (cites VAUGHAN *Med. Repos.*). **1882** *Nature* XXV. 440/1 The disease may break out in a fresh-run salmon without re-infection. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 741 Recurrences are extremely common; and they are not always reinfections.

Reinfeoff, obs. form of RE-ENFEOFF.

Reinfe·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To infest again.
1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* K k j, Vnderstandinge that the Saracens had re-infested Calabria, hee speeded thither.

Reinfla·me, *v.* Also **re-en-**. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *renflammer* (16th c.), It. *rinfiammare* (Florio).] *trans.* To inflame again.
1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 4. 651/2 That the hatreds and enmities..betweene the French and English names, should .. be renued, and reinflamed. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 92 To re-inflame my Daphnis with Desires. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 797 Re-inflam'd Thy luminaries triumph. **1842** PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 267 Oxygen [and] Nitrous oxide re-inflame a glowing taper.

Reinfla·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inflate again. So **Reinfla·tion**.
1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 261 The skins may be re-inflated in succession at any time. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 245 Reinflation of lung under such conditions ..is often impossible.

Reinfli·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To inflict again.
1673 *Lady's Calling* I. ii. § 10 When a man..reinflicts his miseries upon himself by a grating reflection on his own madness.

Rei·nfluence, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To influence again.
a **1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 169 Our Lord his Dissolution had commenc'd, And Deity his Soul reinfluenc'd.

† **Reinfo·ld**, *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enfold again. Hence † **Reinfo·lding** *vbl. sb.*
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. XX. (1620) 437 Admitted to the sight of God..to leaue it againe at length and be re-infolded in mortal misery. **1611** FLORIO, *Rinuolta*, .. re-infolded or re-inwrapped. *Ibid.*, *Ripiegatura*, a re-infolding, a reinwraping.

Reinforce (rēⁱinfōə·ɪs), *sb.* [f. the vb.]
† **1.** *Mil.* A reinforcement of troops. *Obs. rare*[-1].
1648 EVELYN *Diary* (1857) III. 29 The general sent to Skippon for a re-inforce of 3000 horse.
2. A part (or one of two parts) of a gun next the breech, made stronger than the rest in order to resist the explosive force of the powder.
1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, The first reinforce..includes the base ring. *Ibid.*, The second reinforce begins .. where the first terminates. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 231/2 On the side of the gun upon the first reinforce, are cast two knobs. **1802** JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., There are generally two in each piece, called the first and second reinforce. **1863** *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 357 The Parrott guns are of cast-iron, with a wrought-iron reinforce. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 26 Other early guns that were mounted were made with a loop underneath the barrel before the reinforce.
b. *attrib.*, esp. **reinforce ring**, a flat ring or moulding round a gun at the points where the reinforces meet or terminate. Also called *reinforce band.* (Cf. *Reinforced* ppl. a.)
1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, The first reinforce..includes..the vent-astragal, and first reinforce ring. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 230/1 At the end of the first reinforce ring. *Ibid.* 233/1 Reinforce-astragal and fillets. **1802** JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Reinforce-ring.* There are three in each gun, called the first, second, and third. **1868** *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 130 A smooth-bore cannon. This gun is constructed on the same principles as the others, with steel re-inforce rings.
3. Any thing or part added to an object to strengthen it. Also *attrib.*
1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* X. 204 A remarkable diversity is seen to have existed between the corresponding reinforces or additional defences of the right and left sides. *Ibid.*, When the shoulders were covered by the reinforce-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons.* **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1636/1 A reinforce or strengthening piece on a fabric at a point of wear, or around a hole or eyelet. **1884** *Ibid.* Suppl. 235/1 A cup-shaped reinforce inside the head of a cartridge to strengthen it.

Reinforce (rēⁱinfōə·ɪs), *v.* [f. RE- + *inforce*, ENFORCE *v.*; cf. RE-ENFORCE *v.* and RENFORCE.]
I. 1. *trans.* To strengthen (a military or naval force) by means of additional men.
1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 318 Hauing reinforced the point of his armie with Germaine pikes. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* II. 204 They neede not reinforce their Companies with the Irish. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* I. I. 40 Seasonably re-inforcing the Garrison, with divers Gentlemen his particular Servants, and a good number of Souldiers. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 74 Sending two and thirty of her men on board the great ship, to reinforce the men on board. **1849** ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxvii. § 48. 40 Fresh troops continually came up to reinforce those who were exhausted with fatigue.
b. To strengthen or increase (a class or party) by fresh additions to the number.
1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 520 The Tory party..included the whole bench of bishops, and had been reinforced ..by several fresh creations. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1. 60 The middle class, thus created, was reinforced by the rise of a similar class in our towns.
c. To furnish with fresh supplies; to add to, increase, the amount of (something).
1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 210 Some subject of hope..must be called in to reinforce the animal fountains of good spirits. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 230 The bears had..destroyed our chances of reinforcing our provisions.
2. To strengthen, make stronger; to furnish with additional support.
a **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Bashfulnesse, and a naturall modesty..might have hindred his progression, had they not been re-inforced by the infusion of Soveraign favour. **1657** HOWELL *Londinop.* 17 He reinforceth the right of the City by Proclamations. *a* **1676** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 47 The Memory .. by the return of a like Object again is sometimes revived and reinforced. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. I. 20 To reinforce our virtues from the dust of those who first taught them. **1879** W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 153/2 Bach uses it frequently, sometimes merely to reinforce the basses. **1897** RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 86 Pengraig recounted what had been agreed upon; reinforcing the whole with evidence and proof.
† **b.** *refl.* To fix (oneself) more firmly. *Obs.*[-1]
1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* I. 51 The Prince ..reinforc'd himselfe all he could in his Saddle.
c. To strengthen (some material thing) by an additional support or added thickness.
1692 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 119 The side of the Triangle ..was reinforced with a Border. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* V. 379 These Pipes or Tubes shall be well reinforced with the Sinews of Beasts steeped in Glue. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Canon reinforcé*, a cannon whose breech is reinforced, i.e. thicker than the calibre. **1772** C. HUTTON *Bridges* 87 They must be well reinforced with proper walls or returns. **1890** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 185 It is advisable..to re-inforce the punch, with one or more thicknesses of cardboard.
3. To add to the force or strength of; to make more forcible or cogent.
1629 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 265 Give me leave (my Lord) to reinforce A virgin's suit. **1681** H. MORE *Postscr. Glanvill's Sadducismus* 51 Angels .. which minister to the Saints, and reinforce the Prayers of good and holy men by joyning thereto their own. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 9 Since I like the Frankness, and Tendency of your Argument, I'll try if I can Reinforce it. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. ii. (1864) 79 It is said, he reinforced the proposal by promising a liberal share of the proceeds of it. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xvi. 123 He liked to reinforce what they said by conveying in anecdote some fragments of that rare knowledge.
b. To increase by giving fresh force to; also simply, to increase, make greater.
1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 7 The loud noise of roaring Mirth is re-inforced to drown that poor whisper of Conscience. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. ii. 43 Exclamation properly is..but the slacking of the voice to re-inforce it somewhat more. **1684** R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 80 We reinforced the Cold by a great quantity of fresh Snow and Salt. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, They have reinforced their own productivity by the creation of that marvellous machinery. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 153 Religion had early possessed itself of this force of character, and reinforced it.
4. *intr.* To obtain reinforcements. *rare.*
1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. ii. 18 It is a day turn'd strangely; or betimes Let's re-inforce, or fly. **1811** *Henry & Isabella* I. 133 In the mean while the enemy reinforced, and pursued the English.
II. † **5.** To renew or repeat with fresh force.
1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 219 Re-inforcing the charge, he with much adoe obtained the victory. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XX. 72 Rallying all into one body, they re-inforced the fight. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* II. (1671) 238 The same offer was reinforced a fortnight after.
† **b.** To direct with renewed force. *Obs.*[-1]
a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) V. 4 Cry'd strange!—then reinforced his Light Against the Moon with all his Might.
† **6.** To enforce, or put in force, again. *Obs.*
1640 LENTHALL in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 19 To manifest to the World, that Our retirements were to reinforce a greater Unity and Duty. **1656** LD. WHITLOCK in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 194 Let the old order be reinforced, and Wednesday sennight be the day. **1667-8** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 239 [To] attend his Majesty, desiring him to reinforce .. the laws against Conventicles. **1720** WATERLAND *Defence Div. Christ* Wks. 1823 II. 105 It pleased God..to proclaim the high dignity of God the Son, to reinforce his rightful claim of homage.
† **7.** To constrain or impel afresh. *Obs.*[-1]
1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 172 Till young Abdul was reinforced to revenge his Father's Death.
Hence **Reinfo·rced** *ppl. a.*
1692 *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94, G H the Reinforced Ring. **1710** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Re-inforced* Ring of a Cannon, is that which is next after the Trunnions, between them and the Vent, and the Re-inforced part of a Gun, is from the Base Ring to the Re-inforced Ring. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. 205 The reinforced orders for this hostile apparatus. **1796** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 172 The reinforced flank or center which is to attack, is then ordered to advance. **1877** *Daily News* 27 Dec. 5/6 The Russian pursuing force .. could not possibly assail the reinforced Turkish troops.

Reinforcement (rēⁱinfōə·ɪsmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT; cf. RE-ENFORCEMENT and F. *renforcement.*]
† **1.** A renewal of force; a fresh assault. *Obs.*[-1]
1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 117 He..aydelesse came off, And with a sudden re-inforcement strucke Corioles like a Planet.

2. The act of reinforcing with fresh troops.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 187 We haue .. commanded..the said Sir Arthur himselfe to march vp with a thousand of the best men to your reinforcement in Mounster.

b. A fresh supply of men to assist or strengthen a military or naval force.

1646 H. Lawrence *Com. & War w. Angels* 187 If souldiers be weake, or succumbe in fight, they send to their Generall for supplies and reinforcements. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 393 With some of these new Troops, and a Reinforcement from Flanders. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 276 He .. had just receiv'd .. a reinforcement of 30,000 men. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* XXVI. II. 612 His army was strengthened by a numerous reinforcement of veterans. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* XV, The trooper, who goes to Oxford for the reinforcement. 1847 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 258 Francisco Pizarro had remained at Lima, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the reinforcements which he had requested.

c. An additional supply or contribution.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder*, He was so kind as to make me a present of an hundred sets of them; and this little reinforcement, added to what I had raised of my own [etc.]. 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 192 Great reinforcements of sympathy.

3. Augmentation of strength or force; the act of strengthening or increasing in any way.

1651 Cromwell *Let.* 26 July in *Carlyle*, He hath lately gotten great provisions of meal, and reinforcement of his strength out of the North. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 190 What reinforcement we may gain from Hope. 1734 Waterland *Doctr. Trinity* vii. Wks. 1823 V. 287 Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional reinforcement. 1879 Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 51 It was found that each vowel position caused the reinforcement of some particular fork or forks. 1882 Spencer *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 349 This re-inforcement of natural power by supernatural power.

4. The act of enforcing anew. Now *rare*.

1641 Smectymnuus *Answ.* ii. (1653) 10 There are two specious Arguments which this Remonstrant brings to perswade this desired re-inforcement. 1657 Stalham (*title*) The Reviler rebuked: or a Reinforcement of the Charges against the Quakers. 1676 in Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 75 Openly to break so many known laws of the Land, after so many reinforcements, is not this to be turbulent? 1873 Phillimore *Eccl. Law* I. 649 The following canon, in the main of it, was only a re-inforcement of one of the Lord Cromwell's injunctions.

Reinfo·rcer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which reinforces.

1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 559 But this signification being lost sight of, we find that *round* comes naturally in as its reinforcer.

Reinfo·rcing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of strengthening in some way.

1611 Cotgr., *Roboration*, a..reinforcing. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 26 In reinforcing of the fleete with more men and munition. 1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* xiv. 176 Your confident re-inforcing of your comparison. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 131 The strongest argument which the advocates of re-inforcing use in their favour is, 'that they prevent the gun from bursting explosively'. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* x. 204 The system of adding secondary defences, or reinforcing, appears in active operation.

So **Reinfo·rcing** *ppl. a.*

1848 Buckley *Iliad* 288 Having a reinforcing army. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* x. 197 A strong secondary reinforcing plate..was firmly fixed to one side of it.

Reinfo·rm, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To inform again; to form anew; to invest again with form.

1611 Cotgr., *Reinformer*, to reinforme, to present with new informations. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5148 Especially such [winds] as are re-inform'd by other auxiliary vapors as they pass. 1687 in Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 10 Let his Loved Ashes rest, Till reinformed with Light immortall He shall rise. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* v. 202, I but reinform features and attributes that have long been laid .. in the quiet of the grave.

Reinfranchise, obs. f. Re-enfranchise.

† Reinfu·nd, *v. Obs. rare* −1. [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To pour in again.

1704 Swift *T. Tub* ix, The best part of his diet is the reversion of his own ordure, which, expiring into steams, whirls perpetually about, and at last re-infunds.

Reinfu·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To infuse again.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 498 To reinfuse decayed strength in a moment. *a* 1677 Oldham *Dithyrambick* Poems (1684) 208 We nothing .. above our selves produce, Till thou do'st finish Man, and Reinfuse. 1845 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 248 The chiefs of the barbarians could reinfuse life into a social order to which [etc.]. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, C. Avison* ix, To re-infuse ..sleep that looks like death With momentary liveliness.

Reingage, obs. form of Re-engage.

Reinge, Sc. variant of Rinse *v.*

Reingender: see Re-engender.

Reing(n)e, obs. forms of Reign *v.*

Rein goose, variant of Rain-goose.

1882 *Standard* 22 Aug. 2/5 Rein geese and brent geese were seen.

Reingorge: see Re-engorge.

† Reingra·ff, *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a.] = next.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 774 Re-ingraffed into the peace-full stocke from whence his disobedience hath torne him. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 49 When they are re-ingraffed into their own Church, their Infants must needs be reingraffed with them. 1659 Howell *Lexicon* To tru Philologer, She did reingraffe upon divers words, as chiefly upon chief, faulty upon fault.

Reingra·ft, *v.* Also 7 re-en-. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ingraft again. Hence **Reingra·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1625 Donne *Serm.* VI. 69 As when my true Repentance hath re-engrafted me in my God and Re-incorporated me in my Saviour. 1752 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) X. 245 This does not imply the re-ingrafting of these Gentiles. 1885 *Homiletic Rev.* Feb. 106 The re-ingrafting of Israel into their own olive tree.

Reingra·tiate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* (chiefly *refl.*) To ingratiate again.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 96 Fearing his force, and that .. hee would re-ingratiate himselfe. 1669 Clarendon *Life* III. (1760) I. 119 If He were once re-ingratiated to his Majesty's Trust. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. xi. 357 In order to reingratiate themselves with the mobs. 1882 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 556/3 Tasso .. hoped to re-ingratiate himself with the duke by complimenting him on his third wedding.

Rei·ngress. [Re- 5 a.] Renewed ingress.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 224 Auveragus .. And his lordis..Saw tha culd nocht haue reingres agane. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 68 Then there was an ingress, an egress, and a regress, or reingress.

Reingro·ss, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To engross again. In **Reingro·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1679 *Act* 31 *Chas. II*, c. 3 (*title*) An Act for reingrossing of the Records of Fines burnt or lost in the late Fire in the Temple.

Reingu·lf, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ingulf again.

1611 Cotgr., *Rengloutir*, to reglut, reingulfe, swallow vp againe. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 24 Designes, which have ..reingulfed us in so many new feares. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 126 So long since reingulfed in the silence of the blank bygone Eternity! 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 8 That this intellectual Eye..should then be reingulfed by the dead ruthless force which had given it birth.

Reinha·bit, *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

† 1. *intr.* To dwell again. *Obs.*

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 10 One of the Richards .. broughte the foresayde Monks agayne to Stratford, where amonge the Marsches they reinhabytyd. *a* 1638 Mede *Daniel* Wks. (1672) 700 A Commission to cause the people to return and re-inhabite. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 504 They might be able to subsist and re-inhabit in the said kingdom.

2. *trans.* To inhabit (a place, etc.) again.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 219 After which time it was reinhabited by certaine people of Granada. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* III. 130 Towns and Cities were not reinhabited but lay ruin'd and wast. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* 234 The individual soul cannot return to reinhabit the body.

Hence **Reinha·biting** *vbl. sb.*; **Reinhabita·tion.**

1611 Cotgr., *Rehabitation*, a reinhabitation, reinhabiting. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VI. viii. (1614) 603 Elmahdi, an hereticall Calipha who procured the reinhabiting thereof.

† Reinhea·rten, *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To give fresh courage to, rehearten.

1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 29 The Rebels were afterwards reinheartened by the Queen of Englands protection. 1667 Mrq. Worcester in Dircks *Life* xvii. (1865) 301 To reinhearten my distressed family.

Reinhe·rit, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To inherit again.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 47 Just it is that such as undersell them, should not re-inherit them in haste. 1895 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Sept. 12/2 He had been disinherited..; but ..reinherited his patrimonial estate.

Reini·tiate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To initiate again.

1652 *Plea for Free State* 4 [They] oppose so obstinately the Publique Establishment, out of no more weighty reason, then to reinitiate splendid Titles. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* ii, He..was altogether re-initiated into social life. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 381 The disorder, unless re-initiated by repetition of the cause, may long remain quiescent.

Reinjoin, -joy, obs. ff. Re-injoin, -joy.

Rei·nk, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ink again. Hence **Rei·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 815/2 One ribbon will bear reinking several times.

Reinlarge, obs. form of Re-enlarge.

Reinless (rē·inlės), *a.* [f. Rein *sb.*1 + -less.]

1. Without a rein or reins: **a.** of a horse.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxix, She tearms..A wilfull prince, a raynelesse raging horse. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* XXIV. xxxix, Untill his rainlesse horse bare him away. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VI. ix, The benignant Power, Who sent the reinless steed. *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* xc, The void car, hurled Abroad by reinless steeds.

b. of a driver or rider.

1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 326 If I had been blind and reinless, I should have gone without a bump. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 The reinless rider acquires a firmer seat.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Unchecked, unrestrained.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. vi. D iij b, Leuinus..Through lyfe corrupt, and rainlesse youth dyd worke his fames decay. 1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 240 The reinless fury Of the mad whirlwinds. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. XIX, With reinless speed A black Tartarian horse of giant frame Comes trampling over the dead. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. vi. § 2 The reinless play of the imagination.

† Reinli·ghten, obs. variant of Re-enlighten.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. XXVIII. 26 Though God depriue me of his presence for a time, he will one day re-inlighten mee.

Reino·culate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To inoculate again. So **Reinocula·tion.**

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 315 The two last children I reinoculated was a few months after vaccination. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 652 The occurrence of furuncles in successive crops is due to reinoculation from the surface.

Reinqu·ire, *v.* [Re-.] To inquire in turn.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. I. 340 Unto him that demanded on what hand Venus was wounded, the Philosopher thought it a sufficient resolution to reinquire upon what leg King Philip halted.

So **Reinqui·ry,** renewed inquiry.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 437 Re-inquiries and Removals: these, by whatsoever name called—new trials. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 1/2 The first returns..were sent back for reconsideration and re-inquiry.

Reins (rēinz), *pl.* Now *arch.* Forms: (1 renys), 4 reenes, -us, 4–7 reynes, (4 reynyes, 5 reynys, 5, 7 reyns), 5–7 raynes, 6–7 raines, (6 rains), reines, 4, 7– reins. Also *sing.* 7 reyn. [a. OF. *reins, rens*, ad. L. *rēnes* pl.]

1. The kidneys.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 140 ȝif hyt byþ of renys oþþer þan lendene þanne cumþ þæt blod of þara blæddran.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He hadde afterward greet penaunce in an evel þat hatte ilium and greveþ faste by þe reynes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Þei hangen & bynden summe membris wiþ oþere as þe reynes to þe rigge. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 31 Disese cometh in thi Reyns. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* cl. (1636) 147 The Reynes or Kidneys make grosse and ill bloud. 1596 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. XXXVII. (1639) 159 The reines are vexed with inflammation for diverse causes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 346 Spirits.. Vital in every part, not as frail man In Entrailes, Heart or Head, Liver or Reines. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 353 So from the Reins the Liver is generated, from that the Heart, from that the Stomach. 1870 Bryant *Homer* II. XXI. 289 Eels and fishes came and gnawed The warrior's reins.

2. The region of the kidneys; the loins.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* ix. 2 O man..clothid with lynnen, and an ynkhorn of a wryter in his reynes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 370 Sche hath my wounded herte enoignt, My temples and my Reins also. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4325 Gaffray gripte he there faste by the raynes, Ech of thaim both suffryng there hug[e] paynes. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1068 Gyrte thy raynes as a man. 1572 Walsingham in D. Digges *Complete Ambass.* (1655) 344 The Count de Retz is hurt in the rains of the back with a harquebush shot out of Rochel. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xiii. (1821) 150 Receeving a blow with a Peece upon the reines of his backe. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 168 [The] Rock..bears the marks, as if a Body had been laid on the Back upon it, for the form of the Reins appear there. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* XX. 13 Each..seem'd to be revers'd At the neck-bone, so that the countenance Was from the reins averted. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Song in Time of Rev.* 27 They are girdled about the reins with a curse.

b. *Arch.* (See quot. 1727–38.)

After F. *les reins d'une voûte.*

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Vault*, Reins, or fillings up of a Vault, are the sides which sustain it. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 21 This upper Arch is..thicker in the Reins, or towards the Bottom, than at the Key or Top. 1872 Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 184 The space between the crown and the reins of the arch.

3. In or after Biblical use: The seat of the feelings or affections.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 592 For he is þe gropande god,.. Rypande of vche a ring þe reynyez & hert. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* vii. 10 God serchende hertis and reenes. — *Wisd.* i. 6 Of the reenus of hym witnesse is God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224, I am nere to theyr mouthes, but I am ferre from theyr raynes [cf. Wyclif *Jer.* xii. 2]. *c* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* VII. x, Thou righteous proofes to hartes and reines dost send. 1603 T. M. *Progr. Jas. I* B 3 b, Griefe seized euery priuate mans raynes. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* To Bookseller, A Manual which..will lively affect, and sit close to the Reins, and penetrate the Heart of the Reader. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* CXXXIX. III. ii, Thy Hand my Heart and Reins possest. 1896 A.E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* XXX, Through their reins in ice and fire Fear contended with desire.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *rein-guard, -gut*; *rein-trying* adj.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* XX. 8 Joab was..gird with a knyif hongynge vnto the reyn gottys in the sheethe. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Rein-guard* (Mil.), that part of armour which guarded the lower part of the back. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* X, Rein-trying, heart-investigating day.

Reins, variant of Raines *Obs.*

Reinscri·be, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To inscribe again.

1688 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 260 He gave orders to re-inscribe all the old [names]. 1878 Grosart *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 46/1 To reinscribe the venerable name of Henry More among our real Makers and Singers.

Reinse·rt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To insert again. Hence **Reinse·rted** *ppl. a.*

1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* 22 The most compendious Laconicke with a reinserted Parenthesis. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 22 The inscription on the monument.., which was defaced in the late kings time, is reinserting again upon it. 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 55, I have cut it out of a good book, and shall be glad to reinsert it therein. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. viii. § 19. 296 The tablets .. have been taken out and reinserted in the newer masonry. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/3 The clause was therefore not reinserted.

So **Reinse·rtion.**

1828–32 in Webster. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 Mr. Stuart succeeded in ousting the clause.., and Lord Salisbury has procured its re-insertion.

Reinsi·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To insist again.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* IV. (1783) II. 162 Reinsisting upon his acceptance as a debt due to him for his civility. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 3/3 The Council then proceeded ..to reinsist upon its determination [etc.].

Reinslave, obs. form of Re-enslave.

Reinsman (rēi·nzmăn). *U.S.* [f. Rein *sb.*1 + -s- + Man *sb.*1] One who is skilled in managing the reins; a driver. Also *fig.*

1855 in *Voice* (N.Y.) (1894) 8 Feb., Deeming themselves as skilful reinsmen as those selected by the Boards of Excise. 1872 Talmage *Serm.* 34 The experienced reinsman checks the fiery steed at the first jump.

† **Reinsna·re,** *v.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To ensnare again.

1624 QUARLES *Job* sect. i, He that plants his Engines euery-where..and re-insnares The soule of man.

Reinspe·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To inspect again.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 323 A book that .. had been inspected and reinspected by Angels, and approved by God. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 95 We went to the Uffizi gallery, and reinspected the greater part of it.

So **Reinspe·ction.**

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1856 WARTER *Southey's Lett.* I. Pref. 13 Possibly he might have found some on reinspection. 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 8/6 A re-inspection had been made of 270 houses in Kensington.

Reinsphear, obs. form of RE-ENSPHERE.

Reinspi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To inspire again, in various senses.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 65 She renewes and re-inspires the decayed life of a Poet. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 54 This silk-worm (to long sleep retired) The early year hath reinspired. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 172 We oft have heard that great Deceiver say, That he would re-inspire his buried Clay. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* v. 514 No Furies were at Hand to reinspire Heroic Thoughts. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 143 To be modified, filled up and reinspired from their own original resources. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel* 199 Ye..recall The stragglers, refresh the outworn, Praise, re-inspire the brave!

b. Const. *with.*

1657 BP. H. KING *Poems* 132 What man then would, who on death's pillow slumbers, Be re-inspir'd with life..? 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* v. xii, O let me..re-inspire thy bosom With the breath of Love. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 65 Phœbus hastes great Hector to prepare..,His lab'ring bosom re-inspires with breath. 1799 *Triumph of Benevolence* II. 371 Mrs. Mannington endeavoured to reinspire him with hope. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* ii. 67 To re-inspire an effete body with the vitality of youth. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* III. 119 The image of the dead dealer, reinspired with cunning and hatred.

2. To breathe again *into* something. *rare*⁻¹.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxi. 535 Regeneration..is the life of God reinspired into a soul alienated from it by the power of sin.

Hence **Reinspi·red** *ppl. a.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV,* cccxx, The French ..with re-inspired Sayles, Come to ayde Glendoure.

Reinspi·rit, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspirit anew. Hence **Reinspi·riting** *vbl. sb.*

1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 21 When it has despoyled them of that false courage..to permit it to reinspirit them with a true one. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 396 A word was sufficient to reinspirit her. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 67 Refreshed and reinspirited, on we go. 1889 PATER *Appreciations, Coleridge* 98 That whole episode of the re-inspiriting of the ship's crew.

Reinsta·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To install again.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 261 To reinstall him in his kingdome which he was depriued of. 1625 MILTON *Ode Death Fair Inf.* 46 Wert thou some Starr.. Which carefull Jove..Took up, and in fit place did reinstall? 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 614 Adam and his chosen Sons, whom thou A Saviour art come down to re-install. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 88 The king .. [did] reinstall his son in the electorate. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Louis XVIII & Talleyrand* Wks. 1853 II. 190/1 Peterborough .. would have reinstalled you at Hartwell. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 178 The..east window was first reinstalled.

Reinsta·lment. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed instalment.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* v. ii, We ha yet performd but the least part of duetie, Your reinstalment. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xvi. 128 The Hetrurians assisted Tarquins endeauours of re-instalment. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 317 There is not abundance of Appearance of their Re-instalment in these Realms. 1851 LYTTON *Lett. to J. Bull* 2 Its reinstalment to office has not been resuscitation.

Reinstamp, obs. form of RE-ENSTAMP.

Reinstate (rīˌinstēˈt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To reinstall or re-establish (a person or thing) *in* a place, station, condition, etc. Also const. *on.*

1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 3 The said archbishop is now reinstated in his majesty's favour. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 156 Such a force as..reinstated him in his own. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 220 We may reinstate reason in her throne. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 318 To..reinstate us on the rock of peace. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vi. 209 The Gospel has re-instated Nature in all her hopes..of Immortality. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VII. ix, To reinstate him in a power which he evinced the capacity to wield. 1875 M^cLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 60 Before the Apostle can be reinstated in his functions.

b. Without const. Also *absol.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Lady, with the touch of your white hand, let me reinstate you. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 459 Nor is there any appearance that they will ever be re-instated or recompensed. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. § 2. 49 The .. intention of the present volume is..not to depress or exclude, but to re-instate and corroborate. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 360 The senators could not reinstate him by force.

2. To restore to or in a proper state; to replace.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 249 Everything being reinstated, it was some time before we met with any but the ordinary interruptions. 1813 ELMES *Dilapidations* (1829) App. 54 Re-instate the skirting, papering &c. where the book-case formerly stood. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV,* c. 46 § 110 To reinstate the streets .. so opened by them. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 165/1 It is in the power of the company to reinstate property rather than to pay the value of it.

3. To restore to health.

1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* ii. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 8 The crisis of the fever..being past, proper care might reinstate him.

Hence **Reinsta·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Reinsta·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Reinstating,* the restoring of a person or thing to its former state or condition. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Mole,* To roll those spots after the reinstated turfs are settled. 1890 [see *Reinstator*].

Reinsta·tement. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reinstating; restoration, re-establishment.

1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlvii. 120 The province..was insufficient for the reinstatement of his affairs. 1825–34 B. MONTAGUE tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Anc.* (Bohn) 223 The reinstatement and restoration of corruptible things. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 57 Nor is there here any room for his reinstatement by the praetor.

b. The restoring or replacing of destroyed or damaged property.

1813 ELMES *Dilapidations* (1829) App. 60 You are hereby required to..perform..the following repairs, and re-instatements of waste. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 165/1 The insured has not the option of requiring reinstatement.

Reinsta·tion. [f. REINSTATE *v.*: see -ATION.] Reinstatement.

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 305 His Ally .. treated with him for his reinstation. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* I. 268 The little plan he had laid for the reinstation of the deposed king. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxii, The half wager about his reinstation in the service of the Hall.

So **Reinsta·tor,** one who reinstates.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 140/2 The reinstating goes on, and Mr. Roden Noel..is one of the reinstators.

Reinstaura·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] A second instauration.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xv. xxvii. (1620) 536 Could not God, that taught this means of reinstauration, repaire them as he had created them?

† **Reinstau·re,** *v.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. RE- 5 a + *instaure* INSTORE *v.*] *trans.* To restore.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XI. ci, The Greekes to quench theyr fleet themselves dispose And re-instaure their Tents whose spoile was great.

Reinsti·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To instil again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 35 Others they ply'd with doubts,..Curs'd Infidelity to re-instil.

Rei·nstitute, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To institute again. So **Reinstitu·tion.**

1863 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 320 Ezra only reinstituted them. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. iv. 58, 'I reinstituted for the state the sacred chants', says the king. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 304 There will never again be any re-institution of slavery. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 217 Re-institution of what was obsolete.

† **Reinsto·ck,** *v.* *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. RE- 5 a + IN- + STOCK *v.*] *trans.* To furnish with a fresh stock.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 98 He may rob the Travailer to Re-instock himself.

Reinstru·ct, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To instruct again or in turn. So **Reinstru·ction.**

1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* iii. Wks. 1823 VI. 364 Being reinstructed in the faith and reclaimed in manners. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. 266 He must..instruct that attorney how to reinstruct him, and how to reinstruct those other barristers who must necessarily be employed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Jan. 13/2 A course of reinstruction in the dry rudiments of knowledge.

Reinsu·rance. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or second insurance; *spec.* one by which an insurer or underwriter secures himself (wholly or in part) against the risk he has undertaken.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 271 Every Insurer is permitted to take out a Reinsurance on any Insurance he has given. 1802 MARSHALL *Insurance* I. I. iv. § 3. 112 The new insurers will be responsible to him in case of loss, to the amount of the re-insurance. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 11 Notice of abandonment need not be given to the underwriters of a policy of re-insurance.

attrib. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 A reinsurance policy made on the same risk.

Reinsu·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To insure again; *spec.* to devolve the risk of an insurance on another insurer. Hence **Reinsu·red** *ppl. a.*

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 360 It is common with underwriters or insurance companies .. to reinsure a part elsewhere. 1892 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 44/2 Before the reinsured obtained the benefit of his reinsurance he must himself have paid on the original insurance.

Reinsu·rer. [-ER 1.] One who reinsures.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 271 Yet shall he..truly make known to his Reinsurer all Advices which he..has received concerning the insured Ship. 1802 MARSHALL *Insurance* I. 113 There is no privity of contract between the original insured and the re-insurers. 1892 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 44/1 Payment by the reinsurers to the reinsured.

Rei·ntegrate, *pa. pple.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *reintegrātus,* pa. pple. of *reintegrāre*: see next.] = REDINTEGRATE *pa. pple.*

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 169 That heuenly cyte shall be restored and reintegrate with good crysten people. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 412 Our King..desired to be, if not reintegrate, yet at least in good terms with the Roman Church.

Reintegrate (rīˌintĭgrēˈt), *v.* [ad. med.L. *reintegrāt-* (Du Cange): see REDINTEGRATE *v.* and cf. F. *réintégrer,* Sp. *reintegrar,* It. *-are.*]

† **1.** *refl.* To reinstate (oneself). *Obs.*

1582 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xxiv. (1591) 128 Here was the fielde where they might reintegrate themselues in their honour again. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. Hist. xiii, He should..rather seeke to reintegrate himselfe into his Fathers favour. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 418 Desiring the King..to take hold of the present time and to reintegrate himself with the Pope.

2. *trans.* = REDINTEGRATE *v.* 2 b, 2 d. Now *rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 1 Heere I will make a request that..I may reviue and reintegrate the missapplyed and abused name of Naturall Magicke. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 159 That all the followers of the Duke of Bourbon should be reintegrated in their former possessions. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 692 The justice of the Court would presently Confirm her in her rights and exculpate, Re-integrate and rehabilitate.

3. = REDINTEGRATE *v.* I.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 The Falling from a Discord to a Concord .. hath an Agreement with the Affections, which are reintegrated to the better, after some dislikes. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 225 The atmosphere alone will reintegrate a soil rested in due season. 1868 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. (1872) I. 86 The disintegrated mass quickly re-integrates itself from the materials brought by the blood. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 904 The capital thus sunk will neither yield an income nor be reintegrated.

b. Const. *into, with.*

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 174 The Law of Honour, then, merits to be re-integrated into the moral Law. 1881 MORGAN *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 10 The eight gentes of the Seneca-Iroquois tribe were reintegrated into two phratries. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* XX. 231 The vast majority of the divergent forms arising through Local Segregation are reintegrated with the surrounding forms.

Reintegration (rīˌintĭgrēˈ-ʃən). [a. F. *réintégration* (15th c.), or ad. med.L. *reintegrātiōnem* (Du Cange), noun of action f. *reintegrāre*: see prec. and REDINTEGRATION.]

† **1.** Renewal of an enterprise. *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 1 In theyr inceptions progressions, recoyls, reintegrations, approches and atteynings to their ends.

2. a. = REDINTEGRATION 3. ? *Obs.*

1616 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 430 There is no great opinion here of the reintegration of this worthy man into his former honours and brightness. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* 3 For re-integration to her Majestie's favour; in comparison whereof, all other Circumstances are but as *atomi.* 1795 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 299 To make a stipulation in favour of the reintegration of the Stadtholder.

† **b.** = REDINTEGRATION 4. *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 214 During her Sons minority, and after since her reintegration with him, she hath made herself so absolute a mistresse of his mind [etc.].

3. = REDINTEGRATION 1.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 221 Entire restitution and re-integration in the instance of agreements merely voidable. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 701/1 Nothing could appease his remorse but the reintegration of the victim's fame. 1890 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 241 It is not the dissolution of society for which we strive, but its re-integration.

Reinter, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *renterrer* (16th c.).] *trans.* To inter again.

1611 COTGR., *Renterrer,* to reinterre, to burie againe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. viii. 10 To Jerusalem..they convey the bones of their dead friends from all places to be reinterred. 1675 MARVELL *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 465 The old King's body was to be taken up,..and to be reinterred with great magnificence. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. li. (1862) IV. 413 The dead bodies were then exhumed and re-interred.

So **Reinte·rment,** a second interment.

1815 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66 An official order for shutting up the theatres on the day of re-interment. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 614 Just as I could save a root Disinterred for re-interment when the time best helps to shoot.

Reinte·rpret, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To interpret afresh.

1611 COTGR., *Reinterpreter,* to reinterpret, reexpound. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, It needs a scientific telescope, it needs to be reinterpreted and artificially brought near us. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 151 Revealed religion is ever passing into natural, and natural returning to re-interpret the revealed.

So **Reinterpreta·tion.**

1880 *19th Cent.* Aug. 315 These are only specimens of a characteristically commendable reinterpretation.

Reinte·rrogate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To interrogate again.

1611 COTGR., *Reinterroguer,* to reinterrogate, reexamine, aske new questions of. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 214 For interrogated, say re-interrogated: for .. he must always have been interrogated in the first instance. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, He and Mrs. MacCandlish were then re-interrogated, whether Brown had no arms with him on that unhappy morning.

Reinthro·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. RE-ENTHRONE.] To enthrone again. (Common *c* 1630–1750.)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 151 With so effectuall speech imploring their high grace That him they reinthron'd. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 59 On this marriage was agreed that King Edward should be deposed, King Henry re-inthrond. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 140 They saw Piety re-inthroned, Righteousness restor'd. 1700 TOLAND *Clito* vi, I'll..Establish Justice, reinthrone the Laws. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, But his confession shall redeem my fame, And re-inthrone me in my princess' smile. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. 9 To re-inthrone the Bible as explained by our current theology..is..impossible.

† **Reinthro·nize,** *v.* *Obs.* [RE- 5 a; cf. med.L. *reinthronizāre* (Du Cange).] *trans.* = prec.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 372 The Danes thus outed hence, and the West-Saxon or English blood-royall reinthronized. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. III. xxi, This Mustapha they did reinthronize and place in the Ottoman Empire.

Rei·ntimate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To intimate again.

1622 WOTTON *Let.* in *Relig.* (1685) 540 Yet withal, I was not tender to re-intimate unto them, that [etc.].

Reinti·tle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entitle again.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xix. 241 For the reimplacing the divine image, for the reintitling it to the Kingdoms of grace and glory.

Reinti·tule, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To intitule again.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 310 The foresaide claime of heritage,..whereby..she is againe reintituled to the same French kingdome and crowne.

Reinto·mb, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entomb again.

1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VIII. iv, When reintombing from obliuius ages in better stanzas her surviving wonder.

Reintre·nch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To entrench again.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 22 They saw the prince stand bulwarckt in the midst of so many slaughter'd Moores: and re-intrenched about with his owne dead. **1899** *Rev. of Reviews* Mar. 259 Masses of..troops reintrenched themselves.

Reintrodu·ce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To introduce again. Hence **Reintrodu·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 281 The Empire which he seduced into Idolatry..and so re-introduced the Image of the slain Beast by this seduction. **1667** J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 6 A continued succession and series of Treasons, for the re-introducing of Popery. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 316, I may have occasion elsewhere, very probably, to re-introduce the Maltese. **1765** *Museum Rust.* IV. 262 It has been introduced..for a long series of years; but..so little noticed, that..I had much ado to re-introduce it. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 77 The very words, objective and subjective,..I have ventured to re-introduce. **1837** SYD. SMITH *Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 267/1 Their bills of last year—which Lord John Russell stated his intention of re-introducing at the beginning of this Session. **1869** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 1855 To shake This torpor of assurance from our creed, Re-introduce the doubt discarded.

Reintrodu·ction. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reintroducing; a renewed introduction.

1661 R. BAILLIE in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 95 To countenanc[e] the Reintroduction of bishops and books. **1717** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 277 They durst not for their lives treat about the reintroduction of Prelacy into Scotland. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxviii. 365 Since the re-introduction of the Jews into England, in the time of Oliver Cromwell. **1830** LYTTON *P. Clifford* XV, During this short conversation the re-introduction of Mr. Clifford .. to Lucy Brandon had been effected. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 55 In order to the reintroduction of the Bill, the session was terminated by a prorogation.

Reintru·sion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of intruding again; a renewed intrusion.

1848 LYTTON *Harold.* III. ii, He foresaw the necessary reintrusion of his wife upon the charm of his..solitude. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. i. (1872) I. 52 The regress or the reintrusion of the circumambient hostile populations.

Reinva·de, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To invade again or in turn.

1611 COTGR., *Renvahir*, to reinuade. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119 Thus I soon felt my flashy Goodness fade, And Sin with greater Force me re-invade. **1895** FARRAR *Gathering Clouds* I. Pref. 7 To show how the world reinvaded..the nominal Church.

So **Reinva·sion.**

1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 40 Lamps, which..had been kindled afresh to combat this mournful reinvasion of darkness.

Reinve·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To invent again.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 371 This not being the first time, that the same thing has been reinvented. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 180 After Spenser..had reinvented the art of writing well. **1894** *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 69 This system..has also been reinvented and patented a year or two ago.

absol. **1888** H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Ecclesiastes* 73 [The mind] invents;..it corrects; it reinvents.

So **Reinve·ntion, Reinve·ntor.**

1719 *Weekly Medley* 28 Mar., An Art now so long lost, its Loss so lamented, and its re-invention so much coveted. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk.* (1879) 118 My merit as a reinventor and improver. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 108 He..set himself to the reinvention of the instrument.

Reinve·rsion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of inverting again; a second inversion.

1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 209 The re-inversion of the image is sometimes effected by an eye-piece of three lenses.

So † **Reinve·rse** *v. Obs.*; **Reinve·rt** *v.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 128 By reinverting the Tube you let that bubble return to the open end of it. *c* 1720 S. WESLEY *Hymn of Eupolis* 108 Whether various nature play, Or reinversed, thy will obey.

Reinvest (rīinve·st), *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. It. *reinvestire* (Florio) and REVEST.]

1. *trans.* To invest again with or as with a garment. Const. *with*, rarely *in*.

1611 FLORIO, *Reinuestire*, to reinuest. **1629** WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* 12 Then was I reinuested with a Doublet of white Canuas. **1681–6** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 533 This Earth, where the old Matter of those Bodies lies, wherein they are to be re-invested. **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* V. ix. 221 That one or two poor half-pay officers..might be..replaced in Highland regiments, and so reinvested with the untheatrical 'Garb of Old Gaul'.

b. To re-endow *with* a possession, power, etc.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Pr. Wks. 1753 I. 351 Gildas ..testifies, that the people, thus reinvested with their own original right [etc.]. *a* **1680** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 104 Since they never divested themselves of their original integrity, they could not be re-invested with that which they had never lost. **1738** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 72 The General and his officers finding themselves reinvested with the Supreme authority [etc.]. **1832** tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* VI. 131 Galeazzo was recalled, and reinvested with the lordship of Milan. **1863** J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Gen.* iii, 20 To undo what had been done for the death of man, and so reinvest him with life.

2. To replace, re-establish. Const. *in*.

1617 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 708 A restitution *in integrum*; a re-investing them in what they were borne to, or were any waies possessed of. **1639** GLAPTHORNE *Argalus* III. Wks. 1874 I. 36 To re-invest blest quiet in his heart. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 136 The Vice-Roy..dispoil'd him of his Principality, and reinvested in it Levan's Lawful Heir. **1854** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. i. (1864) IV. 6 The German line of pontiffs had done much to reinvest the papacy in its ancient sanctity.

† **3.** To vest again *in* a person or body. *Obs.*—[1]

1760 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 150 The same land shall..be reinvested in the said Corporation.

4. To invest (money) again.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv. § 3 (1876) 339 They .. save and re-invest their savings because they have nothing on which they care to expend them. **1885** *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 209 The proceeds of sale have been..reinvested in land.

b. *intr.* To make a fresh investment.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 259 To pay off his purchase-money, or re-invest in stores.

Reinve·stigate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To investigate again.

1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 50 They ought as seldom as possible to re-investigate the evidence. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 1. 35 Direct efforts..to re-investigate some ..department of knowledge. **1897** J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. 240 When I acquainted my friends with these facts he re-investigated the specimen.

So **Reinvestiga·tion.**

1847 in WEBSTER. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 691 The morbid anatomy demands reinvestigation.

Reinve·stiture. [RE- 5 a.] The act of reinvesting; a second investiture.

1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 104 When the people..foresaw the re-investiture of the clergy [etc.]. **1841** TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 401 To trace the steps of his return, from the first beginnings of repentance to his full re-investiture in all the privileges of a son.

Reinve·stment. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh investment. Also **Reinve·sture.**

1611 COTGR., *Ravestissement*, a readuesting, reinuesture. *Ibid.*, *Revest*, a reinuestment, reinuesture. **1828–32** WEBSTER, *Reinvestment.* **1885** *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 209 The costs incurred in such reinvestment may be charged for according to the scale.

Reinvi·gorate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To give fresh vigour to. Also *absol.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 179 When the weather is mild, you may sometimes shew them the air, and reinvigorate with the sun. **1666** BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. p. lxxxiii, Restoring the temperament of the debilitated parts, and reinvigorating the blood. **1746** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 80 As a spacious field arrayed in cheerful green, relieves and reinvigorates the eye. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. viii. 435 That rational reformer reinvigorated the episcopate. **1862** MRS. S. C. HALL *Can wrong be right?* II. 292 Sometimes his mind would return..and reinvigorate the body.

Hence **Reinvi·gorated,** *ppl. a.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 162 All those reinvigorated Families. **1884** SWINBURNE in T. H. Ward *Eng. Poets* III. 281 The revived and reinvigorated *Lotos-Eaters*.

Reinvigora·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh invigoration.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 456 Tonics for that [purpose] of both local and general re-invigoration. **1841** TUPPER *Twins* vii, Volatile salts, a lady's maid, and all that sort of reinvigoration. **1889** *Times* 3 Aug. 9/5 The ideas.. of the Anglican Church have undergone..much reinvigoration and development.

Reinvi·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. late L. *reinvītāre*.] To invite again. Hence **Reinvi·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Reinviter*, to reinuite, or bid once more. **1611** FLORIO, *Rinuito*, a re-inuiting. **1624** QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* XX. 17 Whose beautie reinvites My oft remembrance. *a* **1711** KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 431 Ardent Pray'rs shall re-invite My Jesus to my longing Sight. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* xiii, Her sentiment of shame in reinviting your opinion after having treated you with so little respect.

So **Reinvita·tion.**

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. (*heading*), The Reinvitation.

Reinvo·lve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To involve again.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 69 To re-involve us in that pitchy Cloud of infernall darknes. **1799** *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 269 The root of any power, being re-involved, returns to the power from which it was extracted.

Reioce, -ios(she, -iose, etc., obs. ff. REJOICE.

† **Reir,** *v. Sc. Obs.*—[1] [app. aphetic for *arreir* ARREAR *v.* 2.] *intr.* To retire, retreat.

1570 *Henry's Wallace* X. 355 The worthy Scottis, thay reirit [*MS.* weryt] far on bak.

Reir, obs. var. of REBE.

Reird, common Sc. form of RERD(E.

‖ **Reis**[1] (rēⁱs), *sb. pl.* Forms: 6 reyes, 6–7 reys, 8 rayes, 7–9 reis; 7–9 rees, 8 res, 8–9 res, reas. *Sing.* 8 re, 8–9 ree, 9 rea, rei. [a. Pg. *reis* pl.; the correct sing. is *real* (see REAL *sb.*[1]), of which the normal pl. would be *reaes*.] A Portuguese money of account of very small value (equal to about one-twentieth of a penny in Portugal and one-fortieth in Brazil), of which one thousand form a MILREIS. (In India the *rea* was latterly the four-hundredth part of a rupee.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 348 Alowynge to hym in pension seuen hundreth reys monethly. *marg.* Seuen hundreth reys are .x. *s.* **1598** W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* (1864) 165 The Cooper hath three Duckets a moneth, and 3900 Reyes fraught. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 107 The Order there is to sell them at 400 Reis. **1691** LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 59 In Portugal they count their Money by Reys, a very small, or rather imaginary Coin. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 207, 60 Rees make a Tango. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5911/1 The King of Portugal has..laid a Tax of 200 Reas (in English Money about 13 Pence Half-penny) per Pound upon all Sugar. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. App. 6 Their Accounts [at Bombay] are kept by Rayes and Rupees. [Cf. Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* (1886) s.v., Accounts were kept at Bombay in rupees, quarters, and reas, down at least to November, 1834.] **1872** MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* v. 35 The Portuguese pennies or *reis* (pronounced rays) are prodigious. It takes one thousand reis to make a dollar.

sing. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ree*, a Portuguese Coin, of which 40 make 1 Ryal or 6 Pence in English Money. **1727–38** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, The good baruco is equal to a Portuguese ree. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* V. 100 *note*, A rea is the lowest coin in India. **1875** JEVONS *Money* xiv. 184 The Portuguese unit of account, called the *rei*, is worth only about the nineteenth part of an English penny, and is probably the smallest unit in the world.

‖ **Reis**[2]**, rais** (rəis, rais). Also 6 raiz, reiz, 7–8 reys. [a. Arab. رئيس *raʾīs* (also *raʾis* and *rāʾis*) chief, f. *rās* head: hence also F. *réis, raïs*, Pg. *arraes, arrais*, Sp. *arraez*.]

1. The captain of a boat or vessel.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii, The Rais and Azappis of the gallies. *Ibid.* xvii, A Raiz of the gallie and a Ianissarie. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 291 The Reiz, or Captaines of the Gallies. **1753** *Scots Mag.* XV. 16/1 A rais, that is the captain of a corsair. **1775** R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 56 The rais was an obstinate hairy savage. **1845** *Mem. Lady H. Stanhope* I. 269 He then was entitled fully to the rank of Räis Hassan, or Captain Hassan. **1863** PETHERICK *Trav. in Afr.* 4 May (1869) I. 322 The reis of our nugger came overland to the 'Kathleen'. **1886** SIR C. W. WILSON *Fr. Korti to Khartum* 137 The reis or pilot with his assistants, who navigated the ship.

2. A chief or governor.

1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. v. 228 In every Village or Borough there is a *Reis*, or chief of the place. **1849** E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 62 When he found himself degraded from his position of Rais, or Chief Amir.

b. *Reis Effendi*, the title of a former officer of state in the Turkish empire, who acted as chancellor and minister of foreign affairs.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2301/1 Solyman immediately sent before to Constantinople, the Testerdar and Reys Effendi, with the Seal and Standard of Mahomet. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. x. iv. 240 The reys effendi represented, that the season was too far advanced. **1819** T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. iv. 77 The conference between a certain Embassador and the Reis Effendee would produce a new war.

† **Reise,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 reys, 5 reyse, 6–7 reise; 5–6 raise. [= OF. *reise, raise* (also *rese, rase*, etc.) military expedition, raid (13–15th c. in Godef.), a. MDu., MLG. or MHG. *reise* (OHG. *reisa*) in the same sense, f. the stem **rais-, rīs-*, to RISE: hence also med.L. *reisa, resa*, etc. (see Du Cange).] A journey; *spec.* a military expedition; a hostile incursion or inroad; a raid or foray.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 38 Expense hospicii cum providenciis factis pro le Reys. *Ibid.* 53 Tempore quo dominus stetit in le Reys.] *c* 1440 *Partonope* 748 This was now a wondyr reys; Whan he woke then fast by bloys Aryued this yong Partanope. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 40 He wanne at the first raise that he made over the see [2,500] townes and castellis. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXVIII. 94 He lefte not contynually to make reyses and assautis vpon ye Saxons. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 48/1 The successe was variable on both sides betwixt the lawfull gouernors and these vsurpers, with dailie raises and skirmishes. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* II. XLVIII. 77 The Latines were much troubled with the reises and rodes of the Aequians. **1609** — *Amm. Marcell.* 324 Sapor..by way of open reises and raising of booties wasted all Armenia.

† **Reise,** *v. Obs.* In 4–5 reyse. [a. MDu., MLG., or MHG. *reisen* (*reysen*) in the same sense, f. *reise*: see prec.] *intr.* To go on a military expedition; to make inroads or raids; to travel, journey. Hence † **Rei·sing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 54 A knyght ther was..In Lettow hadde he reysed and in Ruce. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 327 Henry..occupied Seynt Michel his mount, and reysed [L. *incursavit*] up eyþer broþer now uppon þat oon, now uppon þat oþer. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 43 That men shold saye ye reysed and accompanyed your self with a cursyd and persone agrauate. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 388 Sir Rogier Clifforde wt other, whiche entended to make a reysyng vpon ye Walshemen.

Reise, obs. f. RAISE *v.*, var. of RICE, twig. **Reisen,** obs. f. RAISE *v.*, RAISIN. **Reiskie, -y:** see REESKY *a.* **Reiso(u)n,** obs. ff. RAISIN, REASON *sb.*[1] **Reisshe,** obs. f. RUSH (the plant).

Reisner (rəi·snəɹ). [f. the name of a German artist in wood, of the time of Louis XIV.] *Reisner-work* (also simply *Reisner*), a method of inlaying in wood of different colours.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Reisner* [printed *Reigner*] *work*, ornaments made by inlaying wood in the manner of buhl work, with leaves, &c., of different colours. **1846** HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 732 *note*, Boule work, and reisner work, are considered by the virtuosi to apply exclusively to the two celebrated *ébénistes* of those names. **1875** *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 700 *Reisner*, a process of inlaying wood, like Parquetry.

Rei·ssuable, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Of notes, bills, etc.: That may be reissued.

1799 *Act* 39 *Geo. III*, c. 107 § 1 *marg.*, On Promissory Notes payable at the Place where issued and re-issuable, a like Duty of *ad.* and ½*d.* **1813** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 250/2

The duties on re-issuable promissory notes. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/3 One indispensable condition of the proposed issue of *it*. notes is that..they shall be re-issuable.

Reiˈssue, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed issue; *spec.* in the book-trade, a republication at a different price or in a different form of part of an impression already placed on the market.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 295 The re-issue could easily be effected from a single centre. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation* IV. iv. I. 70 The fifteenth granted to Henry III.. in consideration of the reissue of the charters.

Reiˈssue, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To issue again.

a. *intr. a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Eleg. Ep. Sir W. Sidney* 124 Heav'n maketh all things to re-issue well. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 59 It re-issues into the ocean at the northerly end of the Gulf. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 77 Reissuing, robed and crown'd, To meet her lord. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. iv. § 1. 77 From the dark tiring-chamber behind straight reissue..the old mummers.

b. *trans.* 1799 *Act* 39 *Geo. III*, c. 107 § 1 [A promissory note] which may be re-issued from Time to Time. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 73 These compositions..were finally reissued by those masters, more or less modified and improved. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 605 The notes, when presented for payment, were cashed by the company, and reissued by them.

Hence **Reiˈssuer.**

1898 GROSART *Pref. Greene's Selimus* 7 The re-issuers may really have known that R(obert) G(reene) was the author.

Reist, obs. Sc. form of REST *sb.*

†**Reiˈster.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 **reyster.** [ad. obs. F. *reistre* (mod.F. *reître*, *rêtre*), ad. G. *reiter* REITER *sb.*] = REITER *sb.*

1577 SIDNEY in *Zurich Lett.* (Parker Soc.) II. 293 Offer my services to Butrech, the best doctor among reisters, and the best reister among Doctors. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 117 b, There is great reckoning made of the Albaneses of Greece .. and of the Reisters of Germanie. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 11 A Scot, who being pursued by certaine Reisters..leapt with his horse .. into the Sea. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 464 The French King sent an Army..which consisted of nine hundred men at armes.., eight hundred Reysters [etc.]. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantôme's Sp. Rhodomontades* 208 Now M. de Guise who was a Thorough Soldier, made the Other forget his Lesson, as also all his Reysters.

Reisty, variant of REASTY *a.*, rancid.

Reisun, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[1]

Reisyn(e, obs. forms of RAISIN.

†**Reit.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **reyte,** 6–7 **reite,** 7 **reet, reit.** [Of obscure origin: cf. REEK *sb.*[2]] Chiefly *pl.* Sea-weed.

1538 ELYOT *Alga*, reyte [1548 reites] or wedes in the see. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 343 Weedes of the sea cauled reites or ouse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 676 It hath gotten about the keele a deale of mosse, reits, kilpe, and tangle. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 184 With the Sea weede or reit commonly called Orewood. 1655 BP. RICHARDSON *Obs. O. T., Exod.* 11 Calling it the sea of weeds, or sedge, .. of flag, or rush, tange, rack or reet, in Latin, *alga*,..which reddish weeds in abundance grew in it. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. b 7 The Squillae .. live in marine .. places: their meat is oisters, and reites.

Reit-buck (rēt-). Also **riet-buck, riet-, reit-bok.** [ad. Du. *rietbok*, f. *riet* REED + *bok* BUCK.] A South African antelope, *Cervicapra arundinacea* (formerly *Antilope eleotragus*).

[1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. xiv. 222 The riet, or reed ree-bok, I saw but once.] 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. 44 Rietboks..and Bonteboks ..frequented much these hilly and verdant fields. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 80/1 The reit bok is not found in the immediate vicinity of the Cape, but farther in the interior of the country it is by no means uncommon. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 154/1 Here I found reit-buck, which do not frequent the Limpopo in those parts which I have visited. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife*, etc. 322 Out bounded a beautiful reit bok which had been lying in the shelter. 1899 — *Swallow* iv, Up sprang two riet-buck.

Reiter (rəiˈtəɹ), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: 6–7 **reyter,** 7 **raiter,** 8 **reitter,** 7– **reiter.** [a. G. *reiter* rider, trooper, f. *reiten* to RIDE. Cf. REISTER.] A German cavalry soldier, *esp.* one of those employed in the wars of the 16th and 17th c.

1584 *Calendar Hatfield MSS.* 85 The repaiement of certaine monney owinge to him for the intelligence of the Reyters. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 249 This daye the Kinge departeth towards Gizors, .. to drawe his whole armye of Reyters into those parts. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 32 When the Fayres of Franckfort draw neere, they send out certaine Reyters, that is Horsemen .. which conduct the Merchants and their goods out of the Frontiers. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 46 The Reiters which he had rais'd in Germany could not come to him. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reiters*, an antient title given the German cavalry. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. 19 Not a man of the Reiters or German infantry was spared. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 257 A retinue of forty reiters is a moderate attendance for a prelate out on a visitation.

†**Reiˈter,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *réitérer* or L. *reiterāre*; cf. ITER *v.*] *trans.* To reiterate.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. 108 b, By reiteryng [*printed* reteiryng] the wette Linnen clothe into the Balsamo it will bee healed. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxiii, The same practise you have reitered against St. Stephen.

Reiˈterable, *a. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *réitérable* (16th c.): see REITERATE *v.* and -ABLE.] That may be repeated.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. v. 84 In this Action, sith it is not Reiterable, it is expedient to retriue the vtmost Value and worth.

Reiˈterance. [ad. L. type **reiterantia*: see next and -ANCE.] Repetition.

1872 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxviii. 8 (1874) IV. 144 A tedious oft-told tale which comes with something of a dull reiterance. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t., Thalassius* 213 His heart, Singing, bade heaven and wind and sea bear part In one live song's reiterance.

Reiterant (rīˌiˈtĕrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *reiterant-em*, pres. pple. of *reiterāre* to REITERATE.] Reiterating, repeating.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. i. 79 Reiterant Valuation depends vpon the exact knowledge both of the Reuenewes and Reprises. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 31 In Heaven they said so; and at Eden's gate,—And here, reiterant, in the wilderness! 1898 *Expositor* Oct. 266 It is misleading to speak of the action in the Sacrament as merely symbolical and not reiterant at all.

Reiterate (rīˌiˈtĕrĕt), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *reiterāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reiterāre*: see next.] Reiterated, repeated.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 172 Than Hevyn uppon Erth must be reitterate, Unto the Sowle wyth the Body be reincorporate. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 201 Whether repentaunce may be oftentymes reiterate for deadly sinnes. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 59 When the voyce is reiterate by conduplication. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 105 Much of the blood is taken away, especially by reiterate bloodings. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. I. 237 It belongs to mere Enthusiasts and Fanaticks to plead the Sufficiency of a reiterate translated Text. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, Over all predominant was heard, Reiterate from the conquerors o'er the field, Roderick the Goth! 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t., Gard. Cymodoce* 242 Through that steep strait of rock whose twin-cliffed height Links crag with crag reiterate, land with land.

Reiterate (rīˌiˈtĕrēˌĕt), *v.* Also 6 **reiterat, reitterate.** [f. L. *reiterāt-*, ppl. stem of *reiterāre* to repeat, f. *re-* RE- + *iterāre* to ITERATE. Cf. F. *réitérer* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To repeat (an action); to do over again.

1526 TAYLOR in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 335 That he.. shulld within certeyn tyme reiterate and renewe them [acts]. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 890/1 The Masse priestes dooe reiterate the sacrifyce of Christ. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 421 Then you make him an heretique whatsoever he be that doth reiterate Baptisme. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1717) II. 41 The Ocean .. Reiterates his strange untimely Flows. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 66 Which Sentence was barbarously executed, and afterwards reiterated upon others. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 13 The Bleeding in the Foot was reiterated at Four .. in the Afternoon. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv, You would have thought the knocking was reiterated in every room of the palace. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 91 She had not meant me to reiterate this tribute of respect, but only to offer it once.

absol. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 15. 100 Having once made a Beginning with Success, they easily become prone to reiterate.

†**b.** To repeat the use or application of (a thing, esp. a medicine). *Obs.*

1580 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. (ed. 2) 108 b, By reiterating [1577 reiteryng] the wette Linnen cloth in the Balsamo, it will bee healed. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. XXV. 159 Marle must not be reiterated so oft as dung. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* VII. 28 This defensive is to be reiterated two or three times every day. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 330 Reiterating these lashes on the middlemost Notch and Plattin hook.

†**c.** To re-excite (a disease). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1652 WHARTON *Rothman's Chirom.* Wks. (1683) 627 The Moon..being here Afflicted by the Quartile of Mars..often reiterateth small Fevers.

2. To repeat (a request, statement, word, etc.); to give renewed expression to (a feeling).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 186 b, The nobles reiterat their sute. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 36 With what state he hath bene vsed from his swadling clouts, I haue reiterated vnto you. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 161 By reason this word Payment is reiterated three or four times in this branch of the Statute. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* A 2 b, Had I used another style I must have been more diffuse in reiterating what I had said in the opposed Essay. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 54 She now reiterated her Prayers, that we would both avoid those dangerous Situations. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. V, Cecilia re-iterated her assurances. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXX, My father..reiterated his orders, that no one should presume to fire until he gave the word. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* I. 2 He reiterated again and again..the blessings and curses.

†**b.** To relate (a thing) again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 91 And so reiterating all his Exploits (as heretofore set down).

†**3.** To walk over (a place) again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Teares to Tamasis* (1902) 293 No more shall I reiterate thy Strand.

†**4.** *intr.* To occur again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1733 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 141 This having reiterated several times, a Son of hers..perceiv'd [etc.].

Hence **Reiˈterating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Answ.* ii. (1653) 12 The often and impertinent reiterating of the Lords Prayer. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. Wks. 1851 III. 396 It was ill that som body stood not neer to whisper him, that a reiterating Judge is wors then a tormentor. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 23 Notwithstanding this seeming Repetition, or reiterating of the very same Thing sometimes.

Reiterated (rīˌiˈtĕrēˌĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Repeated: **a.** of actions, events, etc.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 40 Against reiterated scandals and seducements which never cease. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 429 The Stoicks .. supposed in the Reiterated Conflagrations, all the Gods to be Melted and Confounded into One. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* III. (ed. 2) 228 The reiterated turmoils, which during a course of ages, have shaken this island. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 50 At each and all of these reiterated removals, the Roots..were shortened and pruned. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* VIII. 201 The anthropoid apes utter a reiterated sound, corresponding with our laughter.

b. of words, statements, etc.

1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* IV. (1704) 198 A frequent, reiterated, lively representation of the danger of a sinful life. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. (1892) 269 After their reiterated oaths for our extirpation. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* II, The entreaties and reiterated assurances of his guide induced him to pause. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* V. 105 Such solemn and reiterated appeals to God.

Reiˈteratedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a reiterated manner; by way of reiteration.

1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 218 In which they had reiteratedly enjoyed their endearing society. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* (Rtldg.) 332 'Lady Emily Greville's carriage' now resounded reiteratedly. 1866 *Reader* No. 170. 317/2 Reiteratedly dilates upon the diverse doctrines.

So **Reiˈteratedness.**

1830 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Further Extr.* 18 Of the assertion, when orally delivered, the probative force is as the loudness and reiteratedness of it.

†**Reiˈterately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. REITERATE *pa. pple.* + -LY[2].] = REITERATEDLY.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 702 He reiterately vowed..he would tell. 1794 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 222 Apprehensions which his Imperial majesty has reiterately manifested.

Reiteration (rīˌitĕrēˈ·ʃən). Also 7–8 **ret-.** [a. F. *réitération* (16th c.), or ad. L. *reiterātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reiterāre* to REITERATE.]

1. The (*or* an) act of reiterating, repetition:

a. of actions, etc.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* V. Wks. 1564 I. 459 In thaltare there is no reiteratyon or doing again of (christes) sacrifice. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 4 When they see their best .. indeuours atchieue nothing, but a reiteration of their labours. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 597 The other.. Experiment .. needed a reiteration to confirm it. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iii. (1876) 163 That there is, (so to express it,) a reiteration of the One Infinite Nature of God. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Lev.* viii. 35 A sacrifice having atoning validity needs no reiteration.

b. of statements, etc.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* 34 All that followes .. is but a reiteration of the same things, without adding one more grain of reason to enforce it. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 61 Your Baptismal vow and promise, and your many reiterations of it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXIII, A liar who endeavours by reiteration to obtain a credit for his words. 1875 M^CLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vi. 96 You will observe the reiteration of the same earnest cry in all these clauses.

2. *Typog.* The action of printing on the back of a sheet; the impression thus made. Also *attrib.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXIV. P 15 He folds it again, as before, for a Token-sheet when he works the Reiteration. *Ibid.*, Having now turned the Heap, and made Register on the Reteration Form, he Works off the Reteration. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, When the sheet is returned for an impression on the other side, called the reiteration. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 333.

Reiˈterative (rīˌiˈtĕrĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as REITERATE *v.* + -IVE: cf. F. *réitératif, -ive* (16th c.).] **a.** *adj.* Characterized by reiteration. **b.** *sb.* A word expressing reiteration.

a 1813 A. MURRAY *Hist. European Lang.* (1823) II. 279 Reiteratives or verbs expressive of repeated or intense action. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 76 Do away with the iterative and reiterative plan altogether, and substitute an intellectual one. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Phil.* Introd. iv. (1873) 68 He then urges his converts to unity in the strong reiterative language which has been already noticed.

Hence **Reiˈteratively** *adv.*

1619 *Arraignm. Barnevelt* § 23 Notwithstanding, that by the States of Vtrecht, they were reiteratiuely willed and required to doe it. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 399 The title of 'successor of the successor'.. would soon have become reiteratively inconvenient.

Reith, var. RETHE *a. Obs.* **Reitter,** obs. f. REITER. **Reive, Reiver,** etc.: see REAVE, REAVER. **Reizhte,** obs. pa. t. REACH *v.*[1] **Reiz,** obs. f. REIS[2].

†**Rejag,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [Cf. next and JAG *sb.*[1] 7: see also REJABG.] A sharp retort.

1554 tr. *Latimer's Protest.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxxiv. 92, I coulde..not be suffered to declare my faithe befor you..without snakkes, reiagges, revilinges, chekkes, rebukes, and tauntes. 1825 JAMIESON, *Rejag*, a repartee. Loth[ian].

†**Rejaˈg,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 2 a + JAG *v.*[1]] To controvert, refute; to reply smartly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reiaggyn (or reprevyn), *redarguo*. 1825 JAMIESON, *Rejag*, to give a smart answer.

†**Rejaˈgged,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] Jagged or torn repeatedly.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 603 Ye raynbetyn beggers reiagged, Ye recrayed ruffyns all ragged!

†**Rejarg.** *Obs.*[−1] [? f. JARG v.] = REJAG *sb.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 26 Somtyme reiarges and chydynges be specially vsed amonge louers and frendes.

Reject (rĭdʒeˈkt), *sb.* [orig. an absolute use of next; in later use f. the vb.]

†**1.** One who is rejected; a castaway. *Obs.*

a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 337 What if that multitude of men were..not of his elects, but of the rejects? 1622 JACKSON *Judah must into Captivitie* 4 The reject of the Lord.

2. A thing rejected as unsatisfactory.
1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 Feb. 125/1 The rough-chipped stones..are simply 'rejects'.

† **Reje·ct,** *pa. pple. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *reject-us*, pa. pple. of *rejicĕre* to REJECT.] Rejected; cast back or away.
1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 283 These childer entendenge the dethe of here fader were reiecte, and putte a wey from hym. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 68 b/2 By the power of god whyche wythstode her, she was reiecte and caste abacke from the yate. 1556 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II. (ed. 2) (Arb.) 82 *marg.*, Husbandrie .. now a dayes is reiect vnto a fewe of the basest sort. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 105 It is a manifest and great token, that man is reiect from the mercie and fauour of God.

Reject (rĭdʒe·kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* rejekk-. [f. L. *reject-*, ppl. stem of *reicĕre* (*rejicĕre*) to throw back, f. *re-* RE- + *jacĕre* to throw. Cf. also obs. F. *rejecter* var. of *rejetter*, mod.F. *rejeter*: see JET *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To refuse to recognize, († allow,) acquiesce in, submit to, or adopt (a rule, command, practice, etc.); to refuse credit to (a statement).
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 351 Bothe those and other [ordinances] that were right necessary for ye common weale of the cytie were reiected and put of. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 It be laufull to ij of the Justices..to rejecte and put awey comen ale selling in Tounes. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 127 Quhy reiect ȝe and dispyssis the samin indifferentlie as superstitious or idolatrical..? 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 4 It is a manifest falling away from the Faith..to reiect any of those things that are written. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 11 The Court of Rome would have obtruded upon us new articles of faith, [but] we have rejected them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 8 The whole method of government by punishments should be rejected as absurd. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 981 Not that he peevishly rejects a mode Because that world adopts it. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 275 Nor perhaps ought we to reject the farther account..as a groundless fiction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 375 He who rejects the law must find some other ground of objection.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To be disobedient. *rare* —[1].
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 349/2 If they resist and reject, in what way do you force them up?

2. To refuse to have or take for some purpose; to set aside or throw away as useless or worthless.
1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xxv. 86 b, What is to be effectually folowed or pursued, reiectinge the residue. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., Aristotle .. reiecteth infantes and olde men as insufficient. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxi. 42 The stone which the builders reiected, the same is become the head of the corner. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 1 Having in a manner rejected and undervalued the other seven [books]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 598 Reject him, lest he darken all the Flock. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 176 The cow..eats two hundred and seventy-six plants, and rejects two hundred and eighteen. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 170 Nature rejects the monarch, not the man; The subject, not the citizen. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. iv. 87 At the present election, whoever had urged the payment of the loan was rejected.
absol. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* XXX. iii, So I .. Go through the world, try, prove, reject, Prefer.

3. To refuse (something offered); to decline to receive or accept.
1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 457 What if with like aversion I reject Riches and Realms. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 2 The Love rejected and the Lover's pains I sing. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVII, Good counsel rejected, returns to enrich the giver's bosom. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* II. 21 Hear'st thou, Hell! dost thou reject it? My soul is offered! 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXIII. 24 Such prosperity..Slight not, Furius, idly nor reject not.

† b. To refuse *to be* something. *Obs. rare* —[1].
1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 124 Would you suspect that a little rustic..could possibly reject to be the wife of a man endowed with rank, fortune and figure?

4. To expel from the mouth or stomach.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 567 Bitter Ashes, which th' offended taste With spattering noise rejected. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 294 Tough Phlegm frequently rejected by Vomiting. 1825 LAMB *Elia* II. *Barbara S—*, When he crammed a portion of it [fowl] into her mouth, she was obliged sputteringly to reject it.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To vomit. *rare.*
1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 502 As soon as the patient rejects, he may be allowed a little warm water, administered to him sparingly.

† 5. To dismiss (a person) from some relation to oneself; to cast off. Also const. *from. Obs.*
1530 PALSGR. 683/1 He was ones rejected, howe fortuneth it that he cometh thus in favoure agayne? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Henry VIII* 200 b, That she should whole .xxij. yeres and more serue him as hys wyfe..and now to reiecte her, what Princely maner is that. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XV. 23 He hath also reiected thee from being king. — *Jer.* vii. 29 The Lord hath reiected, and forsaken the generation of his wrath.

† b. To cast off, abandon (a principle or condition). *Obs.*
1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 127 As hee rejected quight The faith he should have borne Her husband. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 532 At last, reiecting her barbarous condition, [she] was maried to an English Gentleman.

† c. To dismiss from one's mind. *Obs.* —[1]
1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 180 Casting.. asyd the commoune effairis of the Realme, reiecteng the commoune welth and contemneng the Nobilitie.

6. To repel or rebuff (one who makes advances of any kind); to refuse to accept, listen to, admit, etc.
1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 182 Symon Magus also did couet the same grace: but he was sore reiected of S. Peter the Apostle. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 48 He that reiecteth me, and receiueth not my words, hath one that iudgeth him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 760 Not to reject The penitent, but ever to forgive. 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 315 Hospitals are often obliged to reject poor objects which offer .. for want of room. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 205 Whosoever hates or rejects any one of the prophets, is numbered with the infidels.

b. Of a woman: To refuse (a man) as lover or husband. Also with compl., and *absol.*
1581 RICHE *Farewell Mil. Prof.* Iiiij Seyng you haue so scornfully reiected me to be your loiall housbande. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 159 Then woo thy selfe, be of thy selfe reiected. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 10 O say what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd, Could make a gentle Belle reject a Lord? *Ibid.* II. 12 Oft she rejects, but never once offends. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VII. 8 Thus to be flouted, rejected, and laughed to scorn by a maiden.

† c. To deny (one who makes a request). *Obs.* —[1]
1611 BIBLE *Mark* vi. 26 The king was exceeding sory, yet for his othes sake..hee would not reiect her.

7. To refuse to grant, entertain, or agree to (a request, proposal, etc.).
1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i, She seemeth to reject his suite. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 545 But this [proposal] was rejected; both to exclude the Protestants admittance [etc.]. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, I knew him to be so honest a man, that I could not reject his proposal. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXIII. IV. 305 The orders of Cyrus he treated as a suggestion, which he might adopt or reject at his discretion. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 The demand was at once rejected by the baronage.

† 8. a. To refer (a matter or person) *to* another for decision. Also const. *into* a place. *Obs.*
1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. x. (S.T.S.) II. 183 Eftir þat þis mater was lang dispute afore þe senate, It was reieckit to þe bischoppis, þat þai mycht decerne þareapoun. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 637 Barbarussa thus rejected into Syria,..perceived that it tended to his no small disgrace. *Ibid., marg.*, Barbarussa rejected to Abraham the great Bassa.

† b. To cast (a fault, etc.) back *upon* a person. Also const. *to. Obs.*
a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 402 Either we reject the cause of sin upon God, other else do renew the stoical destiny. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* iv. 9 Ane man sould not reiect the caus of his auin euil and vickednes to the prescience of god, bot to him self. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* iii. 12 Here he rejects the fault upon the woman, and thorow her, upon God. 1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 170 They have found a nudity in the Creator, and did implicitly reject their fault upon Him.

† c. To put (a thing) away *into* a place. *Obs.* —[1]
1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 70 The figures of Manna, and the waters, he reiecteth into the third booke.

9. To throw or cast back; † to repel, repulse (an assailant). *rare.*
1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 281 Who fighting at too much disadvantage, were by the Turks easily rejected. 1826 [see REJECTED *ppl. a.* b]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* IX. 252 The sea is rejected from the shore, to return in mighty waves. 1889 SYMONDS in *Fortn. Rev.* XLV. 57 We can neither reject ourselves into the past, nor project ourselves into the future, with certainty sufficient to decide [etc.].

† b. To cut off (a person) *from* some resource.
1601 in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 181 So [he would] bee utterly rejected from having either credit or aides hereafter from them. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 137 His great officers..would have the Irish ..to be rejected from all expectation of recovering their estates. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. iii. § 3 The young men were intirely rejected from any hopes of the kingdom.

Hence **Reje·cting** *vbl. sb.*
1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A reiecting, *rejectio. a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* x. 29 This sin is a wilful rejecting of the means, whereby the wounds of sin should be healed.

Rejectable (rĭdʒe·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be, or ought to be, rejected.
1611 COTGR., *Rebutable*, reiectable, refusable. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 229 Do you understand the difference between acceptable and rejectable objects..? 1847 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* xvii. (1884) II. 18 Melancholy and rejectable spy-glasses.

Hence **Reje·ctableness.**
1852 PULSFORD tr. *Müller's Doctr. Sin* I. 37 That..a strong consciousness is able to be distinctly realized of the rejectableness of evil.

† **Reje·ctament.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *rejectamentum*: see next.] a. Refuse. b. One who is rejected.
1653 SCLATER *Funeral Serm.* 25 *Sept.* (1654) 7 That rejectament, which is scraped from the dirty pavement. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 153 Your majesty's wisdom inherent..Will not disdain to hear complaints Of us though but rejectaments.

‖ **Rejectamenta** (rĭdʒektămĕ·ntă). [mod.L., pl. of *rejectamentum*: see REJECT *v.* and -MENT.]
1. Things rejected as useless or worthless; refuse.
1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXVI. (1818) II. 437 A scavenger, whose business it is to sweep the streets and convey the rejectamenta to one grand repository. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 201 The rejectamenta of the kitchen..are..accepted with eagerness. 1877 W. H. DALL *Tribes N.W.* 45 Bones, shells, and all varieties of rejectamenta having been deposited here for centuries.
2. Wrack or rubbish cast up by the sea.
1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 101 [He] found it .. amongst rejectamenta of the sea. 1856 *Zoologist* XIV. 5309 It had been taken beneath marine rejectamenta at Exmouth. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* IV. 155 *Pupa badia* is common among the rejectamenta of our tidal rivers.
3. *Phys.* Excremental matter.
1879 PACKARD *Zool.* ii. (1881) 43 There being many pores or mouths, and but a single outlet for the rejectamenta.

† **Rejecta·neous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rejectāneus* (coined by Cicero to render the Stoic ἀποπρωγμένος), f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT; cf. *extraneous, spontaneous*, etc.] Deserving rejection, rejectable. (Common in H. More's works.)
1657 FARINDON *Serm.* Pref. 22 Others are more forced, and therefore Rejectaneous and unprofitable. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 93 A reprobate, spurious, drossie, vain, adulterine, rejectaneous mind. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 28 Supposing the rejectaneous algebraical quantity to be an infinitely small or evanescent quantity.

Rejected (rĭdʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REJECT *v.* + -ED[1].] Refused, repudiated, cast out, etc.
1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 57 The commons can..annex the rejected bills to their bill of aids. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 151 Stain not a noble house With vague surmises of rejected crime. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 191, I lost some time in collecting such parts of his rejected cargo as I could find.

b. *Ent.* Thrown back; not admitted between other parts.
1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 332 An insect having a visible Scutellum. *a.* Rejected.. When, though visible, it does not intervene between the elytra at their base.

Rejecter (rĭdʒe·ktəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]. Cf. REJECTOR.] One who rejects.
1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2134/1 To exhorte .. these Agamistes and wilfull reiecters of matrimonie, to take themselues to lawfull wiues. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 411 However the rejecters of Christ may escape judgment for a time. 1706 CLARKE *Let. to Dodwell* (1712) 12 It will follow .. that neither Rejecters of the Gospel, nor wicked Christians,..shall be condemned to any other punishment. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Conversat.* Wks. 1771 VIII. 115 These rejecters of society borrow all their information from their own savage dispositions. 1830 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 484 The motive of the rejecter is different.

† **Reje·ctible,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* = REJECTABLE.
1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* V. 353 Terms Unheard-of and Invented by themselves, *Producta*, for Instance, and *Rejecta* (as if one shou'd say Promotables and Rejectibles). 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 301 He would be far from being rejectible as a companion for life.

Reje·ctingly, *adv.* [f. pres. pple. of REJECT *v.* + -LY[2].] In a rejecting manner.
1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 503 He waved his hand rejectingly. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 5/8 She jerks her handkerchief rejectingly at them until the chosen suitor arrives.

Rejection (rĭdʒe·kʃən). [a. F. *réjection* (16th c.), or ad. L. *rejectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT.] The action of rejecting or the state of being rejected.
1552 in HULOET. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 99 b, Rejeccion is then used when we lay suche faultes from us as our enemies would charge us with all. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxviii. § 6 Vtter rejection of the whole Christian faith. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 74 They who were for a rejection of the King's Proposition. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 86 Were this neglected, what would become of selection and rejection..? 1835 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. iii. 36 We grieve over the rejection of the Irish Church Bills last year and this. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 334 The Count..left Paris with a decisive rejection of the emperor's advances.

b. *concr.* That which is rejected; excrement.
1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 100 The sand banckes or downes, which the reiection of the sea by little and little hath raised and cast vp. 1839 *Britannia* 13 July, Happy to sun himself and sleep on the basest rejections of the public stable. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 898 The later rejections are watery and copious.

† **Rejecti·tious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rejectitius*, f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT: see -ITIOUS, and cf. REJECTANEOUS.] Deserving rejection; rejected.
1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 60 The refuse and reiectitious people of Israel. 1642 CUDWORTH *Disc. Lord's Supper* 43 Those other Feria's, which have beene made Rejectitious since, by that Calendar. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol.* 151 Persons spurious and rejectitious, whom their Families and Allies have disowned.

Reje·ctive, *a.* [f. as REJECT *v.* + -IVE.] That rejects, or tends to cast off (Webster 1828-32).

Rejectment (rĭdʒe·ktmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. REJECTAMENT.]
† 1. Rejection. *Obs. rare.*
a 1677 MANTON *Christ's Tempt.* Matt. iv. 7 Wks. 1870 I. 299 If Achitophel could not endure the rejectment of his counsel [etc.]. 1690 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 338 The Committee of This board presented the Promulgated bills with Amendments and Rejectments.
2. *concr.* Rejected matter, excrement. Also *pl.*
1828–32 WEBSTER (citing EATON), *Rejectment*, matter thrown away. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 107 Originating probably from the rejectments of birds.

Rejector (rĭdʒe·ktəɹ). [a. L. *rejector*, agent-n. f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT.] = REJECTER.
1752 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1788) IX. 269 The Rejectors of it .. would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand. 1857 KEBLE *Euch. Ador.* 40 The same sort of trial ..as the Holy Communion has evermore been to rejectors.

Rejekk-, obs. Sc. form of REJECT *v.*

† **Reje·rk,** *v. Obs.* [RE-.] *trans.* To jerk back.
1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 527 Smarter then Racquets in a Court re-jerk Balls 'gainst the Wals of the black-boorded house.

† **Rejoi·ce,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5–6 **rejoyse,** 6–7 **rejoyce.** [f. the vb.] Joy, rejoicing; a cause of joy. (Common in 16th c.)
c 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 329 He rejoisid, and in his rejoyse in suche case, me thought, as Troylus was in.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 52, I have thought it a synguler reioyse to me if I myght ones se you gadred to-gyther. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* Ep. Ded., To your euerlasting comfort, and the rejoice of christian harts. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 6 The Angels must not want their charitable Rejoyces for the conversion of lost Sinners.

Rejoice (rĭdʒoi·s), *v.* Forms: α. 4–6 reioyse, (5 reioysse, reyjoysse, resjoysse, reyoyse, 5–6 reioys), reioyes-e, (6 *Sc.* -ioyis, -ioiyss); 4–6 reioise, (5 -sse, 6 *Sc.* reiois); 5–7 reioyce, (7–8 rejoyce), 5 rejoice. β. 4 reioischе, -sshe, 4–5 reioysche, -sshe; 4–5 reios(c)he. γ. 5–6 reiose, (5 reyose), *Sc.* reios(s, -iose, 6 reioce. [α. OF. *rejoiss-*, *resjoiss-*, lengthened stem of *rejoir* (later *rejouir*, mod.F. *réjouir*), f. *re-* Re- + *joir* to Joy *v.*: cf. Rejoy. (See also Joise *v.*)]

†**1.** *trans.* To enjoy by possessing; to have full possession and use of (a thing). *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2032 Swyche an eyre y vnderstande Shal neuer wel reioshe hys lande. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4102 þat here sone..mi3t reioische þat reaume as ri3t eir bi kinde. 1424 in T. A. Beck *Ann. Furnes* (1844) 295 That he have and rejoise iiij.ˣˣ cartfulle of Turfes yerly with in the place forsaide. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cviii. 82 He reioysed his reygne but shorte whyle. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] 615 The duke of Lancastre is gone into Acquytayne, to reioyce the gyfte that the kynge..hath gyuen hym. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 251 Many couetous men do we see..to whom God giues power to get riches.. but not libertie to reioyce and vse them.

†**b.** To have (a person) as husband or wife; to have for oneself; to enjoy (a woman). *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xxvi. (1554) 97 b, Dary cast .. Her to reioyce agein hys father's wyll. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3696 Sekerly this is the comon voyse, In all the courte that he shall hir reioyse. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI. xv. 207 [The damsel said] sythen I maye not reioyce the to haue thy body on lyue. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 417 Who so euer shold haue the chaplet..shoulde in lykewyse reioyse my lady Florence, your doughter.

†**c.** To enjoy (a condition or privilege). *Obs.*

1458 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 254 God hold hem longe..That Anglonde may rejoise concord and unite. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 1 They have and rejoice such fredomes and liberties as doth denesyns born within this realme.

2. To gladden, make joyful, exhilarate (a person, his spirits, etc.).

c 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 101 We han noon oþer melodye or glee Vs to reioyse in oure aduersitee. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 551 Thar cummyng Reiosyt rycht gretumly the king. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 Than I herd a voyce celestialle, Rejoysyng my spirites inwardly. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1724 All these hystoryes noble and auncyent Reioysynge the audyence he sange with pleasuer. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxi. 241 It reioyceth and recreateth the spirites. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 40 This, as it rejoyced the King, so it put him in mind of the Vicissitude of all worldly things. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ₱ 8, I love to rejoice their poor Hearts at this season. 1774 Kames *Sketches* II. viii. (1807) II. 178 It rejoices me, that the same mode is adopted in this island. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 431 His body he rejoices with sack-posset. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May vi, Too fair for human art, so Psyche thought, It might the fancy of some god rejoice.

b. In passive. Const. *at*, †*in*, †*of*, etc.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 269 To maynteym weill thair franchiss, He wes reiosit on mony wiss. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 For Davyd aftyr his victory Reyjoyssed whas alle Jerusalem. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 705 Off his presence scho rycht reiosit was. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 275 Of whose comynge the hole courte was greatly rejoysed. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 58, I am reioysit at my hart, To se his godlie face. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 6 June, All the Court was in a hubbub, being rejoiced over head and ears in this good news. 1801 *Lusignan* II. 94 You do not ..look half so rejoiced when we meet as I do. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 The King was rejoiced at seeing him.

†**c.** *Hunting.* To reward (a hound). *Obs.*—[1]

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, Penn þe hunter reioyseth his houndes for þe explette of his houndes and also for it is vermynn þat þei renne too.

3. *refl.* To make (oneself) glad or joyful; hence = sense 5. Now *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 89, I me reioysid of my liberte. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxxi. 309 Thei rejoyssen hem hugely for to speke there of. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Auian* xv, None oughte to reioysshe hym self of his worship. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 91 Every person rejoyced them in theyr degree. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 14 Rejoycing my self on..the hope I have to be returned in safetie. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lxii. 60 Rejoice myself with a glance at the volutes of the Erectheium.

transf. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv, Whan yowre hawke hath slayne a fowle, and is rewarded as I haue sayde, let hir not flie in no whise tyll yᵗ she haue Reiosed hir.

†**4.** To feel joy on account of (an event). Also *it is rejoiced*, there is rejoicing. *Obs.*

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 325 My Lorde coude nat bileve it but if he harde it, how it is rejoysshid in som place that he is nat Chaunceleer. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 256 They that knowe your grace gretely do rejoyse the maryaje. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1279/1 His visitacion thei reioysed not, but were afeard to come nere him. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* Concl. 24 Let vs rather..Lament their false facktes then reioyce their foule falls. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 370 Nere Mother Reioyc'd deliuerance more.

5. *intr.* To be full of joy; to be glad or greatly delighted; to exult.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1165 It is not al for nought That in myn herte I now reioyse thus. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 55 His precious deeth made..cristen folk for to reioisen euere. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 158 Quhairfoir me thocht all flouris did reioss. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball. Phil. & Mary* (1860) 5 Nothyng shall let us nowe to rejoys and be fayne. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 206 O reioyce Beyond a common ioy. 1630 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iv. § 9 (1727) 281 He once suffered, and for that reason he rejoyces for ever. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 65. 69 The Nation rejoyces: The Prince is pleased. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 339 They naturally rejoice when they see a signal instance of tyranny resisted with success. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VIII. xxviii, As if the sea, and sky, And earth, rejoiced with new-born liberty. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 771 Never man rejoiced More than Geraint to greet her thus attired.

b. Const. *at*, *in*, †*of*, *over*. Also *to rejoice in*, to have or possess.

1483 Ld. Dynham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 157 All the comones of the Contre greitly rejoysshe therof. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 That other gloryed & reioysed in his power. 1530 Palsgr. 683/2, I have rejoysed.. at his prosperyte. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* x. 9 That Ierusalem maye reioyse ouer the. 1605 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) I. 14 They rejoice of our good. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 181, I shall once so reioyce in him, that I cannot more reioyce at my selfe. 1726 Butler *Serm. Rolls Chap.* v. 80 When we rejoyce in the Prosperity of others. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 326 Rejoice in him, and celebrate his sway. 1842 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 163, I have had a parasol of Mrs. Buller's, who rejoices in two. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 127 Rejoicing at that answer to his prayer.

c. Const. with clause, usu. with *that*.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 112 They in hart rejoysed not a lyte, On hym to loke that they have lybarte. *a* 1530 Wolsey in G. Cavendish *Life* (Ellis) 184 Lett us all rejoyse and be glade, that [etc.]. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 30 What were more holy, Then to reioyce the former Queene is well? 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 475 Whether I should repent me..or rejoyce..that much more good thereof shall spring. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 339 Once more I..rejoice That yet a remnant of your race survives.

d. Const. with *inf.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 106 Quhat ferly is thocht thow reioys to flyte? 1561 Winjet *First Tract.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 8 Vtheris .. reioyses to be callit Gospellaris and cunning in Scripture. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 249 Reiocying to see another merry. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 253 Grey mountains, and old woods,..Rejoice to hear what yet ye cannot speak.

Hence **Rejoi·ced** *ppl. a.*

1801 tr. *Gabriclli's Mysterious Husb.* IV. 12 Mrs. Horton flung her arms round the neck of her still more rejoiced husband.

Rejoiceful (rĭdʒoi·sfŭl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Rejoice *sb.* + -ful.] Joyful, joyous.

1538 Elyot, *Lætabilis*, gladde, or reioycefull. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep., Alice to Bl. Prince* Annot., Poems (1619) 150 To whose last and lawfull Request, the reioycefull Ladie sends this louing Answere. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 52. 744 In the meane while the King makes a reioicefull entrance into Excester. 1650 *Descr. Fut. Hist. Europe* Pref. 8 The hands of his loving and rejoycefull Subjects. 1890 Sarah J. Duncan *Social Departure* 395 Tranquil beyond all telling.., with no rejoiceful tint of rose and gold.

Rejoicement (rĭdʒoi·smĕnt). [f. Rejoice *v.* + -ment. Cf. OF. *rejouissement.*] Joy, exultation, rejoicing.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 70 So hath he ben accepted with the well liking reioycement..of all ages. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 69. 668 The reioicement caused by this seeming peace .. was wonderfully great. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 32 It was rather a stupefaction than a rejoycement. 1837 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Acharnians* I. i, What pleasure had I worth rejoicement? 1894 *Catholic News* 8 Sept. 8 His execution took place amidst a scene of popular rejoicement.

Rejoicer (rĭdʒoi·sə). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who rejoices.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 720 As if hee were one of the hopefull sufferers, and patient rejoycers. 1648 *Ded. T. Sheppard's Clear Sunshine of Gospel*, England might bee stirred up to be Rejoicers in .. these promising beginnings. 1700 Southerne *Fate of Capua* I. i, A kind Rejoycer in our Growth and Strength. 1845 Browning *Soul's Trag.* II. Wks. 1896 I. 476/2 By the side of such a rejoicer. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Stud.* Pref. 18, I made haste to rejoice with the rejoicers.

2. One who or that which causes rejoicing.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. 121 Briefe, I am..To those that would, and cannot, a rejoycer. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Hymn to Earth* 16 Sister thou of the stars, and beloved by the sun, the rejoicer.

Rejoicing (rĭdʒoi·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Rejoice; the feeling and expression of joy.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 415 In hert he had gret reiosying. *c* 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 331 Wᵗ mellodieus mynstralsye..,castinge out of flowers, rejoising of the people [etc.]. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xv, Men ought not to be glad ne take reioysshynge in the wordes of caytyf folke. 1555 Eden *Decades* 58 Yet receaued they it with muche reioysinge. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 93 My reiocying At nothing can be more. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 180 Great triumph and rejoycing was in Heav'n. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 274 He heard the sounds of rejoicing from the distant camp of the allies.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance, occasion, or expression of rejoicing; a festival.

a 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 312/1 Men sit and laugh at them, & haue a great reioysing in them. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 332 Like little frosts that sometime threat the spring, To add a more reioysing to the prime. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 200 The rejoycings upon this occasion were of short continuance. 1774 Bruce in Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1776) I. 215 The sixth [instrument] is peculiarly an attendant on festivity and rejoicings. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 91 Who is found to tell to-day What such rejoicings signify?

†**2.** A cause or source of rejoicing or gladness.

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 142 To myn hert it was a reioisinge To here thi vois. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxix. 15 Oure secrete rejoysyng frome the sone beme. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) viii. 20 3e be, hairt, My hairtis reiosing. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xv. 16 Thy word was unto me, the ioy and reioycing of my heart.

3. *attrib.*, as *rejoicing day*, *fire*, *night*, etc.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. i. 32 The fam'd Cassibulan..Made Luds-Towne with reioycing-Fires bright. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 85 ₱ 1, I met with several Fragments of it upon the next rejoycing Day. 1760 Gray *Let. to Wharton* 23 Jan., The first rejoicing night he was terribly frighted, and thought the bonefire was made for him. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 269 Sudden commotions of the mind..upon lamenting, or rejoicing occasions. 1885 *Academy* 5 Sept. 147/1 In 1660 he preached a rejoicing sermon on the restoration of Charles II.

Rejoi·cing, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That rejoices.

1560 Bible (Geneva) *Zeph.* iii. 15 This is the reioycing citie that dwelt carelesse. 1700 Prior *Carm. Seculare* 192 He.. dictated a lasting peace To the rejoicing world below. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 9 To bring light from obscurity .. must needs be delightful and rejoicing. 1798 Coleridge *France* i, Thou rising Sun! thou blue rejoicing Sky! 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* I. i. 56 An easy and rejoicing hospitality..had reduced the fortunes of the house.

Rejoi·cingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a rejoicing manner.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* i. 22 Whiche I (reioysynglie) herde and behelde. 1596 H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* II. 153 Reioycinglie they would suffer any death at the handes of the Romanes. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 36 A Fountain ..doth at the sound of a pipe rejoycingly exult and leap up. 1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella, Legend* x, The Father and Mother were last in the train; Rejoicingly they came. 1885 Swinburne *Misc.* (1886) 322 A fact to be thankfully and rejoicingly accepted.

Rejoin (rĭdʒoi·n), *v.*[1] Also 5–7 **rejoyn,** (7 -nd). [ad. F. *rejoin-*, *rejoindre*, f. *re-* Re- + *joindre* to Join. The sense, however, is not recorded in F., and was prob. developed in AF. legal use.]

1. *intr. Law.* To reply to a charge or pleading; *spec.* to answer the plaintiff's replication. Hence **Rejoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1456 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 148 This is the reioynyng of Nicholl Marshall vnto the replicacion of Robert Bale. 1530 Palsgr. 683/1, I rejoyne, as men do that answere to the lawe. 1885 L. O. Pike *Yearbks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III* Introd. 110 Hyncley rejoined, again stating matters of fact, which he was again 'paratus verificare'.

†**2.** To answer a reply; also more loosely, to reply. Const. *to*, *with*. *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lix. 66 In reioyner and reioyning with you, this I saie. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 428 To this aunswere the Duke of Orliaunce replyed, and king Henry reioyned. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Vnto whom..wee shall not contentiously rejoyne. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 2 Several passages both of the Preface and Body of the Discourse I am rejoyning to.

3. *trans.* To say in answer.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. v. 87 Knox rejoyndeth, it is not enough. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 5 You are not to expect Profound, Uncommon, Deep, Elaborate Notions..in what I shall rejoyn to your Letter. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iv, 'If you'll have the goodness', rejoined Squeers. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 99 It will be rejoined, of course, that he was an altogether envious man.

†**4.** To answer (an assertion). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1601 Barlow *Def.* 35 These two last are easily reioyned.

Rejoin (rĭ-, rīdʒoi·n), *v.*[2] Also 6–8 **rejoyn,** (6–7 -joyne). [ad. F. *rejoin-* (see prec.), or f. Re- 5 a + Join *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of things: To come together or unite again. Also const. *into*.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L iij b, Whan they be drye sewe them subtylly and the lyppes wyl reioyne togydre. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Tropheis* 737 In Soule and Bodie both, Hee cannot come, For they reioyne not till the day of Doom. *a* 1705 Ray *Disc.* II. v. (1713) 293 Several Houses parted from each other, some rejoined, others fell.

2. *trans.* To join again, reunite (persons or things, or one *to* or *with* another).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 215/24 To Reioyne, *repangere*. 1591 Spenser *Ruins Rome* v, Her great spirite, rejoyned to the spirite Of this great masse, is in the same enwombed. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 188 As tin-soder doth knit and rejoyne a crackt peece of brasse. 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 30 Tallies have been counterfeited..which could not bee discovered before they were rejoyned with their foyles. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 326 If we could rejoin to them the other Principles. 1836 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 448 The letters were written..to rejoin head, tails, and betweenities, which Hayley had severed.

†**b.** To join, add *to*; to combine *with*. *Obs.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 With stincking poysoned ordure Thee ground they smeared, theartoo skriches harshye reioyning. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* xviii, Such a proof of regard, rejoined with the entreaties of his own family..was too powerful to be withstood.

c. To reannex. *rare*—[1].

1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* cxvii. III. 54 If France could quietly, and with the assent of the in-dwellers, rejoin the Rhenish provinces.

3. To join (a person, company, etc.) again.

1611 Florio, *Raggiunto*, reioyned or ouertaken againe. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 209 Thoughts, which..I forgot, Meet and rejoin me. *a* 1769 J. G. Cooper *Estim. Life* iii, Receive the one, and soon the other Will follow to rejoin his brother. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., He left his regiment when it broke up camp, but rejoined it again. 1855 Browning *Ep. Karshish* 12 Whereby the wily vapour fain would slip Back and rejoin its source.

absol. **1876** Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 224/2 If the officer is not likely to rejoin soon.

Hence **Rejoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*[2], † reassembling.

1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 147 The proclamasyon for reioynyng of the Parlament.

Rejoinder (rĭdʒoi·ndəɹ), *sb.* Also 5–6 **reioyner**, 6 **reioyndre**, 7 **rijoinder**. [a. F. *rejoindre* inf. used as sb. The sense is prob. from AF. usage: see Rejoin *v.*[1]]

1. *Law.* The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

1482 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cas.* (Selden Soc.) 14 This is the reioyner of John Attwyll .. to the replicacion of John Tayllour. **1540** *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Replycacyons, reioynders, rebutters..and other pleadynges. **1588** Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 10 In every count, barre, replication, rejoynder, &c. **1649** W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 48 She has Demurs, and Replications, and Rejoynders; but my case hangs. *a* **1683** Scroggs *Courts-leet* (1714) 168 If they proceed nor further by Replication, Rejoinder, Surrejoinder. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 310 The rejoinder must support the plea, without departing out of it. **1885** *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 486/1 Rejoinder of issue was made.

2. An answer to a reply († common in the titles of books and pamphlets); also simply, a reply.

1566 Harding (*title*) A rejoindre to Mr. Jewels Replie. **1609** R. Parsons *Quiet Reckoning* title-p., In a large Preamble to a more ample Reioynder promised by him. **1659** Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* 306, I shall promise to deal in like manner with him, if any rejoinder shall be found needful. **1726** Pope *Odyss.* XX. 231 Rejoinder to the churl the King disdain'd. **1759** Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 232 The assembly took the governor's reply..into consideration, and prepared a suitable rejoinder. **1877** Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 125 An answer came in a form to which in that age no rejoinder was possible.

b. Without article, in phr. *in rejoinder.*

1556 [see Rejoin *v.*[1] 2]. **1844** De Quincey in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. xv. 332 In rejoinder to your note of Wednesday morning, I wrote an answer.

So † **Rejoi·nder** *v. intr.*, to reply. *Obs. rare* —[1].

a **1660** Hammond *Serm.* xix. Wks. 1683 IV. 604 When Nathan shall rejoynder with a *Thou art the man*,..then their hearts come to the touchstone.

† **Rejoi·ndure.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [prob. ad. F. *rejoindre* (see prec. and Joinder), with ending assimilated to -ure.] Reunion.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 38 Iniurie of chance..beguiles our lips Of all reioyndure: forcibly preuents Our lockt imbrasures.

† **Rejoi·nt,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [Of obscure origin: cf. Rejolt *v.*] *trans.* To upset.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 160, I wyll haue none oyle in my salet for reioyntynge of my stomacke.

Rejoi·nt (rĭ-), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To join together again; to reunite, or fill up, the joints of.

1677 Barrow *Serm. Creed, Resurrect. Body* Wks. 1686 II. 521 Ezekiel saw dry bones rejoynted and reinspired with life. **1727–38** Chambers *Cycl., Rejointing*, or *Rejoynting*, in architecture, the filling up the joints of the stones in old buildings, etc. when worn hollow by course of time, or by weather. [Hence in Bailey (vol. II), Gwilt, Knight, etc.]

Rejois(e), obs. forms of Rejoice *v.*

† **Rejo·lt,** *sb. Obs.* [Re-.] A reacting shock.

1692 South *Serm., Rom.* I. 32 (1697) II. 201 As long as these inward rejolts and recoilings of the Mind continue. *a* **1711** Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 126 Fond Fool at Death, who his stoll'n Feathers molts, And of his Folly feels the dire rejolts.

Rejo·lt, *v.* [f. Re- + Jolt *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To rise again in the stomach. *Obs.*

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* liii. (1636) 69 As the Countryman said, that had eaten fish fried with Lampe Oyle, they will make the meat eftsoones to rejolt. [Hence in Coles *Adam in Eden* (1657) cli. 231.]

2. *trans.* To jolt again, or back again.

1833 Sir F. B. Head *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 273, I retraced my steps, was rejolted homewards, and..reached my peaceful abode.

Rejose, obs. form of Rejoice *v.*

† **Rejou·nce.** *Obs.* Also 6 **reiounse.** [f. Re- + Jounce *v.*] *intr.* **a.** To occur or recur to the mind after the manner of a bump or thump. **b.** ? To be recalcitrant or refractory.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lvi. 27 Peace dawpates; while I tell a thing now reiounst In my head, which to vtter I am compounst. **1567** Drant *Horace, De Arte Poet.* B iij, So that this thing to multiplie still in theire mynde reiounses. *a* **1644** Quarles *Virgin Widow* IV. i, Poyson doe thy worst. Hah! Dost thou rejounce? Thy Power's curb'd, and cannot work her end.

† **Rejou·rn,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **rejorne, rejurne.** [f. Re- + (*ad*)*journ*; cf. med.L. *radjournare*, It. *raggiornare* (Florio), and see Readjourn.]

1. *trans.* To adjourn, postpone, defer, put off.

1513 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 96, I was..avised by my guyds to have rejorned my purpose. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 66 Item the terme rejurnyd from the Assencion unto Myhylmas. **1598** Harington *Orl. Fur.* XXXI. xxi, Renaldo wisht..the combat might be now rejourn'd, Till Phœbus were about the world return'd. **1617** Hieron *Wks.* III. 84 This dutie..is most vnworthily reiourned into the last place. **1647** May *Hist. Parl.* (1854) 229 They cannot lay down arms, nor rejourn the Parliament to any other place.

2. To refer (a person) *to* something. *rare* —[1].

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ix, To the Scriptures themselves I rejourn all such atheistical spirits.

3. *intr.* **a.** To return. *rare* —[1].

1533 Cranmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 36 This donne, and after our reiornyng home agayne, the Kings Highnes prepared al thynges convenient for the Coronacion.

b. To rejoin, reply. *rare* —[1].

a **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 463 Whereto I rejourne, that..the use of Christian Monks..was much more rigid then that of the Essens.

Hence † **Rejou·rning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1613 P. Forbes *Comm. Revelation* 36 (Jam.) The answere hath in it a two-fold consolation against the reiourning of the sought vengeance. **1642** (*title*) The Judges' Resolution on the Bench..concerning His Majesties Proclamation for the rejourning of the Michaelmas Term.

† **Rejou·rney,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [Re-.] *trans.* To journey over again.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxvii. 252 Hee that does this, may..rejourney all his voyage, in his Closet.

† **Rejou·rnment.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. Rejourn *v.* + -ment.] Adjournment.

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Cicero* (1653) 713 The Prætors.. had made so many rejournments and delayes, that they had driven it off to the last day of hearing.

† **Rejoy·,** *v. Obs.* Also **reioy(e.** [ad. OF. *rejoir* (mod.F. *réjouir*) : see Re- and Joy *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rejoice, be joyful. Const. *at, in.*

c **1315** Shoreham III. 169 3yf þy wyl reioyeþ more In enyes kennes þynges..þou ne anourest god aryȝt. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1321 Therforin your harte [to] reioye ye may be fayn. **1662** in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 312 He oftens will rejoy and jest at his expressions.

2. *trans.* (and *refl.*). To make joyful or happy; to cause to rejoice. Also const. *of.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* v. 395 Let vs speake of lustie life in Troy That we have lad,..And eke of time coming vs rejoy. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3407 Ȝe sall be glad of my degre & gretly reioyd. *c* **1477** Caxton *Jason* 9 b, Thenne began the ladyes to reioye them silf. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 205 For to make hym to forgete his losse, & forto reioye & haue hym out of melencolye.

3. To enjoy as possessor.

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 299 So that I may by your frendship the more peasably rejoy my forsaid purchase. **1468** *Ibid.* II. 331 That I and myn assignez may peasseble rejoie theym. *a* **1500** in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 39 That they vse hem full and reioye hem for euer.

Hence † **Rejoy·ing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c **1315** Shoreham V. 90 Elyzabet wel þat aspyde, Hou a spylede onder hyre syde, And made hys reioyynge. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* A v, Ther be ix. inestimable reioyngis in armys. The ix. inestimable reioyngis of armys ben theys. First is a gentilman to be made a knyght in the felde [etc.].

Rejoyce, -joyse, etc., obs. ff. Rejoice *v.*

Rejoyn(e, obs. form of Rejoin.

Reju·dge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To judge again, re-examine, pronounce a fresh judgement on.

1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 286 They that judge others now shall then be re-judged. **1732** Pope *Ess. Man* I. 122 Rejudge his justice, be the God of God. **1769** Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. p. vii, It appears now too late to re-judge the virtues or vices of those men. **1798** Edgeworth *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 389 We shall teach them the habit of rejudging flattery. **1880** *Plain Hints Needlework* 12 If, after the first course of judging be done, the best picked out of each class be re-judged a second time.

Reju·mble, *v.* [Re-.] † **a.** *intr.* Of food: To rise again, to 'repeat'. (Cf. Rejolt *v.* I.) *Obs.* **b.** *trans.* To jumble, toss about, again.

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 It rejumbles upon my stomack. **1755** Young *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 225 Wouldst thou be rejumbled in this rough Thespian cart ..?

Reju·nction. [Re- 5 a.] Reunion.

1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 176 Yet tis free and kept Fit for reiunction in mans second life. **1797** in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 333 After a partial cannonade which prevented their re-junction till the evening. **1831** Ld. Hertford 15 May in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. 126 It did not even secure the rejunction of the Tories.

Reju·venant, *a.* [f. as next + -ant.] Rejuvenating.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 6/3 The stir for Beauty making itself felt..like Nature's rejuvenant spring.

Rejuvenate (rĭdʒū·vĭnēt), *v.* [irreg. f. Re- + L. *juvenis* young, perh. after F. *rajeunir.*] *trans.* To restore to youth; to make young or fresh again. Also *absol.*

1807 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 210 It will also rejuvenate the people. **1822** W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* II. 17 He..had the air of an old bachelor trying to rejuvenate himself. **1862** R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 89 The action of the soul upon its corporeal shrine (rejuvenating it with joy, depressing it with grief). **1881** Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* 156 He will pray for Medea: when she comes, let her either rejuvenate or slay.

Hence **Reju·venated, -ating,** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Rejuvena·tion; Reju·venator.**

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. vii, All the zest and freshness of rejuvenated life. **1871** Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ix. 305 Rejuvenation in old age. **1880** *19th Cent.* VII. 275, I believe in the rejuvenation of worn-out institutions. **1885** *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Feb. 4/4 The only rejuvenating potion for the country to quaff. **1889** *Lancet* 15 June 1193/2 A great beautifier and rejuvenator of the complexion.

Rejuvenesce (rĭdʒūvĭne·s), *v.* [ad. late L. *rejuvenesc-ĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *juvenis* young.] **a.** *intr.* To become young again; *spec.* in *Biol.* of cells: To acquire renewed vitality. **b.** *trans.* To impart fresh vitality to (a cell).

1879 tr. *Pasteur's Ferment.* 177 The dark, double-bordered cells are those which were sown but did not rejuvenesce. **1889** Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* xii. 163 The only cells capable of being rejuvenesced are the eggs; the only cells capable of rejuvenescing these are the sperms.

Rejuvenescence (rĭdʒūvĭne·sens). Also 7, 9 **-iscence.** [f. as prec. + -ence.] A renewal of youth, physical, mental, or spiritual. Also *fig.*

a **1631** Donne *Serm.* lxxix. 815 With a re-juveniscence a new and fresh youth. **1663** Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. viii. 193 Whether Paracelsus and others deservedly call such accidents .. a reall renovation or rejuvenescence. **1733** Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. i. § 2 (1734) 114 If this could be .. effected, the Cure would be a true Rejuvenescence. **1779–81** Johnson *L. P., Dryden* (1858) I. 285 The works of Chaucer, upon which this kind of rejuvenescence has been bestowed by Dryden, require little criticism. **1813** W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 426 To restore the circulation of our earlier classics produces, by infusion, a rejuvenescence of the language. **1875** Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxvi. (1877) 641 The Greek and Roman races..had lost..all power of intellectual rejuvenescence.

b. *spec.* in *Biol.* and *Bot.* The process by which a vegetative cell transforms itself into a new one.

1855 Henfrey *Micrographic Dict.* s.v. *Cell*, Cell-formation also occurs, without division, in cases where the entire contents of a cell separate from the parent, and form a new organism (rejuvenescence). **1875** Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 9 Hence the rejuvenescence of a cell .. must be regarded morphologically as the formation of a new one. **1878** Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. ix, It results in a simple 'rejuvenescence' of the conjugating individuals.

† **Rejuvene·scency.** *Obs.* [-ency.] = prec.

a **1661** Fuller *Worthies, Northumbld.* II. (1662) 309 The Poetical fiction of Æson his Re-juvenescency in Medeas Bath. **1666** J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 264 The whole Creation now grown old expecteth and waiteth for a certain rejuvenescency. **1755** *Man* No. 23. 1 Spring..gives us a kind of rejuvenescency. **1794** T. Taylor *Pausanias* III. 238–9 So the soul acquires rejuvenescency by always descending into generation.

Rejuvene·scent, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ent.]

1. Becoming young again.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* III. 160 It is a progressive union of minds, for ever rejuvenescent. **1848** Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlv, The Crawley House in Great Gaunt Street was quite rejuvenescent. **1879** Farrar *Christ* (1881) 118 Come and see..an aged world rejuvenescent.

b. *spec.* in scientific use.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 211/2 The rejuvenescent cell becomes individualised and is transformed into the rudiment of a new plant. **1885–8** Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 114 In young adults..the thymus is often found persistent if not rejuvenescent.

2. Rejuvenating.

1763 Ld. Bath in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 72, I was not a very dangerous man when I left England, but the Waters are rejuvenescent. **1837** Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xix. 278 Though utter sceptics as to its rejuvenescent power, they were inclined to swallow it at once.

Rejuvenize (rĭdʒū·vĭnəiz), *v.* [Cf. Rejuvenate and -ize.] *trans.* To rejuvenate, make young again. Hence **Reju·venized** *ppl. a.*

1816 T. Taylor in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 464 So the divisible life of the soul..is rejuvenized in its subsequent progression. **1849** J. W. Donaldson *Theat. Greeks* 250 The marvellously rejuvenized Iolaus, the comrade of Hercules. **1877** Blackmore *Erema* liii, That ancient and obsolete town, rejuvenized now by its Signor.

Rek, obs. form of Reek *sb.*[1]

Rekand(e, -anth, obs. varr. *reckan* Rackan.

† **Reke,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [? Related to next: cf. ON. *reke*, pursuit of a matter.] Haste, hurry.

c **1320** R. Brunne *Medit.* 821 A cumpany..þe whych were sente yn a grete reke, þe dampned mennes legges to breke. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 7894 (Kölbing), 3if we may owhar abreke, Fle we hem wiþ gret reke!

† **Reke,** *v.*[1] *Obs. Pa. t.* 4 **rak(e.** *Pa. pple.* 4 **reke.** [Of obscure origin: perh. f. *recþ, rekþ*, 3 sing. pres. ind. of OE. *reccan* Recche *v.*]

1. *intr.* To go, proceed, make one's way, esp. rapidly or in haste; to run.

It is doubtful if the first quot. belongs here.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1606 Myn heorte is neyh alemed þat ic may vnneþe speke, Ac yet ic wile forþurre reke. **13**.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 750 When Gij herd Felice so speke, He tok his leue and gan out reke. **13**.. *Sir Beues* 1686 Beues is out of prisoun reke. *Ibid.* 3536 Whan Arondel herde what he spak, Before þe twei knyȝtes he rak. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2177 To þe chambre so harde he rake þat þyderward he ran. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 182 When that sche myght out-breke, To her sone sche gan to reke. *c* **1450** Lonelich *Grail* XXX. 642 Whanne he hadde power forto speke, thanne to his Meyne he gan to reke.

b. Of plants: To shoot up. *rare* —[1].

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 194 Deep lond also thou seke, Olyuys grete out of that lond wol reke.

2. *trans.* ? To rule, govern, guide. *rare* —[1].

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11221 [He] þat al wroght and al mai reke, And did þe dumb asse to speke.

† **Reke,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare. Pa. t.* 3 **rack.** [? a. ON. *reka* in same senses.] *trans.* To drive; to thrust.

c **1275** Lay. 9320 Hamund .. his spere to his heorte rack. **13**.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2886 3if þou miȝt me of hem wreke, & þe felouns out of mi lond do reke.

† **Reke,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [= MDu. *reken*, MHG. (and G.) *rechen*, OHG. *rehhan*, Goth. *rikan* to heap up: see Rake *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cover up in earth or ashes (cf. Rake *v.* 5); to bury. Also *fig.*

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 1027 (Kölbing), No schal þer neuer no iustise þe bidelue..No in erþe þi bodi reke. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 594 3our bodies..bettur riht hadde In rouh erþe to be reke to roten hure bonus. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Reeve's Prol.* 28 Yet in oure Asshen olde is fyr yreke. *c* **1412** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2408 In swiche lordes is vntrouthe I-reke. [**1530** Palsgr. 684/1, I reke, I cover a thyng with asshes in the fyre (Lydgate).]

Reke, obs. f. RAKE, REACH *v.*, RECK *v.*, REEK, RICK. **Rekelage,** variant of RECOLAGE *Obs.*

Rekelness, obs. form of RACKLENESS.

† Re·kels. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 récels, (-ils, -eles, réecels), rícels, rýcels, 3–5 recles, (3 -less, 4 -lis); 3 rekles, 4–5 rekels, (4 -eles, -elis, 5 -ils, -yls), 4 rikels. *β.* 3 recheles, -is, 5 rychellys, richelle. [OE. *récels* and *rícels* (for **ríecels*), f. *récan* to REEK *v.*[1]: see -ELS. ON. *reykelse* is from OE.] Incense.

a. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 11 Gold, cursumbor & récels. — Luke i. 9 [He] eode þætte [he] ræcels gesette. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Wiþ seaðan, recels lytel, sweſl,.. weax [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1744 þatt recless þatt te bisscopp þær Biforenn allterr brennde. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxl. 2 Mi bede be righted als rekles in þi sight. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 97 The tother gift..Was rekelis, for wel thai wiste, That rekelis bisend his goddhede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4977 Rase neuire of Aromitike sike rekils in erthe. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 225 Do þer to pouder recles of resyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 Rekels, *incensum*.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Rechelis for his swetnesse bitocneð inwardliche bede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 Mirre he set biuoren, & recheles kumeð efter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rychellys (*K.* richelle), *thus, incensum*.

Hence † **Rekel(s)-fat,** censer. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xvi. 46 Nim þin recelsfæt. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Zacharie..gede in þe temple mid his rechel fat. *c* 1200 ORMIN 135 He toc hiss reclefatt onn hand. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3782 For chore wel wiste ðat Gret fier wond vt of is reclefat.

† Re·ken, *a. Obs.* [OE. *recen* = OFris. *rekon* and LG. *reken* (of a street) clear, open, unobstructed (see Richthofen), perh. related to OS. *rekôn* to put in order. In Eng. only as a poetic word of very lax application.]

1. Rapid, violent, terrible. (OE. only.)

c 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 809 Blac rasetteð recen reada leg. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cv. 18 [God] worhte..recene wundur on þam Readan Sæ.

2. Of persons: Ready, prompt; straightforward, upright.

a 1000 *Waldere* ii. 26 Mæg size syllan se ðe symle byð recen and rædfest. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3485 Cumeð her forð, and beð alle reken, And lereð wel quat he sal speken. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 27 He is..Rekene ase Regnas resoun to rede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 738 If fyue faylen of fyfty þe noumbre, & þe remnaunt be reken, how restes þy wylle? 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 245 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 271, I was ryȝtwis & rekene & redy of þe laghe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4081 The rekeneste redy mene of þe Rownde Table.

b. Of language: ? Honest, sincere.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 756, I schal my þro steke..& my rankor refrayne for þy reken wordez.

3. Smooth, elegant, beautiful, gay.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 5 So rounde, so reken in vche araye, So smal, so smoþe her sydez were. *Ibid.* 906, & þou so ryche a reken rose. *Ibid.* B. 1082 Rial ryngande rotes & þe reken fyþel.

Reken(en, obs. forms of RECKON *v.*

† Re·kenly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 (h)recon-, recun-, ricenlice, 4 rekenly, 4–5 rekin-, rekynd-, rakenly. [OE. *recenlice*: see REKEN *a.* and -LY [2].] **a.** Quickly, immediately, promptly. **b.** Properly, fully.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 8 And [hia] eodun hreconlice from byrȝenne mið ege. — Mark i. 31 And reconlice [*Rushw.* ricenlice] forleort hia hal from februm. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 127 He wolde se þe semble..& rehayte rekenly þe riche & þe poueren. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 251 Þenn Arþour.. rekenly hym reuerenced, for rad was he neuer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2354 Domystyne..rekinly [*v.r.* rakenly] rase & rekyns þire wordis.

Rekenth, obs. variant of *reckan* RACKAN.

Rekeny, obs. form of RECKON *v.*

Rekeouer, Rekeu(e)re, etc., obs. ff. RECOVER *v.*

Rekil: see RICKLE *v.*

Reki·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To kill again.

1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 146 Re-killing him with their torments, fetch him again with comfortable things.

Rekils, variant of REKELS *Obs.*

Rekindle (rīki·nd'l), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To kindle again, set fire to afresh. (Freq. in fig. context.)

1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 212 That thou shouldst .. rekindle against him the sparkes of displeasure that were quenched. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xi. 79 The Coals began to be re-kindled in several places. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 431 Soon as my sight Charissa bless'd, She Fire re-kindled in my Breast. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 627/1 The phosphorus may be frequently rekindled by means of light. 1862 S. ST. JOHN *Life Forests Far East* II. 98 The ashes of the fires were still warm, and we had no difficulty in rekindling them.

b. *fig.* To inflame afresh, rouse anew.

1652 EARL. MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 19 When news was brought that the kings anger was rekindled against the Dutch. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 361 Let me advise you..that since you have rekindled me, you do not by delaying give me time to cool again. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. III. 481 Their ambition was soon rekindled. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* ii, One, with soft enamoured breath, Rekindled all the fading melodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I xi. 80 Hirst now undertook the task of rekindling the guide's enthusiasm.

2. *intr.* To take fire again; also *fig.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 159 So the fire rekindled, and consumed it to nothing. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* I. vi. 51 All his holy zeal and pious indignation rekindled at the sight. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. 41 No will rekindles, not to war with fate.

Hence **Reki·ndled** *ppl. a.*, **Reki·ndling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Reki·ndlement, Reki·ndler.**

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 85 The re-kindled Match went out again. 1737 THOMSON *To Pr. Wales* ii, Her rekindling eyes resume their fire. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 712 Horrors..rous'd to action his rekindling soul. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 105 All the energy of rekindled hope. 1846 MAURICE *Relig. World* I. iii. (1861) 70 The rekindler of feelings, which had been existing previously. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 49 At the great rekindling, when the heavens Shall shine with souls in galaxies. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 244/3 The occasional rekindlement of the flame by the renewal of 'sight and touch'.

Rekin(e, obs. forms of RECKON *v.*

Reki·ng, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To make king again.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi, You hassard lesse, re-kinging him, Then I vn-king'd to bee.

Reki·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To kiss again. Hence **Reki·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1588 GREENE *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 47 Who receiving it, kissed and rekissed it. 1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 114 Yet I'le kisse thee dead, Kisse and rekisse thee. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 112, I..kissed and re-kissed her cold lips. 1885 W. P. BREED *Aboard & Abroad* 156 At Queenstown we..saw the kissings and rekissings .. at the separation of parents with daughters.

Rekke, obs. f. RACK *sb.*[1], RECK *v.* **Rekken(e,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.* **Rekles,** obs. f. RECKLESS; var. REKELS *Obs.* **Reknare, -ner,** obs. ff. RECKONER. **Rekne(n, -nyn,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.*

Rekni·t, *v.* Also 7 -knette. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To knit (up) again, refasten.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Tropheis* 774 What frantick furie art thou mov'd with-all, To now re-knit my broken thred of life? 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* XII. Proem, Canac the Falcon and Tercelets love reknettes. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* I. (1854) 200 The renewal of the parental reknits the fraternal tie. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 63 The old bonds are all re-knit.

Reknow, *v. rare.* [RE-.] *trans.* † **a.** To know in turn. *Obs.* **b.** To know again.

1606 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Answ. to Challenge* Wks. (1711) 233 Most tonitruous, astonishing Chevaliers, Re-know ye, that we..have ecchoed in the Vault of our Understanding, the Volley of your Desires. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* v, Old memories reappear, old truth returns, Our slow thought does its work, and all's re-known.

† Reknow·ledge, *v. Obs.* [f. RE- + KNOWLEDGE *v.*, after L. *recognōscĕre* or F. *reconnaître*: see RECOGNIZE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To acknowledge. (Common in 16th c.)

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E.E.T.S.) 331 Þan þis wrichid womman was conpuncte & reknowlegid hur selfe þat sho accusid þis holye man of verray rancor & ill will. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. O ij b, A noble man..vnto his goostly fader reknowleged and confessed vpon the loyalte of his fayth that [etc.]. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 54 That falling maketh them .. to reknowledge the goodnesse of God, and to come to him for .. helpe. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1129 The new Presbyter receiving of these Jews friendly entertainment and reknowledged for their Lord.

2. *Mil.* To reconnoitre, examine. Also *absol.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. 11 b, The Generall thought it necessarie to reknowledge or haue notice of that Countrie. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 104 Hee is to reknowledge his quarters very well. *Ibid.* It then concerneth him to reknowledge, foresee, and to prouide.

3. To recognize (a person). *rare*[−1].

1611 ASTON *Mann. All Nations* III. xxv. 463 Oftentimes they take the children from their nurses, least mothers should afterwards reknowledge their owne sonnes.

Hence † **Reknow·ledging** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Reknow·ledgement,** acknowledgement. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., As a monument and reknowlaginge of my moste bounden duetie. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 120 The reknowledging of the rights of such as aspired to it. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 107 He missed and erred in the reknowledging thereof. *Ibid.* IV. i. 118 That the souldiers doe obey their.. officers with great humilitie, and reknowledgement.

Rekon, -oun, obs. forms of RECKON *v.* **Rekouer(e, -kower,** obs. forms of RECOVER *v.* **Reky,** obs. form of REEKY. **Rekyls,** variant of REKELS *Obs.*

† Rekyn, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* ? To control, keep still.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 21, I sall rehers, and ȝe will, renkis, rekyn ȝour tongis, A remnant of his rialte.

Rekyng(e, obs. ff. REEKING *vbl. sb.* **Rekyuer-,** obs. variant of RECOVER *v.*

-rel, or **-erel** (also formerly *-ral, -ril*), a diminutive and depreciatory suffix, in some cases representing OF. *-erel* (mod.F. *-ereau*) or *-erelle*, but in the majority of instances attached to native stems, or occurring in words of obscure origin: see the etym. notes to *cockerel, dotterel, hoggerel, mackerel, pickerel*; *doggerel*; *gomerel, haverel, stammerel*; *bedrel, custrel, gamphrel, gangrel, mongrel, scoundrel, wastrel*; *costrel, kestrel.*

Rela·bel, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To label again.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 11/1 Goods..shipped to Sheffield and then relabelled so as to sell as Sheffield goods. 1896 *28th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 36 The Chancery Sealed Depositions in 580 causes have been relabelled.

Relace, obs. form of RELEASE *sb.* **Relacion, -cioun, -cyon,** obs. ff. RELATION.

Rela·de, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To lade again.

1608 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 409 Captaine Smith rather desired to relade her with Cedar. 1632 *St. Papers, Col., E. Indies* 311 A want of stock to relade to the amount aforesaid. 1643 *Declar. Commons, Rebell. Ireland* 48 Two Ships..to relade corn for the reliefe of the Protestant Armie in Vlster. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 These galleons relade for their return. ° 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 174 (Jod.), A Ship of Hull to sail to Iceland, and there relade fish and other goods. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 8 We were aroused to relade our beasts.

Relame·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lament afresh. Hence **Relame·nted** *ppl. a.*

1630 QUARLES *Alph. Elegies* ii, 'Tis knowne, They finde enough to relament their owne [griefs]. 1636 — *Elegie on Sir J. Cæsar*, He..whose relamented death Estates our griefe.

Rela·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To land again. Hence **Rela·nding** *vbl. sb.*

a. *trans.* 1710 *Act* 8 *Anne* Pub. Gen. Acts 217 Great Quantities of such Tobacco..have been Privately Re-landed in this Realm. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4701/2 The re-landing of Goods exported. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 98 The sword-blades appeared, which were ordered to be re-landed at the custom-house. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 155 That he should be relanded in October, at Astoria, by the Beaver. 1884 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. Div. 91 On her return thither the cargo was relanded and warehoused.

b. *intr.* 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 39 After they had delivered their Cargo, and re-landed in the Port of London. 1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* I. v. 253 The passengers were obliged to reland.

† Rela·nk, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To become lank again.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* H h iv, At the last [they] haue voided such like lumps of blud .. where withal there bellyes haue relanked and decreased agayne.

Rela·psable, *a.* [f. RELAPSE *v.*] Capable of relapsing or liable to relapse (Ogilvie 1882).

† Relapsa·rian. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RELAPSE *sb.* + *-arian*: cf. INFRALAPSARIAN.] *Theol.* One who believes in the possibility of relapse.

1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 70 The Arminians.. may..also be stiled relapsarians for saying that the elect may totally and finally fall away.

† Relapsa·tion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. L. *relaps-* (see RELAPSE *v.*) + -ATION, but perh. a mistake for *relaxation.*] ? Falling away.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. III. 36 To heale the relapsation of the gummes.

Relapse (rĭlæ·ps), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **relaps.** [f. the vb.; cf. LAPSE *sb.*]

1. A falling back into error, heresy, or wrong-doing; backsliding.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 6 Yf they..after abiuracion fall in relapse..they shalbe..burned. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 941/2 Not to departe thence without licence of the Prior for the tyme beyng, vpon payne of relapse. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 69 When a sin is committed we should labour to recover our selves out of that relapse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 100 Which would but lead me to a worse relapse, And heavier fall. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 19 ¶ 3 His mind would be still open to honour and virtue in spite of infirmities and relapses. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 626 A presage ominous, portending still Its own dishonour by a worse relapse. 1869 J. BALDW. BROWN *Misread Passages* ix. 124 Relapse into idolatry..was a very pressing peril.

2. The fact of falling back again into an illness after a partial recovery; return of a disease or illness during the period of convalescence.

1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 317 After that time to sleepe and eat at pleasure, yet measurably for feare of relaps. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 391 Those ague which by way of relapse vse often to return againe. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. Ded., A very dangerous disease .. further increased by two relapses. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* B ij, A..sicknesse, that brought me very low, and some relapses, that kept me down. 1686 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 390 The King of France hath had a relapse of his distemper. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 36 In love, that languishing disease, A sad relapse we ne'er recover. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 228 It was a slow fever, with frequent appearances of amendment, and frequent relapses. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, He was soon led on by the malicious dwarf to smoke himself into a relapse. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 197 A second and perhaps a third relapse succeed.

† 3. Failure to meet a claim within the proper time. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 47 For a hundred pound commodity..he recouers, by relapse, some hundred pound a yeere. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* V. Wks. 1874 II. 325 A French merchant runne into relapse And forfeit of the Law.

4. The act of falling or sinking back again.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1364 The lift and relapse of the wave of the chargers. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxiv, Every dart of every aim..That touches just, then seems, by strange relapse, To fall effectless from the soul.

5. ? A rally, effort at recovery.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. xvi, One brief relapse, like the last beam Of dying flames..a blood-red gleam Burst upwards.

Relapse (rĭlæ·ps), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **relaps** (*sing.* and *pl.*). [ad. L. *relaps-us*, pa. pple. of *relābī*: cf. F. *relaps* m., *relapse* f.]

A. *sb.* A relapsed person; one who has fallen again into error or heresy. (Cf. RELAPSER.)

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 61 The heretikis that ar relapsis. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 37 b, When a man is a relapse from God and his Lawes. 1606 WARNER *Alb.*

Eng. XIV. lxxxix. 362 Although a Recluse yet to be a Relaps feare thou neuer. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 2 The Prisons in France are full of these pretended Relaps. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. (1700) 278 They never gave a second Absolution to the Relapse. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 266 If the Person accused is found a Relapse by his own Confession, he can't escape Death. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. II. ii. 274 They were commanded to receive no converts nor relapses from the Catholic body.

B. *adj.* = RELAPSED *ppl. a. rare*—[1].

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 13 What was particular to Ecclesiasticks and Relapse Protestants, is now become universal to all Roman Catholicks.

Relapse (rĭlæ·ps), *v.* Also 6 **relaps.** [f. L. *relaps-*, ppl. stem of *relābī* to slip back: see RE- and LAPSE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To fall back into wrong-doing or error; to backslide; *spec.* to fall again into heresy after recantation. Const. *into, to*; also without const.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 940/2 You be not onely .. impenitent, disobedient, .. and relapsed by this your .. hereticall demeanour, but [etc.]. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XXXIX. (1840) 102 These Maronites .. received the Catholic faith; though soon after .. they relapsed to their old errors. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 59 The Children of Israel .. relapsed into the Idolatry of the Egyptians. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *View Doctr. Justif.* Wks. 1823 IX. 464 Then they enter into the justified state, and so continue all along, unless they relapse. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 2 When you are your own mistress, you may relapse into .. faults. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. i. 247 Cicero .. late in life .. relapsed into the sceptical tenets of his former instructor Philo. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxiv. 357 The tendency of the Church of England to relapse into Romish superstition.

2. To fall back into an illness after partial recovery or from a convalescent state.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 858 He should be then cleerely delyuered of his disease: Yet not so cleane rid of it, but that he might shortly relaps. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. ii. 15 They which have been troubled with any of these Diseases .. do use many times to relapse and fal into the same again. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1586/3 The Prince of Parma is relapsed, and has his Feavor again. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. i, Your Servant has been telling me that you're apt to relapse if you go into the Air. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 Oct., He was mending before he went, and surely he has not relapsed. 1855 KANE *Arct. Expl.* (1856) II. i. 11 Mr. Wilson has relapsed. I. .took his place at watch.

transf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlix, The red fire .. Rallies, relapses, dwindles, deathward sinks!

b. Of stock: To fall again in value.

1896 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 9/1 Home Railway stocks have relapsed to-day.

3. To fall back or sink again *into* (†or *to*) any state, practice, etc.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Rdr., Into some splenative vaines of wantonnesse, heeretofore have I foolishlie relapsed. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 300 Our minde doth still relapse into the same depth. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* II. 36 So that .. he might more grievously relapse into the said denounced sentence. 1716–7 BENTLEY *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1838 III. 265 He sustains them from relapsing into nothing. 1751 GRAY *Lett.* (1904) II. App. 297 The Chorus .. when their vagaries are over, relapse again into common sense and conversation. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 44 When he had relapsed into moody silence, I resumed the subject gently. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 55 He relapsed into a musing mood.

†**b.** To fall away *from* a person. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. 35 Hee feared to run into any such inconvenience, as might cause his friends to relapse from him. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 486 You slip your hold and change your side, Relapsing from a necessary guide.

c. To fall again *under* some one's power. *rare.*

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXXV. (1862) III. 251 Salamis relapsed under the sway of its former despot Gorgus.

†**4.** To fall back from a height. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1638 (see RELAPSING *ppl. a.*).

†**5.** *trans.* To cause to fall back. *Obs.*

1632 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* II. 86 Such transportments of passion as were likely to have relaps'd him into his former condition. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. XXXVII. (1713) 394 Whoever revives to him any hope of recovery, relapses that Kingdom into the state of the first Vial. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 473 (MS.), Some Hellish scheme to settle and relapse The spleen of Cain.

Relapsed (rĭlæ·pst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Fallen back into a previous condition.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 943/1 Asked .. why he should not .. be pronounced a relapsed hereticke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 145 They .. recover for a small time, and then fall into a relapsed malady. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 13 The Prisons .. are at this present filled with this sort of pretended Relapsed Persons. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, XX. (1793) III. 49 A relapsed heretic, and a determined enemy of their holy faith. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* 164 A relapsed state of the spiritual life.

Relapser (rĭlæ·psəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who relapses, esp. into error or sin.

c 1625 BP. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* I. Wks. 1837 V. 303 Those speculative relapsers that have .. abandoned a knowne and received truth. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xl. 610 Backsliders and relapsers as ye are. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Nov., Forcing people to the Masse, and then executing them as relapsers. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 224 The relapsers were often so hardened in sin, that no impression could be made upon them. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 182/1 The relapsers, and those who refused to recant, were expelled from the church.

Relapsing (rĭlæ·psiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. RELAPSE.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1623) 834 Conuicted of periurious relapsing. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1851 IV. 477 The Presbyterians .. cannot with all their shifting and relapsing, wash off the guiltiness from thir own hands. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 194, I had instances of the relapsing of this restored air to its former noxious state. 1865 *Reader* No. 124. 540/3 The relapsings and rallyings of Christendom.

Rela·psing, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That relapses.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 211 Forced to roll relapsing stones against steep hills. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll., Occas. Refl.* 20 Dead wt[h] yᵉ Terror of relapsing crimes. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 456 God .. won Nebuchadnezzar, as he does so many relapsing Christians.

b. *Relapsing fever*, a fever characterized by relapses.

1865 *Morn. Star* 20 Apr., Two forms of fever which are known in this country as relapsing fever and typhus. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 131 Relapsing fever is an acute specific disease, .. and it is highly infectious.

†**Rela·sch,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *relâché*, f. *relâcher* to relax.] Relaxed, careless.

1663 HEATH *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 31 Thereby to beget in them a relasch and contemptuous neglect of so base and despicable an Enemy.

Relatable (rĭlē·tăb'l), *a.* [f. RELATE *v.* + -ABLE.] **a.** That may be narrated. **b.** That may be brought into relation with something else.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1466 The compliments .. are not relatable. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 119/1 He does not seem to have indulged in many relatable amusements.

Relate (rĭlē·t), *sb.* Also 7 **relat.** [ad. L. *relātus, -a, -um*, pa. pple. of *referre*, taken substantively: see RELATE *v.*]

†**1.** A relation, relative. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Beza* (1867) II. 218, I am he To whom an infant can no relate be. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 75 Nor were his neer relates, Aaron and Miriam, favoured.

2. *Logic.* One of two objects of thought between which a relation subsists.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 31 All relates are mutuall causes one of another. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. vii. 23 If the Relation .. has a Name, one of the two is called the Relate, to wit, that from which the Relation has its name; the other, the Correlate. 1883 GILMAN in *Studies in Logic* 108 The number of instances in which the relation *P* occurs having a relate which is an object in the universe.

†**Rela·te,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *relātus*, pa. pple. of *referre*: see next.] Related.

1658 PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* 269 The enunciate of a relate quality is of this kinde, whose conjunction is the relation itself.

Relate (rĭlē·t), *v.* [f. L. *relāt-*, ppl. stem of *referre* to REFER. Cf. F. *relater* (14th c.).]

I. *trans.* †**1.** In *pass.* **a.** To be borne or thrust in *between* things. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 The more thicke & depper ben his rotes spred wythin therthe, & related bytwyx the harde roches.

†**b.** To be referred or put *into* a class. *Obs.*—[1]

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* vii. Wks. 1564 I. 64 Who would not haue thought thys holy religious father worthy to be canonised and related into the nomber of Saynctes?

2. To recount, narrate, tell, give an account of (actions, events, facts, etc.). †Also with dative pron. (quot. 1652).

1530 PALSGR. 684/1, I wolde nat relate the mater otherwyse than I herde it for all the good in the worlde. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. i. 3 b, Letters .. wherein hee related and fully declared .. what hee had seene in the Indias. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XII. 328 Hee took the pains to relate him every particular that had pass'd since his imprisonment. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) I Observations .. both carefully made and faithfully Related. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. x, If you desire .. to hear the story of an unhappy man, I will relate it to you. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 42 He came to me one day and related his whole situation. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 548 Take these tidings thou, and relate this news to my sire.

†**b.** With compl.; also const. *inf. Obs. rare.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXIV. 593 This man with those before, most worthily related Arch-saints, as in their Sees Arch-bishops consecrated. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 155/1 Plato was out of doubt an Athenian, nor are they to be credited who relate him a Theban. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 They relate Dalatia in Æthiopia, to be opposite to Meka.

†**c.** To give an account of (a person). *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref., Procopius .. impartially discoursing of Justinian, and the great ones, doth as much arraign, as relate them to posterity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 604 What thought can measure thee or tongue Relate thee.

†**d.** *refl.* To unburden (oneself) *to. Obs. rare*—[1].

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 175 A Man were better relate himselfe, to a Statua, or Picture, then to suffer his Thoughts to passe in smother.

†**3.** To bring back, restore. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 51 Abate Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe Both light of heven and strength of men relate.

†**4. a.** To refer (a person) *to* a book, etc. *Obs.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 355 Gulling the unwary Reader that all is pure scripture, .. relating us to a place where the most important words are wanting.

†**b.** To adduce, cite (an authority). *Obs.*—[1]

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 311 Galen, to this purpose, relateth Aesop, who said [etc.].

5. To bring (a thing or person) into relation *to* another.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 455 But so does the Thing infer the Word too, to which we .. do relate it. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* I. iii. (1834) I. 139 The law which relates an object, whether present or thought upon, to its appropriate emotion. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 176 He pretends to relate the truth you feel to certain moral and religious conditions.

refl. 1856 MASSON *Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 22 How, then, did Shakespeare relate himself to this concrete world of nature? 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 187 It is not fully clear how they [words] relate themselves to the context.

b. To connect, to establish a relation between.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 267 A Point of more elevation than a Comma, which helps to relate the matter more distinctly. 1846 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 38 Volta .. first enabled us definitely to relate the forces of chemistry and electricity. 1889 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. I. i. 273 If we hold Kant to the distinction which he makes between perception and conception, it seems impossible to relate them.

II. *intr.* **6.** *Law.* To refer *back*, to have application *to* an earlier date. (Cf. RELATION 4 b.)

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1636) 41 It hath beene much doubted by the law bookes whether the lord's title by escheat shall relate back to the time of the offence done. 1598 *Termes Lawes* 162 Petitions of parlement, to which yᵉ Queene assents on yᵉ last day of parlement shal relate and be of force from the first day of the beginning of the Parlement. 1885 SIR J. F. STEPHEN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 781/1 A change of mind after an innocent taking does not relate back to the innocent taking and make it felonious.

7. To have reference *to.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 323 This challenge that the gallant Hector sends .. Relates in purpose onely to Achilles. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* I. (1642) 114 There was nothing left at random which either did relate to government or point of Doctrine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 P 5, I shall only give him the Letters which relate to the two last Hints. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 26 The following paragraph, relating to Cromwell. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 A great variety of anecdotes relating to the transmutation of metals. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 499 Old persons are quick to see and hear all that relates to them.

†**b.** To be of interest or importance *to. Obs.*—[1]

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 565 Can you then believe, whilst I have an existence, that your perpetual imprisonment would but relate unto your self?

†**8.** Of persons: To make reference *to. Obs.*

1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln.* Pref. A 7 b, I relate onely in this Antidote to the first Edition. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 2 The Poet, who herein seems to relate to the Hebrew and Greek Professors founded in his dayes at Cambridge.

9. To be related, have relation, stand in some relation, *to* another thing (†person or place).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 105 Station is properly no rest but one kinde of motion, relating unto that which Physitians .. doe name extensive or tonicall. 1671 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 266 Be diligent in searching your Auditbooks, and inquireing of all persons that related to my predecessor. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 140 All who related to the Black-friers .. are now dead and almost forgotten. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 235 The critic Eye .. examines bit by bit: How parts relate to parts, or they to whole.

†**b.** Of streams: To be united *to* larger rivers or the sea. *Obs.* (Only in Walton.)

1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 85 In divers Rivers, especially that relate to, or be near to the Sea. 1676 *Ibid.* I. xvii. (1881) 205 Case-worms, that are to be found .. in several little brooks that relate to bigger rivers.

†**10.** To discourse; to give an account. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Prol. 55, I nill relate, action may Conueniently the rest conuay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 373, I might relate of thousands. *Ibid.* VIII. 51 Adam relating, she sole Auditress. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. CXXVIII. 343, I have Arguses .. who will watch you narrowly and relate to me faithfully.

†**11.** To treat or negotiate *with* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 758 The said Germane Waldgraue related with Waldgraue of Northamptonshire, concerning the marriage of his said daughter.

†**12.** To appear, be evident. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. I. i. 302 It hath been most clearly manifested .. to that most ingenious Venetian Paul Sarpias Fulgentius, as relates from his papers.

Related (rĭlē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* (and *sb.*) [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

A. *ppl. a.*

1. Narrated, recited; †referred to. *rare.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. § 4. 191 These twentie places .. they may easily commit .. to memorie, therefore I will remit this labour to the related authour. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 291 Base Dolon .. neuer turnd to harme The Greeks, with their related drifts.

2. a. Having relation *to*, or relationship *with*, something else. Also *attrib.* without const.

1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., Saw Twelfth-Night acted well, though it be but a silly play, and not related at all to the name or day. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 33 The same Author treating .. of a nearly related Species of Star-Stone .., tells us [etc.]. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 159 These two classes of works stand curiously related with each other. 1846 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 47 Electricity and magnetism are quantitatively related to them. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* X. 336 Of the countless Relations thus brought to our notice, many are essential to an adequate knowledge of the related object.

b. Having mutual relation or connexion.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 786 Let weakness then with weakness come to parl So near related, or the same of kind. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. XXV. § 4 The ideas of relation may be the same in men, who have far different ideas of the things that are related. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xvii, The beauty both of shape and colouring are as nearly related as we can well suppose it possible. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 10 Whenever two things are said to be related there is some fact or series of facts into which they both enter. 1889 H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 141/1 Even chords belonging to closely related keys are commonly used [etc.].

3. Of persons: Connected by blood or marriage (*to* another, or with each other).

1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* Ded., It was no sooner known that I had the Honour to be Related to..Your Grace, but [etc.]. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 319 He [John the Baptist]..had no personal knowledge of Jesus, though they were related. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxiii. IV. 299 A Persian of the highest rank, related to the royal family. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Persons related in the degree in which Merovig and Brunchilde were.

† **B.** *absol.* as *sb.* = RELATE *sb.* **2.** *Obs.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. vii. 22 Relateds are said either to be Synonimous, or of the same Name; or Heteronymous, *viz.* of a diverse.

Hence **Rela·tedness**, the state or condition of being related.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 114 Theories on the subject of the relatedness or non-relatedness of the Cosmos. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 315 The process of amalgamation was favoured by relatedness of race and language.

Relater (*rɪlē·tə*). [-ER 1. Cf. RELATOR.]

1. One who relates; a narrator, historian.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 398 *marg.*, The Amazons are still on[e] Nation, further then the relaters or their Authors haue trauelled. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. Wks. 1851 IV. 100 The divine relater shews us not the least signe of disliking what was done. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 130 This is not founded upon supposition .. of a formed design in the relater to deceive. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 380 It may easily be concluded that the relaters did not diminish the merit of their attempts. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiv. (ed. 2) II. 384 The relater declares that he had heard it with his ears, and seen it with his eyes. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Gen.* xliii. 21 The relater is prone to lump matters in the narration.

† **2.** One who is related *to* a person. *Obs. rare* —1.

1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* V. § 189 Such were continually preferred and countenanced, as were Friends, or Favourers, or Relaters [1888 related] to the chief Authors and Actors of that Arbitrary Power.

Relatif, obs. form of RELATIVE.

Relation (*rɪlē·ʃən*), *sb.* Also 4–7 **relacion,** (5 **-cioun,** 6 **-cyon**). [a. F. *relation* (14th c.), or ad. L. *relātiōn-em*: see RELATE *v.* and -ION.]

1. The action of relating in words; narration, recital, account; report. In early use esp. in phr. † *to make relation.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 77 Nectanabus..relacion Makth to the queene hou sche schal do. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 A riche man who, by commoun relacioun, Had gret power and myhte. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 112 Thus it was told me, and..it is my part to geve you relacion thereof. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 65 He knewe by relation of owre men wherof owre swoordes were made. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 10 He brought perfect relation how the Countrey was riche of gold and silver. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlvii. (1631) 296, I like no Relation so well, as what mine eye telleth me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1595 Give us if thou canst..Relation more particular and distinct. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 1 Whatever success they have had in the voyage they have had very little in the relation. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 337 As to myself, I am doing little worth the relation. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 236 The early spring will detain me with the relation of just a single incident.

Comb. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* d ij b, Those who therein are called Relation-makers, nay and the ancient Historians themselves.

b. *Law.* (See quots. and INFORMATION 5 b.)

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 145 The Kings Attorney generall against my Lord Viscount Savill and others by relation of Sir John Jackson. 1710 *Act* 9 *Anne* c. 20 § 4 Informations .. at the Relation of any Person or Persons desiring to sue or prosecute the same. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 112 There is a distinction between informations filed by the Attorney General, and those filed by him at the relation of a private person. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 246 A proceeding by way of information by the Attorney-General at the relation of the Board of Works.

2. A particular instance of relating or narrating; a (or one's) narrative, account, statement.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 27 My brethir oft hes maid the supplicationis, Be epistillis, sermonis, and relationis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 125 The kyng of Englande ..sent thether his Ambassade,..who in the begynning made his relation. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* title-p., A relation of the great and Golden Citie of Manoa. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. § 6, I will only add one Relation more of this nature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 ₱ 3, I heard this Relation this Morning from a Gentleman who was an Eye-Witness. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cviii, Let them but read the relations of their own travellers. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 216 The countess .. related the circumstances...Albert heard her relation with astonishment. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* I. 1 Of such, whether memoirs, relations, or letters, sixty-four are preserved in their entirety.

3. That feature or attribute of things which is involved in considering them in comparison or contrast with each other; the particular way in which one thing is thought of in connexion with another; any connexion, correspondence, or association, which can be conceived as naturally existing between things.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 335 Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions. *Ibid.* 344 Knowen ich wolde What is relacion rect. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 71 Somme manere of correspondence or relacion must nedes ben bytwene the two that ben y lyke. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 So as there be found a iust correspondencie betweene them by this or that relation. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 To make your descant carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 245 It is relation of time, or of the cause. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 5 The Nature of Relation consists in the referring or comparing two things one to another. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 328 The Manner how they were placed..has a good deal of relation with the Nature of the internal Form of the Building. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 20 Some of my materials bear an equal relation to several..subjects. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 173 The nucleus increases on its part, always preserving the same relation with the entire crystal. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. 8 The relation of the life of the workman to his work. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ix. 131 The size and form of the desk, and its relation to the seat, are not without their effect upon the welfare of the eyes.

b. In phr. *in* or *with relation to.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 6 The diviner part in relation to the baser of our souls. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* vii. § 8 In relation to such his Servants, he is of all other Masters the most bountiful. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. x. 178 The heighth of the Legs with relation to the intended work. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 184 That proves nothing in relation to the present Samaritans. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man. World* II. xi, It is only with relation to those we love that prosperity can produce happiness. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 7 It is not so in relation to the more distant colonies. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 2 Your nephew..has in relation to religion at least, become an absolute sceptic.

† **c.** *By relation*: by natural consequence, by implication. *Obs. rare* —1.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Japan* (1685) 426 They strictly forbid their People to speak of Religion, and by Relation as little to profess it.

4. a. *To have* or *make relation*: to have or make reference or allusion *to* something.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 451/2 Yat yis saide worde Cloth ..have relation and understondyng to hole Clothes .. and not to other Clothes. 1530 PALSGR. 353 Whan so ever we use in our tonge 'the whiche'..makyng relacion to a substantyve or pronowne spoken of in the sentence next goynge before. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 23 f, If not certeinly expressed, yet some relation is made to some thing whereby it may be made certein. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 41 *marg.*, These words haue relation to the Earl of Charolois return into Flaunders. 1611 FLORIO, *Relatissare*, to haue relation vnto. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* I. 2 Some think the Apostle hath relation to this, in that 1 Cor. 15. 29. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 237 Relation being made to the state of the law on one hand. 1818 — *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 354 Relation being had to certain inquiries, having for their object [etc.]. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* iii. 60 It had relation to horses.

b. *Law* (in phr. *to have relation*). Reference or application *to* an earlier date (cf. RELATE *v.* 6).

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 The seid Proviso had relacion to the seid vj day of October the whiche was before the same feoffement. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* I. § 9. 5 It shall have relation unto the time from the first deliverie. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 182 The use of the wife's estate..being then awakened, had relation back, and took effect from the original time of creation.

† **c.** A fiction of law by which two times or other things are identified, and for legal purposes, regarded as one and the same. *Obs.*

1598 *Termes Lawes* 162 The thing subsequent is said to take his effect, by relation, at the time preceding. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* III. xviii. (1648) 70 A relation which is but a fiction in law, shall never make a man a felon. 1749 SALTHOUSE *Wood's Conveyancing* I. vi. § 8 (O) 712 In this Case the Dower of the Woman shall be taken away by Relation.

transf. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 2 The propositions of Euclyde..being demonstrate, our mind accepteth of them by a kind of relation (as the Lawyers speak) as if we had knowne them before.

5. Connexion between persons arising out of the natural ties of blood or marriage; kinship. Cf. RELATIONSHIP.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 3 § 40 Affinity makes conjunctions and relations equal to those of consanguinity. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 519 The Son of God I also am, or was, And if I was, I am; relation stands. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 531 The relation is as real as that of husband and wife. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 397 In the maternal line, Hannah Willis and Susan Bates stand in the same point of relation with the two above named. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. iii, Their relation almost seemed reversed, and the daughter to be a mother watching over her offspring.

† **b.** Those related to one in this way; one's kindred. *Obs. rare.*

1653 JER. TAYLOR 25 *Serm.* vi. 72 He hath need of a great stock of piety, who is first to provide for his own necessities, and then to give portions to a numerous relation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1853) II. 667 Some of them had quite forgot their English tongue, and their Christian name, and their whole relation.

c. A person related to one by blood or marriage; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative. Also freq. in *pl.*, kinsfolk, relatives.

1502 HEN. VII in *Lett. Kings Eng.* (1846) I. 191 His cousin and relation the king of Spain. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 81 Dr. Smith, a man relation to Audley End..hath the mastership of Magdalen. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* 14 The bloody contentions of brethren; and, when relations turn opposites, nothing more opposite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 374 Their Friends attend the Herse, the next Relations mourn. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ₱ 8 He led her to a relation's house. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, I hope, cousin, one may speak to one's own relations, and not be to blame? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 69 He might bestow her on some poor relation. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 352 In the year 1434, the relations of Churchmen were declared ineligible to the post of Ambassador at Rome. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ix, Rosa had no relation that she knew of.

6. The position which one person holds with respect to another on account of some social or other connexion between them; the particular mode in which persons are mutually connected by circumstances.

1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 63 As it was commonly observ'd by all the Servants, that had nearest relation to him. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxiv. (ed. 2) 488 If .. our relation to God be our greatest relation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 142 The most universal public relation, by which men are collected together, is that of government. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 60 The opinions of the Puritan concerning the relation of ruler and subject. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iii. 93 The relation of every man to his lord was a relation of homage.

b. *pl.* The aggregate of the connexions, or modes of connexion, by which one person is brought into touch with another or with society in general.

a 1687 WALLER *Epit. Sir G. Speke*, Just unto all relations known, A worthy patriot, pious son. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 276 They ought to be instructed..in what is suitable to the highest relations in which we stand. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. II. 670 Our relations to each other are various and infinite. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 278 There was an end of that narrow scheme of relations called our country. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xx. (1877) 221 By the death of Christ new relations were established between God and man. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 49 Between mother and child the relations had been affectionate and happy.

c. *pl.* The various modes in which one country, state, etc., is brought into contact with another by political or commercial interests.

1797 ADAMS in *Amer. St. Papers* (1833) I. 40 The minister of foreign relations informed the recalled American minister that [etc.]. 1818 *Parl. Deb.* 18 With respect to our foreign relations, the treaties concluded with Spain and Portugal.. formed a peculiar topic of congratulation. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* vi. I. 358 His chief praise, however, was his management of continental relations. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 Our commercial relations with the Baltic cities.

Hence **Rela·tion** *v. intr.*, to form relations.

1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* (1879) 86 Thinking being relationing, no thought can ever express more than relations.

Relational (*rɪlē·ʃənăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to human relationship.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. xlix. (1669) 412/1 What thy personal and what thy relational needs are? *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 17 It may fall in the relational part. Relations are the joints of society. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 110 One might easily be tempted to take the two nations for relational stems. 1834 J. BROWN *Lett. Sanctif.* vi. 319 Be conscientious in the relational duties to God and man.

2. Of, belonging to, or characterized by relation in general.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 336/2 The use of Relational words increases in language in the same proportion as the power of inflection diminishes. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. v. (1870) I. 229 The most highly relational feelings are the visual. 1899 C. F. DARCY *Idealism & Theol.* Introd. 6 Its primary qualities..are essentially relational.

Hence **Relationa·lity, Rela·tionally** *adv.*

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iv. (1868) 307 The close relationality of it is cross to our humanly selfish habit. 1867 — in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The objects of nature are relationally..made.

Rela·tionary, *a.* [-ARY 1.] Relational.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 622/2 To denote that..arrangement of all the osseous pieces of an animal framework in..relationary order. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 109 Our Lord had an inherent and independent, not merely a conditional and relationary existence.

Rela·tionism. *Philos.* [f. RELATION *sb.* + -ISM.] **a.** The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge; relativism. **b.** The doctrine that relations have a real existence.

1858 W. R. PIRIE *Ing. Hum. Mind* iv. 251 The assumption ..necessarily runs into nihilism or relationism. 1885 F. E. ABBOT *Sci. Theism* Introd. ii. 25 Relationism or Scientific Realism..teaches that universals, or genera and species, are, first, objective relations of resemblance among objectively existing things.

Rela·tionist. [-IST.] One who maintains a theory based on a relation between ideas.

1835 J. YOUNG *Lect. Intell. Philos.* xxviii. 281 Dr. Brown says, there must be a feeling of relation in these general ideas,..and says, that were he to take a particular name to himself, he would call himself a Relationist.

Rela·tionless, *a.* [f. RELATION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no relations.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Actors*, The survivor stands gaping and relationless as if it remembered its brother. 1873 *Spectator* 15 Feb. 213/2 One of them is a relationless orphan.

Relationship (*rɪlē·ʃənʃɪp*). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The state of being related; a condition or character based upon this; kinship.

a 1744 POPE *Dunc.* II. 3 *note*, Our author let it pass unaltered, as a trifle, that no way altered the relationship. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, I want no nearer relationship. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 345 The Welsh themselves have been fond of claiming this relationship [for their language]. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* I. 309 Social ties are to be extended more widely by diffusing our relationships. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* 268 Teeth of a small Marsupial, *Microlestes*,..which show a relationship to Myrmecobius.

† **Relatist.** *Obs.*—1 [f. RELATE *v.*] **a.** A relative, a thing related. **b.** One who relates.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 10 Which puts so large a distance twixt the tongue and the heart, that they are seldome relatists. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* *Relatist*, one that rehearseth or relateth; a reporter.

Relatival (relătəi·văl), *a.* Chiefly *Gram.* [f. RELATIVE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a relative or relation.

1869 ABBOTT *Shaks. Gram.* 63 Relatival constructions,—So as; such which; that as. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 497 Then follows a chapter of parentheses, .. linked together ..by relatival connexions. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 1/2 The new member has a relatival connexion with the House of Lords in the Earl of Portsmouth.

Relative (re·lătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *relatif, -ive* (13th c.), or L. *relātīv-us*: see RELATE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* Relating or referring to an antecedent term; esp. *relative pronoun.*

1530 PALSGR. 81 Of the pronownes relatives *qui* .. serveth indifferently for all gendres and nombres. 1552 HULOET, Relatiue or whiche hathe relation to a thynge precedyng, *relatiuus.* 1696 PHILLIPS, *Pronoun*, a Part of Speech..of which there are Four Sorts, Personal,..Relative [etc.]. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 268 In a natural style, relative words are by juxtaposition connected with those to which they relate. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 66/1 The Greek had only the relative Article ὁ, ἡ, τό, and was entirely destitute of our positive Article. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xii. § 188 The relative pronouns are *who, which, that, as.* In OE. *who, which, what,* were not relative, but interrogative pronouns.

2. Having mutual relationship; related to, or connected with, each other; † correlative.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xvi. (1636) 41 The Relative [numbers] are those which have relation one to another. 1662 HOBBES *Consid.* 21 Protection and Obedience are Relative. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 187/1 The relative modes are such as the composer interweaves with the principal in the flow of the harmony. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 146 Several different, yet relative designs.

b. Corresponding.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 9. 71 The square and circle ..with their relative solids the cube and sphere.

c. *Mus.* (See quots. and B. 2 c.)

1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 133 [A transition] from the major scale to its relative minor. 1848 *Mus. Times* II. 104 The signature of *Do* minor is the same as that of *Mi* ♭ major, which is therefore called its relative major. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* v. 69 Every major key has a minor key connected with it, called its 'relative minor'.

3. Having relation to the question or matter in hand: pertinent, relevant.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 633 Ile haue grounds More Relatiue then this. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 161 There are judicious persons, who upon the consideration of some relative circumstances, .. have concluded [etc.]. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iv. 272 Giving his answers in such ambiguous terms that let the event be what it would they contained a relative meaning. 1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 157 All relative matter, not absolutely essential to the subject, should go in the form of supplementary notes. 1866 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/6, I would give no credit to such an assumption without some more relative and positive proof.

†b. Of a person: Concerned *in* a thing. *Obs.*—1

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 102 She is relative in all; and he without her, but halfe himself.

4. Arising from, depending on, or determined by, relation to something else or to each other; comparative.

1611 FLORIO *Dict., Rules for Italian Tongue* 641 The second respectiue, relatiue, or limited Preterimperfect tence, which doth euer eyther expressiuely or inclusiuely answere or regard the former. 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 37 No more does it follow that Geneva..must change from North to South, the place of her Relative Situation. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 235 They were..so marked, that..they could again be restored to the same relative position. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 447 Relative motion is the degree and direction of the motion of one body, when compared with that of another. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xv. 308 The point to be decided is the relative importance of his ideas. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. Test.* Introd. § 39 Relative date affords a valuable presumption as to relative freedom from corruption.

b. Constituted, or existing, only by relation to something else; not absolute or independent.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Specifick Gravity*... By some 'tis not improperly called Relative Gravity, to distinguish it from Absolute Gravity. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 75 Melody therefore is to be considered as a relative thing, founded in the particular Associations and Habits of each People. 1826 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 55 Certainty is positive, evidence relative. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 238 A votary of that famous philosophy in which all things are said to be relative.

5. a. Of worship: Offered indirectly by means of or through an image.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 41 However any man may intend to pass the relative honour that way, yet no man hath any warrant that God will accept it. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 98 They adore 'em not with a Relative Adoration, but pay their Devotion to the Material Substance. 1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 14 The Jews and Mohammedans .. derived from the Law and the Koran an immortal hatred to graven images and all relative worship. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 239/1 The same idea is expressed by Cyril of Alexandria when he speaks of the 'relative veneration and cultus of honour'.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* I. 2 Truths of importance are relative Truths, that have an Order or Reference to something farther.

6. Of terms, etc.: Involving or implying relation; depending for meaning or significance upon some relationship of things or persons.

1678 BUNYAN *Come & Welc.* 18 To call God by this relative Title [Father] was rare among the Saints in Old-Testament times. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v., In Logick, Relative Terms are when there is a kind of Opposition, yet such a one, that the one cannot be without the other: as Father and Son, Husband and Wife. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Relative Propositions*, are those that include some Comparison, add some Relation, thus: Where the Treasure is, there is the Heart. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 7 A name is relative when, being the name of one thing, its signification cannot be explained but by mentioning another. 1869 B. HARTE *Tennessee's Part.* Wks. 1880 II. 135 Tennessee's Partner, whom we never knew by any other than this relative title.

7. Having, or standing in, a relation *to* something else; correspondent or proportionate *to.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 65 If it be a reason that is not relative to times and persons. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 52 Whatever wrong we call, May, must be right, as relative to all. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 154 The firmness of all the material parts, as relative to the force to be employed. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 595 The market value will always be relative to its demand. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 141 All knowledge must be relative to mind.

b. In relation or proportion *to* something.

c 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 268 Naples, the most populous of cities relative to its size.

8. Having application or reference *to* a thing.

1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. Note 362 Things relative to immediate Want, such as the grinding of Corn by Mills. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 238 Certain ideas..relative to their wants and the employment of their organs. 1863 H. COX *Institl.* III. v. 658 Powers and duties relative to harbours and navigation.

b. Relating *to* a matter of fact, event, person, etc.; with reference *to.*

1763 HARRIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 401 The letter relative to Charles's death. 1804 NELSON *Lett.* (1814) II. 62, I write to the Admiralty relative to my health. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. xiii, A letter to Egerton, with whom he wished to consult relative to a very important point.

c. Conveying a reference or allusion *to* some thing or fact.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 417 The Ox's head with the Egyptian modius between his horns, relative to the circumstances of his history.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Gram.* A relative word; *esp.* a relative pronoun. Also *fig.* (quot. 1393).

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A relatif, which mai be resoluid into his antecedent with a coniuncciouu copulatif. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 357 Man ys relatif rect yf he be ryht trewe. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 The relatyue of substaunce shall accorde with his antecedent. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 148 He appealeth to the grammarian for the nature of a Relatiue. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., The government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives. 1762 BP. LOWTH *Introd. Eng. Gram.* 103 *Who, which, what,* and the Relative *that*,..are always placed before the Verb. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 194 Relatives are not so useful in language, as conjunctions. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 96 The relatives..are an agency we could hardly afford to miss.

†b. Applied to a demonstrative pronoun. *Obs.*—1

1677 CARY *Chronol.* 235 Jochanan begat Azariah; he it is that Executed the Priests Office, &c. This Relative [He] may have reference either to Jochanan, or Azariah.

2. A thing († or person) standing in some relation to another.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3057 Thys .. ys the ryght-ful relatyff, To whom, with-oute noyse or stryff, Thow art soget. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 408 After the husbande and the wife, there followeth .. the childe and his Gardein, whom also (since they be Relatiues, as the other be..) [etc.]. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. c. 394 Religion and Subiection be each th' others Relatiue. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 1 § 11 The band of marriage is Eternal, but it dies with either of the relatives. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 93 The mere..opposition of the several colours, proper to his object, and to the relatives which accompanied it. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 24 (1867) 81 An Absolute which existed not alone but along with other Absolutes, would no longer be an absolute but a relative.

b. A relative term. (See A. 6.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 22 b, Relatiues are those, whiche are comprehended with other, or the whiche are named, one with another, and (as a man would say) haue a mutuall respect, one to another. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xi. 48 Relatiues are contraries,..yet there may bee in other respects a mutuall consent and reciprocall relation betweene them, wherevpon they bee called Relatiues, as father, sonne, husband, wife, &c. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 31 We know that King and Subject are relatives, and relatives have no longer being then in the relation. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 252 Some Terms which seem Absolute are Relatives. 1855 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. 536 Thus relatives are severally discriminated; inasmuch as the one is specially what is referred, the other specially what is referred to.

c. *Mus.* (See quots. and A. 2 c.)

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., Every major-key is called the relative of such minor key, and every minor-key the relative of its third above, taken in the major-mode. 1818 — *Gram. Mus.* 51 Major and Minor keys thus agreeing, are denominated relatives.

3. One who is connected with another or others by blood or affinity; a kinsman. Cf. RELATION 5 c.

1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 43 In respect of proximate Parents and of relatives yet living. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 3 § 76 Cosens would do better not to marry (says another) .. that one person may not be a double Relative. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Prospect Death* 81 Our friends and relatives stand weeping by, Dissolv'd in tears, to see us die. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 24 St. Julian was..a relative to the duchess of York. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit. Ess.* 125 While he is yet speaking his relatives are announced to him. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 121 He had received intelligence of the death of a near relative.

transf. 1846 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 305 Flitting and hovering.., like their relatives..Mother Carey's chickens.

†4. A relationship. *Obs. rare.*

1657 L. GATFORD in E. D. Neill *Virginia Carolorum* (1886) 278 A practice..abominated of all men that know either what men are,..or what their relatives are, either natural, civil, or Christian. 1675 *Art Contentment* v. vi, We attacque him in all his concerns, .. in his honor, in his relatives, nay somtimes in his very essence and being.

5. *The relative*, that which is relative (in sense 4 b of the adj.).

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* xix. 367 Objects, whatever they may be, are the relative in cognition. 1859 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1866) I. 78 We cannot operate backward from the relative to the absolute.

Relatively (re·lătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a relative manner, in relation to something else; comparatively: a. with vbs.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 58 The name of God is there relatively taken, and therefore restrained to the Person of the Father. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E iv, This word *Lo* is often vsed relatiuely, and yet hath no agreement with any antecedent. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 49 Here we must look upon Grotius either naturally, or relatively. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 243 The essence of God may be considered either absolutely or relatively. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. § 2 (1817) 239 Not only absolutely, but..relatively, in comparison, that is with those among whom they exercise their office. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 585 But, though they have positively advanced, they have relatively gone back. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* (1867) I. 15 Arts and sciences can only be talked of relatively among a people such as the Britons were.

b. with adjs. (Sometimes hyphened.)

1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1830) 78 *note*, Justice,..denied to the relatively poor,..sold at an enormous price to the relatively rich. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 104 (1867) 301 Parts which..consist of relatively-simple molecules, are seats of but little structure. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. iii. 85 It was very difficult to induce..the public to regard them as worth the relatively small sum..paid for them.

2. In relation, or with reference, *to* something.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 These lateralities in man are not onely fallible, if relatively determined unto each others, but made in reference unto the heavens. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 11 Those Sensible things .. are all generated or made Relatively to the Sentient. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* ii. I. (1752) 38 They saw the measures they took singly, and unrelatively, or relatively alone to some immediate object. 1822 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 69 They know very little of me..who think I do not put a value on myself relatively to others. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 47 In a conductor the electrification is free to move relatively to the conductor.

b. In proportion *to.*

1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 257 All should be ready to serve, considering the length of the frontier they have to defend relatively to their numbers.

So **Re·lativeness**, relativity.

1673 H. MORE *App. to Antid. agst. Idolatry* 31 Since this Relative *Latria* (because of its Relativeness) is incompetible to God. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VII. 444 For a later period ..the expression 'dialect' is one of peculiar relativeness.

Re·lativism. *Philos.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that knowledge is only of relations.

1885 SETH *Scot. Philos.* 183 Hegel alone of all metaphysicians lifts us completely clear of Relativism. 1892 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 247/1 Many will be pleased with the attack on thoroughgoing relativism.

Re·lativist. *Philos.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of relativism.

1863 SPENCER *Ess.* III. 302, I diverge from other relativists in asserting that the existence of a non-relative is..a positive deliverance of consciousness. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 850 Agnostics, relativists, and all others must agree with him.

Hence **Relativi·stic** *a.*

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 382/2 The elaborate presentation of sceptical and relativistic arguments.

Relativity (relăti·viti). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *relativité.*] The fact or condition of being relative, relativeness.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 223 In every religious and moral use of the word, God,..a relativity, a distinction in kind..is so essentially implied [etc.]. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. p. xxiv, Those who hold the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 258 The relativity of beauty is an accidental relativity.

Relator (rīlē·ɪ·tǫr). Also 7 **-our.** [a. L. *relātor*, agent-n. f. *relāt-*: see RELATE *v.* Cf. F. *relateur*, Sp., Pg. *relator*, It. *relatore.*]

1. A relater, narrator. (Common *c* 1600–1750.)

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 126 The discription by draught beeing well knowen, accompanied with the liuely voice of the Relator. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 562 You are an vnfaithfull Relatour of the practise of the Primitiue Church. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 72 A faithful Relator of Experiments. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 15 The Relators of this Story..were doubtless fully perswaded of the truth of it. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVI[I], Imlac.. was not very confident of the veracity of the relator. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* iii. (1862) 130 It will cause little wonder that two or three relators have in part seized diversely the culminating points of a story.

†b. (One's) informant. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 349 It may be that he or his relator had seen them playing together as Goats do. ? 1610 DONNE *Lett.* Wks. 1839 VI. 338 When this place affords anything worth your hearing, I will be your relator.

†c. The historian *of* a place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 641 Of that little Parish..he was in effect the Relator.

2. *Law.* An informer; *spec.* one who supplies the materials for an information by the Attorney General (see RELATION 1 b).

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) 6 Especiallye promoters newelye named Relatours, a generacion hated both of the good and badd people. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 96 Sr John Finch for the relator this day replyed. 1674 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 222 This Court doth approve of, admit, and allow Alex. Dixon to use, exercise and follow the office of a Relator. 1710 *Act 9 Anne* c. 20 § 4. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 427 The attorney general, at the relation of some informant, (who is usually called the relator) files *ex officio* an information in the court of chancery. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV*, c. 76 § 23 To the Knowledge or Belief of the Relator or Relators so making Oath. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 6 The relator .. is a descendant of a brother of the second wife of the testator.

†**3.** A relative. *Obs. rare* —1. (Cf. RELATER 2.)

1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 246 The Arch-flamen carried the holy Fire, attended by the Priests and three hundred sixty five Youths who were their relators.

Rela·trix. [a. late L. *relātrix* (5th c.), female agent-n. f. *relāt-* : see RELATE *v.*] *Law.* 'A female relator or petitioner' (Ogilvie 1882, citing Story).

Relaunch (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To launch again.

a 1745 BROOME *Poems, Horace* Ode 1 The merchant .. soon relaunches from the shore. 1885 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wand. Beetle* 13 We hauled the boat over, and relaunched her on the other side.

†**Rela·x,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.]

1. Relaxation ; an instance of this.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lviii. 282 'Tis not denyed, but labors and cares may have their Relaxes and Recreations. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. Wks. 1851 IV. 97 The first good consequence of such a relaxe will be the justifying of Papal stews. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I. 499 Sated Nature crav'd Timely Relax, distent with liquid Pain. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 255 (MS.), Hate now returning With ten-fold force, reliev'd by short relax !

2. A device for releasing some part of a machine.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 716 As the Relax gives way, the Weight will adjust the motion of the hand to the Index E.

Rela·x, *a. rare.* [f. the vb., on anal. of LAX *a.*]

1. Lax, wanting in strictness.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* xxi. *comm.*, Lest either justice be over sharpe, or mercie too relaxe. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 198 He was so relax in discipline, that the garrison .. were seldom in a condition to do their duty properly. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Duminil's Victor* III. 228 We determined first to visit France and to consider Germany, the police of which was more relax than in other countries.

†**2.** Relaxed, slack. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 381 The motion and activity of the body consisteth chiefly in the sinews, which, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax.

Relax (*rĭlæ·x*), *v.* [ad. L. *relaxāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *laxus* LAX *a.* Cf. F. *relaxer* (14th c.).]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To make (a thing) less compact or dense ; to loosen or open up by separation of parts. Also *refl. Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 140 Ragston & thinges hard, in cold and hete Relaxed, bereth vyneyerdes grete. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 77 When the Atoms wherewith the Liquor is fully impregnated do relax and open themselves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 599 But now Foule dissipation follow'd and forc't rout ; Nor serv'd it to relax thir serried files. 1676 CONIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 717 At that time it relaxes or swells the Deal for about two or three hours.

b. *spec.* To render (a part of the body) less firm or rigid ; to make loose or slack ; to enfeeble or enervate. Also in *fig.* context.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 68 It mollifieth and relaxeth the stomacke, taketh away the appetite. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 68 The Optick Nerve being by successful means disobstructed and relaxed. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXV. II. 529 The nerves of discipline were relaxed, and the highways were infested with robbers. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 247 The speedy and prompt administration of every remedy tending to relax the surface. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 84 The heat relaxed my muscles.

absol. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 113 They are very mucilaginous, and therefore soften, relax, and heal. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Malache,* Such ointments as relax and mollify.

c. To diminish the force or tension of ; *esp.* to loosen (one's hold or grasp).

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 812 Charity may relax the miser's fist. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 93 This distemper .. relaxes and wears out .. the spring of that spirit. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iii. II. 267 Owing to the civil wars, the ties which unite society have been considerably relaxed. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 454 When .. their law Relaxed its hold upon us. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 389 False conceptions of the truth .. may and do relax the most powerful springs of action.

2. To make less strict, severe, or rigid ; to mitigate, tone down, modify.

1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 69 An austerer course of life is relaxed through the frailty of the flesh. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV. 78 Not till that Day shall Jove relax his Rage. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. (1788) 81 We have seen the laws sometimes scandalously relaxed, sometimes violently stretched beyond their tone. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii, The old woman seemed somewhat to relax her tone of severity. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 173 The rule had clearly been relaxed before the reign of the Great William.

absol. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. III. xxiv. 39 No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue [justice] as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or relax therefrom.

b. To slacken, abate, diminish (an effort, etc.).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 64 From the moment the necessity of learning new words ceases, they relax their industry. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. XX, [The horse] relaxed its course as it approached me. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 29 Having business of importance which demanded his presence elsewhere, [he] began to relax his attention.

c. To cause to abate in zeal or force. *rare.*

1660 SECKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xliv. 17–19 Neither the persecuting hand of men, nor the chastising hand of God, relaxed ancient singular saints. 1824–28 LANDOR *Citat. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 286 Whether we have not .. acted as if we believed that opposition were to be relaxed and borne away by self sufficiency.

d. *refl.* To unbend (oneself) ; to take relaxation.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 135 The philosophic warrior, who could relax himself into the ornament of a refined court. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1489 They relax themselves by conversation and other amusements.

3. †**a.** To remit (a rent). *Obs. rare* —1.

1528 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 403 It was condessendid by the .. Comens to relax to the said Willam Marten .. the rent that he owith of the tennement to the Comens.

b. To give up, stop (a process).

1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 554 He must apply to the Court for an order to release him, and the Court must order the process to be relaxed.

4. a. *Sc.* (now only *Law.*) To free or discharge (a person) from restraint, legal process, or penalty. Also *absol.* To procure a relaxation.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 29 Ordanis lettres to be direct to relax James Twedy .. fra the proces of the horne led upon him. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 26 Quhou schir James Steuart and his brother was put in presoune, .. And hou they war relaxit againe. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 115 He must have no lesse censure then the great excommunication, from which he must never be relaxed but by the Bishops own mouth. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 141 That .. ye .. relax the said [persons] .. from the Process of Denounciation led against them. 1791 KAMES *Dict. Decisions* (ed. 2) II. 329 He who relaxes and registers not, cannot alienate, being still holden and repute rebel. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 Letters passing the signet whereby a debtor was relaxed from the horn, that is from personal diligence.

b. Of the Inquisition : To hand over (heretics) to the secular power for execution. [Sp. *relaxar.*]

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vii. I. 377 Those who were to be relaxed, as it was called, were delivered over, as impenitent heretics, to the secular arm. 1853 W. STIRLING-MAXWELL *Cloister Life Chas. V*, 209 Dr. Cazalla was one of fifteen heretics who were 'relaxed', or, in secular speech, burnt in May 1559 at Valladolid.

c. To set free *from* labour. *rare* —1.

1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 336 Relax'd from toil the sailors range the shore.

II. *intr.* **5.** To become loose or slack ; to grow less tense or firm.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 309 Tired by the tides, his knees relax with toil. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 128 The piston descends, therefore, and the spring relaxes.

b. Of the features : To become less rigid or stern. Also const. *from, into.*

1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iv, His features relaxed from their first expression. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 40 Presently the knit brow relaxed, the fierce eye was tamed. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, His features would relax into a look of fondness.

6. To abate in degree or force.

1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i, This raging Fit of Honour will relax. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 47 When our warm weather comes on early, and does not too soon relax. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* II. xxiii, This emprise Will not relax until the sun shall rise On men who bless his birth.

7. To become less severe, strict, or exacting ; to grow milder. Also const. *from.*

1749 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 4 Mar. (1857) II. 147 The mutinous were likely to go great lengths, if the Admiralty had not bought off some by money, and others by relaxing in the material points. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 523 It was hoped .. the Court would relax in its opposition. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 368 The Colonel proposed to relax in the affair of Basslin, and to ask for something else in its stead. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 216 Thou art, sooth, a brave god, And, for all thou hast borne .., Nought relaxest from scorn !

b. Of persons : To become less stiff or distant ; to assume a friendlier manner. Also const. *into.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, He gradually relaxed, and reverted to the subject of the ball. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* III. ii, Lady Annabel relaxed into conversation beyond her custom. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) I. 200 It seemed to him as if .. she relaxed towards him as they walked.

8. To slacken in zeal or application (also const. *into*) ; to seek or take relaxation *from* work or occupation.

1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* ix, I once more, therefore, relax into my former indifference with regard to the English ladies. 1774 — *Retal.* 79 Here Douglas retires from his toils to relax. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xxii. (1813) 448 He cannot relax in his duty without his neglect being manifest by serious consequences following it. 1833 CRUSE tr. *Eusebius' Eccl. Hist.* VI. iii. 222 He did not however relax in his perseverance.

†**9.** To slacken in respect *of* something. *Obs.*

1775 *Tender Father* II. 69 No sooner was this effected, than I relaxed of my tenderness and regard. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 66 The stately brow of Mrs. Buchanan relaxed of its asperity.

†**Rela·xable,** *a. Obs. rare* —1. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Admitting of remission.

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 501 Who doth so render himself obnoxious, that if he derogate from a creature, he may not suppose it to be relaxable to him by some pardon ?

Rela·xant, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. L. *relaxant-em*, pres. pple. of *relaxāre* to RELAX.]

A. *adj.* Causing, or distinguished by, relaxation.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 129 When received into the stomach it is highly debilitating and relaxant. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 309 Where the pain and tension are very distressing, relaxant cataplasms and fomentations are generally advisable.

B. *sb.* A practice or drug serving to produce relaxation.

1832 J. THOMSON *Life W. Cullen* I. 406 He considered the practice of warm bathing the most powerful Emollient and the most considerable Relaxant. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 996 In such cases good may result from the administration of arterial relaxants.

†**Rela·xate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *relaxāre* : see RELAX *v.* and -ATE 3.] To relax.

1. *trans.* **a.** = RELAX *v.* 1 and 1 b.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/2 We Cauterize alsoe the Eyelliddes which are relaxated. 1655 T. VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 46 The centrall and cælestiall Luminaries have, by their mutuall mixture and conflux of beames relaxated and dilated the Pores of the earth. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii. (1737) 275 The retentive Faculty of the Nerve .. was relaxated.

absol. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 698 This Unguent .. relaxates, leniates and mollifies.

b. = RELAX *v.* 2 and 2 b.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 125 What can more relaxate those .. hearty aspirings of our Souls .. then such corrupt conceits as these ? 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 209 The .. zeal .. and strictness of Discipline will be much relaxated.

c. To release, set free (cf. RELAX *v.* 4 a).

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 103 Cyrus, King of Persia, will relaxate your Captivity. *Ibid.*, The Messias .. will come to relaxate his people from the Captivity of Sin.

2. *intr.* = RELAX *v.* 5–7.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 The face waxeth pale, the Belly relaxateth, and the speech fayleth. 1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 218 If they euer relaxate into mirth, .. it is foolishly antick and deformed. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 68 Our zeal has relaxated against the Church of Rome.

Hence † **Relaxating** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 51 The word .. is used again for loosing in our sense, relaxating of, or freeing from a censure of excommunication.

Relaxation (*rēlæksē·ʃən*). [ad. L. *relaxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *relaxāre* : see prec. and RELAX *v.*, and cf. F. *relaxation* (1314).]

1. Partial (+ or complete) remission *of* some penalty, burden, duty, etc. ; † also, the document granting such remission.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 42 The plenary remyssyons ben ever referred communly to relaxacyon of payne. 1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Licenses, faculties, grantis, relaxacions, writtes called *Perinde valere*, rehabilitacions, abolitions, and other infinite sortes of buls. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. x. (1614) 792 He .. procured a relaxation of tribute from his father in law. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 3. 19 Others conceive this relaxation indulged in favour to some great offenders. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In this sense we say the relaxation of an attachment in the court of admiralty. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 362 Hitherto all relaxation of penalties proceeded on principles of union. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 405 Some relaxation was admitted in regard to the tributes.

b. *Sc. Law.* Release from a judicial penalty, *esp.* from a sentence of outlawry.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 59 His grace sall nowther giff respect nor remissioun, supersedere nor relaxatioun, to na maner of persoun .. that sal happin to committ slauchter. 1602 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 34 Na relaxatioun .. sall be grantit to ony rebell lawfullie denunceit to the horne. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 140 Follows the Letters of Relaxation on the foresaid Petition and Interlocutor. 1791 KAMES *Dict. Decisions* (ed. 2) I. 262 The Lords found that relaxations must be executed at the headburgh of that same shire where the denounciation was made. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 In criminal prosecutions, one who has been outlawed may appeal .. for letters of relaxation, reponing him against the sentence.

c. Release from captivity ; restoration to freedom.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xxxii. *comm.*, The fift part. Of the captivitie and relaxation of the kingdom of Juda.

d. (See quots. and RELAX *v.* 4 b.)

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 84 Relaxation is the act by which the Inquisitors deliver over a person convicted of heresy to the royal judge ordinary, that he may be condemned to a capital punishment. 1894 *Month* Mar. 335 The sentence of 'relaxation' comprised three parts ; the judgment of the Inquisition, the verdict of the secular magistrate, and the execution—all this on the same day.

2. The action of unbending the mind from severe application ; release from ordinary occupations or cares ; recreation.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 84 b, For of suche sorte ought the pastyme & relaxacion of suche men as are followers of the apostles to bee. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 3 Those poore and needie, .. at these times made partakers of relaxation and ioy with others. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Ode Liberty* ii, To thy bent mind some relaxation give, And steal one day out of thy life to live. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487 ₱ 3 In this case Dreams look like the Relaxations and Amusements of the Soul. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* ii. (1870) 45 The genius of his poetry .. is inspired by the love of ease, and relaxation from all the cares and business of life. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 137 It is no marvel when even their relaxations were such downright hard work.

transf. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. x, [The eye] has a sort of relaxation or rest. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 81 But relaxation of the languid frame .. Was bliss reserv'd for happier days.

†**b.** Respite, rest. Const. *of. Obs. rare* —1.

1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 256 The little Walk would give .. Julia some Relaxation of Speech, and the better enable her to continue her Recital.

3. *Path.* A loosening or slackening of the fibres, nerves, joints, etc., of the body; diminution of firmness or tension.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 730 Bathing or Anointing give a Relaxation or Emollition. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 289 The head is heavy with sleepe, and there is a relaxation of the nerves and ligaments. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., It [is] impossible to remove some Diseases of the Limbs, without an universal equal Relaxation. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 303 That state of relaxation which a muscle exhibits in the dead body. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 129 The relaxation of the pelvic symphyses is a frequent occurrence.

4. Diminution of, release or freedom from, strictness or severity.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th ch. Rom.* (1650) 116, I .. can but wonder, How the severity of Laws against Popish Seminaries hath gotten relaxation. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. v. (1674) 5 Wholesome Institutions, which after a relaxation, are at last quite forgotten. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. (1788) 16 These are not times to admit of any relaxation in the little discipline we have left. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. I. 298 The root of the evil lay in the relaxation of the royal authority. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 104 The relaxation of Ionian life.. rendered the development of satire in Ionia more natural.

b. Extension of meaning.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 20 This relaxation in the sense of Βασιλεύς is no inconsiderable note of change.

5. Abatement of intensity, vigour, or energy.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 142 Relaxation of the Heat. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. XX, Disposing to an universal relaxation, and inducing .. that species of it called sleep. *a* 1781 WATSON *Philip III*, III. 244 It might occasion too great a relaxation of the vigour which you have been so long accustomed to exert. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) I. II. xx. 514 The grassy covering of the sloping talus marks a temporary relaxation of the erosive action of the sea. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xi. 83 Stuart complains .. of his dilatoriness, of his relaxation of energy.

Rela·xative, *a.* and *sb.* [f. RELAX *v.*, after LAXATIVE. Cf. RELAXANT.]

A. *adj.* Tending to relax; of the nature of relaxation. *rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rilasciativo*, laxatiue or relaxatiue in operation. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 289 Relaxative diversions, he thinks, fall properly under the considerations of a Saturdays entertainment. 1891 H. C. HALLIDAY *Someone must suffer* III. xi. 197 Grudgingly .. has Mrs. Felix ever countenanced these relaxative measures.

†**B.** *sb.* A means of relaxing; *esp.* a relaxing medicine. *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, It is a pursiness, a kind of stoppage .. that you are troubled with: .. and therefore you must use relaxatives. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 217 The Moresco Festivals seem not so much Commemorative of received Mercies as relaxatives of Corporeal Labors.

So **Rela·xatory** *a. rare.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 402 They would graunt plenary remission of Sinnes: and would make out their Bulles relaxatory. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 430 Two plaintiffs, one of them has been cleared of legal interest .. by the relaxatory purge.

Relaxed (rĭlæ·kst), *ppl. a.* [f. RELAX *v.*]

1. Freed from restraint or restrictions; not strict or precise, †esp. in observing a religious rule.

1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 234 The Florentine prescribes to duller fooles; But Stronger flow from all relaxed Soules. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. XXXII. 200 He had been Visitor of the Relaxed Fathers of the Province of Castile. 1768 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s.v. *Grain, Catholique à gros grain*, a relaxed Catholick. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 686/1 Augustinians are .. divided into rigid and relaxed. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 74 Shakspeare .. is relaxed and careless in critical places. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Pres.* Note S 704 That ye .. may neither yourselves be relaxed, regardless of the fear of God, nor [etc.].

b. Slackened, mitigated, or modified in respect of strictness.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. XXX. 183 A Monastery of our Lady of Carmel of the Rule relaxed. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 87 The women wear no more covering than the most relaxed modesty seems absolutely to require. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 19 It seems very doubtful .. whether .. the relaxed sense ever appears as a title in the singular number. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 168 When the law has become relaxed, public opinion takes its place.

2. *Path.* Of parts of the body: Deprived to some extent of the usual firmness; rendered soft or feeble.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 127 This part in Deere .. sometimes becomes so relaxed and pendulous, it cannot be quite retracted. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. xi. § 1 (1734) 99 Those who have weak, loose, and feeble or relax'd Nerves. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 284 When the body is warm and relaxed, as during sleep, or after fatigue. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, His hands were small and delicate, with large blue veins, that spoke of relaxed fibres. 1865 DICKENS *Let.* 6 Nov., I have been unwell with a relaxed throat.

3. In other senses of the vb.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 500 The relaxed spring .. above lying in a spiral form. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 164 Busy movement, and relaxed effort. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 57 There must be either great areas of relaxed ice or open water-leads along the shore.

Hence **Rela·xedly** *adv.*; **Rela·xedness.**

1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1170 His mien Sunk with the sound relaxedly. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Pres.* Note S 704 That ye .. may neither .. look about hither and thither, nor roll about, relaxedly and vulgarly. 1860 — *Min. Proph.* 3 An extreme relaxedness, on the borders of further sin.

Rela·xer. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, relaxes or loosens.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 361 Relaxers are such as loosen any member distended through cold, dryness, or repletion of wind, &c. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* (1878) 229 The pliant relaxer of soft limbs.

Relaxing (rĭlæ·ksĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. RELAX.

1611 FLORIO, *Rilasso*, .. a relaxing. 1667 LOWER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 545 The Belly falls by the Relaxing of the same [diaphragm]. 1734 WATERLAND *Script. Vindic.* Concl., Wks. 1823 VI. 169 The destroying or relaxing of the other [motives] is so far destroying or relaxing virtue and morality. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 204/2 The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries saw a considerable relaxing of the severities of the Cistercian rule.

Rela·xing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Causing or producing relaxation; enervating.

1611 FLORIO, *Rilasciante medicina*, a relaxing medicine. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 79 Ointment of Marsh Mallows, I imagine from its name is understood to be of an emollient relaxing disposition. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* xiii. (1860) II. 120 A climate so peculiarly relaxing as that of Bengal. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* i, All the relaxing joys of an hour's idleness. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 95 You will neither go to the bleak Norfolk coast nor to the relaxing air of Bournemouth.

Hence **Rela·xingness.**

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. II. v. 55, I have been advised .. to try the effect of a more bracing air, as a corrective to the extreme relaxingness of Oxbridge.

†**Rela·xion.** *Obs. rare* −1. [irreg. f. RELAX *v.* + -ION.] Remission (of a penalty).

1528 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 403 The which relaxion was gyvin to Willam in recompence of the slaght and saut of Thomas Marten.

Relay (rĭlē·), *sb.* [ad. OF. *relais* (13th c.), hounds or (in later use) horses held in reserve, f. *relayer* to RELAY.]

1. A set of fresh hounds (and horses) posted to take up the chase of a deer in place of those already tired out; †also, the place where these are posted. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., And whan he shall comm ayenn to the semble or metynge, thenn hath he moste to done, forto ordeyne his fynders and the relaies. *Ibid.* xxxiii, And at euery relay suffiseth ii. couple of houndes or iii. atte moste. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 362 A great rout Of hunters, and eke of foresters, And many relaies, and limers. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* I. xiv. 36 Then may you choose out a Forest wherein the Relaies be of equall proportion. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, *Rob.* What relays set you? *John.* None at all; we laid not In one fresh dog. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. II. XXVIII, [They] now dispose their choice Relays Of Horse and Hounds, each like each other fleet. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 506 Press'd by the fresh Relay, no Pause allow'd, Breathless and faint, he faulters in his Pace. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* I. vi, Oh, the best bitch! She holds them all together, Relay or vauntlay, 'tis the same to her.

attrib. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Cry, or Kennel of Relay-Hounds.

2. A set of fresh horses obtained, or kept ready, at various stages along a route to expedite travel.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* XXIX, A horse of relay or return. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Relays*, is also sometimes taken for fresh Horses, or the Stage where they are kept. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5137/8 [They] came hither .. with three Relays of Horses. 1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 137 It was as disagreeable to him as to me to wait for a relay. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. i, Relays of horses are ready, night and day, to bear you to the coast. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* xvi. 327 A traveller may have relays of horses to carry him day and night at the rate of ten miles an hour.

transf. and *fig.* 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 42 It is impossible for Virtue to subsist without the Relay of Vice. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 250 Who call aloud .. For change of follies, and relays of joy, To drag your patient through the tedious length Of a short winter's day. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (LOW) xii. § 552 Thus we are entitled to regard the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf as relays, distributed along the route of these thirsty winds .. to supply them with vapours.

b. The place where a fresh relay is obtained.

1706 [see above]. 1834 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* xxi, I rode on as fast as possible to the next post relay. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 9 How the mind runs from each to each relay, Town after town, till Paris' self be touched.

c. *Relay-horse*, a fresh or reserve horse.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Relay-horses* in the artillery are spare horses that march with the artillery and baggage, ready to relieve others. 1818 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 447 Couriers and relay-horses by land, and swift-sailing pilot-boats by sea, were flying in all directions.

3. A set of persons appointed to relieve others in the performance of certain duties; a relief-gang.

1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. 346 Nicholas Ferrar .. had relays of musicians every six hours to sing the whole Psalter through. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 233 They have mosques where it [the Koran] is all read daily; thirty relays of priests take it up in succession, get through the whole each day. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 144 The army was divided into relays, and one party worked while the other slept and ate.

attrib. 1886 *Telegraphist* (Dec.) 14/1, I beg to call your attention to the anomalous position of relay clerks.

4. An instrument used in long distance telegraphy to enable an electric current which is too weak to influence recording instruments, or to transmit a message to the required distance, to do so indirectly by means of a local battery brought into connexion with it.

1860 G. PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 81 The relay is a very essential apparatus in Morse's telegraphic system. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 60 The forms of relay more largely used are called polarized

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1915/2 By means of the relay magnet. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 256. 261 As it were by some relay battery of the universe.

Re-lay (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A re-laid oyster.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 3/1 Not one in twenty knows that the majority of so-called real Whitstable natives are imported relays.

Relay (rĭlē·), *v.* [ad. F. *relayer* (13th c.), of obscure origin.]

†**1.** *trans.* Of a hunter: To let go (the fresh hounds) upon the track of the deer. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, He shuld lat þe deere passe and go to þe fues .. and relay his houndes vpon þe fues. *Ibid.*, If it so be, þat þe hunter þat haþe relayed, se þat þe deere is lickely to fall in daunger, .. he shuld, whan he hath relayed, stonde still in þe fues and halowe þe houndes.

†**b.** To hunt (a deer) with relays. *Obs. rare* −1.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, When he hath be so wele ronne to and enchased and retreved and softe relayed and vanleyed to, .. þenne turneth he his heed and stondeth at abaye.

2. To place in relays: to provide with, or replace by, fresh relays.

1788 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 427 The emissaries of this Cabal had been relayed (if I may use the expression) on the road. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 4/2 Our human ponies were not relayed. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/6 Those who watched in the mortuary room were relayed every ten minutes.

3. *intr.* To get a fresh relay.

1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 4, [I] relayed with a horse at Winchester that .. could only toddle along. *a* 1868 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 158 He endeavours to make up for the time lost in relaying by what he calls '*pousser les postillons.*'

Relay, obs. form of RELY *v.*[1]

Re-lay (rī-), *v.* Also relay. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lay again, in various senses. Also with *out.* Hence **Re-lay·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1590 SIR T. COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* C ij, All Huntsmen are to helpe any hound that is cast out to relay him in againe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16/2 If the guttes, with these remedyes, will not relaye ther swellinge. 1700 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 197 The second part of the said land now relaid out is a peece of swampey land. 1796 W. BROWN *Chancery Rep.* III. 91 He alone received the 500*l.*, and .. no part of it was relaid out in other securities. 1804 NELSON 18 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 502 Perhaps the hawser-laid rope .. may if the hemp is good be relaid and made serviceable. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 143 This necessitates the relaying of the gun after every discharge. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/1 The re-binding of the volumes, the displacement of 'titles', and their 're-laying', entailed an immense amount of labour.

b. *esp.* To lay or put down again (something previously taken up).

1757 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. (L.), As to damaged pavements, .. to cause it to be effectually relayed with good materials at their expense. 1829 ELMES *Dilapidations* (ed. 3) App. 66 Take up and relay the Portland stone coping. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 34/2 It is useful .. where a main is being re-laid with the gas or water in the same. 1886 TUCKER *E. Europe* 185 The cloth was re-laid, and due regard was paid to the cravings of the famished party.

Rele, obs. form of REEL.

†**Relea·ge,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *releg-āre* or F. *reléguer*: see RELEGATE *v.*] To banish.

1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v. ii, I releage, and confine ye, to your dismal Lake, for a thousand Years, yet more, than were ever decreed ye.

Relea·rn, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To learn again.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 213 He in Religion nurtur'd from his Youth, In Wisdom's House relearn'd all sacred Truth. 1850 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 80 The world has never to re-learn its lesson. 1900 GORE *Ep. Romans* II. 100 We must relearn the lesson that St. Augustine is for ever insisting upon.

Releas, variant of RELISH *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

Relea·sable, *a. rare.* [f. RELEASE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Admitting of release or dispensation.

1611 COTGR., *Remissible*, remittable, .. releasable. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 350 He discharged all monasteries and churches of all .. taxes, .. excepting such as were .. not releasable. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 318 A religious congregation forming simple, i.e. releasable vows.

†**Relea·sant.** *Obs. rare* −1. [irreg. f. RELEASE *v.*[1] + -ANT 1.] Release.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 343 What, shall I never from this servitude Receive releasant?

Release (rĭlī·s), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **reles**(e, **-lees**, 5–6 **-lesse**, (4 **-leische**, 5 *Sc.* **-lesche**; 5 **-lece**, **-leese**, 6 *Sc.* **-leis**); 5 **relesse**, 6 **-leace**, 6– **release**. [a. OF. *reles* (12th c.), var. of *relais*, vbl. sb. from *relesser*, *relaisser*: see RELEASE *v.*[1]]

1. Deliverance or liberation from trouble, pain, sorrow or the like.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1067 Be nauȝt loþ To do penaunce here; For ȝet þer hys here som reles So nys nauȝt ine þe uere Areyned. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4440 For Love .. Seide, that Hope, wher-so I go, Shulde ay be relees to my wo. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. Q. 2 Wo & sorewe to þis lond is cominge .. ne worþe neuere reles. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXVII. 288 Nowthir frende nor foo Shulde fynde reles in helle. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 48 In May sowld men of amoure go To serf thair ladeis .. Sen thair releis in ladeis lyis. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXV, Emily had no opportunity of seeking a release from her terrible suspense concerning her aunt. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 64 No pity, no release, no respite! 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 108

agree, the onely meanes to ouercome is to relent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 790 To convince the proud what Signs availe, Or Wonders move th' obdurate to relent?

† **c.** To slacken, abate; to cool. *Obs. rare* −1.

c 1560 INGELEND *Disobed. Child* C iij b, As for my loue yt doth neuer relente, For of you I do dreame. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1206 To Relent as heate, *tepesco.*

† **3.** *trans.* To dissolve, melt, soften. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1142 In water first this opium relent, Of sape vntil hit ha similitude. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 161 Let do hem to þe fuyre a3en, tyl þey ben relented. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xl, Lyke as Phebus dothe the snowe relente. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* viii. (1870) 147 Butter is good meate, it doth relent the gall. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 28 This Emplaster ..dissolved or relented with oyl of roses or elders [etc.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 50 Fractures..may be helped by Calves glue, relented in water.

† **b.** To soften (one's heart, mind, etc.); to cause (a person) to relent. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy Soc.) 159 These men..A maydens herte coude ryght sone relente. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 40 Yet pitty often did the gods relent. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 543 How dar he this his enterprise reveale To furiows Dido? how her minde relent? 1787 BURNS *Young Peggy* iii, Were Fortune lovely Peggy's foe, Such sweetness would relent her.

† **4.** To abate, lessen; to slacken. *Obs.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 391, I am bot schent, Without scho cum,..My heauie langour to relent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 27 Oftentimes he would relent his pace, That him his foe more fiercely should poursew. *Ibid.* III. iv. 49 Nothing might relent her hasty flight.

† **b.** To relinquish, abandon, give over. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liii. 40 To here him speak, ere he his life should relent. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 54 b, After the death of their father they began..openlie to folowe idolatrie, which while their father liued, they seemed somewhat to have relented. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 142 The disgrace that quickly you shall sustaine, if betimes you relent not these euils. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 181 There's no Discouragement Shall make him once Relent His first avow'd Intent.

† **c.** To depart this life. *Obs. rare* −1.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* lv, My father..Perceau'd hee must by sicknesse last relent.

† **5.** To repent (an action, etc.). *Obs. rare* −1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 25 Shee inly sory was, and gan relent What shee had said.

† **b.** *refl.* To repent (oneself) *of* a thing. *Obs.*−1

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 175 We shall not have much cause to relent us of our choice.

† **c.** To pity. *Obs. rare* −1.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 18 Shee that kept the house, seeming to relent her paine, and to be much grieued for it..sorrowfully reply'd.

† **d.** To bewail (a thing) *to* a person. *Obs.*−1

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 74, I could find nothing at all, and relenting my misfortune to my companion [etc.].

Hence † **Rele·nted** *ppl. a.* Also † **Rele·ntance;** † **Rele·ntful** *a.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 105 In the roote Relented dong yputte on, doth hit boote. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1613) 164 [She] with a relented countenance thus sayd vnto him. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 42 The heauens That make me their relentfull minister. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXI. iv. (1678) 465 The relented bloud of such beasts as feed upon Scammony..purgeth violently. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 9 This may be the probable reason of his relentance.

† **Rele·nt,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare* −1. [Of obscure formation.] *intr.* To return.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 259 But now, serys, lett vs relente Agayne to caypha and anna, to tell this chaunce.

Relenting (rĭle·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RELENT *v.*1] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* Rec. iii, If you feare their relenting, take the Rose-leaues about Candlemas, and put them once again into a sieue. 1604 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 161 Make it to work..Relenting and remorse in their Persecutors. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* IV. i, What means this soft Relenting in my Soul? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 354 The Saturday..passed over without any sign of relenting on the part of the government. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* XXXVII, The relenting grew upon him.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), I have marked in you a relenting truly, and a slacking of the main career. 1600 C'TESS ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 58 Vouchsafe a relentinge to the not urginge..of that fatell warrant for Execution. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV,* CCCXVIII, Strange relentings teare the womb Of Nature. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 65 Whose Sins though they be more, yet our Relentings for them are slighter..than Theirs. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxvi. (1806) V. 37 But Charles next day felt a relenting in this assumed vigour. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 203 In the first relentings of March..these osiers hang out their joyful flowers.

Rele·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That relents, in various senses of the vb.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* III. i. 226 As the mournefull Crocodile With sorrow snares relenting passengers. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 179 The Scriptures indeed doe binde all faithfull, all relenting sinners to believe. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* II. i (1713) 142 The first essay of Repentance is a relenting thoughtfulness. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, Like relenting Heav'n He seems unwilling to deface his Kind. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 608 Relenting forms would lose their power, or cease. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* II. vi. 141 The Bishop..had put forth the signs of a relenting sympathy to his former masters.

Hence **Rele·ntingly** *adv.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rilento,*..relentingly. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 56 What if, relentingly, we declare her innocent..? 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* XXVII, Ramona..turned relentingly towards the cavalier.

Relentless (rĭle·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. RELENT *v.*1 + -LESS.] Incapable of relenting; pitiless.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 3 Death is relentlesse, and will not be intreated. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iv, Strike me quite through with the relentlesse edge Of raging furie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 130 Onely in destroying I finde ease To my relentless thoughts. 1708 POPE *Sappho* 194 In vain he lov'd, relentless Pyrrha scorn'd. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 248 Relentless Henry bade his troops Drive back the miserable multitude. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* I. 380 Few things can be more terrific..to the young writer, than the voice of relentless criticism. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times,* A relentless inquisition drags every secret to the day. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* XV. 268 An island..which the fiery waves seemed to attack unceasingly with relentless fury.

Rele·ntlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a relentless manner; pitilessly.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 292 For sleep, he knew, kept most relentlessly Its precious charge. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 417 The Papal ecclesiastics..grew relentlessly cruel where they had power.

Rele·ntlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being relentless.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 86, I devoted a week to the corrections, weeding them with righteous relentlessness. 1883 H. WACE *Gospel & Witnesses* iv. 86 The relentlessness with which it exposes the fatal vice.

Relentment (rĭle·ntmĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. RELENT *v.*1 + -MENT.] The act of relenting; softening of rigour. † Also const. *of* (= on account of).

1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 65 Did he thinke that this Prince who had so little relentment of the death of his sonne, would care for that of his seruants. 1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 71 There should be some relentment of the fury of the persecution. 1793 W. TAYLOR *Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* II. 46 Relentment ceas'd from pity when I came, And Custom whets again the rusted knife. 1825 SINGER *Cavendish's Wolsey* I. 209 *note,* The rejection of the bill may be justly ascribed to the relentment of the king.

† **b.** Dissolution. *Obs. rare* −1.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 9 Some..thought it most equal to submit unto the principle of putrifaction, and conclude in a moist relentment.

† **Rele·s.** *Obs.* Also 5 **relece.** [app. a. OF. *reles,* var. of *relais* remainder (see Godef.), f. *relaisser* to leave behind, but the senses of the Eng. word are not recorded in OF. The later form (from the 16th c.) is RELISH.] **a.** ?The sensation or impression left behind by anything. **b.** Taste, aftertaste, or relish. **c.** Odour, scent.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1356 A maiden of swiche reles Tristrem may to þe bring. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 509 Mi word ou3te ben of good reles, For þou art kyng and prince of pes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 10, I..take a drauhte of such reles, That al mi wit is herteles. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11267 Another vessel thenne ther stode, Ful of baume ffresche & gode, And kest vpward his gode reles. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 208 After a chery the reles was The best that euer he ete in place. 1420–22 LYDG. *Thebes* (MS. Laud 557) lf. 64 Nor of þe gvmmes in þe flame spent To make þe eyre swetter of reles As frankensence myrre & aloes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/1 Odowre, or relece, *odor. Ibid.* 429/1 Reles, tast or odowre, *odor.* 1604 [see RELEASE *sb.*2].

Reles(e, obs. forms of RELEASE *sb.*1 and *v.*1

† **Rele·soh,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare* −1. [Of obscure origin: ? cf. RELISH *v.*2] *intr.* To sing, carol.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 246 The larkis, lowd releschand in the skyis, Lovys thar lege with tonys curyus.

Relesche, obs. Sc. f. RELEASE *sb.*1 and *v.*1

Relesse, obs. form of RELEASE *sb.*1 and *v.*1

Rele·ssee·. *Law. rare.* [RE- 5 a; cf. RELEASEE.] One to whom a release is executed.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 325 The occupancy of the relessee is a matter of sufficient notoriety already.

Rele·ssor. *Law. rare.* [RE- 5 a; cf. RELEASOR.] One who executes a release.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 324 There must be a privity of estate between the relessor and the relessee.

† **Rele·t,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [app. f. RE- + LET *v.*, perh. after obs. F. *relaisser.*] *trans.* To remit.

1554–9 *Songs & Ball., Phil. & Mary* (Roxb.) 3 What great lovyng kyndnes dyd God show in thys cace?..That yt so pleased hym to relet owr excyle.

Re-le·t (*ri-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To let again. Hence **Re-le·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1812 SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. 60 To give an industrious..tenant a preference, when the farm is to be re-let. 1872 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1267/1 When the landlord relets..those farms on which the old tenants were not willing to pay for the improvement. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 3/1 The re-letting of premises in Finsbury-circus.

Re·levance. [See next and -ANCE.] Relevancy.

1733 INNES *View Laws Scot.* 11 The Relevance being determined,..the Probation proceeds in the next Place. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 98 The main principle upon which the relevance of this species of narrative depends. 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr. 536/2 What relevance had such a fact to the duty of the hour?

Relevancy (re·lĭvănsi). Also 6 *Sc.* **reliv-.** [ad. L. type **relevantia*: see next and -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being relevant: **a.** in *Law,* esp. *Sc. Law.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 173 Of the law it is requirit to the relevancie thairof that ather of the partis..be relevant in the self, utherwyise the haill to be nocht relevant. 1575–6 *Ibid.* II. 487 The relivancy of the said allegeance.

1693 STAIR *Instit.* IV. xxxix. § 12 (ed. 2) 665 The meaning of Relevancy (which is more accustomed with us, than elsewhere) imports the Justice of the point, that is alledged to be Relevant. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* VII. (1734) II. 521 Then the Matter of the Charge, which is there called the Relevancy of the Libel, was to be argued by Lawyers. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II,* c. 43 § 41 After the debate of the relevancy is ended, the..procurators..shall give in to the clerk informations in writing. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 107/1 The competence, or credibility, or relevancy of any of the said affidavits, or other attestations. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxii, The presiding Judge next directed the counsel to plead to the relevancy. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 The relevancy of the libel is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 594 He failed to satisfy me that in a case in which this strict relevancy could not be proved the advocate would not be protected.

b. in general use.

1826 *Sheridaniana* 49 His answer .. would thus come with more relevancy and effect. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. § 3 *note,* It is of no relevancy to the history of literature. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 95 His Irish enterprise had lost its appositeness and relevancy.

Relevant (re·lĭvănt), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* **relivant.** [ad. med.L. *relevant-em* (1481 in Du Cange), pres. pple. of L. *relevāre* to raise up, etc. (see RELIEVE *v.*): cf. It. *rilevante* 'auailefull, of importance, of worth, of consequence' (Florio), F. *relevant* (17th c. in Littré).]

1. Bearing upon, connected with, pertinent *to,* the matter in hand. (Rare before 1800.)

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 408, I sall the schaw ane answer releuant. 1646 CHAS. I *Lett. to A. Henderson* (1649) 55 To determine our differences, or, at least, to make our Probations and Arguments Relevant. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 143 It is very relevant if it were true. 1707 J. FRAZER *Disc. Second Sight* 15 It seems truly to be founded on relevant grounds. 1782 POWNALL *Study Antiq.* 140 A positive regulation respecting marriage, relevant to a like regulation of the institution of the theocracy. 1817 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 78 If we either admit those objections as relevant, or obviate them as unfounded. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. xxiii. 15 The advantage most relevant of all to the present purpose. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 4 Many things in a controversy might seem relevant, if we knew to what they were intended to refer.

b. Correspondent or proportional *to* something.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (1876) 76 Population and the supply of food must be exactly relevant. *Ibid.* xiv. 191 The value..is absolutely relevant to the demand for them.

2. *Sc. Law.* Legally pertinent or sufficient.

1561 [see RELEVANCY]. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Kings* 107 If they can make no relevant endictment..against them. 1723 in Maclaurin *Argt. & Decis. Cases* (1774) 70 [They] find the libel relevant to infer the pains of law. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 149 [They] remit the pannel, with the libel as found relevant, to the knowledge of an assize. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxii, The defence, that the panel had communicated her situation to her sister, was a relevant defence. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 273 The exception of fraud, or force and fear, is not relevant against all actions.

† **3.** Relieving; remedial. *Obs. rare.*

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Relevant,* relieving. 1762 ASTON in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 38 They ever pursued vindictive rather than relevant measures.

Hence **Re·levantly** *adv.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 180 In respect of the libell relevantlie libellit aganis the said Thomas Kennedy. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 601 Parties and witnesses who make statements without malice and relevantly.

† **Re·levate,** *v.* (and *pa. pple.*) *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *relevāre* to RELIEVE; in some cases suggested by F. *relever* or It. *rilevare,* or the pa. pples. of these.]

1. *trans.* To raise the spirits of (a person); to restore to cheerfulness.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* *iij, Recreate the afflicted, relevate and conforte the depressed and humbled. 1603 *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 526 Cato, being cumbered with the cares of the commonwealth was wont to relevate his mind with wine. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72. 2/2 'Tis a place Created Fit To Relevate the Sons of Wit.

2. To raise, elevate. Hence **Re·levated** *ppl. a.*

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 40 The third [crown] was ..releuated with Pales, Piles or Stakes. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 148 Two relevated flanks. 1661 MORGAN *Sphr. Gentry* III. v. 45 The Esquires helmet hath the Beaver a little relevated. 1758 *Scots Mag.* XX. 299/1 The upper circle [of the crown] is relevate or heightened with ten crosses florée.

3. *intr.* To rise up. *rare* −1.

1661 MORGAN *Sphr. Gentry* III. iv. 34 Crowns of Gold, whereof the Navall was made, with a circle of gold relevating like prowes and poupes of Ships.

† **Relevation.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *relevacion* (Godef.), or ad. L. *relevātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *relevāre* to RELIEVE.] The action of raising, lifting up, supporting, relieving, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3687 [She] thanked God..Of hir relevacioun from woo into gladness. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 445/1 Yn relevation of that charge. 1451 *Ibid.* V. 222/2 In relevation of oure Navie, and supportation of the grete charges of the same. 1471 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 262 Payng for theire stondynge..i. *d.*, in releuacion of the kynges ferme. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* XXXIII. 136 The worde which the King here vseth..hath tediousnesse and no releuation, it hath sorrowfull despare. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Relevation,* a raising or lifting up again.

So **Re·levator,** one who raises.

1865 NEALE *Hymns Paradise* 32 Thou in fall my Relevator.

† **Releva·vith.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *relevāvit* 'he has relieved', 3rd sing. perf. indic. of *relevāre*: see RELIEVE *v.* 8.] = RELIEF [2] 1. Also *fig.*

1546 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. II. 840, I see not any greate lightlywod, that any good summe will comm in, tyl after Christmas, and then no more then the releuauithes [*printed* relevainthes]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* D iij, The one knaue now croucheth, while thother crauith. But to shew what shalbe his releuauith [etc.].

Releve(n, obs. forms of RELIEVE *v.*

† **Rele·vy,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *relevi-um.*] = RELIEF [2] 1.

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 214 Yf..ye heir of hym were of full age and owe releuy, haue he his heritage by olde releuy. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 168 Let the Heriots or Relevies be so moderate, as that they may be tolerable.

† **Rele·vy,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. It. *rilievi*, pl. of *rilievo* RELIEVO.] Relief.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 433 It is cut smooth and plain, without any sculpture and engraving, or any relevy and imbossment.

† **Rele·vy,** *v.* *Obs. rare* —[1]. [irreg. ad. L. *relevāre* or F. *relever*: see RELIEVE *v.*] *trans.* To raise or set up again.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 205 If any such annoyance be done, it shall be pulled down, and that he which shall relevy such annoyance..shall incur the penalty.

Relewe, obs. Sc. form of RELIEVE *v.*

Relewyt, Releylt, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RELIEVE *v.*

Reliability (rɪlaɪəbɪ·lɪtɪ). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being reliable, reliableness.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 667 Either in the taste, courtesy, or reliability of his judges. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* iii. (Bohn) 33 Perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed) absolute reliability. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 126 An air of seriousness and reliability. 1860 ADM. FITZROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 355 The reliability and the universality of the laws of storms. 1887 *Spectator* 18 June 827/2 We want doctors to bear a stamp of reliability, like the coinage.

Reliable (rɪlaɪ·ăb'l), *a.* [f. RELY *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be relied upon; in which reliance or confidence may be put; trustworthy, safe, sure.

In current use only from about 1850, and at first perhaps more frequent in American works, but from 1855 freely employed by British writers, though often protested against as an innovation or an Americanism. The formation has been objected to (as by Worcester in 1860) on the ground of irregularity, but has analogies in *available, dependable, dispensable, laughable* (Webster 1864). The question has been fully discussed by F. Hall in his work *On English Adjectives in -able, with special reference to Reliable* (1877).

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 667 Thair deliverance.. and jugement to be als raliabill..as gif the samyn wer gevin ..be the Lordis of Sessioun. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 34, I knowe not two honester, abler men, and reliable indeed of their ranke and state. 1792 B. S. BARTON in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 288, I have lately used the root, and find it a very reliable medicine. 1800 COLERIDGE *Ess. own Times* (1850) II. 296 The best means and most reliable pledge of a higher object. 1850 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 70 You have built it up with a care that renders it reliable in all its parts. 1851 HINTON in Hopkins *Life & Lett.* (1878) 87, I think your feelings on subjects of religion are infinitely more reliable than Mr. —'s views. 1857 GLADSTONE in *Oxford Ess.* 49 He seems to think that the reliable chronology of Greece begins before its reliable history. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* (1883) II. 431 Macaulay may not have been a reliable guide in the regions of high art.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* A reliable thing.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 133 Experiment with all the new things that appear, but do not 'lose your grip' on the old reliables.

Reli·ableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being reliable.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1862 MILL *Logic* II. vii. (ed. 5) I. 303 The number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its reliableness, if [etc.]. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1883) I. 52 There is a certain sturdy reliableness common among them. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. 8 Thus reliableness becomes a passport to the general esteem and confidence of mankind.

Reliably (rɪlaɪ·ăblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a reliable manner.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Sept. 3/6 The action of the Government is reliably attributed to a note [etc.]. 1876 MILL in W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 304 An intuition..is simply an intellectual avouchment, reliably declaring as immediately evident some truth [etc.].

Reliance (rɪlaɪ·ăns). [f. RELY *v.*[1] + -ANCE.]

1. The († *or* an) act of relying; the condition or character of being reliant; dependence, confidence.

a. Const. *on, upon,* or *in.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. i. 22 My reliances on his fracted dates Haue smit my credit. 1687 tr. *Sallust* (1692) 241 All these things are their Security and Protection, while my Relyance is only upon my self. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 33 That my Reliance might be wholly upon him; and not on Man. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vii. 223 This Reliance on the Promises of God. 1781 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 291 A private channel on which I have considerable reliance. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 34 A man.. upon whose sagacity..he could place full reliance. 1823 — *Penins. War* I. 216 Don Pedro de Labrador.. in whose talents he had great reliance. 1865 TENNYSON *Captain* 57 Those in whom he had reliance..Sold him unto shame. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. viii. 88 In such a labyrinth of lies little reliance can be placed on statements unconfirmed by writing.

b. Without const.

a 1728 WOODWARD (J.), That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great reliance and positiveness. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 16 Not by merit nor by works, but by trust or reliance only.

2. That on which one relies or depends.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 78 She seemed to have no protection or reliance on earth but him. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iii. (1879) 44 The chief direct reliance is the main river. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 251 The dogs, the indispensable reliance of the party, were in bad working trim.

Reliant (rɪlaɪ·ănt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ANT [1].] Having reliance or confidence; confident, trustful. (Cf. SELF-RELIANT.) Also const. *on.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 63 My mind is hopeful and reliant. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* lii, Dinah was too reliant on the Divine will to attempt to achieve any end by a deceptive concealment. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. 41 Seem not reliant,—loose thy clinging hand.

Relic (re·lɪk). Forms: 3–7 **relike,** 4–6 **relyk(e, relik,** 4–7 **relicke,** (5 **-likke, -lykke,** 6 **realyoke**), 6–8 **relick,** 8– **relic**; 6 **rellick, -ycke,** *Sc.* **-yk,** 7 **rellike**; 4–5 **relek,** 5 **-leck, -leke**; 4 **relique,** 5 **relyque,** 5– **relique.** [a. F. *relique* (11th c.), ad. L. *reliquiæ* pl., remains: see RELIQUIÆ. OE. had *reliquias* directly from Latin; and the comb. *relic-gong* occurs in a text printed in Cockayne's *Shrine* pp. 74, 79.]

1. In religious use, esp. in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches: Some object, such as a part of the body or clothing, an article of personal use, or the like, which remains as a memorial of a departed saint, martyr, or other holy person, and as such is carefully preserved and held in esteem or veneration.

The plural sometimes denotes the whole remains (i.e. the body or parts of it) of the person in question; see sense 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 A last to þe oðer onlicnesses, & to ower relikes cneoleð, oþer luteþ. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 17/567 þe bischop wuste þis holie blod ase relikes riche and guode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14559 Abbotes þat reliques had .. away þeym lad, & manye in þe erthe þey dalf. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*James*) 255 His printes.. stal away þe body..and þai aryvyt with þat relik of spanze in-to þe kynrik. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 The abbot afftyr..Amonges the relykkes the septure ought he soughte Of Seynt Edward. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 112 Bryng afore me your reliques and hallowes, that I shall swere [etc.]. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxx. 78b, Than shal he suspende the churche & take awaye the relikes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 175 The Friars keepe for a holy relike the Thorne wherewith Christ was crowned. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 243 In this City are many.. Churches..furnished with rich Altar-pieces, Reliques,..and other Ornaments. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 396 The only part wanting in their relic is the middle finger of the right-hand. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 304 A supply of relics for the foundation of churches. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 79 His copy of Ambrose,..covered with his blood, was exhibited..as a relic.

transf. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 788 You..whose deare remembrance in my Bosome lyes, Too rich a Relique for so poore a Shrine.

† b. Applied to the sacred objects of the ancient Jewish and pagan religions. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6513 He taght him tables o þe lai,.. Quen he him taght suilk a relik [etc.]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 153 Thei hadde a relyk hight Palladion, That was hire tryst a bouen euerichon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 96 O happy cite .. With quham sa gret rellykis remane sall. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 49 Yf this rellick by you to the cittye wer haled, Then, loa, the stout Troians in wars should glorye triumphing. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXIV. 90 The Priests of all the Temples ..with..the sacred reliques in their hands.

† c. A precious or valuable thing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 321 What dostow here So nygh myn ovne floure so boldely?.. Yt is my relyke, digne and delytable. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13678 He..has riches full ryfe, relikis ynow. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 887 Armyt in rede gold, and rubeis sa round, With mony riche relikis, riale to se.

d. Something kept as a remembrance or souvenir of a person, thing, or place; a memento.

1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 89 Great men shall presse For Tinctures, Staines, Reliques, and Cognisance. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 145 He, blessed Prince,..even as to this matter had prepared a Letter which I yet preserve among His other Reliques. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, When I took Leave of this Island, I carry'd on Board for Reliques the great Goat's Skin Cap I had made, my Umbrella, and one of my Parrots. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 83 ¶ 9 This regard, which we .. pay to the meanest relique of a man great and illustrious. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 385/1 Luther's .. apartment .. contains his portrait, bible, and other relics. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 141 Two objects of interest were laid up .. in front of it, both relics of Sinai. 1880 *Marine Engineer* 1 July 84/1 A Relic of Her Majesty's Ship 'Orpheus'.

2. *pl.* The remains of a person; the body, or part of the body, of one deceased. (Sometimes implying sense 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21215 þai did sent andru relikes and him Bring to constantinopolim. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/2, I shalle ensigne the of eueriche by symylitude to knowe the tombes and reliques of eche of us. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 110 The reliques of S. Andro..quhilkes out of Grece he brocht. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Men took a lasting adieu of their interred Friends,.. having no old experience of the duration of their Reliques. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 156 How long he lived after that year, I cannot tell, nor where his reliques were lodg'd. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 591 Say: shall our Relicks second Birth receive? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 156 He..welters on the wave, Or food for fish, or dogs, his reliques lye. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 183 They go along with those beloved relicks of the dead..till they arrive at the bone-house. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 188 All around The mouldering relics of my kindred lay. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. I. 381 The reliques of those martyrs whom the Romans burned with fire.

b. *sing.* in the same sense. *rare.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 93 The taking up of the Relique of Editha thirteene yeare after her death. 1682 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 126 This poor relique of clay, which in a few minutes must be restored to its native earth. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 258 Those neglects to which this unsepulchred relic of his illustrious father bore a shameful testimony.

3. *pl.* That which remains or is left behind, in later use esp. after destruction or wasting away; the remains or remaining fragments (of a thing); the remnant, residue (of a nation or people). Also occas. in *sing.* of a single thing or person.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* XXXVI[i]. 40 [38] þe vnrigtful forsoþe shul ben desparplist, and þe relikes of þe wicked shul dien. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv. 30 To dien I shal make in hunger thi roote, and thi relikes I shal slen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ci. 52 b, The reliques of his body shall bene brought fro Rome, and translated in Britaigne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 458 Diuers Frenchmen repayred to the battayle..to take the reliques which the Englishmen had left. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 627/2 Whatsoever relickes there were left of the land-bredd people. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 194 An hundred paces farther..there are the relikes of a Church. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 271 The reliques of the Quick-silver will stick to the gold. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 602 Dust yet white upon each altar lies, The relicks of a former sacrifice. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. III. 143 After a bloody conflict of eight years.., the relics of the nation submitted. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv, I stood within the Coliseum's wall, 'Midst the chief relics of almighty Rome. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* III. vi. (1863) II. 152 It is only in this last period .. that we find the relics of the war-chariot among the contents of the tomb. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 148 He brought the relics of our fugitive mail.

sing. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 298 This Elementary portion of Earth and Water seems to be as it were the sediment and relique of the *Massa Chaotica.* 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 9 The priory..stood near the bridge, but not a relique exists. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXII. (1868) 95 He was a relic of some American-war fencibles. 1834 HOGG *Let.* in *Sotheby's Sale Catal.* 22–6 Feb. (1897) 42 He is .. the only relic I know of the real intimate acquaintances of Burns.

b. The remains of a meal or of food; remnants, scraps, broken victuals. Now *rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 75 We would haue had no fragments or broken scraps left. But now..wee haue sore a doo about those reliques. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 327 Gather vp the broken meate..these reliques and fragments are part of the creatures. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 4 Treat the poor, as our Saviour did the Multitude, to the reliques of some baskets. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, His sister hastened to silence his murmurs, by proposing some of the relics of the dinner. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 2 His food [being] worms..varied with occasional relics, mangled by more powerful beasts of prey.

4. A surviving trace *of* some practice, fact, idea, quality, etc. In early use chiefly *pl.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 259 Doubting some reliks of the late mutiny. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 13 An infirmitie is a rellike of sinne. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* iv. § 2. 101 There were some Reliques of the Heavenly Image left in Adam. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 365 ¶ 3 A Relique of a certain Pagan Worship. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. vii. (1817) 124 No reliques appear of any story substantially different from the present. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 349 It is a rich relique of a more poetical age. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 2 A relic of a ruder mental condition.

b. A surviving memorial *of* some occurrence, period, people, etc.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 35 Others..thought that they [shells] were only Reliques of some former great Inundations of the Sea. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 84 Immense beds of iron-cinders,..the reliques of the Romans. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 6 Hollow-trunked .. and with excoriate forks deform, Relics of ages! 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 268 These curious relics of ancient times have also been discovered decorated with coloured glass beads. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 522 The swords were rusty reliques of Edge Hill and Marston Moor. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* XVIII. (1876) IV. 212 Those great roads which abide as the noblest relics of the days of Roman dominion.

5. An object invested with interest by reason of its antiquity or associations with the past.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 542 A goodly Table of pure Massie Gold, A Relike kept in Windsor many a day. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 19 What's to do? Shall we go see the reliques of this Towne? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 208 My Interpreter shewed me .. one of the doores of the Temple of Salomon,..being indeede a relicke of wonderfull bignesse. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 317 The good, old and venerable fabric, which should have been preserved even as a religious relique. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 200 The crowds of reliques which..have reappeared to adorn the modern galleries.

† 6. An example left by a person. *Obs. rare.*

1610 BOYS *Exp. Domin. Ep. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 133 Here then is a notable relique for women to behold. *Ibid.* 555 This her relique is worth our obseruing also.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *relic-box, building, -chest, -hunter, -hunting, -monger, -shrine, -vender, -veneration, -worship*; *relic-covered* adj.; *relic-like* adv.; **relic-knife,** a knife containing in its handle a relic of a saint; † **Relic Sunday,** the third Sunday after Midsummer, on which the

relics preserved in a church were specially venerated; †**relic water**, water in which relics have been dipped.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Relicario*, a *relicke boxe. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* diij, The reformation of a Gotis *relick building. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4248 He vnclosid þe *reliks kyst, And gaf parte to a frende. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 2 For want of a cradle, as soon as born, I was popped into a relique chest. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Lett. Catholics* (1808) 28 The *relic-covered jacket of a Catholic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 59/1 The .. knavery of the Greeks found a rich prey in the stupid credulity of the Latin *relic-hunters. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 54 The plaster statues have been disgracefully mutilated by relic-hunters. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 139 These were the days of *relic-hunting. 1854 *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* X. 89 The knife .. is of an earlier period, and may perhaps be regarded as a *relic knife. 1593–1602 DONNE *Sat.* II. 84 The snuffe Of wasting Candles.. *Relique-like [1633 reliquely] kept, perchance buyes wedding-geare. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vi. (1857) 123 Though not much of a *relic-monger, I would hesitate to exchange it. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. iii, The *relic-shrine of cost, With ivory and gems emboss'd. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 28 Wretyn at London, on *Relyk Sonday [12 July]. 1520 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) p. xlvi, On Relyk Sonday, in the aftyr none, was a grete thondre and tempest. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 323 b, The feasts..of the patrone of the church, dedication day, and Relicksonday. 1709 *Riders Brit. Merlin*, Fair on Relique-Sunday (being the Sund.-fortnight after Midsum.). 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i, Edward was left alone to his monks and *relic-venders. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* II. xix. 284 The doctrine and practice of *relic-veneration. 1562 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 236 Our idolaters found too much vantage of reliques and *relique water to follow St. Chrysostom's counsel. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* xv. II. 139 The conception..would give a rational explanation of much *relic-worship otherwise obscure.

Re·licary. *rare.* [ad. Sp. *relicario*: see RELIQUARY.] A shrine for relics.

1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) I. App. 288 Whatever remains of such Catholic sufferers she could procure she shrined with her own hands,..and she labelled the relicaries in which they were placed. 1829 — in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 32 Philip II sent for some of the perspiration, to be placed among the other treasures of his relicary.

Re-lick, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lick again.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* A vii, This simple rude lumpe, of which, if some more skilfull, will bestow the re-licking, & bring it to his true shape [etc.].

†**Re·licly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RELIC + -LY 2.] As a relic; carefully.

1633 [see *relic-like* under RELIC 7].

Relict (re·likt), *sb.* [ad. L. *relict-us*, *-a*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *relinquĕre* to leave behind, RELINQUISH; in sense 2 more immediately ad. med.L. *relicta* sb. or OF. *relicte* (14th c.).]

1. = RELIC 1, 1 d, and 5. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2231 Cum, win my pardon; and kiss my relicts, to. *c* 1540 in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1679) 36 Steryng them with all perswasions..to dedd Images and counterfeit Relicts. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 195 The Apple is..yearely transported for Constantinople.. and there is reserued for a relict of the fruit of the forbidden tree. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 80 Each of these Gods hath a Pallenkine .. in the which there are several pieces of their superstitious relicts. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxvii. 344 For want of a better Image or Relict to adore, they worship a Monkeys Tooth. 1735 HILD. JACOB *Wks.* 411 In the Statues, Bas-relieves and precious Relicts of the great Masters of old. 1827 MISS SEDGWICK *H. Leslie* (1872) I. 37 The relicts and gifts of a woman whom he had loved.

2. The widow *of* a man.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 9 Dame Jonet Stewart the relict of umquhile Johne Muir of Caldwell and now spous to Thomas Kirkpatrick. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 256 He married the Earl of March's Relict. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* Wks. (1673) 305 Such cries as are made by the Relicts and Children of slain Souldiers. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. xxvii. 129 This Gentlewoman, the Relict of 80 Worthy a Man. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 129 There has been..no less than three proposals of marriage already made to my relict. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 214, I am ordered by the relict of my late master..to inform you that she [etc.]. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xvii. (1876) IV. 59 Nothing could be further from William's purpose than in any way to disturb the relict of his revered predecessor.

b. Without const. Now *rare.*

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 89 To.. confess his fault in declameing, by words, of the gude name and fame of the said relict. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1734) 15, I never yet could meet with a sorrowful Relict, but was herself enough to make a hard Bargain with me. 1776 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* III. 347 To the great prejudice of a poor relict and her helpless child. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 808 She, sad relict, must drag residue Of days.

†c. The surviving partner *of* a person. *Obs.*—1

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* (1835) II. 84 (Cent.), Though the relict of a man or woman have liberty to contract new relations, yet [etc.].

3. *pl.* Remains, remnants, residue. Also *sing.* a surviving part; †a survivor.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 Hee gathered together the relictes of the defeated armies. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 304 In as many places are Christians, or relicts of that holy profession. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XXII. 319 The Carthaginians sent Commanders..to prosecute the relicts of the war. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. i. 10 He there seems to speak of the Relicts of the Pœni. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* vi. I. 112 The ideas (or relicts of such impression) will exactly imitate the order of the impression itself. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. XCVIII. XII. 638 Isolated relicts of what had once been an Hellenic aggregate.

sing. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* Argt., The eldest daughter, Frances,..is the sole relict of the family. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Discov. Bees* 99 The relict of a good Colony that hath had several Hives taken off. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 359 My Æneas! my precious relict of Troy!

b. A surviving trace, survival.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 265 To breake the eggeshell after the meat is out..is but a superstitious relict. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxi. III. 320 This parliament took into consideration..the taking away of tithes, which they called a relict of Judaism. 1881 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 271 The Winchester bushel is the only existing relict of the old English system.

c. *pl.* The remains of one deceased. *rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 45 The blushing hyacinth and rose Spred on the place his relicts do enclose. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxxi. (1739) 386 A .. Means to entice the People to .. a superstitious Worship of his Relicts. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vii. 320 *note*, The original church of Dunkeld..was built..for the reception of the relicts of St. Columba.

†4. a. A deserted or discarded person. *Obs. rare.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 156 Her too much wronged Relict might (as well he might) be greeu'd. 1602 *Ibid.* XI. lxviii. 287 Him blesseth he to whom doth he one of his Relicts giue.

†b. *pl.* That which is left behind or rejected; leavings; refuse. *Obs. rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 107 Salt meats are relicts to them, and they feed on nothing but Beans, Pease, Eggs and Bisket. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 167 The broken jars, ashes, and fish-bones..being doubtless the relicts of the cruisers stationed off that Port.

†5. A thing left to one by inheritance. *Obs.*—1

1726 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 18, I..look on myself but as the steward of a glorious relict.

†**Reli·ct,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.; cf. DERELICT.] Left, in various senses.

1. Allowed to remain untouched or undisturbed.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 198 A vyne whos fruyt humour wol putrifie Pampyned is to be by euery side, Relicte on hit oonly the croppis hie. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. 140 In asmuche as his mevinge lafte & relicte to himself drawip euere to euel & to lowe þinges.

2. Left by death, surviving. (Cf. RELICT *sb.* 2.)

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. ii. (1654) 310 If upon the departure of an unbeleeving or hereticall yoke-fellow the relict party must be tyed up. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnshire* II. (1662) 159 His Relict Lady .. lived long in Westminster.

3. Of lands: a. Left by the recess of the sea. b. Abandoned, deserted.

a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. iv. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 14 No answer is given to the title of information for lands relict, for these were of several natures. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 68 If the Relict Lands, and the immovables left behind upon them, may be sold.

So †**Reli·cted** *a.*; †**Reli·ction.** *Obs.*

a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vi. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 31 Custom cannot intitle the subject to relicted lands, or make it part of a manor. *Ibid.* 36 Acquests by the reliction or recess of the sea.

Relie, obs. form of RELY *v.*[1]

†**Relie·f**[1], *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **relef,** (5 -leff, 6 -leffe), 4–5 **relif,** -lyf, (4 *pl.* -lyves), **releif,** 5 relefe, -leue, (*pl.* -leues, -ys), 4–6 **releef,** (6 -leefe); 5 **relyef,** 6 **relief**(e. [a. OF. *relef*, *relief* (also *relie*, *relier*) 'the remnant..of meat left at a meale', also 'rubbidge, or the ruines of ouerthrowne houses' (Cotgr.); cf. Prov. *releu*, Sp. *relieve*, It. *rilevo*, *rilievo*, vbl. sb. corresponding to RELIEVE *v.*, and literally meaning 'that which is lifted or removed'.

The cognate forms appear to establish the connexion of the F. word in sense 2 with *relever*, but the Eng. evidence suggests that OF. (or AF.) had also a form **relif* representing L. *reliqu-um* (compare OF. *antif*:—L. *antiqu-um*) from which the senses placed under 1 are directly derived. The writer of the *Ancren Riwle* clearly associated the word with *relinquĕre*, and in Wyclif and Trevisa it usually renders *reliquiæ* and frequently interchanges with *relic.*]

1. a. That which is left or given up by one.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Þe vifte reisun is, noble men & wummen makieð large relef. Auh hwo makien largere relef þene þe oðer? *Ibid.*, Nis þis large relef? Nis þis muchel loaue?

b. The remains of a thing; remainder; residuum.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* X. 19 And the releef of the wode of the wilde wode for fewenesse shul be noumbred. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 97 Ierom seiþ þat of þe releef of þis citee were i-buld two grete citees. *Ibid.* IV. 155 Also Silla þe consul..was in Campania forto destroye al þe relif of þe batаille þat heet [bellum] sociale. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101/1 *Cracoke*, releefe of molte talowe or grese. *Ibid.* 428/2 *Releef*, or brocaly of mete (or blevynge).

c. The remainder, remnant, or surviving portion of a people or company.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 Whan he hadde ..i-brouȝt þe relyf of Israel and of Iuda out of Egipte. *Ibid.* V. 251 Þe poure relyf þat was i-left of þe Britouns. 1520 *Maundevil's Chron. Eng.* III. 24/2 [Antiochus] tourned to ye pore releues of ye Jewes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 26 b, Wednesday the .xxvj. daye of July the releffe of the speres brought in askry.

d. The remains, or some part of the remains, of a person deceased; a relic. *rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 114 Placis in whiche holi men han lyued .. or in whiche the relifis or the relikis of hem abiden. *Ibid.* II. viii. 182 Where the bodi or bonis or eny releef or relik of a Seint mai be had.

2. The remains of food left after a meal; leavings, scraps.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13512 Þe releif gadir þai in hepes, And fild þar-wit tuelue mikel lepes. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* viii. 3 Froggis that shulen steyn vp..in to the relyues of thi metis. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4570 Be cause ye Axen the releff Off hys dyner, on & alle. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G v b, His wyf brought hym mete whiche she gate and was gyuen to her of the releef of other. 1552 HULOET, Releefe, or broken meate, *fragmen*, *fragmentum*. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 10 Pouertie hath taken me,..compelling me to eate the releefe of swine. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1206 Releefe after dinner, *reliquiæ prandij*.

Relief[2] (rĭlī·f). Forms: 4–6 **relef,** (6 -leffe), **relefe,** 5–6 **releef,** 5–7 **releefe,** -leif, (5 -leyf, *Sc.* raleiff, -leyff, 6 releief), 6–7 **releife**; 5–6 **relyef**(e, 5–7 **reliefe,** 6– **relief**; 5 **relyf, relijf,** 6 **relyfe.** Also 4–6 **releue,** -leve, (6 *Sc.* -lieve), 5 **relyue**; *pl.* 5–6 **releves,** -is, -ys, 5–7 **relieves.** [a. OF. *relief*, vbl. sb. from *relever* to RELIEVE. The general senses in Eng. are rare in French, and the word had prob. a greater currency in AF. than on the Continent.]

1. A payment, varying in value and kind according to rank and tenure, made to the overlord by the heir of a feudal tenant on taking up possession of the vacant estate. Now only *Hist.* except in *Sc. Law.* (Cf. RELIEVE *v.* 8 a.)

So OF. *relief* (Godef.), med. L. *relevium*, *relevamentum*, *relevatio*, etc. (see Du Cange).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 Of wardes & releſe [F. *gardes et relefs*] þat barons of him held. *Ibid.*, Tille ilk a lordyng suld ward & relefe falle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 320 Gif ony deis in this battaill, His air, but ward, releif, or taill, On the first day his land sall weild. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. v. 782 [He] gert þaim al .. halde þar lande of hym in cheyff Fra þine wife serwice and raleyff. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 207/2 The Kyng, his heires, and the Quene severally shall have Relieves after the deth of such Auncestres as soo held of thaim. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 *Preamble*, Lordes of whom..tenementes be holden in socage [be defrauded] of ther releffes. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, The superiour may recognosce, and reteine the samin [lands] vntil securitie be maid to him for payment of the relieue. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 91 The Relief of the Countryman is the best Beast that is in his possession; and of him that farmeth his Lands, a year's rent. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 65 Relief..was before mentioned as incident to every feodal tenure, by way of fine or composition with the lord for taking up the estate. 1776 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 144 On surrender, the Lord is not entitled to any heriots or reliefs. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 34 The doctrine of reliefs was also adopted from the laws of Normandy. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 The casualty of relief is a sum exigible from an heir on his entry with the superior. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* IX. I. 261 The change of the heriot to the relief implies a suspension of ownership, and carries with it the custom of livery of seisin.

b. *Hist.* Formal acknowledgement of feudal tenure made by a vassal to his lord. *rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Merschalle & stiward þerfor about dos sende, & homage & feaute he askes & releue [*rime* chefe]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 295 The bysshop..counsayled that every man shulde be newe sworne, and renewe their releves. *Ibid.* 559 There the erle of Armynake and the Erle of Rodays made their reliefe & homage to the kynge. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* I. (1864) I. 28 No crown-vassal, widow, orphan, or ward of the crown was to be under the necessity of performing their homage or relief out of the kingdom.

2. Ease or alleviation given to or received by a person through the removal or lessening of some cause of distress or anxiety; deliverance from what is burdensome or exhausting to the mind; mental relaxation; †hence also, entertainment, sport (quot. 1575).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 23 Thus for the point of his relief The coc which schal his mete arraie [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 96 Ful grete grace was þore schewd And grete releue to lerd and leude. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy Soc.) 159 They hoped for to have releve Of theyr imprison which did them so greve. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 26 That man is farre from blisse, That doth receiue for his relief none other gayn but this. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 18 If he wear taken onez, then what shyft..he woold woork too wynde hym self from them .. waz a matter of a goodly releef. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 20 Tell thy griefe, It shall be eas'd, if France can yeeld reliefe. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) II. 361, That's the best reliefe To drowne all care, and ouerwhelme all griefe. *c* 1640 MILTON *Sonn.*, *To Nightingale* 12 Thou from yeer to yeer hast sung too late For my relief. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xxxi. 107 She is young, and her conversation would be a great relief to me. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 455 The soul, reposing on assured relief, Feels herself happy amidst all her grief. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 565, I sought relief From the deep tenderness that maniac wrought Within me. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 432 It is a relief to turn from so painful a subject. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 372 There is..a great relief in unburdening to a friend the sins and sorrows of one's life.

b. Ease from, or lessening of, physical pain or discomfort.

1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 83 The Warming-stone..hath been found to give ease and relief in several Pains and Diseases. 1704 T. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 3 Most Men indulge themselves in the Expectation of .. sudden Relief. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 451 No lasting relief can be procured till these [humours] are either corrected or expelled. 1820 SHELLEY *Hom. Merc.* ii, Now when .. Heaven's tenth moon chronicled her relief, She gave light to a babe all babes excelling. 1879 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon*

172 He underwent another operation and as usual experienced much relief.

c. An agreeable change of object to the mind or one of the senses, esp. that of sight.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 333 ¶ 23 He has..interspersed several Speeches, Reflections, Similitudes, and the like Reliefs, to diversify his Narration. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* i. 4 A clump of beeches..were a relief to the eye. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 The north walls ..were built as plain lengths of masonry, without buttresses, windows, mouldings, or relief of any kind.

d. A gradual widening in the bore of a gun-barrel towards the muzzle.

1824 Col. Hawker *Shooting* (ed. 3) 8 This relief has the effect of making the gun shoot as close as it can do. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 306 The relief in the muzzle of a gun has a tendency, by allowing a gradual expansion laterally, to keep the charge of shot better together.

3. Aid, help, or assistance given to a person or persons in a state of poverty or want; now *spec.* assistance in money or necessary articles given to the indigent from funds administered under the Poor Law or from parish doles.

c 1400 *Christ's Compl.* 268 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 207 My seruantis suffren hungir & coolde, Releef of þee 3it haue þei noon. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 901 If þou heer-after come vn-to swych pref, Thow wolt ful sore triste [*v.r.* thurste] after releef. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 48/2 To the verrey honour and worship of God, and grete releyf and sustenaunce of pore people. 1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 23 They woulde bequeth greate summes of money towarde the releue of the pore. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, i. i. 15 To reliefe of Lazars, and weak age Of indigent faint Soules..A hundred Almes-houses. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 384 The competent releefe of the orderly poore. 1669 W. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 446 The Church charities and the secular reliefs. 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* ii. 47 They..cruelly refuse to the distressed..relief. 1794 Burke *Lett., to Mrs. Crewe* (1844) IV. 257 In their idea of relief, there is always included something of punishment. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 421 The men, women, and children who receive relief are..one tenth of the inhabitants. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 1 If there is to be parochial relief at all.. there must be some law to determine the question by whom that relief is to be given.

† **b.** Sustenance. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 827 Pur meseise him þuder drof & defaute of biliue [*MS. S*, relyue]. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 260/1 Greate Games of Swannes of ther owne, by the whiche the greateste parte of their relyf and lyvyng hath be susteyned in longe tyme passed. 1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. 23 With gonnes we kill the Crowe, For spoyling our releefe. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iv. viii. (1614) 382 There is a faire Stone-Hospitall.., allowing three daies reliefe for horse and man freely.

† **c.** Support, sustentation *of* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35, [I bequeath] to the nunnys of Thetford, eche nunne vjd. and to the releef and comfort of the place xs. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 146 Every man to do his part to the well fare, socour, and releve of our monasteri. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 Landes, Tenements, [etc.]..given ..for or towardes Reliefe, Stocke or Maintenance for Howses of Correction.

† **d.** A fresh supply or supplies of some article of food or drink. *Obs.*

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 45 Cam thear in a too dayz space, from sundry friendz, a releef of a xl. tunn, till a nu supply was gotten agayn. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* ix. xiv. (1614) 911 Besides this reliefe of Fowles, they had plentie of Tortoise egges. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 108 Frequent relief of fresh water, of plants, fowl, and fish, if not of bread and flesh.

4. Assistance in time of danger, need, or difficulty; aid, help, or succour.

c 1500 *Melusine* 270 Many of them for theyre relyf supposed to haue entred into thadmyral shipp & they were drowned. 1529 Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 11, I with all myn shal not onely ascrybe thys my relef unto you, but [etc.]. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxii. ii, To headlong him their thoughtes devise, And past reliefe to tread him down. 1603 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 3 In sodaine hurliburlies of warre it is commonly seene, that courage affoorde more reliefe then policie. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cii. 6 For any relief from man, I am as distitute and hopeless of it. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 184 At night Boats and Pilots went off to her Relief. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* v, Prudence once more comes to my relief. 1817 Brougham in *Parl. Deb.* 754 Though the measure did not embrace the relief of the agricultural districts, it was hoped to afford a temporary relief to that species of distress which [etc.]. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 215 The soil is the only resource of permanent relief.

b. Aid or succour rendered to persons or places endangered by war; in later use *esp.* deliverance *of* a besieged town, etc. from the attacking force.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 90 Where as we entended the relief and reskue of you and our sayd subiectes and citie of Turnay. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 173 Agricola .. sayles into Britannie w^t a chosen and waled armie, in releife of the Romanis. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 107 The warre, which is farre from the reliefe of any friend. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 27 They had given over the relief of Casal. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 165 Stilicho..advanced..to the relief of the faithful city. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 257, I..have been prevented from attempting its relief only by the certainty which I had that the attempt must fail. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* xii. (1875) III. 168 He hastened..to the relief of Ambrières.

† **c.** A body of men coming to the relief of a person or place. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxiv. (1739) 137 [She] retired with the Prince to a relief which they brought from beyond Sea. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* 594 He gave advice to Fight the Relief so soon as ever it began to appear.

† **d.** Assistance towards saving or effecting something. *Obs. rare.*

1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 26 A rare and necessary Engin, by which you may give great reliefe to Houses that are on Fire. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* i. iv. § 3 We are like then to have little relief for finding out of truth in the Poetick Age of Greece.

5. Release from some occupation or post of duty; in later use *spec.* of the replacing of a sentinel or watch by a fresh man or body of men. Also *fig.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 29 Luffaris langis only to lok in thair lace Thair ladeis lufely, and louk but let or releifis. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* i. i. 8 For this releefe much thankes. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 61 In Warres we often releefe the Watch. Life is a Warfare, yet hath no releefe but Death. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 273 The number of men necessary for the relief of the videts (or sentries), are then to be marched off. 1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 27 Between foraging parties and outline picquets, we have not men enough left to give a relief. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 101 All advanced piquets must have three reliefs. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 285 See that the sentries are visited every hour between reliefs.

b. One who relieves another on duty; *esp.* a soldier or body of soldiers relieving another man or company on guard. Also *transf.* of animals.

1822 *Regul. & Orders Army* 219 Officers on Guard..are to inspect all Reliefs, both on going out to their Posts, and returning from them. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xv, We are to have a relief from Oxford to-morrow. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 19 McGary, my relief, calls me. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 271 The reliefs are kept separated a few yards from the remainder of the piquet, to avoid disturbing them.

transf. 1882 Floyer *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 145, I gave orders .. that the present set [of donkeys] should not be abandoned until their reliefs came.

c. A dish succeeding another.

1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxiii, 'Soupe à la Beauvean', whose relief was dory.

6. Deliverance (esp. in *Law*) from some hardship, burden, or grievance; remedy, redress.

1616 in Cary *Rep. Chancery* (1650) 122 The Judges of the common Law..cannot give any remedy or relieſe for the same, either by error or attaint, or by any other meanes. 1670 *Modern Rep.* (1682) I. 305 You give relief every day where there are express Clauses, that there shall be no relief in Law or Equity. 1743 *Viner's Abridgm.* XVIII. 328 Release of all Demands will bar a Demand of a Relief, because the Relief is by reason of the Seigniory. 1761 in Struthers *Hist. Relief Ch.* 287 A presbytery for the relief of Christians oppressed in their Christian privileges. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 318 No successful attempt has ever been made for the relief of the subject in this article. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1131 The court refused to grant relief. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *United Presb. Ch.*, Never were forced settlements more shameless. .. Relief was felt to be a necessity.

b. *Sc. Law.* Release from an obligation; also, a right, under certain circumstances, to reimbursement of expenses incurred by some obligation. Freq. in *bond, claim, clause,* etc. *of relief.*

c 1680 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 1 If there be two or moe Cautioners, and that there be a mutual Relief, then the same must be immediatly before the Clause of Registration, and the Clause of mutual Relief conceived as follows. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 692/1 The cautioner, who binds himself at the desire of the principal debtor, has an *actio mandati* or of relief against him. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 131 The cautioner's claim is for relief from the principal obligation, with the interest and expenses paid by him.

c. *Church,* etc., *of Relief,* or *the Relief*: (see 9 a).

1764 *Scots Mag.* XXVI. 289/1 The presbytery generally known by the name of the presbytery of Relief. 1766 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 274/2 Now settled minister of the church of Relief at Edinburgh. 1767 *Ibid.* XXIX. 285/2 Another minister, and a preacher,..have..gone into the Relief. 1794 Z. Yewdall in *Arminian Mag.* Aug. (1795) 371 Here I found a large parish church, two meeting-houses, and a Kirk of relief. 1847 *Mem. Union of Secession & Relief Churches* 7 To begin and maintain a friendly intercourse with the Synod of Relief. *Ibid.*, The overture proposed only intercourse with the Relief as a sister Church.

7. Alleviation *of* some pain, burden, etc.; remission *of* a tax. *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 b, But also it is relefe and remyssyon of payne to ye soules in purgatory. 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 340 That I may haue..some releeve of the greate charge wiche the words of the Kyngs Lettres importe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 976 What thoughts in my unquiet brest are ris'n, Tending to som relief of our extremes. 1860 White *Maltster's Guide* 157 Full directions for applying for relief of malt duty in the case of damage.

† **8.** *Hunting.* **a.** Of the hare or hart: The act of seeking food; feeding or pasturing. (Cf. Relieve *v.* 2 e.) Also *fig.* of persons. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, For gleidly she will not be here as she hathe pastured, but in tyme of releefe. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 75 He muste take good heede that he come not too earely into the springs and hewtes where he thinketh that the harte doth feede and is at reliefe. *Ibid.* 171 Houndes will haue better sente of an Hare when shee goeth towards the reliefe, than when shee goeth towardes hyr Forme. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. vii, A Witch..will be found, or sitting in her fourme, Or els, at releife, like a Hare. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* iv. ii, What, Are you going to reliefe by Moonshine?

† **b.** The giving of food to young hounds after a successful chase. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* C j, A good Huntsman ought to..carry with him a peece of bread in his sleeue to wet in the bloud of the Hare for the reliefe of his whelps.

† **c.** (See quots.) *Obs. rare.*

1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 854 When you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the releefe three times. *Ibid.* 857 O sir, but your reliefe is your chiefest and sweetest note, that is sir, when your hounds hunt after a game vnknowne.

9. *attrib.* **a.** *Relief Church* (cf. 6 c), a Scottish ecclesiastical body, founded by Thomas Gillespie and others in 1761 in assertion of the right of congregations to elect their own ministers and in protest against the aggressions of the General Assembly; in 1847 it amalgamated with the United Secession to form the United Presbyterian Church. So *Relief minister, presbytery, synod,* etc.

1767 *Scots Mag.* XXIX. 499/1 Three more ministers have been settled in Relief Congregations. *Ibid.*, At the Relief Church at Edinburgh. 1768 *Ibid.* XXX. 277 A sentence was pronounced against Mr. William Cruden,..now Relief minister at Glasgow. 1832 *Church Patronage Reporter* June 20 [A] population of 500,000 belonging to the Secession and Relief Churches alone. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 296 The Relief Synod .. now comprises 10 presbyteries, including 109 congregations.

b. in various senses, as *relief bill, boat, duty, fund, guard, line, pallet, train, valve.*

1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. viii, His Grace did oppose the *Relief Bill in every stage of its progress. 1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* 167 They were turned into *relief-boats to carry fish. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 129 This preference..extends to non-entry and *relief duties. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 4/6 The *relief fund is satisfactorily increasing. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 250 Who had come as a *relief guard from fertile Ascania. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 94 The benefit of a through *relief line for their main traffic to and from the north. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 52 Perhaps the most simple and ingenious of these peculiar pallets is one termed the *relief pallet. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 282/2 The *relief train came up. 1849 Weale *Dict. Terms*, **Relief-valve*, a valve belonging to the feeding apparatus of a marine-engine.

Relief[3] (rilīf). Also 7 releue, releiue, releave, 7–8 relieve. [Orig. ad. It. *rilievo* 'raised or imbossed worke' (Florio), f. *rilevare* to raise, elevate; afterwards a. the synonymous F. *relief*: see prec. and Relievo.]

1. In the plastic arts, the elevation or projection of a design, or parts of a design, from a plane surface in order to give a natural and solid appearance; also, the degree of such projection; the part which so projects.

High († or *great*), *low,* and *middle relief*: see the articles Alto-, Basso-, Mezzo-relievo, and Bas-relief; also High *a.* 1 b, Low *a.* 1 b.

α. 1606 B. Jonson *Hymenæi* Div b, Two great Statues .. bearing vp the Cloudes, which were of Releue, embossed, and tralucent, as Naturalls. *a* 1634 T. Carew *Coelum Brit.* (1640) 209 A great vaze of gold, richly enchased, and beautified with Sculptures of great Releiue. 1691 Ray *Creation* 1. (1692) 82 Pillars and Statues and other carved Works in relieve. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 16/2 Mosaic work in relieve.

β. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 In bold or faint touches, so as may best express the relief. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 94 The Castle with three Towers, and the Eagle of stone in relief, which are the arms of the Justiniani Genoese Lords. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 539 You find the figures of many ancient Coins rising up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 243 *note*, A wreath of enamelled flowers in relief, executed by Giles Legare. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 215 The face of the block..is carved in relief into the desired design. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* iv. ii. (1863) II. 247 Floriated patterns in relief. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Coins* 4 A remarkable difference exists between ancient and modern coins, the former being of extremely bold execution and high relief.

b. A composition or design executed in relief.

α. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* v. 381 In a Relieve below the cornish .. is a Triumphal Chariot. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 15/2 The mold itself is taken..from any relieve, by pouring some liquid plaister over it.

β. 1717 Berkeley *Frnl. Tour Italy* 20 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 529 The reliefs with which the outside of the Pillar is covered from top to bottom. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Fountain* 3 Richly wrought with many a high relief. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* i. i, Upon its surface of bronze were elaborately wrought..reliefs of the Olympian games. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* viii. 68 Some pieces with reliefs and imitation Chinese marks also occur.

2. The appearance of solidity or detachment given to a design or composition on a plane surface by the arrangement and disposition of the lines, colours or gradations of colour of which it is composed; hence, distinctness of outline due to contrast of colour.

1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 28 The painted cornices still of a relief that deceived every unapprized spectator. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 60/1 Relief, in painting, is the degree of boldness with which the figures seem, at a due distance, to stand out from the ground of the painting. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 82 A church with its dark spire in strong relief against the clear cold sky. 1875 Clery *Min. Tact.* ii. (1877) 21 To prevent their being seen in relief against the sky line.

b. *fig.* Vividness, distinctness, or prominence due to contrast or artistic presentation.

1781 Cowper *Converſat.* 127 His evidence .. For want of prominence and just relief, Would hang an honest man. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 74 The combination of worldly prosperity..forced into strong relief and fiery contrast this curse written in the flesh. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 53 The horrors perpetrated by the Carthaginians ..are brought out into full relief by Diodorus.

3. **a.** *Fortif.* (See quots.)

1834–47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* ii. (1851) 42 The relief

of a work is the height of its interior crest above the bottom of the ditch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 104/2 The relief is the difference of level between the crest of the parapet and the bottom of the ditch.

b. *Phys. Geog.* The contour of some part of the surface of the earth considered with reference to variations in its elevation.

1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xi. (1878) 373 Assuming the pre-existing relief or excavation rather of the surface. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 299 The observer would find bolder reliefs than he has met with in the Thames valley in the almost mountainous hills of Wales.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (senses 1 and 2), as *relief-block, -plate, portion, -print, -printing, -process, -stamper, -tablet.*

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 183 *Relief-block making is essentially difficult in almost every stage. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 749/2 Joyce's method of producing *relief-plates for printing. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1162 The protuberant or *relief portion of the die. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 245 *Relief-prints are much more like photographs than the light-prints. *Ibid.*, It appears that the *relief-printing gives the shades and dark parts better. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 415 (ed. 2) 579 Larger compositions were introduced..on *relief-tablets.

Relie·fer. *rare* $^{-1}$. [f. RELIEF ^{2}, 6 c + -ER ^{1}.] = RELIEVER 1 c.

1798 ALEX STEWART in *Memoir* (1822) 124 Let Churchmen or Dissenters, Reliefers or Seceders be in the right or in the wrong, that can be no rule to us.

Relie·ffful, *a. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. RELIEF ^{2} + -FUL.] Giving or affording relief.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 77 Never was there a more joyous heart..ready to burst its bars for relief-ful expression.

Relie·ffless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of relief.

c 1730 SAVAGE *Ep. Sir R. Walpole* 166 The tale pathetic speaks some wretch that owes To some deficient law reliefless woes. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 23 Alone reliefless in thy cold distress. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ii. § 18. 216 Hopeless, reliefless, eternal, the sorrow shall be met.

Relier (rɪ́ləi·əɹ). *rare.* [f. RELY *v.*^{1} + -ER ^{1}.] One who relies (*on* a person or thing).

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 639 To thee, to thee, my heau'd vp hands appeale, Not to seducing lust thy rash relier. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman's Prize* I. iii, My friends [are] no reliers on my fortunes. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 12 To give the reliers on them all the security [etc.].

Relievable (rɪ́lī·văb'l), *a.* [f. RELIEVE *v.*]

1. a. Capable of receiving, admitting of, legal relief; also const. *against.*

1670 *Modern Rep.* (1682) I. 304 A Father may settle his Estate; so as that the Issue shall be deprived of it for Disobedience, and not be relievable in Equity. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 104 Neither can this court..hold plea of any such word, or thing, wherein the party is relievable by the courts of the common law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 502 If a woman about to marry, gives away a part of her property,..they are relievable against in Chancery. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xiii. (1876) III. 22 An original complaint..relievable in the ordinary course of law.

b. That may be relieved or assisted.

1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 252 Being loth to be thought in a releivable condition. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* IV. 79 The maniacal idea is so painful as not to be for a moment relievable by the exertions of reverie. 1893 Jos. STRONG *New Era* xiii. 282 Relievable suffering, wrongs, violations of law, ignorance.

†**2.** Ready to give relief. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

a 1693 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 281 The poor were more relievable, that is, he recieved more kindnesse from them than from the rich.

†**Relie·vant.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ANT ^{1}.] One who receives relief.

1587 in Arber *Eng. Garner* VIII. 345 First 100 Releevants, poor old women, for the most part widows.

Relieve, *sb.*, obs. variant of RELIEF ^{2} and 3.

Relieve (rɪ́lī·v), *v.* Forms: 4-6 releue, -leve, (5 -levy-e, -levyn, *Sc.* -lewe), 4-7 releeue, -leeve, -lieue, (5 -lyeve), 6-7 releiue, -ve, 4- relieve; 5-6 relyue, -ve, 6-7 reliue, -ve; *Sc.* and *north.* 5 relef(e, -leff(e, -leef(e, 5-6 releife, 5-7 releif, (5 -ff), 6 relyf; 5 raleiff, 6 -lef. [ad. OF. *relever* (11th c.), ad. L. *relevāre* to raise again, assist, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *levāre* f. *levis* light (cf. RELEVATE and ELEVATE). The more etymological senses of the word are in Eng. somewhat later, and less usual, than the secondary.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To raise (a person) out of some trouble, difficulty, or danger; to rescue, succour, aid or assist in straits; to deliver *from* something troublesome or oppressive. Now somewhat *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 323 Þou schal releue me renk, whil þy ryȝt slepez, þur3 myȝt of þy mercy. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 592 [The Jews] hopen þat he be to come þat shal hem releue. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Releeve the porail fro fals oppressioun Of tyrannye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 28 3our legis quhy will ȝe nocht releif, And chereiss eftir thair degre? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 113 God .. sall releue All Israel of thair distres. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 395 This youth .. I snatch'd one halfe out of the iawes of death, Releeu'd him with such sanctitie of loue. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 100 Vpon the fourth day..there came Fisher-boates to relieue vs. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 195 You are straining hard for some odd, peculiar Sense of the word,..and if this does not relieve you, all is lost. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* viii, The rock relieves him from mine eye. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 228 No ingenuity, how subtle so ever, can relieve the case from the difficulty. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 131 Who had called in the aid of the king of that country to relieve him from the control of Shir Khán.

absol. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 6 Help and releeue, þou mihti debonayre. 1677 OWEN *On Justif.* ix. Wks. 1851 V. 222 It is said that this [argument] will not relieve; for [etc.].

†**b.** To assist or succour in battle. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 347 The kyng, that behynd thaim was, Suld..relief thaim with his baneir. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9737 Mayntene youre manhode & your men helpe, Faris into fight your folke to releue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3900 Wondir well thai have in armys prewit, And with thar manhed oft thar folk relewit. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. 85 [They] could not relive them, being too far engaged in their combat.

c. To bring assistance to (a besieged town, etc.); to free from siege. (Cf. RELIEF *sb.*^{2} 4 b.)

1586 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 259 If he take it [Berges] not in 2 dayes..I will warrant we will reliue it well enough. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 148 The Spaniards attempted againe to relieue the Castle. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 82 Soon after Prince Rupert came to relieve the Town We raised the siege. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 259 Arles..must have yielded to the assailants, had not the city been unexpectedly relieved by the approach of an Italian army. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 228 Kirke had arrived from England with troops, arms, ammunition, and provisions, to relieve the city. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* V. § 1. 221 It was not till Philip had failed to relieve it that the town was starved into surrender.

d. *Law.* To free or clear (one) from an obligation; to give (one) legal relief. Also *absol.*

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 221 The said William Gordoun [shall be] oblist to releve his said souerte. 1616 in Cary *Rep. Chancery* (1650) 134 Where their case deserveth to be relieved in course of Equity by suit in our Court of Chancery, they should not be abandoned. 1670 *Modern Rep.* (1682) I. 305 You relieve against them, and look upon them to be void. *Ibid.* 306 What if two of the Trustees had died, should she never have married? Surely you would have relieved her. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 845 If one of two co-obligants..pay the whole debt, he is entitled to be relieved to the extent of the other's share. *Ibid.*, The obligation to relieve holds in those cases [etc.].

refl. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VIII. 28, I will obtain therefore Letters Patents sealed with the great Seal to relieve my self, because I have consented to give six Souses for that which is worth but four.

2. To assist (the poor or needy) by gifts of money or necessary articles; to help in poverty or necessity. (Cf. RELIEF ^{2} 3.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 224 Þe apostile .. vith þat tresoure he had tane, pouer men relewit mony ane. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 136 Alle suche pepille..she releued and comforted with almesse. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 *Preamble*, Suche as have no goodes they may comme heder and be releved. 1586 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 378 He hath had 4,000 florins in monie of me, beside other helps, and, as I am able, I will reliue him. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 30 There being no means to releive them; Belisarius..appointed them a daily pay. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* 73 The Poor..will be immediately relieved or set on work where they are found. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 226 Behold the hand that wrought a Nation's cure, Stretch'd to relieve the Idiot and the Poor. 1795 *Act* 36 *Geo. III*, c. 23 § 4 All such..Poor..Persons shall be provided for and relieved in..the same Manner as before the..passing of this Act. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1489 Lord Wharncliffe's proposal to relieve the Confederate prisoners in the Northern prisons.

absol. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 269 Is any sick? the Man of Ross relieves. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 159 Withered [is] the hand outstretched but to relieve.

fig. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 128 Now hadde the tempre sonne al that releuyd And clothede hym in grene al newe a-geyn.

†**b.** To assist *with* provisions or munitions of war; to furnish *with* fresh troops. Also, to renew the stock of (ammunition). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 456 On this wiss Iames of Douglas, .. War weill releyit [*v.r.* relewyt] with armyng, With vittale als, and with clething. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 255 That he geueth them free and safe recourse throughe hys countrey, and releeue them with victualles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 366 All the Hauens and Portes..were relieued wyth men of armes and archers. 1588 SIR J. HAWKINS in Laughton *Def. Sp. Armada* (1894) I. 359 We spent a great part of our powder and shot, so as it was not thought good to deal with them any more till that was relieved.

refl. 1601 in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. iv. 150 The Rebels ..doe releeue themselves with such warlicke provisions as they need.

†**c.** To provide or furnish *with* something. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 761 He can hym ma bischope with his handis twa .. & with relykis cane hym releife.

†**d.** To feed; to supply with food or nourishment. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, In the euetyde when thei be releued; in the moruetyde when thei sitte in forme. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 375 Til the lamb be strengthed to pasture, Hym first and last his modir mylk releue. 1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* C ij, Your Huntsman..must be very careful that if any of his hounds bee missing, he keepe somewhat to relieue them withall. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 222 They reserved them, both for the milke to releeve the children withall, and for breed to store themselves.

†**e.** *intr.* Of a hare: To feed. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 168 An Hare hath greater sent.. when she feedeth and relieueth vpon greene corne, then at any other time of the yere.

3. To ease or free (a person, the mind, etc.) from sorrow, fear, doubt, or other source of mental discomfort.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1042 And eek, the bet from sorwe him to releve, She made him were a pencel of hir sleve. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 45 Bot so was I nothing relieved, For I was further fro my love. 15.. *Frutefull Treatyse* title-p., Howe they are to be releved and comforted, whose deare frendes ar departed out of thys worlde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 714 King Edward .. was releeued of the most part, of his pricking feare, and inwarde suspicion. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 16 My ending is despaire, Vnlesse I be relieu'd by praier. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 460 This only hope relieves me, that the strife With me hath end. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 50 To think or say, 'There are Demoniacks now, and they are now reliev'd by Prayer', is Enthusiasm. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 110 Relieve me, I conjure you, from this cruel incertitude! 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 336 There was one..who relieved his bosom by revealing the whole plot to his confessor. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXVII. 390 Proofs which should relieve my mind of all doubt upon the subject.

b. To give (a person, part of the body, etc.) ease or relief from physical pain or discomfort.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVIII. (*Adrian*) 115 Þe tyme cumis..quhene nane sal vthir relefe,..as for to les þame of þar payne. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visitation of Sick* 141 O Lorde .. beholde, visite, and releue this thy seruaunte. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 108 Peares..rosted or sodden, relefe and lighten the stomak. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. vii. 45 O, that there were some vertue in my teares, That might releeue you! 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 80 As a spacious field arrayed in cheerful green, relieves and re-invigorates the eye. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 368 Where..the bowels are unable to act sufficiently to relieve the system. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiv. 825 It is even possible to relieve a function while we continue to employ it.

c. To widen or open up; to ease (some mechanical device) by making slacker or wider.

1824 COL. HAWKER *Shooting* (ed. 3) 8 There are two good ways of boring; the one is, to form a cylinder for about three-fourths of the barrel, and let the remaining part be gradually relieved to the muzzle. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 586 The principle of chamfering, or relieving the taps, must not..be carried to excess.

4. To ease or mitigate (what is painful or oppressive); to render less grievous or burdensome.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 13 So leyde I me downe my dyssese to releue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3364 Al perell, al harmys, and myschef, In tyme of ned he can tham al ralef. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 114 Set your cure For till relief the greit penuritie Off laubouraris. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 4 That old and anticke song we heard last night, Me thought it did releeue my passion much. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* 149 Would you further the poore mans cause, and see his wrongs releeved? 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 32 Glad to releive the necessities of nature with a messe of milk. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 The final cause of compassion is much more to relieve misery. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 197 A wealthy and generous citizen, who relieved the distress of famine. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XX. 234 Chronic cough and long-continued congestion .. were more effectually relieved by the use of sulphureous waters. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 308 To relieve poverty increases it, by encouraging improvidence.

b. To make less tiring, tedious, monotonous, or disagreeable, by the introduction of variety or of something striking or pleasing.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1788) 269, I mean now and then to relieve the severity of your morning studies. 1782 G. STUART *Hist. Scot.* vi. II. 211 He relieved..the cares of ambition with the smiles of beauty. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 282 The ingredients too are mixed in the happiest proportion, so as to uphold and relieve each other. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. vi, Large black eyes which..agreeably relieved a face..somewhat shy and sullen. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 303 No great work relieved the barrenness of the time.

5. Chiefly *Sc.* To set free, release. Now *rare.*

1554-9 *Songs & Ball. Phil. & Mary* (Roxb.) 3 The rawnsom for ower synns, wherby we ware relyfft. 1572 MORTON in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 418/2 The Maister of Forbes ..is sa straitlie deteneit captive as upoun na band can he be gottin relevit. *a* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* iv, I expected grace, To snair myselfe in hope to be reliued. 1684 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 103 Mr. Sheldon, who would..releive severall of his books that were then pawned for ale. 1774 MACLAURIN *Argt. & Decis. Remark. Cases* 33 A tuilzie or *rixa*, in which they mixed themselves to relieve a youth in the defunct's grips. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine* s.v. *Reliever*, It is used, on searching a gun, to relieve one or other of the springs of the searcher that may have hitched into the cavity.

b. *spec.* To release (one) from guard, watch, or other duty by becoming or providing a substitute.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 427 How late soever he sat up.. overnight, he would be sure to relieve the morning watch & sentinell. 1684 tr. *Siege Luxembourg* 9 The Besieged (at the time we went to releive the Trenches) set Fire to the Houses. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 10 At Six, being reliev'd by the Master, he could not see the Commodore's Light. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20 A most laborious employment, in which the guides relieved each other every ten minutes. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iv, Her dependants one after another relieved guard.. and took the cards turn about. 1856 READE *Never too Late* xi, In an hour another turnkey came and relieved Hodges.

absol. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 96 In rowing we relieved regularly and frequently.

c. To set (one) free *from*, to ease (one) *of*, any task or burden.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 5 When any chance Relieves me from my task of servile toyl. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, Let me relieve you of that bundle. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 295 General Sir Samuel Auchmuty relieved General Hewett from his duty.

d. To replace (a dish) by another. *rare.*

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* XXV. 183 These Dishes are relieved by others, twenty or twenty-four times. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxiii, Relieved with 'dindon à la Parigeux'.

II. † 6. To lift or raise up again. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 141 And þat deth doun brouȝt deth shal releue. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 214 Whan the saisnes saugh Sonygreux at erthe, thei .. pressed to releve the kynge Sonygreux. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 124 The king Eson .. releued her and leyde her on a bed that was there. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xx. 56 He knelyd downe .. but Huon releuyd hym incontynent. 1575 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 441 Adam, being tumbled down..into the dungeon of shame, was releved and lift up again by thy hand, O Saviour. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 121 Th' shore, that ore his waue-worne basis bowed As stooping to releeue him. *refl.* *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 136 Whan he had thought to have releved him selfe agayne out of the water. *a* 1533 — *Huon* xvi. 42 Than venturously they releuyd them with ther swordys in ther handys, & so aprochyd eche to other.

† b. To restore, bring back *into* a state. *Obs.*[−1]

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 434 b/2 Alle vi were there by the merites of saynt aulbyn releuyd into their good helthe.

† c. To set up or erect again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 569/2 He that releeved any such nusaunce and were thereof attaynted, shuld renne in the payne of a c Marc.

† d. *refl.* To essay, presume. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 215 What man that wole himself relieve To love in eny other wise, He shal wel finde [etc.].

† 7. *intr.* a. To rise again. Also in *pass.*, to have risen from childbed. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 161 Thus cam hit out þat crist ouer-cam rekeouered and lyuede [*v.r.* releuede]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 125 Bi the praier of the said holy man the child resuscited and releued ayen from dethe to lyffe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 397 He ouer-threwe hym a-gein..and at eche tyme that he didde releve, he smote him with his swerde to grounde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 103 Whan the lady had ended the terme of her childbed, and that she was releuyd. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vj, Yf by fortune he falle, he wyll neuer releue agayne.

† b. To return or rally in battle (cf. Rely *v.*[1] 3 a and 3 b). Const. *on, upon, to.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 329 Wenynge it hade be Sauarye, Relevinge fro the hethen stour. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1081 Appon hym also releveede a sarazene wighte. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 523 Feile of the fals folk, that fled of befor, Relevit in on thir twa. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xviii. xxiv. 769 The knyghtes of the round table releued euer vnto kynge Arthur. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xiv. 16 Thai that drevyn war abak and chaste Relevis agane to the bargane in haist.

† c. To return *to* a previous state. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* 219 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 160 O Englonde, remembre thyne olde sadnes; Exyle pryde, and relyeve to thy goodnes.

† 8. *trans.* a. To take up or hold (a feudal estate) from the superior (cf. Relief[2] 1). *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* li. 196 The barons of the lande made their homage vnto sadoyne, and toke and releued their lordshippes of hym. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 91 He had relyved the duchy of another lorde than of the Frenche kynge, of whom he ought to holde it.

absol. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 589 The prince of Wales said to the erle of Foiz that last dyed, that he ought to releve of him.

† b. To recover, regain. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 168 Nocht onlie to releiue quhat thair he had loste, bot to subdue quhat was nocht ȝit subduet.

III. † 9. To bring (a matter) into prominence; to make clear or evident. *Obs. rare.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. i. (S. T. S.) I. 131 For þir ressouns he was constrenit to releve [*v.r.* Reveill] þe mater, quhilk he wald neuer haue done [etc.]. 1566 Lethington in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. III. 269 An Instrument to relieve the Truth, and to confound false Surmises.

† 10. To raise up, make higher. *Obs. rare.*

1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* III. v. 45 The adorning of the Helmet with Crest or Cognizance..being releived and raised up to be known in fight.

11. To make (a thing) stand out; to render prominent or distinct; to bring into relief. Also *fig.*

1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1876) 485 To Ariadne is given (say the critics) a red scarf, to relieve the figure from the sea which is behind her. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 420 The letter..did not want its faults, but he knew not how to relieve them; his awkward acrimony defeated his own purpose. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 372 The style of poetry..must be raised or relieved, as it were, upon the prevailing style of social intercourse. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. 6 The twilight relieving in purple masses the foliage on the Island. 1875 Swinburne *Ess. Chapman* 27 To relieve against the broad mass..of outer life the solitary process of that inward.. tragedy.

b. *intr.* To stand out in relief.

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 Brilliant lights relieving from a large proportion of half tints. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 401/1 Relieving dark against their white walls were lines of troops.

Hence **Relie·ved** *ppl. a.*

1824 Col. Hawker *Shooting* (ed. 3) 9 This has not the effect of throwing the shot quite so close as the relieved cylinder. 1869 *Spectator* 26 Jan., If the relieved man earns his relief, he will spend it as well as he does his wages. 1874 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 276 One of the relieved pickets.

† Relie·vement. *Obs.* Also 5–6 releue-, 7 releeue-. [a. OF. *releve-, relievement*, f. *relever* to Relieve.] The act of relieving; relief.

1443 *Warr. Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 435 We graunted unto oure saide cousin, in relievement of him..the gavel of ij. m[l]. mewes of salt. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxix. 113 The falle well vnderstande, well assoylled & deffended may welle haue releuement. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iv. 44 All Exceptions, Graces, Priuiledges, Releuements, and generally all other benefites of Lawes. 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 44 To purchase [the Crown]..by large conditions of releeuements in generall, and profuse gifts in particular. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 278 Hee kept his word with the State, concerning the relieuement of Tributes.

Reliever (rĭlī·vəɹ). Also 6 -or. [f. Relieve *v.*]

1. One who relieves, in senses of the verb.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 240 Defendour of crysten men.., Releuer of chyrches. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1602) 336 If we should proue so vngratefull as to resist our Relieuors. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1821) 243 It grieved him that the Lord President should suspect him to bee a Releever of James fits-Thomas. 1670 Dryden *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* II. i, If there appear relievers from the field, The flag of parley may be taken down. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. i. III. iii. II. 395 The comforters of their distress, and the relievers of their indigence. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, Borrowing an hour or so, to be repaid again when he should relieve his reliever.

† b. Among the Brownists, a deacon appointed to administer relief to the poor. *Obs.*

1582 Browne *Booke which Sheweth* Def. 54 The Releeuers or Deacons, which are to gather and bestowe the church liberalitie. *Ibid.*, The Releeuer is a person hauing office of God to prouide, gather, and bestowe the giftes and liberalitie of the church, as there is neede. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. against Brownists* § 20 Is there no remedie but you must needs haue such Elders, Pastors, Doctors, Releeuers .. ?

c. A member of the Relief Church.

1895 *British Weekly* 7 Feb. 258/1 In this life of yesterday the seceders and 'relievers' were great, though plain. 1897 H. Calderwood in *Mem. Jubilee Synod U. P. Church* 100 Seceders were soon followed by Relievers, and organised Churches grew up.

2. † a. An instrument consisting of an iron ring fixed at right angles to a handle, used in gun testing to release the searcher when fixed. *Obs.*

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 54 Take a searcher with one prong, and a reliever. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.*

b. A device to ease the working of a lock.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 291 The reliever works so very easy, that the door is made fast.

c. A device for attaching the wire stays of a yacht to the hull in such a way as to lessen the strain on them. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884.)

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1850 Kingsley *Cheap Clothes* 11 In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called a 'reliever', and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in.

Hence **Relie·veress.** *rare*[−1].

1631 *Celestina* xi. 127 Thou ease of my passions, thou relieveresse of my paine.

Relie·ving, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Relieve, in various senses.

a. *trans.* *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 279 Þat þe wast tresour .. be wisly spendid in defence of þe rewme, & releuynge of þe pore comouns. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 91 Sche seyde also that sche hathe resceuyd mekyl releuyng and helpe of her peynys. 1551 Gardiner *Presence in Sacrament* 14 The auctor vttereth a great meny wordes..declaryng spirituall hungre and thurst, and the releuyng of the same. 1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* II. x, To losses old new losse is no relieving. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 209 This relieving of Gloucester raised the spirits..of the parliament forces. 1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 31 When General Officers ..pass Guards while in the act of relieving, both Guards are to salute.

b. *intr.* *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 424 He fel on his hors necke; and, in the relevynge, he strake at Hector.

Relie·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That relieves or gives relief.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xv. 291 In him the relieving promises are made to believers. 1788 Job Scott *Jrnl.* (1797) viii. 258 The meeting continued for some considerable time longer, in a very open and relieving manner. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 166 Relieving sweats break forth, sometimes accompanied with an efflorescence. 1897 Sir E. Wood *Achievements of Cavalry* i. 14 A relieving force coming out, the 'Rally' was sounded.

2. *Relieving officer*, an officer appointed by a parish or union to administer relief to the poor.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 249/2 The relieving officer .. would have given him a pair of shoes and half-a-crown. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 61 § 19 A..warrant..may be issued upon the information of any relieving officer of the guardians stating that relief has been applied for.

fig. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, She heard the tender river whispering,..'I am the Relieving Officer appointed by eternal ordinance to do my work'.

b. *slang.* (See quot. 1881.)

1857 G. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* iii, Every one, drawn on by the current, had a stone to throw at his relieving officer. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xliv, The relieving officer—as the male parent was called in those days at our great universities.

3. *techn.* a. *Relieving tackle*: (See quots.).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Relieving-tackles*, two strong tackles used to prevent a ship from overturning on the careen, and to assist in bringing her upright after that operation is completed.. *Relieving-tackle*, is also a name sometimes given to the train-tackles of a gun-carriage. 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Relieving tackles*, are those which are occasionally hooked to the tiller..in bad weather, or in action, when..the wheel or tiller-rope is broken or shot away. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv. 84 Once the wheel-rope parted, which might have been fatal to us, had not the chief mate sprung instantly with a relieving tackle to windward, and kept the tiller up till a new one could be rove. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 222 The relieving tackles are fitted as luff tackles.

b. *Relieving arch*: (See quots.).

1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 166 *Relieving Arch*, or Arch of Construction; an arch formed in the substance of a wall to relieve the part which is below it from the superincumbent weight. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 *Relieving-arch*, an arch at the back of a revetment or retaining wall, to relieve the pressure of the bank upon the wall, and act as a tie or interior buttress. 1883 Conder & Kitchener *Survey W. Palestine* III. 133 The door of the crypt has a lintel, with a relieving arch above.

Hence **Relie·vingly** *adv.*

1793 Job Scott *Jrnl.* (1797) xi. 309 He that speaks..must feel a door of entrance in the people's minds, or it is very difficult to get safely and relievingly forward. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 354 Sybil soon relievingly interposed that it was time to dress.

Relievo (rĭlī·vo). Also 7 releuo, 8 releivo, 8–9 rilievo. [ad. It. *rilievo* (rilyē·vo): see Relief[3], and cf. Alto-, Basso-, Mezzo-relievo.]

1. = Relief[3] 1.

1625 Sir T. Roe in *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles* (1882) 189 Twelue tables of fine marble, cutt into historyes, some of a very great releuo. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* 1 Sept., Several rusticall instruments so artificially represented as to deceive an accurate eye, to distinguish it from actual relievo. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 79 The Foliages and other Ornaments..by their Relievo seem to increase its bigness.

transf. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* viii, The wind and vapours issuing forth..distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and gave the eyes a terrible kind of relievo. 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 491 The comic features have more relievo, than most other productions of the author.

b. *In relievo*, in relief.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 A new kind of Maps in a low Relievo. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 137 On that part .. are to be seen Carvings in Relievo. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Garden* II. ii. 177 Round the white circlet in relievo bold A serpent twines his scaly length in gold. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* III In works where different objects appear in relievo, these are made separately. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 213 The walls are covered with gigantic figures sculptured in relievo.

transf. 1769 Burke *Late St. Nation* 60 Two of them stand out in high relievo beyond the rest. The first is a change in the internal representation of this country.

2. = Relief[3] 1 b.

1627 Sir T. Roe in *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles* (1882) 200 My agent..hath brought me..some heads and small releuo's, antient and good worke. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 499 In one of which [grottos] they found 40 Urns cover'd with Relievos. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcv. 440 The ornaments of the architecture, and the relievo in the frontispiece, are after the chinese and japan manner. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 475/2 Her chapel is very rich in red marbles, Corinthian pillars, and poor sculptured relievos of her history.

3. *Painting.* = Relief[3] 2.

1685 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* i. 19 To give that Roundness to the Figures, which the Italians call Relievo, and for which we have no other Name. 1738 R. Smith *Opticks* Pref. 5 The effect of a large concave speculum in heightening the Relievo of Pictures. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 225 The style which Titian afterwards adopted .. was not of so high a relish for relievo and hue.

Relif, obs. form of Relief[1] and [2].

Reli·ft (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To lift again. Hence **Reli·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 510 The relifting of a drain that has blown .. is a dirty and disagreeable business for work-people. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 134 The passion ..Her death-rumour smartly relifted To full apogee.

Re·ligate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *religāt-*, ppl. stem of *religāre* to bind up or back: see Re- and Ligate *v.*] *trans.* **† a.** *Surg.* To bind up (a vein). *Obs.*[−1] **b.** To bind together or unite (people). **c.** To constrain. Also *absol.* Hence **Re·ligating** *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 The needle wherwith we may stitch, when we desire to religate a Vayne. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* 1. 36 They are not religated within the same Communion. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Religate*, to tye hard or again, to binde fast. 1807 Coleridge in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 84 It is not even religion, it does not religate, does not bind anew. 1876 Gladstone *Gleanings* (1879) III. 130 Religion..,with a debased worship appended to it,..but with no religating, no binding power.

Religate, obs. form of Relegate *v.*

Religa·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *religātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *religāre*: see prec. and -ation.] The action of tying or binding up (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 354 Though S. Austen had..onely told vs of religation, or of binding, it had been enough to shew that S. Austens meaning was, that religious worship belonged onely to God. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 21 Origen speaks of the religation of these dæmons near their statues. 1807 Coleridge in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 84 If this be not true, there is no religion, no religation, or binding over again.

Religeous(e, -eus, obs. forms of Religious.

Reli·ght (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To illumine, kindle, or ignite again.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* [8 Feb.] A torch being extinguished neere it, and lifted a little distance, was suddainely relighted. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 609 His pow'r can heal me, and relight my eye. *a* 1802 E. Darwin in J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* (1822) 2 You, who have seen..Ten thousand times yon moon relight her horn. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 450 Our only hope of heat was in re-lighting our lamp. 1872 Aubrey de Vere *Leg. St. Patrick*, *Striving*, Nor of his victory had he joy..Nor of that heaven relit.

2. *intr.* To take fire again, rekindle. Also *fig.*

1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xviii, The desire..relit suddenly, and glowed warm in her heart. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 314/1 It will immediately re-light.

Religieus, obs. form of Religious.

of a work is the height of its interior crest above the bottom of the ditch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 104/2 The relief is the difference of level between the crest of the parapet and the bottom of the ditch.

b. *Phys. Geog.* The contour of some part of the surface of the earth considered with reference to variations in its elevation.

1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* xi. (1878) 373 Assuming the pre-existing relief or excavation rather of the surface. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 299 The observer would find bolder reliefs than he has met with in the Thames valley in the almost mountainous hills of Wales.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (senses 1 and 2), as *relief-block, -plate, portion, -print, -printing, -process, -stamper, -tablet.*

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 183 *Relief-block making is essentially difficult in almost every stage. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 749/2 Joyce's method of producing *relief-plates for printing. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1162 The protuberant or *relief portion of the die. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 245 *Relief-prints are much more like photographs than the light-prints. *Ibid.*, It appears that the *relief-printing gives the shades and dark parts better. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 415 (ed. 2) 579 Larger compositions were introduced..on *relief-tablets.

Relie·fer. *rare* $^{-1}$. [f. Relief ^{2}, 6 c + -er ^{1}.] = Reliever 1 c.

1798 Alex Stewart in *Memoir* (1822) 124 Let Churchmen or Dissenters, Reliefers or Seceders be in the right or in the wrong, that can be no rule to us.

Relie·fful, *a. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. Relief ^{2} + -ful.] Giving or affording relief.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) V. 77 Never was there a more joyous heart..ready to burst its bars for relief-ful expression.

Relie·fless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Devoid of relief.

c 1730 Savage *Ep. Sir R. Walpole* 166 The tale pathetic speaks some wretch that owes To some deficient law reliefless woes. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 23 Alone reliefless in thy cold distress. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ii. § 18. 216 Hopeless, reliefless, eternal, the sorrow shall be met.

Relier (rĭlə·ɪəɹ). *rare.* [f. Rely *v.*^{1} + -er ^{1}.] One who relies (*on* a person or thing).

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 639 To thee, to thee, my heau'd vp hands appeale, Not to seducing lust thy rash relier. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Woman's Prize* I. iii, My friends [are] no reliers on my fortunes. 1665 J. Sergeant *Sure Footing* 12 To give the reliers on them all the security [etc.].

Relievable (rĭlī·văb'l), *a.* [f. Relieve *v.*]

1. a. Capable of receiving, admitting of, legal relief; also const. *against.*

1670 *Modern Rep.* (1682) I. 304 A Father may settle his Estate; so as that the Issue shall be deprived of it for Disobedience, and not be relievable in Equity. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 104 Neither can this court..hold plea of any such word, or thing, wherein the party is relievable by the courts of the common law. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 502 If a woman about to marry, gives away a part of her property,..they are relievable against in Chancery. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* xiii. (1876) III. 22 An original complaint..relievable in the ordinary course of law.

b. That may be relieved or assisted.

1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 252 Being loth to be thought in a releivable condition. 1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* IV. 79 The maniacal idea is so painful as not to be for a moment relievable by the exertions of reverie. 1893 Jos. Strong *New Era* xiii. 282 Relievable suffering, wrongs, violations of law, ignorance.

†**2.** Ready to give relief. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

a 1693 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 281 The poor were more relievable, that is, he recieved more kindnesse from them than from the rich.

†**Relie·vant.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ant ^{1}.] One who receives relief.

1587 in Arber *Eng. Garner* VIII. 345 First 100 Releevants, poor old women, for the most part widows.

Relieve, *sb.*, obs. variant of Relief ^{2} and 3.

Relieve (rĭlī·v), *v.* Forms: 4–6 releue, -leve, (5 -levy-e, -levyn, *Sc.* -lewe), 4–7 releeue, -leeve, -lieue, (5 -lyeve), 6–7 releiue, -ve, 4– relieve; 5–6 relyue, -ve, 6–7 reliue, -ve; *Sc.* and *north.* 5 relef(e, -leff(e, -leef(e, 5–6 releife, 5–7 releif, (5 -ff), 6 relyf; 5 raleiff, 6 -lef. [ad. OF. *relever* (11th c.), ad. L. *relevāre* to raise again, assist, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *levāre* f. *levis* light (cf. Relevate and Elevate). The more etymological senses of the word are in Eng. somewhat later, and less usual, than the secondary.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To raise (a person) out of some trouble, difficulty, or danger; to rescue, succour, aid or assist in straits; to deliver *from* something troublesome or oppressive. Now somewhat *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 323 þou schal releue me renk, whil þy ryȝt slepez, þurȝ myȝt of þy mercy. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 592 [The Jews] hopen þat he be to come þat shal hem releue. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Releeve the porail fro fals oppressioun Of tyrannye. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 28 Ȝour legis quhy will ȝe nocht releif, And chereiss eftir thair degre? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 113 God .. sall releue All Israel of thair distres. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 395 This youth .. I snatch'd one halfe out of the iawes of death, Releeu'd him with such sanctitie of loue. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 100 Vpon the fourth day..there came Fisher-boates to relieue vs. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 195 You are straining hard for some odd, peculiar Sense of the word,..and if this does not relieve you, all is lost. 1813 Byron *Giaour* viii, The rock relieves him from mine eye. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 228 No ingenuity, how subtle so ever, can relieve the case from the difficulty. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 131 Who had called in the aid of the king of that country to relieve him from the control of Shír Khán.

absol. *c* 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 6 Help and releeue, þou mihti debonayre. 1677 Owen *On Justif.* ix. Wks. 1851 V. 222 It is said that this [argument] will not relieve; for [etc.].

†**b.** To assist or succour in battle. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 347 The kyng, that behynd thaim was, Suld..relief thaim with his baneir. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9737 Mayntene youre manhode & your men helpe, Faris into fight your folke to releue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3200 Wondir well thai have in armys prewit, And with thar manheid oft thar folk relewit. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. 85 [They] could not relive them, being too far engaged in their combat.

c. To bring assistance to (a besieged town, etc.); to free from siege. (Cf. Relief ^{2} 4 b.)

1586 Earl Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 259 If he take it [Berges] not in 2 dayes..I will warrant we will reliue it well enough. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 148 The Spaniards attempted againe to relieue the Castle. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 82 Soon after Prince Rupert came to relieve the Town We raised the siege. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 259 Arles..must have yielded to the assailants, had not the city been unexpectedly relieved by the approach of an Italian army. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 Kirke had arrived from England with troops, arms, ammunition, and provisions, to relieve the city. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 221 It was not till Philip had failed to relieve it that the town was starved into surrender.

d. *Law.* To free or clear (one) from an obligation; to give (one) legal relief. Also *absol.*

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 221 The said William Gordoun [shall be] oblist to releve his said souerte. 1616 in Cary *Rep. Chancery* (1650) 134 Where their case deserveth to be relieved in course of Equity by suit in our Court of Chancery, they should not be abandoned. 1670 *Modern Rep.* (1682) I. 305 You relieve against them, and look upon them to be void. *Ibid.* 306 What if two of the Trustees had died, should she never have married? Surely you would have relieved her. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 845 If one of two co-obligants..pay the whole debt, he is entitled to be relieved to the extent of the other's share. *Ibid.*, The obligation to relieve holds in those cases [etc.].

refl. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VIII. 28, I will obtain therefore Letters Patents sealed with the great Seal to relieve my self, because I have consented to give six Souses for that which is worth but four.

2. To assist (the poor or needy) by gifts of money or necessary articles; to help in poverty or necessity. (Cf. Relief ^{2} 3.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 224 þe apostle .. vith þat tresoure he had tane, pouer men relewit mony ane. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 136 Alle suche pepille..she releued and comforted with almesse. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 *Preamble*, Suche as have no goodes they may comme heder and be releved. 1586 Earl Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 378 He hath had 4,000 florins in monie of me, beside other helps, and, as I am able, I will reliue him. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 30 There being no means to releive them; Belisarius..appointed them a daily pay. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* 73 The Poor..will be immediately relieved or set on work where they are found. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 226 Behold the hand that wrought a Nation's cure, Stretch'd to relieve the Idiot and the Poor. 1795 *Act 36 Geo. III*, c. 23 § 4 All such..Poor..Persons shall be provided for and relieved in..the same Manner as before the..passing of this Act. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1489 Lord Wharncliffe's proposal to relieve the Confederate prisoners in the Northern prisons.

absol. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 269 Is any sick? the Man of Ross relieves. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* III. 159 Withered [is] the hand outstretched but to relieve.

fig. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 128 Now hadde the tempre sonne al that releuyd And clothede hym in grene al newe a-geyn.

†**b.** To assist *with* provisions or munitions of war; to furnish *with* fresh troops. Also, to renew the stock of (ammunition). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 456 On this wiss Iames of Douglas, ..War weill releyit [*v.r.* relewyt] with armyng, With vittale als, and with clething. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 255 That he geueth them free and safe recourse throughe hys countrey, and releeue them with victualles. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 366 All the Hauens and Portes..were relieued wyth men of armes and archers. 1588 Sir J. Hawkins in Laughton *Def. Sp. Armada* (1894) I. 359 We spent a great part of our powder and shot, so as it was not thought good to deal with them any more till that was relieved.

refl. 1601 in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. iv. 150 The Rebels ..doe releeue themselves with such warlicke provisions as they need.

†**c.** To provide or furnish *with* something. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 161 He can hym ma bischope with his handis twa .. & with relykis cane hym releife.

†**d.** To feed; to supply with food or nourishment. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, In the euetyde when thei be releued; in the moruetyde when thei sitte in forme. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 375 Til the lamb be strengthed to pasture, Hym first and last his modir mylk releue. 1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* C ij, Your Huntsman..must be very careful that if any of his hounds bee missing, he keepe somewhat to relieue them withall. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 222 They reserved them, both for the milke to releeve the children withall, and for breed to store themselves.

†**e.** *intr.* Of a hare: To feed. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 168 An Hare hath greater sent.. when she feedeth and relieueth vpon greene corne, then at any other time of the yere.

3. To ease or free (a person, the mind, etc.) from sorrow, fear, doubt, or other source of mental discomfort.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1042 And eek, the bet from sorwe him to releve, She made him were a pencel of hir sleve. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 45 Bot so was I nothing relieved, For I was further fro my love. 15.. *Frutefull Treatyse* title-p., Howe they are to be releved and comforted, whose deare frendes ar departed out of thys worlde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 714 King Edward .. was releeued of the most part, of his pricking feare, and inwarde suspicion. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* Epil. 16 My ending is despaire, Vnlesse I be relieu'd by praier. 1671 Milton *Samson* 460 This only hope relieves me, that the strife With me hath end. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 50 To think or say, 'There are Demoniacks now, and they are now reliev'd by Prayer', is Enthusiasm. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 110 Relieve me, I conjure you, from this cruel incertitude! 1847 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 336 There was one..who relieved his bosom by revealing the whole plot to his confessor. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 390 Proofs which should relieve my mind of all doubt upon the subject.

b. To give (a person, part of the body, etc.) ease or relief from physical pain or discomfort.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 115 þe tyme cumis..quhene nane sal vthir relefe,..as for to les þame of þar payne. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visitation of Sick* 141 O Lorde .. beholde, visite, and releue this thy seruaunte. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 108 Peares..rosted or sodden, relefe and lighten the stomak. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 45 O, that there were some vertue in my teares, That might releeue you! 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 80 As a spacious field arrayed in cheerful green, relieves and re-invigorates the eye. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 368 Where..the bowels are unable to act sufficiently to relieve the system. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. xiv. 825 It is even possible to relieve a function while we continue to employ it.

c. To widen or open up; to ease (some mechanical device) by making slacker or wider.

1824 Col. Hawker *Shooting* (ed. 3) 8 There are two good ways of boring; the one is, to form a cylinder for about three-fourths of the barrel, and let the remaining part be gradually relieved to the muzzle. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 586 The principle of chamfering, or relieving the taps, must not..be carried to excess.

4. To ease or mitigate (what is painful or oppressive); to render less grievous or burdensome.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 13 So leyde I me downe my dyssese to releue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3364 Al perell, al harmys, and myschef, In tyme of ned he can tham al ralef. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 114 Set your cure For till relief the greit penuritie Off laubouraris. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 4 That old and anticke song we heard last night, Me thought it did releeue my passion much. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* 149 Would you further the poore mans cause, and see his wrongs releeved? 1660 Blount *Boscobel* 114 (1680) 32 Glad to releive the necessities of nature with a messe of milk. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 The final cause of compassion is much more to relieve misery. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 197 A wealthy and generous citizen, who relieved the distress of famine. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 234 Chronic cough and long-continued congestion .. were more effectually relieved by the use of sulphureous waters. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 308 To relieve poverty increases it, by encouraging improvidence.

b. To make less tiring, tedious, monotonous, or disagreeable, by the introduction of variety or of something striking or pleasing.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1788) 269, I mean now and then to relieve the severity of your morning studies. 1782 G. Stuart *Hist. Scot.* vi. II. 211 He relieved .. the cares of ambition with the smiles of beauty. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 282 The ingredients too are mixed in the happiest proportion, so as to uphold and relieve each other. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. vi, Large black eyes which .. agreeably relieved a face..somewhat shy and sullen. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 303 No great work relieved the barrenness of the time.

5. Chiefly *Sc.* To set free, release. Now *rare.*

1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Phil. & Mary* (Roxb.) 3 The rawnsom for ower synns, wherby we ware relyfft. 1572 Morton in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 418/2 The Maister of Forbes ..is sa straitlie deteneit captive as upoun na band can he be gottin relevit. *a* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* iv, I expected grace, To snair myselfe in hope to be reliued. 1684 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 103 Mr. Sheldon, who would..releeve severall of his books that were then pawned for ale. 1774 Maclaurin *Argt. & Decis. Remark. Cases* 33 A tuilzie or *rixa*, in which they mixed themselves to relieve a youth in the defunct's grips. 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine* s.v. *Reliever*, It is used, on searching a gun, to relieve one or other of the springs of the searcher that may have hitched into the cavity.

b. *spec.* To release (one) from guard, watch, or other duty by becoming or providing a substitute.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 427 How late soever he sat up.. overnight, he would be sure to relieve the morning watch & sentinell. 1684 tr. *Siege Luxembourg* 9 The Besieged (at the time we went to releive the Trenches) set Fire to the Houses. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 10 At Six, being reliev'd by the Master, he could not see the Commodore's Light. 1823 F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20 A most laborious employment, in which the guides relieved each other every ten minutes. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. iv, Her dependants one after another relieved guard.. and took the cards turn about. 1856 Reade *Never too Late* xi, In an hour another turnkey came and relieved Hodges.

absol. 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 96 In rowing we relieved regularly and frequently.

c. To set (one) free *from*, to ease (one) *of*, any task or burden.

1671 Milton *Samson* 5 When any chance Relieves me from my task of servile toyl. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, Let me relieve you of that bundle. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 205 General Sir Samuel Auchmuty relieved General Hewett from his duty.

d. To replace (a dish) by another. *rare.*

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxv. 183 These Dishes are relieved by others, twenty or twenty-four times. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxiii, Relieved with 'dindon à la Parigeux'.

II. † 6. To lift or raise up again. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 141 And þat deth doun brou3t deth shal releue. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 214 Whan the saisnes saugh Sonygreux at erthe, thei .. pressed to releve the kynge Sonygreux. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 124 The king Eson .. releued her and leyde her on a bed that was there. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XX. 56 He knelyd downe .. but Huon releuyd hym incontynent. 1575 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 441 Adam, being tumbled down..into the dungeon of shame, was releved and lift up again by thy hand, O Saviour. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 121 Th' shore, that ore his waue-worne basis bowed As stooping to releeue him. *refl.* *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 136 Whan he had thought to have releved him selfe agayne out of the water. *a* 1533 — *Huon* XVI. 42 Than venturously they releuyd them with ther swordys in ther handys, & so aprochyd eche to other.

† **b.** To restore, bring back *into* a state. *Obs.*[-1]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434 b/2 Alle vi were there by the merites of saynt aulbyn releuyd into their good helthe.

† **c.** To set up or erect again. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 569/2 He that releeved any such nusaunce and were thereof attaynted, shuld renne in the payne of a c Marc.

† **d.** *refl.* To essay, presume. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 215 What man that wole himself relieve To love in eny other wise, He shal wel finde [etc.].

† **7.** *intr.* **a.** To rise again. Also in *pass.*, to have risen from childbed. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 161 Thus cam hit out þat crist ouer-cam rekeouered and lyuede [*v.r.* releuede]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 125 Bi the praier of the said holy man the child resuscited and releued ayen from dethe to lyffe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 307 He ouer-threwe hym a-gein..and at eche tyme that he didde releve, he smote him with his swerde to grounde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 103 Whan the lady had ended the terme of her childbed, and that she was releuyd. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vj, Yf by fortune he falle, he wyll neuer releue agayne.

† **b.** To return or rally in battle (cf. RELY *v.*[1] 3 a and 3 b). Const. *on, upon, to.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 329 Wenynge it hade be Sauarye, Relevinge fro the hethen stour. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1081 Appon hym also relevede a sarazene wighte. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 523 Feile of the fals folk, that fled of befor, Relevit in on thir twa. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. XXIV. 769 The knyghtes of the round table releued euer vnto kynge Arthur. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. XIV. 16 Thai that drevyn war abak and chaste Relevis agane to the bargane in haist.

† **c.** To return *to* a previous state. *Obs. rare*[-1].

a 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* 219 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 160 O Englonde, remembre thyne olde sadnes; Exyle pryde, and relyeve to thy goodnes.

† **8.** *trans.* **a.** To take up or hold (a feudal estate) from the superior (cf. RELIEF[2] 1). *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. 196 The barons of the lande made their homage vnto sadoyne, and toke and releued their lordshippes of hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 91 He had relyved the duchy of another lorde than of the Frenche kynge, of whom he ought to holde it.

absol. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 589 The prince of Wales said to the erle of Foiz that last dyed, that he ought to releve of him.

† **b.** To recover, regain. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 168 Nocht onlie to releiue quhat thair he had loste, bot to subdue quhat was nocht 3it subduet.

III. † 9. To bring (a matter) into prominence; to make clear or evident. *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. i. (S. T. S.) I. 131 For þir ressouns he was constrenit to releve [*v.r.* Reveill] þe mater, quhilk he wald neuer haue done [etc.]. 1566 LETHINGTON in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. III. 269 An Instrument to relieve the Truth, and to confound false Surmises.

† **10.** To raise up, make higher. *Obs. rare.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. v. 45 The adorning of the Helmet with Crest or Cognizance..being releived and raised up to be known in fight.

11. To make (a thing) stand out; to render prominent or distinct; to bring into relief. Also *fig.*

1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 485 To Ariadne is given (say the critics) a red scarf, to relieve the figure from the sea which is behind her. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 420 The letter..did not want its faults, but he knew not how to relieve them; his awkward acrimony defeated his own purpose. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 372 The style of poetry..must be raised or relieved, as it were, upon the prevailing style of social intercourse. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. 6 The twilight relieving in purple masses the foliage on the Island. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. Chapman* 27 To relieve against the broad mass..of outer life the solitary process of that inward.. tragedy.

b. *intr.* To stand out in relief.

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 Brilliant lights relieving from a large proportion of half tints. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 401/1 Relieving dark against their white walls were lines of troops.

Hence **Relie·ved** *ppl. a.*

1824 COL. HAWKER *Shooting* (ed. 3) 9 This has not the effect of throwing the shot quite so close as the relieved cylinder. 1869 *Spectator* 26 Jan., If the relieved man earns his relief, he will spend it as well as he does his wages. 1874 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 276 One of the relieved pickets.

† **Relie·vement.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 releue-, 7 releeue-. [a. OF. *releve-, relievement*, f. *relever* to RELIEVE.] The act of relieving; relief.

1443 *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 435 We graunted unto oure saide cousin, in relievement of him..the gavel of ij. m[l]. mewes of salt. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIX. 113 The falle well vnderstande, well assoylled & deffended may welle haue releuement. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 44 All Exceptions, Graces, Priuiledges, Releuements, and generally all other benefites of Lawes. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 44 To purchase [the Crown]..by large conditions of releeuements in generall, and profuse gifts in particular. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 278 Hee kept his word with the State, concerning the relieuement of Tributes.

Reliever (rĭlī·vəɹ). Also 6 **-or.** [f. RELIEVE *v.*]

1. One who relieves, in senses of the verb.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 240 Defendour of crysten men.., Releuer of chyrches. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1602) 336 If we should proue so vngratefull as to resist our Relieuors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1821) 243 It grieved him that the Lord President should suspect him to bee a Releever of James fits-Thomas. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* II. i, If there appear relievers from the field, The flag of parley may be taken down. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. i. III. iii. II. 395 The comforters of their distress, and the relievers of their indigence. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, Borrowing an hour or so, to be repaid again when he should relieve his reliever.

† **b.** Among the Brownists, a deacon appointed to administer relief to the poor. *Obs.*

1582 BROWNE *Booke which Sheweth* Def. 54 The Releeuers or Deacons, which are to gather and bestowe the church liberalitie. *Ibid.*, The Releeuer is a person hauing office of God to prouide, gather, and bestowe the giftes and liberalitie of the church, as there is neede. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. against Brownists* § 20 Is there no remedie but you must needs haue such Elders, Pastors, Doctors, Releeuers .. ?

c. A member of the Relief Church.

1895 *British Weekly* 7 Feb. 258/1 In this life of yesterday the seceders and 'relievers' were great, though plain. 1897 H. CALDERWOOD in *Mem. Jubilee Synod U. P. Church* 100 Seceders were soon followed by Relievers, and organised Churches grew up.

2. † **a.** An instrument consisting of an iron ring fixed at right angles to a handle, used in gun testing to release the searcher when fixed. *Obs.*

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 54 Take a searcher with one prong, and a reliever. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

b. A device to ease the working of a lock.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 291 The reliever works so very easy, that the door is made fast.

c. A device for attaching the wire stays of a yacht to the hull in such a way as to lessen the strain on them. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884.)

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1850 KINGSLEY *Cheap Clothes* 11 In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called a 'reliever', and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in.

Hence **Relie·veress.** *rare*[-1].

1631 *Celestina* xi. 127 Thou ease of my passions, thou relieveresse of my paine.

Relie·ving, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. RELIEVE, in various senses.

a. *trans.* *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 279 þat þe wast tresour .. be wisly spendid in defence of þe rewme, & releuynge of þe pore comouns. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 91 Sche seyde also that sche hathe resceuyd mekyl releuyng and helpe of her peynys. 1551 GARDINER *Presence in Sacrament* 14 The auctor vttereth a great meny wordes..declaryng spirituall hungre and thurst, and the releuyng of the same. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. x, To losses old new losse is no relieving. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 209 This relieving of Gloucester raised the spirits..of the parliament forces. 1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 31 When General Officers ..pass Guards while in the act of relieving, both Guards are to salute.

b. *intr.* *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 424 He fel on his hors necke; and, in the relevynge, he strake at Hector.

Relie·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That relieves or gives relief.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XV. 291 In him the relieving promises are made to believers. 1788 JOB SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1797) viii. 258 The meeting continued for some considerable time longer, in a very open and relieving manner. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 166 Relieving sweats break forth, sometimes accompanied with an efflorescence. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievements of Cavalry* i. 14 A relieving force coming out, the 'Rally' was sounded.

2. *Relieving officer,* an officer appointed by a parish or union to administer relief to the poor.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 249/2 The relieving officer .. would have given him a pair of shoes and half-a-crown. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 61 § 19 A..warrant..may be issued upon the information of any relieving officer of the guardians stating that relief has been applied for.

fig. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, She heard the tender river whispering,..'I am the Relieving Officer appointed by eternal ordinance to do my work'.

b. *slang.* (See quot. 1881.)

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iii, Every one, drawn on by the current, had a stone to throw at his relieving officer. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xliv, The relieving officer—as the male parent was called in those days at our great universities.

3. *techn.* **a.** *Relieving tackle*: (See quots.).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Relieving-tackles,* two strong tackles used to prevent a ship from overturning on the careen, and to assist in bringing her upright after that operation is completed.. *Relieving-tackle,* is also a name sometimes given to the train-tackles of a gun-carriage. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Relieving tackles,* are those which are occasionally hooked to the tiller..in bad weather, or in action, when..the wheel or tiller-rope is broken or shot away. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXV. 84 Once the wheel-rope parted, which might have been fatal to us, had not the chief mate sprung instantly with a relieving tackle to windward, and kept the tiller up till a new one could be rove. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 222 The relieving tackles are fitted as luff tackles.

b. *Relieving arch*: (See quots.).

1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 166 *Relieving Arch,* or Arch of Construction; an arch formed in the substance of a wall to relieve the part which is below it from the superincumbent weight. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 *Relieving-arch,* an arch at the back of a revetment or retaining wall, to relieve the pressure of the bank upon the wall, and act as a tie or interior buttress. 1883 CONDER & KITCHENER *Survey W. Palestine* III. 133 The door of the crypt has a lintel, with a relieving arch above.

Hence **Relie·vingly** *adv.*

1793 JOB SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1797) xi. 309 He that speaks..must feel a door of entrance in the people's minds, or it is very difficult to get safely and relievingly forward. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 354 Sybil soon rellevingly interposed that it was time to dress.

Relievo (rĭlī·vo). Also 7 **releuo,** 8 **releivo,** 8–9 **rilievo.** [ad. It. *rilievo* (rilyē·vo): see RELIEF[3], and cf. ALTO-, BASSO-, MEZZO-RELIEVO.]

1. = RELIEF[3] 1.

1625 SIR T. ROE in *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles* (1882) 189 Twelue tables of fine marble, cutt into historyes, some of a very great releuo. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Sept., Several rusticall instruments so artificially represented as to deceive an accurate eye, to distinguish it from actual relievo. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 79 The Foliages and other Ornaments..by their Relievo seem to increase its bigness.

transf. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* viii, The wind and vapours issuing forth..distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and gave the eyes a terrible kind of relievo. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 491 The comic features have more relievo, than most other productions of the author.

b. *In relievo,* in relief.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 A new kind of Maps in a low Relievo. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 137 On that part .. are to be seen Carvings in Relievo. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Garden* II. ii. 177 Round the white circlet in relievo bold A serpent twines his scaly length in gold. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 111 In works where different objects appear in relievo, these are made separately. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 213 The walls are covered with gigantic figures sculptured in relievo.

transf. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* 60 Two of them stand out in high relievo beyond the rest. The first is a change in the internal representation of this country.

2. = RELIEF[3] 1 b.

1627 SIR T. ROE in *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles* (1882) 200 My agent..hath brought me..some heads and small releuo's, antient and good worke. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 499 In one of which [grottos] they found 40 Urns cover'd with Relievos. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 440 The ornaments of the architecture, and the relievo in the frontispiece, are after the chinese and japan manner. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 475/2 Her chapel is very rich in red marbles, Corinthian pillars, and poor sculptured relievos of her history.

3. *Painting.* = RELIEF[3] 2.

1685 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* i. 19 To give that Roundness to the Figures, which the Italians call Relievo, and for which we have no other Name. 1738 R. SMITH *Opticks* Pref. 5 The effect of a large concave speculum in heightening the Relievo of Pictures. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* VI. (1848) 225 The style which Titian afterwards adopted .. was not of so high a relish for relievo and hue.

Relif, obs. form of RELIEF[1] and [2].

Reli·ft (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lift again. Hence **Reli·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 510 The relifting of a drain that has blown .. is a dirty and disagreeable business for work-people. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 134 The passion ..Her death-rumour smartly relifted To full apogee.

Re·ligate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *religāt-,* ppl. stem of *religāre* to bind up or back: see RE- and LIGATE *v.*] *trans.* † **a.** *Surg.* To bind up (a vein). *Obs.*[-1] **b.** To bind together or unite (people). **c.** To constrain. Also *absol.* Hence **Re·ligating** *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 The needle wherwith we may stitch, when we desire to religate a Vayne. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 36 They are not religated within the same Communion. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Religate,* to tye hard or again, to binde fast. 1807 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 84 It is not even religion, it does not religate, does not bind anew. 1876 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) III. 130 Religion.., with a debased worship appended to it,..but with no religating, no binding power.

Religate, obs. form of RELEGATE *v.*

Religa·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *religātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *religāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of tying or binding up (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. IX. 354 Though S. Austen had..onely told vs of religation, or of binding, it had been enough to shew that S. Austens meaning was, that religious worship belonged onely to God. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 21 Origen speaks of the religation of these dæmons near their statues. 1807 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 84 If this be not true, there is no religion, no religation, or binding over again.

Religeous(e, -eus, obs. forms of RELIGIOUS.

Reli·ght (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To illumine, kindle, or ignite again.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* [8 Feb.] A torch being extinguished neere it, and lifted a little distance, was suddainely relighted. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 609 His pow'r can heal me, and relight my eye. *a* 1802 E. DARWIN in J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* (1822) 2 You, who have seen..Ten thousand times yon moon relight her horn. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXXII. 450 Our only hope of heat was in re-lighting our lamp. 1872 AUBREY DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Striving,* Nor of his victory had he joy..Nor of that heaven relit.

2. *intr.* To take fire again, rekindle. Also *fig.*

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XVIII, The desire..relit suddenly, and glowed warm in her heart. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 314/1 It will immediately re-light.

Religieus, obs. form of RELIGIOUS.

‖ **Religieuse** (rəlizyoz). †Also as *pl.* [F. *religieuse* fem. of next.] A woman bound by religious vows, or devoted to a religious life; a nun.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 3 That there might be a pair of chaste examples ever before the religieuse, to fix their ideas the right way. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 101 During the whole night the religieuses of the hospital prayed near the body. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* xiii, A convent full of religieuses. 1893 *19th Cent.* Nov. 754 I had been given to understand that Jane Clermont was a very fervid *religieuse*.

‖ **Religieux** (rəlizyō). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 8–9 *erron.* religieuse (*sing.* and *pl.*). [F., ad. L. *religiōsus* Religious.] A man vowed to a religious life; a monk.

1654 Ld. Hatton in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 114, I am told .. that the Academy was this day full of the Duke of Glo[ucester's] conversion and being a Religieux. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. 141 He rather desir'd me to converse with him as a Gentleman, than as a Religieuse [*ed.* 1761 religieux]. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 28 Inhabited by the few thousands of Spanish religieuse and Creole descendants of Spanish adventurers.

Religio-, mod. combining form of Religion or Religious, as in *religio-educational, -magical, -military, -philosophical, -scientific*, etc.

1894 H. Speight *Nidderdale* 169 There were two orders of the religio-military brotherhood. 1896 W. Sr. John Boscawen *Bible & Monum.* 171 One of the litanies of the religio-magical creed.

Religion (rĭlĭ·dʒən). Forms: 3–4 religiun(e, 4–5 -ioun(e, 5–6 -yon(e, -ione, 7 relligion; 3–6 relygyon, 4 -un, -ioun, 5–6 -ion; 4 riligioun, 6 relegioune; 3– religion. [a. AF. *religiun* (11th c.), F. *religion*, or ad. L. *religiōn-em*, of doubtful etymology, by Cicero connected with *relegĕre* to read over again, but by later authors with *religāre* to bind, Religate (see Lewis and Short, s. v.); the latter view has usually been favoured by modern writers in explaining the force of the word by its supposed etymological meaning.]

1. A state of life bound by monastic vows; the condition of one who is a member of a religious order, esp. in the Roman Catholic Church.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 Đo ðe ðese swikele woreld habbeð forlaten and seruið ure drihten on religiun, hie folgið Daniele, ðe hali profiete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23049 Þai..went þaim in to religiun,..For to beserue vr lauerd dright. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 82 Dobet .. is Ronnen in-to Religiun .. And precheþ þe peple seint poules wordes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 317 In blake clothes thei hem clothe,..And yolde hem to religion. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. ii. 484 In oon maner religioun is..a binding vp or a bynding aȝen of a mannys fre wil with certein ordinauncis,..or with vowis or oothis. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1300 Non orderis had he of Relegioune. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 66 Ware thou never in religion? Yes so god helpe me and halydom, A dosen yeres continually. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 126 Forsweare thou nothing good, but building of Monasteries and entring into Religion. 1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 111 Those of the country [China] repute him for a Saint, because he ended his dayes in Religion. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* iv, My father..was retired into religion in the Kingdom of Naples. 1825 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 364 We must enter into religion and be made nuns by will or by force. 1886 H. N. Oxenham *Mem. R. de Lisle* 6 The two others ..are in religion; the former entered the Order of the Good Shepherd in 1863.

transf. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3673 Mariage, be my opiniour, It is better Religioun, As to be freir or Nun.

†**b.** *Man*, etc. *of religion*, one bound by monastic vows or in holy orders. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Þis loc ne haueð non to offren bute þese lif-holie men of religiun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29285 Qua smites preist or clerk,..or ani man of religion,..he is cursd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 7 Renkez of relygioun þat reden & syngen. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 7 3if þei seyn þat þei ben most holy and best men of religion. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3192 Somme folkys of relygyon. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 12 To become a man of religion.

†**c.** *House*, etc. *of religion*, a religious house, a monastery or nunnery. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 4613 An hous he made of riligioun, For to singe for sire Beuoun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Huanne me bernþ oþer brekþ cherches..oþer hous of relygioun. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 488 In Abbeys of Relygyoun þat were cristien of name. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 155 Oþer kynges haue ffounded byshopriches, abbeys, and oþer howses off relegyon. *c* 1535 in Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. cxxi. § 95 (1611) 773/1 Spoiled in like maner..as the housys of Religion hath bene. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 144 Many houses of relygion within the Citie .. were searched for goodes of aliauntes.

2. A particular monastic or religious order or rule; †a religious house. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Rihten hire & smeðen hire is of euch religiun, & of efrich ordre þe god, & al þe strengðe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/192 Seint Edward cam..To an holi man þat þere was neiȝ in an oþur religion. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1156 His fader forloyne..feched hem wyth strenþe, & robbed þe relygioun of relykes alle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6352 Somtyme am I prioresse,..And go thurgh alle regiouns, Sekyng alle religiouns. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 426/1 Saynt Rygoberte..ordeyned a relygyon of chanounes and clerkes. 1528 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 322 The exchaunge to be made bitwene your colledge in Oxforde and his religion for Saundforde. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 143 This priest .. was receiued into euery Religion with Procession, as though the Legate had been there. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 194 This Religion of Saint Iohns, was greatly preferred, by the fall and suppression of the Templers. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 114 If any professed in the said Religion were negligently forgotten. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 12 A Dagger, which the King of Spain sent as a Present to the Religion. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 147 Some ships of the religion of Malta. 1858 Faber *Foot of Cross* (1872) 70 There were several false and counterfeit religions, which had troubled the church about this time.

transf. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* B iij, As hymself for his pryde and enuy was cast out of the holy relygyon of heuen.

†**b.** *collect.* People of religion. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2812 Panne þe religion & holi chirche worþ ef sone ybro3t al adoun. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 162 Till religioune of seir statis, For beill of his saull, gaf he Siluir in-to gret quantite. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 190 Alkyn chennonis eik of vther ordouris, All maner of religioun, the less and the mair.

†**c.** A member of a religious order. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 22001 (Gött.), Quatkin man sum euer it es ..Or laued or religiun. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7557 Specyaly þat comandeþ he..to bysshopes, and persones, To prestys, an ouþer relygyons. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 527 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 292 That on partie he sende..To thilke that were povre in londe; That other to povre religiouns; The thridde to povre cleregouns.

3. Action or conduct indicating a belief in, reverence for, and desire to please, a divine ruling power; the exercise or practice of rites or observances implying this. Also *pl.*, religious rites. Now *rare*, exc. as implied in 5.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Cleane religiun..is iseon & helpen widewen & federlease children & from þe world witen him cleane & unwemmed. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Þer were vi. Ydres of stone..wer þo gius hem wesse for clenesse and for religiun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12676 Þis iacob ..was o gret religiun, Hali liue he ladd al-wais. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xvi. 31 The holiday forsothe of restyng it is, and ȝe shulen traueil ȝoure soules thurȝ perpetuel religioun. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 They eate that fleshe with great religion. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 151 They that trust in theyr owne righteousnes, thinke to pacifie the wrath of God by their..voluntarie religion. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. i. (1614) 232 They vsed yet some Religion in gathering of their Cinamon,..sacrificing before they beganne [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 372 The Image of a Brute, adorn'd With gay Religions full of Pomp and Gold. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 21/2 The Ancients used to found the Walls of their Cities with the greatest religion, dedicating them to some God who was to be their guardian. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 89 The public religion of the Catholics was uniformly simple and spiritual. 1900 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xxxvi. (1902) VI. 5 The religions of the religious orders .. were swept away under the condemnation of superstition and abuse.

†**b.** A religious duty or obligation. *Obs.*

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. II. 557 Thei thoght a religion to kepe secret, betwene God and them, certayn thinges. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 The dutye betwene man and wyfe, whiche is a holy religyon, but not religiouslye kepte.

4. A particular system of faith and worship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18944 In þat siquar was in þat tun Men of alkin religioun. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4522 þe Iewes and cristen men,..Sal þan..Assent in Crist als a religion. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 b, They neyther allure nor compelle any man unto their Religion. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iv. xi. § 2 The church of Rome, they say,..did almost out of all religions take whatsoever had any fair and gorgeous show. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II. i, I wonder what religion he is of. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 15 Whereby we plainly see what clear evidence is given to the truth of that religion which is attested with a power of miracles. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* iv. § 25 The Christian Religion, which pretends to teach men the knowledge and worship of God. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 79 If they are to judge of each others religion, there is no such thing as a religion that is right. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 65 All religions were the same to him. 1862 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. ix. 186 All important religions have sprung up in the East.

transf. 1849 Longf. *Kavanagh* xvi. 78 The memory of that mother had become almost a religion to her. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* i. 23 We hear men speak of a religion of art, of a religion of work, of a religion of civilization.

†**b.** *The Religion* [after F.]: the Reformed Religion, Protestantism. *Obs.*

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* G viij, There was a noise raised that the Admiral had endeuoured to expel the Masse, and to plant the Religion in France. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 106 They againe are deuided into 13 Cantons, 8 whereof are catholike, the residue of the religion. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 They of the Religion, are now Town-lesse and Arme-lesse. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 153 Those of the Religion possessed themselves with many arm'd Men of the Town-House.

5. Recognition on the part of man of some higher unseen power as having control of his destiny, and as being entitled to obedience, reverence, and worship; the general mental and moral attitude resulting from this belief, with reference to its effect upon the individual or the community; personal or general acceptance of this feeling as a standard of spiritual and practical life.

c 1535 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. III. 140 That true Religion is not contained in Apparel,..singing, and such other kind of Ceremonies; but in cleanness of mind [etc.]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 46 b, Amonges the Suyces encreased dayly contention for Religion. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 16 The tribe of Reuben..were..accused of backwardness in religion. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 20 True Religion is the right way of reconciling and reuniting man to God. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xii. 52 There are no signes..of Religion, but in Man onely. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 587 It keeps a lively Sense of Religion upon our Minds. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 459 So slender a security as the probity and religion of the inferior officers of revenue. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* iii. 45 The best part of religion is to imitate the benevolence of God to man. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 176 About two thousand ministers of religion..were driven from their benefices in one day. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* vii. 90 True religion, in its essence and in kind, is the same everywhere.

personified. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 250 Religious love put out Religion's eye. 1607 — *Timon* III. ii. 83 Religion grones at it. *c* 1652 Milton *Sonn. to Sir H. Vane*, Therfore on thy firme hand religion leanes In peace, & reck'ns thee her eldest son. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 39 There stern Religion quench'd th' unwilling flame. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 492 Religion, if in heavenly truths attired, Needs only to be seen to be admired. 1844 A. B. Welby *Poems* (1867) 72 'Tis then that sweet Religion's holy wing Broods o'er the spirit.

b. *To get religion*: see Get *v.* 12 d.

†**c.** Awe, dread. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1642 Bedell *Erasmus* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 78 He took a general view of most parts of Italy as far as Cumae, where (not without some religion and horror)..he beheld the cave of Sibylla.

6. *transf.* †**a.** Devotion to some principle; strict fidelity or faithfulness; conscientiousness; pious affection or attachment. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 93 When the deuout religion of mine eye Maintaines such falshood, then turne teares to fire. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 201 *Ros.*..Keep your promise. *Orl.* With no lesse religion, then if thou wert indeed my Rosalind. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. i, Out of a religion to my charge, And debt profess'd, I have made a self-decree. 1640 Habington *Edw. IV* 182 The ancient league observ'd with so much Religion betweene England and the Low Countries. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. Pref., An old Word is retain'd by an Antiquary with as much Religion as a Relick.

b. In phr. *to make* (*a*) *religion of* or *to make* (*it*) *religion to*, to make a point of, to be scrupulously careful (†not) to do something.

(*a*) 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Let mortals learn To make religion of offending heaven. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* 44 Nor bee so foolish precise as a number are, who make it Religion to speake otherwise then this or that Author.

(*b*) 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 199 By your command (Which my loue makes Religion to obey) I tell you this. 1869 W. M. Baker *New Timothy* 199 (Cent.), Its acidity sharpens Mr. Wall's teeth.., yet, under the circumstances, he makes a religion of eating it.

†**7.** The religious sanction or obligation *of* an oath, etc. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 (1622) 42 Vnder the religion of an Oath. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 117 According to the rules and religion of friendship. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* (1742) II. xxii. 65 If the religion of an oath will not oblige men to speak truth, nothing will. 1704 J. Blair in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) I. 107, I shall under the same religion of an oath acquaint your Lordships with..what I remember.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *religion-dresser, -making, -mender, -monger, shop; religion-infectious, -masked, -raptured* adjs.; †**religion man** = sense 1 b.

a 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72 This new vicker was made out of an olde ffrier that had bene twice turnd at a *Religion-dressers. 1706 A. Shields *Inq. Ch. Communion* (1747) 51 Such as are..*religion-infectious, like to spread and leaven all in communion with such a congregation. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* xlix, We are in the full stream of *religion-making. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 57 *Religioune men alwey wonnyng in the Court,.. It may wele ryme, but it accordith nought. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* v. iii, Your *religion-masked sorceries. 1824 W. E. Andrews *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* I. 380 The irreligious and blasphemous pretentions of those *religion-menders. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 366 The Antiquaries..who have searched more narrowly into this upstart *Religion-Monger. 1718 *Entertainer* 253 The Fathers [are represented as]..a Parcel of old passive Religion-Mongers. 1796 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* 341 The fervid soul of that blest Maid,*Religion-raptur'd. 1811 Miss Hawkins *Countess & Gertrude* (1812) II. xxvii. 79 Well may scoffers talk of the *religion-shops of London.

Religionary (rĭlĭ·dʒənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -ary, or ad. F. *religionnaire*, It., Sp. *religionario* sb., Protestant, Calvinist.] **A.** *adj.* Relating to religion; religious. Now *rare.*

a 1691 Br. T. Barlow *Rem.* 638 His Religionary Professions in his last Will and Testament. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 219 His Religionary Pamphlets for that purpose were these. 1867 Baring-Gould *Cur. Myths* I. viii. 164 It is a strange instance of religionary virulence.

B. *sb.* †**a.** A person 'in religion'. *Obs.* **b.** [See etym. note.] A Protestant. ? *Obs.*

1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiii. 256 Seven and thirty women, the most of them old, and Religionaries of this temple. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 35 The gathering together of the Factions of the Religionaries. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 6 Those Protestant Religionaries and Popish Sectaries. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* II. 176/1 To distinguish them from the Protestants, who are called Religionaries.

†**Reli·gionate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ate [3].] *trans.* To make religious.

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* I iij b, There have been Martyrs for Reason,..but how much more would men be so for reason Religionated and Christianized!

Religioner (rĭlĭ·dʒənəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er [1].] **a.** A person 'in religion'. **b.** = Religionist.

1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 1 Pope Innocent X appointed a religioner of great virtue, discretion, and experience, secretly to visit the nunneries. *Ibid.* II. 230 All the religioners of both sexes. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxv, These new-fashioned religioners have fast-days, I warrant me.

1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 164 Those very externals of divine worship which so many of our..religioners call mummery. 1896 'Q.' (QUILLER COUCH) *Story of Sea* II. xx. 387 The religioners who embarked for the service of the fleet.. were 180, consisting of Augustinians, Franciscans, Dominicans, and Jesuits.

Religionism (rɪ̆lɪ·dʒəniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Marked or excessive inclination to religion; exaggerated or affected religious zeal.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 390/2 The coinage of a novel and significant expression, as this of Professor Dugald Stewart—political religionism. 1817 BP. JEBB *Let.* in C. Forster' *Life* lxi. 573 This work has been carried on rather uncouthly: not religion, but religionism, having been the compressing power. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 131 The germs of malignant religionism .. are not wanting even in Basil. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 23 They call in the aid of an imaginative religionism to people their solitude with its glories. 1881 THOROLD *Gospel of Christ* Pref., Surely it is a morose religionism that fears knowledge, or distrusts science.

Religionist (rɪ̆lɪ·dʒənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One addicted or attached to religion; one imbued with, or zealous for, religion. Sometimes in bad sense, a religious zealot or pretender.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. i. § 3 Religionists having for pious purposes forged so many false Miracles..they have thereby with the Atheist taken away all belief of those which are true. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* Ded., If I may have leave from our rigid religionists, to prosecute the metaphor. 1697 G. BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 4 As for the moderate, rational and intelligent religionists, they are so few. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. i. 133 He has his private Opinion, Belief, or Faith, as strong as any Devotee or Religionist of 'em all. 1757 HUME *Ess., Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1817) II. 398 These pretended religionists are really a kind of superstitious atheists. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 214 A dispassionate, placid, and mild religionist. 1843 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) III. 169 A Savant, who is not also a poet in soul and a religionist in heart, is a feeble and unhappy creature. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Gal.* (1876) 369 The external service of the religionist ..is pronounced [by St. James] deceitful and vain.

Hence **Religioni·stic** *a.*

1889 BP. W. B. CARPENTER *Perm. Elem. Relig.* v. 192 The religionistic spirit lowers the moral tone.

Religionize (rɪ̆lɪ·dʒənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To imbue with religion, to render religious. **b.** *intr.* To be addicted to, to affect, religion. Hence **Reli·gionized, -izing.**

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 32 About every one's Thinking and Religionizing as he will. 1830 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.*, etc. (1859) 104 Our own enlightened and religionized country. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 384 His great object is the religionizing of the State. 1853 S. H. COX *Interviews Mem. & Useful* 138 (Cent.) How much religionizing stupidity it requires in one to imagine [etc.]. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1874) 168 The ritualist tells us that man is to be religionised.

Religionless (rɪ̆lɪ·dʒənlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of religion.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. 192 The gross body of the Jews..returned home religionless as they came. 1829 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 204 The upper classes will be left almost religionless. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, A worldly, selfish,..religionless old woman. 1889 J. STRONG in *Minutes Congreg. Council* (U. S.) 364 Teaching a religionless morality.

†**Reli·giose,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Sp. *religiosa.*] = RELIGIEUSE.

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 82 The keeper of the Castle askt me, whether I would see the Religioses, whose Convent is adjoyning thereunto.

Religiose (rɪ̆lidʒiō·s), *a.* [f. as RELIGIOUS + -OSE.] Religious to excess; unduly occupied with religion; morbidly or sentimentally religious.

1853 CLOUGH *Let.* in *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 196 Some of my companions are too much in the religiose vein to be always quite wholesome company. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 23 Oct. 4/7 Qualities not specially congenial to the theological or religiose mind.

Religiose, obs. form of RELIGIOUS.

Religiosity (rɪ̆lidʒiɒ·sĭti). [ad. late L. *religiōsitas*: see RELIGIOUS and -ITY. Cf. F. *religiosité* (15th c.), and RELIGIOUSTY.]

1. Religiousness, religious feeling or sentiment.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* i. 17 The drede of the Lord [is] religiosite of kunnyng. *Ibid.* 18 Religiosite shal kepen, and iustefien the herte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 245/1 There is treble generacion spirituel of god, that is to saye, of natyuyte, religyosite, and of body mortalite. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* i. 17, 18. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 222 Their disposition to religious feeling, which they call religiosity, is..a love of divine things for the love of their moral qualities. 1846 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 188 Our author argues from the religiosity of man to the reality of God. 1887 Z. A. RAGOZIN *Chaldea* iii. 149 Man has all that animals have, and two things which they have not—speech and religiosity.

b. Affected or excessive religiousness.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 283 Great sticklers for feminine purity, or prudery, or religiosity. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 102 A feverish state of what may better be called religiosity, than religion. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. ix. 317 It is hard to imagine a more execrable emotion than the complacent religiosity of the prosperous.

c. With *pl.* A religious service. *rare*⁻¹.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ix. (1848) 26 The soporific sermons which closed the domestic religiosities of those..days.

†**2.** = RELIGION 1 and 2. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vi. 453 Religiosite of mannys ordinaunce is leeful..and ech such order or dignite and ech such seid religiosite mad bi man [etc.].

Religious (rɪ̆lɪ·dʒəs), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–5 religius(e, 4–5 -iose, 4–6 -iouse; 4, 6 -eous(e, 5 -eus; 4 -yus, 5 -yous; 4 relygiouse, 6 -i(o)us; 5 -eous; 4–6 -y(o)us, 5 -youx, -yows, 6 -youse; 4 relegiouse; 4– religious, (7 reli-). [a. AF. *religius*, OF. *religious*, *-eus*, etc. (12th c.; mod.F. *religieux* m., *-euse* f.), or ad. L. *religiōs-us*: see RELIGION and -OUS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Imbued with religion; exhibiting the spiritual or practical effects of religion; pious, godly, god-fearing, devout.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Ȝif eni weneð þat he beo religius, & ne bridleð nout his tunge, his religiun is fals. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 90 Alle religiouse men, blesse ȝe the Lord, God of goddis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Holy men & religious þt nou3t defouled. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Thei were religious men..hauenge glorious vertues. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* vii. Wks. 1564 I. 64 Who would not haue thought thys holy religious father worthy to be canonised..? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 130 Seeme they religious? Why so didst thou. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 144 Earthly Selfe so scrues and mixes it selfe with religious, that oft-times the soule markes not the difference. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 622 That sober Race of Men, whose lives Religious titl'd them the Sons of God. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 81, I think I am religious enough in all conscience. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 154 He is..very limited in his understanding, and religious, bordering on bigotry. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 23. 293 A man may be Moral without being Religious, but he cannot be Religious without being Moral. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* I. 13 The Apostle John and Benedict Spinoza were both intensely religious persons, but it would be difficult to say what their religious feelings had in common. *transf.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 254 The Jewes' religious River Which every Sabbath dries his Channell over; keeping his waves from working on that Day.

b. *Most religious*, used as an epithet of royalty. (Cf. CHRISTIAN *a.* 1 b.)

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, We humbly beseech thee..for the High Court of Parliament, under our most religious and Gracious King, at this time assembled. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* I. 137 The chaste Pasiphae..Wife to that most religious King of Crete.

†**c.** Holy, sacred. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 77 Pictures of Christ and the Virgin Mary, and many other religious persons.

2. Of persons: Bound by monastic vows; belonging to a religious order, esp. in the Church of Rome. (Cf. B. 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29374 Þe thrid es men religius, þat has þair ouer man in hus. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7383 Þe fourþe synne ys more perylous, Wyþ man and wommane relygyus. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6149 Religious folk ben ful covert; Seculer folk ben more appert. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 24 Men & women of holy chyrche, namely relygyous people, oughte to saye theyre seruyce eche howre in hys owne tyme. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 10 A religious man he slew, And cled him in his abeit new. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 145 How ydle a companye ys theyr of prystes, and relygyous men, as they call them? 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 59 The said city is as big as two of Bononia, & in it are many monasteries of religious persons, al which do worship idols. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. (1821) 73 With a competent number of three thousand Souldiers, Pioners, and religious persons. 1680 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* II. ii, There's a huge, fat, religious gentleman coming up, Sir. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) I. 192 The superintendency of all the houses of religious women in his kingdom. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 415, I remember a religious society was established at Lisbon, calling themselves the Order of Divine Providence. 1810 — *Kehama* VII. iv, Never yet did form more beautiful..Bless the religious Virgin's gifted sight.

b. Of things, places, etc: Of, belonging to, or connected with, a monastic order.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Whan þei to Durham com..Per þei bigan a home of religiouse manere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 864 Ane bischope..religeouse lyf liffand ay. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. viii. 621 Soo had they done had not an old knyghte come amonge them in Relygyous clothyng. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 43 Settyng themselfe in relygyouse housys, ther quyetly to serue God. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxiii. 151 *note*, An hermitage, or such lyke pore kind of solitary religious place. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II. i, If you will needs to a Religious House. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 301 Those religious places that are neare Oxford. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ₱ 4 A shaved Head, and a religious Habit. 1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xciii. 262 He dissolved the monasteries and religious houses in England. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* X. II. 438 The religious system, in its technical sense, he believed to have become a nursery of idleness. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* i. 5, I believe..that the religious life is one..instituted by God, that is substantially in its three vows.

3. Of the nature of, pertaining or appropriate to, concerned or connected with, religion.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 38 Yf his mynd were not ryghtly set wyth relygyouse honour towards God. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 447 A sad religious awe The quiet trees vnstirr'd by winde doe draw. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 160 Storied Windows richly dight, Casting a dimm religious light. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 361 They made it for a Religious use. 1715 POPE *Ep. Addison* 12 Some felt.. hostile fury, some religious rage. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 202 From his earliest youth, Mahomet was addicted to religious contemplation. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xi. 163 Prayer is the most directly religious of all our duties. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iii. 72 Books least religious in letter and phrase may be most religious in effect. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 584 Jerusalem was the religious centre of the Jewish nation.

b. (Chiefly *poet.*) Regarded as sacred.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 59 Even the name of Mortimer and York was sanctified and religious amongst them. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Perilla*, Bring Part of the creame from that Religious Spring. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 212 Lonely the vale, and full of horror stood, Brown with the shade of a religious wood. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty*, Thy Shrine in some religious wood. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Fire-Fly* 22 Those trees, religious once and always green.

4. *transf.* Scrupulous, exact, strict, conscientious. † Also const. *in, of.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 37 A man deuoted to a man, Loyall, religious in loues hallowed vowes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 424 A Coward, a most deuout Coward, religious in it. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., Translated..with a religious ayme to his meaning, howsoever it may be many times mist. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 769 Religious of his Word. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 109, I must confess that I am so religious in that Affair [of editing], that I transcribe the very Faults. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* civ, His library is preserved with the most religious neatness. 1798 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 5 On my part, you will always meet with a religious adherence to every article of the treaties subsisting between us. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 191 We were led to footsteps; and following these with religious care [etc.].

†**b.** Of an oath: solemn. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* II. i, The Religious Vow I have made to my Father.

B. *sb.* **1.** As *pl.* Those bound by monastic vows or devoted to a religious life according to the principles of the Church of Rome.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Gode religiuse beoð i þe worlde, summe nomeliche prelaz & treowe prechures. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8639 Also relygyous are to wyte, þat for maystry wyl gladly smyte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Ȝif oure newe religious bee in þese same synnys..þei ben cursid of god. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxiv, Go, pray alle the religius of this cite, To morne that thay wold dyne with me. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G ij b, An abbot .. sette and made his relygyous or monkes for to werke. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 65 The monkes, friers, and other the superstitious religious. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 405 There grew so great quarrels and discontentments betweene the townesmen and the religious. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 271 The Religious of those times were as thankfull to their Benefactours. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 424 You know the Religious were in that [conspiracy] too with Rohan against the K[ing] of France. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ₱ 11 The Letters..are yet extant in the Nunnery where she resided; and are often read to the young Religious. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 88 They also brought with them some religious, of the order of St. Basil. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) App. 1123 Those Italian religious who were destined to the service of the mission. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xii. 339 Were these words ..spoken to recluses, to men living in a desert, or to religious in cloisters?

b. With reference to other religions.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xv. 99 b, These iolly louing religious. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 179 Ethodie..was brocht vpe amang the religious in the yle of man. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 348 The priests and religious of Mexico (who lived there with a strange observance). 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 54 They have several sorts of Religious, among whom the Dervishes are the most familiar and polite. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. 372 There being great Numbers of those Religious at Ispahan, these Monks go always armed. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 152 They had also true Nazarites ..; and they felt the weight of these Religious against them.

2. A person given up to a religious or monastic life, esp. in the Church of Rome. † In ME. with pl. in *-es.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 To þo religiouses þat were in Gascoyne, He gaf a þousand mark. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1888 Dede wil na frendshepe do..til na religiouse, ne til na seculere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 317 Þere shal come a kyng, and confesse 3ow religiouses. *c* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxi, Ryght soo shalte thou stonde as..a religyous in the sorte of relygyon. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 10 These demaundes and questyons ought to be sayd as well to religyouses as to seculers. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* (1584) 175 You send him newes as a Chronicler,..and counsel his conscience as a religious. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 23 Infamous libels put vp by..one religious against another. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 288 Theodoret..at the End of the Life of every famous Religious, desires the Benefit of their Prayers. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XIV. (1840) 249 He met with a kind of religious, or Japan priest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 132 A monk or religious was so effectually dead in law, that a lease..determined by such his entry into religion. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 112 A small district within a larger; it was at this time in the hand of a Gosine, or Hindoo Religious. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) III. viii. 311 An Italian Religious, and a Mahometan dervise are..placed by many nearly upon a level. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* I. 2 The idea of your..adopting the hard life of a religious was one which never occurred to me.

†**b.** A religieuse; a nun. *Obs. rare.*

The form may be intended to represent the F. fem.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. v. 9/2 There were x. M. men, & xx. M. virgynes in that cite religyous & religiouses. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 101, I wyll shortly go and yelde me a nune or religiouse in some nonery.

Religiousete, -ite, -ity, varr. RELIGIOUSTY.

Religiously (rɪ̆lɪ·dʒəsli), *adv.* [f. RELIGIOUS *a.* + -LY².] In a religious manner.

1. With religious feeling or conduct; in accordance with the principles of religion; piously, reverently, devoutly.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* xii. 43 Wele and religiously bythenkynge of a3ein rysyng. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 6 At þe day of dome, it shal not be asked .. what good we haue seide, but hou religiously we haue lyued. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 13 They relygyously worschyppyd and honowryd the name of God. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 153 Sir you haue done this in the feare of God very religiously. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. x. (1614) 294 In their Fast or Lent they abstaine very religiously. 1687 Boyle *Martyrd. Theodora* viii. (1703) 110 The first of those who are recorded to have religiously deceased. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 183 In old Rome the eternal fire was religiously kept by virgins. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* ii. 32 People who would find a religion must seek it religiously.

transf. 1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* (1618) G iij b, Lady, I affirme it constantly, I love the gentleman religiously.

Comb. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 312/1, I would be satisfied from you, religiously-wise, whether a widow [etc.].

† **b.** Solemnly, ceremoniously. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 96, I protest vnfainedly, and promise religiously, that I will be wholy in your iurisdiction. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 140, I,..from Pope Innocent the Legate heere, Doe in his name religiously demand [etc.]. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 94. 359 Such as would not ..by solemne and sacred oath religiously subscribe thereto.

† **2.** In the manner of a 'religious' person, in accordance with a monastic rule. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 23 He n'as not aye in cloister pent, Ne couthe religiousliche lout. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 62 For a relygyous persone oughte to be gouerned relygyously ouer all. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 360/2 A woman which was relygyously clad, whiche was his lauender.

3. Faithfully, strictly, exactly, conscientiously, scrupulously.

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 The opinion of Faeries..sticketh very religiously in the myndes of some. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 105 These distinctions of locall names ..were religiously observed in Records vntill about the time of king Edward the fourth. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 106 Duty for Natures Bounty they repay, And her sole Laws religiously obey. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 51/1 One thing which I find the Ancients observed very religiously. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 385 The image of the old constitution was religiously preserved in the senate. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 70 This legend is universally and religiously believed by the Arab Tribes. 1892 G. S. Layard *C. Keene* iv. 80 He had religiously tramped all the way home through the deserted streets.

4. In a religious sense; from a religious point of view; with respect to religion.

1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* v. i. (1876) 358 Their own piety enabled them to interpret expressions religiously, which were originally..evasions of the orthodox doctrine. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 90 When the [leper] was thus religiously dead, he was taken out of the town. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 314 Every minister ought to feel that he stands religiously accountable on this score. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* i. 15 The worthlessness, religiously speaking, of unfruitful knowledge.

Religiousness (rĭlĭ·dʒəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or character of being religious; † religious or careful attention.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 46 Relygyousness shall kepe the harte, and make yt ryghtefull. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 105 For all that thei pretende religiousnesse of very feare, lest yᵉ iudge should foorthwith haue punished them. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. v. (1634) 11 In things of so great weight and to which is due a singular religiousnesse. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 8 What religiousnesse soever is in the peoples minds, may wholy or chiefly be attributed to their Sermons. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 98 A vertue in Abraham was religiousnesse. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 154 He could not abide any thing that appertained to a goodly religiousness, or monastical life. 1859 C. S. Henry *Dr. Oldham's Talks* viii. (1860) 72 He mistakes sanctimony for saintliness, strictness for religiousness. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* xxii. 292 This religiousness in man is no accident: it comes of his weakness and dependence.

† **Reli·giousty.** *Obs.* In 4–5 -te, 5 -tee, -ete, -ite, 6 -ity. [f. Religious + -(i)ty: cf. Religiosity and obs. F. *religieusité.*]

1. Religiousness; religious life.

1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* I. 17 The drede of the Lord is religiouste of kunnyng. Religiouste schal kepe .. the herte. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 In foure maners, þat ys to say [in] religiousite, in Frendschipe, in Curtasye, and reuerence. *c* 1430 Hoccleve *New Canterb. T.* (E.E.T.S) 17/40 Lyuynge in vertuous religioustee. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 82 Men of religiouste and spirituelle.

2. Persons of religion. *rare* —¹.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 686 A figge for all her chastity, Her law is for religiousity.

Religius(e, -y(o)us, obs. forms of Religious.

Relik(e, -likke, obs. forms of Relic.

Reli·mb, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To provide with new limbs.

1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. Pref. 21 An awkward attempt is made to relimb the unhappy trunk.

Reli·mit, *v. Law.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To limit anew. (See Limit *v.* 1.) So **Relimita·tion.**

1884 *Law Times* 9 Feb. 262/2 He executed .. the resettlement. .. The estate was thereby re-limited to uses under which the plaintiff took only a life interest. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Chanc. Div. 255 Cases of..clerical error, such ..as the insertion of a wrong name in a relimitation.

Reli·ne (rī-), *v.*¹ [f. Re- 5 a + Line *v.*¹] *trans.* To line again, to provide with a fresh lining. Hence **Reli·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 32/2 A portion of a black silk dress may be serviceable to re-line the cuffs of the better kind of coats. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 488 A stoppage for the relining, drying, and warming-up of a converter. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/7 The blasting-in-stack has been relined with fire bricks.

Reli·ne (rī-), *v.*² [f. Re- 5 a + Line *v.*²] *trans.* To mark with new lines; to renew the lines of.

1875 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 330/1 The guns have still to be reamed out preparatory to being relined. 1877 *Academy* 24 Nov. 495/1 It was M. Hopman's late father and himself who relined .. Rembrandt's so-called *Night Watch.*

† **Reli·nque,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *relinquir* or L. *relinquĕre*: see Relinquish.] *trans.* To leave, abandon. (In Caxton only.)

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 423/2, I haue relynqued and lefte my londe and my parentes. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* III. iv, They whiche relynquen and leue theyr owne lordes for to serue another straunger..ben wel worthy to be punysshed.

Relinquent (rĭlĭ·ŋkwĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*) *rare.* [ad. L. *relinquent-em*, pres. pple. of *relinquĕre*: see next, and cf. Delinquent.] **a.** *adj.* Relinquishing; vanishing. **b.** *sb.* One who relinquishes.

1847 in Webster. 1884 R. Buchanan *Foxglove Manor* II. xvi. 48 Knowing something of the relinquent fancies of young vestals, he rejected the idea.

Relinquish (rĭlĭ·ŋkwĭʃ), *v.* Also 5–6 relinquys, -lynquysshe, -lenquyssh, etc. [ad. OF. *relinquiss-*, lengthened stem of *relinquir*, *relenquir* (12th c. in Godef.) :—L. *relinquĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *linquĕre* to leave.]

† **1.** *trans.* To withdraw from, desert, abandon (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 22/1 Yf he wold have relinquyst and departed fro youre moost noble persone. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 262 That he was not parfytte frend, who that relenquysshed hys cousyn at hys nede. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, I from hencefurth shall vtterlye renounce, refuse, relinquish, & forsake the bishop of Rome.

† **b.** To abandon in fleeing. *Obs. rare* —¹.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 218 The Erle of Warwycke ..was now aduised by the Marques his brother, to relynquishe his horse.

† **c.** To give up as incurable. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 10 To be relinquisht of the artists,..Of all the learned and authenticke fellowes..That gaue him out incureable.

2. To give up or give over, to abandon, desist from (an idea, action, practice, etc.); to cease to hold, adhere to, or prosecute.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* D j/a Who so euer professyth relygyon, & he..not relynquysshyth his owne wyll [etc.]. 1539 in *Liste Papers* VIII. 41 (MS.), The Bishop of Canterbury..willed him to declare the truth and to relinquish his opinions. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 21 Touching therefore the sign and ceremony of the Cross, wee no way find ourselues bound to relinquish it. 1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 21 Jan., He might be got to our side and relinquish the trouble he might give us. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) I. i. 39 When will you relinquish delusive pursuits? 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 109 Alarmed by this intelligence, he hastily relinquished the siege. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 43 Every hope of recovery was abandoned, and her physician relinquished his attendance. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* ix. 123 The absent brother and sister were less willing to relinquish the hope of return. 1859 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 105, I altogether abandon and relinquish the idea.

† **b.** To leave *to* another to deal with. *Obs.* —¹

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 5 b, Wherfore I do omyt and leue out manye thynges, relynquyshynge that I haue omytted to doctours of hygh iudgement.

c. To desist from putting forward or supporting for office. *rare* —¹.

a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 388 He..offered to omit the primate, provided Lord Kildare would..offer to relinquish the Speaker too.

3. To give up, resign, surrender (a possession, right, etc.). Also const. *to.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 456 b, They wyll not relinquishe theyr Byshoprike. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. 30 The english Lords..placed Irish Tenants vppon the Landes relinquished by the English. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 129 King Lucius..is said to have relinquished his Crown, and passed over into Bavaria. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 36 Sabacon, after a Reign of 50 years, relinquishes Egypt to his son. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. i, The Deanery, indeed, she was obliged to relinquish. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 565 They know my disinclination to relinquish the command. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 202 He consented..to relinquish a large part of the territory which his armies had occupied. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 517 An offer to relinquish shipmoney failed to draw Parliament from its resolve.

b. To let go (something held).

1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 287 St. Antony sustains in his arms the Infant Christ, whom the Virgin, above, appears to have just relinquished. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, He once more put her hand to his lips, and then relinquished it.

† **4.** To leave behind; also, to leave in a specified condition. *Obs. rare.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Thee Pheacan turrets foorth with from sight we relinquish. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/1 All diseases relinquish some badde reliques in the parte, wherthrough they may the easyer returne agayne. 1679 J. Smith *Narr. Pop. Plot* Ded. B b, To render your People happy while you live, and relinquish them safe when you dye.

† **5.** *intr.* To disappear, pass away. *Obs.* —¹

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i, I'll ensure you they will all relinquish: they cannot endure above another year.

† **6.** *trans.* To cancel, do away with. *Obs. rare.*

1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 118 [He] doth threaten your foresaid Orator, that he may at his pleasure relinquish and disanull the beforesaid last Will and Testament.

† **7.** To release. Const. *of. Obs. rare* —¹.

1671 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 503 He did relinquish him of his promise of sending any land forces.

Hence **Reli·nquished** *ppl. a.*, **Reli·nquishing** *vbl. sb.*¹; also **Reli·nquisher.**

1611 Cotgr., *Delaissement*, a .. relinquishing, or giuing ouer. *Ibid., Relinqueur*, a relinquisher, leauer, quitter. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 9 The Lease expired, C. enters, the Prince ejects him, and the King seizeth this Relinquished ground.

Relinquishment (rĭlĭ·ŋkwĭʃmĕnt). [f. prec. + -ment.] The act of relinquishing; abandonment, giving up, surrender (of a practice, possession, attempt, etc.); † renunciation (of a person).

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iii. § 1 This is the thing they require in vs, the vtter relinquishment of all things popish. 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxiii. § 3 Two couenants there are.., the one concerning relinquishment of Satan. 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 6 All .. from Lucius to Vortigern (who succeeds this relinquishment) were Roman gouernours. 1680 S. Mather *Iren.* 13 If any shall require and insist upon the relinquishment of it. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 584 From this relinquishment by the United States the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, III. 259 The disgrace which might attend the relinquishment of rights which he had asserted. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 583 The relinquishment of Edinburgh by the English may have been less wholly an act of free will.

b. *U. S.* A tract of abandoned land.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 570/2 He had come late in the previous summer, bought a relinquishment up the river [etc.].

Reliqe, obs. form of Relic.

‖ **Reliquaire** (relikwēə·r). [F.] = Reliquary.

1769 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 17 Sept., We were shown some rich reliquaires, and the *corpo santo* that was sent to her by the Pope. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* VI. vi, While from the opening casket rolled A chain and reliquaire of gold. 1848 Lytton *Harold* IX. vii, 'In witness of that oath thou wilt lay thine hand upon the reliquaire', pointing to a small box that lay on the cloth of gold.

Reliqua·rian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as Reliquary *a.* + -an.] Pertaining to relics.

1884 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 585 Miss Austen is just the one whose letters might be expected to have a value only (if we may coin a word) reliquarian.

Reliquary (re·likwări), *sb.* [ad. F. *reliquaire* (14th c.) = Sp. *relicario*: see Relic and -ary¹, and cf. It. *reliquiario*, med.L. *reliquiārium*, *-iāre*, f. *reliquiæ.*] A small box, casket, shrine, or other receptacle, in which a relic or relics are kept.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Reliquary* (Fr. *Reliquaire*), a Coffin, Casket, or Shrine, wherein Relicks are kept. [Hence in Phillips (1658) and Bailey (1721).] 1739 Gray *Let. to West* 12 Apr., We stopt at St. Denis, saw .. crucifixes and vows, crowns, and reliquaries of inestimable value. 1841 Bloxam *Gothic Archit.* (ed. 2) 202 A small stone reliquary or shrine of the fourteenth century was discovered a few years ago. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) I. xv. 108 Then she hung a reliquary round his neck, and sent him to arm for the decisive combat. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 346 Fresh orders were given to fling all relics from their reliquaries.

transf. a 1849 Poe *Coliseum*, Rich reliquary Of lofty contemplation left to Time by buried centuries.

attrib. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 142 In the possession of Lady Fitz Harding is a remarkable reliquary ring.

Re·liquary, *a. rare.* [See prec. and -ary¹.] Belonging to a relic or relics.

1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 164 The two most curious specimens of reliquary superstition. 1854 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* I. i. ix, I paced the Close, its every part Endowed with reliquary force To heal and raise from death my heart.

† **Reliqua·tion**¹. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. *relique* Relic + -ation.] Devotion to relics.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 367 To resist your Reliquations (the true bankruptures of relligion) is wisdome to Victor, and to the auncient Christians that liued before him.

† **Reliqua·tion**². *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reliquātiōn-em* arrears, balance of a debt, n. of action f. *reliquārī* to be in arrears.] Balance, residue, remaining matter.

[1658 Phillips, *Reliquation*, remains, or a being in arrearage.] *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 197 The reliquation of that which preceded is, it looks not all like Popery that Presbyterism was disdained by the King.

Reliqua·tion³ (rī-). Renewed liquation.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1127, 4. the liquation; 5, the reliquation (*ressuage*).

Relique, variant of Relic.

† **Reliqued,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. *relique* Relic + -ed, or irreg. f. L. *reliqu-us.*] Remaining, left.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xix. 60 The Soule hath the reliqu'd Impressa's of diuine Vertue, still so left within her.

‖ **Reliquiæ** (rĭlĭ·kwiī), *pl.* [L., f. *reliqu-us* remaining, f. *re-* Re- 2 e + *liq-*, *linquĕre* to leave.]

1. Remains of any kind; *spec.* in *Geol.* remains of early animals or plants.

1840 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* VI. 444 No distinction ..can be observed, whereby the human can be separated from the other reliquiæ. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 165 In a word, the numberless reliquiæ of a winter resting-place. 1867 Murchison *Siluria* xix. (ed. 4) 465 The Drift are simply the reliquiæ of the chief masses of gold. *Ibid.* xx. 485 We have in the Silurian strata fossil reliquiæ of such soft animals as Starfish. 1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkal.* Introd. 15 The ptomaines..are the vital reliquiæ or residue material..which may become the cause of disease.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 113 The withered remains

of leaves, which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it, have been called *reliquiæ*.

Hence **Reli·quial** *a. nonce-wd.*

1888 G. Macdonald *Elect Lady* xxx. 284 His interest in philology, prosody, history, and reliquial humanity.

† **Reli·quian,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *reliquiæ* (see Relic) + -an.] Of the nature of a relic or relics.

1629 R. Hill *Pathw. Piety* (ed. Pickering) I. 149 A great ship would not hold the Reliquian peices of Christs Cross, which the Papists have.

† **Re·liquies,** *pl. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reliquiæ*: see above, and Relic.] Relics; remains.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. ii. 11 Sen that the reliquies and bonis in feir Of my divyne fadir we erdit heir. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 7 The Reliquies at Venys canne not be nowmbred. 1563 T. Gale *Inst. Chirurg.* 41 b, The dregges and reliquies of yll, and vicious humours.

Re·liquism. *nonce-wd.* [See Relic and -ism.] The veneration of relics.

1841 Mackay *Mem. Pop. Delusions* I. 155 The principle of reliquism is hallowed and enshrined by love.

Relish (re·liʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 rellish, 7 rellice, rallish. [Later form of Reles, with shifting of stress (cf. *rellesde* s.v. Relished) and assimilation of the ending to -ish [2].]

1. A taste or flavour; the distinctive taste *of* anything.

1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Rellysshe, a sauour, *govst.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 109 God..hath giuen such relishes to meates and drinkes, whereby..all liuing creatures can presently know by their taste what things are good to eate and drinke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 349 As for the cheeses made in France, they taste like a medicine, and haue an aromatical relish with them. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 178 We ate Fish..as broad and as thicke as Carpes, and of as good a rellish. 1742 Hume *Ess., Orig. Ideas* (1817) II. 18 A Laplander or Negro has no notion of the relish of wine. 1821 Scott *Pirate* iv, The salt relish of the drift which was pelted against his face. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* 98 Whether the vintage, yet unkept, Had relish fiery-new.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1592 G. Harvey *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 266 What pleasanter relish of the Muses, then the Verse of the Other? 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 108 If sweet, let th'relish of my poems moue That loue in thee, to thank me for my loue. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* ix. viii. (1859) 442 A mind that..hath its inward senses affected with the sweet relishes of divine goodness. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 267 Neither indeed hath any thing a more pleasant and savoury relish than to do good. 1723 Waterland *Serm. Eccl.* vii. 14 Wks. 1823 VIII. 459 The fruits of liberty have the more grateful relish after the uneasy hours of a close and tedious confinement.

c. *transf.* A trace or tinge *of* some quality; a suggestion; a sample or specimen; a small quantity.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 111 Your Lordship..hath yet some smack of age in you; some relish of the saltnesse of Time. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 92 Some acte That ha's no relish of Saluation in't. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 255 The name carried with it a remembrance and rellish of the ciuill warres. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 92 The Style..should have some peculiar Relish of the Ancient Fashion of Writing. 1776 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 98 Without a shadow, a relish, a smutch, a tinge, anything, the slightest that can be imagined, of anger. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* v. ii. (1849) 265 Let us have a relish of thy art. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 702, I never saw a relish of salt produce such an effect.

† **2.** An individual taste or liking. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 206 We haue Some old Crab-trees here at home, That will not be grafted to your Rallish. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. § 17, I do not here appeal to the Complexional humors or peculiar Relishes of men that arise out of the temper of the Body. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 114 ₱ 7 This Way of Thinking, which is so abstracted from the common Relish of the World. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvi. 466 Certain austerities in religion which by no means suit their relish.

3. An appetizing or pleasing flavour; a savoury or piquant taste. (In quots. chiefly *fig.*)

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* VI. i, To .. make his whole Meal of what was meant onely for Sauce, to give a Rellish to what he rejects for it. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* i. 7 Rhetoric and Grammar..soon lost their relish with Marcus. 1737 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 32 The tired glutton..finds no relish in the sweetest meat. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 225 The style which Titian afterwards adopted.. was not of so high a relish for rilievo and hue. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 68 At the commencement of the seventeenth century, these pastimes seem to have lost their relish among the higher classes of the people. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. iv. 73 No amount of favour has relish for the Earl [of Essex], if his rival has favour too.

b. A savoury addition to a meal; an appetiser.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 162 To call at a public house .. for a relish. 1831 Mrs. F. Trollope *Dom. Manners Amer.* (1901) II. 41 The herrings..are excellent 'relish', as they call it, when salted. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 329/1 Beef-steaks, eggs, or something in the shape of a relish. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 A relish they shall have—salt and olives and cheese.

fig. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 74 When happiness was not happy enough, but must be drugged by the relish of pain and fear.

4. Enjoyment of the taste or flavour of something; the pleasure of tasting or enjoying something agreeable; liking, zest. (In quots. chiefly *fig.*)

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 10. 9 Our relishes are higher after a long fruition, than at the first Essayes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1024 Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd From this delightful Fruit, nor known till now True relish, tasting. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 42 Ever since their mouths have been so in relish, that the Presbyterians are..the very canibals of capons. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 20/2 The clergy would, from the calls of their profession, if not from natural relish, keep up their classical acquirements. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* v. 83 She returned to her spiced baked eels and glass of liqueur with a new relish. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 148 Cranmer pronounced the sentence of deprivation; and..seems to have done this with great relish.

b. Const. *for, of* (now rare), † *to.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. ix, If we go from God's Ordinances with a love to them, and a rellish of them. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 1 ₱ 6 The true Relish for Manly Entertainment..is not wholly lost. 1713 — *Guardian* No. 14 ₱ 1 That which I observe they have most relish to is horses. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 141 [My years] have not..yet impaired My relish of fair prospect. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 14 Our admiration does not lessen our relish for him. 1834 Cary in P. Fitzgerald *Lamb* (1866) 184 Do they gather round and praise Thy relish of their nobler lays? 1872 Morley *Voltaire* 7 A moral relish for veritable proofs of honesty.

5. Sense of taste; power of relishing. *rare*[−1].

1774 Goldsmith *Retaliation* 111 Of Praise a mere glutton, he swallowed what came .. Till his relish grown callous, almost to disease, Who pepper'd the highest was surest to please.

† **Re·lish,** *sb.*[2] *Mus. Obs.* Also 6 relise, releas, 7 rellish. [Of obscure origin: perh. ultimately the same as prec., but the connexion is not clear. See also Relish *v.*[2]] A grace, ornament, or embellishment.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iv, A musitien, yf in singing he roule out but a playne note endinge in a dooble relise wyth a sweete tune. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 61 My doobl releas, my hy reachez, my fine feyning, my deep diapason. 1608 Heywood *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 200, I ha not the power to part from you, without a rellish, a note, a tone. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* XII. 287 The kinge..sunge so glorious musickes..with relishes and trewe divisions. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 A song, which he performed..no Graces, Double Relishes, Trillos, Gropos, or Piano forte's, but plain as a packstaff. 1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* III, He has the best double Rellish in Gam-ut of any man in England.

Relish (re·liʃ), *sb.*[3] *rare.* Also 7 rell-. [ad. OF. *relais* (13th c. in Godef.) a projection of the masonry at the base of a wall.] A projection, now *spec.* in *Joinery* (see quot. 1875).

Cf. also East Anglian *rally* 'a projecting ledge in a wall built thicker below than above, serving the purpose of a shelf' (Forby).

1611 Cotgr., *Forject*, a iutting, or leaning out, or ouer; a rellish, or out-footing. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 171 *Rellish*, see *Projecture*. [*Projecture*, is a jetting over the upright of a Building.] 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 *Relish*, (Joinery) the projection of the shoulder of a tenoned piece beyond the part which enters the mortise.

Relish (re·liʃ), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 rellish, 7 rallish. [f. Relish *sb.*[1]; cf. *disrelish*, and see also Release *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To give or impart a relish to (a thing); to make pleasant to the taste. Also *fig.*

1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 185 So supper began, which was enterchangeablie relished with sundrie sweet and pleasant speeches. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. xvi. (1614) 84 Earthly happinesse..is neuer meere and vnmixed, but hath some sowre sauce to rellish it. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 155 Hunger and Thirst are our best sauce..; we still keep some to relish our next meal. *c* 1720 Ramsay *4th Ep. Hamilton* 8 Your herrings, Sir, came hale and feer..; They relish fine Good claret wine. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 349 Excellent coffee, relished with bucanned venison, hot corn cakes, excellent butter and cheese. 1850 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 286, I have also a novel.., to relish my wine. 1872 Browning *Fifine* xcii, Gust and smack which relished so The meat o'the meal folks made some fifty years ago.

† **b.** To have a taste, tinge, or trace of (some quality or thing), to partake of. *Obs.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 192 In amplifications all conceits should relish a certaine greatnesse and carie with them some sort of excesse. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 764/2 This was theatrical wit, right stage jesting, and relishing a play-house. 1656 [? J. Sergeant] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 147 But these and many such like seem rather to rellish the nature of vapours. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 4 His Style..doth not much relish the Neatness and Elegancy of the Athenian Writers.

c. To provide with something relishing; to please, gratify, delight. ? *Obs.*

1603 Dekker *Wonderful Year* D iv, To rellish the pallat of lickerish expectation..you must believe [etc.]. 1608 in Capt. Smith *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 103 To make a feast or two with bisket, pork, beefe, fish, and oile, to relish our mouthes. 1626 L. Owen *Running Register* 63 They send her many dainty dishes..to rellish her palate. 1692 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* Pref., If it relishes not thy gusto, the only way to be even with me, is for thee to turn Author. 1794 A. Bell in Southey *Life* (1844) I. 470 It relishes me much to listen to your counsel of meeting soon.

† **2.** To taste, take a taste of (also *fig.*); to distinguish by tasting. *Obs. rare.*

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* K 3 b, Strong poyson..so mingled ..that when his Grand-sublimity-taster came to relish it, he sunke downe stark dead. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, Friend! is there any such foolish thing in the world, ha? 'slid, I never relished it yet. 1623–33 Fletcher & Shirley *Night-Walker* I. iv, One that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant, Nor cannot rellish Braggat from Ambrosia.

† **b.** To feel. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 23 Shall not my selfe, One of their kinde, that rellish all as sharpely Passion as they [etc.]?

3. To enjoy, take pleasure or delight in.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 51 This policie, and reuerence of Age..keepes our Fortunes from vs, till our oldnesse cannot rellish them. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Flower* vi, I once more smell the dew and rain, And relish versing. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 61 Highly capable of relishing beauties in the performances of others. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 783 Thine heart, Made pure, shall relish with divine delight, .. what hands divine have wrought. 1820 Shelley *Æd. Tyr.* I. 90 January winds, after a day Of butchering, will make them relish carrion. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 92 His fine taste taught him to relish the beauties of Virgil and Cicero. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 The German relished for his breakfast the good things..here provided.

refl. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, O, I am rapt with it,..I never truly relish'd myself before.

b. To like, have a liking for; to care for, be pleased or satisfied with; to approve of.

1594 Drayton *Idea* 338 Foraine Nations rellish not our Tongue. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 124 Taxing the Abuses with such Freedome, as (it may be) some will not rellish. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 253 These speculations were not relished [*ed.* 5 adopted] by the generality of our people. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, I. (1793) I. 14 He was too much a Spaniard to relish anything that was not Spanish. 1832 R. & J. Lander *Exped. Niger* III. xviii. 134 This mode of proceeding I did not relish at all. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, It is questionable whether any man quite relishes being mistaken for any other man. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 They do not relish the prospect before them.

c. To take or receive in a particular manner. Now *rare.*

c 1600 Drayton *Miseries Q. Margaret* liii, The duke .. must cast and cunningly contrive, To see how people relished the same. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parlt.* I. (ed. 2) 17 Which insolent speech the English Bishops relished so harshly, that they [etc.]. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. vi. 245 The Duke of Espernon, whom the King began now much better to relish. 1762 Symmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 450 How this will be relished at the Prussian Court, I wish I could say, I know not. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 16 May 469/1 His opening address..was evidently well relished by the audience.

† **d.** To appreciate, understand. *Obs. rare.*

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 Fooles relish not a ladies excellence. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 167 If you, or stupified, Or seeming so, in skill, cannot, or will not Rellish a truth, like vs.

4. *intr.* To have a (or the) taste *of* something; to savour or smack *of*, have a touch or trace *of.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 120 For vertue cannot so innoculate our old Stocke, but we shall rellish of it. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (1727) 242 It will make everything relish of religion. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 3 Streams usually relish of the Fountain whence they proceed. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 84 To be thus affected, would relish too much of a Cynical Humour. 1784 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xii. Wks. 1797 I. 258 Those ideas only which relish of grandeur and simplicity. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. x. 31 His piety .. relished of everything that was sweet and affectionate.

5. To taste in a particular way; to have a specified taste or relish. Also in *fig.* context.

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Wks. 1873 I. 139 Doe not his kisses relish Much better then such pessants as I am? 1654 Fuller *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 101 Afflictions relish sour and bitter even to the palates of the best saints. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 97 A Couple of Dogs..relished then as well to our Palates, as the best Mutton we had ever eaten. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 1 A glass of old port or humming ale hardly relishes as it ought without the infusion of some lively topic. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 266 A feast of fish, of beaver, and venison, which relished well with men who had so long been glad to revel on horse flesh. 1866 Whittier *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 13 The supper..relished quite as well as any I ever ate in the Old Country.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various contexts (cf. next).

1600 Dekker *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 92 How sweete your howlings rellish in mine eares? 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 340 These antient Customs seem so to relish, as if those Islands had been subject to our Kings. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 89 One discommodity it hath, making all the other relish badly. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 219 This Part of Friday's Discourse began to relish with me very well. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* XII. i. ₱ 2 That precaution relished well with his excellency. 1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* ii, Was it that spectacles of sadder plights Should make our blisses relish the more high?

† **6. a.** *fig.* To be agreeable or pleasant; to find acceptance or favour (*with* one). *Obs.*

1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, Nothing can relish in their thoughtes that sauours of sweet youth. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* V. ii. 132 Had I beene the finder-out of this Secret, it would not haue rellish'd among my other discredits. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* (1650) 248 Then will the Christian faith begin to relish with them. 1681 Tate *Lear* Prol., He hopes since in rich Shakespear's soil it grew 'Twill relish yet, with those whose Tasts are true. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. To Rdr. (1709) 182 Indeed, if a Man sets up for a Sceptick, I don't expect the Argument should Relish. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 33 If that relishes with the Publick.

† **b.** To have a pleasant relish or taste. *Obs.*

1706 Watts *Horæ Lyr.* I. *Remember your Creator* iv, No more the blessings of a feast Shall relish on the tongue. *c* 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 714 One finds some dishes that relish amongst a quantity of very ill ones.

Hence **Re·lishing** *vbl. sb.*

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 198 Friendship tastes very flat and insipid after the relishing of love.

† **Re·lish,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 ralish, rellish. [app. f. Relish *sb.*[2], but see also Relesch.] *trans.* To sing, to warble.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. i. 20 First, you haue learn'd ..

to rellish a Loue-song, like a Robin-red-breast. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1126 Ralish your nimble notes to pleasing eares. 1608 Heywood *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 179 Whils't the King his willfull Edicts makes .. Hee's in a corner, relishing strange aires.

Relish (re·liʃ), *v.*[3] *rare.* [Cf. Relish *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** *intr.* To project, jut out. *Obs. rare* —[0].

1611 Cotgr., *Forjetter*, to iut, rellish, cope, leane out.

2. *trans.* To make shoulders on (wood) in shaping tenons. Hence *Relishing machine* (Knight).

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 749/2 Such stuff is relished at one operation and handling.

Re·lishable, *a.* [f. Relish *v.*[1] + able: cf. *irrelishable* (1608).] Capable of being relished; enjoyable.

1618 T. Adams *Bad Leaven* Wks. 1862 II. 346 By leeven soured we make relishable bread for the use of man. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 8 The gospel calls for relishable fruits. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 151 Lord Bacon is the first author, who has attempted any style that can be relishable to the present age. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 333 A peculiarly relishable bit of news. 1887 Clark Russell *Frozen Pirate* II. i. 3 Several relishable sea-pies, cakes, and broths.

†**Re·lished,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 rellesde. [f. Relish *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having a (specified) relish; (well, ill, etc.) tasted or flavoured.

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* E vj, Then do I hope to drinke Lyuely and myldlie rellesde wynes. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* ix. (1596) 123 He could not skil to speake with ornament and sweet and well relished tearms. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 315 An ill-relished gallamaufrey or hodgepodge. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 279, I .. have sufficiently waded in this various, yet pleasant relisht Doctrine. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 289 The John Apple..is a good relished sharp Apple the Spring following.

Re·lisher. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er[1].] **a.** One who relishes or enjoys. **b.** = Relish *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1788 Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 129 What grand advantages from reading flow None, but the happy relishers, can know! 1888 *Ramsay's Scot. & Scotsmen in 18th C.* II. 82 Salt herrings were set down as a relisher.

Re·lishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] Having or giving a relish.

1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 178 Heath-cocks, whilst they are young, are little inferior to a Pheasant, very well relishing. 1673 Kirkman *Unlucky Citizen* 278 The Hangman had given them a Relishing taste of his Office. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 292 Any Relishing Plants, as Garlick, Onions. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 284/2 An experienced caterer of these relishing morsels. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 395 Our Esquimaux dogs .. regarded them with relishing appetite. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 27 Asking if there were any relishing sauces in the house.

Hence **Re·lishingly** *adv.*

1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles.* 123 The whole of what is Rellishingly divertive. 1824 *Examiner* 307/1 It savours relishingly of historic feeling. 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com.* iv, She drank her glass relishingly, declaring the wine princely.

†**Re·lishsome,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. Relish *sb.*[1] + -some.] Full of relish.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 116 So to sweeten the poyson..that it shold be more relishsome and pleasant.

Re·lishy, *a. rare.* [-y[1].] Appetizing.

1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor., My Farm Edgewood* 147 Its freshness too, gives it a virtue, and a relishy smack.

Re-li·sten, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To listen again.

1855 Tennyson *Brook* 18 The brook..seems, as I re-listen to it, Prattling the primrose fancies of the boy.

Relivant, obs. Sc. form of Relevant.

Relive (rīli·v), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Live *v.*, in early use on the analogy of *revive.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To raise or restore again to life; to resuscitate. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 38 b, As thoughe he had not bene able to reliue her, if she had bene deade in deede. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iv. 35 Had she not beene devoide of mortall slime, Shee should not then have bene relyv'd againe. 1592 Sylvester *Tri. Faith* iv. xii, By Faith, Saint Paul did Eutichus relive.

2. *intr.* To come to life again; to live anew.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 34 b, Yf he had sayed that he shoulde shortely haue bene slayne of the Iewes, but woulde anon after reliue. 1579 E. K. *Gen. Argt.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 3 The plesaunce thereof, being buried in the sadnesse of the dead winter now worne away, reliveth. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. iii. 64 Will you deliuer how this dead Queene reliues? 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 107 Can I but relive in sadness? 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* III. lxviii, Thou, though dead to us, re-liv'st on high.

3. *trans.* To live (a period of time) over again.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 114 O that my mispent Years I might relive. 1797 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 160 Memory's mystic power Bids me re-live the past. *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 528 It is assumed that the aged person will not re-live his life. 1872 Aubrey de Vere *Leg. St. Patrick, Epil.*, Those blessed years I would re-live.

refl. 1899 J. Caird *Fundam. Ideas Chr.* II. xix. 239 No other life has so triumphed over death, has so gone on as His has done, reliving itself through the ages.

Hence **Reli·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 34 b, The myrthe and ioye whiche was made for her relyuyng.

†**Reli·ver,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *relivrer* (13th c.): see Re- and Liver *v.*] *trans.* To give up again, restore.

1456 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 139 That the sayde John be ajugged to relyuere to hym the sayde dedes. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 40/2 That then the forseid sommes .. be restored and relyvered to the paiers of the same. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 6 Why meet him at the gates and reliuer our authorities there?

Hence †**Reli·very,** restoration. *Obs.*—[1]

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 566/1 To make relyvere of the seid suertees to the seid marchaunt.

Rellesde, obs. f. Relished. **Rellice,** obs. f. Relish *sb.*[1] **Rellick,** obs. f. Relic. **Relligion, -ous,** obs. ff. Religion, -ous. **Rellike,** obs. f. Relic. **Rellish,** obs. f. Relish.

†**Re·ll-mouse.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. G. *rellmaus* or Du. *relmuis*, of unknown etym.] The dormouse.

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 521 The White-bellied Mus, with a blackish back, and long body. The Rell-Mouse.

Rellolacean : see Relollacean.

Rellycke, Rellyk, obs. forms of Relic.

Reloa·d (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make up again as a load; to furnish with a fresh load, etc.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1776, Two men would re-load three loads a day. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/1 [The engine] is thereby prepared for moving the train back again when reloaded. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug., The Belgic coal..is perhaps too friable for reloading and despatch by railway. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/6 Alexandria complains it cannot get trains returned to reload.

2. *a. absol.* To put in a fresh gun-charge.

1784 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* VI. v. II. 306 It is impossible for them to reload, as the animal is seldom at more than twelve or fifteen yards distance, when he is fired at. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 126 In an instant his rifle was levelled and discharged..While he was reloading, he called to Campbell. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 147 He reloaded with some [cartridges] which Langley passed over to him.

b. To load (a fire-arm or cartridge) again.

1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 270 Marechal, reload Mr. Gatty's pistol. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 19 The chief superiority of the breech-loader lies in its capability of being so quickly reloaded. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 176 Cartridge-cases do not pay to reload; it is false economy in England to reload paper cases.

Hence **Reloa·ded** *ppl. a.*; **Reloa·ding** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* (1844) 51 A Salute that may require the reloading of the guns. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 19 The chief superiority of the breech-loader lies in its capability of being so quickly reloaded. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 176 Cartridge-cases do not pay to reload; it is false economy in England to reload paper cases.

Relocate (rī-), *v. U. S.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To allocate or assign afresh.

1847 in Webster. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 14 The district was located in 1856 for..quartz and placer mining...Since then it has been relocated in 1863. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* VII. v. (1881) 347 If this work were not done, and one could re-locate the ground [etc.].

b. To locate, find the place of, again.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 835/2 Some individuals were able to relocate some of the old diggings.

2. *intr.* To settle again.

1894 *Chicago Advance* 31 May, The congregation is preparing to re-locate in the north part of the city.

Relocation (relokē·ʃən, rī-). [In sense 1, f. late L. *relocāre* to relet; cf. F. *relocation* (1585). In sense 2, f. Re- 5 a + Location (cf. prec.).]

1. *Sc. Law. Tacit relocation,* the implied renewal of a lease when the landlord allows a tenant to continue without a fresh agreement, after the original lease has expired.

1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 21 Any lease or tack..made in writing, or by verbal agreement, tacit relocation, or otherwise. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 251 In tacks of teinds, as of lands, there is place for tacit relocation. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 582 When the term of the lease is expired it is in the power of the landlord and tenant to continue the lease from year to year by tacit relocation. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 50 § 3 Any lease, tack, or set, whether constituted by writing or verbally, or by tacit relocation.

2. The action of locating afresh; a new allocation.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 221 Some relocations have been made under the act of 1872 and its amendments. *Ibid.*, All these relocations and new discoveries.

Relo·ck (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To lock again.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, He concluded with a laugh of derision, and was re-locking the door. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xvi. 282 He..relocked the desk.

Relo·dge (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To lodge again.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Ast.* xxii, Till in her mortal tenement relodged Earthly delights might win her to remain.

†**Relolla·cean,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 rellol-. [f. mod.L. *relolleum*, app. invented by Paracelsus, and defined as a 'virtus ex complexione': cf. Waite tr. *Paracelsus* II. 178 ff.] Arising from, or pertaining to, the 'complexion' or natural constitution of things. So also **Relolla·ceous** *a.*, **Relo·lleous** *a.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 406 Would we could light on some nobler principles that might sublime us from these Rellolacean Principles, .. dead, low, beggarly Elements. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat., Premonition*, The ..vital Air of the Body wherein its Diseases Radically dwel, & not in Relolleous qualities, nor in feigned Elementary complexions. 1894 Waite tr. *Paracelsus* II. 180 Here, however, we are speaking of cold and heat in cherionic not in relollaceous matters. *Ibid.* 184 Those things which are not intensified at all, of which kinds are snow and ice, by reason of their relolleous nature.

†**Relo·ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *ralonger* (mod.F. *rallonger*), f. *re-* Re- + *allonger*: see Long *a.*] *trans.* **a.** To extend. **b.** To postpone.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxiii[i]. 108/2, I thynke it were good, that the trewce were relonged vnto the fest of saynt John Baptist next folowynge. 1525 *Ibid.* II. lxi. 79/1 Comaundynge that the iourney & batayle..sholde be relonged tyl his comynge to Parys.

Reloo·k, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To look again.

1833 S. Austin *Charac. Goethe* I. 186 After looking and re-looking, blinking with one eye and then with the other. 1860 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 291 Wollaston misrepresents .. some passages in my book. He reviewed, without re-looking at certain passages.

†**Relo·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + Love *v.*; cf. L. *redamāre.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To love in return.

c 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 11 For how many causes Jesus is to be loued of vs; nay to be reloued rather; for he loued vs not yet created. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 211 Love causeth Love, and the beloved reloving augmenteth the originall Love. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 236 To reloue [God] is our happinesse. *a* 1694 J. Scott *Wks.* (1718) II. 386 This must render his love more valuable and consequently augment our obligation to relove him.

Hence †**Relo·ved** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Pamph.* 1 Louing and reloued friend, I haue received your courteous letter.

†**Relu·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *relūcēre*: see Relucent.] *intr.* To shine back, cast back light.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 74 In euery creature .. ther relucith a beme of this bryght heuenly myrrour. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* ix, The Foxe .. shewed to the wulf the shadowe of the mone whiche reluced in the well.

†**Relu·cence, -ency.** *Obs. rare.* [See next and -ence, -ency.] The quality of being relucent.

1611 Florio, *Rilucensa*, a shining or relucency. 1717 J. Hog in *E. Fisher's Marrow Mod. Divinity* (1781) Pref. 15 The relucence of gospel-light has been the choice mean.. for the effectuating of great things.

Relucent (rĭlū·sĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *relūcent-em*, pres. pple. of *relūcēre* to shine back: cf. Lucent.] Casting back light; shining, gleaming, bright, refulgent.

c 1507 *Justes of May & June* 32 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 114 Theyr armure clen relucent without ruste. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 48 Az it wear the Egiptian Pharos relucent vntoo all the Alexandrian coast. 1626 T. H[awkins] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 172 Heauen sheweth it selfe wholy relucent in starrs and brightnesse. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* XXII. 135 As flaming fire relucent was the brass. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 142 In brighter mazes the relucent stream Plays o'er the mead. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 182/2 A greater number of relucent points became visible.

transf. and *fig.* 1512 *Helyas* Prol. in Thoms *E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 15 Of such as were relucent in vertuous feates. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 1159 Such relucent grace Is formed in her face. 1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 17 [He] might contemplate the very diuine attributes, to be in an admirable sort relucent and resplendent, in the very humanitie of Christ. 1671 MacWard *True Nonconf.* 393 The grace and principle of zeal which ..is therein conspicuously relucent.

Reluct (rĭlv·kt), *v.* Also 6 reluck-. [ad. L. *reluct-ārī*, f. *re-* Re- + *luctārī* to struggle: but in later use (see 2 b) prob. a back-formation from *reluctance, -ant.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To strive or struggle *to* do something.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 b, The more that ony persone relucketh, wrestleth, or stryues to ouercome these..temptacyons. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 72 At that instant [of death] Nature will reluct to keepe still her being, unto which death is repugnant, life pleasing.

2. To struggle, strive, or rebel *against*, to show dislike, to revolt *at*, to offer opposition *to*, a thing.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lxviii. 19 b, A power of the soule the whiche doth reluct agaynst vyces and synne. 1639 Walton *Lives, Donne* (1670) 81 He was by nature highly passionate, but more apt to reluct at the excesses of it. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ xvi. 262 Infirmities, which he that knows their hearts .. may know they reluct against. 1675 *Art Contentm.* XL. x, Our souls will more acquiesce in the accomplishment of the Divine will, then our flesh can reluct to any severe effects of it. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 157 Against which she did not seem to reluct, but held herself very reserved. 1784 P. Oliver in T. Hutchinson *Diary* (1886) II. 398, I may possibly create a nausea, which your appetite may reluct at. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, I care not to be carried with the tide, .. and reluct at the inevitable course of destiny. 1849 *Escape fr. Toil* 8/2 He is apt to reluct against the oppression of task masters.

b. Without prep.: To offer opposition; to manifest or express reluctance; to object.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 42 They murther with the Sword of Justice, if in the least we doe reluct. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxxii. 203, I conceived, it would be necessary for me to go there,..though my nature relucted much. 1683 Hickes *Case Inf. Bapt.* 75 They relucted to confess their Sins. 1756 J. Adams *Diary* 15 Mar., The girl relucted a little, upon which he gave her three guineas. 1872 M. Collins *Pr. Clarice* viii, Clarice wanted to go on the river, but Josephine relucted. 1899 Howells *Ragged Lady* 357, 'I don't know as I should like it very much', his wife relucted.

Hence **Relu·cting** *ppl. a.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 38 A few there were, whose relucting Consciences remonstrated against the least Compliance with King Stephen. 1659 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 7 To wrest the child from the relucting Mother.

Reluctance (rĭlv·ktăns). [f. Reluctant: see -ance, and cf. F. *réluctance* (rare and objected to by purists), It. *reluttanza.*]

1. The act of struggling *against* something; resistance, opposition. († Also *pl.*) Now *rare*.

1641 M. Frank *Serm., Call. Peter* (1672) 483 The body itself .. by continual reluctances against it [the soul], and perpetually throwing off the commands of it..seems to wish it gone. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 448 The Reluctance, I may say the Antipathy, which is in all Kings against Presbyterian and Independent Discipline. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 337 What peace can we return, But, to our power, hostility and hate, Untam'd reluctance, and revenge..? 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanasar* 68 In spite of all reluctance from pride and self-love. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2094 Thus only can we understand the reluctance of the latter against the traditional system.

b. The property, in a magnetic circuit, of opposing to a certain extent the passage of the magnetic lines of force. (Cf. Resistance.)

1888 O. Heaviside in *Electr. Papers* (1892) II. xxxix. 168, I would suggest that what is now called magnetic resistance be called the magnetic reluctance; and when referred to unit volume, the reluctancy (or reluctivity). 1893 A. E. Kennelly *Electro-Dyn. Machinery* I. iii. 25 Reluctance is thus the analogue, in the magnetic circuit, of resistance in the galvanic. 1896 Bedell *Princ. Transformer* 249 The co-efficients of induction vary inversely as the reluctance; their ratios are independent of the reluctance.

2. Unwillingness, disinclination. Freq. in phr. *with* (or *without*) . . *reluctance*. († Also rarely *pl.*)

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 50 With what dismal reluctances shall we come to pay for these, of which we have made no advantage? 1710 in Somers *Tracts* II. 247 'Tis not without Reluctance that he consents to part with some Persons. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 512 P 1 There is nothing which we receive with so much Reluctance as Advice. *a* 1740 Waterland *Whs.* (1823) IX. 383 Lay we aside all inveterate prejudices and stubborn reluctances, as soon as ever we have light enough to see that we have been in an error. 1777 Priestley *Philos. Necess.* Pref. 31 Like Dr. Hartley, I gave up my liberty with great reluctance. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 108 This silenced my reluctance, and I accepted the new appointment. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xiv. II. 115 Their reluctance delayed proceedings for nearly a year.

b. Const. *at*, *to*, and with *inf.*

1740 Cibber *Apol.* Ded., Your reluctance to put the vanity of an author out of countenance. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 367 He discovered a reluctance at undertaking that office. 1788 Mrs. Hughes *Henry & Isabella* IV. 136 The lady to whom these proposals were directed, appeared to feel no reluctance to the thought of accepting them. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 281 The Governor-General's reluctance to the restoration of the Raja. 1871 R. W. Dale *Commandm.* i. 38 Our strange reluctance to have to do with God is not an accident.

c. Recoil *from* something. *rare* —1.

1871 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* 110 This absurd reluctance from facts.

† **3.** A struggle or qualm of conscience. *Obs.*—1

1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 402 My nature..will esteem pleasure above all things, though yet in the middle of it, it has reluctances after my business which is neglected.

¶ **4.** Regret, sorrow. (Cf. Reluctancy 4.) *Obs.*

A misuse, through association with L. *luctus* grief.

1706 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 266 His untimely Death happen'd to ye great Reluctance of all good and learned Men. 1710 *Ibid.* II. 369 He died at Rome .. to the great Reluctance of all that knew him.

Reluctancy (rɪlʌ·ktănsi). Now *rare*. [See Reluctant and -ancy, and cf. prec.]

† **1.** An internal or mutual struggle or contest; a mental struggle. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. xi. 45 Lust counsels one thing, reason another, there is a new reluctancy in me. *c* 1645 Howell *Vote* in *Lett.* (1650) II. 128 The humors stil are combating for sway (Which wer they free of this reluctancie And counterpoised, man would immortal be). 1651 Lilly *Chas. I* (1774) 219 Also he had many reluctancies in himself, for preferring so unworthy a scornful fellow. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* To Rdr., I cannot think thereof, without much affrightment; nor intimate thus much of it, without great reluctancies.

† **2.** Resistance or opposition of one thing *to* another. *Obs.*

1640 Wilkins *New Planet* ix. (1707) 250 The Followers of Ptolemy..deny the Heavens to be capable of any reluctancy to Motion. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 247 Nor is there any contrariety, or averseness, or reluctancy to the motion discerned in these fresh waters.

† **b.** Resistance or opposition on the part of persons *against* or *to* something. Also *pl. Obs.*

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. 5 My obstinate reluctancy, against the Advisoes of my Honoured Friends. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) II. iii. 43 Notwithstanding our frequent and stiff reluctancies thereto [piety]. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 15 Come, come, no more of this reluctancy against the Divine pleasure!

c. = Reluctivity. 1888 [see Reluctance 1 b].

3. Aversion, disinclination, unwillingness. Freq. in phr. *with* (or *without*) . . *reluctancy*.

1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 113 For he who suffers want without reluctancie, may be poore not miserable. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) II. 545 You must not give your alms with any reluctancy or unwillingness. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 80, I yet feel a reluctancy to drop the comparison. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. vi. 69 The slowness and reluctancy with which errors yield to conviction. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. v. 133 Ascribing Amy's reluctancy to her..youth.

¶ **4.** Regret. (Cf. Reluctance 4.) *Obs.*

1654 Wood *Life* 25 July (O. H. S.) I. 186 Hussey &..Peck ..were hang'd in the Castle-yard in Oxon. to the great reluctancy of the generous royalists. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 9 He gave way to fate at Galloway..to the great reluctancy of all learned Men.

Reluctant (rɪlʌ·ktănt), *a.* [ad. L. *reluctant-em*, pres. pple. of *reluctārī* to struggle against, f. *re-* Re- + *luctārī* to struggle: cf. Luctation. Hence also F. *réluctant* (rare), It. *riluttante*.]

1. Struggling; writhing. *rare*.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 515 Down he fell A monstrous Serpent on his Belly prone, Reluctant, but in vaine. 1820 Shelley *Liberty* xv, Disdain not thou..To set thine armed heel on this reluctant worm.

b. Offering resistance or opposition *to* something. *rare*.

1726 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 597 A while, reluctant to her pleasing force, Suspend the restful hour with sweet discourse. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 382 The soil on the sea coast is hard, and reluctant to the plough.

† **c.** Repugnant, distasteful, *to* one. *Obs.*—1

1662 Winstanley *Loyal Martyrol.* (1665) 13 Having eaten up most of the Horses..and whatsoever..could afford them Nourishment, though most reluctant to Nature.

2. Unwilling, averse, disinclined.

1706 J. Matthews *Serm. at Tewkesbury* 8 They must.. do some things with a trembling hand, and reluctant heart. 1766 Goldsm. *Hermit* xvii, From better habitations spurned, Reluctant dost thou rove? 1777 Watson *Philip II.* (1839) 479 Mayenne was now as solicitous to persuade the duke.. as he had been formerly reluctant and averse. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* II. 91 Taking the hand of his friend, who still was reluctant and doubtful. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 184 Edward was still reluctant to begin the war.

b. *transf.* of things.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 58 Reluctant flames, the signe Of wrauth awak't. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* III. 119 Did not Industrious Man .. Extort his Food from the reluctant Soil..? 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 306 Here a wet sky brings a reluctant crop. 1796 Scott *William & Helen* lix, Reluctant on its rusty hinge Revolved an iron door. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 378 [They] bent or broke The lithe reluctant boughs to tear away Their tawny clusters. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 305 The enormous treasure-pile..won from the reluctant earth.

† **c.** Tardy, dilatory, slow. *Obs. rare* —1.

1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxi. 80 The ..bones..may be those of persons who were too reluctant in their flight.

3. Characterized by unwillingness, disinclination, or distaste.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 22 Calypso in her caves constrain'd his stay, With sweet, reluctant, amorous delay. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 219/2 Which late and reluctant consent and authority were extorted from him. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 171 He had been compelled to give reluctant attendance at endless prayers and sermons. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 150 Thus fastened to the sledge, he commenced his reluctant journey.

Reluctantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 866 Not Willingly, but Reluctantly. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxx, Finding it impossible to resist, he reluctantly complied. 1790 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 382 A solution of copper .. was very reluctantly and slowly precipitated. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1858) I. 115 A dispensation was reluctantly granted by the pope, and reluctantly accepted by the English ministry. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 177 To that he very reluctantly nodded assent.

Reluctate (rɪlʌ·kteɪt), *v.* [ad. L. *reluctāt-*, ppl. stem of *reluctārī*: see Reluctant.]

1. *intr.* To offer resistance; to strive or struggle *against* something; to show reluctance.

1643 T. Goodwin *Return of Prayers* 109 Halfe thy heart can take pleasure in sinning,..the other halfe reluctates, grieves for it. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 27 Having.. something within him, which reluctated against those superstitions. 1820 Silliman *Tour fr. Hartford to Quebec* 104 It would be shameful to reluctate at going where a man of seventy-five would lead. 1848 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 325 The sophist..strongly reluctates against..vulgar illustrations of so 'noble' a subject. 1872 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* II. 95/1 The child is commanded to do the thing that is right. He reluctates. He is punished.

b. To feel reluctance *to* do something. *rare* —1.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* IV. 148 Every dispassionate mind reluctates to admit a principle that seems so pregnant with mischief.

c. *U. S.* To recoil *from* a thing. *rare* —1.

a 1865 Wayland in *Life* (1868) II. x. 239 (Funk), I reluctate from all plans, especially all wise ones.

2. *trans.* To strive against, refuse, reject. *rare*.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* i. 12 That man's soul, whose thoughts reluctate, decline, or nauseate so holy and pure an object. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* John xxi. 19 Human nature in Christ's ministers, as well as in other men, reluctates sufferings. 1854 Hickok *Mental Sci.* iii. 101 The mind, that reluctates any emotion, directly evades all occasion for bringing that object into consciousness.

Hence **Reluctating** *ppl. a.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. P 10 Men are fain to devise arguments and colours to delude their reluctating consciences.

Reluctation (rɪlʌktē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *reluctātiōn-em* (Quicherat); see prec. and -ation.]

1. Struggle, resistance, opposition, of or in the case of things or persons. Somewhat *rare*.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 6 There being then no reluctation of the creature, nor sweat of the browe, mans employment must..haue ben matter of delight. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 518 He had gotten in the present Parliament, not without much reluctation, one tenth. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 210 Impedited in her reluctation and conflict with the forren invasion of the disease. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 348 If this fluid resided within bodies in an indolent and passive state, it could exert no reluctation on any mechanical force. 1876 Dowden *Poems* 12, I was mingled wholly with the sound Of tumbling billow and upjetting surge, Long reluctation, welter and refluent moan. 1887 E. Gurney *Tertium Quid* II. 76 The hush and fury, the crises and contrasts, the onsets and reluctations, of musical movement.

† **b.** *Med.* With ref. to the bodily organs. *Obs.*

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 67 This [motion] is done not without much reluctation and paine. 1650 H. Brooke *Conserv. Health* 114 The Stomock upon their Ingestion doth not firmly close, but with some sort of Reluctation.

† **2.** Internal or mental struggle; reluctance, unwillingness. Also *pl. Obs.* (very common in 17th c.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 5 In the distinction between vertue with reluctation, and vertue secured. 1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 265 Because with the whole heart he sinneth not, but hath euer some reluctation against the temptation. 1647 J. Vicars *Coleman-st. Conclave Visited* 28, I for my part..verily hoped (but yet with no little reluctation of spirit, fearing the contrary) he would [etc.]. 1674 J. B[rian] *Harv. Home* viii. 51 If still we find a reluctation, And that we are loth to depart, as yet.

pl. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxv. 44 Those [pleasures] which carry the most pleasing tasts, fit us with the largest reluctations. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* x. 28 By a sweet and secret efficacy overcome all its Reluctations.

† **b.** Aversion to cruelty. *Obs. rare.*

1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* III. vi, Thou hast no tendernesse No reluctation in thy heart. 1622 — *Sea Voy.* IV. i, Turn all those pities, Those tender reluctations that should become your sex, To stern anger.

Relucting, *ppl. a.*: see Reluct *v.*

Reluctivity (relʌktɪ·vɪti). [f. as Reluct *v.* + -ive + -ity.] Degree of magnetic reluctance.

1888 [see Reluctance 1 b]. 1896 S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-Electric Mach.* (ed. 5) 119 The reluctance or resistance of a circuit in such case is proportional..to the reluctivity or resistivity of the material.

† **Relue**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reluĕre* to redeem, but in first quot. associated with *luĕre* to wash.] *trans.* To set free again, rescue, deliver.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xxvii. 31 He remitted his rigour, descending downe to the erthe, to helpe wessbe and relue his peple. *Ibid.* 54 And why may they not be reluyd by other, which that by other were falsely begyled?

Relume (rɪlɪ·ūm), *v.* [f. Re- + *-lume* (see Illume), perh. after late L. *relūmināre* (cf. Relumine) or F. *rallumer* (OF. *ralumer*).]

1. *trans.* To relight, rekindle (a light, flame, etc., *lit.* or *fig.*); to cause to burn afresh.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 13, I know not where is that Promethean heate That can thy Light re-Lume. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 838 They once relum'd the flame Of lost mankind in polish'd slavery sunk. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* xxxiv. (1819) I. 182 To relume the lamp of virtuous love. 1801 Surr *Splendid Misery* I. 84 Oceana .. stole from her place of concealment, and relumed the taper. 1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1590 Flame that once burnt down Oil shall not quicken or breath relume.

b. *fig.* in various applications.

1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 491 Aratus, who a while relum'd the soul Of fondly-lingering Liberty in Greece. 1758 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 11 Jan., Sure this is not a reason to relume heats, when tranquillity is so essential. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* II. 76 This delicious poison relumed my expiring hopes. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* vi. 43 Paul when he wrote to relume the faith of those who wept for them that had fallen asleep.

2. To make clear or bright again.

1746 W. Thompson *Sickness* IV. 182 The festers of the wounded soul, Corrupted, black, to pristine white relume. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* x. 77 Not yet fifty times shall be relumed Her aspect, who reigns here queen of this realm. 1829 Southey *All for Love* IX. v, Pale she was, but faith and hope Had now relumed her eyes. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Horse Shoe Robinson* vii. 88 [They] gradually relumed their father's countenance with flashes of cheerful thought.

3. To light up again, to re-illuminate; to shine upon anew.

1786 J. Courtenay *Poet. Rev. Char. Johnson* 18 And Shakspeare's sun relumes the clouded stage. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XI, When the sun Relumed the gladden'd earth. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* I. lxv, Soon as to-morrow's dawn relumes the sky.

fig. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* I. 267 Lo, nature, life, and liberty relume The dim-eyed tenant of the dungeon gloom. 1831 Landor *Misc.* Wks. 1846 II. 619 O when will Health and Pleasure come again, .. And wandering wit relume the roseate bowers..?

† **Relumination.** *Obs. rare* —1. [ad. late L. *relūmināti̯ōn-em*: see next and -ation.] Fresh illumination.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1309 Her [the moon's] ecclipse and defect of light: which the sunne doth remedy by relumination of her streight waies.

Relumine, *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *relūmināre*: see Re- and Illumine.] *trans.* = Relume.

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 442 His eye relumines its extinguished fires. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 161 To relumine the obscured and almost extinguished honours of his family. *a* 1835 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* (1837) II. 23 'She has extinguished our light'. .. 'We will try to get it relumined'. 1853 Talfourd *Castilian* III. ii, A lonely throne; whence she shall rise In majesty relumined!

Hence **Relumined** *ppl. a.*

a 1743 Savage *Recov. Lady of Quality* 40 Each beauty brightens with re-lumin'd fire. 1821 Hood *Departure of Summer* iv, Time's relumined river. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney Sweepers*, The expired and not yet relumined kitchen-fires.

† **Relusant,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* -and. [a. OF. *reluisant*, pres. pple. of *reluire*: see next.] Relucent.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 159, I se3 by-3onde þat myry mere, A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law*

Arms (S. T. S.) 6 Quhen he sawe him self sa faire sa noble and sa relusand before all the lave he miskend himself.

† **Reluy·se,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. F. *reluis-, reluire* :—L. *relucēre* : see RELUCE *v.* and RELUSANT.] *intr.* To shine forth.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 141 The royame that reluyseth and shyneth in the kyng and in the quene.

Rely (rĭlə·), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 **relie, relye,** 5 *Sc.* **rele-.** [ad. OF. *relier* to bind together, etc. :—L. *religāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *ligāre* to bind : cf. RELIGATE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To gather (soldiers, followers, etc.) together; to assemble, to rally. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1001 His folk he relyed [*v.r.* relied þam] hym to, For to assay eft what þey might do. — *Chron.* (1810) 317 Of knyght & of burgeis an oste he did relie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 34 His men till him he gan rely. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16889 Pan[ta]salye hir men relies. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 553 The Duke .. cried his signe with high voyce, and relyed his peple a-boute hym. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxiii. 186 Rogier relyed his lytil felawship And cam deffendyng hym toward the toun. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* I. (1611) E, To armes in haste, K. Iohn relyes his men. 1608 HEYWOOD tr. *Salust's Iug. War* (1609) 50 He gathered his troopes into one battallion, he relieth the rankes and faceth the adverse footmen.

† **b.** *refl.* To come together (again); to rally; also, to betake (oneself) *to* a place (cf. 3 b). *Obs.*

c 1330 [see 1]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3094 Þe Sarsyns relied hymen ageyn & meteþ with our barouns. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 238 The manfull courage of the earl of Warwike..whereby he caused them to stay and relie themselves again. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 44 A few of the Liegeois after they were put to flight relied themselues together at their cariage. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 148 The King and Queene were perswaded to relie themselves to Killingworth.

† **2.** *intr.* To assemble, to rally. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 To Lyncoln þei drowe, & þer þei suld relie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 440 All the chassaris turnyt agane; And thai relyit with mekill mayne. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1882 Thane relyez the renkez of the Rounde Table. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 393 Whan these saugh hem comynge thei relien and closed hem to-geder.

† **b.** *Hunting.* (Meaning not clear.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, As ofte as he fyndeth þe fues..he sholde saye lowde: . sy . va. sy. va. sy . va., and relie with his. *Ibid.* xxxiv, If þe houndes fynde what so it be, he shall relye and jopeye, till he haue seen it. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 58 And tille þaire riste raches relyes [*v.r.* releues] one þaire raye.

† **3. a.** To rally *to* (attack) an enemy. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12620 The Troyens sone that aspied, And to the Gregeis thei sone relied.

† **b.** To rally or retire *to* one's friends or to a certain place. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1391 Than a ryche mane of Rome relyede to his byerns. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 281 And eche hadde a baner wher-to thei sholde relye whan thei were medled with the saisnes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 18 [Priests] destitute of all place of relying vnto [*errata* upon].

† **c.** To trust *to* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1623) 67 About the young Earle were servants and counsellours .. to whom he most relyed. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 335 Cambrensis (herein whom I must relie unto) being then in Ireland. 1616 S. WARD *Balm fr. Gilead* Serm. (1862) 107 Instead of apologies and captation of good will, he relies to this fort, passeth not for man's day.

† **d.** To be devoted *to*, to pertain or belong *to*, a thing or person. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 57 A man too pietee, to iustice whoalye relying. *Ibid.* III. 72 Theare stands a plentiful Island Too the dame of myrmayds, too Neptune Princelye relying. *Ibid.* 78 Anchises .. On Gods heunlye cryeth, to ther hest with duitye relying.

† **4. a.** (Also *refl.*) To adhere *to*, associate (oneself) *with*, another. *Obs. rare.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 82/1 Kildare cleauing to Yorke, and Ormond relieng to Lancaster. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 320 My purpose was to have relied myselfe with Menatouon.

† **b.** To hold *of*, be a vassal or subject *of*, another. (Cf. RELIEVE *v.* 8 a.) *Obs. rare.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. French Acad.* (1589) 587 Princes, Dukes .. who possesse .. Townes, Castels, with vassals holding and relieng of [F. *releuans de*] them by fealtie and homage. 1591 HARINGTON *Ariosto, Life* 418 For countries sake, and of his gratefull nature he was euer relying of the duke of Ferrara.

5. To depend *on* a person or thing with full trust or confidence; to rest *upon* with assurance.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* 2, I, for my part, relye not upon other mens opinions. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 102 The Iewes relyed much vpon the prayers of the fayth-full. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 34 Such as relie too much upon them, imitate..what is worst in their workes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 373 Go in thy native innocence, relie On what thou hast of vertue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 452 The tender Twig shoots upward to the Skies, And on the Faith of the new Sun relies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 404 None of the Chinese .. employed as Linguists, could be relied on. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1788) 180 Upon what part of your subjects would you rely for assistance? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Can I rely upon your secrecy? 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Advt. (1858) 11 On his accurate observation and sound judgement I have constantly relied. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 65 The only authority on which the Chroniclers relied was tradition.

b. With reference to facts or statements. (Cf. DEPEND 5 and 5 b.)

1809 GERMAIN LAVIE in *G. Rose's Diary & Corr.* I. 260 You may rely that any communications you may be pleased to make to me shall be held sacred. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 144 For Mr. Ward may rely upon it that, whether or not he will allow belief to appeal to understanding, unbelief will appeal to it. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 83 You and it will travel thither in company, rely upon it.

† **c.** To rest *upon* a support. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Ej, Ah see how his most holy Hand relies Vpon his knees, to vnder-prop his Charge. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* xxiii, Two sturdy Pillers .. whereon, relied The weighty burthen of her lofty pride. 1683 NORRIS *Wks.* (Grosart) 67 So to th' unthinking boy the distant sky Seems on some mountain's surface to rely.

fig. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. (1623) 1143 [His] life vntill this time, wee will briefly run ouer—so many dependances of story relying vpon him. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* Ded. 6 There your designes, your projects, may rest and relie.

6. To put trust or confidence *in* a person or thing. Somewhat *rare.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* v. 24 Those aides and asistances .. in which they for the most part trusted and relyed. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 186 Asdrubal placed his Gauls (in whom he least rely'd) in the Left Wing. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 312 If there was anyone in whom he might think he could rely, it was Kark, his thrall.

† **b.** To rest, consist, *in* something. *Obs. rare.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 300 The naturall Philosophers .. hold, that a man receiueth the conditions of his soule, at the time of his forming..; but not his substance, wherein the whole life relieth. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 60 Therein relies the very glory of the Godhead of Christ.

† **7.** *refl.* and *trans.* To repose (oneself, one's soul, faith, etc.) *on, upon,* or *in* some person or thing. *Obs.* (freq. in early 17th c. use.)

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 194 Who, relying himselfe vpon your iudgement, hath made me an actor. 1612 (?) BRETON *Pasquil's Nt.-cap* 96 No faith her husband doth in her relie. 1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 38 Should wee relye our soules upon so narrow, so new, and so perplexed a divine? *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 503 Not to rest upon bare words, wee must proceed to enquire what moved them to..rely themselves upon that answer.

† **b.** To rest (a proceeding) *on* something. *Obs.*—[1]

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 78 A ground work on which he might rely his false proceedings.

Hence **Rely·ing** *ppl. a.*

1836 BROWNING & FORSTER *Life Strafford* (1892) 155 His more relying friend the archbishop of Canterbury.

† **Rely·**, *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [perh. ad. ONF. **releier* :—L. *relēgāre* to RELEGATE.] *trans.* ? To assign.

a 1400 *St. John* 6 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 467 To life ay in lykynge þat lorde þe relyede That in Bedleme was borne.

Relyf(e, obs. ff. RELIEF. **Relygeous, -ioun, -ious,** etc., obs. ff. RELIGION, -IOUS. **Relyk**(e, **-ykke, -yque,** obs. ff. RELIC. **Relyn,** obs. inf. of REEL *v.*[1] **Relȝie,** obs. Sc. form of RAIL *v.*[4] **Rem,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1], REAM *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], REALM.

Rema·de (rī-), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [RE- 5 a : cf. REMAKE *v.*] Made again or anew. Also *sb.*, an article which has been made over again.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 471 The Son of heav'n! The double Son; the Made, and the Re-made! 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 10/1 'Remades', or balls that have been played with before, ..receive none of his..attentions.

Rema·gnetize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To magnetize again. Also **Remagnetiza·tion.**

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 439 The weak needle is then remagnetized by passing a small bar magnet a few times along it from end to end. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II. 85 If the force .. acts in the positive direction it will begin to remagnetize the iron. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 87 It renders a fresh adjustment or remagnetisation necessary.

Remaid, variant of *remeid* REMEDE *Obs.*

† **Remai·le.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a. F. *rimaille* (not found, however, before 16th c.), f. *rime* RHYME.] Rhyming, verse.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LIII. 391 A clerk of yngland In his remaile þus redes.

Remain (rĭmē·n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 *Sc.* **re-, ramayn,** 6 *Sc.* **remane,** 6–7 **remaine, -mayne,** 6- **remain.** [a. OF. *remain*, vbl. sb. f. *remaindre* : see REMAIN *v.* Now chiefly *pl.*, the singular being common only in sense 4 b.]

I. † 1. Those left, surviving, or remaining out of a number of persons; the remainder or rest. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 922 Than thai consent, the ramayn that was thar. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* I. Biv b, O quene that in our woes (alone) such mercy dost extend To vs the poore remayne of Troy. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 202 Don Iean and the remaine of the Spaniards at Kinsale, were all embarked ready to be gone. 1651 CROMWELL in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civil War* (1832) II. 380, I believe the number of these sent will be about a hundred; the remain also being forty or fifty. 1671 EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 102 Thinking themselves the onely poor remain of people, that can dispense the word profitably.

† **b.** The remaining representative of a family.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXIV. (1602) 165 This Henrie, Earle of Richmond, now poore Lancasters remaine.

2. That which remains or is left (unused, undestroyed, etc.) of some thing or quantity of things; also, that which remains to be done. Now *rare* (common in 16–17th c.).

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 8 Only the Remain and Overplus above their Expences of their Housholds. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1676) 9 Those which then returned with Theseus, did seethe in a great brasse pot all the remain of their provision. 1606 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 87, I know your Masters pleasure, and he mine: All the Remaine is welcome. 1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 230, I have been so frugal of making use of the old remain, that there is no need of ammunition, or other necessaries. 1687 *Penal Laws* 32 This .. is the antient Remain of the Soveraign Power and Prerogative of the Kings of England. 1716 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 290 Chagrins, more than their small Remain of Life seem'd destin'd to undergo. *c* 1885 BEDDOES *Epitaph* Poems (1851) 203 This is the remain Of one best union of that deathless twain.

† **b.** *Arith.* = REMAINDER[1] 4 a. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xii. N iij, The square of the side *AF* yeldeth 190104, and this diuided by 160 produceth in the quotiente 1188, and the remayne is 24. 1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* ii. 22 The Remaine or difference of 144, and 148, is 4. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 301 The Greater substracted from the Lesser, the Remain will be so much too short.

† **c.** (Also *pl.*) The balance or unpaid remainder of a sum of money. (Cf. REMAINDER[1] 4 b.) *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Reliquus*, Camillus writeth that he hath receiued the remaines due vnto me. *Ibid.*, *Reliquatio*,..arrearage and remaynes. 1627 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 267 These loans have brought in 240,000*l.* at least; therefore the remain must needs be got up, which is not past 50,000*l.* 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 367/4 The said Officers..shall proceed to the payment of the ensuing Orders, as the remain of that Taxe and the remaines of the [other] Taxe shall come in.

3. A remaining or surviving part or fragment of something. Now *rare.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 143 There standeth yet, upon the high cliffe,..some remaine of a Tower. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 85 In Hispaniola there were not 300 Natives left, and a very small remaine in the other Ilands. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 139 At the stair-head there is some remain of the Gate. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii, A large remain of Glory is behind. 1763 MRS. F. BROOKE *Lady J. Mandeville* (1782) II. 53 This sacred deposit, this little remain of what their tender care had left me. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Christiad* I. ix, No sweet remain of life encheers the sight. 1843 KEMBLE *Poetry Codex Vercell.* Pref. 6 A series of publications which..will give to the world of scholars every yet inedited remain of Anglosaxon.

† **b.** A remainder of stock or stores; also, a list or inventory of military stores taken at the appointment of a new storekeeper. *Obs.*

1677 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 21 A stationer..having bought a remain of above two hundred of Horrox's Astronomy. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., In foreign parts a remain is taken only on the appointment of a new storekeeper.

† **c.** A surviving trace *of* some feeling. Also *ellipt.* with adj. *Obs.*

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* IV. i, She has still love enough for you, not to be displeas'd with the utmost proofs you can give that you have still a warm remain for her. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. iii, When this remain of horror has entirely subsided. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 72 To overcome that small remain of fortitude which yet animated and sustained him.

4. (With *pl.*) **a.** A survival; a relic *of* some obsolete custom or practice; a surviving trait or characteristic. Now *rare.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 346 And, as a remaine of ancient custome, this continued among Pagans. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 1 'Tis a Remain of judicial Astrology. 1819 LADY CHARLEVILLE in *Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1859) 254 Lady Crewe ..had mind and heart, and indeed some fine remains of a race that has passed away. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 333/3 A traditional remain of his office of server.

b. A material relic (*of* antiquity, etc.); an ancient monument, building, or other structure; an object which has come down from past times.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 123 There are such fair remains to be found among the Ruines, as easily show that this has been a .. rich .. Town. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 235 The only Remain of Antiquity they shew one is, the Remainder of an Old Steeple. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 161 This ancient Remain is situated about a Quarter of a Mile to the right of the great Road leading from Rochester to Maidstone. 1779 ABERCROMBY *Mirror* No. 52 P 6 Every remain of Roman greatness attracted my attention. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xvi. (1879) 335 Already we had fallen into the region of ancient remains. 1864 J. H. LUPTON *Wakefield Worthies* 242 The supposition..that Low Hill is a Druidical remain.

† **c.** A literary relic. *Obs. rare.*

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xxxi. 329/2 Meeting with such a choice remain of this brave London merchant I could not but for his lasting Honour publish it in this place. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 128 It is indeed surprizing, that any Man who had attentively considered this admirable Remain, should think it the Forgery of a Sophist.

† **d.** A relic of a person. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1798 W. FERRIER in A. Ferrier *Mem. & Serm.* (1841) IV. 336 Elisha gathered it up as a precious remain.

II. *pl.* **5.** Surviving members of a company, family, or other body of persons. Also rarely of a single person.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 62 He .. ordanyt him to passe in Spayne, for Pompees remaynis of his men maid syk deray thare. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. v. 1 Come poore remaines of friends, rest on this Rocke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xl. 23 Their sonnes and their daughters shal die in famine. And there shal be no remaines of them. 1738 C'TESS POMFRET in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) II. 124 There are still some remains of that abdicated court. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, IV. 9 After having been at once a husband, a brother, and a father, he was the only remains of his family, which was entirely buried in the

grave along with him. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. (1847) 93 The remains of the Druidical order were not persecuted.

† b. The remainder; the others. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 6 Many were executed, the remains in peaceful manner sent home, the king having graciously exhorted them to a life according to the law of God and man.

6. The remaining parts *of* some thing or things; all that is left of something; articles remaining from a store or stock; † the rest *of* a period.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 18, I trowit,..That lang in burgh I sould haue bruikit [the money]; Now the remanes are eith to turss. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* vi. 53 They that had remayned in Jurie of the Gentils, had consumed their remaynes, that had bene layd up. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 18 Seven old Galleys .. the remains of their Fleet which escaped from the Battel of Lepanto. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 242, I wanted some Rest for the Remains of Winter. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. (1788) 190 If you would hope to save the wretched remains of a ruined reputation. 1803 NELSON 3 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 78 You are..on no account..to supply any of his Majesty's Ships..with Naval Stores without being furnished with the Boatswain's and Carpenter's Supplies, Expenses, and Remains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 71 The shopkeepers..stole away with the remains of their stocks to the English territory. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 9 (1879) 52 Coal is the remains of an ancient vegetation.

b. Const. *of* the destroying force. *rare.*

1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 82 'Tis time to save the few remains of war. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* (1777) Pref. § 11 Moreover, what the Romans did to the remains of the war.

c. Const. as *sing.*

1801 *Lusignan* III. 145 Do you then envy me this short remains of happiness? 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 286 In one place there is the remains of an Ionic temple. 1874 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 89 The tendency .. was really a remains .. of the extraordinary and odious instinct which had possessed them.

7. a. The literary works (*esp.* the unpublished ones) left by an author; also, the fragments of an ancient writer.

1652 (*title*) Herberts Remains, or sundry pieces of .. Mr. George Herbert, now exposed to publick light. 1681 TATE *Lear* Ded., Nothing but..my Zeal for all the Remains of Shakespear, cou'd have wrought me to so bold an Undertaking. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 172 Celsus, who seems the oldest Heathen author, whereof we have any remains. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 176 He left behind him many valuable remains, which Bion Proconnesius is said to have translated. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. (1875) 354 The remains of Clement and Polycarp and such fragments of Ignatius as criticism pronounces..genuine.

b. That which is left of a person when life is extinct; the (dead) body, corpse.

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 816 Of all the mighty man the small remains A little urn, and scarcely fill'd contains. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 18, I grop'd About among their cold Remains..often calling On their dear Names. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, I saw, also, her poor remains laid at rest in the convent garden. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1295 With deep grief and awe The pale survivors followed her remains..Up the cold mountain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 242 The remains of Hastings and Carter were brought on shore with every mark of honour.

c. Substances of organic origin preserved in the earth in a fossilized condition.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 36 Trees..have been found in great depths in our modern continents, .. and often mixed with marine remains. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 491/2 Thus employed, 'organic remains' become a clue to many of the darkest pages in the antient history of our planet.

† **Remai·n,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] Stay.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 615 Laynrik was tayn..; So Lundy thair mycht mak no langar remayn. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 148 A most myraculous worke..Which often since my heere remaine in England, I haue seene him do.

Remain (rĭmē·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **remeyne, -mayne, -mane** (*Sc.* **ra-**), 6 **remene,** 6–7 **remaine,** 6– **remain.** [a. AF. *remeyn-, remayn-,* etc., stressed stem of OF. *remanoir* (also *remaindre*):—L. *remanēre,* f. *re-* RE- + *manēre* to stay.]

1. *intr.* To be left after the removal or appropriation of some part, number or quantity. Also const. *to.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 674 Þat þar tempil ..sa cleynely suld be distroit, Þat na thing suld remayn of It. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* viii. (1885) 126 Yff any parte off þe revenues þeroff remayne ouer the paiement of the same ordynarie chargis, þat so remaynynge is the kynges owne money. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G v b, He lost all that he had and no thyng remayned to hym sauf only his body. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* x. 40 Thus Iosua smote all the londe .., with all their kynges, and let not one remaine ouer. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. iii. (1636) 8 Then I say take 10 out of 17 and there remaineth 7, which I set downe. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ii. § 136. 60 But if this part [of the seal] which remaines to the deed hath not any print, then the deed is insufficient. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 528 My chill Blood is curdled in my Veins, And scarce the Shadow of a Man remains. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 53 There is not Sap enough remaining to nourish the Leaves. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 71 One only care Remains to each, the search of sunny nook. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 83 Freedom so To what of Greece remaineth now Returns. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 594 Now remains But little cause for laughter. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 He is willing to allow himself and others the few pleasures which remain to them.

2. To be left over and above what has already been done or dealt with in some way.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Mark*) Prol. 13 Sa remanyt vthire twa [evangelists], of quhame I wel here menyng ma.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 56 Nowe let vs schewe as we maye thoes thynges that remaynyn of the thyrde place the whyche we sawe and behylde. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 82 Yet ther ys a nother dysease remenyng behynd, wych gretely trowblyth the state of the hole body. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 179 Nothing remaines, but that I kindle the boy thither. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 37 The easier conquest now Remains thee. 1712–14 POPE *R. Lock* v. 29 What then remains but well our pow'r to use..? 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 31 What length of sea remains, what various lands. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 617 Worse things, unheard, unseen, remain behind.

b. Const. with *inf.* (passive or active).

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 68 Many and grete fautys ther be..wych now remayne..to be sought and tryed out. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 60 What now remaines my Lords for vs to do..? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 100 But that there yet remains a deed to act [etc.]. 1830 TENNYSON *Talk. Oak* 204 A thousand thanks for what I learn And what remains to tell. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. vi. 81 The headlands will remain to be ploughed separately.

c. *It remains that* or *to* (with *inf.*).

1540 BIBLE (Cranmer) 1 *Cor.* vii. 29 It remayneth, that they whych haue wyues, be as thoughe they had none. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 147 Remaines, that in th' Officiall Markes invested, You anon doe meet the Senate. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 17 It remaineth, that we commend thee to God. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 362 It remains only to apply the law, thus stated, to the fact in question. 1821 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 599 It now remains to attempt a clear classification and description of the Accidential. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. § 2 (1904) 133/1 In the interval of which it remains to speak.

† **3. a.** To fall *to* a person as a REMAINDER. *Obs.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 123 Aftir hir discesse, all the saide maners, londes and tenementes, rentes and reuersions, to remayne to his next heire. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 10 And if it appenede that he disceysed witheoute heyres .. thenne schulde the kyngdome..remane unto George, the Duke of Clarence. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 52 § 1 Hereditamentis whiche to him discended, remayned, or reverted.

† b. To continue to belong *to* one. *Obs.*

1512 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Also I will that my chalice .. wt my best aulter clothis and best vestment,..which before daies I gave to my wif, remayn styll to her. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 185 That the realme of Napels should for euer remain to the Emperour. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 82 To thee, and thine hereditarie euer, Remaine this ample third of our faire Kingdome.

4. To continue in the same place (or with the same person); to abide, stay.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 124 That thos same maners, londes & tenementes..remayne and abyde in the feefes handes. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2347 Bot 3hit the king hir prayt on sich wyss, That sche remanit whill the thrid day. 1530 PALSGR. 684/2 Suffer no fylthe to remayne on thy nayles. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 7 He was commaunded by his prince to remain at home. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. (1614) 632 Causing (as the Moors report) that the bullets should still remaine in the Pieces when they were discharged. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 587 Why else this strength Miraculous yet remaining in those locks? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. Wks. 1813 VI. 100 Charles remained six days in Paris. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1 You have for a long time had my money; it shall remain no longer with you. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 97 Thus shalt thou remain in this sea to the end of time. 1890 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* 13 Aulus Plautius remained in Britain till 47.

† b. To have one's abode; to dwell. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 946 And ilk fowle..Held hame to thar hant, and thar herbery, Quhar thai war wont to remane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 226 Within the toun..Ane Brit thair wes remanand in the tyme. 1583 RICH *Phylotus* (1835) 10 In the gallant citty of Naples, there was remaining a young man, called by the name of Alberto. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iii. 14 But for my Mistris, I nothing know where she remaines.

† c. To consist; to reside or lie *in* something.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 265 Thai weraly awysit .. the mater, and how it remanyt. 1559 ABP. HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vi. 399 What .. spirituall government is, and in what pointes it dothe cheffely remaine.

5. With complement: To continue to be.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 132, I made mine othe..Unto them all for to remayne full true In stedfast love. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 32 It sal ewer remane in blyndnes and ignorance. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 57 b, Not [to] disclose, that the Factour with the others did remaine prisoners. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 173 If shee remaine vnseduc'd, you not making it appeare otherwise [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 124, I formed them free, and free they must remain. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 20 Men may lose their limbs, their organs of sense,..and yet remain the same living agents. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 66 The sun descended, And Puss remained still unattended. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* I. 188 Which of the two Will remain conqueror? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 256 Amid the conflict of ideas..the impression of sense remained certain and uniform.

b. *I* († *will*) *remain,* etc., as the concluding formula of a letter.

1600 C. PERCY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 38, I will ever remain Your assured friend Charles Percy. 1634 STRAFFORD in *Strafford Papers* (1739) I. 340, I remain Your Lordship's most humbly to be commanded, Wentworth. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 269 And so I rest or remain, Yours &c. 1793 COWPER *Let. to J. Hall* 10 Dec., I remain, my dear friend, Affectionately yours, W. C. 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Let. to F. Kemble* Nov., Here is my Letter done, and I remaining yours always sincerely, E. F. G.

c. To continue in the same state; to lie untouched or undisturbed.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1268 Draw out the fire, and let it [japan] remain until morning; then boil it until it rolls hard. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 100 Stir this mixture..for three days or more, then let it remain for some time.

6. To continue to exist; to have permanence; to be still existing or extant. (Sometimes also implying sense 1 or 2.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 After the noble ..doctryne of wyse..Philosophers lefte and remaynyng wt vs in wrytyng. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 There remayneth at this daye no token of the laborious Tabernacle which Moises buylded. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii, Vsing in their fightes many guyles and craftes, which are remained to them from their auncestors. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 267 The same admiration remaineth from what side soever you doe looke upon her. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 304 Th' immortal Line in sure Succession reigns, The Fortune of the Family remains. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 101 A little Verse my All that shall remain. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 678 The stench remains, the lustre dies away. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 141 Soul is the only element, the block That for uncounted ages has remained. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 The abbey church of Westminster .. remains a monument of his artistic taste.

† b. To stick in the mind. Const. *with.* *Obs.*—[1]

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 30, I hope it remaines not vnkindely with your Lordship, that I return'd you an empty messenger.

c. To continue with (one). *rare*—[1].

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1126 In a little time while breath remains thee, Thou oft shalt wish thy self at Gath.

7. † **a.** To be left *with* a responsibility. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 506 Gyff thow will nocht, ramayne with all the charge.

† b. *Sc.* To await *on* (= for) a thing or person.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 84 Be stout, on prosper fortune to remane. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 55 That we may provide sum way for our selfis, and ye to remane upoun the finale ansuer. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 38 The Inglismen past towardis Berwick, and the Governour come to Melross and remanit on his freindis.

c. To await, be left for (one). *rare.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 304 And such end, perdie, does all hem remayne, That of such falsers freendship bene fayne. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. ix. 6 Were your will her sold to entertaine..Great guerdon, well I wote, should you remaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 443 If thence he scape.., what remains him less Then unknown dangers and as hard escape.

d. To be left *with* one in the end, as the result of some action.

1861 ROSSETTI tr. *Dante's Vita Nuova* (1904) 145 Seeing that in the battle of doubts, the victory most often remained with such as inclined towards the lady of whom I speak.

† **8.** To stay, stop, cease. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xi, Som supposed that the warre sholde remayne bycause of this mervayll, but Turnus hade no wylle to leve it.

† **9.** *trans.* To abide, await (an event). *Obs.*—[1]

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 552 Such persons..must.. remayne the comming of the Iustices of Gaole deliuerie.

† **Remai·nant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **remaynand**(e, *Sc.* **ra-**), 6 **remeynant, -maynent.** [Alteration of REMENANT, after prec., or f. prec. + -ANT.] Remaining; remainder; *pl.* remains.

1438–9 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 130 The remaynande of the torgis to x of the nedyest paryschirches. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 269 To fornys the remaynand of the bataill. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 401 The ramaynand agayne turnyt that tide. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* XXIV. (1539) 48 Rygge all the remeynant upwarde. ? 1577 *Conuersion Sinner* 5 b, So muche as is remaynent of their mortal life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 16 The remainants of that auncient Amphitheatre. 1658 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 466 To the great prejudice and damage to their neighbours and the loss of the remainants cattell.

Remainder[1] (rĭmē·ndəɹ). Also 5–6 **-maindre,** (6 **-maender**), **-maynd**re, (5 **-dore**), 6–7 **-maynder.** [a. AF. *remainder* (sb.) = OF. *remaindre* inf. (:—**remanĕre*), var. of *remanoir*:—L. *remanēre*: see REMAIN *v.* and -ER[4].]

1. *Law.* The residual or further interest remaining over from a particular estate, coming into effect when this has determined, and created by the same conveyance by which the estate itself was granted.

When the residual interest, instead of being devised to another, is reserved by the grantor, it is called a REVERSION. *Contingent remainder*: see CONTINGENT A. 9.

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 60 The remaindre of þe maner of Steneby..[I bequeath] to Thomas my son and heir. 1535 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 125 Item I gyve and bequethe vnto my cosyn John Drury..my best gylte goblet, wt the couer as yt ys, the remaynder ther of to be to my godsone, Robert Drury. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 95 b, If a lease bee made to a man for terme of life, the remaynder unto another for terme of life, the remaynder unto the thirde in taile, the remainder unto the fourth in fee [etc.]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 313 Sir, for a Cardecue, he will sell the fee-simple of his saluation, the inheritance of it, and cut th'intaile from all remainders, and a perpetuall succession for it perpetually. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* p. vii, I have in Ireland, without the county of Kerry, in lands, remainders, and reversions, about 3100*l.* per ann. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 164 An estate then in remainder may be defined to be, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 304 Thomas Cary devised to Peter Cary and the heirs male of his body, remainder in the same manner to his other sons. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. 227 A remainder is created by express words at the same time as the particular estate, and is so limited as to come into enjoyment or possession so soon as the particular estate comes to an end.

b. So *remainder over.* Sometimes = a further remainder.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 13 Yf a man let landes ..for terme of yeres, the remainder ouer to an other for terme of lyfe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 142 b, If a man .. will

giue lands in taile, the remainder ouer in fee simple without deed [etc.]. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 164 This makes A tenant for years, with remainder to B for life, remainder over to C in fee. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 331 Lands were given to an alien in tail, remainder over to another in fee. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 3/2 Although the deed purported to bar the remainders over, its legal effect was to pass merely a base fee.

c. *Cross remainders*, estates in remainder arising where lands are devised to two or more persons in tail, with remainder to either upon failure of the other's issue.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 381 Here A and B have cross remainders by implication, and on the failure of either's issue, the other or his issue shall take the whole. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 435 Cross remainders will not be raised between two persons without words creating a necessary implication. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 110 The common settlement..is..then to the daughters, as tenants in common in tail, with cross-remainders in tail.

d. *Remainder man*, the person to whom a remainder is devised.

1743 *Swinburne's Wills* (ed. 6) 180 Provided that if any of the Remainder Men alien the Land, his Estate shall cease. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 166 The remainder-man is seised of his remainder at the same time that the termor is possessed of his term. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 41 It divests the remainder or reversion,..leaving only in the remainder-man or reversioner a mere right of entry. 1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/1 With extended facilities and provisions for the security of the remainderman, many encumbered Irish properties would now be willingly disposed of.

e. *transf.* The right to succeed to a title or position on the decease of the holder; *esp.* the right of succession to a peerage expressly assigned to a certain person or line of descent in default of male issue in the direct line.

1809 *Mottos Peers Scotl.* Errata, James, Earl of Hopetoun, was created an English peer..with remainder to the issue male of the body of his father. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* iii. (1876) I. 123 Henry had exercised the power with which his parliament..had invested him, by settling the succession in remainder upon the house of Suffolk. 1893 *Burke's Peerage* 1481 He was advanced to a viscounty 1885, with remainder, in default of his male issue, to his daughter with remainder to her male issue.

attrib. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 461/2 In the event of any future Earl of Cromartie becoming Duke of Sutherland, the Cromartie honours should at once pass to the next remainder heir.

2. a. Those still left out of a number of persons; the remaining ones; the rest († also in *pl.*).

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (1557) E iv b, Troy and the remainder of our folke Restore I shold. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 131 Where you behold vs now, The poore remainder of Andronici. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* II Of the Inhabitants..9000 and upwards are of the Reformation,..the remainders are Papists. 1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* I. 2 The remainder of us they left at night in the Road. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. de Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 30 We drove the Remainder headlong off the Deck.

b. That which is left when part has been taken away, used, dealt with, etc.; the residue.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 The remainder to be restored when the warre is finished. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 272 Not that I am afraide to dye, but that my offences beeing many, I would repent out the remainder of Nature. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft., Occas. Medit.* IV. iv, He gave away more out of the Remainder of his Estate, than every liberal Man would have done out of the Whole. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. i, I took out my small Provisions, and, after having refreshed myself, I secured the Remainder in a Cave. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 233 He should be permitted to pass the remainder of his life in..exile. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 68 Was it not..expected from them, that they should fill up the remainder of the sufferings appointed by their master..? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 25, I will reserve the analysis of the remainder for another occasion.

3. †a. A single person, or a few persons, remaining out of a number. *Obs.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 233 In the end .. they had recourse to the remainders of the family of the Manfredi their ancient Lords. 1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 303 Ah, Ferdinand, the stay of my old age, And cheefe remainder of our progenie. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 119 That three dayes battell .. maintained by a poore remainder of the Mamalucks. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 54 Ibrahim that was the only Remainder of the Ottoman Family. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. vi. (1715) 261 After they had utterly routed all the remainders of Xerxes's numerous Army.

b. A remaining († or still existing) part or fragment; chiefly *pl.* = remains, *esp.* of ancient buildings. (Common in 17th c.)

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiv. 459 The Edifices and Buildings..were many in number..as doth appeare at this day by their ruines and remainders. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 2 Seeming Ashes may be no Ashes, that is, no Remainders of any Fewel burnt there. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* iii. 9 With an Intention, as I said before, of visiting all the remainders of Antiquity in that Place. 1878 T. Hardy *Ret. Native* IV. vii, The remainders, being cut into lengths and split open, were tossed into the pan.

c. A remaining trace *of* some practice, quality, feeling, etc. (Cf. Remain *sb.*[1] 3 c.) Now *rare.*

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 211 If you have any remainders of modesty or truth cry God mercy. 1668 Owen in Hearne *Collect.* 26 Nov. an. 1705 (O. H. S.) I. 99 The Remainders of Indwelling-Sin in Believers. 1755 S. Walker *Serm.* 5 Deliver me from the Remainders of Corruption that dwell in me. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 580 With.. a remainder of disgust in the breasts of some of the Omrahs.

4. a. *Arith.* The number which remains after subtraction of a lesser from a greater; the difference between two numbers; the excess after a process of division. (Cf. Remain *sb.*[1] 2 b, Remainer 2.)

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xxiii. P ij b, The roote quadrate of the remaynder is the perpendiculare falling from the greatest angle to the greatest side. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. v. (1636) 14 The third number is called the Quotient,..and the fourth number is called the Remainder, if any be. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 231 The remainder after subtraction is the measure of proportion arithmetical. 1696 Br. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xxxviii. (1697) 708 Three thousand, dividing 301775 will produce an Hundred and leave 1775 in Remainder. 1798 J. Hutton *Course Math.* I. 12 To prove Subtraction, add the remainder to the less number. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 528 When the number of times is not exact, the excess of the dividend over the divisor ..is called the remainder.

† **b.** = Remain *sb.*[1] 2 c. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 130 My Soueraigne Leege was in my debt, Vpon remainder of a deere Accompt.

5. In the book-trade: A number of copies remaining unsold out of an edition (esp. after the demand for it has fallen off or ceased), and frequently disposed of at a reduced price.

1873 Curwen *Hist. Booksellers* 391 Tegg..visited all the trade sales, and bought up the 'remainders', *i.e.* surplus copies of works in which the original publishers had no faith. 1888 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 850/2 His main dealings before this having been in 'remainders', and his one solitary publication a failure.

6. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Remaining, left over; reserve.

1567 Ld. Herries in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 51 He hoped the remainder noblemen of their party..would come to the same conformity. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 83 Lett us not be so iniurious to remaender antiquitye as to deprive ye fardist of[f] of his due commendation. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 39 His braine..is as drie as the remainder bisket After a voyage. 1824 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, He would sometimes finish the remainder crust, to show that he wished no savings. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* xxiv, Their memories are dimm'd and torn, Like the remainder tatters of a dream. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 181 All my tired remainder-men were summoned.

† **Remai·nder**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: cf. Remain *sb.*[2]] Stay; time of staying or remaining.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 56 During my remainder there [in Rome]. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 123 The first [reason] is that of Aristotle, drawne from..the small time of its remainder in the wombe.

Remainder-man: see Remainder[1] 1 d.

Remai·ndership. *Law.* [f. Remainder[1] 1.] The possession of a remainder; the fact of there being a remainder.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 18/1 The law of entail enables a landowner..to give to a person yet unborn the remaindership of his estate. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 461/2 This unusual series of remainderships.

So † **Remai·ndery.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 97 A state & feftment..of lands & tenementes..for terme of his lyfe, the remaynderie to the ryght heire of William Plompton knight.

† **Remai·ndment.** *Law. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Remainder[1].] A remainder.

1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 52 *marg.*, A recovery barreth an Escheat taile and all reversions and remaindments thereupon.

† **Remai·ner**[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 **remaner**, 5–6 **remayner**, 7 **remainor**. [a. ONF. *remaneir*, = OF. *remanoir* inf.: see Remain *v.* and -er[4].]

1. *Law.* **a.** ? = Remanet 2 a. *rare*[−1].

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 294 Mastere Pownyngs hath day tille the next terme by a remayner.

b. = Remainder[1] 1.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 75/2 Nor to oure seid moost derest Wife, nor to her heires or assignes, in, to, or for the remaner..of the premisses. 1520 Sir R. Elyot *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) App. A, Notwithstanding the said entailles and remayners afore declared.

2. = Remainder[1] 4 a.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 96 The Remayner is a sum left after a due Subtraction made. 1588 J. Mellis *Arith.* S iij b, I haue herein alwaies driuen my remayners (or broken partes) into whole numbers. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 106 The Sun enters Gemini May 11; which Substract from 12, the Remainer is 1.

3. = Remainder 2 b.

1617 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, The remainor [of the money is] in the boxe. *a* 1625 Fletcher, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. ii, The lesse remainer Is dowry large enough. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* II. (1647) 23 From which stick cut off its just length, the remainer you may use upon the base ring.

Remai·ner[2]. *rare.* [f. Remain *v.* + -er[1].] One who remains or stays.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 16, I wil be a remainer in thy tabernacle for euer. 1637 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 79 Ane daylie remainer fra the Kirk in tyme of dyvyne worschip.

Remaining (rĭmē·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Remain *v.* + -ing[1].]

† **1.** That which remains; a remainder. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philip*) 89 Prestis & deknys þare mad he..al þe remaynyne to do þat efferyte þare ordyr to. *Ibid.* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 855 þe remaynynge þane of þat day I sped me faste one myn way. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LI. i, Clense still my spotts .. Till staines and spotts in me leave noe remaynings. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 174 They went to eate that poore remaining that there was left them. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 212 Such like as they spare of the remainings.

2. The fact of staying or continuing in a place or state; † also, place of staying or residing.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 8 The prouest of the prouince quhar ther remanyng vas. 1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 447 The saidis Margaret and Issobell wer in the cumpany and remaning of the said George. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 114 Unless the intended and immediate formation of the line requires their remaining where they are. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 31 The remaining, then, of the 'elements in their natural substances' was an open question.

Remai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That remains, in various senses.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ii. 38 We the beseik that..thou grant vs eik successioun, And for to duell in ane remanand toun. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Jan., The 3 remaining fountaines which give denomination to this Church. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 19 He..doubles the loose half of the Leather over the remaining Nail'd-on half. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. § 2. 57 These remaining Sensations grow feebler and feebler, till they vanish. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 334 The remaining actions he intrusted to the care of his lieutenants. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 596 A treason, the consciousness of which threw a dark shade over all his remaining years. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 July 9/1 With..increasing injuries to the few remaining defences.

Rema·ke (*rī-*), *v.* Also **re-make.** [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make over again, reconstruct. Also *refl.* and *absol.*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 The increasement of Estate and Honour, which the Queen conferred on him, together with the opportunity to remake himself. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 160 Blessed be thou..who in an instant destroyest a Soul, and again remakest it. 1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 512 It must be remade over and over again. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 274 Could not He who first made all creatures perfect, remake us? 1864 Browning *Rabbi Ben Ezra* x, Maker, remake, complete,—I trust what Thou shalt do! 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 143 Lest..a carefully executed testament be set aside when it is no longer possible to remake it.

2. To make again *into* something.

1880 Froude *Bunyan* 63 When the law had for a time remade Dissent into a crime.

Hence **Rema·king** *vbl. sb.*; also **Rema·ker.**

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 18 July an. 1776, Remaking in large cock may help hay which is under-made. 1841 Emerson *Misc.* (1855) 200 What is a man born for but to be a Reformer, a Re-maker of what man has made..? 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* 191 If I had the remaking of man, he wouldn't have a conscience.

Re-ma·n, *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To equip (a fleet, etc.) with fresh men; to man (a gun, etc.) anew.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 77/3 To Re-man our Fleet,..resolution is taken of reducing 20, or 25 Companies of Foot. 1804 Larwood *No Gun Boats* 11 One will refit, revictual, and re-man his forests of Flotillas. 1823 Southey *Penins. War* I. 408 For a moment the citizens hesitated to re-man the guns. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 329 These last five [triremes] had been re-manned with Chian crews.

2. To make manly or courageous again; to make again into a man.

1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 500 Re-man your breast; I feel no such remorse. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 181 First unmanning and then re-manning ourselves, each to serve a turn. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XI. 2393 Unmanned, remanned:.. With something changeless at the heart of me To know me by.

Remanand, -ant, -aunt(e, obs. ff. Remenant.

Remana·tion. *rare*[−1]. [f. L. *remānāre* (Lucr.) to flow back, after *emanation.*] Flowing back, reabsorption (of a soul in the universe).

1880 S. Lane-Poole in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 497 Its pantheistic doctrine of emanation and remanation.

Rema·ncipate (*rī-*), *v. Roman Law.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *remancipāre*: see Re- and Mancipate *v.*] *trans.* To restore (a thing or person) to the mancipant. Also *absol.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Remancipate*, to sell again anything to him who first sold it to us. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 133 When the son has been mancipated the third time, his father ought to take care that the mancipee remancipates to him. *Ibid.* 133 *a*, Unless they have been remancipated by the mancipee to their father or grandfather.

So **Remancipa·tion.**

1658 Phillips, *Remancipation*, a returning back a commodity into the hands of him of whom it was first bought. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* xxii. (1865) III. 31 Coemption, or the fictitious purchase of the wife from her parents, admitted of remancipation. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 134 One mancipation is sufficient, which may or may not be followed by remancipation to the parent.

Remand (rĭmæ·nd), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act of remanding, or the fact of being remanded; now *spec.* recommittal of an accused person to custody (see the vb. 2 b).

1771 Mrs. Harris in *Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 211 You will remain at Madrid till the messenger with your remand arrives, and save yourself the fatigue of a double journey. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* liv, There was enough against him to make it my duty to take him and get him kept under remand. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 30 Aug., A notorious thief..brought up on remand. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 Evidence was taken simply to justify a remand.

attrib. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 2/1 All the men you see in this yard are remand prisoners.

2. A remanded prisoner.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 4/1 It would be more merciful in most cases to order the..remand a sound birching.

Remand (rĭmɑ·nd), *v.* Also 5–6 -maund. [ad. F. *remander* (12th c.), or late L. *remandāre* to send back word, to repeat a command: see RE- and MANDATE. Cf. It. *rimandare*, Sp. *remandar*.]

1. *trans.* To send (a thing) back again *to* a place; to reconsign; also, to remit, consign.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 30/1 That the saide Rolles..be remaundid and send ayeine unto the said Places. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 221 They remanded to hym theire wylle with grete yeftes of ryches. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 276 Let vs once more remaund, adiudge and sinke it to the very depths of Hell. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 9 A wonderful Power is required to curb it, regulate it, or remand it back to the Earth and keep it there. 1733 FIELDING *Quix. in Eng.* Pref., Both dissuaded me from suffering it to be represented on the stage; and accordingly it was remanded back to my shelf. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 86 Should my Shadow cross thy thoughts .. remand it thou For calmer hours to Memory's darkest hold. 1888 BAIN in *Mind* Oct. 536 The ethical writer is not likely to remand to Psychology proper the analysis of Conscience.

†**b.** *Law.* To remit (a prisoner, indictment, record, etc.) back to a court or judge. *Obs.*

1514–5 *Act 6 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The justices of the Kinges Benche..have full auctoritie..to remaunde and send downe, as well the bodies of all felons and murderers..as their inditements. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 88 Which triall so before him had, he shall remaunde with the hole recorde vnto the iustice, before whom ye said plee or voucher was pleaded.

2. To send back (a person); to command or order to go back *to* a place.

1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 75 Some came .. near London, whom she remanded to their countries, because their harvest was at hand. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 273 The Jews were .. remanded to wander another way many years, for the punishment of their infidelity. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 94 Captain Henchman was sent down to the Governour and Council to know what they should do: they presently remanded him to Pocasset, and ordered him to stay there if there were need. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 306 Where their report the vital envoys make, And with new orders are remanded back. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 214 As you have reason to be fond of Spain and it's inhabitants, you may not be sorry at being remanded. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 224 If .. the prisoner is guilty, I am to remand him to the castle of Spandau.

b. Of a court or magistrate: To send back (a prisoner) into custody, now *spec.* in order that further evidence on the charge may be obtained.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 27 And if they bring an Habeas Corpus..they shall notwithstanding be remanded and remain prisoners all their dayes. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxx. *heading*, Morgan is sent back into custody, whither also I am remanded, after a curious trial. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 359 If the cause of commitment had been expressed for treason or felony, the court would then have done right in remanding them. 1794 in Bloomfield *Amer. Law Rep.* 29 The said A. is remanded into custody. 1858 A. FONBLANQUE *How we are Governed* 185 The magistrate has the power of remanding him, or sending him back to prison for eight days.

c. To refer (one) back to a passage in a book, or to a period of time. *rare.*

1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 50 [On this] I have discoursed already in the foregoing discourse, and must therefore remand you thither. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) p. vi, We are remanded back to a stated period when the aforesaid 'ornaments' were in use in this Church of England.

3. To call or summon back, to recall. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccvi, Whan he sawe that he coulde nat atcheue his busynesse, he sygnyfied his estate to the duke of Orlyance, wherevpon he was remaunded, and so he retourned to Parys. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 156 With weeping heart he her remands to be with him at one. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 569 He remanded his own [men] from the pursuit. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 482 Captain Wren .. can only hear of 2 French men of war there, the rest being remanded home to Brest. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 111 Jealous grown, [he] Remands all Guardians to defend his Throne. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 190 Groan not, my child, thy God remands thee home.

†**b.** To countermand, fetch back. *Obs.*

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1059/2 Quantities .. are already Shipped in parts beyond the Seas for England, and cannot be Remanded without great loss to the Owners thereof. 1772 MRS. SCOTT *Test Filial Duty* II. 171 The baggage was remanded, the captain satisfied for the loss of his passenger [etc.].

†**4.** To demand back from another. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. 224 Each birde shal then remaunde her Plumes. 1649 J. ELLISTONE *Behmen's Epistles* (1886) xxxv. § 10 If some Jesuits should come and remand the church from Luther again. 1677 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 29 If after the perusal it may be thought fit to have it printed, I shall remand it from him, and give it another dress.

Hence **Rema·nded** *ppl. a.*, also **Rema·ndment**, 'a remandment or ordering back' (Webster, 1847, citing Jefferson).

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 2/1 He wore the dark-blue dress of remanded prisoners.

Remanence (re·mănĕns). [ad. L. type **remanentia*: see REMANENT *a.* and -ENCE.]

1. That which remains; residuum. *rare.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 255 To judge of and employ the Remanence of the Amber, after the Distillation is finish'd. *a* 1691 — *Wks.* III. 81 (R.), This salt..requires no strong heat to make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a remanence at the bottom. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.*, *Remanence*, the residual magnetism left after magnetic induction, expressed in lines of force per square centimeter.

2. The fact of remaining; permanence. *rare*⁻¹.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 318 Neither St. Augustine nor Calvin denied the remanence of the will in the fallen spirit.

So †**Re·manency.** *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ii. 22 No salvation was consistent with the actuall remanency of that error. 1656 — *Answ. to Bp. of Rochester* 20 The remanency of concupiscence or Original Sin in the Regenerate.

†**Re·manent,** *sb. Obs.* [See next.]

1. The remainder, the remaining part, the rest: **a.** of a thing or number of things.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 That ever it stande in the fredom of your hie Regalie to graunte whiche of thoo [things] that you luste, & to wernne the remanent. 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 199 The remanent restith in the kepyng of thabbat of Glasten. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Beholding..yf that knight Antheus haplye Were frusht, or remanent of Troian nauye wer hulling. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v b, I will pursue and addresse the remanent of my studyes. *Ibid.* 23 b/1 We must cut of the threde, and cure the remanent of the wound. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 167 The remanent of hir said husband's rentes and estaite.

b. of a number of persons. (Also *pl.*)

1478 *Liber Niger* in S. Pegge *Cur. Misc.* (1782) 78 The remanent of their servants to be at their livery in the Country. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 324 The remanent assayle him with envy. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 He sleu men, vemen, ande childir, .. the remanent of the pepil var constrenȝeit to fle. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. iii. (1633) 75 To settle the Realme of Ireland, King Iohn .. banished the Lacyes, .. subdued the remanents, tooke pledges [etc.]. 1651 BARKSDALE *Nympha Libethris* (1816) 34 The female remanent, with observant eye, I'd have to learn her mother's housewifery.

2. A remaining part or amount; a remnant; *pl.* remains.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 58 On the next morning..in every office of household, the remanentes must be taken. 1570 GRINDAL *Let. to Cecil* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 325, I am informed..that among the people there are many remanents of the old [religion]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 252 Some remanents that were kept to be eaten. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 273 The remanents of that house..is turned ouer for a shelterage to sheepe.

b. A continuation. *rare*⁻¹.

1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 1 Referre them to my copey, in whyche is wretyn a remanente lyke to this forseyd werke.

3. *Arith.* A remainder.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 5 [The number] wherof me shalle with-draw [is] 24. The nombre to be with-draw, 6. The remanent, 18. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 91 The remanent shallbe the iust eleuation of the Pole.

Remanent (re·mănĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *remanent-em*, pres. pple. of *remanēre* to REMAIN.]

†**1.** In predicative use: Remaining, staying, abiding; continuing to exist. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 425 Thei were chaungede in to other similitudes, .. the mynde of man remanente in theyme. *Ibid.* III. 143 Kynge Astiages toke a grete hoste to this Arpagus, to fighte ageyne men of Persides, hym selfe remanent in Medea. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 488 The faith of Christ .. In the citie of legions was truely remanent. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 23 Remanent vitht in the plane mane landis far vitht in oure cuntre. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. iv. § 18 There is no effect remanent upon the body.

2. Left behind, remaining, when the rest is removed, used, done, etc. Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Gedrenge the eres of cornes remanent. *Ibid.*, The fragmentes of the cophinnes remanent. 1533 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 7 The very remanent snuff of original goodness must languish out in a stinking dissoluteness. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 30 This being..the onely remanent expresse of Christs sacrifice on earth. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. iv. 12 Its remanent stringy Substance may be so comb'd and teaz'd, as to be weav'd into a Web. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 93 Some remanent affections of unsubdued nature carnalized her heart. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 436/2 The remanent magnetism..seems weakened.

b. (Chiefly *Sc.*) Remaining over and above; other; additional.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 39 Bi an huge gret quantite ouer the remanent parti of the same lawe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. ii. (S.T.S.) I. 135 Þai and þe remanent conspiratouris..began to commoun of mony hie materis. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Corrodent bones doe alter and permutate the remanent part of bone. 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 8 Chancelor of the said wniversaty and..the remanent members of the said facultie. *a* 1691 SIR G. MACKENZIE in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 421/1, I have sent your Grace the remanent sheets of the first part of my Criminalls. 1774 in A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. iii. 305 Remanent counsellors above named. 1823 M'CLATCHIE *Douglas* III. xvii. 227 The Earl..went out to give the remanent orders of the day to his troops. 1884 *Chr. World* 5 June 426/1 The Moderator, and 'remanent members' of the Assembly.

3. *Law.* = REMANET 2 a (see quot. 1829). Hence **Re·manentcy**, the adjournment of an action.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 76 By the terrors of remanentcy, as above explained, the plaintiff consents to accept a part of what is his due, giving up the rest.

Remaner, obs. form of REMAINER.

Remanet (re·mănet). Also 6 **remaneth.** [L., 3rd sing. pres. indic. of *remanēre* to REMAIN.]

1. A remainder.

1511 *Housek. Bk. Dk. Northumbld.* (1770) 2 Divers Vitalls and Stuffs remaynynge.., as it aperith more playnly by a bill of the same Remaneth signed with my hand. 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 58 A remanet for broken plate sold viijs. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 89 The Remanet paid into the Exchequer is 51*l* 8*d* q. by the Collector. 1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* xix. 221 The intimacy..must be a sort of remanet of that friendship, meaning nothing. 1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 Convicts serving remanets of former sentences.

2. a. *Law.* A cause or suit of which the hearing is postponed to another day or term.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 436 For the causes, left one day, are remanets to the next. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 83 The other part [of suits] remain unheard and are called remanets or remanents. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Dec., The list contains 111 cases, 28 of which are remanets.

attrib. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 80 If it happens to it to be on the remanet list. 1888 *Evening Post* 23 Nov. 2/6 The remanet witness had been in the box all the morning.

b. A parliamentary bill left over till another session.

1870 *Daily News* 22 July 6 The law on the Press..is impudently made a remanet, and will hang over till next session. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 284 The question of 'remanets' at the close of each session.

†**Rema·nsion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *remansiōn-em*, f. *remanēre* to REMAIN: cf. MANSION.] The act of remaining.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Corrodent matter or bones, by theire remansione in that place, doe also corrupte the finitimate partes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 67 Because of the discussion of the volatile Sulphur ..and the remansion of the fixed saltness.

Remanufa·cture, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The act, process, or result, of manufacturing again.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 336 The capture.. of outward-bound..vessels occasions the re-manufacture or re-exportation of goods like those with which they were freighted. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 30/1 These garments are inferior to those woven of new wool..; but in some articles the re-manufacture is beautiful. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/8 Old rails for remanufacture.

So **Remanufa·cture** *v. trans.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 338 These are sold to the manufacturer to be remanufactured.

Re-manu·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To manure again.

1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* v, Clashing hosts, who strew'd the barren sand To re-manure the uncultivated land.

Remaynand(e, -ent, varr. REMAINANT *Obs.*

Rema·rch (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* and *intr.* To march back or again.

1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 88 We remarchd ye first night to Sherif Hutton and there lay 2 nights. 1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 156 Hearing that the Duke of Treviso had remarched the garrison into the town. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 445/2 Here Cornwallis and Clinton marched and remarched.

So **Rema·rch** *sb.*

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/5 There had been a march and remarch of the Forty Thieves.

Rema·rgin, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To furnish (a leaf of a book) with a fresh margin.

A common term in booksellers' catalogues.

1891 *K'err & Richardson's Catal.* Nov. 26/1 Some leaves remargined.

Remark (rĭmɑ·rk), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **remarke, remarque.** [ad. F. *remarque*, f. *remarquer* to REMARK.]

†**1.** The fact or quality of being worthy of notice or comment. In phr. *of* (..) *remark. Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 201 To prepare a charge against the Archbishop of Canterbury, as one of prime remarque in forming of these Canons. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 410 Some Relations make mention of the Naiques of Madure .. but give us little of Remarque with Certainty. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* lxiv. 237 In which there were three Women, but of no great remark.

2. Observation, notice; comment.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. vi, Pass not one circumstance without remark. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 123 The Arsenal, the College of the Jesuits..are worthy of Remarque. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 205 The cause..may yet elude Conjecture and remark, however shrewd. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxxvii, Roots, like any bones of buried men, Push'd through the rotten sod for fear's remark. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. iv. (1851) 132 The grand discovery .. originated in his casual remark of the disappearance of one of the images. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 Lord R. Churchill's latest escapade..is the theme of general remark.

Comb. 1834 A. CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Lit.* 19 It is remark-worthy that the most natural and impassioned songs in.. our literature were written by a ploughman-lad.

b. Air of observation; look. *rare*⁻¹.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lvii, Of all the gentle tenants of the place, There was a man of special grave remark.

3. a. An act of observing or noticing; an observation. Now *rare.* †Also const. *of.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 41 For a clearer intelligence of the worthiest remarkes we made in that great journy. 1676 GREW *Exper. Luctation* iii. § 56 If a diligent remarque be made of all those various Colours, Smells [etc.]. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 448 b, The principal Remarks of this illustrious Planet, made by the Ancients, were these following. 1711 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 50 P 8 As for the Women of the Country, not being able to talk with them, we could only make our Remarks upon them at a Distance. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Butler* Wks. II. 188 He had watched with great diligence the operations of human nature... From such remarks proceeded [etc.]. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 128, I had a store of such remarks, be sure, Which, after I found leisure, turned to use.

b. A verbal or written observation; a comment; a brief expression of opinion or criticism.

1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 4 That we may better understand the pertinency of this Remarque. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 123 This is what I intend; only I have one Remarque to make upon the two other Heads before I proceed to treat of this. 1716 (*title*) Weekly Remarks and Reflections upon the most material news, foreign and domestic. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Which drew from him a remark that the style of this apartment was not strictly Gothic. 1820 B. Silliman *Tour fr. Hartford to Quebec* (1824) 63 The numerous manuscript remarks and annotations on the blank leaves and margins of the books. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* iv, He could not bear to hear Mr. Barker's chaffing remarks.

attrib. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 *Remark-Book.* This contains hydrographical observations of every port visited, and is sent annually to the admiralty.

†c. A mark or record of an observation. *Obs.*—1

1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 271 He took a piece of line, which he had brought with him for the purpose of making remarks, and tied a knot thereon as a remembrance of the circumstance.

†4. A sign, mark, indication of something notable. *Obs.*

1663 Heath *Flagellum* (1672) 1 Fate..brought him [Cromwell] into the world without any terrible remark of his portentuous Life. 1676 I. Mather *K. Philip's War* (1862) 64 This day deserves to have a Remark set upon it. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 520 That which gave a greater Remark to this favourable Providence of God to the Nation.

†b. A mark or indication *of* a quality; a remaining trace *of* something. *Obs.*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 108 It was not possible almost to wish better or more remarks of Christian Devotion. 1676 Wiseman *Surg.* I. xxv. 140 She..is not so freed of that Disease, but that she hath sometimes little Remarques of it. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 7 God himself hath pleased to give it as a remarque of his power that He causes it to rain on one City, and not on another.

†c. A marked physical feature. *Obs. rare.*

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 20 So also some have been named from bodily remarks, as..Fairfax from their faire bush of haire. *c* 1661 *Mrq. Argyle's Will.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/2 Lest the Remarks of his Face should fright fanciful People like a Spectre.

†d. A remarkable object. *Obs. rare.*

1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Introd. 1 The more obvious and considerable Remarques of a City. 1678 (*title*) England's Remarques, giving an exact account of the several shires, counties, and islands in England and Wales.

Remark (rĭmā·ɪk), *sb.*2 Also **re-mark.** Anglicized form of Remarque. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Academy* 18 Dec. 449/1 The remark proof carries a very good dry-point portrait of the painter. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 100 A new etched plate by Mr. Samuel Palmer, of which a re-mark proof is before us..The re-marks on our impression are [etc.].

Remark (rĭmā·ɪk), *v.* Also 7 remarque. [ad. F. *remarquer*: see Re- and Mark *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To mark out, distinguish. *Obs.*

1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* II. v, Thou art a man remark'd to taste of mischief. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. Ep. Ded., Those blessings and separations with which God hath remarked your family and person. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1309 His manacles remark him, there he sits.

†b. To point out, indicate. *Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. xviii. § 5 This effect of power does also remark the Divine wisdom, who hath ordained such symboles. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 11 They yet remark the Rock Moses miraculously drew water out of. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 61 [She] remarked to me a very handsome Man, who had his Eyes continually upon us. 1742 Fielding & Young tr. *Aristophanes' Plutus* III. iii. *note*, This is literal from the Greek, and the beauty of it need not be remarked.

2. To observe, take notice of, perceive.

1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 35 A Passage in the accurate Pausanias, which I could not but Remarque when I read it. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62. 45 It was customary ..to send out a Slave to remark what was said in the Streets. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* v, Has not your highness remarked it? 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* III. 156, I remark him every day pass by the windows of the house. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xx, The looks of gloom and despair which even Mr. Morgan had remarked. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 120 In the Laws, we remark a change in the place assigned by him to pleasure and pain.

b. With obj. clause.

1768 G. White *Selborne* xxi, I shall be very curious to remark whether they will call on us at their return in the spring. 1832 Mrs. F. Trollope *Dom. Manners Amer.* xx. (1839) 184, I remarked that it was not very unusual at Washington for a lady to take the arm of a gentleman.

3. To say, utter, or set down, as an observation or comment.

a 1704 Locke (J.), It is easy to observe what has been remarked, that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistakes. 1719 Waterland *Christ's Div.* ii. Wks. 1823 II. 33, I shall only remark, that when this text is away [etc.]. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 429 The writer well remarks, a heart that knows To take with gratitude .. is all in all. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. ii, 'Oh, my Lord!' carelessly remarked Vivian, 'I thought it was a mere on dit!' 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* XI. i, As I have had occasion before to remark, Sphinx and Enigma are nouns feminine. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 12 The modern philosopher would remark that the indefinite is equally real with the definite.

b. *intr.* To make a remark *on* a thing.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1901) 313 We can..understand the singular fact remarked on by several observers that [etc.]. 1861 Lever *One of Them* xviii, Remarking on a little tinted sketch at the top of the letter.

Hence **Rema·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1751 Harris *Hermes* II. i. (1765) 232 In English likewise it deserves remarking, how the Sense is changed by changing of the Articles. 1854 W. Jay *Autobiog.* ix. 91 Nothing in my estimation and remarkings ever being able to atone for the want of consistency.

Re-mark (rīmā·ɪk), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To mark again. Hence **Re-ma·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Renoter*, to renote, remark. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 220 His works..are marked, remarked, and worn. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. iii. 55 He insisted on his wife re-marking the whole of the .. wardrobe. 1894 *Daily News* 19 July 8/2 This re-marking is done almost daily at the railway stations and public docks here.

Remarkabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] Remarkableness.

1838 Mrs. Hawthorne in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 193 He..said he thought 'women were always jealous of such a kind of remarkability' (that was his word) 'in their own sex'. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 183 The most ordinary of dogs has a sort of remarkability.

Remarkable (rĭmā·ɪkăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 remarqueable. [ad. F. *remarquable* (16th c.): see Remark *v.* and -able.]

A. *adj.* 1. Worthy of remark, notice or observation; hence, extraordinary, unusual, singular.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Remarkable*, able or worthy to be marked againe. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 67 The oddes is gone, And there is nothing left remarkeable Beneath the visiting Moone. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iii. 262 The last and Henry of Huntingdon reckon onely foure remarqueable. 1664 Burnet *Own Time* Suppl. (1902) 91, I heard him preach, and had an interpreter sit by me that explained the remarkablest passages of his sermon. 1705 Addison *Italy* 5 The Gulf .. is very remarkable for Tempests and Scarcity of Fish. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) I. 227 The next is a very remarkable picture on board at Kensington. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) II. 225 One of the remarkablest State papers ever published in Ireland. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 262 The river swells and falls again with remarkable slowness and uniformity.

†2. Perceptible; admitting of being observed or noted. *Obs.*

1622 Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 132 The king heard our Comedie on Wednesday, but expressed no remarkable mirth thereat. 1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 82 Then let us suppose in the stead of an Angel, some remarkable body. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 5 A demure look, and some other remarkable signs of grace. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, Draw a remarkable line with ink, or rather with a black-lead pen quite over your paper.

†b. Likely to attract attention; conspicuous, noticeable. *Obs.*

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 97, I sent the pinnace ashore with a bill to be fixed on the door of some remarkable Indian house. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 212 On the stranger's observing to her that their conference was becoming remarkable.

B. *sb.* A noteworthy thing or circumstance; something extraordinary or exceptional. Chiefly in *pl.* Now *arch.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xlvi. *heading*, Jerusalem wonne by the Turk, with wofull remarkables thereat. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 12 The other Remarkable, and it is a notorious one, is the Cavity on the back of the Male. 1679 Mansell *Narr. Popish Plot* 102, I was willing to adde a few Remarkables, which I..purposely reserved for this place. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxxix. 457 The places and remarkables you will see, will be new only to yourself. 1776 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 395 Be so good as to write me any remarkables in the legislature or the courts of justice. 1817 Scott 17 Mar. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. xiii. 421 Two remarkables struck me in my illness. 1856 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 148 After lunch to-day we..set forth to see the remarkables of Oxford.

Rema·rkableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The fact or character of being remarkable.

a 1658 Durham *Exp. Revelation* VI. xiii. (1687) 323 Consider the remarkablenesse of Gods judgements on these persecutors. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 164 They do agree in their eminency and remarkableness; they are both of them most signal things. 1851 Wardlaw *Zechariah* x. (1869) 191 The remarkableness of the fulfilment of the predictions. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 12 Fresh literature, of which the remarkableness .. will long justify the tribute paid to its less permanently valuable parts.

Rema·rkably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] 1. In a remarkable manner; notably, strikingly, conspicuously: a. with verbs.

1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* i. 8 If the braine be remarkably wounded, the party remaineth foolish. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 106 Oft to mind Recalling what remarkably had pass'd. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 5. 387 This agrees remarkably with the perpetual Impressions made upon the optic Nerves. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. Pref. 11 *note*, Those particulars..on which the results in question appeared more remarkably to depend. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* vii. II. 389 The treatment of Bedell..and the Act..exhibit very remarkably this aspect of the Irish character.

b. with adjs.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 7 If you marry one remarkably beautiful. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. xi, He was now as remarkably mean, as he had been before remarkably wicked. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Look at the Clock*, [He] had one darling vice; Remarkably partial to any thing nice. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* ii. 84 Hailstorms are sometimes remarkably destructive.

†2. In an obvious manner. *Obs. rare*—1.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 15 Aug., If I do but my duty remarkably from this time forward, I may be as well as ever I was.

Remarked (rĭmā·ɪkt), *ppl. a.*1 [f. Remark *v.* + -ed 1.] Marked, conspicuous, noted.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 33 Now, Sir, you speake of two, The most remark'd i' th' Kingdom. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 53 Being remarked for his piety and learning. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I. 13 The captain's clerk..Paid one of them remark'd attention. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. xi, A man, who..is always a remarkable, and a remarked character, wherever he may be.

Hence **Rema·rkedly** *adv.*

1871 Mateer *Travancore* 363 The discipline and general good deportment which is remarkedly observable in you.

Rema·rked, *ppl. a.*2 [f. Remark *sb.*2 + -ed 2.] Of an engraving: Characterized by the presence of a remarque.

1883 *American* VII. 120 The work is nearly finished, and a remarked proof is now on exhibition.

Remarker (rĭmā·ɪkəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. Remark *v.* + -er 1.]

†1. One who makes or publishes remarks on a literary work; a reviewer or critic; also, an author of 'Remarks' on some subject. *Obs.* (common *c* 1685–1790).

1684 H. More *Answ.* 214 The Remarker had better have let things alone. 1695 in Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (S.H.S.) 425 The Remarker says that the Son of Norman was Simon. 1737 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 309 To follow the remarker, through all his incoherencies and absurdities, would be irksome. 1756 Johnson *Introd. Sir T. Browne's Chr. Mor.* 51 It was observed by some of the remarkers on the *Religio Medici* [etc.]. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. (1892) 326 The Remarker..seems aware that this arrangement .. leaves us at the mercy of the new Coalition.

2. One who makes or utters observations; an observer, commenter. Now *rare.*

a 1684 Leighton *Comm. 1st Pet.* Wks. (1868) 197 My remarkers David calls them, they that scan my ways. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* III, She pretends to be a Remarker, and looks at every body. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 271 The Scandal which some severe Remarkers are apt to throw upon the Wives of Parsons. 1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* Jan., With those keen remarkers .. there is a zest in conversing that gives a spirit to every subject. 1810 B. Silliman *Jrnl. Trav.* (1820) III. 35 They are thinking of their dinners (said the remarker) and not of your passports.

‖ **Remarque** (rɪmark). [F.: cf. Remark *sb.*2] In *Engraving*, a distinguishing feature indicating a certain state of the plate, usually consisting in the insertion of a slight sketch in the margin. Also *attrib.* in *remarque-proof.*

1882 *Artist* I Feb. 58/2 A remarque on a plate is an evidence of the artist's caprice. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 3/1 The print-buying world is becoming daily more and more aghast at the encroachments of the remarque.

Hence **Rema·rque** *v.*, to insert as a remarque.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 3/1 Lane's portrait of Dickens and George Cattermole's large portrait so largely 'remarqued' beneath.

Remarque, obs. form of Remark *sb.*1 and *v.*

Rema·rriage (rī-). Also **re-marriage.** [Re- 5 a.] A second or subsequent marriage.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. § 18. 101 The Iewes.. with whom Polygamie and re-marriages, after vniust diuorces, were in ordinarie vse. 1679 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Nov., Was this evening at the re-marriage of the Dutchesse of Grafton. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 62 A re-marriage..between their royal highnesses the duke and duchess of Cumberland. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 501 On the death of Jane Seymour, the council urged immediate remarriage on the king. 1892 Tennyson *Akbar's Dream* note, Akbar ordained that remarriage was lawful.

Rema·rry (rī-), *v.* Also **re-marry.** [Re- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To enter again into matrimony.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxi. [cvii.] 320 Thoughe the erle than remary againe the seconde tyme, and haue issue by the seconde wyfe. 1612 Webster *White Devil* v. i, Neere trust them, they'le re-marry Ere the worm peirce your winding sheete. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 16 It is not therefore to be expected that many will..be diverted from remarrying. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 155 The king lost no time in making use of the liberty of remarrying. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 78 It being forbidden by the canon law..to remarry..without a special dispensation. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 71 Widows might re-marry if they liked.

b. Const. *to* (now *rare*) or *with.*

c 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 145 (1810) 161 The duchess remarried to sir Thomas St. Leger. 1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* II. 238 Robert remarrying with Sancha. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 174 He re-marry'd to an Heiress. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/2 Upon her mother's remarrying with .. an army surgeon. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 4/3 Although she had remarried to a commoner.

2. *trans.* To unite again in marriage. Chiefly *pass.*; also const. *to.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxi. 12/2 They aduysed by their counsell that the king shulde be remaryed agayne. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xi. 260 After his death.. shee was remarried to Egfrid. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 740 After the death of his wife Elisabeth, hee was remarried vnto Violenta. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Remarrying*, Uncanonical marriages are deemed null; and the parties are to be re-married in form. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 202 She is now, however, re-married to a Mr. Browne. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 119 When his property was confiscated and his wife re-married to another. 1888 Barrie *Auld Licht Idylls* xii, Tammas had himself married by Jimmy Pawse,.. and after that the minister re-married them.

fig. 1647 *Standard of Equality* § 9 When the King shall be remarried to the State. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 171 There each good Soul remains in Widdow'd State, In Longings till remarried to its Mate.

3. To take (a person) as a second husband or wife.

1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* v. ii, This gentleman, Benatzi, Disguised as you see, I have re-married. 1859 Sala *Twr. round Clock* (1861) 170 She..had married a very foolish rich old banker, and at his death, remarried a more foolish and very poor duke.

Hence **Rema·rried** *ppl. a.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 447 *note*, In the middle ages re-married queens lost their title.

Rema·ss, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To mass together again.

1839–48 Bailey *Festus* x. 105 The hour..When all shall be remassed in one great creed, All being shall be rebegotten.

Remass, variant of Ramass *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Rema·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To fit with a new mast or masts.

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 265 While the Bedford was re-masting. 1804 Larwood *No Gun Boats* 18 The prefects of the ports will re-ship their rudders, re-mast the Flotilla.

Rema·sticate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To masticate again. Hence **Rema·sticated** *ppl. a.*

1828–32 in Webster. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 135 The aliment thus remasticated descends directly into the third stomach. 1843 Owen *Lect. Compar. Anat.* ix. (1846) I. 105 When it is presented to them in its remasticated state.

So **Remastica·tion.**

1828–32 in Webster. 1837 Youatt *Sheep* 423 After it has been returned for remastication, .. and reduced to a pultaceous mass. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 538/1 The softened bolus..is destined to receive a thorough..remastication.

Rema·tch, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To match again.

1856 Masson *Ess., Theor. Poetry* 421 Who walks amid Nature's appearances, divorcing them, rematching them, interweaving them. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xiv. (1890) 408 [He] has repeatedly shot..one of a pair of jays,..and has never failed..to find the survivor re-matched.

† **Remauldit,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *remauldit*, pa. pple. of *remau(l)dire*: cf. Maledict *a.*] Accursed.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 498 O deyanyra ryghte remauldyt vnhappy and moste cursid serpente.

Remaynand(e, variants of Remainant *Obs.*

† **Remay·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *remainer, -me(i)ner*, etc., f. *re-* Re + *mener* to lead: cf. mod.F. *ramener.*] *trans.* To lead or bring back.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 Musyque accordeth alle thinges that dyscorde .. & remayne[th] them to concordaunce. *Ibid.* 38.

Remaynent, variant of Remainant *Obs.*

† **Remba·r,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *rembarrer*: see Rambarre.] *trans.* To shut out, repel.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 53 b, Quha according to thair authoritie suld and may rembar the wolues, defend the sheip. 1600 O. E. [M. Sutcliffe] *Repl. Libel* II. Pref. 1 Sufficient hath bin saide .. to rembarre the malice of N. D. his encounters.

Rembarbe, erron. f. *reubarbe* Rhubarb.

Remberge, variant of Rambarge.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568.

‖ **Remblai** (rɑ̃blɛ̃). Also in pl. form **remblais.** [F., f. *remblayer* to embank, f. *re-* Re- + *emblayer* to heap up: see Déblai.]

1. *Fortif.* The earth used to form a rampart, mound, or embankment.

1794 *Amer. State Papers, Mil. Aff.* (1832) I. 99 (Stanf.), The demolition of the old fort very much advanced, and very little remblais made. 1802 James *Milit. Dict., Remblai* (Fr.), earth collected together for the purpose of making a bank, way, &c. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 215 The earth obtained from the ditch forms the remblai, or elevation. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 337/1 In general, the number of cubic feet contained in the *remblai* has been furnished by the *déblai*, so as to balance each other.

2. *Mining.* Material used to fill up the excavations made in a thick seam of coal.

1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 138 The remblais or stowage is found to be so closely packed as to form a very good roof for driving under.

Re·mble, *v. dial.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To move, stir. Hence **Re·mbling** *vbl. sb.*

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue* 56 They must take heede that in the rembling thereof they crush not all their bones in sunder. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 To *Remble*: Lincoln, to move or remove. 1864 Tennyson *North. Farmer* I. viii, I stubb'd 'um oop wi' the lot, an' raaved an' rembled 'um out. *Ibid.* xv, A weänt niver give it..to Robins—a niver rembles the stoäns.

† **Remblere.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. A puzzle, riddle.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 39 Whiles I am shuffling and cutting with these long coated Turkes, would any antiquarie would explicate vnto mee this remblere, or quidditie ..?

Rembnand, obs. form of Remnant *sb.*

Rembrandtesque (rembrante·sk), *a.* [f. the name of *Rembrandt*, the great Dutch painter and etcher (1608–1669), + -esque.] Resembling the manner or style of Rembrandt.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 324/1 Life-size figures full of animation in the faces, 'radiant with Rembrandtesque colour.' 1888 Lighthall *Yng. Seigneur* 121 The windmill was one of those rembrandtesque relics [etc.].

Re·mbrandtish, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] Somewhat after the style of Rembrandt.

c 1860 Stannard *Examples Art* 211 Desirous of rescuing ..some Rembrandtish etching. 1880 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 459 With some Rembrandtish Light and Shade.

So **Re·mbrandtism,** the style of Rembrandt.

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 13. 77 Rembrandtism is a noble manner in architecture, though a false one in painting.

† **Rembu·rsement.** *Obs.*[−1] [a. F. *remboursement*: see Reimbursement.] = Reimbursement.

1586 Burghley in *Leicester's Corr.* (Camden) 358 The states would not agree to make the rembursement of these thinges, if your lordships warrant had not past for the same.

† **Reme,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rēmus* (It., Sp. *remo*).] An oar.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1623 (Harl. MS.), Þe see bigan to flowen ant hy faste to rowen, hue aryueden vnder reme in a wel feyr streme. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 13 Armour was first ther [in Candia] deuysed and founde,..so was yᵉ makyng of remys, and rowynge in bootes.

† **Reme,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? var. of Rim *sb.*[1]; see also Ryme.] Surface.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4779 He sagh a-pon þe watur reme [*v.r.* reime] Caf flettand dunward [with] þe strem.

† **Reme,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **reem.** [OE. *hréman, hrýman* (for **hriȝman*), f. *hréam* Ream *sb.*[1]

Both *hréman* and *hrýman* are normal forms in OE.: the former is distinct from the rarer *hréman* to boast, = OS. *hrōmian*, OHG. (*h*)*ruoman* etc. (G. *rühmen*).]

1. *intr.* To cry, call out, shout; also, to cry out in grief or pain, to scream, yell; to lament, weep.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* lv. 429 Se cliopað [L. *cum voce*], se ðe dearninga synzað; ac se hremð [L. *cum clamore*], se ðe openlice .. synzað. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 31 Hia .. gaas to ðæm byrȝenne þætte hreme ðer. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xxii. 23 ȝif ge him deriað, hiȝ hrymað to me, and ic ȝehire hira hream. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þo þe after him comen remden lude stefne. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 167 in *O. E. Misc.* 77 Remen heo schule and grede Deope in helle grunde. 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1592 Þe gailers þat him scholde ȝeme, Whan hii herde him þus reme [etc.]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 858 Ȝe remen for rauþe wyth-outen reste. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2902 Whan that thei herd wymmen so remed, Thei hadde meruayle what it myght be. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 229 This frecke begines to reme and yole. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 To *Reem*, to Cry: Lancashire.

2. *trans.* a. To utter (a shout). b. To call out (something). *rare.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 664 Ðanne remen he alle a rem, so hornes blast oðer belles drem. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 ȝif me remde lude fur ! fur ! þet te chirche bernde !

† **Reme,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [var. (in SE. dialects) of ME. *ryme*:—OE. *rýman*: see Rime *v.*, and cf. Ream *v.*[3]]

1. *trans.* a. To leave, depart from (a land). b. To clear (a place) *of* persons.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1364 (Camb. MS.), Þu makedest me fleme, And þi lond to reme. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4398 (Kölbing), .viii. þousand þo hadde Lot, þat wele him holpe .. þe waies & þe paþes ȝeme, & of þe Sarrains hem reme.

2. *intr.* To clear a way; to make way (for one).

13.. *K. Alis.* 3347 He is the furste with sweord that remith, Thou art the furste with hors that flemeth. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Trin. MS.) 505 Remeþ me [*Laud MS.* ȝiueþ me roum], for godis lone, And leteþ me go to my sone.

Reme, obs. form of Realm, Ream *sb.*[2], Rim.

† **Re·meable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *remeābilis*, f. *remeāre* to return.] Capable of returning.

1610 Bp. Andrewes 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* iii. (1629) 626 So is the Spirit best fitted, made remeable, and best exhibited to us.

Remeable: see Remevable.

† **Remeal, -mel,** variants of Rameal *sb. Obs.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 96 In Brazill .. they eate this meale mingled with remels of sugar, or malasses. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 412 Melasses or remeals the hundred weight.

Remeant (rīˑmĭănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *remeant-em*, pres. pple. of L. *remeāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *meāre* to pass: cf. *permeate.*] Returning.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. ix, Most exalted Prince, Whose peerless Knighthood, like the remeant sun, After too long a night, regilds our clay.

Remea·sure (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To measure again, in various senses of the vb.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vii. 18 Her wearie Palfrey..she freshly dight, His late miswandred wayes now to remeasure right. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 9 With like measure to his brother giuen, it should be remeasured to him againe. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 238 Their Faith and Integrity in re-measuring (or reforming) the Temple of God. *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 396 Assur'd of Supplemental Years, By your re-measuring the Spheres. 1785 G. A. Bellamy *Apology* II. 204 This obliged me to remeasure back the road I had just come. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xv, Measuring and re-measuring, with..tremendous strides, the length of the terrace. 1874 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. 119 The line should be..re-measured in the boat.

So **Remea·surement.**

1895 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 The re-measurement will increase Defender's time allowance by two seconds.

† **Re·med,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [See Remede, Remedy *v.*, and cf. Remedless *a.*] *trans.* To remedy.

1590 Fenne *Frutes*, etc. Gg ij b, And how to remed wrong with right the man had no respect.

Remede, remeid (rĭmīˑd), *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: 5 **remed, remmede, remyde,** 5–6 **ramed**(e, 6 **-meid**), 5– **remeid,** (6 **-meide, -maid**), 6–8 **-mead,** 6–9 **-meed,** 4– **remede.** [a. OF. *remede, remide* (12th c.; mod.F. *remède*), ad. L. *remedium* Remedy. After the 15th c. only a Sc. form.] Remedy, redress.

Remeid of Law (Sc.), the obtaining of justice by appeal from an inferior to a superior court (see Jamieson, s.v.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 889 He desyreth .. With yow to been al night, for to devyse Remede in this. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 38 Quham it bittis, it mon be ded, þar agane is no remed. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxviii, Lat me se Gif thy remede be pertynent to me. 1466 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 17 Therfore provide by your wisdome such remmede in his behalfe, as you semes best. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 13 Ane desolat prince, distitute of remeide, ande disparit of consolatione. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 42 Ane greif to them, who mereits it indeid: Yet for all thir appearis there some remeid. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 7 They resolv'd upon Application to his Majesty for remeed. 1711 Ramsay *On Maggy Johnstoun* xiii, We must .. when we're auld return to dust, Without remead. 1785 Burns *Prayer to Sc. Repr.* xviii, Strive, wi' a' your wit and lear, To get remead. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 915 The matter was .. past all earthly remede. 1868 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 306 He made one remorseful dart after the string,..but it was gone beyond remeid.

† b. *Coining.* = Remedy *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1565 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 22 Dec. in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) App. 118 That thair be cunzeit ane Penny of Silvir.. of Weicht ane Unce Troce-weicht, with twa Granes of Remeid. 1591 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 620 All the saidis assayis keipit the just fynnes..and past nocht beneth the granis of remeid prescrivit in the same Actis.

Remede, remeid (rĭmīˑd), *v. Sc. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 5 **remed,** 6–7 **remeid,** (6 **-maid**), 7–8 **remeed,** 8 **remead,** 5, 9 **remede.** [ad. OF. *remedier*: see Remedy *v.*] *trans.* To remedy, cure, redress, amend. Also *absol.*

13.. in Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 3625 Succoure Scotland and remede, That stad is in perplexyte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 94 Mannis sonne fra þe ded Is rysine al synnys to remed. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 284 Scho .. prayt hyme parcheryte to remed hyr Infyrmyte. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 56 May nane remeid my melady Sa weill as ȝe. *Ibid.* lxxiii. 5 Remeid in tyme, and rew nocht all to lait. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 155 Without his Hienes petifullie considder thair caise and remeid the same. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 24 It is gude..to kure and to remeid diuers dolouris of the skin. 1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict.* 103 To remeed their wicked follies, the English expressely ordained their communion Table to stand in the body of the church. 1711 *Countrey-Man's Let. to Curat* 22 They desire him .. to remeed the Enormities among the Corrupt Conformists. 1752 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 480 What would remead these evils? [1847 Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc*, Thou dost succour and remede The shortness of our days.]

Reme·deless, *a.* and *adv.* In 9 **remead-, remeid-.** [f. Remede *sb.*] Remediless(ly).

a 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 457 That dusk realm where all is ended, Save remeadless dole. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 231 Spit not your rancour On this fair land remeidless.

† **Reme·der.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **remeidar.** [f. Remede *v.* + -er[1].] One who remedies.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 487, I pray to God, remeidar of all thing, Gif I mycht se in my tyme sic ane king.

Remediable (rĭmīˑdiăb'l), *a.* Also 5 **-medy-,** 6 **-mede-.** [a. F. *remédiable* (15th c.), or ad. L. *remediābilis* curative, curable, f. *remediāre* to Remedy: see -able.]

† 1. Capable of remedying; remedial. *Obs.*

c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 46 Suche medycynes may be spedefull and remedyable. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 397 Layng medicine remedeable to her warking woundis.

2. Capable of being remedied or redressed.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 4/9 Remediable, *recuperabilis.* 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 311 Labouring to remedie that which he thought remediable. 1641 H. Ainsworth *Orth. Found. Relig.* 37 Mans misery is remediable through the mercy of God. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. lxxxii, They.. were, when remediable, chiefly cured by the infusion of goose-dung. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 7 This want..may seem easily remediable by some substitute or other. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 540 It is an evil..which will be found remediable, if the proper and obvious remedies are ..applied. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 135 Where injustice, like disease, is remediable, there the remedy must be applied in word or deed.

Hence **Reme·diableness** (Bailey, 1727, vol. II); **Reme·diably** *adv.* (Webster, 1847).

Remedial (rĭmīˑdiăl), *a.* [ad. L. *remediālis*, f. *remedium* Remedy: see -al.] Affording a remedy, tending to relieve or redress.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xviii. (1739) 96 These Laws were but penal, and not remedial for the parties wronged. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xiv. 189 This Court proceeds..ordinarily..granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 55 The remedial part of a law is so necessary a consequence of the former two [etc.]. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 135/1 Every good political institution must have a preventive operation as well as a remedial. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 473 The Gospel professes to be remedial, and remedial of an evil affecting the laws of God. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* III. ix. (1873) 236 That suffering is a medicine, remedial though bitter.

Hence **Reme·dially** *adv.*

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I. (1892) 83 It is, preventively, the assertor of its own rights, or remedially, their avenger. 1840 Arnold in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. ix. 175 Before anything is ventured remedially. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* v. xxxi. (1878) 534 It is God acting, no longer according to the course of law,..but remedially above law.

† **Reme·diate,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [? f. L. *remediāt-*, ppl. stem of *remediāre* to Remedy.] Remedial.

(Perh. an error for *remedial* or *remediant.*)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. iv. 17 (Qq.), All you vnpublisht vertues of the earth Spring with my teares, be aydant, and remediat [1*st Fol.* -ate] In the good mans distress.

Re-mediate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To mediate again.

a 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* III. i, I will re-mediate for you to the Widow.

Remediation (rĭmīdi,ē¹·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *remediāre* to REMEDY.] The action of remedying.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Pref. 54 On this subject, and on this state of things, remediation..requires that something should be said. 1826 — in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 499 Towards remediation, a disposition has of late been expressed by those on whom it depends.

Remediless (re·mĭdilĕs, rĭme·dilĕs), *a.* (and *adv.*) Forms: 5–7 **remedyless**, (8 **remedie-**), 6 **remeadi-**, 6 (*Sc.*) 7 **remidi-**, 7 **remeedi-**, 6– **remediless**. [f. REMEDY *sb.* + -LESS: cf. REMEDELESS and REMEDLESS. The orig. stressing was *reme·diless*, with the *e* long.]

1. Of persons, etc.: Destitute of remedy; having no prospect of aid or rescue. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

14.. *MS. Cantab. Ff.* I. 6, lf. 131 (Halliw.), Thus welle y wote y am remedylesse, For me no thyng may comforte nor amend. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 602/1 He shall for lacke of such preuencion and help, fall into such raylyng and blasphemy, and then is he remedilesse. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 158 Being cleare remediles from cure Of all my paines. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. ii, I'll rear up Malta, now remediless. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* xv. 149 When the last enemie shall watch my remedilesse body and my disconsolate soule. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 21 Poor remediless, aggrieved and tortured Men. 1786 BURKE *Charges agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 XII. 243 He demanded these in such a manner that being 'remediless' I was obliged to comply with what he required.

b. Destitute of legal remedy.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 169 It seemeth..vniust also, that they, especially the creditors, should be remedilesse all that while. 1616 in Cary *Rep. Chancery* (1650) 122 Whither the Chancery may relieve B.. or else leave him utterly remedilesse and undone. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 59 Your petitioner is herein altogether remedylesse. 1670 in *Phenix* (1721) I. 393 Such Judgments on Jurors leaue them remediless of relief. 1700 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 577 Finding ye petitioner to be left remedieless by ye Courts.

†**c.** In quasi-*adv.* use: Without or beyond all remedy. *Obs.* (common in 16th c.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1124 It is bot in vayn Thus remedilesse to mak compleyn. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 18 The same synneth agaynste the holye gooste remedylesse. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 82 Sir, ye must remedylesse be obediente to me, and rewled by me. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 147 We ar exilit remediles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 46 Whosoever drinketh, is sure to die of it, remedilesse, and yet without paine. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 86 They maintain not, that any is left remedieless in a state of damnation.

2. Of trouble, disease, etc.: Not admitting of remedy; incapable of being remedied, cured, or redressed. (Very common in 16–17th c.)

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3160 Alas, remedylesse is our lamentacyon. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 115 b, He is able to delyuer us out of al troubles.., although they seme to mans reason remediles. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 In all these measure is a mery meane, and immoderatenes a remeadilesse harme. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Pref. 11 It were better by much, before the remeedilesse stroke be given, to be well advised. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* x. 29 This renders their misery the more remediless. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 66 Those more inward Resentments..seem almost remediless and irreconcileable. 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* in *G.'s Poems* 156 Such persons as die of that most remediless..of all distempers, a Consumption. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 189 So, at once Shall remediless ruin fall on Troy. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1888) I. 404 There is no terror in the countenance, only grief—deep, remediless grief. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xix. (1878) 254 The law is and will be, that remediless suffering shall follow sin.

†**3.** Of vices, etc.: Incurable, incorrigible. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 6. 138, I must say this vice in them to be remediless, because it hath bene in euery age..and neuer amended. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xliv. § 1 It is the remediless remainder of our first parents' pride. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 83 We hold also that his vicious necessity of disposition is curable, and not remediless and desperate. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 99 Sharp execution of Justice upon the obstinate and remediless.

†**4.** *adv.* Remedilessly. *Obs. rare* —¹.

a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 50 It makes him twice, yea, remedilesse miserable.

Remedilessly (see prec.), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] Without or beyond remedy. (Common in 17th c.)

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 74 b, We must remidilesly confesse them to be voide of all charitie. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 409 Like one whose House remedilesly burning [etc.]. 1609 BP. HALL *Disswas. Poperie* Wks. (1627) 642 A cruell religion, that sends poore infants remedilesly vnto the eternall paines of hell. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 30 Remedilesly drown'd in sorrow day and night. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 126 The government of it is actually and remedilessly altered. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 111 Thus remedilessly exposed to any Attempts the Enemy shou'd be pleased to make. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 Yet to these clerks of the magistrates..all the objects of national commiseration are thus remedilessly to be consigned. 1868 MIALL *Congregationalism Yorks.* 66 My place was remedilessly lost.

Remedilessness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being remediless; incurableness.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 364 Concerning the torments of hell, I do note three things..the extremity, perpetuity, and remidilesnesse thereof. 1684 HOWE *Redeemer's Tears* Wks. (1846) 88 They show the remedilessness of thy case. *a* 1758 EDWARDS *Hist. Redemption* II. i. (1793) 200 The remedilessness of their disease might by long experience be seen.

†**Reme·diously,** *adv. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. as REMEDY *sb.* + -OUS + -LY ².] Remedially.

1659 *Bibliotheca Regia* Pref. 9 His last sleep took from him most remediously all the arts of government.

†**Re·medist.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. REMEDY *sb.* + -IST.] One who seeks out medical remedies.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 Such were call'd..Magists.., Prophylactists, Remedists [etc.].

Reme·ditate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To meditate (on) again.

1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* IX. vii, Let me remeditate the truth, That Christ did for and with us bleed.

So **Remedita·tion.** †Const. *of.*

1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 28 In a kind of remeditation of what obscenities he hath beene a spectator. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 26 [He] gave himself to a remeditation of what he had formerly observed.

†**Re·medless,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. REMED *v.* and REMEDELESS.] Remediless.

1590 FENNE *Frutes*, etc. Ffiij b, In vaine it is to vexe thy self where cause is remedles. *Ibid.* Gg iij, 'Tis past with us and remedles, wherefore no longer mourne.

Remedy (re·mĕdi), *sb.* Also 6 **remeady.** [a. AF. *remedie, remedy* (=OF. *remede* REMEDE *sb.*), ad. L. *remedium*, f. *re-* RE- + *med-* stem of *medērī* to heal: cf. *medical, medicine.*]

1. A cure for a disease or other disorder of body or mind; any medicine or treatment which alleviates pain and promotes restoration to health. †Also without article.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Lo her aȝeines wreððe monie kunnes remedies, & frouren a muche vloc, & misliche boten. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 3 He þat felis him seke he sekis remedy. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 475 Of remedies of loue she knew perchaunce. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (Bodl. MS.), Aȝenste venemouse postemes.. men schal ordeyne a remedy warlich and sone. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.), I pray þe tell me if þer be ony remedye ayenst my deth. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x, [He] mynistyred alwey his pylles to euery man that came to hym for ony remedy. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 For verely tyme itselfe wyl at laste bring remedy also unto moste daungerous diseases. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 68 b, Nature hath appointed remedies in a readinesse for all diseases. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. 42 For remedies doe cure without a physician, but not a physician without remedies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 701 This Remedy the Scythian Shepherds found. 1708 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 181 The only Remedy is to lay the Bone open. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* v. (1831) 140 The Scottish law did not acquit those who accomplished..remarkable cures by mysterious remedies. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 688 Whenever it is desired to give a powerful remedy in increasing doses until its physiological effect is produced, it should always be given by itself.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various uses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27816 Again þis sin [sloth] remedi es [*v. r.* best medcyn is]—Haf gastli ioi and hope o blis. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3394 Ilk man here lyghtly may Swilk remedys thurgh grace wyn, þat may fordo al veniel syn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 11 Alisaundre was i-poysoned..and axede a tool to slee hymself in remedie of sorwe [L. *in remedium doloris*]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 244 For ye remedye of theyr soules themperour gaf.. for almesse xij C vnces of syluer. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 25 Your wisedome and knowledge are remedies available, to cut off the course of suche an infecting canckar. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 318 For which inconveniences the doctrine of Italy..hath introduced Cabanett Councelles, a remedy worse than the disease. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xvi. (1697) 386 Withdraw thy Action, and depart in Peace; The Remedy is worse than the Disease. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 352 Our griefs how swift! our remedies how slow! 1781 COWPER *Truth* 273 God replies, 'The remedy you want I freely give: The book shall teach you'. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 88 Can you show me some clear water spring, The remedy of our thirst? *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 582 The only remedy for superstition is knowledge.

†**c.** *By remedy of*, by the help or means of. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxi. (Bodl. MS.), A fige tre is made to bere wele frute bi remedie of a tre þat is icleped Caprificus. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 108 If women be not peruerse they shall reap profite by remedye of pleasure.

2. A means of counteracting or removing an outward evil of any kind; reparation, redress, relief.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 We schulen nu speken of þe uttre vondunge, & techen þe þet habbeð hire, hu heo muwen,.. ivinden remedie, þet is elne, aȝeines hire. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 3 þe rightwis man sekis remedy of god, how þere ill lippis may be amendid. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xiii. (Caxton 1483) 63² Now seye me what the seneth in this mater that we may ordeyne a remedy for this grete meschyef. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij, Sith it pleseth yow that I shall dye without remedye and without mercye. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 571/966² (Pynson), Certys, nowe wol he by hyr lye, But if ye fynde some remedy. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 388 He fleeth to the last remeady which untill that time he had purposelye reserved. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXXV. 158 Iupiter was honored amongst them for a remedy of stormes and tempests. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 The Nobles, when they saw no remedie, ..submitted to Curroon. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 186 The human remedies which Sea-men use against Spouts, is to furle all the Sails, and to fire some Guns with shot against the Pipe of the Spout. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 93 Such a Defect in the Government as stands in need of the most speedy Remedy. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 473 Popular remedies must be quick and sharp, or they are very ineffectual. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 168 In this respect..we have a remedy against those optical deceptions. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. i, It by ▭ means appeared what help or remedy any friend of Sterling's..could attempt in the interim.

b. *There is no remedy* (= way out of it, help for it, alternative) *but*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1216 Ther nas noon oother remedie ne reed, But taketh his leue, and homward he him spedde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 72 Ther is no remedy but to fight, & to abyde fortune. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 293 There was no remedy but he must fight with him. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 20 There had beene no remedy, but he must have dyed upon his owne sword. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Globe) 267 We had no Remedy, but to wait and see what the Issue of Things might present.

†**c.** *No remedy*, unavoidably. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1700 Yet must it geue place to Gods worde, no remedye. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 242 The vengeaunce of God muste fall, no remedye, Vpon these wicked men. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 127 You must send her your Page, no remedie. 1617 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 706 In default of this (no remedie) the common hammer must come.

†**d.** *What remedy?* what help for it? *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 43 The lord sumtyme rewaird will it; Gife he dois not, quhat remedy? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 250 Well, what remedy?..what cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 21 Now you must be hanged says the king...What remedie? sayes hee. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 35 He sayes it must not bee so, [y]it is strait pacified, and cryes what remedie.

3. Legal redress.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 174, I pray you requyre hym on my Lord ys behalf to compleyn to Justice.. [for a] remedie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus*, II. (1882) 10 To go to lawe, and spende all that euer he hath, and yet come by no remedie neither. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 118 Left to the remedie, which the Law of the place alloweth them. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 199 Even this right of property will fail, or at least it will be without a remedy, unless I pursue it within the space of sixty years. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 154 Without impairing the obligation of a contract, the remedy may certainly be modified. 1891 *19th Cent.* Dec. 857 Where injury to character takes the form of aspersion, the primary remedy is in a court of law.

4. *Coining.* The small margin within which coins as minted are allowed to vary from the standard fineness and weight. (Cf. REMEDE *sb.* b.) Also called *tolerance.*

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/1 As touching ye remedie of vid of the pound of Troie, the Kyng will be avised. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 24 The remedies do make so small a difference that it is not considerable. 1805 EARL OF LIVERPOOL *Treat. Coins Realm* 102 They authorised a large remedy to be taken..and did not require the Officers of the Mint to make their coins as perfect as possible, but authorised or suffered them to coin just within the remedy. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 16 Feb. 106/2 For silver coin, the 'remedy' or margin of error is fixed at one pennyweight per pound Troy. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 The remedy on United States silver coin is 1½ grains to the piece.

5. At various schools (as still at St. Paul's and Winchester): A time specially granted for recreation; a half-holiday.

1518 COLET *Statute* in Gardiner *Regist. St. Paul's School* (1884) 381, I will also they shall haue noo remedies—yff the maister graunteth eny remedies he shall forfett xls.. Except the kyng or a arche bisshopp or a bisshopp.. desyre it. 1580 in Boys *Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 228, I ordeine, that the master..shall not give remedie or leave to plaie aboue once in a week. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 75 To recreat themselves when they had remedy of there master. 1656 in Gardiner *Regist. St. Paul's School* (1884) 382 *note*, [At Newport..it was provided that] each Thursday afternoon..shall be a remedy or time of recreation. 1860 MANSFIELD *School-Life at Winchester* (1870) 49 Remedies were not a matter of right, but were always applied for..on Tuesday or Thursday. 1893 *Ch. Times* 22 Dec. 1331/2 His lordship afterwards (the *Pauline* reports)..exercised his privilege of desiring a 'remedy' (or half-holiday) on Wednesday.

Remedy (re·mĕdi), *v.* Also 6 **remydy.** [a. OF. *remedier* (cf. REMEDE *v.*), or ad. L. *remediāre*, f. *remedium* REMEDY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To grant (one) legal remedy; to right (one) in respect of a wrong suffered. *Obs.*

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 Byfore hene [=any] of the persones that weren..Commissioners upon myn enditement, ..I myghte not have been remedied. *Ibid.* To have been remedied of the wronges that we have had. 1454 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 120 That they shuld be remedyed, and he remedyed them not. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 92 There is one [Judge]..wyll remedye you, if you come after a ryghte sorte vnto him. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1671) 113 Of which Indignity he complained to the Duke,..and was remedied in it.

b. To bring remedy to (a person, diseased part, etc.); to heal, cure, make whole again. Now *rare.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. viii. 622 It shal so heuye me at their departynge that.. there shal no manere of ioye remedye me. 1502 *Ord. Crystan Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. E j b, The synner..is fro ye moost gretest payne remedyed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* H h iij b, When the party ye shuld be holpen & remydyed is hyd in the dypenes of the body. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 32 Into the woods..shee went, To seeke for hearbes that mote him remedy. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 271 If one Horse do die of it, all his fellows that bear him company will follow after, if they be not remedied in time. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 57 Some pious sisterhood, Who..may likeliest remedy The stricken mind.

2. To cure (a disease, etc.); to put right, reform (a state of things); to rectify, make good.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (1555), There is a lawe ysette.. that may not be ylette Nor remedyed. *Ibid.* vi, All her ill was holpe and remedyed. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 375 With Goddys grace it schall be remedyed well inow. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 81, I thanke you for your love,..But I your cause can nothing remedy. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 It being wrought and tempered

..remedieth all kinde of swelling. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 389 They tooke up Armes to remedie their wrong. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. ii. (1739) 14 The House of Lords shall remedy all offences contrary to the Law of Magna Charta. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 7 A sharp fit of a feuerish distemper, which a little time .. will infallibly remedy. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. i. 49 They cannot remedy the Corruption that has spread thro' the Race of Mankind. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III. i, That shall be remedied without delay. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 417 Repentance taketh sin away, Death remedies the rest. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 8 A great deal has been done to remedy the deficiency. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. v. i. 436 Evils which threaten to continue we try to remedy.

†**3.** *absol.* To provide a remedy. Const. *for, of.*

c 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 387 For ache of bonys & also for brosoure It remedieth & dooth men ese ful blyve. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42 Ye be seke of the maladye of loue wherof no man may remedye but youre lady.

Hence **Re·medying** *vbl. sb.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1221/1 For the remediying and redressyng of those foresayd iniuries. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30 b/2 To the remedyinge and curinge of the which, we ought to tye the Arterye. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. iii. (1648) 18 For the remedying of such abuses the Ancients did appoint divers officers.

Remeet (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To meet again.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* iii, The time will come, wherein We shall remeet, and never part agin. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 11 When I re-met with them they had been so lost to my memory, that [etc.]. 1859 F. MILLS in *Athenæum* 9 July 49 Ere the shining valves remeet.

Hence **Remee·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Parting Verse*, 'Tis to be doubted whether I next yeer, Or no, shall give ye a re-meeting here. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1994/3 At the remeeting of the said States .. these Points will be farther spoken of.

Remeeving, -mefe, obs. varr. REMOVING, REMOVE. **Remeid**: see REMEDE *sb.* and *v.* **Remel,** see REMEAL and RIMMEL. **Remelant,** var. REMENANT *Obs.*

Reme·lt (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To melt again.

a. *trans.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Crude Materialls of Glasse, mingled with Glasse, already made and Re-moulten. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 180 They remelted the old dross and scum, and found ore. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 185 If the lavas could be remelted. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 938 Those who remelt the pig brass, and are called 'founders'.

b. *intr.* 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 It was perceived to re-melt and unite with the fresh metal. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 78 Into what Empyrean will it remelt when the separating film bursts?

Hence **Reme·lted** *ppl. a.*, **Reme·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 431 Perhaps metals in general are rendered purer..by remelting. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1127 The roasting of the mattes..and their treatment by four successive re-meltings. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 142 Molten crude iron, or..remelted pig or refined iron.

Remember (*rĭme·mbəɹ*), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **remembre**, (5 **-menbre**), 5–6 **remembyr**, (5 **-bur**, 6 **-bar**, *Sc.* **-bir**), 6– **remember**, (6 *Sc.* **ra-**). [ad. OF. *remembrer* (11th c.), = Prov. and Sp. *remembrar*, It. *rimembrar*:—late L. *rememorārī*, f. *re-* RE- + *memor* mindful: see REMEMORATE *v.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To retain in, or recall to, the memory; to bear in mind, recollect (a thing, person, fact, event, saying, etc.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 327 Edward may remembre þe trauaile & þe pyn. 1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* ii. 6 Remembrende that woord, that the Lorde seide by Amos. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 154 Remembre your name was wont to be egall. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xviii, Euer I shal remembre the grace whiche thou hast done to me. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 80 b, They should remembre themselves to be earth and asshes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 217 A thing that no man could remember done since Dioclesian and Aristobulus time. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 35 Let this mans misery be remembred by thee. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 2, I was..left by my father, whom I cannot remember, to the care of an uncle. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* XX, The times when I remember to have been Joyful. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 We must remember the place held by Parmenides in the history of Greek philosophy.

fig. 1738 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 73 The stomach .. Remembers oft the School-boy's simple fare. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 423 My frozen heart began to beat, Remembering its ancient heat.

b. With *inf.* To bear in mind, not to forget, *to* do something.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 Remembryng the highe lord to queme. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 Remembre to take a wryht to chese crowneres in Norffolk. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3054 My Lords,..Remember to reforme the consistorie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 99 Remember First to possesse his Bookes. 1733–4 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* vi. 218 You will also remember to take bonds for the money. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 103 But still remember..To press your point with modesty and ease.

†c. Const. *with* oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 86 As ofte as I remembre with my self, The Fancies fonde [etc.]. 1613 DAY *Festivals* viii. (1615) 240 That you remember with your selves, who it is that hath made you Fathers of Children.

†d. *Remember your courtesy*, be covered. *Obs.*

(The precise origin of the phrase is not clear; compare *leave your courtesy* in *Mids. N.* IV. i. 21, and the following passage: *c* 1560 WEVER *Lusty Juventus* C ij, Well sayd maister doctor...I pray you be remembred, and couer your head.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 103, I doe beseech thee remember thy curtesie. I beseech thee apparell thy head. [Cf. *Haml.* v. ii. 108.] 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, Pray you remember your court'sy..Nay, pray you be covered.

2. To think of, recall the memory of (a person) with some kind of feeling or intention.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxii. 6 3ee that remembren the Lorde, ne beth stille. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 69 So shall I remembre elysse as longe as lyffe shall abyde wythin me. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xii. 1 Remembre thy maker in thy youth, or euer the dayes of aduersite come. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 314 We must also remember the dead. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 434 Yet he at length..Remembring Abraham by some wond'rous call May bring them back. 1791 BURNS *Lament for Glencairn* 2, I'll remember thee, Glencairn, And a' that thou hast done for me! 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 111, I will do thee an act of kindness for which I shall be remembered.

b. To bear (a person) in mind as entitled to a gift, recompence, or fee, or in making one's will; hence, to fee, reward, 'tip'.

1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 407 Also my brother Edmonde is not yet remembryd. He hathe not to lyff with, thynk on hym. 1563 BP. SANDYS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 195 This Contrie..bringith nothing forth fitt to remember youe withall. 1599 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 188 The..counsall..lykvayes ordanis Mr. Peter Blakburne, minister, to be rememberit for the intertening of the said Mr. George. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 23 Anon, anon, I pray you remember the Porter. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xi. 93 He assured the hostler, that he would remember him the next day. 1871 *Punch* 16 Sept. 113/1 Mr. Keane Hunter is manœuvring to be remembered in Alderman W.'s will.

†**3.** To record, mention, make mention of (a thing, person, etc.). *Obs.* (common *c* 1430–1660).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 73 Remembryd by scriptures we fynde and rede, Holsum and holy it is to thynke and pray. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 261/1 Her deth and..her assumpcion wherof the Scripture remembryth no thynge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 963/2 About the same time that the armie before remembred, was set forward into Scotland. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 4 History hath not remembred the Ruins of any ancient Buildings digged up in Anglesey. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 62 The Carians possessed the Sea. Their Sea-Dominion is remembred by Diodorus Siculus. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iv, That phenomenon in the face of the former which we have above remembered.

†b. To commemorate. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 30 This knightly man .. Set up pillers for a memoriall Which remembred his conquests. 1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* v. 15 It is..an offeringe of remembraunce, that remembreth synne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 405 The Ditty do's remember my drown'd father. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* iii. § 17 His mercies, especially those remembred in the Sacrament, his giving Christ to die for us.

†c. To mention by way of reminder. *Obs. rare.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 36 L. Ch. Justice moved whether to proceed against Michell,.. and remembred the message to the Lower House to sytt as a House this afternoone.

d. To (have mind of and) mention (a person, his condition, etc.) in prayer.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 90 Nimph, in thy Orisons Be all my sins rememberd. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 73 In thy Prayres remember Th' estate of my poore Queene. 1836 SIMEON in Carus *Life* (1847) xxxiii. 794, I intreat the favour of you to remember at the throne of grace one, who [etc.].

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To have or bear in mind; to recall to the mind; also, to exercise or possess the faculty of memory.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 Which yifth men cause to remembre, If any Sor be left behinde. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 101 In verrey sothe, as I remembur can. 1548 ELYOT, s.v. *Memoria*, Sens any manne coulde remembre. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 258 That shallow vassall..which as I remember, hight Costard. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 22 So, in forgetting thou remembrest right. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 20 To remember is to perceive any thing with memory, or with a consciousness, that it was known or perceived before. 1752 GRAY *Lett., to Walpole* (1900) I. 219 As I remember, there were certain low chairs, that looked like ebony. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 336 Beasts and babies remember, that is, recognize: man alone recollects. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 561 Past ages crowd on thee, but each one remembers.

b. To have mind, memory, or recollection *of* something. Now *rare* (in later quots. *Sc.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 85 At euery tyme þat I remembre of þe day of doom, I quake. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3502 Remembring of the Joy he had before. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 339 Sir Johan Chandos remembred of a knyfe that he had in his bosome. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 190, I remember of such a time, being my sworn seruant, The Duke retein'd him his. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 285 And yet he can remember of none but Lysimachus Nicanor, and that he mislikt and censur'd. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 54 Among .. female fashions..I remember but of one [etc.]. 1808 SCOTT *Mem.* in *Lockhart* i. (1842) 6/1, I remember of detesting the name of Cumberland. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 594/1, I remember of another case in which there was no appearance of a lamb.

†c. Const. *on* or *upon*. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 213 Remembring on his dremes that he mette. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xiv. (1558) 26 He gan remembre anone..Vpon a verse written in ye Sautere. 15.. *Impeachm. Wolsey* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 352 Remembyr on Thomas of Canterbury. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 9 b, Remember on me, o lord.

†d. To make mention *of* a thing. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xiii, Plinie remembreth of a dogge whiche..assaulted the murdrer of his maister.

5. *refl.* To bethink or recollect, †to think or reflect upon (oneself). Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 135, I wol remembre me alle the yeres of my lyf, in bitternesse of myn herte. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 583, I may not ease my hert..,That doth me harme whanne I remembre me. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 10 And thenne he remembryd hym a lytyl and after sayd [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 194 The Cardinal somewhat remembred hym selfe and sayd, wel my lord I am content to obey. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 9 Nurse come backe againe, I haue remembred me, thou'se heare our counsell. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 233 Thou old, vnhappy Traitor, Breefely thy selfe remember. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 21/1, 'I long for home'. But she remembered herself. 'That's only a momentary feeling'.

†b. Const. *of* or *on*; = 4 b, 4 c. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 326 þenne I remembred me ry3t of my rych lorde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 33 Remembreth yow upon the pacient Job. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 581 (Kölbing), Sche hire remembrid of fadyr and modyr bothe. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. II. 806, I cannot remember me of any others [fit to be captains]. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 308, I remembred my selfe of my Hostesse. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 94 Remembering himselfe of the recitall which Rufine had made him. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 88, I remembered me of my gallant messmates.

c. With obj. clause. (Cf. sense I.) Now *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 384 Remembring him, that love to wyde y-blowe Yelt bittre fruyt. 1428 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 43 Treuly, I can not remembre me, that ever I wrote to yow. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. ii. 275 The kyng merueilled why she dyd soo, and remembryd hym how her sone was sodenly slayne with poyson. 1589 *Hay any Work* 48 O now I remember me, he has also a charge to prouide for. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 39 Remembring himself, that it was time to visit his Army..he takes leave of the Ladies. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. ix, Now, I remember me, I'm married. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv. 8, I do remember me, that in my youth..I stood within the Coliseum's wall.

6. a. *impers.* (*It*) *remembers me* [after OF. (*il*) *me remembre*], I remember. Now *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 150 What his compleynt was, remembreth me. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 469 Whan that it remembreth me Up-on my yowthe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. iv, I am certayne & me remembreth wel that the dogge lend to her a loof of brede. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XX. 137 It doth remember me, that I beheld The pair of blessed luminaries move. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i, It may remember you that I undertook..to temporize a little with the Scots.

†b. Of a thing: To recur to (one). *Obs.*—[1]

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ix, When the dread thought of death remembers you.

c. *To be remembered*, to remember; also const. *of*. Now *obs.* exc. *dial.* (common *c* 1450–1600).

c 1440 *Generydes* 619 Ther is a land I am remembryd wele, Men call it Perse. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxi. 370 Soo whan the quene loked vpon sir Tristram she was not remembryd of hym. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 46, I am remembred that I haue often sene Great wordly riches ende in pouertie. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* x, Are you remembered how you crossed me in my conference with the Emperor? 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. ii. 53 Are you remembred, Don, of a daring message, And a proud attempt? 1828 *Craven Gloss.* s.v., An ye be remembered, i. e. if you remember.

II. 7. To remind (a person); esp. to put (one) in mind *of* a thing or person. †Also const. *upon, with.* Now *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 515 This was as thise bookes me remembre The colde frosty seson of Decembre. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iv. 22 Thou3 he wolde reherce tho pointis .. of the lawe forto remembre the iugis and the peple ther upon. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 190 Item, to remembre T. Denyes of the tale that Fyncheham told. 1530 PALSGR. 685/1, I shal remembre him of it whan he gothe to bedde. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 320 These..I thought good briefly to set downe..to remember the Reader, that hereafter he may benefit himselfe of them. 1641 R. MARRIOT *Serm.* 25 The third was a Golden letter, which remembred him with the joyes of Heaven. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 68 Emanuel .. remember'd Azem of his Promises. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 285 He takes care to remember us of Dr. Johnson's saying. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 98 She remembered me many times of my own most noble lady.

b. With inf. or obj. clause. Now *dial.* (Very common in 17th c., esp. with *that.*)

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iv. 21 If a bischop..wolde remembre hem, exorte hem, and stire hem .. forto kepe certeyn moral vertues. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 113/1 Remembrynge us that it appered unto us [etc.]. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 48 b, Fyrste he wolde remembre hym for what cause he hath called hym. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 11 Let me remember thee to do this one kindnes more for me. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 77. 177, I am to remember you, that many Attributes in Scripture, are not notes of performance but of duty. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. 1, I write it to remember the Teachers of the Churches, what principles they have to preach. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* XXVII. 88 Remembring him that Liberality to Friends is the best way of hoarding Treasure. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 239 The edge of the opened door, which he ran against, remembered him to turn his welcome back upon me. 1877– in dial. glossaries (Lancs., Chesh., Lincs., Warw., Shropsh.).

†**8.** To recall (a thing or person) *to* a person. Also with double object, obj. clause, and without const. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* XIV. 26 He schal..schewe, or remembre, to 3ou alle thingis. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1379 Loke on 3our ryng! It wyll remembyr 3ow 3our gloryous weddyng. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton 1481) A ij, Syth my master Seuola remembrid unto me how Lelius hath resouned with him. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv, Remembryng to hym the daunger of his iuell example. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 456 Every severall object that I see Doth severally (methinkes) remember thee. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., By onely remembring them

the truth of what they themselves know to be heer miss-affirmed. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* p. xl, I remembred to him, how often I heard him wonder [etc.].

†**b.** To mention (one's affection, respect, etc.) by way of message *to* another. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63 Sir, my humble dutie remembred unto you and my good Mistresse, you may please to understand [etc.] 1625 Ussher in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132, I pray remember my hearty affeccion unto my Lord of Landaff. 1672 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 408 Pray remember my respects to your Partner.

c. To mention (a person) *to* another as sending a friendly greeting. Also without const.

1560 Gresham in Burgon *Life* I. 302 To whom it may please you, I maye be remembered. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 160 Remember me In all humilitie vnto his Highnesse. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 6 To remember me kindly to Mr. Hobbes. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 171 ¶ 3 Remember me to the lion. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 452 He begs to be remembered to you with best compliments. 1804 in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 86 Mrs. Tomline desires to be most kindly remembered. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 353 Katty Tatham desires to be remembered to you all.

Re-me·mber, *v. nonce-wd.* [Re- 5 b.] *trans.* **a.** To put together again. **b.** To supply with a new member.

1871 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. vii. vii. 377 Mind..is a thing we can form no notion of without re-*membering*, re-*collecting* some of our mental acts. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 389 A British tar..a true heart of oak, re-membered also in the same fine material.

Reme·mberabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The fact of being rememberable.

1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* x. § 2. 255 The easy rememberability of the Bible system.

Rememberable (rĭme·mbərăb'l), *a.* Also **remembr-**. [f. Remember *v.* + -able: cf. obs. F. *remembrable*.] Capable or worthy of being remembered. (Common in 19th c.)

1611 Cotgr., *Memorable*, memorable, remembrable, worthie of memorie. 1800 Hazlitt *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 399 When all is done, nothing rememberable has been said. *a* 1842 Arnold *Serm. Chr. Life* (1845) 296 A change..of any rememberable kind. 1881 Shairp *Asp. Poetry* v. 143 More rememberable than any blank verse since Milton's.

Hence **Reme·mberably** *adv.*

1800 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 133 The moral features of the people [are] more accurately and rememberably painted. 1809 *Ibid.* II. 157 Say what you have to say as perspicuously..and as rememberably as possible.

Remembrance, obs. form of Remembrance.

Remembered (rĭme·mbəɹd), *ppl. a.* [-ed 1.]

†**1.** Already mentioned. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 31 Whan the remembrid priour was 3it a-lyue. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 115 Besides all the remembred points of Metricall proportion, ye haue yet two other sorts.

2. Recalled to or kept in memory. Also in combs., as *sad-*, *well-remembered*.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 17 That the Artificer after a well-remembred knowledge, should invent something of his owne. 1745 *Matrimony pro & con* 3 O ! to recall the sad-remember'd Day. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) I. xxxiii. 253 As dear to me..as her brother from his remembered bravery. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* I. 161 No little band of yet remembered names. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* ix, Far in the backward vista of his remembered life.

Remembrer (rĭme·mbəɹəɹ). [-er 1.] One who, or that which, remembers († or reminds).

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. vi. 171 Bi this rememoraunce the remembrer..schal be the more stirid. *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 45 Forgetter of payn, remembrer of my wo. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Lett this ilfavorid letter suffize for a..remembrer in that behaulfe. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 89 Artaxerxes called Mnemon, that is to say the Mindful or the Rememberer. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. vii. 62 What a remembrer, if I may make a word, is the heart ! 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 174/1 The maker of verses and the rememberer of words. 1876 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 396 The recollections are very often the inventions of the rememberer.

Reme·mbering, *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the vb. Remember; an instance of this. † *In remembering*, in remembrance or memory.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 532 Of þat merwale in remembryng. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xii. 547 Into the remembring of persones not being religiose. 1521 J. T. *Prol. Bradshaw's St. Werburge* 40 Who on this wolde haue remembryng..wolde dispise all thynges..mundayne. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., Doth it not deserue diligent marking and remembring? 1673 *True Worship of God* 51 A Remembring and Renewing of our Baptismal Vow. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 88 The Matter is well worth the remembring. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. clxxxv, Wearying the reader with continued rememberings of much, which we might have wished away.

Reme·mbering, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That remembers († or reminds); † mindful *of* a thing.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xii. 546 Wherfore it is resonable,.. that her outward habit be mad to hem into such..a remembring signe. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxix. G. i, Grave deeply in remembring mind My trust, thy promise true. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 293 Be not too sensible, or too remembring, of thy Place, in Conuersation. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 21 Touching the knowledge of Brutes, touching their remembring Faculty. 1790 Pennant *London* (1813) 498 Death..shaking his remembering hour-glass. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxix, During the remembering prayer, Mr. Pittle put up a few words for criminals under sentence of death. 1886 Swinburne *Death Sir H. Taylor* in *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 488/1 Clothed round with reverence of remembering hearts.

Remembir, obs. Sc. form of Remember.

Remembrance (rĭme·mbrăns), *sb.* Also 4–6 **-aunce**, 5 **-a(u)nse**, **-ans**, 6 **-auns**, 4–8 **remember-**. [a. F. *remembrance* (11th c.; AF. *-aunce*): see Remember and -ance, and cf. It. *rimembranza*.]

1. (Without article.) Memory or recollection in relation to a particular object, fact, etc. In early use esp. in phrases *to have in r., to call to r.* (see Call *v.* 20 b).

13.. *Coer de L.* 6926 Whoso hadde sene hys cuntenaunse, Wolde euer had hym in remembraunse. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 5 He schal drawe into remembrance The fortune of this worldes chance. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 49 The moste remembraunce that I shall haue, shall be vpon yow, and on yowre nedes. 1530 Palsgr. 351 Here is to be called to remembraunce what I sayd afore of *quel*. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* xii. 42 They..besought God, that the fawte..might be put out of remembrance. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 7 He hath for euer bound the Church vnto him, in a debt of speciall remembrance. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 704 Worthiest to be all Had in remembrance alwayes with delight. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 501 This ever grateful in remembrance bear. 1826 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* (1830) 5 Secured to remembrance by the pencil. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 231 Look that .. deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

b. Const. *of*, † inf., or † clause. Formerly freq. in phrases *to have r. of, to put* (one) *in r. of*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 188 This maked Emelye han remembrance To do honour to May. — *Monk's T.* 728 Of honestee yit hadde he remembraunce. 1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 482 This might..put him in remembrance what time he hath lost. 1555 Eden *Decades* 43 You put me so often in remembrance of your departure. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 38 His presence I am resolved shall no more disquiet me, by hearing or remembrance of him. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 101 Yet it is honest..that remembrance be had rather of that which is good, than of the bad. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 693 Though all Learning be not the Remembrance of what the Soul once before actually understood in a Pre-existent State. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 252 What he views of beautiful or grand..Prompts with remembrance of a present God. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. ii. 231 Remembrance rises faint and dim Of sorrows suffer'd long ago.

2. That operation of the mind which is involved in recalling a thing or fact; recollection. Freq. personified, or in fig. context.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 211 So thirllethe with the poynt of Rememberaunce þe swerde of sorowe..Myn hert bare of blisse. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 105 Than rudelie come Remembrance Ay rugging me, withoutin rest. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vi. 12 Vnkinde remembrance: thou, & endles night, Haue done me shame. 1671 Milton *Samson* 952 Not for thy life, lest fierce remembrance wake My sudden rage. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 1 The same Idea, when it again recurs without the Operation of the like Object on the external Sensory, is Remembrance. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* I. i. 16 When the word perception is used properly..it is never applied to things past. And thus it is distinguished from remembrance.

† **b.** Faculty or power of remembering or recalling to mind. *Obs.* (Cf. next.)

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 998 To whom Vertew sent embassatours three, Reson, Discresion, & Good Remembraunse. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 She was good in remembrance & of holdyng memorye. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 133, I, Barbara Mason, ..beyng..in hooll mynd and good remembrauns, make this my present testament. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 143 The witte thereby is made more sharpe, and the remembrance quickened. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 232 This Lord of weake remembrance. 1631 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* 52 The wittie excell in remembrance, the dull in memorie.

3. With possess. pron. (One's) memory or recollection; also, in later use, (one's) power of remembering (cf. prec.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 919 (968) Can I not seyn..If sorow it put out of her remembraunce. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 45 Fecche that lady in thy remembrance. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 80 Come to her remembraunce the grete iustyces..vnto her tolde. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* I. 167 Call to your remembraunce how that..Adam & Eue was dyffendyd fro yᵉ etinge of fruyte. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 401 They must confesse themselves of all the sinnes they have committed, to their remembrance. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 44 To the best of my remembrance, he sate there four days together. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. x. 87 The obliging wife would banish from his remembrance the petulant mistress. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 145 Pour: that the draught may fillip my remembrance. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 170 But now is my remembrance weak with eld.

b. The point at which one's memory of events begins, or the period over which it extends.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Memoria patrum*, in the time and remembrance of our fathers. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 126 Fro the time of his remembrance to this very instant disaster. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 203 Thee I have heard relating what was don Ere my remembrance. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Let. ii, I know but one other method.., which..has been practised successfully more than once in my remembrance.

4. The memory († or thought) which one has *of* a thing or person.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 157 The fourth point, that oughte make a man have contrition, is the sorweful remembrance of the good dedes that he hath lefte to don here in erthe. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 78 Anguishe & calamyte, ..wherof yᵉ remembraunce greued hym ryght sorowfully. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 302 The remembraunce of theire poore indigent and begerlye olde age kylleth them up. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 164 My loue To Hermia..Seems to me now as the remembrance of an idle gaude. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse II. i. iii. (1669) 27/1 These add to his sin, and the remembrance of his sin..will adde to his torment. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 224 Yet had his mind thro' tedious absence lost The dear remembrance of his native coast. 1792 Wordsw. *Descrip. Sketches* 519 Why does their sad remembrance haunt the mind? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 229 Between him and the court was interposed the remembrance of one terrible event.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A recollection, reminiscence.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 140 By our remembrances of daies forgon. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 138 How sharpe the point of this remembrance is. [1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* IV. ii, But cussen Macksbane, vil you not put a remembrance upon me?] 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 158 A faint remembrance of their ancestors still tormented the Romans. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* I. i, Although the wild-flower on thy ruined wall..a sad remembrance bring. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* v. x, These obscure remembrances Stirred such harmony in Peter.

c. The surviving memory of a person.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, Kyng Edward the vi., a Prince of blessed remembrance. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xvii. 14, I will vtterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from vnder heauen. 1698 Tate & Brady *Ps.* cxii. 6 The sweet Remembrance [1696 Memorial] of the Just Shall flourish when he sleeps in Dust. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 110 He might have secured for himself a lasting and respectful remembrance.

d. *pl.* Greetings expressive of remembrance.

1789 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 1 Dec., With our joint affectionate remembrances to yourself and Mrs. Newton. 1804 in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 87 Kindest remembrances to all our good friends. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 528 He bid me also be sure and give his kindest remembrances to you.

5. † **a.** *In* (*into*, rarely *for*) *remembrance*, as a memorial or record; *to put in remembrance*, to put on record. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 183 Into remembrance He dede upon him such vengance. *Ibid.* 294 Thei for evere in remembrance Made a figure in resemblance Of him. 1426 Lydg. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 To put his title in remembraunce, Whiche that he hath to Inglond and to Fraunce. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 24 Of which were fourmed lettres for to write..in remembraunce perpetual þe thinges that [etc.]. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 27 By token of a fayre stone layde for remembraunce. 1535 Coverdale *Zech.* xiii. 2, I will destroye the names of Idols out off the londe: so that they shal nomore be put in remembraunce.

b. *In* († *the*) *remembrance of*, in memory of.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 þeroff he drinkez..In remembraunce of his fader. 1483 Caxton *Cato* F vij, It is sayd that there is as yet in the same place a pytte in mynde and remenbraunce of the sayd myracle. ? *a* 1500 *Wyclet* (1828) 6 Do ye this in the remembrance of me. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 105 That the..life of the people of Arpines, should be spared in the remembraunce of Tullie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. 63 The day in remembrance thereof [was] yeerely solemnized with fasting the Euen. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 680 In remembrance of so brave a Deed, A Tomb, and Fun'ral Honours I decreed.

† **6.** Mention, notice. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 558 Quhen that he herd mak remembrance Off the perellys that passyt war. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 156 As the bok makth remembrance, Alphonse was his propre name. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2177 Till he was putte [from] his enheritaunce, Wherof be fore was made remembraunce. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xviii, I can finde no notable remembrance that it was used of auncient tyme. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 497 He saith he found the remembrance of it in the Grecian books. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 650 This towne..requireth some large remembrance from mee.

† **b.** A commemorative discourse or mention; a memorial inscription. *Obs.*

1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 289 Here after foloweth a mornynge remembraunce had at the moneth mynde of the noble prynces Margarete. 1598 Barnfeild *Poems* (Arb.) 119 A Remembrance of some English Poets. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 229 Lay these bones in an vnworthy Vrne, Tomblesse, with no remembrance ouer them.

† **7.** The act of reminding or putting in mind. *Book of remembrance*, a memorandum-book, a record. *Ring of remembrance* (see quot. 1659). *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 64 It is not for no lak of remembrans, for I sent to hym thryis or fowyr tymys ther for. 1465 *Ibid.* 202 He sent me word that Wyllyam Worceter had a boke of remembrance of recaytys. 1535 Coverdale *Num.* v. 15 It is..an offeringe of remembraunce, that remembreth synne. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Memorialis liber*, a booke of remembrance. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 4 It serueth, namely, for a signe of remembrance to put vs in minde of our dutie. 1611 Bible *Mal.* iii. 16 The Lord hearkened and heard it, & a booke of remembrance was written before him. 1659 Howell *Vocab.* xxxiv, A ring of remembrance, viz. two or three interchain'd [cf. Cotgr., *Souvenance*,..a Ring with many hoopes, whereof a man lets one hang downe when he would be put in mind of a thing].

attrib. *a* 1626 W. Sclater *Comm. Mal.* (1650) 186 He hath also, then, his remembrance-book, his register, for the ungodly.

† **b.** *Bill of remembrance*, a royal letter of authority. *Obs.*

1481 in *Muniment. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 15 Dayly to atende tyll I myte haue T. S. at leysere and than breke yᵉ matere and schew to hym yᵉ byll of remembranse. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn placet*, a bill of remembrance to an Officer from the prince, a bill of processe. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 69 He gave him other possessions and rents and a bill of remembrance to make him Lorde.

† **c.** *Clerk of the Remembrance*, = Remembrancer 1 a. *Obs.*

The Act cited by Cowell is one establishing *un Clerc de la remembrancie*.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Remembrancer*, These [Remembrancers of the Exchequer] anno 37 Ed. 3. Cap. 4. be called clerks of the Remembrance. [Hence in later Dicts.]

† **8.** A note or entry serving as a record or reminder; a memorandum. *Obs.*

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 376/1 Make oute a remembrance under her seall..resityng ye issue yat is joyned. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 202 As for such bokys as he hath hyre at hom he wol doo loke yf any remembraunce canne be founde therof. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63, I haue laden for your account..according to your remembrance sent vnto me for the same,..seuen Buts of Sack. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 172 Set down vnder the hand of the sayd prince, in a priuat note-book of remembrances. *a* 1676 HALE (J.), Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I.

† **b.** A reminder given by one person to another; a remark of this nature. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 115, I do commit into your hand, Th'vnstained Sword..With this Remembrance; That you vse the same [etc.]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 1 Brief remembrances touching the particular instruments for the Surgeons Chest. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 29. 264 But let the understanding Reader, take with him three or four short remembrances.

c. A reminder given by some thing or fact; a thing or fact serving to remind one of something. Now *rare.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 107 The Orange trees..are greene in winter, giuing at that dead time a pleasant remembrance of Sommer. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 21 To knock their head against that of the doore, for a remembrance, that they were not to passe the threshold. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 174, I was not suffered to conclude my subject; a good remembrance that I should, if possible, declare, at every time, the whole counsel of God. 1789 [see REMARK *sb.*[1] 3 c]. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., What..[are] dressing and undressing but stinging remembrances of the privileged nakedness of the savage?

9. An article serving to remind one person of another; a keepsake, souvenir; a token.

1425 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 63, I wil þat Iohn Ondeley haf a coueryd pece of siluer..for a remembraunce of me. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34, iij of my beste gownys..for a remembraunce to thinke vpon me. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1023 Do nat you bryng me some remembraunce or token from them? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. i, Here's the sad remembrance of his life, Which, for his sake, I will for euer weare. 1724 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 13, I desire your acceptance of a ring, a small remembrance of my father.

b. A memorial or record of some fact, person, etc. Now *rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1458 Go nobill buk,..Now byd thi tym, and be a remembrance. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G, His wordes and counsels remayne for a remembraunce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 2 On his brest a bloodie Crosse he bore, The deare remembrance of his dying Lord. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 192 That figure which is engraven at Rome in a Marble pillar, being a remembrance of some Triumph. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Rape Proserpine*, And is this fountain left alone For a sad remembrance.

† **c.** A heraldic device. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxx. 384 Tristram .. commaunded..his seruaunt to ordeyne hym a blak sheld with none other remembraunce therin.

Reme·mbrance, *v. rare.* [f. the sb.: cf. REMEMBRANCING *vbl. sb.*] *trans.* To remind.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 261 Let vs looke for the sworde next to remembrance and warne vs. 1656 G. COLLIER *Answ.* 15 *Quest.* Ded., The best return I am able to make you, is, remembrancing you of your duty.

Remembrancer (rĭme·mbrănsəɹ). [a. AF. *remembrancer*: see REMEMBRANCE *sb.* and -ER 1.]

1. † **a.** A local official of some kind. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 386/1 Robt. Holme Esquyer, Remembrauncer of Guyen..suyng for the good of the Corone of oure Soverayn liege Lorde the Kyng, and for the parties of the Duche of Guyen.

b. The name of certain officials of the Court of Exchequer.

(*a*) The *King's* (or *Queen's*) *Remembrancer*, an officer responsible for the collection of debts due to the sovereign; now an officer of the Supreme Court. (*b*) The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.* Now only *Hist.* (abolished by Act 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 99 § 41). (*c*) The *Remembrancer of the First Fruits*, responsible for the collection of all compositions for first fruits and tenths. Now only *Hist.* (abolished by Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20 § 1).

[1354 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 271/2 Que come en l'Escheqer soient diverses offices & places, Gardein de la Pipe, & de la Somons, Remembrancers.] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 342/2 Remembrauncer of the Kynges Eschequier. 1464 *Ibid.* 529/1 The Office of oure Remembrancer in oure Eschequer. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 16 § 2 Her or their Graces Officers of Remembrauncer and the Treasourers Remembrancer. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Remembrancers of the Exchequer (*Rememoratores*) be three officers, or clerks, one called the Kings Remembrancer..The third is called the Remembrancer of the first fruites. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 21 § 3 That the several Remembrancers of the said Court..make true and perfect Copies of..such other Seizure and Inquisicion. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 68 The lord Palmerstown is first remembrancer, worth near 2000*l.* per annum. 1797 *22nd Rep. Sel. Committee on Finance* 4 Upon entering into the Details of the Constitution of this Court, the Officers who first present themselves are the Remembrancers. 1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 20 § 11 Henry Warre Esquire, the present Remembrancer of First Fruits and Tenths. 1887 POLLOCK *Land Laws* 8 *note*, These rents are now received by the Queen's Remembrancer a few days before the beginning of Michaelmas term.

† **c.** *Queen's Remembrancer*, an officer having the administration of the Queen Consort's affairs. *Obs.*

[? 1644 *Cal. St. Papers Chas. I, Dom.* (1890) 212 There has always been an officer called the Remembrancer to the Queens of this nation.] 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 5 Clerke in the Office of the Queenes Remembrancer.

d. An official of the Corporation of the City of London, whose chief duty now is to represent that body before Parliamentary Committees and at Council and Treasury Boards.

'From the records of the City of London, in the Town Clerk's Office, it appears that the office of Remembrancer was instituted in 1570–1' (*Archaeologia*, 1855, XXXVI. 106).

1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. 631 Mr. John Johnson, Remembrancer [of the City of London]. 1770 in *Examiner* (1812) 4 May 286/1 Lord Denbigh came up to the City Remembrancer. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 590 *note*, In the official establishment of the city of London there still exists one officer, the remembrancer [etc.]. 1837 *Municip. Corporations* (Eng. & Wal.) *2nd Rep., London* 45 The Remembrancer is elected by the Common Council. 1882 *Times* 1 Mar. 9/6 Mr. Robarts..was elected City Remembrancer in 1878, at a salary of 1,500*l.* per annum.

2. One who reminds another; in former use, *esp.* one engaged or appointed for that purpose. (Common in 16–17th c.)

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 864 To be your remembrauncer, madame, I am bounde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxix. 13 God knoweth welynough without a remembrancer, that men have but a short journey to walk upon earth. 1645 DURYE *Israel's Call* 28 You have put me in this place, to be your remembrancer in the name of the Lord. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 22, I think it would not do Amiss, if the Dissenter should Counter-Advise his Remembrancer upon Two or Three of these Last Points. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr., Let. ii, If I had not been an ass, I should not have needed a remembrancer. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 42 What does this Remembrancer set down concerning life? 1865 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 161 It is his chosen office to be Remembrancer of all wrongs.

3. *fig.* of things; also, a thing serving to remind one; a reminder; a memento, souvenir.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 138 Consideration is a good Counsellour: & Reading, no badd Remembrancer. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. i. 13 Sweet teares of loue, remembrancers to tyme. 1607 DONNE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 62 No searching vehemencies..made you need so shadowy an example or remembrancer. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 297 Their stomacks are their Clocks and Remembrancers. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 144 This Diary is the basis of the other accounts, and serves as an almost-infallible Remembrancer. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. ii. P 10, I fell dangerously ill there; and that timely remembrancer was the cause of bringing back your son to you. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 252 A bit of the sacred wood for a remembrancer.

b. A reminder *of* something.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 286, I had indited a long Letter..as a Remembrancer of his former Promises. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 263 There are some Remains of noble Structures, Remembrancers of their prosperous State. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 253 You have in them speaking remembrancers of mortality. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* v, The..freckles, friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.

c. Used as the title of a book or pamphlet.

1585 HIGINS (*title*) The Nomenclator, or Remembrancer of Adrianus Iunius.., conteining proper names and apt termes for all thinges. 1628 WITHER (*title*) Britain's Remembrancer, containing a Narration of the Plague lately past. 1670 BARKSDALE (*title*) A Remembrancer of Excellent Men. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 288 There was a Remembrancer on that subject ready for the press. 1788 (*title*) Egerton's Theatrical Remembrancer, a list of all dramatic performances. 1867 (*title*) The Churchman's Daily Remembrancer, Meditations from Standard Divines.

† **d.** A register or record. *Obs.*

1671 N. PHILIPOT (*title*) Reasons..for a Registry or Remembrancer of all Deeds and Incumbrances of Real Estates.

e. A memorandum-book.

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea*, Taking from her waist a little mother-of-pearl remembrancer, she notes them down.

† **3.** One who sends remembrances to another.

1700 PEPYS *Let.* 8 Feb., Captain Hatton, who was my guest to-day and your kind remembrancer.

4. One who seeks to remember.

1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 245 Here are things mentioned which will much assist the young remembrancer.

Hence **Reme·mbrancership,** the office of remembrancer.

1882 *Times* 1 Mar. 9/6 The Court of Common Council looked upon the Remembrancership as a post given for the term of a year only.

Reme·mbrancing, *vbl. sb.* [See REMEMBRANCE *sb.* and *v.*] The act of remembering or reminding; a reminder.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 188 That men visite and haunte for the seide eende of solempne remembrauncing tho placis and tho ymagis, which it is sure God to chese. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 290 Minding, Remembrancing, putting in minde of dutie. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. ii. 134 This is no more than a remembrancing That you are now in camp. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S——*, [These little books] were precious to her for their affecting remembrancings.

† **Reme·mbrative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. REMEMBER *v.* + -ATIVE: cf. REMEMORATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Mindful; keeping in, or bringing to, mind.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Riche is it nat,.. Saue an hert [that] is reme[m]bratyf to you in eueri stounde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xii. 546 No more conuenient, redier, and ofter seen .. remembratijf signe .. couthe be founde. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 269 Where that remembrative memory is not a distinct act.

B. *sb.* A memorial, reminder.

? *c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 11 Ye had lafte to vs.. sum remembratife Of a personne lerned & Inuentif.

Remembre, -bur, -byr, obs. ff. REMEMBER.

† **Reme·morable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. REMEMORATE *v.*] Memorable.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 316 Many excellent and rememorable acts.

† **Reme·morance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *rememorance* (13th c.): see next and -ANCE, and cf. It. *rimemoranza* (Florio).] Remembrance.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 171 Bi this rememoraunce the remembrer, if he wole, schal be the more stired to araie and dispose him thidirward. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXIII. v, Nowe menne it call, by all rememoraunce, Constantyne noble. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 21 Is nocht that nobil toune extinct furtht of rememorance?

† **Reme·morant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *rememorant-em*, or a. F. *remémorant*: see next and -ANT.] Mindful.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* XX. 175 Than thir tua armes past to githir in gude accord, nocht rememorant of there deidly ald fede that vas betuix them.

† **Reme·morate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. ppl. stem of late L. *rememorārī* (Tert., Vulg.), *-āre*: see REMEMBER, and cf. F. *remémorer* (16th c.), It. *rimemorare.*] **a.** *trans.* To remind, put in mind (of). Also *absol.* **b.** *intr.* To remember. Hence † **Reme·morating** *vbl. sb.*

1460–70 in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* App. (1861) 506 Pleis it your lordchypis to be rememmorat the vrangous occupatioun of our landis. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 121 Whether our learning be but a rememorating of things which we knew formerly, or else a learning a new. *Ibid.* 128 We shall euer find the like difficulties, whether we rememorate or learne anew. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 691 Ascension-day..rememorates every year that He is gone up into heaven. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 68 To inform, is far better than to put in mind. Sometimes we are to rememorate, sometimes advise.

Rememora·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *rememorātiōn-em* (Vulg.): see prec. and -ATION, and cf. F. *remémoration* (14th c.).] The action of remembering († or reminding); an instance of this, † a recalling to mind.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 182 The rememoracioun or the remembraunce of thilk thing..must needis be the febler. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 431 The same word of the Lord againe repeated in my text tieth mee to a rememoration of the same particulars. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 318 The Protestants..use them for helps of piety, in rememoration, and more effectuall representing of the Prototype. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 129 A representing of his body crucified, a rememoration of his crucifixion. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 172 In unconscious rememoration of the famous retort.

† **Reme·morative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as REMEMORATE *v.* + -IVE, perh. after a med.L. **rememorātīvus*: cf. F. *remémoratif* (1527).]

A. *adj.* Serving to remind. Also const. *of.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 136 The setting vp of ymagis in chirchis and the vsing of hem as rememoratijf or mynding signes. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 287 Only [a] representative, rememorative, and spirituall Sacrifice. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 90 Ἱστορικὸν, Rememorative of actions done.

B. *sb.* A reminder.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 315 This Serpent..was a Rememorative of salvation extended by the Sonne of God. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 39 With little Notes of his own.., but so short,..that one may easily perceive that..he wrote to himself alone for rememoratives.

† **Reme·morate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. REMEMORATE *v.*] *trans.* To recall to mind.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 110 Melek Bahaman perceives the losse of his liberty when past recovery, rememorizes his sonnes advice [etc.].

Re-me·morize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To commit again to memory.

1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* II. vi. § 3. 618 Even those who employed it would have to re-memorize every word in the language.

† **Reme·mory,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. REMEMORANCE.] Remembrance.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XIV. ii, He made theim wryten, for long rememory, To rule the Isle by theim perpetually.

† **Re·menant.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **remenant(e, -aunt(e,** (4 **-ont,** 5 **-ent**), 4–5 **-and,** 5 **remunaunde, remynaunte.** *β.* 4–6 **remanant,** 5–6 **-aunt(e,** 5 *north.* and *Sc.* **-and, -aunde,** (5 *Sc.* **ra-**). *γ.* 5 **remelant, -aunt, -awnt, remulant.** [*a.* OF. *remenant, remanant* (AF. *-aunt*), pres. pple. of *remenoir, remanoir* to REMAIN. See also REMAINANT and REMNANT.]

1. The rest or remainder of a number of persons or (rarely) things; the others. Also *pl.*

a. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5707 The remenaunt than fleigh on hast, Bisiden into a riche cite. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 304 Fyrst sat the god of loue & thanne this queene..And sithyn al the remenant by & by. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Þe remenaunt he putte in presoun. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii. 39 Kyng Vthers men .. slewe many peple & putt the remenaunt to flight. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 63 Not withstandynge that the remenaunt of the sturdy beggers..do daylye..stere vs thereunto.

pl. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3338 Belyn & Brenne..wente..To .. take truage of þe remenauntz [*v.r.* heue trewage at Remanans].

β. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6210 (Kölbing), A þousand & mo þai slowen, þe remanant of hors drowen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 337 Till thar host the remanand fled. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 27 Twa of þam er wonder hie and wyde also, and þe remanand er noȝt so hie. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 185 The ramanand apon thaim folowit fast. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1310/2 He myghte thereby haue giuen occasyon of enuye..to Iudas, or peraduenture grefe to the remanant. 1573 J. TYRIE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 17 Ye and the remanant of your propheites ar alluterlie separat from the trew kirk.

2. The rest or remainder of a thing or aggregate of things; that which, or all that, is left over.

α. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1060 Beter hys þat hy a lyte do her..And foluelle þat remenaunt Ine purgatoryes tense. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1024 Hir nose, hir mouth, and eye and cheke Wel wrought, and alle the remenaunt eke. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 230 In alle the remenant of the World, ne myghte a man fynde a more reverent man. 1430 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 87 All the Remenent of my gode & Catell y bequeth to my wif. 1473 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 245 The whiche I reserue to the performyng of the remenaunt off my legates conteyned in this mi testament. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 11 Suche rent and seruyces, as for the remenaunt of the sayde yere, shall vppon euery suche lease be due. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 54 Claude, Duke of Guise..had gathered up the remenaunt of the Frenche armye dispersed at the battle of Pavie.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 79 þe remanand dystribut scho to pure mene. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxi, Spend wele, therefore, the remanant of the day. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 A wyseman ought..to kepe wele the remanaunt of his good. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 88 The Remanaunt to the poore.

γ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 23 The remelaunt parted schall be. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 98, ij c. and l. mark to bene payed at this Estern and the remulant at Mihelmasse. And of the remulant the Kyng shuld be answered.

b. = REMAINDER 1. *rare* −1.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 51 Yf the lorde wil graunt the homage of his lande by his dede to another, sauynge to hym the remenaunt of the seruyces.

3. A remaining thing or part; a remnant.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 The tothere remenant [F. *le remanaunt*] of the north son salle thei nomen. 1406 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 All the remenauntys of my godys, y wyll they be preysyd & parttyd in thre. *Ibid.* 37 Also ij remenauntz of the Lynne bed. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 452/1 The same Clothe to be sold for a remenaunt..and nat for a Clothe.

4. *A remenant*, for the future, henceforward.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 115 Ȝe wite wele a remenant [F. *desore*] & forsoth ȝe kenne, þat Inglis & Normant be now ons men.

Remenbre, obs. form of REMEMBER.

Reme·nd (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mend again.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 73 What harme they should His countrie do, that he remend it would.

† **Reme·ne,** *v. Obs.* [perh. a. OF. *remener* to bring back; but the senses are app. not OF., and may be based upon those of MEAN *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To make mention of; to commemorate; to recall to mind.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2483 Mony a-venture .. þat I ne tyȝt, at þis tyme, in tale to remene. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 56 He shal turne hym to þe people to prayse hem..and remene [*pr.* remeue] & recomend her gode maneres. *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 67/960 Put yt, Lorde, in-to my thowte! Thi olde mercy, let me remene.

2. To compare; to apply by way of comparison or illustration. Const. *to.*

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 216 This good ship I may remene To the chivalrye of this londe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 371 þat by þe tale þat is i-feyned þe sooþ by tokenynge may be remened [*printed* remeued: L. *referatur*] to þat þat is sopeliche i-doo in deede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 51 To thi matiere Of love I schal hem so remene, That thou schalt knowe what thei mene. [Cf. II. 348.] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 50 þe dewe to þe gode halygaste May be remened [*printed* remeued] in mannes mynde.

3. To interpret, expound, explain. Also *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* viii. 9 Esdras..and the Leuitus, remenyng [1388 expownynge; L. *interpretantes*] to al the puple. *Ibid.* 13 That he remene to them the woordis of the lawe. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2271 This same figure oure clerkis thus remene.

Hence † **Reme·ning** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Reme·nour,** interpreter, translator. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* Prol., Leuende the sens of scripture he folewide the errour of eche remenour. — *Prov.* Prol., The remenyng .. of the thre volumes of Salomon. *Ibid.*, The translacioun of the seuenty remenoures. — *Ecclus.* xlvii. 18 In prouerbis, and comparisouns, and in remenyngus.

Remenent, -ont, VAR. REMENANT *Obs.*

Rement, obs. form of RAIMENT.

† **Rementimuta·tion.** *nonce-wd.* A second or fresh change of mind.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45, I and my Friends shall be allowed the full benefit of all the variations, interpretations,..mentimutations, rementimutations,..that I and my Mare can devise or possibly imagine.

† **Reme·rce,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [app. f. RE- + *-merce* as in COMMERCE *v.*] *trans.* To ransom.

1559 BALDWIN *Mirr. Mag.*, *Earl Northumbld.* G v, And that we might this matter set on fyre From Owens iayle, our cosin we remerst.

† **Reme·rciment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *remercîment*, f. *remercier*: see REMERCY *v.*] *pl.* Thanks.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* iv. 8 To whom I answered (after my most humble remerciments for so high a favour) That as I yet wanted nothing [etc.]. 1777 C'TESS OSSORY in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 189 Begging you to accept our kindest remercimen[t]s for your good company.

† **Reme·rcy,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [Cf. next and MERCY.] Thanks. Also *pl.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 163 b, Persones by hym conquered and subdued, who did..not rendre thankes ne saie remercies for that they had been leat..to escape. 1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 95/2 Remercie, madame, and these honourable censors. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i, Remercy, my more then English pages.

† **Reme·rcy,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *remercier* (15th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *merci* thanks, MERCY.] To thank.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 b, Thenne Jason remercyed and thanked the noble Quene Myrro. 1484 — *Fables of Alfonce* xii, I remercye and thanke yow gretely. 1568 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. 264 Wyth al my hert I remercye and thanke thee. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 16 She him remercied as the Patrone of her life. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 115 With thanks rewards remercied was our paine.

Reme·rge (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To merge again.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvii, That each, who seems a separate whole,..should fall Remerging in the general Soul. 1901 *Spectator* 17 Aug. 221/2 A remoter realm, out of which we emerged, and into which we again remerge.

Remetamo·rphose, *v.* Also 7 **-ise.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To change back again.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 138 When Vlisses mates turn'd from men to beastes..they would in no sort be remetamorphosed. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistress* I. i. Wks. 1874 V. 92 If men be growne thus savage, oh you powers, Remetamorphise mee into an asse.

Reme·te, *v. rare* −1. [RE-] *trans.* To mete out in return.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.*, *Matt.* vii. 2 God delights to give men their own,..to re-mete them their own measure.

Remeue, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*

† **Reme·vable,** *a. Obs.* [f. *remeve*, var. REMOVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being moved; liable to remove, or to be taken away.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 215 Thoures [= towers] of trees reme[v]able thou shalte I-have ouer al, and Knyghtes there-in wel armyd. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 193 The world so wyd, the air so remevable,.. The fyr so hoot and sotil of nature. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 493/2 Afore tyme they were datyf and remevabill.

Remeve, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*

† **Reme·vement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *remeve*, var. REMOVE *v.* + -MENT.] Removal, transference.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 510/1 Without eny remevement to be hadde of him into the seid prison. 1439 *Ibid.* V. 29/2 The..delyverance and remevement of the said Recordes.

Remewe, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*; variant of REMUE *v. Obs.*

‖ **Remex** (rī·meks). Pl. **remiges** (re·midʒīz). [L. *rēmex*, f. *rēmus* oar.]

† **1.** A rower. *Obs. rare* −1.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 57 If one Remex or Skuller move [a boat of]..3 inches draught 12000 feet forward in 3600 seconds: then 4 like Rowers [etc.].

2. *Ornith.* One of the principal feathers of a bird's wing, by which it is sustained and carried forward in flight; a wing-quill. Chiefly *pl.*

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii, Peculiar crimson tags..at the ends of five of the short remiges. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 505/2 The primary and secondary wing-feathers are called *remiges*. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 269 The wings.. have but six remiges, in addition to the ten primaries. 1887 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 517/3 The absence..of the fifth cubital remex, its coverts only being developed.

Remeynant, variant of REMAINANT *Obs.*

Remiform (re·mifōm), *a. rare* −0. [f. L. *rēmus* oar.] Shaped like an oar.

1860 WORCESTER (citing Smart, but app. by mistake for *reniform*): hence in later Dicts.

† **Re·migable,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [f. L. *rēmigāre*: see next and -ABLE.] That one may row over.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* XXX. (1869) 167 Where steril remigable marshes, now Feed neighb'ring cities, and admit the plough.

Re·migate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rēmigāre*, f. *rēmex* REMEX.] *intr.* To row.

1623 COCKERAM, *Remigate*, to row, or row backe. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 260 The rascally darkeys..declined 'tracking' (which is pulling), or remigating (which is rowing).

Remiga·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *rēmigātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of rowing.

Erroneously defined by Cockeram and Blount, through association of the initial letters with the prefix *re-*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Remigation*, a rowing backe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Remigation*, a rowing or sailing back again. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 726 A man, versed in Latin and Greek, is not, therefore, acquainted with the mechanic laws of remigation or of shipbuilding.

Remi·gial, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rēmigi-um* rowing, or (in mod. use) f. *remig-es* (see REMEX) + -(I)AL.] Serving to propel; now *Ornith.*, of or pertaining to the remiges of a bird's wing.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 21 His hands tooke fast hould upon the remigiall bones of the Eagles pinions. 1879 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 712/1 In this the remigial streamers do not lose their barbs.

† **Remigrable.** *Obs. rare* −1. [See next and -ABLE.] Capable of changing back again.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 255 They themselves are yet remigrable into a more simple element.

Remigrate (re·migre·it, rīməi·gre·it), *v.* [orig. (with stress *re·migrate*) f. ppl. stem of L. *remigrāre*; in later use f. RE- 5 a + MIGRATE *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To change back again. *Obs.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, etc. (1878) 177 Ought into nought can neuer remigrate. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 288 Whatsoever that is truly vital hath once degenerated .. never remigrates again from the Winter of its privation. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 126 The rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the Liquor, will remigrate into Phlegm.

2. To migrate again or back.

1623 COCKERAM, *Remigrate*, to returne vnto his first dwelling. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 104 In autumn, the Deer, with the fawns bred during the summer, remigrate northward. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 523 The Turtle[dove]..re-migrates the beginning of September. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 40 It is not till..a sultan re-migrated from Tunis to the East, that Egypt once more found herself the seat of empire.

Remigra·tion. [See prec. and MIGRATION.] The action of remigrating; return.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 35 The Pythagoreans and Platonists..dreame of the remigration and returne of the soule to the bodie. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. (1677) 233 There was a Return of the Jews under Cyrus, which continued in Partial Remigrations for some time after. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 170*note*, The Time of their Remigration is soon after Harvest. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1878) 331 The first migration when the cold came on, and the re-migration on the returning warmth.

Remile, variant of RIMEL *Obs.*

Re-mi·mic, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mimic again.

1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 98 The scene in the poem, that had been originally mimicked by the poet from the sky, was here re-mimicked and rehearsed to the life.

Remind (rīməi·nd), *v.* Also 7 **re-mind.** [f. RE- 5 a + MIND *v.*]

1. *trans.* To recall (a thing) to one's own mind; to remember, recollect. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 189 Let him re-minde, what Attributes were given. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 194 Whosoever seriously Reminds the Circumstance of Time wherein the Apostle wrote .. will easily agree that [etc.]. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. *Victory of Poles over Osman*, This the fierce Saracen wore, (for, when a boy, I was their captive, and remind their dress). 1788 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 167 Ye'll now remind the happy show'r o' rain. 1826 ANDERSON *Poems* 36 (E. D. D.), Their merry homefair I remind. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To Remind*, for remember; as 'the company will please remind'. A New York vulgarism.

† **b.** To bring to mind, to recall to another's mind. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 104 The issue whereof may remind, that too much countersecurity from the King to the people, is like so many Covenants in Marriage. 1669 EARL ORRERY *Black Prince* III, O! do not wound me by reminding Things Which rather Trouble than Repentance brings.

2. To put (one) in mind *of* something. (Also *ellipt.* with omission of personal obj.)

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. i. rule 1 § 16 It hath no other force upon the Conscience but that it re-minds us of a special obligation to thankfulness. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 91 This Re-minds me of the second thing which I propounded to be evinced. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* C ij, By re-minding them often of such Important Truths. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 39, I must intreat you will give me leave to remind you of the consequences. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, You do well to remind me of this. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, They would always have reminded me of such a melancholy accident. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 19 It reminds me of him and his ways.

ellipt. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 14/1 Many of the names remind of celebrated episodes. 1887 E. JOHNSON *Antiqua Mater* 260 Little but the mere name Christus to remind of the current beliefs of Judaism.

b. Const. with *inf.* or obj. clause.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 5 That the High Priest .. might be re-minded not to do..any thing contrary to the laws thereof. 1670 H. STUBBE *Reply Def. Roy. Soc.* (1671) 14, I must remind this Adversary that the person I designed to accompany..was a Carmelite. 1675 EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 206, I must also again remind you to advise Mr. Harbord to go more plainly to work. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* Wks. 1884 I. 107, I might remind my mistress that her nod Can rouse eight hardy legions. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. i. 78 Allow me to remind you, grass is green. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 287 The time of year reminds me how the months have gone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 408 We may be reminded that in nature there is a centripetal as well as a centrifugal force.

Hence **Remi·ndal,** the act of reminding.

1883–8 BP. WALSHAM HOW *Comm. N. T.* (S. P. C. K.) Matt. xxii. 3 The remindal and summons to the feast were made by John the Baptist.

Reminder (rīməi·ndəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] Something which reminds, or is intended to remind, one; mention made for the purpose of reminding.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. v. § 2 There is an active and actuall Knowledge in a man, of which these outward Objects are rather the re-minders then the first Begetters or Implanters. 1831 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vi. 270, I know it is good to have these sobering reminders. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 31 Your .. reminder of the subject of a pleasant conversation. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 211 Time passed, whole days: the tender reminder had no effect on him!

b. *Path.* in *pl.* Secondary syphilitic symptoms.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 260 They escape the class of phenomena grouped as 'reminders' (the intermediate stage) and are to all appearance cured. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. 230 In 1880 a mild attack of syphilis occurred, not, however, followed by reminders.

Remi·ndful, *a.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.]

1. Mindful, retaining the memory, *of.*

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. i, Remindful of revengeful

thoughts. *a* 1845 Hood *Bianca's Dream* xxxii, Meanwhile, remindful of the convent bars, Bianca did not watch these signs in vain. 1891 Meredith *One of our Conq.* III. x. 209 He was in some amazement at himself, remindful of the different nature of our restraining power [etc.].

2. Reminiscent, reviving the memory, *of*.

1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Fam.* 85 The dropping patter so remindful of their blameless inactivity. 1867 E. Yates *Forlorn Hope* xiv, A thousand little reminiscences..each touchingly remindful of something pleasant.

Remi·nding, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That reminds. Hence **Remi·ndingly** *adv.*

1887 A. Austin *Pr. Lucifer* iv. ii, The stroke of the reminding hour when I Should from your voice be willing to depart. 1890 'Annie Thomas' *On the Children* III. i. 8 'You've forgotten',..Florence said remindingly.

† **Remi·ndless,** *a. Obs.*—1 [-less.] Forgetful.

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή x. 119 Those remindless persons, whom we sometimes see to go about to seek that which they carry in their hands.

† **Re·ming,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Reme *v.*1 + -ing 1.] Calling, crying, lamenting, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þat hie ne muge heren here remenge, ne here gal. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 666 For here mikle reming rennande cumeð a gungling. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 252 Fletus, *Anglice* Reminge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8511 He hade no ruthe of hor remyng, ne þe rank teris. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 448 To..putt them into great Torment, wher Reeminge, Grinninge were fervent.

Remi·ngle, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To mingle again.

1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxv, That slight rod of Moses could, at one waft, release and re-mingle a sea spell-parted. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. v. 76 A backward movement commenced by sea, and remingled..Greeks with those from whom they had been severed.

Reminisce (remini·s), *v.* [Back-formation from next: still somewhat colloquial or jocular.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To recollect, remember.

1829 [J. R. Best] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 304 Some of my readers may reminisce—the word shall never enter my vocabulary—a political squib, let off towards the conclusion of the American war. 1896 A. Lang in *Longm. Mag.* June 219 She could not have remembered much of Keats...How do people remember anything? How do they reminisce?

2. To indulge in reminiscences.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4 There is probably no reason why old Bohemians as well as other people should not 'reminisce'. 1892 M'Crie *Public Worship Presbyt. Scot.* i. 48 Before his wife's death, so he reminisced, he always went to church.

Reminiscence (remini·sĕns). Also 6 **-cens, 7 -cience.** [a. F. *réminiscence* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *reminiscentia* (Tert.), f. *reminiscī* to remember, f. *re-* Re- + **men-* (see Mind).]

1. The act, process, or fact, of remembering or recollecting; sometimes *spec.* the act of recovering knowledge by mental effort (cf. *recollection*).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 312 By long and studious obseruation rather a repetition or reminiscens naturall. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 84 There are those who teach on Plato's grounds, that Inclination comes from a certain Reminiscence. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 78/1 Thus is all her Learning only reminiscence, a recovery of her first knowledge. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 361 The other part of memory, called Reminiscence: which is the Retreiving of a thing, at present forgot, or but confusely remembred. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 315 The Peripatetics themselves distinguish between reminiscence and mere memory. 1791 Cowper *Four Ages* 23 Knows he his origin? can he ascend By reminiscence to his earliest date? 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 291 The ingenious doctrine of the soul's reminiscence of a former apprehension of truth. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* 266 Embryology presents us with a modification of Plato's doctrine of reminiscence.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) **a.** A recollection or remembrance, as a mental fact.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 52 Vague dreams have rolled, And varied reminiscences have waked. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 5 The passive indolence which .. easily mistakes its mere reminiscences for the result of inquiry. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 94 Memory which at my time of life is gradually becoming one of her own reminiscences.

b. A recollection or remembrance of some past fact or experience related to others; freq. (in *pl.*), the collective memories or experiences of a person put into literary form.

1811 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 96 Till his feelings were ascertained .. his friends were not wanting in these reminiscences. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 248 As he listened to these reminiscences of the sailors. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* Introd. 3 Contemporary reminiscences of that day of desperate disaster.

3. An expression, feature, fact, etc., which recalls something else.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 153 Other reminiscences of the words of Amos are only a part of the harmony of Scripture. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vi. 229 There is a singular and striking reminiscence of vertebræ in the three arches of the bony skull. 1876 Humphreys *Coin-coll. Man.* xxvi. 396 [The Saturnalia] of which the vivid reminiscence still exists in the modern Carnival.

Hence **Remini·scence** *v.*, to 'reminisce'; **Remini·scenceful** *a.*; **Remini·scencer.**

1888 Frith *Autobiog.* III. iii. 30 The..reminiscencer who is fond of talking of matters that can be of no interest to anyone but himself. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 64 The reflective reminiscenceful character common to all the writings of the Apocrypha. 1890 Sara J. Duncan *Social Depart.* 327 Orthodocia was delightful when she reminiscenced.

† **Remini·scency.** *Obs.* [See prec. and **-ency.**] The faculty of reminiscence.

1655-87 H. More *Apol. Antid.* (1712) 205 If you'll say that Memory is in the Brain, but Reminiscency in the Conarion [etc.]. 1666 S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 38 In his Phædo, he fairly argues for the Souls Immortality from its presupposed Reminiscency. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 206 The Rules of Reminiscency require, that [etc.].

Remini·scent, *sb.* [f. as next.] A relater or writer of reminiscences.

1822 C. Butler *Reminisc.* (ed. 3) I. 4 No one ever discovered a passion for literature at an earlier hour in his life than the Reminiscent. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 76 This reminiscent is not a good converser. 1869 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 331 It is the excellence of a reminiscent to have a few good stories.

Reminiscent (remini·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *reminiscent-em*, pres. pple. of *reminiscī*: see Reminiscence.]

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, reminiscence.

1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 356/2 Men, in their sentient, imaginative, and reminiscent part, .. are .. subject to diseases. 1837 Southey *Doctor* cxxix. (1848) 327 The Biographer, or Historian,..or rather the reminiscent relator of circumstances. 1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 1 The evident fiction of reminiscent age—striving and failing to remember. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 146/2 The most careful reminiscent accuracy.

b. Having reminiscence *of* something.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 151 A more perfect state of being—a state of which it is reminiscent and anticipant. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxiv. (1859) II. 278 Some other state of existence, of which we have been previously conscious and are now reminiscent.

2. Of the nature of reminiscence or reminiscences.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 391 Some of the charms of youth reminiscent in the grey dignity of acknowledged age. 1883 J. Burroughs in *Century Mag.* Nov. 103/2 There is .. a pensive, reminiscent feeling in the air itself. 1892 *Independent* 25 Nov. 220/2 The talk on the way was reminiscent.

3. Evoking a reminiscence *of* a person or thing.

1880 *Academy* 13 Nov. 352 He is strangely reminiscent of Millais. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 527/2 The verse .. is .. reminiscent of the style of Rowe.

Hence **Remini·scently** *adv.*

1891 Cotes 2 *Girls on a Barge* 23 'The Cadet', quoth Girton, reminiscently, 'did that rather well'.

Reminisce·ntial, *a.* [f. Reminiscence: cf. *essential.*] Of the nature of, pertaining to, reminiscence; of a reminiscent character.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. A iij, Would Truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato,..that Intellectuall acquisition were but Reminiscentiall evocation. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* III. § 10 Trust not too much unto suggestions from reminiscential Amulets, or artificial Memorandums. 1853 Lowell *Moosehead Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 1 At the sound of the name, no reminiscential atoms .. stirred and marshalled in my brain. 1869 Mrs. H. Wood *Roland Yorke* III. 70 Just as Roland Yorke had seen them in his reminiscential visions. 1891 W. C. Hudson *Man with a Thumb* i. 7 As the old man indulged his reminiscential vein.

Hence **Reminisce·ntially** *adv.* (In recent Dicts.)

† **Remini·scion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *reminiscī* + -ion.] Reminiscence.

1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 85 This strange vision..stir[s] my thoughts With reminiscion of the Spirits promise. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 415/2 Reminiscion is the remembering a thing out of mind.

Remini·scitory, *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -itory.] Of the nature of reminiscence.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* lxxiii, I still bore a reminiscitory spite against Mr. Job Jonson.

Remi·nt (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To mint again.

1823 De Quincey *Lett. to Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 84 In other cases, when there happen to exist double expressions for the same notion, he called in and reminted them as it were. 1896 Sir R. P. Edgcumbe *Pop. Fallacies Bimetallism* 121 When the western nations of Europe agree again to remint silver upon a fixed ratio.

Remiped (re·miped), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [ad. F. *rémipède*, f. L. *rēmus* oar + *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] **a.** *sb.* One of an order of coleopterous insects having tarsi adapted for swimming (Brande *Dict. Sci.* 1842); also, a crustacean of the genus *Remipes* (Webster 1847). **b.** *adj.* Having feet that are oar-shaped, or used as oars (Webster 1864).

So **Re·mipede** *sb.*

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxix. III. 170, I have some suspicion that..the remipedes, *Notonecta*, *Sigara*, &c. may find their prototypes among the *Crustacea*.

† **Remi·se,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 5 **remysse,** 7 **remyse.** [a. F. (in early use prob. AF.) *remise*, vbl. sb. f. *remettre* to remit: cf. late L. *remissa* remission (of sins).]

1. *Law.* A transfer of property.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 75/1 Any Graunte or Grauntes, Ratifications, Confirmations, Remysse or Releases to hym ..made. 1485 *Ibid.* 342/2 Annexions, Remises, Releases or Pardones, to theym .. made or had. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. App. iv. § 3. p. xv, This recognition, remise, quit-claim, warranty, fine, and agreement.

2. A remission or cessation of sickness. *rare*—1.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. 653, I have notwithstanding some remyses or intermissions yet.

3. ? Return, recompense.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 136 We come now .. to thai [=thy] maiestie to gett support, promiss and richt remise [*v.r.* riche revenues] thairfoir.

4. The act of remitting money; a remittance.

1667 Temple *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 39 They have remitted by this Ordinary to his Excellency a hundred and thirty thousand Crowns, which is the third Remise of about that Sum. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 16 Its necessary that the Remise be confirmed by the following Post. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 38 In order whereunto great Remises of Mony were already ordered him from the French Court.

‖ **Remise** (rəmīz), *sb.*2 [F.; see prec.]

1. A house or shelter for a carriage; a coach-house.

1698 W. King tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 4 Divers of the Citizens Houses, have Port-cochers to drive in a Coach, or a Cart either, and Consequently have Courts within, and mostly Remises to set them up. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* I. 62 The Remise Door. *Ibid.* 73 (*The Remise*), Mons. Dessein came up with the key of the Remise in his hand, and forthwith let us into his magazine of chaises. 1841 Lady Blessington *Idler in France* II. 135 In former days sledges were considered as indispensable in the winter *remise* of a grand seigneur in France.

b. (Ellipt. for *voiture de remise.*) A carriage hired from a livery-stable, of a better class than the ordinary hackney-carriage.

1698 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* (1699) 142 Many of the *Fiacres* or Hackneys, and all the *Remises*, have one large Glass before. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 45 Without the Expence of a Remise, you may visit Boileau. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 200 We got into our *remise*—that special French carriage which never breaks down, drawn by horses that never tire.

2. *Fencing.* A second thrust made after the first has missed and while still upon the lunge; the act of making a thrust of this kind.

1823 Roland *Art Fencing* 86 The Remise is made upon your adversary's quitting your blade to make a feint as a return too soon after having parried your attack. 1861 Chapman *Review Art Fencing* i. 20 The remise is provoked by opportunities afforded in the adversary's play, and in that respect differs essentially from the Reprise, a redoubling of the Attack.

3. In some card-games, as quadrille and reversis: **a.** (See quot. 1830.) **b.** A stake in the pool.

1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle made familiar* 36 Remise is when they who stand the game do not make more tricks than they who defend the pool, and then they lose by remise. *Ibid.* 40 Should..there be three remises, or stakes, in the pools, then it is at the option of any player to take a card or not. 1850 *Hand-bk. Games* (Bohn) 309 One of the players making the reversis .. would then prevent your having the remises out of the pool.

† **Remise,** *a. Obs.*—1 [a. F. *remis(e*, pa. pple. of *remettre*: see next.] Delayed, postponed.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, In sentence remise is lesser iniury, Then in headling sentence pronounced hastely.

Remise (rĭməi·z), *v.*1 Also 5-6 **remyse.** [f. F. *remis(e*, pa. pple. of *remettre*:—L. *remittĕre* to Remit. Cf. Remiss *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To put back again *in* or *into* a place, state, etc.; to replace; to convert again *into*; to send back *to* a place. *Obs.* (freq. in Caxton).

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* Prol. 1 Tadresse and remyse theym in theyr auncyent Fraunchyses and lyberte. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 181 Florypes remysed the relyques in the coffret. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 207, I remyse hym in your pocession. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 76 They saw the king and the quene remised and set in good love and unite of hert togither. *Ibid.* 82 To five of them he remised the chaynes about theyr neckes. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 164 Yet think not that this Too-too-much remises Ought into noughts; it but the Form disguises. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* I His Mother made intercession for him, set him at libertie, and remised him to his gouernment.

† **b.** To bring *together* again; to lead back again. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 134 The king..remysed hys folke togidre, and made to withdraw them al the lytil pas. *Ibid.* 137 He full wel remysed hys folke into the tounne.

2. *Law.* To give up, surrender, make over to another, release (any right, property, etc.).

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 390 Ye remysed and relessed..all the residue of the said Fee Ferme. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 18 Your seid suppliant..them remised and quite claymed ..unto the seid late pretended Kyng. 1612 in *O'Flaherty's West Connaught* (1846) 258 Wee..have remised, released, and .. quitt claimed .. all that our right.., interest, [etc.]. 1655 Fuller *Waltham Abb.* 10 Peter Duke of Savoy remised and quit-claimed from him and his Heirs..the right and claim he had. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 324 The words generally used therein are 'remised, released, and for ever quit-claimed'. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 375/2 The operative words of release are remise, release, renounce, and for ever quit claim.

† **3.** To remit or send (a letter or reply). *Obs.*

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. viii. 62 Remising therefore onely this Answer, that he despised their Forces. *Ibid.* II. vi. 164 All which may appeare by a Letter remised from the said Iames unto him.

Remi·se, *v.*2 *Fencing.* [f. Remise *sb.*2 2.] *intr.* To make a remise.

1889 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) 96 It is wrong to remise on a riposte made by a disengagement in the low line.

† **Remi·ss,** *sb. Obs.*—1 [Cf. Remise *sb.*1] Relaxation. (But perh. an error for *remissnes.*)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. 32 Such manner of men as by negligence of Magistrates and remisses of lawes euery countrie breedeth great store of.

Remiss (rĭmi·s), *a.* Forms: 5-6 **remys, -ysse,** (6 **-yshe**), 5-7 **remisse,** (6 **-is, -isshe,** 7 **-ish**), 6- **remiss.** [ad. L. *remiss-us*, pa. pple. of *remittĕre* to Remit.]

† **1. a.** Dissolved, liquid. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1126 White wax, hard picche, remysse [L. *remissum*] ammonyake—This iij commyxt therefore is good to take. Or thus: ammoniak remysse and figis.

†**b.** *Med.* Weakened in consistency or colour; dilute. *Obs.*

?*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 323 His vryne was remys, attenuat, By reson gendryd of frigidite. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 25 b, An uryne that is pale of colour..yf it be remyshe, then there is great coldnes in the body. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* n. iv. 69 The vrine became of a remisse and light colour, such as it was wont to be.

†**c.** Of sounds: Weak, soft, low. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 16 They gyve..unto theyr consonantes but a sleight and remisshe sounde. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 203 Instruments which have a more acute or treble sound when the strings are stretched, and a lower and more remisse when they are loosened. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 246 The voice acute and smooth, or remiss, with a little trembling.

†**d.** Of taste: Faint, slight. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* v. iii. 126 The Taste .. is lessened when it scarce perceiveth remiss savors and strong savors but a little.

2. Of persons: Slack in the discharge of a task or duty; careless, negligent.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 20 Þou shalt gretly sorwe þat þou hast be so remysse [L. *remissus*] & so negligent. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 155/2 If any Custumer or Comptrollour of any Porte, be necligent or remisse in noon pakkyng of the same Clothes. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D ij, If thou be in office..Be not more remis, do not thy duetie lesse. 1567–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 610 Certifeing the personis..that beis fund remysse or negligent in the premissis. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxi. 296 As well as too remisse in choyce, we may be too precise. 1660 YOUNG *Table of Statutes* 44 Officers remisse to collect rates. 1696 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. (1724) 346 Who can tell, if..they might not in long tract of time have grown remiss in the duties..of Religion? 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 158 Though I confess I am naturally remiss, I have not neglected my duty in this point. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 55 The satrap .. had become as remiss as before in making the stipulated payments. 1893 *Academy* 10 June 497/1 He was a very remiss correspondent.

b. Of conduct, actions, etc.: Characterized by carelessness, negligence, or inattention.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 173 Than shalte thou repent full sore of thy remysse and neclygent lyfe. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 206 b, Idylnes By wayes remys and dranynge neglygence Of all other synne is rote. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxviii. (1674) 50, I, in the beginning of my Principality seemed to be of a remiss spirit, and totally incapable of the great affairs of State. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 169 To exert almighty power in a remiss and lazy manner, is infinitely base and dishonourable. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 ₱ 6 Hope..keeps the Mind awake in her most Remiss and Indolent Hours. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 663 [He] was appointed, under the..expectation that he would supply what had been remiss in the conduct of his predecessor. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Feb. 194/2 It was remiss in Aunt Louisa not to have offered to be her chaperon.

†**c.** Idle; free from labour. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 45 With great lamentation was ordained a remisse time for that day.

3. Characterized by a lack of strictness or proper restraint; lax, loose. ? *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 He þat euermore sekiþ þo þinges þat are most laxe and most remisse, shal euer be in anguissh. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref., By the lasciuiouse and remisse educacion of Varius Heliogabalus, he grewe to be a person moste monstruouse in liuyng. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 76 This ouer great leuitie and remisse libertie in the education of youthe. 1624 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 160 So dangerous it is for Princes by a remiss comportment, to give growth to the least Error. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 224 A seldom restraint, —a remiss discipline. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 ₱ 3 Many among my fellow-students took the opportunity of a more remiss discipline to gratify their passions.

†**b.** Not strict or severe in punishing; lenient.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 927 They were gentle and remisse to a great number, and specially to such as offended by coheroion and feare. 1613 *Edict agst. Priv. Combats* title-p., Straitly charging all officers and other His Majestie's subjects to use no conniuencie, or remisse proceedings toward such offenders. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 102 Coming in by the people's favour, he was obliged to be rather remiss than rigorous.

4. Free from vehemence or violence; also, defective or lacking in force or energy.

1550 T. NYCOLLS *Thucidides* 14 The one is more vehemente for to moue mens hartes, the other more remys and gentle. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 189 Euen so after meate,..our will prone to wickednesse, is become more remisse and temperate. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 32 The Hand restrained and kept in is an argument of modesty..sutable to a milde and remisse declamation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 210 Its Motion becomes more languid and remiss. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 364 A remiss Pulse, is when it is small and slow. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 179 The passion must neither be too violent nor too remiss. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 493 Pain or dissatisfaction experienced, when the energy elicited is either inordinately vehement or too remiss.

†**b.** Not intense or strong; moderate, mild. *Obs.* (common in 17th c., esp. of heat and cold).

1573 P. MORE *Almanack* E vj, But all euills shall seeme more remisse and tolerable than they were the laste yere. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 2 The cold with us is much more remisse than in some parts of France and Italie. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 123 The King fell sick of the Small-Pocks, but the malignity was very remisse, and gentle. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 28 Her Warmth is so remiss and slack, that she seemeth to befriend a Cold Influence.

†**c.** Moderate, low, slight (degree). *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 104 Note that these middles haue contrariety in them in the remisse, or remote degree. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 18 Distinct and severall works of Nature, in moderate and remisse degrees, are all promoted at the same time. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 104 Retaining the same..properties in a remiss degree.

†**5.** Diminished in tension; slack, loose, relaxed.

1623 JAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 115 Not alwayes to use his spurs and keep strait the rein, but sometimes to use the spurs and suffer the reins more remiss. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 37 The turned up Hand, (the Thumbe bent in, and the other Fingers remisse). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 458 What availes Valour or strength,..quelld with pain Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands Of Mightiest.

Remiss (rĭmi·s), *v. rare.* [f. L. *remiss-*, ppl. stem of *remittĕre* to REMIT; cf. REMISE *v.*[1]] *trans.*

†**1.** *trans.* To remit; to resolve or dissolve; to mitigate; to let go, pass over. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 335 Al that ye shal doo with good wyll I remysse it to your penaunce. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* H h iij b, It behoueth asmoche to intende & augment the vertue of the said medycament, as it shulde be remyssed & dymynysshed in ye depth of the body. 1573 P. MORE *Almanack* F j b, Oftentymes the drought shall be remyssed and tempered with shoures. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* IV. ii, Words, if they proceed of leuity Are to be skornd,..or of injury To be remiss'd or vnacknowledged. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 103 Once, yea twice have I spoken, but for future wil be wiser, and so compress and remiss it.

†**2.** To assign, adjudge. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccix. [ccv.] 643 The herytage was remyssed and iudged into the handes and possessyon of the Erle of Brayne.

†**3.** To send back (an answer). *Obs. rare* —[1].

1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xix. 113 Answere was remissed by the President, that the State was well perswaded of his loyaltie.

4. *Law.* = REMISE *v.*[1] 2.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 108, I, A. B. .. having remissed, released, and for ever quit claim to C. D. .. of all ..debts, dues, duties.

Hence †**Remi·ssable** *a.*, remissible. *Obs.* —[1]

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 425/1 It is..synne..Ageynst the Holy Gost, That is not remissable.

†**Remi·ssal.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 **remyssaylle**, (-moss-), 6 **-aile**, **remissaile**, 7 **remissal.** [a. AF. **remissaille*: see prec. and -AL.] *pl.* That which is left over; remains; *esp.* the remains of a meal.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 108 The almoigner, that hath drawe up in the cloth al the remissailes, as trenchours, and the relief, to bere to the almesse. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 48 Laade nat thy trenchour withe many remyssailes. *c* 1444 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 220 The poore man stant hungry at the gate, Of remossaylles he wold be partable. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 114 Death hath..left you now to be Lees, and remissalls of your wearyish and dying dayes.

Remi·ssful, *a. rare.* [f. REMISS *v.* or *a.*]

†**1.** Full of remission; merciful. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xi, As though the heauens, in their remisfull doome, Tooke those best lou'd, from worser daies to come.

2. Full of remissness; careless, negligent.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 569 Taking up a vial of physic from the table, he tapped his remissful patient on the shoulder. 1892 *Field* 3 Dec. 880/1 The outlay for road repair under such remissful management.

Remissibi·lity. [See next and **-ITY.**] The state or condition of being remissible.

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 146 Those places of Scripture ..must and ought to be understood not of Actual Remission ..but of a Remissibility or State of Pardon. 1729 STACKHOUSE *Body Divin.* IV. I. § 2 (1776) II. 423 That which is previous to repentance consists in a bare remissibility of sin. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 25 The eleventh and last of all the properties that seem to be requisite in a lot of punishment is that of remissibility.

Remissible (rĭmi·sib'l), *a.* [a. F. *rémissible* (15th c.), or ad. L. *remissibilis*; see REMISS *v.* and **-IBLE.**] Capable or admitting of remission; that may be remitted.

1577 FULKE *Answ. True Christian* 90 Thou wouldest vouche safe to pardon, and to make it remissible. *a* 1594 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 70 If you turne to the Lord .. your sin is remissible. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ix. 177 Some sins..they allow..to be such as deserue Punishment, although..remissible. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Heb. ix. 22 Though man had repented,..yet his sins could not have been remitted, had not this blood made it remissible. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 452 An obligation remissible by the private individual whose primary rights are violated.

Hence **Remi·ssibleness,** remissibility.

a 1658 O. SEDGWICK (*title*), The Anatomy of secret Sins, [etc.],..Together with the remissibleness of all sin.

Remission (rĭmi·ʃən). Also 4 **remis(s)iun**, 4–6 **remissioun**, **-yssio(u)n**, 5–6 **-issyon**, **-ys-(s)yon**, etc. [a. OF. *remission*, ad. L. *remissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remittĕre* to REMIT. The order in which the senses appear in English differs widely from their natural development: cf. the note to REMIT *v.*]

1. Forgiveness or pardon *of* sins (cf. 2) or other offences.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 In remission, & in uorziuenesse of alle þine sunnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20048 Þai sal haue .. crist aun beniscun, And o þair sin remisiun. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 11 And Joon cam..preching þe baptism of penaunce in remission of synnes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 7 Of myn old and newe transgressyoun That I may haue a plener remyssyoun. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 5 Of the sacryfyse that thauncyentes made to god for to haue remyssion of theyr synnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 If he repent of his owne accorde, and desyre remission of his offence. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 245 In .. Scripture, Remission of Sinne, and Salvation from Death and Misery, is the same thing. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 123 The gift which he had conferred on the Roman pontiff for the remission of his sins. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) II. 212 As naughty children punished by mistake are promised a remission of next offence. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 5/1 Absolution from Sin is a remission of sin which the priest.. makes in the Sacrament of Penance.

2. (Without *of*.) Forgiveness or pardon granted for sins or offences against divine law; the cancelling of, or deliverance from, the guilt and penalties of sin; †also, power of obtaining such pardon.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 634 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 296 The spere That Charlemayne was wonet to bere To-fore the holy legioun, That is of gret remissioun. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 277 A robbere hadde remission rapere þanne þei alle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 239 O blissed Jhesu! do remissioun To alle that axe mercy on ther kne! 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 28 Pray now for him .. Unto the Lord ..To gif him mercie and remissioun. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 174 Remember..how he sweat water and bloud for thy remission. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 250 Ingratitude and rebellion after his so many benefits, so many remissions, so many miracles wrought. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts ii. 39 The Messiah with his Grace of Remission, and the Spirit, is promised. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. 25 He gives repentance and remission.

b. Pardon for a political, legal, or other offence. Now only *Hist.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Be rightful juge, .. Thy right ay sugre with remyssioun. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4093 But doubt, ȝe salbe hangit, But mercie or remissioun. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 863 Sir Thomas Broughton .. was at hande..vtterly dispairing of pardon and remission. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 65 My pennance is, to call Lucetta backe And aske remission, for my folly past. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. 671 If any were found dishonest, they were put to death without remission. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 95 Whosoever are taken stealing of Mastick, are without remission sent to the Galleys. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. viii. 376 They entreated, therefore, that letters of remission might be granted to them for this fault.

†**c.** *Sc.* With *a* and *pl.* A formal pardon; a document conveying this. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 52 That all maner of man, that had bene before tyme banist out of Rome, suld cum agayne, and thai suld .. have remissiounes. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1132, I dreid, without ȝe get ane remissioun,..The spritual stait sall put ȝow to perditioun. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 34 The remissioun grantit to the Capitane of Dumbertane, and all his complices..sall presentlie be past throw the signet. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 158 Gif he quha is accused, alledges ane remission, he sall produce the samine in judgement.

†**d.** An inclination towards pardon. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 503, I finde an apt remission in my selfe; And yet heere's one..I cannot pardon.

†**3. a.** Release from a debt or payment. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 83 To ha Reles and Remission on þat Rental I be-leeue. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XV. 1 To whom is owed eny thing,..he shal not mowe axen aȝen aske it, for ȝeer of remyssioun of the Lord it is. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 90 Though I owe My Reuenge properly, my remission lies In Volcean brests. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 838 They.. only went vp..in the seuenth yeare of remission twice.

†**b.** Release, liberation, deliverance, from captivity, etc.; respite. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 291 From whiche victory of Abraham, somme men say the yere of Iubile to haue taken originalle, for that remission of captif men. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* iv. 19 To preach to the captives remission, ..to dimisse the bruised unto remission. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 162 For remission of soules the Patriarch graunts no Indulgences. 1761 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) I. 471 Some remission from the war gave them leisure to form schemes of future prosperity.

†**c.** Release from work or exertion. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 34 Alle solempne days..be alle dais of ynmunite..and of remissioun, to alle Jewis that ben in my rewme. — 2 *Cor.* viii. 13 Forsoth not that it be remyssioun, or slouthe, to othere, ..to ȝou tribulacioun.

4. The action of remitting or giving up partially or wholly: **a.** of a debt, tax, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol. Bible* iii. 6 Also in the vij. ȝeer shal be remissioun of dette to citeseynes and kynnesmen. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Not only an expedition, but the remission of a duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this manner. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 491 His remissions [of taxes], as far as they were carried into effect, were productive of great inequality. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 624 He does not ask for any remission of any portion of his obligation.

b. of a penalty or punishment. Also *attrib.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 58 Circumstances of aggravated guilt prevent a remission of the penalties. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* II. 51 Queen Mary..immediately granted..a Remission of her Father's Execution for that of Transportation. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXVI, The consequence of this confession was a remission of punishment. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 177 This was an illegal remission of an important part of the penalty. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 442/1 The indulgence..was no mere remission of canonical penance. 1893 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 He [a convict] was punished by the forfeiture of remission marks.

†**c.** *Law* = REMISE *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs. rare* —[1].

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) 100 He remytted to them and quyte-claymed. .. And for þis knowlechyng, remission, fyne, and accorde [etc.].

†**5.** Relaxation; lessening of tension; slackening of energy or application. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 As too much bending breaketh the bowe, so too much remission spoyleth the minde. 1580 *Ibid.* 383 As the Musitians tune their strings, who..either by intention or remission, frame them to a pleasant consent. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. iii. § 18. 474 Such accompt of

winnings past, is commonly in Gamesters that are at the height of their fortune, a cause of remission and carelessnesse. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 22 Among the manifold remissions of our minde, among our idle hopes,..these Images do follow us..close. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 4 This difference of intention and remission of the mind in thinking..every one..has experimented in himself. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 41, I used to speak without any remission or variation.

†**b.** Lowering or humbling (of mind). *Obs. rare.*

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 35 This is that true remission of mind, whereof I would gladly have the world take notice. *Ibid.* 159 So far was his true remission of mind transformed into ejulation.

6. Diminution of force or effect; lowering or decrease of a condition or quality, esp. of heat or cold. (Cf. INTENSION 3.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 69 Morall vertue..tempereth the remission and intention, and..taketh away the excesse and defect of the passions. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. x. (1635) 224 They haue extreame cold Winters, and in stead of Summer a small remission of cold. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 35 For then when the heate beginneth in Spaine, the violence thereof lasteth a long time without intension, or remission, or any considerable change. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xix. 16 When their trembling was abated, by the Remission..of the Sound of the Trumpet. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Feb., The remission of the cold did not continue long enough to afford me much relief. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. 799 Darkness fell Without remission of the blast or shower. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 14 Marked morning remissions of temperature. 1897 SINGER & BERENS *Unrecog. Laws Nat.* 390 The fundamental belief that gravity admits of neither intension nor remission.

b. *Path.* A decrease or subsidence (esp. a temporary one) in the violence of a disease or pain: also *transf.* of violent emotions.

1685 tr. *Willis' Lond. Pract. Physick* 549 A Continual Fever..has its times of remission and exacerbation, but none of intermission. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 19, I had a clear remission in the morning: but about two in the afternoon, a stronger fit than any before. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 57 In the very worst cases, if it does not effect a cure itself, it generally brings on a remission. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 59 Empyema may be distinguished..by rigors having taken place, by a remission of the pain [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 188 It is the law of our nature that such fits of excitement shall always be followed by remissions. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 297 One very marked character..is the tendency of the symptoms to periodicity, remission and relapse.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 407 This will furnish ..nourishment during the febrile and remission periods.

†**c.** *Gram.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 90 Adverbs of intension and remission, or of quantity continuous; as *moderately, vastly, exceedingly*, &c.

7. The action of remitting or sending (back), in various senses; a remittal. *rare.*

1724 SWIFT *Conc. Weavers* Wks. 1841 II. 85/1 The remission of a million every year to England. 1741–2 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* III. i, The Poets' Fiction of the Loss of Eurydice, and her Remission into Hell. 1883 *Law Rep.* 8 Probate Div. 194 A remission under the seal of Her Majesty's Court of Appeals..commanding the Official Principal..to resume the cause into his hands.

†**Remi·ssionary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. F. *remissionaire*: see prec. and -ARY 1.] One 'whose offence is remitted' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Remissive (rĭmi·siv), *a.* Also 6 **remyssyve.** [ad. med.L. *remissīvus* (Du Cange): see REMISS *v.* and -IVE.]

†**1.** Of a letter: Sent in reply. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 135 Constantyne did write un to his moder a letter remissive.

†**2.** Careless, negligent, remiss. *Obs. rare.*

1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 146 As aft tymes as the seid Maister and kepers..shalbe remyssyve, negligent, and forgitt to syng the seid..obite. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. c. 396 Taxe England, fertill in good lawes..For that it so remissiue in their Execution is. 1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christs Counsell* 148 You did fall into your decayed estate by remissive operations or actings.

3. Inclined to, of the nature of, productive of, remission or pardon. Now *rare.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. i. § 13. 176 Punishing seuerely the poore Souldier for small offences, but remissiue to the faults of their Captaines and Leaders. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* III. (1640) 142 Absolons case was desperate, ..Davids remissive pardon unlikely. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. viii. 79 No contrition alone is remissive of sins. 1852 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 126, I judicially bestow on thee..grace remissive of all thy sins.

†**4.** Producing or allowing decrease *of* something.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 56 Fog..doth betray a Cause remissive of Cold. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 887 A train of heroes..bore by turns great Ajax' sev'nfold shield, When-e'er he breath'd, remissive of his might.

5. Characterized by remission or abatement.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 285 [They] brought more days of excessive Heat, than of remissive Warmth. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 585 Remissive lethargy. With short remissions or intervals of imperfect waking.

Hence †**Remi·ssively** *adv.*, leniently; laxly.

1537 BP. LEE in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 417 If your lordship will that I shall deal remissively herein .. I shall gladly follow the same. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 147 Trust not in Christ by halves, remissively and imperfectly, and weakely, but trust perfectly.

Remissly (rĭmi·sli), *adv.* [f. REMISS *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a remiss, lax, or indifferent manner; carelessly, negligently, slackly.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Them that remisly or insufficiently shall here after mainteyne the same pauement. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 4 It is not in our power not to do the same; how should it then be in our power to do it coldly or remissly? 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 94 Yet we that live remissly undertake as great dangers as they. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 613 It is hardly to be believed, how negligently and remissly that Nation.. took these Things. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 425 Lord Danby..could not give much credit to it, and handled the matter too remissly. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 423 Presenting the matter at first with a seeming eagerness, but proceeding afterwards more remisly. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 322 The months passed on, remissly, .. in vague And loose indifference. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 50 At the same time they acted very remissly against their foreign kinsmen.

†**2.** Faintly, indistinctly. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 24 The consonant shalbe but remissely sounded. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 95 He pronounceth the i so remissely, as it is scarce heard.

†**3.** Gently, feebly; without vigour. *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xviii. 314 And therefore it will worke in them awhile though at length weakly and remissely. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 142 Being very much deaded.. and burning very remisly in Summer time and hot Weather.

†**4.** Moderately, slightly. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 112 In hot Diseases simply Cold things are no way expedient, but things remisly hot.

Remissness (rĭmi·snės). [f. REMISS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being remiss.

1. Carelessness, negligence; laxity.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2040/1 He litle regarding their inconstancie and remisnes in Gods cause or quarel. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 98 The disorders of souldiers do many times grow through remissnesse..of officers. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 Encouraged to villanies by the remissnesse of their lawes. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Impunity and remissenes, for certain are the bane of a Commonwealth. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Oct., The Reformed Churches in Christendom, now weaken'd and neere ruin'd thro' our remissenesse. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 316 The order [of Knights] rather dreads the Remissness and wonted Lukewarmness of the Catholic Potentates. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xl[i], The remissness of behaviour in almost all the worshippers..struck me with surprize. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliii. V. 225 This remissness of the Athenians encouraged Charidemus openly to renounce the treaty.

†**b.** Relaxation; ease. *Obs. rare.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 In profest remissnesse of mind..a man may play with the sounds..of words. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* III. xiv, None but the weak and honest can indulge themselves in remissness or repose.

†**2.** Weakening, diminution, decrease or lack of force or intensity. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 259 Nor yet do I consent to them, that thinke Moses still continued his prayers, but that this remisnes was only in his strength. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 624/2 The shortness makes amends for the greatness [of the pain], the remissness for its length. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 315 According to the intenseness or remisness of the air. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 249 ¶ 5 Laughter..slackens and unbraces the Mind, weakens the Faculties, and causes a kind of Remissness and Dissolution in all the Powers of the Soul.

Remissory (rĭmi·sŏri), *a. rare.* [f. as REMISS *v.* + -ORY.] Tending to, of the nature of, remission.

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 33 Propitiatorie, expiatorie, remissorie, or satisfactorie..signifie all one thynge in effecte. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 46 f, An Instrument remissory, is an Instrument vnder the parties hand describing & testifying some precedent contract of a debt, duty or fact to be paid, performed, done, released or discharged. 1824 MEYRICK *Antient Armour* II. 4 The use of these thongs we learn from a letter remissory, dated 1358.

Remit (rĭmi·t), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. the vb.]

†**1.** Remission, pardon. *Obs. rare.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXCV, Quho sal be thare to pray for thy remyt? 1565–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 422 [He] hes alswa obtenit remit and discharge of the said deforcement. 1589 *Ibid.* IV. 388 A remitt for the said cryme.

†**2.** A reference from one part of a book to another. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1688 DALLAS *Stiles* Index, This Fourth Part is divided in four Branches..; and when any of them are in the First Part of the Work, there is a Remit to it, and the Page Cited.

3. The consignment or reference of a matter to some other person or authority for settlement, *esp.* in *Law*, the transfer of a case from one court or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee.

1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 448 This day the Assembly met, and went through their ordinary business; many, many remits to the Commission. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ii, Let there be no remits from the inner to the outer-house. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 92 The amount..shall be ascertained by such magistrate..by means of a remit to persons of skill. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 278 *note*, The procedure was.. before the consul,..without any remit to a *iudex*.

Remit (rĭmi·t), *v.* Also 4–6 **remyt**, 5–6 **-mytte** (5 **-myght**), 5–7 **remitt**(e. [ad. L. *remitt-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *mittĕre* to send; cf. *admit, commit*, etc. In Eng. use the secondary senses appear earlier and are more prominent than the primary: cf. REMISSION.] **I.** *trans.*

1. To forgive or pardon (a sin, offence, etc.).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 209 Lord, remyt þis gilt þam to. *Ibid.* xxx. (*Theodora*) 698 He hyr reconsalyt ..& remyted hyre al hyr syne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxviii. 399 (Add. MS.), Afterwarde the kyng made men to seke the queen,..and all that was done was remytte. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 37 *Preamble*, It pleased your Highnesse.. to pardone remitte & forgyve unto your seid Subgiect all the seid Mesprisions. 1535 COVERDALE *John* XX. 23 Whose synnes soeuer ye remytte they are remytted vnto them. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 695 Bee pleased..for His sake to remit my former vngratefulnesse. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. viii. 254 The English being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences. 1843 SCOTT *Peveril* xl, Your Majesty was pleased to remit his more outrageous and insolent attempt upon your royal crown. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ix. 297 It is impossible for the priest to remit the sins of any unless they are first remitted by Christ.

†**b.** To spare, pardon, or forgive (a person).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 He wolde not his prelate to shewe ony mercy on hym, nor to remyt or spare hym in ony thynge. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 44 For God remitteth not hym that forgeueth not his brother. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 13 Can man pardon or remit him whom God doth condemne? 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 79 Bee comforted in God who hath remitted thee.

†**2.** To give up, resign, surrender (a right or possession). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (E.E.T.S.) 42 Milo Basset remitted and furthermore quyte-claymed..to the abbesse of Godestowe.., all the right and clayme that he had. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 6/1 That it may plese youre seid Highnes..to remitte and release..to us..all youre right. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 459 *Qu.* Will you haue me, or your Pearle againe? *Ber.* Neither of either, I remit both twaine. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 12 He was led..to remit his whole authority into the hands of allies. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 96 If Queen Elizabeth had not believed ..she would not have..remitted her Scepter to my hands. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* III. i, Th' Ægyptian Crown I to your hands remit.

3. To abstain from exacting (a payment or service of any kind); to allow to remain unpaid (or unperformed).

1463 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 498/2 To pardon and remitte unto the seid Commons the seid VI M li. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 It is reason that the lordes remit some part therof [*sc.* rent]. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1713) 16 All this his Majesty remitted, and only took the Principal. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 508 The Queen..rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears which Sir Christopher did not hope to have remitted. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 109 She remitted the Arrears that were owing. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 181/1 They remit, by the like authority, the duties, to which all private trade is subject. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 575 The rents of the husbandman, and other taxes, were remitted. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. 323 Let it be assumed that every farmer has the rent of his farm remitted for the next thirty years.

b. To refrain from inflicting (a punishment) or carrying out (a sentence); to withdraw, cancel; to grant remission of (suffering).

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 250/2 Oure said soveraigne Lorde ..remitteth and woll forbere the greate punysshement of atteynder. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 15 b, The whole citie thought to remitte the necessitie of his punishment for the honour of his father. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1344 The officer deputed for th' offence Will winck at smale faultes & remit correction. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 118 The queen remitted the quartering of his body. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. i. 46 God may freely forgive the Sins of the World, and remit the Punishment. 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* 3 Remit awhile the harsh command. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxxiii, We come to beseech you to remit the sentence of this unhappy young gentleman. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xii. 673 The exile which followed the imprisonment seems to have been soon remitted. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 127 How does lenity to me Remit one death-bed pang to her?

c. To exempt from confiscation. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 104 Verres for a valuable consideration sometimes remitted the ship.

d. To allow as a respite. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. xiv, I will, at least, delay The sentence that remits thee scarce a day.

†**4.** To discharge, set free, release, liberate (a person). Also const. *of, to. Obs.*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 576/1 To be remitted, acquited or discharged of eny somme or sommes of money. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 169 b, Wee clerely remitted, and deliuered hym into his countrey. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* D j b, If treason none by me be done, or any fault committed, Let my accusers beare the blame, and let me be remitted. 1634 GARRARD in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) I. 373 Mr. Seldon is remitted of those Fetters that lay upon him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 35 His Lordship was committed to the Tower..; and though he was afterwards remitted to more Air, he continued a Prisoner to his death.

II. 5. To give up, lay aside (anger, displeasure, etc.) entirely or in part.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 635 Þare-for his malancoly to þat man he remyttyte þare. 1393–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 314/1 Hit forthynketh me, and byseche yowe of your gode Lordship to remyt me your mautalent. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xxvii. 31 This blessid lord Ihesu Crist remitted his rigour, descending downe to the erthe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 317 b, I beseche him to remit all displeasure. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 180 [He] would not thus much have remitted his tyranny, had he not been compelled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 210 Our Supream Foe in time may much remit His anger. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 258 That he would remit his displeasure. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 99 Remit, O Queen! thy accustomed rage!

b. To give up or give over, abandon, desist from (a pursuit, occupation, etc.).

1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 220 The Ladi Stafford was resolved to remyt hir suite. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 60 They..caused them to remit their workes. 1687 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. li. 123 It seems I must remit seeing you, as you once kindly intended. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 286 Who digging round the plant still hangs his head,

Nor ought remits the work. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 159 Engaged..in a siege which they could not remit.

6. To allow (one's diligence, attention, etc.) to slacken or abate.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/1 Ye shall not think, that my trauaile and diligence in study is any thing remitted or slacked. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. v, He that the care of his realm remits [etc.]. 1742–3 LD. HERVEY in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 409 To make the attainment of it more and more difficult, that they may insensibly remit their ardour. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mr. Thrale* 30 May, Do not remit your care. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manuf.* ii. (1832) 101, I have never remitted my attention to business. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 143 Nor did the voluntary exiles established in Flanders remit their diligence in filling the kingdom with emissaries.

b. To admit or manifest an abatement *of* some quality. ? *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. i, When he .. remembred that he was but a man, and remitted of his pride. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 8 To try if the Athenians..would yet in some degree remit of their obstinacy. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 342 The strongest passions sometimes remit of their violence. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* v. (1783) I. 84 At the end of about two months, the severity of my fate began to remit of its rigour.

c. To mitigate, diminish, or abate. ? *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 39 Stiffe winter which no spring remits. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 316 When the heat, pain, Feaver are remitted. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 979 The light by little and little is remitted and slackned. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 17 ¶ 5 Every man has experienced how much of this ardour has been remitted, when a sharp..sickness has set death before his eyes.

†**7.** To relax, relieve from tension. *Obs.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D j, Ceasse not, perseuer, knock & stande, Remitte not thine armes by knocking fatigate. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 92 When the Breath is drawn in the Midriff is stretched, when it is blowne out, it is remitted or slackned. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 29 'Tis by this.. the Lungs are intended or remitted. 1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Logomachys, Disc. Meteors Stile* 192 Let the Judgment .. sometimes remit, and sometimes contract the Reins.

III. 8. To refer (a matter) for consideration, decision, performance, etc., *to* a person or body of persons, now usu. to one specially empowered or appointed to deal with it; also *spec.* in *Law*, to send back (a case) to an inferior court.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 Oure holy Fadir..remytted my Boke to ben examyned and preved be the Avys of the seyd Conseille. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 321 Wheche mater I remytte..to youre ryght wyse discrecion. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ix, They remytted the cause to be discuted or pleted before the Juge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 The spirytuall constructyon of this texte, I remytte to the doctours of dyuynitie. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 514 Let them remit the judgement and deciding of their controversies to the arbitrement of some good men. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 14 He remitted the business to the chief Governors and Commanders. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 203 We shall..remit the examination of the ignoble ones to the care of subaltern artists. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 59 The task and job question was remitted to the Commissioners on the Civil Affairs of the Navy. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 174/1 The defendants gave notice of their motion to set aside and remit the report [of the special referee].

absol. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 52 The circuit judge..may recall the judgment appealed from, and remit to the inferior court with instructions.

b. To send (a person) from one tribunal *to* another for trial or hearing. *rare.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 190 At London the jugys schold admyt non in sute, but such only as, for some resonabul cause, were remyttyd to them by the gentylmen of the scyre. 1740 HOWE in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 31 If we remit this offender..to any inferior court [etc.].

†**c.** To commit (a person) *to* the charge or control of another. Also *refl. Obs.*

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 126 God..wholly remitted his People to the Conduct of the Priests and Levites. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) I. 407 As he knew best what befitted his own rank and condition, I would wholly remit myself to his good pleasure.

†**d.** *refl.* = REFER *v.* 5. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 18, I dare in this remit me to themselves, and challenge..their natural ingenuity to say [etc.].

9. To refer (one) *to* a book, person, etc., for information on some point.

1417 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 62 We remitte hem to have ful declaracion and verrai knaweleche of you in that matere. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. 1346 (Wemyss MS.), Gif ȝe of þat thing mare will wit, To Ovidis buke I ȝow remytt. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Pref., Wks. 931/1 And some suche places yet as I had happed to finde, I haue remitted the reader vnto in myne apologye. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 49 To the particularities whereof .. I remit those that are disposed to see and consider. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 113 Well might profane persons be remitted to this river, thereby to be instructed in the Sabbaths due observation. 1714 *Ellwood's Autobiog.* Pref., Much of this being already done in the ensuing Pages, I chuse to remit the Reader thither. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. III. 16 The Emperor..without deigning to answer a single word, remitted him to his ministers. 1835–8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* (1844) 156 Let us hear Du Cange, to whom Robertson remits us.

ellipt. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, Of þe remenaunt of his nature I remytte to Milbournn þe kynges Otyr hunter. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* Prol., I remytte [?to] that boke as myn auctour therof.

†**b.** To direct (one) *to* a task. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (1871) 51 Remyttynge byshops to attende their offyce and vocacyon by God..appoynted.

10. a. To send (a person) back to prison, or to other custody; to recommit. Now *rare.*

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/2 Whan I was remitted to the Prison of Flete. 1474 *Ibid.* VI. 103/1 The seid Chaunceller there remitted the seid Thomas Buysshop ageyn. 1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 300 The Captain..remitted him, with the rest of his prisoners, into the hands of the Prefect of the Pretorium. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 287 The prisoner was remitted to the guard. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 383 Whether such a return was sufficient in law to justify the court in remitting the parties to custody.

†**b.** To send in return; to send back. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 67 Remitte me summe letter, by the bringer her of, of all thes maters. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 113 He gave them freedom, and remitted them ransomlesse, sent them all back again.

†**c.** To emit or send out again. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 522 Whether Earth's an Animal, and Air Imbibes; her Lungs with coolness to repair, and what she sucks remits.

11. †**a.** *Law.* To restore to a former and more valid title: see REMITTER[2] 1. *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 141 In so much the wyfe is in her remytter, he is remitted to his reuercion. 1632 *Womens Rights* xix. 156 The eldest daughter is remitted, that is remaunded and setled in the ancient estate. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ii. 21 If the issue in tail be barred by the fine .. of his ancestor, and the freehold is afterwards cast upon him; he shall not be remitted to his estate tail.

b. To put back *into*, to admit or consign again *to* a previous position, state, or condition.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1254 He bad the Lyon be remitted Into his seate. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxii. 142 Thus his indiscretion remitted him to the nature of an ordinary person. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 186 It was a long while ere it [the city] could be remitted into its former condition. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 687 Nor only dost [thou] degrade them, or remit To life obscur'd which were a fair dismission. 1761 *New Comp. Fest. & Fasts* xxxvi. § 2. 353 When death .. is making his near approach to..remit us to darkness and oblivion. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* 30 June (1876) 142 You propose to remit to slavery three millions of negroes.

12. To postpone, to put off or defer.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 166 Willingly would hee have knowne then presently the story..but..he remitted it till after supper. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 62 Remitting setting of walls untill the next Spring after. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 25 The conspirators..remitted the execution of their design to the ides of March. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 511 We remitted all further discussion till he should send me a copy of his letter. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 73 We must for the present remit our reply to that part of our subject.

†**b.** To defer the reception of (a person). *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 175, I hold it fit to remit him unto some other time, when as he may be better acquainted.

13. To refer, assign, or make over *to* a thing or person.

1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* vi. 78 That which Hierome speakes in the present tense..he would remit to time past. 1720 WATERLAND *Answ. Whitby's Reply* 58 You .. object farther..that Christ would not suffer Himself to be called God, but remitted that Title to the Father only. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 89 He thinks that the doctrine of modals ought to be banished out of logic and remitted to grammar. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 9 The vowel in such places is remitted to the preceding letter, if it has been previously without one.

†**b.** To enter or insert *in* (or *into*) a book. *Obs.*

c 1670 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 204 This book he gave A. W. because he had, in his great reading, collected some old words for his use, which were remitted therein. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 219 Which Examinations.. were .. remitted by John Fox into his Book of Martyrs.

14. To send or transmit (money or articles of value) *to* a person or place.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 98 [He] makes one of her proudest Cities his Scale, for remitting his Moneyes to Leoncia. 1690 in J. Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 54/1 You are to receive and dispose of the Thousand pounds which shall be remitted to you, to the best advantage. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 62 ¶ 4 We parted; and he remitted me a small annuity. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 149 This has prevented the treasury board from remitting any money to this place. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1852) III. 61 He had recently remitted a great part of his fortune to Europe, through the Dutch East India Company. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 91 Was it probable..that in a time of great national emergency the New York bankers would remit their capital for employment to Europe..?

absol. 1682 [see *Remitted*, below]. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 471 They oblig'd themselves to remit, after the rate of Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum. 1809 BYRON *Let. to Mrs. Byron* 12 Nov., I expect Hanson to remit regularly.

IV. *intr.* **15.** To abate, diminish, slacken.

1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) C, The whole masse of waters continue upon the face of the Fenne till those windes remit. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1645) 39 The vigor of his Law could no more remit, then the hallowed fire on his altar could be let go out. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 198 Till such time as its motion begins to remit and be less rapid. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 16 How often have I blest the coming day, When toil remitting lent its turn to play. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. viii. 309 The fishermen's wives .. seemed equally determined not to let the intention remit. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XIII. 23 Meantime the valor of Idomeneus Remitted not.

b. of pain, fever, etc. Also in *fig.* context.

1685 tr. *Willis' Lond. Pract. Physick* 533 If upon sore Lips the Fever does not remit, it will prove of long continuance and severe. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. iii. § 4 Neither did his pains remit by length of time. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 195 The fever thus treated, remits generally towards the sixth or seventh day. 1783 JOHNSON *Let.* in *Boswell* 30 Sept., I have been..much harassed with the gout; but that has now remitted. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 13/2 The 'Otello' fever at Milan seems at last a little inclined to remit.

16. To relax *from* labour; to give over.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 84 They remitted from their toil. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 240 Their enemies will not remit; rust, mould, vermin..all seize their own.

Hence **Remi·tted** *ppl. a.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 65 Every Remitter that remits not directly, but designs to draw in the remitted Sum again [etc.]. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 130 The happy symptoms of remitted sin. 1896 DE WINDT *New Siberia* iv. 59 There is also a graduated scale of what are called remitted sentences. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Apr. 2/1 But it is not merely in respect of these remitted actions that the County Courts have weighty and important functions.

†**Remi·tigate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE-; cf. obs. F. *remitiguer* (Godef.).] *trans.* To mitigate.

1671 MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 387 The apparent singularity of any circumstance remitigated by another extraordinary occurrent.

Remitment (rĭmi·tmĕnt). [f. REMIT *v.*]

†**1.** Remission, pardon. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Absoute*, a generall absolution, pardon, forgiuenesse, remitment of offences. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 34 God's Law especially grants every where to error easy remitments. 1670—*Hist. Eng.* II. 63 The Procurator endeavour'd to bring all their goods within the compass of a new confiscation, by disavowing the remittment of Claudius.

2. Remitting of money; remittance.

1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 109 [He] makes it his business to perswade the people, that Your Majesty has remitted vast sums of money to the Emperour, and hath discovered a great part of the remitment. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Remitment* or *Remittance*, a return of Money, &c. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 419 The debtor who endeavored to make a remitment of his debt, or interest, must have done it three times. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Dec. 1/8 An order..for the remitment to the township poor fund..[of] six-tenths of the amount of Dow liquor tax.

†**3.** The act of remitting to custody. *Obs.*

1755 in JOHNSON.

Remi·ttable, *a. rare.* [f. REMIT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being remitted.

1611 COTGR., *Remissible*, remittable, pardonable, forgiueable. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 313 Partly by its discharge, and partly by its transference to a remittable loan, at 5 per cent.

Remittal (rĭmi·tăl). [f. REMIT *v.* + -AL.]

1. Remission *for* sin, or *of* a debt, penalty, etc.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. vi. 309 Not to procure any remittall for her sins. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 24 He agreeth to a fine.., yet praying the Lord Lieftenant to be a meanes to her Maiesty for the remittal thereof. *c* 1693 SIR P. PETT in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 60, I should be glad to hear..that his Lordship shewed any good nature to you in the remittal of the costs you were condemned in. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 192 A remittal of those acts of penance which the Church commuted at her will.

2. *Law.* The act of referring a case from one court to another.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 107 To regulate concerning the remittal of causes from Division to Division. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 407/1 The option of .. decision by the official arbitrator or remittal to the High Court.

Remittance (rĭmi·tăns). [f. REMIT *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. A sum of money sent from one place or person to another; a quantity of some article sent in this way; also, the act of sending money, etc., to another place.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 471 A Compact among private Persons furnish'd out the several Remittances. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4808/2 The Swedish Commissary..has..received a Remittance of one hundred thousand Crowns. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XI. III. 310 His remittances into England had drained his treasury. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1852) III. 63 He had invested great sums in jewels, then a very common mode of remittance from India. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xviii. (1880) 328 A distant relative..took possession of the family estate, and further remittances..were stopped. 1880 MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 408 The Dutch Government bought a portion of the remittance of *C. Calisaya* seeds.

2. *Remittance-man*, an emigrant who is supported or assisted by remittances from home (cf. REMITTANCER). So *remittance-farmer.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 11/1 He was what is called in the colonies a 'remittance man'. 1894 C. L. JOHNSTONE *Canada* 30 The Canadians divide the English gentlemen settlers into 'farmers who work, remittance farmers, and buckboard farmers'. 1897 MISS B. HARRADEN *Remittance-Men* 185 Remittance men never do any good.

Hence **Remi·ttancer,** (*a*) one who sends a remittance; (*b*) a remittance-man.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 435 Your Memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne by order from his remittancers at Madrid. 1894 E. B. HODGE *Keith Kavanagh* p. v, A 'Remittancer' or 'Remittance Man' is, in colonial parlance, a Ne'er-do-well living in the colonies on quarterly remittances received from friends 'at home'.

Remittee (rĭmi·tī·). [f. REMIT *v.* + -EE[1].] One to whom a remittance is made or sent.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 339 The porteur or remittee to whom the bill is remitted for acceptance. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 490 A deposit belonging to the drawer, and successively confided to the remittees. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 612 Remittances are sent..to cover drafts of the remitter accepted by the remittee.

Remi·ttency. [See next and -ENCY, and cf. F. *rémittence.*] The quality of being remittent.

1820–6 F. L. Galt in Orton *Andes & Amazons* II. xliv. (ed. 3) 602 The symptoms..had a remittency about them in most instances. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* ii. 37 The fact of intermittency or remittency being more or less a matter of accident.

Remittent (rĭmi·tĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *remittent-em*, pres. pple. of *remittĕre* to Remit: cf. F. *rémittent*.]

A. *adj.* That remits or abates for a time: *spec.* in *Path.* of a type of fever, the symptoms of which undergo at intervals a marked abatement or diminution (without disappearing entirely as in the *intermittent* type).

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 726 The Cortex makes as certain a Cure in the Remittent Fever as in the Intermittent. 1776–84 Cullen *First Lines Physic* xxvi. Wks. 1827 I. 487 They suffer..a considerable abatement or Remission...This constitutes what is called a Remittent Fever. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 309 Yet nine years elapsed before it saw the light. His throes in bringing it forth had been severe and remittent. 1804 Mitchill & Miller *Med. Repos.* 178 *note*, The more common form of the disease [yellow fever] was the 'bilious' and 'remittent' fever. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 217 The malarial fevers of hot climates often assume a remittent type.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Path.* A remittent fever.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 726 Almost all Epidemical, Autumnal and Camp-Fevers are either Genuine or Spurious Remittents. *a* 1776 R. James *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 96 It would be ridiculous and cruel, if a physician were to refuse the bark to a patient in a genuine remittent or intermittent. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 452 The shores of lake Champlain are generally subject to the fever and ague, and to bilious remittents. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 53 Fever in Fernando Po..having periodic outbursts of a more serious type than the normal intermittent and remittent of the Coast.

2. One who remits money.

1855 Lorenz tr. *Van der Keessel's Select Theses* dlxxiv, In that kind of exchange..there generally are..four parties; first the person who gives the value or money, and who is called the remittent [etc.].

Remitter[1] (rĭmi·tər). [f. Remit *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who forgives or pardons. *rare.*

c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xli. 120 (*Collect*) Most gentle remitter of sinne, almighty God. 1586 Fulke *Confut. Allen* 143 Not properlie pardoners, forgiuers, or remitters of sinnes.

2. One who sends a remittance.

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 32 The Drawer and Remitter should also..note the Mackelers or Brogers Name to every Parcel. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxviii. (1841) I. 279 It looks like a forwardness to take the remitters money without giving him a sufficient demand for it. 1757 Jos. Harris *Coins* 120 *note*, Dealers in bills of exchange are in general terms usually called remitters. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 47 The premium is so high, that remitters will become indifferent whether they buy bills or send gold. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 390/1 As regards those remittances..the remitters were entitled to have them specifically appropriated.

Remitter[2] (rĭmi·tər). [See Remit *v.* and -er[4].]

1. *Law.* **a.** A principle or operation by which one having two titles to an estate, and entering on it by the later or more defective of these, is adjudged to hold it by the earlier or more valid one. (Cf. Remit *v.* 11 a.)

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 137 Remytter is an auncyent terme in the lawe, & it is where a man hath ii tytles to landes or tenementes..the lawe adjudgeth hym to be in by force of the elder tytle. 1599 Fulbecke *Prepar. Study of Law* (1620) 57 They wrote of Fines, Vouchers, Remitters. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 194 If he..haue the Freehold cast vpon him by a new title, he shall be in of his ancient title: which is termed a remitter. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* a ij b, The Titles of Discontinuance and Remitter are great and large Titles, and indeed full of curious Learning. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. ii. 21 The operation of the remitter is exactly the same, after the union of the two rights, as that of a real action would have been before it.

b. The act of remitting a case to another court for decision.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 78 If the Judge a Quo has once admitted and yielded Obedience unto an Appeal, he cannot afterwards proceed in that Cause without a Remitter. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 106 Cases of remitter excepted, .. no removal of a suit from division to division.

†**c.** Remission, exemption. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 267 'Tis a Rule in Law, that in every general Remitter, it is never to be understood, that Fraud and Deceit is thereby remitted.

2. Restoration to rights or privileges, or to a previous state; †a position to which one is restored. Also const. *to*. *rare.*

1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 373 The Lord of St. Albans is in his old remitter, and come to lie at his old lodgings in Gray's Inn. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 15 The Laws about proclaiming War, Ambassie, Prisoners of War, Hostages,..Remitter upon return from Captivitie [etc.]. 1663 in *Modern Reports* (1682) I. 132 Confession and promise of future Obedience, ought to precede her remitter, or restitution to the priviledges of a wife. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 548 Could Louis have recovered the ancient royal residence, such a visible remitter to his pristine royal estate would have been very advantageous.

†**Remi·ttible,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Remit *v.* + -ible.] Admitting of remission.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxx. 110 Clemencie That doth allway most clementlie encline, To haue regard to remittible disipline.

Remi·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Remit *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) 42 For this remyttyng and quyte-claymyng the forsaid abbesse..yaf to hym viij. mark. 1530 Palsgr. 145 Some [adverbs] betoken remytting or slacking of a dede. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 506 After the remitting of your faults, there reigned in you no lesse fortitude. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 259 The remitting of his hands. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 274 Eternall life..is recovered by the Remitting of mens Sins. 1671 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 501 Now is the time of proposing..the remitting of our levies of four thousand men, to which the treaty binds us. 1849 Freese *Comm. Class-bk.* 69 To order a sum of money to be received, by sending a Bill of Exchange to another person is called remitting.

Remi·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. Remit *v.* + -ing[2].] That remits or has remission; remittent.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 728 When a Remitting Fever is turning Malignant. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Satire Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 65 [They] never know The least remitting interval of woe. *a* 1776 R. James *Diss. Fever* (1778) 82 Remitting or intermitting fevers may be excited by as many different causes as continual. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 480 Two children who died in a few days of a remitting dyspnœa. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 103 Against this margin, the great 'drift' through which we had been passing exerts a remitting action. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 72 This chronic progressive mode..is next in frequency of occurrence to the chronic remitting mode.

Remi·x, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To mix again.

1662 Merrett *Neri's Art of Glass* I. xxvi, Mix the glasse and powder with diligence, let them stand two hours, then remix them. 1884 L. F. Allen *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 80 It may then be overhauled and re-mixed with more earth.

So **Remi·xture.**

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 After a remixture of the separated clans. 1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* I. 164 Those [upper regions] in which electricity, from less interference of and remixture with other forces.., remains most pure.

Remlande, -lant, etc.: see next.

Remnant (re·mnănt), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **remnaunt,** (5 -e), 4 **rembnand,** 5 **remnaund, -ond,** 4– **remnant.** *β.* 5 **remlande,** 5, 9 *dial.* **remlant,** (5 **-lawnt,** 6 **-launte**), 9 *dial.* **remlin(g, -lit, rimlet.** [Contracted form of Remenant.]

A. *sb.* **1.** With *the.* That which remains or is left of a thing or things after the removal of a portion; the remainder, rest, residue. Now applied only to a small remaining part (cf. 2).

α. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* iii. 789 Þe thrid part þai hewed oway, And of þe rembnand haue þai made A large cros. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1159 To start in þe strem schulde non me stere, To swymme þe remnaunt. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 Þe remnaund to be payid of my godes þat leuyth. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 364 Thes leud wordds greveth me and her grandam as myche as alle the remnawnte. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xiv. 17 As for the remnaunt of the oyle in his hande [etc.]. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. iv. 36 Where I may thinke the remnant of my thoughts In peace. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Life* i, Here will I smell my remnant out, and tie My life within this band. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 27 The remnant of my tale is of a length To tire your patience. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 36 Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 251 His account of the small remnant of his patrimony which his guardians rendered to him. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 22 By Ens was understood the remnant in his mind, after leaving out all that abstraction..could leave out.

β. 1434 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 41, I will yat all my dettes be payed, and also I will yat ye remlande of my gude be partid in thre. *a* 1460 *How Wise Man taught Son* 32 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 170 This lyfe in mesur that thou lede, And of the remlant thou ne rech.

b. The remainder or rest of a number of persons (or animals). Chiefly, and now only, of a small number (cf. 2 b).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2901 Redli al þo remnant of þe rude bestes for fere be-gunne to fle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 14000 All the Remnond of Renkes, þat raght fro þe toune, With Eneas afterward etlid to see. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 775 She sawe the Lorde Cardinall more redier to depart than the remnaunt. 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* i. 3 The remnaunt of the captiuyte are there in the londe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 675 The remnaunt returned to the armie with small gaine. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxviii. 98 Seeing the remnant were few, to whom his mercy might be manifest. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. xix. 244 Many millions did die accursedly, and the small remnant became vagabonds. 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 181, I wrote to the chiefs of the remnant of Goklah's force. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 301 The remnant of the insurgents takes refuge in the lofty tower.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A (small) remaining quantity, part, or piece.

1624 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. 1. i. (ed. 2) 184 The open parts were cleane, yet there was..in the chinckes a remnant of gold. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The Spontaneous Dilatation..of that little remnant of Ayr skulking in the rugosities thereof. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 474 Where basking in the Sun-shine they may lye, And the short Remnants of his Heat enjoy. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 14 All which numerous Volumes contain..nothing but little Treatises and small Remnants. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 254 A small remnant of the cloister is left. 1825 J. Jennings *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 177 Wi' remlets o' tha Saxon tongue, That to our Gramfers did belong. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 260 Thinly studded with trees, the remnants, apparently, of a great forest. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., The remnants of their provisions on the voyage.

b. A small remaining number of persons.

1611 Bible *Isa.* x. 22 For though thy people..be as the sand of the sea, yet a remnant of them shall returne. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. viii. (1614) 872 Some remnants of them haue been christened. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 128 They are but a Remnant, a seede, a little flocke. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. i, A feeble army, and an empty senate, Remnants of mighty battels fought in vain. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 340 Once more rejoice That yet a remnant of your race survives. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. xx, When, after battle lost, Muster the remnants of a host. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 314 A few remnants of the aborigines were settled on a township granted by the colony.

c. Of a single person: A survivor. *rare.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 7 Thou bloodlesse Remnant of that Royall Blood. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Ep. Ded., The onely remnant of that family. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 464 One hapless man, the remnant of a wreck.

3. A remaining trace or survival *of* some quality, belief, condition, or state of things.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 271 The remnaunt of that doctrine remayned in the mindes of many. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 173 Thys is not the question among them, whether fayth be yet wrapped with many remnants of ignorance. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. vii. (1614) 40 The Arke.., the remnant of the elder, and Seminarie of the new world. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxii. 244 It was a Remnant both of Judaism and Gentilism, that the Souls of the Martyrs hovered about their Tombs. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) App. 1 This Place has no remnants of its Ancient Greatness. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 221 No remnant of the exterminated faith Survived. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. System* III. (1871) 127 Every remnant of the original uniformity of proportion has disappeared.

b. *pl.* Traces *of* a fact. *rare*[−1].

1826 Scott *Woodst.* i, A jerkin, which..had once been of the Lincoln green, and showed remnants of having been laced.

4. A fragment, a small portion, a scrap.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 22, I sall rehers..A remnant of his rialte. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 47 About his shelues ..Remnants of pack thred, and old cakes of Roses were thinly scattered. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. [iv.] i, If he get any remnant of hers, a buske-point, a feather of her fanne. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 259 Not of any particular estate carved out of it; much less of so minute a remnant as this. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxv, That remnant of a human being.

b. *spec.* among drapers and clothiers: An end of a piece of goods, left over after the main portion has been used or sold.

1433 [see Remenant 3]. 1571 *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (Surtees) I. 362, j. pece of worssett..iiij yeardes in Remlauntes. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 They buy remnants of silks, veluets, satins. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* II. iii, I was ever confident, when I traded but in remnants [etc.]. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1665/4 A parcel of Grey Searge, Yard and Nail broad, and two Remnants of strip'd Grape. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 26 ¶ 11 A couple that kept a petty shop of remnants and cheap linen. *a* 1845 Hood *United Family* xix, No remnant can sufficient be For our united family. 1882 Caulfield & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 421 Remnants of any piece of material, as well as those of ribbon, are always sold at some reduction of the original price.

fig. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 112 Away thou Ragge, thou quantitie, thou remnant.

†**c.** A scrap or tag of quotation. *Obs. rare.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man. in Hum.* IV. i, I'll have him free of the wit-broker's, for he utters nothing but stolen remnants. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* III. v, Could your grauitie forget so olde and noted a remnant, as, *lippis & tonsoribus notum.*

†**d.** A blow. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1580 Lupton *Siuqila* 49 Then she reached him suche a remnant, that he had a cause to remember hir.

†**5.** *Law.* A remainder. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 10 b, The chylds mother entreth in the remnant, and it occupyeth as gardyne or wardyne in Socage.

B. *adj.* Remaining.

1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xii. (1560) 132 The time that is remnant of the flesh. 1594 Willobie *Avisa* 2 Diana deckt the remnant partes, With fewture braue. 1648 Davenant *On Death Lady Winchester*, Our remnant love let us discreetly save. 1718 Prior *Power* 868 Act through thy remnant life the decent part. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIX. 299 Attended laden with the remnant gifts. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* IV. 595 Break those remnant rocks that still impede My current. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi. (1857) 204 His mind held communion with all the remnant glory of classical poetry.

Remocion, variant of Remotion *Obs.*

Remo·ck, *v. rare*[−1]. [Re-.] †To mock in turn.

1712 Blackmore *Creation* 352 How much the Judge, who does in Heav'n preside, Remocks the scoffer, and contemns his pride!

Remo·del (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To model again, reconstruct. (Common in 19th c.)

1789 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 9/2 That assembly was wholly incompetent to the task of re-modelling the constitution. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* xix, A stray trinket or two —not of sufficient worth to be re-set or re-modelled. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 121 From the time when the army was remodelled to the time when it was disbanded. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* 46 All traditions were being questioned, and all institutions were to be remodelled.

Hence **Remo·delled** *ppl. a.*, **Remo·delling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Remo·deller, Remo·delment.**

1846 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 4, I will pass to Bacon, the great remodeller of science. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 633 The other remodelments are trash. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 119 At Naseby took place the first great encounter between the royalists and the remodelled army. *Ibid.* VI. II. 23 The remodelling might require money. 1869 E. S. Ffoulkes *Roman Index* 17 The well-known constitution of Benedict XIV. issued for its remodelment.

Remodifica·tion (rī-). [Re- 5 a.] The action of modifying (again); a further modification.

1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* III. 321 Nor from any subsequent difference of situation derives [it] any diversity of remodifications. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lix. 306 The substance of it being in re-modification for Mornings in Florence.

Remo·dify (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To modify (again), to make a change in.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 458 Unless some earthquake shall remodify the surface of the country. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 407 Before America was remodified by the arts of Europe.

Remofe, Remoife, obs. Sc. ff. REMOVE *v.*

‖ **Remolade** (*remolad*). *rare.* [a. F. *rémolade, rémoulade*, ad. It. *remolata*, of obscure origin. Used only in translations of French works.] An unguent used in farriery.

1702 SIR W. HOPE tr. *Solleysell's Compl. Horseman* II. xiii. 267 *marg.*, A Remolade for a Blow. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* III. xiii. (1721) 265/2 Charge the Foot with a Remolade made of half a Pound of Burgundy-pitch [etc.]. 1842 CHERRY tr. *Solleysell's Shoeing-Horses* 9 Horses which have feet in which a nail cannot be driven without bending, by reason of their hardness, should have them moistened with remolades or softeners.

Remole·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To molest again.

1611 COTGR., *Rennuyer*, to remolest. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 294 The King to martial Business then return'd,..While the fierce Danes his Frontiers remolest.

Re·molinite. *Min.* [f. (*Los*) *Remolinos* in Chili, one of its localities.] A former synonym of ATACAMITE.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Introd. Min.* 619 Analyses of remolinite..from Chile by Klaproth. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. Index 1098/1 Remolinite (s. Atacamite I. 429).

† **Remo·llient,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *remollient-em*, pres. pple. of *remollīre* to soften (again): see RE- and MOLLIENT.] **a.** *sb.* An emollient. **b.** *adj.* Softening, emollient.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* III. 145 An Incessus may be prepared with the foure remollients, with Camomel, Nasturtium, Penniryoll. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 62 Her Physician..applied remollient, heating and drawing things. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fat*, Particularly as to anodine and Remollient Fats.

† **Remolli·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. type **remollītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remollīre*: see prec. and cf. EMOLLITION.] Softening.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. xxi. (1639) 409 In Oedema..it is necessary to have remollition with discussion.

† **Remo·llitive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [See EMOLLITIVE and REMOLLIENT.] **a.** *adj.* Emollient. **b.** *sb.* An emollient.

1580 *Well of Woman Hill, Aberdeen* A iij b, It is discussiue, laxatiue, remollitiue, and vomitiue. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 384 If the person be strong, take other remollitiues or discussiues. *Ibid.* VII. iv. (1639) 386 Of the foure kinds of remollitives, or mollificatives.

Remolten, pa. pple. of REMELT *v.*

† **Remo·narchize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To rule over again as monarch.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 206 He that remonarchiz'd our Ile, King Athelstone. 1606 *Ibid.* XV. xcv. 378 Great Britaine, sith a Briton doth remonarchize thy Throne, Remaund thy name.

Remo·netize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To restore (a metal or other substance) to its former use as full legal tender. So **Remonetiza·tion.**

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 315 If silver is remonetized, for instance, no number of states could nullify the law. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* xii. 241 We see..an active agitation for the remonetization of silver in the United States.

† **Remo·nish,** *v. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *remonēre*: see RE- and MONISH *v.*] *trans.* To admonish again.

1563 NOWELL *Hom. Just. of God* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 492 When the Jews were monished, remonished, prayed, threatened, so oft by so many prophets.

† **Remo·nstrable,** *a. Obs.* [See REMONSTRATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Demonstrable.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 33 If the Church were or could be invisible or not remonstrable. 1618 T. ADAMS *Bad Leaven* Wks. (1629) 712 Was it such a sinne for Adam to eate a forbidden Apple? Yes; the greatnesse is remonstrable in the euent.

Remonstrance (*rĭmɒ·nstrăns*), *sb.* [a. OF. *remonstrance* (15th c.; mod. *remontrance*), = med. L. *remonstrantia*: see REMONSTRATE and -ANCE. In 1609 (sense 3) stressed on first or third syllable.]

† **1.** An appeal, request. *Obs. rare.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 60 Whan the noble Jason had made his remonstraunce unto the quene Ysiphile.. she withdrew her aparte. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxii. 78 By many exhortacions & pyetous remonstrances excytatiue of all well wyllyng.

† **2.** Demonstration, proof, evidence, manifestation of some fact, quality, etc.; also, a ground *of* some belief. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 6 The manifest oddes ..are remonstrances more then sufficient how all our welfare .. dependeth wholly vpon our Religion. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* i, The remonstrance of your loue towards me, makes mee glory in so exquisite a friend. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. vi. 100 The externall and visible remonstrances of religion. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 19 When the spark [of love] shall be blow'd up by perpetual remonstrances of Passion. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 61 As a Remonstrance of their Credulity, they bring for proof [etc.]. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* II. 38 Leander and she caressed only with their eyes, leaving farther remonstrances of kindness to a private meeting.

† **b.** A representation, resemblance. *Obs. rare.*

1640 SHIRLEY *Imposture* I. ii, Our virgins..Shall..make in Each garden a remonstrance of this battle, Where flowers shall seem to fight. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xi. 119 If you..parallel them with our times, you will find a full ὑποτύπωσις, remonstrance and resemblance with us.

† **3.** A (written or spoken) demonstration, statement, account, or representation. Usu. const. *of* (the matter declared or brought forward). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii, [I made] vnto them protestations and remonstrances of the wrong and iniurie they did too our Ambassador. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxviii, The King .. was glad, Both by his remonstrances well composed, And with his sword .. provide To right himselfe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.*, Comm., A briefe Remonstrance of the state of the Church. 1641 HINDE (*title*) A Faithfull Remonstrance of the Holy Life and Happy Death of John Bruen. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. iii. 78 The atheist is too wise in his generation, to make remonstrances and declarations of what he thinks. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 99 Our remonstrances to my late lord of the..services you had rendered.

b. A formal statement of grievances or similar matters of public importance, *esp.* the *Grand Remonstrance* presented by the House of Commons to the Crown in 1641. Now only *Hist.*

1626 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 236 The Commons had made a Remonstrance to his Majesty, but would not grant him any supply. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. 48 *note*, At the beginning of the Parliament, or shortly after, ..a committee was appointed to prepare a Remonstrance of the state of the kingdom. *a* 1674 *Ibid.* XI. § 200 Their army, which had merited so much from them by the Remonstrance which they had so lately published. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. (1788) 197 The King's answer to the remonstrance of the city of London. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Hampden* Wks. 1898 II. 157 That celebrated address to the King..known by the name of the Grand Remonstrance.

c. *Eccl. Hist.* A document presented in 1610 to the States of Holland by the Dutch Arminians, relative to the points of difference between themselves and the strict Calvinists.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 81 In the year 1610 the Followers of Arminius address their Remonstrance (containing the Antiquity of their Doctrines, and the substance of them) to the States of Holland. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 96 Of this Remonstrance..at length a Copy was got, and a Contra-remonstrance made. 1721 tr. *Brandt's Hist. Reform.* II. 79 The Committee of the States, after having duly weighed this Remonstrance and Petition, deputed two of their body to the Classis of Leyden.

4. The action of remonstrating; expostulation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 10 Children must be trained and brought to their duety in all lenity, by faire words, gentle exhortations, and milde remonstrance. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 93 Through freedom's sons no more remonstrance rings. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1788) 173 We should long since have adopted a style of remonstrance very distant from the humility of complaint. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. viii, Mrs. Leslie..said nothing, except in kindly remonstrance on the indiscretion of braving the night air. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 465 The book was suppressed on the remonstrance of the House of Commons.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1729 ROGERS (J.), Importunate passions..will not suffer him to attend to the remonstrances of justice. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 132 The remonstrances of the people were disregarded. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vi, The youth..seemed to yield to the remonstrances of his uncle. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, We had better not say anything having the appearance of a remonstrance.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A monstrance.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Remonstrance*, ..an instrument so called by the Romanists, and made of silver or gold, to expose the blessed Sacrament on the Altar. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 170 The Remonstrance to expose the B. Sacrament in, is made like a sun. 1846 G. OLIVER *Monast. Dioec. Exon.* 261/1 He bequeathed a remonstrance or ostensoir..to the college. 1873 J. B. BAGSHAWE *Threshold Cath. Ch.* (1883) 211 A vessel called the 'Monstrance' or sometimes, though not so correctly, the 'Remonstrance'.

† **Remo·nstrance,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec.] *trans.* To demonstrate.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 75 To remonstrance the pious disposition of our Saxon Ancestors.

† **Remo·nstrancer.** *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ER 1.] One who remonstrates; *spec.* = REMONSTRANT B 1.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* E, The dissensions growing betwixt the Remonstrancers, and Contra-remonstrancers. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 32 As the Remonstrancer acknowledgeth. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 4 The discontented Schematists of all States and Churches; such as Jacobites,..Remonstrancers.

Remonstrant (*rĭmɒ·nstrănt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *remonstrant-em*, pres. pple. of *remonstrāre* to REMONSTRATE. Cf. F. *remontrant* (1560).]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* **a.** Of or belonging to the Arminian party in the Dutch Reformed Church. This may also be taken as an attrib. use of the sb.

1618 CARLETON in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 177 Three Remonstrant Preachers .. have renounced their Doctrine. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 2 Whether the Remonstrant or Contra-Remonstrant opinions be most agreeable. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 335 His Excellency.. deposed those Magistrates who were of the Remonstrant Persuasion. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* p. v, Giving you a more favorable opinion of your remonstrant brethren. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 376/2 The wicked and cruel persecutions to which the Remonstrant party were subjected in consequence of the synod of Dort.

b. *Remonstrant synod*: (see quot. 1846).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 25/1 The synod of Munster and Remonstrant synod, among whom Unitarian opinions are prevalent. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 307 The Remonstrant Presbyterian synod was formed in May, 1830, in consequence of the separation of 17 ministers, with their congregations, from the General Synod of Ulster.

2. That remonstrates or expostulates.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 208 Is it not..to bee wondred that such a weaknesse could fall from the pen of such a wise Remonstrant Man? 1847 LD. J. RUSSELL in Ashwell *Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1880) I. xi. 459, I must repeat the observation I made in my letter to the remonstrant Bishops. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiii. 213 The principle of a peaceful coercion applied by the whole of the remonstrant Powers. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xviii. 155 The deep angry remonstrant eyes.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Arminian party in the Dutch Reformed Church, so called from the Remonstrance of 1610.

1618 CARLETON in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 177 They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of contra-remonstrants and remonstrants. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. ix. 129 The Remonstrants (as they are commonly called) do generally themselves acknowledge, that without the outward knowledge of Christ there is no Salvation. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 335 They were presently suspected..as persons that favoured the Remonstrants. *a* 1819 G. HILL *Lect. Divin.* (1821) III. 192 Grotius favoured the principles of the Remonstrants. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 379/2 The Remonstrants are now a small body, but respected for their traditions of scholarship and liberal thought.

2. One who remonstrates; † the author, or a supporter, of a remonstrance (in senses 3 a, 3 b).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 187 Wee had not thought that Legion could have furnisht the Remonstrant with so many brethren. 1672 [see *Remonstrating* vbl. sb.]. 1705 T. HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 93 He was a feirce Remonstrant. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 83 The Remonstrants..concluded to apply to Us, praying that we would please to approve and ratify the said Statute. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. vii, Necessity, impetuous remonstrant. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 171 A want..which no government ever will attempt to supply until increasing knowledge .. creates an influential body of remonstrants. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 138 If..the king wished to go to Flanders, the remonstrants were of opinion that they were not bound to serve in that country.

Hence † **Remo·nstrant** *v. intr.*, to protest *against* a thing; † **Remo·nstranter,** a remonstrant; † **Remonstra·ntical** *a.*, belonging to the party of the Arminian Remonstrants. *Obs.*

1619 BALCANQUAL in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 128 It was answered, that both the Consistory and Classis of Camps were altogether Remonstrantical. 1650 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1842) III. 110 If great words would..make them submit to the commands of our Remonstranters [etc.]. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrkg. Provid.* 105* They remonstrant against all Acts of Parliament that passe without their Vote.

Remo·nstrantly, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In a remonstrant manner.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liii, 'Mother', said Deronda, remonstrantly, 'don't let us think of it'. 1882 C. C. HOPLEY *Snakes* i. 28 Its legs..kicking remonstrantly.

Remonstrate (*rĭmɒ·nstreĭt*), *v.* [ad. med.L. *remonstrāt-*, ppl. stem of *remonstrāre* to demonstrate, f. *re-* RE- + *monstrāre* to show. Cf. OF. *remonstrer* (14th c.; mod.F. *remontrer*).]

† **1.** *trans.* To make plain or manifest, demonstrate, exhibit, show. Also const. *to* a person. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.)

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, But I will remonstrate to you the third dor, which is not..indicative, but deliberative. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. i. 54 Wee may aptly remonstrate, how inordinate Passions cause and ingenerate in the soul all those vices. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xxvii, Let my writings therefore remonstrate my experiments and my experiments manifest my zeal for solitudes. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 98 That he may remonstrate the Soul of the Messiah to be his most special Favourite. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1636 With what authority it gives its charge, Remonstrating great truths in stile sublime.

† **b.** To declare or represent *that*, etc. *Obs.*

1647 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1754) II. ix. 296 The house of commons having remonstrated..that it was far from their purpose to abolish this government, but only to regulate it. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 364 Mr. Edw. Wood was the spokes-man: remonstrated that they were Oxon. scholars. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 164 It was remonstrated to the Assured that it was necessary to see the Invoice of the Cost of..the Cargo.

† **2.** To point out (a fault, etc.) to another by way of reproof, disapprobation, or complaint; to protest against (a wrong). Also const. *to*. *Obs.*

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IV. 75 Shee only gently remonstrated unto her her fault. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* 121 If the conscience of a Counsellour or commander in chief remonstrates in himself the unlawfulnesse of this warre, he is bound..to represent to his Prince his reasons against it. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 89 At this Bar..he remonstrated the Illegality of the Violence offered to him. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 104, I also remonstrated to you the Dissatisfaction your Conduct has given me. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 287 Remonstrating to miss Betsy, in the most serious terms, the great error she was guilty of.

† **b.** To point out, state, or represent (a grievance, etc.) to some authority. Also const. *to*. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 156 The Parliament sent but six or seven, to remonstrate their complaints. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* Pref. A iij b, Till they had remonstrated their danger to the Government. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 P 2 The Merchants of Lions have been at Court, to remonstrate their great Sufferings by the Failure of their Publick Credit. 1740–1 in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 189 It is doubtless our duty..to remonstrate to his majesty the distresses of his subjects, and his own danger.

† **3.** *intr.* To raise an objection *to* a thing; to address a remonstrance *to* a person. *Obs.*

1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 241 You know I have long since remonstrated to these common ceremonies of the World. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years' Kingd. Christ* 4 The boldness of the Censure of Dissenters .. I humbly Remonstrate to in these Particulars. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xiii, The doctor remonstrated to him privately concerning this behaviour. 1792 BUDWORTH *Fortn. Ramble* 93, I in vain remonstrated to the landlord.

†**b.** Const. *inf.* To make a strong request *to* a person *not to* do something. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 277 The Ambassadors remonstrated to him not to be so troublesome to the said Persons.

4. To urge strong reasons *against* a course of action, to protest *against*; to expostulate *with* a person, *on* or *upon* an action. Also *absol.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* Ded., You with the utmost zeal .. remonstrated against this practice. 1722 WATERLAND *Suppl. Arian Subscript. Consid.* 4 It is the proper Business of a Divine..to remonstrate against any growing Corruptions. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xv, Corporal Trim, by being in the service, had learned to obey, —and not to remonstrate. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVIII. V. 59 Spartan envoys were sent to Athens, to remonstrate against the proceedings of Timotheus. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xlvi, Tito and Romola never jarred, never remonstrated with each other. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/3 A friend remonstrated with Mr. W...on his giving up all the proceeds..to a charity.

5. *trans.* To say, assert, or plead in remonstrance. Also const. *to* or *with* a person.

1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* v, In spite of what is every day remonstrated from the press—our very nobility..have the assurance to frequent assemblies. 1784 BURNS *Prayer Prospect Death* 8 If I have wander'd .., As something, loudly, in my breast, Remonstrates I have done. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* ii, 'I am a mortal', Scrooge remonstrated, 'and liable to fall'. 1845 MISS STRICKLAND *Queens of Engl.* VIII. 33 When those in his household remonstrated with him that this name..had become very unpopular to English ears. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 810 Remonstrate to yon peasant in the blouse That [etc.].

6. To persuade (one) *out of* a design. *rare* —¹.

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 144 My men had remonstrated me..out of my design to transplant six acres of Indian Corn.

Hence **Remo·nstrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Remo·nstratingly** *adv.*

1660 J. SHARP in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 57 Most of the remonstrating party pursue the fatal way. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 144, I do not like this Remonstrating nor these Remonstrants. 1829 *Examiner* 161/2 He remonstratingly exclaimed, 'Too much help!' 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* III. iv. 348 He wrote a remonstrating letter to Guido. 1882 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* iii, 'Now..do be reasonable', he continued remonstratingly.

Remonstration (remɒnstrē·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *remonstration*, or ad. med.L. *remonstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remonstrāre* to REMONSTRATE.]

1. The action of remonstrating, remonstrance, expostulation; an instance of this.

The early examples may strictly belong to sense 2.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xvii. 53 How the proude pucelle in amours, after dyuers and many remonstracions made by her maystres vnto her, bygan to wexe moderate. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 180/2 The brother by these remonstracyons toke at his herte so grete contrycyon that he obteyned the mercy of god. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 254 They went down stairs to the bar, and began a remonstration with the landlord. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Victor Saez & Netto* III. 39 Where demonstrations come in the van, remonstrations come in the rear. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 243/1 He went many times over the case of his wife,..his own repeated remonstration.

†**2.** Demonstration; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1586 WHETSTONE *Eng. Mirr.* 116 The remonstration of the civill warres, bloudshed and many grievous calamities, which .. afflicted this small kingdome. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 12 They begun a remonstration of their rules, and orders, and observations. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. ii. § 3 The deduction, or remonstration of this demonstrative inference is clear to any artist, to any reasonable man.

Remonstrative (rɪmɒ·nstrətɪv), *a.* [f. as REMONSTRATE *v.* + -IVE.] Of or characterized by remonstrance, expostulatory.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxvii. § 4 The Churches proposall hath the very remonstratiue roote and Character of the immediat and prime cause. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 16 Puling down al others with Remonstrative or Petitionary Out-cries. 1660 T. M. *Cl. Walker's Hist. Independ.* IV. 63 A remonstrative address from the Army. 1706 in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 133, I wrote a remonstrative letter to the Governour. 1872 *Yng. Gentleman's Mag.* 114/2 'Another stop for a chimbley' he muttered, with a remonstrative growl. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Pr. Saroni's Wife* (1884) II. 13 Saroni gave a short, remonstrative laugh.

Hence **Remo·nstratively**, *adv.* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1882).

Remonstrator (rɪmɒ·nstreɪtəɹ). [f. REMONSTRATE *v.* + -OR.] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

1653 NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 9 The Remonstrators (as I think he calls them) have declared that they will have none of the present Government. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 64 For Accommodation in some particulars with the Remonstrators or Free-willers. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 419 The Lord Lieutenant was not moved by any thing that could be said in favour of the remonstrators. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 4 Dec., Remonstrators having the privilege of filing their objections and appealing to the courts. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/3 The actor-manager looked at the remonstrator half quizzically.

attrib. 1660 *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 59 To doe favours to some of the remonstrator way. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 16 Severals of the Remonstrator Presbyterians.

Remo·nstratory, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.] Expostulatory.

1823 *Examiner* 790/2 It is right to listen..to all contending and remonstratory interests. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* (1883) 23, Remonstratory whispers, expressive of opinion that the Lecturer is becoming too personal.

Remontant (rɪmɒ·ntănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *remontant*, pres. pple. of *remonter* to REMOUNT.] **a.** *adj.* Of roses: Blooming a second time or oftener in a season. **b.** *sb.* A hybrid perpetual rose blooming more than once in a season.

1883 *Century Mag.* July 350/1 Beautiful white roses, whose places have not been filled by any of the usurping remontants. *Ibid.* 350/2 The Baronne Prévost..is now the oldest type among hybrid remontant roses. 1902 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 806/1 The Perpetual, or Remontant rose, as the French more correctly term it,..affords a succession, more or less continuous,..of bud and bloom.

‖ **Remontoir** (rɔmɒntwar.) Also -oire. [F., f. *remonter* to REMOUNT.] *Clock-making.* A device by which an exactly uniform impulse is given to the pendulum or balance. Also *attrib.* with *escape(ment)*, *spring*, *wheel*, etc.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 335 It requires no more power than any other Remontoire Escapement. *Ibid.* The strength of the remontoire-spring. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 519 A remontoire escape which possesses considerable merit. 1875 J. W. BENSON *Time & T.-tellers* (1902) 126 This arrangement, which is called the remontoir, is supplemented in this clock by a double lever escapement. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 322 The remontoire wheel..relaxes its pressure against a friction-wheel.

Hence **Remo·ntoiring** *ppl. a.*, performing the function of a remontoir.

1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 409 Pressed against the teeth of the spring wheel, by remontoiring springs.

Remoo·r, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To moor again.

1800 *Hull Pilotage Act* 14 The pilot..shall be paid for.. remooring such ship.

Remoo·t, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To moot again or in answer.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 172 To that which is said by the Debater..It is remooted, indeed [etc.].

Remora (re·mŏră). [a. L. *remora* delay, hindrance (f. *re-* RE- + *mora* delay), also occurring in Pliny *Nat. Hist.* xxxii. 1 as the L. name of the fish called ἐχενηΐς by the Greeks (but modern edd. prefer the reading *mora*): hence It., Sp., and Pg. *remora*, F. *rémora*, *rémore* (16th c.).]

1. The sucking-fish (*Echeneis remora*), believed by the ancients to have the power of staying the course of any ship to which it attached itself.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 84 The fish Echeneis or Remora, staiship, amazeth also..the beholder by his hid and occult.. vertue. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* ix, There clove unto her keele A little fish, that men call Remora, Which stopt her course. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 426 The said stay-ship Echeneis or Remora (call it whether you will). 1640 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 301 With much more likelihood than that the remora stays vessels under full sail. 1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I. xii, Smith to the Duke doth intercept her way, And cleaves t' her closer than a Remora. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 348 Fig. 12 is a rare sort of Remora, or Stop-Ship, with a very taper Body. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxx. 385 The remora, or sucking-fish, is frequently found sticking to sharks, and to ships bottoms. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Marcus & Quinctus Cicero* Wks. I. 244 Like the remora, of which mariners tell marvels, it counteracts, as it were, both oar and sail. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* Introd. 18 The fish which, through idleness, attaches itself, like the remora, to a neighbour who swims well.

attrib. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Supp. II. 400/2 If the two white fish..be of the remora species, as he is inclined to think [etc.].

b. In fig. and allusive expressions.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. ii, 'Death, I am seaz'd on here By a Land-Remora. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 They are indeed but Remoraes and hindrances to stay and slugge the Shippe from furder sayling. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. 43 This was a Rock in his Sea and a Remora upon his Ship. 1643 TUCKNEY *Balme of G.* 29 What unhappy remora or Anchor under water not yet seen, hath stopt us in this happy course?

c. *Her.* (See quot.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. s.v., In blazoning the figure of Prudence, which is represented as holding in her hand a javelin entwined with a serpent proper, such serpent is expressed by the word Remora.

2. An obstacle, hindrance, impediment, obstruction. (Common in 17–18th c.)

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 100 That authoritie ..was as a Remora to diuers other nations of Gallia from shewing that defection by plaine and open revolt. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 59 We have at last shaked off those remora's which retarded our arrivall at the Christian Sabbath. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 19 There is no such Remora to Grandeur, as a coy and squemish Conscience. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Pomfret* 4 June, My stay here .. shall be as short as these remoras will permit. 1793 COWPER *Let. to Rev. Greatheed* 27 July, These numerous demands are likely to operate as a *remora*, and to keep us fixed at home. 1880 C. COLTON *Lacon* cxli. I. 80 The great remora to any improvement in our civil code. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 407 A sort of remora or break in the development of doctrine.

attrib. *c* 1629 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 3) 26 The Remora-Prelats..so blocked up the way, that the said Acts could not pass.

3. *Med.* Stoppage or stagnation. *rare* —¹.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 9 Too long a *remora* of the juices might occasion the worst consequences.

4. *Surg.* An instrument used to retain bones or other parts in place. *rare* —⁰.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 434/2 A Remora, which is an Instrument used for the helping of a dislocated Shoulder. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Remora*, a Chyrurgical Instrument, to reduce a broken Bone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence †**Re·mora** *v. Obs. rare* —¹. To delay.

1686 in *Ellis Corr.* (1829) I. 8 That his Excellency should be remora'd at such a cold harbour.

†**Re·moral**, *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. prec., or L. *remora* delay + -AL.] Given to delay, dilatory.

a 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 132 Their private affections do oftentimes yield to their publique judgements, and make them remoral in their friends suits.

†**Re·morate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *remorāt-*, ppl. stem of *remorārī* to hinder, delay, f. *re-* RE- + *morārī* to delay; cf. prec.] *trans.* To detain, delay, obstruct. Hence † **Re·morating** *ppl. a.*

1638 RIDER *Horace, Odes* III. v, Yet he no otherwise His remorating kindred did adjourne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 302 Its long..roots remorate the oxen in ploughing.

Remorce, obs. form of REMORSE.

†**Remo·rd**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *remord*, var. of *remors* REMORSE; or independently f. the vb.] **a.** An impairment or taint. **b.** Blame, rebuke. **c.** A touch of remorse.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 13 The thrid [manner] is carnale..; that takis of the mortell flesch a remorde, sa that it may nocht perfitely understand southfastnes of haly scripture. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 300 But now, for your defence Agayne all remordes arme yow with paciens. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* II. 50 Their insensibility robs them of Remords, and fils their vaine hearts with joy.

†**Remo·rd**, *v. Obs.* (exc. as *nonce-wd.*) Also 4–5 *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **remord(e.** [ad. F. *remordre* (12th c.) :—Rom. **remordĕre* = L. *remordēre* to vex, disturb, f. *re-* RE- + *mordēre* to bite, sting, attack, etc.: see MORDANT. In later use chiefly *Sc.*; re-formed by C. Reade in 19th c. (see 2 b).]

1. *trans.* To visit with affliction. *rare* —¹.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) God.. remordith [L. *remordet*] some folk by aduersite, for they ne sholde nat wexen prowde by longe welefulnesse.

2. To afflict (a person, the mind, etc.) with remorse or painful feelings.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 364 My herte waz al with misse remorde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1463 (1491) Ye shul dullen of þe rudenesse Of vs sely Troians, but yf roupe Remorde yow. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale* i. 190 O synfull man, this oure the aght remord, That standest exiled oute fro charite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 140 Geif ony thocht remordis 3our myndis..Of the effectuus piete maternall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 120 My sinfull lyfe dois me remord. [1628 SIR W. MURE *Doomsday* 820 A consort sweet..Allayes all mind-remording cares.]

b. To afflict (one's own conscience, oneself, etc.) with remorseful thoughts; also, to unburden with contrition; to examine in a penitent spirit.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 138 Noght euere-ilke man..sal hafe þi blise, his conscience bot he remorde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 590 Wallace to God his conscience fyrst remord. *Ibid.* X. 9 In sum part than he remordyt his thocht, The kingis commaund becaus he kepyt nocht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 843 That thay wald pance and prent, Considder weill,..Remord thair mindis quhidder gif Chestitie [etc.]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 406 He began to remorde his conscience. [1857 READE *White Lies* III. ix. 124 Others thought he must at some part of his career have pillaged a church; .. and now was committing the mistake of remording himself about it.]

3. To recall to mind with remorse or regret.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2434 When I ride in renoun, [I shall] remorde to myseluen þe faut & þe fayntyse of þe flesche crabbed. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 541 Sadly the Bruce than in his mynd remordyt Thai wordis suth that Wallace had hym recordyt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 94 Remord in mynd thy greit madnes.

b. To recall, remember, record.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 654 So mekle was the multitud no mynd it remordis. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlv, Diuers vthers quhilks me not list remord. *c* 1507 *Justes May & June* 266 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 130 It was done but onely for the sake Of kynge Henry..And of the pryuce, who lyste it to remorde.

c. To meditate, ponder. *rare* —¹.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 384 He wes nothing content, ..And in his mynd remordit oft and knew, Richt suddanelie that he suld him persew.

4. *intr.* To feel remorse.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 42 He remordid in his conciens & said; 'Nowder of þies two did itt, I did it my selfe'. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 278/1 A relygyous man ought not to suffre that his conscyence remorde ne grudge of ony thynge. 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* II. v, Beyng meued either with loue or pitie, or other wyse his conscience remording against the destruction of so noble a prince. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xiii. 38 Remord & rew, and pondir weill my parte. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 73 Quhair thair was mys he gart remorde. 1614 [see *remording*].

b. To awaken remorse. *rare* —¹.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 210 Trew Preicheours speikis it to 3ow plane, 3it neuer mercy in your mynd remordis.

5. *trans.* To blame, rebuke.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 86 If so hym fortune to wryte true and plaine, As sumtyme he must vyces remorde. *a* 1529 — *Col. Clout* 983 Squyre, knyght, and lorde, Thus the Churche remorde. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe*

624 Yet from his lips not one intemperat word, His mercilesse tormenters doth remord.

absol. **1522** SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1055 Remordynge and bytynge, With chydyng and with flytynge.

Hence †**Remo·rding** *ppl. a. Obs.*

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lv. (1869) 33 It is so cruelle, and so prikinge, so remordinge, and so persinge. **1614** EARL STIRLING *Domesday* I. xv, O what a terrour wounds remording soules. *a* **1700** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 129 The poor Wretch, whose Body shook all o're, While his remording Conscience trembled more.

†**Remo·rdency.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as next + -ENCY.] Compunction, remorse.

1717 KILLINBECK 18 *Serm.* 175 This is what the Schools call *Pœna damni*; that remordency of Conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves.

Remo·rdent, *a. rare.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *remordēre*: see REMORD *v.*] Biting in return.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 87 A man treading with his heel upon the head of a remordent snake. **1819** — *Dispensations* (1823) I. 325 That the Seed of the woman should bruise the head of the remordent serpent.

†**Remo·rder.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. REMORD *v.* + -ER ¹.] One who blames.

a **1529** SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 368 Wherfor your remorders ar madde..Yow to remorde erste or they know your mynde.

†**Remo·re,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [Anglicized or Fr. form of REMORA: cf. next. In both examples printed *remove*.] Hindrance, delay.

1627 BEAULIEU in *Court & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 239 Somewhat stayed him behind,..I think, as I hear, that his true remore hath been want of money. *Ibid.* 260 Want of money is a great remore to our endeavours.

†**Remo·re,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *remor-ārī*, or perh. f. REMORE *sb.*] *trans.* To hinder, delay.

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 370 We have no debt or rent to pay;..Or if we had, should that remore us, When all the world's our own before us.

†**Remo·rphize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. RE- 5 a, after *metamorphize*.] *trans.* To restore to the original form.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 102 That worthy memorable Story of Saint Macarius..who..did remorphize an olde Woman that had beene turned into a Mare. *Ibid.* 133.

Remorse (rĭmō·ɪs), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **remors,** (6 **remorrs**), 5–7 **remorce,** 4– **remorse.** [a. OF. *remors* (mod.F. *remords*), ad. late L. *remorsus*, vbl. sb. f. *remordēre*: see REMORD *v.*]

1. *Remorse of conscience* (or *mind*) = next. Now somewhat *rare* and *arch.* †Also with *pl.* (cf. 2 b).

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 554 Or hastow som remors of conscience..? **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 171 þis pope..havynge remorse of conscience þat he was somwhat put yn by be emperoure lefte the popehede. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* D j, He is euer in doubt and in remors of conscience. **1559** SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xxxii, And first within the portche and iawes of Hell Sate diepe Remorse of conscience. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 104 Onely for the remorse of his conscience, preferring the seruice of God before all other respects. **1670** G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 110 Perhaps not without some scruples and remorses of Conscience. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/2 One of these Lieutenants having a Remorse of Conscience, discovered the..Mater. **1729** LAW *Serious C.* xxiii. 467 A man may..go on..without any remorse of mind, or true desire of amendment. **1808** LEMPRIERE *Univ. Biogr.* s.v. *Aunoy*, One of his three accusers afterwards through remorse of conscience confessed the charge to be false.

2. A feeling of compunction, or of deep regret and repentance, for a sin or wrong committed. Also const. *at*, *for*, †*of* (the thing done).

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1698 Þan a sorow full sodenly sanke in his hert, A Remorce of maters, þat hym mys lyket. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIX. 260 By this monycion he toke remorce in his conscyence. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 Vndoubted theyr conscyence sholde haue remorse. **1577** VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 19 The hypocrites..although they feele the remorse of sinne [etc.]. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 16 The fruit of our own illdoing is remorse. **1641** BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 97 The remorse for his undutifulnesse towards his Father, was living in him till he dyed. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 Another teaches that there..is no hell but remorse. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 89 When again I was shipwreck'd,..I was as far from Remorse, or looking on it as a Judgment. **1780** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 43 Pleasure brings as surely in her train Remorse and Sorrow and vindictive Pain. **1821** SHELLEY *Fragment on Keats*, Death, in remorse for that fell slaughter,..flew Athwart the stream. **1868** BROWNING *King & Bk.* III. 180 We have her own confession at full length Made in the first remorse.

†**b.** With *a* and *pl.* A fit of remorse. *Obs.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* I. 17 To possess unjustly another's means with continuall Remorses and internall Reproaches. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 123 Our repentances are generally not a remorse for the ills we have done. **1720** MANDEVILLE *Free Thoughts* 126 So at one time or other they are troubled with Remorses. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xl. 399 His remorses gradually diminished.

†**c.** ? Hesitation, scruple. *Obs. rare*—¹.

a **1529** SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* ii. 19 As wytles as a wylde goos, ye haue but small remorrs Me for to chalenge.

†**3.** Sorrow, pity, compassion; also *pl.* signs of tender feeling. *Obs.*

a **1547** SURREY *Æneid* IV. 574 This latter grace, Sister, I craue, haue thou remorse of me. **1568** *Jacob & Esau* v. iv, Well, nature pricketh me some remorse on thee to haue. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 6 The noble Guyon, mov'd with great remorse, Approching, first the Hag did thrust away. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xii. 54 His Eyes shall be Stor'd with false tears, in remorse of thee. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 566 How shall I relate..without remorse The ruin of so many glorious once..? **1692** DRYDEN *Cleomenes* v. ii, Womanish sighs and tears, and kind adieus, And those ill-timed remorses of good nature. **1700** — *Pal. & Arc.* II. 345 Curse on th' unpard'ning Prince, whom Tears can draw To no Remorse: who rules by Lions Law.

†**b.** *Remorse of equity*, a disposition to relax the strict application of a law. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 6 Remorse of equitie hath moued diuers of the school diuines..ingenuouslie to grant..that God all-merciful [etc.]. [**1878** PATMORE *L'Allegro*, Those gentle and unsanction'd lines To which remorse of equity Of old hath moved the School divines.]

†**c.** *Without remorse*, without mitigation or intermission. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 131 The heauens doe melt in teares without remorse. *Ibid.* 171. **1600** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 98 That ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice.

†**4.** Regretful or remorseful remembrance or recollection *of* a thing. *Obs.*

a **1589** SKELTON *Knolege, aquayntance*, etc. 29 Remorse haue I of youre most goodlyhod. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 295 Sundry of the Noble men, partly upon remorse of their former promise made,..made defection to Maude. **1695** TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 578 Either the Fame of his Forces..or Remorse of his Duty, prevail'd with Duke Robert to offer again his Submissions.

†**b.** Consideration or regard *to* a matter, etc.

1514 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. iv. 8 That it may please his Highness to have Consideration & Remors to this before rehearsed, in considering [etc.]. **1525** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 416 The Kinges Highnes hauing most tendre remorce and respect unto the premisses [etc.].

†**c.** A solemn obligation. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 369 Let him command, And to obey shall be in me remorse, What bloody businesse euer.

†**5.** A matter for regret; a pity. *Obs. rare.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 76 Is it not a deadely remorse to respect the worthy Clerkes in thys realme..and yet not one to wryte agaynste hyr? **1576** HUMPHREY in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xliii. 431 That it was a remorse to seem, by sundry apparel, to sunder himself from those brethren.

†**6.** Biting or cutting force. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 15 Their speares with pitilesse remorse Through shield and mayle and haberjeon did wend.

7. *Comb.*, as *remorse-smitten*, *-stirred*, *-stung* adjs.

1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 60 'Tis not th' accumulated store Of sparkling gems..Can a remorse-stung mind appease. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv. *motto*, Be it the working Of the remorse-stirr'd fancy. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 514 Over the side the doctor went, to the horror of the remorse-smitten sea-captain.

†**Remo·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. *remors-*, ppl. stem of L. *remordēre*: see prec. and REMORD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To affect with remorse.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/2 Her conscience remorsed hir and [she] fyl doun to hir feet in requyryng pardon. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* 1703/1 Blaxton..fel in such a quake, & shaking (the conscience belyke remorsing him). **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 Now (dissemblingly remorsed) they would needs..set vp another [high priest].

2. *intr.* To feel remorse.

1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I have remorced more in my conscyence than all men knewe of. **1557** *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 194 Your hart must nedes remorce of right To graunt me grace. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 9 They remorse in one place, for doing or omitting that which others, in another place, think they merit by.

Hence †**Remo·rsed** *ppl. a.*, of the nature of, affected by, remorse. *Obs.*

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 691 Wrong stirs remorsed Grief. **1617** J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mort.* III. viii. 235 They be reputed to come from a remorsed soule for sinne. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ix. 334 The soule of the remorsed draweth neare to the grave.

Remorseful (rĭmō·ɪsfŭl), *a.* [f. REMORSE *sb.*]

1. Affected with or characterized by remorse; impressed with a sense of, and penitent for, guilt.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 313, I know his penitentiall words proceede From a remorcefull spirit. **1612** W. SCLATER *Sick Souls Salve* 20 An heart of flesh, remorsefull for sinne. **1679** J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. iii. (1713) 204 A contrite and remorseful confession of his former sins. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Economy* II. 165 From a blacker cause Springs this remorseful gloom? **1828** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 223 Many a bitter hour and year of remorseful sorrow. **1881** *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 191 The remorseful philanthropist did all in his power to console him.

†**2.** Compassionate, full of pity. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 13 Thou art a Gentleman: ..Valiant, wise, remorse-full, well accomplish'd. **1610** NICOLS *Eng. Eliza* xcvi. in *Mirr. Mag.* 802 The Briton Maid remorsefull of their woes. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 208 To this euen weeping king did Ioue remorsefull audience giue.

†**3.** Pitiable. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X. 331 Eurylochus straight hasted the report Of this his fellowes most remorcefull fate.

Hence **Remo·rsefully** *adv.*, **Remo·rsefulness.**

1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 370 How good in Gods sight was the remorsefulnesse of that poor soule. **1842** TENNYSON *Morte D'Arth.* 171 Him Sir Bedivere Remorsefully regarded thro' his tears. **1887** *Old Man's Favour* I. II. ii. 229 'It might be best for you', muttered her lover in sudden gloomy remorsefulness.

Remorseless (rĭmō·ɪslĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of remorse; pitiless, cruel.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 142 Women are..pittifull..; Thou, sterne, obdurate, flintie, rough, remorselesse. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 349 Whilst we in sundry Fields our sundry fortunes prov'd With the remorseless Pict. **1631** MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 29 Atropos..with remorsles cruelty, Spoil'd at once both fruit and tree. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 31 They are a sort of People endued with savage and remorseless Souls. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 274 All this the remorseless Basha imputed to obstinacy and guilt. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxvii, So may such foes deserve the most remorseless deed! **1853** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 22 They felt..the resistless crushing force of a remorseless foe. **1873** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. (1876) 164 The page of history is stained by the dark acts of..remorseless superstition.

b. quasi-*adv.* Without remorse.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 213 As the Butcher takes away the Calfe,..Euen so remorselesse haue they borne him hence. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 255 Want, and incurable disease,..On hopeless multitudes remorseless seize.

Remo·rselessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 Such a one..prostituteth himselfe remorselessly vnto all lewdnes. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 5 Those pollutions he had remorselessly wallowed in. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. vi. 172 [He] remorselessly and unworthily took his fellow by the throat for an hundred pence. **1814** SOUTHEY *Odes* I. vi, A merciless oppressor hast thou been, Thyself remorselessly oppress'd meantime. **1883** GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 242 This religion, which..remorselessly pollutes and crushes man.

Remo·rselessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being remorseless.

1648 BEAUMONT *Psyche* IX. CXXXIX, Never with such fell remorselessness She rag'd in any Breast, as now in His. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 The Remorselesness of Conscience which men easily fall into in both sins. **1834** CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. ii. 45 The inhuman serenity of her remorselessness. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. v. (1864) IX. 206 He has all the stern remorselessness of an inquisitor.

†**Remo·rsive,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as REMORSE *v.* + -IVE.] Remorseful, pitying.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xcii. 371 With ruinating fire and swords remorsiue vnto none.

Remosion, obs. form of REMOTION.

Remote (rĭmō·ut), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *remōt-us*, pa. pple. of *removēre* to REMOVE. Cf. obs. F. *remot*, *-mote* (15–16th c. in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Placed or situated at a distance or interval from each other; far apart.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 47 Yf thaire be treen,..Her oon, ther oon, to leue afer remote I holde hit good. **1601** SHAKS. *Phœnix* 29 Hearts remote, yet not asunder. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 16/1 They ought..not..to stand nearer or more remote than Use and Necessity requires. **1776** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 381 *Remota*, remote, placed at some Distance from each other. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 69 The nearer the mill-stones are to each other, the finer the corn is ground, and the more remote from one another the coarser. **1861** J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 204 In *Aulopora* the somewhat remote corallites are connected by means of a basal creeping cœnenchyma.

Comb. **1867** SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* VII. 163 *Statice Bahusiensis*.. Remote-flowered Sea Lavender. **1880** HOGG & JOHNSON *Wild Fl.* XI. Pl. 871 *Carex remota*... Remote-flowered Sedge.

2. Far away, far off, distant *from* some place, thing, or person; removed, set apart. (In *lit.* and *fig.* uses.)

c **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CV. iv, Soe remote from wrong of meaner hand That kings for them did sharp rebuke endure. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 806 Some..Hermitage, Remote from all the pleasures of the world. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 63 The nigher it is to the flame, the more remote (ther's a word, remote), the more remote it is from the frost. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 177 If a Pistol be shot off in a head remote from the eye of a pit, it will give but a little report. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 379 That was the remotest Thing from their Thoughts could be imagin'd. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 143 Remote from towns he ran his godly race. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, The lake lay so remote from the immediate way to Naples. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vii. 217 The principle of actions often lies remote from the actions themselves.

b. Widely different or divergent *from* something else. (Cf. 4.)

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xii. 8 Passing by all these, as remote from the meaning of the place. **1675** PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest* 6 There cannot well be anything more remote from Arbitrariness. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. IX. 275 So remote were they in this respect from the character of the ancient Greeks. **1788** REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 5. 89 Conclusions may be drawn very remote from the first principles. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 415 That this calculation was not remote from the truth we have abundant proof. **1854** THOREAU *Walden* (1884) 140 These small waves raised by the evening wind are as remote from storm as the smooth reflecting surface.

†**c.** Foreign or alien *to* a thing. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 34, I was gotten into an Employment quite remote to my Genius, and directly contrary to the Life I delighted in.

3. Far-off, far-distant.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode,..Searching all lands and each remotest part. **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 31 To grace the Gentry of a Land remote. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 425 By home-bred Robbers, and remote Savages; five times stripd to the skin. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Our Posterity may come by Glasses to out-see the Sun, and Discover Bodies in the remote Universe. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 118 To spread its bright Beams upon this remote and frozen Island of Britain. **1726** SWIFT (*title*) Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World,..by Lemuel Gulliver. **1780** HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 521 Marc Paul..travelled into those remote regions as far as the capital and court of Cublai Chan. **1818** SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 261 Once remotest nations came To adore that sacred flame. **1838** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 11, Volunteers from the remotest parts of Christendom. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* Introd. 1

As we gaze into these depths [of space] still remoter and feebler twinkling points appear.

b. Out-of-the-way, retired, secluded.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 31 Places remote enough are in Bohemia, There..leaue it crying. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Agric.* Wks. 1710 II. 725 The Company was gone Into a Room remote. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 266, I sent..one of the three..to my Cave, where they were remote enough, and out of Danger of being heard or discover'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 117 With few associates, in remote And silent woods I wander. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The path they had selected was remote and tranquil. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 2 The place is remote and the living therefore cheap.

c. In quasi-*adv.* use: At a distance, far off.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 477 Thir rising all at once was as the sound Of Thunder heard remote. 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 424 Can'st thou, remote, the mingling Hosts descry..? 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 134 Living very remote at Springfield. 1781 J. MORISON in *Sc. Paraphr.* xxi. 1 Attend ye tribes that dwell remote; ye tribes at hand give ear:

d. Distant in (past or future) time.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 12 Æneas [was] the remote Founder of Rome. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 492 When remote futurity is brought Before the keen inquiry of her thought. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 15 The antiseptic qualities of smoke were known to remotest antiquity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 165 The inheritance of disease or character from a remote ancestor.

e. (Also in *compar.*) Further.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiv, For our separate use, good friend, We'll hold this hut's remoter end. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 95 On thinking of a piano, there first rises in imagination its visual appearance, to which are instantly added..the ideas of its remote side and of its solid substance.

4. Far off, or distant, in various *transf.* uses: *esp.* not immediately or closely related to, connected with, bearing upon, or affecting something else.

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Logike* III. iii, When is a Proposition said to consist of matter remote or vnnatural? When the Predicat agreeth no manner of way with the Subject: as, a man is a horse. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 104 Note that these middles haue contrariety in them in the remisse, or remote degree. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 188, I would distinguish them from remoter providences. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 357 A Soul that disperses it self upon all remote Actions, and applys it self properly to nothing. 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. i. 43 The external thing is the remote or mediate object. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 154 Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course, .. And gains remote conclusions at a jump. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 257 Newton thus applies this apparently remote fact to the blue of the sky. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxiii. 181 The student is strongly recommended not to modulate .. into extremely remote keys in this style of composition.

b. Of causes, operations, effects, etc.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 49 Cause, is neere, or remote, *id est*, further of. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 192 It is but a sensible expression of Effects, dependent on the same (though more remote) Causes. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 90 That which in the first instance is prejudicial may be excellent in its remoter operation. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 559 Proximate and remote causes are rather terms of recent, than of ancient writers. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 59 They had not foreseen how the remoter consequences would affect their own safety. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. (1879) 415 The remoter effects which our actions are likely to have [etc.].

†**c.** Far-fetched; unusual. *Obs. rare.*

1670 DRYDEN *Tempest* Pref., As his Fancy was quick, so likewise were the Products of it remote and new. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 386 Words too familiar or too remote, defeat the purpose of a poet.

d. Not closely related by blood or kinship.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 239, I will..trust for the support of my name and family to a remoter branch. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 421 Family alliances, near or remote, which either already existed, or were now concluded. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xvii. (1876) IV. 96 John was a remote kinsman of the Ducal house.

†**5.** Antecedent; ultimate. *Obs. rare.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, 'Twere absurd To think that nature in the earth bred gold Perfect in the instant: Something went before. There must be remote matter. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. vi. 21 The remote Matter of Syllogism are three Terms, to wit, two Extremes, major and minor, .. and one Middle.

6. Slight, faint. In later use esp. *not the remotest*, not the slightest, not the least (idea, etc.).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 Every thing that had the most remote Appearance of being obscene. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 225 One of the standing figures has no remote resemblance to some of the effigies of Erasmus. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 It had a bearing—remote indeed, but real—on what is being done now. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 228 What I have done to deserve all that love I haven't the remotest conception.

†**7.** Ulterior. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 74 Good offices will be done him, from regard to his character, without remote views.

B. *sb.* **a.** A remote descendant. **b.** A remote region. *nonce-uses.*

c 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 41 'Twas Shame First taught vs cloths; we peccant, put a blame To each Remote! 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 15 It was a drear and mountainous remote, as earth's last fugitive retreat it were.

†**Remo·te,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *removēre*: cf. prec.] *trans.* To remove.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xxvi, Because she.. did remote Her heart from heau'n's book, where her name was wrote.

†**Remo·ted,** *a. Obs.* [f. as REMOTE *a.* + -ED.] Remote, distant; removed.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. xvii, From earthes remotedst border. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 152, I must now go and wander..In forraigne Countries and remoted climes. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 19 The things..are full of deformed disproportions, and far remoted from .. true beautie. 1683 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (ed. 4), In a strong Castle, remoted from thee.

Remotely (rĭmōu·tli), *adv.* [f. REMOTE *a.*]

1. In a remote manner; distantly; in a far-off degree.

1598 FLORIO, *Rimotamente*, remotely, separately. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 51 The Glynnes..being in the hands of the Obyrnes and O Tooles (and more remotely of the Cauanaghs). *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. (1677) 104 The most remotely distant Man in that vast Period of Eternity. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. II. 379 We have..found that all our motives derive either immediately or remotely from our own satisfaction and complacence of mind. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 248 Every attempt to do this, is, remotely, a stab at the union of these States. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 8 Among .. remotely kindred or wholly unrelated dialects.

†**2.** To, from, or at a (great) distance. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 294 It is commonly opinioned..that the Earth was thinly inhabited, at least not remotely planted before the Floud. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 27 For this reason, whilst we battered them remotely, they valued us not. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 16 Remotely, we see nothing but spires of temples, ..and imagine it the residence of splendor.

Remoteness (rĭmōu·tnés). [-NESS.] The state of being remote, in various senses.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Observ.* 17 *Prov.* (1626) 2 The remotenesse of their Master from them. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 8 The absence and remotenes of a helper. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Let. Sir R. Howard, Anything that shows remoteness of thought or labour in the writer. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 141 His obscurities .. generally arise from the remoteness of the Customs, Persons, and Things he alludes to. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 25 The timber, by its remoteness from water carriage, is of small value. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. II. 433 The term..ought not to be a great deal longer than what was necessary for that purpose; lest the remoteness of the interest should discourage too much this attention. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Philos.* 279 The same reasoning which places the stars at such immeasurable remoteness, exalts them..into glorious bodies. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvi, The papers..seemed a little sad sometimes...There is a kind of remoteness about them.

Remotion (rĭmōu·ʃən). Now *rare.* Also 5 **remosion,** 5–6 **-cion, -cyone,** etc. [a. obs. F. *remotion* (15–16th c.), or ad. L. *remōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *removēre* to REMOVE.]

1. Remoteness. Now *rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xx. (1555), That lande is called inuisyble By cause onely of his remosion. 1625 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* (ed. 2) Table, He aggravates..the infelicity of it in her remotion from Sion. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xv. 160 To signifie some length, distance, and remotion between a Mans Mind and his Passion. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 145 To remark their Remotion from, or Proximity to the Earth. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton* Wks. 1857 VII. 321 The sense of its utter solitude and remotion from men or cities.

2. The action of removing; removal; putting or taking away.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 As sone as that Office [comes] to your hand..by deth, cession, amocion,..remocion [etc.]. 1464 *Ibid.* 561/2 For the remocion of such ydelnes, and the preferment of labour. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 540 We thinke it shalbe mete that some ordre be taken for the remotion of the monkes. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 285 The other point..is the carying away, or remotion of the thing that was feloniously taken. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 12 To conclude..from the remotion of the consequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 290 A Conclusion deducible by Reason..by the remotion of all other means as incompatible and insufficient for such a production. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 287 Like ideas, which arise and vanish in the memory, without the mind being able to account for their abduction, or remotion. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* vii. I. 118 This again is the mere remotion of one absurdity to make way for another. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* i. 8 When force is manifested by the remotion of bodies from each other, it is called repulsion. 1895 L. CAMPBELL *Plato's Republic* II. 52 This is in entire keeping with the remotion of the actual from the ideal.

†**b.** *Rhet.* (See quot., and cf. Cicero *De Inventione* ii. 29, 86.) *Obs.*

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 82 Remocion of the faute is whan we put it from vs and lay it to another. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App.

†**c.** The process of arriving at some conception (*spec.* that of God) by removal of everything which is known not to be included in it. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 49 That man may bee said to bee most skilfull in that behalfe, which knoweth most Negatiues or Remotions (as they terme them). 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. 303 In the consideration of the Divine Essence the way of Remotion is chiefly to be used.

†**3. a.** A motion or inclination *to* something.

a 1450 *Mankind* 14 (Brandl), I beseche you..with humylite and reuerence to haue a remocyone To þis blyssyde prynce.

†**b.** Commotion, disturbance. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* (1630) I. 19 Fearing lest they might cause some remotion [Sp. *remocion*] or alteration in her body, whereby qualmes might arise.

†**4.** The action of removing or departing. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 115 This act perswades me, That this remotion of the Duke and her Is practise only. *a* 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1684 IV. 636 It is the perversest remotion and turning away of the soul from God. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 165 Those [places] that by the several Remotions and Approaches of the Sun have different Constitutions of Air.

†**5.** Recurrent motion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 151 To put them still In motion and remotion, here and there.

Remo·tive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *remōt-* (see REMOTE *v.*) + -IVE.]

†**1.** *Bot.* Characterized by removal of the episperm from the sheath of the cotyledon. *Obs.*

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 69 We may reduce to three principal heads the different modifications of generation in Endorhizæ; 1. Immotive. 2. Admotive. 3. Remotive.

2. That may be removed.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* June 597 The benefice was formerly vested in the College.., which did not appoint a perpetual Vicar, but only a *clericus conductitius*, or curate remotive.

Remou·ld (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To mould again, to fashion or shape anew.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 166 This to a God-like Love re-molds the Heart. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 400 God..could have remoulded him [man] into a perfect creature. 1790 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1851) III. 31 It is..of the greatest consequence that the debt should..be remoulded into such a shape [etc.]. 1847 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (ed. 3) 6 To remould a government and frame a constitution anew are works of the greatest difficulty and hazard. 1876 BLACKIE *Lang. & Lit. Highl. Scot.* ii. 74 The immense mass of traditional materials moulded and remoulded into popular song.

Hence **Remou·lding** *vbl. sb.*

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 356 The first words .. are themselves a re-moulding of a doctrinal statement in the Pentateuch. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 521 The so-called Suabian Concordia—a remoulding of his famous six sermons.

Remount (rī-, rĭmau·nt), *sb. Mil.* [f. the vb.]

1. a. (See quot. 1802.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *A Remount* means a supply of good and serviceable horses for the whole or part of a cavalry regiment. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 35, I also beg leave to recommend that about 50 or 60 horses or mares..should be purchased..as a remount for the Officers of the cavalry. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 413/1 By a late order the name of stud has been changed to that of remount.

b. A horse used to replace another which is worn out or killed.

1829 NAPIER *Penins. War* II. 262 He made every exertion to obtain..remounts for the cavalry. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 337/1 The general age of remounts varies from 3–5 years old.

2. *attrib.*, as *remount depot, horse, stable*, etc.

1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 822/1 General Bourier has..more than 20,000 remount-horses. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 191/2 The latter..are offered for sale to the government stud or remount depot. 1880 GILLMORE *On Duty* 26, I visited the camp and remount stable.

Remount (rī-, rĭmau·nt), *v.* [ad. OF. *remonter*, f. *re-* RE- + *monter* to MOUNT. In later use partly a new formation on RE- and MOUNT *v.*]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To raise or lift up again; to restore to a former state. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. i. 49 (Camb. MS.) Thow hast remounted and noryssshed me with the weyhte of thy sentenses. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j, Who so puttith hir in mew lene, it will be long or she be remounted. 1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I remounte, I reyse up (Lydgate), *je monte, je esliue.* 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 309 If we stumble or fall, he may lend vs his hand eftsoones to remount vs.

b. To set up in place again; *esp.* to mount (a gun) again.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 Which is the best ..for..remounting any dismounted peece. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 20 This night the besieged .. remounted several Cannon upon the new Batteries. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 63 To remount such of their guns as had formerly.. been ordered into the hold. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 238 The upper ball thus remounted shall roll out of its box.

c. To mount, put together, again.

1888 *19th Cent.* June 853 One man takes to pieces the syringes,..burns the leathers, disinfects the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be remounted.

2. a. To replace, to assist or enable (one) to mount again, on horseback.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6162 His hert gret angur surmounted, That Achilles was remounted. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 159 Belias and flaundryns..peyned hem for to remounte hem on her horse. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 86 His men,.. wyth right grete peyne,..remounted hym on his hors. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 8 b, When he was remounted, he made a countenaunce to assayle hys aduersarie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 152 One of his faithfull followers remounted him vpon his owne horse. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 10 The Prince .. was in great danger, a Cannon-bullet having taken off one of his Horses legs, but he was presently remounted. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. x, This accident happened so near the house as not to make it worth while for Obadiah to remount him.

b. To provide (cavalry) with fresh horses.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2332/3 It is added,..That the Cavalry of Catalogne is to be re-mounted. 1704 *Ibid.* 3987/1, 700 Horses came..to remount the Regiments of Dragoons. 1726 *Ibid.* 6438/1 The King has given Order to the Officers of his Cavalry to remount their Troops. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* II. xxi. 290 This sum .. proved of incalculable benefit to the Swedes, because it enabled them to remount their cavalry. 1892 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 182, I was to make an extensive raid..to capture horses to assist in remounting Grierson's cavalry.

3. †**a.** To rise again to, regain (a state or point).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij, When ye se yowre hawke may

not endew her meete nor remounte her astate. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 50 He remounts his proper pitch.

b. To ascend or go up (a place or thing) again.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1626) 233 Iris with-drew;.. And by her painted Bow remounts the skies. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 600 The Sun..That week the virgin balance shou'd remount. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 274 Both wing'd and rob'd in Cloud, remount the Skie. 1784 T. HUTCHINS *Descr. Louisiana*, etc. 5 He afterwards remounted that river, and returned to Canada. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 503 Literature was destined to remount the ladder of instruction .. with as gradual and lingering a progression. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Aug. 4/8 We must beg them to remount the stream to its ancient source.

c. To mount (a horse, etc.) again.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 211 He..descended to Jerusalem, remounted the Borak [etc.]. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. XXVI, Your horse will afterwards keep you dancing for an hour..before he will suffer you to remount him. 1858 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 38 Albert got off.., walked on a little, and then remounted his poney.

II. *intr.* **4.** To mount, rise, or move upwards again; to make a fresh ascent.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIII. 85 She can..tarye & areste sodaynli the flodes & grete ryuers,..and make their bygge stremes rennyng to remounte vpwarde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) C b, It is necessarie, by time to remount to very hie thinges, lest it bow vnto lowe and yl thinges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 44 He backe returning by the Yvorie dore Remounted up as light as chearefull Larke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* V. 144 Hee gave them no time to remount aboord their Galleyes. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 93 This Liquor..began to remount in the Neck of the Vessel. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Conserve*, There will stick to the Scummer..a small thread or Filament, which remounts. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxiii, To sorrow I was cast, To act and suffer, but remount at last With a fresh pinion.

5. To get on horseback again. †Also const. *to*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 15 Tho hastily remounting to his steed He forth issew'd. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 236 Three..of his train alight from horse..and so the Gentlemen remount. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 208, I remounted, intending to inquire at Marathon. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. (1862) VI. 265 Xenophon then remounted and ascended the hill on horseback.

6. To go back, in the course of an investigation or study, *to* a certain point, period, etc.

1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* Wks. 1754 III. 44 The shortest and the surest method of arriving at real knowledge is..to remount to first principles. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. iv. (1869) I. 413 Without remounting to the remote antiquities of either the French or English monarchies, we may find in much later times [etc.]. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XLV. (1870) II. 495 In detail, we can rarely account for anything; for we soon remount to facts which lie beyond our powers of analysis and observation. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 531/2 Without remounting to the Roman law, or discussing the refinements of scholastic jurisprudence.

b. To go back in time *to* a certain date.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* XII. (1833) 301 The kindred art of walking on burning coals .. remounts to the same antiquity. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. VII. 301 A practice which remounts to the first ages of Christianity.

c. To go back *to* a source.

1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 17/1 This life thus remounts directly to the source from whence it emanates. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 211 The Mosaic law of levirate or adoption..certifies that all must remount to the same natural parent.

Hence **Remou·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 208 The bringing in Horses for the remounting of their Troopers.

Remo:vabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The state or condition of being removable.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 323 The responsibility of Ministers is their removability. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 5 The mechanism is now somewhat more exposed to the eye by the removability of the outer mask.

Removable (rĭmū·văb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) Forms: 6–7 **remoueable**, (6 **-mooue-**), 7–9 **removeable**; 6 **remou-**, 6– **removable**. See also REMEVABLE. [f. REMOVE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Subject to removal from an office, jurisdiction, holding, etc.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 8 The priours of such celles be named and remouable from time to time. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 401 To beir publict office removable of judgement within this realme. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. 302 In this estate of Consuls (Two remoueable each yeere) Rome flourished. 1679 *Providence Rec.* (1895) VIII. 47 It is generally sayd yt ye Collony would remove such Courts as are remoueable according to Charter. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 165 Such Curate is removeable at the Will and Pleasure of the Rector of the Mother Church. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 41 Servants, the essence of whose situation is to obey the commands of some other, and to be removeable at pleasure. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXI. IV. 603 The judges who had laid down this doctrine were removable at the royal pleasure.

b. *sb.* A removable resident magistrate in Ireland.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 4/1 Sentences passed by the Removables are being increased on appeal by the county court judges.

2. Capable of being removed (from one place to another, or altogether).

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 162 b, The..table ..was remoueable vpp and downe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. (Arb.) 51 Which carts were floored with bords and made for remouable stages to passe from one streete of their townes to another. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xl. (1713) 289 All Matter, or whatever else is removeable. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* V. (1691) 87 That the Impediments of Englands greatness, are but contingent and removable. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 364 Unless they are..living in an annual service; for then they are not removeable. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 261 They carried away every marble tablet therein erected, and removeable without much difficulty. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1041/2 The evils of a bad system were not removable by attacks upon those who administered it.

Hence **Remo·vableness.**

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* III. ix. 268 The removableness of ignorance by knowledge, &c., would never have been suggested to them.

Removal (rĭmū·văl). Also 6–7 **-all**, 7 **remoou(e)all**, **-moveall**. [f. REMOVE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of taking away entirely.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 19 No redresse can well be hoped for without remouall of that wherein they haue ruined themselues. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 67 The remoouеall of such reasons and doubts. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 505 First of all, the Priests and Nobility, intreat the Removal of this miserable Destruction from their Possessions. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 163 It is a most dangerous Disease, and .. demands the best Assistance that can be given..for its Removal. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 43 You look upon both the Disorders and the Removals of them to be supernatural. 1842 J. H. MARKLAND *Remarks Eng. Ch.* 25 Good taste would suggest the removal of the wainscoting altogether. 1890–1 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 608 Removal of Film.—The gelatine films may be removed from the glass plate [etc.].

b. The act of 'removing' a person by murder.

1655 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* (1881) 355, I think with you that he [Cromwell] will die a violent death,..for his removal is the only way to settle his Majesty in his 3 Kingdoms. 1897 *Hearth & Home* 14 Jan. 378/1 It is true that isolated 'removals' have small apparent effect, but they are invaluable as a demonstration of our power.

2. Dismissal from an office or post; also, transference to another office, etc.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 96 He was advanced to be Keeper of the Great Seal of England..upon the removal of the Bishop of Lincoln. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 641 Without disputing .. the Causes, either of the Removal of the one, or the Preferment of the other. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 Captain Norris of the Gloucester having obtained Leave to return to England,.. occasioned the above Removals. 1800 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 47 When I came into office, it was my determination to make as few removals as possible. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vi. 667 The appointment and removal of magistrates is left to the Lord Chancellor.

3. The act of conveying or shifting to another place; the fact of being so transferred.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 117 Not many minutes after the fall of the body, and removall thereof into the first room. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 11 The sitting still even of a paralytic, whilst he prefers it to a removal, is truly voluntary. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 108 It hath been generally understood, that removals [of the poor] were first ordained by the 13 & 14 C. 2. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 252 He would not bear Removal, so I fitted up for him Those rooms. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. ii, Slivers had pushed all the .. loose papers away, and was writing a letter in the little clearing caused by their removal.

†**b.** *Chess.* A move. *Obs. rare.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 298 Philometer invented the Game of Chesse, which..discover'd to him the duty of a Prince towards his Family and Subjects, by shewing him the removals of the several pieces.

4. The act of changing one's ground, place, or position; *esp.* change of habitation.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 288 All the judicious Panegyricks in any language extant are not halfe so prolixe. And that well appears in his next removall. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Such had been the precipitancy of this removal. 1811 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. v. 136 This removal will cause you some additional trouble, my dear Sir William. 1899 *Green's Encycl. Sc. Law* XII. 236 Removal from urban tenements is regulated by custom.

attrib. 1881 *Act* 44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 39 § 1 This Act may be cited as the Removal Terms..Act. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Fire-Insur. Dict., Removal-damage* is allowed by Offices in cases where their agents authorise such removal.

Remove (rĭmū·v), *sb.* Also 6–7 **rem(o)oue**, **-moove**, 7 **-mouve**. [f. the vb.]

1. The act of removing a person from a position or office; dismissal. Now *rare*.

1553 [see REMOVE *v.* 3 b]. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* D iij, The two dukes..On whose remove fro beyng aboute the king We all agreed. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 The causes and maner of the ushers remove. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 341 At length, with much adoe, they procured his remove, and Porcius Festus succeeded. 1712 SWIFT *Wks.* (1883) XV. 486 It is still expected that the duke will be out, and that many other removes will be made. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 363 We shall find sundry brisk removes of many in public honour.

†**b.** The act of removing a person by death; murder. *Obs.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. i. 136 Lets goe, my Lord; your staying staies reuenge.. Her faiuour must be wonne by his remoоue. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 81 He most violent Author Of his owne iust remoue. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 89 Intimating..that Overburies untimely remove had something in it of retaliation.

†**c.** The raising of a siege. *Obs. rare*—1.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ii. 28 If they set downe before 's, for the remoue Bring vp your Army.

2. †**a.** The act of taking away, or doing away with, a thing. *Obs.*

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 147 The..blossome is a positiue good, although the remoue of it to giue place to the fruite be a comparatiue good. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 71 That which is early received,..as it were grows into our tender natures, and is therefore of difficult remove. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 A three-fold want of sap..occasioned by the remove of the root.

b. *Farriery.* The act of taking off a horse's shoe in order to dress the hoof and replace the shoe in a proper manner on the same or another foot: hence, an old shoe used over again. Now *dial.*

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 138/2 If you want a shoe, a remove, or the clinching of a nail, I am at your command. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistress* IV. i, Phœbus fore-horse Must have two new shooes, calk'd, and one remove. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 90/1 A *Remove* is, when a shooe is taken off, and set on again with new Nails. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* V. Wks. 1751 XIV. 62 His horse wanted two Removes; your Horse wanted Nails. 1821 A. WELBY *Visit N. Amer.* 94 The price I paid to a blacksmith for eight new horse-shoes,..and eight removes. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Remove*, the re-shoeing of a horse with the old shoes.

c. The act of taking away a dish or dishes at a meal in order to put others in their place; hence, a dish thus removed, or brought on in place of one removed.

1773 JOHNSON (ed. 4) *Remove*, a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. 1820 *Hermit in London* IV. 161 Two courses and removes, consisting of about 30 dishes. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 236 A very genteel dinner,.. with a remove, and an excellent dessert. 1852 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* iii, The maid..brought in that remove of hashed mutton.

3. The act of removing or shifting a thing from one place to another.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 17 So as the Moores should not burne them,..which now by their remoоue was preuented. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 15 This short cutting at the remoue, saues your Plants from winde. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 237 Having gotten an Elephant for the remove of our baggage and commodities, we left Moulgas. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXIV. P13 Five or six such motions, or rather removes of the Balls. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 437/1 The birth of the Pretender is represented by the chest.., perhaps alluding to the removes of the warming-pan.

†**b.** *Fencing.* A thrust made while withdrawing the foot. *Obs. rare.*

1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* H iij, If your enemy be first to strike at you, and if at that instant you would make him a passata, or remoue, it behoueth you to be very ready with your feet and hand.

†**c.** *Chess.* A move. *Obs.*

1645 *City Alarum* 11 Like two ill Gamesters at Chesse, who make many remooves to little purpose. 1656 BEALE *Chess* A iv b, He which loseth shall have a palpable reason for every remove he maketh.

fig. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 55 Alexander perciev'd by them that this Pawn-bishop had made all his removes right.

†**4.** The act of transferring a person from one office or post to another; the fact of being so transferred. *Obs.*

1610 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 107 Upon the remove of the Bishop of Gloucester to Worcester, Dr. Tooker..had thought to have succeeded. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 34 By this failer the Master of our Ship had a remove into the Vice-Admiral. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 270 After a short remove to the Quæstorship of Sardinia, he was appointed to go as Legate. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* II His Request being comply'd with, occasioned some Removes: For..our Captain, Kidd, was remov'd to the Pearl.

b. Promotion, at school, of a pupil from a class or division to a higher one.

1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xcvi. 272 Every remove, (you know) is to be attended by a reward from me, besides the credit you will gain for yourself. 1768–75 in MAXWELL LYTE *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1877) 319 The time allowed for trying boys for their removes is not to be in a school hour. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, Tom..was praised, and got his remove into the lower fourth. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 43 Surprising I didn't get my remove this term.

c. At some schools, as Eton and Charterhouse: A certain division of the school.

[1718 in Maxwell Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1877) 288 The successive forms were called..First Form, Lower Remove, Second Form, ..Fourth Form, Remove, Fifth Form.] 1733 *Ibid.* 305 He has been examined .. and is placed in the 4th form, last remove, till further trial. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix, Some unhappy wight in the remove, wandering about.., seeking relief in the shape of a verse. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 648 To act as policeman to my remove, to mark the boys in and out of chapel, to collect their maps and exercises [etc.]. 1873 E. COLERIDGE in Ornsby *Mem. J. R. Hope-Scott* (1884) I. 20 He was placed in the lower Remove of the Remove in September.

5. The (*or* an) act of changing one's place, *esp.* one's place of residence; departure to another place. Now *rare* (very common *c* 1590–1760).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CV. xi, Quailes in whole beavies each remove pursue. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 240, I call him..the flitting figure, or figure of remoue, like as the other before was called the figure of aboade. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 131 Here's a petition from a Florentine, Who hath for foure or fiue remoues come short, To tender it her selfe. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 5 Speeding themselves in great hast, for to prevent all rumors of their remove. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 169 Faustus was constrained by frequent removes to hide himself. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. 24/1 The next Year there was a great Remove of good People thither. 1757 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 97 Three removes are as bad as a fire. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 235 Death..is ..a remove for the better. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* 7 All old favourites..Griev'd me at heart to witness their removes.

†**b.** A signal for departure. *Obs. rare.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxii. (1591) 35 When al was in order ready to march, they cal to sound the remoue. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* v. iii. 171 All things being assured, he may then cause the Drumme-maior to beat a remoue.

†c. A period of absence from a place. *Obs.*—1

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 44 In our remoue, be thou at full, our selfe.

6. The space or interval by which one person or thing is remote from another, in time, place, condition, etc.; distance.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [L] xiv. 41 The soules Perspective glasse: whereby, in her long remoue, shee discerneth God. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 329 A Sign that ♄ is more frigid than ♃, by reason of his greater remove. 1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) V. 385 A giddy, careless temper is at the farthest remove from the whole religion of Jesus Christ. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 66 He would see that scale recede from him to as distant a remove as that where it now stands. 1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* xxxii, As mountains gather vastness to the eye at a certain remove.

b. A step or stage in gradation of any kind; especially in phr. *but one* (or *a*) *remove from.*

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Jordan* ii, Must all be vail'd, while he that reads, divines, Catching the sense at two removes? 1668 R. Steele *Husbandman's Calling* ix. 225 How can I glorifie my Maker, that am but one remove from a piece of.. sinful earth? 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 123 It might be well enough if you were .. but a remove or two from the dirt you seem so fond of. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* (1852) 193 Events are explained by other events separated from them by a thousand removes. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (1875) 126 Yet nascent feudality was but one remove from anarchy.

c. A degree in descent or consanguinity.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, Our cousins, too, even to the fortieth remove, all remembered their affinity, without any help from the heralds' office. 1789 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 161 These puppies are the second remove from the Wolf and Dog. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* i, I am not prepared to inform the Court in what exact remove he is a cousin.

7. *attrib.*, as *remove-ticket.*

1805 Nelson 26 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 416, I directed Captain Schomberg to make out the proper Remove-Tickets for the wages due to the said men.

Remove (*rimū·v*), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **remeeve, 4–6 remeue, -meve,** (5 **-mevyn, -mewe, -mefe, -meff**). *β.* 4–7 **remoue,** (5 **-mouyn**), 6–7 **remooue,** 7 **-moove,** 5– **remove**; 4 **remo(u(n, remuve** (8 *Sc.*), 4–5 **remow(e,** 5 *Sc.* **ra-**), 5 **remown(e**; also *north.* and *Sc.* 5 **remofe, -muf(f,** 5–6 **-mufe,** 6 **-moif,** 5–6 **ramuff, -muif.** [*a.* OF. *remeuv-, remouv-* and *remov-*, the stressed and unstressed stems of *remouvoir*:—L. *removēre*, f. *re-* Re- + *movēre* to Move. On the variation of form see Move *v.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To move or shift from or out of the place occupied; to lift or push aside; to lift up and take away; to take off.

The precise connotation varies to some extent with the nature of the object and the intention of the moving.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 17288+99 (Cott.), Who sal vus helpe to remou þat heuy stone? *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Þe tendre erthe was remowed fra his place and þare become a valay. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 369 Which shall of us systers thre remefe the stone? 1530 Palsgr. 685/1 Remeve this thynges out of the waye. 1535 Coverdale *Job* vi. 17 When they be set on fyre, they shalbe remoued out of their place. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 5 Translation it is..that remooueth the couer of the well, that wee may come by the water. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 65 On the other Edge make a Line of Equal Parts, with an Ear in like manner to remove at pleasure. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 A Spring in the Tympan removes the Paper in this interval of Time. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* lxxxi. (1783) III. 101 Having, as the tea-equipage was removing, some intention to take his leave. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, 'What's that?' he inquired, as the waiter removed one of the covers. 1843 Youatt *Horse* (1848) 313 The shoe having been removed, the smith proceeds to rasp the edges of the crust.

b. To take away, withdraw, from a place, person, etc.; †to raise, abandon (a siege). Also *refl.* to betake oneself away.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. v. 769 He..hym ramowit þan in hy, And agane hayme in Medy. 1530 Palsgr. 685/1 Remeve you from thence, my frende. *Ibid.*, I remeve my selfe out of the place I am in. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 90 So were the warders removed from the gates the same day. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 They resolued to remoue their siege, and to imbarke themselues with their ordinance. 1648 Milton *Ps.* lxxxviii. 69 Lover and friend thou hast remov'd And sever'd from me far. 1667 — *P. L.* VIII. 119 God to remove his wayes from human sense, Plac'd Heav'n from Earth so farr. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 201 Jove..Remov'd from Humane reach the chearful Fire. 1729 Law *Serious C.* xv. 273 We can..remove ourselves from objects that inflame our passions. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* i, [The swine] made .. no haste to remove themselves from the luxurious banquet of beech-mast and acorns. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* IV. i. (1874) 464 The Epicureans removed their Gods far above the care and supervision of human affairs.

c. To take or convey away from a place; †to keep apart, separate. Also *removed*, taken away by death.

1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 Yᵗ thei..delyuere vn to George Chaworth..alle his stuffe that he hath at Alfreton, .. he to remeve them at his awne wille. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 11 That Rascall hath remoued my Horse, and tied him I know not where. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 110 She too, Who is so farre from Italy remoued, I ne're againe shall see her. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* IV. xi, A border citie these two coasts removing. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 195 Mr. Brett had hitherto gone on in collecting and removing the treasure without interruption. 1816 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 191 The latter was early removed from a world which his Talents..were..fitted to adorn. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Prol. 37 Forgive my grief for one removed, Thy creature, whom I found so fair.

d. To put (a person) out of the way; to assassinate, murder.

1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 65 The Prince..being removed, the Earl of Salisbury (another obstacle) dying six moneths after the Prince [etc.]. 1655–6 T. Ross in *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* (1882) 196, I cannot divine how, except by removing Cromwell, to which one of them had specially devoted himself. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 May 6/2 An elaborate article to-day, declares that Dr. Cronin was 'removed' by the Clanna-Gael after trial and conviction.

e. In *pass.* Of dishes: To be replaced or followed *by*, after removal.

1840 Lady C. Bury *Hist. of Flirt* iv, There was fish and soup, removed by boiled chickens and bacon. 1852 Thackeray *Shabby Genteel Story* iii, Boiled haddock, removed by hashed mutton.

2. To move, shift, transfer or convey from one place to another; to change the place or situation of (†also with *place* as obj.); † to lead (a force) to another place.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) ccxcvi, Lete him be stille, Neuer more remoun him y nille, No do him hennes lede. 1388 Wyclif *2 Sam.* xx. 12 He remouyde Amasa fro the weie in to the feeld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3113 Ho..beckonet hym boldly ..his place to Remeve. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 177 Letuce is to be sette in Ianyueer.., the plantes to remeue In Feueryeer. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxxi. 166 Than he remeuyd his people, and in sondry places faughte with the Danys. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 129 If thou wylte remoue & set trees gete as many rotes with them as thou can. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 215 He politiquely .. determined in great haste to remove his whole army. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 301 You ought not to have removed or chaunged the place without the consent of the Emperour. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. ii. (1614) 234 Their tents, which with themselues, their flockes, and substance, they remoued vp and downe from place to place. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 343 Then removing the string the space of 15 degrees in the Quadrant. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 170 This row being thus planted, the line was removed two feet forwards. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 178 Remove the needle from the situation P to the situation R. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 Elizabeth was now removed to Canterbury. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xi. 151 [He] is about to remove his residence from among us.

refl. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass. Bk.* (MS. B) 301 Þo prest wil after in þat place Remow [*v. r.* remo] him a litel space.

absol. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 17 The onely best way..to haue sure and lasting Sets, is neuer to remoue: for euery remoue is an hinderance.

†**b.** *Law.* To transfer (a cause or person) for trial from one court of law to another. Also *refl.*

1507 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 394 Writes of privelage to remowe ple othir ples owte of the cowrt of the citte. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Habeas Corpus*, is a writ the which a man..may haue out of the Kings bench, thereby to remooue himselfe thither .. and to answer the cause there. 1627 T. Powell (*title*) The Attornies Almanacke, provided ..for..all such as shall have occasion to remove any person, cause or record, from an inferior Court to any the higher Courts at Westminster. 1744 [see Remover ² 2].

†**c.** *Chess.* To move (a piece). Also *absol.* Obs.

1562 Rowbothum *Playe of Cheasts* B ij, Oftentymes the game is lost by remouinge the Rookes Paune or Knyghtes Paune one roume. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 215, I gat sik chek, Quhilk I micht nocht remuif nor nek, Bot eyther stail or mait.

3. To send or put (a person) away; to compel (one) to go from, or quit, a place.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 401 3if..þou have a wickide servaunt.., putte him out of his office and remeeve him fer awey. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. xvi. 1416 Of neid þaim behuffit To be banyst and ramowyt Fra þar gud, þar kyn, þar kytht. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 329 A knyȝhte..promysede to brynge an hoste of Scottes to remove hym from that sege. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 86 From thy face thow sall thame swyith remufe. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 396 Thay on nawyse suld..molest, rais or remove any of the auld tennentis. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxv, Then happy I that loue and am beloued Where I may not remoue nor be remoued. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 96 To remove him I decree, And send him from the Garden. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 49 (1773) 273 Warning must be used in order to remove a tenant in a common lease. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 848 The tenant is..entitled to continue his possession.., until legally removed by the landlord.

b. To put (one) away from, or out of, a position or office; to depose, dismiss.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xv. 13 He remouyde Maacha,..that sche schulde not be princesse in the solempne thingis. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/2 That the seid Sergeauntz be remeved at the ende of every Yere. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 36 The Aldermen of the forsayd cite that eueri yere they ben remeued..and that they so remeued be not chosen ayen the next yere. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 20 b/2 The Trybunes were remeved every yere. 1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 18 And the person so remoued not to be .. accepted..from the time of his remoue, any more for an officer. 1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* 87 That the said Chief Justice and other Judges..shall hold his and their office..and shall not be removed therefrom but when [etc.]. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xii. (1896) I. 511 *note*, None of the sheriffs now removed were employed again.

†**c.** To raise (a siege). *Obs.* (See Raise *v.* 28.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 329 William de Reeth ..behiȝt þe kyng þat he wolde..bryng þe oost of Scottes..to remeve þe seege..of Berwyk. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxv. 257 This same yere the king with a grete host entred the see to remeue the sege of rochel. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, Let us..hasten to remove Damascus' siege. 1640 Yorke *Union Hon.* 245 He was sent..to remove the siege of the City of Rochel in France.

†**d.** To clear off, dispose of. *Obs. rare.*

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 131 In the high tops whereof were balists fitly placed, which removed the defendants that kept lower. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 168 Having thus refuted, or upon good ground removed som Opinions of antient Lawyers.

4. To take away (*from* a person), to relieve or free one from, some feeling, quality, condition, etc., esp. one of a bad or detrimental kind; †to do away with, put an end to (a practice).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 691 And for-thy wolde I fayn remeve Thy wrong conceyte. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 108 Gouerne hem wel, and..remowe fro hem all þaire wronges. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. ix. 196 Wherbi is excludid and wilned of Crist to be removed, that eny man schulde worschipe God bi eny outward ymagis. *Ibid.*, Crist in the same chapiter..removed pilgrimagis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 74 Lord..Remufe fra me all frawardness. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 72 She moues me not, or not remoues at least Affections edge in me. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 79 If hee haue neuer drunke wine afore, it will goe neere to remoue his Fit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 290 When they see Law can discover sin, but not remove. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. (1788) 217 In the repeal of those acts..the parliament have done everything but remove the offence. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 260 That general debility .. which time and attention will in all probability very speedily remove. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 405 The death of Norfolk and Northumberland removed the dread of civil war.

†**b.** To put away (a feeling, thought, etc.) *from* oneself; to set aside. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Eccl.* xi. 10 Do thou awei ire fro thin herte, and remoue thou malice fro thy fleisch. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 106 It is impossible to remofe ill thoghts fro þe with other mens prayers. 1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* xii. 1 Put away displeasure out of thy hert, & remoue euell from thy body. [1611 (xi. 10) Therefore remoue sorrow from thy heart, and put away euill from thy flesh]. 1703 Earl Orrery *As you Find it* III. i, You had best remove this Scruple quickly.

†**5.** To change, transform, *into* something. *Obs.*—1

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 25 And therfore I haue wrethe in myn herte whan ye remeeuen [F. *mues*] it in to quik flesh.

†**6.** To go away from, to quit (a place or position). *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 3223 Too all his ost he gave a speciall charge,..They shuld remeve that place ij myle large. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7514 Ane [bishop] þe whilk by symony þe se gat; with in sex moneths remoued he þat.

†**7.** To move or stir (a part of the body). *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 262 b/2 Whan the tyraunte sawe that he remeuyd yet his lyppes..[he] smote hym wyth hys knyf to the herte. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclxix. 606 The church that day was so full of noblenesse, that a man might nat a remoued his fete. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 b, Pulling and remouing your ioyntes as before is said.

†**8.** To move or persuade (one) *out of* or *from* a purpose or resolve. Also without const. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 184/2 He wold haue comen unto our presence but that hys conscyence hath remeuyd hym. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxi. 314 They coude nat remoue him out of that purpose. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 24 b, All the tounes round about, were permanent and stiffe on the parte of kyng Henry, and could not be remoued. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* I. viii. 94 But the King was hard to be removed from his resolution. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 167 Nor would he ever be removed from this unhumane sentence.

†**b.** To move, affect (the heart). *Obs. rare*—1.

?1600 Lyly *Love's Metam.* IV. ii, Men, whose loues are built on truth, and whose hearts are remoued by curtesie.

II. *intr.* **9.** To go away or depart from a place; to move off to somewhere else.

a. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7238 He with-seith alle homage..And bad you remeve out of his lond. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1975 Remefe agayn to þi realm or þou sall it rewe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 61 They seide 'Sir, we haue no talents to remeve fro hens'. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xviii. xij/2 The mone makyth a man vnstable chaungeable & remeuynge abowte fro place to place.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 1090 Þu sal na mycht haf to remofe [from the abbey]. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 730 The Oste remowede & forthe thay ȝede,..To þaire Iournaye þay hye. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 315 Wallace off France a gudly leiff can tak. The kyng..Gret langour tuk quhen Wallace can ramuff. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 378 From thence they remoued to Saint Albons, and came thether on Christmas Euen. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 [He] remooued..to assiege the castle of Tripoli. 1609 J. Cole *Of Death* 51 Hee would rather chuse to stay here, and live in the same [earthly pleasures], then remove to enjoy the heavenly. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 198 He said, he'd remove into another room. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 28 He..begs a Certificate, when he removes from the Ship. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 104 From which few ever remove but to torture.

b. *spec.* To change the place of one's (temporary or permanent) residence; also of a tenant, to quit a house or holding.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 301 A new þing þat noyeth nedy men and oþer, Whanne realles remeveth and ridith boru tounes. 1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 229 My Lord of Suffolk is remevyd in to Suffolk..and my lady purposed to remeff after on thys day. 1530 Palsgr. 685/1, I remeve, as an armye or the trayne of a prince or gret man removeth from one place to an other. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 The warning of all tennentis and vtheris to flit and remoue fra landis mylnis fischingis and possessiouns quhatsumeuer. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* II. i, This house, methinks, stands somewhat too much inward; we'll remove Nearer

the court. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 57 Proserpine.. importun'd by Ceres to remove, Prefers the Fields below to those above. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 6 This Frenchman..was one who, having liv'd in Long-Acre..had removed for fear of the Distemper. 1756 *Act of Sederunt* 14 Dec., Where the tenant hath not obliged himself to remove without warning. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 848 In order to authorise judicial removing, the tenant..must be warned by the landlord to remove. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxi. 252 Newton received this letter when he was removing from Jermyn Street to Chelsea.

†**c.** To shift one's place or position. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7365 In helle salle be þan swa gret thrang, þat nane may remow for other ne gang. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 861 The lenth of ane rude braid he gart him remufe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186 He remoued no more for the stroke then it had ben a strong walle. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* A v b, Their office is not to remoue but in necessitie, and chiefelye for the succoure of theyr kynge. 1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* H ij b, Remoue with your right foot a little back toward his left side. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 8 The King removeth but one house at a time.

10. Of things: To change place; to move off or away; to depart, disappear, etc.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxviii, In perfyte Ioy, that neuir may remufe. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. vi. 29 There cheualrye contynued long, And frothens after it remeuid in to Fraunce. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* liv. 10 The mountaynes shall remoue, & the hilles shal fall downe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LII. ix, My trust on his true love Truly attending Shall never thence remove. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 17 Those particles will necessarily remove into that empty space. 1704 POPE *Autumn* 29 Ye trees that fade when autumn-heats remove. *a* 1792 BURNS *Posie* vii, I'll swear .. That to my latest draught o' life the band shall ne'er remove. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. 174 And sigh That truth from that Heaven should ever remove. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxvi, But ere the circle homeward hies Far, far must it remove.

†**b.** To change *into* something. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 5 That which is an eighth shall remove into a fifth.

†**11.** To move, stir; to be in motion. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2943 Sir Dary..Rerys hym vpp & remevys in hys sete riche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 She might not stere nor remeue more thanne a stone. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIV. (Percy Soc.) 108 These are the v. wyttes remeuing inwardly. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 251 The head thus being above, the body beneath in water, wagging and removing to and fro. 1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov.* 46 There is further a kinde of herbe there growing, which followeth the sunne, and remooveth after it.

Removed (rĭmū·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Distant in relationship by a certain degree of descent or consanguinity.

Properly denoting a degree in descent, as *first cousin once removed*=a cousin's child; but in later use freq. employed in vague designations of distant relationship, as *cousin seven times removed*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 53 Barbara doughter to therle of zilie cosyn germain removed to kyng Henry. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. iv. 75 Edmond was but nephew remoued, that is to say, daughters sonnes sonne to the said king Richards other uncle. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 802 Those that are Iermaine to him (though remou'd fiftie times) shall all come vnder the Hang-man. 1687 MIÉGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Cousin*, A Cousin once removed, *Cousin issu de germain.* 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 62 He's my Cousin-German, quite remov'd. 1748 SMOLLETT *Roderick Random* xviii, My grandfather's brother's daughter..rabbit it! I have forgot the degree; but this I know that he and I are cousins seven times removed. 1841 LYTTON *Money* I. vii, Cousin to the deceased, seven times removed. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, He is a cousin, several times removed.

transf. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 71 Vpon a lye, seuen times remoued.

2. †**a.** Remote; retired, secluded. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 360 Your accent is something finer, then you could purchase in so remoued a dwelling. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 54 Imperfection is made not only by the neere part of the Notes, but also by the remoued part. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 78 Or if the Ayr will not permit, Som still removed place will fit.

†**b.** Separated by time or space. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 92 His false cunning..grew a twentie yeeres removed thing While one could winke. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xxxiii. 105 They haue the aduantage of being beleeued, before a remoued friend.

†**c.** Segregated or set apart. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* XXXVI. 17 Their way was before me as the vncleannesse of a remooued woman.

d. Lifted or taken away.

1625 [see HARDLY *adv.* 10]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 8 He removes the other Transpos'd Page into the place of the first remov'd Page. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad.* I. iii. 22/1 If the under Chief had been the colour of the Field, then it had been termed a Chief removed, or fallen out of its place. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 281 Nobody..languishes with the remembrance of a removed sickness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. 93 He took the removed chair, and drew it..near mine.

3. In predicative use: Remote, separated, or distant *from* something, in *lit.* and *fig.* senses.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 214 He was like neuer to be redeemed, being farre remoued from Christians, who onely trade vpon the Coasts. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 1 They are farther removed from a title to be innate. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 172 [He] is not, in knowledge or rationality, three degrees removed from the brute. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 77 A corrupt tongue, equally removed from Latin and from modern French.

Hence **Remo·vedness.**

1604 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 41, I haue eyes vnder my seruice, which looke vpon his remouednesse. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 147 It has a middle removedness or estrangement from the ordinary speech of men. 1892 *Temple Bar* Jan. 59 The impressions this garden gave were of removedness, of light and shadow, of grass and roses.

†**Remo·veless,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. REMOVE *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Incapable of being removed.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. iv, As now you are, so shall you still persist, Removeless from the favours of your King.

Remo·vement. [f. REMOVE *v.* + -MENT.]

†**1.** The act of removing from place to place.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 495 In their travels and removement they are governed by their Stars, and observing the North pole, they settle according to its motion.

2. The act of taking, or the fact of being taken, away; removal.

1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. v. 223 All the alleviations and removements of pain and disease. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 48 The derangement in the complex mechanism had hindered the removement of the pollinia.

†**Remo·vent,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *removent-em*, pres. pple. of *removēre* to REMOVE.] Producing removal.

1625 *Debates Ho. Commons* (Camden) 86 To shew .. the remedyes both removent and promovent.

Remover [1] (rĭmū·vəɹ). [f. REMOVE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who, or that which, removes or takes away; *spec.* in modern use, a furniture-remover.

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* 56 b, Where the thing remooued was remoouer of it selfe. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 367 If the desirer of our saluation, and the remoouer of all hinderances to it, do yet leaue sinne behind. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Regis* 23 Which Court was the onely..discouerer and remoouer of all such mightie enormities. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 108 We must see them..engaged as the scavengers of the forest-wilds of the tropics; the removers of fallen trees. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. 264 Grey had discovered a benevolent remover of furniture.

†**b.** *fig.* A poison. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1625–6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Revenge* III. ii, *Shar.* A rat! give him his bane... *Ans.* Pray let me see a remover at twelve hours; I would be loth to kill the poor thing presently.

2. One who changes his place; a restless or stirring person. *rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxvi, Loue is not loue Which alters when it alteration findes, Or bends with the remouer to remoue. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 378 An hastye Fortune maketh an Enterpriser, and Remover (The French hath it better *Entreprenant*, or *Remuant*).

†**b.** A hive from which the bees are made to remove. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 153 Having first placed these two stalls, the Remover (that is driven) and the Receiver, as near as may be to one another.

†**Remo·ver** [2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER [4].]

1. The act of moving; movement. *rare*—[1].

1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXV. 95 At the first sight of him, he would have turned back out of the remover of conscience, and true repentance.

2. *Law.* (See quot. and REMOVE *v.* 2 b.)

1744 JACOB *Law Dict., Remover* is where a Suit or Cause is removed out of one Court into another.

Removing (rĭmū·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].]

1. The action of removing from a place; removal to another place or residence; †also, change, alteration.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6365 Þe son sal þan in þe este stande, With-outen removyng, ay shynande. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xlii. (1869) 25 Many oothere remeeuinges [F. *remuemens*] of which were to longe to holde parlement. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* iii. 11, I herde the noyse of a greate russhinge and remouynge off the most blissed glory off the Lorde out off his place. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 35 In contynual remoouinge as the nature of warre requyreth. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 108 Vegetation, and locomotion are powers of growing, augmentation, moouing, remoouing. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 268 We waited a great while, though very impatient for their removing. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 566, I have not heard from my brother a great while; I suppose his removing has hurried him.

attrib. *a* 1601 LAMBARDE *Dict. Angl. Top.* (1730) 48 Batarsey, the removinge House of the Byshoppes of Yorke. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 177 There is the Removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Person of the King.

2. The action of removing, shifting, taking or putting away; also, an instance of this.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6372 With-outen any remowyng Off the Eyen in myn hed Into myn Eryn. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xii. 27 No doute that same..signifieth the remouynge awaye of those thinges. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 127 The better also they wil prosper, if after euery remoouing..the blades bee cut. 1642 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 193 Such particulars, as..will much conduce to the removing of all these mistakes. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 116 The Transporting and Removing of Earth is a vast and excessive Charge. 1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 The removing of the present walk with the two trees. 1882 E. C. ROBERTSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 507 The removing of the earth brought to view an immense collection of skeletons.

3. *Sc. Law.* The removal of a tenant by, or at the instance of, the landlord; †also, a notice requiring a tenant to remove.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 Na forther laying furth of stressis and removing vpone wednisday to be vsit in tyme to cum. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 270 The executioun of ane precept of removing. *Ibid.*, He putt the copy of the removing..in the said Johnis bosome. 1683 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 156 Act appoynting Advocations and Suspensions of Decreets of removeing. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* II. vi. § 51 (1773) 274 A landlord's title to prosecute a removing..cannot be questioned by a tenant who derives his possession from him. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 848 In order to authorise judicial removing, the tenant..must be warned by the landlord to remove.

So **Remo·ving** *ppl. a.*

1643 [ANGIER] *Lauc. Vall. Achor* 22 Desire to see this Forreiner..led some of note and worth into a teadious and removing captivitie. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 6 Sometimes upon a pile of mattresses or bedding..were to be seen the removing householder himself and his wife and family.

Remow, obs. form of REMOVE *v.*

†**Remp,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To act hastily; to hasten.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XX. 148 Oft mon bið swiðe rempende, & ræsð swiðe dollice on ælc weorc & hrædlice. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3492 Þe Bretons sawe þer syde 3ede lowe, þey rempede þem to reste a þrowe.

†**Rempa·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **renpayre.** [ad. F. *remparer*: see RAMPIRE *v.*] *trans.* To strengthen, fortify. Also *absol.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. 336 Than he newe renpayred the towne, and furnished it with newe men of warre. 1549 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* (Roxb.) 236 The gates of the hous to be rempared; peple to be raysed. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. 148 Our state then must reiect the multitude, and rempare with the cunning.

‖ **Rempli** (rañplī), *a. Her.* Also 8 **remply.** [F., pa. pple. of *remplir* to fill up.] (See quots.)

1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Remply*, that is, fill'd up, denoting that all the Chief is fill'd up with a square Piece of another Colour, leaving only a Bordure of the proper Colour of the Chief about the said Piece. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss. s.v., When a chief is filled with any other metal, or colour, leaving only a border round the chief of the first, it is then called a *Chief Rempli.*

†**Remuable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *remuable* (14th c.): see REMUE *v.* and -ABLE.]

1. That may remove (= depart) or be removed; changeable, unstable.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1633 (1682) And this may length of yeres nought fordo, Ne remuable fortune deface. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 256 For where honour is remuable, It oghte wel to ben avised. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 122 In this world here is none abidyng place, But that it is by processe remuable.

2. Capable of movement.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 (Camb. MS.) The ymaginacion comth to Remuable [L. *mobilibus*] beestis, þat semyn to han talent to fleen or to desiren any thing.

†**Remuant,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-ent.** [a. F. *remuant*, pres. pple. of *remuer* to REMUE.] Inclined to remove; restless, changeable.

1625 W. B. *True School War* 12 Those Busibodies, or as the French haue it better, those Remuant spirits, that .. haue rather defaced than built. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 92, I protest I am so pationally troubled for the remuant humour of our frend that I know not what to say. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 66 Fixing his fancy (remuent, and volatile) upon one object.

†**Remue',** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *remue* (Godef.).] Movement forward, advance, progress.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 1217 [They] stood stylle as ston, sore in themsylff amasyd .. Fro ther werk myhte no remews make.

†**Remue',** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **remuwe,** 3–5 **remue,** (4 -u, -uye), **remwe**; 3–7 **remew,** 4–5 **remewe,** (4 -eue). [a. OF. *remuer* (11th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *muer*:—L. *mūtāre* to change: cf. It. *rimutare*, med.L. *remūtāre* (Du Cange). It is sometimes not clear whether the forms *remeue* and *remewe* belong here, or to *remeve*, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To remove, shift, or transfer, to another place; to move from a place.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5522 Remwe in to anoþer stude þi paulon. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 744 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 301 Afterward..That he hade leyen..Sixti wynter under molde, An abbot him remue wolde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 172 The hors of bras þat may nat be remewed It stant as it were to the ground yglewed. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 280 Sette ek noon almaundes but grete and newe; And hem is best in Feueryeer remewe. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. lxx, That faith wherewith he could remew The stedfast hils.

refl. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 77 He stynte & þoȝte noȝt remuye hem [=him] þere til he ha foȝt is fille. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. v. (1558) 23 b/1 And secretly he gan him selfe remue, To be bathed in a preuy stue.

b. To remove to a distance; to put, take, or keep away *from.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1673 Þou, remued fro monnes sunnes, on mor most abide. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 93 All þare-by is vnderstandant, and neghys negh, þat þat ys remued of farre. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 777 Yet is the chalk or cley lond forto eschewe, And from the rede also thy garth remewe.

2. To remove (a person) from a position or office; to put away, dismiss.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11455 Þis tueie erles acorded were þere þat iremewed [*v.r.* yremuwed] al clene þe frenssemen were. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 To þe we pleyn vs here, Him for to remue þorgh comon assent. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 318 Witt and resoun conseilen..that I scholde will remue And put him out of retenue. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii. (1555) G v b, She can make a man for his welfare,..Whan he least weneth, for to be remewed.

b. To raise (a siege). *rare*—[1].

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 Þerfor þe duke him dight, as man of grete value, Roberd Bellyse with myght, þe sege þei wend remue.

3. To remove entirely; to take or clear away.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11613 Bruggen hii breke oueral, hii ne bileuede ssip non..þat hii ne remuede echon. *c* 1350 *St. Peter* 197 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 51 He bad þam stir oway þe stone And remu al þe erth oway. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 21 In no wise The drunkeschipe of love awcie I mai remue be no weie. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4446, I remewe, in especial, Clene with-outen & with-Inne, The fylthe of euery maner synne.

4. To transfer, translate; to change, alter.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 164 Geffrey .. fro Breton speche he did remue & made it alle in Latyn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 Wyþoute him to chongi, wyþoute him remue ine none manere. *c* 1403 Lydg. *Temple Glas* 1182 Vices eschew,..And for no tales thin hert not remue.

5. *intr.* To move off or away, to depart, to go.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 137 (*heading*) How alixandre remewid to a flod þat is called phison. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 38 And whan hem lyst, they remewen to other Cytees. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 20 Þou3 we wolden from þee remewe, In ech place þou art present. 1482 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 2 Kynge Edwardes hooste..remewed from the sege, and were affrayed.

6. To stir, to alter one's position, to move.

a 1350 *St. Stephen* 519 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 34 þe body remude..And left to saint Steuen half þe graue. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 316 As if a goshauk hadde sesed A brid, which dorste noght for fere Remue. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5559 He hath forbede..That noon of hem shul remew, Him to help or reskew.

Hence †**Remuing** *vbl. sb.*, removal. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7821 Theo lewed folk prayed theo kyng, Of him to make remuwyng. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 Payed..to c men..attendyng about the remewyng of the Regent.

Remuent, variant of Remuant *Obs.*

Remuf(e, -muff, obs. Sc. forms of Remove *v.*

Remu·gient, *a. rare* −1. [f. pres. pple. of L. *remūgīre*, f. *re-* Re- + *mūgīre* to bellow.] Resounding, rebellowing.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* III. iii. 63 Trembling and tottering Earth-quakes accompanied with remugient Echoes and ghastly murmurs from below.

Remulant, variant of Remenant *Obs.*

†**Remuled,** *a. Obs.*−1 [ad. OF. *remulé*, found only in the passage here translated.] Mutilated.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* li. 93 Atyns was a Greke..the moost fals, vntrewe man that euer was. And so he wel semed, ffor he had his nosethrellys remuled and tourned.

Remunaunde, variant of Remenant *Obs.*

Remu·nerable, *a. rare.* [See next and -able.] That may be rewarded; deserving of reward.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 134 Shall he not (of all other) doe him the most remunerablest seruice? 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 159 The righteousnesse of the cause..is as necessary to remunerable suffering, as fuell to make a fire. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 31 [A neutrality] which how plausible soever to the Commonalty of sure Cards or Self-Interests, is yet scarce sufferable, much less promotable or remunerable *Alibi.*

Hence **Remunerabi·lity.** *rare* −1.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1816) I. 570 If there were no other consideration, but..of the liberty and remunerability of human actions.

Remunerate (rĭmiū·nĕrēt), *v.* [f. L. *remūnerāt-*, ppl. stem of *remūnerārī* (later *-āre*), to reward, f. *re-* Re- + *mūnus* a gift; cf. F. *rémunérer.*]

1. *trans.* To repay, requite, make some return for (services, etc.).

1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 313 Entending to remembre and also remunerate the olde acquayntaunces. 1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 37, I will remunerate your kindnesse with most ample recompence. 1607 Dekker *Sir T. Wyat* Wks. 1873 III. 90 She no doubt, with royall fauour will remunerate The least of your desertes. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 That was to teach righteousnesse, but this to remunerate it.

2. To reward (a person); to pay (one) for services rendered or work done.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 398 Is she not then beholding to the man..? Yes, and will Nobly him remunerate. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. 343 Should Succession fault in not remunerating thee With such a Monument. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 534 The king remunerated them both, the former with an addition of honour, the latter with an accession of estate. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xiv, The great Hubbard had acted legitimate drama for twenty nights, and failed to remunerate anybody but himself. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 526 Dryden..received thirteen hundred pounds for his translation of all the works of Virgil, and was thought to have been splendidly remunerated.

refl. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ii, To remunerate themselves for which trouble.., they only charged three guineas each man.

b. Of things: To recompense or repay (one).

1849 Cobden *Speeches* 34 The principle that our exclusive trade with the colonies remunerates us for the expense of colonial establishments. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* ix. (1870) 188 There are few plants that remunerate so largely the labours of the husbandman.

†**3.** To give as compensation. *Obs. rare*−1.

1595 *Locrine* II. iii, For your houses burnt We will remunerate you store of gold.

Hence **Remu·nerated** *ppl. a.*; **Remu·nerating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Remu·neratee',** one who receives remuneration.

1611 Cotgr., *Remuneration*, a remuneration, remunerating. 1816–30 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extr. Const. Code* (1830) 14 The benefit of it diffuses itself among any, who..are in any way connected with the remuneratee. 1825 *Ibid., Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 32 The very field for which it is proposed to engage their remunerated services. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xliv, Objects that bring no remunerating value. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 272 The farmer..would get a more remunerating crop from his land than he would obtain under a system of thinner sowing.

Remuneration (rĭmiūnĕrē·ʃən). [a. F. *rémunération*, or ad. L. *remūnerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remūnerārī*: see prec.] Reward, recompense, repayment; payment, pay.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 He shal gyue remuneracion to the goode for theyr goodnesse. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 39 For the salary & remuneracioun of alle the seruyse that euer ye dide vnto his fader. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 147 So it bee doon in regard of good will, and affection, and not in hope of gaine or remuneration. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 170 O let not vertue seeke Remuneration for the thing it was. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* iii. 5 To be faithfull in the trust that is reposed in one ..deserveth much commendation, and procures also remuneration. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 188 When such Grant or Donation is liberally and freely bestow'd without any Prospect of an evil Remuneration. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 26 The remuneration of the Catholic clergy in Ireland being principally derived from marriage fees. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 83 The indignant author would accept no remuneration at all.

Remunerative (rĭmiū·nĕrĕtiv), *a.* [f. as Remunerate *v.* + -ive: cf. mod.F. *rémunératif.*]

†**1.** Inclined to remunerate. *Obs. rare*−1.

1626 *Disc. Pr. Henry* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 262 That remunerative he was of services, and considerative of those that deserved and needed.

2. That remunerates or rewards.

a 1677 Manton *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 11 Wks. 1870 I. 154 Not from his strict remunerative justice, but out of his grace. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 690 Men..become fit objects for remunerative justice to display itself upon. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* ii. 40 Our acquiescence in retributive proceedings as well penal as remunerative.

3. That brings remuneration; profitable.

1859 Smiles *Self-Help* viii. 209 He advanced by degrees to more remunerative branches of employment. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 72 The scheme did not prove remunerative nor a source of revenue. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark.* 334 Although chinchona cultivation is a remunerative public work..the experiment is still in its infancy.

Hence **Remu·neratively, Remu·nerativeness.**

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 27 But remuneratively let your starres and planets not onely signe, but cause good fortune or reward. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 39 Their time is more remuneratively occupied. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/5 Of the remunerativeness of the enterprise there can be no doubt, apart from the net gain to the cultivators.

Remu·nerator. *rare.* [a. late L. *remūnerātor*, or f. Remunerate *v.* + -or. Cf. F. *rémunérateur* (16th c.).] One who remunerates; a rewarder, recompenser.

1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 84 The children of God will by their most bountiful remunerator be thought fit to inhabit the New world. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv., Rousseau & Malesherbes*, You have no right, sir, to be the patron and remunerator of inhospitality.

Remu·neratory, *a.* [f. as Remunerate *v.* + -ory: cf. F. *rémunératoire* (16th c.).] Serving to remunerate; affording remuneration.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 22 Remuneratorie, being a gratefull relation of courtesies, benefits or good turnes receiued. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 219 The gift of vtensile goods..is of so little force, as with death it is not confirmed, except it be remuneratory. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 ₱ 4 Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 56 Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather vindicatory than remuneratory. 1844 M. Hennell *Soc. Syst.* 118 Legislation..will be remuneratory, and distribute the honour and glory due to pre-eminent virtue.

Remurmur (rĭmə·rmə(r)), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *remurmurāre*: see Re- and Murmur *v.*]

1. *intr.* **a.** To give back or give forth a murmuring sound; to resound with murmurs.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 667 The Realms of Mars remurmured all around. 1718 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) II. 276 A pleasant Rivulet..remurmurs over the whitest Pebbles. 1747 T. Gibbons *Elegy Col. Gardiner* v, Heav'ns high Crystal Domes remurmur with the Sound. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. XXI. 279 The banks around Remurmured shrilly.

b. To answer with murmurs *to* a sound.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 695 A jarring Sound..Like that of Swans remurm'ring to the Floods. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 166 Eurota's banks remurmur'd to the noise. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 34 Yonder cave, Whose vaults remurmur to the roaring wave.

c. Of sounds: To echo in murmurs.

1717 Pope *Iliad* X. 563 A low groan remurmur'd through the shore. 1790 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 17 Crying and sighing Remurmured through the glen.

2. *trans.* To repeat in murmurs.

1704 Pope *Winter* 64 The trembling trees..Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. 1789 J. White *Earl Strongbow* I. 202 The woods, the valleys, the mountains around..daily remurmur the effusions of my misery.

Hence **Remu·rmuring** *ppl. a.*

1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* II. 464 While thy remurm'ring Streams Danc'd by, well pleas'd. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* I. 608 Deep remurmuring cords Of th'ancient harp.

†**Remurmura·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *remurmurātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ation.] The action of murmuring or protesting.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 214 So see we many practising vsurie, without any remurmuration of conscience, through errour of iudgement. 1623 R. Carpenter *Conscionable Christian* 58 To him..there is no condemnation, or remurmuration of conscience for sinne.

Remuta·tion. *rare*−1. [Re- 5 a.] The action of changing back again.

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* ccxvii. (1848) 584 The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the remutation or condensation of air into water by night.

Remynaunte, variant of Remenant *Obs.*

Remyssale, variant of Remissal *Obs.*

Remyt, obs. form of Remit *sb.*

†**Ren,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. *renne*, obs. f. Run *v.*; cf. Du. *ren*, G. *rennen*, ON. *renna.*] A run, course.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1 Man og to luuen ðat rimes ren, ðe wisse8 wel ðe logede men [etc.]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 159 The wyf cam lepynge Inward with a ren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/1 Ren, or rennynge, *cursus.*

†**Ren,** *v. Obs.*−1 [? for *rene*:—OE. *rēnian*, *regnian* to set in order.] *trans.* To clear a way for.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxiv. 14 Rightwisnes of penaunce for oure syn sal ga bifor him in vs, that is, it sall ren his cumynge in til vs.

Ren, obs. form of Rain *sb.*1, Rein *sb.*1, Run *v.*

Renable (re·năb'l), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **renabel, -abulle, -abyll, resnabyl,** 7 **rennible,** 9 *dial.* **-able, runnable.** [a. OF. *renable, resnable* (AF. also *rednable*), *reis-, raisnable*, etc., :—L. *ratiōnābil-em* reasonable, Rationable. The sense of 'eloquent' appears to be characteristic of AF. In later use prob. assoc. with *renne* Run *v.*]

1. Of persons: Ready of speech, eloquent: speaking or reading fluently or distinctly; † esp. in phr. *renable of tongue.* (Cf. Reasonable *a.* 3.)

c 1290 *Beket* 1336 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 144 Non of heom þar nas, þat he preisede muche þis heize man for he so renable was. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8572 Renable nas he noȝt of tonge, ac of speche hastif. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 158 A raton of renon most renable of tonge. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 25 He was..resonabel [*v.r.* renable, renabel] of speche [L. *eloquens*], and wel i-lettred. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 209 Of tong sho was trew and renable, And of hir semblant soft and stabile. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 110 Men calle hym a prophete, a lord fulle renabyll. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Renable*, loquacious, and never at a stop or inconsistent in telling a story. 1868 Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* 72 (E. D. D.), Some lassie who was bright and renable was asked to read for the amusement of the party.

b. Of speech, etc.: Ready, fluent, plain.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Noble spekers, þat.. faire facounde and resonable [*v.r.* renable] speche folowed and streynede all her lyf tyme. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 103 þe ffyfte [virtue], þat he be curtays..and ..of renable speche. *a* 1450 Myrc 1008 Hast þou also prowde I-be..for bow hast a renabulle tonge? 1643 Bp. Hall *Devout Soul* ii. (1646) 5 Not [he] that hath the most rennible tongue (for prayer is not so much a matter of the lips, as of the heart). 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 33 We choose the renablest words belonging to the former, wherewith to set forth the latter. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Rennable*, plain, easy to be understood.

†**2.** Reasonable, moderate. *Obs. rare*−1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 95 Þyse þri þinges byeþ nyeduolle to alle þe þinges þet in þe erþe wexeþ. Guod molde, wocnesse norissynde, and renable hete.

Re·nably, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **renab(le)liche,** 9 *dial.* **runnably.** [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. Fluently, readily.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2974 Forþ þer com on redi reke, þat renabliche koupe frensch speke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 211 Som tyme we..speke as renably and faire and wel As to the Phitonissa dide Samuel. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Runnably*, currently; smoothly; without hesitation. Often *Renably* in Suffolk.

†**2.** To a reasonable extent; moderately. *Obs.*−1

c 1315 Shoreham III. 19 Þou schel haue..mete and cloþes renableliche, And lyf ine herte blisce.

Renagado, obs. form of Renegado.

Renaissance (rĭnē·săns, F. rənɛsɑ̃s). [F., f. *renaître* to be born again, after *naissance* birth: cf. Renascence.]

1. The great revival of art and letters, under the influence of classical models, which began in Italy in the 14th century and continued during the 15th and 16th; also, the period during which this movement was in progress.

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* II. 745 At the bright period of the *Renaissance*, when fine art was a necessity and pervaded every relation of life. 1854 Lowell *Keats* Prose Wks. 1896 I. 244 In him we have an example of the renaissance going on almost under our own eyes. 1873 Pater *Renaissance* 2 The word Renaissance indeed is now generally used to denote..a whole complex movement of which that revival of classical antiquity was but one element or symptom.

b. *ellipt.* The style of art or architecture developed in, and characteristic of, this period.

1840 T. A. Trollope *Summer in Brittany* II. 234 That heaviest and least graceful of all possible styles, the 'renaissance' as the French choose to term it. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. i. 23 This rationalistic art is the art commonly called Renaissance, marked by a return to pagan systems. 1859 Jephson & Reeve *Brittany* 268 The cathedral front is a huge mass of barbarous Renaissance.

c. *attrib.* with *architecture, building*, etc.

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. App. xi. 370 A choice little piece of description this, of the Renaissance painters. 1857 — *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 103 Verona possesses..the loveliest Renaissance architecture of Italy. 1860 G. A. Sportiswoode in *Vac. Tour* 98 We..contented ourselves with what we saw of its heavy-looking renaissance buildings. 1882

CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Renaissance Braid Work.*—This is also known as Renaissance Lace.

2. Any revival, or period of marked improvement and new life, in art, literature, etc.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 4 Voltairism may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 857/2 The most satisfactory among the signs of a theatrical renaissance.

Renai·ssant, *a. rare.* [a. F. *renaissant*, pres. pple. of *renaître*: cf. RENASCENT.] = prec. 1 c.

1864 MISS COBBE *Italics* 14 The great artistic ages, classic and Renaissant. 1886 *Ch. Times* 17 Sept. 686 Gothic is most appropriate for ecclesiastical buildings and Renaissant for gin-shops, theatres and restaurants.

Renal (rī·năl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *rénal*, or ad. late L. *rēnālis*, f. *rēn* kidney: see REINS.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the reins or kidneys.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Renal veins*, the kidney veins. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Renal Artery*, is said by some, to come out of the Aorta, and to enter into the Kidneys. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* i. (1734) 27 By its extraordinary detersive qualities, it scours and cleanses the renal passages. 1788 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 357 The renal capsules had undergone no change. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 309 The Renal arteries are two large trunks given off from the sides of the aorta. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* v. 105 The renal excretion has naturally an acid reaction.

B. *sb.* A renal artery.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 274 In ten [cases] the upper extremity lay between the inferior mesenteric and the renals.

† **Re·naldry.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *Renald*, obs. var. REYNARD + -RY: cf. obs. F. *renarderie*.] Guile, cunning, craft.

1612 tr. *Passenger of Benvenuto* I. iv. 269 She vsed all malitious Renaldrie [It. *volpina malitia*] to the end I might stay there this night.

Rename (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To name again; *esp.* to give another or new name to.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1850) 423 By that odious re-naming of sin. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 62 It is scarcely worth re-naming, much less answering to. 1675 SHERBURNE *Sphere Manilius* 66 [Philippi] afterwards renamed from Philip..its Reedifier. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 354 The features of the district were renamed. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 36 Then must we have a new vocabulary and re-name the professions.

Re·nardine, *a. rare*—1. [f. *Renard* var. REYNARD.] Pertaining to Reynard the Fox. So † **Re·nardism** = REGNARDISM (Blount 1661).

1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 165/2 There has been much learning expended..on the question of why the lion was king in the Renardine tales.

Renascence (rĭnæ·sĕns). Also 9 re- (rī-). [See RENASCENT and -ENCE.]

1. The process or fact of being born anew; rebirth, renewal, revival.

1727 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* 187 The Souls have a kind of Renascence, or παλιγγενεσία, a new Life, a new World, and all things new. 1827 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 399 The perpetuity and continued re-nascence and spiritual life of Christ.

2. = RENAISSANCE 1.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* 159 The great movement which goes by the name of the Renascence. [*Note*] I have ventured to give to the foreign word *Renaissance* an English form. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 390 Here, as elsewhere, the Renascence found vernacular literature all but dead. *transf.* 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 5 The four-score volumes which he wrote, are the monument..of a new renascence.

† **Rena·scency.** *Obs.* [See next and -ENCY.] = RENASCENCE 1.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. a 4 This [science] of Architecture..ows her renascency amongst Us to Your Majesties encouragements. *Ibid.* II. i. 91 A renascency from his own Ashes like the Phœnix. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 25 Job would not only curse the day of his Nativity, but also of his Renascency.

Renascent (rĭnæ·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *renascent-em*, pres. pple. of *renascī*, f. *re-* RE- + *nascī* to be born.] **A.** *adj.* That is being born again, reviving, springing up afresh.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Renascent*, springing up, or being born again. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 212/2 Care must also be taken to prevent any external impression on the renascent bark. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* VI. 552 (MS.) To console her cares, And give renascent vigour to her frame! 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 95 These are the first rudiments of the renascent plant. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi, Pen's renascent desire to see his little conquest again. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* ii. (1900) 22 The genius of youthfulness, renascent,..was dominant in that age.

B. *sb.* One who takes part in a renaissance.

1898 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Apr. 115 This we owe to the Greek renascents and to their maintenance of the best standards—the three stars of Attic tragedy.

Rena·scible, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *renasc-ī* (see prec.) + -IBLE.] Capable of being born or produced again (Johnson 1755). Hence **Renascibi·lity** (Bailey 1721); **Rena·scibleness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

† **Renash,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To toss the head.

c 1475 in *Archaeologia* (1814) XVII. 293 A rayne of lethir hungry tied fro the hors hede unto the girthis beeneth betwene the ferthir bouse of the hors for renasshyng.

Renat(e, obs. forms of RENNET *sb.*[2]

† **Rena·te,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *renāt-us*, pa. pple. of *renascī*.] Reborn, reincarnate.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 39/43 Renate, *renatus.* *c* 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. ii, And to confirm yourself in me renate, I hope you'll find my wits legitimate! 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 428/2 So one man often renate, is named Æthalides, Euphorbus, Hermotimus, Pyrrhus, and lastly Pythagoras.

† **Rena·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *renāt-*, ppl. stem of *renascī*: see RENASCENT.] **a.** *pass.* To be born again. **b.** *intr.* To form again.

c 1546 JOVE in Gardiner *Declar. Joye* (1546) 91 b, Thus we electe, called & renated of the Spirit, know ye father in Christ. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 A pernicious fable and ficcion..to feyne a dead man to be renated and newely borne agayne. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 104 The watrie humor being effused may renate or grow agayne.

Rena·vigate, *v. rare*—0. [RE- 5 a.] To navigate again. So **Renaviga·tion** (Phillips 1658).

1611 COTGR., *Renaviger*, to renauigate, sayle backe, or sayle ouer againe. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1721– in BAILEY and later Dicts. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., To renavigate the Pacific Ocean.

† **Renay·**, *sb. Obs.* Also **reney, renye.** [ad. OF. *renei*, pa. pple. of *renier*: see next.] A renegade, apostate.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4070 Quod the renay: 'Mercy I crye!' 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 He ys wel renay, þet þet land þet he halt of his lhorde deþ in-to þe hond of his uyende. *Ibid.*, Ine þri maneres is man ycleped reney and uals cristen. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2795 The renye relys abowte and rusches to þe erthe, Roris fulle ruydlye, bot rade he no more.

† **Renay·, reny·,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 **renai(e, -aye,** 4–6 **renay,** (5 **renn-, reyn-**); 4 **renei(e,** 4–6 **reney(e,** 5 **reneyhe.** *β.* 4–6 **reny(e,** 6 **renie.** [a. OF. *renier, renier* (*renoier*, etc.):—pop. L. *renegāre*: see RENEGUE, and cf. DENY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To renounce, abjure (one's faith, God, lord, etc.).

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8995 Leuedis he luued,..þat did him drightin to renai. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 524 Me ne stant nouȝt of þe swich awe, þat þou sschalt make me reneie mi lawe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 121 Though a Crystene man coueyted his Crystenedome to reneye [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 þe emperour Iulyan Apostata, whilk reynayd and forsuke Cristen fayth. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 976 We haue heere a mayde whiche with obstinacye Reneyeth [*v.r.* reneyhithe] oure lawes. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2173 Me moste here-After our lord to renay, And in sarisine lau beleue. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/1 Hee ..geueth..parte to suche as willinglye will reney their faith. [1900 RALEIGH *Milton* 219 He renayed his ancestry.]

absol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Alþaȝ he by be his zigginge cristen, he renayþ be dede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 371 Lest I..be drawen to renaye, and sey, Who is Lord?

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 739 Thow has a quhill renyit thi fay. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1254, I shalle..make the to renye thy laye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 20/2 It is redde in thistoryes, whan he renyed and forsoke our Lord [etc.]. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 44 He shall be compelled incontynentlye to renye his fayth and crystendome. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C iv, The king of Nauarre..had felt the poynt thereof if he had not to hys honour..renied hys God. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxix. 285 For that thow should'st reny thy Faith, and her thereby possesse, The Soldan did capitulat.

refl. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* M ij b, They dishort vs from sinne, but I renie myselfe, if euer they coulde cunningly diffine, what that should be, we call sinne.

b. To recant (an opinion). Also *absol.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 87 Fayne were ye to reny, And mercy for to cry, Or be brende by and by. *c* 1533 *Song* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xliv. 121 Which opynions wer good for thee to renay.

2. a. To deny, disown (an utterance). *rare*—1.

c 1440 *Partonope* 1835 That I haue sayde In no wyse for me shall be renayed [*printed* remayed].

b. To deny the truth of (a statement).

1510–20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 16 For to saye that therin is servage In maryage, but I it reny, For therin is but humayne company. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 66 She blusshed all red,..but not withstandinge she wende well assuredly to have renied al the case.

3. a. To refuse, decline (a gift). *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1821 Ho raȝt hym a riche rynk [= ring]..Bot þe renk hit renayed, &..sayde, 'I wil no giftez for gode'.

b. To refuse *to* do something. *rare*—1.

c 1489 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 78 The commons renyed ther taxes to pay Of them demaunded and asked by the kynge; With one voice importune they plainly sayd nay.

† **Renay·ed, reni·ed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[1], after OF. *renié*: see RENAY *sb.*] Apostate, renegade.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23111 Wreches mistruand, þat renaid ar traiturs and fals. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 11 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 þene wos this reame renaide mony ronke ȝeres. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4673 If Fyrumbras may beo taan, þat ilke false reneyed man. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 198 þo Ros vp with rancour þe Renkes reneyed. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 b, This Caddi was a reneyed Christian. 1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. conc. Weapons* 41 b, The Ianissaries .. being Christian mens children renied.

† **Renay·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. RENAY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of renouncing or abjuring.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29406 If he in renaijng lijs, efter þat he es monest thris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 719 Reneying of god and hate of his neighebors. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 131 On..is renaying; whan a man forsakyth god, & becomyth a iewe or a sarazene. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 179/1 It was a plaine renaying of Christes faith to doo anye obseruaunce therto.

† **Renay·rie, renoy·rie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reneierie, renoierie*: see RENAY *v.*] Apostacy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 He him to-delþ in þri little boȝes..þe þridde [is] renoyrye. *Ibid.* 19 þe þridde ontreuþe þet comþ of prede ys renayrie.

Rence, Sc. variant of RAINES *Obs.*

Rence, rench, obs. or dial. forms of RINSE *v.*

Rench, obs. form of WRENCH *v.*

† **Re·ncian.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rentien* (Godef.), of obscure origin.] Some kind of cloth.

a 1272 *Luue Ron* 106 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 Ne byt he wiþ þe lond ne leode, Vouh ne gray ne rencyan. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs..þe robes of russet ne of rencyan.

Rencky: see RENKY *a.*

Rencontre (renkǫ·ntəɹ, F. rãkǒ̃tr'), *sb.* Also 8 **-countre,** 9 **-conter.** [a. F. *rencontre* (13th c.), vbl. sb. f. *rencontrer*: see next and cf. RENCOUNTER *sb.* The form is given by Blount (1656, etc., copying Cotgrave), but later Dictionaries down to the Webster of 1864 recognize only *rencounter*.]

1. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 3.

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 95 The nice termes his Ma^ty standeth in with the French King..makes it necessary to acquaint you with a rencontre I had at Antwerp. 1705 VANBRUGH *Country House* I. iv, *Baron.* We have not seen one another since we were schoolfellows before. *Marquis.* The happiest rencontre! 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., One of the letters..was written just after I had communicated to her my singular rencontre with this lady. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 82 The accidental rencontre of a vessel homeward bound awakens family recollections. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 117 The rencontre was disagreeable, and, to shorten it as much as possible, Isabel..turned back.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

The existence of the use in Eng. is doubtful; quot. 1727–38 is ultimately derived from the *Dict. Universel* of Furetière (1690).

1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Rencontre*, or *au Rencontre*, is a French Phrase signifying, that the Face of a Beast stands right forward, as if it came to meet the Person before it. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rencountre* or *rencontre*, in heraldry is applied to animals when they show the head in front, with both eyes, etc. *Ibid.*, He bears sable, in rencountre, a golden fleece.

2. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 1.

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 154 Then had happened a rencontre betwixt a party of his Majesty's Army and that of the Prince of Orange. 1803 MRS. WELLESLEY in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1838) II. 609 *note*, I have not yet discovered whether the battle was occasioned .. by an accidental rencontre of the armies before the truce had commenced. 1824 SILLIMAN *Tour fr. Hartford to Quebec* (ed. 2) 157 *note*, Lord Howe..was killed near Ticonderoga..in a renconter the day preceding the..assault.

b. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 1 b.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xxviii. 293, I referred to my known resolution of long standing, to avoid a mediated rencontre with any man. 1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 125/2 A rencontre has just happened .. between the Marquis de Fleury..and an officer...They fought with pistols. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxvii, Perhaps there mingled with his resolution a secret belief that such a rencontre would not prove fatal. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, The secret of the *rencontre* between him and Colonel Crawley was buried in the profoundest oblivion.

c. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 1 c.

1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Feb., He was mighty witty, and she also making sport with him very inoffensively, that a more pleasant rencontre I never heard. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xxi, I was very much amused at a rencontre between the 'captain'..and one of the passengers, who.. had come on board without having money to pay his fare.

3. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 2. ? *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. ix. I. 476 The affaires of war: wherein oft the most inconsiderable rencontres or occurrences produce the greatest changements. 1770 in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 3 By the..despair and misery which the poor waggoner testified on this unlucky *rencontre*, I guessed we had done some great mischief.

† **Renco·ntre,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-ter.** [ad. F. *rencontrer*: see RENCOUNTER *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To encounter, to meet with. **b.** To oppose, reverse.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 67, I was stoped be the manie disorders and deficulties that I rencontred at my first comming. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* v. Wks. 1716 II. 427 To Ranconter and Ruffle the whole course of Nature, and make Heaven a Pair of Stairs to Hell.

Rencounter (renkau·ntəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 **renconter, -countre,** 7 **rancounter, -tre.** [ad. F. *rencontre*: see prec. and cf. RE-ENCOUNTER *sb.*]

1. An encounter or engagement between two opposing forces; a battle, skirmish, conflict.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxiv. 106 At the first rencounter many were ouerthrowen. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 56 Amorathe and Aladino..in the rencountre that they had with Selim [etc.]. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 59 Recounte all the..rencounters of a very fewe Catholikes against the heretikes and rebelles in Flanders. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 419 Tartars are not .. so manly as the Polonians, who counter-blow them at rancounters. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 169 There lately happened a rancounter between some forces of the French.. and some Spaniards. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 8 There are mentioned several Rencounters between..Detachments of the Swedish and Russian Armies. 1781 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 288 Three little rencounters have happened with the enemy. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 36 The Russian Armies had only to show themselves to beat the Turks in every rencounter.

b. A hostile meeting or encounter between two adversaries; a duel; † sometimes *spec.* (after French usage) distinguished from a regular duel by being unpremeditated. Also without article.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 9 He gan to feare His toward perill,..Which by that new rencounter he should reare. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* II. i, Pox on't, a Rencounter is nothing when thou art us'd to't. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 7 A Rencounter or Duel was..far from being in Fashion among the Officers that serv'd in the Parliament-Army. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. i. 3 Duelling is often deemed a rencounter, and as such is pardoned. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx, We will dine together and arrange matters for this rencounter. I hope you understand the use of the weapon. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 359 The latter were wont to repair to Granada to settle their affairs of honour, by personal rencounter.

transf. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded., Our late Wars, wherein the Pen Militant hath had as many sharp rancounters as the Sword. 1665 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1766) II. 528 There had been before some rancounters or pen combats betwixt him and Dr. Heylin. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Def. Fullwood's Leges Angliæ* 16 Now for the Rancounter, as thy war-like word is.

c. An encounter or contest of any kind; in early use, esp. a contest in wit or argument.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 386 The Scylians..are full of witty sentences, and pleasant in their rancounters. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule 3 § 10 The witty rencounters of disputing men. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 166 If so I should, as often it happens in such Rencounters, not onely draw Mr. Bayes, but J. O. too upon my back. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 47 We have a right to lard our history with rencounters and conquests of these voracious animals. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 69 Few quarrels and rencounters happened among the boys. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 6 That unequal rencounter between foolish innocence and the predatory.

fig. 1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 17 Dec., My next business ..was to be presented [to the king]..I had only to prepare myself for the rencounter.

†**d.** Antithesis. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 219 Ye haue another figure..which..we may call the encounter [*marg.*, *Antitheton*, or the renconter].

†**2.** The fact of meeting or falling in with something unpleasant; an unpleasant experience. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* v. 4 But now our Lord my God hath geven me rest rownd about: there is no satan, nor il rencounter. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 62 The Turkes.. were mindfull to giue vs the new rancounter of a second alarum. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 23 Our hard entrance into the World, our miserable going out of it, our ..sad Rencounters in it.

3. A chance meeting of two persons, or of a person with a thing. Also *transf.* (quot. 1685).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 488 My formalists durst neuer attempt..any passing countenance in our rancounters. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* III. 30 My eyes and the picture had never any rencounter since. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 314 Millions of People dread the Rencounter of an Algerine as they would that of a crew of Dæmons. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xvi, I was so well pleas'd with this rencounter..that I forgot my resentment. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 46 At sight of Mr. Tyrrel in this unexpected rencounter, his face reddened with indignation. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, The casual rencounter had the appearance of a providential interference. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 408 Perhaps at this remote season the embarrassment of a rencounter would not have been intense.

b. A meeting of two things or bodies; an impact, collision. Also without article, and *transf.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 8 By their frequent rancounters and justlings one upon another, they at last link themselves together. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 38 In the various Rencounter of Bodies knocking and jostling one against another. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, My nose and this very Post should have a Rencounter. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 67 Projecting Bodies, just at its own height..seem to menace the Eye with a Rencounter. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 619 When two equal currents of homogeneous fluids meet in opposite directions, there is first a swelling and rising up of them at the point of rencounter. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 92 In this theory, Doctor Hutton wisely steers clear of a rencounter with the sun.

†**4.** (Also *vessel of rencounter.*) A retort. *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 180/1 Cover the Cucurbit with a Vessel of Rencounter, luting it well. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Age*, Fit a Rencounter to the long Neck, lute the Junctures very close.

Rencounter (renkau·ntəɹ), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6–8 **rancounter**. [ad. F. *rencontrer*: cf. prec. and REENCOUNTER *v.*]

1. *trans.* To meet or encounter (an army, person, etc.) in hostile fashion; to engage (one) in fight.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 *Preamble*, With the Kinges hooste roiall..they were rencountered, vaynquesshed, dispersed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 39 But th' Elfin knight,.. him rencountring fierce, reskewd the noble pray. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 31 Boadicia..bearing down all before her till rencountred by Suetonius. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 90 Forced him to return back into the Battel, where General Sobieski with a party Rencountred him.

†**b.** *intr.* To encounter each other in battle.

1591 JAS. I *Lepanto* 11 Betwixt the baptiz'd race And circumcised Turband Turkes, Rencountring in that place.

2. *trans.* To meet or fall in with (a person, etc.).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 7 The historigraphours rehersis of ane pure man of perse, quha be chance rencountrit kyng darius. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 404 A schip of the toun of Tweisk..and ane uther schip..wer in thair dew cours rancounterit and takin be a schip of weare. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* v. iii, I wonder who those fellows were we rancounter'd last night. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 72 A Minister walking over the Park to give Sir John Warre a visit, was rencountred by a venerable old man. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 97 On the occasion I had the good fortune to rencounter you at Durris-deer.

†**b.** *intr.* Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 330 To my great contentment, I rancountred here with a countrey Gentleman of mine. *Ibid.* VIII. 373 Vpon the seauenth day, wee rancountred with another soyle. 1644 SIR W. MURE *Let.* Wks. (S. T. S.) Introd. 16 We are now lying before Newcastle engaiged anew to rancounter wᵗ new dangers. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 475 The English rencounters with the Dutch Smyrna fleet..and takes some of them.

c. To meet each other.

1802 LD. CAMPBELL *Let.* in *Life* (1881) I. 100 They had arrived before me, but through some misunderstanding we never rencountered.

†**3.** *trans.* To come into contact or collision with.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 38 The Repulse or Antiperistasis, which the hot and dry exhalations meet with by rancountring the cold Clouds. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 146 Men wander about in the dark, and justle and rancounter one another. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VII. 544 Swords clashing Swords, and Shields rencountring Shields.

b. *intr.* To come together, collide. *Obs.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (ed. 2) 8 Could stupid Atomes .. From Regions opposite begin their Flight, That here they might Rencounter, here Unite? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 239 The balls will seem to rencounter and pass over each other.

†**4.** To move counter *to* something. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Ran-counter to the counter-part, and you Perchance some un-expected thing may do.

Hence **Rencou·ntering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 505 There is a certaine place of sea, where these destracted tydes make their rancountering Randeuouze, that whirleth euer about. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 35 What a figure he would make at a siege or blockade or rencountering.

†**Rencq,** obs. variant of RANK *sb.*[1]

1585 Q. ELIZABETH in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 29 It becometh, therefor, all our rencq to deale sincerely.

Rend, *sb.* [f. the verb: cf. RENT *sb.*]

†**1.** A rent, split, division. *Obs. rare.*

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 381 O what rends and ruins had it prevented in the Christian world? *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 99 There appeared such a rend among the Officers of the Army, that the Protector was compelled to displace many of them.

2. *techn.* (See quots.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rends* in a Ship, are the same as the Seams between her Planks. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *Rends*, large open splits or shakes in timber..by its being exposed to the wind and sun.

Rend (rend), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **rent.** Forms: 1 **rendan** (**hrendan**), 3–4 **renden**, 4–5 **rende**, (4 **reende**, 5 **-yn**, **reynd**), 6– **rend.** *Pa. t.* 3 **rend(d)e**, 3–6 **rente**, 4– **rent.** *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-rend**, 6–7, 9 **rended**; 5–6 **rente**, 4– **rent.** See also RENT *v.* [OE. *rendan* = OFris. *renda*, *randa* (mod.Fris. *renne*, *ranne*), not represented in the other Teut. languages.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To tear, to pull violently or by main force, *off*, *out of*, or *from* a thing or place; to tear *off* or *away*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xi. 8 Oðero..ða twiggo..ȝebugun *vel* rendon of ðæm trewum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Heo haueð bipiled mine figer—irend of al þe rinde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 1332 Syþen rytte þay þe foure lymmes, & rent of þe hyde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 635 He smoot me ones..For þat I rente out of his book a leef. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8518 þen Andromaca for dol..rent of hir clothis. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 123 Not rend [1580 rent] off, but cut off, ripe beane with a knife. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 6 As if she had intended Out of his breast the very heart have rended. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 94 Being so rudely rent off, it hath..defaced his monument. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 455 The Rocks are from their old Foundations rent. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 27 He .. began to cut and rip and rend away the lacings of his suit. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 124 Altar, whence the cross was rent. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 362, I seemed to rend away and fling off the habit of a lifetime.

fig. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 93 We must not rend our Subiects from our Lawes, and sticke them in our Will.

b. To take forcibly away *from* a person.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xi. 11, I wil surely rend the kingdome from thee. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 394 This Kingdome after it was rent from the Romanes, remained in subiection vnder the French. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 341 So shall thy government be rent from thee and thy house.

c. *To rap* (or *rive*) *and rend*: see RAP *v.*[3] 1 b and RIVE *v.*

2. To tear, wrench, drag *up* or *down*.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2152 [He bade] þurhdriuen hire tittes Wið irnene neiles, & renden ham up..wið þe breoste roten. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 132 He wan the Citee..And rente adoun bothe wall and sparre and rafter. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12511 Cut down [were] þere sailes, Ropis al to rochit, rent vp the hacches. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1083 þe fowle wedes and wycys, I reynd vp be þe rote. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 16 Troianis agane, schaipand defence to mak, Rent turrettis doun. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 56 God rent them up by the roots in the days of Pekah. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* IV. 437 Whose daring Sons, by wild Ambition driv'n, Rent up the Hills, and lifted Earth to Heav'n.

3. To tear apart (*asunder*) or in pieces.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 7 Hrendas *vel* scearfað..hia [*Rushw.* ceorfas *vel* rendas; L. *succidite illam*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5871 Lute vuel þoȝte he, þo me is wombe rende. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 727 þe fiss þat þi net rente. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 527 For he þat is to rakel to renden his cloþez, Mot efte sitte..to sewe hem togeder. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1851 þe werwolf..went to him euene, wiþ a rude roring as he him rende wold. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 646 *Cleopatra*, He rent [= rendeth] the seyl with hokys lyk a sithe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 317 For him þat rewfully rase, and rente was one rude. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 26 Than Vortiger..made hem to be rente and drawen a-sonder. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* XV. 27 He gat him by yᵉ edge of his garment & rente it. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1370 Upon those gates..he fiercely flewe, And, rending them in pieces [etc.]. 1645 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 331 The graue Venerable Bishop..fetcht such a sigh, that would haue rended a rock asunder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 422 She tears the Harness, and she rends the Rein. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 363 The Telamonian lance his belly rends. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 411 Through generous scorn To rend a victim trembling at his foot. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 17 At times the black volume of clouds over head seemed rent asunder by flashes of lightning. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 42 The glacier..is rent by deep fissures. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 A banner that was many a time rent but was never out of the field.

b. To tear (one's clothes or hair) in token of rage, grief, horror, or despair.

a 1225 *Juliana* 70 Þa þe reue iseh þis, he rende his claðes. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 99 Whon the soudan this iherde..His robe he rente adoun. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 870 *Thisbe*, Who koude write..how hire heere she rente. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 195 Than a squyer that saugh hym..com cryinge and betynge his hondes to-geder, and rendinge his heer. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 65 The man of Benjamin came .. with his clothes rent, and dust upon his head, in token of heaviness. 1730 YOUNG *Par. Job* 17 His friends..In anguish of their hearts their mantles rent. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 29 She rends her silken robes, and golden hair. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 308 Lo, they will weep, and rend their hair.

c. To wear *out* (clothes) by tearing. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 5 Thou shalt not gurmandize ..And sleepe, and snore, and rend apparrell out.

d. *techn.* To make (laths) by cleaving wood along the grain into thin strips; also, to strip (trees) of bark.

1688 [Implied in *lath-render*]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 The following is the method of rending or splitting laths. 1859 T. L. DONALDSON *Handbk. Specifications* 137 The laths are to be rended out of the best..fir timber. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* xiv, The stools of coppice..were of some five years' growth since last 'rended' for bark.

4. To tear apart or in pieces, in *fig.* applications; in later use, esp. to split into parties or factions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 441 Fals men multiplien mony bokes of þe Chirche, nowe reendynge byleve, and nowe clowtyng heresies. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, He therfore was rente with curses and rebukes of the people. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 47 For whose deare sake, thou didst then rend thy faith Into a thousand oathes. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 285 Hereupon arose such a schisme, as rent that country into very many parts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 309 The Commons live, by no Divisions rent. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 274 He saw both Church and State were rent. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 421 Popes and anti-popes arose. Europe was rent asunder by these disputes. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. v. 246 Navarre..still continued to be rent with those sanguinary feuds. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xiv. 195 While men are about to rend each others reputations.

b. Used to denote the effect of sounds, esp. loud noises, on the air.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 509 Anon the dreadfull Thunder Doth rend the region. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 182 Thunder mixt with Haile..must rend th' Egyptian Skie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 557 Then, thrice the Ravens rend the liquid Air. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 47 While the vaulted Skies loud Ios rend. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 318 A shout of joy rent the air.

c. To lacerate (the heart, soul, etc.) with painful feelings.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 614 His heart is not rent, his mind is not troubled. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 104 That Scripture did also tear and rend my soul. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* XI, The sigh that rends thy constant heart Shall break thy Edwin's too. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* III. vii, His strong frame rent and shaken by a storm of emotion. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 87 Her heart was rent by contending emotions.

5. *absol.* To tear; to act by tearing.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3506 Ne slo ðu nogt wið hond ne wil, Ne rend, ne beat nogt wið vn-skil. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* XV. 3 A swerd to sleeynge, and doggis for to reende. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10209 He hurlit of helmys, hedis within, Rent thurgh ribbis. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 248 Whose Rage doth rend Like interrupted Waters. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 122 If schisme parted the congregations before, now it rent and mangl'd. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 357 The dagger heals not, but may rend again. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 240 Never cast your pearls to swine, Who turn, and rend and trample.

6. *intr.* To burst, split, break, or tear. Also *fig.*

c 1205 LAY. 7849 Scipen gunnen helden, bosmes þer rendden, water in wende. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit and rent. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* B iij, I should..heale that hart that rendes. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 25 My shoe shall rend. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XV. 27 He laid hold vpon the skirt of his mantle, and it rent. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 268 The Rocke, which (as they say) rent at his crucifying. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priestcr.* I. Wks. 1716 III. 59 Samuel's Cassock, made of rotten black Cloath, perhaps, or else it would not have rent. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 245 The mizen rending from the boltrope flew. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 277 The veil of the temple rends; an earthquake is felt. 1840 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. vii. 79 The walls of tenements rending and sinking, until a deep chasm..was formed.

Hence **Re·nded** *ppl. a.*[1], torn, rent.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 116 Bernard had farther the satisfaction..of sewing together..the rended vesture of the papacy. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 305 Straw for plaiting has recently been supplemented..by the rended leaves of palms.

Rend, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *rend-*, stem of F. *rendre* RENDER *v.* 17 a: cf. RAND *v.*[4] and RIND *v.*] *trans.* To melt; to produce by melting. Hence **Re·nded** *ppl. a.*[2]

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cv. 19 Þe kalfe þai rendid, þe ydol þai made. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 167, ij great cakes of rended tallowe xxxiijs. iiijd. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 30 In makinge of your salve, yow are first to rende or melte your tallowe in a panne.

Render (re·ndəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. REND *v.*[1] + -ER 1.] One who rends or tears. (Cf. *lath-render.*)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1595) 92 Whie doe you thus vngratefullie..become..wretched renders and tearers of your mothers bowels? 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 92 The most part of Israel judged them to be renders of the unity of the kirk. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 240 Our renders will needs be our reformers and repairers.

Render (re·ndəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 4 **rendre,** 8 *Sc.* **rander.** [f. RENDER *v.*]

†**1.** A lesson, repetition. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Qwan i kan mi lesson [to] mi meyster wil i gon, That heres me mi rendre.

†**2.** The act of rendering up, or making over to another; surrender (of a person or place). *Obs.*

In the *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 301 *sure render* is prob. a mistake for *surrender*.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 98, I meane the applyall and render of the benefyghtes of Christis deth and resurrection. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXV, Take thou my oblacion, poore but free, Which..knows no art But mutuall render, onely mee for thee. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 107. 580/2 Hee also tooke sundry places of speciall importance, some by render, some by assault. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VIII. 2 The enemies conquest was followed with the present surrender of Middelburg...By which Render Mondragonio gained such honour as we seldome read parallelled. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 65 If any Man would render himself to the Judgment of the King, where the King hath committed all his power judicial to another, such a render should be to no effect.

3. *Law.* **a.** (Usu. *grant and render*: cf. the vb. 3 b.) A return made by the cognizee to the cognizor in a fine; a conveyance of this nature.

For legal details see esp. Cruise *Digest* (1818) V. 107 ff.

[1581 KITCHIN *Le Covrte Leete*, etc. 153 Fine sur graunt & render, per que le conisee graunt & render al conisour les terres en taile.] 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 52 A Tenant for life may not without danger to lose his estate, be cognisor in a fine upon grant and render. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 353 Here it is proved by Littleton, that the grant and render..is not void. 1651 tr. *Sir J. Davies' Abridg. Reports* II. 41 A fine with grant and render implies a consideration in it selfe. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., A fine with render is that whereby something is rendered back again by the cognisee to the cognisor. 1773 SALKELD *Reports* s.v. *Fines* 3 G, Fine and Render is a conveyance at Common Law and the Render makes the Conusor a new Purchaser. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 108 In a fine of this sort, the render must be made of the lands demanded in the original writ, or of something issuing out of those lands.

b. A return in money or kind, or in some service, made by a tenant to the superior.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxi. (1739) 47 With a render of rent, which in those days was of Corn or other Victual. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 221 It is frequent in domesday-book, after specifying the rent due to the crown, to add likewise the quantity of gold or other renders reserved to the queen. 1766 *Ibid.* II. 290 This render..in socage..usually consists of money, though it may consist of services still, or of any other certain profit. 1848 PETRIE tr. *A.-S. Chron.* 458/2 They swore..that they would..make such renders from the land as had been done before to any other King. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 169 Payments in money and renders in kind.

†**c.** *In render*: (see quot. 1607). *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Render*, Also there be certaine things in a maner..that lie in Render, that is, must be deliuered or answered by the Tenent, as rents, reliefes, heriots, and other seruices. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 3 All Socage Services whatever which lie in Render. 1742 VINER *Abridgment* XIV. 136 If a Thing which lies in Render be granted to another and his Heirs annually, the Non-Payment of it in one Year shall not be any Discharge.

d. The act of performing a service.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 325 If each of us promise the other to render the other a service, but the render of either of the services is not made to depend on the render of the other.

†**4.** The act of rendering an account, statement, etc.; an account of expenses. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 11 Newnesse Of Clotens death..may driue vs to a render Where we haue liu'd. *Ibid.* V. iv. 17 If of my Freedome 'tis the maine part, take No stricter render of me, then my All. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 177 At the young lord's full age the books themselves, in which stood every farthing accountable in proper place, were exhibited for a render of his accounts. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 113 The squire ordain'd nae rander to be kept.

5. The first coat of plaster or the like applied to a brick or stone surface.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 221 One hundred and fifty yards of render and set. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 80 Rough render in cement and sand, per yard.

Render (re·ndəɹ), *v.* Also 4–8 **rendre,** 6–7 *Sc.* **rendir, ran(n)der.** [a. OF. *rendre*:—pop. Lat. **rendĕre* (also found in med.L.) an alteration, on anal. of *prendĕre*, of class.L. *reddĕre* to give back, f. *red-* RE- + *dare* to give.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To repeat (something learned); to say over, recite; ? to commit to memory. *Obs.*

In quot. 1362 the reading *rendred* is supported by the alliteration and the later versions: cf. also A. IX. 82.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292, I donke upon David til mi tonge talmes; I ne rendrede nowt, sithen men beren palmes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 125, I drou3 me a-mong þis drapers my Donet to leorne..Among þis Riche Rayes lernde I [*v.r.* I rendrit] a Lessun. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVIII. 322 Til þei coupe speke and spelle..Recorden hit and rendren hit. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4800 It is so writen in my thought,..That all by herte I can it render. 1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I rendre my lesson, as a chylde dothe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 48 With orisounis..I randerit ouir to God Omnipotent. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Decantare*, .. to render or repete.

†**b.** With *out*: To relate, narrate. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Beryn* 450 Kit be-gan to rendir out al thing as it was.

2. To give in return, to make return of. Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 He salwed her and she rendrid to him his salewe. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* V. iv, Men ought not to rendre euylle for good. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 46 In thy youth the scyence engender That in thyne age it may the worship render. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 171 b, He sheweth himself ingrate and vngentle, and for kyndnes rendereth vnkyndnes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Scant sayd I theese speeches, when woords to me dolful he rendred. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 It is iust with God (saith Paul) to render tribulation to those that afflict his Saints. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1232 Can my ears unus'd Hear these dishonours, and not render death? 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 423 Till Helen's woes at full reveng'd appear, And Troy's proud matrons render tear for tear. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 959 Receiving benefits and rendering none. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 15 Ought we to render evil for evil at all..?

b. To return (thanks).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. i, Al maner of folke ought to rendre and gyue thankynges..to theyr good doers. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 218, I can not render thankes to your holynes for yᵉ good that ye haue done to vs. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, To rendre thankes for the greate benefytes that we haue receyued at his handes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 29 Me thinkes I haue giuen him a penie, and he renders me the beggerly thankes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 6 What thanks sufficient, or what recompence Equal have I to render thee? 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 127 The rendering Thanks for the Victory. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* 48 Render thanks to the Giver.

†**c.** To recompense, requite. *Obs. rare.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* ix. 56 Thus God rendred the wickednes of Abimelech..in slaying his seventy brethren.

†**d.** *absol.* To make return or recompense. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* xxxiv. 11 For he wil rendre vnto man according to his worke.

3. To give (†or hand) back, to restore. Also with *again* or *back.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 92 Rendryng..the gers pilis thar hycht Als far as catal..Had in thar pastur eyt and knyp away. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 203, I render agayne to you all your londes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* iv. 20 When he had folded the booke, he rendred it to the minister. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* III. ii, I beseech your Lordship to render me my knife again. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 749 Desirous to resigne, and render back All I receav'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 347 Then Troy shall render back what she detains. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil the Great* viii. 99 The Lord..rendering back to man again the grace which he..had lost.

absol. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 146 Reddie ressauaris, bot to rander nocht.

b. *Law* (usu. *grant and render*). Of a cognizee: To make over as a return to the cognizor in a fine. (Cf. the sb. 3 a.)

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 58 None can take by the first estate granted or rendred by a fine, but some of the parties named in the writ. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Render*, A fine is either single, by which nothing is graunted, or rendred backe againe by the Cognizee, to the Cognizour: or double. 1653 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet*, etc. (ed. 2) 299 A Fine upon grant and render, by which the Conisee grants and renders to the Conisor, the Lands in taile. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 354 The cognizee, after the right is acknowledged to be in him, grants back again, or renders to the cognizor..some other estate in the premises. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 261 They by the same fine granted and rendered the same lands to the use of the said I. S.

c. To give back, return (a sound, image, etc.) by reflection or repercussion. Also with *back.*

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* viii. 30 The roches rings, and rendirs me my cryis. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 122 Who..like a gate of steele, Fronting the sunne, receiues and renders backe His figure, and his heate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 69 Hollow Rocks that render back the Sound, And doubled Images of Voice rebound. 1822 SHELLEY *When the lamp is shattered* ii, The heart's echoes render No song when the spirit is mute.

fig. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 82 [They] rendred such aspect As Cloudie men vse to doe to their aduersaries.

4. To reproduce or represent, esp. by artistic means; to depict.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 44 List his discourse of Warre; and you shall heare A fearefull Battaile rendred you in Musique. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 195 Devoid of imagination..he could render nothing but what he saw before his eyes. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 797 The strange-statued gate Where Arthur's wars were render'd mystically. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 276 A name that should approximately or metaphorically render at least one of its most prominent features. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

b. To play or perform (music).

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 66 As the Organ or Pipe renders the Tune which it understands not. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts* Poems, etc. 198 Some intervals, which cannot easily be rendered on our instruments. 1867 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 381 The services were magnificently done—'rendered' I suppose I should say. 1893 *Daily News* 25 May 5/3 The band and muffled drums rendering the Dead March in 'Saul'.

†**5.** To represent or describe (a person or thing) as being of a certain character or in a certain state; to give or make (one) out to be. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 123 O, I haue heard him speake of that same brother, And he did render him the most vnnaturall That liu'd amongst men. 1601 — *All's Well* I. iii. 236 There is a remedie..To cure the desperate languishings whereof The King is render'd lost. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* Pref., He endeavours to render us to the Reader as destitute of all learning. 1705 in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 81 He has taken the liberty to render thy keeping a coach..to be not at all with the appearance of a Quaker. 1726 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 255 That to do right is not so difficult a Task as some would render it.

†**b.** To show, demonstrate. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 205 Thou..hast such an opinion of thyself, and of what thou doest, as plainly renders thee to be one that did never see a necessity [etc.].

6. To reproduce or express in another language, to translate. Also const. *into.*

1610 T. LORKIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 221 Two other houres he spends in French; one in reading, the other in rendring to his teacher some part of a Latine author by word of mouth. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 102 That place in Exo. 23. 12...is abusively rendred by you. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 10 A skilful interpreter may happily enough render into his own language a great part of what he translates. 1784 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 212 He..takes them from the Hebrew,..and not as the Septuagint has rendered it. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 13 The oldest [edition] which remains was rendered into 'beau langage'. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 338, I have rendered the whole [inscription] without doubt, as addressed to the Christian. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 3 The word has been rendered in different places either Temperance or Wisdom.

b. To make out, succeed in reading. *rare*—[1].

1864 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) II. 311 Can you render my pencil? The physician has taken away my pen.

II. 7. To hand over, deliver, commend, or commit, to another; to give, in various senses, † to grant, concede.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 406 Þat scho mycht þare resawit be, & tak þe habyt, &..rendryt be to þame as bruthyre. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 104 b, By pacience we are rendred unto god and proued amongest men. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 49 Take this same letter, And ..see thou render this Into my cosin's hand. 1607 — *Cor.* I. ix. 34 Of all the treasure in this field atcheiued..We render you the Tenth. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Apollo* 117 To render the effect Of mens demands to them, before they fall. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 369 It shall be my task To render thee the Parthian at dispose. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 450 The contract of sale shall not bind him so as that he shall render the price. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xl. IV. 101 Organs that secrete the gastric juice and render it to the stomach. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 452 Affirming that his father left him gold..which was not render'd to him.

absol. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 36 In kissing doe you render, or receiue? *Patr.* Both take and giue.

transf. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 31 These stairs render you up at the Great Hall.

8. To give up, surrender, resign, relinquish. Also with *up.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13069 Then prinses..Saydon Orestes be right shuld render his londes, And be exilede. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCXVII. 236 Accordynge to his othe, he shulde render the lande, or delyuer it vnto the possessyon of William. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXII. 258 The frenche kynge..shall rendre and delyuer to the sayde kynge of Englande..the honours, regalities, obeisaunce, homages [etc.]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 162 My spreit I rander in thy handis, Eternal God of veritie. 1590 SHAKS. *Midz. N.* II. i. 185 Ile make her render vp her Page to me. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 33 She rendred life, Thy name so buried in her. 1673 *S' too him Bayes* 29, I render my cause, as the sword-men would have it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 744 The thriven Calves..render their sweet Souls before the plenteous Rack. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i, I have learnt to hold My Life from none, but from the Gods who gave it, Nor mean to render it on any Terms. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* xiv, Tomb of Arminius! render up thy dead. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* V. 350 Her Queen Mounted the steps again and took her place, Which Juan rendered silently. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 216 To this royal or political art all the arts..seemed to render up the supremacy.

b. *esp.* To surrender (a stronghold, town, etc.) to the enemy.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxliii. 214 They alle shold..bere with them suche goodes as they had, and rendre and gyue ouer the dongeon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 84 There was a mutteryng that the toune of Caleys should be rendred into the Frenche kinges handes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 90 When the toune was ones rendred, the Byshop of Rome, Clement, chopped of the heades of certen of the Senatours. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 33 To Cæsar will I render My legions and my Horse. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 96 After he had held out six dayes, he was forc't to render it and himself up at mercy. 1759 *Hist. War in Ann. Reg.* 42/2 The capital of French America was rendered to the English, after a most severe campaign. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. LXXXVII, The city's taken, but not render'd! 1865 TRENCH *Gustavus Adolphus* II. 79 In the city rendered by compact, and not taken by storm.

c. *refl.* To give (oneself) up; to surrender.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* XIV. 113 Sa mony castellis and tounis quhilkis hed randrit them be trason to Annibal. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 4 My hower is almost come, When I to sulphurous and tormenting Flames Must render vp my selfe.

a 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 33, I thought it not fit now ..to bid the rest to render themselves to me. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3885/1 Such Seamen..who..shall Render themselves.., shall not be Prosecuted before a Court Marshal. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 179 Those that are in default till the Exigent in Treason, tho' they render themselves to Justice, forfeit their Chattels. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 386 Then said the Pacha, 'Slaves, Render yourselves —they have abandoned you'. 1863 Mrs. A. E. Challice *Heroes*, etc. *Louis XVI*, II. 247 Lord Cornwallis and his army rendered themselves prisoners of War.

† **d.** *intr.* = prec. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 213 They renderyd be such appointement, that they went in ther schyrtes with stykkes in ther handes. 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 85 Upon the first Fire thereof he rendered, and compounded to goe away with his baggage and Armes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 60 The passengers gaue counsell, rather to render, then fight. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* IV. i, I am ready to render on Discretion.

† **9.** To send *forth* properly provided. *Obs.*—1

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 314 Al only at his oghne cost Sche schal be rendred forth with hire.

† **b.** To give out, emit, discharge. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxxii. 254 Without the toun..ben founden somme fontaynes, but they be but fewe and they rendre but lytil water. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* H iv, Her holy body rendrid holy oyle. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 317 They al lamented..& rendred teerys in habundance. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 65 Quhayr as the quhissyll rendris soundis seyr. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 80 Although it were a male, yet it did render his urine backward. 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 16 A Vessell..to receive the Water..and to render it by the Pipe 7. 1705-30 S. Gale in Nichols *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 7 The whole of cedar, which renders a fine fragrancy.

† **c.** To bring forth (young). *Obs. rare*—1.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 18 In the twelfe moneth after their copulation, they render their foles.

10. To give (an account, reason, answer, etc.); to submit to, or lay before, another for consideration or approval; also, in mod. use, to send in (an account) to a customer or purchaser.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 22 And there eche rendred his reson of that he had found and lerned. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Of Ceremonies,* Here be certayne causes rendered, why some of the accustomed Ceremonies be put awaye. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 337, I will challenge him:..By this hand, Claudio shall render me a deere account. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 49 Moe reasons for this action At our more leysure, shall I render you. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 205 There can be rendred no one generall answer for them all. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 14 To see how well he acquits himself in rendring an account of the Origine of the Universe. 1753 Johnson *Diary* 3 Apr. in *Boswell*, When I shall render up, at the last day, an account of the talent committed to me. 1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 76 It is with the greatest pain I have to render so long a list of killed and wounded. 1838-9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 42 At the head of each gang [of negroes] is a driver,..who renders an account of each individual slave and his work every evening to the overseer. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth.* 74 Thou hast betray'd thy nature and thy name, Not rendering true answer, as beseemed Thy fealty.

† **b.** To declare, state. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iv. 119 Render to me some corporall signe about her More euident then this. *Ibid.* v. v. 135 My boone is that this Gentleman may render Of whom he had this Ring.

11. To pay as a rent, tax, or tribute, or other acknowledgement of dependence. (Cf. the sb. 3 b.)

1526 Tindale *Prol. Matt.* Wks. (1573) 35/1 The husbandmen..would not render to the Lorde of the fruit in due tyme, and therfore [it] was taken from them. 1611 Bible *Mark* xii. 17 Render to Cesar the things that are Cesars. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 434. 287 If the tenant had been by fealtie and a horse to be rendred yearely. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Render* sb., Other [things] which lie in render, that is, must be rendered or answered by the tenant, as rents, reliefs, heriots, and other services. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk.* 317 It is soke, and it is waste, and it renders a pair of spurs. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 158 The successors..swore to observe the old fealty and render the old tribute to the English Crown.

fig. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 160 My tributarie teares, I render for my Bretherens Obsequies.

† **b.** To bring in, yield (a revenue). *Obs.*—1

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 16 The Jesuites have a Garden, full of Fruit-trees of all sorts, which render them a considerable Revenue yearly.

12. To give, pay, exhibit, or show (obedience, honour, attention, etc.); to do (a service).

1588 J. Craig in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 249 The honour of God to whilkes al christien men ar oblesed..to rander obedience. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 123 Fealty and homage;..which he hath ever since the time of Francis the first, denied to render. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* v. 8 Our mouthes wide opened in rendring honour unto him. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, I feel indebted to you for the service you have rendered me. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xv, There were personal attentions to be rendered. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iii. 78 Two friends who were to render him some undefined assistance.

fig. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iii. 33 And Hymen now with luckier issue speeds, Then this for whom we rendred vp this woe.

13. *refl.* To present (oneself), take steps to be *at* († or *in*) a certain place. Hence *intr.* to be present; to hold, obtain (*rare*).

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 82 In regard of the great diligence he is to make to render himself in Germany with all speede possible. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. 1 All those Princes..rendred themselves at the Tent of the Emperour Amadis of Greece. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* II. 79 Rendring himself at the Garden-gate, by Virtue of his Key, he open'd it. 1754 Franklin *Plan of Union* Wks. 1887 II. 361 The most distant members..may probably render themselves at Philadelphia in fifteen to twenty days. 1821 Shelley *Sel. Lett.* (1882) 173 The tocsin of the Convent sounded, and it required all the efforts of the Prioress to prevent the Spouses of God from rendering themselves ..to the accustomed signal. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 166, I rendered myself at Paddington station on Friday morning. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 374, I believe that some such quality..renders in the whole order.

† **b.** *trans.* in similar use. *Obs. rare.*

a 1637 B. Jonson *Forest* iv, *To World* viii, What bird or beast..That fled his cage, ..wull Render his head in there againe! *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 89 Every soldier .. costing him near upon 100 crowns before he could be rendered in Flanders.

c. To infuse (a quality) *into* a thing. *rare*—1.

a 1887 R. Jefferies *The Open Air* (1893) 243, I wonder the painters..do not sometimes take these scraps of earth and render into them the idea which fills a clod with beauty.

III. 14. To bring (one) *into* a state or condition (*obs.*); also, to cause to be *in* a certain state. *rare.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ix. 37 That it maye playse the..to rendre theym from theyr lacyuyte in-to..shamefaste chastyte. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* IV. i, Quiet These vain unruly passions which will render you Into a madness. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 67 He is rendred into a capacity, 1. Of knowing Him: 2. Of knowing his Will. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 305 Homberg, whose great Capacity..has render'd him in mighty Esteem with all the Learned. 1810 S. Green *Reformist* I. 137 The visionary schemes of fanaticism rendered the thoughts of Percival in continual terror of all worldly pleasure.

† **b.** To present or expose *to*, to bring *under*, something. *Obs.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 312 Her private virtues rendring her to the imitation..of all. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 57 Twelve men enquired of the fame and ground thereof; which if liked, rendred the party under the spot of delinquency. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 His having a prince's mind imprisoned in a poor man's purse rendered him to the contempt of such who were not ingenuous.

15. To make, to cause to be or become, of a certain nature, quality, etc. (Cf. Make *v.* 48.)

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 197 It was ones possessed of Englysh men, but it was rendred Frenche, in the tyme of Charles the first. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 88 These assume but valors excrement, To render them redoubted. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 303 O ye Gods! Render me worthy of this Noble Wife. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 146 That [testimony] once rendred in-valid, the Bishop could easily prognosticate his own ruine. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1282 He..Thir Armories and Magazins contemns, Renders them useless. 1705 Addison *Italy* 2 The Desarts that haue been render'd so famous by the Penance of Mary Magdalene. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 340 *note*, He had a friend.. whose advice rendered all their endeavours ineffectual. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 357 Cases in which superadded words of limitation may control the word heirs, so as to render them words of purchase. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 66 The total silence..rendered it probable, that the Burmas had not awaited the assault. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xix. 334 The absorbed heat is expended in rendering the substance viscous. 1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* 120 The big hybrid screw liners had already rendered H.M.S. Queen an obsolete type.

refl. 1652 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 85 The Spaniards also having rendred themselves masters of so many Posts. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 271 From a Salvage Prince [he] rendred himself a tame Follower of the Patriarch.

† **b.** Const. with *as* or *to be*. *Obs.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 51 The Tiler..renders the Noble mans roof, as a beggars Coate. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 15 So many Segments..as are taken away, renders the Figure inscribed to be a so-many-sided Figure. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 137 By this means we render Foreign Colonies and Plantations, to be in effect the Colonies and Plantations of Great-Britain. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 81 The great reformations introduced.., as well as the discoveries made, render former accounts to be but little depended on.

†16. To cause, produce (a feeling). *Obs. rare*—1.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 1 This action is of such an.. extraordinary nature, as may render astonishment to the.. most capeable understandings.

IV. 17. *techn.* **a.** To melt (fat, etc.); to obtain or extract by melting; to clarify. Cf. Rend *v.*2

c 1375- [see Rendered *ppl. a.*]. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 102/2 Render the Tallow, is to poure it through a Strainer, to keep the Dross from the pure Tallow. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 149 The fat..being rendered, or melted down. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 243 Hog's lard is rendered in exactly the same manner as mutton suet. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 453 It is understood that twelve hours suffice to render the oil.

b. *Plastering.* To cover (stone or brickwork) with a first coating of plaster. Cf. Render-set.

1750 *Wren's Parentalia* 309 St. Andrew's Wardrobe Church..was..built of Brick, but finished or rendered over in imitation of Stone. 1756 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 530 For rendring the walls of the Stair-cases and ceilings of the same. 1826 Gwilt *Rudiments Archit.* Gloss. s.v., The first of three Coat work upon laths, or on brick work, which has been previously rendered. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 363 Of outside wall..208 square yards, which must be 'rendered' within if built with stone. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 128 Rendering is the first coat upon a naked wall; thus we say, rendered and set.. Render, float, and set, is three-coat work.

c. *Naut.* (See quots. and Rendering *vbl. sb.* 3 b.)

1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 120 *Render*, to pass a rope through a place. A rope is said to render or not, according as it goes freely through any place. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 Any rope, hawser, or cable is 'rendered' by easing it round the bitts. *Ibid.*, The rope of a laniard or tackle is said to render when, by pulling upon one part, each other part takes its share of the strain.

Renderable (re·ndərăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being rendered.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 176 So that at all times the books were an account renderable of every branch. 1900 W. W. Peyton in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 528 The word is renderable only by a phrase.

Rendered (re·ndəd), *ppl. a.* [f. Render *v.* 17 a + -ed 1.] Molten, or melted.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 23314 (Fairf.), In hate brimstane & rendered lede þai salle be sette in þat prisoun. 1541 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 81 Hole cakes of rendred tallow .. and oder tallowe unmelted. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine*, The Offal of rendred Tallow, which will not melt. 1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) II. 255 The whole Keel is..rubbed with rendered Tallow. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 94 Fry them with dripping, or rendered suet, until the fish become of a light brown.

Renderer (re·ndərəɹ), *sb.* [f. Render *v.* + -er 1.] One who renders, in senses of the vb.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 146 Here is a bag fulle .. Of flytars, of flyars, and renderars of reffys. *a* 1691 Boyle *Chr. Virtuoso* I. App., Wks. 1772 VI. 679 The Heathen astrologers and renderers of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 528 He is a most exact renderer of the true sense. 1821 Scott *Pirate* v, Mrs. Baby, as we have described her, was no willing renderer of the rites of hospitality. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 91 Wordsworth here is but a renderer of the Transcendentalism of Plato.

Rendering (re·ndəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action of restoring, surrendering, yielding, giving, etc.; also, that which is yielded or given.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Renderynge, *reddicio.* 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 95 God at the lenyng & the deuyll atte rendryng. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 605 To intreate or speake of the rendering of thys towne. 1646 Evance *Noble Ord.* 20 The rule of Gods rendrings to the Creature, is according to our workes. *c* 1685 P. Henry in M. Henry *Wks.* 1853 II. 746/2 Alas! our renderings are nothing to our receivings; we are like the barren field. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 213 Love itself is, in its highest state, the rendering of an exquisite praise to body and soul. 1889 *Times* 10 Dec. 9 The rendering in chromic acid is much higher for the Macedonian mineral.

2. a. Translation, interpretation.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 217 Those..Translators..put no more difference betwixt their rendring of Davids Hebrew word, and S. Peters Greek word, but *pursue*, and *ensue*. *a* 1647 Filmer *Patriarcha* ii. § 1 (Rtldg.) 22 In the rendering of this place the elder translations have been more faithful. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* (1775) I. 8 By which is meant the land of Metzor, a different rendering of Mysor. 1863 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. iv. 286 Some of them are open to conjectural renderings of diverse significance. 1883 M. Arnold in *19th Cent.* XIII. 589 Correct rendering is very often conspicuously absent from our authorised version of the Old Testament.

b. Reproduction, representation, performance.

1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 67 Almost all the copyists of history hitherto have been more or less mistaken in their rendering of the past. 1881 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 347/2 The rendering of the cantata..was excellent. 1893 *Times* 29 Apr. 13/3 The painter has shown himself extremely skilful in his rendering of curious effects of light.

3. *techn.* **a.** The action of plastering with a first coat; the work so done; the plaster thus applied. Also (in Ireland), a coating of mortar used on the underside of slating to keep the slates firm.

1659 Howell *Vocab.* li, Lime, oxhair,..rendring, clear lime. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 81 The workmanship only in.. rendering two pence a yard. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 89 For Plaistering, Lathing and Rendring at one shilling a yard. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 383 Rendring on a Brick-wall is Three-pence a Yard. 1798 J. Hutton *Course Math.* (1828) II. 88 Plasterers' work is of two kinds; namely, ceiling, which is plastering on laths; and rendering, which is plastering on walls. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 613 By *set* is denoted a superficial coat of fine stuff or putty upon the rendering. 1889 *21st Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 18 The dust and broken mortar, which accumulate owing to the fall of the rendering from the roof.

b. Chiefly *Naut.* Yielding, slipping, or running out of tackle or lines.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rendering*, as a seaterm,..is usually expressed of a..tackle, laniard, or lashing, ..in contra-distinction to sticking or jamming. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 To rack a tackle is to seize the parts together and prevent rendering. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 227/2 Placing the thumb lightly upon the spool [of the fishing-rod] to control the rendering of the line.

c. Extracting or melting of fat, etc. Also *attrib.*

c 1865 Lethebv in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 Another mode of rendering, is to submit the melted tallow to the action of steam. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1916/2 *Rendering apparatus*, an apparatus for extracting oil or lard from fatty animal matters.

Re·ndering, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Render *v.* + -ing 2.] † **a.** Giving a reason. **b.** Yielding. *Obs.*

a. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lx. 13 The copulative (and) is almost by the consente of all men turned here into the rendering particle (for). 1636 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* I. xxii, Of Conjunctions..Rendering are such as yield the cause of a thing going before; as *for, because.*

b. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 33 The rendring reid, whilk bouis with euerie blast.

Render-set, *v., a.,* and *sb.* [See Render *v.* 17 b.] **a.** *vb. trans.* To cover (a wall, etc.) with two coats of plaster. **b.** *adj.* Consisting of two coats. **c.** *sb.* Plastering of two coats.

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 80 To lathe..the ceilings of the kitchen, bed-room,..render set the walls and partitions. *Ibid.* § 89 One hundred and twenty-one and a third

yards of render-set plastering. *Ibid.* § 246 One hundred and fifty-five yards of floated render set. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2248 The following materials are required for 100 yards of render set.

Rendezvous (re·ndèvū, rañdevu), *sb.* *Pl.* **rendezvous**; formerly also **rendezvouses**. Forms: *α.* 6–7 **rendez vouz**, 7 **vous**, **-vous**, **-vows**, **rendesvous**, **rendizvouse**, 7–8 **rendesvous**, **rendezvous**, (7 **-vouze**, 8 **-vouse**), 7– **rendezvous**; 6–8 **rendevous**, **-vous**(e, 7 **-vouez**, 7 **rendevou**, **-vow**, **ren-de-vou**. *β.* 7 **randes-**, 8 **randisvous**; 6–7 **randevous**, 7 **-vouce**, **-vouze**, **-vowes**, **randivous**, **-vose**, **randavus**, 9 *dial.* **randivoose**, **-vooze**; 7 **randevow**, **-voo**, **randavou**, **-vow**, 9 *dial.* **randivoo**, **-ibo**. [F., subst. use of *rendez vous* 'present or betake yourselves,' 2nd pl. pres. imper. of *rendre* to RENDER.]

1. *Mil.* A place appointed for the assembling of troops or armed forces.

1591 CONINGSBY *Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 22 Our army was marched..within a myle of Roan, where the rendevous was appoynted. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. xxxiii. 375 He proclaimed the Rendez-vous at Sora, for his Soldiers there to meete. 1625 SIR T. DUTTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 212 So remote a place as Giteringberke assigned for our randevowes at this tyme of the yeare. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* 19 Alnewike is appointed the rendez-vous where all the troupes should meete at a set day. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 19 It was highly necessary to have a place of arms, a place of defence, and a rendezvous. 1772 SIMES *Milit. Guide* (1781) 11 The order of the march of the troops must be so disposed, that each should arrive at their rendezvous, if possible, on the same day. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, I have..commissioned arms, levied money, appointed rendezvouses. 1874 FROUDE *Eng. in Irel.* III. x. i. 357 Every man who could shoulder a pike was off to the rendezvous.

b. A place or port fixed upon, or suitable, for the assembling of a fleet or number of ships; also, instructions concerning a rendezvous (quot. 1813).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 188 Such harbors of the Newfoundland as were agreed for our Rendez-vouz. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 180 For the fleet..Niewport writte that they had their randevous at the Barbados. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 65 All the Ships had Orders, in case of Separation, for several Rendezvouses. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cli, I hope to find all the Frigates on the Rendezvous. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 162 It does however appear to me extraordinary that any master of a transport should think of running to any port not in his rendezvous. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 221 The Dutch West India Company.. found its bay an invaluable rendezvous for the fleet cruising.

† **c.** A station for the supply of men to the navy. *Obs.* Also *attrib.*

1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169/1 All the rendezvous-lieutenants attended the Lord-Mayor..in order to have their warrants new backed for pressing. 1771 *Ibid.* 71/2 Hearing he was on board the Oxford at Chatham, she entered at the rendezvous in London, for the same ship.

2. In general use: An appointed place of meeting or gathering; a place of common resort.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* II. v, A tauerne is the Randeuous, the Exchange, the staple for good fellowes. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 297 The bed is the best Rendevou of mankind. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 99 Foul creatures, who as soon gotten into a Court make it their randevouze. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 500 During his stay in the University of Oxford, his Chamber was the rendezvouz of all the eminent Wits. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 377 Hence to the vagrant's rendezvous repair. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 110 His quarters became the rendezvouz of the malcontents. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xi, The place which he had named as a rendezvous..was held in general to be accursed. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 308 They have.. the power of meeting on their own account, in which case their rendezvous is a church.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) A ij b, This citie of Paris,..the Rendez-vous of the greatest miracles in the world. 1647 HARVEY *Schola Cordis* vii. 8 Thy body is disease's rendevouze. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1406/1 Field-Conventicles, those Rendezvouses of Rebellion.

†**3.** A place of individual resort; a retreat, refuge. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 57 A Randeuous, a Home to flye vnto. 1599 — *Hen. V*, V. i. 88 Newes haue I that my Doll is dead..and there my rendeuous is quite cut off. 1641 H. THORNDIKE *Govt. Churches* 34 This was a convenient rendez-vous for the Apostle, in the mean while, to preach the Gospel in the parts of Epirus. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. I. ii, I must make my addresse to you, for I haue no other Rendevous.

† **b.** A last resort or shift. *Obs. rare* —1.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 18 When I cannot liue any longer, I will doe as I may: That is my rest, that is the rendeuous of it.

† **c.** A depot or store of provisions. *Obs.* —1

1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relat.* 35, 16 daies provision we had..besides our randevous we could, and might, haue hid in the ground.

† **4.** *To make* or *keep* (one's) *rendezvous*, to meet, or be in the habit of meeting, in or at a place. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 244, Good companions and time-serues, who..make their Rendez-vows always where the best Cheere is stirring. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 38 The feminine and softer sex..keep there their Rendeuous. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Dionysius* 946 To make their rende-vous with their Armes at a day set down at the Towne of the Leontines. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiii, The tavern where we kept our rendezvous.

† **b.** *transf.* of things. *Obs. rare.*

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. Hist. xv, The Lake of Geneva..payes its full tribute, and make[s] its chiefest Rendezvous before that City. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 505 There is a certaine place of sea, where these destracted tydes make their rancountering Randeuouze.

5. A meeting or assembly held by appointment or arrangement; †also, an assemblage or gathering of persons thus brought together.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xix, The captaines cald foorthwith from euery tent, Vnto the Rende-vous he them inuites. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 211 Her great Hall, wherein So great a Randevow had lately bin. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 263 Here was a whole randezvouz of Cripples. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 78 Here he commands a general Rendezvouz of all his Naval Forces. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 43 She met a Rendezvous of above Sixty Witches. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 17 May, He would not fail to give him the rendezvous at the hour he mentioned. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, Some rendezvous which had occupied the hours of darkness. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, As if they had all been out..and were punctual at a general rendezvous to assist at the secret.

attrib. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 57 Music, chess, and the other common amusements of a rendezvouz-room.

† **b.** The assembling, or an assemblage, of things.

1652 J. HALL *Height of Eloquence* p. xxii, It appears not a single passion, but a conflux and general rendez vouz of them all. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 11 All the account we have of the Origine of the world, is from this generall Rendes-vous of Atoms in this infinite space. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Introd. (1685) 6 The Ocean is a general Collection or Rendezvouz of all Waters.

6. Without article, in *place* (*point*, *port*, etc.) *of rendezvous.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 45 A place of Rendeuous or meeting for all such as trauell in Carauans from Tombuto. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* 70 Their place of recourse, or rendezvous, when they acted their seeming extasies. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 4 The Coffee-house is the Place of Rendezvous to all that live near it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 57 The first place of rendezvous should be the bay of port St. Julian. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* vi. 99 The one chosen by the Poles for their point of rendezvous. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* X. Wks. 1853 III. 20 St. Lucar being the port of rendezvous for the Peruvian expedition. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 101 They themselves indicate neither name nor place of rendezvous.

Rendezvous (re·ndèvū, -vūz, rañdevū), *v.* Forms: *α.* 7 **rendevoze**, **-vooze**, **-vouze**, 7–8 **-vous**, 8 **-vous**; 7–8 **rendes-**, **rendezvous**(e, 7– **rendezvous** (7 **-vouse**; *pa. t.* **-voued**). *β.* 7 **randevous**, **randezvouse**. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To assemble at a place previously appointed; also generally, to assemble, come together, meet: **a.** of troops, fleets, etc.

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 28 They suborn'd great Companies..to come and rendevoze at Penrith. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 74, 2800 sail of ships Rendesvouzed in the Sea-towns of Holland. 1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 46 Thereupon they resolved to rebel and in order thereto rendezvous this day in the Stewartry of Galloway. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. iii. 16 Spithead..is a Road where the Navy-Royal does frequently Rendevouz. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 250 Our new recruits will rendezvous in this State between the 10th and 25th instant. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 38 After rendezvousing at Batavia, the united fleet appeared on the coast of Coromandel. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 20 They were also instructed to rendezvous promptly..at any point which might be threatened.

b. of persons in general, animals, or things.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 17 Particles, which will..never rest till they come to that empty space, where they may again Rendezvous together. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Sept., Here we rendezvoused at Captain Cocke's, and there eat oysters. 1679 *Establ. Test* 25 In a place remote from his quarter, he rendevouzes with his fellow adventurers. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. 34th ch. Isa.* 264 The vultures there and all the eagle kind Shall rendezvous. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlvii, They [swallows] rendezvoused in a neighbour's walnut tree. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 46 The Blue Posts, where we always rendezvoused, was hardly opened. 1858 CHAMBERS *Inform.* (ed. 4) I. 709/1 That the herring do not rendezvous even in the deeper parts of our own seas. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men*, etc. 285 The fugitives rendezvous'd in the arbour.

c. To band together. *rare* —1.

1815 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & Law* I. ii, They have all rendezvous'd to drive me mad.

† **2.** Of a commander: To assemble his troops or fleet. *Obs.*

1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 130 There at first he should have rendevoz'd. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 384 Cæsar..rendevouz'd at Brundusium, shipped off his twelve Legions, and sailed to Epirus. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 85 The Duke..will rendezvous at Stone.

3. *trans.* To bring together (troops or ships) at a fixed place. Now only *U.S.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 672 Having Rendezvous'd on the Banks of the River Calpes thirty thousand Foot,..he order'd them to move. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 179 Their Naval Strength o'er all their Ports diffus'd, They at a Day appointed rendezvous'd. 1780 JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 11, I think the men will be rendezvoused within the present month. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 404 Amherst..had rendezvoused at Oswego about eleven thousand men.

b. To bring together, collect, assemble (persons or things). ? *Obs.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 [He] minces the Text so small, that his Parishioners, until he rendevouz it again, can scarce tell what's become of it. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 391 What legions of angels might he have rendezvoued from heaven. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 310 If all Men are to be rendevouz'd in a General Assembly to receive severally every one his Final Doom?

refl. 1674 TILLOTSON *Serm.* I. (1678) 41 How the innumerable blind parts of matter should rendezvous themselves into a world. 1684 T. SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 443 The publick Coffee-houses..where the malecontents used to rendezvouz themselves.

† **4.** To crowd *about*, them in (a person). *Obs.* —1

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 326 A gentleman..was so rendezvoused about with beggars in London, that it cost him all the money in his purse to satisfy their importunity.

Hence † **Re·ndezvouser**, an associate. *Obs.* —1

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 309 His lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron..that all the old rendezvousers with him were so with his lordship.

Re·ndezvousing, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. RENDEZVOUS.

1679 KING in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 31, I am..far from acknowledging that the Gospel Preached that way, is a Rendezvouzing in Rebellion. 1758 *Descr. Thames* Index 289 Rendezvousing of the Herrings and Cod annually. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Sept. 2/3 The General was attacked on the very point of rendezvousing.

attrib. 1707 *Vulpone* 22 The rendevouzing Clause of their Act of Security. 1719 *Free-thinker* No. 108. 11, I discovered her, Three Rendezvousing Nights successively, at the Haunted House.

† **Re·ndible**, *a.*1 *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *rendable*: see RENDER *v.* and **-ABLE**, **-IBLE**.] That may be given up, or translated.

1611 COTGR., *Rendable*, rendible, renderable, yeeldable, restorable. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* Addit. xxi. 35 Evry language hath certain Idiomes, proverbs and peculiar expressions of its own which are not rendible in any other but paraphrastically.

Re·ndible, *a.*2 *rare* —0. [f. REND *v.* + **-IBLE**.] That may be rent (Worcester 1860).

Rending (re·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REND *v.*1 + **-ING** 1.] The action of the vb.; also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

c 1400 *Chaucer's Knt.'s T.* 1976 (Harl. MS.), At troye allas þe pite þat was þere, Cracchyng of cheekes, rendyng eek of here. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rendynge a-sundyr, *laceracio*. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 117 A noise like to the rending of broad cloth. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 151 The vilest Heresies and rendings of the Church. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Arsenick*, It causes great Pains, Rendings,..violent Vomitings. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 241 Virgil refers to the rending of rocks as one of the common effects of lightning. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 370 The rending or otherwise yielding of the coats of the vessel was accompanied by severe pain.

attrib. 1832 *Quarterly Jrnl. Agric.* III. 651 The next proceeding [in hurdle-making] is rending the different pieces: this is done at the rending frame.

b. A rent piece or fragment. In quot. *fig.*

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 234 Men who..bring with them bits and rendings of their academic whims.

Re·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + **-ING** 2.] That rends: **a.** In transitive senses.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. i, For lo Rendyng Muses of poetes enditen to me thinges to ben writen. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 402 Being of a terrible, rending, tearing, devilish, fierce Nature. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxii. 270 Their stinging Acrimony, rending Nitrosity. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 79 He speaks peace to the storm of rending passions. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* vii. (1848) I. 101 We have no rending choice to make. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 47 It [anginal pain] may be most acute and agonizing, of a rending character.

b. In intransitive senses.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 289 Darts the swift Lightning from the rending cloud. 1758 BEATTIE *Elegy* 82 O happy stroke, that..Darts through the rending gloom the blaze of day. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 58 The world shall stand still with a rending jar. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 120 With a creaking and rending sound.

Rendition (rendi·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *rendition* (=Sp. *rendicion*), f. *rendre* to RENDER.]

1. The surrender of a place, garrison, possession, etc. (Common in 17th c.)

1601 Q. ELIZ. in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 200 We receiued (with much contentment) the newes of the rendition of Kinsale. 1675 G. TOWERSON *Decalogue* 267 Where the Throne becomes empty, as it is by the Rendition of those that before sate in it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 703 After the rendition of Oxford to the Parliament forces, he lived for some time in the Middle Temple. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 169 To freighten..that puissant garrison to a rendition. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* i, Not in right of conquest, or rendition. 1894 *Athenæum* 26 May 678/1 He then discusses..the rendition of Mysore.

fig. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 54 Fear..treats with the tempter about terms of rendition.

b. The surrender of a person.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1851 III. 367 His rendition afterward to the Scotch Army. 1670 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 212 Their Answer was, That there was no need of distinguishing the Renditions of the Colony. 1860 S. ELIOT in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 442/2 The rendition of fugitive slaves by the Northern States. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Sept., Mr. Seward can scarcely place any obstacles in the way of the rendition of this man.

† **c.** The giving up or back of something; return, restoration. *Obs.*

1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 148 She lost her speech, which love soon made rendition of unto her. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 46 They have assigned unto it [memory] three operations, viz. Reception, Retention, and Rendition.

2. Translation, rendering. Now *U.S.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 231 It is..acknowledged that the most ancient interpreters were divided in their rendi-

tions. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. 27 The Jews..charge Paul as a perverter of the prophet's meaning, in a false rendition of the sense of the place. 1858 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 360 The closest possible rendition of the meaning of the original text of the Scriptures into English. 1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* 275, I will not omit mention of Calverley's complete rendition of Theocritus.

3. *U.S.* The action of rendering, giving out or forth, acting, performing, etc.

1858 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 360 On the rendition of the verdict, the large audience present manifested enthusiastic approbation. 1877 H. H. Furness *Hamlet* I. Pref. 14 In their rendition of Hamlet by the Messrs. Devrient. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* (1887) 266 When he spoke, the account seemed to have rendition from both of them jointly.

4. *U.S.* The amount produced or rendered; the yield (of silk). 1889 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Rendizvouse, obs. form of Rendezvous *sb.*

Re·ndles. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **rennelesse, renlys,** 6 **renlesse, renels**; 5 **rendlys,** 6–7 **-les,** 8 **-less**; 7 **rindles,** 9 *dial.* **rindless,** (**-lass, -lis**). [prob. repr. an OE. **rynels* = Flem. *ren-, rin-, runsel* (Kilian), Ger. dial. *rensel, rinsel* (Diefenbach): see Run *v.* and -els. Palsgrave gives also the form *ronnelles.*] Rennet, runnet.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Renlys, or rendlys, for mylke [*K.* rennelesse, *P.* renels], *coagulum.* 1530 Palsgr. 262/1 Rendles for a chese, *presure. Ibid.*, Renlesse to make cheese with, *presure.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 486 As white as milke, and as good as rendles to giue the forme to cheese. *Ibid.* II. 166 It will cruddle milke as wel as rennet or rindles. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 10 Collecting the Curd at the bottom of the Tub or Pan, after the runnet or rendless has done its duty. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 352 The *rindless* obtained from a calf whose 'nursing mother' grazes the pasture common to the dairy stock.

Rendle-wood. *dial.* [app. f. Rend *v.*[1] 3 d.] Barked oak. Also *attrib.*

1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* III. iv. 67 A heap of rendle-wood—as barked oak was here called. *a* 1900 — *Tess* xii, She was kindling 'rendlewood' (barked-oak) twigs under the breakfast kettle.

†**Re·ndling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *rendle,* back-formation on Rendles.] Curdling, setting.

1784 Twamley *Dairying* 33 The rendling of Cheese causeth a very great Fermentation.

Rendoun, obs. form of Random.

Rendrock (re·ndrɒk). [f. Rend *v.*[1] + Rock *sb.*] A kind of explosive.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) II. 628 The explosives were dynamite, rendrock and vulcan powder. 1881 Lock *Spons' Encycl.* III. 901 A number of semi-solid mixtures, such as dynamite, ..giant powder, rendrock.

†**Re·ndry.** *Obs.* [f. Rendeb *v.* + -(e)y: cf. *surrendry.*] Surrender.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xvii. 596 Touching the rendrie and deliverie of the fortresses in every cittie. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xxi. 26 For whose just And instant rendry old Laertes sent Ulysses his ambassador.

†**Re·ndy.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. F. *rendez* in *rendezvous* Rendezvous.] A rendezvous; also, an arrangement or disposal of troops.

1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 134 Staie thee neere thy trench till thou hast viewed thy selfe and the rendies of the enimies; that is, how manie battailes, how they are placed, of what condition, and where they are disposed to fight. 1596 Drayton *Piers Gaveston* Wks. (1748) 212 The Barons then from Bedford setting on, (Th'appointed rendy where they gather'd head).

†**Rene,** obs. form of Rean, furrow, balk.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 61 Withouten moold admyxt, ner sondy lene, Nor hungry cley, ner stonys ful vche rene. *Ibid.* 159 Sette not out thi landis faat or lene To hym whos lond adioyneth on thy rene.

Rene, obs. form of Rain *sb.*[1], Rein *sb.*

Reneg, var. of Renegue *sb.* and *v.*

Renegade (re·nɪgēid), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 6 *Sc.* **rannu-, rannigard,** 7 **renegad.** [Anglicized form of Renegado: see -ade 3 b.]

1. An apostate from any form of religious faith, *esp.* a Christian who becomes a Mohammedan.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 10 Ane fals, forloppen, fenyeit freir, Ane rannugard [*v.r.* rannigard] for greed of geir. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 232 The renegades in place of defending the king joyned with them [the Turks] in the spoyle. 1611 Florio, *Rinegato,* ..a renegade, a foresworne man, or one that hath renounced his religion or country. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1662) Ep. Ded., Some of the watchmen ought to have been watched themselvs, who ..in conclusion run over and turned renegads. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* Pref. (ed. 2) 20 Renegades and Deserters of Heaven, who renounce their God for the Favour of Men. 1814 Southey *Roderick* VIII, How best they might evade The Moor, and renegade's more watchful eye. 1873 Smiles *Huguenots Fr.* I. vii. (1881) 147 Like all renegades, he was a bitter and furious persecutor.

2. One who deserts a party, person, or principle, in favour of another; a turn-coat.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 127 Not a few English turning Renegades, and being contemned by the Spaniard. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 31 For if these Renegades had formed such a Conspiracy, what hindered their accomplishing it? 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Veiled Prophet* 690 Must he..be driven A renegade like me from Love and Heaven? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 451 The renegade soon found a patron in the obdurate and revengeful James. 1872 C. Gibbon *For the King* ii, The past makes me seem in my own eyes, and in the eyes of others—a renegade.

3. *attrib.*, passing into adj.

1705 Arbuthnot *Coins,* etc. (1727) 242 If the Roman Government subsisted now, they would have had renegade Seamen and Ship-wrights enough. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 6 Kosato, the renegade Blackfoot, had recovered from the wound. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 98 The renegade Christian must forswear the true Deity.

Hence **Re·negadism,** the practice of deserting one's religion or party.

1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 455/2 We..tacitly acknowledged renegadism..as the standard of moral feeling. 1877 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) IV. 315 This population was liable to be thinned by renegadism and constant war.

Re·negade, *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To turn renegade; to go over *from* a religion, party, etc.

1611 Corgr., *Maranisé,* marranized, renegaded. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 Which last [rivalling] both High and Low, do Precaution themselves against .. more than against their Converts Renegading or Starving. 1861 Meredith *Evan Harrington* III. xv. 236 That was before he renegaded. 1893 Leland *Mem.* II. 140 Johnson had renegaded from the Confederacy.

Renegado (renɪgē·do), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 6 **renigado,** 7 **rennegado, renegador.** [a. Sp. *renegado,* ad. med.L. *renegatus*: see Renegate.]

1. = Renegade 1.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 186 He was a Renegado, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becommeth a Turke. 1624 Br. Mountagu *Gagg* 238 The body of Babylas made the oracle mute, in despight of Julian that renegado. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 185 The English renegado, who is interpreter to the Morocco ambassador. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 62 This Relation I had from a very old Renegado, who was at the Tragedy. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 190 A dignified informer, a French refugee, and a renegado to the Church of England. 1814 Southey *Roderick* IX, Might I meet That renegado, sword to scymitar, In open field. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 348 The last to whom he was sold was a renegado.

2. = Renegade 2.

1600 Holland *Livy* II. xi. 39 By the information of a renegado. *a* 1635 Sibbes *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 33 They were renegadoes, having all left him. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 408 A Rebel is a voluntary Bandit, a civil Renegado. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 9 (1740) 35 He out of pure Malice to the Government of his Country, prefers that of Holland, and in that Respect writes like a Renegado. 1780 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 437 Many renegadoes from the different Indian nations are collected at the ..towns. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. vii, Federalists in the Senate, renegadoes in the Army, traitors everywhere!

b. *transf.*

1646 J. Hall *Poems* I. 68 A Renegado to all Poetry. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 62 A Renegado from some Trade or Profession. 1689 Philopolites *Grumble. Crew* 2 But our Male-Contents..are such Renagado's from Common Sense, that [etc.]. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 43 Even Canus accuses Cajetan for being a Renegado to the Fathers. 1748 J. Geddes *Composition Antients* 12 The most determined renegado to the interests of society. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Irish Bulls* 193 To such would be renegadoes we prefer the honest quixotism of a modern champion for the Scottish accent.

†c. Used vaguely as a term of abuse. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II. iv, To bring these Renegados to my Chamber, At these unseason'd hours.

†3. A variety of the game of ombre. *Obs.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* vii. 69 There are several sorts of this Game called L'Ombre, but that which is the chief is called Renegado, at which three only can play.

4. *attrib.*, passing into adj.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* Ded., The Turkes Janissaries, and Basha's, are most of them renegado Christians. 1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 96 All the Eunuchs in the Seraglio..are chosen of those Renegado youths. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 59 The scouts brought in one Joshuah Tift, a Renegado English-man. 17.. in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. III An English renegado slave translated *Effendi Soif* for them. 1798 Bragge in *Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 62 The recreant peer or renegado priest. 1829 W. Irving *Granada* (1850) 154 He singled out a renegado Christian, a traitor to his religion and his king. 1839 James *Louis XIV,* IV. 67 Pelisson .. busied himself with renegado zeal in buying proselytes to the faith of the court.

Hence **Renega·do** *v. intr.*, to turn renegado.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* IX. (1738) 200 Who after he was ransomed, ..renegado'd.

†**Renegant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *renegant-em,* pres. pple. of *renegāre*: see Renegue *v.*] Renegade.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 The inglis men sal neuyr cal you ane vthir vord bot renegant scottis. 1614 W. Parsons in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 207 This is a soure and renegant tyme. 1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 2 Cast .. your minds upon the renegant Jewes.

Renegate (re·nɪgēt), *sb.* (and *a.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **ranegate, renagat,** 6 **rennagat(e,** *Sc.* **renigat(e, rennigatt,** 6–7 **rennegate,** 4–7 **renegat,** 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **renegate**; 5 **renogat,** 6 **ren(n)ogate.** See also Runagate. [ad. med.L. *renegāt-us,* subst. use of pa. pple. of *renegāre*: see Renay and Renegue, and cf. It. *rinegato,* F. *renégat,* Sp. *renegado* Renegado.]

1. A renegade, deserter.

c 1375 *xi Pains Hell* 63 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Bynd.. ranegates with raueners..And cast ham in þe fuyre. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 401, I not where he be now a renagat. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 84 Julianus Apostate ..forsoke his Law, and becam a Renegate. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 288/2 Now I shalle be callyd the wyf of a renegate and transgressour. 1535 Coverdale I *Macc.* vii. 24 He wente forth..and punyshed those vnfaithfull rennagates.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 123 Whose first Apostles and preachers were al for the most part wicked rennagats. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiii. xxvi. 491 These fugitiue renegates had first practised to raise troubles and insurrections. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 *marg.,* Our Persian Interpreter proves a Renegat. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Renegate,* a reprobate.

2. *attrib.*, or as adj.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 238 Alle renogat robber..to put hem to peyn I spare for no pete. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 401 Rawmowit ribald, renegate rehatour. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/2 Manye other contumelies & dispightes, that the Turkes and the false renegate christiens manye tymes dooe. 1593 G. Harvey *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 272 A wilde Asse, of a fugitiue and renegate disposition. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xxx. 1 Woe unto renegate children, sayth the Lord. 1641 J. Trappe *Theol. Theol.* vii. 289 They refused Christ ..for the which they are become a renegate people now 1600 years together.

Renegation (renɪgē·ʃən). [ad. L. type **renegātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *renegāre*: see next.] The action of renouncing or renegading.

1615 T. Adams *Two Sonnes* 89 Let us reclaime our impudent and refractory renegations by a serious meditation. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv, From far and near..come Letters of renegation. 1896 Saintsbury *Hist. 19th C. Lit.* ix. 392 The hour of triumph was the hour..of opposition and renegation.

Rene·gue, *sb.* Also 7 **-neg,** 9 **-nege.** [f. the vb. (sense 4).] An instance of reneguing at cards.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 235 Now they are for their Tibs who had plaid faire, and made never a Reneg all the time. 1897 *Foster's Complete Hoyle* 622 Revoke, failure to follow suit when able to do so, as distinguished from a renounce or renege.

Renegue (rɪnē·g), *v.* Forms: 6–7, 9 **reneague,** 7–9 **renegue,** (6 **ri-,** 7 **-neigue,** 9 *dial.* **-nague**); 7, 9 **reneg,** (9 *dial.* **-neeg**); 6–7, 9 **renege,** 6–7 **reneage,** 9 *dial.* **rena(i)ge.** [ad. med.L. *reneg-āre,* f. *re-* Re- + *negāre* to deny: cf. Renay *v.*]

1. *trans.* To deny, renounce, abandon, desert (a person, faith, etc.). Now *arch.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 12 Reneague thou and forsake Christ. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 46 That not onely he reneged his obedience in this particular action, but changed the whole trade of his life. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 62 To blaspheme, and reneage, or denie God. 1657 Trapp *Comm., Job* xxxiii. 7 Those of this reformed Religion, who will not reneague it. 1691 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 52 Even by those who in other things reneg its Authority. 1817 Coleridge *Ess. own Times* (1850) III. 957 He himself retains the opinions and principles which the other had reneged. 1867 Miss Broughton *Not Wisely* (1868) 239 Though he had deserted her and reneged the situation of spiritual guide and teacher.

†b. To recant. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 29 He would spend his dearest blood before he would renege one Syllable.

†2. *intr.* or *absol.* a. To make denial. Also with dependent clause. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii. 167 b, Whyle Petur reneagueth, while he sweareth naie,..the cocke crewe the secounde tyme. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., King Bladud* lviii, Shall I renege I made them then? Shall I denye my cunning founde? 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 84 Such smiling rogues as these..Renegue [*printed* reuenge], affirme, and turne their Halcion beakes, With euery gall, and vary of their Masters. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony Monger* i. Wks. 1716 II. 389 But if he reneages..and is forc'd to answer, that he bows to nothing; then beg him for a Fool.

†b. To apostatize. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 58 The Turks give all the kindest invitations that can be to Christians to renegue and become Turks.

3. To refuse, decline. *rare.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Too liue now longer, Troy burnt, hee flatlye reneaged. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. i. § 13 (1740) 21 The Author will needs have..the good King at the head of them by his Reneguing to become the Guarantee. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 207 Our Postillion, with the thorough Consent of his Horses, renegued going farther. 1866 Kennedy *Leg. Fictions* 29 How shabby it would look to reneague the adventure.

4. a. *Card-playing.* To refuse or fail to follow suit; to revoke. (But see also the *sb.*, quot. 1897.) Now *local* and *U. S.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* x. (ed. 2) 82 Reneging or renouncing, that is, not following suit when you have it in your hand, is very foul play. *Ibid.* 87 You are bound to follow suit, and if you renounce or renege, you lose the whole Game. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/1 At games of cards renege (spelled renague in Ireland) is almost always used instead of revoke, and bears the same meaning. 1897 *Foster's Complete Hoyle* 277 This privilege of reneging is confined to the three highest trumps.

b. *dial.* (See quots.)

1872 Whyte Melville *Satanella* I. i. 12 If iver she schames with ye, renaging [*note* refusing] or such like .. I'll be ashamed to look a harse..in the face again! 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Reneague,* to renounce a job. 1893 *Wilts Gloss., Reneeg, renegue,* to back out of an engagement, to jilt.

Hence **Rene·gued** *ppl. a.*, renegade; **Rene·guing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Rene·guer.**

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 106 The Mammelvcs, being al Christians reneaged, and of seruile condition. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 187 The relinquisher of his owne life is more to be punished, than a reneger of his seruice in warre. 1600 O. E. (M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. Libel* Ep. Ded., Your selfe and other rinegued English, that adhere vnto them. 1632 J. Featly *Hon. Chast.* 11 Correct the fury of it by a pious reneaguing. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* I. iv. 57 These modern Renegers, Separates, and Apostates.

Renels, obs. variant of RENDLES, rennet.

Rener, obs. form of RUNNER.

Rene·rvate, *v. rare*—[1]. [Cf. next and ENERVATE *v.*] *intr.* To get renewed vigour.

1801 *Lusignan* IV. 129 His strength began to renervate.

Rene·rve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put fresh nerve into, to strengthen again.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. CXVIII, Draught of Promethean fir'd air took Renerves slack joynts, and ransacks each phlegmattick Nook. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 702 War and Washington renerve the soul. 1817 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvii, The sight re-nerved my courser's feet. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* I. v, Up from the dust the enfeebled start, Armed and re-nerved for victories.

absol. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 89 It was a vitalising joy which touched us, not to soothe, but to renerve.

Renet, obs. form of RENNET *sb.*[1]

Renette, obs. form of RENNET *sb.*[2]

† **Renew,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **renewe.** [f. the vb.] Renewal, new invention.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* CXXV, And there we sawe the perfyte excellence, The said [? *read* sad] renewe, the state, the reuerence..Off hir court. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado,* etc. (1878) 247 That both loue and hate, May make you happy louers by renew. 1631 — *Whimzies, Exchange-man* 33 Who bray their braines in a mortar, to produce some usefull renew, some gainefull issue for their thriving master.

Renew (rĭnĭū'), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **renuwe,** 4–6 **renewe,** 5 *Sc.* **ranew,** 5–7 **renue,** 7 **reniew.** [f. RE- + NEW *a.*, after L. *renovāre* to RENOVATE. Cf. RENOVEL and RENULE.]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To do over again, revise. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1374 CHAUCER *To Scriv.* 5 So offt a daye I mot þy werk renuwe, It to corect and eke to rubbe and scrape.

2. To make new, or as new, again; to restore to the same condition as when new, young, or fresh.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ciii[i]. 30 Thou shalt renewe the face of the erthe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 770 Let make a stewe With rayn watir, thyn herbis to renewe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. XXXVIII. 27 He renewyd and repayred al olde Temples thorough his Realme. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XV. 8 And [Asa] renued the Lordes altare. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 229 Souls are chosen..as a Seed purged from all dross, to renue the Church. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* V. i. 14 In such a night Medea gathered the inchanted hearbs That did renew old Eson. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 9 This Light..perfecteth, renueth, and preserueth all things. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 521 The cool Evening-breeze the Meads renews. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 395 The soul whose sight all-quickening grace renews. 1823 S. ROGERS *Italy, Bergamo* 54 His long suit of black Dingy and thread-bare, though renewed in patches Till it has almost ceased to be the old one. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 27 Would God renew me from my birth I'd almost live my life again. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* Pref. 29 To dip themselves for an instant in the font of death, and to rise renewed of plumage.

refl. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 54 Alle thynges renewen them at his commynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 23 His faithfulnes is greate, and renueth itself as the mornynge. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. vi. 49 Therefore shall he dye, And Ile renew me in his fall. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 348 Even as that moon Renews itself—Shall we be not renewed!

b. To make spiritually new; to regenerate.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 16 That man that is withinne forth [1388 the ynner man] is renewid. — *Eph.* iv. 23 Be ȝe renewid by spirit of ȝoure mynde. *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* 73/1142 Ande be renuyde in Gode knowynge a-geyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Man is renewed..by the vij folde graces of the holy goost. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Christmas Day,* Graunt that we..maye dailye be renued by thy holy spirite. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 158 God is strong, able to pardon vs, able to renue vs. 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 Man renews himself at the same time that the spirit renews him. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 123 The Paraclete that shall renew you.

c. To assume anew, to recover (one's original strength, youth, etc.).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 78 Thus [he] reneweth his age as a wyse best that he is. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xl. 31 They that waite vpon the Lord, shal renue their strength. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lvi, Sweet loue renew thy force. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 783 Heav'n his wonted face renewed. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 468 Dew, From which its fields and woods ever renew Their green and golden immortality. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 74 Thou wilt renew thy beauty morn by morn. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 236 In age we may renew our youth, and forget our sorrows.

†**d.** To reopen (a wound). *Obs. rare.*

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. (1876) 229 His woundes were so renewed that the blode yssued out afresshe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* Cc iv b, He estemeth yᵗ the vlcerate place must be renewed. Than whan yᵗ it is made as a fresshe wounde [etc.].

e. *refl.* To refresh (oneself). *nonce-use.*

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 30 We.. renewed ourselves, at the close of the banquet, with a plate of Chateaubriand ice.

3. To restore, re-establish, set up again, bring back into use or existence.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xi. 14 Cometh, and goo we into Galgala, and renewe we there the rewme. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 Josie shal..make an ende of suche fendes, and Cristis reule shal renue. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 38/2 Crysten men had leve to renewe the servyce of god that was defended afore. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xvi. (S. T. S.) I. 191 Þe romanis war makand þare provisioun to renew þe grete playis mony ȝere before hantit in þare ciete. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 574 The former corruptioun and abuse wes renewit. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 813 Mighty Cæsar..On the glad Earth the Golden Age renews. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 25 We kneel, and..In pleasing dreams the blissful age renew

†**b.** To re-enact, put in force again. *Obs.*

1494 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 187 Thies ben the ordinaunces, Actes, and Statutes, made..by the Founders of the Gylde..; nowe renewed, and affermed. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 95 b, This decree did Pope Eugenius the third renue.

4. To take up again or afresh; to resume; to begin again, recommence.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2200 Laban nolde not forgete The saute to renewe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 54 The byrdes renewen theyre swete songe gracyouse. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xii. 16 We..sente them vnto the Romaynes, for to renue the olde bonde of frendshipe and loue with them. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 74 They renewe the warres againe wᵗ all their force and power. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 The Turkes..renued their batterie with great force and 8. peeces at once. 1602 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 206 We..renew'd among our selves the friendship, which we had before mutually promis'd. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 19 As..surging waves against a solid rock, Though all to shivers dash't, the assault renew. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 317 She will be ready to receive him whenever he thinks proper to renew his addresses. 1790 COWPER *Mother's Pict.* 116, I seem..To have renewed the joys that once were mine. 1817 EARL OF DUDLEY *Lett.* (1840) 162, I..was beginning to think that it was high time our correspondence should be renewed. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xviii, The airs and streams renew their joyous tone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 Socrates renews the attack from another side.

b. To resume (a speech, subject, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1133 Adam..Speech intermitted thus to Eve renewd. *Ibid.* XI. 499 Adam..scarce recovering words his plaint renew'd. 1792 COWPER *Stanza* v. 22 Conscience oft Her tale of guilt renews. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, He ventured to renew the subject nearest his heart.

c. To say in resumption.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 401 Then thus the matron modestly renewed: 'Let all your prophets and their sects be viewed'. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. xvi, 'And', he renewed, after a pause,—'and you ascribe this fear of seeing me' [etc.].

5. †**a.** To go over again, to repeat, relate afresh.

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 868 Iosyan, that was so trewe, Thought she wold her love renewe. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 254 It neidis nocht to renewe all myn vnhele, Sen it was menit to ȝour mynd, and maid manifest. [Cf. *ibid.* 708, 872.] *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 495 To turn, and sigh and grone,..And eke renew the wordes all that she Bitween you twain hath seid. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 137 Here I wyll renewe that whyche I sayed before of the styf-necked Iewes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 64 Then gan he all this storie to renew, And tell the course of his captivitie.

b. To repeat (a promise, vow, etc.); to make or utter again.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 She..promysed to lyue chaste,..whiche promyse she renewed after her husbandes dethe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 45 They turne afresh, and oft renew their former threat. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ₱ 3 The Lady renewed her Excuses. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxi, Lovers renew the vows which they did plight In early faith.

c. To do over again, to repeat (an action). *rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 116 Awake remembrance of these valiant dead, And with your puissant Arme renew their Feats. 1781 J. MORISON in *Sc. Paraphr.* XXXV. iii, Oft the sacred rite renew Which brings my wondrous love to view. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 161 Many a sad kiss by day by night renew'd.

6. To replace by some new or fresh thing of the same kind; to restore by means of substitution or a fresh supply; to fill (a vessel) again.

1439 in *Ancestor* (1904) July 16, I wol..that the tapres be renewed til the month be endet. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1867) 67 Loke the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty, but ofte renued. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xiii. 14 b, We renewed our beuerage out of certaine cesternes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 632 They create the duke and the eight governors of the commonwealth, who are renued from two yeeres to two yeeres. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 157 These Hangings are renewed every seven Years by the Ottoman Emperours. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 590 She to the fount conveys the exhausted vase: The bath renew'd [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 434 Beneath the open sky she spreads the feast; 'Tis free to all—'tis every day renewed. *a* 1796 BURNS *You're welcome, Willie Stewart* 6 Come, bumpers high,..The bowl we maun renew it. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1062 The earth doth like a snake renew Her winter weeds outworn. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 146 The condensed vapour incessantly gotaway, but it was ever renewed.

†**b.** To change, make a change in. *Obs. rare.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 471 Thei wer Sarasyns borne, but as than thei had renewed theyr byleue, and were crystened in Fraunce. *a* 1533 — *Huon* clxi. 619 Fyrste ye muste renewe your law and byleue in yᵉ lawe of Mahomet, on whome I do byleue.

c. To repair, make up for. *rare*—[1].

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. I. 136 Though the corporealists can find nothing to renew the decays of motion.

7. To revive, reawaken (a feeling).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xi, My fayre Frend, renewe not my sorowe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CLXX. 164 The kynge was ascertayned therof; the whiche renued his heuynesse. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 238 The auncyent hate..was renewed in his hert. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado,* etc. (1878) 266 Renewing griefe with each renewing morrow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 509 The Sun's sultry Heat their Thirst renews. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. Maria Gisborne* 174 Quenching a thirst ever to be renewed.

b. To revive, resuscitate, in various uses.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 10 Make me a clene hert (o God) and renue a right sprete within me. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 Thou renewest [L. *resuscitas*] the errours therin condemned. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* LXXXV. 28 Thy saving health to us afford And life in us renew. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 259 It is his Majesties pleasure to have the memory of things rather buried in oblivion then renued. 1726 ATTERBURY *Serm.* I. vi. 235 [I have] endeavour'd to renew a faint Image of her several Virtues..upon your Minds.

†**c.** To strike afresh. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* XXXVIII. 30 [28] The noyse of the hammer reneweth his eare, and his eye is against the similitude of the vessel.

8. To grant anew, *esp.* to grant or give (a lease, bill, etc.) for a fresh period; to extend the period or application of; also, to take afresh, to obtain an extension of.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 94 His Lordship to settle the Country the better, refused to renew any protections. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 116 Intermix My Cov'nant in the Womans seed renewd. 1671 — *Samson* 1357 Shall I..so requite Favour renew'd? 1727–8 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 20 Feb., Mr. Petit Rose writes me..about renewing his lease. 1867 MRS. RIDDELL *Far above Rubies* II. xii. 295 Arthur never insisted on a settlement of their accounts, never objected to renew bills. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 391 The lease expired..and she did not care to renew it. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 The trustees on its expiration at the end of a year, refused to renew this ticket.

b. *absol.* To give a fresh lease or bill.

1688 WOOD *Life* 19 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 283 He hath had a good yeare lately for renewing and hath received 800 *li.* 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, 'Won't the party renew?' 'Impossible—it's the third renewal'. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Tom Cobb* 1, I suppose I have renewed oftener than any man aloive!

9. *intr.* To grow afresh, become new again.

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 43 Out of here handys I may noȝt fle, But ȝyf thi grace in me renewe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 243 Whan blood renewyth in every creature, Som observaunce doyng to nature. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 103, I praye yow be ware that the olde love of Pampyng renewe natt. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 116 Quhen that the sound of his saw sinkis in my eris, Than ay renewis my noy. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* CIII. v, Like as the Eagle castes her bill, Wherby her age renueth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 310 Causing the heare to renewe and growe againe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 68 Renew I could not like the Moone. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 299 But come wee to *Primitias,* renuing and growing euery yeere. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* X. 106 Gallus, for whom my holy Flames renew Each Hour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 569 Thus while he sung, Ulysses' griefs renew. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Tan,* If the tan is forked up,..the heat will renew again.

†**b.** To change by growth. *Obs. rare.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. ii. 58 These pepyns myght nought kyndely as they shold renewen in to a good Appeltree. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 116 Out of their lond eek seedis wol renewe And chaunge hem silf.

†**10.** To begin a fresh attack, to return or come back, *upon* one; to renew the fight. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 289 Sad men in deid wpon him can renew. *Ibid.* VII. 707 Ynglis archaris apon thaim can ranew. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. v. 6 Renew, renew, the fierce Polidamas Hath beate downe Menon. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 35 My former Complaint renewed upon me.

†**b.** To return (*to* one); to come back. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 691 Feill scalyt folk to thaim will son ranew. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 448 Time is lost, which never will renew, While we too far the pleasing Path pursue.

11. To begin again, recommence.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXXVII. 511 Howe the warre renewed bytwene the french kyng, and the kyng of Nauerre. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 37 b, This tumult and trouble was supressed, yet renued it agayne. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. 223 Whereupon the combat renewed with more cruelty than before. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. ii. (1765) 184 Our former Conversation insensibly renewed. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 62 The battle renewing at the dawn of the ensuing day. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* III. 161 Their intimacy renewed, and Mrs. Carisbrooke was as communicative as [etc.].

†**12.** To resume relations *with* a person. *Obs.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 175 She sincerely detests any thought of renewing with him. *Ibid.* II. 134 If he had seen the least glimpse of an opening to renew with you.

† **Renew,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *renouer* († *-nuer, -noer*) to tie again, f. *re-* RE- + *nouer* to tie.] *trans.* To tie (a horse) *to* a thing.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1126 Where he was light and toke his rest, His stede renewed til a grene tre.

Renewabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being renewable (Worcester 1860).

Renewable (rĭnĭū'ăb'l), *a.* [f. RENEW *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being renewed.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Diascordium,* The Colour is indeed renewable by a little fresh Bole. 1779 *Sylph* II. 174 Heaven, who has given us renewable affections. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. v. 192 The great estates, in Ireland for example, let under leases perpetually renewable. 1864 BRIGHT *Sp., Permiss. Bill* 8 June (1876) 512 The licence is renewable from year to year. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* XIII. II. 104 A twenty years' peace, renewable by agreement..had been negotiated.

Renewal (rĭnĭū'ăl). [f. as prec. + -AL.] The act of renewing, or the state of being renewed; also, an instance of this.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 227 He continued all along in that particular Renewal that was made of it to the People of Israel. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 24 A Renewal of this original contract. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Diss. on Parties* XVIII. (ed. 2) 218 The Revolution was..one of those Renewals of our Constitution that We have often mentioned. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XII. (1798) 164 A renewal every three or four years will produce finer fruit. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 11 Your handwriting came like the renewal of some

old friendship. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2. 277 A return of the King's malady brought the renewal of York's Protectorate.

b. *attrib.*, as *renewal premium, shoot*; **Renewal Sunday** (see quot.).

1862 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 53 St. Thomas's Sunday, called also Renewal Sunday: with us Low Sunday. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, Renewal Premiums. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 335 In the leaf-axils are formed the 'renewal'-shoots which last over the winter.

† **Renew·ance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] Renewal.

1630 LORD *Banians* 31 Giving a fresh renewance of gladnesse to their parents (when their joy grew stale).

Renewed (rĭnĭū·d), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Revived, re-established, etc.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2819 Rodogars þe riche þat renewid [*v.r.* reuerent] lady þe dere dame of Dari. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 Renewyd,..*renouatus*. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 81 Giue renew'd fire to our extincted Spirits. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 243 Before his feet (in his renewed kingdome) were firmely fastened on the throne of authority. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 259 Are we become a renewed people, ..zealous of good works? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 35 Renewed desire would grace with other speech Joys always prized. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xix, The beauty and the joy of their renewed might. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, His strong voice had alternately trembled with emotion and risen again in renewed energy.

Hence **Renew·edly** *adv.*, **Renew·edness.**

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) IV. 663 The Apostle..sets up an inward sanctity and renewedness of heart. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 336, I declare renewedly my firm resolution to give up the man. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 115 Renewedness of mind, however awkward a phrase, is perhaps the most nearly expressive of it. 1854 ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 200 He was..treated with unblushing perfidy, renewedly assailed without warning.

Renewer (rĭnĭū·ər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which renews, restores, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iv. (Bodl. MS.), Fuyre is iclepid renewer of alle þinges and wardeyne of kinde. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 14 O place of blisse, renuer of my woes. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 105 The first renuers and restorers of the Gospell in this latter age. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 179 Protectors of our peace, And sole renewers of our hopes encrease. 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 He is not his own regenerator ..: he is, however, his own renewer. 1861 TRENCH *Ep. 7 Churches Asia* 127 Everywhere setting forth himself as the only renewer of all which sin had made old. 1884 *Western Morn. News* 10 Sept. 4/5 The 'Renewer', that portion of the Electric Telegraph by means of which long cable telegraphy has been made possible.

Renewing (rĭnĭū·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of RENEW *v.*1 in various senses; also, an instance of this.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iv. (Bodl. MS.), Fuyre haþ vertu of renewing, for alle þinges eldeþ..3if þei beþ nought ikepte..by vertu of fuyre. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 3 The land..is sa turnyt now for the renewing of new lordschip. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 Renewynge, *renouacio*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 In the renewynge of the inwarde man. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, Cardamus greatly commendeth this hearbe, for the comforting and renuing of a decayed memorie. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 219, I gained some renewings of that rest. 1679 DRYDEN *Pref. to Tr. & Cr.* Ess. (Ker) I. 205 The quarrel..concludes with a warm renewing of their friendship. 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 342 The words of the original may be rendered, by the laver of regeneration, and by the renewing. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 670/2 [Herbaceous plants] will require much renewing.

Renew·ing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That renews.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 11 They sink a Shaft downe thither ..to admit a renewing Vent. 1715 CHAPPELOW *Right way to be rich* (1717) 141 You may take t'other look at it..every renewing look enhanses the value and worth of it. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 383 These ..are the renewing principles of human society.

Renewle, variant of RENULE *v. Obs.*

Renew·ment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. RENEW *v.*1 + -MENT.] Renewal.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 44 It was an incredible renewment, that he did not only soodeinly set vp the people agein [etc.]. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The renewment of the heart is proper to the spirit. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 204 The renewment of our commercial treaty with Russia.

Reney(e, etc., obs. forms of RENAY.

† **Renfie·rce,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. FIERCE *a.*, on anal. of next.] *trans.* To render fierce.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 45 Whereat renfierst with wrath and sharp regret, He stroke so hugely [etc.].

† **Renfo·rce,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **renforse, re'nforce, r'inforce,** 6–7 **r'enforce.** [ad. F. *renforcer*: see RE- and ENFORCE *v.*, also RE-ENFORCE *v.*, REINFORCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reinforce, strengthen.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiv. [cx.] 327, I am yet wyllynge to treate of this matter more at lengthe, to renforce this hystorye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 6 He renforsit the toune vitht victualis, hagbutaris, ande munitions. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 309 Arte is an ayde and coadiutor to nature..by renforcing the causes wherein shee is impotent and defectiue. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. xvi. 23 Having omitted opportunitie to renforce a place of strength called Petra. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* v. iii, R'enforce the Ranks that are broken.

2. To compel (one) again *to* do a thing. *rare*—1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 48 Yet twise they were repulsed backe againe, And twise renforst backe to their ships to fly.

Hence † **Renfo·rcing** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Renfo·rcer.**

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 92 Erasistratus feling the renforcing of the poulce to proue howe long it would continewe,..still helde his fingers vpon the beating of the poulces. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i]. (Arb.) 194 *marg.*, Emphasis, or the Renforcer. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 4 The benefite..consisteth chiefly in the renforcing, or..the redoubling of such troupes.

† **Renforcee.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ranforcee, renforce.** [a. F. (*étoffe*) *renforcée*, pa. pple. of *renforcer*: see prec.] A strong make of silk.

1688 *Abridgm. Spec. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 1 Invencion of making, dressing, and lustrateing silke, called black plain, alamodes, ranforcees, and lutestringes. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3366/4 A considerable parcel of narrow and broad Allamodes, Renforcees and Lustrings.

Ren-forst: see *rain-frost*, RAIN *sb.*1 5 a.

Reng, obs. f. REIGN *v.*, var. RENGE *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Rengaile, variant of RANGALE. *Obs.*

† **Renge,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 **reng, rengge,** 5 **reenge.** [a. OF. *renge* (Godef.), related to *renger, -ier*, to RENGE. The var. *range* was also adopted in ME., and finally became the standard form: see RANGE *sb.*] A rank, row, line, esp. of fighting men.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3807 þe kinges sone of Asie..Out of þe renge he com ride. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5021 Cesar..arraied þem in renges right, & assigned whiche bataille first schold fight. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1736 In two renges faire they hem dresse. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 588 Merlin that rode fro oo renge to a-nother ascride hem often 'ore auaunt'. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 Wythin the ryuer & flode of ynde named Ganges goon the eeles by grete renges whiche ben .c.c.c. feet long. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Renge, *route, ranc.*

† **Renge,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 4 **reynge.** [Of obscure origin; cf. RANGE *sb.*2] A sieve or strainer.

c 1362 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 Pro uno reynge emp. pro pistrina xviij *d.* *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Þerow a crees bunte syfte hem, & for defaute of a bonte, take a Renge. 1506 *Yatton Church-W. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 128 For botomyng of y° clensyng renge..iiij *d.* 1697 G. DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 50 Powder it, and pass it through a Renge or fine Seive.

Renge, obs. Sc. f. REIGN *sb.*, obs. f. RING *v.*, var. RINK man. *Obs.*

† **Renge,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **rengne.** [ad. OF. *renger* to set in rank or line, to roam: see RENGE *sb.*1 and cf. RANGE *v.*1]

1. *intr.* **a.** To move hither and thither, roam, stray. **b.** To draw up in line or rank.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Þe helle liun rengeð & reccheð euer abuten .. soule uorte uorswoluwen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 His Danes wild he venge Ageyn him in bataile, to renne & to renge. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xvi, Commonliche þei go byfore her maister rengeynge and playnge with hir taile. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* vii, The raches comun rengnyng him by, And bayet him fulle boldely. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 198 Than thei rode forth and renged close that wey where as the childeren foughten.

2. *trans.* To set in order, put in array.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4443 Her folk wer rengyd in that playn. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 159 Richard was perceyued, þei were renged redie, & how þer pencels weyued. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1380 With many high laurer and pine, Was renged [F. *pueplés*] clene all that gardine. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, Alle þe oþer tyndes gret and longe, wele sette and wele renged. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 70 He had devised and ordeined the herbers to be compassed, rengid, and made. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxix. 105 The two barons..camen to the felde, where they fonden their folke renged to-gydre. 1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I renge, or set in array, or in order one by another, *je arrengie.*

refl. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8257 To renne on þe [þey] schul þem renge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 127 Than two of hem renged hem and priked after the messagers. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 352 Thenne armed hym euery man, And..came & renged them before the bataylles.

Hence † **Renged** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. xiv, Now mongst their renged Squadrons Troylus flings.

† **Re·nger.** *Obs. rare*—0. [Cf. RENGE *sb.*2 and RANGER 2.] A sieve.

1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Renger for a baker.

Rengge, variant of RENGE *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Rengne, obs. f. REIGN *sb.* and *v.*; var. RENGE *v.*

† **Rengra·de,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *ren-* (as in *renforce*) + *grade*, after DEGRADE *v.*] *trans.* To restore from degradation.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv, His flight Scotch-qwened his Sister, she rengraded Englands blood.

† **Rengre·ge,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *rengréger* (15th c.): see RE- and ENGREGE *v.*] *trans.* To aggravate.

1600 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paul's Cross* (1601) B viij, Titles, that..imputeth to men faultes which they haue not committed, or doth rengrege or amoinder, that is, make greater or lesse the faults committed.

Reni-, comb. form of L. *rēn* kidney (see REINS), used in some scientific terms, as *renicapsular, -cardiac*, etc.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Renifolius*, having reniform leaves,..renifolious. *Renipustulatus*, marked with spots in the form of kidneys: renipustulate.

† **Reni·ant.** *Obs. rare.* Also **renyant.** [a. F. *reniant*, pres. pple. of *renier*: see RENAY *v.*] A renegade.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 118 A renyant [1560 reniant] forjuged hath not halfe the care. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reniant*, a Revolter, a Runnagate.

Renidifica·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of building a nest a second time (Webster 1864, citing Bulwer). So **Reni·dify,** *v.* to make another nest (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reniew, obs. form of RENEW *v.*1

Reniform (rī·nĭfōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *reniformis*: see REINS and -FORM, and cf. F. *réniforme.*] Having the form of a kidney; kidney-shaped. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Reniform Leaf, one of the shape of a kidney. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 78 [Pyrites is] found reniform. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entom. Compendium* 81 Shell reniform, velvety, and green. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 453 The last joint of the antennæ is either almost globular or reniform. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 570 Three-legged stools with reniform seats. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v. 237 The corneal substance of the eye is reniform.

Comb. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 113 Leaves reniform-cordate, glabrous.

Renigat(e, obs. Sc. forms of RENEGATE.

† **Reni·ously,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *reny*, RENAY *sb.* + -OUS + -LY 2.] Like a renegade.

1522 *Stat. Order of Garter* P 2 in Ashm. (1672), He that then reniously and cowardly flieth or departith away from thens, ought to be estiemed .. never worthi to be electe Knyght, or Felow of the said Company.

Re·nish, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **renischche,** 4–5 **renysch,** 7 *dial.* **rennish,** 9 **ran(n)ish;** 4–5 **renyst, renishit,** ? 7 **renisht.** [Of unknown origin: cf. RUNISH. The sense in early examples is often obscure.] Strange, uncouth; fierce, wild, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 96 We haf bro3t..Mony renischche renkez & 3et is roum more. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 387 Quen he had wro3t all his will..with a renyst reryd þis reson he said. *Ibid.* 2943 Ser Dary..Rysys him vp renysch & re3t in his sete. ? *a* 1600 *King Estmere* viii. in Child *Ballads* II. 52/1 Thus the renisht them to ryde, Of twoe good renisht steeds. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 58 *Rennish*, furious, passionate: a rennish Bedlam. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Words Lincs.*, *Ranish*, rash, precipitate, giddy, wild. 1889 *N. W. Lincs. Gloss.*, *Rannish*, rash, violent.

Hence **Re·nishly** *adv.*, strangely, roughly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 þe fyste with þe fyngeres..þat rasped renyschly þe wo3e with þe ro3 penne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4931 The renke within þe redell..Rymed him full renyschly & rekind þir wordis.

Renishe, obs. form of RHENISH.

† **Renita·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *renītī* (see next) + -ATION.] = RENITENCY 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/1 If there be greate quantitye it causeth such a renitatione or stretchinge out, as a bottle which is full, and closelye stopped.

† **Reni·te,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *renītī*, f. *re-* RE- + *nītī* to struggle.] *intr.* To offer resistance.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28, I dare say, they that most renite, will least repent.

† **Renitence.** *Obs.* [a. F. *rénitence* (16th c., Paré): see RENITENT and -ENCE.] = next.

1652 CHARLETON *Darkn. Atheism* 265 An exclusion of all coaction, violence, renitence or imposition. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 14 The weight of Lead..had crammed the Sand together..that it stuck by renitence of its irregular parts, one against another. 1743 HON. C. YORKE in *Warburton's Unpubl. Papers* (1841) 140 A man would not do amiss to shut up his books; and without the least renitence roll in the vortex of dulness.

Renitency (rĭnəi·tĕnsi, re·nĭtĕnsi). Now *rare.* Also 7 **-ancie.** [See prec. and -ENCY.]

† **1.** Physical resistance, *esp.* the resistance of a body to pressure. *Obs.*

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 2 Freed from all obstacle and renitency. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VII. xvii. (1678) 183 The signs of such a Tumour are a certain renitency or resistance. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 157 It necessarily and by an insuperable Renitencie expels and excludes all other Matter. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Renitency*, is that Resistence which there is in solid Bodies when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

2. Resistance to constraint or compulsion, opposition, reluctance. Now *rare.*

1626 PRYNNE *Perpet..Regen. Man's Est.* 324 There is a reluctancie, renitancie [*pr.* reuitancie], dislike and hatred of it in his soule. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vi. (1678) 157 His oxe..suffers the sharp visits of the goad without renitency or opposition. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 96 The obstruction which the renitencies of that gentleman threatened. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxiv, Nature has form'd the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and renitency against conviction. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 129 We have here no endeavour, but the reverse of it; a constant renitency and reluctance. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1855) III. 109 This renitency of Mr. Gladstone's to accept..the consequences of his Church Principles.

Renitent (rĭnəi·tĕnt, re·nĭtĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *rénitent* (16th c., Paré), or ad. L. *renītent-em*, pres. pple. of *renītī*: see RENITE *v.*]

1. That offers physical resistance; resisting pressure, hard.

1701 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 3) 245 An inflation of the Muscles whereby they become both soft, and yet renitent like so many Pillows. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 305 The electrical Matter..can go no further, by Reason of the renitent Quality of the silken Strings. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 213 The right ovary was swollen, renitent, as big as a walnut.

2. Recalcitrant.

1847 PRANDI tr. *Cantù's Reform. Europe* I. 257 [He] constrained the people to go to mass, and punished the renitent with imprisonment and confiscation. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 8 The gaps left by renitent warriors were rapidly filled by intending plunderers.

† **Reni·x(e.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **renixus* (after *nixus*) for actual *renīsus*, f. *renītī*: see RENITE *v.*] A backward effort.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 31 The blood by expansion and turgency making a potent renix. 1689 — *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxii. 181 A strong pressure upon the Arteria magna, which by a potent renixe did duplicate its force of Pulsation.

† **Renk**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *renc.*] = RANK *sb.*[1]

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* xxviii. (1814) 81 As Arthur wente searchynge the renkes [*printed* renkthes; F. *les rencs*] and preses, he encountred the Erle of Foys.

Renk[2]. *Coal-mining.* [? var. of RANK or RINK.] (See quots.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 42 *Renk*, ..a standard distance of 60 or 80 yards (called the first renk), upon which a standard price is paid for putting a score of coals. 1860 *Mining Gloss.* (Weale) *Renk* (Newc.), The average distance the coals are brought by the putters.

Renk, var. RINK man *Obs.*; obs. f. RING *sb.*, RINK course.

† **Renke**, ? for *renge*, obs. f. REIGN *sb.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 17, I haue þe renke and þe rewle of all þe ryall.

† **Renkning**, obs. Sc. var. RANKING *vbl. sb.*

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 233/1 The samyn was remittit togidder with the renkning and placeing of the haill burrowis within this realme to the commissionaris.

Re·nky, *a. dial.* Also 7 **rencky, renty.** [Of obscure origin.] Large and well-made. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dial.* 11 There is a Rencky Cow, that beats all th' rest. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 58 *Renty*, handsome, well shaped, spoken of Horses, Cows &c.

† **Renla·rge**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RE- + EN-LARGE *v.*; cf. RE-ENLARGE *v.*] *trans.* To set free or open up again.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VI. 88 B'entreatinge Manor Lordes, folkes lesse to flize, commons renlarge, restore thold colonies.

Renlesse, obs. var. RENDLES rennet. **Renlett**, obs. f. RUNLET. **Renlys**, obs. var. RENDLES. **Rennagat(e**, obs. ff. RENEGATE. **Rennare**, obs. f. RUNNER. **Renne**, obs. f. RUN *v.* **Rennegado, -gate**, obs. ff. RENEGADO, -GATE. **Renneleſſe**, obs. var. RENDLES rennet. **Renner(e**, obs. ff. RUNNER.

Rennet (re·nėt), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **renniet**, 6 **rennette, rennit**, 6–7 **renet**; see also RUNNET. [f. *renne*, obs. form of RUN *v.*, or perh. repr. an OE. **rynet*: cf. RENDLES, EARNING[3], and G. *renne.*]

1. A mass of curdled milk found in the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, used for curdling milk in making cheese, etc.; also, a preparation of the inner membrane of the stomach used for this or other purposes.

14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 591/19 *Lactis*, rennet, or rennynge. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Milk, & also Blood, And Renniet which for Cheese is good. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* D iij, The rennet of an hare..healith the faulyng Euell. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 118 It [cheese] is to strong of the rennet, saith hee. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 352 Take little sucking whelpes and feede your hawke with the flesh of them stieped in the milk or renet whiche you shall find in the mawes of them. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 88 That it bee not tart of the rennet, is far wholsomer. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 82 As quickly as the milk is turn'd to curd, When with a proper rennet it is mixt. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cheese*, Cheese..being a preparation of milk curdled by means of rennet, and afterwards dried, and hardened. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 369/2 No people take less pains with the rennet than the Cheshire farmers. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 39 Caseine is coagulated very perfectly by the action of rennet aided by heat. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 607 It is customary to place the dried viscus in wine, and to call the liquid thus formed, as well as the prepared stomach, rennet.

fig. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 14 The Bawd, who was the very Renet of Concupiscence.

2. Anything used to curdle milk, *esp.* the plant *Galium verum*, Lady's Bedstraw (cf. CHEESE-RENNET).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 109 b, In the Figge tree it [the sap] is milkie, Whiche serueth as a rennet for Cheese. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 540 The herbe [Gallion] may serue for Rennet to make Cheese. 1678 SALMON *Pharm. Lond.* 59 Gallium..is used for Rennet or Runnet to make cheese with. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. I. vii. 110 The Cliver, or Rennet or Curd-wort,..is also pernicious in curdling Milk in the Cow's Bag. 1851 C. A. JOHNS *Flowers of Field* I. 304 The Highlanders use the roots..and the rest of the plant [*Galium verum*] as rennet to curdle milk. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 231/2 It is likely enough that *Galium*..is still used as rennet in some neighbourhoods.

3. *attrib.*, as *rennet ferment, gland*; **rennet-bag**, the stomach of a calf used as rennet; **rennet stomach**, the fourth stomach of a ruminant; **rennet whey** (see quot.); **rennet wort**, the plant *Galium aparine.*

1611 COTGR., *Mulette*,..the maw of a Calfe; which being dressed is called the *Renet-bag. 1727 BRADLEY *Country Housewife* (1728) 84 Cheese..may be strengthned, by putting..Spice into the Rennet Bag, as Pepper. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 369/2 The vell, maw, rennet-bag (or by whatever name it is called). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 295 The *rennet ferment is the most constant of all the active constituents of the gastric juice. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 10 The many little *rennet glands situated in the walls of the stomach secrete a liquid termed the gastric juice. 1889 tr. *Claus' Zool., Mollusca to Man* 317 The food enters the fourth stomach..the longitudinally folded *rennet stomach or *abomasum.* 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Rennet-whey*, the serous part of milk, separated from the caseous, by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy. 1727 BRADLEY *Country Housewife* (1728) 76 To make an artificial Rennet..that is, to boil the Cliver, or as some call it Goose-grass, or others *Rennet-Wort, in Water.

Rennet (re·nėt), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6, 8 **runnet**, 6–8 **renate**, 7 **renat**, 7– **rennet**, (8 **ren(n)ette**, 9 **rennett**). [ad. F. *reinette* (see REINETTE), app. f. *reine* queen (cf. QUEEN *sb.* 9 c), but sometimes written *rainette* as if f. *raine* frog, in allusion to the spots which appear on some varieties. Hence also Du. *renet*, G. and Da. *renette*, Sw. *renett.* The obs. Eng. form *renate* was by some writers explained as from L. *renātus.*] One of a large class of dessert apples of French origin, of which the most esteemed varieties are round or flattish in shape, small or medium sized, firm fleshed, and good for keeping; † also formerly applied to a pippin grafted on a pippin-stock (quots. 1612–42).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 36 A childe will chose a sweeting..and refuse a Runnet, because it is than grene, hard, and sowre. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 The sweet Cherry, the temperate Pipyn, and the golden Renate. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 677 The Renat, which though first it from the Pippin came, Growne through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiv. 149 When a Pepin is planted on a Pepin-stock, the fruit growing thence is called a Renate, a most delicious apple. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 48/1 The Rennet is a fine lasting Apple,..the Lincoln Rennet is reputed best. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 264 The Golden Runnet is the most certainest Bearer of any Apple I have met with. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 671 English rennet,..Tender rennet,..Spanish rennet [etc.]. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 908 The true 'golden rennet' can only be heard of at great fruiterers. 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 156, I may observe that all the rennetts are highly flavoured.

attrib. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 143 A Fruit of the Size of our Rennet Apple.

† **Re·nnet**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *rénette, rainette* (1690).] A farrier's tool, used for probing the hoof of a horse.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Retracts*, Then with your Rennet search the Hole, penetrating to the end of it, where the Nail was rivetted to the Hoof.

† **Re·nnet**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RENNET *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To curdle (milk) with rennet; to supply with rennet.

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 59 Nor Cheesecakes,..Lyurings, (white-skind as ladies:) nor the straines Of prest milke, renneted. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To his Book*, Come thou not neere those men, who are like Bread O're-leven'd; or like Cheese o're-rennetted.

† **Re·nneting.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **rennetting.** [f. RENNET *sb.*[2] + -ING[3]; cf. QUEENING, and Flem. *renetting* (De Bo).] = RENNET *sb.*[2]

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 595 Ripe pulpy Apples, as Pippins, Rennetings, &c. that are of a syrupy tenacious nature. *Ibid.* Kalendar Jan., Winter Queenings,..Rennetting.

Rennible, obs. form of RENABLE.

Renniet, obs. form of RENNET *sb.*[1]

Rennigat(e, -gatt, obs. Sc. ff. RENEGATE.

Rennin (re·nin). *Physiol.* [f. RENN-ET *sb.*[1] + -IN[1].] The specific milk-curdling enzyme of rennet. Hence **Renni·nogen**, the zymogen which produces rennin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 287 In addition to pepsin the gastric-juice contains another ferment, namely 'rennin', a milk-curdling ferment.

† **Re·nning.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *renne* RUN *v.* + -ING[1].] = RENNET *sb.*[1] (See also CHEESE-RUNNING.)

14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 573/41 *Coagulum*, rennynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 348 They vse it in stead of renning, to turn milke and gather curds thereof. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 57 *Race*, Rennet or Renning.

Renning, -yng(e, obs. ff. RUNNING. **Rennish**, *a.*: see RENISH. **Rennit**, obs. f. RENNET *sb.*[1] **Rennogat(e**, obs. ff. RENEGATE.

† **Reno·ble**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 5 a + NOBLE *a.*] *trans.* To ennoble again.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 266 Neither [will] their books imprinted be any way disgraced or hindered, but rather revived, renobled, and honoured. 1731–8 SAVAGE *On Her Majesty's Birth-Day* 61 Renobled thus by wreaths my queen bestows, I lose all memory of wrongs and woes.

Renocero, obs. form of RHINOCEROS.

† **Renodate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. ppl. stem of L. *renōdāre* to untie: see RE- and NODE.] 'To undo, or unknit a knot; also to knit fast or again' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So † **Renoda·tion** 'an unknitting or undoing of a knot' (Phillips 1658); also † **Reno·de** *v.*, 'to vnknit' (Cockeram 1623).

Renogate, obs. form of RENEGATE.

† **Reno·me.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *renom*, later form of *renon* RENOWN *sb.* Earlier examples of the spelling belong to RENOMEE.] Renown.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 175 Do nat a thyng that shulde blemysshe your renome. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxviii. 118 In ages still to come To ryse and sprede ..God's actes to hys renome. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 289 Neither doth Jacob this bicause he is careful for the enlarging of the renome of his name.

† **Renomé**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [OF.] = next.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 204 Of Mount Morice Mathi a baron renome.

† **Reno·med**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 **renumed**, 5–6 **renommed**, (*Sc.* **-it, -yt**). [ad. OF. *renumé, renomé* (later *renommé*), pa. pple. of *renomer*, f. *re-* RE- + *nomer* to name.] Renowned.

13.. *Cursor M.* 13763 (Cott.), Þis ilk water .. Was mikel renumed in þaa dais. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii, Þat al þing þat is ryȝt excellent..semeþ to be ryȝt clere and renomed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 131 To him which thenkth his name avance And be renomed of his dede. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Famous poetis..In Grece and Troye renomed of prudence. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 9 This place as longe as the world shalle endure..shalle be renommed by grete fame. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 These two lordes were renomed as chief in all dedis of armes. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Quhat order is maist renommed in the haly kirk?

† **Renomee'.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **renome**, (5 **-nomme**), **renommee**, 5 **-y(e.** [a. OF. *renomee*, later *renommée*, f. *renomer*: see prec.] Renown. (Very common in Caxton's works.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 303 For gentillesse nys but renomee Of thyne auncestres, for hire heigh bountee. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 43 Hire name was Rosiphelee; Which tho was of gret renomee. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 186 Renomee that thurgh alle the worlde renneth yede so thourgh euery londe. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 561/1 The fame of renommy of the honour and pollicie therof. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 521 The renommee therof is flowen over alle the worlde.

Reno·minate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To nominate for a second term of office.

1864 FREMONT in *Daily Tel.* 21 June, If Mr. Lincoln should be renominated. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 7/2 He stated that Mr. Croker refused to renominate him.

Renomina·tion. [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.]

1. Renewed nomination.

1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 339 He thought the President had a fair chance of re-nomination. 1891 *Times* 11 Feb. 5/2 The gravity of the situation has induced him to accept renomination.

2. A change of name. *rare*—[1].

1885 *Antiquary* Mar. 96/2 He follows up the intricate history of the companies, and tracks their devious courses through changes, exchanges and renominations.

Renommed, renommee: see RENOMED, -EE.

Renonse, obs. form of RENOUNCE *v.*

Renoperica·rdial, *a. Physiol.* [f. *reno-* as comb. form of L. *rēn* kidney.] Pertaining to the kidneys and pericardium.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 676/2 Renopericardial orifice placing the left renal sac..in communication with the viscero-pericardial sac.

Renoume, -noumpne, obs. varr. of RENOWN.

Renounce (rĭnau·ns), *sb.* [ad. F. *renonce*, f. *renoncer* to RENOUNCE.]

1. *Card-playing.* An act or instance of renouncing (see the vb., sense 7).

1747 HOYLE *Quadrille* 33 No person is to be beasted for a Renounce, unless the Trick is turn'd and quitted. 1792 A. THOMSON *Whist* 119 (T.), If with these cards you tricks intend to win, Prevent renounces, and with trumps begin. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 39 If any one renounce, he is basted for each renounce if detected; but a renounce is not made till the trick is turned. 1863 'CAVENDISH' *Laws of Whist* (ed. 5) 13 If a renounce is corrected after any of the subsequent players have played, they are at liberty to withdraw their cards.

b. A chance of renouncing, by having no cards of a particular suit.

1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 24 Never force your partner but when you are strong in trumps, unless you have a renounce yourself. 1874 GIBBS *Ombre* 82* He rashly tries, having a renounce already in Diamonds, to clear his hand of Clubs, and so, having a renounce in that suit also, to give himself a better chance.

† **2.** Renunciation. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1779 BURGOYNE *Maid of the Oaks* v. i, From this moment I renounce it. *Grov.* And you never made a better renounce in your life.

Renounce (rĭnau·ns), *v.* Forms: 4 **renonce**, 4–5 **renonse**, 4–6 **renounse**; 4, 6–8 *Sc.* **renunce**, 5 **renownce**, 4– **renounce.** [ad. F. *renoncer* (OF. also *renuncer*):—L. *renuntiāre* (*-ciāre*) to announce, proclaim, also to disclaim, protest against, f. *re-* RE- + *nuntiāre* to make known, report: cf. *announce, denounce*, etc.]

I. 1. *trans.* To give up, to resign († *to* another), to surrender; *esp.* to give up in a complete and formal manner.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 475 Eche of 3ow þat schal not renounce alle þingus þat he has in possessioun may not be my disciple. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13629 My ryght I renonse to þat rynk sone. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 95 Ther renowncyd he All hys hy astate and eke hys dignyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxiv. 88 If they wylfully wold renounce the sayd place and put them in his grace, he wolde vtterlye pardon theyr trespace. 1530 PALSGR. 686/1 He hath naught to do withall nowe, no more than you have, he hath renounced his tytle. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 69 He shall renounce Naples, Milan, Gene, Aste and Flaunders. 1605 in Goudie *Diary J. Mill* (S. H. S.) 193 The said William Bruce..renunceis, quit claimis and dischairgis and ouer gives to the said nobill lord the said twa last of land.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 322 These Titles now Must we renounce, and changing stile be call'd Princes of Hell? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 748 The Victor Horse..The Palm renounces, and abhors the Flood. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) I. 240 The parents..renounce all future claim. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 44 (1773) 270 A tack ceases..if..the tenant renounce his possession to the landlord. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 333 They soon experienced, that those who refuse the sword, must renounce the scepter. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvi. 351, I should require them..to renounce in writing all claims upon myself and the rest. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 29 Whatsoever Thou forbiddest I will renounce.

b. *To renounce the world*, to withdraw from worldly interests in order to lead a spiritual life.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. 78 Þei renounce þe worlde and take a Religious lif. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 157 Vpon .viii. yeres after that Lothayre..renounsyd the pompe of yᵉ world. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 290 We renounc'd the world when we were baptized. 1779 COWPER *Love of World* 25 Renounce the world—the preacher cries. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 419 Declaring his own intention of renouncing the world and indulging his love of devotion in retirement at Mecca.

c. To abandon, cast off, repudiate; to decline to recognize, hold, observe, etc.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 253, I shall..renounce his law, and beleue in Mahounde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 86 b, He required them to renounce the protestation of the yeare before. *c* 1645 MILTON *Forcers Consc.* 2 You have thrown of your Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 307 After which imprecation the wretch holds up one Finger, thereby renouncing a Trinity. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, Our father's fortune Would almost tempt us to renounce his precepts. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 466 To drive the Pope to extremities by wholly renouncing his authority. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 Napoleon renounced, once for all, sentiments and affections. 1895 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 691/1 It is competent for anybody to renounce or disclaim a trust, and to have nothing to do with it.

†**d.** *refl.* To give up (oneself), esp. in a spirit of resignation. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 96 We confess yat we glaidlie embrace ye Croce of Christ, renuncis our selfs [etc.]. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 541 Hee must renounce himselfe, and become like to the bruite beast. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 128 Wee should renounce our selves..because we are not our owne but Gods. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 24 These Authors have read but of few Ionases, who voluntarily renounce themselves to settle a Tempest.

2. To abandon, give up, discontinue (a practice, action, habit, thought, intention, etc.).

1484 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 123 To renounce the wering and usage of the Irisshe arraye. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 54 Renunce, rebald, thy ryming. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vi, I will renounce this magic and repent. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* xiv. 13 Now therefore set thine house in order, and..renounce corruption. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 463 When the Romans renounced all right and fair dealing, these..opposed them. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 73 He renounced all thoughts of paying attendance at Court. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 293 That tongue is silent now;..Renounced alike its office and its sport. 1838 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* xvii. III. 7 A calamity befel them by which they were forced to renounce this design. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 253 He was compelled to renounce the attempt. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* IV. 319 If a prayer can move thee, renounce this purpose of thine.

b. To abandon or give up (a belief or opinion) by open profession or recantation.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1133, I dreid, without 3e..renunce 3our new opiniones, The spirituall stait sall put 3ow to perditioun. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 51 If thou wilt renounce thy miscreaunce,.. Life will I graunt thee. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 56 All others must..submit and renounce their errors. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. (1788) 224 We..do not begin to detest him until he affects to renounce his principles. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 87 On his refusing to renounce his tolerant maxims, [he] put him to death. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 380 Professor Forbes ..renounced the theory, and substituted another.

3. To disclaim or disown obedience or allegiance to (a person). ? *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. C vij b, And whan one hathe hym named, than he demaundeth him, renouncest thou Sathan. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 10 Thow art my clerk, the Devill can say, Renunce thy God and cum to me. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, I from hencefurth shall vtterlye renounce, refuse, relinquish, & forsake the bishop of Rome. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 194 To repaire my Honor lost for him, I heere renounce him, and returne to Henry.

b. To cast off, disclaim relationship to or acquaintance with (a person); † also const. *from*.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Thee Gods haue flatlye renounst vs, Oure state that whillon preserud. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 24, I here renounce her from my bed and boord. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 54, I renounce thy blood, If thou forsake thy valour. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 15 Tho' you presented him in the Morning, he will forget you at Night, and utterly Renounce you the Day following. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, I never can renounce you, while you are unchanged. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxxiii, Your kindred renounce you. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. xv, My brother has quarrelled with me..and renounced me.

† **c.** In *passive* with complement. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oaths Suprem. & Alleg.* 23 Can the King be acknowledged..a Head of Churches of which he renounces, and is renounced the being so much as a member?

†**4.** To refuse *to* do a thing. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 This sayd, shee vannisht, and thogh that I sadlye requyred Too confer further, yeet shee too tarrye renounced.

† **b.** With double obj. To refuse. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 On sands they renounce vs an harboure. They doe bid vs battayl.

† **c.** To refuse to carry out; to repudiate (an obligation). *Obs. rare* —¹.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 255 Lewis the twelfth, after the league for yeers was expired, renounced the payment of all publike or priuate pensions.

† **5.** To deny (a suggestion or accusation). *Obs.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* I j b, If you will say there is salte in it, I will acknowledge [=admit] it; but if you will suspect there is gall in it, I renounce it. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 305 When manie were suspected of the murder, and all renounced it [etc.].

6. *intr.* or *absol.* † **a.** To make renunciation. Const. *to* (the thing renounced). Also *Sc.* to dispense *with* (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 683, I sal renunce but delay to þis fals warld þis ilke day. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 Babilla with hir Sones sevene, Which hath renonced to the hevene. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. C viij, He renounceth specyally vnto thre synnes. That is vnto pryde, to couetyse, and vnto lechery. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 147 He of my sons who fails to make it good, By one rebellious act renounces to my blood. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xx, I thought..That chiel a very silly dunce, That could not honestly renunce With ease and joys..to win an unce Of yellow boys.

b. *Law.* To make formal resignation of some right or trust, esp. of one's position as heir or executor.

? 1604 in Morison *Dict. Dec.* XXXI. (1806) 13897 The Lords found, That he..might renounce to be heir, albeit he ..were decerned as lawfully charged, not having renounced *debito tempore*. 1695 VENTRIS *Reports* (1701) I. 303 There is no Book which proves the Acts of an Administrator void, where there is a Will and the Executor renounces. 1743 *Swinburne's Wills* (ed. 6) VI. § 12. 444 Then two of the Executors of the Son died, and Hay the surviving Executor renounced. 1806 MORISON *Dict. Dec.* XXXI. 13901 [The] Heir, before he renounce, must purge the Estate of his proper debts. 1870 W. D. CHRISTIE *Mem. Dryden* in D.'s Wks. (Globe) p. lxxix, Dryden died without a will, and his widow having renounced, his son Charles administered on June 10.

c. To make a renunciation of something.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 243 But you, dear Juan, Renounce, endure, are brave. 1872 — *Middlem.* lxvii, Since providential indications demand a renunciation of me, I renounce.

7. *Card-playing.* To fail to follow suit, to play a card of a different suit from that which has been led; originally implying the *possession* of, but now usually the *want* of, a proper card. In the former case REVOKE is now the current term. (Cf. RENOUNCE *sb.* 1 and RENEGUE *sb.* and *v.* 4 a.)

1656 HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 194 In the same manner as men in playing turn up trump, and as in playing their game their morality consisteth in not renouncing. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, Since my lover has played the card, I must not renounce. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 197 Madam, you have no cause to flounce, I swear I saw you thrice renounce. 1747 HOYLE *Quadrille* 33 If any Person renounces and it is discover'd,..all the Parties are to take up their Cards and play them over again. 1787 *Minor* 92 He frequently renounced, and seldom returned her lead. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 41 The player who holds the same has a right to renounce in every suit during the whole game. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 112 A suit in which he knows that both you and the fourth player renounce.

† **II. 8.** *trans.* To announce, declare, proclaim, pronounce. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 97 Tille..that the squier herde of the speche, and how it was renounced that he had leide .v. eggis. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. v. P vij, He [the curate] it ought to renounce unto his souerayne, as is the bysshop of the dyoses. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 352 Joanna, the Dukes dauchter.., [as] Quene of Jngland al man in publick renunced. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xx. 179 They..renounced Anathema to him, that should set downe the time of his [the Messiah's] coming.

Hence **Renou·nced** *ppl. a.*

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 9 Too many of the most renounc'd Asceticks were celebrated for doing what was next to nothing. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 144/1 In her renounced companion's breast. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 474 He.. feels .. A secret thirst of his renounced employs.

Renou·nceable, *a. rare* —¹. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be renounced.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. viii. (1872) V. 259 She renounces her engagement.. Prussian agent answers that it is not renounceable.

Renouncement (rĭnau·nsmĕnt). [a. F. *renoncement* (15th c.): see RENOUNCE *v.* and -MENT.] The act of renouncing; an instance of this, a renunciation. † Const. *to* (cf. RENOUNCE *v.* 6 a).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 547 All though he had and myght.. haue declared his renouncement by the redynge of an other meane persone. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 387 Against sinners past grace, you shall often find renouncements vnto them. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. v. 34, I hold you as a thing en-skied, and sainted, By your renouncement. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 185 The renouncement of the Titles to the Kingdome of Castile and Leon. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 9 In what condition is he, other than that which he would have been in, had no such renouncement been made? 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 166 The doctrine..of the superiority of renouncement to activity.

Renouncer (rĭnau·nsəɹ). [f. RENOUNCE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who renounces.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 134 Seeing you are in so great an errour..if you become not repentant, and a renouncer betimes [etc.]. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 131 Renagadoes, Renouncers, Apostates, from the..Truths of Christian Religion. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II. 101 He was ready to renounce as much as they pleased. ..I am not so thorough a renouncer. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 200 A Re-maker of what man has made; a renouncer of lies. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, He renounce me! Cast your eyes on the Renouncer, Pinch, and be the wiser for the recollection!

Renounciation, obs. form of RENUNCIATION.

Renouncing (rĭnau·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RENOUNCE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses; renunciation. Also, an instance of this.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 235 How God undirstondes þis renunsynge teches he by lif of Crist. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1516) T t iv/1 The Archebysshop..shewyd vnto them seryously the voluntary renounsynge of the Kyng. 1562–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 230 Befoir the concluding of the caus and renunceing of farther probatioun. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) P iv, Those desperate Atheismes, those Spanish renouncings, and Italian blasphemings. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 390 To charge him most audaciously and falsly with the renouncing of his own public Promises. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II. 101 When Sir Charles Sedley was taking the oaths, where several things were to be renounced, he said he loved renouncing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept., To this renouncing of the wide sleeve we have been coaxed little by little.

† **Renou·nsal.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. *renounse*, obs. f. RENOUNCE *v.* + -AL.] Renouncement.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 188 All France (which falling upon his person by naturall Inheritance; not by anothers Renounsal, was his legal Patrimony).

Renounse, obs. form of RENOUNCE *v.*

† **Re·novant,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *renovant-em*, pres. pple. of *renovāre*: see RENOVATE *v.*] Renewing; increasing by renewal.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. ii. 81 Perquisites may be diuided into Renouant and Dormant. Renouant Perquisites are Accrewments acquired by Increase and Casualty.

Re·novate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *renovātus*, pa. pple. of *renovāre*: see next.] Renewed.

c 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurtha* (ed. 2) 6 The name and glorie of our household by your manhode is renouate and renewed. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 17 b, To shewe that the warre was renovate without hys knowledge and assente. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 940 The king openly sware to keepe the new renouate league and amitie. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* I. 744 Of use to the community? I trust Clairvaux thus renovate and regalized..Answers that question.

Renovate (re·nove|t), *v.* [f. L. *renovāt-*, ppl. stem of *renovāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *novāre* to make new, f. *novus* NEW.]

† **1.** *trans.* To renew, resume (an action or purpose). *Obs.*

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 416 That..ye take som occasion at conuenyent tyme..to renovate the saide communycacyon..with the Frensh kyng. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 37 Then prince Edward renouating his purpose, tooke shipping againe. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1796 [see *Renovated* below].

† **b.** To renew in effect, to revive. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. (1562) 51 b, Whosoeuer..wittingly doth the selfe same sin againe: he renouateth by so doyng al those sinnes which before times were forgiuen him.

2. To renew materially; to repair; to restore by replacing lost or damaged parts; to create anew.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 42 Ethelwolde..did clerely renovate and augmentid this Abbay. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Renouate*, to renew, or repaire. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. I. vii. § 8. 140 Secondary qualities..are continually destroyed and renovated according to the changes made in that order by motions of the component parts. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 213 The ices of the Poles, then, renovate the waters of the Sea, as the ices of mountains renovate those of the great rivers. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* V. 4 Surviving still the imperishable change That renovates the world. 1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Seashore* 11 If he thoroughly renovates his blood by expelling all the impure air. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 187 These movements must be of great service in renovating the surface of the earth.

b. To restore to vigour; to refresh.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 125 It renovateth old Trees that of twenty years have brought forth no fruit. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* IV, The spirit of St. Aubert was renovated. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 408 A little warm nourishment renovated him for a short time. 1837 [see *Renovated* below].

c. To renew on a higher level; to regenerate.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ix. 281 The great object of renovating the morals of the labouring classes. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* v. (1852) 131 The Gospel..will renovate the soul. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xiii. 157 The art displayed on the Persian coinage seems to have been renovated.

3. To restore (a person) to office. *rare* —¹.

1816 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 641 They were also to renovate the members of the councils-general of department.

4. *intr.* To revive, recover. *rare.*

1790 *Bystander* 13 [Like a fountain] scattering its translucent pearls on the drooping flowers, which renovate at their touch. 1812 *Henry & Isabella* II. 258 His exhausted mind and body would here renovate in repose.

Hence **Re·novated** *ppl. a.*; **Re·novater** (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. (1892) 56 A very active pre-

paration for renovated hostility. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 217 The travellers now moved forward with renovated spirits. 1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* I. ix. 125 Christ..indulging in no dreams of a renovated world without, till [etc.]. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 352 Today..the gulls were flying over the renovated water.

Renovating (re·novēi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing 2.] That renovates.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 219 As if a man should taxe the renovating and re-ingendring Spirit of God with innovation. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 704 All Nature feels the renovating force Of Winter. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 39 The world has felt thy renovating rays. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iii. 22 Charles probably meditated to infuse a renovating vigour into his languid administration. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 62 The renovating blessings of animal life and restoring warmth.

b. *Renovating spring* (see Remontoir).

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 519, E is the renovating or remontoire spring, fixed to the same stud.

Hence **Re·novatingly** *adv.*

1885 Meredith *Diana* xxxix, Her fall had brought her renovatingly to earth.

Renovation (renovēi·ʃən). [a. F. *rénovation* (15th c.), or ad. L. *renovātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *renovāre* to Renovate.]

1. The action of renovating, or the condition of having been renovated; renewal; restoration; an instance of this, a change effected by renewal.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 117 In whiche yere he see also the renouacion of the temple. 1555 Eden *Decades* 87 The water therof beinge dronk .. maketh owld men younge ageyne. *Marg.* The renouation of age. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 599 They..do hartily reioyce..for the renouation of true religion. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 The dismembring of Osiris, and the resurrection or renovation of his life. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 143 To expect..glorious changes and renovations both in Church and State. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd. 13 Remedies for Conservation and Renovation of Health. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 1189 How long Shall prostrate Nature groan beneath your rage; Awaiting renovation? 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 124 The regular return of genial months, And renovation of a faded world. 1834 Southey *Doctor* (1862) 383 Both the innovations or renovations which Spenser introduced were against the grain. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 To the good man, education is of all things the most precious, and is also in constant need of renovation.

†**b.** Renewal of the body at the resurrection. *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 3509 Greatter was the hope of the eterne renouacion In her body resolued to naturall consumption. ?1554 Coverdale *Hope Faithf.* xxii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 195 Of our bodies The renovation. Therefore is this My expectation. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 65 Wak't in renovation of the just.

2. *Theol.* Renewal wrought by the Holy Ghost; the creation of a new spirit within one.

1543 *Necess. Doctrine* d iij, In our battaile aforesayde, in ..our dayly spiritual renovation. 1555 Eden *Decades* 43 To poure vppon his electe the grace of renouation. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 66 The thing that is there wrought, to wit, regeneration and renovation, is a thing intelligible. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 79 How doth God the Holy Ghost save thee? By his Illumination, by his Renovation, and by his Preservation. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 225 External reformation is nothing without internal renovation. 1841 Trench *Parables* (1860) 116 For the true renovation is ever thus from the inward to the outward.

†**b.** Reformation. *Obs. rare* −1.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 542/2 Concernynge inioynynge of penance I know of none..excepte renouation of liuinge in casting a parte olde vyce, and taking them vnto new vertue.

†**3.** The renewal or resumption of an action, agreement, condition, etc. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* xii. 17 Oure lettres, concerninge the renouacion of oure brotherhode. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 667 Na quietnes bot renovatioun of displesour and troubill may arryise. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 125 Why should I particularize the often renovation of these warres under so many several kings..? 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 15 To attend the Grand Signior ..in order to the Renovation of the Articles. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 433 The Bull of Perillus was..designed for a renovation of some cruel rites. 1798 W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 77 The renovation of pain that is the necessary consequence of chirurgical treatment.

Re·novative, *a. rare* −1. [f. as Renovate *v.* + -ive.] Renovating.

1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 475 A fountain of divine delight, And renovative nature.

Renovator (re·novēitəɹ). [a. L. *renovātor*, agent-n. f. *renovāre* to Renovate; cf. F. *rénovateur*.] One who renovates.

1839 I. Taylor *Ancient Chr.* I. 367 As often as any stern and fanatical renovator came into the management of these religious houses. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 427 The barbarian conquerors were the renovators, not the destroyers of its civilisation.

†**Reno·ve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *renover*, *renouver*, or L. *renovāre*: see Renovate *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To renew.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 243 In that tyme al thynnges begynnyth to renoue and wix newe, and returne Into estate. *c* 1440 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliii. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 92 And so he nowe renoued [*v. r.* renewed] þe þrid tyme þe brusures and þe woundes. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 62 b, Be Baptisme we ar regenerat and renouit.

†**Reno·vel,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **renouel.** [ad. OF. *renoveler* (mod.F. *renouveler*), f. L. *re-* Re- + *novellus* Novel *a.* Cf. Renule *v.*] To renew.

a. *trans. c* 1315 Shoreham I. 1826 þer..Scel be renoueled þet a-gonne hijs, And ayþer folȝy oþer. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 7474 And als oft renoueld salle be ilk payne, Als he turned new tylle ilk syn ogayne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 879 To do som thing, by which he may renovele his good name. 1446 Lydg. *Nightingale* L. 23 Meued of Corage be vertu of the seson, In prime-tens renoueled yere be yere. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 65/1 The oold frendelyhode also betwixt theym to be renovelled in such wise, as it may abide. 1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 104 His Maieste hath commaunded you eftsones to renovel the said Ouerture of mediacion vnto him.

b. *intr. c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. xi, All things renovelen..with seed imultiplied. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 953 Oones a yer alle thinges in the erthe renovelen.

Hence †**Reno·velling** *vbl. sb.*; also †**Reno·velance** [OF. *renovelance*], †**Reno·velment** [OF. *renovelement*], †**Reno·velty** [OF. *renovelté*], renewing. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 23 The counseyles conteined in the gospels of Criste, whiche ben in a maner renouellynges of the forsayd pertes. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 185 And also moo renoveilaunces Of olde for-leten aqueyntaunces. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 45 It is a grete abuse to me for to thinke and haue a renouelement of payne. *Ibid.* 123 Peleus..cam unto the kyng in the renouellite of this noble respyrement. 1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 Overture..for the renovelling of the said amitie.

Reno-ve·sical, *a. Path.* [f. *reno-* as comb. form of L. *rēn* kidney.] Connected with the kidneys and bladder.

1872 Anstie in *Practitioner* VIII. 243 Reno-vesical Cantharidism, and the Remedies in General use for its Relief.

Renown (rĭnau·n), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–7 renoun(e, 5 *Sc.* ra-), 5–6 renovne, 6 -nounn; 4–5 renon(e; 4–7 renowne, (5 *Sc.* ra-), 5 renownn, rennowne, 5– renown. *β.* 5–7 renoume, (6 *Sc.* -mne), 6 renowm, 6–7 renowme. [a. AF. *renoun*, *renun*, = OF. *renon*, later *renom* (see Renome *sb.*), f. *renomer* to make famous, f. L. *re-* Re- + *nominare* to name: cf. Renomee. The form *renowme* is prob. an assimilation to the earlier form of the verb, or to later F. *renom.*]

1. *Of renown*, of fame or distinction; widely known or celebrated. † Occas. in *pl.*

a. 13.. *Coer de L.* 689 Sir Foulke Doyly of renoun. *Ibid.* 1682 Hys barouns, Eerles and lordes off renouns. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 158 A raton of renon most renable of tonge. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 121 The moste wyse clerkes and Maysteris of renoune that haue beyn afor vs in al tymys. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura* 183 That men may say, ȝon man is of renowne. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1206 Lo! quhair thair sits ane Priores of renown. 1623 Milton *Ps.* cxxxvi. 62 In bloody battail he brought down Kings of prowess and renown. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 2 John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown.

β. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Gen.* vi. 4 Mightie men, which in olde time were men of renoume. *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rtldg.) 228/1 He marcheth on unto our chiefest seat, Naples, I mean, that city of renowm.

b. So *of great* (*high*, etc.) *renown.*

a. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 552 A riche man of gret renoun. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13774 Two þousand of þe Bretouns, Wiþoute men of grete renouns. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 40 A man of gud renone. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 21 In Tuskayne townnes gon he wyn..This lorde of grete renownn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 106 Ther was noon but..seide that he sholde be of high renon. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) p. xciv, A prince of much renowne and immortall fame. *a* 1600 *Song* in Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 96 He was a wight of high Renowne, and thou art but of low degree. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 691 As if, like him of fabulous renown, They had indeed ability [etc.]. 1842 Tennyson *You ask me* 10 A land of just and old renown.

β. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63 A noble kynge that hyght Poeticus, of grete power, and wonder grete renoume. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xvi. 57 Yonder I see..the man of the most renoume. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 263 Which had been of so great estimation and renowme through all Christendome.

†**c.** *With great renown*, with much distinction or display. Also without adj. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14725 (Fairf.) As men dos ȝet in toun þer faire is halden wiþ grete renoun. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 207 I rede we make vs redy bowne,..And hym ressayue with grete rennowne. *c* 1575 *Raid of Reidswire* iii. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) I. 98 The Rutherfoords, with grit renown, Convoy'd the town of Jedbrugh out. ?*a* 1800 *Lord Saltoun* xi. in Child *Ballads* IV. 348/1 Then out spake her father, he spake wi renown.

2. The fact or condition of being widely celebrated or held in high repute; celebrity, fame, honourable distinction.

a. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 369 We no recche of no ricchesse no renoun of landus. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 293 Ther salle the Rownde Tabille losse the renowne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lviii. 197 Huon..had grete desyre too attayne to good renowne. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 151 Honor, high honor and renowne To Hymen. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxii. 17 His memory and honour..shall descend upon his posterity, as a mark of renoun. *c* 1683 Waller *On St. James's Park* II 'Tis of more renown To make a river, than to build a town. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 146 P 8 Whoever claims renown from any kind of excellence, expects to fill the place which is now possessed by another. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 59 Forsaking thee, what shipwreck have we made Of honour, dignity, and fair renown! 1821 Shelley *Adonais* XIV, The inheritors of unfulfilled renown Rose from their thrones. 1833 Tennyson *Lady C. V. de Vere* 2 Of me you shall not win renown.

β. 1538 Elyot s.v. *Celebro*, to celebrate or brynge in renoume. *a* 1583 Sir H. Gilbert *Q. Elis. Acad.* (1869) 12 Better it is to haue Renowme among the good sorte, then to be lorde over the whole world. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 69 Great and proud armies may by notable victories procure to themselves renowm and glorie. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Renoume*, credite, fame.

b. With poss. pron. or genitive: The fame or reputation attaching to a particular person, place, etc.

a. c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 248 (297), I..love as wele your honour and renoun, As creature in al this world yborn. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1500 Thus Caymys rode toward the towne, Whan he had lost all his renowne. 1508 Dunbar *Ball. Ld. B. Stewart* 50 Throw Scotland..Fleys on weyng thi fame, and thi renoune. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* IX. iii, Their renown, which seem'd so like to last, Thou dost put out. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 219 Artificers,..if they be not known by the ancient renowne of their shoppes [etc.]. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. v, The Emperor..the Renown of whose Virtues had..filled the whole World with Admiration. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 123 His renown had spread even to the coffeehouses of London and the cloisters of Oxford. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 403 The renown of the Spanish infantry had been growing.

β. 1455–6 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 15 It shold be to his singuler renoume, fame, and laude. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 7 To his most noble and immortall renoume. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* Ep. Ded., [To] hold him back from seeking to inlarge his renowme.

†**c.** *Of renown*, in respect of fame or distinction. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14753 Westsex [was] þe prydde of renoun. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. xvii. 1664 Off Venes he made þe gret towne þat ȝhit is ryalle of renowne. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 88 Rich to behald, and nobil of renounn.

†**3.** Report, rumour. (Sometimes implying sense 2.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5003 Renoun ran [*v.r.* tydynges ronne], þat ouer al reches, To ilk a man mad þei speches. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 189 [Of] þat sad ded þe ranowne sowne rane throw al þe towne. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1054 *Dido*, Swich renoun was there sprongyn of hire goodnesse. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 176 And so com the renoun in to the hoste, that thei durste not ride that wey with-oute grete foyson of peple. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 193 Of whom, so often I haue heard renowne, But neuer saw before.

†**b.** Reputation of a specified kind. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 73 Abbot & prioure..Wer priued of þar office, of woulfes had renoun. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 12 From that tyme he had the renoume of constance and grauitee. 1603 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 19 A young Gentlewoman..of a most chaste renown. 1608 — *Per.* IV. vi. 42 That dignifies the renowne of a Bawd.

†**c.** Good name, reputation. *Obs. rare* −1.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. v. 202 To make the noble Leonatus mad, By wounding his beleefe in her Renowne.

†**d.** Commendation *of* a person. *Obs. rare* −1.

1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 194 His much renowne of you, quit with your utmost.

Renown (rĭnau·n), *v.* Also 6–7 **renoume,** (6 **renoumpne**), **renowme**; **renoune,** 6–7 **renowne.** [ad. OF. *renoumer*, var. *renomer*, *-nommer* (see Renome *v.*); the form *renown* has been assimilated to the sb. See also Renowned *ppl. a.*]

1. *trans.* To make famous, spread the fame of; to celebrate. Now *rare.*

a. 1530 Palsgr. 686/1, I renoume one, I gyve hym a renoume, *Je renomme.* 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 218 Neither take I wealth to be any worthy cause to renowme the owner. 1609 Broughton *Princ. Positions* 25 The third of Esdras was penned to renowme the building of the Temple. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 199 A Prophetesse, Who wrot and spake in verse with such a grace, As she renoumd the Countrey where she was.

β. 1559 Morwyng *Eronym.* Pref. a j b, I iudge him not to haue bene the first inuentor of this Art, but one that broughte it to lighte and renouned it. 1595 Munday *John a Kent* II. i. (Shaks. Soc. 1851) 20 This resolution dooth renowne ye bothe. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* v. 156 That most famous Towne Which her great Prophet bred who Wales doth so renowne. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 142 Those women Gods owne pen hath renowned for gracious and vertuous. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 179 The Bard whom pilfer'd Pastorals renown. 1743 A. Hill *Wks.* (1753) II. 240, I should feel no inclination to condemn your purpose to renown Strand-green. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleom.* 260 As a limb of the Bar, I with honour renown 'em.

refl. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 335 Renowne yourselfe by being kind to her. 1631 May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 110 They are ambitious to doe strange and wonderfull things, and by them to renowne themselves and their times to Posterity. 1853 Jerdan *Autobiog.* IV. xiv. 255 Being..in the vein to 'renown' myself (using a verb coined at Drummond Castle), I shall [etc.].

†**b.** To report, relate. *Obs. rare* −1.

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 283, I have herd renowned of you, that ye were fre and gentyll of hearte.

†**c.** To celebrate *with* some ceremony. *Obs.* −1

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 28 This day is alwaies renoumpned with some solempne nouell.

2. *intr.* [After G. *renommiren.*] Of German students: To seek notoriety; to make a display; to swagger. Also with *it.*

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 331 The Courlanders have been renowning of late. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* II. iv Prose Wks. 1886 II. 92 The student with the sword leaped to the floor. It was Von Kleist. He was renowning it.

Hence **Renow·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1631 May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 216 To the renowning of their supposed suffrings. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 550 Among many less justifiable pieces of 'renowning' which occurred during my stay, there was one prank [etc.].

Renownce, obs. form of Renounce.

†**Renowne(e.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **renoune(e, -none**; *Sc.* 5 **ranowne, 6 renownye.** [A confusion of Renomee and Renown *sb.*] Renown.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 290 Thai suld richt weill re-

vardit be, And gretly ek thair renownee. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1513 *Hypsipyle* (Camb. MS.), Sche knew by folk that in his shepis be That it was Iason ful of renone [*v. r.* renoune, renomee]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 143 The famus honour, and hie renownye, Or glorious gestis of his posterite.

Renowned (rĭnɑu·nd), *ppl. a.* Also 5–7 **renowmed**, etc. [f. as RENOWN *v.* + -ED[1]: cf. RENOMED.] Celebrated, famous; covered with renown.

a. In predicative use, or following the sb. †Also with complement (quot. 1456).

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 32 In fer landis renownyt wes he. *Ta* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2372 The roy ryalle renownde, with his rownde table. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 141 Sa did he his awin service..to be renouned a worthy man of armes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 154 Our the laif thy bewty is renownd. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 194 Our prayer is, that the name of God be made renowned and known to mortal men. 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* xvi. *To Cromwell*, Peace hath her victories No less renownd then warr. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 335 Semno, the most renowned of their chiefs, fell alive into the hands of Probus. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 67 He is also renowned as having well understood the system of turning in wood.

β. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 46 Famose poetys of antiquite In grece and troy, renowmyd of prudence. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C iv, There haue bene many famous and renoumed by scripture and lerning. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 3 An auncient house .. Renowmd throughout the world for sacred lore. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 6 The called] or, the renowmed:.. such as were men of renowne for age and wisdom.

b. In attributive use.

a. 1417 LD. FURNIVAL in Ellis *Orig. Let.* Ser. II. I. 55 The gracious prosperitie and noble health of your renowned person. 1508 DUNBAR *Ball. Ld. B. Stewart* 1 Renownit, ryall, right reuerend and serene Lord. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 219 The renownedst Oratours in all the world. 1630–1 MILTON *Arcades* 29 That renowned flood, so often sung, Divine Alpheus. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 164 The renowned wisdom of your Honourable House. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 33 The Lake of Geneva .., this renowned inland sea.

β. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. iv. 278 One of the famosest and renoumed knyghtes of the world. 1544 LELAND *N. Y. Gift* in *Itin.* (1768) I. p. xxiii, The old Glory of your renowmid Britaine. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 83 Not th' Ephesian Diana Is of more renoumed fam-a.

Hence **Renow·nedly** *adv.*, **Renow·nedness.**

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639) 416 To increase and preserve the worthinesse and renownednesse of their good name. 1611 COTGR., *Glorieusement*,..renownedly. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 180 For the honour he bears to the renownedly learned publisher.

Renowner (rĭnɑu·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who celebrates or makes famous. *rare.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIV. *ad fin.*, So wrought diuine Vlysses through his woes;..As through his great Renowner I have wrought. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 270 The two famous renowners of Beatrice and Laura.

2. [After G. *renommist.*] One who seeks notoriety; a swaggerer.

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. iv. Prose Wks. 1886 II. 85 He was a student...In short, he was a renowner and a duellist. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11 Rather..than that the Oxford men are less well behaved than the renowners of Heidelberg.

Renow·nful, *a. rare.* [-FUL.] Renowned.

1606 MARSTON *Sophon.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 152 O .. Man of large fame, great and abounding glory, Renounefull Scipio. 1892 BROOKE *Hist. E. Eng. Lit.* V. I. 114 Rheda..is the shining and renownful goddess.

Renow·nless, *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Devoid of renown; unrenowned.

1552 HULOET, Renowmles..*ignominis*. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 388/2 He grew vexed that a little renownless girl should dare to address a very smart young man like him.

Renoyrie, variant of RENAYRIE *Obs.*

Renpayre, variant of REMPAIR *v. Obs.*

Rens, obs. Sc. form of RHENISH *a.*

Rensch, Rense, obs. forms of RINSE *v.*

Rensselaerite (rensĕlē·ə·rəit, rɛ·nsĕlĕrəit). *Min.* [Named in 1837 after Gov. Stephen Van *Rensselaer*: see -ITE.] A variety of talc, found in various parts of New York State and Canada, having a fine compact texture which makes it capable of being worked on a lathe and manufactured into various articles.

1860 WORCESTER cites DANA. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 81 Rensselaerite is a kind of Soapstone of compact structure.

†**Rensta·ll.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RE- + *enstall* INSTALL *v.*, after *renforce*, etc.] Reinstalment.

1630 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 195 *note*, Canace tho fore kinge Cambusc did fall, and beggd his grace for Algarsifes renstall [1616 recall].

Rent (rent), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–7 **rente**, (5–6 **rentte**, 5 **rennt**), 4– **rent.** [a. OF. *rente* (12th c.), *rende* = Pr. *renta*, *renda*, Sp. *renta*, Pg. *renda*, It. *rendita*:—pop. L. **rendita* (= class. L. *reddita*), fem. pa. pple. of **rendĕre*: see RENDER *v.* Hence also MDu., MLG., MHG. (also mod.Du., etc.) *rente*, Sw. *ränta*.]

†**1.** (In *pl.*) A source or item of revenue or income; a separate piece of landed or other property yielding a certain return to the owner. *Obs.*

c 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Martin abbot.. wrohte on þe circe, & sette þar to landes & rentes. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 77 Ða riche menn ðe laneð here eihte uppe chierches and uppe ða chirch-landes, ..oðe uppe oðre þinges þe rentes ȝiueð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Purses, baggen, & packes, beoð alle eorðliche weolen, & worldliche renten. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 323 Odo wastede and destroyede the kynges rentes and enchetes. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 94 Whan he thowght..howe he hade his maners sold And his renttes wyde. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v, Their Rentes, their tresours or other thinge wherin they delyte them. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxix. 635 This Philip..was abydynge in his mothers house, and lyued honestely on theyr rentes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 260 What are thy Rents? what are thy Commings in? 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 459 A goodly Bishoprick .. which he endowed with most ample rents and reuenewes.

†**b.** Revenue, income. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 4 An heh mon of cunne ant eke riche of rente. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27248 [Of] ani wrangwis merchandise, Or o wasting of his rent. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 60 Þe kyng .. granted þam pes to haue, & gaf him ageyn boþe rent & lond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 221 God to thy fader sente Glorie and honour, regne, tresour, rente. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G iv, Thou oughtest..to holde thyn estate after thy rente and reuenue. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 300 Thou..sekest euer for to fynde wayes to encrease thine yerely rent. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 43 These Novell Devices brought in a new Rent and great profit to the Clergy. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 166 Palm-Trees, which yield some rent to the Monks. 1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 86 To allow each of them such a rent, as..would make them easy. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1815 IV. 86 Territories yielding a rent of one hundred and forty thousand pounds a year.

fig. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 39 Rewthe, the frute of nobilnes, Off womanheid the tresour, and the rent.

†**c.** Profit, value. *Obs. rare.*

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 86 Þer beþ iiij willis in þe abbei.. Euer ernend to riȝt rent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 82 Set this my werk full feble be of rent.

†**d.** Recompense, reward; a privilege accorded to a person. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 984 Wanne hit is wente, Sire king, ȝef me mi rente. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19593 It fell saint petre als for rent, To call men vnto amendment. 1448–9 J. METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopes* Dv (MS.), More Ioy sche had Than Orphe, qwan he hys wyf receyud ayen for ye rent Off his musycal melody.

†**2.** A tribute, tax, or similar charge, levied by or paid to a person. *To hold one's rent*, to succeed in paying a tribute. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 390 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 He axede at þe laste Eche ȝere ane certayne rente þoruȝ al engelond wel faste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5778 Þre ȝer he huld is rente ac þe verþe was bihinde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 87 Þe Cherche, þat sellen men leve to synne, and ȝiven hem leve to last þerinne for an anuel rente bi ȝere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1044 Deeth, that taketh of heigh and logh his rente. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 185 Yf thou wilt..suffre me go frely fro prisoun, Without raunsoun or ony other rent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 550 Aganis this erle all Holland did rebell And of thair rentis wald no ansuer mak. 1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* II. 182 That every Minister .. may sue for the Recovery of his Tythes, Rents and other duties. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 13 Rather than pay the constant rent of daily relief to their poor parents.

fig. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4028 Kyng Richard hys ax in hond he hente, And payde Sarezynys her rente.

b. The return or payment made by a tenant to the owner or landlord, at certain specified or customary times, for the use of lands or houses; †*Rent of assise* (see ASSIZE *sb.* 2 b, and Blackstone *Comm.* (1766) II. 42). Also, in mod. use, the sum paid for the hire of machinery, etc., for a certain time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28438 Toll and tak, and rent o syse, withalden i haue wit couettise. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 139 Hys husbondus that yaf rent Was y-heryȝed dounryght. 1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 316 The rennt of the nexte terme..shall be arrestid in the tennants hands. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 Some of them pay more rent yerely than theyr Fermes be worth. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 49, I be Lord of many Mannors, and no doubt I receiue rentes of euery of these kindes. 1653 BROME *City Wit* II. ii, A poor Doctor of Physick..has paid a quarters rent of his house afore-hand. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4902/4 The Ground Lease expires at Christmas...Rent reserv'd 4*l.* 16*s.* per Annum. 1736 J. MURRAY *Lett.* (1901) 24, I have got a good convenient house on rent. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 43 Strictly the rent is demandable and payable before the time of sunset of the day whereon it is reserved. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* 411 Where the rent is a large sum, the tenant should have it in readiness before sunset. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv. 239 Each tenant pays no rent for his cottage and patch of field, but is bound to work a fixed number of days for his landlord. 1891 *Spectator* 18 July 100/2 They include the 'rent' of the engine and trucks, the cost of fuel, and the pay of engine-driver.

transf. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 391 They commonly allow a Farm to make three Rents, one for the Landlord, one for Charges, and one for the Tenant to live on.

†**c.** A piece of property for which rent is received, charged or paid; esp. *pl.* a number of tenements or houses let out to others (and freq. named after the proprietor). *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 341 It was agreid.. that my said mastyr schal paye hym for the rente that he rentythe to hym for Georges, wyche drawyth be yere iiij. marc. 1491–2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 175 Reparacyons of the new howse in the cherche Rentes. 1517–8 *Ibid.* 299 Ress' of Thomas Clayton for that Remayned in his hondes of the byidyng of Nasynges Renttes next baattes howse xj*s.* iij*d.* 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* A iij b, Whole allyes, whole rentes, whole rowes, yea whole streats. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 21 Another workhouse..belonging to the liberty of Hatton-Garden, Saffron-hill, and Ely-Rents.

transf. *a* 1631 DONNE *Elegies* xii. 62 Which haue devided heaven in tenements, and with .. theeves, and murtherers stuft his rents soe full.

†**3. a.** *Sc. On rent*, at interest. *Obs. rare.*

a 1611 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1888) I. 126 The soume of ane hundrethe merkis..to be imployed be the toun on rent to the help of the ministrie of this burghe. 1612 *Ibid.* 129 The said soume of five hundrethe merkis salbe imployit on yeirlie rent..for the help and supporte of the ministrie.

†**b.** In France: A sum paid by way of interest upon a public debt. *Obs.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 605 He [the King] hath published an edict for a new creation of rents upon the town house of Paris. 1759 *Hist. War* in *Ann. Reg.* 55 *note*, The French court have stopped payment of the following public debts, viz. 1. The three kinds of rents created on the posts.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Appositive, as *rent-beeves, -capon, -corn, -eggs, -geese, -hens, -oysters, -penny, -salt.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 17 Such charges as were made vppon ONeale, for *Rent-Beeues. 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* viii, To screw your wretched tenants up To th' uttermost farthing, and then stand upon The third *rent-capon. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 20 *Rent corne to be paid, for a reasnable rent. 1366 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 45, De cxl *Rent Egges. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 In xl aucis, quarum xiv *Rente ges, *vs. vd.* 1345 *Ibid.* 41, In cv^xx^ x gallinis, præter l *Renthennes, xxiiij*s. jd.* ob. 1611 COTGR., *Ostize*, a rent henne, &c., paid, or deliuered, in lieu of a dwelling house. 1651 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 81 no. 1^r^ (MS.) For fetching of two bushells of *rent oisters from Tollesbury. *a* 1696 P. HENRY in M. Henry *Life* x. M. H.'s Wks. 1853 II. 737/1 Praise is our *rent-penny, which we pay to our great Landlord. 1399–1400 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 602 Pro cariacione de *rent-salt, xviij*d.*

b. Objective genitive, as *rent-collector, -enhancer, -holder, -master, -raiser, -raising, -raker, -rearer, -warner.*

1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 9 My agent, who employs the same *rent collector as he does. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 214 Now (*rent-inhauncer) where away so fast? 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxi. 39 [I have caused] the poor *Rent-holders..to misse of a subsistence. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 373 The *Rent-Masters and their Officers..must be responsible Men. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 38 You landelordes, you *rent-reisers, .. you haue for your possessions yerely to much. 1556 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 38 *marg.*, Landlordes by the wai checked for *Rent-raisyng. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 616 The Legate himselfe, whom they tearmed an Vsurer, Symonist, *Rent-raker, Money-thirster. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 Then these grasiers, inclosers, and *rente-rearers, are hinderers of the kings honour. 1883 *Standard* 28 May 4 A '*rent warner', in the service of Lord Kenmare.

c. Miscellaneous, as *rent-arrear(s), -day, -dinner, -scot, -suit.* See also RENT-CHARGE, -ROLL, etc.

1669 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 89 Recovery of *rent-arrears due on lands in the county of Dublin. 1616 T. ADAMS *Divine Herbal* 26 If his *rent-day make euen with his Silkeman, Mercer, Taylor, he is well. 1869 MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 62 Shortly before the rent-day a neighbour comes in. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, They would invite all farmers to a *rent-dinner. 1631 in *Bingham's Reports* V. 341 A grant .. of.. all rents, revenues, and services, rents-charge, *rents-scot &c...arising in or within the lordships. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 439 As regards the procedure in *rent-suits, no material change is made by the Bill.

Rent (rent), *sb.*[2] [f. RENT *v.*[2] Cf. REND *sb.*]

1. The result of rending or tearing apart; a separation of parts produced by tearing or similar violence; *esp.* a large tear in a garment or piece of woven stuff.

1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* ix. 16 Then taketh he awaye the pece agayne from the garment, & the rent ys made greater. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 179 See what a rent the enuious Casca made. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 The maine Summier..failed..more shiveringly and with a longer rent in the timber. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 98 By night she went, And, while he slept, surpris'd the darling rent. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xiv. 199 Only think..of my having got that frightful great rent in my best Mechlin so charmingly mended. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Rents...* openings or cracks which take place in timber or planks when much exposed to the heat of the sun. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xviii. 73 A dark curtain of cloud was lifted up, and a pale blue rent shone between its foot and the edge of the sea.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vi. 8 Then was Dauid sory, because the Lorde had made soch a rente vpon Vsa, and he called the same place Perez Vsa vnto this daye. 1878 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* 64 A gust that made rents Thro' the yellow-sailed fishers.

b. With punning allusion to RENT *sb.*[1]

1616 WITHALS *Dict.* (1634) 166/1 *Pannosus*.., wee say in English 'that hath his rent come in'. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 56, I have torn my Petticoat with your odious Romping; my Rents are coming in.

2. A breach, split, schism, or dissension in a society or party, or between persons. *rare.*

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 14 The rent of th' Hebrew Tribes from th' Isheian's Regiment. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 11 It occasions great Unkindnesses, Rents, Confusions and Divisions in Families. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 456 Lest our miserable rents be heightened, and unruly passions be provoked.

3. A cleft or fissure in the surface of the earth; a deep narrow gorge or valley; also, a narrow breach in a wall, etc.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 283, I believe every one who sees this vast Rent in so high a Rock..must be satisfy'd that it was the Effect of an Earthquake. *Ibid.* 469 From Lyons there is another great Rent, which runs across the whole Country.

1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 256 Oft does the White Doe loiter there, Prying into the darksome rent. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 491 We..could easily have passed through the rents in the walls.

b. *Coal-mining.* A plane of cleavage running across a seam; a back.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining.*

4. The act of tearing or rending; the fact of being rent.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* V. 72 The Gulf of Cariaco owed its existence to a rent of the Continent. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 536 [He] read; and tore [the letter] As if the living passion symbol'd there Were living nerves to feel the rent.

Rent (rent), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *renter*, f. *rente*; or directly f. RENT *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide with revenues; to endow.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 35 Treuþe..bad hem..Rule religion and rente [*v.r.* renten] hem betere. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5300 That place [he] augmented passingly .. And rentid gretly to the house encresse. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 208 He founded, rented, & releued many & dyuers chyrches.

2. To pay rent for (land, houses, etc.); to take, hold, occupy or use, by payment of rent.

1530 PALSGR. 686/1, I rente, I paye farme hyre. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 254 If this law hold in Vienna ten yeare, ile rent the fairest house in it, after three pence a Bay. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 196 Such beggers as are so disposed, may rent certaine children. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, I'll e'en marry Nell, and rent a bit of Ground of my own. 1763 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 188, I do not know that I shall have occasion to return, if I can rent rooms in town to lodge in. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 316 The truck in question was rented by the defendant..from the Midland Waggon Co.

3. To let (*out*) for rent or payment; to hire out. Also *transf.* or *fig.*

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 323 In the same deanes handes, the Shepgate ther, not rented. 1564 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 307 Sydelyng shalbe taken into the most profytt of this Cytye, and to be rentyd and letten also. 1613 J. FLETCHER *Christ's Bloody Sweat* 12 [Soldiers] For prey and spoyle aduenturing to rent Their liues and soules. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 374 Our Community .. rents out those Places which otherwise would be useless. 1737 SWIFT *Let. to Y. Barber* 30 Mar., I confess there is no reason why an honourable Society should rent their estate for a trifle. 1817 PAULDING *Lett. from South* II. 64 Our guide..was 'rented' out to the King of England, by the legitimate Prince of Hesse Castle. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 210/1 A few residents, who eke out a meagre existence by renting boats to the occasional sportsman.

†**4. a.** To pay (a sum) as tribute. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. 524 Muley Hamet .. conquered Tombuto and Gago:.. Laurence Madoc..saith that Tombuto rented threescore quintals of Golde.

†**b.** To produce or bring in as rent. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 150 The estate of Broughton which rents above 700*l.* per annum was..sold for 14,000*l.*

5. *intr.* To let *at* a certain rent.

1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 313 Arable land rents at £3 and £4, or even £6 an acre. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 66 The market-dues for this traffic renting, the present year, at 84*o.*

6. *trans.* To charge (a person) with rent; to impose a certain rent on (one).

1881 *Times* 13 Apr. 11/2 Any tenant, however lightly rented, will..have the strongest inducement to bring his landlord before the Court and to get the rent judicially fixed. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/5 It might deprive them of the power..to rent a man upon his own improvements.

Rent (rent), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 **rente**, (5 **rentte**). [var. of REND *v.*, after the pa. t. and pa. pple. *rent.*]

1. *trans.* To rend, tear, pull asunder or in pieces.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 843 *Thisbe*, Now what lyoun that be in this forest Myn body mote he renten. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 36 All to ragges schall ye rente hym and ryue hym. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 81 Nor thurhe clowyng your flesshe loke yee nat Rent. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 76, I haue not rented, vyolated ne broken, the pyramyde of his faders sepulture. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 191 Rentyng his cote of armes and breakyng his Sword ouer his hed. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Hudge beams hee brusteth, strong bars fast ioyncted he renteth. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 92 Then she did rent her angry letter. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* 4 They would..even stone or rent him all to pieces. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/1 A Katherine Wheel..is a kinde of Wheel used to rent and tear in peeces grand Malefactors. 1727 SWIFT *Market-hill Thorn* xvi, Thy confed'rate Dame Shall rent her Petticoats to Rags, And wound her Legs with every Bri'r. 1898 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

absol. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Eccl.* iii. 7 A time to rent, & a time to sowe.

refl. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 126 In his madnesse (as some report) renting himself with his teeth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. (1614) 746 To behold such monstrous Icie Ilands, renting themselues with terrour of their owne massines.

b. To tear (one's face, hair, clothes, etc.) in grief or rage. Cf. REND *v.* 3 b.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 324 For to rent in manye place Hir clothis,..As she that was fulfilled of ire. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 70 As a wood womman she ferd Renttyng hir clothis. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* iii. 31 Rente youre clothes, and gyrde sack cloth aboute you, and make lamentacion for Abner. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 829 For, finding them by some fell Serpent slain, She rents her brest. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* x. 1 Of this we read not..but of other effects of his passion, as renting his garments. *c* 1678 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 430 My Golden hair I rent and tear like one outragious mad.

c. To rend or tear, in various *fig.* senses.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xvii. 330 (Add. MS.), Lustes of the flessh, that in no maner renten the soule. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* ii. 12 Rente your hertes, & not youre clothes. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 27 b, Those who ..whet their tongues to rent a sunder..the good name of others. *c* 1586 C'TESS SIDNEY *Ps.* XLVI. iii, The voide of aire his voice doth rent. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 546 In diverse partes his dowbtsome minde he rents. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 38 Romish craft and policy, Which rents the Dutch and us asunder. 1747 MRS. S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* II. 181 A Person, whose every Word and Look can..rent the Heart asunder.

2. To tear *out of*, *from*, or *off*. Also *refl.*

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xiii. 56 Then shall he rente it out of the clothe. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Kings* xi. 11, I wyll rent the kyngdome from the. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 169 Wherein nature being but greene and growing, we rent from her. and replant her branches. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 6 These ten Tribes renting themselves from the house of David, did rent themselves likewise from the true worship of God. 1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* 127 To seize upon the..Books, divest them of the..Ornaments, by renting off the..Plates. 1865 BRIERLY *Irkdale* (1868) 7 Rentin' o' ther clooas off their backs wi' blackberryin'.

3. *intr.* To tear; to give way or separate by tearing or splitting.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 b, Doutlesse his handes & fete dyd rent & teare for the weyght of his blessed body. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/2 Sometimes onlye the first table of the sculle breaketh and renteth. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 139 The soule growes more divine when the tabernacle of the body begins to rent. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 828 Though solid Rocks touch'd with Compassion rent, The more obdurate Jew does not relent. 1812– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

fig. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* iv. (Arb.) 45 My Harte with this began to rent. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Herbes* Wks. (1587) 143 My griefe, Whereof to tel my heart (oh) rents in twaine.

Rent (rent), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of REND *v.*] Torn, in various senses; also, in predicative use, wearing torn or ragged clothing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastace*) 186 Fra þat place þan vald he ga, raggit & rent & blak alswa. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* ix. 4 Olde sackis..and rent wyn botels. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Rent, and raggyd, *lacerosus.* 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Crash do the rent tacklings. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 25, I scorne such ragged rent-foorth speech. 1625 MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 262 Our rent country cannot be drawn up, but must be torn more [and] more. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 791 Like flowers delicate and fair, On its rent boughs. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1345 Earth groans from her great rent heart.

-rent, *suffix* (obs. Sc.): see -RED.

Rentable (re·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. RENT *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] **a.** Liable to pay rent. **b.** That may be rented, or let out for rent.

1648 HEXHAM, *Rentbaer*, He that is subject to pay Rent, or Rentable. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Rentable*, that may be rented. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 3/1 All that is rentable on the..estate is the work of the tenants.

Hence **Rentabi·lity.** *rare*[−1].

1818–60 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 13 It is the rent (or rather the rentability) that makes the price high.

Rentage (re·ntēdʒ). [f. RENT *sb.*[1] + -AGE. Cf. OF. *rentage* (Godef.).] Rent, rental, or renting; also, that which is held for rent.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. ii, All our good we hold from heaven by lease,..Nor can we pay the fine and rentage due. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 348 To bring the fact of the rentage of the unfruitful land into harmony with their doctrines. 1892 *Field* 16 July 104/1 The Society's rentage of the Ver lies a few miles south-west of St. Albans.

Rental (re·ntăl), *sb.* Also 4–8 **rentall**, 6 **-aill**, **-ayl**. [a. AF. *rental* (Godef.) or ad. Anglo-Lat. *rentale* (Du Cange): see RENT *sb.*[1] and -AL.]

1. A list or register of the rents due by tenants to a proprietor; a rent-roll. Now *rare.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 83 To ha reles and remission on þat rental I be-leeue. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 41 3if a styward fynde in þe old court-rollys & rentallys .. þat þou art behynde of þi rente to þi lord. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 What rentes..the lorde ought to haue of his tenauntes can nat be knowen but by the..court rolles, rentayles [etc.]. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 698 Bringand with thame.. ane just and trew inventour and rentall of the convent. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4520/3 The two several Demesnes..to be Sold, and a Rental or Proposals thereof is to be had at Mr. Thomas Norton's. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book—I am clear it has been a rental of back-ganging tenants.

b. An income arising from rents received.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* I. 474 Her seruauntes be to them vnholde But they can doublin theyr rentall. 1801 *Lusignan* II. 154 Emily's vast rental offered a mark to his ambition. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 239 Prior, in 1730, calculated the rental spent by absentees in England at about 620,000*l.*

2. The amount paid or received as rent.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 42 If any Minister sett his gleib or manse, or any part of the fruits thereof, with diminution of the rentall, that all such tacks be declared null. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 300 The rental of the kingdom was supposed to be so exceeding low, that one subsidy of this sort did not..amount to more than 70,000*l.* 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii, Lord Everingham .. frightened him with visions of rates exceeding rentals.

3. *Sc.* A species of lease or 'tack' granted to a 'kindly tenant' (see KINDLY *a.* 3, quot. 1773).

1565–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 428 Obtenit ane new tak and rentall thairof. 1580–1 *Ibid.* III. 351 They have.. had thair rentalis thairof..for ane certane sowme of entrie. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 38 (1773) 267 Rentals commonly bear a clause, that the rentaller shall neither assign nor subset.

4. *attrib.* as *rental boll, book,* (*feu-*)*duty, land, mail, right, roll.*

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. x. § 25 (1773) Sometimes the titular..accepted of a stated quantity of corns yearly, commonly called *rental bolls. 1518–19 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 300 Paid for papur for..the *Rentall boke. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 37 (1773) 267 If the proprietor barely inrol a tenant in his rental-book, .. the inrolment is sufficient to defend the tenant. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, I will bear the contents to your credit in the rental-book. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk* (1855) 95 The heritor to pey the tenth and twentieth penny for his *rentall dewtie. 1591 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 629 The auld *rentaill few dewitie. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 38 (1773) 267 A rentaller..by exchanging his *rental lands .. incurs the forfeiture of his right. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXXIII, Settling the *rental mails, and feu-duties. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 566 The right was not effectual against singular successors, unless the rentaller could show a *rental right. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/2 That the rolles of accounte..and the 'rentall rolle..be putte and kepte in the cofre.

Re·ntal, *v. Sc. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* †**a.** To put in or admit as a 'kindly tenant'. *Obs.* **b.** To let out or hold (land) on a rental.

1565–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 429 Elizabeth allegeit that..scho had broukit the saidis landis, and bene continewalie rentalit thairin fra tyme to time. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 95 It is appoyntit..that the full worthe of the land be valued as gif the samen were not rentalled. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 441 Some honest ..individual, who rentalled of the Prelate of Glasgow the pendicle of 'Daldue Wester'.

Rentaller (re·ntălə). *Sc.* Also 6 **-alar**, 6–7 **-aler.** [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ER[1].] One who holds land on a rental; a 'kindly tenant'.

1578 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* (1899) XX. 370 *note*, It will pleis your lordschip resaif this berar as rentalar in our souerane lordes regester. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Curialitas*, In sik maner as gif he were proprietare, lyfe-rentar, tackesman or rentaller. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 95 It is appoyntit, that all rentallers be valued as weill as the heritores. 1666 in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 421/1 That a remedy may be provided wher they have taks or are rentalers. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 37 (1773) 267 It is the most probable opinion, that as rentals were granted from a special regard to the rentaller, they were accounted rights of liferent. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 566 The rentallers of Lochmaben, who were formerly servants to the Scottish Kings, have rights which may be transferred to strangers. 1880 *Academy* 8 May 334/1 By virtue of which the widow of a rentaller was entitled to retain possession of the lands during her widowhood.

†**Re·ntally.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. Anglo-Lat. *rentalia*, pl. of *rentale*: see RENTAL *sb.*] Revennes.

1534 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) 27 The rentally belonging to the Chantry att the Altar of St. John.

Rent-charge. *Law.* Also **rent charge.** [f. RENT *sb.*[1] + CHARGE *sb.* 11.] A rent forming a charge upon lands, etc., granted or reserved by deed to one who is not the owner, with a clause of distress in case of arrears.

1443 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 89 My will ys yat George my son hafe,..a rentcharge of xxvjs viijd issuand owte of my landes and tenementes in Stitnam. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 b, Rent charge is where a man is seased of landes in fee and graunt by poole dede or by dede indented. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 45 Suche rent is rent charge, because such landes and tenementes bee charged of such distres by force of the writinge onelye and not of common right. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 17 [To] reduce the same to a certain Rent, as if it were an Annuity or Rent-charge. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 ₱ 6 Your Father was a fond Fool to give me a Rent-charge of Eight hundred a Year to the Prejudice of his Son. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 282 A rent charge may now be created either by grant, or by the operation of the statute of uses. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* IV. § 5. 204 *note*, Where on a grant in fee simple a rent is reserved to the grantor, this is not a rent service but a rent charge.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* V. (1672) 96 The Lord only hath given you an estate: charitable relief of such as are in want, is like a rent-charge which he hath laid upon it. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 92 A rent-charge on the rich I live; Reduc'd to crave the good I once could give. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 175 They become necessarily a rent-charge on the providence of a parish.

Hence **Rent-charger,** one in receipt of, or who benefits by, a rent-charge.

1870 *Echo* 16 Feb., Fixity of tenure which would make the landlord a pensioner or a rent-charger on his own estate. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Soc.* xiii. 416 Mere rent-chargers can never have the same motives.

Rented (re·ntĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RENT *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

†**1.** Possessed of, or endowed with, property yielding a revenue or income. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 265 Let hure be knowe For ryche oþer wel yrented [etc.]. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 7 Lordes and rented men must labour to kepe holy chyrche in rest and peas. 1648 HEXHAM, *Een Rentenier*,..a Rented man. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107 The jesuits..demand that the houses of the society may be considered in the same light as the regular abbeys and other rented monasteries.

2. Held, or let, for rent; leased or tenanted.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* VI. (1691) 100 Moreover if rented Lands, and Houses, have increased. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 60 A nasty little rented house without so much as a garden patch to it.

3. In *Combs.* as *dear-, high-, low-rented.*

1818 FEARON *Sk. Amer.* 284 First-rate brick buildings, all new,..and always high rented. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I.

543/1 His house is, to be sure, dear-rented from its locality. 1886 *Col. Maurice's Let. fr. Donegal* 41 The tenants on that particular estate are remarkably low-rented.

†Re·nted, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Torn, lacerated, distracted.

1575 *Mirr. Mag., K. Maulius* L'envoi 1 Straunge it semes to thee What he that beares this rentid corps should be. 1587 GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 78 They royst in silke, when others range the streete in rented rags. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 14 Scalding sighes blowne from a rented heart.

Renter (re·ntəɪ), *sb.*[1] [f. RENT *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

†1. One who owns or lets lands or tenements; a proprietor. *Obs. rare.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) I. 110 Some of hem tooken money for thy chamber, and putte tho pens in his purse, unwetinge of the renter. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 403 He is the riallest roy, reuerend and rike, Of all the rentaris to ryme or rekin on raw.

†2. One who collects rents (esp. those belonging to a corporate body), taxes, or tribute. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* E viij b, The Renters Charge.. is, Quarterly to collect and gather..all those Rents that shalbe contayned in a Rentall. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 108 We will..that our speciall renter of our foresaid realmes.. paye by yere a thousand mark of siluer. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 721 The sieur Massonet, renter of the abbey of St. Antony..in Viennois, has a son.

b. *attrib.* as *renter-accompt, -clerk, -warden.*

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1710) 656 Auditors of the *Renter-Accompt. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 316 To the *Renterclerk..x.l. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 148 A Bucke at the *Renter Wardens feast. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 6/7 Mr. Ashby, formerly renter warden of the Armourers and Braziers' Company.

3. A farmer of tolls or taxes. *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Appaltatore*, a hucster, a retailer, a renter.., a farmer of any thing. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 395 Mr. Rogers, renter of the bridge-tolls [at Worcester]. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vi. 231 Like other renters of India, [he] had..an inclination to withhold..the sum which he engaged to pay out of the Taxes [etc.].

4. A holder of lands, houses, or other property, by payment of rent.

1655 *Boston* (U. S.) *Rec.* (1877) II. 125 A considerable part of the rent due..is nott brought in by the renters of the land according to the contract with the towne. 1766 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 96 A renter but of between four and five hundred acres of land. 1831 *Act 1 & 2 Will. IV*, c. 38 § 16 The renters of pews in such church or chapel. 1884 *Dickens' Dict. Lond.* 244/1 The renter of a private wire has the..apparatus entirely under his own control.

†b. *spec.* A tenant-farmer. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 334 When a Renter [he] impoverished himself, and never inriched his Landlord. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* Pref. 13 Can we suppose that an English Renter should have more Honour in that Respect than his Roman Holiness..? 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 313 Substantial renters, opulent merchants..could not easily be suspected of riot in open day.

5. A shareholder in a theatre. *rare.*

1807 JANSON *Stranger Amer.* 251 The renters who had subscribed to the building of a large theatre in the park of New York. 1893 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 2/1 The 'Renters' of Drury Lane Theatre are rejoicing over a dividend for the past year of 12*l.* 1*s.* per share.

†Re·nter, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who rends or tears (chiefly in *fig.* senses).

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 354/1 You may conclude that you bee..vnlearned stockes, peruerters, tearers, renters, of holy scripture. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 196, I was resolved not to engage with a renter of the Church. 1738 W. WILSON *Def. Ref. Prin. Ch. Scot.* Pref. (1769) 6 Are they therefore schismatics, renters and ruiners of the Church? 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Churches* (1820) II. vi. 297 The public resolutioners persecuted them with manifold reproaches, as ruiners of their king and country,..as renters of the church.

†Re·nter, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. F. *rentrer, rentraire*: cf. RANTER *v.* The entries in Chambers are derived from Furetière's *Dict. Univ.* (1690).]

1. (See quots.) Hence **†Re·ntering** *vbl. sb.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To renter*, to sow Cloth after a particular manner, to fine-draw. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rentering* and *Fine-drawing* in the manufactories, the sewing of two pieces of cloth, edge to edge without doubling them, so that the seam scarce appears at all.

2. (See quot.) Hence **†Re·nterer.**

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rentering*, To renter in tapestry, is to work new warp into a piece of tapestry.. damaged and on this warp to restore the ancient pattern or design. *Ibid.*, Among the titles of the French tapestry-makers is included that of renterers.

Rent-free, *a.* [RENT *sb.*[1]] Exempt from payment of rent. (Usually predicative.)

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 499 Almes-houses for twenty poore widowes to dwell in rent free. 1726 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 130, I prefer his having it rent-free to a rent of twenty pounds. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Rent*, Where lands are held rent-free, it is usual for the landlord to reserve some nominal rent. 1883 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 Appeal Cases 66 It was most reasonable.. that where the salary was partly paid by a rent-free house, the officer should pay the tax on that house.

†Rent-gatherer. *Obs.* [RENT *sb.*[1]] One who collects rents for or on behalf of another.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xvi. (Tollem. MS.), The rente gederer was defamid to his lorde þat he hadde wastid his good and catell. 1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 419 Paid to the rente gaderer ffor ij yeers laborying abouten .. gaderyng of the seide rente. 1535 COVERDALE *I Kings* xii. 18 Whan kynge Roboam sent thither Adoram the rentgatherer, all Israel stoned him to death. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 135 The Bishop of Winchesters Rent-gatherer and Steward of his Courts.

Re·nting, *vbl. sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. RENT *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of letting or taking at a rent.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 292 The helpe therunto [repair of houses]..was by the former leases and rentinges preuented. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pujamiento*, renting of a commoditie, buying by great.

†Re·nting, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of rending or tearing.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2591 My-sylff I may the Rentyng whyte, I knowe yt wel, & the aquyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, To the rentyng of his handes and fete, that the precyous blode yssued. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1898) 386 Appalled with the grievous renting of their first combination. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* XXV. 191 Cut off the threed hard by the knot, lest the ends..should cause a renting of that which you did sow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 270/2 There is no sign of a Renting, Tearing, or of a Raggedness of the parts.

†Re·nting, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That rends or tears, in various senses.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 68 Doth feare the harmes of gaping golfes, and renting rocks doth mone. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xii, At length .. A renting sigh way for her sorrow brake. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2258/2 Our latent Affections, that kept their Cave during the renting Wind and Earthquake.

Re·ntless, *a.*[1] [f. RENT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] **a.** Producing no (†interest or) rent. **b.** Rent-free.

1648 HEXHAM, *Rentloos geldt*, .. Rentlesse money that lies still. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 141 A double lodgment for our use, One from the state, the other from the king, Rentless we hold. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Soc.* x. 303 There can..be, therefore, no such thing as rentless land which is at the same time cultivated.

Re·ntless, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. RENT *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without rents, untorn.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 228 One shall succeed him, not in a Rentlesse onely, but in a Seamelesse Coat. 1881 NICHOL *Death Themistocles*, etc. 197, I saw the rentless banner wave.

†Rent-rack, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RENT *sb.*[1] + RACK *v.*[3]] *trans.* = RACK-RENT *v.* Hence **†Rent-racked** *ppl. a.*, **†Rent-racking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 From whence are oppressings, rent-rackings, vsuries,..and murders? 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soul's Sent.* 50 Getting goods wrongfully, as too many rent-racking Land-lords do. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Concionable Christian* 114 Take not hence liberty, as some doe, to pay no debts, to put money to Vsury, to rent-racke thy Tenants. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iv, The rent-racked farmer, needy market folks,..are privileged.

†Re·ntrant, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *rentrant*, pres. pple. of *rentrer*: see RE-ENTER and RE-ENTRANT.] Re-entering.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 418 The land..forming.. three salient, and two great rentrant, or returning angles.

Rent-roll. [RENT *sb.*[1]] A roll or register of rents; a list of lands and tenements belonging to one, together with the rents paid on them; hence, the sum of one's income as shown by such a list.

1534 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 280, I have receyvd your rente-rowle, and getheryd up the rent. 1611 COTGR., *Rentier*, a Rent-roll. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. ii, No, no, only give you a rent-roll of my possessions. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 204 The ostentation of displaying..the rent-roll of the estates which they possess. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 31 Where, again we might ask, lay Shakspeare's rent-roll? 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* ii. (1883) 37 The holder of a splendid title, the owner of a splendid rent-roll.

attrib. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 103 The rentroll Cupid of our rainy isles.

Rent-seck. *Law.* Also 5–7 sec, 6–7 secke, (6 seeke). [a. AF. *rente secque* lit. dry rent.] A rent reserved by deed in favour of some person, without a clause of distress in case of arrears (and so differing from a RENT-CHARGE).

This distinction in respect of remedy was abolished in 1731 by the statute 4 Geo. II. c. 28 § 5.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 5/1 Eny persone aforeseid havyng eny Annuite, Office, Fee, Corrodye, Rent Sek, or Pension. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 b, It is called a rent seeke bycause there is no dystresse insedent nor belongyng to the same. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 19 § 6 All Homages .. Rentes Servyces Rentes Charges Rentes Seckes, and the Arrerages of the same. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 143 b, Such rent is rent secke, for that hee cannot come to haue the rent if it be denied, by way of distres. 1676 GEO. DUDE *Law Charitable Uses* vi. 76 Katherine Banne grants, by Deed, a Rentseck out of 208 Acres of Land, for relief of the Poor. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 42 Rent-seck,..or barren rent, is in effect nothing more than a rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 454 The law says, that neither the right, before it be reduced into possession, nor the rentseck before seisin had, are assets.

Rent-service. [RENT *sb.*[1]] Personal service of various kinds by which lands or tenements are held in addition to, or in lieu of, money payment; tenure of this kind.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 170/1 Discharged of all graunts made of any Offices, Fees or Rents, other than the Rent services. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 Rent seruyce is where a man holdeth his landes of his lorde by fealtie .. or by any other seruice and certayne rent. 1566 [see prec.]. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 49 Rent seruice, is so called, because it is knit to the tenure, and is as it were a Seruice, whereby a man holdeth his Landes, or Tenements. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 41 Rent-service is so called because it hath some corporal service incident to it, as at the least fealty, or the feodal oath of fidelity. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 394/1 A rent-service reserved out of chattels real will of course belong to the personal representatives of the lessor. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 7/1 Yesterday..the last Sheriffs of the City of London were summoned before the Queen's Remembrancer..to render rent-services to the Crown on behalf of the Corporation of London.

†Re·ntual, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RENT *sb.*[1], after *censual*, etc.] Containing a list of rents.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 21 Written in the rentual books of the different estates.

Renty, obs. variant of RENKY *a. dial.*

†Re·nuence. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *renu-ĕre* to refuse (see next) + -ENCE.] Refusal.

1653 SCLATER *Funeral Serm.* 25 Sept. (1654) 6 He in an humble renuence grew shy, as deeming himselfe unworthy of so great an Honour.

Renuent (re·niuĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *renuĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *nuĕre* to nod.] 'Employed in drawing back the head for nodding, the epithet of a pair of muscles in the head' (Smart 1840).

Renule (re·niul), *sb. Anat.* [f. L. *rēn* kidney + -ULE.] One of the separate lobules of which the kidneys in some animals are composed.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. I. 233/2 In many genera the kidneys are composed of a number of separate lobules or renules, each lobe consisting of a cortical and a medullary substance. 1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 366/1 In some cases, as in Bears.., the lobulation is carried further, the whole organ being composed of a mass of renules.

†Renu·le, *v. Obs.* Also **renew(e)le, renowle.** [ad. OF. *renuveler* var. *renoveler* to RENOVEL.] *intr.* and *trans.* To renew.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1079 Twelue syþez on 3er þay beren ful frym & renowlez nwe in vche a mone. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 105 Þe temple was renulid in cloþis and oþer ornamentis. *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 315 Þe seconde secte is late renewelid in þe tyme of þise newe ordris. 1388 — *Wisd.* vii. 27 It dwellith in it silf, and renulith alle thingis.

Renu·mber (rīː-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To number afresh. Hence **Renu·mbering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 tr. *Pallad. Husb.* II. 115 Renombre hem but tymes twyes nyne. 1859 H. COLERIDGE *Gloss. Index* p. vi, Readers are therefore requested to renumber their copies from page 64 onwards. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 372/3 The disastrous policy ..carried into effect in the renumbering of the houses in Oxford Street.

†Renu·merate, *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enumerate again. (See also quot. 1656.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Renumerate*, to pay money again that was received; to retell, to recount, to number again. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 26, I shall not here renumerate other..Plants. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 23 These Inconveniences..need not be further renumerated by me.

So **†Renumera·tion.** *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 135 Neuer was man so surfetted and ouer-gorged with English as hee cloyd him with his generous spirites, renumeration of gratuities [etc.]. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Renunce, obs. form of RENOUNCE *v.*

Renu·nciance. *rare*[−1]. [See next and -ANCE.] Renunciation.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iii, If they two did look into each other's eyes, and each, in silence, in tragical renunciance, did find that the other was all-too lovely.

Renunciant (rĭnʌ·nʃiănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *renunciāre*: see next.] **a.** *adj.* Renouncing. **b.** *sb.* One who renounces.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 416 The renunciant's vow is accepted. 1885 PATER *Marius* II. 138 In strong contrast to the wise Emperor's renunciant and impassive attitude.

Renunciate (rĭnʌ·nʃiĕit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *renunciāre*: see RENOUNCE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* (See quot. and RENOUNCE *v.* 7.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Renunciate*, to make relation..; to proclaim or declare openly, to tell what is done.

2. To renounce, give up. *rare.*

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 268 Pray fervently to the Queen of Heaven who will enable you to imitate the renunciating spirit of pious Saint Alexis. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 1/3 Mr. Dillon has publicly renunciated the slightest interest in the outlying empire.

Renunciation (rĭnʌnsiˌēi·ʃən). Also 5-nountiacioun, 6 -nunceatioun, 6–7 -nuntiation, 7 -nonciation. [ad. L. *renunciātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *renunciāre* to RENOUNCE. Cf. F. *renonciation* (13th c.).]

1. The action of renouncing, giving up, or surrendering (a possession, right, title, etc.); an instance of this; a document expressing this.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Uppe the fourme that is contened in the same Renunciation and Cession. 1462 EDW. IV. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 128 A renountiaciour and relese of the ryght and title that the Corowne of England hathe. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 36 The said assignatiour, translatiour, renunciatiour and ourgeving. 1579–80 *Ibid.* III. 256 The renunceatiour of the said reversiour. 1695 *Def. Vind. Deprived Bps.* 16 They desired and procured an express renonciation of their Rights. 1777 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* III. xliv. 196 A renunciation of our own unjust..claims, must precede even the least attempt to conciliate. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* XV. (1876) III. 138 The queen's renunciation of her right of succession was invalid in the jurisprudence of his court. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 244 A compensation being offered to Austria in the renunciation by Spain of all her European dependencies.

b. The action of giving up or resigning something naturally attractive; self-resignation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 After that foloweth

the despisynge & renunciacyon or forsakynge of worldly thynges. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, It is only with Renunciation (*Entsagen*) that Life, properly speaking, can be said to begin. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 7 A renunciation of my old and more favourite pursuits. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Loud.* 17 Every prophet has his one distinguishing trait; and that of Buddha was renunciation.

2. The action of rejecting, disowning, or disclaiming; repudiation, formal rejection.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 153 This present renuntiation, reuocation, and retractation of the order and composition aforesayd, notwithstanding. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 158 An Adiuration of the Divell and a Renuntiation or renouncing of him. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 108 You may read the Synod of Dorts express renunciation of it. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 113 Vicious practice is sure to produce..an absolute renunciation of all belief. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 26 As solemn a renunciation as could be made of the principles by this society imputed to them. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* I. vii. 137 One cannot but wonder at the rapid renunciation of even the name of Christianity by the people of Jaffna.

b. *spec.* The action of renouncing the devil, the world, and the flesh, at baptism.

1875 SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Christian Antiq.* I. 160/1 The mode of making the Renunciations, and the words employed, are very fully described in the treatise *De Sacramentis*, attributed to St. Ambrose.

†**3.** 'A bringing word back again' (Phillips 1658). *Obs. rare* —°.

Renunciative (rĭnʌ·nsiătiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. **renunciātīvus*, or f. RENUNCIATE *v.* + -IVE.]

†**1.** Serving to announce or enuntiate. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Þanne he ressayues a strynge of vndirstandynge þat ys renunciatyf of ffygures and semblance. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 242 Bills, and answers, together with other writings, processiue,..renunciatiue, and infinite other the like.

2. Characterized by renunciation.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 446 To let thee sit..and hear the sighing years Re-sighing on my lips renunciative. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* ix. 98 The renunciative mottoes are a somewhat notable class.

So **Renu·nciatory** *a.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, A meek renunciatory action. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 463/1 A few big tears—the..outcome of Heaven knows how real a renunciatory struggle.

Renuwe, obs. form of RENEW *v.*[1]

†**Renverse,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 7 ran-. [a. F. *renverse*, f. *renverser*: see RENVERSE *v.*] **a.** The reverse (of a coin). **b.** The other side (of a case).

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* iii. § 10 (1896) 67 Policy stamps them with the Image of the Devil, and on their Ranverse, Punishment and Shame. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquirendum* II. viii. 360 This will more evidently appear if we take the Ranverse of the case, thus.

†**Renverse,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *renversé*.] Reversed, turned the wrong way.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 159 [He] was made to ride Renvers with his face to the horse tail.

†**Renve·rse,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 renuers(e, 7–8 ranverse. [ad. F. *renverser*, f. *re-* RE- + *enverser* to overturn: see ENVERSED and INVERSE, and cf. RAMVERSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reverse (in *lit.* senses); to turn upside down, turn the wrong way, turn back.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 41 Whose shield he beares renverst, the more to heap disdayn. 1596 *Ibid.* v. iii. 37 He..from him reft his shield, and it renverst. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 274 That English Priest Bridgewater, which cals himself Aquipontanus, ouerturning and re-enuersing [*errata* renuersing] his name with his conscience. 1624 SIR T. ROE in *Michaelis' Anc. Marb.* (1882) 188 A halfe lyon of white marble, holding the head of a bull in the pawes, the neck renuersed. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1800) II. iii. 213 Their darts were ranversed and turned back by the violence of the wind.

2. To overturn or overthrow (*lit.* and *fig.*); to bring to confusion.

a. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 61 Thus can God by his Divine Providence renverse the finest Practices and Pretences of mighty Rulers. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Speech for Edinburgh* Wks. (1711) 216 To settle things so.. that they should not vary and change, were to renverse that order which God hath established. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xix, The furious execution of which, renversing everything like thunder before it, has become a new æra to us of military improvements. 1776 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Let. Crisp, Sept., In a course of years the commerce of that world commonly renverses all these things topsy turvy.

β. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. III. XX, God forbid that a business of so high a consequence..should be ranvers'd by differences 'twixt a few privat subjects. 1671 MACWARD *True Non-conf.* 236 Plainly to ranverse both the freedom of making, and necessity of keeping all vowes. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. 12 If there were a Town in Spain undermined by Coneys,..a third in Greece ranversed by Frogs. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 381 The sentence and decision of the Commission could not be opened and ranversed.

Hence †**Renve·rsed,** *ppl. a.* (see quot. 1656), †**Renve·rsing** *vbl. sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Renversed*, Renversed eyes, are taken for decayed eyes, or those that stand in the head. 1671 [? MACWARD] *Case Accommodation Exam.* 34 The renversings and persecutions of these late times. 1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. xx. 364 Esther was employed to effectuate the ranversing of the decree.

‖**Renversé,** *a. Her.* [F., pa. pple. of *renverser*: see prec.] Inverted; reversed.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s.v., *Chevron renversé* is a Chevron with the Point downwards. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 130 Renversé or Reversed; turned contrary to the usual direction.

†**Renve·rsement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *renversement*: see RENVERSE *v.* and -MENT.] The act of reversing or inverting; the result of this.

1610 MARCELLINI *Triumphs Jas. I* 87 Their divers Anagrams, Metatheses, and Renversements, according to the Imurah and Siruphs of the Haebrewes. 1744 FOTHERGILL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 23 This Resin with the Trees which afforded it were buried in the Earth by the Deluge, or by some such violent Renversement. 1763 STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacr.* 60 'Tis a total renversement of the order of nature.

†**Renvoy,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -voie. [a. F. *renvoi*, †*renvoy* (15th c.), vbl. sb. f. *renvoyer*: see next.]

1. The act of sending back; discharge, dismissal.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. XXXI. 963 When he had rewarded the Rhodian ships with part of the pillage,..he gaue them the renvoie, and sent them home. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. iii. (1655) I. 199 This rupture 'twixt us and France upon the sudden *renvoy* of her Majesties servants. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 61 King Charles is taxed for violating the Matrimonial Pact by the Renvoy and discarding of the Queens Domestiques.

2. A reference *to* a book or passage. *rare*[−1].

1650 in *Athenæum* 13 Dec. (1879) 763/2 To which he makes his Marginall Renvoys.

†**Renvoy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *renvoyer* (12th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *envoyer*: see ENVOY *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To send back.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 54 b, Wherfore he renuoyed and sente agayn the knight unto the grekes. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 229, I doo Renvoye the said palmer thither agayn. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 79 He did continue in his court and custody the daughter of Maximilian,..not dismissing or renvoying her.

Reny, var. RENAY *v. Obs.* **Renys,** obs. f. REINS. **Renysch, Renyst,** varr. RENISH *a. Obs.* **Renyss,** obs. f. RHENISH.

Reobli·ge (rī-), *v. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *riobbligare*.] *trans.* To oblige again.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* II. 63 The Prince of Mauritania favours me exceedingly..thereby re-obliging me with the favour of his visits.

Reobse·rve (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To observe again. So **Reobserva·tion.**

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 148 You must think and observe; re-think and re-observe. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 260, I have, also, lately been re-observing daily *Lobelia fulgens*. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 735/2 The principal astronomical work..is the reobservation of the places of the 23,000 stars.

Reobtai·n (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To obtain again; to regain, recover.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rich. III*, xiii, I came to reobtaine my dignitie. 1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* I. xxxvii. 116 The weakest may by occasion reobtaine the place againe. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 23 If you will..endeavour with me to reobtaine the Castle, you shall have all faire usage from me. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 90 Since we cannot tell,..if..King James should re-obtain the throne, by what means it may happen. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 32 No Merit can their Favour reobtain. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 62 If the solution was exposed to nothing from which it could re-obtain phlogiston. 1803 H. K. WHITE *Let. to N. White* 2 May, There remains no way of re-obtaining my volume but this. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 62 By treatment with hydrochloric acid we may easily re-obtain the carbonic anhydride.

Hence **Reobtai·nable** *a.*; **Reobtai·ner**; **Reobtai·ning** *vbl. sb.*; **Reobtai·nment.**

1598 FLORIO, *Racquistatore*, a recouerer, a repurchaser, a reobtainer. *Ibid.*, *Racquisto*, a recouerie, a repurchase, a reobtaining. 1611 COTGR., *Recouurable*, recouerable,..reobtainable. *Ibid.*, *Recouurance*, a recouerie, reobtainment.

Reoccupa·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.: cf. F. *réoccupation*.] The action of occupying again; a renewed occupation.

1844 *Lanc. Tracts Civ. War* 140 The 'unkept conditions' [on which Thursland Castle was delivered] appear to relate to the re-occupation of it by Sir John Girlington. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 England and Turkey will possess an exclusive right of re-occupation.

Reo·ccupy (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *réoccuper*.] To occupy (a place or position) again.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 182 He reoccupied and refortified such of those posts as promoted his vengeful designs. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 146 The Bourbons ..have not failed to bring misery in their train in reoccupying the beautiful provinces of Italy. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 177 The former prince..now returned to re-occupy his old possessions. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 203 A sufficient interval of time had .. elapsed to allow the water to re-occupy the space.

Hence **Reo·ccupied** *ppl. a.*

1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. viii. 332 They might adorn her grandmamma's reoccupied apartment.

Reoccu·r, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To occur again.

1867 ATWATER *Logic* 203 Whenever it is applied in such measure to these several subjects, they will re-occur. 1884 MCCOSH in *Homilet. Monthly* (1885) Jan. 232 In the first chapter of Genesis such passages as this occur and re-occur.

†**Reod,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *rēod* = ON. *rjóð-r*: see etym. note to RED *a.*] Red, ruddy.

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 404 *Flavum vel fulfum*, reod. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec. 4 Þa wæs hire ansyn swa reod & swa fæger [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* XV. 1 Þa Moises hæfde gefaren ofer þa reodan sæ. *c* 1205 LAY. 3528 Heo iward reod..swilche hit were of wine scenche. *Ibid.* 19890 Ænne stunde he wes blac..ane while he was reod.

Reod, obs. form of REED *sb.* **Reoðe,** obs. form of RUTH.

†**Reof,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **reȝ.** [OE. *hrēof* rough, scabbed, leprous = ON. *hrjúf-r.*] Rough.

a 1000 *Exeter Bk., Whale* 8 Is þæs hiw ȝelic hreofum stane. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3726 Leateð ben swilc wurdes ref. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 36, vj. reof quisshens of worsted.

Reo·ffer, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To offer again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Brief Catech.* iii, Christ our high-priest for ever, Self-offring once to bee re-offred never. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 186 Jesus went.. all his Pains God's Anger to atone Re-offering at his Father's awful Throne. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 22, I should be ashamed to re-offer you my love and friendship. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. ix, I re-offered my arm to the prince.

Reolic(h, -liche, var. RULY *a.* and *adv. Obs.* **Reome,** obs. f. REALM. **Reone,** var. RYEN *a.* **Reopen,** obs. form of REAP *v.*

Reo·pen (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To open again (something that has been closed).

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* i. 8 The weak sorts of Roots can penetrate no farther into it, unless re-open'd by new Tillage. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, The eyes of our hero ..gradually closed; nor did he re-open them till the morning sun was high on the lake without. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XX. (1818) II. 202 In the spring, when it [a window] was re-opened, the bees returned. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram* 572 He [Luther] comes..Re-opens a shut book. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 16 When the Churches were reopened in Paris after the first revolution.

b. To open up again, to renew.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* iv. (1852) 88 In Him intercourse with God was perfectly reopened. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 140 His..absence reopened their opportunities.

c. To resume the discussion of (something settled or decided).

1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 77 Urging him..not to allow questions to be reopened, which had been already fully determined. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXXIV, After I have finished speaking I have closed the subject, and I won't re-open it.

d. To recommence (firing).

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 41/2 Having loaded, I re-opened my fire. 1881 in Lady Bellairs *Transvaal War* (1885) 136 The rebels then deliberately re-opened fire on the officers carrying the flags.

2. *intr.* and *absol.* To open again.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* XXIII, His warm heart at once re-opened to the liking he had formerly conceived for Clifford. 1885 in Lady Bellairs *Transvaal War* 125 Such of the ..stores as still held any goods would occasionally reopen.

Hence **Reo·pened** *ppl. a.*; **Reo·pening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 299 A large Quantity of Pus..proceeded from the Re-opening of the Wound. 1818 *Autumn near Rhine* 162 The scene was well calculated to strike re-opening eyes. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 96 This re-opened intercourse with the East is..a crisis in the history of our Church.

Reophore: see RHEOPHORE.

Reoppo·se (rī-), *v. rare*[−1]. [RE- 2 a.] *trans.* To oppose in turn.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Wee shall so farre encourage contradiction, as to promise no disturbance, or reoppose any Penne, that shall Elenchically refute us.

Reord, variant of RERD(E *Obs.*

Reordai·n (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *réordonner* (16th c.), It. *reordinare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To ordain, appoint, or establish again.

1611 COTGR., *Re[n]joindre*, to reinioyne, reordaine vnto, reimpose vpon. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi. 314 Edwyn..reordained York a Bishop's government. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1309 Levirate Marriage..an ancient usage of the Hebrews, and re-ordained by Moses.

2. *Eccl.* To ordain (a person) again; to invest afresh with holy orders.

a 1626 BACON *Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 I. 347 The re-ordaining of priests, is a matter already resolutely maintained. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1660) 74 Bishop Hall reordained Mr. John Dury, formerly ordained by Presbyters. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 57 All of them the greatest men among them are reordained when they come to England. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 90 Those clergymen who had been ordained by the late Service Book, were to be reordained. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/1 There was a widespread opinion among you that our practice of reordaining convert clergymen was an imputation on your Church.

absol. 1661 *Petit. for Peace* 10 A Canon..deposeth those that re-ordain.

Reo·rder (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* = REORDAIN *v.* 2. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1503 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 359 Such as were ordained by Miletius shoulde be reordered.

2. To set in order again; to re-establish, rearrange, etc. Also *absol.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xliv, Seeking to allay All greeuances; re-order equity. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 100 Whilst powerful men..have disordered the World, men go about to re-order it. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* 218 The power of the word of God in ordering or reordering as He wills. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 376 Mrs. Campbell runs to the mirror..and hastily reorders her dress. *refl.* 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 162 The English this meane while having reordered themselves, set furiously upon them.

3. **a.** To send again by order.

1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 32, I was therefore re-ordered back to prison.

b. To repeat an order for (a thing).

1810 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II. 300 If it should not reach you in due time after it is advertized, fail not to let me know, that I may re-order it.

Hence **Reo·rdered** *ppl. a.*; **Reo·rdering.**

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* II. lxxii, As seeking but the States reordering. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. lxxxviii, Their Lord in haste To venge their losse his band reordred brings. 1618 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 485 For the re-ordering of my Exchanges, which have been much incommodated. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note Q. 240 Instances which show how S. Chrysostom speaks of God's 're-ordering nature'.

† **Reordi,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Of obscure meaning.) (*Wel reordi* is perhaps an error for *elreordi*=OE. *elreordiġ* foreign-speaking, barbarous.)

c 1205 LAY. 25658 He seide þat þer wes icumen a scaðe liðe of westward Spaine, wel reordi [*c* 1275 a wel loþliche] feond.

Reordie *v.*: see under RERD(E.

Reo·rdinate (rīˈ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To institute or establish again.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 202 Had you..., re-ordinating outworn rule, Made Comedy and Tragedy combine.

Reordina·tion (rīˈ-). *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *reordinātio*: cf. F. *réordination* (1575).] The action of ordaining again; the fact of a second ordination.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 3 The reordination of such as others in times more corrupt did consecrate heretofore. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) Post. 36 Which.. was no reordination of him as a Presbyter, but only a Reconfirmation of him..as a Bishop. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 69 There being no dispute about reordination in order to any church-preferment, till the end of queen Elizabeth's reign. 1846 BURN *For. Refugees* 53 The objects of the letters..appear to be the re-ordination of the Rev. John Charpentier [etc.]. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 677/1 An imposition of hands, mistaken perhaps for re-ordination.

Reo·rganiza·tion (rīˈ-). [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *réorganisation* (1812).] The action or process of reorganizing; a fresh organization.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 149, I have already commenced a re-organization of the cavalry. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 261 A power of enriching friends or destroying enemies in this universal reorganisation of Greece. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 802 The nerve becomes so irretrievably disorganised as to obliterate all means of reorganisation.

Reo·rganize (rīˈ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *réorganiser* (1812).] *trans.* To organize anew.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 539 By whose omnipotent Agency..the Bodies of his Saints..shall be gathered up, re-united, and re-organized into glorious Bodies. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 258 The news of this failure..obliged him..to reorganise his broken troops. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 201 Thou shalt yet reorganize Thy maidenhood of beauty. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 80 He had reorganised the constitution on the most strictly conservative lines.

Hence **Reo·rganizer.**

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 212 To apply his powers as a re-organizer and restorer to the East. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 134 He is a reorganiser of the moral world.

Reo·rient (rīˈ-), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Rising again.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXVI, The life re-orient out of dust. 1890 F. ST. JOHN THACKERAY *Prudentius* 93 So buried seeds repair our store Reorient from the parched earth.

† **Reose,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 **rese.** [OE. *hrēosan* =ON. *hrjósa* to shudder.] *intr.* To fall.

Beowulf 1075 Hie on gebyrd hruron gare wunde. *Ibid.* 2480 Gomela Scylfing hreas. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXLIV. 14 Uphefeð dryhten alle ða ðe hreosað. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 810 Wongas hreosað, burgstede berstað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 450 Þæt hus..hreosende ðine bearn..acwealde. *c* 1205 LAY. 15587 Sæie me wæh hit vælleð þat þe wal reoseð [*c* 1275 falleþ]. *Ibid.* 18869 Beornes scullen rusien, reosen [*c* 1275 rese] heore mærken.

Reose, var. of REWSIE *Obs.* **Reot,** obs. f. RIOT. **Reothe,** obs. f. RUTH. **Reother,** var. of ROTHER *Obs.* **Reou,** obs. f. RUE. **Reoute,** obs. f. RUTH. **Reoufulnesse,** obs. f. RUEFULNESS. **Reouliche,** var. of RULY *Obs.* **Reounesse,** var. of REWNESS *Obs.*

† **Re·ous,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *reus*.] Guilty.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Reousie: see REWSIE *Obs.* **Reoupe,** obs. f. RUTH. **Reouthfully,** obs. f. RUTHFULLY. **Reouwe,** obs. f. RUE *v.*

Re-overflow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To overflow anew.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 353 All must love God,..Must to the Source of Love re-overflow.

Reowe, obs. f. RUE *sb.* and *v.*, ROW *v.*¹ **Reowful(nesse,** obs. ff. RUEFUL(NESS. **Reowliche,** var. RULY *a. Obs.* **Reowsunge:** see REWSING. **Reowthe,** obs. f. RUTH. **Reowthfulliche,** obs. f. RUTHFULLY.

Reoxida·tion (rīˈ-). [RE- 5 a.] The process of oxidizing, or of being oxidized, afresh.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 162/2 They are then to be..set fire to,..and afterwards laid by for re-oxidation. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* vi. 96 The re-oxidation of the carbonic oxide so formed into carbonic anhydride.

So **Reo·xidizement.**

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 56/1 By exposure to the air or other means of reoxidizement.

Reoxygenate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To oxygenate afresh.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 140 Its remaining fresh argued that the coralline had reoxygenated it from time to time. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 306/1 An apparatus for re-oxygenating air that has already been breathed.

So **Reoxygenize** *v.* (Ogilvie 1882).

† **Rep**¹, an abbreviation of REPUTATION, current in the early part of the 18th *c. Obs.*

a 1705 SHIPPERY in *Brasenose Ale* (1878) 2 Six go-downs upon rep. to our true English King! 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ₱ 10 This Humour..which has so miserably curtailed some of our Words,..as in *mob. rep. pos. incog.* and the like. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* II. xiii, Nor modesty, nor pride, nor fear, nor rep, Shall now forbid this tender chaste embrace. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 91 Do you say it upon Rep?

Rep², Now *rare.* [Of obscure origin: cf. RIP. The relation to *demi-rep* is not clear.]

1. A man († or woman) of loose character; a rip.

1747 HOADLY *Susp. Husb.* IV. iv, So many Rivals among your kept Mistresses, and Reps of Quality. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 474 Old and young, reps and demi-reps flocked to see it. 1886 FARGUS *Living or Dead* II. 169 Now you're about with the biggest uncut rep in town.

2. An inferior or worthless article.

1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes* xi. Wks. 1816 I. 117 The fiddle..though what's vulgarly baptiz'd a *rep*, Shall in a hundred pounds be deem'd dog-cheap.

Rep³ (rep). Also **repp.** [ad. F. *reps* (see REPS), of unknown origin.] A textile fabric (of wool, silk, or cotton) having a corded surface.

1860 MRS. GASKELL *Right at Last* II What should make you think I care so much for rep in preference to moreen? 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* I. 75 Rab..raised the red repp that covered the barrier.

attrib. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/2 The green rep parlour suites. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 274 A pair of maroon rep curtains.

Rep⁴, in school slang, abbrev. of REPETITION.

1864 CREIGHTON in *Life & Lett.* (1904) I. i. 13 It is a very bad sign if fellows talk, or learn rep..during prayers.

Rep, obs. form of REAP *sb.*²

Repa·ce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pace back or again.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xxii, Tritons..who .. speed the rivers flowing race, But strongly stop the wave, if once it back repace. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* IV. 81 Wild beasts to gloomy dens repace their way.

Repacifica·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] The fact of being pacified again.

1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 99 Manifest signes that his re-pacification was rather upon necessity then out of good-will.

Repa·cify, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] To pacify again.

1604 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xi, His brother Henry..Seeks to re-pacify the people's hate. 1611 FLORIO, *Rappacificare*, to appease or repacifie.

Repa·ck (rīˈ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pack again.

1472-3 [see *Repacking* below]. 1611 COTGR., *Remballer*, to repacke, or packe vp againe. 1628-9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 69 Repacking our English beefe, wee found it to be verie bad. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 They were opened, and repacked. *a* 1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. v. (1869) II. 94 It is necessary to repack them with an additional quantity of salt. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 121 They had stopped behind to pick up and repack the things which had fallen off one of my led horses. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 420 The child is unswathed, rubbed dry, and repacked as before.

Hence **Repa·cked** *ppl. a.*; **Repa·cking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Repa·cker,** one who repacks (Webster 1828).

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 [All wools shall] be admytted ..and delyvered to the merchaunt biers, withoute any repakkyng therof there to be made. 1615 E. S. *Brittaines Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 640 The repacking of the herrings by the sworn Coopers of that place. *Ibid.*, Then will rest to be sold .. seventy-five Last full of repacked herrings. 1745-6 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 17 The greatest Part of the Meat by repacking and pickling, will still be fit for Service. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 76 If I had entertained any doubt .. the very repacking of my baggage would at once have removed it. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 475/2 These metallic pistons..do not..require the frequent repacking necessary to those with tow or hempen stuffing.

† **Repa·ganic,** *a. nonce-wd.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] Once more pagan.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* II In this very Repaganic (if I may so speak) or Repaganiz'd State.

Repa·ganize (rīˈ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To make or become pagan again. Hence **Repa·ganized** *ppl. a.*; **Repa·ganizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Repa·ganizer, Repaganiza·tion.**

1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's St. Nat.* Lett. 12 An Universal repaganizer, Popeling, a worshipper of the beast [etc.]. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xlii. 361 Therefore the Re-paganizing of the Church must be presently after. *Ibid.* 362 If he could not..have turned off Constantine from the Faith or Re-paganized the Christians. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* II This Empire Repaganizing through Anti-christianism, undermining, and supplanting True Christianity [See also REPAGANIC.] 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. v. (1864) II. 292 The chief objects of worship in the re-Paganized land were three statues of gilded brass. 1888 *Outlook & Sabb. Quarterly* (N. Y.) Jan. 457 You have also thought, no doubt, on the repaganization of Christendom.

Repai·nt (rīˈ-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.]

1. A substance used in repainting; a layer of colour put on in repainting.

1891 *Portfolio* Mar. 51 There were parts of the surface from which it removed the original fresco-pigments or the tempera repaints.

2. The fact of repainting or being repainted.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 2/1 Although it has suffered somewhat from repaint..it still remains one of the most beautiful single heads produced by Renaissance painting.

Repai·nt (rīˈ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To paint again (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 159 Till vanishing Sleep Edmund re-possess'd, Repainting it in Dreams upon his Breast. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxv, The coach was re-painted upon my father's marriage. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* Pref. 9 The first thing they do with one of Raphael's pictures is to repaint it. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxxiii, A solicitor, the very rails round whose door were so sadly in want of re-painting! 1888 HAVELOCK ELLIS in *Ford's Plays* (Mermaid Ser.) p. xiv, The conflict between the world's opinion and the heart's desire he paints and repaints.

Hence **Repai·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Repai·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 667/3 The inferior and repainted works at Fiesole. 1884 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 157/1 There is much repainting on the faces.

Repair (rɪpēəˈɪ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-5 **repeir(e, -eyr(e**; 4-7 **repayr(e,** (5 *Sc.* **rap-), -aire, -ar(e,** (7 **-aier**), 4- **repair.** [a. OF. *repeire, repaire* (mod.F. *repère*) return, etc., f. *repeirer, repairer*, to REPAIR *v.*¹]

1. (Chiefly in phrases *to make* or *have repair*: cf. 4 b.) **a.** Resort, frequent or habitual going, *to* a place. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8078 Þeyr wonyng ys in þe eyr, [but] Vmwhile to þe erþe þey make repeir. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastace*) 176 Þe prefet yddire had repare. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xvii. 1657 Qwhar common accesse of repayr Men mycht haf to þat figoure fayr. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 190 He saw or persavit him mak grete repaire till his hous. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 She exhorted repaire to the church. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 38 Flatterers ..alwaies make their repaire thether where profite is to be reaped. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* III. i. Wks. 1874 V. 314 By his oft repaire..your good name May be by Neighbours hardly censur'd of. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 184 Peter Heylin..was furnished with Books..by his repair to Bodlies Library.

b. *Sc.* Resort (also occas., stay or sojourn) *in* a place or *among* others. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 292 In þe ayre, quhare þe feyndis has mast repare. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 104 A lytil tone..quhar cristine men had repare. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xvi. 1484 In ane ile þai gert þaim ga, Amange þaim na rapayr to ma. *Ibid.* v. iii. 440 Qwhen..þai of Brettane ostagis hade, He gret repayr amange þaim made. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 1 Thir ladyis fair, That makis repair, And in the court ar kend. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 594 3it in this Realme I wald mak sum repair. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxii, On sloping mounds, or in the vale beneath, Are domes where whilome kings did make repair.

† **c.** Chiefly *Sc.* Intercourse or association (*with* others). *Obs.*

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 190 Yiff thou thus doo by vertuous Repeyr, God shal encrese..thy Royal excellence. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 17 Ane lady fresche and fair, With gentill men makand repair. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvi, The peple thairof hes na repair with marchandis of uncouth realmes. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 186 To cleanse even vain thoughts, and shut up, from that ordinary repair, his own heart.

† **d.** Liberty of resort. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xv. ₱ 2. 87 In their corne, meadowes, and pastures, the Deere must haue their repaire and quiet feede.

2. The place to which one repairs; *esp.* a haunt, usual abode or dwelling-place.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 310 The Erische kyngis than ewirilkane Hayme till thar awne repar ar gane. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 92 To hem that ben in euyle of owtrage Repeyre fynall of hur pylgrimage. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. viii, This labourer passyd before the repayre or dwellynge place of the sayd Serpent. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. xxxii, What not the envy of the seas reach'd to,..At home in his repaire Was his blest fate, but our hard lot to find. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CCXX, There the fierce winds his tender force assail And beat him downward to his first repair. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 20 When they were the repairs of wild beasts and the sheltering-places of men. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 472/2 Converting the hole of the asp into a repair for children.

† **b.** So *place, house*, etc. *of repair. Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCI. i, Jehova is my fort, My place of safe repaire. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xliii. (1603) 454 The ArchBishops of Yorke being dispossessed and hauing no house of repayre. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* iii. 17 The Lord will be the hope [*marg.* place of repaire or harbour] of his people.

3. Concourse or confluence of people in or at a place; common or extensive resort of persons *to* a place. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 342 The courte was plenere all that day Off worthy lordes,..And other grette repeyre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 368 Or elles ye wol..take youre auenture of the repair That shal be to youre hous by cause of me. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxvii, Within a chamber..I fand of peple grete repaire. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224/2 Your true Liege people..wolde there in brief tyme habunde and encrease, by repaire of Merchauntes. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* ix. 39 There was moch a doo, & greate repayre: for the brydegrome came forth. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 26 He that..holdeth a house of generall repaire, and receyueth the vnthriftie and banished. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 875 With earnest repare the paths do seeme to sweate. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., We still say of a street which is retired from the bustle of a town, that there is not much repair in it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXI, The footpath leading there was well beaten by the repair of those who frequented it for pastime.

transf. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 359/2 Touchyng ye repaire of Wolle..to ye said Staple. 1449 *Ibid.* V. 149/2 The..hole repaire of al manere Marchandise to the same Staple.

† **b.** In prepositional phrases, as *among, but, out of, without repair. Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*).

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXLIII. iii, This earle was then famed amonge repayre The noblest prynce. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 153 In till ane glen thow hes, owt of repair, Ane laithly luge. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVIII. 11 Endlang ane Park, I past without repair Be Snawdoun syde. *a* 1585

Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 196 Where howlring howlets aye doth hant, With robin red-brest, but repaire.

†**c.** Following, retinue, company. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxii, The Duke was slayn with all his moste repayre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 72 My lorde Cardinall, came to the toune of Douer in hast with a noble repaire.

4. The act of (†returning) going or making one's way *to* a place. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 557 Northwarde tuk thai hame thar way, And destroyit, in thair repair, The vale haly of Beauvare. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (1555), In your repayre to your fathers reigne..ye shall me with you lede. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxiv. 62 When the Lordes of Brytayne sawe..theyr dayly repayre into this lande, they assembled them togyder. 1531 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 335 At my next repayre thither it pleased his highnes to call for me. 1593 Abp. Bancroft *Daung. Posit.* I. vi. 23 A repaire of the Kinges faithfull subiectes to his highnesse presence. 1633 Ford *Broken Heart* II. ii, We'll write to Athens For his repair to Sparta. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 10 His goods [are] like to be spoyled or lost, without his speedy repaire thither. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* p. ii, Our repair aboard Ship, and coming to Fort St. George.

b. In phr. *to make* (*one's*) *repair to* (a place or person). Now *arch.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 107 [He] to the court maid his repair. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 8 Nothing might lightly happen..by reason whereof he should be compelled to make his repayre thether againe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 118 Diuers kings and princes, who made repaire to Rome with sutes and supplications. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxix, Then thy spruce citizen, wash'd artisan, And smug apprentice ..To Hampstead, Brentford, Harrow make repair. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 158 A lover..to his lady must make meek repair.

Repair (rĭpēə·ɪ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6–7 repaire, 7 -ayre, -are; 6– repair. [f. Repair *v.*[2]]

1. The act of restoring to a sound or unimpaired condition; the process by which this is accomplished; the result attained. †Also *pl.*

1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 113 Before the curing of a strong disease, Euen in the instant of repaire and health, The fit is strongest. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 57 Our Lawes, whose vse the Sword of Cæsar Hath too much mangled; whose repayre, and franchise Shall..be our good deed. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. (1739) 203 So must I leave them until some happy hand shall work their repair. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 457, 1,..Dazl'd and spent, sunk down, and sought repair Of sleep. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxli. 1 My health,..for want of proper attention of late, wanted some repairs. 1869 Conington tr. *Horace's Sat.* etc. (1874) 155 After harvest done, they sought repair From toils which hope of respite made them bear. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 11 The repair of a wound is less active,..than when other simple or antiseptic dressings are employed.

b. *spec.* Restoration of some material thing or structure by the renewal of decayed or worn out parts, by refixing what has become loose or detached, etc.; the result of this. Also *pl.* (frĕq. in mod. use). †*Upon a repair*, in process of being repaired.

1661 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 60 A Bill for inabling Churchwardens to rate such monys as are for the repare of the churches, &c. *a* 1676 Hale *Narr. Customes* iii. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 336 As to the care of repayre of ports, this is in a special manner left to the Kinges care and power. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 60 The school being very old, was at this time upon a repair. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 324 The work of repair was pressed so assiduously, that in three days the stern-post was in its place. 1884 *Rambles around Oxford* (Shrimptons, ed. 2) 86 There appears to have been a large repair of the church in 1668. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 5/2 Whatever be done to the picture, the repair will be clearly noticeable in a few years.

pl. 1677 Temple *Ess. Cure Gout* Wks. 1720 II. 145 Proportioning..the daily repairs to the daily decays of our wasting bodies. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. I. 344 The expence of maintaining the fixed capital in a great country, may very properly be compared to that of repairs in a private estate. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. ii. (1857) 13 The completion of some repairs that were going on in the monastery.

c. Remedy *of* wrong.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 412 Cerdon the Great, renown'd in Song, Like Herc'les, for Repair of Wrong.

2. Relative state or condition of something admitting or susceptible of restoration in event of actual or possible damage or decay; chiefly of buildings or other composite structures and in phr. *in good* (or *bad*) *repair*.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* iii, That face..Whose fresh repaire if now thou not renewest, Thou doo'st beguile the world. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 114 The castle is yet in good strength and repayre. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 95 One [gate] that was built four hundred years ago, is still in good repair. 1725 Swift (*title*) To Quilca, A Country-House in no very good Repair. 1827 Southey *Penins. War* II. 427 Forty bullock-cars..in such ill repair.. that only eleven of them reached Deleitosa. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 3 To put the roads and bridges into that state of repair which the depressed situation of commerce..seemed to require. 1886 Story *Fiammetta* 48 The house..was now in very bad repair.

b. *In repair*, in good or proper condition (esp. of structures; so *into repair*). *Out of repair*, in bad condition, requiring repairs.

1667 Duchess Newcastle *Life of Duke of N.* (1886) II. 234 His two houses..he found much out of repair. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* IV. iv, I hope nobody will come this way, till I have put myself a little in repair. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. iv, Houses very strangely built, and most of them out of Repair. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condol.* Wks. 1812 III. 103 Like the Needle, while it wounds the cloth, It puts the rag into repair. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 4 A sum of money..for keeping the road in repair. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 129 If a place goes out of repair, the violence of the rain will soon destroy it.

†**c.** *To run to repair*, to require repairing. *Obs.*

1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, You shall..not be leaving the house uninhabited, lest it run to repair.

3. *Comb.* as *repair-shop*.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 447 The company now has its own iron-foundery..and an extensive, well-appointed repair-shop. 1899 J. Pennell in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 118 There the final collapse came, about 100 miles from any reliable repair shop.

Repair (rĭpēə·ɪ), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 repeire, -eyre, 4–7 repaire, -ayr(e, -ar(e, (5 rap-). [a. OF. *repeirer*, *repairer*, etc. (mod.F. *repairer*, *repérer*), for earlier *repadrer*:—late L. *repatriāre* to return to one's country, f. *re-* Re- + *patria* fatherland: cf. Repatriate *v.*]

1. *intr.* To go, betake oneself, make one's way, usu. *to* or *from* a place or person. †Also in *pass.*, to have come or arrived.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5169 Repeired is þerl sir Tirri..Herhaud of Ardern the gode marchis. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2735 Tristrem þouȝt repaire, Hou so it euer be. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 247 Thus euery thinge..Hath his propre mansyon To which it sekith to repaire. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 126 Men that repayreden thourgh the Contree to assaye yef thei myght ought wynne vpon the kynge. 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 2, I beseche yow..repare hyther thys day as sone as the Parlement ys broken up. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* I. 173 Then from her lothsome Caue doth Plague repaire. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 665 To those Places straight repair Where your respective Dwellings are. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 ₱ 5 He received a sudden Summons from Leontine to repair to him in the Country the next Day. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. Wks. 1813 V. 436 The ambassadors of France and England repaired to Spain. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* I. 15, I repair From this tall mansion..Till we the outskirts of the Borough reach. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 536 There was no longer any difficulty or danger in repairing to William. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xii, He repairs to Durdle's unfinished house, or hole in the city wall.

transf. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 66 A lady fayre, Whych to love you wyl nothyng repayre. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 9 The Jewes..forsakyng the ceremonies of theyr elders, repayre vnto the spiritual doctrin of the gospel.

b. To resort *to* a place or person; to go commonly, frequently, or in numbers.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* X. 556 For I but suspicioun Micht repair till hir preuely. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 123 He harmeth Venus and empeireth, Bot Mars unto his hous repeireth. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 45 Haukes of nobulle eyre Tylle his perke ganne repeyre. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIV. ii. 643 Al the world crysten and hethen repayren vnto the round table. 1560 Ingelend *Disobed. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 297 Sometimes to the church they do repair. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 219 Then they began to repaire vnto this port. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 208 He used to examine the pockets of such Oxford scholars as repaired unto him. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 694 During Mr. Dugdale's stay in London, he repaired sometimes to the Lodging of Sir Hen. Spelman. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. iv, It is usual for the young gentlemen of the bar to repair to these sessions. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 31 In the proper season of the year, the people of Calais repair hither for their evening dance.

transf. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 410/1 Yat all Wolles .. and diverses other Merchandises goyng oute of yis Royalme ..sholde repaire to ye Staple at Caleis.

c. To betake oneself, resort *to* (a person, place, etc.) *for* something.

1580 Sidney *Ps.* IX. v, Thither the world for justice shall repaire. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 43 If any desire farther Information herein, let him repair to the worthy Work, which..the..Arch-bishop of Armagh, hath written. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 62 Sometimes his Captain..repairs to him for a Refitment. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* vii. 145 No shops to repair to for tools.

†**2.** To return (*again*), to come or go back, *to* or *from* a place, person, etc. Also in *pass.*, to have returned. *Obs.*

In some cases only a contextual sense.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. met. iii. 5 (Camb. MS.), To myne eyen repeyrede [L. *rediit*] hir fyrst strengthe. *c* 1386 — *Pard. T.* 550 To hise felawes agayn repaireth he. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3454 þat Parys in point repairit was home .. fayne was þe peptll. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lviii. (1859) 56 The spyrites repayred to the bones, soo that they stoden vp. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 150 Ye shall not take it till ye be repeired fro the bateile. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1454 Syne to his maister he ayane Reparith. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 72 That [they]..May all to Athens backe againe repaire. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* IV. xxxiii, The smoak mounting in village nigh..Begins the night, warns us home repair.

†**b.** Without const.: To return. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. met. ii. 53 (Camb. MS.) Hyr corage of tyme passed..repeyreth ayein[L. *redeunt animi*] and they roren greuosly. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3751 Quen we repaire with þe palme þan prayses vs oure feris. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 92 b/1 They repayred by amyens and passed by a lytyl vylage named Sayns. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. iv. 69 If I might beseech you Gentlemen, to repayre some other houre.

†**3.** To be present, temporarily or habitually; to have one's resort or abode; to dwell, reside. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1017 Trumpez & nakerys, Much pypyng þer repayres. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 477 In-till a stalward place heir-by Reparis all thair cumpany. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. xii. 1171 In wildernes, Qwhar na man dar repayr na dwel. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 272/1 Thy blood whiche repayrest in heuenes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xi. 11 Also there was the Erle of Arundell..repayryng about the Kyngis courte. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 198 Till he come to quhair the nine [nobles] did repair. [1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 113 b, Euery one.. were by the Lawes constrayned to repayre at a time and houre appointed in his quarters.]

†**4.** *trans.* **a.** To draw *back*, to recover. **b.** To convey. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. xi. 13 He, ere he could his weapon backe repaire, His side all bare and naked overtooke. 1612 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 8 This 50th Mr. Eustace delivered Thomas Russell of Ballyea for me who did repair yt unto me.

†**5.** *refl.* **a.** To proceed. **b.** To abide, stay. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXVI. (Percy Soc.) 114 Than on my jorney, my selfe to repayre,..Forthe on I rode. *Ibid.* XXXII. 158 So forth we went unto a chamber fayre, Where many ladies did them selfe repayre. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* II. vii. 150 They vnderstood..he must abide and repayre himself in some place nigh there aboutes.

Repair (rĭpēə·ɪ), *v.*[2] Also 4–7 repaire, -ayre, (5 -eyre, 5–6 -are). [a. OF. *reparer* (mod.F. *réparer*) or ad. L. *reparāre* f. *re-* Re- + *parāre* to make ready, put in order: cf. *prepare*.]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To adorn, ornament. Also *absol.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1028 þe wonez with-inne enurned ware Wyth alle kynnez perre þat moȝt repayre. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C. iij, Of them..that so moche waste their good to be jolif and repayre their carayn.

†**b.** To set in order, strengthen. *Obs.*—[1]

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 162 The Soudan..caused the Holy Lande to be better repared and more suerly kept.

†**c.** To furnish or provide *with* something. *Obs.*

1557 *Will of J. Bowler* (Somerset Ho.), My wif shall kepe maynteyn and repayer all my said children with meate drincke and honnest apparrell. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* V. 1677 What bird doth cut the aire With her swift wing, but that we doe repaire Therwith our tables?

2. To restore (a composite thing, structure, etc.) to good condition by renewal or replacement of decayed or damaged parts, or by refixing what has given way; to mend.

1387 [see Repairing *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 252 As .. an artificeer reparith a riven cheste. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xxxi. 23 Whan..Belyn was retourned into Brytayne he repayred olde Cyties. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 121 He repared his navie and returned to Constantinople. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 194 The fourth Bridge..being rebuilt or repaired of stone, by King Charles the sixth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 878 Disburd'nd Heav'n rejoic'd, and soon repaird Her mural breach. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 71 Houses here and there are always Repairing. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Peter brought materials for repairing the place, and some furniture. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* IV. 120 When the mutilation of the nose was to be repaired. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Old China*, While I was repairing some of the loose leaves with paste. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XX. X. (1872) IX. 175 A place called Almeida, which Bückeburg had tried to repair into strength.

absol. 1820 Gifford *Eng. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 418 The law excuses the lessee, unless there is a covenant to repair and uphold.

b. To heal or cure (a wound). Also *intr.* of a wound: To mend, heal up.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 43 So well he did her deadly wounds repaire. 1738 Gray *Propertius* iii. 81 The Melians Hurt Machaon could repair. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 5/6 The wound was not repairing, and was not better than on Friday.

c. *refl.* To put (oneself) in order again.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* II. xxiii, On arriving, too late to repair yourself, you are obliged to sit down to table..with plastered hair [etc.].

3. To renew, renovate (some thing or part); to restore to a fresh or sound condition by making up in some way for previous loss, waste, decay, or exhaustion. (In later use commonly with approximation to sense 2.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iv, þei burnessh not nor repeireth not hir heere into newe gras tyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 b, The fruyte of the tree of lyfe..onely repared & nouryssched yᵉ bodyes of the eaters. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 99 My decayed faire A sunnie looke of his would soon repaire. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 296 The armie being a little repaired here, the Marques went to the Ile of Coruo to meete with the Indian fleete. 1620 Brinsley *Virgil* 103 The way by which Bees may be repaired againe when they shall be vtterly dead and gone. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 169 So sinks the day-star in the Ocean bed, And yet anon repairs his drooping head. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 652 While the Southern Air And dropping Heav'ns the moisten'd Earth repair. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 69 ₱ 5 We repair our Bodies by the Drugs of America. 1757 Gray *Bard* 137 Tomorrow he [the sun] repairs the golden flood. 1791 Cowper *Let. to Meriton* 24 June, While your church is undergoing repair, its minister may be repaired also. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 24 The waste of the tissues which these elements go to repair. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 190, I see my trees repair their boughs. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 32 Mammalia..can, indeed, repair injured epidermis and the like.

b. With immaterial object. Also *refl.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xvi. (1495) 41 The angels sholde in theimself repare the ymage of god and refourme it and kepe it. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 20 The thyrd day [he] rose agayne from the dead, and repayred life for all belevers. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* ii. 98 Thy Presence hath repaired in one day, What many Yeeres with Sorrowes did decay. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. ii. 14 Mans orelabor'd sense Repaires it selfe by rest. 1671 Milton *Samson* 665 Secret refreshings, that repair his strength. 1712–14

POPE *Rape Lock* I. 141 The fair .. Repairs her smiles, awakens ev'ry grace. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 29 The Baths..will, I hope, repair my strength. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 95 O love that cannot be repair'd Whate'er the future bring!

absol. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 41 'Flesh may empaire', (quoth he) 'but reason can repaire'.

†**c.** To make up (a sum) again. *Obs. rare*—1.

1486 *Lichfield Gild. Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 22 Willing to fulfill, renew, and make hoole the seid summe off xl li. [*marg.* the hole summe of xl li repared.]

†**d.** To revive, recreate (a person). *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 11 Repaire me, with thy presence, Siluia: Thou gentle Nimph, cherish thy forlorne swaine. 1601 — *All's Well* I. ii. 30 It much repaires me To talke of your good father.

†**4.** To restore (a person) to a previous state; to reinstate, re-establish, rehabilitate. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 4, I wil repayre the agayne (o thou doughter of Israel) that thou mayest be fast and sure. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Marrow Mod. Divin.* (ed. 2) 25 Such a.. person that had..compassion toward man that he might be repaired. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 124 Prometheus is said to have repaired and restored mankind. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LL. xix, Then hear the contrite Sinner's Prayer, And every ruin'd Soul repair.

refl. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. iv. § 4. 207 To repaire himselfe he could finde no way safer, than to put all to aduenture.

†**b.** To remedy, right, or compensate (one). *Obs.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 129 To be revengit or ellis repairit of all oppressiouns and iniuriеis committit. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 52 He accounts himself injured by the Parliament, in not repairing him against Hotham. 1692 BETHEL *Providences of God* (1697) 141, I had great Misfortunes, and..this was a ready way to repair me.

†**c.** *refl.* To recoup (oneself). *Obs. rare.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 124 The Prince should pay his forfeiture,..of whom he might at his leisure repair himself. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) 289 He repaired himself by a gainfull composition with the Indians, for the losses he had sustained by the Turkes.

†**d.** To save, deliver *from* something. *Obs.*—1

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funerall Teares* (1609) 46 Could thy loue repaire thee from his rage?

5. To remedy, make up (loss, damage, etc.); to set right again.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (S.T.S.) II. 231 To repare þe dammaige þat Is hapnit be publict birning. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 93 That losse is not yet repaired, the Emperor not hauing at this time above 5 gallies. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 79 Ile repayre the misery thou do'st beare With something rich about me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 152, I can repaire That detriment. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 128 The one good yeare sufficiently repaires their loss. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 168 The Gauls..were altogether unskilful either in improving their victories, or repairing their defeats. 1831–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xii. (1845) 281 They..made Christ..to have been sent into the world to repair the evil, which the Demiurgus had caused. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 67 James.. said, with some truth, that the loss of such a man could not be easily repaired.

b. To make good, make up for, make amends for (harm done, etc.).

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 Knawing that the actioun and caus laid to thair charge..is sensyne reparit, dressit and aggreit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 The rest of the beistes..hald besyd the, in thy power, ay quhil thair maistir repair the skath. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 432 A gen'rous heart repairs a sland'rous tongue. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. II. 263 The emperor seemed impatient to repair his injustice. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. ii, I wish to repair to you any wrong, real or supposed, I may have done you in past times.

c. *intr.* To make reparation *for* something.

1886 FARGUS *Living or Dead* II. 93, I .. endeavoured by the warmth of my waved adieu to repair for my show of annoyance.

†**6.** To set straight, make exact. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 All the forementioned Incurvations are to be trimmed and repaired by reconciled lines.

†**7.** *intr.* To reform. *Obs. rare*—1.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* ci. VII. 399 Marry and repair, at any time; This, wretch that I was! was my plea to myself.

Repairable (rĭpēə·răb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE: cf. REPARABLE *a.*] Capable of being repaired; also, that falls to be repaired.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 9 Ther is no faulte made in ony caas lasse repayrable than that whiche is executed by armes. 1598 FLORIO, *Riparabile*, that may be repaired,.. repaireable. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 58 The parts in Mans body easily repairable (as Spirits, Blood, and Flesh) die in the embracement of the parts hardly repairable, (as Bones, Nerves, and Membranes). 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. ci, If a new greater breach came, perhaps it would not be repairable. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 9 Part of the nave also being found repairable. 1805 LD. COLLINGWOOD in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 272 Not more than three are in a repairable state. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 143 The street was a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large.

Repaired (rĭpēə·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. REPAIR *v.*2 + -ED 1.] Restored to proper condition, mended, etc. Also †*well repaired*, in good repair.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. ix. 427 They came in to a fayr courte wel repayred. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 The fishes flote with new repaired scale. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iii. § 2 That saving power, which maketh man a repaired Temple for God's good Spirit again to inhabit. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii, His under garments, the looped and repaired wretchedness of which moved at once pity and laughter. 1897 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 9/3 The ring appeared at the repaired parts very common.

Repai·rer 1, *rare.* [f. REPAIR *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who goes or resorts (*to* a place).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 215 For reparers from forreine countries into his, whom he will haue well entertained. 1598 STOW *Surv.* x. (1603) 85 The inhabitants and repayrers to this Citie. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 632 Art thou ..a reuerent and often repairer to Gods board?

Repairer 2 (rĭpēə·rəɹ). [f. REPAIR *v.*2 + -ER 1.] One who or that which restores or mends.

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. iv. 266 The defender of my soule and the repayrer of the weykenesse of man. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 260 Welcum reparar of woddis, treis, and bewis. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* Collect 377 The repayrer, upholder and builder of all mansions. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. ii. 110 This vital heate.. is the repairer and conseruer of life. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 198 He who was to be..the Repairer and Restorer of Human Nature. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 308 The Steps, by the Fault of the Repairers, are hampered at present. 1761 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/1 There is an inferior sort of repairers of wrongs, and reformers of abuses. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. R.* XXXIV. 308 He was a great repairer of churches and steeples. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 116 The repairer..alleged that the steel was inferior.

Repai·ring, *vbl. sb.*1 *rare.* [f. REPAIR *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The fact of going or resorting (*to* a place); †return; †place of repair or resort.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 495 Heir I saw the men..mak luging, Heir trow I be thair reparyng. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2814 For, when he was go, They had no maner ioy;..For of his repeyrying they had no sikernes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 492 In my repayring diuerse times to the Roade..with my Squadron. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3880/1 The exact time of their Repairing respectively on Board.

Repairing (rĭpēə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. REPAIR *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

1. The (*or* an) action or process of restoring or mending; reparation, repair.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 129 At þe repayrynge of Seynt Petres chirche he wente to wiþ a mattok, and opened first þe erþe. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 18 The repayryng & renewyng of the vestymentes & Ornamentes belongyng to the awter. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 13 Yᵉ repairinge in yᵉ worke went forwarde thorow their hande. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 38 A paire of shooes..would haue serued a man almost a whole yeere togither, with a little repairing. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 565 In all his new buildings or repairings, hee caused the pictures of a Lambe and an Eagle to be thereupon drawne or depicted. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 28 Their Ransackings, Groundings, Dockings, and Repairings. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 43 This Repairing of it was not perfected by Heliogabalus. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 58 The repairing of their fleet took them up a considerable time. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 721 The Commissioners are empowered to order the repairing of ships.

†**b.** *spec.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 259/2 Repairing is to take away the Superfluities of Sodering by Filing, &c.

2. *attrib.* as *repairing lease, shop, yard.*

1831 A. A. WATTS *Scenes of Life* I. 196 Our tenure was a 'repairing lease'. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 9 The workshops and repairing-yard. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 199 France has no such collection of engine and repairing shops as are to be seen on the Thames.

So **Repai·ring** *ppl. a.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 22 'Tis not enough our foes are this time fled, Being opposites of such repayring Nature. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 505 There is a comforting, relieving, and repairing tongue, as well as a destroying and a devouring tongue.

†**Repai·rment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *reparement*: see REPAIR *v.*2 and -MENT.] A renewal.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 49 Do þat pece awey & regenere in þe place of þe boon þat was lost a repeirement.

Repa·le (rī-), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + PALE *v.*1] *trans.* To provide with a new paling.

1667 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 136 He..gave present order for the cutting down of some wood that was left him in a place near adjoining, to repale it.

†**Repa·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RE- 5 a + PALL *v.*1] *trans.* To appal, terrify.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* V. xc, Shall vain Reports repall your Courage bold?

†**Repallia·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] ? The result of cloaking or covering up again.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxxii. § 10 Discouering the enemies weakenesse in his new Fortifications, or Repalliations rather of such breaches.

Repand (rĭpæ·nd), *a.* [ad. L. *repandus* bent backwards, turned up, f. *re-* RE- + *pandus* bent.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having an undulating margin, wavy.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 181 *Repand*, bending back again; when the Margin is terminated with Angles and interjacent Sinusses, that are both inscribed with the Segments of Circles. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 374 The leaves also are repand or waved on their edges. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 297 *Repand*, cut into very slight sinuations, so as to run in a serpentine direction. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 100 Leaves ovate-acuminate, somewhat repand or sinuated. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 784 It has probably been confounded with Lactarius pyrogatus, but is abundantly different in the larger stature, repand pileus [etc.].

Comb. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 295 Teeth short.., often repand-dentate. *Ibid.* 296 The lamellæ are neatly repand-toothed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 294 Leaves repand-crenate.

So †**Repa·nded** *a. Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Repanded Leaf, ..a leaf, the border of which is marked all round with short lobes, each making a segment of a circle. 1760 P. MILLER *Introd. Bot.* 26 A repanded leaf..is one whose border is indented the whole length [etc.].

Repa·ndly, *adv. rare.* [f. REPAND *a.* + -LY 2.] In a repand manner.

1852 GRAY in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. vi. 91 The leaves are pale.., thickish in texture,..repandly and sometimes strongly dentate.

Repa·ndo-, combining form of REPAND *a.*, as in *repando-dentate, -lobate*, etc.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 128 Leaves lanceolate, repando-denticulate, wavy. *Ibid.* 151 Leaves obovate, repando-dentate, rugose. 1887 W PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 160 Margin deflexed, frequently repando-lobate.

†**Repa·ndous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as REPAND *a.* + -OUS.] Bent upward or outward.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. ii. 235 Though they be drawne repandous, or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the Dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 1 He was exceeding feeble in his lower parts, his legs growing not erect, but repandous and embowed. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 20 Round at the bottom, and somewhat repandous, or inverted at the top.

Hence †**Repa·ndousness,** 'bentness or bowingness backwards' (BAILEY vol. II, 1727). *Obs.*—0

Repa·per (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To paper (a room, etc.) again.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Jan. 77/2 If it is clearly necessary to repaper the house, we may just as well have the ceilings whitewashed at the same time. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 114 He wouldn't have the wall repapered.

†**Repa·r,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. *re-* RE- + PAR *v.*1] *trans.* To shut off, keep back.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 611 To hym þat mas in synne no scoghe No blysse bes fro hem reparde.

Re·parabi·lity. [See next and -ITY.] The state or quality of being reparable (Ogilvie 1882).

Reparable (re·părăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *reparable* (16th c.), ad. L. *reparābilis*: see REPAIR *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. It. *riparabile*, Sp. *reparable.*]

1. Capable of being repaired, mended, or set right again: **a.** of things. Now *rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/12 Reparable, *reparabilis.* *a* 1630 EARL PEMBROKE *Poems* (1660) 95 Love grants me then a reparable face, Which, whilst that colours are, can want no grace. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 7 Their understandings weakened..reparable, in part only, by much study. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 332 Twenty reparable.. spare wheels. [1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* III. xxxvi. 163 'Your clock must have been a terrible loss, but not irreparable'. 'Do you mean that the clock is reparable?']

b. of injury, loss, etc.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* III. iv. § 9 An adulterous person is tyed to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 534 The loss of friends (at no time very reparable) is impossible to be repaired at all, at this advanced period. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Demosthenes & Eubulides* Wks. 1853 I. 86/2 The mischief is transitory and reparable. 1884 *American* VIII. 356 They inflicted only slight and reparable injuries on those fortresses.

2. Falling to be repaired *by* some one.

1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 438 A vast number of new streets..had not yet been declared public and reparable by the local authorities. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 299/1 The road should..be declared a highway reparable by the inhabitants at large.

†**3.** Capable of repeating. *Obs. rare.*

After L. *reparabilis echo*, Persius *Sat.* i. 102.

1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 297 Mœnas .. oft did 'Evion' sound; The reparable eccho did rebound. 1624 *Trag. Nero* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 35 As when the Menades..Evion do Ingeminate around, Which reparable Eccho doth resound.

Hence **Re·parably** *adv.* (Johnson 1755).

Reparail(e, -al(e, varr. REPAREL *v. Obs.*

†**Re·parate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *reparātus*, pa. pple. of *reparāre* to REPAIR.] Repaired.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D v, This life is resembled [to] a building ruinate, Nowe shaked with the winde, agayne now reparate.

Reparation (repărē·ɪʃən). Also 4–7 **reparacion,** 4 **-cyoun,** 5 **-cioun,** 5–6 **-cyon**; 6 **rapecrecioun, reperacion, -cyon.** [a. OF. *reparacion* (14th c.; mod.F. *réparation*), ad. L. *reparātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reparāre* to REPAIR.]

†**1.** A reconciliation. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 180 Mo discordes and mo Ielousies,..And moo dissimulacions And feyned reparacions.

2. The action of restoring to a proper state; restoration or renewal (*of* a thing or part); †upholding, maintenance.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 63 He schal payyn, to yᵉ reparacion of yᵉ lythe, [half a pound of] wax. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 35 Sum man ioyed..for reparacioun of his goyng that he lackyd. 1586 HOOKER *Disc. Justification* Wks. 1888 III. 489 Holy water,..papal salutations, and such like, which serve for reparations of grace decayed. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvii. 88 Life .. is also conserued by the reparation of natural moysture. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 This communication of the Divine nature to us, is by reparation of the Divine image in us. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 203 The satisfaction consisteth in a reparation of that honour which by the injury was eclipsed. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 40 The Fluids and Solids of an Animal Body demand a constant Reparation. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, To attempt schemes for the reparation of his fortune. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, You owe me something for

reparation of honour. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Forms Anim. Life* 608 The Chætopoda appear to have considerable powers of reparation after injury, and the formation of a new head..has been observed.

† b. Spiritual restoration, salvation; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 In ye ordyr of oure reparacyon Descens it to jacob toknyng supplantacyon. 1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 436 b, Whether it be his..reparation, iustification, glorification, &c., it cometh altogether of the fre grace of god. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* Ep. Ded., Let us..busie our selues in the vniuersall table of mans saluation and reparation. *a* 1667 Cowley *Verses on Virgin* Wks. 1711 III. 54 The Choir of blessed Angels..wish'd a Reparation to see By him, who Manhood join'd with Deity. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* ix. 109 This is the Universal Redemption and Reparation that all mankind shall have in Christ Jesus. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. vi. iii. 247 He speaks at large of our Reparation by Jesus Christ.

† c. The restoration of a person. *Obs. rare* —1.

a 1652 Brome *Love-sick Court* v. iii, Could grief recal Philargus, we would weep A second deluge for his reparation.

3. The action of repairing or mending, or the fact of being repaired; repair of material things (as buildings or other structures) by renewal or refixing of decayed or damaged parts. (Now more usually expressed by Repair *sb.*[2] 1 c.)

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvi. 174 Whan the Mynystres of that Chirche neden to maken ony reparacyoun of the Chirche. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 231 Herodes.. namede Ascolonita for the reparacion of a cite callede Ascalon. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 207 Reparacion and Amendyng of certeyne Takle. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 This wayne is made of dyuers peces, that wyll haue a greate reparation. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 35 The reparacion and amendment of any the pypes of leade hereafter ..broken. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. iv. (1636) 23 Stone towards the reparation of such a Castle. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Providence* xxxi, Thorns..make A better hedge, and need lesse reparation. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 24 The mines need continual reparation, the Fir-trees lasting but a small time under ground. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4643/4 [She] may be fitted to Sea with a moderate Reparation. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 192 P 2 At last the old hall was pulled down to spare the cost of reparation. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 436, I would make the reparation as nearly as possible in the style of the building. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 74 Unless machines are of a strong and powerful construction, they..require perpetual reparation. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 648 The original charter records the reparation of the church.

† b. *In, out of* (..) *reparation*, in or out of repair or good condition. *Obs.*

1567 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 119 Kept in due reparation. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart., Dial.* (1878) 26 The newly-builded Minster, Still kept in notable reparation. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 27 And 'twere not for printing, and painting, My breech and your face would be out of reparation. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 92 They .. maintain it durable for twenty one years long, in reparation at a yearly small rate.

† c. *Sc.* Furniture, furnishings. *Obs. rare* —1.

1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 360 The townis..culd nocht be satisfeit, till that the hole reparatioun and ornamentis of the Churche (as thay terme it) war distroyed.

4. *pl.* Repairs. Now somewhat *rare*. † Also, in early use, sums spent on repairs.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 123 The profitz ther-of comyng in the mean tyme, ouer reparacions & expenses, to be keppid to his profite. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 447 For the sustentacion of the seyd priour..and for here othyr chargys and reparacionis. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51 All reparacyonys of hegges and houses. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 68 They..bete downe the castell, and bare all the stones into their towne to make reparacyons withall. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 150 Their houses continewe and laste very longe with litle labour and small reparacions. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 579 One Circamnos..made some small reparations here about this Labyrinth. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 146 Reparations and adorning of Churches, and Fences of Church-yards. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B iij b, Many Tenants would neglect these reasonable and necessary Reparations. 1712 Arbuthnot *J. Bull* IV. vi, Do you consider..the expenses of reparations and servants? 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 226 The like reparations of paintings, pictures, and crucifixes were made in the King's chapel at Whitehall. 1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ.* III. *Contin.* 198 It was written..upon a piece of paper that required some reparations to make it legible. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 119 He cut them down, and kept them to be used in reparations. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 101 The image of the tutelary goddess was annually stript of its ornaments for the sake of the needful reparations and ablutions.

† b. *In, out of* (..) *reparations.* = 3 b. *Obs.*

1554 Bonner in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xvi. 41 Whether such as have churches .. do kepe their chauncels and houses in good and sufficyent reparacyons. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repairing Churches* (1859) 276 If his barn ..be out of reparations, what diligence useth he to make it in perfect state again. 1588 Greene *Perimedes* 22 Taking the tongs in hir hand, to keepe the fire in reparations. 1614 Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 30 The world..is..growne so far out of reparations, that (I thinke) there is no hope of amendment. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 215 b, Keeping the houses in reparations.

† c. *To keep the reparations*, to make the necessary repairs.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 47 b, As long as he payes his rent, and keepes the reparations, it shall not be lawfull to deceiue him. 1591 *Child-Marriages* 144 He was not hable to kepe the reparacions of the said walles.

5. The action of making amends for a wrong done; amends; compensation. Also const. *for, of.*

1418 Hen. V in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 244 For defaulte of reparacioun and restitucion of suche attemptates as be made by certein of oure subgettes. 1487 in *Surrey Archæol. Collect.* III. 163, I will that..reparation be done for any wrong committed by me. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 4 Their meaning was no other, but only to seek reparation of wrongs done vnto them. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 It is thought but a just Reparation for the Reproach that he deserved not, to Free him from the Censure he deserved. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 25 If thou have wronged any man, delay not reparation of his wrong. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* II. i, You were very naught last Night, and must make your Wife Reparation. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* v. v. 660 When war is taken for self defence, or for reparation of intolerable injuries, justice authorizes it. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., P. Leopold & Pres. Du Paty*, The lower courts [of justice], in which the slowness of reparation is the thing most complained of. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 522 The Roman Catholics were in no condition to demand reparation for injustice. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iii. 33 He ..professed himself willing to make reasonable reparation.

pl. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Introd., To defend my self publicly against a printed Calumny..can be no immoderate ..course of seeking so just and needfull reparations.

† b. Compensation *for*, remedying *of*, some loss.

1668 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 560 Health is a valuable Reparation for the Diminution of Plenty. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XVII. (1827) VII. 356 Who contributed to the reparation of the losses.

c. Repair of an injury.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 803/1 Nature had not made the slightest attempt at reparation [of the fracture]. 1881 *Amer. Naturalist* Sept. 709 [It] showed signs of reparation in three days, and in six weeks the injury was completely repaired.

† **6.** A preparation for repairing the complexion. *Obs. rare* —1.

1706 *Closet of Rarities* (Nares), The closet of beauty, or modest instructions for..making..pomatums, reparations, musk-balls [etc.].

7. *attrib.*, as † *reparation nail, noble* (see quots.).

1657 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, This day Margarett Whitmore was admitted an outsister, and paid her reparacon Noble. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Reparation or Lath Nails, which are used for plain Tile Lathing.

Hence † **Repara·tioner**, one who repairs; † **Repara·tioning**, the act of repairing. *Obs.*

1520 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied to the ij Reparacioners for ther wagis iij*s.* vj*d.* 1536 *Ibid.*, Payd for reparacoening att Rollyng. 1547 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 65 Y^e^ mendynge and reparacionynge off the hye ways. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* (1855) 59 The repairationers, which maintain and mend the instruments.

Reparative (rɪ′pærətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [See prec. and -ative.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Capable of effecting, or tending to effect, repair; relating to repair.

Common in recent use, esp. with *power* or *process*.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 60 These and the like reparative Inventions, by which art and ingenuity studies to help and repair the defects..which God..is pleased to inflict. 1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. ix. 99 The barber-surgeons (who in a reparative sense are face painters). 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 448/1 There is scarcely an example..that did not exhibit a considerable display of reparative energy. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 287 The portions..are soon replaced by the active reparative power of these highly vascular bodies. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 10 What influence the nerves of the part have upon the reparative process we do not know.

2. Pertaining to the making of amends, or to the remedying of some wrong.

a 1695 Kettlewell (J.), Suits are unlawfully entered, when they are vindictive, not reparative. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 12 In all these reparative wars..the triumphant party has invariably justice on its side. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. § 79 It is no bar to a reparative personal action against the thief. 1889 *Times* 31 Aug. 5/1 Having by reparative acts remedied the most pressing evils.

† B. *sb.* That which repairs; a reparation.

a 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 112 Whereupon new preparatives were in hand, and partly reparatives of the former beaten at sea.

† **Re·parator.** *Obs. rare* —1. [a. L. *reparātor*, agent-n. f. *reparāre* to Repair. Cf. F. *réparateur*.] One who brings about reparation.

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. vi. 355 It is evident that the Christian Religion which proposes to us Jesus Christ as a Mediator and reparator, supposes the corruption of nature by original sin.

Repa·ratory, *a. rare.* [See prec. and -ory.] Repairing, reparative.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 325 Does there exist a reparatory reconstructive force to take its place? 1893 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* (1895) xxxv. 313 We four begin to rouse up from reparatory slumbers.

† **Repa·ratrice.** *Obs. rare* —1. [a. F. *réparatrice*.] A female restorer.

1402 Hoccleve *Letter of Cupid* 403 God..of our lady, of lyfe reparatrice, Nolde han be born [etc.].

Repare, obs. form of Repair.

† **Repa·rel,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **reperaylle,** 6 **reparell, -ill, reperell,** 6–7 **reparrel(l.** [f. the vb., or a. OF. *repareil* (Godef.).]

1. Fittings; furniture; apparel.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) I. L 35 And j nothir basyne of a lampe w^t^oute any Reperaylle ther for. 1517 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 6 The masse booke, portace, chales, vestementt, and all other reparell to oon preiste to say masse with. 1558–9 in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* LXVII. 366 My best doublet, and my best gowne, and all my other reperell. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 98 Trick thy selfe vp in thy best reparell. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* Prol., Let them but lend him a suit of reparrel, and necessaries.

2. = Repair *sb.*[2] 2 b.

1550 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 274 The churche is owte of reparell, so that no man can well abyde in the bodie of the churche..when it is fowle wether.

† **Repa·rel,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **reparail, -ayl,** (5 **-aill, -ayll**), 4 **repayral,** (5 **-yl**), 5–6 **reperal, -el, reparal** (6 *Sc.* **ra-**), **reparral, -el,** 4–6 **reparel.** (Also 4–6 **-all, -ell,** 5 **-ale, -elle, -yl.**) [ad. OF. *repareiller, -aillier* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *re-* Re- + *apareiller* to Apparel.]

1. *trans.* To repair (a thing or structure). Also in *fig.* context (quot. *a* 1340).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ii. 9 Þai sall be broken in hell, and neuere reparaild. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxvi. 10 Citees shulen be enhabitid, and ruynouse thingis shulen be reparelid. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Adrian..reparailed þe citee of Ierusalem and restored þe temple. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4293 Þe walles of 3orke þai reparald. 1490 in Stuart *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 33 These bene the Garments that wer new reparallyd ayaynste Corpus Christi daye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. vii. 27 His navy lost reparalit I, but faill. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 39 b, The mylner shall..vpholde and reparell the spindell & the rynde..at his owne proper cost and charge. 1560 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (Rec. Soc.) III. 62 To reparrall the kirk,..mend the glasen wyndokis, and mak settis convenient.

2. To restore *to* some state or condition; to set right again; to recover. *rare.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 24 All þat ere born til new life and reparaild til þe sight of god. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 112 And make Mercury yn þe fferthe degree, & reparaill þe mone, ffor in holdyng of wayes it ys þe gretteste tokenyng vniuersele. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 52 If þou will entyr to þe kyngdome lost & eft reparayld with cristis blode, þe behouys godis comamentis to kepe.

b. To repair, make good (a loss). *rare.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 58 We haue so greet an harm by los of oure wyf þat hit may not be repayreyled a3eyn. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 175 Knowyng that the falle of theyr felowes shulde be reparelyd by our lady.

3. To devise, contrive. *rare* —1.

1434 Misyn *Mending Life* 115 A Mi [= thousand] craftis of feyghtyng he reparells to kest hym from þe luf of god to þe lufe of þe warld.

b. To fit up, to array, to apparel. *rare.*

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xxxiv, Reparrellit was that godlike plesand wone..In richest claith of gold. 1530 Palsgr. 686/2, I reparell, I clothe one, *je habille.* 1534–79 [see Reparelling *vbl. sb.*].

Hence † **Repa·relled** *ppl. a.*; also † **Repa·reller,** a repairer. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. iii. in *Anglia* VIII. 136/34 Oure lorde..bihighte þat as reparelde matrymoyne he wolde gyue ageyne to hir in heuene hir felowe. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 22 A fre rent of the repareler of the said Bedern.

† **Repa·relling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing[1].] The action of repairing, restoring, fitting out, clothing, etc.; also *Sc.* furnishings, furniture.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ci. 19 Of destruccioun of adam and of reparaylynge thorgh crist. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xix. 87 When þai hafe mister of any monee for reparailyng of þaire kirk. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 144 The fortyfying Reparalyng amendyng & fynyssyng of the dokke. 1534 in Noake's *Worcester Mon.* (1866) 192 For the reparlylyng and geryng of ye fyve horses, xij*s.* 1559 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 378 Casting down of kirkis, religious placis, or [the] reparrelling thairof. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 405 Mr Rychard Williams ..gave iiij^li^ to the reparelinge of the poore in the almeshowse.

† **Reparence.** *Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. F. *reparer* + -ence.] Repair, restoration.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* H vj, You come to hus for to haue reparence [F. *reparement*] of youre lyfe, and it dothe you ill because that we haue assurede you from the deathe.

† **Repa·riment.** *Obs.*—1 ? = Repairment.

1584 R. Wilson *Three Ladies of London* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 361 Must the countenance carry out the knave? Why, then, if one will face folks out, some fine repariment he must have.

† **Repa·rt,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *répartir*, f. *re-* Re- + *partir* to Part.]

1. *trans.* To divide or distribute, esp. *among* or *to* a number of persons.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 77 To giue the whole heart to one is not much, but howe much lesse, when amongst many it is reparted? 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 He is to repart the victuals..with liberalitie and equalitie vnto euery Camarada. *Ibid.* 20 The..Romanes reparted the people of their Armies into Legions. 1629 J. M. tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 238 Whatsoeuer he gathered [of the manna] ouer and aboue, vnlesse he did repart the same vnto others, it stunke, and did rot and putrifie. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 13 The expert Surveyor will repart the Windows..that they may..leave a solid peeres between them. 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 136 Reparting unto every one their peculiar Lessons and Places of Preferment. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 345 It was approved the same should be reparted as general Average on the Value of the 9600 Mks. given up at Hamburgh.

2. To say in reply. = Repartee *v.* 2. *rare* —1.

1664 Bulteel *Birinthea* 102 'Yes', reparted Panthea, 'I will not have you dye'.

3. (See quot.) *rare* —0.

The Fr. phrase is *faire repartir un cheval* (see Littré).

1727 Bailey (vol. II), To *Repart* (with Horsemen) is to put a Horse on, or to make him part the second Time.

Hence † **Repa·rting** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Repa·rter.**

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 152 Of the temporall goods that God giues us, we be not lords but reparters. *Ibid.* 442 Since the riches they onely must get, but the reparting therof is at the will of many. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 46 In the meane time that these sixe men be occupied in the reparting of the men, the other sixe doe repart the women in three parts.

Reparta·ke (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To partake (of) again.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 124 For the sake of re-partaking the remainder of those dainties, which had been so highly praised at dinner.

Repa·rted, *a. Her.* [RE- 5 a.] Of a shield: Parted a second time.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Recouppé*, French term for reparted per fesse.

Repartee (repărtī·), *sb.* Also 7 **reparty**, 7–8 **repartie**; 7 **reparte**(e, **rapartee.** [ad. F. *repartie*, fem. pa. pple. of *repartir* to start or set out again, to reply promptly, f. *re-* RE- + *partir* to PART.]

1. A ready, witty, or smart reply; a quick and clever retort.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. xviii, He would passe by any thing with some repartie, som witty strain. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded., In the quickness of Reparties (which in Discoursive Scenes fall very often) it [rhyme] has so particular a Grace. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i, First one speaks, then presently t'other's upon him slap, with a Rapartee. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 10 This reparty of Theodorus he recommends there for so ingenious. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487 ₱ 4 The Grave abound in Pleasantries, the Dull in Repartees and Points of Wit. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxvii, His mistress looked a little disconcerted at this blunt repartee. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 17 The foolish alternation of repartees in a series of single lines will never be found in Racine. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, The smiling glances of pretty barmaids, and the repartees of jocose ostlers.

2. Without article: Sharpness or wit in sudden reply; such replies collectively; the practice or faculty of uttering them.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Pref., As for reparty in particular, as it is the very Soul of Conversation, so it is the greatest grace of Comedy. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On the Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 44 Unite two Stocks, to form the witty She, Dorinda's sense, and Flavia's repartee. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transf.* 40 Skill'd in no other arts was she, But dressing, patching and repartee. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, Nothing was so favourite a topic as the extent of my rudeness and the venom of my repartee. 1858 FARRAR *Seekers* II. v. (1875) 255 A power of swift repartee is necessary to him.

attrib. 1671 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 149 [To] speak by Repartee-rotines Out of the most authentic of Romances.

Repartee (repărtī·), *v.* Also 7 **repartie, -ty, repertee.** [f. prec., or ad. F. *repartir*.]

1. *intr.* To make witty or smart replies. Also const. *to.* Now *rare.*

a 1668 DENHAM *Martial* Poems (1668) 80 If wise thou wilt appear, and knowing, Repartie, repartie To what I'm doing. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* IV. ii, I am not so old, but I can Repertee as well as another, if occasion serve. 1689 N. LEE *Princ. Cleve* I. ii, I know how to Repartee with the best. 1710 *Tatler* No. 242 ₱ 8 Replies, to which all the Malice in the World will not be able to repartee. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 32 Perceiving that he has not reparteed to what she has advanced. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 120 He punned not ..like Theodore Hook; nor reparteed like George Colman.

†**b.** To retort *upon* a person. (Cf. next.) *Obs.*—1

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 85 Now to repartee upon him in his own beloved style.

†**2.** *trans.* To say by way of repartee or retort. Also const. *upon. Obs.*

1682 *Natural Hist. Coffee*, etc. 30 We cannot but Repartee upon these Alamode Persons, that while they Worship so much only Foreign Creatures, they cannot but be wholly ignorant of those at home. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 13 Farganaccio reparteed, that he was only his treasurer. *Ibid.* 299 Piero .. cou'd not fail of repartying that when the French king was master of Naples [etc.].

†**3.** To answer (a person or something said) with a repartee or retort. *Obs. rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 72 If Pits had been so Ironically against Bale, he had been deservedly reparteed with his Plagiary Shifts. 1743 G. CARLETON *Mem.* (1809) 29 A piece of raillery ..which was as handsomely reparteed.

Hence **Repartee·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1813) 545 He was incomparably readie at repartying and his witt most sparkling when most sett upon and provoked. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. Auth. Pref., There would be so much..scoffing and flouting, with raillying and reparteeing of it.

†**Repartite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Back-formation from next: cf. REPERTITE *v.*] *trans.* To distribute, place, allot.

1630 LD. DORCHESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 259 The place proves very aggreable to both their Majesties,.. for conveniency of lodgings which are well repartited for both. 1642 *Sir E. Harwood's Advice* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 205 For maintenance whereof the charge once arrested, to repartite them on some revenue near adjoining.

Repartition (repărti·ʃən, rī-). [ad. L. type **repartitiōn-em*: see RE- and PARTITION *sb.*, and cf. F. *répartition* (1690).]

1. Partition, distribution, allotment (in former use *esp.* of troops or military quarters).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 240 The reparticion and diuision of the Indies and newe worlde betwene the Spanyardes and Portugales. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 111 Of this repartition he is to giue an order in writing vnto the Captaines of euerie Companie. 1611 G. BLUNDELL in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 97 If it be possible to get my company upon that repartition, my mind would be very much quieted. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2827/1 They..are not like to obtain any alteration in the Repartition that is made of the Winter quarters for the said Troops. 1732 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 III. 668 The Irish were parcelled out among the many armies entertained by the French King... This repartition was very mortifying to them. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 69 This is the Sum, whereon the Repartition ought to be made; all the particular Goods bearing their neat Proportion. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 219 No fair repartition of burthens upon all the orders could possibly restore them. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 828 Property and its follies,..its repartition in the hands of classes. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 87 The standards of justice to which reference is made in discussing the repartition of taxation.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1656 *North's Plutarch, Tamberlain* 45, I shall omit the several manners of repartitions of his Quarters. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 The good Surveyour doth contrive the repartitions of his ground-plot, so as most of the necessary Servants may be lodged in the first ground story. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 53 Each Governor makes Repartitions according to the Number of Farms in his Government. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 394 An adequate amount of the fruits of industry, combined with a just repartition of them. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/2 To regulate a just repartition of work and salary.

2. A fresh distribution or allotment.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 11 The dismemberment of a capital, and its repartition into a number of rural communities. 1861 G. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 25 There was nothing in Kentish gavelkind analogous to the Irish repartition.

Re-partition (rī-), *v. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To partition afresh.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 241 Witness Germany partitioned and re-partitioned, plundered, ravaged, and insulted.

†**Repa·rtment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Sp. *repartimiento*: see REPART *v.* and -MENT.] Distribution, division.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 135 In these repartments of Epaminondas, it apperteyneth not vnto your honour and mee, that we come in a good houre.

Reparty, obs. form of REPARTEE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Repa·s.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *repas*: see REPAST.] Repast.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 250 Quhen the prophet was sa wayke that he mycht no mare travaill, he ete and drank his repas.

†**Repa·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [f. RE- + PASS *sb.*2] The (*or* an) act of passing back again.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxviii. 39 They were like wynde to gesse, that passth wythout repasse. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 97 Whether is it as conuenient for passe and repasse for cattle at one little gappe or two..? 1643 TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* IV. 7 The door is for continual pass and repass. 1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 14 That Superstition, which the Papists have..been charged with, in such needless Motions, Passes and Repasses.

Repass (rīpɑ·s), *v.*1 [ad. F. *repasser* (13th c.): see RE- + PASS *v.*]

1. *intr.* To pass again in the contrary direction; to return. Chiefly in *pass and repass.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 178 Quhen he passis he suld nocht repas agayne till his hame. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 279 Yf there were but I & my peuple only, yet shuld none repasse of them homward. 1533 MORE *Apol.* iii. Wks. 848/1 Because they would..haue their false folies passe and repasse all vnperceiued. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 40 Messengers..whose office is to passe and repasse on foote. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. lxxii, But homewards they in armes againe repas. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Forc'd Marr.* I. i, I will pass and repass where and how I please. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1094 Swift thro' the valves the visionary fair Repass'd. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 25 A lawn terminated by water, with objects passing and repassing upon it. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xiv, The grate, as they departed to repass, With horrid clangour fell. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 316 A catch..at the end .. which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing.

b. To pass again *into* a previous state, *through* a place, etc.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 767/1 This animal awakes daily,..and re-passes into a state of sleep. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. (1890) 113 A man cannot prevent past impressions often repassing through his mind.

2. *trans.* To cross (the sea, a river, etc.) again in the contrary direction.

c 1500 *Melusine* 168 Yf it playse god none of them shal not repasse the see. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 5 Wel haue we pass'd, and now re-pass'd the Seas. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* II. 139 Some of them had already repast the Araxis. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2494/3 They resolved to return, and had accordingly repassed the Lake. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 378 Homeward with pious speed repass the main. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* viii. I. 214 In repassing the mountains, great numbers of soldiers perished. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 31 That dread gulf which none repass.

b. To pass again over, through, or by (a way, gate, place, etc.); to go past again.

a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), We shall find small reason to think, that Abraham passed and repassed those ways more often than he was enforced so to do. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2491/3 Having .. posted themselves in a hollow way which the Enemy were to repass. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxii, They found themselves within the cursed gate; Full hard to be repass'd. 1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* C. 540 That feeble interest with which we repass a familiar road. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303/2 Having a piece cut off .. to allow the guard-pin to pass and repass the roller. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* VI. i, I staggered away from him, and passed and repassed the spot many times.

c. To pass (one) again in a race.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 107 Vig'rous he rises,..Re-passes Lintot, vindicates the race.

d. To pass over (a surface) again in painting.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* VI. (1848) 215 In repassing those parts with the warm and more oleaginous colours.

3. To cause to pass again; to (†lead over, or) put *through* again.

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* 164 When he had repassed his army, he cut of the bridge the length of cc. foote. 1613 SACKVILLE in *Guardian* No. 133 Drawing out my sword [I] re-passed it again through another place. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* vii. 81 One cannot read them too often, nor repass them too frequently in his thoughts. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. viii. 449 Let him..quietly repass over in his thoughts what has been there discoursed. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 409 Then repass it through a fine linen bag. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 277 Let the distiller pass it and repass it through his limbecs.

b. To pass (a bill, resolution, etc.) again.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 560 No bill so returned shall become a law, unless it be repassed by two-thirds of both houses. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 50 The resolutions agreed to at the last Common Hall, every one of which was unanimously re-passed. 1869 *Spectator* 24 July 861/1 He himself ..believed that Mr. Gladstone had repassed the preamble 'in order to give the House of Lords a slap in the face'.

4. *Conjuring.* (See PASS *v.* 6 and 25.)

1589 [see PASS *v.* 25]. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xii, You think to carry it away with your hey-pass and re-pass. 1611 COTGR., *Passe-passée*, Heypasse, repasse; a iugling tricke, or tearme. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. i, What a rogue's this juggler! This hey pass, repass! he has repass'd us sweetly. 1627 [see PASS *v.* 25].

Hence **Repa·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Repa·ssable, Repa·sser.**

1555 EDEN *Decades* 186 In theyr repassynge by the same clyme. 1598 FLORIO, *Ripassata*, a repassing. 1680 COTTON *Comp. Gamester* 28 They dream of nothing but Hazards.. of passing and repassing [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 323 The torrid Zone Glows with the passing and repassing Sun. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 163 As long as the Matter is repassable. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 223 The city swarmed with passing and repassing multitudes. 1769 *Middlesex Jrnl.* 14–16 Sept. 4/4 A vast passing and repassing between the parties mentioned. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 112 This must exclude the great body of passers and repassers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 376 The constant passing and repassing of traffic.

†**Repa·ss,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [app. ad. obs. F. *repasser* to cure.] *trans.* To repair, recover from.

a 1631 DONNE *Resurrection*, Sleepe, sleepe, old Sunn, thou canst not have repast As yet the wound thou took'st on Fryday last.

Repassage (rīpæ·sēdʒ). Also **re-**. [a. F. *repassage* (1379): cf. REPASS *v.*1 and PASSAGE.]

†**1.** A way of return. *Obs. rare*—1.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxi. 80 This necke sholde be the passage and repassage fro the hede to the body and ryght so ayeneward.

2. The act of repassing; passage back; liberty or right to repass. Chiefly in *passage and repassage.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 Ye charges of his repassage ayenward. 1444 *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 463, lvj. shippes..for the passage and repassage of the quene and of her housholde. 1520 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 82 With free entrie passage and repassage thrughe the sayd west yarde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 247 That letters may haue passage and repassage between vs twaine. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 359 Twentie..getting betweene the Fort and them..cut off their repassage. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* (1650) 38 Seeing their passage and Repassage lyes through the British Seas. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 436 The spirits of damnation..are tied in chains of darkness, there is no repassage for them. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 368 Nor could their passage and repassage be concealed. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 344/2 A change in the blood ..effected by the air of the cells on its re-passage through the bronchial tubes. 1840 POE *Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 53 Facilities of passage and re-passage were very far behind those of the present day.

Repa·ssant, *a. Her.* (See quot.)

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Re-passant*, or Counter-Passant, that is, when two lions, or other animals, are borne going contrary ways, one of which is *passant*, by walking towards the dexter side of the shield, in the usual way, and the other *re-passant* by going towards the sinister.

†**Repa·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. **repassiōn-em*, whence also obs. F. *repassion* (Godef.): see RE- and PASSION.] A counter effect.

1601 GILL *Trinity* 35 This action of God..is not a transeant action, to cause a passion in the subiect, and a repassion in the agent. 1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 485 The Rod itself is smitten whensoever it smites, at every blow wounded and torn by way of repassion.

Repast (rīpɑ·st), *sb.* [a. OF. *repast* (mod.F. *repas*), f. *repaistre* (mod.F. *repaître*): —late L. *repascĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *pascĕre* to feed: see PASTURE *sb.*]

1. A quantity of food and drink forming, or intended for, a meal or feast; a meal or feast in its material aspect, freq. with reference to the quantity or quality of the food.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3076 Whenne he has..eeten weel a good repast,..Sone he schal be fresch and hayl. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 148 He..aspieþ Whar he may rapest haue a repast oþer a rounde of bacon. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 728 (Kölbing) Every fryday thow most fiste And to the taken but on repaste. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 501 As soone as yᵉ Kyng had there taken a small and short repast, he..rode into a felde. 1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 37, I wyll yt my freynds and neighbors haue a repayste after my buryall. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vi. 79 He is bound to giue a breakefast or repast vnto the Ianissairies. *c* 1656 MILTON *Sonn., to Lawrence*, What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice, Of Attick tast, with Wine..? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 756 The falling Mast For greedy Swine provides a full Repast. 1757 GRAY

Bard 78 Fill high the sparkling bowl, The rich repast prepare. 1813 Byron *Corsair* II. iv, Methinks he strangely spares the rich repast. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 78 Bees find a plentiful repast in the myriad flowers

fig. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 157 If I proue a good repast to the Spectators, the dish payes the shot. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 113 He..spreads the honey of his deep research At his return, a rich repast for me. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace bef. Meat*, Why have we none [*sc.* no grace] for books, those spiritual repasts..?

†**b.** *To take one's repast*, to take one's food, take a meal. *Obs.*

c 1490 Caxton *Rule St. Benet* 131 What howres..the congregacyon shall take theyr repast and meles. 1528 Paynel *Salernes Regim.* (1541) 4 After wee haue dyned or taken our repaste, we muste for a whyle stande vp ryght. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 42 Suche swyne..That in the filthye puddell take all their repaste. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 They neuer went to take their repast without leaue. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 269 While we were taking our repast it grew quite night.

†**c.** (See quot. 1661.) *Obs.*

1517 [see Repaster]. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.. Repast*,..in the Inns of Court it signifies a single meal taken in the Hall by any one of the Society, who is not in Commons that week.

†**2.** (Without article.) Food, supply of food or victuals. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 25 Bot al withoute such repast Of lust, as ye me tolde above,..I faste, and mai no fode gete. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4618 He gaff hem alderlast Hys owne boody for cheff repast. *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* (E.E.T.S.) 188 Yf a mane ete the flesshe of a gose for his repaste and fedyng. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1706) 91 He was in the pit three days and three nights without repast. 1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 22 What liuing were you then But worms repast, though wise and mighty men? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. iii. (1614) 828 They carefully wash the carkasses of their dead, and lay them forth in the night, for repast vnto the Tigres. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 800 They.. howle and gnaw My Bowels, their repast. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* p. vii, Monkies the common Repast of the Tygers. 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 93 A Buck was then a week's repast.

†**b.** *To take repast*, to take food. Also *fig.* to associate *with* one. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 It is moche better.. to eate euery daye a lytell, than seldome to take repaste, & fede to replecyon. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 41 Lying, and cowardnesse, did neuer take repaste with knighthoode. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 16 Ne man nor beast may rest, or take repast For their sharpe wounds and noyous injuries.

†**3.** A kind of food or drink. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 485 Here, lady, is wyn, a repast, to man and woman a good restoratyff. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 105 Let thy lyuing be of light repaste. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 143 Of the Juice of Goosberries..is prepared a very pleasant cooling Repast.

fig. *a* 1668 Denham *A Song*, Sleep that is thy best repast, Yet of death it bears a taste.

4. The action or fact of taking food; the refreshment of food. Now *arch.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 160 (Q.), If (before repast) it shall please you to gratifie the table with a Grace. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 309 The 100ms of repast at supper. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III 6 How inconsistent.., to couple a spiritual grace with matters of corporeal repast. 1700 Dryden *Theod. & Hon.* 86 The day already half his race had run, And summoned him to due repast at noon. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 362 The silk pavilions of King Arthur raised For brief repast or afternoon repose.

fig. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 311 Such as make the desolations of their neighbours to be the matter either of their secret repast or open exultation.

b. An occasion of taking or partaking of food; a meal or feast in this sense.

a 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 112 The Duke was at breakfast (the last of his repasts in this world). 1644 Milton *Educ.* 4 After evening repast, till bed time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easie grounds of Religion. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. VIII. 157 The approaching night invites us to a repast. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 569 They eat at their repasts cakes of rice. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. xi, After their repast, the children went into the garden. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 367 In the 17th century playing fountains were still used at repasts.

fig. 1802 Beddoes *Hygeia* I. 55 To hang a naked sword.. over the head during the repast of life.

†**5.** Refreshment; repose. *Obs.*

1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 78 One of your Highnes chapplene..when he lusted to ride a brode for his repast. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 4 His guest, who, after troublous sights And dreames, gan now to take more sound repast. 1615 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* XI. vi, She that began her prayers with fasting, and heavinesse, rises up from them with cheareſulnesse and repast.

Repast (rĭpa·st), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6 *Sc.* as *pa. pple.* [ad. L. *repast-*, ppl. stem of *repascĕre* (see prec.), or f. the sb.]

†**1.** *refl.* To refresh (oneself) with food. *Obs.*

In latest quots. perhaps *fig.* (cf. prec., sense 5).

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xiv, They dranke the wyne, and ete the veneson. ..And so whan they had repasted hem wel [etc.]. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 212 Whan that Arthur had well repasted hym selfe and hys horse. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 67 In mouing from place to place, with an appetite to repast themselues. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 118 Be of good cheer, Go play and repast thee, man, be merry. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 29 Iohn rested and repasted himselfe on his sacred bosome.

†**2.** *trans.* To feed, supply with food. *Obs.*

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 34 God allmighty..that..wylled to repast the children of Israel in deserte with manna of heven. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 473 So he rais and on his veyage past, Fameist for fude, and richt skarslie repast. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 147 Ile ope my Armes, And like the kinde Life-rend'ring Pelican, Repast them with my blood. 1669 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 309 The top-leaves and oldest should be gathered last of all, as being most proper to repast the worms with, towards their last change.

absol. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* I. xii, A mod'rate use does both repast and please.

fig. 1540 Taverner *Postils* (Exhort. bef. Communion), So is our soule repasted & nouryshed.

3. *intr.* To feed, feast. Chiefly const. *on*, *upon*.

1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 41 b, After the ordre, as they be set downe, so repaste vpon them. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Sonn.* xiv, Refresht with thy delights, I haue repasted Vpon thy pleasures, my full soule hath tasted Thy rip'ned dainties. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 150 In their Hall where they Repast, at the upper End on the Table is placed a Death's Head. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XXIV. 546 They..found The Guards repasting, while the Bowls go round. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 296 Birds..Shall on thy huge and bleeding frame repast!

Hence **Repa·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 44 God..left arbitrary the dyeting and repasting of our minds.

†**Repa·ster.** *Obs.* Also 6 **repastour.** [f. prec. + -er[1].] One who takes a repast; *spec.* in the Inns of Court (see Repast *sb.* 1 c).

1517 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1897) I. 182 Who so bryngith any repaster to the Redar's denar or sopar, except the Redar or any of the Benche, schall pay for the Repast. 1566 in Inderwick *Cal. Inner Temple Rec.* (1896) 236 None of this company shall bring any repaster to the reader's drinking or dinner. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 They doe plye theire commons, lyke quick and greedye repastours.

†**Repa·stinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *repastinārе*: see Re- and Pastine *v.*] *trans.* To dig over again.

1623 Cockeram, *Repastinate*, to digge againe about a thing. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [copying Cooper] *Repastinate*, to dig again about Vines, to alter grounds with often digging and laboring. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. xv, Then in the summer months the whole dunghil must be thoroughly mixed and shuffled with spades, in the same manner as if you repastinated it.

†**Repastina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *repastinātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ation.] The action or process of digging over again.

1569 Newton *Cicero's Old Age* 39 The repastinacion or newe digging about the rootes. 1623 Cockeram *Repastination*, a digging againe. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1776) 25 With a slight repastination, one may plant or sow any thing in it freely. 1699—*Acetaria* (1729) 118 Composts and Stercoration, Repastination, Dressing and Stoning the Earth and Mould of a Garden.

†**Repa·sture.** *Obs. rare.* [See Repast *sb.* and Pasture *sb.*] Food; a repast.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 95 What art thou then? Foode for his rage, repasture for his den. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 26 In our meales and repastures.

†**Repa·ter,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *repaître*: see Repast *sb.*] *trans.* To feed.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iv. 70 As all the beistis war Repaterit weyll eftyr thair nychtis lair.

Repatriate (rĭpē·trie̯t), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *repatriārе* to return to one's country, f. *re-* Re- + *patria* native land. Cf. obs. F. *repatrier* (15th c.), F. *rapatrier*, It. *ripatriare*.]

1. *trans.* To restore (a person) to his own country. (Common in recent use.)

1611 Cotgr., *Repatrier*, to repatriate, or to restore to his owne home. 1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 143 Tobie Matthew is at Bruxelles, in some hope.. to be repatriated, before long. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 508 The number of those finally repatriated appears..to have been 102,000. 1890 *Temple Bar* Oct. 285 The French consul.. repatriated me, sending me home by way of Alexandria.

refl. 1891 Howells *Imperative Duty* ii. 9 He perceived that the effort to repatriate himself must involve wounds.

2. *intr.* To return to one's own country *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Repatriate*, to return again to ones Native Country. 1888 Gladstone in Morley *Life* (1903) III. 358 When do you repatriate?

Hence **Repa·triated** *ppl. a.*

1885 Lowe *Bismarck* II. ii. 148 The re-crowned and repatriated Charles II.

Repatriation (rĭpē·trie̯·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ation.] Return or restoration to one's own country. (Common in recent use.)

1592 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1685) 670, I wish your Honour (in our Tuscan Phrase) a most happy Repatriation. 1646 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VIII. 129 Without Portion or any other thing, save only his re-patriation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 81. 11/1 The repatriation of the exiled adherents. 1879 *Eastern Question* I. iv. 197 The Porte could not afford the outlay for the repatriation of the refugees.

attrib. 1882 Bryce *Manitoba* 144 This repatriation movement from the United States. 1891 *Times* 12 Feb. 5/4 Contributions towards a repatriation fund.

Repa·trioted, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [Re- 5 a.] Converted again into a patriot.

1755 H. Walpole *Let. to Bentley* 17 Dec., That so often repatrioted and reprostituted Doddington is again to be treasurer of the Navy.

†**Repau·se,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med. L. *repausārе*: see Pause *v.* and Repose *v.*] *intr.* To repose, rest.

1526 R. Whytford *Martiloge* (1893) 47 Iesu after his deth repaused and rested in his sepulcre.

Repa·ve (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a: cf. F. *repaver* (14th c. Godef.).] *trans.* To pave again or anew.

1611 Florio, *Rammattonare*, to repaue with brickes. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. l, Blest then who shall .. wash the bloody stones With her own cursed Gore; repave them with her Bones. 1868 in Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* (1870) IV. xlii. 424 The streets are being repaved and widened. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 377 Chapel and ante-chapel were..repaved with large squares of stone.

Repaw·n, *v.* [Re- 2 d and 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* To redeem from pawn. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1641 Earl Monm. tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 37 He pawned unto him the two Rubies..which being repawn'd by him and the rest made good out of his own monies, hee return'd into France.

2. To pawn again. Also *absol.*

1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 129 He himself repawned Brandenburg to the Saxon Potentate. 1864 Addison *Contracts* II. iii. § 3 (1883) 635 If a pawnee re-pawns, before any default..by the original pawnor [etc.].

So **Repaw·n** *sb.*

1866 *Law Rep.* 1 Q. B. Cases 593 A..pawn by the plaintiff to Simpson..and a repawn of them by Simpson as a security for a loan to him by the defendant.

Repay·, *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. next.] Repayment, return.

1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., M'sex* 1 Accept..my willing indeuor, vntill time affordе ablenes to make better repay. 1753 Young *Brothers* I. i, They measure blood by drops And bail not one in the repay. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 25 He wha deals in scandal only gains A rich repay of scandal for his pains.

Repay (rĭpē·), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *repaier*, *rapaier*, f. *re-* Re- + *payer* to Pay.]

1. *trans.* To refund, pay back (a sum of money, etc.). Also with double object.

1530 Palsgr. 686/1 What so ever you lay out it shalbe repayed you. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 74 They require him to repaie the kinge of England his money. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 288 No meede but he repayes Seuen-fold aboue it selfe. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 401 At the end of the War, whatever was disbursed, should be repaid. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 364 Human life Is but a loan to be repaid with use. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 104 It was agreed, that if A. repaid 1000*l.*, &c. borrowed of B.,..then B. should reconvey to him. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 319 Money can be repaid; Not kindness such as yours.

b. To return (a blow, visit, salutation, etc.).

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 3, Strokes receiu'd, and many blowes repaid, Haue robb'd my strong knit sinewes of their strength. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 233 According to the Custom of Repaying the Visits of a Person of Quality. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 211 He..received and repaid the salutations of the patriarchs.

c. To give (a thing) in return or recompense (*for* something).

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ecclus.* xii. 6 The moste High..will repay vengeance vnto the vngodlie. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xiii. 21 Euill pursueth sinners: but to the righteous, good shall be repayd. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 38 Come, for my brother's blood repay thy own. 1818 Shelley *Eug. Hills* 190 What though thou with all thy dead Scarce can for this fame repay Aught thine own.

†**d.** To avenge (a thing) *on* a person. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1753 Young *Brothers* I. i, Now her eyes repay Her brother's wounds on Philip's rival sons.

2. To make repayment or return to (a person); to pay (one) back in some way.

a 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 71, I was content thy seruant to remain; And not to be repayed after this fashion. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. i. 40 Let me now you pray,..Ye will me now with like good turne repay. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 85, I could readily retaliate, and repay them in the same coin. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 82 We should be amply repayed for all our past sufferings. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* x, I will repay you for your kindness. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* ii, He was repaid as such by a pretty general dislike. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 309 When Enoch comes again Why then he shall repay me.

3. To make return or recompense for, requite (an action, etc.): **a.** of persons. Also const. *with* (or *by*) and in *pass.* without expressed agent.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 45 The poorest seruice is repaide with thankes. 1611 Bible *Job* XXI. 31 Who shall repay him what he hath done? 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 178 Spite then with spite is best repaid. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 198 Haply too some pilgrim, thither led, With many a tale repays the nightly bed. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, [She] repaid the fondness of a mother with the affection of a daughter. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XXXVII. 513 She repayed her physic by the stone which is used in striking fire. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1312 Repaying incredulity with faith.

b. of things. Also in *pass.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. XXIII. (1620) 406 That we might know that the spirits merits are not repaid by the bodies qualities. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 771 The abundant harvest, recompense divine, Repays their work. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* I. xi, Her lovely mind could culture well repay. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. XXIX. 399 A series of.. considerations which I think will repay the reader's attention. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* viii. 223 But the view from the summit repays all the toil.

refl. 1966 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Drill-rake* 3 A 3/2 Yet even this small work of supererogation repays itself. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 10 The sacrifice may repay itself a thousand-fold.

4. *intr.* To make repayment or return.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* xii. 19 Vengeance is mine: I wil repaye, saith the Lord. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* IV. 31 Let not thine hand bee stretched out to receiue, and shut when thou shouldest repay. 1865 Lowell *Harvard Commem. Ode* viii, 'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that repay, But the high faith that failed not by the way

Hence **Repay·ing** *ppl. a.*; also **Repay'al**, repayment; **Repay·er**, one who repays.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 240 God is..a repaier of the wicked. 1881 MAYNE REID *Free Lances* I. xiii. 139 There could be no mistaking what he meant. Anything but a repayal of friendly services. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 814/1 It is .. probably a more repaying industry than orange-growing. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 50, I am a good repayer, Jack, of good or evil.

Repay (rīpē·), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] To pay again, or a second time (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Repay·able, *a.* [f. REPAY *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be, or is to be, repaid.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* vi. § 13 A dowry repayable by instalments. 1890 *Act* 54 *Vict.* c. i. § 3 (1) Such loan shall be repayable by the Guardians to the Board of Works by two equal instalments.

Repayment (rīpē·mĕnt). Also re- (rī-).

1. The (*or* an) act of repaying; payment back (of money lent, etc.).

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 Euery man..shalle haue repayment of suche a summe as he hath payde. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 Bondes for suertie perfite and sure repayment of..money lent. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 62, I can forthwith give you my obligation for repayment of the principalls with the loane. 1649 CHAS. II. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 327, I desire you..to lend me five hundred pounds, whereof I promise you..very faithfull repayment. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 90 She promised them both men and money, for their assistance, they giving caution for repayments. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 297 The easy terms upon which the Scotch banking companies accept of repayment are..peculiar to them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 50 Those estates which are held as a security or pledge for the repayment of money. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 264 Upon Russell's re-payment of the same rent to Hampton.

2. Requital, return (of services, etc.).

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 20 In repayment of my trauell..you commaunded I should dine at your table. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 400 Was it I who wooed thee to this breast, Which like a serpent thou envenomest As in repayment of the warmth it lent? 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 259 With..the repayment of the kiss Lucy had advanced.

Repayral, -eyl, -yl, varr. REPAREL *v.* *Obs.*

Repayre, obs. variant of REPAIR, RIPPIER.

Repayse, variant of REPEASE *v.* *Obs.*

†**Repe**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 3 **repie**. [OE. *hrepian* var. of *hreppan*, perh. = ON. *hreppa* to get, obtain, OFris. *reppa*, MDu., MLG. *reppen* to move, stir.] *trans.* To touch, lay hold of.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 3 Ða astrehte se hælend hys hand & hrepode hyne [*c* 1160 *Hatton* repede]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Þe uoxes..draweð al into hore holes, þet heo muwen arepen & arechen [*T.* repen & rinen]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 464/89 Heo ne dorste ore louerd repie nouȝht bihinde ne bifore.

†**Repe**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. (Of obscure origin and meaning: cf. OE. *rȳpan* to plunder.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 28 His men he slouȝ among And reped him mani a res.

†**Repe**, ?variant of RAPE *adv.* *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3583 Þe Sarzyns comeþ after repe [*altered from* rape], Al so harde as þay mowe lepe.

Repe, obs. form of REAP.

Repeak, obs. form of REPIQUE *v.*

Repeal (rīpī·l), *sb.* Forms: 5 **repeell**, 6 **repell(e, repele, repeall**, 6–7 **repeale**, 6– **repeal**. [a. AF. *repel* = OF. *rapel* (mod.F. *rappel*) a recall, f. *repeler*, *rapeler*: see next.]

†**1.** Recall, as from banishment. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 117 b/1 Yf they shold assente to your repeell they shold but a whyle dwelle wyth you. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Repell, callyng agayne, *repel.* 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, I am enjoin'd To sue unto you all for his repeal. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 67 At his repeale and calling home into his Countrey, which he shortly expected. 1612 *North's Plutarch, Dionysius* 1143 The decree of repeale was authorized by the people, and the banished men returned to Syracvsa. 1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* III. i, To petition for the repeal of my dear Trappolin.

2. The (*or* an) act of repealing (a law, resolution, sentence, etc.); abrogation.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 § 1 The seid reversall repelle adnullacion & advoydaunce of this seid Acte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxvi. [lxxxii.] 255 These wrytynges sholde be permanent without ony repell. 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 29 So that every such suspending repeale and revocacion..shalbe made in writing. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 65 Again there are rehearsed diuerse repelles of his decrees. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 5 The said act of Repeale shalbee sent over to bee passed there. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 These Civil Ordinances become obsolete without any repeal. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 21 Every part [of that law] had not its particular repeal. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. (1788) 178 Nothing less than a repeal, as formal as the resolution itself, can heal the wound. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xiv. (1876) III. 54 The repeal of the test would not have placed the two religions on a fair level. 1861 TRENCH *Ep.* 7 *Churches Asia* 11 There was for them no repeal of the sentence of death, but a respite only.

b. *spec.* The cancelling of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland as an Irish political demand, esp. in the agitations headed by O'Connell in 1830 and 1841–6. Also *attrib.*

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 627/2 The repeal of the Union taking the place which was formerly occupied by the Roman Catholic claims. Repeal immediately became the engrossing topic. 1845 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 164 Ireland, we fear, is on the brink of something like a servile war—the effect, not of Repeal agitation, but of the severe distress. 1848 W. J. O'N. DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* I. i. 3 The champion of Repeal excited my enthusiasm.

†**c.** Revocation, withdrawal. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 203 The Earle of Desmond aboue al men, found himselfe grieued with this resumption, or Repeale of Liberties.

3. Means or possibility of release (*from* punishment). *rare.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 66 The onely repeale we haue from Gods vndefinite chastisement, is to chastise our selues in this world. 1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* I. 6 That deep gulf without repeal, Where late my ears rung with the damned cries Of souls in hopeless bale.

Repeal (rīpī·l), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **repele**, 5 **rappel, rapelle**, 5–6 **repell**, 6 **repel**, 6–7 **repeale**, 6– **repeal**. [ad. AF. *repel(l)er* = OF. *rapeler* (mod.F. *rappeler*), f. *re-* RE- + *appeler* to APPEAL.]

1. *trans.* To revoke, rescind, annul (something determined or appointed, *esp.* a law or sentence).

13.. *Body & Soul* in *Anglia* II. 243 Now I se I am but lorn, þere may no man þis doom repele. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 532 (560) For sen myn fadyr..hab hire chaunge enseled, He nil not for me his lettre ben repelid. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 322/2 Alle ye Statutes made..and noght repelled. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 43 The knyght had leuer to forsake his owne contre and to dye so than to repele his lawes. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* A viij, Wherfore God took mercy on them and repeled his sentence. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 257 [To] obserue all the .. Rules, and ordynaunces..heretofore made and not Repelled. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epistle *iv, Yᵉ Olde [Testament]..was in it selfe infirme and vnperfect, and therfore was abolished and repelled. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 40 Prouided, that my Banishment repeal'd, And Lands restor'd againe, be freely graunted. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur* II. ix. 110 The Parson repeales his former sentence. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 The Soveraign..having power to make, and repeale Lawes. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 157, I..shall give you my Opinion freely about repealing the Sacramental Test. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 224 Thence date their sad declension and their fall, Their woes not yet repealed. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* v. (1876) I. 266 It was deemed..expedient to repeal the ancient statute. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 75 If the duties upon oil.. and dye-wares were repealed.

†**b.** To recall, withdraw (a privilege, grant, etc.).

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 177 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 Þis poyntes may no mon hym repele He comeþ so baldely to pike his pray. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 255/1 That eny auctorite or power..bee..by th' auctorite therof voied, rappelled, revoked. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxii. [ccxviii.] 686 Therfore here openly he repelyth agayne all suche graces and grauntes as he hath made to you before this tyme. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* ix. 43 When first thou didst repeale thy former Grant.

†**c.** To withdraw from use. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1573 in *Ricart's Kalendar* (Camden) 58 This Maior caused a good reformacion to be made for mesures of barrells and kilderkins which weare made larger..then they weare before, And the old vessels repelled.

†**2.** To recall or retract (a statement); to give up, abandon (a thought, feeling, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 114 Neuere wolde j repele thing that j hadde euele seid. *c* 1460 ROS *La Belle Dame* 649 Yet may ye wel repeale your busynesse, And to resoun some-what haue atendaunce. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 21 Which my liege Lady seeing, thought it best..all forepast displeasures to repeale. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxiii, Therefore repeal This grosse conceit, and hold as reason doth reveal. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 59 Adam soon repeal'd The doubts that in his heart arose.

†**3. a.** To recall to a proper state or course; to call upon (one) *to* do something. *Obs. rare.*

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 417 Where I may know the kynges rights of his Crowne..conceled or withdrawe, I shall do my trew peyn to repele and reforme it. 1585 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 380 Diuerss pairteis intendis..to causs thame be repellit to repay the saides mailes and deweteis.

†**b.** To recall (a person) from exile. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 293/2 This hooly man .. was exyled and after repeled ageyne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* Introd. a iij b, That Henry duke of Herfford..shal ..departe out of the realme for terme of ten yeres, without returnyng excepte by the kyng he be repealed again. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, Till my Gaveston be repeal'd, Assure thyself thou com'st not in my sight. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 67 They determined to fly for refuge to Clearche who was lately banished his countrey, and [whom they] were constrained to repeale in defence of the same. 1662 COKAINE *Trag. Ovid* IV. iii, [She won] so much upon her Father, That I had been repeal'd if he had liv'd. *refl.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 49 The banish'd Bullingbrooke repeales himselfe, And..is..arriu'd At Rauenspurg. *fig.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 55 This healthfull hand whose banisht sence Thou hast repeal'd. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* II. i, Upon my life this gallant Is brib'd to repeale banished swords.

†**c.** To call or summon back. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 253 Nepenthe, enemy to sadnesse, Repelling sorrows, and repealing gladnesse. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XX. 162 Before that they doe enter the forest, he must repeale and call backe againe his Dogges. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1886) 225 The effect whereof should be chiefly to complain against me, and to obtain that I should be repealed. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 251 His scar'd Senses returning to their proper Seat, and his stray'd Reason repeal'd.

†**d.** To try to get (one) restored. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 363 Ile poure this pestilence into his eare: That she repeales him, for her bodies Lust.

†**4.** *intr.* To return. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 101 As one,.. Ravisht in Spirite with devoted zeale, Becomes a Priest and will not home repeale.

Hence **Repea·led** *ppl. a.*, **Repea·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 117/1 All the matiers conteined in this Petition, save onely repellyng of the Statute. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1014/1 Where neither the making nor the repelling [of the law] lyeth in neither nother of theyr handes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 51 For the repealing of my banish'd Brother. *a* 1647 FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 7 (1884) 52 The repealing or abrogating of any statute. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 148 Any bare votes not grounded upon law or reason, or quotations of repealed statutes. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* (1738) 78 His dispensing, or suspending, which was in Effect a repealing Power. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 39 The same ignorance or indolence which tempts legislators to introduce sweeping repealing clauses.

†**Repea·l**, *v.*[2], obs. variant of REPEL *v.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 Soom bands of Troians..Ranck close too geather, thee Greeks most manlye repealing. *Ibid.* III. 89 Night shades moysturs glittring Aurora repealeth.

Repealable (rīpī·lăb'l), *a.* [f. REPEAL *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be repealed or revoked.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 762/2 All their liberties, which were not repealed, or repealeable by the common law. 1614 BUDDEN tr. *Aerodius' Disc. Parents Hon.* (1616) 11 What he commands is constant and perpetuall, but our lawes bee mutable and repealeable. 1675 *Art Contentm.* VI. ii, Even that decision also would have bin repealable by a greater force. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. viii, An .. act of Heaven's Parliament, not repealable in St. Stephen's or elsewhere! 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxxi. I. 479 These rules are sometimes passed by Congress and repealable by Congress.

Hence **Repealabi·lity** (Webster 1828–32); **Repea·lableness** (Webster 1847).

Repealer (rīpī·lə). [f. REPEAL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who repeals or advocates repeal.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. I. 9 They are..the makers, repealers, and interpreters of the English laws. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxix. 46 Grenville heard..one of the repealers of his stamp act propose a revenue from port duties. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 98/1 If the Corn Law repealers had known of this precedent.

b. *spec.* An advocate of the repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 629/1 There were .. some little murmurings amongst the more clear-sighted and determined of the repealers. 1848 W. J. O'N. DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* I. i. 10 Nor is the injustice of any individual government to Ireland the sole reason why Irishmen are Repealers. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 180 The Repealers..betray their misgivings as to the soundness of their theory.

So **Repea·list.**

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 629/1 Such were the murmurings of some of the sterner repealists.

Repeall, obs. form of REPEAL *sb.*

†**Repea·lment.** *Obs.* [f. REPEAL *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Recall from banishment.

? 1605 J. BODENHAM *Wittes' Commw.* 220 Great is the comfort that a banished man takes, at tidings of his repealement. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. [II.] xii. 38 Though unthankefulnes banisheth love, Gratitude obtaines a repealement.

Repear, obs. variant of RIPPIER.

†**Repea·se**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **repayse**. [ad. OF. *repaiser, rapaiser*, f. *re-* RE- + *-paiser* or *apaiser*: see APPEASE.]

1. *trans.* To appease or pacify again.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. ix, He oughte to delyver his doughter to deth, for to repease the goddesse that empesshid their enterpryse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xliv. 61 She had moche a do to repayse hym of his dyspleasure. 1530 PALSGR. 686/2 If he be chaffed ones, we have moche a do to repayse hym.

2. To reassure. *rare*—[1].

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 150 b/1 Whan thangele knewe that for thys salutacion she was tymerous and abasshed anone he repeased her sayeng Marye be nothyng aferd.

Repeat (rīpī·t), *sb.* Also 5–6 **repete**, 6–7 **repeate**. [f. the vb.]

1. The (*or* an) act of repeating, repetition.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxi. 10 First thants tale told the spiders he did repeate... Then in repeate, the spiders tale he did treate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 318 One stroke they aim'd That might determine, and not need repeate. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 209 A 'return' or 'repeat' is caused in the series of Pedal sounds. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Aug., A message may be hereafter sent from London to Bombay almost without a repeat.

b. A repetition of a musical piece or performance, or of some part of these.

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* II. 208 Then burst out a tremendous call for a repeat. 1865 *Morn. Star* 8 Sept., As to the execution of the oratorio..there was one good feature in it—there were no repeats.

2. †**a.** A refrain in poetry. *Obs. rare.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.*, The repete of euery balett was this, Englonde may wayle that euer Galand came here. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 233 We may terme him the Loue-burden, following the originall, or if it please you, the long repeate.

†**b.** A repeated word or phrase. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* G j, The third [term] is called the double repeate, which is twise rehersed. *Ibid.* G v, The double repeate which is twise mencioned in both propositions ought to be no doubtfull worde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 7 *marg.*, He commandeth vs to beware muche babling and superfluous repetes.

c. *Mus.* A passage repeated or performed twice; the repetition of a passage. Also *fig.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 3 Similar figures or dispositions..serve as a kind of grateful repeats in the harmony of the world. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 117 When there are no intermediate notes to introduce the Repeat. 1835 CARRICK *Laird of Logan* 56 She began her complaint against what she called 'these repeats', or singing one line more than once ever. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xcviii. 5 All repetitions are not vain repetitions, in sacred song there should be graceful repeats. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 160 Then there is a repeat, in which the tenors and basses are singing against the women's voices

d. *Mus.* A sign directing that a passage is to be performed twice.

1667 C. SIMPSON *Compendium* 24 This Mark signifies a Repetition from that place only where it is set, and is called a Repeat. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 194 It is.. expressed in our..Anthems by a Mark which we call a Repeat. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The great Repeat is only a double bar, dotted on each side. *Ibid.* The small repeat is where only some of the last measures of a strain are to be repeated. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 159 Other abbreviations are also employed under the form of repeats.

†**3.** A recital, account. *Obs. rare.*

1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 33 Nor will I heere report my foul diseases. For such repeates all modest eares displeases. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 57 And so of this repeate enough: Take thou my fame-blaz'd armes [etc.].

4. A repetition or duplicate of something.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 144 A doubtful repeat in the strata at one point of junction. 1867 *Sabbath on Rock* ii. 41 The Jewish Sabbath was a repeat of God's seventh day of rest.

b. A device or pattern on cloth, paper, etc., which is repeated uniformly over the surface.

1855 R. N. WORNUM *Anal. Ornament* 19 You have but to design your repeat or unit of repetition; the rest is mere mechanical expansion. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* I. 282 The problem was that..of so arranging the 'repeat' that the pattern should flow continuously over the whole space to be filled, and not fall asunder into patches.

c. *Comm.* A second or fresh supply of goods similar to one already received; also, an order for such a supply, a re-order.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/1, I ordered patterns and fabrics..only to be disappointed. In short, to use a trade term, I could not be sure of getting a 'repeat'. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 2/6 We can tell how trade is going by the 'repeats' we get.

attrib. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 There is an encouraging influx of repeat purchases. 1891 *Ibid.* 11 Mar. 2/7 Both new and repeat orders are coming in freely.

Repeat (*rĭpī·t*), *v.* Also 4–7 repete, 6 *Sc.* repit-, 6–7 repeit, 7 repeate; *pa. pple.* 7 repeaten. [ad. F. *répéter* (13th c.), ad. L. *repetĕre* to attack again, do or say again, fetch back, demand the return of, f. *re-* RE- + *petĕre* to attack, make for, demand, seek, etc.]

I. 1. *trans.* To say or utter over again (something which one has already said), to reiterate. Also with obj. clause.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 77 He can hire pray, In þe sammyne led, fore til repete þai sammyne wordis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 220 By the will I repeit this vers agane, Temporall joy endis with wo and pane. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 2 It is true that in sermons we do not use to repeate our sentences seuerally to euery particular hearer. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 254 We ad nothing more, but doe repeate vnto you, that we then did say in that point. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 400 Oft he to her his charge of quick returne Repeated. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 222 He was too earnest for an Answer to forget his Question; so that he repeated it in the very same broken Words. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 550 His still refuted quirks he still repeats. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. II. 352 The King, as usual, repeated the same words over and over. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 He has repeated his words several times, and yet they cannot understand him.

absol. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1022 As when we dwell upon a word we know, Repeating, till the word we know so well Becomes a wonder.

2. To say over, to recite (something previously learned or composed); also, to say or enunciate in a formal manner or in due order; to relate, recount.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 You have truly repetyd Ptolomæus wordes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 31 b, He wrote to themperour..repeting the whole action at few words. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 203 And therefore will hee..keepe no Tell-tale to his Memorie, That may repeat and Historie his losse, To new remembrance. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 112 These euils thou repeat'st vpon thy selfe, Hath banish'd me from Scotland. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. iii, It shall be by posterity repeaten That souldiers ought not to be dund or beaten. 1694 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 450 Daniel Stacy..repeated the 4 Easter Sermons at S. Marie's. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 437, I cannot forbear repeating a passage out of Persius..that in my opinion [etc.]. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 60 She deigns to hear the savage Youth repeat, In loose numbers wildly sweet, Their feather-cinctur'd chiefs, and dusky loves. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXV, Repeat me these verses again, slowly and deliberately. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 20 An actor who spoiled his poems in repeating them.

b. *absol.* †Also *spec.* to hear recitations or lessons; to preach as a REPEATER.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 244 Mr. Magnus wes placit in the said college be way of interim to repeit with the studentis. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 74 Thou speak'st like him's [*Q.* himnes] untutered to repeat. 1673 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 261 Low Sunday, Samuel Parker of Merton Coll. repeated.

†**c.** To mention, state. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* 19 And first S. Iohn repeteth his name, lest we shuld any thing doubt of thauthour,..But he repeteth not himselfe to be yᵉ seruaunt of God.

†**d.** To celebrate, speak of (as). *Obs. rare.*

1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 135 Thence to Wenchly, valley-seated, For antiquity repeated. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 645 Reserv'd alive to be repeated The subject of thir cruelty, or scorn.

3. To say or utter again after another or others.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 95 Greefe fils the roome vp of my absent childe:.. Puts on his pretty lookes, repeats his words. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 424 ₱ 2, I do but repeat what has been said a thousand times. 1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) II. 55 Here is an eccho at a well to the Church which repeats seven syllables. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, With difficulty she forbore from repeating the cries of lamentation and alarm, which were echoed around her. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* I. i. 12 All the writers of the New Testament..do but repeat or transmit the significance of the life and work of Christ.

absol. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* ix, Eccho answers all; Repetand, and greitand.

†**b.** In *passive.* To be retorted *upon* in the same words. ? *nonce-use.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 334 *Lovel.* Why so, Sir? *Col.* Why so, Sir! (angrily)..*Lovel.* (interrupting) I don't choose, Colonel, to be repeated upon, in that accent.

II. †**4.** To seek again, return to, encounter or undergo again. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 91 Feynenge oftetymes theym to flee, and after that repetenge fighte. 1645 WALLER *Summer Isl.* III. 106 The pious Trojan so, Neglecting for Creusa's life his own, Repeats the danger of the burning town. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclvii, Others..while through burning labyrinths they retire, With loathing eyes repeat what they would shun. 1697 — *Virgil* Ded. b iv b, Æneas..having secured his Father and his Son,.. repeated all his former Dangers to have found his Wife.

†**5.** *Sc.* To seek in past time; to trace back. *Obs.* Only in translations, after L. *repetĕre.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. Prol. (S. T. S.) I. 8 þe historie of romanis is of grete besines, becaus It is now to be repetit aboue sevin hundreth 3eris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 68 We think nocht sa far to repeit the beginning athir frome thir..finȝet Goddis, or frome..Gyantes.

6. To do, make, perform, or execute over again.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 382 b, Such thinges.. ought not to have the force of a law, but that all thinges should be repeted from the beginning. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xiii, He hath ill repented, whose sins are repeated. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 65 There is scarce a painter but has repeated some one of his works. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., This mark shews, that the particular strain is to be repeated. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 104 Add..water to the residuum, boil it a second time, and repeat this operation twice. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1875) 70 He repeats the attempt of Theodoric to breathe a Teutonic spirit into Roman forms.

b. To cause to appear, to bring up or present again. Also freq. in *passive*, denoting recurrence.

1714 CUNN *Treat. Fractions* Pref. 6 The Reverend Mr. Brown, in his System of Decimal arithmetick, manages such interminate Decimals as have a single Digit continually repeated. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 680/2 The second [division of the decimal]..repeats the resulting figure after the dividend is exhausted. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 417/2 *Recurring Decimals*, those which are continually repeated in the same order. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 169 Nine times in the course of this single hymn is repeated this most expressive figure.

refl. 1872 FROST *Curve Tracing* 190 The manner in which the curve repeats itself is given in another figure.

c. *intr.* To recur, appear again.

1714 CUNN *Treat. Fractions* 66 If any required Root of some circulating Expression doth not repeat from the Repetend once used, it cannot repeat at all. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 290/1 That part of the circulate which repeats is called the repetend.

7. *spec.* **a.** Of clocks and watches: To strike (the last hour or quarter) again. Also *absol.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Watch*, Barlow's [watch] was made to repeat, by pushing in two pieces on each side the watch-box; one of which repeated the hour and the other the quarter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 499 A clock..which strikes and repeats, and goes for eight days. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 107/1 The clock would at any time repeat the hour last struck. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1273 Gold watch, striking the hour and quarters, and repeating when wanted.

b. *Naut.* To reproduce (signals made by the admiral). Also *absol.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s.v. *Signals*, The admiral's signals..are always repeated by the officers next in command; by ships appointed to repeat signals [etc.]. *Ibid.*, To preserve order in the repetition of signals,..the commanders of the squadrons repeat after the admiral. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 181 Frigates,..To repeat in Admiral Byng's Division. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 *To Repeat Signals* is to make the same signal exhibited by the admiral, in order to its being more readily distinguished at a distance.

c. *absol. U. S.* To vote illegally more than once at the same election.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiv. 469 Vagabonds who..are ready to stuff ballot-boxes, to buy votes, to 'repeat', etc.

d. *absol.* Of food: To rise in the gullet, so as to be tasted again.

1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1896 *Mod. Advt.*, Emulsion..does not repeat, which is very much in its favour.

8. *refl.* **a.** To reproduce or present (oneself) again; to reappear in the same form.

a 1850 JEFFREY (Ogilvie), In personating the heroes of the scene, he does little but repeat himself. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxiv. 561 Biography, like history at large, is apt occasionally to repeat itself.

b. To say again what one has already said.

1864 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1867) I. 1 He spoke more than an hour without a note—never repeating himself. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 220 A man must necessarily repeat himself who writes eighty-five stories..in less than twenty years.

III. †**9.** Chiefly *Sc. Law.* To ask back, to demand the restitution of (money or goods); to claim, require. Also const. *from. Obs.*

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 499 All proffite and commoditie quhilk our said Soverane Lord.. mycht ony wyse ask, cleame or repeit fra the saidis pertiners. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* § 100 *heading*, The maner how gudes taken away, may be repeated. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 26 Gif he selles hir dowrie, and she consent thereto after his deceis, she may nocht repete the samine fra the buyer. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. x. 136 When a man is in a considerable degree defrauded, then it is permitted to him to repeat his own before Christian arbitrators.

Repeatable (*rĭpī·tăb'l*), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being repeated.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 455 Two witnesses and the causes of untrustworthiness repeatable upon each. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 68 Few see events .. of a more interesting or repeatable description. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxvii, To make his home a fountain of repeatable wit.

Repea·tal. *rare.* [-AL.] Repetition.

1891 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N.Y.) 1 Jan., Are there no new lessons from the story, not yet hackneyed by oft repeatal?

Repeated (*rĭpī·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. REPEAT *v.*]

1. Reiterated; renewed; frequent.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 4 My supreame Crowne of griefe, and those repeated Vexations of it. 1642 MILTON *Sonn.* viii, The repeated air Of sad Electra's Poet. 1703 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 62 Accept my repeated thanks for the friendship you show. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 298 The wave-subjected soil Impels the native to repeated toil. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 219 Though I am certain of this increase of weight from repeated experiments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 661 The events which were passing..on the Continent compelled William to make repeated changes in his plans.

2. With advbs. (Well, often, etc.) recited, said over, or related.

1718 PRIOR *Power* 155 The pleasing song, or well repeated tale. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. (1788) 202 The cold formality of a well-repeated lesson. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 270 An old and oft-repeated tale. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* xiii. (1875) III. 282 They find it much easier to echo some easily repeated formula.

Repea·tedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] More than once, again and again, frequently.

a 1718 STEPHENS (J.), And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, repeatedly, and most forcibly cautioned against? 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 314 These persons ought repeatedly to be told, how highly blamable they are. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 221 The assurances of..relief, which were repeatedly transmitted from the court of Ravenna. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxvi. (1879) 524 On our way to Sidon we repeatedly encountered unknown ruins. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xiii. 254 Ralegh .. was repeatedly consulted about Irish affairs.

So **Repea·tedness.** *rare* —[1].

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 523 Thus fully have I cleared myself from all general imputations,..the more industriously, because of the repeatedness of the same.

Repeater (*rĭpī·tər*). [f. REPEAT *v.* + -ER [1].]

†**1.** A rehearser, trainer. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/2 In his chappell he had a deane:..a subdeane: a repeater of the quire [etc.].

2. One who repeats something heard or learned; a relater, reciter.

1598 FLORIO, *Ripitore*; a repeater or relator of a matter. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 121 More repeaters of their popular Oratorious vehemencies, than urgers and confirmers of their argumentative strength. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 94 Some great author whose sense is deeper than the repeater's understanding. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 18/2 There is another very peculiar kind of delivery sometimes used in the person of a repeater. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xxviii, The hearers of her case became repeaters, Then advocates, inquisitors, and judges. 1893 MAX MÜLLER in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* II. 936 Thus only can we use the words .. not as thoughtless repeaters, but as honest thinkers and believers.

†**b.** (See quot. 1691.) *Obs.*

1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 96 Repeaters—1661, Thomas Tomkins, All S[ouls] C[ollege]. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 817 In 1665 he was the Repeater or Repetitioner in S. Maries Church on Low Sunday, of the four Easter Sermons, which being admirably well performed, all to a word *memoriter*, without any hesitation, he obtained a great esteem among the Academians. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 373 The Repeater of the four Easter-Sermons was Mr. Francis Bagshaw. *Ibid.*, Those Privileges that had been granted to former Repeaters.

3. a. A repeating watch or clock. Also *attrib.*

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 438 [To] the four..[he gave] a gold watch each, one of which was a Paris repeater. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* ii, He touched the spring of his repeater, to correct this most preposterous clock. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 203 Repeater racks..should be ..polished underhand. *Ibid.* 224 Repeaters were first made about 1676.

b. *Naut.* A repeating ship.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, The signal officers of a repeater had to make out the number of the flag. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Repeaters* or *Repeating Ships.*

c. A repeating fire-arm.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 27 This rifle is

both a breech-loader and a repeater. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 7/2 The loading of the repeater can be done in four movements.

d. In *Telegraphy.* A device for automatically retransmitting signals from one circuit to another.

1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 93 A repeater is an apparatus designed for the purpose of duplicating from one electric circuit to another the breaks and completions received from the transmitting station. 1870 Pope *Electr. Tel.* iv. (1872) 45 It was formerly customary to reunite the messages at some intermediate station, but this duty is now usually performed by an apparatus called a repeater.

4. *Arith.* A recurring decimal.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 397/2 Pure repeaters take their rise from vulgar fractions whose denominator is 3, or its multiple 9. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Do what one will, there is ever a cursed fraction, oftenest a decimal repeater.

5. *U.S.* **a.** One who votes, or attempts to vote, more than once at an election.

1884 *Forth. Rev.* Mar. 389 A leader of a gang of repeaters before the ink on his fraudulent naturalization papers was dry. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiv. 474 [Troy] is full of fellows who go to serve as 'repeaters' at Albany elections.

b. One who is frequently committed to prison.

1884 *Forth. Rev.* Mar. 389 A repeater before he was of age; a rounder, bruiser, and shoulder-hitter. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 4 Dec., A class of repeaters or rounders, as they are termed, some..recommitted more than a hundred times to the same prison.

c. One who repeats an athletic feat.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 456/2 He is a 'repeater' of the first rank, such performances as winning two three-mile races in the same day..seeming easy for him.

Repeating (rĭpī·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. Repeat in various senses; repetition.

1530 Tindale *Prol. Deut.* Wks. (1573) 21 The calling to minde, & a repeatyng in the harte of the glorious..dedes of God. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 19 This acte is as an ancient tale new told; And, in the last repeating, troublesome. 1671 W. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 500 This..being the repeating of our dearest Madame's loss by a solicitation relating to it. 1762 Foote *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 294 In common occurrences there is no repeating after him. 1881 Mahaffy *Old Greek Educ.* xi. 137 The repeating and expounding of the founder's views. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiii. 458 The code..does not forbid falsehood, or malversation, or ballot stuffing, or 'repeating'.

Repea·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That repeats, in various senses of the vb.

1. a. Of watches and clocks, or parts of these.

1688 in J. W. Benson *Time & T.-tellers* (1902) 42 His sole making and managing of all pulling repeating pocket-clocks and watches. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. viii, The gentleman who was here yesterday about the repeating watch. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 79 A repeating clock which strikes the hours and quarters. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (1826) I. ix. 188 He was pressing the repeating spring, which struck five. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 102/2 Fig. 1 represents the repeating-train between the frames. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 226 Repeating Rack..[is] a rack in a repeating watch which is shifted one tooth for each blow that is struck.

b. Of ships (see Repeat *v.* 7 b).

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 466 The *Elven*, a Repeating Sloop. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* II. iv. 100 The captain's glass told him that it was only a repeating frigate stationed to windward. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 Frigates and small vessels out of the line were deemed repeating ships.

fig. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 43 We readily allow the *Naval Chronicle* to serve as repeating frigate. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, And you a repeating frigate between Summertrees and the Laird!

c. *Repeating circle,* an instrument for measuring angles, in which accuracy is obtained by repeated measurements on a graduated circle. So *repeating instrument, theodolet, tripod,* etc.

a 1815 *Brewster's Edinb. Encycl.* VI. 498 The principle to which the repeating circle owes its existence was discovered by Professor Mayer..in 1758. 1821 Troughton in *Mem. Astron. Soc.* I. (1822) 33 The repeating circle, till within these few years, has been very little used in this country. 1829 Pearson *Practical Astron.* II. 513 A repeating instrument of the simplest construction. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 399/2 A watch telescope can scarcely be applied to a repeating theodolet, and we think that the repeating tripod may be so made as to be free from any objection.

d. Of fire-arms: Capable of firing a number of shots in succession without reloading.

1824 W. N. Blans *Excursion* 47, I saw there several of the celebrated 'repeating swivels.' 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 413 Revolving or repeating pistols have now become as necessary in war as the rifle. *Ibid.* 414 The complicated arrangement of all repeating fire-arms. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Nov., A repeating rifle of novel construction.

e. *Photogr. Repeating back,* a form of slide enabling two negatives to be taken on one plate.

1890 Woodbury *Encyc. Photogr.* s.v., There are many forms of studio cameras with repeating backs. 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 292 This..possesses the advantage of a repeating back for two cartes..upon one plate.

2. a. *Arith.* Of decimals: Recurring.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 397/2 Repeating decimals are of two kinds: viz. some consist only of the repeating figures [etc.]. 1847 De Morgan *Arithm. Bks.* 79 Another tract on repeating decimals.

b. *Math.* (See quot.)

1872 Frost *Curve Tracing* 187 Repeating Curves..whose equations involve trigonometrical functions of the coordinates in the place of the coordinates themselves. The loci of such curves, from the nature of trigonometrical function, are made up of patterns continually repeated in every direction.

3. That repeats a sound.

1709 Mrs. Rowe *Love & Friendship* 43, I..All Day to the repeating leaves complain In mournful Accents. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 19 A shout from an aerial height..propagated through repeating bands of men from a distance of many miles.

† Repe·ccating, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Re- + ppl. stem of L. *peccāre* to offend.] = Peccant *a.* 3.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/1 Only that the repeccating humors be cleanlye purged out.

† Repeda·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **repedātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *repedāre* to step back, f. *re-* Re- 2 a + *pedāre* to step.] Retrogression, *esp.* of the planets. (Only in H. More.)

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxvi, Another Adam once received breath, And still another in endlesse repedation. 1653 — *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 17 The Directions, Stations and Repedations of those Erratick Lights.

Repeell, -peit, obs. ff. Repeal *sb.*, Repeat *v.*

Repel (rĭpe·l), *v.* Also 5–6 **repelle,** 6–7 (9) **repell.** [ad. L. *repellĕre,* f. *re-* Re- + *pellĕre* to drive: cf. *compel, impel,* etc.]

† 1. *trans.* To drive or put away; to remove, extinguish, quench. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 471 Water dothe repelle [L. *extinguit*] oure naturalle thurste, and golde your thurste. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 85/2 Thenne was it thyng couenable that he that shold repelle this defaulte shold be born of a vyrgyne. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xvii. 39 Leid, Ane hevy mettall cauld and deid, Repelling loue,..And quencher of desyre. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cv. xi, [God] their hunger to repel, Candies the grasse with sweete congealed dew.

2. To drive or force back (an assailant or invader, an attack, etc.); to repulse. Also const. *from,* † *out of,* † *into,* † *to.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 106 Hese [Satan's] grete males, good Lord, repelle, And take man onto thi grace. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvi. 5 A pray to deid, quhome vane is to repell. 1566 *Form Com. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 527 The Turks..most fiercely assailing the Isle of Malta..were from thence repelled and driven. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. viii. (1614) 867 They ..land in another place, but are repelled to their ships by the Inhabitants. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 66. 471/2 Henry, the brother of Baldwin, repelled the Bulgarians out of Greece. 1717 Pope *Iliad* XI. 680 So turn'd stern Ajax, by whole hosts repell'd. 1821–2 Shelley *Chas. I,* IV. 43 Repelling invasion from the sacred towers. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* vi, The small body of provincial troops with which he marched to repel the Frenchmen.

absol. 1595 Markham *Sir R. Grenvile* Fiv, He repeld them whilst repell he might, Till fainting power was tane from power to fight. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 344 Here..Minds combat minds, repelling and repell'd.

b. To resist, repress (a feeling, incentive, etc.).

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 37 What sonne will for any zeale or duty once seeke to repell his owne appetite? 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 643 Perfect within, no outward aid require; And all temptation to transgress repel. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IV. xvii, The hopes which inly dwell, My manners note that I did long repel. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* I. xxvii. 438 Evil thoughts count as acts with the Eternal, if not at once repelled.

c. *Med.* To force back into the blood or system; to repress (a morbid humour, swelling, eruption, etc.). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1719 [see Repelling *vbl. sb.*]. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour,* The other {method} is to stop and repel 'em; which is call'd Repercussion, that sends 'em back to their Source. 1753 Bartlet *Farriery* 297 It being thought..unsafe to repel some of these discharges. 1822–34 [see *Repelled* below].

† 3. To reject or debar (a person) *from* an office, right, etc. Also without const. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 251 Sen women be the law commoun ar repellit, and by put, us think that the quene may nocht be juge in the cas. 1536–7 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 142 By authoritie of this Parliament unhabled and repelled from the exercising, receiving, or occupying of that office for ever. 1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* I. 1 If any coming to the communion duly and semely prepared be repelled of the priest. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 498 It shall be sufficient to repel the husband from his general right of administring his wife's effects.

† b. To stop, hinder, or restrain (a person) *from* an action or manner of acting. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 168/2 Many letters by whyche thou repellyd moche folke fro doyng sacrefyse to our goddes. 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Macc.* v. 18 This man also immediately as he came had bene scourged, and repelled verily from his boldnes. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 262 The Ianizare..repelled him from doing mee any wrong.

† c. To put or thrust (one) away. *Obs. rare.*

c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 59 Put from the a proude servaunte, .. Allso repelle that seruavnte that vsith to blaundysh the. 1540–54 Croke 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 36 For thou art God myne onely strength, Wherfor then doest thou me repell?

4. To turn back, ward off (a weapon, blow or wound). Also in *fig.* context.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 The sheelde of feyth, wherby we may easely resist and repell all such fyry dartes of temptacion. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. § 7 Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in repelling their strokes with whom he contendeth. 1717 Pope *Iliad* XI. 304 But the broad belt..The point rebated, and repell'd the wound. *c* 1753 Cowper *To Miss Macartney* 42 What though in scaly armour dressed, Indifference may repel The shafts of woe.

b. To ward off, resist (some outward evil).

1600 Holland *Livy* VIII. xxiii. 297 Which contumelie and reprochfull injurie..they would with all their might and maine repell..from them. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. v. 267 A Military Habit used..to repell the extremity of wet, cold and heate. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xx. 80 House and Clothes [agree] in End; for the End of both, is to repell the Injuries of the Heavens. 1736 Warburton *Alliance betw. Ch. & State* III. iii, Evil which proceeds not from the will is called a mischief; and may be simply repelled. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 3 The case in which an individual repels an evil to which the laws do not wish to expose him. 1799 Cowper *Castaway* 40 So long he, with unspent power, His destiny repelled.

5. To drive or force back (something moving or advancing), esp. by physical resistance.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 165 A man ascending a Mountaine, but repelled with contrarie winds. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxvi. 19 As the Rocks repel the greatest waves, so doth God his enemies. 1692 Ray *Disc.* (1713) 42 There is very great use of them [mountains], for repelling the vapours.. and hindering their Evagation Northward. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 153 The waters of both [rivers] .. being repelled by the bold and rocky shores of Ross-shire. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. v, I rushed among the rout to have repelled That miserable flight. 1831 Landor *Misc. Poems* Wks. 1846 II. 620 The ebbing sea thus beats against the shore; The shore repels it; it returns again.

b. To force away by the operation of natural laws of matter. (Cf. Repulsion.)

1710 [see Repelling *ppl. a.*]. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 237 Why should the particles of common salt repel each other..? 1747 Franklin *Exper. Electr.* (1751) II If a cork-ball..be repelled by the tube..'tis surprizing to see how suddenly it flies back. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* I. 48 The hairs of his head..will repel one another. 1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 227 That each particle of matter..repels other particles of matter. 1882 S. P. Thompson in *Nature* XXVI. 554/2 The moving electro-magnets were first attracted towards the opposing poles, and then, as they neared them, were caused to be repelled past.

c. To refuse to mix with (one another), or to admit (moisture).

1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 227 Why oil and water, mercury and iron, repel..each other. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 23 Oil and water seem to repel each other. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 360/2 If the film repel the solution, just run the finger..over the repellent portion.

6. To refuse to accept or receive; *esp.* to reject (a statement, plea, etc.) as unfounded or invalid.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 180 The said first exceptioun aucht and suld be repellit. 1573 *Ibid.* II. 260 Quhilk allegeance being repellit be my Lord Regentis Grace and Counsall. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. i. 109, I did repell his Letters, and deny'de His accesse to me. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 231 She always repelled quite indignantly any suggestion that anyone around her could be sick. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. (1876) 28 The Greek Christianity of the East repelled the Apocalypse, and the Latin Christianity of the West repelled the Epistle to the Hebrews. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 344 It is declared, That the second plea in law of the defenders ought to be repelled.

b. To confute, disprove. *rare.*

a 1634 Chapman *Revenge for Honour* Plays 1873 IV. 293 The kernel of the text enucleated I shall confute, refute, repel, refel. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 26 It is such a morality as completely repels the supposition of its being the tradition of a barbarous age.

7. To drive away or repulse (one who makes advances) with harsh words or treatment, or by denial; to reject (a suit).

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 573 Foule wordes, and frownes, must not repell a louer. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 868 Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd; But her with stern regard he thus repell'd. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* II. x, Whoe'er their Advocate repel, The Anger of their Judge shall feel. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XXV, If I continued to repel his wicked suit. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 125 Like suitors that will not be repelled.

b. To affect (one) with distaste or aversion.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xix, Through this delirious scene, the child frightened and repelled by all she saw [etc.]. 1846 Hare *Mission Comf.* (1850) 276 Such extravagances.. repell minds that have a sense of truth. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* i. 7 You ought also to remember that for purposes of intellectual discipline, a study which repels you is invaluable.

absol. 1817 Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 502 The probability that Hyder would not permit them, unopposed, to pass the river Palâr .. was a motive rather to stimulate than to repel. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* liii, What still is dear Attracts to crush, repels to make thee wither. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Swedenborg..with all his accumulated gifts, paralyzes and repels.

Hence **Repe·lled** *ppl. a.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 197 Repelled gout, and repelled cutaneous eruptions. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xiii. 374 The attracted end of the needle being nearer to the pole of the magnet than the repelled end.

Repel, obs. form of Repeal.

† Repe·le. *Obs. rare.* [? var. of Repeal *sb.*; but cf. med.L. *repellus* (Du Cange) as the name of some game.] An additional stake in the Roman game of hucklebones.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 164 The caster..was of force constraigned in the waye of repele to laie down to the stake one peece of coyne. *Ibid.* The caster should wynne and take..all the repeles.

Repele, -pell, obs. forms of Repeal *sb.* and *v.*

Repe·llance, -ancy. [See next and -ance, -ancy.] The act of repelling; a repellent feature or trait.

1860 Ouida *Tricotrin* I. 36 She uttered the words that had wounded her, as though in haughty repellance of their power to sting. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* iv. 101 That man

in whose conduct grace is scarcely visible through the repellancies of mortal infirmity.

Repellant (rĭpe·lănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REPEL *v.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** = REPELLENT *a.* **2.** Also *fig.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 317 The repellant quality of external bodies holds their internal parts together in a stronger cohesion. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* XXIV. 327 Mercy and works of law know not one another; are mutually repellant; refuse to commingle like oil and water.

b. Warding off, defensive.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 125 Keep thy spirit pure From worldly taint by the repellant strength Of virtue.

2. = REPELLENT *a.* 3.

1825 LYTTON *Zicci* I. v. His manners were chilling and repellant. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* Introd. vi 117 The exclusive and repellant conception of individuality given by that philosophy.

B. *sb.* = REPELLENT *sb.*, in various senses.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xiii. 62 Use no repellants, nor anything to cool inflammation. 1794 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 11 May the people, amongst whom I live, be withheld by stronger repellants than their own virtue, from invading my own property. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 94 The skilful application of tar mingled with butter, which act as repellants to the water. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 33 To be followed, there is reason to fear, unless some sufficient corrective and repellant be forthcoming, by not less lamentable consequences.

Repelle, obs. form of REPEAL *sb.* and *v.*

Repe·llence. [See next and -ENCE.] = next.

1866 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iv. 159 There have been severities and repellences, and discouraging tokens, blended so continually with the story. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 4/2 The armament of the *Rodney*..is only in strict keeping with her powers of repellence.

Repellency (rĭpe·lĕnsi). [See next and -ENCY.] The quality of being repellent; repelling power.

1747 FRANKLIN *Exper. Electr.* (1751) 11 You may draw off the electrical fire, and destroy the repellency. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. I. 110 The odious repellency of their example. 1836 J. ABBOTT *Way to do Good* vii. 222 It is this overrated importance which each..attaches to its own forms..that constitutes the repellency between the brawlers.

Repellent (rĭpe·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *repellent-em*, pres. pple. of *repellĕre* to REPEL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of medicines or medical applications: Having the effect of repelling morbid humours, etc. (See REPEL *v.* 2 c.) Now *rare.*

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* v. 19 It is necessary to use repellent Medicines, to wit, defensives, and clouts wet in Vinegar. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Repellent Medicines*, are such things as by stopping the Heat and Afflux of Humors..decrease the swelling of a part. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 381/2 All those means are said to be repellent, which check the Growth of the Tumour. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 62 Every thing wet, whether warm or cold, emollient, repellent or astringent. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 39 The leaves [of Sterculia fœtida] are considered repellent and aperient.

2. Having the power of repelling other bodies; characterized by repulsion. Also const. *of.*

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 237 Why should the most repellent particles be the most attractive upon contact? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 155 Each fragment of a pillar having its attractive and repellent points. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 136 The different manner..in which their parts become capable of communicating attractive or repellent powers to other matter. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 47 There are some men..whose clothes are repellent of dust and mud.

b. Impervious to, not receptive of, moisture.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 44 A manner of draining where the surface soil and base are repellent. 1885 [see REPEL *v.* 5 c].

c. Repelling or warding off attack.

1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 34 He saw the beautiful city..as if sheathed austerely in repellent armour.

3. Repelling by coldness of demeanour, or by some disagreeable feature; affecting one with distaste or aversion.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 460 Sherlock..is..somewhat repellent in his language. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Horace* i. (1859) 387 Chilled by thy mien repellent and disdainful. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 519 He overthrew..the repellent demand that the Gentiles should be circumcised.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Med.* An application serving to repel humours, etc. (see A. 1 above). Now *rare.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 Fractures..are cured by repellents hindering inflammation. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 170 Repellents in the Gout are sometimes most exceeding dangerous. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Jardon*, It should be first treated with coolers and repellents, such as hot vinegar, verjuice, &c. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 The bark of the root and the..leaves..are considered by the native Indian doctors as powerful repellents.

†**2.** A repulse. *Obs. rare* —1.

1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept., Did he not hold out against forty such repellents from Mrs. P——?

3. A repelling power or influence.

1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III. 245 All the impediments that act as repellents to your passion. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 292 It becomes a perpetual source of disgust, and serves as a perpetual repellent to the eye of scrutiny.

Hence **Repe·llently** *adv.*

1883 TALMAGE in *Chr. Her.* 16 May 272/1 It is religion presented repellently, morning, noon and night. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 3/1 They are.. healthy in tone, without being repellently didactic.

Repeller (rĭpe·lə1). [f. REPEL *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who repels.

1611 COTGR., *Repoulseur*, a repulser, a repeller. 1832 *Examiner* 805/1 The one pushes the human soul from him—the other, with a bow, consigns it back to its repeller. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 126 The Athenians..were the true repellers of the invader. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 701 The apostle of toleration, the impatient repeller of all clerical pretensions.

†**2.** = REPELLENT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min.* 403 The vertigo, is helped by temporal repellers, discutients,..and quinces. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 43 Repellers mostly have place in the very beginnings of Inflammations. 1753 BARTLET *Farriery* 220 Strains in the hock are to be treated by soaking the parts with coolers and repellers.

†**Repelless,** *a. Obs. rare* —1. [f. REPEL *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be repelled.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* E vij, Two great Armados ..by assault made knowne repellesse might.

Repe·lling (rĭpe·lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. REPEL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; repulse.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 183 Valerius left þe said auctorite for [þe] Indignacioun þat he tuke in his mynde for þe repelling of his petitioums. 1611 COTGR., *Repoulsement*, a repulsing, repelling. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 17. 103 To the repelling of a forraign enemy, they appoint a certain and limited return. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 381/1 By repelling is meant those Means which prevent such an Afflux of Fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a Tumour.

Repe·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That repels, in various senses of the vb.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b/2 He is called the expulsive or repellinge ligature. 1611 COTGR., *Repercussif*, repercussiue, repelling. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., In Mechanicks, where Attraction ceases to exert it self, a kind of repelling Force should succeed. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, When the repelling Extremity points downwards, the Island mounts directly upwards. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 249, I ordered emollient and repelling Cataplasms to be applied. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 62 The feeling in the poet's mind changes..from the repelling to the engaging. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 296 When the two repelling poles are brought into contact.

Hence **Repe·llingly** *adv.*, **Repe·llingness.**

1815 *Zeluca* I. 371 She must behave almost repellingly to the two men of her acquaintance she most esteemed. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 230 The eyes no longer stared repellingly with a fixed and hard glance. 1895 W. S. LILLY *Four Humourists* 66 Despite the repellingness of his style.

Repeman, variant of REAPMAN *Obs.*

Re-pe·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pen again.

c 1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 77 If Dauid were now to re-pen his Psalme, I think he might alter the forme of his counsell.

†**Repend,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare* —1. [ad. OF. *repenner*, *repesner*, etc. (Godef.).] *intr.* To kick, fling.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2107 Thane riche stedes rependez, and rasches one armes.

†**Repe·nd,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rependĕre* f. *re-* RE- + *pendĕre* to pay.] *trans.* To repay.

c 1550 L. WAGER *Life Marie Magd.* 1297 O Lord..To thee what tong is able worthy thanks to repend. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cix. 321 For good they euil agayne requite:..And so for loue..whote hate they do repend.

Rependant, obs. form of REPENTANT *a.*

†**Repensa·tion.** *Obs. rare* —0. [ad. late L. *repensātiōn-em* f. *repensāre*: cf. *compensation.*] 'A making recompense' (Blount 1656).

†**Repe·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Repentance; an act of repentance. (Freq. in Greene's works.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 24 Reproch the first, Shame next, Repent behinde. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiv. 15 For this I scourge myself with sharp repents. 1611 in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 175 My soule..In deepe repent, her former folly hates.

Repent (rĭpe·nt), *a.*1 [ad. L. *repent-*, ppl. stem of *repĕre* to creep.]

1. a. *Bot.* Creeping; *esp.* growing along the ground, or just under the surface, and sending out roots at intervals.

1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 16 There is no plant whatsoever so conatural to the vine..as this repent, and humble shrub. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 94 This had a small repent root. *Ibid.* 112 This has a crooked repent stem. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 74 Holland is said to owe its very existence to certain repent stems, by which its shores are apparently bound together.

b. *Zool.* Creeping, crawling, reptant.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 405/1 The third order, *Serpentia*, which are defined as having..a repent progression.

2. *fig.* Unable to rise to high ideas. *rare* —1.

1684 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 8 June, He..bravely enlarges the empire of our narrow speculations. and repent spirits, whose contemplations extend no further than their sense.

†**Repe·nt,** *a.*2 *Obs rare.* [f. stem of REPENT *v.*; cf. obs. F. *repent* (Godef.).] Repentant.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1694 The queen forthwith hire leue Toke at them all that were present, of hire defaults fully repente.

Repent (rĭpe·nt), *v.* Also 7 as *pa. pple.* [ad. F. *repentir* (11th c.) f. *re-* RE- + Rom. **penitīre*:— L. *poenitēre*: see PENITENT.]

1. *refl.* To affect (oneself) with contrition or regret for something done, etc. (cf. 3.) Also const. *of, for, that.* Now *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/173 Of hire misdedes heo repentede hire sore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7308 (Cott.), Ful sare yee sal repent yow. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 106 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 114 Longe after þat he [Christ] was ded, he [Pilate] repentede him ilome. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 224 Many menne repenten hem neuere of swiche thoghtes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 63 Repent þe noght of þinges passyd. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xv, They that be glad..of the praysynge of flaterers oftyme repente them therof. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 68, I repent me that I hadde not beleuyd you. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III* I. iv. 285, I repent me that the Duke is slaine. 1619 LD. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 207, I now repent me of it, hearing the niewes of Moravia confirmed from all parts. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 157, I was formerly a great companion of his, for the which I now repent me. 1842 TENNYSON *Ed. Gray* 23, I repent me of all I did.

2. *impers.* To cause (one) to feel regret, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 324 Hym repented that he cam there. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 270 As he withinne his herte caste, Which him repenteth ate laste. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1391 It salle repent vs fulle sore and we ryde forthire! 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. viii. 224 Me repenteth, grene knyghte, of your dommage. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 147 It shall not repent them of yt service. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXVIII. 123 It repented him that he let go Demetrius. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 148 This indeed would repent me, for the World will take more notice of it. 1717 *Entertainers* No. 11. 72 It can never repent us to endeavour to tread in the Steps of those bright Examples. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 303 It doth repent me: words are quick and vain. 1878 SWINBURNE *Tri. Time* XXI, Will it not one day in heaven repent you?

†**b.** In passive. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 71 That is to mene, that they that be confession are clensed and repented [etc.]. 1530 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in *Bale's Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 109. I say to thee, that in the turning about of thy hand such a sinner may be verily repented.

3. *intr.* To feel contrition, compunction, sorrow or regret for something one has done or left undone; to change one's mind with regard to past action or conduct through dissatisfaction with it or its results.

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 104 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 222 Ȝoure on schal attan ende Repenti er he com aȝe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 186 He þat repenteþ Raþest schulde arysen aftur [etc.]. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt* XXVII. 3 Judas..repentide, and brouȝte ayen the threttī pans to the princis of prestis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 328 So fer haste thow gon that late it is to repente. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Whan so euer ony synner repenteth, & is sory for his offences towarde god. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 5 Well, Ile repent, and that suddenly. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 60 This middlemost mansion is appointed for such Soules whose whole man hath not perfectly repent in this world. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 443 None teach repentance like true penitents. He wants nothing but to repent. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, If your purpose is evil, pause a moment, and repent. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 169 No light had we: for that we do repent.

b. Const. *of, at* (rare), † *on.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 536 Wy hy ne moȝe..Wel repenty of hare mysdede..þat ich schal segge, ase ich can. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 176 Thei wolde repente with gode will of the stryfe that thei hadde a-gein Merlin, but to late thei were to repente. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* iii. 10 He repented on the euell, which he sayde he wolde do vnto them, and dyd it not. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 1 God doth reserve a liberty to himself, either to repent of the evil or the good that was foretold concerning any people. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 91 A thousand of their Sins are venial; which, tho' not repented of, will not exclude them from the Favour of God. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. (1788) 75 A scene in which a mind like yours will find nothing to repent of. 1818 PARR *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 640, I repent not at the gift. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 372 Nor do I now repent of the manner of my defence.

†**c.** To be sad, to mourn (for an event). *Obs.* —1

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 47 Dead..thou maist aread Henceforth for ever Florimell to bee; That all the noble knights..may sore repent with mee.

4. *trans.* To view or think of (any action, etc.) with dissatisfaction and regret; to be sorry for.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 256 Do ȝit be consaile, þou salle not it repent. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 422, I repent my grauntetynge, That I to the made. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 221 For that or for some other cause he repentyth his bargeyn and woll nomore of it. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 297 b, Yet do I nothyng repente my first aduise & counsaill. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 111 Content with Hermia? No, I do repent The tedious minutes I with her haue spent. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 179, I could hardly keepe him from falling down most steepe mountaines..which made me repent the buying of him. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 108 They would sell their lives at so deere a rate, that the King might repent his purchase. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept, I was so much pleased with it, I have not yet repented my seeing it. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 49 The landlord began to repent his kindness. 1821 WHEWELL in Mrs. Douglas *Life* (1881) 65 Hitherto I have had no reason to repent setting off when I did.

b. *esp.* To feel regret, sorrow, or contrition for (something inherently wrong, some fault, misconduct, sin, or other offence).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 261 Þan he by-gan repentye sare þat he haþ greued his Eem. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 418 She..in that gret wrethe out of the paleyce went, Seying to herself that chere shuld þey repent. 1537 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 350 Both you and I may repent our dallying. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 511 To him that intendeth to repent those thinges wherein he hath offended. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 147 If the thing couenanted be lawfull, rashnesse must be repented: but the promise performed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 776 The soft Napæan Race will soon repent Their Anger, and remit the Punishment. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 95 He declared..they should one day repent their insolence and presumption. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 53 For a few minutes I repented my temerity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. (ed. 3) II. 187 William declared..that he would make the most Christian king repent the outrage.

†**c.** To regret (a circumstance or event). *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine*

Kk iij, The people founde such ease and plenty of all things, that no man repented a womans gouernment. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 33 Whose death..all the world repented.

† **5.** To live *out* in repentance. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 272 My offences being many, I would repent out the remainder of Nature.

Repe·ntable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being repented of; †repentant.

1571 DK. NORFOLK in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 574 My harty repentable and pytiefull lamentation. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 699 Repentance of all repentable sinne may be in one moment. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 65 It seems scarce pardonable because 'tis scarce a repentable sin or repairable malice.

† **Repentaille.** *Obs. rare.* [OF., f. *repentir* to REPENT: see -AL.] Repentance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11838 Wonder were elles, or art me failles, þey pleye wyþ repentailles. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 356 Thus whan love is evele wonne, Fulofte it comth to repentaile. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 156 Whanne plesaunce is fayled..thanne ofte tymes they falle into repentaille.

Repentance (rĭpe·ntăns). Also 4–6 -aunce, (5 -aunse), 4 -anse, (5 -ans, -once), 6 -ence. [a. F. *repentance* (12th c.): see REPENT *v.* and -ANCE, and cf. OSp. *repentencia* (13th c.).]

1. The act of repenting or the state of being penitent; sorrow, regret, or contrition for past action or conduct; an instance of this.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4958 (Gött.), 3our repentanse es comen ouer late. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5229 Wyþ sorow of herte and repentaunce þou mayst pay God wyþ lytyl penaunce. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1259 (1308) And at o word with-outen repentaunce Wel-come my knyght. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 She steryd the pepyl ever to repentaunce. 1509 FISHER *Serm. C'iess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 300 Wepynges & teares somtyme of deuocion somtyme of repentaunce. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 220 Repentance is never too late, but it is a true saying, repentance is never too soon. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* V. i, In time [they] should him fear, Lest after they buy repentance too dear. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 26 What patience could be content to..accept of repentances which must have after penitences, His goodness can only tell us. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 65 The Romish doctors reckon three stages in the passage from vice to virtue, attrition, contrition, and repentance. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* V. 246 Bitterness of soul, Pining regrets, and vain repentances. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 159 The morning is the time for repentance.

b. *personified.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 43 Penne Ron Repentaunce and Rehersed þis teeme. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 133 Repentence ay with cheikis wait, No..pennence did eschew. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 81 Then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque-pace. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* Prol. XXX, Repentance is a tender Sprite.

2. *Stool of* († or *for*) *repentance, repentance-stool,* a stool formerly placed in a conspicuous position in Scottish churches for the use of offenders (esp. against chastity) making public repentance; also called CUTTY-STOOL. So *repentance-gown.* (Cf. REPENTING *vbl. sb.* b.)

1647 in *Jrnl. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland* (1901) 271 To Adam McNeilis for dressing ye stoole of repentance, *02s. 5d.* *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 48 To stand publickly in the Stool of Repentance, acknowledging their former transgressions. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 120 They are setting up the stool of repentance in their churches as formerly, where people guilty of incontinency are to doe pennance. *c* 1765 *Collection Scot. Poems* 68 Tague .. told him, he behoved to do penance on the repentance stool. 1899 ANDREWS *Church Life* 112 The Synods specially enjoined on all parishes the procuring of a repentance-gown. *fig.* *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round London* Wks. 1709 III. 34 When the Fumes of Melancholy or Wine set them on the Stool of Repentance. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. iii, He has been just half a year on the stool of repentance! 1884 *Christian World* 2 Oct. 737/1 *The Times* .. seats itself as it were in shame on the stool of repentance.

3. *Herb of Repentance,* the plant rue. (Cf. the etym. note to HERB-GRACE.)

1858–9 *Phytologist* III. 207 This [the Herb-of-Grace] is not a native, but it is well known at the Old Bailey as the Herb-of-Repentance.

Repentant (rĭpe·ntănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 repend-. [a. F. *repentant* (12th c.), pres. pple. of *repentir*: see REPENT *v.* and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for past sins, penitent.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 174/2377 Heo weren echone repentaunt; ne miȝten none men more. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 752 Ryȝt repentaunt and ryȝt deuout Take hys deaþ in þy meende. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 149 He.. Moost repentaunt for-sook the world. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 57 *Preamble,* Your seid Suppliaunt is as sorrowfull and repentant as any creature may be. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/2 As those repentaunte sinners bee a parte of the churche predestynate. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 771 Kind Heav'n..does long since relent, And with repentant Saul it self repent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 1 Thus they in lowliest plight repentant stood. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlix, Charles entered, leaning on the shoulder of his repentant peer. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* XXV. 249 He will cleanse from your repentant souls this daily assoilment.

absol. as *pl.* 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Sothfast kyng whos regne is inmutabull To repentaunt by rygour not vengeable. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 264 It is my guyse, Alle repentaunt to bryng hem to my blys.

b. Const. *of, for.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5917 Elfred..Of ire trespas biuore ire deþ repentant was. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 363 No man þat dooþ dedely synne schal be i-saued, but he be verrey repentaunt at his lifes ende of al his mysdedes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 65 Men awe to praye..and be rependant of hir synnes. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 175 b, Them that are hartily repentaunt for their synnes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 550 Penitent also and repentant, for that which he had done in his furious madnesse. 1817 KEATS *Woman I when I,* etc. 4 The downcast eye, repentant of the pain That its mild light creates to heal again.

2. Expressing or indicating repentance.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* I. ii. 216 After I haue solemnly interr'd..this Noble King, And wet his Graue with my Repentant Teares. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 87 Some of them haue not spared to commit repentant error, to please the Pope. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 17 Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains Repentant sighs.

B. *sb.* One who repents, a penitent. ? *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 554/1 Though he haue made a true faithfull promise of pardone, to al true repentauntes and penitentes. 1624 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 350 Let not a Man that is a true Repentant think [etc.]. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 21 Dumb gestures are fitter for repentants, then high phrased bablings. *a* 1814 *Gonzanga* IV. vi. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 142 This last design of thy vengeful cruelty has made a sincere repentant of me.

transf. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224, I following the Greeke originall [*metanoia*] choose to call him the penitent or repentant.

Repentantly (rĭpe·ntăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a repentant manner.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* Ssiij, As that one vnder that one maide did die Repentaunt; so this other repentauntlie Under this other maide. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 To recouer his faith, which he ought to looke after repentantly and with more zeale. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii, She checked herself repentantly, saying, 'Well, we must not laugh at her [etc.].'

Repe·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. REPENT *v.* + -ED 1.] Regretted; thought of with repentance.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 59 Till the repented assay of their valour, disciplin'd them into better manners. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 265 He..sun and moon Perpetual witness made Of his repented humanness.

Repenter (rĭpe·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who repents, a penitent.

1621 CADE *Serm.* 34 Judas..did now repent..much better then the ordinary repenters at shrift. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 74 Some say, a Bishop Covenanter, If a Penitent repenter, Causeth more Joy to Sp'rits Divine, Than all the other ninety nine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 371 Having enrolled myself among the too-late repenters, who shall pity me? 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 101 The repenters .. ought forthwith to quit the wicked Church of England.

† **Repe·ntful,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Full of repentance.

1631 *Celestina* VII. 96 An idle and lazy youth, brings with it a repentfull and a painfull old age.

† **Repentine,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *repentin, -ine* (Godef.), or ad. L. *repentīnus,* f. *repent-, repens* sudden: see -INE.] Sudden.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, Enterprises rashe, hastie and repentine, Are chiefe thinges bringing great workes to ruine. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 All repentine and subite permutations are vnto our bodyes very preiudicialle. 1624 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 259 Never trust a repentance repentine; no sodein flash or brunt. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 1 Those repentine, serpentine mischiefes sting before they hisse.

Repenting (rĭpe·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REPENT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; repentance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4958 Don yee haue þe sin yee wate, Your repenting es now to late. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1087 Two þynges her-wyþ-ynne beþ, For-ȝefþe, and repentynge. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 156 Thoo that hadde doon vnkyndenesse .. humblely songe hire repentynge. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Repentyng, *regret, repentence.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 76 Wooing, wedding, & repenting, is as a Scotch jigge, a measure, and a cinque-pace. *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonn., To C. Skinner* 6 Deep thoughts..to drench In mirth, that after no repenting drawes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 444 To talk of my repenting, alas! And with that he fetch'd a deep Sigh. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 93 Repentings for her quick and angry mood.

b. *attrib.,* esp. *repenting stool,* the stool of repentance (see REPENTANCE 2).

1567 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 643/2 He sall.. present him self vpon the Repenting stuill in the parochiall Kyrk of Anstruthair in Repenting maneir. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* vii, Whinging fools, That's frighted for repenting-stools. *a* 1722 PENNECUIK *Collect. Scots Poems* (1787) 34 They gave the surplice to the English prelates, And their repenting stools to Scottish zealots.

Repenting (rĭpe·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That repents.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Wks. (1829) 177 Christ's blood (which must be received with a repenting heart thro' faith). 1618 G. STRODE *Anat. Mortalitie* 145 Vnto the repenting person hee giueth a soft heart. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxcviii, Repenting England .. To Philip's manes did an offering bring. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 7 Like a true repenting Prodigal. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. v, Tears of repenting joy, which fast intruded, Fell fast.

Hence **Repe·ntingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Repentivement,* .. repentingly, with repentance. 1642 S. ASHE *Best Refuge* 54 We must repentingly returne unto the Lord. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 134 There were many useful citizens whom they had..sent into banishment, and these they now repentingly wished to restore. 1893 *Daily News* 8 May 5/5 Those who .. repentingly returned to the bosom of the party.

† **Repentinous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as REPENTINE + -OUS.] Sudden.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 147 Grimfac'd repentinous Death.

† **Repe·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. REPENT *v.* + -IVE: cf. obs. F. *repentif.*] Repentant.

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 44 The body must be prostrate; and the minde Truly repentive, and contrite within.

† **Repe·ntless,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Unrepentant.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 148 Then may the Stupid, and Repentless die, And Heav'n it self forgive no more than I.

Repeople (rīpī·p'l), *v.* [ad. F. *repeupler* (13th c.): see RE- and PEOPLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To people anew; to furnish with a fresh population.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 158 After this the world was repeoplyd and made agayn by them that descended of them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 286, I will repeople the towne againe wyth mere Englishe men. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 10 Noah had so many yeares of his own life to bestow in repeopling and replanting the Earth. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 52 He invited..foreigners to repeople his Country. 1873 GEIKIE *Ice Age* i. 2 We behold.. Britain once more becoming continental, and repeopled.

b. *fig.* To people again in imagination.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. iv, Though all were o'er, For us repeopled were the solitary shore. 1871 MACDUFF *Patmos* v. 56 One can still re-people the solitude with busy life.

absol. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iv, I had the power to repeople—to create.

2. *transf.* To restock with bees, fish, etc.

1693 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 297 By repeopling their decaying state,..Their ancient stocks eternally remain. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Queen-bee,* From the fœcundity of this one female, a whole hive is easily and soon repeopled. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 484 Renascent swarms..Repeople still the shoals and fin the fruitful tide. 1862 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 201 M. Coste has superintended the laying down of..new oyster beds.., and likewise repeopled a number that had been exhausted.

Hence **Repeo·pling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Repeuplement,* a repeopling, repopulating. *a* 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 125 Presently upon re-peopling of the earth [etc.]. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 466 He..forgets that such a prompt repeopling could not take place without an unusual increase of births. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 203 There was nearly a complete extermination of the species, requiring a repeopling of the seas.

Reperal(e, -all, variants of REPAREL *v. Obs.*

Repercei·ve, *v. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To perceive afresh.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 41 That you may reperceive how little he understands Matters of Antiquity.

† **Repercu·ss,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *repercussus,* pa. pple. of *repercutĕre*: see next.] Beaten upon.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 23 When the mone is daies oold xv And so not repercusse [L. *repercussa*] as of the sonne.

Repercuss (rīpəɹkʌ·s), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *repercuss-,* ppl. stem of *repercutĕre,* f. *re-* RE- + *percutĕre* to PERCUSS.]

1. *trans.* To beat or drive back (air, fluids, etc.).

1501, 1615 [see *Repercussed* below]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 118 Aire in Ovens, though (no doubt) it doth (as it were) boyle, and dilate it self, and is repercussed; yet it is without Noise. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 If the Winds blow directly downward, and..force the dust to arise with the Wind, which is repercussed by the Earth. 1696 SALMON *Fam. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Redness,* To apply such things to the Eyes, as may repercuss and drive back the Humours offending. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* VI. 389 (MS.), As when the frighted blood through every vein Drives to and fro, propell'd and repercuss'd, By the effluvia of electric fire. *fig.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. vii, The marrow or pith.. doth repercusse and smite back the said disease, so that it shall not arise and grow. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. 610 The said tempestuous rumours did strike and repercusse his thoughts inward.

† b. To reflect (beams or rays of light). *Obs.*

1604 STIRLING *Aurora* XXXVII, As the Sunne..darting from aboue, Doth parch all things that repercusse his beames. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 73 The Ray, repercussed or reflected in the perpendiculum is redoubled.

† c. To return, reverberate (a sound). *Obs. rare.*

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 89 And ay the echo repercust Hir diapason sound. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 245 Whether a Man shall heare better, if he stand aside the Body Repercussing. 1710 [see *Repercussing*].

† **2.** Of light: To beat upon (a thing). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 48 As full of coulers as a Christall glasse, repercust and beaten against with the beames of the sunne.

Hence **Repercu·ssed, Repercu·ssing** *ppl. adjs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. iii, Of repercus[si]t air the echo cryis, Amang the branches of the blomed treis. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 247 The noise that is made by the repercussed waters. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 73 The repercussed Heat is sufficient for all Operations Natural to quicken and encourage them. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 9. 1/1 An Eccho..is caus'd by any..Repercussing Body stopping and reflecting the..Sound.

† **Repercu·sser.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 -our. [f. prec. + -ER 1, -OR 2.] *Med.* A repellent.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 1032 The immoderate use of repercussers. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 29 Others repel by a refrigerating quality..as water and other such repercussours.

Repercussion (rīpəɹkʌ·ʃən). Also 6 -par-. [a. F. *répercussion* (14th c.), or ad. L. *repercussiōn-em,* n. of action f. *repercutĕre*: see REPERCUSS *v.*]

1. The action of a thing in forcing or driving back an impinging or advancing body; also, the power of doing this. Now *rare.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Cosmogr. xv, This goume is generat of see froith, quhilk is cassin vp be continewal repercussion of craggis aganis the see wallis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 11 The vapor thereof by repercussion, forceth them [the planets] to be evidently retrograde, and goe backward. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 3 A man cannot fasten..any maine stroke and visible vpon soft and yeelding bodies, in that they haue no repercussion. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 17 Because of the repercussion of other Atoms ..they receive such knocks as make them quiet in their places. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. (ed. 2) 172 They various Ways recoil, and swiftly flow By mutual Repercussions to and fro. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 77 From the opposition it must have met in these mountainous tracts, and the repercussion of their craggy sides, eddies must have been formed.

†**2. a.** *Med.* The action of forcing back or driving away by the application of remedies; the operation of repelling (humours, swellings, etc.) from a particular part of the body; also, a medicine or application used for this purpose. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* R ij b, The seconde [intention]..is fulfylled by repercussyon at the begynnynge. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 229 Mercurie..For repercussion thou win'st praise. 1663 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) VI. 372, I should prefer that method in agues before any violent repercussions though it were the famous *febrifuga* called Jesuits' bark. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlii. 93 The proper..Nourishment of the Similary Parts is done by ..Repercussion not by Attraction. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, The other [method] is to stop and repel 'em; which is call'd Repercussion, that sends 'em back to their Source.

†**b.** The forcing back of flame by blowing upon it. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 9 Like as the repercussion of the flame intends it more. 1633 — *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 28 O God, if thy bellows did not sometimes thus breathe upon me, in spiritual repercussions.

3. Repulse or recoil of a thing after impact; the fact of being forced or driven back by a resisting body.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VIII. 174 b, The streame..apering by the reparcussion of the water in manye places to be ful of great stones in the bottome. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* (1619) 1137 That (with the Repercussion of the Aire) Shooke the great Eagle sitting in his Chaire. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5148 The other Secondary Affections of Winds; as their Undulation, Repercussion from Promontories, Opposition, &c. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1693) 205 After much thunder and roaring by the allision and repercussion of the flame against and from the sides of the Caverns. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 371 The waters are violently carried against the rocks: and in their repercussion, form dangerous whirlpools. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) VII. 11 By the repercussion bursting out with redoubled force.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xiii. § 3 This certainty can never be wrought but by a repercussion of the engraffed notion upon itself. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiii. 75 A mighty wall As Diamond Solid, where all Sence must fall With repercussion. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Prehist. Nations* iv. (1877) 138 Their action .. has entered the current of European affairs indirectly only, and by repercussion. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study. Shaks.* (ed. 2) 79 The injury done her cousin, which by the repercussion of its shock..serves to transfigure..the whole bright light nature of Beatrice.

c. *Med.* = BALLOTTEMENT.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 94 Ballottement, or repercussion, is a valuable means of acquiring information as to the existence of pregnancy. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vii. (ed. 4) 39 Feeling ballotement or repercussion, hearing the fœtal movements.

4. The return or reverberation of a sound; echo, echoing noise.

1595 *Locrine* III. vi, Where every echo's repercussion May help me to bewail mine overthrow. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 28/1 The Ecchoes of his groanings seem'd to sound, With repercussion of his dying plaines. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 119 To bridle the Evagation of the Sound—but not to make a Confusion thereof, by any disagreeable Repercussions. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 95 This dreadful noise is prolonged by repercussions from the caverns of the mountains. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 309 Like the echo which is a repercussion of the original voice.

transf. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* III. 4 Let our letters be as eccho's: let them bound back, and make mutuall repercussions. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 ¶ 6 Taste and Grace.. sounds which..have since been re-echoed without meaning ..by a constant repercussion from one coxcomb to another.

b. *Mus.* (See quots.)

1609 J. DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 12 The Repercussion, which by Guido is called a Trope, and the proper and fit melodie of each Tone. Or it is the proper interuall of each Tone. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Of these three chords the two extremes, i.e. the final and the predominant one (which are properly the repercussions of each mode). 1872 BANISTER *Music* § 391 During the successive entries of the Subject and Answer, the other parts continue with counterpoints,..and this entry of all the parts constitutes the Exposition (or Repercussion), exhibiting the material of which the Fugue is to be formed. 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 139/1 (*Tonal Fugue*) The alternation of the Subject with the Answer—called its Repercussion..—is governed by necessary, though somewhat elastic laws.

5. The action of a substance in reflecting light; †colour resulting from such reflection.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 541 A certain blacke vernish which..by the repercussion thereof..gaue an excellent glosse and pleasant lustre to the colors. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 474 Some thick Clouds received its opposite light, and there dispersed the same by repercussion. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 30 A number of Fish, whose glistering shells made that artificial light in the night, and gave the Sea a white repercussion. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Wordsw.'s Poetry* Wks. 1857 VI. 242 What would the sun be itself,..if its glory were not endlessly.. thrown back by atmospheric repercussions?

b. Reflection *of* beams, rays, etc. Also without *of*. (Common in 17th c.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 Certaine buttons..which with the repercussion and reverberation of the Sun-beames, doe shine againe like resplendent gold. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 257 Vpon a house top..where the repercussion of the Sunne did worke vpon them. 1653 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 3 That the rays may not be returned; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 142 By reflection and repercussion of the sun's rays. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 40 Aph. v, Our election from God is but the repercussion of the beams of his love shining upon us.

†**c.** A reflection *of* something. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 58 As in a Christall, there is a perfect Repercussion of a Mans visage.

6. A blow or stroke given in return; also *fig.* a return of any kind of action, a responsive act.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 188 When our eies be sore ..we turne away our sight unto those bodies and colours which make no reverberation or repercussion backe againe upon it. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 611 The bones strike the Nerue, .. The same Nerue makes a repercussion vpon the Membrane. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 92 The subject whereon shee had to worke being hard and apt to resist, made her subject to repercussions. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Ps.* xxxix. Wks. (1835) 312 Observing others to improve the good and evil we see in them,..looking on them to make the repercussion stronger on ourselves. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 148 ¶ 5 Tenderness once excited will be hourly increased by the..repercussion of communicated pleasure. 1831 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. II. *Shade of Elliston*, Natural re-percussions, and results to be expected from the assumed extravagances of..mock life.

†**b.** The action of returning a blow. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 480 The law of repercussion and retalion tooke no place.

†**7.** A repeated blow. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 244 Rhœtus.. aggrauates his wound With repercussions of his burning brand.

b. A repeated attack *of* pain. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1796 BURNS *Let. to Thomson* Apr., I have only..counted time by the repercussions of pain.

Repercussive (rīpəɹkʌ·siv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 –if. [ad. F. *répercussif, -ive* (14th c.): see REPERCUSS *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Of medicines or medical applications: Serving to repel humours or reduce swellings. *Obs.* Cf. REPELLENT *a.* 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 210 To enpostyms of blood, þou miȝt do medicyns repercussifs & dissolutiuis sotilly. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 14 The inconvenient and untimely application of medicines repercussive. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 818 The flower thereof is good in repercussiue plaisters. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 29 The Greeks call a repercussive Medicament ἀποκρουστικὸν. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 673/1 Besides this, it is very drying, repercussive and anodyn.

2. a. Of sounds: Reverberating or reverberated; echoing, resounding; repeated.

1598 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. ii, That word only Hath, with its strong and repercussive sound, Struck my heart cold. 1638 [SHIRLEY] *Mart. Soldier* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 225 All the Goths and Vandalls shall strike Heaven with repercussive Ecchoes of your name. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1162 Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud The repercussive roar. 1809 MRS. J. WEST *Mother* (1810) 169 The woodland hind Strikes the firm oak with repercussive blows. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 201 *note*, I think now that the fantastic beauty of that single repercussive note would perhaps be out of tune.

b. Of things or places: Returning a sound.

1695 CONGREVE *Taking of Namur* vi, The huge Cyclops did..Massie Bolts on repercussive Anvils beat. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VII. (ed. 2) 358 Ye noisie Waves Strike with Applause the repercussive Caves. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* iv. 39 Echo no longer..confides her sorrows to the remote glen or the repercussive rock.

†**3.** Of light: Reflected. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 274 This (the glasse alone) Where the neat Sunne each morne himselfe attires, And gildes it with his repercussive fires. 1701 WATTS *Horæ Lyr., Fun. Poem T. Gunston*, As she labours up to reach her Noon, Pursues her Orb with repercussive Light.

transf. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 192 Their guides a repercussive dread Took from the horrid radiance of his refulgent head. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *To H. D.* 16 Shadowes to delude thine eyes With ayrie repercussive sorceries.

4. Of a blow: Causing to rebound. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 69 What vig'rous Arm, What repercussive blow Bandies the mighty Globe still too and fro?

†**B.** *sb. Med.* A repellent. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 209 þou must purge þe matere or þou leie þerto ony repercussijf or ony maturatif. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 75 If the mylke be curded in the brestes, some olde auctours wyll gyue repercussiues. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 278 The herbe is..a singular repercussiue in all impostumes and inflammations. 1651 FRENCH *Distil.* v. 135 A plate of the said Mercury laid upon tumours would be a great deale better repercussive then plates of lead, which Chirurgions use. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, Repercussives are not used in all sorts of Tumours.

Hence **Reperou·ssively** *adv.*, **Reperou·ssiveness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 874 It did shiver—repercussively broken back by gnarled oak.

†**Repercu·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *répercuter* (14th c.), or L. *repercutĕre*: see REPERCUSS *v.*] **a.** *absol.* = REPERCUSS *v.* 1. **b.** *trans.* To strike in turn.

1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* XXVI, I did therto leues of iusquiamus sodden .. because it repercuteth and resolueth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 11 When the first bone, percussed by the stroke of the ayre, repercuteth the other in manner of a mallet.

†**Repercu·tient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *repercutient-em*, pres. pple. of *repercutĕre*: see REPERCUSS *v.*] = REPERCUSSIVE *a.* 1.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIII. 392 The laxity of the part..will not permit us to apply any thing that is violently repercutient or resolvent. *Ibid.* XVII. 592 Cold and very repercutient things must by no means be applied.

†**Repercutive.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. obs. F. *repercutif* (14th c.); see REPERCUTE and -IVE.] = REPERCUSSIVE *sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Repercutif*, a repercutiue; a medicine that repells..paine from the place whereunto it is applyed.

†**Repe-refe,** variant of REAP-REEVE *Obs.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596/7 *Metellus*, a reperefe.

Reperel (1, variants of REPAREL *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

Reperfo·rm, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To perform again.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 119 Infant Baptism is God's ordinance, and Baptism not to be reperformed. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 219 It rather causes the original organic motion to be re-performed.

Reperfu·me, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To perfume again. Hence **Reperfu·med** *ppl. a.*

1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garl.* Ecl. viii, While others..strut the stage with reperfumed wordes. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* VI. 19 Thy love Puts music into forest sounds And odours reperfumes.

Re·perible, *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **reperībilis*, f. *reperīre* to find: see -IBLE.] Discoverable.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 189 Per is noone yle thynge but hit is reperible in man. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 275 We must strip them of their national, local, and personal distinctions, of all, in short, that is not reperible in every one of them.

†**Reperi·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *reperīre* to find + -ITION.] Discovery.

1627 SPEED *England* XXXVIII. § 1 Neither the reperition nor the repetition thereof shall be accounted impertinent.

Repe·rriwig, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cover again as with a wig.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. v. *Decay* 815 The Sappy-bloud Of Trees hath twice re-perriwig'd the Wood.

Repe·rjuring, *vbl. sb. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] Repetition of perjury.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 183 What expostulation, railing, scoulding, periuring, and reperiuring is maintained?

Repermi·t, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *repermettre* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To permit again.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 22 Hee .. suspended himselfe from vse of his priestly function, till vpon sute he was repermitted.

Repersua·de, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *absol.* To persuade again.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedford.* I. (1662) 117 Whereupon for his own preservation he was re-perswaded to return to Pitmister. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* VII. (1783) I. 95, I began to re-persuade;..I protested [etc.].

Reperté, -tee, obs. forms of REPARTEE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Repertible,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [a. F. *repertible*, f. L. *repert-*, ppl. stem of *reperīre* to find.] 'Which may be found, gotten, or recovered' (Blount, 1656, from Cotgr.).

†**Repertite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [var. of REPARTITE *v.*, with change of vowel as in L. *impertīre*.] *trans.* To quarter in divisions. Const. *upon.*

c 1603 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 40 Companies repertited upon Zeeland..These companies were repertited upon Zeeland, but paid hitherto by the generality.

†**Reperti·tion.** *Obs.* [var. of REPARTITION: see prec.] Division, distribution, allotment.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 6 It folowed, that in the repertition of y^{e} lands conquered, Iames Velasques gave unto Cortez the Indians of Manicorao. 1635 R. DAFFORNE *Merch. Mirrour* Ep. Ded. a v, The word Repertition is not used in my Booke, as James Peele, and many Merchants doe.

†**Reperti·tious,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *repertitius*, f. *repert-*, *reperīre* to find.] Found by chance.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; hence in later Dicts.

‖ **Repertoire** (re·pəɹtwāɹ, F. repɛrtwār). Also ré-. [F. *répertoire*, ad. L. *repertorium* REPERTORY.] A stock of dramatic or musical pieces which a company or player is accustomed or prepared to perform; one's stock of parts, tunes, songs, etc.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. 42/2 The part.., with the exception of the renowned..Robert Macaire, is the best character in his *répertoire*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, Warrington, who..had but one tune..in his *répertoire*, ..sat rapt in delight. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 124, I got hold of the *répertoire* and studied up all the parts I knew I should have to play.

attrib. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/4 A sound repertoire company, where too many plays are not embarked upon, and yet the so necessary variety is not wanting.

†**Repe·rtor.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [L., agent-noun f. *reperīre* to find.] A discoverer.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 31 Let others dispute whether Anah was the Inventour, or onely the Repertour of Mules.

‖ **Repertorium** (repəɹtō·riŭm). [L., f. *repert-*, ppl. stem of *reperīre* to find: cf. next.] †**a.** A catalogue. *Obs.* **b.** A storehouse, repository.

1667 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 111 He..shew'd him 'the Repertorium', and spoke to Jennings the reacher of the records, that he should let him have any record that he should point at in the said Repertorium. 1818 Lady Morgan *Fl. Macarthy* III. i. 17 As for Counsellor Conway Crawley, I look upon him as the very repertorium of the laws. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* ii. § 1 (1875) 45 The Bible is not a great repertorium of quotations.

Repertory (re·pəɹtŏri). Also 6 *erron.* report-. [See prec. and -ory.]

†**1.** An index, list, catalogue or calendar. *Obs.*

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 304 The Vse of the first boke called a Repertory. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* C iv b, Vnto which Leager it shalbe necessary to..make a calender, otherwise called a Reportory or a finder. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 372 Hermippus..made besides a Repertorie or Index to euery booke of the said Poesie. 1687 N. Johnston *Assur. Abbey Lands* 179 Whose singular favor I must ever acknowledge..in furnishing me with a Repertory, whereby I am enabled readily to find such Records. 1761 Ducarel (*title*) A Proposal for Publishing a general Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages.

attrib. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 353/2 Quoting a multiplicity of cases from the Repertory [*printed* Ref-] Book.

2. A storehouse, magazine, or repository, where something may be found.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 66 As I looke..for his vniuersall Repertory of all Histories, contayning the memorable acts of all ages, all places, and all persons. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess.* II. iii. Wks. 1754 IV. 46 His [Homer's] writings became the sole repertory to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1802 IV. 295 The moral scheme of France..is indeed an inexhaustible repertory of one kind of examples. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. i. § 14 It is..an immense repertory of unconnected criticisms and other miscellaneous erudition. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* xviii. 456 The established repertory of our statutes and usages.

3. = Repertoire.

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 210 The repertory of the German lyric stage was..miserably poor in comic operas. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxxi, The tune the most symbolical of Liberalism which their repertory would furnish.

Reperu·sal (rī-). [Re- 5 a : cf. next.] A second perusal.

1670 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 92, I shall be forced to protract the time I had set myself for the reperusal of my papers. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, On a reperusal, however, he thought that .. he could discover something like a tone of awakened passion. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 354 A reperusal discovers to the same mind many things at first overlooked.

Reperu·se (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To peruse again or repeatedly.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 331 If any thinke that this is but a surmise, let them reperuse what here passantly is written. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 113, I have given myself no Time to re-peruse what I have written. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxiv, This second paper he also perused and reperused more than once. 1862 Buckley *Introd. Partonope* (Roxb.) 24 He reperused with this object in view the legend as narrated by Apuleius.

Reperve·rsion. *rare*$^{-1}$. [Re- 5 a.] Perversion back again.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 27 Another..Italian Protestant, Refugee to the Church of England, was still more unfortunate, especially as to his Doubling of his Re-perversion to Popery again.

Repet, obs. form of Rippet.

Repete, obs. form of Repeat *v.*

Repetend (re·pɪtend, repɪte·nd). [ad. L. *repetend-um*, '(that) which is to be repeated', neuter gerundive of *repetĕre* to Repeat.]

1. *Arith.* The recurring figure or figures in an interminate decimal fraction. (Cf. Repeat *v.* 6 b.) Also *fig.*

1714 Cunn *Treat. Fractions* 62 The Figure or Figures continually circulating, may be called a Repetend. 1718 Malcolm *Arith.* Pref. (1730) 12 His [Cunn's] rule for the addition of Circulates having compound Repetends is insufficient for a general rule. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 198 A chain of character evidence without end; an arithmetical repetend. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 442 Think you that this number is the whole? So far from being so, it is a repetend. 1854 B. Smith *Arith.* 76.

2. A recurring note, word, or phrase; a refrain.

1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* vii. 6 Then [the bells] faltered to their closing toll Whose long, monotonous repetend [etc.]. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 116 In 'The Raven', 'Lenore', and elsewhere, he employed the repetend also. 1895 C. A. Smith *Repetit. & Parall.* 17 The first 7 stanzas observe alternate initial repetition, '*Puisque*' being the repetend employed.

Repetition[1] (repɪti·ʃən). Also 6 -icion, -icyon, *Sc.* -icioun, -itioun. [a. OF. *repeticion* (mod.F. *répétition*) or ad. L. *repetītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repetĕre* to Repeat.]

I. 1. The action of repeating or saying over again something which one has already said; reiteration; an instance of this.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Of curiosite to saye theyr duty agayne, or to saye it with repeticyons. 1557 Bible (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 7 When ye pray, vse no vaine repetitions as the heathen. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 208 Your figure that worketh by iteration or repetition of one word or clause..is counted a very braue figure. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 107 The sacred Scriptures abound in elegant Repetitions. 1751 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Bute* 19 June, When you do not answer any part of my letters, I suppose them lost, which exposes you to some repetitions. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) p. vi, I am fearful that I shall appear..to have been guilty of unnecessary repetitions. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Let me recapitulate—for there is no harm in repetition.

b. *Rhet.* The use of repeated words or phrases.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 107 b, Repetition is when we begynne diuerse sentencies one after another with one and the same worde. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 65 It is also meit, for the better decoratioun of the verse to vse sumtyme the figure of Repetitioun. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Repetition*, (a Figure in Rhetorick) is when a Person thinking his first expression not well understood, .. repeats or explains them, another way.

2. The action of repeating or saying over something in order to fix or retain it in the memory; †also, the rehearsal of a play.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xl. (1887) 231 The morening houres will best serue for the memorie..: the after noone for repetitions, and stuffe for memorie to worke on. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxi. (1627) 246 Once gotten, they were easily kept by oft repetition. 1756 Foote *Engl. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 114 It is now in repetition at the French comedy. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxx, Of the new details he learned he could only retain a few, and those only by continual repetition.

b. The action of reciting in a formal manner, *esp.* recitation of something learned by heart; a piece set to be learned and recited.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xl. § 1 If the Psalms..deserve to be oftener repeated than they are, but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftener repetition. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* vi. (1627) 68 There must be daily repetitions and examinations. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 79 ¶ 1 A Repetition of the following Verses out of Milton. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. viii, Seeing the boy who is next above you flogged for a repetition which you know you cannot say even half so well as he did. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 129 Seeing that his boys learn their repetitions and get up in time for morning school.

3. Recital, relation, narration, mention.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 165 *Rich.* Foule wrinckled Witch, what mak'st thou in my sight? *Q. M.* But repetition of what thou hast marr'd. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 144 A name Whose repetition will be dogg'd with Curses. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 83/1 By repetition of which accident, Charillus often afterwards defended the Dæmon. 1821 Byron *Mar. Fal.* v. i, Spare us, and spare thyself the repetition Of our most awful, but inexorable Duty.

4. The action or fact of doing something again; renewal or recurrence of an action or event; repeated use, application, or appearance.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 2 Because by repetition they..confirme the habites of all vertue, it remaineth that we..keep them as ordinances. 1695 Dryden tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Observ. p 200 The Members would be too naked, if they left not two or three Folds, .. and therefore [they] have us'd those Repetitions of many Folds. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Habits are acquired by the frequent repetition of actions. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 22 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much,..By repetition palled, by age obtuse. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, These glances seemed to increase her confidence at every repetition. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* v. 148 Genius, getting impatient of universal repetition, strikes out for itself new paths on every side. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 859/2 A notion that architectural beauty is to be attained by an indefinite repetition of ugliness.

b. *Mus.* (See quots. and cf. Repeat *sb.* 2c, 2d.)

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 68 When you see this signe :‖: of repetition, you must begin again, making the note next before the signe..a semibriefe in the first singing. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Repetition .. is also a doubling or trebling, etc. of an interval, or a reiteration of some concord or discord. 1881 Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. s.v., The rapid reiteration of a note is called repetition.

c. The comparative ability of a musical instrument to repeat the same note in quick succession.

1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 285/1 Another common defect is in the 'repetition': a key will not rise to the level instantly the finger is raised. 1894 Elliston *Organs & Tuning* 148 The..repetition is such that the pipes respond to the most rapid staccato passages.

d. The return of a taste. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1705 Jos. Taylor *Journ. Edenborough* (1903) 49 For my part I only drunk one Glass for curiosity, and I am sure, had the repetition of it 20 times in my stomach.

5. A copy or replica of a thing.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 299 We saw a couple of icebergs standing alone in the sky, and at their shadowy tops their phantom repetitions inverted. 1881 *Catal. Nat. Portr. Gallery* 255 A small and highly finished repetition of it was recently sold among the artist's works.

6. *attrib.*, as **repetition clock**, a repeating clock; **repetition sermon** (see quot. 1688); **repetition work**, the occupation of making the same article over and over again.

1624 Donne *Devot.* (ed. 2) 381, I could not heare the Sermon, and these latter Bells are a repetition Sermon to me. 1688 D. Granville in *Misc.* (Surtees No. 37) 43 It is a custom in the University of Oxford once in the year in the University Church to have a Repetition-sermon ..: that repetition task..is the most difficult employment of the whole year. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* I. 79 The pieces contained in the striking part of the ordinary repetition clocks. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 6/2 Another Manchester firm..discharged a fitter employed on simple repetition work.

II. 7. (Chiefly *Sc.*) The action of claiming restitution or repayment; a claim of this kind; also loosely, restoration, recovery, repayment.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 74 This rite of chevelry, and repeticioun of gudis, began first be ane anciant pepil namit equicoli. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 543 But prejudice of his repetitioun of the soume abonewrittin payit be him to the said Sir Robert. 1644 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) II. 313 Everie vther burghe sall haue repetitioun of the tua pairt of the proportioun of excise furneshit by them. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. x. 138 Innocent requiring of my owne, which goes no further then a faire repetition. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 5 Their action..for repetition of any overcharge in such account of expences. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 204 A creditor who had obtained a preference in a ranking to which he was not entitled, was found liable to repetition.

Repeti·tion[2] (rī-). *rare*$^{-1}$. [Re- 5 a.] A new petition or request.

1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 240 Repetitions, when they are supported with new reasons,..are justifiable in all cases.

Repeti·tional, *a. rare.* [-al.] =next.

1720 S. Parker *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 15 This second, or repetitional Law, being indeed a Recapitulation and Compendium of the first. 1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit., Full Petit.* 117 An interval..between the original series of proceedings, and the repetitional proceedings. 1871 Bushnell in *Life & Lett.* xxiv. (1880) 524 Great care to be had of language—no..cantish repetitional stuff.

Repetitionary (repɪti·ʃənări), *a.* [f. Repetition[1] + -ary.] Characterized by, of the nature of, repetition.

1720 S. Parker *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 27 Where Moses deliver'd the Second or Repetitionary Law. 1806 R. Cumberland *Mem.* (1807) II. 235 His adoption of a stanza obsolete and repetitionary on the ear. 1891 J. Winsor *Chr. Columbus* ii. 60 The repetitionary changes of stock sentiment, which swell the body of the text.

†**Repeti·tioner.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er[1].] The preacher of a repetition sermon.

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 68 For which he was so ratled up by the Repetitioner. 1691 [see Repeater 2 b].

Repeti·tionist. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who makes a practice of repetition.

1815 *Zeluca* III. 242 'What, another anecdote..!' 'I am a mere repetitionist', cried Medlicott.

Repetitious (repɪti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *repetīt-*, ppl. stem of *repetĕre* (see Repeat *v.*) + -ious.] Abounding in, or characterized by, repetition, esp. of a tedious kind; tiresomely iterative.

(Common in recent American use.)

1675 Penn *Eng. Pres. Interest* 17 The Great Charter..is comprehensive and repetitious of what I have already been discoursing. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 34 A surprize is an agreeable novelty in this same repetitious world. 1856 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 136 An English legal document,..very long and repetitious. 1860 Holland *Miss Gilbert* vi. 107 It had been drummed into her ears by the repetitious tongue of her mother.

Hence **Repeti·tiously** *adv.*; **Repeti·tiousness.**

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Jan. 62/1 Man is weak; 'but, more than this, he is wicked—repetitiously and wilfully so'. 1882 P. Schaff *Apost. Chr.* (1883) 785 The apparent repetitiousness and dependence of Ephesians on Colossians.

Repetitive (rɪpe·tɪtiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ive: cf. *competitive.*] Characterized by, of the nature of, repetition; repetitious.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 51 This little domestic scene was repeated..with just sufficient variation..as might suffice to prevent its appearing stupidly repetitive. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 211 Observe if there be any alterations or spontaneous repetitive movements of the digits.

Hence **Repe·titiveness.**

1884 *Spectator* 15 Nov. 1509 A sort of patient repetitiveness—there is no such word but there ought to be—which drives onlookers wild.

Repeyle, obs. form of Ripple *v.*

Repi·ck (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To pick again, in various senses.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 83 The Docks picked out of the Swaths; which were afterwards turned and re-picked. 1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 116 The same thin Cassius to repick His purpose and to probe his quick. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* viii, Paul hastened to repick his oakum and rejoin his friend.

Repicq(ue, obs. forms of Repique *v.*

Repi·cture (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To picture again.

1847 *New Monthly Mag.* Jan. 14* A full-length portrait of the times..is repictured to the eye. 1875 Geo. Jacque *Hope: Lights and Shadows* ii. 15 Hopes—Which Fancy with officious art Repictures to the wounded heart.

Repie·ce (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To piece together again.

1646 in Carte *Ormonde* (1736) II. App. 13 You endeavour what you can to repiece your breach with the Irish. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 398 It will..stop the other thread or threads until the broken thread shall be repieced.

Repier, obs. variant of Rippier.

†**Repi·gnorate, -erate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. ppl. stem of L. *repignorāre, -erāre*: see Impignorate.] 'To redeem a pledge.' So †**Repi·gnoration.**

1623 Cockeram. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cooper].

†**Repi·ke.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. Repique *v.*] ? Repercussive or repulsive action.

1687 Beverley *Expos. Song of Songs* Concl., So the Repike Of untun'd Ears its True sounds back do strike With Disacceptance.

Repillestok, obs. form of Ripplestock.

Repi·n (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To pin again.

1859 Reade *Love me* xxvii. Eve slily repinned it on him. 1885 Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 286/1 The great points in repinning are to drive the pin [etc.].

†**Repi·ne,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The (*or* an) act of repining; discontent, grudge.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 490 Were neuer foure such lamps,

together mixt, Had not his clouded with his browes repine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 96 Not .. iterating still his praises for feare of heaping more matter of envie and repine. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 64 What I must, that I will do, without so much as a repine or a struggle.

Repine (rĭpəi·n), *v.* Also 6–7 **repyne.** [app. f. RE- + PINE *v.*, but the formation is unusual.]

1. *intr.* To feel or manifest discontent or dissatisfaction; to fret, murmur, or complain. Also const. *against, at,* † *to.*

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1262 Envy will grutch, repining at his wele. 1530 PALSGR. 686/2 Thou repynest agaynst all thynge that I do. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 79 It was neuer hard in Ieurye that the people repyned or sayed, The kynge is a child. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* xxvii. (1616) 263 Looke..that thou repine not to this light. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 118 One..is repined at, because hee hath some of the inheritance. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 94, I will not argue that, nor will repine. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (ed. 2) 97 Repine we guiltless in a world like this? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvii. (1788) 311 Religious men..make it the last effort of their piety not to repine against Providence. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 185 Through the long and weary day he repines at his unhappy lot. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 196 Why repine? There's ever someone lives although ourselves be dead!

fig. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. x, From pool to eddy .. You hear her streams repine.

b. Const. with *that* or inf.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 110 He had repined or disdained, that any man should fare well, or be well clothed, but hymself. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 66 We ought not to kicke upp the heele, as repining to live in that state, whereunto by birth we were ordeined. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 74 O see how men repine, That you so long conceal'd, should gull the time. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 348 We continue still to repine that our neighbours should possess any art, industry, and invention. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 107, I shall ne'er Contend to save them nor repine to see Their fall.

c. To long discontentedly *for* something. *rare.*

1742 GRAY *Sonn. Death West* 5 These Ears, alas, for other Notes repine. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 153 The worship of the church was frequented by multitudes who secretly repined for a change.

† **2.** *trans.* To regard with discontent or dissatisfaction; to fret or murmur at; † to grudge *to* one.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 223 So that none in this behalfe can repine or gainsay vs. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 26 In signe Of servile yoke, that nobler harts repine. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 13 Wouldest thou have permitted this to thy fellow servant, that repinest it to thy master? *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 173 Contented with so much favour as was never repined. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 48 (1794) II. 218 She repined, for their own sakes, the malignities of her sex.

Hence † **Repi·neful** *a.*, discontented (*obs.*); **Repi·nement,** repining, discontent. *rare.*

1655 SHIRLEY *Polit.* III. ii, Most repineful, spleeny. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 301 Now am I relapsed into all the dissatisfied repinement of a true English grumbling voluptuary. 1818 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life* (1870) I. 274 You shall see this man .. accompanied by repinement, regret, and contempt, sink into poverty and misery.

Repiner (rĭpəi·nəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who repines or is discontented; a grumbler.

1551 ASCHAM *Let. to E. Raven* 23 Feb., He is likely to make..the Germans, of secret repiners, open foes. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 91 To occasion these repiners feele the smart of their counsell. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 91 He is a scoffer, derider, and repiner. 1750 BERKELEY *Max. conc. Patriotism* § 23 We are not to think..every splenetick repiner against a court is therefore a patriot. 1805 A. WILSON *Epist. to A. Clarke,* Heaven..showers with fury dread, Tormenting ills on the repiner's head. 1854 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* 102 Alas!.. For rich repiner and household drudge!

Repining (rĭpəi·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., or an instance of this; discontent, grumbling, fretting.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 34 It is not therefore repynyng, rebellyng, or resistyng gods ordinance, that wyll amende euyll rulers. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 266 After some repining he was satisfied therewith. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, Which the world takes notice of, even to some repinings. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 P 2 Repinings, and secret Murmurs of Heart. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXI. 342 Let thy repinings cease, Oh! man of sin, for they thy guilt increase. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* i. (1875) 6 Workmen .., who gave him at times no little trouble by their repinings and complaints.

Repining (rĭpəi·nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That repines; given to repining; characterized by, or of the nature of, repining.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 223 One of the repiningst fellowes in the world. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXV. ii, No more..Daunce on in wordes your old repyning measure. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 432 There was neuer a more repining people. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 275 Let Bajazet Bend to his Yoak repining Slaves by force. 1782 COWPER *Cricket* 30 Wretched man, whose years are spent In repining discontent. 1877 BRYANT *Voice Autumn* i, There comes, from yonder height, A soft repining sound.

Hence **Repi·ningly** *adv.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 They that..afterward repyningly restreyne his power. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 651 They repiningly quarrelled with him in their wants in the wilderness. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. x, She began..repiningly to relate her misfortunes. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 443/2 Dwelling repiningly on what I have not.

Repique (rĭpī·k), *sb.* Also 7 **-peak, -peek,** -picq(ue. [ad. F. *repic* = It. *ripicco*: see RE- and PIQUE.] In *Piquet,* the winning of thirty points on cards alone before beginning to play (and before the adversary begins to count), entitling the player to begin his score at ninety. Also *fig.*

1668 TEMPLE *Let. Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 93 In their Audiences..the Cards commonly run high, and all is Picque and Repicque between them. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Repeak* [1696 *Repeek*],..a term in the Game of Picquet. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 58 The youngers Blank shall bar the former and hinder his Picq and Repicq [*printed* Picy and Repicy]. 1721 CIBBER *School-boy* 1, I constantly receive my Rent in nothing but Repiques, Capotts, Gamons, and Doublets. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* XXV, His score was 90 to 35, and he was elder hand; but a momentous repique decided it in favour of his adversary. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 Carte-blanche counts first, and consequently saves piques and repiques. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* IV. 39 When the cards are dealt out, I will leave you to select the hand you think will enable you best to prevent a repique.

Repique (rĭpī·k), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To score a repique against (the opposing player in piquet).

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal.* 8, I was Pickquet the last, but am now repickqt. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 104 We agreed to play for fifty Pieces the Party; I repiqu'd him eight Times in a dozen. 1755 ED. MOORE in *World* No. 154 (1772) III. 297 He was most cruelly repiqued when he wanted but two points of the game. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 It also piques and repiques the adversary, in the same manner as if those points were reckoned in any other way.

† **b.** ? To repel, resist. *Obs. rare* —1.

1687 BEVERLEY *Exp. Song of Songs* 27 Those enterweaves of Holy Order like The well-curl'd Locks, all falshood that Repique.

† **c.** Used as an imprecation. *Obs. rare* —1.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. i, Repique the rascal. He promis'd to be here before me.

2. *intr.* To win a repique.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 278 He piqu'd, and repiqu'd so oft. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* i, He was obstinately bent on repiquing. 1895 SNAITH *Dorothy Marven* vi, The mysteries of sword and musket were discarded for those..of piqueing, repiqueing and capotting.

Repit, obs. form of RIPPET.

Replace (rĭplē·s), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + PLACE *v.*, perh. after F. *remplacer* (1549) or, in later use, *replacer* (17th c.).]

1. *trans.* To restore to a previous place or position; to put back again *in* (or † *into*) a place.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxix, A third..Sweares if they would, he would attempt the thing To chaste th' vsurper, and replace their king. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 32 This princess..made it her design..to see the majesty royal of England once again replaced in her house. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 12 They..replaced Lambert, and all the rest who had been cashiered by Cromwell, into their own charges again. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1846) II. 296 The King has consented to give two earldoms to replace the great families of Somerset and Northumberland. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 61 Drawings are made, after each of which the ball is replaced. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1918/2 A bridge by which the wheels of cars are replaced upon the track.

refl. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 352 This Emulation, that Matter always retains, to..replace it self..in the same Figure, which..Nature originally impressed on it.

2. To take the place of, become a substitute for (a person or thing). Freq. in passive, const. *by* (the new person or thing).

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 53 Though many have plucked a Branch from it, it is always quickly replaced by another. 1756 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 383 Sir Edward Hawke, and Captain Saunders ..went to replace Admirals Byng and West. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 61 The Moon ..goes to replace him [the Sun] there, and appears perpetually above the Horizon. 1823 COLEBROOKE in *St. Cape G. Hope* 346 The paper [money] would be seasonably replaced by a metallic currency. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 56 The orchards, also, which in Jersey may be said to replace parks, are not very numerous.

b. *Crystall.* (See quots.)

1847 WEBSTER, *Replaced,* in mineralogy, a term used when a crystal has one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 51 A quoin or an edge is said to be replaced, when it is cut off by one or more faces of another simple form.

3. To fill the place of (a person or thing) *with* or *by* a substitute.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 173 You must..replace such as have failed, with the best and most likely plants. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iii, Thou wouldst not replace such extinct Lie by a new Lie. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xvi. 269 They talked of replacing buildings of brick with buildings of stone. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Electr. & Magn.* I. 262 Let us replace *S* by another closed surface.

b. To provide or procure a substitute or equivalent in place of (a person or thing).

1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 424 A convent, founded for twenty religious, that has thirty now, should not be permitted to replace ten when they died. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 144, I pity him for the loss of such a treasure as he will not easily replace. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 71 The natives to the south have lost nearly all their..walrus-lines..and will be unable to replace them till the return of the seal.

4. To return or restore *to* one. *rare* —1.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. I. 403 Whatever part of his stock a man employs as a capital, he always expects it to be replaced to him with a profit.

Hence **Repla·ced** *ppl. a.*; **Repla·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 241 The belief..that the replaced or conjugated Hydrogen is the whole Hydrogen of a certain proportion of integral water. 1884 *Manch. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 5/6 The replacing of the tracery of the cloisters..is ..proceeding bay by bay. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 750/2 *Replacing Apparatus,* for the replacing of derailed rolling stock upon the line.

Replaceable (rĭplē·səb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be replaced.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 236 The concurring individuals..appear but as insignificant and replaceable instruments. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 159 The four atoms of hydrogen being replaceable..by metals.

Repla·cement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act or process of replacing in various senses; the fact of being replaced.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii, That part of the annual produce destined to the replacement of that capital. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 45 The word eternal seems only..to express..a constant replacement of portions of time already gone by. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* X. 212 There is more wearing-out than replacement by synthetic means.

attrib. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-Bk. Zool.* 416 Replacement teeth are formed continuously throughout life. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 954 A proliferative fibrosis..as opposed to mere 'replacement fibrosis'.

† **Replai·t,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **resplate.** [f. OF. *replait, repleit* (14th c. in Godef.), rehearing of a plea, f. *re-* RE- + *plait, pleit*: see PLEA *sb.* and PLEAD *v.*] *trans.* To adjourn or remand (a cause or person).

15.. *Chart. Aberdeen* fol. 153 (Jam.), Gif the said serjand hade maid summonds..to this court..of his process resplatit and continewit fra the ferd court [etc.]. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 186 Gif the said Lord James thinkis thame to be replaitit, and the executioun thairof to be continewit.., that he continew the samyn.

Replant (rīplɑ·nt), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + PLANT *v.*, perh. after F. *replanter* (1306) = Sp. *replantar*, It. *ripiantare.*]

1. *trans.* To plant (a tree, plant, etc.) again.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 14 A tree..newe replanted..bringeth foorth fruite of farre more sweete and pretious taste than others. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 511 All the danger or security of this tree, standeth vpon the choice of that only day wherein it is replanted. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 The roote and cabbage being replanted in the spring. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 179 Plants which rise from Seed..should be taken up..and be replanted. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 33 Some of the .. largest and best shaped bulbs should be replanted. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 40 So it may remain, to be taken up and replanted every third or fourth year.

b. *transf.* To plant (a thing or person) again; to re-establish, resettle, replace. Freq. const. *in.*

1587 [see REPLANTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* III. iii. 198, I will..replant Henry in his former state. 1605 WINTER in *Gunp. Plot* li b, A Way..to replant againe the Catholicke Religion. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 50 Mr. John Guthrie..could not be replanted in his old church. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xix. 221 They have not been able yet to root out the Gospel, since it was in these early Days replanted in the Kingdom. 1837 G. REDFORD *Script. Verif.* vii. 435 Julian..made attempts to re-plant the Jews in their fathers' land.

c. To engraft (teeth) again.

1870 ANSTIE *Practitioner* July 45 The success .. obtained by Mr. Coleman in replanting teeth..will be received with unquestionable satisfaction.

2. To plant (ground, etc.) again; to furnish with new plants (or inhabitants). Also *transf.*

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 10 Noah had so many yeares of his own life to bestow in repeopling and replanting the Earth. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 435 It is therefore advisable to mark..the hills in which they are, in order to dig them up and replant those spots. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 79 The grounds in this quarter must all be replanted. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 235 Where a farm is to be deserted..why cannot it be partially re-planted by those who may have enjoyed its use..?

3. *intr.* To provide and set fresh plants.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 165 The considerable Charge you must be at to replant every Year.

Hence **Repla·ntable** *a.* (Cotgr. 1611).

Replanta·tion. [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.] A second or fresh plantation.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Right Hand* 67 That, and no other, is her Re-plantation. 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 9 Three of which [vines] by Re-plantation..will make very good Wine. 1870 ANSTIE *Practitioner* July 45 Mr. Coleman believes replantation will become the legitimate mode of treatment for chronic periodontitis. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 3/2 The only solution of the problem of inundations is 'replantation and canalization'.

Repla·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. REPLANT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of planting again.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1383/2 The replanting of religion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xi, Hee had thought that it was materiall to the replanting of them. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 380 In the interval between the removal and the replanting. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Sept. 8/4 No system of replanting has been properly introduced.

Repla·ster (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To plaster again.

1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 152 Strip and replaster and ..do what they will with thee. 1895 MRS. WILSON 5 *Years India* 298 The house was replastered from top to bottom.

Repla·te (rī-), *sb.* [f. the vb.] An old plated article which is to be replated.

1851 J. NAPIER *Electro-Metall.* 105 The practical difficulties..when a 'replate' is dipped in the nitric acid. *Ibid.,* The parts of the 'replate' which are sound.

Repla·te (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To plate afresh; to renew the plating on.

1851 J. NAPIER *Electro-Metall.* 105 Replating of old articles. 1856 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* VIII. 92 Occasionally the depositor has sent to him, to be replated, old worn-out articles formed of Sheffield plate.

Replay· (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To play (a match, etc.) again. Hence **Replay·ed** *ppl. a.*; also **Replay·** *sb.* a replayed match.

1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 369/2 Under these circumstances..the tie should certainly be replayed. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 1/3 Replayed matches will not add to the..list of fixtures. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 7/2 Mr. Tait last week took 83 (on a re-play). 1898 HOFFMANN *Hoyle's Games Modernized* 100 The hand having been replayed.

Reple, obs. form of RIPPLE *sb.*

Replea·d, *v. rare.* [f. RE- + PLEAD *v.*: cf. OF. *repledoier* (13th c.), F. *replaider* (16th c. in Littré).] †**a.** *intr.* To raise a plea. *Obs.* **b.** To plead again. **c.** *trans.* To use as a further plea.

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* iii. 1244 This officer but dout is callit Deid; Is nane his power agane may repleid. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 The same parties haue ben compelled .. to repleade. 1685 *Termes de la Ley* s.v. *Repleader*, The Court makes void all the Pleas which are ill, and awards the Parties to replead. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 216, I pleaded my own sake; the Captain, his dear friend her Uncle's; and both repleaded the prevention of future mischief.

Replea·der. *Law.* [See prec. and -ER 4.] The action of, or right to, a second pleading.

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Repleader* is to plead againe that which was once pleaded before. 1651 tr. *Davies' Abridgm. Coke's Rep.* III. 54 After demurrer no repleader may be without consent of parties. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 395 Whenever a repleader is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo*. 1820 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* II. s.v.

Replea·t (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pleat again.

1695 DRYDEN tr *Dufresnoy's Art. Paint.* (1716) 143 Raphael also had much of that way in his first works, in which we behold many small Foldings often repleated.

Repleat, obs. form of REPLETE *a.* and *v.*

Repleave, variant of REPLEVE *v. Obs.*

Repleccio(u)n, obs. forms of REPLETION.

†**Reple·dge,** *sb. Obs.*—[1] [f. next.] Replevin.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Undersheriff* 96 A terrible pudder hee keepes with his repledges and distresses.

Repledge (rĭple·dʒ), *v.*[1] Also 5 -plegge, 6 *Sc.* -plege, 7 *Sc.* -pleadge. [ad. OF. *repleger, -eer, -ier* to give or become surety for (a person), f. *re-* RE- and *pleger* to PLEDGE. Hence also med.L. *replegiāre.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To take *out* of pawn again. *Obs.*—[1]

1479 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 255, I payed v. marke ..to replegge owte my gowne off velwett and other geer.

2. *Sc. Law.* **a.** To withdraw (a person or cause) from the jurisdiction of another court to one's own, upon pledge that justice shall be done. Also *absol.* Now only *Hist.* (abolished in 1747).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* v. vii, He..commandit thaim to punis na thing bot small crimes; all hie offencis to be replegit to his gret justice. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 241 They and thair brether heraldis hes bene .. examit and repledgit fra all maner of inferiour judges to thair awin propir judge. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 158 He quha repledges to his awin Court any man quhom he sould not repledge..sall be in the kings mercie. 1693 STAIR *Inst.* (ed. 2) IV. xxxvii. § 4 All Sheriffs, Stewarts, Baillies of Royalty [etc.] have criminal Jurisdiction, .. but they cannot Repledge. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 27 Any power or privilege of repledging from the sheriffs or stewarts court. 1885 W. ROSS *Aberdour & Inchcolme* i. 22 He could even repledge from the Sheriff and had a right to all the moveables of delinquents.

transf. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 5 His Sone, our Sauiour,.. Repleadgeand his presonaris with his hart-blude

†**b.** To take back or take over (something forfeited or impounded) on proper security; to replevy. *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, To craue and aske fra his superiour the saides landes to him to borgh, that is to repledge them. 1609 — *Reg. Maj., Stat. David II* 37 b, Gif any man will repledge the poynd within the saidis three dayes; the pound salbe lettin to borgh.

Reple·dge (rī-), *v.*[2] [RE- 5a.] To pledge again.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcviii, The jewels were .. purchased, pawned, relieved, and re-pledged by the agent. 1866 *Law Rep.* 1 Q. B. Div. 589 If the pawnee may repledge the pawn, the sub-pledgee may do the same. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 6/1 [He] repledged the Liberal party to the fair and just demand for Home Rule.

Reple·dger. *Sc. Law.* [f. REPLEDGE *v.*[1]] One who repledges. Also *fig.*

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 89 Our Iudge..turneth our repledger, by his mercy rescuing us from Iustice. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 31 In which Case, the Repledger, if he failed to do Justice upon him, in due time, tined his Court for Year and Day. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 851 On the ground that the alleged offence had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction.

‖ **Replegiare.** *Obs. Law.* [med.L.: see REPLEDGE *v.*[1]] = REPLEVIN *sb.*

[1285 *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 11 (*Stat. Westm.*), Per commune breve quod dicitur Replegiare.]

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 252/1 As they should doe in Replegiare bytwene comen persones. 1515 *Act* 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Every Advowaunt..that makyth avowre..to any oder person or persons in any replegiare, secound delyveraunce [etc.]. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 4 Defendants in the said Writs of Replegiare. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (1657) 284 He cannot take the Distress out of the Pound, but ought to sue a Replegiare.

†**Replegia·tion.** *Obs. Sc. Law.* Also 7 repledg-, repladg-. [ad. med.L. *replegiātiōn-em*, noun of action f. prec.] The action of repledging.

1574 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 311 When we sought the priuiledge of replegiatioun of the universitie from the civill jugement, yee would not grant it to us. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I*, 30 b, At the day of the replegiation: that is, at the day quhen the defender sould haue repledged the lands..and repledged them not. 1641 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 101 Ane chartour..off the.. creatioun of burgesses and of the repladgiation of thair comburgessis. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) Index.

†**Reple·ndish,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 replendyssh. [f. OF. *replendiss-, replendir*: see RESPLENDISH *v.*] *intr.* To shine with splendour. Hence †**Reple·ndishing** *ppl. a.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 213 In his breast there was replendishyng The shinyng Venus. 1517 WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* A ij b, Our auncyent faders here before dyde not lerne theyr repplendysshynge scyence in the multytude of bookes.

So †**Reple·ndishant** *ppl. a.* [see -ANT.]

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 112 The mone..is fayre replendysshaunte, In the longe nyght with rayes radyauante.

Reple·nish, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] A fresh supply (of money); a refill.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 75, I know you took it queer that I did not stand it, when you wanted a replenish last week. 1881 W. P. LENNOX *Plays, Players*, etc. II. i. 9, I gave assent for a replenish of the glass.

Replenish (rĭple·nĭʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 replenys, 5 -ysch, 5–6 -ysh(e, -yssh(e; 4–5 replenisch, -issh, 6 -ishe, 4– replenish (also 5 -esch, 6 -esh; 5 repleinsch, -pleynsch, 6 ? repylnyssh). See also REPLESHED and REPLEVISH *v.*[2] [f. OF. *repleniss-*, lengthened stem of *replenir*: see RE- and PLENISH.]

I. In pa. pple., denoting a condition or state.

1. Fully or abundantly stocked *with* things or animals (†also sometimes extended to persons). ? *Obs.* (very common *c* 1535–1660, in a great variety of contexts.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8908 Fayr bygyngs on ilka syde, ..with alkyn ryches replenyst. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Þus es all þe cuntree replenyscht with swilk maner of fewles. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 169 When kynge Cirus hade fixede his tentes..repleneschede with victelles [etc.]. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 17 That these gardeines maye be..well replenyshed with trees, and all maner of thynges. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 b, A Country replenished with Gentlemen of good houses, and good house keepers. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 421 This religious house was..replenished with blacke Nunnes. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 362 The Waters of the Antediluvian Earth were much more replenish'd, nay, crouded with Fish than now they are. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. (1801) 127 It is probable they are replenished with intellectual beings dwelling in bodies.

b. Provided, furnished, or supplied *with* something. Also without const. ? *Obs.*

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 1 At suche time as the saide olde fowle be mouted and not replenished with fethers to flie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 27 His intellect is not replenished, hee is onely an animall. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 137 Whence Infants speak not before their mouths are replenished with teeth. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 266 Cattle and Fowl, wherewith the Country-Farmer is replenished. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 367 These vast and irregular heights, being copiously replenished with water.

†**2.** Filled, fully imbued, pervaded or possessed, *with* some quality or condition. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.), They trowen þat I haue had affinite to malefice,..bycause þat I am replenysshed and fulfylled [L. *imbutus*] with thy thechinges. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 63/1 Iosue the sone of Num was replenyssyd with the spyrite of wisdom. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 174 Couetyse persons shalbe replenysshed with all confusyon & penury. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 44 Death..is..an entring into an eternal life replenished with all ioye, solace, and pleasure. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 1. 127 A soule altogether depriued of vertue, and replenished with vice. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* 271 How happily is hee replenished with knowledge and goodnesse! 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 226 Peter being now replenish'd with the Holy Ghost.

3. Physically or materially filled *with* some thing or things, people, etc. Also (in later use) without const.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 52, I shalle sodaynly make the ayer to wexe obscure..replenysshed with hayle. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 55 Suche owlde caues of the mynes as haue byn dygged, are ageyne replenysshed with vie. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 74 All the streetes were replenished with people which stoode gaping and wondering. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 221 Generally all the earth is replenished with Brimstone. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvii. 246 The Ore of Copper..hath a leaden colour, replenished with certain yellow veins. 1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Philem.* 33 They found, 'Twas still replenish'd to the top, As if they ne'er had touch'd a drop. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 308 Thou alone .. Drink'st not by measure. No, thy goblet stands Replenish'd still.

†**4.** Full, made full, *of* something. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 93 A gude ile and full replenischt of many maners of ricches. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* l. 695 Every day Repleinsched they were Of the holy gost. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxii. 60 At sondry tymes whenne the sayd Countre was replenyshed of people. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 684 Of whose valiaunt actes.. their eares had manye times bene fyllied and replenished.

†**b.** Possessed *of* something. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224/1 Forsomoche that as well the Kyng.., as other Lordes herebefore have ben gretely replenysshed of Markes and Games of Swannes.

II. In ordinary transitive uses.

†**5.** To make full *of*, to fill, to stock or store abundantly *with*, persons or animals. = FILL *v.* 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 846 Trewe effect of mariage.. replenysseth hooly chirche of good lynage. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 102 Thei wolde lye with here Fadre..for to replenyschen the World a3en with Peple. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxii. 247 This man made the newe forest..and replenysshed it with wylde bestes. 1530 PALSGR. 687/1, I have replenysshed my pastours with catall, and my pondes with fysshe. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. iv. (1636) 23 But [I] am without any remedy except I replenish the ground again with Deere.

†**b.** To provide fully *with* something. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, God wrought..the effectes of his mercy in replenysshynge them with his benefytes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxii. 13 Geue thanks vnto him that hath..replenished the with his goodes. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 30 His riches doo replenish eurie one with his goods.

†**6.** To occupy (a place) as inhabitants or settlers, to inhabit; to people. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12414 Mony weghes thedur went, & wond in the toune, And Replenisshed the place & the playn londis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 36 Daily they grow, and daily forth are sent Into the world, it to replenish more. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 13 They were mightily increased in..Germanie, replenishing euerie quarter and part thereof. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii. V. 460 The vacant habitations were replenished by a new colony.

b. To occupy the whole of (a space or thing); = FILL *v.* 7. Now *rare.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 216 God is a pure Spirit, infinite, who replenisheth Heaven and Earth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1357 The more she saw the blood his cheeks replenish The more she thought [etc.]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 93 The Quicksilver cannot totally replenish and fill the Tube again. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 295 Nothing but honour, and kindness, and contentment would replenish the world. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Scipio Æmilianus*, etc., Wks. 1853 II. 249/2 A light, the pure radiance of which cheered and replenished the whole heart.

†**7.** To fill with food; to satisfy, satiate. Also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlviii. 377 Nethir mete ne drynk haue we non;..For the vessel vs repleynscheth not here. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 All the appetytes of man shall be replenysshed with all goodnes. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* x. (1893) 51 When I had wel replenished my self with wine. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 251 Wherewith she is watered and replenished, as the Earth with rain from Heaven.

†**8.** To fill (a place or space) *with* something. = FILL *v.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 Ye are worthy that the ayer be replenisshed with callynges and of voyses. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 b, With pitefull scriches she repleneshyd the hole mancion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. vii. (1614) 372 Replenishing the way betweene the Temple and Pallace, with offerings of gold, siluer [etc.]. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 134 They drew out the brains at the nostrils,..replenishing the same with preseruatiue spices.

†**b.** To fill (a person, the heart, etc.) *with* some feeling or quality. *Obs.*

c 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 7 The delay wherof so replenyssheth my herte with hevynes, that I can take no reste. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering Deacons*, Replenishe them so with the trueth of thy doctryne. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 68 The immortall joy wherewith shee should replenish all her subjects.

†**c.** To fill (the mind) *with* some occupation.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 35 b, Thei determined..to replenishe the kynges brayne with some pleasante study.

9. To fill up again; to restore to the former amount or condition.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 38 The naked Sea Nymphs ride Within the ouzie pooles, replenisht euery Tide. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 19 July, Full of wants of money and much stores to buy, for to replenish the stores, and no money to do it with. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 370 His stores replenished, and an additional stock of provisions on board. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 301 The coffers of such a company..must require..a more constant and uninterrupted exertion of expense in order to replenish them. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* V. 68 Susan was always ready..to replenish the wallets and fill the cans. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 185 She took the little silver spoon, and replenished my inkstand with water.

†**b.** To fill up (a vacant office). *Obs. rare.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* II. 229 Petrus Moronus, whom Charles had drawen from the Cell, to replenish the vacant See. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 40 Though all vacancies are replenished by Ministers of the Gospel, yet the succession of the Authority was in the Bishops.

III. 10. *intr.* To become filled; to attain to fullness; to increase. *rare.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 76 The City of Athens began to replenish daily more and more, by mens repairing thither from all parts. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* 80 Her Coffers began to replenish, Her Subjects were rich. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 308 He does not luxuriate and replenish, and promise to bloom again.

Hence **Reple·nishing** *vbl. sb.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* C ij, The replenisshynge of the stomake by fumes and humidites. 1611 FLORIO, *Riempitura*, a filling, a replenishing.

Reple·nished, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Full; perfect; restored to fullness.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. iii. 18 We smothered The most replenished sweet worke of Nature. 1611 — *Wint. T.* ii. i. 79 The most replenish'd Villaine in the World. 1641 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Song Sol.* vi. iv. 24 More faire then the replenisht Moon.

Reple·nisher. [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who replenishes or refills.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 378 One God euerlasting,..replenisher of all things euery where. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* iii. 136 The contribution .. in times of peace, of eunuchs and replenishers of the Persian harems. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 May 307/1 The Finisher of delights, and the Replenisher of tombs.

2. *Elect.* A device for increasing or maintaining a charge in certain apparatus.

1867 in Dredge *Electr. Illum.* (1882) I. App. cxxv, An auxiliary generator, termed a replenisher. 1881 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* XXIV. 435 My 'replenisher' for multiplying and maintaining charges in Leyden jars for heterostatic electrometers.

Reple·nishingly, *adv. rare.* [f. pres. pple. of Replenish *v.*] In such a manner as to replenish.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 57 The maner of God his being alone is to be in euerie place indefinitiuely, repletiuely, or replenishingly. 1625 Donne *Serm.* Wks. V. 16 God is replenishingly everywhere: but most contractedly and workingly in the temple.

Replenishment (rĭple·nĭshmĕnt). [-ment.]

1. The fact of being replenished. *rare* —1.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 b, The fode of aungels is moost perfyte possessyon & replenysshement of all glory.

2. That which replenishes; a fresh supply.

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 512 Wanting divers necessaries and a replenishment both of seamen and soldiers. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* xiv. I. 161 [To] exhaust from the earth the whole of the replenishment which it received in the day. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* ii, Jack ordered a replenishment of punch.

3. The act or process of replenishing.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1804) 522 The provision which was originally made for continuing the replenishment of the world. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* xx, Principles similar to those which Liebig has applied to the replenishment of an exhausted soil.

† **Reple·nty,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [f. Re- 5 a + Plenty *sb.*] *trans.* To return plenteously.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* ii. [i.] lxxxi, She [Hope] blythes the Farmer, does his graine commit To Earth, which with large vse replentieth it.

† **Reple·shed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Also **replesshyd.** [var. of *replenished*, either by further reduction of the form *repleinsched*, or by association with L. *replēre*.] Filled, full.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* iv. 527 The temple-gatis ..Soo ful replesshed no man may entre there. *c* 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1649 And [when] ful replesshyd I exhorte the [=thee] fflesshly lustys and bathis to ffle.

Replete (rĭplī·t), *a.* Also 4–5 **repleet,** 5–6 **-plet,** (5 **reyplete**), 6 *Sc.* **-pleit(e,** 6–7 **-pleate,** 6–8 **-pleat.** [a. F. *replet, replète* (14th c., Oresme), or ad. L. *replētus*, pa. pple. of *replēre* to fill: cf. Complete *a.*]

1. Physically or materially filled *with* († or full *of*) some thing or substance. Also without const.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 137 Ware the sonne in his ascencion Ne fynde yow nat repleet of humours hoote. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 135 Þro whiche stoppenge the pleyne grownes of Egipte be replete with water. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 20 The weder is full colde, therfore.. the wycked humours ben styred and make the stomocke replete. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* ix. ii, Ane well sprang up..with sic haboundance of blud, that all the stretis wer repleite thairof. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 113/2 Infuse theron the expressede oyle, till the glasse be wholy repleate. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 106 Sweet Gardens, repleat with fragrant flowres. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 149 A golden ewer..Replete with water from the crystal springs. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 3 All places on the surface of the earth are replete with air. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* ii. 30 Much younger rocks replete with organic remains. 1889 Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* xxiv. (ed. 4) 195 Making the peritonæum to protrude..as a pouch, which, when replete, resembled a cyst.

b. Filled to satisfaction *with*, full *of*, food or drink; satisfied, sated, gorged.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 161 Herodes,..Whan he of wyn was repleet at his feeste. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Cromes fallenge from the table of lordes, whiche replete lefte fragmente to theire childre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxv. 76 They were all satysfyed and replete and had well dynyd. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 87 When by these and the like performances they were grown sufficiently replete, they would immediately depart. 1811 *Ora & Julliet* III. 134 So replete was she of the good things of the table, that Zaire stared at her in wonder. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* iii. 630 With the banquet replete..he had lain full length in his lair.

† **c.** Plethoric, fat, stout. *Obs.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1336 Seeing that the fatnesse of his repleat bodie would not suffer them to take away his life presently. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. i. xv, They are more plump and replete in their Bodies..than those that drink altogether Wine. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 12 The Patient being of a strong and replete Habit of Body.

2. Filled *with* († full *of*), abundantly supplied or provided *with*, in various lit. and fig. uses.

1382 Wyclif *Phil.* iv. 18, I am repleet with tho thingis takun of Epafrodite. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.) 6236 Of alle vertwes sche is Repleet. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 16 Where is now thy hyȝe palleys, reyplete Of reches..? 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* ii. 201 Eternall tribulation, and infinite calamitie, repleat with all euills. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iv. 132 It is repleate with all the blessings. earth can giue to man. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Wks. 1751 I. 8 A good sizeable Volume..replete with Discoveries equally valuable for their Novelty and Use. 1764 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 161 Those denunciations of ruin with which their orations are replete. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* xi. (1848) 149 The very air seems replete with humming and buzzing melodies.

b. Fully imbued or invested *with* some quality or property.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 217 The lyfe of noon other thynge is more frayle, replete with moste infirmite. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 60, I folowed her into a temple ferre, Replete wyth joy. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 916/2, I am but a wretch replet with miserie. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 409 He was repleate with all abhominable vices. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* ii. xlv. 393 If the Body is repleat with strength, the Sick, without doubt, will escape and not die. 1777 Priestley *Disc. Philos. Necess.* 204, I have shewn..that the system of immaterialism is replete with absurdity. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 566 The proceedings..appeared to be replete with irregularity and injustice. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xvii. 221 Perspicuous in meaning and replete with practical instruction.

† **3.** Filled or crowded *with* people. *Obs.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* iii. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 249 The tempillis war replete with men and women. 1596 *Edw. III*, i. i, The realm of France Replete with princes of great parentage. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* iv. 122 Don Eulavio's house..he founde open and repleate with servants.

4. Full, entire, perfect, complete.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* ii. iii. 183 To whom I promise A counterpoize; If not to thy estate, A ballance more repleat. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 425 Among the subordinate characters, not one is drawn with more replete originality than that of Owen Glendower.

Replete (rĭplī·t), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **-pleat,** 6 *Sc.* **-pleit.** [f. L. *replēt-*, ppl. stem of *replēre*: see prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To fill *with* something; to crowd, stuff, cram. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 243 The waterleches didde replete the cite of Neapolis with a multitude infinite. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* H, Stronge wyne..vehementlye enflameth a mans body & repleteth the heed. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 129 Than Calfis and brint Sacrifice Thy Aulter sall repleit. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 50 It repleteth their stomackes with crude and phlegmaticke humors. 1669 Cokaine *Poems* 257 They that are gluttons, and love meat,..The greasy Cook-shops may repleat.

refl. 1636 Quarles *Eleg. Sir J. Cæsar*, Repleat thyself with everlasting Manna.

† **b.** To fill, stock, or people (a place) *with* things, animals, or persons. *Obs.*

c 1540 Boorde *The Boke for to Lerne* B iij b, A fayre gardyn repleatyd with herbes. *Ibid.*, A parke repletyd with dere. 1547 — *Introd. Knowl.* xxxviii. (1870) 217 Egipt is repleted now with infydele alyons.

† **c.** To fill (a place) *with* noise, or with a report. *Obs. rare.*

1573 Twyne *Æneid* xi. Gg iv b, With wofull cries and piteous shoutes the town they do repleat. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 229 Your placid Life, here inaudite before, Repletes the Town of Lugdun.

† **2.** To fill (a person, the mind, etc.) *with* some property or quality. Also without const. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 30 Y felte me repletyd there in the resceyuing of tho discyplynys. 1542 Becon *Pathw. Prayer* xxx. Wks. 1564 I. 83 That thou mayest be repleted wyth the knowledge of spirituall thynges. 1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 6 It also repleteth the mind with such a treasurie of discourse. 1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* ii. iii, Ile not desire the Muses to repleat My willing genius with poetick heat.

† **b.** In *pa. pple.* of a period of time. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 116 Another sort, adiudged that present time, to be..moste repleted with perilles. 1589 Ann Dowriche in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 359 Repleated oft with wandring change Recount your life to be.

3. To replenish; to fill again. *rare.*

1704 D'Urfey *Abradatus & Panthea* i, Scarce had the pale Empress of the night .. twice repleted shone serene and bright. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 155 [Hamathites] were transported into Samaria by the Assyrians to replete that depopulated district.

Hence **Reple·ted** *ppl. a.*, † well-fed.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 34. 282 They preferr'd a repleated slavery, before a hungry freedom.

Repleteness (rĭplī·tnĕs). Also 7 **repleat-.** [f. Replete *a.* + -ness.] The condition of being replete; repletion, fullness, † corpulence.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* ii. xxiii. 393 We are subject vnto a repleatnesse of humours. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Polititian* (1860) 27 An indicium of..his repleatnesse of insippid aierial and light whimsies. 1769 *Antig.* in *Ann. Reg.* 128/1 His age, stature, and repleteness, allowing him but little agility. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* Prel., They tell us that there is a constant tendency in the book to accumulate excess of substance, and such repleteness [etc.].

† **Reple·tiate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. Replete *a.*] *trans.* To satiate, satisfy.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 381 Two or three Trees being pierced, in an hours space [they] repletiate the greediest appetite.

Repletion (rĭplī·ʃən). Forms: 4–5 **replecioun,** 5–6 **replecion, -yon,** (5 **replicion, -ioun,** 6 **repleacion**), 6– **repletion**; also 4–5 **replecio(u)n,** 6 **replexion.** [a. OF. *repletion* (mod.F. *réplétion*), *replection* (1314), *replexion* (1411), or ad. late L. *replētiōn-em*, n. of action from *replēre*: cf. Replete *a.*]

1. The action of eating or drinking to excess; surfeit; the condition of body arising from this; † also, a full plethoric condition or habit of body.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 17 Repleccion ne made hire neuere sik, Attempree diete was al hir phisik. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., Ipocras tellith: Full repliciouns of metes sleith mo men then ony swerde or knyfe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 54 The rednesse and hete the whyche was in my face and in my bodye.. douteles was of the feruent replecyon of wyne dronkyn before. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 Replecyon [*v.r.* replexion] or a surfet is taken as well by gurgytacyons, or to moche drynkynge, as .. by epulacyon. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cxxxiii. (1636) 135 Kid flesh..can cause none inflammation nor repletion. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 320 All this chiefly proceeds from Repletion, and too much Nourishment, and unconcocted matter. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii ii. 313 We were neither disordered nor even loaded by this repletion. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 329 A sense of heaviness in the stomach, resembling slight repletion. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 254 Everybody goes home to sit at table, and eat to repletion of an abundant repast.

fig. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* ii. xxiii. 393 Of such like repletion are States often seene to be sicke. 1791 Burke *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1792 III. 361 Your malady, in this respect, is a disorder of repletion. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sciences* 289 Our medical authority offers no solution of the difficulty, but sends us straight to the madhouse for a repletion of similar marvels.

2. The fact or condition of being filled up, stuffed full, or crowded.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xiii. (Bodl MS.), Þe nose is..somtyme isette by folnes and replecion of stinkinge and corrupt humours. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) C vj b, If there be replecion of fleum in ye head first ye must purge with pilles of cochie 1562 Bulleyn *Bulwarke, Dial. Soarnes & Chir* (1579) 9 b, That in fyne, replecion and tencion of all the course of the vaynes doe come..by the meanes of the aboundance of bloud. 1791 Bentham *Panopt.* I. I. 49 When the establishment is in this state of repletion. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxxviii. 346 The body of the house was filled to repletion by adults.

3. The action of filling up; the filling *of* a cavity or receptacle. ? *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 87 Nor is it only the exclusion of ayre by water, or repletion of cavities possessed thereby which causeth a pot of ashes to admit so great a quantity of water [etc.]. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 161 Which vacancy you may again supply..with other wine..; which repletion must be reiterated. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 148 An increase of weight will be found..from a repletion ..of the vacuities of the fresh water with saline particles.

† **b.** That which serves to fill. *Obs. rare* —1.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 116 Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, will then become co-embodied in this divine body; they will be the repletion of it.

4. The satisfaction of a desire or want.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 297 That spendeth through necessity twelve Houres for a course Repletion of his Hunger. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* i. P 5 Projecting the gratifying those desires in whose repletion we placed our happiness. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 95 So [it] prevents and anticipates that Repletion, which our Lord promises. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 450 If pleasure be the repletion of a want contrary to nature, that which contains the repletion will contain the pleasure.

Hence † **Reple·tional** *a. Obs. rare* —1.

1562 Bulleyn *Bulwarke, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 11 b, It is called repleccionall, when the humours increase beyonde their due measure.

† **Reple·tive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *repletif, -ive*, or late L. *repletivus* (Priscian): see Replete *a.* and -ive.] Causing repletion, replenishing.

1611 Cotgr., *Repletif*, repletive, replenishing, filling. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 2 And his fulness is not only repletive, but diffusive. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xix. (1850) 397 Faith..is repletive in the whole house at once, as in one room, and that a stately palace. 1733 Watts *Philos. Ess., Ontology* (1734) 382 God's Omnipresence..hath been termed his repletive Presence.

Hence † **Reple·tively** *adv. Obs.*

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 49 He is able repletiuely and by speciall operation, to dwell in mans spirit for euer. 1621 Lodge *Summary of Du Bartas* 291 Shee [the soul] is not in the body repletiuely, for that appertaineth to him onely who filleth all things.

Reple·tory, *a. rare* —1. [f. as Replete *v.* + -ory.] Repletive.

1853 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* App. iii. C. 774 A University, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its 'mental dietetic' is tonic, not repletory.

† **Reple·ve,** *v. Obs. Law.* Also 6 **repleave,** 7 **replieve.** [ad. OF. *replevir* to Replevy.]

1. *trans.* To replevy; to bail out. Also *fig.* Hence **Reple·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1592 *Termes Lawes* s.v. *Replevin*, Hee shall haue this writ directed to the sherife y^t^ he cause him to be repleued. 1615 Manwood *Lawes Forrest* xxii. § 5. 210 b, How many kinds of attachments of the forest there bee: and of Repleuing of persons attached. *a* 1628 Preston *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 23 If a condemned person..should bee repleeved or ransomed by another. *a* 1644 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* Sol. v. 28 And Grace shall here replieve what Grief distrains.

2. *intr.* To bring an action of replevin.

1638 Earl of Cork in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 54 Ned Stowt hath promised me to paie me..xxiiij^li^ due unto me for 23 yeares arrears of Rathnolan, for which he was destreigned, and he repleved.

Repleven, obs. form of Replevin *sb.*

Repleviable (rĭple·viăb'l), *a. Law.* [f. Replevy *v.* + -able.] Replevisable.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 7 Such distresses are partly analogous to the antient distress at common law, as being repleviable and the like. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 303 Goods are only repleviable when taken by way of distress.

Replevin (rĭple·vin), *sb. Law.* Also 5 -yn(g, 6 -yne, -en, 6–7 -ine. [a. AF. *replevin(e*, f. OF. *replevir* to REPLEVY: hence also Anglo-L. *replevina* (13th c.). Cf. PLEVIN.]

1. The restoration to, or recovery by, a person of goods or chattels distrained or taken from him, upon his giving security to have the matter tried in a court of justice and to return the goods if the case is decided against him.

[1347–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 218/2 Que les Baillifs del dit Wapentak denierent la replevine au Baillif le dit Counte de Huntingdon.] 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 35 That aftir the distresse taken the undirshreve be spoke with all that he make no replevyn with out agrement or apoyntement taken, that the right of the lond may be undirstand. 1471 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 345 The Mair and Bailliffes for the tyme beyng make replevyng to every person or persones that will compleyn to them. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlvii. 120 b, If a shyryfe by a repleuyn deliuer other beastes than were distreyned [etc.]. 1623 DALTON *Office Sheriffs* 165 b, So that by this former statute..the Sherife may breake open a mans castle, or house, to make a Repleuin. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 641 Having sued forth a writ of Replevin, the proper remedy in Law to regain the possession of his Goods. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 145 The restitution of the goods themselves so wrongfully taken.. is effected by action of replevin. 1809 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 716/2 Attempts have .. been made to wrest from the collectors by writs of replevin..property detained or seized by said collectors. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. ix. 522 One remedy for unlawful taking is by action of replevin.

attrib. 1862 *Stat. of Vermont* XV. c. 36 § 28 *marg.*, Replevin bond to be sued within one year. *Ibid.* XXX. c. 94 § 40 [The liquor] shall be held by such officer until the final determination of the replevin suit.

fig. *a* 1636 LYNDE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 10 Take therefore from me what learning you will, distraine it, and impound it at your pleasure, I will never trouble you with Replevin. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. (1735) 59 Since I am trapt thus, Like a poor beast that wanted better pasture, There is no Replevin, and I must to pound.

b. Const. *of* the thing distrained.

a 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 399/1 The owners of the said Catell may never come to have replevyn of thaym. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Yf the lorde .. dystrayn upon the same maners..for any suche rentes..and replevyne thereof be sued. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xxiii. 248 In diuerse other cases, as in Repleuine of Cattell vpon a distresse. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 161 When the Lord hath distrained, and Repleuin is made of the distress by writ or by Plaint. 1738 *Act 11 Geo. II*, c. 19 § 23 To prevent vexatious Replevins of Distresses taken for Rent. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 400/2 The third form of replevin, and the only one now in use, is replevin of goods.

† **c.** The bailing of, or bail for, a person. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 55 Bailement, mainprise or manucaption, and replevine..they bee indifferently used to expresse that suretie which the prisoner is to finde. 1618 DALTON *Countr. Just.* 269 Mainprise, or Repleuin, is the sauing or deliuerie of a Man, out of prison, .. by finding suerties. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (1657) 524 The said J. was not to be found in my bailiwick, so that I could make no replevin of the said J. by any means.

transf. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 409 The soules of the wicked .. were haled to judgement .. without any replevin or manumission for ever.

2. A writ empowering a person to recover his goods by replevin.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 191 On Monday next .. ther com Pynchemor to Haylesdon with a replevyn, whych was made in Harleston ys name as Understewerd of the Duche. 1592 *Termes Lawes* S.V., Repleuin is a writ, and it lyeth when any man distrayneth an other for rent or other thing...Also if it be in any franchise or bailiwike, the partie shall haue a Repleuin of the Shirife direct to the bailife of the same franchise. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 145 b, If the beastes of diuers seuerall men be taken, they cannot ioyne in a Replegiare] but euery one must haue a seuerall Repleuyn. *a* 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 83 Replevin ought to be certain in setting forth the Number and Kinds of the Cattle distrained. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1099 Of the Duty of the Sheriff in the Execution of the Replevin.

3. An action arising out of a case in which goods have been distrained or taken and replevied.

1515 *Act 7 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 As the playntyf shuld have doo yf they had recoveryd in the seid Replevyne. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xliv. 80 b, Ygnorance shall excuse him of domages in a Repleuyn. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 145 b, And so in a Repleuyn it is a good plea to say that the property is to the Plaintife and to a stranger. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 331 Most of that little which appears of the use or pleading of Protections in our Law-books or Records ..were in Pleas or Actions concerning Lands, or Replevins, &c. but few in personal Actions, or Actions of Debt. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. vii, He talked of nothing but Actions upon the case, Returns,..Venire facias, Replevins. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 413 Upon a replevin the writ of Execution is that *de retorno habendo*. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 444 Where a person brought a replevin for taking his cattle, the defendant avowed [etc.]. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 636 In English jurisprudence both parties are said to be equally plaintiffs and equally defendants in the actions called Quare impedit and Replevin.

† **4.** *transf.* The reclaiming of goods. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xxiii. (1636) 254 When the goods of attainted citizens were adjudged and given away by Sulla unto others,..the replevin of them did doubtlessly endanger the greene raw peace of the state.

Replevin (rĭple·vin), *v. Law.* [f. prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* = REPLEVY *v.* 1. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 532 The Statute of Westminster, which saith, That the Sheriffs and others in some cases may not replevin men in Prison.

2. = REPLEVY *v.* 2. Now only *U. S.*

1698 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. *Lady's Answ.* 4 That you're a Beast..Is no strange News,..At least to me, who once..Did from the Pound Replevin you. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Nov., I hear the owners are so impudent, that they design to replevin them by law. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ₱ 9 To enable her to replevin her only cow, then in the pound by Squire Bluster's order. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shad. N. York* 703 When goods are seized, an owner appears..to replevin the stock.

† **b.** = REPLEVY *v.* 2 b. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1720 SWIFT *Let. to Chetwode* 30 Jan., You can pound the Cattle that trespass on your grounds, tho' the next Justice replevins them.

Replevisable (rĭple·visăb'l), *a. Law.* Also 6–7 -is(s)h-. [a. AF. *replevis(s)able* : see REPLEVISH *v.*^{1} and -ABLE.] That may be replevied.

[1275 *Stat. Westm.* c. 15 La gent que ne sunt mie replevisables, et..ceaus que estoient replevisables.]

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlii. 100 b, If he lette any to repleuyn that be nat repleuisshable & thereof be attaynt, he shall lese the office. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xxiii. 262 It becommeth Iustices of the Peace to be very circumspect in graunting Baile..for feare of wrong by denying it to him that is repleuisable. 1629 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 28, I will admit..That a man committed by the King is not replevisable by the Sheriff. 1641 *Ibid.* III. (1692) I. 341 Sir Thomas Trevor..did..Declare the said Chambers his Goods not to be Replevisable. *a* 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 92 Cattle taken in Withernam are not replevisable. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 344 In cases not bailable by a justice of peace, nor replevisable by the common writ. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, The felon..not being replevisable under the statute of the 3d of King Edward.

† **Reple·vish,** *v.*^{1} *Obs. Law.* Also 5 -yssh, 6 -ise. [f. *repleviss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *replevir* to REPLEVY.] *trans.* To replevy.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/2 Distresses that been lafte and takyn for the comyn godes, not acquyte ne replevysshed. 1554–5 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 13 § 1 Persons, which for any Offence..bee declared not to be replevisable [*v.r.* replevised] or bayled..by the statute of Westminster. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Replevish..is to let one to mainprise vpon Suretie.

† **Reple·vish,** *v.*^{2} *Obs.* In 5 -issh, -ysh. [var. of REPLENISH *v.*, either by misreading of *n* as *u*, or under the influence of the L. perf. *replēvī*.] *trans.* To replenish.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23585 Lich a desert or places wilde, wher no man hath lust to bilde, Replevisshed of al ordure. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 24 Fully replevyshed wyth cherytabylnesse. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 29 There are thingis that makith the body fatte..that is, rest and replevisshyng of dyuerse metis.

Reple·visor. [See REPLEVISH *v.*^{1} and -OR 1.] 'One who replevies' (Ogilvie 1882).

Replevy (rĭple·vi), *sb. Law.* Now *rare.* Also 5–7 -ie. [f. next.]

1. A writ of replevin. = REPLEVIN 2.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 194 The baly bad hym kete a replevy of his mayster and he wold serve it. 1497 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 11 Your said oratour sent vnto the Shirif for a replevie..the which replevie was deliuered to the same sir John. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 10 b, The sherife where the catell is shall make and serue the repleuy. 1554–5 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 12 § 1 No Cattell..shalbe impounded in severall places, wherby the Owner..shalbe constreyned to sue severall Replevis for the delyverye of the said Distresse so taken at one tyme. *a* 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 90 The Owner of the Cattle must go to the County Clerk..for a Replevy to be directed to the Bailiffs to replevy them.

2. = REPLEVIN *sb.* 1 and 1 b.

1554–5 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 12 § 1 Deputies so appointed..shall have aucthorite in the Shiriffes name to make Replevies and Delyverance of suche Distresses. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 16 Wee will nowe impounde them and answere them when he bringeth a writte of repleuie to fetche them out. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 145 b, Yet he may haue a Writ of Repleuy to the Sherife. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 162 The Sheriff must grant replevy if it be demanded, although formerly no replevy was without special Writ. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1099 If the party distrained upon, either sold or eloigned the distress after the replevy [etc.]. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* lxxiv. III 122 The illegal increase of duties on importations by refusing replevies.

b. = REPLEVIN *sb.* 1 c. Also *transf.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Replevie* .. is vsed also for the bayling of a man. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxxii, Too late Repentance comes: replevy cannot be From the strong iron grasp of vengeful Destiny. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 348 Coke..accurately distinguishes between replevy by the common writ..and bail by the King's Bench.

Replevy (rĭple·vi), *v. Law.* Also 6 -ie. [ad. OF. *replevir* (AF. also *replever*), f. *re-* RE- + *plevir* of doubtful origin; see PLEDGE. Hence also med.L. *replevīre*.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To bail (a person), or admit to bail.

1554–5 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 13 § 1 No Justice.. shall lett to baile or maineprise any suche person or persons which..be forbidden to be replevied or bayled by the statute of Westminster. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forrest* xxii. § 5. 215 To attach the said warden..to answer wherfore he hath not repleuied him y^{t} is so taken. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (1657) 524 The aforesaid D. is conveyed away .., by which means I cannot replevy the said D. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 129 The writ *de homine replegiando* lies to replevy a man out of prison, or out of the custody of any private person. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 354 The first attempt to reform these various abuses, was by contracting the power of replevying felons.

fig. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 482 By using the Rosary she had obtained such favour in the eyes of the Virgin, that her soul was replevied.

2. To recover (cattle or goods) by replevin.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 7 Men..may have writs for to replevy their cattell distrained and impounded by others. 1623 DALTON *Office Sheriffs* 166 It chanceth sometimes that the Tenant after that hee hath Repleuied his beasts, doth sell them away. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. li. (1739) 89 If Cattle be taken by Distress, the party that will replevy them shall pay for the return of the Cattle. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 13 This is for the benefit of the tenants, that they may know where to find and replevy the distress. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1126 It will follow, that so long as the cause remains in the county court, the plaintiff may replevy the distress after non-suit there. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. § 1. 274 *note*, A person whose goods have been distrained seeks to replevy them.

b. Of the sheriff or bailiff: To recover for, or restore to, the owner by replevin. ? *Obs.*

1623 DALTON *Office Sheriffs* 166 b, Then the power of the sherife or his bailiffe ceaseth, so as they may not repleuie or deliuer them. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 145 b, Yet shall the Sherife repleuy the goods distreyned, for it is against the nature of such a distresse to be irrepleuisable. *a* 1683 [see REPLEVY *sb.* 1].

transf. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 31 Yours the Waift by high prerogative. Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie It to replevie, and my sonne reprive.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To carry out the act of replevin.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Second deliverance*, After a returne of catel..to him that distreined them, by reason of a default in the party that replevied. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 13 To replevy..is, when a person distreined upon applies to the sheriff..and has the distress returned into his own possession. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1100 Although the statute of Westm. 2d. c. 2 is entirely silent as to a bond from the party replevying [etc.]. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 386 The period of five days is given by the statute to enable the tenant to replevy.

Hence **Reple·vying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xxiii. 248 Replevijng of the person of a man in case of Villenage. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Second deliverance*, For the repleuying of the same catell againe. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 44 In matter of law, every plain country-man knows what belongs to distraining, impounding, replevying. 1862 *Stat. of Vermont* XXX. c. 94 § 40 Any liquor seized..shall not be delivered by the replevying officer to the claimant.

Replevyn(e, -yng, obs. ff. REPLEVIN *sb.*

Replevys(s)h, variants of REPLEVISH *v. Obs.*

† **Repli·al.** *Obs.* Also 6 -iall, -yal(l. [f. REPLY *v.* + -AL.] = REPLY *sb.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* D vj, Cocleus..wryteth in hys former replyall to Bullynger. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil* Elegy iv, When for so many lines, I begged replyal. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 17 God speakes once ..and turnes not to a second repliall.

† **Repli·ant.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 -yant. [a. F. *repliant*, pres. pple. of *replier* : see REPLY *v.*] One who replies or makes a replication.

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 79 And for further replication saith, that the said H. C. late father of this Repliant, was lawfully seised..of the said tenements. 1656 BOURNE *Def. Script.* 52 Mr. John Deacon, a solid and sharp Questionist, Replyant and Demandant.

Replica (re·plikă). [a. It. *replica*, f. *replicare* : see REPLY *v.*] A copy, duplicate, or reproduction of a work of art; properly, one made by the original artist.

1824 LADY MORGAN *Salvator Rosa* iii. I. 105 He is said to have reproduced in numerous *replicos* [sic], the scenery of La Cava. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxii, A copy or *replica* of which piece Mr. Warrington fondly remembered in Virginia. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 193 The replica in the National Gallery, of 'the Agony in the Garden'. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 31 If Miss Zembra would care to have a little replica of it, I should be happy to do that for her.

b. *transf.* A copy, reproduction, facsimile.

1865 OUIDA *Strathmore* i, How can they imagine an ill-done replica of ourselves can attract us! 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. ix. 205 Such theories..often take the form of belief in the soul as a replica of the body. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 71 Each house..was a replica of the rest; one straight roof covering all.

† **Replicable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See REPLICATION and -ABLE.] That may be replied to.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 303 Reputyng hym vnable To gainsay replycable Opinyons detestable Of heresy execrable.

Replicand : see REPLIQUE *v. Obs.*

† **Re·plicant.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *replicant-em*, pres. pple. of *replicāre* : see REPLY *v.*]

1. A fresh applicant. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 202 Upon the Neck of that comes another replicant, and he laies about him, beseeching him to bestow upon him some old shirt.

2. One who replies.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 193 Though this were indeed the divination of the bitter Replicant, and the intention of the Publisher. *c* 1642 *Contra-replicant's Compl.* 2 The next Art of our Replicant is to impose those his nude averments, which are most false and improbable. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 The ordinary divinity act should be constantly kept with three replicants.

Re·plicate, *sb. Mus.* [f. as next.] A tone one or more octaves above or below a given tone.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 5 This system of four sounds is only an octave higher than that of the first tetrachord and..the next is but a replicate of the second. 1846 in *North's Mem. Music* 34 *note*, [Vases] were tuned in harmonical proportions of fourths, fifths, and eights, with

their replicates. 1883 W. Pole in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 235/2 Replicates of notes in octaves are found to form parts of all musical scales.

Replicate (re·plikēt), *a.* [ad. L. *replicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *replicāre*: see Reply *v.*]

1. *Bot.* Of a leaf, etc.: Folded back upon itself; also, folded so as to form a groove or channel (Ogilvie 1850).

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 410 *Replicate*; when the upper part is curved back and applied to the lower, as in the Aconite. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 379 Outer lobes subvalvate with replicate edges. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 394 Stigma simple or triple, minute and replicate.

2. *Entom.* Of the wings of certain insects: Provided with a joint by means of which the outer part folds back on the base. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Replicate (re·plikēt), *v.* [f. L. *replicāt-*, ppl. stem of *replicāre*: see Reply *v.*]

1. To answer, reply; to say in answer. *rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 651 Quhen he had schawin his mynd to him in plane, This ilk Makdufe he replicat agane. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 73 They.., like rattes smothered in the holde, poorely replicated,..'with hunger, and hope, and thirst wee content our selues'. 1880 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 70 'Anything you please, Sir', replicated the waitère.

2. a. To repeat, reproduce (an action). *rare.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. x. 142 Our crosse commemorateth the popish crosse, replicateth in action the popish crossing. 1635, 1857 [see *Replicated* below].

b. To make a replica of (a picture, etc.).

1882 W. Sharp *Rossetti* iii. 234 The *Proserpina* has been replicated five or six times.

3. To fold or bend back. Also *fig.*

1777 [see *Replicated* below]. 1880 [see Replication 3 c]. 1881 P. Robinson *Under the Punkah* 92 Better for him had his arms remained feet, his ears never been replicated.

Hence **Re·plicated** *ppl. a.*

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 127 Him, who by replicated good-turnes proclaimed..her faults and ingratitude. 1777 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 102 Aperture wrinkled; upper part replicated. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 43 Fire answering to fire as sound to sound, As though to match the replicated peals.

Repli·catile, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as Replicate *a.* + -ile.] *Entom.* Capable of being folded back.

1825 Say *Gloss. Entom.* 29

Replication (replikē·ʃən). Also 4–5 **replicacioun,** 5–6 **-cion(e,** 6 **-cyon;** 4 **replycasion,** etc. [a. OF. *replication, -cion* (also *reppli-*), ad. L. *replicātiōn-em* folding back, repetition, (in legal use) reply, n. of action f. *replicāre* to unfold, reflect on, reply, f. *re-* Re- + *plicāre* to fold.]

1. The action of folding up or back; the result of this; a fold. *rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 82 (Camb. MS.), Ne fooldesthow nat to-gydere by replycasion of wordis a manere wondyrful cercle or enuyronynge. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 45 Sometyme by extension..otherwhiles by replication and enfoldyng therof..the eyes may both open and shut. 1857 Faraday *Exp. Res.* liii. 399 It.. may consist of an infinity of parts resulting from replications.

2. Reply, answer, rejoinder. † Also in phr. *without* (*any*) *replication,* without reply being allowed; without protest or opposition.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 988 My wyl is this for plat conclusion, With outèn any repplicacion, If that you liketh, take it for the beste. 1433 Lydg. *S. Edmund* II. 883 By a maner replicacioun Ech onto other gan crye in ther walkyng. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 203 Thow þes sottes a-3ens me make replycacyon, I woll suffer non to spryng of þat kenred. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 478/1 To minystre mayster Tyndall so muche pleasaunte matter of replicacyon. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 88 The sentence pronounced against them..is foorthwith executed without any replication or appellation. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 11 To open my mouth by way of replication. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* X. 238 The pitiful Prisoner suffered herself to bee bound..without the least Replication. 1729 Gay *Polly* II, Such raillery as this, my dear, requires replication. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 97 But, vanity apart, I am most happy in a promptitude of replication. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 265 This is retort, and replication about a phrase—a word—a nothing. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. vii. 105 The 'political adventurer'..excelled in quick and concise replication.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A reply, answer.

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4464, I wil lyke myn oppinioun Make a replicacioun To that ye han rehersed here. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 Whereby that I myghte have answered in lawe to all maner of persones, that ony Replicacions wolden have maked a3eyns ony Article of my billes. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] 616 There was no man spake a worde nor made no replycacion. 1535 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 416 Your Discrete answers and replicacions made in that behalf. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xvi. 92 A man of hasty disposition..will make reply..before the tale be halfe told, whereby he faileth in his replication. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 37 With which taxation inflamed, he used this replication. *c* 1670 Bunyan *Differences Judgm.* Wks. 1737 II. 72, I find yours far short of a candid Replication. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liv. 284 The Peasants made solid Replications to the Complaints of the Portugueze. 1798 I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* 164 The replication to the foregoing observations was, that the territory of Vermont should be a colony under the Crown. 1830 James *Darnley* xxxvii, An angry replication trembled on the lip of the English captain.

† c. An answer to a charge. *Obs. rare.*

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 150/1 Upon the replication of the vicount..knights were appointed to examine all such witnesses. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 57 A Judge suffered death for passing Sentence upon the Coroner's only Record; unto which a Replication is allowed.

3. *spec.* A reply to an answer.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1508 Therfore I answere to 3oure replicacion, Seruynge somwhat now 3oure entent. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 465/2 The answeres therunto yeven, and the replications to the same made. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 610 The Petition of the Lords and Commons..together with his Majesty's Answer thereunto, and a Replication of the said Lords and Commons to the said Answer. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 14 Those mighty controversys,..the subsequent Defences, the Answers, Rejoinders, and Replications. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 20 Those arguments, answers, defences, and replications.

b. *Law.* The reply of the plaintiff to the plea or answer of the defendant, being the third step in common pleadings. Also without article.

1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 260 To that that he hath aunsuerd y have replyed yn such wyse that y trowe..that there shall no vayllable thyng be seyd to the contrarie of my seyd replicacion. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 101 The replycacion of Margaret Scargill to the answere of William Scargill. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 13 Howe the declaracion, the answere, replicacion, & rejoyndre shulde be made:..I remyt yᵗ to men of lawe. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* XIV. lxxiii, Her lap was full of writs and of citations,..Of bils, of answers, and of replications. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 279 Against the plea that the parties to the fine had nothing &c. it is no good replication, that the parties were seised. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 201 The attorney generall some time since putt in a replication to the plea of the citty of London in defence of their charter. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 310 The plaintiff..may in his replication, after an evasive plea by the defendant, reduce that general wrong to a more particular certainty. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 759 By the replication it appeared, that the defendant was not charged as a rightful but as wrongful executor. 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 141 Let the objection of bastardy be then determined upon replication.

fig. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 48 She has Demurs, and Replications and Rejoinders; but my case hangs, and no order can I get set downe in this tedious Court of Cupid.

c. *Roman Law.* (See quot.)

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 126 It becomes necessary to introduce yet another clause..for the pursuer's benefit, which is called a replication, because thereby the force of the exception is replicated and destroyed.

† 4. Repetition. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* ii. in *Anglia* X. 342/12 He..3afe him to meditacione of þe passione of owre lord Ihesu &..was ..helede by continuele replicacione þer-of. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 131 What the things bee.. wee haue heretofore made mention: now we will returne to a replication of them. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 642 Those seven Notes are the Basis of all Musical Composition. The Number Eight is a beginning again, or a replication or repetition of the same.

† b. *Logic.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Replication*, the assuming or using the same term twice in the same proposition: otherwise called reduplication.

5. Return of a sound; reverberation, echo.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. i. 51 Tyber trembled vnderneath her bankes To heare the replication of your sounds, Made in her Concaue Shores. 1737 Glover *Leonidas* VI. 264 The echoes sigh'd In lulling replication. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 250 With replication loud, Leapt the blithe echo from the rocky shore. 1859 Farrar *F. Home* 206 Heavens! what a melody of replications!

fig. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 582 Then will the second Hypostasis be look'd upon as the Eccho of an original Voice;..as if both..were but certain Replications of the first original Deity with Abatement.

6. A copy, reproduction. Also, the action of reproducing.

1692 Ray *Disc.* 209 Every thing that resembles and comes near to it, and is as it were a replication of it. 1859 Farrar *F. Home* 70 The notes..mainly consisted of replications of Mr. Grayson's placid physiognomy. 1882 W. Sharp *Rossetti* iii. 179 More fitting for its water-colour stage than for replication in a large oil-painting.

Re·plicative, *a. Bot.* [f. as Replicate *a.* + -ive. Cf. F. *replicatif.*] = Replicate *a.* 1.

1852 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

So **Re·plicatively** *adv.*

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Replication*, The human soul is said to be in a place replicatively, *replicative*, when conceived to be all in the whole, and all in every part thereof.

Re·plicatory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as Replicate *a.* + -ory.] Of the nature of a reply.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 841 A Parliamentary Committee for the reception of testimony on their side, replicatory to that given before Mr. Sadler's Committee.

Replie, obs. form of Reply *sb.* and *v.*

Replier (rĭplaiˑəɹ). [f. Reply *v.* + -er¹.] One who replies or answers; † *esp.* the author of a Reply.

1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Pref. to Rdr., I do first laye forthe the wordes of D. Harding, printed in a seueral letter, vpon and aboute the whiche, the Replier hath noted the Vntruthe. 1581 Field in *Confer.* II. (1584) K iij b, The Replyers hauing no longer time to prouide their arguments. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 531 Matthias Toring the replier to Burgensis. 1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iii. 13 The Replier vainly carpes at the name, when he cannot denie the thing. 1815 Lamb in Ainger *Life* (1882) 94, I am forced to be the replier to your letter, for Mary has been ill. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. 312/2 One of the repliers..adds to his explanation a somewhat amusing supplement.

Replieve, variant of Repleve *v. Obs.*

Repli·ght, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To plight afresh.

1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* xxi. 96 Hearts and wings again united,..And their holy troth replighted. 1876 Lanier *Poems, Cent. Medit.* 43 Toil, and forgive, and kiss o'er, and replight.

† **Repli·que,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *réplique*, f. *répliquer*: see next.] A reply.

1549 Sir W. Paget in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1865) V. 266, I have no commission to make any replique thereto.

† **Repli·que,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **replyque**; *Sc. pres. pple.* **replicand.** [ad. F. *répliquer*, ad. L. *replicāre*: see Reply *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To reply (to); to answer; to say in reply.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 167 Than ansueris the baroun, replicand this argument, sayand [etc.]. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 44 Iason with these wordes coude nomore replique for he apperceyued that he coude not make his mater good. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xvii. 54 The proude mayden..wyst nomore what to replyque nor gaynsaye. 1521 *Balade* in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (E.E.T.S.) 201 With deth preuent he myght nothyng replique.

Reploch, obs. form of Raploch.

Replo·tment. *rare*⁻¹. [f. Re- 5 a + Plot *v.*] The act of plotting out again.

1701 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* XI. 42 Who have gott Double Lotts by my Replotment of the City.

Replough·, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To plough again, *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Replou·ghing** *vbl. sb.*

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. (Dubl.) 113 This way of Re-plowing the Ridges, moves all the Earth of them. *Ibid.*, That will hinder the Re-plowing of the first Furrows. 1793 tr. *Gresset's Ver-Vert* IV. (ed. 2) 39 The vessel stood Unmoor'd, and ready to replough the flood. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 28 The farms were rebuilt, the lands reploughed, the island repeopled.

‖ **Replum** (re·plŭm, rī·plŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **repla.** [L. *replum* 'a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding-door' (Lewis and Short).] The central frame or placenta left in certain fruits when the valves fall away by dehiscence.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 In Carmichælia the valves separate from the suture, which remains entire, like the replum of Cruciferæ. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 534 In Orchidaceæ..when the valves fall off, the placentas are left in the form of three arched repla or frames. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 319 When the replum extends entirely across the fruit it is two-celled; if only partially, it is one-celled.

† **Replu·mb,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *replumbāre*: see Re- 2 d and Plumb *v.*] To unsolder.

1623 Cockeram, *Replumbed*, vnsouldred.

Replu·me, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To rearrange.

1855 Browning *Saul* XV, The right-hand replumed His black locks to their wonted composure.

Replu·nder, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To plunder again.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 8 To crie quits with the Barons, William Earl of Sarisbury, and Falk de Brent..replundred Cambridgeshire.

Replu·nge (rī-), *sb.* [f. Re- 5 a + Plunge *sb.*] The act of plunging again.

1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scotl.* 138 Unless the trout with quick replunge Ruffle the glassy surface. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 39 The dolphins' arching rise and replunge.

Replu·nge (rī-), *v.* [ad. F. *replonger*: or f. Re- 5 a + Plunge *v.*] To plunge again, *lit.* and *fig.*

a. *trans. a* 1618 Sylvester *Elegie to Marg. Wyts* 92 To be replung'd in Romish superstition. 1719 Young *Revenge* v. ii, Since thou hast replung'd me in my torture, I will be satisfy'd! 1751 *Female Foundling* I. 103 Uneasiness seized me, and I was again replunged into Perplexity and Sorrow. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 252 She..dives again, and replunges the owl into the water. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. ii, They replunged into barbarism the nations over which they swept. 1863 Conolly *Study Hamlet* 25 This replunges Hamlet into his bitterest reflections.

b. *intr.* 1611 Florio, *Riprofondare*, to sinke againe, to replunge. 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 545 Then [he] replunges for six days into the tainted atmosphere of the town in which he dwells. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VI. i, She..instantly turned her head and replunged into her conversation.

Hence **Replu·nger.**

1882 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/1 Signalling lore,..a language in which 'back-locking', 'slotters', and 'replungers' are important factors.

Reply (rĭplaiˑ), *sb.* Also 6 **replie,** 7 **replye.** [f. the vb.]

1. An answer or response in words or writing; also *transf.*, a response made by a gesture, act, etc.

1560 in *Jewel's Wks.* (1848) I. 66 The Reply of the Bishop of Sarum to the Letter above written. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 86 Thus expecting thy reply, I prophane my lips on thy foote. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 212 How pregnant (sometimes) his Replies are! 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 66 The Earl..without any reply to the particulars, declared 'that he neither cared for his Friendship, nor feared his Hatred'. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 75, I concluded my Reply with a Brevity that shews I am not fond of an occasion of Disputing. 1737 Glover *Leonidas* III. 277 Sparta's king This brief reply deliver'd from his seat. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 877 Their wisdom bursts into this sage reply. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxi, The King turned..with a look of triumph, at the filial affection which his son displayed in his reply. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara V. de V.* 22 You sought to prove how I could love, And my disdain is my reply. 1855 — *Maud* II. iv. 30 The delight of happy laughter, The delight of low replies.

b. Without article.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 *Symploche*, or the figure of replie. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iii. 49 If that thou couldst..Heare me without thine eares, and make

reply Without a tongue. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* I. vii, Quherat al laughed, as if I had bene dryven from al replye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 467 Thus saying rose The Monarch, and prevented all reply. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 167 To whom with sighs Ulysses gave reply. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 8 The animadversions of critics are commonly such as may easily provoke the sedatest writer to some..asperity of reply. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. xix, At length one brought reply, that she To-morrow would appear. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 817 That other flush'd And hung his head, and halted in reply.

transf. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xvi, All bosoms made reply On which its lustre streamed. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 141 Her full and earnest eye..Kept watch, waiting decision, made reply.

c. *Mus.* The answer or response in a fugue. (See also quot.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 105 When the principall (that is the thing as it is firste made) and the replie (that is it which the principall hauing the partes changed dooth make) are sung, changing the partes in such maner, as the highest part may be made the lowest.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reply-paid* adj., *postcard*, *-signal*.

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 219/3 Reply Postcards can now be sent to Egypt. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 2/1 The value of a reply-paid voucher will only be refunded to the sender of the original telegram. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 101 The reply-signal came up the shaft.

2. A counter-answer, a replication. (In later use only *Sc. Law.*)

1702 COTTON MATHER *Magnalia* VII. 16/2 § 5 Unto those Answers the Synod gave Replies; and unto those Replies he gave Returns. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* Pref. A ij, Exchanging Papers, making Answers, Replies, and Rejoinders. 1777 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 592 Act concerning Replies. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* I, Answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruplies, followed thick upon each other.

† **3.** ? Supply. *Obs. rare* —1.

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 214 *Guelp.* Feare not for money, man, ile beare the Boxe. *Iul.* I haue some little replie, if neede require.

Reply (rĭplәi'), *v.* Also 4 repplye, 4–7 replye, 5–6 replie. [ad. OF. *replier* to fold again, turn back, reply (mod.F. *replier* to fold again, turn, coil) :—L. *replicāre*: see REPLICATION.]

I. 1. *intr.* To answer or respond in words or writing. Also const. *to*, † *against*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 343 3e motyn herkenyn If he can replye A-geyns these poyntys that 3e han to hym mevid. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 365 Hym thoughte..That inpossible it were to repplye Agayn his choys. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 To the whiche billes myne adversaries repleiden by mouthe and enfourmeden the Kyng .. in that Parlement, how I was outlawed. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxvi. 274 The archebysshop Thomas began to replye agayn the Kynges mynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 Here ye enuyous and irous persone maketh sore contradiccyon, & repleth, sayenge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 The Protestantes do replie thus. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 59 Reply not to me, with a Fooleborne Iest. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 14 He that next replyes, Mother or friend, by Saturnes fury dyes. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 102 His Courtiers seeing him in this mood, would not reply further to him. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 374 Full ten years slander'd, did he once reply? 1776 HUME *Own Life*, I had fixed a resolution, which I inflexibly maintained, never to reply to anybody. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* Prol., The friar did not immediately reply. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. III. 7 Or if I ask thee why, Care not thou to reply. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 76 Milton replies to these random charges by a lengthy account of himself.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 87 The honor sir that flames in your faire eyes, Before I speake too threatningly replies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiii. 92 If Nature does not reply to a question we throw it into another form.

† **b.** Const. *upon* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 214/1 If a thing be once appointed by him who hath all power, let vs not replie vpon it. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 340 The king replyed upon him again, avouching [etc.]. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.), We should find what reason Castalio's painter had to reply upon the cardinal, who blamed him [etc.].

c. To respond by some gesture, act, or performance; *esp.* to return gun-fire.

1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 9, I see..thine eyes replying To the hues of yon fair heaven. 1829 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* VIII. v. (Rtldg.) I. 398 The beseiged replied.. sharply. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 55 He sang his song, and I replied with mine. 1893 *Daily News* 25 July 4/6 Lancashire..scored 189 against Somersetshire, who replied with 90 for three wickets. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 175 A battery of eight guns opened on the fleet. ..The frigates replied.

2. To return a sound; to echo.

In early quots. merely a contextual use of sense 1.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 282 What man that in the wodes crieth, Withoute faile Eccho replieth. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 18 Whil'st the babling Eccho mocks the Hounds, Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd Hornes. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 100 The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky; The walls, the woods, and long canals reply. 1809–10 SHELLEY *Bigotry's Victim* I, Whilst India's rocks to his death-yells reply, Protracting the horrible harmony. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 358 Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying.

3. To make counter-answer; *spec.* in *Law*, to answer a defendant's plea; to make a replication.

1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 260 To that that he hath aunsuerd y have replyed yn such wyse [etc.]. 1562 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 2 Thre wryttingis deliuerit to the said Iohne, quhairin is replyit aganis his ansueris maid to ane part of the said thre questionis. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 309 The plaintiff may plead again, and reply to the defendant's plea. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., After the prisoner's defence before a court-martial the prosecutor..may reply.

4. *trans.* To return as an answer; to say in reply. Const. *to*, † *against*, † *upon*.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1338 Natheless þou maist ageyn me replie, 'To sum folk..Agayn pouert it is no remedye'. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 b, Nothynge answerynge ne replyenge agaynst theyr wronge and false accusacyons. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 28 Lords, vouchsafe To giue me hearing what I shall reply. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* ii. 14 But shee replyed vpon me, It was giuen for a gift. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 29 He replyed that he could not think well of it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 2 Perplex'd and troubl'd .. The Tempter stood, nor had what to reply. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 86 'Ah! madam', replied he,..'where the heart is deeply affected' [etc.]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 123 To the importunities of the Greeks..he piously replied, that no human consideration should tempt him..to resume the gift which he had conferred. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, 'If there be any man willing to fight for honour', replied MacGillie Chattanach, 'the price will be enough'. 1885 JEFFERIES *Open Air* (1893) 157 The man..replied nothing.

† **b.** To retort *upon* one. *Obs. rare* —1.

1513 WEST in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 72 He said..if ye did any thing to hym then it shuld not be honorable, which I replyed upon hym, sayeng that all the world knew that your Grace went in the Churches cause.

c. To return, re-echo (a cry).

1650 R. BARON *Fortune's Tennis Ball* xviii, The airy Queen..each yell replies As if another chase were in the skies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 764 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. Eurydice, the Rocks and Riverbanks reply'd.

II. † **5. a.** To retract, withdraw. *Obs. rare* —1.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 181 Whiche thing is wonder, that they knowing me saiyng but soth arne nowe tempted to reply her olde praysinges.

† **b.** To send away, repudiate. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XVIII. vii, The quene Gwendolyne ..Whome Kyng Locryne forsoke and replyed, And Estrylde weddid againe.

† **6.** To fold back; to double. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 661 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 321 Þo ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde,..Þo ouer seluage he schalle replye. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* XXIII. (1577) 62 b, An instrument shewing you howe many myles of Longitude will answere vnto a degree..by the replying of a threed.

† **7.** To repeat. *Obs. rare* —1.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* Wks. P j b, Euen so this byrde vppon that name, Hir foremost note replies.

Hence **Reply·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Reply·ingly** *adv.*, **Reply·ist**.

1548 ELYOT, *Replicatio*, a repliyng. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 1 The Adverbe (Ac)..dooth not simply affirme in this place, but is taken replyingly, (for yit, But yit, yit notwithstanding). 1574 [see REPLY *v.* 6]. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 156 He without further replying, made all the haste he could out of the Court. 1852 *N. & Q.* 13 Mar. 257 A replyist refers to a work in which is an autobiography. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxv. 9 Ah! no more to address thee, or hear thy kindly replying! 1883 GRANT WHITE *Washington Adams* 6 The quick inquiring and replying chat of compatriots who meet unexpectedly in a strange country.

Replyal(l, varr. of REPLIAL *Obs.*

Replyant, variant of REPLIANT *Obs.*

Repman, variant of REAPMAN *Obs.*

† **Repoi·n,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [a. obs. F. *repoin-*, *repoign-*, stem of *repoindre* :—L. *repungĕre* to prick again: see POIGNANT.] *intr.* To regret, repent.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXXX. 65/1 The knyght retourned again to them, and shewed the kynges wordes, the whiche gretly encouraged them, and repoyned [F. *se repentirent*] in that they had sende to the kynge as they dyd.

Repoi·nt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To point (a wall, etc.) again. Also *absol.*

1849 *Q. Rev.* Mar. 381 The summer of 1843 was occupied in repointing the joints of the building. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., The shot-holes have all been neatly mended, the shattered bricks re-pointed. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 322 It is surely better to retop and repoint than to take away.

Repois(e, obs. Sc. forms of REPOSE *v.*[2]

Repo·lish (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. L. *repolīre*, F. *repolir.*] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To polish again, in *lit.* and *fig.* senses.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Gros.) IX. 130 Shee infused such interiour and vitall spirits into this carkase, that it seemed repollished with the purity of the senses. 1612 DONNE *A Funeral Elegy* 40 As a sundred clocke is peecemeale laid, Not to bee lost, but by the maker's hand Repolish'd. 1683 DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* II Polish, repolish, every Colour lay, And sometimes add; but oftner take away. 1793 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 207 These measures were taken with a speculum that has been lately re-polished. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 253 His silver..requires to be purified and repolished throughout. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 118 Repolishing and browning barrels.

Hence **Repo·lishing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Repo·lisher.**

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 153 Thou hast contended, to be a more beautifull Creator and repolisher of thy selfe, then he. 1611 FLORIO, *Ripulimento*, a repolishing. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref., After the reuiuing and repolishing of good Literature..he was best..vnderstood by Strangers. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 300 To render the re-polishing of them unnecessary, M. Haldat tins them.

Repollu·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pollute again.

1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 172 How farre you, in later yeares, have gone To repollute these Islands.

Repolo·n. *rare.* Also 6 repolone, 9 repollon. [ad. It. *repolone* or F. *repolon* = Sp. *repelon*, of doubtful origin.] (See earliest quots.)

Cotgr. identifies *repolon* and *passade*, and defines the latter in agreement with Florio; but later French Dicts. explain *repolon* as 'demivolte en cinq temps'.

1598 FLORIO, *Repoloni*..is when a horse doth gallop in a right path, and still returneth in the same, in english it is now called a Repolone. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Repolon* (with Horsemen) is a Demivolt, the Croup inclos'd at five Times. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1892 LD. LYTTON *K. Poppy* iii. 97 Performing all His volts and demivolts and repollons Among the roaring flames.

† **Reponce.** *Obs. rare.* Also -ae. [a. F. *reponce*, obs. f. *raiponce*: see RAMPION 1.] A rampion.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v., Reponses, or wild Radishes, are propagated only by seeds. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Reponces*, (Fr.) a sort of small wild Radishes, that grow naturally in the Fields, and are eaten in Sallets. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 237.

Repo·nder, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To ponder again.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 96 So that .. Your Maiestie may reponder and resolue at leisure of the proceeding of your enterprise. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* Pref., In pondering and repondering his productions for the chief portion of my life.

Repondera·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of weighing again.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 We then, upon a re-ponderation of it, had lost near two drams of its former weight.

† **Repone,** variant of *rebon*, REBOUND *sb.*[1]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Repone, of a balle or oþer lyke, *repulsa*, *repulsus*.

Repone (rĭpō·n), *v. Sc.* Also 6 repoun. [ad. L. *repōnĕre*: see REPOSE *v.*]

1. *trans. Law.* To restore a person to a position or office previously held; in later use *spec.* to restore to the ministry or to a ministerial charge. Also const. *in*, *to*.

1525 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 299/1 Reponis, reintegratis, & restoris þe said Jhone till his honour, heretagis, landis, rentis. 1583 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 637/1 That he may be reponit and placit in my roume,..landis, honouris and dignitee. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 445 The desire they had to have their old Ministers reponed would make them the more forward. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 57 That all ministers deposed since the 1st of February be reponed in their places to their former functions. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 398 It's given out..that a design is forming to repone Mr Simson at the next Assembly. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 253/1 It might please the..Assembly to..repone him again to his ministry. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 291 After deposition, the party is not to be regarded as a minister of the church,..even if he should be reponed, unless he is again settled in a ministerial charge.

b. To restore to a certain legal status, to rehabilitate (a person), esp. *against* a decree or sentence, so that the case may be tried afresh. † Also const. with *inf.* and *absol.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 381 To heir and se the said Bischope..reponit to use his lauchfull defenssis. 1671 [? R. MACWARD] *Case Accom. Exam.* 12 As a restitution repones against a discontinuance. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 29 As soon as the Defender shall enter Appearance and be reponed against the Decree pronounced in Absence. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 852 According to the existing form a party may be reponed..by presenting a reclaiming note to the Court. 1850 *Act 13 & 14 Vict.* c. 36 § 23 Provided always, that a Pursuer may be reponed against a Protestation. 1896 *Green's Encycl. Scots Law* I. 16 The Sheriff repones the defender.

† **2.** To put (a person or thing) back *in* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 39 That hir majestie should first peaceablie be reponit in the castell of Dumbarton. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 108 The English..removed the prayer it selfe from that place: But our men to shew their Orthodoxie, repone the prayer in the owne old place.

† **3.** To give as a reply; to answer. *Obs. rare.*

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 53 In answer to somewhat argued by me..he repones thus. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Non-Conf.* 289 You repone to us the very meanest of their Arguments, not..in the least recocted.

Hence **Repo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* May 252/2 In relation to the reponing of these brethren. 1896 *Green's Encycl. Scots Law* I. 15 The decree must also not have been recalled under the provisions for reponing. *Ibid.* 16 A defender may be reponed against a decree..by lodging with the Sheriff Clerk a reponing note.

Repo·pe, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make (one) pope again.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 110 Theodore..convoked a synod, whose decree Did..repope the late unpoped.

Repo·pulate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To populate again. Hence **Repo·pulating** *vbl. sb.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 220 This Temiragio returned to the city, and then beganne for to repopulate it. 1611 COTGR., *Repeuplement*, a repeopling, repopulating. 1859 HOLE *Tour Irel.* vii. (1892) 73 Great efforts are being made to repopulate the country. 1881 R. N. BOYD *Chili* 116 The town was..rebuilt and repopulated by emigrants from the province of Biscay.

So **Repopula·tion.**

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 36 That perhaps may tend to some repopulation, which is more needed than any means of extortion. 1832 L. HUNT *Translations* 330 What possible debtor can pay his debts better, Than De-population with Re-population? 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) Feb. 166 Believing that prophecy teaches the repopulation of Palestine by Christianized Jews.

Report (rĭpō·ɹt), *sb.* Also 6 raport, reaport. [a. OF. *report* (rare) or *raport* (mod.F. *rapport*), vbl. sb. f. *reporter*, *rapporter*: see REPORT *v.*]

1. Rumour, common talk. (Sometimes personified.) Now *rare*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 593, I haue & schal for trowe or fals report In wrong & ryȝt loued þe al myn lyf. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 121 The day of trowthe is turned into nyght Thorow wrang report. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 70 No langage [is] digne thy vertus to expresse, By newe report so clierly they don shyne. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 777 Arthur by Report hard saye How galiot non armys bur that day. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Tiptoft* ii, Might report vprightly vse her tong It would lesse greue vs to augment the matter. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 91 Yet doe the eyes..kindle the more anguishe, whiche see..those thinges, that others heare by reporte. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 6 My brother Iaques he keepes at schoole, and report speakes goldenly of his profit. *c* 1645 MILTON *Sonn.* x. *To Lady Margaret Ley*, As that dishonest victory..Kil'd with report that Old man eloquent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 601 'Twas thus with Fleeces milky white (if we May trust Report,) Pan God of Arcady, Did bribe thee. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 355 Through that public organ of report He hails the clergy. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, I do not lightly give faith to report.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A rumour; a statement generally made or believed. *The report goes*: it is commonly said (cf. GO *v.* 13).

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1671 Reportes not so sikyr inges ben, As man to se þe womannes persone. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C v, Many euyles comen by wycked and euyl tunges and euyl reportes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 52 The report goth that you have conspired to destroy the secte of Luther. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 669 The Erle of Warwike..by euill reportes, did as much as in him lay to hinder this mariage. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. v. (1614) 587 Baumgarten saith that it was a common report in Cairo when he was there. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. (1848) 274 He will..perhaps Ruine himself..by spreading Reports. *a* 1715 [see GO *v.* 13]. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 802, I have lived recluse in rural shades, Which seldom a distinct report pervades. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, There are bad reports of him among the Dominicans, that is certain. 1848 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iii. 112 The shadow of this..came in the shape of a report from Paris.

c. Repute, fame, reputation. Now only with *good*, etc., as an echo of Biblical passages.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 28 What thynge is glory,..honour, report, or what is noble name? 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* viii. 13 This Iudith was a woman of a very good reporte with euery one. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 108 The witnes..cold not depose truly that she was of honest name, biecause they hard of her evill Report. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 12 A Gentlewoman of mine, Who..Hath blisterd her report. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 180 Those honest and warrantable recreations, which are of good report among the Saints. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 23 The natural disposition,..to do what is of good report. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 813 Her report has travell'd forth Into all lands. 1784 — *Tiroc.* 459 Of chief and most approved report. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vii. 195 He had no regard for popularity, but held to his purpose, through good and through evil report.

2. An account brought by one person to another, esp. of some matter specially investigated.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXII, Euerychone shall sey his reporte to þe lorde of þat þei haue done and y-founde. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5620 Gwynet made noo tariyng But bare the report with glad tithing. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxix. 57 After report to hym brought of the said Espyes that the countre was fertyll and ryche. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 869 This report, These tidings carrie to th'anointed King. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 377 'Tis greatly wise to..ask them, what Report they bore to Heav'n. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* XI. 120 The messengers appeared..and delivered in their report, which was brief enough.

b. Without article, in phrase *to make report* (†also = to make answer).

1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 385 Therof shal I not faile to make true raport to his Highnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 102 b, The Duke and the Lantgrave had made reporte agayne, howe they misliked not the treaty. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* ii. 8 When you shal finde him, make reporte to me. *c* 1683 WALLER *On St. James's Park* Wks. (1729) 208 Sea-nymphs..From Thetis sent as spies, to make report. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 756 When Yniol made report Of that good mother making Enid gay.

c. A formal statement of the results of an investigation, or of any matter on which definite information is required, made by some person or body instructed or required to do so.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Report*, is a Relation of the opinion or judgement of a Referree, upon any case or difference referred to his consideration by a Court of Justice, most commonly the Chancery. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1715) I. 41 Upon his refusal the rest of the Committee did not think fit to sign the report. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. (1788) 47 The reports of the reviewing generals comprehend only a few regiments in England. 1781 *New Ann. Reg.* II. 166/1 The Report of the Commissioners for examining, taking, and stating the Public Accounts of this Kingdom. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Reports of cavalry are given in to the senior generals of cavalry. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 52 § 2 That no Goods shall be unladen from any ship ..before due Report of such Ship..shall have been made. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 89/1 The Queen's Regulations afford..all information as to the preparation of confidential reports.

d. In Parliamentary practice, the account of a bill, etc., given to the House by the Committee appointed to consider it.

1628 [see REPORTER 1 c]. 1724 (*title*) The Report of the Committee of the Lords of..Privy-Council..relating to Mr. Wood's Half-pence. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 1528 The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into this subject was presented. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 11/2 When the bill came down to the House.. it should be merely subjected to what is called report—that is, the intermediate stage between the second and third reading.

3. A statement made by a person; an account, more or less formal, *of* some person or thing. Also *to make report*, to give information.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1709 þe gipcians faste behelden here, And of hire beaute maden þei report To pharao. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 204 When Apollo had herd the report Of Pluto, in a maner smylyng he seyde. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 203 For the tyme is shorte, I putte theym nouhte in this lytyl Reporte. 1551 BP. GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 24 b, So as the report made here of the doctrine of the Catholique churche..is a very true reporte. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 57 We know (on Valentines report) You are already loues firme votary. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 53, I..mention this from their report, rather then from my iudgement. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 30 Do not make report of this my glorious transfiguration to any man whomsoever. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 6 My soul is sick with every day's report Of wrong and outrage.

† **b.** Testimony *to*, or commendation of, a person or quality. *Obs. rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 64 Much too little of that good I saw, Is my report to his great worthinesse. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lxxxiii, And therefore have I slept in your report.

c. *Law.* A formal account of a case argued and determined in any court, giving the important points in the pleadings, evidence, etc. Freq. in *pl.*

'The reports contain a statement of the facts, a short outline of the arguments made use of by counsel, the authorities referred to, and the decision of the court' (M'Culloch).

[1600 ASHE (*title*) Le Table al lievr des Reportes del tresreuerend Iudge Sir Ia. Dyer.] 1617 *Act* 15 *Jas. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1717) XVII. 27 They shall alwaies attend the Judges of such Courts where the Iudgments..shall passe with their Reports, to the ende they maie be..reviewed by the said Judges before they be published. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 293 Report..in the Common Law..signifieth a publike relation..[of] Cases iudicially argued [etc.]. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 59 Every Term bringeth forth a collection of new Reports. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) I. 20 Now..every ordinary Practiser publisheth his Reports as he pleaseth..And thus the Shelves are loaded with Reports. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 71 The reports are extant in a regular series from the reign of king Edward the second inclusive. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 The earliest reports extant are the 'Year-books'.

attrib. 1650 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 1097 The Parliament have thought fit to..Enact.., That all the Report-Books of the Resolutions of Judges, and other Books of the Law of England shall be translated into the English Tongue.

d. An account, more or less complete, of the statements made by a speaker or speakers (as in a debate, lecture, etc.), of the proceedings at a meeting, or of any occurrence or event, *esp.* such an account noted down with a view to publication in a special form or in the newspaper press.

1812 J. H. LEWIS *Ready Writer* Introd. 16 The art by which they may follow the most rapid speakers, and afterwards read their own reports and memorandums with correctness and facility. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* I. 429 When the fear of punishment was abated, the reports became more systematic; and were improved in character and copiousness. 1865 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* I, Very few of them [*sc.* ladies] would relish the chit-chat about them if they'd correct reports from the club-windows and short-hand notes from the smoking-rooms.

† **4.** The act of saying or uttering. *Obs.*—1

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* B j b, After thee due reporte, and vtterance of thee sayde wordes..they be consecrate.

† **5.** Relation, reference, bearing, connexion. Also const. *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Author's Pref. I. 2, I trust I haue ensewed the true reporte of the sentence of the mater. 1672 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Sept., The kitchen and stables are ill-placed, and the corridore worse, having no report to the wings they joyne to. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pinion*, Pinion of report is that pinion, in a watch, which is commonly fixed on the arbor of the great wheel.

† **6. a.** *Mus.* A response; a note or part answering to or repeating another; loosely, a note, a musical sound. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Fresche ladyis sang in voice virgineall Concordis sweit, diuers entoned reportis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 There vas mony amal birdis .. singand melodius reportis of natural music. *Ibid.* 64 In melodius music, in gude accorddis and reportis of dyapason. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Phil.* Wks. I. 479 Kiij b, Hir second note..she did in pleasant wise repeate With sweet reports of heauenly harmonie. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 37 The aunswerable sounde and delectable report of a warbeling harpe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 The Reports and Fuges, have an Agreement with the Figures in Rhetorick, of Repetition and Traduction. 1646 CRASHAW *Musick's Duell* Wks. (1904) 119 There stood she listning, and did entertaine The musick's soft report. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. (1674) 59 This Mood that is so commixt with fancy and Airy reports, one part after other.

attrib. 1600 N. BRETON in *England's Helicon* B b j, A Report Song..betweene a Sheepheard and his Nimph.

† **b.** *Rhet.* = ANAPHORA (see quot.). *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 208 Repetition in the first degree we call the figure of Report according to the Greeke originall, and is when we make one word begin..many verses in sute.

7. A resounding noise, *esp.* that caused by the discharge of fire-arms or explosives.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 91 Like lightning, or the flash That runnes before the hote report of thunder. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon, Lipsius' Comp.* V iij, They would at the first haue feared the shew and reports of our Peeces. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 233 They are.. timorous beyond imagination, trembling at the report of a gun. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 139 in *Fables* 366 The lashing Billows make a loud report. 1773 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 177 They keep time with such exactness, that 60 or 100 paddles..make only a single report. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 254 The report of a distant gun would perhaps be heard from the solitary woodland. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sci.* (1879) I. x. 319 They..exploded with a very loud report in the air.

b. In fire-works, a charge which makes a loud noise when exploded; a case containing this.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 28 You may also glue on every end of the rockets, a report of paper. 1888 W. H. BROWNE *Firework Making* 15 Furnishing the squib with its report is called bouncing.

Report (*rɪpōˑɹt*), *v.* [a. OF. and AF. *reporter* :—L. *reportāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *portāre* to carry. The prominent uses in Eng. however are expressed in OF. by *raporter* (mod.F. *rapporter*): cf. REPORT *sb.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To relate, narrate, tell, give an account of (a fact, event, etc.). Also const. *to* a person. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 64 Ther nys no man that may reporten al. *c* 1386 — *Epil. Merch. T.* 17 And I sholde rekenen euery vice Which þat she hath,..it sholde reported be And toold to hire. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1486 When I came in I meruelyd gretly of that I behelde & herde there reporte. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlii. 237 Nasciens to hym gan to Reporte In to whiche diuers Contre he gan Resorte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 69 This report I with my pen, How at Dumfermling fell the cace. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiii. (Percy Soc.) 52, I must procede, and shew of Arismetrik With divers nombres which I must reporte. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 If I shuld report and repeat al your wurship miht think me far wurs abusid. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 144 It were a very difficult matter, to report particularly the admirable effectes which some windes cause. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 127 'Tis onely day-light that makes Sin Which these dun shades will ne're report. 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 21 He..found Already known what he for news had thought To have reported. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 625 Came the Lord of Astolat out, to whom the Prince Reported who he was. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 927/2 'Outre-Mer', a young poet's sketch-book, reports his first transition from cloister life to travel and experience.

b. Const. *that* or *inf.* Freq. in passive in phr. *it is reported*, it is commonly said or stated.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 139 It is eke reported that Seint Bernard schuld sey the same of this King Henry. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxvi. 5 Of Sion it shall be reported, that he was borne in her. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 58 There been that reporten hym in this wise to haue aunswered. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* iii. 8 As we are blasphemed, and as some report us to say. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 67 On the Alpes, It is reported thou did'st eate strange flesh. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 431 Both parts reported the number of the slain, to be greater than it was. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 84 It is reported the Employments which he supply'd..brought into the Chequer a Million sterling yearly. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) I. 63 The author says that he has heard it reported..that the fourth Duke of Braganza [etc.]. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 187 The refugee friars.. were reported to be well supplied with money from England.

† **c.** To give an account of (a person), to describe. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 350 Report me and my causes right To the vnsatisfied. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iv. 27 *Men.* He wants nothing of a God but Eternity...*Sicin.* Yes, mercy, if you report him truly. 1635 HEYLIN *Sabbath* I. (1636) 163 Saint Augustine so reports him in his sixt Book *de civitate.* *refl.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 83 The Chimney-peece [is] Chaste Dian, bathing: neuer saw I figures So likely to report themselues.

2. To carry, convey, or repeat (something said, a message, etc.) *to* another. Also without const.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2414 A lettir he fourmed, In presidine with his awen prince reportand þa wordis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lii. 146 Nowe goo youre waye, & reporte to the kynge that that I haue saide. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 61 Hir supplication, with teris full vnglaid, Reportis hir sister, and answere brocht agane. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 287 b, I wyll reporte this tale unto Duke Maurice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 237 The voice of God To mortal eare is dreadful; they beseech That Moses might report to them his will. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 205 Tom.., swift as an express, Reports a message with a pleasing grace. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 81 Report my words To royal Neptune, and report them right.

b. To repeat (something heard); to relate as having been spoken by another.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Reportyn', or bere a-wey thynge þat hathe be seyde or taw3te, *reporto*. 1530 PALSGR. 687/1, I reporte a thinge agayne, I make rehersall of it, as I herde it, *je fays rapport*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 260 b, The kyng hymself made hym answere, as foloweth woorde for woorde, as nere as I was able to report it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 We are sometimes occasioned in our tale to report some speech from another mans mouth. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 176 You would aske mee newes, in a time, when reporting it is dangerous. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1350 He's gone, and who knows how he may report Thy words by adding fuel to the flame? 1845 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 296/1 It is desirable that he should deliver them as if he were reporting another's sentiments. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* 90 None hath words she can report of thee.

c. *spec.* To take down (a law-case, speech, discussion, etc.) in writing, now esp. with a view to publication in a newspaper; to prepare a written account of (any meeting, event, etc.). Also *absol.*

1600 ASHE *Table Reportes de Sir J. Dyer* Note, The yeere of the Kings and Queenes raigne in which [the case] is reported. *a* 1617 BACON *Amend. Laws Eng.* Wks. 1730

IV. 6 Cases reported with too great a prolixity, would be drawn into a more compendious report. *a* 1734 North *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) I. 34 [He] followed his studies very close, and attended the Courts at Westminster, and reported diligently. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 195/2 Others are engaged to report the trials in the courts of law. *Ibid.*, The manner in which the parliamentary proceedings are reported. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 631/2 Still less can a country reporter..accurately report lectures on all subjects indiscriminately. He cannot report, because he does not understand. 1891 *N. & Q.* 26 Dec. 504/1 If Mr. Goschen was correctly reported,..he spoke thus.

3. To give in or render a formal account or statement of or concerning (some matter or thing); to make a formal report on; to state (something) in such a report.

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 280 In cais ony variance result,..than sall they report..the mater and point quhairin the variance standis. 1667 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 8 They passed the Bill, as the Committee,.. and ordered it to be reported the next day. 1780 *Act* in *New Ann. Reg.* (1781) II. 166/1 That the commissioners..do forthwith report to this house what progress they have made. *a* 1781 in Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 9 Taking care to keep an exact roster, that one may not report more than another. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 52 § 2 All goods not duly reported..shall be forfeited. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 184 The engines which are to be 'reported', that is, to have their duty published once a month. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 167 At the close of a committee of the House of Commons on a bill, the chairman reports the bill forthwith to the House. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 97 The superintendent reports 24,305 tons of ore taken from the mine during the year.

b. To relate, state, or notify (something) as the result of special observation or investigation; to bring in a report of (something observed).

1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 45 If the Herald report him a Gentleman. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* II. i, One.. Climbs by the bedpost to the tester, there Reports a turbulent sea and a tempest towards. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/1 On my return, I reported to the Chief Justice in court that I did not think it safe. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 386 Each individual..Reports it hot or cold, or wet or dry. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxiv, The next morning the packet from England was reported off the harbour's mouth. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 148 He would..return, and report what he had seen to his companions. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 275 My friend..requested the sowars to follow them, and report all they might observe of their actions.

c. To name (a person) to a superior authority as having offended in some way.

1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 4/2 The master..could only report the claimant and could not suspend or dismiss him.

d. *refl.* To make known to some authority that one has arrived or is present at a certain place.

1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Every officer on his arrival.. must report himself to the governor. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* xxxvii. (1844) II. 37 Having obtained permission to accompany the regiment..I reported myself at this place. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 569 *To Report one's self*, when an officer returns on board from duty, or from leave of absence.

transf. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, This rising in La Vendée reports itself at Paris on Wednesday the 29th of August. 1876 Mellor *Priesth.* iv. 174 The miracles..were changes which reported themselves to one sense at least.

II. *intr.* or *absol.* **4.** †**a.** To make a report *of*, to give an account *of*, to speak or talk in a certain way *of*, a person or thing. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 467 Of whom hit was seide that Kynadius kynge of Scottes scholde reporte in this wise. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 30 The seyd Will reportyth of yow as shamfully as he can. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 2 Of Fraunce and other I myght lyke wyse reporte To theyr great honour. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Tim.* v. 10 Soch one as was..well reported of in good workes. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 233 Many times our Poet is caried by some occasion to report of a thing that is maruelous. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. v. 60 There is a Gentleman that serues the Count, Reports but coursely of her.

b. To act as a (newspaper) reporter.

1850 in Ogilvie. 1888 L. Stephen in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XV. 21/1 For two sessions he reported for the 'Mirror of Parliament'.

5. To make report (*on* a person or thing); †to relate, state.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 Thei toke her leue and yode into Inglond, and reported as thei hadd founde bi the doughtres. 1533 Frith *Answ. More* Wks. (1829) 344, I dare say that ye untruly report on us all. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 7 He graunted lycence..for certayn cottesolde sheepe to be transported into..Spayne(as people report). 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 456 This Pitch (as ancient Writers doe report) doth defile. 1607 — *Cor.* II. ii. 36 To report otherwise, were a Mallice. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* vi. 93 By plowing or accidental digging: as Gold was found in Galecia as Justin reporteth. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xvii. 203 Has any one among us..seen these things, and come back to life to report on them?

b. To make or draw up, to give in or submit, a formal report.

1628 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* I. 905/1 They desire a present Conference .. about the great Business... Mr. Glanvyle, Mr. Selden [etc.] to report. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., General officers report to the commander in chief only. 1828–32 Webster s.v., The committee will report at twelve o'clock.

c. To report one's self. (See 3 d.)

1864 in Webster. 1885 U. S. Grant *Mem.* I. iii. 45 On the 30th of September I reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 247/2 The goods were to be applied for within twenty-four hours of the ship's arrival and reporting at the Custom-house.

III. *trans.* †**6.** **a.** *refl.* To betake (oneself) for support, to appeal *to* a person or thing. Cf. Refer *v.* 5. *Obs.* (common *c* 1480–1640).

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Of þe whiche y reporte me to þe olde statutes and custumes of þe kynges house. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 182/1 As for the Article..he reporteth hym to the Act that is made theruppon. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 23 Reporte the to the moost holsome opynion of all thy counseyllours. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* VIII. v, She is both good eke fayre and pure As I report me vnto dame Nature. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 405 There is no such Hebrue worde,..as I report mee to all that haue but meane knowledge in the tongue. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 297 For farther proofe .. I report me to euery mans conscience. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xvii. (1647) 258, I report myself to any that have not the pearl of prejudice in the eye of their judgement.

†**b.** Without const. *Obs. rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 133, I reporte me; your-self behold & see! 1544 Bale *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle* 51 b, How wele these two wrytynges agre, I report me.

†**c.** To refer *to*, esp. for information. *Obs.*

c 1520 Barclay *Jugurtha* 17 b, Touchynge the very credence of the truthe of the mater I reporte that to the authours. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F j, The merite of this dissimulede annestey unto the feare..oughte to be reportede. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxxviii. (1647) 94 We report the reader to the character of King Almerick.

†**7.** To bring or convey; to carry (news). *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* 6 How a knyght wounded cam & reported tydynges to þe kynge of maryenborough. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 33 Well mote yee thee..That home ye may report thrise happy newes. *Ibid.* x. 3 If some relish of that hevenly lay His learned daughters would to me report To decke my song withall.

†**b.** *Sc.* To bring in, bring in return; also of persons, to obtain, get for oneself. *Obs.*

1508 Cadion *Porteous Noblenes* in *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 205 Gudis hid, report bot litill thanke, joy, or pleseir. 1571–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 128 His said schip..wilbe allutirlie wrakkit..; swa that he nor the awnaris of the same will report na commoditie thairby. 1579 *Ibid.* III. 249 Be sic indirect meanis tending to report thankis be making of sum wrang report. 1614 Forbes *Comm. Rev.* Ded., For that of your Maiesties knowne clemencie, I am certaine to report either praise or pardon.

†**8.** To utter, pronounce; to bring forward, produce, show. *Obs. rare.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* B j b, The bread & wyne..were profane & vnholy, before the wordes of the institution of the sayd supper were duely reported upon them. *Ibid.* G j b, Thys partecle..as it is a pronone relatyve..therfor reporteth, declareth, & respecteth hys antecedent. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 684 Quhill the complenar satisfie the Kirk and report the superintendentis testimoniall thairupoun. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 64 Honour serveth to report our reverent respect to God.

†**b.** To involve or imply. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 342 Which maner not reporting any vntruth, S. Basil doth excuse.

†**c.** *intr.* ? To be present. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1560 *Proude Wives Paternost.* 524 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 175 Our soules from synne to preserue clere, That the flame of charyte in vs reporte.

†**9.** To cause to re-echo or resound. *Obs. rare.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXXI. ii, Lett trumpetts tunes report his praise. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 137 Sighing to the winds, and calling upon the woods, not forgetting to report his mistresses name so often.

†**b.** To send back, re-echo (a sound). *Obs. rare.*

1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 12 The ragged hills and rocky towers reporte, By Ecchoes voyce, the quest of Noble hounds. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 249 If you speak three Words, it will (perhaps) some three times report you the whole three Words.

†**c.** To fire (a gun); to be the cause or occasion of firing. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Stow *Ann.* (1601) 1436 The Castell discharged fiftie canon, and the king of Englands ship lying before the castell, reported as many... Euery health reported sixe, eight, or ten shot of great Ordinance.

10. To fit (a fire-work) with a report.

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 133/2 On each of the five spokes tie a case of brilliant fire, reported at its end. 1888 W. H. Browne *Firework Making* 43 The saucissons having been all reported, proceed to 'dub in' the ends.

Hence **Repo·rted** *ppl. a.* Also **Repo·rtedly** *adv.*, according to report.

1812 J. H. Lewis *Ready Writer* Introd. 12 All the characteristic peculiarities of thought and expression that distinguish the reported speeches of a Chatham and a Tooke. 1846 McCulloch *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 162 Every year adds three or four more [volumes], exclusively of the reported cases in equity. 1881 Bradley *Arnold's Latin Prose* lxv, Reported speeches in *Oratio Obliqua*. 1901 'Lucas Malet' *Sir R. Calmady* IV. i, The picture of those reportedly gownless backs had depressed him abominably.

Reportable (rĭpō·ɹtăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable or worthy of being reported.

1858 Carlyle *Fredh. Gt.* X. v. (1872) III. 251 One of the few reportable points of his Reinsburg life. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 157/1 To distinguish at a glance whether a case is reportable or not.

Reportage (rĭpō·ɹtĕdʒ). [f. as prec. + -age; in sense 2, a. F. *reportage* (Littré *Suppl.*).]

†**1.** Report, repute. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1612 Webster *White Devil* III. iii, For usurers, That share with scriveners for their good reportage.

2. Reported matter; gossip.

1881 *Academy* 5 Nov. 347/2 He will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 738/2 Modern reportage-colporting gossips on the stage.

†**Repo·rtary.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ary [1].] = Repertory.

1594 (*title*) A true reportarie of the..royal accomplishment of the Baptisme of..Prince Frederick Henry.

†**Reporta·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *reportāre* to Report + -ation. So obs. F. *reportation* (Godef.).] The fact of being carried back.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xlvii. 291 Hippocrates will have Crysis to be an acute or swift reportation in diseases, either to recovery or death.

Reported, -edly: see Report *v.*

Reporter (rĭpō·ɹtəɹ). Also 4–5 -our(e, 6 -ar. [orig. a. AF. **reportour* = OF. *reporteur*, usually *raporteur* (mod.F. *rapporteur*): see Report *v.* In later use f. the vb. + -er [1].]

1. One who reports or relates; a recounter or narrator. Now somewhat *rare* (common in 16–17th c.).

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 814 That he wolde been oure gouernour And of our tales Iuge and Reportour. 1421–2 Hoccleve *Dialog* 761 Ther-of was I noon Auctour; I was..but a reportour Of folkes tales. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 A reporter or contryuer of talys. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 63 b, That the reporter with more ease maie remember what he hath to saie. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 107 The ouer hastie reporter of this blessed newes, repaires with speed to Sir Thomas. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 2 Saint Luke is the Reporter; and onely he of all the foure records this Story. 1686 Wood *Life* 6 July (O.H.S.) III. 191 These people..were the chief reporters that the universities were all papists. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* Pref. 9 The malice and dishonest ways that are conceal'd in the breast of the reporter. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 18 The reporters of this [mission] appear to be peculiarly imaginative.

b. With adj. denoting the character or intention of the account given.

1400 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 37 Thu hast hadde fals messageres and fals reportoures of us touchyng this matere. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. viii. 116 Most humbly beseeching the Almighty God..to pardon and forgive our Persecutors and evil Reporters. 1577 Patericke tr. *Gentillet* 46 Slaunderers or false reporters, are like secret wounds. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 318 Their best Reporters say, these Gods were made by men. 1800 Helena Wells *C. Neville* (ed. 2) III. 92 In spite of all malignant reporters, be assured [etc.].

c. One specially appointed to make or draw up a report, or to give information of something.

1625 in *Debates Ho. Comm.* (Camden) 93 A litle forme was left at the upper end of the table for the reporters. 1628 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* I. 905 The Report, now made, to be brought in Writing by the Reporters To-morrow Morning. 1796 Nelson 23 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 251, I am in great fear my reporter is taken. 1835 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* (1838) 853 An accountant, engineer, or other reporter, to whom a remit may hereafter be made by the Court. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* x, The 'reporter' entered the Garrandilla gate, to give legal notice of the invading army of fleece-bearing locusts.

d. *U. S.* A dog which finds and reports the position of a covey of birds.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 When a point was obtained, and the birds were fairly located,..the dog took his master right back to where the covey still lay crouched... Such animals are called 'reporters'.

2. **a.** One who takes down reports of law-cases.

a 1617 Bacon *Amend. Laws Eng.* Wks. 1730 IV. 6 It resteth with your Majesty to appoint some sound lawyers.., with some honourable stipend, to be reporters for the time to come. 1617 *Act* 15 *Jas. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1717) XVII. 27 Wee doe ordaine..that, for all times hereafter, there shall be twoe Persons..which shall be Reporters of the Law. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 73 Besides these reporters, there are also other authors, to whom great veneration and respect is paid by the students of the common law. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 383 Confirmed by the three other Justices in separate extrajudicial conferences with the reporter. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 403/1 During the reign of Henry VIII.., Dyer, afterwards chief-justice of the Common Pleas, took notes as a reporter.

b. One who reports debates, speeches, meetings, etc., esp. for a newspaper; a person specially employed for this purpose.

1813 Ld. Moira in *Examiner* 19 Apr. 254/1 The reporters are not allowed to make notes. 1814 J. H. Lewis *Ready Writer* Introd. 13 The utility of Short-hand to the reporter of debates .. is in itself .. evident. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxviii. (ed. 3) 269 The speeches must be taken down by reporters. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* i. 9 His father .. was now seeking employment as a parliamentary reporter. *appos.* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 392/2 Those reporter whelps, I'm told, play the deuce with a new member where they take a spite.

†**3.** **a.** A kind of fire-work. **b.** A pistol. *Obs.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2362/3 Rockets, Runers on the Line, Wheels, Reporters,..with all manner of other Fire-works were discharged. 1827 Sir J. Barrington *Pers. Sk.* II. 36 Lord C—— had a tolerable chance of becoming acquainted with my friend's reporters (a pet name for hair-triggers). 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 166 In those days Irish gentlemen always carried their reporters or pistols with them.

Hence **Repo·rterize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*); **Repo·rtership**, the position or office of a reporter.

1881 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 125/3 His college friendship..obtained for him a reportership for that paper. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 385/1 Mr. J. H. Fordham .. retired from his reportership in the Rolls Court on the death of his father. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 314 Our reporterized press is often truculently reckless of privacy and decency.

Repo·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Report *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb in various senses.

1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 376/2 Every Lord shuld have his fredome to sey what he wuld sey, withoute eny reportyng or magre to be had for his seiyng. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 184 Fables, better worth the smiling at, than

the serious reporting. *a* 1617 BACON *Amend. Laws Eng.* Wks. 1730 IV. 6 Misprinting, and insensible reporting, which many times confound the students..will be..amended. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* III. ii. 52 Like eyes, disdaining the disguise of truth, And found in the reporting. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 195/2 Let us suppose..that four reporters are engaged.., the process of reporting being the same in each house. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* I. 430 No circumstance.. has done more for freedom and good government, than the unfettered liberty of reporting.

b. *attrib.*

1846 GAWTRESS in Pitman *Reporter* 7 The third style is termed reporting, being Phonography adapted to verbatim reporting. *Ibid.* 15 The writer.. took down a speech, delivered by R. Cobden.., which was set up from his reporting copy. 1871 J. GRANT *Newspaper Press* I. 141 The reporting department..of our existing morning papers. 1880 *Echo* 23 Nov. 4/6 Shorthand..with private instruction and reporting classes nightly. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* iii, I might introduce you..to the reporting-room.

† Repo·rtingly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. REPORT *v.*] **a.** By report or hearsay. **b.** Correspondently.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 116 Others say thou dost deserue, and I Beleeue it better then reportingly. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Rapporté, Vers rapportez*, Verses whose words reportingly answer one another.

Reportorial (repŏrtō·riăl), *a.* [irreg. f. REPORT *v.* or REPORTER: see -ORIAL.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, reporters.

1860 in WORCESTER, The reportorial corps of a newspaper. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 374 The reportorial method is affecting the younger writers. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 88 Every petty local occurrence..is magnified by the reportorial lens.

† Repo·rtory. *Obs. rare* —1. [f. REPORT *v.* + -ORY 1: cf. REPORTARY.] A composition of the nature of a report; an account.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6 In this transcursiue reportory without some obseruant glaunce, I may not dully ouerpasse the gallant beauty of their hauen.

† Reporture. *Obs. rare.* [f. REPORT *v.* + -URE.] Report, mention.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 2084 To hyr I wyll goo and make reportur. *a* 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* II. 364 (Brandl), Ye can not do hym more dyspleasure, Than therof to make reporture, Therefore let yt rest.

Reposal (rĭpō·ză̆l). [f. REPOSE *v.*1 and *v.*2]

1. The act of reposing (trust, confidence, etc.); † trust or reliance *in* something. *rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 70 Would the reposall [*Q.* reposure] Of any trust, vertue, or worth in thee Make thy words faith'd? 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxiii. § 1 What are these then? absolute reposall in his and his Successors infallibility?

† 2. The fact or state of reposing or resting. *Obs.*

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v[ii]. § 1 After many yeares reposall in the graue. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 161 If they goe on to trouble the peace of my sweet reposall in the bosome of my deare mother, the Church of England.

† b. That on which one reposes. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi, Idleness..the Divels cushion, as Gualter cals it, his pillow, & chiefe reposall. *Ibid.* III. iv. I. i, It is a Sole Ease, an unspeakable comfort, a sweet reposal.

† Repo·sance. *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] Repose.

1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 92 Mount up low thoughts and see what sweet Reposance Heaven can beget.

Repose (rĭpō·z), *sb.* Also 6 **repposse.** [a. F. *repos* (11th c.; OF. also *repaus* = Prov. *repaus*, Sp. *reposo*, Pg. *repouso*, It. *riposo*), vbl. sb. f. *reposer*: see REPOSE *v.*2]

1. Temporary rest or cessation from activity, in order to refresh or restore the physical or mental powers; *esp.* the rest given by sleep.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy Soc.) 160, I toke my leve,..And thanked Correccyon,..Of my repose and of her lovynge chere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode, without repose or rest, Searching all lands. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 310 Whiles we stood here securing your repose,..we heard a hollow burst of bellowing. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 3 Up rose the Sun and Saul; Both, as men thought, rose fresh from sweet repose. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 275 They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 3 Fast by th' umbrageous vale lull'd to repose. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 138 The extreme activity of his mind, when awake, in some measure called for an adequate alternation of repose. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 154 Allowing each limb an instant of repose as I drew it out of the snow.

transf. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 3 A splendid aloe which, after a repose of many years, was again loaded with flowers.

b. In phrases *to* († *make*) *seek* or *take repose.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Whose weary limbs shall shortly make repose In those fair walls. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 My fathers palace.. will be proud To entertaine your presence, if youle daine To make repose within. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 406 At times when men seek most repose and rest, I yielded. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 634 Unweildily they..in the shady Covert seek Repose. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 296 'Tis thus the understanding takes repose In indolent vacuity of thought. 1830 TENNYSON *A Spirit Haunts* 14 As a sick man's room when he taketh repose An hour before death.

c. *Eccl.* Death, decease (of a saint). Also *Altar of repose* (see quot. 1884).

1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 59 The festival of the Repose of the Virgin. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 445/2 The place to which the Blessed Sacrament is removed—often called the Sepulchre, but properly the altar of repose.

2. Relief or respite from exertion, toil, trouble, or excitement. Also const. *from*, † *of.*

1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 6 Nowe set to your hande that I may come to a laudable ende and reposse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, [His] repose of his trauailes sustayned on the Seas. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 28 O Sole in whom my thoughts find all repose. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 243 As swelling seas to gentle rivers glide, To seek repose, and empty out the tide. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 5, I..Now seek repose upon an humbler theme. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* II. i, The state had need of some repose. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* v. (1878) 171 There was repose from the agony of spiritual persecution. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 9 The eye is fatigued with the glare of sunshine, and is said to find repose in the verdure of the fields.

† 3. a. A place of rest. *Obs.*

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 139 Seuen fortunate reposes, Ilands, which Fortune fauors. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xviii. 55 The rich lye stoued in secure reposes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 210 Worst is my Port, My harbour and my ultimate repose.

† b. A halt or stay for rest. *Obs. rare* —1.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 52 Wee were put in hope..that here you would make one of the reposes of your Voyage.

† c. *Painting.* (See quots.) *Obs. rare.*

The definitions given by Harris and Chambers are based on that of Furetière, *Dict. Univ.* (1690).

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 161 After great Lights there must be great Shadows, which we call reposes: because..the Sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a Continuity of glittering objects. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Repose*, is a Term in Painting, signifying the Place where the Masses, or great Lights and Shadows are assembled: And this being well understood hinders the Confusion of Objects [etc.]. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Repose*, in painting, is applied to certain masses, or large systems or assemblages of light and shade [etc.].

† d. A thing to repose on; a couch or sofa. *Obs.* —1

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* III. iii, There is a repose, I see, in the next room.

4. A state of quiet or peaceful inaction or of freedom from disturbing influences; † also, a means of securing this.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 47 The Felicity of this life, consisteth not in the repose of a mind satisfied. 1712 M. HENRY *Reform. Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 487/1 The restraint of the vicious will be the repose of the virtuous. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1788) 179 You relinquish every hope of repose to yourself, and you endanger the establishment of your family for ever. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 25 The repose which the waters enjoyed in the inside of these reservoirs. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 83 A delicious lazy sense of calm repose was the appropriate frame of mind.

† b. Peace of mind. *Obs. rare.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 527 ▶ 1 The Repose of a married Woman is consulted in the first of the following Letters, and the Felicity of a Maiden Lady in the second. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., I assured her.. it was absolutely necessary to confine them from public view, for the repose of mankind.

5. Quiet, calm or calmness, tranquillity.

1717 POPE *Eloïsa* 166 Black Melancholy.. round her throws A death-like silence, and a dead repose. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 49 The scenes that hurt the grave's repose. 1819 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXVI, Like a throbbing star Seen 'mid the sapphire heaven's deep repose. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. vii. § 1 As opposed to passion..Repose is the especial and separating characteristic of the eternal mind and power. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 48 Just as repose was the ruling principle in Egypt, so restlessness distinguished Greece.

b. *Painting.* Harmonious arrangement of figures or colours, having a restful effect upon the eye.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art. Paint.* 23 That.. Majesty, that soft silence and repose, which give beauty to the Piece. 1703 TATE *Her Majesty's Pict.* Notes 22 The Sedateness, and, as Painters call it, the Repose of a Picture, contribute to the Grandeur and Solemnity of the Piece. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* (1779) 5 The expression which is used very often on these occasions is, the piece wants repose. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 328 Its faults are many;—an entire absence of beauty and of repose [etc.].

c. Composure, quiet, ease of manner.

1833 TENNYSON *Lady C. V. de Vere* 39 Her manners had not that repose Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (1889) 531/2 Repose and cheerfulness are the badge of the gentleman—repose in energy.

6. Absence of activity (in things); cessation of natural forces; quiescence.

1757 GRAY *Bard* 76 The sweeping whirlwind..hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 314 The long intervals of repose appear to characterize volcanoes highly elevated. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 6 We are also told..of the alternation of periods of repose and disorder, of the refrigeration of the globe [etc.]. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 87 Vesuvius was virtually in repose.

b. Undisturbed or unagitated condition.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 4 Hence the natural repose of the eye makes the adjustment for a distant prospect. 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Dau.* II. XXI. 212 Though every feature was now in repose.

c. The fact of being left undisturbed.

1844 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 261 A portion of butter-like fat may form part of the pellicle which forms on the urine by repose.

7. *techn.* **a.** *Angle of repose*: (see quots.).

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 805 Where the courses lie at an angle of about thirty-two degrees, or what is called the angle of repose for masonry. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 249/1 In Engineering, the term *angle of repose* is frequently applied to express the angle at which the various kinds of earth will permanently stand, when abandoned to themselves.

b. *Horology.* (See quots.)

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 773/1 This contrivance is known by the name of the dead beat, the dead scapement, the scapement of repose; because the seconds index stands still after each drop. *Ibid.* 773/2 The pallet which is called the arch of excursion or arch of repose.

8. Trust, confidence. *rare* —1.

c 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) III. 71 If therefore you could bring your mind to put that repose in my honour.

Repose (rĭpō·z), *v.*1 [ad. L. *repos-*, *repōnĕre*, on anal. of *depose*, *dispose*, *suppose*, etc.: cf. REPONE and REPOSIT.]

† 1. *trans.* To replace; to put back into the same place. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 334 Her shellis to disclose And write vpon the cornel, hool outake..and so repose [L. *reponas*]. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) U iv, If the gutte hath bene long out, and be so swollen that it cannot be reposed. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VI. 52 He delivered up his crowne into the handes of Pompeius; but Pompeius reposed it again upon his head. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 703 Nor think my hurt offends me, for my sire Can soon repose in it the visual fire. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 323 Procession ended, they repose the Idols within the same tree.

† b. To restore; also *Sc.* = REPONE *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1552 HUTCHINSON *2nd Serm.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 241 To repose us into his Father's favour again. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 526 The persoun of our..Prince [to be] reposit to full suirtie. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 53 The causes of Mr. Gilbert Power's deposition by all were found null, and he ordained to be reposed. *Ibid.* 92 Mr. Andrew Logie..latelie had been reposed to his ministrie.

† c. To repress, put down. *Obs. rare* —1.

1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. (1663) 26 A multitude of common people gather'd together..armed with a full ..purpose to repose the insolence and pride of the nobility.

2. To place or put; *esp.* to deposit or lay up *in* a place. Now *rare.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* L iij, Iudas reposed in Gods temple an ydoll ymage. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., R. Tresilian* XX, Thynke ther is a treasure.. Reposed for all suche as righteousnes ensue. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 7, I praye you heartily, to repose this in your memorie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To King § 5 Libraries..are as the Shrynes, where all the Reliques of the ancient Saints..are preserued and reposed. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 426 They reposed there the spoiles of Jerusalem. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* 29 These Shells were brought out upon the Earth, and reposed therein in the manner we now find them. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 203 'Twas, as a choice Rarity, repos'd in the Library of the English Benedictines. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. vi. 133 The brass cannon and mortars..were reposed for some days in Hyde Park. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* lxxv, The sword was..not to be sheathed or reposed.

† b. To station, establish. *Obs. rare.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxxix. 92 As for ye bishops they are reposed in cities, as is thought conuenient. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Theare Iuno thee Princes her Empyre wholy reposed.

† c. To cast or throw *on* something. *Obs.* —1

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Thee southwynd ..Three gallant vessels on rocks gnawne craggye reposed.

3. To set or place (confidence, trust, etc.) *in* a thing or person.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 98 b, Suche a one as he myght repose his whole truste and confidence in. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 240 That man hath the hope of Salvation reposed only in the mercies of God. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 106 Reposing no great assurance in the prowes of the effœminate Ægyptians. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diogines Lanthorne* 30 Repose not trust in others helpe. 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct., Mr. Godolphin requested me to continue the trust his wife had reposed in me. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXVI. 110 The governor..charged me..not to repose any confidence in the peasants. *a* 1781 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) I. II. 190 That extraordinary confidence that was reposed in him. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii, Herein mainly should we repose our hopes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 196 In the Baronage the nation reposed an unwavering trust.

b. To place or leave (something) *in* the control or management of another. † Also const. *upon.*

1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 This kinde of men that repose eternitie in the mouth of a player. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. to Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 42, I repose upon your management what is dearest to me, my fame and reputation. *a* 1681 WHARTON *Soul of World* Wks. (1683) 668 Therefore our Fate for the most part, and our Power are very much reposed in our Hands. 1884 CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* L. 389/1 Parliament has reposed in [the Charity Commissioners] a power of authorising a sale.

† c. To regard as existing *in* something. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. xvi. (1614) 529 A certain booke,..wherein they reposed much holines, and worshipped it as a god. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 They reposed great Religion in an oath, in respect of the Actor.

Hence **† Repo·sed** *ppl. a.*1, restored. *Obs.*

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 208 They sacrificed to Jupiter Soter, the saviour of the reposed Child.

Repose (rĭpō·z), *v.*2 Also 6–7 *Sc.* **repois(e.** [ad. F. *reposer*, OF. also *repauser* (10th c.) = Prov. *repausar*, Sp. *reposar*, Pg. *repousar*, It. *riposare*:—late L. *repausāre* (Quicherat): see RE- and PAUSE *v.*]

1. *refl.* To rest (oneself); to lay (oneself) to rest.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. ii. 416, I wylle repose me here by with a frend of myn. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 7 Besyde the ymage I adowne me sette, After my laboure my selfe to repose. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 30 Now may I repose me: Custance is mine owne.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 151 Romes readiest Champions, repose you heere in rest. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 511 This year the Emperor glad to repose himself a while from War, attended his pleasure in Spain. *a* 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 34 John tenderly repos'd him on his Breast. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xii. 221 The thick and warm Furrs..are..a soft Bed to repose themselves in. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. xiii, Being mounted on a beast who..proceeds very coolly to repose himself in the middle of the pond.

b. *fig.* To settle (oneself) with confidence († *in* or) *on* something. ? *Obs.*

1580 J. Haye in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 67/32 Thou may bawldlie repoise thy selfe in the Romain kirk. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 47 On thy fortune I repose my selfe. 1759 Johnson *Let. to Miss Porter* 1 Mar. in Boswell *Life*, I can repose myself very confidently upon your prudence. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 202/2 Fabius having taught the people to repose themselves on acts of religion.

2. *trans.* To lay to rest or repose *on* or *in* something. In later use only *fig.*

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3577 Iesus..hes nocht ane penny braid Quhairon he may repois his heavinlie head. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* II, I'll go to him, and repose our distresses on his friendly bosom. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 84 Nor would I..render her wretched, by reposing the distresses of my..mind, in her soft bosom.

b. In *pa. pple.*: Resting, reclining, lying.

1674 Milton *P. L.* v. 636 On flours repos'd, and with fresh flourets crownd, They eate, they drink. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, I could mock the sultry toil When on my charmer's breast repos'd. 1852 M. Arnold *Tristram & Iseult* I, The eyes [are] closed—The lashes on the cheeks reposed.

3. To give or afford rest to (one), to refresh by rest.

1549-62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* lxix. 20 O Lord, unto my soule draw nigh, the same with ayde repose. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* III. vii. (1591) 117 There some fewe daies were spent in reposing the army. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* VII. iii. 274 The peace was concluded..whereunto the King of the Romaines agreed, to the end he might repose his subiects. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* II. 51 The time for reposing the Galley-slaves being expired. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 319 Have ye chos'n this place After the toyl of Battel to repose Your wearied vertue..? 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 260 Whose Seats the weary Traveller repose? 1794 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Ellen* I. 22 He rose from the bed of down, which for neatness and comfort might repose a Prince. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. xliv. 275 He..halted at Hillsborough to repose his wayworn soldiers.

† **b.** To lodge (one) for the night. *Obs. rare* —1.

1725 T. Thomas in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 132 That apartment where the judges used to be reposed in when they came to this place.

4. *intr.* To take rest; to cease from exertion or travel; to enjoy freedom from disturbance.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 35 [They] desyred him for his pastime after his long trauayle to come and repose in his towne of Lysle. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Because the wind was too fresh, we reposed vntil the break of day. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. 383 Yet must we credit that his hand composed All in sixe Dayes, and that he then Reposed. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 25 At Tripoli we repos'd a full week. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 28 'Twere wiser far For me..to repose Where chance may throw me. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 203 To the rents, and gulfs, and chasms, Where the earth reposed from spasms. 1851 Tennyson *To the Queen* 26 God gave her peace; her land reposed.

fig. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 38 The Justice Shallows were not allowed to repose upon their dignity.

b. To take rest by sitting or lying down; to lie down to rest; also *transf.* to rest in death.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 934, I will sit still heir and repois. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 162 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, And there repose. *a* 1620 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems.* xv. 19 Happie nimph, quhoise spreit in peace repoises. 1634 Milton *Comus* 999 Beds of Hyacinth and roses Where young Adonis oft reposes. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 387 When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust repose. 1742 Gray *Spring* 22 Still is the toiling hand of Care, The panting herds repose. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IV. xxxiii, At night when I reposed, fair dreams did pass Before my pillow. 1819—*Ode* II The dust where your kindred repose. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 32 We started at 5 a.m., marched until noon, and reposed.

c. To remain still; to lie in quiet.

1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. xxxiii, Her..eyes, Which, as twin phantoms of one star that lies O'er a dim well, move, though the star reposes. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 13 When the centuries behind me like a fruitful land reposed.

† **5.** To confide or place one's trust *in*, to rely *on*, a thing or person. *Obs.*

Perh. partly derived from sense 3 of Repose *v.*[1]

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 167 We are chosin to repois In faith of Christ. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 26, I doe desire thy worthy company, Vpon whose faith and honor I repose. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 430 There returned also the German auxiliaries, in whose loyaltie he most reposed. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 12 His hearers repose upon his candour and veracity. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 455 The soul, reposing on assured relief, Feels herself happy amidst all her grief.

† **b.** To be sure *of* one. *Obs. rare* —1.

1569 Sir N. Throgmorton in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 57 You may repose as well of him in this matter as of the duke of Norfolk.

6. To rest *on* or *upon*, in various senses.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 212 His right Cheeke Reposing on a Cushion. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* III. xxviii, On that reverend form the moonlight did repose. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. lviii, On such things the memory reposes With tenderness. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xiii. 297 Almost every glacier reposes upon an inclined bed. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* III. iv. 272 Their whole system reposes upon fear.

Reposed (rĭpōu·zd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Settled, free from agitation or movement.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Y viij, To giue contentacion to thy reposed will. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 A mynde With vertue fraught, reposed, voyd of gyle. 1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 228 Embrace this the onelie meane to liue a reposed and contented life. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 281 A law, made by the Popes in reposed & peaceable times. 1664 Flecknoe *Eng. Stage* in *Love's Kingd.* G vi, Wit being an exuberant thing,..but Judgement a stayed and reposed thing. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1474 Then whence these glorious Forms, And boundless Flights, from Shapeless, and Repos'd?

Hence **Repo·sedly** *adv.* (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1598 Florio, *Posatamente*, leisurely, quietly, reposedly. *a* 1615 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 63 Reposedly, and at home within himself, no man is an Atheist. 1634 Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. xvi. 89 Liue hence-forward reposedly, and reconcile your selfe to choice Wits.

Reposedness (rĭpōu·zdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of repose or of being in repose.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. ii. § 8 (1622) 211 Vnder the shadow of Gods wings, the Soule findes her true reposednesse, her refuge. 1634 Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. i. 94, I here enioy a reposednesse not vnlike that of the dead. 1884 M. Boole in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 342 There is an intelligent and wide-awake reposedness in Jewish girls.

† **Repo·seful**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Repose *v.*[1] 3 (or *v.*[2] 4).] In whom confidence is or may be placed: trustworthy, reliable; confidential, responsible.

1627 Sir R. Cotton in Morgan *Phœnix Brit.* (1732) I. 68 Though princes may take .. some reposefull friend, with whom they may participate their neerest passions [etc.]. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 28, I know not, where she can picke out a fast friend, or reposefull confident of such reciprocall interest. 1644 — *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 28 To another he gave one of the prime and most reposefull Offices about his own Person at Court.

Reposeful (rĭpōu·zfŭl), *a.*[2] [f. Repose *sb.*] Full of repose; having an air of repose; quiet.

1852 Reade *Peg Woff.* (1853) 259, I call it beautiful!..So calm and reposeful; no particular expression. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 306/2 That reposeful yet energetic self-reliance, which we justly admire in the ruler. 1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* I. xiv. 198 An attractive expression of reposeful friendliness pervaded his whole appearance.

Hence **Repo·sefully** *adv.*; **Repo·sefulness.**

1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* II. 311 Seated reposefully in his great red morocco armchair. 1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 392/2 It seems to lack reposefulness.

† **Repo·sement.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. Repose *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Repository.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 103 The Closet in euery house, as it is a reposement of Secrets, so is it onely.. at the owners', and no other commandement.

† **Repo·seness.** *Obs. rare* —1. = Reposedness.

a 1592 Greene *Arbasto* (1617) i, If my presence be prejudiciall to your reposenesse, I hope you will thinke I offended as a stranger.

Repo·ser. *rare* —1. [-ER[1].] One who reposes.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 600 A steadfast reposer of his fears and anxieties in religious influences.

Reposing (rĭpōu·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of Repose *v.*[2]; resting, rest.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 361 The King and Quenis Majesteis departis this nycht towart Striviling for reposing of thair Hienessis. 1790 R. Merry *Laurel of Liberty* (ed. 2) 22 Calm reposings in the noontide shade.

attrib. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 76 Sorrow breakes Seasons, and reposing houres. 1661 *Fasti Aberdonenses* (Spalding Club) 606 For hair to the reposeing bed, and furme in the principle's chamber. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 229 The fiends of lawless pow'r..Intrude on weary'd toil's reposing hour.

So **Repo·sing** *ppl. a.*

1797-1803 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 220 A neutral reposing state of the passions. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IV. xxviii, I did arise,..And looked upon the depth of that reposing lake. *Ibid.* XII. iii, Like a reposing child.

Repo·sit, *sb. rare* —0. [f. the vb.] A repository.

1855 in Ogilvie *Suppl.*

Reposit (rĭpǫ·zit), *v.* Also 7-8 **reposite.** [f. L. *reposit-*, ppl. stem of *repōnĕre* to Repone: cf. Repose *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put or deposit (a thing) *in* a place; to lay up, store.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 79 Untill he come,..for whom it is reposited, or laid up. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 16 Erecting such a Symbol of the Divine presence as was to be afterward reposited in the Ark, namely, the figure of a Cherub. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 48 These Shells could never possibly have been reposited thereby in the Manner we now find them. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 230 Some reposite their Eggs or Young in the Earth. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 29 The original copy of the Iliad, which..is now.. reposited in the Museum. 1808 G. Edwards *Pract. Plan* iii. 23 The valuable riches nature has here reposited for the efforts of human labour. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ii. (1872) IV. 138 The King..handed it..to a Page to reposit in the proper waste-basket.

2. To replace. *rare.*

1884 G. H. Taylor *Pelv. & Hern. Therap.* (1885) 107 The sphincter appeared to have little power to retain the intestine when reposited.

Hence **Repo·siting** *vbl. sb.*

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* III. ii. 66 A special Providence of God in the repositing of these watery Beds.

Repositary (rĭpǫ·zitări). [f. prec. + -ARY[1].] = Repository.

1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* I. i. (1873) 3 You meet with men who were great repositaries of the literature of the day. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 395 It gratified him to think that she had chosen him for the repositary of her tale.

† **Repo·sitate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [-ATE.] = Reposit *v.* 1.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 104 A Description of the Curiosities repositated in the Cabinet of the Earl of Trautmansdorf.

Reposite, obs. form of Reposit *v.*

Reposition (rīpŏzi·ʃən). Also **re-.** [ad. late L. *repositiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repōnĕre*: see Reposit *v.* and -ion, and cf. F. *réposition.*]

1. *Surg.* The operation of restoring to the normal position; replacement.

1588 J. Read tr. *Arcæus' Compend. Meth.* 67 Put it in his due place and right order againe..This reposition being made [etc.]. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 *Luxations*,..it's cured by..reposition,..diligent deligation, and soft collocation. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 288, I place him..for reposition, binding him fast so that he cannot stir. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 151 The leaves..are laid to broken arms and legs after reposition with great success. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 458 Retroflexion of the uterus discovered, and treated by reposition.

b. Replacement (of a thing), in other senses.

1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* II. x. (1879) 440 The structure itself is kept up by re-position of new matter.

2. † **a.** Restoration of lands to a forest. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Manwood *Lawes Forest* 178 The reposition to the Forest of such landes as were disaforested by the Statute ..is to be done by perambulation and viewe. *Ibid.* Such landes as were disaforested without any reposition .. are called Puralleyes.

b. *Sc.* Reinstatement (of a person) in, or restoration to, a position or office (*esp.* the ministry), or possession of a thing. Now only *arch.*

1643 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 53 At the day of reposition a number of gentleweomen and others came to the Church. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) 547 The three suspended conformists..expecting..reposition to their charges. 1681 Stair *Instit.* II. xxiii. § 3. 4 Under Assignations are comprehended Translations,.. or Retrocessions,..which are also called Repositions. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* 276 The Favour of such a Reposition [to the possession of an estate] is too extreme to be passed over.

3. The action of repositing, laying up or aside.

1617 Bp. Hall *Quo Vadis?* vi, What can be expected from that age, which is not capable of obseruation, carelesse of reposition? *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1743) 579 When once a soul apprehends Christ, this is a reposition of all his cares and burdens. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 365 For reposition and preserving dead mens skulls and bones.

† **b.** *R. C. Ch.* Reservation (of the Sacrament).

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή xiv. 183 Protestant Divines condemn the reposition of the Sacrament.

Re-posi·tion, *v. rare* —1. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To put in a fresh position; to re-state.

a 1859 De Quincey *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 278 Shall I revise..my logic of Political Economy, embodying every doctrine..which I have amended or re-positioned..?

Repositor (rĭpǫ·zitŏr). [agent-n., on L. types, f. Reposit *v.*] A replacing instrument.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 750/2 The uterine repositor or elevator. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instr.* 540 Vulcanite Repositors for inversion of uterus.

Repository (rĭpǫ·zitŏri), *sb.* Also 5 **reposytorye**, 6-7 **repositorie.** [ad. obs. F. *repositoire* or L. *repositōrium*: see Reposit *v.* and -ory[1].]

1. A vessel, receptacle, chamber, etc., in which things are or may be placed, deposited, or stored.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 36 Of the floures charles put a parte in a reposytorye. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 105/36 A Repositorie, *repositorium.* 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1200 Many secret monuments, and repositories of demigods. 1647 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 514 Those tears..he keeps in a repository that is never out of his sight. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 250 On the Outside of this City are Repositories for Snow and Ice. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 471 ¶ 2 It is like those Repositories in several Animals that are filled with Stores of their former Food. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 128 At the end of Rathbone-place..water is..thrown into an open repository, where it stands. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* x. xviii, Losing the keys of all your most private repositories. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 56 Stored away in some forgotten repositories, these miscellaneous relics still remain. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 305/2 A vase in the form of a dove .. was in the East and France .. used as a repository for the Blessed Sacrament.

b. A place, room, or building, in which specimens, curiosities, or works of art are collected; a museum. Now *rare.*

1658 Phillips s.v., More peculiarly, by the Architects, such places as are built for the laying up of rareties, either in picture or other art are called Repositories. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 486 There being such a stone in their [the Royal Society's] Repository. 1716-18 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* I. xvi. 53 The Elector's palace is very handsome, and his repository full of curiosities of different kinds. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 39, I have seen a specimen of the red sort ..in the repository of the royal garden at Paris. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The Royal Repository at Woolwich, contains models of every sort of warlike stores, weapons, and fortification. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 337/2 The repository at Woolwich forms a school of instruction for both officers and men on first joining the artillery.

c. A place where things are kept or offered for sale; a warehouse, store, shop, mart.

1785 Grose *Class. Dict.*, *Repository*, .. Livery stables where horses and carriages are sold by auction.. 1801 Mrs.

Trimmer *Oecon. Charity* II. 119 By furnishing different articles for sale at Repositories. **1806** J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xxi. iii, Paying dear for your economy in having made purchases at a 'Cheap Repository'. **1831** [Youatt] *The Horse* 368 In London, and in most great towns, there are repositories for the periodical sale of horses by auction. *Ibid.* 369 The principal repositories in London. **1848** Thackeray *Vanity Fair* I, She confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art Repository.

2. †**a.** A place where souls are lodged. *Obs.*

1638 Featly *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 58 In St. Austines hidden repositories, some soules have ease, and some paine. **1662** H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 24 Whether the Souls be .. sent from God out of some hidden Repository where they did prae-exist. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 2 There is a Tradition among the Americans, that one of their Countrymen descended in a Vision to the great Repository of Souls.

b. A place in which a dead body is deposited; a vault or sepulchre.

1663 Wood *Life* June (O. H. S.) I. 476 Buried..at the high altar in a vault or repository. **1697** Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. ii. (1715) 196 Women anointed the Balisters of the Churches, and the Repositories of Martyrs. **1774** Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 180 In the middle of these repositories was placed the urn filled with the ashes of the dead. **1807** G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. iii. vii. 416 Lulach was buried.. in Iona, the accustomed repository of the Scotish kings. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 305 The ordering of the repositories of the dead.

†**c.** *slang.* 'A lockup or spunging house; a gaol' (Grose, 1785). *Obs.*

3. A place or thing within which something immaterial is thought of as deposited or contained.

c **1645** Howell *Lett.* Ep. Ded. Letters can..be as authentic Registers, and safe repositories of Truth as any Story whatsoever. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. x. § 2 This laying up of our Ideas in the Repository of the Memory. **1712–3** Pope *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 3, I have found unvalued repositories of learning in the lining of bandboxes. **1788** Reid *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2. 30 A division is a repository which the philosopher frames for holding his ware. **1806** J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* I. Introd., What are Theatres but licensed repositories for ill-told lies. **1864** Bowen *Logic* i. 24 Language is the great repository of thought.

4. A part or place in which something is accumulated or exists in quantities.

1672–3 Grew *Anat. Roots* II. § 28 So that the pith is a Repository of better aliment gradually supplied to those Sacciferous Vessels. **1790** Umfreville *Hudson's Bay* 53 He was engaged in..determining the truth of a coppermine being up the country. He was two years in search of this valuable repository. **1813** Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 278 Beside rake veins there are other mineral repositories, called flat veins or flat works, and pipe veins. **1855** J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall* 2 Cornwall is..an immense subterranean repository of copper and tin.

5. A person to whom some matter is entrusted or confided.

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 25 She made one of her Women, in whom she most confided, the Repository of this Secret. **1773** Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 182 Guard against being made the repository of such secrets. **1810** Shelley *Zastrozzi* vi, Make me the repository of your sorrows; I would, if possible, alleviate them.

Repository (rĭpɒ·zĭtŏri), *a.* [See prec. and -ory 2.]

†**1.** Serving for reposition. *Obs. rare* —1.

1688 Baxter *Dying Thoughts* (1850) 144 If the bee know ..how to gather her honey and wax, and how to form the repository combs, and how to lay it up [etc.].

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, replacing heavy ordnance in position after dismounting it.

1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 133/2 *Repository exercise*, the mechanical manœuvres with heavy guns. **1890** *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/2 The Liverpool team..which took the first prize in the A shift of the repository competition. *Ibid.*, The Liverpool detachment make a point of their repository work.

†**Repo·siture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *repositūra* (Du Cange): see Reposit *v.* and -ure.] Reposition.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 489 Bottles..serving for the reposture of distilled waters. **1661** Morgan *Sph. Gentry* III. viii. 81 Christians abhorred those obsequies of burning, affecting a reposture into the hands of God, who is able to raise our vile bodies.

†**Reposse·de,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **-seed.** [f. Re- 5 a + Possede *v.* Cf. F. *repossséder* (18th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To repossess.

1545 *Lease* in Madox *Formul. Angl.* (1702) 152 It shall be lawfull..into the said mesuages..to reentre and the same to repossede. **1600** Holland *Livy* VIII. iv. 283 Doe yee but.. lay claime unto that .., and repossede it at your pleasure. **1606** Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxv. 353 That Scots and Picts their owne, as earst, should amplie reposseed. [**1616–23** in Bullokar and Cockeram.]

Reposse·ss (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To regain or recover possession of (a place, etc.); to reoccupy.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 158 After whiche peace concludyd,..the Kynge repossessyd yᵉ sayd cytie. **1555** W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 15 Desirous to repossess that, that constrainedly he forsooke. *a* **1586** Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 413 The resolution to dye had repossessed his place in her minde. **1634** Ford *Perk. Warbeck* I. i, Nor doth the house of York decay in honours, Though Lancaster doth repossess his right. *c* **1670** Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 133 He was received again into Grace, but dyed before he could repossess his benefice. **1742** Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 101 Earth repossesses Part of what she gave. **1782** W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. 34 They affirm, that as soon as the body is deposited in the grave, it is repossessed by the soul. *a* **1821** Keats *Hyperion* I. 123 Fierce to repossess A heaven he lost erewhile.

2. *Sc.* To restore (one) †*to*, replace or reinstate *in*, possession of something. †Also without const.

1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 195 All personis..dispossest of houssis..salbe presentlie repossest to thair houssis. **1574** *Ibid.* 409 To entir and reposses Patrik Bellenden..in all and sindry [lands]. **1585** *Ibid.* IV. 34 He sall reposses Adam..to the teindis. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. IV*, Wks. (1711) 67 Kings should repossess kings wrongfully put from their own. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. ix, They proffer'd aid..To repossess him in his right. **1827** —*Napoleon* xliii, His son should repossess him in the crown.

3. To put (one) in possession *of* something again.

1591 *Acts Privy Council* (1900) XXI. 126 [To] see the supplicant repossessed of his said messuage, goodes, writings, [etc.] **1622** Donne *Serm.* 15 Sept. 12 They did scarce know their own title, and yet God repossessed them of it, reinuested them in it. **1660** Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 166 We will endeavour to repossess his Son of his Kingdom. **1728** Kennett *Register* 323 At length the doctor gets himself re-possessed of his living.

b. *refl.* To regain possession *of* something.

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1851 V. 39 The same Wood, where he had defeated the Britains; who..had now repossess'd themselvs of that place. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 48 The Portuguese..soon repossessed themselves of the places the Dutch had taken. **1795** Belsham *Mem. Geo. III*, II. 242 Washington..re-possessed himself of his former strong position. **1861** Goschen *For. Exch.* 127 When..the Hamburg banker wishes to repossess himself of his money.

†**4.** To invest again *with* possession of something. *Obs.*

1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 50 To repossesse the Hanses with their old antiquated, and obsolete Priuiledges. **1607** Hieron *Wks.* II. 261 It is Thou only, who art able to repossesse mee with this iewell.

Hence **Reposse·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. xii. (1821) 140 He would become an humble Suiter to the Lord Deputie (in his behalfe) for the repossessing thereof.

Reposse·ssion (rī-). [Re- 5 a: cf. prec.]

1. Recovery; renewed possession.

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (Bann.) 211 They had the money present to rander to the King and his estaits for laughfull restitution and repossessioun [of Orkney and Zetland]. **1602** Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 370 Egelred, now called out of Normandie to the Repossession of his Kingdome. **1652** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 34 Meredith ..fought for repossession, and after much bloudshed, lost his labour. **1795** Ld. Grenville in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. (1903) 297 To effect for him the repossession of the territories of which he has been divested. **1853** Grote *Greece* II. lxxxvi. XI. 305 They had long been anxious for its repossession, and had even besieged it five years before.

†**2.** Restoration, reinstatement. *Obs. rare.*

1598 (*title*) A Briefe Narration of the possession, dispossession and repossession of William Sommers. **1643** R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 53 Upon the parties humble penitence, and Mr. Gilbert's peaceable repossession, we resolved [etc.].

Repo·st, *v.* Anglicized form of Riposte *v.*

1730 H. B[lackwell] *English Fencing Master* 34 If your Thrust should be parried after drawing your Left-Foot after you, it is impossible you should recover before your Adversary reposts you. **1848** Thackeray *Van. Fair* Ii, The little woman .. parried and reposted with a home-thrust. **1885** Egerton Castle *Schools of Fence* 138 As the fashion in swords became lighter and shorter, the advantage of parrying first and reposting afterwards became more obvious.

So **Repo·st** *sb.*

1861 Chapman *Art Fencing* I. 19 The direct return thrust (Repost) or attack after the parry..should be delivered with the greatest rapidity. **1885** Egerton Castle *Schools of Fence* 138 The parry had to be formed in such a way as to act as a repost.

†**Repo·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Repose *v.*² + -ure, after *composure*, etc.] Rest, repose.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Seat your thoughts In the reposure of most soft content. **1605** [see Reposal 1.] **1614** W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 29 Wee may ease our bodies with rest and reposure.

Repo·t (rī-), *v.* Also **re-**. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To put (plants) into fresh pots. Also *absol.* Hence **Repo·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 83 In repotting, the axis..should be raised above the surrounding soil. **1846** J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 315 After the leaves have attained their growth..the plants should be re-potted. **1858** Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 86/2 Market gardeners..disroot their whole stock, and re-pot at one season. **1863** Fonblanque *Tangled Skein* II. 181 Superintending the repotting of some choice plants.

Repour, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To pour back.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* VII. xlv. 150 Some ply the Pompe and .. Sea into Sea Repoure. **1610** R. Niccols *England's Eliza* ccxlvi, The horrid noise amaz'd the silent night, Repowring downe blacke darknesse from the skie.

‖ **Repoussé** (rəpuse), *a.* (and *sb.*) [F., pa. pple. of *repousser*, f. *re-* Re- + *pousser*: see Push *v.*] Of metal work: Raised or beaten into relief, ornamented in relief, by means of hammering from the back or reverse side.

1852 *Rep. Juries Exhib.* 1851, 512/2 A candlestick without branches..in *repoussé* work. **1862** *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxxiii. 5 Stem and base of silver repoussé table. *Ibid.* 24/1 It is made of pure gold, *repoussé* throughout. **1876** Ouida *Winter City* vii, With firelight on the repoussé gold and silver work of her loose girdle.

b. *elliptic.* as *sb.* Metal-work of this kind; the process of hammering into relief.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7). **1884** Knight *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 750/2.

Repp, variant of Rep 3.

Reppe, variant of Repe, to touch. *Obs.*

Repped (rept), *a. rare.* [f. Rep 3 + -ed 2.] Made like rep; having a surface like rep.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 696/2 Amazon Soleil is a plain coloured stuff which is repped. **1888** Cross & Bevan *Paper-Making* 171 By passing paper between rolls on which devices have been cut, the 'repped' and other papers are produced.

†**Re·pple.** *Obs.*—1 [Of obscure etym.] ? A staff or cudgel. (Cf. Halliwell, '*Repple*, a long walking staff as tall or taller than the bearer.)

a **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 231 Gief he fend were, me sceolden anon eter gat ȝemete mid gode repples and stiarne swepen.

Repplye, obs. form of Reply *v.*

†**Repraise,** *v. Obs.* [Re-] ? To dispraise.

c **1450** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 227 Justice ne was egaly execute,..Right was repraysede and founde for no repute.

Repray (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To pray again.

1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VIII. 99 Eftsoones repraienge for ann happie end, did to thallmightties will all recommend. **1891** C. E. Norton *Dante's Hell* XXVI. 142 Much I pray thee, and repray that the prayer avail a thousand.

Repreach (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To preach again. Hence **Repreaching** *vbl. sb.*

1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 4 Like one of bishop Andrews' sermons, repreached the other day by an expectant in his episcopal trial for the ministry. **1818–29** Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 110 A beautiful paragraph, well worth extracting, aye, and re-preaching. **1893** Finlayson *Ess.* 158 We wish to repreach Isaiah's message.

Repreci·pitate (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To precipitate (a substance) again.

1842 Pakkell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 293 It is soluble in cold acetic and dilute nitric acids, and is reprecipitated by ammonia. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 470/1 Bone earth dissolved in acid is reprecipitated by alkalies.

Reprecipita·tion (rī-). [Re- 5 a: cf. prec.] The action of precipitating, or fact of being precipitated, again.

1869 Mrs. Oliphant *Hist. Sk. Geo. II* (1879) II. 373 The sudden fall and rising and reprecipitation into the abyss. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 176 Reprecipitation of the biurate took place in two or three days.

Repreef, -preeve, obs. ff. Reproof, Reprove.

Repreevable, -prefable, obs. ff. Reprovable.

Repreever, obs. f. Reprover.

Repreeve, obs. form of Reprieve.

Repref(e, -preff(e, obs. ff. Reproof, Reprove.

Reprehend (reprĭhe·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *reprehendĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *prehendĕre* to seize: cf. *apprehend*, etc. Hence also F. *reprendre*.]

1. *trans.* To reprove, reprimand, rebuke, censure, find fault with: **a.** a person.

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* CXXXIV. 15 He scornys þe honurrers of mawmetis and reprehendis þaim. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* I. 510 Thow were ay wont eche louere reprehende Of þing fro which þow kanst þe nought defende. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* II. vi. 46 Thou shalt rest swetly if þyn herte reprehende þe not. **1490** Caxton *Eneydos* xix. 69 It semeth that thou oughte not in no wyse to reprehende me. **1530** Palsgr. 687/1 He reprehended me afore al the companye. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 367 Cortes hearing their odious request reprehended them. **1601** F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 267 For which fact he was bold to reprehend his holinesse sharpely. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxii. 123 Yet was their Assembly judged Unlawfull, and the Magistrate reprehended them for it. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxviii. 179, I severely reprehend him on this occasion. **1828** Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* ii, If..I am unjust in a single tittle, reprehend me instantly. **1839** Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. (1847) 94 Theodoric.., having been reprehended by him, became his enemy.

b. a thing, action, conduct, etc.

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xlii. 5 Þof men kan fynd noght to reprehend, god kan. *c* **1375** in *Rel. Ant.* I. 39 He that bysyeth hym to lyve piteuosly, he wurchipet God and holy writ, and reprehendet no thing that he undurstondet not. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 201 Whanne a man leeviþ to reprehende an opyn synne. *c* **1475** *Babees Bk.* 29 Therfore I pray that no man Reprehende This lytyl Book. *a* **1529** Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 16 Lewdely your tyme ye spende, My lyuyng to reprehende. **1567** *Trial Treas.* (1850) 7 It is an harde thing..For a foolishe man to haue his maners reprehended. **1612** T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 This doctrine reprehendeth a common error in the world. **1657** Trapp *Comm. Job* v. 9 It is extreme folly to reprehend what we cannot comprehend. **1708** J. Philips *Cyder* I. 78, I nor advise, nor reprehend the Choice. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* 203, I had..much to reprehend, and much to wish changed, in many of the old tenures. **1849** Thackeray *Pendennis* lxii, I..most strongly reprehend any man's departure from his word. **1876** E. Mellor *Priesth.* vii. 313 With a haste and recklessness which cannot be too severely reprehended.

c. *absol.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 436 Gentles, doe not reprehend. If you pardon, we will mend. **1846** Trench *Mirac.* xxx. (1862) 433 The very same who at the first reprehended, will in the end applaud.

†**2.** To refute, prove to be fallacious. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* § 3 But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the fallax. *Ibid.* § 5 This coulour will bee reprehended or incountred by imputing to all excellencie in compositions a kind of pouertie.

†**3.** *Sc.* To take (one) in wrong doing. *Obs.*—1

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 156 It selbe lesum to quhatsumever nychtbour that reprehendis the layaris of the said fulze to tak the veschell..quhill thai be punyst.

¶ **4.** Misused by ignorant speakers for 'represent' and 'apprehend.'

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 184 *Constable*, I my selfe reprehend his owne person, for I am his graces Tharborough. 1714 Gay *What d'ye call it* II. vii, *Constable*, Friends, reprehend him, reprehend him there. [They seize the Sergeant.]

Hence **Reprehe·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 68/2 The cause of whose martirdome was the reprehending of Idolatrie. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* Epil. (1844) 68 Such a kinde of subiect, as is.. fitting to be roughly rubbed with a reprehending veritie. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 60 To shun reprehending of Master workmen openly.

Reprehe·ndable, *a. rare.* [a. obs. F. *reprehendable* (Godef.), or f. prec. + -able : cf. *irreprehendable* (1597).] Reprehensible.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xl. 6 If þai myght fynd any thynge in vs reprehendabile. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. liv. 271 They were reprehendable.

Reprehe·ndatory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Reprehend, after *commendatory*.] Conveying reproof.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 608 She had given too much occasion for these reprehendatory remarks.

Reprehe·nder. Also 6 -our, -or. [f. as prec. + -er¹.] One who reprehends or censures.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 20 Let it not moue the,.. if any cankered reprehendour of other mens doynges shal saie vnto the [etc.]. 1585 Parsons *Chr. Exerc.* II. vi. 370 Therefore fell they in fine, to persecute sharply their reprehendors. 1587 Fraunce *Amyntas* Ep. Ded., Now for the second sort of reprehenders..mine answere is at hand. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect. viii. 114 He was a severe reprehender of the Pharisees and Sadducees. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* To Rdr., Seneca; the most lively Describer of Publick Vices..and the smartest Reprehender of them.

Reprehensible (repr/he·nsĭb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *reprehensibilis*, f. *reprehens-*, ppl. stem of *reprehendĕre* to Reprehend : see -ible. Cf. F. *répréhensible* (1314).] Deserving of reprehension, censure, or rebuke; reprovable; blameworthy.

1382 Wyclif *Gal.* ii. 11, I stood a3ens hym in to the face, for he was reprehensyble [*v.r.* repreuable]. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 183/2 Whereby it is to be gathered, that the bishop and deacon are noted infamous and reprehensible. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 In a meane man prodigalitie and pride are faultes more reprehensible then in Princes. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 7. 10 It is therefore neither absurd, nor reprehensible..for a man to use all his endeavours to..defend his Body. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 6 To keep such voluminous ado about acknowledg'd uncertainties, is a very reprehensible vanity. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, In my mind, the other's economy in selling it to him was more reprehensible by half. 1831 Lamb *Elia* II. *Ellistonia*, The fault is least reprehensible in players. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 104 There is even an irregular, unconstitutional, and reprehensible act done.

Hence **Reprehe·nsibleness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Reprehe·nsibi·lity** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reprehe·nsibly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a reprehensible manner or degree.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 27 They who contend..reprehensibly. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 502 Even those laws..were in his judgment reprehensibly lenient. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 932/1 It was reprehensibly foolish and reckless.

Reprehension (repr/he·nʃən). Also 4 -cion, 6 -syon, 7 -tion. [ad. L. *reprehensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reprehendĕre*. Cf. F. *répréhension* (12thc.).]

1. The action of reprehending; censure, reproof, rebuke, reprimand.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 684 Myn entenciown Nys nought to yow of reprehencion To speke as now. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 25 Men preyse and alowe moche the fayr Myrro—but I trowe .. she shold be fonden somwhat of Reprehension. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 299 Vse few wordes to them, excepte it be for reprehensyon or gentyll reformacyon. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1605) 49 To a heart fully resolute, counsell is tedious, but reprehension is lothsome. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xv. (1627) 200 To use sharpe reprehension or correction for that carelessnesse. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor., Life*, Exhorting them..sometimes by Good Counsel, otherwhile by Reprehension. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 67 ₱ 12 That when they will not take private Reprehension, they may be tried further by a publick one. 1777 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 194 If they are corrupt, they merit..blame and reprehension. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. 41 The evil consequences..have in all ages called loudly for reprehension. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxi. 464 The Dean..had used strong language in reprehension of the Prebendary's acceptance. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 836/1 Such profligate extravagance is deserving of severe reprehension.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 201 What church-discipline would you have other than admonitions, reprehensions, and..excommunications? 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xvi. (Arb.) 50 To th'intent that such exemplifying..might worke for a secret reprehension to others. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 192 He trieth her with sharpe reprehensions. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* xxii. 66 He finds them asleep, which occasioned that gentle Reprehension from him. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 29 His writings contain'd as severe reprehensions as any others. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 656 An evidence and reprehension both Of the mere schoolboy's lean and tardy growth.

†**2.** Refutation; proof of fallacy. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv, Certayne partes of an oration, that is to say for Narrations, Partitions, Confirmations and Confutations, named of some Reprehensions. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* § 5 It is not so properly a case or reprehension as it is a counter couler. *Ibid.* § 7 An other reprehension is, that things of greatnes and predominancie [etc.]. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 347 Secondly, the solution, or reprehension thereof.

Reprehensive (repr/he·nsiv), *a.* [f. Reprehend *v.*; cf. *comprehensive*, etc., and obs. F. *reprehensif, -ive* (Godef.).] Of the nature of reprehension; containing reproof. Now *rare.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xiii. (Arb.) 46 The said auncient Poets vsed for that purpose, three kinds of poems reprehensiue. 1592 *Nobody & Somebo.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 299 What I did speake in reprehensive sort. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 22 He answereth by an Interrogation, such as the Rhetoricians call..a question reprehensiue. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 4 Words consolatory, Instructive, Reprehensive. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xl. 231, I give you sincere thanks for every line of your reprehensive letters. 1825 Culbertson *Lect. Revel.* xii. 160 The body of this epistle consists of two parts; one of which is commendatory, and the other reprehensive. 1845 A. Duncan *Disc.* 159 The benignity of the Deity became a reprehensive witness, reproving and condemning their errors.

Hence **Reprehe·nsively** *adv.*

1631 *Celestina* Ep. Ded. A iij b, Sithence it is written reprehensively, and not instructively. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 226 Xenophanes..reprehensively admonished the Egyptians after this manner.

Reprehensory (repr/he·nsəri), *a.* [See prec. and -ory.] Reprehensive. Now *rare.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 21 Commendatorie, Monitorie or Reprehensorie. *a* 1614 P. Lilie *Two Serm.* (1619) 56 The words, then, of the angell were not onely reprehensory but consolatory. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 272 If by mischance..their forwardness in solicitation procure a reprehensory check. 1780 Johnson *Let.* 21 Aug., There is no reason for making any reprehensory complaint. 1825 Culbertson *Lect. Revel.* xix. 249 The evils specified in the reprehensory part of this epistle.

Repreif, obs. Sc. form of Reproof, Reprove.

†**Repre·me,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reprimĕre*: for the phonology cf. *exeme, redeem.*] *trans.* To repress.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 154 To repreme and distroye the arrogant consait of them that glorifeis & pridis them. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 23 Sa gude Renoun, quhilk raillaris rage repremis, Advansis moir, þe moir Invyaris wex it.

†**Repremia·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Repremiation*, a repremiation, a rewarding.

Repreofing, obs. form of Reproving.

Repreove, obs. form of Reprove.

†**Represe·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] A representation; an image.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 98 Whenne þat vche a wyt hauys in hym [the brain] his represent. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 82 Their Churches are many of them well set forth and painted with the represents of Saints. 1635 F. White *Sabbath* 163 Resting from servile labour, upon the old Sabbath day, was a figure and represent of spirituall ceasing and abstaining from the servile workes of sin.

Represent (repr/ze·nt), *v.* Also 6–7 as *pa. pple.* [ad. OF. *représenter* (12th c.) or L. *repræsentāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *præsentāre* to Present.]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To bring into presence; *esp.* to present (oneself or another) *to* or *before* a person.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 47 So þat he may not be delyuerid of his hond til he represente hym in his owen persone in þe hondis of his mynystre, and be þe mynystre holden sadly..til þat he represente hym to þe cardynal hostiense. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. ii. (1859) 8 Represenceth your self smartely to this jugement, by ordre, as ye shal be clepyd. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lii. 500 He is a manne that 3ow Alle hath taken As presoneres, And to Me Represented now here. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 340 She [the soul]..leueth her body and her representeth unto hym unto his blessyd pleasure. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 In the day time they did represent themselues before the Gouernours. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. xii. § 7 We are taught to pray not that it be all at once represented or deposited, but that God would minister it as we need it.

†**b.** To bring (one) *to* some privilege or state.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 7 O lufly lufe euerlastynge, þat vs rayses fro þies lawe þinges, & .. to þe sight of godis maiestee vs representys. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lv. 28 Good Besynesse..schal kepen 3oure body from Alle torment, and to Endeles blysse 3ow Represent.

†**c.** To render (service); to present (a thing) *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. Prol. 46 Þir ar þe twa gret lichtis..þat oyssis for to represent And to mynystir þar serwice Tyme be tyme. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 129 Thisbe..kneilland vpon hir kne, To Rhamnusia the missiue represent Fra the Assise. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 493 The Thurines honoured the said Ælius with a statue of brasse, and represented to him a coronet of gold.

†**d.** To produce, give forth. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 2 That as the Heauen moueth, it doth represent indeed a pleasant and incredible sweet harmonie both day and night.

2. To bring clearly and distinctly before the mind, esp. (to another) by description or (to oneself) by an act of imagination.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 18 Aulde storys that men redys, Representis to thaim the dedys Of stalwart folk that lywyt ar. *c* 1392 Chaucer *Compl. Venus* 58 Whanne I me weel avyse On any estate þat man may represent þane haue yee maked me..Cheese þe best. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxvii. (1592) 433 The Dreame representeth vs the stone hewen without hand. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. To King § 2 Wherefore, representing your Majesty many times unto my mind,..I haue been..possessed with an extreme wonder at those your virtues. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 18 The other..studieth also to expresse things prefigured only and represented by the phantasie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 104 Of all external things, Which the five watchful Senses represent, She forms Imaginations.. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 261 Why is God said to have a head and hands? To represent Him the better to our capacities. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 58 The happiness of the good and the misery of the bad..is represented by metaphors and comparisons. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 4 Man may have knowledge which he cannot represent to his formal reason. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 It remains, therefore, to complete the work by representing the character of the country.

absol. 1692 Norris *Curs. Refl.* 27 Our Ideas..are immaterial as to their Representation, that is, they represent after an immaterial manner.

b. To place (a fact) clearly before another; to state or point out explicitly or seriously *to* one, with a view to influencing action or conduct, freq. by way of expostulation or remonstrance.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxvi. 135 There was represent unto him the great danger which he feared might happen unto him. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 112 The condition of his Son..was argument of great compassion, and was lively and successfully represented to the King himself. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 78 They went..to the Kiaya Bey, and having represented to him how long they had served [etc.]. 1740 Ld. Carteret in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 119 To obviate those dangers from the army which have been so strongly and justly represented. 1794 Charlotte Smith *Wand. Warwick* 148 He represented to me, that..it would be unworthy of me to assail him with words of reproach. 1839 Lytton *Devereux* I. ii, I have just represented to my good brother the necessity of sending my sons to school. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 63 It would have been useless to represent these things to James. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 79, I represented my official character to the doorkeeper.

c. *absol.* To make representations or objections *against* something; to protest. Now *rare.*

1717 Bolingbroke *Let. to Windham* (1889) 23 When the Queen seemed to intend a change in her ministry, they had deputed some of their members to represent against it. 1782 R. Cumberland *Anecd. Painters* II. 81 The Chapter objected to his nomination, and deputed two of their body to represent to Philip against the person of Cano. 1861 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvi. 248 He..prosecuted seven Prelates for representing against his Declaration appointed to be read in all Churches.

3. To describe as having a specified character or quality; to give out, assert, or declare to be of a certain kind. Const. *as*, (†*for*,) *to be*, and with simple complement.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. ii. 53 Picus the king, quhilk dois the represent, Saturnus, for his fader and parent. 1612 E. Grimstone *Heroyk Life* I. 68 Hee did represent it easie, safe, and commodious. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* Pref. A iv b, Gregory the Great (represented to Posterity as one most studious of the propagation of the Christian Religion). 1685 Wood *Life* 2 May (O. H. S.) III. 142 Radcliff represented him to be a turbulent man. 1714 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. 210 May they represent me what they will, as long as you think me what I am. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* I. xviii. 43 The trees are represented..as but just grown green at Jerusalem in March. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 444 Sunderland they represented as the chief conspirator. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 229 Society is not what Balzac represents it to be.

refl. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. ii. 107 The first legislator of the Hindus..appears to have represented himself as the republisher of the will of God.

b. To give out, allege *that*, etc.

1883 [cf. *Represented* ppl. adj. below]. 1891 Barber in *Law Times* XC. 395/1 The defendant did represent that the cow was..sound, when he knew it was not so.

4. To show, exhibit, or display to the eye; to make visible or manifest; †to display in one's bearing or air. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7402 Of her estat she her repented, As her visage represented. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 It is in power of God omnypotent, His very presence to us to represent. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 11 Iris..being..stricken of the Sunne his beames, doth represent and shewe both the figure and colours of the Rainebow vpon the wall next to it. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 25 He thocht him selff..frie fra the iniuries of all enemyis gif he representit the samyn arrogance that his father did wsse of befoir. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind., Arts & Sc.* 2 Neither a right line nor a point can be truly represented to the sense according to the truth of them. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 38 The Root of Fern cut obliquely, represents an Eagle. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 74 But still the imputed tints are those alone The medium represents, and not their own.

b. *spec.* To exhibit by means of painting, sculpture, etc.; to portray, depict, delineate.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) x. 38 3it es þare paynting, whare in þe grete dole þat þai made es representid and purtraid. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1605) 9 The Painter meaning to represent the present condition of the young ladie. 1661 Feltham *Lusoria* in *Resolves*, etc. (1696) 73 They forbad the Holy Ghosts being represented in the form of a Dove. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 14 Pilasters, through whose bodies Lions are represented to creep. *Ibid.* 16 To direct the Sculptors how to Represent those Images. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvi, My wife desired to be represented as Venus. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* viii. 422 The subjects for these purposes should always be represented as if placed at a considerable degree of elevation. 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. I. i. ii. § 2 What is commonly considered the whole art of painting, that is, the art of representing any natural object faithfully.

c. Of pictures, images, etc.: To exhibit by artificial resemblance or delineation.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1913 The thryd wall..the Tyme representeth of Reuocacion. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 29 With thee yet shall he leave..his ymage dead, That

living him in all activity To thee shall represent. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 94 There is one over the Gate, representing in bas relief our Saviour's riding into Jerusalem upon the Ass. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 5 The Monuments of their Admirals .. represent them like themselves. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Two allegorical pieces by .. Holbein, representing the Triumph of Riches and the Triumph of Poverty respectively. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* iii, The four walls were..covered by a paper of foreign manufacture, representing spacious Tyrolese landscapes, and incidents of the chase.

5. To exhibit or reproduce in action or show; to perform or produce (a play, etc.) upon the stage.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 10 And yt lyke yow to here ye purpoos of y^is play that [ys] representyd now in yower syght. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 These matters were also..represented by action as that of the Comedies. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 161 Saint Bartlemews, where all the Pagents showne, And all those acts from Adam vnto Noe Vs'd to be represent. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xcvii. (1674) 250 Such like Spectacles ..did but little honour to those that caused them to be represented. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 203 In China we may..represent Comedies, and dance Balls in a Lanthorn. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. 233 In what manner, if ever, this piece was represented theatrically, cannot easily be discovered. *a* 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 408 Quite a new piece, the last of seven, for 'tis The custom now to represent that number. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 763/1 Any person had a right to dramatise the novel and to represent the drama.

b. To exhibit or personate (a character) on the stage; to act the part or character of (some one).

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 213 The Physician, a person the fittest in the World to represent a Fool in a play. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 5 Persons who represent Heroes in a Tragedy. 1752 Bathurst *Adventurer* No. 3 ¶ 8 Amazons, to represent whom I have hired all the wonderful tall men and women..in this town. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, Oberon, the King of Shadows, whose sovereign gravity .. was somewhat indifferently represented by the silly gaiety of Miss in her Teens. 1888 Shorthouse *Countess Eve* i, He so entirely associated himself with the characters he represented on the stage, that he lost himself in them.

c. *intr.* To appear on the stage; to act, perform.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 622 Like Orestes Agamemnons son In tragedies who represented [*v.r.*-eth] aye Driuen about. 1766 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/1, I gave him a taste for..the 'petits operas' in which I sung and represented myself.

6. To symbolize, to serve as a visible or concrete embodiment of (some quality, fact, or other abstract concept). † Also *intr.*, const. *unto*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 462 Ymagis þat representen pompe and glorie of þo worlde. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 56 The Steward and Thesaurer in hys absence, within this Courte, represents unto the estate of an Erle. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii. 71 The sueird of conquis.. Be borne suld highe before the in presence, To represent sic man as thou has beyn. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 An Appell of Golde, representynge the shape of the rounde worlde. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 89 Although the Dutchesse may represent the degree of her Father,..it were impossible she shoulde represent the qualitie of a male. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 249 This hairy meteor..With grisly type did represent Declining age of government. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 121 The patriciate represented only the title, the service, the alliance, of these distant protectors. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 199 No sovereign has ever represented the majesty of a great state with more dignity and grace. 1866 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 243 The House of Lords seems to me to represent all heritable property, real or personal. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 53 Thus the two Finnians represented Welsh and North British traditions respectively.

b. Of quantities: To indicate or imply (another quantity).

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 151, I knew the immense amount of mechanical force represented by four ounces of bread and ham. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 45 An inch of rain represents about 100 tons of water to the acre.

7. Of things: To stand for or in place of (a person or thing); to be the figure or image of (something). Also, with personal subj., to denote *by* a substitute.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 5 That vnyte by respect of the figure that he came fro representith an .C. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 211 Peple honoure noo thynge in theyme [images] but God, or for God and for seyntes, whiche they represente to us. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. Prol. 91 Ane vthir place quhilk purgatory representis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 The sacred and holy host that representeth Christes body. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 255 Before him burn Seaven Lamps as in a Zodiac representing The Heav'nly fires. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 116 This Colossus which represented the Sun, was cast by Chares the Lyndian. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I live in a place that very well represents the tower of Babel. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 136 His coronation oath represents a promise to maintain the faith. 1830 Eidrah Trebor *Hoyle Made Familiar* 2 The inventor [of cards] proposed, by the figures of the four suits, .. to represent the four classes of men in the kingdom. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xii. (1858) 406 Cyprus thus visible from the mainland, represented to the Hebrew people the whole western world. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 7 (1879) 39 If we represent the Sun by a globe about two feet in diameter [etc.].

† **b.** To present the figure or appearance of, to resemble. *Obs.*

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. C vj, Dyll groweth..wyth a spokye top as fenell hath, whome he doth represent wonders nere. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 855 On their outside they [the valves of the veins] represent the knottes that are in the branches of plants.

c. To be the equivalent of, to correspond to, to replace (*esp.* another animal or plant in a given region).

1855 Smith & Dallas *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 432 The Llamas, which represent the Camels in the New World. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iii. 34 In the eye, the sides of the box are represented by the sclerotic. 1882 Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 738/2 The old idea that they in some way 'represented' each other in the two hemispheres of the world was a mere fancy.

8. To take or fill the place of (another) in some respect or for some purpose; to be a substitute in some capacity for (a person or body); to act for (another) by a deputed right.

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 Albeit she dyd not receyue in to her house our sauyour in his owne persone..she neuertheles receyued theim that dothe represent his persone. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 Our Generall sent Cap. Jobson, repræsentinge his person with his authoritie, as his Leiftenante Generall. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xix. 95 It is manifest, that men who are in absolute liberty may..give Authority to One man, to represent them every one. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xiv. 217 All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 713 When an heir is cited as representing his ancestor, he incurs a passive title if he states a peremptory defence. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 During that interval the king was represented by a board of lords justices. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xxvi. 449 There sat upon his soul a weight of sorrow and evil, as if he were representing his whole people.

b. *spec.* To be accredited deputy or substitute for (a number of persons) in a legislative or deliberative assembly; to be member of Parliament for (a certain constituency); hence in *passive*, to be acted for in this respect *by* some one; to have a representative or representatives.

1655 Cromwell *Sp. to Parlt.* 22 Jan., I have been careful of your safety, and the safety of those that you represented. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 95 May not the three Kingdoms be United into one, and equally represented in Parliament? 1778 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 216, I do not wish to represent Bristol, or to represent any place, but upon terms that shall be honourable. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 May, Did I tell you that Scot and Jones both offer themselves to represent the University in the place of Sir Roger Newdigate. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A committee of nine members, in which every Hanse town was in its turn represented. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 The people and the aristocracy alike are to be represented ..by officers elected for one or two years.

9. To serve as a specimen or example of (a class or kind of things); hence, in *passive*, to be exemplified (*by* something).

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. 25 A soup in which twenty kinds of vegetables were represented. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 485 Both English and Danish blood was represented in the Assembly. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* i. § 5 (1879) 34 The spiral or whirlpool nebulæ are represented by that in the constellation of Canes Venatici.

b. In *passive* with personal subject.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., Mr. D. will be represented in the Waterloo Cup by Witchery.

Hence **Represe·nted** *ppl. a.*

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 75 This is the true represented Isaac, that humbleth himself to the Aultar. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 147 His protection is the affection of a free and a represented people. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxiii. (1860) 70 In a representative act..the represented object is unknown as actually existing. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 2/2 The auditors were afforded no facilities..for ascertaining whether the represented securities really existed.

Re-prese·nt (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To present again or a second time; to give back.

Early examples (without hyphen) are somewhat doubtful.

1564 Palfreyman in Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* To Rdr., Wee are..encouraged without feare boldly to represent and returne vnto Him such liuely fruits of His grace. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* v. iii, Thy truth, Like a transparent mirror, represents My reason with my errors. 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* III. 249, I afresh represented her with my love. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxvii. 380 To represent to the Christian World the Truth founded in the Gospel of Christ. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 451 He was first instituted in 1793, and represented in 1799. 1864 Bowen *Logic* i. 23 The classification of the objects presented and re-presented by the subsidiary powers. 1880 *Athenæum* 24 July 115/2 The Academy of Sciences..decided to re-present him with the books.

Representable (reprĭze·ntăb'l), *a.* [-able.] Capable of being represented.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 123 All the sorts of bodies representable by graving. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 The Perfections of God are not representable by any created Being in a true propriety of their nature. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. v. 285 God cannot therefore be known by..any similitude..because not representable by any image. 1821 *Examiner* 760/1 The best, or at least, the most representable of the tragedies. 1891 *19th Cent.* XXIX. 222, I have spoken of representable, not imitable, truths.

absol. 1828 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 894 Bringing so mysterious a thing as a spiritual nature or agency within the limits of the representable.

b. *spec.* in *Law* (see quot.).

1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlvi. 807 A fungible or representable thing is a thing whose place, lieu, or room may be supplied by a thing of the same kind or even by a thing not of the same kind, as money in the form of damages.

Hence **Representabi·lity** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Representamen (reprĭzentē·men). [f. Represent *v.*: cf. *imitamen*.] The result or product of representation.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Proem 5 A singular first notion or idea is the simple imitamen or representamen of some one individual thing in the mind. 1846 Sir W. Hamilton *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 877 The representation, or, to speak more properly, the representamen, itself as an..object exhibited to the mind.

† **Represe·ntance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ance: cf. obs. F. *representance* (Godef.).] Representation.

1633 J. Donne *Hist. Septuagint* 94 For they affirme foolishly that the Images .. are the Representances and formes of those who have brought something profitable.

Representant (reprĭze·ntănt), *sb.* [= F. *représentant* (1694), Sp. *representante* (whence quot. 1622), pres. pple. of *représenter* etc.: see Represent *v.* and -ant¹.]

† **1.** A stage-performer; an actor. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 175 Hee is but a man, a representant, a poore kinde of Comedian.

2. A person representing another or others; a representative. *rare.*

1651 *Wotton's Panegyrick to K. Chas.* in *Reliq. W.* (1672) 153 As the supreme Character of the Most High is Verity: so what can more become..his Representants on earth, then Veracity it self? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 300 They that are the Representants of a Christian People, are Representants of the Church. 1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* III. 125 *heading*, Representative government.—Control over the representants.

3. An equivalent or counterpart.

1863 Tyndall *Heat* iv. § 144 (1870) 124 This experiment is the microscopic representant of what occurs in Iceland.

So **Represe·ntant** *a.*, 'representing, having vicarious power' (Worcester, 1860, citing Latham).

Representation (reprĭzentē·ʃən). Also 5 -acyon(e, 5–6 -acion. [a. F. *représentation* (1325) or ad. L. *repræsentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repræsentāre* to Represent: see -ation.]

† **1. a.** Presence, bearing, air. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* ix. 37 The knyght sayd vnto Blanchardyn, 'Syre, ye be a right fayre Iouencell, and of noble representacion'. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* II. ix. (1622) 151 This yoong man of a noble birth, of a manly representation. 1640 tr. *Verderé's Rom. of Rom.* II. 136 He espied a Knight of so goodly a representation, that he stayed to observe him.

† **b.** Appearance; impression on the sight. *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 279 Amonge the colours is a difference of noblesse for cause of the representacyon that either of hem doon after his nature. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 46 The Weft (being flat wired Silver) that crosses the Warp, it makes a fine Chequered Representation.

2. An image, likeness, or reproduction in some manner *of* a thing.

c 1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 107 Oure lorde Jhesu..schewip..þe representacyone of his blyssed passyone in þe persone of the same virgyne. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 154 Slepe is a certain ymage and representacion of death. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 8 The essential form of knowledge, which is nothing but a representation of truth. *c* 1655 Sidney in *19th Cent.* Jan. (1884) 58 Theis kinds of writings which are the representations of the present thoughts. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 102 It seemed to me to be a faint representation of a Town taken by Storm. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 22 ¶ 3 The Play-House is a Representation of the World in nothing so much as in this Particular. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 249 The silent chamber, and the bed of slumber, are a very significant representation of the land where all things are hushed. 1806 A. Knox *Rem.* I. 28 It is..the representation of very heaven upon earth. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 280 He liked to think of the world as the representation of the divine nature.

b. A material image or figure; a reproduction in some material or tangible form; in later use *esp.* a drawing or painting (*of* a person or thing).

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 66 He..swore right solemply tofore the representation of the goddesse pallas..that he sholde retorne. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* ii. 15 Of Achilles, and of many othre, Of whom he sawe the representacyon in the sayde tappysserye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 1 b, Ouer the corps, was an Image or a representacion of the late kyng, laied on Cusshions of golde. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. India* I. ii. 29 They fell presently downe upon the ground, worshipping that Representation. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. vi. 345 They were not content with this Idolatry to dead bodies, but also they made their figures and representations. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xxxii. (1697) 630 They took this opportunity to desire a visible Representation of God among them, as the Egyptians had. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 215 A representation of the triumphal arch erected by Augustus. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 99 This is a good representation, but the leaves are too broad upwards. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 160 The Parliament resolved that all pictures..which contained representations of Jesus or of the Virgin Mother should be burned. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 280/1 An inscription .. would explain the scene as an allegorical representation of the triumph of the Cæsarians at Philippi.

c. The action or fact of exhibiting in some visible image or form.

1483 Caxton *Cato* A iij b, Thymages of sayntes..gyue us memorye and make representation of the sayntes that ben in heuen. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Numa* (1612) 67 If we consider what Numa ordained concerning images, and the representation of the gods, it is altogether agreeable vnto the doctrine of Pythagoras. 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* Pref., Fidelity of representation being..adhered to. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 727 Portraits which left on him the irresistible impression of similar..depth of representation.

d. The fact of expressing or denoting by means of a figure or symbol; symbolic action or exhibition. Also *pl.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 We sholde do as he wolde vs to do by the representacyon or significacyon of yᵉ sayd acte or dede. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xix. 380 The manner of the sacrifice was to drowne them and bury them with certaine representations and ceremonies. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 317 Superstition.., making piety pageantry, and subjecting what is sacred to lusory representations.

3. The exhibition of character and action upon the stage; the (*or* a) performance of a play.

1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* Ded. 4 The order and maner of our playes, which he termed by the name of representations. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* Pref., It met at the first representation with no favourable reception. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 22 ¶ 1 One of the Audience at Publick Representations in our Theatres. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 113 Dramatic things, farcical in their composition, and ridiculous in their representation. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cli, I was told that his theatre was well conducted, but there was no representation during my residence. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. x, The last..scene of the tragedy..is too dreadful for representation. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii, Never having been before at a theatrical representation. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 318 Influence of dramatic representations over opinions.

b. Acting, simulation, pretence. *rare*⁻¹.

1805 GODWIN *Fleetwood* I. vii. 156 The inference usually drawn is that his [a widower's] grief was pure mummery and representation.

4. The action of placing a fact, etc., before another or others by means of discourse; a statement or account, *esp.* one intended to convey a particular view or impression of a matter in order to influence opinion or action.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* v. 88 b, When Darius had spoken theis wordes, the representacion of the present perill so amased them all, that they were not able .. to shew there aduise. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 1 A faithful representation of the State of the case between God and the souls of men. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 July, Drawing up a representation of the state of my victualling-business. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 34 Priests impose no longer on mankind, nor amuse the people with empty representations of what they give no credit to themselves. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 280 A Representation of him, by the said Convocation, .. as a person carrying on the cause of irreligion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 93 There are different representations of the Platonic doctrine. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 4 A fair representation of their views of what was done. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 506 False representations had been held out to bring the lady into the realm.

b. *Insurance.* A special statement of facts relating to the risk involved, made by the insuring party to the insurer or underwriter before the subscription of the policy.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 510 Where the representation is untrue, with a fraudulent design to impose on the underwriter, the policy is completely vacated.

5. A formal and serious statement of facts, reasons, or arguments, made with a view to effecting some change, preventing some action, etc.; hence, a remonstrance, protest, expostulation.

1679 LONGUEVILLE *Let.* 11 Mar. in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) I. 182 The King too day, in answer to their Representation (that's yᵉ word now), told them that too much time had been allready lost. 1728 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 298 Nothing less than the Preservation of the Rights and Privileges of the Freeman of Pennsylvania could induce us to make the following Representation. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 7, I resolved .. to teach young men, who are too tame under representation, in what manner grey-bearded insolence ought to be treated. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 14 The minister against the earnest representations of his family.. consented to the recall of that incendiary. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 307 Mr. Hastings was nominated Governor-General..not to be removed..except by the King, upon representation made by the Court of Directors. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* v. (1856) 69 Ferdinand was enraged.. and instructed his ambassador to make the strongest representations to the Pope.

b. *Sc. Law.* 'The written pleadings formerly presented to a lord ordinary in the Court of Session, when his judgment was brought under review' (Bell).

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 Twenty days were allowed from the time of pronouncing the judgment, within which the representation might have been presented.

6. The action of presenting to the mind or imagination; an image thus presented; a clearly-conceived idea or concept.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 90 Though he was exceedingly perplexed with the lively representation of all particulars to his memory, he was willing still to perswade himself, that he had only dreamed. 1694 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* (ed. 2) II. xxi. § 37 Many..that have had lively representations set before their minds of the unspeakable joys of Heaven. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 95 That Canaan, pleased with the lively representation of his grandfather's shame, resolved, if possible, to give himself the satisfaction of bringing it to pass. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* vii. (1860) I. 126 The word representation..I have restricted to denote..the immediate object or product of Imagination. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 12 The Kantians use Representations to designate the genus which includes.. Percepts, Concepts and Ideas. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. i. i. § 3. 160 A representation of the imagination is a modification of the mind itself.

b. The operation of the mind in forming a clear image or concept; the faculty of doing this.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxii. (1860) II. 59 The doctrine of representation, under all its modifications, is properly subordinate to the doctrine of a spiritual principle of thought. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* § 482 It is quite evident that the growth of perception involves representation of sensations.

7. The fact of standing for, or in place of, some other thing or person, esp. with a right or authority to act on their account; substitution of one thing or person for another.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 4 The Rocke was Christ onely symbolically and sacramentally, by representation and resemblance. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 111 So cannot these Members be formed into a body but by the King, either by his Royal presence or representation. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. II. xxii. (ed. 5) 50 No Parliament can begin without the Kings Presence, either in Person, or by Representation by Commissioners. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 Whatever infers the substitution of one person in the room and place of another..falls under the general denomination of representation.

b. *Law.* The assumption by an heir of the position, rights, and obligations of his predecessor. *Right of representation*, the right whereby the son of an elder son deceased succeeds to his grandfather in preference to the latter's immediate issue (see also quot. 1838).

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 32 (ed. 2) 503 The Line of Succession in Moveables, is first, the Nearest Descendents, Male or Female, in the same Degree, equally; whether Sons or Daughters, without Right of Representation. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 225 The right of representation being thus established, the former part of the present rule amounts to this; that, on failure of issue [etc.]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 11 (1773) 546 There is a right of representation peculiar to heritage, by which one succeeds in heritable subjects, not from any title in his own person, but in the place of, and as representing some of his deceased ascendents. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 556 This right of representation takes place in collateral succession to heritage, as well as in that of descendants in the direct line.

8. The fact of representing or being represented in a legislative or deliberative assembly, *spec.* in Parliament; the position, principle, or system implied by this.

1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 138 We ought not to be quite so ready with our taxes, until we can secure the desired representation in parliament. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 May, It would be with great discontent that I should see Mr. Thrale decline the representation of the Borough. 1802 BOWLES *Th. Gen. Election* 10 A fair and free representation of the people in Parliament was meant to be obtained by means of universal suffrage. 1828 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 May, Wks. 1846 III. 489 Neither can it be said, that the Assembly of Canada was so entirely indifferent to its system of representation. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 33 Down to quite modern times, there was in Scotland no real popular representation.

b. The aggregate of those who thus represent the elective body.

1789 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 2 Where vacancies [in Congress] happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 60, I found the representation of the Third Estate composed of six hundred persons. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., It is expedient to have an able representation in both houses of congress. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/3 A fresh method of election, by which the representation shall be made to reflect with greatly increased accuracy the wishes and opinions of the whole of the electors.

Re-presenta·tion (*rī-*). [RE- 5 a.] A renewed presentation or presentment.

1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 196 Mr. Veerman made his atonement in a re-presentation of Miss Blenheim. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 118 In order to discriminate it..from mere reflection and re-presentation. 1857 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* Introd. 29 If all reasoning be the re-presentation of what is now absent. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 313 The fact..seems to show that visual re-presentation is in this respect like auditory re-presentation.

Representational (*reprɪzentē·ʃənăl*), *a.* [f. REPRESENTATION + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, representation; also, holding the doctrine of representationism.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1858 PIRIE *Inq. Hum. Mind* ii. 46 The representational school of the Greek philosophers. 1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 5, I speak of the representational office they are designed to fill. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 134 If..religion exist only in the relative and representational form.

Hence **Representa·tionalism**; **Representa·tionally** *adv.*

1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The objects of nature are relationally or representationally made. 1899 HALDANE *Ferrier* ii. 52 This system of 'representationalism', of representative ideas, necessarily leads to scepticism.

Representa·tionary, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Representative.

a 1860 YOUNG (Worcester), An hereditary, associated, representationary system.

Representa·tionism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that the immediate object of the mind in perception is only a representation of the real object in the external world.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* II. 817/2 If the immediate, known, or representative, object be regarded as a modification of the mind or self, we have one variety of representationism. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 243 Representationism declares, that the perception is the proximate and that the matter is the remote object of the mind. 1885 SETH *Scot. Philos.* 145 The Representationism of the present day has its roots almost entirely in the Kantian theory.

Representa·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of the doctrine of representationism.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* II. 817/2 The Representationists, as denying to consciousness the cognisance of aught beyond a merely subjective phænomenon, are likewise Idealists. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 242 Reid, so far from having overthrown the representative theory, was himself a representationist. 1885 SETH *Scot. Philos.* 145 Kant is, indeed, the very prince of Representationists.

Representative (*reprɪze·ntătiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *représentatif, -ive* (1330), or med.L. *repræsentātīv-us*: see REPRESENT *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Serving to represent, figure, portray, or symbolize. Also const. *of* (the thing figured, etc.).

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I. 41 Also, in good by participation, and that is i-cleaped 'good' for far fet and representative of godly goodnesse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. (Arb.) 51 The playing places, and prouisions which were made for their pageants and pomps representatiue before remembred. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* ix. *comm.*, Which signe..is representative and commemorative of our Redemption. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 69 They take vp the representative Bodie, intimating thereby his Resurrection. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 395 You are sure never to admire the representative-beauty, except for the sake of the original. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Def. Queries* Wks. 1823 I. II. 32 Not merely as representative of God the Father..but as strictly and truly God. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* iii. 66 The prophet Ezekiel..is required to bear for forty days the representative penalty of his people's sins. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* (1860) 12 That sensitive perception takes place through the medium of a representative idea. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 179 The group of statuary..representative of the Maremma and family returning thanks to the Grand Duke.

† **b.** Apparent, seeming. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 82 That the bodies of Flies, Pismires and the like, which are said oft times to be included in Amber, are not reall but representative.

c. Presenting, or capable of presenting, ideas of things to the mind.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Representative power*, in metaphysics, a term introduced by Leibnitz, to signify that power of the human soul, by which it represents to itself the universe. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 211 The representative memory must be exercised. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 13 We have thus a Representative Faculty; and this obtains the name of Imagination. 1842 — *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* II. 822/1 The distinction between perception as a presentative, and Memory,..as a representative, cognition.

d. Relating to mental representation.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 242 It is the very essence..of the representative theory to recognise, in perception, a remote as well as a proximate object of the mind.

2. Standing for, or in place of, another or others, *esp.* in a prominent or comprehensive manner.

c 1624 LUSHINGTON *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 494 The number is universal; not collective, but representative for the whole primitive church. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1715) I. 80 The Nation, of which the King was only the representative head. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 4. 356 The disobedience of our representative father entailed..a fallen nature. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep.* 7 *Churches Asia* 3 A king or queen, as representative persons in a nation.

b. *spec.* Holding the place of, and acting for, a larger body of persons (*esp.* the whole people) in the work of governing or legislating; pertaining to, or based upon, a system by which the people is thus represented.

1628 A. LEIGHTON in *Camden Misc.* VII. 7 An indelible dishonour it will be to you, the state representative. 1643 CHAS. I *Conc. Treaty at Oxford* Wks. 1662 II. 330 The two Houses of Parliament being the Representative Body of the Kingdome. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. (1788) 185 A question of right arises between the constituent and the representative body. By what authority shall it be decided? 1819 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 206 The representative assembly must therefore contain some members peculiarly qualified for discussions of the constitution and the laws. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* vi. (1862) 89 We mean by a Representative Government one in which the body of the people..elect their deputies to a chamber of their own.

c. Connected with, or based upon, the fact of one person representing another.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 225 The issue or descendants ..are severally called to the succession in right of such their representative proximity. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 663 By inheritance or other such representative title as in the Act specified.

3. Typical of a class; conveying an adequate idea of others of the kind.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 165 The college of princes and prelates..reduced to four representative votes the long series of independent counts. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 8 So representative are some acts, that one single case of the class is sufficient to throw open before you the whole theatre of possibilities in that direction. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 238 This experiment is representative, and it illustrates a general principle. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 391 Amid this multitude of poems it is difficult to make a fair or representative selection.

4. Taking the place of, replacing, other forms or species (cf. quot. 1863).

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 53 This close agreement in structure and habits, in representative species..always strikes one as interesting. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xiii. (1864) 430 Many of these were 'representative forms' (species or races which take the place of other allied species or races) of others found on the opposite banks.

B. *sb.* **1.** A person (or thing) representing a number or class of persons (or things); hence, a sample or specimen.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 119 All which drew the eyes of most..towards him, as the Image and Representative of the Primitive Nobility. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 10 Noah and his sons..were..the representatives of all mankind. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 110 They were punish'd for what Adam their representative did long ago. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 2, I have two Persons, that are each of them the Representative of a Species. 1824 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*, A few bricks only lay as representatives of that which was so stately and so spacious. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* viii. (1852) 191 Through the indwelling of Deity, the representative of mankind was viewed with favour. 1873 Tristram *Moab* vi. 104 Three terebinth trees, the solitary representatives of timber we met with. 1896 Lydekker *Brit. Mammals* 62 Since the sole British representative of this Family is the Common Mole [etc.].

b. A typical embodiment *of* some quality or abstract concept.

1715 Addison *Freeholder* No. 27 ¶ 7 Among other statues he observed that of Rumour whispering an ideot in the ear, who was the representative of Credulity. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 208, I don't believe there ever was a worse Representative of Royalty upon the Face of the Earth. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 124 Providence ..had marked him out for the representative of reason. 1845 Maurice *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 622/1 The person who always stands as the type and representative of the..scepticism of this period is Pyrrho. 1865 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temp.* x. (1877) 103 He [Christ] is the great Representative of our religious life.

2. One who (†or that which) represents a number of persons in some special capacity; *spec.* one who represents a section of the community as member of a legislative body; a member of Parliament or (*U. S.*) of the House of Representatives.

1658 *Stat. Virginia* (1823) I. 502 Wee find..the present power of government to reside in such persons as shall be impowered by the Burgesses (the representatives of the people). 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 109 We will therefore enquire..whether a House of Commons, as it now stands, can be their Representative. 1671 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* I. II. ii. (ed. 5) 37 The Clergy of England had antiently their Representatives in the Lower House of Parliament. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 10. 67 The Elected became true Representatives of the Electors. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. (1788) 184 The English nation declare they are grossly injured by their representatives. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. v. 27 The deputies are now frequently denominated representatives. They were anciently called committeemen. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iii. 13 The election of representatives of the Commons.

b. *House of Representatives*, the lower or popular house of the United States Congress or of a State legislature.

1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 1 A congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. 1861 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 410 The House of Representatives is chosen every two years by each of the States of the Union electing Deputies.

†**3.** A representative body or assembly. *Obs.*

1648 Ashhurst *Reasons agst. Agreement* 1 The people who shall subscribe this paper shall agree .. to choose an equall Representative consisting of 300 men. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 83 Such are the ways of debate in the Grand Representative of the Kingdom. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. vii, I desired that the Senate of Rome might appear before me in one large Chamber, and a modern Representative in Counterview, in another. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 292 They pretended to employ themselves entirely in adjusting the laws, forms, and plan of a new representative.

4. One who represents another as agent, delegate, substitute, successor, or heir; also *spec.* a person specially appointed to represent his sovereign or government in a foreign court or country.

1691 D. Granville *Lett.* (Surtees No. 37) 121, I cannot ..cease to charge the guilt of soe great a sin upon you my representative in my parish. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 212 From hence perhaps, kings have thought themselves representatives of God. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xiii. 398 About the reign of king Henry the eighth..lord lieutenants began to be introduced, as standing representatives of the crown. 1766 *Ibid.* II. xiv. 210 Whenever a right of property transmissible to representatives is admitted. 1818 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, Are we not representatives and successors of the stout old Romans..? 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* 154 Perdiccas, Antipater .. were .. guardians of the weak or infant representatives of Alexander.

b. One who or that which in some respect represents another person or thing.

1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 184 A Good man is the greatest Representative of God upon Earth, he represents the best and greatest of his Perfections. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 122 Money is only a commodious representative of the commodities which may be purchased with it. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 30 Every simple sound would have its distinct character; and that character be the representative of no other sound. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 94 The veritable sugar has been long ago defunct; but we have its representative molasses. 1896 Lydekker *Brit. Mammals* 62 The arm-bone, or humerus, in the True Moles is almost square, and..unlike its representative in ordinary Mammals.

†**5.** Representation. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 238 He had used means to have a due representative of ye attending there, according to ye Charter. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* II. 63 A family picture, the representative of a brother.

Represe·ntatively, *adv.* [-ly 2.] In a representative manner; in respect of representation.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvii. (Roxb.) 49 Vertualiche j vnderstonde summe,..and representatyfliche summe, of the thinges j vnderstonde. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 214 By generall consent of the Prince and whole Realme representatively assembled in solemne Parliament. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 33 The name Iehouah is..not communicable to any angel either properly or representatiuely. 1673 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep. A 7 b, He thought the Bread was the Body of Christ Representatively. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 181 Tho' all Ideas are spiritual and immaterial, really and essentially, yet they are not all so representatively. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 118 Though he offered himself representatively in the Eucharist, the Eucharist is a real sacrifice. 1855 W. H. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 192 It is equally clear.. that the title of the Branch in Zechariah's prophecy was only representatively his.

Represe·ntativeness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The character of being representative.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 226 Observing what Reason will..spy out concerning their significancy and representativeness of things. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 302 In a thought there are two things, consciousness, and a representation...Now what hath local motion to do with either of these two, consciousness, or representativeness? 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. xi. 418 The possibility of this likewise appears from the essential representativeness of their nature. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 21 No ancient could be missed in the all-comprehensive representativeness of the Laodicæan writer. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 5/2 A critical analysis reveals a..weakness in the display, from the point of view of just 'representativeness'.

†**Represe·ntativer.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] A representative.

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 8, I mean of the humor of this *Parliamentum Indoctum*, this single Representativer.

Represe·ntativeship. [f. Representative *sb.* + -ship.] The office of representative.

1845 in B. Gregory *Side Lights Confl. Meth.* (1898) 429 His report of his representativeship to Canada. 1854 D. King *Presb. Ch. Gov.* 171 What becomes of the special representativeship of elders?

Representator (reprɪ̈zentē··tə1). [a. late L. *repræsentātor* (Tertull.), agent-n. f. *repræsentāre* to Represent.]

†**1.** A representative or representer. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 58 He [the cross] becommeth a representator of Christes death worthy to bee adored. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 162 They adored the Sunne..a representator of a more powerful Diety. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 11 Gallants, whose geometrical pates would not well square with these times, which have cap'd their grave Representators.

2. One who gives a representation. *rare* −1.

1816 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 6 Jan., The negroes.. afterwards share the money collected from the spectators, allotting one share to the representator himself.

†**Represe·ntatory,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [Cf. prec. and -ory.] Representative.

1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 223 They were Representatory, or..introductory of Christ and the Gospel.

†**Representee'.** *Obs.* [f. Represent *v.*]

1. One who is represented. *rare* −1.

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 309 You honour the Image with the same honour that the Representee is honoured withall.

2. A (parliamentary) representative.

1644 Heylin *Stumbling-bl.* Tracts (1681) 727 The highest Judicatory, consisting of the Kings most excellent Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Representees of the Commons. 1648 E. Boughen *Geree's Case Consc.* 43 The Parliament, that is, of the Peers and Commons, representees of the people met in a lawfull and free Parliament. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 448 By their proxyes and representees chosen and sent from their severall distributions.

Representer (reprɪ̈·zentəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1. Cf. also Representor.]

†**1.** One who presents or offers. *Obs. rare* −1.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 307 b/1 They ben our kepars, oure mynystres.., the berers of our sowles in to heuen and representers of our prayers vnto god.

2. †**a.** One who or that which exhibits, shows, or makes manifest; an exhibitor. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1246/1 As touchyng Images,.. that they be representers of vertue & good example. 1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 166 This representer and foreshewer of Christs euerlasting priesthood. 1635 *Sheph. Holiday* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 393 This mirror here, the faithful representer Of that which I adore, your beauteous form. 1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* III. 30 Diving into my pocket, to present the representer with a gratification.

b. One who represents by acting; one who performs, plays, or impersonates; † an actor.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Representador*, a representer, a plaier of comedies, actor. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 377 Though they plainly saw not the madnesse of Ajax, but of the representer acted. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xvi. 80 Any Representer of speech and action, as well in Tribunalls, as Theaters. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iv. 100 Theatrical conceit was never better impersonated than by the great representer of Pyramus.

3. One who makes a representation, or states a matter in a certain light. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 35 It is farre more unlikely that after Ages should know any other truth, but such as serves the ends of the representers. 1686 W. Sherlock *Papist not Misrep.* 21 The difference between the Misrepresenter and Representer in this article is no more but this. 1703 Savage *Lett. Antients* xlix. 116 The Representers have not only an interest in Falshood, but likewise an Art to make it pass for Truth. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* v. iv. II. II. 440 One singular Circumstance in Favour of the Character of the Representers.

b. *spec.* The authors of the Representation presented to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland in 1721 in connexion with the Marrow Controversy. (See Marrow *sb.*1 2 e.)

1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 644 The second part of the Marrow was published on Saturday, with a long preface and appendix, which is confidence enough in the Representers. 1848 A. Thomson *Hist. Secession Ch.* 24 Meanwhile, the Representers are summoned to appear before the Commission.

†**c.** An exponent *of* some thing or person. *Obs.*

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 9 Lawyers .. are equally the..representers and misrepresenters, explainers and confounders of our laws. 1766 *Museum Rust.* IV. 121 Mr. Mills gives, as his authority.., Mr. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary..and he does him no honour as his representer.

†**4.** A representative of a thing or person. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. Wks. 1724 II. 813, I am but the representer of all the late flourishing Arcadia. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iii. 58 Man.., if not as a resembler, yet as a representer of the Macrocosme or Great World [etc.]. 1691 Baxter *Nat. Ch.* viii. 31 His Honour as Gods chief Officer, and in a sort representer.

†**b.** *spec.* = Representative B. 2. *Obs.*

1652 *Observ. Forms Govt.* Pref. 6 The people have not the power of choosing Representers to govern, if Governours must be sent of God. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 24 It is to be confessed, that the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses there assembled, are the Representers of the People of England. 1726 Swift *To a Lady* Wks. 1751 XIV. 227 When my Muse officious ventures On the Nation's Representers.

Represe·nting, *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the vb. Represent in various senses; representation.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1502 These fayre riche sepultures Whiche be-tokene in her representyng That there is beryed duke or ellis kyng. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 Poesie..is an arte of imitation,..that is to say, a representing, counterfetting, or figuring foorth. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xvii, He who understands not after all this representing, I doubt [etc.]. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 8 Aug., The representing of our want of money being now become useless. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 71, I..apply'd my self to the representing of Blindsides, and little Extravagancies.

b. *attrib.* in *representing days* (see Representation 5 b, and Reclaiming *vbl. sb.* b).

1790 *Acts Sederunt* Index, Representing Days. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 852 If the reclaiming, or representing days, against an interlocutor of a Lord Ordinary, had..expired, without a petition or representation [etc.].

Represe·nting, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That represents; representative.

1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 286 It is usual in Sacraments to call the representing Signs by the Names of the things which they represent. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. v. 289 All knowledge of him by the mediation of any representing image..being both needless and impossible. 1786 A. Gib *Sacr. Contempl.* II. I. v. 178 Of Him the first man was a figure, a representing type.

†**Represe·ntively,** *adv. Obs. rare* −1. = Representatively.

1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 17 The body of the kingdom..either collectively or representively.

Representment (reprɪ̈·zentmĕnt). [-ment: cf. obs. F. *représentement* (Godef.).]

1. The act of representing in some form or figure; the fact of being so represented, or the result of such representation. Now *rare* (very common in 17th c.).

1594 Daniel *Cleopatra* v. ii, Which Representments seeing, worse than Death She deem'd to yield to Life. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 253 In rememoration, and for more effectuall representment of the Prototype. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 288 The Church is in the Bishop (viz. by representment) and the Bishop is in the Church (viz. as a Pilot in a ship). 1675 Cave *Antiq. Apost.* (1702) 30 By this symbolick representment.. God was teaching a new lesson. 1825 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 355 This secret Jove would extort from the *Nous*, or Prometheus, which is the sixth representment of Prometheus. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 162 All those immediate judgments which the intellect passes on the presentments of sense, or the representments of memory [etc.].

†**2.** Representation by discourse or argument.

1640–1 Ld. J. Digby *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 11 Representment of inconvenience may bee made. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 337 So far approv'd, as to have bin trusted with the representment and defence of your Actions to all Christendom. 1680 H. Dodwell *Two Lett.* (1691) 58 You cannot expect to prevail on men's interests, and inclinations, by a bare representment of the unreasonableness of their actions.

Re-prese·ntment (rī-). [Re- 5 a: cf. Represent *v.*] Renewed presentation.

1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Children*, The soul of the first Alice looked out at her eyes with such a reality of representment. 1866 Crump *Banking* v. 133 There being sufficient funds to meet the bill, and before the representment of the bill the funds disappeared.

†**Represe·ntor.** *Obs.* [-or.] = Representer.

1553 Bale tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* d vij b, In that place he hath set princes whom as representours of his image vnto men, he wolde haue to be reputed [etc.]. 1643 Herle *Answ. Ferne* 30 Their consents..should oblige the Commonalty as consenting in their Representors. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 262 Art being but the Imitator or secondary representor, it must not vary from the verity of the example. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 7 Colonel Pride is chosen one of the Representors for.. London.

†**Repre·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Repression.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 51 (Add. MS.), Here housbond and she helde hym in so grete vyolete [? *read* vylete] and represse.

Ibid. lxi. 378 Wenyng that they were comyn in represse of Cristen feithe. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For the represse of heretikes, and such erronious opinions in tyme cominge, be it established [etc.]. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 153/1 A reasonable and a vsed cesse was to be set and leuied..for the represse of their enimies.

Repress (rĭpre's), *v.*[1] [f. L. *repress-*, ppl. stem of *reprimĕre*: see RE- and PRESS *v.*, and cf. REPREME and REPRIME.]

1. *trans.* To check, restrain, put down or keep under (something bad or objectionable).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1033 Whanne cause is & somme swych fantasye With pite so wel repressed is That it vnnebe doth or seyth amys. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 93 The fyre hit quencheth also of envy And represseth the bolnyng eke of pryde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 70 O loode-sterre of al goode governaunce! Alle vicious lustes by wisdom to represse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 Whiche vertue represseth the sensuall appetyte. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 14 To represse this rage.. God hath lightened man with knowledge. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 15 Thy nying grave remember, Which if thou dost, thy pride shall be repressed. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 337 Chastity, is a uertue, which represseth the impure lusts of the flesh. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 682 Thus long succeeding Critics justly reign'd, Licence repress'd, and useful laws ordain'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 10 [When] this troublesome instinct..instead of repressing petulance and temerity, silences eloquence. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 363 Those terrible tempests that deform the face of nature, and repress human presumption. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxii, While o'er the land is borne Her voice, whose awful sweetness doth repress All evil. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 89 He was authorised by law to repress spiritual abuses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 155 Let there be a general law which will have a tendency to repress actions of impiety.

b. To check by some special treatment; to make less troublesome; to cure, stanch.

1493 *Petronilla* 48 (Pynson), Ye alas hir langoure to represse Lyst nat onys byd hir arise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Index, Hungrie worme in the stomacke, how to be repressed and cured. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 176 When in her pride..she nourish'd goodly vines, And oft her cares represt with her delicious wines. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 612 When now the rage of hunger was represt. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 34 A few drops of strong nitrous acid, poured into this hepatic water, at once represses the offensive smell. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 360 The bleeding may be repressed by means of a piece of fine sponge.

2. To check or withstand (some passion, feeling, etc.) in another by opposition or control.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2591 *Hypermnestra*, His maleyce is hym be-raft; Repressid hath Venus his crewel craft. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xvii. (1558) 11 b, Chastice tyrantes and their malice represse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 20 He went aboute to represse theyr outragiousenes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 He of a fatherly love desyrous to represse his rashenes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) To Rdr., They might long since..haue repressed his fury, and abated his pride. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 146 To repress their insolence, the yearly return of Danegelt was enacted. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 17. 469/2 Tiberius .. repressed the daring boldness of the proud Persian Cosroes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. viii. 185 While this minister lived, he repressed the dark passions of Tiberius. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 66 This vigorous arming to repress the self-seeking tendencies in the mercantile classes.

b. To keep or hold back, to restrain or check (a person) from action or advance.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 103 He did represse the one ..and he did prick on the other. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 979 Armies stretch Each way their dazzling files, repressing here The frantic Alexander of the north. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 328 Who are those with hydra tresses.. Whom the frowning God represses ..? 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, He may require to be repressed sometimes..—but there is no raising her. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, The men, mistaking his intent, had to be represt again by Hereward.

3. To keep down, suppress (one's desires, feelings, etc.), to keep under control; to restrain, refrain from (an action).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 166 He scholde his vanite represse With suche wordes as he herde. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 34 In all matters of our christian faith..we must repress our imaginations. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xvii. 97 Wee must bee earnest in repressing our desires, and in bridling them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. iii, They..are so far from repressing rebellious inclinations, that they giue all encouragement vnto them. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 543 Desire of wine..Thou couldst repress. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 573 The prudent goddess yet her wrath repress'd. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, Turn, turn, blasphemer, and repress thy taunts. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 95 Our supple tribes repress their patriot throats. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xii, The ancient bard his glee repress'd. 1823 — *Peveril* xlix, The Countess,..unable to repress her curiosity, placed herself near Fenella. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i, It was her duty to repress both the feeling of shame and the sorrow.

b. *refl.* To contain (oneself) from speaking.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 335 Mrs. Doncastle seemed inclined to make no remark..and at last Menlove could repress herself no longer.

4. To reduce (troublesome persons) to subjection or quietness; to put down by force, suppress; † to subdue (a town).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 197 God schal hise foomen so represse, That thei schul ay stonde under foote. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 They haue comaundement for to represse aduersaryes and enemyes that besyen them to destroyen the countrey. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 The Kynge shall often tymes sende his comissioners .. to represse and punysh riatours and risers. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xii. Wks. 870/2, I woulde wyshe the spiritualtye and temporaltye..to represse and keepe vnder those euyll and vngracious folke. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 This was Prince Priamus last ende and desteny final, Who saw thee Troians vanquisht, thee cittye repressed. 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 4 (*title*) An Acte for the better discovery and repressing Popish Recusants. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 55 Dunstable..was.. rebuilt by Henry I. to repress a vast Number of Robbers which infested the Country. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. i. 20 It would have been a hopeless undertaking for any king to try to repress such powerful subjects.

b. To put down, quell (a rebellion, riot, etc.).

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 144/2 Which Troubles, Commotions, and other offenses above named..been nowe repressed. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxvi. (S. T. S.) I. 236 The sedition rising be mociour of þe law foresade was suddanlie repressit be þir novellis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 255 Amurath to represse this..rebellion sent Bajazet Bassa..with a strong armie into Europe. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 107 The duty of repressing riots..in England lay with the nobility in their several districts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 244 The royal commissioners sent to repress the tumult were driven from the field.

† **c.** To suppress (a book). *Obs. rare.*

In first quot. intended also for *re-press* = reprint.

1615 *Band, Ruffe & C.* (Hallw.) 7 Thus to please both, and grant them their request, My sentence is—the booke shall be represt. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 2 You shall do well to repress any more copies of the satyr.

5. To keep under, check, curb, prevent from natural development, manifestation, etc.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxviii. 106 There is no helth in all my flesh, Thy wrath my wealth doth so represse. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 3 Among quhom James the first,..houbeit repressed be the iniquitie of the tyme, deserved noe smal praise. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 51 Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 384 An unnatural constraint is used to repress a period of life all fire and activity. 1830 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xv. 83 The essential spirit of opposition was so strong that it often repressed or fettered those sentiments. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iv. 269 The fairest and most endearing parts of our nature being constantly repressed, ceased to bear fruit.

† **6.** In *lit.* use: To force or drive back. *Obs.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 89 Some of the light-armed of the enemy ran forth..; which quickly were repressed by our Archers & Peltasts. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* ii. (1682) 12 If two bodies cast off the Air, the motion of that Air will be repress'd both ways, and diverted into a course towards the Poles on both sides.

Repre·ss (rĭ-), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] To press again.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1918/2 A machine for repressing brick after being partially dried. *Ibid.* 1919/2 The repressing press may be of any suitable form and construction. 1892 in Lee *Hist. Columbus* II. 539 Finely ground clays, pressed with heavy presses and repressed into uniform shape and compactness.

† **Repre·ssal.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [-AL.] Repression.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 1 God ordaining powers and deliuering the sword for the defence of the simple and innocent, and repressall of the wicked and injurious.

Repressed (rĭpre·st), *ppl. a.* [f. REPRESS *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Restrained, checked.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 439 When the Besiegers had stopped it up behind also, first throwing fire therein, the repressed force thereof at length burst out. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 346 Repress'd ambition struggles round her shore. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 135 'Yes—you are quite right', said the repressed young painter.

Hence **Repre·ssedly** *adv.*

1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* viii, Her forehead was high, and her black eyes repressedly quiet.

Repre·sser. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1]; cf. REPRESSOR.] One who, or that which represses.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 130 The Book clepid The Represser of over moche wijting the Clergie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, A conquerour of his owne wyll, a represser of Ire, and a pure louer of his ennemy. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 26 To speake generally of Action, as it is the represser, so Idlenesse is the producer of all vice.

Repre·ssful, *a. rare*[−1]. [-FUL.] Repressive.

1893 F. MOORE *Gray Eye* III. 51 A responsible official.. whose chastely-braided uniform looked repressful of tips.

Repre·ssible, *a. rare*[−0]. [-IBLE: cf. *irrepressible.*] Capable of being repressed (Ogilvie 1882). Hence **Repre·ssibly** *adv.* (ibid.).

Repre·ssing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REPRESS *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb; checking, restraint, subjugation.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 Anoþer es restreynynge or repressynge of ill styrrynge. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 4 In the firste of whiche parties schal be mad in general maner the seid repressing. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 It shalbe nescessarie þat the kynge haue alway some ffloute apon the see, ffor the repressynge off rovers. 1521 *Carew MSS.* (1867) I. 20 For the repressing of whose malice I assay all the friends I can. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 41 Good lawes there are, both for the repressing of these and al other enormities whatsoeuer. *c* 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 273 For the..repressing and discountenancing of insolency. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 517 In it the repressing of tyranny is reckoned a duty incumbent on good subjects. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 210/2 The record of a despot of genius..meeting savage uprising by equally savage repressing.

Repression (rĭpre·ʃən). [ad. L. type * *repression-em*, n. of action f. *reprimĕre*: see REPRESS *v.*[1] and cf. F. *répression* (15th c.).]

† **1.** Capability or power of repressing. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1038 And some so ful of furye is and despit That it sourmounteth his repressioun.

2. The action of repressing, in senses of the verb; also, an instance of this.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlix. Wks. 927/1 Any new order concerning heresies, with yᵉ chaunge of lawes before deuised for the repression of them. 1553 in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Rec.* II. I. No. 56 Do such things for the Advancement of Justice, and for the repression and punishment of Malefactors. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 472 But Ioue (that weighs aboue All humane pow'rs) to Aiax breast diuine repressions droue, And made him shun who shunn'd himself. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* 21 No declaration..from My self could take place, For the due repression of these Tumults. 1818 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* 62 Repression of insolence is, therefore, in his situation prescribed by considerations [etc.]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 109 That eastern religion whose essence is the repression of all action.

† **b.** *Med.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xxvii. 30 The Feuer of Repression..is an alteration of the bloud, whiche is caused of beeyng ouer hott, and then colde.

Hence **Repre·ssionist,** one who advocates repression or repressive measures.

1875 *Good Words* 266 The people, he said, did not take strong drinks, although they seemed to have no objection to them when they had an opportunity of receiving them—an argument for repressionists. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 9 Aug., Even political repressionists are practically turning moralists.

Repressive (rĭpre·siv), *a.* [f. REPRESS *v.*[1] + -IVE: cf. F. *répressif, -ive*, and med.L. *repressīvus.*] Having the nature of, or tending to, repression.

1597 G. HARVEY *Wks.* (Grosart) III. 9 Goe to the Apothecarie, and fetch mee some represiue *Antidotum* to put into the bason, to keep downe the venemous vapors. 1731 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. i, The successive pangs Of fond impatience and repressive fear. 1797 GILLIES *Aristotle* II. 233 Although our republic rejects the community of goods as repressive to exertion. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 392 Beds of solid travertin..must often..obstruct the vent, and thus increase the repressive force. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* x. 91 This repressive education is the very reverse of that which for centuries has been carried on at our public schools.

Hence **Repre·ssively** *adv.* (Worcester 1846, citing Allen); **Repre·ssiveness.**

1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 408 Countries which, owing to the jealousy and repressiveness of the government, are entirely devoid of political culture. 1884 CATH. L. PIRKIS *J. Wynne* II. vi. 68 A repressiveness .. which would have utterly frozen anyone susceptible of the process.

Repre·ssor. *rare.* Also 8 **-our.** [a. L. *repressor*, agent-n. f. *reprimĕre* to REPRESS: cf. REPRESSER.] One who, or that which represses.

1611 FLORIO, *Ripressore*, a repressor. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 416 No furtherer of uncleanness but on the contrary the repressor of it. 1725 J. LEWIS *Life Pecock* (1744) 62 An account of a book published by the bishop, entituled, The repressour [etc.]. 1860 (*title*) The repressor of over much blaming of the clergy, by Reginald Pecock.

Repre·ssure. *rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] Repeated or renewed pressure.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 444 Saussure concludes that these dislocations of beds are produced by a *refoulement*, or repressure, which has folded them over each other.

Repreuable, obs. f. REPROVABLE. **Repreuar,** obs. f. REPROVER. **Repreue, -preve, -prewe,** obs. ff. REPROOF, REPROVE. **Repreuendeli,** obs. f. REPROVINGLY. **Repreve,** obs. f. REPRIEVE *v.*

† **Reprey·n,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *repreigne, repregne*, etc., pres. subj. of *reprendre* to REPREHEND.] *trans.* To reprove, rebuke. Hence **Reprey·ning** *vbl. sb.*

a 1380 *St. Ambrose* 440 (Vernon MS.) in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 15 He nolde not suwe hem in no vice, But he wolde in certeyne Wiþ opene vois him wel repreyne. *Ibid.* 857 He hem wolde blame..And repreyne hem of wikkednesse. *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 529/112 He wol þe 3elde for þi gode dede ffoul repreynynge [*printed* repreyuynge] to þi mede.

Reprice, obs. form of REPRISE *sb.*

Repri·ck (rī-), *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.]

† **1.** *intr.* Of a hare: To 'prick' in a reverse direction. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 937 By that I knewe that they had the hare and on foote, and by and by I might see him sore and resore, prick and reprick.

2. *trans.* To prick again.

1611 FLORIO, *Ripunto*, repricked.

Reprie, obs. form of REPRIEVE *v.*

Reprief(e, obs. ff. REPRIEVE *sb.*, REPROOF, and REPROVE.

Reprieval (rĭprī·văl). Also 6–7 **reprival(l.** [f. REPRIEVE *v.* + AL.] = REPRIEVE *sb.* in various senses. Now *rare* (common in 17th c.).

a. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1598) 352 Gynecia, to whom the fearefull agonies shee still liued in, made any small repriuall sweete. *c* 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 31 Senses and soules repriuall from all cumbers. 1669 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 98 Wee..ordered that the reprivall of the said Walter..should be continued untill the next Summer Assizes. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1859) 220/2 These reprivals and prolongings of this present life.

β. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters* (1615) D vj b, His [the sailor's] sleepes are but repreeuals of his dangers. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 25 The Baron was again committed to prison, till the Queen Mother had wooed the people..to admit of his reprievall. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. viii. 156 Is not the very reprieval of the World from deserved ruine and misery so many thousand years an Act of Grace? 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* iv, Change of place to them

brought no reprieval from anguish. 1874 Baring-Gould *Yorksh. Oddities* (1875) II. 242 The Parliament having remonstrated at the reprieval of Popish recusants, the King reluctantly signed the warrant for their execution.

Reprieve (rĭprīv), *sb.* Also 6–7 **repreeue**, 7 **reprive**, (7 **repriefe**, 9 **reprief**). [f. the vb.]

1. The act of reprieving; the fact or favour of being reprieved.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. ii. 53 You are condemn'd, our Generall has sworne you out of repreeue and pardon. 1623–4 Middleton & Rowley *Span. Gipsy* v. i, Promise me you'll get reprieve For the condemned man. 1671 Milton *Samson* 288 So many dy'd Without Reprieve adjudg'd to death, For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth.

b. An instance of this; a formal suspension of the execution of a sentence upon a condemned person; a respite from a penalty imposed; a remission or commutation of a capital sentence.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 6, I haue grated vpon my good friends for three Repreeues For you, and your Coachfellow Nim. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 140 His friends still wrought Repreeues for him. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 210 Like Princes had Prerogative to give Convicted Malefactors a Reprieve. *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 290 All we could give was but a poor reprieve, A hardship worse than death to minds resolv'd. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* II. § 2 The president shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xxii, Like the felon, that feels there is no chance of a reprieve, I could look my fate more steadily in the face. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 231 A reprieve is granted at the last moment.

transf. 1676 D'Urfey *Mme. Fickle* v. ii, *Tob.* Methinks I cou'd beat this Drawer into a Wicker Bottle. *Zech.* Sirra, as a Reprieve for Life, bring out the Butt.

†**c.** The time during which one is reprieved.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 39 That in his Reprieue (Longer, or shorter) he may be so fitted That his soule sicken not.

2. A warrant granting or authorizing the suspension or remission of a capital sentence.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* v. v, Here is a kind reprieve come from the king To bring him straight unto his majesty. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 74, I hope it is some pardon, or repreeue For the most gentle Claudio. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 283 The very morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a reprieve was sent from the House of Peers to suspend his execution for three days. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 100/2 A reprieve was brought to Newgate for Dr. Hensey, respiting his sentence for a fortnight. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* XIX. II. 136 The second messenger entrusted with the reprieve, was detained by the eunuchs. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* I. i, The ducal table, cover'd o'er With .. Despatches, judgments, acts, reprieves, reports. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 403/2 If the reprieve is sent by the secretary of state, it is under the sign manual of the king.

3. *transf.* Respite from a natural or violent death.

a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 276 Hee..was made an end of. And so must all men, be the time of their Reprieve never so long. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 35 He liveth only by reprieve from that..sentence, the day thou sinnest thou shalt die. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 498 ₱ 2 If you would but bestow a little of your wholesome Advice upon our Coachmen, it might perhaps be a Reprieve to some of their Necks. 1784 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Mar., God has in his mercy granted me a reprieve; for how much time his mercy must determine. 1816 Scott *Antig.* vii, The sense of reprieve from approaching and apparently inevitable death had its usual effect. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. v. 161 With those who flee Is neither glory nor reprieve from death.

b. A respite, or temporary escape, from some trouble, calamity, etc.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV. xiv. 3, I search'd the Shades of Sleep, to ease my day Of griping sorrowes with a nights repriefe. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. vi. § 2 Perceiving his Countrey condemned by Gods Justice to Ruine, he could procure a Reprieve, though not prevail for the Pardon thereof. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 1 (1734) 206 It is absolutely necessary..to gain a Reprieve from these Symptoms. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. iv, Cecilia..contrived..to keep her maid in the room. Miss Belfield, supposing this to be accidental, rejoiced in her imaginary reprieve. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 133 The moth, for night's reprief, Waited safe and snug withal 'Neath the plantain's bowery leaf. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 381 The people..were only allowed a choice between the instant surrender of their rights, and a short reprieve, which entitled them to call themselves their own masters till the end of the war.

Reprieve (rĭprīv), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 **repry**, 6 **reprie.** *β.* 6–7 **reprive.** *γ.* 7 **repre(e)ve**, 7– **reprieve.** [First in pa. pple. *repryed*, app. ad. AF. *repris*, pa. pple. of *reprendre*: see Reprise *v.* 3. The insertion of the *v* and the later change of vowel are difficult to account for.]

†**1.** *trans.* To (take or) send back *to* prison; to remand; to detain on remand. *Obs.*

α. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 389 They were repryed, and sent vnto the Toure of London, where they remayned longe after. *Ibid.* 672 [They] were brought vnto Guyldehalle, and there areygned; but the sayd Turbyruyle was repryed to pryson. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 84 The said Iustices..maie reprie the prisoner, til they haue aduertised the Kinges maiestie of the matter. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 158 Whervpon they repryede me to prison cheynde. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 563 Iustice Welsh thought it meete to reprie the prisoner, without giuing judgement upon him.

β. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 116 Of this Treason he was found guilty, and reprived in the Towre a long time. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 952/2 His moonks garment was plucked from his backe, and he reprieued [*Hall* repried], till the king were informed of his malicious obstinacie.

†**b.** To remit for trial. *Obs. rare*—1.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxiv, The faughter..apealth to be repride, From London to Louane, there to be tride.

†**2.** To postpone, delay, put off. *Obs. rare.*

1548 Eliot s.v. *Amplio*, ..to deferre or delai a thyng in iugement, to repry. 1567 R. Mulcaster *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 128 It was in the Judges power to have reprived or respected the woman's arraignment till the end of the year. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* I. i, I repriev'd Th' intended execution with entreaties And interruption. 1630 May *Contin. Lucan* VII. 533 Not one dayes absence can preuent, Nor scarce repriue my Fate. 1664 Kath. Philips *Death* v, in *Poems* 233 Since we cannot Death reprieve, Our Souls and Fame we ought to mind, For they our Bodies will survive.

†**3.** To bring back, redeem. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxxvi. 375 What tyme the Lord shall backe repry Hard Sions thrall to death so nye [etc.].

4. To respite or rescue (a person) from impending punishment; *spec.* to suspend or delay the execution of (a condemned person).

β. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. xii. 31, I humbly crave your Majestie It to replevie, and my sonne reprive. 1600 Dekker *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 170 Untie their bands. Vice doth reprive you both, I set you free. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 38 Three executed at Salisbury, the rest reprived and pardoned.

fig. 1648 Crashaw *Delights Muses* Wks. (1904) 152 Those sweet Aires that often slew mee Shall revive mee Or reprive mee. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. vi. 115 Nature is reprived and continued by some degree of Grace.

γ. 1647 C. Harvey *Sch. of Heart* xii. 24 Justice condemnes; let mercy, Lord, reprieve me. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 451 Her Power can sentenc'd Criminals reprieve. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 VII. 209 He who escapes from death is not pardoned, he is only reprieved, and reprieved to a short day. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. 21 He may reprieve a condemned malefactor till the next meeting of the general assembly; but he can grant no pardon. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 180 'Pending further inquiries into this', said the Home Secretary, .. 'I have reprieved the prisoner'.

fig. 1648 Boyle *Seraphic Love* Wks. (1744) I. 163/2 Her afflictions torment him, whilst his own reprieve him. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. 174 Let her Memory therefore be reprieved till the day of Judgement.

b. Const. *from* the penalty, punishment, etc.

β. 1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* D, Maister Birdes Letter shall not repriue you from the ladder. 1632 Brome *North. Lasse* II. iv, Then Sir for this time you shall be repriv'd, From further penance.

absol. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 229 No Indulgence can reprive from any Punishments that we can see.

γ. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. iv. 30 He cannot thriue, Vnlesse her prayers..repreeue him from the wrath Of greatest Iustice. *c* 1660 South *Serm.* (1715) I. 31 Company, though it may reprieve a Man from his Melancholy, yet it cannot secure him from his Conscience. 1717 Pope *Iliad* x. 236 When night descending, from his vengeful hand Reprieved the relics of the Grecian band. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 238 Reprieve the tottering mansion from its fall.

†**5.** To pardon, forgive. *Obs. rare*—1.

1629 Shirley *Wedding* I. iii, I hope your worship will reprieve my boldness; tis out of love to your daughter.

Hence **Repriˈeved** *ppl. a.*, **Repriˈeving** *vbl. sb.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* II. x, Teares are most due, when there is no reprieving. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* III To enclose him in a Pyx like a reprieved prisoner. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 81/2 The reprieved were turned over to the Grafton and Sunderland. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxi. 457 A fortnight after the return of the reprieved prisoners to the Tower of London.

Reprieve, obs. form of Reproof, Reprove.

†**Repriˈevement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ment.] The action of reprieving; a reprieve.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Thou art one of those scape-goats in whose temporary reprievement the Judge of all flesh doth but represent the necessity of his last assizes. 1647 T. Hill *Paul* (1648) 5 Like to obtain mercy, at least a reprievement, as to the execution of the judgement.

Repriˈever. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who reprieves.

1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* John i. 9 As the Repriever and Restorer of blinded Intellects.

Reprife, obs. form of Reproof.

Reprimand (reprimand), *sb.* [ad. F. *réprimande*, earlier *reprimende* (= Sp. *reprimenda*), f. *réprimer* to repress, reprove.] A sharp rebuke, reproof, or censure, esp. one given by a person or body having authority, or by a judge or magistrate to an offender.

1636 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 258 Crofts .. got committed to my Lord Dorset, and Apsley to his chamber with a sharp admonition and reprimand. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 138 The Person who made such an Inference deserved a Reprimand in the open Court. 1707–8 Wycherley *Let. to Pope* 28 Feb., A friend's reprimand often shews more friendship than his compliment. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. VIII. 162 A grave reprimand from the senate. 1788 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1820) 128 Probably even they who might be corrected by his reprimand adopted some new distinction as ridiculous. 1838 Disraeli in *Corr. w. Sister* 1 Mar. (1886) 97 Yesterday O'Connell received his reprimand in one of the most crowded houses I remember. 1854 Macaulay *Biog.* (1860) 61 Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp reprimand for her treatment of him. 1896 Lely *Stat. of Pract. Util.* 38 *note*, The penalty for a first offence being only a reprimand and costs.

Reprimand (reprimand), *v.* Also 7 -man. [ad. F. *réprimander*, †*reprimender* (1642), f. *réprimande*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To rebuke, reprove, or censure (a person) sharply or severely.

1681 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 102 In the same manner he proceeded to repriman them for their unworthy behavior both to his Majesty and us. 1687 H. Holden in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 124 The Bishop..in a large speech .. reprimanded the Fellows of their disobedience. 1727 Swift *Poisoning E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 149 This gentleman.. reprimanded Mr. Curll for wrongfully ascribing to him the aforesaid poems. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 30 The Boatswain immediately reprimanded them, and ordered them to be gone. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. (1788) 205 The lofty terms in which he was persuaded to reprimand the city. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 203 The Captain..reprimanded the sentinel for deserting his post, and obliged him to return to it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 137 In such cases any man will be angry with another, and reprimand him.

absol. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 195 It was in vain that I..argued, jeered, or reprimanded: an immediate halt could not be avoided.

†**b.** To censure, find fault with (an act). *rare*—1.

1722 Waterland *Arian Subscript.* Suppl., Wks. 1823 II. 380 Lord Burghley..reprimanded the warm proceedings of the Heads against him.

†**2.** To repress, restrain. *Obs. rare*—1.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 116 It [i. e. the electuary] reprimands the Animal Spirits when too furious.

Hence **Reprimaˈnder; Reprimaˈnding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Reprimaˈndingly** *adv.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 315 Giving a hint, which perhaps..you will reprimandingly call, 'Not being able to forego the ostentation of sagacity.' 1851 J. Hamilton *Royal Preacher* xvii. (1854) 220 A long lecture of rough reprimanding and perverse faultfinding. 1867 *Quiver* II. 186 Then said the owl unto his reprimander—'Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander.' 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 10/3 The cleric found his Bishop in a reprimanding mood.

†**Reprimate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *reprim-ĕre* (see next) + -ate, perh. after F. *reprimé*.] Deprived *of* an attribute.

1579 Baker *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 51 Those [cauters] that blyster, make no scarre, which muste be well applyed, correct, and reprymate of theyr malyces.

Reprime (rĭ-), *v.*1 *rare.* [ad. L. *reprimĕre*: cf. Repreme.] *trans.* To repress.

1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Stormˈd* (1827) 8 But hoolie, Muse! reprime your haste, Descrybe mair gently a' the matter. 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 74 Are we of worth amid our satanic excrescences..this, for the less than a call, Will Earth reprime, man cherish.

Reprime (rī-), *v.*2 [Re- 5 a.] To prime again.

1830 Marryat *King's Own* lii, The guns were primed and reprimed, without the fire communicating to the powder. 1836 — *Pirate* xvi, Hawkhurst had reprimed his musket.

Hence **Reprimer,** an instrument for repriming a spent cartridge.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 750/1 A complete set for rifle cartridges consists of primer, extractor, charger, loader, and reprimer.

†**Reˈpriment** 1. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. obs. F. *reprimende*.] A reprimand.

1652 Evelyn *State France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 44 That repriment which Socrates once gave to a young man who would render him no accompt of his long absence.

†**Reˈpriment** 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *repriment-*, ppl. stem of *reprimĕre* to Repress.] *Med.* A repressive application.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 508 The difficulty about the use of Repriments [in pleurisy]..is very great.

†**Reprinse.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **reprince.** [a. F. *reprinse*, obs. var. of *reprise* Reprise *sb.*]

1. A step in dancing (cf. Reprise *sb.* 5).

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxiv, Comunely nexte after sengles in daunsing is a reprinse, whiche is one mouing only, puttynge backe the ryght fote to his felowe.

2. Recapture, recovery.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 96 To armed knights and squiers..Bout this reprince I secretly do send.

Reprint (rī-), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A reproduction in print of any matter already printed; a new impression of a work previously printed, without alteration of the matter.

1611 Florio, *Ristampa*, a reprint, a reprinting. 1822 Moule *Bibl. Heraldica* 11 Mr. Haslewood paid seven guineas for a copy..to assist him in the reprint. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* lxxiv, An uniform reprint of the Novels. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 198 He had just been made aware of a Milanese reprint of his book. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 425/2 The second edition is not, however, a simple reprint of the first.

2. *Typog.* Printed matter used as copy to be set up and printed again.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. xviii. 578 Without making any distinction between manuscript and reprint. 1888 *Century Mag.* Dec. 303/1 'How are ye off for copy, Mike?' 'Bad', answered the old printer, 'I've a little reprint, but no original matter at all'.

Reprint (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To print (a work) again in a new edition; to print (matter) a second time.

1551 in *Udall's Royster D.* (1847) p. xxx, To preynt, repreynt, utter, and sell, that the worke of Peter Marter. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 38, I hope when this Bishop of Flanders booke cometh to be reprinted againe [etc.]. 1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited to reprint my Catalogue of English Plants. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 479 He is reprinting your Letter to Sr. Chr. Wren. 1752 Berkeley *Tar-water* Wks. 1871 III. 498 Accounts of the effects of tar-water were reprinted in America. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 176 His History of his own Times, his History of the Reformation,..are still reprinted.

1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 44/1 It was his practice to reprint from time to time articles which had previously appeared in his newspaper.

b. To print again in a different form.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 139 The Gazet was printing with the Satturday's account, but this relation being brought on Sunday, it was wholly reprinted.

2. To impress or stamp again. *rare.*

1662 SOUTH *Serm., Gen.* i. 27 (1727) I. 75 To rub over the defaced Copy of the Creation, to reprint God's Image upon the Soul. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 19 The hindside of the Plattin by the Second Pull reprints part of the First Pull.

Hence **Repri·nted** *ppl. a.*; **Repri·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1575 JUGGE in *Cal. Script.* Printer to Rdr., The trauayle I haue in hand in the reprintyng of oour English Byble. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1438 My worke was preuented by Printing and reprinting..of Raigne Wolfes collection. 1708 in Watts *Gram. made Easy* (1742) a j b, To Import re-printed Copies from any Place. 1878 ROFFE *Handbk. Shaks. Mus.* 76 One of the reprintings is in the Musical Library. 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Dec. 803/1 It is better work than..the reprinted works of the late Albert Smith.

Repri·nter (rĭ-). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who reprints, or who publishes a reprint.

1689 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees No. 37) 82 The ingenious reprinter of the late edition. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Hertford* 14 Feb., Williams, the reprinter of the *North Briton*, stood in the pillory to-day in Palace Yard. 1866 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 644/2 A very large reprinter of English tales and novels. 1892 in *Critic* (U. S.) 12 Mar. 162/1 The absence of international copyright and competition among rival reprinters has helped this.

Reprisal (rĭprəi·zăl), *sb.* Forms: 5 **reprisail**, 5, 7 **-sale**, 6–7 **-sall**, (6 **-soll**), 7 **represal**, 7– **reprisal**; also 7–8 **reprizal**, (6 **-zall**, 7 **-zeal**). [a. OF. *reprisaille* (found in AF. in 1352): see REPRISE *v.* and **-AL**. The mod.F. *représaille* (recorded in 15th c.) is ad. It. *ripresaglia* (f. *ripreso*), or med.L. *repræsalia* (see Du Cange), whence also Sp. *represalia*, *-aria*.]

I. 1. (Without article or plural.) The act or practice of seizing by force the property (or persons) of subjects of another nation, in retaliation for loss or injury suffered from these or their countrymen. Now only *Hist.*

Reprisal implied the refusal of the offending nation to grant redress for the injury done, but did not in itself create a state of war between the two countries.

a. *Letters* (or *Commission*) *of reprisal*, an official warrant authorizing an aggrieved subject to exact forcible reparation from the subjects of another state: see MARQUE 1 and 2. †Also *ellipt.* in same sense (quot. 1472).

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135 To graunte to youre saide Besechers, letters of Marc and Reprisail. 1472 *Ibid.* VI. 65/1 Any Sentence, Jugement, Margue or Reprisale yeven..by his Highnes and his Counseill. 1591 *Arl. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 56 All such that contrary to their Commissions of reprisall, haue caried any prizes by them taken into Barbary, Fraunce [etc.]. 1619 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 88 They have bene forced to sue for lettres of reprisal, and have obteined leave under the Great Seale to repaire theyr losses from the subjects of those nacions by whom they were formerly spoiled. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1573/4 A Vessel fitted out as a Privatier..boarded her and took her (pretending they had Letters of Reprizall). 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 250 In this case letters of marque and reprisal..may be obtained, in order to seise the bodies or goods of the subjects of the offending state, until satisfaction be made, wherever they happen to be found. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 8 Congress shall have power..to..grant letters of marque and reprisal. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 450 The king of Scotland..having granted letters of reprisal against the Portuguese to three brothers.

b. In phrases, as *to make reprisal*; *by way of*, *by*, or *in reprisal* (passing into 4 c); and in other contexts.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 277 When the Ambassadours of the Franks complain..., all the answer they have is, that they must make reprisal upon them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* II. 28 The [Spanish] Doctor..desired .. That none of our Men..would ever come so much in Reach of the Spaniards on Shore, as to put it into their Power to seize upon them by Reprizal. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., This merchant has seized the effects of the Spaniard don—by way of reprisal, because the Spaniards had seized his, and no redress could be had at the court of Madrid. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) II. 418 You will do well to bring away with you all the principal shroffs and soucars, by way of reprisal for the injuries..done by the enemy to the Soubah's country. 1819 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 117 Our first overt act of war was Mr. Henry's..making reprisal on the King's treasury at the seat of government, for the public powder taken away by his Governor. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 88 He treats of the general right of war, the difference between public war and reprisal. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) III. 68 When Scotland, in reprisal for injuries committed by England on her shipping, seized an English vessel.

c. *attrib.* as †*reprisal goods, office.*

1645 in *Cal. State P., Dom., Chas. I* 168 My said brother, who is collector for Reprisal goods. *Ibid.* 285 Prays that you will order her payment of this..out of the Reprisal office.

2. An act or instance of seizing property or persons belonging to another state by way of indemnity or recompense for loss sustained. *Letters of reprisals*: (see 1 a.) †Also const. *of.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Represaille*, *Lettres de represailles*, Letters (Patents) of Mart or Marque; letters authorizing reprisalls. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 210 The lawes of Marque or Reprisales. [Cf. *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 250/1 (anno 1352) La Lei de mark et de reprisailles.] 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 565 Sundry quarrells and complaints arose between the English and the French, touching reprisals of Goods taken from each other by Pirates of either Nation. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 456 Letters of reprisals against the Dutch..should be granted. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 251 And indeed this custom of reprisals seems dictated by nature herself. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 40 Letters of marque, or general reprisals, against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Spain, were ready to be issued. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 129 If justice is refused to us by the sovereign, we have a right to indemnification out of the property of his subjects. This is commonly called reprisals. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 745 The Admiral..was then instructed to put the necessary pressure on the Government by proceeding to reprisals. He accordingly detained five vessels.

b. In phr. *to make reprisals* (cf. 4 b). Also *fig.*

1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., Adv. Five Hours* 26 They all shall watch the Travels of your Pen, And Spain on you shall make Reprisals then. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xl. 352 The queen..gave all the English liberty to make reprisals on the subjects of Philip. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, x. (1839) 179 Not receiving satisfaction, she proceeded to make reprisals, and seized effects, belonging to Spanish and Flemish merchants. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Marque*, Granting the subjects of one prince or state liberty to make reprisals on those of another. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 279 As soon as England was able to protect her merchant-shipping and to make reprisals at sea, piracy declined.

transf. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 221 The loss sustained by the sea..which, we know, makes more than reprizals in other places. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, He considered himself as robbed and plundered; and took it into his head, that he had a right to make reprisals. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 55 In the winter, when the sea is making reprisals on the delta.

3. †**a.** The taking *of* a thing as a prize. *Obs.*

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 6 Our Generall..plied..to the rock, wheare wee had the first chase that wee might justlie auer the reprisoll of. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 62 Whiles..there be any reprisalls of purses twixt this and Cole-brooke.

†**b.** A prize. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 118, I am on fire, To heare this rich reprizall is so nigh, And yet not ours. 1611 FLORIO, *Ripresaglia*, All maner of reprisals, prises, pillage, luggage.

c. Regaining, recapture; reception. ? *Obs.*

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 58 To whom our Nation in some measures stands indebted for the Reprizal of that Honour at Rio-Novo, which was so shamefully lost .. in Hispaniola. 1726 J. M. tr. *Trag. Hist. de Vaudray* II. 130 The Enemy..open'd the Campaign with the Siege of St. Omer. The King, endeavouring to repair that Loss by the Reprizal of St. Valery, narrowly escaped [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 4 Recaption or Reprisal is another species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 569 *Reprise*, or *Reprisal*, is the retaking a vessel from the enemy before she has arrived in any neutral or hostile port.

4. An act of retaliation for some injury or attack; *spec.* in warfare, the infliction of similar or severer injury or punishment on the enemy, e. g. by the execution of prisoners taken from them.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4726/1 The Garrison..was detained in Reprisals for the following Injuries. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 185 If he falls by their hands, they are exposed in their turn to the danger of reprisals, the interest and principal of the bloody debt are accumulated. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xi. 101 Their children attempt a reprisal. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv. 43 He..deserved those severe reprisals which doubtless embittered the rest of his days. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 791 Lord Cornwallis..found more difficulty in checking the reprisals of his troops..than in stamping out the last embers of insurrection.

b. In phr. *to make reprisals* (cf. 2 b).

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. II. iii. 268 In case of violence offer'd 'em..there are Hands ready prepar'd to make sufficient Reprisals. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 215, I mean not to make reprisals upon these unkind, mistaken gentlemen. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xx, He had studied this address by way of making reprisals for my conduct at the ball. 1813 SHELLEY *Notes to Q. Mab* Wks. (1891) 43/2 She must be the tame slave, she must make no reprisals. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 169 Hamilcar was driven to make reprisals for the barbarities of the Libyans by throwing his prisoners to be trampled to death.

c. Without article (cf. 1 b).

1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 92 A prompt and decided measure of reprisal immediately put a stop to this kind of slaughter in detail. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lii, Who might give me up to the Indians in reprisal for cruelties practised by our own people.

II. †**5.** = REPRISE *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare* —1.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 184 All such as had Lands worth 20*l.* yearly besides Reprizals.

6. (Chiefly *pl.*) A return or compensation; a sum or amount paid or received as compensation. (Cf. REPRISE *sb.* 3 a.) Now *rare.*

1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 60 An addresse from the Commissioners..concerning reprizeals. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 64 By increasing the stock for reprisals to such a degree, that all men's pretences might in some measure be provided for. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 276 Since that Arabian is known to have borrowed a Moiety of his Religious System from the Christian Faith, it is but just he should pay Reprisals. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 834 My sire three hundred chosen sheep obtain'd. (That large reprisal he might justly claim, For prize defrauded, and insulted Fame). 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ix, He was able to refund, to make reprisals, if they could be fairly demanded. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 177 This restitution was to be postponed until reprisals had been made for the adventurers and soldiers who had got possession of their estates.

†**7.** = REPRISE *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare* —1.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 62 Speaking to him at different reprisals with kindness to mark his satisfaction.

8. *Arch.* (See REPRISE *sb.* 6, quot. 1888.)

Hence †**Repri·sal** *v. intr.*, to make reprisal.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 93 What is left for a man to do, .. but either to hang at Tiborne, or pillage and reprizall where he may.

†**Repri·sary**, *a. Obs. rare* —1. [See next and **-ARY**.] Authorizing reprisals.

1544 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XIX. II. 466 The merchants here..require letters reprisaries against our merchants.

Reprise (rĭprəi·z), *sb.* Also 6 **repryse**, **-pryce**, **-price**, 7–8 **reprize**. [a. F. *reprise* (13th c.), f. *repris*, pa. pple. of *reprendre* to take back, resume, etc. (see next); cf. Sp. and Pg. *represa*, It. *ripresa*.]

†**1.** The fact of taking back something for one's own advantage or profit; an amount taken back from one in this way; hence, loss, expense, cost. *Obs.* (in Gower only).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Al the world ne may suffise To stanche of Pride the reprise. *Ibid.* 157 Humblesce is al otherwise, Which most is worth, and no reprise It takth ayein. *Ibid.* II. 285 Love is evere of som reprise To him that wole his love holde.

2. A deduction, charge, or payment (such as a rent-charge or annuity) falling to be made yearly out of a manor or estate. Chiefly *pl.* in phrases *above*, *besides*, *beyond*, or †*over*, *reprises.*

[1414 *Act* 2 *Hen. V* Stat. II. c. 3 Si mesme la persone neit terres ou tenementz de annuell value de quarant souldz outre les reprises dicelles.]

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/2 Uchon of hem may spende ..yerely, over the reprise, of londe or rente in fee. 1435 *Ibid.* 486/2 The yerely value..overe the reprises and charges. 1484 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 82 Alle the revenues,..with the reprises and deduccions therof. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII* c. 8 Hereditamentes of the yerely value of xl markes above all charges and repryces. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 518 In reprises yerely going forth of the same. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 235 All charges damages and reprises must first be cast up and deducted, before one can give a right estimate of benefit or losse. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* 4 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/1 A Leasehold Estate of Fifty pounds per Annum above all Charges and Reprizes. 1704 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 35 Being in ye whole of ye yearly value of Twelve Pounds beyond Reprises. 1728 *Act* 18 *Geo. II* Preamble, A Leasehold Estate of Fifty Pounds per annum above all Charges and Reprizes. 1831 *Act* 1 & 2 *Will. IV*, c. 45 § 1 The clear yearly Value above all Reprises of the Rectory.

†**b.** A charge, duty, or tax. *Obs. rare* —1.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 30 July, My *Matricula* contained a clause, that I, my goods, servants, and messengers, should be free from all toll and reprises.

†**3.** **a.** A return or compensation received or paid. (Cf. REPRISAL *sb.* 6.) *Obs.*

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 66 Let no man it dispise, Or him that wrot it for no recompence, Save labour for his paine without reprice. 1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 17 Whatsoever adventurer..shall be removed from his present possession,..shall forthwith have a reprize of equal value .. in other forfeited lands. 1665 in *17th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 21 The Court is of Opinion that it is a Deficiency, and that the reprize ought to be to the heir of Alexander Pymme. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 242 It appeared that one interest or other must suffer for want of reprizes.

†**b.** Reprisal; the act of taking something by way of retaliation. *Obs.*

1667 DRYDEN *Maid. Q.* v. i, By Force retake it from those tyrant Eyes, I'll grant you out my Letters of Reprize. 1687 — *Hind & P.* III. 862 If so, a just Reprise would only be Of what the Land usurp'd upon the Sea. 1700 — *Ovid's Met.* XII. 319 We rise Mad with revenge to make a swift reprise.

†**c.** The act of recapturing a vessel taken by the enemy; also, the vessel so taken. *Obs. rare* —0.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If the reprize have been made within 24 hours, the vessel is to be restored to the proprietor. *Ibid.*, If the reprize have been abandoned by the enemy. [Hence in Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1769).]

4. A resumption or renewal of an action; a separate occasion of doing something. Chiefly in phr. *at* or *in..reprises*. Also †*by reprises*, alternately. Somewhat *rare.*

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* I. i, The two last Lines are sung by Reprises, betwixt Aug[usta] & Tham[esis]. 1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. i. 30, I am led to write on such Subjects as these, with Caution, at different Reprises, and not singly, in one Breath. *Ibid.* v. iii. 303 The most refractory and obstinate Understandings are by certain Reprises or Returns of Thought..necessitated..to acknowledg the actual Right and Wrong. 1713 EARL CROMARTY *Acc. Gowrie Conspir.* 14 The unhappy Condition wherein the Church and State of Scotland were plunged..not once or twice, but in frequent Reprises. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund* 122 The western tower fell, not all at once, but in two reprises.

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Reprise* (with Horsemen) is a lesson repeated, or a manage recommenced. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 228 (*Quadrille*) Reprise and Report, are synonymous with Party. [*Ibid.* 227 Party, is the duration of the Game, according to the number of tours agreed to be played.] 1861 CHAPMAN *Review Art Fencing* I. 20 The remise..differs essentially from the Reprise, a redoubling of the Attack.

II. †**5.** *Dancing.* (See quot. and REPRINSE I.)

1521 R. COPLAND *Introd. Frenche, Maner of dauncynge* 16 b, A repryse alone ought to be made with the ryght fote in drawynge the ryght fote bakwarde a lytyll to the other fote. The seconde repryse ought to be made..with the lyft fote in reysynge the body in lyke wyse.

6. *Arch.* (See later quots.)

Cotgr. (1611) gives '*Reprises de pierre*, denting peeces of stone'. See also Godefroy *Dict.* X. 552/1.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. xvii, Pinnakillis, fyellis, turnpekkis money one,..Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battellingis. 1850 Ogilvie, *Reprise*, a term used by masons to denote the return of mouldings in an internal angle. 1888 C. C. Hodges *Hexham Abbey* 30 *note*, A reprise or reprisal is the foot of a window mullion or jamb, which is worked on the same stone as the sills.

7. *Music.* † **a.** A refrain. *Obs.* —° **b.** A cadence. ? *Obs.* **c.** The resumption or recurrence of the first theme or subject of a movement after the close of the development.

1702 Boyer *Dict. Royal* I. s.v., *La Reprise* (*le Refrain*) *des Ballades, des chansons*, the Reprise, repetition, upholding, or burden of Ballads and Songs. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Cadence*, or *Reprise*, a pause or suspension at the end of an air, to afford the performer an opportunity of introducing a graceful extempore close. 1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 472 That portion of the first movement of a sonata or symphony—or other movement in similar form—which occurs between the double bar and the reprise of the first subject.

† **Repri·se,** *v. Obs.* (exc. *arch.*) Also 5–6 **repryse,** 6–7 **reprize.** [f. F. *repris*, pa. pple. of *reprendre*, f. *re-* Re- + *prendre* to take: related to *reprehend* as *comprise* to *comprehend*.]

I. 1. a. *intr.* To begin again, start afresh. *rare* —1.

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xvi. 462 But the blood cowde he staunchen in non wise But every day newe it gan for to reprise, As long as with-inne was the hed.

b. *trans.* To recommence, resume.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xv. 50 Hym behoueth to come doun as sone as a stone tyl that he come in to thayer where he may repryse his fleyng. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 315 b/2 Anone they reprysed their songe after theyr customme. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 70 a/2 The holy Egypcyen reprysed his worde and sayde [etc.]. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. 650 By advertisements & instructions, reprised by intervalles: entermixing certaine pawses of rest.

c. To take up again, to reassume. *rare* —1.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxxxiii. 269 They that..laye in theyr beddes sprange vp anon and reprysed theyr harnoys and armes.

d. To take anew, gain afresh. *rare* —1.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 44 That dead-living swayne, Whom still he marked freshly to arize From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to reprize.

e. ? To take separately.

a 1641 Bp. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 133, 62. weeks and 7. weeks, in fractions reprised, must first be accomplished.

2. To take back again, esp. by force; to recapture (a thing or person), to recover; also, to buy back. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xxiv. *heading*, How Solyman.. reprised and toke agayn the castel. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 8 He now begunne To challenge her anew, as his owne prize,..And proffer made by force her to reprize. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVII. 130 Now ye might reprise the armes, Sarpedon forfeited,..would you but lend your hands. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 57 Lewes brake furiously in upon.. the chief Rebel,.. reprizeth many ships formerly taken by him. 1676 Otway *Don Carlos* IV. i, Th'adst better meet a lion on his way, And from his hungry jaws reprize the prey. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 6 Time which when once away it flies, I never, never can reprise. 1780 Burke *Econ. Reform* 241 Buckingham-house was reprised, by a bargain with the publick, for one hundred thousand pounds.

b. *intr.* To make reprisals. *rare* —1.

1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. x. 331 To permit indirectly our merchants to reprize upon the French.

3. To withdraw from trouble or punishment; to reprieve. *rare.*

c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xciv. 266 As carefull thoughtes in store dyd ryse,..Thy comfort so dyd me repryse, My soule to scape the foyle. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvi. xi, Phinees, justice done, their lives repris'd.

4. To take or hold back out of a sum.

1559 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 99 Item, that fees to keepers of parks and woods not yet valued be not reprised out of the value of the manors. 1707 Fleetwood *Chron. Prec.* 172 That Man has not an Estate of 8*l. ultra Reprisas*, because there is 13*s.* 4*d.* to be reprized or taken back again, which is, I think, the meaning of the word.

5. To compensate (a person). Cf. Reprise *sb.* 3 a.

1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 18 All such .. who have been..dispossessed of their estates..shall be forthwith reprized in forfeited lands. 1668 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 60 The Lord Lieutenant and Counsel's advice to the Commissioners to spend some of their remaining time to reprize Protestants. 1705–6 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 111 Now know that to reprise or pay you, I have money in the hands of the executors. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 242 He was misled to think there were lands enough to reprize such of the Adventurers and Soldiers as were to be dispossessed. [1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 177 The adventurers and soldiers who were removed were at once reprised.]

b. *refl.* To recoup (oneself). *rare* —1.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 319 Having lost..the Honour he bore, ..to reprize himself, he assumed the Title of that Kingdom.

II. 6. To reprehend, reprove (a person). *rare.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 113 Atte the dredfulle day he wolle axe acomptes..wherof y doubte that mani shalle be reprised. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 161 He shold correcte and reprise the Kyng of his euyl vices. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* D vij b, How a hooly bisshop reprysed and taught many ladyes.

Hence † **Repri·ser,** one who receives a reprise; † **Repri·sing** *vbl. sb.* = Reprise *sb.* 4.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 226 We are taught to cast our eyes over it, in running it over by divers glances,.. and reiterated reprisings. 1630 Dodridge *Principality Wales* 76 With the ordinary deductions and Reprizes taken out of it..in charges, fees, to officers, and other reprizers.

Reprisoll, obs. form of Reprisal.

Repri·stinate, *v. rare.* [f. Re- + Pristine *a.*] *trans.* To restore to the original condition or position; to revive.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 480 It will not be amiss to enquire..by what degrees they were repristinated and rendered in their former state. 1869 Shedd *Homilet.* 372 The practice of catechising children and youth should be repristinated in the American Churches.

Repristina·tion. [f. prec.] The action of restoring to a pristine condition; restoration, rehabilitation.

1838 Cdl. Wiseman *Ess.* (1853) II. 32 That same 'Reformation' signifying a repristination of primitive Christianity. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 23 But his work ended, once the thing [is] a ring, Oh! there's repristination!

Reprival(e, obs. forms of Reprieval.

† **Repriva·tion.** *Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. *reprive*, obs. var. Reprieve *v.* + -ation.] Reprieve.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 13 [He] being found gilty,..is presently, without any further imprisonment, repriuation or delay,..committed to the sword.

Reprive, obs. f. Reprieve. **Reprizal(l,** obs. ff. Reprisal. **Reprize,** obs. f. Reprise *sb.* and *v.*

Reproach (rĭprōu·tʃ), *sb.* Also 5–8 **reproch**(e. [a. F. *reproche* (12th c.), vbl. sb. f. *reprocher* (see next), = Prov. *repropche*, Sp. and Pg. *reproche*, It. *rimproccio.* The OF. variants *reproce* and *repruce* were also adopted in ME. (see these forms).]

1. A source or cause of disgrace or shame (*to* a person, etc.); a fact, matter, feature or quality bringing disgrace or discredit upon one.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 71 Thys traytour Eolus.. dayly me manaces..Whyche to my name a reproche syngler Shuld be for euer. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. xvii. 16 Some.. sayd, that to hym it was great reproche and dishonoure,.. that he had nat the rule of al ye lande. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 169 It was not honorable, but a reproche and infamy to the Kyng, to have one to bee a Protector and governor of hym. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 240 They thinking it a reproch that we should ride ouer their graues, did with inraged countenances fling stones at vs. 1671 Milton *Samson* 353, I pray'd for Children, and thought barrenness In wedlock a reproach. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. xx. 278 It is no wonder that..others..spurn at a knowledge they cannot account for, and vainly attempt to throw it off, as a reproach to their understanding. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 135 Can it be an excessive reproach that the citizens fled from their dwellings. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. ix. 116 The conduct of Indian affairs..has always been a reproach to the United States.

b. A thing, animal, or person forming a source of disgrace or discredit.

1712 Blackmore *Creation* (ed. 2) 139 The noxious Plant, and savage Animal, Which you the Earth's reproach and blemish call. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 136 P 11 Wretches, whom all but their dependents numbered among the reproaches of the species.

2. Shame, disgrace, opprobrium, or blame, incurred by or falling upon a person or thing. † *In reproach*, blamed, censured.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. ix, The woman whiche lyueth in this world without reproche or blame is worthely to be gretely preysed. 1490 — *Eneydos* xi. 42 God forbede that it may be sayd of Eneas..to haue reproche by ony of our sayd wordes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxii. 200 Many good knyghtes and squyers..hadde rather a dyed, than to haue had any reproche. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 28 Of the hye pride of herte which is in reproche, and maye be called mad hardynesse. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 222 Shame light on him, that..that, which is the noblest mysterie, Brings to reproach and common infamie! 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 3 There is no reproach to the scandal of a Story; it is such an authentick kind of falshood. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 154 P 9 We may with as little reproach borrow science as manufactures from our ancestors. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 232 He tried gentler means than those which had brought so much reproach on his predecessor. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 490 These are the sort of practices..which cast a reproach upon the succour of adversity.

b. With poss. pron. (One's) shame or disgrace.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 768 All the worlde shall to our honour and her reproche, perceyue [etc.]. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 If you..pul off the visard that Poets maske in, you shall disclose their reproch. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxx. 23 And shee..bare a sonne, and said; God hath taken away my reproch. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 66 As thou to thy reproach mayst well remember.

† **c.** *To a reproach*, to a disgraceful extent. *Obs.* —1

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 158 They were ignorant to a reproach: And many of them were openly vitious.

3. Blame or censure directed against a person, sometimes implying abusive or opprobrious language, but also (esp. in mod. use) applied to mild upbraiding or rebuke. *Term* etc. *of reproach*, one expressing strong censure or condemnation.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 21 If he..cometh to suche felicite and gothe to chaunge certes he is worthy of reproche. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 74 That na lovingis ma do incres thi fame, Nor na reproche diminew thi guid name. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 197 They..drove awaye with reproche the kinges officers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 5 Ever as she went her toung did walke In fowle reproch, and termes of vile despight. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 27 Nov., I was sorry to see this way of reproach taken against us. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Loch* v. 3 In vain Thalestris with reproach assails. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* III. 72 Such is thy dauntless spirit, whose reproach Perforce I own, nor causeless nor unjust. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 1 The name of Whig was never used except as a term of reproach. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 6 The look of reproach deepens in Viola's eyes.

† **b.** *In reproach of*, in scorn of. *Obs. rare* —1.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxii. 155 All was doon in reproche of Ethelburga, whiche slewe hir lorde Brigthricus.

4. † **a.** An insult in act or deed. *Obs. rare.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 374 For the Cristen hoost shuld be assuryd from the sodayne and vnware assautes and reprochis of the infidelles, therfore he closyd theym within a strength of dyche and pale. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Contumelia*, To do one many injuries and reproches. 1600 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess., Prayse Rich. III* (1617) D iij, The reproch offered his body.

b. An expression of disapproval, censure, reproof, or upbraiding; † a verbal insult, an opprobrious expression or epithet.

1548 Elyot, *Contumelia*,..a reproche, a rebuke, a checke, a taunte. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 33 b, Stoutly contemnyng al the reproches of the adversaries. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 492 Calling him make-bate and seditious villaine, with other opprobrious reproches. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 14 Fearing no reproche for slownesse, nor coueting praise for expedition. 1671 Milton *Samson* 393 Thrice she assay'd with..amorous reproaches to win from me My capital secret. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 315 The justice of the reproaches..drove Anteus into despair. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 27 She neither heard nor regarded the reproaches of mankind. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. i. 98 Have I not the power to fly My own reproaches? 1834 James *J. Marston Hall* viii, Every time he opened his mouth his words were drowned in murmurs and reproaches.

c. *pl.* A series of antiphons and responses, in which Christ is represented as reproaching his people, sung in Roman Catholic (and sometimes in Anglican) churches on Good Friday.

1884 *Catholic Dict.* 405/1 These 'reproaches' are addressed in dramatic form by Christ to the Jewish people. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 6/3 Early services..consisting sometimes of the Litany or Morning Prayer,.. and occasionally the singing of the Reproaches. 1900 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 8/4 No words were used during the service, beyond those given in the Book of Common Prayer and the Reproaches.

† **5.** An object of scorn or contempt. *Obs.*

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Neh.* ii. 17 Let vs buylde the wall of Ierusalem, that we be no more a reproche. — *Ps.* lxxix. 4 We are a reproche to our neighbours.

Reproach (rĭprōu·tʃ), *v.* Also 5–7 **reproch**(e. [ad. F. *reprocher* (OF. also *reprochier*) = Prov. *repropchar*, Sp. and Pg. *reprochar*, It. *rimproccíare*, referred by Diez to a Rom. **repropiāre*, f. L. *prope* near (the phonology of the stem being as in F. *approcher*: see Approach *v.*), but by Caix to a **reprobicāre* from *reprobus* or *reprobāre*. The similarity of the senses to those of F. *reprouver*, to Reprove, is somewhat in favour of the latter suggestion. Earlier forms of the verb in English are Reproce and Repruce.]

1. *trans.* To object or cast up (a thing) *to*, or bring (up) *against*, a person as a reproach or fault. Also const. *on.* Now *rare.*

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 141 It shall not be reproched to me that ye fyghte me a fote & I on horsbacke. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 561 He failed not to reproach unto the Pope his assisting of Francis. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 18 Ah, Madam (said I) reproach me not the crime you yourself made me commit. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 61 The French writers..do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been reproached to them..as a fault. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 60 Lichtenberg..reproached to the rude polemic his ingratitude. 1845 E. B. Barrett *Lett. R. Browning & E. B. B.* I. 69 Jealousy of contemporaries, which we hear reproached..on men of letters. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Oct., The mere fact of their frequenting cafés should not be reproached against them.

† **b.** To recall with reproaches. *Obs. rare* —1.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xii. (S. T. S.) I. 173 Þe pepill..ran with grete cumpanyis to seruilius Consull, Ilkane reprocheand þe promisses maid be him.

2. To upbraid, reprove, or rebuke (a person); † to revile, abuse. Const. *for* († *of*) something.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 504 Gif I haue failȝeit, baldly repruif my ryme, Bot..Reproche me nocht quhill the work be oursene. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xxv. (S. T. S.) I. 233 He began to reproche þame of þare fleing. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 31 That I should be occasioned thus to reproch you as I do, is..vnto me no great contentment. 1611 Bible *Job* xxvii. 6 My heart shall not reproach me so long as I liue. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 10 Our Musketteers..reproach'd him for having communicated too much to us. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vi, She gently reproached him for doubting the continuance of her regard. 1815 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 347 Your letter has lain by me for the last week, reproaching me every day. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 124 He reproached Fitzurse for ingratitude for past kindness.

absol. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xliv. 16 For the voice of him that reproacheth, and blaspheneth. *Ibid.* lxxiv. 10 O God, how long shall the aduersarie reproach?

refl. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 99 How would they have reproached themselves. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 100 As she sat reproaching herself, she beheld the Wezeer standing at her hand. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iv, I will not say that I have reproached myself.

b. To upbraid (one) *with* something.

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 45, I would reproach them with what had past. 1772 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. (1788) 133 *note*, The Duke..reproached him in plain terms

with his duplicity. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. xiii, Lady Vargrave's heart reproached her with not having..loved this sweet girl as she deserved. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1899) II. 10 He was reproached with this misfortune as if it had been a crime.

refl. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 It is one of those inconsideratenesses with which I am continually reproaching myself.

c. To censure or reprove (a thing, act, etc.).

1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Quinquart.* (title-p.), The five Controverted Points, Reproached in these last times by the Name of Arminianism. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 974 Mezentius with his ardour warm'd His fainting friends, reproach'd their shameful flight. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Human Wishes* 120 His last sighs reproach the faith of Kings. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 93 Their everlasting and unchanging laws Reproached thine ignorance.

†3. To reject, reprobate. *Obs. rare* —1.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 75 What..may lette me to folowe those thynges whiche be laudable semynge to me, and to reproche such as be contrarye?

4. To bring (a thing) into reproach or discredit; to be a reproach to (a person).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 46 Riches as they haue renowned, so they haue reproched London. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 426 Imputation, For that he knew you, might reproach your life, And choake your good to come. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 152 Successful competition in the show of cotton goods for many years reproached the British manufacturer. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 21 June (Cassell), The Inner Temple Hall, reproached with .. Smirke's poverty-stricken perpendicular Gothic.

Reproachable (rɪˈprōʊtʃəb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *reprochable* (13th c.), or f. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. Deserving of, or liable to, reproach; censurable.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv, Suche companions and playfelowes, whiche shal nat do in his presence any reproueable acte. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 216 That [which] this kyng iudged contrarie to all reason and reprocheable.., the same nowe..is accoumpted an high pointe & royall thing. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 191 Silence (a thing more often praise-worthy than reprochable). 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 166 Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance reprochable. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 199 ₱ 4 This has given Way to such unreasonable Gallantries, that a Man is hardly reproachable that deceives an innocent Woman, tho' she has never so much Merit, if she is below him in Fortune. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 58 A brother, whose conduct towards her had been in the highest degree reproachable. 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 158 It was reproachable with fewer excesses. [1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 56 His linen was reproachable, his dingy boots were down at heel.]

†b. Involving reproach *to* one. *Obs. rare.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 391, I have now no other pretention, but to follow such [studies] as can be no way reproachable unto me. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 205 A different way, less shocking and less reproachable to our nature, might..answer the end as well.

†2. Conveying or implying reproach; reproachful. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. ii, He also prohibited that any thinge shuld be radde or spoken, reprocheable or blasphemous to god. 1576 *Tyde taryeth no man* in Collier *Illustr. E. E. Pop. Lit.* xvi. 16 The preacher brake out with reprocheable talke, Saying that we cittizens were all to bad.

Hence **Reproachableness, -ably.** *rare* —0.

1648 HEXHAM, *Lasterlicken*, Reproachably, or Blameably. [1847– in Webster and later Dicts.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Reproachableness*, capableness, etc. of being reproached. [Hence in Jodrell, Webster (1847) and later Dicts.]

Reproacher. [f. REPROACH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who reproaches († or reviles).

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Epist., That Rude Reprocher Diogenes. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXIII. 248 Scorn of proud scorners, reproach of mighty reprochers. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 13, I accuse thee..as a..Reproacher of our most Excellent Constitutions. 1693 MATHER in Owen *Holy Spirit* Pref. 1 Virulent Reproachers of the Operations of the Spirit. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) II. 101 It is only a pain planted in the mind of the reproacher. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 229 Our reproachers fortunately possessed the arts, and even the learning, which we were willing..to acquire.

Reproachful (rɪˈprōʊtʃfŭl), *a.* [-FUL.]

†1. Full of reproach or shame; shameful, disgraceful. Also, deserving of reproach or censure; blameworthy. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.).

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 5 By the vyle, lowe and reprochefull crosse of Christe. *Ibid.* 31 Well maye she be coumpted reprochefull, yf she..shewes her owne unshamefastenesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 9 Full of disdainefull wrath he fierce uprose For to revenge that fowle reprochefull shame. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 87 Esteeming more an honest and a glorious death then a naturall and reprochfull life. 1666 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 238 He yielded himself up to a most reproachful death. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 9 To be Ignorant, and to be deceived, we look upon as a wretched, and a reproachful thing. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* Pref. § 5 It must be reproachful to write lies when they must be known..to be such. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. Pref. 3 It would be reproachful for them to suffer this ignorance to continue.

†b. Discreditable, disreputable. *Obs. rare.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* (1591) 104 Thither resorted also of the baser sort certaine well knowen to Vitellius..with which kinde of reprochfull acquaintance he was delited wonderfully. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 38 Hortensius..advised him to take heed how he adventured again to see for Forrage in such reproachfull places.

†c. Const. *to* a person, etc. *Obs.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 276 *Inhærere libris*, which never yet was reproachfull to a student. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 262 A subject indeed too scandalous and reproachfull to the whole Colledge. 1765 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 77 His conduct in public affairs has been very reproachful to himself and extremely disgustful to me.

2. Full of reproach, reproof, or censure; upbraiding, † abusive.

1548 ELYOT, *Contumeliosus*,..spitefull, reprochfull. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Contumelia*, To rate with reprochfull woordes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 55 Not I, till I haue ..Thrust these reprochfull speeches downe his throat. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 561 A long digression of evill and reproachfull language to the Parlament and Army of England. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) I. 98 He is rewarded with no less reproachful a name then that of Satan. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xviii. 252 Neither are mere reproachful words, as calling a man knave or liar, any breach of the peace. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. viii, Walter, your voice is reproachful! 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 296 'It's Lady Harriet', said Mrs. Gibson..in reproachful dismay.

absol. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 218, I choose to name him the Reprochfull or scorner.

†3. Derogatory *to* a person, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1570–4 G. SCOTT *Treat. Errors Rom. Ch.* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 522 Accursed is the worke, Reprochefull unto God. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 140 That assertion is reproachfull to the wisedome of God.

Reproachfully (rɪˈprōʊtʃfŭli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In a reproachful, reproving, († opprobrious or abusive), manner.

1548 ELYOT, *Contumeliose*, spitefully, reprochfully. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 29 What hath the people so much offended you, that you should..so reprochfully report of them..? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 27 Most of them..spake reprochfully, not caring where nor when. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 83 They cannot speak more reprochfully of any Host, then to say;..I did not eate my belly full there. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* (1754) III. xi. 199 To speak a word against him, will be to talk slightly and reproachfully of him; as calling him a glutton, or a wine-bibber. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, Why does she look reproachfully at me ..if I attempt to draw her to the past? 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* ix, George..glanced reproachfully at her as he turned.

2. Shamefully, disgracefully, contumeliously.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 97 Shall I then be vs'd reproachfully? 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 125 William Bussey ..is committed to the Tower of London, and most reproachfully used. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 49 Publickly and reproachfully executed and put to death. 1713 BIRCH in *Guardian* No. 36 ₱ 2, I do not know any sort of Wit that hath been used so reproachfully as the Pun.

Reproachfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being reproachful (in senses of the adj.).

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 73 b, This mannes humanitee and curteous behaueour..ye turne into an occasion of slaundreous reprochefulnesse. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxiv. 762 To the end that Justice should bee had in honour, and that we should not surmise any reprochefulnesse in it [etc.]. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 291 The reproachfulness of that death which thy Son suffered. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 221 And looked toward me with a sort of startled reproachfulness. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 96 'You would leave me..', said Mrs. Tregonell, with mild reproachfulness.

Reproaching, *vbl. sb.* [f. REPROACH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of reproving or upbraiding.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. i, Songes and plaies and enterludes..for the rebuking and reproching of vices. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxix. 28 These things are grieuous to a man of vnderstanding: the vpbraiding of house-roome, and reproching of the lender. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 572 For the reproaching, let them answer that are guilty. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 66 These.. fall..to bitter and scurrilous reprochings.

Reproaching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reproaches; upbraiding.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 169 My Lady said, None of your reproaching Eye, Pamela; I know what you hint at. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 465 She look'd at him With a reproaching eye of tenderness. 1817 A. BONAR *Serm.* II. xv. 319 The cruel desertions of reproaching kindred.

Hence **Reproachingly** *adv.*, in a reproaching manner; reproachfully.

1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 27 [His mother], who seemed to look at him reproachingly. 1826 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 136/2 She..looked upon him so reproachingly, that he shrunk from his purpose. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* ix, 'Unless she be really ill'..said her mother reproachingly.

Reproachless, *a.* [f. REPROACH *sb.*] Irreproachable.

1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 85 He appeals ..to those who..could bear testimony to his reproachless fame. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 6/2 The unfortunate army..fought with reproachless courage to the very last.

Hence **Reproachlessness.**

1856 MASSON *Chatterton* I. iii. (1874) 89 Evidence in favour of Chatterton's punctual conduct..has been strained into a testimony to his moral reproachlessness.

†**Reproachment.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. REPROACH *v.* Cf. obs. F. *reprochement* (Godef.).] Reproach.

c 1585 *Faire Em* III. 1102 In limiting your love so unorderly, for which you rashly endure reproachment.

†**Reprobable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *reprobābilis*, f. L. *reprobāre*: see REPROBATE *v.*, and cf. obs. F. *reprobable* (Godef.).] Deserving or worthy of rejection or reproof; reprobate.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 151, I schalle divide the chosen peple of God from peple reprobable [L. *a reprobis*], as lyȝhte from derkenesse. 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 42 To your reprobable dishonesties and rebuke. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 44 No thynge ther in was reprobable, But all to gedder true and veritable.

Reprobacy. [f. REPROBATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The state or condition of being reprobate.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 17 There is also a certaine sparke or seed of vertue euer remaining in man.. vnlesse reprobacie haue ouer-run all. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* vi. 8 God..smiteth these sinners..with blindenesse and reprobacy of minde. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 156 The length to which human nature can go in reprobacy. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 203 With..all the appearance of reprobacy in their dress and in their deportment. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 242 The extravagancies.. were committed defiantly, in open reprobacy, in scorn of the acknowledged law.

So † **Reprobance.** *Obs. rare* —1.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 209 This sight would make him do a desperate turne: Yea, curse his better Angell from his side, And fall to Reprobance [*Qq.* reprobation].

† **Reprobatarian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REPROBATE *sb.* or *v.*] **a.** *sb.* One who professes the doctrine of reprobation. **b.** *adj.* Relating to reprobation.

1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* 13 What Tertullian speaks against Marcion, might very well be repeated against the Absolute Reprobatarians. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* VII. 22 By such Principles..they undermined..the fierce and churlish Reprobatarian Doctrines.

Reprobate (re·prŏbēt), *sb.* [ad. L. *reprobāt-us*: see next.]

1. One rejected by God; one who has fallen away from grace or religion; one lost in sin.

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. (1550) 41 The wyse menne of this worlde, the verye reprobates from God, all drye without the true faythe, dranke vp this fylthye water. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* xiii. 5 Knowe ye not your owne selues, how that Iesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates? 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 103 Mr. Bradford speakes this onely to silence Reprobates and damned men. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* vii. § 8. 225 We must know Christ in us, except we be Reprobates, or unjustified Persons. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 179 His People were become perfect Reprobates, quite devoid of all Religion. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* V. i. 232 A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner, Must be that Carmelite now passing near.

2. An abandoned or unprincipled person; one whose character is utterly bad; a scamp.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* D iij, Thy pen is in state of a Reprobate with all men of iudgement and reckoning. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 78 What if we do omit This Reprobate,..til he were wel enclin'd. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 80 Come from him, hee's a reprobate. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 15, I am far from drawing him a downright Reprobate. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 12 They always grow worse and worse, till they grow mere reprobates. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* I. iii. 33 At the age of thirteen [I] was as thorough a reprobate as the tribe could desire. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 526 The general opinion seems to have been that poor Robert was a dunce, if not a reprobate. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XV. 226 He saw himself driven into banishment by an insolent reprobate, a patrician turned Radical and demagogue.

Reprobate (re·prŏbēt), *a.* [ad. late L. *reprobāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reprobāre*: see next. Most of the senses are based upon Biblical passages.]

1. Rejected or condemned as worthless, inferior or impure. Now *rare.*

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. (1550) 105 Declare them first of all to the worlde, to be the reprobate vesselles of dishonour, which of wylfulnesse contempneth my eternall veryte. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* vi. 30 Thei shal call them reprobate [L. *reprobum*] siluer, because the Lord hathe reiected them. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* vi. 8 The earth..bringing forth thornes and bryers, it is reprobate [L. *reproba*]. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 1 There is a great deal of reprobate Silver which carries the image of the King and looks like Sterling. 1737 CRUDEN *Concordance* (1845) 395 This word among metallists is used to signify any metal that,.. when tried,..betrays itself to be adulterate or reprobate. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* II. 69 Creeds..unsanctioned.., And reprobate in heaven.

†2. Depraved, degraded, morally corrupt. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* A vj b, God hath geuen the vp in to a reprobate minde [*Rom.* i. 28]. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* iii. 8 Men of corrupte mindes, reprobate concerning the faith. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 64 If drawing my sword against the humour of affection, would deliuer mee from the reprobate thought of it, I would take Desire prisoner. 1593 — *Lucr.* 300 By reprobate desire thus madly led, The Romane Lord marcheth to Lvcrece bed. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Isa.* XXXIV, *note* iii, Some men are so given up even to the most reprobate sense of Aristotle, that not so much as the Divine Authority can draw them from it. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1685 Insensate left, or to sense reprobate, And with blindness internal struck.

†b. Const. *to* (= with respect to, in respect of).

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Tit.* i. 16 Thei..are abominable and disobedient, and vnto euerie good worke reprobate [L. *reprobi*]. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 86 Something so grossly reprobate to every sense of real virtue.

3. Rejected by God; lost or hardened in sin.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 2 Those men that are in themselues reprobate and accursed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVII. 235 The end of Miracles, was to beget beleef, not universally in all men, elect, and reprobate; but in the elect only. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 697 Thir..Strength and Art are easily outdone By spirits reprobate. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXV. 314 Hard and reprobate as the godless man seemed now [etc.]. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* I. § 44. 61 Others cannot admit the eternity of misery, but believe the most reprobate will ultimately be reclaimed and elevated into the regions of bliss.

b. Of abandoned character; lost to all sense of religious or moral obligation; unprincipled.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 The greatest part

of our company were reprobate persons, and absolute Atheists. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 531 She was not built for a Privateer, but was run away with by a reprobate Crew. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* v. 47 'Twas shocking to hear The Oaths of that reprobate gouty old Peer. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Oct. 387/3, I have known persons so utterly reprobate and abandoned as to order 'sherry and angostura '..as a whet before dinner.

4. *absol.* Those who are rejected by God, and thus excluded from participation in eternal life with Him. (Opposed to *the elect*.)

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1141/2, I beleue yᵗ we al shal rise again in these our bodies. The elect..to liue wᵗ Christ for euer: the reprobate..to liue wᵗ yᵉ deuil and his angels. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 7 It is said of the reprobate and of them that are hardened, of which sort are all Atheists, that [etc.]. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 244 Wee do not read, that to any of the Reprobate is promised an Eternall life. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 66 Thus it is in the Elect and Reprobate. 1833 J. Waterworth tr. *Veron's Rule Cath. Faith* 144 Can the predestinate be lost, or the reprobate saved?

† **5.** Implying or involving something disgraceful or discreditable. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 This word *Cheuaucher* in the French tongue hath a reprobate sence, specially being spoken of a womans riding. 1612 Naunton in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 118 My mediation to bring Sir F. Gr[eville] and him to meet.. was, I know not how, turquesed into a reprobate sense.., as if I were too suspiciously inward with Sir F. Gr.

† **6.** Deserving or worthy of condemnation or reproof; appropriate to reprobates. *Obs.*

1601 ? Marston *Pasqvil & Kath.* I. 21 Reprobate fashion, when each ragged clowt..Reekes in the face of sacred maiestie His stinking breath of censure! 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 374 Who would have deny'd it, but one of a reprobate ignorance in all hee meddles with. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* I. 135 (*Amiens*), There was nothing wrong in the sentiment; and yet I instantly reproached my heart with it in the bitterest and most reprobate of expressions. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 171 The following part of my unhappy story..impels me to wild distraction, or to reprobate despair.

Reprobate (re·prŏbēit), *v.* Also 5–7 as *pa. pple.* [f. L. *reprobāt-*, ppl. stem of *reprobāre*, f. *re-* Re- 2 d + *probāre* to Prove: cf. Reprove *v.*]

1. *trans.* To disapprove of, censure, condemn.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 407 Sergius..beynge a cardinalle diacon, and reprobate by Formosus the pope, wente to Fraunce. *Ibid.* VIII. 259 Gregory the xᵗᵉᵉ..approbate certeyne of the ordres of beggers..; somme he reprobate, as frers Saccines. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 36 So those Scribes..were rejected..and their workes reprobated. 1671 [R. MacWard] *True Nonconf.* 145 It was not only not introduced, but plainly reprobate by our Lord and his Apostles. 1752 Law *Spirit Love* II. (1816) 129 For nothing is reprobated in Cain, but that very same which is reprobated in Abel. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 205 His neighbours reprobated his method of proceeding. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 36 He reprobated what he termed the heresies of his nephew. 1882 J. B. Stallo *Concepts Mod. Physics* 57 The 'assumption' of universal attraction is reprobated as an 'absurdity' by James Croll.

† **b.** To abhor *to* do a thing. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1779 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 236 His Prussian Majesty has..perhaps employed means we should reprobate to make use of.

2. Of God: To reject or cast off (a person or persons) from Himself; to exclude from participation in future bliss. (Cf. Reprobation 3.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 b, For theyr synne they be reprobate & forsaken of god. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 340 That the Thiefe on the right hand was saved, and the other on the left reprobated..we are ready to admit. *a* 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 294 Paternal God, though it is just To reprobate infected Dust [etc.]. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 3 Persons of weak Spirits..will naturally..look upon themselves as reprobated, and forsaken of God. 1783 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 21 Apr., Such a man reprobated in the great day, would be the most melancholy spectacle. 1847 J. Kirk *Cloud Disp.* xi. 164 Proof that God has reprobated from eternity a certain part of mankind.

3. To reject, refuse, put away, set aside. (Sometimes with suggestion of sense 1.)

1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen.* xxv. *comm.*, The younger is elected, the elder reprobate. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 130 Pole being reprobated, Julius the Third..was chosen in his place. 1773 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept., I think the resolution both of my head and my heart engaged, and reprobate every thought of desisting from the undertaking. 1782 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 30 Mr. De Luc..will see this opinion..reprobated with contempt. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 116 Reprobated and rejected Was this Stone.

b. *Law.* To reject (an instrument or deed) as not binding on one. (Chiefly in *Sc. Law*, as opposed to Approbate.) Also *absol.*

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 305 An Exception lies against the Tenor of an Instrument by other Proofs and Evidence in Writing: and this Method (among others) is the best way of reprobating an Instrument. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 49 (1773) 465 The grantee does not in such case approbate and reprobate the same deed. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 662 You cannot approbate and reprobate the same instrument. 1899 *19th Cent.* May 734 The clerical objector cleaves to the one set of laws and rejects the other. He seeks to approbate and reprobate.

† **c.** To repudiate, cast off, disown. ? *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxv. 179, I beseech him not to reprobate his child for an aversion which it is not in her power to conquer. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 154 The seduction was followed by very disagreeable consequences: the father reprobated his daughter.

† **4.** *intr.* To employ reproaches. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1698 *Christ Exalted* 100 He reprobated exceedingly against Israel.

Hence **Re·probated** *ppl. a.* Also *absol.*

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 16 Where the state of the electe and of the reprobated immediately after their deth is described. 1647 Wither *Carmen Expost.* B iij, God hath, for that offence, Expos'd you to a reprobated sense, Believing lies. 1668 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 571 It is not possible for the most reprobated sinner to believe [etc.]. 1782 Cowper *Table-T.* 459 Callous and tough, The reprobated race grows judgment-proof. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 197 This reprobated strictness therefore ..is in reality the true cause of actual enjoyment.

Re·probateness. *rare* —⁰. [f. Reprobate *a.* + -ness.] The state of being reprobate.

1611 Florio, *Reprobaggine*, reprobateness, reprobation. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Reprobateness*, the state of a reprobate; wickedness, impiety.

Re·probater. *rare.* [f. Reprobate *v.* + -er¹.] One who reprobates.

1806 M. Noble *Contn. Granger's Hist. Eng.* III. 490 John, duke of Argyle, the patriotic reprobater of French modes. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 310 A reprobater of what is evil.

Re·probating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That reprobates or condemns.

a 1660 Hammond *Serm.* (1850) 359 In passing judgments upon men's future estates, the censorious reprobating spirit. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 103 A good way to counterballance the Severity of their Reprobating Decrees. 1847 Kirk *Cloud Disp.* xi. 164 He carries out his reprobating decree.

Reprobation (reprŏbēi·ʃən). Also 5–6 -cio(u)n. [ad. late L. *reprobātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *reprobāre*: see Reprobate *v.* and -ation, and cf. F. *réprobation* (14th c.).]

† **1.** Reproof, shame. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 165 They that the see shulde kepe are moche to blame..And Seynt Malouse turneth hem to reprobacioun.

2. The action of raising objections or exceptions (*against* a thing or person); a legal objection or exception. *rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 46 We know your trewe delygens To persue all tho that do reprobacion A-gayns owur lawes by ony redarguacion. 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot., Form of Process* 43 The Lords will supersede to advise the Testimonies..till the Reprobation be first advised. 1856 Bouvier *Law Dict., Reprobation*, The propounding of exceptions either against facts, persons or things, as to allege that certain deeds or instruments have not been duly or lawfully executed.

3. *Theol.* Rejection by God; the state of being so rejected or cast off, and thus ordained to eternal misery. (Opposed to *election* in the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination: cf. Reprobate *a.* 4 and *v.* 2.)

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 815/1 To fall in dispicions vpon Gods eleccion,..and eternall sentence of reprobacion. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Confl. Satan* (1578) 16 Is it then such a note of reprobation as that a man may say..we are not Gods children? 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 533 They Reprobation otherwhile confound With our Predestination. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 222 Austine doth call reprobation predestination to destruction. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* XVII. (1700) 167 Those who do once persuade themselves that the Doctrine of Reprobation is false. 1753 Smollett *Cnt. Fathom* (1784) 51/2 He would have left the whole species in a state of reprobation, rather than redeem them at that price. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 149 These in a gulf of anguish and of flame, Shall curse their reprobation endlessly. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 30 To sin on without punishment is a sign of reprobation.

4. Rejection of a person or thing; condemnation as worthless or spurious.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* vii. 18 Reprobation certes is made of the former commandment. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 232 It is good also to set down the faults and signes of reprobation in Horses. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 23 You are empowered to..set a brand of reprobation on clipt poetry, and false coin. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 443 The out-field land remained in a state of utter reprobation. No dung was ever spread on any part of it.

b. Disapproval, censure, reproof.

1727 Pope & Gay *Punning* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 247 The Lord mercifully spared his Neck, but as a mark of Reprobation wryed his Nose. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, She proceeded to speak of Ellena with the caustic of severe reprobation. *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 330 The history unfolded by Scripture is one series of reprobations against sin. 1883 Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 15 The fear of public reprobation affects men more than the fear of divine vengeance.

† **c.** Token of condemnation; disfigurement.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 381 There is scarce a limb of the body, or scarce a feature of the face, that has not suffered some reprobation, either from art or nature.

Hence † **Reproba·tioner,** a believer in the doctrine of reprobation. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1692 South *Serm.* (1727) III. 431 Any of the Geneva, or Scotch Model, (which sort of sanctified Reprobationers we abound with).

Reprobative (re·prŏbētiv), *a.* [f. Reprobate *v.* + -ive.] Conveying or expressing disapproval or reprobation.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* III. 109 Nor has ever a public reprover employed language more stern and reprobative. 1856 C. J. Ellicott in *Cambr. Ess.* 155 Even a collector like Fabricius..felt himself obliged to disclaim any, save a reprobative interest in these poor gospels. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 75 Infants and men are alike fit subjects of the elective or reprobative decree.

Hence **Re·probatively** *adv. rare* —¹.

1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 149 He displaces the centurion, of whom the private secretary spake reprobatively over-night.

Reprobator¹ (re·prŏbēitə(r)). *Sc. Law.* [ad. med.L. (*actio*) **reprobātōria*: see Reprobate *v.* and -ory².] An action for the purpose of proving a witness to be liable to valid objections or to a charge of perjury.

1666–88 Dallas *Syst. Stiles* 900 Not admitted to be added after a Reduction was Filled up,..but reserved a special action of Reprobator. *Ibid.*, Reprobators found Relevant upon Libelling of Corrupting of Witness. 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot., Form of Process* 43 Even after Sentence, Reprobators are Competent. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. ii. § 29 (1773) 678 The party objecting may..protest for a reprobator, *i. e.* protest that he may be allowed afterwards to bring evidence of the witness's enmity to him, or of his partial counsel in some other article. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 The ground of reprobator might have been proved both by the oath of the party who had adduced the witness objected to, and by the testimony of other witnesses. *Ibid.* There is no recent example of an action of reprobator.

† **Re·probator**². *Obs. rare* —¹. [a. L. type *reprobātor*, agent-n. f. *reprobāre* to Reprobate.] = Reprobater.

1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 260 God himself..becomes the absolute Reprobator of men.

Re·proba·tory, *a.* [f. as Reprobate *v.* + -ory².] Reprobative, condemnatory.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 559 The fate of Sir Charles Vernon afforded an ample field for reprobatory exclamation. 1831 Scott *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 381, I drew up, with much anxiety, an address reprobatory of the Bill.

† **Reprobature.** *Obs. Sc. Law.* [f. as prec. + -ure.] The course or procedure of taking exception to a witness (cf. Reprobator¹).

1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot., Form of Process* 43 Prompting, and instructing witnesses how to depone, or threatning them,..are pregnant grounds of Reprobature.

† **Repro·bitant,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. (Formation and meaning obscure.)

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 436 Grete reysons with resons be now reprobitante, For reysons are no resons, [etc.].

† **Repro·brious,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [irreg. f. L. *reprobāre*, on analogy of *opprobrious*.] Reproachful, abusive.

1585 in G. Tolstoy 40 *Yrs. Interc. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 266 One of your people .. wrote letters to his countrie with many reprobrious inventions to the infamy of our kingdome.

† **Repro·ce,** *sb. Obs. rare* —¹. [a. AF. (and OF.) *reproce*, var. of *reproche* Reproach *sb.* See also Repruce *sb.*] Reproach.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxviii. 10 For ich suffred for þe reproces, confuciou couerd my face.

† **Repro·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. AF. (and OF.) *reprocer*, var. of *reprocher* to Reproach. See also Repruce *v.*] *trans.* and *absol.* To reproach. Hence † **Repro·cing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 18 Fram þe voice of þe reproceand and þe oȝains spekand. *Ibid.* lxxiii. 11 Þing to witen, God, þat þyn enemy shal reproce þe. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 4 We ben made in reproceing to our neȝbur3s.

Reproclai·m (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To proclaim again.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 61 It resteth we throughout our territories Be reproclaimed and inuested King. 1638 Rider *Horace, Odes* I. xii, What persons name Shall the deluding Echo reproclaime. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 329 Whoever should have the hardihood to reproclaim its solemn truths must commence with a glossary. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 264 Protestantism was re-proclaimed as the religion of the government.

So **Reproclama·tion.**

1883 *American* V. 403 A formal .. reproclamation of their principles. 1885 J. Brown *Bunyan* 133 All the country through there were proclamations and reproclamations.

Reprocu·re (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To procure again.

1591 Sylvester *Ivry* 317 If it [the Church] may ever hope to reprocure A holy and a happy Peace. 1679 Kid in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 12 The reprocuring of the Lords fallen work. 1815 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 263 The means of reprocuring some part of the literary treasures which I have ceded to Congress. 1840 Poe *W. Wilson* Wks. 1864 I. 432 Lights were immediately reprocured.

Hence **Reprocu·rable** *a.*

1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 91 Acetic acid is reprocurable from alcohol by oxidation.

Reproduce (rīprŏdiū·s), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Produce *v.*, prob. after F. *reproduire* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To bring again into material existence; to create or form anew; *spec.* in *Biol.* to form (a lost limb or organ) afresh; to generate (new individuals).

1611 Cotgr., *Reproduire*, to reproduce, to yeeld or bring forth againe. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 193 Which..if they had been the Product of the Plastick power of the Earth, would have been Annually re-produced. *a* 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 85 God's Voice departed Souls shall re-instate, And reproduce Men easier than create. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Reproduction*, Some of these worms have..then begun to reproduce a head or a tail, or both. 1800 Fellowes *Chr. Philos.* (ed. 3) 227 Man..reproduces his kind; and he vanishes into darkness. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 225 We gathered the seed of some of these,..hoping to reproduce them at home. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd.

67 Some Amphibia possess a great power of repairing injuries, and of reproducing destroyed or amputated organs.

b. With immaterial object.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 293 Industrious people, who re-produce, with a profit, the value of their annual consumption. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 372 The great prosperity, which the industry and energy of the nation soon re-produced. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 28 A man may spend capital on productive wealth; then capital is..reproduced.

refl. 1842 Manning *Serm.* i. (1848) I. 6 As sin, through the power of death, withers off..it perpetually reproduces itself. 1877 *Nature* 30 Aug. 360/1 It is evident..that the sounds would reproduce themselves with the same pitch in the scale.

c. *absol.* To multiply by generation.

1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Aug. 689/2 It [the bacillus] reproduces at the rate of hundreds per day. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 38 Among those animals which reproduce only by fertilised ova, successive generations are almost always alike.

2. To produce again by means of combination or change.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 61 If we could reproduce a body which has been deprived of its substantial form. 1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 134 Whenever all those Rays..are mix'd again, they reproduce the same white Light as before. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 325 A convex lens..will bring all the rays to a focus, and reproduce white light. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 116 When the vapour of water is condensed it reproduces pure water.

3. To bring about again; to effect, exhibit, or present anew; to repeat in some fashion.

1688 Dryden *Brit. Rediv.* 217 His inborn courage..Might reproduce some second Richard's reign. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 119 Whenever we notice a remarkable effect of any kind, our first question ought to be, Can it be reproduced? 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xiv. 307 Rendu affirmed..that all the phenomena of a river were reproduced upon the Mer de Glace. 1877 *Nature* 6 Sept. 403/2 He has rendered it possible to reproduce the human voice with all its modulations at distant points.

refl. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 52 History is apt to reproduce itself.

b. To repeat in a more or less exact copy; to produce a copy of (a work of art, picture, drawing, etc.), now *esp.* by means of engraving, photography, or similar processes.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 83 (ed. 2) 50 In colonies the form of the images in the metropolis was faithfully reproduced. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. ix. 400 The rude art of English masons strove to reproduce the campaniles of Northern Italy. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 238 The diagrams reproduced on the adjoining pages.

absol. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* I. v, I already began to imitate, to reproduce.

c. *intr.* To turn out (well, etc.) in a copy.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 3/2 The drawings..reproduce in monochrome-plate process with greater strength than might be expected.

4. To present again in writing or print.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 178 A letter..so interesting that I do not hesitate to reproduce it here. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 977/1 The legends..here reproduced were well worth reproducing.

5. To create again by a mental effort; to represent clearly to the mind.

1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 201 These scenic edifices..enable our mind's eye to reproduce the people..congregated together. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 199 The novels of the eighteenth century enable us to reproduce the parson of the time with ease.

6. To bring out again.

1835 G. Hogarth *Mus. Hist.* (1838) II. 158 He also remodelled his opera of *The Wood Girl*, and reproduced it under the title of *Sylvana*.

Hence **Reprodu·ced**, **Reprodu·cing** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Reprodu·ceable** *a.*, reproducible.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* vi. 87 The second and third..constituted the reproduceable capital of the concern. 1882 Seeley *Nat. Relig.* 103 A sort of reflected or reproduced eternity. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 106 Dispositives and reproduced negatives. 1893 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 452/1 His adoption of his master's [style] is that of a student..not that of a mere reproducing copyist.

Reprodu·cer (rī-). [f. prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which reproduces.

1774 Burke *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1792 I. 565 You understand..that I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the re-producer of this fatal scheme. 1841 Gladstone *State in Rel. Ch.* iv. § 100 (ed. 4), Not as a creator, or an inventor, or even a reproducer, of a system. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 968 A timid, dependent, incoherent reproducer, whose plagiarisms his old pupil amused himself by detecting.

2. *spec.* In the phonograph, the part by which the sound is reproduced.

1888 *Nature* 29 Nov. 108/1 Consequently, there are two diaphragms, one a recorder and the other a reproducer.

Reprodu·cible (rī-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ible.] That may be reproduced; admitting or susceptible of reproduction.

1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* I. 4 The first constitutes fixed capital; the second and third reproducible capital. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 275 The results of scientific discoveries ..are, as a rule, reproducible at will.

Reproduction (rīprŏdv·kʃən). [f. Reproduce, after *production*; cf. F. *reproduction* (1690).]

1. The action or process of forming, creating or bringing into existence again.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 361 Things immaterial and incorruptible cannot be said to rise again; resurrection implying a reproduction. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 61 The experiment recorded by our author about the reproduction of salt-petre. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 368 No equal quantity of productive labour employed in manufactures can ever occasion so great a reproduction. 1845 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 107 We shall as soon see the reproduction of an Aristotle as of a Demosthenes. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 6 A system of taxation acting on capital..destroys alike the desire and the means of reproduction.

b. The process, on the part of certain animals, of reproducing parts of the organism which have been destroyed or removed. (Now freq. called *regeneration* to distinguish it from next.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The reproduction of several parts of lobsters, crabs, etc. makes one of the great curiosities in natural history. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 172 We owe the first discovery of this power of reproduction in animals to Mr. Trembley, who first observed it in the polypus. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 18 Organized beings have even the faculty of reproducing..certain of their parts of which they may have been deprived. This has been named the power of reproduction. 1884 *Mind* July 415 The question of the Reproduction of Lost Parts is interesting from several points of view in biology.

c. The process of producing new individuals of the same species by some form of generation; the generative production of new animal or vegetable organisms by or from existing ones; also, power of reproducing in this way.

1785 Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) II. 16 And, without limiting our research to the generation of man, or of any particular animal, let us contemplate the general phænomena of reproduction. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 145 When we examine animals in the next grade, we find reproduction taking place by the concurrence of sexes. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 749 Much difference of opinion has arisen..as to the mode in which reproduction takes place in the different divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom. 1883 Wallem *Fish Supply Norway* 10 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), The reproduction of the cod is extraordinarily great.

d. The action or process of bringing again before the mind in the same form.

1800 Fellowes *Chr. Philos.* (ed. 3) 232 *note*, I suppose ideas to be..capable of excitement and reproduction. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 13 By reproduction..I strictly mean the process of recovering the absent thought from unconsciousness. 1884 T. Sully *Outlines Psychol.* 477 Fear and anger have their rise in the mental reproduction of some organic pain.

e. The action or process of repeating in a copy. Also *attrib.*

1883 Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 181/1 Autographs for reproduction must be written with ink or pencil. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 247 For the photographer who is exclusively occupied with reproduction photography, this is fully satisfactory.

2. A copy or counterpart; in recent use *esp.* a copy of a picture or other work of art by means of engraving or some other process.

1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* II. 88 More perfect some, and some less perfect yield Their reproductions in this wondrous field. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 23 The Huns were but reproductions of the ancient Scythians. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 111 The hypothesis as to the nature of heliochromic reproductions.

b. A representation in some form or by some means of the essential features of a thing.

1844 Emerson *Nature, Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 144 The useful arts are reproductions or new combinations by the wit of man, of the same natural benefactors. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* Pref. 22 The Bedouin tents are still the faithful reproduction of the outward life of the patriarchs. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 71 St. Luke's dramatic reproduction of the vague murmurs of a throng.

Reproductive (rīprŏdv·ktiv), *a.* [f. Reproduce, after *productive*.]

1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or effecting, reproduction.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Reproduction*, What is said of the want of the reproductive power of these parts, relates only to the head and tail ends. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 200 We might divide the consideration of springs..into their destroying and reproductive agency. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 353 The slave population was not reproductive; it was only kept at its level by fresh drafts from abroad. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 241 Plans of reproductive outlay, certain to pay cent per cent.

2. *spec.* in *Biol.* Connected with or effecting generative reproduction in animals or plants.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 412/1 This type of the reproductive apparatus extends through a wide range of animals. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 220/1 Reproductive organs of the red Algæ. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 47 The reproductive system has furnished a basis for the division of the Class Mammalia. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 208 Ordinary nephridia, which take on a sexual function at the reproductive season.

Hence **Reprodu·ctively**, **Reprodu·ctiveness**, **Reproducti·vity**.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 167 Moab..had the degrading worship of Baal-peor, re-productiveness. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 240 A profound sympathy with nature in her large and perpetual reproductiveness. 1881 *Academy* 30 Apr. 322 The common impressionability and reproductivity of nervous tissue. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 3 May, None can ..have been so reproductively fruitful as that first one.

Reprodu·ctor. *rare* −1. [f. Reproduce *v.*] An animal used for reproducing its species.

1888 W. Williams *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 264 A Ministerial Order in Prussia prohibits the removal or use, as reproductors, of affected stallions.

Reprodu·ctory, *a. rare* −0. [Cf. prec. and -ory 2.] 'Pertaining to or used in reproduction' (Webster 1847).

Reprofa·ne, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To profane afresh.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 194 If this thine Altar ..Be re-profan'd with Heathen Hecatombs.

Reproffe, obs. form of Reproof.

† **Repro·ffer,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* Of a stag: To turn back into the water again.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij, Therfore it is (Profre) as thyse hunters sayne And (Reprofre) yf the same waye he torne agayne. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 907 The Hart presently discended to the Riuer, and being in the water, proferd, and reproferd, and proferd againe.

Reproje·ct, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To plan again.

1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 301 Where thou, and honest Rumbold-hunting Harry Project and reproject and oft miscarry.

Repro·mise, *sb. rare* −1. [Re- 5 a.] A renewed or further promise.

1750 Hodges *Chr. Plan* (1755) 171 This repromise supposes plainly, that there was one prior to any, that is mentioned by the prophets.

† **Repro·mise,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *reprōmittĕre*: see next and Promise *v.*] *trans.* To promise in return. Hence **Repro·mised** *ppl. a.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 The..crowne of lyfe whiche god hath repromysed to all them that loueth hym. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Job* II. 175 How shall that Hap appear, Which you yer-while did so re-promise, hear? 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 219 Whereby God promiseth his grace, and loue vnto men, and men repromise constant obedience due to him. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N.T.* 496 The extending of the bounds of this repromised land towards the north.

† **Repromi·ssion.** *Obs.* Also 4 -myscioun, -miscioun, 4–5 -myssioun, 6 -myssyon. [a. OF. *repromission*, or ad. L. *reprōmissiōn-em*, f. *reprōmittĕre*: see next.] A counter-promise, a promise made in return. *Land of repromission*, the promised land.

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* vi. 15 So he longe suffringe gaat repromyscioun, or biheeste aȝen. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 Þe land of repromission, þat men calles þe Haly Land. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The passage of the chyldren of Israel..through the reed see towarde the lande of repromyssyon. 1642 Chas. I *Let.* 14 June, The humble Repromission and Resolution of the Captains and Souldiers. 1659 R. Gell *Amendm. Bible* 85 Repromission or answering by promise to God's stipulation. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 29 By Conditions I understand the restipulation or repromission in a Covenant.

† **Repromi·t,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *reprōmittĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *prōmittĕre* to promise. Cf. obs. F. *repromettre*.] To promise in return.

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 26 A faire ansuer ..was returned by the Queen, and the Assemblie repromitts to be loveing,.. and obedient subjects to hir Majestie.

Repromulgate (rī), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To promulgate again.

1847 in Webster. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 273 The fundamental principle of persecution has been distinctly repromulgated. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* iii. 117 The tenth Lateran Council found it necessary to repromulgate the doctrine of immortality.

So **Repromulga·tion.**

a 1754 M'Laurin *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 243 The clear repromulgation of that law..has far superior effects.

Reproof (rĭprūf). Forms: *a.* 4 **reproef**, 4–5 **reprof**, 4–6 **reprofe**, 5–6 **reproffe**, 5–7 **reproofe**, (6 -proufe), 5– **reproof**; 4–6 **reproue**, (4 -pruve, 5 -prowe), 5–6 **reprove**; also 5–6 *Sc.* **repruf(e**, -pruff, (5 -prwfe, -prwe), 6 **repruif.** *β.* 4–5 **repref**, (5 -preff, -preffe), 4–6 **reprefe**, -preef, (6 -fe), 5–6 *Sc.* **repreif(e**, 6 **reprief(e**, -prife, **reypriff**; 4–6 **repreue**, -preve, 6 **repreeve**, -prieve, -prive. [a. OF. *reprove*, *-prouve* (AF. also *repreove*), vbl. sb. f. *reprover* to Reprove. On the variation in the forms see Proof *sb.*]

† **1.** Shame, disgrace, ignominy or reproach, adhering or resulting to a person in consequence or by reason of some fact, event, conduct, etc. (Occas. with *a* and *pl.*) *Obs.*

a. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2871 Methink thou wirkis, to thi reproue, Onence thi son that thou sold loue. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5555 Thurgh defaute of hym er þai In grete reprove. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr. Life Xt.* (B.N.C.) lf. 14 It is abhomynable þynge and a grete reproofe to a mayden ..to be a grete iangelere. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1252 Madem, I wot that for to loue yone knycht,..It war to yow no maner of Reprwe. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 56 Under the pane of repruif, infamy, and perjurie. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 90 She did betray me to my owne reproofe. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* (1640) 360 If..thou return..to the Repursuite of those half-repented Sins..: This is a Reproofe.

β. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 404 Ne were it for repreue, By Mahoun, þat ys my vowee of þyn heued y wolde þee reue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 595 It is repreeue and contrarie of honour For to ben holde a commune hasardour. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* v. xxxii. (1554) 141 b, Bochas list not expresse More of his life fulfilled of all repreues. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 435 That war repreif to thair diuinite, And na reproche vnto the said Enee. 1567 *Lucres & Eur.* H iv b, Yf I shoulde carye thee about wyth me,..what reprefe and shame shulde it be both to the and me?

† **b.** One who, or that which, is a disgrace or discredit to something. *Obs. rare.*

c 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 148 Thow Phellippe, foundour of new falsehede, Distroubar of pees,..reprof of alle knyghthode. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. i, Schaw now thy schame, ..schaw thy endite reprufe of rethoryis.

†**2.** Insulting or opprobrious language or action used against a person; insult, contumely, scorn. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiv. 4 Reprofe that was sayd agayns men he accept it noght. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 336 More men wondren whi þei cursen..not for reprofe don to Crist and his majeste. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 97 (Ps. cxix. 22), Bere awey fro me reprof and despyt. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 284 Lenox selfe thay cast doune to the Inglis schipis farr of with gret reprofe.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 34 To þe repreef of Crist þei clepide him a Samaritan. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 456 As he was on yᵉ rode that he was on don wᵗ grett repreue. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 15/2 God had accepted them as worthy to suffer wronge and repriefe for his sake.

†**b.** With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an insult in word or deed. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxii. 4 Oure saule trauayls in reprofis and oure body in passiouns. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 He sufferd many reprufes and scornes by vs. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcviii. 176 They cast vpon hym many snowe balles and many other reproues dyd hiin.

β. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7996 Bytwyxt to þer a stryf þey herde, Of grete reprefs ilk oþer onswerde. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxix. 9 And repreues and cursis he shal ȝelde to hym. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 40 Crist was..in his grettist nede among repreues forsaken of his frendes. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* B ij b, Euen these sage Stoikes dooe not in deede so greatly despise pleasure, as outwardly thei dissemble, and afore folks dooe baite hir with a thousand repreues. 1597 *Guistard & Sismond* B ij, As to the great repreeve also contrived, which alder first ayen me ye object.

† **c.** An object of scorn or contempt. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 5, I am a worm and noght man, reproue of men & outkastynge of folke. 1382 Wyclif *Judith* vii. 16 Betere it is..than wee die, and be repref to alle flesh. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxx. 11, I am become a very reprofe amonge all myne enemies.

3. Censure, rebuke, reprimand, reprehension.

a. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 652 Alisandrine..bi-þouȝt hire ful busily howe best were to werche,..properly vnparceyued for reproue after. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 189 Reprowe was founde for amendement of hym that Is reprowid. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 139 They may abase themselfe in al vayn lustys & vanyte, wythout punyschement or reproue of any degre. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 662 In reproofe of Jasper Erle of Penbroke, he created William Lord Herbert Erle of the same place. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 37 A Mallice, that..would plucke reproofe and rebuke from euery Eare that heard it. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xv. 5 A foole despiseth his fathers instruction: but hee that regardeth reproofe, is prudent. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 583 Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ii, Mrs. Chick contented herself with a glance of reproof.

β. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xi. 20 Thanne Jhesus began for to seie repreue to citees. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7240 Men..holden us for so worthy, That we may folk repreve echoon, And we nyl have repref of noon. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 7 He..suffered them to robbe and pill without correction or reprefe. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xvi. xlv, I thee enchanted and allur'd to loue, Wicked deceit, craft worthie sharpe repriefe. *Comb.* 1382 Wyclif 1 *Esdr.* Prol., The studies of enuyouse men..that alle thing that we wryten, weenen repref wrthi.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A censure, rebuke, etc.

a. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 452 Of resoun me behuvis Excuse Chaucer fra all maner repruvis. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. 41 Unto this manifest and false reprofe.. Jesus aunswered verey gentelye. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xii, How have I deserved these reproofs? 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. vi. xxiii. 445 A reproof is intolerable when it is administered out of pride or hatred.

β. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* L ij, What maistrie is it for them to set light store by two or three of those learned mens reprives. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 238 Pape Honorie, throuch scharpe writeings, accuised his wickednes wᵗ a sour repreife.

†**4.** **a.** The condition of being under censure or disapproval. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 370 (419), Ye nold han had no mercy ne mesure On me, but alwey had me in repreue. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 151 Ther as wrecchid greues, Sour lond, to weet, or salt is, neuer delue; And alwey thristy dri lond in repreue is.

†**b.** Cause for censure; fault, blame. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 367 Matrimone he can commend, gyf þat it will anowrnyt be..& but reprufe kepit alsa. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 62 All thyng..shold ben..good, and commendable, that noo repreef were founden therin. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 31 Do gude for euill, and leid ȝour lyfe Without reprufe.

5. Disproof, refutation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 272/1 There were shewed vnto hym manye thynges for the reproofe of that vnresonable and detestable heresye. 1664 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* II. title-p., In..reproof and conviction of Roman Errors. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 38 As to the many false Reports..I leave the Piers of Westminster-Bridge, to give them the strongest Reproofs. 1814 Cary *Dante, Parad.* III. 3 By proof of right, and of the false reproof.

Hence † **Repro·offul** *a.*; **Repro·ofless** *a.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, This critique is hoarsh, unsaverie, and reproofeful. 1827–35 Willis *David's Grief for Child* 18 The rapt wires of his reproofless harp.

Re-proof (*rī-*). [Re- 5 a.] A second proof.

c 1825 Campbell in *New Monthly Mag.* (1847) May 74, I must leave you to correct this dull essay on the London College, yet if I could have a re-proof it would be desirable.

Repropi·tiate, *v.* (and *pa. pple.*). *rare.* [ad. L. *repropitiāre* (Tert. and Vulg.).] *trans.* † To make propitiation for (a thing or person) again; to restore to favour. So **Repropitia·tion.**

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* ii. 17 That he might repropitiate the sinnes of the people. 1617 Br. Andrewes 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 708 Accepted to repropitiation, that is ἱλασμός, to as good grace, and favour as ever. *Ibid.*, [Absalom was] repropitiate, when he was admitted to the king's presence and kissed him.

Repropo·sal. [Re- 5 a.] A fresh proposal.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 44 In his Reproposalls he tenders a faire Treaty.

Repro·secute (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To prosecute again.

1702 Norris *Ideal World* I. iii. 175 To unstring my instrument for a while, and reprosecute our theory.

Reprovable (*rɪprū·văb'l*), *a.* ? *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 **reprouable,** (4–5 **-abil**), 6 **reproueable,** (6–8 **-veable**), 6–7 **reprooueable,** 4– **reprovable.** *β.* 4–5 **repreuable,** 5 **-v(e)able, repreev-, reprefable,** 6 **repryuable.** [f. as Reprove *v.* + -able, after med.L. *reprobābilis* (Du Cange): cf. F. *réprouvable* (14th c., Oresme).] Deserving of reproof or censure; blameworthy, reprehensible.

In common use (in the *a*-forms) from *c* 1380 to 1650.

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxviii. 2, I sett kepynge til my mouth..þat nane reprouabil word withpassid me. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 292 Also seynt poul iugiþ of petris synne, and aȝen-stoode him for he was reprouable. *a* 1471 Fortescue *Wks.* (1869) 490, I se the naughty and reprovable people helped with richesses. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 65 The ancient guise in old times vsed at weddings (in my simple opinion) nothing reproueable. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* i. § 5. 101 Thy faith was not only little but reprovable. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 3 Those..who may be hinder'd, by their Prejudice in my Favour,..from observing what is reproveable.

β. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxv. 10 The whiche kepe thou to thee, lest thou be maad repreuable. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 66 In þayre secretz and writynges no fals þynge ne repreuable ys founden. *c* 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 512 Yit atte lest y am nat repreuable. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1436 That I shall suffer none impechment..nor losse repryuable.

Hence † **Repro·vableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727); † **Repro·vably** *adv.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. x. 50 Wherfore folewith that he vniesonabili and reprouabili askith.

Reproval (*rɪprū·văl*). [f. next + -al.] The act of reproving; reproof.

1846 Worcester cites *Gentl. Mag.* 1872 *Athenæum* 28 Dec. 845/3 To..expiate their enthusiastic adherence by an equally enthusiastic reproval. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 20 June 1353/1 The reproval and stultification of the Christian communities.

Reprove (*rɪprū·v*), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–7 **reproue,** (4 **reproeve, -pruue**), 6–7 **reprooue, -ve,** 4– **reprove**; 5 **reprof(f,** also *Sc.* **reprow, -pruff,** 5–6 **prufe,** 6 **-proif, -prw.** *β.* 4–6 **repreue, -ve,** (4 **repreove**), 5–6 **repref(e,** 6–7 **reprieve, -prive**; also *Sc.* 5 **rapreiff,** 5–6 **reprew,** (6 **ra-**), 6 **repreif, -prief.** [ad. OF. *reprover* (AF. also *repruver*; mod.F. *réprouver*):—L. *reprobāre*: see Reprobate *v.* The *β*-forms are from those parts of the verb in which the stem had stress (AF. *repreov-*, OF. *repreuv-*): see Prove *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To reject. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xx. 12 Amange þe deuels of hell, þe whilke þou has forsaken and reproued. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xx. 17 The stoon whom men bildinge reprouedun [1388 repreuenden], this is maad in to the heed of the corner. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3474 The stone whilk the biggers reproved in the heved is made angulere. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* vi. 8 That grounde which beareth thornes and bryars is reproved and is nye vnto cursynge. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* 69 It seemeth to them God is parciall, bicause he hath elected some, and some reprooued. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xii. 109, I am almost ready to follow the opinion of such as reproove the qualities ∴which Aristotle gives vnto the Elements, saying they are but imaginations.

†**b.** *Sc.* To set aside as invalid. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1480 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 52/1 þat þe saidis provost, chanonis, & chapelanis, sall brouke & Joyse þe said landis ..quhil þe said lettre be Repreifit & declarit of na vale.

2. To express disapproval of (conduct, actions, beliefs, etc.); to censure, condemn. Now *rare.*

a. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 220 þat non habel..mihte alegge any lak our lif to reproue. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 401 Thyne arte is to be reprovede that schewede not this to the before. 1483 Caxton *Cato* F viij, Tho ben fooles that blamen and reprouen the tyme, sayeng that the tyme is cause of theyr sekenesse. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he come to our stall, and reprooue our ballance when they are faultie. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 20 Envy loves That humor best, which bitterly reproves All states. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 58, I do not utterly reprove the graffing of the wood, though but of one year. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 169 He tried each art, reproved each dull delay. 1820 Shelley *Fiordispina* 40 Lulled by the voice they love, which did reprove The childish pity that she felt for them.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 9 3if þei haten..trewe men to techen frely holy writt and repreuen synne. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii. 42 Oþir men knowe oure defautes & repreue hem. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 106 My werk or ȝe repreif Considdir it warlie, reid oftair than anis. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 82 Quhat preachour this repreif, I pray ȝow, durst?

3. To reprehend, rebuke, blame, chide, or find fault with (a person). Also const. *for*, † *of.*

a. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 9 Y ne shal nouȝt repruue þe in þy sacrifices. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5314 Alle þis sall he do þos openly To reprove þe synful men þar-by.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 70 Me thoȝt grete schame þat Sarzenes..schuld þus reproue vs of oure inperfiteness. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xxxvi. 8 [For] On thyng that he dyde At Rome, Reproved he was be Clergies dome. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 729 Reproouing and reuiling him with such yll wordes..that all the hearers abhorred it. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 761 What if thy Son Prove disobedient, and reprov'd, retort, Wherefore didst thou beget me? 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 95 Others suggest, that Noah having reproved and reproached Canaan for some crime,..the Devil took hold of his resentment. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xx. i, Was it gentle to reprove her..? 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 27 You praise us—reprove us, It doesn't move us.

β. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3722 3yf þou for wraþþe madyst chydyng, Or repreuedyst a man of vyle þyng. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 261 God in þe gospel grymly repreueth Alle þat lakken any lyf. 1483 Caxton *Cato* 4 Of Saynt Ambrose that repreuyed openly themperour of his synne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 Thou repreifis & accusis me of the faltis that my tua brethir committis daly. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. vi. 24 Nor suffering the least twinckling sleepe to start Into her eye..; But if the least appear'd, her eyes she streight reprieved.

†**b.** To accuse or convict. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 30 þer-for crist seiþ to þe iewis who of ȝou schal repreue me of synne. 1382 — *John* xvi. 8 He schal reproue the world of synne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 241 Oure poynte expresse her reproues þe Of felonye falsely and felle.

† **c.** To reproach, taunt. Const. *of. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11665 þey repreue vs of our auncessours þat þey ouer-cam þem wyþ harde stours; Of pouerte þey make vmbreyd.

4. *absol.* To employ reprehension or rebuke.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 6 Paire mouth is ay redy to myssay and reproue. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxv. 10 Lest perauenture he asaile to thee, whan he shal heren, and to repreuen cese not. 1533 Gau *Rickt Vay* 29 Al the writ quhilk is inspirit..is profetabil to tech, to reprw, to correk. 1611 Bible 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Reprooue, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering & doctrine. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 36 Reprove only when you must. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 603 The troop which errs, and which reproves. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Daw.* I. 11 He came to the water-side tavern to reprove and exhort.

†**5.** To disprove; to prove (an idea, statement, etc.) to be false or erroneous. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.), Whan it retorneth in to hym self it reproeueth and distroyet the false thinges by the trewe thinges. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 345 'Contra', quod I, 'bi cryste þat can I repreue'. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxv. (1869) 49 For to assoile better þine argumentes þat seist j haue falsed and repreved þi gretteste principle. 1538 Bale *God's Promises* II, All thys is true, Lorde, I cannot thy wordes reprove. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 40 Reproue my allegation, if you can, Or else conclude my words effectuall. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 25 This confident Assertion of DesCartes is fully examined and reproved by..Mr. Boyl.

†**b.** To refute or confute (a person). *Obs.*

1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 101 Men in this vocatioun..suld..be..potent to reproue and conuict the gainsayaris of the samin. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 42 b, Where he sayth the second to lye on the North part, he may by the view & eisight onely be reproued, being in deed towards the East. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvi. xxxi, Deceived they are, and may be reproved by the instance of fig-trees.

†**6.** To impair, diminish. *Obs. rare.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 9 Kepe euyr temperaunce in largete.., ne neuer repreue thi yeftis with ayentakyng. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 403 Hee sheweth that his loue is so farre from being reproued, that it is augmented. 1590 Greenwood *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* G ij b, This is hit that..maketh all the sylver saints .. to bestur them, least their portions should be reproued; They would gladly haue their portions improued.

Re-prove (*rī-*), *v.* Also 6 reprove. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To prove again.

1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 209/2 An infidell whom thei haue proued and reproued fals in his faith to God. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* Pref. 3 Proving & reprovinge, by most waighty arguments & best authorities al that he did. 1881 Greener *Gun* 290 The bulges are knocked down ..and the barrel re-proved until it either bursts or stands proof. 1891 *Nature* 25 June 179/2 He re-proved the complete identity of the electricity of lightning.

Reproved (*rɪprū·vd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Reprove *v.*¹ + -ed¹.]

†**1.** Rejected; reprobate. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxv, All other yeftes..are com in to good & to bad, to chosen & to reproued. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 6 Als chosyn, god noȝt displesys..so repreuyd, god noȝt plesys. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3462 The forsaide beelders..Callid it be propre name the reproved stone. 1450–1530 *Myrr. of our Ladye* 143 Not amongest the reproued, but amongest hys chosen. 1543 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 144 Ydle folke shall..solowe with the reproued and forsaken folkes in hell.

2. Rebuked, reprehended.

1821 Shelley *Adonais* xlv, Oblivion as they rose shrank like a thing reproved.

† **Repro·vement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f. as prec. + -ment.] Reproof, rebuke.

1675 Cocker *Morals* 39 Nothing can more to my improvement tend, Than the reprovement of a loving Friend.

Reprover (*rɪprū·vəɹ*). [f. Reprove *v.*¹ + -er¹.] One who or that which reproves.

a. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 189 Whan a man Is ouer-harde reprouet, he hatyth his reprowere. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1017 An answere to the correcters and of all workes reprouers. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. P ij b, But now because I make account I haue to deale with three sundrie kindes of reprooуers. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 474 A wise and faithful reprover

is of singular use. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 362 Sulpicius was..a reprover of the insolence of his own times. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 3 If Religion be deemed by these sarcastic reprovers altogether an illusion. 1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 342 One kneeling as reproved..; the reprover, an erect ascetic figure, stands over him.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 11 Studie to wisdam,..that thou mowe to the repreuere answern a wrd. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 69 Perfore I haue þoght sum maner of answer to schew, & to repreuars fully not gyffe steed. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij, If I would say..that it [music] were to be otherwise vsed, then it is, I should finde more repreeuers, then I could finde..skilfull of my meaning.

Reproving (rĭprūˑvĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses; reproof.

a. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 47 It is a remembraunce, amonestynge, a reprouynge. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 6 þe more þe cursed man is styred..wyth þe wynd of techyng & of reprovyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlviii. 10 He was ordeyned in the reprouynges in tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 242 The worst is but deniall and reprooving. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* Wks. 1811 IX. 265 A spirit of reproving. 1850 W. C. BENNETT *Baby May* Poems 12 Tiny scorns of smiled reprovings That have more of love than lovings.

β. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 850 Bituene Edrich ant the kyng Aros a repreofing. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 1 There it lykede him to suffre many Reprevinges and Scornes for us. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii. 42 The meke men receiuyng repreuinges..is in pes wel ynowe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 152 Thay lykit not my..Praying, fasting, nor repreuing.

Repro·ving, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That reproves.

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* v. 10 Thei hadden in hate the repreuynge man in the 3ate. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 343 Then the Maid Fix'd on the warrior her reproving eye.

Repro·vingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a reproving manner.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 12 The riȝtwis man..repreuendeli puttith to vs the synnes of lawe. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 30 Thai..will bakbyte behynd bakkis, and reprovandly lak that thai before had lovit. 1829 SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* Epil. 4 That smile I read aright, for thus Reprovingly said she. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 567/2 She ..shook her head reprovingly.

Reprovi·sion (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] **a.** *trans.* To supply with a fresh stock of provisions. **b.** *absol.* To lay in fresh provisions.

1895 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/7 Porters..are effecting the re-provisioning of the town. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 7/1 Ships of war..will not be able in the Canal..to revictual or reprovision.

†**Repru·ce,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also **repruse.** [a. AF. *repruce*, var. *reproce*: see REPROCE and REPROACH *sb.*] Reproach.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 16 þou settest us repruse to our neȝburs. *Ibid.* lxxiii. 23 Be þou þenchand of þyn repruces. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7673 Ector sayde, 'whan I schal thole..Suche vilony and suche repruse' [etc.].

So †**Repru·ce** *v. trans.*, to reproach. *Obs. rare.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* vi. 1 Lord, ne repruce me nouȝt in þy vengeaunce; ne reproue me nouȝt in þyn yre. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 13 ȝelde to our neȝburs seuen double in her bosme her lackinge wich, Lord, hij repruced þe.

Reprune (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To prune again.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1729) 209 Re-prune now Abricots and Peaches. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1219 In Mid-way Flight Imagination tires; Yet soon re-prunes her Wing to soar anew.

Reprw, obs. Sc. form of REPROVE.

Repry, obs. variant of REPRIEVE *v.*

Repryuable, obs. form of REPROVABLE.

Reps (reps), variant of REP 3.

1867 *Art Jrnl.* XXIX. 228/3 The reps has this objection, that it is so susceptible and tenacious of odour. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iii. 59 A cushioned divan covered with a smart woollen reps ran along each side.

Repselver: see REAP-SILVER.

†**Re·pster.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. *rep-* REAP *v.* + -STER.] A reaper.

c 1430 LOVE tr. *Bonavent. Mirror Life Christ* xv. (MS. e Musæo) lf. 59 And abacuk anoþer prophete bare mete to his repsteres on þe felde.

Rept, obs. pa. pple. of REAP *v.*

Reptant (re·ptănt), *a.* [ad. L. *reptant-*, pple. of *reptāre* to creep.] Creeping, crawling, repent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 297 Its roots are round.. and reptant like grass roots. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 489 Its four legs, and reptant motions show that it is most nearly connected with the Reptiles. 1853 MACDONALD & ALLEN *Botanist's Word-bk.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 482 The majority are reptant, but of these some few can swim.

Reptation (reptē·ʃən). [ad. L. *reptātiōn-em* (Quintilian), n. of action f. *reptāre* to creep.] The action of creeping or crawling.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Reptation*, a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk, which occupy the place of the anterior parts which are carried forwards, as in serpents.

†**Re·ptatory,** *a. rare* −0. [f. *reptāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *reptāre* to creep + -ORY.] 'Having the character of reptation' (Mayne 1859); 'creeping; as, reptatory animals' (Webster 1864, citing Dana).

†**Re·ptible.** *Obs. rare* −1. [ad. late L. *reptibilis* (Boethius): cf. next and -IBLE.] A reptile.

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 151 Reptibles, and Insects, all manner of Flyes and Grasshoppers.

Reptile (re·ptil, re·ptəil), *sb.* Also 4, 7 **reptil,** 6 **-yll.** [ad. late L. *reptile* (Vulg.), neut. of *reptilis*: see next, and cf. F. *reptile* (1314).]

1. A creeping or crawling animal; *spec.* an animal belonging to the class REPTILIA. †Also *collect.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Every neddre and every Snake And every Reptil which mai moeve. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 All beestes, byrdes, fyshes, reptyll them movyng from place to other. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* Pref. 2 We observe in Reptiles and other Creatures, that they most incline to that which most consorts with their Nature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 388 God said, let the Waters generate Reptil with Spawn abundant. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 331 Eve's tempter thus the Rabbins have exprest, A Cherub's face, a reptile all the rest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 172 When the animal is obliged to move, it drags itself forward like a reptile. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 5 Of existing Vertebrates the number of species of Fishes is about 10,000; of Reptiles, 2000;..of Mammals, 2000. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 33 The former immunity of Ireland from reptiles.

2. *transf.* A person of a low, mean, grovelling, or repulsive character.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. i, For a little reptile of a critic to presume to find fault with any of its parts..is a most presumptuous absurdity. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 ₱ 12 Reptiles whom their own servants would have despised, had they not been their servants. 1825 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 93 These reptiles publish..a newspaper. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 74 Those who shrink from looking fully and kindly even upon those who may be the reptiles of their race.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reptile house, -man, oil*; *reptile-like, -spawning* adjs.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 232/1 A new marriage of reptile-spawning fraud and time. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 57 Feelings foreign to the throng Of reptile-men that walk in slime. 1873 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads* (1893) 119 Some reptile-like deed that coils plain in our sight. 1876 GOODE *Anim. Resourc. U. S.* in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 52 Extraction of Bird and Reptile Oils. 1883 *Nature* 3 May 17/1 The most important work undertaken in the Gardens during the past year had been the new Reptile House.

Reptile (re·ptil, re·ptəil), *a.* [ad. late L. *reptilis* (Sidonius), f. *rept-*, ppl. stem of *repĕre* to creep (cf. REPENT *a.*1) + *-ilis* -ILE. In later examples to some extent an attrib. use of prec.]

1. a. Of animals: Creeping, crawling; reptant.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 388 Some..think that they were so called, because their outward forme representeth some such reptile creature. 1720 GAY *Rural Sports* I. 168 Cleanse them from filth, to give a tempting gloss, Cherish the sully'd reptile race with moss. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 241 Wak'd by his warmer ray, the reptile young Come wing'd abroad. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 183 Feel thine own worthlessness, A reptile worm.

transf. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 158 Wrapt round and round In silken Thought, which reptile Fancy spun!

†**b.** Of plants: Repent. *Obs. rare.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., *Capreolus*, the..tendril by which the Vines and such like reptile plants fasten themselves. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Reptile is likewise used, abusively, for plants which creep on the earth, or on other plants.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, pertaining to, the action of creeping or crawling.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Its reptile motion may also be explained by a wire wound on a cylinder. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 322 There they continue in a reptile state for a year.

3. *transf.* Having the characteristics of reptiles; grovelling, mean, low, malignant.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* p. (a), On the raised wings of whose perfections, the prone and Reptile soul soars a pitch. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reptile* or *Reptitious*, that creeps; or, by privy means, gets to high estate. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Pref. 3 These low and reptile Souls. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 382 He was forced to deal in low concerns and reptile conceits that scarce rose from the ground. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CXXXVI, The small whisper of the.. paltry few, And subtler venom of the reptile crew. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 134 He will creep and crawl before you to submit to any reptile meanness. 1889 *Times* 23 Nov. 5/3 The semi-official and reptile press..employed to insinuate charges against the Chief of the Staff.

‖ **Reptilia** (repti·liă). *Zool.* [L., pl. of *reptile* REPTILE *sb.*] *pl.* Those animals which creep or crawl; *spec.* in mod. use, that class of vertebrate animals which includes the snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles and tortoises.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. LXXXVIII. 137 The Beasts, Fishes, and the reptilia, which are of grosser composition. 1660 R. CRANE *Strict Acc. Bab. Merch.* 9 Like the Insects, and the Reptilia of the Earth. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 90/2 These characters, by many of which the amphibia are distinguished from the reptilia [etc.]. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 415 In the Reptilia indications of the vertical dermal fringe can sometimes be just made out.

Reptilian (repti·liăn), *a.* (and *sb.*). [See prec. and -AN.]

1. Resembling a reptile; having the characteristics of the Reptilia.

1846 WORCESTER cites SILLIMAN. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* p. ix, The..reptilian Bird of Solenhofen. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Nov. 388 It was then that the ocean swarmed with reptiles and reptilian fish. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 403 The profound break once supposed to exist between birds and reptiles has been bridged over by the discovery of reptilian birds and bird-like reptiles.

b. Consisting or composed of reptiles.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 294 The Sauria..may be regarded as the true type of the Reptilian Class. 1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 61 *note*, These, with a small Saurian,..make up the reptilian fauna of the Bermudas.

c. *sb.* A member of the class Reptilia.

1847 WEBSTER cites LYELL.

2. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, a reptile or the Reptilia.

1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1874) 60 It might be regarded, found detached, as at least a reptilian, if not mammalian, bone. 1860 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* Introd. 3 Exhibiting..closer approximation to the reptilian structure than any existing bird. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* I. 16 The presence of the Ambiens Muscle is a Reptilian feature.

3. *transf.* Mean, malignant, underhand.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xii, He had an agreeable confidence that his faults were all..impetuous,..leonine; never crawling, crafty, reptilian. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/2 His dead father is fair game for Reptilian slanderers.

Reptiliferous (reptili·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. REPTILE *sb.* + -FEROUS.] Containing fossil reptiles.

1858 MURCHISON *Siluria* (1859) App. Q. 572 Those fishes which characterize the Uppermost Old Red or yellow sandstone of the South of Scotland have not been found in the Reptiliferous Sandstones of Elgin. 1885 JUDD in *Nature* 28 Jan. (1886) 310 On the Relation of the Reptiliferous Sandstone of Elgin to the Upper Old Red Sandstone.

Reptiliform (re·ptilifɔ̄m), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] **a.** *adj.* Having the form of a reptile. **b.** *sb.* An animal of this kind.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 101/2 In this they are also imitated by the tadpole state of the higher reptiliform groups. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* 92 This group is called *Sauropsida* or reptiliforms.

Reptilious (repti·liəs), *a. rare* −1. [f. REPTILE *sb.* + -IOUS.] Resembling a reptile.

1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxi, The advantage taken of it by Willoughby..made her feel abject—reptilious.

Re·ptilism. *rare.* [-ISM.] Reptilian nature.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 698 The vulgar vocabulary of rottenness and reptilism. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 211 That reptilism which lurks in every corner of public life.

Repti·lity. *rare.* [-ITY.] †**a.** The habit of creeping. *Obs.* **b.** Reptilian character or conduct.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 349 Knot-grasse.. called Serpinaca from its reptility. 1745 A. HILL *Wks.* II. 250 One might pronounce him fallen below contempt, but that he aims to heave, in his reptility.

Reptili·vorous, *a.* [f. REPTILE *sb.*, after *carnivorous*, etc.] Devouring reptiles.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1079/2. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 453/3 The other bird is piscivorous and reptilivorous, and destroys no end of frogs, lizards, and the like. 1886 WALLACE in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 305 A triangular head and short tail which sufficiently marks out the tribe of viperine poisonous snakes to reptilivorous birds and mammals.

Re·ptiloid, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Reptiliform.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 75 The thrushes..are farthest removed in structure from the early reptiloid forms.

†**Repti·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *reptitius*, for which *repertitius* is now read.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cooper], *Repititious* [1661 *Reptile* or *Reptitious*], that creeps; or by privy means gets to high Estate. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Reptitious*, stealing or creeping on by degrees. 1742 C. OWEN *Serpents* I. i. 2 Some Serpents are reptitious, creep on the Belly, and some have Feet.

Reptyme: see REAP-TIME.

Republic (rĭpʌˑblik), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 7 **-ique, -ike,** 7–8 **-ick**; 7 **rei-.** [ad. F. *république* or L. *rēspublica* (abl. *rēpublicā*), f. *rēs* thing, affair + *publicus* PUBLIC *a.*]

†**1.** The state, the common weal. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. x, Neither yet thinke, by their vnnaturall Fight What the republique suffred them among. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 5. 78 Those men are of most trouble to the Republique, who haue most leasure to be idle. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 41 The Republick might be highly endangered by an Inter-Regnum.

2. A state in which the supreme power rests in the people and their elected representatives or officers, as opposed to one governed by a king or similar ruler; a commonwealth.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Republike*, a Commonwealth. *a* 1626 BACON *Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 I. 347 It may be, in civil states, a republic is a better policy than a kingdom. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 155 The Army..would depose the King, change the Government, and settle a Republick by their own Rules. 1727 COLDEN *Hist. Five Ind. Nat.* p. xv, Each Nation is an absolute Republick by its self, govern'd in all Publick Affairs of War and Peace by the Sachems or Old Men. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 316 When I impute to him a speculative predilection in favour of a republic. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 Whatever outrages have happened to men may befal a man again; and very easily in a republic. 1884 *Q. Rev.* CLVII. 2 The success of the United States has sustained the credit of Republics—a word..which has lately come to have the additional meaning of a government resting on a widely-extended suffrage.

b. Applied to particular states having this form of constitution.

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 349 The publike honours done unto him, by the greatest Princes and Republicks in the Christian world. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 25 The Reipublicks of Pisa and Siena. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 26 Were it not much better for the Republique of Venice..? 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 505 Servius, the king who laid the solid base On which o'er earth the vast republic spread. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 110 These commonwealths will not long bear a state of subjection to the republick of Paris. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 447/2 The republic of the United States of America..consists of twenty-four states, and three territories. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 359 The Republic has the right to call on all her children for service.

c. Without article: Republican constitution or government. *rare* −1.

1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1792 III. 340 The existence of such an executive officer, in such a system of republic..is absurd in the highest degree.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Any community of persons, animals, etc., in which there is a certain equality among the members.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ 8 He..may be considered as not unprofitable to the great republic of humanity. 1789 WASHINGTON in Eliot *Hist. Harvard Coll.* (1848) 152 It gives me sincere satisfaction to learn the flourishing state of your literary republic. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (ed. 2) II. 114 The large females, like the female wasps, are the original founders of their republics. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 15 Our nature is a republic of equal principles.

b. *The republic of letters*, the collective body of those engaged in literary pursuits; the field of literature itself.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 19 Pray consider what a figure a man would make in the republick of letters [etc.]. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. vii. (1874) I. 325 One of the greatest..discoveries that has been made of late years in the republic of letters. *a* 1808 BP. HURD *Notes Addison's Tatler* No. 159, The satire contained in this paper .. I doubt, has done no small hurt in the republic of letters. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxvi. 63 There was another field of exertion..in the republic of letters.

4. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*) Of the nature of, characteristic of, pertaining to, a republic or republics; republican. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) A iv, Who .. do defile the English Tongue with their Republick words, which are.. scarce significant to a Monarchicall understanding. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 787 The Republick Cities and Countries of Greece. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1251 To Crows .. And Choughs and Daws, and such republic birds. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 2 When our Good Sov'reign Lords the People Were Crown'd by a Republick Cripple. 1755 *Monitor* No. 13 I. 111 Let the republic German Princes..unite for their common safety!

† Repu·blical, *a. Obs.* [-AL.] = next.

1656 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1902) XVII. 438 The Presbyterians and the Republicall party are desirous he [Cromwell] should take uppon him that title. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 103, I equally favour your Lordships, and the lowest member of the body, which is truly Republical. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 93 The governor was their friend, and devoted to the Presbyterian republical party.

Republican (*rīpv·blikăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REPUBLIC + -AN, prob. after F. *républicain.*]

A. *adj.* **†1.** Belonging to the commonwealth or community. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1691 *Address Publicans New-Eng.* in *Andros Tracts* (1869) II. 234 The Agents .. brought back word, That the People of New-England were possest of great quantities of Republican Money.

2. Of or belonging to a republic; having the form or constitution of a republic; characteristic of a republic or republics.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 10 To vent among them some of his Republican Doctrines. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 316, I would have the manners of the people purely and strictly republican. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 463 The change from republican to monarchical institutions was in general beneficial to the provinces. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xv. 117 There prevails..a republican equality and disorder, which the republican American would be extremely astonished at. 1864 [see B. 2].

b. Of persons or parties: Favouring, supporting, or advocating the form of state or government called a republic.

1793 BP. HORSLEY *Serm.* 30 Jan. 13 *note*, It has been a great point with Republican Divines to explain away the force of this text [Rom. xiii. 1]. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 411 The leaders of the republican party did not share the mistake.

c. *Republican calendar*, the calendar adopted for a short time (see quot.) by the French Republic; so *republican era*, dating from 22 Sept. 1792.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 173/1 The republican kalendar was first used on the 26th of November, 1793, and was discontinued on the 31st of December, 1805.

3. In *U. S. politics* (with capital) as the distinguishing epithet of a special party, its principles, measures, etc.

Originally applied to the Anti-Federal party which latterly became the DEMOCRATIC; but now to a party opposed to this (formed in 1854 to resist the extension of slave territory), which favours liberal interpretation of the constitution, extension of the central power, and a protective tariff.

1806 TALLMADGE in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 326 Our exclusive republican Brethren, those dear Lovers of the people. 1839 [see FEDERAL *a.* 3]. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 61 The other party, then [1793] called the Republican party (a name, you must observe, which has entirely changed in modern days, and is now applied to a party the true successor of the old Federal one). 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The Federalist, National Republican, Whig, and Republican party has been essentially the same.

4. *Ornith.* Living, nesting, or breeding, in large flocks or communities, esp. the N. American *republican swallow*, and the S. African *republican grosbeak* or *weaver-bird.*

1829 AUDUBON *Amer. Ornith.* Pl. 68 Republican [or] Cliff Swallow, *Hirundo Fulva.* 1839 — *Ornith. Biogr.* V. 415. 1855 SMITH & DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 266 The most remarkable nest, however, is that made by the Social or Republican Grosbeak (*Philetærus Socius*). 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Weaver-bird*, The Social or Republican Weaver of South Africa .. constructs a kind of umbrella-like roof, under which 800 or 1000 nests have been found.

B. *sb.* **†1.** One attached to the interests of the commonwealth or community. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1691 *Address Publicans New-Eng.* in *Andros Tracts* (1869) II. 233 A Place where there still dwelt .. some Men of Conscience, and shrewdly suspected to be Republicans.

2. One who believes in, supports, or prefers a republican form of government. *Red republican* (see quot. 1864 and RED *a.* 9 b).

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* Epil. 22 I'm very positive you never saw A through republican a finish'd beau. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 405 Such a Chimerical Happiness is not peculiar to Republicans. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 54 The Whigs were not Dissenters, nor Republicans, though They favour'd the former. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* I. xiv, His evident attention flattered the fierce republican. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *Red republican*, one bent on maintaining extreme republican doctrines, even at the expense of blood. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxiii. 92, I hate republicans, as I do all other manner of fools.

3. *U. S. politics.* A member of the Republican party (see A. 3). *Black Republican* (see quot. 1866).

1782 J. ADAMS *Diary* 26 Dec., Vaughan has a brother in Philadelphia, who has written him a long letter about the Constitutionalists and the Republicans. 1808 — *Wks.* (1854) IX. 602 The federal administration lasted twelve years. The republicans..have ruled eight years. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v., The Whig party..adopted the name of Republicans, and were called by their opponents Black Republicans, from their anti-slavery tendencies.

b. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1832 FERRALL *Ramble thro' U. S.* 88 The stumps .. and 'republicans' (projecting roots of trees, so called from the stubborn tenacity with which they adhere to the ground..), rendered the difficulties of traversing this forest..great.

4. *Ornith.* A republican weaver-bird or swallow.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 400/2 *Republicans*, the name given by Vaillant..to a kind of birds..in South Africa.

Repu·blicanism. [f. prec. + -ISM: cf. F. *républicanisme* (18th c.).]

1. Republican spirit; attachment or adherence to republican principles; republican government or institutions, etc.

1689 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees, No. 37) 71 The contagion of the age, the spirit of popularity and republicanisme. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 29 ¶ 6 For with some of these men, at present, loyalty to our king is Republicanism, and rebellion Passive-obedience. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 63 Milton's republicanism was, I am afraid, founded in an envious hatred of greatness. 1800 SYD. SMITH *Six Serm.* 110 There are many men of .. approved integrity, who have unjustly incurred the charge of republicanism. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. 129 Tyranny seems.. better adapted to these countries than republicanism. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 180 England herself once attempted the costume of republicanism.

2. Something having a republican character or tone; a republican term or phrase.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 49 With..kindly endurance of the many rough republicanisms wherewith I assailed him.

Repu·blicaniza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of republicanizing.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 527 To impassion the French for the epuration of morals and the republicanization of governments.

Repu·blicanize, *v.* [ad. F. *républicaniser* (Littré): see REPUBLICAN and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render republican in principles or character; to convert into a republican form.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 559 The first public measure which tended avowedly to republicanise France. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 516 They have a Board of Officers now sitting to consider of a military constitution for the army, which it is intended to republicanize. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 362 Their great task was to republicanize the public mind. 1871 *Standard* 5 Jan., Agents commissioned—according to the expression of the day—to republicanise the country.

b. *transf.* To treat, alter, or re-cast, on republican principles.

1797 SOUTHEY *Let. to T. May* 26 June, The French never can have a good epic poem till they have republicanised their language. 1858–9 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* XXX. (1860) 676 Let us not, with malice prepense, go about to republicanize our orthography and our syntax.

2. *intr.* To show republican tendencies.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 42 Even the peerage of France was beginning to republicanize.

Hence **Repu·blicanized** *ppl. a.*; **Repu·blicanizer**; **Repu·blicanizing** *vbl. sb.*

1812 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 337 It develops the ..actual state of republicanized Ireland. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, After a deal of republicanising,..Stuartising, and Orangising. *c* 1871 SHERMAN in *Critic* 29 Sept. (1894) 198/1 We will welcome you back as the 'republicanizer' of the worst anarchy on the globe.

Repu·blicanly, *adv. rare* —¹. [f. REPUBLICAN *a.* + -LY ².] In a republican manner.

1659 *Eng. Monarchy freest State* 9 The general peace either altogether unsetled, or done Republicanly, and so slightly, infirmly and not lastingly.

† Republica·rian, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* = REPUBLICAN.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1727/6 The pernicious Artifices .. of turbulent Republicarian and Antimonarchical Spirits. 1689 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Jan., There were Republicarians who would make the Pr. of Orange like a Statholder.

† Repu·blicate, *v.* [? f. REPUBLIC + -ATE.] *trans.* ? To make popular.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 137 The Cabinet-men at Wallingford-House, set upon it to consider, what Exploit this Lord should commence, to be the Darling of the Commons, and as it were to re-publicate his Lordship.

Republication (*rīpvblikē·ĭ·ʃən*). [RE- 5 a.]

1. A fresh promulgation *of* a religion or law.

1730 M. TINDAL (*title*) Christianity as old as Creation, a republication of the Religion of Nature. 1763 STUKELEY *Palæog. Sacra* Pref., Christianity is a republication of the patriarchal religion. 1864 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. i. (1864) II. 168 Mohammedanism, in more respects than one, was a republication of Mosaic Judaism. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xxii. (1877) 250 Every holy life is a visible republication of the Divine law.

2. A fresh publication *of* a will.

1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* (ed. 6) VII. § 14. 524 That this Republication of the first Will was a Revocation of the last. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 502 The republication of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 168 The devisor knew of the death of the devisee,..after which she made a codicil that operated as a republication of her will. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 128 You should inquire whether the conveyance renders a republication of your will necessary.

3. The action of republishing (a work), or the fact of being republished.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 4 Aug., I did see, and wondered..at the republication of the long-forgotten verses on the 'The Three Vernons'. 1841 KEBLE in *Hooker's Wks.* (1888) I. p. CXV, It is hoped that this republication of his remains..will cause them to become more generally read. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 150 Much of the correspondence would bear republication in a permanent form.

b. A fresh publication *of* a literary work; a work published again.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. Pref. 5 This may rather be regarded as a new work than as a re-publication of an old one. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 142 As a 'Reader' to the Press in the field of Greek re-publications. 1892 *Bookman* NOV. 57/1 As the volume is so much of a republication it does not claim..detailed criticism.

Republish (*rīpv·bliʃ*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To publish again:

a. a book or other work, a statement, etc.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 31 The Booke is extant (published by warrant, and re-published by command this present year). 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* Postscr., If these thir books..shall for the propagating of truth be publisht and republisht [etc.]. 1815 *Old Eng. Plays* IV. 223 They who republish such dramas as have hitherto only been printed from..the prompter's books are entitled to much indulgence. 1840 in Sturgeon *Annals Electr.* IV. 374 We have been induced to republish the principal facts. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 272 He laid down a principle, to which he adhered..., to the extent of republishing it without comment or qualification.

b. a declaration, law, etc.

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 438 His majestie hath been pleased to republish his declaration for liberty of conscience.

c. a will or deed.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxiii. 379 No after-purchased lands will pass under such devise, unless..the devisor republishes his will. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 26 § 34 Every Will re-executed or republished, or revived by any Codicil. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 128 Perhaps it would be better to re-publish your will without inquiry.

2. To revive, bring into use again. *rare* —¹.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 142/2 John van Eyck may be said to have 'republished', though he probably did not invent painting in oil.

Hence **Repu·blished** *ppl. a.*

1884 RUSKIN *In Montibus Sanctis* Pref., In order not to add to the expense of the republished text.

Repu·blisher (*rī-*). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who republishes.

1752 WARBURTON *Serm. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* Wks. 1788 V. 90 He who considers Jesus only in the light of a Republisher of the Law of nature [etc.]. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. ii. 107 The first legislator of the Hindus..appears to have represented himself as the republisher of the will of God. 1868 *Daily News* 22 July, The re-publishers of Cobbett's 'History of the Reformation'.

Repu·blishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of republishing.

1854 in *Allibone's Dict. Authors* (1877) I. 39 The fact of the profitable republishment of the old English classics.

Repu·diable, *a. rare.* [See REPUDIATE *v.* and -ABLE.] That may be repudiated.

1611 COTGR., *Repudiable*, repudiable, refusable [etc.]. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 96 The reasons .. make the Authority it selfe the lesse authentick and more repudiable. *Ibid.* vi. 117. [1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, from Cotgr.]

† Repu·diate, *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *repudiāt-us*: see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* **1.** Of a woman: **a.** Rejected or put away by her husband; divorced.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 94 The wyfe oughte not to be repudiate and cast of. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 876 His former Wife being repudiate. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 136 He married Isabel,..being repudiate wife of King John. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 175 Nor his gossip, nor a Vestal nun, nor one repudiate, let no Christian man marry.

b. Rejected after betrothal or engagement.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 879 Margaret which was affied to Charles the seuenth French king and by him repudiate. 1627 DRAYTON *Mis. Q. Margaret* xiiii, That great Earle ..tooke in high disdayne, To haue his Daughter so repudiate.

c. *transf.* of a river.

c 1630 in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 All discontent, and thus repudiate, Unto the southern coast her course doth [Tamar] take.

2 In general use: Rejected, set aside.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 9 b, Edmond was..for his deformitee repudiat and put by from the croune royall. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxx, To be debarr'd of that Imperial State.. Basely reiected, and repudiate.

B. *sb.* The (*or* a) divorced wife.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 54 Dominions.. which they claimed by our Elenor, the repudiate of the King of France. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 321 Zaynib (the repudiate of Ben-Harkah) was his fourth and last Wife. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *A Repudiate*, a divorced woman, one put away.

Repudiate (rĭpiū·diĕt), *v.* [f. L. *repudiāt-*, ppl. stem of *repudiāre* to divorce, reject, etc., f. *repudium* REPUDY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* a. Of a husband: To put away or cast off (his wife); to divorce, dismiss.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. 185 This Antiochus repudiated his own wyfe called Laodice. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 414 Hugh Spencer..was he that first persuaded the king to forsake and repudiate the queene his wife. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lx. 245 He had repudiated a daughter of his, which he had married three years before. 1716 BOLINGBROKE *Refl. upon Exile* Wks. 1754 I. 112 His separation from Terentia, whom he repudiated not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 37 Abu Labab and his wife..compelled their son, Otha, to repudiate his wife. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* XXXV. 202 The pope forced her husband to repudiate her.

b. To cast off, disown (a person or thing).

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 316 Other Writers; who being Dorians born, repudiated their vernacular Idiom for that of the Athenians. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, He felt it necessary..to repudiate and denounce his father. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. iii. 31 England, after repudiating her heresies, was received into the fold of the Roman Catholic Church. 1873 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 4/4 M. de Mahy ..called upon the Ministers to repudiate the document.

2. To reject; to refuse to accept or entertain (a thing) or to have dealings with (a person).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 1 b, The damosell dyd not alonly disagre and repudiate that matrimony, but abhorred ..his..desyre. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* 100 O let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, show themselves philtr'd and bewitch'd by this. 1837 LOFFT *Self-form.* II. 63 Gladly would we have repudiated the property.. so heavily bestowed upon us. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. VI. viii. 802 If they repudiated the empire placed within their reach, some other power would certainly seize it. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 32 Not only did the whole repudiate the physician, but also those who were sick.

b. To reject (opinions, conduct, etc.) with condemnation or abhorrence.

1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Lucian & Timotheus*, You have acknowledged his eloquence, while you..repudiated his morals. 1840 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 109 A doctrine which..we must repudiate. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* viii. (1877) 85, I repudiate the dreams of Pantheism.

c. To reject (a charge, etc.) with denial, as being quite unfounded or inapplicable.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, The old man shook his head, gently repudiating the imputation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 525 Politically it repudiated the taunt of revolutionary aims.

3. To reject as unauthorized or as having no authority or binding force on one.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 42 He hath obtained with some to repudiate the books of Moses. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* IX. 304 Repudiating at once the whole Authority of Revelation. 1837 LOFFT *Self-form.* II. 174, I had repudiated the second hand faculty as vain.. and delusive. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 74 You would repudiate at once his claims.. to be your infallible guide. 1879 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. v. 350 They were ready..to repudiate the authority of the Pope.

b. To refuse to discharge or acknowledge (a debt or other obligation). Chiefly of (American) states disowning a public debt, and freq. *absol.*

1837 LOFFT *Self-form.* I. 249 If a man..repudiate the care of his wife or children, villain is a word not villanous enough for him. 1847 WEBSTER s.v., The state has repudiated its debts. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 228 Sir Robert Inglis.. hinted that the national debt would not improbably be repudiated if the proposed measure became law.

absol. 1843 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 331/2, I am accused of applying the epithet repudiation to States which have not repudiated. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 74 In each of the States that has repudiated there was a large majority of men thoroughly honourable in their private affairs.

Hence **Repu·diated** *ppl. a.*, **Repu·diating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 143 My first businesse was to hasten the repudiating of the Queene. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 24 Eldest daughter..of the repudiated wife of the earl of Macclesfield. 1843 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 328/1 Persons who..are inclined to consider the abominable conduct of the repudiating States to proceed from exhaustion. *Ibid.* 329/1 This swamp we gained.. by the repudiated loan of 1828. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xiii. 124 Henry allowed her to live with his repudiated daughter.

Repudiation (rĭpiūdiē·ʃən). [ad. L. *repudiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repudiāre*: see prec. and -ATION, and cf. F. *répudiation* (15th c.).] The action of repudiating or fact of being repudiated.

1. Divorce (of a wife).

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. 185 This Antiochus repudiated his own wyfe..Which..repudiacion or diuorce from his firste wyfe was the occasion of greate mischeif. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 26 Upon repudiation of the Lady, he clapt up a marriage for his Son. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 332 They must return the Portion they had, upon the Repudiation. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iii. 26 They allow of Repudiation, but neither Party can marry again, till the Term of three Years be expired. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 491 She does not appear even to have understood what they meant by repudiation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. vi. 473 If the repudiation of Estrith was accompanied..by the assertion of the claims of the Æthelings to her brother's crown.

2. The action of rejecting, disowning, disavowing, etc.; spec. in *Canon Law* (see first quot.).

1848–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* s.v., In the canon law, repudiation is the refusal to accept a benefice which has been conferred upon the party repudiating. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 495 His denial was..not like the broad, absolute repudiation of a man who was consciously clear of offence. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 21 A murmur of indignant repudiation nerved him to a further effort.

b. *spec.* of a debt. (Cf. the vb. 3 b.)

1843 [see REPUDIATE *v.* 3 b]. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 74 Repudiation has not been the course of those who could not, but of those who, having the means, would not pay. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 143 This country ran considerable risk of repudiation after the close of the great continental war.

Hence **Repudia·tionist**, *U.S.*, one who advocates the repudiation of a public debt.

1867 *Nation* (N.Y.) No. 127. 446/1 The repudiationists are undoubtedly strong. 1883 *American* VI. 387 More honorable than alliances with the whiskey interest or the repudiationists of the South.

Repudiative (rĭpiū·diĕtiv), *a.* [f. REPUDIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by repudiation or rejection *of* something.

1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 3 An island..generally unapproachable, and at all times utterly repudiative of a permanent bridge. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxxi. 243 There were Lowland families..repudiative of any other leader but the great marquis.

Repudiator (rĭpiū·diĕtǭr). [a. L. *repudiātor*, agent-n. f. *repudiāre* to REPUDIATE.] One who repudiates; *spec.* one who advocates the repudiation of a public debt.

1843 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 331/1, I see now..a whole army on the plains of Pennsylvania.., battalions of repudiators, brigades of bankrupts. 1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 107 The great repudiator of Chinese exactness. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., Despisers and repudiators of anti-slavery men and their opinions.

Repu·diatory, *a. rare.* [f. REPUDIATE *v.* + -ORY.] Favouring repudiation (of debts).

1882 *American* IV. 67 They refused to admit..a delegate who was of known repudiatory principles.

† **Repu·dious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *repudiōs-us* (Plautus): see next and -OUS.] a. = REPUDIATE A. 1. b. (See quot. 1656.)

1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 90 Grysilde to Walter repudius Because she was not pleasinge to his iye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Repudious*, villainous, dishonest, reproachful, that one refuseth and abhors much.

† **Re·pudy,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *repudium*.] Divorce; rejection, repulse.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 381 The qwene.. takynge a libelle of repudy, of repulsion, entrede a monastery. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 74 Upon ane uther he set his baill delyt, And send to hir ane lybel of repudy. 1560 ROLLAND *Cri. Venus* IV. 68 Thay wald not thoill Venus haif lichtlines, Nor repudie, rebuik, nor 3it distres.

† **Repudy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *repudier* (15th c.) or It. *ripudiare*, L. *repudiāre*, f. *repudium*: see prec.] = REPUDIATE *v.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 119 Ye wylle now leue and repudye me in all poyntes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 410/1 Eche man myght haue foure wyues..and refuse and repudye thre tymes. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 141 An inkling of either repudying or making away of his present wife.

Repugn (rĭpiū·n), *v.* Also 4–7 **repugne**, (6 **-pougne**), 4–6 **repungne**, 5–6 **repung(e.** [ad. F. *répugner* (14th c.), or L. *repugnāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *pugnāre* to fight: cf. *impugn.*]

† 1. *intr.* To be contradictory or inconsistent. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 119 (Camb. MS.), It semyth quod I to repugnen and to contraryen gretly þat god knowit byforn alle thinges, and þat ther is any freedom of liberte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 259 Hit repugnethe not that the chirche holdethe..Adam to haue be made of therthe the x kalendes of Aprile, and Criste to haue be incarnate the viij. kalendes of Aprile. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 408 If thei be considerid, tho chapitres schulen be seen forto not repugne bitwixe hem silf. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1121/1 Be content to knowe that goddes will, his worde, and his power, bee all one, and repugne not. 1576 GRINDAL *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 384 Sixthly, places in the scriptures, seeming to repugn, are reconciled. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 68 Inseparable which is not easily separated from the subject, though to be separated nothing repugneth.

† b. To be contrary or opposed *to* something. *Obs.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 131 When they ben certeyne that it repugnith to holy scripture..refuse it vtterly. 1457 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (1890) 21 All other ordinaunces..which do not repunge to this ordinaunce. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) D iv b, I see that sainct Thomas which felt Chrystes woundes.. called hym his Lorde and God, and that no texte in scripture repugneth vnto yᵉ same. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 546 A corrupt common-wealth is that which repugneth and is directly contrarie to that which is good and just. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 73 By sundry circumventions, and such proceedings as repugned to the Union of the Provinces.

† c. To stand *against* something. *Obs.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 112 The detestable practice of usurie, which utterly repugneth against all humanitee. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 5, I (although the accent repugn against it) doubte not, but that the sence which I have set down is the native sence.

† d. To be at variance *with* something. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Alms-deeds* III. (1859) 399 It is contrary to God's Word, it repugneth with his promise. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xviii. *comm.*, It is expressly affirmed that God would have al sinners to repent,..which semeth to repugne with the former doctrin. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref., What seemed .. conformable to God's word, and the primitive practise: both which..did not repugn with my designed Speculations.

† e. To differ or vary *from* something. *Obs.*[−1]

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 285 It doth repugne from the very nature of all religious profession.

2. To offer opposition or resistance; to resist; to be recalcitrant; to object. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xv. 23 For as synne of deuynynge [*printed* denyynge] bi deuelis is to repugne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 136 Ac of the cardinales at court, that cau3t han Such a name,.. repugnen [1377 inpugnen] ich nelle. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, Wherfore they can nat resorte unto passetyme;..for nature repugnyng, they unneth taste anything that may be profytable. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 42 Yet will I prouoke, spurne, and pricke, Rebell, repugne, lashe out and kicke. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 184 Finding na man to repugne, [he] ascriues vnto him selfe the dignitie of the king. 1646 OWEN *Country Ess.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 62 If any should dissent..I would entreat him to lay down some notes .. and he shall not find me repugning. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. x, On the motion of Lameth,..and other Patriot Nobles, let the others repugn as they will.

b. To fight, strive, or contend *against* a person or thing. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* Prol., Other while concience repugnende aȝen hemself opinli thei to-tern that thei reden priueli. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 209 Wymundus .. a man of noble eloquence, repugnede ageyne his erroures. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 65/2 For it is a synne to withstande and to repugne ayenst his lord. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 John* 47 Therfore like as he resisteth the sonne, euen so doethe he repugne agaynste the father. 1596 L. PIOT tr. *Silvayn's Orator* 346 Who then will judge you to be such a one, if you repugne against the will of the gods? 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 19 Against these Statutes nine Bishops in the Higher House..stifly repugned. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. iii. (1872) I. 148 A Bund, or general Covenant for complaining; to repugn..against a domineering Ritterdom.

† c. To object or offer resistance *to* a thing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xiii. 14 To yᵗ repugnyth Wyllyam de Malmesbury, sayeng [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 404, I sweare that..I shall neuer repugne to thys resignation. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxxx. (1591) 45 First they murder..the seuerest of the Centurions repugning to their seditious attempts. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vii. (1658) 62 Bodies which repugn to the dilatation of flame, may nevertheless have much fire enclosed in them.

† d. Const. *at* a thing. *Obs.*

1529 *State Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 339 His Grace repugned not therat, but herkened wel to it. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xvi. 97 It [the heart] repugneth oft times at the strong conclusions..reason can make.

3. *trans.* † a. To fight or contend against, to resist or repel (a person). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 68 Who þat fallip upon þis stoon, repungning Crist or his lawe, shal be broken in his conscience. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXVII. iv, With speare and swerd eyther other so repugned With axe and dagger. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 225 He aroos a lytel, & myghtyly repugned the geaunte. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* 7 Therefore Prynces are neyther vnhonestly to be flattered, nor sediciously repugned. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ix. 19 A man gainesaying and repugning the flatterers that by whole troupes barked at him. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. vi. 147 It is just that thy enemy should be my enemy, and that he who repugnes thee, should repugne me.

b. To oppose, resist, or contend against (something); to repel or reject; to refute, etc. Now somewhat *rare* (common in 16–17th c.).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2670 Þai..repugnet þo pointtes with a proude wille. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. xx. 184/2 It is full perylous to the suget to repugne the dome of his souerayn. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P viij, The olde Camyll repugned the counsell of his frendes. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25, I meane not hereby to repugne altogether yᵉ doctrine of so worthy a man. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 329 Why the use thereof should be repugned, I see no reason. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 577 The very nature of his Subject.. repugns any such Suspicion. 1780 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 273 Enervated to a degree, she repugns everything which bears the features of activity or exertion. 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* I. 301 The sound mind of the German nation repugned these pernicious vagaries. 1878 COOTE *Romans of Brit.* Pref. 6 A homogeneity of race in England which truth plainly repugns.

† c. To deny *that*, etc. *Obs. rare* −1.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 84 Yet doo I not repugne that in sume caues of mountaynes, water is turned into ayer.

† 4. To be contrary or opposed to (a thing). *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) I. 158 So me thinketh truly, that free choice fully repugneth Goddes forweting. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. K viij b, So that their constitucions and actes repugne not the gospell of Christ. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) IV. 592 To doo two things which seeme to repugne ech other. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 77 Absolut Reprobation repugns right reason, and begets absurdities. 1681 WHARTON *Apotelesma* Wks. (1683) 37 Some being utterly lost in conceipts that repugn Philosophy.

5. a. *intr.* To be repugnant *to* (the mind). *rare*−1.

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 15 Where..we have only the option to believe what repugns to our intellect, or what seems..to glide most easily into the same.

b. *trans.* To affect (one) with repugnance or aversion. Also *absol.*, to cause repugnance.

1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 358 Browning has a flavour of his own, of which, in the first taste, the newness repugns. 1890 — *Philos. & Theol.* ii. 28 To attempt to philosophize the Christian Godhead would only repugn. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 875/1 She seemed to be afraid of saying nothing : no term repugned her.

† **Repu·gnable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE : cf. obs. F. *repugnable* (Godef.).] **a.** Capable of being repugned or refuted. **b.** Contrary, opposed.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Marcellus* (1612) 315 The demonstration prouing it so exquisitely, with wonderfull reason and facilitie, as it is not repugnable. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 398 No such..repugnable Currents, as be in the firths of Stronza and Westra. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 88 That what Laws should be Enacted, might be answerable to the Will of God, and not repugnable to the Customs of the Land.

Repugnance (rĭpʊ·gnăns). Also 5–6 repung-. [a. F. *répugnance* (13th c.), or L. *repugnantia* : see REPUGN *v.* and -ANCE.]

1. Contradiction, inconsistency; contradictory opposition or disagreement of ideas or statements. Also with *a* and *pl.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 42 It is open at the ful, that without al maner repugnaunce god beforn wot al maner thinges ben don by free will. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ii. 489 So the same secte schulde be good and badde, leeful and vnleeful, which is repugnaunce. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1123/2 He sheweth that it implieth repugnaunce, and that therefore God cannot do it. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 211 The Copie [of the letter] that came to my hande seemed to conteyne diuerse repugnaunces. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 147 These seuerall Answers..will reconcile all seeming repugnances of Scripture. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. iii. 79 In the words of Hosea c. 8. 4. there appears a kind of repugnance. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. iv. 17 You will observe..a palpable Absurdity and Repugnance in the one, and ..a perfect Consistency and Agreement in the other. 1824 MACKINTOSH *S. Amer. States* Wks. 1846 III. 474 In it there is more than the usual repugnance between the title and the purport. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. App. 542 Care is taken in preparing the draft, in seeing that it is free from errors or repugnances.

† **2.** Resistance or opposition offered to a thing or person. *Obs.*

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 129 Nature withowtt any stryff Of repugnaunce or any recystence Gaff thys meyde a specyall prerogatyf. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* XI. xxxi. (1554) 211 b, Christes martirs..List again tirauntes make no repugnance. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 211 To make repungnaunce agayne that ye haue sayde. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Charity* I. (1859) 68 So went he unto his death without any repugnance or opening of his mouth to say any evil.

† **b.** Opposition or contrariety between or of things. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 78 Þe kyndly comyth of repugnance of contrarious qualytez and contradiccioun. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 108 Ther ys no repugnance betwyx your opynyon and myne in thys grete mater. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 269 By the commixtion and repugnance of fyre, could, and brymstone greate stones are here throwne into the ayer. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref., Whereof..after long Exagitations and Repugnance of Affairs, we have gotten more then a (glad) glimpse.

† **c.** Disagreement in feelings or tastes. *Obs. rare.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xi, Where is any repugnaunce, may be none amitie, sens frendshippe is an entier consent of willes and desires.

† **d.** A mental struggle. *Obs. rare* —1.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 29 Ychone in hym selfe, when he doth nough[t], felyth a gruge in conscyence and repugnance in mynd.

3. Strong dislike, distaste, antipathy, or aversion (*to* or *against* a thing). Also *pl.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1, I feel not in myself those common antipathies..: those national repugnances do not touch me. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* p. v, I confess I addrest myself unwillingly and not without repugnance to the performance. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. 172 If I were sure Isabella would have no repugnance. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 90 It is terrible that..he should have no repugnance to injuring numbers. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. III. 76 A deep repugnance against ecclesiastical tyranny may have taken root within his heart. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 370 No marked repugnance to the new worship was shown by the people at large.

Repugnancy (rĭpʊ·gnănsi). [See -ANCY.]

1. Contradiction, inconsistency, etc. = REPUGNANCE 1. Now *rare* (common *c* 1560–1800).

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1564) I. 464 b, Whiche are two suche repugnauncies and contraries, as darkenes is not more contrary to lyght, nor death to lyfe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. i. (Arb.) 20 Without any repugnancie at all, a Poet may in some sort be said a follower or imitator. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 391 This carrieth a repugnancie in it, inasmuch as the house and the wall are all one thing. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 78 Both the Hypotheses do entangle..the Doctrine..with greater Difficulties and Repugnancies. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 31 If these..serve to remove the apparent repugnancy between the success of prayer and the character of the Deity, it is enough. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 610 From the number and repugnancy..there is no small difficulty in reducing them to anything like an intelligible classification. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. 3/4 Even Sir James Stephen .. acknowledged that he could not render the exact legal idea of 'repugnancy' more intelligible.

† **b.** The opposite *of* something. *Obs. rare* —1.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 The repugnancy hereof is when either with too much curtailing our arguments..or with too many or ouer-often repetitions, .. wee abbreuiate or amplifie our Epistles.

2. Opposition or resistance of mind or feeling. In later use = REPUGNANCE 3.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* i. 10 *note*, Dissention of mynde, wherof procedeth repugnancie of iudgement, which is the mother of schisme and heresie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 302 Yet is that repugnancye still in theyr heartes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 131 Such an horrible repugnancie of heart against this way. 1681 BELLON *Myst. Physick* 64 If the Sick has a repugnancy against so frequently taking of the Drink, it may be given less often. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (1815) Pref. 6 It hath not that violent repugnancy of nature to struggle with, which that of the hypocrite hath. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 52 Pole's strong repugnancy to accept the highest dignity. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 316 He treated the Puritan divines with more and more determined repugnancy.

† **b.** Dislike or aversion on the part *of* one. *Obs.*

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 399 Scarce any man arrived at the Empire with a more sullyed reputation, or a greater repugnancy of the people.

† **3.** Opposition or resistance to action; tendency to oppose. *Obs.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 979/2 His too much repugnancie..in matters of councell to the residue of the councellors about the king. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 385 King Henrie the sixth was triumphantly crowned .. mauger the Dolphins then repugnancie. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 He was sent Lord Deputy into Ireland, (as it was thought) for a kind of haughtinesse of spirit, and repugnancy in Councels.

Repugnant (rĭpʊ·gnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *répugnant* (1372) or ad. L. *repugnant-em*, pres. pple. of *repugnāre* to REPUGN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Contrary or contradictory *to*, inconsistent or incompatible *with*, † divergent *from*, † standing *against*, something else.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 128 All lawes, or custome,..that contrarien law of kinde, vtterly ben repugnaunt and aduersary to our godds wil of heuen. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 467/1 Repugnaunt or contrarie to the seid right. 1477 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 307 All thinges not repugnant to the premisses. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 5 Whan that thynge semeth to be repugnaunt with honestye, that semeth profytable. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 17 b, Obey the higher power in all things that are not directly repugnant from the will of God. 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 24 Repugnant plainely against the law of Moses. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 140 If the Laws..do command things repugnant to Gods word. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xlix. 459 Not at all repugnant with our Hypothesis. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 165 The coming in sight of that Island was directly repugnant to the Merchant's instructions. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 28 The clause was void, because it was repugnant to the body of the act. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 The number of attributes in the universe not logically repugnant to each other is infinite.

b. Without const., *esp.* of two or more things in relation to each other.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 32 To euery wiȝt..is seen these thinges to be repugnaunt. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 408 Therfore tho chapitres ben not bitwixe hem silf repugnant. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 118 In hurts done and taken on either party there is many times tidings repugnant. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 122 Those conditions which by reason of contrarities or repugnant perplexitie be impossible, or incompatible. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 372 There being found three places of Scripture touching this point, seeming repugnant or disagreeing. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxvii, The outward angle AEF will be greater than the inward angle DFE, to which it was equal by Hypothesis, which is repugnant. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 157 A condition either impossible, illegal, or repugnant. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 213 When these are..variously combined with no properties chemically repugnant. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 65 Considered in relation to each other Marks are either Congruent or Repugnant.

† **c.** Diverse, different. *Obs. rare* —1.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 99 Yᵉ cause of the diversity betwene these two cases is repugnant ynough.

2. Making or offering resistance (*to* a person or thing); opposing, resisting, hostile, antagonistic, refractory.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1029 Suche folk as be conversant With goode men and wise, to Il repugnant. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 436 But to all this was the towne of Gaunt repugnaunt, in so moche yᵗ mortall warre beganne. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xvi. (S. T. S.) II. 11 Sum tyme (becaus he was repugnant) he bad tak him perforce. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 102 b, He ought to be called ignorant, whose minde is repugnant to knowledge. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 To which proceedings above all others Captain Jobson .. was much contradictorie and repugnante. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. (1631) 59ᵃ As when strong windes with tydes repugnant meet, One way the Sea, the waues another go. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxv, I abhorr'd..The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word In my repugnant youth. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5 Never again may these repugnant orbs Ache themselves blind.

† **b.** Of medicines : Operative *against*, counteractive *to*, something. *Obs. rare.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 148 It is repugnant against all kinds of worms within the body. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 23 Quhilk is repugnant to all vther kynd of poysone.

3. Distasteful or objectionable *to* one.

1777 WATSON *Philip II*, XIV. (1793) II. 210 The limitations ..imposed upon the sovereign's authority were utterly repugnant to Philip's temper. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, Characters in comedy..which involve some notion repugnant to the moral sense. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xi. 57 A step likely to be in many ways repugnant to Northumbrian feeling.

b. Exciting distaste or aversion; offensive, loathsome, repulsive.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hunt. Spec.* 49 The flesh also assumes a repugnant appearance.

† **B.** *sb.* **1.** A recusant or resister. *Obs. rare* —1.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 143 What..Edict did ever command it to be professed, or..imposed penaltie upon repugnants, or non-consentients unto it?

† **2.** *Logic.* A term or proposition forming the contrary or contradictory of another. *Obs.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 169 One of the contradicents and repugnants being put, the other is removed. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. x. 44 Seek first the Consequences of the Predicate,..then the Repugnants.

Repu·gnantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] † In a contrary, contradictory, or inconsistent manner.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xcii. 139 Whose deede and his thought repugnantlie varie, His woord and his thought iar likewise contrarie. 1586 HOOKER *Disc. Justif.* (1618) 59 Works of righteousnesse therefore are not so repugnantly added in the one proposition; as in the other, Circumcision is. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxviii. (1713) 58 That is again spitefully interposed,..and yet repugnantly to your own admired Oracle.

So **Repu·gnantness,** 'repugnancy; contrary nature or quality' (Bailey 1727, vol. II).

Repugnate (rĭpʊ·gnēit), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *repugnāre* : see REPUGN *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To oppose, resist.

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. (1867) 169 A feeling .. repugnates and subdues those self-gratulations. 1849 — *Loyola & Jes.* (1857) 278 Nor can it be but by a sort of force that the will continues long to follow where the judgment repugnates.

Repugnatorial (rĭpʊ·gnătō·rĭăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *repugnātōri-us* + -AL.] Serving for defence; applied to certain glands or pores in *Diplopoda*, from which a malodorous fluid can be emitted.

1898 PACKARD *Textbk. Entomol.* 372 Certain beetles are endowed with eversible repugnatorial glands.

† **Repu·gnatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *repugnatoire* : see prec.] Defensive.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. Prol. III. p. vii, Others made ready Bows..and others Warlike Engines, repugnatory and destructive. *Ibid.* 211 *note*, He calls 'em Repugnatory Weapons, not Expugnatory as our Translator [*sc.* Urquhart] inadvertently turns it.

Repu·gner. *rare.* [f. REPUGN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who repugns.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xi. 208 The repungners aȝens the ..afore tretid gouernauncis. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 369/1 Excommunicatyng all repugners and rebellers agaynst the same.

Repugning (rĭpiū·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Opposition, resistance.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 131 Where they be vncertain of such founding eyther repugning, put it aback, neyther take it as beleue. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 60 Sondry Kynges by the repugnynges of the people haue lien untoombed. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 197 He gaue her landes and steddings..,nocht respecteng the scharpe repunging of the Pechtes. 1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysmatical Puritan* Pref., A dispising of Canonicall obedience; a repugning against our Reformed Church.

Repugning (rĭpiū·nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That repugns; † *esp.* contrary or opposed *to* something. *Obs.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* V. 1406 This vengeauns is repugnynge to your deyte. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 3 Unkindnes .. is repugning to reason and iustice. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 251 God .. cannot any time either erre, or conceiue any false opinions, or repugning counsels. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 67 Actions of such kinde are alwayes vnto the noble and best endued mindes vtterly repugning. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 28 When a thing is done with a repugning or gain-saying conscience.

Repuit(e, obs. Sc. forms of REPUTE *v.*

Repu·ll, *v.* [RE- 2 a.] To pull *back* again.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 404 Forthwith his Master repulling him backe, cast him [a dog] in the Lake.

Repullulate (rĭpu·lĭŭlēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *repullulāre* (Pliny) : see PULLULATE.]

1. *intr.* To bud or sprout again. Also *fig.* Hence **Repu·llulating** *ppl. a.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iij, The repullulating twigges and sprigges of Popish superstition. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 110 These Tufts did as often repullulate, as they were struck and wiped clean off. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 85 Soon after the Gothick Barbarity repullulated again. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 290 Whose branches I fear are withered, never to repullulate again.

2. *Path.* Of diseases : To start afresh; to recur.

1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 14 The Disease is apt to repullulate, and speedily prove fatal. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 84 Such [fevers] as are symptomatic, and repullulate constantly from a permanent cause.

Repullulation (rĭpuliŭlēi·ʃən). [f. prec.]

1. The action or fact of sprouting again.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. (1839) VI. 89 He would haue left no seed or he would not have admitted such a repullulation. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. xiv. II. 327 That inmost ..sense of the Soul, which is the Repullulation of the pure Love. 1771 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/2 Analogous to the repullulation of trees after lopping.

2. *Path.* Recurrence of a disease; return of a morbid growth.

1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 389 In a Case or two I observ'd a Repullulation of Pustules. 1862 GROSS

Syst. Surg. (1872) I. 229 If the least germ of morbid product be left, repullulation will be almost inevitable.

Repu·llulative, *a.* [f. REPULLULATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the faculty of sprouting again.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 743 Nature is..divisible as the polyp, repullulative in a thousand snips and cuttings.

Repu·llule·scent, *a.* [f. pres. pple. of L. *repullulescĕre*: cf. REPULLULATE *v.*] Reviving, springing up afresh.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 113 One would have believed this expedient..calculated to obviate the ill use a repullulescent faction might make.

Repu·lpit (rīˈ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To restore to the pulpit.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, You have ousted the mock priest, re-pulpited The shepherd of St. Peter.

Repulse (rĭpʌˈls), *sb.* [ad. L. *repulsus* or *repulsa*, f. *repuls-*, ppl. stem of *repellĕre* to REPEL. Cf. obs. F. *repulse*, *-poulse* (Godef.).]

1. The act of repelling an assailant or hostile force; the fact of being driven back in an engagement or assault.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 190 Thei pursewed the repulse and committed great slaughter. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 25/1 If the enimies were put to the repulse, they would easilie escape the danger with swiftnesse of foot. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 25 He notwithstanding the former repulse, the next yeare..laid hard siege again to Ptolemais. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 600 What should they do? if on they rusht, repulse Repeated. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 988 Repulse, with plumes from conquest torn, Led the ten thousand .. Through many an hostile Anarchy. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 3 A grand silver medal commemorates the repulse of the Turks before the City of Zenta.

†**b.** An act or mode of repelling an injury. *Obs.*

1590 SEGAR (*title*) The Booke of Honor and Armes, wherein is discoursed the causes of Quarrell, and the nature of Iniuries, with their repulses. *Ibid.* I. 14 Hee vnto whom the Lie is giuen for a repulse of iniurie ought to be the Challenger.

2. Refusal (of a request, suit, etc.); denial, rejection, rebuff.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vi. (S. T. S.) I. 152 Þocht þe said porsena desirit þe tarquinis to be restorit, he knewe na thing bettir þan repulss of sic desiris. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 43 Many followers, whose dutifull seruices must not bee disgrac'd with a bitter repulse in anie suite. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 5 He gaue not ouer with one repulse, but..procured a second conference. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. (1661) 165 This was the second repulse, yet the Popes were not so easily shaken off. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ₱ 3 Applications for Places, with their respective Successes or Repulses. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 376 Upon this repulse, Mary's commissioners withdrew. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, The rigour of your repulse alarmed me. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXXVII, I went on, gaining courage on finding that I met attention rather than repulse.

†**b.** In phrases *to take* or *have* (*the*) *repulse*, *to give* (one) *the repulse*. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 431 Pavlvs Aemilivs making sute for his second Consulship, was rejected and tooke repulse. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 31, I went to the Dominican Monastery, and made suit to see it, but I had the repulse. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 54 Shaking his head, [he] gave him the repulse. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* IV. viii. (1733) 96 Her Husband's Brother had given her the Repulse.

3. The act of forcing or driving back; the fact of being forced back. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 By their meanes, eche sodaine..stroake of the brest hath an easie repulse, in their yelding from it. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 28 That saues a second wound, and a second repulse of sap. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., It is one of the laws of Nature..that Repulse or Reaction is always equal to Impulse or Action. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 145 And, in the Repulse, think what a most powerful Suction that Repulse will create.

†**b.** A check in growth. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 87 Stocks removed have so great a wound and repulse by removing only, that they cannot well beare another so soone after.

Hence **Repu·lseless** *a.*, 'that cannot be repelled' (Webster 1847).

Repulse (rĭpʌˈls), *v.* [f. L. *repuls-*, ppl. stem of *repellĕre* to REPEL; cf. also obs. F. *repulser* (mod. *repousser*), ad. L. *repulsāre*.]

1. *trans.* To drive or beat back (an assailant); to repel by force of arms.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vi. (S. T. S.) I. 147 Porsena, repulsit of his first assalt, set him be prudent counsell to sege þe ciete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 34 b, The Easterlynges had muche a do to withstande and repulse them oute of their gates. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 192 If wee had beene repulsed with any blow giuen vs,..all the Irish.. would haue turned their swords against vs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 620 Thy faithful Dogs..who, for the Folds Relief,..Repulse the prouling Wolf. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 244 His valour withstood and repulsed the superior numbers of the Christians. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 623 Even then he was more than once repulsed before the city fell into his hands. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 246/1 These sorties .. were made with vigour, and not repulsed quite so easily as he would have us believe.

absol. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. B iv, To come hand to hand for to repulse or shoue forth with sperys. 1585 JAMES in Motley *Netherl.* v. (1860) I. 223 The enemy pursued very hotly; the Englishmen stood to repulse, and are put most to the sword.

†**b.** To repel or ward off (an injury). *Obs.*

1590 SEGAR *Book of Honor* I. 4 Whosoeuer being offered iniurious speach, shall say to the offerer therof Thou liest, ..doth therby repulse the iniurie, and force the Iniurer to challenge. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 82 It is lawfull for a man to repulse an iniury, and to defend himselfe.

†**c.** To force back (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 738 Hotte and dry exhalations..being repulsed backe by the beames of the stars into the cloudes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 Being repulsed by the ambient Ayr, they recoyl again, and return in a Vortical Motion.

2. To repel with denial; to reject, refuse, rebuff. † Also const. *from*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiv. (S. T. S.) I. 182 Becaus his petitiouns war repulsit afore þe senate, he said in þis wise. 1577 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* (1602) 165 These embassadours seeing themselves repulsed from their demaund, returned to Capua. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 146 He repulsed, A short Tale to make, Fell into a Sadnesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 910 Eve Not so repulst..at his feet Fell humble. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXXI, Mr. Thornhill..was going to embrace his uncle, which the other repulsed with an air of disdain. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 834 Being repulsed By Yniol and yourself, I schemed and wrought Until I overturn'd him. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 26 They were repulsed with laughter.

†**b.** Const. with *inf.* *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1590 SEGAR *Book of Honor* IV. 57 A Gentleman that is knowne a Spie for the Enemie..may be repulsed to fight with euerie other Gentlemen of good fame and reputation.

†**c.** To rebuke, reprove. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1746 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 24 The O——s of the Flesh Branch..frequently repulsed their Men for refusing to..salt what was not fit for Service.

†**3.** To shut out, exclude *from* something. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 76 Lorde..how often shal I pardon my brother..and after what numbre of faultes shall he be repulsed from pardone? 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 26 Then the children only..are repulsed from the inheritance, and then it goeth to them of the kinred which are nearer in degree.

4. To affect with repulsion. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1845 LUNDIE *Missionary Life in Samoa* ix. 52 Many things [in Australia] shocked and repulsed his feelings.

Hence **Repu·lsed** *ppl. a.*, repelled, † conveying a repulse; **Repu·lser,** one who repels; †a repelling medicine. Also **Repu·lsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 102 The ryuages & portes..be to them repulsyng, contrare & rebel, euer more. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 93 The governour .. was nocht content heirof and gaif nothing againe bot ane repullsit ansuer. [Also *Ibid.* 146.] 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, To the repulsing either of horsemen or footemen. 1611 COTGR., *Repoulseur*, a repulser, a repeller. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 113 In the increase [of the disease] repulsers must be aboue resoluers. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 163 By this repulseing of the enemy to his own side of the river. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 3/3 In the repulsed attack the Guards lost about that proportion in a very few minutes.

Repulsion (rĭpʌˈlʃən). [ad. late L. *repulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repellĕre*: cf. REPULSE *sb.* and *v.*, and F. *répulsion* (1450 in Godef.).]

†**1.** Repudiation, divorce. *Obs. rare.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVI. (1555), He.. The Kinges doughter hath vtterly forsake And in all haste did a libell make And forge a writ of repulsyon. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 381 The qwene..takynge a libelle of repudy, of repulsion, entrede a monastery.

2. The action of forcing or driving back or away.

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 534 A violent and tumultuous repultion of the watchmen of the cittie, from and out of their said liberties. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 38 Then there is a repulsion of the Fume, by some higher Hill or Fabrick that shall overtop the Chimney. 1631 *Celestina* VI. 75 Shee hath eyes which let flye darts of repulsion. 1736 WARBURTON *Alliance betw. Ch. & State* III. iii, Evil which proceeds not from the will is called a mischief; and may be simply repelled; and this repulsion is called restraint. 1788 *Trifler* No. 19. 259 Whatever has tended to the repulsion of barbarity, and the improvement of civilization, is an object on which panegyric can never be exhausted. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. vi. 256 The sacred lamp was lighted for the repulsion of evil spirits. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. I. ii. 80 The repulsion of the Spanish army under the Archduke Albert from Picardy.

b. *Med.* The action of repelling humours, eruptions, etc., from the affected parts; †a means of effecting this.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wounds*, A Repulsion must be made in the beginning, that is, you must divert the Course of the Humours, and prevent their falling upon the Wound: Bleeding is the best Repulsion. 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 214 Complaints, which had succeeded the sudden repulsion of an eruption on his foot, by means of an astringent bath. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 433 There is also a greater tendency..to a sickness, or some other disorder of the stomach, upon repulsion by cold.

3. *Physics.* The action of one body in repelling another; tendency of bodies to increase their mutual distance. (Opposed to ATTRACTION.)

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* Pref. 9, I have often thought all the several Principles of Philosophy might be comprehended under the two distinct Terms of Attraction and Repulsion. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 85/2 Repulsion, as well as attraction, has of late been considered as one of the primary qualities of all matter. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 297 The production of motion by the mutual attractions and repulsions of distant or contiguous masses. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* iv. (ed. 2) 125 The force of repulsion..tends to keep the particles of an aëriform fluid at a certain distance apart. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 7 We may conclude that magnetic attraction and repulsion takes place only between magnets temporary or permanent.

attrib. 1882 S. P. THOMSON *Electr. & Magn.* 212 Repulsion Electrometers. 1891- *Electrom.* 288 Repulsion Apparatus.

b. *transf.* Tendency to separate or put further apart, to introduce division or difference, etc.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. i. 59 Where their influence..is necessarily at an end.., nay rather, where it is converted into a force of absolute, of most powerful repulsion. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 78 What we are here concerned with is the process of ethnic and linguistic repulsion.

4. Influence tending to repel one from a person or thing; dislike, aversion, repugnance.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ₱ 5 There are many natures which..seem to start back from each other by some invincible repulsion. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Visit*, If Love his moment overstay, Hatred's swift repulsions play. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XV, There was an unconquerable repulsion for her in that monkish aspect. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. i. 169 Strong repulsion written on thy brow I see.

Repulsive (rĭpʌˈlsiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *répulsif*, *-ive* (14th c.), or f. REPULSE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the character of repelling; driving or forcing back; returning a sound; resisting moisture, etc.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 66 For the repulsiue hand of Diomed doth not spend His raging darts there. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 111 To the quivering touch Of Titan's ray, with each repulsive string Consenting. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 560 To .. bathe unwet their oily forms, and dwell, With feet repulsive on the dimpling well. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* I. 132 Fences are..placed around, (With tenters tipp'd) a strong repulsive bound. *c* 1815 MOORE *Irish Melodies* Poet. Wks. II. 146 And with rude repulsive shock Hurls her from the beetling rock.

b. Const. *of* or *to* (the thing repelled).

1720 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 192 Repulsive of his might the weapon stood. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, The desolation of the spot was repulsive to his wishes. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 32 The spiritual and temporal authorities are distinct, .. and both repulsive of European intercourse.

2. *Physics.* Of the nature of, characterized by, repulsion. (Opposed to ATTRACTIVE.)

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 363 A repulsive Force by which they fly from one another. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 198 The balls separated..; and, continuing in a repulsive state, appeared to be electrified negatively. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* vi. 69 The space around each atom of a body, through which this repulsive influence extends, is generally limited. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 46 If the mutual force had been attractive instead of repulsive..the expression for the work done would be the same as that for the repulsive force, but with reversed sign.

3. Repellent; intended or tending to repel by denial, coldness of manner, etc.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* Wks. 1873 I. 22 Be not discouraged that my daughter.., Like a well fortified and loftie tower, Is so repulsiue and vnapt to yeelde. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 414 Nothing could be more completely cold, distant, and even repulsive to me, than the conduct and manner of ministers in this and in every other point. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XX, She suddenly raised herself, and with a repulsive gesture and a countenance of forced serenity, said [etc.]. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* VI, Mary was not so repulsive and unsisterly as Elizabeth. 1843 S. WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. vi. 233, I could not..receive it in silence, because this would seem cold, unfriendly and repulsive. 1863 R. QUEEN *Heather Lintie* (ed. 2) 43, I ne'er wi' ither bairns gallanted Wha looks repulsive on me slanted.

4. Repellent to the mind; disgusting.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 314 Presenting itself to the eye of the mind in the repulsive character of an absolutely dark spot. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 211 The repulsive plants that are native in the swamp. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XV. (1878) 317 There was something so repulsive about the woman. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 199 Balzac..is often repulsive, and not unfrequently dull.

Comb. 1855 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* IX. 125 A hard-featured and repulsive-looking woman.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A repelling medicine or application.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 17 Whether repulsives may be used? 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 363 Repulsives or Repellers..are opposed to Attractives.

†**2.** A repelling or counteracting force. *Obs. rare.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 59 God having..placed in nature ballances and repulsives as well as insolences and pestilences of assaults on harmony.

Hence **Repu·lsively** *adv.*, in a repelling manner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. vii. 54 She..repulsively, as I may say, quitting my assisting hand, hurried into the house. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 58, I was prevented by the lady, who, putting out her hand repulsively, said, 'Oh! don't send him to me'.

Repulsiveness (rĭpʌˈlsivnės). [f. REPULSIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being repulsive or disagreeable.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 179 The repulsiveness of the story is what gives it its critical interest. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 116 Printing ancient writers with all their obsolete repulsiveness in orthography and type. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 17 The difficulty of mastering the contents has..been aggravated by the repulsiveness of the form.

†**Repu·lsory,** *sb.* and *a.* [f. as REPULSE *v.* + -ORY, or ad. late L. *repulsōrius*.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Repoussoir*, a repulsorie; a thing that repulseth, driueth backe, or pusheth out. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Repulsory*, fit to repel, or pull back.

Repulvera·tion. *rare* $^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] A second or subsequent pulverizing.

1740 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* (ed. 2) Addend. 260 This present growing Crop will thereby have the Benefit of..the Repulveration of that Earth afterwards.

†**Repu·micate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **repūmicāre* (cf. next), f. *pūmex* Pumice.] (See quots.)

1623 Cockeram, *Repumicate,* to plaine a thing. 1647 R. Baron *Cyprian Acad.* 11 She that wanteth a sleeke-stone to repumicate her linnen, will take a pibble. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [copying Cooper], *Repumicate,* to raze with a Pumice, to make slick or smooth.

So † **Repumica·tion** [L. *repūmicātio,* Pliny]. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram II, Smoothnes, *Repumication.* 1658 Phillips, *Repumication,*..a slicking, or raizing with a pumice.

Repu·mp (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To pump again.

1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 85 Lest .. the gangrenous Matter be repumped back thro' the Mouths of the newly abraded Vessels. 1903 *Motoring Ann.* 296 If upon re-pumping, a tyre be found not to hold air properly, ..it must be removed for repair.

Repu·n (rī-), *v.* [Re-.] *intr.* To pun again or in return.

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 39 (1726) 212 They would pun and repun, in several languages, upon each other.

Repu·nish (rī-). [Re-.] To punish again or in return. So **Repu·nishment.**

1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 When he comes he wil..recompence his long sufferaunce wyth greuous repunishmentes. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 89 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 157 Some of the baser sort that we haue..punished for their villanies, would hire vs that we should not tell it to their kings or countrymen, who would also repunish them.

Repu·rchase (rī-), *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] The act of buying back. (Common in recent use.)

1611 Florio, *Ricompra,* a repurchase or bying againe. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 631 He promised to give an option of repurchase at a future time. 1875 Jevons *Money* xviii. 233 Independently, however, of repurchase, stamps are so continually being cancelled [etc.].

Repu·rchase (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To purchase again, to buy back.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* 1940 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 353 Leases, likewise forfeited, By him repurchast. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI,* v. vii. 2 Once more we sit in Englands Royall Throne, Re-purchac'd with the Blood of Enemies. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. xiv. 90 This soul..which thou hast so often repurchased again and again. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 115 Repurchases in time th' abandon'd Sheep. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 46 Every day he lived he would have re-purchased the bounty of the crown. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralph Skirl.* I. 213 It was a cherished whim of the Squire to repurchase this fragment.

absol. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 43 If you sell out stock..and then you re-purchase at a loss, you are not entitled to any allowance on that account.

Hence **Repu·rchased** *ppl. a.*; **Repu·rchaser.**

1598 Florio, *Racquistatore,*..a reobtainer, a repurchaser. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* xii. 342 Miestas besides his re-purchased Liberty was ravisht to see so many Laurells shadowing his Son's Temples.

†**Repu·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To purify again. Hence **Repu·red** *ppl. a.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 23 What will it be When that the watry pallats taste indeede Loues thrice repured Nectar? 1611 Barksted *Hiren* (1876) 85 No, no, nor state, nor honor can repure Dishonor'd sheets. 1635 Shirley *Lady of Pleas.* v. i, The winds shall..breathe rich odours to re-pure the air.

†**Repu·rgate,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. ppl. stem of L. *repurgāre*: cf. Repurge *v.*] *trans.* To purge anew.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 553 Other Reformed Churches, which also are so laudably repurgated from the grosser corruptions of the great Babylon.

†**Repurga·tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec., or ad. late L. *repurgātiōn-em.*] Renewed purgation.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Repurgation is, whereby metals and other substances are purged from superfluities of another nature, adhering to them. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iii. 17 Who promised some Reformation and Repurgation of superstitious worships.

Repurge (rīpə·ɹdʒ), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Purge *v.*, after L. *repurgāre,* Sp. *repurgar,* F. *repurger,* etc.] *trans.* To purge or cleanse again. Also *refl.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 437 Whether the soules of the godly not yet repurged, be relieved with Masses..and almose dedes. 1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 220 The spot in a house can not be repurged with all the treasures in a kingdome. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 36 That God had commanded him to destroy all the ungodly, and to repurge the Church. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 23 Monday she was repurged with Success. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 235 The Chinese Empire..has purged and repurged itself again and again.

Hence **Repu·rged** *ppl. a.*, **Repu·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1606 King *Serm.* Sept. 26 So many repurged Churches of Christendome. 1611 Florio, *Repurgatione,* a repurging.

Repu·rify (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To purify again. Hence **Repu·rified, Repu·rifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 116 A puddle that can not eftsoones be repurified. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 70 Absolute, essentiall alterations of metalles there may bee made by an artificiall repurified flame. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VI. 49 Let's to the river, and repurify Thy wedding garments. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded., Wks. II. 164 The Most Mondifying, Clarifying, Purifying and Repurifying, Cleanser.

Repu·rple, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To make purple again.

1591 Sylvester *Ivry* 28 Neither shall my Pen Re-purple Lisle. 1606 J. Davies *Sir T. Overbury* Wks. (Grosart) 17 The purple robe is oft re-purpelled With royal blood.

Repursuit. [Re- 5 a.] Renewed pursuit.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* xxxvi. (1640) 360 If..thou return to thy vomit, to the re-pursuite of those halfe-repented sins.

†**Repurveance.** *Obs.*—[1] = Purveyance.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1146 He had y-made repurveaunce For al hys retenaunce Fourty days and mare.

Repu·sh, *v.* [Re-.] *intr.* To push in return.

1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 177 Pusshinge, repusshinge, vibratinge agen, as valient mortal and immortal men.

Repu·t, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] To put (*on*) again.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 127 He reputs on his Doublet.

Reput, obs. Sc. form of Repute.

Re·putabi·lity. [See next and -ity.] The state or quality of being reputable.

1846 Warrington in *Builder* 25 July, Upon my reputability, experience, and judgment,..I pronounce on this work ..its utter condemnation. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 2/2 Order and reputability may create cogent reasons.

Reputable (re·piutăb'l), *a.* [f. Repute *v.* + -able. Cf. obs. F. *reputable* (Godef.).]

†**1.** Capable of being regarded or taken into account. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliii. § 1. 354 Disauowing Prince Edward as illegitimate, and therefore not reputable for succession.

2. Having a good reputation; of good repute; estimable, honourable, respectable: **a.** of acts, employments, circumstances, etc.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 206 Faults..exemplified to us in common practice, (nay some of them as reputable and ingenious). 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 29 His Imployment, as a Bookseller, I think a very reputable one, if He himself be not a Disgrace to't. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 365 To find ..that you would have been led beyond what was reputable. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S——,* The parents of Barbara had been in reputable circumstances. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 109 To reveal matters in which his share had not been very reputable.

b. of persons or their character.

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 34 If so be the reputable Men of the latter time, had existed in that of Fabricius [etc.]. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. i. 212 Rakik, the most reputable of all the African Chronologists. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* lxix. (1806) V. 195 The jury were men of fair and reputable characters. 1837 J. D. Lang *New S. Wales* I. 172 A grant of land belonging to a reputable Scotchman. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 330 Certain men who set themselves up for reputable gunmakers.

Hence **Re·putableness,** 'being of good Repute' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Reputably (re·piutăbli), *adv.* [f. Reputable *a.* + -ly.] In a reputable or respectable manner.

1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 241 He could not so reputably do it. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 254 Hers is a protection I could more reputably fly to, than to that of any other person. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* ii. 34 Ready to establish themselves reputably in society. 1860 Holland *Miss Gilbert* iii. 35 He had lived comfortably and reputably.

†**Re·putate,** *pa. pple.* and *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *reputāre* to Repute.] **a.** *pa. pple.* Considered. **b.** *v.* To consider.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 141 To the mownte of Taurus from the costes of Ynde, where the hille callede Taurus and Caucasus be reputate [L. *reputatur*] oon. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 41/9 To Reputate, *æstimare.*

Reputation (repiutē·ɪʃən). Also 4–6 **reputacion(e,** 4–5 **-cioun,** 5 **-syoun,** 6 **-cyon**; 4–6 **reputatioun,** 6 **-tyon,** etc. [ad. L. *reputātiōn-em* computation, consideration, n. of action f. *reputāre* to Repute. Cf. F. *réputation* (15th c.).]

†**1. a.** Opinion, supposition; also, the opinion or view *of* one about something. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 255 3if þei seie þat þei assoyle, þei speke by reputacioun, and nou3t bi wytynge ne bi trowynge. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII,* c. 12 They..traytorously beleeued in their hartes, that the kinge..was no lenger rightfull king of this realme, in the reputacion of almightie god.

†**b.** Account or estimation *of* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 253 They seem to take the multitude for 'vile souls'..of whose loss or safeguard no reputation is to be had. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. v. (1614) 264 Such reputation haue they of this forme, which they call a Prayer.., That [etc.].

2. The common or general estimate of a person with respect to character or other qualities; the relative estimation or esteem in which a person or thing is held. In phrases:

†**a.** *In* (or *of*) *reputation.* In later use applied to titles given by courtesy. *Obs.* (Cf. 3 b.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 274 He is, as by commune opinion, Yholde the lasse in reputacion. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7370* What they be of condicioun And how they be of reputacioun. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 176 (Harl. MS.), He shall be in Reputacion as a fool. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 344 How chances it they trauaile? their residence both in reputation and profit was better both wayes. 1642 W. Bird *Mag. Honor* 165 There are other Lords in reputation and appellation, who neverthelesse are not *de jure.* 1677 Logan in *Blome's Guillim* (1679) II. 75 Ladies in Reputation.

b. *To be* (*have, hold,* or †*take*) *in* (or †*at*) *no, great,* etc., *reputation.* Now *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 298 For which he heeld his glorie or his renoun At no value or reputacioun. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 451 Wherefore 3itte..the consuetude of Britons is to have as in noo reputacion the promise of Ynglische men. 14.. *Why I can't be a nun* 216 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 143 There was a lady, that hy3[t] dame pride; In grete reputacion they her toke. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xviii. 30 Dauid behaued him selfe more wysely..: so that his name was in greate reputacion. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 264 b, As for the saied Cilicians, he had [them] in so vile reputacion, that [etc.]. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 34 Since rhetoric..is publicly taught, and has always been had in great reputation. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* ii, They..fell in love with the Ladies, but especially three, who about that time were in chief Reputation. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2. 31 The Ramean divisions were in no small reputation about two hundred years ago.

c. *Of no, great, small,* etc., *reputation.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 Oftyme suche maystres as ben of lest reputacion ben mooste necessary. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 458 The realme of Fraunce that day susteynyd such confusyon..by people and men of no reputacion as archers. 1553 Latimer *Serm. Lord's Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 3 It is a word of much importance and great reputation. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 6 While other men, of slender reputation Put forth their Sonnes, to seeke preferment out. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. x. (1674) 13 That trade was..but of small reputation to him that used it. 1827 Scott *Surg. Dan.* i, He was a man..of such reputation in the medical world, that [etc.]. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 427 Of some literary reputation.

3. The condition, quality, or fact, of being highly regarded or esteemed; credit, note, or distinction; also, respectability, good report.

a. *Of reputation.* (Usually attached to a sb.)

c 1375 *St. Augustin* 1020 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 79/1 Rihtwys men in þis liuyng Schul not beo of reputacion But rabur euer beo put adoun. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 661 *Ish,* signifieth a man of reputation. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 The women of reputation weare..damask or other rich silkes. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, But in the company of women of reputation I never saw such an idiot. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villages* II. 58 My honest endeavours to live a life of reputation. 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* iii. 124 This..was answered by a writer of reputation at that time. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 368, I have seen men of reputation ..behaving in the strangest manner.

b. In other prepositional phrases, esp. *in reputation.* (Cf. 2 a.)

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij b, The auncient sages were holden in reputacion, bycause there were fewe teachers and many lerners. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 35 If you desire to enjoy me at your will, My sister you must haue in reputation still. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* Table, When they began to be in reputation. 1741 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 543 They carried on the Publick affairs with Reputation. 1799 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. IV. v. 295 He is represented to have..passed the remainder of his life in reputation and justice. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. i. 307 Mr. Hastings had ascended with reputation through the several stages of the Company's service. 1858 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) II. v. 219 Morellet who was then high in reputation.

c. In other constructions.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* F iij, Shame, reproch, losse of reputacion,..maie do the as much hurt as thou felist theim. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 623 Some hunt after honour, others after riches and reputation. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 21 The living may be Tenants at will to reputation; but it is the possession of the dead. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 6 To this Abuse..Logick and the liberal Sciences..have given reputation. 1728 Young *Love Fame* III. 197 Some nymphs sell reputation; others buy. 1781 Cowper *Table-t.* 520 Thus reputation is a spur to wit. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 340, I have said all reputation is hazardous, hard to win, and harder to keep. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* i, If he had any reputation for knowledge or showed any skill in handicraft.

d. With *a* and *pl.* Also, †**a** source of honour and credit (*obs.*); a person of note or distinction.

1653 Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 26 The cheerfull contribution of the Emperor..is of excellent Example..and a very great honour and reputation to his Majesty's cause. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 162 Nothing but truth can give a true Reputation. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 25 The Reflections are beautiful and give a just reputation to their Author. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 200 It was..no small reputation to the men, that they should in general refrain from indulging themselves. 1826 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. x. 234 A real impression has been made, and a reputation of the highest order established. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. ii, To achieve a great reputation for learning. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxi, That is Baron Gozelius, one of our great reputations.

4. The honour or credit *of* a particular person or thing; one's good name, good report, or fame in general. † *On reputation*: see Go-down 1.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 To recouer theyr honour and reputacion diminished by the same. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 148 The yong man..to save the reputation of the Virgin, confessed, that he came to rob the house. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* 40 This Vice..seems to have maintained not only it's Empire, but it's reputation too. 1739 Dunkin *Let.* 25 Apr. in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 229 His gracious endeavours to raise my reputation and fortune. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. (1788) 44 You feel, as you ought to do, for the reputation of your friend. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 132 The young artist who under the name of 'Phiz' has so much aided Mr. Dickens's reputation. 1858 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) II. i. 31 The reputation of the state was the first consideration.

b. With *a* and *pl.* Some one's good name, etc.

1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 16 A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes; At ev'ry word a reputation dies. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 163 She..Laughs at the reputations she has torn. 1841 Emerson *Turner* Ess. (1904) 43/2 The reputations that were great and inaccessible change and tarnish.

5. The estimation, credit, or ascription *of* being or possessing something.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 253 That Chylham

Castle had aunciently the reputation of an Honour, appeareth by a Note. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 58 That which taketh away the reputation of Wisedome. *a* 1679 — *Rhet.* I. v. (1681) 9 Glory, Which is the reputation of Vertue. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 4 The Knight told me, that this very old Woman had the Reputation of a Witch all over the Country. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 48 It will do no good to remove the chest, now that I have the reputation of having one. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi, He had the reputation of being able to get through his work thoroughly.

Reputative (rĭ'piūtătiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **reputātīv-us* : see REPUTE *v.* and -IVE.] Considered or regarded as such; putative.

a 1656 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 263 There are many reputative members that are in the visible society. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. x. 212 The Covenants Action is physically none, but only such as some call a Reputative Act. 1721 SIR J. PALMER *Rep. Cases King's B.* 375 A joint occupation for five or six years is sufficient for to make reputative appurtenances. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 52 Certain it is, that our eleventh Article puts forward the reputative idea.

Repu·tatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By repute or reckoning, reputedly; putatively.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded., This Prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these graue and reputatiuely learned. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* v. 34 A Belief and Love indeed he hath, but morally and reputatively it is as none. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. iii. (1852) 296 They have this also reputatively by divine appointment. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 17 A Righteousness, reputatively made his, through Faith.

Repute (rĭpiū·t), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

†1. Opinion, estimate. *Obs. rare.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 74 One .. saied thus after other mennes judgement, and repute given. 1674 W. TOMLINSON *Epistle to Flock* 3 Their judgment and repute of thee is true. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. iii. ii. 265 The Common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound Avoirdupois. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 162 One act intense, may in God's mild repute, For a whole Age of Penances commute.

2. Reputation of a specified kind.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 88, I desire of all men..to give me none evill repute for my well meanyng. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 72 Let them be men of good repute and carriage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 472 Winning cheap the high repute Which he through hazard huge must earn. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. (1788) 273 In what repute can he conceive that he stands with his people? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 36 You have a good repute for gentleness. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. i. 7 Boasting of no small repute in arms and of a great repute in verse.

† b. The reputation *of* (having or being) something. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Scaliger* 499 He wrote much ..; but to avoid the repute of ambition would not suffer them to be Printed. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 82 Only to such as challenge the repute of Wisdom. 1699 LD. REAY in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 189 Who had then the repute of an honest man.

†3. Relative estimation; rank or position. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 48 A place of high trust, and the third in repute through the Empire. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxxviii. (1650) I. 57 All these Cardinals have the repute of Princes. 1659 PHILIPOTT *Kent* 139 An ancient Farme, which formerly had the Repute of a Mannor. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 246 O father, first for prudence in repute.

4. Reputation, distinction, honour, credit.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 23 Ceremony which giueth repute vnto things in themselues but triuiall. 1716 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1737) III. 223 These ungodly..set up for a repute by disbelieving everything. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 818 That fables old .. Revived are hastening into fresh repute. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 This is a rule..one would not be surprised at finding in force and repute. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 106 A man of repute will desire to avoid doing what is ludicrous.

5. The reputation of a particular person.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Dec., Mr. Edward Montagu is quite broke at Court with his repute and purse. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 16 Omitting nothing that rage can invent to black his repute. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 461 Our public hives of puerile resort..To such base hopes .. Owe their repute in part. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXX. 2 Lips should never be red with the blood of honest men's reputes.

b. In phr. *by repute.*

1838 JAMES *Robber* ii, I know him well, by repute.

Repute (rĭpiū·t), *v.* Also 5 repotten. [ad. F. *réputer* (1294 in Godef.), or L. *reputāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *putāre* to reckon, think, etc.]

1. *trans.* To consider, think, esteem, reckon (a person or thing) to be, or as being, something.

a. with simple complement.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1107 Sum men reputen of consuetude Euery thinge goode. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j b, To thende that they may be reputed and holden sage and wyse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 829 The enterprise .. was of him reputed of no regarde or estimacion. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 If any shall deeme and repute it an impotent meanes to raise men to the grace of life. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 17. 17 The glory of being reputed the First Inventors or Founders of the Atomical Philosophy. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62. 46 The Morning-Sneezings..were not reputed Good. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 66 As to this they shall be reputed at peace. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 379 Lancelot came, Reputed the best knight and goodliest man.

b. with infinitive, esp. *to be* or *to have.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219 b/1 Why reputest thou the dedes of my merytes to be unworthy? 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxi. 159 They reputed themselfe to haue the vyctorie. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 448 Ingratitude, which Rome reputes to be a hainous sinne. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 209 How he reputes their sufferings .. to be his own. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 193 Reputeing what was don to his great friend to be don to himself. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. xi. 136 His soldiers ..are reputed to be brave, bold, and enterprising men. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 29 Rhadamanthus..is reputed among us to have been the justest of men.

† 2. a. To take (one) *for* something. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 38 As a leche is not reputed nor taken for goode nor connyng that..can not hele him selfe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B ij, Who that speketh ouermoche is not reputed for wyse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 718 King Lewys, whom he reputed for his mortall enemie. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. xi. § 1 Dost thou imagine that he reputes Christ for the Son of God..? 1670 H. STUBBE *A Reply* 71 He..is content to repute me for Pious.

† b. To regard, reckon, account *as* something.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 376/2, I repute alle erthelye thynges as donge and fylthe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 37 All 3our injure we repute as our awin. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 105 b, They y^t fle be worthy to be reputed as traitors to ye king. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 49 The rest reputed as naturall Turkes. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 140 The Barons of the kingdom reputed him as a Traytor.

† c. To consider to be *in* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 35 A wys man reputeth not the worship of god in wordes but in dedes. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 73 Sir, ye repute but small honour in the kyng of Nauar. 1533 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 353 His highnes doth not onlie repute moche honour in your grace [etc.].

† d. To account oneself *to have* something. *Obs.*[−1]

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 27 By pride reputynge to haue them of hym selfe, and not of god.

† e. To consider *that* or *how. Obs. rare.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* G ij, I would my Maisters..shoulde repute with theym selues, how on all sydes theyr myndes are vexed continually. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 63 Xenophon reputing in his minde, that .. the enemie..might distresse the cariage in passing by [etc.].

† 3. To assign, attribute, impute, or reckon *to* a person. Also const. *for* or *to* something. *Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 406/1 Yat men mowe repute and cast the defaute, if eny be, there it aught. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 388/2 Theffusyon of our blood shal be reputed to you for baptesme. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxv. 202 It ought nat to be reputed to me any prowes. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 9 (1877) 60 This Clowes is the fyrst kyng of Fraunce to whom I repute honoure. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* iv. 9 For we say that unto Abraham faith was reputed to justice. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 31 It was reputed to him for righteousness.

† b. To regard, take into account. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* li. 50 That he ne wolde for myn hygh falsnesse My synnes to Repotten In this distresse.

† 4. To have or hold (one) in repute or esteem; to think (well, etc.) of; to value. Also, to hold equal in worth *to* something. *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 73/2 To repute, accept,..and take my said Lord..to his goode and benygne grace and favour. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 30 He was byloued & dere reputed of euery body. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 24 As thy soule hath bene greatly reputed in my sighte this daye, so let ye Lorde repute my soule in his sighte. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xii. (1633) 38 Conill Lord of Connaght .. honourably reputed him, and with all his people was converted. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 48 Is there any thing in the world to be reputed (I will not say compared) to friendship? *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 37 Their generous .. inclinations .. had made the family continue as well beloved and reputed as any of the prouder houses in the country.

† 5. *intr.* To think (highly, etc.) *of* a thing or person. Also with omission of adv. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* III. i. 48 He..By reputing of his high discent,..Did instigate the..Duchesse. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, I can allow..you should repute highly..of your own endowments. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 42 The Priests are singularly reputed of. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 14, I doe therefore account myselfe very happy to be reputed of, by a person who is able to give a value to things of themselves worthless. 1698 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) II. *Index,* Adultery, how reputed of, and punish'd.

Repute (rĭpiū·t), *pa. pple.* Chiefly *Sc.* [irreg. f. OF. *reputé* or L. *reputātus* (see prec. and the etym. note to DEPUTE *ppl. a.*), perh. partly by assimilation to such forms as *executed.*] Reputed, considered, reckoned. *Habit and repute*: see HABIT *ppl. a.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXI. (*Eugenia*) 278 Scho herd tel þat in sic ane abbay can duel..a man reput of gud fame. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 That the seide declaration..be not hadde, repute ner takyn for accompte. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 152 Gude will..is repute till a persone for gude dede. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX. 3 Fredome, honour and nobilnes .. Ar now in cowrt reput as vyce. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 43 Princes ar repute Nobilest, The quhilk rewlis moste awfullie. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 185 He shall still..be repute, holden, and decerned legitimate. 1685 *Scotch Proclam.* 28 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 Under the pain of being Repute and esteemed Art and Part with them all in their wicked Deeds and Practices. 1753–1861 [see HABIT *ppl. a.*].

Reputed (rĭpiū·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REPUTE *v.*]

† 1. Held in repute. *Obs. rare.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* 8 He preferred also the Ideote, and simple vulgars, before other learned and reputed persons. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* v. i, Am I at length reputed? *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 245 So grave and reputed an Historian as is Iosephus.

2. Supposed, accounted, reckoned (to be something specified); *spec.* in *Law,* as *reputed manor* (see MANOR 3 b), *owner,* etc.

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 2 The Mother and reputed Father of such Bastard Child. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 136 The reputed son of Cordelion. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 24 He had no opinion of reputed felicities below. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 174 A wretch, almost smothered with all the reputed means of happiness. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. ix. 83 Owing to the reputed badness of the path, that..was rejected for a more northerly one. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 The creditors of the apparent or reputed owner. *Ibid.* 855 The doctrines of reputed ownership. 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 114 A 'reputed manor' will serve as well as a real manor for most purposes.

Repu·tedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By repute or common estimation.

1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 157 A reputedly infamous Death. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 64 A lesson, says the author, to countries that are reputedly so civilized. 1884 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* June 26/1 Mrs. King was reputedly a sharp woman at a bargain.

† Repu·teless, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. REPUTE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of repute; inglorious.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. ii. 44 Opinion..Had still kept loyall to possession, And left me in reputelesse banishment.

Requa·lify (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To qualify again.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 259/1 The pope, to requalifie againe ech part with some retribution for their monie receiued, tooke this order indifferentlie betweene them. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* II. 306 He must do his duty, ..requalify himself for the calls of his high station. 1883 *Standard* 18 June 3/4 Charles W. Dickinson, to the Excellent, to requalify in gunnery.

Requa·rrel, *v. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] † To assail or attack again.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii, By this drink I sweare (Requarreling the cup) we and her lippes imparted weare.

Reque, variant of *reke* REACH *v.*

Requeer, -queir, obs. forms of REQUIRE *v.*

Requeist, obs. Sc. form of REQUEST.

† Requel, variant of RECUEIL *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1527 HACKET *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Galba B. IX. lf. 94 b), Yesterday my lord Cardenal .. prayd me to dynner with hym, of whom I had ryght honorable and good requel.

† Requensance, obs. f. RECOGNIZANCE *sb.* I.

1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 322 They were bond, in a requensaunce of XX^li *li.*, to abyde the awarde.

Requere, obs. form of REQUIRE.

Request (rĭkwe·st), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 **requeste,** 5 *Sc.* **raquest,** 6 *Sc.* **requeist, requeast.** [a. OF. *requeste* (12th c.; mod.F. *requête*) = Prov., Sp., and Pg. *requesta,* It. *richiesta*: see QUEST *sb.*[1] and REQUIRE *v.*]

I. 1. The act, on the part of a specified person, of asking for some favour, service, etc.; the expression of one's desire or wish directly addressed to the person or persons able to gratify it: **a.** in phr. *at* (one's) *request.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 266 Þise kynges stille þei left at þe pape's request. *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 76 At my requeste..releue hym of hys peyne. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 573 Wyll ye your rancour sese at my request? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. iv. 103 He hadde made hym knyght at the request of the Cowherd. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3388 3e sall, at Chastities requeist, Pas and exame 3on thrie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 23 *Iaq.*..Wil you sing? *Amy.* More at your request, then to please my selfe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 228 At my request..they let her go a drift. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 102 Her maidens ..left her at her own request to keep An hour of quiet.

b. in other contexts. Also (esp. with verbs of giving, refusing, obtaining, etc.), the matter or subject of the asking; that which one asks for.

Usually differing from next only by the use of the possessive pronoun.

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 95 Our Lord god nat list to werne thee Of thy requeste. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 215 That I may, by your request, her good grace gete. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Introd. 6 Whos request to me is a comaundement. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 59 With siclik wordis hir request scho maid. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 295 b, Alexander could in no wyse abyde to haue any nay in his requestes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 279 No I will doe nothing at thy bidding: Make thy requests to thy Friend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 111 This also thy request with caution askt Obtaine. 1714 POPE *Imit. Hor.* II. vi. 77 Consider, 'tis my first request. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* X, Thus have I sung beyond thy first request. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 427, I fear that I may seem ungracious if I refuse your courteous request.

2. An act or instance of asking for something; a petition or expressed desire; a writing or document of this nature; also, that which is asked for.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 99 (148) Lo here an hard request, A resonable lady for to werne. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 146 Of his yen the shot y knewe anon, Which federid was with right humble requestis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. i, They alle to gyder..maade a request to Jupiter that he wold gyue them a kynge. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 33 It is a iust requeist. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 181, I had almost forgot T'intreat your Grace, but in a small request. 1668 DENHAM *Passion of Dido* Poems 136 Ask him to lend To this, the last request that I shall send, A gentle Ear. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 67 In a poetical request, addressed to one of the last..of the Roman Princes who reigned in Gaul. 1838 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vi. 88 The request made in the foregoing letter was conceded. 1876 G. D. HAM *Revenue Vade-m.* 567 The conditions under

which the request is granted..are to be written or printed on the request.

8. Without article. †**a.** *To make request*, to ask or beg. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 281 To be excused I make requeste. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4971 God..I now Reney Yf for hym make I request To yow. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 351 Quhat gestis he had, to tell thai mak raquest. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 370 Theyr adversaries had made request to be heard in these thinges only. 1611 Bible *Neh.* ii. 4 Then ye king said .., For what doest thou make request? 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 390, I neither am disposed to make Request for life, nor offered life to take. *Comb. a* 1598 Rollock *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xxvi. 306 The request-maker was one Joseph.

b. The act of asking or fact of being asked (to do something). Chiefly in prepositional phrases, now esp. *by request*, in response to an expressed wish († so *at request*).

c 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 122 For the compleynt ..Cam to his voyce alway with-out request. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 741 With all requeist excuse that 3e wald me. 1589 R. Humston (*title*) A Sermon preached at Reyfham..and eftsoones at request published. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 150 The Custome of Request you haue discharg'd. 1683 Sir H. Grimstone tr. *Croke's Rep.* I. 548 Where one is bound to levy a Fine upon Request. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., For the relief of petitioners, who..should address themselves, by way of request, to his majesty. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 486 That then the said R. Booth, his heirs, &c. upon request,..should grant and execute..a new lease. 1841 tr. *Anc. Laws & Inst. Wales* XIII. 632/2 There are three motes of request: for tillage; festal games; and the burning of woods.

†**4.** A knightly quest. *Obs. rare.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. v. 105 Thenne were they called al thre.., and eueryche of hem..armed them surely. But sir gauayne had the fyrst request, and therfore we wille begynne at hym.

†**5.** *Math.* A postulate. *Obs. rare.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xxii, [Because] all ryghte angles bee equall togyther (by the fourth request). 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. Postul. 6 Peticions or requestes. 1709–29 Mandey *Syst. Math., Arith.* 5 Requests or Petitions. 1. That to any Number we may take a greater.

6. The fact, state, or condition of being asked for or sought after; demand; † vogue, fashion. Chiefly in phrases (**a**) *in* or *into request*, † (**b**) *of request*, † (**c**) *out of request*. † Also *pl.*

a. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 753 We shall see cleerely enough that the faithful ought to have that in great request. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 15 My gowne and attyre according to the custome then in request. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 To bring his abridgements into request. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 2 Sept., The only fruit in request..was the Katharine payre. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 2 Idiots are still in Request in most of the Courts of Germany. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 71 It may perhaps come into request at some future period. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* ii. (1876) 55 Human intelligence, which is in constant request in a family, needs to be educated.

b. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* C iij, Both these, are of last and least request. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. iii. 100 Gilgal was a place of request in this kinde. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 145 The colour of greatest request among them is greene. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* 167 Shrimps were of great request amongst the Romans.

c. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 191 Even Guicciardines siluer history, and Ariostos golden cantoes, grow out of request. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 78 All these stones being out of request with vs, are to be bought for Russia and other places. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 167 These books..were often read untill..being contemned they grew out of request.

d. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 169 Off with't while 'tis vendible. Answer the time of request. 1690 Temple *Ess., Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 249 While this World lasts, I doubt not but the Pleasures and Requests of these two Entertainments will do so too.

†**7.** *In request of*, in search of. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1759 Goldsm. *Polite Learn.* ix, I have seen these harmless reptiles..ply busily about, each in request of a shell to please it.

II. 8. *Court of Request(s)*: †**a.** A former court of record, technically forming part of the king's council, held by the Lord Privy Seal and the Masters of Requests for the relief of persons petitioning the king; also, in later use, the hall at Westminster in which the court was held. *Obs.*

On the origin and history of the court see Leadam *Select Cases in the Court of Requests* (Selden Soc. 1898).

1516 *Fabyan's Chron.* VI. cliii. 82 A court or counceyll,..lyke vnto the court of requestys, nowe at this day holden in Englonde. 1529 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) Introd. 14 Hereafter folowe the names of such Counseillours as be appoynted for the heryng of power mennes causes in the Kynges courte of Requestes. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 22 The Court of Requests that specially heareth the suits of poore men, and of the Princes servants. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 1 The King..came Accompanied with his Nobles through Westminster-hall and the Court of Requests, to the Abbey. 1669 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* xii. (ed. 2) 217 He [the Lord Privy Seal] is by his Place of the Kings Privy Council, and Chief Judge of the Court of Requests, when it shall be re-continued. 1680 Dryden *Prol. Lee's Cæsar Borgia* 23 One theatre there is of vast resort, Which whilome of Requests was called the Court. 1735 *Court Mercury* (*title-p.*), In the Passage leading from Westminster-Hall to the Court of Request. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 421 A kind of hall.., called the Court of Requests, used chiefly by those who attend the parliament to walk in.

b. A local court for the recovery of small debts. The constitution and practice of these courts varied in different localities; for the most part they have been merged in the County Court system established in 1847.

1603–4 *Act* 1 *James I*, c. 14 § 1 The Court of Requestes comonlie called The Courte of Conscience, in the Guild Hall of the same Citie. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. x. 355 There is a Court of Request or Conscience, so call'd, because medling with nothing above 40*s.* value. 1749 *Act* 22 *Geo. II*, c. 47 § 1 Such Commissioners are hereby constituted a Court of Justice, by the Name of The Court of Requests for the Town and Borough of Southwark. 1798 [see Court *sb.*[2] 11 c]. 1837 *2nd Rep. Munic. Corporations Eng. & Wales* 12 There are two Courts of Requests within the limits of the Corporate jurisdiction; one for London.. and the other for Southwark. 1845 *Act* 8 & 9 *Vict.* c. 127 § 10 Every Judge of any such Court of Requests, or Conscience..shall be removable by the Lord Chancellor for Misbehaviour or Incapacity.

c. In India: A small-debt court composed of military officers, held in districts which are outside the jurisdiction of any ordinary court of this kind.

1876 Voyle *Milit. Dict.* 338/1 In each military cantonment a court of request is assembled monthly, and all persons are amenable to it except soldiers in the ranks. 1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 33 § 142 Courts of request under this Act shall in all practicable cases consist of five officers.

†**9.** *Master of* (*the*) *Request(s)*: **a.** One of the leading officers of the Court of Requests. Hence *Mastership of Requests. Obs.*

1553 *Cal. St. Papers, Domestic* (1856) 51 All such private suits as are customably brought to the King or his Council, and delivered to the Masters of Requests. 1579 *Ibid.* 637 Signified by letter of Mr. Sec. Wylson to the Masters of Requests. 1625 Bacon *Apophth.* lxxxiv. 110 Sackford, Master of the Request to Queen Elizabeth, had diuerse times moued for audience, and been put off. 1675 *Lond. Gas.* No. 977/4 This day His Majesty was graciously pleased..to cause him [Thomas Povey, Esq.] to be Sworn one of the Masters of Request. 1691 Wood *Prop. for Printing Ath. Oxon.* 4/2 He had refused a Mastership of the Requests. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 Nothing but a great Pension for Life and a Master of Requests place, were thought encouragement enough for it.

†**b.** In France: One of a number of officials forming an advisory and judicial body with a variety of functions. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 174 In the moneth of August, ended his lyfe at Paris William Budey, maister of the requestes. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Requeste, Maistres des requestes*, the Masters of Requests; at first there were but two,..afterwards they came to be fiue [etc.]. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Request*, In France..they have eighty masters of requests to take cognizance of causes between the officers of the crown, the servants of the houshold, &c.

†**c.** In Scotland. Also *Office of Requests. Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 159 Gif ony letter..be direct fra the Quenis Grace to the Lordis of Counsale, that the maister of Requeistis present and deliver the samyn to the Chancellar. 1582 *Ibid.* III. 529 To promote him to the office of Requeistis; quhairin he continewit weill neir the space of thre yeir. 1607 *Ibid.* XIV. Addenda 472 Mr. Peter Rollok, the Maister of Requeistis. 1633 *Ibid.* Ser. II. V. 107 Sir James Galloway, Maister of Requeists.

10. *Letters of Request*: †**a.** A note addressed by a ruler or government to a foreign power, requesting compensation for injury done to a subject, or a proper consideration of his claims. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 64/2 Of the whiche Wronges..satisfaction is not made; notwithstanding that divers your Letters of request have been delivered to the high Maister of Pruse,..for the reformation of the same. 1676 Molloy *De Jure Marit. & Nav.* I. ii. § 8. 18 Nor should the Prince or State of the Person injur'd, value his misfortune at so low a rate as to deny him Letters of Request. *Ibid.* § 11. 19 This will be no cause for Letters of Reprizal, though perhaps it may occasion Letters of Request..to have a rehearsing of the cause. 1752 Beawes *Lex Mercat. Rediv.* 204.

b. *Eccl.* A documentary request sent by the judge of one ecclesiastical court to another, esp. to desire that a case may be withdrawn from his own jurisdiction to that of a superior court.

1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 86 § 13 It shall be lawful for the Bishop of the Diocese..to send the Case by Letters of Request to the Court of Appeal of the Province. 1873 Sir R. Phillimore *Eccles. Law* II. 1278 It has been said that the Arches Court may take original cognizance by Letters of Request of all causes which may be brought in a Diocesan Court of the Province. *Ibid.* 1279 Letters of request are sometimes issued for other purposes than for sending the cause to another court.

11. *attrib.* **request note**, a note addressed to a revenue officer requesting permission to remove excisable articles; †**request place**, a place at which horses and guides might be requisitioned.

1827 G. Thompson *Trav. in S. Africa* (ed. 2) I. 261 After a sharp ride we reached Jakhal's-Fonteyn, the first 'request place' in a district called the Winterveld. 1856 Bouvier *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) *Request Notes.* 1876 G. D. Ham *Revenue Vade-m.* 567 The entries for all goods, except cattle, delivered on a request note, are to be passed within three days.

Reque·st, *sb.*[2] *rare*—[0]. [ad. F. *requête*: see prec.] (See quot., which is translated from Furetière *Dict. Univ.* 1690.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Request*, in hunting, is when the dogs have lost the quest or track of the beast, and must request, or quest it again... They say, to call to the request, come to the request, &c.

Request (rĭkwe·st), *v.*[1] Also 7 as *pa. t.* [ad. OF. *requester*, f. *requeste*: see Request *sb.*[1]

In the *Wars Alex.* 3443 *request* is probably a scribal error for *reknest* or *rekenest*, superlative of Reken *a.*]

1. With *infin.* To express a wish or desire *to* have, hear, etc.; to ask or beg the favour or permission to be allowed *to* do something.

1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 181 He requested farder to haue instructions by his letters what maner of tonsure the clergy should vse. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 122 But did you not request to haue it cut? 1641 T. Hayne *M. Luther* 29 He requested to heare Erasmus judgement concerning Luther. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 133 [He] requested to speak with him apart. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* III. 117, I requested to place down my own name for two chances. 1800 Helena Wells *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) III. 193 To that village I requested to go. 1818 G. S. Faber *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 217 He again and again requests to be excused from the ungrateful task. 1853 Cayley *Las Alforjas* II. 55 We had requested to sleep in the straw-loft, but our host absolutely refused.

b. Similarly with *that* or obj. clause.

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xix. 4 Hee requested for himselfe that hee might die. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, He then summoned courage enough to request he might be allowed to inquire after her health.

2. *trans.* To ask, or ask for (something).

1594 Willobie *Avisa* xlvii, Let sighes and sobbes request her grace. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. xi. 285 The drooping Crests of fading Flowres Request the bounty of a morning Raine. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 30 Reqesting my Readers patience and pardon, if I shal seem to detain him over-long. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 856 My ship equip'd within the neighb'ring port, The Prince.. Requested for his speed. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1564 Captain Cook's company was requested. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. iv. 79 Favour me, Sir,.. to tell the ladies That I request their presence. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xiv. 25 Leibnitz requested farther information respecting the..discoveries.

b. With *that* or inf. clause.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxii, I requested that the table might be taken away. 1832 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* III. 437 Requesting that he would endeavour to form a cabinet. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 424 Ivo.. requested of him to send some of the brethren of his Order to preach the Gospel in his distant..diocese.

3. To ask (one) *to* do something.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* V. xxiii. (S. T. S.) II. 227 Þe senate requeistit him to leif nocht þe public weill in trubill. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 93, I thee requeist..Me to defend from the deids of defame. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, Requesting him to take the same for his lodging. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* B iv b, He..brought him to an alehouse, and request him to alight, and enter with him. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1630 He his guide requested ..As over-tir'd to let him lean a while. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1738, Pope..requested Mr. Richardson..to endeavour to find out who this new author was. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vii, Butler requested them to open the gate. 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 170, I request you, after you have finished, just to re-run over the heads.

absol. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 278 My Father placed vs all in good order, requesting eyther by questions to whette our wittes, or by stories to trye our memoryes.

†**b.** With double object. *Obs. rare.*

1563 Winjet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 60 Quhilk thing we requeist thee, gentill Reidar. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* III. iii, Let me request thee this; Go to the new-made nunnery.

†**c.** *ellipt.* To ask (one) to act *against* another, to come or go *to* a place, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xi. 2 Know you not in Elias.. how he requested God against Israel? 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, I was requested to supper last night. *Ibid.* IV. iv, I pray you, sir, let me request you to the Windmill. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 127 Pompey, goodnight. Good Brother, Let me request you of[f]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 838 He was requested to their warres against the Tapwees.

†**d.** To win over by entreaty. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 302, I intreated them to forbeare, but they would not be requested.

Hence **Reque·sted** *ppl. a.*, **Reque·sting** *vbl. sb.* Also †**Reque·stant**, a requester.

1561 Preston *K. Cambyses* C ij b, In stead of his requested life, pleaseth Your grace take mine. 1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 51 In his commaundements hee was uerie wise, and in requesting uerie humble. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. *Pr.* iv. (Arb.) 132 The lord therefor, when I pray, wil harcken Too mye requesting. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 161, I dare not goe about to trouble you..without a requested pardon. 1660 *New Haven Cal. Rev.* (1858) II. 338 Concerning ye sale of a certaine vessell.. then sould by ye requestants vnto one M^r^. Rich: Raymond. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* II. ii, If you, At my requesting, will but look into The wrongs you did him. 1892 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 454/1 To supply the requested particulars with regard to the stops and other details.

Reque·st, *v.*[2] *rare*—[0]. [ad. F. *requêter*: cf. prec. and Request *sb.*[2]] (See quot.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., To request the game is chiefly used, when, after having run it down the night before, they seek it again the next morning with the bloodhound, or the like.

Requester (rĭkwe·stəɹ). [f. Request *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who requests.

1564 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 209 Doubtful it is to me by what authority these requesters do exercise their conference. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 406 The requester is oftentimes superiour to him whose prayers hee desireth. 1647 Herrick *Noble Numb., Gods Gifts not soone granted*, Though a while He makes requesters stay, With princely hand, He'l recompence delay. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. xvi. 128 Thus..can he..send away a requester so much delighted with him, as to forget what her request was. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* x, A regard for the requester would often make one readily yield to a request.

Requicken (rĭkwi·k'n), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To quicken again, reanimate, revive.

a. *trans.* 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* III. Wks. (Grosart)

I. 197 Sweet Musike requickneth the heauiest spirites of dumpish Melancholy. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 121 Then straight his doubled spirit Requickend what in flesh was fatigate. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 210 Which Body so raised up and requickned, will tell us the Sum of all you shall require of him. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 114 The organs of assimilation..if once requickened are very apt to be unduly excited. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 216 Our Redeemer bought with a great price His right to re-quicken us.

b. *intr.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 9. 715 Neither was the spirit of the English (after it began to requicken) idle elsewhere. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* Pref. B iij, Vnder the gouernment of Traian, their sinewes requicken. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. *Inferiæ* 2 Spring, and the light and sound of things on earth Requickening.

Hence **Requi·ckened** *ppl. a.*; **Requi·ckening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 226 A renuing and a requickning of that heauenly life. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* v. 156 What will be some of the effects of a revived, requickened state of the spiritual life? 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* II Awake Starts the requicken'd soul with all her powers. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 212 A requickening form of Christian belief and practice.

Requiem (rī·kwiĕm, re·kwiĕm), *sb.*[1] [L. *requiem*, acc. of *rēquiēs* 'rest', the first word of the Introit in the Mass for the Dead, 'Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine', etc.]

1. *R. C. Ch.* A special mass said or sung for the repose of the souls of the dead. Also *Mass of Requiem* (common in early use).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2615 'Requiem' ne shulde be note be sunge Ne seyde for hym, wyp mannys tunge. *a* 1380 *St. Bernard* 1105 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 59/2 Whon seint Malachi ded was, Bernard for him song an hei3 mas—Of Requiem i trowe hit were. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 72 The tone had ever right grete deuocioun, Of requiem his masse to syng or say. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. viii. 853 An the morne al the preestys and clerkys..were there & sange masse of requyem. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 204 Sensyng of the altare when Masse of Requiem is songen. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 196 Scarse anie left vpon his lips to laie The sacred sod, or Requiem to saie. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 26 The Apothecary's Mortar Rings the Passing-Bell, as the Priest's Requiem finishes the business. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 495 A use more truly pious, than any requiem, or mass for his soul. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* viii, She heard, at a distance, the monks chanting the requiem for his soul. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* V. xxx, Behind, four priests, in sable stole, Sung requiem for the warrior's soul. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 612/2 There are special rules on the relations of Office and Conventual Mass, Mass of Requiem, etc., in the rubrics of the Missal.

attrib. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 401 He shall be the preest The requiem masse to synge. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xvi, The Queene did moue me..To helpe to bring him to his Requiem Masse. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug., A solemn requiem mass was celebrated..at the Catholic Chapel. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 154 The slain king's corpse on bier was laid With chaunt and requiem-knell.

b. A musical setting of a mass for the dead.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 563, I am in possession of a *Te Deum*, and a *Requiem*, of his composition. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., The requiems composed by Mozart, Jomelli, and Cherubini are well known. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 345 Mozart began to speak of death, and said that he was writing this 'Requiem' for himself.

2. Any dirge or solemn chant for the repose of the dead. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. i, I'll provide A masque shall make your Hymen..sing sad Requiems to your departing Souls. 1633 COWLEY *Elegy on Mr. R. Clarke*, Him to Elysium's lasting loyes they bring, Where winged Angels his sad Requiems sing. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 39 That they with Joy might their own Requiem sing, And close their Eyes. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii, That solemn and peculiar kind of recitative which is in some parts of Italy the requiem of the dying. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 386 Three ladies were seen, who sung a solemn requiem. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xl. 492 The requiem [had been] chanted by the women in mournful strains over their bones.

b. *transf.* of birds, the sea, etc.

1640 HABINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 142 Spring..Whose fether'd Musicke onely bring Caresses, and no Requiem sing On the departed yeare. 1788 BURNS *To Miss C[ruikshank]* 18 While all around the woodland rings, And ev'ry bird thy requiem sings. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* III. xxvi, And for the business of destruction done Its requiem the war-horn seem'd to blow. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* v, The sea was murmuring a doleful requiem over the mischief of the previous night.

†3. An invitation to rest or repose. *Obs.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 432 We dwell carelesse, quiet and sure in our owne opinion. Euery man sings a requiem to his own heart. 1668 BP. HOPKINS *Serm. Vanity* (1685) 70 It was but small comfort, when the rich man sung his Requiem, Soul take thine ease, thou hast goods laid up for many years. 1684 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1865) IV. 488 Our deceitful heart may sing a requiem to us while we are fools.

4. Rest, repose, peace, quiet.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp., Requiem*, Rest: ceasing from labour. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* iii, Else had I an eternall Requiem kept, And in the armes of Peace for ever slept. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 50 Though the first of their respective solutions is pleasant and encouraging, and seems to promise my mind a requiem. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxii. 140 In his presence alone is to be found the requiem of their troubled souls. 1816 BYRON *Death Sheridan* 67 Repose denies her requiem to his name, And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame.

Hence **Re·quiem** *v. intr.*, to quieten down.

1838 ELIZA COOK *Song of Mariners* iv, We know each blustering gale that blows May requiem to a last repose.

†Requiem, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 8 **requien.** [=F. *requiem* (1690), *requien* (1578), but usually *requin* (1539), Pg. *requeime*, prob. a native name assimilated to prec.] The white shark.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 102 The Requiem otherwise called the Shark-fish is a kind of Sea-dog or Seawolf. *Ibid.* 103 The French and Portuguez commonly call it Requiem, that is to say Rest, haply, because he is wont to appear in fair weather. 1696 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Indies, Canary Isl.* 62 The Requiem, the Monster of the Sea, that's shap'd like a Sea-Dog, is in length from three or four Foot to eight. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 281 Hayes or Requiens, by some (though utterly wrong) named Sea-Dogs, ..are very thick as well as very long, some of them betwixt twenty and thirty foot.

‖ **Requiescat** (rekwi,e·skæt). [L., the first word of *requiescat in pace* 'may he (or she) rest in peace'.] A wish for the repose of the dead.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* III. lxxii, Many a tuneful tongue Sweet in the solemn march his requiescat sung. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii, A thousand such hillocks lay round about ..each bearing its cross and requiescat. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* I. vi, That emotion! I bury it here by the sea,..And a heart's requiescat I write on that grave.

†Requie·sce, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *requiēscĕre*, f. *requiēs* rest.] *intr.* To rest, repose.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. I. 24 The mind, when it acts, must requiesce in the love, not of the Creature, but of God.

Requiescence (rekwi,e·sĕns). [f. L. *requiēscĕre* (see prec.), after QUIESCENCE.] A state of quiescence, rest, repose.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 91, I am now arrived at Bruxelles..wanting nothing of that requiescence which every thing enjoys in that which it most desires. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour N. Europe* 216, I threw myself on the bed, ..glad to retire to silence and requiescence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, Such bolts..shall strike agitated Paris if not into requiescence, yet into wholesome astonishment.

†Requi·etory. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *requiētōrium*, f. *requiēs* rest.] A sepulchre.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 419 The bodies..are not onely despoiled of all outward funerall ornaments, but digged vp out of their requietories.

†Requile, obs. form of RECOIL *v.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. I i 4 Lyris while His bridell raignes he raught from horse to ground he doth requile.

†Requi·rable, *a. Obs.* Also 4 requer-. [orig. a. OF. *requerable* (1275 in Godef.); in later use f. REQUIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being required; that may properly be asked for.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 41 (Camb. MS.), But which is thilke yowre dereworthe power þat is so cleer and so requerable [L. *expetibilis*]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 5 Looke what dutie and seruice is requireable of a friende to a friende. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 Nor wants this Towne any fruit requirable for the Zone tis placed in. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 136 It contains ..all Circumstances requirable in a History to inform.

†Requi·ral. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [-AL.] Demand.

1611 COTGR., *Requisition*, a requisition, requirall.

†Requi·rance. *Obs. rare.* [-ANCE; cf. OF. *requerance* (Godef.).] The fact or condition of requiring something; requirement.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 34 Therefore, besides the ignorance of Nature in its Root,..the Schooles have not known the causes, number, requirance of things. *Ibid.* 280 Marking, that the sensitive soul doth not govern man according to the requirance of our Species.

†Requi·rant. *Obs.* [-ANT: cf. F. *requérant* (14th c.).] One who makes a request or demand; a wooer or suitor.

a 1467 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 155 For the surplus of the tyme that the saudyers shalle serve, the requyrant shalle ben holdyn to sendyn hem at hys propyr dysposycyon. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 329 A faythfull Louer and deuout requirant to this Iolly dame. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 294 The Cargo of Wheat arrived from London..consigned to the said Requirants.

Requi·re, *sb. rare.* [f. the verb.] Demand, requisition.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxvi. Ff j b, They be not bounde after the requyre of commaundement. 1611 H. BROUGHTON (*title*) A Require of Agreement to the Groundes of Divinitie studie. 1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* (1879) 13 When suddenly, with intenser utterance, scream'd The music's wild require.

Require (rĭkwai·ə), *v.* Also 5 **requer** (*Sc.* **ra-**), **requeere**, 5–7 **requere**, *Sc.* **requeir**; 4–7 **requyre**, 6 **reqwy(e)r**, 7 **reqire.** [a. OF. *requer-, requier-*, stem of *requerre* (mod.F. *requérir*) = Prov. *requerre, -querer, -ir*, Sp. *requerir*, Pg. *requerer*, It. *richiedere*:—L. *requīrĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *quærĕre* to seek, ask: see QUERE *v.* The form *require* may be directly from L.: cf. INQUIRE.]

I. †1. *trans.* To ask (one) a question; to inquire of (one) *why, if*, etc. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1056 For-þy, sir, þis enquest I require yow here, þat 3e me telle with trawþe [etc.]. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xx. 99 She..being required what she would, sayeth [etc.]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 47 Thairfor he spak the mair scharplie in his cause and requyrit the cardinall quhy he keipit nocht promise into him. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 76 He wes..required gif he wald retene the said charge.

†b. To question (one) *of* something. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 527 How Culenus..requyrit the Kirkmen of the Takynis in the Sky, and of thair Answer.

†2. To ask or request (one) for something. Usu. const. *of* (rarely *for*). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 972 Þane sad scho: 'lord, lat be! of sic thinge requere nocht me!' *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5233 He shulde not bide so long, til he Of his helpyng hym requere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 He..sware to her that he wolde neuer requere her of no suche materes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, He..enhaunceth the meke and humble that requyreth hym of mercy. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 16 Sum is for gift sa lang requyrd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ix. 7 Than yᵉ quene..required hym all wepyng of his good counsaile. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Low C.* III. 106 b, They had the night before, requyred the Leydens of certaine horsemen, to discouer the enemie.

†b. With double obj. To ask (one) for (a thing); also, to request or command (one) to do (something). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 1052 He plighte me his trouthe there, The firste thyng I wolde hym requere, He wolde it do. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxiii. (1869) 70 Wherto hast þou required me þe armures, whan þou..wolt not bere hem? 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 241 My son, said he, this I charge and require thee.

†3. To ask, request, or desire (one) to do something. With various constructions: **a.** With *that* (sometimes omitted). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 263 Quharfor I 3ow requeir and pray, That..3he pres 3ow at the begynnyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/1 Requyryng our lord with salte teris that ..he wold delyuer them of this pestylence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 26 b, He requireth them therefore that they woulde not deale after this sorte. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 144 In humblest manner I require your Highnes, That it shall please you [etc.].

†b. With infinitive. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555), First I the requere ..Not to arrecte as to presumption [etc.]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xi. 112, I requyre the as thow arte a true knyght to gyue me my yefte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 83, I muste earnestly require you, to teach me some way [etc.]. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 323 Being required by the kinsemen of the dead, to take it from thence. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 75 Gif they be not requyerit by you to come so prepared, the blame shall be imputed to you.

†c. With imperative. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 74, I pray yow and requyre telle me of that ye knowe my herte desireth so. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 32 Cum neir, And be nocht strange, I the requeir. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 41 Humbly also y you Requer, ..Reffuse ne nat oute of your Remembraunce. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 205 Syrs, I requyre you arme you quyckely. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* III. 84 Defend vs mighty Lord wee thee require.

†d. With ellipse (usu. of the infin.). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1053 Vs aw to 3em our tong And spek not bot we be requerde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 5 It is an higher..thinge forto praise and thanke God, thanne to requere hym. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 35 Many tymes he had ben requyred of many noble prynces. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) K v b, The poore naked soule..that requireth hir with such passion & so instantly. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 66 Longer could I occupie my selfe to trauell in this action with you, but that I deeme it more then impertinent any further therein to require you. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 160 He wil require them, As if he did contemne what he requested, Should be in them to giue. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vii. 10 When he was required, he put out his tongue.

†e. To invite, call, summon *to* something. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 54 And hym allane,..He askis and requiris into melle. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 233 Thus the poore king..being required thither to a banquet, was traiterously caryed away. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 59 If the inspired man required them to a faith of some Prediction or Doctrine.

4. To demand of (one) *to* do something.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ₱ 13 It was his practice to impose tasks upon me, by requiring me to write upon such subjects. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 662 The government required each county to find its quota of ships. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 11 The Judges were required to give their opinion.

II. 5. a. To ask for (some thing or person) authoritatively or imperatively, or as a right; to demand, claim, insist on having.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 336 Þe blood of just Abel shal be requyrid of Cayn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Lestage, that is a thynge required [L. *exacta*] in feires. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 34 [They] notefyden vnto the quene, how the sayd kyng had requyred her in maryage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, Of all these benefytes ..he wyll requyre streyte accountes. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xliii. 9, I wyll be suertye for him, of my handes shalt thou require him. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. x. (1591) 119 His death was now violently required. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 132, I..require My Dukedome of thee, which, perforce I know Thou must restore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 529 Our voluntarie service he requires. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. III. 80 Oliver Cromwell..requir'd, both of the Soldiers and others, the Oath of Fidelity. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 347 The royal commissioners appeared at the Charterhouse to require the submission of the brethren.

b. To ask for (something) as a favour; to beg, entreat, or request (†*of* one). Now *rare.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 247 Thy feet embracyng..Mercy requeeryng, thus I wyl begynne. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, Peleus promised to Jason that he sholde accomplisshe..al that he had required of him. 1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lat. Men* (Camden) 7, I shall not require of your maistership any thing, but oonly that without which noo man can live. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 12 Dame Una, weary Dame,..entrance did requere. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 58/1 Being thirsty he required Water of one

of his Scholars. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 209 They go commission'd to require a Peace. 1788 COWPER *New Year's Gift* 10 What favour then not yet possessed Can I for thee require..? 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 224 Requiring at her hand the greatest gift, A woman's heart.

c. *intr.* To make request or demand.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXCV, To quham for me thou pitousely requere. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xii. (1558) 122 b, Mekely requiryng vnto Scipion To receyue them in thys mortall rage. 1556 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 361 Also I will that myn executors reqwyer on sute for my twentie nobles. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xv. 8 And when the multitude was come vp, they began to require [L. *rogare*] according as alwaies he did vnto them. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 123 Shall burning Ætna, if a sage requires, Forget to thunder, and recall her fires? 1819 KEATS *St. Agnes* vi, They must..require Of Heaven with upward eyes for all that they desire.

d. To ask or request *to* have, etc. Now *rare* (common 1550–1640).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 233 When Achilles was slain, Aiax required to haue his harnesse and weapen. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 322 b, Thambassadors require [L. *petunt*] to have the conditions mitigated. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68, I sadlye requyred, Too confer further. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 12 When hee should haue been tyed to the stake, he required to stand untyed. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 123 He..was informed by his Squire, that a man..required to speak with him. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiv, The Earl's chamberlain..informed Tressilian that his lord required to speak with him.

6. To demand as necessary or essential on general principles, or in order to comply with or satisfy some regulation.

1415 *Crowned King* 37 A..subsidie..To be rered in the reaume as reson requyred. 1477 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, parl. x. c. 73 That ilk heck of the said cruves be three inch wide, as the auld statute requiris. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. c iv b, If thou wilt haue of mine Then right requireth that I haue part of thine. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 82 The kinges rode about the felde as honor of armes required. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 223 To wair thair lyfes as thair dewetie and detfull obedience requyris. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 201 If the Gentiles, whom no law inspired, By nature did what was by law required [etc.]. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 51 All is for want of such Admeasurement as the Act required. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVIII. (1788) 204 The spirit of their present constitution requires that the king should be feared. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 317 Public use required she should be known.

b. To demand or call for as appropriate or suitable in the particular case; to need for some end or purpose. † *Required to*, requisite for.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 374 Whan that the cas required it, The commune profit koude she redresse. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 359 Their magnitude a larger lond requyreth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The condicyons requyred to a pilgrym that entendeth to go to the erthly Jerusalem. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 Howe can men discerne such vertues in him as be required in a mightye prynce? 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 108 If the businesse bee of any difficulty,..it requires hast of your Lordship. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. Rdr., That great Industry, or Accurate judgment,..required to such a Work. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 123 Every one of these Towers..required an Army to take them. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 2 A Computation of the expences of the Building, and of the time required to go through with it. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 110 An acre of ground will require ten pound of seed. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 581/2 Irony, like Satire, is one of those edged tools which require skilful handling. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 8 Cities and towns, the various haunts of men, Require the pencil; they defy the pen. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 7 (1879) 39 More than 1,200,000 Earths would be required to make one Sun.

c. To demand as a necessary help or aid; hence, to stand in need of; to need, want.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 53 In grauel wole thei growe But moist bothe erthe & ayer they ther require. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 Trewe metalle requeryth noon allay. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 15 In many thyngys, ..nature requyryth the dylygence of man. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 61 The defence of fraud and falset necessarlie requeris a cloke of finȝeit eloquence. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 46 So doth one of these two alwayes require the others helpe. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 412 Great acts require great means of enterprise. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 60 Light labour..Just gave what life required, but gave no more. 1849 M. ARNOLD *To Republican Friend*, For such doing they require not eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 62 The body which is in health requires neither medical nor any other aid.

d. *It requires*, there is need for, it is necessary to have, etc. (Usually const. with *inf.*)

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 44 Surely it does not require a palace to be happy with Mary. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 It required all the personal influence of the king to check..his irritated followers. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 476/2 It requires the talents of a Boileau..to play the part of a *flâneur* with any success.

7. *intr.* To be requisite or necessary. Now *rare*.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1962 And pwnice them quhar pwnysing Requeris. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXVI. 334 Ye shall fynde the men of warr suche as to dedes of armes requyreth. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Reading Script.* I. (1859) 8 If it shall require to teach any truth or reprove false doctrine. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* VIII. 168 It does not require to be professionally conversant with the sick to be sensible, that [etc.]. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 24 (1875) 79 To produce that orderly consciousness..there requires the assimilation of each impression to others.

8. a. To feel, or be under, a necessity *to* do something.

1805 tr. *Lafontaine's Hermann & Emilia* I. 161 'Louisa', said he to her, 'I require to behold you a wife'. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 58 The wise man..requires to be engaged in deeper and more perplexing matters. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 104 This is all of the great migratory movement which we require to know.

b. To fall necessarily, to need, *to be* done, etc.

1842 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 259 It is a task which requires to be performed. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xvii. 277 In speaking of the state of mankind..two facts require to be explained. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 253 The wicked are miserable because they require to be punished.

III. † **9.** *trans.* To seek after, search for. Also, to inquire after; to call upon, summon. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 218 These fiedde till thei come be-fore the yate;..and these other come vpon hem that right straytly hem required. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 They theire lost feloes with long talck greedye requyred. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* XXXIX. 13 The memorie of him shal not depart, and his name shal be required [L. *requiretur*] from generation to generation. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. XXIV, Though the glory of the Lord ore-flow The earth,..Yet waters he in waters doth requere. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CCLVI, Those who have none sit round where once it was And with full eyes each wonted room require. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* III. 160 In vain he burns..And in himself his former self requires. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 945 But the brave chiefs..wandering o'er the camp, required their lord. 1742 GRAY *West* 6 A different Object do these Eyes require. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 548 The sheriff is to cause the defendant to be required at five successive county-courts.

† **b.** To search into, investigate, pursue. *Obs.*—[1]

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 16 It is needeful also for some places of Scripture, that this question bee required.

Hence **Requi·red** *ppl. a.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 65 The ministration, and required office. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 234 Now for want of these requir'd Conueniences, her delicate tendernesse will finde it selfe abus'd. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. III. 80 Some of the Soldiers..took the requir'd Oath. 1849 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 198 Then will the final arc A. B. C. D. read off on the circle be ten times the required angle. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 291 The points *H* and *K* will lie on the required conic.

Requirement (rɪ'kwaɪə·ɪmĕnt). [-MENT.]

† **1.** The act of requiring; a requisition, request.

1530 GARDINER in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) I. 290 My Lord Cardinal, that obtained his legacy by our late Sovereign Lord's requirements at Rome.

† **2.** The fact of being requisite; necessity. *Obs.*—[1]

1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 248 Mr. Speaker would not without requirement mention the name Danvers.

3. That which is required or needed; a want, need.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiii. 125 For this Justice is but the distributing to every thing according to the requirements of its nature. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Requirement*, the Thing required. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 79 We must prepare beforehand the entire daily requirements of the sick. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 422, £15,000 would have amply met the requirements of the county.

b. That which is called for or demanded; a condition which must be complied with.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 39. 144 Has any individual, or church, or nation, ever yet come up to their [the Scriptures'] generally acknowledged requirements? 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 106 The other professors are under more stringent requirements to teach.

Requi·rer. Now *rare*. [f. REQUIRE *v.* + ER[1].] One who requires.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. XXXIII. 98 They said, they had sene and herde dyuers ensamples of requyrers and nat requyrers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXIII. 395 The requirers of those playes, are honored; and why then are the plaiers of them reproched? 1611 FLORIO, *Richieditore*, a requirer, a requester. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. XX. § 22 Wodsets are also taken off by Premonition or Requisition,..yet so that the requirer may pass from his requisition. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* (1885) I. 71 Christ..a Requirer of mercy, a Praiser of purity of heart.

Requi·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Request, demand; requisition.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 313 At þe prayer and requirynge of pope Gregory, Gy of Marchia..chasede him out of þat londes. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1330 Schir Gawane the gay, throu requiring, Gart the souerane..Cary to the castel. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue, Heret. Affirm.* b j b, The letter according to the requiring of Christ,..leadeth us to the death of Sin. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 358 The matter may be so handled, as that He may take no delight in His owne requirings. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 139 A requiring of him to deliver up his office. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Requirement*,..a requiring. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. XX, The oath lays a snare..and I do not perceive, that the requiring of it..produces any good effect. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 128 Hear the requiring, Bring wood for firing.

† **Requi·ry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y: cf. *inquiry*.] Request, demand.

1598 FLORIO, *Requisitione*, requisition, requirie. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 40 To doe homage to King Henry..requiring but 3. monthes space after requiry. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 117 Answer God, O England! Prince and people, in this requiry of his.

† **Requise(d,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *requis*(*e*, pa. pple. of OF. *requerre*: see REQUIRE *v.*] Required.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 The forme and maner, that in suche a case is requise and accustumed to be done. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. *iv, To drawe as wel the Iewes as Gentils to God, it was requised that a newe Couenant shulde be made.

Requisite (re·kwizit), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 requysite, -yte, (6 -ytt), requisyte, (5 -ques-), 6–7 requisit, etc. [ad. L. *requisīt-us*, pa. pple. of *requīrĕre* to REQUIRE.]

A. *adj.* Required by circumstances or the nature of things, necessary, indispensable.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 38/2 Asmany and such Writtes..as to hir shal be requisite in that partie. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 102 There are ye wote well two poyntes requisite vnto saluacion. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xii. 97 If he be thus helplessly distract, Tis requisite his office be resignde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 687 A good Nose is requisite also, to smell out worke for th'other Sences. 1659 THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 504 Supposing the belief of Christianity to be a condition requisite to the having of God's Spirit. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. l. 97 Martial law, so requisite to the support of discipline, was exercised upon the soldiers. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 36 One is expected to have obtained all requisite classical knowledge at school. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 28 We can hardly say that capital is as requisite to production as land and labour.

B. *sb.* That which is required or necessary; something indispensable.

1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 224 They doe whollye reste for meate, drinke, and other requisits to lyfe, upon the providence of God. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* p. viii, You think it more suitable to the requisites of the present Age, to depress Scepticism. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 ₱ 5 Till all the requisites which imagination can suggest are gathered together. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIII. 76 Alas! he wants the requisites to rise, The true connexion, the availing ties. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 315 The form of febrifuge which combines..the two requisites of efficacy and economy.

† **Requisite,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec.] *trans.* To request or require.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* I. 147 Paying there-of 3erly to hym & to his eyeris or to his assynys oon rose..whenne þey been conueniently requisityd or Axid.

† **Re·quisitely,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. REQUISITE *a.* + -LY[2].] Necessarily.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XLV. (1674) 60 Learning, which is born and bred in poverty, was requisitely to live therein, as in her particular Element. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 65 Properly præliminari, antecedaneous and very requisitly assistent to the advance of the inquisitiv Readers judgment.

Requisiteness (re·kwizitnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being requisite or necessary; needfulness, necessity.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* V. XXIII. 726 Which they steepe in the decoction of the seed or flowers of hops.. greatly standing vpon the requisitenes of their hops thereunto. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. V. XX. 303 In some few cases the requisiteness and danger of destructive valour may make its Actions become a vertuous Patriot. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii. § 11. 104 An additional proof of the requisiteness of attending to the customs of the East. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. v. § 3 That particular condition..whose requisiteness..we happen to be insisting on at the moment. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. XXVII. 20 The general reported the ensuing quarrel as a proof of..the requisiteness of troops for the support of 'the laws'.

Requisition (rekwizi·ʃən), *sb.* [a. F. *réquisition* (12th c.), or ad. L. *requīsītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *requīrĕre* to REQUIRE.]

1. a. The action of († requesting or) requiring; a († request or) demand made by a person.

1503 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 201 [Our] instaunt petition to make an instrument..and the noble men standing about to be witnes[ses, as] we made like requisition. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 485 Quhais requisitioun being bayth ressonabill, and honorabill [etc.]. 1620 in *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 533 Neither of them ought to deny it: provided the same requisition be seasonably made, not upon rash and precipitate advice. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. CCLXXIV. 253, I am sure you would have written, according to your engagement and my requisition. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 66 With this requisition..Montezuma was so obsequious as to comply. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXXII, I obey your requisition and inquire the purpose of it. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* XLII. (1865) V. 143 The legatus was compelled to send his son to Rome as the bearer of these requisitions.

b. A requirement, necessary condition.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* VII. (1852) 196 How gloriously does the Christian atonement meet this requisition! 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. VIII. § 59 It would be..a great mistake to imagine that the requisitions for academical degrees were ever much insisted on. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 7 It is to be accounted for..by that neglect of the chief requisition of philosophy which has been already pointed out.

2. The (*or* an) action of formally requiring or calling upon one to perform some action, discharge some duty, etc.; † the fact of being so called upon. Also, a written demand of this nature.

In earlier use chiefly a Sc. (legal) term (cf. 2 b).

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 149 Quhairof as yit thair can be na redress had for na requisitioun that the Wardane of Scotland can mak. *Ibid.* II. 192 Alexander..requirit and desyrit him to entir the said maister Thomas to the said Alexander within sex dayis efter his requisitioun. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 117 If either of the two recover from France, Places belonging to the other, he shall, upon requisition, restore them within a month. 1747 in Kames *Dict. Decis.* (1797) IV. 161 A tenant..having affirmed, that he made requisition to the heritor for that purpose, it was questioned, if he could be allowed to prove the requisition by witnesses. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. 1792 II. 315 The reasons for taking away the penalties..and for refusing to establish them on the riotous requisition of 1780. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 558 According to the by-laws of the Company, there can be no ballot except on a requisition signed by nine proprietors. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 3/7 He stated that during his lesseeship of the Lyceum he had spent 45,000*l.* on the house..some of this voluntarily and some under 'requisitions'.

b. *Sc. Law.* 'A demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid, or an obligation fulfilled.'

1681 Stair *Instit.* I. xx. § 22. 410 Requisition requires also the same solemnities that Premonition requires. 1693 *Ibid.* II. i. § 4 (ed. 2) 162 But even compleat Heretable Rights themselves, containing personal Clauses of Requisition, become Moveable by the Requisition or Charge. *a* 1768 Erskine *Instit. Law Scot.* II. ii. § 16 (1773) I. 175 Requisition used by a creditor upon a right of wadset. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 855 In certain cases, requisition is necessary to put the debtor *in mora*; and then the proper way of proving requisition is by a notarial instrument.

3. The action of requiring a certain amount or number of anything to be furnished; a demand or order of this nature, *esp.* one made upon a town, district, etc., to furnish or supply anything required for military purposes.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. vii. (1869) II. 201 It has been proposed..that the colonies should be taxed by requisition. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 171 A requisition was made of the six thousand auxiliaries, which the States General were..obliged to furnish. *c* 1806 Sir R. Wilson *Cape Gd. Hope* in *Life* (1862) I. App. ix. 391 The cavalry was mounted by requisition on the best horses of the country. 1860 Woolsey *Introd. Internat. Law* § 129 After the battle of Jena..the requisition upon humbled Prussia was more than a hundred millions of francs. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 338/1 Supplies are now..stored in magazines in rear of an army, and a requisition is made on them for the daily wants of the troops. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xxii. 141 When the inhabitants are hostile, and refuse to comply with the requisition, an intimation that..they will be taken by force, usually has the desired effect.

attrib. 1806 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 11 Feb. in *Life* (1862) I. v. 307, I..have been on several committees to fix the price of requisition horses.

4. The state or condition of being called or pressed into service or use. In phrases: **a.** *To put* (*place, call*) *in* (or *into*) *requisition.*

1796 Charlotte Smith *Marchmont* IV. 56 His eldest son ..having been put in requisition: he was himself, he said, too old for a soldier. 1815 Helen M. Williams *Narr. Events France* xi. 244 As the carriages arrived near the bridge, they were immediately put in requisition [to transport the wounded]. 1827 Southey *Penins. War* II. 477 He placed all horses and mares above a certain height in requisition for the French armies. 1831 W. Godwin *Thoughts Man* 84 When the first novelty of his pieces was gone, they were seldom called into requisition. 1877 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) I. 152 The old terrors, the old bugbears, were at once put in requisition.

b. (*To be*) *in* (constant, etc.) *requisition.*

a 1817 W. Beloe *Sexagenarian* I. 333 The guillotine was (to use their abominable jargon) in constant requisition. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. iii, That duty done, once more the straw hat and Sultan were in requisition. 1868 T. H. Key *Philol. Ess.* 204 The words..are with them in constant requisition.

Requisition (rekwizi·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. mod.F. *réquisitionner* (Littré *Suppl.*).]

1. *trans.* **a.** To require (anything) to be furnished for military purposes; to put in requisition.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. viii, Such hundredfold miscellany of teams, requisitioned or lawfully owned, making way,..rolled here to right and to left. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Dec., The Government authorised the prefects and sous-prefects to requisition such horses as might be needed. 1881 Henty *Cornet of Horse* viii. (1888) 74 A considerable portion of the allied army were quartered..in large convents requisitioned for the purpose.

b. To make demands upon (a town, etc.).

1870 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The French Army of the North, after permitting Amiens and Rouen to be..requisitioned by the enemy [etc.]. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xxii. 141 When it is intended to requisition a village or town, all the outlets should be guarded.

2. To make requisition for; to demand, call for, request to have or get.

1874 Burnand *My Time* xiv. 113 Everything necessary for his departure..had to be requisitioned hastily. 1882 Besant *Revolt of Man* xii, They..drove about the country requisitioning provisions. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 11/1 May I requisition your fairness to a political opponent to be allowed to point out [etc.]. 1892 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 3/3 He gets a weekly list of all new publications, and requisitions what he thinks he will be able to sell.

b. To press into service; to make demands on.

1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xxxiii, And so the hospitalities of the little inn were requisitioned to the utmost.

c. To call upon, call in, for some purpose.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 7/4 The military had to be requisitioned. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 292 Seven men with shovels were requisitioned.

Hence **Requisi·tioning** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1871 *Daily News* 19 Sept., In our camp..we are discussing the requisitioning capabilities of London. .. In these latter days we do not call it plunder, we call it requisitioning.

Requisi·tionally, *adv. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. Requisition *sb.*] By means of military requisitions.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 II. xii. 101 So wonderful are the resources of France when requisitionally called forth.

Requisi·tionist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who makes a requisition.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 442 To make each sturdy requisitionist repent of having set his hand to the call. 1852 J. H. Newman *Scope Univ. Educ.* 67 They call the demand tyrannical, and the requisitionists bigots or fanatics. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 135 There were pledges sufficient..to satisfy the most rigorous requisitionists.

† **Requi·sitive,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ive.] Expressing a request; of the nature of requiring. Also *elipt.* as *sb.*

1751 Harris *Hermes* I. viii. (1765) 143 If we interrogate, 'tis the Interrogative Mode; if we require 'tis the Requisitive. *Ibid.* 154 The Requisitive or Imperative has no first Person of the singular.

Requisitor (rɪkwi·zitə(r)). *rare.* [f. *requīsīt-*, ppl. stem of L. *requīrĕre* + -or.] One who makes a requisition or requisitions.

1790–93 Helen M. Williams *Lett. France* (1796) IV. 18 (Jod.), It was now decreed..that the property, which each individual possessed, should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any publick requisitors. 1894 H. Fishwick *Lancashire* 279 The result was that the requisitors themselves summoned the meeting.

† **Requisito·rial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réquisitorial* (Littré).] = Requisitory *a.* 1.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5491/2 M. Manteuffel..has..presented Requisitorial Letters.., for the Passage of the Saxon Troops through the King of Prussia's Dominions. 1755 Magens *Insurances* 270 Upon Receipt of a requisitorial Order from the..Honourable Regency at Oldenburg.

Requi·sitory, *sb. rare.* [ad. F. *réquisitoire*: cf. next.] In French legal practice, the demand made by a public prosecutor for the punishment of the accused on the charges stated.

1824 *Examiner* 494/2 The requisitory or charge was then read, and..the Crown lawyer prayed for a very moderate penalty. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 938/1 What rendered his requisitory still more interesting..was the relationship of the orator to the hapless Bompard.

Requisitory (rɪkwi·zitŏri), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *requisitōri-us* (see Requisite and -ory), or obs. F. *réquisitoire* (1403).]

1. a. Of the nature of, expressing or conveying, a request or requisition.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/1 Havyng the King oure Soveraigne Lordes gracious Letters of prive seal requisitorie unto the Duc. 1449 *Ibid.* 150/2 Wherfore the Kyng..do write his letters requisitorie, and sende his mesages for due reformation to have be hadde in this behalve. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. 305 Upon the 18th March, 1570, the Duke addressed a requisitory letter to the alcades, corregidors, and other judges of Castile, empowering them to carry the sentence into execution.

b. Capable of making a requisition.

1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 78 Their power .. was only requisitory, and these requisitions were addressed to the several Legislatures.

† **2.** Sought on purpose. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1621 Lodge *Summary of Du Bartas* II. 27 There are two sorts of these dreames, the one, which are called curious or requisitory, to which are referred the dreams sought out ..and obteyned, by wicked vowes and profane sacrifices.

Requi·t, *sb. rare* $^{-1}$. [Cf. next and Quit *sb.*] Requital.

1786 Burns *To J. Smith* vi, The star that rules my luckless lot, Has fated me the russet coat,..But in requit, Has blest me wi' a random shot O' countra wit.

† **Requi·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + Quit *v.*] *trans.* To repay, requite.

Requit in *Morte Arth.* 1680 is prob. a scribal error for *reknit* 'reckoned'.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 52 If ye can this remitte, This gentleman other wise may your loue requitte. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xlviii. 104 In the which thou shalt not onely shew me pleasure, but also binde me to requit thy good will. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 76 The droppes of Blood Shed for my thanklesse Country, are requitted.

Re-quit (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To quit again.

1855 Lynch *Rivulet* LXIV. iii, Home flies the bee, then soon re-quits the hive.

Requi·table, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Requite *v.* + -able.] Capable of being requited.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 578 Good turnes are so long acceptable, as they may be requitable. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 89 God's Favours..,how little they are requitable, for we can give him nothing but his own.

Requital (rɪkwəi·tăl). [f. Requite *v.* + -al.]

1. Return for some service, kindness, etc.; recompense or reward for action or exertion. † Also, power of making a return.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 62 To minister superabundant matter of sufficient requitall. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 First begin a freendshippe, for he wyl make fullye requital. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. i. (1840) 115 So unwelcome are courtesies to them when above their requital. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xi. 48 To receive benefits ..as long as there is hope of requital, disposeth to love. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 175 Whose bold perseverance at length reap'd requital. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* I. (1876) 11 Such and such behaviour [is] to be rendered on his part, such and such sentiments to be manifested as requital on theirs.

b. In phr. *in* († rarely *for*) *requital* (*of*).

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 37 Ready for requitall of such gracious countenance, to vnsheath my sword. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 153 In requital whereof, henceforth, carry your letters your selfe. 1627 Sanderson *Serm., ad Clerum* ii. (1681) 25 Giving such constructions to Gods truth as will for Requital give largest Allowance to their Practices. 1634 Milton *Comus* 626 He..Would sit, and hearken even to extasie, And in requitall ope his leather'n scrip [etc.]. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. v. (1715) 22 In requital of all his former Kindnesses, they basely deserted him. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 172 Requesting a sum of money ..and offering in requital to withdraw from the province. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. (1858) 16 There is not a horse willing to work but can get food and shelter in requital.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A return or repayment (*for* or *of* something).

a 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 360 The best requital that we can make for our good cheer. 1613 Wither *Epigr.* xvi. *To School-master*, Your love doth well deserve to have Better requitalls than are in my power. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 90 All the Duties we can pay our Maker, are less properly Requitals than Restitutions. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 285 He fear'd he should have but a poor requital from the king. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 559 It might seem to be an ungrateful requital of the unquestioned services of the Company.

2. Return or repayment of an injury, etc.; retaliation, revenge. Const. *of*, *for.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Doubting thee Troians blooddye reuengment, And also fearing thee Greekish fyrie requital. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxxii. § 3 If..we should take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by requital. *a* 1602 W. Perkins *Cases Consc.* (1619) 200 Men are content to lay aside all hatred and requitall of euill. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 189 Remember how they mangle our Brittish Names abroad; what trespasse were it, if wee in requitall should as much neglect theirs? 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 106 In requital it may be, for many injuries. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Mar. 5/1 In requital of that shameful act of perfidy.

3. Compensation *for* a want. *rare.*

1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 7 Feb. 5/5 The common sense which, in requital for the want of more showy qualities, we may claim as the attribute of Englishmen.

Requi·tative, *a. rare.* [f. Requite *v.* + -ative.] Serving to requite.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 150 The pandits..allege, that there is produced, in the soul, by good or by bad works, the quality denominated requitative efficacy.

Requi·te, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] Requital.

1561 Preston *Cambyses* Dj, For councel giuen vnto the King is this thy iust requite? 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 3 A drap and a bite's but a sma' requite.

Requite (rɪkwəi·t), *v.* Also 6 -quyte, -quight. [f. Re- (as in *repay*) + *quite*, var. of Quit *v.*]

1. *trans.* To repay, make return for, reward (a kindness, service, etc.).

1529 Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 11 So I shal not fayle to requyte your kyndnes. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Ded., There be two whose benifites to vs can neuer be requited: God, and our parents. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xlvi. (1840) 114 They requited Christ's passion, and died for him who suffered for them. 1683 J. Gadbury *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., He served his Soveraign faithfully, the King as bountifully requites his Services. 1778 Cowper *Let.* 1 Jan., The pleasure of requiting an obligation has always been out of my reach. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. ii. 34 Requiting years of care with contumely. 1854 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 16 His servility was requited with cold contempt.

refl. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 363 To conceal from sight Those acts of goodness, which themselves requite.

b. To repay, make retaliation or return for, to avenge (a wrong, injury, etc.).

1555 Eden *Decades* 131 With so gentell a reuenge requityngе thingratitude of hym. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. 9 Let me this crave,..That first I may that wrong to him requite. 1611 Bible *Gen.* l. 15 Ioseph..will certainely requite vs all the euill which we did vnto him. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 153 To requite their invectives, he made the statutes of provisors. 1820 Shelley *Hom. Merc.* lxv, I will requite..His cruel threat. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 409 Drake..had requited the wrongs inflicted by the Inquisition on English seamen.

absol. 1611 Bible *Jer.* li. 56 The Lord God of recompenses shall surely requite.

2. To repay, make return to (one) for some service, etc.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 275, I am fully determined to requite your Prince with lyke thankefulnes. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 164, I am so poore to requite you, you must looke for nothing but thankes of me. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 228/1 This place, to which Aristotle owed his Birth, he afterwards requited with extraordinary Gratitude. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 244, I was as well able to requite him for a large present as he was to make it. 1790 Cowper *Mother's Pict.* 86, I should ill requite thee to constrain Thy unbounded spirit into bonds again. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 163 [He] Expects from him some tale or minstrel-lay, And afterward requites him with the like.

b. To pay back, make retaliation on (one) for some injury, etc.

c 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* x, Not so much for the injury.. hath Faustus worthily requited this injurious knight. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Hee payes vs shot for shot; Well, wee shall requite him. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* 47 It is hard when they come to accuse us of blood guiltiness, I could requite him with a black list of murthers and Massacres. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 392 He but requites me for his own misdeed. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xxx. 313 The lady had the last word, but was requited with a blow.

† **c.** *refl.* To avenge (oneself). *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VII. iii. (1614) 669 The Indians ..slew many Tartars, who could not see to requite themselues thorow the smoke.

† **3.** To repay with the like; to return (a visit).

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxi. 102 b, Jesus .. requited their question with an other. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert in *Life* (1886) 202, I spent my time much in the visits of the princes,..who did ever punctually requite my visits.

† **b.** To salute (one) in return. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 49 They him saluted, standing far afore; Who, well them greeting, humbly did requight. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 587 Lowly they him saluted in meeke wise; But he..scarce vouchsafe them to requite.

4. To make return of; to give or do in return *for* something. † Also with double obj.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 185 If I speake truth, and..For graunt of life requite thee large amendes. 1555 Eden *Decades* 7 They serue them with lyke sause, requitinge deathe for deathe. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 779 They are iustified freely, because working nothing, and requiting nothing.

they are iustified by onely faith. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 60. 296 In case of *talio*, or requiting like for like. **1877** C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxvi. (1879) 431 To requite like for like was assumed as both just and righteous.

†**5.** To take the place of, to make up for, to counterbalance or compensate. *Obs.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 5 Pembrokshere reacheth to the Ryver Taf, and then Carmarthenshere requiteing it, reaches to the Ryver Cledde. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. (1672) 80 Which is a way of intelligence very strange, and would requite the lost Art of Pythagoras, who could read a reverse in the Moon. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 184 From whence will naturally flow..scarcity and poverty to requite their luxury before. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 76 Thy Mother well deserves that short delight, The nauseous Qualms of..Travel to requite.

Hence **Requi·ted** *ppl. a.* (only in *ill-* or *well-requited*); **Requi·ting** *vbl. sb.* Also †**Requi·teful** *a.*, making due return; †**Requi·teless** *a.*, unrequited, without requital; **Requi·tement**, requital, revenge.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 899 Wallace.., Great patriot heroe! ill *requited chief! **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, There is enough of employment for them; well requited employment, too. **1607** MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. i, Yet were you never that *requiteful mistress That grac'd me with one favour. **1607** NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 227 It would not beare a crop of requitefull increase. **1603** J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 68 For this, his loue *requitelesse doth approue, He gaue her beeing, meerly of free grace. **1606** CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* III. i, Why fayth, deare friend, I would not die requiteless. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 17 b, The erle Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nacion and frendes, entendyng a *requitement if it were possible of the same..did gather a houge armie. **1893** *Strand Mag.* V. 347/2 Dark deeds of requitement. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 18 b, Thankefulnesse is a *requityng of loue, for loue. **1578** GOLDING tr. *Seneca's Benef.* (title-p.), The Dooing, Receyving, and Requyting of Good Turnes.

Requiter (*rĭkwəi·tə*). [f. REQUITE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who requites.

1595 *Quest of Enquirre* (1881) 19 Bee of good cheare, Brother, you are not the first that hath trauild for an vnkinde requiter. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. A 4 b, For which..God made me amply his requiter. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1700 I. 41 Honour..is a virtue which renders a man..a grateful resenter and requiter of courtesies. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 356 His grand Patron and..bounteous Requiter. **1881** *American* III. 182 The ungrateful requiter of the kindness of such friends.

Requo·te (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To quote again.

1817 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 217 Mr. Southey requoted Mr. Canning's quotation. **1889** CHILD *Ballads* III. 305/1 Sidney's words, though perhaps a hundred times requoted since they were cited by Addison, cannot be omitted here.

Requovir, obs. form of RECOVER *v.*

Requoyle, obs. form of RECOIL *sb.* and *v.*

Rer, obs. form of REAR *v.*[1]

†**Re·rage.** *Obs.* Also 5 **rereage, 6 rearage, 7 reradge.** [Aphetic f. OF. *arerage*: see ARREARAGE.] Arrears of payment; the state of being in arrears, etc. (Common *c* 1400–1550.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 246, I haue mo maneres thorw rerages than thorw *miseretur et commodat. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1680 He wylle gyfe a rekenyng that rewe salle aftyre, ..Or þe rereage be requit of rentez þat he claymez. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 128 So slyly, þat þe lord is in þi dette, þere þou schuldyst ben in reragys. **1530** *Proper Dyaloge* in *Roy's Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 139 Wherby the comones sufferinge damage The hole lande is brought in to rerage. *c* **1550** BALE *K. Johan* 1752 Shall they pay no tribute yf the realme stond in rerage? **1636** HEYWOOD *Challenge* IV. i. Wks. 1874 V. 50, I needs most freely must acquit all debts 'Twixt you and mee, and there Ingeniously Confesse my selfe in rerage.

Rerai·l (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To replace (railway engines, etc.) upon the rails.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Terms* 283 Rerailing .. is done with screw jacks and timber blocking, or with ramps. **1889** *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 346/2 They are supposed to .. have made possible the rerailing of the engine.

Rerai·se (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To raise again.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶ 2 This must be mended in the Matrice by re-raising it to its due Thickness. **1863** H. SPENCER *Ess.* III. 34 Subsequently he re-raises this apparent anomaly when saying [etc.]. **1884** *Law Times* LXXVII. 411/2 Not only would this .. re-raise the question as to the power of the committee, but [etc.].

Rerd(e, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1–3 **reord(e, 3 rorde, 4–5 rurd(e, ruerde, reword; 3–4 rerde, 3–6 rerd, 5 rerid, reryd, 6 (8–9) reird, 8–9 reerd; 4 rearde, 6, 9 reard, 8 raird.** [OE. *reord* voice, cry, = OHG. *rarta* voice, melody, Goth. *razda* voice, speech, language, ON. *rödd, radd-* voice, song: the further etym. is uncertain. After 1400 almost exclusively Sc., usually in senses 2 b and 3.]

†**1.** Voice, utterance, cry. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2556 Hordweard oncniow mannes reorde. *a* **900** CYNEWULF *Christ* 510 Englas twegen..cleopedon..ofer wera mengu beorhtan reorde. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) CXXXVII. 5 Eorðan kyningas..gehyrdan hlude reorde, þines muðes .. word. *c* **1200** ORMIN 16664 Þu mahht herenn gastess rerd Wiþþ erþliȝ flæshess ære. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 311 Ȝet thu ..telst that ich ne can noȝt singe, Ac al mi rorde [*v.r.* reorde] is woning. *a* **1300** *Vox & Wolf* 114 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 61 He com to the putte, thene vox i-herde; He him kneu wel by his rerde. **1340** *Ayenb.* 211 Lhord god yhyer mine bene and mine rearde þet ich grede to þe. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 387 With a renyst reryd þis reson he said.

2. A loud or noisy cry; noise or din made by crying or roaring; † a noisy tongue.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 910 He criede and makede rewli rerd. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 390 Sumne..Rwly wyth a loud rurd rored for drede. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2073 Than kest he up so lathly rerde, Ful mani folk myht he have ferde. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. ix. 804 Þa bestis..oyssis wiþ gret rerde to rare. *c* **1480** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. 23 Ryfand his hair, he cryit with ane reird. **1721** KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 44 A house with a Reek, and a Wife with a Reerd will soon make a Man run to the Door. **1819** HOGG *Jacobite Relics, Q. Anne* vi, Then she ga'e a reirde, Made a' the smiths to glowr.

b. Uproar or clamour made by a number of persons (or animals).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 94 Thik was the clud of kayis and crawis, .. The rerd of thame raiss to the sky. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 34 Na man wist quhat wes to be done, throw reird of men and beistis. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 86 [They] brak about him witht sic ane reird and clamour. **1718** RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xix, Sic a reird ran thro' the rout. **1791** J. LEARMONT *Poems* 167 Their raird rang rudely owr the lift. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* ii, Then the reird raise, and..murdered I suld hae been, without remeid. **1894** *Northumbld. Gloss., Reard, Reerd*, riot, confusion.

3. Noise or din of any kind.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12697 Þe remnond..Herd þe rurde & þe ryfte of þe rank schippis. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 208 Gret rerd thar rais all sammyn quhar thai ryd. **1508** DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 241 For reird it semyt that the raynbow brak. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 75 Sa huge nois rais be reird and sowne of bellis. **1585** JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 13 With threatning thunders, making monstrous reard. **1715** RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xiii, Back gate..she loot a fearfu' raird. **1806** R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 243 Till far and near, wood, rock and cave, The thunderin' reird return.

Rerd(e, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 (**riord-**), **reordian, 2 -ien, 5–6 rerde, reird, 6 reard,** 6 (9) **raird.** [OE. *reordian*, f. *reord*: see prec.]

†**1.** *intr.* To speak, discourse. *Obs.*

Beowulf 3025 Sceal .. se wonna hrefn .. fela reordian. *a* **900** CYNEWULF *Christ* 196 Þa seo femne..þus reordode. *a* **1000** *Genesis* 1253 Þa reordade rodera waldend..& þa worde cwæð. *c* **1205** LAY. 22173 He reordien gan and þas word sæide.

2. To make a noise; to roar, resound, etc.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* Ixxvii. 608 (Wemyss), Syne efter it begouth to wax, And within him rerd and rax. *c* **1470** *Gol. & Gaw.* 914 The rochis reirdit with the rasch, quhen thai samyne rane. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. v. 68 The wod resoundis schill, .. The hillis reirdis. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 233 With buglis blast quhill rairdit all the ryce. **1585** MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* xii, Can thunder reird the higher for a horne? **1824** MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 403 Ice is said to be rairding, when it is cracking.

Hence **Re·rding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also †**Re·rdour,** clamour, tumult. *Obs. rare* −1.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 277 Sic reirdour raiss amang thame vp and doun. *Ibid.* II. 462 Quhill all the rochis with thair reirding rang. **1591–1603** JAS. I *Sonett, Poet. Exercises*, The rearding thunders, and the blustering winds.

†**Rere,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic for *arere*: see ABREAR *v.* and cf. REIR *v.*] *intr.* or *trans.* To retreat, or cause to retreat.

The sense in the second quot. is not quite clear, but connexion with OE. *hréran* to move, stir, seems unlikely.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 71 Non stode Harald dynt, þat bifor him kam. Þe rouht of þare rascaile he did it rere & ryme. *?a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2810 Alle that rewlyde in the rowtte they rydene awaye, So rewdly they rere theys ryalle knyghttes.

†**Rere,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; app. related to REERE *sb.*] *intr.* To resound; to cry, roar.

c **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 13 Throw thir cliftis so cleir,..I rakit till ane Reveir, That ryallye reird [*v.r.* apperd]. *Ibid.* 638 Thai come.., Thir fowlis of rigour, With a gret reir. Than rerit thir Merlȝeonis that mountis so hie. **1508** DUNBAR *Flyting* 236 Cry grace, tykis face, or I the checo and sley; Oule, rere [*v.r.* rare] and ȝowle.

Rere, *adv. rare* −1. [var. REAR *a.*[1]] Rearwards.

1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XX. 43 Aruns, with rere his belly facing, comes.

Rere-, comb. form: see REAR-.

Rere, obs. form of REAR *sb.*[3], *a.*[2], and *v.*; var. REERE noise. *Obs.*

†**Rere-account.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **-accompt.** [RERE-.] A subsequent account or reckoning.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 19 Rendered in the rereaccompt of stuff. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. xxii. 149 Such reckonings without the host are ever subject to a rere-account. **1650** — *Pisgah* II. i. v. 357 This insinuates that at this rere-account, the Talents were Talents indeed.

Re-rea·d (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To read over again; to peruse a second time. (Common in 19th c.)

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. i, Cecilia read and re-read this letter. **1794** ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 347, I am too busily employed in more necessary concerns to re-read ..his works. **1848** THACKERAY *Let.* in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 398, I have been re-reading the *Hoggarty Diamond* this morning. **1876** F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 78 The immortal..poets of our race are to be read and re-read.

Hence **Re-rea·d** *ppl. a.*; **Re-rea·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 386 Perhaps a rereading of 'Lear'. **1893** W. C. ROBINSON tr. *Ten Brink's Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 80 The often re-read work of the Roman philosopher. **1898** R. F. HORTON *Commandm. Jesus* vi. 85 These five re-readings of the Mosaic regulations.

Rere-arch, variant of REAR-ARCH.

†**Rere-ban(d.** [a. OF. *rereban* (Wace, etc.).] obs. var. ARRIÈRE-BAN.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3685 Þi rereban þou do of-sende; To awreke [þe] þou haue in mende. **1523** [see ARRIÈRE-BAN]. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* ciii. 341 Then he sent for his rerebande, as farre as his empyre stretched.

†**Rere-banquet.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **reere-, 7 reer-, rear-.** [Cf. REBE-SUPPER.] A 'banquet' or collation taken after dinner or supper.

1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Rere banket, *ralias*. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xvi. (1886) 52 The fairies or witches being at a reere banket. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 288 He came..in the after noone, and finding the king at a rere-banquet, .. turned back againe. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 235 He devided repast into three meales every day at the least, and sometime into foure, to wit, Breakefast, Dinner, Supper and rere-bankets. **1620** tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 26 b, Being disposed to a rere-banquet after dinner. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 286 Accoutred with a reere-banket to belull the abused soule with the sleepe of an incessant surfeit. **1659** *Lady Alimony* C j, Balls, Treats, Reer-Banquets, Theatral Receipts To solace tedious hours.

fig. **1602** FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* Introd. 6 The booke of Littletons tenures is their breakfast, their dinner, their boier, their supper, and their rere-banquet.

Rere-brace. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **rer(e)bras.** [a. AF. **rerebras*, f. *rere-* back + *bras* arm: cf. VAMBRACE.] Armour for the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow (originally a plate protecting the back of the arm only).

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10030 Hym self was armed..Wyþ..Vaumbras & rerbras. *?a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2566 An alet enamelde he oches in sondire, Bristes þe rerebrace with the bronde ryche. **1411** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 A pare of vambrace and rerebrace, a pare of legge herneys. **1441** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. liv, Like men of were, with brest plate, vambrace & rerebrace. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. vi. 379/2 We sholde take with us rerebras and vanbras & gloues of plate.

1824 *Archaeologia* XX. 503 In later times the armour for the arm was distinguished into the vambrace, elbow-piece, brassart (the same as rerebrace) and pauldron. **1830** SKELTON *Meyrick's Antient Rome* Pl. IX. 5 The rere-brace with its long armed gauntlet for the bridle arm.

†**Rere-brake.** *Obs.*−1 (Meaning uncertain.) 'Probably the projection put on the crupper to prevent the horseman being pushed over the horse's tail by the thrust of a lance' (Meyrick).

1422–61 *Treat. Peaceable Joust.* in Meyrick *Antient Armour* (1824) III. Gloss. s.v., A rerebrake with a roule of lethir well stuffid.

†**Rere-cord.** *Obs. rare.* (Meaning uncertain.)

1334–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 526 In 1 Rerecord et reparacione dicte carecte, *3d.* **1353–4** *Ibid.* 554 Et in.. Whypcord et rerecordes empt., *5s. 3d.*

†**Rere-county.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. AF. *rere-counté* (Anglo-L. *retro-comitatus*): see COUNTY 1 4.] A subsidiary county-court, held by the sheriff on the day after the regular one.

[**1285** *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 39 (*Stat. Westm.*) In pleno Comitatu, vel in retro Comitatu, ubi fit colleccio denariorum Domini Regis. *c* **1290** *Fleta* II. lxvii. § 18 (1647) 151 In pleno Comitatu, vel saltem in crastino die post Comitatum, qui quidem dies dicitur Retro-comitatus. **1328** *Act* 2 *Edw. III*, c. 5 Que ceux que livrer volent lour briefs as viscountes, les livrent en plein Counte, ou en rerecounte.]

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 241 b, Rere county .. seemes by those statutes to bee some publike place which the Sheriffe appointed for the receiving of the kings mony after that his county court was done. [**1810** *Stat. Realm* I. 258/2 That they which will deliver their Writs to the Sheriff, shall deliver them in the full County, or in the Rere County.]

Re-rede·lve, *v. rare* −1. [See RE- 4 b.] *trans.* To delve a third time.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 532 In March he delves them, re-re-delves, and dresses.

†**Rere-demain.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **-mayne, -maine.** [Later form of REBE-MAIN; the reason of the *de* is not clear.] A back-handed stroke.

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 35 b, But al such plagues, calamities and troubles..I shall with a reredemayne..make them rebounde to our commen enemye. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XVI. l, Such a blow he lent him as he past, Vpon his shoulders, from the reredemaine. *Ibid.* XLII. xlvii, Right blowes and reardemaine he striketh many.

Rere-do·rter. *rare.* Also 6 **-our.** [RERE-.] A privy situated at the back of the dormitory in a convent or monastery.

?a **1500** *MS. Arundel* 146 (Halliw.), If any suster in the rere-dortour, otherwyse callyd the house of esemente, behave her unwomanly. **1892** W. H. ST. J. HOPE in Venables *Chron. de Parco Lude* Introd. 55 This communicated directly at its southern end with the rerodorter. **1900** — in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* XV. 354 The rere-dorter built after the fire was 92 feet long.

Reredos (*rī·ədɒs*). Forms: 4–5 **rerdos(e, 5 -doos(e; 5–6 reredosse,** (5 **-doos, -dose, -doce, -des,** 6 **-doyse,** 6–7 **-dorse**), 4– **reredos; 6 reyredewse; 6 reerdos, rardros,** (7 **-dess**); **7 reardashe, -dorse; 5 redoce, 6 -doss, -dorse, -drosse; 5 reddos.** [a. AF. **reredos* (cf. *arere-dos*, 1399 in *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 431/2), f. *rere-* RERE- + *dos* back: see DOSS *sb.*[1] and DORSE *sb.*[1] Also in Anglo-L. as *retrodorsorium* (14th c.).

In eccl. use the word is common during the 15th cent., rare in the 16th, and from about 1550 appears to have been practically obsolete until revived in the 19th c. The earliest dictionaries which give it are those of Craig (1848) and Ogilvie (1850). In a number of early examples it is impossible to determine the precise sense intended.]

1. *Eccl.* **a.** An ornamental facing or screen of stone or wood covering the wall at the back of

an altar, frequently of ornate design, with niches, statues, and other decorations.

1372–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 180 In contr. facta pro le Rerdose ad magnum altare in ecclesia (de Merington). 1376–7 *Ibid.* 585 In exp...pro cariacione del Rerdos. 1419 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 396 In ornamentum summi Altaris dictæ ecclesiæ Cath. Ebor., videlicet Reredose. 1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 Fro the reredos atte the high auter vnto the quere dore. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 [I bequeath] x. marks to the peyntyng rerdoos and table at Seynt Marie avter of the story of Magnificat. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 267 The goodly reyredewse is so full of dust and copwebbes that by lyklyode it shalbe shortly lost. *c* 1541 in *Archaeologia* (1821) XIX. 272 The Reredose at the highe Altar..ys excellently well wrought and as well gylted.

1836 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 384 At Bampton, Oxfordshire, a very perfect reredos remains in the east wall of the north transept, where an altar has stood. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 22 The reredos is richly arcaded. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 181, The remarkably ancient retable or movable reredos formerly belonging to the high altar.

b. A choir-screen.

1446 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. cclxxiii, Novum opus vocatum le Rerdoose, ad ostium chori. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 290 Et a porta chori vocata le reredos usque orientem continet 47 gressus. 1861 *Morning Post* 24 Oct., The five remaining bays [of the choir]..have been restored; only three of them, though, will be within the reredos.

†2. A hanging of velvet or silk for covering the wall at the back of an altar. *Obs.*

Usually named together with a *dos, dorse*, or *vant dorse*: the precise distinction from these is not clear.

1381 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. cliii, Unum rerdose broudatum cum crucifixo et imaginibus. 1482 *Will Ld. Beauchamp* (Somerset Ho.), An aulter cloth doce & redoce of the same [red velvet]. *a* 1524 *Will Sir R. Sutton* in Churton *Life* (1800) 521 A Dorse and Redorse of Crymsyn Velvet with Flowres of Golde, in length, two yards three quarters. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 74 A redrosse and vendrosse of yalowe and greine saye and curteyns to the same. *Ibid.* 163 One rardros and vandros for th'alter.

†3. A wooden panelling attached to a wall behind a seat. *Obs.*

1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 Et in iij vayneschotes emp. pro j selour, et j reredos facta in camera capituli, 18*d*. 1452–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 277 Pro le Sylarynge domus rasturæ et le Rerdose ibidem. [1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 415 The rere-dos was a sort of framed canopy hung with tapestry, and fixed behind the sovereign or chieftain.]

4. The brick or stone back of a fire-place or open hearth; an iron plate forming a fire-back. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 219 Item pro factura de ij rakks .. Item pro factura j reredos pro eisdem. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 258 Breke for to make þe reredose of þe same chymney with. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 92 Also ye shall enquire..yf ther be ony chemeny yt hath a reerdos made vncumly oder wise than it ought to be for perill of fire. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 By Ouens, harthes, reredorses, Chimnayes, Ranges, and such instrumentes that there was ordained. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 240 Ech one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 394 All Armorers and other artificers .. which have or use any Reardorses, or any other places dangerous for fire. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. iv. ii. 34/2 In London, by the law no man may build or make a Reredorse for the fire of Charcoals within any house. 1836 J. Downes *Mt. Decam.* I. 308 The 'reredoss' or antique ironback of the chimney place, still used in the Welsh farm of older fashion. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. v, There was no rere-dosse, or fire-place. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 127 The billets were heaped against the reredos, or plate of iron fixed against the back of the chimneys.

¶ b. A brazier. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1859 Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. II. 57 The reredos, or brazier for the fire of logs, in the centre of the hall, continued in use.

†5. The back or rear. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. 200 The forsaid erle marchal was all arayed with his batayll at the reredoos of the erle of lancastre.

†6. A piece of armour for the back; a back-plate. *Obs. rare.*

1405 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 9 *note*, A breast-plate with 'rerodos' [*sic*], a pair of 'rerebraces', and a pair of 'sabatons'. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 102 b, And some chose of the newe entaille..An hole breste plate with a rere doos.

Re-redu·ce, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring back again to a former condition.

a 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. (1677) 191 Some great Continents..were anciently firm Land,..and yet were afterwards reduced again into the Dominion of the Ocean, and after all that re-reduced into firm Land.

Re-re·ference. *rare*$^{-1}$. [Re- 5 a.] A second reference.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 429 His lordship set his face also against the infinite delays by re-hearings, re-references, and new trials.

Rere-fief. [a. OF. *rerefief* (Godef.).] var. *arrière-fief*: see Arrière.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 57 These inferior feudatories (who held what are called in the Scots law 'rere-fiefs').

Re-refi·ne (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To refine again.

1631 Massinger *Emperor East* I. ii, I re-refine the court, and civilize Their barbarous natures. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 383 Gods mingled service I did re-refine From Romish rubbish, and from humane dross. 1882 Romanes in *Nature* XXV. 335 We may try in thought to refine this relation, and to re-refine it again and again.

Re-refo·rm, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To reform again.

1705 *Double Welcome* xliii, To Re-reform us all from bad to worse. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 417 Converted, reformed and re-reformed in religion. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 3 Jan., Born where people were in the midst of re-reforming the Reformation.

So **Re-reforma·tion.**

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 265 God continue to us the light of this Reformation,..and we shall not need any such re-reformation, or super-reformation. 1691 Beverley *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 7 The Antichristian, and Turkish Tyranny shall Fall, and a Great Re-Reformation Ensue.

Re-re·ft, *pa. pple.* [Re- 5 a.] Torn away again.

1623 Cockeram, *Rereft*, tane away again. 1632 Le Grys tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 171 Syria and other provinces which he had seized upon, being rereft him, were part restored to the people of Rome.

Rerefy, obs. form of Rarefy.

Reregard, obs. form of Rearguard.

Re-re·gister, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To register again. So **Re-re·gister** *sb.*; **Re-registra·tion.**

1858 Cox in *Key to Law Rep., List of Chancery & Common Law Forms* 11 Registers of Judgment and Copies. Re-registers of do. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 151/1 The Imperial Hotel Company..was re-registered with fresh articles of association. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 7/1 However, re-registration is cheap and easy.

Re-rehea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [Re- 4 b.] A third hearing.

1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 208 A certain case ..received a hearing, rehearing and re-rehearing before it had its final resolution.

Re-rei·gn, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To reign again.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi, They A People shall remaine..and of that Streene Shall Fiue at length re-raigne.

Re-rei·terated, *ppl. a.* [Re- 5 a.] Again reiterated or repeated.

1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 203 Yield my boon,..And grant my re-reiterated wish.

Re-rejoi·nder. [Cf. Re- 2 a.] A surrejoinder.

1884 Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 30 A very reasonable rejoinder this seems until there comes the re-rejoinder.

Re-rela·pse, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A second or further relapse.

a 1618 Sylvester *Miracle of Peace* xxxv, Our sins (I feare) will work worse afterclaps, And there's most danger in a re-relapse.

Re-rela·te, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To relate again.

1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 210 To whom Mrs. Mabberly re-related Cecilia's misadventure. 1899 *Review of Rev.* Mar. (U. S. ed.) 332 As related and rerelated at soldiers' reunions.

†**Rere-main.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. AF. **rere-main* (= *arere-main*, OF. *ariere-main*: see Littré, s.v. *arrière-main*), f. *rere-* Rere- + *main* hand.] = Rere-demain.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7395 Wel they foughte in the playn, With target, and with reremayn, With overhed, and with stoke.

Reremouse: see Rearmouse.

Re-re·nder, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To render or return again.

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* 201, I would not if I could, receive favours of my friends, unless I could re-render them. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 406 Before the sun sets 'neath the sea Again to Zaph re-render me.

Re-repea·t, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To repeat again. Hence **Re-repea·ted** *ppl. a.*

1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 154 How it tickles him to re-repeat the Line. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* II. 151 He explained them..to Rachel in English, who re-repeated them to her lady within her curtains. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 67 He read the accompanying note again and again, with..re-repeated wonder. 1882 E. P. Goodwin *Serm. to Amer. Board For. Missions* 30 An era of Pentecosts to be repeated, and re-repeated with ever widening range.

Re-repo·rt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To report again.

1599 R. Linche *Fount. Anc. Fiction* I iv, Joying to re-report the least-heard noise. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 71 This fellow reported the following particulars, as they were re-reported to me.

Re-representa·tion. [Re- 5 a.] A second representation.

1679 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 10 The house..having made a representation and a re-representation to his majestie of the priviledge of the house in chusing their speaker.

Rere-rib, -shaft, varr. Rear-rib, -shaft.

Re-reso·lve, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To resolve again.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 422 Man..In all the Magnanimity of Thought Resolves; and re-resolves. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxvii, So after resolving, and re-resolving, I had courage enough to tell her my mind. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 15 The senseless indecisive man Ponders and re-resolves all night.

Re-restitu·tion. [Re-.] Restitution made in return.

1729 Jacob *Law Dict., Re-restitution*, is where there hath been a Writ of Restitution before granted: And Restitution is generally Matter of Duty; but Re-restitution is Matter of Grace.

Rere-supper. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4–5 **-soper**(e, 4–6 **-souper**; 6–7 **reare-**, 7 **rear-**, **reer-supper.** (Written indifferently with or without hyphen and as one word.) [a. AF. *rere-super*: see Rere- and Supper.] A supper (usually of a sumptuous nature) following upon the usual evening meal, and thus coming very late at night. (App. in use down to the early part of the 17th c.)

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7260 Rere sopers yn pryuyte [F. *les rere supers en priuité*]. *Ibid.* 7268 3yt are þere ouþer rere sopers Wyþ men þat serue kny3tys and squyers. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 32 Thanne is he redy in the weie Mi reresouper forto make. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 90 He fonde up first ryot and dronkennesse..Fonde reresoupers and fetherbeddis softe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 Also she wold haue rere sopers whanne her fader and moder was a-bedde. 1509 Fisher *Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 Eschewynge bankettes, reresoupers, ioncryes betwyxe meales. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 110 b, With banquetyng from daie to daie, with sumptuous reare suppers. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* XII. 55 Immediatly vpon a banket, the Physician Thessalus made a reare-supper. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 50, Reer Suppers were my Solace: I suited my youthful Fancy to jovial Company. [1826 Scott *Woodst.* xvi, He was guilty of the enormity of rere-suppers. 1830 James *Darnley* xxvi, Prognostications of a rere supper.]

Re-retu·rn, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To return again.

1609 Rowley *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 9 Ale, though kept awhile in the clouds of the body, yet may againe perfectly and providently returne to the fatte, and so re-returne to the body. 1887 *Echo* 21 June 3/2 The cheers were now returned and re-returned with increasing volume.

Re-revea·l, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To reveal again.

1830 Southey in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 194 His dreams were old patriarchal truths, long forgotten, and now re-revealed. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) May 306 [The Bible] is now being re-revealed as man's great text-book in psychology.

Re-revi·se, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A second revise.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 54, I require to see a proof, a revise, a re-revise..of all my productions, especially verse. 1895 *Daily News* 27 May 8/3 Balzac literally re-wrote his works on proofs, and on revises, and re-revises.

Re-revi·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To revise again. Hence **Re-revi·sed** *ppl. a.*

1786 Cowper *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 3 Apr., I thought of detaining the third, fourth, and fifth books till I should have re-revised the first. 1806 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 17 June, What with revising and re-revising over and over again, they will amount to something like it at last. 1864 *Realm* 16 Mar. 2 We have had a code, a revised code, and a re-revised code, each more in advance than its predecessor.

So **Re-revi·sion,** further revision.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* p. iv, The new articles.. stood particularly in want of re-revision. 1881 *Athenæum* 28 May 713/2 The result of ten years' revision and re-revision ..could hardly be other than emendation.

Re-revolu·tion. [Re-.] A counter-revolution. So **Re-revolu·tionize** *v.*

1778 H. Walpole *Lett., to Mason* Wks. 1846 V. 490 A re-revolution was so probable. 1800 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 89 Italy may very likely be re-revolutionised.

Rereward, variant of Rearward.

†**Rerewarder.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Rere- or Rearward.] (See quot.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 176 But if such supplie be placed after all the clauses,..then is he called by the Greeks *Hyposeugma*, and by vs the Rerewarder.

Rere-winter. *rare*$^{-1}$. [Rere-.] A late spell of winter.

1841 Kemble in Garnett *Phil. Ess.* (1859) p. xii, This rere-winter troubles me: I was beginning to think of.. migrating, when lo! frost and snow forbid me.

Rerify, obs. form of Rarefy.

Re-ri·ng, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ring again.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xxiv, Hark! from the towers of Aztlan, how the shouts Of clamorous joy re-ring!

Re-ri·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To rise again.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 208 If thrice by Phœbus' toil re-rose its wall Of molten brass. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xxxiv. 360 To seize the nascent souls Of men as they rerose from death to life. 1855 Tennyson *Brook* 169 We..Arrived, and found the sun of sweet content Re-risen in Katie's eyes, and all things well.

Hence **Re-ri·sen** *ppl. a.*, **Re-ri·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1814 Southey *Ode to Alex. I*, iv, Moscow's re-rising walls Had rung with glad acclaim. 1816 — *Lay of Laureate* Proem xiv, When that last and most momentous hour, Beheld the re-risen cause of evil yield. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* xix. 290 Some thought the gates of Heaven were sealed to all Until the great re-rising.

Re-ri·vet, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To rivet again. Hence **Re-ri·veted** *ppl. a.*

1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* i. 11 A stream of water was then thrown upon the re-riveted parts. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Aug. 7/2 It will be necessary to re-rivet at least twelve feet of the plating.

Re-ro·ll, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To roll again.

1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 125 The frequent welding and re-rolling of iron is of the most beneficial tendency. 1868 *Q. Rev.* July 299 About 250,000 tons [of rails] require to be taken up, re-rolled, and re-laid. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 6/2 The gelatine strip is unrolled from one spindle and re-rolled upon another.

Re-ro·manize, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To make Roman-Catholic again. So **Re-romaniza·tion.**

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Tropheis* 163 Re-Romaniz'd, so (say they) Heav'n [he] conjures; His errours at Saint Denis hee abjures. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 307/1 Immediately after the battle of Mühlberg Ferdinand I sent the Jesuits into Bohemia to re-romanize the country. *Ibid.*, Ferdinand II .. now carried through what his ancestor, Ferdinand I, had only attempted,—the re-romanization of Bohemia.

Re-roo·f, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To furnish with a new roof.

1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* viii. 280 To re-roof and re-light them. 1875 Alex. Smith *Aberdeenshire* II. 1155 The church was repaired and reroofed in 1829.

†**Rert.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (Origin and meaning obscure: perhaps an error for *cert*, certain, sure.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 590 Goddez ryȝt is redy & euer more rert, Oþer holy wryt is bot a fable.

Re-ru·minate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To ruminate again.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 213 When you [? *read* we] meet in Polland we shall reruminat our aquaintaince merily. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 531 Thus does he ruminate and re-ruminate his cud againe.

Re-ru·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To run (*over*) again.

1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 8 We must re-run the gantelope of our Bounties and Recruitings. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 170, I request you, after you have finished, just to re-run over the heads.

Res, variant of RESE *sb.*

Resa·ddle (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To saddle again.

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 50 The horses were resaddled; and..we took leave of our courteous entertainers. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 754/2 Diaz..stood off the attack till his cavalry could resaddle.

Resaf, obs. Sc. form of RECEIVE *v.*

Resagar, -gor: see RESALGAR.

Resai(ee, variants of REZAI.

Resaif(f, obs. forms of RECEIVE *v.*

Resai·l (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To sail (back) again; to set sail again.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi, The Dane inraged sayled thence.., And did with Brenn, resayling home, at great aduantage meete. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 931 From Pyle resailing and the Spartan Court. 1780 FAWKES & MEEN *Rhodius' Argonautics* IV. 1565 Discharge this duty, and resail to Greece. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/2 The San Nicholas resailed, followed by the American cruiser.

2. *trans.* To sail (a race) again.

1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/3 We beg to state..the reason why the last two races were not ordered to be resailed.

† **Resaille.** *Obs. rare* —¹. (Meaning obscure.)

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2279 [A counsellor ought] Off thyn Rentys knowyn the Resaylle.

Resaitter, obs. Sc. form of RESETTER.

Resaive, obs. form of RECEIVE *v.*

Resa·lable (rīˑ-), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Capable of being resold.

1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 85 Personal services, unlike material products, are not commonly resalable by the purchaser.

Resa·le (rīˑ-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. RESELL *v.*] The act of selling again (something bought).

1625 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 239 Monopolies, and Coemption of Wares for Resale..are great Meanes to enrich. 1816 M. GREENLEAF *District of Maine* 71 The remainder [is held] by different individuals, who have purchased solely with a view to the profit of resales. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiii. IX. 365 It was difficult to keep..what was bought and opportunity for resale did not seem at hand. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 46 This enactment is particularly directed against buying for re-sale.

† **Resa·lgar.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **reys-, rysalgar;** 5 **rys-, rosalgere;** 5 **ras-,** 7 **resalger;** 6 **resagar, -gor.** [ad. Arab. *rahj al-ghār* (see REALGAR), the *j* being represented by *s*, as in It. *risigallo*, med. L. *risigallum, resegale.* The form *resalger* appears later as *rosager* ROSAKER.] Realgar, disulphide of arsenic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 261 Oile of Tartre, Alum glas, berme wort, and argoille, Resalgar, and oure matires enbibyng. [Thynne's ed. *resagor*; hence in R. Scot *Disc. Witchcr.* (1584) XIV. i. 354; also in Lyly *Galathea* (1585) II. iii. as *resagar.*] 14.. *Stockholm Med. MS.* II. 559 in *Anglia* XVIII. 321 Hys jows, medelyd with rosalgere ..wyll ben howndys bane. 14.. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 271 Alume, Atriment, alle I suspende, Rasalger and Arsnick I defende. [1584–5, see above.] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 327 Then it is good to eat out the core with the powder of Resalgar. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. vi. 228 You shall neuer apply .. Resalger, Arsnicke, Mercury sublimate, nor any such violent corrosiue.

Resa·lient (rīˑ-), *a. rare* —¹. [RE- 5 a.] Of angles: Issuing again after re-entering.

1879 SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 142 This..suggests the idea ..of reducing the lower range to a smaller width, thus breaking the arch section into resalient angles.

Resa·lt (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To salt again.

1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* iv. 134 Jesus speaks of the salt being re-salted. 1895 *Daily News* 5 June 5/5 The heads were in bad condition..and were re-salted.

† **Resalue,** *v. Obs. rare* —¹. [a. F. *resaluer*: see RE- and SALUE *v.*] *trans.* To resalute.

1481 CAXTON *Godfroy* CXIX. 180 Emyrferius put out his heed & salewed them, & they resalewed hym.

† **Resaluta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *resalūtātiōn-em*: see next and -ATION.] The return of a salutation.

1548 ELYOT, *Resalutatio..*, a resalutacion. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 437 Popilius without any resalutations or greeting againe, delivered him the letter. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 24, I did salute them, ..and the proud resalutation did come with an ill will from them.

Resalu·te (rīˑ-), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *resalūtāre*, or (in sense 2) f. RE- 5 a + SALUTE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To salute in return.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 110 b, Let us ofte and devoutly say..this salutacyon & we may be sure yᵗ she wyl resalute us agayne. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 13 b, If through heedlesnesse you resalute not a friend, he will speake no more to you. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 164 She was not behind in courtesie, but lovingly resaluted them again. 1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 21 The People resalute the Minister with a 'Lord be with thy Spirit'. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 126/1 The knights..made their reverences to his majesty, who..re-saluted them.

2. To salute again or anew.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 332 Hee felt his breast beat, and thereafter saw his vnclowded eyes weakely striue to shine againe; thus first resaluting the light. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 187 Those Birdes we see, that leaue vs in the Prime, Againe in Autumne re-salute our Clime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 134 Mean while To re-salute the World with sacred Light Leucothea wak'd.

Hence **Resalu·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Resalu·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Risaluto*, a resaluting or greeting againe. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XII. 8 We drew her vp to land, And trod our selues the resaluted sand.

† **Resanate,** *v. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *resānāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *sānāre* to heal.] *trans.* To heal again, to cure. So † **Resana·tion.**

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/1 How necessarye these operationes are to the resanation of the disseases. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 83/2 This gargarisme is of admirable operatione, and resanatione of the diseases of the throte. *Ibid.* 110/1 For the vngula caballina hath a divers vigor of resanatinge the Lunges.

Resa·nctify (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To sanctify again.

1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* 82 All things .. unclean before God, if they are not resanctified in Christ. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* viii. (1861) 218 He will reclaim and resanctify the great principle of reproductive order.

† **Resa·rce,** *v. Obs. rare* —¹. [ad. obs. F. *resarcir* or L. *resarcīre*, f. *re-* RE- + *sarcīre* to patch.] *trans.* To patch up, mend.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 366 That the Kinges Grace studieth not a litle, howe to resarce and supplie on his side al maner of defaultes and errours.

Resa·rcelée, Resa·rcelled, *a. Her.* [See SARCELLED *a.*] (See quots.)

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 176 A crosse resarcelled is, as if a crosse were sewed or set againe to the other. 1725 COATS *Dict. Heraldry* 298. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Resarcelee*, as a Cross Resarcelée signifies one Cross, as it were, sewed to another, or one Cross placed upon another, or a slenderer Cross charged upon the first. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Resarcelée*, a Cross Resarcelée..is a cross voided and open at each end.

† **Resa·rciate,** *v. Obs.* Also **-tiate.** [irreg. f. L. *resarcī-re* (see RESARCE) + -ATE.] *trans.* To mend, amend.

a 1656 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 234 To resarciate the damage or injury done to thee. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 57 We resartiate their native humidity.

Resat, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RECEIVE *v.*

Resaunt, variant of RESSANT.

Resave (rīˑ-), *v. rare* —¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To save again.

1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 107 How greate the joye of the mother was when she sawe the honestie of her daughter, (as it were) resaved out of this yong princes handes.

Resave, obs. form of RECEIVE *v.*

Resawe, obs. Sc. form of RECEIVE *v.*

Resaw·ing (rīˑ-), *vbl. sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The action of sawing again. Also *attrib.*

1611 FLORIO, *Risegatione*, a resawing, a clipping. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1920/1 *Resawing-machine*, a machine for cutting up squared timber into small stuff or boards. 1881 FRANKLYN *Glance at Australia* 369 One of Fay's large re-sawing machines.

Resay (rīˑ-), *v. rare* —¹. [RE-.] *trans.* To say again or in reply.

1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas. I* B ij, Heresy findeth daily something to re-say and to confound Paper withall.

Resayfe, -sayff, -sayve, etc., obs. ff. RECEIVE.

Resayt(e, obs. ff. RECEIPT *sb.*

† **Resbon.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [Corruptly for *reston*, var. of OF. *raston*: see RASTON and RATTOON ¹.] A cheese-cake.

1585 T. DAWSON *Good Huswiues Jewell* I. (1596) E 4 To make good Resbones. Take a quart of fine flower [etc.].

Rescaille, obs. form of RASCAL.

Rescaive, obs. form of RECEIVE *v.*

† **Rescat.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [a. Sp. *rescate*: cf. REESCATE *v.*] Ransom.

1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 11 b, Euery day we were taken prisoners, .. and euery morning at our departure we must pay rescat 4. or 5. Pagies a man.

Rescayve, obs. f. RECEIVE *v.* **Resceant, -sceaunte,** varr. of RESIANT *Obs.* **Resceipte, -ceit(e,** obs. ff. RECEIPT *sb.* **Resceive,** obs. f. RECEIVE *v.* **Rescent,** obs. f. RESENT *v.* **Rescet, -cett(e,** obs. ff. RESET *sb.* and *v.* **Resceve,** obs. f. RECEIVE *v.* **Rescew,** obs. f. RESCUE. **Resceyt(e,** obs. ff. RECEIPT *sb.* **Resceyve, -schavė, -schayfe,** obs. ff. RECEIVE *v.* **Resche,** obs. f. RUSH. **Reschebusk,** obs. f. RUSHBUSH.

† **Reschette,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *ræscettan*, f. *ræscan* vb. or *ræsc* sb. (in comb. *hlīg-ræsc*).] *intr.* To crackle.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 215/16 *Crepitat, i. resonat*, scylþ, cyrmþ, ræscetteþ. *a* 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* 152 Ðonne fyren liȝ blawað and braslað..ræsct and efesteð. *Ibid.* 165 Ðæt reðe flod ræscet fyre. *c* 1200 *Ormulum* 18 The hude .. swartete as hit snarchte and barst on to blemen that hit aras up oueral ant here leofliche lich reschte of þe leie.

Reschew, obs. f. RESCUE *sb.* **Rescheyve,** obs. f. RECEIVE *v.* **Reschowe,** obs. f. RESCUE *v.*

† **Resci·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. var. of next, or for *recide*, ad. L. *recīdĕre.*] *trans.* To cut.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/2 The sagittalle suture was rescided cleane overthwarte. *Ibid.* 54 b/1 His Parietale was clean rescided throughe.

Rescind (rĭsiˑnd), *v.* [ad. L. *rescind-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *scindĕre* to split, divide, etc. Cf. F. *rescinder* (1422).]

1. *trans.* To cut off, take away, remove. (In *fig.* uses.) † Also *rescinding*, taking away, leaving out.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 168 His unnecessary expences are rescinded, his superfluous cut off. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 58 The introduction thereof into the Church of Christ is the rescinding so many Souls from the body of the Church. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 69 England it self rescinding Wales, hath but Three Acres to every Head, according to the present State of Tillage and Husbandry. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 376 It proved that which they call an hemiplegia, which rescinded the chief use of one leg and one arm. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. IX. ix. 280 He who resolves not to be entertained ..will rescind a copious source of soothing satisfaction. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXXIII. 315 In order..to rescind the occasion of ambiguity which might be attached to the phrase of constant parallax.

† **b.** To deprive (one) *of* a thing. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 42. 297 He that dares not speak like an Englishman..deserves to be rescinded of his Birthright.

† **2.** To cut through, sever. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 224 To rescind the fatal chain, and break in sunder the line of God's anger.

3. To abrogate, annul, revoke, repeal, cancel.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 492 He answered, He could grant neither the one nor the other till first they should rescinde..their subscryved Covenants. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 38 The parliament..past an act for rescinding the kings supremacy over the church. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 126 It required a particular Act of Parliament to rescind this bye-law. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 461 The council of ten had..power over the senate and other magistrates, rescinding their decisions. 1846 BATEMAN *Law of Auctions* (ed. 3) 91 *note*, The vendor shall have the power of rescinding the contract. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. App. 594 The monks petitioned, and the vote was rescinded.

Hence **Resci·nder; Resci·nding** *ppl. a.* Also **Resci·ndable** *a.*, **Resci·ndment** (Worcester, 1846, citing Story).

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xli. 161 Of the ninety-two who voted not to rescind, eighty-one..were re-elected; of the seventeen rescinders, only five. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 14/2 The rule that a rescinding resolution requires a majority of two-thirds.

† **Resci·ndent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. pres. pple. of L. *rescindĕre*: see prec.] Cutting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xiv b/2 A rescindente Instrumente, the one end wherof serveth for a rasore. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 532 And taught man the manuduction of the rescindent spade.

Rescission (rĭsiˑʒən). Also 7 **rescision.** [ad. late L. *rescissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rescindĕre* to RESCIND. Cf. F. *rescision* (1517).]

† **1.** The action of cutting off. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Recision*, a rescision; a cutting, or paring off. *a* 1626 BACON *Holy War* (1629) 124 The words of the Prophet ..which declare this Reiection, and, to vse the words of the Text, Rescision of their Estate to haue been for their Idolatry.

2. The action of annulling or abrogating.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iv. 43 No ceremonial and pompous rescission of our Fathers' crimes can be sufficient. 1695 H. DODWELL *Def. Vind. Deprived Bps.* 97 This therefore would allow the Church..a perfect rescission of such a Contract. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A thing's being found damaged, or sold at above double the just value, is a good cause of rescission. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Taylor* 17 Feb., The Case which you sent me contains such vicissitudes of settlement and rescission. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 281 Several..counselled the rescission of the obnoxious orders. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 142 A power of cancellation and rescission.

† **Rescisso·rian,** *a. Obs.* —⁰ [-AN.] = next.

1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Rescind*, A Rescissorian Act, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Rescissory (rĭsiˑsŏri), *a.* Also 7 **resc-.** [ad. late L. *rescissōri-us*, f. *rescis-*, ppl. stem of *rescindĕre* to RESCIND. Cf. F. *rescisoire* (1579).]

1. Of the nature of, or having the effect of, rescinding or revoking; connected with, or characterized by, rescission:

a. of legal actions, etc. (Chiefly *Sc. Law.*)

'Rescissory actions are those actions whereby deeds, &c. are declared void' (Bell).

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i, I ouerwhelme My practise too, with darknes, and strange words; ..Conditions, Codicilles, Acceptilations, actions recissorie. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 442 Rescissory actions are divided, 1. Into actions of proper improbation. 2. Actions of reduction-improbation. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* I. 222 Every person who apprehends himself hurt or affected by a deed is entitled to a rescissory action for setting it aside. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 829 The action of simple reduction and the action of reduction-improbation, are the two varieties of the rescissory actions of the law of Scotland. *Ibid.*, In the simple reduction the summons, like all rescissory summonses, commences with the Will. 1846 BATEMAN *Law of Auctions* (ed. 3) 65 The first of this class of conditions is called rescissory; the second compensatory.

b. of legislative measures, etc.; *spec.* of the act passed by the Scottish Parliament in 1661, by which the acts of all the parliaments held from 1633 were rescinded.

See Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 117–119.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. (1659) II. 1007 It is impossible, without passing the Rescissory Act,..to have a valid

Parliament. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 161 Next they fell upon forming an Act Rescissory, whereby former Acts .. should be nulled. 1671 [R. Macward] *True Nonconf.* 378 Say not that the first part of the abovementioned rescissory clause, relative to the Act. 1592. Is simple. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 57 This act, though falling under the act rescissory of Charles II, seems to have been considered as still in force by 1663, *c.* 21 which [etc.]. 1861 Buckle *Civilis.* II. 283 The parliament..consented to what was termed the rescissory act. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/8 The rescissory power wielded by the non-elective peers over the legislative acts of the..House of Commons.

† **2.** Asking for rescission. *Obs. rare* —1.

1610 Selden *Duello* iv. 14 S. Lewis and the rest were constrained..to yeeld to the rescissory petitions of their subjects.

† **Resco·nse,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also -sconce. [ad. obs. F. *resconser* to hide, etc. (Godef.).] *intr.* To set. Hence **Resco·nsing** *vbl. sb.*

1618 *Kalender of Sheph.* xxxv. *heading,* Of the rising and resconsing of the signes in the Orison. *Ibid.* xxxv, Thus orison [neither] riseth ne resconceth. Meridian also riseth not ne resconseth.

Resconter, -tre: see Rescounter *sb.* and *v.*

Rescouh, obs. form of Rescue *v.*

† **Rescou·nter,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 -contre, 7 -conter. [ad. It. *riscontro* (Sp. *rescuentro*) recounter, comparison, balancing, etc., f. *ri-* Re- + *scontro* (:—**ex-contra*) encounter.]

1. Encounter, hostile meeting. *rare* —1.

1543 Harvel in *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IX. 537 Somme thinkith that Barbarossa wil go to Alger, or infest the cost of Spaine, not finding other rescontre.

2. Balancing of contra-accounts; settlement or payment of differences on accounts, in later use *spec.* on the Stock Exchange. Also *pl.,* and *attrib.* as *rescounter-day, -settlings.*

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 421 Which according to the said computation is all one in effect betweene them, and might by way of rescounter answere each other in account. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 222 If any Payments cannot be made exactly by Resconter for the just Sum,..they give and take from one another..a Note for the Value that one or the other must pay. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 57 Tickets — India-Bonds — Rescounters — Consolidate. 1774 Colman *Man of Business* iv. i, You know the rescounter day, sir; and if Mr. Beverley does not pay his differences within these four-and-twenty hours, the world cannot hinder his being a lame duck. 1775 T. Mortimer *Every man his own Broker* 39 These are called, in 'Change Alley, the Rescounter Settlings. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rescounters,* the time of settlement between the bulls and bears of Exchange-alley, when the losers must pay their differences, or become lame ducks.

3. An engagement to pay the sum due on a balance of accounts. Also *attrib.* in *rescounter-book.*

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 222 In other Fairs the Resconters must be clearly expresst on Paper, written with Ink, in Books for that purpose, called Resconter-Books,..and when the Resconter is once made, its as effectual as if the Bill were paid with ready Cash.

† **Rescou·nter,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -contre. [ad. It. *riscontrare* (Sp. *rescontrar*) to meet with, encounter, to compare or collate, etc. : cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To meet or encounter *with* an enemy. (Cf. Recounter *v.* and Rencounter *v.*)

1543 Harvel in *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IX. 424 Andrea Doria issuid owt of Geane incontinently with 48 galeis,..to rescontre with the French navye. *Ibid.* 537 It hath ben raportid that Barbarossa was departed from Tolon with 30 galeis, to rescontre, as men thinke, with Janetin Doria.

2. *trans.* To balance or settle in the way of business. Hence **Rescou·ntering** *vbl. sb.*

1606 *Cæsar Papers* in *Lansdowne MSS.* (Brit. Mus.) CLII. fol. 211 The Statute provided for all Straungers dealing by waie of merchaundize..for the rescountring or ballancing of such trade as..they bringe into this kingdome. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 156 That Merchants assuring each to other, may rescounter their *Premios,* in the accounts kept thereof betweene them.

† **Rescou·re,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [ad. OF. *rescoure, -cure* : see Rescue *v.*] *trans.* To rescue.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8645 Thre thousand knyȝtes .. called he forth,..Fro men of armes hem to rescouere, For thei were most with-oute Armure.

† **Rescou·rs,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **reskowrs.** [Alteration of Rescous, prob. influenced by *cours* Course *sb.*] Rescue.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2939 Bot þou come, rescours to make, Neuere in armes schalt þou me take. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 369 Thar sall nane of all Yngland To mak ȝow rescours tak on hand, And but rescours may no castele Be haldin lang. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16/2 John Forman..was lawefully arrested;..and as they were going to bringe hym [to Tutbury]..cometh one Piers Venables..and made a rescours, and toke awey the saide John Forman fro theym. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 478 Thus had the castel bene left desert, war not the Governour declarit to pas..to the rescours thairof.

† **Rescou·rs,** *sb.*2 *Sc. Obs. rare* —1. In 6 resk-. [Alteration of *recourse,* after prec.] Recourse.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xii (S. T. S.) I. 65 þai were constrenit to haue þare vtir reskours to þe samyn.

† **Rescou·rs,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Rescours *sb.*1] *trans.* To rescue.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 177 The consulis send ane burreo to tak him; bot he was haistelie rescoursit be þe pepill. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xl, This man, that rescoursit the king, wes callit Turnbull.

† **Rescous,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 **rescous(e, rescouss(e,** 4–5 **rescus(e,** 5 **reskuse,** 6–7 **rescusse.** *β.* 5 **rescues, reschewes, -scowes,** 6 **reskues.** [a. OF. *rescous(s)e, rescusse,* etc. (It. *riscossa*; Rom. type **re-ex-cussa*), vbl. sb. to OF. *rescourre* to Rescue. The *β*-forms may in some cases be taken as plurals of *rescue.*]

1. Rescue, assistance, aid.

a. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5406 Wyder.. Wyþ twenty þousand mad hem rescus. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 73 In rescouss of the toun aboute, Which with the Gregois was belein. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. ix. (1555), Of which slaughter the grekes wer confuse, Tyll Pelleus came to their rescuse. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 39 b, The whiche..assembled them for to come to the rescousse of theyr lord. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 23 Fortifiyng the same for fere of rescous that might issue from Caleis. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 125 b, For want of timely rescouse, the breath poasted out of his body.

β. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 433 Byde hy[m] make reschewes for menske of hyme selvene. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxv. (1869) 189 Driveth hire fro me, j prey yow, and beth me a rescues for hire. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xiv. 55 And whan Gryflet sawe rescowes, he smote a knyght on the tempils. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 318 The Captaine .. having no comfort to have any quick reskues, yeelded.

2. *Law.* = Rescue *sb.* 2.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 195, I told Gonnor that I shuld certifie a rescuse, and prayd the baly of the hundred that he wold record the same. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII,* c. 7 If any Rescous or Disobeysance be made to any Person having Authority to do Execution..by any such Warrant. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII,* c. 12 If any person .. make rescous agayne any Mayre .. or other person. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 231 Offence and felonie .. in him that helpeth the prisoner to get away, which is commonly termed Rescusse. 1618 Dalton *Countr. Just.* lxxvii. (1630) 196 Every disseisin rescous and trespasse implieth a force. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 137 The Lord Chiefe Justice found very much fault with Casen about Jenner's oppression, and his multiplicitie of suites upon the rescusse. 1690 *Act* 2 *Will. & Mary* I. c. 5 § 4 Upon any Pound-breach or Rescous of Goods or Chattels distrained for Rent. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 146 Being thus in the custody of the law, the taking them back by force is looked upon as an atrocious injury, and denominated a rescous.

† **Rescous,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **rescouse,** 5 **reschewse,** 6–7 **rescusse.** [a. OF. *rescouser, -cuser, f. rescouse* : see prec.] *trans.* (and *refl.*) To rescue. Hence **Rescousing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13039 þe Romayns Petron wilde rescouse, But Bretons a-geyn þem faste gan brouse. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1536 Sir Otuell hase thre knyges slone & reschewsede hym with honour. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 232 If a stranger doe..rescusse such an one as is under arrest for Felonie, then is it Felonie ..in the straunger. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 32 A readye rescussing of a mans selfe from scornes. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 355 Here for contempts a Capias lyeth against Peers of the Realme, as for rescousing of one arrested by the course of the Law.

Rescow(e, obs. forms of Rescue.

Re-scream, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To scream again. 1849 Clough *Amours de Voy.* II. 161 While men and women and papers Scream and re-scream to each other the chorus of victory.

Rescribe (rĭskrəi·b), *v.* [ad. L. *rescrībĕre,* f. *re-* Re- + *scrībĕre* to write. Cf. obs. F. *rescripre, rescrire* (mod.F. *récrire*).]

† **1.** To write back, write in reply. *Obs.*

1462 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 89, I preie yow hertili that ye feithfully and truly rescribe to me..what ye knowe in this mater. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 453 It was not longe after, yᵗ the Frenshe kyng hadde thus rescrybed vnto Kynge Edwarde [etc.]. 1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 313 Wher as I accordinglye haue not in lyke wise remembrid and rescribid [etc.]. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 31 The Author..being friendly admonished in a letter..rescribing backe in a most saucie and peremptorie manner. 1662 J. Stephens *Procurations* 21 The said Pope rescribes thus. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 220 Whenever a Prince on his being consulted by any one rescribes or writes back in this manner [etc.].

2. To write again or anew; to rewrite. Now *rare.* Hence **Resori·bed** *ppl. a.*

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 235 Therefore to conclude, I must subscribe, and rescribe, euen as before. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F ij, Than first rescribe the opposite of the error..and then the same rescribe againe in the proper place. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 67 This did not a whit stirre him, but calmely called for more Paper, to rescribe them. 1852 T. L. Peacock *Horæ Dramaticæ* II. *note* Wks. 1875 III. 356 A careful search will probably discover many more than two rescribed leaves. 1854 S. Dobell *Convalescent to Physic.,* Friend, by whose cancelling hand did Fate forgive Her debtor, and rescribe her stern award.

† **Rescribendary.** *Obs. rare* —0. [ad. med.L. *rescribendārī-us* (Du Cange).] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Rescribendary,* an Officer in some of the Courts of Rome, who taxeth or valueth supplications.

Rescript (rī·skript). Also 7 *pl.* **rescripts.** [ad. L. *rescriptum,* pa. pple. neut. of *rescrībĕre* to Rescribe. Cf. F. *rescrit,* † *rescript* (13th c.).]

1. a. A decretal epistle from the Pope in reply to some question or difficulty referred to him; also, any Papal decision, decree, or edict.

1528 Gardiner in Burnet *Rec. Ref.* (ed. Pocock) I. 95 All such rescripts, breves, and bulls, as might conduce to the effectual definition..of the matter. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 287 With a rescript from Rome, they take degree of Bachelers, Licentiats, and Doctors. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* II. vi. 41 The summes of money which the Pope receiveth for first fruits, Palls, Indulgences, Bulls,.. Rescripts,.. cannot be counted. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* p. xvi, These Determinations [of the Popes] were stiled Rescripts or Decretal Epistles, having the Force of Laws. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ruin'd Abbey* 136 The French tyrant, by the futile grant Of papal rescript, claim'd Britannia's throne. 1825 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 199 Let him read the rescript of pope Pius VI, of the 17th of June, 1791. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. x. 511 The rescript of Pope Leo required Eadward either to found a new, or to enlarge an old, monastery.

b. (The original sense.) The reply sent by a Roman emperor to a magistrate or other person consulting him on a doubtful point of law or as to the action to be taken in particular circumstances.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 121 Men were not forbidden to change name or surname, by the rescript of Dioclesian. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* ii. 56 Eusebius saith .. That Hadrian, in his Rescript to Minutius..forbad a General Persecution of any as Christians. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 5 We must not prefer the edict of the praetor, or the rescript of the Roman emperor, to .. the sanctions of an English parliament. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 118 In their rescripts and other ordinances, the Roman emperors spoke in the plural number. 1862 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* x. (1864) I. 309 On the arrival of the rescript of Theodosius the pagans laid down their arms.

2. Any edict, decree, order, or formal announcement made by a ruler or governing body, or having an official character. (Common in 19th c.)

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vi. 94 The kinge with publyk rescript and open recantacion confessinge his synne setteth forth the glory of god. 1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 325 Artashasht ..sent a rescript to hinder the building of the citie. 1652 Needham *Selden's Mare Cl.* 144 He would by no means determine ought contrary to those Laws by any Rescript of his own. 1716 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. 249 The two Senior Advocates..present him, with a short Latin Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxiii, It was a commissary sent to me from the post-office, with a rescript in his hand, for the payment of some six livres. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 56 They prevailed on the Court of Versailles to publish their sentiments and intentions, which they did in a rescript. 1858 *Times* 29 Nov., The leaders obeyed the rescript, but punctuality is impossible to an Asiatic. 1870 *Pall Mall Budget* 27 Aug. 31/2 The Bavarian bishops have been forbidden by a rescript from the Minister of Public Worship to promulgate the dogma in any way.

3. Something written over again; a rewriting.

1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in Vac.,* In the line just above that in which he is about to print his second name (his re-script). 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxxiii, I wrote it three times..subduing the phrases at every rescript. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 88 Those glorious rescripts ..which Surtees of Mainsforth passed off even upon Scott as genuine.

b. *Law.* A duplicate or counterpart.

1843–56 Bouvier *Law Dict. U. S.* (ed. 6).

4. A palimpsest writing.

1817 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 326 The poetry was a rescript, and the parchment had originally served for a Cicero.

† **Rescri·ption.** *Obs.* [a. F. *rescription* (13th c.), or ad. late L. *rescriptiōn-em,* n. of action f. *rescrībĕre* to Rescribe.]

1. A rewriting, writing over again.

1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F j b, And [on] this rescription into a new leafe, ye shall sald [= balance] the former accompt in that place. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 271 The Figural Names.., to avoid prolixity in the often rescription..are usually expressed by Marks or Characters. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 230 Unless they would ratifye every article..without any exception or rescription, they might prepare to depart.

2. The action of replying in writing; a written reply.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iij, Certayne rescriptions and memorialles..touchinge the manuall operations of Chyrurgerye. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* i. Argt., In this Epistle doth her Griefe complaine; And his Rescription tells her his againe. 1627 — *Agincourt,* etc. 190 If you vouchsafe rescription, stuffe your quill With naturall bountyes. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 31 You cannot oblige me more then to be punctual in rescription.

3. [After F. *rescription.*] An official order for payment of a certain sum of money; a promissory note issued by a Government.

1796 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 155 A paper, known by the name of rescriptions, had been given for advances to government, and made payable in specie at a fixed period. 1798 — *St. Papers* 307 A purchase of thirty-two millions of Dutch rescriptions.

Rescri·ptive, *a. rare* —0. [f. as Rescript + -ive.] 'Pertaining to, or answering the purpose of a rescript; deciding; settling' (Webster 1864).

So **Rescri·ptively** *adv.,* 'by rescript' (Webster 1828–32, citing Burke).

† **Rescrite.** *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *rescrit.*] Rescript.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* xii. 7 For ȝe ben oure bretheren as the rescrite conteyneth, that is vndirput.

† **Rescry,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [a. OF. *rescrier* : see Re- and Escry *v.*] *trans.* To call back.

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xiv. 136 At that word his Ax he took In honde, His Meyne to Rescrye, ȝif he myhte fonde.

Re·scuable, *a. rare.* [f. Rescue *v.* + -able.] Capable of being rescued.

1611 Cotgr., *Rescuable,* rescuable, recouerable, redeemeable. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 116 Every thing under force is rescuable by my Function.

Rescue (re·skiu), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **rescowe,** 6 **-cow**; 5–6 **rescew(e, reskew,** (7 **reschew**); 5–6 **rescu,** (6 **-ku**), 5– **rescue.** [f. the vb., in place of the earlier Rescous.]

1. The (*or* an) act of rescuing (esp. persons) from

enemies, saving from danger or destruction, etc.; succour, deliverance.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2308 No meruayle þa3 hym myslyke, þat hoped of no rescowe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2549 Ther fought thei still & reskew was ther non. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 156 Thider preced bothe partyes to the rescowe. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 28 At the rescue of the cite [of] Averaunces. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 207 They can not scape..and they are without hope of any rescue. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ix. 25 b, They of the shippe Raphael, came presentlye to their succour and rescew. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 What rescue hath the dry stubble against the advantage of fire? 1653 MILTON *Ps.* vii. 6 Least as a Lion..He hast to tear my Soul asunder Tearing and no rescue nigh. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XVIII iv, He heard me from his glorious Throne, And sent the timely Rescue down. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii, The Genoese are come—ho! to the rescue! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 127 Rescue would be out of the question, should the climber go over the edge.

2. *Law.* The forcible taking of a person or goods out of legal custody; forcible recovery (by the owner) of goods distrained.

c 1450 *Godstow Registers* (1905) 332 If hit happun þe foreseide sir Richard..to deliuer þe distres..or to make rescu with þreteninge [etc.]. 1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 516/1 Any suche Shire..or Toune, where any persone make suche rescue of any distres to be takyn by suche Collectour. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 114, I am thy prisoner, wilt thou suffer them to make a rescue? 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 61 *Fal.* Keepe them off, Bardolfe. *Fang.* A rescu, a rescu. *Host.* Good people bring a rescu. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i. 17 In case the distress was taken without cause, or contrary to law.. the tenant may lawfully make rescue. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. 131 Rescue is the forcibly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii, Precautions.. justifiable.. from the apprehensions so generally entertained of an expected rescue. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 412/2 An indictment for a rescue must set out the circumstances under which the person, &c. was arrested, and the rescue effected. *Ibid.* 413/1 Upon rescue of goods distrained for rent.

b. A person rescued from custody.

1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* 131 [They] marched victoriously off with such of their rescues as would go with them.

3. *attrib.* **a.** Connected with the rescue of property or persons, as *rescue-appliance, party, race,* † *-shot* (= fee).

a 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xlix. in Child *Ballads* IV. 8/2 He has paid the rescue-shot, Baith wi gowd and white monie. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 153 Somehow he had become the leader of the rescue party. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 5/3 There were rescue races, more diving,..and water polo. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 154/2 New Rescue-Appliances and Their Use in Mines.

b. Directed to, aiming at, the raising of fallen or degraded women, as *rescue home, work, worker,* etc.

1894 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 2/6 Offshoots of the first rescue home have been planted in many directions. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 207, I hope you enjoyed your first taste of—rescue-work—that's the word, isn't it? 1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 7/6 During the year 218 women and girls have been dealt with by our lady rescue worker.

Rescue (re·skiu), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **rescow(e,** 4 **-coue,** 5 **-cove,** 5 **-chow(e, -kowe;** 4–6 **reskew(e,** (5 **-chew),** 5–7 **rescew(e;** 4 **rescuwe,** 4– **rescue,** (7 **reskue).** [a. OF. *rescou-, reskeu-,* etc., stem of *rescoure, -cure, -keure, -corre,* etc. (F. *recourre*), = It. *riscuotere*: — Rom. type **re-ex-cutĕre*: see RE- and EXCUSS *v.*]

1. *trans.* To deliver (a person) from the attack of, or out of the hands of, assailants or enemies.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2031 With that com his folk prikeinde And her lord rescuweth there. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4002 Prove we thys toun to wynne, Rescue thys folk that be withinne. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1226 þe 3ong kene kni3tes..rescuede him rediliche for rinkes þat him ladden. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6838 Let vs reskew the Renke, refe hym his fos! *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2701 Sir gawan thar reskewit he of fors, Magre his fois, and haith hyme set one hors. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vii. (S. T. S.) I. 153 Of þe remanent plegeis be hir reskewit he tuke litill force. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 190 She made hym capitain of Alnewike Castle, whiche he with his freshe men kept till thei wer rescowed. 1643 WHITELOCK *Mem.* (1853) I. 248 He took.. many horse and arms, and rescued all their prisoners. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 256, I wish'd.. that I had any way to have come undiscover'd within shot of them, that I might have rescu'd the three Men. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvi, How thou wilt rescue her afterwards from the clutches of Bois-Guilbert seems considerably more doubtful.

b. To liberate by unlawful force from legal custody. Also in *fig.* context.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 143 Had not Damain D'Aguiar..had the charge thereof,..there was so great a concourse of people..that the offender had been easily rescued. 1680 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 55 Two Jesuits goeing to prison..were rescued and taken quit away out of the officers hands. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke vii. 17 The Lord of life arrests the serjeant death, and rescues the prisoner out of his hand. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXX, They..rescue the general, and drive away the sheriff's officers. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii, When..Wilson..had arrived at the scaffold.., there appeared no signs of that attempt to rescue him.

2. To deliver (a castle, town, etc.) from siege.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 275 To þe Baliol suld þei send, þer Castelle to rescue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 67 Gif our fayis assay To reskew Strewilling. 1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 584 A castel..that myghte be hastelie rescowed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccl. 320 The duke of gloucestre wente ouer the see to Caleys for to rescue the toune. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 54 After he recovereth Wireiburge and reskeweth the castel beseged. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 2 Rescu'd is Orleance from the English Wolves.

b. To recover, take back by force.

c 1450 *Merlin* 586 Thei were com oute to hem to bateile for to rescowe the pray. 1568–9 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 328 Until he or they pay to the..seyser of the said hogges..the value and price of the swine so rescowed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 39 But th' Elfin knight, ..him rencountring fierce, reskewd the noble pray. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 160 b, If the Tenant rescue the distres [etc.]. 1643 WHITELOCK *Mem.* (1853) I. 239 The Scots took Coquet Island.., and rescued and restored to the owners a great herd of cattle taken away by the king's forces. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 12 They may be rescued by the owner, in case the distress was taken without cause. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 569 There is no rule prescribed by the law of England in the case of foreign property rescued.

3. To deliver or save (a person or thing) *from* some evil or harm. Also freq. without const.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5255 While þat y haue..myght..þat hym for deþ[*v.r.* fro dede] y may rescuwe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 808 (857) Whan a chaumber a-fyr is,..Wel more nede is, it sodeynly rescowe Than to dispute. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 As he al one alle othre myhte Rescoue with his holy bede. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 433 To the Dowglas that sen3e was send,..all Scotland fra scaith to reskewe. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, He supposed that it had be his wyf and fayne wold haue rescued hir. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiii. 42 Gif 3e knew my mynd as it is plicht, 3e wald..me reskew. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xii. (1887) 61 Whether ye meane to reskew the patient from the headache. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 29 Which set accidentally on fire, Lucius Metellus.. did rescue with the loss of his eyes. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 52 They saw a man drownding, and she made her boat make up to rescue him. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 65. 70 It..is sufficient to rescue Mankind from Tyranny and Oppression. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 58 Thou..art become (Unless verse rescue thee awhile) a thing Forgotten. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 376 Some accident might interpose To rescue him from what is now most sure. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 99 England was rescued from this chaos of misrule by the efforts of the Church.

4. *refl.* To save or deliver (oneself) in some respect.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8878 (Petyt MS.), How þei were raised þei had wondere,..With þat worde þei þam rescued, þei ne wist how þei suld [be] remued. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 4 The knihtli David him ne mihte Rescoue, that he with the sihte Of Bersabee ne was bestad. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 91 þat in noo wyse I couthe my selfe rescow, But nede I must cum In, and se þe fest. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 Men at the firste were faine to rescue them selues in iourneying, by setting thereon. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 27 That he appealed from the high Priest, reskuing himselfe from his iudgement,..is euident. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 9 The traders of Birminghain have rescued themselves.

5. *absol.* To afford deliverance or safety. *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 195 Riht so no lawe mai rescowe Fro him that wol no riht allowe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 517 Thar is no thing sal sucour nor reskew, Your worldly honore nedis most adew. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 27 He deliuereth and rescueth. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Riches cannot rescue from the grave, Which claims alike the monarch and the slave.

Rescued (re·skiud), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Saved, delivered, liberated. Also *absol.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 199 The Sea..Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to stand Divided, till his rescu'd gain thir shoar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 246 As soon as I had secur'd my two weak rescued Prisoners. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 202 Then turning to the rescued guest, [he] invited him politely to breakfast. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmen Triumph.* xiv, Raise now the song of joy for rescued Spain! 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xiv. 364 To enjoy the congratulations of a rescued people.

Re·scueless, *a. rare*—1. [f. RESCUE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without rescue.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xii, He topled ore his side The Monstrous King, that resculesse to flying people cride.

Rescuer (re·skiuəɹ). [f. RESCUE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who rescues.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 114 This is the man we traist this tyme salbe The haill reskewar of oure libertie. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. II. c. 3 § 7 The said Rescuers and Disturbers shall suffer like Imprisonment. 1614 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) IV. 79 The rescuer and the revenger of David. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Aug., Colonel Danvers..was rescued from the captain of the guard, and carried away; one only of the rescuers being taken. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 200 Nearly all our party, as well the rescuers as the rescued, were tossing in their sick bunks. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 July 5/2 The rescuer was a volunteer.

Rescuing (re·skiuiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb; deliverance, help.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 419 He na hop had of reskewing. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 731 He delitith him..nat in the rescowynge ne releeuynge of his euene cristene. 1545 (*title*) The Rescuynge of the Romishe fox. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 20 The crusades, the rescuing of holy lands, and such devout gallantrys are in less request than formerly.

Re·scuing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That rescues.

1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/2 The rescuing girl was nearly as much exhausted as the rescued. 1893 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 631/3 The vessels..are drawn with..just feeling for the buoyancy of the rescuing craft.

Rescussee'. *Law. rare*—0. [f. *rescus* RESCOUS *v.* + -EE 1.] 'The party in whose favour the rescue is made' (Crabb, 1823).

Re·scusser. *Law. rare.* Also 8–9 **-or.** [f. as prec. + -ER 1, -OR.] One who makes a rescue.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 130 He is charged..for suinge the rescussers, and for suing the Sheriffes bondes of appearantce upon some of them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rescussor*, is he that commits such a Rescous.

Rescyve, obs. form of RECEIVE *v.*

Resdue, obs. form of RESIDUE.

†Rese, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 **ræs,** (1 **hræs**), 3–5 **res(e,** 3, 5 **rease,** 4 **ras**), 4–6 **resse, rees(e,** 5 **reess, reys,** 6 **reece).** [OE. *rǽs* masc. = ON. *rás* fem. (whence RACE *sb.*1), MLG. *rās* current :—OTeut. **rēs-*, of uncertain relationship. In ME. chiefly a poetic word (very common in the 14th c.), used with considerable laxity of meaning.]

1. A rush or run; a swift course or rapid onward movement; the act of running or moving rapidly or impetuously.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 727 Wæs se þridda hlyp, Rodorcyninges ræs, þa he on rode astaʒ. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 32 Mid hræs ʒe-eade all suner..in sæ. — Luke viii. 23 Ofduna astaʒ hræs windes on luh. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 514 He het hwilon ða hundas ætstandan, þe urnon on ðam ræse, deorum ʒetenge. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 873 Lyk flodez fele laden, runnen on resse. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1189 The steede straught on his gate & stired hym under, And wrought no wod res but his waye holdes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (Tollem. MS.), Also þe rees of þe see is let with multitude of grauell and sonde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 112 He rayked oute at a res, for he was neuer rad. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 256 b/2 The deuylle cam wyth a grete Rese to the place.

b. The act of running or rushing against or upon others; a rush in (or to) battle; an onset, assault, attack, sally.

[*Beowulf* 2357 Syððan ʒeata cyning guðe-ræsum swealt.] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* 329 Þraca wæs on ore,..beadumæʒnes ræs,..þær Judas for. *c* 1205 LAY. 21367, I þan uormeste ræse fulle nf hundred. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 248 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 Hii sholde gon to the Holi Lond and maken there her res. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7152 (Kölbing), He bihinde to ben bi cas, To susten þe paiems ras. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 348 Þere Edward dwelled al a 3ere wiþ oute eny reese of enemyes. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 298/1 By ye Rees of a Spaynell, yere was on a nyght taken..a man. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 646 Certayne knyghtes..dyuerse and sondry tymes brake out by sodeyne resys, and skyrmysshed with the lordes people.

2. *In* (or *on*) *a rese*: **a.** In a rush or run; hence, in haste (to get from one place to another).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6550 Quen þai war war o moyses þai fled a-wai, als [*v.r.* al] in a res. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1782 Þenne ran þay in on a res, on rowtes ful grete. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1164 Rachches in a res radly hem folȝes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 322 (350) For wo he nyste what he mente, But yn a res to Troylus he wente. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2979 Þai russhyn vp in a reys, rynnyn into chaumbres. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 255, I wille ryn on a res, And slo hym here, right as he lyse.

b. In a hurry, in haste (to do something). So *with..rese.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25433 Þof adam rap him in a res..vs all for to spill. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3990 (Kölbing), King Nanters, king Lot, king Karodas, þis men armed wiþ gret ras. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1996 He þam redis in a rese & reches to þe sedis.

3. Action proceeding from sudden or violent impulse; wantonness, recklessness, rashness.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 512 Hit nys for luue noþeles, Ac is þeos cherles wode res. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXVI. 100 Unbold icham to bidde the bote, Swythe unreken ys my rees. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 169 To maynten þe pes, þe foles forto felle, þat rise wild in res. 1413 26 *Pol. Poems* 50 God sende vs pes! þerto eche man be boun: To letten fooles of here res [etc.].

b. *To rue one's rese,* to repent of an act or course of action. Cf. RACE *sb.*1 I b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4325 Reu his res þan sal he sare. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 237 þe Walssh wer alle day slayn, now rewes þam þer res. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 491 He arayes his riche men..þat þorw him reowen no res, þat his red wrouȝten. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 370 Thoughe Roulond rew þat rese. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxii, 3ette Menealfe, or the mydnyȝte, Him ruet alle his rees.

c. Hot or hasty temper; impatience, anger.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4815 þe kyng was of so felon rees, He ne wolde here of preyere ne pes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 Emila..wolde nouȝt diffame here lord..by wymmen rees and anger. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 101 Than bispak his brother that rape was of rees.

d. Natural impulse to something. *rare*—1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. vii. (Bodl. MS.), [The sick man] liþe vpright and if he yturned is for a tyme to ligge on his side, bi his owne rees he turneþ hym silfe efte and liþe vpright.

4. A sudden or violent impulse; a fit or paroxysm; an attack of distraction or frenzy.

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 10 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 Þis worldes luue nys bute o res..vikel & frakel & wok and les. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 439, I mase al marred for mournyng neiȝ hondes, but redeliche in þat res þe recuuerere þat me falles [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 149 Lucrecius..wroot som bokes bytwene þe reses of his woodnesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 3 Halfdrunke in such a res With dreie mouth he sterte him uppe. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 820 (Kölbing), Þeo hore start vp in a res And..Smot hire in þe visage.

b. A rash or violent act.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 267 To while þise Cardinals trauaild for þe pes, Here of a wikhals how he bigan a res. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 547 Gamelyn and Adam haden doon a sory rees, Bounden and y-wounded men ayein the kinges pees.

5. A short space or point of time, a moment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8878 (Cott.), Vte o þat tre it brast a blese þat brent þam al wit-in a rese. *c* 1370 *Clene Maydenhod* 26 For monnes loue 3if þou beo-holde Hit lasteþ but a luytel res. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 62 Make rowme in this rese I byd you, belyfe. *Ibid.* xxiii. 481 Thou shall haue drynke within a resse.

†**Rese,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 ræsan, 3 ræsen 3–5 rese, 4 reese (?rise). [OE. *ræsan* = ON. *rása* to rush, MDu. *râzen* (Du. *razen*), MLG. *râsen* (G. *rasen*) to rage, storm, f. the stem **rēs-*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To rush *on* or *upon* a person, etc.; to make a rush, attack, or assault *on* one.

Beowulf 2691 Fyr-draca .. ræsde on ðone rofan. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 21 Jan. 28 Þæs burhȝerefan sunu wolde ræsan on hi..& hi bysmrian. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 181 Þa færinga coman þær hundas forþ..& ræsdon on þone apostol. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 477 It semede as þeyȝ sche schulde have i-resed on þe rebel kyng. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), Som [birds] takeþ here pray fleyinge in þe eyer, and reeseþ neuer up on pray on þe grounde. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 377 No beest nor bridde cruwell shuld neuer on man hafe resed.

transf. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1305 The Bischoppe es so woundede that tyde With a spere..That one his ribbis gan rese.

b. So with *to.*

c 1205 Lay. 1679 Ældai heo ræmden & resden to þan castle. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 6496 Þat deor vp astod and resde to þan stede. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. H. 53 O dur .. resede to þe folc & slou ham in o stunde.

2. To make a rush or run; to spring or start.

c 1205 Lay. 1004 Þe riche haueð muchel rum to ræsen biforen þan wrecchan. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 Þan Marcus resede too, and..kauȝte hym wiþ his honde. *Ibid.* III. 211 Þe nyȝt to fore his deth his chambre wyndowes were so griselich .. i-oponed, þat Iulius resede out of his bedde. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xliv. 806 The elyphaunt bath large eeres..and reesyth and smyteth therwyth ful sore whan he is wrathe.

3. To show excitement; to rage.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Ure Louerd weop..and grisbatede, and meingde his blod [*var.* & resede & mengde him seluen]. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1831 (Kölbing), He sterte up in a brayde And bygan for to rese, As he wold take hyr by the nese.

†**Rese,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 hrisian, hrysian, 2 hresien, 3 risien, 3–4 rusien, 4 resye, rese, [OE. *hrisian* = OS. *hrisian* to shake, tremble. Goth. *-hrisjan* to shake. The phonology of the Eng. forms is not quite clear.]

1. *trans.* To shake; to cause to shake or tremble. Also *absol.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 25 [Hia] geseȝun mec & hrisedon heafud heara. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxviii. 7 Stefn drihtnes hrysiendis westen. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1818 Whan he com of þat wilde brok, His gode stede him resede & schok. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Þervore bit sainte Pawel his deciples þet hi by yzet ase tours yroted ase trawes ine love, zuo þet non vondinge him ne moȝe resye [*printed* refye] ne rocky. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 78, I had reuth whan Piers rogged [*R.* þat Piers rused (*sc.* the tree)], it gradde so reufully.

2. *intr.* To shake, in various senses.

Beowulf 226 Wedera leode on wang stiȝon, sæwudu sældon, syrcan hrysedon. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 127 (Gr.) Hæðne hildfrecan heapum þrungon, guðsearo gullon, garas hrysedon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark i. 30 Soðlice þa sæt symones swezer hresigende [*earlier MSS.* hriðigende]. *c* 1205 Lay. 18868 Scullen stan walles biuoren him to-fallen. Beornes scullen rusien. *Ibid.* 26917 Þa riden Rom-leoden, riseden burnen [*c* 1275 rusede wepne]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þe grete wynd .. þe greate helles makeþ to resye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1128 Ther-out cam a rage and such a vese, That it made al the gates for to rese.

Rese, obs. form of Raise *v.*

Rese, late variant of Reose, to fall. *Obs.*

Reseal (rīsī·l), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To seal again. Hence **Resealing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 The Faithful..Re-seal'd for Bliss with the Triunal Name. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxiii, 'Let Auchtermuchty carry this packet' (which he had resealed with his own signet) 'to my father'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 10/2 Judge Warren ordered the resealing of the probate. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/6 His letters..were found opened and officially re-sealed.

Reseant, variant of Resiant *Obs.*

Research (rīsē·ɹtʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 7 -serch. [ad. obs. F. *recercher* (1539; mod.F. *recherche*): see Re- and Search *sb.*]

1. The act of searching (closely or carefully) *for* or *after* a specified thing or person.

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* G iv b, Being deliuered of that which they most feared, which was the researche for the Princes imprisonment. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 210, I carefully avoided the habitation..lest it should..furnish a clue to the researches of my pursuers. 1799 Sickelmore *Agnes & Leonora* II 190 His father..was making every possible research after us. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. iii, Fortune has not favoured me..in my researches after a bed. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxxiii, She had left Thornfield Hall in the night; every research after her course had been vain. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept. 493/2 Constant explorations are being carried out..chiefly in researches after gold and other precious metals.

2. A search or investigation directed to the discovery of some fact by careful consideration or study of a subject; a course of critical or scientific inquiry. (Usu. in *pl.*)

a 1639 Wotton *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 85 There must go before a main research, whether the Child that I am to manage, be of a good nature or no. 1675 L. Addison *Pres. St. Jews* 237 Waving all Critical reserches into the word Talmud. 1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. 413 Ye men of deep researches, say, whence springs This daring character, in tim'rous things? 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 9 These researches may appear painful and fatiguing. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 290 Our most profound researches are frequently nothing better than guessing at the causes of the phenomena. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iii. 26 Such ambiguous facts..often baffle the researches of the historian. 1850 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 12 Cuvier was usually engaged for seven hours daily in his scientific researches. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 5 Fresh necessities have led continually to fresh researches.

b. Without article: Investigation, inquiry into things. Also, as a quality of persons, habitude of carrying out such investigation.

1694 W. Holder *Princ. Harmony* Introd., The Matter lies deep in Nature and requires much Research into Natural Philosophy to unfold it. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 208 Men of deep research..should just be put in mind, not to mistake what they are doing. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* Acc. Author (1849) 19 He found Mr. Cook a man .. of great literary research, and a curious collector of books. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 A writer of painstaking research, who goes..to original and documentary authorities. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 161 Spectrum photography for the purposes of photographic research.

c. *Research knee-jerk,* a knee-jerk requiring special means to elicit it.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 521 Sternberg..found that the research knee-jerk is hardly ever..really absent in healthy people.

3. Investigation or pursuit *of* a subject. *rare.*

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. vii. 396 A thing..happily performed in that admirable one the Research of Truth. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 53 His thoughts being quite weaned from Parnassus to the research of truth.

4. *Mus.* (See quot.) *rare*—[0].

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* [from the *Dict. de Trévoux*], *Research,* in music, is a kind of prelude or voluntary..wherein the composer seems to *search* or look out for the strains and touches of harmony, which he is to use in the regular piece to be played afterwards. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

Research (rīsē·ɹtʃ), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [Re- 5 a.] A second or repeated search.

1746 *Ascanus* 272 Those Parts having already been thoroughly ransack'd, and in all Probability would not be exposed to a Re-search. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvii. 4 They wandered up and down in vain searches and researches.

Research (rīsē·ɹtʃ), *v.*[1] [ad. obs. F. *recercher* (mod.F. *rechercher*) = It. *ricercare* (med.L. *recercāre*): see Re- and Search *v.*]

1. a. *trans.* To search into (a matter or subject); to investigate or study closely. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1593 G. Harvey *New Letter* C iij, Some that haue perused eloquent bookes, and researched most curious writinges. *a* 1639 Wotton in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 216 To research with freedom..all their proper characters, and endowments. 1665 Walton *Life Hooker* Introd., It must prove..a work of much labour to inquire, consider, research, and determine, what is needful to be known concerning him. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* I. 103 He had employed himself..in researching history.

b. *intr.* To make researches; to pursue a course of research.

1801 Southey *Let. to John Rickman* 20 Nov. in *Life* (1850) II. 175 On these three subjects he is directed to read and research—corn-laws, finance, tythes, according to their written order. 1811 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 97 When you write, or rather when you research, do not forget [etc.]. 1867 J. Macfarlane *Mem. T. Archer* vi. 135 He travelled with the tourist—researched with the historian.

†**2.** To seek (a woman) in love or marriage. *Obs.*

1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* I. Hist. ii, Because he seeth it labour lost, to research Christeneta, he will not bee obstinate in his suite. *Ibid.* iv, He is not capable to bee dissuaded from researching his Mistresse. 1649 *Alcoran* 23 You will not offend God in speaking a word in secret to women that you research in marriage.

Hence †**Researched** *ppl. a.*, refined; recondite (*obs.*); **Researching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 Florio, *Ricerca,* a search, a researching. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 351 Your Style, which seemeth unto me..full of Sweet Raptures, and of researching Conceits. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 137 Men of the most re-searched nations are not usually the best qualified for Government. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 639 The clear and distinct neatness of its ratiocinations alwaies discovers to it the shortest way of researched Truths. 1887 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Nov. 408 A stranger would be introduced, who by his questioning compelled researching of principles.

Research (rīˌ-), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To search again or repeatedly.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 76, I searched and researched my memory. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* II. 246, I have searched and researched every corner of the house. 1861 O'Curry *Lect. MS. Materials* 434 To search and research through the ancient MSS. themselves. 1876 'Mark Twain' *Tom Sawyer* xxxii, The lads searched and re-searched this place, but in vain.

Researcher. [f. Research *v.*[1] + -er [1].] One who researches; an investigator, inquirer.

1615 Maxwell (*title*) Admirable and Notable Prophecies, ..by Iames Maxwell, a Researcher of Antiquities. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 120 Whether by chymical researchers it was ever found. 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Music* I. III. i. 253 The more sober researchers into antiquity.. 1802 J. Ritson *Anc. Eng. Metr. Rom.* I. p. cxliii, Thomas Tyrwhitt, so ardent a researcher into ancient poetry. 1833 Whittier *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 292 The researchers of the bosoms of men. 1879 T. H. S. Escott *England* II. 412 He is followed by the more thoughtful researcher, who goes beneath the surface.

b. One who devotes himself to scientific or literary research (esp. as contrasted with one whose time is chiefly occupied in teaching or directly remunerative work).

1883 E. R. Lankester in *Times* 21 Sept. 5 Teaching here appears to be producing an income which may support a researcher. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 12/2 By what means are we to decide whether the money paid to the researcher is being spent upon research? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1 The statute under which degrees are to be conferred on researchers.

c. *Psychical Researcher,* a member of the Society for Psychical Research; one who investigates psychical phenomena.

1885 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/2 It..will sum up the aspirations of Theosophists and Psychical Researchers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 4/1 Psychical Researchers and other students of the supernatural.

Researchful, *a.* [f. Research *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Devoted to, characterized by, replete with, research.

1819 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) II. 129 Pity that the researchful notary has not..told us in what century..he was a writer. 1866 *Reader* No. 171. 342/1 The researchful sketches of Professor Wilson. 1875 M. A. Lower *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) I. p. xxvi, A more erudite and researchful book.

Reseat (rīsī·t), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To seat again, or replace, (a person) in a former abode, dignity, or position.

1637 Saltonstall *Eusebius' Constantine* 35 Those that have bin restored to those offices which had beene taken from them, being recalled and reseated in their places. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 615 The Generals reseated them in those Thrones, of which they had been deprived. 1795 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) I. 153 This morning Manuel was re-seated behind the coach. 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 343 This the pope, however, would not do..until he was reseated in the papal chair. 1859 Tennyson *Guinev.* 521 Better the King's waste hearth and aching heart Than thou reseated in thy place of light. *fig.* *a* 1690 E. Hopkins *Serm.* Wks. 1809 IV. 486 When they are most calm..and their reason..again reseated upon its throne. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* v, If we could..that old ease and harmony re-seat, In all our meetings.

b. *refl.* To seat (oneself) again.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, 'True, true',—said the Monarch, reseating himself. 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. vii, Evelyn, having risen to shake hands with Mrs. Hare, did not reseat herself. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 384, I reseat myself in the bottom of the boat.

2. To provide with a fresh seat or seats.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 29/2 Trousers are reseated and repaired where the material is strong enough. 1871 *Echo* 11 Feb., It has been decided to reseat the choir of Canterbury Cathedral as a memorial to the late Dean.

Hence **Reseating** *vbl. sb.*

1827 Malcolm *Sk. Persia* ix. I. 120 The regulations of our risings and standings, and movings and reseatings.

†**Resecate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* resecat. [ad. L. *resecāt-us,* late pa. pple. of *resecāre* to cut back: see Resect *v.*] Cut off or away.

1530 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xv. 118 Superfluities, if any such should be thought and found, may be resecate; but to destroy the whole, it were great pity. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 54 The cursit pepill war, in thay dayis, resecat fra al gud cumpany.

†**Reseca·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *resecātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *resecāre*: see prec.] The action of cutting off or away.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 476 The Holy Fire which the shepheards call 'the pox'..neither admitteth medicine nor resecation by knife. 1625 Jackson *Creed* v. l. § 6 Fulness of felicity did immediately result from these moral abstractions or resecations of superfluities.

Resecrete (rīˌ-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To secrete again.

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 131 Which store [of gold] is always quietly re-secreted under the ground of the tent or elsewhere. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 3 A linear incision in the iris, which when the aqueous humour was re-secreted, gaped sufficiently to form the required pupil.

So **Resecretion.**

1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 6 Some astringent lotion to arrest the resecretion of the purulent matter. 1900 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* XI. 215 The wound had simply healed and re-secretion had taken place.

†**Resect,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *resect-us,* pa. pple. of *resecāre*: see next.] Cut off or away; removed by cutting.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 99 These partes beynge once resecte and cutte from the bodye, then turne the reste. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xlvi, I ought reject No soul from wished immortalitie, But give them durance when they are resect From organized corporeitie.

Resect (rīse·kt), *v.* [f. L. *resect-,* ppl. stem of *resecāre* to cut off, f. *re-* Re- + *secāre* to cut.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut off or away; to remove. *Obs.*

1653 R. Baillie *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 87 You will take yourself here to the whole Assembly at Westminster, resecting both their Directory and Confession. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xvii. 421 He means no more than that the sins should be resected which cleave to it.

2. *Surg.* To cut or pare down; to remove a portion of (bone, cartilage, nerve, etc.) in this way; to cut out (in part).

1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 183 Others have proposed to..resect the bones of the fore-arm without disarticulating the humerus. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 656 The whole of the bones which form the ankle-joint had been resected. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1033 A portion of the sixth rib was resected.

absol. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 91 In a tuberculous case you may resect repeatedly and yet the child will not get well.

Hence **Resected** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Resection,* The partially resected bone is replaced at the termination of the operation.

Resection (rĭse·kʃən). [ad. L. *resectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resecāre*: see prec. and cf. mod.F. *résection*.]

†**1.** The action of cutting off or away. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Reuction*, a resection; a cutting, paring, or shredding off. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 237 Without resection of the same [band], speech would become lame and imperfect. **1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 163 Galen..knew that cutting off or resection was privately opposite to a Being that is born.

2. *Surg.* The operation of cutting or paring away a portion of bone or other structure, esp. the articular ends of bones.

1775 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 375, I have been informed..that a resection of the bone is no uncommon practice at Paris. **1846** BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 178 Partial and complete resection of the bones of the upper limbs. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 317 Compound fracture about the elbow-joint, which rendered primary resection of the articulation necessary.

attrib. **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Suppl. 751/2 Resection Instruments. **1895** *Arnold & Sons' Catal.* 104 Six Resection Knives.

Hence **Rese·ctional** *a.*

1888 MASSEY *Electr. in Dis. Women* i. 2 A symptom that prompts most of the plastic and resectional operations.

‖ **Reseda** (rĭsī·dă). Also *erron.* **resida.** [L. *resēda*, acc. to Pliny f. the imperative of *resēdāre* to assuage, allay (the words *resēdā morbis* having been used as a charm when applying the plant to the reduction of tumours).]

1. *Bot.* An extensive genus of herbaceous plants (typical of the order *Resedaceæ*), common in the Mediterranean region. The best known species are the Mignonette (*R. odorata*) and the Dyer's Weed (*R. luteola*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The species of reseda enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are these. 1. The common reseda [etc.]. **1754** *Catal. Seeds* in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 427 Sweet-scented resida. **1785** MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. (1794) 280 Sweet Reseda or Mignionette has oblong leaves some of which are entire. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 87/1 Reseda, Dyer's-weed, Yellow-weed, Weld, or Wild-woad. **1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 177 Distinctly successive formation of the members of a whorl (as in..flowers of Reseda, &c.).

2. [Usu. in French form *réséda.*] A pale green colour similar to that of mignonette.

1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 424 Réséda,..a pretty pale green which came in some seven years ago .., the soft tint of mignonette. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 4/1 Réséda has been all the rage this season, and réséda it was in the streets till you got quite..tired of seeing it.

attrib. and *Comb.* **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 A réséda skirt. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 3/1 One sees..dark blue and reseda-green and some red frocks and costumes.

Resede, obs. variant of RESIDE *v.*

Resedew, obs. form of RESIDUE.

Resee· (rĭī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To see again.

a **1618** SYLVESTER *Mathieu's Mem. Mort.* II. xcii, For a short time Thy Sun is over-cast: But, thou shalt once re-see't more bright than ever. **1658** J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII. I. 52, I made a strong resolution never to re-see that unfaithfull man whilst I lived. **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* v, Catherine was disappointed in her hope of re-seeing her partner. **1846** TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 236 Your friends here, who live in the hope of re-seeing you.

Resee·d (rĭī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To sow again. Hence **Resee·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Sept., The meadow will need reseeding much sooner if seeded with grain. **1891** *Daily News* 25 June 5/4 As the seasons have been moist very few acres have required re-seeding.

Resee·k (rĭī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To seek again.

a **1812** BARLOW (cited by Webster). **1830** LYTTON *P. Clifford* vii, Anticipating the time when Paul..would gladly and penitently re-seek the shelter of her roof. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 132 In loving God the soul reseeks its source. **1892** A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Epil.*, I, bondsman in this land, re-sought this land.

†**Resegall.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [ad. It. *risigallo* (†*risa-*), or med.L. *risigallum.*] = RESALGAR.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterpiece* II. lxxx. 359, I am to giue you this for a rule, that by no meanes you vse to a wind-gall, either arsnike, or resegall.

Reseight, obs. form of RECEIPT *sb.*

†**Resei·ser.** *Obs. rare.* Also **-sir.** [See RESEIZE and -ER 4.] The act, on the part of an overlord, of resuming possession of estates, property, or privileges, upon failure of the holder to carry out or comply with the required conditions.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii. 23 The Meanes how the Bisshoppe after his Consecration comyth to his Temporalties; And of the Reseiser therof, if the Bisshoppe procede not therin in due Order. **1567** STANFORD *Exposicion* 80 Reseisir lieth where a general liuere or *ouster le main* is missued by any person or persons vnduely and not according to the forme and order of the law. *Ibid.* 83 b, Whether in this case ye missuing of ye same shal be a cause of reseiser or not.

Reseit(e, obs. forms of RECEIPT *sb.*

Reseize (rīsī·z), *v.* Forms: 5 **receyse,** 6–7 **reseise,** 6– **reseize,** 7– **re-seize**; 5 **recease,** 6 **-sease,** 7 **-seaze.** [ad. OF. *resaisir* (mod.F. *ressaisir*; med.L. *resaisīre*, etc.): see RE- and SEIZE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To invest or endow (one) again *with*, put again in possession *of*, something; to replace *in*, or restore to, a former position or dignity. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. ix. 100 Full soone he shall be fette oute of thy hand Receysed shalle he be with paradys. **1562** *Burn. Paules Ch.*, Because the kinge hais reuested and reseased me of the whole archbishopricke. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 45 He..therein reseized was againe, And ruled long with honorable state. **1607** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) II. 219 We..need to be consecrate anew, to re-seize us of the first fruits of the Spirit again. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvi. (1739) 76 By this means he re-seized and reassumed the English, in partnership with the Norman in their ancient right.

2. To seize, take hold or possession of, (some thing or person) again.

1567 STANFORD *Exposicion* 82 b, To come & shew why the land should not bee reseised. **1599** *Death Philip II* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 285 The goute reseasing him, accompanied with a fever, made him far sicker than before. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. 222 The rightfull heire of Portugale his Empyre shall re-seaze. **1666** *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 21 His Grace reseized the lands. *a* **1700** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 105 In his Cell his Sorrow him reseiz'd. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 187 The sheriff is commanded to reseise the land and all the chattels thereon. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 608 When the opposing army was obliged to retrace its steps, they immediately reseized the country. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* lii. (1857) III 28 A motion about re-seizing the lands of a relapsed recusant.

absol. **1567** STANFORD *Exposicion* 82 The kinge may reseise w'out a *Scire facias. Ibid.* 83 b, Whether the king shal reseise in that case.

Hence **Resei·zer,** 'one that seizes again.'

1755 in JOHNSON; hence in later Dicts.

Resei·zure (rī-). ? *Obs.* [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.] The action of seizing or taking back again.

a **1626** BACON *Holy War* (1629) 122 Here we haue the Charter of Foundation: It is now the more easie to iudge of the Forfeiture, or Reseisure. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 132 This was one great Windfal which the Parliament had from the ruins of Rome, not by way of Usurpation, but by re-seizure. *a* **1683** SCROGGS *Courts-Leet* (1714) 107 The Defendant..before this Reseizure laboured the said Gelding, riding upon him, and drawing with him.

Rese·ll (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sell again.

1574 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 424 Fleash..to be sold and bought at the first hand only without to shell or reshyll it again. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* I. 401 [They] cannot know what Profit or Loss they are to have on what they have so bought untill they resell. **1771** BURROW *Rep.* III. 1921 The Defendant..had bought Goods at an Auction, which were .. put up again and resold. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, Osborne resold this.. windfall to Dr. Askew for sixty guineas. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ* I. iii. 16 The company has commenced reselling the land to its original proprietors.

Hence **Rese·ller.**

1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 8/7 For American mixed [maize] re-sellers are asking more money.

† **Rese·mblable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *resemblable* (14th c.): see RESEMBLE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being compared or likened; comparable, similar (*to* some person or thing); like.

? *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 985 These arowis..Were alle fyve on oon maneere, And alle were they resemblable. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 For man of Soule resonable Is to an Angel resemblable. *c* **1407** LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2137 They be nat resemblable To my beaute nor comparable. **1429** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 That thow mayst be resemblable founde,..Liche themperour worthy Sygesmounde. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 201 He should haue the fayre Florence, to whome the ymage was resemblable. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 253 Thales Milesius was of opinion that the Earth floated and was aptly resemblable to a ship swimming in the Water.

Resemblance (rĭze·mblăns), *sb.*¹ [a. AF. *resemblance* (*a* 1300 in *Manuel de Peches* 4035) = mod.F. *ressemblance*: see RESEMBLE *v.* and -ANCE.]

1. The quality or being like or similar; likeness or similarity in appearance or any other respect; the fact of some likeness existing or being present. Freq. const. *to, between,* or †*with*; † also in phr. *by* or *with resemblance.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 Libra..hath figure and resemblance Unto a man which a balance Berth in his hond. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 58 This world is ful of stabilnesse,..Verraily by resemblaunce, So as the crabbe gothe forwarde. *c* **1475** *Lament. Mary Magd.* xxxiii, The speare with euery naile Thirled my soule by inwarde resemblaunce. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. (Percy Soc.) 51 So is enprynted in his propre mynde Every tale wyth hole resemblaunce. **1598** R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 61 Anie other Goddesse, which hath any kinde of resemblance with the Earth. **1607** TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 95 Either sex loose every year their hoofs..that nature may show their resemblance in their feet to a Hart. **1648** BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 This other Resemblance, betwixt God's Work on us, and the load-stones on the Iron. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 In this also, the Artificiall Man maintains his resemblance with the Naturall. **1718** *Free-thinker* No. 63. 54 There is not the least Resemblance between Words and Colours. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lxii. (1788) 331 A vague comparison between two things which have little or no resemblance to each other. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 189 There are always general features of resemblance in the works of contemporary authors. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vii. I. 222 The cap, being red, was thought to bear much resemblance to a cardinal's hat. **1871** JOWETT *Plato* IV. 4 These differences are accompanied by resemblances,..to passages in other Platonic writings.

Comb. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xciv. VII. 364 My resemblance-forming fancy immediately made it to be him.

†**b.** Const. *of* = to. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 79 The rocke into which there goeth a tale, that the ship of Ulysses was turned, for the resemblance it hath of such a thing. **1638** JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 21 An image wherein there might be perceived some resemblance of Pallas. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 15 The Ideas, produced in us by these secondary Qualities, have no resemblance of them at all. **1793** COWPER *Mary* 50 Should my future lot be cast With much resemblance of the past.

†**c.** Congruity, suitability. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 64 The Pillars are.. coarsly wrought, as seems to become a Country-house, to which nice and finish'd Works bear not so true a resemblance as plain and natural ones.

†**d.** *To make resemblance,* to appear about *to* do something. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 231 And therewith he made resemblance [*Malory* semblaunt] to strike off his head.

2. The external appearance, or characteristic features, peculiar to an individual or a class of persons or things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 366 Solyns..seith of fowhles ther is on, Which hath a face of blod and bon, Liche to a man in resemblance. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* A iij, His sone..did do make an ymage to the resemblaunce of hys fader. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 11 His resemblance being not like the Duke. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 32 Beautie, which was made to represent The great Creatours owne resemblance bright. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1611) 49 In ancient roles I find the Bend drawne somewhat Archwise or after the resemblance of the Bent of a Bow. **1636** BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 339 Very able of body, of a beautifull resemblance. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 96 She..in her Face a Bull's Resemblance bears. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 P 7 [Satan] gliding through the Garden, under the resemblance of a Mist. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 396 The soul, whose sight all-quickening grace renews, Takes the resemblance of the good she views. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* iv, A garden..which..had the resemblance of a vast mosaic.

†**b.** *In resemblance of,* after the likeness or fashion of. *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 294 Thei for evere in remembrance Made a figure in resemblance Of him. **1775** ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 216 Four other religious places, in resemblance of the Jewish synagogues. *Ibid.* 217 [Benzo] says, they wash their new born infants, in resemblance of the Mosaic law.

†**c.** A specific character or attribute. *Obs. rare.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 22 It did refresh and reflect upon the King a most odious resemblance, as if he would be another King Richard. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* Ep. Ded., None of those Magnificent Images of Divinity, are equal to Your Majesty in the Divine Resemblances of Affability, Courtesie, Vigilance..and Constancy.

†**3.** A thing having similarity or likeness to another. *Obs. rare.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 368 Been ther none othere maner resemblances That ye may likne your parables unto, But-if a sely wyf be oon of tho? **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 101 Though the dede were nowhere nyghe soo grete, yett is hit a manere of resemblaunce. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 And sayd Sedechias, commonely euery resemblance delyteth other.

†**b.** A symbol or figure *of* something. *Obs.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b, Oyle is a resemblaunce of the Holy Ghost. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 5 We take not baptisme nor the Eucharist for bare resemblances..of things absent. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxii. 3 So is [it] a fit resemblance to signify him that is ready to kill another. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 52 Names are but pictures, shadows, or ressemblances of things.

†**c.** A simile or comparison; a thing compared to another. (Cf. 5.) *Obs.*

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* viii. 118 Consider those resemblances taken out of the holy Scripture, wherein that godly Father is frequent. *a* **1653** GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 25 These and other like resemblances are fit..in regard of the uncertainty of life; it may on a sudden vanish, as soon as the foresaid resemblances. **1694** W. HOLDER *Princ. Harmony* 77 For, (to use a homely resemblance) That our Food..may not cloy the Palate..the Cook finds such kinds..of Sawce, as.. please the Palate.

4. A likeness, image, representation or reproduction of some person or thing.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 After what forme that hem thoghte, The resemblance anon thei wroghte. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xix. 420 The idoll ..which they called the resemblance of their God. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 812 A marble, vpon which is the resemblance of a man crosse-legged, all in male armour. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 538 Fairest resemblance of thy Maker faire, Thee all things living gaze on. **1697** DR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxii. 18 If a Man see any where Waxen Resemblances, made and set either at their Doors [etc.]. **1777** SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts* Poems, etc. 204 What is an imitation, but a resemblance of some other thing? **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 252 One of these words was an exact resemblance of the word tyrant. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 235 We now understand how an admirable miniature resemblance of the objects before us is produced upon the retina of the eye.

†**b.** An appearance or show *of* some quality; a demonstration of affection; a likelihood or probability. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref., A certaine vaine resemblance of righteousnesse doeth abundantly content vs in stede of righteousnesse in dede. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 16 He ween'd that his affection entire She should aread; many resemblaunces To her he made, and many kinde remembraunces. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 203 *Pro.* But what likelihood is in that? *Duke.* Not a resemblance, but a certainty.

c. A person resembling another in some way; (one's) like. *rare* —¹.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ix, I shall never meet with his resemblance.

†**5.** *Rhet.* The action or fact of comparing one person or thing to another. (Cf. 3 c.) *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 250 When we

liken an humane person to another in countenaunce, stature, speach or other qualitie, it is not called bare resemblance, but resemblaunce by imagerie or pourtrait.

† **Rese·mblance,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [See RESEMBLE *v.*[2]] Assembly.

1662 HOBBES *Considerations* 14 You were also assisting to the Resemblance of Divines that made the Directory.

† **Rese·mblance,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To resemble. Hence **Rese·mblancing** *ppl. a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 They must needs be taking speciall notice of it..for..a resemblancing configuration, or a prodigious wonder. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 24/2 Such a noise..as resemblanceth at a great distance a clap of Thunder.

Resemblant (rĭze·mblănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *resemblant* (mod.F. *ressemblant*), pres. pple. of *resembler* to RESEMBLE: cf. SEMBLANT.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Similar, having resemblance or likeness, *to* something. † Also const. *of* (quot. 1786).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 85 Gold and selver..To whiche alle othre be degres Of the metalls ben acordant, And so thurgh kinde resemblant. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Treat.* XXV. Ff iv b, In sundry proportions and proprieties so agreable and resemblante to those regulare solides, whose names they beare. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 173 Some Painims did beare the like signe in Armes, very resemblant to the playne crosse. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 14 That part of the land of Israel right resemblant to the field of the foolish. 1741–2 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. VI. iv. 134 A passage very resembliant to what we read here. 1786 BIGLAND *Hist. Mon. & Gen. Coll. Gloucester* I. 439 This Figure, which is very resemblant of those in the Temple Church. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 215 The figures in Mexican hieroglyphical paintings also afford objects very resemblant to those on our court cards. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 599 In no work..is there such a gallery of portraits, and so resemblant to what they were in..the flesh.

2. Characterized by resemblance or similarity; similar, like.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 31 The most naturall and resemblant picture of a Gentleman. 1797 *Philanthrope* 263 Presenting to the eye the resemblant signs of its objects. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxix. (1848) 178 Resemblant therefore as the features were, the dissimilitude of expression was more apparent. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 450 The single features are often strikingly resemblant.

3. Aiming at the production of resemblances.

1870 RUSKIN *Aratra Pentel.* iv. (1872) 117 The object of the great Resemblant Arts is..to resemble as closely as possible.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A semblance; a show. *Obs. rare.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. vi. 649 The lyon sawe that he made no resemblaunt to fyghte with hym. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. iii. 133 After his example other counterfeicted a resemblant of perfeccion namyng themselfes Hieronomians.

2. A counterpart, analogue. *rare* —[1].

1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 204/2 Forms or scraps or resemblants of it belong..to Lorch, Brandenburg, and Ispahan.

Resemble (rĭze·mb'l), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *resembler* (12th c.; mod.F. *ressembler*), f. *re-* RE- + *sembler* :—L. *similāre, simulāre,* f. *similis* like: cf. It. *risim-, risomigliare.*]

1. *trans.* To be like, to have likeness or similarity to, to have some feature or property in common with (another person or thing).

1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Hi resembleþ an eddre þet hatte serayn. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 214 þe sone, if I it durst seye, resembleth wel þe wydwe. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1572 Mathew in hys mood, Resemblyd an Aungell with wynges gloryously. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 It is nat he but he resembleth hym moche. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vi. 36 These trees doe properly resemble the Lentiscus. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 13 Had he not resembled My Father as he slept, I had don't. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. i. 241 A sort of vain and flanting Grandees, who.. do but too much resemble these painted Clouds. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 75. 142 Cunning resembles Prudence, as an Ape resembles a Man. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 339 The unhappy Baronet has no friends, even among those who resemble him. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. vi. 114 There was no Stuart whose countenance resembled that of Charles the First. 1896 *Law Times* C. 466/2 The coronet..did not so closely resemble a Royal Crown as to be likely to be taken for it.

2. To compare or liken (a person or thing) *to* another. Now *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 265 To lowe lybbyng men þe larke is resembled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 135 The maladie Which cleped is ydropesie Resembled is unto this vice. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 Lyff may be resembled unto the fleyng of an arowe. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 303 This noble prynces whome we dyde resemble vnto the blessyd woman Martha. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 93 Ydle personnes whiche flee paynes, who be very well resembled to cattes by the englysh prouerbe. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. § 3. 72 We may resemble our Passions to men affected with the dropsie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 25. 425 As Jupiter and the world may be resembled to a man, so may Providence be to the soul. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 P 4 Thus Solomon resembles the Nose of his Beloved to the Tower of Libanon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. 9 The ships..may be resembled to two men. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (Bohn) I. 131 At the date of St. Paul's Epistles, the Roman world may be resembled to a mass in the furnace in the first moment of fusion. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897/3 Mars, the red planet to which that star [Antares] was thus resembled, is in Virgo.

† **b.** To compare together, or *with* another thing. Also *ellipt. Obs.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 984/1 How goeth nowe..thys aunswere of this good man..touchyng the point that I resemble theim for? 1599 J. RAINOLD *Overthrow Stageplays* (1629) 78 A marvellous case, that I should compare and resemble plaiers together so absurdly. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 153 And if one would resemble this case with other authorities, and with the reason of other Book cases of the Law, it will be made thereby apparant, that [etc.]. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 203 The Power of Princes is not improperly resembled and derived down by Paternal Authority.

† **c.** To explain (a thing) *in* a certain way.

1592 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Gen.* XXXII. 11 Jacobs halting some haue resembled .. in this sorte. First that it should betoken an halting posterity.

† **3.** To represent, depict, make an image or likeness of (a person or thing); to figure, typify. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 125 This Signe is verraily resembled Lich to a man, which halt assembled In eyther hand a water spoute. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 70 b, There are nine rebatings of Armes, which..are resembled, as hereafter followeth. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alexander* (1612) 674 Lysippus..hath perfectly drawne and resembled Alexanders manner of holding his necke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xviii. 437 The Chinians,..if they would resemble a deformed man, they paint him with short habite..and a long nose. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 53 Painters and Carvers .. when they were to resemble the Gods, departed not one inch from the Poets. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 25 Admitting the Ignorance..of former Ages to be well resembled by the Darkness of the Night.

† **b.** To imitate or copy. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1613 B. JONSON *Challenge at Tilt* Wks. (1616) 998 In what shape soeuer I present my selfe, thou wilt seeme to be the same? Not so much as my chariot but resembled by thee?

4. To make like *to* some person or thing. Also in *pa. pple.*, made like, similar. Now *rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 112 Thair kyngdomes bethe than most resembled to the kyngdome of God. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Abripio,* Although nature hath not resembled him, or made him like vnto his father. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi, I hope we are resembled, Vowing our loves to equal death and life. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. vi. 175 Outward Accidents, and Conditions, whose restless Vicissitudes but too justly and too fitly resemble them to Wheels. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. 241 A want of system..too closely resembled to a want of truth to allow any solid title to respect.

† **5.** *intr.* To seem, to appear. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 503 He resemblyt fore to be worthy and gud. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 210 And thei seyn, that theise Bestes ben Soules of worthi men, that resemblen in lyknesse of the Bestes, that ben faire. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 270/2 Come unto theym resemblyng to be theire grettest frendes. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4521 An huge tablet this fair lady bar..Resembling to be fourged all of-new. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 56 b, They .. resemble well by theyr countenaunce and habylemens that they ben departed from noble and goode hous. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iij, Reputing in his thought By suche maner giftes thee greatly to content, Because thou resembled as poore and indigent.

6. To be like in some respect *to* another person or thing. Now *rare.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 144 God graunt the grace for to resemble in al Unto these noble worthy conquerours. *a* 1471 FORTESCUE *Whs.* (1869) 485 Suche a compassion resembleth rather to cruelte than to pyte. 1530 PALSGR. 134 Participles..,in some accidentes, resemble unto their verbes. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. 8 That which resembleth vnto cleare water, betokeneth [etc.]. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 328 Fortescue's Fate .. resembles something to Chancellor Bacon's Misfortunes. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 52 The Persian Creed derived from Zoroaster resembled the most to that of Christianity.

b. To have mutual likeness; to be like or similar to each other.

1751 *Female Foundling* II. 6 Few Characters could resemble more, than the Characters of these two Women. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. x. 431 In one feature or two, nations resemble, which are placed at stages considerably remote. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 31 Wherein they resemble and wherein they differ.

Hence **Rese·mbled** *ppl. a. rare.*

1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* v. 84 So in this resembled bodie, and ciuil societie, there must be diuersitie as of members so of functions.

† **Rese·mble,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RE- + SEMBLE *v.*: cf. REASSEMBLE and F. *rassembler.*]

1. *intr.* To assemble, collect, come together.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiv. 713 With an horn he gan to blowe, And made his meyne to resemble a3en. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3210 Than shortly resembled vnto that sayd place The people of Hamburgens, a great company. 1533 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 117 Resemblinge in a great multitude together. 1596 LODGE *Marg. of America* D 3 b, Thither likewise resembled the flower of the nobilitie and Ladies.

2. *trans.* To bring together or collect.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 143 In this estate was I..till that the goddes haue resemblid this lady and me by your grete defaute. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. 165 Wherfore yᵉ Danys resembled theyr people, and gaderyd a newe hoost.

Resembler (rĭze·mblə1). [f. RESEMBLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which resembles some other person or thing; † a representative, type.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 173 Apollo .. to haue the presidencie ouer nyne wymen, the resemblers of learning. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VI. (1592) 82 The said Prouidence..is the euerlasting vnderstanding of God,..and the resembler of his goodnesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. li. I. 297 Surely it was no delight and pleasure that he sought herein to content the tooth, but only that he would have the name to eat the resemblers of mans voice. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 808 Those Happinesses the gods deny me in length, their perfectest Resembler confers on me in Weight. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* III. 188 A body by it self, that has few resemblers in the World. 1716 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 531 Until Curll and his resemblers are hanged. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* I. Wks. 1846 I. 18 Your attempt to prove Wordsworth shall I say the rival or the resembler of the ancients? 1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 Mar., We have been upborne, while our Southern resemblers are waiting still the stirring of their nest.

† **Rese·mbling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] A likeness; resemblance; comparison.

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xviii. 133 b, þe men of Athene .. maden an ymage of gold, resemblyng and remembraunce of socrates. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 156 Set thow to Vulcane haif full gret resembling,..Thow art bot Jovis smyth. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 986/2 His not putting to answer maketh yᵉ mater of my resemblyng muche the more strong for me. 1611 COTGR., *Resemblement,* a resembling, representing. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 172 A resembling of God to a proud Man.

Rese·mbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That resembles or corresponds to some other thing specified or implied; similar, like.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 184 b, The high Bishop and King of Rome hath in his resemblyng Empire obedient children. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 155 In most resembling unlikenes, and most unlike resemblance. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 496 'Twas by many resembling expressions that the generous Zenophon evinc'd to me his fidelity. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 265 Schenckius..Reports another but resembling story. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 92 Policy or Cunning comes a great deal nearer to Prudence, than Wit, as being the most resembling Imitatour. 1813 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 414 It is not so resembling a parody.

† **b.** In pred. use, const. *to* or with direct obj. *Obs.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 188 His resolutions and flame were resembling unto mine. *Ibid.* 293 My reception was much resembling my fathers.

2. Similar to each other; mutually like.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 33 The hounds were .. many of them in colour and markes so resembling, that it shewed they were of one kind. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. S. Chiswell* 13 Aug., No two places were ever more resembling. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* XVIII. ii. (1774) II. 34 In describing two resembling objects a resemblance in the two members of the period ought to be studied. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* (1857) 492 They have in several respects a resembling structure.

Hence † **Rese·mblingly** *adv. Obs. rare.*

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 253 Resemblingly transported with a like motive. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 203 Which I can compare to nothing more resemblingly, than the difficulties [etc.].

Rese·minate, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *reseminātre* (see SEMINATE *v.*); in both quots. after Ovid *Met.* XV. 392.] *refl.* To reproduce as from seed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 134 Concerning its generation, that without all conjunction, it begets and reseminates it selfe. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 446 One bird there is, himself reseminates, The Phœnix of Assyria.

Resen, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[2]

Rese·nd (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To send back or again.

1554 BRADFORD *Lett.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 116 My book ..I did give unto you; howbeit, if you be weary of it, you may re-send it again. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90, I resende you a furlonge of salutations. *c* 1624 BP. H. KING *Surrender,* Thou in another [kiss]..resend The truest heart that Lover ere did lend. 1661 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 312, I would..returne your civility of sending me one .. by re-sending one inclosed in yours. 1829 LAMB *Let. to Procter* in *Final Mem.* xvii. 156 If you have not burned your returned letter, pray resend it me. 1894 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 Mar., This operation of sending and resending..between the two Houses, this particular Bill,..has continued long enough.

absol. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 245 It would be advisable to..resend at the mid-station by translation.

† **Rese·ngle,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. OF. *resengler* (mod.F. *ressangler*): see RE- and CINGLE.] *trans.* To refasten the girths of (a horse).

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 158 [He] descended fro hys hors for to vngyrde and lose hys sadle and after resengled hym.

† **Rese·nt,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **rescent.** [f. the vb.] **a.** A trace or flavour. **b.** A grateful feeling. **c.** Resentment.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 324 The country people and towne-dwellers of Kent, aboue all other Englishmen retaine still the resent of their ancient worthinesse. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* f 5 Its but to expresse the rescents of my Obligation. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 60 The secret hatred which he bare them..gave him a plausible pretence to shew his resent.

Resent (rĭze·nt), *v.* Also 7 **ressent, rescent, recent; ris(s)ent.** [ad. F. *ressentir,* † *resentir* (13th c.), = Sp. *resentir,* It. *risentire,* f. L. *re-* RE- + *sentīre* to feel.]

I. † **1.** *refl.* [= F. *se ressentir,* It. *risentirsi.*] To have a feeling *of* pain; to feel pain or distress; to regret, repent. *Obs.*

1605 *Gunp. Plot* E 2 b, How infinitely greater cause haue wee to feele and ressent our selues of the smart of that wound. *a* 1637 N. FERRAR tr. *Valdes'* 110 *Consid.* (1638) 49 They sin against God, when they resent themselves, and are grieved touching that which God doth. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 145 At the hearing whereof the mutiners began to rescent themselves, and to be inraged both with anger and shame.

† **2.** *trans.* To feel (something) as a cause of depression or sorrow; to feel deeply or sharply. *Obs.* (common *c* 1645–1660).

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xliv. 288 Tis said then, that Sancho

was scarce departed, when Don Quixote resented his solitarinesse. 1644 CHAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 303 The misfortune of our forces in the north wee know is ressented as sadly by you. 1661 FELL *Life Hammond* 222 To be absent from any part of publick Worship he thus deeply resented. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 200 The death of this Cardinal was not so resented by the Court, because he was not of any extraordinary parts. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. vi. 170 He so resented the Insolence of that..Rebel that he sickened and died.

†**b.** To repent, regret (an action). *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 173 How much did I then risent my former follies? 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* Argt., He..began, though over-late, to resent the injury he had done her. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 16 Because he had formerly cut in pieces a number of living creatures..he seemed to resent it with a kind of compassionate displeasure.

†**3.** To feel or experience (joy, sorrow, pain, etc.). *Obs.* (common *c* 1650–1680).

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. 87 Not leaving him without resenting the griefe which he saw him endure. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iv. (1700) 32 God resents an infinite satisfaction in the Accomplishment of his own Will. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 183 For these can reap no joy, no more content Than what these Earth-born Swains did first resent. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 167 He had so much good nature as to resent all her pains as if they were personally his own.

†**4.** To perceive by smell. (Only in Fuller, and in *fig.* contexts.) *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 371 This bird of prey resented a worse then earthly savour in the soul of Saul. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 6 The dullest nostrils resenting it done, not for love of vertue, but his own security.

†**b.** To smell out (in *fig.* sense); to perceive.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 80 King Henry..apprehending the danger, and then resenting the mischief of falling into his enemies hands. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 403 Let fooles be mocked with these fancies, but you whom God hath indued with singular judgment..will easily resent the fraud. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 73 Jangheer had immediate notice of his Sons flight, and resenting how dangerous it might prove [etc.].

II. †**5.** *refl.* (Cf. I.) **a.** To express one's resentment *of* some act. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 122 His Lordship shortly after, wrote a letter to him, resenting himselfe in very high tearmes, of the wrong he conceiued to be offered him.

†**b.** To show one's resentment by some act of revenge; to revenge oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1618 in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 216 The disgrace lately done to the French Ambassadour..maketh them cry here upon a *bellum piraticum*: but they..will be much troubled how to resent themselves. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xciii. (1674) 246 [He] hath not heart enough..to resent himself.

†**6.** *intr.* To manifest resentment *at* something.

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 169 When he [Pompey] had carried the Consulship for a Friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, and that Sylla did a little resent thereat.. Pompey..bad him be quiet.

7. *trans.* To feel oneself injured or insulted by (some act or conduct on the part of another); to show that one is displeased or angry at (some wrong, injury, etc. sustained).

1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 33 Rissenting my going out of their port to inuade any shippes that came thither. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 300 Thou thy self with scorne And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 350 He with a gen'rous Rage resents his Wounds. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 20 Men do not in fact resent deliberately any thing but under this appearance of injury. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 354 The screaming nations, hovering in mid air, Loudly resent the stranger's freedom there. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, It is best to be plain at once—resent my refusal as you will. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 50 The second capture of Troy was deeply resented by the Assyrians.

absol. 1717 POPE *Eloïsa* 199 How often must it..hope, despair, resent, regret, Conceal, disdain—do all things but forget. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* II. ii. 203 That the gods neither resent nor hurt, was the general maxim of all the different sects of the ancient philosophy. *a* 1814 *Hortensia* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 164, I charge thee by that heaven, Not to resent for me—O hear me, Leopold!

b. With *inf.* as object. *rare.*

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* To Rdr., The town highly resented to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 72 She'll think It is her place to keep me company, And will resent to see another here.

†**8. a.** To take or receive *as* or *for* something.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 2 Sept. 2 The Lords and Commons doe declare, that they rescent the aforesaid expressions of the people,..as a testimony of .. dutifull affection. 1642 *Lancash. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 41 It will..be taken and recented by the House for an acceptable service in a time of great need.

†**b.** To take or receive in a certain way or with certain feelings; to take *well* or *ill*. *Obs.* (common *c* 1655–85).

1654 *Message fr. Ld. Protector to Gt. Turk* 3 This message was resented with so much terrour and astonishment. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 223 This was presently noised abroad, and very ill resented by the army. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Feb., It was mighty well resented and approved of. 1678 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 327, I confess it's a tender point, and I long to know how it was resented. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 136 They came only to spy how his lordship (their grandee) was resented among us.

†**c.** To take favourably, to approve of. Also *intr.* To meet with acceptance. *Obs. rare.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Postuma, De Æris et Epochis* (1649) 168 Mahomet having introduc'd a new Superstition, which the men of Mecha..resented not, was forced to flie that place. 1650 *Descr. of Fut. Hist. Eur.* To Rdr. 1 There are several passages in it, which (I know) will not resent with our Great Ones.

†**9.** To appreciate, to be sensible of, to feel grateful for (a kindness, favour, etc.); to remember with gratitude. *Obs.* (common *c* 1665–90).

1647 CHAS. I in *Clarendon St. Pap.* (1773) II. 365 Let the army know, that we highly resent this their expression to us: And..we shall auspiciously look upon their loyal intentions. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xxvi. 373 Should we not be monstrously ingrateful if we did not deeply resent such kindness? 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. I. iii. (1852) 309 If she gratefully resented that small thing for the sake of the hand it came from. 1765 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 360, I was sure that this instance of his friendship to you would ever be warmly resented by you. [1829 WEBSTER *Lett.* (1902) 617, I shall resent through life (to use an expression of Boyle's) your unwearied and affecting kindness to me.]

III. †**10.** To give forth, exhale (a perfume), to have an odour or suggestion of, to show traces of (some quality, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. 221 Where doth the pleasant air resent a sweeter breath? *c* 1630 DIGBY *Cure Wounds by Symp.* (1669) 2 The said fright..makes the Ligaments, and other parts of his body the more supple to runne; insomuch, that he resents it all his life afterwards and becomes a good courser. 1633 DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 37 Herein you shall doe us contentable pleasure, and courtesie resenting amitie.

†**11.** To savour *of*, to have a touch or taste *of*; to be characteristic or suggestive *of* (a person or thing). *Obs.* (common *c* 1640–65).

1638 W. SCLATER *Serm. Experimentall* To Rdr., They..seeme by reason of their long lodging in the dust, to resent something of the earth. 1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 3 Some works resent too much of their authour. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 34 O, that the Tragedies..had somewhat that resented of piety in them. 1826 SOUTHEY *To Mem. Yng Officer* 20 Therefore doth the draught Resent of comfort in its bitterness.

Resenter (rĭze·ntəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

†**1.** One who has a feeling or appreciation *of* something. *Obs.*

1651 *Wotton's Relig.* (1672) 175 The Earl was the worst Philosopher, being a great Resenter, and a weak Dissembler, of the least disgrace. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 212 Mention me to my Cousin E. as I am a grateful resenter of their last excellent entertainment. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Pref. 8 A due resenter of the common Rights and just Security of Mankind.

2. One who feels or shows resentment. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1825 SCOTT 28 Nov. in *Fam. Lett.*, In such cases there are usually some private motives of the resenters' own.

Rese·ntful, *a.* [f. RESENT *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.]

†**1.** Expressive of feeling; appreciative. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 672 This was the civilest, shortest, and resentful'st answer I could give her.

2. Full of, inspired by, resentment.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 413 And growing into great choler, the Spaniards said that the Medici should do well to be once quiet...Lorenzo, without any the least alteration, reply'd to these resentful words. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 436 His soul, resentful as humane, Dooms to full vengeance all the offending train. 1751 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 145 On this he..put on a terribly fierce Aspect, and dropt some resentful Expressions. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. v, With a look of resentful mortification. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 255 The present charge arises from the undeniably resentful temper of the Italians. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* (1879) II. 239 He was at that moment resentful..against the whole party.

Hence **Rese·ntfully** *adv.*; **Rese·ntfulness.**

1836 CHALMERS *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1849 V. 340 Grim resentfulness of aspect. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 177 All..inheriting the pride of their birth, and resentfully conscious of their fallen fortunes. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* x. 141 'He wants to stay here', she resentfully cried. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* III. vii, His colour rose in a quick resentfulness frequent with him.

†**Rese·ntient.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *resentient-em*, pres. pple. of *resentire* to RESENT.] That which causes a change of feeling.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Timber* (1858) 156 What resentient can work more within, Than true remorse, when with past sins at strife?

†**Rese·ntiment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *resentiment*, vbl. sb. f. *resentir* to RESENT: cf. *sentiment.*] = RESENTMENT, in various senses.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. 5 Though this King might haue resentiment And will t'auenge him of this iniury [etc.]. 1651 EVELYN *Diary & Corr.* (1852) III. 57 The grateful resentiments of your Ladyship's favour 1661— *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 211 We have..a parliament whose decrees and resentiments take their impression from his Majesties great genius.

Rese·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RESENT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1632 J. L. *Womens Rights* 231 An elephant in whom..is ..a wonderfull memorie and recenting of things past. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. viii. 31 A perpetuall resenting of a good turn received. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 158 Despair ..supposes..the resentings past, and the day of grace spent.

Rese·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That resents, in various senses of the vb.; that conveys or implies resentment; resentful.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XXXV. (1674) 46 [He] in a resenting manner told Buonfadio, That..he had deserved to be treated as he had been. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* XV. (1697) 375 Can Men, or more resenting Gods, invent, Or Hell inflict proportion'd Punishment..? 1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 74 He wrote in a yet more resenting strain. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 133 ¶ 2 The Dignity and Disdain of a resenting Lover. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 125, I have no more ill in my heart than one of your children; but I am a little resenting may be.

Hence **Rese·ntingly** *adv.*

1611 FLORIO, *Risentitamente*, resentingly, feelingly. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xiii. (1713) 28 Hylobares..does thus judiciously and resentingly recapitulate your main Reasonings. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) II. 89 Montague..was piqued extremely, and would resentingly have answered.

†**Rese·ntive,** *a. Obs.* [f. RESENT *v.* + -IVE.] Apt or inclined to resent, in various senses.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 5 Those returns, that the..Prince may exspect from an ingenuous and resentive Servant. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 183 She had so totally subverted..the resentive faculty in him, that [etc.]. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 1016 From the keen resentive North,..The Guardian Army came.

†**Rese·ntless,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RESENT *v.* + -LESS.] Destitute of feeling or affection.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 The dove the dove, the swan doth love the swan, Nought so resentless unto man as man.

Resentment (rĭze·ntmĕnt). Also 7 rec-, ress-. [ad. F. *ressentiment* (16th c.), or It. *risentimento*, f. F. *ressentir*, It. *risentire*: see RESENT *v.*

The first occurrence of the word in English appears to be in Florio (1611) prob. in sense 4.]

1. An indignant sense *of* injury or insult received, or *of* wrong or affront done to some person or thing to which one is attached. Now *rare.*

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 99, I had no will..to shew any ressentment of this neglect in publike, and therefore resolved to swallow it for a while. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 145 Some years after..King Edward begun to show his resentment of the stubborn behaviour of his Nobles towards him. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 351 Zeal.. appears in his Resentment of the Profanations committed upon the Temple. *a* 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 183 They brought with them into the house of commons very keen resentments of their confinement. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 328 In just resentment of his injured laws, He pours contempt on them and on their cause.

2. A strong feeling of ill-will or anger against the author or authors of a wrong or affront; the manifestation of such feeling against the cause of it. Also in *pl.*, and const. *against, at.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 335 But I would you knew, I haue no resentments against forcelesse enemies. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 149 The wretched man..was not worthy of so noble a Resentment as yours. 1675 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 313 Several excellent Passages .., that are very expressive of a vigorous Resentment. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* III. i, Rather than be subject to her Resentments, I'll compound the matter, and give 'em her my self. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* IV. Wks. 1813 I. 301 Her resentment against the king seems not to have abated. 1760–62 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* x, The Daures ..feel no resentment at these injuries. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 29 The war with France has been traced to the personal resentments of Buckingham. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. vii, A victorious effort of justice over resentment. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. III. 263 The shocked conscience of mankind..was already kindling into resentment.

†**b.** *pl.* Remarks expressive of ill-feeling. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 579 Armstrong took this heavily: and in one paper which I saw, writ in his own hand, the resentments upon it were sharper than I thought became a dying penitent.

†**c.** A cause of resentment; a grievance. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1683 *Agathocles* 5 The first Resentments that provoke their Cries Are Heavy Loans, and frequent Subsidies.

†**3. a.** A (sorrowful) feeling or sense *of* some trouble, loss, fault, etc. *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 135 Hearts being ever tender in the ressentment of calamities. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 38/2 The Advice he gave concerning equal Marriage..was out of resentment of his own Troubles. 1698 TUTCHIN *White-Hall in Flames* Ded. 2 From a just Resentment of this great Loss..did I attempt the following Poem.

†**b.** A (pleasant) sense *of* something enjoyed. *Obs. rare.*

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 146 They were expressing their mutual Resentments of their Common Felicity. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 79 It naturally enhances all the enjoyments..and makes them for ever have a more deep and vivid resentment of them.

†**4.** A feeling or emotion of any kind. Also without article. *Obs.* (common *c* 1650–1700).

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 96 Could he thinke, that a Prince who had so little resentment in the death of a sonne, would care for the losse of his servants. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 275 Deep impressions, and ravishing refreshing resentments. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* II. i, One so accomplish'd, and that lov'd you too, With what Resentments must he part with you? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 71 The different Resentments, with which the Approach of this Judgment will be entertained. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 3. 373 There generally remains a pleasing or displeasing Recollection or Resentment.

†**b.** A feeling *of* sorrow, joy, etc. Also, a trace *of* some feeling. *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 34 In so just a resentment of sorrow. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 129 The victorious and triumphant newes..gives me some resentment of joy. 1652 J. WRIGHT

tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IV. 87 Merinda..had very reall Resentments of Affection for Almeria. **1683** Fell in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) II. 26 [You] who know how solicitous the resentments of friendship are. **1757** Sherlock *Disc.* (1764) II. 333 Some Resentments of the same Spirit of Joy and Gratitude.

†**c.** A natural or spontaneous feeling, disposition, or inclination (*towards* something). *Obs.*

1634-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 133 As thou art Heir to our Blood, be so also to our generous resentments. **1675** R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 81 Nor are we able to defend ourselves against so Good, so Pious a Resentment. **1690** Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 106 'Tis not enough to have..some kind resentments towards Righteousness.

†**d.** A feeling or sentiment towards another.

1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 107 Mr. Hobbs, for whom you manifest no good Resentment. **1682** Pepys 26 May in *Diary* (1879) VI. 146 The satisfaction of understanding your healths, and the kind resentments you had upon the notice of mine. **1705** Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 28 Professing the kindest Resentments, and most impatient Wishes for the Safety and Happiness of their Souls.

†**5.** Feeling or sensation; susceptibility to sensuous or mental impressions. *Obs.*

1653 *Nissena* 12 It was impossible for him..without the resentments of a thousand deaths. **1661** Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 94 Our Eyes mis-inform us not, but faithfully transmit their recentment to the mind. **1704** J. Trapp *Abra-Mulé* Ded., Men are generally less capable of those tender Impressions, which the Ladies (who are form'd with finer Resentments) more easily receive.

†**6.** An appreciation or understanding *of* something. *Obs.*

1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 7 As they might have known, had they had a true resentment of Morality. **1651-3** Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xxiii. 304 Sadnesse does in some cases become a Christian, as being an Index of a..wise proper resentment of things. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 25 Expressing such a hearty Resentment of the Excellency of Piety, and the wretchedness and sottishness of Atheism.

†**b.** Interest in a thing; regard *for*, care *of*, something. *Obs. rare.*

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* Pref., Which humble attempt my Lords, here Imploreth both your Resentment and Patronage. **1664** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 546 Who has so deep a resentment for Order and Unity in the Church [etc.]. **1751** Hume *Princ. Mor.* v. ii. 83 They ask'd if it was possible we could have any general Concern for Society, or any disinterested Resentment of the Welfare or Injury of others.

†**7.** Grateful appreciation or acknowledgement (*of* a service, kindness, etc.); a feeling or expression of gratitude. *Obs.* (common *c* 1650–1750).

1651 Cromwell *Let.* 4 Feb. (Carlyle), A Testimony.. which deserves a fuller return, of deep resentment, value, and acknowledgement, than I am any ways able to make. **1672** Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. xi. (1673) 348 What more fit than thankfulnes to God and a high resentment of such favours and blessings. **1714** H. Grove *Spect.* No. 588 ₱ 2 Nothing renders a Person more unworthy of a Benefit, than his being without all Resentment of it. **1762** Bp. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 233, I think myself obliged to testifie a grateful Resentment of that particular Place in your Regard. **1772** *Rec. Old Colony Club*, The most grateful resentments for the immerited honor. **1849** *N. Amer. Rev.* July 104 A farmer in..New England, who had recently lost his wife, called upon a lawyer .. remarking that 'he wished to make a proper resentment on the occasion'.

†**8.** a. Reception in a particular way. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1655 Cromwell *Sp.* 22 Jan. (Carlyle), I have troubled you with a long Speech; and I believe it may not have the same resentment with all that it hath with some.

† **b.** A particular idea, opinion, or view *of* or *upon* something. *Obs. rare.*

1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 18 Has one man (in all this tract of time) had other Resentments of this thing, than such as have been expressed. **1688** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 429 On the late proceedings of the pope..have been very ill resentments taken in France. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 194, I have great temptations .. to express my own resentments upon your present state.

†**9.** Change of mind; retractation *of* something; regret for past conduct. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 75 But for late resentments they are not much to be valued. **1684** in Hay Fleming *Six Saints* (1901) I. App. 229, I, Arthour Cunghame, adhears to the resentment of my given consent to banishment. **1705** in Hutchison *Hist. Ref. Presb. Ch.* (1893) 149 'He declared his resentment'—his regret for having so acted.

Reseque·ster (rīˑ-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To sequester again. So **Rese·questra·tion.**

1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 133 To compound, if by employment you are reingaged, is to be resequestred againe. **1649** *Com. Advance Money* II. 1156 Last August a re-sequestration was laid on Branton Sheaf ... [Mr. Bassett] applies to know the cause of his re-sequestration.

†**Reserate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *reserāre* to unbar, unbolt, open, f. *re-* Re- 2 d + *sera* bar, bolt.] *trans.* To open up. Hence †**Reserating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 We must gentlely and easilye reserate the same [humors], least that in reseratinge of the same you increase the ague. **1657** Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 179 One made of solid matter which serves to open, reserate and dilate..the uterus. **1689** G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* v. 34 A Medicine .. agreeing with all Temperaments, where reserating Oppilations is the indication. **1710** T. Fuller *Pharm.* 224 Its use is to reserate the too close compages of the Blood.

†**Resera·tion.** *Obs.* [See prec. and -ation.] The action of opening; that which opens up.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 We must, before the reseratione, administer an ounce of Cassie. **1627** Feltham *Resolves* II. [1.] xxix. (1677) 220 Wine is the Reseration of the Soul and Thoughts. **1633** Hart *Diet of Diseased* III. xvii. 296 A temperate warme bath .. by reseration of the pores of the body refresheth and cooleth.

†**Resere·ne** (rīˑ-), *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Re- 5 a + Serene, after It. *rasserenare.*] *trans.* To make serene again.

1755 Temple *Orl. Fur.* xxxii. xv, She thinks that this may be her wished Ruggier, And re-serenes her brow, and eyes.

Reservable (rɪˌzɜˑvăbˈl), *a.* [f. Reserve *v.* + -able.] That may be reserved.

1665 *Irish Act* 17 & 18 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 13 A certificate.. containing the lands allotted..with..the number of acres.. and the rents reservable. **1756** Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 226 Acquiescing in every obstruction, as ultimately reservable to divine providence.

Reserval (rɪˌzɜˑvăl). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

†**a.** Reserve. *Obs.* **b.** Reservation.

1647 W. Browne tr. *Polexander* II. 195 His troupes were .. appointed to make a body for their last Reservall. **1895** R. L. Douglas in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 The reserval of the rights of Philip V. to the French throne.

†**Rese·rvance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Reserve *v.* + -ance: cf. OF. *reservance*, It. *riserbanza.*]

1. Reservation. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1550 in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Rec.* II. I. l. (Pocock) V. 302 We are pleased, that the reservance of our rights and titles, mentioned in our former articles sent to our said commissioners, be in general words.

2. Capacity of retaining. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 131 The eares implying attention,..the hooked bill, reservance and tenacity.

3. Reserve. (Also in *comb.*)

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Questman* 125 Her foote most gingerly paced, for more state-reservance. **1635**—*Arc. Pr.* Opinion etc., He demeaned himselfe with such cautious reservance and judicious prudence, as [etc.].

†**Rese·rvancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ancy.] **a.** Inclination to retain unchanged; conservatism. **b.** Reservation.

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 9 It may appeare with what reservancie they continue their ancient habit: loth..to introduce any new custome. *Ibid.* 76, I doe think it fitting, that gentlemen should be sociably affected, ever with a reservancie, with whom they keep company.

Reservation (rezəɪvēˈʃən). Also 4 -cioun, 5 -cion. [a. OF. *reservation* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *reservātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reservāre* to Reserve.]

I. 1. *Eccl.* **a.** The action of reserving as a tithe.

c **1380** Wyclif *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 23 Þei [priests] make reseruacioun, þe whiche ben clepid dymes, ffirst fruytis, oþer pencioun. **1645** Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 265 The reservation of Tythes is set down in expresse words, Levit. 27. 30.

b. The action, on the part of the Pope, of reserving to himself the right of nomination to a vacant benefice, or the fact of this being reserved to him by some rule or constitution of the Church. (Usually in *pl.*)

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. 130 b, The kynge send.. ambassatours to ye pope pryenge hym yt he sholde leue of & medle not in his courte of ye kepynge & reseruacions of benefyces in Englande. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 365 b, Bishops of Rome..by reservations and graces expectative, as they name them, have derived all the gaine to Rome. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. II. iii. 46 Benedict XII made a general Reserve of all the Benefices *in Curia*;..Innocent VI was oblig'd to revoke all the Reservations by a Bull. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 493 That the prerogatives of the papal months,..reservations, and of course, annates, should be abolished. **1884** *Catholic Dict.* 716/1 Reservations..which depend only on a rule of the Chancery, and not also on a Papal constitution.

c. The action or fact, on the part of a superior, of reserving to himself the power of absolution in certain cases. (Cf. Reserved *ppl. a.* 5.)

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 279 The papall reseruation of cases..to the pope. **1884** *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 786/2 The object of the reservation is to increase the shame of the penitent. *Ibid.*, This power of reservation, however, is given for edification, not destruction.

2. *Law.* The action or fact of reserving or retaining for oneself some right or interest in property which is being conveyed to another; an instance of this; a right or interest so retained; the clause or part of a deed by which something is thus reserved.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 390/2 That..all other Actes..be as to the said Fee Ferme onely,..except the said reservation of xviii *li* v s. **1532** *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxii. 43 b, If a man make a feffement and reserue the profites.., that reseruacion is voyde in the lawe. **1579** W. Rastell *Termes Lawes* 167 b/2 Reseruation, is taken diuers waies, and hath diuers natures... Sometimes a reseruation doth get and bring forth an other thing which was not before...And dyuers other such reseruations there be. **1596** Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 30 He reserved some retribution of rents, or services, or both, to him and to his heires: which reservation is that, which is called the tenure of land. **1642** tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* V. § 431. 186 When shee had the third part of the land out of which the reservation was made, it is reason [etc.]. **1766** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 299 The *reddendum* or reservation, whereby the grantor doth create or reserve some new thing to himself out of what he had before granted. **1776** Adam Smith *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 35 When a landed estate, therefore, is sold with a reservation of a perpetual rent [etc.]. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 223 The reservation was in the same terms with the power, and consequently was pursuant to it. **1872** Yeats *Growth Comm.* 295 A reservation was made of a royalty of 20 % on all silver produced.

3. The action or fact of reserving (for oneself or another) some right, power, privilege, etc.; a right, etc., thus reserved.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 255, I gave you all..But kept a reseruation to be followed With such a number. **1622** Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 429 His estate onely is liable.. and yet with reseruation of such necessarie things, as Honestie, Honour, Humanitie, and Christianitie doth challenge. *a* **1683** Sidney *Disc. Govt.* III. xiv. (1704) 284 There was therefore a reservation of the supreme Power in the People, notwithstanding the creation of Magistrats without Appeal. **1714** Swift *Public Spir. Whigs* Wks. 1751 VIII. 28 These are the Opinions which Steele and his Faction..are endeavouring..to propagate..; with what Reservation to the Honour..of the Queen, I cannot determine. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* 18 Whilst our government is soothed with a reservation in its favour, to which it has no claim, the security ..is taken away. **1848** Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. xii. § 2 The labourers..have always done so, with the reservation of a power to tax those superfluities for purposes of public utility.

b. *U. S.* A tract of land set apart by Government for some special purpose, or for the exclusive use of certain persons, esp. of a native tribe. (Cf. Reserve *sb.* 5 b.)

1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* IV. xii. (1849) 186 Without touching the reservation round Jadiville. **1841** Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. 102 In these states, their reservations became surrounded by white people. **1859** Marcy *Prairie Trav.* vi. 216 A reservation of land upon which the government designed to establish the Comanches. **1883** *Century Mag.* June 218/1 Between these two lines was a Government reservation.

attrib. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 7/1 It is acknowledged on all sides..that the reservation policy is a failure. *Ibid.*, The reservation Indians in that State.

4. An expressed or tacit limitation or exception made with regard to something; the action of making an exception of this kind.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 189 Such fables argue that Josephus is not to be believed, but with discreete reservations. **1676** Towerson *Decalogue* 525 The same school hath admitted tacite interpretations and reservations. **1713** Steele *Guardian* No. 57 ₱ 3 The Father's close Equivocal Management, so as always to keep a Reservation to use upon Occasion, when he found himself prest. **1719** D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 75 Dearest, believe without a Reservation. **1788** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 161 Frederic subscribed, with some reservations, the freedom of four-and-twenty cities. **1794** Bloomfield *Rep.* 30 A Bill of Sale, without any Condition or Reservation, was drawn up. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 157 With this highly important reservation, it had been resolved to set up in England a hierarchy closely resembling that which now exists in Scotland. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* vi. (1858) II. 11 The lay lords replied without reservation that they would support the crown. **1891**—*Divorce Cath.* xviii. 326 The Abbots and Priors had sworn to the supremacy, but..with secret reservations to save their consciences.

b. *Mental reservation*, a qualification tacitly introduced in making a statement, taking an oath, etc., when it is thought inexpedient or unnecessary to speak or dissent openly; also, the fact or practice of making such qualifications.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcv. 380 Tongues-Othes, Harts-Thoughts, Disiunctiues, by a Mental reseruation. **1629** Wadsworth *Pilgr.* ii. 10 They did it with a mentall reseruation. **1690** Lee *Massacre of Paris* II. i. 12 Without the smallest Mental Reservation, Equivocation, or the least Reserve. **1716** Addison *Freeholder* No. 6 ₱ 5 We expressly disavow all evasions and mental reservations whatsoever. **1824** Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, A devout belief in whatever had been said of the punic faith of Jesuits, and of the expedients of mental reservation. **1888** J. Rickaby *Mor. Philos.* 233 This looks very much like lying, but..it is speaking the truth under a broad mental reservation.

†**5.** The action of keeping back or concealing from others; something thus kept back or concealed; a secret; a deceptive answer or excuse. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, He will not swear, he has some reservation, Some conceal'd purpose, and close meaning sure. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 260, I most vnfainedly beseech your Lordshippe to make some reseruation of your wrongs. **1612** Naunton in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 113 His Majesty's reservations having too many occasions in this undermining age of the world. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* I. iv. xxi, The French is .. not so full of scruples, reservations, and jealousies as the Spaniard, but deals more frankly, and with a greater confidence and gallantry.

†**b.** The fact or habit of being reticent; reservedness in discourse. *Obs. rare.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 12. 40 His disciples wondred to see him alone talk with a woman, besides his custome, and usuall reservation. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* X. § 115 Persons of all conditions repaired to his Majesty of those who had serv'd him; with whom he conferr'd without reservation.

† **c.** Reserved conduct, reserve. *Obs. rare.*

1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* II. 37 You could feign Chastity and Reservation to intrap me. **1658** Phillips s.v., Also Reservation, or Reservednesse, is used in Romances for that distance and state, which Ladies observe in their behaviour toward those that Court them.

II. 6. *Eccl.* The action or practice (in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches) of retaining or preserving for some purpose a portion of the eucharistic elements (esp. the bread) after the celebration of the sacrament; †also, a part of the elements thus reserved.

a **1551** Gardiner in Cranmer *Answ. Gardiner* (1551) III. 165 Justine the Martyr..testifieth a reseruacion to be sent to them that were sycke. **1577–87** Holinshed *Chron.* III.

1003/1 Item, we will haue in our churches reseruation. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Answ. Perron* 6 So that Reservation needeth not; the intent is had without it. 1832 W. Palmer *Orig. Liturg.* II. viii. 229 It is true, that this reservation has been the most usual, and, perhaps, the most ancient, practice of the Church. 1862 *Union* 11 Apr. 226 Another sufficient reason for reservation would be an improved liturgical arrangement for Good Friday.

†**7. a.** The action or fact of keeping back a matter for further action or later decision. *Obs.*

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 260 Where the testator..reserueth somewhat to be done at another time,..euen by the ciuill law in this case the testament is perfect, notwithstanding such reseruations. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 417 Which..signifieth a reservation of his sin unto the judgment of the world to come.

†**b.** The action or fact of keeping back something from others or for one's own use. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 231 He wil'd me In heedefull'st reseruation to bestow them. 1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde Exch.* H 2 b, My aduise in the reseruation of those Letters, Which I will haue you hide from eie of day. 1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* § 18 O God, thou distillest thy graces upon us, not for our reservation, but conveyance. 1634 — *Contempl., N. T.* IV. v, That in the distribution of our goods, we should expect his blessing, not in their entireness and reservation.

†**c.** Preservation of a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., It was the vanity of Democritus to promise the reservation of the bodyes of men. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxx. 93 This commemoration of Saints, and Martyrs, did breed and bring forth reservation of their Reliques.

†**Reservative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *reservatif, -ive* (Cotgr.), or ad. med.L. **reservātīvus*: see Reserve *v.* and -ative.] Having the quality of preserving or retaining.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* A iij/2 Medycynes reseruatyf agayn all mortall syknesse. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E j b, And in the hynder ventrycle [of the brain] is put the vertue reseruatyfe or memoratyfe. 1611 Cotgr., *Reservatif*, reseruatiue, reseruing.

†**Reservatory,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *reservātōrium* store-house, f. *reservāt-*, ppl. stem of *reservāre*: see Reserve *v.* and -ory 1.]

1. A receptacle for food; a cupboard; a storeroom or store-house.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 179 Under their [Cormorants'] Bills, they have a great bag of shrivell'd skin,..and they make use of it as a reservatory for the fish they take. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 36 Every Religious has in his own Apartment a Reservatory, stor'd with Fruit and other Necessaries. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* I. xxiii. 101 The Acharnensian parasites were to deposit an hecteum of their dole in the reservatory of Apollo, to whom they were to offer sacrifices.

2. A vessel for liquids. *rare.*

1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 195 There must also be a very great care taken, that the Reservatory into which the squeezed juice falls..be often wash'd. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* VI. (1741) 314 A little Reservatory, in Case of extream Sickness and Distress, of some of the Vaudois Wine, and a few Conserves.

3. A reservoir for water, etc. (In common use *c* 1670–1740.)

1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 8 Pools and Reservatories of fresh water, which supply the scarcity of Springs and Rivers. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Spain* (1685) 177 Bringing the Water from great Reservatories which they made in the Mountains. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 4/1 The Snow..remains as it were in Wells and Reservatories. 1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 39/2 The most convenient Springs or Reservatories of cold Water to wash in. 1747 *Act* 21 *Geo. II*, c. 8 Any of the watercourses, canals, reservatories, or pipes.

b. A receptacle for fluids in animals or plants.

1692 Ray *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 125 The Reservatories, where Pliny says, that Camels do a long time keep the Water which they drink. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* (1727) 422 Their leaves are channelled fit to catch and convey Water down to their Reservatories. 1731 *Hist. Litt.* I. 30 The Milk,..rarifying with the Heat, is no longer to be contain'd in its small Reservatories.

Reservatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ory 2.] Of or belonging to reservation.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 100 An excellent bugbeare ..to set in one of Cloacina's reservatory, or privie Chambers. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 182, I keep in a leaning posture in the Reservatory Baskets those Trees that are designed for the Wall.

Reserve (rĭzə·ɪv), *sb.* [a. F. *réserve*, f. *réserver* to Reserve.]

I. 1. Something stored up, kept back, or relied upon, for future use or advantage; a store or stock; an extra quantity.

a 1658 Cleveland *Poems* (1677) 72 Cavalier buds, whom Nature teems, As a Reserve for England's Throne. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 44 Not only for their present use..but for a Reserve to answer accidents during their Voyages. 1705 Addison *Italy* 147 The hidden Reserves and secret Magazines of the Church. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 107 How to order Trees planted for Reserves. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 321/1 Being made acquainted that they must again exert their influence for a new reserve of the happy parsimony of their servants. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. x, A drunken sailor who..ejects his reserve of tobacco against the lady's drapery. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 103 It is a maxim in business that a man..should have a hoard or reserve from which he can draw, when the times are untoward. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 339/1 In the artillery, there are three reserves of ammunition.

b. The amount of capital kept on hand by a banker, insurance company, etc., in order to meet ordinary or probable demands. Also *pl.*

1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 184 The enormous subsidies.. had caused an immense drain upon the metallic reserves of the Bank for the last year or two. 1880 B. Price in *Fraser's Mag.* May 675 The banker does not lend all he receives. The difference is called his reserve. 1885 *Jrnl. Inst. Actuaries* Apr. 141 On a new method of comparing the Reserves for Policies.

2. *Mil.* **a.** *pl.* Those troops or portions of an army which are withheld from action in order to serve as a reinforcement, or, in case of retreat, as cover to the main body. Also *sing.* in the same sense. (Cf. also 4 b.)

1648 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* I. 32 All the Sectaries of England are invited to be Reserves to this Army. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. I. 7 At the Battel of Dreux, where he fought at the head of the Reserve. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 84, I had the right wing, with some Scots horse, and lances for my reserves. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 191 If a line with reserves, finds it necessary to retire in face of an enemy; the alternate squadrons and reserves will retire two or three hundred paces, and then front. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 25 The troops had been distributed in four columns of attack and a reserve. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xii. 193 Charles now ordered up his reserve. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 491 The Federal reserves under the command of Generals Palmer and Negley came into action.

fig. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 315 The time will surely come when we may bring up our reserves with happy effect.

b. That portion of the military or naval forces of a state which is maintained as a further means of defence in addition to the regular army and navy, and is liable to be called out in time of war or emergency; also, in recent use, a member of this force, a reservist. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 204/2 The reserve of the British possessions abroad amounts nominally to 90,780 men. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 338/2 In the British army this force consists of the auxiliary forces, as well as the army reserves, the militia reserve, or any other reserve and land forces. 1891 Patterson *Naut. Dict.* 368 State naval reserves are on about the same footing as the militia. 1898 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 5/3 Recruits..will be enlisted for three years' army and nine years' reserve service.

c. In games, an additional player kept in readiness to take the place of another if required.

1900 Upward *Eben. Lobb* 71, I have so many to select from...But..I can put you down as a reserve.

†**3. a.** A certain amount *of* some quality, feeling, etc., still retained or remaining. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. (1686) 18 A reserve of Puerility we have not shaken off from School 1647 Crashaw *Poems* (1858) 176 Their deadly hate lives still, and hath A wild reserve of wanton wrath. 1714 Pope *Epil. Rowe's J. Shore* 20 Still hoarding up, most scandalously nice, Amidst their virtues, a reserve of vice.

†**b.** A place or thing in which something is preserved or stored. *Obs.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxiv. § 2. 214 How can one imagine that such iuice should circulate the whole body of an animall, ..and retire to the reserue where it is kept for generation. 1655 Mrs. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 17 A reserve for Snow to keep wine in. 1659 Leak *Water-wks.* 30 The Reserve must be alwaies full of Water a foot high. *Ibid.* 32.

†**c.** A thing or means to which one may have recourse; a refuge. *Obs. rare.*

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. P 28 'Tis..thought to be but the effect of destitution and secular wants, a reserve rather then a choice. 1699 Bentley *Phalaris* Pref. 51 The only reserve then that I had left was to write to Mr. Grœvius. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 320 So he thought, he had a sure reserve to gain England at any time over to them.

4. a. *In reserve*, kept or remaining unutilized; still available.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 91 The only Method in reserve..is this of Lead. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* V. 153 Still he hath another Expedient in reserve. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* I. (ed. 5) 13 There is still a second argument in reserve. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 163 He had a force in reserve with which he could..crush them. 1887 Irvine *Football* 125 The tactics of keeping the wing players in reserve.

b. *Of reserve*, acting as, or destined for, a support or recourse. Chiefly *Mil.* in *army, body* or *corps of reserve*, after F. *armée* or *corps de réserve.*

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 151 Some pierced even to the Body of Reserve. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 107 That we may always have some [trees] as 'twere in a Body of Reserve for that purpose. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* IV. 340 The weakest of the two shoots..they called the shoot of reserve. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Army*, An army is ..generally..formed into three lines; the first of which.. forms the van-guard..and the third, the rear-guard or corps of reserve. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 199 An army of reserve..was prepared to support the advance. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 204/2 The Army of Reserve is a force incorporated under the act 22 and 23 Vict. c. 42 (1859).

II. 5. Something reserved or set apart for some reason or purpose. In later use also in technical applications (see quots.).

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. ad Sect. xiv. (1667) 428 Either they that remain are sealed up to a worse calamity, or left within the reserves and mercies of Repentance. 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 146 Besides the reserve of 45 y. hereafter to be spoke of. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Chirch-Scot*, A reserve of Corn rent paid to Secular Priests, or to the Religious. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 72 They were Maintained out of the Sacrifices, that were offered, and ..had every time they officiated a reserve over and above for the support of their Families also. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 2/1 The Earl of Breadalbane's woods..contain about two thousand chosen reserves, from 40 to 100 years old. 1808–25 Jamieson, *Reserve*, the designation given to a tree reserved in a hag. 1860 Worcester (citing Ansted), *Reserve*, a part of a lode laid bare by the exploring and regular work of a mine, from which the ore can be at any time removed. 1876 Hamerton *Etching & Etchers* 281 Reserves of pure white amidst dark shading may be made anywhere.

b. A district or place set apart for some particular use, or assigned to certain persons. (Cf. Reservation 3 b.)

1853 Moodie *Life in Clearings* 50 The fever of the 'Clergy Reserves question' was then at its height. 1867 Parkman *Jesuits in N. Amer.* xxxii. (1875) 426 The government of the United States at length removed them [the Indians] to reserves on the western frontier. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/1 Other dangers of the oyster in the shallow waters of the reserves are heat and cold. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 251 A reserve for travelling stock. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr., Each monk's 'reserve' contains a passage..which serves as his exercise ground.

attrib. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 627 The Indian Reserve-lands at Gay Head. 1880 E. Kirke *Garfield* 12 The old gentleman, a robust specimen of a Western Reserve Yankee.

c. A distinction given to an animal or other exhibit at a show, indicating that it will receive a prize in the event of another being disqualified.

1867 [used at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Bury St. Edmunds]. 1895 *Daily News* 25 June 3/3 The Duke of York had a reserve for a red-polled cow.

6. An expressed limitation, exception, or restriction made concerning something; †a condition of this nature. Now *rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 109 With this reserve and difference, that she shall receive that illustrious honour from my hands, and not I from hers. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 165, I give to whom I please,..yet with this reserve, not else, On this condition [etc.]. 1699 Bentley *Phalaris* 258 It is at his Service: but with this reserve, that he shall not abuse me for Lending it. 1729 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 432 All his declarations seemed to be yet consistent with some favourite scheme..he had taken up, and that led him into his reserves as to the personal property. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 319 How many reserves must be made in praising either his poetry, or his criticism!

b. A mental limitation or qualification of the adherence one gives to some principle, article of belief, etc.

a 1679 W. Outram *Serm.* (1682) 304 To evade and escape the plainest truths by some reserves. 1690 Lee *Massacre of Paris* II. i. 12 Without the smallest Mental Reservation, Equivocation, or the least Reserve. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 53 P 7 However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment. 1771 Fletcher *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 23 Their secret reserves evidence them to be only such believers as Simon Magus. 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 19 In the minds of almost all religious persons.. the duty of toleration is admitted with tacit reserves. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 200 The..story..is to be received with a certain reserve.

c. *Without reserve*, without limitation or restriction of any kind. In modern use chiefly with reference to sales by auction.

1700 Wellwood *Mem.* 239 His Subjects were obliged to obey him without Reserve. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 162 P 4 He that trusts without reserve will at last be deceived. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 16 It [Christianity] denied without reserve the truth of every article of heathen mythology. 1846 Bateman *Law Auctions* II. ii. (ed. 3) 152 Where, after a sale has been declared to be without reserve, a single private bidder is employed, such bidding will not, under any circumstances, be justifiable.

7. *Eccl.* **a.** = Reservation I b. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 46 Benedict XII made a general Reserve of all the Benefices *in Curia.*

b. = Reservation I c.

1884 *Catholic Dict.* 718/1 He quotes..from Constitutions of Richard, bishop of Salisbury, clear cases of Papal reserve.

8. *Techn.* **a.** A preparation used to prevent or modify, in those places to which it is applied, the action of colouring matter upon textile fabrics; a resist. Also *attrib.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 156/1 Coloured reserves, capable of communicating different colours in the course of their application; and..mordant reserves. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 224 The reserve style, where the white cloth is impressed with figures in a resist paste. *Ibid.* 228 A chrome orange reserve may be made by introducing a larger proportion of subacetate of lead. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 641 Another way of combining madder or garancin colours with steam colours is by blocking on the dyed object..a reserve paste.

b. A preparation used for similar purposes in electro-plating. Also *attrib.*

1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. (1885) 217/2 By reserves, certain parts of a metallic article..are coated with another metal. *Ibid.*, Make a gold reserve, and use a silver reserve. *Ibid.* 218/1 Resist or Reserve Varnishes.

III. 9. Self-restraint; self-control; imposition of some limit to one's action.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* Pref. a 5 b, That noble Figure..I should be loath to use..with no more Reserve than those great Orators Tully and Isocrates have Sometimes done before me. 1760 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 29/1 Notwithstanding this reserve of the king..the victory was compleat. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 540 He crouches, watching till the spoil be won, And must be paid for his reserve in blood. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. iv. 184 Reserve...I mean by it the power which a great painter exercises over himself in fixing certain limits..which he will not transgress.

b. Abstention from giving a full explanation or expressing one's mind freely; reticence; also *spec.* in casuistry, an intentional suppression of truth in cases where it might lead to inconvenience.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 512 The reserve of a theory; which .. ought not to attempt to explain everything, but to have some clouds mingled with its light. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 220 On dark reserve what better can prevail, Or from the fluent tongue produce the tale? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 2 A furious critic, whose age, rank, or fortune gives him confidence to speak without reserve. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 58 As to the rest a solemn reserve is maintained. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 71 The King..said he had sent for us that we might converse without reserve. 1864 NEWMAN *Apologia* App. 67 It was a duty..to observe a great reserve and caution in communicating to them the knowledge of 'the whole counsel of God'.

c. Avoidance of too great familiarity; want of cordiality or open friendliness.

a 1721 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 16 My soul surpris'd,..Left all reserve, and all the sex behind. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 45 There is no woman, where there's no reserve. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 5 This frigid reserve somewhat disgusted me. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIII, Her trembling joy appears, Her forced reserve, and his retreating fears. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. v, On the whole, they made just allowance for his habits of distant reserve. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 79 English people in England are too apt to wrap themselves up in what they think is a dignified reserve.

†**d.** *On* or *upon the reserve*: (*a*) in a waiting attitude; (*b*) reserved; reticent. *Obs.*

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 161, I cannot make any conjecture of Cromwells busines with his parliament, but think he lyes upon the reserve. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 336 This made them keep themselves upon the Reserve. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 352 She took me in her Arms, and express'd a Regret for being upon the Reserve, declaring an entire Confidence in me. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 159 He really of late has been very much upon the reserve, seldom caring..to go on with the discourse. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. i. ¶ 7, I shall..disclose a secret to you; though men in our profession cannot be too much on the reserve.

†**10.** An instance of keeping some knowledge from another person; a fact or item of information kept back or disguised; a secret. *Obs.*

1680 BURNET *Rochester* Pref. (1692) 4 He used very few reserves with me. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 IV. 260 Thus he grows to abound in Secrets and Reserves, even towards those, with whom he ought to act in the greatest Confidence. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Character*, He insisted I had a reserve, and that I would speak my opinion frankly. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 296 Consult Mr. Grattan, with whom I have no reserves, and I wish you to have none. 1797–1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 264 Thrown wholly off his reserves by surprise and vexation.

IV. 11. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Kept in reserve, constituting a reserve.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* v. viii. 108 This Transporting of Reserve-Trees may be done 'till Midsummer. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 94 Our reserve men advancing, we resolved to fire. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 13 No reserve waggons. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 231/1 The depôt companies left at home by infantry regiments embarking for foreign service are now called the Reserve companies. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 627 Every cell, tissue, or organ in which assimilated substances are stored up for subsequent use is called a Reservoir of Reserve-material. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 339/1 The reserve ammunition of a regiment is carried in carts.

Reserve (rĭzə·ɪv), *v.* Also 4 rec-, 5 ress-, 4–5 *Sc.* reserwe. [ad. OF. *reserver* (mod.F. *réserver*), ad. L. *reservāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *servāre* to keep, save: cf. *preserve*.]

1. *trans.* To keep for future use or enjoyment; to store up *for* (†*to*) some time or occasion; to refrain from using or enjoying at once.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3928 Pus pardon in purgatory availles, .. bot som clerkes counsailles þat we it spare and reserve halely, Until we com til purgatory. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Life Christ* (B.N.C.) lf. 60 It is leuefulle to goddis seruauntes forto haue money and reserue it to hir nede. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 123 Pleasure seemes to reserue her dainties to the last, and for the last seruice and messe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 50 Such pleasure she reserv'd, Adam relating, she sole Auditress. 1709 SWIFT in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 340, I shall reserve the rest of my threatnings till further provocation. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* 31 July, I..have reserved my thanks to the conclusion. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. xi. 294 The appeal to the gentler emotions of the soul is reserved..for the close of his oration. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 100, I have not reserved my tear but for the time of my difficulty.

b. To keep back or hold over to a later time or place or for further treatment; to postpone the discussion, decision, or declaration of (a matter). Const. *for, to*, etc., and † with infin. as obj.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* i. 6 Aungels that kepten not his princehed..he reseruede in to the doom of greet God, in euerelastinge boondis vndir derknesse. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 74 God reservis till his jugement all secrete misdedis. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Pet.* ii. 9 How to reserue the vniust vnto the daye of judgment for to be punyshed. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 52 It shall suffice for this time to discourse onelie of publike Conuersation, and the other wee will reserue for tomorrow. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 69 Take each mans censure; but reserue thy iudgement. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 53, I will reserve to speak as I ought of this rare vertue, till my great work come to light. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 231 They..add every day part of that which they have reserved to the real growth of that day they cry it on. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 2, I shall reserve for another time the History of such Club or Clubs. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 217 The great rebellion.., as it is not immediately connected with the affairs of Greece, we reserve for more particular notice in another place. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 72 Its full discussion must be reserved for the next chapter.

c. *refl.* To keep (oneself) in reserve *for* some occasion, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 Adrian..desired to comprehend all things, and not to reserve himself for the worthiest things. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 76 (Cent.), Farewel, my noble Friend, cheer up, and reserve yourself for better Days. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. v. 56 Little natures reserve themselves for great occasions: majestic natures make all occasions great.

†**d.** *refl.* To restrain (oneself) from action or participation in some affair. *Obs. rare.*

1586 Jas. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 14 Reserve up youre self na langer in the earnist dealing for my Mother. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 16 It is the custom of the Italians, to constrain and reserve themselves as much as possibly.

2. To retain as one's own; to keep *to* or *for* oneself.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIV. (*Pelagia*) 274 Scho..hale hyr gud to-gyddir brocht, reseruand til hyr richt nocht. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. x. 1935 God has reserwit til hym all [þe] wit of þat þat is to fal. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 187 The bayles and al hoder thenges resservede to myselfe as they ware befor. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVIII. 67 In suche a wyse that no thynge I haue reserued for my selfe but that it was alle habandouned vnto the. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 It is good to be lyberall but ever reserve somwhat to your selfe. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 611/1 [They] acknowledged King Henry for theyr soverayne lord, reserving yet..unto themselves all theyr owne former priviledges. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 95 Onely the Darreine tower I still reserue In that to pennance me a life retir'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 71 Man over men He made not Lord; such title to himself Reserving. 1783 PENNANT *Tour Chester to Lond.* 76 It is conjectured, that the king at that time reserved this manor to himself. 1824 *Excursion U. S. & Canada* 408 They are induced to sell their lands..although they generally reserve a small tract for themselves. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iii. 35 Every question..in which an ecclesiastic was a party, the Church courts had endeavoured to reserve for themselves.

†**b.** To keep (a matter) from the knowledge of others. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 322 The Ideas of Things which we form in our Minds, perfectly reserved, and not communicated to any. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 107 Of all the chiefs, this hero's fate alone Has Jove reserved, unheard of, and unknown. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reservation*, A proposition which,..if qualified with something reserved or concealed in the mind, becomes true.

3. To set apart, keep († *to* or) *for* another. Also occas. without const.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVII. 36 Whethir thow hast not reseruyd, he seith, to me thi blissyng? 1382 — 2 *Pet.* ii. 17 To whom the thicke mijst of derknessis is reserued. *c* 1400 GOWER *Addr. Hen. IV* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 12 So schal thin highe mede be reserved To him which al schal qwiten ate laste. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2088 Then shall ye haue the triumphall guerdoun That God reserueth to euery creature. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. XIV. 15 The Fader..for the thirde, Cordeilla, reserued no thynge. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 23 And that I haue deserued ..Is to his handes reserued That neuer felt the smart. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 101 After the death of Edward to reserue the crowne to the dukes use. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 46 *Mach.* The Table's full. *Lennox.* Heere is a place reseru'd Sir. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 234, I pray you give me by writing, that you deny it, reserving me yet your safe Conduct to return. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 768 Was..to us deni'd This intellectual food, for beasts reserv'd? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVIII, Happiness, I fear, is no longer reserved for me here. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXXV, Thy churlish courtesy for those Reserve, who fear to be thy foes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 95 [He] exacted from him..a humiliation which men reserved for the deadliest of their foes.

b. In *passive* with reference to discoveries or important achievements.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 1 This discovery was reserved to our times. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 100 It was reserved for Mr. Dalton to make the admirable discovery [etc.]. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XIII. (1875) 205 The third and crowning triumph of the Holy See was reserved for the thirteenth century. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 56 It was reserved for Columba to evangelize the Northern Picts.

4. *Eccl.* **a.** To set apart, keep back (cases for absolution) to be dealt with by a superior authority. Const. *to, for.* (Cf. RESERVATION 1 c.)

c 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (T.) 257 Yit may we noght be assoiled of our false athe, Bot of our bisshop or him that has his power, For swilk cas is riuely reserved til him seluen. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reserve*, Certain cases,.. called reserved cases, as being reserved to the bishop. 1846 W. MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* (1882) I. 97 In the Constitutions published in 1367 by Thoresby, archbishop of York, thirty-seven cases are reserved to the archbishop himself. 1876 *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* I. 97 It would be a difficult case of conscience..that he should feel bound to 'reserve' for his bishop. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 786/1 Papal cases are reserved to the Pope—episcopal cases to the bishop.

b. To set apart (benefices) for presentation by the Pope. *rare*—1. (Cf. RESERVATION 1 b.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 24 For no more schulde ſatte beneficis be reserved þanne smale, ȝif no pryuy cause of symonye were tretide.

5. a. To retain or secure (some right or profit) for oneself or another by formal stipulation; † to provide or stipulate *that*. (Chiefly in legal use.)

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1665 And specialy to be reserved That peyse and novmbre be observed, Throgh rethoryke, as in sentence. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 57/2 Reservyng to the seide Feffeez iiᵐ *li* yerely. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxii. 43 b, If a man make a feffement and reserue the profites..that reseruacion is voyde in the lawe. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 5 Contracts..whereupon is not reserved..to the Lender..above the Sum of ten Pound. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 35 Bot gif he hes na wife, the time of his deceis, the ane just halfe of the gudes, is reservand to him, to be disponed as he pleases. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 242 b, If a lease bee mad for yeares of ground, reserving the great trees growing upon the same,..the lessee may not meddle with them. 1791 KAMES *Dict. Decis.* (ed. 2) I. 292 A father having reserved a faculty to burden the estate with wadsets,..this was found not a real burden. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) I. 195 Military service does not appear to have been reserved in the beneficiary grants made to cathedrals. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 575 The tenant is not concluded by the amount of rent which may have been reserved on the premises.

b. To set apart (a portion of rent) for payment *in* corn, etc.

1575–6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 That thone thirde parte at the leaste of tholde Rente be reserved and paide in Corne for the saide Colleges. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XX. 318 Antiently the greater part of rents were reserved in provisions. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. I. 40 The rents which have been reserved in corn have preserved their value much better than those which have been reserved in money.

6. To set (a thing) apart for some purpose or with some end in view; to keep *for* some use.

1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 23, I woll that Isabell my wyfe haue..all my corne..oute take xl quarters of wete reserued to fullfell with my wille. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31, I wil mine ffeffes and executours, so it hurte not the sale, reserve the gardyn that it may longe to the longe tyled hous. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 612/1 They use to place him that shalbe theyr Captayne, uppon a stone allwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 33 in Arber *Milton's Areop.* 23 Euery Printer shall reserue one Book..and shall ..deliuer it to the Officer..to be sent to the Librarie at Oxford. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 253 Distinguish all betimes,..Whom to reserve for Husband of the Herd. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 175 Their powers are reserved for the moments of flight and pursuit. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 162 Jaffier..offered to accept of his mediation; reserving in his mind the use of every clandestine effort to accomplish his own designs. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 641 In the white spaces reserved are now blocked steam colours. 1892 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 112 The 300 acres reserved (for poor men's gardens).

b. To set (a person) apart *for* some fate, destiny, end, etc. † Also const. *to*. Now *rare*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 95 He wasted þe south marche, sleynge þe males, reservynge þe females to his lust. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 477 Canutus..revivynge,was gladde that he was reservede to lyfe that he myȝhte do penaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 52 O pepill vnhappy, to quhat mischevous end Fortoun reservis ȝow of this warld to wend? 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 130 The Gods having made all thynges mortall, so have they reserved onely themselves to bee immortall. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. cix, Now reserued in our age, To home confusion and disordered rage. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. I. XXVI. 42, I hope God hath reserv'd me for a better destiny. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 161 We are decreed, Reserv'd and destin'd to Eternal woe. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XIX, Good God! for what am I reserved! *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* I. i, Worthy of the destinies for which I foresee that the son of Miltiades is reserved.

†**c.** To make an exception of, or in favour of (a thing or person); to except or exempt (one) *from* something. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCLXXXVI. 656 For they knowe well ynoughe howe ye were in Scotlande, wherfore they shulde haue reserued you. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1204/2 There be very few..reserued also, but that they set theyr heart verye sore theron. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. ix. 725 The old Men, Women, and sick Folks were reserued from this Tribute. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. i. 5 Our great Creator did Reserve this Tree, and this alone forbid. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* XXII. (1816) II. 211 In this same decree, which so remarkably reserves the abstinence from blood, the Sabbath is not at all reserved as a thing either of necessity or expedience.

7. To retain or preserve alive; to exempt from slaughter; to save *from* death. Now *rare*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XII. 12 Thei shal slee me, and thee thei shall reserue. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 215/1 Thou hast power ouer my flesshe but cryst reserueth my soule. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr., Reseruynge such as were ouercome in the warres and conuertynge them to a better mynde. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. ii. 104 Men of warre, Such as warres fortune hath reseru'd from death. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 472 One in the prison That should by priuate order else haue dide, I haue reseru'd aliue. 1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 569 In the other two Destructions,..the Remnant of People, which hap to be reserued, are commonly Ignorant and Mountanous People. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 101 The legend which supposes St. John reserved alive has not been generally received in the Church.

†**b.** To leave untouched or intact; to refrain from removing or destroying. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Some reserue a locke vpon the top of the head. *a* 1679 W. OUTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 304 These men must find out some distinctions whereby they may..reserve that hand.

†**8.** To keep or maintain (a person or thing) in a certain state or condition. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 12 But suche as were fayre, and of theyr stature ryght As wyse and

subtyle reserved she in syght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 He was euer more quyet and restfull in hymselfe, and reserued his spiryt euer at liberty. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1353 You euer-liuing Gods..which..subiect to no chaunge Chaunge all, reseruing nothing in one state. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 73 He reserueth vnder his commaund, fourty thousand..Horse-men. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. i, Till that day come, you shall reserve yourself A single man.

†b. To retain (a person) in one's service. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1723 Thynke you with Magnyfycence I shal be reserued?

†c. To retain (a thing) unaltered. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 95 *Phi.* You blamed my beginning, yet haue you altred it nothing. *Ma.* I haue indeede reserued your beginning.

†9. To keep in store; to lay up as a store or stock; to deposit for preservation. *Obs.*

1480 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 70 Ye shall see that all dutis that lengithe to the yelde of the Trynnytie be trewly rerit and reservit by yowr powers. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 151 A certayn summe..the wych .. schold ever be reseruyd in a commyn place. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Palaces in which the artillery or armure of the cytie is reserued. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. xii. (1614) 707 Their water is raine water, reserued in Cisternes. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 205 If wee negligently reserved hens, or other food, in the morning, wee should have onely bones. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (ed. 2) 200 Stagnating Water, reserved in Pools and Cisterns.

†b. To keep, preserve (things liable to decay or destruction). *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 57 Certeine fruites..whiche they reserue for store as wee doo chestnuttes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, The snow..being reserued in these colde places serueth in whotte weather too refreshe..his drinke. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 27 The Ægyptians embalmed and filled them with odoriferous spices, reseruing them in glasse or coffins. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 248 Pull as many of them out of the ground, as you desire to reserve. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 6 The best methods of conserving, reserving, and preserving fruits.

†c. *intr.* To remain, to continue in existence or in a certain state. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 179/2 Yf theyr opinions hadde any where continuallye endured there woulde theyr bokes haue continually reserued. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 258 The water of Iordan..will reserue vnspoiled, both moneths and yeares. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 26 Because it [manna] tainted against nature, and miraculously reserved upon other dayes.

†10. a. To keep in one's possession. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 851/1 The copye that was deliuered me (which copy I reserue and kepe for my declaracion). *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXII, Though they be out-stript by every pen, Reserue them for my loue, not for their rime. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 295 She so loues the Token,..That she reserues it euermore about her.

†b. To keep, preserve (antiquities, relics, etc.).

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 169 They do yet reserve..a Mace and a Horne, assured badges of an incorporation. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 106 The head whereof which is yet reserued, myselfe haue seen. 1648 J. RAYMOND *It Merc. Ital.* 93 In the next Church the Pillars are reserv'd in wodden cases, which Saint Peter and Saint Paul were tyde too. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 7 An Idolatrous practise of..offering oblations unto them, and of reserving their Reliques. 1708 BURNET *Trav.* (ed. 3) 225 The vast Vaults..and the Remains of Antiquity, that are reserved in them.

†c. Of places: To contain, retain (things) in or on themselves. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 255 [The Dead Sea] breedeth nor reserueth no kinde of fishes. *Ibid.* X. 447 The Snowy Alpes ..reserue continually Snow on their tops.

11. *Eccl.* To retain or preserve (a portion of the consecrated elements) for certain purposes. (Cf. RESERVATION 6.)

1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion of Sick*, And if the same day there be a celebracion of the holy communion in the Churche, then shal the priest reserue (at the open communion) so muche of the Sacrament..as shal serue the sicke person. 1571 *Thirty-nine Art.* XXVIII, The Sacrament of the Lordes Supper was not, by Christes ordinaunce reserued, caryed about, lyfted vp, or worshipped. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Answ. Perron* (1854) 19 Against the time of extremity it was thought not amiss to have it reserved. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* II. viii. 229 The custom of the Christian Church has been to reserve the sacraments of Christ's body and blood from the public liturgy, and not to consecrate them in private. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. xi. 41 A portion of the eucharist, under one kind alone, was always reserved in the church, from each mass to the other.

absol. 1900 DIBDIN *Reserv.* 4 Do you reserve in both kinds?

†12. To retain or preserve, to continue to have, possess, or show (a characteristic, quality, mark, etc.). *Obs.* (common *c*1585–1635.)

1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (S. T. S.) 53 [He] threatenit schamefullie (gif he had reservit any schame) the quenis maiestie of Ingland. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xx. 134 Armenia the greater, nowe called Turcomania, and Armenia the lesser, which yet reserueth his name. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 405, I had done that..which neuer man had done before me reseruing life. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 305 The Persians had this Character of old,..of all men the most civil; which disposition they reserve unto this day. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 45/2 A liquid..substance, which..when harden'd ..reserves in the mass the original figure of its parts.

Re-serve (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To serve again, in various senses.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 2 June 609/2 The papers .. were obliged to re-serve the former dishes which had pleased their patrons. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 190 The petition when amended must be re-served within a week.

Reserved (rĭzɜ̄·rvd), *ppl. a.* [f. RESERVE *v.*]

†1. a. Excepted. Chiefly in prepositional use: With the exception of, except, save. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (Axon) 108 Alle worldly thynges ben mortifyed and appetissid in olde men reseruyd auaryce only, whiche alleway abideth wyth hym. 1481 — *Godfrey* CXXXII. 196 They haue taken it entierly, Reserued a dongeon. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi, All men were abashed, reserued the chiefe Justice. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L vij, Soddaineley .. was Isabell .. stripede of her attire (reservede a riche smocke). 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Pyrrus* (1612) 405 And the Sea being high wrought..made shipwrackes of them, the Admirall onely reserued. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 167 Onely reseru'd, you claime no interest In any of our Towns of Garrison.

†b. With due respect for; duly regarded. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1680 Yet, syr, reserued your better aduysement, It were better he spake with you or he wente. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1010/1 But the reuerence of these writers reserued, this cannot be true concerning the church.

†2. Preserved; remaining undestroyed. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 52 They lerned by the reserued chyldren. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 100 Dwelling and Trading in the remains of the Freedom, and in the reserved Suburbs.

3. Averse to showing familiarity, or to open expression of thought or feeling; cold or distant; reticent, uncommunicative.

a. Of conduct, character, disposition, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 65 All her deseruing Is a reserued honestie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 386 Such was brave Monck in his reserved mind, A riddle to his foes he did appear. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 196 Men of the Presbyterian perswasion .. generally are morose, clownish, and of sullen and reserved natures. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xi, 'Pursuit of whom?' said Sophia, a little recollecting herself, and assuming a reserved air. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 336 The judges are, or ought to be, of a reserved and retired character. 1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 211 [He] was of a reserved disposition. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 92 The reserved and proud imagination of the master-schools.

b. Of persons.

1612 BACON *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 214 Some are so close, and reserved, as they will not shewe their wares, but by a darke light. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 251 His wife being very reserv'd and discreet in her husband's presence, but in his absence more free and jolly. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. 6 We are the most reserved family in the world. There were fourteen sisters of us, and not one of us married. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Evening* 5 Thy springs, and dying gales, O Nymph reserv'd. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 188 The man I trust, if shy to me, Shall find me as reserv'd as he. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 76 [They] are certainly queer, stiff, reserved sort of people. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xii. 146 As a statesman he was reserved, seldom showing his own thoughts.

transf. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) K 4 Let who will praise and behold The reserved Marigold.

absol. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 92 So difficult is it in the most reserved, not to forget themselves in a great Fortune. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* IV. 255 Fame is a bubble the reserv'd enjoy; Who strive to grasp it, as they touch, destroy.

†c. Retired, secluded. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1653 WALTON *Angler* XI. 205 They will usually lye..in one reserved place, where the water is deep, and runs quietly.

4. Restrained or restricted in some way.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 26 It is good to be sparing and reserved in censuring hereticks for obstinacy. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 120 It hath been the wisdom of the English parliaments to be very reserved in limiting the press. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* CXXXIV. III. 101 The early Protestants, from whom the Anglican Church makes a reserved and cautious profession of being descended.

5. Set or kept apart; specially retained for some person or purpose, etc. (See the verb.)

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 30 The chiefe Rabbies sate in reserved chaires, these are those chiefe seats in the Synagogues. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* IV. i, With all your..reseru'd Questions, and Answers that you game with. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Case*, At the article of death,..all reserved cases are absolvable by the ordinary. 1791 KAMES *Dict. Decis.* (ed. 2) I. 291 In a question, how far a reserved faculty..accreseed to a creditor whose debt was contracted before that faculty? 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 153 Divide the reserved quotient by the square of *z*, and reserve this quotient. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 Reserved powers are of different sorts; as a reserved power of burdening a property, or a reserved power to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed. 1867 T. C. ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 54 Those 'antient rights'..are sometimes called 'reserved rights' also, from the circumstance of the Reform Act of 1832 having expressly reserved them. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 786/2 Absolution from a reserved sin may be given by the superior who reserves it. 1897 W. WALSH *Secr. Hist. Oxf. Movem.* x. (1898) 342 The ostensible reason for restoring the Reserved Sacrament is that it is then always ready to be given to the sick.

b. *Reserved seats*, those seats at a public entertainment or meeting which may be specially engaged beforehand. Also *fig.*

1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. iii, Happy to see any of your friends in the reserved seats. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. ii. 288 Reserved seats in the great assemblage of the world.

c. *Reserved List*, a list of naval officers removed from active service but kept in reserve in case of being required. So *reserved officer, pay*, etc.

1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21222. 1673/1 These officers will be placed on reserved Half-pay. *Ibid.* 1673/2 In case of War, or of emergency,.. to call such Officers from the Reserved List into Active Service. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Reserved List*, In the remote contingency of the Active List being exhausted,..these 'reserved' officers would be liable to be called upon to serve.

Reservedly (rĭzɜ̄·rvėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a reserved manner; with or in reserve.

1611 FLORIO, *Riserbatamente*, reseruedly, sparingly. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett*, (vol. II) 130 You should goe more reservedly to worke, and retaine more providence for the future. 1679 *Animadv. Sp. Five Jesuits* 6 He might use another reserve with respect to the words private persons, understanding reservedly, persons that have no authority from the Pope. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 213 ¶ 1 They are so reservedly complaisant till they have learned to resign their natural Passions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 27, I could not have behaved more reservedly to Mr. Solmes. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 106 Never are such reforms recorded otherwise than in terms of commendation; never are they reservedly mentioned as [etc.]. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 718 Take note of the sentence reservedly kept by me to frustrate man's design.

Reservedness (rĭzɜ̄·rvdnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reserved; reserve, reticence, caution.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lii, Her lookes, not let abrode (but carefully Kept in, restraind) held their reservednesse. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 71 It is a wise reseruednesse in them, not to intermedle with that wherein they might easily fault. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 396 They shall..at all times use .. that reservedness and modesty in their outward deportment. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 6 A Woman is too sincere to..act with that Caution and Reservedness which are requisite in our Sex. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. ix. 123 Sir Charles's reservedness..may not let them know the secrets of his heart in this particular. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xviii, The reservedness of his manner towards her contradicted one moment what a more animated look had intimated the preceding one. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 58 Is this reservedness of affirmation about God less worthy of him, than the..licence of affirmation of our dogmatists..?

Rese·rvee. *rare.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -EE¹.] 'One to whom something is reserved' (Worcester, 1860, citing Story).

Rese·rveful, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. RESERVE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of reserve or restraint.

1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 468 The reserveful simplicity with which he comments upon his own [services].

Rese·rveless, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a reserve, having no reserve in hand.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 5/2 Were the stroke delivered suddenly, it could not fail to have a terrific effect, or to teach our reserveless bankers a very wholesome lesson.

Reserver¹ (rĭzɜ̄·rvəɹ). [f. RESERVE *v.* + ER¹.]

1. One who reserves. *rare.*

1612–28 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* VIII. v. (1820) I. 336 Either Israel wanted skill, or our reservers honesty. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 370, I am in this likewise no reserver of my good will till the last. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†2. = RESERVOIR *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 192 Spouts of stone, by which they used to let the water from above into the vast Reserver. 1683 *Weekly Memorial* 31 The Reserver of St. Ferreol is above 2000 Toises in Circumference. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 357 The Reserver, which is of Marble, wherein they bathe.

Reserver², *rare*⁻¹. [-ER⁴.] A reservation.

1807 BENTHAM *Let. to Romilly* Wks. 1843 X. 425 As to everything else, I have no reservers.

Reservery (rĭzɜ̄·rvəri). *nonce-wd.* [f. RESERVE *sb.* + -ERY.] The occupation of serving as a reservist; the system of reserve forces.

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* (1896) 177 'Reservery', said he, 'seems a pretty mean way to spend one's autumn holiday'. *Ibid.* 181 Reservery and general militarismus (as the Germans call it) was rampant.

Reserving (rĭzɜ̄·rvin), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb., or an instance of this; reservation.

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxii. 43 b, It semeth that the reseruynge of suche vse is prohibit by the lawe, 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 9 The sauinges reseruinges and prouisions..of the saide former act. 1551 GARDINER in Cranmer *Answ. Gardiner* III. 165 Touching reseruyng, whiche Clement might seme to denye. 1598 FLORIO, *Riserue*, ..reseruings, sparings, hoordings. 1841 TUPPER *Twins* XXX, There were no concealments now between them, no reservings.

Rese·rving, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] †a. Except (for), saving. *Obs.* b. Containing a reservation.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 13 He commaunded that no man shoulde write unto hym in any other fourme, than shoulde bee written to a private person, reservyng the name of Emperour. 1670 MARVELL *Let.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 319 The Lords..have added a reserving clause for his Majestie's ancient prerogative in all ecclesiastical things.

Reservist (rĭzɜ̄·rvist). [f. RESERVE *sb.* + -IST; cf. F. *réserviste.*] One who belongs to or serves in the reserve forces.

1876 *World* V. 14 The 'Reservists' of our army put in a most creditable appearance when called out at the late manœuvres. 1883 *Spectator* 19 May 636 A French regiment is composed of men actually with the colours, and of the reservists. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 13 Aug. 5/1 The mobilisation of the Spanish reservists..continues.

Reservoir (re·zəɹvwā), *sb.* Also 8 -oire. [a. F. *réservoir*, f. *réserver* to keep, RESERVE + *-oir*: see -ORY¹.]

1. A more or less capacious receptacle (of earthwork, masonry, or the like), specially formed or constructed to contain and store a large supply of water for ordinary uses.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 273 A Set of Galleries that are hewn into the Rock... Some will have 'em to have been a Reservoir of Water. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 136 Water is conveyed from the reservoirs at Islington to many different parts of our capital. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 177 The towers of Saana, and the marvellous reservoir of Merab, were constructed by the kings of the Homerites. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 121 He was constantly taken up with aqueducts, reservoirs, and other improvements. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 173 At Canterbury there are three reservoirs covered in and protected.

†**b.** A tank or cistern for water. *Obs.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The reservoir in a building is a large bason, usually of wood, lined with lead, where water is kept to supply the occasions of the house. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 4 June, Wks. 1850 II. 268 They have built a shed over a little reservoir made of wood,..and into that have conveyed the water from the spring. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 206 A large reservoir of water is placed in the third loft of the house.

c. A place or area in which water naturally collects in large quantities.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 821, I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense, The mighty reservoirs. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 32 Temporary springs .. have no reservoir or considerable receptacle in the bowels of the earth. 1784 BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 185 These Mountains, then, are the grand reservoir of water for many parts of New England. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 290 The lake, forming an extensive reservoir, greatly equalizes the discharge of water. 1866 BAKER *Albert N'yanza* II. 95, I looked down ..upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt.

d. *fig.* A place or sphere where something is collected or tends to collect, after the manner of water.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Misc. II. 9 The Ancient Colledges, or Societies of Priests, were mighty Reservoirs or Lakes of Knowledge. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 323 Grand reservoirs of public happiness, Through secret streams diffusively they bless. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. VI. 233 This had been the principal reservoir..into which the tribute of the East had flowed. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 307 Rome—the reservoir, as Tacitus says, into which all things infamous and shameful flowed.

2. A part of an animal or plant in which some fluid or secretion is collected or retained.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Receptaculum*, A reservoir or cavity near the left kidney, into which the lacteal vessels do all discharge their contents. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 24 Such Bones are said to have a large Reservoire of Oil. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 10 The cavities..are denominated cysts, reservoirs of oil, and receptacles of secretions. 1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 513 A large central nervous ganglion, and on each side of this there is a minute round reservoir. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 431 The primary arrangement of the secretory reservoirs presents little of interest.

b. A part of some apparatus in which a fluid or liquid is contained.

1784 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 106 Some particles of mercury had exuded through the leather of the reservoir [in a thermometer]. 1793 BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 46 It was inhaled through a tube, and in consequence of pressure on the reservoir, a strong current set into the mouth. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 229 The pressure of the external air on the surface of the mercury in the reservoir. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xliv, The lamp required to be replenished.., though its reservoir of oil was exceedingly capacious. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1920/2 The reservoirs of ranges are usually vertical iron boilers, connected by pipes with the water supply of the city.

c. In the organ. (See quots.)

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 198/1 In the organ, the air is condensed into a reservoir called the wind-chest, which supplies the pipes. 1840 *Ibid.* XVI. 492/2 The registrars, by which the equal rising of the reservoir is ensured. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 41 Bellows consist of two parts, termed respectively the 'Feeder' and the 'Reservoir'.

3. Any receptacle for fluids (or vapours).

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 194 Ætna..being a reservoir of molten matter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 307 It has a fifth stomach, which serves as a reservoir, to hold a greater quantity of water than the animal has an immediate occasion for. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 114 Large troughs or vats..to serve as reservoirs for the sap when collected. 1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 125 The gas.. is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or gazometers. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 49 The fluid matters which produced external volcanoes, exist in internal reservoirs of limited extent, forming subterranean lakes. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 68 If there were any communication between their respective reservoirs of molten lava.

†**b.** A receptacle or repository for things or articles; a place where things are laid up or stored. *Obs.*

1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 114 Down to its Reservoir the Meat's convey'd And due Digestion is the better made. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Basin*, A wide and spacious reservoir for shipping. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 115 Every reservoir of riches was disclosed to their view. 1803 *Censor* 1 Nov. 126, I thrust my sweetheart into the coal-cellar. ..I flattered myself that he could remain unseen in some corner of that large reservoir. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 216 The inner lining of birch-bark being drawn between the poles so as to form hollow pouches all round; [many articles occupied] these reservoirs.

c. A store or collection, a reserve supply, *of* something.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 201 What is His creation less Than a capacious reservoir of means..? 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 215 In the production of a plant from a seed, some reservoir of nourishment is needed before the root can supply sap. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, The labours of others have raised for us an immense reservoir of important facts. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* vii. § 359 There is in the upper regions of the air a great reservoir of positive electricity. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 627 The organs of assimilation..stand at a distance from the reservoirs of reserve-material.

4. *attrib.* **a.** Having or containing, fitted with, serving as, a reservoir or receptacle of any kind.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 199/2 The operator in general carries the matter about with him on what is called a reservoir lancet. 1845 STIMPSON *Organ in Town Hall B'ham* 6 The Bellows of the Great Organ have also what are termed Reservoir Bellows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1920/2 *Reservoir-stove*, one having a large boiler attached. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 751/2 *Reservoir Battery*, one having a reserve of material. *Ibid.*, Reservoir blow-pipe, with air chamber. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 4/2 The liquid contained in the so-called reservoir-cells on the walls of the first stomach [of the camel]. 1889 *Ibid.* 1 Jan. 1/3 Reservoir pens capable of deluging an opponent with ink.

b. Of the nature of, pertaining to, connected with, a water-reservoir.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 169/2 Reservoir-locks will be found very useful on slack water navigation. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 752/1 An electrical reservoir level recorder, used at Nottingham. 1890 *Engineering* 16 May 596/2 The reservoir gauge went back from 15 in. to 10 in. 1894 *Daily News* 31 July 5/3 The construction of the reservoir dam at Assouan.

Reservoir (re·zəivwär), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To store up, keep in or as in a reservoir. Hence **Re·servoired** *ppl. a.*

1858 H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* (1859) 65 A reservoired state of feeling out of which the various parts of life ought to flow. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 156 Mental force is..reservoired, subject to the summons of the will. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 10/1 Millions of poods of oil have been lost, owing to the inefficient way in which it is reservoired and stored. 1896 L. ABBOTT *Chr. & Soc. Prob.* vi. 175 These men are making available to the community the reservoired resources of the globe.

Reservor. *Law.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -OR.] 'One who reserves' (Worcester, 1860, citing Story).

Reset (rīse·t), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **recet**, 4–5 **recett(e, resset**, 4–6 **resset(te**, 4–7 **resett** (5 **reyset**), 4– **reset**. [a. OF. *recet* :—L. *recept-um*: see RECEPT *sb.*[1] and cf. RECEIPT *sb.*]

†**1.** The opportunity, advantage, privilege, etc., of being received or sheltered in a place; refuge, shelter, harbour, succour. Chiefly in phrases *to have* (*get, take*) *reset*. *Obs.* (latterly *Sc.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 8385 Sire Reinaud..þen toun wuste bihinde, þat hor men 3if hii nede adde recet mi3te vinde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5299 To mi lauerd yee com wit me..; I sal askin yow sum recett. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 920 He was on þat wolde þem saue, & at his castles recet [*v.r.* rescet] to haue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1066 Þer entrez non to take reset. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1021 In his pauillouns to haue recet þiderward gan he drawe. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 213/2 In the same Shires where such recette or comfort shall be hadde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 297 Sailland to seik quhair tha mycht get resset, In other land sum duelling place to get. 1685 *Scot. Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 To the end the said.. Rebels may have no Reset, Harbour, Comfort or Refuge from any of the Subjects of this Our Realm.

†**b.** A place of reception, refuge, shelter, or accommodation; an abode, haunt, usual residence or retreat. *Obs.* (latterly *Sc.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2175 Scotlond aþ euere ybe a luþer recet [*v.r.* rescette] ylome. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3156 At euen, whenne the sunne was sette, Every man drewe to his recet. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2801 To recuuer sum resset þere we vs rest miȝt. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 74 Alle Bestes drawyn to her resset, and neddrys to her holys. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 6/2 Þt in all burowis townys..quhar comon passages ar þat þar be ordanyt hostilaris and resettis, haifande stabillis and chalmeris. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 38 Resset couth thai find none That suld thair bute bene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 190, I, Troian, for me vp in this feild, Ane new resset and wycht wallys sall beild. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 557 That the samin [houses] be not a resset to thevis and fugitives thairefter.

†**c.** (Chiefly *Sc.*) One who receives or shelters another; *esp.* a resetter (of a thief or criminal).

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1746 A burges that was the thefys reyset, At the townes end he them mett. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 17 This gentill man was full oft his resett. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 130 Gif he beis fugitive and passis to his nychbour.., the resett of him sall pay the xx lib. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 97 Lat all that fische be trapt in net, Was counsall, art, part, or reset,..Or ȝit with helping hand him met. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 501/1 That circuit courts of justiciaire also be establisched..yeirlie for tryell and punisching of all theiffis, sorneris, robberis, and ressetts þairof.

2. *Sc.* (*Law*). **a.** Reception or shelter given to another, *spec.* to a thief, criminal, or proscribed person; the act or practice of receiving or harbouring such persons. Now *arch.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 246 Ony man that gevis outhir resset or favoure to Goddis inymyes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 715 Than thai .. Accusyt hir sar of resset in that cas. ? 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXVI. 48 Our antecessoris..oft tymes baid þe hasard of þe weir, For þe resset and succouring of straingeris. 1603 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VI. 526 The ressett of the personis quha laitlie maist shamefullie and barbarouslie slew the Laird of Mellestanes. 1679 *Royal Proclam.* in *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 64 We have..prohibited the reset of these Murtherers. 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 298 In several of the noted processes before the Justiciary, as in the case of torture, that of reset and converse. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, There is nae laws now about reset of intercommuned persons, as there was in the ill times o' the last Stuarts.

b. The act or practice of receiving stolen goods.

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iv. § 63 (1773) 723 The crime of reset of theft consists either in harbouring the person of the thief after the goods are stolen, or in receiving or disposing of the goods. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 *Reset of Theft*; is the offence of receiving and keeping goods, knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner. 1863 *Glasgow Her.* 15 Apr., Theft and Reset.

†**3.** A receptacle. Also *transf.* *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 390 Freris ben ressett, and a swolowhe of symonye, of usure, of extorsiouns. 1388 — *Ecclus.* XXXIX. 22 As resettis [L. *exceptoria*] of watris in the word of his mouth.

†**4.** *Sc.* The act of receiving; receipt *of* something. *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xiv. (S.T.S.) II. 95 Quhiddir the tovne of fidena Or þe toun of veos war mare ganand for ressett of þare battell. *c* 1590 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 229 The ambassador, eftir the ressett of this answere, returnit to the Regent, quhair they consultit togidder for a..remeid.

†**5.** *Med.* A receipt or recipe. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 21 If this purging were not, we would clense and expulse with our resettes that whiche should serue our tourne well enough.

†**6.** *Hunting.* = RECEIPT *sb.* 14. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* VII. XXV. 686 A quarter of a myle before them..you shall place your Reset, which would be a brace of greyhounds somewhat stronger than the former.

Reset (rīse·t), *sb.*[2] [f. RESET *v.*[2]] **a.** 'Among printers, matter reset' (Webster, 1847). **b.** 'The act of resetting' (Ogilvie, 1882).

Reset (rīse·t), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **recette** (5 **recepte**), 4–6 **resette**; 4 **rescet**, 4–6 **resset** (6 **-ett**), 5– **reset** (7 **-ett**). Also as *pa. pple.* (and *pa. t.*). [ad. OF. *receter, recetter* :—L. *receptāre*, f. *recept-*, ppl. stem of *recipĕre* to receive: cf. RECEIPT *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To receive, harbour, or shelter (a person, *esp.* an offender against the law). Now *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4635 Þe kunde men of þis lond recetted were þere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 282 Schir Iohne Mowbray is vith him gane, And war resettit with the king. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 501 Ac he þat receyueþ oþer recetteþ hure ys recettor of gyle. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 They herber and reset alle maner of myslyvers. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 246 He dois again the precept of the kirk..to favour na resset inymyes of the faith. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, John Tayler felonsly and traytoursly resetted one Archbold Armestrong wich was proclaymed a Rebell. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 842/2 The manslaiers, spoilers, robbers, & violaters of the same truces and safe conducts..haue beene recetted..by diuerse of the kings liege people upon the coasts. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 87 William Gordone in Nether-corsock reset the said runaway. 1681 *Scot. Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 If any Man shall Resett..any Servant, Tennant or Cottar who is so put away, he shall be lyable to pay three years Fee to the Master who did put him away. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 158 Resetting Traitors, or those who lay at the Horn for treasonable Practices. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, You knew, that, as a loyal subject, you were prohibited to reset, supply, or intercommune with this attainted traitor.

b. As *pa. pple.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCIV. iii, He..rode on alwaye Vnto Paris, wher he was faire recepte [*rime* mette]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 81 That sic forloppin Troianis .. Suld thankfully be resset in that ring. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVI. 127 He was reset by his command.

2. To receive (stolen goods) from a thief with intent to cover or profit by the theft. Also *absol.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Alex. II*, XXI. (1774) 336 Quha resets theift stollen fra anie man; he sall be estemed as ane common theif. 1625 in Ferguson & Nanson *Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 280 She did recett Michaell Blaklocke sheats that were stollen. 1817 *Lintoun Green* IV. 51 Twa tinklergangs, here ither met,..To sorn, reeve, steal, lift, and reset. 1863 *Glasgow Her.* 15 Apr., A woman, named Mary Arnot, was convicted of having resetted the stolen property.

Reset (rīse·t), *v.*[2] Also **re-set**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To set again, in various senses of the verb.

1. To replace (*esp.* gems) in a (former or new) setting.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. iv. § 7 Elizabeth,..finding so fair a flower..fallen out of her Crown, was careful quickly to gather it up again, and get it re-sett therein. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* Pref., For a time they fall out of their Collets.., and [are] worth nothing till..they are again reset in their proper places. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xix, A stray trinket or two—not of sufficient worth to be re-set. 1883 HALDANE *Worksh. Rec.* Ser. II. 371/2 The hair can be again reset as firmly as it was before [etc.].

b. *Surg.* To set (a broken limb) again.

1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' (W. J. C. Lancaster) *Under Meteor Flag* 114 We succeeded in getting the limb reset, and the wound properly attended to.

2. To plant again, replant.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 85 Soon after the Gothick Barbarity repullulated again, and was re-set.

3. To set again in a different way or position.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 171 The plays of Shakespeare might be reset. 1882 HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 268 The life of an entire people is shifting and resetting..its landmarks.

4. To put a new edge on; to sharpen again.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. liii, Reset it: shave more smoothly. 1885 *Lock's Worksh. Rec.* Gen. Index, Resetting bandsaws.

5. *Typog.* To set up (type) again; to recompose.

1847 in Webster. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 14 Feb. 5/6 Practical printers are already moving to see whether they cannot save the cost of re-setting old editions. 1896 De Vinne *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 420 The compositor ..undertook to reset this book in modern style.

6. To set up or fix in proper order again.

1829 Elmes *Dilapidations* (ed. 3) App. 66 Take down and re-set the chimney-pots. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 35 Such an occurrence will create the trouble to the shepherd of resetting the whole net. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 114 The sail can be reset. 1880 Carnegie *Pract. Trapping* 8 Should they be rained upon, they will all require re-setting or re-covering.

Hence **Rese·tting, re-se·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* xxii. II. 471 The resettings by which the same superficies is repeated. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 74 What advantage does this method present over a resetting of the page in the usual manner? 1882 *Spons' Encycl.* s.v. *Leather*, The next step is re-setting (*retenage*)... This is another setting out with the sleeker. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 8/5 A publication .. containing excellent new tunes and re-settings.

† Rese·tment. *Obs. rare.* In 5 **recettement.** [a. AF. *recettement* (Britton): see Reset *v.*[1] and -ment.] The act or practice of unlawful receiving or harbouring. (Cf. Receptment.)

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/1 Such takyng or takynges, recettements, abettementes..of such misdedes aforesaide. 1450 *Ibid.* 213/2 That the same recettours and Comfortours appere before you..to answer..of the same recettement and comfort.

Rese·ttable (rī-), *a.* [f. Reset *v.*[2]] Capable of being reset.

1879 Tennyson *Lover's Tale* IV. 198 Some with gems Moveable and resettable at will.

Resetter (rīse·təɹ). Forms: *α.* 4, 6 **resettour**, 4, 7 **recettor**, 5 **-our**. *β.* 5 **resettyr**, 6 **resettar**, 7 **ressettare, -er, recetter**, 6– **reseter**. [a. OF. *recelour, -eur*: see Reset *v.*[1] and -or 2, -er [1].] One who resets. **† a.** A harbourer of criminals, thieves, etc. *Obs.* b. A receiver of stolen goods.

α. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 318 Alle ressettours and meynteneris of siche wityngly ben cursed. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 501 Ac he þat receyueþ oþer recetteþ hure ys recettor of gyle. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/1 To enquere ..of all such misdoers, ther abbettours and Recettours. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 573 The resettouris..salbe usit and demanyt as the rebellis thame selffis. 1632 Sandys *Ovid's Metam.* XIV. Notes 481 A pilfering thiefe confessed ..how by the aduice of one of his recettors he compassed this hearb.

β. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 73 Commonlie þe lytle þieff is hanged, Bod his resettyr & his mayntynnur is savid. 1525 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, IV. 418 *note*, Togither with yair part takaris, assistaris, supplearis, wittandlie resettaris of yair personis [etc.]. 1590 in Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 61 Divers of them are common locksters and resetters of yarne and will pilfer from the owners thereof. *α* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 375 A Proclamation was likewise renewed against the Jesuites, and their ressetters. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 23 Let us think that both Thief and Recetter, the Reporter and Believer of such Stories are grievous offenders. *α* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iv. § 63 (1773) 724 Such as sell goods belonging either to thieves, or to other lawless persons.., may be justly considered..as resetters of the goods. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 52 Being proceeded against as receivers or resetters of stolen goods. 1889 *Standard* 9 Nov. 5/2 Their credit with the resetter is exhausted.

Rese·ttle (rī-), *v.* Also **re-settle.** [Re- 5 a.] To settle again, in various senses.

1. *trans.* To settle (a thing or person) again *in* a place; to replace, re-establish.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 65 So that the hand may be resetteled in his place. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 28. 491 To resettle peace in Gods Church, which he seemed onely to desire. 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 627 He appointed Curio to resettle Nicomedes in Bithynia. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 277 This upper Earth..was..not only the old one dissolv'd, and resettled in its ancient place again. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 110 Peace and Security thus resettled in Constantinople, the victorious Emperor sent word [etc.]. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 118 They.. gave out publickly that he was bringing over with him his half-brothers, in order to resettle them by force in England.

b. *refl.* To reseat (oneself) *in* or *on* something; to settle again in one's seat.

1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxiv, Resettling himself in the saddle. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* II. ii, The Bishop, resettling himself on his saddle, ambled solemnly on. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii, They..heard the supper-party resettle themselves.

c. *intr.* To settle down again.

α 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 695 That mud,.. when it is resettled at the bottom,..is not so much in quantity as it was before. 1794 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 262 We are going to town for three or four days, and shall then resettle here. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* II. i, They ever and anon lifted..their several goblets, and then..re-settled to their contemplations.

2. To bring into order again; to restore to a settled state or condition.

1611 Florio, *Ricomporre*, to recompose, or resettle. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. xix. 72 All things thus well resetled, Rozanel and Tristor prevailed.. with Clarisel. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2301/2 His Majesties next concern and application, has been to re-settle those distracted Countries. 1725 G. Smith *Distill.* 14 You will have no occasion to meddle with the same, lest they be disturbed and want to be resettled. 1773 Foote *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 125, I have the means in my power to resettle all our matters again. 1899 *Daily News* 13 July 6/3 The impulses which unsettle and resettle public opinion.

b. To settle over again; to make a new settlement of or in (something).

1859 Lang *Wand. India* 216 Why not make it expedient to do away with the perpetual settlement of Lord Cornwallis, and resettle the whole of Bengal? 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. xxx. (1893) I. 350 Similar suggestions.. have been made for re-settling the relations of Ireland to Great Britain.

refl. 1857 Spencer *Progress* (1864) 441 Things from time to time re-settle themselves in a way that best consists with national equilibrium.

3. To settle (a country) again.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 241 This present Favour..will not contribute at all to the resettling the said Colony with Success,..unless the ancient Inhabitants will return.

4. To assign by a new settlement.

1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 121 Powers..to lease the estate..; to sell it, and buy another estate with the money, to be re-settled.

Hence **Rese·ttling** *vbl. sb.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 417 Some time will be required after the Remove, for the Resetling, before it can draw the Juyce. *a* 1758 Edwards *Hist. Redemption* (1793) III. 419 After the flood what great things did God work for the re-settling of the world. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 521 The world just now is busy with a general resettling of its map.

Rese·ttlement. [Re- 5 a.]

1. The act of resettling; a fresh settlement.

a 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 103 Whenceforth we may account a full Re-settlement of Lordship and propriety through the Realm. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 194 Necessary for the Re-settlement of the Affairs of the Kingdom. 1744 Warburton *Occas. Refl.* Wks. 1788 VI. 334 The Return from the great Captivity, and Resettlement in the Land of Judæa. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 217 It is a great mistake to suppose that the whole of the landholders in Bengal would cry out against a resettlement of that province. 1878 Morley *Diderot* I. 3 The resettlement of Europe by Charlemagne.

attrib. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/1 'Resettlement Day' is a Jewish celebration,..commemorating the return of the Jews to England in the time of the Commonwealth.

2. The process of settling down again; the result of a resettling.

1675 J. Rose *Eng. Vineyard Vind.* 44 Others, roll their Casks about the Cellar to blend with the Lees, and after few daies resettlement rack it off. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. viii. 257 The white clay there situated might be a resettlement of the Bovey clay.

Reseve, obs. form of Receive.

Resew (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To sew again. Hence **Resew·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14/1 In the resowinge of a wounde, we must note [etc.]. *Ibid.* 16/1 We coulde not easyly resowe them agayne. 1896 *Daily News* 23 May 6/3 There are fewer stitches to give way and need resewing.

Resew, reseyve, obs. forms of Receive.

Reseyt, obs. form of Receipt *sb.*

† Resgat. *Obs.* [ad. Pg. *resgate*, = Sp. *rescate*, f. *resgatar*, Sp. *rescatar*: see Reescate.] Ransom.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. 27 b, Promising also that..he would giue for his resgat, Christian Pilots. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 864 The first had his resgat thrice sent for, to ransome him out of the E. Indies.

Resh, obs. form of Rush (the plant).

Resha·pe (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To shape anew.

1827 Carlyle *Misc., Richter* (1869) 11 The character is as it were forcibly crushed into some foreign mould, in the hope of being thereby reshaped and beautified. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* iv. 48 It has been reshaped to suit better the convenience of those who used it. 1895 *Thinker* VIII. 252 The Church..reshapes its architecture to accommodate these agencies.

refl. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, The wreck and dissolution must reshape itself into a social Arrangement as it can and may. 1897 Baring-Gould *Bladys* Pref. 7, I allowed [the idea] to re-shape itself, in fresh scenes, with fresh developments, and fresh incidents.

Hence **Resha·ping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 27/3 A reshaping of a comedietta of Haynes Bayly. 1897 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* XIII. iii, Not even the reshaping power of memory would suffice to appease my longing.

Resha·re (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To share again.

1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcos.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 66/2 Semiramis..lusting to reshare Hir Sonne, her Sonne her Threed of Life did share.

Resha·rpen (rī-), *v.* To sharpen again.

1884 *Machinery & Engineering* I. 90/1 A small special.. machine is made, which resharpens the milling cutter. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 6/3 The cutting knife is moveable, and can be resharpened.

Reshea·the (rī-), *v.* To sheathe again.

a 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 189 God, at their Pray'rs, his naked Sword re-sheath'd.

Reshi·ft (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To shift again, in various senses.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 238 They have also a mystery in shifting and reshifting in one and the same Masse from one Alter to another. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 9 July, So back again home and reshifted myself.

Reshi·ne (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To shine again. Hence **Reshi·ning** *ppl. a.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Thee stars are darckned, glittring Aurora reshined. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Sonn. xi, Mirrours..That radiantly display their beauteous beames Of glistring Vertue, and reshining Witt. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 461 So brightly re-shine in his English verses, all the pleasant graces..of speech. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 173 Let it be an Analogy, or proportionable resemblance re-shining ..in their effects.

Reshi·p (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *refl.* and *intr.* To take ship again.

1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 656 A couple of ordinary men who had re-ship'd themselves again for Asia. 1801 *Dundee Advertiser* 27 Feb., Richardson further adds he saw his vessel in a wrecked state before he reshipped.

2. *trans.* To put into, or on board of, a ship again; to transfer to another ship.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 113 The merchants in general must lose much more by this half that is re-shipp'd, than they got by the half that is consumed here. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 376 Several days were employed in reshipping the cannon, mortars, and heavy stores. 1828 Southey *Ess.* (1832) II. 257 When any of these outcasts are reshipped from one port, they make their way back to another as speedily as possible. 1874 Walford *Insurance Cycl.* III. 568 The wool at the time of the fire was about to be re-shipped.

3. To set in position, fix up, again.

1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pkt. Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 285 The apparatus..may..be altogether and at once unshipped, and re-shipped again at pleasure.

Reshi·pment (rī-). [Re- 5 a.]

1. The act of reshipping.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 636 The inconveniences and expenses of reshipment at New Orleans. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 15 Produce, on which the charges of shipment or re-shipment are infinitely heavier. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 419 The cost of transhipment or reshipment, as the case may be, should be general average.

2. The quantity reshipped.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 12/1 The reshipments are larger by about 2 per cent.

Reshoe· (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To shoe (a horse) again. Hence **Reshoe·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 668/1 The want of re-shoeing is more likely to prevent contraction than to cause it. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 5/5 No aluminium shoes broke, and they were used over again for re-shoeing.

Reshoo·t (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To shoot again.

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* I. 884 Though a Tree be felled; from the Root, Yet is there hope that Branches will re-shoot.

† Resho·re (rī-), *v.* *Obs. rare* —[1]. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* ? To return to the shore of.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 495 Hauing agayne re-shoared the Maine, I coasted Galloway.

Reshri·ne, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To enshrine again.

1878 Grosart *Ded. Sonn.* in *H. More's Poems*, More, in this living now I would re-shrine for homage.

Reshu·ffle (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To shuffle (cards, etc.) again.

1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 65 The cards must be re-shuffled. 1875 'Cavendish' *Round Games at Cards* 8 If a card is exposed in cutting,..the pack must be re-shuffled. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 1/2 You just defeat the Ministry, reshuffle the Portfolios, find a new head.

So **Reshu·ffle** *sb.*

1897 *Daily News* 19 July 3/1 Queensland has been content with only seventeen shuffles or re-shuffles.

Reshu·t (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To shut again.

a 1618 Sylvester *Maiden's Blush* 1569 He will'd That each man's money should again be put Into his Sack, and then the Sack re-shut. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 149 Reshutting the other eye, we shall find that part of the room visible.

† Re·siance. *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *res(s)eance*: see Resiant and -ance.] Abode, residence.

1577 Harrison *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 99 Through his personall resiance, if he happen to dwell and be resident in the same. 1605 M. Sutcliffe *Brief Exam.* 145 The world knoweth, how they haue domineered in the places of their resiance. 1632 Holland *Cyrupædia* 172 Intending to keepe resiance in a Citie. [1658 in Phillips. 1704 in Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. 1867 T. C. Anstey *Notes Repr. People Act* 47 The Franchise in all and each was the same. It was a simple 'Resiance' (or Residency) Franchise.]

So **† Re·siancy** (also 7 **resc-**). *Obs.*

1580–1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 13 Upon Certificate made to the saide Courte of Exchequer..testyfieing suche his most Resyauncy. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xix. 606 So much of this Statute..as doth concern the resiancie of those Iustices of the Peace. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 191 This Statute requireth an actual habitation or resciancy, and not a Mathematical or Imaginary resciancy. 1673 *MS. Declaration* (Yorksh.), Inhabitants within the said Duchy do suit of resiancy unto the tourne and court leet. [1867 Anstey *Notes Repr. People Act* 51 The antient 'common right' of Universal, or 'Resiancy' Suffrage.]

Resiant (re·ziănt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: 5 **receande, resceant, -aunte, resseaunt**, 5–6 (9) **reseant** (7 **ree-**); 5 **ressi-**, 5–7 **resiaunt** (6 **-aunte, resyant, -aunt(e)**, 6 **resiant** (6 **-ante**, 7 **-ent, resciant, -ent**). [a. OF. *reseant* (*rec-, resc-, resseant*, etc.), pres. pple. of *reseoir*:—L. *residēre*: see Reside *v.*[1]]

A. *adj.* **† 1.** Resident, dwelling; abiding. In predicative use, or placed after the sb., sometimes in *pl.* form. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1450–1650.)

a. Of persons.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7544 In durham mynster þare he fande Certayn seculers receande. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 198/1 The persone .. with whom they were dwellyng, reseant or resortyng. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 140 In whatsoeuer place of the worlde he is resyaunte or maketh his abode. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XVI. iv. 401 Certaine divells speake onelie the language of that countrie where they are resiant. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* IV. iv, I have already Dealt, by Umbrenus, with the Allobroges Here resiant in Rome. 1670 *Cotin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 242 The names of all the convicted women re-

cusants..who were resiant in Durham. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 178 If any Person so outlawed for High Treason shall..be Resiant or Inhabitant out of the Limits of the Kingdom. [1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 224 If the lord is sure that the proof will be made against the villain, that he was his astrer, reseant in his villenage.]

pl. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 They and their successours and their tenauntes and servauntes Resceauntes uppon their londes. *c* 1530 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 189 That the said Prelates..continually should be abiding and Reseants upon their said Promotions within this Realm.

b. Of things.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 153 The plat for the monarchicall learner being alwaye reseant in the chusers head. *a* 1624 BP. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 189 A King..that hath the Spirit of the liuing God resiant in him. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 15 (1713) I. 101 The People..would have been apt to believe a certain Sovereignty even Paramount to the Kings, to be resiant in the House of Commons.

† **c.** Settled, occupied. *Obs. rare* —1.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1882) 140 Wee must refrain all bodily labours, to the end that wee may the better be resiant at these spirituall exercises vppon the Sabaoth day.

† **2.** In attributive use: **a.** Of residence or stay. **b.** = RESIDENT *a.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 61 Is a Monarche no Monarch, because hee reareth not his resiant Throne amongst his vtmost Subiects? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xx. 14 To the end they should attend continually about the church, as resiant chaplaines.

B. *sb.* A resident. Now *rare.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/1 The most true and indifferent Commoners, Burgeys, Resceantz, continuell Housholders. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 900/2 In the cytye selfe, eyther of resiauntes therin, or of resorters thereto. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1308/1 Desirous to be a dweller and resiant in his countrie where he was borne. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 103 Being Resiants in those heauenly habitations. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* I. vi. (1657) 179 [189], A thing which could not possibly be supposed..had he beene here a resiant. 1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* i. 4 All Quarrels that were moved between the Resiants there. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 455 To his villa at Streatham, in Surrey, Johnson was invited not as a guest, but as a resiant. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 133 This John granted the famous deed..to his tenants and resiants in the Isle of Axholme. [1867 T. C. ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 49 Sometimes even in exclusion of the 'common right of all the Resiants'.]

Comb. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Resiant rolls*, are rolls wherein the resiants of a tithing, &c., are set down.

† **Resianty.** *Obs. rare* —1. In 5 reseantee. [f. prec. + -Y.] = RESIANCE.

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 630/2 [This being] caused be reseantee of all the Kynges Courtes holden and abidyng at Westm[inster].

† **Resiccate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [f. L. type **resiccāt-*, f. *re-* RE- + *siccāre* to dry: cf. *desiccate.*] *absol.* To have a drying effect.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 It calefies moderately, resiccates manifestly, and is somewhat astrictive.

So † **Resicca·tion,** drying up. *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 267 The shutting vp and resiccation of these vessels within a few dayes after the birth.

† **Resi·de,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] Residence, sojourn. (Only in Brathwait.)

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlewom.* (1641) 293 Make no reside there where the least occasion of lightnesse is ministred. 1635 — *Arcad. Princ.* **3 In the time of his reside at Court, there were no Transcripts held so precious as his Poems.

Reside (rĭzəi·d), *v.*1 Also 5 resyde, 7 recide, 6 resede, -cede. [ad. F. *résider* (= Sp. and Pg. *residir*, It. *risedere*) or L. *residēre* to remain behind, rest, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *sedēre* to sit.]

† **1.** *intr.* To settle; to take up one's abode or station. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1855) III. 37 Thai came in Navarn and Wisbayn, and resydit on the ryver of Hyber. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 It sholde be a shame to me..to reside in this land of lybie, wythoute to accomplishe my vyage. *a* 1657 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* (1658) 250 This Legion..was taken into Britain by Claudius Cæsar, and planted here, where..it recided against the Silures.

† **b.** To rest or rely *upon* oneself. *Obs. rare* —1.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. vi. (1620) 423 The iust cause of the bad Angels misery is their departure from that high essence to reside vpon themselues.

2. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time, to have one's settled or usual abode, to live, *in* or *at* a particular place.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 135 Nor yet ever any hath come so neare Mexico where Mutezuma dooth reside. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 The Sarail, where ordinarilie the great lord Turk doth resede. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvi. 159 b, The second [patriarch] recedith at Caire. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 277 There at the moated Grange recides this deiected Mariana. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 290 To appoint his successour in that place, in which he last resided and dyed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 610 Secure within resides the various God, And draws a Rock upon his dark Abode. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xii. III. 22, I purpose to set out for Naples. I am told by every body that I shall not find it agreeable to reside in. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ii, His father resided in the next county. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. lviii. 279 Those of the Companions who could reside on the lands would, each on their own farm, establish [etc.].

transf. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 65 The verie instant that I saw you, did My heart flie to your seruice, there resides To make me slaue to it. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 512 Where these living thoughts reside, when .. my bloodless limbs shall waste I' the passing wind.

b. Of persons having some special status or position. Hence, to live (at a place) for the discharge of official duties; to be 'in residence'.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 146 In distribucioun of wagis in collegis, is nocht gevin bot to thame that resydis. *c* 1530 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. Rec. II. xxiii. 62 You Sir Gregory being his Ambassadour there continually residing. ?1667 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 39 One Vnder-Steward to recide at the Mines. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5324/3 James Jefferyes, Esq., to reside for His Majesty's Service with the King of Sweden. 1860 *Bentley's Quarterly* I. 528 A clergyman resides on his living; a cabinet-minister resides (if he does reside) in Downing Street.

c. Of animals. (Not now in serious use.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 This place..abounds with goats...These animals reside here in great tranquillity. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* (1809) I. 108 The Woodchuck..resides in a hole which he digs in the ground.

3. a. Of power, rights, etc.: To rest or be vested *in* a person, etc. † Also const. *with.*

1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Sch.* (1892) 59 That the election..alwaies reside and remayne with themselves. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 122 Let us suppose this Soveraignty to reside, and be fixed in an assembly of men. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. 1871 III. 416 Power—physical power—resides in the people. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 21 When despotism has established itself for ages.. it is not in the person of the King only that it resides. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 354 Rights are exercised by persons, or if not exercised by persons reside in persons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 4 The actual sovereignty within the settlement resided in the body of its freemen.

b. Of qualities, attributes, etc.: To be present or inherent *in* a person or thing.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 272 Cogitation Resides not in that man, that do's not thinke. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 140 The meanest Plant cannot be rais'd without Seed by any Formative power residing in the Soil. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 199 Attributes and Powers must have something to reside and inhere in. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 373 Resides such virtue in that air, As must create an appetite for pray'r? 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 200 A man in whose heart resides some effluence of Wisdom. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 The meaning resides not in what they denote, but in what they connote. 1871 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (1876) 127 The glory of nature in reality resides in the mind of man.

c. To be physically present *in* a thing. Now *rare.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 117 Corrupt humors, that reside in the body. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 277 He concluded that in this Saline matter resides the true Acid. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 18 The acid which was long known to reside in wood. 1846 TIZARD *Brewing* (ed. 2) 548 The rich nectarium residing in the lupuline is prevented by the dense worts from exuding.

† **4. a.** To remain or continue *in* a certain place or position. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 175 The third is, that they reside not in the chaire of intemperance, that is, prolong not the time in eating and drinking superfluously. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 100 In Scio, it was well known, the distemper had resided for some time.

† **b.** Of things: To lie, be placed or stationed, somewhere. *Obs. rare.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. viii. (1821) 319 Her Majesties Magazines of Victualls, Munition, and Treasure residing there in great quantities. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 237 Far from your Capital my ship resides At Reithrus, and secure at anchor rides. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 9 Let on this head unfadeing flowers reside.

† **Resi·de,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *resīdĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *sīdĕre* to sink.]

1. *intr.* To sink down, to subside.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. iv, Thy lordlie check the seas proud courage quailed, And highly swelling, lowly made reside. *a* 1702 CONGREVE *Birth of Muse*, Every rolling surge resides in peace.

2. To sink or settle down as a deposit.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 56 The matter of meane substance, which is sulphurus, oyfely, & apt to burne, resideth in the bottome of the glasse. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 93 The mixt earth that was carryed in the flood being apt to reside to the bottom. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 620 The sulphurs and Bitums are alwaies obvious to be discerned in the waters wherein they are, because they reside in them, or swim on them.

3. To alight. *rare* —0.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Reside*, to alight. 1623 COCKERAM II. A P ij, To Alight from a horse, *reside.*

Residence (re·zidĕns), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 residense, 5 resydennce, 6 reci-, resi-, resydens, reci-, resydence, 4– residence. [a. F. *résidence*, = Prov. *residensa*, Sp. and Pg. *residencia*, It. *residenza*, *-sia*, ad. L. *residentia*: see RESIDE *v.*1 and -ENCE.]

1. a. *To have* († *hold*, *keep*, or *make*) *one's residence*, to have one's usual dwelling-place or abode; to reside. *To take up one's residence*, to establish oneself; to settle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 107 In lanes blinde, Wher as these robbours and these theves by kynde Holden here prive ferful residence. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 574, I haue maid my residence With hie Princes of greit puissance. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 747 The parrochynnis quhair they wer borne or had thair cheiff residence. 1649 *Alcoran* 405 The Heaven, where God kept his residence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 734 Many a Towred structure high, Where Scepter'd Angels held thir residence. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. xxxvi. 263 The arts and sciences took up their residence..at Rome. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* (1809) I. 98 In these [forests] a great variety and number of animals had their residence. 1833 CRUSE tr. *Eusebius* IV. xi. 139 He also had his residence at Rome.

b. So *to have* (etc.) *residence.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 138 Whan foure steedys of Phebus goldene chare, List in this regioun holde residence. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 179 Hit was not conueniente an Emperoure to kepe residence where thapostles crownede kepede the principate. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 30 Welcum..Withe us to liue, and to maik residence. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 24 Within the infant rind of this weake flower Poyson hath residence, and medicine power. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* II. ii, What place is this? Sure something more than human keeps residence here. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 999, I upon my Frontieres here Keep residence. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. 72 Virtue..has had everlasting residence in the nature of the Godhead.

c. The circumstance or fact of having one's permanent or usual abode in or at a certain place; the fact of residing or being resident.

1480 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 315 No manere freman..shall dwell..without the citie by no contynuell resydennce. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 4 Men makis in court thair solistationis:..Sum be continewale residence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 343 How chances it they trauaile? their residence both in reputation and profit was better both wayes. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 479 Then they were glad to invite our Merchant's Residence with what privileges they would desire. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 341 There was one special and standing monument of his residence among them. 1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 243 There is an essential difference between residence and abiding in a particular place. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, That he should move their sovereign to honour Woodstock occasionally with her residence during her royal progresses. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* iv. (1879) 132 Ambassadors in ancient times were sent on special occasions by one nation to another. Their residence at foreign courts is a practice of modern growth. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 858/1 The next center of fashionable residence was Blucker street.

transf. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 74 Those Parts..had been formerly in the Possession of the Sea, and the Place of its natural Residence. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 43 The marine shells..demonstrate the former residence of the sea upon the mountains.

2. The fact of living or staying regularly at or in some place for the discharge of special duties, or to comply with some regulation; also, the period during which such stay is required of one. Now freq. in phrase *in residence.*

a. *Eccl.*, with ref. to the presence of incumbents in their benefices, canons in their cathedrals, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 493 No persone ne vicare ne prelate is excusud fro personele residense to be made in per beneficys. *c* 1444 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Avaunsyd persownys holde residence Among ther parysshens. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 406 In the oold tyme the bischop and hise preestis..helden residence in the modir chirche. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 188 For lacke of residence..all ye parishioners lacked preaching. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1664/2 He departed from Lichefield to a benefice in Leycester shyre,..wherupon he keepyng residence, taught diligently. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 105 With the Spanish Divines he holdeth residence *de jure divino*, but if they erred in anything it was about personall residence. 1699 GALE *Let.* in *Pepys' Mem.* (1828) V. 255 My residence determines tomorrow, because my last sermon could not be made till then, though the eating residence terminated a few days ago. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 48 As exceptions to the general and indisputable principle of residence. 1845 WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. vii. 283, I wish I was in residence to play the host to you. 1892 KITCHIN *Compotus Rolls St. Swithun's Priory* Introd. 3 The Canon in Residence..actually gave orders that the Rolls..should be thrown into the fire.

fig. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 150 It were liberty enough, if for the next seven years all sermons were bound to keep residence on this text: Brethren, love one another.

b. In other connexions, as with ref. to colleges or universities, electoral rights, etc.

1584–5 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 116 The tuelf puir men of the said hospitall sall mak residence.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 275 The connection between the scholar and the school did not terminate with his residence. 1867 T. C. ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 66 'Residence' was required in certain cases, but not in others. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 109 The head is usually bound to residence during term. *Ibid.* v. 315 The 'residence' of an undergraduate student is now considered to be 168 days out of 365. 1896 *Academy* 18 Jan. 56/1 At Oxford residence will not be resumed until the end of next week.

† **3.** Continuance in some course or action. *With residence*, with insistence. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 164 The chief of foolis,..And able in his foly to hold residence. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 86a In þe bischope presence þus cuthbert prayed with residence. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 23 Men are not simply condemned for their particular sinnes, but for their continuance and residence in them. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem Sir F. Vere* 137 And in the due performance of her Lawes His favours had their constant residence.

† **4. a.** *To make residence*, to stay at or in a place for a certain time. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 503 In his avne presence Heir sall I mak residence. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 670 If that I mak abid or resydens In to o place langar than o nycht. 1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 81 The Lordis of Counsell makis na residence in Sessioun for deciding upoun the saidis lettres of advocatioun. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 206 Quhen the king thrie days thair had maid residence.., the fourt day he returnis quhairfra he cam.

† **b.** *Without residence*, without delay or tarrying. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2359 Sche gart bryng, withouten Recidens, With grete effere this knycht to hir presens. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 976 Thay bad me pas withoutin residence, Vnto the ten Sibillais of science. 1584–7 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 24 He trauailed by the space of seauen weekes without anie residence, vntill hee came to a Citie called Barutta.

5. The place where one resides; one's dwelling-place; the abode *of* a person (esp. one of some rank or distinction).

[1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 424 Quhen that the ravyns sall ryve out bath thine ene, And on the rattis salbe thy residence.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 284 All those soules, That to their euerlasting residence, Before the dew of euening fall, shall fleete. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 947 Not many furlongs thence Is your Fathers residence. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 31 That place, the then Residence of Altezeera. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 251 Caprea,..a Place that had been the Retirement of Augustus for some time, and the Residence of Tiberius for several Years. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 199 One thousand seven hundred and eighty houses, the residence of wealthy and honourable citizens. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iv. (1879) 67 His residence was both Palace and Temple. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 513 Every dangerous place in West Africa is regarded as the residence of a god.

transf. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 119 Chasing the Royall blood With fury, from his natiue residence. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 The vpper Region or the Head wherein the soule hath her Residence of estate, guarded by the Sences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 346 Understand the same Of Fish within thir watry residence. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 196 The regulative will, or soul,..has no special residence within the brain.

b. A dwelling, abode, house, *esp.* one of a superior kind; a mansion.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 13 It deserues..A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 157 Nor wanted aught within, That royal residence might well befit, For grandeur or for use. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, Considerable additions were necessary to make it a comfortable family residence. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 365 A residence was assigned him at Bithur.

† **c.** A settlement (of traders). *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 36 At the North-west end the English Merchants haue a residence. [1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 156 In 1687 one of the principal 'residences' or marts of the Company was at Hamburgh.]

d. = RESIDENCY 3.

1889 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 166 The inhabitants dress differently in this residence from what they do in other parts of Java.

6. *fig.* The (*or* a) seat *of* power, liberty, etc.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 297 To call that inviolable residence of justice and liberty, by such an odious name. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 387 The blest residence of truth divine. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 218 The free cities of Italy; the very early residences of trade and manufactures. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvi. Wks. 1870 XIII. 138 The residence of the supreme authority,..the..Junta.

7. The time during which one resides in or at a place.

1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* in *P.'s Lives* (1700) I. 66 He was intrusted also with the management of publick affairs in the empire during his residence in the metropolis. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cli, There was no representation during my residence. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. 67 The Jews lost .. their spoken language .. during their comparatively short residence in Babylon.

b. A period of residing; a stay.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 378 During a residence of four months that I stay'd at Court. 1857 GEN. NICHOLSON in Smiles *Charac.* iii. (1876) 73, I was always the better for a residence with him and his wife. 1871 HARE *Walks in Rome* I. Introd. 11 It must not..be supposed that one short residence at Rome will be sufficient to make a foreigner acquainted with all its varied treasures.

8. *attrib.*, as *residence house, part, room*, etc.

1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 23 § 7 Where the Residence House .., and Appurtenances belonging to any Benefice shall be inconveniently situate [etc.]. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 335/2 Titusville..is the favourite residence town of prosperous brokers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 16/1 The residence rooms will be so designed and furnished as [etc.]. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* July 374/2 The residence parts of the town. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 183/2 She led him by the most imposing buildings and through the finest residence streets.

† **Residence,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **resyd-**, 7 **recid-**. [ad. L. type **resīdentia*, f. *resīdĕre* RESIDE *v.*[2]: see -ENCE.]

1. That which settles as a deposit; sediment. (Very common in 17th c.)

1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* iv. i, Whan there appereth in the uryne a resydence lyght and whyte. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 32, I may not here omit to commend the..residence and groundes of all Channels,..Rivers and Ditches. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 132 Wherein beside a terreous residence some salt is also found. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 71 The Spontaneous residence, if I may so call it, that the Liquor lets fall by meer standing.

pl. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* XXXVIII, Powder the dregs and residences of the Aqua-fortis. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 90 To take notice of the Residences of many of the Mineral Waters of France.

b. The residuum or deposit left after any chemical process.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 30 b, If the pouder bee good, you shall see them all to fire at ones; so that there shall be no residence remaining. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 122 Cause it to be boyled untill it come to an evaporation and see its residence.

c. Remains, leavings. *rare* —[1].

c 1550 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 80 Put you your trenchour in the same, and all your resydence.

2. The settling of sediment in liquids.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. iv. 734 Vntill such time as the earth haue made his perfect residence and setling in the bottome of the glasse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 302 Separation..is wrought by Weight; as in the ordinary Residence or Settlement of Liquors. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 303 Boil the Colature, defaecated by residence to half.

† **Re·sidence,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RESIDENCE *sb.*[1]] (Meaning obscure.)

1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 47 Wherein the Prophet even resideneth the speeches of these hypocriticall Jews. 1611 — *Key* (1629) 229 He shewes that these things were, in many, but vaine bragges; residencing their vaine boasting fitly to the fashion of our people.

† **Reside·ncer, -ier,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *residencer* (1430 in Godef.), ad. med.L. *residentiārius*: see RESIDENTIARY [1].]

A. *adj.* Residentiary. (Also in *pl.* form.)

1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 7 Maistre John Selow chanon residencier of ye kyrk of Yorke. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 189 Alle prechers residencers and persones þat ar greable. 1486 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 18 Ioan Herwood and..George Radclyf, somtime chanous residencyeres in the seid cathedral church.

B. *sb.* **1.** A canon, incumbent, etc., in residence.

1522 *Stat. Ord. Garter* xx, The Dean or Register, or the most ancient Residencer of the said College. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Singing-men* (Arb.) 52 Their humanity is a leg to the Residencer.

2. A resident representative.

1541 WYATT *Declaration* Wks. (1816) 283 A Prince were as good send naked letters, and to receive naked letters, as to be at charge for residencers.

Residenciarie, -**y,** obs. ff. RESIDENTIARY.

Residency (re·zidĕnsi). [f. as RESIDENCE *sb.*[1]: see -ENCY.]

† **1.** = RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] in various senses. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. 1 It was..greatly honored.. with the seate and residencie of the throne of Religion. *Ibid.* 13 Constantinople, the soueraigne residencie of that Empire. 1604 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* xliv, All those..shal after the dayes of their Residencie..presently repaire to their Benefices. 1654 CORAINE *Dianea* II. 114 Constancy may have residency in all things but the minds of lovers. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xvi. 148 Fear..chaseth the spirits to and fro from their residency and faculties.

† **b.** *Eccl.* = RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] 2 a. *Obs.*

1590 *Humble Motion with Submiss.* 27 There wanteth residensy in many able men; there is no practise of preching in many resident. *c* 1613 *Soc. Condit. People Anglesey* 55 Of these that keep true residency, some keep indifferent houses, others deserve no great commendation. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXVIII. (1739) 139 Residency, and Non-residency, was a Theme formerly learned from the Canon Law, in which, as also in the thing it self, the Clergy were the only skilful men.

2. The official residence of a representative of the Governor-general (formerly of the East India Company) at an Indian native court.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 19/1 The revenues and charges of Fort Marlbro', the chief Residency of Bencoolen. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 306 'The Residency'..containing the establishment of the Company's Resident at the court of his Highness the Nizam. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 601/2 We steam slowly along, past the English Residency with its beautiful gardens.

attrib. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 238 The Mahrattas entered the Residency grounds.

3. An administrative division in the Dutch East Indies. Also *attrib.*

1814 RAFFLES *Java* (1817) I. 289 In the different residencies were provincial courts, styled *landraads.* 1861 J. W. B. MONEY *Java* I. 197 As president of the landraad, and as judge of the residency court. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 691/2 The island is divided into East, West, and Middle Java, containing 22 subdivisions, called Residencies.

Residens(i)ary, obs. forms of RESIDENTIARY.

Resident (re·zidĕnt), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **resydent** (5 **-dentt**), **residente**, 6 **reasident**. [ad. L. *resident-em*, pres. pple. of *residēre* to RESIDE: cf. F. *résident* sb. (13th c.), Sp., Pg., and It. *residente*, It. *risedente*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Residing, dwelling, or having an abode in a place. **a.** In predicative use.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xii. 2 These that dwelten, or wern resident, Tymothe, and Appollonye. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXV, Say to the men that there bene resident, How long think thay to stand in my disdeyne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 467 We xal do your intente, in thys place to be resydent whyle þat ȝe be absent. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 He or she..shall nat be taken out of the sainturary, wherein the same person shall then be resydent. *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 13 Tell mee whether Venus is resident about this mount of Erecinus, or no. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 In no other part are those Birds resident. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 40 The Christian Princes that were then resident at the Port. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 He is not said to be resident in a Place, who comes thither with a Purpose of retiring immediately from thence. 1792 CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 25 D. was resident at Bennington, but not an inhabitant. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. (1868) I. 5 The inhabitants of each [country], whether resident in France..or Flanders.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 594 Authority herself not seldom sleeps, Though resident, and witness of the wrong. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. Shaks.* v. 179 Ophelia .. is always more resident in his soul than maintained within a palace.

b. In attributive use.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1343/2 He considered resident country gentlemen the greatest blessing of this country. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 134 Its resident population does not much exceed two hundred and twenty thousand, comprised within the..limits of the city.

c. Of animals or birds: Remaining in one place or country throughout the year; non-migratory.

1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* p. xiii, The Resident Animals are such as can accommodate themselves to all the changes of this variable climate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 427 The same sagacity that has taught them the habits of the resident animals. 1899 EVANS *Birds* 17 There are many Birds which, though resident as species, are migratory as individuals.

2. Staying in or at a place in discharge of some duty or in compliance with some regulation. (Cf. RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] 2.)

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 33 Curatus resident thai schul be And ald houshold oponly. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 146 Wagis ar nocht ordanyt to be gevin to persounis nocht resident. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 133 A nother yl custume, that prestys be not resydent apon theyr bunfycys. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 390 That every man be resident in his own church, and that eche man shuld have one benefice. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 131, I am come to Kilkenny..without any one Commander or Captaine of the Army, hauing left them all with commandement to be resident on their charge. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeitures* 8 If any Customer, Comptroller, or Searcher be not resident upon his Place and Office. *a* 1790 WARTON in *Boswell* an. 1754, There was only one other Fellow of Pembroke now resident. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 200 A Marine Police.. under the particular direction of the Superintending and Resident Magistrate. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 195 Mr. Wachsell, the resident surgeon. 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 544/1 Resident political agents are appointed by the British government at the courts of the native princes.

† **b.** Continually present *in* an assembly. *Obs.*

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* II. xxiii. Wks. (1673) 181 Mr. Hampden, Mr. Pim, &c. were resident in all Parliaments, their age gave them opportunity to assist in.

3. Of qualities, powers, etc.: Abiding, present, inherent, prevalent, established.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CXXIX. [CXXV.] 367 It wyll be very harde to make peace in that place, where as great hatered and warre is resydent. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 44 Let this thought be alwayes resident in your mind. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie God* (1620) 225 One ignorant of him would not have thought any effeminat sparke resident in him. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 101 The Pulse, which is..raised by the influent Blood, and the Pulsifick or Pulsative faculty, there resident. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 9 It exists in the whole;..it is a right resident in the nation. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XVI. 138 Some have thought that the particles of light are..turned aside by the forces resident in the particles. 1863 BP. EWING *Past. Let.* 25 There the belief and practice we adhere to is most fully resident.

† **4.** Of things: Situated, lying. *Resident site* (see quot. 1610). *Obs. rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. XXV. Gg iij b, This Figure also receyueth the Cube, with his 8 solide angles residente in the 8 centers of his Hexagonall playnes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. i. 47 Situation may be said to be Resident, and Respicient. Resident Site depends vpon the setling, laying and lying of the grounds. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 130 The Water..of the Globe, as well that resident in it, as that which floats upon it.

† **b.** Remaining still; firm, abiding. *Obs. rare.*

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xi. 139 The watry pavement is not stable and resident like a rock.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who resides permanently in a place; sometimes *spec.* applied to inhabitants of the better class.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 404/1 To any Inhabitauntes, residentes or dwellers in any Cite. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 35 It was yet more that he had been a long resident with his family. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 523 It was agreed that no persons, except those in the Company's employ, should be allowed to go to India as residents. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., In Ireland..'residents' will soon grow as numerous as in the thinner 'residential districts' of Great Britain.

fig. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 289 The pursuits of the enlightened resident or traveller in every department of science. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac* iii. 70 What can be..a more ghostly resident in nature than the sense of right and wrong?

b. A resident incumbent.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 85 The number of non-residents exceeds the number of residents. 1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. 1145 The bishop shall provide, that in every church there shall be one resident.

2. A diplomatic representative, inferior in rank to an ambassador, residing at a foreign court. Now only *Hist.* (Common in 17th c.)

1650 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 268 They..give out threatning language in a most despiteful manner against our Resident. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed. Ambassy* (1772) II. 231 It might be supposed, that..he should understand the difference between a resident and an ambassador extraordinary. 1739 GRAY *Let. to Mother* 29 Dec., Mr. Mann, the resident, had sent his servant to meet us at the gates. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliv. 494 Sir Henry Nevil, the English resident in France. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 101 The resident of the Elector Palatine..fitted up a chapel in Lime Street.

transf. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* I. vi, He's shrewdly wrong'd if he be n't Cromwel's Agent for all the Taverns between Kings-street and the Devil at Temple-bar, indeed he's a kind o' Resident in 'em. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i, You keep Company with the Devil's Resident.

b. A representative of the († East India Company or) Governor-general of India residing at a († commercial station or) native court.

1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 108 The mischiefs likely to happen to the said country from the establishment of a resident. 1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 43

A factory belonging to the English company, where a commercial resident is constantly stationed. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 273 The Resident consented..to the Raja's request for a suspension of hostilities. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 545/1 The Administration of the Native States is generally vested in an hereditary..prince,..controlled in some degree by a British resident.

c. The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies.

1814 Raffles *Java* (1817) I. 292 In criminal [cases], the jurisdiction and authority of the Resident has been considerably extended. 1861 J. W. B. Money *Java* I. 196 The resident is the first local European authority.

d. An agent or representative of the British government in a semi-independent native territory.

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 29 May 529/2 The Resident in Bechuanaland is the right man in the right place.

†Resident, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *resident-*, ppl. stem of *residĕre* to Reside *v.*[2]]

1. Deposit or sediment.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 47 The next vrine was of a pale straw coloured yellow, with some whitish residents. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I. ii. 13 Shaking it..that it may have some of the fecies or residents of the Pouder in the bottom to make it more strong. 1666 Boyle *Formes & Qual.* 129 As much as one Ounce of dry Residents, whether Saline or Earthy.

2. Residue, remainder.

a 1610 Healey *Cebes* (1636) 130 After a little toile, the whole resident of their life shalbe topt with..tranquility.

Reside·ntal, *a. U.S.* [f. Resident *a.* or *sb.*[1] + -al.] Residential.

1875 H. James *Transatlantic Sketches* 303 The beautiful residental apartments of the Pitti Palace. 1884 *American* VIII. 238 The Pope has decided to create a residental archbishopric at Carthage.

†Residenta·rian. *Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. as prec. + *-arian.*] One given to remaining at table.

1680 T. Lawson *Mite into Treas.* 23 The daily Feaster, such as the Residentarians, whose Legs can scarce bear about his gross Corpulent Body.

†Residentary, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] = Residentiary *a.*[1]

1686 J. S[ergeant] *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 112 The Cardinals Residentaries in the Court of Rome. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. l. 404 Some Residentary Kings in Capadocia.

Resident·er (re·zidentəɹ, *Sc.* rezide·ntəɹ). Also 5 **resedenter,** 7 **recidentor.** [f. Resident.]

†1. *Eccl.* A residentiary. *Obs. rare.*

1455 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 191 Sir John Bernyngham, tresorer of York mynster, and Maister John Marsshall, resedenter of the same mynster. 1719 *Brit. Compend.* (ed. 2) 239 The present Dean, and Residenter of St. Paul's.

2. *Sc.* and *U. S.* A resident, inhabitant.

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. viii. § i, The Justice-deputs were not ordinar Residenters in Town. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 3 The inhabitants and residenters within the same. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 194 The total of residenters..being 15,734. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 127 They were ceded by the Spanish government, as an appendage to the possession of every resident in the village. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 221 The obligations incumbent on him as a residenter of the parish. 1875 W. M[c]Ilwraith *Guide Wigtown.* 57 In the memory of some not very aged residenters. *transf.* 1882 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIX. 89 Nor did the birds come merely as stray visitors, but as actual residenters.

Residential (reside·nʃăl), *a.*[1] [See Residence *sb.*[1] and -al. So Sp. *residencial*, It. *-enziale.*]

1. Serving or used as a residence; in which one resides. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. 213 Let him see The Residential Court of Chastity. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 163 To his fix'd Dwelling and Residential Abode among us. 1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* No. 8. 43 The residential Palace of a Monarch, beautify'd with a delightful Park. 1740 Waterland *Regeneration* 13 In Baptism, the same Spirit fixes, as it were, his Dwelling, or residential Abode.

b. Adapted or suitable for the residence of those belonging to the better class; characterized by houses of a superior kind.

1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 219 The landowner alleged that the line would injure a considerable residential estate. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 70 Sixty to be residential districts, and sixty..comparatively poor neighbourhoods.

2. Connected with, pertaining or relating to, residence or residences (in general or specific sense).

1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXIX. 172/1 It is thought that the locality will be much sought after for villa residences, and thus obtain a residential traffic. 1857 Smiles *Stephenson* (1859) 172 Witnesses were called to prove residential injury which would be caused by the..smoke and fire from the locomotives. 1881 *Nation* XXXII. 178 Fixing the residential qualification of voters.

3. Of or belonging to a Resident. *rare*

1885 *Glasgow Her.* 4 Dec. 6/3 A British Resident—or, to speak correctly, a British official endowed with Residential powers, has been established in Mandalay.

†Reside·ntial, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Resident *sb.*[2]] Left as a residuum.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 213 As if the whole heap of evill were taken away at once,..but the good had been residentiall about the parenchymatick Laboratorie of the Liver.

Residentiary (rezide·nʃări), *sb.* and *a.*[1] Also 6 **-siary, -siary, -ciarie,** 7 **-ciary.** [ad. med.L. *residentiārius*: see Residence *sb.*[1] and -ary.]

A. *sb.* **1.** An ecclesiastic who is bound to official residence, *esp.* a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church.

c 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 65 Also D[r] Barrye late residenciary of Southwell is deceased. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1218/1 Last of all came y[e] queere of Paules, with their residensaries. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 109 Being..residentiaries, their livings be so much the more increased. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 2 They cannot transmit it..to their most Domestick Chaplain, or to the closest Residentiary. 1713 *Guardian* No. 80 P 4 One of the Vergers came to the Residentiary in waiting. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 30 Which aforetime had been a house for a residentiary of St. Paul's. 1837 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 633 The Bishop of London says, there were more Residentiaries before the Reformation. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 55 What need have the dean and the residentiary..of any great superfluity of sitting room?

2. One who or that which is resident.

1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 44 The inmate and residentiary of their hearts is that uncleane vulture. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 A wise and prudent Animal, and therefore a fit Residentiary in the Court of Kings. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 331 The Stationary Angels that wait upon the Throne of God, the Residentiaries of Heaven. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (Bohn) I. 324 The residentiary, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1620 T. Adams *Black Saint* Wks. (1629) 367 Faith, temperance, patience,.. are perpetuall Residentiaries in the Temple of their Soules. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xl. 124 These [Bibles] hee placed to be continuall residentiaries, the bigger in the Parlour, and the lesse in the Hall.

†3. A Jesuit house. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 29 They haue..eight Seminaries and 1010 Residenciaries.

B. *adj.* **1. a.** *Canon residentiary*, a canon of whom residence is required.

1632 in J. Crosse *York Mus. Festiv.* (1825) App. 2 Precentor and canon residentiary of the same church. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 3 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 217 He..was made Canon Residentiary. 1847 T. Dale (title-p.), The Golden Psalm. Being an Exposition..of Psalm xvi. By the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Feb., He was nominated by his father to a canon residentiary in Ely Cathedral.

b. Involving, relating or pertaining to, official residence.

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 86 A Prebend and Residentiary place in the Cathedral Church at Lincoln. 1721 Bailey, *Residentiary*, belonging to a Resident. 1841 *Act* 4 & 5 *Vict.* c. 39 § 5 The holding of a Canonry Residentiary, Prebend, or Office. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 447/2 Dr. John Taylor died 1766, at his residentiary house.

2. Residing or resident in a place.

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 73 When hee was Residentiarie upon the skirts of the Ampelona. 1658 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 208 Whether he be residentiary in a Wilderness or in the World. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. xix. (1713) 41 The same Christ, who was the Conductor of the Israelites into the Land of Canaan, and the Residentiary Guardian of that People. 1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 532 Those trades which are commonly exercised by settled and residentiary Christians. 1889 C. Edwardes *Sardinia & the Sardes* 90 We may..excuse the barons of Sardinia, whether residentiary or absent.

b. Connected with residence.

1871–2 *Act* 34 & 35 *Vict.* c. 117 Sched. § 1 The rights and interests, pecuniary or residentiary, of the..pensioners.

†Reside·ntiary, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. Residence *sb.*[2]] Residual; of small value.

1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 117/2 We might, likewise, make it..into flower-pots, and even other less residentiary vessels, for gardens and parterres.

Reside·ntiaryship. [f. Residentiary *sb.*] The office of a (canon) residentiary.

1624 Laud *Diary* 6 Dec. 155 A matter of difference in the church of Hereford, concerning a Residentiaryship. 1691 Wood *Antiq., Fasti* (1815) I. 329 The rectory of Waldgrave, ..a Residentiaryship in the church of Lincoln [etc.]. 1751 T. Sharp in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 375 Dr. Tillotson obtain'd his residentiaryship of St. Pauls. 1768 Warburton in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 422 His Residentiaryship (half the Deanship) is said to be destined for Dr. Egerton's commendum. 1831 *Examiner* 601/2 The residentiaryship of St. Paul's..is bestowed on the Rev. Sidney Smith.

†Re·siденting, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. Resident *a.*] Residing, resident.

1717 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 339 Those who are complete members of a congregation, residenting heritors, and the elders, in a special manner, are to be regarded.

†Re·sidently, *adv. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. Resident *a.*] With continuance; steadfastly.

1609 Tourneur *Funeral Poem Sir F. Vere* 324 He..did residently dwell Upon the purpose of a true intent.

Re·sidentship. [f. Resident *sb.*[1] + -ship.]

1. The office or post of a Resident.

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 5 b, All..ecclesiasticall parsons whose Abbaies, Monasteries, Foundations, and Residentships..lye without the Countries of Holland and Zealand. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 643 He, loving Solitude, declined..the Residentship at London for the City of Hamburgh. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. iii. 337 If there be any such Residentship or Agentship now establish'd; 'tis not immediately from God himself. 1794 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 387 When first the forced loan was levied upon them, under his residentship. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 251 The prebends of Westminster are good; so are the residentships of St. Paul's. 1890 *Daily News* 21 June 5/6 The Residentship at Hyderabad, the 'blue ribbon' of the Indian political service.

2. The district under the control of a Resident.

1805 tr. *Lafontaine's Hermann & Emilia* IV. 44, I..entreated you to confer upon me an employment in the residentship.

Resi·der. [f. Reside *v.*[1] + -er 1.] A resident.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 506 [He is] a Resider in Edenburgh. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 35 We,..being persons of considerable estates in this kingdom, and residers therein. 1789 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* June, The amazing quantity of indigenous residers; old women and young children. 1852 Ld. Cockburn *Circuit Journ.* (1887) 279 The resider in a good London house.

Resi·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Reside *v.*[1] + -ing 1.] Residence; †dwelling-place.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXIX. x, Lett not one be left abiding Where such rancor had residing. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 37 *Ant.* My being in Egypt Cæsar, what was't to you? *Cæs.* No more then my reciding heere at Rome Might be to you in Egypt. 1627 Speed *England* v. § 7 [Lambeth] euer since hath beene the residing of all those worthy Prelates of our Church. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 P 2 Since my residing in these Parts I have seen and heard innumerable Instances. 1865 D. Smith *Serm. & Lett.* (1869) 216 It is a temporary residing in order to a permanent residing.

Residiuacion, residivation, obs. forms of Recidivation.

Residual (rĭzi·diu,ăl), *sb.* [See next.]

1. *Math.* **a.** A residual quantity.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* V j b, We maie comprehende vnder the same name .. all other residualles Cossike, whiche be made by subtraction. *Ibid.* P p 4, The nombers..that be compounde with — be named Residualles. 1673 Kersey *Algebra* II. ix. I. 239 When the Root of a Residual is to be added unto, or subtracted from the Root of its correspondent Binomial. 1764 Landen *Residual Analysis* Pref. 3 Such quantities, and algebraic expressions, as by Mathematicians are denominated residuals. 1796 Stokes in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1797) VI. 229 It is expedient to remove the surds out of the denominator by multiplication; this is usually done by the multiplication of the denominator taken as a binomial or residual. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 413/1 *Residual*, an expression which gives the remainder of a subtraction.

b. (See quots.)

1867 Sylvester in *Educ. Times* May 42 A residuum of the second or any even order in such series, may be made to consist of a single point, which I call residual of the original μ points. 1873 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) 136 If two systems of points α, β, together make up the complete intersection with the cubic of a curve of any order, one of these systems is said to be the residual of the other.

2. A remainder; an amount still remaining after the main part is subtracted or accounted for.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geogr.* ix. § 445 These feeble forces in the water received one of the quantities of small value—residuals of compensation—with which the astronomer has to deal. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. iv. 338 The moon ..is always held in that position by a minute residual of the earth's attraction.

3. A substance or product of the nature of a residuum.

1885 G. H. Taylor *Pelv. & Hern. Therap.* 29 The blood, with its residuals and products of waste. 1886 *York Her.* 6 Aug. 3/4 Gas-lime was another residual, and when used properly was a most valuable fertiliser.

Residual (rĭzi·diu,ăl), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. **residuāl-is*, f. *residuum*. Cf. It. *residuale*, F. *résiduel.*]

1. *Math.* Resulting from, formed by, the subtraction of one quantity from another.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* X. prop. 73. 283 If from a rationall line be taken away a rationall line commensurable in power onely to the whole line: the residue is an irrationall line, and is called a residuall line. 1673 Kersey *Algebra* II. i. I. 138 The Powers from the Residual Root $a - e$ differ only in the signs + and — from like Powers formed from the Binomial Root $a + e$. 1700 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 142 *Residual Figure*, the remaining Figure after Substraction of a less from a greater. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Residual Root*, in Mathematicks, is one composed of two Parts or Members only connected together with the Sign —. 1734 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* (ed. 6) 172 From thence will arise Surds either Binomial, or Residual. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 167 A Residual Quantity, is a binomial having one of the terms negative. As $a - 2b$.

b. *Residual analysis* or *calculus* (see quots.).

1758 Landen *Disc. Residual Analysis* 5 Which method I call the Residual Analysis; because, in all the enquiries wherein it is made use of, the conclusions are obtained by means of residual quantities. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 401/1 *Residual analysis*, a calculus proposed by the inventor, Mr. Landen, as a substitute for the method of fluxions. [Account follows.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Residual calculus*, the calculus of residuals or residues.

2. Remaining; still left; left over.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 73 Whose Manes, that is, whose residuall memorie, will both *Manare* and *Manere* by diffusion and duration. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 576 It becomes the few residual friends of toleration and humanity to rally with closer union. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 172 The remaining space of the year is completed by the residual months. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 124 The sky was now for the most part overcast, but through the residual blue spaces the sun at intervals poured light. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 184 The residual Pre-Syrian text which is neither Western nor Alexandrian.

b. In the physical sciences: Left as a residuum, *esp.* at the end of some process.

1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 351 These..serve to bring back the residual blood from the tumors. 1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 187 More hydrogen and residual carbon. 1807 *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 252 The united quantities give the sum of the residual gas. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 387 The pressure of the residual air which remained in the vacuum chamber. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Jrnl.* L. 242 The heat referred to is mainly..the residual heat of a cooling globe.

c. Left unexplained or uncorrected.

1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* II. vi. § 158 Leaving, as it were, a residual phenomenon to be explained. *Ibid.*, The residual facts are constantly appearing in the form of phenomena altogether new. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 58 There will always be residual terms in the general expression for the aberration. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 141 These irregularities..are merely due to the residual error in our observations.

Residuary (rĭzi·diu̯ări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **residuāri-us* : see RESIDUUM and -ARY.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Law.* a. Of the nature of the residue of an estate. Also *transf.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (J.), 'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the residuary advantage of the estate left him by the deceased. 1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* I. (ed. 6) 40 The Testator devised the residuary Part of his Estate to two Executors. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 102 A residuary bequest..operates upon all the personal estate, of which a testator is possessed at the time of his death. 1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) II. 210 The labourer,..a mere bought instrument in the work of production, having no residuary interest in the work itself.

b. *Residuary legatee* or *devisee*, one to whom the residue of an estate is left.

1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* VI. (ed. 6) 415 Where an Executor and residuary Legatee dies before Probate, his Executor shall have the Administration. *a* 1794 LD. CAMDEN in *Powell's Devises* (1827) II. 45 Where the intention of a testator is to devise the residue exclusive of a part given away, the residuary devisee shall not take that part in any event. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 He is in effect a residuary legatee since he is entitled to the whole estate after paying the testator's debts and legacies. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 154 Where a gift is to a charity of an estate, which is void, the estate will go to the residuary devisee. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, If the son had not been living, the same old servant would have been sole residuary legatee.

c. *Residuary clause*, a clause by which a residue is devised.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 226 In the residuary clause, the testator had made use of the most expressive and comprehensive words.

2. Of the nature of a residuum or remainder of any kind: a. With reference to chemical processes, scientific observations, etc.

1793 BEDDOES *Obs. Obesity* 97 The oils, ammoniac, and carbone appear to be formed from the residuary azote and carbone. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 197 The residuary gas being transferred into another tube. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 378 Mere residuary substances of a dry and fruitless life. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 515/1 The haze observed in miniatures examined by high magnifying power is an invaluable indication of spherical residuary aberration.

b. In general use.

1798 J. ADAMS in Ludlow *Hist. U.S.* (1862) 64 Immediately we shall see a Pennsylvania party and a Virginia party arise in the residuary confederacy. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 185 Picking up a few residuary snips. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 275 We celebrated it by an extra dinner..and a couple of our residuary bottles of wine. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 2 A small fraction of the whole residuary variation.

B. *sb.* A residuary legatee. *rare.*

1817 LAMB *Let. to Field* in *Final Mem.* x. 102 Of course you have heard of poor Mitchell's death, and that G. Dyer is one of Lord Stanhope's residuaries.

† **Residua·tion** [1]. *Obs. rare.* [Erroneous for RECIDIVATION. Cf. RESIL(I)UATION.] Relapse.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1195/2 Far from occasion geuing of new residuacion into his former sinne.

Residua·tion [2]. *Math.* [f. RESIDU-AL : see -ATION.] (See quot. 1880, and RESIDUAL *sb.* 1 b.)

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) 134 Prof. Sylvester's remarkable theory of residuation. 1880 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* III. 60 The theory of residuation, in its simplest form,..teaches us that the rule of the older chemistry known by the name of double decomposition, viz. that $(a, b), (c, d) = (a, c), (b, d)$ is applicable to the same symbols regarded as points on a cubic curve.

Residue (re·zidiu̯), *sb.* Also 4–7 **resydue** (6 reasi-), 5–7 **-dew**(e, 6 **-du**; 5–6 **resedew**(e (6 resi-); 6 **resideu.** [ad. F. *résidu* (14th c.), ad. L. *residuum* RESIDUUM.]

1. The remainder, rest; that which is left.

a. Of things.

Method of Residues: see Mill *Logic* (1843) III. viii. § 5.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 240 With þe Residue and þe remenaunt [of my living]..I schal seche seynt Treuþe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilg.* 17024 To Acomplysshe..the Resydue in effect, that Folweth in the same vers. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* viii, After this..the sellar demaunded of the byar the resydue. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 231 In grete payne & mysery we must vse the resydew of our lyues. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1716 If with moderate fare they were contented They might..save the residue of all their wealth. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 537 In the residue of the fifth verse. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 7. 47 Nothing farther could be done unless the Residue was forthcoming. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 41 If you looked him in the face, or, more properly,..in the residue of his face. 1826 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1859) 218 The residue supported combustion a little better than common air. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 Others assume that it is..the residue of the heat which the earth originally possessed.

b. Of persons.

1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* ii. 9 The residues of my folc shuln welde hem. 1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 139/1 The said Henry Bodrugan..the residue of the same Britons yet kepeth in prisone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 266 b, On this maner the poore vnlerned fysshers Peter, John, Andrewe & James were taught, & the resydue of yᵉ holy couent. 1575 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 40 Both..promist not to faile Themselves to come, and bid the residue. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 113 The residue of Britans remaining alive, withdrew themselves. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 367 The Residue of the conquer'd People fled to their Canoes. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 7 A number of men mounted guard,..while the residue..employed themselves below in dragging up the barges and canoes.

† c. The leavings *of* a destructive agent. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Joel* i. 4 The residue of the canker-worm hathe the caterpiller eaten.

† d. Phr. *In*, or *for, the residue*, for the rest, as to the remainder. *Obs.*

1548 BODRUGAN *Epit.* 249 In the residue it was not my mynde to trifle with the fine flowers of Rethorike. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 111 b, For the residue they committe all that ever they have unto the Emperour.

2. *Law.* That which remains of an estate after all charges, debts, and bequests have been paid.

1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 20 þᵉ residue of alle my godes. 1454 *Ibid.* 134 Yf my seide goodes, Residues, and dettis may not suffice. 1529 CROMWELL *Will* in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 63 The residue of all my goodes, catalles, and debttes not bequethed..I will shalbe sold. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 115 He to whom all or the residue is bequeathed, is thereby vnderstood to be made executor. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 492 Then the residue of the goods shall go to the executor to perform the will of the deceased. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 499 It was still the same residue remaining in the wife, which she had not disposed of before. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, He, John Harmon,..gives the whole rest and residue of his property to the Crown.

attrib. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 585 Legacy and Residue Duties.

† 3. *Math.* = REMAINDER 4 a. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 17 Thow shalt fynde the same figures that thow haddest before; And so that nought be the residue. And yf thow have any residue [etc.]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. prop. 19. 146 If the whole be to the whole, as the part taken away is to the part taken away: then shall the residue be vnto the residue, as the whole is to the whole. 1636 MELLIS *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 154 From the last subtract the first, and the residue diuide by a number lesse by 1, then the number of the places.

4. = RESIDUUM 3. Also *attrib.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 357 The liquid being now filtered, boiled, and evaporated to dryness, left a residue, which may be considered as tannin. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 287 The aqueous residue was decanted off a resinous precipitate. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 82 The tissue-residue is then retreated with alcohol at 99°; this when evaporated gives a new residue. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 418 Inflammatory fluids are comparatively rich in fibrin..and in dry residue products.

5. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 251 Suppose one or more of the component atoms of a fully saturated molecule to be removed: it is clear that the remaining atom or group of atoms will no longer be saturated...Such unsaturated groups are called residues or radicals.

† **Re·sidue,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *residuus* : see prec.] Remaining, surviving.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 37 The kyng toke to a part of the residue oost. 1382 — 1 *Thess.* iv. 14 We that lyuen, that ben residue, or left [L. *qui residui sumus*], in the comynge of the Lord. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 þat the weye may be patente to the residu peple of God.

Residuous (rĭzi·diu̯ŏs), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *residuus* : see next and -OUS.] Remaining.

1626 BP. H. KING *Serm. Deliverance* 76 In bedding or garments infected there is *Contagio residua*, a lurking, residuous contagion. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. II. 77 That Difference or Residuous Number is to be sought out in the third Table. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 12 Devoutly numb'ring my residuous Days, Not by the Minutes, but by Songs of Praise. 1789 KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 117/2 The purity of the residuous or burnt air. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Dante & Beatrice* Wks. 1853 II. 154/2 All that is residuous of a wasted world.

Residuum (rĭzi·diu̯ŏm). Pl. **residua** (rĭzi·diu̯ă); also 8 **residuums.** [a. L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuus* remaining, f. *residēre* to remain, RESIDE *v.*[1]]

1. That which remains; a residue. (Chiefly of immaterial things, and often with more or less direct allusion to sense 3.)

1672 T. JACOMBE *Serm. Rom.* (1868) 126/1 (Stanf.), God..lets out so much of these corruptions.., and the residuum or overplus he keeps in. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 93 That residuum of natural liberty. 1802 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 489 The residuum of money remaining in the treasury. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 287 His reasonings..are not, therefore, vitiated by the residuum of error which we reject. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 136 To us there seems to be no residuum of this long piece of dialectics.

b. Applied to persons of the lowest class.

1867 BRIGHT in *Times* 27 Mar. 7/4, I call this class the residuum, which there is in every constituency, of almost hopeless poverty and dependence. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1888) III. 71 The ignorant masses of such great cities as New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago,.., answer better to what is called in England 'the residuum'.

2. *Law.* = RESIDUE *sb.* 2.

1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* I. (ed. 6) 40 One of the Daughters of the Testator sued for her distributive Part of the Residuum. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 514 When all the debts and particular legacies are discharged, the surplus or *residuum* must be paid to the residuary legatee. 1842 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* II. 250 In relation to the *residuum* which may be in the hands of the administrator.

3. *spec.* That which remains after a process of combustion, evaporation, etc.; a deposit or sediment; a waste or residual product.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 52 The residuum of Tinemouth sea water was some degrees brighter. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 433 The residuums of air that remained unabsorbed were more or less phlogisticated. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 822 The residuum of the pyrites is turned to account in Sweden. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* p. xv, Of all the extractive composite residua the alkaloids of animal origin..are worthy of the deepest interest.

fig. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 4 You could not evaporate the truth..and then show the residuum of falsehood glittering and visible.

Resiege, *v.* 'To seat again. Obsolete', Johnson, quoting Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 45, where the true reading is RESEIZE.

Corrected by Todd (1818), but retained in some later Dicts.

Resiente, obs. form of RESIANT.

Resi·ft (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sift again.

1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. N. S. W.* II. 212 It is then resifted at another bench and rebaked. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xix. 152 They were sifted and re-sifted, with every effort to separate the precious from the vile.

† **Resi·gn,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Resignation.

1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* I. i, To delay The free resign of that your worth may challenge. 1640 — *Coronation* IV. i, You have gain'd more in a royall brother Then you could lose by your resigne of Epire.

Resign (rĭzəi·n), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **resygn**(e, 6 **reasygne**, 4– **resign**; 5 **resyne**, 5–6 **resine**; 5 **res(s)yng**(e, 6 *Sc.* **resing.** [ad. OF. *resigner* (13th c.), † *resigner* (= Sp. and Pg. *resignar*, It. *ri-, rassegnare*), ad. L. *resignāre* to unseal, cancel, give up, f. *re-* RE- 2 d + *signāre* to SIGN.]

I. *trans.* 1. To relinquish, surrender, give up, or hand over (something). Also with *up* (now *rare*) and const. *to* a person, *into* one's hands.

a. an office, position, right, claim, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 64 þei..resignen not here benefis goten þus by symonye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 415 He resignede his dignite to Linus. *c* 1400 *Brut* cl. 162 Here y resyngn op þe crone of þe reaume of Engeland into þe Popis Hande. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* IV. 93 But these same..lefte here honour and resigned her right. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 33 If he repent not, and reasygne vp hys offyce, which he can not execute. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 573 To whom their living they resigned quight For a few pence. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 767 Sigebert..resigned vp his kingdome. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 27 The Baptist..would have resign'd To him his Heavenly Office. 1731 FIELDING *Lottery* Air xx, Resign over all pretensions in her to me. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Paris*, I..should have resigned all my places one after another. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 348 Upon his resigning the great seal. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 92 The see of York, the ancient claims of which to equality with Canterbury he was forced to resign. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 339/2 Non-commissioned officers are not allowed to resign their situation to escape trial by court-martial.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1039 Her eyes..resign their office and their light To the disposing of her troubled brain. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 33 Would age in thee resign his wintry reign, And youth invigorate that frame again.

b. something pertaining to one or in one's possession or charge.

The uses in quots. 1600 and 1615 are uncommon.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 202 Elenore..resinid & quiet-claimyd ..to þe house of seint Iohn baptiste of Godestowe..iiij. *d* of rente. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 713 That all Northumberland And Cumbria he sould frelie resing, Into the handis of this Dauid king. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 176 Take but my shame, and I resigne my gage. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 207 The Duke exhorted Tristan Vaz with many reasons to resigne the forte. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 4 Resigne then what thou owest, or forbeare To taxe our credits when our skore's not cleere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 749 Desirous to resigne, and render back All I receav'd. 1731 SWIFT *Consid. Two Bills* Wks. 1751 XII. 103 The late Archbishop..stipulated with the Tenant to resign up twenty or thirty Acres to the Minister of the Parish. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 347 The divorced wife resigned the bunch of keys, by the delivery of which she had been invested with the government of the family. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. i, You resigned all that would have attracted others. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlvi. VI. 73 The commonwealth was required..to resign a great part of its foreign possessions.

transf. a 1823 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Moonlight* in *Gaston de Blondeville* (1826) IV. 251 Who, silent, watch the bark the coast resign, The Pharos lessen, and the mountains fade.

c. a task, charge, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 211 All sic crymes in luffis caus I resing To the confessioun of morall Ihon Gower. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 688 Suspicion sleeps At wisdoms Gate, and to simplicitie Resigns her charge. 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 378 To you the glorious conflict I resign. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 551 Then why resign into a stranger's hand A task as much within your own command?

d. one's life, being, soul, etc.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 191 What should I d'on this Robe ..to day, To morrow yeeld vp rule, resigne my life? 1646 MILTON *Sonn.* xiv. 3 Meekly thou didst resign this earthy load Of Death, call'd Life. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* V. ii, If Blood you seek, I will my own resign. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 133 ₱ 5 Noble and Heroick Minds that have resigned this Being. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 317 *note*, He resigned a life, which had been singularly devoted to the welfare of his country. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 63 That done, My soul, which is a scourge, will I resign Into the hands of him who wielded it.

e. something aimed at or desired.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 33 The praise of artful Numbers I resign. 1736 GRAY *Statius* I. 23 The palm despair'd resign. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation* Poems (1906) 76 Be passionate hopes not ill resign'd For quiet, and a fearless mind.

2. To give up, make over, abandon, consign *to* a person, thing, or condition.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 682 And therfor to the feend I the resigne, Let him endyten of thi treccherie. 1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* 11 Whether he would haue the care of the commonwealth..resigned to the retorting of T. C.'his unreuerent railings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 301 So Law appears..but giv'n With purpose to resign them in full time Up to a better Cov'nant. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 124 The light Stubble, to the Flames resign'd, Is driv'n along, and crackles in the Wind. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vi. His two Brethren..for ever discarded from his House, and resigned to the wide World. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, Mr. Burchell..resigned her up to the chaplain. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Had I resigned you to his will I should have remained secure. *c* 1860 BRYANT *A Sick-bed* xi, Then to the sleep I crave Resign me.

b. To yield up (oneself, etc.) with confidence *to* another for care or guidance.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A.B.C.* 80 Myn hele in-to thyn hand al I resigne. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1886 With louyng chere.. Hir hert to him she did resigne. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 113 Forsake þiself, resigne up þiself, & þou shalt fruisshe gret pes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 130 [She] will not..resigne up her selfe to God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 148 Was shee made thy guide,..that to her Thou did'st resigne thy Manhood? 1751 DODDRIDGE in *Paraph. Ch. Scot.* xliv. 5 To thee, as to our cov'nant God, We'll our whole selves resign. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 79 He..vows to resign himself to her direction.

c. To make surrender of (one's will, reason, etc.), in reliance upon another.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 29 Amongst our hands, he must his witts resing, A holy trance to highest heauen him bring. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., The Soul* iii, If my Will do not resign All her Liberty to thine. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Those who always resign their judgment to the last man they heard or read. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 130 To..Resign our own and seek our Maker's will.

d. To give (oneself, one's mind, etc.) up *to* some emotion, condition, or state.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 590 Æneas..for a space resign'd To tender pity all his manly mind. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 16 They did not so absolutely resign themselves up to a solitary Life, as to be entirely regardless of their neighbours. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 61, I will resign myself to rest. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 628 Yet a little, ere it fled, Did he resign his high and holy soul To images of the majestic past.

†**3.** To give over, desist or refrain from. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 25 Thei dredyn shame, and vices thei resigne. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3413* Of this and more ..Myne autor seyth which shall not fyne. Hem to reherse I will resyne. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* xlix. 1. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sprr.* LXXXIX. 215 Now is tyme for to inclyne To vertue, and synne to resyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 5 Whom when the Gyaunt saw, he soone resinde His former suit, and from them fled apace.

†**4.** To cause (a person) to give up his place.

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 286 That party made their braggs that they would resigne Arlington at his Returne.

II. *intr.* **5.** To give up an office or position; to retire; †to abdicate.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8289 At laste to reule it him thoght herd. He resygned and went away. *a* 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 76 And that yere ..he resynyd, and Edwarde his sone..was crounyd. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 He is contented to resyne, but he demaundeth to great a pencyon. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 190, I thought you had been willing to resigne.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* II. 3 Lord Granville has resigned: that is the term. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 37 Where a clerk..entered into a general bond to the patron, to resign whenever the patron should require him. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 7 If my Lord bishop wants to resign. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 339/2 Non-commissioned officers..can resign when they find themselves unequal to perform the duties of their rank.

b. *U. S.* Const. *from.*

1885 J. HAWTHORNE *Love or a Name* 95 Is it true..that you have resigned from the Compensation Fund Commission? 1905 'M. E. WILKINS' *Debtor* 171 You would say at once they ought to be forced to resign from their offices.

6. To submit, to yield, *to* a person or thing. Now *rare.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 113 Somme resigneþ, but with som excepcion, for þei trust not fully to god. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 59 Vile earth to earth resigne, end motion here. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 19 That we should..resign to his wisdom, and adore his goodness. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 173, I will hope still the best, and resign to God's Will and his. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 288 Sophia and Emily Selwyn endeavoured to resign to their destiny. 1827 *Examiner* 325/2 The sun is resigning to the softer sway of the moon. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. (ed. 2) 23 People..take every disease as a matter of course, to be 'resigned to'.

7. To make surrender or relinquishment.

1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CXXXIX. ii, Thy Voice would break the Bars of Death, And make the Grave resign. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* viii. 9 Now she resigns thee; child, do thou resign no less.

†**Resi·gn,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *resignāre* to unseal: see prec.] *trans.* To disclose, reveal.

1595 B. BARNES *Div. Cent. Sonn.* XXI, Whome with thine angels manna thou didst feede,..When Moyses first thy statutes did resigne.

Re-sign (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sign again.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 111 A monarch signs and resigns his name so often. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Pres.* i. (1869) 155 The German copy of the Confession was..formally re-signed at subsequent periods.

†**Resi·gnal.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -AL.] Resignation.

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 283 A bold and just challenge of an old judge, made before all the people, upon his resignal of the government into the hands of a new king.

†**Resi·gnant,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *résignant*, or ad. L. *resignant-*: see RESIGN *v.*[1] and -ANT [1].] One who resigns.

1597 *Lawes Parlt. Scot.* Table, s.v. *Resignation*, The procuratorie suild be sealed and subscrived be the resignant. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* VIII. 792 The better sort were excluded by resignation, and hee onely preferred who pleased the resignant. 1693 HACKETT *Life Abp. Williams* II. 27 The good News came together, very welcome to the Resignant, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that Honour.

Resignant, *a. Her.* ?*Obs.* [a. F. *résignant*: cf. prec.] (See quots.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Their tayles forked,..resignante, reuerberante..and countercoloured. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 138/2 The tail resignant, is when the same is lost or gone, hath no tail, or maketh no shew of a Tail. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. s.v., This term is sometimes applied to the tail of the lion when it is hid, as tail resignant.

Resi·gnatary. [ad. F. *résignataire*: see next and -ARY [1].] One in whose favour something is resigned.

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 18 Upon this act a notarial instrument is taken by him in whose favour resignation is made, called the resignatary. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 788/1 A conditional resignation..is of five kinds, ..(3) with the right of resumption, if the resignatary should die before the resigner.

†**Resignate,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *resignāt-*, ppl. stem of *resignāre*: see RESIGN *v.*[1] and -ATE [3].] To resign. In *ppl. a.* **Resignating.**

1692 W. MARSHALL *Myst. Sanctif.* vi. (1764) 91 Their salvation is by faith, because sincere obedience is wrought in them..,and some call it the resignating act of faith.

Resignation (rezigne·ɪ·ʃən). Also 4–5 -cio(u)n, 6 -tioun; 5–6 **resygnacyon.** [a. F. *résignation*, †*-acion* (14th c.), =Sp. *resignacion*, It. *risegn-, rassegnazione*, med.L. *resignation-em*: see RESIGN *v.*[1] and -ATION.]

1. The (*or* an) action of resigning an office, etc.

a. *Eccl.* (See quots. 1598 and 1680.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 309 Also he reserved to hym self þe firste benefice þat voyded by deeþ, by resignacioun, oþer by translacioun. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 591/2 What so ever Prebende, that..by deth, resignation, dymyssion, or eny other cause..happeth to fall voide. 1562 *Bk. of Presidentes* 152 b, An Indenture vpon the resignacion of a benefice. 1598 [RASTELL] *Termes Lawes* 173/1 Resignation, is where an incumbent of a Church resigneth or leaueth to the Ordinarie, which did admit him to it, or to his successours, and that differeth from surrender. 1611 COTGR., *Regrés*, a resignation of a Benefice, vpon condition, that if during the Resignors life it become voyd by the resignation or death of the Resignee, it shall returne..vnto him. 1680 GODOLPHIN *Rep. Can.* (ed. 2) XXV. § 3. 284 Resignation is *Juris propŗii spontanea Refutatio*, or the voluntary yielding up of the Incumbent (into the hands of the Ordinary) his interest and right, which he hath in his Benefice. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th Cent.* II. v. 91 That Resignations into the Pope's Hands are null, if the Resigner does not outlive his Resignation Twenty Days. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 476 Archbishopricks and bishopricks may become void..by resignation. All resignations must be made to some superior. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 38 It was contended on the part of the bishop, that although there were several adjudged cases upon the subject of general bonds of resignation [etc.]. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* I. II. xiii. 517 In this chapter the grave subject of the resignation of an office or benefice by a priest is considered.

attrib. 1680 GODOLPHIN *Rep. Can.* (ed. 2) Index, Resignation-Bonds, whether good in Law.

b. In general use.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 126 For whiche he made a resygnacion To his brother, next heyr by degre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 547 And for the sayde resygnacyon shuld haue his full force and strengthe, he..redde the scrowle of resygnacyon hymselfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 179 The Resignation of thy State and Crowne To Henry Bullingbrooke. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 101 Immediately vppon this resignation, with a loude voice he nominateth the partie, whome in his iudgement hee thinketh woorthy to succeede in his place. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 237 Henry II. went thither and they made a resignation of their power to him. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherlands* I. 217 The chair of leather gilt, in which Charles V. performed the ceremony of his resignation. 1789 *Constitution U.S.* i. P 3 If vacancies [in the senate] happen by resignation or otherwise, the executive may make temporary appointments. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Yrs.* I. 481 When..the ministers learned the step that had been taken.., they..gave in their resignation. 1898 *Green's Encycl. Sc. Law* X. 317 Resignation of Trustees.

2. *Sc. Law.* 'The form by which a vassal returns the fee into the hands of a superior' (Bell).

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 All resignatiounis to be maid be vassallis..of thair propirteis in the superiouris handis. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 670 To dispone heretabile the landis of Strathnaver..for payment of the sowme of four thowsand markis, be resignatioun, to be haldin of the King. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 17 The proper symbols of resignation are staff and baton. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, It will cost but a charter of resignation *in favorem*. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 Resignation is made in virtue of a procuratory of resignation.

3. A giving up *of* oneself (to God).

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 112 Of pure resignacion of a mannys self. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 231 If they make a hole resygnacyon & a dayly oblacion of them selfe. *a* 1664 FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 212 A voluntary resignation of our selves and all that is ours to his choice, order, and disposing.

4. The fact of resigning oneself or of being resigned; acquiescence, submission, compliance.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 106 Though he was not superiour to all other men in the affection, or rather resignation of the King,..he had a full share in his Master's esteem. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 109 The proper discipline for resignation is affliction. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. (1787) III. 243 Proba supported, with Christian resignation, the loss of immense riches. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. ii, 'Our day is come' said the good knight Villena, with bitter resignation. 1881 BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 98 You want to show him the possibility of a resignation and delight in suffering.

b. Const. *to* a person, his will, etc.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* IV. iv, The same Obedience and Resignation to a Father's Will I found in my Aurelia. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. § 4 A blind resignation to an authority which the understanding of man acknowledges not. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 P1 An abandoned Resignation to their Appetites. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 141 Passive submission or resignation to his will. 1812 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 89 Resignation to God, whether in the way of obedience or of suffering, can be substantial, only so far as it grows out of knowledge and love.

Hence **Resigna·tionism.** (See quot.)

1898 *Contemp. Rev.* May 736 Nietzsche..distinguishes between the 'romantic pessimism'..and the 'Dionysiac pessimism'...He brands the former as Resignationism.

Resigne, obs. form of RAISIN.

†**Resi·gne,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

14.. *Le Venery de Tuety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 When he [the hart] goth wexyng tyl he come to .xxxij. yere, than is he callyd an hert resygne, for cause his hed aftir that tyme wexith no furthere.

Resi·gned, *ppl. a.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

†**1.** With *up.* Given up, abandoned, surrendered.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 221 The receiving a resign'd up Mistriss, is like losing a life for a Friend. *Ibid.* 638 He shipt his Army for Italy in the resigned-up Fleet of the Pontick King.

2. Full of resignation; submissive, acquiescent.

1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 44, I wonder at his being so Resign'd. What, not care to have stark Nonsense found upon him! 1757 GRAY *Mrs. Clarke* 7 In agony, in death resign'd. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 276 Though ever lost to human kind And all they love, they are resign'd. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 170 Anne..assumed the interesting character of a meek, resigned sufferer. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 284 Sufficiently philosophical to be resigned, he was yet too ambitious to be contented.

Comb. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 294 A sad, grey, resigned-looking, suffering woman.

b. Const. *to.*

1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 91 Resigned to death with the heroick firmness of a primitive christian. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 151 To deep sadness sullenly resign'd. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 43 Calm, but not overcast, he stood resign'd To the decree. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, Evelyn..had grown in some measure reconciled and resigned to her change of abode.

c. Characterized by resignation.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. iii, He should insist on the most resigned obedience from his daughter. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 98 Thought resign'd, A healthy frame, a quiet mind. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 111 A limp horse that..looked the picture of resigned misery.

3. That has retired from a position.

1896 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 4/7 A major..has threatened an action for libel against one of the resigned officers.

Resi·gnedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a resigned manner; with resignation; submissively.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 19 She advised them, patiently, and resignedly, to bear this Cross. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 386 Lovers in their Arms resign'dly died. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 79 Will any dog..Resin'dly leave his bitches and his bones, To turn a wheel? 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 251 To face resignedly the duties and the sacrifices which the discovery of it imposed on them 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 277 The sports of the season..pass slowly and resignedly.

Resi·gnedness. [-NESS.] Resignation.

a 1664 FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 212 We begin our Christianity with the same resignedness. *a* 1695 KETTLEWELL *Chr. Obed.* (1715) 533 Our trust and dependence, submission and resignedness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 139 The example which my mother sets of meekness, and resignedness to the wills of others. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxxix, The man..going forth with sad blind resignedness to an unreal sorrow.

Resignee. ? *Obs.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -EE [1].] One to whom anything is resigned.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Survivance*, That the Resignor may..otherwise dispose of it if he happen to suruiue the Resignee. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* I. § 47. 22 An infant may be Grantee, Lessee, Obligee, Resignee.

Resi·gner. [-ER [1].] One who resigns.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 That the Instrument thairof be seilit with the seill of the resignar. 1611 FLORIO, *Risegnatore*, a resigner. 1706 [see RESIGNATION 1]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 20 In resignations *ad remanentiam* made..by the resigner himself a special solemnity is introduced. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1820) I. 157 Of all the resigners, the Duke of Grafton had treated his master with the greatest decency. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 32 The resigners of livings, to be consistent, must maintain [etc.]. 1884 [see RESIGNATARY].

Resi·gnful, *a. rare.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Expressing resignation.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. 419 The faint, tender little face, the sweet mouth, the resignful eyes.

Resigning (rĭzəi·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Resignation.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.*(1851) 144 Bi merciful dispensacioun aftir wilful resigning. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 202 þat hir resininge & quite claiminge sholde be sure, she strengthid hit with þe puttinge to of her seele. 1482 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* cclii. X 5 b, The peple wondred of the ceesing and resignyng of Felix to hym. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Resyning of a thyng. 1743 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 407 His Lordship's resigning is of no loss to the service.

Resi·gning, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That resigns.

1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 99 Neither ought we to be too Implicit or Resigning to Authorities. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 ₱ 2 The peaceful, mild, resigning, humble Inhabitant, that animated her beauteous Body. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Humours Crt.* I. 109 The still fresh air of this October morning, With its resigning odours. 1899 J. W. S. SIMPSON *Mem. W. S. Simpson* 100 This resigning Choir found a home in the Church of St. Vedast.

Resi·gnment. Now *rare.* [f. as next + -MENT.] The act of resigning; resignation.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLVII. iv, Then his title he sought By resignement and renunciacion. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 330 Give up thy state to these two princely youthes, And thy resignment shal preserve thy life. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVII. 69 With his life [he] made resignement of the kingdome of Macedon. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 8 That Love.. which results from an entire Resignment to .. the Lov'd Party. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 Time..begets in us that resignment of temper, which ought to have been produced by a better cause. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* Poet. Wks. VII. 22 In this resignment to their hopeless case. 1891 *Q. Reg. Current Hist.* (Detroit) Feb. 10 It was feared that the Chancellor's resignment portended a precipitation of the inevitable war.

† Resi·gnor. *Obs. rare.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -OR.] One who resigns.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Regrés,* If during the Resignors life it become voyd by the resignation or death of the Resignee.

Resile (rĭzəi·l), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *resiler, resilir,* or L. *resilīre* to jump back, recoil, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *salīre* to jump, leap: see SALIENT *a.*]

In senses 1–3 chiefly in Scottish use.

1. *intr.* To draw back *from* an agreement, contract, statement, etc.

1529 *State P. Hen. VIII,* I. 343 If the Quene wold hereafter resile and goo back from that, she semeth nowe to be contented with. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 231 Dare you..say, that the King and Parliament had power, either to resile, or to loose others, from the Bonds, which they themselves had thus established? *a* 1676 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 46 The next day he resiled from the Writ he had sign'd. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 293 Much pains was taken on her that she might resile from that confession. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 643/1 Neither the company nor the landowner can, without the consent of the other, resile from the..contract.

b. Without const. To retract, draw back.

1662 J. ELLIS *Retract.* 18, I was so weak as to resile and recal what I had said. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 67 The party resiling is liable in damages to the other. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, A 'sma' minute, to prevent parties frae resiling'. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* III. 565 But he thought it was too late to resile.

2. To draw back *from* a course of action, attitude of mind, etc.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Epist. B, Let them resile from their violent proceedings. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 465 It has been said that I have resiled from my wonted zeal for Presbyterial Government. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 126/2 The noble family had too much real love of their country to resile from her service.

3. To shrink, recoil, retreat, *from* something with aversion or non-acceptance.

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 79 (Jam.), Read Duram and Calvin well; If from their reasons you resile, I'le count you sots. 1776 HUME *My own Life* in *Ess.* I. 6 The more I resiled from their excessive civilities, the more I was loaded with them. 1813 COLLINSON *Key* iii. 60 Other persons resiling with abhorrence from unbelief. 1825 C. BUTLER *Bk. R. C. Ch.* 131 The pope resiled from the salutation. 1873 J. HALL *Questions of Day* viii. 101 So far from resiling from the prophecies,..we regard the volume of evidence furnished by them as ever accumulating with the lapse of time. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* II. iii. 201 The modern mind has resiled from the pessimistic views of ethnic religions.

4. Of material things: To recoil or rebound after contact. Also const. *from.*

1708 KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 43 The Particles which hit against one another do not resile, but unite together. 1738 BAYNE *Gout* 102 An unequal velocity of particles will hinder and disturb their attractions, and by resiling from one another, cause an intestine motion which prevents their union. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 81 The one by impinging on the other must be made to resile, according to the common laws of motion.

b. Of elastic bodies: To return to their original position after being stretched or compressed.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 81 There needs no more for stretching forth the Proboscis thus contracted, but the Fibres to resile to their former Position. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 362 The cake of caoutchouc, after being so condensed, resiles much more considerably than after the compressing action of the screw. 1898 MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxiii. 374 The drainage tube is allowed slowly to resile towards the fixed end.

5. a. To turn back from a point reached.

1887 FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 97 Reading up to this digit..and resiling thence.

b. To return to one's original position.

1889 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXVII. 351 It is impossible to specify any body of men of which so large a percentage has resiled as that of those who have become Roman Catholics during the period of which we are now speaking.

Hence **Resi·ling** *vbl. sb.* Also **Resi·lement.**

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 102 The resileing of one partie contractor is not sufficient to void the contract. 1724 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) III. 146 A resiling from the declaration made by the Non-subscribers in the Synod. 1822 C. BUTLER *Reminisc.* (ed. 3) 181 Mr. Pitt's resiling from the coalition..will be mentioned in the pages of history with universal commendation. 1884 OGILVIE s.v. *Back* adv. 7, In withdrawal or resilement from an undertaking.

Resi·liate, *v. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *résilier.*] *trans.* To annul, cancel.

1881 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/1 Resiliating, at great cost to the State, the contracts with Heilbronner and other houses.

Resilience (rezi·lĭĕns). [ad. L. type **resilientia*: see RESILIENT and -ENCE, and cf. It. *resilienza.*]

1. The (*or* an) act of rebounding or springing back; rebound, recoil. (See also quot. 1656.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 245 Whether there be any such Resilience in Eccho's. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Resilience,* a leaping or skipping back, a rebounding; a going from ones word. ? 1799 COLERIDGE *Hymn to Earth,* Mightier far was the joy of thy sudden resilience. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 79 The Heaviest..has its deflexions..nay at times its resiliences, its reboundings. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 41 The heart does not always propel without resilience.

b. Revolt, recoil *from* something.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ii. 267 Those smaller sects whose fierce resilience from Catholicism isolates them from the common reason. 1890 GARNETT *Milton* 38 Nor can we doubt that the old Puritan fully approved his son's resilience from a church defined by Arminianism and prelacy.

c. Repugnance, antagonism.

1882 MOZLEY *Reminisc.* I. xii. 85 It was possibly a mutual resilience between him [Hartley Coleridge] and people of more orderly ways that prevented him from standing at Oriel till some years after.

2. Elasticity; the power of resuming the original shape or position after compression, bending, etc.

1824 TREDGOLD *Cast Iron* 82 The term modulus of resilience, I have ventured to apply to the number which represents the power of a material to resist an impulsive force. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 530 The natural elasticity or resilience of the lungs. 1867 C. T. F. YOUNG *Fouling Iron Ships* 164 To bend back again.., if the metal possesses sufficient resilience to do so. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 470 [The skin] giving a sensation of the loss of all elasticity or resilience.

fig. 1893 *Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct., The resilience and the elasticity of spirit which I had even ten years ago.

Resiliency (rezi·lĭĕnsi). [Cf. prec. and -ENCY.]

1. Tendency to rebound or recoil.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiv. (1713) 238 There is the more strong and peremptory Resiliency from this sordid Region of Misery and Sin. 1676 — *Remarks* 143 The resiliency of the Quick-silver against the top of the Tube. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 110 ₱ 7 The common resiliency of the mind from one extreme to another. 1826 [J. R. BEST] *Four Yrs. France* 78 Disgusted with these appearances of distrust and resiliency.

2. Tendency to return *to* a state.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ireland* 144 Such is the resiliency of all nature to its original state.

3. = RESILIENCE 3.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 511/2 The resiliency by which the skin recovers itself after pressure. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 33 The process of vulcanization that gives such extraordinary resiliency to the material. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 191 The advantage of combining the softening influence of the saccharine with the resiliency of the colloid.

4. Buoyancy, power of recovery.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 379 Notwithstanding the calamities caused by the earthquake, there was shown a resiliency in the Japanese character which spoke well for their energy. 1888 *Leeds Mercury* 24 Feb. 4/7 The active properties of resiliency possessed by the Russian rouble.

Resilient (rezi·lĭĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *resilient-em,* pres. pple. of *resilīre* to RESILE.]

1. Returning to the original position; springing back, recoiling, etc. Also, looking back.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 43 The hand resilient or leapeing back to the Northward of the Body. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Resilient,* leaping back, rebounding, or recoiling. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 191 Absorbing what he calls the resilient pulsations of sound. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* XXX. 345 The soul in death resilient Looks back to whence its impulse came. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. iv. 60 Never yet looked horse through bridle, without at least one eye resilient towards the charm of headstall.

b. *Resilient escapement,* a form of lever escapement used in watches.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 369/2 Another modification, called 'Cole's resilient', consists in the bending of the extreme points of the teeth back [etc.]. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 150 Mr. J. F. Cole devised a resilient escapement without any banking pins.

2. Resuming the original shape or position after being bent, compressed, or stretched.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Roy. Soc.* 122, I think it easiest to consider Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies, as Laminæ, Laths, or Lines. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 89 The fibrils of the resilient part of the nerve. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 287/2 The power of the heart is materially reinforced by the resilient structure which composes the parietes of the aortic bulb. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 181 His conscience consolidates itself, the original fibres grow firmer, more massive, and more resilient.

b. *Resilient stricture* (see quot.).

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Organs* 102 A resilient stricture is one which..is elastic, India-rubber like, contracting quickly after being dilated. 1891 MOULIN *Surg.* II. xxiii. 1273.

3. *fig.* Of persons, their minds, etc.: Rising readily again after being depressed; hence, cheerful, buoyant, exuberant.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 90 One vast receptacle for the abode of resilient and poisy saints like unto himself. 1859 S. R. HOLE *Tour Irel.* 30 Nothing but..the resilient spirit of roving Englishmen could have induced us to sally forth. 1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses, Man of God* viii. 150 Resolute and resilient is the stout heart of the sinner.

Hence **Resi·lientness,** 'rebounding Quality, Resiliency' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

† Resili·tion. *Obs.* [f. RESILE *v.* + -ITION.] The (*or* an) act of springing back; recoil, rebound, resilience.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Resilition,* a rebounding, or leaping back. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 10 By Descension or Resilition, from the Middle Region. 1708 KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 22 The greater their Elasticity, their Concursions and Resilitions will be the more sensible. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Recoil,* or *Rebound,* the resilition of a body, chiefly a fire-arm.

† Resil(i)ua·tion. *Obs.* [Erroneous for RECIDIVATION. Cf. RESIDUATION *sb.*[1]] Relapse.

1513 MORE in *Grafton's Contn. Harding* (1812) 488 There is, as phisicians saie, and as we also finde, double ye perell in the resylynacion [*sic*; 1543 resiliuacion] y^t^ was in the firste syckenesse. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 178/2 The English kingdome..,as it had beene falne into a resiluation, came to extreame ruine. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 316, I see now that as the resiluation of an Ague is desperate, and the second opening of a veyne deadly [etc.].

Re-si·lver (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To silver again; to replate with silver.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 92 Re-silvering old articles. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pkt.-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 152 Directions for re-silvering sextant glasses when injured by damp or wet.

† Resimated, *ppl. a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *resīm-us,* f. *re-* RE- + *sīmus* snub-nosed.] Turned up.

1681 GREW *Musæum* I. 73 These five Bones are resimated or bended upward, with some resemblance to a Saddle.

Resin, obs. f. RAISIN; var. REASON *sb.*[2]

Resin (re·zin), *sb.* Forms: 4 **recyn(e, reysen,** 4–6 **resyn,** 6–8 **resine,** 8– **resin** (9 **rezin**). [ad. F. *résine,* ad. L. *rēsīna* (Sp., Pg., and It. *resina*), cogn. with Gr. *ῥητίνη.* See also ROSIN.]

1. A vegetable product, formed by secretion in special canals in almost all trees and plants, from many of which (as the fir and pine) it exudes naturally, or can be readily obtained by incision; various kinds are extensively used in making varnishes or adhesive compositions, and in pharmacy. (Cf. GUM-RESIN and OLEO-RESIN.)

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 22 Whether resyn is not in Galaad? *Ibid.* li. 8 Take ȝe recyn to the sorewe therof. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 225 Do þer to pouder recles, of resyn, & a party of virgyne wex, & boile hyt wel. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 91 The Wood of them in Burning savorith of Resine. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 18 A good pine might be made to yield resin every year. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 27 Here we find in appropriate vessels the resin of the Fir and Juniper. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 30 In many of the more dense woods, we..find an abundance of gum or resin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 409 Resin possesses the valuable quality of adhesiveness, and it is also slightly stimulant.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular kind of resin.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 366 Benzoic acid has been hitherto found in no other vegetable substance, except resins and balsams. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 349 The aromatic portion of ginger is a resin, which constitutes about one tenth of the whole root. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 185 Resins are abundant, e. g. in the Euphorbias, and in Opium.

2. A resinous precipitate obtained by special treatment of certain vegetable products; a similar substance obtained from the bile of animals.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Resine,* a chymical extraction of several druggs so called, being in substance like to rosine or resine. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 29 The Resin or Magistery of Jalap is made with Spirit of Wine. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 401 The resin of bile may be obtained by the following process. ..Berzelius, however,..denies that it is a true resin. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 2 He also separated a resin or fat, to which he attributed in chief the colour and taste of the bile.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *resin acid, candle,* † *gum, lac, -oil, -pot, soap, -wax*; † **resinasphalt,** = RETINASPHALT; **resin-bush,** a South African shrub (see quot.); **resin-flux,** an excessive flow of resin, occurring as a disease in pine-trees; **resin gas,** illuminating gas made from resin; **resin opal,** a variety of opal (see quot.); **resin-plant** (see quot.); **resin-weed,** = *rosin-weed.*

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 77 Rectified turpentine should always be used, since the crude oil contains *resin acids, formic acid, etc. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 595 In the strata of this substance, Mr. Hatchet also observed small masses approaching to the nature of the lignite of Cologne, and which he called *resinasphaltum,* or *resinasphalt. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 479/2 *Euryops speciosissimus* is called *Resin-bush by the colonists, because of a gummy exudation often seen on the stem and leaves. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, Neither lamp nor taper, nor even a common *resin candle, gave light within. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Comp. Morph. Fungi* 384 The symptoms of disease which precede death in fir-trees are known as '*resin-flux' ('Harzsticken, Harzüberfülle'). *Note,* The word resin-flux is there-

fore introduced as indicating a prominent symptom of the disease, although it is not an exact rendering of the German terms. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 556 *Resin Gas. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 516 The liquor which is produced by the compression of resin-gas. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 8 Taketh *recyne gumme to his sorewe. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1097 The Hindus from time immemorial have possessed the *resin lac. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 518 Seven and a quarter gallons of *resin-oil. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 198 *Resin opal (Wachsopal, Pechopal, *Germ.*), wax-, honey- to ochre-yellow, with a resinous lustre. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 115/1 *Resin-plant, Carana, *Bursera acuminata.* 1890 E. H. BARKER *Wayfaring France* 40 The earthen *resin-pots fixed to the pines. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 850 Manufacture of Yellow or *Resin Soap. 1891 *Anthony's Phot. Bull.* IV. 299 Bringing their undersides in contact with the *resin-wax cement. 1869 PARKMAN *Discov. Gt. West* xvii. (1875) 206 The meadows..spangled with the yellow blossoms of the *resin-weed and the Rudbeckia.

b. *attrib.*, in terms denoting the parts of plants in which resin is secreted, as *resin-canal*, *-duct*, etc. 1854 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* X. II. 4 In form the amber is either like drops,..or as the casts of resin-ducts and cavities. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sach's Bot.* 77 The origin of resin and gum passages depends also on the formation of intercellular passages. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 357 In the angle of the Y lies a resin-canal. *Ibid.* 441 Among the *Coniferæ* all investigated species..have resin-passages or resin-reservoirs.

Resin (re·zin), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To rub or treat with resin. Hence **Re·sined** *ppl. a.* 1865 *Spohr's Autobiog.* II. 69 The bow, which she had previously resined. 1884 DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiv. 395 A glass rod..rubbed longitudinally by a resined cloth..will produce a shrill sound. 1899 BEATR. HARRADEN *Fowler* 225 He resined his bow, and began.

Resinaceous (rezinē·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *rēsīnāceus*: see RESIN *sb.* and -ACEOUS.] That yields resin; resinous. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 275 *Resinaceous*, rosenny, or yielding Rosin. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Resinaceous*, of or belonging to Rozen. 1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Resinaceus*, resinous, resinaceous.

Resinate (re·zinĕt), *sb. Chem.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -ATE [4]. Cf. F. *résinate*.] A salt formed by the action of a resinous acid on a base. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 530 The resinate of ammonia is easily formed...The resinates of the earths and metallic oxides are powders, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 79 *Resinates*, a general name for the salts of the acids obtained from turpentine.

Resinate (re·zinĕt), *v.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -ATE [3].] *trans.* To flavour or impregnate with resin. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Resine, obs. f. RESIGN *v.*; obs. Sc. f. *risen*, pa. pple. of RISE *v.*

Resi·nein(e. *Chem.* [a. F. *résinéine* (Fremy): see RESIN *sb.* and -IN(E.] (See quots.) 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Resineine*, an oil yielded by colophony. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 79 *Resineïn*, or *Resinone*; this name is given by Frémy to a hydro-carbon (probably impure colophene..) obtained by the dry distillation of colophony.

† **Re·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. RESE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] An attack, assault. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 257 Half þe peple stood i-armed..for resynge and stekkynge of straunge naciouns. *Ibid.* V. 299 Seint Mammertus .. ordeyned .. letanyes .. aȝenst erþe schakynge..and peril of resynge of wylde bestes.

Resi·ng (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To sing again. Hence **Resi·nging** *vbl. sb.* 1618 MYNSHUL *Charac. Prison* Ep. Ded. 1, I come not now to re-sing, but to re-cant the errours both of my pen and iudgment. 1687 BEVERLEY *Expos. Song of Songs* 54 That Song, that sprung In those first Times, is now, as new, Resung. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 209 Re-sing this Day the same Angelick Strain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Apr. 3/1 *Apollo and Marsyas*..is..an imaginative resinging of the contending chants.

Resing, obs. Sc. form of RESIGN *v.*

Resinic (rezi·nik), *a.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -IC.] Of, belonging to, or derived from resin. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Resiniferous (rezini·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -(I)FEROUS. Cf. F. *résinifère*, Sp., Pg., and It. *resinifero*.] Yielding or containing resin. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Trunks* (1684) 110 The utmost are not Milk-Vessels, but Gum-Vessels, or Resiniferous. 1676 — *Anat. Fl.* 156 As in Box, and Yew, as also Fir, and all Resiniferous Plants. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 3/2 The outmost are gum or resiniferous vessels, destined for the secretion of turpentine. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 834 The fragrance of wild honeysuckle and resiniferous trees.

Resinifica·tion. [a. F. *résinification*: see RESIN *sb.* and -(I)FICATION.] The act or process of making resinous; the fact of becoming resinous. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 249 There is still a fourth operation in resinification. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 493 Its liability to smoke .. may arise .. from a resinification of the camphine. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 448 The resinification of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances, which would act in the manner of ferments.

† **Resinifluous,** *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. RESIN *sb.*, after *mellifluous*.] Producing resin. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 388 The Pine-trees..are all tall, coniferous, resinifluous.

Resiniform (re·zinifɔ̄im), *a.* [ad. F. *résiniforme*: see RESIN *sb.* and -FORM.] Having the character of resin. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 467 If I may be allowed to use the expression, it is what Dolomieu has called resiniform lava. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 214 A resiniform matter, soluble both by alcohol and by water.

Resinify (re·zinifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *résinifier*: see RESIN *sb.* and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To change into resin. 1816 TINGRY *Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) 21 What is called frankincense is gallipot resinified. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 469/2 Oxidized or resinified by the influence of the air.

2. *intr.* To become resinous. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 476 Common nut oil.. is more apt to resinify and clog the wick than linseed. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 31 Parvoline resinifies readily on exposure to the air.

Resinite (re·zinəit). *Min.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -ITE [1].] Retinasphalt. 1849 DANA *Geol.* x. (1850) 542 Some of the wood is beautifully opalized, though the greater part has the pitchy lustre of resinite.

Resinize (re·zinəiz), *v.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -IZE.] To treat with resin. Hence **Re·sinized** *ppl. a.* 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 145 Another mode of producing a dull surface..is to use resinised paper.

Resi·nk (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sink again. 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 29/2 Though there I vow'd.., I brake my vow and me re-suncke in sinne.

Resino-, combining form of RESIN *sb.*, as in **resino-electric** *a.*, containing or exhibiting resinous or negative electricity (Webster, 1828–32, citing URE); **resino-extractive** *a.*, designating extractive matter in which resinous matter predominates (*ibid.*); **resino-vitreous**, partaking of the characters of resin and glass. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 40 The texture of amber is resino-vitreous, its fracture conchoidal, and lustre glassy.

Resinoid (re·zinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -OID. Cf. F. *résinoïde*.]

A. *adj.* Resembling resin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 232 A bitter resinoid matter, slightly soluble in water. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 8/1 Cyona Tincture is an alcoholic extract which has been found to contain a resinoid substance.

B. *sb.* A resinous substance. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 818 The resinoid extracted from it has the name of *leptandrin*. 1894 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/2 The woody fibre disappears first, leaving a residue richer in resinoids.

† **Resinose,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *rēsīnōs-us*: see next and -OSE.] Resinous. 1712 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 424 A Milk, which smells Resinose.

Resinous (re·zinəs), *a.* [ad. L. *rēsīnōs-us*: see RESIN *sb.* and -OUS. So F. *résineux*, Sp., Pg., and It. *resinoso*.]

1. Of the nature of resin. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 51 As all resinous bodies, Turpentine, Pitch, and Frankincense. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 229/1 This Tincture is only the resinous Parts of the Balsam dissolv'd in the Spirit of Wine. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. 15 It has been proposed to divide the colouring particles into extractive and resinous. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 288 Sulphuric acid..dissolves the corydalina, and leaves the green resinous matter. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Coal* i. 21 The resinous character also prevents the spores from being wetted.., and tends to preserve them from decay.

2. Of plants or their parts: Containing resin. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Resinous*, full of rozen or gum. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Trunks* (1684) 110 The Barque of Oak it self is also somewhat Resinous. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 146 The Fruit..more resinous, and falls easily when ripe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 692/2 Made of the most porous and resinous wood to be found. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 35 The root is biennial, thick, fleshy, and resinous. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 51 A peculiar form of woody fibre is found in the stems of resinous woods.

3. Of properties, etc.: Properly belonging to, or characteristic of, resin. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 217 It is in brittle fragments of an almost black colour, having a shining, resinous fracture. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 550 Has a resinous and aromatic smell. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* xiii, The atmosphere was pungent with a resinous odour.

4. Made or compounded of resin; affected or produced by the burning of resin. 1808 S. YOUNG in *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 567 A convenient slip of firm linen, uniformly covered by a resinous plaster. 1862 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxviii, I can smell the heavy resinous incense as I pass the church. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 140 The resinous atmosphere Gives hint of pitch. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iv. 122 The resinous fumes slowly diminished.

5. *Electr.* = NEGATIVE *a.* 7. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 421/2 Mr Du Fay discovered the difference between positive and negative, or, as they were for some time called, the vitreous and resinous electricities. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 198 Thunder was not then mere Electricity, vitreous or resinous. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth*, The genius of reading and of gardening are antagonistic, like resinous and vitreous electricity. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 94 A superficial electrification on the inner surface, the total amount of which will be resinous.

6. *Comb.*, as *resinous-like*, *-looking* adjs. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 449 It converts the drying oils into a yellow resinous-like mass. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 339 The dense fluid .. quickly hardens into a transparent and yellowish resinous-looking substance.

Hence **Re·sinously** *adv.*, (*a*) with resinous electricity; (*b*) with an impregnation of resin. Also **Re·sinousness,** 'resinous or rosiny quality' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727). 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. xlvi. 264 Bodies electrified resinously repel each other. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 53 Shrubs with alternate, toothed, resinously glandular, exstipulate leaves. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 32 All electrified bodies are found to be either vitreously or resinously electrified.

Resiny (re·zini), *a.* [f. RESIN.] Resinous. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 234 It is blacke like pitch, and shineth like to leat,..and as certaine resiny stuffe. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1893 *Times* 13 Dec. 3/5 Shellac ..resiny blocky.

Resipiscence (resipi·sĕns). [a. F. *résipiscence*, or ad. L. *resipiscentia*, f. *resipiscĕre* to recover one's senses, come to oneself again, f. *re-* RE- + *sapĕre*: see SAPIENT.] Repentance for misconduct; recognition of errors committed; return to a better mind or opinion. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 177 Sinners.. have need of repentance, which some like better to call resipiscence or amendment. 1606 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 499 Nothing had appeared in them but an obdured obstinacy, without any token of resipiscence. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή xxiii. 231 If their return be upon the score of resipiscence, far be it from me to be such an one as Beza complains of. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 67 They drew a flattering picture of the resipiscence of the Anglican party. 1864 MERIVALE *Conv. Rom. Emp.* 37 Full of horror at his own backsliding, full of hope for his tardy resipiscence. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* vi. 127 These prefaces and dedications show an ever-growing command of prose style, and, very soon, the resipiscence of Dryden's judgment.

So † **Resipi·scency.** *Obs.* *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 122 [Gildas] somtimes gentlie exorting them to goodnes and resipiscentie. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* § 40 So closely shut up within the holds of vice and iniquity, as not to find some escape by a postern of resipiscency.

Resipiscent (resipi·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *resipiscent-em*, pres. pple. of *resipiscĕre*: see RESIPISCENCE.] Returning to a sound state of mind. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 67 Grammar,..resipiscent and sane as of old. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 821/2 Mr. Martin, at last resipiscent, and even like 'a prophet new inspired'.

Resist (rĭzi·st), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

† **1.** Resistance. *Obs.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 411 Makand heirschip fra blude and fyre also, Without resist quhair euir tha list till go. 1584 LODGE *Forbonius & Prisc.* H j b, I make no resist in this my louing torment. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Breath* v. ii, Proud his assault, as proud be our resist. 1630 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* x. 437 (Ashm. MS.), Camball tooke (without resiste) the town.

2. In calico-printing, a preparation applied to those parts of the fabric which are not to be coloured, in order to prevent the dye from affecting them. Also *attrib.* 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 156/1 White resist for deep blue, to be applied by the cylinder. *Ibid.*, After printing on the resist pastes, the goods should be hung up. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* ii, The process for producing what is called resist work in calico printing. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 175 A style where a 'resist' is printed on the blank cloth, the 'resist' being a substance that is unaffected by the dye.

3. Any composition applied to a surface to protect it in part from the effects of an agent employed on it for some purpose. Also *resist-varnish*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 218 The copper is covered by a resist varnish while being heated by the transmission of steam through its axis. 1873 SPON *Worksh. Rec.* Ser. I. 199/1 [Steel] requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing acids and of the graining mixture, by a composition called resist. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 3/1 When the 'resist' has been sufficiently applied, the instrument is again passed over the plate.

Resist (rĭzi·st), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rasyst,** 5–6 **resyst**(e. [ad. F. *résister*, † *resistir* (= It. *re-, risistere*, Sp. and Pg. *resistir*), or L. *resistĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *sistĕre*, redupl. form of *stāre* to stand.]

1. *trans.* Of things: To stop or hinder (a moving body); to succeed in standing against; to prevent (a weapon, etc.) from piercing or penetrating. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. vii. (1868) 29 þe fletyng streme..is arestid & resisted ofte tyme by þe encountrynge of a stoon. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186 Sorbryn.. strake..such a stroke that the buckles nor ony thynge elles coude resyste the stroke. 1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Resistence*, A solid body, which resisteth and opposeth whatsoever comes against it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 491 Spiritual Armour, able to resist Satans assaults. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Respiration*, The air presses the lungs as much as the thorax resists them. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 363/1 They made the towers round instead of square, imagining this figure to be the strongest to resist the battering engines. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 332 It quite resisted the edge of a knife. 1894 H. S. MAXIM in *Daily News* 4 June 5/7 It is quite true that I used a steel plate to resist my projectiles.

b. To withstand the action or effect of (a natural force or physical agency). 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 2 b, It maketh it able to resist fire. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 6 A white soft Rock..does not long resist the Sea Winds..that eat it away. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder* 5 G 2/1 That which was dyed with the madder..resisted during thirty minutes a boiling which the other could not bear during ten. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 465 The stable yields a stercoraceous heap,..potent to resist the freezing blast.

c. Of immaterial things.

1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 51 If the interest and sollicitations of the King her Husband had not strongly resisted her zeal for her Religion. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 But whilst race works immortally to keep its own, it is resisted by other forces.

2. Of persons: To withstand, strive against, oppose: **a.** a person, his will, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 333 This philosophre Demostines resistede the legates of the Molosynes commen to Athenes. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 115 Wherfor thai ben myghty, and able to resiste the aduersaries of this reaume. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 He intendeth to take possessyon here agaynst my wyll, but he shall be resysted. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 79 Thou that so stoutly hath resisted me, Giue me thy Gold. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 Their Representative had the Libertie to resist, or invade other people. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 47 This Force I take to be sufficient to resist any number of men. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XI. 955 Shall Greece yet stand? Resists she yet the raging Hector's hand? 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1788) 248 They knew, that the present house of commons..were likely enough to be resisted. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. xxviii, O King of Glory! thou alone hast power! Who can resist thy will? 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiii. (1875) 211 The Lombard league had successfully resisted Frederick's armies.

b. an attack, invasion, blow, or hostile action of any kind.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. ii. (S.T.S.) I. 247 Þe Inemyis..assaleȝet..þe Romane pussance, as Insufficient to resist þare Invasions. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* v. 39, I saye vnto you: that ye resist not euell. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 Constantine..seeking to resist the courses and robberies which the Parthes dayly vsed towards the Romains. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 465, I will resist such entertainment, till Mine enemy ha's more pow'r. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 814 That mortal dint, Save he who reigns above, none can resist. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 355 He felt himself unable to resist the attack. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 184 Pardon was freely extended to all who had resisted the invasion.

c. a moral or mental influence or suggestion.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f iij b, Be ye thenne strong ..to resist and ouercome them [temptations]. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue conc. Heresyes* I. Wks. 153/2 So muste reason not resyste faithe but walke with her. 1577 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 37 The favour that God wil geve you..no man can resist it. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 112 His grace..can resist the strongest, and most restlesse temptations. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 522 With all these advantages he was not able to resist four words. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. 35 The Greeks..resist, with incredible fortitude, the Conviction of their own eyes. 1786 BURNS *To unco Guid* viii, What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 81 It is hard to resist the surmise that Cæsar's account is drawn up with quite as much regard to effect as to reality. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 33 Those who had never been taught to resist pleasure would be equally at the mercy of those who could.

d. something proposed to be done or likely to happen, a law or command, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 148 It will the wofullest Diuision proue...Preuent it, resist it, and let it not be so. 1607 — *Cor.* III. i. 267 He hath resisted Law And therefore Law shall scorne him further Triall. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1788) 254 If the process of the courts of Westminster-hall be resisted. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 540 Thy parliaments ..Whate'er was asked, too timid to resist, Comply'd with. 1810 in Craufurd *Gen. Craufurd* (1891) 108 This arrangement .. had before now been proposed to me, and I had resisted it. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, The dismal man,..resisting Mr. Pickwick's invitation to breakfast.., walked slowly away. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 403 The disinclination of the native Princes to submit to, or their ability to resist, its dictation.

e. a natural force, weakness or disease, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 59 It boots not to resist both winde and tide. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 43 Fleshly weaknesse, which no creature may Long time resist. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 545 A case..where the inoculation was resisted till the twenty-ninth time.

†**3.** To prevent. Const. with inf. or *from*. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 105 To put this in rememberance, Mycht no man me resist. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 139 Beautifull trees, which resisted the sunnes darts from ouer-much piercing the naturall coldnesse of the River.

†**4.** To repel, affect with distaste. *Obs. rare* —1.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 29 These cates resist me, she but thought upon.

5. *intr.* †**a.** To stand *against*, to make opposition *to*, a person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 16 It has vertu..fore to resyst a-gane fyre-slacht. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*George*) 12 To resyst ay to sathane & to lordis of mykil mycht. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xi. 3548 Bot Valentynyane þe emperoure Resistyt ay til his erroure. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* b ij b, Thou oughtest..to haue strengthe for to resiste ageynst alle aduersytees. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 165 Except man wyth cure,..& labur, resyste to the same, they ouer-run reson. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacke Smyth* 175 b, That no man should resist agaynst his kyng. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* ix. 2 A great people and tal,..against whom no man is able to resist. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 274 She forced herselfe to resist against the excesse of her affliction.

b. Without const. To offer resistance.

a 1547 SURREY *Ecclesiastes* iv. 31 What can he doo but yeld, that must resist aloone? 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Thee storme dyd conquoure, thee ships scant weaklye resisted. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 80 Lay hold vpon him, if he do resist Subdue him, at his perill. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 30 The Horse-men,.. having nothing to resist with, are easily shot. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. (1788) 332 That the counsel did not resist, is true. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* III. 125 How wilt thou then Resist, Justina? *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 573 The nation not daring, and what was still worse, not wishing, to resist, gave way.

†**c.** To refuse *to* do something. *Obs. rare* —1.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 In case it happen the Mayer ..make defaulte of paymente of the saide recompence & satisfaction, and resiste to paye the same.

†**6.** To stop; to rest. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1090 Bot I rasyst [*v.r.* desist] throw chargis off our consaill, The southmaist part off Ingland we sall se. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) O v, In yowere hande the goode and the ill of the ladies resistethe.

Hence **Resi·sted** *ppl. a.*

1713 M. HENRY *Folly Despising* Wks. 1853 I. 179/1 The rejected Saviour and the resisted Sanctifier. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Resistance*, When the compression of the fluid is just sufficient to prevent a vacuum behind the resisted body. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1024 The resisting and resisted parts are not only contiguous, but cohere.

†**Resi·stable,** *a. Obs.* [f. RESIST *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. RESISTIBLE.]

1. That may be resisted; resistible.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 The Serpents of Europe are..more resistable for their weakness and strength. 1689 *Thoughts Gentlemen's Undertaking at York* 16 The Chimney-man that is Irresistable in his Office, is Resistable if he gather the Corn in the Town-fields. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 71 Henry thought Charles's power..scarce resistable by the rest of Europe.

2. Capable of resisting. Const. *of*. *rare* —1.

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* Introd., I speak of Fire, I might also Discourse of the strange nature of Bone-Ashes,..so resistable of that Element.

Hence †**Resistabi·lity**; **Resi·stableness.** *Obs.*

1622 *K. Jas. Direct. conc. Preachers* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 65 The Universality, Efficacy, Resistability [1642 Resistibility], or Irresistibility of Gods Grace. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. 205 The universality, efficacy or resistableness of God's grace.

†**Resi·stal.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Resistance.

1631 T. HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* II. IV. i, All resistals, Quarrels, and ripping-up of injuries, Are smothered in the ashes of our wrath.

Resistance (rĭzi·stăns). Also 6 **-aunce**, 6 **resystaunce**. [a. F. *résistance*, later form of *resistence* RESISTENCE: see RESIST *v.* and -ANCE.]

1. The act, on the part of persons, of resisting, opposing, or withstanding. Const. *to*, †*of*.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 59 To putt therwith a greate fortificacion aboute the same for resistance of the sayd enimies. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* iv. 12 One maye be ouercome, but two maye make resistaunce. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 72 They tende to a publique peace, and to the resistaunce of Christes ennemies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 Such is all resistance to the essentiall Rights of Soveraignty. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 229 They met with a stout resistance. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 Cases..in which sudden resistance is the only security. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. (1788) 99 There is yet a spirit of resistance in this country, which will not submit to be oppressed. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 596 The efforts..for organizing a civic and national resistance. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 499 The threat, however, failed to break the resistance of the Commons.

b. *Passive resistance*, simple refusal to comply with some demand, without active opposition.

In recent use *spec.* refusal to pay voluntarily the education rate imposed by the Education Act of 1902.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiii, In this humour of passive resistance..Isaac sat in a corner of his dungeon. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 467 Their conduct was uniformly peaceable; passive resistance was the only weapon to which they trusted. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 58 The resistance was probably passive.

attrib. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* XC. (1857) IV. 227 By a partial scrutiny Pritchard, his passive-resistance competitor, was placed in the civic chair.

2. Power or capacity of resisting.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, If they were of diuerse lengths..and thereby..of lesse force and resistance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 838 They astonisht all resistance lost, All courage. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 256 When the Earth on which we would make Pillars or Piers is of [un]equal resistance, that is to say, not good. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., In the comparing together the resistances to all velocities. 1894 H. S. MAXIM in *Daily News* 4 June 5/7 Provided he can produce something which has greater resistance for its weight than steel or copper bronzes. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 637 Not that these good people have a greater resistance to the fever than the Jamaica Christians.

3. Opposition of one material thing to another material thing, force, etc.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 80 The Heauens in their motion find no resistance. 1645 WALLER *My lady Isabella*, Musick so softens and disarms the mind, That not an arrow does resistance find. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxix. 13 Above all the oppositions and resistances in nature. 1715 GREGORY *Elem. Astron.* (1726) II. 710 They are stopp'd and repell'd by the Resistance of the neighbouring Vortices. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 374/2 Whereby he imparts great additional strength or power of resistance to the said metal rails and bars. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 284 The rocks offering many varying degrees of resistance to erosion, they are worn down unequally.

b. *esp.* in the physical sciences, the opposition offered by one body to the pressure or movement of another.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 211, I define resistance to be the endeavour of one moved body..contrary to the endeavour of another moved body. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 3 All the Bodies in the World, pressing a drop of Water on all sides, will never be able to overcome the Resistance it will make. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 123 If I put my Finger to any of its Parts, I ought to feel the Resistance. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. ii. 16 The cause of all resistance is repulsive power. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* ix. 192 The resistance of different fluids will be different according to their specific gravities. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* i. 41 The resistance of the air having been avoided. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 751/1 Where the line representing the total resistance exerted at that joint intersects the joint.

pl. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Though the hypothesis of a fluid .. be of great use in explaining the nature of resistances. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 92/2 Of all the resistances of bodies to each [other], there is..none of greater importance than the resistance or reaction of fluids. 1840 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 89/2 To overcome what are called the friction and resistances of the engine. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 186 A steam pressure of 150 lbs, exclusive of engine resistances.

c. Hence *Line of resistance.*

1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 374 Forming a diagonal line of traction in the direct line of resistance. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. x. 122 This moral character of the arch is called by architects its 'Line of Resistance'.

4. Non-conductivity in respect of electricity, magnetism, or heat.

1860 G. PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 279 A conductor, in fact, whose resistance is nothing. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 282 To determine the thermal resistance of various liquids. 1888 *Philos. Mag.* XXV. 422, I will now for a moment compare the case of magnetic resistance with a natural case of ordinary resistance.

b. A part of an electrical apparatus used to offer a definite resistance to a current.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 45/2 In the quicksilver agometer of Müller..the resistance is formed by a column of mercury of variable length. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/2 Lowering electric lights after the manner applied to gas, and without the use of resistances.

5. *Piece of resistance*, = F. *pièce de résistance* (see PIÈCE b).

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 7 Our appetite demands a *piece of resistance*. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 459 The good girl liked a piece of resistance, a solid tome. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. 239 The pieces of resistance and plum-pudding and mince-pies.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *resistance-attribute, pile*; **resistance-box**, *Electr.*, a box containing one or more resistance coils (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); also *transf.*; **resistance coil** (see quot. 1873); so *resistance helix*; **resistance-piece**, = sense 5.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 48 (1875) 166 The *resistance-attribute of matter must be regarded as primordial. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 The great splanchnic area forms the *resistance box of the circulation. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2867 *Resistance Coils, for testing the position of a fault in telegraph conductors from a distant station. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 429 A Resistance Coil is a conductor capable of being easily placed in the voltaic circuit, so as to introduce into the circuit a known resistance. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 752/2 Such unequal action is remedied by the provision of a high *resistance helix shunting the arc. 1895 C. SCOTT *Apple Orchards* 87 The *resistance piece was in the wicker basket. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 374/1 What is called a *resistance pile, with one of the patentee's blocks or chairs.

†**Resi·stancy.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY and cf. RESISTENCY.] Resistance.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 88 If we take the word (irresistably) in opposition unto a final, complete, and victorious resistancy.

Resistant (rĭzi·stănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *résistant*, pres. pple. of *résister* to RESIST. Cf. RESISTENT.]

A. *adj.* That makes resistance or opposition.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 159 The rending and ruine of all that were resistant. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 52 There is no resistant principle remaining, when the love of God is perfected in it. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 462 It is the essence of matter to be solid, that is, resistant and moveable. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 389 The aristocratic..elements..are become resistant, conservative, or inactive. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 252 Each portion of the ice is surrounded by a resistant mass. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 528 The pressure of resistant wills now becomes incalculable.

B. *sb.* One who or that which resists; a resister. Now *rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 2 The thunder-bolt fell vpon the afflicted Priests.., striking all resistants with Ecclesiasticall censures. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* VI. 577 According to the degrees of power in the Agent and the Resistant, is an action perform'd or hindered. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. liii/1 The most powerful resistant of acids or acid gases. 1903 *Westm. Gas.* 3 June 7/1 To issue summonses against Nonconformist passive resistants.

b. In calico-printing, = RESIST *sb.* 2.

1879 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 50 The first crops of citric acid crystals..are used largely by the calico-printer as a 'resistant' for iron and alumina mordants.

Hence † **Resi·stantly** *adv.*, resistingly. *Obs.*—1

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 Brightrik..sent the Steward of his house to know their intents, whom resistantly they slew.

†**Resi·stence.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **-ens, resyst-, recistence, -ens.** [a. OF. *resistence*, = Sp. and Pg. *resistencia*, It. *re-, risistenza*, ad. late L. *re-*

sistentia (Augustine), f. *resistĕre* to RESIST: see -ENCE.] = RESISTANCE. (In common use to *c* 1530.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 990 Loue, a-yeyns þe which þat no man may Ne oughte ek goudly make resistence. *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 356 Thise metales ben of so gret violence, Our walles may not make hem resistence. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 200/2 For suche distres takyng, and yn resistens therof, ther is grete assembles. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxi. 165 After many resistences by hym doon, to auoyde yᵉ temptacion therof. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, Theire adherentes made extreme resistens ayenst your said Beseecher. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 176 The Spaniardes so defended them with ordinaunce & resistences that they slew .v. or vi. M. Frenchmen. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 43 Where the bold knight Encountring him with small resistence slew. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Resistence of the Medium*, is the opposition against, or hindrance of the Motion of any Body moving in a Fluid. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A greater weight is required to overcome their united resistence, than to overcome their several resistences one after another.

† **Resi·stency.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *resistentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] Resistance, repulsion.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* ix. (1707) 250 It will easily follow, that these Bodies have resistency from one another. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 77 We feel things at a Distance in the dark, by the Resistency which they make upon the further end of the Staff that we hold in our hands.

Resistent (rĭzi·stĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *resistent-em*, pres. pple. of *resistĕre* to RESIST.]

A. *adj.* = RESISTANT *a.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's De Augm. Sci.* III. iv. 149 A Pestilentiall aire seizeth on bodies more open and lesse resistent. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 377 The more resistent ones [*sc.* laminæ] stand out in ridges after the softer parts between them have been eaten away. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 255 Native Indian tribes..resistent to the last.. against every Argentine attempt at civilising..them.

† **B.** *sb.* = RESISTANT *sb. Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 15 The foresaid resistance was not schisme in the Resisten[t]s. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiii. § 5 The resistance .. weakned by the thinnenesse of the resistent there.

Resister (rĭzi·stəɹ). Also 5 **resistour.** [f. RESIST *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who resists. *Passive resister* (see RESISTANCE 1 b).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 214 Quhen the feld wes clengit cleyne, Sa that na resisteris wes seyne. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 370/1 Lyve and dye with the said Erle, ayenst his resistours. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 176 To counte your selues therin no rebells, but lawfull resisters. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* Heret. Affirm. bij b, Disputation..with the unwillyng ones and resisters. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1623) 1158 [They] slew no small numbers of their resisters. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1677) 29 To resist the truth which is..believed by the resister himself is a direct contradiction. 1710 A. B. *Answ. to Argts. Bp. Oxford's Resistance* 18 That they never consider'd the Matter at all, and therefore assisted these Resisters. 1832 *Examiner* 97/1 The resisters of an exaction. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots France* vi. (1881) 100 The resisters of the policy were in both cases Calvinists. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 5/1 At Hastings, where the Passive Resisters are numbered by hundreds.

2. That which resists; a resisting body or force.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 575 Philoclea's shamefacedness and humbleness were as strong resisters as choler and disdain. 1596 T. JOHNSON *Cornucopiæ* B j b, Organy and Rue are great resisters of poyson. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 73 If a Moveable be struck violently against a hard resister. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 28 If Warmth be the producer of Moisture, Cold must be the Resister. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 84 You see, that animal, vegetable, and metallic bodies..are easily changed into resisters or non-conductors.

Resi·stful, *a.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Capable of, or inclined to, resistance.

1614 C. BROOKE *Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 132 The wrong-incensed peeres, augment his band, And giue his weakenes, a resistfull force. 1846 HAWKSLEY in Helps *Friends in C.* (1847) I. 134 The human constitution becomes gradually more resistful and..hardened. 1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses, Man of God* vii. 120 The resistful only supplied victims.

Resistibi·lity. [f. as next + -ITY. Cf. F. *resistibilité*.]

1. The quality of being resistible.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxii. Wks. 1839 V. 365 Resistibility and Irresistibility of Grace, which is every Artificers wearing now. 1642 [see RESISTABILITY]. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 510 The Bremenses who handled the Head *de gratia*, & *libero arbitrio* in general, and in particular overthrew resistibility of Grace. 1850 J. BROWN *Disc. & Sayings Our Lord* (1852) II. xx. 300 This character of resistibility the evidence in favour of Christianity possesses.

2. Power of offering resistance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 3 Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 13 The complex Idea of Extension and Resistibility, or Solidity. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 251 Such was its innate and surpassing resistibility of temperament, that it could not be overwhelmed.

Resistible (rĭzi·stĭb'l). [f. RESIST *v.* + -IBLE. Cf. F. *résistible*, Sp. *resistible*]. Capable of being resisted; to which resistance can be made.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. (ed. 2) 121 Our Opposites must..make Kings as resistible, censurable, deprivable,..as far forth as they. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 172 They make Gods Grace a resistible thing, which Man can frustrate. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXI, Earthquakes themselves, the least resistible of natural violence. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 235 A tempting booty, but I feel confident resistible, if not tangible with honour. 1884 *Ch. Times* 14 Nov. 858/4 A genuine outbreak ..would be no more resistible than James II found it.

Hence **Resi·stibleness**; **Resi·stibly** *adv.*

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 125 God by his Spirit shall only resistibly, indifferently and remotely.. regenerate and renew our selves. 1847 WEBSTER, *Resistibleness.* 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. III. ii. 272 A dynamical resistibleness to a numerical law.

Resisting (rĭzi·stĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESIST *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. RESIST.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89 Chesyng rather to dyssymylle..than by her blamyng and resysting stere and moue agenste hem the wrathe..of suche euyl dysposyd persons. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 123 There is nothing in this saying..which can condemne lawfull resisting of vngodlie Rulers. 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1648) 110 The Devill is overcome by Resisting, but the World and the Flesh by running away. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 86 This Passion had been heighten'd by my resisting of it. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 91 Here has been a large body of the gens d'armes sent for them, so that there was no resisting.

Resi·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. RESIST *v.* + -ING 2.] That resists or offers resistance. *Resisting medium* (see MEDIUM *sb.* 4).

Freq. in modern use as the second element in *Combs.*, as *cold-, disease-, dust-, fire-resisting*, etc.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* II. 25 These be not yet remedyes for thy disease, but serues for bellowes against the cure of thy resisting sorowe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 38 Against the browes of this resisting towne. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 60 Neither did lesse feare invade his resisting thoughts. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 402/1 It would be presently dull'd..by the resisting Sulphur. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 288 The Resistance of a Globe moving in a resisting Medium. 1798 HUTTON *Curs. Math.* (1807) II. 357 The resisting force is equal to the weight that urges it. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 (1875) 182 Uniform motion in a straight line, implies the absence of a resisting medium. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xl, But the resisting thoughts were not yet overborne. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 329 Anything which..tends to diminish the resisting power of the individual.

Hence **Resi·stingly** *adv.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* ii. 46 b, Doth not he, that lyueth after such sorte, resistingly denie Christ? 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 1/2 The mob .. fell back slowly and resistingly before the rifle volleys of the troops.

Resistive (rĭzi·stiv). [f. RESIST *v.* + -IVE.] Capable of or inclined to resistance.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. i, Resistiue 'gainst the sunne, the raine, or wind. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 The most vigorous part protecting it selfe, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and lesse resistive side. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iii, Pardoning the submissive, cutting down the resistive. 1870 E. L. HULL *Serm.* Ser. II. 153 Every dark temptation makes us strong in resistive might. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 271 One man is more resistive than another, according to his strength of constitution.

Hence **Resi·stively** *adv.*; **Resi·stiveness.**

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 491 Resistiveness, or the capability of becoming an object of sensation. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Legends Edin.* (1886) 238 Persistiveness draws, as it were, a power from the wearing out of resistiveness. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 649/1 Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, either passively or resistively.

Resisti·vity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] *Electr.* The specific resistance of a substance.

1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 577/2 The..diameter of any of the conductors..divided by its electric resistivity.

Resistless (rĭzi·stlĕs). [f. RESIST *v.* + -LESS.]

1. That cannot be resisted; irresistible.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, So..Must Tamburlaine by their resistless powers..Conclude a league of honour. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 390 It must be of a strong and resistlesse vertue. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 112 It can subdue the most raging, and resistlesse lusts. 1693 S. HARVEY in Dryden *Juvenal* ix. (1697) 237 Try to Imprison the resistless Wind. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 137 Resistless burns the fever of renown. 1813 PARR *Let.* Wks. 1828 VIII. 496 So peerless, so resistless, and upon this occasion so guileless an advocate..as Mr. Burke. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 114 That resistless weight Obstinate, irremovable by thought.

2. Powerless to resist; unresisting.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 436 He seized greedelie On the resistles pray. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 44 Vpon whose breasts are charactred and insculpt the ensignes of weaknesse and resistlesse impotency. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 266 O misery of hell! resistless, tame, Am I to be burnt up? 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* May 559 She was quite resistless, quite gentle.

Resi·stlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a resistless manner; irresistibly.

1727 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* (1740) I. 61 'Tis resistlessly plain, that the divine writers do not always confine themselves to plain and common grammar. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. 24 *note* (Jod.), He..displays to us in colours resistlessly strong one of the most dreadful instances of human affliction. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl. 346 Had not this man braved him—steadily, powerfully, resistlessly? 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 103 The chestnut .. dropped with his mouth wrenched resistlessly from the rider's hold.

So **Resi·stlessness.**

1870 *Echo* 5 Dec., The self-confidence and resistlessness of the men in the road.

† **Resi·stment.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. RESIST *v.* + -MENT.] Resistance.

1605 *Answ. Discov. Romish Doctr.* 39 The resistment of this present King of that countrie, the Bull of Pius Quintus against Queene Elizabeth.

Resi·tting (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] A second sitting.

1661 J. DAVIES *Civ. Warres* 367 Lenthalls legal and conscientious objections against their re-sitting were never answered. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 38 The grand juries are going to petition for the resitting of the Parliament. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 385 The cost of the merchandise used in a resitting.

Resi·zer (rī-). [f. RE- 5 a + SIZE *v.* + -ER 1.] 'A tool for restoring an object, as a cartridge-shell, to its original size' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895.) So *Resizing-tool.*

1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 57 Rifle with..resizing tools.

† **Reskippeson:** see SKIPPESON.

Reskus(e, variants of RESCOUS *sb. Obs.*

Resla·sh (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To slash again.

1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 184 Leaves..slash'd into three principal parts, and reslash'd again almost like the other leaves.

Reslay· (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To slay again. Also *fig.* Hence **Resme·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1791 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 49, I am not at all tempted..to..re-slay the already slain. 1839 *Standard* 24 Aug., Lord B— re-slew the slain in a speech of great brilliancy and sarcasm.

Resli·de (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To slide back.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 29 Slow Lidian brooke,..Staying in doubt th'ocean t'enter in, Or to reslide where first it did begin.

Resme·lt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To smelt again. Also *fig.* Hence **Resme·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1248 Those of the third class c..are set apart, and re-smelted. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 103 Thousands of tons have been..re-smelted by two adjoining iron-works. 1875 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1887) 453 That magic transmutation which alone justifies a resmelting of the antique.

Resmi·le (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] To smile back.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* (1730) III. 38 The smirking Barber brandishes on high A Bumper, which re-smiles with mutual Joy.

Resmoo·th (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To smooth again.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii, The treasury of Mrs. Lobkins resmoothed, as it were, the irritated bristles of his mind. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 225 And thus your pains May only make that footprint upon sand Which old-recurring waves of prejudice Resmooth to nothing.

Resnabel, -yl, obs. forms of RENABLE.

Resnu·b (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To snub again.

1735 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 35 And then carried the Queen to walk and be resnubbed in the garden.

† **Resoi·gn,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. In 5 **resoyngne.** [ad. OF. *resoignier*, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *soigner* to be anxious, careful, f. *soin* care.] *intr.* To fear.

c 1500 *Melusine* 140 Our enmys..are come to assayll vs without cause vnto our right herytage and also we ought not to resoyngne ne dylaye therfore.

Resoi·l (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a and 5 c.]

1. *trans.* To soil or dirty again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. *Ivry* 29 Neither shall my Pen Re-purple Lisle; nor with dead Grease agen Re-soile the Soile at Courtras.

2. To cover again with soil. Hence **Resoi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 85/2 The top surface of cuttings and the seat of embankment are usually uncallowed for the purpose of resoiling the slopes. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 117 For soiling and re-soiling, 1*d.*

Reso·journ (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To sojourn again.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Dean-bourn*, A people..rude (almost) as rudest Salvages, With whom I did, and may re-sojourne when Rockes turn to Rivers.

Reso·lder (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: in early examples after F. *resouder*, † *resoder*, It. *risaldare.*] *trans.* To solder again. Also *absol.* and *fig.* Hence **Reso·ldering** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Risaldatura*, a resoldring, a refastning. 1605 SYLVESTER *Urania* lxx, I'ld rather sing..the Bethanian Lazarus reuiuing, Then valiant Theseus Sonnes re-sodering. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 45 We twain, with mutual pardon ask'd and given For stroke and song, resolder'd peace. 1900 HASLUCK *Model Engineer's Handybk.* 75 Turn the outer end of the cylinder true,..then reverse and resolder on the chuck.

Reso·le (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To furnish (a boot, shoe, etc.) with a new sole.

a 1853 ROBERTSON *No Church* iv, His boots had come home, resoled and heeled. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iii. 65 A day employed in re-soling shoes.

Reso·lemnize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To solemnize again.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 283 His fathers funeralls re-solemniz'd, He puts to Sea, with ships well-nigh surpriz'd By Iris flames. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 617 The Nuptials were re-solemnized.

Resoli·cit (rī-), *v.* [ad. It. *risollecitare*, = F. *ressolliciter.*] *trans.* To solicit again.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Wars* III. 117 The second messengers, who with a herald were sent to re-sollicite him.

† **Resoli·citude.** *Obs. rare* −1. [From the Fr. original.] Renewed solicitude.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVI. 92 Thou hast broughte me from solysitude, & remysed into resolysitude.

† **Reso·lidate,** *pa. pple. Obs.*−1 [ad. med.L. *resolidātus*, pa. pple. of *resolidāre* to strengthen again.] Made solid again; reunited.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 4 In the place of her necke where as her heede was smyten of and after by dyuyne operacion was sett on ageyn & resolydate.

Resoli·dify (rɪ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To become solid again.

1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 546/1 The C[amphor] sublimes and resolidifies in the interior upper part of the flask. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxxi. 523 The moment that it parts with the heat received, it will of course resolidify.

2. *trans.* To make solid again.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 9/2 Improving low grade butters by washing them in a melted state and then re-solidifying them with buttermilk.

So **Re·solidifica·tion.**

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. v. 66 Watch its subsequent resolidification.

Resolubi·lity. [f. as next + -ITY. Cf. F. *résolubilité.*] The quality of being resoluble.

1855 H. J. S. SMITH in *Oxford Ess.* 123 In assigning reasons for his disbelief of the universal resolubility of nebulae. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 48/1 Researches on the resolubility of algebraic equations by radicals.

Resoluble (re·zɒ̄lɪub'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *resolūbilis* (4th c.): see RE- and SOLUBLE, and cf. F. *résoluble* (1577).] Capable of being resolved, in various senses; resolvable.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 62 Though the sale be pure and vnconditional, yet it is resoluble and defeasible. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 5 We see all things are in their individuals resoluble into their first composition. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 204 The two first sorts are made of a matter easily resoluble. ‖1705 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 421 Qu. if extension be resoluble into points it does not consist of? 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 649 The distinctiveness of all that which we call brogue, accent, &c. is ultimately resoluble into a speciality of modulation. 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, One of those mysteries resoluble only by a knowledge of the fact that [etc.].

Hence **Re·solubleness.**

1670 BOYLE *Tracts, Temp. Subterr. Reg.* ix. 34 Many of them may be wrought on,..even by moist Air, which argues the resolublenesse of their Constitution.

Re-soluble (rīsɒ·lɪub'l), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Capable of being dissolved again.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 541 A solution that lets fall, with caustic soda, a precipitate partly re-soluble in carbonate of ammonia. 1846 POE *Willis* Wks. 1865 III. 30 All which claims to be new..is re-soluble into the old.

Resolucion, obs. form of RESOLUTION.

† Resolutative, error for RESOLUTIVE *a.*

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xliv. 54 The [remedy].. hath a penetratiue vertue and resolutative.

Re·solute, *sb. rare.* [See next.]

† **1.** A payment. *Obs.*

1534 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 512 In Resolutes yerely going forthe of the same v^e^ ij^li^. 1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 455 Subsidies, free rents, new-year's gifts, and other such resolutes cccc^li^. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iv. 84 In this Rancke may be Marshalled al Resolutes, Dechashes, Decrements.

2. A resolute or determined person.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 98 Young Fortinbras..Hath.. Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1799–1800 COLERIDGE tr. *Schiller's Piccolomini* I. iii. 62 Many a resolute, who now appears Made up to all extremes.

Resolute (re·zɒl^i^ut), *a.* (and *pa. pple.*). [ad. L. *resolūtus*, pa. pple. of *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE. So It., Sp., Pg. *resoluto*, F. *résolu.*]

I. † **1.** Dissolved. *Obs. rare* —^1^.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1119 For bathis hoot, ammoniak is tolde Right good, with brymstoon resolute.

† **2.** Of loose texture; friable. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 12 Now wold also thi puls be sowen there As thynne, & resolute..hit were. *Ibid.* IV. 51 Panyk & mylde in hoot & drie is sowe As now. Light resolute lond they desire.

† **3.** Morally lax, dissolute. *Obs. rare* —^1^.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 191 He wente to the cite of Crotines, resolute moche in vertues and in honeste, techenge men, women, and childer vertuous life.

† **4.** Relaxed, weak, infirm. *Obs. rare* —^1^.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 148 The weak, resolute, or paralytike members being therewith anointed, they are much eased, if not recovered.

II. † **5.** Of rents: Paid, rendered. *Obs.*

c 1466 in *Bedfordsh. N. & Q.* (1886) I. 361 Rent resolute to our..lord the kyng, as to his manor of Bycleswade. 1534 *Liber Regis* (1786) p. ix, What annuell..rents..and Fees.. ben yerly accustumed to be resolute and paid. 1670 *Act 22 Chas. II*, c. 6 § 9 Allowances to be made of divers Pensions, Portions, Rents Resolute, or other Things of the like Nature.

III. † **6.** Determinate, decided, positive, absolute, final. *Obs.*

1501 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 169 The same commissioners .. promysid us .. to shewe us the resolute mynde of the said king. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 524/2 Wherin what hys finall and resolute sentence is, ye shall..very scantly perceiue. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlix. § 3 The answere of God was a resolute denyall of favour to them for whom supplication was made. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 122 His resolute opinion in that matter cannot be picked out of his writings.

† **b.** Esp. *resolute answer.* (Common in 16th c.)

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 66/1 If he woulde geue them a resolute aunswere to the contrarye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 503 To satisfie this place of S. Paule, here is an easie and a Resolute aunswere. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. i, I expect now Your resolute answer: but advise maturely Before I hear it. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 420 The Præses eagerly urged them to give their resolute answer.

† **7.** Of persons: Decided with regard to matters of doubt or opinion. *Obs. rare.*

1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 148 Sua [they] vald be na mair resolut be the iudgement of the bellis, nor thay var befoir. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 797 He..got the surname *Doctoris resoluti*, of Resolute or Resoluing Doctor.

8. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Determined, having a fixed resolve, constant, firm: **a.** Const. *against, for, in,* † *to,* † *upon,* and with inf.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 155 Þai war all resolute of ane mynde, to put ane end als sone to þare ciete as to þare liberte. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 134 They would neuer haue ben so dissolute in their life, or so resolute in their owne conceipts. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 187, I am determined to continue resolute in well doing. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. I. 20 His Majesty..conceiv'd a mortal animosity against him, and was resolute to his ruine. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 93 Are you so resolute against yourself? 1719 — *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 519 Seeing they were resolute for Mischief. 1838 WORDSW. *Blest Statesman He*, Him who holds his ministry, Resolute, at all hazards, to fulfil Its duties. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 If the Queen was resolute for peace, England was resolute for war.

b. Without const., in predicative or attrib. use.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Agis & Cleomenes* (1657) 666 Agis..shewed himself in his counsell then, no rash, but a resolute and valiant man. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 705 *Clo.* Ile do it in my shirt. *Dum.* Most resolute Pompey. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. ii. 84 In most vehement passions the resolutest minds are best prooued. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* 337 Liante..placed himself at the head of this resolute Party. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 100 A certain determination, and resolute bent of mind, not to be convinced or set right. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. ix, They were few, but resolute. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix, The simple, resolute man looked round him with grave joy.

9. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by determination or firmness of purpose.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 12 That the resolute acting of [y]our blood Could have attain'd th' effect of your owne purpose. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 65 After a most resolute deliberation. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 619 His master-lust Falls first before his resolute rebuke. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 153 He..leads Invincibly a life of resolute good. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 101 Young as he was, Henry mounted the throne with a resolute purpose of government.

Resolute (re·zɒl^i^ut), *v.* Now *U.S.* [orig. f. *resolūt-*, ppl. stem of L. *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE, but in mod. use a back-formation from *resolution.*]

† **1.** *refl.* To resolve, decide (oneself) *upon* a person. *Obs. rare* —^1^.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 184 b, After long debate the kyng resoluted him selfe vpon sir Thomas More [to be his Chancellor].

† **2.** *trans.* To resolve, dissolve *into* something.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Hail*, a cloudy Vapour resoluted into Water which in the Fall through..the Air is congealed, and so made Hail.

3. *U. S. intr.* To draw up or pass resolutions.

1860 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1871) 655 When you have done resoluting, you will only have lost your time. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* V. xc. III. 233 The discontented.. flocked every Sunday afternoon to cheer denunciations of corporations and monopolists, and to 'resolute' against the rich generally.

Resolutely (re·zɒl^i^utli), *adv.* [f. RESOLUTE *a.* + -LY ^2^.] In a resolute manner.

† **1.** Determinately, positively, definitely. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 258 He tolde them resolutely that onelesse thei would yelde vp the toune franckly [etc.]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 225 Hee resolutely beleeuing they were intended for Ireland. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. xxxi, Possibly he would have spoken less resolutly if he had made all the trials.

2. With fixed purpose, boldly, determinedly.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 38 A Purse of Gold most resolutely snatch'd on Monday night, and most dissolutely spent on Tuesday Morning. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 40 Frankly and resolutely to enter into a war with Spain. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 271 He may be said to have deported himself rather resolutely than prudently. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 183 *note*, To deny all connexion of causation is to be resolutely incredulous. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. i. 9 Traditions which are resolutely..upheld by the inhabitants of the village.

Resoluteness (re·zɒl^i^utnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or character of being resolute; firm determination.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 38 Pollicy deemeth that vertue a vice,..that resolutenes, dissolutenes. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) F iv, Men who with incessant industry and resolutenes incredible..leave no exploite..vnattempted. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 169 A willingness and resoluteness to suffer for him when we are called to it. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 375 The plain resoluteness of his character..caused him to be elected tribune of the commons. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., To make his resoluteness serve the purpose of extricating the great German from..a difficult and ambiguous crisis.

Resolution (rezɒl^i^ū·ʃən). Also 4–6 **-cioun,** 5–7 **-cion,** 5–6 **-cyon.** [a. OF. *resolucion, -tion* (14th c.; mod.F. *résolution,* = Sp. *resolucion,* It. *re-, risoluzione*), or ad. L. *resolūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE.]

I. † **1.** **a.** = DISSOLUTION 8. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The tyme of my resolucioun [L. *resolutionis*], or deeth, is nyȝ. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 57. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The time of my resolution is at hand.

† **b.** A state of dissolution or decay. *Obs.* —^1^

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 184 Þe membris ..brocht baith þame self and all þe body to extreme resolucioun [L. *tabem*].

2. The process by which a material thing is reduced or separated into its component parts or elements; a result of this. Also *attrib.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, The flawme..queynt, that they ne myght se Nought but smoky resolucions. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3327 Our sauiour..preserued her body..Both hole and sounde from naturall resolucion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 239 It dooth preserue the same from resolution & putrefaction. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 400 The Immediate Cause of Death, is the Resolution or Extinguishment of the Spirits. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. (1677) 278 The Resolution or Maceration of Frogs and Worms will reproduce Individuals of the same species. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 230 By their Resolution, or the true Anatomy I made of them, I found them to be compos'd of much Sulphur, a little Mercury, and less Salt. 1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 297 The decomposition or resolution of phlogistic substances..is now well understood. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 12 The high temperature in the stomach produces a concretive resolution. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 397/2 A simpler or fundamental group being the resolution product.

transf. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race*, All our experience is of the gradation and resolution of races.

b. Const. *to, into.* Also, conversion *into* something else, or *into* a different form.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 12 Corruption of a body..Is but the resolution..Of every element to his own place. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xc. 3 The resolution of the body to dust, may be fitly exprest. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 51 Their resolution into the supposed elements of the chemists of those days. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 134 Instances of the resolution of the stem into a rolled and compressed leaf may be seen in grasses and bulbous plants.

c. The effect of an optical instrument in making the separate parts of an object (*esp.* the stars of a nebula) distinguishable by the eye.

1860 *Olmsted's Mech. Heavens* 396 The resolution of this nebula. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 72 *Resolution*, or the power of showing clearly minute details. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 396 Each new triumph of optical skill results in a resolution of some nebulæ, before irreducible.

3. *Med.* † **a.** Dissolution or dispersion of humours or of morbid matter in the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), In somer [though] þere be grette resolucion of humours þer is grete wastinge þereof. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 353 It wole make þe mater mollificatif, & make þe poris open to resolucioun. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. 65 It causeth the humours to breath out wyth gentyll resolution, and sedation of payne. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 Through paruity of exercise, and resolution of superfluous matter by the pores many crude..humours are bred. 1778 *R. James' Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 7 To bring about a concretion or resolution of the humours which excited the fever.

† **b.** Conversion into purulent matter. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/1 The suppuratione, or resolution to matter, beinge finished. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.*, If..the Strumæ [be] recent and but moderately hard, the Resolution or Suppuration of them is seizable.

c. Disappearance of inflammation without coming to suppuration.

1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* § 249 Wks. 1827 II. 8 If an inflammation be cured while the state and texture of the part remain entire, the disease is said to be terminated by Resolution. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 790/2 Resolution is not only the most favourable, but the most common termination of inflammation. 1853 MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 286 When resolution of the inflammation commences,..the bronchial respiration returns.

† **4.** Conversion to a fluid state. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Treat. Bodies* I. x. 77 In the hoat springes of extreme cold countries, where the first heates are vnsufferable, which proceede out of the resolution of humidity congealed. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 174 It must be caused by the resolution of the Snow which was dissolved the Week before.

5. Relaxation or weakening of some organ or part of the body. Now *rare.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxi. 90 b, A palsey doth come..by resolucion or els compression of the nervous or sinewes. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvi. C, What resolution, and as it were a meltinge of his bodie and bowelles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 49 Those that haue the palsie or resolution of the nerues. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min., Isagoge*, Fear..causeth loosenesse, resolution of the muscles, and sometimes death with a small pulse. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 2/1 A Resolution of the Nerves may ensue, and this faltring of the Tongue be.. caused. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to H. Thrale* 23 June, Weariness is itself a temporary resolution of the nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 618 Owing to the complete muscular 'resolution' the cheeks will be flaccid.

II. 6. The process of resolving or reducing a non-material thing into simpler forms, or of converting it into some other thing or form.

With quots. 1662 and 1677 compare 1656 in b.

1388 *Prol. Wyclif Bible* xv. (1850) 57 In translating into English, manie resolucions moun make the sentence open. *Ibid.*, I Englishe it thus bi resolucioun. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. prop. I. 9 The first principles and grounds, which are indemonstrable, and for theyr simplicity can suffer no farther resolution. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iii. § 3 The infallible veracity of God in the Scriptures, as the last resolution of faith. 1677 J. OWEN *Reason of Faith* Wks. 1852 IV. 114 Those of the Roman church who are the most averse from that resolution of faith which most Protestants acquiesce in. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1829) I. 96 Though your method of resolution will answer

with most sentences, yet I doubt much whether it will with all. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 193/2 Of the Composition and Resolutions of our Ideas, and the Rules of Definition thence arising. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 167 This form furnishes a complete and intelligible resolution of the phrase. 1893 CHASE in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sprache* C. 252 Resolution of contractions is denoted by italics.

b. Const. *into* or †*in*.

1530 PALSGR. 79 The pronownes derivatyves have thre accidentes,..by whiche their gendre and nombre is expressed, and resolucyon into their primityves. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Black or halfe black ligatures,..with the resolution of the same in other common notes. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vii. 44 What that Catholick Church is, into the authority whereof they make the last resolution of their Faith. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 12 This sensless resolution of all things into Reason. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 51 The Resolution of Powers into their Roots is called Evolution or the Analysis of Powers. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 140 The Resolution of the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies into an assemblage of circular motions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 14 The resolution of justice into two unconnected precepts.

c. In prosody, the substitution of two short syllables in the place of a long one.

1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 1080 A tribrach stands by resolution in place of the first trochee.

7. †**a.** *Math.* and *Logic.* (See quots. and ANALYSIS 7, 8.) *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Cc. ij, Proue theim bothe by resolution: and then shall you knowe, the reason of their agremente. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. prop. I. 9 A demonstration *a posteriori*, or resolution is, when contrariwise in reasoning, we passe from the last conclusion made by the premisses.. til we come to the first principles and grounds. *Ibid.* XIII. prop. 5. 396 Resolution, is the assumption or taking of the thing which is to be proued, as graunted, and by thinges which necessarily follow it, to passe vnto some truth graunted. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Resolution* (in Mathematicks) is a Method of Invention, whereby the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition..is discover'd, in an Order contrary to that of Synthesis, or Composition. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The business of resolution is, to..examine the truth or falshood of a proposition, by ascending from some particular known truth,..by a chain of consequences, to another more general one in question.

b. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1855 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 71 (1860) 118 Resolution, where the marks of the definitum are made its definition: as in 'a pension is an allowance for past services'.

8. *Mus.* †**a.** (See quots.) *Obs. rare.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Resolution*, in music, is when a canon or perpetual fugue is not written all on the same line, or in one part; but all the voices that are to follow the guida, or first voice, are written separately. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., Formerly also, a Canon was said to be resolved, or written in Resolution, when instead of being comprised in a single stave, all the parts were given on separate staves.

b. The process by which a discord is made to pass into a concord.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Discord*, These discords.. must be succeeded by concords: which is commonly called the resolution of the discord. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. vi, The preparation and resolution of the discord into harmony. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 50/1 Sometimes the resolution is brought about by the base, as in the instance of the discord of the 2nd. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* ix. § 198 The interval of a seventh is always a dissonance, and therefore requires resolution—that is, to be followed by a consonance.

9. *Mech.* (See quots. 1798 and 1830.)

1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 137 The Resolution of Forces is the finding of two or more forces which, acting in any different directions, shall have the same effect as any given single force. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* v. 52 It is frequently expedient to substitute for a single force two or more forces, to which it is mechanically equivalent, or of which it is the resultant. This process is called 'the resolution of force'. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 124 The equations..expressing the components of the given strain with reference to a new set of axes..constitute the resolution of strain.

fig. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXII. 292 Legree ..governed his plantation by a sort of resolution of forces.

III. 10. The answering *of* a question; the solving *of* a doubt or difficulty. †Also, the supplying *of* an answer. Now *rare*. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 103, I wyl addresse me to the ful answere and resolution of the same. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* v. xii. (1619) 85 Rhodion promised also to publish the resolutions of his Problemes. His Commentaries upon the six daies works are at this day extant. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xi. 106 Whoso woulde neerely consider the causes..shall finde them insufficient for the full resolution of this point. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 275 In resolution of the question of universall Redemption. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 350 For a resolution of this enquiry, the case of Abraham will be of great use to us. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 24 ¶ 2 Of this question ..we must be content to live without the resolution. 1845 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* III. ii, The resolution of that problem ..had left him unsatisfied. 1847 MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* x. (1857) 164 Several antagonist theories have been promulgated in attempted resolution of the puzzle.

b. The solution *of* an arithmetical or mathematical problem. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 20 [He] gathered it out by certain accidents, as they do in the resolutions of certain Geometrical questions. 1636 MELLIS *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 160 For the resolution whereof, and of all such other like, reduce 23 pound 8 shillings, all into shillings. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 317 Concerning the Resolution of the most considerable Problems of the First Motion by Calculation. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 431/2 Of the Resolution of Equations. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 207 The resolution of these equations is so named, because it is in general effected by making the middle term..disappear from between two square terms. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 543/1 The resolution of this equation gives the solution of the proposed problem. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 517/1 A problem subservient to the resolution of indeterminate problems of the first degree.

†**c.** Without const. An answer or solution. *Obs.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 50 It liketh me (quod she) to haue hard your question, But, lenger time doth ask a resolucion. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 6 Your resolutions, doe me content so well, That I delight..to aske. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 9, I can answer all the objections..with that odde resolution I learned of Tertullian, *certum est quia impossibile est.*

†**d.** In phr. *of..resolution*, (hard or easy) to resolve. *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. (1736) 11 How the Romans left so many Coins seems of hard Resolution. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. I. 110 A strange dispute, and of most easie resolution.

11. A statement upon some matter; a decision or verdict on some point. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 1055 The Lord hath giuen a generall resolution, that no man can enter into the kingdome of heauen, vnles [etc.]. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 25 Which last resolution of his I follow at this present. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 143 He speaketh so confidently thereof, as I will not altogether discredit his resolution in this behalfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. (1686) 3 He hath reserved many things unto his own resolution. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 197 [He] promiseth to give his resolution about ye petitioners before his departure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 506 The established law in cases of this nature was according to the resolution in the Duke of Norfolk's case.

b. A formal decision, determination, or expression of opinion, on the part of a deliberative assembly or other meeting; a proposal of this nature submitted to an assembly or meeting.

1604 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 28 June, No Resolution or further Speech in it [a question] at that Time. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 119 Present at all the Deliberations, and Resolutions of the Body. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1897) I. 98 When these resolutions were passed with this protestation, a great many..met, and formed an association apart. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. (1788) 264 Yet now you confess that parliaments are fallible, and that their resolutions may be illegal. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 41 To hold a meeting..in order to prepare resolutions to be laid before the masters. 1872 FREEMAN *Eng. Const.* iii. 155 The passing by the House of Commons of such a resolution as this.

c. A solution or settlement *of* a dispute.

1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., The Italian Government, though it is strong, hardly hopes to see a resolution of its quarrel with the Papacy.

†**12.** An explanatory account *of* something. *Obs.*

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 536 [The safeconduct had been obtained, and directed to him] togidder with a resolution of the forme and tyme appointit for his departing. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 19 We much deplore the loss of that Letter which Cicero expected or received from his Brother Quintus, as a resolution of Brittish customes.

IV. †**13. a.** The removal of doubt on some point from a person's mind. *Obs. rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* To Rdr., For thy instruction and resolution in these matters I referre the to the same Authors. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 73 A German Monke adviseth him that doubteth of Purgatory, for his resolution to make his iourney into Scotland the greater. 1644 J. COTTON *Keyes Kingd. Heaven* iv. 18 The Church of Antioch sent messengers to Ierusalem for resolution and satisfaction in a doubt that troubled them.

†**b.** Confidence; conviction, certainty, positive knowledge. *Obs. rare.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 98, I haue such resolution in thy constancie, that [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 108, I would vnstate my selfe, to be in a due resolution. *a* 1637 HOLLAND (Webster), Little resolution and certainty there is as touching the islands of Mauritania.

14. The (*or* an) act of resolving or determining; anything resolved upon; a fixed determination.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 15 Trust me..I will sacke it, or on this Castle wall Ile write my resolution with my blood. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 55 Suddenly al the passengers resolued to leaue the ships..; at which resolution the Masters of the ships stormed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 30 Mr. Pimm was looked upon as..not of those furious resolutions against the Church as the other leading men were. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 24 He hopes they will come to a Resolution to send for no more Bulls to Rome. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 3 To be praised then every man resolves; but resolutions will not execute themselves. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 202 The Nabob,..fully persuaded of the resolution of the Council to depose him [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8. 104 Neither warning nor desertion moved the resolution of the Primate.

b. Const. *for*, *of*.

1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* I. i, A resolution for a lasting league Betwixt your families, was entertained. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 42 A sincere resolution of amity and unity between the two nations.

15. Determination; firmness or steadiness of purpose; unyielding temper.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 239 Thy griefes [are] their sports: Thy resolution mockt. 1592 — *Lucr.* 352 My will is back'd with resolution. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 329 On each part he makes the Armyes equall for their order, valour, resolution, and number. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 541 He comes, and settl'd in his face I see Sad resolution and secure. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. iv. 10 A great temptation must be withstood with great resolution. 1754 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, He was ..a coward, because he had not resolution to fire it off himself. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 173 Be thou the resolution of quick youth Within my veins. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vii, You seem to have resolution and power enough to crush me.

†**16.** A resolute person. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Those desperate Resolutions, who had rather venture at large their decayed bottome then bring her in to be new trim'd in the dock.

Re-solution (rīsŏlˈūˑʃən). [RE- 5 a.] Renewed or repeated solution.

1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 14 On re-solution in water, and crystallization, this saline matter proved to be..vitriol of zinc. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. (1872) 61 There are questions which, having been again and again settled, still from time to time present themselves for re-solution. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 132 The former is dissolved out and crystallized, and purified by re-solution and crystallization.

Resolutioner (rezŏlˈūˑʃənəɹ). [f. RESOLUTION + -ER[1].]

1. *Hist.* A member of that party in Scotland which accepted the resolutions passed in 1650 for rehabilitating those persons who had not taken part in the struggle against Cromwell.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 78 The Publick Resolutioners had made defection. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1897) I. 97 Those who adhered to these resolutions were called the Public Resolutioners. *Ibid.* 111 The Resolutioners were known to have been more in the king's interests: so they were not so kindly looked on as the Protestors. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, They had parted in some unkindness at the time when the kingdom of Scotland was divided into Resolutioners and Protestors. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 76 Resolutioners like Dickson and Protesters like Patrick Gillespie.

2. One who joins in or subscribes to a resolution.

1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 364 They say,..the said resolutioners of Bishopsgate-ward,..'We claim..a constitutional voice in the House of the people'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 535 The parochial resolutioners, amounting in all to ten.

Resolutionist (rezŏlˈūˑʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes, or joins in, a resolution.

1846 *Life Guthrie* in *Lives Henderson & G.* 145 This attack was unpalatable both to the courtiers, and the Resolutionist Presbyterians. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 136 [They] had declared their high resolves to confront the superstition..Simon..was the loudest among these resolutionists. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 3/4 My directors are as anxious as the resolutionists can be to secure for those in their service equitable conditions of labour.

Resolutive (reˑzŏlˈutiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. **resolūtīv-us* (see RESOLUTE *v.* and -IVE), whence also It. and Sp. *resolutivo*, F. *résolutif.*]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** Having the power to dissolve.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 334 Þan leie þervpon þe medycyn resolutif. *Ibid.*, Of medicyns resolutiuis, summe ben simple. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* dd iij, The .iiij. is baynyng specially resolutive, for that letteth bloud lettyng. 1566 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. I. (1568) 49 A Repercussiue and Resolutiue oyntment against the Canker. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 557 Astringent it is, and yet resolutiue. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 133 There ariseth from the bottome a resolutive power. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 196 Gum Tucamahaca is digestive, resolutive, neurotick. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom.* (1775) I. 309, I just now applied to him an anodyne and resolutive cataplasm on a livid tumour. 1873 R. BARNES *Dis. Women* xl. 517 So-called resolutive pessaries of iodine, made up into conical balls, with cocoa-nut butter or other ingredients.

b. *Path.* Terminating by resolution.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 544 The tubercular syphilide..disappears by interstitial absorption; hence, it has been called non-ulcerative or resolutive.

2. *Law.* **a.** *Resolutive condition*, a condition by the happening of which a contract or obligation is terminated.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 138 Forasmuch as this Condition is not suspensive, but resolutive or extinctive. *Ibid.* 144 [He] adviseth his Pupil to contract Matrimony conditionally,..under some like Resolutive Condition. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* liii. (1879) II. 899 Rights subject to a contingency or condition resolutive. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 384 Conditions are Suspensive or Resolutive.

b. *Resolutive clause*, in Sc. Law, a clause extinguishing the right of the person who contravenes the conditions laid down in the deed.

1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands..with all the proper, prohibitive, irritant, and resolutive clauses. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 164 By the resolutive clause, the right of the person contravening is resolved and extinguished. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 9 It shall not be necessary.. to insert..prohibitory, irritant, or resolutive clauses.

3. *Logic.* Analytical. ? *Obs.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 4 It is delivered by an Analytical and Resolutive method, proceeding from the object and end foreknown. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 66 There is therefore no method, by which we find out the causes of things, but is either compositive or resolutive... And the resolutive is commonly called analytical method, as the compositive is called synthetical.

B. *sb.* A medical application or drug which serves to resolve or dispurse morbid matter.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 234 Rasis forbedib þat þou schalt leie þerto no repercussiuis, ne noon resolutiuis but if þe mater be avoidid tofore. 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Dial. Sorenes & Chir.* 13 b, Whose cure must be in drawing forthe from the matter, with resolutiues, or softening medicenes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, You must neither use Convulsives nor Repercusives, but only gentle Resolutives.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 121 The root is warm, and may be successfully administered as a resolutive, sudorific, or diaphoretic. 1873 R. Barnes *Dis. Wom.* xl. 519 It has been recommended to establish a seton in the vaginal-portion as a derivative and resolutive.

Re·solutory, *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *resolūtōri-us* (cf. prec. and -ory). Hence also Sp. and Pg. *resolutorio*, F. *résolutoire* (15th c.).]

†1. Explanatory, enlightening. *Obs.*

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 45 A Resolutorie Table, shewing the value of the Signes, by the beholding of every figure. 1669 Hopkins *Serm.* (1685) 24 Out of these distinctions, I shall form several propositions, resolutory, as I hope, to my subject in hand.

2. *Law.* = Resolutive 2 a.

1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contr.* 10 If an agreement bear, that the obligation shall have present operation and effect, but cease upon a certain event, that is a subsequent and resolutory condition; and the conditional obligation is called a resolutory one. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. 384 Tradition, coupled with a Resolutory condition, operates two transfers of ownership.

Resolvabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The capability of being resolved into parts.

1845 Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 661 The character of easy resolvability into separate and distinct stars. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Phil.* 36 The resolvability of all Truth, or Knowledge..into Experience. 1871 *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 41. 163 The D-line..is separated into two lines and shows besides a cloudy line of still further resolvability.

Resolvable (rĭzɒ·lvăb'l), *a.* Also 7–8 **-veable.** [f. Resolve *v.* + -able. Cf. Resolvible.] Capable of being resolved, in various senses of the verb.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 316 The causes [are] surely best resolvable from observations made in the Countries themselves. 1688 Norris *Love* I. v. 60 All Love is not, as some pretend, resolvable into Self-love. 1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 159 Want of faith. All is resolveable into that alone. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 435 The force of every particle, which impinges obliquely, is resolvable into two. 1816 Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* p. xxi, All words are resolvable into a few primitives. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 55 Bold surmise .. asks whether atoms may not themselves be resolvable into force.

b. *Resolvable nebula*, a nebula which admits of resolution by a powerful telescope.

1785 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 251 Clusters of stars also may become resolvable nebulæ. 1853 Whewell *Plur. Worlds* 90 When we have thus to reckon as many galaxies as there are resolvable nebulae. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* xii. (1872) 291 The stellar nebulæ—resolvable and irresolvable.

Hence **Reso·lvableness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

†**Reso·lvance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Resolve *v.* + -ance.] Resolve, decision.

1603 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 45 To vnderstand their resoluance what they ment to do therin.

†**Reso·lvative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Resolve *v.* + -ative.] = Resolutive *a.* 1 a.

1577 Frampton *Joyful Newes* II. (1596) 2 Copall..is resoluatiue, and softneth by some watrish partes that it hath.

Resolve (rĭzɒ·lv), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A determination or resolution.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 123 Get you gone, be strong and prosperous In this resolue. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 350 A catholike resolue for our Romane faith. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire London* 135 The common affection of Countrymen soders them into a common resolve of kindness each to other. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 526 Speak thy resolves; if now thy courage droop, Despair in prison. *a* 1794 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 125 My private resolves were influenced by the state of Europe. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 43 Mere stoicism, and resolves about fitting fortune to one's self. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 78 She made up her mind never to marry again, and she kept her resolve.

2. Firmness or steadfastness of purpose.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 75 A Lady of so high resolue, (As is faire Margaret). 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, We must be stiffe and steddie in resolve. 1789 Burns *To Dr. Blacklock* viii, Come, Firm Resolve, take thou the van. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IV. 155 Man is of soul and body, formed for deeds Of high resolve. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* ix. 296 We find in them no hesitancy and difficult resolve.

3. A determination of a deliberative body; a formal resolution. Now *U. S.*

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 270 A short vote or resolve of this House..would haply give satisfaction for the present. 1657 *Ibid.* II. 94 The several resolves of Parliament touching the matter. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. i, Cæsar's approach has summon'd us together, And Rome attends her fate from our resolves. 1775 Franklin in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 28, I hear your proposed resolves were negatived by a great majority. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 296 That part of the resolves in which the state was threatened. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 362 Resolves are usually private acts, and are often passed with less formality. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 55 These resolves were ordered to be published.

†4. Answer, solution. *Obs.*

a 1625 *Faithf. Friends* II. ii, I crave but ten short days to give resolve To this important suit. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. viii, In hope to give a full resolve of that which is yet so much controverted. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 25 If you consult what I say..you may find a sufficient resolve thereof.

†5. *Mus.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 160 The progressive Tones from that Ground-Note to the Octave, which is the Resolve of the Ground-Note, declares the Key.

Resolve (rĭzɒ·lv), *v.* Also 4–7 **resolue.** [ad. L. *resolvĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *solvĕre* to loosen, dissolve. Cf. It. *re-, risolvere*, Sp. and Pg. *resolver*, obs. F. *resolver, -vir* (mod.F. *résoudre*).]

I. †1. *trans.* To melt, dissolve, reduce to a liquid or fluid state. *Obs.*

For examples with const. *into, to*, see 6 and 9.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. metr. v. (1868) 133 No man ne wondreþ whan þe weyȝte of þe snowe yhardid by þe colde is resolued by þe brennynge hete of phebus. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 2 A stoon resolued, ethir meltid, bi heete, is turned in to money. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 526 Whit wex is to resolue In fynest oil. 1530 Palsgr. 688/1 This metall can nat be resolved without a marvayllous sharpe fyre. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 141 Cleopatra resolued a pearle in vineger & drunke it. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 117 Euphrates was risen by reason of snow newly thawed and resolved. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* III. i, He could resolve his Mind, as Fire does Wax, From that hard rugged Image, melt him down [etc.]. 1732 Arbuthnot *Aliments*, etc. I. 270 Soaps which resolve solid Substances.

transf. 1582 Batman *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. 159 And the west winde .. resolveth and unbindeth winter. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 5 The Drying caused by Cold, is but weak, and easily resolved.

2. To disintegrate; to break up or separate into constituent or elementary parts. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix (1495) 65 The smoke that is resoluyd and comyth from the thynge that is smellyd. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 68 þe bodyes [of men]..ar resoluyd by kyndly hete, þat makes drye þe moystnes of þe body. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 365 The see grauel is lattest for to drye,..The salt in hit thi werkis wol resolue. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 17 b, A mellow ground that is fat, and will soone be resolved. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxviii. (1636) 251 The fumes and vapors of ale..cannot bee so soone resolved as those that rise up of wine. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 52 They will too soon resolue the iuyce of lighter meats. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 94 It is well for man that his bodie by death becomes putrid, resolved and crumbled to nothing. 1776 Bowden *Farmer's Director* 18 By the assistance of alternate rain and drought, to resolve and break the hard clods.

†b. To analyse, examine (a statement). *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. § 9 Examine, sift, and resolve their alledged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they spring.

†c. *Math.* To solve (an equation). *Obs.*

1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 36 Then we had been obliged to substitute $a+z$ or $a-z$ for x in the given Equation before it could be resolved. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 269 The form that a cubic equation must necessarily have, to be resolved by this rule.

d. To analyse (a force or velocity) into its components. (Cf. Resolution 9.)

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 5 Each of those portions may, by a similar process, be again divided, resolving the original force to infinity. 1866 Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 90 This force then being resolved in radial and tangential directions [etc.].

e. Of optical instruments (or persons using them): To separate, break up (an object) into distinguishable parts.

1785 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 219 When he resolves one nebula into stars, he discovers ten new ones which he cannot resolve. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 77 Star-clusters .. so distant that even in telescopes of great power they could not be resolved. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Sol.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 3 The remoter stars seem a nebula of united light; yet there is no group which a telescope will not resolve.

3. *Med.* To soften (a hard tumour); to disperse or dissipate (humours, swellings, etc.). ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 210 If þou miȝt not wiþ repercussiuis do awei þe enpostym ne resolue him. *Ibid.* 353 Whanne þe mater þat þou wolt resolue is swiþe hard. 1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* Hh iv, When ecchymosis is all dygested & resolued, than it is parmytted to drye the broken flesshe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 274 Those plasters which resolue or maturat any impostumed place. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. 427 For it resolves all hard humors. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 1. 127 Embrocations are of Use in resolving Obstructions. 1786 J. Hunter *Ven. Dis.* IV. vi. 404 This method of resolving buboes occurred to me at Belleisle in the year 1761.

absol. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 117 Oyl that is made of vnrype oliues..doth myghtely resolue. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 483 It burneth, draweth, and resolueth, and is goode for scurfe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 2/2 Green Tea..Resolves, and Attenuates.

†b. To dissipate or allay (pain, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1573 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* xix, Oyle of Rue is hot, resolving pain. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. xlviii. 306 An oyle..which hath power to resolue, soften, and appease the griefe of colde rheumes or distillations. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 130 Fire..hath not onely heat resolving numbnesse,..but it hath light.

c. To remove (inflammation) by resolution.

1732 Arbuthnot *Rules Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 321 Such a Fever is often resolv'd by a bleeding at the Nose. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 361 When empyema follows upon pneumonia, the pulmonary inflammation sometimes is never resolved.

†4. To slacken, relax (the limbs, etc.); to weaken. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* 3 By cause the water was hote and their stomake [was] resolued by the water. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 30 Lyke as by the other the strengthe of bodie is resolvyd. 1588 Kyd *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 248 The night..[in which] we may sufficiently restore our bodies resolued with the..heate of the day. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 35 The Hand collected, the Fingers looking downewards, then turned and resolved. 1715 Rowe *Lady Jane Grey* II, Every moving accent that she breathes Resolves my courage, slackens my tough nerves.

†b. To render lax in feeling or conduct. *Obs.*

c 1550 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 106 It is a very hard work of continence to repell the paynting glose of flatterings whose words resolue the hart with plesure. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* III. iii, Each house [being] Resolved in freedom.

†c. To relax or withdraw (a law). *Obs.*

1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 706 The act made for money by exchange, the wiche,..onles it be resolvid, wilbe a great ocacion..to cawse a stey for salis of wolen clothis.

5. †a. To cause (discord) to pass away. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 282 b, It resolueth discorde, reconsyleth ennemyes, & maketh them frendes.

b. *Mus.* To cause (a discord) to pass into a concord. (Cf. Resolution 8 b.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Discord*, The discord is resolved by being immediately succeeded by a concord. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 125/1 There is no possible manner of resolving a dissonance which is not derived from an operation of cadence. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 50/1 Most discords require to be prepared, and all must be resolved. 1868 Ouseley *Harmony* ii. (1875) 20 When the discords have thus been rendered agreeable to the ear, they are said to be resolved.

II. 6. To separate (a thing) *into* its component parts or elements; to dissolve *into* some other physical form. †Also const. *in.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* 99 My body whyche aftur þe inevitable lawe of nature abydeth to be resolued into deþ. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Liquors departeth Qualities asunder, Substance resolving in Attomes. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xv. (S. T. S.) I. 85 Becaus þe stoupis and pillaris þareof war all of tre, they war haistelie brynt and resoluit in powder. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 706 God will rayse up His worke that is resolved into dust. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 138 Green clouds .. are altogether watery, and as it were resolved into water. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxvii. 65 The sooty Vapors are condensed, and being resolved into water, are [etc.]. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 562 He ordains things..To be resolv'd into their parent earth. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. x. 446 The Empire of the Mahrattas..would have been resolv'd..into its primitive elements. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July 5/2 A..campaign intended to break up Italy, or to resolve the German Empire back again into its elements.

b. In figurative contexts.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 His herte shall yerne and melte,..& be hole resolued in to teares. 1568 Wilmot *Tancred & Gismonda* II. iii, A resolution that resolues my bloud Into the Ice-sie drops of Lethes flood. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 442 The Seas a Theefe, whose liquid Surge, resolues The Moone into Salt teares.

c. To convert, transform, alter (a thing) *into* some other thing or form.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 327 A Towne called Horsmundene, which name (resolved into Saxon Orthographie) is [etc.]. *a* 1623 Swinburne *Spousals* (1686) 27 By the same means..are those Spousals by them contracted in their Minority..resolved or turned into Matrimony. 1641 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 31 Dec., That the House be resolved into a Committee, to take into Consideration the Militia of the Kingdom. 1743 Tomlinson *Prot. Birthright* 13 Into whose Authority all Christians have resolved their Faith and Obedience. 1861 Dickens in *All Year Round* 1 June 221 The spectral figure..seemed all resolved into a ghastly stare. 1889 *Standard* 9 Apr., Emin..has seen islands resolved into headlands.

7. To reduce by mental analysis *into* more elementary forms, principles, or relations. †Also const. *in.*

1388 *Prol. Wyclif Bible* xv. (1850) 57 An ablatif case absolute may be resoluid into these thre wordis. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. prop. 32. 42 Euery right lined figure is resolued in two triangles. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 284 When the causes doe argue the effect, the effect is resolued into the causes. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 8 He resolv'd all Wisdom and Religion itself into a simple obedience and submission to it. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 204 After I had entertain'd these Notions, and, by long musing, had as it were resolv'd them all into nothing. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 233, I was for resolving this phænomenon into Ship-wrecks. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. § 2. 184 Why may we not.. resolve Christianity into a system of practical Morality? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 239 All sensation is to be resolved into a similar combination of an agent and patient.

†b. To reduce or convert (a quantity) *into* some other denomination. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxi. G j b, Then resolue 20 foote into inches. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 66 The Degrees resolved into Hours and Minutes, is 1 Hour 49 Min. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 352 The victuals.., resolved into money, may be estimated 3*s.* 6*d.* per week.

8. *refl.* Of things: To pass, by dissolution, separation, or change, *into* another form or *into* simpler forms.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 130 Oh that this too too solid Flesh, would melt, Thaw, and resolue it selfe into a Dew. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. i. § 7 (1634) 9 The Waters .. resolved their thinner parts into Aire. 1799 Southey *Cool Refl. during Midsummer Walk*, For the flesh upon them; It hath resolved itself into a dew. 1814 Chalmers *Evidences* ii. 46 The argument..resolves itself into four parts. 1868 Herschel in *People's Mag.* Jan. 63 Its pileus .. has the singular property of resolving itself .. into a black liquid. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 44 His complaint resolves itself into two parts.

b. Of a deliberative body: To convert (itself) *into* a committee.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4699/3 The House resolved it self into a Committee of the whole House. 1753 [see Committee 3]. 1818 *Parl. Debates* 1422/1 The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/3 The meeting unanimously resolved itself into a committee.

9. To reduce, transform, or change (a thing) *to* something else. Also *refl.* Now *rare.*

1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 16 Yf ther be any cyuyle law ordeynyd wych can not be resoluyd therto, hyt ys of no value. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 67 The Snow on thy Mountaines, by the Sunne is resolued to water. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 321 O ye my faithfull ones who are now resolved to the very dust of the earth. 1665 Dryden *Ind. Emp.* II. i, Ye Immortal Souls, who once were Men, And now resolv'd to Element agen. 1799 Southey *Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 202 Earth, air, and water's ministering particles Now to the elements Resolved, their uses done. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* xxiii, All resolves itself to some question of a harm to one side. 1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* 387 The succeeding chorus..resolves attention to enchantment.

III. †**10.** To untie, loosen. *Obs. rare.*

1558 Phaer *Æneid* VII. 155 Resolue [L. *solvite*] your heades attyre, & celebrate this daunce with me. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Dan.* v. 16 Thou canst interpret obscure thinges, and resolve [L. *dissolvere*] thinges bound.

11. To answer (a question, argument, etc.); to solve (a problem of any kind).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 458 Mee thinketh therefore that this question canne bee none otherwise resolued. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 212 Least he exclayme agayne that his argumentes are not throughly resolved, I will answere in few wordes. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* II. i. (1854) 72 This resolved the question at the council of war without putting it. 1685 Baxter *Par. N. T.* Matt. xxii. 18 He answered so cautelously as not to resolve the third question. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 15 After a great part of life spent in enquiries which can never be resolved. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 219 A curious question, which being myself unable to resolve, I must leave to the learned. 1830 Sir J. Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 221 We are called upon to resolve the important and difficult problem.

refl. 1800 Stuart in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 576 This question of war will soon resolve itself.

b. With double object.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 35 Resolue me this, Was it well done..To slay his daughter? 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 7 What Master reade you first, resolue me that? 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 75 Resolve me a question or two. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* I. i, Pray will you resolve me one Question? 1781 Mrs. Inchbald *I'll tell you what* IV. i, If you can resolve me that..I have no censure for you.

c. To explain; to make clear.

c 1585 *Faire Em* I. 314 In friendship then resolue What is the cause of your unlookt for stay? 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* I. ii, What's the ground? *Sor.* That, with your patience, signiors, I'll resolve. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 424 Some resolve all this passion on a point of mere revenge. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 838 The Man who would resolve the Work of Fate, May limit Number, and make Crooked Strait. 1821 Wordsw. *Eccl. Sonn.* I. xxix, The full-orbed Moon..doth appear Silently to consume the heavy clouds; *How* no one can resolve. 1866 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. 14 Attempts have been made, in all ages,..to assert what is called 'the moral view' of the atonement, and resolve it by the power it wields in human character.

12. To remove, clear away, dispel (a doubt, difficulty, or obscurity).

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xix. F ij, Small practize will resolue all doubtes. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI,* IV. i. 135 But ere I goe, Hastings and Mountague, Resolue my doubt. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 48 Myself can shew a catalogue of Doubts which are not resolved at the first hearing. 1666–7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 210 If you find any thing perplext in it, I shall..resolve any scruple that you may have of its exposition. 1706 Vanbrugh *Mistake* II. Wks. 1893 II. 254 You must resolve one doubt, which often gives me great disturbance. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. I. 464 He was frequently requested to resolve the doubts of inferior judges. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 165 All doubts might be resolved by the interrogation..of the commander. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiii. 198 She had bravely resolved her doubts and made up her mind.

†**b.** To dissipate, dispel (fear). *Obs. rare.*

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 371 Kings of our feare, vntill our feares resolu'd Be .. purg'd. *c* 1605 ? Rowley *Birth of Merlin* v. ii, Speak, learned Merlin, and resolve my fears.

†**c.** To satisfy (a person's curiosity). *Obs.*—1

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. iii, Indeed we cannot resolve his curiosity as to this point.

13. To decide, determine, settle (a doubtful point).

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Resoluing all doubtful cases. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. (1674) 110 Which of these two is the best way, may easily be resolved. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 274, I have been perplex'd for some time to resolve what would be the most proper Form to send it abroad in. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. xii, Whether Mrs. Honour really deserved that suspicion..is a matter which we cannot indulge the reader's curiosity in resolving. 1842 Cole *Westm. Abbey* 107 Whether or not they [*sc.* mandates] were executed, our antiquaries have not yet resolved.

b. With dependent clause (or equivalent) expressing the decision arrived at.

1586 Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 401 The surgion doth fully resolue..he is without danger for this blowe. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 40 They all beheld this place with great wonder, Parselius resoluing it was some Enchauntment. 1642 J. M[arsh] *Argt. conc. Militia* 18 It is resolved by the Judges that the King may hold his Parliament without the Spirituall Lords. *a* 1719 Rogers (J.), Happiness, it was resolved by all, must be some one uniform end. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 309 It was resolved, that the remainder limited to B. was good.

†**c.** To set down decisively as being of a certain character. *Obs. rare.*

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, But he loses no reputation with us, for we all resolv'd him an asse before. 1625 Br. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 2 All things..so Delivered.. are Errors actuall in themselves; and so stand resolved and accounted of in the Doctrine of the Church.

†**d.** To conclude, to settle (a thing) in one's mind. *Obs.*

a 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 237 He left me so weak that he resolved not to find me alive. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 55, I was some days since to seek what to resolve in this great debate. 1702 J. Logan in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 122 Having solicitously resolved several things in my thoughts relating to it, I endeavoured to stave them off.

†**e.** To fix on, choose (a person). *Obs.*—1

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) 3 She had..resolved him for her peculiar Pleasures.

14. To determine or decide upon (a course of action, etc.). Also, *with* oneself.

Const. with direct object, or with (*that* and) clause.

1523 Hen. VIII in *Lett. Kings Eng.* (Halliw.) I. 284 We..have resolved and determined that..ye shall then have your letters of discharge. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. i. 105 So must you resolue, That..You must perforce accomplish [it] as you may. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* III. i, It shall be done, that's resolved. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 662 Warr Open or understood must be resolv'd. *Ibid.* IX. 830 Confirm'd then I resolve, Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 198 Wilt thou.. suffer thy priviledges to be invaded and taken away? or what wilt resolve with thy self? 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. p. iii, 'Twas very well resolv'd of them, to make the Preface and Book all of a piece. 1710 Shaftesbury *Charac.* (1737) I. *Advice* I. i. 153, I have resolv'd with myself, that the maxim might be admitted. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 125 As soon as they had resolved his death, they condescended to flatter his pride. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 169 All must be suddenly resolved and done. 1842 R. I. Wilberforce *Rutilius & Lucius* 265 He had seen enough of the Christians to resolve that nothing should induce him to stain his hands with their blood.

b. To adopt or pass as a resolution.

1590 Cartwright in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. (1655) 201 At some of such meetings..it was resolved..that such..conferences in severall Shires should be erected. 1604 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 26 June, Resolved, upon further Motion, That Mr. Speaker..should present Thanks to his Majesty [etc.]. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 253 Resolved unanimously, that this meeting..entertains the most firm conviction that [etc.]. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 175 The Commons began by resolving that every member should, on pain of expulsion, take the sacrament [etc.]. 1866 Lowell *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 288 The Convention might almost as well have resolved the multiplication table article by article.

c. To put (a person) *out of* a condition by a resolution.

1798 I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* 237 The inhabitants of Vermont had lived in a state of independence.., and could not now submit to be resolved out of it.

†**15.** To free (one) from doubt or perplexity; to bring to certainty or clear understanding. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 81 The broken bread and blessed wyne is institute purposely to resolve and ascertayn our senses. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 360 If you yet doubt, conferre (I pray you) his report with theirs, and it shall resolve you. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 225 Yet you are amaz'd, but this shall absolutely resolue you. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sect. xii. 98 To strengthen the weake, to resolue the scrupulous, to teach the ignorant. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 305 We knew not what Course to take, but the Creatures resolv'd us soon.

†**b.** Const. *of* or *in* the matter of doubt. *Obs.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 515 That thai being certifiit of the veritie may be resolvit of all doubt. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 68 Ask..and I will doe the best I can, to resolue you in anything you shall demand. 1648 Gage *West. Ind.* 6 To resolve the Pope himself of whatsoever difficult points in Divinity may be questioned. 1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 6, I know you would be resolved in one particular. 1767 S. Paterson *Anoth. Trav.* II. 23 You may ask whatever questions you please, and you shall be resolved of everything within my power.

†**c.** With dependent clause introduced by *where, which, why,* etc. (Passing into 17 b.) *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI,* II. i. 9, I cannot ioy, vntill I be resolu'd Where our right valiant Father is become. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 582 He sent to Spain to be resolv'd..which of the two Marriages were most convenient. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. xi. § 147 It will always remain a Doubt..till our A. resolves us, whether Shem.. had right to Govern. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 276 Whether we..may come off any better.., I cannot resolve thee. 1756 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 253, I wish your Honor would resolve me, whether the militia ..must be supplied out of the public stocks of provisions.

†**16. a.** To convince (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 403 For, thus bee you fully resolved of my nature, that with such reverence I remember you. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI,* III. iv. 20 Long since we were resolued of your truth. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 159 This Lacy behaved himselfe so discreetly .. that the King was resolved of his truth and fidelity. 1744 Fielding *Tumble-down Dick* Argt., She advises him to go to the Roundhouse,..and there be resolved from his own mouth of the truth of his Sire.

†**b.** To assure (one) *that.* Also with *of. Obs.*

1590 Webbe *Trav.* To Rdr., They doubtles will resolue them that it is true which is here expressed. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 2 Nothing but only the word of God can ..resolve us that we do well. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 830 It is said of Hanna, that ere Eli had resolved her from God of a sonne, shee was full of trouble. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* VIII. 30 And, when they resolved him no danger should accrue to either [etc.].

†**17.** To inform, tell (a person) *of* a thing. *Obs.*

1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 629 It is thocht convenient to resolve all personis of the same, that nane heireftir sall pretend occasioun of ignorance. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III,* IV. v. 19 My Letter will resolue him of my minde. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 451 He went back, resoluing them of my stiffe denyall.

†**b.** With dependent clause. *Obs.*

1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* III. iv, The wound, I warrant you, is deep, my lord. Search, surgeon, and resolve me what thou seest. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* IV. ii, Pray you, resolue mee, why giue you that heauenly prayse, to this earthly banquet? 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. ii. § 9, I desire them to resolve me, by what Right any Prince..can put to death..an Alien. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VIII. 150 Resolve me, Strangers, whence and what you are.

†**c.** With direct question, or *ellipt.* Chiefly in imperative, asking for an answer. *Obs.*

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* II. 56, I pray thee, if thou canst, resolue me. Whether is the heriot payd [etc.]? 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 76 Who was your father? Come, resolve me immediately. 1709 Prior *Mezeray's Hist.*, Can Sense this Paradox endure? Resolve me, Cambray, or Fontaine. 1772 Wesley *Jrnl.* 31 Oct., They asked me, 'whether they were good or bad spirits?' But I could not resolve them. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xvii, Resolve me, Holy Clerk, hast thou never practised such a pastime?

†**d.** To answer (one); to make answer to. *Obs.*

1586 Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 219, I resolue thee (faire Ladie) thus, that many times I tried [etc.].

18. †**a.** To advise (one) to a decision. *Obs.*

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 458 He was resolv'd by his Council rather to weary and famish the Emperors Army. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 32, I would have the Committee to resolve you how you will proceed.

b. To determine (a person) *on* a course of action. Also with inf.

1836 Browning & Forster *Life Strafford* (1892) 15 The events of the interim had resolved the leaders of the house on abandoning the terms proposed. 1890 Sir C. Russell in *Daily News* 24 July 2/7 The knowledge of this marriage resolved Lord and Lady C...to send their son abroad.

19. *refl.* †**a.** To make up one's mind. *Obs.*

a 1528 Fox *Let. to Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* V. 406 Of whom his ho. wil resolve hymself, we cannot yet tell. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1351/1 Resolue your selfe my lord, you haue a goodlie soule. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 25 Solliciting Sebastian to resolue himselfe either to enter or be excluded. 1626 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* IV. iv, Tell me, have you resolv'd yourself for court?

†**b.** To join oneself *to* another's opinion. *Obs.*—1

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 648 The Erle of Salisbury and other his friendes, seyng his courage, resolued themselues to his opinion.

†**c.** To free (oneself) *of* a doubt. *Obs. rare.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 418 If thou resolue thy selfe of a doubt, I cannot thinke thee very sharpe. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 4 If you remember that which before you tolde mee you vnderstood: you would resolue your selfe of that doubt.

d. To assure, satisfy, or convince (oneself) on some point.

1593 Lodge *William Longbeard* C 3 In youth be true, and then in age resolve thee, Friends will be friends. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 237 If I live to return, resolve your self that it is the care for you that hath strengthened my heart. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 74 If you taste it, you will easily resolve your self. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. iii. 276 We apprehend a larger Scheme, and easily resolve our-selves why Things were not compleated in this State. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* XXVIII. 7 [As one who] turneth to resolve him, if the glass Have told him true. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* vi. 48 He must resolve himself on the question.

IV. *intr.* †**20.** To take rise. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. metr. i. (1868) 151 Tigris and eufrates resoluen and spryngen of a welle in þe kragges of þe roche of þe contre of achemenye.

21. To melt, dissolve, become fluid. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 72 In þis tyme.. þe wyndes blowyn, þe snow resoluys. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 443 Þis yse resoluyd into watir. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxiii, Ony frosin thing that is cassin in it, meltis and resolvis hastilie. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. iv. 25 Euen as a forme of waxe Resolueth from his figure 'gainst the fire. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* III. iii, May my brain Resolve to water, and my blood turn phlegm. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 After a while it resolves again, and grows dilute. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* iv. 104 When the Blood stagnates in any part of the Body, it first coagulates, then resolves, and turns alkaline. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 19 Congealed (as it were) in Clusters, which resolve, and the frozen Swallows revive by the Warmth.

fig. 1696 Southerne *Oroonoko* v. v, Our honours, interests resolving down, Run in the gentle current of our joys.

22. To undergo dissolution or separation into elements; to pass *into,* return or change *to,* some form or state.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 68 It ys to wete þat mannys body..continuely er dimunisshed and resoluyn a3eyn. 1509 Fisher *Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 Fyrst it [*sc.* the body] anone begynneth to putrefye & resolue in to foule corrupcyon. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Pleusidippus eyes at this speach resolued into fire. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV* lxxvii, This Insect.. Resolues to dirt againe in the next Storme. 1655 T. Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 5/1 He conceived Water to be the first principle of all natural Bodies, whereof they consist, and into which they resolve. 1715 Pope *Iliad* II. 44 The phantom..Resolves to air, and mixes with the night. 1716 *Ibid.* VII. 113 Go then, resolve to earth, from whence ye grew. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxvii, The roof resolved to clouds, high and dim. 1878 M. A. Brown tr. *Runeberg's Nadeschda* 66 The marble then In transformation dire into speech resolved.

b. Of non-material things.

1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cress.* I. i, Then every thing resolves to brutal Force, And headlong Force is led by hoodwink'd Will. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 345, I.. celebrate the Beautys which resolve in Thee, the Source.. of all Perfection. 1752 Hume *Ess., Balance Trade* (1817) I. 315 These cases, when examined, will be found to resolve into our general theory. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xv, It would resolve into an equitable claim. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 533 What would otherwise resolve into a conscious outrage of the most sacred obligations.

c. *Path.* To undergo resolution.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 285 Regular fit of gout..gradually resolving, and leaving the constitution in its usual or improved health. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxvii. 434 These drugs have undoubtedly the power of causing the eruption in yaws to resolve.

d. *Law.* To lapse; to become void.

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 695 On his failure to pay within the time limited, the sale resolves, and the property ..returns to the seller.

e. *Mus.* To change from discord to harmony.

1889 Prout *Harmony* xiv. § 332 All chords of the ninth can resolve upon their own generator. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 310/2 The note on which the suspension resolves is not heard with the suspension.

23. To come to a determination; to make up one's mind; to take a firm purpose or decision.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 8 To know, how of himselfe..with valour to resolue and performe. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 143 As he sayth well, Not to resolue, is to resolue, and many times it.. ingageth as farre in some other sort as to resolue. 1622 Ford, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* I. i, Upon what certainty shall I resolve? 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 97 Thus he resolv'd, but first..His bursting passion into plaints thus pour'd. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. lxii, Resolve! resolve! and to be men aspire! 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxvi[i], So after resolving, and re-resolving, I had courage enough to tell her my mind. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxi. 452 When such expressions as 'resolving' and 'determining' are applied to a present intention to do a future act.

b. Const. with inf.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. vi, I resolved (for sundrie iust respectes) to begin first with that Shire. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 371 Shall we resolue to woe these girles of France? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. (1614) 744 He..committed many errours, especially in resoluing to winter in that desolate place. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 45, I resolv'd to hold fast by a Piece of the Rock. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 252 At one time he had resolved..to give way.

c. With *on* or *upon*; also †*of*, †*in*.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburlaine* II. vi, Since..He dares so doubtlessly resolve of rule. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 9, I haue my selfe resolu'd vpon a course, Which has no needs of you. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 23 Jan., This day the Parliament..resolved of the declaration to be printed for the people's satisfaction. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 36 The course they all resolved on was, that [etc.]. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. iv, Cecilia..had still the.. good sense..to resolve upon making the best use [etc.]. 1809 *Susan* II. 103 Mrs. Howard..immediately resolved in going with him. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xx, The ceremony had been resolved upon rather suddenly.

†d. To decide on setting out *for* a place. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 67, I will resolue for Scotland. *a* 1643 Cartwright *Ordinary* v. v, Let's swear Fidelity to one another, and So resolve for New England. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XVII. vii. (1827) VII. 204 He resolved for Sicily which would open him a passage into Africa. 1760 *Impostors Detected* IV. iii. II. 189 We were obliged to separate, and every one take his chance...As for me I resolved for Lisbon.

†**24.** a. To be satisfied or convinced. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 24 The Gouernor by the counsell of those that had perswaded him too surrender, resolued vppon so smal an assurance of the Bascha. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 91 Resolue on this, thou shalt be fortunate, If thou receiue me for thy Warlike Mate. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man. in Hum.* I. v, *Bob.* For doe you see, sir,..I could not extend thus farre. *Mat.* O Lord, sir, I resolue so. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* 610, I have allwayes, since I knew any thing of thee, resolved of the truth of it.

†b. To consult, take counsel. *Obs.*

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 123 It behoves, ere that into the race We enter, to resolve first hereupon. 1641 Hinde *Life S. Bruen* xviii. 56 He made them sometimes as his counsellours, to advise, conferre, consult, and resolve with them, in matters of conscience. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 260 Let us retreat out of their View or Hearing, least they awake, and we will resolve further.

Resolved (rĭzɒ·lvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Of persons: Determined, decided, settled in purpose. Also const. with inf., *that*, etc.

1520 Hen. VIII in *Lett. Kings Eng.* (Halliw.) I. 246 Whereunto..none of our..ancestors were ever so..determinate resolved as we be at this time. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 He was fully resolved to stire up no further disputation. 1611 Bible *Luke* xvi. 4, I am resolued what to doe. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 83, I am resolved to undeceive mankind. 1737 Berington *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 51 These Considerations made me as good as resolv'd to go along with him. 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxvii, He was resolved they should have learning. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 341 That word parricide, Although I am resolved, haunts me like fear. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxxv, He was in deep earnest, wrestling with God, and resolved on a conquest.

b. Const. with *for*, †*against*, †*from*, †*of* (= on).

1582 T. Watson *Cent. of Love* xcvi, I liue secure, .. Fully resolu'd from louing any more. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xvii. 198 About this time many thousands of the English were resolved for the Holy warre. 1641 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 289 The Temple is resolved of a Christmas. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* 610 My enemies are maliciously resolved against me.

†2. Convinced, satisfied. *Obs.*

1577 Whetstone *Gascoigne* ii, Yet trust me frends.., I am resolu'd, I neuer liu'd til now. 1595 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 106 For mine own part I am resolved it is true. 1608 Middleton *Trick to catch Old One* III. i, Since you are so well resolved of my faith toward you. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 97 Being well resolved that none Could see her Nakedness.

†3. Of the mind, etc.: Freed from doubt or uncertainty; fixed, settled. *Obs.*

1497 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 110 Our fynal and resolved mynde is that ye obteyne al thes articles comprised in the second parte. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 82 To passe this point with a cleare resolued mynde. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 3, I could never perceive .. that a resolved conscience may not adore her Creator anywhere. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 76 It is difficult to suppose that he hath any resolved thoughts concerning God.

b. Of actions, states of mind, etc.: Fully determined upon, deliberate.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 585 From a resolu'd and honourable warre, To a most base and vile-concluded peace. 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* xxxi. 230 A doubtfull hope is better than a resolved despaire. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. for Penitent* 92 Confess them to him with a resolved aversion: being resolved in heart to forsake all. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. 185 A settled, constant, resolved living in sin. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 13/1 A great and often resolved scheme.

†c. Deliberately adopted or accepted. *Obs.*

1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 176 They shew that some of the Opinions which offended many, were no other then the resolved Doctrine of this Church.

d. That has been decided *on*.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 273 Not a resolved-on case.

4. Of persons, the mind, etc.: Characterized by determination or firmness of purpose; resolute.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, What strong enchantments tice my yielding soul To these resolved, noble Scythians. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* viii. 272 Brave Voadicia made with her resolued'st men To Virolam. 1681 H. More *Postscr. to Glanvill's Sadducismus* (1726) 17 Of whom he is sworn Advocate and resolved Patron, right or wrong. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. iv, Here stands your resolved daughter. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, The hat pulled over his resolved brows. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 207 Men of..broad resolved temper. *Comb.* 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 A subdued, bronzed, resolved-looking man.

†b. Confirmed (in some practice or course). *Obs.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 183 A nation of valiant and resolved Idolaters. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 32 No wonder the resolved Atheists do so labour and bestir themselves to fetch Sense and Perception out of the Power of Matter.

†c. Openly or sincerely attached to some party or body. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 261 Which drove all resolved men from their houses into York, where they only could be safe. 1657 Baxter *Present Thoughts* 33 The one sort were never hearty resolved Christians. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 55 A yoke which some of the most resolved Protestants could not bear.

†**5.** Melted, dissolved. *Obs.*

1582 T. Watson *Cent. of Love* lxxvii, Time brings a fludd from newe resolued snowe. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 300 Dropping a little resolv'd salt of Tartar upon the solution of common Sublimate.

†**6.** Of parts of the body: Soft, relaxed. *Obs.*

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 162 The extenuation of resolved and weake members. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 182 Lips are soft and resolved.

7. Separated, broken up, analysed.

1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxxiii. (1823) 682 One effect, from a resolved part of the Sun's disturbing force. 1818 T. Busby *Gram. Mus.* 429 There is the resolved Canon, the unresolved Canon. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 397 Another point of resemblance between the resolved globular clusters, and the nebulæ of the same form.

Reso·lvedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

†1. Definitely, determinately. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No King* III. ii, All the kindness I can shew him, is to set him resolvedly in my rowle, the two hundred and thirteenth man. 1646 S. Bolton *Arraignm. Errors* 353 Who is it that saith resolvedly, we must be one, we cannot live without you? 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 55 The will doth not resolvedly embrace any object till the light of the understanding hath made out .. the goodness or conveniency of the object.

2. In a determined manner; resolutely.

1595 Munday *John a Kent* 19 But when no answere either could receive, Resolvedly thus we set downe our rest. 1636 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 49 The greatest blame must remain upon the untowardness of the will, resolvedly bent upon the evil. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2484/1 We..do most heartily and resolvedly offer, and engage our Lives and Fortunes to Your Service.

1826 Scott *Woodst.* iv, The young commonwealth's-man turned and walked sternly and resolvedly forth. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xlix. 79 Resolvedly blind to consequences, George III. scorned to dissemble.

Reso·lvedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Resolution, determination; firmness, fixedness of purpose.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 219 In things substantiall, I loue resoluednesse. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xxii. 680 How mightest thou have shamed the devil by a continued resolvedness!

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. ii, This resolvedness to break into shell-shaped fragments..is only characteristic of the rock at this spot.' 1872 Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj.* 60 What can he do by mere will-force and resolvedness, when the heavenly trust is wanting?

Resolvend (rĭzɒ·lvĕnd), *sb. Arith.* [ad. L. *resolvend-um*, neut. gerundive of *resolvĕre* to Resolve.] The number formed by extending the remainder after subtraction in the process of extracting the square or cube root.

1675 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 215 Offering any resolvend..whatever, he could by direct operations give the logarithm of the root sought. 1709 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* I. xi. (1734) 198 It very often happens that the Resolvend is not a true Figurate Number. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 88 From the resolvend take the subtrahend, and to the remainder join the next period of the given number for a new resolvend. 1811 *Self Instructor* 165 Bring down the next point, 57, which call the resolvend.

So † **Reso·lvend** *a.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1694 Oughtred *Key to Math.* [161 The (Power to be resolved or) *Potestas Resolvenda. Ibid.*] 164 All the punctations..must be made in the Potestas Resolvend.

Resolvent (rĭzɒ·lvĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *resolvent-em*, pres. pple. of *resolvĕre* to Resolve.]

A. *adj.* 1. Chiefly *Med.* Having the power to resolve; causing solution. Also const. *of*.

1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* I. xix. 94, I..applied the milder resolvent Emplaster. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 249 A Juice..resolvent of the Bile. 1762 R. Guy *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 75 The resolvent Applications taking no effect. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 463 All the chylific organs secrete an unusual quantity of resolvent juices. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 158 The so-called resolvent action of alkalies upon the animal economy.

2. Of a proposition: That merely asserts what is already included in the conception of the subject.

1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* (ed. 2) 25 *note*, The proposition adds nothing to our knowledge: it is merely explicative, or resolvent.

3. *Math.*, in *resolvent equation, product*, etc.

1859 R. Harley in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manchester* (1860) XV. 173 The product..which may be called the symmetric or resolvent product, according as it is or is not symmetric. 1861 Cayley in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) CLI. 263 Then..$f\omega$ is the root of an equation of the order 24 called the Resolvent Equation. 1882a — in *Quart. Jrnl. Math.* XVIII. 60 Transformation of the Jacobian Sextic into the Resolvent Sextic of a special quintic equation.

B. *sb.* 1. *Med.* A medicine or application to cause the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.

1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* I. xix. 92 Young people.. require to be treated with milder Resolvents then those who live a labouring life. 1758 Wood *Farriery* 16 As soon as Resolvents take effect [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 567/2 Soap is also externally employed as a resolvent. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 193 Blood-letting, derivatives, and resolvents or stimulants of the absorbent system,..retard the progress of the disease. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 9/2 He believes the drug to be an aplastic or resolvent of great energy.

2. Something capable of resolving; a solvent.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Resolvents*, in Chymistry, certain Liquors that are us'd for the dissolving of Metals, or Minerals. 1708 J. Keill *Anim. Secretion* Pref. xv, Different Substances require different Resolvents. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 55 The whole earth, the one disinfectant and resolvent of death and decay.

3. A means of removing difficulties, settling problems, etc. Const *of*.

1851 Willmott *Pleas. Lit.* ii. 6 The harsher resolvents of digamma and allegory. 1880 R. G. White *Every-Day English* 142 A coin which would serve as a common resolvent of all accounts. 1892 *Critic* (U.S.) 1 Oct. 186/2 But those who know the man..scarcely look for such a resolvent of Samoan troubles.

4. *Math.* A resolvent equation, function, etc.

1859 *Phil. Mag.* XVIII. 54 One of the roots of its resolvent..is a rational function of another. 1860 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1861) 147 Let us consider the function F(a, x), which is a particular case of the resolvent [etc.].

Resolver (rĭzɒ·lvəɹ). [f. Resolve *v.* + -er [1].]

†1. A resolvent substance. Also with *of*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 6 Cap. ij. of resolueres.

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 92 Heere strong resolvers are requisite..because the Impostume cannot by other meanes be resolued. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xviii. 276 Opium..proves sometimes a great resolver, and commonly a great Sudorifick. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xxi, Water..is found when not cold to be a great resolver of spasms.

2. One who, or that which, answers a question, solves a doubt or difficulty, etc.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 27 Hee is a sound Resoluer. 1683 E. Hooker in *Pordage's Mystic Div.* 88 A better Resolver thereof in all cases England never saw. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 116 It was said, that the serving an end was a good resolver of all cases of conscience. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/2 A woman applied to a resolver of lawful questions..to be satisfied in relation to some future events.

3. One who makes a resolve; one who supports a resolution.

1749 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1752) 18 Though from human Infirmity the Resolver himself has sometimes forgot his vow. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 757 All these addressers and resolvers were taken in. 1894 Woolley in *Voice* (U. S.) 13 Sept., It improves a resolution to have the resolver mean it.

Reso·lvible, *a.* [f. Resolve *v.* + -ible.] Capable of being resolved; resolvable.

1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 118 The whole misery of man is resolvible into Pain and Grief. 1701—*Ideal World* I. ii. 43 This is the first of those principles into which the

deficiencies of nature are resolvible. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Integr. Calc.* 102 This equation..is resolvible, both with respect to x and to y. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 14 We may construct some Geometrical propositions which are purely Verbal, resolvible by a comparison of Definitions.

Resolving (rɪzɒ·lvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 209 A resoluyng in an vnclene bodi drawiþ more matere þerto þan it resolueþ. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 130 But after the resolving of his blessed body He raised deed men to lyfe agayne truely. 1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Layd owt to John Kevell towardes his resollving of him at the court, ijs. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 9 Sufficient to recommend it to the Readers most diligent resolving. 17.. RAMSAY *Coalier's Daughter* iii, After mature resolving..He tenderly thus tell'd her. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 6/2 It is strange that all the Unionist speaking and resolving beforehand was in opposition to them.

Comb. 1879 *Lond. & c. Phil. Mag.* VIII. 262 The resolving-power of a telescope on a double star.

Reso·lving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That resolves. (Chiefly *Med.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 230 þou schalt do þerto sumtyme mollificatiuis & sumtyme resoluyng þingis. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. 3 Of resolving medicines: Symple and compounde. 1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 43 For either of us there is no resolving evidence to be taken from the Fathers. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xiv. 247 Unlesse they be of such a resolving and abstersive nature, as to be able to make way for themselves into the recesses of the body. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259, I prescribed resolving Fomentations.

Resommon, obs. form of RESUMMON.

Reson(e, obs. forms of RAISIN, REASON *sb.*1

† **Reson,** obs. form of REASON *sb.*2

Resonance (re·zŏnăns). Also 5 **resonn-.** [a. OF. *resonance, resonnance* (15th c.; mod.F. *résonance*), = It. *risonanza,* Sp. and Pg. *resonancia,* ad. L. *resonantia* echo (Vitruvius), f. *resonāre* to resound: see -ANCE.]

1. The reinforcement or prolongation of sound by reflection, or *spec.* by synchronous vibration.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 92/1 Merueyllous howlynges and waylynges .., wherof the resonnaunce or sonne was soo horryble that it semyd it wente vppe to heuen. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. PP ij, For the beaute, for the force and for the resonaunce. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Let us see (I say) what resonance and melodie bare wood may yeeld. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* I. i, Ther's no resonance In a bare stile: my title beares no breadth. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (1789) I. viii. 149 Resonance is but an aggregate of echos or of quick repetitions and returns of the same sound. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 219/1 If percussion be practised on a soft and inelastic surface, the impulse.. will elicit no resonance from it. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* ii. 41 A room in which sound shall be considerably strengthened without degenerating into resonance.

fig. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 298 So ought our hearts..to haue no other resonance but of good thoughts. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 207 He has a resonance in his bosom for every note of human feeling. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvii, Hints of this, intended to be complimentary, found an angry resonance in him.

b. *Path.* The sound heard in auscultation of the chest while the person is speaking, or that elicited by percussion of various parts of the body.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 526 [Auscultation] affords, under different circumstances, four different kinds of measure, as that of its degree of intensity, which M. Laennec has denominated resonance. 1845 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* I. i. 15 There are other sounds..entirely produced by our percussion of the præcordial region. These should rather be called resonances than sounds. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 655 When the alveoli are filled with coagulum, although the bronchi still contain air, the resonance is completely lost.

c. *Electr.* The effect produced by an oscillatory current upon one of equal period.

1889 FLEMING *Altern. Current Transf.* I. 420 In order to determine whether..the oscillations were of the nature of a regular vibration, he availed himself of the principle of resonance. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* 470 When exposed to electric resonance, or to a sympathetic electric oscillatory discharge, a spark passes from across the gap.

2. The quality of reinforcing or prolonging a sound by vibration.

1669 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess., Absol. Rest* § 7 Some famous Lutes..attained not their full seasoning and best resonance, till they were about fourscore year old. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 481/1 Intended for the reception of the sounds produced by the resonance of the bony case just described. 1875 ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz' Sensat. Tone* I. v. § 7 The investigation of the resonance of the cavity of the mouth is of great importance.

3. *attrib.*, as *resonance apparatus, box,* etc.

1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 85 This convenient adjunct to a tuning-fork goes by the name of a resonance-box. *a* 1879 RANDEGGER *Singing* 11 The chest, mouth, or head..only act respectively as the 'resonance apparatus' of the voice. 1896 CURTIS *Voice Building* (1901) 74 The condition and shape of the resonance cavities ..give to the human voice a peculiar beauty and timbre.

So **Re·sonancy.** *rare*—1.

1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 10 There might be a Paronomasticall Resonancy of words in his mind.

Resonant (re·zŏnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *resonāre* to resound. Cf. F. *résonnant* († *resonant*), Sp. and Pg. *resonante,* It. *risonante.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of sounds: Re-echoing, resounding; continuing to sound or ring.

1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* Pref. iv, An heape of earnest and resonant, but vndigested wordes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 559 His volant touch..Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. 1860 W. J. C. MUIR *Pagan or Christian?* 105 The clear dignity of its resonant expression [is] becoming a feeble whisper. 1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 80 A column of air is easily set in resonant vibration by a note of suitable pitch. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv, Although he had never made the gallery of the Union tremble with resonant eloquence.

fig. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Bk. Poets* Wks. (1904) 641/2 Massinger's more resonant majesty. 1883 TYNDALL in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 38 The name and fame of Rumford ..were resonant in Europe at the beginning of this century.

2. Of bodies: Causing reinforcement or prolongation of sound, esp. by vibration.

1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* vii. 87 The peculiar kind of tremulous motion into which the parts of the resonant body are put. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 98 The resonant steam-eagles Follow far on the direction of her..hand. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. iii. 81 Mounted thus upon their resonant cases, you hear them loudly sounding the same musical note. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 655 The lungs remain resonant when the larger bronchial tubes are filled with gelatine.

3. Of places: Echoing or resounding *with* something.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 103 Fertile valleys, resonant with bliss. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 194 As the Greek and Roman music passed away, the sombre groves of ancient Germany became resonant with sound.

B. *sb.* A nasal consonant.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 63 The result is the class of nasals (or 'resonants'), m, n, and ng (as in *singing*). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 449 Voiced Nasal Resonants.

Hence **Re·sonantly** *adv.*

1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* vii. 88 To which note it answered very resonantly, and not sensibly to others, which we made trial of. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 3/5 Now shrilly ringing, now resonantly surging through nave and aisle. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 426 To get to the Praetorium, as the Romans resonantly styled the palace of Herod on Mount Zion.

Resonate (re·zŏnēit), *v.* [f. L. *resonāre* to resound: see -ATE 3.] *intr.* To produce or exhibit resonance. Hence **Re·sonating** *ppl. a.*

1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 117 The wires of the corresponding note will of course resonate with it. *Ibid.* 135 A reed does not need to be associated with a resonating column in order to produce a musical sound. 1896 CURTIS *Voice Building* (1901) 140 In exit the tone should be allowed to resonate in all the natural acoustic cavities.

Resonator (re·zŏnēitəɹ). [Agent-noun, on L. types, f. *resonāre* to resound.]

1. An instrument responding to one single note, and used for its detection when combined with other sounds.

a 1869 DONKIN *Acoustics* I. (1870) 92 In order to distinguish the higher and fainter ones [*sc.* harmonic tones], it is necessary to put the ear in communication with resonators. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* viii. 171 The apparatus..is composed of 8 resonators adapted to the harmonic series of the fundamental note C. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 467 It has been shewn..by means of resonators that the normal heart-sound consists of two notes.

2. An appliance for increasing sound by resonance; a body or object which produces resonance.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. (1890) 376 The œsophagus .. becomes much swollen; and this probably acts as a resonator. 1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 120 The sound-board of the pianoforte..is in fact a solid resonator. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr.* 176 A paper resonator ..greatly reinforces the sound when the phonograph is speaking.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 1/3 These primary or laryngeal vocal tones are reinforced by the resonators, that is, by the portion of the larynx above the vocal cords, the upper throat or pharynx, the nose, and the mouth.

3. *Electr.* An apparatus used for the detection of Hertzian waves.

1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 121 A photographic plate, or a Hertzian resonator, to astonish us. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 301 With a 'resonator' of similar construction..he was able to detect answering sparks.

Re·sonatory, *a. rare*—1. [See RESONATE *v.* and -ORY.] Producing resonance.

1879 SAYCE *Sci. Lang.* (1881) I. iv. 231 The partial tones.. may be..detected by the help of resonatory instruments.

Resonn, obs. form of RAISIN.

Resorb (rɪsɔ·ɹb), *v.* [ad. L. *resorbēre,* f. *re-* RE- + *sorbēre* to drink in. Cf. F. *résorber,* Sp. and Pg. *resorber,* It. *risorbire.*] To absorb again.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-conv.* Postscr. 20 Their.. aspersions, which yet ye have a stomach to resorbe, to spew them out once againe. 1730 SHORT *Diss. Tea* 57 The Liquids..are neither exhaled nor resorbed by the Veins. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 190 The generation of air,..except what might be absorbed by quicksilver or resorbed by the substance itself. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 177 Human souls, which like sparks .. were borne aloft, and then..were resorbed into the pit. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1563 [The host] Drew seaward as with one wide wail of waves Resorbed with reluctation. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2154. 918 The extravasated blood was resorbed.

So **Reso·rbence,** reabsorption, backward flow. **Reso·rbent** *a.*, absorbing again.

a 1800 WODHULL (T.), Again resorbent ocean's wave Receives the waters, which it gave. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 95 Digitalis..augments the oscillation of the resorbent vessels. 1881 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 472 The forward plunge and resorbence of a wave.

Resorcin (rezɔ̄·ɹsin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. RES(IN) + ORCIN.]

1. A compound, formerly produced by the action of potash upon galbanum or other resins, now generally prepared synthetically. It is chiefly used as a dye-stuff, but is occasionally employed in medicine and photography.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 82 *Resorcin,* $C_6H_6O_2$, a compound homologous with orcin..produced by the action of potash on galbanum. 1880 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* Apr. 446/2 The same body will act on resorcine to produce a colour only differing from the last in that it contains hydroxyl instead of amido groups. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 Sulphur has a peculiar action of its own, but allied to it are ichthyol and perhaps resorcin.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *resorcin-ammonia, -sulphonic,* etc.; *resorcin brown, green.*

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 993 Resorcin-ammonia..is formed by passing dry ammonia gas into a solution of resorcin in anhydrous ether. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 48 The salts of resorcinsulphonic acid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 558 Boas' resorcin test is also useful. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 705 Resorcin pastes .. are excellent, if temporary, remedies. 1905 CAIN & THORPE *Synth. Dyestuffs* 42 The fast green or Resorcin green is..produced by the action of nitrous acid on resorcinol. *Ibid.* 62 The first..disazo-dye stuff was the Resorcin brown discovered by Wallach in 1881.

Reso·rcinol. *Chem.* [f. RESORCIN + -OL.] A form of resorcin; a compound of resorcin with other substances.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1747 Resorcinol introduced into the animal organism is converted into a sulphonic acid. 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 94 A small proportion of resorcinol greatly increases the stability of the solution. *attrib.* 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 108 Derivatives in which a halogen is substituted in the resorcinol residue [etc.].

Resorcylic (rezɒsɪ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. RESORC-IN + -YL + -IC.] Pertaining to, derived from, resorcin.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 400/2 Resorcylic acid. *Ibid.*, Resorcylic aldehyde.

† **Reso·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* (See quot. 1486.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij b, And after when he dowblith and turnyth agayne Then he resoorth as goode hunteres sayne. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 937 By that I knewe that they had the hare and on foote, and by and by I might see him sore and resore, prick and reprick.

† **Resorp,** variant of (or ERROR for) RESORB *v.*

1656 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 119 These must unsay what they have said, and like venomous Beasts, resorp their own poyson.

Resorption (rɪsɔ·ɹpʃən). [Noun of action, on L. types, f. L. *resorbēre* RESORB *v.* So F. *résorption.*] The fact or process of reabsorption, *spec.* of an organ, tissue, or excretion.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosology* (ed. 3) 239 Scrophula fugax: very simple.., generally occurring on resorption from ulcers of the hand. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 66 It may terminate either in resorption, suppuration, or hypertrophy. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2154. 918 App. 12 Resorption of body cells (liver, kidney, &c.) frequently takes place.

Reso·rptive, *a. rare.* [Cf. prec. and -IVE.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, resorption.

1889 *Science* XIII. 232 The resorptive phenomena of porphyritic quartz and other minerals in eruptive rocks.

Resort (rɪzɔ̄·ɹt), *sb.* Also 4–6 **resorte.** [a. OF. *resort, ressort* resource, aid, spring, etc., f. *resortir*: see next.]

I. 1. That to which one has recourse for aid or assistance, or in order to accomplish some end.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 134 In trowth alway to don 3ow my seruyse, As to my lady right, and cheif resorte. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 441/2 He ne kan..other resort have for salvation. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 43 Nor..do we offer this as a new Resort whereto this Report..may be thought to have driven us. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 378 Between justice, as my prime support, And mercy, fled to as the last resort, I..steal along with heav'n in view. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii, A knowledge of the expedients and resorts in times of hazard, which was remarkable. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 196 A fit one [*sc.* sledge] was not to be found, and a carriage was therefore the only resort.

† **b.** Means or way of escape. *Obs. rare*—1.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 153 Al men hit [*sc.* death] haue in mynde, Of that there is noone resorte.

2. † **a.** The right or privilege of having final decision or appeal vested in one. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 22 To holde frely in souvereinte and resort of none creature but of God. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 His eldest son, shulde renounce all maner of souveraynte, resorte, and rightes, that he shulde haue of any of theym.

b. Recourse *to* some person, thing, or expedient, for aid or assistance, for the settlement of some difficulty, or the attainment of some end.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 117/2 The same persones..to have resort unto the collectours of the same xth part,..to understond..in whoos kepyng the same sommes..resten. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxi. 1 O Gratious God, to thee is my only resort. 1668–9 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1673) I. vii. 123 For the design that was laid for that,..we must have resort to the account that is given of it. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 73 The constant resort which is had unto them ..is not without its expence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 572 For the true idea of seisin, resort must be had to the ancient system of feudal tenures. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 June 5/1 It will be impossible to close the Committee to-night without resort to a sitting of unusual length.

c. *In the last resort* [after F. *en dernier ressort*], orig. as a judge or court from which there is no appeal; hence, as a last expedient, in the end, ultimately. (Cf. DERNIER b and RESSORT 2.)

1672 TEMPLE *Ess., Gov.* Wks. 1720 I. 97 All Government is a Restraint upon Liberty; and under all, the Dominion is equally Absolute, where it is in the last Resort. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Presidial*, a tribunal, or bench of judges, established .. to judge ultimately, or in the last resort, of the several cases brought before them by way of appeal from the subaltern judges. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 11 Arbiters of the property of all their fellow-subjects, and that in the last resort. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 352 Life, indeed, is just the one thing..on whose disposability in the last resort..the very existence of society depends. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 121 If in the last resort it is the greatest perfection which determines the divine choice [etc.].

d. *Without resort*, without appeal. *rare* —[1].

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 10 The people were judges without resort.

e. *Court of first resort* (cf. 2 c).

1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. ii. 308 Parliaments relinquished much of their wonted authority as a court of first resort.

†3. a. Opportunity for repair or access *to* a place. b. Return. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 68 So that the deere shall haue no resort Withyn short tyme to no maner shade. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. viii. (1494) C vij, In this resort [he was] receyued..In greate noblesse by cause of that viage.

4. General or habitual repair of persons to some place or person.

a. In phr. *to make* (or *have*) *resort.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 427 In suche festes peple of alle the Iewery hade resorte un to hit. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 66/1 The same Marchauntes have be encoraged to make and contynue their resort unto this his Lande. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 353 Intending thair to mak thair resort and residence. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 6 Great resort also was made unto them from all places of the realme. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 723 To th' Altars of the Gods they made diuine resorts. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iv. § 8 Many other Prophets and Seers..to whom the people made their resort.

b. Const. *of* (the persons resorting). †Also *pl.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. i. 725 Syre Launcelot had many resortes of ladyes and damoysels that dayly resorted vnto hym. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Those townes.. where there is moste resorte and repaire of people. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 157 Resort of people doth my greefs augment. 1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 58 In which are many languages spoken, by reason of the resort of abundance of merchants. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 139 By frequent resort of the French, who to the number of some thousands came over. 1766 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 485 Where was a great resort of French company. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. i. 491 He patronized learning and encouraged the resort of learned men. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 543 An unrestrained and unregulated resort of persons to India for religious purposes.

c. In phr. *of* (*great, public*, etc.) *resort*, applied to places.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 45 b, A towne of great resort aswel from the firme land as the sea. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 104 But shall all our houses of resort in the Suburbs be puld downe? 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 104 Encouraging..to build Houses, Temples, and Places of Publick Resort. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 ¶ 1 It is my frequent Practice to visit Places of Resort in this Town. 1725 THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 113 There is a large colliery of great resort. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 214 The Five Mile Act had banished him..from almost all places of public resort. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 76 Their seats of favorite resort, in the early part of the season.

†5. Concourse or assemblage of people. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi. 209 Syre launcelot gate al his armour..and put hit vpon hym for drede of more resorte. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 The Protector had the resort, and the King in maner desolate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 b, The Lorde Cobham (whose house you shal seeldome see without great resort). 1634 MILTON *Comus* 379 Her wings That in the various bussle of resort Were all to ruffl'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulyss.* 320 Secure, I enter'd through the hostile Court, Glitt'ring with steel and crowded with resort.

b. An assemblage, gathering, throng, crowd.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* IX. 8 And when ye resort saw this yei marveild. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 9 The greate resorte to that..Edifice are of sundrie titles and degrees. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 370 Gaming-houses whither great resorts Were wont to come. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 55 For a long time the Portugals..drew a great resort hither. 1703 PRIOR *Erasm. Imit.* 9 Folly with her wild Resort Of Wit and Jest disturbs the solemn Court. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 94, I daily frequented Markham's coffee-house, amidst a promiscuous resort of swords-men, literati, beaus, and politicians. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 286 A great resort of men of talents now flocked around him.

†6. Repair of one person with others or to some place. *Obs.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 242 And out of Rome hes baneist Chastity, Quha with our Prelats can get na resort. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 127 Ioyne with me to forbid him her resort, My selfe haue spoke in vaine. 1635 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. (1636) 18 Calvin..makes this the speciall cause of Saint Pauls resort unto the places of assembly. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 367 Nor from the Heav'n of Heav'ns Hath he excluded my resort sometimes.

†b. Those with whom one associates. *Obs.*—[1]

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 42 As touching my residence and abiding heere in Naples,..my resorte and companye [etc.].

7. A place to which persons repair.

Now freq. in comb. with *health, holiday, seaside*, etc.

1754 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 140 This intellectual cloud, which hangs, like a fog, over every gay resort of our moral invalids. *a* 1796 BURNS *Caledonia* 15 Chiefly the woods were her fav'rite resort. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. i. (1858) 18 Wherever these springs are to be found, there..must always have been the resort of wanderers in the Desert. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/3 The houses licensed were the resort of thieves.

II. †8. ? A channel or arm (of the sea). *Obs.* —[1]

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 68 By this yle is a resorte of the see unto an other litill yle.

†9. *Mus.* (Meaning uncertain.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall, Sesqui altera, and decupla resortis, Diapason of mony sindrie sortis.

†10. A mechanical spring. *Obs.* (Cf. RESSORT I.)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 A resorte, or springe, because it [*sc.* forceps] might allwayes be aperte. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 130 The hand..returned to its place with force, as if it had a resort or spring to force it to its proper place. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 177 The motion of the hands, what number of resorts soever it is communicated by, is originally owing to something else that first moves within.

fig. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cc, Pathless destiny; Whose dark resorts since prudence cannot know, In vain it would provide for what shall be. 1676 — *State Innoc.* Pref., If you can enter more deeply..into the causes and resorts of that which moves pleasure in a reader.

Resort (rɪzɔ̱·ɹt), *v.* Also 5–6 **resorte**, 6 **reasorte**. [ad. OF. *resortir* (mod.F. *ressortir*) to rebound, retire, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *sortir* to issue, go out, etc., of obscure etymology.]

†1. *intr.* To issue, to come out, again. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 148 That Ryvere comethe towardes Ynde, undre Erthe, and resortethe [F. *ressortist*] in to the Lond of Altazar. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. x, The stronge poynte of his darte folded and resorted agayn.

†2. a. To return *to* oneself; to revert *to* a former condition or custom. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3553 When he past of his payne..And resort to hym selfe.., He plainted full pitiously. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 63 Where any wood ys, he [Eolus] shall make hyt pleyn, Yef he to hys lyberte may resorte ageyn. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lxi, He was long tyme afterward in dispare of his life, & shall now never resort to the bodyly strength & heale of his person that he was in before. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 All such persons as take pleasure to shew their limbes..should be inioyned either to go starke naked, or else to resort backe to the comely and modest fashion of their owne countrie apparell.

†b. To return (*to* a place, or *home*). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 186 He is a fole that scaped is daunger,..and fled is fro prisoun, For to resorte. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiv. 583 Whanne that Alle I-taken they were..He gan to Resorte to that bataylle There Seraphe fawht. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 281 Go, litell quayre,..Home to resorte Jerobesethe perswade.

†c. To return *to* a subject or matter; also, to go back in a discourse or in time. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 140 But to resorte ageyn to my mateere. *c* 1450 — *Secrees* (E.E.T.S.) 10 Here the Translator resortith ageyn to set in a prologe. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 142 It be houyth þat we nowe resorte to the poynte in wich we lafte. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* in *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 216 Bvt to resorte to our purpose, how can it stand with reason [etc.]? 1654 G. GODDARD *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 42 Some would have resorted back again to the business of the Council, and put a full period to that. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. vii, He was obliged to resort above a year ..back, to find any object for this unwarrantable passion.

†d. To revert or fall *to* one's lot or share. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *St. Margaret* 361 Whan it falleth thei haue of me mastrie, Ageyn to me resorteth al the wrak. 1492 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 299 If hit so happe that Johanne my doughter fortune to deye..then I will that the 40 *li* before to her bequeithen resorte and turne to the use and profit of all my next children then living. *a* 1676 HALE *Hist. Common Law* vi. (1713) 122 The Rule of Descents in Normandy was..That the Descent of the Line of the Father shall not resort to that of the Mother.

†e. To retire or retreat. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 391 Thei dide presse to the rescowe..and made hem resorte bakke more than a bowe draught.

†3. To turn, direct one's attention, *to* a subject.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 308 Till I abrayde, in purpoos to Resorte To hym that drough this processe moost devyne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 Of Fraunce and other I myght lyke wyse reporte.., But to Englande if I shall resorte, Ryght mysty storyes [etc.]. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1149/1 This first kinde of tribulacion haue you to my minde opened sufficiently, & therfore I pray you resort now to the second. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183, I will leave them, and resort to those other.

4. To betake oneself, to repair or go, *to* a person for aid. (Now only as in c.)

c 1460 *Wisdom* 942 in *Macro Plays* 66 Wyche be owur selff neuer may be a-mendyde With-owt Gode..; Therfor to hym let vs resort. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. XXX. 22 Brenne..nat hauynge any comfort how he myght attayne to his former dygnyte, lastly resorted..vnto the Duke. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxliii[i]. 9 Delyuer me (o Lorde) fro myne enemies, for I resorte vnto the. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 930/2 If we will profit in the holy scripture, let vs learne to resort to our Lord Iesus Christ. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* 25 Not so much as giving notice to his people who they were to whom they must resort for justice.

†b. To refer or turn *to* a document, book, author, etc., for information or guidance. *Obs.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 128 If ther be eny clause or matier in his olde will..to the wich it shall seme to the saide executours..for to be necessary to resorte, and to take remembraunce of. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XXXV. L ij b, Now it behoueth you to resorte to your plattes, searching out as nigh as you can by estimation the middlemost place. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vii. (1614) 40 If any would entertaine longer dispute about this, he may..resort vnto Geropius Becanus his Gigantomachia. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. v, This gentleman, to whom I often resort, has only saved me so much labour.

c. To have recourse *to* something for assistance or furtherance of an object.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 21 The King thought it time to resort to other counsels. 1754 SHERLOCK *Discourses* (1759) I. i. 14 Men should have other Helps to resort to, besides their own Strength and Reason. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 84 The Revolution which is resorted to for a title, on their system, wants a title itself. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 67 The evidence to which the nature of the circumstances compelled the complainants..to resort. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 270 At length we resort to actual experiment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 55 The Persian kings..resorted to mercenaries as their only salvation.

5. To repair, to make one's way, to come or go *to* a person.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 101 Of thi lyfe here in the last our..My sustrys and I shul to the resorte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. i. 183 Thenne alle the knyghtes of the table round resorted vnto the kyng & made many Iustes & turnementes. 1530 PALSGR. 688/2, I wyll resorte to hym to morowe for your cause. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 39 He approched our bote in the night, which our Captaine would in noe wyse permitt, but willed that they shoulde resorte unto him the next daie. 1637 *Prynne Papers* (Camden) 67 The persons and dispositions of those that resorted to the said Prynne and Burton in their way to their said imprisonment. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 137 What, to Catullus alone if a wayward fancy resort not? 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 54 On his arrival Stucley resorted to him to congratulate him.

b. To repair *to* one frequently or habitually.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. i. 725 Thenne..syr launcelot beganne to resorte vnto quene Gueneuer ageyne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlii[i]. 7 Which thinge yf thou wilt graunte me, then shal the righteuous resorte vnto my company. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 110 No man hath accesse by day to her. *Val.* Why then I would resort to her by night. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diogines Lanth.* (Hunt. Cl.) 25 Crowes will to carrion still, Like euer vnto like resort, The bad embrace the ill. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 48 To her that at the drinking bench challengeth loue, the Dutch resort.

†c. To consort or associate *with* others. *Obs.*—[1]

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 b, They resorted with the elders and were no more subiect to goe vnto the warres.

6. To repair ordinarily or frequently *to* a place.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/1 Certaines..charges to be.. payed, unto the sustenyng of ye saide warkes, of every Shipp and Boote resortyng thider. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 295 At nyght before she wente to bedde, she faylled not to resorte vnto her chappell. 1563 *Child-Marriages* (1896) 61 The banes were not askid in the church wherto he doth resort. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxi. 3 Bee thou my strong habitation, whereunto I may continually resort. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lxix, Resort to sermons, but to prayers most: Praying's the end of preaching. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* 210 Head-waiter of the chop-house here, To which I most resort.

b. With plural subject.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 424 And that the Bakers lak no stuffe..at suche tymes as many straungers resortith to the towne. 1521 *State P., Carew MSS.* (1867) I. 20 This is the very land of refuge that English pirates resort most unto. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, They haue two market dayes.., to the which resort an infinite number of people. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. v. (1614) 473 Emanuel Pinner at Cambaia obserued many to resort thither on pilgrimage. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 12 When Plato was in Egypt, the Iews resorted thither. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 9 Hither the heroes and the nymphs resort To taste awhile the pleasures of a Court. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VI. 29 The churches could not contain those that resorted to them. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iv. (1880) 59 The heads of the Reformed party..resorted to Paris in large numbers. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 33 A cave in an island..whither Irish pilgrims still resort.

7. To proceed or go *to* (or *towards*) a place; to respond *to* a call or summons. †Also without const.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 46 Aleyn Remevede from that plas,..and his bretheren with hym gonnen Resort. 1496 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 167 Proclamacion to cause the maryners that hade takyn wages to Resorte to the Ship. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 139 On a day, for hys owne dysporte, To the court of Rome he gan to resorte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 677 After this battaile the Northren men resorted towarde Warwike. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vii. 33 Noah..entered the Arke at Gods appointment, to which by Diuine instinct resorted both birds and beasts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 81 The Sons of Light Hasted, resorting to the Summons high, And took thir Seats. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 668 To Argos' realms the victor god resorts, And enters old Crotopus' humble courts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 203 The number of females that, on this occasion, resort to his call, is uncertain. 1804 LAUDERDALE *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 357 The advantages ..are at once suggested, by resorting to the drawing-rooms ..even of the British West India planter. *a* 1859 OLMSTED *Mech. Heavens* XXII. (1860) 241 At the age of twenty-five years, he resorted to Italy, for the purpose of studying astronomy, where he resided a number of years.

†b. Of blood: To flow *to* some part. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, The quicke bloode somwhat resorted unto his visage. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. viii. D viij b, The blood resorted to an hole, purple, and smoking new. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 273 The other Authors..say, that the madness of a Horse cometh..by some hot bloud resorting to the panicles of the brain.

†c. Of a stream, etc.: To flow *to* (another stream). *Obs.* (Comm. in Leland.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1745) I. 99 Ther cam doun a Broke from West, resorting, as one said, to Wilebek streme.

† **d.** Const. with inf. *Obs.*

1460 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 194 In connaunt, wreche, þou art one-trewe, And Redy also to Resorte, To folowe vyces and sle vertu. *c* 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 279 O that nobill prynce and emperour flouere, To sitt at Londone resorte he than. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 The straungers of honeste, whiche of theyr curtesy resorteth for to vysyte the souerayne, must be consydered. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 54 Mo Bowres resorted to aide y^r^ others.

† **e.** Without const. To come. *Obs. rare.*

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. K k v b, For whan I shal resorte, be certaine and sure of it, mi iuste rewarde shal come with me. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii, When wil our new master come?.. I would it were to morow: for till he resorte Our mistresse being a Widow hath small comforte.

† **f.** To retire or withdraw *into* (a place). *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xvii. 13 But yf he resorte in to a cite, then shal all Israel cast roapes aboute the same cite. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 341 They resort every man with his family into his owne chamber.

8. To have repair, to stay, in a place.

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 230/2 Repairyng or resortyng by the space of vi wokys withinne youre said Reaume. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 If it be very ranke grounde,..where catel doth resort, plowe not that lande, tyll ye wyll sowe it. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 28 'Tis pitty that thou liu'st To walke where any honest men resort. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 85 His Nauy which sometimes resort in the Leuante. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 14, I..believe, that..these habitations belong to their captain, and that the company resort in caves up and down these rocks. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search aft. Happiness* ii. 138 A court, Where pleasures, dress'd in every shape, resort.

† **9.** *trans.* To frequent, to haunt (a place). *Obs.*

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii. 76 Seeke him at Hob Fylchers shop, for, as charde it reported, There is the best ale in al the towne and now is most resorted. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* II. ii, A pallace of pleasure, and daily resorted and filled with Lords and Knights, and their Ladies. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 35 Our Thames..is tainted with..the scarce numerable ships and other vessels that resort her port.

Re-sort, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sort afresh.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 2/2 She re-sorts the various loving couples, makes every one..happy.

Resorter (rĭzɔ́·ɹtəɹ). [f. RESORT *v.* + -ER.] One who resorts (*to* a place or person); a frequenter or visitor.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 900/2 All that hathe bene punished in this diocise..or in the cytye selfe, eyther of resiauntes therin, or of resorters thereto. 1575 BARET *Alv.* s.v. *Smell*, A common resorter to euery mans table: a smell feast. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 134 How to carry himselfe in his charge towards the King, His Servants and all Resorters to Him. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 148 Of absurdity and bad taste, the politer resorters to Matlock cannot surely be acquitted. 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Low Amb.* lxvii, A pasteboard elephant..was formed to..charm the sage theatrical resorters.

† **Reso·rtible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Open or possible *to* one.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 314 Anye trade of life, misterye, or facultye which is not resortible ne conuenable to a gentleman.

Reso·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING ¹.] The action or fact of having repair or recourse (*to* some place or thing, etc.); an occasion of this.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lxv. 164 Ascanyus buylded firste the towne or cyte of Albe in lombardye. And there was his resortynge. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Resortyng to, *actraict, recours.* 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 89 Let the people, and especially women, giue eare to Pagan Ouid,..speaking of those common resortings vnto playes. 1660 A. BROME *Songs* II. xiv. 7 We'l in our own faces our colours display, And hallow our yearly resorting. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 7/1 There has been no rough horse-play, and no resortings to election irregularities.

attrib. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iv, Howe mete or howe redy (at hande) a resortynge place,..haue I gotten me.

Resoun, obs. form of REASON *sb.*¹

† **Resou·nd,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] A returned or re-echoed sound; a resonance.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. Ecl. iv, And you, O trees,..receaue The strange resound of these my causeful cryes. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* v. xx. Wks. IV. 177 The pleasant spectacle and sweet resounds which woods and shady fountains afford. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1716) 40 Virtuous actions have their own trumpets, and without any noise from thy self will have their resound abroad. 1701 BEVERLEY *Praise Glory* 53 The whole State of that Kingdom, shall be fill'd with the Highest Resounds of that Perfected New Song.

Resound (rĭzɑu·nd), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **resoun, resown(e**; 6 **resounde, resownd**, 6– **resound.** [f. RE- + *soun(e* SOUND *v.*, after F. *resonner* (OF. *resoner*), or L. *resonāre* (Sp. and Pg. *resonar*, It. *risonare*).]

I. *intr.* **1.** Of places: To ring or re-echo *with* (or † *of*) some sound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 413 There sat a faukoun..That with a pitous vois bigan to crye, That al the woode resowned of hire cry. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 240 Thay fyrit gunnis wyth powder violent,..The rochis all resownyt wyth the rak. *a* 1547 SURREY *Prisoner Windsor Castle*, The secrete groues which oft we made resounde, Of pleasaunt playnt, and of our ladies' praise. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 51 Their Theatre resounded with hideous howlings. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 290 A pleasant Grove, With chaunt of tuneful Birds resounding loud. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* v. 90 For this, with chearful Cries the Woods resound. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 135 The dome resounded with the acclamations of the people. 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* II. 44 While ev'ry hedge and ev'ry tree Resound with vocal minstrelsy. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vii. (1880) 128 They daily made the vaults resound with their prayer and praise.

b. Without const.

c 1450 *Merlin* 274 The nyghtingale and these other briddes songen so lowde that the wode and the river resovned. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3436 Hornys, bugillis blawing furth thar sownis, That al the cuntre resownit hath about. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 597 When all his mourning melodie He ended had, that both the shores resounded. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 6 New sorowes Strike heauen on the face, that it resounds As if it felt with Scotland. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 218 Together rush'd Both Battels maine..; all Heav'n Resounded. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 586 Yet even these..can ..with dance, And music of the bladder and the bag, Beguile their woes, and make the woods resound. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 28 The waves..roar against the lofty beach, and the deep resounds.

2. Of things: To make or produce an echoing sound.

1530 PALSGR. 688/2 Harke howe this horne resoundeth. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXVI. ii, Tongues with gladdnes lowdly resounded. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 306 Hammer milles, which beating upon the iron resound over all the places adjoyning. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 470 His arms resounded as the boaster fell. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 357 Thump after thump resounds the constant flail. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. x, Then through the dell his horn resounds. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 187 Instruments of music resounded through the building. 1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 86 The air contained in the ball resounds very powerfully to a single note of different pitch.

3. Of sounds: To echo, to ring.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 383 Lowder more and more The din resouned with rattling of armes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 30 When those pittifull outcries he heard Through all the seas so ruefully resownd. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 75 Strooken with the hammer, the noyce wherof will resound, through all the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 334 The rigid interdiction, which resounds Yet dreadful in mine eare. 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 62 And echoing praises..resound at your return. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IV, These words, which resounded far through the streets, were accompanied by as many fierce blows. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. lii. § 64. 365 The sound of these cannon resounded from one end of the Peninsula to the other.

b. To be much mentioned or repeated; to be celebrated or renowned.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 110 Many..whose names on earth resounde as ecchoes from the rockes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 579 And what resounds In Fable or Romance of Uthers Son. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xii. II. 163 The fame of Croesus resounded through Greece. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton* 4 Milton, a name to resound for ages.

† **c.** To answer *to* something. *Obs. rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 328 Bot to ressoun that 3our Sermone resound. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. xii. 305 The consenting praise of all honest men,..which resounds always to virtue, as the eccho to the voice.

II. *trans.* **4.** To proclaim, repeat loudly (one's praises, etc.); to celebrate (a person or thing).

1561 in Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 8 If Homere here might dwell, whose praise the Grekes resounde. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 19 Happie, that had such a trumpet as Homer, to resound his vertues. 1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Milit.* 64 The Warrier his deere skarres no more resounds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 543 To Bacchus..let us tune our Lays, And in our Mother Tongue resound his Praise. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 2 The man..Long exercised in woes, oh Muse! resound. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1871) V. 118 Horace resounds the praises of Italy in strains not dissimilar to those of Virgil.

† **b.** With complement. *Obs. rare.*

1600 ABBOT *Jonah* 615 Their owne stories resound them to have bene exceeding filthie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 149 Th' innumerable sound Of Hymns and sacred Songs, wherewith thy Throne Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest.

5. To repeat or utter (words, etc.) in a loud or echoing manner. Now *rare.*

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xix, The quyre of Byrds resounded Their anthemes sweet. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* XX. 9 Let all the congregation resound Amen. 1715 E. SMITH *Serm. at Wisbeech* 15 As soon as the sound is out of your ears, to graft the profitable sense upon your hearts and resound it at home in your conscience. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 176 Tho' nations, which consult Their gain, at thy expence, resound applause. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xv, The.. matrons round The dismal coronach resound. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1326 They repeat aloud the *oratio dominica* (the Lord's Prayer), they resound the creed and the doxology.

† **b.** To sound or din *into* one's ears. *Obs.*⁻¹

1642 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 312 They resound nothing into the Ears of the old Emperor Matthias, but his Cousin Ferdinand's high Merits.

6. Of places: To re-echo, to give back or repeat (a sound) again.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 159 The forest wide is fitter to resound The hollow Echo of my carefull cryes. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. ii, Whose hideous echoes make the welkin howl, And all the woods Eliza to resound! 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers Sion*, Many an Hymne they..Teacht Groues and Rocks, which did resound their Layes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 789 Hell trembl'd at the hideous Name, and sigh'd From all her Caves, and back resounded 'Death!' 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 86 Serving as.. Vaults to resound the Notes. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* II. x, Cliffs, woods and caves, her viewless steps resound. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 37 Fancy's echo still yon field resounds With noise of blind-man's buff.

† **b.** To return in response or answer *to* something. *Obs. rare.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 100 The faithfull heart resoundeth to Gods command an answer of desire. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 544 To which welcome Sentence they will doubtless all immediately resound a joyful Choir of Hallelujahs.

7. To cause (a thing) to sound again.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xxiii. (1783) I. 158 The coachman..resounded the whip, and drove us upon the full trot to the door.

Re-sound, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sound again.

1897 *Daily News* 5 May 3/1 Soon the alarm was sounded, and re-sounded, and sounded again all over Aouri. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 1/3 Every available chair was utilised as a temporary rest ere the bells sounded and re-sounded.

† **Resou·ndable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RESOUND *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of resounding.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 904, I be-seche thyn hey paternyte, that my prayour be resowndable to þi fathyrod In glory, to opyn þeyn erys to þi son.

Resou·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. RESOUND.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xii. (E.E.T.S.) 107 Þere he temprede hys blaundissyng songes by resounyng of hys strenges. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* a vj b, Whan the husbond herde the noyse and resownyng of the stone within the water [etc.]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 27 Vpon the resounding of the Eccho there seemed three to sound together. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 817 The Resounding of the Sea vpon the Shoare, And the Murmur of Winds in the Woods, without apparent Wind; shew Wind to follow.

Resou·nding (rĭzɑu·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That resounds or re-echoes; sonorous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xii. (Chaucer Soc.) 15 There he temprede hise blaundyssynge songes by resownynge strenges. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. 49 The werbles of his resownyng harpe Appese dyde the bitter wyrdys scharpe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xix, They feare mightily that resounding noise, comming with a double stroke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 243 So maist thou be translated to the skies, And give resounding grace to all Heav'ns Harmonies. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 155 In the same temple, the resounding wood, All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God. 1794 T. J. MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 429 In the resounding language of the poet of Panopolis. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. xxv. 362 A perpendicular shaft..into which a resounding cataract discharged itself. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 542 A village that enjoyed the spacious and resounding name of Rumpochembo, from a celebrated chief.

Hence **Resou·ndingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Resonnamment*, resoundingly, lowdly,.. melodiously. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. vi. ii. 196 He suffered both hands to fall resoundingly upon his thighs. 1889 HERRING & ROSS *Irish Cousin* III. i, She also began by kissing it resoundingly.

Resoune, obs. form of REASON *sb.*¹

† **Resour.** *Obs.*⁻¹ (App. a variant of or error for *reson, resun*, REASON *sb.*²)

1493 in Chandler *Life Waynflete* 369, vi coople refters in oon bay wt dooble syde resours.

Resource (rĭsōə·ɹs). Also 7 **ress-**. [ad. F. *ressource*, † *ressourse*, f. OF. *re(s)sourdre* to rise again, f. *re-* RE- + *sourdre*:—L. *surgĕre* to rise.]

1. A means of supplying some want or deficiency; a stock or reserve upon which one can draw when necessary. Now usually *pl.*

sing. 1611 COTGR., *Ressource*, a resource, new spring. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 107 For whatsoever from our hand she [*sc.* the earth] takes, Greater, or less, a vast return she makes. Nor am I only pleas'd with that resource. 1760 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 10/1 Out of the general want a resource arose to their armies, who were the more readily recruited, because the scanty pay..of a soldier became an object of envy to the wretched peasantry. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iv. § 96. 534 The treasure of the Hotel de Ville presented an immediate resource.

pl. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* Introd. 9 The Ostrich..runs with amazing rapidity, and consequently requires similar resources of air. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* vi. 237 It was limited with respect to pecuniary Resources. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 392 The new resources of thought and language which literature felt to be at its disposal.

b. *pl.* The collective means possessed by any country for its own support or defence.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 302 The first thing to be done for the defence of a country, is to have its resources and its arms in honest and able hands. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Col. Corn* 124 That period..when..the country shall be reduced to its own insulated resources. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 2 In speaking of the natural resources of any country we refer to the ore in the mine, the stone unquarried, the timber unfelled [etc.].

2. Possibility of aid or assistance. (Chiefly in phr. *without resource*, after F. *sans ressource.*)

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 477 Vanquish'd without resource; laid flat by fate. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. iv, Nor by an oath precipitate, involve Thy fate beyond resource. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 322 'Geneva', says the historian of this revolution, 'is lost without resource, in respect to religion, to morals'. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 204 For we cannot hope That aid, or retribution, or resource Will arise thence. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxiv. 442 The flower of the French army was lost without resource.

† **b.** Recourse *to* one for aid. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* 236 But Hymen was his first Relief, he had no resource to any other Deity.

3. An action or procedure to which one may have recourse in a difficulty or emergency; an expedient, device, shift.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 512 [He] Us'd threatnings, mix'd with pray'rs, his last resource. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* (ed. 4) III. ii. 426 We had no other resource left than chincing and caulking. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVI. II. 12 Many are the resources of courage and poverty. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 44 A revolution will be the very last resource of the

thinking and the good. 1853 MACAULAY *Biogr., Atterbury*, A mind inexhaustibly rich in all the resources of controversy. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix, Tito began to think that flight was his only resource.

b. Applied to persons or places. *rare.*

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 46 Taking Syphax himself prisoner who was the most powerful resource the Romans had. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Duminil's Victor* IV. 222 This holy mansion was the resource of young lovers, and the terror of parents.

4. A means of relaxation or amusement.

[1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cclxxiv. (1792) 255 Sloth, indolence, and *mollesse* are pernicious and unbecoming a young fellow; let them be your *ressource* forty years hence at soonest.] 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 394 The amusements of letters and of devotion, which afford so many resources in solitude. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iii, Reading had been her chief resource. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 3 He has a resource in the chase, an occupation, ever ready at hand. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 We are not over supplied with resources..as yet...I have sent for some books and ordered the weekly papers.

5. Capability in adapting means to ends, or in meeting difficulties.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 171 They are a gentlemanly, well-educated set of men.., full of personal resource. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 143 He was a man of a keen and bitter wit, full of resource and readiness. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 371 Resource in difficulties is the distinction of great generals.

Resou·rceful, *a.* [f. prec. + -FUL.]

1. Full of resource; fertile in expedient.

1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 67 What is five francs a day to a man of such resourceful spirit? 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* x. (1869) 389 His distinguishing intellectual endowment is to be..resourceful, elastic, versatile. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 12 She was a strong-willed, resourceful woman.

2. Rich or abounding in resources.

1880 SIR R. TEMPLE *India in* 1880, 95 The Government, again, finding the money market in London so conveniently resourceful, resorted to it. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* v. xcvi. III. 346 The economical conditions of a new and resourceful country, with an abundance of unoccupied land and mineral wealth.

Hence **Resou·rcefulness.**

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 35 With all our energy and resourcefulness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 942 Experiments characterized by a sagacity, a resourcefulness, and a perseverance rarely excelled.

Resou·rceless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without resource; destitute of resources.

1787 *Generous Attachm.* IV. 113 The resourceless Mr. Traffic, confounded and silent, is the picture of despair! 1826 W. JAY *Chr. Contempl.* vi. 197 He is laid waste, but he is not resourceless. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 540 Resourceless youths who managed to exist..on the patronage of the public.

Hence **Resou·rcelessness.**

1827 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under* 7 *Administr.* (1837) I. 84 We are only to look around us, and wonder at our utter resourcelessness. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 202 Poverty, ..thinking on her own resourcelessness, sought his company. 1897 WESTCOTT *Chr. Aspects of Life* 413 The temptations and resourcelessness of the poor.

† **Resourd,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **resword, resourdre.** [ad. OF. *resourdre*: see RESOURCE.] *intr.* To rise or spring up again.

c 1440 MYRC *Festial* 203 Scho..dyde penawnce for her synnes, and soo reswordyd agayne to grace. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 Yf a herte infortunate .. may resourdre whan fortune wyll fauoure and ayde. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. iii. 67 Gyon or nylus..renneth vnder the erthe so ferre that it resourdeth in to the longe see whiche enuyronneth alle Ethiope. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 290/1 From whens that the dethe grewe, from thens the lyf resourded.

† **Resou·venance.** *Obs. rare* −1. [a. F. *resouvenance.*] Recollection, memory.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxvii. (1869) 123 This mirrour is resouenaunce and acordaunce to that that men seyn.

Resow (rīsōu), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sow again.

1611 FLORIO, *Riseminare*, to resowe, to sowe againe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 669 They are forced to Resow Summer-corn where they Sowed Winter-corn. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Rye* 6 M 2/1 The chief use of this sort is to re-sow lands where the autumnal crop has failed. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 78 Resowing Clover, when the Oats were in Haw, was of no perceptible service. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. 75 If several varieties of wheat be sown together, and the mixed seed be resown [etc.].

Resowne, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[1]

Resoyngne: see RESOIGN.

Resp, Sc. var. RASP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; var. RASP *v.*[2]

Resp. *dial.* Also 8 **respe.** [Of obscure origin. Connexion with G. *räspe, raspe* (hence Da. *raspe*, Sw. *rasp*), malanders, is very doubtful.] A distemper in sheep, the red-water.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 77 The disorder..resembles what is termed in Lincolnshire, amongst the sheep, the Resp. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 376 About Louth, the loss in feeding rape, by the respe is very great. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1169 The Resp or Red-water is another disorder to which sheep are exposed.

Hence **Re·spy** *a.*, afflicted with the resp.

1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 720 Respy mutton.—The flesh of respy sheep.

† **Respair,** *v.* and *sb. Obs. rare.*

Rendering L. *spem habere*, and so app. intended as the converse of *despair*, but other MSS. have *respire.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* IV. xvi. 1590 (Cotton), Sa Rome, befor dispayrit, þan Respayr in gud hope began [*Edinb.*[2] Respair hade in gude hope agane].

Respa·rkle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sparkle again.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 52 Your Eyes resparkle with their wonted Fires.

Respass, obs. f. RASPIS [1], variant of RASPIS [2].

Respea·k (rīspī·k), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. To re-utter, re-echo, resound.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 128 The Kings Rouce, the heauens shall bruite againe, Respeaking earthly Thunder. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 64 We sing not to the deaf: respeak the forests all. 1898 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 226 Every meanest mound Respeaks the word that cries To Lazarus, Arise!

2. To speak again or further.

1620–6 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* 1665 The Lord to Ionah thus respake.

Respect (rispe·kt), *sb.* Also 3–6 **respecte**; *Sc.* 5, 9 **respek**, 9 **respeck.** [ad. L. *respect-us*, f. ppl. stem of *respicĕre*: see next. Hence also F. *respect*, Sp. *respecto, respeto*, It. *re-, rispetto*, Pg. *respeito.*]

I. In phrases (usually) without article.

These are chiefly direct adoptions of L. uses, as *habere respectum, respectu, sine respectu.*

1. *To have respect to*: **a.** To have regard or relation *to*, or connexion with, something.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Euerich of thise 12 Signes [of the zodiac] hath respecte to a certein parcelle of the body of a man and hath it in gouernance. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. vi. (Bodl. MS.), For euen fernes hap alwey respect to ye vttermoste parties. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* K vj b, Sanguyne and fleumatyke men have more respecte unto drythe; coleryke and melancolye, unto moysture. 1551 WILSON *Logicke* (1580) 12 b, The ground of every thyng, and the ende whereunto it hath respecte or consideracion. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 8 Other such like important affairs, all which have respect to the Generall Union. 1699 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 134/2 This Spirit is opening, and has Respect to the Head and Womb. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 37 Perhaps Lady Dellwyn's restless..Movement might have more Respect to the shewing of her Shadow, than even herself. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1845) 125 The limits .. have, often, respect to no natural boundaries, but are purely arbitrary. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Church* 105 They all have a useful end to serve, and have respect to that end solely.

b. To have reference, to refer, *to* something.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 243 This latine diccion, *præsens*,..hath respecte vnto three tymes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* 551 This name hath not alwaies a respect unto the generation of the sonne of God. 1608 W. WILKES *Sec. Mem.* 13 Those rules .. have respect more to your owne private, then reference to the publicke, good. 1641 L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 126 The truth is, all ceremoniall laws have respect to the latitude of Jury. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 49 The expressions..have only in a secondary sense a respect to that destruction. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 167 We may be sure, that it had respect to some special point of doctrine. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.* 19, I will here offer only a single remark, which has respect to the use [etc.].

2. *To have respect to*: † **a.** To turn *to*, refer *to*, for information. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 As for other meruayles of the temple haue respecte to the bokes of Kynges.

† **b.** To have an eye *to*, to give heed *to*, by looking at. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 45 This maistyr sittith in the halle, next unto these Henxmen, at the same boarde, to have his respecte unto theyre demeanynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iv. 4 The Lorde had respecte vnto Abell and to his offerynge. — *Eccles.* xi. 4 He that regardeth yᵉ wynde, shal not sowe: and he that hath respecte vnto the cloudes, shal not reape. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xvii. 7 At that day shall a man looke to his Maker, and his eyes shall haue respect to the Holy one of Israel.

c. To give heed, attention, or consideration *to* something; to have regard *to*; to take into account. Also const. ellipt. with *that*. (Cf. 13.)

1483 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 45 To endent with his grace as it shall mowe be best accorded betwene thaim, havyng respecte as well to the ease of this tymes as to othere presidentes. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 381 To dremys, sir, shuld no man have Respek. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* (1886) 7 Whosoever shall onllie have respect to the constancie of their words uttered, would easilie beleeve they were true indeed. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VII. vi. 1125 But hauing respect that night began to come on,..we tooke in our sailes. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/1 Of Weights, I have had respect to that of Troy only. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 84 In an oath one ought to have respect to the intention of the party swearing.

d. To have in view; to allude *to.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 59 To this had the poete Horatius respecte, in thus saiyng. 1583 FULKE *Def. Trans. Script.* (Parker Soc.) 566 What folly it is to think our translators had respect to your popish devotions, by the name of 'devotion'!

1824 HEBER *Life Jer. Taylor* p. CXXXVIII, He tells us that Balaam, when he prayed to die the death of the righteous, had only respect to length of days. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Idea Univ.* 328 When I speak of the formation of a Catholic school of writers, I have respect principally to the matter of what is written.

† **3.** *In respect of*, in comparison with. *Obs.*

Common in the 16th and 17th centuries.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 84 Þe sunne bemez [were] bot blo & blynde, In respecte of þat adubbement. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Brennynge flammes.., in respecte of [L. *respectu*] the heete of whom this fyre materialle is but as warme warm water unto scaldynge water. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Fewe of them or none in respecte of the hole miscaryed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 639 Hector was but a Troyan in respect of this. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 83 His spirit is so much greater, as commonly a mans is, in respect of a womans. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 152 A well of indifferent good Water, at least in respect of the other Waters of Mecha. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 14 Their respect to him, he says, is nothing in respect of what they ought to shew. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxii, What can she bring from it, says I to myself, in respect of what must be left behind?

† **b.** So *in* (or *to*) *the respect of. Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 That the altitude and eminence scholde be schewede excellente, and incomparable in the respecte of [L. *respectu*] oure places habitable. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) 4 b, I write to thee but littell to the respecte of that I would write. 1550 CRANMER *Defence* 87 He is but a yonge newe author in the respect of those which we haue brought in for our party.

† **c.** Also *in respect to. Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 Englande, whiche is but a small yle and a lytell corner in respecte to yᵉ hole worlde. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 218 The productions of the Spanish-West-India commodities are so inconsiderable in respect to the English. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 130 Printing at this city was early, in respect to other places in this kingdom.

† **d.** *In respect*, in comparison. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 148 Bondemenne are in respecte and comparison, the feete of their maisters. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 513 What will remaine? Ah! nothing (in respect). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 That all-commanding country is possessed by petty Princes, Rome a small Village in respect.

4. *In respect (of)*: **a.** With reference to; as relates to or regards. † Also with *the.*

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* (Parker Soc.) 175 The axe doth nothing in respect of the hand that heweth, save receive. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 327 Item, shee is not to be fasting in respect of her breath. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses in Archaica* (1815) II. VI. Table, He aggravates ..the misery of this life in respect of Sin. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* IX. 139 This day did set a period to all Greece, in the respect of their antient liberty. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Pref., The great Freedom which I have used in respect of all Orders of Men. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 51 Bedding in respect of horses and other cattle, denotes straw or litter spread under them to lie on. 1825 MOORE *Sheridan* I. 236 In respect of mere style, too, the workmanship of..Sheridan is well worth..attention. 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 240 These letters are undated both in respect of time and place.

† **b.** In view *of*, by reason or because *of. Obs.*

1583 FULKE *Def. Trans. Script.* xviii. 473 Oecumenius,.. a Doctour of as little authoritie, as anye other, in respect of the late season, in whyche he liued. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 75 Serigo..was aunciently called..Schotera, in respect of the fine Marble that is got there. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 68 This Quadrant..I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness, and brevity. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 132 Their Juniors do them Honour in Respect of their being older.

c. Considering, seeing, since (*that*).

1580 FULKE *Dang. Rock* xii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 319 Rather in respect that he had greater cause to loue Christ. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 17 In respect it is in the fields, it pleaseth mee well. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 105 Nor was it conferred upon him by..Darius Histaspes, in respect that he was heire apparant unto the former Kings of Judah. 1649 EVELYN *Diary & Corr.* (1852) III. 53 How to prevent future ruin, in respect some of us are for an universal toleration: others, for English freedom only? 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 350 To a bad clergyman this may be an advantage, in respect that it allows him to remain bad, and to grow worse with impunity.

† **d.** In case. *Obs. rare* −1.

1597–8 BACON *Ess., Of Expense*, Some forbeare it not vpon negligence alone, but doubting to bring themselues into Melancholy in respect they shall finde it broken.

e. With respect *to* something. (Cf. 7 b.) *rare.*

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* II. x. 178 Unless we admit the supposition in respect to *g*, that has been indicated in respect to *c. Ibid.* 184.

† **5.** *For (the) respect of*: **a.** For the sake of, because of. **b.** In respect of. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 95 To geue a mocke to the feloe that stood so highly in his owne conceipte for the respecte of suche trifleyng bagguage. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 Who wyll susteyne any damage for the respecte of a publique commoditie? 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 315 And verily his prophecy was to true for respect of that which followed.

6. *Without respect*: † **a.** Without discrimination or consideration. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc. No. 36) 211 Thus the barbarus people, withowte respecte, polluted bothe thinggs divine & humaine. 1594 BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 203 Murthering both guiltie and unguiltie people without respect.

b. Without consideration *of*, or regard *to*, something. Also const. ellipt. with *what.*

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 A fayth that maketh a man rightuous wythout respecte of workes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 7 Onely for honour and for high regard, Without respect of richesse or reward. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 38 The Emperour .. adventured his owne person, without respect what danger might thereof ensue. 1651 JANE *Image Unbr.* 59 Iconoclastes heapes up untruths without respect to the apparence of their detection.

7. *With respect*: † **a.** Relatively; in due proportion. *Obs. rare.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 224 In part, not wholly; with respect, not absolutely. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Wars* IV. 3 Their governours .. ought to make use thereof alternatly, and with respect, but not excesse.

b. With reference or regard *to* something.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 409 After this, the Colony

enjoy'd a perfect Tranquillity with Respect to the Savages. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 32 With respect to the first of these questions, there are three opinions. 1824 Sir J. Macintosh *Sp.* 15 June, Wks. 1846 III. 439 With respect..to the State Papers laid before us, I see nothing in them to blame or to regret. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 12 A body..changes its state with respect to heat.

†c. In regard *of* something. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1642 Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 472 Not drawne thereto with the terrours of the Law, or hireling-like with respect of our owne profit. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 162 At a vast Distance from one another, with respect of Magnitude.

II. 8. †a. An aspect of a thing; a relative property or quality; a relationship. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) III. v. 52 The soule that is one is callyd by dyuers names in dyuers respectes and highte anima while he is in the body and yeuyth it lyfe. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 104 [The secretary] is at the pleasure and appointment of another to be commanded, and being in a second respect as a friend [etc.]. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. v, Things of consequence must haue their respects, where, how, and to whom. 1633 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 3 The logos,..in which all ideas and their respects are contained. *a* 1670 Rust *Disc. Truth* (1682) 157 If there be no immutable respects in things, but Just and Unjust..are respects made by meer arbitrarious Will. 1748 G. White *Serm.* (MS.), Doth Relation to us alter the Case, and that Respect alone impart worth? 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 107 ¶ 5 Whatever has various respects, must have various appearances of good and evil, beauty or deformity.

b. A particular, a point, a detail. Only in phrases with *in*, as *in all, many*, or *some respects, in this respect*, etc.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 179 Let us compare with this blynd Philosophy of Cicero, the Divinity of Osorius in all respectes as bussardlyke. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 76 Dooing the dutie of a good shepheard in euerie respect. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 15 Neuer scorne those that be not in all respects so complete as they should bee. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 521 Yet thee I thought In some respect far higher so declar'd. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 30 Death may, in some sort, and in some respects, answer to our birth. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, She shall..be her own Mistress in that Respect for the future. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* Pref., The Subject is in many respects new. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 463, I should like to know in what respect the argument is not sufficient.

9. A relationship of one person or thing *to* another; a reference *to* some thing or person.

a. In phr. *To have a* (..) *respect to.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 12 Relatives are those whiche .., as a man would saie, have a mutual respect one to an other. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 286 Punishment and sin haue a mutuall respect one to another, as a sore and a salue. 1681 Belon *New Myst. Physick* 12 The Fourth thing to be obseived, has a Respect to the certainty of the Cure. *a* 1706 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 29 The observance of the seventh day had a peculiar respect to the Israelites. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 140 It having a like respect to other spirits that blueness or heat by me perceived has to those ideas perceived by another. 1816 Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 288 The pretended nurses of Jupiter have all a similar respect to the deluge. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 322 A worldly morality which has no respect to God.

b. In other uses. Also with *betwixt.*

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* I. 12 An indifferent Surueyor, namely, such a one as carieth equall respects to Lord and Tenant. 1644 Digby *Nat. Soul* 359 We shall find, that all they do consist *in*, or *of* certaine respects betwixt two thinges. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 13 The very terms..imply a relation or respect of parts to each other. 1748 G. White *Serm.* (MS.), To be careful of our respects to him and careless of those to men, is to be defective in one half of our Religion.

†10. Relationship; reference. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 99 *Ner.* It is your musicke Madame of the house. *Por.* Nothing is good I see without respect, Methinkes it sounds much sweeter then by day! 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii, Whether he can produce respect without a foundation or terme. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. (1674) 34 Relation, or reference, or respect not harmonical.

†b. Bearings, results. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 14 The First Wars of the Romans were of very great Importance in their respect, but little remarkable.

III. †11. A respite. *Obs.* Cf. Respet(t *sb.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 221 And þan sho askid of þe law a respecte, & had it grawntid. 1533 in Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admiral.* (Selden Soc.) II. 65 All other letters of grace, respectes, and other impetracions of favour. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 540 Eschetis of gudis,..respectis, remissionis, supersedereis.

†12. a. Appearance, aspect. *Obs. rare.*

1582 Batman *Barth. De P. R.* IV. x, There is holownes of eyen with moyst respect [L. *cum humido aspectu*]. 1615 Sandys *Trav.* (1627) 216 Tyrus, is now no other than an heape of ruines; yet have they a reuerent respect.

†b. A view; a backward survey. *Obs. rare.*

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* ii. (1870) 235, I had rather not to buyld..a howse, than to buylde one without a good respecte in it, to it, and from it. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wales* IV. (1662) 7 The Welsh travailers, when they have climed up a hill,..rain their horses backward, and stand still a while, taking a prospect (or respect rather) of the Country they have passed.

13. Regard, consideration. Const. *of* or *to.*

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* xxiii, No respecte hauyng what was beste to done. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 305 The respecte of euery mans priuate commoditie. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 275 Then, childish fear, avaunt!..Respect and reason, wait on wrinkled age! 1605 A. Wotton *Answ.* 118 They will do nothing, but with especial respect to themselves. 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Iustine* V. 25 The Athenians..tooke more respect to their safety, then care of their honour. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 25 Wee shall next see what respect hath been had unto the Sea, either in the very first or any more antient Distribution or Division of things. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIX. 314 For no respect of amorous desire, Or other purpose, have I lay'd mine hand On fair Briseïs. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* XXII. 35, I will make answer even to the thought, Which thou hast such respect of. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 396 Have no respect to what nation a man is of.

b. Discrimination, partiality, or favour in regard *of* persons or things. (Cf. Person *sb.* 13.)

1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxiv. 23 It is not good, to haue respecte of any personne in iudgment. 1558 Goodman *How to Obey* 170 Gods vengeance, which he with out respecte of persones wil powre..vpon all transgressors. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 98 Is there no respect of place, persons, nor time in you? 1641 Thorndike *Govt. Ch.* 38 We see the reason why there is no respect of Timothy, in his instructions to the elders of Ephesus. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 33 Those who are brought up to have any respect of occupations,—to regard a grocer as beneath a banker. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* III. v. 239 It is of the highest importance that judges and administrators should never be persuaded by money or otherwise to shew 'respect of persons'.

†c. Heed, care, attention. *Obs.*

1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1568) 23 Women must take great respect, least they geve straungers occasion to speake of them. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* Pref., When men shall carry a respect not to descend into any course that is corrupt. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 22 At the setting of your plants you must haue such a respect, that the distance of them [etc.]. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxvii. 723 Having care and respect to give February 29. dayes in the Leap-yeer.

†d. *pl.* Attention or consideration given to more than one point or matter. *Obs.*

1612 Bacon *Ess., Of Ceremonies & Respects*, It is losse also in businesse to be too full of respects, or to be to curious in obseruing times and opportunities. 1640 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* 205 We see that men..proceed therein diversly; some with respects, others more bold. 1656 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 73, I shall,..I hope, prevail with you that I may have the honour to see you again at my poor villa, when my respects are less diverted.

†e. An opinion or view. *Obs.*

1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 28, I must proceed and conclude with my humble respects concerning Palaces of..Princes.

14. A consideration; a fact or motive which assists in, or leads to, the formation of a decision; an end or aim. (Very common in 17th c.)

1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 37 He was not moued wyth these worldlie respectes, with these prudente considerations. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 318, I muse your Maiesty doth seeme so cold, When such profound respects doe pull you on. 1632 Brome *Northern Lass* I. vii, What Respect Moves you to make this strong disswasion? 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1720 I. 26 These Respects gave the first Rise to a Treaty of Peace. 1705 Addison *Italy* 511 The same Respect that made him quit this Government, might at another time tempt him to give up that of Neuf-Chatel. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 64 All the honours and worldly respects, for which I formerly risked my life. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* I. (1862) 105 Higher respects than those of flesh and blood moved Him to the choosing of the present moment.

b. With *for.* (Common *c* 1550–1650.)

1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 16 Whiche..compelled his Maiestie to staye in the graunting of any contribucion for the respectes expressed. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. vi, I resolved (for sundrie iust respectes) to begin first with that Shire. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* V. 221 He saw the guide..send a Moore before him, for what respect he knew not. 1662 Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 36 At his return he was for several respects promoted to a Cardinal's cap.

IV. †15. ? Dread, fear. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 147, Y lawde and commende thy manhode that thou dredes God moore then me, and the respecte of hevyn moore then thy cuntre.

16. Deferential regard or esteem felt or shown towards a person or thing.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 680 We have the temples in great respect and reverence. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 8 That Title of respect, Which the proud soule ne're payes, but to the proud. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 1 Zeale to promote the common good..deserueth certainly much respect and esteeme. 1690 Temple *Ess., Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1720 I. 205 So great a Respect, or rather Veneration, is paid to this wise and admirable Constitution. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 406 ¶ 1 A Friend, for whom he has a very great Respect. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlii. IV. 220 Some voluntary respect was yielded to age and valour. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 35 Her character remains the object of respect to all parties. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* viii. 222 There is a certain measure of respect due from the people to their pastor.

Comb. 1833 Carlyle *Diderot, Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 9 In this French Sheffield, Diderot's father was a cutler,..a much respected and respect-worthy man. 1876 Mrs. Oliphant *Phœbe, Junior* XXXVIII, His clergyman,..an awful and respect-inspiring personage.

b. The condition or state of being esteemed or honoured.

1597–8 Bacon *Ess., Of Ceremonies & Respects*, Not to vse Ceremonies at all, is to teach others not to vse them againe, and so diminish his respect. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 32 For they are in so high and deare respect with God. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 78/2 What wants reason, wants respect. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 343 You stand degraded from the respect and authority of your office. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* V. iii, Youth without honour, age without respect. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 83 By which he may be..held in respect when he himself is inclined to take liberties.

†c. Rank, standing; station in life. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 206 The townes of any respect be Dædala and Crya, peopled onely with banished persons. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 59, I haue heard, Where many of the best respect in Rome..Haue wish'd, that Noble Brutus had his eyes. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 295 Although it was night, I saw that which made me judge her to be a person of respect.

transf. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 83 The greater wild Daisie is a Wound Herb of good respect.

†d. *A coach* (or *litter*) *of respect*, ? one used on occasions of state. *Obs.*

1676 Lady Fanshawe *Memoir* (1829) 281 Then a coach of respect, lined with cloth of gold, mixed with green. Then a litter of respect, lined with the same stuff.

17. *pl.* **†a.** Deferential or courteous attentions; actions expressive of respect for a person; politenesses, courtesies. *Obs.*

1612 Bacon *Ess., Of Praise*, Some praises come of good wishes and respects, which is a forme due in ciuility to Kings and great persons. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 25 We..gave hearty thanks to the Indians for their kind respects unto us. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 46 The Promoters of the petitions were entertained with great respects. 1707 *Refl. upon Ridicule* 352 The Science of Respects, is, as I may say, the Soul of Society.

†b. Deferential salutations. *Obs. rare* —¹.

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XII. § 101 When they had made their several respects, and came to the King, he lightly moved his hat, and bade them cover.

c. In complimentary formulæ, usually conveying a message expressive of regard or esteem.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. xxvi, So with my very kind respects to my Sister, I rest Your loving brother, J. H. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 35, I pray do my due respects to those you think my friends. 1729 Swift *Let. to Gay* 19 Mar., You are the first to present my most humble respects to the duchess of Queensberry. 1780 in Nichols *Anecd.* (1815) IX. 263 The Lord Chancellor presents his best respects to Mr. Thicknesse. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. ix, Pray give my respects to him. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. iv. 77 And give my respects to the Lieutenant's lady. 1894 Raymond *Sam & Sabina* x, 'Here's luck!' said Ashford. 'My respects!' drank Christopher.

d. *To pay one's respects*, to show polite attention *to* a person by presenting oneself or by making a call.

1668 Etheredge *She wou'd if she cou'd* I. i, If I can I will slip away, and pay my respects to your lady. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. 2 The Gauls..came to pay their respects to that general. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 188 When he came home, he expressed great eagerness to pay his respects to his master. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* i. 2, I generally choose this road, and pay my respects to the rookery before doing the same to the lady. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 116, I came out here the day before yesterday to pay my respects to the Count.

Respect (rĭspe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *respect-*, ppl. stem of *respicĕre* to look (back) at, regard, consider, or ad. the frequentative of this, *respectāre*. Cf. F. *respecter* (16th c.), Sp. *respe(c)tar*, Pg. *respeitar*, It. *rispettare*.]

†1. *trans.* To respite; to put off, neglect. *Obs.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 2 Soondrye soomes of money been respected to many persones, whiche haue ben Shirieffes..vpon theyre accomptes. 1549 Dk. Somerset in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. 292 We..addressed our letters to you for due execution to be don..upon Paget..: which, as we be informed, is not don but respected. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 194 If he respect washing after these, if he be learned, he shall forget his learning. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 10 There they respected execution of him to the intent they might procure his pardon.

†2. To regard, consider, take into account. *Obs.* (In common use *c* 1560–1660.)

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 76 Is it not a deadely remorse to respect the worthy clerkes in thys realme and ye greate number of them and yet not one to wryte agaynste hyr? 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 139 Not bycause it is of itselfe nothyng (if you respect the substaunce of it). 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Iustine* II. 13 For if ye respect the king, he had a great deale more wealth then valour. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 45 The Kidney is shaped..like an Asarum leaf, if you respect the plane surface.

†b. To heed, pay attention to; to observe carefully. *Obs.* (Frequent *c* 1575–1630.)

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 317 b, I respected nothinge els, than that..I might enjoy the inheritance of the heavenly kingdome. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 16 b, The cunnyng Archer respecteth more to hitte the marke, than the curious watchyng of the clouen ayre. 1614 Meriton *Chr. Mans Assuring-ho.* 34 He little respecteth where he clappes himselfe downe. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* (1674) 29 Respect not the fourth below, but look to your fifth above.

†c. To regard, consider, look upon, as being of a certain kind, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* II. v, Her gory colours of revenge, Whom I respect as leaves of boasting green. 1598–9 B. Jonson *Case Altered* IV. ii, To whom my father gave this name of Gasper, And as his own respected him to death. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. 322 Corruption not Production should we Euelnesse respect.

3. To be directed to; to refer or relate to; to deal or be concerned with.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* I. (1859) 284 For, when it [*sc.* fasting] respecteth a good end, it is a good work. 1598 Bacon *Sacr. Medit., Miracles*, His doctrine respected the soule of man. 1663 Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* XXVIII. (1668)

323 The greatest wits want perspicacity in things that respect their own interest. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* Pref., The two parts of Knowledge which in a more eminent degree respect the Common Good and Convenience of Mankind. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxx, Even love and hatred respect the past, for the cause must have been before the effect. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 183 The primary question..would obviously respect the nature of that serpent. 1866 *Reader* July 676 The remaining part of the book respects man's position.

b. In *pres. pple.* With reference or regard to.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 51 Respecting Man, whatever wrong we call, May, must be right, as relative to all. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynel* (1791) 73 Respecting Canada, one or other of the two following will take place. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 95 He could not agree with him respecting the price. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8. 103 The legislation respecting ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

†**c.** To resemble. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 219 The heart..of man triangularly respecteth the blessed Trinitie; every corner a Person, and the solide substance your common essence.

†**d.** To relate to, as regards the effect or result produced. *Obs.*

1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 95 This scowring..resisteth rottennesse, also it greatly respecteth the head. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* Printer to Rdr., For the use of these Books respects chiefly the Poor of this Nation. 1700 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. ii. 36 Moistening respects the Skin, but heating and cooling shews the Effects it has on the Humours.

4. To treat or regard with deference, esteem, or honour; to feel or show respect for.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 b, He did not one whit respecte the highnes or dignitie of any parson. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxxviii, Which meaner wights of trust, and credit bare Not so respected could not looke t' effect. 1612 BACON *Ess., Fortune,* Fortune is to bee honoured and respected, and it be but for her daughters, Confidence and Reputation. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 181, I can truly bear him witness, that he most dearly respected them all. 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 27 Nov., I always loved and respected him very much. 1780 COWPER *Nightingale & Glow-worm* 33 Respecting in each other's case The gifts of nature and of grace. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* II. 298 Who could imagine that such a patriot would not be respected even by his enemies? 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 96 If he should be unable to govern with dignity, the people will not respect him.

refl. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 377 To such I render more than mere respect, Whose actions say that they respect themselves. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 112 When any class of men cease to be respected by the nation, they soon cease to respect themselves.

†**b.** To esteem, prize, or value (a thing). *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 134 Shall these papers lye, like Tel-tales here? If you respect them; best to take them vp. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. xii. (1614) 712 Iron they had not: Gold they respected not. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 177 They did respect gemmes more than to mangle them with cutting.

c. To treat with consideration; to refrain from injuring or interfering with; to spare.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 146 Death respects neither babe, young nor old, man nor woman, rich nor poore. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 4 Who..respectest none, And neither spar'st the laurel, nor the crown! 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. 152 In the excursions which they make for pleasure they are commonly respected by the Arabs. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 17 Lewis had, like James, repeatedly promised to respect the privileges of his Protestant subjects. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 316 A dynasty that not only lightened the burdens of the poor but respected the privileges of the rich.

†**d.** To toast; to drink the health of. *Obs. rare.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 519 Whoever tastes, let him with grateful Heart Respect that ancient loyal House. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 50 (E.D.D.), Good ale and usque ga'd about In healths, as they respected Their friends that day.

†**5.** To expect, anticipate, look (for). *Obs. rare.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 285 b, He would in no wyse assente to that,..& herein respected no daunger. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, Gaine sauours sweetly from any thing; He that respects to get, must relish all commodities alike. 1623 PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 1, I verily suppose there is none among you, who respects to heare his owne praises; if there be, I come not hither to give satisfaction to such.

6. a. *Her.* Of charges: To look at, face (*esp.* each other).

1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 46 A Lyon..is returned from his pray and taketh his rest, respecting his enemies. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1611) 169 Fishes are borne hauriant, both respecting each other and also endorsed. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 28/2 A Philip and Mary shilling hath a Man and Womans head respecting each other. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. s.v., When beasts, birds or fish, are placed in armory to face each other, they are, by some mod. Heralds, termed respecting each other. 1847 [see RESPECTANT 1].

†**b.** To regard; to look upon. *Obs.*

1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 28 God doth so guide the hartes of the juste, That they respect chiefly the celestiall treasure. 1596 *Thanksgiving* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 668 Graciously respecting us in the merits of thy dear Son. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 115 Wise men will not view such persons but with scorn, nor respect them but with disesteem.

†**c.** To look towards (a certain direction); to face (a specified place). *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 4 Upon the south side it respecteth Germanie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 795 That side of Malta which respecteth Sicilia, hath in it many good harbours. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 With their sharp and lunary part they respect the kidneys. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 374 The Rooms that respect each particular Coast,..as those Rooms..that regard the East. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 104 The latter stands on a sharp cliff respecting the north.

d. *intr.* To face or look *to* or *towards. rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iv, These Ilands by a small diuision of the Sea, respect towardes the South and North. 1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* (1635) 96 The..east side, that respecteth toward Europe. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 470 An eagle rising and respecting to the sinister.

Respectability (rĭspĕktăbi·lĭtĭ). [f. RESPECTABLE *a.* + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *respectabilité.*]

1. The state, quality, or condition of being respectable in point of character or social standing.

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. p. vi, He is very sensible that there are in all classes of life, men of honour and respectability. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* II. 157 He is said to have passed through the ordeal of a military life with high respectability. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x, A model of elderly English respectability. 1898 G. B. SHAW *You never can tell* II. Stage-direct., The excellent quality and condition of these garments, the gold-rimmed folding spectacles,..all testify to his respectability.

b. *concr.* Those who are respectable.

1808 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* XII. 327 All the weight, talent, and respectability of the country. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 87 Respectability pooh-poohs, but 'Respectability' does not visit the north-east corner of the cemetery Père la Chaise at Paris.

2. a. A person of respectable character.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 342 Smooth-shaven Respectabilities not a few one finds, that are not good for much. 1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/2 Irishmen..laugh in their sleeve when the dull respectabilities of the Gladstonian party take the thing seriously.

b. *pl.* Those features of life and conduct which are regarded as respectable.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* I. v. 41 With his cash-accounts and larders dropping fatness, with his respectabilities, warm garnitures, and pony-chaise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 191 Out of a regard to the respectabilities of life.

3. Importance. *rare.*

1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 241 The District of Maine is fitted to derive its respectability especially from fishing, and commerce. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 223 The diversity of sentiment on this subject, and the respectability of the different opponents, will naturally induce the readers to pause and reflect, before they decide.

Respe·ctabilize, *v. rare.* [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To render respectable.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 529 It took a long time to respectabilize its neighbourhood. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxvii, Mr. Desrolles left the Manor House a new man. ..He was respectabilised by a full purse.

Respectable (rĭspe·ktăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RESPECT *sb.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *respectable,* Sp. *respetable,* It. *rispettabile, -evole,* Pg. *respeitavel.*]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Worthy of notice, observation, or consideration. *Obs. rare.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 598 This unexpected adventure, or vehemently respectable misadventure. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 10 It is also respectable that the most antient Germans being pagans..ordained [etc.].

2. Worthy or deserving of respect by reason of some inherent quality or qualities.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) F ij, The prince in maiesty..; and the people in their multitude are respectable and honourable.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CCXV. (1792) II. 326 Your studies, the respectable remains of antiquity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 42 The wisdom of his laws, and the success of his arms, rendered his administration respectable in the eyes both of his subjects, and of his enemies. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* II. 56 His sorrows appear to me not only respectable but sacred. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 430 He had a personal antipathy to Hyder Ali, which in a mind like his was capable of weighing down more respectable motives. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 28 There might be a large respectable minority whose recollections might materially differ from the recollections of the majority.

b. Considerable in number, size, quantity, etc.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 475 They see a respectable Marine kept up in their Country ready to succour each other in Case of War. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 44 He has the good fortune to conceal under his hat..a respectable contusion. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. Pref., A beautiful green lane..will carry them..to the foot of a very respectable hill. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 337 Modern authorities—whose writings amount to a respectable literature.

c. Of comparative excellence; tolerable, fair.

1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* ii. (1894) 49 At five the spectacles commence; and first the comedy, which is very respectable. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale Times* I. 155 He was said to possess very respectable literary talents. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. xv, The typographical execution..is delightful, and the engraved frontispieces are very respectable. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 155 It is at best but a respectable production. 1903 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 552/1 Other places have had respectable weather.

d. Of writers, in respect of authority or literary merit.

1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 100 A question, both sides of which are supported by such respectable authorities. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 436 An anonymous English Author, highly respectable for the soundness of his judgment. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 277 The practice of many writers, and some even of our most respectable writers, appears to be erroneous. 1866 FITZGERALD *Lamb* (ed. 2) 193 The complete collection of the more respectable English essayists.

3. Of persons: Worthy of respect, deserving to be respected, by reason of moral excellence.

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 436 An example to be followed by no man who would appear respectable in the great world. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 179/2 Thucydides was a great and respectable man. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 665 If a balance and harmony of powers..render womanhood amiable and respectable. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 236 The inhabitants of Norway are a most respectable race of people.

b. Used as a commendatory epithet.

1755 *Man* No. 9. 4 We shall endeavour..to ingratiate this respectable order [the clergy] with the people. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 152, I caught the..affection ..from the respectable authors of my being. 1804 PARR in Barker *Life* (1829) II. 560, I am now on a visit to my respectable friend, Mr. Rye. 1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) II. 174 Nor would the painter fail to give a conspicuous place to the respectable sister Bignan.

†**c.** As a term of address. *Obs.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 205 My ever respectable Aunt. 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 72 My respectable, my tender mother.

4. Of persons: Of good or fair social standing, and having the moral qualities naturally appropriate to this. Hence, in later use, honest and decent in character or conduct, without reference to social position, or in spite of being in humble circumstances.

1758 MRS. LENNOX *Henrietta* V. viii. (1761) II. 260 It will be more for your reputation to have it known that you lived in such a respectable society.. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) I. 120 His secretary,..the Provost, and many other respectable persons came to consult with him. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 338 Visitors so respectable as the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, the Ex-Premier Lord North. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 54 The best plan for those who want to buy a horse is to apply to some respectable private person. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 86 He expressed the opinions of the respectable middle classes, who had no sympathy with revolutionists.

b. So of appearance, character, institutions, etc.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 4 A man..of a very respectable appearance. 1788 *Trifler* No. 11. 140 He sent us to the most respectable schools he could select. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistr.* IV. 32 The loss of the provision which might have afforded you a respectable maintenance. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 3 All labour for which there is a fair demand is equally respectable. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. Lit.* i. (ed. 2) 7 The 'Idyls'.. are full of a Victorian respectability, and love of talking with Vivien about what is not so respectable.

c. Of decent or presentable appearance.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* Iv. (1783) II. 154, I believe I have a pair of respectable metal buckles in the house. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxv, It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love...Something must be done with Maggy too, who at present is..barely respectable.

†**d.** Creditable; of a good or superior kind.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* Ixxxv. (1783) III. 126 It will not..redound much to my credit, or inspire..any respectable ideas of my understanding. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscr.* III. 188 Of whom he entertained a very respectable opinion. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* III. 18/1 Judging that a respectable address of congratulation on the occasion will be becomingly proper, as well as dutiful from us.

†**5.** Convenient, suitable. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1773 J. WENTWORTH in Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 440 An advertisement in your name, notifying a meeting on the day of your appointment, and at a place and spot most respectable to the College.

6. *Comb.,* as *respectable-looking.*

1808 COLERIDGE in *Edin. Rev.* XII. 370 A very respectable-looking man had been up these rivers. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xx, He then addressed, by the title of Sir Robert, an elderly and respectable-looking gentleman. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* ix. 153 That makes quite a respectable-looking flock.

B. *sb.* A respectable person.

1814 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 23 We have been visited by some of the respectables in this neighbourhood. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 293 To show his respect for the respectables by touching his hat. *c* 1890 *Fred Wilson's Fate* 97 It was an assembly of the respectables, and they were not his 'crowd'.

Hence **Respe·ctableness.**

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* Ded., May it please your Respectableness. 1771 WHITAKER *Hist. Manch.* I. 165 The pencil of Age may justly be allowed to throw a shade of respectableness..over the productions of very antient Art.

Respectably (rĭspe·ktăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a respectable way or manner; to a respectable degree.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xlii. (1783) II. 210 On the credit side of his books, where, no doubt, the silver buckles figured respectably. 1790 *Bystander* 286 The author of that piece can write respectably, but not for the stage. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks Douro* I. 74 The business by which he so respectably supported himself. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* xlix, I rang for breakfast, and set resolutely to work to demolish it, in which I succeeded very respectably. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Prince of Wales's Garden-p.* 146 What a mother she was!..Through what troubles she struggled to bring up her children respectably.

†**Respe·ctance.** *nonce-wd.* = RESPECT *sb.*

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 230 Your snug coffer to fill, Undisturb'd by respectance or pity.

Respe·ctant, *a. rare.* [-ANT.]

1. *Her.* Of animals: Facing each other.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xix. 470/2 He beareth Argent, two Snakes in Salter respectant. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., Respectant, in triangle. Three birds, or other animals, with their beaks, or heads, meeting in triangle. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 267 Respectant, or Respecting each other: terms used in describing two animals face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne, are said to be combatant.

2. Looking backward.

1830 Tennyson *Poems* 99 Three shadows, fronting one, One forward, one respectant, three but one.

Respe·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. Respect *v.* + -ed 1.] Held in respect.

In Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 169 misused for *suspected.*

a 1586 Sidney (J.), There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a respected friend. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 342 The part which is..unruly, can only be restrained by the power of a respected Government.

Respecter (rĭspe·ktəɹ). [f. Respect *v.* + -er 1.] One who respects: a. In phr. *respecter of persons* (see Person *sb.* 13).

1611 Bible *Acts* x. 34 Of a trueth I perceiue yᵗ God is no respecter of persons. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1900) II. 457 He was going to be judged by one that was no respecter of persons. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 166 The law..is no respecter of persons. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 128 To teach them that their King was no respecter of persons.

b. In general use.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 104 Whereby they may become his diligent attenders, and hearty respecters. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xvii, This accusation is brought against you by a respecter of truth. 1801 Helen M. Williams *Manners Fr. Repub.* I. iii. 25 This venerable respecter of the rights of man. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sci.* iii. § 7 (1873) 99 They are no respecters of boundaries.

Respectful (rĭspe·ktful), *a.* [f. Respect *sb.*]

†1. Mindful, heedful, careful (*of* something). *Obs.*

1598 Chapman *Iliad* I. 151 O thou impudent! of no good but thine owne, Euer respectfull. *c* 1611 *Ibid.* xxiii. 63 Being aliue, I found thy memorie Euer respectfull. 1650 Venner *Via Recta* 280, I advise all such as are respectfull of their health. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* (1664) 34 All those who have made..their respectfull observations of the Dimensions the Creatour hath been pleased to give to..Man.

†b. Considerate (*to* something). *Obs. rare.*

1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 372 It is the most perverse and least respectful punishment of all those that befall sinfull man. *a* 1665 Goodwin *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 225 If..God were so far indulgent or respectful to the zealous desires of men.

†2. Worthy of, or commanding, respect. *Obs.*

1650 Gentilis *Consid.* 64 Alcibiades..strives to become great and make himselfe respectfull by contending with great ones. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. x. 94 The like is frequent in many respectfull Families in England. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. Introd. Rem. 7/1 Both of these [persons] have a respectful Character in the Churches of this Wilderness.

3. Full of, exhibiting, or marked by respect.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 87 The People with a low and respectful Voice, wished him all Happiness and Prosperity. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 244 Humility is the most respectful inferiour, and the most obedient subject in the world. 1737 [S. Berington] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 60, I..stood gazing, tho' at a respectful Distance, at the Bassa's beautiful Daughter. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, Ludovico received the sword with a respectful bow. 1830 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiii. 296 The funeral was, of course, quite private—only ourselves, in a mourning coach—but handsome and respectful. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 7 The respectful attention shown to him by Socrates.

b. Const. *of.*

1846 D. Jerrold *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 444, I must..above all make it respectful of money. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 504/2 A moderate man, respectful of tradition and of the established order of things.

Respectfully (rĭspe·ktfuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a respectful or deferential manner.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. ii. (1891) 8 b, Kalander soone iudged that his guest was of no meane calling; and therefore the more respectfullie entertaining him. *a* 1667 Cowley *Ess., Of Avarice,* These really Poor men, who are (methinks) to be respectfully treated in regard of their quality. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 53 So soon as the Grand Signior perceives him, he rises up,..and salutes him very respectfully. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiv, A youth, who, entering the room, respectfully said something softly to the old stranger. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* xii, She returned his compliment respectfully. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 1 Grateful acknowledgements are respectfully tendered. 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* xiii. 160 He was..respectfully familiar with Moses and the prophets.

Respe·ctfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The fact of being respectful.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 239 He hath also heard with what duty and respectfulness to his Majesty their Lordships have proceeded therein. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 240 From respectfulness in our language pass we to respectfulness in our actions. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 325 Her respectfulness seems too much studied. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 386, I took the opportunity of kissing her hand with a respectfulness which I felt at the bottom of my heart. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/8 Respectfulness towards those to be ruled was nine-tenths of effective administration.

†Respe·ction. *Obs.* Also 5 **respeccioun,** 6 **respeccyon.** [ad. late L. *respectiōn-em,* n. of action f. *respicĕre* to Respect.] Sight; aspect; regard; respect (of persons).

c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 133, I may nat from thy respeccioun By no way, lorde, hyde now me. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 319 Melusyne in her lamentable place..was vpon the wyndowe hauyng respection toward Lusynen. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xiii. (Percy Soc.) 50 For it behoveth to have respecyon Unto the tale. 1527 Tindale *Whs.* (1573) 78/2 Then sayd Christ, goe thou and do likewise, that is, without difference or respection of persons.

Respective (rĭspe·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *respectīv-us* : see Respect *v.* and -ive. Hence also F. *respectif,* Sp. and Pg. *respectivo,* It. *ri-, respettivo.*]

†1. Of persons: Regardful, attentive, considerate, careful. *Obs.* (Very common 1600–1630.)

1525 Bp. Clerk *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. vii. fol. 168), His Holynes semyd to be v[ery] respective and waare lest he shold speke to farre. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 156 Though not for me, yet for your vehement oaths, You should haue beene respectiue and haue kept it. 1603 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 237 Wishing you both to be respective that..you raise as small numbers as may be. *a* 1643 J. Shute *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 206 Thus respective the children of God have ever been to bring Glory to God in all their Actions.

b. Careful or regardful *of* something. Now *rare.*

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 249 He's very wise, she very circumspect, Very respective of her honest name. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 79, I aduise all such as are respectiue of their health, vtterly to abandon the vse of them. 1651 Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 314 Bellarmine was more curious and criticall,..then..tender and respective of the credit of these antient Doctours.

1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 316 But Swedenborg is systematic, and respective of the world in every sentence.

†c. Attentive *to* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1600 Abp. Abbot *Jonah* 222 So respective is the Lord to those who fly to him. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 459 Hauing no more Religion (and lesse respectiue to deuotion) than an externall presumptuous show. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 177 The inhabitants..were very kind and respective to the Souldiers. 1705 *Lawyer's Fortune* III. ii, I grant that a man with no estate would be more respective to her than he that has.

2. Of conduct, etc.: Marked by regardful care or attention; heedful. Now *rare.*

1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 65 To be very pleasant, but with such respectiue moderation, that their laughter exceed not. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xlix. 623, I would..haue a respectiue consideration, that no one thing among us should suffer abuse. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* v. xviii, Then view that Saturne with Respective Eies. 1652 Cotterell tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* II. 23 The most holy zeal, and the most respective passion that ever was.

1854 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* vii. 98 How spoil'd the bread and spill'd the wine, Which, spent with due, respective thrift, Had made brutes men and men divine.

†b. Discriminating; partial. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 128 Away to heauen respectiue Lenitie, And fire and Fury, be my conduct now. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* II. Ded., Your lordships respectiue care in preferring men of desert. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 47 The day that must..reduce those seeming inequalities, and respective distributions in this world, to an equality..in the next.

†3. Respectful, courteous, civil (*to* or *towards* one). *Obs.* (Very common 1600–1650.)

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. 32 They were told with wordes reuerent and respectiue, with what naturall deuocion the people of Florence honored the house of Fraunce. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 19 Being a people for the most part of a grave and stayed behaviour, very respectiue and courteous. 1628–9 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 34 He desired me, in a faire and respectiue manner, to make what hast I could to be gone from thence. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 148 But above all unto their Priest they are very respective. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 234 He enter'd the Chamber with a respective Boldness becoming the Character of a Servant, faithful to his Master. 1785 T. Potter *Moralist* II. 33, I veiled these shining talents under the mask of a most respective politeness.

†4. Worthy of respect or deference; respectable.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 199 What should it be that he respects in her, But I can make respectiue in my selfe? 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. iii. § 6. 53 This Prince to make his estate more respectiue, caused his owne Image to bee stamped thereon. 1633 Gerard *Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 3 The ancient and respective family of Wrothe Knights who till this day live at Durants.

5. †a. Having relationship or reference *to* something; correspondent. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. [xviii.] (Arb.) 145 The monosillable *me* being respectiue to the word *others*.., ought not to haue the same accent, as when he hath no such respect. 1600 Holland *Livy* IV. xlviii. 170 Some speech ..framed rather to the time and present occasion, than respective to their owne high place and dignitie. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 127 To which are Respective..one way or other, all our other Notions of the Thing which we have, or can have.

b. Without const. Relative. Now *rare.*

1599 Blundevil *Logicke* I. xi. 33 Which are said to be relatiue or respective? Those that cannot be well understood of themselues without hauing relation to some other thing. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 12 Respectiue apprehension is of things relatiuely. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. iii. 5 The Cause Efficient..is the coldness of the Membranes, not simple but respective.

1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 185 But this adoration is not absolute,..but diminished, participated, and respective.

†c. Proper, due, fitting. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 195 The Northerne people brought to the field the Earl of Albemarle the only respective heire of those partes. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 When occasion of speach is offred, as by questions asked, they must make respectiue answers.

6. Properly pertaining to, or connected with, each individual, group, etc., of those in question; separate, several, particular.

a. With possessive pronoun, usually *their.*

1646 (*title*), An Ordinance of the Lords..for the Ordination of Ministers..within their respective Bounds. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 666, I charge ye all..to those places straight repair Where your respective dwellings are. 1696 Whiston *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 323 The Waters under the heavens were now gathered together into their respective and distinct places. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 100 Taking.. each of the Terms in the Quantity..and multiplying each by its respective Coefficient.., you will at last obtain this Form. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 277 All these live upon their respective plant. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 289 Those pannels..may be permanently fixed in their respective places. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1866) 85 The practical sovereignty of all three brothers was admitted in their respective territories.

b. With *the,* †*every,* †*a.*

1647 Cromwell in *Carlyle* App. C. ix, After..a Copy of the Votes [had been] delivered to the Chief Officer of every respective Regiment..we desired [etc.]. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 863 This seeming very absurd, that the Souls of Brutes also should..subsist after the Deaths of the Respective Animals. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 87/1 There is no reason, that Metals and Minerals should be exempted from being repleat with a respective Oil also. 1701 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 45 In boroughs where are not fifty electors the respective hundred is to join in chusing members. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 221 These will always be nearly in proportion to the respective produce of different years. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* i. 2 To distinguish the respective rank and quality of those who externally so nearly resembled each other. 1866 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 25 We cannot fix the respective amounts of truth and falsehood from direct evidence.

†7. a. Looking, facing *to* a certain quarter. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 501 Virgill condemned altogether the planting of any trees, respective to the West.

†b. *Respective point, line* : (see quots.). *Obs.*

1581 R. Norman *New Attractive* 15 This poincte Respectiue, is a certaine poincte, whiche the touched Needle doeth alwaies Respecte or shewe. *Ibid.* 20 The other [line] crossyng the line Respectiue at right angles is the false East and West that the varying Needle..sheweth. 1625 Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. ii. 25 The center of the Earth is not an Attractiue, but a meere Respectiue point. *Ibid.*, A Respectiue point is that, which the Bodies in their motions doe respect and conforme themselues vnto.

†Respe·ctive, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [Prob. a. L. *respective.*] Respectively.

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 76 Tak diligent inquisitioun of the personis..that rannderis nocht agane the said taxt to the saidis tennentis respective. 1565 *Ibid.* 328 Takand the burding upoun us .., ilkane of us for oure awin part respective. 1634 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scot.* (1876) Introd. 37 As gif the samyn gifts and ilk ane of thame respectiue wer herein..incorporat. 1642 Drumm. of Hawth. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 193 The Peace..which..we enjoy; and have established unto us..by the Laws Ecclesiastical, & Civil Laws of this Kingdom, respective.

Respectively (rĭspe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. Respective *a.* + -ly 2. Cf. F. *respectivement.*]

†1. Carefully, attentively. *Obs.*

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 24 In case we marke respectiuely the apostles tymes,..it shall..appeare, that..many rose [etc.]. 1589 *Late Voy. Spain & Portugal* (Grosart) 71 Which good example..caused the commandement to be more respectiuelie regarded all the iourney after. 1614 Latham *Falconry* x. 38 She will be as soone reclaimd and made a certaine hawke,..if she be well vsed, and respectiuely handled. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* (1625) II. 157 They quickly caught great store of fish to the King's high contentment, who observed their behaviour very respectively.

†b. With due consideration of facts or circumstances. *Obs.*

1607 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 216 Which text he handled so well, so learnedly, and so respectively. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 The second part of the Chapter warneth Titus, how to carrie himself more respectiuely ..in contentious questions. *a* 1677 Barrow *Whs.* (1686) I. 281 The decision of such matters is to be reserved to those who, by study and experience, have attained peculiar faculties to doe it respectively.

†2. Respectfully; with becoming respect, deference, or courtesy. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 929/1 The Kings will was that none of the Religion should be molested, but respectively used. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 291 Might I respectiuely presume to intimate my slender opinion, without flattery, or other vndecency. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* II. i, Gentlemen, you are all most respectively welcome. 1649 in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 9 Towards whom we ever have and shall respectively comport ourselves. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* 142 Persons began to think and speak less respectively of that Passion, than in the Days of their Forefathers.

†3. Relatively; comparatively. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1470/2 After numbryng of the Articles, then come they and say that some be respectiuely heretical, some erroneous, and some offensiue. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 74 They must differ respectiuely and not essentially. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 80 It is not absolutely cold, but respectively. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 47 Its exiguity is to be respectively understood, of such Seeds as extend to large productions.

†b. Const. *to* something. *Obs.*

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 167 Austen concludeth that hee is called the sonne respectively to his father. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* iii. 129 They neither say nor intend this absolutely, but comparatively; not universally but respectively to some particular controverted points. 1759 B. Stillingfleet *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 349 But this is only respectively to the species of animals.

4. Relatively to each of several persons or things; individually, singly, separately; each to each, severally.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 228 The Impressions from the Objects of the Senses, doe mingle respectiuely, euery one with his kinde. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 322/1 Into [these] Grooves the taps or screw-pins respectively fit. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. 68 Virtue and vice are naturally rewarded and punished as beneficial and mischievous to Society; and rewarded and punished respectively as such. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea*

218 Hospitality must prove similar in countries and times, that respectively could never hear of each other. **1854** Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 167 The parts of the furnaces from which the gases should be taken are respectively 20 ft. above the blast in the former, and 22 ft. in the latter. **1891** *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 79/2 Of the three defendants .., two were respectively president and secretary of the..Society.

Respe·ctiveness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†**1.** Consideration of circumstances; care, attention, heedfulness. *Obs.*

1598 R. Haydocke *Lomazzo* To Reader iiij b, So that hee shall find neither a Paraphrasticall, Epitomized, or meere Verball translation,..but such a mixed respectiuenesse, as may shewe I indevoured nothing more, then the true vse, benefit, and delight of the reader. **1601** Yarington *Two Lament. Trag.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, It shall be done with all respectivenesse; Have you no doubt of that, my gratious Lord. **1616** Ld. Buttevant in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 16 Not doubting of youre discreet Respectyvnes herin, I betake youe to God.

†**2.** Deference, respect; respectfulness. *Obs.*

1609 Abp. Abbot *Exam. Sprot* 38 The minister of the Gospell, who..is made to teach obedience and respectivenesse unto Kings. **1645** Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* Ep. Ded., I rest, Your Honours at all Obliged Respectivenesse in the God of Grace, S.R. **1709** Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) I. 111 The Respectiveness of his Flame and unwearied Silence.

†**3.** Relationship. *Obs.*

1650 O. Sedgwick *Christ the Life* 14 All this hath a special and peculiar Respectiveness and Serviceableness to your Good. **1686** W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* xxxii. 122 Another Mans too much Sufficiency..is a diminution of their Respectiveness, and therefore dangerous.

4. The condition or fact of being relative; relativity. *rare* —¹.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 267 The Absoluteness, or Respectiveness of Gods Decrees.

†**Respe·ctivist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Respective *a.* 3 + -ist.] One who uses the term 'respectively'.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1473/2, I aske of you, good Maisters Respectiuistes, whiche make these Articles respectiuely, some to be hereticall, some erroneous. *Ibid.*, But what haue these our respectiuistes to do with the Apostle Paul.

Respectless (rĭspe·ktlĕs), *a.* [f. Respect *sb.* + -less. Very common in 17th cent.]

†**1.** Regardless; heedless, reckless; unheeding, careless. *Obs.*

a **1542** Wyatt *Ps.* li. in *Anglia* XIX. 436 He knowth well to mercy is ascrybid respectles labour. **1598** B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, He thats so respectlesse in his course, Oft sels his reputation vile and cheape. *a* **1639** Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 132 'Tis the common fortune of most Scholars to be servile and poor.., and lay open their wants to their respectless Patrons.

†**b.** Const. *of.* (Passing into 2 a.) *Obs.*

1607 T. Walkington *Optick Glasse* Ep. Ded. 3, I might seeme..respectlesse, both of mine owne good name, and your better desert. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. i. III. i. 526 Wee are so vncharitable one towards another, so respectlesse of God. **1643** Milton *Divorce* I. x. (1645) 24 The sixt place declares this prohibition to be as respectlesse of humane nature as it is of religion.

†**c.** With dependent clause, or inf. *Obs.*

1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* iv. 31 Tossing light things subiected to great might, Respectles where or when so ere they light. **1611** Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* III. iv, I am as much respectlesse to enjoy Such pleasure as ignorant what it is. **1620–6** Quarles *Feast for Worms* 1120 Dauntlesse he his dreadfull voice extends, Respectlesse whom his bolder cry offends.

2. a. Devoid of respect or deference; discourteous, disrespectful. Also const. *of.* Now *rare.*

1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* 109 [The] cittie of Genoua... Where you shall haue..men respectles, and women gracelesse. **1617** Assheton *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 This fellow being in drinke, gave us manie insolent respectless speeches. *a* **1656** Hales *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 28 To prevent all inconvenience, that might arise out of disdainful and respectless carriage.

c **1825** Beddoes *Poems, Second Brother* iv, The unfashionable worm, Respectless of the crown-illumined brow,.. creeps courtier-like..to his food.

†**b.** Unworthy of respect. *Obs.*—¹

1621 Hakewill *David's Vow* 96 How shall the people reuerence him, whom his owne family respects not, and his owne behaviour therein makes him respectless?

†**3.** Impartial, unbiassed. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Oh indignity To my respectless free-bred poesie. *Ibid.* III. viii. 211 The stroaks Of my respectlesse rude Satyrick hand. **1612** W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* 59 Respectlesse death, what may thy dwelling be, That equals all?

†**4.** Devoid of limitation; unrestricted. *Obs.*—¹

a **1660** Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 569 All our tenure or plea, to grace or glory, to depend not on any absolute, respectless, though free donation.

Hence †**Respe·ctlessly**; †**Respe·ctlessness.**

1612 Shelton *Quix.* IV. vi. (1620) I. 358 Desiring Camila to beare with his respectlessnesse therein. **1627** Doughty *Serm. Div. Myst.* (1628) 12 How respectlessely doe they thrust into the most hidden secretes? **1668–9** Pepys *Diary* 4 Jan., They do carry themselves very respectlessly of him.

†**Respe·ctuous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Respect *sb.* + -(u)ous, perh. after F. *respectueux*, Pg. *respect-, respeituoso*, Sp. *respet(u)oso*, It. *rispett(u)oso.*]

1. Worthy of respect.

1603 Knolles *Hist. of Turks* (1621) 1217 Neither is it to be maruelled..if they [*sc.* princes] become respectuous and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people. **1686** F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 151 He endeavoured to evade it, by shewing that it departed from a more mean, and less respectuous hand.

2. Respectful, deferent.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 A certaine respectuous reverence which they bare unto their Reader and Doctour. **1673** S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 167 They are also modest and respectuous. **1683** D. A. *Art Converse* 35 Our superiours we ought to reverence by a respectuous silence.

Respe·ll (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To spell again, *esp.* according to some phonetic system. Hence **Respe·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 613 Yuhidthiton might be respelt into the familiar English phrase 'You hit the tone'. **1859** Worcester *Dict.* Pref. p. xxiii/2 In giving the authorities for pronunciation.., neither the respelling nor the notation of the orthoepists cited has generally been exhibited. **1865** *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 254 Each word is respelt in such a manner as to represent what the author supposes to be the correct pronunciation.

†**Respe·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *respers-*, ppl. stem of *respergĕre* to besprinkle, f. *re-* Re- + *spargĕre* to sprinkle, scatter.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle, spot, stain. *rare* —¹.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89 He was right feyre and sembly in whyte clothyng thawghe they were resperste and had on hem a few spottys.

2. To asperse, accuse. *rare* —¹.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 865 b, A man..not excommunicated, nor interdicted,..noted, respersed, or conuicted.

3. To scatter, disperse. (Only in Jer. Taylor.)

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 47 Those excellent ..discourses which..we find respersed and thinly scattered in all the Greeke and Roman Poets. **1654**—*Real Pres.* x. 187 As appears in the instances above reckoned and in others respersed over this Treatise.

Hence †**Respe·rsed** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. 67 This we gather, as fragments are gathered, by respersed sayings.. recorded in holy Scripture.

†**Respe·rsion.** *Obs.*—¹ [ad. L. *respersiōn-em*, n. of action f. *respergĕre*: see prec.] The action of sprinkling.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. 7. 109 All the joyes which they should have received in respersion and distinct emanations.

Respe·rsive, *a. rare* —¹. [f. as Resperse *v.* + -ive.] Tending to scatter.

1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 74 Our nature arises rejuvenescent from Earth, However respersive the blow.

†**Respet(t,** *sb. Obs.* Also **respete.** [An intermediate form between Respect *sb.* (sense 11) and Respite *sb.*] A respite.

14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 The sayd Burgese schall haffe hys viij days respett. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* x. 285 Do with me what 3e will...I aske no more respete. **1512** *Nottingham Rec.* III. 338 That he mey not hafe a respette till his offeyce. **1581** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 395 He disassentit to the passing of ane respett cravit to Thomas Ker. *c* **1639** Sir W. Mure *Ps.* cii. 5 By reason of my groans, Whose noise no respett gives.

Hence †**Respet(t,** *v.* **a.** *intr.* To pause, stop speaking. **b.** *trans.* To put off, reserve. *Obs.*

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D. iv b, Here the Count respeting a while, M. Bernard Bibiena saide merely [etc.]. **1588** R. Hovenden in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 227, I maye respett my answeare till I maye confer with my companye.

Respew, *v. rare* —¹. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To vomit back again.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Vocation* 412 Because the flood..Re-spews them still into themselves.

Resphe·re (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To replace in the proper sphere.

1835 J. Harris *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 43 Principles, which had faded,..as stars are said to have become extinct, he rekindled and resphered. **1861** Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 36 What now re-spheres, After deflection long, our errant orb.

Respice, obs. form of Raspis [1].

†**Respi·cient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *respicient-em*, pres. pple. of *respicĕre* to Respect.] Having respect to something outside.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. i. 47 Situation may be said to be Resident, and Respicient. *Ibid.* ii. 49 Respicient Situation hath dependance upon Boundage and Neighbourage.

Respies, variant of Raspis [2].

Respight, obs. form of Respite.

Respi·n (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To spin anew. Hence **Respi·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* 490 That fruitfull Worm, Which (of it selfe) fine shining Sleaves doth form,..Re-spins a-fresh [etc.]. **1611** Florio, *Refilare*, to spin, to respin. **1846** McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 685 The waste of the finer numbers is re-spun into a second quality. **1880** L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 401 With the spinning and re-spinning of this slender thread.

Respirabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being respirable (Webster, 1847).

Respirable (rĭspəi·răb'l, re·spĭrăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *respirable* (16th c.), or ad. late L. *respīrābilis* (Boeth.): see Respire and -able.]

1. Capable of, or fit for, being respired.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 343 Into this tube..I introduce two measures of respirable air. **1807** T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 138 Though this gas be respirable, it is much less so than common air. **1863** *Pilgr. over Prairies* I. 254 The air became every moment less respirable. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 7 Irritant gases have been classified as non-respirable and respirable.

2. Capable of respiring.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 471 In both diseases the nerves of the respirable organ are alone in a morbid condition. **1862** Wraxall tr. *Hugo's Les Misérables* IV. xxii, All of us, whoever we may be, have our respirable beings.

Hence **Respirableness** (Webster, 1847).

†**Respiracle.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [ad. late L. *respīrāculum* respiration, breathing, f. *respīrāre* to Respire.] A breathing-place.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 362 Except it receaue the ayer by sum respiracle or breathynge place.

†**Respirant,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. In 6 -aunt. [ad. L. *respīrant-em*, pres. pple. of *respīrāre* to Respire.] Respiring, breathing.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 50 The sweetnes of sauoour on all sidez, made so respiraunt from the redolent plants and fragrant earbs.

Re·spirating, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. **respirate*, ad. L. *respīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *respīrāre* to Respire + -ing [2].] Respiring.

1649 J. Ecliston tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. (1886) 66 A former of the re-expressing or re-spirating Will. **1839** J. E. Reade *Deluge*, etc. 145 The respirating breath withheld, On which she lived. **1887** *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 507 In the bronchitis of typhus when the respirating muscles seemed to be paralyzed.

Respiration (respirē·ʃən). Also 5 -cioun, 6 -cion. [ad. L. *respīrātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *respīrāre* to Respire. So F. *respiration* (15th c.), Sp. *respiracion*, It. *re-, rispirazione.*]

1. The action of breathing (†out); the inspiration and expiration of air.

c **1430** Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 196 Ayer of nature yevith inspiracioun,..Off kyndly heete gevyth respiracioun. **1543** Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 95/1 It swageth payn, and clenseth the place, and aydeth respiration, or breathing. **1577** Harrison *England* III. ix. (1877) I. 65 Liuelie creatures shut vp in the hard stones, and liuing there without respiration or breathing, as frogs, todes, &c. **1615** Crooke *Body of Man* 793 Life cannot bee maintayned without Respiration, neither can Respiration bee performed without motion. **1665–6** Pepys *Diary* 22 Jan., What, among other fine discourse, pleased me most, was Sir G. Ent about Respiration. **1710** J. Clarke tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 77 The sucking in of Air through a Quill is done in the same manner as Respiration. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 171 Though this be the general method of explaining respiration in fishes [etc.]. **1826** S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 422 Unless he bend his body very much forwards, in order to facilitate respiration. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 80 The respiration of animals depends upon the presence of oxygen.

transf. *a* **1649** Crashaw *Carmen Deo Nostro* Poems (1904) 289 A long and dayly-dying life, which breaths A respiration of reviving deaths. **1684** *Contempl. St. Man* II. vi. (1699) 196 That Fire of Sulphur, being pent in without vent or respiration, shall send forth a poysonous scent. **1878** Longf. *Birds of Passage* v. *Vittoria Colonna* viii, The respiration of the sea, The soft caresses of the air.

b. A respiratory murmur.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 475 In the same place imperfect pectoriloquy, and also cavernous respiration, existed.

c. *Bot.* The process by which a plant absorbs oxygen from the air, and gives out carbon dioxide.

1831 Burnett in *Jrnl. R. Institution* I. 100 This function, which is performed chiefly by the leaves and petals,..is attended with..the conversion of oxygen into carbonic acid; it is the respiration of plants. **1849** J. H. Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 282 The changes which are produced in the atmosphere by living plants have been included under the title of Vegetable Respiration. **1882** Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 717 The dried weight of the plant is very small..because a portion of the substance has been destroyed in the process of respiration.

2. A single act of breathing.

c **1611** Chapman *Iliad* xxii. 413 When again her respirations found Free pass. **1648** Wilkins *Math. Magic* II. v. 184 In an hower a man will need at least 360 respirations. **1707** Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 431 Measuring the Number of Pulses by the Number of Respirations. **1836** Landor *Imag. Conv., Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 393 These are not regrets, Cleone; they are respirations, necessary to existence. **1876** Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 186 The respirations are generally slightly increased in number during the earlier period of the disease.

3. Opportunity for breathing again (cf. Respire *v.* 3); a breathing-space; a respite. ? *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Esther* iv. 14 Then shall there enlargement [*marg.* respiration] and deliuerance arise to the Iews. **1649** Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* IV. vi. (1654) 348 Some meet respiration of a more full triall and inquiry into each others condition. **1696** S. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xxiii. (1697) 448 God now gave them some rest, and respiration..from their employments. **1752** Johnson *Rambler* No. 205 P 13 Such were the days which Seged of Ethiopia had appropriated to a short respiration from the fatigues of war.

†**4.** An inspiration. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1622 Donne *Serm.* cliv. Wks. 1839 VI. 184 Sometimes it is hard to distinguish between a Respiration from God and a Suggestion from the Devil.

Hence **Respira·tional** *a.*, relating to respiration (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

†**Respirative,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [See Respire *v.* and -ative.] Respiratory.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 53 Not naturall but voluntary (sayth Galen) is the respiratiue motion.

Respirato-, used as a comb. form, with the sense of 'respiratory as well as', etc.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 104 Whenever

the animal is alarmed it withdraws this gorgeous apparatus of respirato-prehensory organs within its tube.

Respirator (re·spire|tɑ). [a. L. type **respīrātor*, agent-n. f. *respīrāre* to RESPIRE. Cf. F. *respirateur*.]

1. *Chem.* An apparatus used for testing the composition of exhaled air. ? *Obs.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 153 A respirator, with vital air in a jar on one side, and lime-water in another.

2. A device of gauze or wire covering the mouth, or mouth and nose, and serving to warm the inhaled air or to prevent the inhalation of dust, smoke, or other noxious substances.

The earliest form of this was invented by Julius Jeffreys in the autumn of 1835.

1836 JEFFREYS *Patent Specif.* No. 6988. 5 The above is a description of the instrument which is adapted to the mouth alone, and which may be named the oral respirator. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE in *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) I. 72 A thing made of black silk with a quarter of a mile of brass wire in it. ..They call it a respirator. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1923/1 Respirators are used by cutlers and other grinders to exclude the dust from the lungs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 232 Respirators worn over the mouth are not now so much in vogue as formerly.

Hence **Re·spirator·ed** *ppl. a.*, provided with, or wearing, a respirator.

1887 *Story of a Kiss* I. xi. 171 A wan, yellow lady, closely veiled and respiratored.

Respiratory (rĭ·spəie·rătəri, re·spirătəri), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *respīrātōrius*, or F. *respiratoire* (Sp. and It. *-orio*).] Of, pertaining to, or serving for respiration.

1790 SMELLIE *Phil. Nat. Hist.* I. 124 The stigmata, or respiratory organs, of caterpillars and other insects. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 140, I could discover, in this animal, no respiratory plates. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 425 The respiratory sound became much more perceptible at the roots of the left lung. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 278 The external respiratory nerve of Bell.

† **Respi·re,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next.] A respiration; a breath.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 68 My close-breathing tires My Lungs, in oft respires.

Respire (rĭspəi·ə), *v.* Also 5–6 **respyre.** [ad. F. *respirer* (13th c.), or L. *respīrāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *spīrāre* to breathe. So Sp. and Pg. *respirar*, It. *re-, rispirare*.]

I. *intr.* †**1.** To come up to the surface to breathe. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 35 He..in-to water entreth and anon respireth.

2. To breathe; to inhale and exhale air.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxiv. ii. (1714) 80 This makes the Pulses beat, and Lungs respire. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 40/1 Impose that into the Nose of the Patient, but not to close, because he might respire. 1603 T. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcos.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 24/1 Man, and Beast, and what doth els respire. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 224 The ordinary Air in which we live and respire. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 105 It respires by the Gills, which are Lungs peculiar to Fishes. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 192 This Fish frequently respires. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 251 The patient appearing..to have much difficulty in respiring. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 143/1 Quadrupeds and birds respire universally by means of lungs. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 10 These ..Saw love and wrath and light and night and fire Live with one life and at one mouth respire.

fig. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 132 All That I beheld respired with inward meaning.

b. To draw breath, to live. *rare*⁻¹.

1619 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars.* II. 55 Yet the braue Barons, whilst they do respire, With Courage charge.

† **c.** To breathe a word *against* something. *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 26 Parthenia should obey, and not respire Against their sacred counsels, or withstand The plot.

3. *fig.* To breathe again, after distress, trouble, etc.; to recover hope, courage, or strength.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xvi. 1587 (Royal MS.), Sa Rome before dispayrd than Respyre in to gud hope began. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 430 He shalbe able to do no feate on the see, ne so sone to respire and inquiet thEmperour. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 92 Syne at the last thair spreitis did respyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 36 Then shall the Britons..From their long vassalage gin to respire. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. on United Prov.* Wks. 1720 I. 29 The Arch-Duke, newly respiring from so long a War. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XI. 424 Stern Hector's conquest in the middle plain Stood check'd awhile, and Greece respired again. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 242 Quell'd by his fame, the furious seeks accord, Europe respires beneath his guardian sword. 1816 WORDSW. *Siege Vienna raised*, The Imperial City stands released From bondage threatened by the embattled East, And Christendom respires.

4. To take breath; to rest or enjoy relief from toil or exertion.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 8 Ah, Love! lay down thy bow, the whiles I may respyre. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. l, But let our weary Muse a while respire. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 11 But here I feel amends ..; here leave me to respire. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1941 Pause, then; and, for a moment, here respire.—If human thought can keep its station here. 1769 WILKIE *Epigoniad* III. 39 The Spartan bands..The fight maintained; nor from their toils respired. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. v. 2 On the brink of the night and the morning My coursers are wont to respire.

† **5. a.** Of wind: To blow. *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The wyndes respirenge and restenge in the profundite of hit. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 If there respire a south-west wind, with warmishe showres of rayne. 1762 HOOLE tr. *Tasso* XIII. 401 Alone the wind from Libya's sands respires.

† **b.** Of smell or vapour: To exhale, transpire. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 þe seel of lute of wijsdom, maad of þe sotillest flour,..ymeyngid so þat no þing respire out. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, To whome the ennemy caused oftentymes whan he was at masse a meruaylous swete sauour to respyre and smell aboute his fyngers.

II. *trans.* **6.** To breathe; to inhale and exhale (air, etc.).

1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 42 The ayre is respyred and drawen to the lunges. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 276 A sighfull Air (though Soule-less) to respire. 1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 172 O'erjoyd are they To breathe the air which she respires. 1711 GAY *Rural Sports* I. 12, I..Long in the noisy Town have been immur'd, Respir'd its smoke. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 138 That play of lungs, inhaling and again Respiring freely the fresh air. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 238 The dogs received the poison..by respiring the effluvia arising from them. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 154 The air will certainly destroy life if respired.

fig. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. viii, Mee thinkes, now I come neere her, I respire Some aire of that late comfort I receiu'd. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 11, I seemed to respire hope and comfort with the free air. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. iii, The very breath which a literary man respires is hot with hatred.

7. To breathe or give out, to exhale (an odour, etc.). Chiefly *fig.*

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. (1596) 88 The selfesame [cinnamon]..being ground, respiring out from it the same smel which the most fine Cinamon hath. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. iii, The ayre respires the pure elyzian sweets, In which she breathes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. i. 6 Every Art doth respire a sweet science to the glasse of our understanding. 1794 COLEBROOKE *Asiatic Res.* VIII. (Cent.), From this great being were respired the Rigveda, etc. 1807 J. ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xix. 310 Men who, armed with lances and bucklers, seemed only to respire war. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 74 In the south of Europe, where every thing respires animal sensibility.

8. To breathe (a thing) *into* a person's ear.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Dante & Beatrice*, Are you willing that the Tempter should intercept it [love], and respire it polluted into your ear?

Hence **Respi·red** *ppl. a.*; **Respi·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 Beinge smitten [she] without anye respiringe, is fallen into a Vertiginem. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 102 He wrought it out With short respirings, and with sweate. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* II. ix, When I..felt the balm of thy respiring lips. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 447 The diminution in the bulk of respired air..may be accounted for.

† **Respi·rement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. obs. F. *respirement* (Godef.).] Recovery.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 123 Peleus..cam unto the kyng in the renouellite of this noble respyrement.

Respi·rer. *rare*⁻⁰. One who respires.

1611 COTGR., *Respireur*, a breather, a respirer.

Respi·rit (rī-), *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspire with fresh spirit or courage.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. ix, When Re-spirited Greece had Dominear'd And brav'd the Sieged Troians. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Nov. 618/1 These cool influences somewhat respirited me.

Respis, variant of RASPIS ².

Respite (re·spit), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **respit,** 6 **-itt(e;** 4–6 **respyt(e,** 5– **respite;** 4 **respi3t,** 7–8 **respight.** See also RESPET(T. [a. OF. *respit* (mod.F. *répit*) :—L. *respect-us* RESPECT *sb.*]

I. 1. Delay, or extension of time, asked or granted for some reason (orig. for further consideration of a matter). Also in phr. *to put in respite*, = RESPITE *v.* 5.

c 1290 *Beket* 631 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 124 So þat respit was þar-of I-nome, and ech wende In his side. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21508 Her i þe higt Of a dai respit and a night. *c* 1325 *Song of Merci* 185 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 124 Graunt vs repentaunce, and respi3t, And schrift and hosel, or we day. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 104 Iob preyde respit a while to biwepe and waille his trespas. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 211 Yef I had respyte, Her to an answere cowde I counterfete. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 471 To assygne certayne indyfferent persones to agre the sayd erles, and they to haue halfe a yere of respyte for to quyet y⁰ matyer. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112 b, The Prince called them before hym, geving them two monethes respite to deliberate. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 326 The Foxe then counsel'd th' Ape for to require Respite till morrow t' answere his desire. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 94 Vpon proofe made, that he did will another to craue the said respite of time for the paiment. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* V. i, Give me some Respight, I'll discharge the Debt. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. App. II. p. x, The process therein..is put between them in respite..untill the day of Easter in fifteen days. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. (1788) 189 If I had followed the dictates of my own opinion, I should never have allowed you the respite of a moment. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 288 The authorities of the church..were now allowed a respite of two years. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 21 The articles that concerned the debts of the Jews, the right of entering and leaving the kingdom,..were likewise put in respite until fuller counsel could be had.

† **b.** *Respite of homage*, the postponement of the act of personal homage, for which a small sum was paid at intervals into the Exchequer. *Obs.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 Euerie person..suing for any generall liuerie..shall paie..for the respite of homage in the hanaper..viii.*d.* 1621 ABP. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 169 Soe I may be restored to my temporalties with a respite of homage (which the King grants every day to laymen). [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Respite* or *Respight of Homage* was the forbearing of Homage which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant, that held by Homage; which Respite was paid upon divers good reasons.]

c. Delay specially granted in the carrying out of a capital sentence; a reprieve.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 342 A poor convict ordered to be transported in respite from the gallows. 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 28 June, I obtained..an account of the disposition of the court towards him, with a declaration that there was no hope even of a respite. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 11 There was for them no repeal of the sentence of death, but a respite only. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 474 Much respite did I grant! Why grant me respite who deserve my doom?

transf. 1703 PRIOR *Ode to Col. Villiers* 30 Wisdom and Eloquence in vain would plead One Moment's Respite for the learned Head. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 67 But grant her end More distant, and that prophecy demands A longer respite. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 180 The annihilation of those hordes had given Rome a passing respite.

d. One who is respited or reprieved. *rare.*

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 169 The following capital respites in Newgate have received his majesty's mercy on condition of transportation.

2. Temporary cessation of labour, suffering, war, etc.; (an) interval of rest.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5433 He doos hymself gret dishonour, That he schal Sarezynes respyt gyve. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 644 To dy3e..& syþen wende to helle hete, þer-inne to won with-oute respyt. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5343 Litle respite at mych nede Falleth som tyme wele to spede. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 29 He sayde to me That it shall be respyte Bitwene the englisshmen And the scottes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. *heading*, Quhow Eneas onto the Latynis gave Twelf days of respyt the deid corps to grave. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 162 Some respit to husbands the weather may send. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 22 The short respite the Church had between the second and third Persecution. 1677 LORD DANBY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 523 Our master will take the two months' respite of arms..as an act of pure kindness to himself. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 49/2 When you think it time for a respite, cover the top of the Wall over with Straw. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. II. 84 The king and queen..lay down..to indulge nature in a few hours of respite, and troubled, melancholy repose. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion*, The clergy obtained respite from labour for the boor on the Sabbath. 1873 W. MATHEWS *Getting on in World* XVI. 285 When shall we learn..that frequent respites from toil are the very safety-valves of professional men?

† **3.** Delay in action; stay. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 344 Quhen thai of the reirward saw Thair vawarde be sa discomfit, Thai fiede vithouten mair respit. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 220 The god bad make no respit, That he ne scholde him slen anon. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3147 Therfor send him hir without respit, Thou shalt it finde for thi profit. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42, [I] wolde that I were there..withoute ony respyte. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 170 Our Selfe, my Lord Protector, and the rest, After some respit, will returne to Calice.

† **4.** Leisure; opportunity for doing something.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 316 The payne were longe, and great sholde be the charge, And to the same I haue to small respyte. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 62 We fell upon the men of Jobel.., so as we gave them no respite to return again upon us. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xii. 25 Hee..met them in the land of Amathis: for he gaue them no respite to enter his countrey.

† **5.** Time granted to one until the coming *of* a certain date. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 272 Where I had hope to spend, Quiet though sad, the respit of that day That must be mortal to us both.

6. *Mil.* (See quot. and cf. RESPITE *v.* 7 b.)

1823 CRABB, *Respite*..signifies, in military accounts, a certain sum of money, which is directed to be withholden from the issue of pay, in order to make up the several stoppages in regimental distributions.

II. † **7.** Respect; regard; comparison. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 137 Not I nat whi, but out of more respit, Myn herte hath for tamende it grete delit. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxii. 4 For ther is not respit to the deth of hem. — *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 14 In respyt of hym it shal be blissid. *c* 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 132 Mennes dayes ben shorte,..For in respyte of tyme euermare They beth nothyng equipolent.

Respite (re·spit), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **respiten,** 4– **respite,** 5–7 **respyt(e,** 6 *Sc.* **resput,** 7–8 **respit(t;** 6 **respyght,** 7 **respight.** Also 5 *pa. pple.* **respite.** [a. OF. *respiter, respoitier* :—L. *respectāre* to RESPECT.]

1. 1. *trans.* To grant a respite to (one).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 854 But wolde ye vouche sauf vp on seuretee Two yeer or thre for to respiten me. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6084, I have fele dyverse wonyng, That I kepe not rehersed be, So that ye wolde respiten me. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 385/2 The saide tenantz..be respitid as wele of the taxe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1162 Wharfor, me think It best is to delay, And resput hyme for a tuelmoneth day. 1530 PALSGR. 688/2, I maye well respyte hym for a whyle but he shall paye it every penny. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 94 To desire the creditor to respit him some time for the paiment of it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 354 The entry therefore on the roll or record is, 'that the jury is respited, through defect of the jurors, till the first day of the next term'.

b. *esp.* from death or execution.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1005, 'I schal him respite,' saide th' emperour. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 77 And be this cause he was respited, So that the deth him was acquited. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 39 When they herde hym sey that thei sholbe respited fro deth thei were gladde. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II Thus he respited hym of his deth by his debonayrte. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 264 All the golde that is in the worlde shall not respyte them fro the deth. *c* 1586 C'TESS

PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIX. iii, Tell me whome, but longer time hee [death] leaves Respited from the tombe for treasures meed? 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 116 Forty days longer we do respite you. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 163 It is for something, sure, that thou hast thus long respited me from my grave. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau Despreaux*, Alcides respited by prudent Fate, Sustain'd the Ball. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. v, As some poor criminal might feel, When, from the gibbet or the wheel, Respited for a day. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 360 Respite me, save a soul, then, curse the world!

transf. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 369 All Bodies Politic seem..to be respited for certain Intervals by partial, imperfect Reformations. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 189 It was deemed wise to respite the small notes till 1833.

absol. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlvii. 350 Our mode of respiting for the sake of benefiting the souls of the criminals. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 98 He respiteth, but suffereth not to escape.

† **c.** To save or prolong (one's life). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 64 Put hym self in parelle of deth for to respyte hys maysters lyf. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* N iij b, I neuer shold respyte ne saue to no man hys lyf, whiche had deserued to deye. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 41 Oh iniurious Loue That respits me a life, whose very comfort Is still a dying horror.

† **3.** To relieve by an interval of rest. *Obs.*

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* v. (1565) 115 In doyng herof he spent ten dayes, not respityng hys souldiers from their labour so muche as the nyght tyme. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 40 Then all the faculties are respited and cease from their functions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 232 From the heat of Noon retir'd, To respit his day-labour with repast, Or with repose. 1670 — *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 With a dreadful industry of ten days, not respiting his Souldiers day or night.

II. 4. To grant delay or postponement of (a sentence, punishment, obligation, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 116 Thus be we come forto preie That ye mi worldes deth respite. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1641 Thanne to the Sowdon furth with all they went,..And prayed hym to respite the Iugement. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 143 For to respite her dethe and aquite her of alle shame. 1577 GRINDAL *Let.* Wks. (1843) 395 By that occasion my appearance was respited; and I now remain as a man in suspense. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 79 The Kinge hathe respyted his going to the Tower in this tyme of his greate sicknes. 1668 J. OWEN *Expos. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. 1851 VI. 481 The full and final punishment of these angels is reserved and respited unto the appointed season. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 100/2 A reprieve was brought to Newgate for Dr. Hensey, respiting his sentence for a fortnight. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1765) 343 The execution was only respited a few months. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 541 The conveyances to be made in pursuance of the partition, are respited, till the infant comes of age. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb., The recognisances of the witnesses for the prosecution were respited sine die.

† **b.** To remit (a penalty). *Obs. rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xvii. 207 The law ought to be respited to hym, and the lyf saued. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXXI. 95 Thou shalt neuer departe hense alyue, I shall neuer respyght thy dethe.

† **c.** To allow to remain unpaid for a time. *Obs.*

1640 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 609 By this Table you may know what any Annuitie being respited or forborn for any number of yeers..will come unto. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 1 They were promised payment upon the public faith in November following; till which time they were to respite it. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 213 The taxes ..extorted without mercy, and even, when respited, made utterly ruinous by exorbitant usury.

5. To delay, postpone, put off.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1851 No lenger put ye in delay His desire to Respite. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 105 Thei seide, 'We wolde that his sacringe and coronacion be respite to Penticoste'. 1521 *St. Papers* I. 33 Ye mowght have respityd the directyng of your letters. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* Advt. to Rdr., To giue my Reasons, why I respited the handling of the two last Chapters. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* Ded., I must respit that intention, for I have not done with this Subject. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 5 If you please, Reader, to respit your other Business, ..I will relate some Passages that will not be unpleasant. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lv. 269 He had not now leisure to consider a matter of so great importance, and must therefore respite his answer till his return. 1834 WORDSW. *Even. Volunt.* iv, Care may be respited, but not repealed. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iv. (1868) 203 His whole feeling is now loose upon him, respited by no occupation.

6. To cease from, give up (*obs.*); to suspend.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 259 Your manly Rayson aught it for to Respite To slee your frende. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3101 More worship ye might Acheve To respite youre wilfulnes, And by youre counsel you redres. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 409 But þat sykenes will sone be remedyde. Respyte your thought, and put all þis a-syde. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 129 That, after respiting their work awhile, they may return more fresh and lusty to it again. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 49/2 At what distances it is proper to respite the Work, we may gather from the thickness of the Wall. 1817 T. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 83 As if all the common rules of intercourse had been respited, and the usual calls of industry..overpowered by more inspiring invitations.

7. *Mil.* **a.** To suspend (one) from pay.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4106/3 Our Officers are all commanded to repair..to their respective Posts, on pain of being Respited. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4419/6 Such as shall not then appear will be Respited, and receive no more Pay from that time. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., To be respited on the muster roll, to be suspended from pay, &c. during which period all advantages of promotion, pay, &c. are stopped.

b. To keep back, withhold (pay).

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The money which is respited upon the muster-roll is accounted for by the muster master general. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 87 The Pay of all Officers, who do not join their Regiments on the expiration of their Leave of Absence, is to be withheld,..and the pay so respited is not to be issued to them [etc.].

† **8.** *intr.* **a.** To refrain, desist. *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 91 Men schal respite As now to take vengement. *Ibid.* 369 Thelaphus..preith his fader to respite. Achilles tho withdrowh his hond.

† **b.** To rest; to recover *from* something. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 28 For I and mine will respite here a space, I like the seate, and fancie well the place. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 390 It was hoped ..that the commonwealth would have time to respite from the calamities it had sustained.

Re·spiteless, *a.* [f. RESPITE *sb.*] Without respite or relief (Webster, 1864, citing Baxter).

† **Resplaid,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [App. f. RE- + SPLAY *v.*] ? Embroidered.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 121 His hois thay war of the reid Skarlet maid,..Of nedill wark richt richelie all resplaid.

† **Resplait,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **resplate, resplete.** [a. ONF. *respleiter*, OF. *resploit(i)er*, f. *re-* RE- + *esploit* EXPLOIT *sb.* 5.] *trans.* To adjourn; to defer consideration or payment of.

1448 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Cl.) I. 401 The quhilk avisit,..resplaitit this quhil thai be forthir avisit with men of law. 1456 *Ibid.* 404 Thai resplatit the said soume of gold to the nowmer of vi nobillis, till thai spek with Androw Child. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 41 In this Parliament was foirfaltit the erle of Lennox,..and the laird of Tulibarden wes respletit.

So † **Resplait** (**respliet**) *sb.*, adjournment. *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 110 Gif any judgement for any cause before ane Judge be asked..[to] be put to the next Court in respliet, because of better advisement.

Resplend (*rĭsple·nd*), *v.* [ad. L. *resplendēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *splendēre* to shine. So F. *resplendir*, It. *risplendere.*] *intr.* To be resplendent or radiant; to shine brightly.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* cii. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 276 This sterre bright..is shynyng With beames of light resplending. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 103 Ane Charbukill sa cleir Quhilk did resplend as the sterne M[atutine]. 1622 REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. 57 He sees Berinthia's modesty resplend and shine in her affection. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2343/1 And the Glory of Your Majesty's Favours so much the more resplends towards us. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xv, The dowager..resplended in velvet and gold lace. 1890 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* 29 The house was a picture: it resplended of propriety.

Hence **Resple·nding** *ppl. a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 30 That resplending Image.

† **Resple·ndant,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *resplendant*: cf. prec. and -ANT.] = RESPLENDENT.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 245 Pure and resplendaunt is all thy apparayle. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 The radiant glory of this resplendant face. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 1 In the most resplendant pride of his age..crowned King of England.

Resplendence (*rĭsple·ndĕns*). [ad. late L. *resplendentia* (Aug.): see RESPLEND *v.* and -ENCE.] Brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendour.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 7 The chere of theyme dothe ziffe grete resplendence lyke to an angelle. *Ibid.* VI. 91 Etheldreda..3afe grete resplendence thro miracles. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 367 When also it [silver] is founde lyinge..amonge certeine scales or cloddes of earth, they saye that it is perfecte, although it haue not to the eye suche resplendence. 1561 — *Art Nauig.* I. ii, The resplendence or shining of the sonne. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 163 It discoloureth and diminisheth his [the sun's] most pure resplendence. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 34 [He] shuts his eyes as not being able to indure the resplendence of those evident Truths. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 382 A hue and resplendence similar to that of white metals. *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 134 Fill'd with celestial resplendence and light. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* i. 19 The lighting up of the soul with the very resplendence of heaven.

Resple·ndency. [See -ENCY.] = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Resplendeur*, resplendencie,..brightnesse. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 830 Nay nothing, nothing under Heav'n, may misse The Minds-guide rayes of my Resplendencies. 1661 BURNEY Κέρδιστον Δῶρον 26 The resplendencie of all Scepters was at the coming of Shiloh. 1737 BP. BROWN *Proc. Understanding* I. ix. (ed. 3) 140 Light in its greatest Resplendency is Material, and an Object of Sensation. 1760 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. vii, I could not help being struck at the resplendency of all the ornaments. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 37 Making the ice around us one great resplendency of gemwork. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 78 Any more than thy resplendency, Jean-Jacques.

Resplendent (*rĭsple·ndĕnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *resplendent-em*, pres. pple. of *resplendēre* to RESPLEND. So obs. F. *resplendent*, It. *risplend(i)ente.*] Shining, brilliant, splendid.

1448 *Craft of Lovers* v. in *Stowe's Chaucer* (1561) 341 O Courtin figure, resplendent with glory. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 25 Roys red and quhit, resplendent of colour. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 659 This fayre prynces, resplendent in vertue. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 266 The resplendentest mirrour of Feminine valour. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 36 All now adding lustre to the Moguls rich resplendent diadem. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gent.* I. i. i. 7 A more resplendent and bright beam of Divine Revelation. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 271 The most resplendent Sight upon Earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 743 His are the mountains..And the resplendent rivers. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 145 If I have done them injustice, the resplendent passages I have to quote will set everything to rights. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 211 A temple..resplendent from afar in colours and gold.

Resple·ndently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a resplendent manner; brilliantly.

1736 BAILEY (fol.), *Resplendently*, shiningly, brightly. *c* 1800 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 174 A still pool.. shining resplendently in the morning sunshine. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 160 Miserable dogs mostly, for all their fine clothes—always resplendently, though dirtily, attired. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 4 With the squire's red coat shining resplendently on the box.

So **Resple·ndidly** *adv. rare*⁻¹.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4, I. i. iii. 23 So in arms has desert been resplendidly crown'd.

† **Resple·ndish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **resplendis, -issh,** 5–6 **-yssh,** 6 **rysplendyssh.** [ad. F. *resplendiss-*, lengthened stem of *resplendir* to RESPLEND.] *intr.* To be resplendent. Also *fig.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1196 As shinyng fire his uisage semynge be, With wonder rednesse so resplendising. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 230 Helmets & salades wel garnysshed with fyn gold & syluer, which resplendyssched full clere. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 149 Some most do resplendishe in actes that bee honest, other seme quickest in malice. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* I j, Good folkes in whom the image of the sprite of God resplendisheth.

† **Resple·ndishant,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **resplendisant, -isshaunt,** 5–6 **-ys(s)haunt(e,** 6 **-isaunt, -izaunt.** [ad. F. *resplendissant*, pres. pple. of *resplendir*: see prec.] Resplendent.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 101 The riche..shepe of gold which was so resplendisant that it rejoyced all the yle. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 79 In the myddle there was resplendyshaunte A dulcet spring..Of golde and asure. *Ibid.* (Percy Soc.) 57 The golden rayes..Through windowes was resplendyshaunt. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 331 b, The resplendizaunt, and most orient excellency of his Majesty.

So † **Resple·ndishent** *a. Obs. rare.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 48 The charge of the feeld being gold maketh a most resplendisent and glorious shew.

† **Resple·ndishing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [-ING 1.] Splendour.

1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/2 So, your cleare Eyes doe giue resplendishing to all their Obiects be they ne'er so vile.

† **Resple·ndishing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [-ING 2.] Resplendent.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 348/1 Crowned with a ryght resplendysshyng crowne. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 279 Gold of his nature is veray clere and resplendishyng. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Diamond is..in colour almost Christallike, but somewhat more resplendishing. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 268 Like the shining Sun in his resplendishing Chariot.

† **Resple·ndishure.** *Obs.* In 5 **-ysshour.** [ad. OF. *resplendissour, -issur*, etc.] = next.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 281/3 By the resplendysshour of his grete and many myracles and vertues.

† **Resple·ndour,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **-eur,** 7 **-or.** [a. OF. *resplendor, -ur, -eur*, = Sp. and Pg. *resplendor*, It. *risplendore*: cf. RESPLEND *v.* and SPLENDOUR.] Splendour, brightness.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 20 Your resplendour is clere among the women as the sonne is among the sterres. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 422/3 In resplendour or lyghte of alle good vertues. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 575 Of phebus the..resplendour Refreschit him. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. 79 b, Out of it there came such a resplendour or brightnes, that it blinded mens eyes. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 2 Reaching forth such a Resplendour and fullnesse of light unto us. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. (1686) 270 The resplendor and ray of some interior..Beauty.

Hence † **Resple·ndour** *v.*, to make resplendent.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 500 Soiles so abundant in all things, fit to illustrate greatnesse, Resplendour Gentry, and succour Commons.

Resplete, variant of RESPLAIT *v. Obs.*

Respli·ce (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To splice (a rope or yard) again.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 15 The large lateen sail..with its long elastic spliced and respliced yard. 1875 MARTIN *Winding Mach.* 69 The practice in Belgium is to cut and resplice the thickest section of the rope.

Respliet: see RESPLAIT *sb. Obs.*

Respond (*rĭspo·nd*), *sb.* Also 4–6 **responde.** See also RESPOUN(D, *sb.* [a. OF. *respond* (Godef.), f. *respondre*: cf. next and RESPONSE *sb.*]

1. *Eccl.* **a.** = RESPONSORY *sb.* 1. (See also quot. 1710.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 39 He made in preysinge of oure lady þe respondes [L. *responsoria*] 'Stirps Iesse' and 'Solem iusticie'. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 377 A ribaut..þat can nouȝt wel reden His rewle ne his respondes but be pure rote. *c* 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 16 To go on procession to the tombe..syngyng a Respond of Seynte Stephen with the prose therto. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cciii. 213 He made dyuers impnes, sequenses, and respondes. 1547 *Injunct. Edw. VI* in Cardwell *Doc. Ann.* (1839) I. 14 When ix lessons should be read in the church, three of them shall be omitted, and left out with the responds. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 743 The very sound and sense of the Anthemnes, Respondes, and Versicles, declare whence they proceeded. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Conc. Service Ch. P 2 This godly..Order of the ancient Fathers hath been so altered..by planting in uncertain stories, and Legends, with multitude of Responds, Verses, vain Repetitions [etc.]. 1710 WHEATLEY *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1759) iii. 128 *note*, A Respond is a short Anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the Anthem is done. The long Responses are used at the close of the Lessons. 1855 PROCTER *Hist. Bk. Com. Pr.* 167 *marg.*,

The Respond and Anthem. 1888 *Tablet* 9 June 932 Consecutive readings of Holy Scripture, instead of fractional portions interrupted by incongruous responds.

b. A response to a versicle.

c 1555 BRADFORD *Hurt Hearing Mass* (Copland) D iiij, The clarke answering in the name of al, *Et cum spiritu tuo*, and other respondes. 1627 *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 111 Doth he begin with the Lord's Prayer; orderly proceeding with the Verses and Responds, so that the Clark and people may answere him? 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 76 These versicles with their Responds are pure Canonical Scripture. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* 289 They went to church, and would answer the parson in responds. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* II. x. (1870) 139 The audible respond is valuable.

transf. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vii. (1614) 773 The King and his Magician stand neerest the tree and begin, all the people following with their Responds.

2. An answer, a response. Now *rare*.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xiii. 990 The priests and prophets there deliuer the responds and answeres of the Oracle in uerses. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 45 The same Platonick introduceth Apollo, giving Responds against the hair. 1868 J. K. HUNTER *Retrospect Artist's Life* XXVI. 248 A grand respond to my appeal.

†**b.** A part in singing. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 286 Of late we haue known many of them taught..to sing..and keepe their responds in course after others, in good consent and harmony.

3. *Arch.* A half-pillar or half-pier attached to a wall to support an arch. Cf. RESPOUN(D, *sb.* 2.

1448 HEN. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 354 The same Quere shal conteyne in brede from side to side within the respondes .xxxij. fete. *Ibid.*, The yle..fro respond to respond .xv. fete.

1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 393 From these..passages it appears that a half column, or a pilaster attached to a wall, or to a pillar, and responding, or corresponding, to another on the opposite side of the building, was called a respond. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 29 There are no responds, the arches at the ends springing from corbels. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 208 The four responds have the four evangelistic symbols.

attrib. 1847 HADFIELD *Eccl., Castell., & Dom. Archit.* 5 The respond-corbel at the west end of the north side. 1885 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 119 The respond-shafts and wall-ribs still adhere..to the sides of that noble quadrangle.

Respond (rĭspǫ́nd), *v.* [ad. L. *respondēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *spondēre* to pledge, promise, warrant. So OF. *respondre* (mod.F. *répondre*), Sp. and Pg. *responder*, It. *re-*, *rispondere*. For early forms in Eng. see RESPOUN(D *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide with a corresponding entry. *Obs. rare.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* D viij, That each parcell both in your Debitor and Creditor be orderly noted and responded in your Journall.

2. To answer or correspond to (something); to reciprocate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xl, His great deedes respond his speeches great. *Ibid.* XIV. x, The water..Which sea sometime is call'd, sometime the maine, Yet nought therein responds a name so great. 1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 4 The king should not be denied the means, by which he may respond the great confidence placed in him. 1804 *Something Odd* III. 99 The sweet smiles she bestowed on him, were now responded by each countenance.

b. *U. S.* To answer, satisfy.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The prisoner was held to respond the judgment of the court.

3. *intr.* **a.** To correspond *to* something. *rare.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* I. XXVIII. 41 The principall pointes..do diuide the Zodiacke into foure partes or quarters, responding to the foure parts and seasons of the yeare. 1838 [see RESPOND *sb.* 3].

b. To make answer, to give a reply, in words. Also *fig.*

1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 7 Your Business was not to oppose, but to respond. *a* 1734 OLDISWORTH in Johnson *L. P., Smith*, I remember him in the divinity school responding and disputing with a perspicuous energy. 1816 SHELLEY *Daemon* I. 51 When west winds sigh and evening waves respond In whispers from the shore. 1832 PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* II. 21 A long litany, in which the deacon directed the people to pray for many different objects, and the people responded. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 24 Mine is but man's truest answer—how Were it did God respond?

c. To answer by some responsive act; to act in response *to* some influence.

1726 W. BROOME *To Pope*, Poems (1727) 97 To every Theme responds thy various Lay. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Her mind responded but too easily to the apprehension of new misfortunes. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 25 (1875) 83 Chemical actions responding to the co-existence of light, heat, water, and carbonic acid around it. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 221 A defect in the retina, which renders that organ unable to respond to different kinds of luminous vibrations.

d. *U. S.* To give satisfaction.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The defendant is held to respond in damages.

‖ **Responde** (rĭspǫ́ndī). *Sc. Law.* [L., 2 sing. imp. of *respondēre*. Cf. RESPONDIE.]

a. (With *book*.) 'A book kept by the Directors of Chancery, in which are entered all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from Chancery' (Bell). †**b.** A single entry in this book. †**c.** The amount of the duties specified in any entry.

1587 *Act Jas. VI*, Parl. xi. c. 73 In case Schireffes, Stewardes and Baillies, make not their compts, at the ordinar time of checker..That vpon the sight of the buik of Responde, letters be directed, to charge the persons, to quhome precepts of seasing hes bene granted..To pay the summes conteined in the Respondees. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v., *Responde*, or the buike of Responde...It is called 'responde', quhilk is the first worde of ilke articlle of the said buike. *Ibid.*, He suld come again to the Chancellarie, and raise ane new precept,..and ane new memorial or 'responde' is maide thereof. 1676 LAUDER *Decisions* Suppl. III. (1826) 109 Because the sheriff must be answerable for the respond[e] contained in these precepts. 1687 *Acts Sederunt* 30 June, The responde-book shall make mention of the date of the decreet extracted, as the same stands in the minut-book. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 50 The sums due to the crown for the nonentry and relief duties, which are all stated in the responde book.., and are chargeable upon the sheriff, who must account..for them to the exchequer. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 859.

Respondence (rĭspǫ́ndĕns). [a. obs. F. *respondence*, = Sp. and Pg. *respondencia*, It. *rispondenza*: see RESPOND *v.* and -ENCE.]

1. †**a.** ? Responsibility, liability. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1586 BURGHLEY in *Leicester's Corr.* (Camden) 358 The states commissaries haue not been made privie to our musters and paiements, whearebie the issue will be, respondence for repaiment to bee made hereafter to hir majesty.

b. (See INTENDENCE.)

†**2.** Answer, response, to a sound. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 71 Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made To th' instruments divine respondence meet. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. v, With sweet respondence in harmonious kinde Their humble song the..aire doth beat.

3. Correspondence, agreement, concord.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. i. 57 His rent in faire respondence must arise. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 21 In fit respondence to the work of our redemption. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Roots* vii. 140 The suitableness and respondence betwixt the several Parts of the Stock and Cyon. 1794 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 381 With such a guest, the respondence of intellect..must have added zest to the delight of gazing on scenery so lovely. 1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* v. 125 The five great epochs of the Church.. bear no mutual respondence.

b. Response *to* some stimulus.

1867 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* 92 The act is consensual, or .. instinctive, in respondence to a visual sensation or picture. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. (1879) 44 Movements in respondence to the impressions made by external agencies.

Respo·ndency. [See prec. and -ENCY.] Correspondence, congruence.

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* lxvi, To stand Against all th' interplaced respondencies Of combinations. 1629 T. ADAMS *Fool & his Sport* Wks. 774 Thus you see the respondencie of the spirituall to the naturall Foole, in their qualities. 1825 E. IRVING *Babylon* VI. II. 111 We begin to observe the respondency of this to the former parts of the prophecy. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. ix. 91 He whose hand did frame our internal mechanism, has attuned it in the most correct and delicate respondency.

Respondent (rĭspǫ́ndĕnt), *sb.* [f. as next: so obs. F. *respondant* (mod.F. *répondant*).]

1. One who answers; *spec.*, one who defends a thesis against one or more opponents.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 171/2 *Ego nego, Domine Doctor*, said the respondent. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 2 Suche beneficed persons..shall..be apponent and respondent in the same [disputations]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XX. (1632) 45 Magitians are but ill respondents for me. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 43 Are you not respondent? Was it not your part to answer what was brought against your wicked Position? 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 20 (1726) 103 The respondent sits over-against the opponent, and is prepared to deny whatever he affirms. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. 119 Take care, Charlotte, that you make as free a respondent..as you are a questioner. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 336 Each person must be herein querist and respondent to himself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 8 When Thrasymachus has been silenced, the two principal respondents..appear on the scene.

†**b.** One who makes himself answerable for another. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 517, I shall come away with so good a character from this place, that I shall not have shamed my respondent.

c. A rhyme-word. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversat.*, etc. II. 137 Some word of great force to close his couplet, to which there are not, perhaps, above two or three respondents.

2. A defendant in a lawsuit; now *spec.* in a divorce case.

1562 *Child Marriages* (1897) 73 This respondent sais, that he & Margaret Alat were maried in Weuerham church. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 224 If we respect the persons, they are both complainants, and respondents. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 250 The said A. B. Appellant to make Payment to the said D. E. and H. I. Respondents. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 85 § 28 The Court ..may direct that the Person with whom the Husband is alleged to have committed adultery be made a Respondent. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxiii. 205 To crush to pieces the innocent respondent—that is the tyrant-fashion of relieving oneself in embarrassments.

3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 7/1 In any table the results tabulated are termed the 'tabular results' or 'respondents,' and the corresponding numbers by which the table is entered are termed the 'arguments'.

Respondent (rĭspǫ́ndĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *respondent-*, pres. pple. of *respondēre* to RESPOND. So obs. F. *respondent, -ant* (mod.F. *répondant*), Sp. *respondiente*, It. *rispondente*.]

†**1.** Correspondent (*to* something else). *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 213 Þai thocht na thing mare respondent to resson and equite. *Ibid.* 215 Þat þe end of þare vayage mycht be respondent to þare begynnyng. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 24 The which..seemeth somwhat to be respondent to our holy sacred and christian religion. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 9 Seeing the even verges of the Lobes of the Seed hereto respondent. 1672 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 128, I shall not fail..to do my endeavour to make respondent observations. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 315 Well may this Palace admiration claim, Great, and respondent to the master's fame!

2. Answering; making reply. Also, having the position of defendant in an action.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 67 It is necessary, That the Party Respondent should be present in Court. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. vi. 87 To hear the King's Speech, and the respondent Address read. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 502 Either amicable or adverse in relation to such respondent witness. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 4/5 Counsel representing the respondent magistrate.

3. Responsive *to* some influence.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVIII, My heart is repondent only to softer emotions. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 143 Her heart finds respondent sentiments only in yours. 1867 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* 147 Many of the remaining actions..are really respondent to an idea or emotion. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* (1879) 81 Sensations are excited by impressions,..and respondent motions are called forth.

‖ **Respondentia** (respǫndeⁿʃ(ĭ)a). [mod.L.] A loan upon the cargo of a vessel, to be repaid (with maritime interest) only if the goods arrive safe at their destination. (Cf. BOTTOMRY.)

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. XXXIII. 14 There was one Captain Perrin Master of a Ship, who took up about 500*l.* on respondentia.., payable at his Return to Bengal. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 353 Merchants and other Traders frequently lend Money on Bottomree or at Respondentia and cause their Vessels with their Cargoes to be insured. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 382/2 He begins money with Homer's oxen, and respondentia-bonds in the Cimmerian Bosphorus. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 Upon respondentia the lender must be paid his principal and interest, though the ship perish, provided the goods be safe. 1898 *Green's Encycl. Law Scot.* X. 323 It is essential to the validity of a bond of respondentia that it should have been granted for the benefit of the cargo.

Respo·nder. [f. RESPOND *v.* + -ER 1.] One who responds or replies; a respondent.

1879 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/1 A reference which was very gratefully recognised by one of the responders [to the toast]. 1894 *Forum* Aug. 710 Imaginary responders were set up if there were no real ones.

†**Respo·ndie.** *Sc. Obs.* (See RESPONDE.)

1645 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 180/1 To call for payment and compt of all Respondies and Debts addebted..to the publike. *Ibid.* 181/1 The Clerk..shall have the trust and keeping of the Respondie-Books, and of all the Accompts.

Respo·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. RESPOND *v.* + -ING.] Corresponding; responsive.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 7 He..removes them to the responding Quarter of the Form Imposing, into the responding places. 1819 T. CHALMERS *Serm.* (1836) I. 232 A responding affection can be deposited in the heart of man. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, A loud responding sob rose at once from the wide multitude.

†**Respo·nsable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [= F. and Sp. *responsable*, It. *responsabile*, med.L. *responsābilis*, f. *responsāre*.] Responsible.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 76 But now since Episcopacy comes to be challenged as a Divine Ordinance, how shall wee be responsable to those Texts. 1648 ASHHURST *Reasons agst. Agreemt.* 11 Men that can neither write, read, nor have any estates responsable.

†**Respo·nsal,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5-7 **responsall(e, 6** *Sc.* **responsaill.** [ad. med.L. *responsālis* (see next), used as sb. in various senses.]

1. A response, reply.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 395 The tenors of whiche letters.., with the responsalles [L. *responsis*] of Gregory,.. were putte in the registre of Gregory. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 127 Ye gave me anis ane devine responsaill That I suld be the flour of luif in Troy. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 96 T'would allay his hot endeauours with a cold responsall. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 241 The determination..is like Apollo his riddles and responsalls. 1652 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* I. xiii. (1661) 109 How cautelous they were in their Oracular Responsals.

b. A liturgical response or respond.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 123 The responsals or antiphons wherein each of them catcheth at the other's part. 1688 *Answ. Dissenter's Objections to Bk. Common Prayer* 11 The Responsals of the Congregation are Matters of Offence to some. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Antiphony*, St. Ambrose [calls antiphony] *responsoria*, or singing by responsals. [1893 J. CHRISTIE *Acc. Parish Clerks* 15 Ability to read the Epistles and Lessons, to sing Responsals, Grails, and other parts of the Service.]

2. The respondent in a disputation. Also *attrib.*

c 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. p. XXXVIII, The Responsall shall have a Deske ordeyned for hym byfore the Father. *c* 1551 BP. GARDNER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 130 One was answered at Cambridge when he pressed the responsall, what saye ye to myne argumente. 1574 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. p. XI, A Sophister provided by the Proctour shall knele before the Responsall sett [= seat].

3. One appointed by a prelate to give or send replies to questions; an apocrisiary.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 308/2 The Archbyshop receauyng this appellation, and saying that he would aunswere to the same either by him selfe or by his responsall. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 83 He suspended him, vntill he might

vnderstand from his Responsall with the Emperor, whether that pretended Commandement..were not subreptitious.

†Respo·nsal, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **-aill.** [ad. late L. *responsālis* (6th c.), f. *responsāre* to reply. Cf. OF. *responsal, -el.*]

1. Answerable, responsible.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2623 Such answers vs purvey, þat þey..shull be responsaill For of [*sic*] wele. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 106 Giff he be nocht responsall for the said sowme, that the Schereff..putt him in the irnis. 1587 *Ibid.* IV. 192 His complices nawayes being responsall in law to answer for thair deid. 1641 Heylin *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 442 The Presbyters..in the Countrey villages, should be responsall to the Bishop. 1653 *Consid. Dissolving Crt. Chanc.* 44 [They] will want that wisdom and estates, which the other have to make them responsal.

2. Responsive; of the nature of responses.

1607 S. Collins *Serm.* (1608) 25 They should haue beene like an Oracle responsall, without any Philippizing. 1653 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 45 'Tis but an easie task for your Pen, and will engage mine to be responsal. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* (1684) A 2 That the Primitive Churches had some Responsal Forms .. I shall recite an evidence out of Chrysostom. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 416 The Liturgy to be abbreviated..by omitting all the Responsal prayers.

3. Correspondent, appropriate. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* III. vi. (1854) 168 Would thou hadst took that leisure time To visit some responsal clime.

Respo·nsary. *rare.* [ad. med.L. *responsārium.*] =Responsory *sb.*

c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* G ij, And after that..make a great noise by the responsaries..of the Psalmes. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 256 The Pagans had not only such certain forms of Prayer, but also Repetitions and Responsaries. 1866 *Liturgy Ch. Sarum* 88 The Ten Commandments, and their responsaries.

Response (*rĭspǫ·ns*). Forms: 4 **respouns(e,** 4, 6 **respons,** 5–6 **responce,** 7– **response.** [In ME., a. OF. *respuns, respons* (mod.F. *répons*) masc. or *response* (mod. *réponse*), fem. In later use directly ad. L. *responsum* neut. (also late L. *responsus* masc.), f. *respondēre* to Respond.]

1. An answer, a reply.

c 1300 *Beket* 825 In a chambre faste iloke alle hi were ibrouȝt, That hi ne scholde ascapie noȝt er hi respounse sede. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* 11924 Þe chartre þey schewed þer barouns, & seide, 'swich ys Arthures respouns'. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 98 What was his respons writen, I ne sauh no herd. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xix. (S.T.S.) I. 109 It is said þat Turnus was na thing satisfyit on his respons. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 214 Ye haue a figuratiue speach which the Greeks cal Antipophora, I name him the Responce. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (1613), *Responses*, answers. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. 192 The Author of the Questions and Responses. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* I. 113 He..needeth no more of mine for the confutation of his vain responses. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 266 ₱ 4, I heard an old and a young Voice repeating the Questions and Responses of the Church-Catechism. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 161 With respect to the interrogative, the return is necessarily made in words.. which are called a response or answer. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* 411 But..speak again, Thy soft response renewing. 1869 A. Harwood tr. *E. de Pressensé Early Yrs. Chr.* III. iii. 404 We know the response of ancient philosophy to this question.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An action or feeling which answers to some stimulus or influence.

1815 Shelley *Alastor* 564 A pine,..to each inconstant blast Yielding one only response. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 15. 103 A joyous rush was the creature's first response to the signal. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 Something which found a response in his own mind seemed to have been lost.

2. *Eccl.* a. =Responsory *sb.* 1.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 107 After lessons foloweth Responces. *Ibid.*, Thys fyrste responce ys songe in faythe and in prayesynge of the blyssed Trynyte. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xix. 3 The song of the Antiphonie or response. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Response*, or *Responso.* The name of a kind of anthem sung in the Roman church after the morning lesson. 1836 *Tracts for Times* No. 75, Lesson 8. (Homily continued.)..Response 8 (used on the Sundays after Trinity). 1879 Simmons *Lay Folks Mass Book* 200 The laity..were not allowed to read the lessons in church, nor to say the *Alleluia*, but only the psalms and the responses (*responsoria*), without the *Alleluia.*

b. A part of the liturgy said or sung by the congregation in reply to the priest. (Correlative to Versicle.)

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xxxi. 6 Observing their responses most superstitiously. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 213 ₱ 2 [He] was seen soon after reading the Responses with great Gravity at Six of Clock Prayers. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, Again he fancied her voice spoke in a part of the plaintive response delivered by the nuns. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* ii. 16 Where priest and clerk with joint exertion strive..; That, by his periods eloquent and grave; This, by responses, and a well-set stave. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 354 The responses of the morning prayer.

3. An oracular answer.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. i. 76 Sa feyll responsis of the goddis abufe. *a* 1660 Hammond (J.), The oracles,..from giving responses in verse, descended to prose. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 37 He that demands the response, roles it [*sc.* a piece of wood] three times. 1762 Warburton *Doctr. Grace* I. v, In the Mosaic dispensation .., where the church was conducted in every step, at first by oracular responses, and afterwards by..Prophets. 1822 Shelley tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* I. 138 Consider the ambiguous responses Of their oracular statues. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 219 The ancient oracle..from which.. the Greeks of his time used to seek responses.

4. *Mus.* 'In a fugue, the repetition of the given subject by another part' (Busby).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 491/2 Every fugue finds its response in the part immediately following that which commenced. 1854 Cherubini *Counterp. & Fugue* 63 It may be said that the Response decides the particular kind and nature of the fugue.

5. *pl.* =Responsion 3.

1810 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* p. ii, Feb. 21, Responses commence.

Hence **Respo·nseless** *a.*, giving no response or reply; **Respo·nser,** one who makes response.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 36 The base, cold crowd.. Stood round, responseless to his fire. 1845 Jane Robinson *Whitehall* xix. 221 Mistress Chaloner looked at him..to ascertain who this lively responser was.

Responsibi·lity. [See next and -ity. So F. *responsabilité*, It. *-ita*, Sp. *-idad.*]

1. The state or fact of being responsible.

1787 Hamilton *Federalist* No. 63 II. 193 Responsibility in order to be reasonable must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Sel. Wks. (1892) 258 Where I speak of responsibility, I do not mean to exclude that species of it [etc.]. 1827 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* II. 746 He was made to understand that any risk which he incurred would be upon his own responsibility. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* viii. 305 It is only when the conception of the individual has been reached that the idea of responsibility begins.

b. Const. *of* the thing done or to be done.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xvii, Then the entertainment began..; Mr. Codlin having the responsibility of deciding on its length. 1847 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 137 He still shrunk from the responsibility of the deed. 1881 W. Collins *Black Robe* viii, I took the responsibility of leaving him undisturbed.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A charge, trust, or duty, for which one is responsible.

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Sel. Wks. (1892) 258 That confidence .. fixes a responsibility on the Ministers entire and undivided. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* iv, Anxious to be relieved of a responsibility that was becoming irksome. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 687 As the responsibilities became greater and warfare more scientific.

b. A person for whom one is responsible.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxvi, [He] would hand over to Newton's charge any one of the unmarried responsibilities.

3. *U. S.* 'Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Responsible (*rĭspǫ·nsib'l*), *a.* (and *sb.*). [a. obs. F. *responsible* (1502), f. L. *respons-, respondēre* to Respond. Cf. Responsable.]

A. *adj.* **†1.** Correspondent or answering *to* something. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, The admiration of your Forme; to which (if the bounties of your minde be any way responsible) [etc.]. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 140 If you expect a Doome, or Death, responsible to your blacke deeds, and detestable Villanies; the World cannot afford it. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 14 The Mouth large, but not responsible to so large a Body.

†2. Capable of being answered. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* lviii. 383 This is a difficult Question, and yet by Astrologie responsible.

3. Answerable, accountable (*to* another *for* something); liable to be called to account.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. App. 12 To hold this Popish erronious opinion, that they are in no case responsible to their whole Kingdomes or Parliaments for their grossest exorbitances. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 405 Being responsible to the King for what might happen to us. 1720 Waterland *Doctr. Trin.* v. Wks. 1823 V. 115 Willing or not willing, every man is responsible, at last, for the doctrines he teaches. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 42 Our constitution has made no sort of provision towards rendering him, as a servant, in any degree responsible. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 278 Man is a free agent and morally responsible to his Governor. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 321 The country was left..without any single responsible chief.

b. Morally accountable for one's actions; capable of rational conduct.

1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 50 The great God has treated us as responsible beings. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 35 James arrived at an age when he could be treated as responsible. 1875 Bain *Mental & Mor. Sci.* 396 In criminal procedure, a man is accounted responsible if motives still continue to have power over him.

4. *U. S.* Answerable to a charge.

1650 in T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* (1765) 452 You are required to attach the goods or lands of William Stevens to the value of one hundred pounds, so as to bind the same to be responsible at the next court at Boston.

5. Capable of fulfilling an obligation or trust; reliable, trustworthy; of good credit and repute.

1691 Locke *Consid. Money* Wks. 1714 II. 12 Not knowing that the Bill or Bond is true or legal, or that the Man bound to me is honest or responsible. *a* 1817 Jane Austen *Persuasion* iii, Could not be a better time, Sir Walter, for having a choice of tenants, very responsible tenants. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xiv, There was about him a manly responsible look, that redeemed his youth. 1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 345 The collection and delivery of parcels..might be undertaken by one responsible person. 1896 H. Johnston *Dr. Congalton's Legacy* ix. 103 Responsible land-owners, bonnet-lairds, farmers, otherwise a non-descript crowd.

Comb. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxviii, A responsible-looking gentleman dressed in black. 1891 Mostyn *Curatica* 57 When the meeting was dissolved, I joined myself to a responsible-looking brother, and..begged an explanation.

b. Of respectable appearance.

1760 S. G. Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) I. 98 A new wig ..to be made so as to resemble a responsible head of hair. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* lviii, His linen is arranged to a nicety, and he is wrapped in a responsible dressing-gown.

6. Involving responsibility or obligation.

1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. ii. 12 He selected two persons for the responsible office of superintending his education. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 707 Native officers so appointed to high and responsible positions.

B. *sb. pl.* An actor who undertakes to play any part which may be temporarily required.

1885 Jerome *On the Stage* 80 In the provinces, thirty shillings is a high figure for a good all-round 'responsibles'. *Ibid.* 121 Hearing that one of their 'responsibles' had just left, I went straight to the manager,..and was accepted.

Hence **Respo·nsibleness.**

1727 in Bailey (vol. II). 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 138 At this crisis..every bill was suspected, as being of doubtful responsibleness. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* v. *Ability*, They have solidarity, or responsibleness, and trust in each other.

Respo·nsibly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a responsible manner.

1847 in Webster. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 240 Mr. Beeton stood by with the air of an ambassador and breathed responsibly.

Responsion (*rĭspǫ·nʃən*). Also 6 **-cion.** [a. F. *responsion* (†*responcion*), =Sp. *responsion*, It. *re-, risponsione*, or ad. L. *responsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *respondēre* to Respond.]

1. An answer or reply; a response. Now *rare.*

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 10 By ony responcions or peticions of them in parlement. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 42 Seven sophyms..Thys ydre used..Unto the people, and was full rigorious To devoure them, where lacked responsion. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 13 By obscure and doubtfully attempred Responcions, and voices of spirites. 1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 123 To the first he yielded a ready responsion, but to the other he answered in very obscure terms. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 99 To confer among themselves by Questions and Responsions or Answers. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 10 Fourth point—responsion performed in the presence of the judge. 1880 *Cent. Mag.* XIX. 294 (Cent.), Everywhere in nature, Whitman finds human relations, human responsions.

†2. A sum falling to be paid; *esp.* an annual payment which was required from knights of the military orders. *Obs.*

c 1470 Edw. IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 143 A Lumbard..shalbe bounde..in the said somme, to be paied..to such as the saide Bisshopp .. wol assigne to receyve the same, be it for the responsion of the Commandeur of Torfischyn. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 50 þe soume of vjxx pund, of þe Responsioune of þe said Trestramys landis, aucht to our souuerain lorde. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Commanderies, preceptories, contribucions, responsions, rentes..which appertained..to the priours. [1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Responsions*, a Word us'd among the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, for certain Accounts made to them, by such as held their Lands, or Stocks. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Such a knight Templar paid a responsion of fifty pounds per annum to his order, on account of such a commandery.]

3. *pl.* The first of the three examinations which candidates for the B.A. degree at Oxford are required to pass.

1813 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* p. ii, Feb. 17, Responsions commence. 1845 William Gresley *Frank's Trip to Continent* 2 He had just come home from Oxford after having.. passed his responsions. 1881 *Truth* 6 Oct. 443 The new examination in lieu of responsions at Oxford, which has just been instituted.

4. A public university disputation.

1841 Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* 9 When they had kept two responsions..under the regency of a master of arts..they were presented..as candidates for admission.

Responsive (*rĭspǫ·nsiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *responsif, -ive*, =Sp. and It. *responsivo*, or ad. late L. *responsīv-us*, f. *respons-, respondēre*: see Respond *v.* and -ive.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Answering, responding; making answer or reply. **†a.** Of letters or epistolary replies. Also in pl. form. *Obs.*

1529 Wolsey in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. II. xxiii. 62 Shewing unto the same how ye have received Letters from the King's Highness and me, responsives to such as ye wrote. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) ix. 3 Suppois I am not eloquent To wryt 3ow answer responsyve. 1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* II. (1676) 126 When there shall be occasion to write some Letter, missive, or responsive. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 157 A Certificate .. is a Responsive Letter, or Letter by way of Answer.

b. In other uses. Also const. *to.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 683 Celestial voices .. Sole, or responsive each to others note. 1715 Pope *Odyss.* I. 200 High strains responsive to the vocal string. 1747 Collins *Passions* 37 A soft responsive voice was heard at every close. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 177 Responsive to the distant neigh he neighs. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 48 By the responsive testimony of the defendant, the existence of the criminative fact cannot be established. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 26 There the grey heath lit the responsive fire. 1889 *Daily News* 25 July 7/2 The proctors for the Bishop of Lincoln were assigned to bring in their responsive allegation within a fortnight.

2. Correspondent or corresponding. *rare.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 159 Three of the carriages in-faith are..very responsiue to the hilts. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 34 The bishops..do not maturely consider the responsive conclusions which follow upon their principles. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 17, He extended it by the addition of four responsive or relative modes.

3. Responding readily to some influence.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 45 Thus, and so quick, the helm responsive flew. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 205 The vibrations of pleasurable emotions seemed more responsive than common. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 584 The imaginative critic has described the excursions of our muse with responsive sympathy. 1868 DICKENS *Let.* 29 Jan., They are a bright, responsive people here. 1871 HOLME LEE *Miss Barrington* II. xv. 232 Felicia seemed attentive and responsive.

b. Const. *to.*

1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. lv, Responsive to the sprightly pipe, when all In sprightly dance the village youth were join'd. 1793 *Minstrel* II. 55 The heart of Eleanor did not beat responsive to his warm attachment. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 210 There is no living being to feel responsive to his feelings. 1884 J. M. MATHER *Life & Teaching Ruskin* (ed. 2) 5 His nature was responsive to the influences brought to bear upon it.

4. Characterized by the use of responses.

1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* xxvii. 2 In that day, To the beloved Vineyard, sing ye a responsive song. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 326 Where this responsive system of worship is lost, the nature of a public service will soon be forgotten. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 565 The alternation of the responsive system of prayer into that of prayer by the minister alone.

†**5.** Responsible, answerable. *Obs. rare.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* (1647) 371 For all of it, he is responsive to God Almighty. 1646 — *Apol. Liturgy* § 133 Such persons..for whom the Church her selfe may safely be responsive, that is, to men learned and pious.

B. *sb.* †**1.** An answer, a response. *Obs.*

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Epiph.* 429 In answer to both he wrote Αντιστολή..a large Responsive, wherein he particularly opens the Doctrine of the Catholick Church.

2. A responsory. *rare* —1.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iv. (1864) IX. 178 *note*, The mixture .. of Latin Responsives and Sequences with the chief passages in the dialect of Thuringia.

Hence **Respo·nsively** *adv.*

1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes vi. 3 This hymn, performed by the seraphim, divided into two choirs, the one singing responsively to the other. *a* 1851 MOIR *Bass Rock* iii. Wks. 1852 I. 204 And linnets from each brake responsively Piped to each other. 1866 LIDDON *Div. Our Lord* vii. (1875) 391 The primitive Christians sang among themselves responsively a hymn of praise to Christ as God.

Respo·nsiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being responsive.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 89 Without dulling their responsiveness to each new impression. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 205 A swift responsiveness to the impulses of humour and pathos.

So **Responsi·vity.** *rare* —1.

1866 DORA GREENWELL *Ess.* 132 This responsivity within the human Soul.

†**Respo·nsor,** obs. var. RESPONSORY *sb.* 1 b.

a 1649 CRASHAW *Poems* (1904) 218 The Versicle...The Responsor. *Ibid.* 219–229.

Responso·rial, *sb.* [a. med.L. *responsoriāle*, f. *responsōria* RESPONSORY *sb.* So F. *responsoriale* (Godef.).] A book of responsories.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. xi. 18 Out of the Antiphoner..came forth the full song-book..for the canonical hours,..the responsorial or book of responses.

Responso·rial, *a.* [See next and -AL.]

1. Making answer or reply; responsive.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 204 *note*, Rimius's Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the Herrnhuters, and the Responsorial Letters of the Theological Faculty of Tubingen, annexed to it.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, responses.

1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 23 A peculiar kind of singing—the antiphonal or responsorial. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 132 The responsorial portions of Morning and Evening Prayer.

Responsory (rĭspǫ·nsŏri), *sb.* [In sense 1, ad. late L. *responsōria* pl. (in med.L. also sing. *-ōrium* neut., *-ōria* fem.), f. *respons-*, *respondēre* to RESPOND: see -ORY. Cf. F. *responsoire* (Godef.).]

1. *Eccl.* **a.** An anthem said or sung after a lesson by a soloist and choir alternately.

Often applied to the gradual (which follows the epistle at mass).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 39 [He] made in the lawde of that blissede virgyn,..these ij. responsoryes, Stirps Jesse, and Solem justitiæ. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 In matyns communly be iii orbes,..of ye whiche euery orbe conteyneth iij psalms, iii lessons, and iii responsories. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 895/2 The Responsorie, which is called the Gradual (being wont to be songe at the steps going vp), with alleluya. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 60 The Jews in their Divine Lauds were wont to praise God after this manner, in Antiphons or Responsories. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 190/2 The Responsory being sung, and some Prayers said, they return from Church. 1763 BURN *Eccles. Law* I. 38 The invitatories, responsories, verses, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the quire. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. A. 332 The responsories..indicated by the initial words of each versicle. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 90 The Clerks ought continually to stand unless when a Responsory is sung.

transf. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv. Wks. 1851 III. 491 Which if I should repeat again, would turn my answers into Responsories, and begett another Liturgie. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. ii. (1699) 144 What shall it be to be celebrated by all the Angels and Saints in Celestial Responsories?

†**b.** A response to a versicle. *Obs. rare.*

a 1649 CRASHAW *Poems* (1904) 217 The versicle...The responsory.

†**2.** An oracle. *Obs. rare* —1.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 58 The ephod of the Idolatrous Iews which they consulted as their Responsorie.

†**Respo·nsory,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **-ary.** [ad. med.L. *responsōrius*: see prec.]

1. Of the nature of an answer or reply; relating or pertaining to answering.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 22 To these and to many others..are many Epistles Responsorie. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 Before..the libel [is] exhibited in Court, & notice taken thereof by the def. by some responsory acte. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 791 Divers other Letters Responsory to Beverovicius have been long expected. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292, I could have inserted dialogismes, displaying their interrogatory part..and that part which concerns the responsory. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. I. 106 Job..maintains his virtue in responsory speeches successively to every one of theirs.

b. (Cf. RESPONSORY *sb.* I.)

1641 R. B. K. *Parall. of Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 28 The Versicle responsory to this is the fourth verse. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 146 The first part of it, whose responsory terminations are 'Have Mercy upon us'.

2. Responsive, grateful.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 57 The dull earth is responsory for that it receiveth: onely men are unthankful. *a* 1643 — *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 202 He thinks not himself so obliged to..be responsary for such a favour.

†**Respo·nsure.** *Obs. rare* —1. Response.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxxvii. 537 To whom they moue, black todes give responsure.

†**Resport.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *resport* (Godef.).] Regard.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 86 (Campsall MS.), Hauyng vn-to my tresour ne my rente Right no resport. *Ibid.* 850 Whi ne hastow þi-seluen som resport?

†**Respost,** obs. form of REPOST, RIPOST(E.

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 7 Respost is when a Man hath given in a Thrust,..then he is said to receive a Thrust upon the respost or back of the Parrade.

†**Respoun(d,** *sb. Obs.* Also **respun, -on, -owne, -ownd.** [ad. OF. *respuns* RESPONSE, or f. OF. *respundre*: see next.]

1. = RESPOND *sb.* 1 a.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 16 By-tuixe þe lescuns þre respuns; and eftir þe þridde respun þe vers. *Ibid.*, Foure lescuns red wid respuns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Respowne (*K.* respounde, *P.* respon), *responsorium*. 1466 in *Archæol.* L. (1887) 45 The responnys of the trinite.

2. = RESPOND *sb.* 3.

1435 *Indent. Fotheringhey Ch.* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1830) VI. III. 1414/2 The cler-story..shal be made of clene asheler growndid upon ten mighty pillars, with four respounds. *Ibid.*, To the two respownds of the sayd qwere shal be two perpeyn-walls.

†**Respoun(d,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *respundre*, repr. L. *respondēre* to RESPOND.] To reply.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12181 Maister leui..Teched him a letter þan, And badd him þar-to respond [*rime* stund; *Fairf.* respounde]. *c* 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 81 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 135 Þe most fool, i herde respounde, Is wysore, whil he lyue may, Þen he þat..was buried 3usterday. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 4238 By letteres woly hem first somoune, To here þer wyl, what þey respoune.

Respread, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To spread anew.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Luther* 53 He, by Gods Word and Spirits inspiration, The Gospels Light re-spred, for every Nation. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 293 Primeval Night and Chaos would re-spread Nature untun'd, should Love continue dead. 1868 H. LAW *Beacons Bible* (1869) 129 The old temptation respreads its wily bait. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 67 We..had the floor respread with mud.

Respri·ng, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To spring up again. Hence **Respri·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 233 The seasonable falling of raine furthereth the re-springing of the languishing corne. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* Proem 13 Yet at the present object love re-springs.

†**Resprise,** variant of REPRISE *v.*, to recover.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 83/1 The lordes .. were incontynent moeuyd to wepynge & waylynge; And a lytyll after that they had resprysed theyr spyrytes, the emperour desyred [etc.].

†**Respuate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. obs. F. *respuer* or L. *respuĕre*: see next.] To reject.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 418 Another stone..which repels and respuates Iron.

Respue', *v. rare.* [ad. L. *respuĕre*.] *trans.* To reject strongly.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 329 These I failed not to reject and respue with indignation. 1823 T. L. BEDDOES *Poems* (1851) 224 Teaching him to 'respue' this effeminate style of versification.

Respun, var. RESPOUN(D *sb.* **Respy,** *a.*: see RESP. **Respyce,** obs. f. RASPIS[1]; var. RASPIS[2]. **Ressaif, -aive,** obs. Sc. ff. RECEIVE. **Ressait,** obs. f. RECEIPT *sb.*

‖ **Ressalah** (rĕsā·lă). Also 8 **rissalla,** 9 **risalah, russala(h), rusala.** [ad. Urdū (Arab.) رسالہ *risālah*, f. Arab. *arsala* he sent.] In India, a squadron of native cavalry.

1758 W. HASTINGS *Let.* in Gleig *Mem.* (1841) I. 70 Shokum Sing and Harroon Cawn (formerly of Roy Doollub's Rissalla). 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1844) I. 147 Charged with having endeavoured to seduce from the service of..the Rajah of Mysore a russalah of horse. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 89 Four days later came two Risálahs of Bengal Irregular Cavalry. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. VIII. iv. 366 Ghuznee to be garrisoned by the 16th native infantry, a ressalah of Skinner's horse [etc.].

Ressaldar (resāldă·r). Also **ressaladar, rissaldar, russalahdar.** [ad. Urdū رسالدار *risāladār*, f. prec. + *dār* having, possessing.] A native captain in an Indian cavalry regiment.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 34/1 A certain Ressaladar of his, whom he had often deceived, came one day to the Durbar. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 55 One ressaldar (a rank answering to that of captain of cavalry) was granted the rank of Bahadur. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West* 76 Then up and spoke Mahommed Khan, the son of the Ressaldar.

Re·ssant. *Arch.* Also 5 **res(s)aunt.** [Of doubtful origin; adopted in 19th cent. from quot. 1478.] An ogee moulding.

1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 220 A felet. A double ressaunt. A boutel. *Ibid.* 269 A resaunt lorymer. 1844 WILLIS *Archit. Nomen.* 42 *note*, The ogee or ressant-shaped arch. 1860 *Handbk. Ludlow* (1865) 17 A moulding peculiar to the East of England, the double ogee or double resaunt.

Ressate, -ayt, obs. ff. RECEIPT. **Ressave, -awe, -ayf,** etc., obs. ff. RECEIVE. **Ress(e,** obs. ff. RUSH *sb.* **Resseaunt,** obs. f. RESIANT. **Resseit, -eyt(e,** obs. ff. RECEIPT *sb.* **Ressent,** obs. variant of RESENT *v.* **Ressett,** obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RECEIVE *v.*; obs. f. RESET *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] **Resseve, -eyve,** obs. ff. RECEIVE. **Resshe, Resshy,** obs. ff. RUSH(Y. **Ressiaunt,** obs. f. RESIANT. **Resson(e,** obs. ff. REASON *sb.*[1] **Resson,** obs. Sc. f. REASON *v.*

Resso·rt. Now *rare.* [a. F. *ressort.*]

†**1.** A mechanical spring. (Cf. RESORT *sb.* 10.)

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 144, I see wheels, ressorts, and counterpoises. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1720 II. 391 This..might be very material for his Majesty and Ministers to know, as the main Ressort of the present Government. 1692 M. MORGAN *Late Victory over French Fleet* Ded. iii, They who are behind the Curtain, and play the Ressorts of the Machine, laugh at the Easiness of their Votaries.

2. = RESORT *sb.* 2 c.

[1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Presidials judge in the last ressort of all criminals prosecuted by the provosts of the marshals.] 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 170 Every man is his own doctor of divinity in the last ressort.

Ressoun, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[1]

Ressyng, obs. variant of RESIGN.

Rest, *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 ræst(e, hræst), 1, 4– **rest,** 1–6 **reste**; 4–5 **rist, ryst,** 5 **riste, ryste, ruste.** [OE. *ræst(e, rest(e* fem., = Fris. *rest(e, rêst, ræst*, MDu. *reste* (*erste*), OS. *resta* bed, MLG. *reste*, OHG. *resta, restî* (MHG. *reste*) rest. It is possible that the OE. form *ræst* corresponds more directly to OS. *rasta*, MHG. *raste, rast* (G. *rast*; hence also in Sw. and Da.), which agree in form with Goth. *rasta* mile, OHG. *rasta* (MHG. *raste, rast*) league, ON. *rǫst* (pl. *rastir*, Norw. *rast, rost*, Sw. *rast*) league, app. = 'a distance after which one rests'. Another set of forms appears in MDu. *ruste* (Du. *rust*), MLG. *roste, rusle*, G. *rüst(e, rust*, etc., which seem to imply an ablaut-series *rest-, rast-, rust-*.

The usual form in ME. is *rest(e*, but some texts have *rist, ryst.* This change of vowel is found also in other words ending in *-est*, as *lest*, *(be)quest*, so that there is no direct connexion with Da. *rist*, which is prob. from LG. *reste.*]

I. †**1.** A bed or couch. *Obs.* (OE. only.)

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 4 Mar. 34 Þa ȝenam heo sancte Adrianes hand..& asette æt hire heafdum on hire ræste. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 6 [Hia] lufað..ðа formo resto *vel* ðæ foresedlo in farmum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted. 1054 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1054, Þy ylcan ȝeara swealt Osgod..swa swa he on his reste læȝ.

2. The natural repose or relief from daily activity which is obtained by sleep.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxi. 5 Ȝif ic sellu slep ezum minum, ..oððe reste ðunwengum minum. *c* 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 47 Be muneca reste. Ænlypize munecas ȝeond ænlypize bed restan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6492 Þe33 tokenn nihhtess resste þær. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5338 (Weber), Thoo was the folk to rest-ward. Ac now hem cometh a wonder hard. *c* 1350 *Ipom.* 7220 (Kölbing), Goo to thy bedde, I comaunde the, And lett me haue my reste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9213 Þen he rose fro his rest in a Rad hast. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxix. 461 Thus they fought tyl it was nyghte and.. eueryche party drewe to their reste. 1513 T. MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 His maister gaue him in charge not to forebeare his rest. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 b, John Leidane gave him self to reste, & slepeth thre whole daies together. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 12 The Crickets sing, and mans ore-labor'd sense Repaires it selfe by rest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 793 No dreadful Dreams awak'd him with affright; His Pains by Day secur'd his Rest by Night. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 577 The People seemed to be all at their Rest. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 36 Who is he..That calls me from the bed of rest? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iv. 62 Nicholas was permitted to depart to his rest. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xv, Overhead, in the darkening sky,..the matron evening star beams calmly on our rest.

b. In phr. *to go to* (one's) *rest*, to betake oneself to repose for the night. Also *transf.* of the sun (sometimes with other verbs), etc.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ii. 156 Þa he to reste eode, þa forȝet he [etc.]. 1205 LAY. 28328 To reste eode þa sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6317 Þat night yod moyses to rest. Onslepe he lai in þat forest. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 198 This floure gan close, and goon to rest For derknesse of the nyght. *Ibid.* 201 Home..I me sped To goon to reste and erly for to ryse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 686 Quen þe son is to reste [*v. r.* rist]. *c* 1420 *Autors of Arth.* XXXVI, Whene

the ryalle renke was gone to his ryste. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3967 That beand done, I hauld it best That everie man ga to his rest. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 Euery one had prepared himselfe too goe to his rest. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 118 An other..goes to his rest, not breaking an houres sleepe for that which would break the heart of some others. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 52 This done, they went to their rest again. 1848 *Scottish Jrnl. of Topogr.* II. 13/2 The sun had been lang to rest before John thocht aboot steerin'.

c. In phr. *to take* (one's) *rest.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 744 Quhen Iulyane In-to þe oste his rest had tane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1856 My reste wol I take Now day is come, I may no lenger wake. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 89 The tyme after the daye is paste and goon is couenable..for the bodyes humayn that haue traueylled, to take reste. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 45 Then came he to his disciples, and sayde vnto them: Slepe on now, and take youre rest. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 197 We two..will guard your person, While you take your rest, and watch your safety. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxxviii, Here will I take my rest After so many hours of toil and quest.

† **d.** In phrases wishing one good repose. *Obs.*

14.. *Guy Warw.* 6687 (Cambr. MS.), Also so god geue yow reste, Fylle the cuppe of the beste. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4628, I will..pray to God omnipotent, To send 30w all gude rest. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 33 One that thinkes a man alwaies going to bed, and saies, God giue you good rest. 1599 — *Pass. Pilgr.* 181 Good night, good rest. Ah, neither be my share.

3. Intermission of labour or exertion of any kind; repose obtained by ceasing to exert oneself. *Day of rest*, the sabbath. In later use also with *a* and *pl.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 8 Þæt is sio an ræst ealra urra ġeswinca. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 23 Sæterndæġes rest ys drihtne ġehalġod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4169 Þe sefennde, þe lattste dæġ, he sette þe33m to resste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 252 God sette ðis dai folk bitwen, Dai of blisse and off reste ben. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1122 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 138 Sethþe he wende..fiue and tuenti Mile al-so..are he wolde reste i-fo. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1112 (*Dido*), Vnto hys chambre was he led anon, To take hys ease, and for to haue hys rest. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17016 Thei fau3t to-geder a ful foure woke That thei neuere reste ne toke. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxi. 764 There he thoughte to repose hym and to take alle the rest that he myghte. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Rest of the body or mynde, *repos.* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. v. 80 So call the Field to rest, and let's away, To part the glories of this happy day. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 21 Whosoever doth most according to charity,..hee breaks the holy rest of Sabbath least. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 131 We came down.., and having taken a little rest, came to the Door of the Pyramide. *Ibid.* 168 After several rests, we got to the top about nine a clock. *a* 1805 PALEY *Reasons Cont.* Wks. 1838 II. 523 The rich see..the refreshment and pleasure which rest affords to the poor. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 64 It is the Sabbath-day—the day of rest. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* xxii. (1867) 331 The tired nags will have a comparative rest today. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 340/1 In all campaigns certain pauses have to be noted in the march of an army...These are known as rests and halts.

b. *transf.* in various applications.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxvi. 35 And þæt land lið on reste. *c* 1500 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 106 We have rest; & past this summer, I wyll pray you to come & kill a bucke with me. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xi. (S.T.S.) II. 85 The pestilence was sa vehement in þis 3ere þat it gaif rest to all other besines. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxv. 4 In the seuenth yeare the londe shal haue his Sabbath of rest.

c. In phr. *without* (or † *but*) *rest*, without intermission or delay.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Þe sunne recched hire rune euch buten reste. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 652, And fra scho wiste, Yddir scho sped but ony riste. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 458 Thair wes restling and reling, but rest that raught. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1506 Now I will rin, but rest, And tell that all is ready. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode, without repose or rest, Searching all lands and each remotest part.

d. Restored vigour or strength. *rare.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 27 So are the Hot of the Enemie..bated, and brought low: The better part of ours are full of rest. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 202 We lying still, Are full of rest, defence, and nimblenesse.

4. Freedom from or absence of labour, exertion, or activity of any kind.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. 11 Ic swor in eorre minum, ȝif ingað in reste mine. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5208 Þær he shollde libbenn Wiþþ resste & ro, wiþþutenn swinnc. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 281 Me is leof to habbe reste And sitte stille in myne neste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25452 Ful derf i was to bidd vndo, þat luued i neuer rest na ro. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 14 Þou art largesse, of pleyn felicitee, Hauene of refute, of quiete, and of reste. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 75 Thes fattyth & moistes þe body, Rist,..ettyng of swete meites, & dryngkyng of swete mylke. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 21 Suche men unresonably..encline to the rest and commodyte of the body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, All..creatures in this worlde hath place deputed..wherin theyr propre quietacyon & rest is. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 212 Least rest, and lying still, might make them looke Too neere vnto my State. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 80 There are, indeed, some who are impatient of rest in every situation. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 394 That love of rest To which he forfeits ev'n the rest he loves.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 739 The working of a sea Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. i, The gale had sigh'd itself to rest.

b. The freedom from toil or care associated with the future life.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 71 Þæt is orsorgnes & ecu rest. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4190 All þatt resste & ro þat hallȝhe sawless brukenn Inn oþerr werelld. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 400 Summe sulen of 3u..ben in to reste numen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29169 Þai sal..bren in þe fier of purgatori,..Bot efter-ward ..Sal þai be borun in to rest. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 17 Þat he neuer rise til þe rist of heuen. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 239 Receyue my soule, and brynge me to reste perdurable. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xv, Lord of thy holy hill, who shall the rest obtaine? 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* iv. 9 There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God. 1631 MILTON *Epit. March. Winchester* 50 After this thy travail sore Sweet rest sease thee evermore. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 841 Ordain'd to guide th' embodied spirit home From toilsome life to never-ending rest. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3 Only, O Lord, in Thy dear love Fit us for perfect Rest above. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* vi. (1877) 71 Our final blessedness will be a rest from toil.

c. Freedom from distress, trouble, molestation, or aggression.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1655 Hælu butan sare;..Ræst butan ġewinne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 578 Se ðe forġeaf reste & stilnysse his folce Israhel. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Þer 3e schulen beon ine þrunge, auh reste and peis is in me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7305 Nu ar yee bath in rest and pees, Yow langes oertes haf malees. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6792 In helle sal be whar never es rest, Endeles hungre and endeles threst. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13387 Mony dayes he endurit, all in due pes, And had rest in his rewme right to his dethe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 18 In bothe his remes pees, and rest, and unite. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 228, I haue..maynteyned the countre in peace & rest and good iustyce. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxiv, The cause in managing Is more than yours; 't imports the publique rest. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xiv. 15 And the land had rest from warre. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 581 Thy foes implacable, thy land at rest. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvii, The poor Quashies, in danger of their lives, complained to Amyas, and got rest for a while.

d. Spiritual or mental peace; quiet or tranquillity of mind.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 7 Ȝecer, sawle mine, in reste ðine, forðon dryhten wel dyde me. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 29 Leornas from me..& ȝe onfindes rest saulum iurum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4972 Swa ȝe muȝhenn resste & ro Till ȝure sawless findenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 11 Dan sal him almightin luuen..And giuen him blisse and soules reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3762 Mi hert bes neuer broght in rest, Bituix and þis iacob be slan. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3093 To abate þat fire, þa thre er best, For þa thre may bring þe saul to rest. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 669 That I for Sorowe goo nere wode, And I may hafe no riste. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7604, I shal you counsel for the best, Som what to set youre hert in rest. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 92 Thou hast taken rest fro me, & hast brought me in-to ryght grete turbacion. 1530 [see 3]. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 136, I most..willinglie, To do you rest, a thousand deaths would dye. 1611 — *Winter T.* II. i. 191 Yet shall the Oracle Giue rest to th' mindes of others. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. iii, What continual disturbance..keeps me thus forever from me! 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXVIII. 100 The truth, wherein rest is For every mind. 1883 DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 361 Infallibility..gives rest; but it is the rest of stagnation.

e. Quietness, peacefulness, tranquillity in nature.

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 99 The Earth was all rest, and the air was all love. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xix, Increasing the impression of vastness and of solemn rest, which was already overpowering. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 227 A gradual advance to lovelier order, and more calmly, yet more deeply, animated Rest.

5. Place of resting or residing; residence, abode. † Also, abiding, stay.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxi. 14 Deos [is] rest min in weoruld weorulde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12091 þatt he þurrh Haliȝ Gast inn hemm Himm wollde takenn resste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Habbeð up an heih, ase briddes of heouene, iset hore nest, þet is hore reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23091 Quen i was will and vte o rest, Godli toke yee me to gest. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 376 In hire was eueri vertu at his reste. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 252 Luffe, luffe, where is thi reste? Of Englond I am oute keste, Thurgh sir Envye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 59, I pray the, bring me to sum rest, the wedder is sa schill. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. iii, Whole troupes of busy cares..Tooke up their restlesse rest In sleepie sleeplesse eies. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 13, I intreat you both,..That you vouchsafe your rest heere in our Court Some little time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1085 Till we end In dust, our final rest and native home. 1722 MRS. S. OSBORN *Pol. & Soc. Lett.* (1890) 24 Jack, I think, knows when he is well off, for he has taken up his rest at Danbury. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 123 We took up our rest for the night, at a house that had no sign. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi, It makes eternity a rest—a mighty home, not a terror and an abyss.

† **b.** A landing on a staircase. *Obs. rare.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liii, The just number of twelve [steps being] betwixt every rest or (as we now terme it) landing-place. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 125 A Half-Pace, or Rest of two Paces broad.

c. An establishment for the purpose of providing shelter or lodging for persons belonging to certain classes during their spare time or when not following their usual occupation.

1892 *Daily News* 13 May 5/4 It is the object of the League to provide them with a place in which to spend this off-time, and there are now five 'Rests' in London. 1899 *Ibid.* 3 May 5/5 These three Rests are, in a word, well-managed temperance clubs for Jack ashore.

6. The repose of death or of the grave. Chiefly in phrases, as *to go, be laid, to rest.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 24 In the reste of the deade mac to resten the mynde of hym. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 139 Tho Orodes the hard rest doith oppres, The cauld and irny slepe of deidis stres. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 133 Alarbus goes to rest, and we suruiue To tremble [etc.]. 1595 — *John* V. vii. 24 This pale..Syren..sings His soule and body to their lasting rest. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xvii. 16 They shall goe downe to the barres of the pit, when our rest together is in the dust. 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Gd. Parson* 23 David left him; when he went to rest, His lyre.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvii, Long ere they were within sight of land, Lucy Passmore was gone to her rest beneath the Atlantic waves. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. 301 He directed that he should be laid to rest in the cemetery of Chester.

b. *At rest* (cf. 9 a).

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 109 Henry is at his reste, his soule at Criste's wille. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 The soules of dead men were at quiet rest. 1611 BIBLE *Job* iii. 13 For now..I should haue slept; then had I bene at rest. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* I. i, A father at rest with his ancestors. 1784 BURNS *Man was made to mourn* xi, Welcome the hour, my aged limbs Are laid with thee at rest!

7. a. *Mus.* An interval of silence occurring in one or more parts during a movement, frequently of all the parts together; a pause; also, the character or sign by which this is denoted.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 How many noates, how many restes, how many querks. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Some restes also (as the minime and crotchet restes) were deuised to auoid the harshnesse of some discord. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 20 Pauses well used in discourse make appeare, as rest in Musicke, what is the best and sweetest in it. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii. (1674) 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an artificial omission of the Voyce or Sound, proportioned to a certain Measure of Time. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 117 If there are any Rests succeeding the Pause. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 13 In a musical movement we usually find various rests,.. answering to commas in verbal punctuation. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* iv. 46 The Rests of the white Notes are made in the middle of the Staff. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* i. 5 A dot after a note or rest makes it half as long again.

fig. 1592 BRETON *C'tess Pembroke's Passion* cvi, Lett all your restes be hopes of happynes, Which mercye's musicke in the soule requires. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. (1906) 29 The Master is apt to strike in at the end of a bar, instead of waiting for a rest.

b. *Rhet.* (See later quots.)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* IV. 186 Observing yet in all Their quantities, their rests, their ceasures metrical. *a* 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art Poet.* 371 Two rests, a short and long, th' Iambic frame. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cæsura*, in the modern poetry, denotes a rest or pause towards the middle of a long Alexandrine verse. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 548/2 *Rest*, in poetry, is a short pause of the voice in reading, being the same with the cæsura. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. IV. i. 364 Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice during a perceptible..space of time.

8. Absence, privation, or cessation of motion; continuance in the same position or place.

c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 80 Your heede, youre hande, your feet, holde yee in reste. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxx. § 4 Rest is the end of all motion. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 109 Rest is a priuation of moouing. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. (1677) 114 Rest must needs be antecedent to his Motion. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 115 The common Centre of Gravity of them all does not change its state of Motion or Rest. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 180 About the usual angle of rest in loose materials. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 245 The meaning of the term Rest, in physical science, is essentially relative. Absolute rest is undefinable.

9. *At rest.* **a.** In a state of (physical or mental) repose, quiescence, or inactivity. (See also 6 b.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 760 þough þat I myn herte sette at reste Vpon þis knight,..it may do me no shame. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iv. 1, I..beynge at rest in myne house, ..sawe a dreame, which made me afrayed. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 43 Forasmuch as God is euermore dooing, he is euer at rest. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 12 What Sir, not yet at rest? the King's a bed. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 216 Nor is Osiris seen..: Nor can he be at rest Within his sacred chest. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 50 When the Plummet is at Rest, and both Stars are seen. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. i, Had her heart not interfered in this matter, she might now have been perfectly at rest. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 99 General properties of fluids at rest. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* XXXVII, He sat in his chair, still, but not at rest: expectant evidently. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 48 After this terrific disturbance Vesuvius has never been really at rest.

b. *To set..at rest*, to satisfy, assure; to settle, decide finally. *At rest*, settled. Also, *to lay..to rest*, to allay completely.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 121 Set your heart at rest. The Fairy land buyes not the childe of me. 1817 SHELLEY *Proposal* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 361 The decisive effort to set their hopes and fears at rest. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 286 It might have been thought that the question..had been set at rest. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xii, I never can take any office under the present rulers of the nation; so that question is at rest. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, But set your mind at rest. I know no more of that lady's mind than you do. *Ibid.* xxxi, His fears, such as they were, were laid to rest. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 The enormous majority..should set that question at rest.

II. †10. Some part of the iron-work of a gate. *Obs. rare*—1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 78 Of rych citeis 3ettis, stapillis, and restis, Gret lokis, slotis, massy bandis squayr.

11. a. A support for a fire-arm, employed in steadying the barrel to ensure accuracy of aim, *esp.* that used for the old heavy musket, which was forked at the upper end, and provided with a spike to fix it in the ground.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13 b, That would permit their Mosquettiers to giue anie volees from their restes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 The musket hath his rest, the heauinesse thereof is many times eased. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. ix. 35 He shall have for his right hand a handsome Rest of Ash or other light wood, with an yron pike in the nether end, and an halfe hoope of yron aboue to

lay the musquet in when hee rests it. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 492 Shouldering a Musket..in one hand, and a Rest in the other. 1833 Holland *Manuf. in Metal* II. 92 The rest is still generally used in shooting with the duck gun. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 753/1 *Rest*, a support for a gun in test firing.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1736 *Gentleman Angler* 154 A Rest, is a forked Piece of Stick with the forked End standing upright, and the other end fasten'd upon the Ground. It is called a Rest, because one Part of the Angler's Rod lies upon it.

c. A support for a cue in billiards.

1868 Pardon *Billiards* 59 The rest needs to be held tightly in the left hand. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 27 The rest is 4 feet 10 in. in length. It consists of a handle of wood with a cross or grooved piece, of ivory, boxwood, or brass, fixed on the head, to rest the cue in.

12. A thing upon which something else rests, in various specific uses (see quots.).

The *rest* of a lance belongs to Rest *sb.*³

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1623) M j, Your Hiue being fitted and dressed, you must haue also in a readinesse a Mantle, a Rest, and a Brush—A Rest is either single or double. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 6 Without in the wall of the house hee made narrowed rests round about. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 Seasoned board of oake layd uppon sufficient rests of oake tymber for the grounde floare. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 275 Having spread a Mantle on the Ground,..set a Pair of Rests, or two Supporters for the Hive. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 135 Pedestals shou'd be continued so as to form Rests or Leaning-Places for the Windows. *Ibid.* 136 The Windows have no Rests, but reach down to the Pavement. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Rests*, the arrangement at the top and bottom of a pit for supporting the shaft-cage while changing the tubs or cars. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 753/2 *Rest*, a support or a guide for stuff fed to a saw.

b. That part of a lathe on which the cutting-tool is supported in the operation of turning.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exer.* x. 180 The Rest is a square piece of Stuff..Its Office is to rest the Tool upon, that it may lie in a steddy position while the Workman uses it. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 382 In the turning of ovals, the top of the rest which supports the tool is always made to pass through..the two centers round which the oval engine turns. 1882 *Mech. World* 4 Mar. 138 The rest on which the tool is supported appears to be on the near side of the line of centres, a position that could scarcely be correct.

13. Something upon which one rests. *rare.*

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* iii. 190 Surely that is a very aery soule, whose chiefe rest and stay is not his Religion. 1648 R. Wilkinson *Saint's Trav.* (1874) 7 Several Rests of Creatures discovered and laid open. Below the Coming of Christ in Spirit, who is the alone Rest of Saints.

b. A projection for the foot to rest on.

1869 *Daily News* 15 Apr., There are no fastenings for the foot—simply a rest which projects out from the axle-trees. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 506/2 Throwing my weary feet on the coasting rests, I started.

c. (See quot.)

1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 250 All vessels regularly engaged in this fishery are supplied with a special apparatus, called a 'rest' or 'pulpit', for the support of the harpooner as he stands on the bowsprit.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In senses 3 or 4, as *rest camp, cure, system*; *rest-ordained, -refreshed, -seeking*; † rest-field, a fallow; † rest man, one who leads an inactive life.

1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/1 For the men a healthier *rest camp could hardly be desired. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 375 General massage, such as is used for convalescent patients or '*rest-cure' cases. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 248 The second kinde groweth in this countrie in *rest-fieldes. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 251 Two meales a daye is suffycyent for a *rest man; and a labourer maye eate thre tymes a day. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 313 Knowing th' use aright Of Work-fit Day, and *Rest-ordained Night. 1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcos.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 23/1 Be'ng *rest-refresht therefore, now forwards run With bright Apollo. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xx, The wandering and sinful, but now *rest-seeking and repentant man. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 415 The *rest system of treatment of recent cases of insanity.

b. In sense 12, as *rest-auger, -carriage, -frame, -holder, -plate, -wimble.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 A pyn-awgur, a *rest-awgur, a flayle. 1833 Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 145 The chain is fastened on one side to a part of the *rest-carriage.., which descends and occupies the space between the sides of the frame. *Ibid.*, The chain operates upon the *rest-frame, to which it is attached. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 553. 258 The little piece S is the *rest-holder. *Ibid.*, The *rest-plate R which is made of iron can be moved up and down. 1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 95, ij yoke wymbils, j *restwymbyll.

Rest, *sb.*² Also 5 **reste,** 6 *Sc.* **rist.** [a. F. *reste* (1395), = It. and Sp. *resta*, *resto*, Pg. *reste*, *resto*, f. *rester* Rest *v.*² Hence also MDu. and MLG. *reste*; Du., G., Da., Sw. *rest.*]

† **1.** That which remains over; a remainder or remnant. *The auld rest*, the name of some disease (cf. quot. 1669 in b). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 603 Thus bokis twelue anende, and oon is rest. 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 2 The reste thenne is thys, that thou shalt haue labour wythout fruyt. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 323 The rot, the roup, and the auld rest. *c* 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 13 That every barrel of good Ale hold and contain xv gallons, xiiij gallons of clear Ale, and one gallon for the rest.. *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* I. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 469 The Queen has done me favour..To make my rest of life all holidayes. 1693 *Humours Town* 124 Thou hast too, yet, I hope, a Rest of Reputation.

b. *pl.* Remains, remnants, relics. Now *rare.*

c 1467 *Noble Bk. of Cookry* (1882) 26 Take restes of motton choped and put them in a faire pot. 1669 Gale *Idea Jansenisme* 93 The best remedie to extirpate the restes of this contagious Maladie. 1677 — *Crt. Gentiles* III. 199 They endeavored to gather up the least pieces, if the rage of persecutors had left any restes or reliques. *a* 1694 Sir A. Balfour *Lett.* (1700) 54 Its a Town of Roman antiquity, of which there are yet some rests to be seen, as aqueducts, &c. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 527 Others..may with probability be regarded like suprarenal 'rests' as isolated and outlying fragments of the mesoblastic tissues.

† c. *Arith.* A remainder. *Obs. rare.*

1608 R. Norton *Stevin's Disme* A 4 b, If, from things equall, equall things bee substracted, their rests shall be equal. 1636 Mellis *Recorde's Gr. Arts* 63 Therefore in the place of the rest or remaine, right vnder the denomination, I set down 0.

2. † **a.** A sum remaining to be paid; balance or arrears of money due. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 12, xxxiiij li resauit..of the ald rest of his faderis compt and his awin. 1523–4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 325 There Remayneth in ther box with the Rest of this Acomipte.. iij li. viij s. 1549 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 99 The saidis personis findand souerte for the auld rist and malis in tyme coming. *Ibid.*, Souerte for the restis and malis. 1581–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 458 For satisfeing and outredding thairof, be the restis to be gottin in and utherwyse.

b. The reserve or surplus fund of a bank, esp. of the Bank of England.

1844 in *Encycl. Brit.* (1902) XXVI. 112 Bank of England..Proprietors' Capital, 14,533,000. Rest, 3,564,729. 1847 J. Francis *Hist. Bank Eng.* I. ix. 147 A reserve fund, which, under the name of *rest*, has increased with the business of the house. 1882 A. S. Michie *Gilbart's Hist. Banking* I. 370 The Rest, from being looked upon merely as a fund to equalize the dividends, is now regarded as a reserve to meet exceptional losses. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 6/1 This amount will..still leave the 'Rest' above three millions, below which it is never allowed to fall.

fig. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 352 Life, indeed, is just the one thing—the reserved capital, the rest, the ultimate security.

c. (See quots.)

1825 C. Butler *Bk. R. C. Ch.* 154 It may not be improper to make what, in mercantile transactions, is termed *a rest*; and thus show, as it were on a balance sheet, which side.. has the preponderance. 1856 Gilbart *Pract. Treat. Banking* (ed. 6) 258 Amount of Cash-Book last night. (This is usually called the Rest.) ? 1889 Waterston *Manual Commerce* 286/2 *Rest*, a term applied both to the period of stock-taking and balancing of a merchant, and to the balance of undivided profit at that period.

3. The remainder or remaining part(s) *of* something.

1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Rest that leaveth of a thynge, *demeurant*. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 They passed away the rest of the wynter there. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 45 b, The rest of the promontory is ful of ruines. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 33 While I liued here the rest of this summer, I made a iourney of pleasure. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., I pray God I may think so for the rest of my life. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 220 The hair about the neck..is not different from that on the rest of the body. 1861 Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 When England, in common with the rest of Europe, was Catholic.

b. The remainder *of* a number of persons, animals, or things.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1207 Lo! quhair thair sits ane Priores of renown Amangs the rest of Spiritualitie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 216 b, The same iudgement hath he also of the rest of the ministers of the churche. 1611 Bible *Neh.* xi. 1 The rest of the people also cast lots, to bring one of tenne, to dwell in Ierusalem. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 137 To distinguish it from the rest of their own Civill Lawes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 1 The rest of us went to church. *c* 1765 Gray *Satire* 34 The Master of John's Like the rest of the Dons. 1839 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 27 The rest of the twenty-four hours were allowed to the laborer to employ as he pleased. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 299 Like the rest of the world, I am in doubt.

c. (*All*) *the rest of it*, everything else which might be mentioned or included.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* v, With their holy water, and their moppings and their scourings, and the rest of it. 1888 Balfour in *Times* 2 Oct. 10/4 He was treated as an ordinary prisoner, plank bed and all the rest of it.

4. The remainder or residue of something specified or implied in the context.

1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Rest or resydue, *demourant*. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 Therewith upon his crest With rigor so outrageous he smitt, That a large share it hewd out of the rest. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 65 Conceiue of this and guesse of all the rest. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 123 The present necessity forced the United Dutch to rest satisfied onely with words, and only to hope for the rest. 1761 Gray *Williams* 11 Gallant youth! this marble tells the rest. 1820 Keats *Isabella* vii, She ceas'd her timid quest, But in her tone and look he read the rest. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 691/2 To accept the office as to some part of the estate and not accept it as to the rest.

b. As *pl.* The remaining persons, animals, or things; the others.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1458 Ladie Sensualitie Sen syne hes gydit this cuntrie, And monie of the rest. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62, The Byshop of Rome with al the reste, stampe & stare at it. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. (1614) 739 They leapt off the Rockes into the Sea...The rest fled. 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* I. i, One Bull, with curl'd black Head beyond the rest. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 44 ₱ 8 Some of which [inventions] I could wish entirely rejected, and the rest to be used with Caution. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 15 A lovely stripling stepp'd before the rest. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. iii, The Duchess would drive over...The rest were to ride. 1870 Max Müller *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 141 They represent each deity as independent of all the rest.

5. In phrases: **a.** (*As*) *for the rest*, as regards, with regard to, what remains.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 82 As for the rest how to open, clense, dry, and hele suche apostumations, ye must consult with sum phisition. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 92 But for the rest: you tell a Pedigree [etc.]. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 314 Let it suffice for this present..: for the rest, I shall not cease to admonish thee accordingly. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist: Francion* VIII. 6 For the rest, all these debauchments are very true. 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* No. 25 ₱ 1 Riches are the strength of a nation; and for the rest, our ships..will protect us. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 344 For the rest, it is I believe as compleat as human nature..will permit. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xiv, For the rest, you are not my conscience keeper, so don't make yourself uneasy. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* xliv, As for the rest, I could not exactly make it out.

b. *As to the rest*, also † (*in*) *the rest*, in other respects, otherwise.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 8 And in the rest to take their aduentures, and sometimes to starue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 653 Of this Tree we may not taste nor touch..; the rest, we live Law to our selves, our Reason is our Law. 1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 8 (1748) II. 87 As to the rest, he has a very good estate [etc.]. 1771 Warburton in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 464 As to the rest, you shall live to yourself. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 307, I know not that his strength is more than mine. As to the rest I care not.

† c. *Above the rest*, especially. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. i. 50 Do as I bid thee, or rather do thy pleasure: Aboue the rest, be gone.

† d. In primero, the stakes kept in reserve, which were agreed upon at the beginning of the game, and upon the loss of which the game terminated; the venture of such stakes. *Obs.*

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. y iv b, [They] fell to gamynge. And not longe after, one of the Pistoiens losinge his reste had not a farthynge left him to blesse himselfe. 1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 69 *A.* Let us agree of our game, what shall we plaie for? *B.* One shilling stake, and three rest. 1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* III. v, I set ten shillings six pence, You see't? my rest, fiue and fifty. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. IV. 156 The Duke..being at that instant bow'd down upon the Table, to draw the money he had newly won upon a rest, escap'd that fatal blow.

fig. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 17 When I cannot liue any longer, I will doe as I may: That is my rest. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 155 The King thought it no policie to play all his Rest at once, where hee might have lost more at one Game, than he had got in eight yeares.

† b. In phr. *to set* (*up*) *one's rest*, to venture one's final stake or reserve. *Obs.*

1575 Gascoigne *Herbes, Supposes* III. ii, Of whom some one peraduenture shal leese a great sum of money before he win one stake, & at last halfe in anger shal set vp his rest. *c* 1597 Harington *On Play* in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 222 The kinge, 55 eldest hand, set up all restes. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 288 [The] advantage which he had of three Sevens in hand, had enforced him to set his Rest.

† **7.** *To set* (*up*) *one's rest*, in fig. uses. Now *Obs.* except perhaps as in f.

a. To stake, hazard, or venture one's all *on* or *upon* something; to set one's final hope or trust *upon* or *in* something.

1587 Greene *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 181 Least ayming more at ye weale of our countrey then our own liues, we set our rest on the hazard and so desperately throw at all. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 68 If the Pope.. were brought to this last hand to set vppe his rest upon these men. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 59 The Queen of Scots being..one which set up her rest in hope of England. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. IV. 174 The greatest part of those who had set up their rest upon the Fortune of the Duke his Father. 1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 11 They would set up their Rest on such an Answer.

b. To do one's utmost. *rare*⁻¹.

1589 [? Lyly] *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. III. 398 Wee'le set vp all our rests, to make you all restie.

c. To have or take a resolution; to be resolved or determined.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 27 He that sets vp his rest to doe more exploits with his Mace, then a Moris Pike. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. ii. 110 As I haue set vp my rest to run awaie, so I will not rest till I haue run some ground. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* V. iii, Despair, or tortures of a thousand hells, All's one to me; I have set up my rest. 1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Reb.* 4, I have cast up my accounts, I have set up my rest, and determine rather to displease any other man than offend my own conscience.

d. To fix or settle *upon*, to decide *for*, to place one's whole aim or end *in*, something.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 86 Haue ye alreadie..set your rest vpon some higher personage? 1633 B. Jonson *Tale of a Tub* II. i, Arrested, As I had set my rest up for a wife! 1663 Pepys *Diary* 19 Jan., He seems to set up his rest in this plenty, and the neatness of his house. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 169 When this address was made by the Dutch, he set up his whole rest and interest, that it might be well accepted. 1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* V. 327 Those very Men who have set up their rest in Pursuit of External Profit and Pleasure. 1740–1 Richardson *Pamela* (1883) I. 417 As if I believed I ought to set up my rest in my mean self and think nothing further to be done. [1826 Scott *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 305 She has a good heart,..but unhappily..she has set up the whole staff of her rest in keeping literary society about her.]

e. To be certain, assured, convinced.

1623–4 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* IV. ii, Could I

set up my rest That he were lost, or taken prisoner, I could hold truce with sorrow.

f. To take up one's (permanent) abode.

1590 LODGE *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 50 Aliena resolued there to set vp her rest.., and so became Mistres of the farme. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 251 Hee may chance to come into my sight, but..hee shall not set up his rest there. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. ii, Should I have set up my rest at the first inn I lodged at, I should never have arrived at the happiness I now enjoy. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 91 Here I counted to set up my rest for life. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 20 Sept. § 8, I firmly believe he will set up his rest in Monmouthshire. 1810 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 256 Here I hope to set up my rest. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxxi, We..will set up our rest again among our boyish haunts.

g. To make an end. *rare* —[1].

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Jan., So home ; with much ado.., and now resolving to set up my rest as to plays till Easter.

†**8.** *To set down one's rest* : **a.** To stop, make an end (also with *lay*) ; to take up residence. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 74 Here as a limit sufficient to that determined labour doe I lay downe my rest. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 127 Whereupon he thought this night to set downe his rest. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 202 That man that comes in this life to the end of his walk, and there setteth down his rest from going any further. *a* 1665 DIGBY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 282, I have set down my rest where piety forbiddeth not to live according to nature.

†**b.** To make up one's mind ; to determine. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 110 Where you sette downe your reste, you are very resolute. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 312 They that set down their rest and resolution that they will be rich.

9. In tennis and battledore, a spell of quick and continuous returning of the ball maintained by the players. Also *fig.*

Cf. F. *reste* (sense 13 in Littré).

c 1600 BEAUMONT *Letter to B. Jonson*, For wit is like a rest Held up at tennis ! which men do the best With the best gamesters. 1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 13 But O ! the Dialogues, where jest and mock Is held up like a rest at Shittle-cock. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husband* IV, Knock me down, if ever I saw a Rest of Wit better Play'd, than that last in my Life. 1740 — *Apol.* (1756) I. 111 They return'd the ball so dextrously upon one another that every scene between them seem'd but one continued rest of excellence. 1889 in Heathcote *Tennis*, etc. (1890) 43 *note*, In the first of these matches, there were..159 rests. 1890 *Ibid.* 257 The longest rest on record in a double match..consisted of no fewer than thirty-eight volleys.

Rest, *sb.*[3] Forms : *α.* 4– **rest,** 5–6 **reste.** *β.* 4–5 **reeste,** 5 **reest, reyst**(e, 6 **reist, reast.** [Aphetic form of *arest* ARREST *sb.* ; cf. REST *v.*[3] In sense 2 = It. *resta*, Pg. *reste*, *riste*, Pg. and Sp. *ristre.*]

†**1.** A means of stopping or checking a horse.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Þey dryueþ hir hors wiþ a..3erde..instede of barnacles and of britels of reest. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 137 It were a myschefe, yf lyberte lacked a reyne, Where with to rule hym with the wrythyng of a rest.

†**b.** Arrest of persons or goods. *Obs.*

1423 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 58 Allso it is ordenyd þat noo Constable within the Cite take no syluer for no rest þei make by way off þer office, oþerwais þen þe Law wyll. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL. (Percy Soc.) 203, I obeyed his rest ; there was no remedy. *c* 1573 *Durh. Dep.* (Surtees) 258 The reast that one Toppyn had maid of the Egiptiens goods. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 916/1 What authoritie haue you to arrest me?..I will not obeie your rest.

†**c.** Fixed purpose ; resolve. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 4975 When morne come, fast þai prest To þe batell, of a reest To take þe chaunce myght fall.

2. In mediæval armour, a contrivance fixed to the right side of the cuirass to receive the butt-end of the lance when couched for the charge, and to prevent it from being driven back upon impact.

In quot. 1697 applied to the butt-end of the lance itself ; cf. quot. *a* 1661 in b.

a. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 92 Pro j rest pro domino, vij scot. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 43 Into the reste he threwe hys speare. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 361 And whan the knight vnderstod this, he sette the spere in the rest. 1540 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 287 Gevin to the Frenche armorar for..iiij. restis to the justing sadills. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 517 The Turkish horsemen,..couching their staves in their rests. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 641 This gripes the lance, and with such vigour shakes, That to the rest the beamy weapon quakes. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. XXII, Each ready lance is in the rest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 782 A knight..who laid his lance In rest, and made as if to fall upon him.

β. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 260 A sper in reyst he kest with all his mayne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XVI. 237 Thenne they putte their speres in their reystes and came to gyders. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 107 He broughte his speere in the reeste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 43 This Prince..sustenit..Sic strife in stoure so oft with spere in reist. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xli. 45 Stiff speiris in reistis..Ar brok on thair breistis.

b. *Her.* A charge supposed to represent the above (but also differently named and interpreted).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 328 What usually are termed therein rests, being the handles of spears (most honourable in tilting to break them nearest thereunto) are called by some critics *surflues.* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clarion*, Guillim takes these Clarions to be a Kind of old-fashion Trumpet ; but others think they rather represent the Rudder of a Ship, or, as some say, the Rest for a Lance. 1849 PLANCHÉ in *Jrnl. Archaeol. Assoc.* IV. 349 On the charge in heraldry, called a 'rest', or 'clarion'. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 121 My own opinion is, that the Rest or Clarion was a rude type of a musical instrument.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —[0].

1611 COTGR., *Garde-serre*, the rest of the locke of a Harguebuse.

Rest (of a plough) : see REEST.

Rest, variant of WREST *sb.*

†**Rest,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **reest.** [Perh. ad. OF. *resté* (see RESTY *a.*), but cf. also Færöese *ræst-ur* in the same sense. The later form is REESED.] Rancid, reasty.

14.. *Med. Rec.* in *Relig. Ant.* I. 53 For brynnyng with wilde fyre : tak rest bacon, and do hit on a grene hesill styk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Reest, as flesche .., *rancidus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 304/2 To be Reste, *rancere.*

Rest, *v.*[1] Forms : 1 **ræstan** (hræst-), 3 **ræsten,** 5 **rast** ; 1 **restan,** 2–5 **resten** (*Orm.* **resstenn**), 5 **restyn, 4 resti, 4–6 reste, 4– rest** ; 6 **reast,** 9 *Sc.* **reist** ; 5 **rist**(e, **ryst**(e, **ruste** (9 *Sc.* **rist**). *Pa. t.* 1 **ræste,** 1–4 **reste** (5 **ryste**), 4 **rest** ; also 4 **restede, -ide, -yde,** 4– **rested** (4–5 **-id,** etc.). *Pa. pple.* 3–4 **y-,** 1-**rest, 4 rest** ; 4– **rested** (4–5 **-id, -yd**). [OE. *ræstan, restan,* = OFris. *resta,* OS. *restian,* OHG. *restan* (MHG. *resten*), related to OHG. *rastôn, rastên,* and MDu., MLG. *rusten* (G. *rasten,* Du. *rusten*). For the variation in these forms, and in ME., see the etym. note to REST *sb.*[1]]

I. *intr.* **1.** To take repose by lying down, and *esp.* by going to sleep ; to lie still or in slumber. Also in later use with adverbs, to have (good or bad) repose.

Beowulf (Z.) 1794 Wolde blondenfeax beddes neosan,.. rofne randwigan restan lyste. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 41 And [he] cuom ðirdda siðe & cuoeð ðæm..'slepað gee & ræstas'. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 118 Drince ealles þone drenc þritiz nihta,..þonne þu restan wille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Huanne þe man is zuo heui þat ne loueþ bote to ligge and resti and slepe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 304 Scho..lad þame in a bed to reste, & bad þame slepe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 Whan thou art dead, in thi bed shal he rest. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 138 And so were they departed, and eche yede to his ostell to resten. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. (Percy Soc.) 199 La Bell Pucell to a fayre chambre bryght, Dyde me than brynge for to rest all nyght. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 He..laieth hym downe againe to rest. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 87 Now good my Lord, lye heere, and rest awhile. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Mar., Being sleepy, fell soon to rest, and so rested well. 1742 WESLEY *Extr. of Jrnl.* (1749) 24, I ask'd her, How have you rested ? 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, She had not rested well. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* 324 When he has quietly and well rested, [he hears] worse than after a restless night. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvi, Too feverish to rest, I rose as soon as day dawned.

b. To lie in death or in the grave.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec. 4 Hyre lichama resteð nu on Romebyrig. *c* 962 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 962, Her forðferde Ælfgar..& his lic rest on Wiltune. *c* 1205 LAY. 17231 Þenne þi lif endeð, þer þu scalt resten. *c* 1225 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2481 Striked a stream ut of þet stanene þruh þet ha in resteð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1079 Þe bodi moght he nangat hide, For vnder erth most it not rest. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 401 Seint Edburgh þat..resteþ at Wynchestre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XLVII. 23 Thus rested Salomon with his fathers. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Wheare lyes strong Hector...Wheare stout Serpedon dooth rest. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 63 He builded Cels and Monasteries, but chiefly at Achadha, where he resteth. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 598, I shall shortly be with them that rest. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 40 Their airy dance They leave, in dust to rest. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. ix, A set of poor souls you won't let rest in their coffins. 1813 BYRON *Diary* 23 Nov., Why should Junius be dead ?..would he rest in his grave ? 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho !* XXIX, Into her merits or demerits I do not enter deeply here. Let her rest in peace.

2. To take repose by intermission of labour or exertion of any kind ; to desist or refrain from effort or activity ; to become or remain inactive.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 31 And [he] cuoeð to him, 'cymes sundriz in woestiz styd & restas huon'. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* XX. 11 On six dagum god ʒeworhte heofenan and eorðan.., and reste þy seofoðan dæge and ʒehalʒode hyne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3635 Four hondred men ar he reste is owe honde he slou. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VI. 58 Þou ert emaus, þe ryche castel, þar resteþ alle werye : Ine þe restede emanuel. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 125 Þere is Iacobus welle, þat Criste reste by. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5862 He.. Hade labure so longe, hym list for to rest, And bowet fro the batell. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilʒear* 404 Vpon Solempnit ʒule day quhen ilk man suld rest. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 833 Neuer restyng nor themselues refreshing, except the baityng of their horses. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 6, I..am my selfe attach'd with wearinesse To th' dulling of my spirits : sit downe, and rest. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 292 Thither he bent his way, determin'd there To rest at noon. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 7 He hangs between ; in doubt to act, or rest. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, They rested to recover their breath. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho !* XXXIII, Now set me where I can rest among the rocks without fear of falling. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* XV, Our men..had orders not to let the enemy rest.

Comb. 1843 *Peter Parley's Ann.* IV. 114 They set themselves down upon a rest-and-be-thankful stone to survey the glen. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 3/1 A few who adopt rather too much of the rest-and-be-thankful principle.

b. Of things, in various contextual uses.

Beowulf (Z.) 1858 Þæt þam folcum sceal..sib ʒemænum & sacu restan. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1576 Þa se æðeling het stream fare stillan, stormas restan. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8570 (Kölbing), Lete we þis rest, in godes name, & telle forþ..Hou Merlin doth [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XLVII. 6 O ! thou swerd of the Lord, hou longe shalt thou not reste ? 1388 — *Exod.* XXIII. 11 Sixe ʒeer thou schalt sowe thi lond, ..in the seuenthe ʒeer thou schalt leeue it, and schalt make to reste [1535 COVERDALE, let it rest and lye still]. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 38 Whan alle the planetys, that turnyn abowte, At the day of dome schul cese and reste. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lvi. 37 Now Of this scheld Resteth this Storye. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 338 And here resteth thystorye of them and retourneth to shewe of Raymondyns men. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* viii. (1892) 60 Barlie.. resteth in the ground not past three dayes but up he starteth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 595 The Harp Had work and rested not. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 333/1 When these parts are not thus doubled, the third and fourth parts rest. 1831 *E. Ross Farm Rep.* 88 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, The land was allowed 'to rest'—i. e., to remain unploughed for a period of years. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 2/3 The unlucky Oxford-street theatre, after 'resting'—to use the phrase of the profession—..was reopened last night.

c. With negatives, and followed by *till.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIII. (*Seven Sleepers*) 263 Þane ferlyt he, & wald nocht ryst til he agane come to þe fyrst. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4737 Y nyl neuer from preynge hereafter rast Tylle þey ben forʒeue to herre. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 339 Thou wost neuere resten ne dwelle, Tyl mannes feleschepe ʒe comen vntylle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiv. 220 He went, & restyd not tyll he cam to Burdeux. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 32, I cannot rest Vntill the White Rose that I weare, be dy'de [etc.]. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *War* F viij b, They rested not untill they had made the Empire stand headlesse about seaventeene years. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXX, I have often heard of the Pyramids, and shall not rest till I have seen them. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. i, I hastily set out for Suffolk, and rested not till I arrived at Mrs. Charlton's. 1819 JAS. MORTON in *Leyden's Poetical Remains* 5 He never rested until he had obtained this literary treasure.

d. To cease *from*, to have intermission or cessation †*of*, something.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* XI. 23 And the loond restyde fro bateil. 1382 — *Rev.* XIV. 13 Fro hennus forth now the spirit seith, that thei reste of her trauelis. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXII. (Percy Soc.) 105 The sevent day he restes of hys werke. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* XIV. 13 They maye rest from their laboures. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* II. 2 And he rested on the seuenth day from all his worke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 802 Here stand Ye Angels arm'd, this day from Battel rest. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 21 The souls..There rest from the eternity of toil. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* 16 She .. bless'd herself, and cursed herself, And rested from her labours.

†**e.** To cease *to* do (or doing) something. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* I. 16 Resteth to do shreudely, lerneth to do wel. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 20803 (Trin.), She resteþ nouþer day ny nyʒt To preye for synful mennes pliʒt. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 296 Leosthenes..would not rest prouokyng the people to make warre vpon the residue of Grece. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20 And here I rest to be trubblesum unto you. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. XVIII. 56 Such old babes as they.., who neuer rested to sow debate.

3. To be at ease or in quiet ; also (of persons or things), to continue without change or removal ; to stay, remain, lie, have place or station.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 159 Eadige beoþ þearfena gastas & hie restaþ on heofena rice. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke X. 6 Ʒyf þar beoð sybbe bearn, reste þar eower sib. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13025 Swa þatt me þinnkeþþ god inn hemm To biggenn & to resstenn. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Mi sawle schal resten mit te rihtwise. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23652 Iesu crist..giue vs grace sua here to do, þat wit his we mai rest in ro. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 95 Bote Reson haue reuþe of him, he resteþ in þe stokkes Also longe as I lyue. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 Sum saise þat he dyed noʒt, bot þat he restez þare to þe day of dome. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 Ypocras rested in the Ile of Than. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 13 Pryncesse of townes,..A richer restith under no Christen roy. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 160 b, That the citezens hearing where the place of the ieopardye rested, might occurre their enemies. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. i. 5 This way the King will come :..Here let vs rest. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* III. 13 Assoone as the soles of the feete of the Priestes..shall rest in the waters of Iordan. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 111 A stone neither mooueth nor resteth. 1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London*, Under ye Roman Regencie then rested this Citie & Kingdome by ye space of neere 490 yeares. 1740 PITT *Æneid* X. 1183 The wretched father (father now no more !) In sullen sorrow rested on the shore. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, O, then,..it is not on the side of the young woman that the difficulty seems to rest ? 1838 TREVELYAN in *Macaulay* (1876) II. i. 5 Mr. Wallace did not choose to rest quietly under a castigation in excess of his deserts.

†**b.** In phr. *Rest you merry, fair, happy.* (Cf. 7 b and 8 c, to which this may properly belong.)

1548 ELYOT, *Aue*, bee thou gladde : or ioyfull, as the vulgare people saie Reste you mery. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 86 Rest you merry. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. iii. 60 Rest you faire good signior, Your worship was the last man in our mouthes. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 62 But I will hope of better deeds to morrow. Rest you happy.

c. To stop or cease at a certain point and remain otherwise inoperative or inactive. *To let .. rest*, to pursue or prosecute no further.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 392 Neither rested he with this, but destroyed, as much as [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 121 Nay, let it [the quarrel] rest where it began at first. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 548, I will send a destruction upon the house of Hazael..w[ch] shall not rest in his person, but [etc.]. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 196 Charity..must never rest in the thoughts and Affections of the Soul. But how shall it exert itself in becoming Words and Actions ? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 15 So much remains in the power of others, that reason is forced at last to rest in neutrality. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. ii, She considered, however, that the matter could not rest neuer. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* XXII, If I could let the matter rest.., I would do it.

d. To be at peace ; to have quiet of mind.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ii, Cecilia had now but little

leisure, for Lady Honoria would hardly rest a moment away from her. *Ibid.* IX. i, I could not rest till I had the honour of assuring you [etc.]. **1803** tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Botte* I. 23 Mr. Horeau, without whom he could not rest long together.

4. To have place or position, to settle, lie, be diffused, etc., *on* or *upon* some person or thing.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xi. 25 Þa se gast gæreste on him, hiȝ witezodon and siððan ne ȝeswicon. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Uppe þare blosme [sal] resten þe holie gost. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* xi. 2 Ther shal resten vp on hym the Spirit of the Lord. *c* **1400** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (B.N.C. MS.) lf. 15 b, For bot marie had ben meke þe holy gost had not rested vppon hir. **1535** COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xliv. 23 Couenaunt dyd he stablysh with Isaac, and made it to rest vpon the heade of Iacob. **1611** BIBLE *Ecclus.* v. 6 Mercy and wrath come from him, and his indignation resteth vpon sinners. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 4 The Man and the Woman are joined together for Life, and the main Burden rests upon the former. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. ii, That attack rested upon her mind, in defiance of all her endeavours to banish it. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* V. iii, How gently slumber rests upon her face. **1862** MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxix, His pale face, haggard under the deepening shadow that had rested upon it so long.

b. Of material objects supported by something.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vi. 10 Then hee built chambers..: and they rested on the house with timber of Cedar. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 125 This stone rests upon a marble-Pillar. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. vi, Almost upon the western wave Rested the broad bright sun. **1819** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvii, The roof..rested upon four concentric arches. **1857** HENFREY *Bot.* § 40 The stem of such plants rests upon some foreign body, such as the branch of a tree.

c. Of the eyes in relation to the object looked at.

1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 104 Her eyes resting on a lace cap she had been making. **1847** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x, My eye passed all other objects to rest on those most remote, the blue peaks.

d. Of a wing or division of an army.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 238 Their left resting on the hills, their right on the Residency.

e. To lie as a charge or stigma *on* one.

1678 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 162 It shall not rest upon him if I be not made a brigadeere. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xviii, Enough of blood rests on my head.

5. To lie or lean *on*, *upon*, or *against* a person or thing to obtain repose or support. † Also said of Christ hanging on the cross.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xxi. 20 Thilke disciple..which restide in the souper on his brest. *c* **1425** *Cast. Persev.* 2452 Þat Lord þat restyd on þe rode is maker of an ende.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. vii, 'Oh then rest on me!' cried he, still holding her; 'rest but upon me till the ceremony is over!' **1802** JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v., The soldiers, belonging to the firing party, rest upon the butt ends of their firelocks. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, In a half-sitting posture, with her back resting against the door of the hovel. **1862** MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxx, With her little hand resting lightly upon the opposite post.

b. To rely *on* or *upon*, to trust *to*, some thing or person.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* vii. 2 Siria restede vp on Effraym. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, To..set at nought the counseyle of other, & to lene & rest all togyder to thyne own reason. **1583** STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 20 One Magistrate .. upon whose fidelitye your Excellencie may rest. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 141 I rested much vpon the Cardinals promise. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 9 If he covenant with us, 'I will be your God'; we must restipulate, 'Then will we rest upon thee'. **1856** F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 150 Each rests a good deal on the greatness of her own connexions.

c. To depend *upon*, to be based or founded *on*, something.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 26 The chefest poynt..resteth upon the knowledge of the gendre and nombre of the substantyve. *a* **1704** LOCKE (J.), Sometimes it rests upon testimony. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. iv, All his hopes now rested upon one friend and patron. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* VII, Thus establishing in him an interest resting both on present and past services. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 662 The case against him rested wholly on the evidence of Rumsey and Goodenough. **1884** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* ii. (1885) 63 Science rests on phenomena observed by the senses.

d. To dwell *upon* (a word); to settle or decide *on* (a person). *rare.*

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 15 Thirdly to gyve every worde that they abyde and reste upon, theyr most audible sounde. **1700** DRYDEN *Sigismonda & G.* 469 On him I rested after long debate, And not without considering fixed my fate.

6. a. To remain confident or hopeful, to put trust, *in* something.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 In o bileve men resten, þat day shal come of þe laste jugement. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 163 In whos counseilles þe kyng hym self..so moche rested [L. *adquievit*]. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62 Committyng my cause into Goddes handes, I rested wholy in his protection. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. XV. (1651) 134 These men fail as often as they rest in their projects, and are as usually frustrate of their hopes. **1675** TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 50 Rest not in the helps and remedies that it [religion] bringeth. **1781** BURNS *Winter* iii, Here, firm, I rest, they must be best, Because they are Thy Will! **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 973 Nor did he doubt her more, But rested in her fealty. **1870** J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 307 We must patiently rest in the thought of the Eternal, Omnipresent, and All-knowing.

† b. To be vested *in* a person. *Obs.*

1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 247/2 That the right and tytle.. of and in all suche Londs..be and rest in every of the said Wyfes. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 64 The gift of this prelacie resteth in the earles of Darbie. *a* **1645** HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.) I. II. 168 Cofton Haket came..to Mr. Skinner, in whose family nowe it restethe.

† c. To lie or consist *in* something. *Obs.*

1513 T. MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Yee see their youth, of which I rekon the onely suretie to rest in your concord. **1530** PALSGR. *Introd.* 15 The diffyculte of the frenche tong..resteth chefely in thre thynges. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 188 Pleasure, wherin they determine other all or the chiefyste parte of mans felycytye to reste. **1602** *Narcissus* (1893) 2 Heerin the matter rests.

d. To lie *in* or remain *with* one, as something to be accomplished or determined.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 45 What you command, that rests in me to doe. **1601** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxxiv, It restes within your iudgmentes to vpright, Or els to ruine vtterly the land. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 32 It rested in your Grace To vnloose this tyde-vp Iustice. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. ii. 37 As to the how this act Be warranted, it rests with you. **1867** RUSKIN *Time & Tide* § 98 Always to think of things as they truly are..as far as in us rests. And it does rest much in our power. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 317 The whole direction of home and foreign affairs rested with Wolsey alone.

II. *refl.* **7.** To give (oneself) rest or repose.

In early use with simple reflexive pronoun; in later use usually with *self*.

c **890** *Laws K. Ælfred* in Schmid *Gesetze* (1898) 26 Wyrceað eow vi dagas, & on þam siofoðan restað eow. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 227 Þonne he reste hine, þonne wæs his seo æþeleste ræst..on nacodre eorðan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þet oðer mihte is on heouene, for-þi þa engles heom rested mare þenn on sum oðer dei. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 241 Đe mire.. renneð rapelike, and resteð hire seldum. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Exod.* 1369 At a welle wið-uten ðe tun..Đor he wulde him resten. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2801 Go we on oure gate..to recuuer sum resset, þere we vs rest miȝt. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Whare oure Lady restid hir when scho was delyuer of hir childe. *c* **1440** *Alph. Tales* 360 'If you like ye may go vnto your bed and riste you.' And so he did. **1530** PALSGR. 688/2 You may rest you here a while in this wyndowe. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 2 Kind Keepers.., Let dying Mortimer here rest himselfe. **1610** — *Temp.* III. i. 18 Pray set it downe, and rest you. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 205 We rested our selves upon the Rock. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 21 Nov., I was very glad to stay there a day to rest myself. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. vi, He then begged him to be seated, to rest himself. **1847** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxi, Will you rest yourself here an hour, Miss? *Ibid.* xxvii, When I got there I was forced to sit to rest me under the hedge.

fig. *c* **1200** ORMIN 9598 Clene þohht iss Godess bedd, & tære he wile himm resstenn. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 He that reste him on the rode.

transf. *c* **1425** *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 53 The trowblys tempestuous wyndis vttirly rested them.

b. With adjectival (†or adverbial) complement.

a **1400** *Floriz & Bl.* (E.E.T.S.) 85 And so him sede child floriz, 'Rest þe murie, sire daris'. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 485 By hym come an olde hore mone And sayde: 'syr kyng, rest 3ov wylle!' **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 144, I haue her soueraigne aid, And rest myselfe content. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 324 He that believes shall rest himselfe contented with this alsufficient meanes. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 26 Oh! rest thee tranquil; chase those fearful doubts. **1833** TENNYSON *Œnone* 156 Oh! rest thee sure That I shall love thee well and cleave to thee.

† c. To rely *upon*. (Cf. 5 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 8 The people rested themselues vpon the words of Hezekiah king of Iudah. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 295 As this people have not rested themselves upon the Gracious promise of Gods protection.

III. *trans.* **8.** To give (one) rest or repose; to relieve or refresh by rest; to lay to rest.

c **1205** LAY. 17229 Þu seolf scalt þer in þine ban resten. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2733 Quen þai war rest wel, vp-ras þai. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 7482 (Kölbing), Doun of her destrers þai liȝten, Her stedes to rest, her armes riȝten. **1495** *Trevisa's De P. R.* (W. de W.) v. xxvi. 135 Somtyme the sholders ben greuyd..and thenne they ben curyd and restyd. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Ps.* XXIII. i, He rests me in greene pasture. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 33 Then would I hide my bones, not rest them heere. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 8 So that I had the convenience of resting my back. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 236 A grot is form'd beneath, with mossy seats, To rest the Nereids. **1781** COWPER *Retirem.* 451 He..seeks a more convenient friend,..On whom he rests well-pleas'd his weary pow'rs. **1830** SCOTT *Auchindrane* II. i, The grim sexton..Made him the bed which rests his head for ever. **1855** LYNCH *Rivulet* VI. i, It rests us to look on their calm. **1872** HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii, Wears goggles very commonly; says it rests his eyes. **1896** BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xiii, I told Poore to rest the men and horses, while..I went on ahead.

absol. **1400** *Pol., Rel., & Love Poems* (1866) 31 Hit resteþ and hit quemeþ.

b. In phr. (*God* or *heaven*) *rest his soul, him*, etc. Now *arch.*

c **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2107 O maister, maister, god þi soule reste! **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 75 Is my boy, God rest his soule, aliue or dead? **1605** — *Macb.* IV. iii. 227 Not for their owne demerits..Fell slaughter on their soules: Heauen rest them now. **1775** S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXXXIII. (1783) IV. 203 They are a set of fellows who are not worth a resurrection, and therefore God rest 'em and rot 'em for us. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. Introd. 50 And he began to talk anon..of Earl Walter, rest him, God! **1818** — *Br. Lamm.* xxi, Fill a brimmer of my auld auntie's claret, rest her heart! **1875** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, My good mother came (God rest her soul) Of Spain.

† c. *God rest you merry* (cf. 3 b and 7 b). *Obs.*

1568 FULWEL *Like will to Like* Hazl. *Dodsley* (1874) III. 342 God rest you merry both, and God be your guide. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 65 God rest you merry, sir.

d. To allow (a thing) to rest; to permit to remain undisturbed, quiescent, or inactive.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* V. vii. 5 The water of an Oxe, that hath beene rested a certaine time. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 22 He fights as you sing pricksong,..he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom. **1737** WATERLAND *Eucharist* 33 A learned..Writer..has with great appearance of Probability brought it down to A. D. 96: And there I am willing to rest it. **1763** MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 18 Instead of resting, or fallowing, a whole field,..the fallow here is..interposed by means of alleys, which are the part rested. **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* XXXVII, He had never budged nor even rested his knife at all this fracas. **1892** *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 615/1, I doubt if it is wise to 'rest' a fish that has missed a fly.

e. To hold (weapons) in an easy position. Also *transf.* of a commander of troops.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/1 Both sides of the Bridge.. being Lined with Grenadiers with their Muskets rested. **1706** *Ibid.* No. 4253/2 A Company of Her Majesty's Foot-Guards.., who rested their Arms as the Ambassador pass'd by. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 577/1 As Nicias was drawing up against him, Gylippus rested his arms, and sent a herald. **1802** JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *To Rest arms*, to bring the firelock to the same position as in present arms.

f. *Sc.* To make up (a fire) for the night.

a **1774** [see RESTED *ppl. a.*]. **1845** STILL *Cottar's Sunday* 145 There's nocht ado but bar the door An' rest the fire. **1881** GREGOR *Folk-lore* 160 The last thing done on the last day of the year was to 'rist' the fire, that is, cover up the live coals with the ashes.

9. To lay (the head, etc.) *on* or *upon* something for support.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 260 Seoðen..nefde he hwar he muhte resten his heaued. *a* **1300–1400** *Cursor M.* 16762+113 Man son has nothing apon his hed to rest. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Mark*) 84 Restand his hed one cristis kne. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 40 Finde you out a bed, For I vpon this banke will rest my head. *a* **1659** WALLER *Panegyric Cromwell* xlii, England now does..Her weary head upon your bosom rest. **1750** GRAY *Elegy* 117 Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth, A Youth. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. ii, He rested one arm upon the table. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 350 Resting their hands on the lay or shuttle-bearer. **1847** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* XXVIII, A large old pointer dog rested its massive head on the knee of one girl. *fig.* *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1326 Sumwhat he byheld On which him þoughte, he myghte his herte reste.

b. To place, lay, or set (a thing) *upon* something to support it or keep it in position.

1422 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 17 Hafe rowme and space.. to ryste hys tymbre apon. **1660** *Guillim's Heraldry* IV. xiii. (ed. 4) 328 A thing whereon to rest their Lances. **1680** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* X. 180 Its office is to rest the Tool upon, that it may lie in a steddy position while the Workman uses it. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 50 On those set-off's stretch your Plates, and on them rest your Spur-braces. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 299 Its groundsill was rested upon a bed of lead. **1855** KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiv, Amyas rested the point of his sword on the ground, and his hands upon the hilt.

c. To throw (some weight) *on* a thing.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 5 You will thereby possess more freedom..than if you had rested your body mostly on the right [foot]. **1872** HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi, I try the ground to find out whether it is firm or not before I rest my weight on it.

d. To make or allow to depend *on* something.

1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 141 This is my plea, on this I rest my cause. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 255 It was determined not to rest the matter solely upon the efforts of our seamen. **1832** LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* vi. 56 The point on which he intended to rest the distinction. **1885** *Law Times* LXXX. 136/2 The plaintiff in her statement of claim..rested her case on equitable grounds.

10. To place or settle *in* something.

c **1375** *Cursor M.* 23948 (Fairf.), Bot þat in hertis rote is rest, nede ways out mote hit brest. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 184 So that in reste Mihte every man his herte reste. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Ps.* II, They that in him their only trust do rest, O, they be rightly blest! **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 44 Cease, cease these Iarres, & rest your minds in peace. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, The hereditary jurisdictions, which .. rested the investigation of crimes in judges, ignorant, partial, or interested. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 22 You are called to have a will perfectly harmonized with God's and rested in his.

Rest, *v.*[2] [ad. F. *rester* (12th c.), = Sp. and Pg. *restar*, It. *restare*, *ristare*:—L. *restāre*, f. *re-* RE- behind + *stāre* to stand. Hence also Du. and G. *resten*, Da. *reste*.]

1. *intr.* **† a.** To remain due or unpaid. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.* and in pres. pple.)

1463 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VII. 165 *note*, Certane soumes of moneye restande upon oure lovete familiar clerk..that time that he was oure chaumerlane. **1590** in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118 [Received] in part..*xs.*; restes, *xxs.* iiijd. **1600** *Act Sederunt* 20 June, That..his Hienes may see the said Erle satisfeit of the saidis superexpensis, restane be his Majestie to his said umquhill father. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 31 Being requirit to put out the troupe horss restand by that paroche, [he] refuisit to doe the samyn. **1698** *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1814) X. 152 Resolved that they will be carefull to have the forsaid arrears and debts payed in so far as they are still resting. *a* **1761** WATSON *Philip III*, III. (1793) I. 273 Considerable arrears being now resting to the soldiers.

† b. To remain or be left over, after subtraction, diminution, etc. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 688/2 Al that resteth, take it for your selfe. **1542** RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 128 b, Then take I 100 twyse from 300, and there resteth 100. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 b, If the moneye..for the poore is not there bestowed, the almes masters do send y^t^ which resteth into the hospitals of the Leapers. **1647** LILLY *Chr.*

Astrol. v. 43 Substract 20 degr. 54 min. from 30 degr..., and there rest 9 degr. 6 min. 1700 DRYDEN *Cey.x & Alc.* 96 By this the Vessel half her Course had run, And as much rested till the rising Sun.

c. To remain, be left, still undestroyed or unremoved. Now *rare*.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 460/1 As by their severall Grauntes resting of Record more pleynly apperith. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 261 Ane castell callit Doun-bervie, Quhairof the fundament restis 3it to se. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 29 In quhilke onlie..war the quhyte kye fund, of quhilkes now restes verie few, or nane. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Alas, what country rests, What sonne, what comfort that she can deprive? 1711 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 670 What rests of both, one sepulchre shall hold. 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 480 My beauteous captives thither I'll convey, And all that rests of my unravish'd prey. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. XX, For if a hope of safety rest, 'Tis on the sacred name of guest. 1867 INGELOW *Story of Doom* III. 271 A helm for covering of the scars That seamed what rested of a goodly face.

2. With complement. To remain or be left in a specified condition.

Sometimes approximating in sense to REST *v*.[1]

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 159/2 For every moneth.. that the same defaute restith and abideth uncorrected. 1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 81 The said William Comersall restith accomptable to the Kyng. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 6 Quhat is payt thairof and quhat restis unpayt. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 92 As one that's neuter..And covets to rest equal friend to both. 1611 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 157 And so rested due unto him xiv[li]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 169 Both have won, or both deserv'd the Prize, Rest equal happy both. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 217 Neither can I rest A silent witness of the headlong rage. 1849 M. ARNOLD '*In Harmony with Nature*' 14 Fool, if thou canst not pass her, rest her slave. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* XXI, To let his son's fate rest a dark and cruel mystery.

b. With *assured*, *satisfied*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iii. 17 That I may rest assur'd Whether yond Troopes, are Friend or Enemy. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 1239 After such a lord, I rest secure, Thou wilt no foreign reins, or Trojan lord, endure. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. XI, The account..determined her not to rest satisfied till she saw them [*sc.* injuries] redressed. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estimates Eng. Kings* 394 His mind was much too active and powerful to rest satisfied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 37 To rest assured that the more wise and temperate you are, the happier you will be.

c. In valedictory formulæ. Now *arch.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 361 Thus..resting thy friend if thou rest thy sute, I ende. 1590 SIR H. LEE in *Archæologia* LI. 172 So I umbly take my leve,..restyng to serve you as your Lordshipe hathe moste bounde me. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. i. 55 Many good nights, my Lord, I rest your seruant. 1660–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 50, I shall giue you a larger trouble; in the mean time resting Your most affectionate [etc.]. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. XXXIV, I rest thy affectionate brother, Walter Shandy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XLVIII, I rest your affectionate sister, E. 1826 — *Woodst.* XXVII, I kiss your hand, sir, and rest yours, under a sense of obligation.

d. To owe (something). Chiefly *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

[1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* I. 12, xxxiiij *li.* resauit...he restis awand lij *li.* vi *s.* viij *d.*] 1586 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 76 Hew chamier restes for wares, xvjs. ij*d*. Barbarie beane restes for wares, iij*s*. 1666 in Peterkin *Notes Orkn. & Zetl.* (1822) I. 189 The sheriffdom of Orkney and Zetland were.. resting 22 months mentenance. 1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1785) 225 I'm restin' you a pint o' yale. 1787 BEATTIE *Scoticisms* 77 He rests me nothing. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *What am I restand you?* How much do I owe you?

†**3. a.** To remain to be done. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lviii. 156 The conuenauntes were deuysed and made and theyre rested nothynge but for to goo bothe togyder. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 79 What resteth now? but onely God to prayse. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. i, This now resteth that I learne.. Good from evill to discerne. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Introd. Brev. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 50 Now there rested nothing..but only the Suppression of Malcolm King of Scots. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 48 Now What rests, but that the mortal Sentence pass On his transgression?

†**b.** To remain to be dealt with. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 84 Those things which rest to be spoken of ye Catholike Church of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 6 Thus have we now dealt with two of the three beams of man's knowledge...There resteth *radius reflexus*. 1636 MELLIS *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 256 Now resteth the proofs of Multiplication, and also Diuision.

†**c.** *It rests* (*to* or *that*). *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 61 It resteth we throughout our territories Be reproclaimed and inuested King. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. X, It now resteth that we speak of other necessary implements. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 43 It rests now, to endeavour the discovering by whom Stone-Heng [was] built. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 427 It rested to dismiss the downward weight Or raise him upward to his former height.

†**d.** (*There*) *rests* (*to* or *that*). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 21 Nowe..resteth to shewe..howe they sounde theyr consonantes. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* D vij b, There restethe to disproue the fayned alligacions of the contrary part. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 426 Now resteth to shew unto you [etc.]. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Ambition*, There resteth to speake, how they are to be brideled. 1683 W. PENN in R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* (1685) 121 There rests, that I speak of the Condition we are in.

Rest, *v.*[3] Now *dial.* Also 5 **reste**, 9 **'rest**, *Sc.* **'reest**, **reest**, **reist**. [Aphetic form of *arest* ARREST *v*. In sense 4 perh. a. OF. *rester*.]

1. *trans.* To stop, check, arrest. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 31 Ther rancoure was raised, no renke might it reste. *c* 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 God restid thayre malice, the wille of hym was soo.

2. To arrest or apprehend (a person).

c 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 158 Thenne he sende for the Mayre of London and hys aldermen. And there he restyde many worthy men of the cytte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* D iv b, Some rest men giltlesse, and cast them in prison. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 3 Ile give thee..so much mony To warrant thee as I am rested for. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & Bad* (Hunterian Cl.) 26 They'le salute you with a frightfull phrase As, Gentleman, at such a suit I rest you.

1900 N. LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* 178 I was 'rested—'rested, mind ye, fer the murder o' Noah Punk.

3. To arrest or seize (goods). Chiefly *Sc.*

1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 590, I rested there goodes and disposed there landes. *c* 1573 *Durk. Dep.* (Surtees Soc.) 259 Such geir as he had restyd of the Egipcians concerning the corsinge of a horse. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* VIII, The coal-carts from the Douray moor were often reested in the middle of the causey. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowodean* I. ii, The chiel that gaed to 'reest his guids for debt.

†**4.** *intr.* To stop; to come to a decision. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 356 And it came to an article where he vnderstod that xx. were payed euery yere..he anone rested there and asked [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1, I rest, or conclude, or byde upon a thyng, *Je me arreste.*

†**5.** *trans.* To lay (a lance) in rest. *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 77 The Corse Captaine..ranne with his launce rested fully at him.

†**Resta·ble,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *restablir*: see next.] *trans.* To re-establish.

c 1540 *Order in Battayll* B ij, Suffer him neyther to reste nor to restable hys strength.

†**Resta·blish,** *v. Obs.* [f. *restabliss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *restablir* (mod.F. *rétablir*), f. *re-* RE- + *establir* to ESTABLISH. In later use perh. directly f. RE- 5 a + STABLISH *v*.]

1. *trans.* To re-establish; to restore.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. ii. 59 Ryght it is that thou knowe clerely how that this drye tree was restablysshed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 247/2 Seynt laurence promysed to hym to rystablysshe his Sight. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 338 To restablysshe hym agayne into his realme. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 253 So did K. Edward I restablish Baliol rightfull owner of the crowne ..against Robert le brus. 1650 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 52 It was in their power to re-stablish..Kingly Government.

2. To make good, repair.

c 1500 *Melusine* 196 Yf ye wyl restablysshe the dommage, & to make raysounable & lawful amendes of the Iniury.

Hence †**Resta·blishing** *vbl. sb.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlix. 226 b, The erles seruauntes brought agayne the prisoner.., & so yelded him agayne as by the waye of restablysshing.

†**Resta·blishment.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *restablissement* (mod.F. *rét-*).] Restoration.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. vi. 61 For to haue restablysshement of my fruyte, whiche was fro me despoilled. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 181 Some prince..that were of ability to contribute usefull assistance towards his Majesties establishment.

†**Resta·gnant,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *restagnant*, or ad. L. *restagnant-em*, pres. pple. of *restagnāre*: see next.]

a. (See quot. 1656.) **b.** Stagnant, stagnating.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Restagnant*, running over, overflowing [cites Dr. Charl(eton)]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 33 The Air which bears against the restagnant Quick-silver. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 20 There are bred in most restagnant Waters..an innumerable company of little whitish Animals. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Pref., The restagnant mercury and the mercury in the tube.

†**Resta·gnate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restagnāre* to overflow; the confusion with *stagnāre* appears also in obs. F. *restagner*.] *intr.* To stagnate; to become or remain stagnant.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Water-fall*, As this loud brook's incessant fall In streaming rings restagnates all. 1676 GREW *Musæum, Anat. Stomach* vii. 28 Many little Venters, in which the meat restagnates for some time.

Hence †**Resta·gnating** *ppl. a.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 32 The vessel that holds the restagnating mercury.

†**Restagna·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *restagnātio* the action of overflowing: see prec.]

1. (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM II, *Restagnation*, a running ouer of a thing, chiefly of water. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Restagnation*, an overflowing, a bubling up. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Restagnation*, an over-flowing, or running over; a being all in a Plash.

2. Stagnation.

1653 HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* II. (1673) 153 The blood.. would at last, by restagnation and intrusion, break the vessels which contain it. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* I. xiv. 64 It proceedeth from the restagnation of gross Bloud.

Restai·n (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To stain afresh.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 357/2 They have also been re-stained and varnished. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 95 She could have fairly considered the respective merits of old oak or walnut for re-staining the floor.

†**Re·stall.** *Obs.* Also 7 **restiall**. [App. a variant of LAYSTALL (sense 1), perh. by association with REST *sb.*[1]] A burial-place for a person.

1566 *Shrewsbury Abbey Acc.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 539 Received for restall and knyll. 1577 *Ibid.*, Item for a restall of Jane Powell for her grandmother. [From 1593 the form is *lastiall*; from 1621 to 1645 *restiall*.] 1634 *Ibid.* in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* (1879) 350 Paid to the Lord Bishop's secretary..to procure a mitigation of Restalls within our Church.

Resta·mp, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To stamp again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 32 From Vanity to Vanity I roll, Thy Likeness, Lord, restamp upon my Soul. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 222/2 Inferior Swedish iron has been used, the brand cut off, and then restamped.

†**Re·stancy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *restancia* (obs. F. *restance*): see next.] Remainder.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 70 Rewarded with a fixed Pension during the little restancy of his life.

Restant (re·stănt), *a.* [a. F. *restant* (Sp., Pg., and It. *restante*), or ad. L. *restant-em*, pres. pple. of *restāre* to remain.]

†**1.** Remaining. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1687 BEVERLEY *Expos. Song of Songs* 48 Now Philadelp, with smallest Humane strength Of Laws, or Power supports the Restant length Of Time.

2. *Bot.* Persistent.

1828–32 WEBSTER (citing Lee). 1853 G. MACDONALD & J. ALLAN *Botanist's Word-bk.*

†**Restare,** obs. variant of RESTORE *v.*

Perh. arbitrarily altered to rime with *spare*.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1439 On myn half say him þat he me restare þat he haþ mystaken away.

Resta·rt (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A fresh start; a beginning again.

1888 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 2/4 The restart of additional ironworks that have long been standing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 9/2 From the re-start Wales took the ball down into Irish quarters.

Resta·rt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To start again. Hence **Resta·rted** *ppl. a.*; **Resta·rting** *vbl. sb.*

trans. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* II. 33 The hare, the re-starting of which is left to the spaniel. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 389 The time by..the restarted chronometer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Oct. 4/3 We do not find any disposition to re-start looms. *intr.* 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* XI. lvii, The enemy gains fresh vigour, hope re-starts within him. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan. 5/1 The engines had only re-started yesterday morning after a serious stoppage.

†**Resta·te,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* = RE-ESTATE *v.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 320 As if..Popery [were] ready to be restated in Church and Common-wealth. 1657 PETTUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A iv, I confess I wish we were restated in our primitive Innocency.

Resta·te (rī-), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To state or express over again or in a new way.

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 310 A Broad-side.., in which, having re-stated the Controversie.., I offered a fair Chalenge to them. 1814 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 94 Before I proceed further, it will be necessary to restate the propositions with which I commenced. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. IX. § 1 (1876) 84, I have restated this exposition, which has already been made in a former place. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 247 Wordsworth has this fault of enforcing and restating obvious points.

So **Resta·tement.**

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 307 Curious intelligence has been obtained, and satisfactory vouchers are given for most of the re-statements. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 167/3 A restatement of the old mythical descent of the Dukes of Norfolk.

†**Restau·r,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restaurāre*.] *trans.* To restore.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2078 [She] Restaured temples vnto chrystes honour. *Ibid.* 2834 By her prayer.. They were restaured to helthe and saluacyon.

†**Restaurance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *restaurance*. Cf. RESTORANCE.] Restitution.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6772 If mi aght be stolen wit chaunce, þou sal me mak restaurance.

Restaurant (re·stŏrănt, ‖ restoraṅ). [a. F. *restaurant*, substantive use of the pres. pple. of *restaurer* to RESTORE.] An establishment where refreshments or meals may be obtained.

The use of F. *restaurant* in this sense is stated to have originated in Paris in 1765.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. ii. 28 At the most renowned of the Parisian restaurans. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. vi. 39 A newly-painted and staring restaurant. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 147 At these restaurants they give you things with French names. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ii, We will not sup at a public restaurant, but in a private room at the Grand Hotel.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1923/2 *Restaurant-car*, one adapted for affording meals to passengers on board while traveling.

Re·staurate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restaurāre*: see RESTORE *v.* In sense 2 suggested by prec., or by F. *se restaurer*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To restore; to set in place, or set up, again. Hence †**Restaurated** *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44/2 Those ligamentes which are too loose cause that the restauratede partes which are situatede, move therout. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* XI. 352 If one repulse hath us quite ruinated, And fortune never can be restaurated.

2. *intr.* To partake of refreshments or of a meal. Hence **Re·staurating** *vbl. sb.*

1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ.* 21 Being a man with acquaintances everywhere, he took me into the Yacht Club, where we restaurated. *Ibid.* 163 The mules that carried the restaurating baskets.

‖ **Restaurateur** (rɛstōrătœr). [F., agent-n. f. *restaurer*: cf. RESTAURATOR.]

1. A keeper of a restaurant.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Sel. Wks. (1892) 305, I should still think..that the same power, which furnished all their former *restaurateurs*, sent also their present cooks. 1826 BEST *Four Yrs. France* 160 We returned to the restaurateur's to dine. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XLIII[i], Didn't

I take opera-boxes and give her dinners at the restaurateur's? 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 185 A little dinner given..at a choice Italian restaurateur's not very far from South Belgravia.

2. A restaurant.

1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 360/2 That some should be *restaurateurs*, eating-houses, and others coffee-houses,..is excellent. 1830 Wheaton *Jrnl.* 385 The Restaurateurs are the houses where the Parisians dine, as they breakfast at the cafés.

Restauration (restǫrē·ɪ·ʃən). Now *rare*. Also 4–5 **-acion(e, 6 -acyon, restawracion.** [a. F. *restauration* (1314; = Sp. *restauracion*, It. *re-, ristaurazione*), or ad. L. *restaurātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *restaurāre* to Restore.]

†**1. a.** The reinstatement of man in the divine favour or in a state of innocence. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 401 Sic turment was þe preuete mare and lese of manis restauracione. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. (1557) 1279/2 The determinacion of the trinity for the restawracion of mankynde. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 7 Christ as the cause originall of restauration to life. 1635 Jackson *Creed* viii. Wks. VIII. 139 Their confidence and hope of..exaltation or restauration into God's most special favour. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 33 Have I a sanctified knowledge..of man in his creation, fall, restauration, and perfection?

†**b.** The restoration of a person to a former status or position. *Obs.*

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* B ij, To wrest from the Dauphine Henrie a promise of restauration vnto the counties of Prouence and Anjou. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 352 Not reckoning..any ioynt Raignes,..nor the Depriuations and Restaurations of Archigallo and Elidure. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Penitent* 101 The method of the Church in the restauration of Penitents. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Kettlewell* III. xcvii. 430 Dr. Francis Turner..was ..most Vigorous and Active by attempting the Restauration of the late King [James II].

†**c.** *Hist.* = Restoration 2 a. *Obs.*

1660 Blount *Boscobel* I. (1680) 77 Since His Majesties happy Restauration..hundreds of people..have flock'd to see the Famous Boscobel. 1695 Sibbald *Autobiog.* (1834) 129 Who was first Bishop of Dumblane upon the restauration of King Charles the 2nd.

†**d.** The bringing back of the Jews to Palestine.

[1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 133 b, As after the captivitie of Babylon, so nowe also the tyme of restauration is at hande.] 1613 Jackson *Truth of Script.* I. iii. v. § 4 For by their strange deliuerance and restauration [the Jews] might haue learned that their God was a God of Gods. 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 59 Who apply their predictions to such a carnal Restauration of the Jews as is now expected. 1727 in Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* App. 5 The Prophets often foretold the Captivities and Restaurations of the children of Israel.

2. †**a.** The restoration of something material to its proper condition. Also, a restorative. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 23 Yit phisique of his conserve Makth many a restauraciour Unto his recreacioun. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxi. (Tollem. MS.), þerto nedeþ continuel restauration to restore what is wastid and spende. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 372 His fleessh is natural restauracion, As summe men seyn aftir gret siknesse. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 42 The Kyng comaunded that the offering schuld be put in a comon box and kept to restauracion of the Temple. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* vi. ii. (1886) 92 The resurrection and restauration of the bodie. 1604 Marston & Webster *Malcontent* II. iii, Trust me the ingredients are very cordiall,..and most powerfull in restauration. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xxi. 134 The restauration of gray hairs to Juvenility.

b. The restoration of an institution, art, doctrine, etc., to its pristine condition.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 2 Iulius Cæsar..to begin his restauration of the State [etc.]. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 53 Not willing thence to make any motion towards the restauration of the ancient doctrine. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 259 The Nobility as violently promoting the restauration of their ancient privileges. 1726 *Craftsman* No. i. 4 The Restauration of our ancient established government under King Charles II.

1901 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Jan. 53/2 Appreciation for his restauration of Hutcheson's memory.

†**c.** Reparation of defects, etc. *Obs. rare* —1.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 So that his whole time was a very restauration of all the lapses and decayes of former times.

†**3.** Restoration of stolen goods. *Obs. rare* —1.

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xix. § vi. (1699) 99 Many Thieves would restore, if they thought Restauration might be made with safety of their life.

4. A restaurant. [So G. *restauration.*]

1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* i. 3 We finally reached Boulogne, and sought to reconstitute our shattered energies at the restauration. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 5 The.. strains of the gipsy band playing..in the restauration below, enticed me to enter the locality to supper.

†**Restau·rative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 4–5 **-if, 6 -iue.** [a. OF. *restauratif, -ive*, or ad. med.L. **restaurativ-us.*] = Restorative *a.* and *sb.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 30 Al the metes and the spices.. Ne be so lusti forto take Ne so ferforth restauratif. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* vii. lxix. (Bodl. MS.), Whan kinde is comforted he vseþ certeyn medicyns resumptiue and restauratiue. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 49, I sought lechis for a restauratif. *Ibid.* 95 Oure helthe, oure foode and oure restauratif. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 60 By reason of the pure and restauratiue nourishment, which it giueth.

†**Restaurator.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *restaurātor*, agent-n. from *restaurāre.*] One who restores.

1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 74 That great Herbalist and Restaurator of Physick. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 123 The multitudes could not be restrained from calling me the Restaurator of his Empire. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* iii. 26 Sandius..was the Restaurator of the Arrian Sect in this Country.

†**Restau·rer.** *Obs. rare* —1. [Cf. obs. F. *restaureur.*] Restorer.

1557 N.T. (Genevan) *Epistle* *iiii, Iesus Christ,..who shulde be..geuen to men to be the restaurer of the worlde.

†**Restay,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **resteie, -eye, -eȝe.** [Prob. ad. OF. *resteir* to resist (Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To check, restrain, keep back, hold in.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 716 His dessypelez..wyth her resounez ful fele restayed. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 292 Þei hoped þe toþer day þe barons resteie. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7755 Ther is no man..that may restay Ther hors lenger. *Ibid.* 10483 Off his chasyng he him restayed.

2. *intr.* To stop, stay.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 437 Þenne ros ho vp & con restay, & speke me towarde in þat space. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xix. 39 And whanne al the puple, and the kyng was passid ouer Jordan, he resteiede [*v.r.* resteȝede].

Hence †**Restayed** *ppl. a.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, Þer beth oþer maneres of wyse houndes, þe which men clepeth byyonde þe see here hert houndes good and resteyed. *Ibid.*, Þei be cleped resteyed, because þat if an hert falle amonge þe chaunge, þei shull abyde stille, till an hunter come.

Re·st-balk, *sb.* Also 9 **rist-baulk.** [f. Rest *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + Balk *sb.* 3.] A ridge left unploughed between two furrows, *esp.* in the process of raftering or ribbing. Also *attrib.* or *Comb.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 4 A reste-balke is where the plough byteth at the poynte of the culture and share, and cutteth not the ground cleane to the forowe, that was plowed laste before, but leaueth a lyttell rydge standynge betwene. 1794 A. Young in Driver *Gen. View Agric. Hants.* 68 Also raftering the land, which is a sort of rest baulk ploughing. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 140 Breast-ploughed and burnt and succeeded by turnips, or rist-baulk ploughed and burnt and afterwards..sown with turnips.

Hence **Re·st-balk** *v. trans.*, to plough (land) with rest-balks; to rib or rafter.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 16 Make a depe holowe forowe in the rydge of the lande, and loke wel, thou rest-balke it nat. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 137 The land is again rist-baulked..Some, therefore, rist-baulk or half-plough their sainfoin ley.

Re·st-day. [OE. *ræst(e)dæg*, f. *ræst(e* Rest *sb.*1 + *dæg* Day. Cf. Du. *rustdag*, Da. *rastdag*, G. *rasttag.*]

1. The day of rest; the Sabbath. Now *rare.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* lii. 407 Ða ðe behealdað minne ræstedæg. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ii. 27 Restdæg fore menn ȝeworden wæs & næs monn fore ræstdæge. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 5 Þa sacerdas on restedaȝum on þam temple ȝewemmað þone reste-dæg. *c* 1200 Ormin 4186 þe seffnde daȝ iss Resstedaȝ.

1894 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/7 This determination of rich publishers to trade on Sundays kept a great industry at work on the rest day.

2. A day of rest on a march.

1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 206 We shall march on without any rest-day to Frankfort. The army will then repose if the enemy permits.

†**Reste.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of Rest *sb.*2] (See quot. 1788.)

1776 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May, Mr. Thrale's resolution to take up his restes in person. 1788 Mrs. Piozzi *note to above*, When the master brewer goes round to his victuallers once a year, in order to examine..the stock left on the hands of the alehouse-keeper, the expression used in the profession is, 'that he takes up his restes'.

Re·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. Rest *v.*1 + -ed.] Refreshed by repose or sleep. Also used of land that has lain fallow for some time, and (*Sc.*) of a fire.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5737 Priamus then his men calles, He brought thre thousand fresch & rested. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia, Sonn.* (1605) 473 The Nightingale as soone as April bringeth Vnto her rested sense a perfect waking,.. Sings out her woes. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. xlix. 317 Bishops weede..groweth chiefly in rested grounds. 1611 Cotgr., *Reposé*, reposed, rested; lyen fallow a great while. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Farmer's Ingle* xii, The cruizy too can only blink and bleer, The restit ingle's done the maist it dow. 1890 C. W. R. Cooke *4 Yrs. in Parl.* 64 Epigrams are the product of a rested brain. 1894 H. Gardiner *Unob. Patagonia* 277 A sudden onrush of fresh, eager, rested, enthusiastic men.

Restee·l (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 c.] *trans.* To fit or point with steel again. Also *fig.*

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 102 Hammer, re-steeled and hardened. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* xi. lvii, Hope restarts Within him, and his valour is re-steeled. 1868 Hamerton *Etching* iv. 31 After which the plate may be re-steeled.

Reste·m (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To stem again.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 37 Of thirtie Saile; and now they do re-stem Their backward course.

Re·ster 1. [f. Rest *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who rests.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 55 More truly it is in restars þen laborars. 1614 Meriton *Christian Mans Assuring-ho.* 20 We have heere the perfection, not of resters, but of runners. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 256 As the law itself is called flesh, so the observers of it and resters in it are called Israel after the flesh.

†**Re·ster** 2. *Obs. rare* —0. [f. Rest *v.*3] One who arrests.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Restare, or a-restare, *arestator.*

Restey, obs. variant of Resty, restive.

Re·stful, *a.* Also 4 resteuol. [f. Rest *sb.*1]

1. Characterized by, of the nature of, productive of, rest or repose; free from strife or disturbance.

1340 *Ayenb.* 199 Þe oþer is y-hote resteuol (contemplatiue), vor þet hi is reste of workes wyþ-oute. 1388 Wyclif *Wisdom* xviii. 14 Whanne alle thingis helden restful silence. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 68, I had ben brought to another more restfull place. *c* 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 1001 Eke kepe your Roialme in tranquillite, Restful peas, comfort & feelicite. 1535–6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 63 The good restefull and politike governaunce of the same Town. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 176/1 To liue thensefoorth in some dutifull and restfull order. 1616 W. Forde *Serm.* 38 It is in vaine to expect the restfull comfort of forgivenesse heereafter. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xix. 598 A while..Suspend the restful hour with sweet discourse. 1860 Warter *Sea Board* II. 428 When the services of the holy restful day are over. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* I. iii. 31 It has a restful sound, the talk of rooks.

Comb. 1607 J. Davies (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 11/2 Their Mouer moues not, but doth rest In restful-restlesse perfect Action.

2. Quiet; peaceful; taking or enjoying rest.

1388 Wyclif *Daniel* iv. 1, I, Nabugodonosor, was restful in myn hous. *c* 1425 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* 209/837 Now restfullere in thy goost be withynne, þat ouer ferd art. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 152 His holy seruyce oughte to be sayde wyth clene and restefulle hartes. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 103 That man seemeth good that is meeke & gentle of condition, soft in words, & restfull in person. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* iv. i. 124 The restfull Allmaynes with his crueltie He rashly styrd against vs. 1615 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. i. 1 A shrill noyse disturbed with unquiet fancies his restfull minde.

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. vii. ii. 76 'Tis not discipline, Wins them a will so restful and so blest. 1859 Boyd *Recreat. Country Parson* I Somewhat tired with the duty of yesterday, but feeling very restful and thankful.

Re·stfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a restful manner; quietly, peacefully.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 423 Restfully governyng hym self. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 100 Whiche ye say in scylence for to gather the more restfully your mynde togyther. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* (1580) 192 Lyuing restfully and in helth unto extreme age.

1828–32 in Webster (citing Herbert). 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 66 In it, leaning restfully back.., is the lady I noticed in church. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 749/2 He is sleeping naturally and restfully.

Re·stfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being restful.

a 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxvii, In pees of glad conscience with a sad restfulnes. 1489 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 431/2 For the more quiete and restfulness of the Kyngs Subgietts. 1503 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 212 The restfulnes and profite of your grace in evityng of the daunger. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cvii. 309 Who..found no way to dwelling towne to stay in restfulnes. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 85 He not only safe guardeth himselfe, but also holdeth the people in a surety of restfulnesse.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 11/1 Restfulness is the keynote of its calming music. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 255 Yet still no less did love with him abide, Tempered with quiet days and restfulness.

Re·st-harrow. [f. Rest *sb.*3 or *v.*3 + Harrow: cf. med.L. *resta bovis*, OF. *reste beof.*] A field-shrub (*Ononis arvensis*), with tough roots, also called Cammock.

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* O iij, Take of Plantayne, Starewort, Scabiouse and of the rote of restharrowe. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 35 b, In some place for hindring and staying the Husbandman it is called Rest harrow. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* v. v. 667 The couchgrasse, and that which is called rest-harrow, make shew to be more standing tenants. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 88 Bindweed, Restharrow and other *vitia segetum.* 1728 Gardiner tr. *Rapin's Gardens* I. (ed. 3) 41 Restharrow, whose tough Root obstructs the Plough. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. (1794) 352 Restharrows are lowly shrubs, or rather undershrubs, with purple flowers. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 944 On light soils, the rest-harrow..is a great pest. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 131 Some bushy plants of the rest-harrow, whose prickly branches repel cattle.

Re·st-house. [f. Rest *sb.*1] In India, a building in which travellers may obtain rest and shelter; a choultry, a dawk-bungalow.

1807 Cordiner *Desc. Ceylon* I. 205 The children assemble in the rest-house, as their parish school has fallen a sacrifice to the ravages of time. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 45 There is moreover an empty rest-house or two, merely sufficient to shelter the weary traveller from the rays of the sun. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 280 Half that distance is accomplished, which we know by finding a rest-house in the jungle.

†**Re·stible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restibilis.*] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Restible*.., which beareth every year, that is sown or delved every year, that springs up again, and quickens after it was thought to be dead. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 324 They grow in many places in France..in fat and restible soyl.

Restie, obs. variant of Resty, restive.

Restiff (re·stif), *a.* Also 5 **restyf(e, -yffe**; 6–7 **restif(f)e**; 8–9 **restif.** [a. OF. *restif* (mod. F. *rétif*) :—pop. L. **restīv-um*, f. *restāre* Rest *v.*2 Now more usually Restive. Cf. Resty *a.*1]

1. Of animals: Stationary (*obs.*); refusing to go forward; resisting control of any kind.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, Þei be not so wyse forto disseuer þe hert fro þe chaunge, for þei abyde styll and restyffe. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 608 *Retrogradus*, restyfe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 118 b, Too long rest will cause them to be

restife, and to tyer sooner. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. 32 Like restife Horses, they went the worse for Beating. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 324 The pamper'd Colt.., Impatient of the Lash, and restiff to the Rein. 1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 185 Like a restiff horse..he pains one's hands..to rein him in. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 14 Mar. an. 1775, The bull, broke-in yesterday, had likewise become restiff. 1843 Wordsw. *Prose Wks.* (1876) III. 58 We were stopt by one of the horses proving restiff. 1869 *Echo* 11 Feb., A fine young heifer..appeared rather restif.

b. *transf.* Of persons.

1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 134 There are some such restife iades, that they will not at any time be commaunded. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* I. i, Was there ever such a restiff bawd? 1685 Dryden *Thren. August.* 472 So James the drowsy Genius wakes Of Britain .., Restiff and slumbring on its Arms. 1729 Gay *Polly* I, But husbands, like colts, are restif; and they require a long time to break them. 1788 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 19 Your favourite Minister, I'm told runs restiff. 1822 Scott *Peveril* xxvii, But how if the youth proved restiff?

fig. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 1026 The way to win the restiff world to God. 1831 W. Godwin *Thoughts Man* 395 Restiff and uncomplying nature refuses to conform herself to his *dicta*.

c. Of conditions or character. *rare.*

1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cccclv, This Restiff Stubbornness is never to be Excus'd. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 162 An obstinate restiff disposition.

†**2.** Of land: Lying fallow. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 73 Now first the ficche is sowen;..Farrage in restyf lond [L. *loco sterili*], ydonged eek, Is doon.

Re·stiffness. *rare.* [f. prec.] Restiveness.

1607 Markham *Caval.* I. (1617) 34 Neither shall you finde restifenesse or churlishnesse, except it spring from your owne furie. 1663 S. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xxx. (1668) 351 He began to be so lazy and listless..He cured himself of this restiffness of spirit. 1827 Miss Sedgwick *H. Leslie* (1872) I. 36 She made her own destiny conformable, not without some restiffness.

Restiform (re·stifōm), *a. Anat.* [a. mod.L. *restiform-is*, f. *restis* a cord. So F., Sp., Pg. *restiforme*.] Cord-like; in *restiform body*, one or other of two rounded bundles of fibrous matter lying on each side of the medulla oblongata and connecting it with the cerebellum. So *restiform column, tract.*

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 417 They commence by a rather indistinct line between the olivary eminence and the restiform body. 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 105 The floor of this fossa is formed by the restiform column. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 367 Behind each of these..is a band named the restiform tract. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 388 A case of tumour of the left restiform body.

Resti·gmatize, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To mark again.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 122 In the Parchments of his body..much of his History was to be read,..which upon solemne dayes was seen, and the part re-stigmatiz'd according to order.

†**Re·stily,** *adv. Obs.*—0 Stubbornly.

1611 Cotgr., *Restivement*, restily, stubbornely.

†**Resti·nction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restinctio*, f. *restinguĕre* to quench.] (See quots.)

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Restinction is a gradation, whereby metals or the like, candified by fire, are restinguished in liquor of exaltation, and thereby made more noble. [1678 Phillips, *Restinction*, in Chymistry, is the quenching of any metal in some exalting liquor, to bring it up to its designed perfection.]

†**Re·stiness** 1. *Obs.* [f. Resty *a.*1 + -ness.] The quality of being resty; restiveness.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc. No. 36) 128 In noe wise abiding the restines of ease. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 7 The faythfull..shake of restynesse, and exercyse themselves in the warfarre. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. liv. 116 A horse tireth..through dull cowardlinesse or restinesse. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* 54 Nor doth he strive to make himself known to be a Gentleman..by disobedience, and restines towards Superiors. 1708 tr. *Petronius Arbiter* 18 All on fire at Lycurgus's Restiness.

†**Re·stiness** 2. *Obs.*—0 [f. Resty *a.*2 + -ness.] Rancidity.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Restynesse of flesshe, *rancor.* 1611 Cotgr., *Rancissure*, mustinesse, fustinesse, reasinesse, restinesse, a taint.

Re·sting, *vbl. sb.*1 Also 4–6 **restyng**; 4 **ristynge**; 5 **resteng.** [f. Rest *v.*1 + -ing 1.]

1. Rest, repose, inactivity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6846 Ox and ass, womman and knaue, þat dai sal þai resting haue. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxv. 4 The seuenthe .. 3eer of the loond shal be the saboth of the restynge of the Lord. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lv. 306 Sire kyng, I warne the here behoveth non Resteng forto be. 1590 Stockwood *Rules Const.* 54 Verbes that betoken bodily mooving, going, resting, or dooing. 1611 Cotgr., *Relaschement*, a reposing, resting, refreshing. 1660 Thorndike *Due Way* § 39 No man dare to maintain that both were or are tied to the same measure of resting. 1703 tr. *Van Oosten's Dutch Gardener* 18 The resting of a Tree, you commonly perceive on a Bud. 1850 Browning *Christmas-Eve* xix, To ..enjoy the gentle resting From further tracking. 1877 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 389 I'm quite ready to rest as long as you like. I consider resting my strong point.

b. A pause or stop for rest.

1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 52 A very aged woman, who ..through..weakness made five or six restings by the way.

2. Rest in a particular place; a place where one rests or may rest, a resting-place.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6654 Abrahams bosum ys a dwellyng þat holy men haue yn restyng. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxxxi[i]. 8 Ris, Lord, in to thi resting; thou and the arke of thin halewing. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 43 God..hath not his resting in another but in him selfe. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. i. 6 Here let vs rest, if this rebellious Earth Haue any resting for her true Kings Queene. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 87/1 To seeke their resting among the vast mountaines. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 237 Such resting found the sole Of unblest feet.

b. A rest-house.

1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 27 Huts and restings, or dâk-bungalows, are usually furnished with a bed, a table, and two or three hard chairs.

3. Reliance, confidence; a remaining satisfied.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 221 There is no building vpon our selues, but a hopefull resting vpon the Lord. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* III. § 2. 40 *marg.*, It is a Resting on the deceiving promise of the Devil for Justification. 1739 Waterland *Wks.* (1823) VIII. 279 In order to guard the more strongly against a common failing, viz. the resting in a string of unmeaning words.

4. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 'of rest', as *resting-day, -hour, -time, -while.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. (1868) 14 Þo þinges þat I hadde lerned of þe among my secre restyng whiles. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 24 Suche as I have lerned thee in our restinge-whyles. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 139 For things that lacke a resting time, can neuer long indure. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 678 The Last shall be the very Resting-day. 1840 Bremner *Excursion Denmark*, etc., II. 357 The resting-hour of noon.

b. In sense 'serving for rest', as *resting-chair, -fold, -house, -point, -room*, etc.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* I. 328 Fling herself on the *resting-chair. *c* 1878 G. Stewart *Shetland Tales* (1892) 6 Pointing to a settle or 'restin' chair' which stood at one side of the fireplace. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstrel* I. 111 The mellow low and bleat, Greeting..*Resting-fold and milking-pail. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 33 At a dâk-bungalow, or travellers' *resting-house...These resting-houses are found in every station. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xviii. 323 Both of them together being the *restingpoint of the whole man. 1866 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* § 3. 24 And memory lacks its natural resting-points, Of years, and centuries, and periods. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* A ij, I petition you would afford our aged Traveller to take up a *resting room at last in your study. 1674 J. B[rian] *Harv. Home* vii. 48 An everlasting *resting seat. 1813 Byron *Corsair* I. vi, In pensive posture leaning on the brand, Not oft a *resting-staff to that red hand.

c. With *condition, state*, etc., passing into *ppl. a.*

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 797 In the resting condition they contain oil and albuminous matters. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 389 The 'resting' state of some plants cannot be shortened by any increase in the amount of oxygen furnished. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 828 The eyes remain in their static or resting position.

†**Re·sting,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. Rest *v.*3] The action of checking or arresting. Also *attrib.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Whanne bodies beþ not fulle clensed in resting of þe feuer. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 285 Paid for entrynge of a pleynt in the Cownter.., and the restynge, xij. *d.* *c* 1500 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 95 To helpe the officers of the cite..for resting of mysdoers. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 261 Takynge of..prisoners, or restynge of any persone, their goodes or marchandyses. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 75 For fear off restyng I lye in the sentuary. 1616 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Dalyell *Darker Superst. Scot.* (1834) 118 He tauld Garth that thair was ane woman in Delting..quha culd give him ane resting threid.

†**Re·sting,** *vbl. sb.*3 *Obs.*—1 [f. Rest *a.* Cf. Reese *v.*1] Becoming rancid.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 For to saue venysone fro restyng.

Re·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. Rest *v.*1]

1. That rests or is taking a rest.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. (Bodl. MS.), Resting men shul ete and drinke lasse þanne trauailling men. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Rest Refreshes*, A resting field Will, after ease, a richer harvest yield. 1878 Hardy *Ret. Native* I. ii, As the resting man looked at the barrow. 1898 C. Hyne *Capt. Kettle* 213 Fishing craft, dredgers, and the other resting traffic of the Tyne.

b. *Bot.*, in *resting spore, cell*, etc.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 796 Seeds and resting-spores..are organized in a manner especially adapted to preserve the latent vitality from injury by external influences. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 388 These true spores..may be called resting or inactive spores.

2. Remaining stationary.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 61 The Northerne Starre, Of whose true fixt, and resting quality, There is no fellow in the Firmament.

Hence **Re·stingly** *adv.*

a 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxi, That there be no thynge of thyn own worchynge that thou wolt lene vpon restyngly.

Re·sting-place. [f. Resting *vbl. sb.*1]

1. A place where one rests or may rest.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 16 Myght he neuer noure fynd a restyng place. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16540 A Pylgrym or a passagour..reioyseth whan he Resorteth to his restynge place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 That he sholde neuer thynke this worlde his fynall habitacyon and restyng place. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xix. (1592) 303 Like as the Iewes betokened the Restingplace of the blessed sort by a goodly Garden. *a* 1627 Sir J. Beaumont *Dial. betw. World, Pilgr. & Vertue* ii, Weary passengers, whose desp'rate case I pitie, and prouide a resting-place. 1682 Otway *Venice Preserved* III. ii, Can Belvidera want a Resting-place When these poor Arms are open to receive her? 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 291 The various conveniencies and accommodations provided for the brutes, their feedings and resting-places. 1814 Southey *Carmen Triumph.* xviii, Then when the waters of the flood abate The Dove her resting-place secure may find. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* I. 23 That this world is not his resting-place, that his home is in eternity.

b. *fig.*, in various uses.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1005 Trouthe..chose hys maner principalle In hir that was his restynge place. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 88 As a resting place and perfection of so much former speach as had bene vttered. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 333 ¶ 22 As he knew all the Arts of affecting the Mind, he knew it was necessary to give it certain Resting-places. 1789 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1861) II. 185 The sameness..is such, that there are no periods or resting-places for the mind. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May 554 The French Academy is now the last resting-place in France of freedom of thought. 1876 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 8 The final resting-place of the moral reason of man.

c. The place where a dead person is laid to rest. Freq. with *last.*

1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xiv, His body's resting-place, of old. 1833 Tennyson *May Queen* II. x, If I can I'll come again, mother, from out my resting-place. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The chapter from Job which has consigned so many to their last resting-place.

2. A break or landing in a staircase.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 439 The floor between the two flights is termed a half-space or resting-place. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 594 Where the height of a story is considerable, resting places are necessary. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Half-pace.*

†**Resti·nguish,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *restinguĕre*, after Extinguish.] *trans.* To extinguish, suppress, subdue; to quench.

1578 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxix. 84 It is not so necessary for vs to beware of vice, as to restinguish and keepe backe the increase of euils. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 557 If Ionas had restinguished and choked the feruour of his wrath. 1612 [see Restinction]. *a* 1616 R. Field in N. Field *Life* (1716) 41 Hence the Thirst of languishing Soules is Restinguished.

Resti·pulate, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restipulārī.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To promise or engage in return.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 9 If he covenant with us, 'I will be your God'; we must restipulate, 'Then will we rest upon thee'. 1683 *Case Inf. Bapt.* 87 But how can Infants restipulate.., who have not the use of reason? *a* 1708 Beveridge *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 53 What can God stipulate more to us, or we restipulate more to him. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. 94 For the same reason the defender does not restipulate.

Re-sti·pulate (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To stipulate anew.

1847 Mrs. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 343 To re-stipulate for the conditions of peace formerly proposed.

Restipula·tion. [ad. L. *restipulātio*, f. *restipulārī* to Restipulate.] The action of restipulating; a counter-engagement.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 340 If we haue performed our restipulation, carrying our selues in all thinges, as the people of God. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* I. 16 In the promise or Restipulation we have first the Covenant. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 493 Your thoughts..as to the restipulation, and the nature of allegiance. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* IV. (1765) 420 The constitutive part of a.. church ought to be, a restipulation or mutual covenanting. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 13 The amount of the sponsion or restipulation under the present system.

Resti·pulatory, *a. rare.* [f. Restipulate *v.* + -ory 2.] Per aining to restipulation.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 180 A restipulatory penalty is also imposed in certain cases.

Resti·tch (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To stitch or sew again.

1611 Florio, *Ripunto*, repricked. Also restiched. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 386 No number of bayonets can restitch the rent which runs across an immense continent. 1887 *Mission. Herald* (Boston, U.S.) Mar. 122 Nearly all of them show signs of having been taken to pieces and restitched.

†**Restitue,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **restytue.** [ad. F. *restituer* (14th c.) or L. *restituĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *statuĕre* to set up, etc.] **a.** *intr.* To make restitution. **b.** *trans.* To restore. Also in *pass.*, to have restitution made to (oneself).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 281 Alle þat haue of þi good.. Ben holden at þe heighe dome to helpe þe to restitue. *Ibid.* 297 And if þow wite neuere to whiche ne whom to restitue, Bere it to þe bisschop and bidde [etc.]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xi. 54 Raþer haue we no reste til we restitue Our lyf to oure lord god for oure lykames gultes. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 304/2 The said Merchantz..yat have lost..any Woll..may be restitued and allowed of ye Subsidee of yat so perished ..or lost. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/2 Two dombe chyldren and dyuers other that had loste the use of the tongue were restytued of theyr spekyng. 1484 — *Fables of Alfonce* iv, Who someuer had fond a thowsand Crownes.. he shold restitue and brynge them to hym ageyne. 1530 Palsgr. 689/1, I restytue, I restore.

†**Restitute,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *restitūt-us*, pa. pple. of *restituĕre*: see prec. In quot. 1643 after AF. *restitutz* in 1 Hen. IV. c. 5.] Restored.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxxiv. vi, Sone after kyng Dunkan of Scotland slayn By treason was, and Dunwall restitute Vnto the croune of Scotlande ther agayne. [1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 42 It is ordained and assented, that the Lords and other..shall be wholly restitute and restored to their names,..inheritaments and possessions.]

Restitute (re·stitiūt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restituĕre*: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To restore to a position or status; to reinstate, rehabilitate. Now *rare.*

c 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 42 To alle her fraunches and free usagis..be they restituted. 1530 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 398 The King did restitute your Grace before He was intitled. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196 To restitute, *restituere.* 1855 LORENZ tr. *Van der Keessel's Select Theses* dcccxxix, A debtor who has become impoverished by mere change of fortunes, and has not acted fraudulently, is discharged from all liability, and restituted, provided one half of the creditors to whom a half of the debt is due consent to such restitution.

2. To restore, hand back, refund. Also *absol.* to make restitution.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Restitution*, The Lutheran and Calvinist princes were obliged to restitute, restore what they had taken. 1885 *Field* 17 Oct. 542/1 The inclosures which would be affected and 'restituted' by Mr. Jesse Collings's regulations. 1893 *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 334/1 Having promised to restitute expenses to professionals if they did not win. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 4/1 If..he acts to the detriment of someone's interest, he must be compelled to restitute.

Hence **Re·stituted** *ppl. a.*

1727–38 [see RESTITUTION 7]. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 347 Restituted trade To every virtue lent his helping stores.

Restitution (restitiū·ʃən). Also 5–6 **restyt-**. [a. OF. *restitution, -ucion* (Sp. *-ucion*, It. *-uzione*), or ad. L. *restitūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *restituĕre*: see RESTITUE *v.*]

1. The action of restoring or giving back something to its proper owner, or of making reparation to one for loss or injury previously inflicted.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27279 For slikin suik agh wit resun Be mad of restituciun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 235 'That was no restitucioun,' quod repentance. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) IV. v. 60 This that felyth hyr seluen wronged and asketh restitucion shal fyrst haue audyence to make hyr compleynt. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 For the Recovery and Restitution of the same Debt, Damages, and Costs, the Plaintiff..may..sue. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 90 b, Euer the Frenche Ambassadours promised restitucion of euery thyng, but none was restored. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 118 Many a Pound of mine owne proper store..Haue I dis-pursed to the Garrisons, And neuer ask'd for restitution. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* v. (1641) 204 Restitution in identitie, was and is principally required. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* (1693) I. vii. 61 Restitution of things belonging to Others, may seem to be an Effect of Property. 1727 POPE & GAY *What passed in London*, He was advised to restitution, but I never heard that he complied with it. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded., A deathbed repentance seldom reaches to restitution. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 337 The three..important points on which the Athenians felt themselves aggrieved: the restitution of Amphipolis [etc.]. 1877 FROUDE *Short Studies* (1883) IV. I. ix. 106 He had been promised restitution of his property, but it had been given back to him in ruins.

b. In phr. *to make restitution.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 27279 (Fairf.), For suche kin þing with gode resoun sulde men make restitucioun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 232 Repentedestow þe euere,..ne restitucioun madest? *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143, I.. Made in my liffe no restitucioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clx. 152 He shulde..make restitucion of all thynges that he before had takyn from the churche. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 113 Thou must..make restytucion to thy power. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 33 Why, now is Cupid a child of conscience, he makes restitution. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxii. 5 Of the best of his owne vineyard shall he make restitution. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 23, 24 Go presently and make restitution. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 39 They had wronged her .., therefore they ought to make her restitution. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* ix. I. 345 The Spartan, instead of making restitution, took away the life of his companion. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 56 Though their tenure might be changed and the restitution not made without a price paid to the new lord.

c. *Restitution of conjugal rights* (see quot. 1768 and CONJUGAL *a.*). Also *ellipt.* in *attrib.* use.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 94 The suit for restitution of conjugal rights is .. another species of matrimonial causes: which is brought whenever either the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or lives separate from the other without any sufficient reason. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 73 Restitution of conjugal rights may be granted by the Court. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 1/2 Whatever is an answer to a restitution suit is also a ground for judicial separation.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A restoration of something taken from another.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 32 He..made a restitucion & become a gude man. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 All restitutions of Londes..made by you. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 16 He calles me to a restitution large Of Gold, and Iewels, that I bob'd from him, As Guifts to Desdemona. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 58 It will be asked with how manifold restitutions should picking a pocket (for example) be punished? 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 119 David passes sentence.. that there should be a fourfold restitution made. *a* 1781 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 31 To procure a restitution of some towns on the German frontier.

†**3.** Reparation *of* hurt or loss. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. *heading*, How the Grekys sent two Kinges in Message to Kyng Priam For Restitucion of þaire harme. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1637) 85 The English consull of Aleppo is absolute of himselfe..whose chiefe employment is..to labour a revenge of wrongs, and a restitution of losses.

4. The action of restoring a person or persons to a previous status or position; the fact of being thus restored or reinstated; a document authorizing such restoration. Now *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 163 He hadde lettres of þe pope to þe kynges of Engelond to his restitucioun. *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 17, I haue be þe very mene for yowur restytucyone. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 307/2 The Acte of Restitucion of the said late Viscount, made or to be made in thys present Parlement. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 § 1 The restitucions and enhablements of the seid persones. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 317 The restitution of the English bloud to the crowne. 1610 WILLET *Dan.* 138 The effect of this his restitution to his reason. 1621 ABP. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 169 Soe I may be restored to my temporalities..if his Majestie will be pleased to signe this restitution. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 417 His piety and patience were rewarded by God, with a happy restitution to his undoubted dominions. 1703 DE FOE *Poor Man's Plea* Misc. 291 After the Restitution of King Charles the Second. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 637/1 A peremptory *mandamus*, or writ of restitution. 1855 [see RESTITUTE *v.* 1].

b. *Restitution in blood* (see quots. and BLOOD *sb.* 13).

a 1633 COKE *On Litt.* III. (1648) 240 Of restitutions by Parliament some be in blood onely...And some be generall restitutions. 1666 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. 103 A bill was ordered..for the restitution in blood of Edward Seimour, son and heir of the late duke, attainted. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxx. 385 Sometimes..the merits of the criminal's family shall after his death obtain a restitution in blood, honours, and estate, or some, or one of them, by act of parliament. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 43 Bills for reversal of attainder and for restitution in blood.

5. The action of restoring a thing or institution to its original state or form. (In later use only in echoes of, or with reference to, Acts iii. 21.)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 21 Whom..it bihoueth heuene for to resceyue, til into the tyme of restitucioun of alle thingis. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* 44 Nehemias..gaue thankes unto the Lord..for restitution of religion. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Pref. Ep., A new worke vnder the name of A restitution of decaied intelligence, in Antiquities concerning our nation. 1659 HARRINGTON *Art Lawgiving* III. i. (1700) 444 We find in the restitution of the Sanhedrim by Jehoshaphat, that there was Amariah chief in all matters of the Lord. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 479/1 It will not be at rest,..till it be restored to its original equality; and this restitution cannot be made through the substance of the glass. 1781 WINCHESTER *Seed of Woman* 35 Proving to a Demonstration the Doctrine of the Restitution of all Things to their first State of Perfection. 1860 J. BROWN *Rab, Let. to J. Cairns* (1906) 245 They two saw her open her..true eyes.., and..close them till the time of the restitution of all things. 1867 JUKES *Restit. all Things* (1869) 106, I have thus noticed what Reason is supposed to say against the doctrine of final restitution.

†**b.** Correction *of* an error. *Obs.* —1

1636 MELLIS *Recorde's Gr. Arts* 330, I will give you a Table for the restitution of those errours, as may suffice for this present time.

6. †**a.** Reposition, replacement. *Obs. rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 40 The Luxation of the shoulder hath difficulte restitution. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 2 If Adam were made out of an extract of the Earth, all parts might challenge a restitution.

b. Tendency to return to, or resume, a previous position by virtue of elasticity or resilience.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 478 When any thing is bent, as a plate of steel, and..restores itself again, it is evident that the cause of its restitution cannot be referred to the ambient air. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 50 The cause of the Motion of Restitution in Bodies and consequently of that which makes them springy. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. iv. 17 That so their Roots may yield to Stones, and their Trunks to the Wind, or other force, with a power of Restitution. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Contraction being the proper and natural action of muscular fibres, some authors ascribe dilatation to a motion of restitution. 1865 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* x. § 271 (ed. 2) 288 The coefficient of proportionality..may be conveniently termed the Coefficient of Restitution. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* 237 At the moment of complete restitution the energy possessed by the body (if perfectly elastic) has wholly assumed the kinetic form.

7. *Numism.* (See quot. 1727–38.)

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Restitutions of medals*, or *Restituted medals*, is a phrase used by antiquaries, for such medals as were struck by the emperors, to renew or retrieve the memory of their predecessors. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxiv. 327 Such restitutions, by Titus and his two immediate successors, were of bronze.

Restitu·tionalist. [f. prec.] (See quot.)

1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. T.* 128 The so-called Restitutionalists, who confine the Scriptural account of the six days to this present late phase of the earth's history...According to this theory..the Mosaic six days record the restitution of a preceding creation which had been..overwhelmed.

Restitu·tionism. = RESTORATIONISM.

1896 GLADSTONE *Condit. Man in Fut. Life* I. 19 Upon this scheme of Universalism or Restitutionism..I cannot but speak in terms of repugnance.

Restitu·tionist. [-IST.]

1. *Theol.* One who accepts in some form the doctrine of the 'restitution of all things'; a restorationist. Chiefly *U. S.* (See quots.)

1773 J. BOUCHER *Amer. Revol.* (1797) 261 *note*, Those who, during their connexion with Great Britain, were contented to be called Dissenters or Independents, are now pretty generally become, or are becoming, either Universal Restitutionists, Arians or Socinians. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 362 *Restitutionists*, a religious sect which has recently sprung up in Worcester and some other places. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 242 The more pretentious Restitutionists of Massachusetts believe in an immediate return of all things to their original form and purity.

2. One who advocates restitution (of property).

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 1/1 The Restitutionists of the Chamberlain school and the Rights of Property men who swear by Lord Hartington.

Restitutive (re·stitiūtiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **restitūtīvus*, f. *restitūt-*, ppl. stem of *restituĕre*: see RESTITUTE *v.* and -IVE. So Sp. *restitutivo.*]

†**1.** Of a character consequent or dependent on restitution, or restoration to a former status.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 26 The question now is, what that house shall be, whether constitutive or restitutive. Restitutive is dangerous.

2. Tending to restore to a former position.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 190 The restitutive force acting upon it constantly, it will acquire such an accelerated velocity, as to drive it into the opposite ellipse CO. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* 235 Under any given distortion within the limits of restitutive power, the restitution-pressure is equal to the product of the coefficient of restitution into the distortion.

Re·stitu·tor. *rare.* [a. L. *restitūtor*, agent-noun from *restituĕre* to RESTITUTE. Cf. F. *restituteur* (15th c.), It. *re-, ristitutore*, Sp. *restitutor.*] A restorer.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 124 They all..took part with their Rescuer, or Restitutor Quixote. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 207 If I were to be its Restitutor, I would write it *Divo Cæsari Augusto.*

Resti·tutory, *a.* [ad. L. *restitūtōri-us*: see RESTITUTE *v.* and -ORY. So It., Sp., Pg. *restitutorio.*] Of or relating to restitution.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 142 The principal division then of interdicts is this,—that they are either prohibitory, restitutory, or exhibitory. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* I. xiii. 154 To castigate himself with the thorns which these restitutory acts brought in their train.

Restive (re·stiv), *a.* [Later form of RESTIF(F, assimilated to adjectives in -IVE.]

1. Inclined to rest or remain still; inactive, inert. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 35 What great imployment with stirring and mettald spirits, what perpetuall quiet with heavie and restive bodies. 1620 B. JONSON *News fr. New World*, [He] went to Edenburgh o' foot, and came backe: marry he has been restive..ever since for we have had nothing from him. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 347 Notwithstanding their being thus sluggish, and dull, and restive in the day-time, yet when moon-shiny nights come, they are all life and activity. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii, That positive, confident, restive Temper, which Virtue infused into Man, was a perpetual Clog to Publick Business. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 179 The imagination is extremely quick and agile; but the passions, in comparison, are slow and restive. 1833 LAMB *Let. to Talfourd* in *Final Mem.* viii. 273 Of my old friends, I have lived to see two knighted, one made a judge, another in a fair way to it. Why am I restive?

†**2.** Persistent, obstinate, settled or fixed, *in* an opinion or course of action. *Obs.*

1633 *Certaine Learned & Elegant Wks.* 286 (Cent.), Be not restive in their weake stubburnness that will either keepe or lose all. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 56 Every one being restive in his opinion, there can nothing infallibly, as to the time, be concluded. *a* 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Lit. Writ.* III. 102 He will fall into the habit of acquiescing in the partial opinions of a few; he will grow restive in his own. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* VI. II. 69 The world is so restive in its evil conditions, and ill-disposed towards the..ministers of reformation.

3. Of horses: Refusing to go forward; stubbornly standing still; obstinately moving backwards or to the side when being driven or ridden; hence, resisting control, intractable, refractory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Restive* or *Resty*.., stubborn, drawing backwards, that will not go forward. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 66 The horses us'd thereto will you obey: To me, it may be, they will restive stand. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A restive horse is a rebellious, refractory, ill-broken horse, which only goes where it will, and when it will. 1756 *World* No. 207. 293 I fear he has not been accustomed to drive a set so restive as mine are, especially in bad roads. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 279 The mind advances in its train of thought, as a restive colt proceeds on the road in which you wish to guide him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 647 The beasts which were to drag him to the gallows became restive and went back. 1896 *Law Times* C. 508/1 His lordship's horse became restive, and attempted to throw its rider.

b. *transf.* of persons or things.

1687 *Death's Vision* Pref., 'Tis true such Matter is Restive, Refractory and Unpolishable enough. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 32 The arch-angel,..when Discord was restive,..has the whip-hand of her, drags her out with many stripes. 1785 MRS. H. COWLEY *More Ways than One* v, Nay, don't be restive, Miss. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 15 He proved as ready a scholar as he had been indocile and restive to the pedant who held the office of his tutor. 1820 BYRON *Juan* III. lix, It is a hard although a common case To find our children running restive. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 6 He turned restive at the least attempt at coercion. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 69 The child was more restive, and her stomach seemed likely to reject the draught.

4. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by unwillingness or resistance to control.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. 233 At the time of leaving off fires, to which you have given a restive consent. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ix, The outward man yielded a reluctant and restive compliance. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 291 The hooks are liable to prick the lids..in the restive motions of some patients.

Hence **Re·stively** *adv.*, in a restive manner.

1866 HOWELLS *Ven. Life* xx. 329 Gentlemen restively imprisoned in dress coats and white gloves. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xliii. (1896) II. 153 [She] obeyed—not with her heart, but restively, like an ill-bred dog or mule.

Re·stiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being restive.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 33 From whatsoever roote or cause this Restiuenesse of mind proceedeth, it is a thing most prejudiciall. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 127 The coy reserve and supercilious restiveness of some who envy others this..freedom. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 15 Miss Goldthorp..found herself exposed..to the double danger of the storm, and the restiveness of the horses. 1820 BYRON tr. *Pulci's Morg. Mag.* xxvii, Of restiveness he'd cure him. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 206 The last symptom of restiveness manifested by the Jews against their burdens related to the tithe.

Restle, variant of RISTLE *sb.*

Restless (re·stlès), *a.* [f. REST *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. Fris. *restleas*, G. *rastlos* (Da. and Sw. *rastlös*), Du. *rusteloos.*]

1. Deprived of rest; finding no rest; *esp.* uneasy in mind or spirit.

In some contexts passing into sense 2.

a 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) lxiv. 121 A bið unzestillod and restleas, þe mid þam unþeawum beled bið. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 728 Thus walke I lyk a restelees [*v.r.* risteles] kaityf. *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 180 In a valey of þis restles mynde I soupte.., Trustynge a trewe loue for to fynde. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 805 So was his restlesse heart continually tossed and tombled. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 58 How restlesse are the ghosts of hellish Sprites, When euery Charmer.. Cals vs from nine-fold trenched Phlegiton. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cii, Restless he passed the remnants of the night. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxvii, That he a pilgrimage would take To Melrose Abbey, for the sake Of Michael's restless sprite. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. vi. i. 179 His cares were thrown off, and he was restless and anxious no longer about little things.

b. Marked or characterized by unrest; affording or yielding no rest.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 22 Better be with the dead, ..Then on the torture of the Minde to lye In restlesse extasie. 1776 JOHNSON *Let.* 21 Oct. in *Boswell*, My nights are very restless and tiresome. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 44 Restless was the chair; the back erect Distress'd the weary loins. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *To the Morning*, Now let me leave my restless bed. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 2 We strew these opiate flowers On thy restless pillow.

2. Of persons (or animals): Taking no rest; constantly stirring or acting, or desirous to be so; averse to being quiet or settled.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 819 Thir riche restles renkis ruschit out full raith. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 80 The restles Suallow commandit scho also To feche all fowll. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 25, I will vyset that restlesse people off Alexandria. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* To Rdr., I haue laboured ..with restlesse Ruth to go after the maidens in the haruest. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 55 Where these restlesse people ceased not by all meanes to enlarge their Empire. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., We choose that interpretation which may best mind us of what our restless enemies endeavor. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 42. 306 Poverty and Avarice are the restless Companions of Prodigality. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 21 Cities, humming with a restless crowd. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxiv. III. 335 Alcibiades,..restless and sanguine, had much more to hope than to fear from war. 1888 FERGUS HUME *Mme. Midas* I. i, She was too restless and ambitious a nature, to be content with an idle life.

b. So of the thoughts, mind, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 184 Continually incited with the insatiable and restles desire of soueraignty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 526 Where he may likeliest find Truce to his restless thoughts. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 71 Mr. Pope is much indebted to the restless spirit of correction Swift was possessed of. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxxii, Great joy is as restless as sorrow. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 512 All the reason, by himself assign'd For so much rambling, was, a restless mind. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 496 Both of them parts of one scheme devised in the restless brain of the Mercian Earl.

Comb. *c* 1712 *Dangerous Present* 1 The malicious and dangerous Designs of the restless Spirited Whigs.

†**c.** Const. *to* (with inf.) or *of*: Impatient. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 511 When I was at Home, I was restless to go abroad; and now I was abroad, I was restless to be at Home. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 9 By his Heralds, restless of delay, To council [he] calls the Peers.

d. *spec.* in animal and bird names, as *restless cavy*, *fly-catcher*, or *thrush.*

1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadrup.* 243 *Restless Cavy. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 480/2 Guinea-Pig..(Restless Cavy), the well-known Brasilian rodent now domesticated in Europe. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 277 The Restless Cavy (*Cavia aperea*), found throughout Uruguay and Brazil, is supposed to be the wild form of the Guinea-pig of Europe. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* II. pl. 87 *Seisura Inquieta*, *Restless Flycatcher; The Grinder, of the Colonists of Swan River and New South Wales. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 122/2 Dishwasher,..applied in Australia to..the Restless Flycatcher. 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* 2nd Suppl. 181 *Restless Thrush. 1817 J. F. STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* X. I. 263 The Restless Thrush inhabits New Holland.

3. Of conditions: Unceasing, continuous.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 70 This world hath euer resteles trauayle. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 10 Those which were the cause of his restles sorrow. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 81 Princes..often feele a world of restlesse Cares. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 596 It shall be in eternal restless change Self-fed, and self-consum'd. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 6 By their Arts..were Sir Philip Howard, and Company in a restless manner urged to give Answers. 1701 F. MANNING *Poems* 8 What compensation will you make For giving me Love s restless Pains?

b. Of things: Continually moving or operating; never ceasing or pausing.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 33 With restlesse force Into his shield it readie passage found. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 30 That Goddesse blind, that stands vpon the rolling restlesse Stone. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 364 The daily Course Of restlesse Stars. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 457 The courser pawed the ground with restless feet. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 3 A painful passage o'er a restless flood. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 365 They are..active, with peculiar features, and a quick and restless eye. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 232 For a moment it was reasonable to hope that she [France] would also sheathe her restless sword.

Comb. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus*, *7 Chiefs agst. Thebes* 161 The rude plunderers' restless-rolling tide.

4. Quasi-*adv.* = RESTLESSLY.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 527 Sesounez schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest,..Bot euer renne restlez. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 370 The tyme, that passeth nyght and daye And restlesse trauayleth aye. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 113 The renk restles he raid to Arthour the king. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 119 Emily Camelion slept very restless.

Re·stlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a restless manner; without resting or pausing; unceasingly; uneasily.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid* IX. 117 From his wits and from his natiue place, The furies..shall restlessely him chace. *c* 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Complaint* 10 How restlesly active they al are. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 Cor. xv.* 57 Which every true Christian ought..to endeavour after, and restlessly to pursue. 1814–5 SHELLEY *Mutability* 2 How restlessly they [*sc.* clouds] speed! 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxi, Turning restlessly, she drew the bed-clothes round her. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 12 Letting her fingers play restlessly with an ivory paper-cutter.

Re·stlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or character of being restless.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *The Pulley*, Let him keep the rest, But keep them with repining restlesnesse. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* 205 The heat, and thirst, and restlessness of an Ague. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 295 Yet a restlessness attends such deeds, Tho' ne'er so just. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 349 She often complained of a swimming in her head, and a restlessness in the night. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 163 Much may be done by education to prevent this boyish restlessness. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, This constant restlessness and flitting to and fro, gave rise to strange stories. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geogr.* iii. 139 The restlessness of its water is one of the features of the sea which first impress the onlooker.

†**Re·stling,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.*[−1] (Origin and precise meaning uncertain.)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 458 Thair wes restling and reling, but rest that raught.

†**Re·stly,** *adv. Obs. rare* −[1]. [irreg. f. REST *sb.*[1] + -LY[2].] Restfully.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 The same maye be geuen a yonge childe, and it causeth to slepe fast and restlye.

†**Re·stness.** *Obs.* [f. REST *a.*] Rancidity.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Restnesse of flesshe,..*rancor.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 304/2 A Restnes, *rancor.*

Re-sto·ck (rī-), *v.*[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To stock again, to replenish.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 350 Thus were.. the immense riches of a Deity expended to re-stock man. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vii. 18 A late Bishop of Winchester, when urged to re-stock Waltham-chase, refused. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 319 Many curious facts have demonstrated the feasibility of restocking the salmon rivers.

Hence **Re-sto·cking** *vbl. sb.* Also **Re-sto·ckage.**

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1223 Where the ponds are suitable for tench.., the re-stockings [may be] considerably more. 1884 *Thorley's Farmers' Almanack* 31 The wherewithal to purchase sheep in making autumnal re-stockages. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 June 4/5 The only transactions being small re-stocking orders.

Re-sto·ck (rī-), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To fit with a new stock.

1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 118 Restocking hammerless guns,..about one-seventh of the actual cost of the gun.

Restorable (rĭstō·răb'l), *a.* [f. RESTORE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be restored or brought back to a former condition.

1611 COTGR., *Rendable*, rendible, renderable, yeeldable, restorable. 1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 21 The just and legal title of any person, that is restoreable by this ower declaration. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1751 IX. 107 That absurd Practice..whereby great Quantities of restorable Land are made utterly desperate. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. 205 So that they are no longer separable and restorable to their former condition. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1884) II. vi. 179 Such of the adventurers..as were to be dispossessed to make way for restorable persons.

Hence **Resto·rableness.**

1672–3 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Roots* (1684) 63 They are very Dilative; as is also manifest from its restorableness to its former bulk again.

Restoral (rĭstō·răl). [f. RESTORE *v.* + -AL.] Restoration, restitution.

1611 COTGR., *Recreance*, a restorall, restitution, giuing backe of. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 131 The promises of pardon to our sins, and restoral into God's favour.

1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xxxiii, Is it for me, deem you, to labour in the restoral of a power which declares my mother's memory infamous? 1878 P. BROOKS *Myst. Iniq.* xi. 197 The true picture of Peace is..the restoral of true relations.

†**Resto·rance.** *Obs.* Also 5 **restour-**, 6 **restorr-**. [a. OF. *restorance*, f. *restorer* to RESTORE: cf. RESTAURANCE.] = prec.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 6772 (Fairf.), If hit be stollyn wiþ chaunce, þou sal to me make restorraunce. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 87 Til aungels restourance and of seints delyvring He saide this king shuld be. 1466 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 323 All manner costes done for the restorauns of the Spaynardes shippe. 1525 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 401 To make restorraunce and amendes. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 373 The restorance of the said Johnne Flemyng in his Hienes Parliament wes stayit.

Restoration (restŏrē[ɪ]·ʃən). [Later form of RESTAURATION, after RESTORE *v.*]

1. The action of restoring to a former state or position; the fact of being restored or reinstated. Also const. *to.* **a.** Of persons.

1660 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 30 May, The happy Restoration of his Majesty to his People and Kingdoms. 1678 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 52 The joy I ought to shew for my owne restoration to His Majestys favour. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* x. § 39 The Opinion..that wicked Men, and even Devils, after a certain Revolution, should have their Release and Restoration. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. i, While seeking your restoration, I have never neglected the facilities for flight. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xviii. III. 214 The nation without regret and without enthusiasm recognised the Lancastrian restoration. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel Life* 243 In the Apocalypse the restoration of man and the restoration of nature are placed side by side.

b. Of territory, conditions, or things.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* iii, Though this may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour [etc.]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 140 Europe dates a new æra from his restoration of the Western empire. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 135 This motion in latitude would be sufficiently known if we knew the period of its restoration. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 99 That period which has been distinguished as the restoration of letters. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 110 We owe to the monks the agricultural restoration of a great part of Europe.

c. *Theol.* (Cf. RESTITUTION 5.)

1781 WINCHESTER *Seed of Woman* 19, I shall set down such Passages as the Friends of the Universal Restoration generally bring to prove the same. 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1890) I. 13 Beginning with the question respecting the person of Christ, and ending with the Universal Restoration. 1834 DEAN in *B. B. Edwards' Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1851) 1018 The restoration was introduced into America about the middle of the eighteenth century.

2. *Hist.* **a.** The re-establishment of monarchy in England with the return of Charles II in 1660; also, the period marked by this event.

1718 *Apol. Ch. Eng.* 21 The Office..for the Twenty Ninth of May thankfully commemorates the Blessings of the Restoration. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 67 The Restoration, a Blessing that sticks in his Gizzard. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton*, For many years after the Restoration, [the Puritans] were the theme of unmeasured invective and derision. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Glean.* I. 10 The expedient by which the landowners of the Restoration freed themselves from their ancient contributions to the public revenue. 1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 682 The Laudian school of divines, who at the Restoration remodelled the prayer book.

attrib. 1875 GROSART in *Marvell's Wks.* II. p. xxiv, Anything more dishonest..is scarcely to be matched outside of the vilest Restoration pamphleteer and partizan.

b. The reinstatement of the Bourbons in the sovereignty of France in 1814.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 49 The first ministry of the Restoration overthrown by the mere approach of the chamber.

3. The action of restoring a person to health or consciousness; recovery of physical strength.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 127 During these short sentences and difficult restorations. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 85 Instances of restoration from a state in which suspension of sensation..had been induced by cold. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* I. iii. 70 Toward the close of the voyage the eldest, whose restoration had been the principal object, died of fever.

b. A restorative. *rare* −[1].

1823 J. SIMPSON *Ricardo the Outlaw* I. 290 Every restoration was administered that the affection of Ellen could suggest.

4. The action or process of restoring something to an unimpaired or perfect condition.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 467 The restoration of feeling [is kept up]..and, finally, the natural power of action is completely ..restored. 1835 FIELD *Chromatography* 216 The restoration of disfigured and decayed works of art is..next in importance to their production. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xii, She saw in this..the restoration of the old man's health and peace, and a life of tranquil happiness. 1874 SPEDDING *Lett. & Life Bacon* VII. Pref. 4 For the passages which defy restoration, blank spaces would be left with some indication of their apparent extent.

b. *Arch.* The process of carrying out alterations and repairs with the idea of restoring a building to something like its original form; a general renovation.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lviii, A plan whereby to erect New buildings..And throw down old, which he call'd restoration. 1849 PARKER *Gothic Archit.* (1874) II. 291 Unfortunately restoration generally destroys the historical value of a building. 1852 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 67 Under the name of 'restoration' the ruin of the noblest architecture and painting is constant throughout Europe. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 82 When the muniment-room was being removed for the purposes of restoration.

c. A representation of the original form of a ruined building, extinct animal, etc.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 29 Conjectural Restoration of the Skeleton of Plesiosaurus. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 420/1 *Restorations*, in Architecture, a term applied to drawings intended to show antient buildings according to their original design... In some cases the building itself will afford sufficient data for a complete restoration of it upon paper. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 282, Fig. 81 represents a restoration of this extinct elephant.

5. The action of restoring something to one who has been previously deprived of it.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 134 He recovered his speech and sight; and this natural event was improved to the miraculous restoration of his eyes and tongue. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The restoration was soon made. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 29 He demanded the restoration of estates that his predecessors had alienated.

Hence **Restora·tioner,** = RESTORATIONIST.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Restora·tionism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that all men will ultimately be restored to a state of happiness in the future life.

1834 DEAN in *B. B. Edwards' Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1851) 1018 Though the Restorationists, as a separate sect, have arisen within a few years, their sentiments are by no means new. 1892 *Critic* (U. S.) Oct. 177/2 He is a restorationist and this optimistic view..imparts a certain tinge to his handling of all themes.

2. One who restores dilapidated buildings.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 466 Not any of its towers have escaped, where 'restorationist's' chisel could cut.

Restorative (restɒ·rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **restoratif, -atyf(f, -etyffe, -atyve.** [a. OF. **restoratif*, variant of *restauratif* RESTAURATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to restoration (of strength or health); capable of restoring or renewing.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 354 It wole be a good oynement restoratif. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 103 Yowre restoratyf celestial manna. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 11 O! 3e heremeitis and hankersaidilis, That..eitis nocht meit restoratiue. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* x. (1636) 34 Rise-pottage..is verie pleasant and easie of digestion and restorative. 1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* (Arb.) 24 The very shadow of thee hath beene to them a restoratiue Consolation. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 69 The air for eight months is very pure and restorative. 1807 *Life Fielding* in *Tom Jones* I. p. xix, To try if there was any restorative quality in the more genial air of that climate. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 89 The thing's restorative, I' the touch and sight. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 67 The depth of our need determines the strength of the restorative power put forth.

B. *sb.* **1.** A food, cordial, or medicine, which has the effect of restoring health or strength.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 101 Repast ay lasting, restoratyf eternal. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale Poems* II. 247 He gaf his body..Restoratif best in the forme of brede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 486 Here, lady, is wyn,..to..woman a good restoratyff. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 86 All maner of cordyalles and restoratiues..doth comfort the hert. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 50 Many Restoratives of vertues rare, And costly Cordialles she did apply. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 105 The Princesse .. calling for some cordials and restoratives, gave them her. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 271 Knuckle broth..is a certain restorative at the beginning of a decline. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 222 In cases where restoratives are required, a basin of milk [etc.]. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 53 Coffee is a better restorative than tea, but a greater impairer of the digestion.

transf. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, To All Angels & Saints,* Thou art the holy mine, whence came the gold, The great restorative for all decay In young and old. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 91 And Sleep, Death's Brother,.. Gave weary'd Nature a Restorative. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2184 Rest,..Man's rich restorative.

b. A means of restoring one to consciousness.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. 268 St. Clare had fainted,..but as Miss Ophelia applied restoratives, he revived, opened his eyes. 1869 H. AINSWORTH *Hilary St. Ives* II. iv, Fortunately there were..restoratives at hand.

†**2.** Restorative or nourishing power; restoration, nourishment. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* (1557) 31 b, These three foresayde thynges are comfortable and of greate restoratiue for mans bodye. *Ibid.* 40 If wyne be dronke for nouryshment, for restoratiue of the body.

†**3.** Restitution, repayment. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 651 [Two debtors,] þe whych wher pore, and myth make no restoratyf.

4. (See quot.)

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 218 The remedy here ventured to be proposed is stiled without scruple a restorative: a plan for the restoring..the original composition of Juries.

Hence **Resto·ratively** *adv.*; **Resto·rativeness,** 'a restoring quality' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 162 How restoratively on our temples..were the blessed dews distilled! 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* III. i, After the Resurrection, Man's Spirit..will be again restoratively clothed with a material body.

Resto·ratory, *a. rare*—°. [Cf. prec. and -ORY.] 'Restorative' (Webster, 1847).

†**Resto·re,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb., perh. after OF. *restor, restour*, It. *ristoro*, med.L. *restaurum.*] Restoration, restitution.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6122 Seke men of heele had restore. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 18 Till he had made amends, and full restore For all the damage which he had him doen afore. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick* I. i, Let the first use I make of their restore be To bend my knees to you. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Disputes at Law, and contestations concerning a restore of the dowry.

Restore (rɪstō·ɹ), *v.* Also 5 **restour, -oyre,** 6 *Sc.* **-oir.** [a. OF. *restorer*, = It. *ristorare*:—L. *restaurāre*: see RESTAUR *v.*]

1. *trans.* To give back, to make return or restitution of (anything previously taken away or lost).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10287 We esseþ..þat þou suerie vpe þe bok clanliche to restore Holi chirche þat þou hast him binome. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Roberd.. bisouht þe kyng þo fees he fro him nam, restore ageyn þat þing. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 113 Neuerþeles vnder Kenulph þe kyng it was restored to Caunterbury azen. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5653, I pray, he says, my belt restore. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. ix, Your helthe shalle be restored to yow. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1 He shall restore hym all his goodes agayne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 12 b, The Spaniards wil hardly at any time restore unto us again this dignitie of thempire. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 607 Ile find him out, And force him to restore his purchase back. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 212 For ev'ry Bloom his Trees in Spring afford, An Autumn Apple was by tale restor'd. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Father of Mercies* ii, Their Alms in Blessings on their Head A thousand-fold restore. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 56 The law..will make Gaius restore the possession to Titius. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* iii, Dream not that the amorous Deep Will yet restore him to the vital air. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 577 To restore all the forts in his possession within that tract. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1885) 121 The doctrine of Evolution restores to the science of Nature the unity which we should expect in the creation of God.

absol. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 66 Had I restoryd, as þou taw3tyst me, I had be sauyd to ioye. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlii. 22 They are for a praye, & none deliuereth; for a spoile, and none saith, Restore.

2. To make amends for; to compensate, to make good (loss or damage). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7909 Y geve..everiche knyght a thousand pound, or more, Youre harmes to restore. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 2 Restorand wiþ þaim þe fallynge of aungels. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 186 Bot Crist restoreth thilke lost, And boghte it with his fleissh and blod. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 963 Now wylle we walke by Contre & cost owr wyckyd lyuyng for to restore. 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 198 Item, that my dettes..or wronges dieuly proued be restored as may be moost to the helth of my soule. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 Thou to restore all yᵉ domages that thou hast done him. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 123 His maister receiueng the slane beist, sal restore the skaith to his nychtbour. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. viii. 170 Time may restore some losses.

b. To set right, repair (decay, etc.). *rare.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 111 Restoir againe 3our foule polluted fame. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxvii. ix, Though fathers care..Abandon'd me, yet my decay Should be restor'd by hym above. 1657 G. STARKEY tr. *Helmont's Vindic.* To Rdr., Yet so in no long time may the Disease be restored. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxx, On the night when they were buried, she Restored the embalmers' ruining.

3. To build up again; to re-erect or reconstruct. Now *spec.* to repair and alter (a building) so as to bring it as nearly as possible to its original form.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6508 [He] restorede abbeis, þat destrued were biuore. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Adrian..reparailed þe citee of Ierusalem and restored þe temple and made it new agayne.

1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ix. 25 The commandement to restore and to build Ierusalem. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 3 Heer the Archangel paus'd Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restor'd. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xx. I. 539 His liberality restored and enriched the temples of the gods. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 115 At Winchester, where they are restoring the cathedral.

absol. 1861 *Ecclesiologist* XXII. 311, I could multiply instances in which the French are *restoring* when they ought to be preserving.

b. To bring back to the original state; to improve, repair, or retouch (a thing) so as to bring it back to its original condition.

1679 EVELYN *Cider* in *Sylva* 409 To restore decay'd Liquor; if flat, and vappid from a too free admission of Air. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I, As soon as my dress is restored. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 154 M. Thenard, of Paris, succeeded lately in restoring a picture of Raphael d'Urbino. 1861 DUTTON-COOK *Paul Foster's Daughter* i, Imagine, please, that the picture has been 'restored'.

c. To reproduce or represent (something ancient, an extinct animal, etc.) in its original form.

1771 *Charact.* in *Ann. Reg.* 260/2 Mr. Berenger's account of this machine, has, to use the language of the virtuosi, restored a piece of antiquity. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 204 The..discovery of skeletons, such as he had conjecturally restored from insulated bones.

4. a. To replace (mankind) in a state of grace; to free from the effects of sin.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1596 Wit his grace..þat he suld restore man-kind with. *Ibid.* 19112 Be his fader sitt he sal, Til he restord haf us all. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 87 By thee the world restored is pardee. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Confession,* Restore thou them that be penitent. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 17 We suld to God, giue pryse and gloir, That sched his blude vs to restoir. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 288 In thee As from a second root shall be restor'd, As many as are restor'd. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) III. lxiv. 431 It ought to be owned for an eminent act of grace to restore one actually fallen.

absol. 1903 A. MACLAREN *Last Leaves* 90 We may be the stronger for our sins, not because sin strengthens,.. but because God restores.

b. To reinstate or replace (a person) in a former office, dignity, or estate.

To restore in blood: see BLOOD *sb.* 13.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5309 Of þair bischop, þat lange whyle had bene fra his kirke exile, þai herde he was restorde. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 526/1 To haue the said Attayndours reversed, and the same persones so attaynted, to be seuerally restored. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1 His processe was almoste lost, but he is restored agayne. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Succes* II. vii. 145 As we see that many houses attainted are restored daylie in blood, without restorement of their titles and dignities. 1656 WALLER *Panegyr. Cromwell* 82 Less pleasure take brave minds in battels won, Than in restoring such as are undone. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1017 The court refused a mandamus to restore a minister of an endowed dissenting meeting-house. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 41 Zozimus, as it seems, restored Apiarius.

c. To bring (a person or part of the body) back to a healthy or vigorous state. Also *refl.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 118 Þai þat tynt had wittis fyffe, þai restoryt þame allswa. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* viii. 25 He bigan for to se, and he is restorid, so that he syȝ clerely alle thingis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 133, I will..seche for my food no more, Ne for vitaile me to restore. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* lxxxi. 64 Þis aungell tuchyd his fute, & it was restorid agayn. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1 The man is brought very lowe, he had nede to restore hym agayne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 154 That you are well restor'd my Lord, I'me glad. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 128 Having restored me with fresh egges, and anointed my feete and legges. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales,* etc. 31 Soon as the Maid was from her Wound restor'd, Her all she yielded to her plighted Lord. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 158 There may Emily restore Herself, in spots unseen before. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxii, The quiet place, the pure air..will restore you in a few days. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. i. 4 Thou art whole; let faith restore thee!

absol. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 269/1 It admirably restores in Consumptions, and eases Pains in any Part of the Body, whether inward or outward.

d. To bring back to mental calm. Now *rare.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxix. 163 The king..remained so ill contented, that..for a good while after, he could not restore himself. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 159, I was much astonished at this accident, till I was restored by vnderstanding this happie euent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 671 Th' unhappy Husband .. sought, his mournful Mind with Musick to restore. 1697 — *Past.* VII. 55 Come charm thy Shepherd, and restore my Soul. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Switzerland,* Ah! calm me, restore me; And dry up my tears.

5. To renew; to set up or bring into existence again; to re-establish, bring back into use, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1658 Wit þine oxspring..i haue mynt Restore þe werld þat sal be tint. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 253 After that bitter barke..Is a kirnelle of conforte, kynde to restore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5885 The cuntre-men.. restoret the stithe fight stuernly agayn. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 658 The stern Emprioure style thus staitly restord is. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 162 The same bodye to bee restored again by the power of god at the resurreccion. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 b, He restored Thempire that was ful weak. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xiv. 25 Hee restored the coast of Israel, from the entring of Hamath, vnto the sea of the plaine. 1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 148 With this..the true Reformed Religion of the Church of England was restored. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90. 249 Being wearied with Change,..They restored the Ancient Form. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1787) III. 68 The loss of armies..ineffectually solicited the successors of Gratian to restore the helmets and cuirasses of the infantry. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 83 It was with great difficulty that the self-important man in the cocked hat restored order. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 176 To bring in a bill, which.. should restore the Star Chamber and the High Commission.

b. *refl.* To return to the original position.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 211 A body..is said to restore itself, when..the parts which were moved do.. return every one into its own place. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 87 Some have compared the air to watch springs or hoops, which coiled up by pressure, restore themselves again. 1835 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) II. xix. II. 380 The part of the earth that is first raised, being bent from its natural form, will endeavour to restore itself by its elasticity.

c. To replace or insert (words or letters which are missing or illegible in a text).

1855 C. BADHAM *Plato's Philebus* 27 *note,* It is so probable that *σῃ* was lost in consequence of its nearness to *γῃ*, and it seems so necessary for the sense, that I have restored it conjecturally.

6. To bring back (a person or thing) *to* a previous, original, or normal condition.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. i, He restorid þaim til his ymage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 254 The colour, which erst was pale, To Beaute thanne was restored. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Horz, Shepe & G.* 389 It..Dede synnewis restorith a-geyn to live. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C j b/2 Then his olde fauour did them agayne restore To greater pleasour. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII,* 34 b, In conclusion,..the kynge..restored them to their libertie. 1624 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 131 When it shall please God to restore me to my health. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 130 My Comrade, whom I found restoring to order the confusion which those Robbers had made. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivification,* Resuscitation, in chemistry, [is] the art of restoring a mixed body to its first state. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 479/1 It will not be at rest..till it be restored to its original equality. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* I. 239 Thou canst not Restore it to the slumber of the scabbard. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, He..endeavoured, by such simple means as occurred to him, to restore her to herself. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* L. 79 The application of faradic electricity quickly restored the patient to consciousness.

absol. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 238 Contricion..restorith to alle goodes espirituels.

b. To grant to or obtain for (a person) reinstatement *to* former rank, office, or possessions.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 251 It is reason that Huon be restoryd to all his londes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 b, [He] restored the Cardinals to theyr former dignitie. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* V. 239 By the Kings

aide he was restored to his former gouernment. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 381 These if from servitude thou shalt restore To thir inheritance. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvi. I. 540 The innocent were restored to their rank and fortunes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 176 The Bishops were restored to their seats in the Upper House. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. ix. 93 By the terms of the peace.. the archbishop was to be restored to his estates and dignity.

c. To take or put back *into*, to convey or hand back *to*, a place.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 532 Thai maid it hame be restord In to Scotland. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 93 b, The drone bees desyre to be restored into the hyve. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 145 We were restor'd all in safety to our respective Habitations. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 72 Release me, and restore me to the ground.

† **7.** To recompense or compensate (a person). Const. *of* the damage or wrong. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4552 To comen ageyn he gaf hem fre,..& restored þeym of here damage. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 48 Thei shall be restorid ayen of such wrongs as thei have had be Sir Philip Wentworth.

† **8.** To store; to stock (again). *Obs. rare.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2846 A park as it were, þat whilom wiþ wilde bestes was wel restored. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14574 Euery man his tentis restoris Off mete & drynke & other store, Wel better than thei were ore.

† **9.** *intr.* To recover, revive. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10399 His strenkith restoris stithly agayn, And he fore to þe fight with a fell wyll. *c* 1550 SIR D. LYNDESAY (MS.), Scho..garris the blude skayle vpone hir birdis, quhairthrow thai restoir and turnis to lyf agane.

Hence **Resto·red** *ppl. a.*

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 257 The first sounds that strike upon restored reason. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 19 Four species of fossil animals, whose restored figures are given in the last Plate. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 359 The restored unity of Latin Christendom. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 701 A grateful affection such as the restored Jews had felt for the heathen Cyrus.

Re-sto·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To store again.

1828 -32 in WEBSTER.

† **Resto·rement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *restorement*: see RESTORE *v.* and -MENT.] The act of restoring; restoration, restitution.

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 280 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Sayme of þi soule..And of þe riche restorment þat ra3t hyr oure lorde. 1440 *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 448 He gate hym a restorement therof for the loone of a litel parcell. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCX. *heading*, Of the restorement of ryght heyres to the Crowne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 176 They had no restorement of the frenche Kyng, for whose sake they lost all. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 19 From whence came so soodein restorement from Death to lyfe. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 116 Absolution and restorement should be granted vnto him. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraph. St. Paul* 13 This promise, being a restorement to the dominion of all things lost in Adam.

Restorer (rĭstōˑrəɹ). [f. RESTORE *v.* + -ER. Cf. OF. *restoriere*, *restoreor*, etc.] One who restores or re-establishes.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxii. 38 b, Se here my lytell chylde, who shalbe, by the grace of god, his restorer. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 82 b, The prophecies that went vpon him..to be the restorer of his people. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. p. lxix, God..be his honorable family's speedy and full restorer. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 204 Of which line was to spring the restorer of the Kingdome of God. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 25 A greater and more renowned patron and restorer of elegant studies. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 287 Diocletian and his colleagues ..deserved the glorious title of Restorers of the Roman world. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 579 The son and heir of George Monk, the restorer of the Stuarts. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 544/1 As a 'restorer' of ancient buildings he was guilty of..the most irreparable destruction.

So **Resto·ress,** a female restorer. *rare*—1.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 158 [Mary] is rightly called Redemptress, Restoress,..and Cause of our Salvation.

Restoreté, variant of RESTORITY, *Obs.*

Restoring (rĭstōˑrĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESTORE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; restoration.

a 1350 *St. Nicholas* 441 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 16 Trowand so..Of his gudes to haue restoring. 1382 WYCLIF *Prol. to* 1 *Sam.*, The restorynge of the temple vndur Zorobabel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 Þer schal be maad a maner of restorynge in place of the boon þat was broken. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 142 To-morow, when we schal speke of the restoryng of thes fautys rehersyd before. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. (1592) 522 And what is the restoring of sight, but the restoring of a substance? 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 63 There hee doth desire the restoring thereof. Restoring is properly the rendring backe of a thing lost. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 13 Abimelechs restoring of Sarah was the ground why the sentence..was not executed upon him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 393 A walk upon the land would contribute greatly to the restoring of his health. 1851 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 60 A restoring of harmony between the sinner and the outraged law of God. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I forbid Banns* (1899) 108 The building had not been subjected to that system of spoliation known as 'restoring'.

attrib. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Þou3e he bere manye bowes in þe restoringe tyme, 3itte he bereþ but litel frute.

Resto·ring, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That restores.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 49 By him, who..is pleased to make restoring grace operate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 399 Boil this restoring Root in gen'rous Wine. *c* 1715 DUNTON (*title*), Frank Scammony, or the Restoring Clergy Detected. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 644, I..next tell How a restoring chance came down to quell One half of the witch in me. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 575/1 He is as violent an iconoclast as a 'restoring' architect.

† **Resto·rity.** *Obs.* Also 5 restoreto, 6 -ytee. [var. of RESTORATIVE.] A restorative. Also *fig.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 238 This is a restoreté, To make a good appeté. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* To Rdr., The lyfe of this man was not so great a restority of comfort, as his death was an vlcer or wound of sorrow. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 219 b, In yᵉ meane while liue & vse this good hope as a restoritie for you. 1596 T. DAWSON *Good Huswifes Jewell* II. 48 The stilling of a capon, a great restority.

b. Without article, chiefly predicative.

1553 *Respublica* 889 Nowe lett vs sing, yf ytt please Authoritee, to refreshe oure spirites, yt ys restorytee. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* IV. 94 b, Such a drug, as I would wysh no worse for my Lords own holinesse,..for doubtlesse it is restoritie to such. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. lxxxviii, A lie, well told to some, tastes ill restoritie. 1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 1759 These precious vyands are Restoritie, Eate then. *a* 1644 — *Virg. Widow* III. i, D'ye want Restority? Are the plummets of your soule downe?

Restour, obs. form of RESTORE *v.*

Restow· (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To stow again.

1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 112 We had refitted the rigging fore and aft, restowed and cleaned the hold, and painted outside. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxii, We were busy restowing the upper tier of the cargo. 1872 *Daily News* 19 Jan., [He] told Captain Thrupp to report to him when ship was restowed.

Hence **Restow·ing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Restow·al.**

1888 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* xiv, [He] got on the deck alongside of me to superintend the restowal of the broken-out goods. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 35 The restowing of the ballast had been a tedious job.

† **Restrai·n,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the verb.] Restraint.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 394 Therfore thei mowe not eny punysching or eny restreyne sette to preestis or clerkis. 1601 *Mary Magd. Lament.* Concl. (Grosart) 139 Though Thou did forbid, 'twas no restraine. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 18 The King is able to doe Justice..without restraine. 1677 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 146 It looked as if they were guilty of confederacy for wᶜʰ they were under soe close a restraine.

Restrain (rĭstrēˑn), *v.* Forms: 4-7 restreyne, 4-5 restreyn, 4-6 restreigne, 4-7 restreign; 5 restren (5-6 *Sc.* restrenȝe), 6 restrean; 4-7 restrayne, 5-7 restrayn (6 restraygne), 5 restrane, 5-6 restraine, 6- restrain. [a. OF. *restrei(g)n-*, *restrai(g)n-*, stem of *restreindre*, *restraindre* (cf. Prov. *restrenher*, Sp. *restreñir*, It. *ristrignere*) :—L. *restringĕre*: see RESTRINGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To check, hold back, or prevent (a person or thing) *from* some course of action. † Also const. *of*, and with infin.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 7 Mare..thane to restreyne me fra all thoghtes þat I knewe agaynes Goddes will. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 872 For which Pandare myght not restreyne The terys from hise eyen for to reyne. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* P 46 Ther ben ful manye thynges that shul restreyne yow of vengeance takynge. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 66 How may ye now fro wepynge you restreyne? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a viij, Fastyng..restreyneth the flessh from euylle desyres. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 b, The sweeter also they will be, the more you restrain the stalke from shooting vp. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 98 Certaine of the common people were restrained from false superstition. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 171, I..restrained my curiositie from attempting to view this Castle. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 9 This faculty tends to restrain men from doing mischief to each other. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 245 The weakness of their Arabian brethren had restrained them from opposing his ambition. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 147 The Court of Chancery will also restrain a tenant for life..from cutting down timber. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 77 This independence did not restrain him from writing poetry.

absol. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4955 But Eelde gan ageyn restreyne From sich foly, and refreyne.

b. Without const. To keep (one) in check or under control. Freq. *refl.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 273, I mai miselve noght restreigne, That I nam evere in loves peine. 1424 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1814) II. 7/2 He sall..do his besines to restrenȝe sic trespassouris and mis-doaris. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 253 Vnnethis his felows myght restren hym to spare it. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 102 Without..that oure wnworthines Restrenȝe ws, we ma..Baith land and law, and libertie agane..reskew. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1073 Hardly..were they restrayned so, Till that the Foxe [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Liberty*, If I want skill or force to restrain the Beast that I ride upon. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* (ed. 2) 2 In this plight therefore, he went home, and restrained himself as long as he could. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 Because I have not restrained them and showed them their duty. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 67 The officers made not the slightest attempt at restraining the wretches under their command. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. vii. 82 Alexander told him that, unless peace was made, he could not restrain the archbishop longer.

absol. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 54 Two Principles in human nature reign; Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxiv, His praise and notice were more restraining than his indifference.

c. To place under arrest († or embargo) or in confinement; to deprive of personal liberty or freedom of action (cf. RESTRAINT *sb.* 2 c, 2 d); also, to shut in by material barriers.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1542) 699 This yere corn was verie dere, & had ben dearer if marchauntes of yᵉ styliarde had not been, & Dutche shippes restrined. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 172 b, [She] caused all the Englishemen and their goodes and shippes to be restrained. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1592) 10 Nature and conscience (which they would haue restreaned and imprisoned). 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They thought it not fit to restrain their Deities within compacted Walls. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 As the Moderns restrain Water, and contain it, so the Antients, this liquid Mettal. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1710) 194 No Freeman of England ought to be imprison'd, or otherwise restrain'd, without Cause shewn. 1838 *Proc. Lincoln Asylum* (1847) 30 Number of Patients Restrained or Secluded, and of the Instances and Hours of Restraint or Seclusion. 1844 in *State Lincoln Asylum* (1846) 18 One of them had been restrained for two months.

d. To deprive (one) *of* liberty by restraint.

1530 PALSGR. 689/1 It is a sore thyng to restrayne a man of his libertye. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 10 Yet was he not restrained of his liberty. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 3 At another time we may be bound and restrained of liberty. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* II. xi, The pain..which we occasion to brutes by restraining them of their liberty.

2. To check, to put a check or stop upon, to repress, keep down (a desire, feeling, activity, etc.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 43 All my vile desires þou restreynde with vertu of luf. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 235, I ne can myne herte nought Restreyne, That I ne love him alway. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 116 He sendez his oste þider to restreyne þe malice of his enmys. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3306* Thus shall I my body peyne Merthe and joye my hert resstrayne. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 295 He grauely restreigned and staied the heddie vndiscretenesse of the oratours. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 Yet hathe God hetherto restrayned the force and violence of Sathan. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91 Ganges..a whiles forbad them, restrayning eithers fury. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 278 It would have been impossible for me to have restrained my curiosity. 1743 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* I. v. 124 The ardour of our British troops was restrained by the cowardice of the Hanoverian. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 37, I could hardly restrain my feelings. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 400 As Elizabeth passed..from suspicion to terror, she no longer chose to restrain the bigotry around her.

b. (a physical agent or force, etc.) Also *absol.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 7 Vertu It is blud to restrenȝe, & flux of wame refrenȝe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 128 The water mai the fyr restreigne. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 149 Somtyme they restrayne his heetes, and after they enlarge them. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 2 The windowes of heauen were stopped, and the raine from heauen was restrained. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. vi, O Queen, your lifted arm restrain! 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 227 The necessity of restraining population. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 74 The solution must be strong in pyro and well restrained. *Ibid.* 417 If too long an exposure is found to have been given, restrain with..potassium bromide.

3. To restrict, limit, confine.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2327 For God has restreyned þair powere þat þai [*sc.* devils] may na man tempte ne greve. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1013 He seyd he wold nat restrayne hys lyberte. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 Be reason hereoff he will þe more restrayn his yeftis off oþer off his livelod. *Ibid.*, This may in nothinge restrane the Kyngis pover. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 150, I restraine this accusation from being universall. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 2 That they did use in all ages..to limit and restrain the exercise of Papal power. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 497 The bill for restraining the number of officers sitting in the house of commons. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art of Convers.* 136 The Denomination of Gentry was much more restrained by Diogenes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 237 This trade..is confined by very particular regulations, somewhat analogous to those by which the trade of the register ships from Cadiz to the West-Indies is restrained. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 420 Conditions to restrain those powers, generally, were void, as being repugnant to the estate limited.

b. Const. *to.* Now *rare.*

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 She restrayned her appetyte tyl one mele & tyl one fysshe on the day. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 198 The tearme of nobilitie amongst vs, is restrained to one order. 1644 C. JESSOP *Angel of Ephesus* 50 When the title of Bishop was restrained unto one of the Presbyters. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 321 The conditions of Salvation are restrain'd to those times and countries only. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 P 7 His Soil is not restrained to any particular Sett of Plants. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. I. xvii, He swears 'to speak the whole truth', without restraining it, as before, to the questions that shall be asked. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXVII. (1862) 369 The language shows that the rebuke is not restrained to him, but intended to pass on to many more.

† **4. a.** To withhold, to keep back, *from* one. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 198 Sche wolde him nothing elles sein Bot of hir name..; Alle othre thinges sche restreigneth. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 59, [I] charge myne executourez that they..kepe and restrayn from hym or them there legatis and byquestis. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 102 Bettur hyt ys..to restreyne from the prynce such hye authoryte. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 144 The rents, issues, and profites therof [they] have wrongfully restreyned, perceyved, and taken to their owne use.

absol. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 420/2 Yat the Tresorer of England..have power and auctorite to restreigne of alle maner of assignementz..to the somme of MM. li.

† **b.** To save, keep free. *Obs.*—1

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 62 O welle of swetnes.., That..al oure joye fro langour didest restrayne.

† **5. a.** To forbid or prohibit (a thing) to one.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, In the whiche god restrayneth or forbyddeth man ony thynge. *c* 1533 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 53 The said blake rentes whiche by parliament is restrayned to be any further payd by any of the Kinges subjectes. 1628 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 268 The doubt..you may well understand to go only to the trees and timber—the coppice woods are not meant to be restrained.

†**b.** To forbid or prohibit (one) *to* do something; to keep back *from* something desired. *Obs.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Theseus* (1656) 7 Restraining all manner of people to bear saile in any vessel or bottom. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xvi. 2 Behold now, the Lord hath restrained me from bearing. 1649 in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 7 Restrained all bakers and brewers..to bake and brew within the city except [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 868 The Serpent wise, Or not restraind as wee, or not obeying, Hath eat'n of the fruit. 1791 Mrs. Inchbald *Simple Story* I. i. 8 He still restrained him from all authority.

†**6. a.** To draw tightly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5817 His bridel thoo he gan restreyn. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 59 A headstall of sheepes leather, which being restrain'd to keepe him from stumbling, hath been often burst.

†**b.** To confine, keep; to bind, secure. *Obs.*—1

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 þe philosophore seib, þat wiyn hath also þe propirtee to restreyne in it þe influence and vertues of gold. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/1 Those vaynes which there doe restrayne that membrane fast vnto the sculle.

†**c.** To compel or constrain. *Obs. rare.*

1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 103 The Subjecte is restreyned by *præmunire* to receive, though the Kinge be not restreyned to gyve. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 185 By antient custome no Vestal Virgin or Flamen of Jupiter was restrained to swear.

7. *intr.* **a.** To refrain (*from* something; †also with infin.). Now *rare.*

1594 Drayton *Idea* 337 O, Why should Nature niggardly restraine! 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 We muste suffer it to bleede till it of it selfe restraygneth and stoppeth. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* v. ii, Thrice his desperate hand was on his sword, T'have killed them both: but he restrained. 1640 *Petit. Lond.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 94 Hence it is that the Prelates here in England..have restrained to pray for the Conversion of our Soveraign Lady the Queen. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lx, It was impossible to restrain from laughter.

†**b.** To limit or confine oneself. *Obs.*—1

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 15 Not to enlarge in Moderne graunts, but to restraine to one Pope of renowmed fresh memorie.

Re-strai·n (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To strain again.

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 414 The quicksilver collected in kettles outside the settler is strained through canvas sacks, the amalgam collected is..re-strained.

Restrainable (rĭstrē·năb'l), *a.* [f. Restrain *v.* + -able.] Capable of being restrained.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 262 Nor is the hand of the Painter more restrainable than the pen of the Poet. 1649 Canne *Golden Rule* 30 Such a power is restrainable and punishable by the subject. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, Mad movements both, restrainable by no known rule. 1859 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. i. 10 Never quite restrainable within the trammels of social law. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 6/2 That such people should be detainable and restrainable in such public institutions.

Restrained (rĭstrē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Checked; repressed; kept under control; confined; †restricted.

1580 J. Stubbs in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 43 Pray for your old poore restrained frend. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iv. § 1 (1727) 187 In a more restrained sense it is taken for that part of duty which particularly relates to God. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 241, I shall consider the more restrained Perswasion of the Learned. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Restriction*, Arguing affirmatively from a non-restrained to a restrained term. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* v, Her conversation was restrained. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 343 The bishop was heard out with hardly restrained indignation. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 33 The sober, restrained looks and gestures.

Hence **Restrai·nedness.**

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 9 A certeine peevish restrynednesse..casteth them at last into despayre. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 388 An enthusiasm which contrasts with the usual restrainedness of his style.

Restrai·nedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] With restraint; †restrictedly.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 19 Bycause our flesh woold streit fall to loocenes, God dealeth more restryenedly, with us. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 295 Strictly and restrainedly vsed, or largely. 1684 T. Burnet *The. Earth* II. 164 More particularly and restrainedly, the government of Christ is opposed to the kingdom..of Antichrist. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke vi. 30 These and the like precepts of our Saviour, are not to be taken strictly, but restrainedly. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/1 The gilt designs that cover in some cases exuberantly, in others restrainedly, the sides of the volumes.

Restrai·ner. [f. Restrain *v.* + -er.]

1. One who or that which restrains.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 940 These two persons were euer restrayners and refrayners of the kinges wilfull scope. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* ix. 14 The perverter and restrayner. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 45 Wee must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the Restrainer. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 25 Even that prince..was a great restrainer of persecution. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 34 To restrain the restrainers from injustice. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 84 Those great correctors and restrainers of human conduct, shame and remorse. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 691 Accompanied with a few restrainers of reins and ropes. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 299 A jealous observer and restrainer of the others.

2. *Photogr.* A chemical used to retard the action of the developer.

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 111 No restrainer such as bromide is employed. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 47 Overdoses of pyro act as restrainers.

Restrai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xviii. (Bodl. MS.), Restreynyng schal be made aboute þe temples .. azens rennyng of teeres. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 531 Þorw mouþ þei passen wiþ-outen restreyning. *c* 1450 *Lay-Folks Mass Bk.* 69 Þat itt may be..senchyp to ouer enmyse, gaynstanding and restrenyng of þare power. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvii. 165 Thou muste make a restrayninge in many thynges of thyne owne wylle. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 622/2 For restrayning of a fowle abuse, which then raigned commonly among that people. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 548 The yoking and hampering and restraining of mans naturall disposition. 1657 *Deuine Louer* 12 All and euery of those doings or actings, abstainings or restreignings. 1842 Manning *Serm.* iv. (1848) I. 56 The warning, and striving, and restraining of the Holy Ghost shall then be over.

Restrai·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That restrains or checks; †restringent.

1541 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xxix. 46 Take hede..that stiptik or restrainyng meates be [not] taken at the beginnyng. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 197 The ancient heretics, who would have the restraining term *only* to belong, not to the Son, but to the Father. 1678 Rymer *Trag. last Age* 126 Amintor was .. endu'd with a restraining grace, and had his hands ty'd. 1704 Trapp *Abra-Mulé* II. i, It ne'er conquers the restraining Bounds Of Reason. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 87 This has occasioned another subordinate division of remedial acts of parliament with enlarging and restraining statutes. *Ibid.*, Let us instance again in the same restraining statute of the 13 Eliz. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 90 The directors of these legal and restraining institutions.

Hence **Restrai·ningly** *adv.*

1863 *Not an Angel* II. 230 No less restrainingly his stedfast eyes seemed to hold her. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Aug. 633 'My dear Mary?' he said slowly, interrogatively, restrainingly.

†**Restrai·nment.** *Obs.* [f. Restrain *v.* + -ment. Cf. obs. F. *restrendement* (Godef.).] The act of restraining; restraint.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 145/1 Without any restrainement or holding backe. 1607 W. Sclater 3 *Serm.* (1629) 11 Temporall paines remaine as preuentions, as admonitions, as restrainments. 1688 *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 40 From the restrainment of his Tears no other effect could follow.

Restraint (rĭstrē·nt), *sb.* Also 5–6 **restraynt**(e, 6 **-strainte**; 5 **restreint**(e, **-streynt**(e. [a. OF. *restrainte* fem. (also *restraint* masc.), verbal sb. f. *restraindre* to Restrain.]

1. The action of restraining or checking a thing, operation, etc.; an instance of this, a stoppage. *Without restraint*, freely, copiously.

c 1400 *Commandm. Love* x. in *Stow's Chaucer* (1561) 452 b, There let your pitie spred without restreinte. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxxvi. 567 Thenne syr Tristram..made a restraynte of his anger. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxc. 193 In conclucyon a restreynt of warre was graunted. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 31 b, Somtyme happeneth a restraynt in the small guttes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, The roote and the water thereof..is good against the..restraint of womens Purgations. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 240 The restraint of the money, not to be payed but vpon a testimony brought vnder our hands, was a good caution. 1671 Gumble *Life Monk* 12 The great reason of God's restraint of his Blessing upon many of these worthy Endeavours. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Her tears flowed silently and fast. That she might indulge them without restraint, she went [etc.]. 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* I. ii. 279 A bill for the restraint of the Press was brought into the House of Commons. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 68, I to 2 drops of this solution suffices to give sufficient restraint.

†**b.** A means of retaining, or controlling. *Obs.*—1

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Sera*, a Lock or restraint of water on a river.

2. A means of restraining or checking persons from a course of action, or of keeping them under control; any force or influence which has a restraining effect; an instance of restraining or of being restrained.

1421–2 Hoccleve *Dialog* 207 A bettar restreynte know I none fro vice. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 259 There was no restraint could hold them. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Marriage & Single Life*, So sensible of euery restraint, as they will goe neare, to thinke their Girdles, and Garters, to be Bonds and Shackles. 1672 Temple *Ess., Gov.* Wks. 1720 I. 97 All Government is a Restraint upon Liberty. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 144 Where the laws of our country have laid them under necessary restraints. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 49 He could now endure,..And feel a parent's presence no restraint. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxvi. VIII. 427 The insolence of Charops now began to break through every restraint. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., Subjected to the strong restraints of officers in a Queen's ship at sea.

b. Without article. Restraining action or influence, as applied to persons.

Moral restraint: see Moral *a.* 10 c.

1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 24 So sharpe is this snaffell called restrainte That it maketh me sweate. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxiii. 36 It is a solemne assembly [*marg.* day of restraint]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 87 Now Through all restraint broke loose he wings his way. *Ibid.* IX. 1184 Restraint she will not brook. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 34 Neither is restraint by any means peculiar to one course of life. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 151 P9 To the happiness of our first years nothing more seems necessary than freedom from restraint. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* I. 74 Moral restraint I see has no effect. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 179 Still less restraint was imposed by the government.

c. The state or condition of being restrained; *esp.* abridgement of liberty, confinement.

a 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 14 Thus I alone.. In prison pyne, with bondage and restrainte. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 52 Th' infranchisement of Arthur, whose restraint Doth moue the murmuring lips of discontent [etc.]. 1663 Butler *Hudibras* I. iii. 1017 'Tis not Restraint or Liberty That makes Men prisoners or free. 1676 Dryden *Aureng.* III. i, Though Int'rest his Restraint has justify'd Can Life and to a Brother be deny'd? 1701 De Foe *Trueborn Eng.* Misc. v. 21 Restraint from Ill, is Freedom to the Wise. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) II. xii. 191 Perpetual restraint is perpetual wretchedness. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 17 Continually we behold in the world around us lower laws held in restraint by higher. 1857 Ruskin *Two Paths* v. 244 You will find..that it is his Restraint which is honourable to man, not his Liberty.

d. *spec.* (in above senses) with reference to the treatment of refractory lunatics or prisoners.

1829 in *Proc. Lincoln Asylum* (1847) 22 The Governors have particularly directed their views to the subject of Coercion and Restraints. 1840 *Ibid.* 37 Restraint rapidly weakens and depresses the vital powers of the unhappy victim. 1847 *Ibid.* 28 *note*, Patients are frequently brought to this Asylum under distressing restraints.

attrib. 1846 *State Lincoln Asylum* 39 Restraint Rooms, Seclusion Rooms, Padded Rooms [etc.]. 1897 'E. L. Prescott' *Scarlet & Steel* xxxviii, Restraint jacket. Made of No. 3 sail canvas, doubled and quilted with Dutch twine in squares of about four inches.

3. †**a.** A prohibition. *Obs.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 187 Any restraynt or ordenaunce made to the contrary nat wythstandyng. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 222/2 A restreint was made that certein thyngs of Silkewerk .. shuld not be brought into this Reame redy wrought. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, The seuenth commaundement..& the last of the x, in maner also doubleth the restraynt of thefte. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 55 To force the sopeboilers (after they had procured a generall restrainte) to growe to composition with them.

b. An embargo. Usually *restraint of princes.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 317 This same yere was a restraynt of the wullys of Caleys made by the Soudyours. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* I. xxv. 150 Arrest, Restraints and Detainements of Kings and Princes. 1752 Beawes *Lex Mercat. Rediv.* 244 Of Embargoes, or Restraint of Princes. 1769 *Molloy's De Jure Marit.* (ed. 9) II. II. vii. § 7. 50 A Policy against Restraint of Princes, will not extend to Practices against the Laws of Countries. 1848 Arnould *Marine Insur.* II. III. i. 788 When the further prosecution of the voyage is rendered hopeless..by blockade,..and the voyage is accordingly wholly abandoned, that is a loss, by restraint of princes, within the policy.

4. Constraint; reserve.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 213 She knew her distance, and did angle for mee, Madding my eagernesse with her restraint. 1791 Gouvr. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 357, I find that there is much restraint and etiquette here. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. ii. 41 He ventured to break through his restraint. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 60 One thing, I pray you, recollect henceforth, And so we shall converse with less restraint. 1877 'Rita' *Vivienne* I. ii, We are reconciled again, but there is a restraint between us now.

†**5.** Restriction or limitation. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 6 The positive laws which Moses gave, they were given for the greatest part with restraint to the land of Jewry. 1597 *Ibid.* V. lxxi. § 1 This restraint of Easter to a certaine number of dayes. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 281 The Patent of his admission..; with a restraint..that [etc.]. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 33 Before those words which you suppose to imply such a Restraint—were those spoken without any Restraint or Limitation at all.

†**Restrai·nt,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *restreint*, †*restraint*, pa. pple. of *restreindre* to Restrain.] Restrained, restricted.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 115/2 That be this Act the punischement..in no wise be restreint. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i, Yᵉ puyssaunce of god is not restraynt nor bounde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 The nexte day this pyt or well wyll be as full as it was, yf it be not restreynt. 1555 Eden *Decades* VII. (Arb.) 127 The libertie of free passage was restrayned.

†**Restrai·ntive,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *restraintif, -ive*: see prec. and -ive.] Restrictive.

1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I ij b, The other seame sowyng hyght restraynytyfe of blode. 1566 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. I. 28 Annoynt it rounde about with some restrayntiue oyntment. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 623 It is not rightly compared with Mark 16 and Acts 2, which are more restraintiue to the Apostles times and persons then this is.

Restrea·m, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To stream back.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 8 From Bondage I my Love redeem'd, And all my Powers to God re-stream'd.

Restre·ngthen (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To strengthen again, put new strength into.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron., Hist. Scotl.* I. 333/1 Wherevpon he..dooth restrengthen the towne and steeple of Glascow. 1611 Florio, *Riforzo*, a re-enforcing or restrengthening. 1645 Wither *Vox Pacifica* 108 They, strength receiving, from our false-ones, here, Restrengthen them. 1877 *Public Opin.* 7 July 10 The restrengthening of her great position as a Power of Central Europe. 1892 Stevenson *Lett.* (1899) II. 273 Some beer..to restrengthen the European heart.

Restreyn(e, obs. forms of Restrain *v.*

†**Restrial,** *a. Her. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Of a shield: Having dividing bands which extend to (or include) the point, the colour of the latter being that of the field.

The varieties are described as barry, paly, and 'sentry'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iv b, Here shall be shewed what Cootarmuris restryal ben and weer the blaser shall

begyn to blase. *Ibid.*, Thre cootarmuris be ther called restryall in armys. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 204 There were also coates of Armes, called with olde Blazonners Restriall or Rest-triall, because if they were touched or pressed, yet were they able to abide the triall. [Similarly in Guillim (1611) II. vii. 73.]

Restrict (rĭstrĭ·kt), *v.* Also 8– *Sc.* **restrick.** [f. L. *restrict-*, ppl. stem (cf. next) of *restringĕre* to RESTRINGE.]

Designated by Johnson (1755) as 'a word scarce English', and included by Dr. Beattie among his *Scoticisms* (1787).

1. *trans.* To confine (some person or thing) *to* or *within* certain limits; to limit or bound.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3813 Verteous men that labours with thair hands, Resonabillie restrictit with sic bands, That thay do service. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1474/1 Neither shoulde we haue any more wherwith to vexe them with confessions, cases reserued, restricted, or ampliated for our gayne. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 218 In the Enumeration of Constitutions..there is not one that can be limited and restricted by such a Distinction. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. ii. (1904) I. 430 The common law of England..is said to abhor perpetuities, and they are accordingly more restricted there than in any other European monarchy. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 224 God himself is yet restricted in the exercise of his compassion. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 351 The power of preaching was restricted by the issue of licences only to the friends of the Primate.

b. To restrain by prohibition.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 381/1 The act of 1797, which restricted the Bank from making payments in gold.

2. To tie up, confine by tying. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* xvi. xxiii, Gathering up..Her hair, restricting each resplendent tress.

3. To withhold or keep (a thing) *from* some person's knowledge. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. 38 It is a very bad compliment paid to your wife, that this secret business of your's should be restricted from her knowledge.

Hence **Restri·cting** *ppl. a.*

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xi. (1852) 258 Such restricting conditions as at present interfere with the growth of the Church. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 2/3 A minimum of restricting conditions and the slenderest possible examination test.

†**Restri·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restrict-us*: see prec. So Sp. and Pg. *restricto*, It. *ristretto*.] **a.** Strict. **b.** Limited. Also *restrict line* (see quot. 1678).

a 1654 GATAKER *Just Man* 224 (Latham), Men..in some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly restrict, but in many others, or the most things, as remisse. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Restrict Line* (in Chiromancy) is that which distinguisheth, and separates the hand from the arm, either by a simple or double transcursion. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 232 Which Time of the End here has a more restrict signification.

Restri·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. RESTRICT *v.* + -ED [1].] Limited, confined.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 77 All men of the learned professions, who live in one restricted circle, are liable to suffer. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 The men's strength was waning under this restricted diet. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xi. 147 Dividends that will add permanently to our somewhat restricted sources of income.

Hence **Restri·ctedly** *adv.*; **Restri·ctedness.**

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 72 This style..in him..appears most decidedly in all its restrictedness. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* 98 Whatever is truly great in either Greek or Christian art, is also restrictedly human. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 105/2 Lake was essentially an Educator, Goulburn restrictedly an Evangelist.

Restriction (rĭstrĭ·kʃən). Also 5 **restriccioun.** [a. F. *restriction*, or ad. late L. *restrictiōn-em*, noun of action f. *restringĕre* to RESTRINGE. Cf. Sp. *restriccion*, It. *re-*, *ristrizione*.]

1. A limitation imposed upon a person or thing; a condition or regulation of this nature.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4792 Crist scheelde þat your wil or your entente Be sette to maken a restriccioun Of paiement. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2807 That al the temporal lands Be set in few.., With sic restrictiouns as sall be devysit. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 264 The restrictions of this former conclusion are these. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 225 It necessarily suffering such restrictions as take of generall illations. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 190 Giving security to export yearly 150,000*l.* worth of English manufacture, with some other restrictions. 1728–9 *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 19 All restrictions of marriage are odious in the civil law, and not favoured by the common law, especially after the age of one and twenty. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 117 The restrictions under which our first parents were laid. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xlviii, A restriction which he supposed as repugnant to his Majesty's feelings as it was to his own. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 371 That one restriction of the royal prerogative had been mischievous did not prove that another restriction would be salutary. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 398 The old restrictions on the use of the pulpit were silently removed.

b. The action or fact of limiting or restricting.

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 95 With speciall restriction too, as iustifying a man onely from originall sinne. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 76 The law of nature gives Fathers a power over their children without restriction. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 145 Yet this must be understood with some restriction. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 91 There is something incongruous in the idea of a revelation enveloped in menace and restriction. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvii, It was the day..which threatened the restriction of Mr. Quilp's liberty. 1874 GREEN *Hist. Eng.* ix. § 2. 604 Not only was the Monarchy restored, but it was restored without restriction or condition.

c. *attrib.*, as *restriction act, order.*

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 380/2 Not..until 1797, when the celebrated Bank Restriction Act was passed. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 319/1 Progress of Banking in England down to Restriction Order of 1797.

2. a. *Logic.* (See later quots.)

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 185 They haue not deuysed one of all those rules of restryctyons, amplyfycatyons, and supposytyons, very wittelye inuented in the small Logycalles, whyche heare oure chyldren in euerye place do learne. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Restriction*, among logicians, is understood of the limiting a term, so as to make it signify less than it usually does. 1850 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) App. II. 692 Table of the mutual relations of the eight propositional forms...Restriction, subalternation. 1864 F. BOWEN *Logic* vi. 169 In some cases the Restriction (Subalternation) and the Integration may be bilateral.

b. = RESERVATION 4 b. (Usu. with *mental.*)

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 169 Making use to this purpose of their mental Restriction. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 638/2 They have now divided mental restriction into two main heads. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 620/2 If the restriction is of such a nature that it cannot be perceived by the hearer, then the person who uses it certainly sins.

3. †**a.** *Med.* Constipation; suppression. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 47 b/1 The Cholicke, the restrictione or constipatione. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 219/1 For restrictione of the flowers, and for the corroboratione of the Harte.

b. Constriction, compression. *rare.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 99 An Uneasiness..that was attended with a slight Restriction of Breath. 1871 *Figure Training* 31 Notwithstanding that severe restriction of the waist suddenly applied appears likely to prove most irksome, if not injurious.

Hence **Restri·ctionary** *a.*, imposing restrictions.

1828 *Examiner* 184/1 Their restrictionary measures..may have arisen from a wish to take advantage of the circumstances of the time.

Restri·ctionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates the restriction of some practice, institution, etc., such as the liquor-trade. Also in pred. with adj. force.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 596 He contrives to combine the hitherto antagonistic qualities of free-trader and restrictionist. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 322 The whole system of currency-legislation is restrictionist from beginning to end. 1887 *Voice* 9 June 4 The restrictionists say, they wish to cut down the number of saloons by one-half.

Restrictive (rĭstrĭ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **restryct-.** [ad. F. *restrictif, -ive*, = Sp. and Pg. *restrictivo*, It. *restrittivo*, ad. late L. *restrictīv-us*: see RESTRICT *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** = RESTRINGENT *a.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 Men..vsez certayne oynementz calde and restrictiue. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* K j, Immoderate exercyse, or lacke therof, wyth vsynge of restryctyue meates. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 323 This Plaister being restrictive, will force the humors to resort all downward. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common restrictive powder. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hoofloosening*, Put a Restrictive Charge about it, and heal it up with Turpentine and Hogs Grease melted together.

2. Of terms, expressions, etc.: Implying, conveying, or expressing restriction or limitation.

1579 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 23 He might haue spared..that same restrictiue, and streight laced terme, Precisely. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 11 That was a more restrictiue doctrine to the Iewes only. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1850) 581 The particle 'but' in the front of my text..is exclusive and restrictive. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxxiii. 115 Enunciations that are exclusive and restrictive receive contradiction from a negation added to the exclusive or restrictive particles. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Proposition, Restrictive*, or *limitative Proposition*, is that affected with a restrictive sign; as, *according to,.. considered as.* 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 125 In order to restrain the devise..it was necessary to shew restrictive words. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 124 [He] should show in the indorsement to what purpose it was to be applied, which is termed a 'restrictive indorsement'. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 22 To save sinners! True, this is a restrictive term.

3. Restricting; having the nature or effect of a restriction; limitative *of* the power or scope of something or some one.

1652 FELTHAM *Low Countries* (1677) 56 Their wisdom is..rather narrow and restrictive, as being a wisdom but for themselves. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 163 But this is only the restrictive negative power of conscience, the affirmative power hath not that force. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* Pref., The restrictive oath imposed on Members of Parliament. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 155 This capitulary seems to be restrictive of the prelates. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 181 Restrictive laws produce dishonesty and idleness. 1880 *Our Nat. Responsibility for Opium Trade* 6 Its monopoly is equivalent in effect to a heavy restrictive tax.

B. *sb.* †**1.** = RESTRINGENT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 14 So I seie of comfortatyves, digestyves, restrictives. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 3 If that the flux will not be staied by an ordinary kind of restrictive. 1689 MOYLE *Abstr. Sea Chyrurg.* II. 23 Be sure your restrictives be ready mixt in one Bason.

2. A term or expression having the force of, or implying, a restriction or qualification.

1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 4 To hear the glorious subject..narrowed within its Scriptural acceptation, by such a Cold restrictive. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 315 In English, what thickens the confusion is, the indeterminate character of the restrictives, *alone* and *only*.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 These [i.e. Exponibles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives.

Restrictively (rĭstrĭ·ktivlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a restrictive way; with limitations.

1620 J. HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 344 The Poets ..fictions..were not spoken universally but restrictively. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 135 Take the term [martyr] in a large acception, otherwise restrictively it signifies such an one, as suffers for the Testimony of the Truth. *a* 1676 HALE *Wks.* (1805) I. 398 This subject may be considered two ways: 1. absolutely,..2. Relatively, or restrictively. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 266 Thus, Restrictively, in affirming that, if A is B, C is D. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 264 The Charter should be construed restrictively.

So **Restri·ctiveness.** *rare* $^{-1}$.

1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 192 We find Mr. Brightman blam'd for his overmuch restrictiveness of interpretation.

†**Restri·ctory.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [Cf. RESTRICTIVE and -ORY.] A restringent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xv. (Bodl. MS.), The teeres shall be astinte [by a] restrictorie and stintyng.

Restri·ke (rī-), *sb.* [f. the vb.] A reimpression of a coin.

1902 *Connoisseur* Feb. 131/2 Till lately..the Paris Mint has afforded unusual facilities for restrikes of rarities from the existing dies.

Restri·ke (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To strike again; *esp.* to stamp (a coin) afresh.

1887 HEAD *Hist. Num.* 125 These coins belong to the age of Timoleon, and are restruck over coins of Syracuse. 1901 BLACK *Carpent. & Build.* 19 These can be afterwards restruck with the striking knife.

Hence **Restru·ck** *ppl. a.*

1885 *Trans. Lanc. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* III. 64 These re-struck coins of Catherine II are much more frequently met with than the coins of Peter [III].

Restrine, obs. form of RESTRAIN *v.*

Restri·ng (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To string again.

1809 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 281 A quarterly magazine,..wholly quit of gossip re-strung out of the newspapers, would succeed. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 486/1 A rosary may be restrung and some of the beads..may be replaced by others without forfeit of the indulgences.

Restringe (rĭstrĭ·ndʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *restringĕre* to bind fast, confine, f. *re-* RE- + *stringĕre* to draw tight. So Sp. and Pg. *restringir*, It. *ristringere*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To affect (a person) with costiveness; to have an astringent effect upon (a part of the body). *Obs.* Cf. RESTRINGING *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27 b/2 If the patient be restringed and bounde in his belly, and hath in a longe time not binne at stool. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 138 Whether he be most commonly laxative or restringed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Restringe*, to bind hard, to make costive; as, Quinces restringe those Parts which they are apply'd to. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 204 The Intestine is less restringed.

absol. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 122 It [*sc.* an electuary] Incrassates, Restringes, Heats.

2. To confine, limit, restrict. Now *rare.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. 59 Of Passions..some.. dilate, and some compresse and restringe the heart. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. vii, Pure Knowledge, thou art not restring'd. Thy flames enfire the bushie heart, yet leave 't unsing'd. 1670 *Tryal of W. Penn & W. Mead* App., To decline making any Act that may in the least seem to restringe..this..Great Charter of the Liberties of England. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xii. § 5. 278 The fear of hell being found..too little to bind and restringe the bad inclination of the great majority.

†**Restri·ngency.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or property of being restringent.

1667 PETTY in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 293 The Dyers use this Water in Reds, and in other colours wanting restringency. 1729 *Evelyn's Pomona* Gen. Advt. 98 The Juice being pressed out, is immediately pleasant in Taste, without any thing of that restringency which it had. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 340 By its Restringency it strengthens the Stomach. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 54 Rhubarb will not be a fit purgative, though it be joined with magnesia, which will not sufficiently correct its restringency.

†**Restri·ngent,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *restringent-em*, pres. pple. of *restringĕre*: see RESTRINGE *v.* and -ENT. So F. *restringent*, It., Sp., Pg. *restringente*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having astringent or binding properties; of an astringent nature; *esp.* tending to restrain the action of the bowels.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 486 The Tare seede is of a restringent vertue like yᵉ Lentil, but more astringent. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 158 The olive leaues are exceeding restringent, good..to restraine or stop any flux. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 25 The Sand..doth (by the restringent Quality.. of the salt Water) become a Stone. *a* 1664 FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 211 The nature of Frankincense is binding and restringent. 1717 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 568, I think we can much better demonstrate that the Chalybeat Waters do contain Stiptic and Restringent Virtues. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 223 This will be found to vary frequently, sometimes calling for restringent, and at others, opening remedies.

b. Of outward applications: Styptic.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38 b/2 We must as then strowe some restringent poulder one that parte and therone an ordinarye restringent or defensive plaster. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* I. 18 Let your Restringent Powder be there likewise with the rest of your first intentions. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scabbed Heels*, After which apply a restringent Charge of Powder of unslack'd Lime. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 444 Dr. Bateman was in the habit of using a gently restringent lotion or ointment.

c. Having an astringent taste. *rare*—1.

1746 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. liv. 251 [Water] which appears to be impregnated with allom, being so acid and restringent as not to be borne long in the mouth.

2. Constipated, costive. *rare*—1.

1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham) 191 My body was not costive and restringent, but soluble and laxative sufficient.

B. *sb.* 1. A word which has a limitative or restricting force.

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1661) 461 But if you will have *pauperibus* a restringent, you may: but then you must take it for poor in spirit. 1671 [R. Macward] *True Nonconf.* 4 Non-conformists..do indeed tell us of the death of our Lord Jesus, not with your ill appropriat and restringent *only*, but do preach to us alwayes and principally this doctrine of his Cross.

2. A medicine or application which possesses astringent or styptic properties.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xxxv. (1672) 110 The two latter indicate Phlebotomy for revulsion, restringents to stench, and incrassatives to thicken the blood. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 58 Would you not think that physician mad, who having prescribed a purge, should immediately order you to take restringents upon it? 1754–64 Smellie *Midwifery* II. 219 This happened twice after, and blooding with restringents were as often repeated. 1792 *Childr. Thespis* 208 He's been fed on restringents, and Curtain rod diet.

So † **Restri·nging** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1562 Bullein *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* (1579) 55 Endive is more colder then the Cichorie, and be bothe of a restringyng, or stoppyng, bindyng nature. 1651 J. Freake *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 22 Some are in things compounded of Elements, and these are more then first qualities, and such are these that are..restringing.

† **Restri·ngitive,** *a. Obs.* = Restringent *a.* 1.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 737 The swyft Swallow.. wald my bleding stem, belyue, With hir moste verteous stone restringityue.

Restri·ve (*rĭ-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To strive anew.

1613 Sir E. Sackville *Let.* in *Guardian* No. 133 Restriving again afresh, with a Kick and a Wrinch together, I freed my long captived Weapon.

Restruck: see Restrike *v.*

Restudy (*rī-*) *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To study again.

1811 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 1 The thought that is uttered cannot be re-studied by the audience. 1899 Cotterill *Goethe's Iphigenie auf Tauris* Life p. lvi, Through Herder Goethe was induced to re-study Homer.

Restu·ff (*rĭ-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To stuff again or anew. Hence **Restu·ffing** *vbl. sb.*

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 400 The paddings.. should be restuffed every half-year. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 32, I made my way back to our miserable little cavern, and restuffed its gaping entrance with the snow. 1883 Col. Alexander *Sp. in Parl.* 20 Aug., The re-stuffing of an old armchair.

Re·sty, *a.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **restye**, 6–7 **-ie**, 7 **-ey**; 9 *dial.* **reasty, reesty.** [Variant of Restiff (and Restive) *a.*; cf. *hasty, tardy.* In senses 2–4 perh. associated to some extent with Rest *sb.*1 or *v.*1: cf. Fris. *restich*, Du. *rustig* quiet.]

1. = Restive *a.* 3. a. Of horses or other animals.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* (1570) B iv b/2 A bad horse resty and flinging Oft casteth a man though he be well sitting. 1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Restye as a horse is, *restif, restifue.* 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Lawe* 339 Th' Ox, over-fat, too-strong, and resty, leaps About the Lands, casteth his yoke, and strikes. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* 12 Beasts grow fierce and resty if not tamed and broken in youth. 1702 De Foe *More Reformation* 730 An Author who we can not understand, Is like a Resty Horse at no Command. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. vi, My horse has been so confounded resty, I could not tell how to get him along. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Reaster, reasty horse*, or *raist-horse*, a horse which will not draw; a restive horse.

transf. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xix. 131 When that rich Land..is grown too vigorous and resty, they may soon take down its Mettle, by Sowing it a few Years in their Old Husbandry.

b. Of persons.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* IV. iii, Which restie growne, with your much Power, withdraw Your stiff'ned Necks from th' yoke of Civill Awe. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 79 The resty minds that kick at present greatness. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 377 He must be very Resty that will not allow it for probable at least. 1710 S. Palmer *Proverbs* 16 Some children are naturally resty and stubborn, even at three or four. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* clxviii. (1792) II. 125 Whatever Court he went to (and he was often obliged to go himself to some resty and refractory ones) he as constantly prevailed. 1794 Gouvr. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 411 If Paris runs resty, the revolution is done. 1846 Spurden *Suppl. Forby's East Anglian Gloss., Reasty*, restive, unruly; also pettish, quarrelsome, in a bad humour.

c. Of actions, conduct, etc.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* lxxx, But now spite of my heart my mouth will stay, And no spurre can his restie race renew. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 35 The ill and resty tricks, they have learn'd when young. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 343, I often have..to sing denied, But not through resty Peevishness, nor Pride.

† 2. Disinclined for action or exertion; sluggish, indolent, lazy; inactive. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Desuetudo, Resides, &..tardi*, restie and slow for lacke of vse. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 10 Thyne enemies surmyze thee to be restie and ydle bycause thou bestirrest thee not. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. i, Hee would grow resty else in his ease. His vertue would rust without action. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1851 III. 192 Some great household..where the Maister is too restie or too rich to say his own prayers. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iii, O what a difference will she find betwixt a dull resty husband and a quick vigorous lover. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 377 The Sun, and..the fresh Air of fanning Breezes..exercise the resty Plants, and scour the unactive Globe.

Comb. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. iii, Presently they are as resty-stiff As 'twere a many over-ridden jades.

† b. Of conditions. *Obs.*

1602 Sutton *Disce Vivere* x. (1847) 171 In continual Ease, in a resty slothfulness, void of all travail. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 72 To those that lead a resty or studious kind of life, it is very hurtfull. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 107 You might shortly behold the idle and restie diseases of a divided multitude..substantially cured.

† 3. Unoccupied, idle. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Ver. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 84 The Romaine soldiers, beinge restie [L. *a laboribus vacui*], beeganne to quarrell emonge them selves.

† 4. Of land: Fallow, untilled. *Obs. rare.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. xix, It is thought sufficient for a teem of oxen to breake up (at the first tilth) in one day of restie or ley ground, one acre. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 132 All old Resty Land, that hath not been Tilled of late.

† **Re·sty,** *a.*2 *Obs.* [a. OF. *resté* left over, pa. pple. of *rester* Rest *v.*2 See also Rest *a.*] Stale, rancid, Reasty.

a 1300 *Gloss. W. de Biblesworth* in Wright *Vocab.* (1857) I. 155 *Chars restez*, resty flees. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Resty as flesshe, *rancidus.* 1508 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 272 Beware of fumosytees salte, senewe, fatte, resty & rawe. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 Barelled butter, the whych is resty & salt. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 297 Put thereto Larde that is neither restie, nor ouersalted. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 30 This butter ..is not then to be endured, it is so restie and loathsome. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 232 O happy beggars! my wife boyled nothing here this day, besides Coleworts and resty Bacon.

Resubje·ct, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To subdue again.

c 1840 Wordsw. *Eccl. Sonn.* III. xviii, For re-subjecting to divine command The stubborn spirit of rebellious man. 1883 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 486 The last attempt to resubject Switzerland to the dominion of the Empire had failed.

Resubje·ction (*rī-*). [Re- 5 a.] A fresh subjection; a renewed subjugation.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Married Clergy* I. iii, This liberall dispensation from his Holy Father of Rome, vpon the conditions of our re-subiection. 1757 *Herald* No. 14 (1758) I. 231 He.., from a re-subjection, had to apprehend encountering the severest indignation. 1899 Col. Baldock *Cromwell as Soldier* 361 One of the first matters considered in Parliament after the execution of the King was the re-subjection of Ireland.

Resu·bjugate (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To subjugate anew.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug., They were undeceived very soon. Oudh—India—was resubjugated. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Crescent* 326 Omar Pasha finally re-subjugated the country for the Sultan.

Resublima·tion (*rī-*). [Re- 5 a.] The renewed action or process of sublimation.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. iii. 137 Mercury sublimate may be..prepar'd into a Medicine inoffensive even to Children, by bare resublimations with fresh Mercury. 1693 W. Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 398/2 The same Sublimed Mercury..needs no Resublimation. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 245 Little jets..which soil it, and render its re-sublimation necessary.

Resubli·me (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To sublime again. Hence **Resubli·med** *ppl. a.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* Eulog. Verses 4 And resublime the spirits of the blood. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 164 If you re-sublime it oftner, you may..impair the Colour. 1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 360 When Mercury sublimate is resublimed with fresh Mercury. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 56 The arsenious acid..is not marketable till it be re-sublimed in large iron pots. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 262 Into an ounce vial put eleven grains of re-sublimed iodine and fifteen grains of iodide of potassium.

Resubmi·ssion (*rī-*). [Re- 5 a.] A renewed submission.

1641 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 140 The Archbishop of Canterbury..had laboured to bring him and his brother David to a re-submission. 1888 *Voice* (N.Y.) 8 Mar., The prayers of the temperance forces for its resubmission.

So **Resubmi·t** *v.*, to submit again.

a 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 62 There could be no thought of re-submitting to the long dissolved chains.

Resubsta·ntiate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] † To change (a thing) back *into* the original form.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* v. vii. (1886) 83 Lo, what an easie matter it is to resubstantiate an asse into a man.

Resuccee·d, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To succeed again.

1599 Linche *Anc. Fict.* E iv b, Pestilences..are chased away, and healthie aires and naturall increases spring up and re-succeed.

Resu·ck, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To suck back again.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 321 As the Ocean flowing..Now swift return's, the stones rould back from strand By tide resuck's.

† **Resudate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *resūdāre.*] *intr.* To sweat, perspire.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 97/2 Administre then therof vnto him the quantity of a Walle-nutt, being intermixed with wine, and let him resudate theron.

† **Resuda·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *resūdātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *resūdāre.* So F. *résudation*, Sp. *resudacion.*] The process of sweating; the fluid produced by this or by exudation of moisture.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* V. 84 Certaine..haue neuerthelesse had the boldnes to affirme that ye Urine was gathered into the bleddar by resudation. 1635 Swan *Spec. Mundi* V. § 2 (1643) 151 There is a kind of resudation of juice proceeding from them at a certain convenient time of their growth. *Ibid.* 152 When ordinary dew falleth upon any of those leaves which yield such a resudation or sweat.

Resuery, obs. form of Reverie.

Resu·ffer, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To suffer again.

1548 Geste *Priv. Masse* 115 Not..yt the lord in very dede agayne ryseth in thone and resuffreth in thother.

So **Resu·fferance.**

1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* II. 63 A certain quick spasm of keen re-sufferance came over her.

Resugge·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To suggest again.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 38 Striving in various Forms to re-suggest That Ghostly Pride, which John before suppress'd. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlii. 744 The true nature of the idea of status..resuggested. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 41 Poe's solution was re-suggested by 'Constant Reader' as an original idea.

Resui·t, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To clothe again.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 203 If the native sap again re-suit The naked Trees with comely Leaves.

Result (*rĭzʌ·lt*), *sb.* [f. the verb. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *resulta.*]

† 1. The action of springing back again *to* a former position or place. *Obs. rare.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 137 The sound being produced betweene the String and the Aire..by the Returne or the Result of the String, which was strained by the Touch to his former place: which Motion of Result is quicke and sharpe.

† 2. An impulse, inclination, or prompting. *Obs.*—1

1663 J. Heath *Flagellum* (ed. 2) 6 His Scholar growing insolent and uncorrigible from those results and swasions within him, to which all other dictates and Instructions were uselesse, and as a dead letter.

3. A decision or resolution; the outcome of the deliberations of a council or assembly. Now *U. S.*

1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. iv. 835 A report was made of the Results of the general meeting. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 619 If our proposals once again were heard We should compel them to a quick result. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm.* v. Wks. 1751 IV. 55, I have been often amazed at the rude, passionate, and mistaken Results, which have at certain Times fallen from great Assemblies. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 362 *Result*, the decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly.

b. The effect, consequence, issue, or outcome of some action, process, design, etc.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 218 Duty only is the Object (or rather immediate result or product) of Precept. 1696 Whiston *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 365 The primary State here mention'd is but a proper result from the first Formation of the Earth. 1754 Young *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 For Faith is intirely the result of Reason. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 233 The whole proceedings of the said resident were the natural result of the treaty of Chunar. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing*, etc. ii. 113 The result is entirely a matter of calculation, and very much a matter of chance. 1846 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 77 This is an ordinary chemical action, the result of a double chemical affinity. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/2 Other persons..discontinued their custom, the result being that his profits diminished.

c. The quantity, formula, etc., obtained by calculation in arithmetic or algebra.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 112/1 If you substitute 2 for *x*, the result will be 24. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 522/1 We might then eliminate between the first and second power, and produce the result in the form $A^2 - B = 0$. 1886 G. Chrystal *Algebra* I. v. 93 We see that the proper result will be obtained by operating throughout as before, using -2 for our multiplier instead of $+2$.

† 4. Humorously used for 'trousers'. *rare*—1.

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. v. 145 His dress.. consisted, all the year round, of a snuff-coloured coat, mud-coloured results, and gaiters of the same.

Result (*rĭzʌ·lt*), *v.* [ad. L. *result-āre* to spring or leap back, f. *re-* Re- + *saltāre* to leap. So F. *résulter*, Sp. and Pg. *resultar*, It. *re-, risultare.*]

1. *intr.* To arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion *from* some action, process, etc.; to end or conclude *in* a specified manner.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 211 In the monocorde, when the wire extendede on a holowe body is distreynede diametrally by an instrumente.., then diapason resultethe on either parte of the wire. 1570 J. Dee *Math. Pref.* *iiij, Let two pound of Liquor be geuen, hote in the 4 degree: & one pound..hole in the third degree. I would gladly know the Forme resulting, in the Mixture of these two Liquors. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 65 He did not enough consider the Value of the obligation..; from which much of his Misfortune resulted. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 1 From whence by a Series of Causes doth unavoidably result whatsoever is now done in it. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* iii. § 13 The pure delight which results from order and decorum. 1773 *Observ. St. Poor* 53 That evil effects will result from evil causes,..must be readily acquiesced in. 1823 Brooke *Crystallogr.* 115 The planes resulting from classes *b*, and *c*, would produce a great variety of dodecahedral solids. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii. 325 Crevasses..result from the motion of the glacier. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 797 There has been a grave breach of duty resulting in heavy loss.

† b. To turn out, become. *Obs.*—1

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 481 Rew doth prosper much..if it be set by a Figge-tree;..the one Drawing luyce to result sweet, the other bitter.

† c. *refl.* To resolve *into* something. *Obs. rare*—1.

1610 tr. *Marcelline's Triumphs Jas. I* 32 It is the number of Justice, because that first of all it resulteth itself into numbers of paire-like-parity.

d. *U. S.* To decide or resolve *that*, etc. *rare*—1.

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) s.v., The Council of Nice resulted, in opposition to the views of Arius, that the Son was peculiarly of the Father [etc.].

† 2. a. To disagree or diverge in opinion. *Obs.*

1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* Ep. Ded. 3 The

second sheweth the diversitie of opinions, etc., how and wherein the Physicions and Philosophers resulte.

†**b.** To yield ground; to give way. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 55 That the kings battell, ..finding sturdie resistance, began..to result or give backe.

†**c.** To recoil; to rebound or spring back. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 Which he must doe with such..warie meanes, that they result not against him. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Result*, to rebound, to leape backe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 737 The huge round stone resulting with a bound Thunders impetuous down. 1757 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 247 As by the percussion of their angles they must result further from each other. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 802 Praise..from Earth resulting, as it ought To Earth's acknowledg'd sov'reign.

†**d.** To return *upon* one by reflection. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* II. vi. 18 Whose *radij*..Shall by a vertuall influence breed affections, That may result upon the partie.

†**e.** To spring up or rise again. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* I, Hee, like the glorious, rare Arabian Bird, Will soone result from his incinderment.

†**3.** To issue or spring forth. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28 b/2 The bloode could not resulte out of the apertione.

4. a. *Law.* To revert *to* a person.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 426 Upon the abolition of the court of wards, the care..resulted to the king in his court of chancery. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 438 It was resolved that the use resulted to the feoffor till he made an appointment. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 293 The use was said to result or come back to the donor.

†**b.** To appertain or fall *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 49 To the parent, then, in quality of guardian, results a set of duties. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 68 It resulted to the executive to interfere in it.

Hence **Resu·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1599 J. DAVIES *Immort. Soul* II. i. (1714) 27 Of the Forms which Fancy doth inroll; A quick Resulting, and a Consequence.

Resultance (rĭzʌ·ltăns). Now *rare.* Also 5 **-auns, -ans.** [Prob. ad. med.L. **resultantia* (cf. Sp. and Pg. *resultancia*), f. *resultāre*: see RESULT *v.* and -ANCE.]

†**1.** Origin, beginning. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 704 For of man & godd hys persone..hath take resultauns.

†**2. a.** The result of deliberation; a decision.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* Pref. C j, It is easie to obserue, what the Collection and resultanse vpon this conclusion will be.

†**b.** The result of combination or condensation; the sum or gist *of* something. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 245 He speakes out of the strength and resultance of many lawes and Canons there alleadged. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Educ.* in *Relig.* (1672) 82 If in these external marks, or signatures there be any certainty, it must be taken from that which I have formerly called the Total Resultance. 1640 WALTON *Life Donne* (1670) 62 He left the resultance of 1400 Authors, most of them abridged and analysed with his own hand.

3. †**a.** Something which issues, proceeds, or emanates from another thing. *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Orig. Unbelief* xiii. 99 Sensible obiects.. grant a resultance of such a form or stampe of them in the eye. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 212 He would..thence inferre that soules were but Resultances from her. 1680 WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 23 That placency which we take to be in them, is but a resultance of our own Minds.

†**b.** A reflection (of light). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1629 T. ADAMS *Happiness Ch.* Wks. 574 Let a looking-glasse be set before him, it will reflect it to his eyes, hee shall read it by the resultance. 1638 *Randolph's Muses Looking-Gl.* Prefatory Verses, I confesse that power which workes in mee Is but a weake resultance tooke from thee. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's Design, I'm but a faint Resultance from Thy Light Which, at Sol's Rise and Set enchears my Sight.

c. A result, effect, or outcome. Now *rare.*

1635 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 655 According to ye resultance of his particular deeds. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 342 Yet this good Resultance followed, that it made him take the more care to be Just. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 193 The old Dogmatists..that onely gaz'd at the visible effects and last Resultances of things.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 564/2 In all these resultances .. the sword invariably maintained .. the great striking characteristic of its form of proceeding.

†**4.** The fact of issuing or resulting (*from* something); esp. *by resultance*, derivatively. *Obs.*

1635 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* iv. 39 Accidents had their beginnings as appurtenances to their subjects, by resultance onely. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 607 We may not think so vulgarly of Scripture, as to dream that any title of it came by resultance or casually into the world. 1680 *Counterplots* 7 Whatever is properly and essentially good must..be so by its resultance from this Holy Being.

†**5.** Resilience, rise. *Obs. rarè*$^{-1}$.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 85 Most of the Seers..of this world goe (first) by the ground-line to seeke a false Ioy on Earth, whence it is not possible there should be any Resultance to make an Angle up-ward.

†**Resu·ltancy.** *Obs.* [See prec. and -ANCY.]

1. = RESULTANCE 3 a.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sons* 68 Our children, as the sweete resultancies and living pictures of ourselves. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 71 A Herald is the spawne, or indeed but the resultancie of Nobility. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. VIII. 186 As a resultancy from those Gifts. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 59 The very..nature of relation..is not a thing intended by itself, but a meer resultancy.

b. = RESULTANCE 3 b.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 10 A resultancy or reflection, proceeding from a being obiected to our vnderstanding. *a* 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 119 In the firmament of heaven be many Starres;..of sundry resultancies and apparitions; of the first, second, third magnitude, as they use to speak.

2. = RESULTANCE 4.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 115 If Gods fore-sight and euerlasting Decrees haue their resultancie from the wills of men. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxii. 399 From Nature generated..by secret and ineffable Resultancy and Emanation. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* II. xii. 20 Which Relation..follows the said *fundamentum* by a bare Resultancy, without any further Causation.

3. = RESULTANCE 2 b.

1637 HEYLIN *Brief Answ.* 26 By way of Corollarie, or resultancie out of all the premisses. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 73 From all which, this one true resultancy or conclusion may infallibly be gathered. 1682 *Foxes & Firebrands* II. 86 The resultancy of this Story is home and pat.

Resultant (rĭzʌ·ltănt), *sb.* [See next.]

†**1.** *Arith.* The total or sum. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 4 The resultant 10. To whom it shalle be addede 7. The nombre to be addede 3.

2. *Mech.* That force which is the equivalent of two or more forces acting from different directions at one point. Also generally, the composite or final effect of any two or more physical forces.

1815 O. GREGORY *Mechanics* (ed. 3) I. II. 31 The resultant is situated in a plane perpendicular to the axis. 1836 WHEWELL *Mechanics* ii. (ed. 5) 24 If two forces act in opposite directions, the resultant will be the difference of the two, and in the direction of the greater. 1842 BLACK *Homœopathy* iv. 53 All action in the living body is the resultant of two co-efficients. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Mech. Phil.* 173 To determine the resultant of all the pressures of a fluid. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 18 Its motion will be the resultant of all the sound waves.

b. *transf.* of other than physical forces.

1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 319 The conflict between the two opposite forces will probably compel our statesmen to move in the path of their resultant. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. 192 The resultant, not of the victory of either of the extreme parties, but of the joint action of their opposing forces. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 1 The resultant of three forces, whose reciprocal influences are constant, subtle, and intricate.

c. The product or outcome *of* something.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 9 See of how large a portion of the character truth is the resultant. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 12 Collective social action is the mere resultant of many individual actions. 1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 30 Most of these habits..are the resultants of health, as well as the promoters of it.

3. *Math.* (See quot. 1856.)

1856 A. CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 636 The function of the coefficients, which, equalled to zero, expresses the result of the elimination.., is said to be the Resultant of the system of quantics. The resultant is an invariant of the system of quantics. 1860 H. J. S. SMITH in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1861) 162 If R be the Resultant of $\phi_1(x)$ and $\phi_2(x)$, [etc.]. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* III. 266/1. 1881 [see ELIMINANT B].

Resultant (rĭzʌ·ltănt), *a.* [ad. L. *resultant-em*, pres. pple. of *resultāre*: see RESULT *v.* and -ANT. So F. *résultant*, It., Sp., and Pg. *resultante.*]

†**1.** Issuing or shining by reflection. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spiritual Navigators* 45 Seeing the resultant light of the starres shining in the water about him. 1661 R. BURNEY *K. Chas. presented* 4 § 2 'Tis a beam resultant from Gods Majestie, and reflects upon the people for their good.

2. That results, resulting; consequent.

1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 112 Accepting alike the Faith resultant from the dark mists of the Ignorant, and from the clearest intelligence of the Learned. 1672 BOYLE *Orig. Gems* Postscr., By reason of the figure of the resultant corpuscles. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 24 All soul-sin seems a missing of the mark Resultant from imperfect force or aim. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Mech. Phil.* 173 If this simple resultant pressure act upward [etc.]. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 275 The overthrow of the tenth part of the city, and the resultant terror and repentance.

b. *Resultant axis, point*: (see quots.).

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 204 The lines or axes along which there is no double refraction or polarisation..have been called optical axes..or resultant axes. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 203 That point where the whole force which it is intended to counteract may be supposed to be collected..is known in mechanics as the resultant point.

c. *Resultant note* or *tone*: (see second quot.).

1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* v. 82 Those notes..to which the name of resultant notes or sometimes difference notes is usually given. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 280 When two tones are sounded together, tones of an entirely new nature are produced, which have been called resultant tones. 1898 ELLISTON *Organs* (ed. 3) 52 The Quint stop, combined with the 16 ft., gives a resultant undertone of 32 ft. pitch.

Hence **Resu·ltantly** *adv.*

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacrif.* III. iii. 234 The retributive causes go their way and do their work, not arrested in their action, but only qualified resultantly.

†**Resultat(e.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *resultat* or It. *risultato.*] = RESULT *sb.*

1620–1 BACON in Spedding *Life & Lett.* VII. 172 Although some particular members of Parliament may have their private ends, yet one man sets another upright; so that the resultate of their counsels is for the most part..sincere.

†**Resulta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *resultātiōn-em*, noun of action from *resultāre*: see RESULT *v.* and -ATION.] = RESULTANCE 3 a, 3 b.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1175 The resultation of a light from the water upon some wall. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 123 That which they know..by way of Resultation from his alsufficiencie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 350 A Psalm is..the noise of pleasantnesse, the resultation of gladsomnesse.

†**Resultatively,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RESULT *v.* + -ATIVE + -LY 2.] By way of conclusion.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* IV. 184 These men.. are resultatively and interpretatively as..earnest to exclude men from the Sacrament.

Resu·ltful, *a.* [f. RESULT *sb.* + -FUL.] Rich or abounding in results; fruitful.

1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 His own work had been of the most resultful sort. 1892 *Month* Feb. 234 Controversies..more likely to be endless than resultful.

Hence **Resu·ltfully** *adv.*

1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* viii. 148 The relation ..was most deeply and resultfully experienced by the men.

Resulting (rĭzʌ·ltiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RESULT *v.* + -ING 2.] Arising, produced, or obtained as a result; resultant, consequent.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 194 The resulting Qualities and Attributes of the small particles of Matter. 1684–5 — *Min. Waters* 35 By putting a much greater, or a much lesser, quantity of Galls, into..the Mineral Water, the resulting colour may be more or less intense. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 145 Put the Equation of the Curve into Fluxions, and the resulting Equation into Fluxions again. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 335 The use..returns back to him who raised it,.. and is stiled a resulting use. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 317/2 The second, because the divisor is 9, repeats the resulting figure after the dividend is exhausted. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 41 There would either be a resulting trust, or it would belong to the person who takes the estate. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 361/1 A general 'flatness' in the resulting photographs is noticeable.

Hence **Resu·ltingly** *adv.*

1863 C. M. SMITH *Dead Lock* 46 Her education..was conducted under their superintendence, and it resultingly differed somewhat from the usual routine.

†**Resu·ltive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RESULT *v.* + -IVE.] Resultant.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. Ded., There is such a Sympathy betwixt several Sciences..that (as in a Regular Fortification one Piece strengtheneth another) a resultive Firmness ariseth from their Complication.

Resu·ltless, *a.* [f. RESULT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of, or without, result; ineffectual.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 336 Disgust at the resultless strife has not yet replaced the interest and excitement it creates. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 30 The cession is held in that case to be resultless.

Hence **Resu·ltlessly** *adv.*; **Resu·ltlessness.**

1858 TRENCH *Synonyms* xlix. (1876) 174 The aimlessness, or, if we may use the word, the resultlessness, of that to which this epithet is given. 1900 *Academy* 18 Aug. 137/2 Bulwer Lytton is clever without depth, and resultlessly interesting.

†**Resu·ltment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RESULT *v.* + -MENT.] = RESULT *sb.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. xx. 131 The Quota's are the resultment, which is always of the same with the greater Product.

Resumabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] Capacity for, or possibility of, being resumed.

1835 L. HUNT *Lond. Jrnl.* 4 Feb. 36 The magician has a fatal lock of hair on his head which if once cut off puts an end to the resumability of the head.

Resumable (rĭzi·ūmăb'l), *a.* [f. RESUME *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being resumed.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 93 This same Soveraignty and Majesty is resumable. *a* 1676 HALE (J.), This was but an indulgence, and therefore resumable by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 160, I am not convinced that beneficiary grants were ever considered as resumable at pleasure. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* L. 103/2 The land..should not be resumable..because it had been built upon, or was used as garden.

Resume (rĭzi·ūm), *v.* Also 7 *St.* **resoom.** [ad. OF. *resumer* (F. *résumer*, It. *re-, risumere*, Sp., Pg. *resumir*), or L. *resūmĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *sūmĕre* to take.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To assume, put on, or take to oneself anew (something previously lost, given up, or discarded):

a. courage, hope, or other feeling.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, Grekes reioysynge And in all haste their hertes resumynge Began them selfe for to recomforte.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Come soule, resume the valour of thy birth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 278 If once they hear that voyce,..they will soon resume New courage and revive. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 58 Thus they out of their plaints new hope resume. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* II. xix. § 7 When the robbers perceived this unexpected retreat..they resumed their courage. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 65 For mercy's sweetest self,.. resume your soul, command your reason. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxiii, Who that gallant spirit shall resume, Leap from Eurota's banks, and call thee from the tomb? 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiii. 180 Bell rapidly resumed her ordinary good spirits.

b. strength, power, influence, etc.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 59 And a litill, her myghtys that she hadde lost she resumyd, and forthermore, anoone aftir, ful helth optenyd.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 3 They which have once received this power may not think..to take it, reiect, and resume it as often as they themselues list. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 113 Only to amuse them with

a Peace, whilst they could resume their strength and force. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 84 They resume the same Power with their President as if the Governor was here. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1788) 255 They have advised the King to resume a power of dispensing with the laws by royal proclamation. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* vii, Could I see your natural good sense resume its influence over passion. 1821 Shelley *Remembrance* 10 The owlet night resumes her reign. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 147 Theology in its scholastic form..resumed its supremacy in the schools. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 7/6 Religious animosity..has resumed its hold on both sides.

c. some appearance, form, or condition.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 331 Ile resume the shape which thou dost thinke I haue cast off for euer. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 640 Having shifted ev'ry Form to scape, Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape. 1742 Collins *Ecl.* i. 14 The radiant Morn resum'd her orient pride. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 401 We come, As from a seven years transportation, home, And there resume an unembarrass'd brow. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxvii, Mr. Pickwick's countenance resumed its customary benign expression. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xc, Could the dead, whose dying eyes Were closed with wail, resume their life.

d. To take again, re-occupy (a place or seat).

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* ii. iv, A new-born Phœnix flies, and widow'd place resumes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 456 He shall ascend,..Then enter into glory, and resume His Seat at Gods right hand. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 349 Reason resum'd her place, and passion fled. 1867 Agassiz *Journ. Brazil* ii. (1871) 63, I resumed my seat, trying to look as if it were my habit to mount horses on the tops of high mountains and slide down to the bottom.

2. To take up or begin again, to recommence (some interrupted practice or occupation). †Also const. *to*.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 252 And þai tuke þaim to cowncell att þai wald resume hospitalite, & giff almos agayn as þai war wunte. 1624 S. H. *Preserv. Health* 46 In the morning when you rise againe, resume to your selues your former dayes thoughts and cares. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 208 Nothing is easily resumed after a great discontinuance. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* i. xlviii, My Muse ! resume the task that yet doth thee abide. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 535 With looks of some complacence he resum'd His road. 1820 Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 90 Rip now resumed his old walks and habits. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* x, I resumed some work I had dropped. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/5 That Parliament should resume its labours upon the Criminal Code.

b. *esp.* To go on again with (a discourse, discussion, remark, etc.).

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 70 Hauing made sufficient digression, let us resume the matter subject where we left. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* i. § 27 The Prince..prevailed ..that the debate was again resumed upon the journey. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 5 Heer the Archangel paus'd, ..Then with transition sweet new Speech resumes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* i. § 3 Finding that nobody made answer, he resumed the thread of his discourse. 1795 *Abridgm. Deb. Congress* (1857) I. 525/1 The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treaty. 1845 Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 As if merely resuming the broken thread of the previous day's argument. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 67 Ross had resumed his conversation with Kate.

c. To reassemble or bring together again for the transaction of business.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 42/1 If..it shall be thought ..necessary and behovefull, to resume, assemble, and have apparaunce of this his seid Parlement. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 49/2 The House being resumed, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

3. To take back to oneself (something previously given or granted).

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 183/2 [To] take, resume, seise and reteine in your handes..all Honoures..the which ye hafe graunted. 1480 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* V. 314 Them that occupied the same befor they were resumed. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 It shall be laufull to our said soueraigne lord..to seise or resume any of the saide franchises. 1641 Prynne *Antipathie* 18 The custody of Rochester Castle and other Forts, which the King for securing his State, had resumed into his owne hands. *a* 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* (1675) 246 They..will not murmur against Him, when He is pleased to resume any thing from them. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 260 Gods of whatsoe'er Degree Resume not, what themselves have giv'n. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. ii. 76 Why should God resume this Authority out of the Hands of His Son? 1821 Scott *Pirate* Advt., Touching the hand of the corpse, she formally resumed the troth-plight which she had bestowed. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* i. 7 It is expressly stated that in the case of an association of villeins the lord did not resume their land.

†**b.** To abrogate, withdraw. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 20 § 3 The said Act..shall from henceforth be resumed, repealed, adnulled..and utterly made void for ever.

4. a. To take back (a person) to, or into some relation with, oneself.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. ccxliii. 285 Seinge they myght not enduce the Kynge to noone conformytie or agrement, to resume his lawfull wyfe, and to refuse that other. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. i, We..Resume into the late state of our loue Worthy Cornelius Gallus. 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint.* ii. 138 Resume thy spirit from this world of thrall. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 102 If Heaven should resume thee, To Heaven shall her spirit ascend. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 287 She..holds her veil extended as if to resume her divine Child.

b. To take or pick up (a thing) again; to return to the use of.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xi. 56 My former shield I may resume againe. 1716 Pope *Iliad* v. 405 Then, mounting on his car, [he] resum'd the rein. 1822 [Mary A. Kelty] *Osmond* I. 19 She continued, resuming the picture. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* viii, So he was content to resume his pipe and listen.

5. To repeat (a sentence or word). *rare.*

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 37 He resumeth the same sentence yet agen the thirde tyme. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xx. 6 A return unto the intended history by resuming the words which are in the end of the 4 verse. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 302 In many of these instances, the nominative must be repeated ; and..in most of the others, it may be resumed with propriety and advantage.

b. To recapitulate or summarize (facts, etc.).

1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 73 The unreasonableness whereof will appear, if we resume those things which we have said to the object of love. 1685 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 21 The Counsellor had resolved to resume all that I had said. 1715 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 38 The sub-committee brought in their overtures as to Mr. Simson's affair. I cannot resume them. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, x. III. 231 After resuming, at great length, all the facts and arguments upon which they founded their claim. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 12 Concerning 'Kathrina', let us finally, and in brief, resume, that in its purport it is unsatisfactory and unconvincing. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 346 A philosophy which should resume all his views upon nature, man, and society.

II. *absol.* **6.** To reassume possession.

?1565 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 59 The Queen to have power to resume, paying to Humfrey and Shutz..such recompence as shall be adjudged by 6 Citizens. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iii. i. 15 That opportunity Which then they had to take from's, to resume We haue againe. 1738 Wesley *Hymns*, '*The Lord ! how fearful is his Name !*' vi, 'Tis sov'reign Love that lends our Joys, And Love resumes again.

7. To give a résumé or summary.

1770 Bp. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 309 Preached from Acts 8. 14, &c., Mr. Allan Cameron resuming in Galic.

8. a. To begin to speak again ; to continue one's discourse.

1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 228 When he could again be heard..., he resumed, as follows. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxvii, Mr. Weller smoked for some minutes in silence, and then resumed.

b. To recommence work or business.

1817 *Parl. Debates* 1351 The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 625 The discussion was soon interrupted by the reappearance of Hampden with another message. The House resumed and was informed that [etc.]. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 6/3 The London County Council resumed after the holidays.

c. To continue ; to begin again.

1815 *Zeluca* II. 238 She picked .. up [the letters], and resumed at the only words of her own she had seen. 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 200 If a bank of issue should discontinue issuing,..it should not be lawful to resume.

Hence **Resu·med** *ppl. a.* ; **Resu·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1470 G. Ashby *Active Policy* 726 To be wele aduised in your grauntyng Any fee or office..That it securly stande withoute resumyng. 1672 R. Montague in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 518 One quarter's allowance is stopped by the last resuming of the assignments. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 767 Then this resuming Cov'nant was declar'd When Kings were made, or is for ever bar'd. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 12/1 The major part of the present excess has arisen from the arrears of police taxes, and the rent of resumed Tannadaree lands. 1890 Dilke *Probl. Greater Brit.* II. ii. I. 270 The lessee was..given a preferential right of obtaining an annual occupation-license for the resumed area.

‖ **Résumé** (*rezüme*), *sb.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *résumer* to Resume.] A summary, epitome.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 98 After a short *resumé* of his observations on coffee-houses and prisons, Mr. Holcroft leaves Paris. 1861 Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 Some of the papers are mere *résumés* of English books. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 457 The report contained a *résumé* of the evidence.

Hence **Résumé** *v.*, to epitomize. *rare.*

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* May 535 A disjointedness..that makes it difficult to read, and still more so to résumé.

Resu·mer. *rare.* [f. Resume *v.* + -er 1.] One who resumes.

a 1656 Ussher *Power Princes* I. (1683) 18 The founder of all rule, authority and power=at the beginning, and the resumer thereof into his own hands again at the end of the World.

Resu·mmon (*rĭ-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. OF. *resoumondre, resemondre* (Godef.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To issue (a writ) again. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 61 If the king die after the writ of Couenant be returned,..and before the fine be ingrossed,..the writ of couenant shalbe resomoned and the fine ingrossed.

†**2.** To recall (a thing) to mind. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 6 To inuent is to discouer that we know not, and not to recouer or resummon that which wee alreadie knowe.

3. To summon (a person) anew; to convene (an assembly) again.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 31 But the King re-summoning them at *quindena Pasche*, granted all things absolutely according to their desire. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 66 They were this morning resummoned to attend their excellencies. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* i. vii, She re-summoned Mrs. Slipslop into her presence. 1830 Lytton *Paul Clifford* xix, The pawnbroker was re-summoned. 1885 L. O. Pike *Yrbks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III* (Rolls) Introd. 47 The original assise-men were re-summoned to give a verdict on the points of the assise.

Resu·mmons (*rĭ-*). *Law.* [a. AF. *resomons* (Godef.).] A second or renewed summons.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 In the same atteynte there shalbe awarded ageynst..the party..som[mons] and resom[mons] and distres infynyte. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 7 Preamble, The Demandants..were compelled..to prosecute and sue Resummons..to revive..their said Actions. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxv. (1615) 257 The plees may be reuiued againe by the Kings writ of resummons. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 243 b, Resummons is a second summons of a man to answer to an action where the first summons is defeated by the demise of the King, or such other cause. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 401 Whereupon by advice of the Judges a resummons was granted. [1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 92 Neither does a resummons ever lie after an essoin. *Ibid.* 338 There is summons, after-summons, and resummons.]

Resumption (*rĭzʌ·mʃən*). [a. F. *résumption* or ad. L. *resumptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resūmĕre* to Resume. So Sp. *resuncion*, It. *risunzione*.]

1. *Law.* The action, on the part of the Crown or other authority, of reassuming possession of lands, rights, etc., which have been bestowed on others; a case or instance of this.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 As sone as that office to your hand..by deth, cession, amocion, resumpcion,..or elles in eny othir maner it be, next then to come. 1489 *Ibid.* VI. 429/1 By force of an Acte of Parliament called a Resumption. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 The said Act of Resumption, or any Articles therein contained. ?1565 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 57 If after Resumption the Queen shall decline the working, then William Humfrey..to have the preference of Farming it [etc.]. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 248 By the Statut of Resumption vnder Hen. VIII. most of the Royalties of our English Counties Palatin were diminisht, and taken into the Croun. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 29 Mar., The late discourse in the House of Commons, concerning resumption of Crowne lands. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 3 They entertained Hopes of being restored to their former Estates which they lost by the late Resumption during the Swedish Administration. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 46 This great work stands still at present through a fear of resumptions. 1831 Mackintosh *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 4 July, Wks. 1846 III. 552 To represent our resumption of a right of suffrage as a precedent for their seizure of lands and possessions. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. 78 They knew that the benefit of the resumption was not to be for them.

b. In general use, the action of taking back or recovering something.

1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 195 Resumptions are as ordinary with this lady [fortune] as with a House of Commons. 1836 Emerson *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 171 This is such a resumption of power, as if a banished king should buy his territories inch by inch. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxix. X. 356 Now that the power of the latter was broken, the Eleians aimed at resumption of their lost supremacy. 1885 G. Macdonald *Diary Old Soul* 26 Oct., So, Lord, if Thou tak'st from me all the rest, Thyself with each resumption drawing nigher.

2. The action of resuming, taking up, or commencing again.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 The resumption of a former proposition vttered in generalitie to explane the same better by a particular diuision. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 258/1 Reminiscence is not a Resumption or Assumption of Memory, but differs specifically from both these. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 432 This word, 'I believe', is taken here only by way of resumption or repetition. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* i. i, The hour's past—fix'd yesterday For the resumption of his trial. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. x. 239 The first instance of resumption, after long disuse, of impeachments of ministers on account of advice to the Crown. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 9 Feb. 28/2 Both funds must be treated as belonging to the wife for her separate use upon the resumption of cohabitation.

b. *Banking.* A return to specie payments. Also *attrib.*

1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 182 We will take the price [of bank stock] every five years down to the final resumption in 1821. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 156 Despite the stoppage of the resumption policy preparing by Secretary McCullough. 1880 E. Kirke *Life Garfield* 30 Resumption came at last,..when the Government, for the first time in seventeen years, made its payments in coin.

c. (See quot.)

1856 J. Williams *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1784 Resumption [in Welsh prosody] is the practice of beginning every verse with the same letter, which is sustained throughout.

3. a. Recapitulation, résumé. *rare.*

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Resumption, in the schools, a summary repetition, or running over, of an argument, or of the substance thereof, in order to refute it. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xliii. (1859) II. 444 A theory, in fact, which is the resumption and complement of them all.

b. (See quot.) *rare* $^{-0}$.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Resumption is..used by logicians for the reduction of some figurative, or quaint proposition, to a more intelligible and significant one.

Resumptive (*rĭzʌ·mtiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [orig. ad. L. *resumptiv-us* restorative. In later use a new formation. Cf. Sp. *resuntivo*, Pg. *resumptivo*.]

†**1.** *Med.* **a.** *adj.* Restorative. *Obs. rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxix. (Bodl. MS.), Whan kinde is comforted he vseþ certeyn medicyns resumptiue and restauratiue. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Dispens.* 122 Differences of unguents..from their effects as resumptive.

†**b.** *sb.* A restorative medicine. *Obs.*

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* R v, If it be of ouer muche labor or of ouer muche emptines he must be nouryshed wyth resumptiues and confortatyues. 1736 Bailey (folio), A *Resumptive*, (in Pharmacy) an unguent for recruiting and restoring languishing constitutions : *Resumptives*, (in Physick) medicines serving to restore decay'd nature.

2. That repeats, or summarizes.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 372 Whether he ought to be slower, more explanatory, more systematic, more resumptive. 1884 Cheyne *Isaiah* I. 246 The statement is resumptive.

Hence **Resu·mptively** *adv.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 170 We also resumptively add. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 1/3 'You see my point?' he remarks resumptively.

Resun(e, obs. forms of REASON.

Resu·p, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sup again.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119 As Dogs, the filthy Vomits they cast up, In a short Space..resup.

Resupinate (rĭsiū·pinēit), *a.* [ad. L. *resupīnāt-um*, pa. pple. of *resupīnāre* to bend back. Cf. F. *résupiné*, Sp. and Pg. *resupinado*.]

1. Chiefly *Bot.* Turned or twisted upwards.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 382 Resupinate, when the lower Disk of the Leaf looks upwards. 1815 E. J. BURROW *Conchol.* 16 *Resupinata*, resupinate; turned upwards. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 240 The æstivation of the corolla..is an important consideration in determining whether a flower is resupinate or not. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 243 The leaves are long.., having sharp-pointed blades, barbed sides, and resupinate bark.

2. (See quot.)

1836 RAFINESQUE *Amer. Nations* I. ii. 66 The Resupinate or Reflexed Group [of American languages]: where the roots or nouns substantive are reversed, following the adjectives or epithetes, which are prefixed.

So **Resu·pinated** *ppl. a.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Their mouth is downwards, that the fishes might escape, when they are resupinated. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 584 The Bos, with very large, crooked and resupinated horns, the Buffaloe.

Resupination (rĭsiūpinēi·ʃən). [See prec. and -ATION. So F. *résupination*, Sp. *-acion.*]

†**1. a.** The effect of height upon the proportions of a standing figure. *Obs. rare.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 292 Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the Eye, a resupination of the Figure: For which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him, as for the Observation it self. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 233 Phidias..did consider that the whole shape of his image should change according to the height of the appointed place, and therefore made her lips wide open..and all the rest accordingly, by a certaine kinde of resupination.

†**b.** The action of putting into an inverted position. *Obs. rare* −1.

1661 LOVELL. *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Some [birds] drink..with intermission, and resupination of the head.

†**c.** The fact of lying on, or the action of turning upon, the back. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Resupination*, a lying along on the back with the face upward. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Amongst Fishes,..Some have their mouth upwards,..and cannot take the prey, without resupination.

2. *Bot.* Inversion of parts.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xiv. (1765) 203 A Resupination; which is, when the upper Lip of the Corolla looks towards the Ground, and the under Lip towards Heaven. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 111 Seeds ascending, seldom inverted by resupination. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 604 The long inferior ovary of most Orchids undergoes a torsion (resupination) at the time of the opening of the flower.

Resupine (rĭsiupəi·n), *a.* [ad. L. *resupīn-us*: see RE- and SUPINE *a.* So obs. F. *resupin*, Pg. *resupino*, It. *re-*, *risupino.*]

†**1.** Listless, apathetic. *Obs. rare.*

1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 13 *note*, A most resupine patience in their sufferance. 1643 — *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 63 In what a tortured condition they must bee ..for their most resupine and senselesse madnesse.

2. Lying on the back; inclined backwards.

1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 88 A fourth Fly being thrust in,..at last suffering some convulsion, she lay unmoved and resupine. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 35 Where the Womb is..resupine. 1791 COWPER *Odyssey* VIII. 458 One, resupine, Upcast it high toward the dusky clouds. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. i. (1871) III. 245 Sansculottism ..was flung resupine the next instant. 1837 — *Misc. Ess., Diamond Necklace*, The very Concierge resupine.

Resupply· (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To supply again or anew; to provide with a fresh supply.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* civ, Againe created by thy quick'ning breath, To resupply the Massacres of Death. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xv, Fast they fell, And fast were resupplied, man after man Succeeding to the death. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 357, I resupplied their nutriment from the crystal vessel. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. ix. 80 What had been expended in the taking of Gibraltar not having been re-supplied.

So **Resupply·** *sb.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 98 The growth of organic beings consists in removal as well as in resupply. 1880 *Bible Soc. Rec.* (1883) May 67 A faithful and thorough resupply of the United States..with the Scriptures.

Resuppre·ss (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To suppress again.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 6 Mary was not more resolute in restoring the Catholick faith in England, then Elizabeth was in resuppressing it.

Resurge (rĭsə̄·ɪdʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *resurg-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *surgĕre* to rise. So Sp. and Pg. *resurgir*, It. *risurgere, -sorgere.*] *intr.* To rise again. Hence **Resu·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 127 For follow my counsel, so may you me please, That of careful resurging your heart shall have ease. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxxi. 130 By a godly repentance striue to resurge vnto that from whence he was fallen. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 92 Divine and quickening vertue shall..cause them to resurge from graue to life eternall. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 524 It is good for such as resurge from long diseases. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 255 When my God, resurging from the night, Shall gild his chambers with the morning light. 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On Letts's Diary*, Hark at the dead jokes resurging! 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 23/2 The New Zealand document disappeared and Mr. Huxley's stout tome resurged.

Re-su·rge (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To surge back again. Hence **Re-su·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1887 C. W. HUTSON *Beg. Civilis.* xx. 206 [Kelts] swept over Etruria.., then re-surged and poured through the Illyrian, Macedonian and Thracian regions. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 It is impossible to keep in mind the surging and resurging of the tide of war.

So **Re-su·rge** *sb.*

1895 J. SMITH *Perm. Message Exod.* ix. 122 The surge and resurge of the soul are laid bare.

Resurgence (rĭsə̄·ɪdʒĕns). [See RESURGENT and -ENCE.] The act of rising again. Also *fig.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 153 That happy, humble, ducking under, yet constant resurgence against, the check of her superiors! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxviii, The events of the night all came back to him:..the crowding resurgence of facts and names. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. i. 40 The resurgence of popular literature and the creation of popular theatrical types deserve to be..noticed.

So **Resu·rgency.** *rare* −1.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C (1858) I. 403 The perpetual reconciliation, and as perpetual resurgency of the primary contradiction.

Resurgent (rĭsə̄·ɪdʒĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *resurgent-em*, pres. pple. of *resurgĕre* to RESURGE.]

A. *sb.* One who has risen again.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 411 We, who are alive, shall be caught up in the clouds together with the resurgents. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 114/1 Scarcely a day elapsed in which the degraded resurgent did not appear before the European. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. vi. xvi. 156 The resurgents on their part, whilst sheering off by the flanks, took care to give no offence.

B. *adj.* That rises, or tends to rise, again.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 119/2 To extinguish, if possible, that resurgent principle which has so often disturbed the serious business of the country. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 490 Resurgent Poland, he says, means resurgent Hungary, and even resurgent Italy. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 241 The strife is not ended, the pain may still be resurgent.

Resu·rging, *ppl. a.* [f. RESURGE *v.* + -ING 2.] That resurges; rising again.

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Prol. 12 You shall behold him..like a sea or high resurging floud. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 170 This resurging part of the island is called O Breasul, or O Brazil. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 350 The unerring instinct of resurging Paganism.

Resurpri·se, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A fresh or new surprise (of a place or person).

a 1626 BACON *Consid. touching War w. Spain* (1629) 7 The Processe of this Action drew on a Resurprise of the Castell by the Thebans, a Recouery of the Towne [etc.]. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 203 O that I had a Cherub's num'rous Eyes To guard me from a Re-surprise.

Resurpri·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To surprise again.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 274 Sometimes he Seven, sometimes a Legion sends, Who, when cast out, the Soul who careless lies With seven-fold Force and Malice re-surprise.

Re·surrect, *sb. rare* −1. [ad. L. *resurrect-us*: cf. next.] One who has risen from the dead.

1892 G. HAKE *Mem.* 80 *Yrs.* lxv. 278 Wolsey, he rose; the Bonapartes rose;..Lazarus rose; but no man, priest, soldier..or resurrect, ever rose in death, as did St. Peter.

Resurrect (rezŏre·kt), *v.* [A back-formation from RESURRECTION.]

1. *trans.* To raise (a person) from the dead or from the grave; to restore to life or to view again.

1772 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 174/1 As fast as we knock them on the head, this cursed Tunestrick..resurrects them again in a squirt. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe* (1883) 8 Dead men's almost intangible atoms, resurrected from the adjoining graveyard. 1898 BENHAM *Fourth Napoleon* 162 When they are dead, they are dead, and all the counting in the world won't resurrect them.

b. *fig.*, with reference to persons.

1856 BENTON *Abridgm. Deb. Congress* (1858) VI. 712 *note*, I resurrect the whole! put them in scene again on the living stage. 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* 29 This could not be the Forese Donati resurrected and torn above ground by..darkling moles.

c. *fig.*, with reference to things.

1863 *Morn. Star* 26 Dec., Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. 1892 *Black & White* 2 July 10/1 He ..resurrects recollections of the good old times.

2. *intr.* To rise again from the dead. Also *fig.*

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 279 Jesus resurrects; therefore all men will do the same. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 870/1 It is..the one day upon which the cemeteries resurrect out of the things they are, and become the things they should be.

Hence **Resurre·cted, Resurre·cting** *ppl. adjs.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxxiv. (1856) 299 The long line of resurrected coast was duplicated in the clouds. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 326 The resurrected Osiris was wont to be worshipped according to the most sacred mysteries of the Egyptian ritual. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* 270 Sweet love, like the resurrecting dawn, awoke the birds.

Resurrection (rezŏre·kʃən), *sb.* Also 4–5 **resur(r)ectioun,** 4–6 **-eccio(u)n,** 4–5 **-exio(u)n,** etc. [a. OF. *resurrecciun, -ection* (F. *résurrection*, = Sp. *resurreccion*, It. *re-*, *risurressione, -ezione*), or ad. late L. *resurrectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resurgĕre* to RESURGE.]

I. 1. The rising again of Christ after His death and burial.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1201 For nouȝt worþ weore his passion, Neore his resurexion. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 96 And þis was don in Cristis deþ and his resurreccioun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. (1839) 91 There appered first oure Lord to his Disciples, aftre his Resurrexioun. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. ii. 330 Crist tholit þar his passion, And made his resurreccion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Forty dayes after his resurreccyon that blessed lorde ascended. 1563 *Homilies* II. xiv. (1869) 429, I come to declare that great..article of our Christian religion and faith, the resurrection of our Lord Jesus. 1643 CARYL *Expos. Job* 103 Which words are applied by Paul..to the resurrection of Christ. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 599 How is it conceivable that so many Persons as pretended to see him after his Resurrection, should for 40 Days together imagine that they saw him? 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 321 The history of the resurrection of Christ is a part of the evidence of Christianity. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 297 The men that condemned Christ were the first to be made aware of His resurrection.

b. The church-festival by which this event is commemorated.

In early examples = Easter; with quot. 1838 cf. *resurrectio* in Du Cange.

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 368 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229 An ester eue heore procuratour bad heom heore schip take And heore resurrection opon þe fisches rugge make. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 425 Tyl þe daye dawed þis damaiseles daunced, That men rongen to þe resurexioun.

1838 SIR H. NICOLAS *Chronol. Hist.* 169/1 Resurrection of our Lord, March 27.

†**c.** A dramatic or material representation of this event. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4642 He may yn þe cherche, þurgh þys resun, Pley þe resurreccyun. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 34 The resurreccion of our lorde with the avyse in hys bosum to put þe sacrament þer-in. *Ibid.*, Item, anothir grete branche be-for the Resurreccion. 1521 *Churchw. Acct. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 14 For nayles cord & sope for the resurrexcion.

2. The rising again of men at the Last Day.

Frequently termed *the general resurrection.* For *first resurrection* see Revelations xx. 4–6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19292 A naciun [that] Wald trau na resurrecciun Suld be o man on domes-dai. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 23 Thanne in the resurreccioun, whanne thei schulen rise aȝen, whos wyf of these schal sche be? 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 81 So shalt thou ioyefully abide the general resurrection. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 111 Moyses and Aaron schalle brynge furthe that arke of the testamente in the firste resurreccion. 1548 CRANMER *Short Instruct.* (1829) 126 We must beleue the resurrection of the fleshe. 1569 JEWEL *Exp. 1 Thess.* Wks. 1848 VII. 93 They shall come forth of their graves to the resurrection of condemnation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 214 In the resurrection men shall be Permanent, and not Incorporeall. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 76 Resurrection will be no privilege to them; but immortality itself their everlasting curse. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 216 The doctrine of the resurrection was first entertained by the Egyptians. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ix. 329 The resurrection is the emergence of the spiritual body out of mortal decay into immortal existence. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 790/1 All the Creeds confess the resurrection of the body.

3. The action or fact of rising again from sleep, decay, disuse, etc.; revival; restoration to previous status or vogue.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 110 For to ben at the resureccion Of this flour whan yt shulde vnclose.

1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 146 Never to admit ye resurreccion of the olde..Parliament by vertue of the Bill for Continuaunce. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xix. 27 See we not a yearly Resurrection of grasse, herbs, grain, flowers, fruits every Spring tide? 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 202 Though..Lord Chatham has had a wonderful resurrection to health, his resurrection to credit and consequence..must be owing to your lordship. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 35 The Italians, proud of the resurrection of their drama, began to challenge all the rest of Europe. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xcv. § 84. 175 The unanimous resurrection of all the nations of Europe against the French domination. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 365 If the life of Cæsar alone stood between his country and the resurrection of the constitution.

4. a. A resurrected thing. *rare* −1.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July, His horse was..a resurrection of dry bones. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xvii. 3 The rotten Legs too crazily steadied on planks of old resurrections.

b. A disinterred corpse. (Cf. 6.) *rare* −1.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXXXIII. (1783) IV. 203 The doctor is attending a lady of your parish, who is troubled with a complication,..and she is expected to be as fine a resurrection as ever the doctor handled.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

5. In various attrib. uses, as *Resurrection day,* † *gild, morning, piece, place, sermon,* etc.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22, I wylle the owener of my place pay eche yeer viij *d.* to the resurreccion gilde that viij *d.* taperis may be light at the dirige and messe the same tyme. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Mar., Mr. Owen preached in my Library..a Resurrection Sermon, and after it we all received the Holy Communion. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 266 Resurrection-Day falling out soon after, the Christians were all at High-Mass. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 214 A cloathed Resurrection Piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 501 The great Resurrection-morning. 1875 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 161 In resurrection-life we are sent back to it, to be here as specimens of saved sinners. 1892 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. & Impostor*, Our resurrection place is here.

b. *Resurrection body*, the form in which men will appear at the general resurrection.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 512 What a Change will it make in our Resurrection-Body, which being incomparably more..subtile than this, will be far more pliable to the Motions of the Soul? 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* II. 216 We have great reason to hope, that the soul will have a greater dominion over the resurrection-body, than she hath over this. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 163 Who knows

what may be the privilege of a Resurrection-body joined to a beatified and glorified soul? 1858 Sears *Athan.* I. xviii. 158 The seed-spark of our resurrection-body will not appear.

c. *Resurrection plant*, (*a*) a Californian plant, *Selaginella lepidophylla*, the dried fronds of which unfold again when moistened; (*b*) the Rose of Jericho, an Eastern plant having similar properties. Also called *resurrection flower*.

(*a*) 1870 Masters *Henfrey's Bot.* 413 One or two of the species [of Selaginellæ] roll up their fronds when dry, and unfold them again when placed in water, owing to the rapid absorption of the fluid, whence they have been called Resurrection plants. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 400 Good examples..are afforded by the so-called Resurrection plant of California. 1893 G. D. Leslie *Lett. Marco* xviii. 119 'A resurrection plant,'..some sort of large lichen or spleenwort from Colorado.

(*b*) 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* 115/2 Resurrection-plant, *Anastatica Hierochuntina*. 1888. *Oxford Bible-Helps* 121 The 'rose of Jericho' is also called 'Mary's flower' and 'resurrection flower'.

d. *Resurrection pie*, a pie made out of the remains from previous meals. Also *transf.*

1869 Furnivall *Forewords to Q. Eliz. Acad.* p. xxiii, A kind of Resurrection Pie like we used to have once a week at school, in which we declared old left bits reappeared. 1881 E. J. Worboise *Sissie* xx, Dr. Heaviside's housekeeper is too fond of giving us resurrection-pie!

6. *Resurrection man*, one who made a trade of exhuming bodies in order to sell them to anatomists; a corpse-stealer, resurrectionist.

1781 R. King *Mod. Lond. Spy* 106 Persons (under the name of resurrection-men) continue their business, getting from 1 guinea to 5 or 6, according to the value set upon the corpse they take up. 1798 Southey *Ball. & Metr. T.* Poet. Wks. VI. 187 Five guineas if he shoot A Resurrection Man. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xiv, He had carried up every separate article in the dead of the night, and..had felt as wicked as a Resurrection Man.

†b. So *Resurrection-cove, -jarvey, -woman. Obs.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Resurrection-cove*, a stealer of dead bodies. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* lvi, They were, you remember, resurrection-women, who had promised to procure a child's body for some young surgeons. 1825 C. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 249 A hackney night coachman, known..as the resurrection Jarvey.

So **Resurrection** *v. trans.*, to resurrect.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxxiv, Then also, let men see, how the Sacred wheel of Providence hath resurrection'd all our joys. 1837 Marryat *Dog Fiend* xxxii, There you be resurrectioned up again.

Resurrectional, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Relating to, or concerned with, resurrection.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 85 Resurrectional Recreations. By a Poor Devil. 1860 *All Year Round* 388 Spallanzani especially..gave an immense celebrity to the resurrectional hypothesis. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 430 With the frippery of despair..did such resurrectional ghosts actually invest themselves.

Resurrectionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary.]

1. Of the nature of resurrection; restoratory.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* vii, Old men and women, ugly and blind, who always seemed by resurrectionary process to be recalled out of the elements.

2. Concerned or connected with the disinterment of bodies for anatomical purposes.

1837 Southey in C. C. Southey *Life* (1849) VI. 359 A medical student..expressed his satisfaction at having escaped being taken upon a resurrectionary party. 1859 G. Wilson *Life E. Forbes* iv. (1861) 92 A fellow-student,..with a gunshot wound received in a resurrectionary expedition to Musselburgh churchyard.

Resurrectioner. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] = Resurrectionist.

1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* 90 Did ye no ken of three young doctors.., alang with some resurrectioners.., firing shottie for shottie with the guard at Kirkmabrecke? *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) III. 784 A resurrectioner tried at Leicester 10 Jac. I.

Resurrectionism. [-ism.] The practice of body-snatching.

1829 G. Wilson *Life E. Forbes* iv. (1861) 92 The law..in regard to resurrectionism generally, was Justice without the scales and with a very thick bandage over her eyes.

Resurrectionist. [f. Resurrection *sb.* + -ist. Hence F. *résurrectionniste.*]

1. An exhumer and stealer of corpses; a resurrection man.

1776 *Ann. Reg.* 129 One..who makes open profession of dealing in dead bodies and is well known by the name of the Resurrectionist. 1831 *Times* 7 Nov. 6/5 Here 2 or 3 constables..exclaimed that they knew Ray to be a noted 'resurrectionist'. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 10 A tale entitled 'The Baron's Coffin', the subject of which is divided between spectres and resurrectionists.

attrib. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxx[i], Poor Cos's ditty ..was sung but to a few admirers, who might choose to remain after the tremendous resurrectionist chant. 1896 Bailey *Diary of a Resurrectionist* 137 He continued in the resurrectionist business up to the time of the passing of the Anatomy Act.

2. One who revives or brings to light again. (Chiefly *transf.* from prec.)

1834 Miss Edgeworth *Helen* xi, He was merely a resurrectionist of obsolete heresies. 1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 157 He has shown more industry and acuteness than almost any other contemporary resurrectionist in the grave-yards of deceased books. 1890 *Spectator* 28 June, The literary resurrectionist digs them up again, and an author's worst work is brought into almost as much prominence as his best.

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1888 *Longman's Mag.* July 256 Some of the habitual buyers [of ostrich feathers] have nicknames, and those who do a local business and buy for re-selling are known as 'resurrectionists'. 1894 *Westm. Gazette* 4 Jan. 6/3 The *Gnoleurs* or 'blocking resurrectionists' skilfully touch up battered silk hats from over the Channel.

3. A believer in resurrection.

1860 *All Year Round* 389 Schultze made considerable efforts to increase the number of resurrectionists.

4. *Horse-racing.* (See quot.)

1883 *Standard* 23 Oct. 3/2 There is a class of horses called 'resurrectionists'..and they either recover early form.., or ..become animated, when they were supposed to be gone altogether, with..life and vigour.

Resurrectionize, *v.* [-ize.] *trans.* To resurrect, in various senses.

1804 Southey *Let. to Coleridge* 14 Mar., You will stare at the catalogue of dead authors whom I shall have to resurrectionise. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 544 The ingenuity deserves praise, which thus resurrectionizes cloth, and gives it a second existence. 1867 *Church & St. Rev.* 1 June 508 Discarding such obvious topics.., he has resurrectionised 'the man of sin'. 1889 Bruce *Kingd. God* Introd. 4 We cannot at this date resurrectionize a lost apostolic document.

Hence **Resurrectionized** *ppl. a.*; **Resurrectionizing** *vbl. sb.*

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 427 An occasional junior.. might be admitted to act a subordinate part in a 'resurrectionising affair'. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 276 The social and spiritual advantages of modern or resurrectionized Romanism. 1871 in De Vere *Americanisms* 655 The leading gentleman of the resurrectionizing profession is one Cunningham.

Resurrective, *a. rare.* [f. L. *resurrect-*, ppl. stem of *resurgĕre* + -ive.] Pertaining to or causing resurrection.

1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21 To consume Bodies, which againe shall take Being and forme; (a Resurrective Tipe From dust and Ashes). 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 149 While the lips spoke the words of resurrective power.

Resurrector. [f. Resurrect *v.* + -or.]

1. = Resurrectionist 1.

1861 Quinn *Heather Lintie* (1863) 187 Sin' he has fled his daddy's trade, Wha genuine Resurrector Was mony a day.

2. One who recalls the dead to life.

1890 Talmage *From Manger to Throne* 575 Is this Jesus, the comforter at Bethany, the resurrector at Nain?

Resurrender (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To surrender or give up again.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 110 Him behoveth that the deede of the grauntee of the rent charge for terme of life, bee resurrendred or cancelled. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* III, By this the pale-fac'd Empresse of the night Had re-surrendred up her borrowed light. *a* 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 41 The Prince, who to his Midnight Pray'r arose, Himself had resurrendred to Repose.

So **Resurrender** *sb.*

1891 *Stamp Act*, 54 & 55 *Vict.* c. 39 § 87 A reconveyance, release, discharge, surrender, re-surrender,..or renunciation of any such security. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 3/1 The Republicans..'oppose the re-surrender to Spanish misrule of any territory taken or to be taken'.

†**Resurse,** *v. Sc. Obs.*[−1] [f. OF. *resurs-*, pret. stem of *resourdre*: see Resurge *v.*] To rise again.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. ix. 84 Lyke as the egill..resursyng heich vp in the ayr.

Resurvey (rī-), *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A fresh survey.

1662 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 101 The fifty seaventh act prohibiting resurveighs not applying the expected remedies. 1702 *Refl. on Case of W. Penn* 9 The next thing to be consider'd is the Over-plus Land upon a Re-survey. 1768 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 244 A resurvey of the intended navigation from Leeds to Liverpoole. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 349 By repeated re-surveys these lines are kept up. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 156 The re-survey of the line would occupy at least four weeks. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/2 A re-survey has for some time been taking place.

Resurvey (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To read over again; to examine or consider afresh.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 81 To appoint some of your Councell..To sit with vs once more, with better heed To re-suruey them. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 251 When upon a greater Familiarity with..the applicablenesse of Scripture, I came to resurvey it. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparativ* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 11 My Cyphers I to Figures change,.. But when I resurvey the Score, I still find more. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 117 Collins, and the whole array of writers.., greatly need to be re-surveyed from the point of view of our own age.

2. To survey (land, etc.) again.

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 107 That the said Road shall be Resurveyed and laid out according to the Courses it now runs. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 74 An eminent surveyor..had been employed by the young Earl to resurvey his estates. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 350 The old estates have been often re-surveyed. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 151 He found it necessary to resurvey the whole line. 1876 C. T. Davis *Polaris Exp.* xiii. 301 The coast-line..does not seem to be correct, and ought to be resurveyed.

†**Resuscе,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. To resuscitate.

13.. *Cursor M.* 14363 (Gött.), Sone ouerall þis tiþand ras Of lazar þat resusced was.

†**Resuscitable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. F. *ressuscitable* (16th c.).] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* (1774) V. 605 The apothecary told the virtuoso, that he had really prepared resuscitable plants, a different way from that which others pretended to.

Resuscitant, *sb.* and *a.* [Cf. F. *ressuscitant.*]

a. *sb.* 'One who resuscitates' (Worcester, 1860).

b. *adj.* 'Resuscitating' (Ogilvie, 1882).

†**Resuscitate,** *pa. pple.* (and *sb.*). *Obs.* [ad. L. *resuscitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *resuscitāre*: see next.] Revived, restored to life.

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 59 All the worlde here is resuscitait fro dethe to lyff. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 29 So rule that at the last you may be resuscitate And raigne with the Almightie with perfect continuance. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 265 If that spirit of action, zeal, and Courage, were resuscitat and raised up again. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III. II. xxi, Her body new resuscitate From sleep.

b. *absol.* as *sb.*

1814 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* in *Life* (1837) 91 Dear Resuscitate,..there comes to you this day a volume of German.

Resuscitate (rĭsʌ·sitēⁱt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *resuscitāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *suscitāre* to raise, revive, etc.]

1. *trans.* To restore (a person) to life (physical or spiritual) or to consciousness.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/1 First in soule, and after in bodye, which the father..shal..reise and resuscitat to blysse. 1546 Gardiner *Declar. Joye* 63 Resuscitatinge man in iustificacion from the death of synne to lyfe. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 40/1 Sometimes renue the Cotten, till such time as he is resuscitatede. 1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 251 These little children..went on singing praises to God, and praying him to resuscitate this defunct to a new life. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvii. 478 Why dost Thou not resuscitate and quicken me, O Thou Life of my Soul! 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 82 Her mother perceived that life was not extinct, and took means to resuscitate her child. 1895 Doyle *Stark Munro Lett.* ii, Then I was to die..and all Scotland was to resound with how Dr. Cullingworth.. had resuscitated me.

fig. 1845 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 377 Plotinus, its real founder, resuscitated Plato. 1869 *Echo* 8 Apr., The Everett Rooms Service, with Edgar Poe resuscitated, *vice* the Bible.

2. To revive, renew, restore (a thing).

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 385/2, I warne the that thou resuscitate and styrre vp the grace of god that is in the. 1633 Prynne *Histrio-m.* I. 80 If then these Playes..haue propagated Idolatrie, and Paganisme heretofore; they may likewise resuscitate, and foment it now. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. (1677) 56 In that it can resuscitate and stir up it self to remember and call together other Images. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 159 (1740) 417 There was still the same lurking Faction, which lost no Opportunity to resuscitate a new Flame out of the old Embers. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 85 ₱ 9 The vital functions are resuscitated..by vigorous motion. 1820 Lamb *Elia* I. *Southsea House*, No wind has resuscitated the face of the sleeping waters. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* i. (1874) 9 No one discovery resuscitates the world. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. ii. 143 He resuscitates all the Court gossip of the period.

3. *intr.* To revive, to come to life again.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* x. xii, Tell me no more, Th'art sweet,..And canst with jovial mirth resuscitate from Care. 1661 Feltham *Lusoria* § 35 Those birds, that yearly sleep a Winters death, Each Spring to mighty Love resuscitate. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gnat*, These Nymphæ..from that State resuscitate and fly away. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 74 Every plant will earlier or later resuscitate. 1804 *Something Odd* III. 258 Mr. Marriott, whom I must leave resuscitating in the new world. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xxviii, Our griefs, our pleasures, our youth, our sorrows,.. resuscitate. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 321 That..men only quitted life..and resuscitated as from a peaceful sleep.

Hence **Resuscitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 8 § 50 The Resuscitating of Alms, Prayer, and Example of good Life in this Realm. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 345 Some..have not been satisfied with resuscitating of Plants from..their Ashes. 1731 *Hist. Lit.* III. 351 Which Resolution may be effected by Mercury, a resuscitating Salt, or Fire. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Aug., We have seen the resuscitating energy of the Don show itself in Morocco.

Resuscitated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Revived, restored.

1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 789/2 O Sonne of God, crucified for vs, and resuscitated Emanuell.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Resuscitation*, Many.. have shewn resuscitated plants in vials. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 64 A thousand insect forms, These hatched, and those resuscitated worms. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 238 Communicating with a resuscitated Roman, or a Roman Ghost. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 334 By a possibly resuscitated Tyre or by the new-born Alexandria.

Resuscitation (rĭsʌsitēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *resuscitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resuscitāre* to Resuscitate. So F. *ressuscitation*, Sp. *resucitacion*, It. *re-, risu(s)citazione.*]

1. Restoration to life. Also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, Resurrecyon or resuscitacyon of body, and lyfe eternall. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* A vij b, Here we haue a cleare testimonie of the resuscitation of the dead to come. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 511 In this spiritual resuscitation from the death of the soule. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VI. xviii. 277 The Resuscitation of all his Saints into that Eternal Happiness which they had fallen from. *a* 1806 Horsley *Serm.* XX. (1816) II. 167 The word 'quickened' is often applied to signify, not the resuscitation of life extinguished, but the preservation and continuance of life subsisting. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 347 It was as a resuscitation from the grave. 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. xii. 249 The resuscitation of a dead body. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. 224 The author has been ..most easily tracked by the biographical detective. The soldier has less chance of resuscitation.

b. *spec.* Restoration of life or consciousness in one almost or apparently drowned or dead.

1788 *New London Mag.* 190 Every additional instance of resuscitation is a further confirmation of the real importance of the Humane Society. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 260/2

Resuscitation has occasionally taken place in the human body after fifteen minutes' immersion. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 25 On the application of the wet sheet and tepid bath, the resuscitation of the man was as by miracle. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 292 Efforts at resuscitation should be kept up for at least two hours.

attrib. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 7/2 To go through..resuscitation drill, in addition to rescue work in the water.

c. Restoration to health. *rare*$^{-1}$.

17.. Pope *Let.* (J.), Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your resuscitation, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery.

2. Revival, renewal, restoration (of something).

1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 21 A retardment..To the Resuscitation of the Day, Or Resurrection of the Spring. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* p. xi, Fermentation is a certain Manifestation of Life, fitting it for a Resuscitation. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxx, The extinction and resuscitation of arts. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Christian Art* I. 119 A resuscitation of the symbolism of early Christianity, so long neglected. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* III. v. (1866) 445 By the resuscitation of secret documents, over which the dust of three centuries has gathered. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iii. § 4. 218 Isaiah represents the resuscitation of their national life.

† b. *spec.* (See quots. 1727–53.) *Obs.*

1650 J. F[rench] tr. *Paracelsus' Nature of Things* VI. 57 *margin*, The Resuscitation of Metalls is twofold. *Ibid.* 58 The resuscitation, and restoring of Wood is hard. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Revivification*, or *Resuscitation*, in chemistry, the art of restoring a mixed body to its first state. 1753 — *Suppl.*, *Resuscitation of plants*, ..the art of reproducing a plant from its ashes.

Resuscitative (rĭsʌ·sĭtĕ·tĭv), *a.* [See Resuscitate *v.* and -ive. So F. *ressuscitatif.*] Tending to resuscitate; revivifying, reviving.

1611 Cotgr., *Resuscitatif*, resuscitatiue, reuiuing, raising vp from death to life. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IX. 127 They..had..recourse to the resuscitative process of the Humane Society. 1816 Bp. Jebb *Let.* in *Life* 553 Our Lord's three resuscitative miracles. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxi. (1859) II. 227, I am not satisfied, I say, with the term reproduction for the process by which the dormant thought or affection is aroused... Perhaps the Resuscitative Faculty would have been better. 1891 J. Aitchison *Signa Christi* vi. 237 The self-renewing or resuscitative power of Christianity.

Resu·scitator. [f. as prec. + -or.] One who resuscitates or revives.

1847 in Webster. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. in Italy* 522 Regarding themselves as resuscitators of a glorious past. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2573/2 Zinzendorf,.. the resuscitator of the Moravian Church.

† **Resu·scite,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *resusciter* or L. *resuscitāre.*]

1. *trans.* To resuscitate, bring back to life.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 372 In his name to resuscit 30w. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 144 Oure lorde Ihesu Crist was resuscited. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 27 Hit semeth to us that fortune hath brought hym unto your handes for to resuscite and reyse yow. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 8 He englissheth *resuscitantur* shal ryse agen and not are reuiued or resuscited.

2. *intr.* To return to life.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 125 Bi the praier of the said holy man the child resuscited, and releued ayen from dethe to lyff.

Resustai·n, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To support anew.

1632 Vicars *Virgil* III. 55 Alas! what chance thee chas'd from such a Pheere, Now resustains?

Resverie, -y, obs. forms of Reverie.

Reswa·llow (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To swallow again.

1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 379 It is not—this bitter dose—..brought up again and re-swallowed. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* III. (1875) II. 170 If now that shape the ancient Night hath not at once Re-swallowed.

Reswa·rm, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To swarm again.

1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 86 Soddainlie the Fregiliens rann to armes, and vp and down the streetes in heaps reswarms.

Reswea·r, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To swear again.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 303, I swear, reswear, forswear, abjure, and renounce. 1802 Eldon *Vesey Rep.* VIII. 32 The Witness would stand pledged to re-swear what she had sworn. 1844 *Regul. & Ordin. Army* 226 The Court is to be re-sworn at the commencement of each trial. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 7/1 The Court..allowed the affidavit to be reswor and again filed.

Reswe·ll (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To swell again. Hence **Reswe·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 Florio, *Rigonsiamento*, a reswelling. *Rigonsiante*, reswelling. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* xxix. ii, And all my hopes re-swell.

Reswi·ll, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To swill again.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 291 A Souldier here re-swils again..Th' unsavoury water.

Resword, variant of Resourd *v.* **Resyant, resyaunt(e,** obs. forms of Resiant. **Resyde,** obs. f. Reside *v.* **Resyden(n)ce, resydens,** obs. ff. Residence. **Resydent(t,** obs. ff. Resident. **Resydiuation,** etc., obs. ff. Recidivation. **Resye,** variant of Rese *v.*^{2} to shake. *Obs.* **Resygn(e,** obs. ff. Resign *v.* **Resyn,** obs. f. Raisin, Resin. **Resyne,** obs. f. Resign *v.* **Resyng,** obs. f. Raisin, Resign *v.* **Resyte,** obs. f. Recite *v.*

Ret, *sb.* [f. Ret *v.*^{2}] Retting.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 178 If the stem then breaks freely, and the fibre leaves it easily, it will have got a good ret, as it is called.

† **Ret,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.* In 4–5 **rette** (5 **rettyn, rectyn**); *pa. t.* 4 **retted(e, -id, rett**; *pa. pple.* 4 **rettid, 6 rected**; 5 **ret,** 5–6 **rette.** [ad. OF. *retter, recter, reter,* = Prov., Sp., and Pg. *reptar* (mod. Sp. also *retar*) :—L. *reputāre*: see Repute *v.* and cf. Aret *v.*]

1. *trans.* To impute, ascribe, or attribute *to* one; to regard as resting *in* or lying *on* one.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7247 Al theo lore in him Y rette: Y schal yeilde wel his dette! *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxi. 2 Blisful man til whaim lord rettid noght synn. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 978, I schal therfore haue harm and schame, For men wol rette on me the blame. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 32 In hire may noght be rette bot vertuouse honoure.

2. To accuse, charge (a person). Const. *of, to.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 64 For Gospatrik was slayn, þei blamed him þer in..Tostus of Cumbirland retted Godwyn þer tille. 1527 Rastell *Abridg. Stat.* s.v. *Maymprise*, [If he] be not rette of other felonie before or rette of reseuynge of felones [etc.].

3. To reckon, repute.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 357 Men shulden rette hem eretikis, & so not comyne wiþ hem. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 326, I preye 3owe..That 3e ne ret it nowht my velenye. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8882 Thei se now me on bak be-set, Mi vylony it wol be ret.

Ret, *v.*^{2} Forms: *α.* 5 **rettyn, retyn,** 9 **ret**; *β.* 6 **rayte,** 7– **rate, rait.** [Of somewhat obscure history. The E. Anglian *ret* (earlier inf. *retten, reten*) resembles MDu. *reeten, reten* (still in use); but the northern forms *rayt, rait, rate* appear rather to indicate an ON. **reyta* (represented by mod. Norw. *røyta*, Sw. *röta*, Da. *røde*), which corresponds to MDu. *rooten, roten* (Du. *roten*; dial. also *röten, reuten*), MLG. *rôten, râten*, MHG. *rôzen, ræzen* (G. *rötzen, rösten*, etc.). These forms are connected with the stem of Rot *v.*, but it is difficult to regard Du. *reten* as a variant from the same stem.]

1. *trans.* To soak (esp. flax or hemp) in water, or expose to moisture, in order to soften or season. (Cf. Dew-ret and Water-ret.)

α. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Rettyn tymbyr, hempe, or oþer lyke (*K.P.*, retyn tymbyr, flax or hempe), *rigo, infundo.* 1710– [cf. Dew-ret and Water-ret]. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Ret*, to soak, to macerate in water. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 483 Prior to being retted, the flax should be sorted according to the length..of its stalks. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 1/1 Threshing the hemp and flax... Tanks for retting the straw.

β. 1533 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees, 1890) 34 That no man shall rayte nowther hempe ne lyne. 1607 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 85 Presented for watering or rating their hemp. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words*, To *Rait* Timber; and so Flax and Hemp, to put it into a Pond or Ditch, to water it, to harden or season it. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hemp*, They proceed to water or rate it, by laying it five or six days in a pool,..to rot the bark. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 74 Here it lies until it be sufficiently 'rated'; namely until the woodlike substance of the stems will separate freely from the filaments or flaxen fibres. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 20 Putting their hemp to be rated in the waters of the said wastes. 1876 Robinson *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v. *Rate*, Timber is rated by being exposed through all seasons.

2. Of hay, etc. In *passive*: To be spoiled by exposure to wet.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 Then sure it is to be rated, and beinge rated looseth both the goode smell and goode taste. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss. s.v. *Rait*, Hay is said to be raited when it has been much exposed to an alternacy of wet and dry weather. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Rate*, Hay or clover is said to be rated when by exposure to rain it has become well-nigh worthless for fodder.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To rot.

1846 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Rate*, Quicklime rates the sods in a compost heap. Sods rate fast in that heap. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rate*, to become rotten.

Hence **Ret-pit (rate-pit),** a retting-pit.

1571 in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877).

† **Ret,** *v.*^{3} *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* (See quot. *a* 1670.)

c 1645 Cleveland *Vindiciæ* (1677) 128 You were in hopes to retrieve your Money, and Verily, Verily Ret never springs the Partridge. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 109 Like Spaniels that rett after Larks and Sparrows in the Field, and pass over the best Game.

Ret, obs. 3 sing. pres. indic. Read *v.*, Rede *v.*^{1}

Retable (rĭtē·b'l). *Eccl.* [a. F. *rétable, retable* (16th c.), = Sp. *retablo*, Pg. *retabolo, -tabulo, -tavolo*, mod.L. *retabulum.* Earlier and fuller forms are OProv. *reiretaule* (1218), *reirotaule* (1284), med.L. *retrotabulum* (1294 in Du Cange): see Reab-, Retro-, and Table *sb.*] An appendage to an altar, consisting of a shelf or ledge raised above the back of it (on which ornaments may be placed), or a frame enclosing painted or otherwise decorated panels.

1823 Pugin *Gothic Arch.* Gloss., *Retable*, an altar-piece. A term of French origin. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 307 The form of the triptyck when opened suggested a variety called the 'retable'..which is flat and does not admit of being closed. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 295 The movable Retable upon the Altar is quite a modern invention. 1884 *Bath & Wells Diocesan Mag.* Aug. 85 A new oak altar, with re-table,..has lately been placed in the church.

So ‖ **Reta·blo,** ‖ **Reta·bulum.**

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 411 The *Retablo* is full of old carvings. 1861 Sir G. Scott *Glean. Westm. Abb.* (1863) 61 The retabulum from the high-altar, now preserved in a glass case

Reta·ck (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To tack again.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 363 The lee column..re-tacks together. 1801 Southey *Lett.* (1850) II. 164 We tacked and retacked with a hard-hearted wind.

Retail (rī·tē·l), *sb.*^{1} (and *a.*). Also 5–8 **retaile,** 5–7 **-tayle,** 6 **-taylle,** 6–7 **retale**; 6 **rytaile.** [a. OF. *retail* masc. (= It. *ritaglio*, Pg. *retalho*, Sp. *retajo*) or *retaille* fem., a piece cut off, etc., f. *retaillier*, f. *re-* Re- + *taillier* to cut; see Tail *v.* The English sense of the word is found in AF. in the first half of the 14th c. The older stressing *retai·l*, as in the verb, is still usual in Scotland.]

1. The sale of commodities in small quantities.

a. In adv. phrases with *by, at,* † *in,* † *to,* or used adverbially without prep. (After AF. *a retail, a* or *en retaille.*) Also *fig.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/2 No Baillyff..bye, ne selle, no maner vitaill to retaile. 1433 *Waterford Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 296 If the said marchandise be solde by retaile. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 397 That no persone..sille no Fysshe watrd at retayle. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 10 Every persone..that..usith to by and sell any goodis or catalles at retayle. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* IV. (1603) 309 Without scruple they sell that justice by retaile that was bought in grosse. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 218 Both's to be bought: no difference in the sale; The one in grosse, the other in Retaile. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 216 You set forth slanderous reports of Master Byfield, which you tooke in by retayle. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 106 § 2, I..asked him, Whether he would break Bulk, and sell his Goods by Retail? 1784 *New Spectator* No. 17. 3 What barbarous parents,..to oblige a person of my figure to deal out tea and sugar retail! 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 6 (1876) 25 Even when things are destined to be at last sold by retail, convenience soon creates a class of wholesale dealers. 1886 Wayland & Chapin *Pol. Econ.* x. 121 It is ordinarily more economical to purchase supplies ..at retail, than at wholesale, though the prices are higher. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 727/1 Clearly inviting the public to come and buy, both wholesale and retail.

b. In other constructions.

1553 Gresham *Let.* in Burgon *Life* (1839) I. 464 That the retayller shall occupy onely his retayle, and the merchaunt adventorer his feat. 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* vii. D v, Goe make your marchandize, God sende you good retayle. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F v, Of that accompte make the shoppe of retaile Creditor, as though it were a Debitor. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 190 To make retale of candels, lanternes, and all mercerie-wares. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 569 Our best contrivance will be to shorten the retail, for the encreasing of the gross. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1685) 16 He scorn'd Retail I'th' Trace of death: whole Myriads died by th' great. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 631/1 By prohibiting the Retaile of Punch, some small Addition may be made to our Consumption of Wines. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 80 There was no appearance of business, not even of a brisk retail, or of a lively thoroughfare. 1888 S. Dowell *Taxes in Eng.* II. 41 The duties on the retail of drinks made from tea, coffee, and chocolate.

† **2.** Detail (of a matter). *Obs.*

1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 534 Unsuccessful Sallyes, whose retail I decline telling you. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 263 Should I enter into a particular retail of all former and latter transactions,.. there would be sufficient for a just volume of History.

3. A retailer, a retail dealer.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6/1 There is said to be a suburb where the retired wholesales will not visit the retired retails. 1892 *Ibid.* 25 Nov. 2/2 The idea of the retails is to amend the Food and Drugs Act by making an invoice count as a warranty.

4. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*) Of or pertaining to, connected with, engaged in, the sale of commodities in small quantities.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 116 They.. haue betaken themselues to liue by retaile and mechanical trades. 1689 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 297 To drive some small retail trade. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 There may have been such Retaile-Coyn, set forth by some Retail-Dealers, in all Reigns perchance. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* iii. (1765) 317 Sold to the Indians at the retail price. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. 22 Farmers in the vicinity of large towns, may be compared to retail shopkeepers. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* (1876) 13 The retail dealings, which collectively occupy a very great amount of capital. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, The poorer shops of small retail traders in commodities to eat and drink and keep folks warm.

b. *transf.* Parcelled out; piecemeal. *rare.*

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* C 2, Who thinks by Retail-pow'r his Kind to keep..May of a Kingdom soon a Cottage make. 1679 *Establ. Test* 41 What lingring and retail deaths would they think enough for such..Heretiques.

c. Petty, trivial. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1811 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 211/2 As much his superior in the retail qualities which small people arrogate to themselves, as he was in every commanding faculty to the rest of his fellow-creatures.

† **Retail,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Retaliation.

1615 T. Adams *Lycanthropy* Wks. (1629) 385 He that doth iniury, may well receiue it. To looke for good, and doe bad, is against the law of Retaile.

Retail (rĭtē·l), *v.* Also 5–6 **retayll,** 5–7 **retaile, -tayle,** 8 **retale.** [See Retail *sb.* OF. *retailler* app. does not occur in this sense.]

1. *trans.* To sell (goods, etc.) in small quantities.

1365 [see Retailing *vbl. sb.*]. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 71, I truste be Ester to make of money..at the leest I. marke for to retayle the wode our selfe. *Ibid.* To brynge it..to as goode proffe as thowe we retayled it oure silffe. 1503–4

Act 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 10 Goodis or cattalles..that.. he or they so retaylleth. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 60 They that retayle that which is bought of the craftesman that worketh it. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 317 He is Wits Pedler, and retailes his Wares, At Wakes, and Wassels. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 95 Not shaming to retaile any commodity in small parts. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. Pref., Stamping the Queen's Image on viler Metals, which he retales for Beef. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1904) II. 506 The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to retail ale and spirituous liquors. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. iii, Retailing the mixture as soon as he had filled his box.

absol. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 36 Therfore he that byeth grosse sale, and retayleth, muste nedes be a wynner. 1554 Hasse in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 256 Like as we doe vse to retaile by the ounce.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 234, I wil regard your commoditie,..leaste in steade of thankes, hate be retailed. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 427 Hee shall retale their doings into their bosomes, and giue them their rewarde. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 253 The abbot refused to retail his men out in such parcels. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 134 As the sage dame..By names of Toasts retails each batter'd jade. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 7 ¶ 11 How six morning and six evening writers might agree to retail their articles.

absol. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, We shall be all day retailing in this manner; do let us deal wholesale.

c. *intr.* To be sold by retail.

1881 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 22 Oct. 375/1 Mr. Bartlett's compilation..retails for three dollars. 1897 *Daily News* 22 May 5/4 Turbot, brill, and halibut retail at 9*d.* per lb.

2. To recount or tell over again; to relate in detail; to repeat to others.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. i. 77 Me thinkes the truth should liue from age to age, As 'twere retayl'd to all posteritie. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 335 To whom I will retaile my Conquest woone. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 797, I will not retail particularities. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 2 He would retail to them part of a conversation he once heard. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvi, He could repeat all the observations that were retailed in the atmosphere of the play-houses. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. vii, The licensed fool retail'd his jest. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* (1876) I. 14 The company seemed puzzled to whom he smilingly retailed my question. 1899 Kipling *Stalky* 193 They overtook Foxy, speeding down to retail the adventure to Keyte.

absol. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 151 They say you haue neither read nor seene all that you cite, but are contented to retaile with your neighbours sometime.

Hence **Retai·led** *ppl. a.*

1611 Cotgr., *Detaillé*, retailed, sold by retaile. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 574 The Battel..merits a retailed Relation.

Retailer (rī·tēlə(r)). Also *α.* 5–6 **retaillour**, 6 **-tailour**, 6–7 **-taylor**. *β.* 5–7 **retailler**, 6 **-tayl(l)er**. [f. prec. + **-or** 2, **-er** 1.]

1. A retail dealer or trader; one who sells goods in small quantities.

α. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 108/2 The pouere common retaillours of vitailles. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 The saide Retailloures of Wynes. 1591 Florio *and Fruites* 121 You retailours..may finde in your hart to deceaue any bodie. 1631 T. Powell *Tom of all Trades* 164 The Maker was before the Retaylor. 1666–7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 203 A Bill has bin read for setting the prices of wine as well upon the merchant as retaylor.

β. 1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 421/2 Any Merchant,..Artyficer, Retailler, Inholder [etc.]. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Certaine parsons called Retaylers of the same Wooles. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 134 The fourth and last sort of people..are daie labourers.., and some retailers. 1633 (*title*), A Proclamation restraining the abusive Venting of Tobacco.., that Retailers must take out a License. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 13 It ought to be known..how many retailers are needful to make the subdistributions. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 94 The Female Retailers of Physick would..take it Ill, if..I should forget their Preparations. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1787) II. 70 The diligent mechanic, and even the most obscure retailer of a sequestered village. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 337 The retailers almost invariably roast their coffee too little. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 30 Retailers sit in the market-place to save the time of the producers.

2. One who repeats or relates.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 16 Retailers of Fooleries, Dealers in Scandal. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVII. vii, Mrs. Miller..had received a full account from the faithful retailer Partridge. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribblemania* 150 The catalogue of..retailers of the wonderful. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 346 No one is..so generally unpopular as a clever retailer of gossip.

Retai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. Retail *v.* + **-ing** 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1365 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 292 The retailyng or salis of the commene wyne callid prisage. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* E iv b, You will..sell them to poore shomakers at an vnreasonable rate, by your false retaylinge. 1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk.* vi, When your Groundling..buyes his sport by the penny, and ..is glad to vtter it againe by retailing. 1724 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 54 That..Hopkins be stopp'd from going on in retailing. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 632/1 The Retailing of Punch will be confined to Houses where other strong Liquors are by Licence to be sold.

Retai·ling, *ppl. a.* [**-ing** 2.] That retails.

1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F v, All such goods which daily you put to the retailing shoppe. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 Any of these shee retayling bodie-traffiquers. 1603 Stow *Surv.* (1842) 204/1 Which I may call the keeping of a retailing or standing shop.

Retai·lment. [**-ment.**] The act of retailing.

1843 F. E. Paget *Warden of Birkingholt* 121 By morning and evening retailments of all that was going on in the neighbourhood. 1889 H. F. Wood *Englishman Rue Cain* xiii, Priority in the retailment of frivolous news.

†Retai·n, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.]

1. Retention; retainment.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 307/1 Content and satisfied by waye of retayn of the seid summe. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 99 Reteyn of Stranger.

2. Retinue.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 81 b, The kynge of Englande..and his retain in sute lyke. *Ibid.* 82 Thus the two kynges & their retaine toke the felde.

Retain (rītē·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **reteign(e**, (5 **reteyign**); 5 **reteyene**, 5–7 **reteyn(e**; 5–7 **reteine**, 7 **retein**; 5–7 **retayn**, 6–7 **retaine**, 6– **retain**; 5 **retenne**, **retene** (6 *Sc.*), **retine** (7 *Sc.*), 6 **reteane**. [ad. OF. *retenir* (=Sp. *retener*, It. *ritenere*, L. *retinēre*), f. *re-* Re- and *tenir* to hold. For the vowel of the stem cf. *contain*, *detain*, etc.]

I. *trans.* **†1.** To restrain; to hold back, check, or stop; to prevent or hinder. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 46 (Lands. MS.), þere bue mony þinges þat shold reteyne 3owe of vengeance takeinge. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 8 Whan..hercules and..Jason had retayned the Centaurs, they had eche of them a bowe whiche they bende. 1481 — *Godf.* xlviii. 88 They armed them and reteyned theyr peple that began to flee. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 101 b, He is bound that he should neuer retayne the Swyches from the Emperor. 1594 Parsons *Confer. Success.* II. ii. 10 It is hard to retayne a mans consent from that which is said vntil he haue read the reasons of the other party. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 279 Barsimee retained by a certaine shamefastnesse..would by no meanes yeeld to marry. 1695 Temple *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1699) 287 He..had killed him if his Brother Robert had not retained him. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 35/1 The untouchable foot retain'd the grave Spaniards from intermedling in so delicate an Affair.

b. *refl.* To restrain or contain (oneself). *rare.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 1543 For your wurchipe yow most your self reteyne, And take a good avise in this mater. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., Lord Stanley, who retained himself during the greater part of the service, was completely overcome.

c. To keep in custody or under control; to prevent from departing, issuing, or separating; to hold fixed in some place or position.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxix. 237 My brother and his wyf..I haue retayned them in my pryson. *c* 1550 Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 740 in *Babees Bk.* 102 For empty fystes, men vse to say, cannot the Hawke retayne. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, I can make this Dog take as many Whiffes as I list, and he shall retain, or effume them, at my pleasure. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 51 On this and the East sides, are two Mils to retaine the water when the Sea ebs. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 223 May not one as well curse, whom God blesses, as retain or bind whom God remits? 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XII. 242 Cicero..sends immediately certain Senators, to retain the People in their Duty. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 123 The skin, which alone retained his hand to his arm, he cut through. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 400 It acted like a camel, retaining the brig's stern high in the air. 1873 G. Fleming *Pract. Horse-shoeing* (ed. 2) 100 The extra strain on the nails retaining it [the bar shoe] to the hoof.

absol. 1634 J. Levett *Ordering of Bees* 59 They haue no Intraylls or other inward Organs, by which either to retaine or evacuat.

d. To keep free *from* something. *rare* —1.

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* viii. 197 He has retained the two women from the remotest charge of unfeminity.

2. **†a.** To entertain. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10936 The grekes fayne of þat freike.. Retaynit hym with Reuerence. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 33 A relygyous place..wher wurshepfully Austyn was reteynyd and cherytabylly. *c* 1550 Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 745 in *Babees Bk.* 102 Retayne a straunger after his estate and degree. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xi. 235 God is woont euer to blesse the countrie, for reteining and releeuing godlie religious strangers.

b. To keep attached to one's person or engaged in one's service.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 178/2 The said Duke..beyng reteigned with you, in your wages of werre in your seid Reame. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 182, I suppose that a capytayne with a companye of folke be reteyned in to the kynges wages. 1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 38 The kinges pleasour is ye shal there reteyne onely foure clerkes. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 37 b, Many noble men..retayne seruantys & neuer gyue them peny wages. 1623 T. Powell *Attourn. Acad.* 123 If this bee done with a single Vowcher, you are to retaine three Sergeants. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 376 The Suffee retains several [physicians] in Ordinary and others in Extraordinary. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* viii, I. 168 A great number of knights were retained in his service. 1882 Peabody *Eng. Journalism* xix. 145 Mr. Levy..retained as contributors and critics men who were at least equal to those upon the staff of either of its contemporaries.

absol. 1540 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 267 Syr ther was also layde vnto my Charge at myne examenacyon that I hadde retaynyd contrarye to your lawse.

†c. To engage, hire. *Obs. rare* —1.

1476 *Procl.* in *York Myst.* Introd. p. xxxvii, þat no plaier.. be conducte and reteyned to plaie but twise on þe day of þe saide playe. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 161 Having retained Mules for myself and Company, I made Provisions of Bread, Wine [etc.].

d. To engage (a barrister) by the payment of a preliminary fee, in order to secure his services for one's own cause if necessary.

1548 Elyot, *Cliens*..is also he whiche hath retayned a lawyer to susteyne his matter. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 922 Whye wylt thou be retained of playntyfe, or of defendaunt? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii, Let me retaine you this terme for my cause. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 52 In those large pewes, where those that were retained in causes did plead. 1775 J. Rayner *Readings on Statutes* 116 If the Matter was communicated to the Attorney or Solicitor, as a Secret, before he was employed or retained in the Cause. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxi, 'Mr. Pickwick is the defendant in Bardwell and Pickwick, Serjeant Snubbin,' said Perker. 'I am retained in that, am I?' said the Serjeant. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 2/2 The erroneous impression that the retaining of a barrister consists mainly in the retention of the fee by the barrister retained.

transf. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May, The Neapolitan bishops.. may occasionally be ashamed,..since the fall of the hateful power which they were retained to support.

3. To keep hold or possession of; to continue having or keeping, in various senses.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 337 þat he sholde haue power to distreine hem in all þe maners a-fore-seide & holde or reteine þe distreininge. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 102 To deliver one parte to Mr. Blount, & retine another parte for you with the obligation. *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 55 My loue to skorne, my seruice to retayne, Therein (me thought) you vsed crueltie. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 95 [He] will yet not withstanding reteane the same charge and function to himself still. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 10 Taking downe the shield with me [I] did it retaine. 1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* I. 12 Retayning a fine little white Frizland dogge, which his Page had stolne from her. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 532 His Power no less he seem'd Above the rest still to retain. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii. 511 The executor..is allowed to pay himself first; by retaining in his hands so much as his debt amounts to. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 469 It seems to me to absorb and to retain the water. 1841 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 115 Lord Sidmouth retains his unmarried daughter. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 27 He still aimed at retaining the most lucrative of his benefices.

absol. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 511 An executor of his own wrong is not allowed to retain. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 288 Some men are more competent to acquire than to retain.

b. In renderings or echoes of John XX. 23 (ἄν τινων κρατῆτε, κεκράτηνται; *quorum retinueritis, retenta sunt*).

1526 Tindale *John* XX. 23. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 7 Quhais sinnis 3e retene, ar retenit vnto thame. 1606 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* 121, I will so remit wrongs, ..and so reteine them, as I may not induce God to reteine mine to him. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 Refuse entrance into his Kingdom, to those whose Sins were Retained. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 222 Where the power of Loosing and Remitting, follows close to that of Retaining and Binding.

c. To continue to use, practise, recognize, etc.

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 35 b, Some [ceremonies] be retayned and kept still. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 385 When the Barons found me to retayne Th'ambitious course wherein I first began. *c* 1613 Rowlands *More Knaues Yet?* 5, I thinke before the Conquest many yeares, We wore the fashion which we still retaine. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 7 Yet both retein Communion with the universal Church. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 142/1 We have good Reason to exclude the 330 Kings..and retain only those who have left standing Monuments. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* (1857) ii. 174 The Eastern Liturgies still for the most part retain the form of asserting the Real Presence. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 224 It seemed better ..to retain the order in which Plato himself has arranged this and the two companion dialogues.

d. To continue to have or possess (some attribute, quality, etc.).

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 1 b, He gaue to the Ports..theyr names, which at this present they doe retaine. 1634 Milton *Comus* 842 Still she retains Her maid'n gentlenes. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 10 A kind of Stone that long retains its whiteness. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., Shall we borrow and retain the faults, the corruptions of the French? 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* II. iv, Oh, had I still retained my sight, I might now have grasped a sword. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 64 The hills, the forests, and the rivers retain their old Celtic names. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 12 They always retain unchanged their state with respect to heat.

e. To allow to remain, in place of discarding or removing; to preserve.

1802 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. xi. 357 Many of the old words are retained, which neither the reciter nor the copyer understood. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* II. i, But still to this day are retained the massive walls.

4. To keep or bear in mind; to remember.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 159 Longe talis & historyes whiche they can not al reteyne in her mynde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 38 Now vnderstand & reteyne wel my wordes. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* II. 13 If you wyl do as I shall you saye, And all my lesson retayne in memory. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. vii. (1614) 40 The people haue retained the tradition hereof [the flood]. 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 26 That the said Citizens..may retaine the Memoriall of soe sadd a Desolation. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IX. 62 The Tune I still retain, but not the Words. 1731–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* Introd. 78 With what Attention I listened to all their Discourses, the better to retain them in my Memory. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 113 It requires a pretty good memory to retain these distinctions. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* I. 322 In waking thoughts she still retains The memory of these wildering pains. 1883 Wace *Gospel & Witnesses* iv. 85 The mind..unable to retain any but the simplest thought.

absol. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 27 That witte maie conceiue and learne well, memorie retaine and hold fast. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 30 With Sense to feel, with Mem'ry to retain. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 524 A well-constructed brain, Keen in pursuit, and vig'rous to retain.

II. *intr.* **5.** To refrain *from* something.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 102 Vespasian..had sic compassion, that he micht not retene fra teris. 1602

MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, They can scarce retaine from bursting foorth In plaine revolt.

† **6.** To adhere, belong, be attached, or be a retainer *to* one. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

1548 ELYOT, *Cliens*, is he that belongeth or reteyneth to som man in authoritee, to haue his defence and assistence in honest causes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 48 b, He was reteynyng to Sergius Paulus, whiche was proconsull. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 156 As many retaine unto Noblemen, not to doe them any service, but to have their countenance. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 440 Those other Rils to Seuerne which retaine, And tended not on Teame. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 42 Not only the Sadduces and such as retaine unto the Church of God. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 135 Most of the Members..thought it an honour to retain to some great Lord, and to wear his blew Coat. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 320 Idea! wait a while till I have examin'd thee, whence thou art, and to whom thou retain'st. Art thou of ambition's train?

† **7.** To continue, remain. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

a 1631 DONNE *Ep. C'tess Huntingdon* 109 No more can impure man retain and move In that pure region of a worthy love.

Retainabi·lity. [See next and -ITY.] Capability of being retained.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 81 We have generally understood the retainability of an impression to mean the power of recalling it at any future time.

Retai·nable, *a.* [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being retained.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 257 Half the enterprizes of our antijacobin ministers..would only serve to restrict the French within retainable limits. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 526 The box is..made retainable together by two obliquely grooved holders. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 190 Their collection in this retainable form will be welcomed.

Hence **Retai·nableness.**

1831 BENTHAM *Ess. on Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 305 Conciseness is, in many instances, contributory to..retainableness.

Retai·nal. [f. RETAIN *v.* + -AL.] Retention.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 631 A discussion..of the claims of each to retainal or dismissal. 1807 *Ibid.* V. 201 In their retainal of the militia.

† **Retai·nder.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **retein-**, 5–6 **reteyndre**; 5 **reteign-, reteyndour**; 5–6 **reteyn-**, 6 **retayn-**, 7 **retainder.** [f. RETAIN *v.*, app. on the analogy of *attainder, remainder.* Cf. RETAINER [1].]

1. Retention. (Cf. RETAINER [1] 1.)

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 616/1 Reteindre and perceyvyng of Custumes and Subsidies. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 91/2 Any Graunte.., Ratifications, Confirmations or Reteyndres of any Dette or Duetie. 1503 *Ibid.* 523/1 Endentures to be made of all suche reteynders, receyvyngs and perceyvyngs.

2. A token of retainership.

1472 *Cov. Leet Bk.* lf. 215 That noo Reteindres, lyuerees, signes ne tokenys of clothing,..be taken, had nor vsed by thinhabitauntes of our Citie. 1474 *Ibid.* lf. 222, I schall..forbere to yeve, take or resceyve any lyueree, reteigndour or cognesaunce. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Unlawfull mayntenaunces, gyvyng of lyvereys, signes, tokens, and retaynders. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxi. (1739) 142 Matters concerning Maintenance, Liveries, Retainders.

3. = RETAINER [1] 2.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 626 Temporall lordes, in those dayes, kept other maner of housholdes and other maner of reteyndour of housholde seruauntes. 1545 *State Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) V. IV. 408 Charging all the saide tenauntes .. in no wise to agre to anye suche reteynder with anye other mane.

Hence † **Retai·ndership.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxi. (1739) 143 Yet was it the policy of these Kings to make them all of their own Livery and Retaindership.

Retained (*rĭtē·nd*), *ppl. a.* [f. RETAIN *v.*]

1. Restrained; kept back or in check.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 When we desire to provoacke the retayned and kept backe menstruosityes. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 63 What astonishment was it to those, who had before seen her in her retained course of life. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* Wks. 1857 II. 479 Persons that..have not that holy, retained, bridled way of using their repast. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 186 With her eyes over-full of retained tears.

2. Kept on; preserved.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 204 Great eagerness was manifested to be nominated one of these retained scholars. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 55 The alteration of the retained elements of words.

Retainer [1] (*rĭtē·nəɹ*). Forms: 5 **reteignour, 6 reteynour(e**; 5 **reteigner, reteyner, 7 reteiner, 7– retainer.** [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ER [4]. Cf. RETAINDER.]

1. The act or fact of retaining, withholding, or keeping for oneself; an authorization to do this. Now *rare.* (Cf. RETAINDER 1.)

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 235/2 Eny Assignement, Graunte or Reteignour made..to eny persone..uppon the seid xvme ..for money lent. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 60/1 The same Letters Patentes, as to the reteyner, havyng, and perceyvyng of Custumes. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 303. 134 The woman shall be endowed of the third part of the rent by way of retainer. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 18 The one [instance being] that of retainer, where a creditor is made executor or administrator to his debtor. *Ibid.* IV. Index, Retainer of servant by another. 1846 BATEMAN *Law Auctions* (ed. 3) 270 There was no averment that..the goods were put up to sale at the request of the defendant or on his retainer, and that there was no retainer shewn at the time of the request to put up the goods to sale.

2. † **a.** Engagement of a person as a servant or for some other office. *Obs.*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 633/2 Every Reteyner by Indenture or other writyng..of eny persone..other then to be menyall Servaunt. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 8 b, The reteiner of those two Chaplaines remaineth, and they without new reteiner may take two Benefices. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 615. 311 The retainer of a servant according unto the Statute of Labores upon condition is good without deed.

† **b.** Entertainment or maintenance of dependents or adherents. *Obs.*

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 14 § 1 That all his statutes.. made ayenst such as make unlaufull reteynours and such as so be reteyned..be pleynly observed. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 39 Wilde Weleshmen, whome he..had rather..compelled by lordely and streite commaundemente then by liberall wages and gentle reteynoure.

c. The fact of being retained in some capacity.

1775 J. RAYNER *Readings on Statutes* 116 The meaning of 'before Retainer', must be that such Discovery..is..not within the Rule of Secrecy. 1781 ATKYNS *Reports Cases in Chancery* II. 525 *note*, It appearing that this discovery..had been made before the retainer of him as solicitor, the court were of opinion that he might be sworn. 1848 ARNOULD *Marine Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I. 156 The giving of such notice was part of the common law duty of the defendants, to be implied from their retainer as Commission Agents.

d. An authorization given to an attorney to act in a case. Chiefly *U. S.*

1816 CHITTY *Suppl. Treat. Pleading* 166 The declaration may commence with the statement of the defendant's retainer. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 472/1 Although it is not indispensable that the retainer should be in writing,..it is very expedient. 1874 ABBOTT *U. S. Digest* (Ser. 1) II. 340/1 A mere parol retainer is sufficient to authorize an attorney to commence a suit.

attrib. 1836 CHITTY *Practice of the Law* III. I. 117 Since the Stamp Duty on the Warrant has been repealed, no retainer fee is allowed.

3. A fee paid to a barrister to secure his services; engagement by a retaining-fee.

1818 BYRON *Juan* I. xv. *note*, After taking my retainer, he went over to them. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 272/1 A retainer, if for a particular cause, and for a particular stage of that cause, is called a common retainer, and it now consists in the payment of the sum of one guinea. 1869 *Daily News* 6 July, A general retainer gives to the person who so retains a counsel the right to a refusal of his services. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 2/2 The new rules for regulating the practice of counsel as to retainers.

transf. 1784 HORNE *Lett. Infidelity* xiv. 215 You are men of too much sense..to take a retainer from Simon Magus. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Gd. Word Winter*, I happen to hold Winter's retainer this time. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 220/2 He has been extolled by authors holding no retainer as biographers.

b. A sum paid to secure special services if required.

a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 25 The House resolved to grant half-pay to the disbanded officers..The half-pay was meant to be a retainer as well as a reward. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 111 I'm paying you a big retainer for the Melbourne events.

Retainer [2] (*rĭtē·nəɹ*). Also 6 **reteyn-, retaynour, 6–7 reteyner, 7 -tayner, -teiner.** [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ER [1] (and -OR 2).]

1. One who or that which retains or holds; a maintainer, preserver.

1548 ELYOT, *Clientellaris*, the homage that the clientes make to theyr reteynours. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 329 To see that they bringe not sinne vpon them, by making them vniust retainers of other mens goods. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* VII. xxii. 679 It is to be vnderstood, that it is hard to haue one spannell..to be an excellent raunger, an excellent finder, and an excellent retainer. 1693 [see RETENTION 3]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, One that has forgot the common Meaning of Words, but an admirable Retainer of the Sound. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 517 The inciter to mirth, yet the retainer of order. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 179 Limestone soils..are bad retainers of water. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 2/1 The arbitrator is to impose what conditions he thinks fit on the retainer of enclosures.

2. A dependent or follower of some person of rank or position; one attached to a house, or owing it service. Now only *Hist.* or *arch.*

'Retainer..signifieth in the common law, a seruant not meniall nor familiar, that is not continually dwelling in the house of his Lord or Master, but onely vsing, or bearing his name or liuery' (Cowell, 1607).

1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 267, I resayuyd thayr Chyldren and Freendes not as Retaynours. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80 A Reteyner, *cliens.* 1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 4 The retainer doth some seruice, that now and then but holds your Honors stirrop. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 123 The great Lord of Tartary will shortly haue no roome for all his retayners. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 337 Retayners..are willing to belong to a gentleman, but yet it is but for their owne priuate aduantage. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* iv. Wks. 1755 II. I. 184 Harry the Second..was always attended with a number of his countrymen, retainers at his court. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 439 This design was revealed to the two earls by one of Morton's retainers. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 332 None have resided there but great men and their retainers, who are drawn thither by the court. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He..was one of the house's retainers and owed vassalage to it. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 551 A swarm of armed retainers whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived himself bound to protect.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Also const. *to.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 113 Where Powres are your Retainers, and your words (Domestickes to you) serue your will. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 25 All Church-members are Christians, that is, retainers to Christ. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 207 It is incredible how great a Multitude of Retainers to the Law there are at Naples. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 133, I, like you, have long been a retainer of the muses, as you may see by their livery. 1831 LAMB *Elia* II. *Newspapers 35 yrs. ago*, In those days every Morning Paper, as an essential retainer to its establishment, kept an author, who [etc.]. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* vi. (1874) 118 For the benefit of our fourfooted retainers.

c. *U. S.* A person irregularly attached to an army; a sutler, camp-follower. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Retai·nership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The state or position of being a retainer; the system of having retainers.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 141 A Reteynership, *clientela.* 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. viii. (1864) V. 31 His household was on a scale vast even for that age of unbounded retainership. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., With the farce of retainership, the Highland 'gatherings' are an insult to manhood.

Retai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 257 Without ony reteynyng or withholdyng-agayn to hym or to his heires. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 49/2 Tyll by reteignyng of the same rent..he or they..be contented. *c* 1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cas.* (1903) 97 He neyther can ne may defende them..bycause of the saide reteynyng in warde. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 88 Here his witte shalbe new set on worke:.. his memorie, for sure reteyning, better exercised. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 37 Italian examples of being captious and retaining of spleene. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 104/2 A kind of vessel ready prepared for the retaining of water. 1892 [see RETAIN *v.* 2 d].

Retai·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That retains.

1. Serving to retain or hold by physical force or resistance; esp. *retaining wall*, a wall built to support a mass of earth or water.

1611 COTGR., *La Retentive*, the retaining force of nature whereby food is held in the stomacke. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 285 Forming a sort of circular Retaining-bank. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 380/2 In the backing of retaining-walls..it may in many cases be advantageously applied. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 753/2 *Retaining Ring* (Railway), a metallic ring which secures the wheel-center to the tire *Ibid.*, A retaining valve.

2. *Retaining fee*, = RETAINER [1] 3. Also *bribe.*

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. vii, While I plead for you, your aunt has given me a retaining fee. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. i, I find Dorante, my master's Uncle, has given you a retaining fee. 1727 POPE & GAY *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 272 Imagining a Pension was only an annual retaining Bribe. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. 27 A note of twenty pounds, received as a retaining fee. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Oct. 410/3 Besides all this, there are 'retaining fees' and presents.

Retainment (*rĭtē·nmĕnt*). Also 5 **retene-, reteign-, 6 reteygne-, retayne-, 7 reteine-.** [f. RETAIN *v.* + -MENT.] The (*or* an) act of retaining; retention; † entertainment, maintenance.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 456 Brennynge mony ryalle maners..and places of the retenement of the duke of Lancastre. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/1 Such takyng or takynges, recettements, abettementes or reteignementes.. shuld be adjugged grete Treson. 1548 GESTE *Fr. Masse* 139 Lesse we through reteygnemente and usage therof be occasioned to resume..the sayd bishop. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxiv, Though hee had those inforcements of expence Both for offence, retaynements, and defence. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. i, It breeds such feare in me, That makes this thy reteinement. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xi. § 3 (1713) 207 The Retainment of the same Name which the deceased had here, unless there be some special reason to change it. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 230 Correctly insisting upon the Romish Retainment of the great Catholic Articles of Faith.

Reta·ke (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To take again; to take back.

1436 [see RETAKING]. *a* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LX. i, O God be reconcil'd, Our leading now retake. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* D 2, Wilt haue those Soules which thou in vs didst settle? Retake them as thine owne. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 50 A day should be appointed, ..and the Remonstrance to be then retaken into consideration. 1681 BELON *New Myst. Physic* 68 Thus the Remedy being re-taken, after some time of rest, makes a greater Impression. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 79 They retook the Blue Colour they had at first. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, The expectations she had crushed, retook possession of her heart. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* vi, She retook her chosen place at the bottom of the table. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 876/2 It is not a declaration that the vendor intends to retake possession.

2. To recapture.

1645 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 13 Aug., Major-general Langhere ..retook Haverfordwest. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 274 Who retook the Standard of Guyen.., lost to the French in a fierce charge. 1724 RICHERS *Hist. Royal Geneal. Spain* 186 Gibralter, which the Christians endeavour'd afterwards ineffectually to retake. *a* 1732 SWIFT *William II* Wks. 1768 IV. 256 The king..retook his prisoner, and..sent him into Normandy. 1822 LAMB *Elia* II. *Confessions of a Drunkard*, The devil could not have devised a more subtle trap to retake a backsliding penitent. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286/1 The siege had been raised and Berber retaken.

absol. 1766 BURROW *Rep.* II. 689 Our Ships of War.. cruise, in order to re-take, as well as to take.

3. *absol.* To take in return.

1847 STAUNTON *Chess Player's Handbk.* 203 If..he take the B. with Kt., you retake with your Q.

Hence **Reta·ken** *ppl. a.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2793/4 Yesterday came into this Port the Deptford Frigat from Falmouth, with a re-taken Merchant-man. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4702/3 The third [is] a re-taken Virginia Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Reprise*, a retaken ship.

Reta·ker. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who retakes.
1689 *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 473 The Estimation shall be made by the Retaker. 1766 BURROW *Rep.* II. 689 So, the Right of Re-taking, is not personal to the Re-taker, but national, to any Subject of the Re-taker's Nation. 1826 KENT *Comm.* I. v. (1858) I. 119.

Reta·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. RETAKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb; recapture.
1436 HEN. VI in Rymer *Fœdera* X. 635 Touching the Prorogation of the same Trewes, or elles Retakyng of newe. 1611 FLORIO, *Rappigliatione*, a retaking. 1640 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. iv. 38 The first was a re-taking word for word of that old Covenant. 1693 LYDE (*title*), A True..Account of the Retaking a Ship [etc.]. 1766 [see RETAKER]. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 304 The retaking of Louisburg was their first and grand object. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xi. 56 The mere retaking of an animal that one has had in hand before.

Retaliate (rĭtæ·lĭ,ēlt), *v.*1 [f. ppl. stem of late L. *retāliāre* (Gellius), f. *re-* RE- + *tālis* such-like: cf. *tālio*, *-ōnis* a punishment or penalty similar to the injury done.]

1. *trans.* To requite, repay in kind, make return for: **a.** a kindness, civility, etc. Now *rare.*
1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* X. i. § 29 Neither lesse was his Maiesties desire to retaliate the Citizens and other his Subiects true affections. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 137 Our Ambassador sent word..to the Dukes son, his visit should be retaliated. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 27 They love to retaliate Kindnesses, and hate any should think they are of a churlish nature. 1718 LAWSON *Carolina* Ded., I cannot, in the least, pretend to retaliate Your Lordships Favours to me. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. 199 The Spaniards retaliated the benevolence of Archdale.

b. injury, ill-treatment, etc.
a 1631 DONNE *Prohibition* ii, Not that I shalbe mine owne officer, And hate with hate againe retalliate. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 38 Thus you have forced me to retaliat your provocation. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xviii. (1715) 143 They should retaliate the Injuries receiv'd from the Barbarians, by carrying the War into their own Country. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 114/1 The Dutch Commodore.. resolved to retaliate the supposed injury he had received. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) IV. 250 In order to retaliate these hostilities, the Spaniards undertook the siege of Gibraltar. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 200 The native officers..imagined they had now authority for retaliating some of the indignities. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xii. 686 They used their abilities to retaliate the injury.

c. Const. *upon* (a person). Also, to inflict in return, to cast back, *upon* (one).
1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 185 Thus did the Lord..retaliate upon him the innocent blood which he had shed. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 132 May not other Princes account it hard and unreasonable, and consequently retaliate the like upon us? 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 143 He retaliated on the Avars..the same calamities which they had inflicted on the nations. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 157 An opportunity..for retaliating the charge of outrageous ambition upon William himself.

† **2.** To give in return or reply. *Obs. rare* −1.
1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 This wretch so blazed himself, and in requitall .. had no other language retaliated him, saue teares, sighes,..and strange feares.

† **3.** To repay or requite (a person). *Obs. rare.*
1642 R. HARRIS *Sermon* 27 Yea, hee will..retaliate our Adversaries and justify our Cause. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Læw* 87 Consider with your selves how you have retaliated me!

4. *intr.* To make return or requital: † **a.** of a kindness, civility, etc. *Obs.*
1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 126 This your kindness obliges me to retaliate with as much piety as becomes a Christian. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* 1 Aug., Our Capt. would not salute the cytty, except they would retaliate. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xii, It comes in my way here to retaliate to him by the just mention [etc.]. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxvi, Well-placed liberality..may load the person obliged with the sense of the duty he lies under to retaliate; this is gratitude.

b. of injury, insult, etc.
1668–9 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 If our act ly heavy upon them, 'tis but reason that they may retaliat. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 57 Men..retaliate.. under the notion of having received harm. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) IV. 385 To retaliate for the affront he pretended to have received. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 230 The Æginetans retaliated by the capture of their sacred vessel. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv. 70 He was now more anxious to explain his own conduct than to retaliate upon his adversaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 390 Then we ought not to retaliate or render evil for evil to any one.

Hence **Reta·liated,** **Reta·liating** *ppl. adjs.*
1623 FLETCHER *Reward of Faithf.* Ep. Ded., I am glad your Estates will be alwayes beyond any retaliating kindnesses of mine. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 208 She treated his passion with retaliated contempt. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 78 In the act of inflicting such retaliated suffering, a vent is opened for the passions struggling within. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 291 The 'Liber Studiorum' was begun by Turner in retaliating rivalry of Claude's 'Liber Veritatis'.

† **Reta·liate,** *v.*2 *Obs.*−1 *trans.* To retail.
1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. 180 Lavishing by wholesale, all honour on one, and scarce Retaliating out any respect to the other.

Retaliation (rĭtæli,ē·ʃən). [See RETALIATE *v.*1 and -ATION.]

1. The action of retaliating; the return of like for like; repayment in kind; requital, reprisal.
1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xii. (1602) 57 The Romanes vsed specially, eight sortes of chastisements,..imprisonment, stripes, retaliation,..and death. 1656 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 370 If intreaty and fair means will nothing avail,..the severity of Retaliation must take its course. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 29 Contentiousness and Cruelty seldom fail of Retaliation. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 106 If bare retaliation..always begets resentment in the person upon whom we retaliate, what would that excess do? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 341 The just law of retaliation has at last overtaken the little contemptible tyrant. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 221 Retaliation thus exercised, of course, leads to new disputes. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 9 Where justice could only be executed by crime, each act of violence provoked fresh retaliation. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 182 They in 'retaliation' attacked the Indian colonies.

2. An instance of this; a return or requital:
a. of injuries, etc.
1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd., Sylla.., who having thus served the Body of Marius could not but fear a Retaliation upon his own. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 478 We have caused them to be burned as a Sacrifice or Retaliation. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 270 A severe retaliation was inflicted. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 179 No Servian song commemorates this sanguinary retaliation on the Turks. 1891 ROSEBERY *Pitt* xi. 187 It does not come within the compass of this narrative to describe that insurrection, its massacres and retaliations.

† **b.** of kindness or civility. *Obs.*
c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 10, I pray let me injoy it in that fair proportion that I desire to return unto you by way of correspondence and retaliation. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 32 *note*, Meaning a retalliation of Love. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 23 He that receives a Courtesie, remains, Till his Retaliation, bound in Chains. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 335 'Tis a kind of Avarice to do good in hopes of a Retaliation. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 5, I entertained Four of each Sex at my own Lodgings once a Month, by way of Retaliation.

Hence **Retalia·tionist,** one who advocates retaliation, esp. against tariffs imposed by other countries. Also *attrib.*
1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 381 If the treaty be not concluded soon the retaliationist cry may become too strong to be resisted.

Reta·liative, *a.* [See RETALIATE *v.*1 and -IVE.] Tending to, or of the nature of, retaliation; vindictive, revengeful.
1819 *Metropolis* I. 260 My retaliative spirit..told me that it was beneath my dignity. 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1890) I. 8 Unitarians are beginning to perceive the error of this retaliative logic.

Reta·liator. [-OR 2.] One who retaliates.
1898 *Month* Aug. 215 The memory of the cruelties..must have been keen in the memories of the retaliators.

Reta·liatory, *a.* [f. RETALIATE *v.*1 + -ORY.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, retaliation.
1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 190/1 We are obliged to conclude our account of the American campaign with the notice of some retaliatory measures. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 170/2 Putting an end to incessant raids on the one side, and retaliatory invasions on the other. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 If Lord Salisbury is bent upon a retaliatory policy he must not stop with Spain.

† **Reta·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*−1 [f. late L. *retāliāre.*] Retaliation.
1626 W. SCLATER *Three Serm.* (1629) 10 If desires of revenge and retaling of wrongs [arise], doe good for evill.

† **Reta·lion.** *Obs.*−1 [f. L. *tāliōn-em*, after *retāliāre.*] Retaliation.
1610 WILLET *Daniel* 187 The law of retalion required that false accusers should indure the same punishment.

Reta·lk, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To talk *over* again.
1798 H. WALPOLE *Lett., Remin.* (1857) I. p. CXXX, Sometimes the King would quash the proposal in question, and yield after retalking it over with her.

† **Reta·lly,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. late L. *retāliāre.*] *trans.* To retaliate; to give in return.
1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 161 If you would returne and retally favours for favours received.

‖ **Reta·ma.** [Sp. *retáma*, ad. Arab. *retām*, pl. of *retem.*] A class of shrubby plants, chiefly found in the Mediterranean region, related to the broom, and usually referred to the genus *Genista.*
[1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 42 *Spartium monospermum*, which the Spaniards call *Retamas*, grows like willow bushes along the sea-shore.] 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 66 In the midst of this plain are tufts of the *retama*, which is the *Spartium nubigenum* of Aiton. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 797/2 The region of Retama (*Cytisus nubigenus*), a species of white-flowering and sweet-scented broom, which is found as high as 11,000 feet. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 2/1 The retama bushes gave no shade from the hot attack of the sun in the zenith.

Retard (rĭtā·ɹd), *sb.* [a. F. *retard* (= Sp., Pg. *retardo*, It. *ritardo*), f. *retarder*: see next.]

1. Retardation, delay. *In retard*, retarded, delayed; in the rear *of.*
1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* 1859 II. 353 A single day's retard. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. x. (1872) VI. 65 The rearward regiments..are in painful retard. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 132, I was far in retard of them in real knowledge.

2. *Retard of the tide* or *of high water*, the interval between the moon's transit and the high water following upon this. Also *ellipt.*
1833 *Phil. Trans.* CXXIII. 19 The retard..at Portsmouth appears to be intermediate between that at Brest and at London. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 257* *marg.*, Retard of high water upon the moon's transit. 1862 *New Amer. Cycl.* XV. 471 At Boston, this delay, which is called the retard, or age of the tide, is nearly 36 hours.

Retard (rĭtā·ɹd), *v.* [ad. F. *retarder* (13th c., = Sp. and Pg. *retardar*, It. *ritardare*), or L. *retardāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *tardus* slow.]

1. *trans.* To keep back, to delay, hinder, impede (a person or thing in respect of progress, movement, action, or accomplishment).
c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 75 Here is one doubte that retardeth myne ymagynacyon. 1636 DENHAM *Destr. Troy* 423 The one retarded was By feeble age, the other by a wound. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 260 The sight of this fishing retarded us above an houre. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* IV. 41, I must retard her while I get my pardon. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 281 Since smallest things can give our sins a twitch, As crossing straws retard a passing witch. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 291 This fleet..was extremely retarded by the winds. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 We had been much retarded by difficulties, and waiting for wearied guides. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vi. 253 When these waves [of light] enter a prism of glass they are retarded. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* ix, When the fifth is retarded, the dissonance of the second by retardation is produced.

2. To delay the progress or accomplishment, to impede the course, of (an action, movement, etc.).
1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 158 That sa haly a work be not retardit. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. v, This'll retard The worke, a month at least. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 91 The principall causes which have hindred and retarded the due answering of the Kings Revenues and Debts. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 268 They neither assist nor retard the Revolutions of the Planets. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 40 Nor let the night retard thy full career. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 371 They would retard instead of accelerating the further increase. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Old Actors*, He seemed to keep back his intellect, as some have had the power to retard their pulsation. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxv. VIII. 379 The patriots endeavoured to avert or retard the ruin of the League. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 98 Capillary attraction appears to retard the formation of ice.

b. To defer, postpone, put off. *rare.*
1735 in *Pope's Lett.* Suppl. II He retarded his Edition of Mr. Cromwell's Letters till the Twenty-Second of March. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, If we were now either to advance or retard the hour of refection beyond the time.

3. *intr.* To be delayed; to come, appear, or happen later; to undergo retardation.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 194 Putrefaction..shall retard or accelerate according to the subject and season of the year. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 38 The Comet advances.. towards the East, and..retards towards the West. 1738 *Ibid.* XL. 312 The next Evening it retarded two Hours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 520/2 Its motion from Q to *o* must retard by the same degrees as it accelerated in passing from *s* to Q. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* App. (1810) 61 Until the arrival of my sergeant and the balance of the party (should they not retard more than 20 days). 1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* § 681 Through BE the force retards, and the moon approaches.

b. To delay *to* do something. *rare* −1.
a 1732 GAY *Tales, Apparition*, Call loud on Justice, bid her not retard To punish murder.

† **Reta·rdance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *retardance*: see prec. and -ANCE.] Retardation.
1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Evij, Suche retardance, som fooles and withoute practyse, thincketh it to proceade of honesty. 1586 Q. ELIZ. in *Lett. Q. Eliz. & Jas. VI* (Camden) 38, I hope that my many waighty affayres..may make my lawful excuse for the retardance of the answer.

Reta·rdant, *a. rare.* [Cf. prec. and -ANT; also RETARDENT.] Retarding, tending to hinder.
1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 1 If any thing I have said or done be..dissonant or retardant to a most severe Reformation. 1885 STEDMAN *Poets Amer.* 468 We know the retardant effect of society upon artists of exalted sensibility.

† **Reta·rdate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retardātus*, pa. pple. of *retardāre* to RETARD.] Retarded.
1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 They have verye retardate breathe. *Ibid.* 41/2 The operatione..is vncertayne, retardate and slowe.

Hence † **Reta·rdately** *adv. Obs. rare* −1.
1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48 b/2 The aquosity which is verye retardatelye expelled.

† **Reta·rdate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *retardāre.*] *trans.* = RETARD *v.*
1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. To Rdr. d 3 That..which for a long time did retardate my perswasion. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III. xxx. 366 The blood might a little retardate and hinder this operation. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 135 The Entireness of the Turkish Empire may retardate Anti-christ's ruine.

Retardation (rĭtaɹdē·ʃən). Also 5 **retardacion, -acioun, -acyoun.** [a. F. *retardation*, † *-acion* (14th c., = Sp. *retardacion*, It. *-azione*), or ad. L. *retardātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *retardāre* to RETARD.]

1. The action of retarding, delaying, or making slower in respect of action or movement, or later in happening; an instance of this.
1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgrim.* 12362 Sythe thys bodyes celestyal..Ben let thus in ther mocyouns, And han swych retardacyouns. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 161/1 To grete delay and retardation of procedyng. 1508 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 451 The retardacion of their ambassade. 1513 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. II. 6 By the retardation of our said ship she now lately fell into the daungier & hands of the Mores. 1597 I. T. *Serm. Paules Crosse* 66 Retardation of death, of this saith Ezechiel, I will not the death of a sinner, but rather that hee turne and liue. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 1 Causing a retardation of reading, and some sloth or relaxation of memory. 1661 COWLEY *College*, All manner of Experiments concerning Plants, as their Melioration, Acceleration, Retardation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. ii. (1852) 46 Finding the Reformation of the Church,..to labour

under a sort of hopeless retardation. 1759 B. Stillingfleet *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 253 In order to determine accurately the acceleration or retardation of the winter. 1817 Malthus *Popul.* (ed. 4) III. 421 A gradual change..would then effect the necessary retardation in the rate of increase. 1865 Ellicot *Destiny of Creature* Pref. 6 They speak of nought but obstructions and retardations, where all is buoyancy and progress. 1891 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life & Intell.* 223 This retardation or decreased rate of growth.

† b. Lingering or staying behind. *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 T. Adams *Expos. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Think upon his [Lot's] wife's retardation and retrospection.

2. In the physical sciences in various special applications: a. of motion or moving bodies. (Opposed to *acceleration*.)

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes, Wks. (Grosart) 152/1 The acceleration or retardation of the motion of the Earth will make the sea fluctuate. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 The cause of this acceleration and retardation of their true Motion. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The retardation of moving bodies arises from two great causes, the resistence of the medium, and the force of gravity. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvii. 119 Accelerations and retardations may be considered as quantities, and are measured by the changes of velocity. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 3 From a clear comprehension of the acceleration of motion in bodies the retardation of motion will be easily conceived. 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 (1875) 182 In an elliptical orbit there is now acceleration and now retardation. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 172 The retardation of the deeper part of the wave by friction against the sea bottom.

b. of the tides: (*a*) The excess of periods of high water above the solar day. (*b*) = Retard *sb.* 2.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 521/1 The difference between a solar day and a tide day is called the priming or the retardation of the tides. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 241* The average retardation from day to day being about 40 minutes. *Ibid.* 257* The retardation of high water after the moon's passage over the meridian. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 366/2 When the mean semi-range and retardation of any tide are known its height may be computed for any instant.

c. of celestial bodies. (Cf. quot. 1426 in 1.)

1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 183 The amount of the retardation, from the opposition to the conjunction, is 16^{m} 26^{s} nearly. 1849 Herschel *Outl. Astron.* § 683 Over quadrant AD, approach and retardation, therefore advance of apsides. 1873 Proctor *Moon* 93 Retardation ceases to act when the moon is at M_2.

d. of rays or waves of light, heat, etc.

1831 Brewster *Optics* xxiv. 213 They will..produce a colour or a fringe corresponding to the retardation of one of the rays within the plate. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 245 The retardation increases with the square of the length of the line. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 18 A retardation of a whole wave length..is tantamount to no retardation at all.

3. *Music.* a. (See quots. 1868 and 1899.)

1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 339 This Discord, the dissonant note of which is but a retardation of the Eighth, is liable to four changes. 1868 Ouseley *Harmony* ix, When an interval of a melody (or of an inner part) is kept back in ascending, it is called a retardation. 1899 Bridge & Sawyer *Harmony* xiii, A Retardation is formed when a note, which should ascend in its progression one degree, is delayed.

b. A slackening of the tempo.

1853 *Charles Auchester* II. 180 The slightest possible retardation at its close brought us to the refrain of the simple adagio.

Retardative, *a.* [= F. *retardatif*, It. *ritardativo*: see Retardate *v.* and -ive.] Tending or having power to retard.

1847 in Webster. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 327 Accelerative, or retardative force,..is that by which the velocity is accelerated or retarded. 1873 Proctor *Moon* 93 As the moon passes over the arc M_3M_4, the tangential force is again retardative.

Retardatory, *a.* [Cf. prec. and -ory.] Having a retarding effect or influence.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 540 Not a breath of wind, retardatory or otherwise, to interfere with the regular steam-power of the vessels. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 282 Retardatory nerves have been recognised in almost all automatic apparatus. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 444 The nearer the angle between the rudder and the keel approaches a right angle, the more direct is the retardatory action.

Retarded (rĭtā·rdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Retard *v.* + -ed 1.] Checked; impeded; delayed.

1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxiii. 320 The timid girls..Dip the small foot in the retarded brine. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 398 Retarded motion is when the velocity continually decreases. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 259 Male birds have acquired ornamental plumes at the cost of retarded flight. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 765 The first fits occur during retarded dentition.

Retardent, *a.* [f. Retard *v.*] = Retardant. Also as *sb.* A retarding thing or force.

1900 *Nature* 16 Aug. 376/1 The protection afforded by various retardent materials. *Ibid.*, The necessity of applying fire retardent material in at least two thicknesses. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LVI. 508 Materials which are not good as heat retardents.

Retarder. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which checks or delays.

1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 139 They have been the retarders of the Assemblie. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2469/2 Who were retarders, or obstructers of the Designs of the Estates. 1760 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* II. xiv, Those ..sensations are great retarders of a lover's progress. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 122/2 The sledge or retarder ..is formed like a wedge. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 68 It has been in effect found that ferric sulphate is a retarder.

Retarding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of Retard *v.* in various senses.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 This.. put the Ambassador in..perplexity..because of the retarding of his voiage. *a* 1631 Donne *Select.* (1840) 21 It is not a cropping, a pilling, a retarding of the growth of the vine that is threatened. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 359 The retarding of the work under..the kings of Persia. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 140, I fixed therefore the retarding of the clock 1′ 35″. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 247 The resisting force R, and..the retarding force *f*. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 609 The Retarding Quotidian..forms a direct counterpart to the anticipating. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 273 The host of retarding influences that belong to a Polar night. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* i. 21 A self-satisfaction which is retarding and vulgarising. 1898 Sloane *Stand. Elect. Dict.* 618 *Retarding Disc*, a disc used in Thomson's electric meter for retarding the revolutions of the motor shaft.

Hence **Retardingly** *adv.*

1881 *Academy* 3 Sept. 174/1 M. Stapfer, at times diffuse, is nowhere retardingly dense.

Retardive, *a. rare.* [-ive.] Retardative.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1828) II. 141 Accelerative, or Retardive Force, is commonly understood to be that which affects the velocity only. *Ibid.* (1807) II. 357 The retardive force. 1815 Gregory *Mech.* (ed. 3) I. v. v. 541 The retardive force of *f*.. = [etc.].

Retardment (rĭtā·rdmĕnt). [a. F. *retardement* (14th c.), = Sp. *retardamiento*, It. *ritardamento*: see Retard *v.* and -ment.] The act of retarding; retardation; delay, check.

1646 R. Baillie *Anabaptism* Pref., The retardment and frustration of everything which may advance the truth of God. *a* 1678 Woodhead *Motives Holy Living* 30 The great retardments he receives, who hath made some progress in holiness. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 219 That alternate acceleration and retardment of the moon's motion,..stiled the variation. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1785) II. 5, I was desirous of avoiding every possibility of farther retardment. 1814 Southey *Roderick* v. 361 The urgency of our return will brook of no retardment. 1887 Clark Russell *Frozen Pirate* ii, My retardment by the washing seas.

So **Retardure.** *rare*—1.

1774 in Doran *Mann. & Manners* (1876) II. 256 The posts ..sometimes fail..owing to the retardure of the Packet boat at Ostend.

† **Retary,** *v. Obs.* [app. f. Re- + Tarry *v.*, perh. after OF. *retarger*.] *trans.* To retard.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 As burthens or clogges retaryenge or lettynge them in theyr iourney.

Retaste (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To taste again.

1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* II. 49 Desiring to retaste his ordinary Dishes when he listed. 1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 168 We shall renew the studies, and retaste the pleasures of our youth. 1809 Syd. Smith *Serm.* II. 294 You shall re-taste again all the tumultuous pleasures of youth. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 505 Both have already tasted and re-tasted blood.

Retattle, *v. nonce-wd.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To tattle or talk over again.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 229 ¶ 3, I have been 'annotated, retattled, examined, and condoled'.

Retaunt, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A repeated or renewed taunt.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 34 b, He..gave me such unkynde woordes with suche tauntes and retauntes.

Retaunt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To taunt again.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 109, I shall be accompted a Mecocke, a Milksop, taunted and retaunted with check and checkmate, flowted and reflowted with intollerable glee.

† **Retch,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [Cf. Retch *v.*1] A variant of Reach *sb.*1 in various senses.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 33 There was nothing within his retche and shote, but he wolde hit it in what place he wolde. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 4 b, Matters that passed common capacitie of man, and aboue the retch of naturall knowledge. 1607 Hieron *Defence* I. 107 His wordes are set vpon the tainter, and stretcht beyond their retche. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 256 (1810) 265 Whose park is in a manner insulated by the river's winding retches.

Retch, *sb.*2 [f. Retch *v.*2] = Reach *sb.*2 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 369 The morning found him still..with many a retch and spasm.

† **Retch,** *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* [? f. Retch *v.*1] A bent piece of iron fastening the sheat of a plough to the beam.

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. (Dubl.) 302, Z is the double Retch, which holds up the Sheat. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sheat* 6 T 1/2 The sheat..fastened to the beam by a retch (a piece of iron with two legs).

Retch (retʃ), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **recche**, 5 **retchyn**, 5–6 **retche**. [Var. of Reach *v.*1 (cf. Ratch *v.*1), but the trans. use might also represent OE. *reccan*.]

1. *intr.* a. To stretch, expand.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 317 A craft..to make þe glas tough i-now to bende and wende, and to recche out wiþ strokes of hameres. 1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) I. 11 The greatest Boote was made of such leather as woulde shrinke in the wearing, and the other of a Hyde that would..retch. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* III. ix. (1682) 73 Such thin Vials are subject upon the withdrawal of the ambient Air to retch a little. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 191 Let there be a String to hang it upon, the smallest, limberest, and least subject to retch.

† b. To extend *from* (one place) *to* (another). *Obs.* 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Ropes that shal retche in trauers from that one stake to that other. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxiii. 710 Trabs hath that name of traho, that is to drawe other to retche, for they retche fro one walle to a nother and is joyned and styckyd therin.

† c. To attain *to* (a certain place), *above*, or *beyond* (a certain limit). *Obs.*

1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 144 That curre favell in the court might retche to higher rowme. 1584–7 Greene *Card of Fancie* To Rdr., So Gentlemen,..I haue before time rashlie retcht aboue my pitch. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. ii, How our hands can retch Beyond their distance!

2. *trans.* To stretch or draw *out*. Also *refl.*, to stretch (oneself).

c 1475 *Promp. Parv.* (MS. K) 425/2 Retchyn, or drawyn owt. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. x, After that he was rysen vp fro his bedde,..he retched hym self. 1575 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 509 Drawing and retching out thy body to the length and breadth of the cross. 1608 Panke *Fal of Babel* 16 Canonists..wrest the holy scriptures, as shomakers doe wrest & retch their leather with their teeth. 1650 Bp. Hall *Balm of Gilead* (ed. 3) 3 His patience is retched so farre as to curse..his Nativity. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 30 If the Soul be not retched out with the body, but settles in some room whence it may ..sway the whole body; then [etc.]. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 160 His tender Hands and Feet with Cords they retch. 18.. in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1883) VII. 415/1 When he had tanned [the hide] and retched it.

b. To succeed in touching (something).

1530 Palsgr. 689/2, I retche with a weapen or with my hande, *Je attains*.

Retch (retʃ, rītʃ), *v.*2 [Var. of Reach *v.*2, to which form the pron. (rītʃ) properly belongs.]

† 1. *intr.* To hawk, bring *up* phlegm. *Obs.*—0

1548 [see Retching *vbl. sb.*2] 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Excreatio*, [It] maketh men spitte and retche vp easely. 1623 Cockeram I, *Excreate*, to retch, or spit out.

2. a. *intr.* To make efforts to vomit.

1850 P. Crook *War of Hats* 37 It made me almost retch To hear the tedious dullard prate and preach. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Eng. Sportsman* xi. 172 A fellow..who was intermittingly prostrated by fever and ague, and lying..on the ground, retching for twelve hours out of the twenty-four. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xi. 260 The tendency to retch from a fetid odour is immediately strengthened in a curious manner by some degree of habit.

b. *trans.* To throw up in vomiting.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 2/2 Some not able to carry their load of beer further than the gutter into which they retch the foul-smelling, poisonous liquid.

† **Retch,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. repr. OE. *reccan* to rule, direct.] *trans.* ? To guide, lead.

1535 *Goodly Prymer, Ps.* xxiii. S ij b, He made me to feede in a full plentuouse batle grounde, and dyd dryue and retche me at leasure by the swete ryuers.

Retche, obs. form of Reck *v.*

Retching, *vbl. sb.*1 *rare.* [f. Retch *v.*1] The action of stretching or drawing out.

1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 82 The said English Aduenturers do not sell their Clothes after they haue beene wet, and put in the water, without retching, or stretching. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The one had wrackt and limm'd my thoughts, with endless tenters and boundless retchings out.

Retching, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Retch *v.*2] † a. Hawking, or clearing of the throat. *Obs.* b. Vomiting, or making efforts to do this.

1548 Elyot, *Excreo*, to spette out with retchyng. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 401 The same medicine.. is very profitable for those which are troubled with a.. bloudy spitting out with retching. 1623 Cockeram I, *Excreation*, a retching or spitting out. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 6 Sneezing; to which frequently is join'd Gauping or Retching. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 547 The symptoms..were universal lassitude and weakness, followed by a retching. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 540 He had also nausea and retching, violent head-ach. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 295 The water abates the severity of the retching. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 84 A feeling of nausea..often going on to violent retching.

Retching, *ppl. a.* [f. Retch *v.*1] Capable of stretching.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 163 Þe lungis ben maad of .iij. substauncis: of fleisch þat is recchinge, & braunche of arterijs. 1611 Cotgr., *Marroquin chaussant*, gentle, yeelding, retching. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 60 Nor is his conscience made of retching lether. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 24 They have their consciences made of retching leather.

Retchlesnes(s, obs. varr. Recklessness.

† **Retchless,** obs. variant of Reachless *a.*

1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 24 For those Philosophies, which..had Retchlesse, and High, and Magnanimous Thoughts..were good for lengthening of life.

Retchless, obs. variant of Reckless *a.*

‖ **Rete** (rī·tī). Pl. **retia** (rī·tiă, rī·ʃia). Also 4 **riet**, 6 **rethe**. [L. *rēte* net.]

† 1. a. An open-work metal plate, affixed to an astrolabe, and serving to indicate the positions of the principal fixed stars. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 3 Thi Riet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VI. (1636) 604 And though there be cut out in the Rete but 30 Almicanteraths. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 106 Place the horizon of the rete to the altitude of the pole for that place.

† b. A graduated scale affixed to an astronomical telescope. *Obs.*

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 236 These [telescopes] should be fitted with a Rete or divided Scale. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 227 To which Instrument he has added many sorts of Rete's, Screws, and Apertures.

2. *Anat.* **a.** *Rete mirabile*, an elaborate network or plexus of blood-vessels; in early use *spec.* that of Galen, which is formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery in some animals, and was supposed to exist also in man.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv, The sondry ensuyng withinforth ben the dura mater and the pia mater, and than rethe myrable. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* iv. 32 Rete mirabile, or wonderfull caule vnder the Pannicles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* (1631) 470 The Rete mirabile..is made of soporary arteries, which arising upward from the heart through the chest climbe vnto the head and at the Basis of the braine neere the originall of the opticke Nerues, do make this web or Net. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Vieussens asserts, with many other anatomists, that there is no *rete mirabile* in man. 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) I. p. ccxliii, Of such retia mirabilia there are many examples in the lower animals. *Ibid.* II. 1196 An artery breaking up into a rete mirabile. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 390/1 The principal arteries form very extensive and complex *retia mirabilia.*

b. The under portion of the epidermis, in which the pigment-cells are situated. Usually in full, *rete mucosum*, or *rete Malpighii.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 700/1 The colour of the body is found to depend on the colour of this rete mucosum. 1824 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* X. 250 A structure..quite analogous to the coloured portion of the rete mucosum of the skin. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 88 Those parts of the *rete* which..correspond with the furrows on the surface of the cutis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 865 The female.. penetrates the horny layer of the skin and then wriggles through the rete.

3. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 382 The whole body of the larva is filled with a peculiar fatty tissue..called by entomologists the rete, epiploon, or fat-mass. This material..consists of an oily or greasy substance enveloped in a most delicate cellulosity.

Retea·ch (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To teach again.

1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 105 They would not have needed to have been taught and re-taught which are the first principles of the Oracles of God. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* v, Whose life re-teaches us what life should be. 1888 *Home Missionary* Aug. 156 Both lessons must be reviewed and repeated, and, to new generations, retaught.

Hence **Retea·ching** *vbl. sb.*

1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Admonish*, In Old English this word had the sense of simply teaching..; afterwards of reteaching or reminding.

Rete·cious, *a.* [Irreg. f. L. *rēte* net.] 'Resembling net-work' (Webster, 1847; hence in subsequent Dicts.).

† Rete·ction. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *retectiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retegĕre* to uncover, disclose.] Disclosure; uncovering.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xl. Tis not impossible one thing to move Contrary wayes, which by a fit retection I strongly will evince and clearly prove. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* iii, Though this may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a retection of its native colour than a change, yet still [etc.].

Reteer(e, obs. Sc. forms of RETIRE *v.*

Reteform, variant of RETIFORM.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 216 Their skeleton assumes a vast variety of forms, being horny or calcareous,..stellate, porous, or reteform.

Reteignew, obs. form of RETINUE.

Rete·legraph (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To telegraph again; to transmit anew by telegraph.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, 'Certainly,' said Squeers, re-telegraphing in the same manner. 1899 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 6/7 An official dispatch..telegraphed to Sir Redvers Buller, and retelegraphed to the War Office.

Rete·ll (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tell again; to relate anew; also, to count again.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 145 Teach Chawcer to retell a Canterbury Tale. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 372, I haue told thee often, and I re-tell thee againe, and againe, I hate the Moore. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* IV. 52 She said some things to the King which were never by him retold to any. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. § 6. 302 This story is retold by Buchanan, and by the other perverters of the Scottish history. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 339 Had his life been prolonged one fortnight, his history would have been the history of Montrose retold. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 977/1 The stories, which are here retold so attractively.

Hence **Rete·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1644 PLATTES in *Hartlib's Leg.* (1655) 296 Mony it self..is not fit for daily use in great summes, in respect of the trouble of telling and re-telling. 1883 FURNIVALL in *Y. Lane's Contn. Sqr.'s T.* I. vii, Lane's re-telling of the Romance of Guy of Warwick. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 598/1 It has lost nothing of its horror in the retelling.

Rete·mper (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To temper again.

1598 FLORIO, *Rattemperare*, to retemper, to temper. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 31 Some keep them for a short time red hot.., then retemper them before they use them in this way. 1885 R. W. CHURCH *Discipline Chr. Char.* iv. 109 Do we not need..to retemper our slack souls, to refresh our hopes?

Hence **Rete·mpered** *ppl. a.*

1880 A. C. SWINBURNE *Studies Song* 38 Keen-edged as ice-retempered brand. 1883 MYERS *Mod. Ess.* i. 49 Storm-beaten and bleeding indeed, but with re-tempered soul.

† Retenance. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **retyn-, retain-,** 4–5 **retenance.** Also 4–5 **-aunce, -aunse, -awns.** [a. AF. *retenaunce*, OF. *retenance, -ence*, f. *retenir* to retain: see -ANCE.]

1. = RETINUE.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 35 Alle þis Riche Retenaunce þat Regneden with Fals Weoren bede to þe Bruyt-ale. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 212 He with al his retenance Ne mihte noght defende his lif. *c* 1400 *Brut* CCXVIII. 258 And so he assemblede al his retynance [*v.r.* retenauntz], and went & spake vnto ham of þe Kyngus honour. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 689 in *Macro Plays* 58 Now wyll we thre do make a dance Off thow þat longe to owur retenaunce.

2. *To* or *at* (*one's*) *retenance*, at one's service or command.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 154 Him..trulich to serue, For to wend at his wyll, whereso hym liked, And redy to his retainaunce ryght as hee wolde. *c* 1430 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 71 The flessh, the world, & eek the feend my fo, My wittes alle han at hir retenance. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 362 As a kyng ryall I sette at my plesavns, with wroth and Invy at my ryall retynawns.

† Retenant. *Obs.* [a. OF. *retenant*, pres. pple. of *retenir*: cf. prec. and -ANT.] A retainer.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15985 He gadered alle his retenauntz, Knyghtes, squiers, & seriauntz. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 478 Let al þo worlde deme wisely by þer..tirauntry on retenauntis, ande sittynge in parlement above grete lordis. *c* 1400 [see RETENANCE 1].

† Rete·nd, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *re-* RE- + L. *tendĕre* to proceed.] *intr.* To return.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Ded. I. 4 A Captain right woorthie and auenturous, And from Scotland euen newely retended.

Rete·nder, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To offer back.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* V. Wks. 1874 VI. 77 With what an humble zeale..He did retender your faire Daughters Dower.

Retene (rĭtī·n). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin: see -ENE.] A hydro-carbon, polymeric with benzene, obtained from resinous (esp. fossil) pine-wood.

1867 *Chem. News* XV. 253/1 Retene..is distinguishable from naphthalene, which it resembles in aspect, by having no odour, by its lesser solubility in alcohol, and by its melting at 95°. 1873 *Fownes' Chemistry* (ed. 11) 796 Retene forms similar needles of an orange yellow colour.

Rete·nt, *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *retent-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *retinēre* to retain.] (See quot.)

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 495 The quantity of iron they retain (and which I therefore call their retent). *Ibid.* 504 And if the retent be variable.

† Rete·nt, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *retent-ir* to resound.] *trans.* To cause to resound.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* iii. 134 Their Pagans fell, with clamor huge to hear, Made such a dinne as made the heaven resound, Retented hell, and tore the fixed ground.

† Rete·nt, *pa. pple.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *retent-us*, pa. pple. of *retinĕre* to retain.] Reserved; restrained, kept back.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* III. xi. 478 Very modest and retent in all his actions. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. II. iii. 26 Things that be fluent, As flitting time, by her be straight retent Unto one point. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Retent*, ..kept or holden back, staied, retained, kept in.

† Rete·nt, *pa. pple.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *retent-us*, pa. pple. of *retendĕre* to unbend.] 'Unbent.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Retention (rĭtĕ·nʃən). Also 5 **-cion, -cioun,** 7–8 **-sion.** [a. OF. *retencion, -tion*:—L. *retentiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retinēre* to keep back, retain. So Sp. *retencion*, It. *ri-, retenzione.*]

1. *Med.* **a.** The fact of retaining within the body one of the secretions (esp. the urine) which are normally evacuated; a case or instance of this.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 266 If þe cause come of retencioun of menstrue, þan þou schalt 3eue hir medicyns for to bringe out þe menstrue. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 109/2 Retention of vryne, & costyfnes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 623 The reliques or retensions of ventosities, whiche staie not for naturall ejections. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. G 4 b, The Retention of Urine is very painful and very dangerous: It's a Collection or Retention of ill Humours that is the Cause of it. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 237 A gentleman..had a retention of urine from an enlarged prostate gland. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 67/2 Amenorrhœa has been usually divided into retention and suppression of the menses. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 828 The presence of the biliary acids in the urine is characteristic of jaundice from retention of bile.

attrib. 1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 189 In the retention-cysts they [the contents] will vary with the nature of the normal secretion.

b. (See quot. 1727–38.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 309 Helping the naturall concoction, retention, distribution, expulsion, and other vertues, in a weake and vnhealthie bodie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 296 The third action of the wombe is the Retention of the seedes. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Retention is also used, in medicine, &c. for the state of contraction in the solids, or vascular parts of the body, which makes them hold fast their proper contents.

2. a. The fact of retaining things in the mind; the power or ability to do this; memory.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 306/2 Theyr fruycion whiche is.. In profounde cognycion as to Cherubyn, and in perpetuel retencion as touchynge the thrones. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXII, That poore retention could not so much hold, Nor need I tallies thy deare loue to skore. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 314 That nation..hath beene remarkable for their admirable retention, who..had all the passages of former ages by heart. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. X. (1695) 70 The next Faculty of the Mind..is that I call Retention; or the keeping of those simple Ideas, which from Sensation or Reflection it hath received. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowledge* I. XV. (1853) 115 A man that knows himself will have a regard to the Furniture of his memory..; If the Retention be bad, do not crowd it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 255 *note*, I knew him a few years ago.., high in fancy, and strong in retention. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXX. II. 411 The faculty of Retention would be useless without the faculties of Reproduction and Representation. 1891 LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* xvii. 418 The 'retention' which is commonly spoken of as necessary to the phenomena of memory, cannot be considered as a mental act.

b. The fact of maintaining, keeping up, or continuing to use something.

1625 BACON *Ess., Of Innovations* (Arb.) 527 A Froward Retention of Custome, is as turbulent a Thing, as an Innouation. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* Introd. p. xiii, The retention, in their systems, of the four gradual divisions of the logicians. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vi. (1869) 193 The retention of the old Pagan name of *Dies Solis* for the weekly Christian festival.

3. The action or fact of keeping to oneself or in one's own hands, under one's power or authority.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 A deduction and retencion of the sayde .iiii.*s.* be made in the handes of the payers of the sayd pencion. 1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 362 Nather can the said Bischop have actioun aganis the said David for retentioun of the thrid of the said pensioun. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 84 His life I gaue him, and did thereto adde My loue without retention, or restraint. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 65 An uncharitable retention, which doth not love to scatter, but to snatch away. 1693 STAIR *Institut.* I. xviii. (ed. 2) 157 Retention is not an absolute extinction of the Obligation of Re-payment, or Restitution, but rather a Suspension thereof, till Satisfaction be made to the Retainer. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 114 Allowed retention of the premium. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 171 A mere acquiescence on his part in our retention of Malta. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 9. 563 The House at once insisted on the retention of its power.

† b. *Law.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Retention*, in Common-law,..when a Court pronounceth not a full arrest, or judgement, but reserves somewhat to be afterwards ordered.

c. (See RETAIN *v.* 3 b.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 274 The Power of Remission, and Retention of Sinnes,..is a consequence of the Authority to Baptize.

4. † a. Detention of persons by forcible or other means. *Obs.*

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 248 Tuicheing the retentioun of the said Laurence and putting of him to libertie as a frie persoun. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 47, I thought it fit, To send the old and miserable King to some retention. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 336, I haue within this Ile bene held for winde A wondrous time; and can by no meanes find An end to my retention.

b. The action or fact of holding fast or keeping fixed in a place or position; the fact or property of being kept, or remaining, in place.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24/1 Of the retentione of the tunge, which..we nowe call..tungetyed. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65/2 Falling Stars are Cœlestial Bodies failing of their retention by the ordinary course of Heaven thrown down. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 26. 373 The frontal slopes..have a northern aspect,.. which..causes the retention of the snow upon them. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Feb. 454 The treatment consisted of ..the retention, just within the neck of the bladder, of a gum-elastic catheter.

† c. Restraint, check. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1213 To consume, cut off and chastice them by all means of repressions and retentions that be reasonable. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xv, Which wer't not surely held with strong retention, Would stirre domestick strife, and fierce contention.

d. Self-restraint or control. *rare.*

1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 507 What life more mortifyed, then to behold so much humility in soueraingne greatnesse?..In an absolute power to do all, so much retention? 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* (1817) I. p. lxxvi, In a man of such lively passions, the retention with which he speaks of them all, is to be admired.

† e. Restriction of expenditure. *Obs. rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 4 The Excess of the Court in the greatest want, and the Parsimony and Retention of the Country in the greatest plenty. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 In pecuniary dispensations to his Favourites he was excessive liberal, yea though the exigence of his own wants pleaded retention.

5. Power to retain; capacity for holding or keeping something.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 99 No womans heart So bigge, to hold so much, they lacke retention. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 100 Where a smaller strength Magneticall altereth quickely the retention of the whole more vigorous Magnet. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 215 If the retention of the radius cease, that endeavour..will now be in the tangent. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 307 Steel cannot be seasoned too hard for Retension (nor, as I think, for Reception) of Magnetism. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 141 Stone is the only material upon which you can operate, because of its ready absorption and retention of water. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 143 Having indeed scarcely any limit short of the retention of the stomach.

Hence **Rete·ntionist,** one who advocates the retention of territory.

1899 *Contemp. Rev.* June 795 At once an unyielding retentionist and an irrepressible and insatiable expansionist.

† Rete·ntive, *sb. Obs.* Also 4–5 **retentif,** 5 **-yf, -ywe,** 5–6 **-yve.** [a. OF. *retentive* fem.; or from the adj.]

1. The power of retaining things in the mind; recollection, memory.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XI. (*Ninian*) 42 In his hart [he] wele held It—sic retentywe he had of wit. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3735 Al that she taught him for his prowe Was voyde out of hys retentyf. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 240/1 Theire good retentyve and wyse remembraunce.

2. Retention. *rare* —[1].

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 147 Water to Erth hath given ingressyon,..And Water of Erth hath purchasyd retentive.

3. A restraining force; a means of restraint.

1608 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) IV. 25 Then upon this double charge followeth a double reason; two retentives, as it were, against the first motion. 1627 BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. iii. 387 Feare is a retentiue as necessarie, not so ingenuous. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* i. 17 Cato seeth you, was an ancient watchword among the Romans, and a great retentive from evil.

4. *pl.* The organs by which the natural excretions of the body are regulated.

1678 JONES *Heart & its Right Soveraign* 499 A weather-cock in the English, or the retentives of a suckling in the Brittish proverb, cannot be more uncertain, and unsteddy. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* I. 60 The Fright and Terror his Mother was in..so far influenc'd the Child in her Womb, that his Retentives generally fail'd him at the Sight of Weapons ever after.

Rete·ntive (rĭte·ntiv), *a.*[1] Also 4-if, 5-yf (6-yfe), -yue, -ywe. [a. OF. *retentif, -ive* (It., Sp., Pg. *retentivo*), repr. L. type **retentīvus*, f. ppl. stem of *retinēre* to hold back, retain.]

In the following passage the word employed in the French original is *latentive*: 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 [Prosperine] shorteth theyr retentyue brethe.

1. Of the mind or memory: Tenacious; good at remembering.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 338 In his hart wele held [he] It, Ay retentywe he had a wyt. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 159 The memory of the peple is not retentyf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 60 Whan she was gone, inwardly than wrought Upon her beaute my mynde retentyfe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 112 Memorie is the power retentive of the mynde to kepe those thinges whiche by mannes wit are conceived. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 173 Many unlearned men haue better and more retentiue memories, than haue some Schollers. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* vi. 29 Those Musical Accents which our retentive faculty is preserver of. 1784 TYERS in *Johnsoniana* (1884) 186 So retentive was the memory of this man, that he could always recover whatever he lent to that faculty. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. i. 57 The student in history, unless possessed of a mind uncommonly retentive [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 287 Those who..have quick and ready and retentive wits, have generally also quick tempers.

b. Of persons: Possessed of a good memory.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 ¶ 8 The Idler is always inquisitive and seldom retentive. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxv. 612 Twenty-one years had then passed since those retentive Indians had seen his face.

†**2.** *The retentive virtue* or *faculty*, the ability to retain the physical secretions, or to keep food within the stomach. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 913 The humours been to ranke and habundaunt in the body of man; Somtyme of infermetee, for the fieblesse of the vertue retentif, as phisik maketh mencion. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Thei helpeþ aȝens the fluxe of the womb þt comeþ of defaute of þe vertu retentyue. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 The..appetityve, the retentyve, the digestyve, and expulsive [virtues]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Words of Art, *Retentiue facultie, i.* the naturall power that ech part or member of the body hath to hold that which is committed vnto it, [for] the due time. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, The fat hinders appetite..and decayeth the retentive powers. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 72 Then also the Retentive and Digestive Faculties do cease from their natural Operations. [1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Faculty*, Others subdivide the vegetative faculty into attractive, retentive, concoctive, and expulsive.]

fig. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 7 It keepeth sermons in memory, and doth in that respect..help the retentive force of that stomach of the mind. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 456 His Soul has no retentive Faculty, but suffers every Thing to run from him, as fast as he receives it. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 63 The old doting Nile had lost his retentive faculty, and could no longer hold his Water.

†**3.** Sparing, niggardly, disinclined to spend. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4504 Sche is a couetyse excessyf Of othres good; & of hire owne, sche So streit and hard is, and so retentyf, That it profyte may in no degree. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 130 Never was King more frugal, never King more retentive in his largesses. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 254 He had indeed of late been somewhat more retentive than formerly as to his faculty of disposing of kingdomes.

4. Having the property of, tending or inclined to, the retention or keeping *of* something.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. xxxii. 47 The oyle of Honnie hath a vertue preseruatiue and retentiue of the haire. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 141 More thankful to Nature and retentive of her benefits are they of Fez. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 57 Unless that kind of ground be more retentive of stains than others. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 271 Woolen manufactures are..retentive of infection. 1780 HOWARD *Prisons Eng. & Wales* 88 Neither the sides nor floors..were wood, that being more retentive of scents or infection than tarras or brick. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 55 A stiff, rich, deep clay, lying on a bed of limestone, which is very retentive of moisture. 1843 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* II. 49 Nor was it more retentive of its ancient state within. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 314 The verb is most retentive of antiquity.

5. Holding or confining; keeping firm hold.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 95 Nor ayrelesse Dungeon, nor strong Linkes of Iron, Can be retentiue to the strength of spirit. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 82 What, are my dores opps'd against my passage?..must my house Be my retentiue Enemy? My Gaole? 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 378 From retentive cage When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes She varies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 567 Yet still retentive, with redoubled might Through each vain passive form [do thou] constrain his flight.

b. *Surg.* Serving to keep (a dressing, organ, etc.) in the proper place.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 45/1 That ligament which..cureth through his continuance of the remedyes applyed vnto the dissease, wherfore we may call it the retentive Ligament. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. v. (1678) 219 The Retentive Ligature is fit for such parts as cannot suffer strait binding. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 205 To alter the bandage, making it only retentive. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 347 Many forms of special retentive apparatus [for movable kidney] have been devised.

6. Apt to retain or hold moisture.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 815, I see the sands, The pebbly gravel next, the layers then Of mingled moulds, of more retentive earths. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 485 The water supplied from rain or snow is interrupted in its progress by the retentive beds. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 37 The lower part of the chalk which becomes stiff and retentive.

d. Cohesive; hard to separate. *rare.*

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 4 The Soap and Sand will be more retentive, and will not separate without some difficulty.

†**6.** Restrained, cautious, reticent. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* 46 So shall you be..retentiue of your slaunders, and lesse selfe-boasting of your great sufficiencies. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1352 If then there be any place in the consideration of the secrets of God, where we ought to be retentive, warie and discret, it is in this. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 513 These harts formerly vnited, were now vpon breach, which notwithstanding neuer outwardly appeared, so retentiue they were on both sides.

Hence **Rete·ntively** *adv.*

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 8 One dear girl, just ripe enough of age Retentively to see what I should see.

†**Rete·ntive,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. as RETENT *v.* + -IVE.] That reverberates or resounds.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 263 Long Chanc'ry-lane retentive rolls the sound, And courts to courts return it round and round.

Rete·ntiveness. [f. RETENTIVE *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The state or quality of being retentive; the fact of possessing retention.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. (1677) 282 The great retentiveness of his Memory. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 261 When one finds himself moved, retentiveness should beat the retreat, lest the choler may be more heated. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 301 The acuteness of our senses, ..the retentiveness of our memory. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. i. § 3 A third fact or property of the intellect is retentiveness. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 172 The clay-land farmer endeavours to counteract the heaviness and retentiveness of his land.

Retenti·vity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] (See quot. 1881.)

1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* ii. § 90 This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation, is sometimes called coercive force; a much better term, due to Lamont, is retentivity. The retentivity of hard-tempered steel is great. 1887 *Proc. Physic. Soc.* Apr. (1888) 120 This experiment was made with a view of ascertaining whether the reglow would occur at a lower temperature the greater the amount of retentivity of the specimen.

‖ **Retenue** (rətənū). [F. *retenue*, f. *retenu*, pa. pple. of *retenir* to restrain.] Reserve, restraint, caution, self-control.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, The delighted Prince, having less *retenue* than his French diplomatic colleague. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1874) 214 This lack of *retenue* and self-possession. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. on Lit.* iii. 34 How Tom Jones combined these sentiments..with his own astonishing lack of *retenue*..is just the puzzle.

Reteration, variant of REITERATION 2.

Retere, obs. variant of RETIRE *v.*

Retest (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A renewed test.

1887 *Daily News* 20 May 3/3 Those only which passed the re-test will be placed in store. 1891 *Imperial Tariff* 269 On a warrant for the re-gauge or re-test of Wine..., the officer is to allow the regauge or re-test thereof.

Rete·st (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To test again. So **Rete·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Rete·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1863 E. T. OLVER *Shilling Tariff* 92 Wine which has been fortified..after assessment will be re-tested. 1884 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 6 Sept., The committee calls for a retesting of plates on the Monadnock. 1887 *Daily News* 20 May 3/3 Troops at home are of course all armed with re-tested bayonets.

†**Rete·x,** *v.* *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *retexĕre* to unravel.] To unweave, unravel; *fig.* to undo, annul.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Retexed*, vnweaued. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 57 Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament..did ever appoint that any of his Orders should be retexed.

Rete·xtive, *a.* *Logic.* [f. L. *retext-*, ppl. stem of *retexĕre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Synthetical.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 295 Method, is either contextiue, or retextiue. 1850 BAYNES tr. *Port-Royal Logic* (1851) p. xxx, Analysis and synthesis (termed in it the contextive and retextive methods).

Rete·xture (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] Reweaving.

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* III. ii, My Second Volume,.. treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and Retexture of Spiritual Tissues, or Garments.

Reteyne, obs. form of RETAIN *v.*

Retha·nk (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To thank again.

1653 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 82 But to quit Metaphor, I re-thank you for the vigilance of your active endeavours in behalf of my recovery.

Retha·tch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To thatch again.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* ii. 8 The canoes were beached on the mud, and their owners engaged in re-thatching their covers with split leaves of the palm. 1899 WERNER *Captain Locusts* 180 There was that house spoilt, and her back nearly broken with cutting grass to re-thatch it.

Rethe, *a.* *Obs.* (? exc. *Sc.*). Forms: 1 rēðe (hreðe, rœðe, ræðe), 3–4 reþe, 4 reth, 5 *Sc.* rethe, retht, retthe, (9) reith(e, reyth(e. [OE. *rēðe* (*rǽðe*), of uncertain relationship.]

1. Of persons (or disposition): Fierce, cruel, harsh; stern, severe; strict.

Beowulf (Z.) 122 [Grendel] wæs reoc & reþe. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. v, Þa wæs him sended ærest oðer biscop, reðes modes monn. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 28 Tuoege hæbbende diobles of byrȝennum ut ȝe-eadon, hroeðo suiðe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* I. (Z) 294 Þonne bið he *tyrannus*, þæt is reðe oððe wælhreow. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100, He wæs swiðe strang & reðe ofer his land & his mænn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21984 [Antichrist] sal cumme reth raisand in pride. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 3819 [Thou] rageande retthe in wodnes Helde noucht ordyr off richtwisnes.

b. *Sc.* Keen, eager, zealous.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* vii, 'Is your master a very religious man?' 'He's weel eneugh that way—no that very reithe ont.'

2. Of things: Severe, terrible, dreadful, furious.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymn* xi. 7 Fael ȝewynsumie roeðe [L. *casus secundet asperos*]. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliii. 316 Se reða & se ȝeslica dæȝ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 95 Þonne he him sylfum reþne dom & heardne ȝeearnaþ & beȝyteþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Moni hit forhte for þa reða dome þe þa wes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21962 His first comme it was ful smeth, þe toper sal be rugh and reth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 1902 Bot ay withe roris reythe he rerde.

b. *esp.* of rain, the sea, floods, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. 27 Þonne hi strong dreceð wind under wolcnum.., oþþe hi eft se reða ren onhrereð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22145 Brathli to do þe se be reth, And brathli to do it be smeth. *Ibid.* 24838 (Edin.), Þe wedir als in somer smeþe Son bigan be rug and reþe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. viii. 396 (Wemyss MS.), Boggis beillit out and bristit, And ranys reith. *Ibid.* IV. xiii. 1412 (Royal MS.), Off Tybere the rywere Sa retht off spate wyth watrys sere Ras.

Rethe, variant of RATHE *adv. Obs.*

Re·theness. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [See RETHE *a.*] Fierceness, roughness, asperity. Also *Sc.* eagerness, ardour (Jam. 1882).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 125 Sua eac ðam lareowe is to monianne ða lieðnesse wið ða reðnesse. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* v. i, To þon ðætte þurh all sio roeðnis ðæs stormes wæs blinnende. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Þone læddon feower awyrȝde englas mid mycelre reþnesse. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 372 Wið hunda reðnysse & wiðerrædnysse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22667 Þe angels þat in heuen sal be..For þat rethnes sal þai be radd. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 239 Thir ar na foulis of ref, nor of rethnas.

Rether, obs. f. RATHER; variant of ROTHER, OX.

Rethi·nk (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To think again; to consider afresh. **a.** *trans.*

a 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 163 All the pass'd Song distinctly he re-thought. 1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1731) 2 To think, and re-think each Design. 1833 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 174 Having been rethought and re-written since, it is much more beautiful. 1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 97 Hegel examined all, rethought all, and completed all.

b. *intr.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 27 Think, my dear, and re-think. 1808 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 372, I cannot help thinking and re-thinking of your going to the island so heroically. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 148 You must think and observe; re-think and re-observe.

Hence **Rethi·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1881 R. ADAMSON *Fichte* 122 Philosophy is thus the re-thinking of experience.

†**Rethmetitian,** obs. form of ARITHMETICIAN.

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* III. E j b, I finde my braines too shallow farre for study. What neede I care for being a Rethmetitian.

Rethor, Rethoric, Rethorie, etc., obs. ff. RHETOR, RHETORIC, RHETORY, etc.

Rethrograte, obs. form of RETROGRADE *a.*

Rethro·ne (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enthrone again. Hence **Rethro·ned** *ppl. a.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 482 The attempt to rethrone the princes of the house of Stuart. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* 83 Truth shall reign, Nature shall be rethroned, and man sublimed. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* viii, Like a rethroned king.

Rethu·nder (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To sound or echo again like thunder.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1070 Re-thunder'd hell, and darted all her fires. 1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Mr. A. Clarke* Poet. Wks. (1846) 50 While harsh, the huge machine shot loud rethundering past. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 58 And now, ere the din rethunders, the youth Invokes the great name.

2. *trans.* To declaim (something) again.

1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 June, In that thinking which he kept up while you were rethundering Cicero's orations against Catiline.

Retia·rian, *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. next + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Composed of retiarii. **b.** *sb.* A retiarius.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 159 A Gladiator..of the Retiarian Class. 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* viii. 294 The wonder is, they turn not fencers too, Secutors, Retiarians.

‖ **Retiarius** (rīʃi,ē·riəs, rĭʃ-). [L. *rētiārius*, f. *rēte* a net.] A Roman gladiator who carried a net with which to entangle his adversary.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 267 And there Gracchus, Romes infamy, doth arm'd appear, A Retiarius. 1693 STEPNEY in Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) 209 As Retiarius he

Attacks his Foe; First waves his Trident ready for the throw, Next casts his Net. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xliii, As in throng'd Amphitheatre, of old, The wary Retiarius trap'd his foe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 241/2 The retiarius attempted to cast his net over the head of the secutor. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* II. 289 Another lamp in the same collection has a retiarius holding his trident. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 96, I..encountered a retiarius, and the meshes are on my head and arms.

Retiary (rī·ʃiări), *sb.* [See prec. and -ARY.]

1. =RETIARIUS. *rare* —⁰.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Retiary*, he that casts a net, properly in fighting to take his enemy.

2. A net-making or geometrical spider.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 184, I shall consider those [spiders] I intend to notice, under the usual names of weavers and retiaries.

Retiary (rī·ʃiări), *a.* [f. as prec.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the making of webs, nets, or net-like structures.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden of Cyrus* ii. 41 And beside this kinde of work in Retiarie and hanging tectures, in embroderies, and eminent needle-works [etc.]. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 197 No other combination of meshes can convey such an idea of human ingenuity and inventiveness in the retiary art.

2. Fighting with a net; using a net like a retiarius. Also *fig.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 That the networks ..of antiquity were little different in the form from ours.., is confirmable from the nets of the Retiarie gladiators. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* I. § 24 Our inward Antagonists,..like Retiary and Laqueary Combatants, with Nets, Frauds and Entanglements fall upon us. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 298 Let not the surpassing eloquence of Taylor dazzle you, nor his scholastic retiary versatility of logic illaqueate your good sense.

3. *Retiary spider*, a spider which constructs a proper net; a geometrical spider.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xix. (1686) 214 We will not dispute the Pictures of Retiary Spiders, and their position in the Web. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 The neat Retiarie Spider, which seems to weave without transversion. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 421 *note*, May not the spinners..be peculiar to the retiary spiders, and furnish this viscid thread? 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. 185 The organs by which the retiary spiders form their curious geometric snares.

Reticence (re·tisĕns), *sb.* Also 7, 9 -ense. [a. F. *reticence* (=Sp. and Pg. *reticencia*, It. *reticenza*), or ad. L. *reticentia*, f. *reticēre* to keep silence: see -ENCE.] Maintenance of silence; avoidance of saying too much or of speaking freely; disposition to say little.

Not in common use until after 1830.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 841 (R.), Many times, I wis, a smile, a reticence or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reticence*, silence, concealment, councel-keeping, when one holds his peace, and utters not the thing he should tell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Reticence*, a Rhetorical Figure, when something is conceal'd that ought to be declar'd; Concealment, or passing over in Silence. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, A man so known for impenetrable reticence as Teufelsdröckh. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xii. 130 That frankness of hers had not been successful, and she regretted that she had not imposed on herself some little reticence. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 8 Divine wisdom betrays itself by reticence about the unseen world. *fig.* 1873 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Roads* (1905) 233 We learn,..through one coquettish reticence after another,..the whole loveliness of the country. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 277 The Lac de Gaube,..with a strange attraction for the swimmer in its cold smooth reticence and breathless calm.

b. Const. *of* (the thing kept back). Also *fig.*

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XX. (1866) I. 391 On no principle can it be shown, that our modern logicians are correct in denying or not contemplating the possibility of the reticence of the conclusion [of a syllogism]. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* i, My father and I both glanced round, surprised at her unusual reticence of epithets. 1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 363 The same breadth and subtlety of touch, the same noble reticence of colour.

c. *pl.* Instances of silence or reserve.

1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberd *Mem.* (1843) II. 449, I need not dwell on the judicious selection of matter..or on the decorous purity of his very reticences. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 550 This naughty flower-scene.. is among his lordship's reticenses. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 185 The reticences of men are often only less full of meaning than their most pregnant speech.

Hence **Re·ticence** *v.*, to pass over in silence.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 532 Some choice passages.. which from other motives he had purposely reticensed.

Re·ticency. [-ENCY.] =RETICENCE *sb.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 157 The words have a rhetorical reticency in them, and are thus laid down. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 51 Wherefore, then, use they so manifold .. obscurities, insignificancies, reticencies? 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reticency*,..a figure in rhetoric, whereby we make oblique mention of a thing, in pretending to pass it over unmentioned. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVIII. 19 Brooke pointed out numberless inaccuracies, which Camden corrected with illiberal reticency. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* 165 That unhappy and secretive fault of reticency.

Reticent (re·tisĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *reticent-em*, pres. pple. of *reticēre*, f. re- RE-+*tacēre* to be silent.] Reserved; disinclined to speak freely; given to silence or concealment.

a 1834 LAMB *Letter to Coleridge* (Latham), Upon this he is naturally reticent. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result*, They are slow and reticent. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. xii, Mr. Glegg..was extremely reticent about his will. 1873 SYMONDS *Gr. Poets* iii. 89 Theognis recommends Cyrnus to be reticent, and not to communicate the whole of his plans even to his friends.

Hence **Re·ticently** *adv.*

1869 ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* p. CXV, The 'moral causes' thus reticently referred to are..[not] distinctly apparent.

Reticle (re·tik'l). [ad. L. *rēticulum*, dim. of *rēte* net: cf. RETICULE.]

†1. a. 'A little net, or casting net.' *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†b. A structure resembling a net. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 23 The texture of animal and vegetable fibrous substances must be a sort of reticle.

2. A set of parallel wires, threads, etc., with others intersecting them at right angles, or of lines similarly ruled upon a sheet of glass, placed in the object-glass of a telescope, in order to facilitate accurate observations.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II. (ed. 2), *Reticula, Reticle*,..a contrivance for the exact measuring the quantity of eclipses. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 590 In the common focus of the object-glass and eye-glass is placed a reticle..consisting of three horizontal and parallel fine-stretched silver wires, ..with a fourth vertical wire..passing through the centre. 1829 W. PEARSON *Pract. Astron.* II. 133 La Lande has called reticles (reticules) the most simple kind of micrometer. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 76 The reticle is a network of fine spider lines placed in the focus of the objective [of a telescope]. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 155 To detect shrinkage of the film, we impress the image of a reticle ruled in squares, on the negative before exposure, and, on development, we have these squares displayed.

Reticular (rĭti·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rēticulār-is*, f. *rēticulum*: see prec. So F. *réticulaire*, It. *reticulare*, Sp. and Pg. *reticular*.]

1. Resembling a net in appearance or construction; consisting of closely interwoven fibres or filaments; net-like: a. *Anat.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 143 The nerve..doth dilate itselfe, and maketh the tunicke reticular. 1682 GIBSON *Anat.* 12 There is spread over the surface of the skin, a certain mucous and reticular body. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 388 The auditory nerves are represented to us by anatomists as expanded in a reticular form at the bottom of the ear. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 389 This reticular net-work in the Seal is very coarse. 1805 *Ibid.* XCV. 5 The heart is always compacted together by a delicate reticular membrane. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 6 A reticular disposition of the bony substance. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 22 The papillary layer merges into the reticular layer without distinct line of demarcation.

b. In other applications.

1720 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 85 He found it intirely coagulated,..with a reticular Pellicle upon the Surface exposed to the Air. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 265 Contenting themselves either with the bark of trees, or the reticular covering of a coco-nut. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 83 Hepatic Pyrites..is found crystallized..or reticular. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 403 It has..a slightly serrated, reticular leaf.

2. *Arch.* Of masonry: Constructed of lozenge-shaped stones, bricks, etc., or of square pieces set diagonally instead of vertically.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 140/2 This structure consists of small pieces of baked earth cut lozengewise,..and was called reticular, from its resemblance to fishing-nets. 1823 [see RETICULATED 2].

3. Resembling a net in effect or operation; intricate, entangled.

1818 PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* Wks. (1875) 366 Cutting the Gordian knot of his reticular envelopment. 1822 BYRON *Juan* XII. lix, Yet many have a method more reticular— 'Fishers for men', like sirens with soft lutes. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 822/1 The law is blind, crooked, and perverse..; its administration is on the practice of by-gone ages, slow, reticular, complicated.

Hence **Reti·cularly** *adv.*, like a net.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 382/2 It is owing to this reticularly arranged stratum of muscular fibres that the bladder..presents its peculiar irregular surface. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 331 In Retepora the polypary is..perforated reticularly.

Reti·culary, *a. rare.* [-ARY.] Net-like.

1852 CARLYLE *Let.* in Froude *Life in London* (1884) II. 100 The Rhine, of a vile, reddish-drab colour, and all cut into a reticulary work of branches,..was far from beautiful about Rotterdam.

Reticulate (rĭti·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *rēticulāt-us*, f. *rēticulum*: see RETICULE. So It. *reticulato*, Sp. and Pg. *reticulado*, F. *réticulé*.] Reticulated.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 The like Reticulate grain is observable in some Russia Leather. 1658 — *Hydriot.* Ded., We pretend not to multiply vegetable divisions by Quincuncial and Reticulate plants. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 Reticulate, or Net Worke, walls made Net-wayes or Loseng-wise. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1419 The branches of this [coral] run one into another without any reticulate order. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXII. (1794) 502 Morel is a fungus that is reticulate or netted all over the outside or upper surface. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 21 The neuropterous insects, or those with 4 reticulate or net-work wings. 1864 NEALE *Seatonian Poems* 86 With light and shade reticulate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 944 When the inner surface is magnified it appears to be reticulate.

Comb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 377 Stem with 1–2 whorls of reticulate-veined leaves. 1880 HOGG & JOHNSON *Wild Fl.* XI. Pl. 811 Reticulate-leaved willow, *Salix Reticulata.*

Reticulate (rĭti·kiŭlē't), *v.* [Back-formation from RETICULATED *a.*]

1. *trans.* To divide or mark in such a way as to resemble network.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 136 Spurs or ramifications of high mountains,..as it were, reticulating these provinces. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 356 The granite, in this locality, often sends forth so many veins as to reticulate the limestone and schist. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 385 Dark rivers, exhaling..frost-smoke, reticulated the entire surface. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 252 The numerous canals and branches of the river which reticulate the flat alluvial plain.

b. To form or make (a net). *rare* —¹.

1832 DOWNES *Lett.* I. 244 Access to it was..prevented by a horrible net of cobweb, and a band of the hideous artificers by which it had been reticulated.

2. *intr.* To divide so as to form a network, or something having that appearance.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 26 After pursuing the great stream for some miles it reticulated into..many rivulets.

Hence **Reti·culating** *ppl. a.*

1841 FORBES *Hist. Brit. Star-fishes* 102 The disk and rays are covered with oblong reticulating tubercles. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. I. 717 The veins do not so completely lose their reticulating character. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 54 Showing a thousand reticulating fissures.

Reticulated (rĭti·kiŭlē'tĕd), *a.* [f. as RETICULATE *a.*+-ED.]

1. Constructed or arranged like a net; made or marked so as to resemble a net or network.

In predicative use also const. *by* or *with*.

attrib. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) 49 The Intervals of the Cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of reticulated Work. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 260 A small piece of fine cambric, or reticulated silver wire stretched before it. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 479 Some are composed of reticulated fibres, or masses, of small spines. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* 612 The absence of both these rhinoceroses among the reticulated rivers in the central valley may easily be accounted for. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 247/1 A parallelogram covered with reticulated lines.

predic. 1755 JOHNSON, *Network*, any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 885 Leaves smaller and shorter than in 1; fine green, not shining, not reticulated. 1802 J. PLAYFAIR *Huttonian The.* 301 The strata are..reticulated by the veins. 1842 EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 290 This pretty web.. will at last be overshot and reticulated with veins of the blue. 1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 195 Black oval bodies about an inch long, with the surface reticulated.

b. *spec.* in names of varieties of animals, plants, or minerals.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. Pl. lxxii. No. 92 Reticulated Whelk. 1783 BARBUT *Vermes* 86 The Reticulated Sea Star..is stellated with reticulated sharp-pointed rays. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 539 What has been called reticulated cobalt appears to be native silver. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 91 Reticulated Willow, or Netted or Wrinkle-leaved Willow. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 5/6 One of the reticulated pythons managed to escape.

2. *Arch.* a. (Cf. RETICULAR *a.* 2.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 306 They [the ancients] had their reticular or reticulated walls. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 321 A timber house, dating apparently from the fourteenth century, as it has reticulated panelling.

b. Of tracery: (see quot.).

1849 SHARPE *Decorated Window Tracery* 107 A very large class of Windows..containing what has been called Reticulated Tracery, or Tracery formed by the repetition of the same foliated opening.

3. Divided into small squares. (See quot. 1867.)

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. I. 621 The simplest form is that known as the Reticulated Micrometer. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having stretched across it a number of wires at right angles to and at equal..distances from each other. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) VII. viii. 726 For most amateurs a reticulated micrometer will suffice.

Reti·culately, *adv.* [f. RETICULATE *a.*+-LY².] In a reticulate fashion or manner; like network.

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 26 One, sometimes two of the calicine segments dilated into large bracteiform appendages, reticulately veined with green beneath. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 266 Disks seriately and reticulately budding. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 407 A few not very broad vessels thickened reticulately.

Comb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 468 A barren oblong linear or lanceolate reticulately-veined blade.

Reticulation (rĭtikiŭlē·ʃən). [See RETICULATE *a.* and -ATION.] A network; an arrangement of lines, etc., resembling a net; reticulated structure or appearance.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 47 Small Branches..all meeting and making a kind of Reticulation. 1841 FORBES *Hist. Brit. Star-fishes* 84 At the angles of the reticulations arise conical blunt spines. 1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 44 The reticulation of the leaves is often indicative of natural affinity. 1886 *Ibis* July 225 Charadriidæ having the tarsus covered..with a network of fine hexagonal reticulations.

fig. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* ii. 14 The question, Is thrift increasing? runs through the reticulation, and is as water spilt on the ground. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 243 The minute reticulations of tyranny which he had begun already to spin about a whole people. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iii. 82 Penetrating with the fine reticulation of its common Christian sentiment into recesses of the German forests.

Reti·culato-, combining form of RETICULATE *a.*, as in *reticulato-coalescent*, *-granulate*, *-ramose*, *-venose*. (Cf. RETICULO-.)

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 447 Branches openly reticulato-coalescent. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 378 Covering of tarsus reticulato-granulate. *Ibid.* I. 93 Polypary reticulato-ramose. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 967/2 *Reticulato-Venose*, having veins with the appearance of network.

Reticule (re·tikiūl). [a. F. *réticule*, ad. L. *rēticulum*: see RETICULUM and -CULE.]

1. = RETICLE 2.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The reticule is a little frame, consisting of thirteen fine silken threads, equidistant [etc.]. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 33 Two object-glasses, with a reticule at the focus. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 176/1 The reticule, or diaphragm,..is any fixed arrangement of wires or bars which can be applied to a telescope for the purpose of measurement. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 221 Hooke and Auzout..pointed out how valuable the reticule of Malvasia would be if one of the wires were movable.

2. A small bag, usually made of some woven material, for carrying on the arm or in the hand, used by ladies as a pocket or workbag. (Cf. RIDICULE *sb.*2)

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 227 She ornaments the reticules, bell-ropes, ottomans and chair-covers of all her acquaintance. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ii. 25 The lady, about to pay her fare, suddenly misses her reticule. 1885 *Morn. Post* 13 June 2 Stealing a leather hand-bag, a red plush reticule, and a piece of sponge.

b. *Reticule-basket*, a small basket resembling, or serving the purpose of, a reticule.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2073 They sometimes took away with them a reticule-basket full. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 309 You came tripping in with a reticule-basket, and gave me little cakes.

3. *Astr.* One of the southern constellations, situated near Hydra. (Named by Lacaille.)

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335 From the Ship we pass..by the Flying Fish, Doradus, and the Reticule, and we arrive at Eridanus.

Re·ticuled, *a. rare* −1. = RETICULATED *a.*

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 501 The reticuled bed of capillary vessels of the cutis and sub-cutaneous tissue.

Reticulo-, combining form of L. *rēticulum*, as in *reticulo-ramose, -venose.* (Cf. RETICULATO-.)

1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss. s.v., A reticulo-venose leaf, is a leaf whose surface is full of veins somewhat like net-work. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 331 In Retepora the polypary is reticulo-ramose, or perforated reticularly and calcareous.

Reticulose (rĭti·kiŭlōus), *a.* [f. L. *rēticul-um* + -OSE.] Of the nature of, resembling, network.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 271 *Reticulose*,.. having a number of minute impressed lines which intersect each other in various directions. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 373/1 The testaceous Foraminifera..afford the best means of studying the life-history of the 'reticulose' type.

‖ **Reticulum** (rĭti·kiŭlŭm). [L. *rēticulum*, dim. of *rēte* net: cf. RETICULE.]

1. *Anat.* **a.** The second stomach of a ruminant.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 55 The *Reticulum*, or Net-like Ventricle of ruminating horned animals. 1676 GREW *Musæum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 27 The Reticulum forthwith throws it up into the Gulet and Mouth. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ruminant*, The..reticulum, which we call the honeycomb. 1782 *A. Monro's Compar. Anatomy* 76 The second stomach..is called..*reticulum*, honeycomb, the bonnet or king's-hood. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 537/1 In the reticulum the walls remain smooth and do not exhibit any very evident traces of the contained water-cells. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 559 The reticulum is succeeded by the psalterium (omasus).

†**b.** The omentum or mesentery. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reticulum*, the same with *Omentum*. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reticulum*, the caul, or omentum; a name sometimes given this part from its net-like structure.

2. **a.** *Arch.* Reticulated work. *rare* −1.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 140/2 In the city of Salino are still to be seen remains of some walls, evidently of Roman origin from the reticulum.

b. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 144 The fibrous sheath at the base of the leaves of Palms, called *reticulum* by some. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 157 *Reticulum*, the debris of crossed fibres about the base of the petioles in Palms.

c. A net-like structure; a membrane, etc., having a reticulated form or appearance.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 199 The ribs forming a reticulum, or minute net-work. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 82 A very fine supporting reticulum is arranged around the radial spicula.

3. *Astr.* = RETICULE 3.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 422/1. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* xii. 287 The extension of some of these streams in the constellations Grus, Hydra, Reticulum, &c.

Retie (rī-), *v.* Also 8 **-tye.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tie (something) again.

1711 GAY *Rural Sports* 134 Let the fisherman..Encrease his tackle, and his rod retye. 1864 MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* xxiv, Having untied it, he retied it with care. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. vii, She came up to her father's chair, put his hair straight, re-tied his tie.

Retiform (rī·tifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rētiform-is*, f. *rēte* net: see -FORM. So F. *rétiforme*, It., Sp., and Pg. *retiforme.*] Having the form of a net.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 27 The retiform tunicle is whitish, for the better and more true Reception of the Species of things. 1704 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 292 If any [light] be by the retiform Coat reflected. 1777 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* I. 15 A ..canal,..divided into similar lesser ones,..at last collected into a retiform contexture. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 238 The most beautiful retiform distribution I ever beheld. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 106/2 Organs of respiration retiform or aërian. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 21 The central nervous organs and the lymphatic glands possess a peculiar form of connective tissue, termed 'retiform'.

Hence †**Retifo·rmous** *a. Obs. rare* −1.

1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xiv. § 10 Encompassed and fastened together by a Reti-formous Body lying between the Cutis and Cuticula.

Reti·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To till again.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 187 These fat Fields wee have but now re-tild.

Reti·mber (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To furnish again with timber or woodwork.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 159 The pumps will be placed in the air-shaft, which has been retimbered since the fire. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 3/5 Putting down entirely new cement foundations, and entirely retimbering the place.

Re-tin (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To plate afresh with tin. Hence **Re-ti·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 451 The grease often penetrates so deeply..that the re-tinning is sometimes scarcely possible. 1895 *Spon's Workshop Rec.* (ed. 2) Ser. I. 355/1 Retinning Old Copper Pans.

Retina (re·tinä). Also 5–6 **reth-.** [ad. med.L. *retina* (? f. L. *rēte* net). So It., Sp., and Pg. *retina*, F. *rétine* (1314).] The innermost layer or coating at the back of the eyeball (esp. of vertebrates), which is sensitive to light and in which the optic nerve terminates.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 241 Of þe substaunce of dura matris is engendrid rethina, þat is þe þinne skyn þat goiþ without þe iȝe, þat is clepid þe vilm of þe iȝe. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B j b/2 The thyrde [coat] groweth of the senowe optico; the inner parte therof is named retina. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iij b, Of the inwarde party is called rethina and of the outwarde parte on the humour Crystallyn it hyght Aranea. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* viii. 89, I omit the Tunicle,.. the Retina, and the rest. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 536 The Retina was also streaked with very apparent sanguineous Vessels. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 4. 379 The Pictures made by Objects upon the Retina. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. x. 129 The brain is of the very same substance with the retina, and optic nerves. 1811 WOOD *Optics* vi. 139 The images cannot, in both cases, fall upon corresponding points of the retinas. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xii. 90, I found that the objects before me made duplicate impressions upon my diseased retina. 1897 *Nature* 1 Feb. 296/1 Kühne's observations were made on the retinæ of frogs and rabbits.

fig. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, This identical bowling-green..became curiously painted..upon the retina of my uncle Toby's fancy. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 45 The more just refraction of the rays shall paint the picture in its true colours on the retina of his mind. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* i. 8 The image of the future is the last picture which is effaced from the retina of the mind.

Retinacular (retinæ·kiŭlăi), *a.* [f. next.] Relating to, of the nature of, a retinaculum.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 157 They frequently possess the retinacular apparatus binding the fore- and hind-wings together.

‖ **Retinaculum** (retinæ·kiŭlŭm). Pl. **-ula.** [L. *retināculum*, f. *retinēre* to hold back, retain.]

†**1.** *Surg.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Retinaculum*, the name of a chirurgical instrument used in castration, and in the operation for a hernia, to prevent the intestines from falling into the scrotum.

2. *Ent.* **a.** (See quot. 1826.)

1825 T. SAY *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 391 The *Retinaculum*, a minute horny moveable scale or plate with which the darts are furnished, which prevents their dislocation by being shot forth too far.

b. An arrangement of hooks, or of hooks and bristles, whereby the fore and hind wings of insects are interlocked when in flight.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 393 Wings horizontal for the most part or deflected, guarded by a retinaculum with few exceptions. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 500 The fore and hind wings may be connected together by retinacula, either a series of hooklets on the fore-edge of the hind wings.., or a hook and bristle with a bundle of stout hairs.

3. *Bot.* (See quot. 1849.)

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 421 In Orchids, each of the pollen masses has a prolongation or stalk,..which often adheres to a prolongation at the base of the anther..by means of a viscid tenacious matter secreted by cells, and denominated *retinacula*. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 119. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 262.

Retinal (re·tinăl), *a.* [f. RETINA + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to the retina.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 138/2 There is no doubt of the existence of the retinal membrane, which was discovered by Dr. Jacob of Dublin. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 5 It is immaterial whether the retinal presentations be two.. or thousands. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 223 The red lines are the retinal blood-vessels.

Retinalite (re·tinălait). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + -LITE.] A variety of serpentine which has a resinous lustre.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 201 Retinalite..is.. totally different from Serpentine. It often contains mixed with it a quantity of carbonate of lime. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.* s.v.

Retinaphtha (retinæ·fþă). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + NAPHTHA.] A hydrocarbon formed during the distillation of resin; toluene.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 329. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 655 *Toluol*, or *benzoene*,..appears to be identical with the *retinaphtha* obtained by Pelletier ..from the distillation of rosin.

Retinasphalt (retinæ·sfælt). Also **-asphaltum.** [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + L. *asphaltum* ASPHALT. So F. *rétinasphalte.*] A fossil resin found with lignite.

a. 1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 410 As it has been proved to consist partly of a resin and partly of a bituminous substance, I am induced to call it Retinasphaltum. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 318 Retinasphaltum..has no elasticity; but is brittle, and breaks with a glassy fracture. Its colour is pale ochre yellow; its specific gravity 1·135.

β. 1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 411. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outlines Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 71 Retinasphalt..is brittle and soft, and consists of resin, asphalt and earth. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 124 Fossil Resins, and Bitumen.—These substances include amber, retin-asphalt, asphalt, retinite.

Reti·ncture, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To effect a second tincture.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 By a super-addition of the oyl of Vitriol you may re-tincture as before.

†**Re·tinence.** *Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *retinentia*, f. *retinēre* to retain: see -ENCE.] Power of coherence.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I. xiii. Wks. (Grosart) 105 When once an end Is put unto this life, and fate doth rend Our retinence; what follows nought at all Belongs to us.

†**Re·tinency.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. prec. and -ENCY.] The fact or capability of retaining something; retentiveness.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. x. Wks. IX. 55 Original sin.. is a positive retinency of the flesh or corrupt nature of man. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exper.* V. (1719) 117 The Canals will restore themselves so far forth by their Elasticity, till the Momentum of their Retinency becomes equal to that of the diminish'd Pressure.

Reti·nian, *a. rare.* [f. RETINA.] Retinal.

1881 *Athenæum* 2 July 19/2 One [form of Daltonism] is named retinian torpor, persons affected with which are as if in poor light; other rays than blue are indistinct.

Reti·nic, *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin.] *Retinic acid*, an acid found in retinasphalt.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 541 The soluble portion, the retinic acid of Prof. Johnston, contains $C_{21}H_{14}O_5$.

Retinite (re·tinəit). *Min.* Also **-it.** [a. F. *rétinite* (1795), f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + -ITE.] **a.** Retinasphalt. **b.** A mineral resin derived from brown coal. **c.** Pitchstone.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.*, *Retinite*, retin-asphalt...It is found at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, adhering to brown coal. 1853 — *Dict. Arts* I. 892 Resin, pitch, tar, oil, retinite, or other substance..capable of yielding carburetted hydrogen gas. 1862 SCROPE *Volcanos* 90 Clay is occasionally turned into jasper; marl into pechstein or retinite.

Retinitis (retinəi·tis). *Path.* [f. RETINA + -ITIS.] Acute inflammation of the retina.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 723 Retinitis is by no means as frequent a symptom of secondary syphilis as iritis. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 532 A specimen of pigmentary retinitis, with commencing lenticular opacity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 828 The retinal degeneration of diabetes, constituting the 'diabetic retinitis' of some authors.

Re·ti·nker (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To patch up; to try to improve. Hence **Reti·nkered** *ppl. a.*

1864 *Spectator* 440 He only sent the reports back for the Inspectors to re-tinker. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 364 Our fire-new gospel is re-tinkered law.

Re·tinoid, *a. rare* −°. [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* + -OID.] 'Resin-like, or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such' (Webster, 1847).

Retinol (re·tinŏl). *Chem.* Also **-ole.** [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + -OL.] (See quots. 1875 and 1893.)

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 330 Retinole. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 585 Common rosin is thus found to furnish .. Terebene, Colophene,.. Retinol, Naphthalin. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 702 *Retinole*, a hydrocarbon, obtained from the turpentine-resins. 1893 ALLEN *Handbk. Local Therapeutics* 389 Retinol, when pure, is simply a hydrocarbon..in the form of a viscid fluid similar in appearance to castor oil, with a peculiar odor.

Retinosco·pic, *a.* [See next and -SCOPIC.] Of or pertaining to, performed by, retinoscopy.

1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 734 The true retinoscopic observation was thereby obscured. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Feb. 267 To facilitate retinoscopic examination for glasses.

Hence **Retinosco·pically** *adv.*

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Feb. 267 At the end of a week she was examined retinoscopically for the glasses.

Retinoscopy (retinǫ·skŏpi). [f. RETINA + -SCOPY.] The method of examining the eye, for refraction, by the observation of the movement of a shadow on the retina, caused by the rotation of the mirror of the ophthalmoscope.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 787/1 Retinoscopy..is useful in determining and correcting the refraction where the patients are..too stupid to assist with their answers. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 734 A patient for whom a correction could not be found by the ordinary method of retinoscopy.

‖ **Retinospora** (retinǫ·sporă). *Bot.* [mod.L., from Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + *σπορά* seed.] A variety of cypress, so called from the resinous channels with which the outer surface of the seeds is covered.

1882 *Garden* 20 May 351/1 The Retinosporas as a class succeed better than any other Conifers under pot culture. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 5/4 Magnificent retinosporas, 12 feet to 15 feet in height,..and many others have been lifted.

Retinue (re·tiniū), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **retenu** (5 **-w**), 4–6 **retenue,** 5– **retinue** (6 **retyn-**); 4–5

retenewe (5 **-ew**, **-ew**, **reteignew**), 5–6 **retynew(e**, 5–7 **retinew** (6 **-ewe**). [a. OF. *retenue*, fem. of *retenu*, pa. pple. of *retenir* to RETAIN. In French the word has been current in a number of meanings which have not been adopted in English. The usual stressing in the 16-18th centuries appears to have been *reti'nue*.

The forms *reten*, *retene*, which appear in a few instances in ME. texts, are probably due to scribal misreadings of *retenu(e* as *retenn(e*.]

†**1.** The fact of being retained in the service of another; a relationship of service or dependency.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 This is a wonder retenue, That malgre wher sche wole or non Min herte is everemore in on. *Ibid.* 318 That I scholde will remue And put him out of retenue. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Yf eny persone.. reteyned in the seid arme or viage resorte..yn to this reame discharged of the seid retinue arme and viage. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 6 Any captaine of any shippe in the time of warre, being in the retinue and seruice of the kinges highnes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 44 The Bononians also.. were dependantes of the Antonii and in there retinue and protection. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 557 Never rising against them, but proud of their dependence and retinue.

†**b.** *Of retinue*, in service. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1103 Ymang vthire ane þar wes þat of retenu wes..of þat land til a mychtty man. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2502 Knyghtes of retenu, and eek squieres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 351 So that Danger, which stant of retenue With my ladi, his place mai remue.

†**c.** *To make* (*one's*) *retinue*, to take service *with* one; to do service. *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 111 But Slowthe, which is evele affaited, With Slep hath mad his retenue. 1415 SIR T. GREY in *Rep. Deputy Keeper Rec.* (1882) 583 Quen I hade made my retenu withe 3ow at Waleyway ye tyme of yat retenu makyng. 1444 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1882) 63/2 Service till us to be done as is contenit in the lettrez of retenew till us maid.

†**2.** *At* (*one's*) *retinue*, at (one's) service or command. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 348 [If the king] hiȝt þee greet eritage to be at hijs retenu & serue hym treuly. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 1355 He hadde eek wenches at his retenue. *c* 1400 *Brut* CCXXII, þe same 3er þat þe Mortymer was taken, he hade at his retynu ix [score] knyghtz. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 652 Ryght nyce girles at my retenue Hadde I an heep.

†**b.** *To make a retinue*, to keep retainers. *To have retinue*, to have the services *of* one. *Obs.*

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 That thei..gyf no Liverees of Sygnes, no make no Retenue of men bot of Officers necessaries wythin her Household. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 § 1 By the unlawfull reteyners and retinews made..by the seid Officers. 1490 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 1 Every Capteyn..and all other havyng under them retynue of any Soldeour or Soldeours atte the Kinges Wages.

3. A number or company of persons retained in the service of some one, or attached to and following one, esp. a sovereign, noble, or person in authority; a train or suite.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 429 His retennew than gaderit he, That war gud men of gret bounte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 222 To make of suche his retenue Whiche wise ben, and to remue The foles. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 127 Alexander..passyd wyth his retenue towarde..Inde. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 58/1 Other persones beyng in the said Tresorer's of Calice retenue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 The damned spirytes in hell, with all theyr adherentes, retynue & seruauntes. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 460 So many Nymphs, which she doth hold In her retinew. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 58 Hauing sent away his army, and trauelling with his ordinary retinue to Tiberias. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, Painters chiefe of the court and retinue to the Emperour of Japan. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 793 His Majesty..and their royal Highnesses went from their Lodgings with their respective Retinews. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 515 Three Mandarines, with..a vast retinue, came on board the Centurion. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, The Marquis passed on to the hall, where his retinue awaited. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lviii. VII. 285 Philip was immediately taken with all his retinue. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iv. 49 The hall was thronged with the retinues of the King and the barons.

transf. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 121 Their Captaine, the Heart,..pufft vp with his Retinue, doth any Deed of Courage. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lvii. Wks. (Grosart) 96 For right it is that none a sun debarre Of Planets, which his just and due retinue are. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 507 There appears The long Retinue of a Prosperous Reign, A Series of successful Years. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Diss. Arȝt. A priori* iii. Wks. 1823 IV. 467 This whole train of suppositions, or assertions, brought in as part of the retinue to wait upon the argument *a priori*. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Wedded* iii, While loving hopes, for retinues, about her sweetness wait.

b. Const. *of* (the persons, etc., composing it).

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiv. 1 The standing of the lambe with his army and retinue of men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 355 The tedious pomp that waits On Princes, when thir rich Retinue long Of Horses led..Dazles the croud. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 115/1 He always had about him..a numerous retinue of servants. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 538 The barons kept an enormous retinue of officers and servants.

c. Collectively, without article or pronoun.

a 1665 EARL OF MARLBOROUGH *Warn. Careless World* 13 He..had..multitudes of Attendants and Retinue of all sexes. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xviii. 109 Worth is not to be judg'd by Success, and Retinue. *a* 1729 ROGERS *Serm.* (J.), Neither pomp nor retinue shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasurers. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 179 To horse we got, and so Went forth in long retinue following up The river. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Robt. Sicily* 4 With retinue of many a knight and squire.

†**4. a.** The act of retaining or keeping. *rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii, Comyssaryes that gode hede shal take that for couetyse of the payement of the souldyours noo decepcion be made by retenue of suche that be vnable. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 145 All the men of warre, that were aboute the retinue of Calice..and Guysnes, wer called home.

†**b.** The limits or bounds of a town. *Obs.*

1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 63 Ye shall not..admytte any persoune..into eny rowme within the retynue of the said Towne belongyng to your admyssion.

†**c.** Restraint; restraining force. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 233 There is no retinue nor limits to a woman that suffers herself to be blinded with that foolish passion.

†**5.** Tenor, purport. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1484 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 77 Two other lettres of the same reteignew.

Hence **Re'tinue** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a retinue; to accompany as a retinue.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII. (1860) 189 A chosen number, brought, to retinue His great ascent on high. 1883 J. G. BUTLER *Bible Work* II. 186 Along the great Appian Way, retinued by this humble band of Christian disciples.

Retinula (reti'niŭlă). *Biol.* Pl.-ulæ. [Diminutive, on L. types, of RETINA.] One of the pigmented cells from which, in certain compound eyes of Arthropods, the rhabdom arises.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 The retinal cells which give rise to the rhabdom constitute a retinula. 1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 186 What Grenacher has called, in the multicorneal eye of Insects and Crustaceans, a 'retinula'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 168 A basement membrane..separates the retinulae from the optic ganglion.

Hence **Reti'nular** *a.*; **Reti'nulate** *a.*

1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 211 *Retinulate*, of an ommateum in which the nerve-end cells are segregated to form definite groups, or 'retinulæ'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 516 *Scutigera* has a retinulate ommateum. *Ibid.* 525 In *Limulus* the central eyes have groups of five retinular cells.

Retiracy (ri'təi·răsi). *U. S.* [f. RETIRE *v.*]

1. Retirement, seclusion, privacy.

1842 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 228, I enjoy a considerable portion of retiracy. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 43 *note*, Where there is but little more retiracy than upon a public common. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* III. i, He left the house, and once more sought the retiracy of the gardens.

2. (See quot. 1859.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 363 It is said, in New England, of a person who left off business with a fortune, that he has a retiracy; i. e. a sufficient fortune to retire upon. 1860 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1871) 628 When Mr. Watson found he had a sufficient retiracy, he gave up his lucrative business.

Hence **Reti'racied** *ppl. a.*

1856 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 363 There are no places in the world similarly retiracied which are less provincial or more agreeable.

†**Retirade.** *Obs.* [a. F. *retirade*, = Sp. and Pg. *retirada*, It. *ritirata* retreat, f. *ritirare* to RETIRE.] (See quots. 1704 and 1727.)

1684 tr. *Siege Luxembourg* 22 That the Prince de Chimay made the Women and Children work upon the Retirades, and..was still resolved to make a vigorous Defence. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Retirade*, in Fortification, is a kind of Retrenchment made in the Body of a Bastion or other Works, which is to be disputed Inch by Inch, after the first Defences are Dismantled. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., When a breach is made in a bastion, the enemy may also make a retirade or new fortification behind it. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The body of a retirade should be raised as high as possible, and several fougasses should be laid beneath it.

Retiral (ri'təi·răl). [f. RETIRE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of retreating or withdrawing. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Escart*.., a place of solitarie retirall. *Ibid.*, *Retirade*.., a place of retrait, of a retirall, for defendants behind a breach. 1904 A. C. BRADLEY *Shaks. Trag.* 50 All through the conflict we shall find a regular alternation of smaller advances and retirals.

2. The act or fact of withdrawing from, or of giving up, an office, position, or vocation.

1879 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* XXVIII. 73 His retiral was no doubt succeeded by an over-powering sense of the importance of biblical study. 1894 *Catholic News* 1 Dec. 8/5 Lord Ripon..alluded to the retiral of Mr. Gladstone.

3. 'The act of taking up and paying a bill when due' (Ogilvy, 1882, and in later Dicts.).

So †**Reti'rance**; †**Retira'tion.** *Obs. rare.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 1 It was..a most excellent meanes of the soules retiration from the loue of these sublunary things. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 155 It was spoiled of naturall endowed vertues, as well in its own body, as in the places of its retirances.

Retire (ri'təi·r), *sb.* Also 6–7 **-tyre**, 6 *Sc.* **-tear**, **-teir**, 7 **-tere**. [f. the verb. Cf. OF. *retire*, *retyre*, Sp. and Pg. *retiro*.]

1. Retirement; withdrawal from the world or the society of others. Now *rare.*

1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Lo my retyre, And waylyng, is not hyd from the. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 27 All this worlds gay showes..Be but vaine shadowes to this safe retyre Of life, which here in lowlinesse ye lead. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxxviii. 60 Learning is not Rest, But a retire from noise, from worldly Care. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 267 Eve..with audible lament Discover'd soon the place of her retire. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 230 By some freakful chance he made retire From his companions, and set forth to walk.

†**2.** The act of retiring or withdrawing to or from a place or position. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 232/1 Vnderstandyng the false feare of the pope, and of his retire to Canusium. 1577–82 BRETON *Floorish upon Fancie* Pref., And many times I thought to make retire, But in the ende obtained my desire. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 44 The Moone..in her approch and comming toward, filleth bodies ful; and in her retire and going away, emptieth them again. *a* 1676 HALE *Narr. Customes* vi. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 362 *Recessus maris* I take to bee the retyre of the sea from the usual low water mark.

†**b.** Return to a place. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 103 Isidore saith, that he is so named..for often turning and retire had to one and the same place. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 131 Entreat thy mistress ..to make retire Hither again, for I will speak with her. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* V. I. Wks. IV. 411 That is our country whence we came,..But what is the means or manner of our retire?

transf. 1578 R. EDWARDS *Parad. Dainty Devices* 21 b, I hope, what happe? her happy healthes retyre.

†**c.** Return *to* a subject. *Obs. rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 This figure of retire..resumes both the matter and the termes, and is therefore accompted one of the figures of repetition. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 50 Once againe hee repeateth the cause, and by a retire to his former speech, maketh the publication of his crime both..the first and the last of the sentence.

†**3.** The act of drawing back or yielding ground in warfare; retreat. *Obs.* (Common 1550–1600.)

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* H j, [They] did..turne themselues and made a soft retyre vp towarde the hyll agayne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 9 The Spaniardes perceiuing this, returned, and in our mens retire they slew sixe of them. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Hist. Iustine* V. 28 The Tyrantes were put vnto the worst, and making their retire into the City [etc.]. [1831–40 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Catholici* (1846) iii. 182 Enough of sallies and retires, of palisados, fortins, parapets.]

b. In phr. *to sound* (*a* or *the*) *retire.*

In mod. use the imperative of the verb (sense 2 a) used substantively.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 472 Therefore he might well sound the retire of wisdom. 1596 *Edw. III*, IV. vi, Our drums strike nothing but discouragement, Our trumpets sound dishonour and retire.

1885 *Lady Bellairs' Transvaal War* 249 An ambuscade being feared, the 'retire' was sounded from the fort. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 4/5 To our astonishment, we heard the 'Cease fire' and 'Retire' sounded by buglers.

4. A place of retirement; a retreat. Now *rare.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxi, This sacred place our Auentine Retire, our holy Hill. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses in Archaica* (1815) II. VI. 40 What retire or retreat could he find in any place? 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Ded. 2 When I am Earth, and what was counted fire Knitts to its Source, the naturall retire Of Elements. 1865 LEWIS GIDLEY *Aletes* 66 Save what winds inspire, And forests minister, in whose cool retire Are sombre glades.

Retire (ri'təi·r), *v.* Forms: **α.** 6–7 **retyre**, **-tier**, 6– **retire**. **β.** *Sc.* 6 **retere**, 6–7 **-teir**(**e**, **-teere**. [ad. F. *retirer* (OF. *retyrer*) to withdraw, f. *re-* RE- + *tirer* to draw: cf. Sp. and Pg. *retirar*, It. *ritirare*.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To withdraw *to* or *into* a place (or way of life) for the sake of seclusion, shelter, or security.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 150 Certayn monasterys.. to the wych al such..may retyre, and from the besynes and vanyte of the world may wythdraw themselfe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 161 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, And there repose. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* III. i, That my neighbours..should have retired into the country, sick with envy of my prosperity and greatness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 578 The Men to subterranean Caves retire, Secure from Cold. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 79 The sacrifice being over, he retires alone to a solitude sacred to these occasions. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 154 The abdicated monarch retired..to a life of peace, of affluence, and perhaps of content. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* ix. 121 Shakspeare..retired to his native place before he was old. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 267 He..therefore, when the Rye House plot was discovered, thought it expedient to retire to the Continent.

fig. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xiii. 571 The most natural way for the discovery of truth, is, instead of going abroad for intelligence, to retire into ourselves.

b. To withdraw *to* one's usual place of abode, or some customary occupation.

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 333/2 Quhome the estaitis of parliament ordanit to reteir to thair lugeingis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 7 Life ere long shall to her home retire. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xx. (1614) 223 The Emperour requested his helpe, to cause him to retire to his den. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. iv, I'll retire to my own chamber, and think of what you have said. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 29 After Dinner, when the Ladies retired to their Tea, and left us over a Bottle of Wine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 321 As soon as the morning .., appears, the carnivorous animals retire to their dens. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xl, Harry..retired to his own apartments, where he stretched himself on his ottoman.

c. To withdraw from company and betake oneself *to* rest or bed.

1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* IV. iii, Let him, in pity, to rest retire. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* II. xi, She had taken leave of me to retire to rest. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 83 At their usual time the old couple retire to bed. 1813 H. SHELLEY in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1886) I. 352 On Friday

night..we retired to bed between ten and eleven o'clock. 1867 *Crim. Chron. York Castle* 175 The wife of the deceased, thinking him late, retired to rest.

d. *ellipt.* in the same sense.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* x. iii, They then sat down to half an hour's cheerful conversation, after which they retired all in the most perfect good humour. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 181 Our fatigue making us want rest more than any other refreshment, we soon retired. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 72 The rest of the day he is at the disposal of everybody, and rarely retires at night till others do. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* XXV, At an hour when most of the Rockland people had 'retired', or, in vulgar language, 'gone to bed'. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. 67 When the college clock struck two, Hogg would rise..and retire for the night.

e. To withdraw from office or an official position; to give up one's business or occupation in order to enjoy more leisure or freedom (esp. after having made a competence or earned a pension). Also const. *from*.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Aug., He did not think any man fit to serve a prince that did not know how to retire and live a country life. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 424 You and the Duke of Buckingham.. would both desire leave to retire. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xvi, I have, indeed, a small Pittance left, with which I might retire. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 514 The unpitied victim of ill-judg'd expence..Shakes hands with business, and retires indeed. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 360 Let the surgeons of the former retire upon an annuity, and let those in the latter be continued. 1863 TRAFFORD *World in Church* III. 273 He felt as a trader feels when he retires from business. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 340/2 After 30 years' service..an officer can retire on full pay.

f. *Sport.* To go out; to leave the field.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 5 G. B. Studd retiring for six.

2. Of an army, commander, etc.: To withdraw, fall back, or retreat, esp. in the face of opposition or superior force. Also const. *to*, *into* (a place), *from* (an enemy, etc.).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxvi. (S.T.S.) I. 236 He had commandit his army to retere abak fra þe tentis of Inemyis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 323 b, By little and little they retire and on the bridge over the Rhine they foughte a longe time. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 160 In their encounters..they retire as repulsed for feare, so to draw their enemies within danger. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 348 The vanquish'd Bull..from his proud Foe retires. 1717 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 20 About as many Indians, from whom they retired. 1743 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) I. v. 121 The French not only re-passed the Rhine, but retired quite out of Germany. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 121 They soon found themselves threatened with violence, and obliged to retire. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 363/1 The task of a rear guard retiring before a victorious enemy..is one of the most delicate of operations.

b. *Fencing.* To give ground before one's adversary; to take one or more steps backward.

1594 I. G. *Di Grassi's Arte of Defence* N 4 b, The enimie hath no other remedie to safe himselfe, then to retire backe. 1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* I. *4 b, To hit and retire is not discommendable. 1705 H. BLACKWELL *Compl. Fencing Master* v. 17 No more [than two feints] are convenient, except your Adversary retires on a good Guard, and you approach on him. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 122 It will be fit for you to retire a little with a single Step. 1861 G. CHAPMAN *Foil Pract.* 39 Advance one pace as I retire..; retire in quarte. 1893 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) (ed. 3) vi. 106 Fencers of this kind hope to force the adversary to retire.

3. To withdraw, go away, remove oneself (*from* a place, etc.).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 603 Quhyle Danger and Dispaire retyrit, Experience came in. — *Misc. Poems* XXXII. 21 If I mis to mend it as I micht, I can reteir vhan resone thinks it richt. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 330 Till last the prise is wonne,..And honour prostrate, biushing did reteare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 237 Whom not to offend, With reverence I must meet, and thou retire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 202 Jove .. from the Rivers bade the Wine retire. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 258 To them the king: No longer I detain Your friendly care: retire, ye virgin train! 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 48 The true virtue is that..which retires from them all to the single internal purpose of pleasing God. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* 6 At me you smiled, but unbeguiled I saw the snare, and I retired. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. v. 145 When the ladies retired from the dinner-table I happened to sit next him.

b. To move back or away; to recede, or have the appearance of doing this.

c 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* ii. 7 Bright Titan, to the tropiks that reteirs. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamund* 610 What, stand you now amaz'd, retire you backe? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 145 The farther we go into the sea, and retyre from land, the more we are touched and dazeled with this sicknes. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CCXLV, The amazed flames stand gathered on a heap, And from the precipice's brink retire. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 12 The Mountains at some places approach nearer the Sea; at other, retire farther off. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 216 The Wall always diminishes on the Inside, and retires and is lessened but little on the exteriour Surface. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* V. i, An undulating margin that now retired into bays of the most picturesque form. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 228 In the foreground, and in parts not intended to 'retire' the 'impaste' should be bold. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. 116 As science advances superstition retires.

c. To disappear *from* sight; to vanish.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 723 From his Eyes the fleeting Fair Retir'd like subtle Smoke dissolv'd in Air. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Night-Piece on Death*, The grounds which on the right aspire, In dimness from the view retire.

1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 17 How oft we saw the Sun retire, And burn the threshold of the night!

†4. To return; to come back. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* X. D viij, Expulse nature with a forke Yet she will still retire. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Though the Fawlcon be reclaimed to the fist, she retyreth to hir haggardnesse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 126 But to retire to our purpose. 1613 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Teares* Wks. (Grosart) I. 4/1 Princely-perfection being past the prime..Is turn'd into the Roote,..Ner'e to retire till God in Flesh returne!

†5. In preceding senses formerly conjugated with *is*, *was*, etc., in place of *has*, *had*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 78 Scotlond.. whereunto noe small number of fugitives wear retiered. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 109 After the Turke was retyred with his armie. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 171 b, It is his part, being retired into his owne house, to looke more pleasantly vppon them. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 11 On safegard he came to me..: he is retyred to Antium. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 253 Seeking mee, who then Safe to the rock of Etham was retir'd. 1710 *Tatler* No. 157 ₱ 3, I was no sooner retired to my Lodgings, but [etc.]. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* IV. 208 She was scarce retired with her mother, before the counsellor.. was desired to walk into his chamber.

b. In *pa. pple.*, = having retired.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. ii. (1620) 3 A..foe that would spare any that they found retired into the Temples of their gods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 611 All things now retir'd to rest Mind us of like repose. 1774 D. JONES *Jrnl.* (1865) 114 When retired to my bed-chamber, thoughts crowded into my soul. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 176 Let us, retired To yonder hill, distant from all resort There sit. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* V, Whither in after life retired..We may hold converse.

II. *refl.* **6.** To withdraw or remove (oneself); to betake (oneself) away.

Very common in 16th and 17th centuries; now *rare*.

a. 1539 *Chron. of Calais* (Camden) 170 The king's.. pavilion, and certain others for other noble personages, to retire themselves into after they shalbe presented to his highnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 357 b, The spoylers were wont to escape that waye, and to retyre them selves out of daunger. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 61 You will please to retire your Selfe to your Closet. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 240 He sent her word to retire her self whither she pleased. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* II. i, Here comes my Lady, retire you, 'tis not proper you shou'd be seen first with me. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 6 ₱ 9 My desire..has been..to retire myself to some of our American plantations. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 194 Both the acolytes..retired themselves into the choir.

β. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 560 Evir thinking at his plesour to reteir him to oure said Soveranis Castell of Dunbar. *c* 1620 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* XXI. 111 My solitarie Muse her selfe reteirs, Un-usd abroad to haunt such pompous throngs. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 488 Some fled to Ingland, some reteered themselves and keeped quyet.

III. *trans.* **7.** To withdraw, lead back (troops, etc.), esp. before a superior force.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 86 That his Hienes had..thairthrow constrenit thame to retere the maist part of thair army. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 255 Tha began to reteir and draw back thair force til Ingland. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 170 Whilst their embassadors were retiring their garrisons out of Misia ..he set forward his armie. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 457 He appointed him twenty days time to retire his Army out of Piedmont. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 39 The General Veteranie..retired all his Troops to Nissa. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 141 The half Squadrons..may be retired at any named distance behind each other. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 456 The enemy had retired their centre and left, so that the engagement on these points commenced necessarily later. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* IIII, The French were soon seen to retire their heavy guns. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievements Cav.* I. 16 No cavalry can be expected to fight if it is retired at speed with an enemy at its heels.

†b. To rally, bring back. *Obs. rare*—1.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 299 Al the rest he had put to flicht, gif be the Erle of Varuik they had not bene helpet, reteired, and with a stout courage put in ordour agane.

†8. To put away; to withdraw, remove, lead away (a person or thing) *from* or *to* a place. Also const. *into*, *within*, or ellipt. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XIX. 22 b, The gouernours lodging,..hauing vnderneath it the cellars to retyre the munition, could not be repayred. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XL. i, Me..From dungeon he retired, Where I in horrors lay. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 362 The Valachies before his comming, had retired their wives and children.. into their strong cities. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Retire your choice Greens and rarest Plants..into your Conservatory. 1690 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. 68 Happy are those whom God retires in his grace. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 333 When they had been retir'd, Lodgings provided for them as well as our Ship would allow, and they had slept heartily.

†b. To withdraw the mind, thoughts, etc., *from* some object or sphere. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 145 When our externall senses are retired and withdrawen from doing their dueties. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 156 To labour to pull and retire our affections from earthly things. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) Ep. Ded. A 2 b, To retire my mind from the tumultuous hurly-burlies it is tossed withal. 1699 PENN *Adv. Children* ii. ₱ 1 So soon as you wake, retire your mind into pure silence from all thoughts and ideas of worldly things.

c. To withdraw (a thing) from notice; to hide away, put into obscurity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 4 For that tendeth to demonstrate, and illustrate that which is taught,..this other to retire and obscure it.

1893 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 161 To retire your comely features in the meshes of a veil. 1899 HOBSON *Ruskin* 123 Professors Marshall and Sidgwick retire this 'fundamental proposition on capital' into the obscurity of foot-notes.

9. To draw or pull (a thing) back (again).

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 303 The lockes..Ech one by him inforst retires his ward. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 171 Then retire the needle the way that it went in. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* i. (1635) 4 All the creatures then, pull in their hornes, retyre their stings, bite in their poyson. [1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* VII. 178 Straining their arms in the effort to retire from its rings the enormous bar securing the door.]

†b. To bring or hold (one) back *from* some course; to dissuade, restrain. *Obs. rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, How happy would I estimate my selfe, Could I..retyre my sonne From one vayne course of study he affects. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 68 Thus wept the old king, and tore off his white hair; yet all these Retir'd not Hector.

†c. To bring or get back; to regain, recover.

1600 *Engl. Helicon* Z ij b, Of death so sweet, so happy, so desired, That to die so againe their life retired. 1682 BURNET *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 92 In two cases, inheritance given to rent may be retired, or redeemed by the next kindred.

10. To withdraw from operation or currency; to take up or pay (*esp.* a bill).

1681 STAIR *Institut.* I. vii. 80 This presumption is stronger in relation to Bonds, which are most ordinarly taken away, by retiring the same without taking Discharge. 1693 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) IV. xlv. 713 It was not a Right to be Retired upon payment. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 12 Bills are ..credited as they are retired. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XV, Two of his notes for £100 each,..which he thinks nae mair of retiring, than he does of paying the national debt. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* IV. xxiv. § 10. 366 Territorial mandates..were to retire the assignats at the rate of thirty for one. 1854 *Comm. Bench Rep.* XV. 94 If an acceptor retires a bill at maturity, he takes it entirely from circulation, and the bill is in effect paid.

11. To remove (an officer) from active service.

1870 *Daily News* 27 June, That a flag officer..should be compulsorily retired on attaining a certain age. 1894 *Times* 29 May 11/3 Admiral .. Hamilton ..was retired from the active list under the age clause.

b. To withdraw from the usual sphere of activity; to take off.

1883 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 12 Oct., Eighteen packet boats have been retired by several of the packet lines.., owing to the low stage of water. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 2 June 5/2 The Sale, after this race, became known, and Mr. Bonner retired him [the horse] from the track.

Retired (rĭtəi·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Withdrawn into seclusion or away from contact with the world: **a.** of persons.

1590 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 61, I..do live almost continually retired in my howse. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 49 Adde to these retired Leasure, That in trim Gardens takes his pleasure. *c* 1648-50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 143 Here the retyred Tanner builds him bowrs. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 282 The retired and solitary Student. 1706 LONDON & WISE (*title*), The Retir'd Gard'ner...Being a Translation of *Le Jardinier Solitaire.* 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Oct., You are now retired, and have nothing to impede self-examination or self-improvement. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. XX, Few months we lived retired, unknown, To all but one dear friend alone. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Feb. xix, Stern Ares, with his crisp hair helmeted, Came, and retired Hestia.

absol. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, The faith of Martyrs, and the hardinesse of Confessors, and the austerity of the Retired.

b. of life, conditions, occupations, etc.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 36 Since the exile of Posthumus, most retyr'd Hath her life bin. 1648 DENHAM *Cooper's H.*, Oh happiness of sweet retir'd content! 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 19 It is our duty..to fill up the empty spaces of life with these holy and retired exercises. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ₱ 5 Employment for those Retired Hours in which we are altogether left to our selves. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 216 What a pleasing awe is awakened by such a reflection! How venerable it renders my retired walks! 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXI, Sumptuous they stand In the retired quiet of the night. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 132 It is a great mistake made by some sentimental writers, when they speak of the advantages of a retired life.

2. Secluded, sequestered; removed from places frequented by people.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 6 My nurs I saw, in whose retired Romes in my Youthe I dwelt. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 28 The retiredst angle or corner cannot giue vice a couer. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* III. i, A small house, in an obscure, little, retired street. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 391 To lead them..to their retir'd Place in the Woods. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 40 They are found..in the most retired and inward parts of the most firm and solid rocks. 1860 H. AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 301 A small cottage somewhat retired from the road. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 92 Swiss enterprise has begun to penetrate these retired valleys.

3. Withdrawn into oneself; reserved.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 62 You are retyred, As if you were a feasted one: and not The Hostesse of the meeting. 1627 J. DOUGHTY *Serm., Divine Myst.* (1628) 11 For this cause wee finde the Fathers euermore cautelous and very retir'd. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 200 Whilst he was Cardinal he was retir'd, shun'd all conversation as much as was possible. 1780 BURKE *Œcon. Reform* Wks. III. 336 The judges are, or ought to be, of a reserved and retired character. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* X, You have censured me in your kindness for being too gentle, too retired.

†4. Of thoughts, etc.: Carried on in seclusion or quiet; private. *Obs.*

1626 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* vii. 66 To doe that which in his retired and sober thoughts he did most dislike. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 627 Arguments ..which..operate more in the publick agitation of them than in a private and retired speculation. *a* 1718 PENN in *Life* Wks. I. 132 A Subject that requires your retired Consideration. 1751 ABP. STONE *Serm. 1 Kings* xii. 15 A Compliance with innocent Customs, which in their retired Judgment they might not altogether approve.

†b. Inward, inner, recondite, hidden. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 48, I was lesse carefull to make it strict in retired senses. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 94 If we look into its retired Movements, and more secret and latent Springs. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, Disburthen all thy cares on me, And let me share thy most retired distress. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 429 In its retired, mystical meaning, it figured out the Spiritual Covenant. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. at St. Mary's, Oxf.* 12 The most sublime and retired mysteries.

5. a. That has receded or subsided. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 53 We will..like a bated and retired Flood..Stoope lowe..And calmely run on.

†b. ? Contracted, shrunk. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, Crampes, Convulsions, Paralysies, Epilepsies, Tremor-cordia, retired-Nerues.

c. *Retired flank*: (see quot. 1802).

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orillon*, a mass of Earth lin'd with a Wall..to secure the Canon in the retir'd Flank. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Flank*, The Low, Covered, or Retired Flank, is the Platform of the Casemate, which lies hid in the Bastion. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 618/2 The orillons are very useful in covering the retired flanks, which cannot be seen but directly in the front. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Fortification*, *Retired flanks*, are those made behind the line which joins the extremity of the face and the curtain, towards the capital of the bastion. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 67 Their principal use is on board ship; but they are sometimes used in casemates, or retired flanks of fortresses.

d. Drawn back; receding. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 242 The retired under jaw of a swine works in the ground, after the protruding snout.

6. Withdrawn from, no longer occupied with, business or official duties. (Cf. RETIRE *v.* 1 e.)

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 3 The tidy, square, red cottage..belongs to a retired publican from a neighbouring town. 1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21222. 1673/1 The List of Commanders promoted to the Rank of Retired Captain. 1881 *Times* 11 Jan. 9/6 A retired Viceroy is naturally and by common consent an authority on Indian affairs.

b. *Retired list*, a list of retired officers.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Retired list*, a list on the marine establishment upon which superannuated officers are placed. 1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21222. 1673/1 The Retired List then to be diminished by only retiring one in two vacancies. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 12/2 [He] had consented to place him on the retired list.

c. *Retired allowance* or *pay*, the pension given to a retired officer or official.

1817 *Parl. Debates* 582 Salaries and retired allowances were very unequally distributed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 *Retired Pay*, a graduated pension for retired officers. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/8 Col. G. A. White, from lieutenant-colonel, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Reti·redly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a retired or secluded manner; privately.

1599 *Sidney Papers* II. 140 If he kepe him self humble and retiredly. 1611 COTGR., *En son privé*, priuately, secretly, closely, retiredly. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 416 The Sadduces..were..desirous to live retiredly and privately to themselves. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 349 She lived there very retiredly.

Reti·redness. Also 7 retyr-. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being retired; privacy, seclusion; reserve. (Very common in the 17th century.)

a. of disposition, character, or conduct.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 127 A tode-like retirednesse, and closenesse of mind. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* B iij b, Neither to dis-taste them by a too much retirednesse, nor to hinder himselfe by too much familiaritie. 1694 LD. DELAMERE in *Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 42 The lowest condescentions and meanest familiarity cannot loose a Prince so much as too much retiredness, or being over-reserved. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 40 We spent much of the Evening in Retiredness of Mind. 1839 PUSEY *Let.* in Liddon *Life* (1893) II. xxiv. 142 There seems in this a spirit foreign to the retiredness and absence of self—of real Catholicity. 1894 *N. Y. Tribune* 5 July, A humility of speech, and general retiredness of character almost incompatible with the newspaper character of the man.

b. of manner of living.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 47 In his nature he loued priuate retirednesse, with good fare, and some few choice friends. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 18 Men begin to leave off their employments, and betake themselves to retiredness. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke ii. 45 Our Blessed Saviour when on earth, did not take pleasure in a wild retiredness. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 142 Her retiredness did not please him, and he feared, that in the end, it might make her silly. 1834 WORDSW. *To C'tess Lonsdale* 41 Thus, Lady, is retiredness a veil [etc.].

c. of places.

1660 T. BLOUNT *Boscobel* 36 His Majesty..commended the place for its retiredness. *c* 1670 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 270 To refresh his mind with a melancholy walke, and with the retiredness of the place. 1727 HEARNE in *Reliq.* (1897) II. 673 To have a better notion of the ancient solitariness and retiredness of the place. 1805 ALMON *Wilkes' Corr.* III. 61 A grove of venerable old elms near the house, with the retiredness of the mansion itself, made it as sweet a retreat as the most poetical imagination could create.

Retirement (*rɪ*təɪə·mĕnt). Also 6–7 retyre-. [a. F. *retirement* (1576), = Sp. *retiramiento*, Pg. *-mento*, It. *ritiramento*: see RETIRE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The act of falling back, retreating, or receding from a place or position. (Somewhat *rare*; in mod. use chiefly *Mil.*)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 6, I beseech your Maiesty make vp, Least you[r] retirement do amaze your friends. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 40 Against reiterated scandals and seducements which never cease, much more can no other remedie or retirement be found but absolute departure. 1649 — *Eikon.* xxviii. 240 A sort of moodie.. consciences apt to engage thir Leaders into great and dangerous affaires past retirement, and then..to betray them basely. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxiii. (1862) III. 207 On the retirement of the Lacedæmonian force, the Samian exiles were left destitute. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. ii. (1878) 404 The approach and retirement are more readily appreciated than is a simple change of size.

b. A receding part; a recess. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 71/2 The height of the semi-circular retirements..was only equal to their breadth.

2. The act of withdrawing into seclusion or privacy; withdrawal *from* something.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 58 Any retyrement, any sequestration, From open Haunts and Popularitie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 252 [Capræ] which he variously beautified and honoured with his retirements. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 250 For solitude somtimes is best societie, And short retirement urges sweet returne. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, The first interruptions to the happiness he had known since his retirement, were occasioned by the death of his two sons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 453 In Milton we note..a proud retirement from the meaner and coarser life around him. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 157 A proper retirement from society is due to it.

b. Withdrawal from occupation, office, or business activity. (Cf. RETIRE *v.* 1 e.) Also *collect.* the total of retired officers.

1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* 25 Nov. (Carlyle), When Robert Hammond, through dissatisfaction too, desired retirement from the Army. *a* 1799 WASHINGTON (Webster), Retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 13 July, To induce you to abandon the thoughts of a retirement from business. 1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21222. 1673/1 By keeping up the Retirement of 1846, to the number of 200. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Mar. 4/7 The retirement of Mr. Beith from the chairmanship of the Executive is a just cause for regret.

c. The act of retiring to rest. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1801 *Lusignan* III. 87 Emily had exceeded the usual hour of retirement.

d. Aloofness, distance, reserve. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 114 Their lieutenants..observe too rude a retirement towards the English.

3. The state or condition of being withdrawn from society or publicity; seclusion, privacy.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 130 For certaine words he spake against your Grace In your retirment, I had swing'd him soundly. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 17 They are one thing in their retirement, another on the stage of publick view. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 371 They lived two Years after this in perfect Retirement. 1742 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 84 If I delight in a private life, have they any right to drag me out of my retirement? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, As the Duchess lived in close retirement, she was little surprised at this. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 227 [He] is reluctantly drawn from his retirement to defend his old master.

b. A time or occasion of seclusion or privacy.

In some quots. not clearly distinct from sense 4.

1632 STRAFFORD *Let. to Earl of Carlisle* 24 Oct., In my cheefest Exaltation before men, and my fullest contentmentt in my inmost retirementts. 1668 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* I. iii, It is a saucy boldness, thus to press On my retirements. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 91 All the secret Thoughts, the inward Motions and Retirements of my Soul —are exactly known before Him. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art of Convers.* 22 Those who are in pursuit of Learning, seek it.. in their Studies and Retirements. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 1 When we follow them into their retirements..we are most likely to see them in their true state. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Life Jeffrey* I. 270 Dearly did he enjoy these retirements.

†c. An occupation of one's leisure time. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* Ded. A 3 The Worke then of these Lines, is to lay prostrate at Your Feet..the Retirements of Your Humble Servant in the Last Recesse.

4. A place or abode characterized by seclusion or privacy; a retreat. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 106, 20 Royal Castles and Palaces..as the private Retirements of the King. 1670 MAYNWARING *Pharm. Phys. Rep.* 57 This Medicine.. searcheth the most intimate recesses, and closest retirements of our bodies. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 259 Decoy-Ducks..will bring whole Flights of Fowl to their Retirements. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 131 Exmouth; where he has, as they say, a sweet country retirement. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 638 The gardens..were covetable retirements. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1862) 326 He..withdraws ..to his safer retirements in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea of Galilee.

5. The act of withdrawing from circulation.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Dec. 777 His estimate is that 40,000,000*l.* employed in the retirement of notes will certainly suffice to bring them to par. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 7/6 A provision for the retirement of all paper currency of a lower denomination than ten dollars.

Retirer (*rɪ*təɪə·rəɹ). [f. RETIRE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who retires or retreats.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* civ, The willing drumme a lustie marche to sounde, Whiles ranke retyrers gaue their enimies ground. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 23 The Enemy therefore coming with multitudes,..charged the retirers. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. (1883) 262 No busie worldling hunts away The sad retirer all the day!

Retiring (*rɪ*təɪə·rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses:

a. In intransitive uses.

1548 ELYOT, *Recessus*, goyng awaie or backe; retyryng. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxxv. I. 39 By the retiring and going backe of the sea. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 62 In their retiring there were many of them stayed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. § 4 Soon after his retiring, he ended his life. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 122 Breaking of Measure is but a Genteel Term Sword-Men have given to a Moderat Retiring, or Giving of Ground. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 406 The Retiring of the Wall..is both towards the inner-side and the out-side too. 1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* III. 6 Previous to my retiring, I was employed in my vespers. 1861 G. CHAPMAN *Art Fencing* 16 Retiring is, however, occasionally performed by first withdrawing the right [foot].

b. In transitive uses.

1594 I. G. *Di Grassi's Arte of Defence* O ij b, Without any other retyring of himselfe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Supplies for retyring of his old ward-robe from pawne. 1681 STAIR *Institut.* I. vii. 80 An Executor for whom simple retiring of the Bond will not be sufficient without Discharge or Assignation.

2. *attrib.* a. Of places: Devoted to retirement or privacy.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 8 Hard by was a house of pleasure built for a sommer retiring place. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 494 Downham where the Bishop hath his retyring House with a Parke. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 11 The Prynce came and wente into his retyringe roomes, and having putt on his roabes went and mett the King. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, It was once the retyring place of Julius Cæsar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 412 [The] handsome Rooms.. which..served as Closets or retiring Rooms. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Havering at Bower, Essex,..was the ancient retiring-place of the kings of England. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, The cooper's house was so roomy,..that each guest had his separate retiring room. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 4/1 The erection of public retiring rooms for both sexes in the streets.

b. Consequent upon, or connected with, retirement from office or employment.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. iii. 84 In those days there was no system of retiring pensions for the worn-out functionary of this class. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* viii, Binnie had his retiring pension, and, besides, had saved half his allowance ever since he had been in India. 1859 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) I. 87 They say..that every Indian officer has a right to a good retiring allowance.

c. Connected with retirement (from a room, etc.)

1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 152 He delivered his retiring bow to the Frau von Rüdiger's shoulder. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 7/3 A retiring collection after a concert.

Retiring (*rɪ*təɪə·rɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. the vb. + -ING 2.]

1. That retires, in various senses of the verb.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVII viii, How many mounting winged tree For traffique leave retiring land? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 455 The Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current, and compulsiue course, Neu'r keepes retyring ebbe. 1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 2 *Abductores Musculi*,..the retiring brauwns. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 124 Several Warlike Nations have made use of a Retiring and Flying way of Fight, as a thing of singular Advantage. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 208 A retiring line may also throw back a wing,..by the echellon march, or some other of the modes already prescribed. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xiv, The far sound Of their retiring steps. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 271 So high that, with its retiring flanks on either side, it can be none other than the projecting Cape Warrender. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 146 To appoint the retiring mayor of the town mayor of the staple.

2. Characterized by retirement; reserved, shy.

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) I. iii. 96 The retiring graces have been always the most attractive. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vii, So retiring a nature as his might never have harboured love. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 280 He was an exceedingly modest, unpretending, and retiring man.

Comb. 1859 F. FRANCIS *Newton Dogvane* (1888) 60 A fair, retiring-looking girl, with chestnut hair.

Hence **Reti·ringly** *adv.*

1861 MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* III. viii, She answered, retiringly: 'Indeed I cannot say'. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 769 Sir William..was not at all to the fore, but, on the contrary, very retiringly to the back.

Reti·ringness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being retiring.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 289 The word coy is metaphorically applied to..the stillness of reserve, to moral retiringness. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 213 The retiringness of self-depreciating delicacy. 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1241 The retiringness of wealth on which the *Times* descants.

Reti·the, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] †To decimate again.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 297 Hee let the tenth man goe by; and euen these tenth men thus reserued, hee went ouer againe, and most cruelly retithed them.

Reto·mb, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entomb again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 319 The Beast..Rewhelps her whelps, and in her tender womb She doth as oft her living brood re-tomb.

Retorician, Retorik, obs. ff. RHETORICIAN, RHETORIC. **Retorn(e**, obs. ff. RETURN *sb.* and *v.* **Retornel, -nella**, obs. ff. RITORNEL(LO.

†**Reto·rqued**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. F. *retorquer* or L. *retorquēre*: see RETORT *v.*1] Turned backwards.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Shall we in this detested guise, With shame, with hunger, and with horror stay, Griping our bowels with retorqued thoughts.

† **Retorrid,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retorrid-us.*] Burnt up, dried up.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XVI. 567 When the Brain by..too frequent use becomes sharp and retorrid. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 56 Fevers, that have boil'd up the Blood into a retorrid Crasis.

Retorsion (rĭtǫ́ːɹʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *rétorsion* (13–14th c.), or ad. med.L. *retorsiōn-em*, var. of *retortiōn-em* RETORTION. So Sp. *retorsion*, It. *ritorsione.*] Retortion (of an argument, etc.).

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ 242 By retorsion, as in a College, all that are..of the Foundation, doe partake of the Donatives of the Founder [etc.]. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 241 God hath a retorsion in store, a *fallere fallentem.* 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 88 The reasonings of it are so clear, the historical retorsions so undeniable. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 194/1 'Retorsion,' or retaliating on the foreign nation or its subjects, by similar injuries to those inflicted on us. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 748/1 The first requisite..of all satire, and especially of political, is that, like a good dilemma, it should be incapable of 'retorsion'.

Retort (rĭtǫ́ːɹt), *sb.*[1] [f. RETORT *v.*[1]]

† **1.** *Mus.* A 'retorted' mood. *Obs. rare.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 The first must serue you in your first singing till you come to this sign 𝄋: where you must begin again and sing by the retort in half time.

2. A sharp or incisive reply, esp. one by which the first speaker's statement or argument is in some way turned against himself, or is met by some counter-charge. Also *fig.*

App. not in very common use before the 19th c.

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. iv. 76 He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, hee was in the minde it was : this is call'd the retort courteous. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. 242 The mockers were mocked by that retort. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. ii, Well then, let Loveless look to his wife, 'twill be but the retort courteous on both sides. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, The priest interrupted Vivaldi's retort. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii, That's a fair retort, For I provoked it. 1852 ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 269 If you give up that principle, you lay yourself open at once to the retort that your position is insecure. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 496 It was suggested, as a sort of retort against the new demand, that it would be more suitable for the king himself to sign the Covenant.

3. The act or practice of replying in a sharp or incisive manner (see prec.). Also *transf.*

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1783, Johnson's dexterity in retort..was very remarkable. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 518 Dr. Kentish..has laid himself very open to animadversion and retort from me. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 99 It is cowardly to raise a hand to one who is incapable of physical retort. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Mrs. MacStinger in retort, looked at her all over.

b. Const. *of* something.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 111 Nothing is so easy and inviting as the retort of abuse and sarcasm. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 357 The retort of an objection is no positive argument. 1877 JACOX *Script. Prov.* xi. 115 Experiencing a retort of the ill-usage they had formerly inflicted.

† **4.** = RETORTION 1. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1755 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) 100, I found two *pateræ* not cemented, but skrewed together...Having opened it by retort of the skrew, I discovered an incrustated surface.

Retort (rĭtǫ́ːɹt), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *retorte* (= It., Sp., Pg. *retorta*), ad. med.L. *retorta*, fem. of L. *retortus*, pa. pple. of *retorquēre* : see RETORT *v.*[1]]

1. A vessel generally made of glass, but occasionally of metal or earthenware, and provided with a long neck, bent downwards, in which liquids, etc., subjected to distillation are heated.

[1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 9 b, A crooke necked violle..which the french cal Retorte. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* II. (1659) 12 The Still where he had the Spirit of Wine distilling over out of a Retorto.]

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 21 Those saltes, being put into a retort,..stilleth forth a volatile salt. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* i. 35 Let it be put into a Retort, and distilled in sand. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 164 The black Oil of Tartar by the Retort is admirable for the Cure of Scabs. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) II. 107 My friend had forgotten the necessary management of a retort, which, for want of his attention, burst in pieces. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 227 The bottom of the retort is then gently heated by means of a lamp, and the extremity of its neck introduced under an inverted cylinder filled with water. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 140 The vapour is condensed as fast as it is formed, and trickles back into the retort.

fig. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 217 We must throw our words into the retort of the comparative method.

2. A vessel in which mercury is separated from amalgam or impurity by volatilization.

Several forms are now employed for this purpose. In early use perh. not distinct from sense 1.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 314 Put it [quicksilver ore] into a Retort or other..Instrument. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mercury*, Compounded of crude mercury driven over from sea-salt in a retort. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 805 Large retorts, styled cucurbits, of cast iron, in which the ore of mercury is subjected to distillation. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 222/1 The amalgams..are then distilled in cast-iron retorts of a peculiar shape. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 191/1 The soft cake of amalgam is transferred to a retort, to have the mercury distilled out of it.

3. A clay or iron receptacle, forming a cylinder or segment of one, in which coal is heated for the production of gas.

1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 127 About one-third of the above quantity .. is required for fuel to heat the retorts. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 548 As soon as gas begins to be disengaged from the ignited retort. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 95/2 The first portion of the process..is to submit coal to the action of heat in an air-tight vessel, commonly called a 'retort'.

4. A furnace in which iron is heated with carbon, in order to produce steel.

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 76 By introducing bars of wrought-iron along with carbon into retorts. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 227 For the purpose of cooling the reduced metal, the retorts were made slightly larger at the lower than at the upper end.

5. *attrib.*, as *retort bench, cap, -end, -flask, glass, -house, -neck,* etc.; **retort carbon,** carbon which remains as a residue in the retort when the gas has been extracted from coal.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xi. 424/1 He beareth Sable, a Stillers Retort, or a Retort Glass, Argent. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 359 Retort caps are cylinders of thin brass plate. 1839 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXI. 7/2 The pipes leading from the retort-house to the reservoirs. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 100/2 Each retort-house contains one stack and four sections of retort benches. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 297 (1870) 229 Attach to each end..a piece of retort carbon. 1881 — *Ess. on Floating Matter of Air* 143 Experiments with pipette-bulbs and retort-flasks.

Retort (rĭtǫ́ːɹt), *v.*[1] [f. L. *retort-*, ppl. stem of *retorquēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *torquēre* to twist, turn : cf. *contort, distort*, etc.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make return of (something done to one, *esp.* an injury); to repay or pay back; to requite by retaliation.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* XXVIII. 65 As is theyr deede so let them speede; retort their craftes. 1598–9 B. JONSON *Case Altered* I. ii, We shall retort these kind favours with all alacrity of spirit. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 154, I will retort..that..wrong. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 206 So Christ to retort these arrogant inquisitors their own, tooke the course to lay their hautinesse under a severity which they deserv'd. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 142 How shall this arm, unequal to the bow, Retort an insult, or repel a foe? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Let them laugh, and retort their malice only by showing them you are happy in spite of it. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 395 It was now his time to retort the humiliation. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* XLVI. (1865) V. 412 They never dared to retort in concert the invasions under which they had suffered.

b. To cast back, to cause to return, *upon* or *against* the offending party.

c 1559 ABP. PARKER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. Rec. II. III. 359 And then both the Devil and Man..shall have their Malices retorted upon themselves again. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 873 Heav'ns Right-hand .. retorting all upon your Foes..Sends Terrors. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90 ₱ 5 They..retort upon the Aggressour the Injury, which they parry from themselves. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 152 Not only escape the ruin meditated against him, but also retort it on the machinators. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 502 Hear, then, how mercy, slighted and defied, Retorts th' affront against the crown of pride. 1810 LAMB *Good Clerk*, Retorting upon the grave citizens of London their own arts. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 373 The aggression against God is retorted upon the aggressor.

† **c.** To bring as a return *to* one. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 349 Wars..the issue whereof, but retorted to the Duke a redoubling disaduantage.

† **d.** To do (something) in retaliation. *Obs.*−[1]

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 12 Yet did hee not retort ought savouring of revenge.

e. *intr.* To reply by retaliation. *rare* −[1].

1883 C. READE *Tit for Tat* vi, He threatened violence. They prepared to retort to it.

2. To cast or hurl back (a charge, accusation, epithet, etc.). Freq. const. *on.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 128, I shall straight retort all the blame..upon yourself. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 54, I do retort the solus in thy bowels. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 86 The Egyptian Authors slanderously retorted these loathsome diseases on the Israelites. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, He asserted that I was heterodox; I retorted the charge. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 767 Retort the charge, and let the world be told She boasts a confidence she does not hold. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 189 The accusation of sinister motives is easily made, and as easily retorted. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 81 Fool! villain! liar! thus do I retort Thy insupportable words. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 522 He was still resolute to retort the charge of treason on his foes.

absol. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* 553/1 May not we, with equal Justice, retort upon them, when, laying aside their natural Characters, they assume those which are appropriated to us?

3. To reply in kind to (a jest, sarcasm, etc.); to answer with the like. Also const. *on.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, I scorne to retort the obtuse jeast of a foole. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* p. xiv, Nor shall I retort with animosity those less obliging passages. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 85 Hipponax retorted their pleasantry with such keen strokes of satire that they hanged themselves. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 Retort their raillery with raillery, always tempered with good breeding. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 306 With what good-humour he retorts a piece of sly malice of Pope's. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 311 If it were worth while to retort the sarcasm on the multitude, it were easy to do so. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 408, I retort your reproach of me.

b. To say or utter by way of (sharp or aggressive) reply; † to return (an answer of this kind); † to allege in return.

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 13 If we vrge them with conscience, they retort a captious answere. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 358 She owneth her allowing a Pension to Morgan, and retorteth Pensions granted to the Scots. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. 119 He thinks to evade that by retorting, that some in England fight against him. 1735–6 SHERIDAN *Let. to Swift* 23 Feb., I cannot help retorting, that I never knew any person so unadviseable as you are. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, 'What do you mean by that?' retorted Squeers in great perturbation. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 14, I will retort that it is just as true of the sun as of man. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 211 'You need have no fear of that, my dear,' retorted her husband.

c. *intr.* To make a retort or retorts.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. i. II. 380 Charles, who could not dissemble his indignation during this discourse, retorted with great acrimony when it was concluded on the conduct of Ferdinand. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi, He must smile and retort, and look perfectly at his ease.

4. To meet or answer (an argument, etc.) by a similar argument to the contrary; to turn or direct (his own statement) *against* an opponent.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 32 This kinde of Argument either by overthrowing one of the parts, or by retorting it, called..a conversion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 255 Our Experiments may..enable us to retort their Arguments against themselves. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 349 So apt is the Comparison in most Respects..that my Adversary in vain Labours to Retort it. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. vii. 267 They are capable of being retorted against his own system. 1788 — *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 7. 102 A remarkable property of the Dilemma is that it may sometimes be happily retorted. 1852 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 518 Not a single voice was raised in either House..to retort the argument. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 30 March 1/2 The answer they make to us may very easily be retorted.

II. † 5. To throw or hurl back (a weapon); to turn back (a blow) upon the striker. *Obs.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 41 Thus I retort the dart thou threwst at me. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 104 The Heroe caught it, and retorts againe The singing steele. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* iii. ₱ 1 Satan has not only evaded, but even retorted those blows which were aim'd at him. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 33 To observe how we may retort these fiery darts of the Wicked One.

† **b.** Const. *upon* the agent. *Obs.*

1626 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* X. 94 The Sonne of God..with this scripture..retorts Satan's attempted blow upon himselfe. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 390 If wild-fire be thrown, I will..not, by throwing it back, give my enemy the advantage of retorting it upon me. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 389 ₱ 22, I think the best way of dealing with them, is to retort their own Weapons upon them.

† **6.** To reflect (heat or light); to return or re-echo (a sound); to drive back, etc. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 101 As when his vertues shining vpon others, Heate them, and they retort that heate againe To the first giuer. 1611 COTGR., *Heliotrope*,..a precious stone which, as a burning glasse, receiueth, and retorteth the Sunne-beames. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 607/2 Crying and howling whil'st the Locrian Stones, And high Eubœan Hills, retort his Groans. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 63 Which vapour .. is nothing but water made thin,..and therefore being retorted or struck back by an Alembick, it returns into its antient weight of water.

† **b.** To transmit by reflection. *Obs. rare.*

1649 Sir R. TEMPEST *Solitariness* 4 When the body..is distempered, it retorts and shoots backward its indispositions to the minde. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VI. vi. 368 When any thing affects, or alters the Heart, those Impressions are ..retorted to the Brain.

† **7. a.** To reject or refuse (an appeal). *Obs.*−[1]

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 303 The Duke's vniust, Thus to retort your manifest Appeale.

† **b.** To cast or throw (one) out. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 361 Dear Sir, retort me naked to the world, Rather then lay those burdens on me.

† **8.** To turn back or backwards; to bend or twist back. *Obs.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1632) 68 Rabid with anguish, he retorts his looke Vpon the wound. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI. CCXVIII, Retort thine eyes into thy Self, my Dear. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. XIX. 470/1 Two Serpents bowed at the heads to the joyning in the middle, from thence to the ends of the Tails Retorted. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 516 For Dread and Pain And Grief will find their Shafts elanc'd in vain, And their Points broke, retorted from the Head.

† **9.** To give in return. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 260 Gifts also and reciprocall presents are retorted up and down.

† **10.** To multiply again. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 427/1 Two multiplied in itself produceth four; retorted into itself (by saying twice two twice) makes the first Cube.

† **11.** *intr.* To spring or fly back; to rebound, recoil; to twist. *Obs.*

1631 J. TAYLOR *Turn Fortune's Wheel* Pref., Doth time retort or fortune play the Jade, Or doth the course of fate run retrograde. 1673 PENN *Spir. Alex. the Coppersmith Rebuked* 7 It all retorts from our Impenetrable Armour upon himself. 1710 CONGREVE *An Impossible Thing*, This line..Render..so direct, that in no sort It ever may in rings retort.

Retort (rĭtǫ́ːɹt), *v.*[2] [f. RETORT *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To purify (an amalgam, mercury, etc.) by subjecting to heat in a retort.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 748/2 In California the amalgam is retorted in cast-iron pans. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/1 The quicksilver is at intervals scraped off the copper plates and retorted.

† **Reto·rt,** *pa. pple. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *retort-us*, pa. pple. of *retorquēre*: see prec.] Turned back.

1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 55 Then the see Elesponte retorte with grete passage turnethe to the northe.

Reto·rtable, *a.* [f. RETORT *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable or admitting of retortion.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 523 Our arguments and matter controversed, are ordinarily retortable unto us. 1611 COTGR., *Retorquable*, retortable.

Retorted (rĭtǭ·rtĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RETORT *v.*[1]]

† **1.** *Mus.* Reversed. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 *Phi.* What do you terme a retorted Moode? *Ma.* It is a Moode of imperfect time set backward, signifying that the Notes before which it is set must be sung as fast againe as they were before.

2. Recurved; twisted or bent backwards.

1599 LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* I. iv, It is at one end somewhat crooked and retorted. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 166 By very long cunduites and pipes of brasse retorted. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To live merrily*, Th' Arabian Dew besmears My uncontrolled brow, And my retorted haires. 1661 TATHAM *Lond. Triumphs* in Heath *Groc. Co.* (1869) 478 Two Trytons playing on retorted Pipes. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 568 By drawing the integuments over the wound till the retorted edges are brought in contact. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* xiv. 123 If the curve of profile A B is complex or retorted.

† **3.** ? Refuted, rejected. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 484 He rashly aduentured the credite of Leager honour in a single Combat against me a retorted Plaintiue.

4. Thrown or cast back; returned. Also *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. 42 Vp fierce Perseus starts, And his retorted Speare at Phineus darts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 903 With retorted scorn his back he turn'd. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowledge* I. ix. (1853) 68 Such retorted Scorn is more becoming the Character of a Stoic than a Christian. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 129 Now comes the accused, with..countercharge and retorted abuse.

† **b.** Forced or driven back. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI. ii. 179 Take river-pebbles and put them into a fornace, in that place where the retorted flame is most intense.

5. Reverted; turned in a backward direction.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 120 He..threatens as he flies, With heart indignant and retorted eyes. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* x. 36 And with retorted eye forsakes the dome. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 15 And now impatient, with retorted eye, Perceives his station in another sky. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY (Ogilvie), Sometimes, with retorted head, [they] pruned themselves as they floated.

Retorted (rĭtǭ·rtĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RETORT *v.*[2]] Refined or purified in a retort.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xliii, She tried to lift again..the mass of retorted gold which had come in from the quartz reef. 1897 *Daily News* 28 July 4/7, 680 tons of ore, which yielded 376 ounces of retorted gold.

Reto·rter[1]. *rare.* [f. RETORT *v.*[1]] One who retorts.

1611 COTGR., *Retordeur*, a twister, twiner; a wrester, a retorter. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 10 No men are more..imperious retorters upon God and man, than those who are most defective in their duties to both.

Reto·rter[2]. [f. RETORT *v.*[2]] One employed in retorting metals.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 415, 2 amalgamators, 2 retorters and boiler-men.

† **Reto·rtible,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = RETORTABLE.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 283 His arguments are..easely retortible against him.

Reto·rting, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RETORT *v.*[1]] The action of bending or throwing back, etc.

1589 [see RESIGN *v.*[1] 2]. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 422 There are three waies to dissolue an argument, Deniall, Retorting and Distinction. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 131 Hearing..by the retorting of the Eccho's the confused noyse of the Hunts-men,..they resolved to direct their steps that way. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 239 ¶ 13 As for those little Retortings of my own Expressions,..they are the common Cavils of every Witling.

Reto·rting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RETORT *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2]] The action of treating in a retort.

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 9/3 All..make six ounces of 'amalgam' a man per day, which they value after retorting as worth three ounces of gold. 1883 *Science* I. 102 It was surmised that the change was due to imperfect retorting.

Reto·rting, *ppl. a.* [f. RETORT *v.*[1]] That retorts, in senses of the verb.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 80 Wan is her lookes, her cheekes of Azure hue, Hir haires as Gorgons foule retorting Snakes. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 526 The wordy variance of domestic life; The tyrant husband, the retorting wife. 1896 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 3/1 His answer was also a retorting question.

Retortion (rĭtǭ·rʃən). [ad. med.L. *retortiōn-em*, noun of action f. L. *retorquēre*: see RETORT *v.*[1] and cf. RETORSION.]

1. The action or fact of bending or turning backwards; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 100 Our Sea: whose divers-branch'd retortions Divide the World in three unequall portions. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 35 Since the beginning of all ages, the Rivers have glyded quietly without retortion towards their Fountaines. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 253 They will appear (like the Staff of Egypt) either to break under, or, by an easie retortion, to pierce and wound it self. 1813 FORSYTH *Excursion Italy* 234 The age, the expression, the retortion of head [etc.]. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlv. (1859) II. 497 Some occupation which, by concentrating our attention on external objects, shall divert it from a retortion on ourselves.

† **b.** The process of treating in a retort. *Obs.*[−1]

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 92 It is also called a distillation by retortion.

† **2. a.** A reply of the nature of a retort. *Obs.*

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 304 Neuer could this Censurer haue made a more vntimely and vnfitting retortion then at this instant. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 159 Their retortion here upon us is very silly, that we do put Christian infants in as evill a condition as they. 1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylin* 235 The Retortion that Mr. Selden made to one in the House of Commons.

† **b.** An answer made to an argument by converting it against the person using it. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 28 The old Rhetoritians vsed to dissolue this kinde of argument..by retorting it, called in Greeke ἀντιστροφή, a conuersion or retortion. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 73 There are Syllogismes, long swords; Enthymems, short daggers;..Retortions, which are targets with a pike in the midst of them, both to defend and oppose. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (1765) II. 51, I..cannot profit by it, the argument lying exposed to so terrible a retortion.

† **c.** The method or device of meeting an argument, etc., by retorting it. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 422 Deniall, is too hostile,..Retortion, is more wittie than profitable. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 181 Answer by Retortion, is when we shew that the mean or proof brought by the adversary maketh for us. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 132 'Twas justly charged by way of retortion upon them. 1732 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 49, I might answer by way of retortion.

† **d.** Conversion *of* an argument, charge, etc., against another, or into an opposite sense. *Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 116 For your retortion of my Zoar and Sodome: I can giue you leaue to be wittie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. xvii. § 42 Mr. George Herbert.. made a most ingenious retortion of this Hexastick.

3. Return for something done; retaliation. Now *spec.* in international law (see quot. 1885).

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 126 He violated all rights..; And what I have done, was on equall retortion to his merit. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 322 In natural defence, and necessary retortion, they be treated as aggressors. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Gibbons & Ogden* Wks. 1858 VI. 5 (Funk), This act of New Jersey is called an act of retortion against the illegal and oppressive legislation of New York. 1885 P. COBBETT *Cases Internat. Law* 100 Retortion consists in treating the subjects of another State in the same way as that State has treated one's own subjects. *Ibid.*, It is commonly laid down that retortion only extends to imperfect rights or mere rights of comity.

Retortive (rĭtǭ·rtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *retort-* (see RETORT *v.*[1]) + -IVE.]

† **1.** Of the nature of squeezing. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 55 Separate this (by a Retortive process or pressing) from the feces.

2. Turned backwards. (Cf. RETORTED *ppl. a.* 5.)

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 466 From all his guileful plots the veil they drew, With eye retortive looked creation thro.

3. Of the nature of a retort.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 238 The apt answer of Blandina, though thrown into the form of a retortive question, is implicatively a palpable denial.

† **Reto·rtment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RETORT *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Retortion.

1649 LILBURNE *Liberties People Eng.* (ed. 2) 39 Which procured them from me a sharp retortment of their own basenesse.

Reto·ss (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To toss back or again (esp. in phr. *tossed and retossed*).

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* K iv b, What Invectives than are tossed and retossed betwixe theim. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 203 She had..turned over and retossed every carde in this sequence. 1611 FLORIO, *Riuoltolato*, tossed, retossed. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 370 The wand'ring Vessel drove before the Wind: Toss'd and retoss'd, aloft, and then alow. 1745 WARTON *Eclogues* V, All around the roar of war was up, From rock to rock retost, from wood to wood.

Retouch (rĭtʌ·ʧ), *sb.* [Prob. ad. F. *retouche* (1507): cf. next.] A second or further touch given to some part of a picture, composition, etc., with a view to improving it.

1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* IV. i, Then so many Touches and Retouches, when the Face is finish'd. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 237 Dr. Vyse received it with these retouches, praised the epitaph, and thanked me. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 391/1 Some parts, which it may reasonably be inferred are retouches,..are quite flat and dim. 1878 tr. *Villari's Machiavelli* (1898) I. 157 Those retouches opened the way to new and original creation.

Retouch (rĭtʌ·ʧ), *v.* [Prob. ad. F. *retoucher* (13th c., = Sp. and Pg. *retocar*, It. *ritoccare*): see RE- and TOUCH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To touch again with a view to improving; to amend or improve by fresh touches; to touch up.

1685 BURNET *Let.* in *Trav.* (1687) I. 97 All [the monastery] was retouched by the famous Guido Reni, yet it is now again much decayed. 1686 *Ibid.* III. 8, I have retoucht the Letter that I writ to you last year. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83 ¶ 10 One..who was very busie in retouching the finest Pieces, tho' he produced no Originals of his own. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 7 When the book has once been dismissed into the world, and can be no more retouched. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* II. xlvi, He has retouched a copy, that was painted by one of his scholars. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xiv, I was myself in my usual Quaker trim, where there was nothing to retouch. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 201 The negative to be retouched is prepared [etc.].

b. *absol.* To give retouches.

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 64 Lintot..will think your price too much: Not, Sir, if you revise it, and retouch. 1757 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 7 Oct., The difficult part is now got over, and nothing now remains but to polish, and retouch a little. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 391/1 It was the practice to retouch when the fresco was dry.

2. a. To touch upon, to speak of, to introduce or bring in, again. *rare.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. 397 It may not be unexpedient more expressly to retouch what has been so often insinuated. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 133 The accidental Subjects are.. generally repeated, or at least so retouched in the Progress of the Fugue as to render them easily known.

b. To magnetize afresh. *rare.*

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 325, I took off the Armour and bound it to that which was newly touched, and therewith retouched that which I had disarmed.

Hence **Retou·ched** *ppl. a.*

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 391/1 The retouched parts are invariably dim. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 202 There is no reason..why..the individual style of the worker should be more apparent than in a retouched negative.

Retou·cher (rĭ-). [f. the verb. + -ER[1].] One who retouches, *esp.* one whose occupation is to retouch photographs.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* Mar. 687 The tools of the retoucher are..fine brushes and delicate instruments with which he removes the imperfections from each article or fills in what may be lacking. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 372 The Retoucher who is compelled to approach within eight or nine inches of the negative, is damaging the sight. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 202 The method or style dear to the retoucher's heart.

Retou·ching (rĭ-), *vbl. sb.* [f. the verb + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 323, I tried it without retouching, and found it perfectly cured, the Polarity regular throughout. 1816 SINGER *Playing Cards* 79 After having printed thirty or forty thousand copies these blocks will again bear retouching. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 422/1 Retouching can be done more quickly and finer upon this coating than upon any other.

2. A case or instance of this.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 465 He..gives to the whole the several touchings and retouchings requisite for finishing. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 308/2 Such retouchings are useless in frescos painted in the open air. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. Test.* Introd. § 19 Ancient authority was allowed to furnish not scattered retouchings but the whole body of the text.

3. *attrib.*, as *retouching-desk, -easel, -medium*, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1925/2 Retouching-table. 1884 *Ibid.*, Suppl. 754/1 Retouching Frame. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 180 An ordinary retouching easel.

Retou·chment. *rare*[−1]. Retouching.

1882 W. SHARP *Rossetti* iii. 155 The Death of Breuse sans Pitie—as it now appears..after its retouchment—is the crudest in colour and most grotesque in treatment.

Retour (rĭtū·ə), *sb.* Also 6 retoure, retowre. [a. OF. *retour*, verbal sb. of *retourner* to RETURN. In later use partly readopted from mod.F.]

In the following passage *retours* is perhaps an alteration of *recours* RECOURSE (but cf. OF. *sans retour*): 13.. *K. Alis.* 602 (Bodl. MS.), He shal be poysond saunz retours [*Weber* saun return] Of his owen traytoures.

1. Return (to a place). Now only *arch. Sc.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 436 Scho..dede here mene make retour. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5482 Hamoun..spirde after þer enperour, Whider-ward he made his retour. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21643 But Youthe than, in hyr Retour, Was to myn helpe gret socour. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXX. 479 For fere lest yᵉ false emperoure cause you to dye or my retoure. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 112 Come hither, come and to my bosome make retowre. [1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* Pref., To have the lady, upon her retour to Paris, boast of their splendid entertainment in England.] 1822 GALT *Provost* XXI, Mr. Secretary of State wrote me back by retour of post, thanking me for my zeal in the public service. 1897 BEATTY *Secretar* VIII. 68 See yᵉ keep that auld carle Geddes in gude ward till my retour.

2. *Sc. Law.* A return made to Chancery of the brieve of inquest relative to the service of an heir, with the verdict of the jury upon it; also, an extract or copy of the return.

1471 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1882) 215 The King's breif of inquest direcit to the Schiref of Forfare to give him possessioun eftir the tenour of this retour undirwirtin. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 37 With the seisingis, retouris, and all that followit thairupoun. 1579–80 *Ibid.* III. 258 Ane seising of Johnne, Lord Dernlie, of the landis of Evindaill, past upoun a retour. 1630 *Acts Sederunt* 31 July, All summonds of reduction of retouris..sall be formed in Latine be an advocat. 1678 *Ibid.* 15 Feb., To direct or give out any precepts to Shirriffs..for granting infeftment upon retours. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 383 Retours upon general services are not properly transmissions of an estate. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 904 From the Chancery a certified copy is given out, which is called a retour. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 A retour of the verdict and service of the jury before the Judge Ordinary.

b. A return of this kind, as specifying the yearly value of the lands in question.

In first quot. applied to a special return.

1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 346 That, be advise of the schireffis..of the schires within the wardenrie, thair be a stent and retour of all landis within the same. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. xiv. 304 Which sums would be Liquid, and known according to the new retour, and the Feu or Blensh-duty. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 Where there is no retour of lands,..the superior is entitled to the valued rent.

c. *attrib.* with *duty* or *mail*, = RETOURED *ppl. a.*

1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. xiv. 304 The relief which is *debitum fundi*, must only be the retour duty. 1693 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) IV. viii. 574 The Retour-mails, or Feu-duties of the same..did belong and pertain to the said Pursuer as Donatar. 1746–7

Act 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 2 Lands..no longer liable to the annual payment of the new extent or retour duty. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 Blanch-holdings .. are liable in a retour duty of one per cent. of the valued rent.

3. *attrib.* with *ship*, *waggon*, denoting return from a destination. Also *ellipt.* a vehicle which returns to its original starting-place.

Only in echoes of continental usage.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 325 The Company has put her *Retour* Ships under the following Regulation, with Regard to the Cape. 1838 C. M. Young in J. C. Young *Mem.* (1871) II. 33 A rope providentially lent us by the driver of a *retour* waggon. 1839 W. Chambers *Tour Belgium* 48/1 A vehicle..with the words 'Retour à Köln', or whatever else may be the name of the place to which they are about to return, written on paper, and stuck upon their sides. These retours may be hired at something below the full charge, but even the highest price is not great.

4. A returned part.

1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 346 The two salients being connected by a curtain..and having retours towards the gorge.

Retour (rĭtūə·r), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. the sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To return or revert *to* a person. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 133 Quhen the terme cummys, the landis retouris agayne to the lord. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 229 Efter his deid the croun suld than retour To schir Modred.

†**2.** To return *to* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. i. 101 Sa that thou suld nocht.. as victor with prosperite Onto thy faderis cite hame retour. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxv. 269 [He] toke leue of the kynge & retouryd to Burdeux.

3. *trans. Sc. Law.* To return (a person) as heir. (Cf. Retour *sb.* 2.)

1515 in Sir W. Fraser *Sutherland Bk.* (1892) III. 59 Elizabeth Sutherland,..quhilk is full and baill retouryt of the said .. landis. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 37 Albeit thai be nocht servit nor retourit the saidis airis. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Breue de morte antecessoris*, His aire being serued and retoured to the superioritie of the samin lands. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xix. § xii. (1699) 102 Some think an Heir served and retoured, doth fall within this signification. 1752 McDouall *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. II. 334 [Precepts are granted] to the sheriff.., commanding him to give infeftment to the person retoured. 1868 Maidment *Scot. Ball.* I. 29 James Spens was retoured as heir of his father Alexander. 1880 Earl of Crawford *Earldom of Mar* (1882) I. 259 An inquest of the leading gentlemen of the county..retoured Sir Robert [Erskine] as lawful heir to the Earldom of Mar.

b. To make a return to Chancery of or relative to (lands, etc.); to state the value of, in a retour.

1581-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 452 The said haill landis..nevir being stentit nor retourit. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Breue de morte antecessoris*, The mailles and dewties of the landes, sa lang as they ar retoured to haue bene in the handes of the King. 1693 Stair *Instit.* (ed. 2) III. v. 473 For ordinarly the Fee is Retoured, to be in the hands of the Superior by reason of Non-entry. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 36 In feu holdings, the yearly feu-duty contained in the Reddendo is retoured as the new extent. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 Feu-holdings are retoured to the feu-duties specified in the charter.

c. To return, send in (the brieve or verdict, etc.) to Chancery.

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Breue de morte antecessoris*, This their answere.., and the brieue inclosed therein .., is sent back & retoured to the chancellarie. 1630 *Acts Sederunt* 31 July, Summonds of reductioun of retours that has bene retourit to the Chancellary. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* lviii, [We have] got our youngster's special service retoured into Chancery. We had him served heir before the macers. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 113 Their sentence is attested by the judge, and retoured by the clerk of the court, to Chancery. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 The verdict and service of the jury shall be retoured to Chancery.

Hence **Retou·red** *ppl. a.*; **Retou·ring** *vbl. sb.* Also **Retou·rable** *a.*

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Extent*, Quhilk..suld be generallie vsed in retouring of landes to the Kingis Chancellarie. *Ibid.*, The reliefe of landes is the retoured maill according to the new extent. *c* 1680 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 487 Serving thereof and Retouring of the same to our Chancellary. 1681 Stair *Instit.* I. xiv. 304, I have never heard of one retoured Duty demanded for the Non-entry. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 37 Because the new extent or retoured duty is presumed to be the rent. *Ibid.* III. viii. § 61 The brief of inquest has been from the beginning a retourable brief. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 The brieve of inquest..is retourable to Chancery whence it issued. *Ibid.*, Where there is no retour of lands, and no means of proving their retoured duties.

Retourn(e, obs. forms of Return *sb.* and *v.*

Retrace (rĭtrē·s), *v.* [ad. F. *retracer*; see Re- and Trace *v.*]

1. *trans.* To trace back to an origin or source; to track through preceding stages. Also *refl.*

1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 520 Then if the Line of Turnus you retrace; He springs from Inachus of Argive Race. 1801 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 219 Retracing our financial system to its commencement. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. vii. 87, I am supposing a man to retrace himself through his past life. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 16 The orthography of others..was as..eruditely whimsical..in the attempt to retrace the etymology, or to modify exotic words to a native origin.

2. To trace again with the eyes; to look over again with care or close attention.

1726 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 270 The chief divine Gaz'd o'er his sire, retracing ev'ry line. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 245 Retrace the banks yon rushing waters lave. 1823 De Quincey *Lett. Educ.* i. (1860) 6 The same book left in your possession, and open at any hour, to be consulted, retraced, collated, and in the fullest sense studied.

b. To trace again in memory; to recall.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. xlviii, What transport, to retrace our boyish plays. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 183 While we retrace with mem'ry's pointing wand..The dangers we have 'scap'd. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IX. vi, I should be puzzled to retrace a single sentiment. 1871 O. W. Holmes *Wind-Clouds & Star-Drifts* iv, Let me retrace the record of the years That made me what I am.

3. To go back upon (one's steps, way, etc.).

1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* vi, Michael was retracing his way with alacrity. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* I. 33 With purpose to retrace my steps, I turn'd. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 293 The nature of the country precluding a forward movement, he retraced his march. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 260 One or two prospecting parties have also ventured into this country, but were compelled soon to retrace their steps.

b. In figurative context.

1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 33 If Henry did not retrace his steps. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 368 The ministers were appalled. Even Jeffreys would gladly have retraced his steps. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 296 When he had taken the step he did not retrace it.

Hence **Retra·cing** *ppl. a.*

1822 T. Chalmers *Wks.* XVI. 186 The retracing movement..is imitable in other parishes. 1848 J. Ritchie in *Mem. G. J. Mackenzie* 52 He preaches to you this day..in your retracing memory.

Re-tra·ce (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To trace, or go over, again with some marking instrument. Also *fig.*

1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 32 That eternal law..was written and again retraced in the bosom of the first man. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 249 An Indian..drew the figure upon my skin; he then retraced it, by pricking the lines with needles. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 752 This letter traced in pencil-characters Guido as easily got re-traced in ink By his wife's pen.

Retra·ck (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To track or trace again.

1835 Browning *Paracelsus* V. 391 After-ages shall retrack thy beams. 1839-48 Bailey *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 298, I now retrack my course to earth. 1869 J. Conington *Horace, Sat.* (1874) 30 Should Fate this moment bid me to go back O'er all my length of years, my life retrack To its first hour.

†**Retra·ct,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the verb, or ad. med.L. *retractus.*]

1. Retractation (of errors, statements, etc.).

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 10 He wrytte also a Booke of retractes in whych he correcteth hys owne errours. 1584 [R. Parsons] *Leicester's Commonw.* (1641) 29 For this cause hee hath his tearmes and pretences..of Contracts, Precontracts, Postcontracts, Protracts, and Retracts. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 Metaphors ænigmaticall, and covert words,..were but shifts, retracts and evasions. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1677) 22 St. Austine, in a retract, concludes we must despair of no man..as long as he liveth.

2. Retreat on the part of an army or force.

1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1431/1 Skinke was forced to give place.., and in his retract spoiled and burnt the countrie. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 177 He is constrained euen in the course of victory to sound the retract, and surcease his proiects. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. ii. § 4. 179 These Græcians also that made the retract, aduised Darius to retire his Armie into..Mesopotamia.

3. That which is rejected; refuse. *rare* —1.

1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 169, I am..the reproch, retract, and shame of men, and the scorne of the people.

4. *Farriery.* = Retrait *sb.*[1] 5.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., When the farrier, in shoeing, perceives the horse to shrink at every blow on the nail; it is a sign of a retract.

Retract (rĭtræ·kt), *v.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **retrak.** [f. L. *retract-*, ppl. stem of *retrahĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *trahĕre* to draw.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To draw or pull (something) back.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The occean..auper.. flowethe furthe or retractethe the sees in to hit. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/1 They retracte and drawe backe the humors which trouble those partes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 231 The heat of the Ayre attracting the humours outward, and the action of the Medicine retracting the same inward. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 869 He affirmed every Irrational Power or Soul, to be..Retracted and Resumed into the Deity. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XX. 396 From the shield, himself Of brave Æneas the bright-pointed ash Retracting, placed it at Achilles' feet. 1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* 334 Let the piston be suddenly retracted and the air restored to its original volume in an instant. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 221 If you retract the skin dividing the cellular bridles [etc.]. 1874 Masson *Three Devils* 92 The soul, retracting its thoughts from the far and physical, dwells disgustedly on itself.

transf. 1875 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 311 The commander..retracted all at once the right shoulder and wheeled his squadrons half back.

b. To draw back or in (some part of the body).

Used esp. of lower forms of animal life, having parts or organs which may be protruded and drawn in again.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 [The butterfly's tongue] being drawn up into an Helix, and retracted into the mouth. *Ibid.* 36 The Eyes..are sheathed in her horns which she can retract or protrude. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 297/1 Birds which have sharp claws..retract them when they hope to prevent their being blunted. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 293 The head is proportionally large, and cannot be retracted within the carapace. 1872 Dana *Corals* i. 26 A kind of case or jacket, into which the upper extremity..may be retracted.

†**c.** To draw, bring, or call back (a person) from or to a place, or to reality. *Obs.*

1650 Cowley *Guardian* IV. viii, When a dead man from Orcus I retract. *a* 1652 Brome *New Acad.* III. i, My great love unto the Nation..Retracts me hither. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. 150 It is the same in undistracted phantasy, which they admit, when there is nothing that can retract us.

†**d.** To draw *out of* or *up. Obs. rare.*

1608 *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 20 A Knowledg..which Experience might produce, if we would assay to retract it out of Nature by particular Probations. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 119 They may retract it up, and the easier, because passing over these Bones like a Pully, their force is more augmented.

†**2. a.** To delay or retard (one). *Obs. rare* —1.

1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 364 The Duke and his armye was so tarded and retracted, that finally the French King..had leisour..to gadre strength.

†**b.** To restrain; to hold back or prevent *from* some course. Also *refl.* and *absol. Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 16 Whiche secret serpent caused their fury to wade farther then reason coulde retract or restreyne. *Ibid.* 16 b, Euery one wished that this tumult were retracted and quenched. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 22 And let not want of welth in place Retract thy loue to runne his race. 1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* ix-x. 112 Godly men..haue sometimes a pronenesse and inclination to euill; yet they may be easily retracted by counsell and admonition. 1633 Rowley *Match at Midn.* III. i, He lookes..like one that could retract himselfe from his mad starts. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 11 Hoping..by their presence and authority to retract some one from giving their Vote.

†**c.** To restrict or limit *to* something. *Obs.*—1

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 562 Therefore the seven Vials cannot be retracted to the sixth Trumpet, much less be coextended with the seven Trumpets.

†**3.** To withdraw, remove, or take away (a person or thing). *Obs.*

1568 T. Howell *New Sonn.* (1879) 155 When faithfull man hath thus long serued,..in them shall vice ingratytude, retracte his iust desarte. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. iii. 109 To retract and draw foorth of the squadrons, such men as be hurt. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 102 That Excess of Fertility..was retracted and cut off. 1728 T. Cooke *Hesiod, The Theogony* 1057 Before the gates the son of Japhet stands, Nor from the skies retracts his head or hands.

†**b.** To withdraw, turn away (the eye). *Obs.*—1

1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* XVIII, Such admirable parts in all I spye, From none of them I can retract myne eye.

II. *intr.* †**4.** To retire, retreat. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 585 This ilk Malcolme than thocht he wald retrak Quhill on the morne, and hald the feild abak. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 698 They were fully determined, and bent to compell him to retract with dent of sworde.

5. To undergo or exhibit retraction; to admit of being drawn back.

1784 *Med. Comm.* II. 12 The protrusion had entirely retracted within the os externum. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 101 The cicatrix which forms.., spreading and retracting, would soon produce an adhesion almost equal to that divided. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. § 2617 In non-military rifles, the foresight..retracts within a strong sheath. 1890 *Lancet* 1 Mar. 454 It [the cut end of the bowel] was thus held in position, was prevented from retracting, and all bleeding points were secured at once.

†**6.** To revert *to* (one). *Obs. rare* —1.

1783 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 203/1 A very considerable tract of land in that district shortly retracts to government.

Hence **Retra·cting** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 175 By reason of the retracting of the spirits to the head. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 111 The forciblest motives to the several duties, and the most retracting disswasives from the contrary vices. 1707 Sir W. Hope *New Method Fencing* iv. 131 This is to be done without the least Retracting of your Right Legg.

Retract (rĭtræ·kt), *v.*[2] [ad. L. *retractāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *tractāre* to draw, pull. So F. *rétracter*, Sp. and Pg. *retractar.*]

1. *trans.* **a.** To withdraw, recall, revoke, rescind (a decree, declaration, promise, etc.).

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vi. 93 Here be emprour and kinges taught to retract and call in ayen their vniust lawes. 1594 R. Ashley *Loys le Roy* 54 b, They haue power to retract the ordinances of the Sultans. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. (1651) 581 Pope Gregory..retracted that decree of Priests marriages. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 2 That our Kings..had power to revoke, retract and abrogate whatsoever they found .. insupportable to their Subjects. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. II. 96 In that year, he..retracted his own act of resignation of his office. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii, Withdraw to your chamber before I retract my promise. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, Edward was desirous of retracting the suit he had made to his sister. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 256 A declaration of that nature might at any moment be retracted. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 The permission..has been given, and cannot be retracted.

b. To withdraw (a statement, etc.) as being erroneous or unjustified.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 29 b, Yet wyll I retracte nothynge in these same. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 141 Were I alone.., And had as ample power, as I haue will, Paris should ne're retract what he hath done. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 104 Quietly, said I? that I must retract; for he never had quiet during his life. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 141 He both retracted his Apostacy and dyed to attone for it. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 16 As all error is meanness, it is incumbent on every man who consults his own dignity, to retract it as soon as he discovers it. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* xviii. II. 32 He had nothing, he said, to retract or to ask pardon for.

2. *intr.* **a.** To make withdrawal or disavowal (of a statement, opinion, error, etc.).

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 2 If your spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to repress any more copies of the satyr. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 249 He retracts from his errors. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 398 What mean these questions?—Trembling I retract. 1833 Lytton *Eng. & English* I. iv, The affront once given,..they fight first and retract afterwards. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 74 When detected, he retracted. He acquiesced outwardly without giving up his belief.

b. To draw back (from a promise, resolve, etc.).

1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 252 Tho' both repenting, were by Promise bound, Nor could retract. *a* 1735 Landsdowne *To Myra* Poems (1790) 64 She will, and she will not, she grants, denies, Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* III. 320 Caroline had not retracted from her resolution. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 142 Alfonso of Portugal promised to join in a Holy War, and retracted.

c. *Card-playing.* To draw back, change one's mind, after having agreed or declined to play with a certain hand.

1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 71 (Loo), No one can retract after declaring his intention to stand or not. 1878 'Cavendish' *Laws of Ecarté* 11 The dealer having accepted or refused cannot retract.

Hence **Retra·cting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1643 *Decl. Comm. Rebell. Ireland* 26 These directions given by His Majesty for the retracting of this Order.

† **Retra·ct,** *v.*[3] *Obs.*[—1] [ad. L. *retractāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *tractāre* to handle.] *trans.* To repeat.

a 1699 *Wodrow Soc. Select Biogr.* (1847) II. 321 The office and acts of such, as ordination and baptism, though in themselves null, yet they are effectual to godly persons,.. and, therefore, are not necessary to be retracted.

Retractable (rĭtræ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. Retract *v.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -able. Cf. OF. and Sp. *retractable.*]

1. That may be retracted or disavowed.

1620 Donne *Serm.* Wks. 1839 V. 423 Not in finite and retractable speeches, but in fiery tongues.

† **2.** ? Inclined to be shy or reluctant. *Obs.*[—1]

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 426, I set Pen to Paper, drawing from the distaffe of the Retractable Muses, a Poeticall Pamphelet.

3. Capable of being drawn in; retractile.

1769 Cook *1st Voy. round World* I. i, Very sharp talons, which resemble those of a cat, and, like them, were retractable into a sheath of skin.

Hence **Retractabi·lity,** capacity for retraction.

1890 *Med. News* LIII. 159 (Cent.), Tannin, which acts on the retractability of the mucous membrane.

† **Retra·ctate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. L. *retractāt-us*, pa. pple. of *retractāre* Retract *v.*[3]] Treated again, revised.

1623 Bacon *Let. to Matthew* in Spedding *Life* VII. 429 Those works, which I had formerly published,..being retractate and made more perfect.

† **Retra·ctate,** *v. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *retractāre* Retract *v.*[2]] *trans.* To retract.

1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 13 The same S. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we might say reuoke, many things that had passed him.

Retractation (rĭtræktē·ʃən). [ad. L. *retractātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retractāre* Retract *v.*[2] and *v.*[3] So F. *rétractation*, Sp. *retractacion*, It. *retrattazione.*]

1. *pl.* The title of a book written by St. Augustine containing further treatment and corrections of matters treated in his former writings.

1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) 31 All þis þing witnesseth him-selue in his first book of his Retractaciones. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 733/2 Saynt Austyne.. found no faut in that saieng when he was after bishop at the time of his retractacions. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. 229 b, He telleth also in his seconde boke of Retractations that it was in his time receiued in Africa. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. (1634) 20 St. Augustine..in his Retractations maintaineth the same opinion. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 49 Saint Augustine had written so many errors, as occasioned the writing of a whole booke of retractations. 1888 Salmon *Infallib. Ch.* xviii, St. Augustine's 'Retractations' does not mean retractations in our modern sense of the word, but a re-handling of things previously treated of.

b. Used similarly of other works. *rare.*

1583 Fulke *Def. Trans. Script.* Answ. Pref. 54 The same Beda, in his preface vnto his retractation vpon the Acts of the Apostles.

† **c.** *Rhet.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[—0].

1678 Phillips, *Retractation*..in Rhetorick..is the same figure with that which is called in Greek Ploce.

2. a. Withdrawal or recantation of an opinion, statement, etc., with admission of error.

1548 Elyot, *Retractatio*, a retractacion; a reuokyng of ones opinion. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 200 b, He had at the fyrste made hys retractatyon nothynge playnlye. 1643 Digby *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 98 What censure upon himselfe may wee expect..if euer hee make any retractation of this Discourse concerning his Religion? 1674 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 24 Retractation is when a man out of conviction of judgement revokes his errour. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 293 Such are the effects of forced retractations falsly termed conversions. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 31 He had been for many years..a favourer of Cartesianism, but his retractation is very complete. *a* 1873 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* (1874) II. 226 Their very retractations witness to the gradualness with which the new light dawned upon them.

b. Withdrawal from an engagement, promise, etc.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 115 Faith is obligatory, and binding, and no retractation to be admitted. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 190 On the question of the right and effect of retractation, opinions of jurists differ. 1865 Mill *Liberty* V. There are perhaps no contracts or engagements ..of which one can venture to say that there ought to be no liberty whatever of retractation.

† **3.** ? Disinclination, reluctance. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1563 Winjet tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 70 Without al hæsitatioun or dout bayth lat it be maid patent, and without ony retractatioun be condemnit.

† **4.** ? A rejoinder, retort. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 15 If so, my retractation is, that if he be excused one way, hee must be accused an other way.

5. Retransformation. *rare*[—1].

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xi. (1859) II. 406 We can only imagine this, as a retractation of an outward energy into power.

† **Retractative,** *a. Obs.*[—1] [f. ppl. stem of L. *retractāre* Retract *v.*[3] + -ive.] Revisional.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 489 But when there is no Retractative Remedy by an Appeal, it is called Res Judicata.

Retractatively, *adv. rare*[—1]. [Cf. prec. and Retractate *v.*] In a retracting manner.

1851 G. S. Faber *Many Mansions* 23 The earlier form of Purgatory, which was hesitatingly and often retractatively introduced by Ambrose and Augustine.

Retra·cted, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Retract *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Drawn or pulled back; drawn or turned inwards.

1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 57 Of the retracted Nerves and crooked Junctures after Combustions. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 12 Men not of retracted Looks, but who carry their Hearts in their Faces. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 564 Their retracted necks First pierced. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 308 *Feeders retracted*, when ..the *Trophi* are not capable of being much pushed out or drawn in. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xviii. 450 A worm with retracted horny jaws.

Retra·cted, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Retract *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] Revoked, withdrawn, cancelled.

1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 281 All in vain are Pray'rs, extatick Thoughts, Recover'd Moments, and retracted Faults. 1847 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* (1895) xi. 281 The Saviour could not have repeated twice over a retracted prayer.

Retractile (rĭtræ·ktil, -əil), *a.*[1] [a. F. *rétractile*, or ad. L. type **retractilis*: see Retract *v.*[1] and -ile.] Admitting of retraction; capable of being drawn in or back; exhibiting the function or power of retraction: **a.** of parts of animal or vegetable organisms. (The usual application.)

1777 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* IV. 51 Sea-Star,..furnished with five or more rays, and, numerous retractile *tentacula.* 1808 Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* I. 115 The tongue..is attached by a very elastic retractile membrane to the base of the right nostril. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 55, I have heard it said that their claws are retractile. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 59 The retractile hairs of Campanula. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 87 Round the circumference of the disc are placed numerous tentacles, usually retractile.

b. of bodies, parts of mechanism, etc.

1871 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. xii. 156 Of bodies that resist in different modes..we have..the Retractile and Irretractile. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 26 The armature levers are retained in a definite position,.. and no retractile spring whatever is required.

c. *Med.* (See quot.)

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 800 The urine in these cases contained albumin, which on precipitation settled at the bottom of the test-tube (retractile albuminuria).

Retra·ctile, *a.*[2] *rare*[—1]. [f. Retract *v.*[2], after prec.] Exhibiting or evincing retractation.

1888 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xvii. III. 228 Cranmer himself published his Defence of the true and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament: a long treatise, with a characteristically retractile title.

Retracti·lity. [f. Retractile *a.*[1] + -ity. Cf. F. *rétractilité.*] The fact of being retractile.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 524/1 This tendency to contract has been distinguished by the term retractility. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 100 They both become covered at the same time by a membrane.., the retractility of which draws them together. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 307 Various conditions of the urine, such as its acidity for example, influencing the retractility of the coagulum.

Retraction (rĭtræ·kʃən). [ad. late L. *retractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *retract-*, *retrahĕre*: see Retract *v.*[1] So F. *rétraction*, Sp. *retraccion*, It. *re-*, *ritrazione.* In senses 1–3 used for *retractation.*]

1. = Retractation 2 a.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 1085 Crist haue mercy on me and foryeue me my giltes, and namely of myn translacions and enditynges of worldly vanitees, the whiche I reuoke in my retraccioun. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1605) 113 Certaine verses, which..she would haue adioyned as a retraction to the other. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* (1699) 151 Nor did her Retraction proceed from Repentance, but Confrontation. 1693 R. Fleming *Fulfilling Script.* (1801) App. I. 452 Hath not the greatest reproacher sometimes been forced to give in his retraction? 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 16 Such as have adopted his errors should know his retraction. 1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 4 Nor would I to save the imaginary shame of retraction erase a charge, which I thought just when I made it. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xlii, I, of course, will make no retraction or apology. *a* 1871 De Morgan *Budget Parad.* (1872) 344 The authorship should be denied or a proper retraction made.

b. = Retractation 2 b.

1642 *Ordin. & Declar. Lord's Day* 7 This doubtfull retraction in the Captaine animated one John Keeve a Cooke to be forward in this designe. 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 104 A Covenant of Marriage..requires Performances, not retractions. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 43 So long as matters remain entire, there is room for after thought and retraction. 1847 Aytoun *Tales fr. Blackw.* IV. 38 He would even go the length of treating his victim..until the fatal mandate was given, and retraction utterly impossible.

† **2.** *pl.* = Retractation 1. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 Saynt Austyn, spekynge of the mortificacion of the senses in his boke of Retraccyons. 1617 R. Fenton *Serm.* in *Treat. Ch. Rome* 97 S. Augustine..doth retract that point in his booke of Retractions. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* Pref. (1827) I. 15 St. Austin, in his Retractions, repents his having lavished so many encomiums on Plato.

3. Withdrawal, recall or revocation, *of* something decreed, determined, advanced, etc.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 74/1 The imperial proclamations..conteining the retraction or countermand of those things which against the Christians were before decreed. 1641 in Urwick *Nonconf. Worcester* 35 His consent obtained to a retraction of the petition. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref., We have no more to adde, but onely the Retractation or Retraction of one Passage. 1756 *World* No. 161 V. 188 He thought the retraction of an error a deviation from honour. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 574 There is even a canon for bidding the retraction of anything that has once been decreed against any heresy whatsoever. 1838 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 271, I have seen no retraction of these purposes.

4. The action of drawing or pulling back or in; the fact or condition of being drawn in or contracted; retractile power.

c 1550 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* O j, The weaknesse of the retraction and great strengthe of attractyon in the reynes. 1578 Lyte tr. *Dodoens* 451 The sayde herbes..bring to the sicke..intolerable Crampes and retractions of sinewes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 40 Sleep is nothing else but a retraction or calling backe of the heate to the heart from the other partes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 408 The impulsion into the nerves and retraction again of animal spirits. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Strabism* .. consists in the Retraction of the Eye towards one side. 1818–20 E. Thompson tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 224 *Colica spasmodica*; with retraction of the navel. 1862 Fuller *Dis. Lungs* 11 Retraction or falling in of the chest may be either general or local. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 126 Retraction has been noticed on the side opposite to that on which a lung was the seat of morbid growths.

b. *spec.* of retractile parts or organs.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 155 To assist the protrusion, and retraction of their hornes. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 23 They open in the evening, just after sunset, by a..retraction of the calix leaves. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 338/2 The most peculiar..of all the chamæleon's actions—the emission and retraction of its tongue.

c. *fig.* of mental influences or operations.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 324 There is a spirit of retraction of one to his native country. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 272 I feel a..Retraction in my Soul, which..admonishes me not to land. 1831 T. Hope *Ess. Orig. Man* II. 354 The same cause producing voluntary impulses outward, or voluntary retraction from without.

† **d.** Withdrawal, retreat. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1684 T. Burnet *The. Earth* I. 20 They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and retractions.

† **5.** The action or fact of taking away; detraction. *Obs. rare.*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 Without retraction from the Honour of so great a Princesse. *a* 1636 Lynde *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 128 As you have purged many places, so likewise you have forged and falsified others by addition or retraction.

Retractive (rĭtræ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *retractif* (mod.F. *rétractif*), or ad. med.L. **retractīvus*: see Retract *v.*[1] and -ive. So It. *ritrattivo.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Serving to retract or pull back.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Of strengthe attractyue, and retractyf. 1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* v. i, An engine..whose qualitie Of strange retractiue vertue may recall Desperate debts. 1815 *Hist. John Decastro* I. 199 The retractive muscles of the upper lip gave him astonishing powers of grimace.

2. Inclined to draw back; † backsliding. *rare.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 45 The erryng people, that are retractif, As to the ryght way to bryng them agayne. 1869 tr. *Rénan's Apostles* xiii. 191 To win over this great retractive and susceptible soul.

† **B.** *sb.* A dissuasive. *Obs.*

1616 Beard (*title*), A Retractive from the Romish Religion. 1644 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 139 To be a strong retractive from any, even of our dearest, and gainfullest sins.

Retractor (rĭtræ·ktəɹ). [See Retract *v.*[1] and -or, and cf. F. *rétracteur.*]

1. *Surg.* A bandage or other appliance, used, in various operations, to hold back parts that would impede the operator.

1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 214 He isolates the bones, carrying the knife round them in a figure of eight, and puts on the retractor or split bandage with three ends. *Ibid.* 288 Instead of passing the retractors under the lids, Guerin prefers in each case applying them on the cutaneous surface. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 482 The upper lid was raised with Noyes's retractor.

2. *Anat.* A muscle which serves to retract a limb or member.

1837 Farre in *Phil. Trans.* CXXVII. 401 The muscular apparatus consists of the gastric and tentacular retractors. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 27 It corresponds to the posterior retractors in the bivalves. 1883 D'A. W. Thompson tr. *Müller's Fertil. Fl.* 59 The bee by rotating the retractors ..draws back the mentum, and with it the tongue.

b. So *retractor muscle.*

1837 Farre in *Phil. Trans.* CXXVIII. 400 It appeared to

be distinct from the retractor muscles. 1883 HUXLEY *Elem. Biol.* 194 Within these is a retractor muscle with similar attachments, ensheathing the optic nerve.

3. = EXTRACTOR 3.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1925/2 *Retractor*, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

Retradi·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *retrādĕ-re* to give back.] The action of handing back.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 384 The retransfer of dominion follows without any retradition or reconveyance by the interim proprietor.

† **Retrah·**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retrahĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *trahĕre* to draw.] *trans.* To draw back, retract. Also **Retrah·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1497 *Patent Roll* 12 *Hen. VII* II, The retrahyng of his most noble viage and royall arme prepared toward Scotland. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 33 The bones of Coccix are in childbirth retrahed.

Re·trahent, *a. rare.* [f. L. *retrahent-em*, pres. pple. of *retrahĕre* : see prec.] Retractive.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 116 Mr. Cowper makes them to be three, one Atollent, and two Retrahent muscles. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1143/2 In the Nautilus the tongue is..embraced anteriorly by two retrahent muscles.

† **Retrahibi·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [See RETRO-.] A withdrawal of a previous prohibition.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 392 Be hir consent and retrahibitioun was the preching stuleis brokin in the Kirk of Leith, and idolatrie was erectit in the samyn, quhair it was befoir suppressit.

† **Retraict,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. F. *retraict(e*, obs. variants of *retrait(e*: see RETRAIT *sb.*¹]

1. The act of retreating, in various senses. Also *place of retraict*, = sense 2.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 401 The Saxons ..used them as receptacles, and places of secret retraict, for their wives, children, and portable goodes. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 62 They were repulsed, and in their retraict..one or two..of their captaines were hurt. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 40 The woods and places of fastness, whence they made eruptions and retraicts at pleasure.

b. Possibility of retreat. *rare*⁻¹.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 33 The Earle of Lincolne..seeing the businesse past Retraict, resolued to make on where the King was.

2. A place of retreat or refuge. *rare*⁻¹.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 23 Their chiefest strengths and retraicts are in the Ilands scituate on the south side of the entrance..of the said river.

† **Retrai·ct,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RETRAIT *sb.*²

1634 C. DOWNING *State Eccl. Kingd.* 54 The Retraict is formed like waxe to take the impression of the present aspect and necessitie of affaires.

† **Retrai·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. RETRAICT *sb.*¹] = RETRAIT *v.* 2.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 92 A Priests sonne..in the beginning of the battaile..perswaded him to retraict; saying further, that there was no hope of good successe.

† **Retrai·r.** *Obs. rare.* Also **retrayr.** [a. F. *retraire* :—L. *retrahĕre*.] Return; drawing back.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2824 Hys brother the erle knew at hys retrair That he better wo in hertte had profounde. *Ibid.* 5149 At Montfarrant bide is my hole plesaunce, Ther become hermite with-out any retrayr.

† **Retrai·sed,** *pa. pple.* (? Error for *retraited*: see RETRAIT *sb.*¹ 5.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Prict*, otherwise call'd Ancloy'd, Cloy'd and Retraised, a Misfortune which befalls Horses, when..they are prick'd in driving the Nails.

† **Retrai·t,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. F. *retrait* masc., or *retraite* fem., noun of action f. *retraire* :—L. *retrahĕre* : see RETRACT *v.*¹ Cf. RETRAICT *sb.*¹ and RETREAT *sb.*]

1. A place of retreat or refuge. Also *transf.*

1481 CAXTON *Godf.* cxlviii. 220 Somme they slewe and many moo toke prysonners, and bonde them, and retorned to theyr retrayte. 1587 GREENE *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 204 Tyme is a retrayte from vanitie and vyce. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 58 Making our Ile a holy safe retrait For Saints exil'd in persecution's heat. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 99 The Capuchines..could not finde..any conuenient retrait, so as many of them died for want of sustenance.

2. *Mil.* The signal for retiring. = RETREAT *sb.* 2 a.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 70 b/2 Thenne Ioab tromped and blewe the retrayt. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxi. 287 Than they caused their trumpettes to sowne the retrayt. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 457 Wherefore he caused a retrayte to be blowen. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 291 As soon as they heard the retraite. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 136 Soone after by his bagpipers [he] sounded the retraite. 1648 FANSHAWE *Il Pastor Fido* II. i, The Megarensian this perceiving, straight To the disordered Troops sounds a retrait.

3. The action or fact of retiring or retreating, on the part of military forces.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxvi. 110 Than all..lefte the assaut: in the retrayte ther were two knyghtes..taken. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 5 b, Vpon a hastie retraite they may verie well saue and keepe their peeces. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. ii. § 4. 179 Old Souldiers are not easily dismaied: we reade in Histories .. what braue retraits haue beene made by them. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden Cyrus* i, The occasion of that memorable work, and almost miraculous retrait of Xenophon.

b. Retirement, retreat, in various senses.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) 118 Forgette not the honestie that ought to be in a Romayne woman, nor retrayte that is requisitte in a wydowe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iv. (1651) 490 With a regaining retrait, a gentle reluctancy, a smiling threat. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 40 They counted death but the retrait of life. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 273 His Majestie had desired the Duke might come to him, which is doutlesse a handsomer way for his retraite then if he were sent away.

4. = RETREAT *sb.* 6 a. *rare*⁻².

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 557 In Greece and Asia, they sow all indifferently at the retrait or occultation of Virgiliæ.

5. *Farriery.* (See quot., and cf. RETRACT *sb.* 4.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xcv. 382 A Retrait is when a horse by the ill gouernment of the smith, is prickt in the foote with some ill driuen naile, yet in such sort that it is immediatly espied, and the naile drawne backe againe. *Ibid.* xcviii. 389 Quitterbone, retraite, grauelling, or cloying, or such like accident.

6. ? Return; restoration. *rare*⁻¹.

1618 *Weakest goeth to the Wall* I. i. in *Webster's Wks.* (1857) IV. 225 This [reconciliation] joys my soul; and more to let you know How pleasing this retrait of peace doth seem [etc.].

† **Retrai·t,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* Also **retrate.** [ad. It. *ritratto*, Sp. and Pg. *retrato*, on analogy of prec. or of *portrait*.] Portraiture, portrait, picture.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 25 Under the shadow of her even browes, Working belgardes and amorous retrate. *Ibid.* ix. 4 Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery, Whose faire retraitt I in my shield doe beare.

† **Retrai·t,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *retrait*, pa. pple. of *retraire* : see RETRAIT *sb.*¹] Reserved, set apart; secluded.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 590 The most notable tounes and placis..shuld be retrait for the saide capitaineries and there feleshippes be geven. 1603 HARSNETT *Popish Impost.* 61 Some of theyr lodges so obscure, and retrayte, as none but a priest or deuil could euer haue sented it out.

† **Retrai·t,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **retra(i)te, retrayt(e.** [f. pple. stem of F. *retraire* : cf. prec. and RETRAIT *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To withdraw, take away, remove.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 34 b, No relenting thought of mine, shall retraite you [*sc.* hands]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. § 36. 365 Which..caused him to retrait his Host into a place of securitie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 45 Artaphernes..had no other hope of safetie, than by retraiting himselfe into the Castle.

2. *intr.* To retreat, retire.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 37 b, The Englishemen.., beynge content with their prey and gayne, began to retraite towarde the siege again. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 13 Yet wisedome warnes, whilest foot is in the gate, To stay the steppe, ere forced to retrate. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* II. ix, Ioy is departed from the holy Gates Of deare Ierusalem, and peace retraits From wasted Sion.

b. To draw back, retract. *rare*⁻¹.

1606 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* I. § 10 Some promise what they cannot doe, as Satan to Christ;..some, what they meant for the time, and after retrait, as Laban to Jacob.

c. To return. *rare*⁻¹.

1625 BP. H. KING *David's Enlargement* 26 I retrait to my text in S. Ambrose his words.

d. To have recourse *to* something. *rare*⁻¹.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 260 Yet such as will justifie Jonathans act herein..must retrait to divine inspiration.

Retral (rī·trăl). *a.* [f. L. *retrō* backwards + -AL.]

1. Posterior; situated at or towards the back; directed backwards.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 705/1 Beneath the retral ethmoidal spike is seen the olfactory groove. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 66 Septal ridges and retral bars forming a coarse.. raised network.

2. Taking a backward direction.

1885 *American Assoc. Advanc. Science* XXXIV. 211 The special pull caused a slight retral slipping of the tidal crust.

Hence **Re·trally** *adv.*

1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 273 Peristome incomplete retrally.

† **Retra·nch,** *v. rare.* [ad. F. *retrancher* : see RETRENCH *v.*] *trans.* To cut short, cut down.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 118 This immeasurable ambition of the Spaniards, if her Maiestie..had not with her forces, prouidently stayed and retranched [etc.]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 91 At first Bessas and Conon..retranched their own allowances, and sold Corn to the richer sort at huge rates.

Retra·nquillize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make tranquil again.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 109 And if at any time it were warre-threatned, thy right arme should haue retranquilliz'd and reioyc't it. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 86 Thy hart gainst me, not still induratize, But my sad thoughts in me retranquillize.

Retra·nsfer (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The (*or* an) act of retransferring.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 221 If..this deficiency of acid were owing to the mechanical re-transfer, mechanical means..would stop it. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 323/2 His bond and warrant of attorney to secure a retransfer on demand. . 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 49/2 The retransfer of the imperial crown from the East to the West.

Retransfe·r (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transfer (something) again or back.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 355/1 Several of these works when re-transferred to canvass were sold in England in 1838. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiv. VIII. 236 It was into his hands that the command was re-transferred. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 570/1 The offer..to re-transfer the mortgage to the defendants.

Re·transfi·gure (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transfigure (a person) again.

1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* VI. 169 Cæneus now a woman, once a lad, Yet re-transfigur'd for her follies bad.

Retransfo·rm (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transform or change (a person or thing) again, or back to a former condition.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxxxvi, Eliza will you retransforme againe. 1633 DAVENANT *Cælum Brit.* Wks. (1673) 361 Earthly beauties which his raging Queen..turn'd to beasts, And in despight he retransform'd to Stars. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 513 Of a man as it were transformed into a Beast, and again of a beast re-transformed into a man. 1850 SIR A. AGNEW in *Mem.* (1852) iv. 97 Men are retransformed to the image of God by the renewing of their minds. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 102. 112 As the ball descends its energy is retransformed from the potential into the kinetic variety.

So **Retransforma·tion.**

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiv, My final re-transformation from india-rubber back to flesh. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. 336/2 The retransformation of Tam Lin.

Retransfu·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transfuse again.

1709–11 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 469 When Death my Spirit shall unchain, Which soon as 'tis unloos'd, Shall into God be retransfus'd. *a* 1711 — *Preparatives* ibid. IV. 32 On God to retransfuse the Mind, And live with Will resign'd.

Retransla·te (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To translate again, or back into the original language.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 157 Of Cicero .. he had translated and retranslated every extant oration. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 209, I have thought it best to retranslate the whole of it as closely as I could.

Hence **Retransla·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1867 *Ch. Times* 4 May 156/4 Words that have for a long time been controversial watch-words have lost all intelligible meaning for the mass of hearers, and want retranslating.

Retransla·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] **a.** A fresh or new translation. **b.** Translation back into the original language.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 204 Wicklife and Trevisa agreeing so well in their judgements, it was much he would make a Retranslation. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) II. 269 A retranslation of what they say is translated. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 233 Re-translation of a Persian translation of a Letter from F. Currie, Esq. 1888 MORLEY *Eng. Writers* III. xi. 266 I adopt..the re-translation of the word into its right native form.

Retransmi·ssion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] Transmission back to a source or to a fresh destination.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 36 The transmission and re-transmission to the sheriff clerk. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 282 The message received at a telegraph office by wire for retransmission by wire to some other telegraph office.

So **Retransmi·ssive** *a.*

1891 J. AITCHISON *Signa Christi* vi. 248 The transmissibility of Christian truth is connected with a retransmissive influence.

Retransmi·t (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transmit back again or further on.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 51 The warrants shall, after extract, be retransmitted to the sheriff clerk of Chancery. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) 309 The Relay is an instrument which retransmits the original signal from a fresh battery.

Retransmu·te (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To transmute again, or back to a former condition.

a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 46 God all their Shiftings can compute, And into Dew them re-transmute. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1839) 7 *note*, The third person is here all along retransmuted into the first.

Retranspla·nt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transplant again or back. Also *transf.*

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 162 They must be re-transplanted on the ridges where they are to remain. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 212 It would be as impossible..to retransplant the emigrants and their descendants to Irish soil.

Retranspo·rt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transport back again. Also *refl.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 34 He unsatisfied with them and they with him, he retransported himself into England. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 8 Remote distances, to which even fancy could now scarcely re-transport us. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. x, The old Frenchman,..fairly re-transported to the world of his youth.

Hence **Retransporta·tion.**

1790 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1851) III. 111 Whence the transportation and re-transportation of the metals are obviated.

Retra·vel (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To travel over again.

1808 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* (1850) III. 196 We will talk about Spain, and retravel your route, a part of which I remember as vividly as I do my father's house.

Retra·verse (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To traverse again or repeatedly.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 69 Dr. Pusey, in a work with his own signature, retraversed nearly the same ground. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vii. 86 He is busied from sunset until midnight-hour in re-traversing the..streets.

† **Retra·xit.** *Obs. Law.* [L. *retraxit*, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of *retrahĕre* : see RETRACT *v.*] The formal withdrawal of his suit by a plaintiff.

[1321–2 *Rolls. of Parlt.* I. 404/1 Illeges les fit a force entrer un Retraxit en la dite assise.]

1579 [RASTELL] *Termes Lawes* 168/1 Retraxit .. is when the partie plaintife or demaundant commeth in proper person into the Court where hys plee is, and sayth that he will not proceed any farder in the same. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 43 An award that the parties shall

make discontinuance and retraxits is not good. 1635 *Borough Deeds Maldon, Essex* (Bundle 80 fol. 1), With drafts: for licences of concord, Retraxits made, and amerciaments for not prosecutinge. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xvi, To Esquire South's Accompt for post Terminums... To ditto for Noli Prosequi's, Discontinuance, and Retraxit. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 296 A *retraxit* is an open and voluntary renunciation of his suit, in court, and by this he for ever loses his action.

† Retray, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *retrai-re* :—L. *retrahĕre*: see RETRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* To withdraw, draw back.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xii. 230 Syr Beaumayns smote hym..& thenne he retrayed hym here & there & knyghtly mayntened his batail. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. A a iij b, The streames eke stayde Their waters hoarce of sound, and Tyber trembling foote retrayed.

2. *intr.* To return; to retire, retreat.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 418 And then, euery man taking his leeve of the Maire,..to retray home to their evensong. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 Than euery man had leaue to retraye to their lodgyng. *a* 1533 — *Huon* cli. 575 Then he made his men to retraye backe fro the almayns.

Retread (rītrē-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To tread again or anew.

trans. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Columns* 740 So that re-treading their eternall trace, Th' one bears the Trebble, th' other bears the Base. *a* 1769 J. G. COOPER *Theagenes to Sylvia* 59 The pleasing paths of Venus I retrod, No more a mortal. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 168 The warlike Virgin pass'd along, And much revolving in her troubled mind, Retrod the court. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 36 At this next, and other succeeding stages, the same ground will be retrodden. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 1140 For thyself, depart, Re-tread thy steps in haste. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* II Their life is one of perpetual change. They never re-tread the same ground.

intr. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Don't you remember?* i. 7 We re-tread where young Passion first stealthily rambled.

Retreat (rĭtrīt), *sb.* Forms: α. 4-6 retret (5 *Sc.* ratret), 5-6 retrete (6 -tte), 6- retreat (7 -te). β. 6 retreyte, 6-7 retreit. [a. OF. *retret* masc., or *retrete* fem., variants of *retrait*, *retraite*, f. the pa. pple. of *retraire* :—L. *retrahĕre* to draw back: see RETRAIT *sb.*[1] So Sp. and Pg. *retreta*, It. *ritratta.*]

† 1. ? A backhanded blow. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 2537 Ascopard wiþ a retret Smot after Beues a dent gret. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 49 Thai..sic rowtis till othir raucht With stok, with stane, and with retrete, as athir part can othir bet.

2. *Mil.* α. The signal to retire. Chiefly in phr. *to blow* or *sound the* (or *a*) *retreat.*

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 460 Thai gert blaw the retret in hy. *Ibid.* 471 Qwhen thai had blawen the ratret. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 113 b, Sir Willyam..caused his trompet to blowe a retrete. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* lvi, At retret of trompet, they retyred a meyne. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low. C. Wars* 812 Then the Prince ..sounded the retreat. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 353 Deception..sounds a Retreat instead of a Charge. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 270 Blow a Retreat, blow, blow, Tantivee. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVIII. V. 45 Agesilaus thought it prudent to sound a retreat.

β. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xciii. 302 He wolde sease the batayle & blowe the retreyte. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 123 Whosoeuer retireth not immediatly vpon the sound of the Retreit. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 9 The trumpet of Antiquity, sounding at the same time a March and a Retreit.

† b. The recall of a pursuing force. *Obs.*[-1].

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 78 *Iohn.* Haue you left pursuit? *West.* Retreat is made, and Execution stay'd.

c. (See quots.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Retreat..is a beat of the drum in the evening, at the firing of a piece called the warning piece. 1822 *Regul. & Orders Army* 213 The Retreat is to sound or beat at Sun-set. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 340/2 The term retreat is given to a bugle-sound, followed by a roll of the drums..; it is sounded every day at sunset.

3. The act of retiring or withdrawing in the face of opposition, difficulty, or danger.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 356 Er thou make eny suche assaies To love, and faile upon the fet, Betre is to make a beau retret. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1063 He was constreynyd clerely by duresse A lytyll tyne abak to make a bew retret. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 170 Come Shepheard, let vs make an honorable retreit. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem* 77 Before it was too late to give retreat To their proceedings. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 85 The Rabble, who had put him to a Retreat with their stones. 1733 POPE *Moral Ess.* II. 225 But Wisdom's triumph is well-tim'd Retreat, As hard a science to the Fair as Great! 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 131 It requires some patience and skill to intercept their retreat. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 53 [I] at length made good my retreat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 66 If I could cross a certain crevasse, my retreat would be secured.

fig. 1825 SCOTT *Let. to Mrs. W. Scott* 23 Mar. in *Lockhart* lxii, Seeing him in full retreat, I then ventured to make the civil offer of a dinner.

b. *esp.* of an army or armed force after defeat or to avoid an engagement. *To beat a retreat* (see BEAT *v.*[1] 30 b).

In quot. 1600 *made* is app. used in the sense of *covered.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 145 If the Enimie vpon our retreite pursue vs, the Generall muste giue order to lay..Ambushments of Shotte. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 The rest of the horse troupes fell in before the rearewarde, except 30 which..made the retreit of the whole army. 1690 TEMPLE *Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1720 I. 231 The famous Retreat of Xenophon..was made at the Head of ten thousand Greeks. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1813 V. 413 To have mentioned a retreat to his soldiers would have been dangerous. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 142/1 A good retreat is esteemed, by experienced officers, the masterpiece of a general. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 132 Personal heroism..shewn by the commanders of our cavalry, who covered the retreat. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 615 He was so hard pressed on his retreat that he could not avoid an action. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 366 Six of his men were wounded, and the expedition was obliged to beat a retreat.

c. *Fencing.* (See quots.)

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* vi. On the Retreat. This motion is only just the contrary to that of the advance, being made by carrying the left foot..in a line backward [etc.]. 1861 CHAPMAN *Art of Fencing* II. 47 *note*, By feigning to recover in withdrawing the body by a spring of the knees termed 'the retreat of the body'.

d. Recession, retrogression. *rare.*

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. (1787) III. 159 The gradual retreat of the sea has left the modern city at the distance of four miles from the Hadriatic. 1815 PHILLIPS *Min. & Geol.* 74 There have been successive irruptions and retreats of the sea. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* lvi. 215 The nodes of its [*sc.* moon's] orbit are in a continual state of retreat upon the ecliptic.

4. The act of retiring or withdrawing into privacy, or into some place of safety. Also in *place*, etc., *of retreat.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3944 Into a chambre ther made he retret, hit unshit entring, the dore after drew. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 143 A city..into which the sicke and feeble souldiers of our armie were conueied, as to a place of retreat and repose. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 231 The Italian Friers haue chambers of retreat within the Church, in which we did eate and rest. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 44 They..have these places as sure Asylums of Retreat. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. 21 I saw the great towns..famous for the retreat of the imperial court when Vienna was besieged. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 412 That Walk was..divided into six equal Parts, which serv'd not only for Retreat, but to store up any Necessaries which the Family had Occasion for. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 11 From high Olympus had he stolen light,..and made retreat Into a forest.

b. The act of withdrawing from society, public life, business, or office; retirement, seclusion.

1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 116 I lyke not your retreate, and will not forbeare to dissuade it. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton*, [He] freely gave up his Crown.., making a holy retreat to a Cloysteral life. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 78 In the clear, still Mirror of Retreat, I study'd Shrewsbury, the wise and great. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. (1788) 37 No expence should be spared to secure to him an honourable and affluent retreat. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 652 Prohibiting the grant of pensions of retreat to the civil service. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 168 His death, which took place not long after his retreat from public life. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xvii, An air of retreat and solitude hung about the rooms, and about their inhabitant.

c. *Eccl.* A period of complete seclusion devoted to religious exercises.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 342 Such retirement being in the language of Roman Catholics called a retreat, and on the last day of such a retreat Bower writes his letter. 1862 *Union Newspaper* 11 Apr., There was some hope of a retreat being held for laymen in London. 1874 R. S. WILBERFORCE *Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1882) 56 *note*, When the Retreat was over..the Bishop of Capetown, who had been present throughout the Retreat, sent to the college.

5. A place of seclusion or privacy; a retired place or residence; † a private chamber.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XCVI, In a retrete lytill of compas, Depeyntit all with sighis.., Fond I Venus vpon hir bed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 294 Pey conduyted hym vnto a leghe nygh to the sayd geauntis retrette or pryue dwellyng. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 156, I am promised a retreate three miles from Bloys. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat, To shade good Fellows from the Summer's Heat. *c* 1709 PRIOR *Callimachus to Jupiter* 16 Holy Retreat! Sithence no Female hither..Must dare approach. 1766 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 487, I still long after a retreat somewhere about you, or in Normandy, if a proper place could be found. 1831 LYTTON *Eugene Aram* I. x, But note how far more pure and lovely are its waters in these retreats. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 54 Hermitages and retreats existed there at a very early time.

transf. 1850 W. SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* v. (1858) 66 Into this odorous retreat it is the duty of one man immediately to descend.

b. A place of refuge or resort.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 116 It serves for a retreat to all Vessels which are constrained to quit the Coast of Gusuratta during the Winter season. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 1306 Let my Body have, The last Retreat of Human kind, a Grave. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 P 7 Nor is it certain, that even of these dark and narrow habitations, these last retreats of fame, the possession will be long kept. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 592 This territory might be..transferred to the unfortunate of all Nations, to serve them as a retreat. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 227 To make themselves masters of a part of the southern coast of Asia Minor, so as to provide a retreat for either in case of need. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX. 243 That the building commenced by Charles should be completed, and should be a retreat for seamen disabled in the service of their country.

transf. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 465 The Commissionaire's place in the Treasury ..will be a good retreat for me when the King shall have no more occasion of my service here. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1788) 176 The mistakes of one sex find a retreat in patriotism, those of the other in devotion.

c. A hiding-place; a lair or den.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 131 At no time are they found at any great distance from their retreats. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. v. 201 In my progress I disturbed a tiger-cat from his retreat among the rocks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 285 It was often found impossible to track the robbers to their retreats among the hills.

† d. A privy. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, The jakes and retreats of a house.

e. An establishment to which insane persons or habitual inebriates are admitted in order that they may be under proper supervision or control.

1797 [W. TUKE] (*title*), The State of an Institution near York, called the Retreat, for persons afflicted with Disorders of the Mind. 1835 SOUTHEY *Let.* Apr., I was under the necessity of taking my poor wife to the Retreat for Lunatics near York. 1850 *5th Ann. Rep. Comm. Lunacy* 4 'Claxton Grange Retreat,' near York, has been licensed..for private and pauper patients. 1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 19 § 3 'A retreat' means a house licensed..for the reception, control, care, and curative treatment of habitual drunkards.

† 6. a. The setting *of* a constellation, star, etc. (Cf. RETRAIT *sb.*[1] 4.) *Obs.*[-1]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xviii. I. 522 All other sorts [of trees]..are to be planted in mid-Winter, namely, after the retreat of the starre called Sagitta.

† b. Return, revenge. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 59 As now Ægisthus,..to shunne his ill, Incurr'd it..In slaughtering Atrides in retreate.

† 7. *Farriery.* (See quot. and RETRAIT *sb.*[1] 5.) *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. cxlvii, Of a Retreate. This is the pricking of a naile, not well driuen in the shooing, and therefore pulled out againe by the Smith.

8. *Arch.* Recessed work; a recess or recessed part in a wall, etc.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 145 There are six Figures on each side..and as many on the border in right Angle: all this in retreat. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 96 A little Indenture or Retreat, BC, not exceeding a Minute in depth. 1727-38 — *Cycl.* s.v., Where the foundation is very large, they usually make two or three retreats. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 269 The retreat or lessening, has a width of 1 foot.

† 9. *Law.* Redemption, recovery. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 90 Retreat of inheritance is taken from the custom of Normandy. *Ibid.* 91 The next of kin shall have but a year and a day to bring his enrollement, and if he neglects that time, he will be excluded from his retreat.

Retreat (rĭtrī·t), *v.* Forms: 4-5 retrete, 5-6 retret, 6 retreyte, 6-7 retreit(t, 6- retreat (6 -te). [ad. OF. *retraire* (pa. pple. *retrait*) or *retraiter* to withdraw, *retraitier* to retract, with vowel accommodated to the sb.]

1. *intr.* To withdraw, retire, draw back.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 242 Whyle that a man slepyth, al the wittis restyth; and than retretith the natural hette that spredyth abrode throgh al the body. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 33 b, Then the kynge retreted to Gingate. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. i. 6 When base worms have eat His mouldring brains, and spirits have retreat From whence they came. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. ii. (1682) 15 The remainder, though not united to it,..thus retreats, that is,..is in part carried off into the Cortical Body back again. 1704 POPE *Summer* 86 But see, the shepherds shun the noonday heat, The lowing herds to murm'ring brooks retreat. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XV. (1788) 89 You have now carried things too far to retreat. 1843 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 8 It may be predicted with absolute certainty that all these judgments will be retreated from. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 Sometimes..we were compelled to retreat to the highest cliffs.

b. Of an army or a combatant: To retire before superior force or after a defeat.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 15 She him forced backward to retreat, And yeeld unto her weapon way to pas. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 156 The souldiers take hart, and drive the Irish to retreit. 1645 WHITELOCK *Mem.* 3 Mar., Major Blundell..came up and charged the enemy, retreated, and came on again. 1716 POPE *Iliad* V. 863 Slow they retreat, and, e'en retreating, fight. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxiv, We will..demolish..the rest, one by one,..as we retreat towards the town. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The several component parts of a line or battalion, which alternately retreat and face in the presence of an enemy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 286 He..is said ..to have shed tears when he saw his troops retreat from the field. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 To retreat with a harassed and broken army is the most difficult position a commander can be put in.

c. In pa. pple. with *is*, *was*, etc.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 224 The enemy is retreated from Stanwicke this morninge. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 126 There was some Air retreated thither that kept the Mercury out of the unreplenish'd space. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 547 Others more milde, Retreated in a silent valley, sing With notes Angelical..Thir own Heroic deeds and hapless fall. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 241 The tide being then retreated. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 154 King Henry and his force got safely retreated.

d. To recede.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* I. 113 The forehead..retreats somewhat. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 230 Between these two points the hills retreat from the lake in the form of a semicircle.

2. *trans.* To draw or lead back; to remove, take away. Now chiefly in *Chess*, to move (a piece) back from a forward or threatened position.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXC. 225 He retreated all his menne as soberly as he might. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 122 b, He did what he might to retreate the souldiers. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 161 Thinking by retreating Terentia from the chace, to be mistresse of the game hir selfe. 1640 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man hec. Guilty* 57 When Originall righteousness was retreated the Elements began to mutiny. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 319 The most agreeable Life that..a Man always bred to Misfortunes was capable of being retreated

to. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 As they were wheeled, or marched, or retreated by their officers. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess Player's Hdbk.* 203 Provided Black retreats his B. to Q. Kt.'s 3rd. 1886 *Illustr. Loud. News* 28 Aug. 235 He had no choice but to retreat the bishop.

†**b.** *refl.* To retire, withdraw. *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Preamble, Suche persones as so retret and absent theymself. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 447/1 They flee by night and retrete themself in the darke. 1572 *Deposit. in Old Ways* (1892) 32 Therfore this deponent did retreat herself unto the other man, with whom she hath now married.

c. To retrace, go back on (one's course). *rare*—1.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 79 His dreadfull voice.. toward the Crystall of his double source Compelled Jordan to retreat his course.

†**d.** To diminish, reduce. *Obs. rare*—1.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 5 And so again, by abstracting an unit from each Collection, retreat and lessen them.

†**3.** *Sc.* To retract, revoke. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 51 Sa mony ane sentence retreitit, for to win Geir and acquentance. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 49 With common consent they ought to retreate that, which vnaduisedlie..they haue pronounced. 1581–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 454 [The king] revokis, retretis, cassis and annullis, all..ratefication is of the said tak. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 500 Some surpryzed with it, upon better and second thoughts retreated their subscriptions. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. i. § iii. (1699) 4 The L. of Session thought it not derogatory from their Honour, to retreat a Sentence after Debate.

†**4.** *Law.* To redeem. Also *absol. Obs. rare.*

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 91 A. does by reason of proximity, enroll himself to retreat such an inheritance as B. has purchased of C. his kinsman. *Ibid.*, The next of kin to the seller shall have but a year and a day to retreat.

Hence **Retrea·ted** *ppl. a.*

1665 DRYDEN *Indian Queen* I. i, Rather to your retreated Troops appear, And let them see a Woman void of Fear.

Re-trea·t (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To treat again.

1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 462 No regular and systematic work has been accomplished for producing bullion except to re-treat old tailings. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 82 The tissue-residue is then retreated with alcohol at 99°.

Retrea·tant. [f. RETREAT *v.* + -ANT.] One who takes part in a religious retreat.

1880 *Echo* 18 Sept. 1/5 One [prayer] which asks for a blessing upon a 'conductor of a retreat and forty-two retreatants' may be mentioned for the introduction of a new and awkward word into the vocabulary of a section of the Anglican priesthood. 1899 *Month* May 466 The nuns have placed large rooms and dormitories at the disposal of the retreatants.

Retrea·ter. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who retreats.

1643 *Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebels' Quarters* 8 He stopt and drew the Retreaters up into a body. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Dec. 799/1 The Russians cannot bring the retreaters into any great..scrape.

2. = RETREATANT.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 Many of the 'retreaters' are ladies who play no small part in London society.

Retrea·tful, *a. rare*—1. [f. RETREAT *sb.* + -FUL.] Furnishing, or serving as, a retreat.

a 1634 CHAPMAN (Webster), Our retreatful flood.

Retrea·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RETREAT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 388 Divers utheris personis..hes obtenit certane pretendit retreitingis of the saidis sentenceis. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 579 To secure, by swift retreating, Themselves from danger of worse beating. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 19 He justifies himself for his retreating to his House. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 141 Such retreating and advancing As..was never seen In bloodiest battle. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 The increased range of ordnance and small-arms nowadays renders retreating still more precarious.

attrib. 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 289 In case you showld reseave anie foyle, your retreating place is lost. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 493 When the retreating horn Calls them to ghostly halls of grey renown. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. cvii, The lady..bade Baba retire, which he obey'd in style, As if well used to the retreating trade. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 118 The minds of the Scottish commanders were not in a retreating mood. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 To..overcome all obstacles incidental to a retreating march.

Retrea·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That retreats; retiring.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 850 With clamor thence the rapid Currents drive Towards the retreating Sea thir furious tyde. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIII. 284 Her trembling joy appears, Her forced reserve, and his retreating fears. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXIII. III. 279 Who were all..unwilling to attack the retreating enemy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 239 The English..set them [*sc.* men-of-war] on fire, and..retreated at a late hour with the retreating tide.

2. Receding.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, A protruding forehead, retreating eyes. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 230 Along these retreating hills Hannibal placed the main part of his army. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 8 Jan. 49/1 Typical examples of the negroid family, with..the puffy lips, and retreating chin.

Hence **Retrea·tingness.**

1897 SLADEN in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 277/2 The boldness of these bow-windows and the retreatingness of the roof.

†**Retrea·tment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Retirement, retreat.

a 1721 D'URFEY *Operas*, etc. 236 Our Prophet's great Retreatment we From Mecca to Medina see.

Re-trea·tment. [RE- 5 a: cf. RE-TREAT *v.*] Further or renewed treatment.

1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 602 Nearly all the sand and dust..is periodically removed for retreatment, as it contains a notable quantity of gold. 1895 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* xii, A road deteriorates rapidly, which renders a retreatment with stone necessary.

Retree (rĭtrī'). [? ad. F. *retret*, obs. variant of *retrait* (cf. *retrait de mouture* refuse flour), or F. *retiré*, pa. pple. of *retirer* to RETIRE.] In papermaking, the damaged or defective sheets of paper.

1807 in URE *Dict. Arts* (1839) 932 The quantity of broken paper and retree is almost nothing compared with what is made at the vats. 1867 *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 74 There are different degrees of Retree, having reference to different degrees of defectiveness. 1884 *Stationery Trade Rev.* Sept. 216/1 Those sheets which contain spots, or are otherwise imperfectly made, are separated from the well-authenticated sheets, and the broken make is called retree.

Retrench (rĭtre·nʃ), *v.*1 [ad. F. *retrencher*, obs. variant of *retrancher*: see RE- and TRENCH *v.*, and cf. RETRANCH *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut short, check, repress. *Obs.*

1607 EARL STIRLING *J. Cæsar* II. ii, Whose rising hopes must be retrench'd so soone. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 21 Since their violence hath (blessed be God) been seasonably retrenched. 1688 S. PARKER *Reas. Abrogat. Test* 89 Under the pious Reigns of David and Solomon the Sin of Idolatry was competently well retrench'd.

†**2.** To cut off, bar (a way or passage). *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. (1634) 460 They retrench'd his passage at the streights of Thermopilis. *a* 1618 — *Prerog. Parl.* Ep. Ded., Notwithstanding my restraint hath retrenched all wayes.., yet hath it left with me my cogitations.

3. To cut down, reduce, diminish, in extent, amount, or number.

1625 *Ho. Comm. Debates* (Camden) 86 Annuityes which.. former parliaments have used to retrenche. 1649 *Alcoran* 3 Such as retrench his Commandments, and defile the Earth, are damned. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 98 They have ..confer'd too large a power in civil affairs..; they will be sure to retrench it in spirituals. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 It is the chief Concern of Wise-Men, to retrench the Evils of Life by the Reasonings of Philosophy. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* III. 267 It is now some time since I have fed my coach-horses with it, and have retrenched their oats. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xvi, Even with them, all had not gone smoothly, and fortune had retrenched her once abundant gifts.

b. *esp.* To reduce, curtail (one's expenses, etc.) by the exercise of economy.

1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 7, I..must be forced to retrench my expensive Way of Living. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* I. vii, If you would..retrench your extravagance on this occasion, perhaps the difference..might be made up. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 295 The colonies therefore entered into measures to..retrench the use of foreign superfluities. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 263 He could retrench his expenses by giving up the costly and useless settlement of Tangier. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 43 If the people..are induced to retrench their expenditure, trade will suffer.

4. To cut short; to reduce in size. ? *Obs.*

a 1667 COWLEY *Of Plants* Pref., The very Lowness of your Subject has retrenched your Wings. 1705 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 314, I was forced to retrench it half a sheet to make it of the same price of others. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 6 That all Women of Fashion were cutting their old Muffs in two, or retrenching them, according to the little Model which was got among them. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 318 It may correct a foible,..Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch.

†**b.** To deprive *of* (the thing removed). *Obs.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 23 Many a face Retrench'd of Nose, and Eyes, and Beard. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* Pref., I have retrencht it of those tedious particulars. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 76 The Vegetables, which the Winter-Frosts retrenched of their Beauties, are enlivened.

5. To cut off, remove, take away.

c 1650 DENHAM *Old Age* lii, The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 28 He retrenches ..on our part more than he hath Authority for. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 96. 294 It is easier to retrench what is Superfluous, than to supply what is Deficient. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 118, I retrench one Modillion from the Corniche. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* II, Is there anything else you wish to retrench or alter, gentlemen? 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 135 In others [*sc.* Parliaments] a year only had been retrenched from their term of existence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 14 He gradually retrenched all the privileges which the schismatics enjoyed.

b. To do away with (an item of expense).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 108 His Credit was ample enough .. to Retrench very much of the late unlimited Expences. 1680 DRYDEN *Prol. to Lee's Cæsar Borgia* 28 So big you look, though claret you retrench, That, armed with bottled ale, you huff the French. 1714 *Spect.* No. 622 ¶ 9 To retrench one Dish at my Table, till I have fetched it [£10] up again. 1741 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 37 It is true, as all equipages are forbidden, that expense is entirely retrenched. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 566 When every gentleman, every farmer, was retrenching something from the charge of his table and his cellar.

c. To cut out, omit, excise, delete (some portion of a book or document).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. To Rdr., Therfore the Author hath taken pains to retrench such redundant, unnecessary Letters in this Work. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 271, I retrench'd those Parts that might give most Offence; and have now ventur'd to publish the Remainder. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv, Where he is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 18 The structure of his style is such that nothing could be displaced, nothing added, nothing retrenched.

1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 268 His 'Ode to Tranquillity', beginning with two stanzas since retrenched.

6. *intr.* To economize, reduce expenses.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 26 July, For his family expenses and others, he would labour, however, to retrench in many things convenient. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. vii. 75 Can I retrench? Yes, mighty well, Shrink back to my Paternal Cell. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1836) 170 If rich, they go to enjoy; if poor, to retrench. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 121 Every man who lived .. on the fruits of his own industry was forced to retrench.

b. To make excisions or diminutions. *rare.*

1700 ROWE *Amb. Step Moth.* Ep. Ded., I was led into an Error in the writing of it, by thinking that it would be easier to retrench than to add. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 1039 The Vizier openly avowed his resolution of abolishing the Janissaries, or at least of..retrenching upon their privileges.

Hence **Retre·nched** *ppl. a.*1; **Retre·nching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1681 OWEN *Design Judgments* Wks. 1851 VIII. 632 They cannot go about it without great retrenchings of that which they have esteemed their liberty. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 396 All ancient books..were liable..to be corrupted in three different ways; that is to say, by retrenchings, by additions, and by alterations. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 81 A retrenching and vexatious public. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic Theol.* 322 These figures, ought they then to receive a retrenched interpretation? 1866 *Morn. Star* 26 July, When the history of retrenching Administrations in this country comes to be written.

Retrench (rĭtre·nʃ), *v.*2 [f. as prec.] *trans.* (and *refl.*). To protect by, to furnish with, a retrenchment. Also *absol.* and *fig.*

1598 BARRET *Mod. Warres* 131 To rampire, repaire, and to retrench against batteries. 1600 R. CHURCH *Fumée's Hungary* 147 They perceived how the Turks were retrenched within. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1019/3 The Besiegers had perfectly retrenched themselves between the said Abby and the place. 1690 *Great Scanderberg* 116 He..saw Musselman retrenched in a steep Rock. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 513 To retrench themselves within the Conveniencies and Necessities of Life. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 210 When the ravelin has no réduit, it may be retrenched by a parapet en tenaille; but the narrow ravelins of Cormontaingne can only be retrenched by coupures, across their faces. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 50 But when they sprang a mine, they ever found that behind the ruins the Turks stood retrenched.

Hence **Retre·nched** *ppl. a.*2

1776 LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 152 To prepare a post, or retrenched encampment,..opposite to the city. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 215 When a retrenched camp is to be formed under the walls of a fortified place, the works may be continuous. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 So that the capture of the lines shall not involve that of the retrenched post.

Re-tre·nch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To trench again.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 106 They were thoroughly harrowed, and presently afterwards retrenched and cross-furrowed for the winter.

Retre·ncher. [-ER 1.] One who retrenches.

1882 C. D. WARNER *Irving* vi. 135 Merciless retrenchers of beauty and enjoyment. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* v. 32 The knock-down argument..emanating from the most conspicuous retrencher.

Retrenchment 1 (rĭtre·nʃmĕnt). [a. F. *retrenchement*, obs. variant of *retranchement*: see RETRENCH *v.*1 and -MENT.]

1. The act of cutting down, off, or out; curtailment, limitation, reduction.

c 1600 SIR F. VERE *Cæsar's Comm.* 47 By a retrenchment of the condition I was to hold in this journey. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 151 If I should deprive her of the Crown without the retrenchment of her head. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 12 It was not a retrenchment of superfluities, or a voluntary abstinence from things agreeable. 1713 *Guardian* No. 149 The men have contented themselves with the retrenchment of the hat, or the various scallop of the pocket. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 20 These retrenchments, made in the proper time, are likely to strengthen.. both fruit and branch. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 443 Such retrenchment, however, must always be modified, by the actual wants of the Trees.

b. The act of excising, deleting, or omitting; an instance of this.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) VI. 716, I rather wish than expect that you should give yourself the trouble, by transpositions of some, and retrenchments in others, to link them into a coherent discourse. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 423 Additions have been made every now and then to our [divine] offices, but never any retrenchments. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* Introd. Ep., I admit that my retrenchments have been numerous, and leave gaps in the story. 1867 *Morn. Star* 17 Sept. 3 Besides this one retrenchment of the text, the changes made are very trifling.

2. The act of economizing or cutting down expenditure; a case of this.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Aug., We did talk of many retrenchments of charge of the Navy which he will put in practice. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 433, I have made a considerable retrenchment upon my expences in candles and charcoal. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY (J.), I would rather be an advocate for the retrenchment, than the encrease of this charity. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. of W. Pitt* I. xx. 332 Amongst Pitt's other retrenchments were his coach horses, which were sold by public advertisement. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* IV. 137 The cry for retrenchment is a righteous cry; but all power of retrenchment does not lie with the Government. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* iii, Reform has gone too far in the way of retrenchment. 1899 *Daily News* 19 April 5/1 There are two things which bring about a desire for national retrenchment—new taxation and bad trade.

Retrenchment 2 (rĭtre·nʃmĕnt). *Mil.* [f. as prec.] A work, generally consisting of a trench

and parapet, constructed for the defence of a position; *esp.* an inner line of defence within a large work. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1589 P. IVE *Fortification* 25 At which may a retrenchment bee made when need requireth, and the same well flanked. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 101 In the defence of a City..there be some out-workes, halfe-moones and retrenchments to hold the enemy at larger distance. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/6 We have made in the middle of the Ravelin a good Retrenchment with a good Ditch. 1709 SWIFT & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 32 ₱ 7 The Enemy lay encamped behind a strong Retrenchment. 1739 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton's The.* (1742) II. 211 Des Cartes..is attacked in his very last Retrenchments. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 209 To permit the ditch of the réduit to be defended from the rear of the retrenchment. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 447/1 In bastions strengthened by a cavalier retrenchment, a coupure is formed perpendicularly across the faces of the bastion.

† **Retre·t,** *sb. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [Cf. next.] Rehandling of a subject.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiv. 36, I shall (for a season) set that apart, And partly peruse, by way of retret, Sum part of this matter graunted before.

† **Retre·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. **retreter*, var. of *retrait(i)er*:—L. *retractāre* to rehandle.] *trans.* **a.** To relate, recount. **b.** To treat of again.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 92 Fowlez þer flowen.., boþe smale & grete, Bot sytole stryng & gyternere Her reken myrþe moȝt not retrete. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. Met. iii. (Skeat) 136 Him remembreth the somme of thinges that he withholdeth, and axeth conseil, and retreteth deepliche thinges y-seyn biforn.

Retri·al (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] The act of retrying; a second or new trial.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. 578 The re-trial of the more important issue would be barred. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 2/3 Much of the material at present considered by the Home Office in reconsidering a sentence would be excluded from the re-trial.

† **Retribuer.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *retribueur*: see next.] = RETRIBUTOR.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 40 God that is the true iudge and only retribuer of good and evil.

Retributary, variant of RETRIBUTORY.

Retribute (rĭtri·biut, re·trĭbiut), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *retribūt-*, ppl. stem of *retribuĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *tribuĕre* to give, assign.]

1. *trans.* To give in return; to make return of; to retaliate (something) *on* one.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 9, I haue retributed that recompence whiche belongeth to the power of so pore a friend. 1579 — *Guicciard.* IX. (1599) 356 To whom in particular were retributed no small rewardes. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* 64 Hath Christ giuen himselfe for thee,..and what hast thou to retribute? 1643 G. CHUDLEIGH *Declaration* 4 The King giveth life and motion to the Law, and the Law retributes vertue and operation to the King. 1702 *Pres. St. Jacobitism* 27 [It] tied up the Hands of Power from retributing the like measure on themselves. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* v. 352 She retributed slight on friend and foe.

2. To make return for; to repay.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 1 Ready to retribute our fidelitie with infinite aduantage. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 330 Neither..can God be unrighteous in not perfecting and retributing that your painfull love. 1663 ORMONDE in Carte *Life* (1736) II. 273 Injuries to be remembered upon all occasions, and retributed by crossing my desires, when they aim at just things.

3. *intr.* To make a return or requital.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XVII. vi. 1224 It is dishonourable to take from equals, and not to retribute. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 29 All wherein an humble Creature may endeavour to requite, and some way to retribute unto his Creator. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 250 God..is the only Judge in this Case, who will retribute unto every one at the last Day. *a* 1731 DE FOE *Mrs. Veal* Pref., A just God who will retribute to every one according to the deeds done in the body.

Hence **Retributing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1850 III. 355 What Christian soever can indulge himself the enjoyment..of revenge, or retributing of injuries [etc.]. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* IX. 42 But I can admit the re-tributing of good turns.

† **Retribute,** *ppl. a. Obs.* $^{-1}$ [ad. L. *retribūt-us*, pa. pple. of *retribuĕre*: see prec.] Returned.

1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 266 Here was Retalliation, absolute Revenge, Resolute, and Justice, Retribute.

Retribution (retribiū·ʃən). Also 4 **-bucioun,** 4–5 **-ion,** 5 **-yon(e.** [a. OF. *retribucion, -ution* (mod.F. *rétribution*, = Sp. *retribucion*, It. *re-, ritribuzione*), or ad. L. *retribūtiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retribuĕre*: see RETRIBUTE *v.*]

1. Repayment, recompense, return, for some service, merit, etc. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Col.* iii. 24 Witinge that of the Lord ȝe schulen take retribucioun, or ȝeldinge aȝen, of heritage. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 340 Of hem comeþ retribucion, þat ys þe ȝifte þat god ȝyueþ to alle leelle lyuynge. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVI, By merytorye retrybucyon. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 576 Your benefetis geuen to goode men Asken daily grete retribucion. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 5 Sith possession of blisse, though it should be but for a moment, were an aboundant retribution. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XIX. ix, Never did a charitable act go away without the retribution of a blessing. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. viii. 195 God naturally hath no obligation to make retribution to a creature. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 31 Your bounty hath engaged a retribution of my gratitude. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i, When a King rewards, 'tis ample Retribution. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. X. (1869) I. 111 The counsellor at law..ought to receive the retribution..of his own so tedious and expensive education [etc.]. 1811 *Phil. Trans.* CI. 175 It is but a feeble and just retribution of respect for the service which he has rendered to science. 1826 MARGR. OF ANSPACH *Mem.* II. xii. 403 Deprived of the retributions due to her as widow of the Prince of Butera.

† **b.** Restitution, rendering back. *Obs. rare.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 221 Wee honour them..in reuerence, obedience, and mayntainance of their state by retribution of some parte of that wee haue got by them. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 113 Notwithstanding their [the elements] continuall transmutation, or transelementation,.. of one into another, yet by a mutuall retribution it still remaines the same.

2. *Day of retribution,* the day on which divine reward or punishment will be assigned to men (now usually associated with sense 3); also generally, any day of punishment or nemesis.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 200 b, To preche the yere of grace & acceptacyon to god, & the daye of retribucyon. 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 278 Praying God our deare father in the day of his retribution to remember it. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 157 The full accomplishment of their consummation in Christ, in the day of the retribution of the Righteous. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) App. 13 The day of retribution will come in thunder and in vengeance. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 114, I..am led to believe that even in this world the day of retribution rarely fails to come at last.

Comb. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. XXV, As though the Retribution-day were come.

b. Recompense, in another life, for one's good or bad deeds in this world.

1633 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix. 49 Whither they must come..To have that finall retribution, Expected with the fleshe's restitution. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 454 All who have thir reward on Earth..here find Fit retribution, emptie as thir deeds. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii, The proof of a future state of retribution would rest upon the usual known arguments for it. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) III. 354 The doctrine of retribution after death. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de Morlaix* 31 And divers retributions That divers merits claim.

3. A recompense for, or requital of, evil done; return *of* evil, etc.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 223/1 To consider and learne the righteous retribution and wrath of God from heauen vpon all iniquitie. 1631 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. XV. 76 In Revenges (that is, retribution of Evil for Evil). 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 43 It is the just retribution of God. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i, And curse me, Prophet, if I not repay His hate, with retribution full as mortal. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 247 If vice receiv'd her retribution due When we were visited, what hope for you? 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (1897) 518 Then was committed that great crime,.. memorable for the tremendous retribution by which it was followed. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* ii. 13 The retribution which dogs the heels of vice.

Retributive (rĭtri·biŭtiv), *a.* [f. as RETRIBUTE *v.* + -IVE: cf. OF. *retributif*, Sp. *retributivo.* By Southey and Shelley stressed on the first and third syllables, after *retribution.*] Characterized by, of the nature of, retribution. Freq. with *justice.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., A Distributive or Retributive Justice, dispensing Rewards and Punishments throughout the whole World. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. XXXI, O hard of heart! whom not the visible power Of retributive Justice..Deterr'd from equal crime! 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 174 The sting Which retributive memory implants. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 346 It was not intended..they should escape the retributive consequences of those crimes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 232 *note,* The fire of God's retributive wrath which burns eternally against unrepented sin.

Hence **Retri·butively** *adv.*

1856 DORAN *Knts. & their Days* i. 20 If the married knights were retributively slain for talking about the wooing of a comrade's widow. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 11/2 To find his old place..retributively filled by another.

Retributor (rĭtri·biŭtǫr). [a. L. *retribūtor*, agent-noun f. *retribuĕre* to RETRIBUTE. Cf. F. *rétributeur*, It. *retributore.*] One who makes retribution; a repayer.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XII. iv, They had learned, that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the retributor. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* ii. 85 God is a iust Iudge, a retributor of euery man his owne. 1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xlvii, Those who in this world were mutual workers of iniquity may find themselves in the next sworn retributors of wrath. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 22 The most just Retributor of those who persevere in rebellion against Him.

Retributory (rĭtri·biŭtəri), *a.* Also **-ary.** [f. as RETRIBUTE *v.* + -ORY. Cf. obs. F. *retributoire*, Sp. *retributorio.*] Involving, producing, or characterized by retribution or recompense.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XVII. vi, A price, not counteruailable to what hee seekes, but retributorie to him of whom hee seekes. *a* 1656 — *Rem.* Wks. (1660) 183 Neither is it the pleasure of the Almighty to deferr the retributory comforts of his mourners till another World. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 256, I have already begun my retributory purposes. 1771 PENNANT *Tour in Scot.* (1774) 86 That sect, which in their prosperity shewed no mercy, now met with retributory vengeance. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Rev. Tartars* Wks. 1854 IV. 171 The price exacted by a retributary Providence for their vindictive cruelty. 1890 Æ. PRINCE *Of Joyous Gard* ii. 415 Loud calling for retributory knight To quell the raging wrongs.

Retri·butress. *rare.* [f. RETRIBUTE *v.* + -TRESS.] A female retributor.

1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 219 Not yet the great retributress has closed The book of fate. 1830 *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 87 Night of destruction, dread retributress, Be dear and holy to a nation freed.

Retricion, obs. form of RHETORICIAN.

Retri·cked, *ppl. a.* [RE- 5 a.] Restored.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 28 The sun [shall] Disperse with retrickt beams the morning-frosts.

Retrievable (rĭtrī·văb'l), *a.* [f. RETRIEVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable or admitting of being retrieved.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. ii. 179 Those whose Relish is retrievable, and whose Taste may yet be form'd in Morals. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. XVI, Still is sweet sleep retrievable. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XX. 504 Even in the hardened Barnardine, the worthy Provost can discern that spark of retrievable matter which should be fostered into hope of reformation. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., Steps which are either irretrievable, or are retrievable only after terrible suffering and loss.

Retrieval (rĭtrī·văl). Also 7 **retrival(l.** [f. RETRIEVE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of retrieving or recovering; an instance of this.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems* (1651) 233 Methinks the first Age comes again, and we See a Retrivall of Simplicity. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 382 Rome..is an humble suppliant for the retrival of her ancient Rites. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XC. III. 265 She..implored his advice touching the retrieval of her reputation. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 XII. 429 To exert themselves for the retrieval of the national loss. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXXVII, He had managed his affairs well,..his fortunes were in the way of retrieval. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* XIX, He dwelt on that word 'child', reminding her of her short mistaking and of the long retrieval.

2. = RETRIEVE *sb.* 3.

1707 *Reflexions upon Ridicule* 286 Ruin'd beyond retrieval. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* Wks. 1775 I. 187 Matrimony clenches ruin beyond retrieval. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. iii. (1872) I. 150 And so the Teutsch Ritters are sunk beyond retrieval. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 368 The Duke of Somerset had neglected the debts of the realm till they were past retrieval.

So † **Retrieva·tion.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1806 *Simple Narrative* I. 160 Rendering, thereby, its retrievation more difficult, by attending circumstances.

Retrieve (rĭtrī·v), *sb.* Also 6 **retrife, 7 retriefe, retrive.** [f. the verb.]

† **1.** The second discovery and flight of a bird (esp. a partridge) which has already been sprung.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 173 The houndes will in and striue who may first gette in like Spaniels at retrife of a Partriche. 1616 SURFL. & MARKHAM *Countrey Farme* VII. xliv. 715 The long-winged hawke..gathereth vp againe to her first pitch, and there expecteth the retriue. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXVII. 321 A fawkeners manning of a hawke, and trayning her to kill partridges, and to fly at the retriue. 1671 E. PANTON *Spec. Juv.* 66 The Covey was sprung again and the Hawks let fly, I spurr'd into the retrieve.

† **b.** In fig. contexts. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. i, We'll haue a flight at Mortgage, Statute, Band, And hard, but we'll bring Wax to the retriue. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* V. i, It vexes me to the Heart, to leave all my Designs with Doralice unfinish'd; to have flown her so often to a Mark, and still to be bobb'd at retrieve.

† **2.** A return *of* something. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 112 They desired nothing so much as a quick retrive of the Spring.

3. Possibility of recovery. With *beyond, past,* † *without* (cf. RETRIEVAL 2).

1697 BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 81 Grown men and vicious, and incorrigible beyond retrieve. 1700 BLACKMORE *Isaiah* XL. 273 We're ruin'd and undone, past all retrieve. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* III. 10 He's damn'd without Retrieve, if he lets go The Reins of Life. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 181 A detected invasion, in an article so sacred, would ruin me beyond retrieve. 1842 BROWNING *Soliloq. Sp. Cloister* IX, Such a flaw in the indenture As he'd miss till, past retrieve, Blasted lay that rose-acacia. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 60 In an unguarded hour [he] ruined himself beyond retrieve.

b. The act of recovering; retrieval. Now *rare.*

1701 *Expedient Propos'd* 23, I have done my part towards a retrieve of our Ecclesiastical Constitution. 1704 M. HENRY *Friendly Visits* Wks. 1853 I. 276/2 To devise all means possible for..the repair and retrieve of it [friendship] where it is withering and ready to die. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXII. (1856) 170 He had volunteered his services for an expedition of retrieve.

Retrieve (rĭtrī·v), *v.* Also 5–6 **retreve,** 5–7 **retrive** (5 **retryue**), 7–8 **retreive.** [ad. OF. *retroev-*, the stressed stem of *retrover, retrouver,* f. *re-* RE- + *trouver* to find. The normal ME. representative of this, *retreve,* appears in the earliest examples; but the usual form during the 16th and 17th centuries was *retrive,* with the same unexplained change of vowel as in CONTRIVE. The modern *retrieve* seems to date from about 1650, but did not become the usual form till about 1680–90.]

I. *trans.* **1.** Of dogs: **a.** To find or discover again (game which has been temporarily lost); *esp.* to flush or set up (partridges) a second time.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXIII, To blawe a moote for þe lymer and late hym sewe till he haue retreued hym. *Ibid.* XXXIV, If it happe þat she be sqwate to fore hem and at þei retreue hir nought so sone as þei wolde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iiij, Whan she hath done any of theys, ..go and retriue moo and she will nym plente. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 The whelpe of a Mastife wyll neuer be taught to retriue the Partridge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f.*

Beasts (1658) 122 These are taught by Falconers to retrive and raise Partridges. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 113 These are dogges, said he, and necessary for Hawking, to find and retrive my game.

1826 Sir J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 24 If a young hawk does not take the bird in his first flight, and if it cannot be retrieved in a short time after he has put it in [etc.].

fig. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. 227 Popes vse Potentates but to retriue their Game. 1601 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* Wks. G 6 b, [He] must either giue off vnsatisfied, or vncertainely cast backe to retriue the escaped sence. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXII. clxxx, Their Pris'ner..they tie To that grim Hound which him retriev'd.

b. To find and bring in (a bird, etc.) that has been wounded or killed.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 36/1 He..will retrieve any game, from the snipe to the pheasant. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 476/2 The late Fürst's favourite retriever retrieving a fox. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 420/1 The black dog..looked as if he had retrieved the whole nine.

2. To recover by study or investigation, esp. of the past; to restore to knowledge. Now *rare.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid* XV. 188 They haling out his hartstrings .., And poring on them, seeke therein Goddes secrets too retryue. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 792 Wherefore do ye strive With reach of Sense, God's wonders to retrive? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Rutlandsh.* (1662) 347 All that I can retrive of her is digested into these following particulars. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 2 The following Discourses: Some of which retrieve lost Pieces of Antiquity. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 66 They often.. explain History and retrieve us several material Parts of Learning. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 69 An ancient word ..grown so obsolete that the original purport could not be retrieved. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 45 No industry has hitherto retrieved so much as a few lines of real Italian till near the end of the 12th century.

b. To recover by an effort of memory; to recall to mind.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* 358 We can not retriue wordes to expresse in what manner we conceiue it. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 18 For according to this, it is impossible for the mind to retrieve any object without mutilation of it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 186 Suppose I wholly lose the memory of some parts of my Life, beyond a possibility of retrieving them. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* (1868) 10 In perusing the works of this race of authors,..something already learned is to be retrieved, or something new is to be examined. 1836–7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXI. (1859) II. 230, I have now to shew you, how these thoughts, retained in memory, may..be again retrieved.

† **c.** To rediscover; to find again. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 348 They consulted, that if they lost one another, how they might be retrieved and meet again. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 33 Ships lost in their road, by means of the sent, retrive their way.

3. To recover, regain, get or take possession of (a thing, etc.) again.

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 81 O how my Palfrey..daunced the Goates iumpe, when I ranne the ring round about him to retriue him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 203 Esdras..by the direction of Gods Spirit retrived them, when they were lost. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 70 That part of the Ravelin being thus retrieved was wholly abandoned by the Enemy. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 217 Tho' he had gotten quite down his head and all, yet did retrieve his feete,..with me on his Back. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xli. 50 A warrant ..to search for and retrieve the fugitive. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 215 They would be enabled to return and retrieve their treasures at some future day. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* III. ii, Would'st thou now Retrieve thy purchase money?

† **4.** To bring back; to cause to turn back or return. Also const. *into, to. Obs.*

a 1597 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* IV. ii. H i b, Take but your Lute, and..Retriue the sunnes sphere, and restraine the clouds. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Epist. ¶ 3 To see..those antique reliques of Barbarisme retriu'd with all other ridiculous and exploded follies. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, But if retrivd into his back again, Would keep him warmer than a Scarlet wast-coat. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. xciv, Which might our iron age to its first gold retrive. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. v. § 2 Till a new blast from the Spirit of God doth..retrieve it into its former heat.

b. To bring back *from* or *out of* a place or state; to rescue or save.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 71 From hel's low region.. soules never are retriu'd To talke with friends here. *c* 1656 WALLER *Of a War with Spain* 99 All labour now to save their Enemies;..And their young foes Endeav'ring to retrive, With greater hazard than they fought, they dive. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 99 To reclaim and retrieve the World out of this wretched and forlorn State. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. viii, One that had.. retrieved his Family from the Oppression of old Lewis Baboon. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Father, I stretch my Hands* iii, Now my poor Soul Thou wouldst retrieve, Nor let me wait one Hour.

c. To save (time) from other occupations.

1687–8 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. liv. 129 Just after I had retrieved time enough to scribble to you. 1706 LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 165 Therefore must beg her excuse till I can retrieve one minute or two of liberty to think again. 1879 HARE *Life B'ness Bunsen* I. ix. 322 The time of study which Bunsen could retrieve from the Description of Rome.

5. To restore, revive; to bring back to the original state or to a flourishing condition.

1676 J. WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 150 Sharp or acid cider.. may easily be retriv'd by a small addition of new spirits. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. xiii. 33 By the help of Iron, we plant Orchards, and retrieve the Youth of decaying Vineyards. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 144 The retrieving the freedom of a single family. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 477 Ye, too, lose Your place, in place: retrieve yourselves in good. 1854 BROWNING *Twins* vi, Would ye retrieve the one? Try and make plump the other! 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. viii. 542 The spirit of the country was broken, and nothing could retrieve it.

b. *esp.* one's fortunes, honour, credit, etc.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 59 To merit mercy and retrieve his circumstances by his future fidelity. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. (1788) 193 The faithful servants, in whose hands you have left him, are able to retrieve his honour. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* V. i. (1849) 259 The very man fitted by nature to retrieve the desperate fortunes of her beloved province. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 373 The regular army would retrieve the honour which had been lost at Killiecrankie. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lx. 325 No courage, no patriotism, could now retrieve the fortunes of the field.

6. † **a.** To make amends or atone for (a fault).

a 1679 W. OWTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 385 It is as well to retrieve a sin by true repentance for it.

b. To make good, repair, set right again (a loss, disaster, error, etc.).

1688 PRIOR *Ode St. John's, Camb.* ix, Grace's Presence [shall] Nature's Loss retrieve. 1703 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 236 A supply for some years may put your Majesty in condition to retrieve what was not to be hindered. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 955 O Reason!..Accept my Sorrow, and retrieve my Fall. 1747 GRAY *Favourite Cat* vii, One false step is ne'er retriev'd. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 362 This disaster the majority of the Council deemed it an easy matter to retrieve. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 263 He endeavoured to retrieve the error he had committed by the most solemn assurances. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 716 Until he has retrieved his late disaster, his pretensions will by no means embarrass his rivals.

† **c.** To discharge or pay (a debt). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 5 That Debt lay heavy on our House for one Generation, but it was retrieved by a Gift from that honest Man you see there.

II. *intr.* **7.** Of dogs: † **a.** To find and set up game again. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (M.S. Digby 182) xiii, þei seche not wele, nor þei retreue nought wele, ne þei hunte not longe. 1530 PALSGR. 689/2 It is a goode hounde, for he wyll retreve the best that ever I sawe. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xi. 45 What? will her rambling Fits be never past? For ever ranging? never once retrive?

b. To find and bring in wounded or dead game. Also said of a person.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 36/1 A little rough terrier, expressly broken to retrieve, and kept for this alone. 1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* 312, I used to get a boat-girl to retrieve for me, and very well she did it. 1884 *Bazaar* 24 Dec. 2287/2 Well bred fox terrier,..good worker, and retrieves tenderly.

8. To recuperate; to recover.

1675 COCKER *Morals* 4 Do not always strive, For sometimes to Retreat, is to Retrive. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Grove*, To destroy these [trees], which will require an Age to retrieve. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 459 Towards the time of Decius the character began to lose its roundness and beauty; some time after it retrieved, and subsisted tolerably till the time of Justin. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1904) IX. 134 The whole caravan were forced to go abroad to retrieve.

Hence **Retrie·ved** *ppl. a.*

1648 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Lament.* iii. 7 My Soule like a retrived Partridge [they] chace. 1729 WIGHTMAN *Pref. to Boston's Fourfold St.* 5 Human nature..in its depraved condition, in its retrieved state. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* No. 13 (1860) 299 My fancy echoed to the applauding voices of a retrieved generation. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 237 The retrieved birds should be placed on or near the hampers containing the living pigeons.

Retrie·veless, *a. rare.* [f. RETRIEVE *sb.* + -LESS.] That is past retrieval.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 28 In woe retrieveless lost.

Retrie·vement. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = RETRIEVAL.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 363 It is discovered to be a special retrievement of it, by many and signal convincing evidences. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 239 Now excited and stirred up to act, by the suggestion, ministry, and retrievement of the senses. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 174 Chance for moral retrievement in England there is none. The stigma of penal servitude is..lasting.

Retriever (rĭtrī·vəɹ). Also 5–7 **retriver.** [f. RETRIEVE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A dog used for the purpose of retrieving:

† **a.** One employed to set up game again. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iij b, A chastised hounde that will be rebuket and is a Retriuer, vncouple him. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* I. iii, Meanewhile, the treason of the quick Retriuers, Discouers nouell dangers, and deliuers Her to a second feare. 1626 BRETON *Fantastikes, Haruest* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 A good Retriuer is a Spaniell worth the keeping.

transf. 1592 GREENE *Blacke Booke's Messenger* Table of Words, The verser in conny-catching is called the Retriuer. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxx. 339 Seauenth Henry.. Of his Retriuers Proolings much (as well he might) repented. 1636 R. JAMES tr. *Minucius Felix Octavius* 80 They seeme to finde the litle infant,..her dogge-headed retriver glories in his invention.

b. One of a breed specially adapted for finding and bringing in dead or wounded game.

1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xvii, Tell them to come down with their retrievers. 1861 E. JESSE *Lect. Nat. Hist.* 45 He sent his retriever after it, who..caught and killed the hare and returned with it in his mouth. 1898 Sir H. SMITH *Retrievers* 15 Retrievers are singularly docile and tractable.

Comb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 888 The troop of those 'neurotics'..who scent intoxicants from afar with a retriever-like instinct.

2. One who retrieves or recovers.

1658 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 20 Machiavill the sole retreiver of this ancient Prudence. 1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 69 As the Retrivers of Ancient things are often thought the Inventors. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 124 As to that famous Retriever of polite Literature, Erasmus.

Retrieving (rĭtrī·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, Se þe good recouerynge and retreuynge and þe maystreys and þe sotiltees þat be in goode houndes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 348 Take heed you do not lose me, for if you do,.. there is no retrieving of me. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 205 All's laid out upon Retrieving of the Curse of Babylon. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ¶ 2 The Establishment which we have here made for the retrieving of good Manners. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* p. vii, To this we owe the Retrieving of the lost Condition our Trade..was generally in. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 46/2 Nothing requires so much practice as retrieving. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 205 A sheep-dog..that inclines to retrieving is invariably a fool among sheep.

attrib. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature,* I know that a retrieving power lies in the English race.

Retrie·ving, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That retrieves.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 46/1 You must pay about £5 a brace more for the retrieving-setters. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 93 The stalking horse and the Egyptians' retrieving cat.

Retri·m (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To trim again.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 1217 The Canon.., then, was sent To change his garb, re-trim his tonsure. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* XXVI, Sunday hats and bonnets had been re-trimmed. 1880 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) I. 173, I shall hear you, years from now, timidly begin to retrim your feathers for a little self-laudation.

† **Re·triment.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retrīment-um.*] Dross, refuse.

1614 BARGRAVE *Serm.* (1615) B ij, Then suppose all things under the moone to bee but..retriment and dung [etc.]. *Ibid.* F ij, The retriment of the people. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Retriment,* the dregs of a thing, the dross of mettal, all kinde of superfluities and rubbish.

Retri·p. [RE- 5 a.] A return or second trip.

1760 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 147/2 The time in making a compleat trip and retrip with the 40 ton barge. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 151 Your purposed re-trip to Lichfield..will, I trust, be realized.

‖ **Re·tro,** *adv. rare.* [L. *retrō*: see next.] Backwards; into past time.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 931/1 The compensation, after it is admitted by the judge, operates, *retro*,..to the time that, by the parties acknowledgment, the debt became due. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 383 *note,* Such presumption of use retro may be re-argued.

Retro- (rī·trɒ, re·trɒ), *prefix,* repr. the Latin adverb *retrō* backwards, back, which in the post-Augustan language appears in combination with various verbs and verbal nouns, as *retroagĕre, -cēdĕre* (*-cessio, -cessus*), *-gradāre* (*-gradātio*), *-gradī* (*-gressus*), *-spicĕre,* and more rarely in adjectival forms as *retrōgradus.* The use of the prefix was widely extended in mediæval Latin (see examples in Du Cange), but most of the important words in English which begin with it are derived from, or modelled on, the more classical types. The earliest to appear is the adj. *retrograde,* before 1400, followed in the 15th and 16th centuries by other forms from the same stem. *Retrocedent* and *retroversion* also appear in the 16th cent., but the main additions to the number are made in the 17th and following centuries. In the 19th, esp. the latter part of it, *retro-* has been very freely used as a prefix, chiefly in scientific terms (see examples under 3 below).

2. The pronunciation of *retro-* is to some extent unsettled, and lexicographers vary in their recognition of, or preference for, the short or long vowel. Walker gives only the short, Smart only the long, while Webster admits both in all cases. Recent dictionaries which attempt to discriminate between the various words usually favour (rī·trɒ), except in *retrograde* and *retrospect.*

3. All the earlier or more important combs. of *retro-* are given below as main words; the following are illustrations of the extended use of the prefix in the 19th century.

a. Miscellaneous terms, as **Retrocogni·tion,** knowledge of the past supernaturally acquired; so **Retrocō·gnitive** *a.* **Retrocou·pling** *a.*, joining backwards or behind. **Re·trodate** *v.*, to put back to an earlier date. **Re·troflux,** a backward flow. **Re·troform** *v.* (see quot.). **Retromigra·tion,** migration back again. **Retro-o·perative** *a.*, having a retrospective effect. **Re·troplexed** *a.*, folded back upon itself. **Retroposi·tion,** change of position in a backward direction. **Retropre·sbyteral** *a.*, lying behind the presbytery (or choir and altar) of a cathedral or other large church. **Retrorece·ption,** the action of receiving back again. **Retroreflective** *a.*, capable of looking back and reflecting. **Retrosee·r,** one who sees into the past. **Retrosusce·ption,** the action of

taking back. **Retrotra·nsfer, -tra·nsference,** the act of transferring back again. **Retrovi·sion,** vision into or of the past.

A number of similar forms are given in some recent Dicts., as *retroclusion, -curved, -deflect* vb., *-deviation, -duct* vb. *-jection, -location, -morphosis,* etc.

a **1901** Myers *Human Personality* (1903) I. 31 Our *retrocognitions seem often a recovery of isolated fragments of thought and feeling. **1897** *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/7 *Retrocognitive clairvoyance..is thus explained. **1828** *London's Gardener's Mag.* III. 414 Description and Use of Dyer's *Retro-coupling Bee-boxes. **1862** Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 346, I send it now that my thanks may be antedated (or *retro*dated rather) more than a year. **1889** Matthews *Dis. Women* (ed. 4) xv. 116 Hence the *retroflux through a tube. This retroflux sometimes occurs before the operation. **1848** De Quincey in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 85 They were *reforming* the Church..., viz., **retroforming* it, moulding it back into compliance with its original form and model. **1894** *Lancaster* (Pennsylv.) *Daily Intell.* 8 Feb., The most recent *retromigration of disheartened Germans from the West. **1863** Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 311 Prince Louis Bonaparte and Morny..issued a *retro-operative decree. **1858** De Morgan in Graves *Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1889) III. 539 Cauchy's proof..is Argand's, much complexed, perplexed, *retroplexed, and omniplexed. **1843** Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 311 The propagation of the tide from place to place by free waves gave a further *retroposition. **1845** *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 363* The effect of friction will be a retroposition of tides. **1849** *Ecclesiologist* IX. 274 The propriety of the term whereby you describe this *retropresbyteral space. **1829** Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 65 Now, as to retrotransference and *retroreception, or say, return of the suit to the originating judicatory. **1851** I. Taylor *Wesley & Method.* (1852) 193 His mind might be adduced as a singular instance..of the absolute absence of the *retro-reflective faculty. **1821** R. Pollok in D. Pollok *Life* 117 May not these our *retro-seers have made some mistake in consulting the..past? **1802–12** Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 139 Practice of the ecclesiastical courts: transmission and *retro-susception, as in the equity courts. **1830** — *Offic. Apt. Maximized* Pref. p. xiii, For the purpose of retro-susception or say resumption. **1869** W. S. Dallas tr. *Müller's Facts for Darwin* xii. 123 A *retro-transfer of late-acquired advantages to this early period of life. **1829** Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 60 Transference is followed by *retrotransference. **1830** Cunningham *Brit. Painters* II. 176 They had precisely the same *retro-visions and prophetic visions with himself.

b. Terms of *Anat.* and *Path.* in which *retro-* is combined with an adj. denoting some part of the body, and has the sense of 'situated behind' (the part in question), as *retro-mastoid, -maxillary, -ocular, -sternal, -tarsal, -uterine,* etc.

1872 Darwin *Emotions* vi. 161 This is due to the dilatation of the retro-ocular vessels. **1875** Walton *Dis. Eye* 846 The oculo-palpebral portion, called also the retro-tarsal fold. **1878** Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* 171 The retro-mastoid sutures are complicated. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 439 A retro-uterine dermoid cyst. **1891** Moulin *Surg.* 869 Retromaxillary growths. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 11 The sensation is almost always retrosternal.

Retroact (rī·trō-, retrōæ·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *retroact-*, ppl. stem of *retroagĕre*: see Retro- and Act *v.* So F. *rétroagir.*] *intr.* To react; also, to operate in a backward direction or towards the past.

1795 Hussey in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 279 The very ghost of that bill would retro-act, and put down the House of Peers. **1856** Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VI. 330 A simple shade or image of the brain, Is merely passive, does not retro-act, Is seen, but sees not. **1877** *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 223/2 That woman could not retroact and touch the memory of Ida.

Retroaction (rī·trō-, retrōæ·kʃən). [ad. L. type **retroactio*: see prec. and Action. So F. *rétroaction*, Sp. *retroaccion*, It. *retroazione.*]

†**1.** (Meaning not clear.) *Obs.*—1

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 540/2 To proceed against them..concerning the foresaide hereticall and erroneous conclusions, accordyng to the forme of retroactions and qualitie of the busines in this behalfe had and vsed.

†**2.** 'A driving backward' (Phillips, 1658). *Obs.*

3. A retrospective action.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Retroactive,* We have some instances of laws that have a retrospect or retroaction, *i.e.* are made with express design to extend to things already past. *a* **1816** Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 20 In the frugality here recommended, no retroaction is comprised.

4. Return action; reaction.

1829 J. Sterling *Ess.* (1848) I. 71 The design which occupies by a necessary retroaction modifies the means whereby we seek to attain it. **1874** G. Macdonald *Malcolm* III. iii. 34 The hatred of the grand old man had an element of unselfishness in its retroaction, of power in its persistency [etc.]. **1884** Biggs *Magn. Dyn. Electr. Mach.* 267 Retro-action of the moving circuit on the fixed.

Retroactive (rī·trō-, retrōæ·ktiv), *a.* [Cf. prec. and Active. So F. *rétroactif, -ive,* Sp. and Pg. *retroactivo,* It. *retroattivo.*]

1. Of enactments, etc.: Extending in scope or effect to matters which have occurred in the past; retrospective. Also *transf.*

1611 Cotgr., *Retroactif,* retroactiue; casting, driuing, relating, backward. **1668** *Persec. Ref. Ch. in France* 11 They have given it a Retroactive Power (as they call it) by putting it in Execution against persons who returned to us a long time before the Declaration was in being. *a* **1751** Bolingbroke *Fragm. Ess.* xxxviii, As the death of Christ had a retroactive effect on those that lived and died before they were redeemed. **1794** Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* III. 60, I objected to the date to be fixed to the Treaty, particularly if in addition to the giving it this retroactive force, an advance..was to be required. **1811** W. R. Spencer *Poems* 131 Must I, for follies past assess'd By retro-active laws be fin'd? **1847** R. W. Hamilton *Rewards & Punishm.* v. (1853) 215 The resurrection of Christ..is represented as possessing a retroactive influence. **1897** *Times* 22 Apr. 6/1 The retroactive clause in the Dingley Bill will be either cancelled or amended.

b. Directed backwards in time.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 165 We may say century, without stretching our retroactive foresight to any extraordinary degree.

2. Operating in a backward direction. *rare.*

1611 [see above]. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Retroactive* (Lat. in Philos.), driving back; as A retroactive Motion. **1797** *Monthly Mag.* III. 383 In the centre of the axle is placed a retroactive fulcrum, to which chains are made fast.

†**3.** Reactive. *Obs. rare.*

1799 Mrs. J. West *Tale of Times* II. 264 The odium with which you bespatter a neighbour's reputation has a retroactive effect in furbishing your own. **1802** Beddoes *Hygeia* II. 68 The total abstraction of the mind from all regard to the retroactive tendency of conduct.

Hence **Retroa·ctively** *adv.*

1828–32 in Webster (citing Wheaton). **1879** *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/6 That the amnesty did not retroactively affect the material fact of six months' residence in Paris required by the law. **1887** *Contemp. Rev.* May 703 Unfortunately for the public, the laws do not apply retroactively.

Retroacti·vity. [Cf. prec. and Activity. So Sp. *retroactividad,* Pg. *-idade.*] The condition or fact of being retroactive or retrospective.

1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 110 In the case of judge-made law, this retro-activity is of the very essence of this species of law. **1894** *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 The retroactivity of all treaties, provided that reciprocity is agreed upon, will accordingly be admitted henceforth.

Retroa·spect. *rare*—1. [f. Retro- + Aspect.] Retrospect.

1638 Jackson *Creed* IX. xxxvii, The relation or retro-aspect unto the solemnities used by Barak.

Retrocalcula·tion. *rare*—1. [f. Retro-.] The process of calculating backwards.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 Which by retro-calculation will point out the time of the World's Nativity to be about 5000 years ago.

Retrocede (re·trōsīd, rī·trō-), *v.*1 [ad. L. *retrōcēdĕre,* f. *retrō* Retro- + *cēdĕre* to yield, go back. So obs. F. *retroceder,* Sp. and Pg. *-ceder,* It. *-cedere.*]

1. *intr.* To go back; to retire; to recede.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* v. lxxxii, One ran t' his Cave, th' other trembling hid, And went home glad, but would not retroced. **1681** H. More *Exp. Dan.* iii. 70 He durst proceed no further but retroceded from his enterprise on Ægypt. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Precession,* The Equinoctial Points..do retrocede or move backwards from East to West, about 50 Seconds each Year. **1850** Browning *Easter Day* xvi, I felt begin The Judgment-Day: to retrocede Was too late now. **1878** *19th Cent.* Dec. 1051 When we retrocede further into the secondaries it seems rather doubtful whether birds, as we now understand them, had even come into being at that period.

2. *Med.* Of gout: To strike inwardly.

1866 Aitken *Pract. Med.* II. 53 If acute gout should have 'retroceded', as it is called, and the stomach or intestinal canal be inflamed, leeches should be applied.

Retrocede (rītrōsī·d), *v.*2 [ad. F. *rétrocéder*: see Retro- and Cede *v.*] *trans.* To cede (territory) back again *to* a country, etc.

1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 172 By a treaty of 1783, Great Britain retroceded to Spain all the territory which Spain and France had ceded to her in 1763. **1856** *Abridgm. Deb. Congress* (1858) II. 741/2 *note,* In 1846, the Virginia part of the District was retroceded to that State. **1879** *Spectator* 20 Sept., The valuable province of Kuldja..has been retroceded to China.

Hence **Retroce·ded** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 1/2 The most important of these chiefs..., who has always been a partisan of the Boers, occupied the central portion of the retroceded country.

Retroce·dence. [See next + -ence.] Retrogression; retrocession.

1796 Bage *Hermstrong* xxxv, Love has its fits of progression and retrocedence. **1866** Aitken *Pract. Med.* II. 47 Besides metastasis to the stomach and intestines, this retrocedence may take place to other parts.

Retrocedent (rī·trō-, retrōsī·dĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *retrōcēdent-em,* pres. pple. of *retrōcēdĕre* Retrocede *v.*1]

1. *Astr.* = Retrograde *a. rare.*

1583 R. Harvey *Astrol. Disc.* A 8 b, All which time frowning Saturne shal be retrocedent also. **1686** Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 142 The Retrocedent Aspect is brisker according to his more fixed Stint of fewer (i.e. but Three Days) for the most part.

2. *Med.* **a.** *Retrocedent gout* (see first quot.).

1776–84 Cullen *First Lines Physic* § 522 Another state of the disease I name the retrocedent gout. This occurs when..[the] pain and inflammation [of the joints]..suddenly and entirely cease, while some internal part becomes affected. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 299 In the two ensuing varieties, constituting atonic and retrocedent gout, we have a podagric diathesis grafted upon an unsound frame. **1866** Aitken *Pract. Med.* II. 53 If the chronic or atonic gout should become retrocedent, and the stomach and intestinal canal be the seat of the spasmodic form of the disease.

b. Of tubercle: Retrograding or caseating.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 264 Some change in the lungs, such as collapse or retrocedent tubercle .. preceded the establishment of emphysema.

Retrocession 1 (rītrō-, retrōse·ʃən). [ad. late L. *retrōcessio,* noun of action f. *retrōcēdĕre* Retrocede *v.*1 So F. (med.) *rétrocession,* Sp. *retrocesion,* It. *-cessione.*]

1. The action or fact of moving backward, retiring, or receding; retrogression.

a **1646** J. Gregory *Posthuma* (1650) 37 If it be said that the Retrocession of the Sun and shadow in the Diall of Ahaz was as great a wonder as anie. **1659** H. More *Immort. Soul* III. iii. 66 This argument is drawn from the stars retrocession. **1686** Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 124 What is the return of the Luminaries from the Tropiques, but a kind of Retrocession. **1779** Johnson *L. P., Milton* (1868) 57 These transient and involuntary excursions and retrocessions of invention. **1818** Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 233 The retrocession of the Roman terminus under Adrian. **1863** Tyndall *Heat* i. 25 This retrocession of the index is due..to the lowering of the temperature within the bulb. **1882** *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 309 An appeal to the present rate of the retrocession of waterfalls.

b. *Eccl.* The return of the priest or clergy to the vestry after divine service.

1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 206 Psalms were sung in the Retrocession. *Ibid.* 419 Retrocession of Celebrant.

†**2.** *Astr.* = Recession 1. *Obs.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Precession,* This motion backwards is by some called the Recession of the Equinox, by others the Retrocession. **1727–38** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Precession,* Which retrograde motion is called the precession, recession, or retrocession of the equinoxes.

3. *Path.* The action or fact, on the part of a disease, of striking inward, so as to affect the internal organs; the 'going in' of an eruption.

1771 T. Percival *Ess.* (1777) I. 147 The retrocession of the morbid acrimony in the measles, is prevented by nothing more powerfully than by the cortex. **1799** Underwood *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 99 The reader is reminded of this, from the great importance of attending to such retrocession. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 481 Retrocession of gout. **1876** Duhring *Dis. Skin* 236 No fears need be entertained concerning danger from retrocession. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 470 The sudden retrocession of an extensive eruption of phlegmonous scrofulides.

4. *Med.* Replacement (of an intestine). *rare*—1.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 311 A much larger portion of the gut will be exposed, and its retrocession will be more difficult.

Retrocession 2 (rītrō-, retrōse·ʃən). [See Retrocede *v.*2 and Cession. So F. *rétrocession,* whence prob. sense 2.]

1. *Sc. Law.* (See quots.)

1681 Stair *Instit.* II. xxiii. 4 Retrocessions, which are returning back of the Right assigned from the assigney to the Cedent, which are also called Repositions. *a* **1768** Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. § 1 If the assignee makes over his right to a third person, the deed is called a translation; and if that third person conveys it back to the cedent, it is called a retrocession. **1838** W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*

2. The action or fact of ceding territory back to a country or government.

1796 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* III. 310 We want much to know what retrocessions you intend for us and our allies. **1826** Mackintosh *Case Donna Maria* Wks. 1846 II. 415 The Portuguese plenipotentiaries .. required the retrocession of Olivenza, which had been wrested from them at Badajos. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 1/1 The retrocession of Basutoland to the Imperial Government.

Retroce·ssional, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Retrocession 1.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to retrocession. **b.** *sb.* = Recessional B (*Cent. Dict.*).

1887 in Cassell. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 6/3 At the close they retired singing a fine retrocessional hymn.

Retroce·ssive, *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *retrōcēdĕre*: see Retrocede *v.*1 and *v.*2] **a.** Retrograde. **b.** Characterized by restoration of territory.

1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* x, 'All things,' says Virgil, 'have a retrocessive tendency'. **1869** Wilmot & Chase *Ann. Cape Colony* 439 The fifth Kafir war...Fitting legacy of the retrocessive policy of 1836!

Retrochoir (rī·trō-, re·trōkwəi·ə1). *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *retrochorus* (Du Cange): see Retro- and Choir.] That part of a cathedral or large church which lies behind the high altar.

1848 B. Webb *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 24 It is cruciform, with an apse, but has no retrochoir or choir-aisles. **1849** Freeman *Archit.* 412 That most exquisite and lovely retrochoir at Peterborough. **1889** *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 352/1 The pavement of the retro-choir..is being relaid preparatory to the use of that portion of the Minster.

Retrocho·rally, *adv. rare*—1. [See prec. and Chorally *adv.*] With a retrochoir.

1848 B. Webb *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 117 In most churches, not retrochorally aisled, the choir is lower than the nave.

Retroco·ient, *a. rare.* [f. Retro- + L. *coient-em,* pres. ppl. of *coīre* to copulate.] = next. Also as *sb.*, an animal which copulates backwards.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 60 Some asserting, that it is Retrocoient and Retromingent. *Ibid.* 61 There can be no such thing as a Retrocoient Animal. **1801** *Ibid.* XCI. 149 Which proves that this animal must be a retro-coient.

Retroco·pulant, *a. rare*—1. [f. Retro- + Copulant *a.*] That copulates backwards.

1819 W. Lawrence *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* (1823) 196 They are, consequently, retromingent and retrocopulant.

Retroco·pulate, *v. rare*—0. [Cf. next.] *intr.* To use retrocopulation. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

Retrocopula·tion. *rare.* [f. Retro-.] The action or fact of copulating backwards.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 151 From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessitie of Retrocopulation. *Ibid.* 261 It will be hard to make out their retrocopulation.

Retrod(den : see RETREAD.

Retroduction. *rare*⁻⁰. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Retroduction*, a bringing, leading or drawing back.

Retroflected, *a.* [f. RETRO- + FLECTED *a.*] Bent, directed, or turned backward.

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 84 The words 'retroflected divergence' are therefore purely ornamental. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 126 The spines on their margins.. are all retroflected.

Retroflex, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. or med.L. *retroflex-us*, pa. pple. of *retroflectĕre*.] (See quots.)

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 381 *Retroflexi*, retroflex, bending backward and forward towards the Trunk. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (1796), *Retroflexus*, retroflex... Bending this way and that, in different directions, usually in a distorted manner.

So **Retroflexed** *a.* Also *Path.* (cf. next).

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 83 Cor. retroflexed : L. cordate, angular, denticulate. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovarian Tumors* 61 Frequently the uterus, being also carried backward by the traction of the ovary, is for the time retroflexed.

Retroflexion (rĕtro-, retrofle·kʃən). [ad. mod. L. *retroflexio*. So F. *rétroflexion*, Sp. *retroflexion*.] The fact or state of being turned back or retorted. Chiefly *Path.*, retroversion.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 541/1 The stratified limestones of these localities are bent into such extraordinary retroflexions, as to imply repeated operations of the most violent Mechanical agency. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* iii. 136 The patient was suffering from retroversion or retroflexion of the uterus. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 458 Having suffered from symptoms of retroflexion for about a year.

Retrofract(ed, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *retrofract-us* : see RETRO- and REFRACT *v.*] (See quots.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (1796), *Retrofractus*, retrofracted. Applied to the Peduncle...Reduced to hang down as it were by force, so that it appears as if it had been broken. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 445/2 A Peduncle is ..retrofract, broken backward, reduced to a depending state as if by force.

† **Retrogate,** erroneous f. RETROGRADE *a. Obs.*

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 24 Appollonius..hauing calculated the Gentlemans natiuitie, and seeing some planets retrogate. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 385 Making the last lines of two retrogate pages to fall on the Back of each other.

† **Retrogation,** erroneous f. RETROGRADATION.

1646 *Game at Sc. & Eng.* 6 Whereby you would..utterly debar them in this difference from all retrogations beyond the Covenant. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 85. 2/1 Stations and Retrogations of the Planets.

Retroge·nerative, *a. rare.* [f. RETRO- + GENERATIVE *a.*] = RETROCOPULANT.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 535 He is a retromingent Animal, and consequently retrogenerative.

† **Retrogradant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *retrōgradant-em*, pres. pple. of *retrōgradāre* : cf. next.] Retrograding.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 4 When Mars retrogradant reuersyd his bak. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 3 Whan Phebus in Gemynys had his course overgon And entered Cancer, a sygne retrogradant.

† **Retrogradate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *retrōgradāt-us*, pa. pple. of *retrōgradāre* : see RETROGRADE *a.*] Having retrograded.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. i. in Ashm. (1652) 135 Into ther owne fyrst nature kyndly retrogradate.

† **Retrogradate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. prec.] *intr.* = RETROGRADE *v.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* Ded., Nay, heau'ns themselues (though keeping stil their way) Retrogradate, and make a kind of stay.

Retrogradation (retro-, rĕtrogrădē·ʃən). [ad. L. *retrōgradātio*, n. of action f. *retrōgradāre* : see RETROGRADE *a.* So F. *rétrogradation*, Sp. *retrogradacion*, It. *retrogradazione*.]

1. *Astr.* The apparent backward motion of a planet in the zodiac; motion of a heavenly body from east to west; a case or instance of this.

1554 F. VAN BRUNSWIKE tr. *De Montulmo's Facies Cœli* E vj, Mars..signifieth that mortal war shall happen amongest men, and the more because of his retrogradacion. 1583 R. HARVEY *Astrol. Disc.* A 8 b, Saturne shal be retrocedent also, beginning his retrogradation the 25th day of June. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 12 The starres themselues are thought to returne more speedily in their retrogradation, than in their direct course forward. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 124 The Retrogradation of the Sun in Ezechias time. 1670 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 *John* ii. 3-4 (ed. 3) 58 These upper Planets..have their Stations and Retrogradations as well as their direct motion. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 449 Of the greatest Elongation of the Planets from the Sun, their Direction, Station, and Retrogradation. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 83, I have no Occasion to ask concerning his Conjunctions, Oppositions, Retrogradations, &c. 1839 MOSELEY *Astron.* liv. (1854) 169 This retrogradation will continue until about the 28th. 1861 LEWIS *Astron. Anc.* iii. 14 The theory of epicycles accounted by circular movements for the stations and retrogradations of the planets.

fig. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 301 There is no more retrogradation, trepidation,..than they have fained..in this poore seely little body of man. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. 731 There is a Going behind Christ, which is a Casting out of his presence without any future following, and that is a fearefull Station, a fearefull Retrogradation. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 140 No such ebbings and flowings, no such diversity of stations and retrogradations as that love hath in us.

b. The backward movement of the lunar nodes on the ecliptic.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Retrogradation of the nodes, is a motion of the line of the nodes, whereby it continually shifts its situation from east to west, contrary to the order of the signs. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. xii. 328 He showed that the retrogradation of the nodes..arose from one of the elements of the solar force being exerted in the plane of the ecliptic, and not in the plane of the moon's orbit.

2. The action or process of going back towards some point in investigation or reasoning.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 141/2 As you shall find it by retrogradation from the 32 verse vnto the first of the fift chapter of Genesis. 1637 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (ed. 6) 110 What's a City to a Shire? What a Shire to the whole Island?..And so by a retrogradation how little, how nothing is this poor glory? 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 349 Then by Retrogradation orderly one might come to the said Aequation. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 481 Without being able, whatever retrogradations we might make, to discover their first generation. 1819 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignorance* 7 You cannot perform in imagination a series of acts of unlearning, realizing to yourselves, throughout the retrogradation [etc.].

3. The action or fact of moving or drawing back or backwards; retirement, retreat.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xx. (1658) 222 Atoms..in a motion of retrogradation back to their own north pole. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 37 The most visible part,..that which would bee most of all observed was the Retrogradation of the shadow. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. xxxvii. 229 She..did it before she was aware, Lady-pride, Belford!—Recollection, then Retrogradation! 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 22, I have said above, that hemp and gut have only a very little retrogradation. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 60 The retrogradation of the American Indians upon their woods and wildernesses. 1843 SEDGWICK *Let.* in Clark & Hughes *Life* (1890) II. 63 Never having once fallen during my retrogradations before the face of the Queen.

4. †**a.** Reversion from one state to another. *Obs.*

1639 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. li. 7 How, then, is it possible that my sins which are as red as scarlet should ever be made as white as snow? Indeed such retrogradation is no work of human art.

b. The action, fact, or condition of falling back in development; retrogression, decline.

In first quot. directly *transf.* from sense 1.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 29 We ought to suppose ourselves in the Centre of the System, and to try..to reduce all apparent Retrogradations to real Progressions. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 360 Improvement admits of frequent intermissions and retrogradations. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 29 A similar instance of the retrogradation of science occurs in the history of the microscope. 1814 *Ann. Reg.* Pref. p. iv, The singular mixture of advance and retrogradation which the events of the year have exhibited. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 173 It indicates, not the starting point from which the race of creation began, but the stage of retrogradation beyond it. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ix. (1875) 378 Amidst all the fluctuations and apparent retrogradations of the world.

Retrogradatory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. prec. and -ORY.] Serving to reverse motion.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 383 The Retrogradatory Machine consists of an axle, suspended horizontally on its centre points [etc.].

Retrograde (re·trogrē·d, rĕ·tro-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **rethro-**; 4, 7 **-grad**, 6 **-garde** (?), **-grat**(e, *Sc.* **-graid**. [ad. L. *retrōgrad-us*, f. *retrō* RETRO- + *gradus* step : cf. next. So F. *rétrograde*, Sp., Pg., and It. *retrogrado*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Astr.* **a.** Of the planets: Apparently moving in a direction contrary to the order of the signs, or from east to west.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 35 This is the workinge of the conclusioun to knowe yif þat any planete be directe or retrograde. *c* 1400 *Treat. Astron.* (Bodl. MS. B. 17) lf. 8 Hit is to wete also þat 3ef þe planetes regnen retrograde..þey myght neuer be made evene as by her cours. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IV. (*Fox's Confess.*) iii, The planeitis..Sum retrograde and sum stationeir. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* I. 6 Myxt with venus that was not retrograte. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* XXII. N iiij b, He sette in werking The bodies aboue to haue their mouing,..Some rethrogarde, and some dyrectly. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 The Sunne and the Moone be neuer retrograt, as the other 5. planets or lyghts be. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 139 Fonde are those women that are inquisitiue after Astrologers, whether Venus be retrograde or combust in their natiuities. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Pract. Phys.* 91 By no means let the Moon be aspected of any retrograde planet. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 9 Venus, when Retrograde,..is nearer to the Earth, and consequently appears bigger than at other Times. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiii, I would have sworn some retrograde planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xx, His zone..Bore many a planetary sign, Combust, and retrograde, and trine. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* I. 282 Jupiter, lord of the ascendant, and Saturn being retrograde.

b. Actually moving from east to west.

1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* iii. § 13 (1873) 106 Retrograde comets, or those whose motion is opposite to that of the planets, are as common as direct ones.

2. Of movement: **a.** *Astr.* Apparently or actually contrary to the order of the signs; directed from east to west. † Also *transf.* of aspect.

1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* clxx, Though thy begynnyng hath bene retrograde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 55 The mune..is moir suift in hyr retrograid cours nor the soune is. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 670 But planets ruled by retrograde aspect Foretold mine ill in my nativity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 127 Thir wandring course now high, now low, then hid, Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 201 The Chaldean astronomers.. labour'd to suppress this retrograde motion of the sun. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 98 The retrograde Motion in Mercury is but of short Duration indeed. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 299 Contrary to the unbroken analogy of the whole planetary system.., in these orbits their motions are retrograde. 1868 G. B. AIRY *Pop. Astron.* iv. 124 The planets sometimes move in a retrograde direction.

Comb. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dragon*, These points ..have a motion of their own in the zodiac, and retrograde-wise, almost three minutes a day.

b. Directed backwards; in a direction contrary to the previous motion; retiring, retreating.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 400 The partie who tooke this Bill..must goe a retrograde course heerein. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 The sap..will expend itself by a retrograde as well as by a direct motion. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II. 208 They seem rather like buckets in a well, that are always in a retrograde motion. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxi, Every step that he had taken..was retrograde. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) II. 35 A retrograde movement is always bad in this country. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 326 The sufferings endured by the Spaniards on their retrograde march to Quito. . 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 44 Retrograde motions can be made by fish in an imperfect manner only.

3. Tending or inclined to go back or to revert; moving or leading backwards, *esp.* towards an inferior or less flourishing condition.

c 1530 *Compl. of them that ben to late Maryed* (Collier, 1862) 18 Both yonge and olde must haue theyr sustenaunce Euer in this worlde, soo fekyll and rethrograte. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xxxvi, Weary the Soul with contrarieties; Till all Religion become retrograde. 1612 BACON *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 224 Ther-fore it is good for Princes, if they vse ambitious men, to handle it soe, as they be stil progressiue, and not retrograde. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* iv. 13 Nature does more diligent in progress, then to be Retrograde and go backwards. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 22 Who ..is agen ready to be Retrograde, whenever the Wind shall Change, and Veer about. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., His retrograde ambition was completely gratified. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* x, The human mind, which will necessarily become retrograde in ceasing to be progressive. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. 57 The capital of a country may be stationary, progressive, or retrograde.

† **b.** Backward; slow. *Obs. rare.*

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. i, You know my aunt is a little retrograde (as you call it) in her nature. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, He..would often say, especially when his pen was a little retrograde [etc.].

c. *Bot.* Of metamorphosis: (see quots.).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 135/1 Retrograde metamorphosis .., when organs assume the state of some of those on the outside of them, as when carpels change to stamens or petals,..and the like. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 356 If any of these organs become transformed into a leaf, this is called retrograde or descending metamorphosis.

d. *Path.* Tending to disintegration.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 287 In retrograde changes attention has until now been turned more in both directions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 33 Obsolescent or retrograde tubercle in the lungs occurs in about nine per cent of all necropsies.

4. Moving backwards (in literal sense); returning upon the previous course.

1564 CHALONER in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VIII. 45 [I am] now further from wealth..than I was eighteen years agone. Methinks I became a retrograde crab. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, I' faith, master, let's go; no body comes..; let's be retrograde. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 191 The gate of Saint Steuen (where on each side a Lion retrograde doth stand). 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. (1674) 59 This Mood had its derivation from..the winding retrograde Meander.

b. Of order in enumeration, etc.: Inverse, reversed.

1664 H. MORE *Apology* 557 We will now take a Summary view of all the Objections.., which we shall doe in a retrograde order, beginning with the last, and then conclude. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 421 The Dominical and other Letters vary every year in a retrograd order. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Retrograde order*, in matters of numeration, is when, in lieu of accounting 1, 2, 3, 4, we count 4, 3, 2, 1. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 ¶ 14 Here the third pair of syllables in the first..verse have their accents retrograde or inverted; the first syllable being strong or acute, and the second weak. 1851 *Monthly Jrnl. Med. Sci.* XII. 39 The incuse and retrograde form of these inscriptions.

c. *Mus.* Of imitation, etc.: (see quots.).

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Imitation*, Sometimes the movement, or the figure of the notes, alone, is imitated; and that, sometimes, even by a contrary motion, which makes what they call a retrograde imitation. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 103 Imitation may also be retrograde, i. e. the consequent may be produced by reading the antecedent backwards. 1887 H. C. BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* vii. 153 Imitation may be by contrary or inverse motion..; and by retrograde motion, from the end to the beginning. 1891 PROUT *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 243 Another even more intricate kind of canon is the Reverse Retrograde Canon.

d. Of verses: (see quot.). *rare*⁻⁰.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Retrograde verses* are such as give the same words, whether read backwards or forwards; called also reciprocal verses, and recurrents.

e. Operating in a backward direction. *rare.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 384 It will be of infinite service for every species of retrograde machinery.

† **5.** Opposed, contrary, or repugnant *to* something. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 114 For your intent In going backe to Schoole in Wittenberg, It is most retrograde to our desire. 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 4 Preferred the means before the end, which is retrograde to reason. 1704 *Elegy* XXXV. 31 Malice is always Retrograde to Sense. *a* 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1903) 651/1, I would not..for ten pounds have seemed so retrograde to any general observance. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 117 There was something in trade..very retrograde to her feelings.

6. As quasi-*adv.* In a backward or reverse direction.

a **1619** Fotherby *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 307 If wee will but walke retrograde, the same way backe againe. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 188 [The priest] crab-like goes retrograde from the Idoll. **1709** *Refl. on Sacheverell's Serm.* 21 The Reformation begun to go retrograde in Q. Elizabeth's time. **1771** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 438/1 Her horary motion from the sun 3′ 57″.13 retrograde. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 367 It has been supposed that the chyle flows retrograde from the thoracic duct into the lymphatics of the kidney. **1868** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 381 It will appear to us to travel from left to right, or retrograde.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who falls away or degenerates.

1593 T. Kelway tr. *Ferrier's Judgem. Natiuities* 26 If the sayd lords of the sayd part be retrogrades or otherwise ill disposed. **1633** Prynne *Histrio-m.* 100 Our Play-hunters would haue been good proficients, not retrogrades, in the schoole of Virtue. **1897** *Chr. Her.* (N. Y.) 1 Sept. 663/1 These retrogrades are to be pitied quite as much as those who..have not enjoyed any training advantages.

2. A backward movement or tendency. *rare.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 27 As if with an imperfect retrograde he [man] would return into his first elements. **1643** *Plain English* 18 The designe must on, the authours are impatient of this retrograde they have suffred these three yeeres. **1830** A. W. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 14 What Sir Robert [Wilson] styles the retrograde of intellect would be the breaking up of these meshes of thraldom.

Retrograde (re·trŏgrē·d, rĕ·trō-), *v.* [ad. L. *retrōgradī* or *retrōgradāre* (hence F. *rétrograder*, Sp. and Pg. *retrogradar*, It. *retro-, ritrogradare*), f. *retrō* Retro- + *gradus* step.]

1. *trans.* To turn back, reverse, revert; to make, or cause to become, retrograde. Now *rare.*

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 25 And euen as the feare of death doth retrograde us; so ought loue to giue us a desire to die. **1598** Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 502 The Firmament shall retrograde his course. **1610** W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 To Rectifie the Table: retrograde the Ruler. **1653** R. Sanders *Physiogn. Moles* 37 Say these letters B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, and retrograde them from K to B. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 351 We see, now, events forced on, which seem to retard or retrograde the civility of ages.

2. *intr. Astr.* Of the planets, etc.: To go backward (in apparent motion) in the zodiac; to seem to travel from east to west.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columns* 391 Then Southward Sol doth retrograde, Goes (Crab-like) backward. **1601** Dolman *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 745 The Moone..which retrogradeth thirteenth parts of the Zodiacke in foure and twenty houres. **1654** Culpepper *Opus Astrol., Aphorisms* § 30 If a Planet retrograde,..he denotes much discord and contradiction in the business. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Mars retrogrades more than Jupiter. **1833** Herschel *Astron.* viii. 255 The former [*sc.* Mercury] continues to retrograde during about 22 days. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 758/2 Seeing that this luminous point..had been stationary and retrograded within comparatively small limits like the planets.

†**3.** Of gout: To become retrocedent. *Obs.*—1

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 203/1 The Goute, which chaunceth to one in anye of the Joynctes, and retrogradeth this way, or that way, with greate greefe.

4. To move backwards, to take a backward course; to retire, recede, etc. † Also with *it.*

1613 Heywood *Bras. Age* II. ii, I can by Art make riuers retrograde, Alter their channels, run backe to their heads. **1656** S. H. *Gold. Law* 14 His Sun of glory may decline and retrograde it, as on the Dyal of Ahaz. **1796** *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 192 The armies .. retrograded towards our frontiers. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 200 Some portion of it retrogrades, and is carried by absorption into the system. **1863** Lyell *Antiq. Man.* 292 The marks which a glacier leaves behind it as it retrogrades.

b. To go back in time or succession.

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxix, Our history must needs retrograde for the space of a few pages. **1825** — *Talism.* xxii, Our narrative retrogrades to a period shortly previous to the incidents last mentioned. **1877** Bp. Butcher *Eccl. Cal.* 37 The Sunday Letter retrogrades..one place, or two.

c. To draw back from a position.

1859 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) II. 169 All sorts of confused voices called for different things, and most of the assailants wished to retrograde rather than to advance.

5. To fall back or revert towards a lower or less flourishing condition.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VII. xi. (1614) 710 Thus you see one Retrograde from a sensitiue to a vegitatiue life. **1788** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lxxi. VI. 622 All that is human must retrograde if it do not advance. **1816** T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* v, Where one man advances, hundreds retrograde. **1845** McCulloch *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 106 Compared with the latter the labourers may be truly said to have retrograded. **1875** Lubbock *Orig. Civiliz.* App. 465 Some races have been stationary, or even have retrograded.

Hence **Re·trograding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Retrogra·dingly** *adv.* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

1860 *Olmsted's Mech. Heavens* 179 *marg.*, Retrograding of the nodes on the ecliptic. **1891** *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 529/2 A theory of previous progressive or retrograding existences.

Re·trogradely, *adv.* [f. the adj. + -ly 2.] In a retrograde way or manner.

1658 Bromhall *Treat. Specters* IV. 264 The water making a reflux and flowing retrogradely. **1813** T. Busby *Lucretius* I. II. 325 Some powerful agent struggles in the heart, And sends the spirits swift to every part; Till checked again, they retrogradely fly. **1894** *Idler* Sept. 199, I daresay it's all very foolish and retrogradely sentimental.

Re·trogradeness. *rare*—0. [f. the adj.] 'The faculty of going backwards' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

†**Retrogra·dient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retrōgradient-em*, pres. pple. of *retrōgradī*.] *Astr.* = Retrograde *a.* 1.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii, Tyll Phebus chare ..Out of the Crabbe towarde the Lyon Holdeth his course in the fyrmament, I mean whan he is retrogradyent. **1426** — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12351 In the Epicicles whan they be, They make hem retrogradyent.

Retrogradism. *rare*—1. [f. Retrograde *a.* + -ism.] Adoption of reactionary principles.

1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 322 The old Marchese Testaferrata, the strongest advocate of retrogradism in the società.

So **Retrogradist,** a reactionary.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 250 The principal employments were occupied by retrogradists. **1869** *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 507 Madame..had been imprisoned as the 'wife of an abominable retrogradist'.

†**Retrogradous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ous.] = Retrograde *a.*

a **1660** Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 603 This conversible retrogradous Sorites may shut up all.

†**Retrogration,** error for Retrogradation.

1574 W. Bourne *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 So doth all the seuen lyghts or planets, [except] that it be in their retrogration: but the Sunne and the Moone be neuer retrograt.

†**Retrogre·dient.** *Obs.*—1 [f. Retro-, after *progredient.*] One who retrogrades.

1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 54 He that is no Progredient, must needs be a Retrogredient.

Re·trogress, *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *retrōgress-us*: see next.] A retrogression.

1814 Coleridge in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 164 After a sad retrogress of nearly twelve years. **1867** Spencer *Princ. Biol.* VI. iii. II. 420 Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity involves retrogress in fertility.

Retrogress (rĕ·trō-, re·trŏgres), *v.* [f. L. *retrōgress-*, ppl. stem of *retrōgradī* to Retrograde.] *intr.* To move backwards; to go back.

1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* IV. 21 Night retrogressing from her daily tour. **1861** J. Nichol in *Memoir* (1896) 32, I am retrogressing into a period which we have closed. **1882** Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 439 This was the system..to which some of them were even tempted to apostatise or retrogress!

Retrogression (rĕtrō-, retrŏgre·ʃən). [ad. L. type **retrōgressio*, f. ppl. stem of *retrōgradī*: cf. prec. and *progression*, etc. So F. *rétrogression.*]

1. *Astr.* = Retrogradation 1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 288 Thus we see the account established upon the arise or descent of the starres can be no reasonable rule unto distant Nations at all, and by reason of their retrogression but temporary unto any one. **1794** G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxiv. 46 Sufficient to account for..the retrogression of the equinoctial points. **1869** Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 141 These four stars no longer hold these prominent offices, as the equinoxes and solstices are now in very different parts of the heavens, on account of their retrogression. **1873** Proctor *Exp. Heaven* 94 His [Saturn's] slow advance alternating with yet slower retrogressions.

2. Movement in a backward or reverse direction. In early use *Math.*

1704 Hayes *Treat. Fluxions* VI. 153 The use of Fluxions in Investigating the Points of contrary Flexion and Retrogression of Curves. **1727–38** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Retrogradation*, The retrogression of curves may be thus conceived. **1753** — *Cycl. Suppl., Point of reflexion*, in geometry, is commonly used instead of point of retrogradation, or retrogression. **1857** Wood *Comm. Obj. Sea-shore* 121, I should rather have said, that the tail was the organ of retrogression. **1861** G. Musgrave *By-Roads France* 296 What at first was mere retrogression..became eventually a rapid flight.

b. *Mus.* Retrograde imitation. (Cf. Retrograde *a.* 4 c.)

1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xvii. 148 Counterpoints also may be devised by contrary motion, or by augmentation or diminution, or by retrogression.

3. The action or fact of going back in respect of development or condition; return to a less advanced state or stage; a case or instance of this.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 674 Concurring by slow and imperceptible degrees, and sometimes with temporary retrogressions, to advance the grand design. **1800** W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 Retrogression they prefer to any untried innovation. **1840** Macaulay *Ranke's Hist. Eng.* (1851) II. 145 We find at best a very slow progress and on the whole a retrogression. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 190 There are many traces of advance as well as retrogression in the Laws of Plato.

b. *Path.* The disappearance of an eruption.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 478 In the course of retrogression they become pale, polished, angular in outline.

Hence **Retrogre·ssional** *a.*, of a retrograde character.

1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 23 Some of these [manipulations], from a technical point of view, seem retrogressional.

Retrogre·ssionist. [f. prec. + -ist.] One who is inclined to be retrograde.

1865 *Standard* 30 Sept. 4/6 Nothing but the forebodings of a retrogressionist, suspicious of the advance of civilization. **1874** F. Hall in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 331 Neither from studious retrogressionists nor from studious innovators can we hope for a stamp of English superior to what we now possess.

Retrogressive (rĕtrō-, retrŏgre·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as Retrogress *v.* + -ive.]

A. *adj.*

1. Working back in investigation or reasoning.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xxii. II. 141 When the successive acts of attention have been completed, there is a retrogressive effort of mind to behold it as a whole. **1835** I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* VI. 283 Our retrogressive enquiry.

1871 Blackie *Four Phases Mor.* i. 75 The slow retrogressive process of induction.

2. Moving or directed backwards.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 523 He sent orders..to stop his retrogressive march. **1868** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. II. xxvi. 35 In addition to the retrogressive excavation of the head of the ravine.

3. Retrograde; tending to return to an inferior state; going back to a worse condition.

1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr.* I. Pref. 6 It is a lamentable circumstance that geography is at times retrogressive in some points, while it advances in others. **1860** Freer *Hist. Hen. IV*, II. II. iv. 68 His son..protested against this retrogressive policy. **1891** *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 82/2 Spain,..with the exception of Turkey, is the most obstinately retrogressive of European countries.

b. *spec.* in *Path.* or *Anat.* of changes in tissues or organs.

1871 T. H. Green *Introd. Path.* 190 The contents are the products of retrogressive tissue metamorphosis. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 610 In the same position as that occupied by the remains of this appendage, when it has undergone retrogressive metamorphosis. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 893 Retrogressive changes may occur, as in true gummatous formations.

B. *sb.* One with retrograde tendencies.

1892 *Star* 19 Mar. 1/6 The Retrogressives are themselves invading barbarians.

Hence **Retrogre·ssively** *adv.* (Ogilvie, 1850). Also **Retrogre·ssivism** (*nonce-wd.*).

1893 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 277 His peculiar type of Retrogressivism (it would be flattery to call it Conservatism).

†**Retroguard.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *retroguardia, -garda* (Du Cange), obs. Pg. *retroguarda.*] = Rear-guard 1.

1574 H. G. *Most Briefe Tables* H ij b, And let another parte bee for a Vantgarde and Retroguarde to the raye.

†**Retro-infi·nity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Retro-.] An infinite series backwards.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 850 And so backward Infinitely; from whence it would follow, that there is no First in the Order of Causes, but an Endless Retro-Infinity.

†**Retroi·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **retroitio*, vbl. sb. f. *retroīre.*] The action of returning or reverting; re-entrance.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 168 P 230 The whole retinue of menstrua's, about that peculiar monarchy of the womb,..are then segregated by the destructive knife of phlebotomy, and make their retroition into the whole. **1671** J. Webster *Metallogr.* xii. 190 In which retroition of solution, the heterogeneous juices are separated on their own accord.

Re·troject, *v.* [f. Retro- + *-ject*, after *project* vb.] *trans.* To cast or throw back.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 1 The ridiculous position into which it projected, or, rather, retrojected, an aspiring and ambitious candidate. **1881** Sully *Illusions* 10 Whether a man projects some figment of his imagination into the external world,..or whether..he retrojects it into the dim region of the past.

So **Retroje·ction,** the action of putting back to an earlier date.

1900 *Expositor* Jan. 14 The Priests' Code contains one of the most conspicuous of these retrojections.

†**Retromi·ngency.** (See next and quot.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 150 The last foundation [for the belief] was Retromingency or pissing backward.

Retromingent (rĭtrō-, retromi·ndʒĕnt), *a.* [f. Retro- + Mingent *a.*] That urinates backwards. Also as *sb.*, an animal which does this.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Except it be in Retromingents, and such as couple backward. [**1727–38** Chambers *Cycl., Retromingents*, in natural history, a class or division of animals, whose characteristic is, that they stale.. backwards.]

1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1585 If (as in other Creatures that are retromingent also) the *Penis* here had been fastned to the *Ossa Pubis.* **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* 209/1 He is a retromingent animal, and consequently retrogenerative. **1817** Keatinge *Trav.* I. 318 The nobler animals, the lion, the elephant, are retromingent. **1874** Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 39 The patient is usually retromingent.

Hence **Retromi·ngently** *adv.* (Ogilvie, 1882).

†**Retropa·nnage.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *retropannagium.*] (See quot. 1727–38 and Pannage.)

1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 92 Retropannage begins at St. Martyns and ends at Candlemass. *Ibid.*, This Retropannage I suppose is the latter or after Pannage. **1727–38** Chambers *Cycl., Retropannage*, in our antient law-books, *afterpannage*; or what is left when the beasts have done, or eat the best.

Re·troperitone·al, *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [See Retro- 3 b.] Occurring or situated behind the peritoneum.

1874 *Jones & Sieveking's Pathol. Anat.* 424 The retroperitoneal glands of the abdomen. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 430 A large retroperitoneal cyst filled up completely the hollow space by the side of the lumbar vertebræ. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 570 Retroperitoneal suppuration sometimes usurps a subphrenic position.

Hence **Re·troperitone·ally** *adv.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 856 Echinococcus cysts, if they develope retroperitoneally, .. may invade the neural canal in the same way as new growths.

Re·trophary·ngeal, *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [See Retro- 3 b.] Occurring or situated at the back of, or behind, the pharynx.

1866 Tanner *Index Diseases* 231 Retro-pharyngeal Abscess. **1872** Cohen *Dis. Throat* 148 These abscesses, most generally known under the name of retro-pharyngeal abscesses, occur at all ages. **1902** Keith *Hughes' Pract. Anat.* III.

xiii. 202 The Retro-Pharyngeal Lymph Gland lies below the jugular foramen, behind the pharynx.

Retropu·lsion. *Path.* [See RETRO- and PULSION. So F. *rétropulsion.*]

1. Transference of an external disease to some internal part or organ. (Cf. REPULSION 2 b.)

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 356 This supposed retropulsion of erysipelas on the brain..has prevented the free use of the lancet early in this disease. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* II. 184 Those ophthalmics..which have generally been ascribed to a retropulsion of that disorder. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 479 Repelled eruptions. From retropulsion of some cutaneous affection.

2. (See quot.)

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 77 A patient [with paralysis agitans] who is made to walk backwards will then also present a similar tendency to move by short quick steps and may have some difficulty in stopping himself; this symptom has been called 'retropulsion'.

Retropu·lsive, *a. rare.* [Cf. prec. and *repulsive.*] Causing backward or reverse movement.

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing *Med. Repos.*), *Retropulsive,* driving back; repelling. *a* 1901 MYERS *Human Personality* (1903) I. 226, I shall avoid postulating any 'retropulsive current' from brain to retina.

Retro·rsal, *a. rare* −1. [f. as next + -AL.] Backward, return.

1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* 234 Let her navigate her retrorsal course to the country whence she came.

Retrorse (rĭtrō·ɪs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *retrorsus,* contracted form of *retrōversus*: see RETROVERSE *a.*] Turned backwards; reverted.

1825 T. SAY *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 636/3. 1872 COUES *Key to N. A. Birds* 29 Bristles or feathers thus growing forwards are called retrorse.

Hence **Retro·rsely** *adv.*

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing Eaton) s.v., A stem retrorsely aculeate. 1882 *Jrnl. Bot.* XI. No. 230. 46 Another unnamed species was gathered by Dr. Lyall long ago in Central Madagascar, with retrorsely hispid branchlets.

Retrose·rrate, *a. Bot.* [f. RETRO- + SERRATE *a.*] (See quots.)

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 55 The margins of the leaf are..retroserrate, when sharp teeth point back towards the base. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 164 If similar teeth point towards the base, the leaf is described as retroserrate.

Retrose·rrulate, *a. Ent.* [f. RETRO + SERRULATE.] Provided or furnished with small barbs.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 156 The darts usually run in two grooves of the sheath, and at their apex are retroserrulate. *Ibid.* xlvii. 376 Ovipositor 5—6-valved, the vagina darting forth two retroserrulate spiculæ.

Retrospect (re·trospekt, rĭ·trɒ-), *sb.* [ad. L. type **retrōspect-us,* f. *retrōspect-,* vbl. stem of *retrōspicĕre* to look back: cf. *prospect.*]

1. a. A regard or reference *to* some fact, authority, precedent, etc. Also without const.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 In euerie action the iudgement hath a retrospect to the original. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXX. (1739) 138 [They] so continued, until these times of Henry the Eighth, wherein they have a Retrospect to the Rock, from whence they were first hewn. 1703 DE FOE *Explan. Shortest Way Dissenters* Misc. 436 Without the least retrospect to, or concern in the Publick Bills in Parliament, now depending. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 168 They explained everything by the language in use; without the least retrospect or allowance. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 2 The latter cannot be properly understood without a retrospect to the former. 1844 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 In case two Commissions of the same date interfere, a retrospect is to be had to former Commissions. 1895 PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* (ed. 2) I. 320 And these words of the Canon..seem to have some reference or retrospect to that determination.

b. Application to past time.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Retroactive,* We have some instances of laws that have a retrospect or retroaction, *i.e.* are made with express design to extend to things already past. 1792 N. CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 38 The deed given in 1762..becomes good from the date by retrospect.

2. A backward look or view. *rare.*

1675 *Art Contentment* v. vii. 205 Every impious act would like the prohibited retrospect of Lots wife, fix us perpetual monuments of Divine vengeance. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.,* etc. (1821) II. 152 At the South-Eastern extremity of this farm, we had a new, and very interesting, retrospect of these mountains.

b. A view or survey of past time, *esp.* with reference to one's own life or experiences.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 237 The Passage of Time is wonderfully quick, and a Man must look backward to see it: And in that Retro-spect he has all past Ages at a View. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 374 ¶ 1 To sit still and throw away the Time in our Possession, by Retrospect on what is past. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlv, My retrospect of life recalls to my view many opportunities of good neglected. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 233 This, of all others, is the most auspicious moment..for indulging in a retrospect. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 132 The hopes and fears connected with the retrospect of a well-spent or ill-spent life. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 195 The Jew did not dwell with a regretful retrospect on a lost Paradise.

c. A survey or review of some past course of events, acts, etc.; *esp.* a comprehensive or summary view of what has been done or has taken place in a particular sphere or line of things.

1663 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 The Committee..was orderd to continue the retrospect to all [offices] that have been sold since 29th June, 1660. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 4 A modest retrospect of the truly dignified part already acted by our countrymen. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 571 If this little tract were drawn up by a common hand,.. we should not have introduced it into our Retrospect. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 136 A short retrospect is now necessary to view what Congress determined upon. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 96/1 Then for the first time the music reverts to the primary key for a retrospect of the entire matter of the first part.

3. a. *attrib.,* passing into *adj.* Directed or referring to the past; retrospective.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxix. 406 This letter of Mr. Fox, affording a pleasant retrospect view of the Queen's reign hitherto. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 471 We agree that Christ's death hath a retrospect view. 1804 J. POOLE *Irreg. Trans. Dept. For. Corps* 63 Such claims as present themselves on the retrospect or deferred list. 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 171 Could we boast Pre-existence, and retrospect Sight. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 2/1 The hint.. that the liking is due to the glamour of the retrospect view.

†b. In predicative use. (Cf. 1 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1709 *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 2 My Jurisdiction, which extends not only to Futurity, but also is retrospect to Things past. 1755 *Monitor* No. 20 I. 175 Nor can any one shew me how this clause can be said to be retrospect.

Re·trospect, *v.* [f. prec., or ad. ppl. stem of L. *retrōspicĕre.*]

1. *intr.* To indulge in retrospection.

1699 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 270, I came here with a resolution not to retrospect. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 267 If I could not thus retrospect and argue.

b. To look or refer back *to*; to reflect *on.*

1689 PLUNKET *Charac. Good Commander* 48 They 'll not retrospect to any thing Of Truth, when meekly urg'd. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 413 Would perhaps have thought it derogatory..to my present Station, and too much retrospecting to my former. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 65 To retrospect with shame and remorse on a life so basely spent. *a* 1804 A. HAMILTON *Let. to J. Adams* (Bartlett), To give a correct idea of the circumstances.., it may be useful to retrospect to an early period.

2. *trans.* To consider, regard, or think of (some person or thing) retrospectively.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 336 The matters, by way of inquisition retrospected, are reducible to two heads. 1748 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) IV. 232 We find this to be true by retrospecting that part of it we have passed over. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 156 Whenever I retrospect this circumstance, my mind is too full to make any comments. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 1 The envy that always ensued from retrospecting those pleasures that had failed in promised enjoyment. 1896 LUMSDEN *Poems* 52 Morosely, by a glowing fire I retrospect the habble.

Retrospection (retrɒspe·kʃən, rĭtrɒ-). [ad. L. type **retrōspectiōn-em,* n. of action f. *retrōspicĕre*: cf. RETROSPECT *sb.*]

1. The action of looking back. *rare* −1.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 18 Think upon his [i. e. Lot's] wife's retardation and retrospection.

2. Retrospective or retroactive action. *rare* −1.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 310 By the Bill, you punish men wholly for an offence before committed. It lies altogether upon retrospection.

3. The action of looking back or referring *to* something. Also without const., reference or allusion to past events.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 374 A Retrospection thither may save a large Repetition of the Rules here. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 360 Without any retrospection to old principles. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 17 It is best, Polly, in order to prevent all retrospection, that we settle accounts before you change your condition. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* IV. 68 Studious to avoid any retrospection to unpleasant scenes. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. i. 2 Yet, must all these topics be introduced to the attention..by retrospection to the pristine ages.

†b. Reference or regard *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 263 Such a retrospection in her arguments to him. 1753-4 — *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 46, I should abhor myself..if I had any retrospection to myself.

4. The action or fact of looking back upon, or surveying, past time.

1729 SWIFT *To Janus on N. Year's Day* Misc. (1735) V. 231 When thy Retrospection vast, Sees the glorious Ages past. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 215 A man can see himself in retrospection only. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 128, I am confounding prophecy with retrospection. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church* Pref. iv, He looks back on its earliest dawn with pleasing retrospection. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* III. vi. 82 The narrative which goes far enough back..to avoid all impediments of retrospection in its course.

b. An instance of this; *esp.* a survey of past life or experiences.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1709) 183, I must own that pleasant Retrospections, and easy Thoughts,..are admirable Opiates. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 93 For myself, a retrospection on the past, and the prospect of the future, was so dark. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 28 Edward..passed the greater part of the journey in a retrospection of his past life and feelings. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxiv. 360 The most remarkable change that, on this retrospection, we discover in ourselves.

c. A review of past events or of some matter.

1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xv. 112 He and his nephew were both determined to procure a retrospection of all former proceedings. 1844 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. J. Campbell* II. 34 Doing so would lead to the discussion of topics rather apart from the design of this retrospection.

5. A retrogressive course of thought.

1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 262 The long retrospection lodges us at length at..first principles.

Retrospective (retrɒspe·ktɪv, rĭtrɒ-), *a.* (and *sb.*). [See RETROSPECT *sb.* and -IVE. So F. *rétrospectif, -ive,* It. *retrospettivo,* Pg. *retrospectivo.*]

1. Directed to, contemplative of, past time.

1664 (*title*), A Faithful Testimony..or a Retrospective Glass for the Legislators..who are found persecuting the Innocent. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* I. 99 In vain the Sage, with retrospective eye, Would from th' apparent What conclude the Why. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 26/1 To think he'll cast, midway the vale of years, A retrospective look, bedimm'd with tears. 1831 HOOD *Playing at Soldiers* vi, Ah me! my retrospective soul! As over memory's muster-roll I cast my eyes anew. 1873 PROCTOR *Exp. Heaven* 178 Beyond the limits to which our powers enable us to reach in our retrospective researches.

2. Of statutes, etc.: Operative with regard to past time; retroactive.

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 15 It hinders the confirmation from having that retrospective quality. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam,* That..the State may justifiably pass a retrospective act against an offender, we have no doubt whatever. 1831 *Ibid., Hampden,* Sentencing a man to death by retrospective law. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 433 Our instincts tell us that no legislation should be retrospective. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 36/1 It is a retrospective alteration of a contract by one of the parties to the detriment of the other.

transf. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 321 The amnesia, however, is not, so to speak, retrospective.

3. Backward; lying to the rear.

1796 COOMBE & BOYDELL *Hist. Thames* II. 29 In this part of the river the retrospective view possesses every charm of elegant landscape. 1845 FEARNSIDE *Views Thames & Medway* 71 The retrospective view is very picturesque. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 13 Allowing of fine retrospective views of Ambleside.

b. *sb.* The backward prospect. *rare* −1.

1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 25 The retrospective affords a view.

Retrospe·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By, or with, retrospection on past time.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 117 Which former times if a man would retrospectiuely measure, he might easily find [etc.]. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 569 The supposed conjunction was, at a later period, sought for as an epoch, and calculated retrospectively. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* i, 'May-be as high as that, no higher,' said the old man, holding out his hand.., and looking retrospectively at his questioner. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 462 The briefest narrative will need to begin somewhat retrospectively.

2. With retrospective effect or force.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 92/1 It is given (as in justice it ought to be) retrospectively. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 382 An *ex post facto* law, is a law which operates retrospectively. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 242/1 It makes the Act to operate retrospectively.

So **Retrospe·ctiveness.** *rare* −1.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb., The Government had only asked for unlimited retrospectiveness in order that they might throw a sop to the Radicals.

†**Retrospe·ctory,** *a. Obs.*−1 Retrospective.

1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 49 [He] took a very extended view of the state of public affairs, foreign and domestic, both retrospectory and present.

†**Retrospi·cian(t.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *retrōspicĕre* (cf. next), prob. after *respiciens retro* in Luke ix. 62.] One who turns back; a renegade.

a 1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *Sempill Ball.* (1872) 246 All thinges againe deformed in chaos masse shalbe Befoir ane retrospiciante I sall ceas from Loving the. 1611 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* IX. 209 He..callit the said Erll ane retrospitiane, whome God has speuit furth of his mouth.

Retrospi·cient, *a. rare* −1. [f. as prec.] = RETROSPECTIVE *a.*

1887 GARNETT *Carlyle* vi. 108 Such a fanciful preference would have suited the retrospicient Newman.

Retro-spring. *rare* −1. A backward spring.

1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1731) 29 And with a nimble retro-spring Contracts, and brings them back again.

Retro·t (rĭ-), *v. rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To trot again or back.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 345 Wheare in hee trottes, vnto the pathes farr ende, but theare..turnes to rewend: thence retrottes tailewise backwardes.

Retrotra·ction. *rare* −1. [See RETRO- and TRACTION.] Retraction, withdrawal.

1673 SIR J. LAUDER *Decis.* (1826) Suppl. III. 79 A retrotraction of the real right to the inhibition and fiction, supposing them both of one date, is a motion that surely no lawyer can be guilty of.

‖ **Retroussé** (rətruse), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *retrousser,* f. *re-* RE- + *trousser* to TRUSS.] Turned up. (Chiefly of the nose.)

1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Grey Dolphin,* His eyes a little bloodshot, and his nose *retroussé* with a remarkably red tip. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* viii, The red and pouting lips, the pert little *retroussé* nose. 1884 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 306/2 Her nose, albeit not the least of the *retroussé* order, was not unimpeachable. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/2 The *retroussé* toque (cleft in the centre) for covering or partially covering with fur.

Retro-vaccina·tion. [RETRO-.] (See quot.) Also **Retro-va·ccine** *a.*

Some recent Dicts. also give *retrovaccinate* vb.

1868 SEATON *Hdbk. Vaccination* 20 Retro-vaccination, or inoculation of cows with vaccine lymph that has been passed through the human body. *Ibid.,* Retro-vaccine lymph, or humanized lymph that had been passed through the cow, then retransferred to the human subject.

Retrove·rse, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *retrōvers-us,* f. *retrō* RETRO- + *versus* turned. Cf. RETRORSE *a.*] Turned or directed backwards; reversed.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1139/1 These processes are true hairs, and only differ from other hairs in..having

the imbrication retroverse instead of directed forwards. 1887 FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 7 Several other retroverse and inverted readings of the same kind.

Retroversion (rĭtro-, retrovə·ɪʃən). [ad. L. type **retrōversio* : see RETRO- and REVERSION.]

†**1.** *Sc.* Reversal, rescission. *Obs. rare*—1.

1587 in T. MORRIS *Provosts of Methven* (1875) 69 Full power to..put the said John and Cristiane his spous, in.. possession of the foirsaid manse..to be brukit be thame..in all punctis, but [=without] retrouersione.

2. *Path.* The fact of (the uterus) becoming retroverted.

1776 GARTHSHORE in *Med. Obs. & Inquiries* V. 386 Notwithstanding the situation of the *os tincæ* was so little altered, I still suspected a retroversion of the uterus. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 Retroversion is mostly met with in the third and fourth months of pregnancy. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 45 One of the symptoms of such inflammation he considers to be retroversion of the uterus.

3. The action of turning or looking back.

1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Oxford in Vacation*, What mystery lurks in this retroversion? 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* viii. § 133 (1873) 345 By a necessary consequence of that general law of retro-version. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Jesus Christ* xvii. 238 There is something fearful in the length to which this retroversion may be carried.

4. Retranslation into the original language.

1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Oct. 468/2 Giving a free English translation of some foreign original for retroversion. 1892 *Classical Rev.* Feb. 71/2 The Latin texts from which the exercises for retroversion are drawn.

Re·trovert, *sb. rare*—1. [f. RETRO-, after *convert, pervert.*] One who reverts to his former faith.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 308 The goats, if they come back to the old sheep-fold, to be reovilized, are now, in pious phrase, denominated retroverts.

Retrove·rt, *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *retrōvertĕre*, f. *retrō* RETRO- + *vertĕre* to turn.] *intr.* and *trans.* To turn back; to revert.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxvi. 105 He who retroverts To Sin againe; such to their owne deserts, God marks for vengeance. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* I. III. *Emu Wren*, The tail is carried in an erect position, and is even occasionally retroverted over the back.

Retroverted (rĭtro-, re·trovəɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Turned backwards, reverted.

a. *Path.* Of the uterus.

1776 GARTHSHORE in *Med. Obs. & Inquiries* V. 381 The singular and dangerous disease, now known by the name of retroverted uterus. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 108 Retroverted womb. *Ibid.* 129 It is this which constitutes a retroverted uterus. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 835 Thus the bowel may be compressed by a retroverted or retroflexed uterus.

b. In general use.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 47 With retroverted eye, open jaws, and blown belly. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* iii. (1848) 45 Beware of a retroverted heart, and of the glancing aside of the imagination. 1887 READE *Griffith Gaunt* 4 Glaring out between his retroverted ears.

†**Retroyl,** ? error for RECOIL *v.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8907 'Thow hast,' he seide, 'my men defouled, Me and myne bakward retroyled'.

†**Retru·de,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *retrūdĕre.*] *trans.* To thrust (something) backward.

1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. ii. 6 The term of latitude is breadthlesse line; A point the line doth manfully retrude From infinite processe.

†**Retru·se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *retrūs-us*, pa. pple. of *retrūdĕre*: see prec.] Concealed, recondite.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* II. Comm. 80 To thinke it, Heauen forbid; Since from our Frailties 'tis Retruse and hid. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 7, I have a sense of something in me..which I must confess is of so retruse a nature, that I want a name for it. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 369 These Maxims lie retruse in the most Inmost Recesses of our Judging or Intellective Power.

Retrusion (rĭtrū·ʒən). *rare.* [ad. L. type **retrūsio*, n. of action f. *retrūdĕre*: see RETRUDE *v.*] The action of putting away or back.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* x. 144 Oh..that all the sins of the Land without diminution, retrusion, substraction, could be bewailed in our lips with one National yell. 1826 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 2 Being assumed to be eternal, in virtue of an endless remotion or retrusion of the constituent cause.

†**Retru·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *retrousser*: see TRUSS *v.*] *trans.* To put or take on (a load) again; to load or burden again.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9899 Thow mayst nat chesyn, in certeyn, Wyth-Innen hym to entre Ageyn, Retrussen hym, & ek recharge. *Ibid.* 9944, I was retrussyd, & a-geyn Wyth the body that I kam fro.

Retru·st (rĭ-), *v. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To trust or commit again.

1642 CHAS. I *Answ. to 19 Prop.* 21 Affairs of State..being retrusted to some close Committee.

Retry (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To try again, in various senses of the verb.

a 1673 CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. CXXXIX. 23–4 Now he would be re-tried that he might come forth purest gold. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 289 It was not long before an opportunity arose, for re-trying the old question. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 280 Assuming the same experiment to have been retried by Sparta. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 919/2 To re-try a case already tried by competent authority.

Retryoyan, obs. form of RHETORICIAN.

Rette, obs. form of RATE *v.*2

Re·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. RET *v.*2 + -ED 1.] Prepared by retting.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 487, 100 pounds of the stalks of retted flax..afford from 45 to 48 pounds of broken flax. 1894 *Times* 12 Mar. 13/5 The ordinary retted flax is fed into the breaker, where the woody portion is loosened and partially detached.

Re·tter. *rare*—1. One engaged in retting.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 501, I..see the boys bathe, or watch the retters of flax.

Re·ttery. Also 9 **-ory, raitory.** [f. RET *v.*2 + -ERY.] A place where flax is retted.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 197 Gaseous exhalations, which far and near stamp the unpleasant proximity of a rettery. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 98 A well-built and well-conducted rettory, or flax-dressing establishment. 1883 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 On account of the pestilential emanations from the retteries.

Re·tting, *vbl. sb.* Also 8 **raiting,** 8–9 **rating.** [f. RET *v.*2 + -ING 1.] The preparation of flax, etc., by steeping or watering.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Raiting*, or *Rating*, the laying of hemp, flax, timber, &c. when green, in a pond, or running water, to season and dispose it for future uses. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 416 The hemp-plant..has to undergo a variety of processes. The first of these is retting, that is, exposing it to the action of the dew, or water. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 321/1 A few hours then suffice for the retting or maceration of the gut.

b. *attrib.*, as *retting-ground, -pit, -process.*

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 74 The 'rating-ground', a piece of unbroken aftergrass, where the sheaflets are untied, and the flax spread thin upon the grass. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Retting-pit*, a pond used for soaking hemp. 1883 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 Moreover the retting process..is a delicate operation.

†**Re·ttish,** obs. variant of RADISH.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xv. 109 Iron may bee hardened, if it be quenched in vineger, and the juyce of the Rettish.

Retu·be (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To provide with a new tube or tubes. Hence **Retu·bing.**

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 June, The 150 breech-loader 70-pounder guns..will be retubed with a bore of the size to take a 32 lb. ball. 1879 *Siege & Garrison Artill. Exerc.* I. 8 It is applied..to Mark I. and II. of the same calibre when retubed. 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 4/2 Complete re-tubing of any boiler can be readily carried out without shifting its position.

Retu·mble (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tumble or roll back again.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 67 As if a..Leviathan himselfe had been cast a-shore, and could not retumble his vast hulk into the maine Sea againe.

Retume·scence (rĭ-). [RE- 5 a.] Reswelling.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 115 Upon the like conflux and retumescence of Waters, they are absorbed.

Retund (rĭtv·nd), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *retund-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *tundĕre* to beat, strike.]

1. *trans.* To weaken (some physical quality or agent); to diminish the strength or effect of.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXI. x. (1678) 469 Such ..Medicins as are fit to draw out and retund the venom. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 38 Watry humidity doth much retund..the strength. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XIX. 790 It needs no other Medicin to be mixed with it to retund its ill quality. 1710 FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 308 The Pectoral Decoction .. retunds the Acrimony of the Blood. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. ii. § 85 To try if any Thing would retund the Efficacy of that mishapen Engine of Mischief.

2. To beat back, repress (malice, etc.).

1642 NEWCOMEN *Craft Ch. Advers.* (1643) 12 God could ..retund even the Devills own malice. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) II. 499 Hence we see how we may retund the importunity of the Macedonians.

b. To put down or refute.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 41 Mentioned onely to retund a litle this mans insolent vauntings. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 627 This ignorant and conceited confidence of both may be retunded and confuted from hence. *Ibid.* 869 We have Sufficiently retunded the Force of that Objection against the Ingenerability of all Souls. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 6 Calumny which riseth after a man's death..needs most a friend to retund it.

3. To dull or blunt (the edge of a weapon).

1692 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 12 To quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and retund the edge of any Weapon. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 9 Now,—was thy Sword employed,..in whose Quarrel was its Edge retunded? 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 594 How then might shield, or breast-plate, or close mail Retund its edge?

fig. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 171 None of all these things could retund the edge of his expectations to find the wreck.

4. To drive or force back.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. ix. 94 Jordan and Ouse two Rivers were retunded Whos waters som space stood on both parts sundred. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xxii. (1713) 158 Like the Beams of the Sun, that retunded from this Body are received by another, and nothing is lost. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 69 Vapours and exhalations fitted to retund and intercept the rays of light.

Retu·ne (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tune (a musical instrument) again. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophies* 1040 Whose sacred Art retuneth excellent This rarely-sweet celestiall Instrument. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 119 Their Discords in God's Praise unite, Retun'd by providential Might. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 84 Retune thy strings for Jesus' sake. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Feb., War, which may retune the nerves of the people and bleed out their fullness of habit.

Retu·rf (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lay with new turf.

1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 83 A great portion of this has been re-turfed. 1895 *Daily News* 6 July 5/5 Here also the ground has been returfed.

Returge·scency. *rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] The fact of becoming turgid again.

1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* 95 The most full evidence against this pretended vacuity is from the returgescency of the empty bladder suspended in this vacuity.

Return (rĭtə·ɪn), *sb.* Also 4–7 **retorn,** 5–6 **retorne**; 4 **retourn,** 5–7 **retourne, returne.** [a. AF. *retorn, retourn, returne*, vbl. sb. f. *retorner*, etc.: see next. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *retorno*, It. *ritorno*, and F. *retourne* fem.]

I. 1. The act of coming back to or from a place, person, or condition. † *To make return*, to return, to come back.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 So were thei for everemo Of no retorn withoute espeir Departed fro the rihtfull heir. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiii. 104 The seconde retorne was fro dethe to the lyf,..the thyrdde retourne was fro erthe in to heuene. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvi. 177 Prayeng humbly that a goode retorne & a shorte he myght make. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226, I wyl leue it here with you to kepe tyll my retourne. 1588 J. MELLIS *Brieſe Instr.* F vij, Note that yee register as well the day you send your letters, as the returne of them. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 15 Wee never heard tell..of any Shipp..that had made returne from them. 1670 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 15 Uppon the King's returne from his recreations att Newmarkett. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 161 The Languidness of the Blood's Motion in its Return from nourishing the Body. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 147 When our company were on the return to their lodgings. 1845 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 24 Immediately on my return to Rouen, I put one of the packages into the hands of the servants. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 479 His return was the signal for a burst of national joy.

pl. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 69 Sindry coursis and returnis maid thai. 1612–24 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 429 In our returnes we visited all our friends. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 110 It was late, and the Vessels rid about a mile from the shoar; nor could they make above two Returns. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 15 They may probably be assisted in their Vegetation by the frequent Returns of the Sea Water.

† **b.** *Coach of return*, a return vehicle. *Obs.*—1

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 7 If a man goe thence to Luneburg, he may easily light on a coach of returne at a lesse rate.

c. In phr. *by* († *the*) *return, by return of* († *the*) *post.* (See POST *sb.*2 8 c.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 14 And, by the next return, the news would be, that it was fallen off. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcii. 422 By the return of the post he may expect an answer. 1812 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 56 You may answer letters by return of post. 1885 *Bookseller* July 650/2, I wrote to the publisher, and had the book sent to me by return.

d. A signal for return. *rare*—1.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, What ho, there—'sound a return'!

e. *ellipt.* A return-ticket. (Now common.)

1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 250, I just arrived in time to catch the train, and took a return for C—.

f. *ellipt.* (See quots.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 202 *Return*, the aircourse along which the vitiated air of the mine is returned or conducted back to the upcast shaft. 1894 *Lab. Commission Gloss.*, *Returns*, an abbreviation for return airways, i.e., the passages through which the air passes to the upcast shaft.

2. The fact of (a certain time or thing) recurring or coming round again; † a spell of some action.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30 The hope of times returne shal be the ende of my thoughts. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* XX. 22 At the returne of the yeere, the king of Syria will come vp against thee. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 26 Contemplate we the periodical returns of the equinoxes and solstices. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 349 While they ring round the same unvary'd chimes With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 35 The Dance is composed of several Returns; Each Return lasts till the Dancers are out of Breath. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 209 A 'return' or 'repeat' is caused in the series of Pedal sounds. *Ibid.*, The..'return' that takes place on the half-octave of keys below. 1887 BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* i. 5 The third part of the movement..is the Recapitulation indicated by the return of the (first) Subject.

b. In phr. *to wish* (one) *many* (*happy*) *returns of the day*, or variations of this.

1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Aston* 2 Jan., Now the new year is come, of which I wish you and dear Mrs. Gastrel many and many returns. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *All Fools' Day*, Many happy returns of this day to you. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* I, The notion of wishing happy returns in such a farce as this..is good! 1870 — *E. Drood* II, We must drink Many happy returns to her.

3. The recurrence or renewal of some condition; *esp.* a recrudescence or renewed attack of illness or indisposition.

1648 DUNCON (*title*), The Retvrns of Spiritual comfort and grief in a Devout Soul. Represented by entercourse of Letters to..Ladie..Falkland. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. xi, To continue us in goodness there must be iterated returns of misery. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 403 The King had yesterday some returns of his ague. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 320 Like the Returns of a violent Distemper, [it] came on with an irresistible Force. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 23 It was the return of the frost that did all the mischief. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 108, I am better, but have had two or three returns of sickness. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vi. 69 Old people who have been using glasses..are sometimes surprised by a return of the ability to read without them.

II. 4. A side or part which falls away, usually at right angles, from the front or direct line of any work or structure.

a. In cornices, pilasters, windows, etc.

1450 *Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. cccxxv, Pro factura,..retournes, corbels, transowms. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 The Pylasters were by the Tool and Mallet wrought, as the Rabbets yet remaining, or Returns in some of them plainly shew. *c* 1691 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 421 Cutting a hole in the wall..to show the returne of the Cornish. 1724 CHAMBERS *Le Clerc's Arch.* Pl. 24 Continued Pedestal with Returns or Interruptions in its Projecture. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 616 Internal and external mitres, and small returns, or breaks, are afterwards modelled and filled up by hand. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* ix. 106 The lines which regulate the inner sides or returns of the windows..are drawn to the vanishing-point.

b. In appendages to, or minor parts of, buildings, walls, or other structures.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 My body to be beryed by the awter of Seynt Martyn..vnder the percloos of the retourne of the candilbeem. 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Feb., The Return of the Gallery where Mr. Franklin sat was a place very Convenient for it. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 87 They [*sc.* abutments] must be well reinforced with proper walls or returns. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 216 Open .. a branch gallery, which must be driven to the centre of the wall; then make two perpendicular returns to this branch. 1897 F. J. BURGOYNE *Library Constr.* 218 A counter with returns running across it.

c. A wing or side of a building; †a side-street.

1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 549, I vnderstand both these Sides to be not onely Returnes, but Parts of the Front. 1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 The said Building..to have two wings or retournes, each wing or retourne..in length fifty and two foot. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 104 Cheltenham is a village..with a very few returns and lanes or adjoining houses. 1814 *Reg. Park* 28 Keeping free the terminations of the streets and the returns of the houses. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 249/1 Architects often fail from the poverty and meagreness of the masses and returns. They compose their buildings out of screens and facades.

5. A bend or turn (in a line, etc.); a portion extending between two bends (see quot. 1859).

1655 MARQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* § 3 A Cypher and Character so contrived that one line, without returns and circumflexes, stands for each and every of the 24 Letters. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 29 We then put up a Line that was 666 Feet in Length, by eight Returns. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 107 Each separate part of the fall contained between two blocks, or between either extremity and a block, is called 'a return of the fall'. 1892 *Spon's Workshop Rec.* Ser. v. 379/1 To prevent..twisting, a bar is sometimes placed through a part of the blocks, or at right angles to the 'returns' close to the block.

b. A bend, turn, or winding in a stream, trench, gallery, etc. ? *Obs.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 1 Sometimes in the Eddies betwixt two Streams and in the Returns of a stream he lies. 1702–11 *Mil. & Sea Dict., Returns of the Trench*, the several Bendings and Oblique Lines of the Trenches, drawn in some measure parallel to the sides of the Place attack'd. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Trench*, This carrying of the trenches obliquely, they call carrying them by *coudees*, or returns. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Returns of a mine, are the turnings and windings of the gallery leading to the mine. *Ibid.*, These returns, when followed, make a long way from the end of the trench to the head.

6. A consignment or cargo, an aggregate or class of commodities, which comes back (to one) in exchange for merchandise sent out as a trading venture; the value or profits represented by this. (Now merged in next.)

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 The sayde venturers..abyde a greate tyme before they can haue any returne to their aduantage of their aduenture, to theyr great werines. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 419 He had also six rich Returnes from the East India, which greatly increased his Store. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 109 A very gainfull returne of Amber Greese and vendible commodities in exchange of Iron Tools. 1717 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Windham* (1889) 23 The merchant who brought riches home by the returns of foreign trade. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 13 How abounding in its Merchandize! And how immensely rich in its Produce or Returns! 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 139 Forced loans were exacted from individuals, especially from such as were known to have received large returns by the late arrivals from the New World.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 14 Their merchandise was made of the Policies and Councils of all Kingdoms and States, and such returns proceeded as were still subservient to the Roman interest. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cxix. (1792) I. 322 Pain and shame, instead of pleasure, are the returns of their voyage.

b. Pecuniary value resulting to one from the exercise of some trade or occupation; gain, profit, or income, in relation to the means by which it is produced; also (in *pl.*), proceeds, results.

1691 LOCKE *Lowering Interest*, etc. Wks. 1714 II. 9 If the Merchant's Return be more than his Vse, (which 'tis certain it is, or else he will not Trade). 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 373 The returns of the foreign trade of consumption are very seldom so quick as those of the home trade. 1804 T. THORNTON *Sporting Tour* (1896) 83 Returns of the day: six snipes and one duck. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 58 Your wages consist of the proportion you receive of the return brought by the article you manufacture. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/1 The Profession will always afford at least a sufficient return to the really competent man.

fig. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. Introd., From the few hours we spend in prayer..the return is great and profitable. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 34 The soft returns of Gratitude they know.

c. The fact of bringing value in exchange.

1753 *Scots Mag.* July 328/2 What maketh rich, is a small profit and a quick return. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Distant Correspondents*, This sort of merchandise above all requires a quick return. A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous.

7. *Mohammedan Law*: (see quot. 1825).

1825 MACNAGHTEN *Mooham. Law* 23 The return is where there being no residuaries, the surplus, after the distribution of the shares, returns to the sharers. 1895 SIR R. K. WILSON *Digest Anglo-Muham. Law* viii. § 238. 201 The wife or husband of the deceased has no share in the Return as against 'Distant Kindred'.

III. 8. The act, on the part of a sheriff, of sending back a writ to the court from which it issued, together with a statement of how far he had been able to carry out its instructions; hence, the report of a sheriff upon any writ directed to him. Also *pl.*, forms for making such reports (quot. 1620).

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/1 Touching the retourne, servise, and alle executions of the Writtes, Processe and Juggementz, in and of the saide actions. 1458 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 303 þat the shirrifs of þis Citie from hensfurth fauour all maner persones of þis Citie in makyng their returnes as ferre as they goodely may savyng theym self. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 79 The shirefe shall haue for the retourne of euery such byll foure pence. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 116 Then must the Iustice of the Peace..make returne of the Writ. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 56 You shal find in this booke good retorns for all maner of writs now in use,..and also apt retorns of all your Exchequer proces. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. x. 184 Any person whom (in discretion) they suspected to have dealt lewdly, about any Writ, Returne, entrie of Rule, pleading, or any such like Matter. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xi, Fees .. for Enrollings, Exemplifications, Bails, Vouchers, Returns. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 161 The sheriff was and is the person, by whom, in all cases, what is called the return, was and is made. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 341 The sheriff .. made a return of *nulla bona* to the writ of *fi. fa.*

b. *Day of (the) return*, = RETURN DAY. Also with ellipse of *day*.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 336/1 Yf at eny of the seid daies of retourne, it be retourned by the seid Shireffes. 1472 *Ibid.* VI. 52/1 At the day and daies of the retourne conteyned in the same Writte and Writtes. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. iii. 8 So longe daye of returne that fyue counties myghte be holden before the returne therof. 1702 *Modern Cases* (1716) 59 He coming in upon a Habeas Corpus, and pleading to the Writ, at the Day of the Return of it, the Court could not deny his Plea. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 275 The day ..on which the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report how far he has obeyed it, is called the return of the writ.

c. *ellipt.* (See quots.)

1577 HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* (1587) I. 181 A perfect rule to know the beginning and ending of euerie terme, with their returnes. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Hilary terme is said to haue 4 returnes,..and Easter terme to haue 5 returnes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 101 Each of these Terms hath several Returns, and each Return hath four Days belonging to it. 1684 *Spelman's Law Terms* § II. 6 The Eight days wherein the Court of the Exchequer sits, ..are to be accounted as parts of the Terms, for that they fall within the first Return. 1830 *Act* 1 *Will. IV* c. 70 § 6 In Easter Term there shall be but four Returns instead of five.

9. The official report made by a returning officer (originally the sheriff) as to the election of a member or members of Parliament; hence, the fact of being elected to sit in Parliament.

† *Double return*, the fact of two or more candidates being provisionally returned.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 367/1 For eny maner elections of Knyghtes,..and for Retournes of the same, and for almaner Retournes of Citezeyns and Burgeyses in their severall Shires, for this present Parlement.

1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 409 Elections since my last..Weobley, Mr. Price, Mr. Thomas Foley, and Mr. Birch, it being a double return. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 437/2 A Petition..complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said County, was presented to the House. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 140 How will this great politician preserve the rights of electors, the fairness of returns..? It would..be a glorious sight to have eight or ten petitions or double returns [etc.]. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 5 Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xvi. (1876) III. 273 The house of Commons had an undoubted right of determining all disputed returns to the writ of election. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. x, Having procured Audley's return to Parliament. *Ibid.* XI. v, Audley Egerton had no chance of return for his own seat. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 114 The *return* is made by indenture, which names the persons chosen, is signed and sealed, and returned to the Crown office in Chancery, tacked to the writ itself.

† b. A response to a demand; a reply to a letter or dispatch. *Obs.*

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 45 The King's Remembrancer..shall make a Certificate of the last Subsidy, as it was Assessed upon the several Counties,..and to Certifie the Returns of every County. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 471 In a letter of the said Ambassador.. wee find this Return, touching the business of the Fisherie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 143 The true estate of Ecclesiasticall affairs .. may be extracted out of the following dispatches, and their returns.

c. A report of a formal or official character giving information as to the numbers, amounts, etc., of the subjects of inquiry; a set of statistics compiled by order of some authority.

1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 398 A return of the stores at this place is enclosed. 1787 NELSON 4 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 241 Having given Commodore Parker a Return of the Squadron and the services they were employed upon. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) IV. 16 You will direct the regiments to make returns for the number of canteens and havresacks that they may require. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 154 Many accounts and papers are obtained from public departments as *returns* to orders of either House. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 284 The table of a return from the various Custom houses.

transf. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 206 The contraction or extension of our sphere of vision depends upon other considerations than the simple return of our mere natural optics.

10. †**a.** Recovery *of* something taken. *Obs.*

1544 *Ld. Hertford's Exped. Scot.* (1798) 15, lx oxen [were] brought away: for yᵉ retorne wherof a nomber of Scottyshmen pursued very ernestly.

b. Restoration *of* something to a person; *spec.* in *Law* (see quots.).

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 241 Then hee that tooke the distresse shall have againe the distresse, and that is called the returne of the beasts. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Returnum irreplegiabile*, is a Writ..for the final restitution or return of Cattle to the Owner, unjustly taken by another. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 423/2 Return of Cattle, &c. is a term applied to the restoration of cattle, &c. distrained, to the party by whom they were distrained, after it has been ascertained that the distress was rightfully taken.

11. The act of giving, or (more usually) that which is given or received, by way of recompense, acknowledgement, or reciprocity.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 92 By which returne be sure to winne a cant Of halfe at least. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 60 *King.* What from our Brother Norwey? *Volt.* Most faire returne of Greetings, and Desires. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. ii, That's a valuable return of intelligence from us for what he gave of himself. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, You out-bid my Service And all returns are vile, but Words the poorest. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 395 A grateful return is due to the author of a benefit. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) III. 106 Mr. Aikin has sent me no returns either for this year's reviewing or the last. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 The Church does not get..any adequate return for the sacrifices she is compelled to make.

b. The yield of some productive thing considered in relation to the original amount or expenditure.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 409 In some Grounds which are strong, you shall haue a Raddish, etc. come in a month; That in other grounds will not come in two; And so make double Returnes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 642 The Swain.. Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand, And just Returns of cultivated Land. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 105 Wheat..produceth ten Bushels in the return. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 156 One loom..will make fourteen returns the first year of cloth ready for sale, and sixteen returns every year after. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 174 One hundred and twenty one bolls, an acre, being thirty-eight returns of the quantity of seed planted. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* Introd. p. xvi, In the course of a year they give two returns,—the lamb, and the fleece.

c. In phr. *in return.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 517 As rich men deale Guifts, Expecting in returne twenty for one. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 309, I wrote to my old Friend at Lisbon, who in Return gave me Notice, that he could easily dispose of it there. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* iv. (1812) I. 289 In return he promised that he would assist his brother. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 92 No land but listens to the common call, And in return receives supply from all. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 68 The Indians..brought me a present,..and in return, I induced my friends to follow. 1896 *Law Times* C. 360/2 He paid his fare to the conductor, and in return received a ticket.

d. *In return for*, † *of*, or † *to.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 268 In return of so prostrated a patience. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. i, In return to all these concessions, I desire [etc.]. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 Here are five guineas in return of the pleasure you have given me. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 249 In return for our continued interruption.., our works had an uninterrupted progression for eighteen days. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xliii, They covered her, in return for her exertions, with some pieces of sail-cloth and ends of tarpaulin. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* x. 196 A present is usually given in return for the hospitality.

12. A reply, answer, or retort. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 127 If my Father render faire returne, It is against my will. *a* 1617 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 34, I answered as I thought most pertinent. When he had heard my returns, he was pleased to say [etc.]. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 194 If any Gentleman..please to put Pen to Paper, in opposition to what is here asserted; I shall give him a Civil return. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 16/2 Unto those Replies he gave Returns; and unto those Returns the Synod gave Rejoinders. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 161 Whose verses are these? the return is a sentence, These are verses of Homer. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 260 They had no return to the letters they had written.

b. A thrust, stroke, volley, etc., given in reply to one from an opponent or enemy.

1705 BLACKWELL *Fencing-Master* 15 These are the Returns upon those Thrusts without Faints. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 60 Being much nearer your adversary's body to deliver your return (called the riposte). 1837 MARRYAT *Perc. Keene* xix, The Stella was put about, and the other broadside given without a return from her opponent. 1863 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 30 If your guard is an inch too high, your return a thought too slow.

c. *Card-playing.* (Cf. RETURN *v.* 21 c.)

1742 HOYLE *Whist* 16 You may wait to finess your Ten upon the Return of Trumps from your Partner. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 15 You may wait the return of that suit. *Ibid.* 19 Wait the return from your partner.

d. The act of sending back to one.

1841 HOPE-SCOTT in Ornsby *Mem.* (1884) II. 3 Your speedy reply and return of my proofs was very kind. 1897 [see 15].

c. The act of returning (a ball) to an opponent or to another player; skill in doing this.

1886 *Field* 19 June 794/1, Mr. R. D. Walker seemed for once to have lost his power of return. 1891 GRACE *Cricket* 258 The first-named had a wonderfully good return, and knew..at which end there was a greater chance of a run-out. 1897 *Sportsman* 16 Dec., The return..being a poor one, the first 'scrum' was formed on the Oxford '25'.

13. The act of bringing a thing back to a former position.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 294 In admiration we hold the hand up,..with all the fingers closed, which in the returne we do both spread and turn in one motion. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 122 Wave the rod in a small circumference round your head, and never make a return of it before it has had it's full scope. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 277 In bringing out the line behind over the shoulder, the return must not be made so abruptly.

b. A part of a ribbon-loom. (See quot.)

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/2 The returning-sticks, or as others call them, the returns, or the tumblers, or pulleys, to which the tires are tied, to clear the course of cords through the high-lisses.

14. *pl.* **a.** Refuse-tobacco (*obs.*). In later use, a mild, light-coloured tobacco for smoking.

1789 *Evidence Comm. for repealing Duties on Tobacco* 150 The returns are the edges of the boxes after they are gone through the engines..and the trimmings after finishing, the shag smalls, and the sand. 1789 *Act* 29 *Geo. III*, c. 68 § 155 All returns of Spanish shall be deemed..to be returns of tobacco within the meaning of this Act. 1835–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 396/2 Both [shag and returns] are made from the same cask of tobacco, the lighter leaves being chosen for the returns, and the darker ones for the common tobacco. 1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 322 Who .. smoked threepenny Returns in his Louis Quinze library.

b. *Brewing.* Return worts. (See 16 d.)

1846 TIZARD *Brewing* (ed. 2) xx. 555 By steeping it in sour beer, such as returns. *Ibid.*, That which is the most highly concentrated may be added to weak returns.

15. A thing or person sent back. Chiefly *pl.*

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 266 Any cheques or bill refused payment are called 'returns'. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 2/3 'The returns' leave Queensland in good health. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 215 Many of the papers being sent 'for sale or return', and the unsold copies referred to as 'returns'.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. Denoting return (of a person or thing) to a place, as *return box, cargo, chaise, journey, passenger, voyage*; **return-case**, a case of infectious disease occurring after the return home of a patient from hospital.

1852 C. BRONTE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 247, I have ..sent off to-day, per rail, a *return-box of Cornhill books. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 51 Sufficient for a *return Cargo. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 23/2 The return cargo was generally more valuable than the investments. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 130 In spite of every precaution these so-called '*return cases' will occasionally appear. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 6 A sort of open square, which is the constant resort of carts, waggons, and *return chaises. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 13 Dec. 5/4, I found that everybody was coming back again, and I performed the *return journey. 1864 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 187 The *return passengers by the Palmaria almost always have to walk home from the port on foot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 A ship on a *return voyage is not generally liable [to confiscation].

b. In scientific or technical uses, as *return air, charge, current, shock, smoke, stroke, wave.*

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 202 *Return Air, the air or ventilation which has been passed through the workings. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 68 Faraday first observed the singular phenomenon of the *return charge. He found, that, if..the apparatus..was suddenly and perfectly discharged,..it gradually recovered a charge. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) 313 The *return current is especially great when any portion of the line L is formed of wire coated with india-rubber. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* i. § 26. 28 When a charged conductor is suddenly discharged, a discharge is felt by persons standing near, or may even affect electroscopes, or yield sparks. This action, known as the '*return-shock', is due to induction. 1861 MRS. RIDDELL *City & Suburb* I. ii. 29 A fire-board which had been put up with the friendly intention of preventing any occupant being suffocated with *return smoke. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 301/1 On the *return stroke the air enters into the cylinder below the piston. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* iv. § 304. 257 The '*return-stroke' experienced by persons in the neighbourhood of a flash. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 7/1 Visitors were specially warned by placards in various directions against the dangers of 'the *return wave'.

c. Allowing or causing return of something, as *return pipe, spring, valve.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 509 The small return-spring should be as thin as possible at the end fastened to the other spring. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 306/2 H the return-pipe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1926/2 *Return-valve*, a valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions.

d. *Brewing.* **Return wort**, a weak wort blended with the following mash.

1845 TIZARD *Voice from Mash-Tun* I. 38 Examples of four brewings by the ordinary practice, from which the usual lengths, with Table-Beer or Return Wort, are drawn. 1846 — *Brewing* (ed. 2) 186, etc.

17. Denoting change of direction or recedence, esp. at right angles (see sense 4), as *return angle, arm, crease, desk, piece, side, wall.*

1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 51 Placing one Foot of your Compasses on the *Return Angles. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 94 The masonry at the return angle of the nave is likewise Saxon. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 219 The moment the vessel gets within the outer angles of the two *return arms or kants, she may be said to be in or out of the harbour. 1787 *Laws of Cricket* in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) p. x, The Bowling-crease must be parallel with the stumps, three feet in length, with a *return-crease. 16.. in Parker *Gloss. Arch.* (1850) I. 386 Ye chapel..wth iij stooles on ye one side and a *retorne desk at the ende. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xx. P 3 Its end..hath a small *Return piece..made square to the under-side of the Rod. 1679 *Ibid., Carp.* ix. 171 Either the adjoyning sides of the Front of an House or Ground-plot, is called a *Return-side. 1683 *Ibid., Printing* x. P 9 A square Iron Plate..with Return Sides about six Inches long each side. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 330/1 Opposite the *return walls, and sometimes at certain distances in the length.

18. Denoting a doubling back upon the former direction, as *return bend, block, flue.*

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 754/2 *Return Bend*, a U-shaped pipe coupling for uniting the ends of pipes. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms, Return Block*, a snatch block. *Ibid., Return Flues*, the flues of Cornish, Lancashire, and Wagon boilers.

19. Played, given, etc., in return, as *return buffet, match, stroke, thrust.*

1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 84 The return match at cricket was played at Wye. 1861 CHAPMAN *Art Fencing* I. 19 The direct return thrust (Repost)..should be delivered with the greatest rapidity. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* Dec. 100/2 We can't have the return match before Wednesday. 1883 R. W. CHURCH in *Ward's Eng. Poets* (1883) II. 280 The men who..dealt the return buffet to Spanish pride in the harbour of Cadiz.

Return (rĭtə̄·ɹn), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **retorne** (5 *Sc.* **ratorn, 6 reatorn**); 4–6 **retourne, 6–7 retourn**; 5–7 **returne** (5 *Sc.* **raturn**), 7– **return.** [ad. OF. *retorner, retourner, returner* mod.F. *retourner*), = Sp. and Pg. *retornar*, It. *ritornare*: see RE- and TURN *v.*]

I. *intr.* **1.** To come or go back to a place or person.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 385 As watir that doun renneth ay, But neuer drope Retourne may. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 111, I might nat thedyr crepe Before my seson came to retorne ayeyne. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 334 Thenne he gaf lycens to his children to retourne. And so þey departed & retourned toward Lusynen. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, Nowe having little monye left..he is dryven to retourne. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. iv. 87 The heat and drought comes whenas the Sunne returnes. 1685 DRYDEN *Threnod. August.* 140 Thus, at half-ebb a rolling sea Returns, and wins upon the shore. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Temptation*, She return'd back and went into the room. 1781 LOGAN in *Scott. Paraphr.* viii. 9 But man forsakes this earthly Scene, Ah! never to return. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xiv, He had gone out to say his prayers, and had not returned. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 153 He returned, and I went on alone.

b. Const. *to, into*, or *from*. Also *home, whence.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4918 Al his lyf he doth so morne, Bycause he dar not hom retourne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 245 And aftre..thei retournen to hire owne Housholdes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* viii, As he was retornynge fro the feyre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 But caused them to returne backwarde in to the wyldernesse. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* Ded., Retourning, right worshipfull, home into Englande oute of Spaine. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xviii. 11 Returne ye now euery one from his euill way. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* iv. 46 We..allow'd the external Air to return into the Receiver. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 23 The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 30/1 He went from Calcutta to Jaggernaut, from whence he returned to Calcutta. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi, Jacob..returned home well satisfied with the profit he had made. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 3 Aristotle..returned to Athens after the death of Plato.

c. *transf.* of immaterial things, as time, etc.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 383 The tyme that may not soiourne, But goth and may neuer Retourne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 85 Vald ȝe al perpend ȝour..querrel, than hardines and curage vald returne vitht in ȝour hartis. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 306 Ere the yeare..doo returne from whence he first begun. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 246 That is great indeed..which doth still returne into our thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 531 Till many years over thy head return: So maist thou live. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georgics* III. 429 With the Spring their genial Warmth returns. *a* 1832 MACINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 329 Their argument must return to the point from which it set out. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1182 Nor will ye win him back, For the man's love once gone never returns. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* XXXVII, The scenes and forms of death with which he had been familiar in Naples, returned again and again before his eyes.

d. Const. *upon* (a person).

c 1450 *Merlin* 397 The saisnes were grete and stronge, and..often thei returned vpon hem that hem pursued. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, Synne retorneth euer vpon his mayster. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* ii. 33 Their blood shall therefore returne vpon the head of Ioab. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 21 Let it stand, to support the Second Query; which returns upon you, and expects a fuller Answer. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 619 When the beauteous hateful isle Return'd upon him. 1866 DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* iii. 68 Your sins after injuring others, often return upon yourselves.

e. In pa. pple. with *is, was*, etc. Now *rare.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 He a lytle before at the beginning of Maye, was retorned home with his wyfe. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iv. (1588) 21 After such time as Queene Isabell..was returned ouer the Seas into England. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E v b, Through many paines and perils past, I'm safe returned back to Wales at last. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 401 Shee to him as oft engag'd To be returnd by Noon amid the Bowre. 1795 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 128 After the middle of May, by which time I hope to be returned from Bedford. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 227 The business languished till the earl of Wiltshire was returned from Bologna.

f. With cognate object. *rare.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 117 Go treade the path that thou shalt ne're return.

†2. a. To have respect or relation *to*. *Obs.*[—1]

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 133 The tail of Scorpio..to Mercurie and to Saturne Be weie of kinde mot retorne After the preparacion Of due constellacion.

†b. To turn round (*to* one); to face about. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 463 When this noble yonge man Iulian huntede.., and folowede an herte, the herte returnede to hym. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 59 Wallace raturnd as man of mekyll mayne; And at a straik the formast has he slayne.

†c. To turn back, retire, retreat. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1098 Ye shall your chaunce Take as hit falleth, wherfore returne ye must. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 672 The erll of 3ork consaillyt the king to fle; Than he ratornd, sen na succour thai se. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv. 57 These two knyghtes were in grete daunger of their lyues that they were fayn to retorne.

†d. To turn away; to go away again. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 25 In the whiche yere Edom returnede, in that he wolde not be vnder Iuda, and made a kynge to theyme. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xviii. 14, I haue offended, returne from me: that which thou puttest on me, wil I beare.

†e. *Arch.* Of a moulding, etc.: To continue at an angle to the previous direction. *rare*[—1].

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 49 This Architrave..does return over the Pilasters.

3. To go back in discourse; to revert *to* or resume a topic or subject.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 53 Now will I retourne ayen, or I procede ony ferthere, for to declare ȝou the othere weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 137 Atte this tyme y passe ouer to speke more of these good ladyes, and retorne ayen to other thingges. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 189 Let vs leue spekynge of them tyll we returne therto agayne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 But to returne where we left: After the Duke was fled, as aforesayde [etc]. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 322 *Suff.* But now returne we to the false Duke Humfrey. *Card.* No more of him. 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 155 It is not so much my desire to return upon haunts, as theirs that will not be satisfied. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iii. § 9 But to return to Kircher. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 371, I return to the Story. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 105 To return, however, to the subject of general education. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 807 Let us now return to the aqueous solution from which the resinous-looking matter had separated. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 74 The subject is one to which..I shall have more than one occasion to return.

†b. To proceed or begin again *to* do something. *Obs.* (Only in translations from Spanish and Italian.)

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 236 Which.. after I had read, and returned againe to reade the same [etc.]. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 63 Whereuppon they returned to admonish more boldlie then they were woont. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 120 A few daies after, hauing changed his minde.., he returned to treat with him as before.

4. To revert, go back again, *to* (or *into*) a previous condition or state; to come back *to* oneself.

1484 CAXTON *Æsop* II. x, A lytyll whyle after this, this man retourned and felle ageyne in to grete pouerte. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 34 He reysed him vp from deeth, now no more to returne to corrupcion. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iii. 19 Dust thou art, and vnto dust shalt thou returne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 The Common-wealth is thereby dissolved, and every man returneth into the condition and calamity of a warre with every other man. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 P 4 Upon proper Applications to revive her, the unhappy young Creature returned to her self. 1796 in Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Sel. Wks. (1892) 39 To engage Prussia..to return into the coalition. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* Poems (1906) 109 To the elements it came from Everything will return. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 The roses..will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness.

b. To revert *to* some practice, opinion, etc.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1309/2 They..retourned of frowardnes to their errours agayne. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 47 He..will nocht returne to the catholike faith. 1611 COTGR., *Recoquiner*, to fall a begging, to returne to beggerie. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 288/2 Finding that she absolutely must resolve to die, or return to wearing Petticoats. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 19 (1748) IV. 26 Heaven forbid that..I should..advise them to return to that old fashioned way of spending time. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 72 The Byzantians too agreed to return to their allegiance.

†c. To become (something) again. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 427 Into his owne countre, the which newly was retourned Frenche. 1618 *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 210 The Count of Candale is suddenly returned Papist again. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 330 She turned Arrian...Afterwards she seemed to return Catholick.

†d. *Sc.* To change or turn *into* something else.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 4 All erdly joy returnis in pane. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 100 Scho gan behald In blak adill the hallowit wattir cald Changit and altir, and furth ȝet wynis gude Anon returnit into laithlie blude,

5. To go back or revert *to* a previous owner.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 Thai rewarded with..offices, and some with livelode terme off lyff, wich aftir thair dethis wolde than retorne to the Crowne. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 10, I bequeathe..a litile howse with a yerde the terme of his lyfe, and then to return to the right heires. 1631 SIR J. DODERIDGE *Fam. Lawyer* 70 Never like to return to the Lord by Escheat or Donor by Reverter. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 115 The Saracens took it from the Greeks,..then it returned to the Christians, and afterwards to the Saracens.

†6. a. To result or fall out *to* a person. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1595) 140 Consider with

your selfe how grieuous the thing you go about to compasse may returne vnto her.

† b. To amount *to* a certain sum. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1622 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 777, 5000. persons, whose labours returne yeerely to about 135000. pound sterling.

II. † 7. *refl.* To turn or go back *to* an occupation, place, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 68, I retourne me ageyne to my fyrst purpoos. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 110 b, Whan the Quene Ysiphyle had saide these wordes she retorned her unto the cite. 1618 SHELTON *Quix.* (1620) I. iv. 136 That which we might do best were to return us again to our village.

† b. To turn round (*to* a person) or back. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/a, Ryght there he retourneth hymself and saluteth the peple. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xv. (S.T.S.) II. 5 Returnand him to Appius he said [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 56 Returne thee therefore with a floud of Teares, And wash away thy Countries stayned Spots.

8. *trans.* † a. To reverse, return upon (one's course). *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 100 Thys Eolus hath oft Made me to retourne my course agayn nature With hys gret blastys. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. ii. 5 They lost each other, and therefore they retourned their course towardes Cabo Verde.

† b. To turn round (a horse, ship, etc.); to cause to face the other way. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 309 But whan he cam in to the feldes he retourned hys hors, & beheld toward thabbaye. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 35 Returninge his shyppes towarde the West, he found a more holesome ayre. 1607 ROWLANDS *Earl of Warwick* (Hunterian Cl.) 53 Then very lightly Guy returns his Horse, And comes up on him with redoubled might.

c. To take or lead back upon the former direction; to turn at an angle to the previous course.

1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 45 The Cimasium..return'd to the Wall. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 28 We then thought of trying whether the Attraction would not be stronger without doubling or returning the Line. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Stoves*, Over this the second Flue must be return'd back again. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 545 The trouble of plumbing and returning the quoins, is considered equivalent to the deficiency of materials. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 59, I propose that the upper row of stalls should be returned at the west end of the chancel.

9. † a. To turn (one's heart, thoughts, etc.) back or away (*from* something). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 117/2 Their hertes [were so] mollified that almost were retorned fro the crysten faith. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1266 So mokil to hir lady haith she vroght That at that tyme she haith Returnyt hir thocht. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* III, Such ungenerous usage will soon return my tir'd heart.

b. To turn or direct (one's eyes, sight, mind) back, or towards something.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) P P vj, Returne your sight, beholde vnto the shore. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 19 Each bad other flye: Both fled attonce, ne ever backe returned eye. *Ibid.* III. viii. 18 Braggadochio,..Once having turnd, no more returnd his face. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 106 The King..then returns his thoughts for France. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 214 And I returned mine hungry eyes to the light.

† c. To pull back (one's hand). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 45 The Grecians .., placing their Bows directly before them, return'd their Hand upon their right Breast.

10. To bring or convey back to a place or person. Const. *to*, *from*, etc.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 425 Whiche ston brou3hte from that place by a certeyne space of eny man is returnede to his propre place ageyne in the ny3hte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 114 Goo thanne fourth on your waye, vnder the sauegarde of god, who kepe you, lede & retourne you agayn with joye. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 133 Thou shalt my people returne from farre exyle. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Changing heavens may those good days return, Which Pergama did vaunt in all her pride. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 473 This heals sin.., returns thee both to God and thy self. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 16 With like safetie guided down Return me to my Native Element. 1727 DE FOE *Secrets*, etc. (1840) 337 All these cases, however, return me back to the advice above. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Here Trim kept waving his right hand.., returning it backwards and forwards to the conclusion of the paragraph.

b. To bring back or restore (something) *to* or *into* a former position or state; to restore to a normal state; † to retransform.

1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 268 Henry hys sone of Wyndesore, by gret foly, Alle hathe retourned unto huge langoure. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 599 To retourne all the landes agayne to the governynge of the kyng of Englande. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. iii. (1886) 75 Of a man turned into an asse, and returned againe into a man by one of Bodins witches. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. (1674) 23 If you return the eight of the Treble into a third again. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 167 A man cannot always stand bent; so that either negligence, or passion,..will sometime or other return the posture. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story my Heart* v. (1891) 91 Torso and limb, bust and neck instantly returned me to myself.

† c. To make or render again. *Obs.*⁻¹

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xiii. 174 Pretending that Q. Mary of famous memory had returned the realm wholly Catholic.

† 11. To induce (one) to come back. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxv. 624 To retourne agayne the fleers, and to fyght with theyr ennemies. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 634, I have found the way Him to returne, or lose me from his love. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* To Rdr., We left..Hubert posting to returne those Lords, Who deem'd him [Arthur] dead, and parted discontent.

† 12. To withdraw, recall, summon back. *Obs.*

1590 LLOYD *1st Pt. Diall of Daies* 160 Seeing that hee could do no good hee returned his siege and marched with his army toward Apulia. 1617 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 187 The calling away the armada, and returning it again in that manner.

13. To bring back in exchange; to yield in return. Now *rare.*

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* P iij, I was not bounde to satisfie anie man of the quantitie, but such onely as aduentured, if any store had been returned thereof. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. xiv. (1620) 22 If the worship of these gods returne mens happinesse in the life to come. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 132 Ireland had beene..Planted, and Improoued; and returned a rich Reuennew to the Crowne of England.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 51 Rye returns at Maldon rather more than three times.

† b. To turn over in business. *Obs. rare.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 23, I do know four persons .. that are in a great Trade, and I believe they Return more moneys in Trade than any two Merchants or Traders in England. 1761 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/1 From the time of his opening this shop, till the year 1759, he returned annually about two thousand pounds.

14. To put back *in* or *into* something; to restore *to* some receptacle.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 18 Because of the money that was returned in our sackes at the first time are we brought in. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Trim wiped his face, and returned his handkerchief into his pocket. 1763 MILLS *System Pract. Husb.* IV. 404 The mould which is to be returned into them should also be mixed with..wood-ashes. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* II. i, Arbaces and Salemenes return their swords to the scabbards. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. II. 195 The notes..would, if not wanted for current transactions, be returned into deposit.

b. *Mil.* To replace (arms, etc.) in the usual receptacle.

1696 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 53 Return your scowrer. [i. e.] Put it up in its proper place. *Ibid.* 57 When by command your Swords are returned, stand upright to your Arms. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 271 They form to the reserve, returning their pistols and sloping their swords. 1833 *Ibid.* I. 84 Young horses must be gradually accustomed ..to drawing and returning swords. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 After returning ramrods, the whole remain steady.

III. 15. To send (a person or thing) back again.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 368/1 That the said Shirref or Shirrefs, deuly serve and retourne the said Writte. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 Achilles..me to my kingdoom both gently and truely returned [L. *remisit*]. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 39 The commaunder of that place, returninge our messingers the next daie.., promised..to com. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 260. 333 If..the Sherife returne the writ at the day. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 P 3 A Gentleman having made him a Present of a..fine hound,..the Knight returned it by the Servant with a great many Expressions of Civility. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 542 Autolycus .. from the Delphic dome With added gifts return'd him [Ulysses] glorious home. 1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnl.* (1769) 156 He saw at Montreal two Rangers,..that were returned by Col. Haviland. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 108 The loaded buckets or cars coming down and emptying themselves would return the empty ones. 1886 *Field* 19 June 794/1 He did..now and then return balls which almost all players would have found impracticable.

b. To turn back; to force (one) to return *to* a place. *rare.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 42 If he passe the second, he shal be returnyd at the thyrd, onlesse he be rych or haue great fryndys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 219 Least..Warr terrifie them inexpert, and feare Return them back to Egypt. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 52 Till Vishnu array himself.., to return him to his deep.

c. To send back or reflect (sound or light).

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 439 A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd Vessel found; 'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 P 7 The Chiding of the Hounds, which was returned upon us in a double Eccho, from two neighbouring Hills. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 264 Long Chanc'ry-lane retentive rolls the sound, And courts to courts return it round and round. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xxxi, And lake and fell Three times return'd the martial yell. *a* 1832 — *Paraphr. Exod. xiii*, Arabia's crimsoned sands Returned the fiery column's glow.

16. To report in answer to a writ or to some official demand for information; to state by way of a report or verdict.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306 Writtes..to enpanell diverses persones to passe in enquestes bytwene parties, and her names to retourne..into the Kynges Court. 1483 *Ibid.* VI. 262/2 After office therof retourned into the seid Court of Chauncery. 1524 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1874) XXXI. 64 Reatorning and testifieing your doing in the premises. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 580 Let these lords then return th' event, and do thou here repose. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 366 Jupiter..is said to appoint other Inferiour Gods under him, over all the parts of the earth,..to return the names both of bad and good to him. 1702 *Modern Cases* (1716) 59 There were two other Writs out, and the Sheriff retorned upon the Habeas Corpus, that he had him in Custody upon both of them. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 273 Whatever the sheriff does in pursuance of this writ, he must return or certify to the court of common pleas. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., To be returned upon the surgeon's list as unfit for duty. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. I. 363 The church..of Loiton..is returned in possession of five hides. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 97/2 The liabilities were returned in the statement of affairs at £15,183, with assets at £1042.

b. Of a sheriff: To report (certain persons) as having been appointed to serve on a jury or to sit in Parliament. Hence, in later use, of constituencies: To elect as a member of Parliament or other administrative body.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 That no Shirreve..retourne ne empanell in noon Inquisition ne Enquest, no persones but thoo enhabitauntz withynne his Baylie. 1472-3 *Ibid.* VI. 42/1 All Knyghtes of Shires,..returned in this present Parlement, personally appere. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 48 A Pannel by force of the same writte ought to be retourned. 1687 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 196 Joseph Growdon was Returned to serve for three years in Prov[incia]ll Councill. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) II. 242 All juries were returned by the sheriffs. 1770 GOLDSM. *Bolingbroke* Wks. (Globe) 452/1 Upon the election of a new Parliament.. Bolingbroke was not returned. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Peter Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 172/1 The 100 Irish members who are returned to parliament will be Catholics. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* lxxiv. III. 117 Hyde..was returned both by Shaftesbury and Wootton Basset.

† c. To send in or remit (sums levied under a writ). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 148 Instead of a ship, he should levy..a sum of money, and return the same to the Treasurer of the Navy for his majesty's use.

17. To send or turn back, to visit, (something) *upon* a person. Now *rare.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 242 Which fate the Gods first on himself return. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* ii. 32 The Lord shall returne his blood vpon his owne head. *Ibid.* 44 The Lord shall returne thy wickednesse vpon thine owne head. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxiv, If mercy be a precept of Thy will, Return that mercy on Thy servant's head.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiii. II. 183 Deposits are withdrawn from banks, notes are returned on the issuers in exchange for specie.

† b. To retort (a charge, argument, etc.) *to* or *upon* a person. *Obs.*

1562 COOPER *Answ. Def. Truth* (1850) 192 The same crimes may be more justly returned to yourself and yours. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 455 This reason may be returned againe vpon him. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., I expect you should return upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 432 But recollecting what he had said,..I return'd it back upon him.

c. *absol.* To retort or reply (*to* or *upon* a person).

1652 CROMWELL *Let.* 30 July (Carlyle), My occasions will not permit me to return to you as I would. 1693 *Humours Town* 31 By all means Sir, Object and Return, as often as you please. 1888 STEVENSON *Popular Authors* iv, A plain-spoken and possibly high-thinking critic might here perhaps return upon me with my own expressions.

IV. 18. To give or render back (*to* one).

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 6, I do returne those Talents Doubled with thankes and seruice, from whose helpe I deriu'd libertie. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Returno habendo*, A Writ that lies..for returning to him the Cattle distrained. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 82 Restore, restore Eurydice to life; Oh take the husband, or return the wife! 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 219/2 Weight is returned for weight, to any person who carries their gold and silver to the Tower. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. xvii, I hope to return some day what you then so generously pressed upon me. 1857 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 154 We are constantly returning to the earth the materials we receive from it.

b. To give or send in return; to reply with.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 96 The commodities which they returned backe were .. Muskadels, and other wines. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* vi. 3 Send it not empty; but in any wise returne him a trespasse offring. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 260 They brought us a good part of their fish, ..and we returned them two fine horns excellently wrought. 1705 E. BLACKWELL *Fencing-Master* 15 When Tierce is thrusted, return Tierce or Sagoone. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 18 Play the ace, and return the knave; the knave is returned in order to strengthen your partner's hand. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 Admirals are saluted, but return two guns less for each rank that the saluting officer is below the admiral. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 They will not be slow to return him like for like.

19. To give or send (an answer).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 20 We sent..vnto his Chamber, And answer was return'd, that he will come. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. i. 25, I might not be admitted, But from her handmaid do returne this answer. 1624 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 519 [He] desired me to vrge him no further, but returne his brother this answer. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 P 12 If any one returns me an Answer to a Letter. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, No answer was returned. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXI, But Death returns an answer sweet.

b. To say or state by way of reply or answer.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 121 Northumberland, say thus: The King returnes, His Noble Cousin is right welcome hither. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. § 1 He returned, that learning was beneath the greatness of a prince. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 18 Whereto we hold it unnecessary here to return any thing in opposition more. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 61 The swain returns. 'A tale of sorrows hear.' 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 179 The calender.. Return'd him not a single word. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 Signals were made from the steeples and returned from the mast heads, but were imperfectly understood on both sides. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 129, 'I wish you would'.., returns Frances pettishly.

† c. To give in answer to a request. *Obs.*⁻¹

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 169 Forced by inordinate thirst to call for water, she returnes me old intoxicating Shiraz Wine.

20. To give or render (thanks).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 51 And therefore tell her, I returne great thankes, And in submission will attend on her. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 223 To return a dissembling thanks for the Princes favour. 1689 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men*

(Camden) 196, I..returned you many thanks for the present of seeds. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 435/1 To return his Majesty the Thanks of that House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne. 1780 in Nichols *Anecd.* (1815) IX. 263 The Lord Chancellor..returns him many thanks for a very agreeable morning's amusement.

21. To repay or pay back in some way, esp. with something similar.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 189, I doe know Fluellen valiant, And toucht with Choler, hot as Gunpowder, And quickly will returne an iniurie. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 99 You haue begot me, bred me, lou'd me. I returne those duties backe as are right fit. 1686 PARR *Life Ussher* 48 Which Present was also returned by the Lord Primate, by a Letter of thanks, with a handsome present of Irish Grey-hounds. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 227 ¶ 1 He returns my Envy with Pity. 1713 — *Englishm.* No. 10. 67 Men strove not to excel in Justice, but to return Injuries. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* Ser. II. xxxv, As Herbert did not return the blow, no scuffle.. actually took place. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1077 He loves the Queen, and in an open shame: And she returns his love in open shame. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 151 We might perhaps ask..whether rabid abuse of England need be returned by equally rabid abuse of America.

absol. 1675 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 321 He ill returns to me for all the care and pains I have taken.

b. To repay, or respond to, by a similar courtesy, compliment, etc.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 243 The earl of Pembroke came to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's lodging to return him a visit. 1741 S. SPEED in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 395 We..gave three broadsides..They returned the compliment. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, My wife and daughters happening to return a visit. 1824 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. iii. 141 To return courtesies which are little else than the blessings of a beggar. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* i, Mr. Penfold ..returned, with some stiffness perhaps, the bow and bland smile with which the intruder favoured him.

c. In games: To respond to (the play of one's partner or opponent). See also LEAD *sb.*[2] 4.

1742 HOYLE *Whist* 30 As soon as Trumps are played to you, return them upon your Adversary. *Ibid.* 33 After he has clear'd the Board of Trumps he returns his Partner's Lead. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, Why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond, or led the club. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 2 This was one of the best games in the match, deuce occurring four times, the hard play of both being well returned.

Re-turn (rī-), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + TURN *v.* In early examples, however, identical with prec. Usually in phr. *turn and re-turn.*]

1. *trans.* To turn (a thing or person) over, round, or back again. Also *refl.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1023 Retournynge in hire soule ay up and doun The wordes of this sodeyn Diomede. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, He fond a grete pyece of bakon wel salted, the whiche he tourned and retourned vp sodoune. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 740 He was turned and retourned, to se what hurtes or woundes he had. 1609 B. JONSON *Alchemist* IV. vii, *Fac.* O, you must follow, sir, ..Hee'll turne againe else. *Kas.* I'll re-turne him, then. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 110 By Turning and Returning the Key. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 8 Anxious [the heifer]..Turns, and re-turns her, with a mother's care. 1857 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xviii, [He] turned and returned it in his hands..—examining the handwriting and the seal.

2. *intr.* To turn again; to turn back.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxv. (1859) 30 Suche maner of penaunce that torneth and retorneth, maye wel be resembled to the whele of a mylle. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 704 Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch Turn, and return. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. iii, Men of your large profession..That, with most quick agilitie, could turne, And re-turne; make knots, and vndoe them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 414 In dance they skim the strand, Turn and re-turn, and scarce imprint the sand. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxviii, He turned to the door..He *re*-turned on his steps.

Returnable (rĭtē·măb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 retourn-, 5, 7 retornable. [a. AF. *retornable*, OF. *retournable*: see RETURN *v.* and -ABLE.]

1. Of writs, etc.: Appointed to be returned (to the issuing court).

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306 That every Sheref..retourne his Writtes into ye Kynges Court, at such daies as yei buth retournable. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 394 Yf he wolle comyn and appere at the day of the venire facias retornable. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Attachementes..again euerie suche collectour..to be returnable afore the saide Justices of peace. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 45 When this or any other commission retournable in this Court is executed and retourned. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 38 They award two writs,..retornable in the Kings Bench. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 109 The court of kings bench granted a habeas corpus.., which was returnable immediate. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 280 The Powers of Sheriffs,..with the Nature and Import of the several Writs returnable by them. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1097 But the writ of replevin was in the nature of a justicies, not returnable. 1894 *Solicitor's Jrnl.* XXXIX. 3/1 The defendant..offers, on the day before the summons is returnable, to pay the debt and costs.

b. That is (or are) to be returned, in various senses of the verb.

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Rich Man's Charge* 15 These riches are returnable into Heaven; to be rich in faith..will stand us in stead, when the World hath left us. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 14 The said letter..being..indorsed, returnable to the pay-office. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 334 The goods may be abandoned and destroyed: in which case, the duties are returnable by special Certificate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 4/7 All the electors in a Department were to vote for all the members returnable for that Department. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 99 That unearned increment is to be put along with the returnable empties.

2. Capable of being returned, in various senses of the verb.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 34 Sins that disceit is ay returnable, Of verye force it is agreable, That therwithall be done the recompence. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 101 He must needs see there was more matter returnable than either could be gratefull, or they could justify. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxiii. 278, I my selfe but lately was inchanted, and I know not how soon returnable unto that condition. 1807 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 387 The congenital hernia, when returnable, ought like all other ruptures to be reduced.

3. Able to return. *rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 91 His chiefe adversaries..were dislodg'd, and never returnable. 1784 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 20 Nov., Lady A. is neither returned nor returnable: she has taken a house at Bristol, and furnished it.

4. Admitting of return.

1853 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XX. 280 Two longer trips.., both returnable in periods of about eight days. 1856 *Bryden's Railw. Direct.* 4 Return tickets at one fare..returnable by the 7.30, 8.20 and 8.55 a.m. trains only.

† Retu·rnal. *Obs. rare.* [f. the verb + -AL.] = RETURN *sb.*

1657 J. OWEN *Communion w. Father*, etc. I. i As we had deprived ourselves of all power for a returnal, so God had not revealed any way of access unto Himself. *Ibid.*, His communication of Himself unto us, with our returnal unto Him of that which He requireth and accepteth.

Retu·rn-day. [Cf. RETURN *sb.* 8 b.] *Law.* The day on which a writ is appointed to be returned.

1651 SIR J. DAVIES *Abridg. Rep.* II. 53 If the Prisoner by force of Habeas Corpus &c. be brought to Westminster at the Return day [etc.]. 1766 *Burrow's Rep.* II. 815 The Truth of the Return must be taken to be what was true at the Return-Day of the Writ. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 549/2 [To] return to the court from whence the writ issued, on the return day, what he has done with it. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 100 All original writs are returnable on these days, and they are therefore called the return days. 1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) 475/2 The sheriff is in general not required to return his writ until the return day.

Retu·rned, *ppl. a.* [f. the verb + -ED 1.]

1. Bent or turned back in some way; *esp.* made with a return.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 35 A certeyne Damsell deyf and dumm, lackyng sight of boeth yen and with returnyd leggis contract. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackness* Wks. (1616) 894 The attyre of Masquers was alike in all,..but returned on the top with a scroll and antique dressing of feathers. 1858 *Skyring's Build. Prices* 77 All returned beads, double price. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 60 The returned stalls are all about equally advantageously placed.

2. That has (or have) come back.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 180 Euery of this happie number..Shal share the good of our returned fortune. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 32. 629/2 The treason had successe, and their returned ambassadors told it for certaine. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* v, When she saw the sunken eye of her beloved parent fixed..on her returned child. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 292 More refreshing was the talk of a tall returned Californian.

3. Sent or brought back. *Returned empty*, an empty cask, case, etc., returned to the sender; also *transf.* a colonial clergyman who has come back to Great Britain.

In quot. 1722 the precise meaning is, 'to be returned'.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* vii, A man..wanted to know if he could hear of any returned horses for England. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. vi, The coach..was indeed a returned coach belonging to Mr. King of Bath. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 6/3 They were Colonial Bishops—returned empties, as the profane scoffingly call them. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 339/1 Reaching its destination without being dealt with by the Post Office as a returned item.

† 4. Of a match: Played in return. *Obs. rare.*

1773 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 95 The returned match of cricket between the above elevens. *Ibid.* 96.

5. Stated in a return or official record.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 He won the 100 yards championship in returned time 9 3-5 seconds.

Returnello, obs. form of RITORNELLO.

Retu·rner. [f. the verb + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which comes back or returns, in various senses of the verb.

1611 COTGR., *Reconvoyer*, to..bring, or lead, a returner onward on the way. 1658 J. OWEN *Of Temptation* Wks. 1851 VI. 121 Some few returners from folly. 1775 in Stone *Invasion Canada* (1867) 67 Col. Enos, who more immediately commanded the division of returners. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Four Ages Poetry* Wks. 1875 III. 334 Mr. Wordsworth, the great leader of the returners to nature. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Aug. 170/1 O marvellous returner from the dim seas of the past.

2. One who or that which gives or brings back.

1691 LOCKE *Raising Value Money* Wks. 1714 II. 84 The Goldsmiths and returners of Money will give more for Bullion to export, than the Mint can give for it to coin. 1829 BATHER *Serm.* II. 65 Be not only placable and forgiving but returners of good for evil. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1197 The returner guiding the canes between the top and delivering rollers.

Retu·rning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2095 The day approcheth of hir retournynge. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 34 In retournyng he demaunded..lycence to departe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvi. 127 At the retournynge of therle of Derby to Bourdeaux. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. w. Satan* (1578) 29 Repentance, or Returning is the hatred of sin and love of righteousness. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 121 A never again returning to the Works and dolorous Felicity of Life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 32 To visite Venice, in his returning home for Scotland. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 14 They are..asham'd of the returning, which only can make them be esteem'd wise Men. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 135 Being always attended with bad digestions, these returnings, anxieties, &c. are inseparable from a slow fever. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 317 A late returning to ancient opinions. 1847 C. BRONTE *Y. Eyre* xxii, Neither of these returnings were very pleasant or desirable. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 210 Fair token of happy returning.

2. A return; a backward turn or bend.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 44 The returning of the Basso-relievo. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 50 The..Returnings of Angles..are..seen. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xv. 103 This Labyrinth..had only one Entrance, but innumerable Turnings and Returnings. 1893 SHEDLOCK tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.* 810/1 Even trumpets of the 16th century show no returnings, but only winding.

Retu·rning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That comes back or returns, in various senses.

1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 92 With a contrite and a returning Heart. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, Hail to the Sun! from whose returning Light [etc.]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 370 He..resolved to cruise for these returning vessels. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* iii, How grateful.. must be your returning health! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 705 The first faint signs of returning prosperity. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 819 The innermost cylinder [in an intussuscepted bowel] is known as the entering layer and the middle one as the returning layer.

b. Situated on a return.

1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 The Grooves on the corner Pile, and the Tongue on the next returning Pile.

2. *Returning officer*, the official whose duty it is to conduct or preside at an election, and to report the result to the proper authority.

1729 *Act* 2 *Geo. II*, c. 24 § 2 Every Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff ..or other Person, being returning Officer of any Member to serve in Parliament..shall take..the following Oath. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I, If your Worship has any objection to Crispin Heeltap the cobler's being returning officer? 1818 *Parl. Debates* 644 He objected..to the power given to the returning officers to appoint any number of constables. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 62 An elector might bring actions at law against returning officers for refusing his vote.

3. Elective; having the power to elect.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354 This right to preside remained in the same burgh during the entire Parliament, that burgh being what is called the returning burgh. 1876 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/2 The Returning Board in Florida is a mixed one, in which the Democrats are understood to have a majority.

4. *Returning sticks*: (see RETURN *sb.* 13 b).

Retu·rnless, *a.* [f. RETURN *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of, not admitting of, a return; that is without return.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 512 All thy Friends, I knew, as well, should make returnlesse ends. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 48 France went down an almost returnless depth of misery and crime. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 46 Through the returnless and thick-branched Forest..they thrid their way. 1875 LOWELL *Under the Old Elm* I. ii, The mould.. whither all that be Vanish returnless.

Hence **Retu·rnlessly** *adv. rare*[−1].

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 238 Elliston at length was utterly, unequivocally, returnlessly ruined.

† Retu·rnment. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RETURN *v.* + -MENT.] = RETURN *sb.*

1606 HEYWOOD *If you know me not* App., Sometimes we yeelded; but like a ramme That makes returnment to redouble strength, Then forc'd them yeeld.

Retu·rn-ti·cket. A railway (or other) ticket which is available for the journey back from, as well as to, the place specified upon it.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I, Going round Ireland, with a return ticket, in a fortnight. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xxxii, He could get a return-ticket at a third-class fare. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 133 We took second-class return tickets to Kandy.

Retuse (rĭtiū·s), *a.* [ad. L. *retūs-us*, pa. pple. of *retundĕre*: see RETUND *v.* So F. *rétus*, *rétuse.*] Terminating in a broad or rounded end with a depression in the centre.

a. *Bot.* Of leaves, petals, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Retuse leaf*,..a leaf whose extremity is terminated by an obtuse line. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 359 The leaves are retuse. *Ibid.*, The lower leaflets retuse. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 37 Pet. roundish, retuse, with an involute, broad, retuse point. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 331 *Buxus sempervirens*..Leaves ½—1 in., obtuse or retuse.

b. *Ent.* Of parts of insects.

1824 T. SAY in *Jrnl. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* III. II. 298 Eyes elongated, retuse behind the antennæ. 1825 — *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29 *Retuse*, ending in an obtuse sinus, or broad shallow notch; terminated by an obtuse hollow. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. XXXVI. 711 At its base it is truncated in *Sirex*; retuse in most bees.

Retu·seness. *rare*[−1]. [See prec.] Hoarseness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 396 It [gum Tragacanth] emends..retusenesse of voice and other defluxions.

Retu·sion. *rare*[−0]. [ad. L. type **retūsio*: cf. RETUSE *a.*] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Retusion*.., a dulling or making blunt.

Retuso-, used as comb. form of RETUSE *a.*

1815 BURROW *Conchol.* 37 *Retuso-umbilicate*; the spire being so much impressed as to seem rather concave than convex. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 790 Shell univalve, covering body entirely above, clypeate or retuso-conical.

Re-twist (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To twist again.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 248 The cost of re-winding and re-twisting..[is] about 5*s.* 1839 — *Dict. Arts* 1115 The throwster re-winds and re-twists it upon the spinning mill. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 286 A second machine to retwist together two threads already twisted separately, thus producing organzine.

Re-ty·pe (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a, 5 c.]

1. *trans.* To typify anew.

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 215 The father of the faithful and the first Of men was each in Him retyped.

2. To recopy with a typewriter.

1898 MITTON *Bachelor Girl* vi, Once or twice she had to re-type a page.

3. *absol.* To acquire a stock of new type.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 1/1 In re-typing we have made certain alterations which we hope will..be..improvements.

Reu, obs. form of RUE. **Reualing,** obs. Sc. form of REVELLING.

†**Reuall.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **riwell.** (Of obscure origin and meaning; the *u* and *w* may stand for *v.*)

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 106 His cot armour is seyn in mony steid, Ay battaill boun, and riwell ay off reid. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 670 The hall was properly apperrellit...The rufe reulit about in reuall of Reid.

Reuar, Reuart, obs. Sc. ff. RIVER, REVERT *v.* **Reuay**: see REVAY *sb.* **Reubarb(e,** obs. ff. RHUBARB. **Reucht,** obs. Sc. f. ROUGH *a.* **Reue,** obs. f. REAVE *v.* **Reueil(l,** obs. ff. REVEAL *v.* **Reueir,** obs. Sc. f. RIVER *sb.* **Reueis,** obs. f. RAVISH. **Reuel(e,** obs. ff. RAVEL *sb.*[2], REVEL, RIVEL, RULE. **Reuelaic(k,** etc.: see REFLAC. **Reuelat**: see REVELATE *pa. pple.* **Reuelich,** obs. f. RULY *a.* **Reuelin,** obs. f. RAVELIN. **Reuen,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1] **Reuer(e,** obs. ff. REAVER, RIVER. **Reuere,** var. REAVERY, *Obs.* **Reuery,** var. REVERIE. **Reuesche**: see REVESH *v.* **Reuet,** obs. f. RIVET. **Reufol, -ful,** obs. ff. RUEFUL.

†**Reugle.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reugle, riugle,* variant of *riule,* etc., RULE.] Rule, discipline; a rule or regulation.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 112 The secund nedefull thing [in battle] is gude reugle, and gude ordynaunce. *Ibid.* 221 By a reugle of the canoun lawe.

Reuhŏe, obs. f. RUTH. **Reuin,** obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.* **Reuir(e,** obs. ff. RIVER. **Reuis(s,** obs. ff. RAVISH *v.* **Reuk,** obs. f. ROOK. **Reul,** obs. f. RULE. **Reular,** obs. f. RULER.

Reu·lcerate (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cause to ulcerate again. In quots. *fig.*

1601 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Serm. Paules Crosse* 32 Their falles and faultes should not be reulcerated nor reuiued after death. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* xix, Lest the gaulled Persians should..re-vlcerate In after-times. their former misery. 1624 — *Sion's Elegies* i. 12 Evills, which my offended God Reulcerates, with his enraged Rod.

Reuilde, obs. f. RIVELLED *a.* **Reule, reulle,** obs. ff. RULE *sb.* and *v.* **Reuli(che, reuly(che,** obs. ff. RULY *a.* **Reulor,** obs. f. RULER. **Reume,** obs. f. REALM, RHEUM. **Reumy,** obs. variant of RHEUMY *a.*

Reu·ndulate (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cause to undulate again.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 129 The bandying Eccho still persecutes with terrible repeated Sounds, meeting fresh Objects to reundulate it. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 168 Spear after spear And line on line reundulating light.

So **Reundula·tion.**

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3057 As the Tube enlarges it self,.. the Circles both of Reundulation and Reverberation become greater.

Reunes, variant of REWNESS, *Obs.*

Reunfo·ld, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To unfold again.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* I. i, What Power should be of Power to reunfold The Arms of our Affections lock'd so fast?

Reunifica·tion (rīˑ-). [RE- 5 a.] The action of reunifying; a state of reunion.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 619/1 To clasp the discordant facts and establish a reunification. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/3 The division of that kingdom was deplored, and proposals made for its reunification.

So **Reu·nify** *v.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Reunion (rīˌyūˑniən). [=F. *réunion* (1549), Sp. *reunion,* It. *riunione*: see RE- 5 a, and UNION.]

1. The action of reuniting or coming together again; the state of being reunited.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 23 The Emperours were euer forwardest to labour a re-union and concurrence of their powers. 1681 tr. *Belon's New Myst. Physick* 28 Which interruption never ceases, but by the Re-union..of all those parts. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* IV, There's no Middle way, I must Expose her to make a Re-union Impracticable. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 401 The re-union to the state, of all the Catholicks of that country. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 274 The Essenes..rejected the notion of a reunion of the soul with flesh. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 33 Nerve-division has the objection that reunion occurs and the malady returns.

2. The fact of (persons) meeting again after separation.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 144 [We] congratulated each other upon our happy reunion. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. ii, For some minutes the young lovers surrendered themselves to the delight of re-union. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 455 His reunion with his disciples.

3. A meeting or social gathering of persons acquainted with each other, or having some previous link of connexion.

1820 BYRON *Blues* i. 139 'Tis a sort of reunion for Scamp, on the days Of his lecture. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* XXXVII. (1865) IV. 271 The exquisites of the day were..the oracles of coteries, the observed of aristocratic reunions. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xii. 204 The little reunion was given to Henry and myself, in token of our departure.

attrib. 1842 HOWITT *Rur. Life Germ.* 257 The fitting up of the ball-room and of a re-union room at the right hand end.

b. In this sense freq. in Fr. form *réunion.*

1835 GREVILLE *Diary* 80 (Stanf.), Music is here much in fashion, and there are constant large réunions of amateurs. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Jan. 2/1 At the last Ministerial *réunion* at M. Guizot's. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* viii, All the lions present at Mrs. Newcome's *réunion* that evening.

Hence **Reu·nionism.** (Cf. next.)

1895 *Tablet* 20 Apr. 611/2 To what extent the new Reunionism may..alter the accents of the prelates of the Established Church.

Reu·nionist (rīˑ-). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who desires the reunion of the Anglican with the Roman Catholic Church.

1866 T. N. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. I. p. xcii, The difficulties which beset the Reunionists in their chimerical efforts, multiply. 1896 *Daily News* 1 June 6/7 A definite pronouncement against them, by dashing the hopes of the Re-Unionists to the ground, would widen the breach between the two Churches.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/1 That the Cardinal and his friends have..inflicted a signal discomfiture on the 'reunionist' party.

Hence **Reunioni·stic** *a.*, aiming at, or desirous of, reunion with Rome.

1867 *Ess. on Reunion* 210 The Bishop of Oxford..quoting in support of his thoroughly Re-unionistic sentiments the remarkable 30th Canon of 1603. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LVI. 110 The religious and especially—if the word may be allowed—the Reunionistic movements of the age.

Reuni·table (rīˑ-), *a.* [Cf. REUNITE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being reunited.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 14 Having its parts, only forcibly severed by the fretting corrosive, reunitable. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 162 Some composite, divisible, and reunitable substance.

†**Reuni·te,** *pa. pple. Obs.*[−1] [ad. pa. pple. of med.L. *reūnīre*: see next.] Reunited.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 140 At Domesday bodyes and sawles shal be revnit certayne.

Reunite (rīˌyuːnəiˑt], *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *reūnīre*: see RE- and UNITE *v.* Cf. F. *réunir,* Sp. and Pg. *reunir,* It. *reunire.*]

1. *trans.* To unite or bring together again; to join together after separation.

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. lvi. 211 Hee would..reunite the greatest part of the cuntrey againe to the Roman Empire. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 160 The young tendrils..do re-ioyn and re-vnite the skin of the head which was departed from the bones of the skull. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 506 It is God that must recollect this Matter, reduce it into a Body again, and re-unite it to its ancient Soul. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. XXX. 795 Who Reunitest all our Hearts within the Bond of Thy Love. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVI. (1787) II. 586 As they had been divided by prosperity, they were easily re-united by the common hardships. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. ii, She but felt that they were reunited. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* XLVII, Clara could reunite him, turn him once more into a whole..man.

refl. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 145 Whatsoever companies shall be afterwards planted within the land ..shall be able to reunite themselves upon any occasion. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. li. (1674) 202 Any thing which..might make the people re-unite themselves with the Nobility. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 168 That the Sap may rise and reunite itself entirely above.

2. *intr.* To come together again and unite.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 97 Believing that their soules..would reunite to the body. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 243 In pieces cut, the Viper still did reunite. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 11 Now sand..only hinders the particles of the earth from re-uniting too closely. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 237 Usually, when strained too far, they break, and refuse to re-unite. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 115 There were the fragments of a mighty nation determined to reunite.

Hence **Reuni·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Reuni·tedly** *adv.*; †**Reuni·tement; Reuni·ter; Reuni·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/2 Thrust a needle through both the *revnited partes. 1896 MCKINLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 7/1 We have demonstrated to the world that we are a re-united people. 1847 WEBSTER, **Re-unitedly,* in a reunited manner. 1611 COTGR., *Reunion,* a reunion, *reunitement, reconcilement. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 176 The grave is the great *Reuniter. *a* 1586 CARTWRIGHT in *Answ. to Cartwright* 86 Your first page had raysed me vnto some hope for the *reuniting of your selfe.. vnto vs. 1673 AYRES (*title*), The Re-uniting of Christianity, or The manner how to rejoin all Christians under one sole Confession of Faith. 1872 RAINY *Lect. Ch. Scot.* I. (1883) 47 A reuniting movement..set in and prevailed. 1883 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 6 June 3/7 Would not this be the happy reuniting of our broken ranks?

Reuni·tion. *rare.* [Cf. prec. and -TION.] The action of reuniting; reunion.

1635 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* xvii. 190 The dissolution of Christ's body and soule, and their reunition in glory and immortality. 1693 KNATCHBULL *Annot. N. T.* 93, I believe the Resurrection of the body, and its reunition with the Soul. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 12 June, He argues for the reunition of the English-speaking peoples.

Reuni·tive, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as REUNITE *v.* + -IVE.] Causing or marked by reunion.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xiv, A social and reunitive epoch.

Reuolde, obs. pa. t. of REVOLVE *v.*

Reuour, obs. form of REAVER.

Re-u·rge (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To urge again.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 18 Whose arguments..are sufficiently known, and need not here be re-urged. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 248, I re-urged her to make me happy. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. vi, Delvile ..re-urged all his arguments with redoubled hope and spirit. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* XXXIV, In the same low, eager voice..he went on re-urging the same questions as before. 1816 — *Emma* I. ix, He re-urged—she redeclined. 1881 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 246, I hope that you will re-urge..your view.

Re-use (rīˌyūˑs), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] Further use; using over again.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. xviii, Add to this the endless destruction during 1800 years from greed, for building,..for re-use as palimpsest-stones. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 650 The water is pumped up to the stamps again for re-use.

Re-use (rīˌyūˑz), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To use again.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 304/1 The water is to be re-used for forming the solution. 1865 *Ch. Times* 11 Feb. 46/1 The fittings have been entirely re-used, and the carvings preserved. 1889 HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 85 He had to rely on his power of re-using well-worn materials.

Reuse, obs. Sc. form of ROOSE *v.*

†**Reusful,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [Cf. next.] Rueful.

c 1250 in *O. E. Misc.* 186 So reusful [*v.r.* reuþful] dede idon neuer non nas.

†**Reu·sie,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 (h)reowsian, 2 reusien, 3 r(e)ous-, reos-. [OE. *hreowsian,* f. *hreow* RUE *sb.*] *intr.* To feel sorrow or penitence.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii. 256 Þæt þa heora synna sceoldon hreowsian & dædbote don. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 3 Þa ongann he hreowsian [*Hatton* reowsian]. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark viii. 12 Þa cwæð he reowsiende on his gaste [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 For heore sunne to beten & to reusien. *c* 1205 LAY. 29477 Þa reousede Gregori,..and þas andsware saide.

†**Reu·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. REUSIE *v.*] Penitence, repentance; pity.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED tr. *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 165 Þæt he ðurh ða hreowsunga gemete forȝiefnesse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 13 Hiȝ on hæran & on axan hreowsunge [*Hatton* reowsunge] dydon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5563 Þe sexte ȝife off Haliȝ Gast Iss an rihht god reowwsunnge. 13.. *Song of Prisoner* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 275 Bisech thin sone, that swete thing, That he habbe of us rewsing.

Reuth(e, obs. ff. RUTH. **Reutheful, -les,** obs. ff. RUTHFUL, -LESS.

Reu·tter (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To utter again.

1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xi, The truth..Which the actual generations garble, Was re-uttered. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. § 6. 270 He reuttered the sternest enactments of the law.

Reuu, reuwe, obs. ff. RUE. **Reuwele,** obs. f. RULE *v.* **Reuylde,** variant of RIVELLED *a.* **Reuyll,** obs. f. RULE. **Reuyn,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1], RIVEN. **Reuys,** obs. f. RAVISH. **Reuyue,** obs. f. REVIVE *v.* **Reuze,** variant of ROOSE *v.* **Rev,** obs. f. RUE. **Rev.,** abbrev. for REVEREND.

Reva·ccinate (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. So F. *revacciner,* It. *rivaccinare.*] To vaccinate again. Hence **Reva·ccinated** *ppl. a.*

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Pract. Med.* LXXXVII. II. 738 Both of them have lately been revaccinated. 1863 *Manch. Guard.* 6 May, An almost entirely revaccinated population. 1868 SEATON *Hdbk. Vaccination* 273 Recruits..who were incubating smallpox when they were re-vaccinated.

Revaccina·tion (rīˑ-). [RE- 5 a. Cf. prec. and F. *revaccination,* It. *rivaccinazione.*] The action of revaccinating or fact of being revaccinated.

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Pract. Med.* LXXXVII. II. 739 The practice of revaccination is a safe and advisable precaution. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 485 The evidence from foreign armies proves the necessity of careful re-vaccination.

†**Revai·led,** *a. Obs.* [f. REVALE *v.*: cf. REVEAL *sb.*[2]] Having a reveal or reveals.

1637 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 359 For a chest of Miter round and revayled with lapts and pendants to put in the vestments belonging to the Chapell. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 112/2 Revailed, is in the same way of work, but in this the joynts are but champhered, so that it is two edges of the joynt taken off. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 224 Revailed and Pilaster-peers, from 10 to 14 Pounds a pair.

Revale, obs. form of REVEAL *sb.*[2]

†**Reva·le,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **revayle.** [ad. OF. *revaler,* f. *re-* RE- + *-valer*: see AVALE, DEVALL, and VAIL *v.*] *trans.* To lower, bring down.

14.. *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 527 The oppynyouns and reasouns..sent to the said councelle of Arras, in revalyng and adnullyng the seide grete adversaries demaundes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 74 Suffre ye not the prelates..to be oppressid, revaled, ne vileyned.

Hence †**Reva·ling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

14.. *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 524 A pere of

Fraunce..shuld have be regente, whiche myghte have bene a grete revaylyng to the noblesse of thys youre realme.

Revalenta (revăle·ntă). [Arbitrary alteration of *ervalenta*, f. *ervum lens* the LENTIL.] A preparation of lentil and barley flour.

1850 URE in *Lancet* 7 June (1851) Advt., Having also examined Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, I find it [etc.]. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 24/1, I remember the first introduction of the Article now called Revalenta. I knew the man who first prepared it and advertized it under the name 'Ervalenta'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 466/1 The so-called invalids' food, which under the names Ervalenta and Revalenta has attained no little celebrity.

Revale·scence. *rare* —[1]. [f. L. *revalesc-ĕre* + -ENCE.] Convalescence.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 301 Would this prove that the patient's revalescence had been independent of the medicines given him?

So **Revale·scent** *a.*, 'beginning to grow well' (Webster, 1864).

Reva·lidate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To validate or confirm anew.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 13 That his confession vpon torment was voyd in Law and..that his ratification therof at the barre could not reualidate the same. 1895 *Month* Mar. 319 The intrusion was ordinarily revalidated by a formal ceremony of election duly conducted.

Revalley, -ie, obs. forms of REVEILLE.

Revalua·tion. [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] A second or revised valuation.

1611 COTGR., *Raprecy*, a reualuation, or new price made, of. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 25 The Five Shillings per Ton,..with the Revaluation of those Duties. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Pope* Wks. 1858 IX. 11 In making a revaluation of Pope as regards some of his principal works. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. Div. 376 An alteration in the name of the occupier might require a revaluation of the property.

Reva·lue (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To value anew.

1611 FLORIO, *Riualere*, to reualue. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 294 If in such a case the Drawer..hath ordered his Acceptant to revalue upon him. 1874 WALFORD *Insurance Cycl.* III. 526 The house property over which the ins[urance] extends is revalued every 7 years.

Reva·mp (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To vamp or patch up again. Hence **Reva·mping** *vbl. sb.*

1859 G. P. MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 447 The revamping of our own writings,..after an interval so long.., is a dangerous experiment. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 19 Some of them at least fifteen centuries old when revamped.

So **Reva·mp** *sb.*

1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 3418/1 All that has been published is simply a revamp of what came out in the Congressional investigation.

Revar(e, obs. forms of REAVER, RIVER.

Revard, obs. Sc. form of REWARD.

Reva·rnish (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. So F. *revernir*.] *trans.* To varnish again. Also *fig.*

1851 MOGFORD *Handbk. Preserv. Pict.* (ed. 3) II. 54 To revarnish the picture, take two-thirds of mastic varnish [etc.]. 1863 *Quart. Rev.* Jan. 262 There is no more certain recipe for revarnishing a Liberal reputation that has grown a little rusty. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 295 Imitations in paint and plaster..recently repaired and re-varnished.

Revart, obs. variant of REVERT *v.*

Reva·ry (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To vary again.

1608 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xlix, Vary, re-vary; tune, and tune againe Thy One same Subject in a sundry Strain.

† **Revay,** *sb. Obs.*—[1] [f. next.] Hunting or hawking on the banks of rivers.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1343 With reualing and reuay all the oulk hale, Also rachis can ryn vndir the wod rise.

† **Revay,** *v. Obs.* Forms: reuaye, revay, revey; ryu-, ryvaye. [ad. ONF. *riveier*, OF. *rivoier*, f. *rive* bank.] *intr.* To hunt or hawk along the banks of rivers.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3275 [To] reuaye, and reuelle, and rawnsone the pople. *Ibid.* 3999, I salle neuer ryvaye, ne racches vn-cowpylle At roo ne rayne-dere. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 50 He wold be upp or the day To honte and to revay. *Ibid.* 659 By that the masse was i-seid,..The eorlle hadd i-revayd, And in hys ȝerd lyȝthus.

Hence † **Revaying** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 105 When þe Grete Caan will hafe his disporte in ryuaying or huntyng, he may wylde fewle slayne with hawkes..and passe noȝt his chaumbre.

Reve, obs. f. REAVE *v.*, REEVE *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Reveal (rĭvī·l), *sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. REVEAL *v.*] A revealing, revelation, disclosure.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 22 He vtterly disclaimed their superstitious reueales. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 195 In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes and the shame of their reveale equall. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 41 Faith her first law, knowledge her last reveal.

Reveal (rĭvī·l), *sb.*[2] Also 7 revale, 9 revel(e. [f. REVALE *v.* Cf. also REVAILED *a.*] A side of an opening or recess which is at right angles to the face of the work; *esp.* the vertical side of a doorway or window-opening between the door- or window-frame and the arris.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 394/2 Of two other sorts of Moulds..the second is a square with a swelling Frize and revale. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 593 In the clear of the reveals on the outside. 1845 G. PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* II. iii. 236 The reveal, which divides the outer compound archway, from the inner one. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* § 1384 Any recess in the wall where the two surfaces of the wall and the reveal meet at right angles.

attrib. 1838 *Loudon's Archit. Mag.* V. 580 A variety of other bricks,..such as bat-headers, closers, reveal-headers.

Reveal (rĭvī·l), *v.* Forms: 4–6 reuele, 5 *Sc.* rewele, 5–7 revele; 5 *Sc.* reweil, 6 *Sc.* reu-, reveil(l; 6 rea-, 6–7 reueal(e, reveale, 6– reveal. [ad. OF. *reveler* (14th c., mod.F. *révéler*, = Sp. and It. *revelar*, It. *re-*, *rivelare*), or L. *revēlāre*, f. *re-* RE- 2 d + *vēlum* VEIL. See also REVEIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To disclose, make known (*to* one) in a supernatural manner.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincent*) 378 Bot son in til a vysione reuelit it wes til a matrone. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 18 Myn angel that shall reuele & endyte vnto the the legende that shall be redde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c ij b, There it was shewed and reueled to hym that she shold be saued. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 3 Although these two kyndes of reuealing haue ben very rare since the tyme that Christ was reueled. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 A matter revealed and prefigured unto Domitian in a dream. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 29 O wherefore was my birth..from some great act Or benefit reveal'd to Abraham's race? 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 236 The plan That truth and mercy had reveal'd to man. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xviii. (1877) 206 The Spirit revealed Divine truth by inspired prophets. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iii. 71 God has revealed the fact that He made the heaven and the earth.

2. To disclose, divulge, make known (*to* one) by discourse or communication.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xi. 2919 Þai walde þar mwrmur Reweil til hym. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 43 Reueill gif ȝe rewit that rakles conditioun? 1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 266 A mattyer of gret Secresye which I dyde Reaueale. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 8, I will revele what ye so much desire. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 16 A Bishop, who being the Queenes Confessour, was cast into Molda because he would not reueale her confession to her husband. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 383 Did not she..reveal The secret wrested from me? 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* 47 They would not..reveal to me all the Particulars of the Conspiracy. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 15. 6 His attendance gave birth to a passion which he dared not to reveal. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 126 Wolsey has revealed to us fully his own objects in a letter. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 138 Having no character to lose, he could reveal his own practices without a blush.

absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 782 But I to enemies reveal'd, and should not. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* III. 167 A dozen boys and girls..crowded round me, questioning,..speculating, revealing in a way which enchanted me.

† **b.** To betray. *Obs. rare.*

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 9a A servant of his, by whom.. hee was revealed and there taken and beheaded. 1657 MAY *Life Sat. Puppy* 22 Crying blood, blood! the Villain will reveal us, the Villain will reveal us.

3. To display, show, make clear or visible, exhibit. (Also with complement.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 37 Or Phebus dirknes him Goddis Sone reveild. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 48 Earely, the morrow next, before that day His joyous face did to the world revele. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* (Hunterian Cl.) 26 Our inward loue, let outward deedes reueale it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 432 When the Golden Spring reveals the Year. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 9 If the thin Coan Web her shape reveal. 1781 J. LOGAN in *Scott. Paraph.* ix. 4 Nature's universal frame its Maker's power reveals. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 12 The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal Troas and Ilion's column'd citadel. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i, An infinite love, revealed in the mystery of man. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* 64 The evening light reveals the real landscape, though it may reveal it dimly.

b. *refl.*

1494 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 116 The chamberlaine to see that he reveale himselfe at all tymes. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 83 In compleat Glory shee reueal'd her selfe. 1603 —*Meas. for M.* V. i. 28 Here is Lord Angelo..Reueele your selfe to him. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 2 Thy dark eyes open'd not, Nor first reveal'd themselves to English air. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 A position where the mechanical conditions of the glacier revealed themselves. 1894 A. MORRISON *M. Hewitt, Investigator* iv, I'll tell you exactly how the thing revealed itself to me.

Revealabi·lity. *rare* —[0]. [See next and -ITY.] 'The possibility or capacity of being revealed; revealableness.'

1864 WEBSTER (citing Coleridge; cf. REVELABILITY).

Revea·lable, *a.* [f. REVEAL *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being revealed.

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 29 The Blessed Things which God hath prepared..are not revealable, but by his Spirit. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 75 Reverend Paradoxes and reverable (tho' not revealable to the Prophane) Errors of some true Sons of the Church. 1807 COLERIDGE *To a Gentleman* 8 Thou hast dared to tell What may be told, to the understanding mind Revealable. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 347 That Truth which is..the more loved because never wholly revealable.

Hence **Revea·lableness** (Webster, 1847).

Revealed (rĭvī·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. REVEAL *v.*]

1. Brought to light, disclosed; *esp.* made known by divine or supernatural agency.

1562 WINJET *Last Blast* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 44 The reuelit wyl of God. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 13 Scripture teacheth all supernatural revealed truth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, Tis wonderd how there can be in God a secret, and a reveal'd will. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i, The whole moral law is as much matter of revealed command, as positive institutions are. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 306 From revealed specimens of the conversation on these occasions, it would appear [etc.]. 1894 MEREDITH *Ld. Ormont* XXX, Her brother Rowsley's revealed human appearance of the stricken man.

b. *Revealed religion* (cf. NATURAL *a.* 4 b).

1719 WELWOOD *Pref. to Rowe's Lucan* p. xlvii, He exprest on all occasions his full persuasion of the truth of Reveal'd Religion. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 122 Therefore revealed religion rejected, proves natural religion disobeyed. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 19 Every one who believes in a revealed religion. 1865 *Ecclesiastic* Aug. 345 Natural and revealed religion bear mutual witness one to the other.

2. *Ent.* Not hidden by other parts.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 330 *Revealed*.., when it [*sc.* the alitrunk] is not so covered, but is equally conspicuous with the Prothorax, or even more so.

Hence **Revea·ledly** *adv. rare.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 139 Here wee beholde as in a glasse: There..our Beholding is reuealedly, and Face to face. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 222 His dispensation of grace, which..he more and more revealedly did discover.

Revea·ler. [f. REVEAL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which reveals.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 40 b, The lorde of all kingis and reueler of all secretes. 1580 LUPTON *Siwqila* 137 The one halfe..shal be to the Kings use, and the other halfe to the use of the revealer. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 103 Having no other revealer, nor prompter than the holy Spirit. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1850) 534 How .. this truth may be deduced, I leave to the revealer of revelations. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 276, I must not forget taking Notice of the Revealer of this notable Conspiracy. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 400 Time, the great revealer of secrets, has at last disclosed the manner of his death. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Over-Soul*, The soul is the perceiver and revealer of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 34 Set up the true prophet in their place as the revealer of the future.

Revea·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVEAL *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses; revelation.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 738 Throw reveling Of him that knawis and wat all thing. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 154 Thilk Frere..hadde revelings dyvine and consolacionnes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. viii. § 29 For whiche cause the faithful did..maruelously esteme the reuelyng of the Sabbat. 1573 J. BRIDGES *Supremacy Chr. Princes* 1084 The Prophete .. had especiall warrant by Gods especial reuealing, so to bidde them. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 108 The Revealing of which to the World was a Secret..derogatory to the pontificial State. 1830 TENNYSON *Madeline* ii, Revealings deep and clear are thine Of wealthy smiles. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xviii. 58 These also take their place among the revealings of God to man.

Revea·ling, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That reveals.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* clvi, Revealing day through every cranny spies.

Hence **Revea·lingly** *adv.*

1868 *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 366 There are descriptive patches or belts that lie revealingly on objects like [etc.].

Revea·lment. [f. REVEAL *v.* + -MENT.] The act of revealing; disclosure, revelation.

1584 *Mirr. Mag.* Epist., A Physition..vpon Reuealement may applie a curable Medicine for a hidden Disease. 1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* Pref. a viij, As regardfull of due Concealment as of certainty of Revealment. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. II. 287 That Divine..Artifice of Concealment, as well as Revealment. 1750 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) IV. 356 It is yet .. in your power to oblige me greatly, by a thorough revealment. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 73 We expect no revealments from the accomplices of the chief offender. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* v, All, their revealment taught us so long since That [etc.]. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verdict* XXX, Mrs. Dulcimer forced him to a revealment of his feelings.

Reve·getate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To vegetate or grow again. Hence **Reve·getating** *ppl. a.* and **Revegeta·tion.**

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 33 Whole tracts of them may be destroyed without their revegetating. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 124 When revegetating Nature invites us to enjoy her endless charms. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 960 The drill-harrows or grubber will be found necessary to prevent a re-vegetation of the weeds.

Reve·hent, *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *revehĕre*: cf. DEVEHENT *a.*] Conveying back.

1876 SHARPEY *Quain's Elem. Anat.* II. 163 The blood gets into the commencing branches of the veins or revehent vessels.

† **Revei·l,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 reuaile, reueyle, 5–6 reueile, 7 reveil. [var. of REVEAL *v.*, with the second element assimilated to VEIL *v.*] *trans.* To reveal, disclose.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 69 God shall reuaile vnto your Highnes moch more of theyr subtyll imaginations. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 45 Fleshe and bloude hath not this reueiled and opened vnto the. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 281 Feare of his Fathers displeasure [would not let him] reueyle it to any secrete friend. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 9 It is plainly.. reveiled. *Ibid.* 36 His old..way of reveiling himself. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 292 This Philosophy of Pythagoras [was] first divinely delivered or reveiled by the gods.

Reveil, réveil, variants of next. *rare.*

Smart and some later Dicts. recognize the pronunciation (rĭvē·l) or (rĭve·l) for *reveille.*

1830 MANGAN *Poems* (1903) 284 The reveil-call which on Fame's deep drum Time's Hands beat for some lost hero of the Past. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 31 Next morning at five the *réveil* sounded.

Reveille (rĭvē·lye). Forms: *α.* 7 (9) revelly, revalley, 8 revallie, 8–9 revally. *β.* 7– reveille, 9 réveille, réveillé, reveillé, 9 re-, réveillée. [ad. F. *réveillez*, imper. pl. of *réveiller* to awaken, f. *re-* RE- + *veiller* :—L. *vigilāre* to keep watch.] A morning signal given to soldiers, usually by beat of drum or by bugle, to waken them and notify that it is time to rise.

The usual military pronunciation is (rĭvæ'lĭ); in the U.S. service (revēlz').

α. 1644 in T. C. Hine *Nottingham* (1876) App., After the houre of nyne of the clock at night,..untill the Revelly hath beaten the next morninge. 1696 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 59 Revalley, is to let them know when it is time to rise in the Morning, and attend on their Duty. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xii. 87 Soon after hearing the Drums beat the Revallie, all began to rouse their Spirits. 1778 Tickell & Sheridan *Camp* i. i, He'll mow you down a regiment of beards in the beating a revally. 1892 Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* 66 At half-past five's Revelly, an' our tents they down must come. 1899 Neil Munro *Gilian* 78 It was sweet to hear the drums beat revally under the vines.

β. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* II. iii. 33 Now the Drums, the Camp's low Thunder, make War's thick united Noise from every Guard; Though they Reveillees scorn, whom grief does wake. 1700 Dryden *Secular Masque* 63 Sound a Reveille, Sound, Sound, The Warrior God is come. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) X x 2 *Battre à Diane*, to beat a reveille on the drum, as at day-break. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxxii, While our slumbrous spells assail ye, Dream not .. Bugles here shall sound reveillé. 1816 — *Old Mort.* xxxv, The hoarse voice of men, and the wild sound of the trumpets blowing the réveillé. 1842 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 434 A bivouac..and the reveillé are things to make an impression upon one for evermore. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* ix, That night reveillé was whispered at 11.30. It was a curious time for reveillé, and utterly puzzled our cook.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1775 *Amer. Archives* Ser. IV. (1846) IV. 224 The enemy.., this morning, after reveille beating, crossed the bridge. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 313/1 Not much attention on the part of some companies seemed to be paid to reveille roll-call.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1651 Davenant *Gondibert* III. v. 1 So soon Love beats Revellies in her Breast. 1818 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* II. xxiv. 384 They sometimes beat such a reveille, that only good sleepers can rest for them. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxviii, All the bugle breezes blew Reveillée to the breaking morn. 1862 Christina Rossetti *Goblin Market* (1884) 25 'Up,..Up,' called the watchman lark In his clear réveillée.

So ‖ **Revei·llez.** *rare.*

17.. *Comforts of Wooing* 62 in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 97 Next morning, come the Fidlers, and scrape him a wicked *Reveillez*. 1840 J. B. Fraser *Koordistan* I. viii. 231 This is followed by the lively beat of the 'reveillez' from the Sepoys' quarter.

† **Reveille-matin.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [F. *réveille-matin* alarm-clock, etc.] An awakening.

a 1617 Sir D. Carleton in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 97 They were lodged in the Councill Chamber, where the King gave them a Reveille Matin before they were up.

Reveir, obs. form of Riveb.

Revel (re·vĕl), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–7 **reuel** (4 **-ele,** 5 **-eyl,** 6 **-il**), 5–7 **reuell** (5 **-elle, -yll**), **revell(e,** 6 **-yll, ravelle**), 4– **revel.** [a. OF. *revel* (*reviel, rivel,* etc.), verbal sb. f. *reveler*: see Revel *v.*¹ The development of sense in OF. is 'rebellion, tumult, disturbance, noisy mirth'.]

1. Riotous or noisy mirth or merry-making.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 538 He made a fare on þat fest.. With much reuel & ryche of þe rounde table. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 273 þis..Assuerus..made greet revel and feste to his princes. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 268 Reuelle amanges þame was full ryfe...There was revelle, gamene, and playe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 448 Ladyes and maydenes carolinge and daunsinge, and the moste reuell and disport that myght be made. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 156 Eate we and drinke we..With reuell without measure as long as we may. 1541 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* III. i. 127 b, Whan we couple..vnto sober vertue, reuell and dronkennes. 1621 S. Ward *Happiness Pract.* (1627) 44 Lest if wee play reuell and ryot by it, the Candlesticke be remoued, and the light put out. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. ii, He was ..Sore given to revel and ungodly glee. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xxii. v, The brief night goes In babble and revel and wine. 1887 Hall Caine *Son Hagar* II. xvi, That night there was high revel at the Ghyll.

2. An occasion or course of merry-making or noisy festivity, with dancing, games, masking, acting, or other forms of lively entertainment.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1953 And alle merþe þat any man euer miȝt deuise; and alle real reueles. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 442 For-thi I rede ȝou riche reueles whan ȝe maketh For to solace ȝoure soules suche ministrales to haue. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* k vj b, In those dayes..were holden grete festes and reueyls. 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* D j, Now marke for here beginneth the reuel. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 179 [Two] men going to the Coorte to sett up frames for the seide Revells. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 These vnrulye reuels,.. thee sea king Neptun awaked. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* IV. iii, A wedding without revels is not seemly. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 782 Faerie Elves, Whose midnight Revels..some belated Peasant sees. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 46 Daphnis did rites to Bacchus first ordain; And holy Revels for his reeling Train. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 4 Here the gay Morn.. keeps her revels with the dancing Hours. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 208 Life was to her a perpetual revel; it was one long lord mayor's day. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 69 Making thy rites a revel and a show. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 187 Wilt thou, to introduce us to the revel, Assume the part of wizard or of devil?

transf. 1892 *Daily News* 30 April 2/2 It is indeed a revel of colour, almost daring in its richness and brilliancy.

b. *spec.* A parish festival or feast; a fair.

App. limited to the south-western counties.

1478 *Church-w. Accts., Croscombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 7 Of the Kyng's revell of thes yere past xiiij^{s}. j^{d}, wherof was stole away ij^{s}. vij^{d}. 1504–5 *Ibid.* 27 Presentyd in of the King revyll. *c* 1550 *Disc. Com.-weal Eng.* (1893) 16 Enterludes, maye games, wakes, ravelles, wagers at shooting. 1613–16 [see 4]. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 433 Neither trade, nor agriculture, nor religion would sustain any loss, by thus employing..three [days] more at every parish-wake, feast, or revel. 1806 Bowles *Banwell Hill* III. 276 William passed along, And careless hummed a desultory song, Bound to St. Ives' revel. 1899 Baring-Gould *Vicar of Morwenstow* vii, It was on the parish feast-day or 'revel' as the inhabitants of the parish called it.

c. *Master of the Revels,* a person (permanently or temporarily) appointed to organize or lead revels, esp. in the Royal Household or the Inns of Court. Also *the Revels,* a former office in the Royal Household; *Children of the Revels* (quot. 1664). Now only *Hist.*

1530 Palsgr. 243/2 Mayster of the revelles, *factevr.* 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 5 The Revelles togethers with the Tentes and Toylles was made an office. 1664 Flecknoe *Love's Kingd., Eng. Stage* G v, The Theatre ..of the Children of the Chappel [was] converted to the use of the Children of the Revels. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1170/4 Charles Killegrew Esq.; now Master of the Revels. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Master of the Revels,*..who in the Inns of Court is some young Student chosen for that Purpose. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The officer who has the direction..of the revels at court, is called the master of the revels. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xxvi. 227 Slingsby, ..who is not merely lord of misrule in his school, but master of the revels to the village. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 429/2 In the royal household..the master of the revels was a permanent officer. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 89/1 A master of the revels was appointed, commonly designated Lord of Misrule.

† **3.** Riot, disturbance. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 50 Ther is gret noyse of this revell that was don in Suffolk be Yelverton and Jeney. 1465 *Ibid.* 201 Ric. Calle hath told you what revell ther was by the Bayllyf of Coshay and his felaw uppon your men that shold have servyd the replevyn.

4. *attrib.,* as *revel-coil, -cup, dash, day, -gaiety, master, night, rex, -shout.* Also Revel-rout.

1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wks.* (Nares), To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe *revell-coyles. 1653 Br. Webbe *Pract. Quiet.* 210 He maketh all unquiet persons to keep revell quoile, like the two Gergasens. 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* xi. 350 Withered crowns and *revel-cups are laid upon the shrine of Lais. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vii, Out with your blades,..Have a flurt and a crash, now play *reuell dash. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii, Those buskins hee had got..For dancing best vpon the *Reuell day. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 358 ₱ 2 The best Man that I know of for heightening the *Revel-Gayety of a Company. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 151/1 This Lord of Misrule, or *revel-master, was sometimes termed a Christmas prince. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, 'I have sworn,' said Henry, 'that this shall be no *revel night in my house.' 1566 Studley *Agamemnon* v. i, Within a *reuell rexe is kept, as sore as euer was. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 89 A Nation and people whose fashion and ordinary custome was to keepe revell rex. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. xvii, With *revel-shout, and triumph-song.

¶ In the following quotation *reuell* is an error for *releve* = Fr. *relevée* 'rising up'.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 109 Atte the day of her Reuell and purificacion, that she shulde be cherisshed, she lete it be do simply withoute gret noye.

† **Re·vel,** *sb.*² *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] 'A severe blow; often applied to a back stroke' (Jam.).

1603 *Philotus* cxxxiv, With my Neiues I sall the nauell; Auld custrone Carle, tak thair a reuell, Than do as I command.

Revel, variant of Reveal *sb.*²

Revel (re·vĕl), *v.*¹ Forms: 4–6 **revel(e,** 5–7 **revell(e;** 4 **revelen,** 5–7 **revell(e,** 5– **revel.** [a. OF. *reveler* to rebel, raise tumult, make noise, etc. :—L. *rebellāre* to Rebel.]

1. *intr.* To make merry; to indulge in pastime or festivities; to take part in a revel.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 þis day as leef we may be liht..To Reuele with þise buyrdes briht. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 93 Whan that he seth the lusti knyhtes Revelen, wher these wommen are. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 2396 He kan..Maisterly revel and Daunce, Pipe and floyte lustely. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1078 In chambre revelyng all the lordes, Unto morne that it was daye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 84 b, These lusty maskers..daunced and reuelled..at the Emperors request. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 12 The hall was full of all sorts of people revelling, playing, and occupyed in pastime. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 116 See, Antony that Revels long a-nights Is notwithstanding vp. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 765 Here Love his golden shafts imploies,..Reigns here and revels. 1719 Young *Revenge* IV. i, It will cut my poor heart thro' and thro' To see those revel on your sacred tomb. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* 193 The Patrician Ladies, who lately had reveled amidst the Spoils of a subjected World, now begged before their own Doors. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 111 Here, then, they revelled and reposed after their hungry and weary travel. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 It was suspected that Walker had laid up..a secret store of food, and was revelling in private. *fig.* 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* IV. cxcii, Loud rung the Ruin, and with boistrous fear Strait revel'd in the Queen's amazed ear. 1699 Pomfret *Love triumphant over Reason,* No strong passion revels in my breast. 1787 Burns *Tam Samson's Elegy* iii, By their nose the tears will revel, Like ony bead.

b. So *to revel it.* Now *arch.*

1580 *2nd & 3rd Blast of Retrait from Plaies* in Hazl. *Eng. Drama* (1869) 119 The people disperse them selues in Theaters, the whole multitude reuel it out at stages. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* v, Go revel it, Till I and Friar Bacon talk awhile. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 435 Thus they revell it all night, till morning. 1679 *Obs. on Dutch Wars* 14 A parcel of Brewers, Draymen, and Coblers revell'd it upon the sweat of our Brows. 1772 *B'ham Counterfeit* I. 177 The husband may revel it with his mistress, and the wife with her gallant. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxxvi, Thou must needs leave duty, and decency,..to revel it gaily with the wild and with the wicked.

c. To enjoy oneself greatly, to take intense pleasure or delight, *in* something.

1754 Gray *Poesy* 80 Alike..the pomp of tyrant Pow'r, And coward Vice, that revels in her chains. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1819) 307 Maggots revel in putrefaction. 1821 Byron *Sardanap.* II. i, To the delighted west, which revels in Its hues of dying glory. 1884 J. Gilmour *Mongols* 139 The government in carrying out the extreme penalty of the law..deliberately revels in ingenious cruelty.

2. *trans.* **a.** To spend or waste (time) in revelry.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* IV. iii, An age of pleasures, revell'd out, comes home At last, and ends in sorrow. 1691 Dryden *King Arthur* IV. i, The ringlets round her trunk declare her guilty Of many midnight-sabbaths revelled here.

b. To squander (money) in revelling.

1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xvii, If gold he gave, in one wild day I revell'd thrice the sum away.

† **3.** To drive *out* by revelling. *Obs.*

a 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* II. i, Let work no more be thought on, We will revel it out Of remembrance.

† **Reve·l,** *v.*² *Obs.* Also **7 revell, reuell.** [ad. L. *revell-ĕre*; f. *re-* Re- + *vellĕre* to pull.]

1. *trans.* To draw back (humours or blood) from some part of the system.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 43/2 It then revelleth and drawethe backe agayne those humors which concurre towardes the Eyes. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 169 ₱ 232 Unlesse the confluent bloud, avelling the pleura,..be revelled by a large effusion of bloud. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XIX. 699 There is more of vicious Humours than can be revelled by the Bath toward the Skin. 1752 Dale tr. *Freind's Emmenologia* xi. 121 By opening a vein in the arm, since some part is revelled upwards, the Uterine passages are indeed freed from Pressure.

absol. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* v. ix. (1639) 284 In all members of the body, whether you intend to revell, that is, to draw back against another way [etc.]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XIX. 809 We must revel, if the humours run whither they should not.

2. To pull out (a weapon) from a wound.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 265 His brest.. The deadly sword, where it could enter, bor'd. Nor could his strength the fixed steele reuell.

Hence † **Reve·lling** *ppl. a.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XI. 379 Vomitories are very profitable, as being a greatly revelling medicine.

Revel, variant of Rivel *v.*, to wrinkle, etc.

Revelabi·lity. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *revelāre*: cf. Revealable *a.*] Capability of being revealed.

a 1834 Coleridge *Church & State* (1839) 295 The antecedent credibility (may we not add even the revelability?) of the Articles in question.

Revelaik: see Reflac.

Reve-land: see Reeve *sb.*¹ 3.

† **Revelate,** *v. Obs.* Also as *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *revelāre.*] To reveal.

1514 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 102 He graunttide that mony tymes he revelate my lords secretts unto the said busshop. *a* 1533 Frith *Answ. More* (1548) A vij, Abraham ..sawe it in faith and had..all those thinges..playnelye Reuelated vnto hym. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 420 We haif siclike exempill reuelat, Of Iust Ioseph.

Revelation (revĕlē·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 **reuelacion** (4 **-ciun, -cyun,** 4–5 **-cioun,** 5–6 **-cyon,** 6–7 **-tion**); 6 **reuealation**; 4–5 **revelacio(u)n** (6 **-cyon**); 5– **revelation.** [a. OF. *revelaciun, -cion, -tion* (mod.F. *révélation*), = Sp. *revelacion,* It. *re-, rivelazione,* or ad. L. *revēlātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *revēlāre* to Reveal.]

1. The disclosure or communication of knowledge to man by a divine or supernatural agency.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 441 Þys ys clepyd reuelacyun, To shewe byfore what ys to doun. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxviii. 19 When..þou spak in visyon, þat is, in pryue reuelacioun til prophetis. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 277 Metodre seith to this matiere, As he be revelacion It hadde upon avision. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 343 Seynte Iohn Baptiste schewede his hedde by reuelacion to ij. monkes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxcii. 195 Whan he..hadde vnderstandynge of the dethe of this Edwynne, by reuelacyon or otherwyse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 55 b, He sayd, how he had all thinges shewed him by revelation. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. ii, A man, by reuelation, That hath a competent knowledge of the truth. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 75 The Gift of Revelation..seems to have been continued no longer than till the whole New Testament was revealed. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. v. § 3 Divine Revelation must be confirmed by some divine and supernatural Appearances. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 421 The object of revelation is to influence human conduct in this life. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 692/1 A distinction has frequently been taken between the law of nature and revelation, to which we cannot assent. 1892 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) p. v, On the supposition of an eternal universe, science would necessarily antagonize Revelation.

† **b.** A source of enlightenment. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 33 Liȝt and reuelacioun of heþen men, & glorie to þi puple israel.

2. An instance of such communication of knowledge to man; something disclosed or made known by divine or supernatural means.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 366 For prestes of þe temple telle þis, That Dremes bene the reuelaciouns Of Goddes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 77 þanne Cristen men..hadde a revelacioun and a schewynge of God þat þe grettere bones were þe fischeres bones. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 100 To seint Joon..it was bodun also, that privy revelacion to writun in his book. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xx. 53 The prophecye of the deuyll may be knowen fro reuelacyons of

god. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 The seruaunt of god Moyses had moost hye reuelacyons & visyons. *a* 1598 Rollock *Passion* (1616) 418 Away with these fantasticke reuelations of the Anabaptistes. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 168 A good Monk, having had in the Night-time a Revelation, that the Body was in the top of the Hill, went [etc.]. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 60 Magic ..was not a revelation from hell, made at once to mankind. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 205 Six legislators .. have announced to mankind the six successive revelations of various rites. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 86 If anything human lies without the scope of a revelation to man, that revelation cannot be final.

b. A striking disclosure of something previously unknown or not realized.

1862 Spencer *First Princ.* I. i. § 5 (1875) 20 Be there or be there not any other revelation, we have a veritable revelation in Science. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* vii. 294 The daily life of every one of us is a perpetual revelation of his inner self. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 812/1 The exquisite revelation of tree systems which stripped boughs give.

3. *The Revelation* (*of St. John*), the last book of the New Testament; the Apocalypse.

c 1400 *Wycliffite Bible* (1851) IV. 681/1 Heere endith the Apocalips, or Reuelacioun of Seynt Joon the euangelist. 1535 Coverdale *Rev.* (heading), The summe of the Reuelacion. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 b, They call the Bishop of Rome..the whore of Babilon, described in the Revelation. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 43 In the Reuelation, the twelue Apostles are called the twelue foundations. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 49 What Scriptures call The Revelation, is most mystical. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Rev. i. 1 It is eminently call'd the Revelation. 1833 Crusé tr. *Eusebius* v. viii. 188 These are what he states respecting the Revelation. 1846 Tennyson in *Mem.* I. 238 There was no more sea, says St. John in Revelation.

b. So in pl., *the Revelations.*

1656 A. Wright *Five Serm.* 211 Many prophesies are to be fulfilled.., among which that in the Revelations is one. 1680 Dodwell *Two Lett.* (1691) 81 The scandalous, licentious person is like the Dragon in the Revelations. 1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) I. 28 As St. John..expresses it in the third chapter of the Revelations. 1806 Southey in *Life* (1850) III. 34 Reading the Revelations..was my favourite part of the Christian religion. *a* 1871 De Morgan *Budget Parod.* (1872) 358 For myself,..I am the first Beast in the Revelations.

c. Pl., without article. Also *Book of Revelations.*

1691 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 15 The Rhemists in their Annotations upon Revelations the 14th. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* ii. Wks. 1716 III. 106, I have heard a little Domine or Curate..tell the People from Revelations. 1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* i, He would condole with Mr. Glowry, ..quote Revelations with Mr. Toobad. 1842 R. I. Wilberforce *Rutilius & Lucius* 81 In..the book of Revelations, they are called the angels of the Churches. 1885 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 313 They profess to find it clearly indicated in Ezekiel, Daniel, Revelations.., that [etc.].

transf. 1898 Sir G. Parker *Battle of the Strong* x, He saw..the gracious figure of a girl; and a book of revelations was opened and begun.

d. Applied to other works of a similar kind.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Apocalypse,* Porphyry .. makes mention of the Apocalypses or revelations of Zoroaster, Zostrian,..&c. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 546/2 The apocryphal books of the New Testament are..several spurious gospels, Acts of the Apostles, and Revelations. 1845 Kitto *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1849) II. 628/1 We shall first treat of the apocryphal revelations no longer extant. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 179/2 A fragment of the apocryphal Revelations of St. Bartholomew.

4. Disclosure of facts made by a person; exposure of something previously disguised or concealed.

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 989 He made revelation unto me, That he knewe all your pryvyte. *c* 1531 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 62 (*title*), The Revelation of Antechriste.

1863 Morrin (*title*), Record Revelations: a letter..on the Public Records of Ireland. 1880 McCarthy *Own Time* lx. IV. 326 This astounding revelation excited alarm and anger.

5. *attrib.*, as *revelation-discovery*; † **revelation-day,** the Day of Judgement; † **revelation-gate** (?).

14.. *Rule Syon Monast.* xiii. in *Collect. Topogr.* I. (1834) 31 The keper of the grates, the keper of the revelacion gate, the keper of the cloyster and dortour dores. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 270 As I beleive on Revelation Day will appeare in civill History. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 19 Meer natural reason..not excited by Revelation-discovery.

Hence **Revela·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to revelation; **Revela·tioner.**

1701 Beverley *Apoc. Question* 25, I will now give the Schematic History of the Beast, in the Revelational Prophecy. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* IV. vi. 467 It seems.. unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different Revelational Codes to Utilitarianism. 1892 Horton *Revelation & Bible* vii. 193 The notion of all the writings..in our Hebrew Canon being a Revelation, or even of a revelational character, is quite arbitrary. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 134/2 Some of the revelationers insinuate distinctly enough that the great Chancellor was no more mistaken in that matter.

Revela·tionist. [f. Revelation + -ist. So F. *révélationiste.*]

1. One who makes a revelation; *esp.* the author of the Apocalypse.

1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 111 The Revelationist joyns them both together saying, He hath made us Kings and Priests. 1865 tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* I. II. xiii. 92 The Revelationist sees in Jerusalem the central point of the millennial Kingdom of Christ. 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 206 Athens had to climb its Mount Zion foot by foot..; but the Christian revelationist came down upon it from the clouds.

2. One who believes in revelation.

1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 272/2 Matter for contention between evolutionists and revelationists.

Revela·tive, *a.* [f. as Revelate *v.* + -ive.] Conveying a revelation.

1864 W. Russell *Eccent. Personages* I. 73 There were flashes nevertheless revelative of a high and generous, if erratic disposition. 1887 *Lit. World* 25 Mar. 275/2 The subject is of such a nature, that somehow it becomes more luminous and revelative.

Revelator (revĕlē·tə). [a. late L. *revelātor.* So F. *révélateur,* Sp. and Pg. *revelador,* It. *re-, rivelatore.*] One who or that which makes a revelation; a revealer.

1849 Whittier *Prose Wks.* (1889) I. 142 Nay,..it should rather..call to mind what the Revelator hath said of the Holy City. 1875 Grindon *Life* i. 9 Light is the great and universal Revelator. 1884 Haweis *Mus. Life* II. 420 Mendelssohn has been to me..a revelator of the beautiful.

Re·velatory, *a.* [f. as Revelate *v.* + -ory.] Serving to reveal; yielding a revelation.

1882 *19th Century* May 711 The poetry of Buddhism.. centres round the noble figure of its founder, instinct with the supernatural, revelatory of the unseen. 1884 J. W. Reynolds *Myst. Univ.* vi. 229 The predictions are by a revelatory supernatural power.

Revel-bread : see Ravel bread.

† **Revelicion,** ? for Revolution, debate.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 234 Also another inquerry howe ys patorne of the seyd chyrche; and thys is leke to come in revelicion but yf ther be gret labore mad to morowe be tymys.

Revelin, obs. form of Ravelin.

Reveling, variant of Riveling.

† **Revell,** obs. variant of Reveal *v.*

c 1560 in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 254 Whar as you say you will kepe ye burde in your breste saiffe and [the] othe that you have sworne never to revelle nor breake. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 14 Looke what newes the post hathe not to tell, they dare supplie, and to the world revell.

Reve·llent, *sb. Med.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 9 -ant. [See next.] A revulsive agent.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 330 Straightness of the passages of the brain,..it's cured, if from vapours, by..repellents, revellents, and discutients. 1754 Smellie *Midwifery* II. 35, I thought proper to abstain from revellents. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 38 The erythematic inflammation..proves often useful as a revellant. *Ibid.* III. 493 Hence the plant has a claim to be considered as an active promoter of absorption as well as a revellent.

Reve·llent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *revellent-, revellens,* pres. pple. of *revellĕre*: see Revel *v.*2] Drawing or pulling back; revulsive.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 239 Sudden chills on the surface are possessed of a revellent power. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 25 Human associations, like natural bodies, must be held together by attractive forces stronger than the revellent.

Reveller (re·vĕlə(r)). Also 4 reuelour, 5 reuelowre, 7 -our; 6–7 reuel(l)er; 6 revellar. [f. Revel *v.*1 + -er 1.]

1. One who takes part in a revel, merry-making, or festivity; one who is given to revelling, or leads a disorderly life.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* Prol. 453 My fourthe housbonde was a reuelour, This is to seyn, he hadde a paramour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Reuelowre. 1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Revellar, *carellevr.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 80 b, These maskers and reuellers them disuisered, shewinge them what persons thei were. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thee father almighty..Mewed vp theese reuelers. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 61 He is call'd The Britaine Reueller. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 33 The barbarous dissonance Of Bacchus and his Revellers. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 678 For other ends they shine, Than to light revellers from shame to shame. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xvii, The jokes and laughter of the revellers. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. ii, They were now passing by the stunted trees, under which sat several revellers. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. v. 98 The revellers start and separate.

2. One who delights *in* something.

1860 Warter *Sea-Board* II. 205 Finding me..a reveller in the exquisite scenery.

Revelling (re·vĕlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Revel *v.*1 + -ing 1.] Riotous or disorderly merry-making or festivity; a revel; also, great delight or joy.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1343 With reualing and reuay all the oulk hale. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 284 There they casten to slee the kyng in here reuelyng. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 694 All that els pertaines to reveling. 1606 Dekker 7 *Deadly Sinnes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 67 What a weeke of Sinfull Reueling hath heere bin. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 651 As the Court grew burthensome even in time of Peace by Princely Revellings. 1731 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 75 His Brother Thomas, ..who from following Revellings and Hurlings became a Methodist Preacher. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. vi, The young scholar in the revelling of his enthusiasm.

attrib. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* 1075, I thinke it was the diuels reuelling night. 1652 Collinges *Caveat* (1653) iii. 17 It..was revelling time, the time for drinking.

Re·velling, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That revels.

c 1475 *Lerne or be Lewde* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 10 [Be not] To Riotous, to Revelyng, ne Rage nat to muche. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 42 Youth and health, and a revelling flow of blood and spirits. 1816 Hollar *Dance of Death* 2 Holbein..was given to wine and revelling company. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* vii. 53 Thro' its roses, and its revelling leaves.

Re·velment, *rare.* [f. Revel *sb.*1 + -ment.] The act of revelling; revelry.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 397 His school-boy tricks, his college revelment 1877 'H. A. Page' *De Quincey* I. v. 90 These dreams..yield themselves to pure revelment among shadows of the fancy.

Re·velous, *a. rare.* Also 6 reuellous. [a. OF. *revelous, -eus,* etc.: see Revel *sb.*1 and -ous.] Given to or marked by revelling.

c 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 4 A wyf he hadde of excellent beautee And compaignable and reuelous was she. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 66 By your reuellous rydyng on euery royle. 1804 Struthers *Poor Man's Sabbath* Poet. Wks. 1850 I. 48 A day of revelous dissipation.

Re·vel-rout. Now *arch.* or *Obs.* [f. Revel *sb.*1 + Rout *sb.*]

1. Uproarious revelry; boisterous merriment.

Frequently with vbs. *to keep, make,* or *play.*

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. i, Sometime Dauy Diceplayer ..Keepeth reuell route as long as it will last. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 558 Then made they reuell route and goodly glee. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. xvi. (1614) 430 After all this reuel-rout they demaund againe of the Demoniake, if the God be appeased. 1619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* V. viii, There is a strange thing like a gentlewoman..Plays revel-rout among us. *a* 1680 Charnock *Sinfulness & Cure of Th.* Wks. (1849) 148 Revel-rout is usual where there is a negligent government. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* 266 With boist'rous revel rout and wild uproar.

b. An occasion of revelling; a revel.

a 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* II. ii, Then who shall daunce The hobby horse at our next Revel rout? 1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* I. i, My Brother..Is gone to his Account, For this, his Minion, The Revel-rout is done.

2. A crowd or party of revellers. *rare.*

? 1655 *Frier & Boy* II. (Nares), Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell, Reply'd the revel-rout. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Our monarch has abdicated sooner than usual this night,' said one of the revel rout.

Revelry (re·vĕlri). Also 4, 7 reuelrie, 6 reuellrie. [f. Revel *sb.* + -ry.] The act of revelling, merry-making; boisterous gaiety or mirth; also *transf.*, joyous song.

14.. *Chaucer's Reeve's T.* 4003 (Lansd. MS.), Oonely for her mirþe and reuelrie Vppon þe wardeine besely þei crie. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* V. iv. 183 Meane time, forget this new-falne dignitie, And fall into our Rusticke Reuelrie. 1634 Milton *Comus* 103 Mean while welcom Joy, and Feast, Midnight shout, and revelry. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1673 The fairy people throng, In various game, and revelry, to pass The summer-night. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 79 Revelry, and dance, and show, Suffer a syncope. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. ii, The lark sent down her revelry. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xvi, A something in the midst of their revelry and riot that chilled and haunted them. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 34 There is no drunken revelry in Sparta.

Reven, obs. form of Raven *sb.*1; Riven.

† **Revenant** 1. *Obs. rare* −1. [a. OF. *revenant,* f. as next.] That which is pleasing.

c 1440 *Partonope* 3125 Where he fonde alle such semblaunt As he was wont and alle reuenaunt.

‖ **Revenant** 2 (rəvənañ). [F., pres. pple. of *revenir* to return.]

1. One who returns from the dead; a ghost.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Nor of taking the fatal leap, had my revenant the slightest recollection. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxix. 411 *note,* Lazarus, as a *revenant,* is often used by the religious romance-writers of the middle ages as a vehicle for their conceptions of the lower world. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* II. xiii. 274 The yellow glamour of the sunset..clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy revenant from the tomb.

transf. 1864 Lowell *Study Windows, Gt. Public Charac.,* The Opposition to which he belonged [was] a helpless *revenant* from the dead and buried Colonial past.

2. One who returns to a place.

1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* viii, They would not visit this undesirable revenant with his insolent wealth and discreditable origin. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 4/7 The undergraduates, our fogey revenant observes, look much as they did.., in outward aspect.

Reve·nd (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To vend or sell again. Hence **Reve·nder**; **Reve·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 186 The residue to be revended to other nations. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* iv, There is no chance of getting rid of this latter speculation by revending. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 52 That palace-step ..Now serves re-venders to display their ware.

† **Reve·ndicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [variant of Revindicate, after F. *revendiquer.*] *trans.* To claim back; to recover by a formal claim.

1760 tr. *Vattel's Law Nations* III. xiv. § 212. 86 Should some subsequent fortunate revolution deliver it from the conqueror's yoke, it can [not] revendicate them. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 435 Many were revendicated to Neptune's antique demesne.

Revendica·tion. [a. F. *revendication*: cf. Revindication.] The action of claiming back or recovering by a formal claim.

1760 tr. *Vattel's Law Nations* III. xiv. § 209. 84 The endless disputes which would spring from the revendication of them. 1826 Kent *Comm.* V. xxxix. (1858) II. 753 This was also the law of France, until the commercial code.. rejected the old law of revendication. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 May, Would there be no danger of another 'revendication' of lost territories? 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Nov. 640 Our ultimatum was to include..the *revendication* of the frontier line traced in the Viceroy's programme.

† **Reve·ne,** *v. Obs.*−[ad. L. *revenīre.*] 'To come again, to return' (Blount, 1656).

Revenew, obs. form of Revenue.

Revenge (rĭve·ndʒ), *sb.* Also 7 revendge. [f. the vb., or a. obs. F. *revenge,* var. of *revenche,* mod. *revanche*: see the vb.]

1. The act of doing hurt or harm to another in

return for wrong or injury suffered; satisfaction obtained by repayment of injuries.

1566 STUDLEY *Agamemnon, Euribates,* Can not remembraunce of reuenge out of thy breast be reft? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 89 The Windes,..As in reuenge, haue suck'd vp from the sea Contagious fogges. 1592 KYD *Murther I. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 287 The blood of the iust Abel cried..for vengeance and reuenge on the murderer. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, O reuenge, how sweet art thou! 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) 78 Private Revenge therefore is universally to be condemned, as utterly unlawful. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, What is revenge, but courage to call in Our honour's debts? 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* IV. 404 A desire of revenge upon the plunderers of his country. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxiv, Sweet is revenge—especially to women. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. III, Taking revenge too deep for a transient wrong. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* (1879) 431 Plato held that revenge was wrong.

personif. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 146 *Tam.* Reuenge now goes To lay a complot to betray thy Foes. *Tit.* I know thou doo'st, and sweet reuenge farewell. 1747 COLLINS *Passions,* Revenge impatient rose, He threw his blood-stain'd sword in thunder down. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 729 Revenge and Wrong bring forth their kind, The foul cubs like their parents are.

b. A desire to repay injuries by inflicting hurt in return. † Also in *pl.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 299 Fury in his eyes and reuenge in his heart. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 10, I haue forgiuen and forgotten all, Though my reuenges were high bent vpon him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 35 Th' infernal Serpent.., whose guile Stird up with Envy and Revenge, deceiv'd The Mother of Mankinde. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) 186 That he be free from Revenge, which is another great Trespasser against Peace. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke vi. 29 Revenge is a very troublesome and vexatious passion. 1800 COGAN *Passions* II. ii. (1802) 166 Revenge is an insatiable desire to sacrifice every consideration of pity and humanity to the principle of vindictive justice. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXVIII. (1878) 490 Revenge had passed away, but revenge is of death and deadly.

2. With possessive pron. **a.** One's desire to be revenged, or the gratification of this.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 118 What if my chaunce were euer to return Victor to Arge, to folowe my reuenge. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 303 Being resolued to.. satisfie her owne reuenge in their punishment. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 56 If it will feede nothing else, it will feede my reuenge. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* XX. 10 We shall preuaile against him, and we shall take our reuenge on him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVII. 155 [He] breaks the Law, and protects himselfe for the future, by the terrour of his private revenge. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 15 Hear My Wrongs, and from them judge of my Revenge. 1797 NELSON in Duncan *Life* (1806) 44 The Spaniards threaten us they will come out and take their revenge. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 97 On him who scorned the world, as he said, the scorned world wreaks its revenge. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* IV, I shook my fist in his face and vowed to have my revenge.

† **b.** The avenging of a person. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* I. v. 35 You all consented vnto Salisburies death, For none would strike a stroake in his reuenge. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 32 His angels ..doe ever attend either to their safeguard or revenge. 1653 *Nisseua* 151 Hearing that her beloved Doralbo had run hazard of his life, onely in her revenge.

3. A particular act of repaying injuries or wrongs. † Also const. *of* (=on).

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 19 b, He ment to visit the town of Mousambick, and the dwellers therein, with some sufficient reuenge. 1625 BACON *Ess., Revenge,* Publique reuenges are, for the most part, Fortunate. ..But in priuate Reuenges it is not so. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* X. 28 In regard of the violent revenge he sought to do to the professors of the Christian Religion. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* II. 179 Led them up to London, to take a signal revenge of his enemies. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 702, I have taken A full revenge for your unnatural feast. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. vi. II. (1864) 310 The revenge suggested by the malice of Sabinianus was the public destruction of the works of Gregory.

4. Repayment *of* some wrong, injury, etc., by the infliction of hurt or harm.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1637) 85 Whose chiefe employment is ..to labour a revenge of wrongs, and a restitution of losses. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Revenge,* The Reuenge of that wrong, putteth the Law out of Office. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 163 Which God in his mercy would not take speedy revenge of. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 59 It is remarkable that the revenge of murder is unknown.

b. In phr. *in revenge of,* in return or retaliation for. † Also (in good sense), in recompense for (*obs.*).

1559 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. viii. 424 Censures of the churche,..how the popes have abusyd the same, in revenge of their owne private quarrels. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 110 As in reuenge of thy ingratitude, I throw thy name against the bruzing-stones. 1602 *Palmerin of Eng.* I. l, Palmerin delivered the castle againe to Dramcisiand, who both in revenge of his worthinesse, and memorie of his owne good lucke called it the Invisible Fort of Fortune. 1680 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect., Asiatic Tartary* (1685) 391 Destroyed in revenge of so great a danger. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 616 Fire will burn his lamp-like eyes In revenge of such a feast!

† **5.** Punishment; chastisement. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Pet.* ii. 14 Rulers as sent by him [God] to the revenge of malefactors. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 167 Therfore haue I here produced them in open court, that my dishonours may end in their reuenge. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 183 That my powerfull and miraculous revenges of thee [Pharaoh] might be declared abroad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 660 Nor (if the Fates assist not) canst thou scape The just Revenge of that intended Rape.

6. An opportunity of retaliation or retrieval; *spec.* in cards, chess, etc., a return game, esp. in phr. *to give one* (*his*) *revenge.*

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* v. vi, I am afraid then you would give me my revenge, and make me jealous of you. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* iii, Well, Miss, you'll have a sad Husband, you have such good Luck at Cards... Well, my Lady Smart, I'll give you Revenge whenever you please. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 106 (Ecarte), Bets..made on condition of revenge are binding only against the winner. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlii, He gives me my revenge, mind,..he stakes coin against coin. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii, Three hundred [gold napoleons] which I had lost when I had my revenge.

Revenge (*rĭve·ndʒ*), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **reweng, raweng**(e; 6 **reueng.** [a. obs. F. *revenger* (var. of *revencher,* mod.F. *revancher*), f. *re-* RE-+ *venger* to VENGE.]

1. a. *refl.* To avenge oneself; to take revenge *on* or *upon* (rarely *of*) a person *for* (or † *of*) a wrong, injury, insult, etc., received or resented. Also without const.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 232 He tuk purpos for to ryde ..in-till Scotland, Till revenge hym, with stalward hand, Of the tray, travaill, and of teyne. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 199 Quhethir gif ane abbot wald slaa ane of his monkis, quhethir aw he to defend him agayn his abbot, and to revenge him. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 Who so ever doth me a displeasure, I wyll revenge me and I can. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 275 In the whiche thing verely, I will so revenge me upon you. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II,* v. i, Methinks I should revenge me of my wrongs. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 322 Know my omnipotence, and how easily I can revenge my self. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* v. vi, You would not revenge yourself upon the parson? 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 435 Monti at least revenged himself of Pius for placing him below Metastasio. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 520 He saw that his true policy was not to revenge himself by executions and confiscations.

b. In *passive.* Chiefly const. *of, on,* or *upon.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. v. 524 Hir awantngis for to se How best scho mycht rawengit be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 b, Josue commaunded the sonne to stande styll in one place, vnto he were reuenged vpon his ennemyes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* II. i. 30 How shall I be reueng'd on him? for reueng'd I will be? 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 75 Now Ile doo't, and so he goes to Heauen, And so am I reueng'd. 1683 W. PENN *Acc.* in Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* (1685) 116 In this they are sufficiently revenged on us. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 331/2 Failing in that, she was amply revenged upon him in the next Reign. 1773 *Observ. State of Poor* 67 The poor are but too often revenged on their oppressors, by making reprisals on their property. 1820 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. xi. 382 She has.. a most decided desire to be revenged of him.

2. *trans.* To inflict punishment or exact retribution for (an injury, harm, wrong, etc., done to oneself or another).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 199 He is behaldin to defend him[self], and to revenge his dede at all his powere agayn him that wald sla him. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. x. 814 Therfor lete vs shape a remedy for to reuenge their dethes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL (Percy Soc.) 44 Who is opprest with a lytell wrong, Revengyng it he may it soone encrease. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 242 Princes ought not to do wrong, nor yet revenge wrong with wrong. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 25 One of the wounded desirous to revenge his hurt [etc.]. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 246 Her brother..was slain, and she revenged his death. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., West* (1787) IV. 201 They revenged the disappointment by calling him a Methodist. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 704, I should have done ill to have burned down Troy And not revenged the murder of my comrades. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, So Hereward went off to..revenge the wrongs of the Countess Gertrude.

b. Const. *on* or *upon* (a person).

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. iii. 24 The gods revenge it upon me and mine, To the end of generation! 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 275 Supposing..that the Clemency of the Enemy would not break its wonted bounds, and revenge the injury upon the innocent pledges. 1721 SWIFT *Proposal Irish Manuf.* P 18 When my Betters give me a Kick I am apt to revenge it with six upon my Footman. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, Kit..felt more than half-disposed to revenge the fact upon him.

c. To maintain, uphold, or vindicate (one's cause, etc.) by some act of retribution or punishment.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 As communly passionate persones doth, lyke wood beestes, in reuengynge theyr owne quarelles. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 169 That his authoritie was so miraculously reuenged with the horrible destruction of Chorah, Dathan, and Abiron. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* 23 The woman wept for anger that she had not some one by that might with iustice reuenge her quarrell. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. v. (1715) 51 Who undertook to revenge the Quarrel of Athens on the Bœotians.

3. To avenge (a person, etc.).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. XXXII. 389, I wille be in the feld with you and reuenge you of youre enemyes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 90 To the intent he myght reuenge his kynsfolkes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 b, [He] reuenged and set at libertie his countrie and people. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. i, He may revenge, but cannot save thee. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 593 The brother of the deceased immediately took up arms to revenge him.

† **4.** To punish, to exact punishment for (a wrong, crime, or sin). *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. xvii. i. (1640) 236 What is the cause of penury and scarceness..but a token of Gods yre revenging our wrongs and injuries done one to another. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 160 If there were..a God that woulde reuenge the oppression of the widdowes and fatherlesse. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* V. 3 The Lord will surely reuenge thy pride. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 709 Revenge the Crime, and take the Traytor's Head. 1713 GARTH *Epil. to Addison's Cato* 8 Would you revenge such rash resolves—you may.

† **b.** To inflict punishment or take revenge upon (a person). *Obs.*

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 237 Dion of Alexandria, who with silence revenged more his foes than with words. 1580 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 95 She is without a lawful heire..who may either reward her frinds or revenge her enemies. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* IV. 13, I will rescue my childe, and revenge the wrong-doer.

5. *absol.* To take vengeance or revenge.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 199 Agayn him selfe he will nocht geve him nouthir leve na gude will, to revenge agayn him. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 240 Princes that revenge hastily, and especially wrongfully. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* I. xi. (1622) 20 Germanicus..had an armie in readinesse to reuenge vpon the rebels. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* i. 2 The Lord reuengeth, and is furious. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 16 In that he..was both grievously displeased with these sinnes and yet loath to revenge.

Reve·ngeable, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. REVENGE *v.*]

† **1.** Revengeful. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 126 Out of my cais That ilke revengeabill arow thou owt rais. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 212 [They] haue been backbiters and slanderers, wrathful and revengeable, and so continue, without amendment. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 7 (1731) 160 The Laws..allow Scope enough to satisfy the most revengeable Man.

2. Worthy or capable of being revenged.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVII. (1602) 185 Through blinde bace Loue induring wrong reuengeable in season.

† **Reve·ngeance.** *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rewengeance, -eans**(se; 5–6 **revengeaunce.** [a. obs. F. *revengance, -ence,* etc., f. *revenger* to REVENGE. Cf. VENGEANCE.] Revenge, vengeance. (Common in 16th cent.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 410, I sall ger myn angelis tak of hym reuengeance. *Ibid.* vii. (*James the less*) 235 Ierusalem..In rewengeans dystroyt wes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 467 And he prayit to God of mycht That..A rewengeansse he mycht wyn Off al his fais. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 192, I past efterward and tuke revengeaunce thare apon. 1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. (1592) R ij, He..wil remember injurie longest, and seeke for vengeance most violently, nor can be content with a meane reuengeaunce. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 373 God strooke Iulians Image from Heauen with lightning,..in token of his reuengeance.

Revengeful (*rĭve·ndʒful*), *a.* [f. REVENGE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of revenge; vindictive.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 345 Her words were choakt vp with the rising of her reuengefull heart. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* IV. i. 50 If I do not, may my hands rot off, And neuer brandish more reuengefull Steele. 1613 — *Hen. VIII,* I. i. 109 You know his Nature, That he's Reuengefull. 1649 E. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iii. 45 These Lascivious or Revengefull speeches. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 276 The revengeful Traytor amply discovered who were Ring-Leaders of the Plot. 1771 in *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 196/1, I hope my countrymen will not think me a man of revengeful disposition. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 106 By.. the downcast look of dark and revengeful resolve. 1848 MACAULAY *Biog., Atterbury,* No creature is so revengeful as a proud man who has humbled himself in vain. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 377/2 Having borrowed money from a revengeful clerk on a forged bill.

Hence **Reve·ngefully** *adv.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 227 Though for the most part maliciously, covetously, rigourously, revengefully. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 117, I have dealt heinously, thou art revengefully smitten. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 15 June 6/3 The notion that the Secret Police and not the Nihilists ..are acting revengefully.

Reve·ngefulness. [f. prec.] The quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 131 A Tyrant also, not through suspition, greedinesse, or reuengefulnesse. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 42 To polygamie Lamech addeth a notorious revengefullnesse. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 *John ii.* 3. 56 Too many do still..harbour malice, Revengefulness and cruel hatred..in your hearts. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 24 We charge the Italians in the mass, with superstition, ignorance,..revengefulness, or dishonesty. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., Those creatures which suggest to us a shadowy anticipation of human cruelty and revengefulness.

Reve·ngeless, *a.* [f. REVENGE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Free from, devoid of, revengefulness or vindictiveness; unrevenging.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 234 After that Saul vnderstood the revengelesse heart of David..hee wept for ioy. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* II. v. iii, If Roxolana thus revengeless proves..It does denote she Rivals can endure. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 283 They call themselves the Harmless Christians, Revengeless Christians.

2. Deprived of revenge; unrevenged.

1604 WEBSTER & MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. iii, We, full of heartie teares,..Cannot so lightly over-jumpe his death, As leave his woes revengelesse.

Reve·ngement. Now *rare.* [f. REVENGE *v.* + -MENT.] Revenge, retribution; † punishment. (Very common *c* 1540–1650.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxiii. 43 He ferynge ye Sequell and Reuengement of the same, laft that Countree. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* L iv, Leave the revengement of thyne enemyes to me, and I wyll se them payde. 1581 RICH *Farewe.* (1846) 153 Neither to take thy life nor thy purse, but to minister revengemente for thy large speeches. 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 13 Ethelred..to increase

the summe of reuengement..caused many of the Danique Nobility to be murthered. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound.* § 192 A strong and hot desire of revengement upon myself for the abuse I had done.

1891 A. Hartshorne *Hanging in Chains* 72 This post-mortem revengement was thought to be a singular great comfort to the relatives.

Revenger (rĭvē·ndʒəɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* -eoure, -ear. [f. Revenge *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. F. *revancheur*, † *revencheur*, *revangeur*.] One who revenges; an avenger. (Common in 16th and 17th c.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. xi. 85 Of our levingis sum revengear mot spring. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 326 Let not men doubt..that God wyll bee a reuenger of such wrongfull violence. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, Whose gracious motiues made me still forbeare To be mine owne Revenger. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 361 Since Mars, whom we the great Revenger call, Lost his own Helmet. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 360, I will face them all; but not as a revenger, if they provoke me not too much. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 365/3 Panderers to the envy or revengers of the fear of deceased greatness. 1899 E. Phillpotts *Human Boy* 193 A terrible revenge which doesn't come off, is pretty sickening for the revenger.

attrib. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 160 b, For this rape there arre Revenger Greekes, with wreakfull ships.

Reve·ngeress. [f. prec. + -ess.] A female revenger; an avengeress.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 162 Whiche if it be..the reuengeresse of wicked men, it is a good discipline. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 120 Athens,.. remembring the wrong she had receiv'd, and the slavery she had indur'd, became a sharpe revengeresse.

Reve·nging, *vbl. sb.* [f. Revenge *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses; vengeance.

1530 Palsgr. 262 Revengyng, *vindication.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 754 Inwardly nothyng but reuenging and confusion was in the kings stomacke. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxix. 10 By the reuenging of the blood of thy seruants. 1619 Hieron *Wks.* I. 32 Men naturally are inclinable to contention, debate, quarrelling, reuenging.

Reve·nging, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That revenges; avenging.

1568 *Gismond of Salerne* VI. i, Hell shall send revenging paine to those whome Shame from sinne can not restraine. 1592 Greene *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 131 For doubt of her reuenging husband, and thy protested enemie. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 307 Revenging Justice shall haue nothing to doe with vs. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., In the tail there is a horny sting full of revenging poyson. 1700 Dryden *Meleager & Atalanta* 295 Come, come revenging sisters.

Hence **Reve·ngingly** *adv.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. ii. 4, I haue belyed a Lady, The Princesse of this Country; and the ayre on't Reuengingly enfeebles me.

† **Reve·ngive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Revenge *v.* + -ive.] Revenging, vindictive.

1608 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 48 (Qq.), I told him the reuengiue Gods, gainst Paracides did all their thunders bend.

Reve·nt, *v.*[1] [Re- 5 a.] † To vend again.

1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 23 Their Pickled Pilchardes..are..from the coaste reuented to their great profit in the Inland Townes.

Reve·nt, *v.*[2] [Re- 5 c.] *trans.* To provide (a cannon) with a new vent.

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 18 May, It was found necessary to re-vent the shunt gun. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 The whole of the guns may have to be..sent to Woolwich to be re-vented.

† **Revenuable.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -able.] A possible source of revenue.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* IV. Concl. 88 Rents (instant and improueable), Perquisites, Parallels and other Reuenewables and Respectiues.

Revenue (re·vĕniu). Forms: *a.* 5–6 reu-, revenu, 5– revenue; *pl.* 5 -us(e, 5–6 -u(e)s, -uys. *β.* 5 reu-, 6 revenow; *pl.* 5 -owis, 6 -os, -ous. *γ.* 7 reu-, revenew; *pl.* 6 -euos, -ewys, -ewse, 6–7 -ewes. *δ.* 5–7 reu-, revennew(e; *pl.* 5 -ewis, 6–7 -ewes, 7 revennues, -u's. [a. OF. *revenu* masc. (so in mod.F.) or *revenue* fem., substantive use of the pa. pple. of *revenir* to return.

The stressing *reve·nue*, common or usual during the 17th and 18th centuries and until recently in legal and parliamentary usage, is now obsolescent. Cf. the following: 1760 Ld. Holland in *Life & Lett. Lady S. Lennox* I. 14 He [the king] laid the accent on the first syllable of Allys and Revenues, which is after the Scotch pronunciation. 1828 Walker s.v., This word seems as nearly balanced between the accent on the first and second syllable as possible. 1840 Smart s.v., Re-ven'-ue is an etymological pronunciation, but extensive custom does not sanction it. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 589 Revenue—which, by the way, every parliamentary speaker insists upon pronouncing 'revénnue'.]

† **1.** Return to a place. *Obs. rare.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 175, I kno well my frende, that he atte no tyme couaunt wold breke .., and Sertayne I haue of reuenine [*sic*]. 1532 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 24 We can do no lesse but now uppon the Kyngs revenue into his owne realme to gyve..thanks to Almightie God..for his prosperous..revenue.

† **2.** The return, yield, or profit *of* any lands, property, or other important source of income. Also *pl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

sing. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 328/2 Ye Collectours of ye goode and revenue of ye saide Grauntes. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Abeo*, Whervpon is the reuenew of my fermes spente or wasted? 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 46 We are inforc'd to farme our royall Realme, The Reuennew whereof shall furnish vs For our affayres in hand. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvi. 172 The revenue of this Lake is worth three hundred thousand duckets a yeere. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 109 One gave all his goods to the poore at once, the other kept all the inheritance and gave the revenue.

pl. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. F iij, I shalle make the myn heyre, to..receyue, after my deth, þe re[ue]nues of all my londe. *c* 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 214 The Kinge.. hath granted it [the lordship of Harwood] to me, with all the revenos & profitts thereof. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 196 How the Revenuez and proffuytes of the possessiones of the same ben vsed. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 162 He appointeth a new gouernour ouer euery citie, vnto whom all the tributes and reuenues of the same place redound. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 404 His fifty Millions a yeare, standing Revenewes of his Crown Land.

fig. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 124 Which thing if you doe (as I heare) the reuenues of your vertues wilbe inualuable. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. ii. 5 Neither do I know any thing wherein a man may more improue the reuenues of his learning. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 217 What are they but the black revennues of Purgatorie, the price of abus'd, and murder'd soules.

3. That which comes in to one as a return from property or possessions, esp. of an extensive kind; income from any source (but esp. when large and not directly earned).

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 432/2 No yift ne Graunte of lyfelod, Revenue or good, balangyng to youre Hienesse. 1599 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 158, I haue a Widdow Aunt, a dowager, Of great reuennew. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 140 Amongst his other liuings, he gathereth out of a certaine mountaine seuen thousand duckats of yeerely reuenue. *a* 1699 Temple (J.), Many offices are of so small revenue, as not to furnish a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 319 A twelfth branch of royal revenue. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vi. (1869) I. 55 Wages, profit, and rent, are the three original sources of all revenue. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* (1852) 40 It is not from capital, therefore, but from revenue, that permanent taxes should be derived. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 28 The sale of heiresses was a common source of revenue to courtiers in those days.

fig. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 31 The common curse of mankinde, follie and ignorance, be thine in great reuenew.

b. With possessive pron. or genitive.

1483 Caxton *Cato* g iiij, Thou oughtest..to holde thyn estate after thy rente and reuenue. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 294 His majesteis yeirlie revenew and patrimony of his croun. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 4 As the life of the Cleargie is spent in the seruice of God, so it is sustained with his reuenew. 1634 Heywood *Maidenh. well lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 109 Much of his own reuenue He hath expended, all to pay his Souldiers. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 100, I might add that his Majesties Revenue is near tripled. 1728 Young *Love of Fame* I. 21 When men grow great from their revenue spent, And fly from bailiffs into parliament. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vii. (1869) I. 58 His profit, besides, is his revenue, the proper fund of his subsistence. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 71 His authority is loosely exercised, and he seems quite indifferent to every thing but his revenue. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iii. 37 Appeals to Rome were the most lucrative source of the pope's revenue.

fig. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 158 If..my Path were euen to the Crowne, As the ripe Reuenue and due of Birth. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 33 The deeds which are the stewards Of their revenue.

c. With *the.* Also *fig.*

1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 54 That answere gaue me occasion, to attribute to the eares, the reuenew, and to the tongue, the expense. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 286 To whom a third of the revenew was given in recompence. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* VII. ccxxxix, Nor shall the arts Of rude and peevish Heresy suppress That Worship which the due Revenue is. *c* 1727 Swift, etc. *Thoughts Var. Subj.* Wks. 1751 IV. 288 'Tis like spending this year part of the next year's Revenue. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vi. (1904) I. 58 The revenue derived from labour is called wages; that derived from stock..is called profit. *a* 1852 Moore *Periwinkle & Soc.* 7 Every year, the Revenue From their periwinkles larger grew. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 101 The clergy knew full well, that if they established their power the revenue would quickly follow.

4. *pl.* The collective items or amounts which constitute an income, *esp.* that of a person having extensive landed possessions, a ruler, city, state, etc. † Also with *a* (quot. 1627).

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/1 Other profitz or revenuz that longeth to the seid cominaltee. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 305 He..caused the partyes to be contented with such reuenuse & profytes as they had resayued. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 2 The yearely reuenewse & possessions of this your Highnes realme. 1591 Spenser *Tears of Muses* 469 Their great revenues all in sumptuous pride They spend. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 356 A man of a great revenewes. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 148 They gape at rich revenues which you hold. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. iii. (1739) 472 They took Care of the Church's Revenues. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) II. lxxii. 204 The revenues of this monarch are much greater than is generally imagined. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 17 The burden of taxation should be made to press on individuals in proportion to their respective revenues. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 172 The earls of Cornwall derived a considerable part of their revenues from the produce of the tin-mines.

fig. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxlii, Those lips of thine, That haue..Robd others beds reuenues of their rents.

5. An income; an amount of money regularly accruing to one; † a stipend, salary.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 418 Though parsimony itselfe be a great revenue, yet [etc.]. 1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* Ded., S. Paul .. esteemed it his honour to preach to them without a revenue. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 4 After having laid out a Princely Revenue in Works of Charity and Beneficence. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 315 A revenue in those days not inadequate to the conveniences of life. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 309 A thousand a year was thought a large revenue for a barrister. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th C.* II. 313 Here then in Turgot's language was a 'disposable' revenue, a fund differing in kind from the wealth of other classes.

b. A separate source or item of (private or public) income.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. iv. 53 The sale of the Stores commodities maintained his estate, as an inheritable revenew. 1626 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 473 The grace of God is the best revennewe of this towne, and his blessings our greatest rentes. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxlvii, If the Woman could have been Contented with Golden Eggs, she might have kept That Revenue on still. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 145/2 Another maritime revenue..is that of shipwrecks. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 397 The capacity of a tax on a commodity to raise a revenue. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 175/1 This form of conveyance also supplied a revenue to the crown. 1885 W. D. Chester *Chron. Customs* 98 Revenues are let to those who will bid for them.

6. The annual income of a government or state, from all sources, out of which the public expenses are defrayed. (Cf. Inland *a.* 2.)

1690 Locke *Consid. Raising Money* 26 The Revenue now in time of Peace, will yield above all charges 1500000 *l.* per An. 1735 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 17 They broke the Army, stinted the Revenue, and threw their Master on the Affections of his People. 1797 in Norton *Topics* (1858) 202 Revenue, having reached its lowest point of depression, will, after next year, begin to rise regularly and uniformly. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. vi. III. 263 Other changes were made..in the constitution of the Commissioners of revenue and circuit. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 369 Obtaining this revenue in such a manner as will conduce towards the..extension of national industries.

b. The department of the civil service which deals with the collection of the national funds.

1700 Maidwell in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 312 All forms or papers with blancs to be used in any branch of his majesties revenue. 1708 Swift *Death of Partridge* Wks. 1751 IV. 199, I had some sort of knowledge of him when I was employ'd in the Revenue. 1871 C. Davies *Metric Syst.* III. 125 But this calculation could not long suit the revenue. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 175/1 The exchequer hunted up and punished offences against the revenue, and through both agencies assisted the revenue.

c. *U. S.* A revenue officer.

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 613/1 Once the 'revenues' had dragged him from his lair,..and he had been sent to State's prison for two years.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 6). **a.** Attributive, as *revenue act, board, cruiser, cutter, law, man, officer, police, vessel.*

1816 Scott *Antig.* xi, *Revenue acts of parliament. 1846 McCulloch *Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 408 The number of commissioners in the different *revenue boards was.. greater. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiii, I trust she's a *revenue cruiser. 1801 Nelson in Duncan *Life* (1806) 195 The..*revenue cutters kept under sail. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. v. (1904) II. 563 A manifest encouragement to the violation of the *revenue laws. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 258 By giving information to the *revenue-men. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1904) II. 565 The levying of this tax requires a multitude of *revenue officers. 1885 W. D. Chester *Chron. Customs* viii. 92 The interference.. was..attended with some danger to the revenue officers. 1848–9 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 121 § 25 Any Officer of Excise or Customs, or of the *Revenue Police in Ireland. 1814 Scott *Diary* 26 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The people here were much irritated against the men of a *revenue vessel.

b. Obj. and objective genitive, as *revenue-collector, -defender; revenue-earning, -producing.*

1849 Ottè tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 597 Persians were established at that period as revenue-collectors on the Indus. 1885 W. D. Chester *Chron. Customs* viii. 94 This ..does not redound to the valour of the revenue defenders. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 2/3 The Treasury insists on regarding the Post Office as a revenue-earning institution. 1892 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 3/4 The peasant..is simply regarded as a revenue-producing unit.

Hence **Re·venued** *a.*, in *well* or *richly revenued*, having large or rich revenues. Now *rare.*

1637 Heywood *Royall King* II. ix, Are we not rich? are we not well revenew'd? 1649 *Alcoran* p. ix, They haue Temples, Colleges, and Hospitales well revenued. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Lancs.* II. (1662) 122 Knights..anciently descended, and richly reveneued in this County.

Rever, anglicized variant of Revers.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/3 A jaunty little jacket so arranged that each side of the front can be turned back in a rever. 1896 *Paterson's Mag.* Jan. 84/1 It is rolling back a bright rever on each corner.

Rever(e, obs. ff. Reaver, River, Rover.

Reverable (rĭvɪ·răb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Revere *v.* + -able. Cf. F. *reverable* (Cotgr.).] Worthy of reverence; deserving to be revered.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 159 How little more learned or reverable soever were those three Welsh Prelates than these three English Monks. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 90 The character of a gentleman is the most reverable—the highest of all characters. *Ibid.* 176 To treat so reverable a subject with all possible delicacy. 1867 F. W. Ludlow *Fleeing to Tarshish* 109 He was just out of the Theological Seminary—Reverend, and thinking himself reverable.

Reveray, obs. form of Reverie *sb.*

Reverb (rĭvə·ɹb), *v.* [irreg. ad. L. *reverberāre*; in modern examples prob. only after Shakespeare.] *trans.* and *intr.* To reverberate, re-echo.

trans. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 156 Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sounds Reuerbe no hollownesse. 1854 F. Tennyson in *Memoir Tennyson* (1897) I. 382, I believe him [Browning] to be a man of infinite learning.., and

moreover a sterling heart that reverbs no hollowness. 1885 DELL *Dawning Grey, Songs of the Surges* 97 The rock, Reverbing the rhythm of breakers.

intr. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 33 The potential peal,..Tremendous rolling, over space reverbs. 1896 *Dundee Advertiser* 15 Aug. 4 The country which groaned before still groans till the hills reverb.

Reverbating, var. of REVERBERATING *ppl. a.*

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 57 A reverbating furnace, that is so arranged as to cause the flames and heated air to be thrown down upon the metal placed in it.

Reve·rbatory, reduced f. REVERBERATORY *a.*

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* 35 By a reverbatory furnesse he turned all this great matter into a precipitate. 1613 ROVENZON *Treat. Met.* C iij b, The furnaces may bee made ..merely reuerbatory. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 199 By roasting the ore in a reverbatory furnace. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 58 The cast-iron being run directly from the blast furnace in the reverbatory puddling furnace. 1898 TYACK *Bk. about Bells* ii. 36 The furnace..employed being that known as a reverbatory furnace.

So † **Reve·rbatory** *sb. Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 67 Others [*sc.* burnings] in an Alcumists Reverbatory and crucible.

Reverberant (rĭvə·ɹbĕrănt), *a.* [a. F. *réverbérant* (=Sp. and Pg. *reverb-*, It. *riverberante*), or ad. L. *reverberant-em*, pres. pple. of *reverberāre* to REVERBERATE.]

1. *Her.* Of a lion's tail: Turned up like the letter S, with the end outwards.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Their tayles forked, nowed, resignante, reuerberante .., and countercoloured. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. § 10 A Lion rampant regardant, the tail reverberant or beaten back, or reboundant, as having beaten it to his back, and it hath rebounded again from thence. [Cf. Berry *Encycl. Her.* s.v. *Reboundant.*]

2. Reverberating; resonant.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 5 Like one surrounding sky Lamp'd with reverberant fires. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 57 Multitudinous echoes awoke and died..Beneath the reverberant branches. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxvi, So reverberant [was] the air, that they could hear the man's footsteps on the stony hillside.

Reve·rberate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *reverberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reverberāre*: see next.]

1. Reverberated. **a.** As *pa. pple.*

1589 LODGE *Scillaes Metam.* (Hunterian Cl.) 33 The aire ..Which once reuerberate, straight yeelds a noice. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* V. iii, That his tear-thirsty and unquenched hate May be upon himself reverberate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 261 Both of them [visibles and audibles] will be Reverberate; as in Mirrors, and in Echoes.

b. As *adj.*

1603 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 321 With reuerberate shoutes our Globe shall ring. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. 58 Such ecchoing shoutes, which..With the reverberate sound the spacious ayre did fill. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Reverberatory*, a Furnace used by Chymists for the Calcining of their Minerals..by a Reverberate flame. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 160 Steady surges, regular in resonance, not fitful or gusty but antiphonal and reverberate.

† **2.** Reverberating. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 291 Hallow your name to the reuerberate hilles. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackness*, Which skill Pithagoras First taught to men, by a reuerberate glasse.

Reverberate (rĭvə·ɹbĕreĭt), *v.* [f. L. *reverberāt-*, ppl. stem of *reverberāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *verberāre* to strike, beat. So F. *réverbérer*, Sp. and Pg. *reverberar*, It. *re-*, *ri-*, *rinverberare.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To beat, drive, or force back; to repel, repulse. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxcii. 96 b, Reverberate not the cause inwarde with no oyntment. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 160 A strong wall to repulse and reuerberate the violence of the furious waves of the sea. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1049 The Exhalation from the Bath, reverberated by the Cupola ..and by the Capitals of the Pillars, formeth long Stones like Ice-icles. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 23 Apr., By the gusts of wind reverberated from the hill. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxiii. (1819) II. 278 As the billows are reverberated from the rock.

b. To send back, return, re-echo (a sound or noise). Also *fig.*

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* 326 The groanes are lesse at hels black gate, Then Eccho there did then reuerberate. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 263 The hilles, to heav'n, reverberate their voyce. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 333/1 Voice is moved and reverberated from smooth Places, as a Ball against a Wall. 1685 *Roxb. Ballads* (1885) V. 540 Passing..from Sphere to Sphere!..Which, Hark! reverberates and multiplies the sound! 1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. viii, Oft did the cliffs reverberate the sound. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 812 Hellgate rocks reverberate the war. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 247 The evening gun thundered from the fortress, and was reverberated from the heights. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 477 There are few whose breasts do not reverberate the exultation of Volumnia.

c. To cast back, reflect (light, heat, etc.).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 135 Guilded crescents or spires which gallantly reverberate Apollo's yellow flames. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 101 Fleshy Pillars, wherewith the heat is both more easily preserved and reverberated. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 293 These,..by reverberating the Heat, prevent the Spirit from evaporating. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 86 On which the Sun shining.., its Rays were reverberated as from another Sun. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 332 The far flashing of their starry lances Reverberates the dying light of day. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. ii. § 9. 160 The full glory of a tropical sunset, reverberated from the sea.

d. To cast back *upon* something; to force or direct (flame, heat, etc.) back *on* a thing.

1618 GAINSFORDE *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* 53 From a continual melancholy, reuerberating mislike and hate vpon his staggering conceits. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 71 This calx further calcined by a moderate fire, the flame being reverberated on it, soon grows white. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder* 5 H 3/2 It would be of great use to reverberate the steam on malt and madder-roots.

e. *absol.* To cause reverberation.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 62 Kilns thus built, swelling at or about the middle, and contracting again at the top, reverberate more strongly..than those which grow wider and wider.

† **2.** Of light or sound: To fall or strike upon (something). *Obs. rare.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. ¶¶ iij b, His beames reuerberatyng heauen, represente suche a maner of lyght [etc.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 596 How still your voyce with prudent discipline My Prentice ear doth oft reverberate.

† **3.** To beat or strike (a thing) frequently or repeatedly. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 45/1 Reverberate the same dilligentlye with the Spatula, and it will be the better.

4. To subject (a substance) to the heat of a reverberatory furnace. Also *absol.*, to employ the process of reverberation.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, *Sub.* Out of that calx, I' ha' wonne the salt of Mercury. *Mam.* By powring on your rectified water? *Sub.* Yes, and reuerberating in Athanor. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 49 Steel corroded with Vinegar,..and after reverberated by fire. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* i. 9 It may be done..By reverberating. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 367 And then washing it and reverberating it a little. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 109 Take impalpable Powder,..calcine and reverberate twenty-four Hours.

II. *intr.* **5.** † **a.** To turn or bend back. *rare.*

1578 BEST in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 49 For the perpendicular beames reflect and reuerberate in themselues, so that the heat is doubled, euery beame striking twice. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 356 On the top of this fiery trunk, seemeth the fire to be in form of a fiery Globe,..which fire reverberateth and rolleth in itself.

b. To recoil *upon*, to have a respondent effect *on*, to appeal responsively *to*, something. *rare.*

1713 *Hist. Grand Reb.* II. 227 Thus does the malice, levell'd at the great By fools, upon themselves reverberate. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 119 All the blessings which, under heaven, he conferred on her, reverberated on his own feelings. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 136 The sympathy..by which she made all that one could describe reverberate to one's own feelings, by the manifest impression it made upon hers.

c. Of material objects: To rebound.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 282 A stone dropped into one of them reverberated against the sides for apparently a very great depth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Our rifle-balls reverberated from their hides like cork pellets from a pop-gun target.

6. To shine or reflect *from* a surface, etc.

1598 YONG *Diana* 171 Diuers colours, which reuerberated from the flowers. 1686 *True Fortune-Teller* xli. (ed. 2) 176 The Beams being shott direct, reverberate or are beaten back, making a round Circle or Halen. 1770 BARETTI *Journ. to Genoa* II. 116 The rage of the sun that reverberated from the continued rocks. 1808 PARSONS *Trav. Asia*, etc. iv. 101 The heat of the sun, which reverberated again from the water.

† **b.** To shine or glow *on* (something) with reflected beams. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 36 You seemed to reverberate upon me with the beams of the sun. 1650 *Ibid.* II. 116 In regard the rays of Christianity first reverberated upon her. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 223 The sun reverberating on them made the city seem of a burning flame.

7. Of sound: To resound, re-echo.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i, Shootes from each side reuerberat gainst heauen. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 That sound echoed and reverberated from innumerable cavities among the rocks. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* v, They wait till something new comes out from others;..and reject it, or make it reverberate through the rest of Europe. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 624 The shock, the shout, the groan of war, Reverberate along that vale. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvii. 236 The roar of the stream reverberating through the woods.

fig. 1855 SPENCER *Psychol.* I. I. v. (1872) 92 The disturbance of a single nerve-fibre..reverberates throughout the entire nervous system.

8. Of flames, etc.: To strike *upon*, to pass *over* or *into*, as the result of being forced back.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Chymists say, Make the Flame Reverberate on the Coppel. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 144 So that the fumes of the coals may reverberate over them. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 420 The flames pass over this bridge, and reverberate into the laboratory, where they act on the charge.

9. To undergo reverberation. *rare.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 125 Let them reverberate and calcine in a crucible in a furnace for twenty-four hours.

Hence **Reve·rberating** *vbl. sb.*

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 263 The reverberating of the heavy cannon on both sides over the placid surface of the water.

Reve·rberated, *ppl. a.* [f. the verb + -ED.]

1. Driven or forced back; re-echoed, reflected, etc.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 98 The Northern winds..resist the current, and force the reuerberated streames to retire. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xix. 288 A stone so fixed, that it will sustaine the violence of reverberated fire. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 19 The Sounds made by those Bodies..or their reverberated Eccho's. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 517 Reverberated pleasures fire the breast. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 112 The reverberated perpendicular..collects on the antheræ of the flowers an arch of light. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vii. 158 The reverberated sounds arising from the mere opening and shutting of the doors themselves. 1896 HOWELLS *Impress. & Exp.* 205 The tables..showed their reverberated labyrinth in the mirrors..at either end of the hall.

† **2.** Subjected to reverberation; treated in a reverberatory furnace. *Obs.*

1650 FRENCH tr. *Paracelsus' Nat. Things* I. 12 The quintessence of Sulphur, which is extracted out of reverberated Sulphur. 1651 — *Distill.* v. 118 Pour it upon the reverberated earth. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 369/2 By subliming the Sal-Armoniack from the Reverberated Crocus Martis.

† **b.** Reverberatory. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1678 *Lett. Patent to Visc. Grandison* No. 206 To melt and refine lead oare in close or reverberated furnaces.

Reve·rberating, *ppl. a.* [f. the verb + -ING ^{2}.] That reverberates, in various senses of the verb.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.*, The Reuerberating Eccho auoyded the sense of our words. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 192 While reverberating Clouds return the roar. 1821 SOUTHEY *King's Visit to Ireland*, With the still reverberating din, The walls and solid pavement seem'd to shake. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 134 To witness the event which the reverberating earth and steaming water seemed to prognosticate.

b. *Reverberating furnace, fire,* etc. (Cf. REVERBERATORY *a.* 2.)

1650 FRENCH tr. *Paracelsus' Nat. Things* VIII. 85 Thou shall boil this Metalline regulus in a reverberating furnace. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 80/2 Change your Receiver, and distil with a reverberating Fire for twenty four Hours more. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 253 The retort must be placed in a reverberating furnace. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Laboratory*, Fig. 2 is a reverberatory furnace,.. *c c* dome or reverberating roof of the furnace. 1831 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 81 These are then placed in a reverberating furnace.

Reverberation (rĭvə·ɹbĕrēi·ʃən). [a. OF. *reverberation* (mod.F. *réverbération*, = Sp. *reverberacion*, It. *re-*, *ri-*, *rinverberazione*), or ad. late L. *reverberātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reverberāre* to REVERBERATE.]

1. a. The fact, on the part *of* a thing, of being driven or forced back, esp. after impact. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 2234 Euery soun Nis but of Eir reuerberaciour. 1577 FROBISHER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 81 We suppose these great indrafts..are made by the reuerberation and reflection of that same current. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IV. (1599) 178 Being nothing amazed to see many of their companies slaine directly with the bullet, and many wounded with the reuerberation of the same. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xix. I. 321 The sound made by reverberation of the aire, which men call Eccho.

b. Reflection *of* light or heat.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 6 Sette ȝoure vessel forseid to þe strong reuerberacioun of þe sunne in somer tyme, and lete it stonde þere. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 287 The days are.. hot by reason of contynuall reuerberation of the beames of the soonne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 7 In the reflection and reuerberation of the Sun-beames from the water. 1662 J. BARGAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 136 The reverberation of the light from the steel through the crystal sendeth forth.. a radiant light in a dark night. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 42 Like the several Reverberations of the same Image from two opposite Looking-Glasses. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 300 That false appearance..is occasioned by the reverberation of the sun beams. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 98 Fostered by the reverberation of solar heat from the rocks. *c* 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 222 The plump sunshine from above and its strong reverberation from below colour the skin.

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 54 To feel as strong reverberations of envie and ill will from beneath, as they do irradiations of grace and favour from above. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser. I. (1873) 184 The throng which is but the reverberation of his supremacy.

c. Return or re-echoing *of* sounds.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 270 To the Reverberation of Audibles are required greater spaces. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 30 Cowardice often resounded the same Shout in their Breasts, till beaten with the Reverberation thereof, without striking a Stroak, they confusedly ran away. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Exod.* xix. 18 The whole mountain trembled greatly with the reverberations of the thunder. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. v. 101 The perceptive power which identifies the intimations of conscience with the reverberations or echoes (so to say) of an external admonition.

† **2. a.** The action *of* something in reflecting light or heat. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 497 The sighte of the peple segenge that cite was deludede by the reverberation of snawe. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 140 His caske burnt with the sunne and the reuerberation of the Sands..did breake. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 413 A high Mountain.. The Reverberation of which..furiously heats the place.

† **b.** The action *of* a thing in returning a sound, or the result of this. *Obs.*

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 300 The reuerberation of these great mountaines..made this thunder seeme greater than in deede it was. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 84, I sensibly heard by reuerberation of the wall, the sound of the vollies of shot in that skirmish. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 33 Is it not the cry in every Congregation? the reverberation of the very walls of the Sanctuary?

3. The action of driving or sending back, reflecting light, returning a sound, etc.; the fact of being reflected, returned, etc.; an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30 b/1 In this tumefactione ther is a continuall reverberation. 1601 HOL-

LAND *Pliny* I. 526 It beeing driuen backe, returneth downward; howbeit, in that reuerberation, breaketh out vnder those knots. *a* 1702 HOWE *Living Temple* II. v. Wks. 1835 I. 81 What wounded him did, by a strong reverberation, wound them back again. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 84 He did..give such a reverberation to our stagnating Councils as exceedingly altered the appearance of our fortune. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., A mighty flood,..frequently obstructed by protuberances and exasperated by reverberation. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvi. (1849) 153 The rolling noise of thunder has been attributed to reverberation between different clouds. 1876 MELLOR *Priesthood* ii. 68 Music..that steals from arch to arch in long reverberation.

b. The fact or process of subjecting to heat in a reverberatory furnace. Also in †*furnace*, or *oven, of reverberation.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 13 þe riȝt blak erþe..in þe furneys of glas.., or ellis reuerberacioun, xxj. dayes calcyne. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 161 Their colours may be taken away by cementation and reverberation. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 5 The Lime..being well calcin'd in an oven of Reverberation makes the Amel. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. ii. 94/2 Then it [the fire] ought to be increas'd by degrees to the second and third degree of Reverberation for eight Hours more. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calcination*, Actual calcination is subdivided into incineration, and reverberation. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 156 Take of that iron powder prepared by reverberation.

4. a. A re-echoing sound.

1845 LONGF. *The Arsenal at Springfield* 12 The cries of agony..Which, through the ages that have gone before us, In long reverberations reach our own. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 277 Petrarch's house stands..within hearing of the reverberations between the strokes of the Cathedral bell.

b. A reflection of light or colour.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 203 The colour is, no doubt, due to the optical reverberations which occur within a fissure or cavity formed in the snow. 1883 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* Wks. 1895 II. 55 A..lean-to shed.., in strong contrast to the room, was painted with a red reverberation as from furnace-doors.

Reverberative (rĭvə·ɹbĕrĕ·tĭv), *a.* [f. REVERBERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Inclined or disposed to reverberate; having the nature of a reverberation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 334 Nothing is more common than to hear a Reverberative Repercussion of alternative Exprobations of Atheism and Irreligion. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 42 What may be termed a reverberative process...That quick sympathy which vivifies the impressions of anger, by attributing an ill intention to him who assails us. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vii. (1872) VII. 67 Borne by the echoes, gloomily reverberative, into every dell and labyrinth.

Reverberator (rĭvə·ɹbĕre·ɪtəɹ). [-OR 2.]

1. A reflector; a reflecting lamp.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 215 It is on this principle that reverberators are constructed. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 677 Apprentices rushed up the streets.. smashing the lamps and reverberators, and left Paris in total darkness. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 10 Sundry devices in the way of metal reverberators conduct and diffuse the heat.

2. One who reverberates.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 254 The demands..were echoed back, through innumerable reverberators of the same nature.

Reve·rberatory, *sb.* [See next.]

1. A reverberatory furnace or kiln.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 71 Give fire by degrees in a close reverberatory. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 178 Put it into a strong Crusible, and calcine it in a Reverberatory for six hours. 1730 GIBSON *Dispens.* II. (1734) 74 Their parts cannot be elevated without a very strong impulse, which is therefore made in the Reverberatory. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 193 The flames of sulphur..when suddenly exposed to the heat of a reverberatory, change their blue appearance. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 824 The fuel is laid upon a grate above an ash-pit, and below the arch of a reverberatory. 1882 *Rep. Prec. Met. U. S.* 219 Six reverberatories capable of roasting 30 tons of ore per day.

Comb. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 159 Let down this Cover within a Foot or less of the Hops, which (Reverberatory-like) will reflect the heat upon them.

fig. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 335 Such Fiery-hot Reverberatories of Self-pretensions to Religion.

†**2.** The focus *of* a burning-glass. *Obs. rare*—1.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exp.* 158 Likewise Paper, and fine white Holland, when exposed flat to the Reverberatory of a large Concave, at length Fire.

†**3.** A lamp fitted with a reflector. *Obs.*

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 163 Single reverberatories were provided, with *specula* of ten inches diameter, and they were supplied with still larger burners.

Reverberatory (rĭvə·ɹbĕrătŏrĭ), *a.* Also 8 reverbratory. [See REVERBERATE *v.* and -ORY. So F. *réverbératoire*, Pg. *reverberatorio.*]

1. Of fire: Forced or driven back by some contrivance upon the substance which is subjected to its operation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 174 Thou shalt calcine at a reuerberatorie fire the feces which thou reseruedst before. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 168 Iron must be made into a Crocus in a reverberatory fire. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Porcelain*, The crucible is heated with a reverberatory fire. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 116 By further calcination in a reverberatory fire [it] becomes a brighter brown.

b. Of heat: Produced by reverberation.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 107 Give the crucible a strong reverberatory heat, until in fusion. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 255 Charr'd by red reverberatory heat.

2. Of a furnace, kiln, etc.: So constructed that the flame is forced back upon the substance exposed to it.

1672 BOYLE *New Exp. Weight Atmosphere* II. v, To melt them..is wont, even in our reverberatory furnaces, to cost the active flames a pretty deal of time. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 76/1 This Liquor put into a Reverberatory Furnace. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 241 All kinds of Flints ..are hard to burn except in a Reverbratory Kilne. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 354 Put it into a reverberatory furnace, or other place where it is surrounded with a strong heat and flame. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 577 The pots..are annealed during 4 or 5 days, at a red heat in a small reverberatory vault. *Ibid.* 580 The reverberatory oven for annealing the pots. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xviii. 429 Small narrow reverberatory furnaces are sometimes employed, into which various numbers of crucibles are inserted.

†**3.** Reflecting; fitted with a reflector. *Obs. rare*—1.

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 113 A great number of white lights, fitted for long distances, and several reverberatory lamps had been previously provided.

Reve·rbering, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *reverberāre*: cf. REVERB *v.*] Reverberating.

1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 324 *Ignis Reverberii,.. Angl.* Reverbering Fire. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 62 While Ocean rose, and with reverbering roar Dash'd its high billows o'er the rocky strand.

† **Reve·rbitory,** obs. var. REVERBERATORY *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reverbitory*,..a Lymbeck, or Furnace, in which materials are calcined by the fire or flame.

Reverdie : see note to REVERIE *sb.* 1.

Reverdure, *v. rare*—1. [a. OF. *reverdurer.*] *trans.* To clothe again with verdure.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clix. [clv.] 438 Whan the swete tyme of Marche was come, and that the wyndes were apeased, and ye waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes re-verdured.

Revere (rĭvĭə·ɹ), *v.* [ad. F. *révérer* or L. *reverērī*, f. *re-* RE- + *verērī* to fear.]

1. *trans.* To hold in, or regard with, deep respect or veneration.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 53 If Aristotle were vicious and immoral, there is much the less reason why we should revere his Authority. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 137 Sudden Anger reveres or stands in awe of no Man. 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 754 Revere thy roof, and to thy guests be kind. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* liii. III. 174 The people..generally abhorred the Convocation as much as they revered the Parliament. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 213 Works which were long revered as a code of science. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1875) 68 For all..had heard of Rome's glories, and revered the name of Cæsar.

absol. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, Tremble, therefore, and revere. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, The love that reveres.

†**2.** With *inf.* To be reluctant *to* do something, through a feeling of respect. *Obs. rare* —1.

1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* v, If I did not revere to cast Dirt upon the Ashes of the Dead, I could [etc.].

Hence **Reve·red** *ppl. a.*

1787 BURNS *Addr. to W. Tytler* 1 Revered defender of beauteous Stuart. 1818 SHELLEY *Hymn Earth* 24 Such delights by thee Are given, rich Power, revered Divinity. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxiv. III. 311 The treaties were.. preserved in the most revered sanctuaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 327 As I was saying, revered friend, the abundance of your wisdom makes you indolent.

Reverence (re·vĕrĕns), *sb.* Also 3–7 reuerence; 4–6 reu-, reverens (5 -ense), 5–6 *Sc.* -ans. [a. OF. *reverence* (mod.F. *révérence*), or ad. L. *reverentia* (cf. Sp. and Pg. *reverencia*, It. *re-, riverenza, -zia*): see REVERENT *a.* and -ENCE.]

1. Deep or due respect felt or shown towards a person on account of his or her position or relationship; deference. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1200 *Beket* 1311 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 144 þe king..hauez us hidere i-send to schewi furst þe reuerence and grete loue also þat he hath to eov i-bore. 1340 *Ayenb.* 20 Uor þet me ne berþ naȝt worssipe and reuerence þer þet me ssolde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 204 Þere þat richesse regneth reuerence folweth, And þat is plesaunte to pryde in pore and in riche. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 197 Lordis..lawe to him bowid, In reuerence of þe riche kyng at had þer rewme gydid. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 869 Quhom thai ressaif with reuerens. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 500 Vnto thy Celsitude I gif gloir, honour, laud, and reuerence. 1572 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 8 In speakynge of my Princes I must use a due reverence and regarde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 181 By his comely person, sweete affabilitie and grauitie, he would haue extorted reuerence from those that least loued him. 1668 STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vii. (1672) 186 There is nothing harder than for an indiscreet man to command due reverence in his house. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 P 11 The forms of salutation, the different gradations of reverence, and all the adjustments of place and precedence. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* v. (1831) 48 With reverence to my father and yourself, Your truly affectionate son.

b. Deep respect and veneration for some thing, place, or person regarded as having a sacred or exalted character.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 268 Þou art a preost: kneuli ne schalt þou3 nou3t, for reuerence of þat holi þing. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 10 Thay teen vnto his temmple.., Reken with reuerence þay rechen his auter. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 1932 Hir preyere is of ful greet reuerence. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 307 No man [is] so hardy to schede Blode..for the reverence of an Ydole, that is worschipt there. 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 274 In ye worchippe and reuerence of ye blysful trinite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 b, Euery creature sholde honour, loue, and worshyp with all reuerence that blessed sacrament. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 5 b, He protesteth that he beareth all dew reverence to the holy churche of Rome. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers, Reverence*, True rev'rence is..The feare of God, commixt with cleanly love. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 23 After all, the greatest Reverence is due to Truth. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVIII. (1787) III. 75 The absurd reverence for antiquity, which could only tend to discourage the improvements of art. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 221 The Indians are remarkable for the reverence which they entertain for the sepulchres of their kindred. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. i. (1858) 76 The real reverence due to the place, as the scene of the first great revelation of God to man. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 526 The undoubted fact that women are notably deficient in real reverence for authority.

Comb. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XX. clxxxviii, The consecrated Body of the Priest With reverence-commanding Gems and Gold..invest.

c. In phr. *to have* or *hold* (a person or thing) *in* (*great*, etc.) *reverence.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 32 And in myn herte haue hem in reuerence. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 66 b, Saying that none euyll ne trouble mighte come to him..as long as he kept and helde hem in reuerence. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 Next after the King, ye priestes which serue ye Idols are had in chiefe reuerence. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 206 We..haue that man in great reuerence, leaning to his doctrine and precepts Philosophicall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 828 These dried carkasses they held in great reverence. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xii. 18 Bradford was had in so great reverence and admiration for his holiness. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 303, I hold his memory in a reverence that is almost superstitious. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, I hold the church in holy reverence.

d. In phr. *to pay*, †*do*, or †*make reverence to*, to show respect or veneration for (a person or thing) by some action. (In early use implying sense 2.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1196 Al the chiere and reuerence That men hem doon at festes or at daunces. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 94 Seynt John stered in his Modres Wombe, and made reverence to his Creatour. *c* 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 36 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 16 To þe nexte degre loke þou wysely To do hem Reuerence by and by. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 40 Assoone as the messager sawe hym, he made hym due reuerence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 292 b, Whan he came agayn to the aultar, the king rysing out of his seate, doeth him reverence. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* D ij, To whome after our reverence accordingly done, we drew neere. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 80, I saw The Prophet do him reverence. 1693 DRYDEN *Ded. Examen Poet.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 4 'Tis not with an ultimate intention to pay reverence to the *Manes* of Shakespeare [etc.]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Paying their reverence in a manner much more rational. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Worship of Sun* (1880) 5 The reverence paid to the heavenly orbs.

2. A gesture indicative of respect; an obeisance; a bow or curtsy. (Cf. prec.)

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. X. 191 Al þat holy eremytes hateden and despisede, As rychesses and reuerences. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 382 Whan they sawe the kyng they made him the reverence. 1521 COPLAND *Introd. French* 16 All bace daunces begyn by syngles or reuerence, and ende with braule. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 732 The French king made to him an humble reuerence, but after his fashion somewhat homely. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 13 They will with many new conges, ceremonies and reuerences, drinke to the health and prosperitie of Princes. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 308 Att his thirde reuerence, as likewise att his taking leaue, Crom[well] did him the honor to embrace him ouer the shoulder. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 85 As oft as he had occasion to bow, he directed his Reverence towards the Gentle-Womens Pew. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, [I] made my Reverence to my Master's Guest. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 69, I now made a more formal reverence of the head. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* IX. 135 [He] had never seen his friend offer so low a reverence. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem.* 63 Having again genuflected while the Officiant makes the proper reverence. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* iii, Lothair had had only time to make a reverence of ceremony before dinner.

3. The condition or state of being respected or venerated.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1243 To reche to such reuerence as 3e reherce here I am wy3e vn-worþy. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 116 If thou be poure, farwel thy reuerence. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 448 Yf twixt yow and youre men no difference Be in array, lesse is youre reuerence. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Next her komythe hir suster callid Grace, Passing famos, and of grete reverence. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 47 To mak him in mare reuerence to þe pepill he cled him with riche & riall abilzementis. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1895) 164 The sage grauitie and reuerence of the elders should kepe the yongers from wanton licence. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Hist. Iustine* XXXIX. 124 To regester himselfe a sanctuary man, hoping the reuerence of the place..might preserue his life. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii, Nor shall thy Sword prophane With Brawls or Blood the Reverence of this Place. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* iv. 66 One that had got Reverence amongst the People. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 121 Two reigns..passed in external glory and domestic reverence. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv, All the train of bounteous hours Conduct by paths of growing powers, To reverence and the silver hair.

†**b.** The solemnity *of* a Church festival. *Obs.*—1

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXII. iv, The Wendesdaye before Easters reuerence.

†**c.** A reverend or venerable person. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit sev. Weapons* II. ii, Does he mean As he seems to say unto that reverence? He does woo her, sure.

†**4.** *At* (*the*) *reverence of*, out of respect for, in honour of, for the sake of (a person). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 82 The wordes and sentence Of him, that at the seintes reuerence The storie wroot. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 That at reverence of the Kyng..he will nothyng take of the forsayd Robert. 1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 The same John, atte reverence of your right worthy persone, hathe cesed of his sute. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. i.

613* Thenne shalle he..receyue the hyghe ordre of knyghthode as to morne atte reuerence of the hyghe feeste. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 519 The high and mighty prince Humfrey Duke of Gloucester, at the reuerence of God, and for the good of the king.., agreed him [etc.].

† b. In adjurations. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 114 By yow..am I come to this that I am atte, and therfore at the reuerense of god haue pite of me. 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 212 Wherfore, at the reverence of God,..remember how we stand unto you. *c* 1530 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 27 At the reverens of God take summe payne now for me, and forsake me nat.

† c. Similarly *in the reverence that, in* (*the*) *reverence of. Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 10, I haue forborn flesshe on the Wednisday in the reverens that God was solde that day. *Ibid.* It is good to fast the Saterday for the loue of oure ladi, and in the reuerense of her virginite. 1628 HOBBES *Thucydides* (1822) 137 In reverence therefore of the hopes which the Grecians have reposed in you.

† 5. *Save* (one's) *reverence.* An apologetic phrase introducing a criticism, contradiction, or some remark that might offend the hearer. *Obs.* (See also SIR-, SUB-REVERENCE.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 179 Save reverence of seynt Aldelyn, þis semeþ non holynesse noþer wisdom. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 38 In this matere Methynkith best were saf youre reverence That ye youreself to hym dede appere. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 42 Weele draw thee from the mire, Or, saue your reuerence, loue, wherein thou stickest Vp to the eares. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 61 Be it spoken with save the reverence of all women that are or were, save herself.

† b. So *saving* (one's) *reverence. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 185 But aftre my lytylle wytt, it semethe me, savynge here reverence, that it is more. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 281/1 Defaime, untruly (savyng youre reverence) leyed upon us. *c* 1563 *Jack Juggler* (Grosart) 67 Nay then wer I a knaue, misteris, sauing your reverence. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 27 Who, sauing your reuerence, is the diuell himselfe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 557 A Cave or hole within the ground, called, saving your reverence, The Deviles Arse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 275 Calling his Book *Charta Cacata*, which (saving reverence to the Reader) may be returned on the foul mouth of him who first uttered it.

c. Similarly *under the reverence of*, and *with reverence.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 271 Forder vnder þe reuerence of Claudius & valerius, now deceissit, I say ȝe war enterit with victorius ensenȝeis in þe capitoll. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, Your Highness may know other craftsmen,..but, with reverence, you know not Henry Gow.

6. *Your reverence.* A respectful form of address, now only used by the lower classes, esp. in Ireland, in speaking to a clergyman.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Thus with your hihe reverence Me thenketh that this evidence As to this point is sufficant. 1432–40 *Paston Lett.* III. 416 Ryght wursshipfull sire,..after dyw recommendacion to yowr reverens, please hit yow to know [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 20 How many now in health Shall drop their blood, in approbation Of what your reuerence shall incite vs to. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. vii, A soldier, an' please your reverence, said I, prays as often (of his own accord) as a parson. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 105 Will av'rice and concupiscence give place, Charm'd by the sounds—Your Rev'rence, or Your Grace? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, 'Very true, your Reverence,' replied the beadle. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. vi, Lord bless your reverence! he does not mind it, he likes it. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, I have stayed for him, your Reverence.

b. *His reverence*, as the designation of a clergyman. Also jocularly of a lady, *her reverence.*

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxv, Now that I can do this in spite of their reverences—the occasion is lost. 1802 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) I. x. 340 Returning Lady Juliana Berners, with my very best thanks for the use of her reverence's work. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 897 To a new style his reverence rashly took. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 212 A boat containing two Abbés was in the same predicament as we, and I could not believe that a Breton sailor would cheat their Reverences. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 91 His reverence will be found up and ready for good works.

† 7. a. The study or consideration *of* something.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 Is Rethorique the science Appropred to the reverence Of wordes that ben resonable.

† b. The opinion or judgement *of* some one.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 13 Bot in the worldes reverence Ther ben of suche manie glade, Whan thei to thilke astat ben made.

8. *In* or *out of* (one's) *reverence*, in or out of one's power or hands. Also *out of the reverence of*, beyond dependence on (something). *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 87 Which Serpents..being all three rolling within the couerture of the dry sands, my right legge was almost in their reuerence before I remarked the danger. 1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VII. 515 A little more Wit..than to put myself into the Reverence of perfidious Rebels. 1677 SIR J. LAUDER *Decisions* Suppl. (1826) III. 128 To put wrong out of his reverence, they do not allow him..to execute the law alone. 1821 GALT *Legatees* viii, Great reason have I to be thankful that the legacy has put me out of the reverence of my stipend. 1822 —*Sir A. Wylie* v, When your birsies are up—I would na come in your reverence then for something.

Reverence (re·vĕrĕns), *v.* Also 4–7 **reuerence** (4–6 **-ense**). [f. prec. Cf. F. *révérencier* (16th c.), Sp. and Pg. *reverenciar*, It. *riverenziare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To salute (a person) with deep respect; to show respect for (one) by bowing, kneeling, etc.; to make obeisance to. *Obs.*

13..*Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 251 þenn Arþour bifore þe hiȝ dece þat auenture byholdez, & rekenly hym reuerenced. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 123 And þauh he mete with þe meyre amyddes þe strete, He reuerenceþ hym ryght nouht no raþer þan anoþer. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1, I reverence, or do obeyssaunce or honour to any other person, or make curtesye to him. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 166 He most humbly reverencyd hyme uppon his knee. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy of Warw.* (Hunterian Cl.) 81 This said, in humble duty ..Guy reverenceth the King, and so departs. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 215 Shanavas-Can, when people approach'd near him, caus'd himself to be Reverenc'd the first time, like the King of Persia Himself.

† b. To treat with respect or deference. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 206 And þe riche is reuerenced by resoun of his richchesse, þere þe pore is put bihynde. 1388 WYCLIF *Baruch* iv. 15 A folk..that reuerensiden not an eld man, nether hadden merci on children. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 18 Infinite trades which serue one another, the smaller reuerensing the greater. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* 8 How I haue bin reuerenst, thou seest, when honester men, I confesse, haue beene set farre off.

† c. To esteem; to value highly. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 260 Þus þe poete preues þat þe pecok for his fetheres is reuerenced. *Ibid.* XV. 502 And now is routhe to rede how þe red noble Is reuerenced or þe Rode.

2. To regard with reverence or veneration as having a divine or sacred character; † to worship in some manner.

a 1350 *St. Thomas* 211 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 23 He bad hym reuerence right A maumet þat þai cald 'god of light'. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 259 Euery maner good man may be lykned to a torche,..to reuerence with þe trinite. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4377 At Rome þai Reuerenst vppon riche wise One qwirion,..& qwemly did serue. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 It is a joy to any good subject to se howe our prince reverenseth almygthy God. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 43 b, The temple of Neptune [was] greatly reuerenced. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 30 Ye shall keepe my Sabbaths, and reuerence my Sanctuary. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 5 The famous Canon of the Generall Councel of Ephesus, which Gregory the Great reuerenced as one of the four Gospels. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark iv. 39 How greatly should he be reverenced and obeyed by man, whom..all Creatures must obey. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* lxiv, I reverence the divine Sun and the Gods. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. i. 14 While they could feel no respect for the clergy as men, they feared their powers and reverenced their office.

b. To hold in high respect or esteem; to venerate as being of an exalted or superior kind.

1548 ELYOT s.v. *Colo*, To loue and reuerence one as it were his owne father. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 12 Their successours so woundered at their wisedomes, and so reuerenced their loue and endeuours. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 The greatest part of Germany ..reverence him as their chief ornament and refuge. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcix. 390 There is an Academie, which I reuerence so much. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 185 When the Soveraign himselfe is Popular; that is reverenced and beloved of his People. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1726) 311 Some wise, great, or good Men, whose Authority we reverence and hardly dare oppose. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 300 Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone To rev'rence what is ancient. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Praise Chimney-sweepers*, I reverence these young Africans of our own growth—these almost clergy imps. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 452 Work was to be done, however, which could be trusted to no man who reverenced law.

3. With *over*. To overpower with reverence. ? *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 141 The moment I beheld her, my heart was dastardiz'd, damp'd, and reverenced over.

Hence **Re·verenced** *ppl. a.*; **Re·verencing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 136 b, The reuerencing of the eternall and onely God. *Ibid.* 260 To worship is to fall downe at ones feete with a reuerencing mynde. 1616 in *Analecta Scotica* II. 4 Accept it now with my richt humble and reuerencing dewtie. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III, By the reverenc d soul Of that great honest man that gave me being. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 9 The only difficulty was how to get admission into so reverenc'd a place. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 3/1 Take another of our so-called reverenced birds, the wren.

Reverencer (re·vĕrĕnsəɹ). [f. the verb + -ER1.] One who reverences; a respecter *of* some thing or person.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 449 These fellowes are not..the reuerencers of the euangelical doctrine. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 560 The Inhabitants of this City are so great Reuerencers of..the Arsacian blood. 1677 CARY *Chron.* II. II. xiv. 252 As becometh a Devout Reverencer, and..an Upright Advocate. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* ii, The Athenians..were become great reverencers of crown'd Heads. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 189 He is not a questioner and a despiser, but a teacher and a reverencer. 1847–8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 111 It is a situation of public scandal even to the deep reverencers of the Bible.

† **Re·verency.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reverentia*: see **-ENCY.**] = REVERENCE.

1548 HOOPER *Declar. Commandm.* x. 164 The reuerencie of matrimonie is not dew vnto him that contemnithe the autour of matrimonie. 1576 BP. WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* I v b, They breede in them fyercenesse, boldnesse, and impudencye: they neglect reuerency, comelinesse, and honesty.

Reverend (re·vĕrĕnd), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *reverend* (mod.F. *révérend*, = Sp., Pg., and It. *reverendo*), or ad. L. *reverend-us*, gerundive of *reverērī* to REVERE.]

1. Of persons: Worthy of deep respect or reverence on account of († rank,) age, or character; † commanding respect by personal ability or great learning.

1449 J. METHAM *Amor. & Cleopes* 306 Enterly me co-mende to my lord and mastyr eke, And to hys ryght reuerend lady. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 402 He is the riallest roy, reuerend and rike. 1598 YONG *Diana* 221, I, with a yoong and courteous Shepherd; he, with an old and reuerend Shepherdesse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 66 It is already in use by divers reverend Physitians. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 103 Next Camus, reverend Sire, went footing slow. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 142 To the Reverend the judges; to the clergy and gentry. 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 517 If heaven restore me to my realms with life, The reverend Peleus shall elect my wife. 1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* v, I've heard my rev'rend Graunie say [etc.]. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle Palms* IV. 604 He takes His reverend mother on his filial breast.

b. As a courteous or respectful form of address.

1486 *Henry VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54 Most reverend, rightwose regent of this rigalitie. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 454/2 Right Reverend and Worshipfull Sir. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 253 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 226 *Por.* I pray you let me looke vpon the bond. *Iew.* Heere 'tis, most reuerend Doctor, heere it is. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. well lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 109 Yet Reuerend Madame, but forget what's past. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Poems* Wks. (1673) 335 O rev'rend Death! whose looks can soon advise Even scornfull Youth. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* v. i, *Coachman* [to a conjurer], 'I have brought you, reverend Sir, the largest elbow chair in the house'. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 71 'What mean you, most reverend owl?' said Ahmed.

2. As a respectful epithet applied to members of the clergy. Also *Very Reverend* (of deans), *Right Reverend* (of bishops), and *Most Reverend* (of archbishops).

1485 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 645 *note*, A maist reverend and reverend faderis in God William Archibischop of Sanctandrois, Robert bischope of Glasgw [etc.]. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 455/1 Graunted unto him by the Right Reverend Fadre in God, maister Piers Courtenay, sometyme Bishop of Excestre. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 In the handes of the reuerende fader my lorde of London. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 Take heed brethren of your reuerend and learned brother Martin Marprelate. 1613 SHAKS. *Henry VIII*, IV. ii. 18 The reuerend Abbot With all his Couent honourably receiu'd him. 1653 *Sarum Church-w. Accts.* (1896) 330 The Death of our Reverend and Godlie Minister M^r. John Connant. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 464/1 How any one..should blame me, I own I am at a Loss to find out, unless it be the four Rev. Brethren and their Followers. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 371 And thence, with all convenient speed, to Rome, With rev'rend tutor, clad in habit lay. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 218 These bishops and reverend Fathers removed only by two hundred years from the Apostolic age. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, In their train there is a reverend friar. *absol.* 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 67 Let us recommend it to our Most Reverend and Right Reverend to put our own ecclesiastic affairs into such a good posture [etc.].

b. Used in addressing a member of the clergy.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* v, Ryght reuerende fader, ye ought wel to knowe that [etc.]. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, Reuerende Father in God, I presente vnto you, these persones presente [etc.]. 1713 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford* 121 Said Harley: Welcome, Rev'rend Dean. 1781 COWPER *Anti-thelyphth.* 132 Forms or no forms, pluralities or pairs, Right reverend Sirs! was no concern of theirs. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, 'And O, reverend sir,' said the good widow, detaining him. 1882 *Guardian* 18 Oct. 1461/3, I am, rev. sir, yours faithfully, 'Clericus'.

c. Prefixed to the name (and designation) of the person, and frequently abbreviated as *Rev.* † In early use without *the*.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. 293 That wofull and unhappy discord betwixt him and reverend Bishop Hooper. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rev. Unrevealed* § 1 Reverend Calvin..is willing to construe this of the last desolation of the Jews. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* ix. 9 But I had rather (saith Reverend Mr. Beza) retain still the Hebrew words. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 218 The Reverend Dr Atterbury was made Dean of X^t Church on this day sennight. 1785 (*title*), Lectures on the Canon of the Scriptures,..by the late Rev. John Blair. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxi, Let me name myself as the Reverend Josiah Cargill, minister of St. Ronan's. 1847 CARUS *Mem. C. Simeon* 833 Recollections of the Rev. Chas. Simeon, by the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 590/1 The Very Reverend Father Colin died..at the age of eighty-five.

d. *sb.* A clergyman; a cleric or divine. Also *Right Reverend*, a bishop.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Wks. (Grosart) I. 254 Much more Then the Right-Reverend whom they taxt before. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 247 A Right Reverend or two us'd to draw their Pens in his Defence. 1776 HUME *My own Life*, Answers by Reverends, and Right Reverends, came out two or three in a year. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 132 *That* is the object of solicitude among our Right Reverends. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, Those who had not attained to military honours were either doctors, professors, or reverends. 1894 BLACKMORE *Parlycross* 18 We are not so meddlesome as you reverends are.

3. Of things, places, etc.: Worthy of, or inspiring, reverence; deserving to be revered.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1595) 18 The reuerend maiestie of Emperours, Kinges and Princes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 32 His reverend heares and holy gravitee The knight much honord. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. viii. (1614) 282 He conquered Nice, the name whereof is reuerend for the first generall Councell of Christendome. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. Wks. 1851 IV. 47 Yet next to that what can be..a greater violence to the reverend secret of nature. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 673 So much more Reverend is Suffering, than making Men suffer for Religion. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxxvii. 264 The big tears..straying down his reverend cheeks. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk., Widow & Son* § 2 Its dark oaken pannelling, all reverend with the gloom of departed years. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 70 Write in young hearts thy reverend lore. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 226 No day but

pilgrim..flings crutch away, Or else appends it to the reverend heap Beneath you.

†b. Sacred, hallowed, holy. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 445 When thou goest up to the reverend Communion to be satisfied with spiritual meats. 1631 Howes *Stow's Annales* 999/1 Diuers Church-yards new layd apart, dedicated for reuerend places to bury the dead. 1693 Creech in Dryden *Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 332 Bold Sacrilege..destroys a Shrine, The Reverend Goblets, and the ancient Plate.

4. Connected with, characteristic of, belonging to, the clergy.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 229 As there is nothing more violent and boistrous then a reverend ignorance in fear to be convicted. 1742 (*title*) Ecclesiastical Transactions; or a Collection of Reverend Jokes. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* lxii, This was a man in years, who wore a reverend periwig. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Gk. Chr. Poets* Poems (1904) 603/1 So that reverend brows grew dark to hear women with musical voices sing them softly.

5. = Reverent *a.* 2. Now somewhat *rare.* (In common use *c* 1590–1660.)

15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Inclyne befoir the Cristin Conquerour,..With reverend feir doun on 3our facis ly. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 65 The reverende and thanckefull antiquite was accustomed to esteme those men as goddes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 116 There is in him singular honestie,..passing liberalitie towardes straungers, and plentie of reuerend behauiour. 1615 W. Hull *Mirr. Maiestie* 33 The minde beholdeth God with..ioy of heart, and reuerend admiration. 1686 Parr *Life Ussher* 85 From whence you may observe the reverend esteem he had for our Liturgy. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 364 To see multitudes of well-appearing people all joining in one reverend act. 1796 R. Bage *Hermsirong* xlv, Pray, good sir, said Miss Fluart, with a reverend curtsey [etc.]. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, 'Ay, ay, we'se ha' reverend care on thee..', answered the man of constituted authority. 1855 Froude in *Oxford Ess.* 54 When nature shall be studied in a more reverend spirit. 1874 Pusey *Lenten Serm.* 90 That reverend awe, amid which by God's grace we are..to work out our own salvation.

Hence **Re·verendize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1841 Emerson in *Corr. Carlyle & Emerson* I. lvi. 320 You see the bookseller reverendizes me notwithstanding your laudable perseverance to adorn me with profane titles.

Reverendly (re·vĕrĕndli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. = Reverently *adv.* *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 396 Sone with worschipe þe body þai enclusit full reuerendly. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 331 Ressaue him reuerendly, as resoun in lyis. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 215 Men whom they reuerendely esteme. 1635 Heylin *Sabbath* (1636) II. 90 Reverendly kneeling on their knees, when they received the Sacrament of the Lords Supper. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger* i, My crafty Ceremony-Monger..passes most religiously for one of the Order, and Reverendly with a Mask does his Business. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 47 (1726) 252 Every undergraduate is bound to pay all becoming deference to a bachelor of arts..by..saluting him very reverendly.

2. In a way, to a degree, that inspires reverence.

a 1640 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, Thou'rt a man of sorrow, But reverendly becom'st it. 1699 Garth *Dispensary* II. 19 Here, Mummies lay most reverendly stale.

Re·verendness. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = Reverentness b.

1639 F. Robarts *God's House & Service* ix. 65 By the reverendnesse of his behaviour in the worship of God.

Re·verendship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] Reverend or clerical character or standing. In early use with *your*, as a form of address.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 203 Either your Reuerendships brother, or your Reuerend Brother. 1653 Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* Ep. Ded., And withal, give your Reverendships a view of the wilde Thistles that bear no Figgs. 1739 *Let.* in Whitefield *Life & Jrnls.* (1756) 222, I discouraged it before your Reverendship came to this town. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 5 A clergyman writing to a stranger should notify his reverendship in some manner, but how to do it is not clear.

Reverent (re·vĕrĕnt), *a.* [In sense 1, a. OF. *reverent* for *reverend*, or after med. L. *reverentissimus* = *reverendissimus*. In sense 2, ad. L. *reverent-em*, pres. pple. of *reverēri* to Revere: cf. Sp. and Pg. *reverente*, It. *re-*, *riverente*.]

1. = Reverend *a.*, in various uses. Now *rare.* (Very common in 16–17th cent.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 229 þat þe pope wole be clepid 'moost hooly fadir' here, and bishop 'moost reverent' man! *c* 1400 Maundev. *Trav.* (1839) xxi. 230 In alle the remenant of the World, ne myghte a man fynde a more reverent man, ne highere in worschipe. *c* 1447 *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) 133 The suyt of the reverent fader in God Edmond Bysshop of Excestre. 1533 More *Apol.* 81 b, The sacred prynces and prestes. Agaynste any of whyche two reuerent orders [etc.]. 1584 *Mirr. Mag.* 36 Reuerent personages were in danger of dishonour, and innocentes in hazarde of death. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 216 This once famous Tyrus is now no other then an heape of ruines, yet haue they a reuerent respect. 1662 Cokaine *Ovid* III. ii, The more the merrier, my reverent Mo{ther}. 1796 Moser *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 98 No harm is intended to the reverent sage of the mountain. 1860 Warter *Seaboard* II. 443 Preach as did John Wesley at Winchelsea beneath some reverent tree.

2. Characterized by, exhibiting or feeling, reverence; deeply respectful.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* a iv b, To be gracious to his presoner, to be reuerent and faythfull to his god. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 302 He was herde of almyghtye god in his prayer and askynge..,for his reuerente behauoure. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 80 b, Diogenes had muche reuerente attendaunce dooen to hym by the saied children. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* I. 38 Putting then his hat off in a reverent manner, he proceeded. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 349 Lowly reverent Towards either Throne they bow. 1692 E. Walker tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* xxxvii, 'Tis not likely you should have this Sense, These reverent Notions of their Providence. 1820 Shelley *Hymn Merc.* lv, Hermes and Apollo reverent stood Before Jove's throne. 1869 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. x. 189 We shall exclaim with..more reverent wonder, 'What is man..that Thou visitest him?'

b. Const. *of* (the object revered).

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 4 Reverent of the human soul. 1869 Lowell *Cathedr.* 326, I entered, reverent of whatever shrine Guards piety and solace for my kind. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* II. xiii, This rude chamber so reverent of law.

c. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 364 *Reverent*, strong; as, 'reverent whiskey', i. e. not diluted.

†**Re·verent,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or by misreading of *-ence* as *-ente.*] *trans.* To reverence.

1565 *King Daryus* (Brandl) 698 We reuerent thee with fauour great For this thy foode and precyous meat. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 543 That thai..obey, serve, and reverent his Hienes.

Reverential (revĕre·nʃăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. med.L. **reverentiāl-is*, f. L. *reverentia* reverence: see -AL. So F. *révérenciel*, †*reverential*, Sp. and Pg. *reverencial*, It. *re-*, *riverenziale.*]

1. Of the nature of, inspired or characterized by, reverence; reverent.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 148 He did it for a reverential fear he had of his father. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 4 Wilt thou say..that oaths made in reverentiall feare of love..any may forsweare? 1676 Glanvill *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* I. 26 Their Progress hath not been retarded by this reverential awe of former Discoveries. 1714 R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* II. 150 A filial and reverential fear of God is necessary. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xx, He was rather to be looked up to with reverential admiration. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* i, Their behaviour in the church was any thing but reverential or edifying. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 377 The members..returned an answer in reverential and affectionate language. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 388 To change this reverential preference for the kingly stock into a definite rule of hereditary descent.

†**2.** = Dimissory *a.* 2. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1518/2 Desiring instantly.., accordyng to the lawes, letters reuerenciall or demissories, to bee geuen and deliuered vnto me in this behalfe.

3. Inspiring reverence; venerable, reverend. *rare.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 106 The Reverentiall Lady Meredina, and many more of her traine. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 187 Of which [a] fatherly, prolixe and reverentiall beard is a solemne sign and majestick Emblеme. 1790 Umfreville *Hudson's Bay* 24 Innumerable stars.., added to the beautiful appearance of the moon, make a most reverential and splendid appearance. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* II. 133 The office of a spiritual instructor..being so endearing as well as reverential.

b. *sb. pl.* Those attributes or qualities which command respect. *nonce-use.*

1740–1 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 301 If she would lay Claim to her Reverentials, as I may say, and not endeavour to conceal her Age.

Hence **Reverentia·lity.**

1835 Sir H. Taylor in *Corr.* (1888) 68, I laughed inwardly at the reverentiality of the Editor of 'Blackwood'.

Reverentially (revĕre·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a reverential manner; reverently.

1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 50 They would sit down by them reverentially in the Cave. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 24 Thus royally adorning and reverentially courting his Ape. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess., Hum. Knowledge* Wks. 1754 III. 459 He [Plato] made the system..as absurdly as many others, but more reverentially toward the supreme Being. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 110 If the traveller is a Protestant, let him bend his head reverentially. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 114/1 Not a voice but spoke lovingly and reverentially of him.

Revere·ntialness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being reverential.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 520 Those essays..will be admired for the..reverentialness and sanctity of the spirit that breathes through them. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., It suggests a total absence, not of reverentialness in the writer, but of the very capacity for being reverential.

Reverently (re·vĕrĕntli), *adv.* [f. Reverent *a.* + -LY 2.] In a reverent manner; with reverence or profound respect.

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* viii. 12, I knei3 that ther was good to men dredende God, that reuerentli dreden the face of hym. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 44 In heuene..He worth raþer receyued and reuerentloker sette. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 24 Gabriel..vppon his knees knelynge and..reuerently bowynge. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 397 They saluted hym reverently. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 55 Gyuyng also reuerently to theyr pryncys and lordys al humbul seruyce. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 228 Not any where is the word seuerer practised, the preacher reuerentlier obserued and honoured. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* 143 Reverently and intentively look on him who descended from Heaven to Earth. 1688 Prior *Ode Exodus iii.* 95 Low, reverently low, Make thy stubborn Knowledge bow. 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. I. 557 If the subject think so highly and reverently of the sovereign authority, as not to claim any thing of right. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 2 An authority to which sceptres must reverently bow. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. vii. 94 It is the inner works of the universe which science reverently uncovers.

Re·verentness. *rare.* [f. Reverent *a.* 1.]

†a. Reverend personality or character. *Obs.* b. The quality of being reverent.

1566 Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 36 Bicause your Reuerentnes shall easely see that this is not defined. 1584 *Mirr. Mag.* 25 b, Places, of much Honour,..as well, in respect of the Reuerentnesse of the Personages, which gouerne them, as (also) for the exercise of the Lawes.

Reverer (rĭvī·rəɹ). [f. Revere *v.* + -ER 1.] One who reveres; a reverent admirer.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* iii. 30 The Jews were such scrupulous reverers of it. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 166 As often as I read what every reverer of Holy Writ..ought to read, his admirable *Vindiciæ Hebraicæ*. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xxxviii, The reverer of the Royal Martyr. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Dec. 6/1 Upon which..the reverer of the poetic past might hang a serious homily.

Reverie (re·vĕri, re·vĕri), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **reuerye**, 5 **-errye**, **-eri**, 6 **-ery**; 5–6 **reu-**, **reveray**; 7– **reverie**, 8 **rêverie**, **rêverie**, 8–9 **revery**; also 7–8 **resuerie** (8 **resuery**), **resverie**, **-very** (7 **-fery**). [In early use a. OF. *reverie* rejoicing, revelry, wantonness, wildness, rage, f. *rever* to revel, act or speak wildly: cf. Rave *v.*¹ In 17th c. readopted from the later F. forms *resverie*, *rêverie.* The fully Anglicized form *revery* is comparatively rare.]

†**1. a.** A state of joy or delight. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

The French text in Méon's ed. has *reverdie*, employed in an unusual sense, for which Chaucer may have read or substituted the more usual *reverie.*

a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 720 The swetnesse of her melodye Made al myne herte in reuerye [*Thynne* reuelrye].

†b. Wantonness; wildness. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 85 And oonly for hire myrthe and reuerye Vp on the wardeyn bisily they crye. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 370 Into Scotland thair wes richt mony lordis, 3oung and wantoun, and full of reuery.

†c. A state of anger or irritation. *Obs. rare.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xxiv. 57 They had a Capytayne..whiche brought them in suche reueryе [F. *enrederie*] and murmur that they spake largely and rudely ayenst the knyghtes. *Ibid.* cxvi. 174 Therle of tholouse, whiche, in a reuerrye wheryn he was, sayde that he wold not acquyte his part, ne gyue it ouer to noman lyuyng.

†**2. a.** Violent or rude language. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7651 Ephistafus hym presit with his proude wordes, As a ribold with reueray, in his Roide speche. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14255 He at him hadde gret dispit For his wordes & his reueri Bothe of falsnes & losengeri That he on him bare.

†b. *Sc.* Noise, din. *Obs. rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. vii. 117 Than he..Behaldis quhou that the low dois mak deray, Blesand and crakand with a nice reuery. *Ibid.* xi. xiii. 32 The wemen rowtis baldly to the assay, With felloun bruyt, gret reveray, and deray.

c. *Sc.* A report or rumour. *rare.*

1787 W. Taylor *Sc. Poems* 59 This rev'rie spread about the Cummer. 1867 W. Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss.* 143.

3. A fantastic, fanciful, unpractical, or purely theoretical idea or notion.

a. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* xxiii [xxvi], It may bee I dreampt it.., or Else it was one of the Resuery's of my Ague. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 65, I indeed desire Men to look upon [this] rather as a Dream or Resvery than a rational Proposition. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 325 The most Ridiculous Bigot thinks himself in the Right, and..Believes his Resveries acceptable to God. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 29 The Moral of the Play seems to be..that the most frantic Resverie is the highest Virtue.

β. 1758 Chesterf. *Lett.* cccxlviii. (1792) IV. 156 This *rêverie* of mine, I hope, will be tried, and I wish it may succeed. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 453 Some of them..have rendered their works..little better than the reveries of Monsr. Voltaire. 1802 Playfair *Huttonian Th.* 480 The author of this strange and inconsistent reverie is, nevertheless, an excellent observer. 1841 Brewster *Mart. Sci.* 143 Tycho delivered a course of lectures, in which he..defended and explained all the reveries of astrology.

4. A fit of abstracted musing; a 'brown study' or day-dream.

a. 1657 J. Davies tr. *Voiture's Lett.* I. 3, I am to learn whether the resueries of a soul so Elevated as yours is, are not too serious..to descend to any reflection on me. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. Publ. to Rdr., Men..obnoxious to Raptures and exalted Resveries. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* 121 Seeing her Cousin had left crying, and was fall'n into a profound Resuery. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 268 At last a Petit-maitre, after having been in a long Resverie, crosses the Circle, and throws all into Confusion.

β. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* (1738) I. 165 Their Drone of a Father, who lies stretch'd at his Ease in a profound *Reverie.* 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. 28, I was sometimes ready to doubt whether I were not in a reverie. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 637 But reveries.. Attain not to the dignity of thought. 1820 Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 145 Walking about in a sad reverie,..unconscious of the world around her. 1871 Blackie *Phases Mor.* i. 14 Whether he would remain all night standing in that reverie.

b. With possessive pron.

α. 1711 Shaftesbury *Charact.* I. 162 If their Meditation and Resvery be obstructed by the fear of a nonconforming meen in Conversation. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* V. 174 She never hinted at marriage in her resveries.

β. 1714 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. *221 My *Rêverie* has been so deep, that I have scarce had an Interval to think myself uneasy. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lx, I started from my reverie. 1820 H. Matthews *Diary Invalid* 235, I endeavoured in vain to rouse him from his revery. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* vi, In my reverie, methought I saw the continent of Europe..far away.

c. *Mus.* An instrumental composition suggestive of a dreamy or musing state.

1880 Miss Ritter tr. *Schumann's Music & M.* 527 There is only one number among the reveries in which the composer has nearly refrained altogether from any mixture of virtuoso accessories.

5. The fact, state, or condition of being lost in thought or engaged in musing. Also *personif.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. (1695) 119 When Ideas float in our mind, without any Reflection or regard of the Understanding, it is that which the French call *Resvery*; our Language has scarce a name for it. 1755 GRAINGER *Solitude* iii. 7 Rapt earth-gazing *Resvery*, Blushing artless ..Modesty, Seek the solitary Wild. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 19 His fits of reverie were..frequent. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, He was lost in reverie on this subject. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xi, Mark with what flights Of wilder'd reverie he writes. 1889 MOLL *Hypnotism* iv. (1890) 193 There is often reverie independent of the will.

Hence **Re·verie** *v.*, to indulge in reveries.

1880 HAVERGAL *Mem.* vii. 98, I used to reverie about them.

Reverifica·tion (*rĭ-*). [RE- 5 a.] The action of verifying again.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 63 May it not require many years of..re-verification? 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 9 One set..is sent to the Standards Department for comparison and reverification within the prescribed periods.

Reve·rify (*rĭ-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *revérifier*.] *trans.* To verify (a thing) afresh, or again.

1611 COTGR., *Reverifier*, to reuerifie, .. reapproue. 1842 CARLYLE in *FitzGerald's Lett.* (1889) I. 105, I have copied you my illegible pencil-notes, and re-verified everything. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 9 The illegal practice of locally reverifying county standards..after official verification.

Revering (*rĭvī·rĭŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. REVERE *v.* + -ING 2.] Reverent; paying reverence.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* A 3 b, I make my addresse in the humble supplication of the first, or in a revering sence of the second. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 13, I have great reason to cry out with the revering patriarch, 'How dreadful is this place!' 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 7/7 The dog barks from sheer sympathy with the delighted revering men and angels.

Reverist (re·vərist). *rare.* [f. REVERIE + -IST.] One who indulges in reveries; a dreamer.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 81 Retrospections of a Reverist. 1884 BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 212 They were reverists, idealists.

‖ **Revers** (*rəvɛ̄r*). [F. *revers* REVERSE *sb.*] A part of a coat, vest, bodice, etc., of which the edge is turned back so as to exhibit the under surface; the material covering this reversed edge. (Most commonly used as a *pl.* Cf. REVER.)

1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 Very short veste, with revers of black velvet. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 150/2 The bodice made with revers of white velvet brocade. 1893 *The Lady* 10 Aug. 146 The Victorian revers are also partially covered with a frill of lace.

† **Reversable,** obs. variant of REVERSIBLE *a.*

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 2 No Fyne..shalbee reversed or reversable by any writte of Errour,..for false or incongrue Lattin, rasure [etc.].

Reversal (*rĭvɔ̄·rsăl*), *sb.* [f. REVERSE *v.* + -AL.]

1. *Law.* The act of reversing or annulling a decree, sentence, punishment, etc.; the fact of being reversed or annulled.

1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 413/1 The Acte of Restitution or Reversall, made in the said Parliament. 1503 *Ibid.* 526/2 Rehersyng the said Reversall, Repelle, Adnullacion and Avoydaunce, of this said Acte. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 Upon every suche Reversall, the parties greeved to recover his or their Damages. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 12 The king likewise in the Reuersall of the Attainders of his Partakers ..had his will. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 57 An Act for Reversal of a Decree made in Chancery. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 284 Which reversal may be had by the defendant's appearing personally in court. 1797 *Month. Mag.* III. 552/2 The effect of the reversal of an outlawry in a civil action..has been before mentioned. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 328 It seems that the reversal of a fine by act of parliament will restore a contingent remainder destroyed by that fine. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. vii. 460 Believing the judgment of the court to be erroneous, they might have sought its reversal by a writ of error. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 439 The Queen's Bench Division reversed his decision, and the present case is an appeal from that reversal.

transf. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 59 *note*, He cannot mean a reversal of any imaginary sentence of annihilation. 1869 HUXLEY in *Scientific Opinion* 21 Apr. 464/1 Whether they..appeal for a reversal of the sentence to that higher court of educated scientific opinion to which we are all amenable.

2. The act or process of reversing, in various senses of the verb; an instance of this.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 416 Tornadoes.. which made some small Reversal, though it was but for Two or Three Hours. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 84 Doctor Franklin proved particularly..the effects of the reversal of the poles of magnets, as caused by lightning. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XVII. 87 He shall cause Reversal of their lot to many people. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 197 The reversal of the seasons in the northern and southern hemispheres. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 187 The Monsoons are..produced by a reversal of the north-east trade winds.

attrib. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 415 Very high Lands, that of themselves doth most commonly give Reversal or Westerly Winds at Night.

3. Reversion *to* some practice, etc. *rare.*

1862 REICHEL *Cathedral* 19*th Cent.* 21 What I propose.. is no reversal to antiquated and unsuitable modes and forms of thought and worship. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 398/2 They had Nonconformity in the blood,..with occasional 'throwings back', or reversals, to Conformity.

† **Reve·rsal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réversal* or ad. med.L. *reversālis* (Du Cange).] Revocatory.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 77 Speciall letters reversall. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 439 After his death there were reversal letters found among his papers.

Reverse (*rĭvɔ̄·rs*), *sb.* Also 4–6 **reuers** (4 ry-), 5–6 **reuerse** (5 -ce, 6 -se); 4–5 **revers.** [a. OF. *revers* masc. (so mod.F., = Sp. and Pg. *reverso*, It. *riverso*), or *reverse* fem., f. L. *revers-*, ppl. stem of *revertĕre* to REVERT.]

I. 1. The opposite or contrary of something.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 356 Crist hath comanded love and pes, And who that worcheth the revers, I trowe his mede is ful divers. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 6 For vn-to vertue longeþe dignytee, And nouȝt þe reverse. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4160 Counsayl of the wyse Dooth profyte in many wyse,..As the revers dooth gret damage. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 269/1 Hit semeth..þat þis matier allegged for þe part of his Lord þe Erl of Warr, proveth rather for his Lord Erl Mareschall þan þe revers.

1716 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 373 The Heathen Poet in the Epigram teaches the down-right reverse. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 90 The reverse also happens; and very plausible schemes.. have often shameful and lamentable conclusions. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 224 In the horizontal castings ..the balance is in favour of the increased lengths; but in the vertical castings, it is the reverse. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 193 In this case the stream function..is single-valued. The reverse takes place in the case of a squirt.

b. *Card-playing.* (See quot. 1746.)

1742 HOYLE *Whist* 77 If you are weak in Trumps, you must play the Reverse. 1746 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) 69 Playing at any time the Reverse, means only the playing your Hand in a different manner.

† **c.** *On the reverse,* on the contrary. *Obs.*

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. XXXVI, Mr. Such-a-one is a Man of very good Sense; or, on the Reverse,.. he has not common Sense. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 39 The general paid no regard to such remonstrances: On the reverse, he ordered all to hold themselves ready to march. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* IV. 214 On the reverse, if she would be ingenuous in her confession, he, Mr. Franklin, would be her protector.

2. The opposite or contrary *of* or *to* something specified. Also with possessive pron.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 4167 Men may in olde bookes rede, Of many a man..That al the reuers seyn of this sentence. *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 32 Al þe Reuers of any glaade felyng. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 29 Than it behufes þat þe riche hafe þe reuer[s]e of that benysone. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 96 Of these the reverse may no wight approve.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. lxxxi, The candid part of mankind will rather believe the reverse of it. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 29. 204, I found that the Town-Language was the very Reverse to mine. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i, For what demonstrates the beauty and excellence of anything but its reverse? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 316 The present habit of our political body appears to me the very reverse of what it ought to be. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xiii. (1848) 34 The application which *Homo* makes of all this, is the very reverse to what his mother intended. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 The front of the army forming a re-entering or enclosing angle, and the reverse of the salient formation.

b. Used with general terms or with adjectives to express more than a mere negation. (Common in recent use.)

1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. II. 3 Against this evil large pecuniary interests were rather the reverse of a remedy. 1860 C. A. COLLINS *Eye-witness* vi. 81 [He] will..come in for certain remarks which are the reverse of complimentary. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xi. (1872) VIII. 15 A cunctatory haggling mortal, the reverse of a General. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 33 Their tales are untrue, and the reverse of inspiring to heroes.

3. That side of a coin, medal, or seal which does not bear the main device or inscription; the back. (Opposed to OBVERSE *sb.* 1.)

a 1625 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 210 Upon the reverse King Solomon in a throne, visited by the Queen of Saba. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 11 Silver Pieces..with a rude Head on the Obverse, and an ill formed Horse on the Reverse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 4 He placed the Figure of an Elephant upon the Reverse of the Publick Mony. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. XXV. 193 To celebrate their exploits on the reverses of their coins. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 47 Every coin..has its reverse and every rose its thorn. 1853 HUMPHREY *Coin-coll. Man.* v. 39 The punch mark of the reverse assumed a somewhat regular form.

attrib. 1887 *Proclam.* in *Standard* 18 May 3/2 Every Sixpence should have the same obverse and reverse impression.

fig. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 195 Then for the reverse of the medal you have Mr. Christie's *Notes on Brazilian Questions.*

b. The design, etc., on the reverse side.

1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* 170 As for the Romans, as they did set downe the Image and inscription of the Consul.., afterward of the Emperour on the one side, so they changed the reuerse alwayes vpon new euents. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 The Reverse a crocodile enchained to Palmetree. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 77 Our next reverse is an Oaken Garland. 1739 *Learned Wks.* I. 87 As appears by the Reverses of two curious Medals, struck by the Samians. 1817 in *Archæol.* XVIII. 457 Three ancient seals, with their reverses. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 471 The inscriptions, the figures, the reverses, and the workmanship are pure Greek.

c. The back or verso of a leaf (in a book).

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 228 On the recto of the first leaf is a wood-cut of the Virgin and Child, and on the reverse a Crucifixion. 1885 *Antiquary* Sept. 89/1 On the reverse of the same folio, Meres goes on, 'So in England we have also these'.

d. In general use, as the correlative of *obverse.*

1831–47 [see OBVERSE *sb.* 2]. 1874 [see FACE *sb.* 13 a].

4. The back of a mountain, mound, etc.

1777 DONKIN *Milit. Coll.* 51 All military persons ought to know, that there are few mountains (be they ever so horrible) which have not reverses where men may pass. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Revers,* One or two banquettes are generally thrown up..in order that the trench guard may make a stand upon the reverse when it happens to be attacked by a sortie of the enemy.

5. The butt-end *of* a lance. *rare.*

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ix, Each touched slightly, and with the reverse of his lance, the shield of the antagonist to whom he wished to oppose himself.

6. *In reverse*: † **a.** Inverse. *Obs. rare* −1.

1694 HOLDER *Harmony* 20 The Proportion by which the Frequency increaseth is..very near duplicate.., but is in reverse, *i.e.* as the Length increaseth, so the Vibrations decrease.

b. *Mil.* In the rear.

1781 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 46 Two columns.., the left..destined to take the enemy in reverse, and intercept their retreat. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 303 One face [of a redoubt] is seen in reverse, and two are enfiladed; while one can neither be seen in reverse, nor enfiladed. 1897 *Cent. Mag.* June 203 Our troops were now exposed to attack both in flank and reverse.

c. Contrary to the usual manner.

1875 HELPS *Ess., Treatment Suitors* 79 Hope, an architect above rules, can build, in reverse, a pyramid upon a point. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 873/1 The inedited manuscripts by Da Vinci, twelve in number, written in reverse, as was customary with the painter.

d. In contrast *to* something. *rare.*

1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 263 The Hungarians..are not only tall and well grown, in reverse to the squat Huns, but are politically constitutional.

II. † 7. A back-handed stroke or cut. *Obs.*

Cf. Egerton Castle *Schools & Masters of Fence* (1885) 72.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 169 To whome he gaff a reuerse wyth his swerde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cx. 377 Huon..strake the Sarasyn with a reuerse that his hede flewe fro the body a great waye of. 1594 I. G. *Grassi's Art Def.* E e iv, When, after a right blowe, he would discharge a reuerse, he must encrease a slope pace. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 27 To see thee passe thy puncto, thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cotgrave].

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, You have your passages and imbrocatas in courtship; as the bitter bob in wit; the reverse in face or wry-mouth.

8. An adverse change of fortune; a disaster; esp. in mod. use, a defeat in battle.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1509, I folowe in felycyte without reuersse. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 61 Either ruminating passions or penance, either som old remembrance or some newe reuerse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 77 The Arte of Pythagoras, who could read a reverse in the Moone. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 534 How comfortable a reflection will it be, to have prepared a refuge for him in case of a reverse. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. II. 277 Some reverses which happened in the beginning of that war. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 20 July, Buonaparte, great as he was in prosperity, was never able to bear up against a reverse. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 1/3 A serious encounter..in which the police encountered a sharp reverse.

b. Const. *of* fortune, etc.

1735 J. HUGHES tr. *Fontenelle's Dial.* I. vii. (ed. 3) 27 A terrible Reverse of Fortune! And pray who perform'd this noble Exploit? 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. S. Mary's, Oxf.* 25 Let this reverse of things teach us not to be highminded. 1826 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 226 But what is his reverse of fortune compared with Napoleon's!

9. = REVERSAL *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XXIII. (Arb.) 282 This pleasant and speedy reuers of the former wordes holpe all the matter againe. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii, Since 'tis [*sc.* flesh] mixt together, Have at adventure, pel mell, no reverse. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 227 Engines..so drawne and bent by cordage and wheeles, fixt opposite, that the reverse was so vigorous, they would founder..a ship. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 414 The Reverse or Rebounding back of the Wind, which is occasioned by the calming of the Trade-Wind.

b. A complete change or alteration. ? *Obs.*

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v. ii, This promises a Reverse of Temper. 1781 MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* I, ii, The next time he insults me with his jealousy..I'll try a reverse of conduct.

c. *Mus.* An inverted phrase or passage. *rare* −1.

1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 66 Such as admit of a Variety of Subjects,..and which, with their Imitations, Reverses, and other relative Passages, are conducted throughout the whole, in Subordination to their Principal.

d. = REVERS. *rare* −1.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxv, And what, pray, are lapels but reverses?

10. † **a.** = REVERSI 1. *Obs.*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 318 The game of reverse..is so called, because he that makes the least tricks wins the cards, which is the reverse of most other games.

b. *pl.* = REVERSI 2.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* LXII. 254/2 Reverses...It gets its name, as we suppose, from the continual turning over or reversing of the counters (or men) used in playing it.

11. The act of reversing in dancing.

1888 E. SCOTT *Waltz at a Glance* 21 The Reverse. 1892 — *Dancing* 200 He thinks, 'Now I will try the reverse'; then, dubious about a successful issue, he wavers [etc.].

Reverse (*rĭvɔ̄·rs*), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4 **reuers,** 4 (6) **revers.** [a. OF. *revers, revers-us,* pa. pple. of *revertĕre* to REVERT; cf. next.]

1. Opposite or contrary (*to* something else, or to each other) in character, order, succession, etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11,112 Þese are þo yche twey verse, þat to holynes are reuers. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. 84 Whych things ben more revers than commen and gone? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 230 To feigne and schewe thing withoute Which is revers to that withinne. 1762 J. WOOLMAN *Wks.* (1840) 225 Others choose that which..proves utterly reverse to true happiness. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 37, I hear that the Bellingham story is the contrary to truth, and happened in the very reverse manner. 1826 *London's Gard. Mag.* (1828) I. 274 Observa-

tions on Reverse Grafting. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 321 Decomposition of the iodide at *x* occurred, but in a reverse order. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 103 The mind .. employs them to form an inference which is just like the one described above, only in the reverse direction.

† b. Of winds: Contrary, adverse. *Obs.*—1

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 Fro Troie as he goth hom ayein ..he fond the See divers, With many a wyndi storm revers.

c. Lying behind or to the back.

1851 MOGFORD *Preserv. Pict.* (ed. 3) II. 47 What would become of a fine Rembrandt..if subjected to violent blows on the reverse side from a weighty mass of iron?

† 2. Of blows, etc.: Back-handed. *Obs.*

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 119 Hee will hit any man..with a right or reverse blowe,..even as liketh him. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Stooping over his shoulder, your hand on his breast,..You give him the reverse stroke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 326 With swift wheele reverse, [the sword] deep entring shar'd All his right side.

3. a. *Arith.* = INVERSE *a.* 3 a. ? *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xix. (1636) 43 Proportion Reverse differeth not from the Rule of Three, called *Regula reversa.* 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 1/2 In the same manner you may, by the rule of three reverse, obtain your desire.

b. *Arch.* Inverted. (See note to CYMA 1.)

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 230 The Architrave is next divided into four Parts, two Stories, a Reverse Gula, and a List. *Ibid.* 234 Nor does it cause the reverse Gulæ to appear exceedingly narrow.

c. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 299 *Reverse*, when an object is viewed with its anus towards you.

4. *Mil.* a. Connected with, commanding, or facing towards, the rear.

1702-11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Commanding-Ground*, A Reverse Commanding-Ground, an Eminence which plays upon the back of a Post. *Ibid.* s. v. *Reverse*, So we say, a Reverse View, a reverse Commanding Ground, a Reverse Battery. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Battery*, Reverse Batteries are those which play on the rear of the troops appointed to defend the place. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 449/1 The ravelin has..8 casemated guns in its reverse battery of the salient. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 130/1 Reverse or counterscarp galleries..are placed under the glacis, their front wall being the counterscarp of the ditch.

b. *Reverse flank*: (see quots.).

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The reverse or outward wheeling flank; which is opposite to the one wheeled to or upon. 1803 *British Soldier's Guide* 40 The proper pivot flank is that which..forms the line in its proper order; the other is called the Reverse Flank. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 571 The flank at the other extremity from the pivot of a division is termed the reverse flank.

c. *Reverse fire*: (see quots.).

(*a*) 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 209 The lunettes before the bastions should..be as little advanced as possible,..that they may..be themselves subject to a reverse fire from the flanks of those works. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., The Reverse fire is the fire on the enemy's rear, whilst he is engaging your army in front. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 223/1 Reverse fire is that which is brought to bear on the interior of a work by guns firing into it from the rear.

(*b*) 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 43 Reverse fire [is] when the shot strikes the interior slope of the parapet at an angle greater than 30°. *Ibid.* 303 Two faces will be seen by slant and two by reverse fire.

5. Acting in a way contrary or opposite to that which is usual or customary.

a 1860 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* (1861) 117 Having been squirted at through the keyhole five distinct times, with a reverse stomach-pump full of beer. 1880 *Marine Engin.* 2 Feb. I. 212/1 Reverse valves fitted on pipes leading from the boiler to the sea. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms* 285 *Reverse Keys*, keys..made and used not with the object of holding machine parts together, but for the purpose of driving them asunder.

6. *adv.* In a reverse way; reversely.

1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 120 Sum-tyme þa þat semys in þe hyar ar in þe lawar, & reuers. 1649 MILTON *Observ. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 580 The edg of their own Proverb falls reverse upon themselves. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 22 Some..act reverse to their own Ideas and Sentiments.

Reverse (rĭvə·ɹs), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-7 reuerse (5 -ce, -asse, 6 *Sc.* rewers); 4 revers(se, 4-6 reverce, 4- reverse. [a. F. *reverser*, † *reversser*, *-cer* (12th c.), = Sp. *reve(r)sar*, Pg. *reversar*, *revessar*, It. *ri(n)versare*, f. L. *re-* RE- + *versāre* freq. of *vertĕre* to turn: cf. REVERT *v.*]

I. *trans.* † 1. a. To bring back *to* or *into* a state or condition, a place, the mind, etc. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 446 Þanne gode, þat his so god, Anon hi stronge makeþ,..And hie god fey takeþ, Reuersed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 316, I am..ouerthrowen & ayen reuersed in the greuouse and obscure penytence, where long tyme I haue be in. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 15 Some he reuersed into their former abuses and errours. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1040/1 From thence he was reuersed to Ville Franche, where he was condemned, degraded, and burned. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 48 The knight..to his..remembraunce did reverse The ugly vew of his deformed crimes.

† b. To send back *to* a place; to cause to revert *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 189 b, At what tyme Alexander reuersed backe again to the sea..as many of the Macedonians as wer sickely. *Ibid.* 244 The young manne with a tryce reuersed the suspicion to the mother of Cæsar, or els to his sustur.

† c. To hand *over* by reversion. *Obs. rare*—1.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 26 The newe fanglest raritie.. after three dayes gazing is reuerst ouer to children for babies to play with.

† d. To remove or put away; to divert or turn away. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 48 That old Dame said many an idle verse, Out of her daughters hart fond fancies to reverse. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 136 A small resolution to reuerse your thoughts from this disordinat follý of loue. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* ix. 17 Reverse thy burning Eye from the desir'd Obiect of Beautie, though to be admir'd.

† 2. To overthrow, overturn, upset, or throw down (a person or thing). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 191 Schir Eduard..Reversit hym, and with a knyff Richt in that place him reft the liff. *Ibid.* XVI. 417 On hym arestit the Dowglas, And him reuersit. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7415 How he the Gregeis ther reuerced, Helmes and hauberk how he persed. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 Pyritheon with somme other began to reuerse their metes and tables fighting with hem with pottes and platters. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 142 They within the toune ..reuersed them fro the ladders vnto the botome of the dyches. *Ibid.* 241 Thenne..trompettes sowned, & knightes reuersed eche other. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 406/1 The prince..caused the walles to be vndermined, and quite reuersed into the ditch.

† b. To overthrow, cast down, bring to nought.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 690 Þis cite hale I sal revers, & mak it for to bere corne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5468 Froward Fortune..Whanne high estatis she doth reverse, ..Thus kan she maken high and lowe. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 61 In which ech religion perfitli is groundid, reversynge the soorie synnes notid of the postle. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 207 How often hath Hee seen Empires reverst? 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 103 Hee is convicted,..his honour reverst, himselfe manacled.

† c. To overthrow by argument, etc.; to confute. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 266 Þei seyn þat þe speche of holy writt is fals þat reuersiþ here owene fonnydnesse. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1396 There shal no man haue myght me to reuers, Though ȝe brynge a grettere multitude. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 515 Afterward he doth reuerse the arguments and obiections of the aduersaries, which he aunswereth by and by.

† d. To upset, disorder. *Obs. rare*—1.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 95 A sudden sickness relaxed and reversed my whole frame.

3. To turn or place upside down; to invert.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 3 Men se the world on every syde In sondry wyse so diversed, That it welnyh stant al reversed. *c* 1400 *Brut* ccix. 240 One Symunde of Redyng bifore ham bar her armes oppon a spere reuersede. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura rei fam.* 282 Þan nedis thow nocht to rewerss hate na hude, To crafe þine awne bot haf it at þi wyl. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 40 They make of hym an Image paynted reuersed with his heles upwarde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 816 Without his rod revers't, ..We cannot free the Lady. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Revers'd*, a Man set (by Bullies) on his Head, and his Money turn'd out of his Breeches. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1710) 190 When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime..his Sword [is] taken away.., his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms reversed. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 688 His shield revers'd o'er the fallen warrior lies; And everlasting slumber seals his eyes. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 468 No fertilizing streams your fields divide, That show, revers'd, the villas on their side. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xii, We saw ..On the gibbet-tree, revers'd, His foeman's scutcheon tied. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 159, I sit, my empty glass reversed, And thrumming on the table.

b. To hold or carry (a weapon) in the position contrary to that in which it is ready for use.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* X. 22 A Regiment of Foote..went before, with their Pikes and Muskets reversed. 1787 BURNS *Elegy J. H. Blair* vi, Revers'd that spear, redoubtable in war, Reclined that banner, erst in fields unfurl'd. 1833 *Reg. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 34 The officers' swords are reversed under the right arm. 1854 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* 232/2 Arms are said to be reversed when the butts of the pieces are slung or held upwards. 1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 71 And now, the bloodless point reversed, She bore the blade of Liberty.

c. *Her.* (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reversed*,..a term in Heraldry, when Arms, or any part of them, are turned the lower part upward. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Abatement*, In the case of treason,..the escutcheon is totally reversed, to intimate a total suppression of the honour. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 103 In the Arms of the See of Hereford the Lions' faces are Reversed, that is, turned upside down.

† 4. To turn back or trim (a garment) *with* some other material. *Obs.*

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 265 Somme frers beren pelure aboute, For grete ladys and wenches stoute, To reverce with thair clothes withoute. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3255 In a surcott of sylke..alle redily reverrside with rebanes of golde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii, Inne a gliderand gyde, that glemit so gay That was with rebans reuersut. 15.. *Jerusalem Reioss* 14 in *Dunbar's Poems* II. 322 Thre Kingis..All drest with dyamantis but dout, Reverst with gold in every hem. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 172 To Elinor Studeley my sanguyne gowne reversid velvitt.

† 5. a. To oppose, resist. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 75 Who woot how many persones assentiden to þis synne, and how myche helpe men hadden of opers þat reversiden it? *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 286 For job seith in his book..þat no man reuersiþ god but ȝif he haue vnpees.

† b. To contradict (oneself). *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 319 Siþ God, þat reversiþ not himsilfe, biddiþ þat men shulde love þer enemyes. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 86 Alas, Jak, for shame! whi art thou so fals, For to reverse thi silf in thin owne sawes?

6. To revoke, abrogate, annul (a decree, act, measure, etc.). † Also with personal object.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstrance* (1851) 46 The ij principle, A peere hath not power on his peere, is falsli applied to the lattere pope reuersinge the formere pope. *Ibid.*, Thanne the lattere pope.. reuersith Goddis doom. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 492 For a goddes wrytyng may nat reuersyd be. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxiii. 20, I haue receiued commandement to blesse: and hee hath blessed, and I cannot reuerse it. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 100 It is not to be thought that St. Peter had revers'd with himself the confession that he had formerly made of Christ. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 396 Reverse, O Jove, thy too severe decree. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 112 But the Devil and he together were not able to reverse the blessing. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 141 The enemies of Pericles believed that they might overthrow him, though they could not reverse his measures. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 284 As she could not reverse the curse..she did what she could to mitigate it.

b. *esp.* in legal use, with reference to judgements, decrees, forfeitures, etc.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 290/2 The said Acte of Attaindre ..be..reversed, adnulled, void, and of noon effecte ne force. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 10 Writtes of errour to adnulle and reverse the seid jugement. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. v. Wherby, he fyndynge the poure woman to sustaine wronges, he reuersed his iugement. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 108 b, He desyreth that this sentence of outlawerye maye be reversed. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Aug., It was hoped by the party grieved, to get my Lord Chancellor to reverse a decree of his. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 522 The earl of Macclesfeild hath revers'd his outlawry in the court of kings bench. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* i. (1759) I. 45 They cannot reverse a Forfeiture once incurred. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxv. 411 Each court of appeal, in their respective stages, may..reverse, or affirm the judgment of the inferior courts. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 212 Whereupon the judgment of the Court of King's Bench was reversed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 380 A bill for reversing the attainder of Lord Russell was presented to the Peers.

c. To undo (work).

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 118 The work she plied; but, studious of delay, By night reversed the labours of the day. 1816-60 WHATELY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 91 All the work undone and reversed at which he had been labouring.

7. To turn the other way, in respect of position or aspect; to transpose, turn inside out, etc.

c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 184 The furste word, þat is aue, reuersys þe name of Eua. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2070 He..Braydez owt his brande with a blyth chere, Reverssede it redelye, and awaye rydys.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1602) 304 Reuerse the Cope. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 55 At which time they reuerse their faces, first ouer the right shoulder, and then ouer the left. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 52 The Diameter of the Circle, or the Line of Sines Reversed. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 319, I saw the Old Moon go out on the Hills at Lhor, and the Night following, the Horns reversed. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 443 And he, that seem'd our counterpart at first, Soon shows the strong similitude revers'd. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 70 Because the position of the triangles on either side of the diagonal is reversed. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 187 It will be found that as regards right and left the pictures will be reversed.

† b. To turn (the back). *Obs. rare*—1.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 3 When Mars retrogradant reuersyd his bak.

8. To convert into something of an opposite character or tendency; to turn the contrary way; to alter or change completely.

c 1500 *Melusine* 306 Oure solace, playsire & joye ben reuersed in byttir teerys & contynuel wepynges. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 34, I like not this charitie reversed, when it begins farre off and neglects those at home. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., We have lived to see all this reversed. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 519 The wretch..Has wept a silent flood, revers'd his ways. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 231 This heaviness and want of appetite is soon reversed, and they become more than usually lively. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 7. 23 It is only asking why the conditions of man's existence were not reversed before he was redeemed. 1875 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) VI. 233 We fear it is not likely that the Court of Rome will reverse its policy.

b. To employ, perform, etc., in a way opposite to the former or usual method.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 113 Let us just remark on the reversing the Use of the Table. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 53 On reversing the experiment, a pound of hot mercury will be cooled thirty degrees. 1873 RICHARDS *Operator's Handbk.* 53 Reversing the rule, from 4 inches diameter, with 4000 feet of cutting movement; deduct 750 feet of the movement [etc.].

9. To turn in the opposite direction; to send on a course contrary to the previous or usual one.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVII. (Percy Soc.) 193 At the last I did his body perce With my good swerde, he might it not reverce. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 The thynge went forwarde a whyle marvayllously, but nowe it is reversed we wotte nat howe.

1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 327 The screws revers'd.., Ten thousand thousand strings at once go loose. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 49 The ingenious mode of consuming smoke by reversing the flame. 1860 PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 395 A peculiar arrangement, by which the direction of the current can be reversed by a single pressure of the finger. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 5 Watch it approaching us without wind. The mighty stream is being reversed!

b. To cause (an engine, etc.) to work or revolve in the contrary direction. Also *absol.*

1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 274 Stopped the engines, and reversed full power. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* (ed. 2) § iii. 65 She must stop and reverse if necessary. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/1 The engines of the *Clan Sinclair* were stopped and reversed full speed.

II. *intr.* 10. To draw back or away; to move backwards. *rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxix. (1869) 119 Adam.. mihte bi no wise taste it but he wente reuersinge [*en reculmihte bi no wise taste it but he wente reuersinge* [*en recul-*

lant]; and reuerse miht he nouht but he hadde first the spore. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 529 The more benyngnely that we trete 3ow heere, As me semeth þe more 3e reuers. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxii. (Percy Soc.) 158 With many mo that I do not rehearse; My time is short, I must from them reverse. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iv. 92 He ought to see..whether one Wheel be higher, or reverse faster than the other.

b. In dancing, *esp.* waltzing: To move or turn in a contrary direction.

1884 WALLACE *Man. Dancing* 32 The four Gentlemen walk round the outside, reversing when the Ladies reverse. 1892 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 198 It is comparatively easy for a lady to reverse if she will but remember to put her left foot forward instead of backward.

† **11.** To fall over, fall down. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 157 Whan the kynge..saugh the kynge Tradelyuaunt reuerse to the erthe, he was right wroth. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xiii. 204 Syre launcelot charged so sore vpon hym that his hors reuersed vp so doune. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 227 The kynge..fell & reuersed deed fro his hors to the ground. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 290, I ensure you I shall make hym reuerse from his horse.

† **12.** To return *back* or *home*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 198 Kinge Ethelwolphus, after hee hadd made his abode at Rome the greatest parte of the yeare, he reversed homewarde. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* 305 The bands of th' elements shall backe reverse To their first discord. 1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* III. App. ix, Transgressing souls are sorely scourged And back again are forced to reverse By Nemesis deep-biting whips well urged.

† **Reve·rse,** *v.*[2], incorrect form of *revess* REVESH *v.*, to revest. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 10949 (Gött.), Zachari..reuersid him on his manere, Siþen he went vnto þe autere. *a* 1400 *R. Glouc. Chron.* 8392 (MS. Digby 205, lf. 110), Byschopes & prestes & men of religioun..Reuersede hom in Churche. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlvi. 234 Iosephes, that of the Cristene Maister was, him gan to Reversen In that plas.

Reversé, variant of REVERSI.

Reversed (rĭvə·ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. REVERSE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Turned backwards, or placed the contrary way; inverted, etc.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* I. 281 Heore reuersede gydes on hem are streyt drawe.

1594 I. G. *Grassi's Art Def.* I i b, To discharge a thrust at the enimies thigh, the which withstanded the fall of the reuersed blowe. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* I. viii, Reuersed Coats for Treason. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 34 The darts not lighting in iest on their naked necks, and reuersed faces. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 52 By the side thereof must be placed the Reversed six Northern Signs. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Madder* 5 H 4/1 Underneath the floor should be a reversed pyramid, somewhat obtuse at bottom. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 342 She hoisted a reversed ensign as a signal of distress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 242 Footguards with reversed arms escorted the hearse. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 188 The southwest monsoons.. are reversed Trades. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 95 Plates that are liable to fog..as a rule give reversed images with comparatively short exposures.

b. In various special uses: (see quots.).

1682 GIBBON *Ess. Blason* 141 In English he calls it a *Cross reversed, which Leigh terms Sarcelé. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. § 4. 366 **Reversed fault*, when the hade or slope is not towards the down-throw side. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 133 An old-fashioned English conchologist's delight in a *reversed shell. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 108 When the spire of a shell turns in a direction opposite to what is normal, it is said to be 'reversed'. 1886 *Paul's Fish Culture* Dec. 120 A specimen of what is known as the '*reversed sole', one with the left side brown and the right side white. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Talon*, The Talon consists of two Portions of a Circle, one without, and the other within; and when the Concave Part is uppermost, it is called *Reversed Talon. 1847 FREEMAN in *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 37 *Reversed Tracery, in which the piercings seem to hang down from the top towards the centre. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 271 *Reversed or Salamanca Trefoil. Heads of flowers roundish; flowers reversed.

Hence **Reve·rsedly** *adv.*

1777 BP. LOWTH *Life of William of Wykeham* (ed. 3) ix. 286 Over the direction, which now stands among the notes, intermixed reversedly with them, [he] noted from Dr. London's mouth the account, which he had to communicate. 1798 in Cockburn *Life Jeffrey* (1852) II. xviii, Dr. Thomas Brown and J— propose to travel in your track (only reversedly) through Cumberland.

Reve·rseful, *a. rare.* [f. REVERSE *sb.*] Full of reverses or vicissitudes.

1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iv. 39 He died from poison in 1538 at Pesaro, whither he had retired after a reverseful life and reign.

Reve·rseless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Incapable of being reversed.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *To Thomas Erskine* xi, The urn, whence Fate Throws her pale edicts in reverseless doom!

Reversely (rĭvə·ɹsli), *adv.* [f. REVERSE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a reverse manner.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 3 That..which is not..certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or reversely by its effect. 1732 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 159 [They] battered on the Cross the said armorial Bearing reversely (which was the Top or Chief of the Shield undermost). 1797 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 166/2 This country and France have reversely consumed their capital of the present, and that of future generations. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 14/1 And, reversely, if their machinery is so badly constructed that they do their own particular business ill, the effect is felt in a thousand ways. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* III. ii. (1881) 153 Stated reversely, the law of rent is necessarily the law of wages and interest taken together.

Reve·rsement. Now *rare.* [a. F. *reversement* (14–15th c.), or f. REVERSE *v.* + -MENT.] The act of reversing, or fact of being reversed, in various senses; reversal.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Ep.* (1582) 215 The others being transitorie suffer reuercement and dissolution. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxvi. (1639) 59 The like cure you shall use when the reversement of the eye-lids is caused of superfluity of blood. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enforced Marriage* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 478 Sue for reversement, and say the deed was done under age. 1720 STUKELEY *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 60 Such a reversement of the order of Nature as succeeding ages can have no idea of. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 288 The Reversement of the Laws of Humanity. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 301 Which finds its harvest..in the reversement of the true bearings of objects and feelings.

Reverser (rĭvə·ɹsəɹ). [f. REVERSE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which reverses (in various senses of the transitive verb).

a 1743 LD. HERVEY in Dodsley *Collect. Poems* (1782) IV. 100 Dreams, the kind reversers of my pain. 1868 COFFIN tr. *Ligouri's Glories of Mary* 87 Reverser of misfortunes,.. listen to my prayers. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 101 No reverser is required with this template. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1470 Manu, 'the great, the reverser of fate'.

2. *Sc. Law.* One who borrows money on security of land; a mortgager.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 91 Wadsets, upon redemption by the reverser. *a* 1768 — *Inst. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 3 The debtor, who receives the money, and grants the wadset, is called the reverser because he is intitled to the right of reversion. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1030 The lender is called the wadsetter, and the borrower the reverser.

Reve·rseways, -wise, *adv.* [f. REVERSE *a.*] In the reverse or opposite way or direction.

1792 SIBLY *Occult Sci.* I. 145 In a line reverseways to the order of the zodiac. 1855 DICKENS in Foster *Life* (1907) 674 The musket carried reversewise with the stock over the shoulder.

‖ **Reversi** (rəvɛ̣ɹsi, rĭvə·ɹsi). Also **reversé.** [a. F. *reversi*, carlier *reversin* (1601), ad. It. *rovescino* (Sp. *revesino*), f. *rovescio* reverse, wrong side. Cotgrave defines *reversi* as 'a kind of Trumpe (played backward, and full of sport) which the Duke of Savoy brought some ten yeares agoe into France'.]

1. An obsolete card-game in which the object was to avoid winning the tricks. (See also REVERSIS and REVERSE *sb.* 10 a.)

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) I. 189 Monsieur Descourtils.. is always ready for a hand at boston, whist, or reversi. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 297 Trictrac superseded chess or backgammon, reversi took the place of whist. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* I. 11 *note*, These suppers..were followed by tric-trac and reversé. 1898 LADY MARY LOYD tr. *O. Uzanne's Fashion in Paris* ii. 24 The fair Parisian..loved to sit up late,..and play her game of bouillotte or reversi.

2. A game played upon a draught-board by two persons, with counters having one side different in colour from the other.

The object of the game is to enclose as many of the opponent's counters as possible between one's own, and by so doing to have the right to reverse them, so that they show the same colour and are 'taken' as one's own.

1888 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 5/3 The issue was connected with the game called 'reversi', which was described as being analogous to draughts. 1898 HOFFMANN *Bk. of Card & Table Games* 633 Reversi is played upon an ordinary draught-board.

Reversibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *réversibilité*, Pg. *reversibilidade*, It. *riversibilita.*] The fact or condition of being reversible; capacity for, liability to, reversion or reversal.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 206 A subsequent treaty.. regulated the reversibility of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 124 The principle of reversibility which runs through the whole of optics finds illustration here. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* v. 113 Reversibility is the sole necessary condition of the equivalence between two engines.

Reversible (rĭvə·ɹsib'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REVERSE *v.* + -IBLE. Cf. F. *réversible*, Sp. *reversible*, Pg. *reversivel*, It. *riversibile.*] Admitting of being reversed; capable of reversing.

1648 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) I. 81 The fate and state of this Kingdom might be a reversible mutable state. 1685 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 18 If it was not Fate, and so might be reversible, then there was nothing certain in his Art. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Tarsus short, the hind toe reversible. 1861 MISS BROMLEY *Woman's Wand. in West. World* 20 These benches have reversible backs; so that you may sit fronting the engine or not as you prefer. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 106. 118 That an engine whose cycle of operations is reversible is a perfect engine.

b. *sb.* A cloth which is faced on both sides, so as to allow of its being turned.

1892 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 2/7 For the country districts tweeds, serges, reversibles, and cheap ladies' materials are the most wanted.

Reversify (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To turn into verse again.

1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 549 Thus the following sonnet is reversified from Mr. Bowles. 1826 — in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 107 The Sherwood versification, and the mode of practice by translating or reversifying into it.

Reve·rsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVERSE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 Any Writ of Error..for the Reversing of any Fine or Recovery heretofore passed. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1611) 35 Reuersing is a preposterous manner of location of a Coat-armour, by turning of the whole Escocheon vpside downe, contrary to the vsuall forme of bearing. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 536 He who so desires..the reversing of the divine institution. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Reversing is frequently practised in figurative counterpoint. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 202 By the reversing of old attainders, and by new creations, seventeen more Lords..were introduced into the Upper House. 1892 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 198, I would particularly caution the pupil not to attempt reversing in public until she has thoroughly mastered the art in private.

Reve·rsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That reverses or causes reversal.

Freq. in technical use, of parts of machinery: see Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) and *Lockwood's Dict. Mech.*, etc. (1888).

1864 PERCY *Metall.* 709 Reversing rolls have been employed, so that immediately the iron has passed through, the motion of the rolls is reversed. 1870 ROSCOE *Spectrum Anal.* (ed. 2) 298 This has been partially accomplished by Zöllner in his reversing spectroscope. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 8/2 During the trip the starboard reversing-gear broke down.

b. *Reversing layer* or *stratum*, a stratum of the solar atmosphere (first noticed in 1870), reversing the dark lines of the ordinary solar spectrum.

1873 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 512 Strontium, cadmium,..and uranium would seem..to exist in the solar reversing layer. 1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 83 This atmosphere, containing in gaseous form the substances whose presence is manifested by the dark lines of the ordinary spectrum—the sun's reversing layer, as it is now often called. *Ibid.* 280 Above the 'reversing stratum' lies the scarlet chromosphere.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, reversal (of an action, process, etc.).

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 274 The red rays..have exerted a negative or reversing action on the sensitive plate. 1892 *Daily News* 5 April 7/5 The reversing process necessitated in ordinary engraving.

Reve·rsingly, *adv. rare*[−1]. [-LY [2].] In a contrary or opposed manner.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 360 And Crist wiste þat men shulden ordeyne reversingeli to Cristis dede.

Reversion [1] (rĭvə·ɹʃən). Forms: 5–7 **reuersion** (5 **-syon**, 6–7 *Sc.* **-sioun**), 5– **reversion**; 5–6 **reu-, revercion** (6 **-cyon**); 6 **reu-**, 6–7 **revertion.** [a. OF. *reversion*, *-cioun* (mod.F. *réversion*), = Sp. *reversion*, It. *re-*, *riversione*:—L. *reversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *revers-*, *revertĕre* to REVERT.

In legal use the word is found in AF. before 1300.]

I. 1. *Law.* The return of an estate to the donor or grantor, or his heirs, after the expiry of the grant; an estate which thus returns to the donor or his heirs.

Chiefly in legal definitions of the term, the common application in actual use being as in b.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 42/2 Title and Interesse of reversion of Fee simple that bene fallen..be cause of the seide forfaiture, aftre the seide taillez dispended. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surveying* 11 If the gyfte were in the tayle and no remaynder in fe euer nowe the reuercyon resteth styll in ye donor. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 49 The Reversion is an estate left in the giver, after a particular estate made by him for yeares, life, or intaile. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 142 b, In such case..it behoueth that the reuersion of the Lands and Tenements be in the Donor or Lessor. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A reversion is to himself, from whom the conveyance of the land, &c. proceeded, and is commonly perpetual as to his heirs also. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 112 Vesting in the donor the ultimate fee-simple of the land, expectant on the failure of issue; which expectant estate is what we now call a reversion. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 438/1 If a man seised in fee simple conveys lands to A for life, or in tail, he retains the reversion in fee simple. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/1 The Commissioners of Woods and Forests had failed to establish the right of the Crown to a reversion in the particular denominations mentioned.

b. An estate of this kind as granted or transferable to another party, esp. upon the death of the original grantee; hence, the right of succeeding to, or next occupying, an estate, etc.

1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 74, I will þat Richard, my brother, haue half þe Cok and þe garlond in Colmanstrete, þe terme of his life, and þe Reuersion to Richard Burdon,..the terme of his life. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xx. (1885) 156 Ellis importune suters wil gape vpon suche reuersiouns, and oftentymes asken hem or they befall. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 13, I bequethe to Beatrice my wyf the reuersion of all those londes & tenementes. 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 13, I wold gladly..grawnte onto hym the revercion of such thinges as the lorde Sands hath ther. 1587 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 209 A reversion of the best lease. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* II. 30 By the Kings procurement, Bishops were entituled to the reversions of Monasteries, after the abbots deceases. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 61, I give Reversions, and for Heirs provide. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (ed. 2) 179 The principality of Otranto was a stronger temptation, than the contingent reversion of it with Matilda. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. vii. 211 The sudden death of his wife's brother,..who had bequeathed the reversion of his fortune to his sister's family. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xv. iii. III. 148 Henry showed a sense of his great services by granting him the reversion of three manors in Essex.

c. In phr. *in reversion*, conditional upon the expiry of a grant or the death of a person.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C iv b, That there be no Leases let in revertion but one year before the ould Lease be expired. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Covin*, As, if a tenant for life conspire with another..in prejudice to him in reversion. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 318/1 An annuity is said to be in reversion, when the purchaser..does not immediately enter upon possession. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 430/1 A contract to pay 100*l.* at the death of a given individual is 100*l.* in reversion to the executors of that individual. 1858 LD.

St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 72 The observation applies only to annuities, or interests for life, or interests in reversion.

d. A sum which falls to be paid upon the death of a person, esp. as a result of life-insurance.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 323/1 What is the reversion worth, reckoning interest at 4 per cent.? 1792 R. Price *Observ. Reversion. Paym.* (ed. 5) I. 281 Data for computing accurately the values of all life-annuities and reversions. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 430/1 The value of a reversion depends in a very easy manner upon the value of the corresponding annuity. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 72 The Act already passed must give great satisfaction to purchasers of reversions.

2. *transf.* The right of succeeding to the possession *of* something after another is done with it, or simply of obtaining it at some future time; a thing or possession which one expects to obtain.

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 93 Ye be but lytell worth..whan ye are fayne to take the reuersion of these ladyes olde clothynge. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 The very hyerlings of some of our Players, which stand at reuersion of vi.s. by the weeke. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 53 Where now remaines a sweet reuersion, We may boldly spend, vpon the hope Of what is to come in. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 16 They haue all the trickes possible to disfigure themselues, and to proue their Patrimony and Reuersions in Acheron. 1690 Crowne *Eng. Frier* III, Here are now several [ladies] wayting in their coaches to have the reversion of him. 1717 Pope *To Mem. of Unfort. Lady* 9 Is there no bright reversion in the sky, For those who greatly think, or bravely die? 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 352 He that suffers voluntarily in a righteous cause..purchases the reversion of an immense estate. *c* 1830 De Quincey *Dice* Wks. 1862 X. 307 The Medical Institute was in the habit of purchasing from poor people..the reversion of their bodies. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xiii. 171 It assures..of a reversion of glory—a fulness of bliss and joy.

b. The right of succession to an office or place of emolument, after the death or retirement of the holder. Const. *of.*

1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* III. i, You have not been.. in prison, nor a suitor at the court, Nor begg'd the reversion of some great man's place. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 158 Each Basha in his own life-time easily procuring the Reversion for his Son by means of good Presents. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 181 Impotent Desire to reign alone, That scorns the dull reversion of a throne. 1807 Syd. Smith *Lett. Catholics* (1808) 171 If Ireland is gone, where are jobs? where are reversions? 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 291/1 He wrote many letters, requesting his friend's permission to apply for a grant of the reversion of it, and even offered to resign in his favour.

Comb. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* III. 3 Can one of these reversion mongers stand forward, and assert without blushing, that his services merit even the place he holds in possession!

c. In phr. *in* (also *by*) *reversion.* (Cf. 1 c.)

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 262 Simon Petre (to whom long afore he had surrendred the gouernaunce and chiefteinshippe of his Churche, as in reuercion after him). 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 87 The soule which is in mee, is the verie soule of Iulius Cæsar by reuersion. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 161 The Queen..made ouer the kingdome and crown in succession and reuersion to whom she thought good. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 408 A Cat, you know, is said to have nine Lives, that is eight in Reversion and one in Possession. 1709 Swift *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1751 IV. 222 Time..gives them a Lease in Reversion, to continue their works after their death. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 15 ¶ 1 The prospect of too good a fortune in reversion when I married her. 1801 *Lusignan* III. 44 Thinking she would be sooner reconciled to an event which had actually taken place..than to one in reversion.

3. *Sc. Law.* A right of redemption operative in the case of a legal adjudication or a wadset.

1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 262 To ressave the sowmes of money and lettres of tak contenit in the lettres of reversioun maid thairupoun. 1599 *Acts Sederunt* 3 Nov., Ane act anent the registering of seasingis, reversiounis, and sindrie utheris wreittis. 1681 Stair *Institut.* I. x. 148 In Sale there may be Earnest interposed, or Reversion granted. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. v. (1710) 443 The Scottish Wadsets and Reversions answer to the English Mortgages and Defeasances. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 2 Reversions are either legal, which arise from the law itself,..or conventional, which are constituted by the agreement of the parties. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 828 The power of redemption is not lost by the currency of the forty years, provided the right of reversion has been recorded in the register of sasines.

fig. *c* 1590 Montgomerie *Sonnets* xxxv. 8 Suppose my silly saull with sin be seasde, 3it the reversiones rests that it redemes.

II. †**4.** The remains, that which is left over, of any dish, drink, or meal. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 247 He bad a childe go feche þe reuersion of a pulett þat was sett in a kiste, & giff hir it. *Ibid.* 364 When he felid þat it was venom, he garte hur drynke of þe reuercion. 1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 171 The said gentleman-usher, sewer,..& yeomen-ushers,..to have the reversion of the said service. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 48 After the feast was done, the Apostles.. gathered together the reuersion. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 1 Nor do I feare, But my poore fragments shall be made of there, For good reuersions by thy scrambling crew. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. vii. 159 The dogs eat her up to the reversion of her skull, palmes of her hands, and feet. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* ix, Let Lovel and me have forthwith the relics of the chicken-pie, and the reversion of the port. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* iv, Men who scorned that the reversion of one bottle of wine should furnish forth the feast of to-morrow.

†**b.** The rest, residue, or remainder *of* something; also, a remnant, small number. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 475 Sodanly þer come a grete wynd & blew all down, and efter þat þer come ane erde-quake & shuke down þe reuersyon. 1596 Lodge *Wits Mis. & Worlds Madn.* (Hunterian Cl.) 33 In his bosom he beares his handkerchiefe made of the reuersion of his old table-cloth. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 595 That the reversions of their bodies should after death turn into Serpents. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 409 The..whole company of this Remnant, or rather, Reversion of the Jews.

†**5.** The action or fact of returning to or from a place. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 219/2 After his reuersion home, [he] was spoyled also of al y^t^ he brought with him. 1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 14 This..was the Sign of Dispersion, and it will..be the Sign of their Reversion. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 17 The Bp...homeward made Reversion. 1741 tr. *Cicero's De Nat. Deorum* II. 144 The Sun..every Year makes two contrary Reversions from the extreme Part.

b. The action or fact of returning to a certain condition, practice, or belief; an instance of this.

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* 42 Christ rejoiced in the conversion of sinners, and I was not greeued to see their reuersion to sinne. 1661 H. W. *Charact. Conceited Coxcombs, Polititian*, That army, whose idle lives hate the mention of a revertion to their wonted druggery.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 24 It is not conversion only, but *reversion* too, a turning *back from* the unbelief and sins. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 24 June 750 The intelligence..of two rather remarkable 'reversions' marks a critical point in the history of the Church of Rome. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xv. 256 There is a sudden reversion, a reaction in the posture of his mind.

c. *Biol.* The fact, or action, of reverting or returning to a primitive or ancestral type or condition; an instance of this.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1860) 162 We could not have told, whether these characters in our domestic breeds were reversions or only analogous variations. 1868 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. III. xliii. 478 The power of re-growth of the supernumerary digits in man may be an instance of reversion to an enormously remote and multidigitate progenitor. 1890 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 973.

†**6.** The return *of* a courtesy. *Obs. rare* —^1^.

1642–4 Vicars *God in Mount* (1844) 133 The Cavaliers were more wise and craftie, than to stay and wait upon their so eager enemies reversion of courtesie.

7. The act of turning something or fact of being turned the reverse way. Also *attrib.*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 230 A pretty stiff string..may turn the hand upon change of weather in the *punctum* of reversion. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 412 Which goes from the North to the South-East all the Year about; except where there are Reversions of Breezes, and In-Letts near the Land. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Abatement*, Reversion is either turning the whole escutcheon upside-down; or the adding another escutcheon, inverted, in the former. 1802 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 373 With heavy spar, the instances of reversion are very numerous. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xli. (1859) II. 416 By a total reversion of the whole analogy of his psychology. 1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* viii. 262 There is a fault along the course of the river and a reversion of dip takes place. 1885 Roscoe *Spectrum Anal.* (ed. 4) 160 Zöllner has examined these lines with his reversion-spectroscope.

b. *Math.* (See quots.)

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 191 This Theorem may be applied to what is called the Reversion of Series, such as finding the Number from its Logarithm given; the Sine from the Arc. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 135/1 When *v* is found by the Reversion of Series, and substituted in the first Equation. *Ibid.*, He himself has given us the Value of *v* above by Reversion. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 297/2 Reversion of Series is the method of finding the value of the quantity whose several powers are involved in a series, in terms of the quantity which is equal to the given series. 1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 102 What does reversion of series mean? Merely this; a certain method or operation, according to which, one quantity being expressed in terms of another, the second may be expressed in terms of the first. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 437/1 If *y* be a given series of powers of *x*, the determination of *x* in a series of functions of *y* is not called inversion, but reversion.

Reve·rsion^2^ (rī-). *rare* —^1^. [Re- 5 a.] Translation back into the original language.

1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 311 The task of version and reversion is not to be recommended merely to the linguist, but also to the poet.

Reve·rsionable, *a.* *rare* —^1^. [f. Reversion ^1^ + -able.] Capable of reversion.

1681 H. Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 191 For it was proposed, that whatsoever Security we were to receive should be both Conditional and Reversionable.

Reve·rsional, *a.* [f. Reversion ^1^ + -al.] = Reversionary *a.* 2.

1675 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 250 His deed of guift..so makeing over the reversionall distribution of his estate to posterity as that his present necessities canot be releiued. 1679 *Answ. Appeal from County to City* 36 They have their Reversionall prospects too. 1847 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 285 Their lands come to them saddled with indefinite rent-charges, reservations, and reversional interests.

Hence **Reve·rsionally** *adv.*

1858 De Quincey *Wks.* VIII. 325 Modern Christendom, under which idea I comprehend Europe, and reversionally the whole continent of America.

Reversionary (rĭvə·ɪʃənări), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. Reversion ^1^ + -ary.]

1. Entitled to the reversion of something. *rare.*

1651 Walton *Life Wotton* in *Reliq. W.* (1672) d 1 By which means, and quitting the King of his promised reversionary Officers, and a piece of honest policy,..he got a Grant of it from His Majesty. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., The maritime Powers cannot settle..who shall be reversionary heir to the gateway of the Black Sea.

b. *sb.* A reversioner. *rare.*

1660 Pepys *Diary* 24 July, Baron had got a grant beyond sea, to come in before the reversionary of the Privy Seale. 1905 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 76 He becomes the reversionary therefore of all its claims on the race.

2. Of the nature of, connected with, a reversion.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5864/4 Reversionary Annuities upon the 14 per Cents. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. xlii. 304 She has, it is true, reversionary expectations. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 215 It was argued, that this was a reversionary lease, to take effect after the determination of another lease then in existence. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* lvi. (1857) III. 124 On his releasing a reversionary grant of the Mastership of the Rolls. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 19 A Norman grantee..was not always ready to respect the reversionary rights of the church.

b. (Cf. Reversion ^1^ 4.)

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xix, Your person would be with me, and your mind with the cold meat and reversionary pasties.

3. *Biol.* Relating to reversion to type; tending to revert; atavistic.

1873 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (ed. 6) 127 We cannot distinguish between reversionary and analogous characters. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 114 This is what may be termed reversionary degeneration.

Reversioner (rĭvə·ɪʃənəɹ). [f. Reversion ^1^ + -er ^1^.] One who possesses the reversion to an estate, office, etc.; an heir in reversion. Also *transf.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 450 It were the wisest way to designe by his authority not only his successour, but also the reversioner. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 25 Might not his Reversioner justly expect to be put into present Possession of the Office? 1766 Blackstone *Comment.* II. 113 The grantee..by his alienation may bar the heir or reversioner. 1816 *Stat. Realm* II. 38 *marg.*, In case of Covin by the particular Tenant, the Reversioner shall recover the Land. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 228/2 The Legislature intended to..put reversioners and remaindermen on the same level. 1891 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/1 In the interests of the nation—the ultimate reversioner of the tithe.

Reve·rsionist. [-ist.] = Reversioner.

1812 *Ann. Reg.* 33 The only two members who had spoken against the bill were two very principal reversionists. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Aug., Policy-holders, and more reversionists in expectancy, would be affected by its downfall.

‖ **Reversis.** Now only *Hist.* [a. F. *reversis*, variant of *reversi*.] = Reversi 1.

1814 *Hoyle's Games* 163 (Stanf.), Reversis is played by four persons...For this game the tens must be taken out from a pack of cards. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 266 Reversis is a French game, which, Bullet imagines, was invented in the Court of Francis the First. 1876 *Catal. Cards Brit. Mus.* 51 A game termed Mawe succeeded Primero, then came Gleek, Hombre, Quadrille, Reversis, and Bassett.

b. *To make the reversis* (see quot.).

1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 40 When every trick is made by the same person, there is no party, and this is called making the Reversis.

† **Reve·rsive,** *a.* *Obs.* [ad. med.L. **reversivus*: see Reverse *v.* and -ive.] ? Retrahent.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 152 þe senewe þat is clepid reuersif, þat is vndir boþe sidis of þe eere.

† **Reverso,** obs. variant of Riverso.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii, Your Punto, your Reuerso, your Stoccata, your Imbroccata.

Revert (rĭvə·ɹt), *sb.* [f. the vb.; in sense 2 after *convert* and *pervert*.]

1. † **a.** *Mus.* (See quot. 1597.) *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 85 The reuerting of a point (which also we terme a reuert) is, when a point is made rising or falling, and then turned to go the contrarie waie, as manie notes as it did ye first. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xi. 103 Hath not Musicke her figures, the same which Rhetorique? What is a Reuert, but her Antistrophe?

b. A return *to* some means, etc.

1895 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/3 A watery gravel will here be encountered, necessitating a revert to pneumatic pressure as a means of keeping out the water.

2. One who returns to his previous faith.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 84 An active promoter in making the East-Saxons Converts (or rather Reverts) to the Faith. 1880 *Church Times* 26 Feb. 143 Perversions are now few, and the percentage of reverts has been considerable. 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers of Ghetto* III. 96 The faith of the revert was quite fixed.

3. 'That which is reverted' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Revert, *pa. pple.* [irreg. f. next.] Reverted.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 5, I..strain'd to assume..A dying life, reuert in liuing death. 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* xxiii. 117 If who descried The deep sea-gulph, with sudden gaze revert, Sees..A great white cloud.

Revert (rĭvə·ɹt), *v.* Also 4 **roverte,** 5–7 **reuerte,** 5 **reverte,** *Sc.* **rewert**; 5 **revart,** 6 *Sc.* **reuart, rewairt.** [a. OF. *revertir*, = Sp. and Pg. *reverter*, It. *re-, rivertere* :—L. *revertĕre* (*reverti*), f. *re-* Re- + *vertĕre* to turn.]

I. *intr.* † **1.** To recover consciousness; to come to oneself again. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* (7894) in *Rouland & Vernagu* (1836) p. xxiii, The king reuerted in this gredeinge, And gaf hem al comfortinge. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3077 He lay in swone longe, or he spak ought,..But whan he reuerted and ros azeyn, 'Alas,' he seyde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 782 A! no lengar now I reverte! I yeld vp þe gost! 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 686 3it for faintnes..The quhile befoir fra time he did reuert [etc.].

† **b.** To recover, recuperate. *Obs. rare* —^1^.

c 1480 Henryson *Orph. & Eurydice* 365 War scho at hame..Scho wald rewert full sone in fax and face.

† **c.** Of plants, etc.: To spring up afresh. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcv. xii, The grasse and corne, that wolked were afore.., waxed grene and gan reuert. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 42 Now spring vp flouris fra the rute, Reuert 3ow vpwart naturaly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 230 Throu kynd ilk thyng springis and revertis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) v. 5 May caussis curage frome the splene, And every thing in May revartis.

2. To return, to come or go back, to or from a place or position. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Remedie of Loue* xiv. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 322 b, By the path of penaunce yet woll I reuert To the well of grace. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 405 in *Macro Plays* 15, I xall go fett corn for my londe; I prey yow of pacyence; Ryght sone I xall reverte. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xviii, Come vnto my Joye and agayne reuerte Frome the deuylles Snare. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 842 After that the Erle and he had commoned no long time together, he reuerted to his souldiors. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 191 Make hast..thether to reuert. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 243 The Ten Tribes, transported To a far Clime (whence never they reverted) Sojourn in forreign soyl. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. III. iv. 33 I'll .. force thy feeble feet back to revert, That cannot climb so high a mystery. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Impossible Thing*, Old ocean ..The child of his own bed receives, Which oft as dipt new force exerts, And in more vig'rous curls reverts. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 108/2 The lightning..reverted back through a strong wall.

1905 GARNETT *Shaks.* 105 Needs must I follow this.., And then, unto my native place reverting [etc.].

† **b.** To recur; to happen again. *Obs. rare* —1.

1678 B. R. *Let. Popish Friends* 4 The Fit will certainly Revert, as soon as the malignant Humours can gather Head.

3. *Law.* To return to the former possessor or his heirs. (Cf. REVERSION[1] 1.)

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/2 Al maner possessions.. shalle..descende and reverte to such persones or persone, as thay shuld doo and the saide Alianor were dede. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 52 § 1 Hereditamentis whiche to him discended, remayned, or reverted. 1544 *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 108 After whose dethe the said cotage..reuertyd and came into the handes and possessyon of the said defendaunt.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Formedon*, Whose land is entailed to certain persons, and their issue, with condition, for want of such issue, to revert to the donor, and his heirs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 609 In this case their lands and tenements shall revert to the person, or his heirs, who granted them to the corporation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 361 The said premises..should from thenceforth revert over and go to such of his grandchildren as should be living. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 379 It might be forfeited to the State by a process of law; it could not revert to a personal lord.

transf. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 103 The projects of Wine and Iron,..the entire profit of which allways reverted to himself. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 509/2 Let nine parts of the Tythe revert From Gownsmen to the Poor. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 337 The management of the political interests..reverted to the functionaries in whom they had been vested at the beginning of the war. 1870 *Evening Stand.* 12 Nov., Alsace and all Lorraine are to revert to the conqueror.

4. To return to a person or party after estrangement or separation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 46 He askid hur husbond if he wold reverte agayn to Criste. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 502 Let vs departe, Hys deth to devyse, syth he wyl not revart. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 126 The sinfull than to the reuart, Sall in to gudlie haist.

b. To return *to* a custom, practice, idea, etc.

1612 BACON *Ess., Expense* (Arb.) 55 He that cleeres at once will relapse: For finding himselfe out of straught, hee wil reuert to his customes. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 341 The Christians at that time had reverted to the habit of wearing the white turban. 1861 MAY *Constit. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 14 To revert to a policy under which kings had governed, and ministers had executed their orders. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 364 He reverted to his old idea, that he had had to abandon testing when leaving Brazzaville.

† **5.** To turn away again, so as to leave or desert one. *Obs. rare.*

a 1542 WYATT in *Anglia* XVIII. 501, I trust to temper it so, not for to care which do revert; All shall be one. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 182 Truely to serue with all my hart, Whiles life doth last not to reuart. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 527 The Magistrates, .. knowing that the Duke of Britaine and his brother were reuerted and turned to the French partie, beganne..to mourne.

6. To go back, to recur, *to* a former subject of discourse.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 49 But leaue we them ..And reuert to the Pallace, where no wight doeth idle stand. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 26 This much in general.., and so I reuert to mine itinerary relation. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 246 Now I will revert to the Town of Barua, which I left for this short digression.

a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *The Watsons* (1879) 359 His attention was so totally engaged in the business,..as never to revert to what he had been saying before. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 31 In the mean time, it will be convenient to revert to the more recent occurrences on the confines of Chittagong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 Plato takes occasion to revert to his old proposal of the use of wine.

b. To return *to* a subject of thought.

1822 SCOTT *Peveril* vi, His ideas..naturally reverted to his neighbour. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 248 My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',..Perforce will still revert to you. 1895 C. KERNAHAN *God & the Ant* Apol. (ed. 4) 9 In my waking moments my thoughts reverted to my dream,

c. To look back. *rare* —1.

1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Oxford in Vac.*, What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we for ever revert.

7. To return *to* a former condition. Also *ellipt.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 The Persians kept it till the yeere of our Lord 1605,..when it reverted to Turkish thraldome. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* III. App. xl. Wks. (Grosart) 122 But those of aire can easily convert Into new forms and then againe revert. 1723 WATERLAND *Serm.* Wks. 1823 VIII. 458 All things reverted to their primitive order and regularity, calm, quiet, and composed. 1786 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 32/2 The United States..have reverted to the situation in which England was placed before the acquisition of Canada. 1842 L. HUNT *The Palfrey* iv. 27 They.. sit, one moment, bolt upright, But soon reverts each nodding crown.

b. To return *to* an earlier or primitive form; to reproduce the characteristics of an ancestral type.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1860) 14 That our domestic varieties, when run wild, gradually but certainly revert in character to their aboriginal stocks. 1870 HENFREY *Bot.* § 878 The plants revert..to the type of one or the other of the parents. 1892 *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 236/3, I have endeavoured to raise it from seed many times, but it generally reverts to the White Broom.

c. To fall back into a wild state.

1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1892) 14 When ploughed and laid down to grass, unless broken up from time to time, the ground will revert and yield nothing but rushes.

II. *trans.* † **8. a.** To recall to mind. *Obs.* —1

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe holy gost..him brengþ ayen to him-zelue, zuo þet he..him reuerteþ huet guodes he heþ uerlore and ine huet poverte he is y-ualle be his zenne.

† **b.** To cause to return, *esp.* to bring back or restore, to a person, place, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7188 That doth the synfulle folk converte, And hem to Ihesu Crist reverte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 197 The sawles begynne ageyne after dethe to wylle to be reuertede in to theire bodies. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxix. 279 If the sayd yonge Henry dyed without issue.., than the sayd castellys and holdis to be reuerted vnto the crowne of Fraunce. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Hh vj, Physicions..set boxing glasses vnder the brestes, meanynge therby, to reuert and returne vpward, ye matter enclined to much downewarde. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ix. 44 Bot 3our hairt to my hairt rewert, And send me hairt for hairt agane. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iv. 49 Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which..revert evil juice to the very root it self.

9. † **a.** To turn away, withdraw. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiii. 31, I sall in tyme rewairt My luve frome hir agane. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 89, I wyll giue ouer this vnsemely loue, and reuerting my mynde to some other wyght, I wyll [etc.].

† **b.** To turn, force, or drive back; also *transf.* to refute. *Obs. rare.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 129, I will not sure reverted be, my heart shall have no ruth. 1598 FLORIO, *Snuentire*,..to confute, to reuert, to make one say 'toong, thou lyest!' 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXV, Firme-written destinie Reverts the Breath of Kings; and playes with it. 1664 [see REVERTING *vbl. sb.*].

c. To turn (one's eyes or steps) back; to direct backwards.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. vii, And wearilie chance to revert a look Upon the price you gave for this sad thraldom. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 20 If you would behold A Beautie to Entice; Revert your pur-blind Eyes; Too blind, and yet too bold. 1726 POPE *Iliad* VI. 641 His princess parts with a prophetic sigh, Unwilling parts, and oft reverts her eye. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 117 In stedfast Gaze his Eyes her Aspect keep, Then turn away, a-while dejected weep; Then he reverts 'em; but reverts in vain. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* X. 123 But I my steps toward the ancient bard Reverting, ruminated on the words. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 98 On reverting our eyes, every step presented some new and admirable scene.

10. To turn the other way; to reverse, invert, turn up. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2918 Thane sir Priamous..Presez to his penowne, and pertly it hentes, Reuertede it redily, and a-waye rydys. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 319 The lustes & playsirs that I was wonnt to haue shal be reuertid in tribulacions & grieuous penitences. 1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 55 You deny Kisses unto None; none Kiss, But to their Mouths, your Cheek reverted is. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Armoury* II. xix. 481/2 Others [bear] a Leg in fesse, the Thigh couped and reverted. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 331, I apply my Finger..upon the Top of the Tube, and then invert it;.. then I revert the Tube, or turn it up again. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 269 Since they express the nature and form of a quantity which, by involution or reverting the operation, reproduces it. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 1, I shall..revert the arrangement of those amusements, and begin with hunting. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 36 In many a dogg'rel epitaph..Our 'ahs!—alases!' raise the laugh, Revert the tide of pity.

b. *Math.* (Cf. REVERSION[1] 7 b.)

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 549 Find the Value of z in v, and then revert the Series. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 297/2 Let it be required to revert the series $ax+bx^2+cx^3+dx^4+ex^5$, &c.$=y$. 1827 *Hutton's Course Math.* I. 228 Assume a series for the value of the unknown quantity, of the same form with the series which is required to be reverted. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Reversion of Series*, The original series will be reverted on determining the coefficients A, B, C, D, etc.

† **11.** To reverse, revoke, recall, annul. *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 93 He shal reuert such outlawrye by writ of Error [etc.]. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 845 Which byl being red according to the order of the House, was reuerted. 1606 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 11 Apr., Merchants the Guides of Princes for raising Customs:—When they devise it [imposition of customs] quiet; when it is reverted, they startle and stir. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 67 My name preserve By force of Numbers, which revert the Lawes Of Destinie.

† **12.** To turn over (in the mind). *Obs.* —1

1752 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 150 As I have often reverted in my mind certain particulars relating to my two poetical friends, I have always thought [etc.].

Reve·rtal. *rare* —1. [f. prec.] Reversion.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 192 As to any prospect of revertal to the village system at some future period [etc.].

Reve·rtant, *a. Her. rare* —0. [f. REVERT *v.* + -ANT.] (See quot. 1828.)

1688 HOLME *Acad. Armoury* II. 484/2. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Revertant*, or *Reverted*, that is, flexed and reflexed, or bending in the form of an S; though it is sometimes used for a bending in the manner of a cheveron.

Reverted (rĭvə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REVERT *v.*]

1. Turned backwards or the wrong way; bent back; reversed.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 126 *Ant.* Where France? *Dro.* In her forhead, arm'd and reuerted, making warre against her heire. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* I. Wks. (Grosart) III. 242/1 Downe each side of his reverted chinne A lock of black neglected haire. 1681 GREW *Museum* II. § iii. iv. 237 The lesser ground Mosse with Reverted Leaves. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91. 2/2 We may observe a Reverted Scene. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 112 Its feathers stand all reverted. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 88 This reverted series..may be put under a very elegant and remarkable form. 1870 HENFREY *Bot.* § 880 In some cases it has been found that the reverted or pure shoots bore perfect seeds.

2. Of the eyes, etc.: Directed backwards.

1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 198 Yielding modesty, And oft reverted eye. 1754 — *Pleasure* 28 With forward and reverted eyes. ? 1815 COLERIDGE *Time, Real & Imag.* 7 Yet ever runs she with reverted face, And looks and listens for the boy behind. 1858 LONGF. *Jew. Cemetery Newport* xiv, Thus for ever with reverted look The mystic volume of the world they read. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 333 The bull.. looking back with reverted horn and earnest eye.

† **Revertence.** *Obs.* —1 [f. REVERT *v.*] Return.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxviii. 3 [They] Besought the Kyng they myght haue his lycence, To Germany to make their revertence.

Reverter[1] (rĭvə·ɹtəɹ). [f. REVERT *v.* + -ER[4].]

1. *Law.* Reversion (of lands, etc.).

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 4 Londes..which to theym be commen by discent, reverter or remaynder. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 115 b, Hee in the reversion..is put to his action of Formedon in the reverter. 1618 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 416 This family was..enriched with the reverter of their Barony of Berkeley. *a* 1628 SIR J. DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* 70 Never like to return to the Lord by Escheat or Donor by Reverter. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 192 A formedon in the reverter lieth, where there is a gift in tail, and afterwards..the reversion falls in upon the donor. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 287 A limitation of a term to one for life..leaves a possibility..of reverter in the executors of the testator. 1896 *Act* 59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 28 § 15 The property shall not be deemed..to pass by reason only of its reverter to the disponer in his lifetime.

† **2.** Return. *Obs. rare* —1.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 115 The advantage that accrewed to His Majesty upon his reverter.

Reverter[2] (rĭvə·ɹtəɹ). [f. REVERT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which reverts.

1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov., An exact reverter to the wild type in both respects sometimes occurs.

Revertibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being revertible.

1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. i. viii. 295 [His] dominions had been seized without any pretext, except that of their probable revertibility to the chief of the empire in quality of an imperial fief.

Revertible (revə·ɹtĭb'l), *a.* [f. REVERT *v.*] Capable of reverting; admitting of reversion.

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 162/2 As long as the said Grauntes or Giftes..stond and be in their force, and not determyned nor revertible to the Kyng. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revert*, All honours and royal fees, alienated, revert to the crown, or are revertible. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. iii. 252 The whole lands of the Kingdom were still considered as revertible annually to the general assembly. 1807 BARROW *Life Macartney* I. 259 In prevailing upon some of the Company's servants to unite these offices for a time, the nabob..succeeded only upon a revertible condition.

Reve·rticle. *rare* —0. [ad. L. *reverticulum.*] 'A place to return unto' (Blount, 1656).

Reve·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVERT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 34 After this somerlye reuerting..: for which cause this circle is called a tropike (or circle of reuerting and turning back). 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 85 The reuerting of a point (which also we terme a reuert). 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii, This Eagle..foretold of a reverting of the Crown, after the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, to the first again. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 To apply the Collateral Branches as near as possibly he can (without Violation and unnatural bending and reverting) to the Earth or Borders.

Reve·rting, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That reverts or turns back.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 395 Shall the reverting stress Of that resistless gulf embosom it? 1868 H. LAW *Beacons Bible* (1869) 153 The reverting eye betrays the heart. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 59 At the top of a long flight of squarely reverting stair.

Reve·rtive, *a. rare* —1. [f. REVERT *v.* + -IVE.] Retreating, turning back.

1727 THOMSON *To Mem. Newton* 55 Till again The tide revertive, unattracted, leaves A yellow waste of idle sands behind.

Hence **Reve·rtively** *adv.*, 'by way of reversion' (Webster, 1847).

† **Reve·rture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. REVERT *v.* + -URE: cf. REVERTER[1].] Reversion; return.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 63 § 1 When the seid descent, remaynder or reverture shall mowe fall or growe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death K. Edw. IV* 14, I slepe now in molde, as

it is naturall That erth vnto erth hath his reuerture. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 372 From this present Reuerture of the English Diadem to the next Innouation.

Revery, variant of REAVERY, REVERIE.

Reveryng, obs. form of RIVERING.

† **Reve·sh, reve·ss,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5 reuesche, rewessh-, 6 reuessch-; 4 reuysh-, revyssh-, 5 rauasch-, 6 rauissh-. *β.* 5 reuess-, revesc-, *Sc.* rawess, 6 revess-. Cf. also REVERSE *v.*[2] [Back-formation from next, the *t* being apprehended as a participial ending.] = REVEST *v.* (Chiefly in pa. t. or pa. pple.)

α. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 34 When þo auter is al dight, & þo preste is reuysht [*v.r.* re-wesshut] right. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 889 The Bischoppe sone gane hym reuesche. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4695 Þen twey prestes weron reuysshede at hurre byddyng. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 61 Then segh scho a prest and too dekens honestly reueschet. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3424 The bysshops were reuesshed in pontificalibus. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 270 With the whiche aftre he hath rauissh̄ed him selfe in the vestrie,..he commeth forth to the aultare.

β. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1830 Solempnely a cardinal, Revescyd with a pontifical, Sang the masse ryal. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1197 Maister Jhon Blar was redy to rawess. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. t vij b, There mette with hym xiiij bisshoppes reuessed and mitered. 1523 *Pleadings Duchy Lanc.* (1896) XXXII. 116 [The priest being] revessed at messe.

† **Reve·st,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 reueste (4 -en, -yn, 5 *Sc.* raueste), 3–7 reuest (4 reuist, 5 *Sc.* rew-, rawest), 4– revest. [a. OF. *revestir, revistir* (mod.F. *revêtir*), = Sp. and Pg. *revestir*, It. *rivestire*:—late L. *revestire*, f. *re-* RE- + *vestīre* to clothe. In ME. the stem is also employed as pa. t. and pa. pple. (see *β*), in addition to the normal forms in *-ed*. Cf. also prec.]

1. *trans.* **a.** In *pa. pple.* Of priests, etc.: Arrayed in ecclesiastical vestments, esp. for the purpose of performing mass or other office.

a. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 274 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 Monekes it weren ech-on, And yreuested faire and in queor-copes. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 139 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 47 To þe mynstre hi gonne wende Ireuested faire ynou3. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5047 þe patriarkes & oþer prelates prestli were reuested. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 1891 þe prest, rawestyt on his wysse For to ressaiff hir sacryfyce. 1481 CAXTON *Godf.* cxl. 209 Emonge the men of armes were the men of the Chirche reuested with awbes and stooles. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 90 b, The Cardinall beyng reuested to syng Masse, the Erle of Essex brought the Basen with water. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 14 She hath caused the Priests..to be caried in scornefull manner reuested through the streates. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* vi. 10 The priest shall be revested with the tunike.

β. 13..*Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3356 To kirk thai led that faire lady; A prieste was reuist hastily. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 þe bisshop Owald herd of þat miracle speke, Reuest [*printed* Renst; F. *revestus*] at þe toumbe, he tok vp þe bones. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1500 þou & þi prelatis & prestis of þe temple, Raueste [*Dubl.* Reuest] all on a raw. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 346 The gentill Bischop Turpine cummand thay se, With threttie Conuent of Preistis reuest at ane sicht. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 402 The byshop of Pancopone, reuest in his pontificalibus, ..there dydde axe the banes betwene them. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Durham* (Surtees Soc.) 7 They were always revest in the same place.

b. In general use: To clothe, apparel, attire.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. iv. 98 Toke theyr garmentes fro them and reuested theyre owne folke with the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 46 Tisiphone..In bludy caip revestit and oursyld. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 22 Her nathelesse Th'enchaunter..Did thus revest, and deckt with dew habiliments. 1616 MIDDLETON *Civitatis Amor* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 285 They departed..to be disrobed of their hermits' weeds, and were revested in robes of crimson taffeta. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XV. xcvi, He first revests his arms and breast, which by Their naked valour did his foes defy. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. i. 91 Revested with the most rich and splendid Apparel which Art can invent.

transf. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 11 The pleasant plot reuested green with warme. 1590 ALEX. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (Bann. Cl.) 45 Quhen darknes hes the heauen revest. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 647 The bodie it selfe..in the resurrection..shall be reuested with the nature of the soule. 1649 *Alcoran* 26 See the bones of thine Asse; I will recollect and revest them with flesh.

2. *refl.* To dress or apparel (oneself), esp. in ecclesiastical vestments. Also *fig.*

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11,114 þe godeman vor drede to churche wende..& reuestede him bi þe auter. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 51 Right so as thes holtes and thes hayes..Revestyn hem in grene whan that May is. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 347/726 Reuesten him þenne wole be wel Wiþ riche pal and sendel. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 49 That signifiethe that ye had made mani preestes reuest hem, and synge masses for thaire soules. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 Therfore it was ordeyned that religiouse should reueste and clothe hemself of the same. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiii. 219 He..chargyd them..to reuest them selues with crosse and myter & copes. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 42 It is as necessarie that the knight doe arme, as the priest reuest himselfe. 1603 *Coronat. Jas. I* (1685) 5 The Arch-Bishop..revesteth himself. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 127 As hee was revesting himself in Almeria's Robes.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10949 Zachari..reuest him on his maner, Siþen he went vnto þe auter. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 78 This bisschope, als the manere es, Reueste him to synge his messe.

3. To invest or endow *with* property. *rare*—[1].

c 1500 *Melusine* 97, I enjoyne..that ye doo edefye..a pryorye with viii monkes, and that ye reueste them with rentes and reuenues.

4. To put on (attire) again. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 440 Those..shall rise, and all revest The flesh and bones that they at first possest. 1605 — *Sonn. late Peace* iv, Revest (yee States) your Robes of dignitie. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Ps.* civ. 10 Again, when Thou of Life renew'st the Seeds, The withered Fields revest their chearful weeds. 1645 *City Alarum* 4 If..I could awake all those..to shake off that frozen timidity,..and revest their wonted courage. 1867 LONGF. *Dante, Inf.* xiii. 104 Like others for our spoils shall we return; But not that any one may them revest.

5. *refl.* and *absol.* To clothe oneself again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Spectacles* viii, When Trees with Leaves and Blossoms them re-vest. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 190 Being disrobed,..he receives from the Kings own hand certain stripes...Which done he revests.

Hence † **Reve·sting** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.*

a 1500 in *Archaeol.* LII. 213 The Revestyng of the abbot of Westminster att evensong.

Revest (rīve·st), *v.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + VEST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reinvest (one) with power, ownership, or office; to reinstate.

1561 PILKINGTON *Burnynge Paules Ch.* K vj b, Because the kinge hais reuested and reseased me of the whole archbishopricke. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 243/1 Commaunding him yt Anselme..shuld be reuested agayn into his archbishopricke. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* 1497 We will thrust Selimus from his throne, And reuest Acomat in the Empirie. 1643 PRYNNE *Popish R. Favourite* 57 [Was not] then..the Pope revested in his long exploded usurped supremacie in our Realme?

2. To vest (something) again *in* a person, etc.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 195 The lords yesterday read the bill..for revesting the sinecure of Landinam in Wales in John Spademan in trust for Joseph Hill. 1799 *Public Characters* 58 A Bill to revest in the Universities the monopoly in Almanacks. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 267 The whole effect allowed to this judgment was to revest in the crown the powers of government. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 48 Preamble, To restore to and re-vest in him the lands belonging to the said ancient territorial earldom.

ellipt. 1826 KENT *Comm.* I. v. (1858) I. 112 If a captured ship escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoms her, his property is thereby revested.

3. 'To lay out in something less fleeting than money; as, to revest money in stocks.'

1828–32 in WEBSTER.

4. *intr.* To become reinvested (*in* one).

1651 SIR J. DAVIES *Abridg. Reports* I. 7 Had A been disseised, there the right remaines and the possession may revest. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, The right of the said mines royal revested in his then Majesty King George the Second. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 434 [They] shall go to his executors or administrators,..and shall not revest in the wife. 1886 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 189/1 He obtained his discharge in March, 1883,..and the equity of redemption revested in him.

Hence **Reve·sting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1766 BURROW *Rep.* II. 1214 Speculative Refinements..concerning the Change or Re-vesting of Property.

† **Reve·st,** *v.*[3], obs. f. REVET *v.* So **Reve·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Reve·stment.**

1684 tr. *Siege Luxembourg* 17 They have three stories of Battlements, with a revested Ditch,..in the Revestment whereof are *Caponieres*. 1745 *Nova Scotia Arch.* (1869) 150 Two Bastions have almost entirely been revested;..the old revestments..would in a little while longer have tumbled down.

† **Reve·ster,** *sb.*, obs. var. REVESTRY *sb.* I.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. § 5. 272 The Crosse of Lead..was kept in the Treasury or Reuester of Glastenbury Church..till the Suppression thereof.

† **Reve·ster,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. prec. and REVESTRY *v.*] *trans.* To replace in the vestry.

1466 in *Archaeol.* I. i. 49 To light þe tapers to the sensours and to see them borne or revesterid and the quier to be senced.

† **Reve·ster,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [var. of REVEST *v.*[1], after *vesture* or *vestry*.] *trans.* To array, robe, dress. Also *refl.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxi. 243 Where the stole is worne nexte vnto the albe, whan the preest is reuestred to masse. 1533 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 245 Which all revestred ourselves in our pontificalibus. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 80 Having a place feetlie selected for the plantinge of their tents, theye revestred their Yowthe in armowre.

Reve·stiary. [ad. F. *revestiaire* or med.L. *revestiārium*: see REVEST *v.*[1] and VESTIARY *sb.*] = REVESTRY.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 423 When he come in-to þe revestiarie, & saw þe stole and þe vestiment at was layd furth for þe dekyn. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 357 b/2 Whanne he was secretely in the reuestyarye he hadde no chayer. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 The impious Iewes ascribed all miracles to a name..ingravened in the revestiarie of the Temple. [1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 297 The latter Rabinical Jews us'd to ascribe all Miracles to a Name which was engrav'd in the Revestiary of the Temple.] 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XVI, We will..despatch a servant express to the keeper of our revestiary to send us such things as he may want.

Revestry (rīve·stri), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 revestre, 5 rewystre, 6 reuestre; 5 reuestery; 6–7 reu-, revestrie (6 -rye); 5–7 reu-, 5– revestry. [ad. OF. *revestiaire* (see prec.), after *vestry*: see also REVESTER *sb.* and REVESTURE.]

1. The vestry of a church († or temple).

In common use during the 15–17th centuries.

1412 *Catterich Ch. Contract* (Raine, 1834) 9 And the forsaide Richarde sall putte out tusses for the makyng of a Reuestery. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols, 1797) 79 In makyng of the crosse tristles and settyng on a grete almery in the revestry. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 103 Oon man is not able both to attende and kepe the revestry and do all things in the churche. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1185/1 One of the southdores of S. Dionise church..,with the dore of the reuestrie of the same church, were both striken through and broken. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 12 The Priest and Ædituus..led the man along thorow Courts, Porches, Iles, Chancels, &c. into their inmost Reuestries. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. p. xiv, The Commissioners enter'd every where into the Temples, and threw open the Doors of their most secret Revestries.

1844 PALEY *Ch. Restorers* 106, I wish you could see the exquisite decorated revestry at Willingham near Cambridge. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1292. 135 The revestry, which had been walled up.., when again opened, disclosed the copes, albs, chasubles, and other garments of the priests.

attrib. 1539 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 276 Item, the lytle cundyt standyng at the revestrye dore, sold to George Stonyng.

transf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 154 To the, also, within our realmis, sal be Mony secret closet and revestre. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 7 It is laid up with God in ἀποκρύφοις, in the Revestries of eternity.

† **2.** A vestry meeting. In quot. *attrib. Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Questman* 79 Some orders.. which he purposeth the next revestrie day to present to the rest of his worshipfull brethren.

Hence † **Reve·stry** *v.*, to lay up. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 312 The Arke was revestried in the most holy place.

† **Reve·sture.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. REVEST *v.*[1] and VESTURE.]

1. = REVESTRY I. (Cf. REVESTER *sb.*)

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 16 My bodye to be bured w[i]n the white freris of Chester in thare Chansell affore the revesture durr.

2. Vesture; vestments.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 b, The Aultars of this Chapell were hanged with riche reuesture of cloth of gold. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 554 The persons initiated were Σάβοι. And so were the places and Reuestures in which they were initiated.

Revet, obs. form of RIVET.

Revet (rīve·t), *v.* [ad. F. *revêtir*: see next.] *trans.* To face (an embankment or wall) with masonry or other material, *esp.* in fortification.

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IX. 197 Works in earth are equally good, if not better..than those revetted in masonry. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 250, 2 sappers, with 6 assistants, to revet the work. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* II. xii. 250 The face of the river bank was revetted with faggots of brushwood. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 26 In flying trench-work gabions are used to revet the interior slope of the parapet.

Revête (rīvē·t), *v.* Also **revete.** [ad. F. *revêtir*:—OF. *revestir*: see REVEST *v.*[1]] = prec.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 404 To find the Number of Turfs required to Rêvete [*sic*] a Work. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 396 When they came to the escarpe, which was not revêted, the men scrambled up. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 347/2 The exterior of the parapet and the escarp of the ditch are covered or reveted with sods. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. 157 The great mass of the palace..was raised by artificial means to a height of 30 ft...and carefully revêted with stone.

‖ **Revêtement** (rɪvē·tmaṇ). Also **revetement.** [F. *revêtement*:—OF. *revestiment*, = Sp. *revestimiento*, Pg. *-mento*, It. *rivestimento*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. *Fortif.* = REVETMENT 1.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 620/1 s.v. *Fortification*, To prevent the earth of the parapet (which seldom has any revetement [1779 revetment]) from falling into the ditch. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 163 Having only a rampart, with a revetement flanked with redans. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) III. 277, I am inclined to be of opinion..that the revêtement would not bear those pieces of a heavy calibre. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 443/2 A massive envelope,..formed of earth with thick masonry revêtements both in front and in rear.

2. *Civil Eng.* = REVETMENT 2.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 380/2 In the backing of retaining-walls, revetements, &c., it [*sc.* concrete] may..be advantageously applied. 1886 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/4 The sea was yesterday..breaking over the revetements and pier in great quantities.

3. *Arch.* = REVETMENT 3.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 244/1 The stone for the revêtement, or casing of the exterior [of the pyramid],..is a compact limestone. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* V. 141 The absence of any fragments of columns, friezes, cornices, etc. (except terra-cotta revetements), confirms the theory that the Etruscan temple was built of wood.

4. *attrib.*, as *revêtement wall.*

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 351 The manner of determining the strength of revêtement walls. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 92/1 Back of all this rises a stone revetement wall supporting the river street.

Revetment (rīve·tmĕnt). [ad. F. *revêtement*: see prec. and cf. REVET *v.*]

1. *Fortif.* A retaining-wall (of masonry or other material) supporting the face of an earthen rampart or the side of a ditch.

1779 [see REVÊTEMENT 1]. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/2 The cordon..at the top of the revetment. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. v. 365 The fort was surrounded by a ditch,..with revetments in masonry. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/2 In field fortification, the materials used for the revetments are gabions, fascines, sandbags [etc.].

2. *Civil Eng.* A facing of masonry, concrete, sods, etc., supporting or protecting a bank or embankment.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 338/1 By revetment or sea wall. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 110/1 The revetment [of the dry dock] at top was 6 feet 8 inches broad. 1880 BALL *Jungle Life India* xi. 404 The site of the town of Cuttack..has necessitated costly revetments and other protective works on the river face.

3. *Arch.* A facing of stone or other hard material over a less durable substance.

1891 SELLERS tr. *Schuckhardt's Schliemann's Excav.* 152 The slabs..were originally the mere outward revetment of a massive wall.

4. *attrib.*, as *revetment wall, system*, etc.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 10/1 In large fortresses the escarp is the exterior surface of the revetment wall which supports the rampart. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 612 The levee, jetty, and revetment system is not so simple. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 755/2 The building of the revetment mattress at Council Bluffs.

Revette, obs. form of RIVET.

Reve·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. REVET *v.*] Provided with a revetment.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/2 A deep ditch with a revetted escarp. 1888 H. D. HUTCHINSON *Field Fortif.* (ed. 2) 47 There being an embrasure with revetted cheeks in each gun-portion.

Reve·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVET *v.*] **a.** The action of facing with masonry, etc.; also *attrib.* **b.** The materials used to form a revetment.

1880 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 755/1 The revetting should be put on so as to extend [etc.]. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 27 The revetting of this step is done after the parallel is completed. *Ibid.* 19 Revetting materials should not be made up in the park.

Revi·brate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To vibrate again.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 46 This open'd soul, This boon companion, this elastic breast Revibrates quick. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. xiii. 294 The chord once touched, every note revibrated. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 206 Which caused..earth revibrate to her inmost base.

2. *trans.* To cause to vibrate again.

1898 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 8/3 If the record of these vibrations were retraced over the needle it would re-vibrate the diaphragm.

So **Revibra·tion,** 'the act of vibrating back'.

1828–32 in WEBSTER.

† **Revi·ct,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [f. *revict-*, ppl. stem of L. *revincĕre*.] *trans.* To recover.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Specialities Life* Rem. Wks. (1660) 28 Lord Chancellor Ellesmere..adjudged these two sued for Prebends, clearly to be return'd to the Church, untill by common law they could..be revicted.

† **Revi·ction** [1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *revictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *revincĕre*: see prec.]

1. Refutation, disproof.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 124 The invaliditie..of the evasion we have already in part demonstrated. But for a more satisfactory reviction thereof let us a little examine it according to rules both of Philosophie and Theologie.

2. Reconquest, recovery.

1679 HARBY *Key Sacr. Script.* i. 9 To heal the Churche's almost deadly wounds..; and to procure the Peace, Conversion, and Reviction of all Sects and Nations.

† **Revi·ction** [2], error for REVIVICTION. *Obs.*

1652 BP. HALL *Gr. Myst. of Godliness* § 9 Do we live to see a reviction of the old Sadducisme, so long since dead and forgotten?

Revictual (rīvi·t'l), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6 revitaille, revi-, reui-, reuytayle; revittell, 6–7 revittle. *β.* 6–7 reuictual, revictuall, 7– revictual. [f. RE- 5 a + VICTUAL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To supply (a place, fleet, etc.) with a fresh stock of provisions. Also *refl.*

α. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 356 Perauenture ther be some that are comynge to reuitayle ye castell. 1543 *State Papers* IX. 437 The Prynce wyth his armye, havyng revytayled Heynsborgh,..are retorned home. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1402/1 When sir Richard Greenefield had..reuittelled himselfe, and laden his ships with horsses. *β.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 246 [He] reuictualled Pisa continually with a Gallion and other Brigandines. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1188 Having revictualled Buda, his purpose was for this yere to returne. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 172 Orders are sent to the admiralls..to revictuall the smaller ships. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 722 The siege lasted several months; the place being revictualled, and the garrison relieved five different times. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 139, I would sweep through Berlin, revictual the fortresses, and return via Magdeburg. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* iv. 16 This colony did not, like Virginia, require to be refounded, not even to be re-victualled. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 107 The Roman fleet after it had been revictualled and repaired, stood right across the Mediterranean.

2. *absol.* To procure or take in a fresh supply of provisions.

1618 RALEIGH *Let.* in *Rem.* (1661) 236 You shall hear from me..from the New-found Land, where I mean to make clean my Ships and revictual. 1656 MILTON *Lett. of State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 351 In regard he had design'd to revittle in Portugal, from whence he was driven by contrary Winds. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6000/2 A Frigate..is arrived at the Texel..to revictual. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. § 39. 120 He watered and revictualled at Bahia. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Oct., An invading army .. is therefore greatly harassed and cannot easily revictual.

Hence **Revi·ctualling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Revi·ctualment.**

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxix. 195 It was fournysshed with vytayles to haue been kepte seuen yere without any reuytaylynge. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 236 No small quantitie for the revitailing of weather-driuen shippes. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 8 The Provisional Government made the revictualling of Paris..a *sine quâ non*. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., In return for the privilege of revictualment, the French authorities offered no kind of equivalent.

† **Revie·,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6–7 reuie, 7 reuye. [a. F. *renvi* (=It. *rinvito*, Sp. and Pg. *revite*), verbal sb. f. *renvier* REVIE *v.*]

1. In card-playing, a higher stake ventured by a player against that proposed by an opponent.

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 99 At last to maintain the main and to checke vies with reuies, he laide his horse in the hazard, and lost him. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 38/1 Some Elders, for re-uies, passe Pare, and Post, When lo, the Yonger shares, or Doubles it. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* IX. 26 So the cards were handsomely shuffled, the vies and revies were doubled. *Ibid.*, Sometimes the vies and revies went round of twenty patacons. 1680 [see REVIE *v.* 3].

fig. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* To Rdr., They haue their vies and reuies vppon the poore Cunnies backe, till [etc.].

2. *transf.* **a.** A return blow or thrust.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 202 In his owne minde hauing a boute or two with fancie, he gaue hir so deepe a reuie that hee held affection at the swordes point.

b. A repetition; a renewed inspection.

In quot. 1621 perh. associated with *review*.

1588 GREENE *Metamorphosis* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 23 And here multiplying sigh vpon sigh with double and trebble reuies, shee ceased. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* vi, He lik't them all, but when with strict reuye He viewed Ester's face, his wounded eye Sparkl'd.

† **Revie·,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 reuye, 6–7 reuie, revy. [ad. F. *renvier*, =Sp. and Pg. *revidar*, It. *rinvitare*, late L. *reinvītāre*, f. L. *re-* RE- + *invītāre* to invite.]

1. *trans.* To return (an invitation). *rare* −1.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xliii. (1869) 159 If it bifalle that he drinke first, that oother wole drinke also, and seyth anoon, I reuye it.

2. To challenge in return. Also *intr.*, to make return of a challenge *on* another. *rare.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clv. 2 For whose beautie it should the knyghtes moue In armes so echeone other to reuie, To get a fame in play of chiualry. *Ibid.* clxxviii. 20 Echeone on other of pride so reuied Without rule of marciall gouernaunce, Thei smored wer, by their contrariaunce.

3. In card-playing: To meet by venturing a larger stake than that proposed by an opponent. Also in fig. context.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 69 *S.* I vye it, will you hould it? *A.* Yea sir, I hold it, and reuie it, but dispatch. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* (1859) 25 Ile vie and revie every card at my pleasure till eyther yours or mine come out. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, S'light, here's a trick vyed, and reuyed! 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. v. 3 Thy cunning can but pack the cards;..Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st; If seen, and then revy'd, deny'st. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 66 The first or eldest says, I'le vye the Ruff, the next says, I'le see it, and the third, I'le see it and revie it: I'le see your revie, says the first.

transf. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 282, I cal to minde an auncient historie of vowes vied and reuied between the citizens of Croto. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 13 She vied and revied othes to the contrary that it was not so. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 235 All this time the Knights play'd it at Dutch Gleek, and had so vied it, and revied it, that they were all Honours in their faces. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 100 To vye him, and see him, and re-vye him in contradictions. This figure now is lost to any man that is not a gamester.

4. *intr.* To make a revie or revies.

1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 27 So they vie and reuie till some ten shillings bee on the stake. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 38/1 Some, beeing Pa-riall,..Vy, and re-uy, and weene they all shall winn. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xl. Wks. IX. 395 Like a wilful chafing gamester who after once he hath begun to vie upon or provoke his adversary resolves to revie upon him and to provoke him further. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 67 I'le see it and revie, saith one; I'le see it and revie, saith another.

fig. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 96 Where he plaied his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withall.

b. *transf.* To make counter-bids.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 37 A farme..can no sooner fall in hand, then the Suruey Court shalbe waited on with many Officers, vying & reuying each on other.

c. To retort or retaliate.

a 1610 BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 401 Not multiplying words with your husband,..vying and revying, and will he, nill he still hauing the last word. 1629 J. M. tr. *Fonseca's Devout Contempl.* 533 He that vpon the vying of an inimie will not ..reuie vpon him but let it passe. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 53 (1740) 462 The other revyed, and denied his Facts; and so too and fro, vying and revying with perpetual Contradiction, little less than giving each other the Lye.

Hence † **Revy·ing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. vi. 5 True rest consists not in the oft revying Of worldly drosse. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 67 For which seeing and revying they reckon but two, after that it is at once come to eight. 1689 *Tryal Bishops* 62 We must not have vying and re-vying, for then we shall have no end.

Review (rĭvĭū'), *sb.* Also **re-view.** Also 6 **reveu,** 6–7 **rev-, reuiewe,** 7 **reuiew.** [a. older F. *reveue* (mod.F. *revue*), verbal sb. f. *revoir*, f. *re-* RE- + *voir* :—L. *vidēre* to see.]

I. 1. The act of looking over something (again), with a view to correction or improvement; a revision (of a book, etc.). Now *rare.*

1565 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 27 We think so well of the first impression, and reviewe of those whiche have sithens travailed therin. 1622 JAGGARD *Note to Brooke's Disc. Err. Catal. Nobility*, The sight alone of such a Reuerend man.., would do more good for keeping the presse in order then the view, and reviewe of twentie proofes by himselfe. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* A 3 Some things having passed therein, which..in the review..I wished might be altered. 1710 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Some particular Alterations in after Reviews it will not be necessary to enter into the Detail of. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 354 What we have left standing in our several reviews and reformations, as well as to what we have altered or superadded.

† **b.** A revise in printing. *Obs. rare* −1.

1622 JAGGARD *Note to Brooke's Disc. Err. Catal. Nobility*, Though hee came not in person to ouer-looke the Presse, yet the Proofe, and Reuiewes duly attended him, and he perused them..in the maner he did before.

2. *Law.* Revision of a sentence, etc., by some other court or authority.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 34 To render final justice, that is, to receive the last appeals of his own Subjects, without fear of any review from Rome. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* (1689) I. 79 The Decisions of this Court can never be brought under a second Review. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 11 § 12 All reviews, reductions or suspensions of the sentences in maritime cases. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 11 Their sentence is final, decisive, irrevocable: no appeal, no correction, not even a review can be had. 1807 *Act* 48 *Geo. III*, c. 151 § 16 To submit the said Interlocutor..to the Review of the Division to which the said Lord Ordinary belongs. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 70 The decision of the magistrate shall be final, and not subject to review in any court. 1864 POMEROY *Munic. Law* § 283 There is ample provision made for a review..of the rulings of law made by the judge at the trial.

b. *Bill of review*: (see quot. 1838).

1676 DUKE *Moor's Law Charit. Uses* Table s.v. *Relief*, No relief upon a Bill of Review, after an Appeal, but in Parliament. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 454 A bill of review may be had upon apparent error in judgment, appearing on the face of the decree; or, by special leave of the court. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 508 Upon a bill of review brought between 30 and 40 years after the decree pronounced. 1838 STORY *Equity Pleadings* 15 A Bill of Review, which is brought to examine and reverse a decree made upon a former Bill, which has been duly enrolled, and thereby become a record of the Court.

c. *Commission, Court, of review*: (see quots.).

a 1633 COKE *Inst.* IV. lxxiv. (1648) 341 Upon a sentence given by the High Commissioners, a Commission of Review may be granted to and for the party grieved. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 33 The king has it in his power to grant a commission of review under the broad seal, for the delegates to consider and judge again, what has been decreed in the court of delegates. 1831 *Act* 1 & 2 *Will. IV*, c. 56 § 2 The said Judges or any Three of them shall..form a Court of Review,..and shall have Superintendance and Controul in all Matters of Bankruptcy. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 344 The court of review, in all questions connected with the representation of the peerage of Scotland, is the House of Lords.

3. A formal inspection of military or naval forces by the sovereign or other high personage, or by the general in command.

[1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, We made .. reuiewe of the gentlemen, souldiers and other of our company.] 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1839/3 On Thursday last his Most Christian Majesty took a Review of the Cavalry. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5106/3 Their Lordships will meet at the Horse-Guards..to finish the said Review. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. (1788) 242 It is not probable that he would appear again before his soldiers, even in the pacific ceremony of a review. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, A grand review was to take place upon the Lines. *a* 1878 PRINCESS ALICE *Biogr. Sk. & Lett.* (1884) 164 The Sultan,..in whose honour a great naval review at Spithead was held.

attrib. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 244/2 When a regiment or any larger body of men pass in review order before the sovereign or reviewing officer.

transf. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. vii, At the great and general review of us all, corporal, at the day of judgment. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Review of the Black Cuirassiers*, a visitation of the clergy. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* I, She had made up her mind that day to have a general review of all her children's heads. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, The guests filed out in the best order: Miss Abbey standing at the..door.., to hold a ceremony of review and dismissal.

b. In phr. *to march* or *pass in review.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. Argt., Some of the persons he causes to pass in review before his eyes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 P 2 The little family passed in review before him. 1769 T. NEVILE *Imit. Juvenal* 70 She sees him now in Sash and Solitaire March in Review.

4. An inspection, examination. *In review*, under examination.

1611 COTGR., *Revisit*, a review taken by the King of his Officers accounts. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. iv. 23 At the end of May I make a second review, and if I find one branch ..stronger than the other, I cut..it off. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 262 *note*, This bolt and shackle would necessarily be in review on getting in the bridle. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 276 Uranus was discovered by Sir W. Herschel in 1781,..in the course of a review of the heavens. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 298 As the crowd pass the different combatants in review, none..have more backers than their old favourite.

5. A general survey or reconsideration of some subject or thing.

1604 PARSONS *Review Ten Publike Disput.* Pref., I have thought good here to examine all together in this Re-view. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. (1614) 71 Let vs take a little reuiew of some principall occurrents in the former Catalogue. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 1 To take a Review of the old and new Game of Pamphlets, play'd and penn'd by the meaner sort. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. 380 They amount to a much higher degree of proof upon

such a joint review. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Pref., Wks. II. 348 He has taken a review of the effects of all the schemes which have been successively adopted. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 178 The review of the proceedings in Great Britain and France .. presents the general subject under two very different aspects.

b. Without article, esp. *in* or *under review.*

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 6 Review and attention, and even forming a judgment, becomes fatigue. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x, It would unfold a tale of too much horror to trace, in review, the circumstances as they then occurred. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 25 Passing lightly in review What seemed hits and what seemed misses. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 11/1 Passing under review the war dangers to which Germany and Prussia have been exposed.

c. Const. *of* (the agent).

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref. p. vi, A variety of offences..have been brought under the review of the Reader. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 15 Directions given but not executed under the review of consciousness.

6. A retrospective survey of past actions, etc.

1673 *Rem. Humours Town* 20 The reviews of their own vertuous actions may give them content. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Apr., I have lived a life of which I do not like the review. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 184 Mem'ry's pointing wand, That calls the past to our exact review. 1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* xvii, Is the pleasure that is tasted Patient of a long review?

7. a. A general account or criticism of a literary work (esp. a new or recent one) either published separately or, more usually, as an article in a periodical or newspaper.

1649 R. BAILLIE (*title*), A Review of Doctor Bramble..his Faire Warning. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 44 When I wrote last, I had not seen w^t honour y^o^ have done me in ye Review of Leland. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 July, I was presented with Mr. Hill's Review. 1824 W. E. ANDREWS (*title*), Critical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, If a review of his work was very laudatory, it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to his mother at Fairoaks. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. ii. 69 The fuller reviews, which in the Edinburgh supplanted the old meagre analysis of books.

b. A periodical publication consisting mainly of articles in which current events or questions, or literary works, are discussed or criticized.

1705 *Hudibras Redivivus* II. 10 No matter whether false or true, Take pattern by D[e] F[oe]'s Review. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Daphne & Apollo* 35 So do your Brother Quacks and Brother Beaus. Memorials only, and Reviews, write Prose. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* Pref. vi, Endeavouring to be as extensively useful as possible, we aimed at uniting the plan of the Magazines with that of the Reviews. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* v, They all of them knew Mr. Jeffrey's Review, Which with Holy Writ ought to be reckon'd. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 169/1 There were no reviews in which he might either suggest his own improvements or be censured for his plagiarisms.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 17 Dec., I would not appear a dunce in matters that every Review-reader must needs be apprized of. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) III. 115, I will seek more review employment,..and scribble verses for the newspapers. 1820–1 BYRON in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 5 Feb. 3/2 Your review people have no more right to kill, than any other footpads.

II. 8. A second or repeated view.

This would now be taken as *re-view* (rĭ-).

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 156 Abbas..having in that sort satisfied his passion, returned..to take a re-view of his cruel execution. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 37 That which at first blush seems alive, is in truth dead; and that again which appears as dead, at a nearer review proves to be alive. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ep. Ded. to Prince Posterity, Returning in a very few Hours to take a Review, they were all torn down, and fresh ones in their Places. 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm.* ii. (1726) II. 65 The Works of Nature will bear a Thousand Views, and Reviews, and will still appear new to us.

†**b.** The fact of seeing some place or person again. *Obs. rare.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 127 As the weary Pilgrim after a tedious travaill rejoyceth at the review of his Native Soil. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 211 Our fellows..found us at Carboran,..where you may imagine the joy this review diffused through all of us.

Review (rĭvĭū'), *v.* Also 6–7 reuiew. [f. RE- and VIEW *v.* (cf. prec.), after F. *revoir*, Sp. and Pg. *rever*, It. *rivedere*, L. *revidēre*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To see or behold again. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Twise will I not reuiew the mornings rise, Till I haue torne that trophie from thy backe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 842 Long it was before his longing could be satisfied to reuiew his Countrey and friends. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 347 Would'st thou soon review thy native plain? 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 401 Where, anxious to review his native shore, He on the roaring wave embark'd once more. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 4 Upon reviewing a place after an absence of some time, the several actions which formerly have passed there are wont to occur to the mind.

2. To view, inspect, or examine a second time or again. (In contrast to *view.*)

This would now be pronounced with (rĭ-) and usually written *re-view.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* q v, To such a one I giue counsel..to view and reuiew..such weapons as he shall finde in this our Panoplie. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. xliv. 24 No heade did he [Otho] view and reuiew so insatiably. 1616 R. C. *Time's Whistle* (1871) 2 Many hundred.. eyes View, and review, each line, each word, as spies. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 153 These slaves are bought, and sold, as beasts, and cattle are, they being viewed, and reviewed. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. i, How they viewed and reviewed us as we passed over the rivulet! 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXV, [They] were on the battlements again, viewing and re-viewing the state of their preparations.

†**3. a.** To look over or through (a book, etc.) in order to correct or improve; to revise. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1274 Dionysius had put into his hands a tragedy of his owne making, commanding him to review and correct the same. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. B, This is certain, they have put the Author of this booke upon it, to review it well. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 360 EZRA..reviewed the copies, and amended all errata's. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* Pref., I am now beginning to review and write over again the History of my own time.

absol. 1622 JAGGARD *Note to Brooke's Disc. Err. Catal. Nobility*, He viewed, reuiewed, directed, corrected, or whatsoeuer els.

†**b.** To re-examine; to reconsider. *Obs. rare.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 31 Euery Lord of a Mannor should cause his Lands to be duly seene, and truly surueyed and certifyed, and once in seuen or tenne yeares to haue it reuiewed. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 18 Those who think 154,000 were so destroyed ought to review the grounds of their Opinion.

4. *Law.* To submit (a decree, act, etc.) to examination or revision.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 120 All my decrees have ben reviewed: yea, all my orders and peticions. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lx. (1788) 323 That parliament may review the acts of ministers is unquestionable. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 731 Praying that the Act.., regarding conveyancers, might be reviewed for the purpose of being repealed or amended. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 77 The order may be reviewed or may be appealed from. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 211/1 The court, on appeal, can review the exercise of his discretion by the County Court Judge.

5. To survey; to take a survey of.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxiv, When thou reuewest this, thou doest reuew, The very part was consecrate to thee. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 347 After ten dayes feasting, reviewing Heidleberg, [we]..set forward. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 26 The which [parlour], after he had reviewed a little while, the Interpreter called for a man to sweep. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 127 Shall I the long, laborious scene review, And open all the wounds of Greece anew? 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 291 When I review his dispositions, and review his conduct, I have little hope. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 164 With his eyes seemingly cast down, he was employed in reviewing the charms of her lovely daughter. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 28 [He] reviews the whole of the facts..before he ventures to draw any conclusions from them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 461 We must cursorily review the fortunes of Protestantism during the reign of Elizabeth.

absol. 1717 POPE *Ep. to Mr. Jervas* 21 How oft [do we] review; each finding like a friend Something to blame, and something to commend!

b. To look back upon; to regard or survey in retrospection.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 2 Whoever shall review his life will generally find [etc.]. 1779 — *L. P., Duke* (1868) 205 Some of his compositions are such as he must have reviewed with detestation in his later days. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 105 The past he calmly hath reviewed. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liv, As from a precipice down which he might have fallen,..he reviewed the Fanny Bolton snare, now that he had escaped out of it.

6. To make a formal inspection, to hold a review, of (troops, etc.).

1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 45 The skilful Nymph reviews her force with care. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5106/3 The Lords ..have Review'd the greater Part of the Out-Pensioners. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Order of battle*, In order to engage the enemy, or to be reviewed by the general. 1828 CAMPBELL *Departure of Emigrants for N. S. W.* 73 Hosts review'd in dazzling files and squares. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lii, He charged the boy to run off and bring his schoolmates to be marshalled before their new master, and solemnly reviewed. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 443 When troops are reviewed in line of quarter columns, the brigadier only will accompany the reviewing general.

7. To write an appreciation or criticism of (a new literary work); also *absol.*, to write reviews; to follow the occupation of a reviewer.

1781 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Nov., I would never review the work of an anonymous authour. 1783 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* Wks. 1836 II. 30, I am reviewed, and my book forwarded in its progress by a judicious recommendation. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 549 See honest Hallam.. Resume his pen, review his Lordship's work. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. § 24 The first book ever reviewed..was an edition of the works of Victor Vitensis and Vigilius Papsensis. 1892 DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* 59 He drew up the 'Proposals' for a complete edition of her works, and he reviewed her repeatedly.

Hence **Review'ed** *ppl. a.*

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 3 It is the fashion now for the reviewed to retaliate on the reviewers.

Review'able. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be, capable of being, reviewed.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Story). 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 153 The first and only reviewable part of his volume. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 32/2 The Emperor..has reviewed most things reviewable.

Review'age. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Reviewing, or reviews, of books.

1807 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 214 Whatever you order down to me in the way of reviewage, I shall of course execute as speedily as may be. 1809 *Ibid.* 281 A quarterly magazine, wholly quit of reviewage.

Reviewal (rĭvĭū'ăl). [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. The act of reviewing or revising; an instance of this.

1650 *Descr. Fut. Hist. Europe* 11 He that returns back in reviewall of the conjunctions and fiery Triplicities, may see how they have in part prognosticated the present troubles. 1665 BARROW in *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 43, I shall hardly ever induce myself to take the pains..requisite for the reviewal of them. 1844 SIR J. COLERIDGE *Dowling & Lowndes Reports* 49 This Court will direct a reviewal of his [the master's] taxation. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 455/2 His reviewals of the findings of courts-martial, his observations on the faults of the British cavalry. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 340/2 A summons was taken out..to have a reviewal of the taxation of his bill of costs.

2. A review *of* a book. Also without article.

1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 229 How angry the Anti-jacobin Magazine is with a reviewal of D'Ivernois in the appendix to the Monthly! 1805 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* (1850) II. 355, I perceive that the reviewals of Madoc have in a certain degree influenced you. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 273, I treat his offer of a reviewal of Mr. Hunt's London Journal with disdain. 1865 *Monthly Packet* Dec. 718 A fair subject for reviewal in a magazine.

Reviewatory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec.] Of or pertaining to the writing of reviews.

1822 L. HUNT *Liberal* I. 70 It is the fault of the 'accursed critical spirit' that is the bane of these times, that we are obliged to be..base and reviewatory like the rest. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 101 A candour most unusual in persons of the reviewatory profession. 1837 *Ibid.* XVI. 666 He has passed unnamed by the ordinary guardians of the gates reviewatory.

Reviewer (rĭvĭū'ər). [f. REVIEW *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** One who revises; a reviser. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Riuisore*, a reuisor, a reuiewer. 1710 BEVERIDGE *Wks.* (1846) VIII. 628 The composers and reviewers of the old translation. 1720 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 2) ii. § 5. 114 This Rubrick..may perhaps have slipt into the present Book thro' the Inadvertency of the Reviewers.

†**2.** One who looks back upon something. *Obs.*[−1]

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 517, I am ashamed of nothing more than the Crosse of Christ, as I believe those Reviewers are, whom the Prophet speaketh of, They shall look back on him whom they have peirced.

3. One who criticizes new publications; a writer of reviews. In early use, the author of a special pamphlet criticizing another work.

1651 R. WATSON *Second Faire Warning* Answ. Ep. Ded. 2 The præjudice the Reviewer would here..cast upon the person of the Bishop will advance his own reputation but a litle. 1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 660 You'll have heard of a printed letter by a Jacobite reviewer..upon my first volume. 1756 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 246 It has certainly worse nerves than mine, if your Reviewers have frighted it. *c* 1785 BURNS *Capt. Riddel* ii, Our friends, the reviewers, Those chippers and hewers. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* I. xii, The coteries cried him up and the reviewers adored him. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xv. 401 Free discussion should not be prevented, either by the ferocity of reviewers or the arm of the law.

Hence **Review'eress,** a female reviewer.

1830 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 28 To review a revieweress of two literatures is not easy.

Review'ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVIEW *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 250 The revewing of ony decreittis or processis in that or the lyke caissis. 1598 FLORIO, *Recensione*, a rehearsing: a reuiewing or examination of an account or number. 1680 GODOLPHIN *Rep. Can.* (ed. 2) 119 Then such a Reviewing shall be final without further Appeal. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 173 This reviewing must be continued for the following Months for all other Fruits; and in reviewing remove such as begin to rot. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 67 The reviewing of the judicial sentences of its Bishops.

attrib. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 6/5 The erection of reviewing-stands for spectators on the occasion of processions on the next inauguration day.

2. The act or practice of writing reviews.

1797 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 215 Fifty pounds you might ..gain by reviewing. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. xvi, The Reviewers who were hired To do the work of his reviewing. 1888 *Athenæum* 19 May 631/3 In no case did I observe anything beyond..the customs of ordinary reviewing.

attrib. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXX, We could not have one of our own reviewers abused in our own reviewing columns. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 165 'Reviewing' work is too badly paid for any reasonable being to think of making it either an art or a business.

Review'ing, *ppl. a.* [f. REVIEW *v.* + -ING 2.]

†**1.** Looking backwards. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 263 So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye Has lost the Chasers, and his ear the Cry.

2. Holding a review of troops, etc.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 273 Reviewing Generals his Merit own. 1769 *Junius Lett.* liii. (1788) 47 The reports of reviewing generals comprehend only a few regiments in England. 1832 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* III. 56 The Reviewing-General presents himself before the centre. 1876 [see REVIEW *sb.* 3]. 1889 [see REVIEW *v.* 6].

Review'ish, *a.* [f. REVIEW *sb.*] Characteristic of reviews (of books).

1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 416 M.'s [pamphlet] improves on acquaintance. The style is pedantic and reviewish.

Review'less, *a.* [f. REVIEW *sb.* 7 b.] Destitute of a review.

1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* II. 375 What is a party.. without a Review?..Reviewless, Clapham had scarcely been known beyond her own Common.

†**Revification,** erroneous form (perh. misprints) for REVIVIFICATION. (Cf. REVIVICATION.)

1677 CARY *Chron.* II. 143 In the revification of the Chaldæan Empire under Nabon-asser. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 2 So long are these Medicines of Revification in preparing.

So † **Revify** *v.* = REVIVIFY.

1598 FLORIO, *Reuificare*, to reuiue, or reuifie.

Revi·gorate, *pa. pple. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. next.] Reinvigorated.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VII, The fire which seemed extinct Hath risen revigorate.

Revi·gorate, *v.* [Cf. F. *revigorer*, Pg. *revigorar*, med.L. *revigorare*.] To reinvigorate.

1611 COTGR., *Revigourer*, to reuigorate, reinforce. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 52 His fellow-citizens..rose revigorated by the sparkling draught. 1861 *Times* 25 March 8/6 There are all the corn lands..which are revigorated by ages of fallow. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 13/2 He would have in every diocese a body of celibate clergy..to reinforce and revigorate the parochial system.

† **Revi·gour,** *v. Obs.* [See prec. and VIGOUR.]

1. *trans.* To restore to vigour.

c 1440 *Love's Bonavent. Mirr.* (MS. e Musæo 35) lf. 213 The day in the which he hadde receyuede the forseide brede and was revigorede. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 200 Alle here spyrytys begunne to amende And were reuyguryd in wundyr wyse.

2. *intr.* To recover vigour.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 121 Dede men reuyguryn I dar wele seyn. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5391 He reuygourd in strenth of cors.

† **Revi·le,** *sb. Obs.* Also **reveile.** [f. the vb.]

1. A reviling speech or remark.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 985/2 Hee must heare threates, hee must suffer reuiles and tauntes. 1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* C 3* Whose busie tongues and lothing maw defiles Our honest sort with vomited reuiles. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 139 Since he waigh'd so little what a grosse revile that was to give his equall.

2. Revilement, reviling.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 444 Their reveile of the worthy servant of God, M. Caluin, we will..lay vp with the Lord. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 316 Recreation..will always be innocent enough, if it can hinder revile and unchastity. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 194 Render them not reviling for revile.

Revile (rĭvəi·l), *v.* [a. OF. *reviler*, f. *re-* RE- + *vil* VILE *a.* Cf. later F. *ravilir*, It. *ravvilire*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To degrade, abase. *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11546 Þou dysonourest hym yn þat outrage, And reuylyst hys feyre ymage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 221 Thou hast bothe hire and me beguiled And ek thin oghne astat reviled.

2. To subject to contumely or abuse; to assail with opprobrious or abusive language.

In early quots. more with reference to action than speech.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11677 Þey..seye hit ys þer heritage To haue oure godes, & vs to reuille! 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 247 His fader and hise brethren bothe..Him hadde beten and reviled. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 97 Also he revilede moche and detracte seynte Edmunde. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 989 in *Macro Plays* 68 By holy chyrch to be reconsylyde, Trustynge verely ye xall neuer be revylyde. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 He is a marvaylouse hastye man in his fume, he revyled me and I had ben a dogge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 365 The man..with reproachfull tearmes gan them revile. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. xi. 69 He did not revile the gods of ingratitude. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 249 [The Arabs] hate the Persians, they revile every thing that concerns them. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. 411 They jar, accus'd accuse, revil'd revile, And wrath to wrath oppose. 1780 COWPER *Love of World* 33 Revil'd and lov'd, renounc'd and follow'd, Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallow'd. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* ii. 40 He reviled heaven and earth when he saw his wife sinking from want. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 Ctesippus then says that he is not reviling the two Sophists, he is only contradicting them.

fig. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 126, I read in 's looks Matter against me, and his eye reuil'd Me as his abiect obiect. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iv, No ill words! let his own shame first revile him.

3. *intr.* To use opprobrious language; to rail *at* a person or thing.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* ii. 23 When he was reviled, reviled not agayne. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 141 This short Satyre..reuiling at the couetousnesse..of women. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 58 It was then, that the doctrine of the Jesuits was carped, and reviled at. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 65 While the tithe-pamper'd churchman reviles at the poor. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xvii. 165 How scornfully I once reviled, When some poor maiden was beguiled.

Hence **Revi·led** *ppl. a.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii, The Lord's people were always a reviled people and a persecuted people.

Revilement (rĭvəi·lmĕnt). [f. REVILE *v.*]

1. The act of reviling; the fact or practice of employing abusive language.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 12 Yet n'ould she stent Her bitter rayling and foule revilement. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 If any man prouoke thee by reuilement and reproaches, returne not euill for euill. 1649 tr. *Waru. fr. Y. Beem* lviii. 25 He doth not push with the horn of revilement and scorne. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 34 And thus we have two genera or kinds of offences against reputation merely; to wit, 1. Defamation and 2 Vilification or Revilement. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 216 It is devoted by custom to the particular revilement of Judas.

2. An instance of this; a reviling speech.

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 12 He was not..moved with whatsoever revilements. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. ii. 217 Christ will then vindicate himself from all those scorns and revilements. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. xiv, Again the people broke out in revilements. 1880 — *Ben Hur* VIII. x, Laughter and ribaldry and revilements, all for the Nazarene.

Reviler (rĭvəi·lər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who reviles or abuses.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 553 [Those] who haue applied themselues..to shake off the yoke of railers & reuilers. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 (1622) 117 He maketh Diagoras (a knowne Reuiler of all their other gods) yet to be a true worshipper of the drunken God Bacchus. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 498 The..base revilers of our house and name. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iv, Avaunt! unchristian reviler, avaunt! 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump., Idleness*, Why do the revilers of the idle labour and toil with such perseverance? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 166 The reviler who indulges in anger..may be chastened by an elder.

Revi·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; a reviling remark or speech.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* li. 7 Be not afrayde of their blasphemies & reuylinges. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* XXVII. 15 Their reuilings are grieuous to the eare. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 152 Breaches of charity..by the detraction, calumnie, and revilings of our tongues. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 45 Scoffs and revilings are of the growth of all nations. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 15 An abusive fellow followed Pericles home with much panegyrical reviling. 1853 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. S. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 182, I will not return any of your revilings. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 5 A persistent reviling of the animals, and a resolute exaltation of humanity.

Revi·ling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That reviles; given to reviling; abusive.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* ii. 44 He gaue no reuilynge worde agayne to any man. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIV. viii, By reviling slaundring foe Inly wounded thus I languish. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 139 To smite so keenly with a reviling tongue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 196 They came to bitterness, and reviling tearms amongst themselves. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 230 The use of any sort of scurrilous or reviling language. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 220 He heeded not reviling tones.

Hence **Revi·lingly** *adv.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* ii. 44 He prayed to the father for them that spake reuilyngly agaynste him. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlock* iii. 177 [They] talk revilingly of persons and things which they never knew.

Revin, obs. Sc. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1] and *riven* pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*

† **Revi·nce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *revincĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *vincĕre* to conquer, subdue.]

1. *trans.* To refute, disprove.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 254/2 The king..effectually reuinced and confuted the..pestilent boke of Luther. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 976/2 When he shoulde see his errour by manifest and sound testimonies of scriptures reuinced. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's De Aug. Sci.* IV. i. 178 The opinion of Copernicus,..because it is not repugnant to the Phœnomena, cannot be revinced by Astronomicall Principles. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 44 As if Astrology were a close and cunning Faculty, and afraid..to be revinced by ordinary experience.

2. To restore *to* a possession.

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 355 The saidis personis.. to be consolidat and revincit, likas his hienes consolidatis and revincis thame to þe saidis beneficis.

† **Revi·ncible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec., or ad. late L. *revincibilis*.] Refutable.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 16 They are raised out of the Scriptures, though they be revincible by the same letters.

† **Revi·nct,** *pa. pple. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *revinctus*, pa. pple. of *revincīre*.] *trans.* Bound up, girt.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 191 Wherewith children in.. Summer revinct with swaith-bands, are as it were stew'd.

Revi·ndicate, *v.* [f. RE- and VINDICATE *v.*, after F. *revendiquer*. Cf. REVENDICATE and med.L. *revindicāre*.] *trans.* To vindicate anew; to reclaim, recover, or restore, as a rightful possession.

1828–32 in WEBSTER (citing Mitford). 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1858 IX. 179 Having thus said something towards revindicating for Herodotus his proper station [etc.]. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 52 There was no other country to which they could be revindicated. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 27 In vain he..rebuked the untimely..haste of Paris to revindicate this right for herself.

Revindica·tion. [Cf. prec. and REVENDICATION.] The action of revindicating.

1643 [PRYNNE] (*title*), A Revindication of the anoynting and priviledges of faithfull subjects. 1652 COLLINGES (*title*), Responsoria ad Erratica Pastoris,..the Shepherds Wandrings discovered, in a Revindication of the Great Ordinance of God.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 43 So as no injury be caused by unseasonable retraction and untimely revindication. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* V. 288 The aim of all Italian revolution is the revindication of this natural frontier. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* iii. 28 The Renaissance was the revindication of nature and human nature.

Reving, obs. f. REAVING, REEVING *vbl. sbs.*

Revir, obs. Sc. form of RIVER.

† **Revire,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *revirescĕre*.] *intr.* To recover freshness.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 258 And when the list, in water hoote revire They wil, and taste ene as the list desire.

† **Revire,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *revirer*: see RE- and VIRE *v.*] *intr.* To swing back.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 119 As the dure turnis about apon the herre,..and vyris and revyris.

Revire·scence. *rare.* [See next and -ENCE.] Return to a youthful or flourishing condition.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. II. 112 A Serpent represented the Divine Nature, on account of its great Vigour and Spirit, its long Age and Revirescence. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 126 A faded archaic style trying as it were to resume a mockery of revirescence.

Revire·scent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *revirescentem*, pres. pple. of *revirescĕre*.] Flourishing anew.

1644 R. HARWOOD *King David's Sanctuary* Ep. Ded., The True Religion..is Revirescent in your tender yeares. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. ix. 270 A snake, or serpent,..so universally venerated in the Asiatic world, both as an emblem of the sun, and of revirescent vigour.

Revis, obs. form of RAVISH *v.*

Revisable (rĭvəi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. REVISE *v.* + -ABLE. So F. *revisable*.] Capable of being revised; liable to revision.

1892 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/7 This is the ideal system—State ownership of the minerals with fair and revisable royalties. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 29 June 1/3 The tariff established by the treaty was to be revisable every 10 years.

Hence **Revi·sableness.**

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 910 The revisableness of the Confession has always been an axiom.

Revisal (rĭvəi·zăl). [f. next + -AL.] The act of revising or looking over again; a revision, re-examination.

1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 18/2 Let me not enter in this strict reuisall of my Sinne and grace. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* (1673) II. 289 The good inclination of my Lords the Bishops..as to a revisal of themselves. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 79 She has written a Letter to you, which passed Mr. Peters's Revisal before she had the Courage to send it. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 389 Titles should have the revisal of one that is allowed to have a good judgment. 1807 WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 29 Let these separate labours subsequently undergo the careful revisal..of the entire body. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* (1861) 36 A thorough revisal of gloves, neckcloths, etc., is soon made. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 56 He had not submitted his dispatch to official revisal.

Revise (rĭvəi·z), *sb.* Also 6 **re-vise,** 7 **reuize.** [f. the vb.]

† **1.** The fact of being seen again. *Obs.*⁻¹

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1602) Prose Addit. 341 Of the drowning and Reuise of Palinurus..I omit.

2. The act of revising or reviewing; a revision, a looking over or examining again.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 487 We should not heedless-hastily bestow us In any Work, but patiently proceed With oft re-vises. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* V. x. Wks. IV. 84 The reflexed apprehension or revise..by which their examination should be tried. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* ii. (1733) 306 They came to this Resolution, that the Book might be subjected to a careful Examination and Revise. 1710 *Acc. Distemper Tom Whigg* II. 50 Let it be the frequent Subject of your Revise and Meditation. 1811 GIFFORD in *M. Napier's Sel. Corr.* (1879) 4, I am greatly pleased with your additions, and indeed with the whole of your revise. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXI. (ed. 3) 209 The corrections have been unusually large, and the revises frequent.

b. A revised version or form.

1894 *Current Hist.* IV. 283 Shortly after the revise of the Wilson bill came up..in the Senate on April 2.

3. *Typog.* A revised or corrected form of proof-sheet; a further proof submitted by the printer after having made the required corrections, alterations, or additions. Also *attrib.*

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* III. 24 There was no sheete printed off, before either the proofe, or the reuize (as they call it) was brought vnto him. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 56 When he read the printed proofe and revise. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XVII. 264 After the Second or Third Proof he has a Revise, which is also a Proof-sheet. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. 417 He had hardly..composed any other Copy but first proofs, revises, &c., clandestinely obtained from England. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 345 Let me have the revises as soon as can be. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xi, [He] pulled off the first proof as clear and free from errors, as if it had been a triple revise! 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 338 The revise of the last sheet was sent to printer. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typog.* iii, When all the corrections have been made a *Revise Proof* will have to be pulled and submitted to the reader.

Revise (rĭvəi·z), *v.* [a. F. *reviser* (also *réviser*), f. *re-* RE- + *viser* to look at, aim :—pop. L. **vīsāre*. Cf. *advise*, *devise*, and L. *revīsĕre*.]

† **1.** *intr.* To look again or repeatedly *at*, to look back or meditate *on*, something. *Obs.*

1567 *Reception of Q. Eliz. at Cambridge* (Harl. MSS. 7037), The Queen following..and marvellously revising at the beauty of the chapel. 1627 LEVER *Q. Eliz. Teares* ix, Waking, or not, I oft reuise thereon. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. XXXI. Wks. IX. 217 Surely the thoughts of a mere natural, civil or moral man are free..and able to revise and work upon these occurrences.

† **2.** *trans.* To see or behold, to look at, again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* II. 305 Th' Eye that hath seen him, shall not see him twise, Nor shall his Places him againe revise. 1687 BEVERLEY *Exposition Song of Songs* 66 So long forgotten, I by Love revis'd Would now from future Forfeiture Fore-pris'd, Stand sealed. 1727 FOXTON in Earbery *Burnet's St. Dead* App. 75 If any doubt it they may revise what we have there written. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 63 She reserves this..for her own..inspection; to revise it, to gaze and dwell upon it in secret.

3. To look or read carefully over, with a view to improving or correcting.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 14 Neither did we disdaine to reuise that which we had done. 1693 FREKE *Sel. Ess.* Apol. 3 What I have done of late has been only to Correct and Revise them [*sc.* essays] a little for the Press. 1743 POPE *Let. to Warburton* 12 Jan., Whatever very little respites I have had..have been employed in revising the papers on the use of Riches. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. xii, Upon the decease of Mr. Leske, it was revised, corrected, and enlarged, by Mr. Karsten. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 30 The King carefully revised the

papers which he commanded others to write. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* viii. Wks. 1853 III. 16 Pussy, however, saw no use in revising and correcting the text of papa's remembrances.

absol. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. xi, I am prevented from revising;—Perhaps I have said more than I meant.

b. To go over again, to re-examine, in order to improve or amend; † to condense by revision.

1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1630) Ep. Ded. 2 To revise the Romane lawes from infinite volumes..into one competent and uniforme corps of law. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 120 That they would be pleased in the forementioned particulars to revise the Directory. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 274 There is great reason to revise the game laws, and to reduce them into some order and compass. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 67 A commission sometimes granted ..to revise the sentence of the court of delegates. 1819 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 189 The opinion of the highest law tribunal of the state is to be revised. 1847 Power *Law Qualif. & Registr.* 113 Every revising barrister is required to notify his appointment to the clerk of the peace of the county..which he has been appointed to revise. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xi, People began to revise their judgments of the man whom they had..condemned.

Hence **Revi·sed** *ppl. a.*

Revised Version, the version of the Bible made in 1870–84 as 'a Revision of the Translation published in..1611, and commonly known by the name of the Authorised Version'.

1837 Lockhart *Scott* II. vi. 223, I suspect this had been a revised edition. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 159 There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude extemporaneous prayer. 1880 N. T. (Revised Version) Pref., We forwarded to them the Revised Version in its final form.

Revisee'. [f. Revise *v.* + -ee.] One whose work is subjected to revision.

1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1289/1 We may by hypothesis want such an institution [*i.e.* a Second Chamber], even if the Revisers are inferior men to the Revisees.

Reviser (rĭvəi·zəɹ). [f. Revise *v.* + -er¹. Cf. Revisor.] One who revises or makes corrections.

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 475/2 The Commentator or Reviser, in his Notes upon the same. 1738 T. Birch *Life Milton* in *M.'s Wks.* 1738 I. 48 It is not improbable Milton trusted much to the Care of the Printer and Reviser. 1778 Johnson *L. P., Milton* I. 251 Verbal inaccuracies, which Bentley..imputed to obtrusions of a reviser. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 121 *note*, The Prymer of 1545 corrected it, and was followed in later years by the revisers of Q. Mary's Book. 1870 *Graphic* 25 June 703/3 The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met for the first time on Wednesday.

Revi·sership. [f. prec. + -ship.] The office of reviser, or *spec.* of a revising barrister.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 4/1 Every kind of legal office in England—recorderships, reviserships, judgeships, &c.

† **Revi·sible,** *a.*¹ *Obs. rare* —¹. [Re- 5 a.] Visible again.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) I. 103 Here will I bide now in this place..; to be revisible in short space, yt is my will in this same howre.

Revi·sible, *a.*², variant of Revisable *a.*

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 781 Any hold beyond that of expediency, revisible like all expediencies from time to time. 1898 *Daily News* 2 July 7/2 To insist that every arrangement between railway companies shall be revisible under the general law.

Revi·sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Revise *v.*] The action of the verb; revision.

1611 Florio, *Reuisione*, a reuising or reuiewing. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 103 Moved, whether there may not be a newe revysing of this Bill to that purpose. 1673 S. Parker *Reproof Reh. Transp.* 528 The authour had not the revising of the sheets.

Revi·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. Revise *v.*] That revises. *Revising barrister*, a barrister appointed to hold local courts at stated periods for the purpose of revising the lists of parliamentary electors.

1832 G. Price *Compl. Election Guide* ix. (*heading*), Revisal of Lists of Voters, Appointment and Business of Revising Barrister. 1847 Power *Law Qualif. & Registr.* 113 The like duty devolves upon the senior judge of assise on the summer circuit to appoint revising barristers to act for each circuit. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* Pref. (1878) x, In preparing the present edition I have been again much indebted to the revising accuracy of my friend. 1898 S. Lee *Life Shaks.* v. (1899) 59 In both these plays Shakespeare's revising hand can be traced.

Revision (rĭvi·ʒən). [ad. late L. *revīsiōn-em*, f. *revīsĕre*: see Revise *v.* So F. and Sp. *revision*, It. *re-*, *rivisione.*]

1. The action of revising or looking over again; esp. critical or careful examination or perusal with a view to correcting or improving.

1611 Cotgr., *Revision*, a reuision, reuise, reuiew, reexamination, looking ouer againe. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* To Rdr. A 3 Considering this Revision, what is now publish'd is both a more curious, and more compleat Piece. 1771 Johnson in *Boswell* 29 Aug., I am engaging in a very great work, the revision of my Dictionary. 1797 Malone *Mem. Reynolds* R.'s Wks. I. p. xxvii, Though they are only detached thoughts, and did not receive his final revision and correction, I am unwilling to suppress them. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 14 Our commercial situation and system deserved and required revision. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. i. 12 Few letters or papers passed his revision without being returned with marginal notes. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 96 Revision [of the New Testament] has..become a public question.

attrib. 1884 O. T. (Revised Version) Pref., The Rules laid down by the Revision Committee of Convocation for the guidance of the Revisers.

b. A product of revising; a revised version.

1845 Kitto *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1849) II. 919/1 A revision of it..is now wanted, or rather, a new translation. 1880 N. T. (Revised Version) Pref., The English Version of the New Testament here presented to the reader is a Revision of the Translation published in..1611.

2. The fact of seeing some person or thing again.

1796 Owen *Trav. Europe* II. 310, I was particularly gratified in this ascent by a revision of that prodigious rock, the Aiguille de Dru. 1838 S. Jackson tr. *Strauss' Remin. Life Lutheran Clergym.* III. 286 Heaven and earth beheld each other, and seemed to be astonished at the revision. 1891 E. L. Arnold *Phra the Phœnician* xi, A sweet revision of Blodwin, my..British wife!

3. A retrospective survey.

1833 Macready *Remin.* Diary 3 Jan., Let my revision of this day enable me to be more resolute in my resistance of future temptations.

Hence **Revi·sional, Revi·sionary** *adjs.*

1828–32 in Webster. 1856 W. H. Thompson in A. Butler *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 362 It probably would not have survived its author's revisionary criticism. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 74 In explication of this revisional process in philosophic reasoning. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 324 There arose in France a strong revisionary spirit,..which carried a great reform.

Revisionist (rĭvi·ʒənist). [f. prec. + -ist. Cf. F. *révisionniste* adj.]

1. One who advocates or supports revision.

1865 *Reader* No. 151. 567/3 The Revisionists and the ultra-Ritualists. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1305/2 The more impatient political revisionists among ourselves should.. reflect,—and hesitate.

attrib. 1866 *Church Times* 17 Feb., The Revisionist party states its opinion [etc.]. 1888 *Times* 1 Oct. 5/4 The calling together of a Revisionist Congress.

2. *pl.* The revisers of the Bible.

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 309 The result at which the Revisionists of the New Testament have arrived. 1885 Froulkes *Prim. Consecration* ii. 16 The Revisionists much more correctly translate [etc.].

Revisit (rīvi·zit), *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A repeated or second visit.

1623 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 385 So particular a relation of all their visits and revisits, that..it tells every step. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 206 Albeit our Ambassadour in civility sent to visit him, he returned a sleight thanks without a re-visit. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 13, I have been on a visit..to the famous Lady..in England (which in truth was a revisit). 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 307 The spirit of female intrigue..was very instrumental in bringing about the revisit from Elba. 1889 *Daily News* 10 May 2/2 The proposed revisit of the Russian pianist..has been abandoned.

Revisit (rīvi·zit), *v.* [ad. F. *revisiter*, = Sp. and Pg. *revisitar*, It. *rivisitare*, L. *revīsitāre*, or f. Re- 5 a + Visit *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To revise, reinspect, re-examine. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxiii. [ccxviii.] 691 They saye, that ye haue not dilygently reuisyted nor ouersene the letters patentes. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 105 To visit and reuisit all the before appointed matters and orders. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 156 You then revisit your Parterre from one End to the other, and new furnish with Box the Places that require it.

2. To visit again, to return or come back to (a place, person, etc.).

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii, Now gapes the graves, and through their yawnes let loose Imprison'd spirits to revisit earth. 1633 P. Fletcher *Poet. Misc.* 60 But then revisit our long-long'd-for Kent. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 13 Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing. 1729 Pope *Let. to Harley* 24 Dec., I have been twice revisited with this distemper. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xii. (1782) I. 405 It was time that the emperor should revisit Rome. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. xlvi, My pale lip quivers When thought revisits them. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* ii, I began to recall what I had heard of dead men..revisiting the earth. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 324 The young mother longs to revisit the infant she has left behind her.

b. *absol.* To pay a visit or visits again.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 312/2 Nanny revisits, and disgrac'd I fall. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 73 Rejoiced, at least, that Margrave had not revisited at Mrs. Ashleigh's.

Hence **Revi·siting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Riuisita*, a reuisiting, a reuiewing.

Revi·sitant, *a. rare* —¹. [f. prec. + -ant.] Returning to a place.

1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Romance* xxiii, A kind of medium fit for spirits departed and revisitant, like myself.

Revisita·tion (rī-). [a. obs. F. *revisitation* (Godef.), or f. Revisit, after *visitation.*]

†**1.** Revisal, revision. *Obs. rare.*

1549 Paget in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. 258 We thought best to put you in mind of the confirmation and revisitation of the treaty. 1611 Cotgr., *Revisitation*, a reuisitation; or..a reuising, reuiewing, recognizing,..overlooking againe.

2. The action or fact of visiting again.

1828–32 in Webster. 1859 J. A. Alexander *On Mark* vi. 6 A regular concerted plan of periodical revisitation. 1889 Stevenson *Art Writing, Pref. Master Ballantrae* 145 There are few things more strange..than such revisitations.

† **Revi·sitor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *revisiteur* (Godef.), f. *revisiter* to Revisit.] An examiner, inspector.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 29 b, Controllers, reuisitors, and serchers. 1611 Cotgr., *Revisiteur*, a reuisor, reuiewer, reuisitor, ouerlooker, ouerseer.

Revisor (rĭvəi·zəɹ). Also 7 -our. [See Revise *v.* and -or. So F. *reviseur*, Sp. and Pg. *revisor*, It. *revisore.*] One who revises; a reviser.

In quots. 1723 and 1891 after Russ. ревизоръ.

1598 Florio, *Riuisore*, a surueyer,..a reuisor. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 23 Referring to the said revisours to make choose of such of my Workis. 1675 Temple *Let.* Wks. 1720 II. 335 All Revisions should be made by Three of the first Judges, and Four Revisors joined with them. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 202 Brigadier and Revisor-General, Basili Zatoff. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* Pref., Mr. Fuseli ..voluntarily and generously offered himself as my revisor. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 45 The Revisors had adopted these opinions. 1850 Forshall & Madden *Wycliffe's Bible* I. Pref. p. xxxi, The revisor seems, as he proceeded, to have grown weary. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 2/3 The revisors of the population report .. about 72,000 genuine Pagans in the Government province of Irkutsk.

Revisory (rĭvəi·zŏri), *a.* [f. Revise *v.* + -ory. Cf. med.L. *revīsōrius* (Du Cange).] Having power to revise; engaged in, of the nature of, revision.

1846 in Worcester (citing Story). 1884 Bryce in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 723 A revisory body is needed for all legislation. 1891 *Times* 29 Jan. 5/1 The law .. conferred no revisory power upon the Supreme Court.

Revissar, -ing, obs. Sc. ff. Ravisher, -ing.

Revitaliza·tion. [f. next.] The action of revitalizing, or the fact of being revitalized.

1872 Nicholson *Biol.* 16 This is a mere instance of revival and not of revitalisation. 1890 S. J. Duncan *Soc. Departure* 235 It was a revitalisation of a certain large round tin box associated with the home store-room.

Revi·talize (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To restore to vitality; to put new life into. Hence Revi·talized *ppl. a.*, Revi·talizing *vbl. sb.*

1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 374 The returning sun..sets them creeping forth, revitalized and re-empowered with life. 1862 Reichel *Cathed. of 19th C.* 25 The regenerated and revitalized restoration or product of this century. 1869 *Microsc. Jrnl.* May 294 There are organisms which we can devitalise and revitalise—devive and revive—many times. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/2 This revitalising, if I may so express myself, in municipal life.

Revittle, obs. form of Revictual.

Revivabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being revivable.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 16 The property of mental persistence and revivability. 1868 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. v. 229 We have to inquire what determines this revivability.

Revivable (rĭvəi·văb'l), *a.* [f. Revive *v.* + -able.] Capable of being revived.

1810 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 288 My zeals, however, though never lasting, are always revivable. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 390 Living animalcules.. are revivable in this state. 1890 Maher *Psychol.* 79 The very revivable and associable character of its sensations.

Hence **Revi·vably** *adv.*

1884 *Mind* IX. 350 What kind of agency can it..be..that revivably stores up the memory of departed phenomena?

Revival (rĭvəi·văl). [f. Revive *v.* + -al.]

1. The act of reviving after decline or discontinuance; restoration to general use, acceptance, etc.; an instance or result of this.

1651 Davenant *Gondibert* III. iv. 68 The King has now his curious sight suffis'd With all lost Arts, in their revival view'd. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 29 Unnecessary coinage [of words], as well as unnecessary revival, runs into affectation. 1731–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* Introd. 58 The happy Revival of Masquerading among us. 1780 Cowper *Let. to Rev. J. Newton*, 12 July, I have often wished..for the revival of the Roman custom—*salutis* at top, and *vale* at bottom. 1865 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vi. (1871) 160 The new German Empire is a fair revival of the old German Kingdom. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 179 The modern revival of extempore preaching.

b. The act of restoring an old play to the stage, or of republishing an old literary work.

1664 J. Wilson *Cheats*, Another [prologue], intended, upon the revival of the Play, but not spoken. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Otway, Friendship in Fashion*.., was, upon its revival ..in 1749, hissed off the stage. 1815 Haslewood *Mirr. Mag.* Ded., The Mirror for Magistrates: A Popular Production of the Reign of Elizabeth which merited Revival. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 633 The preservation of hundreds of plays, and names which deserve remembrance and justify revival. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 544 *note*, Some of Mr. Daly's revivals have been beautifully costumed.

c. *Revival of learning, letters*, or *literature*, the Renaissance in its literary aspect.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. (1794) 3 At the revival of learning, every thing disappeared to make room for the works of antiquity. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 20 Till the revival of literature in Europe there was no attempt at philosophical discussions in any of the Sciences. 1835 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 323 The great revival of letters among the Western nations at the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 1 The names of the great decisive movements in the European advance like the Revival of Learning or the Reformation.

d. *Arch.* The reintroduction of Gothic Architecture towards the middle of the 19th century.

1850 Sir G. Scott *Anc. Churches* 20 One of the most discouraging features in the revival which has happily commenced among us. 1855 — *Sec. & Dom. Archit.* (1858) 17 We have so generally come to the conclusion that the best period of our national architecture was the latter half of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries, that we have insensibly adopted that as the groundwork of our revival. 1872 Eastlake *Hist. Gothic Revival* 209 The year in which the foundation stone of the Parliament Houses was laid may be taken as a turning point in the History of the Revival.

2. a. Restoration to vigour or activity.

1752 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 151 A month's visit would have been such a revival to me! 1772 Wesley *Jrnl.* 4 Sept., There had been a fresh revival of the work of God among them. 1783 Burke *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. II. 33 The revival of trade in the native hands is of absolute necessity.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* (1878) 491 This was the first time he had shown such a revival of energy. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 153 Where a feeling is extremely simple.., its too frequent revival tends to exhaust it.

b. Restoration or return to life or consciousness.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 134 On his revival from the swoon.., he recovered his speech and sight. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xx. 253 His son suspended saw him, long bereft Of life, nor prospect of revival left. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 240 Ohlsen was no more. He had shown, a short half-hour before, some signs of revival. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 446 And revival, if there be such a thing, is the birth of the dead into the world of the living?

c. *Chem.* Revivification.

1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 14, I mentioned some instances of the revival of red precipitate in inflammable air.

d. The fact of renewing or raising again.

1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 § 1 Any notice..relating to the withdrawal and revival of objections.

3. A general reawakening *of* or *in* religion in a community or some part of one.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. 71 There was a notable Revival of Religion among them. 1757 E. WHERLOCK *Mem.* (1811) 215 We rejoice to hear of a revival of religion in the established church. 1793 *Baptist Reg. for* 1794–7 II. 74 A short sketch of revivals in religion. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 277 Four considerable revivals of Religion have taken place in Somers during his Ministry. 1821 *Universalist Mag.* 9 June 193/3 There has been of late, in Hartford and its vicinity, what is called a revival in religion.

b. *ellipt.* for prec.; freq. in depreciatory use in reference to the excitement and extravagance which tend to accompany such movements.

1818 J. PALMER *Jrnl.* 76 The Methodists of Cincinnati are very zealous, and have what they call 'a revival' in the country. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i, In the Methodist chapel down yonder, where they are in the thick of a revival. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 166 The number of those who recollect the beginnings of the Oxford revival is shrinking fast.

attrib. 1843 J. C. in *Baptist Reporter* Feb. 56 A series of revival-meetings were held. 1859 STOPFORD *Work & Counter-work* 7 A bodily illness which has come to be co-existent with this revival movement.

Revivalism (rĭvəi·vălĭz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. The state or form of religion characteristic of revivals. (Cf. prec. 3 b.)

1815 in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 679, I verily believe that Revivalism has had this effect in some degree. 1859 STOPFORD *Work & Counter-work* 37, I say, that hysteria, in connection with revivalism, is now commonly produced and propagated by man. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov., Revivalism in general and American revivalism in particular, is desperately vulgar.

2. Tendency or desire to revive what has gone out of use or belongs to the past.

1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 245 However far the rage for revivalism may be pushed, nobody will ever want to revive the nineteenth century. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 247 A whited sepulchre, where spruce revivalism is still scraping..the empty and ruined tombs.

Revivalist (rĭvəi·vălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who promotes, produces, or takes part in, a religious revival.

1820 R. POLWHELE *Introd. Bp. Lavington's Enthus. of Method. & Papists* p. cxiii, The Irish Shouters, the Welsh Jumpers, and the Cornish Revivalists. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 33 Much stress has been laid by the Revivalists ..on the decrease of drunkenness..among the converted. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 272 With the dawn of the thirteenth century came the great revivalists—the friars.

attrib. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 33 During a Revivalist meeting. 1864 *Realm* 27 Apr. 2 'A lay teacher' appointed by some revivalist clergyman. 1890 *Times* 20 Dec. 9/3 The Salvation Army as a revivalist agency.

2. One who revives or reintroduces former conditions, methods, etc.

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxviii. (1865) VIII. 364 The place they hold between the teaching of the earlier philosophers, and that of the revivalists of the third century. 1870 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* II. (1898) 96 The Revivalist worshipped Beauty of a sort and built you Versailles and the Vatican. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 349 The error of the French revivalists in selecting an earlier type for their groundwork.

attrib. 1875 ROSSETTI *Hood's Poet. Wks.* Ser. II. Pref. p. xvii, A most astonishing example of revivalist poetry: it is reproductive and spontaneous at the same time.

Hence **Revivali·stic** *a.*

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 413 What will be the position of this great revivalistic movement in the year 1900? 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 438 Spiritual preaching is reviving; it is not necessarily revivalistic.

Revi·valize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To conduct or bring about a religious revival.

1882 *Ch. Rev.* 73 Where Messrs. Moody and Sankey are revivalising.

†**Revi·ve,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the verb.] a. Revival, restoration to life. b. A revival (of a play) on the stage.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 Hee is dead, and therefore grieue not thy memorie with the imagination of his new reuiue. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, He grew very proud, and demanded 20*l.* for himself extraordinary..upon every new play, and 10*l.* upon every revive.

Revive (rĭvəi·v), *v.* Also 5 revyfe, 5–6 reuyue, revyue, 6 revyve, 6–7 reuiue, 7 reviue. [ad. F. *revivre* (10th c., = Prov. *reviure*, Pg. *reviver*, Sp. *revivir*, It. *rivivere*) or post-classical L. *revīvĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *vivĕre* to live. The trans. use (expressed in Italian by *rivivare*) probably originated in the conjugation of the perfect and past tenses with *is*, *was*, etc.]

I. *intr.* 1. To return to consciousness; to recover from a swoon or faint.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 477 Canutus..lay on the grownde as dedde; whiche revivynge, was gladde that he was reservede to lyfe [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 He is in suche a swounde that I wene he wyll never revyve agayne. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xv. 19 When he had drunke, his spirit came againe, and he reuiued. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 840 And through the porch and inlet of each sense [they] Dropt in Ambrosial Oils till she reviv'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 507 As pious children joy..When a lov'd sire revives before their sight. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxii. 399 It is clear, that if, upon judgment to be hanged by the neck till he is dead, the criminal be not thoroughly killed, but revives, the sheriff must hang him again. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. 268 St. Clare had fainted,..but as Miss Ophelia applied restoratives, he revived, opened his eyes. 1884 PAE *Eustace* II 'She is reviving,' exclaimed Eustace.

2. To return or come back to life; to regain vital activity, after being dead; to live again.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 9 Christ therfore dyed and rose agayne and revived. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 25 [Their parts] being once so discerped..can neuer after reuiue and quicken againe. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 18 Henry is dead, and neuer shall reuiue. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 128 The Sunne dyes by setting, and revives by rising, man dyes, but revives no more. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 334 Nothing properly dieth but the body:..and nothing can revive but that which dieth. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 70 She smil'd to see the doughty hero slain, But, at her smile, the Beau reviv'd again. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 113/2 Still the pale dead revives and lives to me. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ix. 284 Dr. Morris ought, like Nourjahad, to revive every half century, to record the fleeting manners of the age. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 11 Who revived at the touch of Elisha's bones.

fig. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) To Rdr., The endeavor of such, as would prove that Martial..in his later age reviv'd into Christianity. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 386 Emotionally we revive in our children.

b. *Chem.* To return to the metallic state.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 765 When the lead revives, it separates the gold from the sand.

3. To assume fresh life or vigour after nearly dying or becoming extinct. Also *fig.*

1526 TINDALE *Phil.* iv. 10, I reioyse..greatly that now at the last ye are revived agayne to care for me. 1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I quycken, I revyve, as a thyng dothe ..that was wyddered, or almoste deed, and retourneth to lyfe agayne 1552 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 338 Even as a dying coal revives with wind. 1611 BIBLE *Hosea* xiv. 7 They that dwell vnder his shadow shall returne: they shall reuiue as the corne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 493 If chance the radiant Sun..Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iii. 30 The sweetest bud that blows Revives less lovely from the recent show'r. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1782) I. 396 The strength of Aurelian had crushed on every side the enemies of Rome. After his death they seemed to revive with an increase of fury and of numbers. 1821 SHELLEY *When passion's trance is overpast*, After the slumber of the year..All things revive in field or grove.

b. To resume courage or strength; to recover from depression.

1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I quycken or revyve, I take hert, *je deuiens vif.* 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlv. 27 Whan he sawe ye charettes that Ioseph had sent to fetch him, his sprete reuyued. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Mac.* xiii. 7 As soone as the people heard these words, their spirit reuiued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 867, I revive At this last sight, assur'd that Man shall live. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxxiii, My powers revived within me, and I went..Through many a vale. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 200 When this was done, his spirits seemed to revive.

4. Of feelings, dispositions, etc.: To become active or operative again.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXV. 89 His olde condicions began in him to reuyue and quycken, soo that at length he retournyd to his olde accustomed vycys. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* vii. 9 When the commaundement came synne revyved and I was deed. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 69 There are sinnes, which doe not grow old, nor dye in old age, but commonly grow young, and reuiue againe. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 271 Anon, sin revives, and leads our souls into a transient, though unwilling captivity. 1779 COWPER *Human Frailty* 8 But Passion rudely snaps the string [of the bow], and it [*sc.* vice] revives again. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. ix, And Love, howe'er the maiden strive, Must with reviving hope revive! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 544 Ambitious hopes which had seemed to be extinguished, had revived in his bosom. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxvi, The jealousy and fretfulness which had revived when Adam came to tell her that [etc.].

b. To return to a flourishing state; to assume fresh life or vigour after decline or decay; also in *Law*, to become valid again.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Resurgo, Maiestas Pop. Rom. resurrexit*, reuiued, or came to the olde state agayne. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 124 Such is the kinde of your cause, that, together with the commonwealth,..it must of necessitie, as it were, revive. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 701 Then Sculpture and her sister-arts revive; Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 ¶ 6 It is not now doubted but Plays will revive, and take their usual Place in the opinion of Persons of Wit and Merit. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 3/2 Therefore I do not doubt..Trade will here again revive. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 910/2 Upon the vassals resignation, the superior's right of property revives. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (1897) 541 The abuses which he had suppressed began to revive. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xix. 149 If..you desire the gift to the legatee to revive also, you should expressly declare such to be your intention. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct. 471/2 It looked as if speculation there was once more reviving; but it fell away again.

c. To return, come back again, after a period of abeyance.

1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* iii, Happy country, where the pastoral age begins to revive! 1809 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. v. 194 The days of William Wallace.. seem to be reviving there. 1881 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) I. 226 But the old time is dead also, never, never to revive.

II. *trans.* 5. To restore to consciousness; to bring back from a swoon or faint, or from a state of suspended animation.

In some instances with *was*, etc., perh. *intr.* (cf. etym. note).

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9745 On swounyng she fel him beforn; Whan that she revived was, She called hir doghtre Lucidas. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cl. 570 Huon and she ..fell downe bothe in a traunce..: then the lordes reuyued them. 1548 ELYOT, *Reuiuisco*, to be reuiued; to recouer life agayne. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 176 They fetcht her a Bundle of Myrrh, and awhile after she was revived. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 243 This Water revived his Father more than all the Rum or Spirits I had given him. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. vii. § 5 Jacob almost fainted away at this..great joy; however Joseph revived him.

6. To restore to life; to resuscitate or reanimate; to bring back *from* death or the grave.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xiii. 726 The blood that the grete foule bled reuyued the chyckens from deth to lyf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 b, Caused the spiryt of man after deth to returne to the body & reuyue the same. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 22 Hable to heale the sicke, and to revive the ded. 1603 *England's Welcome to Jas. I*, III. ix, He Lazarus reuiued from the graue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. x. 129, I remember not in Scripture that God ever revived a brute Beast. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 877 Old Ægeus only could revive his son. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 ¶ 2 A Prince could not revive a Dead Man by taking the Life of him who killed him. 1818 SHELLEY *On a Faded Violet* 11, I weep,—my tears revive it not! I sigh, —it breathes no more on me.

absol. *c* 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 27 He roys vp hole And wente to his owne, yeldynge thankynges to God that mortifieth and revyuyth, smytyth and helyth.

transf. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 256 Into this werd Goddys sone hath sowth For veray love man to revyfe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 200 To end one doubt by Death Reuiues two greater in the Heires of Life. 1742 GRAY *Adversity* 45 The gen'rous spark extinct revive, Teach me to love and to forgive.

7. To restore from a languid, depressed, or morbid state; to infuse fresh life or vigour into. †Also const. with inf.

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7 Reuiued with a glimse of grace olde sorowes to let fall. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 67 In fayth I was revivde At those thy cheerfull words. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 756 He..with sweete delight Of Musicks skill revives his toyled spright. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 5 The Lord will reuiue you, I hope, and all of us also who labour in this toyling kinde. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 633 What first Æneas in this place beheld, Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. 446 Th' admitted Nitre..Revives the Fire, and referments the Blood. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 316 Our men were revived with this discovery. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* V, St. Aubert was revived by rest, and by the serene air of this summit. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 16 The turpentine revives the function of the liver. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 251 Like a summer cloud, which..revives the fields over which it passes. 1898 J. GEIKIE *Earth Sculpt.* 306 The erosive energy of the rivers is renewed, and they are said therefore to be revived.

†b. To restore (persons) to a flourishing or thriving state. *Obs. rare.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 304 b, Thus beyng againe revived [L. *auctus*], he forgot the benefit received. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 31 What helpes to reuiue the thriuing to thriue? Plough, fense, and store, aught else before.

c. To renew; to restore again from or after decline or decay.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 369 His Monument is lately reuiued by the Companie of the mystery of Mercers. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v, i, And Thirsil with night's death revives his morning lay. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* II The War in Candy..encourag'd 'em to revive their Commerce in the Territories of the Grand Signior. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 62 When Conversation appears in Danger to flag,..I took care to invent some sudden Question..to revive it. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* iii, Two poets in an age are not sufficient to revive the splendour of decaying genius. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 175 Those who are endeavouring so meritoriously to revive the reputation of digitalis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 127 Plato is not disposed to encourage amateur attempts to revive religion in states.

8. To set going, make active or operative, again.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIV. 250 Malcolyn departyd from the Kyng in great dyspleasure, for the which..ye warre atwene Englonde and Scotlande was reuyued. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 7 Preamble, The Demandants..were compelled..to prosecute and sue Resummons..to revive their said Actions. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxv. (1615) 257 The plees may be reuiued againe by the Kings writ of resummons. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 303 Yet the estates did not forbeare..to reuiue the demaunds made at the estates helde at Tomar. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v., To Revive an old grudge. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivor*, Praying the former proceedings may stand revived, and be put in the same condition as at the time of the abatement. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 349 Supported by the nation, he would have been able to revive the ancient opposition to the papacy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 176 The attempts which during that time were made to revive the feuds of the houses.

b. To re-enact (a law, etc.); to renew or revalidate; to reopen (an election).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 225 b, Suche Lawes..as kyng Henry the sixte had caused to be abrogated.., he again

reuiued and renouated. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 226 A Parliament is holden, in which the Acts made in the eleventh year of king Richard were revived. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 24 His Highnesse..hath past an ordinance for reviveing the former ordnance against horse races for 6 monthes longer. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 301 The best Way to remedy this Grievance would be by reviving and pursuing the Design of the Act. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 101 The last Act only [is] repealed, by which means the former stands revived. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 65 A writ of *scire facias*, for the defendant to shew cause why the judgement should not be revived. 1839 MONTAGU & NEALE *Law Parl. Elect.* I. 28 When once the poll is formally concluded by public announcement .. the election is complete, and cannot be revived. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xix. 148 You may wish to revive your will after you have revoked it.

absol. 1838 STORY *Equity Pleadings* 393 In each of these cases, if the appropriate Bill is not brought by the party seeking to revive a demurrer will lie.

c. To reawaken (a desire, etc.).

1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* (J.), Noise of arms..Might not revive desire of knightly exercise. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 4 Would'st thou revive the deep Despair. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. ix. III. 36 The beautiful specimens of pearls ..revived the cupidity of the nation. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* iv, Now the New Year reviving old Desires, The thoughtful Soul to Solitude retires.

9. To bring into existence or use, to set up, again; to restore or re-establish (something which has been discontinued or out of use).

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 469/2 That the same Manours.. be reuiued and reannexed to the said Duchie of Cornwall. 1516 *Birgette* in *Myrr. Our Lady* (E. E. T. S.) p. l, And loo a meruaylous thyng, the olde myracle was reuyued. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Theare must thee kingdoom with Troian fame be reuiued. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 246 The end of our prosecution is to reforme the Kingdome, to reuiue Justice and order. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* x. 10 This demonstrateth the great danger.. of reviving Jewish ceremonies. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. to Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 81 It may cost the Parish a Chancery Suit again to revive the Trust. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. (1782) I. 301 To execute this..arduous design, he first resolved to revive the obsolete office of censor. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv, We might all retire to this valley, and revive the feudal times with great success. 1866 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 28 In what new form he proposed to revive the ancient monarchy. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 348 If the revivers went on the principle of now reviving one style and now another.

b. To bring back again into knowledge, notice, or currency.

In quot. 1577 perh. used for *reviewed*, revised.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 9 Their great actes agayne to revive, In flaming tongues for to abyde on lyve. 1577 *Vicary's Anat.* (title-p.), Which work is newly reuyued, corrected, and published by the Chirurgions of the same Hospital. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 1 That..I may reviue and reintegrate the misapplyed..name of Natural Magicke. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 124 It reuiues the old Pelagian Tenet. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 29 In my opinion, obsolete words may then be laudably revived. *c* 1730 SWIFT *Verses on Death of Dr. Swift* Wks. 1751 VII. 249 He'll treat me, as he does my Betters, .. Revive the Libels born to die. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxvii, Have you, Madam, been prevailed upon to revive that ridiculous old story? 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. xi. 416 Scott's object and delight was to revive the fame of the Rhymer. 1882 AINGER *Lamb* vi. 99 The publishers brought out..a new monthly journal, reviving in it the name of an earlier, and extinct periodical.

c. To put (an old play) upon the stage again.

1823 *Examiner* 845/1 Do the managers 'revive' some of the standard plays? 1899 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. ii. 248 *Thersytes*..was printed at some date not earlier than 1561; it may have been revived under Queen Elisabeth.

10. To bring again before the mind; to renew the memory of (a person or thing); to recall.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 160 The Citizens..send him a choking message reviving the cruelty done..his brother. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* Ep. Ded., At every 70 Years some signal Occurrence revived them to our Memories. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. x. § 2 The mind has a power..to revive perceptions which it has once had. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 192 ¶ 8 You cannot recal your Father by your Grief, but you may revive him to his Friends by your Conduct. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 85 Some of the letters served to revive past scenes of friendship. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 246 The Spirit..felt All knowledge of the past revived. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 8 Take first the recovery of feelings of energetic action, as when reviving the exploits and exertions of yesterday. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 24 The surrounding scene revived..all the impressions of my boyhood.

refl. 1774 JOHNSON *Let. to W. Hastings* 30 Mar., I cannot omit this opportunity of reviving myself in your memory.

b. To renew or freshen up, to bring back to one (the memory *of* some person or thing).

1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* 18 b, Vpbraiding me for reuiuing in an epistle of mine the reuerend memory of Sir Thomas Moore. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) p. xxx, The Objects..do revive the Memory of those good Thoughts. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 5 ¶ 2 This Conversation revives to us the Memory of a Friend. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1787) III. 66 Every disgraceful moment of the unfortunate reigns of Arcadius and Honorius revived the memory of their irreparable loss.

11. *Chem.* To convert, restore, or reduce (a metal, esp. mercury) to or into its natural condition or form; to restore *from* a mixed to a natural state; to revivify.

1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* 17 Thus Cinnaber and the other preparations of Mercury are Revived into Quick-silver. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Notes & Exper. Mercury* Wks. 1742 I. 645 Divers philosophical Spagyrists.. order it [mercury] to be..sublimed with acid salts or sulphurs, and then revived with alkalies. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mercury*, By diluting the whole with an ounce of aqua stygia, the whole grain of mercury will be revived. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 160 If a solution of luna cornea in volatile alkali be triturated with mercury, the silver will be revived. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 40 Bayen shewed that mercury converted into a calx or earth..could be revived without the addition of any inflammable substance. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1116 Silver..was formerly called a perfect metal, because heat alone revived its oxide. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 114 It was observed..that certain metals could be 'revived' from solutions of their salts on the passage of a current of electricity.

12. a. To treat (faded clothing, etc.) with a reviver; to renovate. *rare.*

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* x, It [*sc.* the hat] was as black as the coat. The truth flashed suddenly upon us—they had been 'revived'.

b. To restore to clearness; to bring out clearly.

1861 O'CURRY *Lect. on MS. Materials* 150, I took the necessary means of reviving the ink. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 18 Attempts have been made to revive the faded characters.

Revived (rĭvəi·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Restored to life or health; brought up again, reintroduced; renewed or renovated; etc.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 127 So my heart were easde of sorrowes..by their reuiued breaths. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 440 Spot more delicious then those Gardens feign'd Or of reviv'd Adonis, or renownd Alcinous. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 284 A vast, vamp'd, future, old, reviv'd, new piece, Twixt Plautus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Corneille. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 228 How would the revived patient covet the physic! 1835 DICKENS *Sketches, Tales* i, The boy, who now appeared..in a revived black coat of his master's. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 351 Your revived style and its developments should.. be based on the earlier..half of Mediæval architecture. 1884 J. FISKE *Mem. Evolutionist* 327 A plexus of optical sensations with sundry revived states of mind.

2. *Chem.* Restored to the natural metallic state.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 279 The Whitenesse did not indeed appertain properly to the whole Mixture, but to a huge multitude of little Corpuscles of the reviv'd Concrete. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 465/2 The calcined matt is to be fused with litharge, and the silver incorporated with the revived lead. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 451, I searched, but in vain, for traces of revived gold, in its reguline form and colour. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 203 The fused globules..serving as the continuation of the pole, until a wire or thread of revived silver..is produced.

Revivement. Now *rare.* [f. the vb. + -MENT.]

1. The (*or* an) act of reviving; revival.

1611 COTGR., *Remise*, a restorall, reuiuement, recouerie, setting vp againe. 1637 FELTHAM *Lusoria, Lett.* xvii. (1661) 84 We have the sacred Scriptures,..the purer Primitive Times, and the late Reformation, or Revivement rather, all on our side. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 54 It would be only a renovation and revivement of the memory of.. antient sorrows.

1843 *For. Q. Rev.* II. 351 The various and vaunted systems of Greece and Rome, and their modern German revivements and imitations.

2. A reviving or restoring influence.

1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* II. (1661) 114 All this while his beloved Lady was his physician..whose presence was more revivement to him than any thing else. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxiv, His with-drawings are our miseries; his presence is joy, and revivement. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 133 To lie down still and quiet, is a great Refreshment and Revivement to them.

Reviver (rĭvəi·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. the verb + -ER[1].]

1. That which revives, restores, or invigorates; also *slang*, a stimulating drink.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 16 b, Hee saith, it [*sc.* learning] is..the reuiuer of vices, and mother of cowardize. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 344 The mirthfull sunne (the provoker and reviver of decayed nature). 1762 BEATTIE *Elegy* ii, Hail, kind reviver! that canst lull the cares, And every weary sense compose to rest. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiii, 'Now, Mr. Tapley,' said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of reviver. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 63 It was but twelve o'clock, and therefore early for revivers of any sort.

b. A preparation for restoring a faded colour, polish, or lustre.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* x, It is a deceitful liquid that black and blue reviver. *Ibid.*, The transient dignity of the unhappy man decreased, in exact proportion as the 'reviver' wore off. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Gen. Index, French Polish Reviver.

2. One who revives or restores that which has lapsed, become obsolete, or fallen into disuse.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 2 The Magistrate must be a remoouer, or reviver of the Ceremonies controversed. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. 1851 V. 410 The Authors or late Revivers of all those Sects or Opinions. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. 479 The head and reviver of the Marian cause. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 38 We are indebted to the..revivers of letters for more than we can express. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. i, To grace the palace of the Reviver of the old Republic. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 325 The first considerable reviver of Shakespeare.

b. (See quot. and cf. REVIVAL 3).

1824 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* I. 228 Religious frenzy, imbibed by her connexion with a sect of Methodists called Revivers.

c. One who touches up or renovates old clothes.

1864 *Times* 2 Nov. (Farmer), Revivers, who rejuvenate seedy black coats, and, for the moment, make them look as good as new.

† Revi·ver, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER[4].]

1. Revival, restoration, re-establishment.

c 1617 BACON *Digest of Laws* (1629) 145 The Lawes of those three Law-Giuers had great Prerogatiues... The third, of a Spirit of Reuiuer; To bee often oppressed, and often restored. 1637 HEYLIN *Brief Answ.* 140 A reviver and continuance onely of the antient usages. 1641 — *Help to Hist.* (1671) 176 That act was totally repealed, and a reviver made of the said late dissolved Bishoprick.

2. *Bill of reviver*: (see quots. and REVIVOR[2] 2).

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 19 It was like a Bill of Reviver, by way of crosse-suits. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Bill of Reviver*, is when a Bill hath been exhibited in Chancery, against one who answers, and before the Cause is heard, or if heard, before the Decree enrolled, either Party dies: In this case a Bill of Reviver must be brought, that the former Proceedings may stand revived, and the Cause be finally determined.

Revi·ver, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. REVIVER *sb.*[1] 1 b.] *trans.* To treat with a reviver; to renovate.

1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xxi. 337 Clothes good enough to be revivered..and sold..as superior second-hand garments.

Revive·scence, variant of REVIVISCENCE.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 97 Does the revivescence of these affected parts, or their torpor, recurring at intervals, form the paroxysms of these fevers? 1875 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (ed. 3) 147 The superstition on which this empire was founded had a curious property of revivescence.

Revive·scent, variant of REVIVISCENT *a.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 183 The 'Anthology' is revivescent under the eye of Blind Tobin.

Revi·vicating, *ppl. a.*, for *revivificating.*

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alice de Lacy* II. 171 The..sonorous trumpet, whose thrilling tone is even deemed significant of the revivicating summons of the Arch-angel.

Revivication, erroneous form, perhaps mispr. for REVIVIFICATION. Cf. REVIFICATION.

1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 70 If you plunge into their solitudes, there are symptoms of revivication under your feet. 1839 E. A. POE *Ligeia* Wks. 1865 I. 467 This hideous drama of revivication was repeated;..each terrific relapse was only into a sterner..death. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 428 Spring..is the season of revivication.

† Revivi·ction. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *revīvĕre* or *reviviscĕre*.] Reviviscence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 134 If the Rabbines prophesie succeed [the phœnix] shall conclude its dayes, not in its owne, but the last and generall flames, without all hope of Reviviction. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 301 His bitter cup of death and crucifixion! Sweetned (you see) by speedy reviviction.

† Revivificate, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. ppl. stem of late L. *revīvificāre*: cf. REVIVIFY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To restore to life. Also const. *into.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. vi. 231 The same individual Persons shall be revivificated body and soul, and made happy with Eternal life. 1685 — *Illustr.* 351 Much less were [they] revivificated into celestial bodies.

2. *intr.* 'To recover life again' (Bailey, 1727).

Revivification (rĭvi·vifikā·ʃən). [See prec. So F. *revivification*, Sp. *-acion*, It. *-azione.*]

1. Restoration or return from death to life.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 265 At the first sound [of the trumpet] will ensue a revivification of angells and men. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. S. Paul* 116 The soul owes its happy immortality as much to Christ's rising again, as the body doth its revivification. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 213 The earthquake is said..immediately afterwards to be after their death and revivification. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 77 A doubt that the apparition of Rogers was indeed a revivification of his disgusting corpse. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. ix. (1878) 96 Christ's own resurrection was the revivification even of the body which had died.

fig. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 192 As the revivification of nature from the death of winter had again brought round the season. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvii, The maid ..collected the ashes of Cleopatra and carried them away.., ready for to-morrow's revivification.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Recovery or awakening from a state of torpidity.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 401/2 *Revivification*, in physiology, the recalling to life of animals apparently dead. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. ii. 72 The seeming revivification of the dead chrysalis. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 3 This revivification may take place after months, or even years, of arrested life.

2. *Chem.* Reduction or restoration of a metal, etc., after combination, to its original state.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 48, I have often beheld as a miracle, that artificiall resurrection and revivification of Mercury. 1680 BOYLE *Exp. Chem. Princ.* IV. 206 Salts or Sulphurs..when the Quicksilver is driven from them in the revivification. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 64 Which contributed to the revivification of a larger quantity of mercury. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 41 The same air is produced during the revivification of metallic calces by charcoal. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1123 As soon as the revivification is complete, the casks must be filled with water.

b. (See quot.)

1882 LOCK *Spon's Encycl.* V. 1853 By 'revivification' of the [animal] charcoal, is meant the separation from it of those saccharine and other matters which it absorbs in the filtering process.

3. Revival, restoration; renewal of vigour or activity.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 89 The milkiness and revivification of color ensued. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 280 One truth that has been discovered can never die, but will prevent the revivification of its apportioned opposite falsehood. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 76 The revivification and improvement of its native manhood. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lix, 'I am thinking of what is beneath all this,' replied Nigel. 'A great revivification.'

Revi·vified, *ppl. a.* [f. REVIVIFY *v.* + -ED 1.] **a.** Reduced to a metallic state; revived. **b.** Resurrected. **c.** Restored, renewed.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Antimony*, Revivified Antimony..is prepared of flowers of antimony and sal-ammoniac, digested in distilled vinegar. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 80 It is a life in which the raised and revivified body is married to the lost soul! 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 183 His pulse bounding with revivified hope.

Revi·vifier. *rare.* [f. REVIVIFY *v.* + -ER 1.] An apparatus used in the revivification of animal charcoal.

1882 LOCK *Spon's Encycl.* v. 1853 The black..descends into the driers.., enters the revivifiers..at about 90°.

Revivify (rĭvi·vifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *revivifier* (16th c.), = Sp. and Pg. *revivificar*, It. *re-, rivivificare*, or late L. *revīvificāre*: cf. REVIVIFICATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To restore to animation or activity; to revive or reinvigorate; to put new life into.

1675 COCKER *Morals* 53 Sleep..Revivifies the Brain, the Spirits chears. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 22 Will not the universal Spirit e'er Revivify this withered limb of Heaven? 1863 Miss BRADDON *J. Marchmont's Legacy* II. i. 3 Last night's festivities seem to have revivified me. 1883 H. WACE *Gosp. & its Witnesses* v. 102 We..can..revivify the nervous forces of life by galvanic currents.

transf. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 6 The arts, when neglected, always degenerate. Encouragement must keep them up, or a genius revivify them. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* i, I have..endeavoured to revivify the bygone times and people.

absol. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 186 It is a food ..which when it does not revivify, smothers. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. v. (1881) 495 The struggle that must either revivify, or convulse in ruin, is near at hand.

2. To restore to life; to make alive again.

1744 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* Apparatus p. xii, That the gross Matter, which they saw, laid in the Grave.., should ever be rais'd..and revivify'd. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*, A germ to be revivified. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1903) 85, I would spring up revivified, reborn, A living soul again. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 86 The biologist cannot devitalise a plant or an animal and revivify it again.

3. *Chem.* = REVIVE *v.* 11.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivification*, Gold, and other metals, it is said, may be recovered or revivified into running mercury. 1770 *Phil. Trans* LX. 221 If..a degree of heat be applied greater than is necessary to..revivify a metal. 1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 171 A description of the kilns most generally in use for revivifying char.

b. *intr.* = REVIVE *v.* 2 b.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivification*, Having reduced it [mercury] into water,..into ashes, &c., it revivified, and resumed its first form. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 211 The operation should not be too much prolonged; lest the quicksilver revivify, or reassume its fluid state.

Hence **Revi·vifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1782 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Rev. Mr. Cole* 21 June, Swelled unreasonably with large collops of old authors, most of whom little deserved revivifying. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lv, Thy decay Is still impregnate with divinity, Which gilds it with revivifying ray. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 192 Even the showers of rain had a revivifying effect.

Reviving (rĭvəi·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REVIVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57 New reviving in comforth to attaine your asstate. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. x. 132/1 Cause can I se none, whye we shoulde of reason more meruaile of the reuyuyng of a dede man. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 79 This they did to the end they might..hinder the reviving of the Saints. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 3 This I thankefully acknowledge ..to give you likewise some reuiuing. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* (1686) 158 Reviving of Cinnabar into Quick-silver. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ▸ 12, I shall not allow the reviving of any one Part of that antient Mode. 1741 J. EDWARDS in *Mem. E. Wheelock* (1811) 210 There has been a reviving of religion amongst us of late. 1814 ANN SMITH in *Life* (1851) 32 Return to thy Church in this corner. Grant some new revivings. 1865 *Cassell's Illustr. Fam. Paper* 15 Apr. 181/3 They are now past 'clobbering', 'reviving', or 'translating'.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1122 All ores which contain more than 7 lbs. of lead, or 1 lb. of copper, per cent., are excluded from this reviving operation.

Revi·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. REVIVE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That revives, or regains strength, vigour, or consciousness.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 977 For now reuiuing ioy bids her reioyce. 1667 DRYDEN *Prol. Tempest* 4 So, from old Shakespear's honour'd dust, this day Springs up and buds a new reviving Play. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 64 Cherished by her bounty's plenteous spring, Reviving widows smile and orphans sing. 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 73 Increasing commerce and reviving art Renew the quarrel. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1859) IX. 200 Their King..may prove their tyrant if reviving loyalty does not in a new frenzy force him to be so. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. i, All Nature's children feel the matin spring Of life reviving with reviving day. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 125 With one hand upon the collar of the reviving man.

2. That refreshes, strengthens, or infuses fresh life; stimulating, reinvigorating.

1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 88 From you great Rome shall sucke Reuiuing blood. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Government Tongue* 255 Comforts are reviving cordialls. 1709 MRS. E. SINGER *Love & Friendsh.* 4 While..closing Flowers reviving Odors yield. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 570, I don't pity you,..who have such trees to shade and such reviving cascades to cool you. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 79, I sat in a drift of rain by the side of the bank, to have a reviving pipe. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asphodel* II. 253 After a reviving cup of tea.

b. Renewing an enactment.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 70 The suspending and repealing acts..and also the reviving act of 29 Hen. VI.

Hence **Revi·vingly** *adv.*

1847 in WEBSTER (citing Coleridge). 1886 Miss LINSKILL *Haven under the Hill* II. ix. 107 The south-west wind blew revivingly.

Reviviscence (revivi·sĕns). [ad. L. type **revīviscentia*, f. pres. pple. of *revīviscĕre* to revive. So F. *réviviscence*, Pg. *reviviscencia*, It. *-enza*. See also REVIVESCENCE.]

1. Return to life or animation.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiii. 746 Corne that hath in nature a disposition to a Reviviscence and a Repullulation 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 93 The Adder remained in the same state, and gave no hope of reviviscence. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 197 The reviviscence of Anne Green, innocently condemned to die. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 285 Some subtil vapour, issuing from their bodies, which might have been conducive to their reviviscence. 1774 *Ibid.* LXIV. 432 On the Reviviscence of some Snails kept 15 years. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 774/1 The calls of hunger are probably the principal cause of reviviscence.

transf. 1703 WHITBY *Acts* xvii. 32 Stoicks who asserted a Conflagration, and Reviviscence of the World. 1786 A. M'LEAN *Christ's Commiss.* Wks. 1846 II. 112 Our reviviscence, or resurrection to a new life of holiness.

2. Revival; restoration to a flourishing or vigorous condition.

1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 94 If you can bury this in Oblivion, you think it would be a good Step to your own Reviviscence. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Painters* II. 184 A spectator naturally regards these instances of reviviscence in the art with favour. 1814 BERINGTON *Lit. Hist. Middle Ages* I. (1846) 39 The encouragement which the Antonines gave to the Arts was..only that apparent reviviscence which is the precursor of death. 1844 in MacEwen *Life J. Cairns* (1895) 186 This spurious reviviscence of paganism is a blot upon the whole Munich School of Art. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 379 The hagiological temper..which had enjoyed a forced reviviscence during the catholic reaction.

Revivi·scency. [See -ENCY.] = prec.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 533 If we look upon it under the notion of reviviscency,..it proves as much; for nothing properly dieth but the body. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 38 But the changing of our Earthly Body for an Aereal or Æthereal, this is not Death, but Reviviscency. 1788 *Trifler* No. 25. 322 Cases..where their vivifying power has actually caused reviviscency to those who had apparently sunk into everlasting slumber. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvi. (1818) II. 446 Their [*sc.* bees] partial reviviscency, and consequent need of food in our climate, are owing to its..comparative mildness in winter.

Reviviscent (revivi·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *revīviscĕre*. So F. *réviviscent*, Pg. *reviviscente*. See also REVIVESCENT.]

1. Returning to life or animation; reviving.

1778 J. AIKIN *Thomson's Seasons* Ess. p. xxi, The poet..begins with representing the reviviscent plants emerging..in numbers. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 322 These pseudo-leeches..possess the same reviviscent powers. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1872) I. 51 How irrepressible was that desire, how reviviscent, how indestructible.

2. Causing renewed life.

1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* II. ix. 122 The piece of news acted as a reviviscent breath to that old view of his.

Revivi·scible, *a.* [f. L. *revīviscĕre*: see -IBLE.] Capable of returning to life.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 389 Certain persons have gone so far as to credit the existence of reviviscible serpents.

Revi·vor1, *rare.* Also 6 reuiuour, 7 reuiuor. [f. REVIVE *v.* + -OR 1.] One who revives, renews, or restores; a reviver.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 369 Hee hath therfore his reuiuour present with him, and dwellyng within hym. 1611 COTGR., *Renouvelleur*, a renewer,.. reuiuor, beginner againe, of. 1841 S. FENTON *Salted Brandy* Pref. p. vii *note*, He positively denies himself to be either the inventor or revivor of it.

Revivor 2 (rĭvəi·vǫr). [f. REVIVE *v.* + -OR 2.]

†**1.** Renewal, revival. *Obs. rare.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 363 He commaunded that his whole Dominion heere should bee called Angel,.. in Reuiuor of the name of the Countrie from which his Auncestors..scaled. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 74 The Nature of Gavelkind Land cannot be entirely changed, nor the Custom extinguished beyond a Possibility of Revivor.

2. A proceeding for the revival of a suit or action abated by the death of one of the parties, or by some other circumstance. Chiefly in phr. *bill of revivor* (cf. REVIVER *sb.*2 2).

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In this case, a bill of revivor must be brought, praying the former proceedings may stand revived. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 448 There may be also a bill of revivor, when the suit is abated by the death of any of the parties; in order to set the proceedings again in motion, without which they remain at a stand. 1828 LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gardner* 370 The bill of revivor brought after the death of Ann Smyth. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 333/2 Revivor was not allowed merely for the purpose of appealing against a decree.

Revle, obs. form of RULE. **Revlin,** variant of RIVELING. **Revly,** variant of RULY *adv.*

Re·vocabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The property of being revocable.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *N. Brit. Rev.*). 1883 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 312/2 Revocability will not be taken away by delivery.

Revocable (re·vǫkab'l), *a.* [a. OF. *revocable* (mod.F. *révocable*, = Sp. *revocable*, Pg. *-avel*, It. *re-, rivocabile*), or ad. L. *revocābilis*: see REVOKE *v.* and -ABLE, and cf. REVOKABLE.] Capable of being revoked or recalled.

a 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 484 Nothyng ellys but a commyssion revocable atte pleasir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 391 The Prelates were of lyke opinion,..that it [a charter] was reuocable. 1578 *Regs. Privy Council Scot.* III. 48 All the saidis alienationis..quhilkis of the law ar revocabill. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 2 The decree of God had been absolute, and so not revocable. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 237 Any Grant or Lease..not revocable at the will and pleasure of the offender. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 324 Give me leave to chide you..for your rash, and I hope revocable resolution. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 212 Hastings..did maintain, that the acts done in consequence of that measure were not revocable by any subsequent authority. 1841 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. to Church* iv. (ed. 4) I. 200 Where the clergy are supported by annual and revocable votes. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 170/1 The deed having been executed by several creditors is not..revocable by the debtor.

Hence **Re·vocableness.** Also **Re·vocably** *adv.* 'in a revocable manner' (Webster, 1847).

1695 *Def. Vindic. Deprived Bps.* 97 [It] is expressly mentioned, even in our Modern Contracts,..purposely to prevent their revocableness. 1866 *Victoria Mag.* Nov. 4 The revocableness of conventual vows was another topic.

†**Re·vocate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. pa. pple. of L. *revocāre* to REVOKE.]

1. Recalled; brought back.

a 1400 *Add. Prologues* in *Wycliffite Bible* IV. 685b, Aftir that Joon was reuocate fro the exile of Pathmos. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 After whiche yeres he was reuocate to hym selfe, neuerthelesse he reignede not.

2. Repressed; rescinded.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 256 About his thegh let no thyng growyng be, But if hit axe to be reuocate. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 273 Ilk thing þat was afore done..mycht þan be abrogate and revocate be public commites.

†**Re·vocate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *revocāre* to REVOKE.]

1. *trans.* To recall, call back.

1540 COVERDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 490 If it like your favour to revocate to your memory the godly communication. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI*, 158 b, To appeace the furious rage.., and..to reuocate him into his olde estate.

2. To do away with, repress. *rare*−1.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlii. 21 b, To revocate this inordinate appetide I wolde that a cockrel or a pullet myght be sodyn or rosted.

3. To revoke, rescind.

1564 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 116, I do revocate and make frustrat all other wills and testaments. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxxix, His successor..nullifies Many his patents, and did revocate And re-assume his liberalites.

Hence †**Re·vocating** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1222/2 Vnles the kyng would recompense and requite the same by reuocatyng of such statutes as were made..in the hygh Courte of Parlament.

Revocation (revǫkē1·ʃən). [a. OF. *revocacion, -ation* (mod.F. *révocation*, = Sp. *revocacion*, It. *re-, rivocazione*), or ad. L. *revocātio*, n. of action f. *revocāre* to REVOKE.]

1. The action of recalling; recall (of persons); a call or summons to return. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

In 17-18th cent. esp. the recall of a representative or ambassador from abroad; also in *letters of revocation.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1746 Then sesyd the Tyme of Deuyacion,..Entryng the Tyme of Reuocacion. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 Themperour..callede Liberius from exile,..whiche beenge gladde of þat revocation..declinede hym selfe to þat heresy. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 179 They armed vessels to the Sea and sought to compell the King to their revocation. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 412, I perceave..howe willingly you vouchsaffe to assent to my revocation. 1612 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 115 There may some stay be made of your revocation by reason of the necessary use of your presence there. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxxi. (1650) I. 87 Don Iulian ..got letters of revocation, and came back to Spain. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 11 The whole Establishment.. had utterly gone to ruine, by the recalling of their Resident .., had they not been better advis'd then to make that Revocation. 1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4713/1 The Envoy delivered his Letters of Revocation, and is preparing to leave this Court. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 22 July, Sir Robert Chambers slipped this session through the fingers of revocation, but I am in doubt of his continuance.

b. *transf.* with reference to things.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. iv. (1654) 29 The inconvenience or losse whereunto he is put upon the sudden revocation of that money. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 197 The Italians..apply Cupping-glasses to the lower parts, for revocation of the poisonous matter from the Heart. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXI. (1859) II. 25 The faculty of which this revocation is the energy, I call the Reproductive. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 572/1 When the second patch is placed on an independent tube, where no such revocation is possible, phosphorescence actually appears, showing that the revocation is no mere supposition.

2. The action of revoking, rescinding, or annulling; withdrawal (of a grant, etc.).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. ii. 281 Qwhen his procuratouris ordanyt he..,Seyldyn reuocacion He made of þar commyssion. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 This Act of adnullacion, resumpcion, revocacion, or voidaunce of lettres patentes. 1568 LD. SCROPE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. II. 240 Synce thoroe hyr pryvye revocation theroff within full aege they cowld not injoye the same by lawe. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 268 The former testament may be the more easily reuoked, without any such precise obseruation of speciall reuocation. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xix. (1840) 212 These [laws] were those of the grand charter, which admitted of no revocation. 1671 FLAVEL *Founn. Life* xii. 34 It expiates all fully without

Exception and finally without Revocation. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 21 The Law of Tithes..could not cease without a particular revocation under the Gospel. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 198/2 He foresaw the revocation of the edict of Nantz, several years before it happened. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 281 The persuasion that the revocation of the Government order would alone prevent a general and fatal insurrection. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. 211 The Queen sent a message to promise a general revocation of all such grants.

†3. Recantation; withdrawal (of statements). *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 510/2 When he wist wel his reuocacion could not saue his body: yet reuoked he his heresies..for to saue his soule. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 345 What revocations ye make in men's names, they being absent, I cannot tell. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 184 Those figures of Sentences.., as of Exclamations, Revocations, Apostrophees. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. 150, I affirm nothing therein but with a power of revocation, and a liberty to change my opinion when I shall be better inform'd.

†4. Reformation. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 484 Basil speaketh not of wicked men.., but of such as be not zealous and earnest ynough, to practise mortification, & reuocation.

Re·vocative, *a. rare.* [Cf. next and -IVE.] Possessing the power of recalling.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xx. (1859) II. 16 The Reproductive or Revocative Faculty.

Revocatory (re·vŏkătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *revocātōri-us*: see REVOCATE *v.* So F. *révocatoire* (1419), Sp., Pg., and It. *revocatorio.*]

A. *adj.* Tending or pertaining to, expressive of, revocation; esp. *revocatory letters,* after med.L. *litteræ revocatoriæ.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 405 For diverse of those monkes, knowynge the wille of thabbot, purchasede letters revocatory of the pope. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 437/1 The king..directed his letters reuocatorie into euerie countie. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 267 The force and effect of these clauses derogatorie, and reuocatorie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 67. 683 To these reuocatorie lines King Edward made this wise and noble answere. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 899 The Pope..sent his Revocatory Letters to him. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* II. i. 33 Upon this view of her epistle,..she would (instead of rewriting it) tack on to it..a sort of revocatory codicil, in the shape of a postscript.

†**B.** *sb.* Revocation. *Obs. rare.*

1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 66 To make Declaratories and Revocatories of their Common Law.

†**Revo·ce,** obs. variant of REVOKE *v.*

1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 269 All testamentis and willes bifore maide..I revoce and utterly forsakes.

Revoi·ce (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To voice again or in return. Hence **Revoi·cing** *ppl. a.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lxii, To the windes the waters hoarcely call, And Eccho back againe revoyced all. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 219 The revoicing echo with replies Did descant on the plain-song of the cries.

2. 'To refurnish with a voice'; to readjust the tone of (an organ-pipe).

1847 in WEBSTER. 1898 ELLISTON *Organs & Tuning* (ed. 3) 112 If space permits, stops of too small scale may perhaps be shifted upwards one or two pipes, and be cut down and re-voiced.

Revokable (rĭvō·kăb'l), *a.* Also **revokeable.** [f. REVOKE *v.* + -ABLE.] = REVOCABLE *a.*

a. 1584 *Copie of Letter* 39 The Lord.., to do him good, no doubt, if he were reuokeable, hath laid his hand upon him. 1611 FLORIO, *Riuocabile,* reuokeable. 1648 ASHHURST *Reasons agst. Agreement* 9 A Magistrate with no power but such as is alterable and revokeable at the pleasure of any multitude. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 68 A misguided prince arose who deemed all these privileges.. revokeable at pleasure.

β. 1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* xx. (1630) 73 This is not simply revokable. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ii. 27 An ordinance by high authority not revokable, not repealable. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clem. VIII was elected Pope* 13 Which occasion being once omitted, would never be revokable. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4668/3 Which Assignment is not revokable. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 588 For they thought it revokable, and in every part of it erroneous.

Revoke (rĭvō·k), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. *Cards,* esp. *Whist.* An act of revoking; a failure to follow suit when a proper card can be played.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/1 If one side make a Revoke. 1742 HOYLE *Games* 8 No Revoke to be claimed 'till the Trick is turned. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist,* She never made a revoke, nor ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 2 The penalty for a revoke takes precedence of all other scores. 1874 H. GIBBS *Ombre* iv. 36 The other players have to show their hands, so that he may see that there has been no Revoke.

attrib. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 8 Spank flew another revoke card from the hand of Samuelina. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1863) 13 If they mix their tricks, the revoke penalty can be scored against them.

2. Revocation, recall.

a 1882 ROSSETTI *Soothsay* xi, How callous seems beyond revoke The clock with its last listless stroke!

Revoke (rĭvō·k), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **reuoke** (5 **rewoke**), 4– **revoke** (4 **revokyn**); 5 **reuoque,** 6 **reuolk,** *Sc.* **rewolk, revoik, revowik;** 6–7 **revock.** [ad. OF. *revoquer* (mod.F. *révoquer,* = Sp. and Pg. *revocar,* It. *re-, rivocare*), or L. *revocāre,* f. *re-* RE- + *vocāre* to call.]

I. *trans.* †1. To recall, bring back, *to* a (right) belief, way of life, etc. Also without const. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* Prol., Thes reuokith the apostle to the verrey and the gospels bileue. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 2509 To reuoke to þe ryte weye Swiche as wrongly fro troupe do forveye. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 811/1 Reuoking them that erred, setting vp agayne those that were ouerthrowen. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* H iij, By this meanes may such be quailed and reuoked to their dueties. 1687 *Assurance of Abbey Lands* 134 They had Conference, how the Kingdom of England might be revoked to the Unity of the Church.

†b. To recall, draw back or away, *from* some belief, practice, etc. (*esp.* a wrong or wicked one).

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 122 In so mochel þat Preester Iohn and Patriark Thomas myȝt noȝt revoke þe pepil from her heresyes. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii. 73 þat he [the devil] mowe..reuoke þe fro praier & holy redyng. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 177 b, The woordes of Demaratus meaned to reuoke hym from ire and wrathe, to takyng better wayes. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 95 Hee was in loue..so deepely, that no perswasion might reuoke him from that alluring curtizan. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 24 The Prophet euen here..reuoketh the Iewes from worshipping the heauenly bodies. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 3 (1622) 128 Visions, which God..sendeth him, to reuoke and deterre him from that his vngodlinesse.

absol. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 464 When we synd, þou nowder reuokid with nowder gude wurde nor exsample.

†c. To induce (one) to desist or refrain *from* some purpose or action; to restrain or prevent *from* something. Also *refl. Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 33/1 All thyse thynges putt he in his mynde for to haue reuokyd hym from his good purpoos. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 546 By whose polycies, not without great dyffyculte, they were reuokyd frome theyr euyll purpose. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 You did..reuoke your selfe from continuing to the end, not unaduisedly. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 From foloing oure ships thee fluds hye reuockt hym. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. xlii. 384 He could not be revoked from battaile, albeit there was some question..about the auspice. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 732 He..commanded them hard things, to reuoke them from their intention.

†d. Without const. To check, restrain. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 28 Yet she with pitthy words, and counsell sad, Still strove their stubborne rages to revoke. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *S. Ambrose* I. 46 Abigael by her..deprecation pacified and revoked David and his army.

2. †a. To bring back *into* or *unto* life; to restore to consciousness. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1118 Him to revoken sche dide al hir peyne; And, at the last, he gan his breeth to drawe. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 40 Doynge all that ever he canne To revoke masse vnto lyfe agayne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xxi. (1614) 221 Messias Ben Dauid with Elias shall reuoke into life that Messias Ben Ioseph. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 By virtue of the Sun..they [*sc.* flies] will be revoked into life and perform its functions again.

b. To call back to memory. Also const. *to, into.* Now *rare.*

1565 HAWKINS *Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 42 Reuoking to minde the former talke betweene the captaine and him. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 42 The man I know is not cleane out of your conceit, and therefore I will cease in further speeches at this present to revoke him. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mottoes* 45 When Them I to my Minde revoke [etc.]. *a* 1716 SOUTH (Cent.), By revoking and recollecting ..certain passages. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXX. (1866) II. 121 If the faculty by which they [*sc.* cognitions] are revoked into consciousness be inert.

†c. To bring back into use; to revive. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 47 Wicked Jezabel, which reuoked, stablished, and increaced the abhominable seruing of Baal. 1627 HERRICK *Hesper., Dial. Horace & Lydia* v, Say our first loves we sho'd revoke, And sever'd joyne in brazen yoke. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 131 We are not to tread in their steps so far, as to revoke the whole Art of their obsolete Rhetorique.

3. To recall; to call or summon back:

a. a person, *esp.* from exile or from some office abroad. Now *rare.* (Common *c* 1540–1640.)

1521 *State Papers, Hen. VIII,* I. 10 Hys owne affayris doith not succede wyth thEmperour.., and that therfore he intendith schortly to revoke the Mr. of the Rollys. 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 361, I..trussed his male, and was cariying it to his horse, and he revoked me and seied [etc.]. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 48 Mistress Anne Bolleyn was revoked unto the court, where she florisshed after in great estimacion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 8 Shortly after..Sir John Perrot being reuoked, Sir William Fitz-williams was sent Lord Deputy into Ireland. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 306 Had he not been suddenly revoked into England, he would have perfected the project. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. I. 21 Now the English forces were revoked from the marches of Scotland. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 398 Sir Thomas Chaloner, being dangerously sick, without hope of recovery but by returning, was revoked. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 330 Sussex.. having assumed to himself some credit for revoking the army. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 2/1 The Directory would nominate and revoke the Ministers.

b. an animal or thing. Chiefly *fig.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 8 These Hounds.., being acquainted with their masters watchwordes, eyther in reuoking or imboldening them to serue the game. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 28 The faint sprite he did revoke againe To her fraile mansion of mortality. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. xxxiv, Seas as troubled, when they do revoke Their flowing Waves into themselves again. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Hock-cart,* Ye must revoke The patient Oxe unto the Yoke. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 25 How readily we wish time spent revok'd, That we might try the ground again.

†c. To refer (one) *to* some authority. *Obs. rare.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ix. 30 Thither you reuoke vs. 1601 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 181 Againe, he reuoketh us to Church and Councels.

†d. To reduce *to,* bring *into,* something. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 78 What power or virtue soeuer is in the nature of medicines and of sicknesses,..the same is to bee reuoked to those three beginnings. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 246 Which clause was offensive to her Ears, as revoking into doubt her constancy.

4. To annul, repeal, rescind, cancel.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 þe pope may graunte to day, and to morowe perseyve his folye, and revoke þe formere errour. *c* 1400 *Brut* clxxxvii, þe Kyng..bihight to þe peple of Engeland, þat þe exiling of þe forsaide Piers shulde bene reuokede. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 175 The gouernaunce of Laban..was not reuokid, as was the gouernaunce and lawe of the Iewis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xii. 264 The prynces and lordes shuld not suffre to reuoque nor calle ayen theire sentences. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 99 If by chaunce his Majestie had alreadie given the sayde office of Gouvernement to any other person, that it might please him to revoke it. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 268 Yet is not the testament presumed to be reuoked by the course of so long time. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 143 Antipater the Idumoean procureth him to revoke his resignation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 126, I else must change Thir nature, and revoke the high Decree Unchangeable, Eternal. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xvii. 109, I doubted not but the letter was to revoke or suspend your resolution. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. II. 162 Knowing, that the said Sullivan's appointment had been condemned and revoked by the court of directors. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. v. 187 Her only son, who stood by, implored her to revoke the malediction; but in vain. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots France* I. i. (1881) 10 Louis XIV lived for thirty years after the Edict of Nantes had been revoked.

transf. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 5 Where as profyte semeth to plucke and catch to hymselfe, honestie on the contrary parte semeth to revoke and reverse such thynges. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/2 Cicero.. saith, when Euripides made his Play *Orestes,* Socrates revoked the three first Verses.

†b. To break up, dismiss. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 14 By Jove I you adjure and Themis, who Convokes assemblies, and revokes again.

†5. To retract, withdraw, recant. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 340 b/2 Whanne he seie this, He reuoked hit in his retractions. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 184/1 Therefore he bounde his preachers to stande thereby and not to reuoke his word for no pain. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 7 The Cardinall..at the fyrste metynge commaunded him to revoke his workes. 1581 G. PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 141 Then revoke your first sentence, and conclude that the fault is in the father. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 13 The same S. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we might say reuoke, many things that had passed him. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough* v, The first fam'd Aphorism thy great Master spoke, Did he live now he would revoke. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 356 Prediction still In all things..supposes means, Without means us'd, what it predicts [it] revokes.

†b. To yield or give up. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1599 *Sir Clyom.* in *Peele's Wks.* (Rtldg.) 517/1 Take with thee that mortal blow or stroke The which shall cause thy wretched corpse this life for to revoke.

†6. To take back to oneself. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Suche sedes that we haue layde out of our spirituall barnes for his loue, let vs neuer reuoke or call agayne. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 144 Wherby is lost my libertie: Which by no meanes I may reuoke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 425 Wherefore the Byshop..revoketh the suite to him selfe. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 94 Beseeching him to reuoke the cause vnto himselfe, and to be the onely iudge thereof.

†b. To draw back, withdraw. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 39 Yet with his troncheon he so rudely stroke Cymochles twise, that twise him forst his foot revoke. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 41 Who..doe also revoke and bow back their whole body.

II. *intr.* 7. To make revocation.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 70, I rewoik in thir quhair I miswent. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 411 It is.. an other thing to revoke in season, assoone as a man doth know his error. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 81 To compasse sinister ends, and then revoke when they see their time. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 828 On the ground of an intention to revoke, to be presumed. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XII. 356, I make a promise, and will not revoke.

8. *Cards,* esp. *Whist.* To fail or neglect to follow suit when a proper card can be played.

1592 *Defence Conny Catch.* (1859) 6 As thus I stood looking on them playing at cros-ruffe, one was taken revoking. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 102 You must not revoke, if you do you pay all on the Table. 1742 HOYLE *Games* 8 A revokes; Query, what is the Penalty. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 261 A noisy rubber, in which Esau accused Jacob of having revoked. 1874 H. GIBBS *Ombre* 84 If either of the Adversaries revoke.., he who revoked pays his penalty.

fig. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. I. 535 And shall we Englishmen revoke to such a suit?

Hence **Revo·ked** *ppl. a.* Also **Revo·keless** *a.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 491/1 The pretended and revoked Parlement last holden at youre Toune of Coventre. 1628 LAYTON *Sion's Plea agst. Prelacy* (ed. 2) 20 According to that formerly revoked Statute of Henry 4. 1773 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 239 Why call us to revokeless doom?

†**Revo·kement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The act of revoking; revocation.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* I. ii. 106 Let it be nois'd, That through our Intercession, this Reuokement And pardon comes. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 137 The revokement wherof wold..utterly overthrow the very fundamentalls of the State.

Revo·ker. *rare.* [f. REVOKE *v.* + -ER 2.] *Cards,* One who revokes.

1886 *Field* 13 Mar. 313 If the stand hand loses, the revoker does not receive anything.

Revo·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVOKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1547 J. C. (*title*), Melancthon's Epistle made unto..Kynge Henry the Eight for the revoking and abolishing of the Six Articles. 1620 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 159 In the revoking of His threatnings, Gods mercy and His truth go hand in hand together. 1646 Evance *Noble Order* 2 Gods revoking of his promise. 1746 Hoyle *Whist* (ed. 6) 10 He can avoid it without revoking. 1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 4 Renouncing or trumping suit..is in this case termed Revoking.

Revo·king, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] *Cards.* That revokes or has revoked.

1746 Hoyle *Whist* (ed. 6) 8 The revoking Party..must remain at 9. 1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 12 If a revoke happens to be made, the adversaries may..take tricks from the revoking party. 1862 'Cavendish' *Whist* (1879) 16 The revoking player and his partner may..require the hand in which the revoke has been detected to be played out.

So **Revo·kingly** *adv.*, 'by way of revocation' (Webster, 1847).

Re·volant, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *revolant-em*, pres. pple. of *revolāre*.] Flying back.

1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 106 No refluent fin the unpeopled stream divides, No revolant pinion cleaves the airy tides.

Revolet, obs. variant of Rivulet.

Revolt (*rĭvō·lt, rĭvp·lt*), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **reuolt,** 6 **revolte.** [a. F. *révolte* (1501, = Pg. *revolta*, It. *rivolta*, Sp. *revuelta*), vbl. sb. from *révolter*: see Revolt *v.*]

1. An instance, on the part of subjects or subordinates, of casting off allegiance or obedience to their rulers or superiors; an insurrection, rising, or rebellion. † *To give* (one) *the revolt*, to revolt against (one).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 310 *marg.*, A revolte. 1561 Brende *Q. Curtius* (1570) 184 For they had not lost the battaile at such tyme as the messengers were dispatched that brought the newes of their reuolt. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 109 Reuoltis hes bene ma nor fyftene. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. ii. 2 He can report, As seemeth by his plight, of the Reuolt The newest state. *Ibid.* v. iv. 12 Both more and lesse haue giuen him the Reuolt, And none serue with him. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 48 Whereby..the Empire [is] strengthened both against forraine inuasions, and reuolts of the subdued. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 33 Who first seduc'd them to that foul revolt? Th' infernal Serpent. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xx. vi. § 3 The authors of this revolt from the Roman government. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 11 To engage the Macedonian towns in a revolt against their sovereign. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 245 Every person so offending..shall be deemed guilty of a revolt or mutiny and felony. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 75 William chose as his companions the men whose power he dreaded...In their absence revolts would be less to be feared.

b. An act of this nature on the part of an individual; a movement of strong protest against, or refusal to submit to, some condition, practice, etc.

1599 Peele *David & Beth.* I. iii. 308 O prowd reuolt of a presumptious man, Laying his bridle in the necke of sin. 1621 Fletcher *Isl. Prince.* v. ii, 'Tis in their wills, their mercies,..And these revolts in you shew mere rebellions. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 135 P 4 We frequently see the Apostates turning from their Revolt toward the End of their Lives. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 127 The images, the first cause of their [*sc.* the popes] revolt, were restored. 1844 Emerson *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 264 The revolt against the..inveterate abuses of cities did not appear possible to individuals. 1888 *Bibliotheca Sacra* Oct. 717 The iconoclasm of Protestantism was not a revolt against art, but against a misuse of art.

c. A change of sides, or of opinion; an emphatic withdrawal *from* a party, etc.

1596 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxv. (1602) 280 She did obserue his soone Reuolt from friend to friend. *c* 1600 Shake. *Sonn.* xcii, Thou canst not vex me with inconstant minde, Since that my life on thy reuolt doth lie. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 24 'Tis a revolt, without occasion, from your party.

2. The act of revolting or casting off allegiance; also, language tending to this (quot. 1611).

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxx. v, Then we preserv'd thy name shall magnify Without revolt. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lix. 13 Departing away from our God, speaking oppression and reuolt. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 181 Man is the genuine offspring of revolt. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. (1787) III. 173 The spirit of revolt, which had formerly disturbed the age of Gallienus, was revived. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 404/1 They fixed upon the 20th of May as the day of revolt. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. II. 158 An act of direct revolt, as prohibiting the payment of tribute by the Italian province.

b. *In revolt*, in a state of rebellion.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, They can scarce retaine from bursting foorth In plaine revolt. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 580 The Christian tribes Of Lebanon and the Syrian wilderness Are in revolt. 1860 Mrs. Browning *Little Mattie* iii, She will lie there in default And most innocent revolt.

† **c.** Revulsion of appetite. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 102 No motion of the Liuer, but the Pallat, That suffer surfet, cloyment, and reuolt.

† **Revo·lt,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? ad. F. *révolté*, pa. pple. of *révolter*: see next.] A revolter or rebel.

1585 Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* vii. 1 He was accused as an Apostata or reuolt. 1600 Holland *Livy* xlii. lxv. 1154 Having intelligence by a rennegate revolt, that the Romans were scattered all over the fields. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 31 All equally suffer; as much Paganish Infants, as Christian Rebels or Reuolts.

Revolt (*rĭvō·lt, rĭvp·lt*), *v.* Also 6 **reuolt**(e, **revolte.** [ad. F. *révolter* (15–16th c.), = Pg. *revoltar*, ad. It. *rivoltare*:—L. type **revolutāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *volutāre* to roll, revolve, etc.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To cast off (†or change) allegiance; to rise against rulers or constituted authority.

1548 Elyot, *Deficio*, to go from one capitayne to an other, to reuolte. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 b, Al men..bycause they served against their wylles,..do revolte. 1573 P. Moke *Almanack & Prognost.* E iv b, Some noble men shall intende to reuolt. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. ix. (1614) 390 The sword signifieth death, if he reuolt againe. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 Such as are they, that having been by their own act Subjects, deliberately revolting, deny the Soveraign Power. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 71 Nor are the people we come to speak for, inclined to revolt or rebel. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 183 If they should revolt at this Juncture, we shall stand a very bad Chance. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* xiv. II. 210 Aristagoras opened these singular credentials, and read an invitation to revolt. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 49 The youth revolted and refused to receive their own fathers. *fig.* 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 59 You are already loues firme votary, And cannot soone reuolt, and change your minde.

b. To fall away *from* a ruler, obedience, etc.; to rise *against* a person or authority.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Chron.* 466 He sollicited the Emperour to make it frustrate: For he sawe how many revolted daily from his kingdome. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 587 After he had revolted..from King Henry the Third. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 740, [I] shall soon..rid heav'n of these rebell'd..That from thy just obedience could revolt. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 36 The Western nations..revolt from the Assyrians. 1768 *Swift's Hen. I*, S.'s Wks. IV. 285 The principal towns in Flanders revolted from him. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xlii. V. 193 Pydna..had revolted from Archelaus. 1839 *Ibid.* VI. 105 Little encouragement could be necessary to induce him to revolt against the sovereign whom he had unpardonably offended. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 The national spirit of France revolted more and more from the rule of Spain.

transf. 1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* (1750) II. 31 It was feared ..that he would revolt against the condition of the will.

c. To go over *to* a rival power, etc. † Also with *on* (one's side).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 202 He revolted unto the tentes of his adversaries. *Ibid.* 350 How much better were it, to abide thextreme peril, than..to revolte to the Romish Antichrist. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 89 The Commons they are cold, And will I feare reuolt on Herfords side. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 224 The hopes of great plunder allured many to revolt to the Enemy. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. People Eng.* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 232 To revolt to the common Enemy in their hearts is the worst sort of absence.

† **d.** In pa. pple. with *is, was*, etc. *Obs.*

1561 Brende *Q. Curtius* (1570) 10 b, He made al such feare him, as before were reuolted, and regarded him little. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 37 As the mynd of man, whych is reuolted from God, is miserable or wretched. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Mahomet* (1637) 128 Valentia was revolted from his obedience. 1664 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 124 When his Subjects were generally revolted, His Friends as it is usual most of them failed.

† **2. a.** To go over *to* another religion; to become a pervert (*from* some faith, etc.). *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 If they revolte unto Papistrie. 1563 Sandys in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxv. 356 He upon displesure departed from Mr. Goodrick, and revolted in religion. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 135 Julian was first a Christian, but reuolted and became a most bitter and constant Persecutour to all that honoured Christ. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. ii. 19 Revolting from a way of Worship which had been universally received. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 132 All other Kings that were cotemporary with him were revolted to Idolatry.

† **b.** To draw back *from* a course of action, etc.; to return to one's allegiance. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 155 It is better not to take good things in hand, than after they be begune to thinke to reuolte backe from the same againe. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* xiii, Thou traitor, Faustus,..Revolt, or I'll in piece-meal tear thy flesh. 1610 G. Carleton *Jurisdict.* 171 The Pope ..commanded the Archbishop to yeeld to the King without exception: whereupon hee did so, but afterward reuolted from that promise.

† **c.** To depart *from* the truth. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1585 Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* xv. 37 Paul might haue granted something to the importunatnesse of his fellow apostle and yet haue not reuolted from the trueth.

3. To feel revulsion or disgust *at* something.

1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cx[i]x, The observer revolts at this mixture of important and paltry claims. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 261 My heart revolted at the mean idea. 1802 Beddoes *Hygeia* Advt. 7 Errors, at the grossness of which common sense..revolts. 1839 *Times* 27 July, Nature revolts at its complete infliction. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 47 'Tis just the main assumption reason most revolts at!

b. To rise in repugnance *against* something.

1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 9 My heart revolted against eating at the same table with him. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* III. 10 A preference against the indulgence of which her principles must revolt. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 119 The heart instinctively revolts against the unnatural privations which are imposed upon it. 1860 Holland *Miss Gilbert's Career* ix, Her whole nature, she felt, would revolt against the adverse judgment at once.

c. To turn in loathing *from* something.

1782 R. Cumberland *Anecd. Painters* II. 87 The very eye that the hand of death was..closing..revolted with abhorrence from a disproportioned and ill-carved crucifix. 1796 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 299 How do we revolt from appearances, instead of from realities! 1806 H. Siddons *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 51 Every feeling of his heart and mind revolted from what he heard. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xxiv, He knew well that her mind revolted from that means of escape.

† **4.** To return *to* a place. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* x. 68 Shee..then reuolted too the place in which he had her found.

II. *trans.* † **5. a.** To turn back. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 25 As a thonder bolt..doth displace The soring clouds..; So to her yold the flames, and did their force revolt.

† **b.** To withdraw by revolting. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1607 Dekker & Webster *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 98 Then they reuolt the allegiance from my Daughter, And giue it to another.

† **c.** To cause to revolt. *Obs. rare.*

1574 Hellowes tr. *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 236 Whether of vs is moste culpable, I in following and obeying the King, or you in altering and reuolting ye kingdome. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* x. 136 Pope Constantine..reuolted Italie from the Greeke Emperours obedience.

6. To affect (a person, etc.) with disgust or repugnance; to nauseate.

1751 *Female Foundling* I. 170 From that time [I] avoided the low Name of Nancy, which revolted my Pride and Vanity. 1790 *Bystander* 284 Lest it should..revolt the feelings of the public to see it turn about so suddenly. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvii, Why, man, thy policy were enough to revolt a heathen divan. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VIII. viii. (1864) V. 32 Grave churchmen..who were revolted by these achievements in an ecclesiastic. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. vi. 496 The cruelties wrought on his captives deeply revolted the public opinion of the time.

b. *absol.* To cause revulsion.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 8/5 You may not treat of a subject until it disgusts and revolts.

Revo·lted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.]

1. That has cast off allegiance; rebel, insurgent.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 57 Why haue you not proclaim'd Northumberland And the rest of the reuolted faction, Traitors? 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 199 Should all despaire That haue reuolted Wiues, the tenth of Mankind Would hang themselues. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 835 Think not, revolted Spirit, thy shape the same. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Introd., By the revolted and new-fangled Writers most perfidiously ascribed to the others. *a* 1781 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 31 No other effectual remedy could be applied..but an accommodation with the revolted states. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 99 He restored the Athenian sovereignty in most of the revolted cities. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 213 The Emperor was leading an expedition against the revolted Bretons.

absol. 1653 (*title*), Legenda Lignea, with Pleadings to the Revolted to the Church of Rome.

† **2.** Torn or pulled out. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1668 Davenant *Poems* Wks. (1673) 234 Slender Ropes, on which instead Of Pearle, Revolted Teeth they thred.

3. Disgusted; outraged.

1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 14 The deeds Which you scarce hide from men's revolted eyes. 1896 Black *Briseis* xvii, Her revolted judgment had hardly a word in reply.

Revo·lter. Also 6 **reuolter.** [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who revolts, or has revolted; a rebel, insurgent, or renegade.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandects* 46 Fugitiues, reuolters, rebels and traitors he may not bring with him. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 469 The revolters with Jeroboam from the house of David. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 31 Reclaiming the revolters from Vertue by the laws of his justice. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* II. viii, There is no fame—no glory to be won From a revolter's brow. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* I. 76 These new revolters were now distinguished by the name of the Cottica Rebels. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlv. V. 432 Their fleet, by invitation of the revolters, sailed up the Nile. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 499 Harold tried in vain to reconcile the revolters to his brother.

Revo·lting, *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb; rebellion, insurrection.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 443 Fardinando alledgeth the revoltinge of..divers Townes from him. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 478 Sundrie names, which do impart and signifie..a fault, an error, a reuolting. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 144 For which his reuolting, Othoman presently gaue him an ensigne. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix, After uncertain fortune of war, on both sides, and revolting of Southwales. 1898 *Daily News* 25 June 6/3 The peasant's revolting against the noble is easily explained.

Revo·lting, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.]

1. That revolts or rebels; insurgent, rebellious.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 163 Our sighes..shall lodge the Summer Corne, And make a Dearth in this reuolting Land. 1595 — *John* III. i. 257 Let the Church our Mother breathe her curse..on her reuolting sonne. 1611 Bible *Jer.* v. 23 But this people hath a reuolting and a rebellious heart. 1842 Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. xiii. 182 We..shall best spread His kingdom in an evil and revolting world. 1872 Hanna *Resurrection of Dead* 79 This last revolting province in the domains of the Most High.

2. That repels; repulsive, disgusting.

1806 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 63 Nothing, having the Christian name, could be more uncouth or revolting. 1849 Maitland *Ess.* 67 There is, to us, something so revolting in the very idea. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Robt. Sicily* 101 In the corner, a revolting shape, Shivering and chattering sat the wretched ape. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 446/1 The revolting inflictions which were abolished in 1814.

absol. 1888 Stevenson *Pulvis et Umbra* i, This mountain mass of the revolting and the inconceivable.

Hence **Revo·ltingly** *adv.*

1835 Hood *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* xxxiii, With gore made revoltingly florid. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ii. (1864) IX. 74 Its adoration in its intensity became revoltingly profane. 1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* xxxii, A confused recollection..surged up in her mind revoltingly.

† **Revo·ltment.** *Obs.* [-ment.] = Revolt *sb.*

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 363 Sche had bruted

..that we sought nothing bot hir lyef, and a plane revoltment from the lawfull obedience dew to our Soverane. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX. xvii. 721 The cause of our double revoltment and chaunge.

Revoltress. [Cf. REVOLTER and -ESS.] A woman who revolts.

1868 WHITMAN *Chants Democratic* Poems 171 To a foiled Revolter or Revoltress. 1875 DOWDEN *Shaks.* vii. (1886) 342 The foiled revoltress against the law of sex.

†**Revo·lture.** *Obs.* [f. REVOLT *v.* + -URE, or ad. It. *rivoltura.*] **a.** Reflow or return. **b.** Revolt.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xxiv, Three fair nymphs ..Draw down the stream which all the isle suffices, But stop back-ways, some ill revolture fearing. *a* 1660 — *Father's Test.* (1670) 55 After that by our treacherous revolture, and rebellion, we had broken Covenant.

Revolubi·lity. [See next and -ITY.] A tendency to roll back.

1835 GRESWELL *Exp. Parab.* II. 38 Nothing but the fatal revolubility of the stone itself.

Revoluble, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *revolūbilis.* So obs. F. *revoluble.*] Revolving; rolling.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 256 Us then, to whom the thrice three year Hath fill'd his revoluble orb since our arrival here. 1875 L. MORRIS *Childr. of Street* ix, Thus the revoluble Assonant echo Again they shout breathlessly.

Revolute (re·vŏliut), *a.* [ad. L. *revolūt-us,* pa. pple. of *revolvĕre* to REVOLVE. Cf. Pg. and It. *re-,* It. *rivoluto,* F. *révolu.*]

†**1.** Having completed a full revolution. *Obs.*—[1]

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 275 From the XXV. day of December, is complete and finischede un to that tyme the yere revolute.

2. In scientific use (chiefly *Bot.*): Rolled backwards, downwards, or outwards.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Revolute leaf,* ..a leaf, the upper part of which rolls itself downward. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 28 *Revolute,* rowled back, as in Asparagus. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXII. (1794) 309 Garden Thyme is an erect plant, with its ovate leaves revolute. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 318 [Antennæ are] Revolute, when they roll outwards. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 178 Margin of calicle not revolute, subacute. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 469 Leaves oblong, linear or lanceolate, entire, when young revolute.

So **Re·voluted** *ppl. a. rare*[−1].

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 447 *Revoluted,* rolled backwards, having the edges on both sides rolled spirally, so as to be nearly met on the back of the leaf.

†**Re·volute,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *revolvĕre.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To revolve.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 86 b, Ponderyng, expendyng, and reuolutyng with my self your ingent affabilitee..for mundane affaires. *a* 1630 EARL PEMBROKE *Poems* (1660) 50 Then he frames a second notion From the revoluting eyes.

Revolute (revŏliū·t), *v.*[2] [Back-formation from REVOLUTION.] *intr.* To engage in revolution.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 96/2 It looks bad when old Mark Thursby begins to 'revolute'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 263/1 It is almost impossible to imagine a better arranged country for 'revoluting' in than Chili.

Revolution (revŏliū·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–7 reu-, and -cion, 5 -cioun(e. [a. OF. *revolucion, -tion* (mod.F. *révolution,* = Sp. *revolucion,* It. *re-, rivoluzione*), or ad. late L. *revolūtiōn-em,* noun of action f. *revolvĕre* to REVOLVE.]

I. 1. *Astr.* The action or fact, on the part of celestial bodies, of moving round in an orbit or circular course; the apparent movement of the sun, stars, etc., round the earth.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 61 Per cas the revolucion Of hevene and thi condicion Ne be noght yit of on acord. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiii. 104 Suo thenne whan this Cercle hath made his reuolucion thenne they enforcen them to syngen and to ioyen. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 24 In whiche the other Planetes, as well as the Sonne, do finysbe their reuolution and course according to their true tyme. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 211 To marke the course of starres, and viewe the reuolutions of the heauens. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. iv. (1614) 118 The whole reuolution of the Sunnes motion. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* iv. 40 In what time do they make the whole Revolution through the Ecliptique of the Sky? 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 409 The Number of Revolutions of the Earth about the Sun made in the mean time. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 442/1 Jupiter's three nearest moons fall under his shadow, and are eclipsed in every revolution. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 31 The cause of the apparent diurnal revolution of the heavens. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 337 A movement of revolution whereby it progresses through space, and is carried round the sun.

attrib. 1554 BRUNSWIKE tr. *Montalmo's Facies Cœli* C iij b, Because of Venus, beying impedite in the reuolucion figure in the sixte house.

b. The time in which a planet or other heavenly body completes a full circuit or course.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 7 The day natural, þat is to seyn 24 houris, is the reuoluciour of the equinoxial. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 115 To count the Year or the Revolution of the Sun in even Days. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* II. (1722) 212 The Moon accompanies our Earth, and has her Annual Revolution exactly equal to that of the Earth. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 25 Who.. searched into and calculated all astronomical difficulties, the motions and revolutions of heavenly bodies. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 351 *Revolutions,* the time in which a star revolves round the Sun or the Earth.

2. The return or recurrence of a point or period of time; the lapse of a certain time. †*By revolution,* in due course of time.

14.. in *Tundale's Vision* (1843) 85 Hit befell then by revolucyon By just a cowntyng in the kalendere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 By revolucion and turnyng of the yere, A gery march his stondis doth disclose. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 4 All suche actes as by Reuoluciowne In theyr dayes fyll. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 78 b, They vnderstanding verie well the reuolutions of the time, and theire appointed courses. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij b, From the day of the date heereof, to the full terme and reuolution of seuen yeeres next ensuing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 349 To deliuer vnto the world those medicins which are not to be but once in the reuolution of a thousand yeres. 1662 HOPKINS *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 48 The Naturalists affirm.. that the revolution of a few years gradually wears away the former body. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* Pref. (1801) 4 And did not increase half so much in the revolution of a year. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* II. 186 The winged years speed o'er the intervals of their unequal revolutions. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 1 They recur..at long intervals; they depend on the slow revolutions of ages. 1889 *Pop. Science Monthly* XXXV. 573/1 The period for the 'revolution' of felling is fixed at forty years.

transf 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 199 All things runne round, and as the seasons of the yeare, so mens manners have their revolutions.

†**b.** A cycle, or recurrent period of time; an epoch. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 9 The day..changed in regard of a new reuolution begunne by our Sauiour Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 597 Thither..At certain revolutions all the damn'd Are brought: and feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extreams. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X 164, I am sick of the world unless it would mend, which I scarce expect this revolution.

†**c.** The recurrence or repetition *of* a day, event, occupation, etc. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 121 The Change of the Moon..hapneth again upon the same Days, for several Revolutions of the Prime or Golden Number. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. 1851 III. 301 To fear from like Vices.. the Revolution of like Calamities. 1713 *Guardian* No. 147 At every revolution of her wedding day, she makes her husband some pretty present. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 44 He seldom deviated many minutes, in the daily revolution of his exercises and employments. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 462 It is the constant revolution..of the same repeated joys, That palls and satiates.

†**3.** A turn or twist; a bend or winding. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L iij, Fyrste knyt it with two reuolucions. Secondly with one, & than cut the threde fer fro the knot. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 19 Vaynes infynytely intricate and writhid with a thousand reuolutions or tur[n]agayns. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 454 The braine..is foulded vp in so many convolutions and revolutions. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. ix. 57 Continued by a helicall revolution about a Cylinder. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 361 The other [end]..is coiled around it, so as to have its Revolutions at a convenient Distance from each other. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XV. x. § 1 For these roads are not strait, but have several revolutions.

†**b.** The action of turning something. *Obs.*—[1]

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/1 When as in manner of revolutione we turne the needle, as the furriers doe.

4. The action, on the part of a thing or person, of turning or whirling round, or of moving round some point.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 They recoyl again, and return in a Vortical Motion, and so continue their revolution for ever. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 814 That fear Comes thundring back with dreadful revolution On my defenseless head. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 134 To cause a general revolution of the eyes or thoughts of the congregation. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 99 A sort of Vortex, in which the collective body performs an uniform circular revolution. 1877 R. J. MORE *Under the Balkans* XV. 216 Pausing on the completion of each revolution, to kiss the book of the Gospels. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 864 The shoot will retain its spiral form for a time, but will then straighten itself and recommence the revolution at its apex.

b. *esp.* Movement round an axis or centre; rotation.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., In Geometry the Motion of any Figure quite round a fixt Line (which is called therefore its Axis) is called the Revolution of that Figure. *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 51 The Diameter of the Equator would infinitely exceed the Axis of Revolution. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 56 Part of a hyperboloid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 222 All the surfaces of revolution composing the same vessel having a common axis.

c. A single act of rotation round a centre.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Rota Aristotelica,* A Wheel..moving..till it has made one entire Revolution. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 30 The number of revolutions a millstone 4½ feet diameter ought to have in a minute. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 488 The pinion will make 10 revolutions while the wheel performs one. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 358 The bobbin-wheel E would make..the same number of revolutions as the main shaft.

II. †**5. a.** The action of turning over in discourse or talk; discussion. *Obs. rare.*

1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 388, I pray you..bring not the matier in revolution in the open Courte. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxiv. (S.T.S.) I. 228 The thing..be revolution of diuers tretyis was differrit to þe begynnyng of þe nixt 3ere.

†**b.** The action of turning over in the mind; consideration, reflection. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 17 In the revolution of the same you also doe grant that in all his behaviour you never saw so much as one suspect. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, Answerable to any hourely or half-hourely change in his mistris reuolution. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 160 To which ende you must continue an often reuolution thereof in your meditation. *a* 1792 ORME in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1775, Thoughts that by long revolution in the great mind of Johnson have been formed and polished like pebbles rolled in the ocean.

†**c.** An idea, opinion, notion. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 23 A Revolution and Hypothesis to which the Origenium is so like, that I believe it a Daughter.

III. 6. Alteration, change, mutation. *rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4366 It is I, that am come down Thurgh change & revolucioun! 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 98 Heere's fine Reuolution, if wee had the tricke to see't. 1611 C. TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. i, Obseru'st thou not the very selfsame course Of reuolution, both in Man and Beast? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius* i. Prol., For thus, sir, modern revolution Has split the wits, t' avoid confusion. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 841 Being, as to our Bodies, composed of Changeable Elements, we, with the World, are made up of and subsist by Revolution.

b. An instance of great change or alteration in affairs or in some particular thing.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1196 Of Elementys the Revoluciouns, Chaung of tymes and Complexiouns. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 188 We haue vpon euery important reuolution of our businesse, dispatched vnto your Lordships both our estate and desires. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lii. 206 Whereby one may see, how great the revolutions of time and fortune are. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 May, I chanc'd to pass just as execution was doing on him [Oates]. A strange revolution! 1707 *Refl. upon Ridicule* 104 There's a general Revolution in his Temper, he's grown haughty. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 P 3 The changes which the mind of man has suffered from the various revolutions of knowledge. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 461 He must feel at once convinced that, in the interval of ten centuries, a great revolution in the language had taken place. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 425 A vast intellectual revolution, of which the religious reformation was rather a sign than a cause. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 3 This one material has been the main cause of a complete revolution in our national industry.

7. A complete overthrow of the established government in any country or state by those who were previously subject to it; a forcible substitution of a new ruler or form of government.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 175 Assuring those quarters from all reuolutions that might be feared. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 303 Hee was very jealous of the intended revolucion of governm[t] to his Ma[ties] advantage. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Dec., The Papists in offices lay down their commissions, and fly..; it looks like a Revolution. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 37 King James's maladministration rendered a revolution necessary and practicable. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 281 The apprehensions of Saturninus were justified by the repeated experience of revolutions. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. vii. (1872) I. 174 'Sire', answered Liancourt, 'it is not a revolt, it is a revolution'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 6 The most just and salutary revolution must produce much suffering. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 171 Revolutions are the last desperate remedy when all else has failed.

b. Without article.

1796 tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 668 Rebellion is the subversion of the laws, and Revolution is that of tyrants. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* III. vi, There is great talk of revolution—And a great chance of despotism. 1861 MOTLEY in *Times* 23 May, The right of revolution is indisputable...British and American history is made up of rebellion and revolution. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 278/1 In Uruguay it is said that revolution is kept down only by the army.

8. *Eng. Hist.* †**a.** The overthrow of the Rump Parliament in 1660, which resulted in the restoration of the monarchy. *Obs.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 209 Many of these excluded members..forbore coming any more to the House for many years, and not before the revolution. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 67 And now he approaches the Restoration,..at which not daring openly to repine, he vents all his Spleen on the happy Instrument [Monk] of that glorious Revolution.

b. The expulsion in 1688 of the Stuart dynasty under James II, and the transfer of sovereignty to William and Mary.

1688 EVELYN in Pepys *Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 163, I..send on purpose..to know if, in any sort, I may serve you in this prodigious Revolution. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 550 There has been also another addresse presented to his majestie from the tinners of Cornwall,..congratulating them on this great revolution. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 P 8 Upon Lady Autumn's disputing with him about something that happened at the Revolution, he replied with a very angry Tone. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. II. 20 If ever there was a time favourable for establishing the principle, that a king of popular choice was the only legal king, ..it was at the Revolution. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1897) 15 The principles of the Revolution have often been grossly misrepresented. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 15 The Revolution had..placed England in a situation in which the services of a great minister for foreign affairs were indispensable.

attrib. 1708 *Reply to 'Bickerstaff Detected'* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. i. 161 A Briton, born, a protestant astrologer, a man of revolution principles. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 485/2, I mean those Nominal Whigs, whose Principles destroy the old Revolution-Whiggism. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 145, I..put a revolution crown into his hand, in order to his returning me the proper change, which he refused to do. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xiv. (1876) III. 90 The liberal principles..were necessarily involved in the continuance of the revolution-settlement. 1898 PAYNE *Burke's Sel. Wks.* II. 295 The Tories who supported the Hanoverian succession..called themselves 'Revolution Tories'.

9. *French Hist.* The overthrow of the monarchy, and establishment of republican government, in 1789-95.

1790 *Ann. Reg.* Pref., They will..be enabled to trace..the steps which have led to the late astonishing Revolution.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 404/1 In all the turbulent days of the revolution, the women of Paris have never failed to act a conspicuous part. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon,* The Revolution entitled .. every horse-boy and powder-monkey in the army, to look on Napoleon, as flesh of his flesh. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* xii. (1903) II. 196 The people remained in slavery until the Revolution actually occurred.

10. *Amer. Hist.* The overthrow of British supremacy by the War of Independence in 1775–81.

1789 D. RAMSAY *Hist. Amer. Rev.* II. 317 The Geography of the United States before the Revolution. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 928/1 Since the revolution the literature of the State [of New York] has engaged the attention of the legislature. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 112/1 Samuel Adams was one of the firmest and most active patriots of the Revolution. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 201/1 This lad..presented himself to the Congress of the Revolution, then sitting in Philadelphia.

Hence **Revolu·tion** *v.*, to revolutionize. *rare.*

1805 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II. 117 It would not grieve me to see the Austrian dominions revolutioned. 1832 *Examiner* 803/1 England was revolutioned and all things turned topsy-turvy.

Revolutional (revǒliū·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *Astr.* Pertaining to the revolution of the planets. *Obs.*

1658 GADBURY *Doctr. Nativities* 211 A perpetual Revolutional Table. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* iv. 29 One tells you your Fortune by a Horary Question; another by a Revolutional Figure. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lord of the Year,* is that Planet that has most Testimonies of Fortitude in a Revolutional Figure.

†**2.** Pertaining to, approving or supporting, the Revolution of 1688. *Obs.*

1695 *Rem. on some Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 27 He hath made good..every Word of his Revolutional Declaration. 1733 (*title*), The Loyal: or Revolutional Tory. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 438 Dr. Sherlock, then Master of the Temple, preached a most loyal revolutional sermon. 1785 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 278/1, I was called forth as your representative, in support of revolutional principles.

3. Revolutionary.

1890 FAIRBAIRN *Cathol. Rom. & Angl.* (1899) 285 Changes that were as to the English State constitutional, but as to the English Church revolutional.

Hence **Revolu·tionally** *adv.*

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived .. with kings, monarchically; with the people, democratically; .. with the revolution, revolutionally.

Revolu·tionariness, *a.* [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or state of being revolutionary.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* (1870) 227 The same determined reforminess, .. or, as it was considered by enemies, revolutionariness, belongs to all. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 1001 Lord Salisbury's fiercely superstitious belief in the aggressive revolutionariness of Mr. Gladstone.

Revolu·tionary, *a.* and *sb.* [f. REVOLUTION *sb.* + -ARY. Cf. F. *révolutionnaire* (1794), Sp. and Pg. *revolucionario.*]

1. Pertaining to or connected with, characterized by, of the nature of, revolution.

1774 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 27, I think government should be founded on stationary and not revolutionary principles. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. IX. 95 Every thing we hear from them is new, and, to use a phrase of their own, revolutionary. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xv. (1876) III. 111 A new and revolutionary government is seldom fairly dealt with. 1838 STORY *Equity Pleadings* x. 305 Which stock had been confiscated by the State during the Revolutionary war. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 362 The Calvinistic refugees were pouring back from Geneva with dreams of revolutionary change in Church and State.

b. *sb.* One who instigates or favours revolution; one who takes part in a revolution.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) p. xcviii, It is well ..for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become revolutionaries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 293 That this degree of enthusiasm has been ..reached by sane revolutionaries, history demonstrates.

2. Revolving; marked by rotation.

1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 27 Cattle grazing in a field might make part of the revolutionary landscape. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 116 The Russian frigate..was spun round..and was thrown high and dry, a useless wreck, at the end of the revolutionary period.

Revolutioneering, *vbl. sb.* [See -EER.] The carrying out of revolutions.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 348 From no former experiment, therefore, can the philosophy of revolutioneering be expected to derive so important an improvement.

Revolu·tioner. [f. REVOLUTION *sb.* + -ER.]

1. a. A supporter or approver of the Revolution of 1688. Now only *Hist.*

1695 *Whether Preserving Prot. Relig.* etc. 22 Nor can his Majesty's Authority..be questioned by our Revolutioners and Abdicators themselves. 1706 in Maidment *Bk. Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 372 The staunch Revolutioners pretend all their care is securing religion. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 620 A member of the House of Commons, supported by all the revolutioners, brought thither the sermon in print. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) I. 175 The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented Revolutioners. 1896 J. MACKINNON *Union Eng. & Scot.* 374 The Jacobites..exulted in the unanimity of sentiment, which inspired Revolutioner and Cameronian alike.

b. One who took part in the American Revolution.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour* 52 General Morton is a revolutioner, and an officer in the society of old soldiers called the 'Cincinnati Society'.

2. A revolutionary.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 351/2 It is but too true, that there have been very honest revolutioners of the most exaggerated sentiments. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 22 July 3/6 Take a Revolutioner from Belgium or France.

Revolu·tionism. [-ISM.] Advocacy or spread of revolutionary principles.

1877 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Irel.* xiv. 164 He had seen the evil work which Revolutionism had wrought elsewhere. 1893 *Current Hist.* II. 374 The daily increasing growth of Revolutionism, Socialism, and Anarchy, is producing one result in Europe.

Revolu·tionist. [-IST.] An advocate or favourer of revolution; a revolutionary.

1710 PLACE (*title*), The True English Revolutionist. 1727 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 104 The Title of Savage, restless, turbulent Revolutionists. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 83, I state here the doctrine of the Revolutionists. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 97 There is no person at present, in whose favour the revolutionists would unite, and choose as a leader. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 21 The Lollards had become political revolutionists as well as religious reformers. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xviii. II. 25 He was cast in the very mould of the genuine revolutionist.

Revolutionize (revǒliū·ʃənəiz), *v.* [f. REVOLUTION *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a country or state) under a revolutionary form of government.

1797 RUFUS KING in *Life & Corr.* (1895) II. 195 You will perceive by newspapers that all Italy will be overturned. Venice is no more; and Genoa has been completely revolutionized. 1797 NELSON 25 Jan. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 238 Naples must be revolutionized unless the Emperor acts with vigour and speed. 1815 WELLINGTON 5 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 237 He [Murat] knows he can revolutionize Italy, and will do so if it is necessary. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 38 It was not an unnatural thing that men..should have been seized with the idea of revolutionising the country. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 39 The object of these invaders has been to revolutionize Bulgaria.

2. To convert into revolutionary forms; to infect with revolutionary principles or ideas.

1797 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 380 They have not revolutionized..diplomatic forms and ceremonies. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) II. 175 Sometimes the poet is called a Jacobin; at others it is said that his opinions are revolutionised. 1827 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 255/2 Officers who had revolutionized their regiments and joined the rebels. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xii. 95 A reported threat..that..he would seize the prince and his sister, and revolutionize the government.

3. To change (a thing) completely or fundamentally; to reorganize or reconstruct upon altogether new lines.

1799 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1850) II. 32 My father had ..revolutionised two adjoining cottages into a dwelling-house. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 298 A violent motive may revolutionize a man's opinions and professions. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The opening of the Indies..revolutionized the channels and the direction of commerce. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 163 Mysteries..were now preached again .. and had revolutionised the ritual in our churches.

absol. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xliv, He revolutionizes under the guise of conservative readjustment.

4. *intr.* To engage in revolutions.

1854 *Semi-Centennial Anniv. Vermont* 98 Boys like men will revolutionize, And put to straits the wisdom of the wise.

Hence **Revolu·tionized** *ppl. a.*; **Revolu·tionizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Revolu·tionizement**; **Revolu·tionizer.**

1815 *Q. Rev.* XIV. 54 The moral or political virtues of the *revolutionized part of that country. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 331 Woe to him who teaches a revolutionized nation that there are two issues to an engagement! 1882 *Standard* 5 Oct. 3/2 To prevent..the *revolutionising and distracting of that country. 1861 G. MOORE *Lost Tribes* 92 The *revolutionizing influence of the Saxons who..took possession of..part of India. 1820 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 503 A few days before the *revolutionisement of Venice. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 308 The share of all ill-timed and unfortunate *revolutionizers. 1868 BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 289 Conservatism is ever the wall to be battered: aggressive reformers or revolutionisers are the head of the battering-ram. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 181/1 Saint-Malo bore the revolutioniser of prose decades before any other town in France could boast a coadjutor to him.

Re·volutive, *a. rare.* [ad. F. *révolutif* or L. type **revolūtīv-us*: see REVOLUTE *a.* and -IVE.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —°.

1611 COTGR., *Periodic,* reuolutiue, comming or going by course, or fits.

†**2.** Contemplative, meditative. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1637 FELTHAM *Lett.* xvii. in *Lusoria* (1661), By being so conceived, aweth the inquisitive and revolutive Soul of man.

3. *Bot.* = REVOLUTE *a.* 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 968/1.

Revo·lvable, *a.* [f. REVOLVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being revolved.

1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 543/2 The upper cap of the mill is revolvable.

Revolve (rĭvǫ·lv), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

†**1.** Meditation, determination. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile* D iij, When Midelton saw Grinuills hie reuolue, Past hope, past thought,..Once more to moue him flie, he doth resolue.

2. Revolution; rotation.

1641 CRABTREE in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 608 If the Screws keep an exact Equality of Motion forward in each Revolve, it is a most admirable Invention. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* II. (1722) 110 In 365 Revolves the difference is scarce sensible. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Time* 279 Each revolve Of the recording sun conducts us on. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Two Dreams* 43 The stars Went round and round, their circles lessening At each revolve.

fig. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* I. 31 In all revolves and turns of State Decreed by (what dee call him) Fate.

3. *Theat.* (See quot.)

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 4/2 In the course of the change a massive piece of scenery..is moved bodily from one side of the stage to the other. Nearly at the top of this 'revolve', as it is technically called, is the window.

Revolve (rĭvǫ·lv), *v.* Also 5–7 **reuolue,** 6–7 **revolue** (6 *Sc.* **reuolle**). [ad. L. *revolv-ĕre,* f. *re-* RE- + *volvĕre* to roll, turn. So Sp., Pg., and obs. F. *revolver,* It. *rivolvere.*]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To turn (the eyes or sight) back or round. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) I. 72 For if such men wolden their eyen of their conscience revolven, they shulden seen the same sentence they legen on other springe out of their sydes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 664 Then furthermore aboute me my syght I reuolde. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 147 Let him into himself revolve his Eye.

†**2.** To roll; to move by rolling. *Obs. rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3919 And from þe hil þe water is revolvid Of snowys white, þat Phebus hath dissoluyd. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chyrurg.* P iv b, Let them be applyed vpon the sayde places in reuoluynge them contynually from one place to another that they cleue nat to the flesshe.

†**b.** To bring round in course of time. *Obs.*—¹

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 487 [I] yet desire to be dissolv'd (When my due date shall be revolv'd) As more happy far for me.

†**3. a.** To restore; to turn, bring, or roll back (*into* a place or state, or *upon* a person). *Obs.*

In the first quot. perh. an error for *renoveld.*

1430–31 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 371 Ye saide Prison..was throwen doune; and .. revolved and made agayn in a better manner. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 127 The Current once diuerted will hardly bee reuolued into its genuine Source and Course againe. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* To Parl., The care and tuition of whose Peace and Safety..is now again by a new dawning of God's miraculous Providence among us, revolv'd upon your shoulders. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 53 And the four Elements..shall maintain a dreadful fight, so long and so fiercely..that at last all will be revolved into a dark confusion.

†**b.** To bring round again *to* some position. *Obs.*

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* v. 17 This plainly revolveth you to the tenor of the old covenant, and maketh works the ground of your acceptance with God. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 32 As for predisposition, the question will be revolved to the same point.

4. To turn over (something) *in* the mind, breast, thoughts, etc.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 125 So ye may Reuolue in cogitacion That here ther is no longe habitacion. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 46 How be hit ye may reuolue hit in your mynde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 34 Venus, .. Amyd hir breist revoluying mony a thocht, Spak to Neptune. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III,* 23 b, When he reuolued in his wauerynge mynde how greate a fountayne of mischiefe towarde hym shoulde sprynge. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 185 Musing and much revolving in his brest, How best the mighty work he might begin. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau* 128 The great Design revolving in his Mind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 210 The projects which the Commodore revolved in his thoughts. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xi, Revolving in his mind some subtle feat Of thievish craft. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii, The problem that Mr. Casson had been revolving in his mind for the last five minutes.

b. To consider, think over, ponder or meditate upon (something).

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 20 He, reuoluynge his relikys that he hadde of the Crosse,..depid them yn water, and wysshe the tonge of the pacient ther with. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xlvi, I shall encrease And brynge you whiche reuolue inwardly This my complaynt to eternall glory. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 507 Off Flodoun feilde the rewyne to reuolfe..I nyll, for dreid that dolour 3ow dissolfe. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 17 For the residue of the day..[rather] to revolve things reade before, than to reade or muse of new. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. xvi. 216 If any man wil with a quicke understanding revolve the manifold introductions into the intelligence of Divinitie. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 134, And I cannot enough recommend Mr. Hobbes, that he will revolve his own judgment and determination in this chapter. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VI. 364 Here, as the queen revolved with careful eyes The various textures and the various dyes. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) III. 76 While I revolved the case of these unfortunate young ladies. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* i. (1860) 5 Even as I find, who have revolved the principal points almost daily for many years. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 61, I have plenty of time to revolve my most uncomfortable thoughts.

†**c.** To destine, purpose. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 33 The fatale sisteres reuolue and schew, sche kend, Of Troiane blude ane peple suld descend.

5. To turn over, search through, study, or read (a book, or the works of an author). Now *rare.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Sheep & Dog* 71 Of Ciuile Law volumis full mony thay reuolue. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* I. iij b, As I reuolued the registers in the Capitol, I redde a ryght meruailous thynge. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 179 From thy byrth to thys moment of thine vnbeliefe, reuolue the diarie of thy memory. 1644 MILTON *Bucer on Divorce* Wks. 1851 IV. 340 Of the clear judgment of your Royal Majesty I nothing doubt, revolving the Scripture so often as ye do. 1671 — *P. R.* I. 259 This having heard, strait I again revolv'd The Law and Prophets. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 46 Around my Throne the Letter'd Rabbins stand, Historic Leaves revolve, long Volumes spread. 1805 RICHARDSON *Poems & Plays* I. 32,

I trim my lamp, revolve the page And scan the labours of the sage.

†**6.** To bind round, tie or wrap up. Also *fig. Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 21/2 A certayn kind of ligament, as is that wherwith we revolve a fracture of a Legge, that the one half therof cover the other. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 250 These three reuolu'd in one, Points forth the Pope. *Ibid.* VII. 334 The commendation of which Cities rest reuolu'd in these following verses.

†**7.** To upset by revolution. *Obs. rare.*

1615 Wadsworth in *Bedell's Lett.* (1624) 10 His vnquietnesse and ambition, reuoluing the Commonwealth, and so vniustly expelling..the Bishop. [Hence 1624 Bedell *Lett.* x. 126 Caluin by his vnquietnes and ambition reuolued the State of Geneua.]

8. To cause (something) to travel in an orbit around a central point; to rotate (something) upon an axis.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 381 Then in the East her turn she shines, Revolvd on Heavn's great Axle. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 220 There could not possibly arise in the chaos any vortices..either to form the globes of the planets, or to revolve them when formed. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 473 The body, which is urg'd by a centripetal Force,..is revolv'd along with *L*. 1755 *Mag* No. 50. 3 When he stretches out his arm it serves as a bar of defence, which, when he revolves it, acts as a sling. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 15 Some mechanical adjunct for revolving the chamber. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 312/2 It [the gun] is placed opposite the loading gear by revolving the turn-table.

II. *intr.* †**9.** To return *to* a person or place. *Obs.*

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/1 What should be the cause that they should thus rage, and so wickedlie and suddenlie reuolue, as dogs to their vomits, so they to their treasons. *a* 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 111 As soon might the Autumnal Sun To Libra, when its Course was run, Revolve, till it to Aries reel'd. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 81 The Jurisdiction does *ipso Jure* revolve to the Judge *a Quo*. 1755 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 21 Dec., You will smile at seeing Doddington again revolved to the court.

†**10.** To deliberate or consider; to meditate or think *upon* something. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 155 If this fall into thy hand, reuolue. 1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. ix. 157 With a hellish ratiocination ruminating and reuoluing on the manner thereof, hee..at last resolves to poyson her. 1699 Pomfret *Fortunate Compl.* 3 As Strephon..Revolving lay upon his wretched state. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 247 To a mind revolving upon the subject of human jurisprudence.

11. To perform a circular motion; to move in a regular orbit *about* or *round* a fixed point.

1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 126 ¶ 2 Those bodies that revolve round the sun. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 449/2 It will then be..forced to revolve about S in the circle BYTU. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 84 Whose beams enlighten and cherish the unknown worlds which revolve around them. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* iv. (1874) 93 Our Earth and Mars, Venus and Mercury.., revolve nearest to the Sun. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 142 The only satellite which takes a longer time to revolve round its primary than our Moon.

b. To rotate or move upon an axis or centre.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Earth*, For a body, revolving on its axis, the parts..are continually endeavouring to recede from the centre. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xviii, The wheel appears to be again revolving. 1849 James *Woodman* ix, It was made to revolve upon hinges. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 205 If a straight line *f* revolve round a fixed point *E*.

c. To wind spirally. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1772–84 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* IV. vii, From above and behind each eye arises an elegant yellowish-white crest, revolving backward as a ram's horn.

12. To come round again, to move round, in various senses.

1769 Burke *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 78 Publick accounts formerly printed and re-printed revolve once more, and find their old station in this sober meridian. 1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 5 Jan., My plan having long been revolving in my head, I had ventured..to hint at it [etc.]. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 1 The year revolves, and I again explore The simple annals of my parish poor. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 131 A world-wearied man could not do better than revolve amongst these modest inns.

Hence **Revo·lved** *ppl. a.*

1692 Ray *Disc.* iii. (1732) 14 The Sea with revolved Waves. 1760 P. Miller *Introd. Bot.* 35 When it is turned back or rolled .., [it is] a revolved leaf. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 573 Roofs on circular bases..are called roofs of revolution or revolved-roofs.

Revolvency (rĭvǫ·lvĕnsi). [f. prec. + -ency.] Tendency to revolve; capacity for revolution.

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 372 Its own revolvency upholds the world. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1033 Revolvency is the leading law in the system of the universe.

Revolver (rĭvǫ·lvəɹ). [f. Revolve *v.* + -er.]

1. A pistol provided with mechanism by which a set of loaded barrels, or (more usually) of cartridge-chambers, is revolved and presented in succession before the hammer, so as to admit of the rapid discharge of several shots without reloading.

1835 Colt in *Abridgm. Patent Specif., Fire-arms* (1859) 84. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, Ripper, Tickler, and the revolvers, all ready for action on the shortest notice. 1848 A. Sedgwick in *Life & Lett.* (1890) II. 143 Bring your patent revolvers with you to take care of Lady H. 1861 T. L. Peacock *Gryll G.* 160 See the complications and refinements in modes of destruction—in revolvers and rifles. 1887 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. 1 If a search had been made, a revolver would have been found.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *revolver cartridge, shot,* etc.; **revolver camera** (see quot.).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 272/2 The old skin or paper revolver cartridge, which was in vogue until a few years ago. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Jan. 74/1 Revolver-carrying is fast becoming .. a practice here. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb., Several revolver shots were fired at them. 1890 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr., Revolver Camera*, a small instantaneous camera made in the form of a revolver.

2. A revolving furnace. Also *attrib.*

1879 Lock *Spon's Encycl.* I. 292 The 'revolvers' bid fair ..to supersede the old hand furnaces. 1880 Lomas *Alkali Trade* 4 A turn-out of at least 130 tons of salt-cake per week, with eight or nine hand-ball furnaces, or one revolver. 1880 *Rep. Alkali Acts* (1881) 63 On one occasion the escape of HCl from the Revolver chimney was high.

3. In miscellaneous uses: (see quots.).

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Terms* 286 *Revolvers*, rotary pistons. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clinical Diagnosis* (ed. 4) x. 436 The tube of the microscope is provided with a 'revolver' or 'nose-piece', to which lenses of different magnifying powers are fixed.

Hence **Revo·lverer,** one who uses a revolver; Revo·lvering *vbl. sb.*

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Jan. 74/1 The revolverer never reflects; he is moved by his own fears. 1889 *Ibid.* 23 Mar. 335/1 'Revolvering'..is nearly as great a curse of the present moment as democracy or anti-religious maundering.

Revolving (rĭvǫ·lvĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) I. 158 These transitory tymes that maketh revolving of your yeres thus stondmele. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Processe of yeares, revolvynge of season, Bryngeth all these soone in oblyvyon. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 106 They were greatly gyuen to .. continuall reuoluinge of dyuers autours. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 37 In my small revolving of Authors I find as high examples of vertue in Women as in Men. 1670 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 145 Without..many unnecessary revolvings which men of sharp and pregnant parts stand in no need of. 1867 Longf. *Dante, Par.* xiv. 24 The holy circles a new joy displayed In their revolving.

Revolving (rĭvǫ·lvĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] Turning round; making revolutions; rotating: **a.** *poet.* Of time or seasons, or with reference to these.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 386 An age is rip'ning in revolving fate, When Troy shall overturn the Grecian state. 1704 Watts in *Sc. Paraph., Hymns* iv. 2 The revolving skies had brought the third, th' appointed day. 1738 Wesley *We lift our Hearts to Thee* v, And live this short revolving Day As if it were our last. 1781 Cowper *Heroism* 25 Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* 152 For three revolving autumns. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 269 Thrice ten glorious years of revolving months.

b. Of moving bodies, etc.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 475 The point *D* (the Place of the Body describing the revolving Orbit). 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Center*, That point to which a revolving planet, or comet, is impelled. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 235 The velocity of the falling body at L, as well as of the revolving body at P. 1822 Shelley tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* III. 68 Thou Who gazest..On the sun's revolving splendour! 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 275 This little cell so well known to the older observers as the globe-animalcule or revolving-cell.

c. Of mechanical apparatus or parts of machinery. (Cf. Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

1814 Scott *Diary* 29 July in *Lockhart*, It [a beacon-grate] is to be abolished for an oil revolving-light. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, He usually carried a brace of revolving pistols.., with seven barrels a-piece. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 60 A revolving wheel cutter for cushion or round shapes.

Hence **Revo·lvingly** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr., *Periodiquement*,..reuoluingly, by course or fits, or with a continuall, and interchanged course.

†**Revo·me,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *revomĕre*: see Re- 2 d.] *trans.* To swallow up again.

1596–7 in *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 This trenche revomed those small stones that lay in the court yarde.

Revo·mit, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. It. *revomitare.*] *trans.* To vomit up again.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vi. 87 Pillis, medecyns or pocions, which if ye syke bodye reuomite there is no helth to be loked fore. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIV. xxii. I. 426 Vomiting and revomiting twice or thrice together that which they have drunke.

Revon, obs. form of Raven *sb.*[1]

Revo·te (rī-), *sb.* [Re- 5 a: cf. next.] A second or repeated vote; a renewed grant.

1865 Gladstone in *Morn. Star* 9 June, These are revotes of money granted on former occasions. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 The sum spent on the house was really a re-vote from last year.

Revo·te (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To grant, settle, or decree again by a new vote.

1865 Gladstone in *Morn. Star* 9 June, The Treasury should express its willingness, on a fair case being made out, to ask Parliament to revote the money. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* II. xii. 261 The signs of the times rendered it desirable to have that point settled by redebating and revoting the settlement of the throne. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* IV. 724 Certain expenditures..are not revoted every year.

Revow· (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To vow (something) again.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) I. 248, I kneel not repenting of what I have vowed in such a case as that I have supposed. I revow it, at your feet. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 143 For the sake of..hearing him vow and revow ten thousand soft enchanting things.

Revu·lsant, *Med.* [ad. F. *révulsant* pres. pple. of *révulser* (see next), or L. type **revulsant-em.*] A revulsive.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 560 The general law for deep-seated parts is that the revulsant should be put directly over the part. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 42 Cups or leeches to the spine may be useful to some extent as revulsants.

†**Revu·lse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *revuls-*, ppl. stem of *revellĕre*: see Revel *v.*[2] So F. *révulser.*] *trans.* To drag, draw, or pull back; to tear away.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 This virulent acrimony..becomes by a retrograde motion revulsed into the veins. 1673 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* II. 123 To take away the blood..that it might be revulsed from the lungs. *c* 1690 Beverley *Kingd. Christ* 9 Any of the Ten, though if not Revuls'd from the Beast, they are in Prophetic Language, Horns of the Papacy.

Revu·lsent, variant of Revulsant.

1882 in Quain *Dict. Med.*

Revulsion (rĭvu·lʃən). Also 6–7 **reuulsion,** 6 **revulsione,** 7 **-tion.** [a. F. *révulsion* (16th c., = Sp. *revulsion*, It. *revulsione*), or ad. L. *revulsio*, noun of action f. *revellĕre*: see Revel *v.*[2]]

1. *Med.* The action or practice of diminishing a morbid condition in one part of the body by operating or acting upon another. (Cf. Derivation 1 c.)

1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* Gg iij, Yf the fluxyon be impetuous & great we shal make reuulsion in the contrary partyes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/1 As oftentimes as we desire to make any derivatione, revulsione, interceptione or evacuatione of anye matter. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* v. 19 Let there be used..bloodletting, cupping, and other revultions. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 123 When a Loosness is cured by the use of a Bath, it is cured by revulsion. *c* 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. iii. (1738) 9 This Method of Revulsion has been safely practised among all Physicians. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 121 Her Throat had well nigh choaked her (notwithstanding the Revulsion of the Humour caused by the Blisters). 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 524/1 Derivation or revulsion is often found to occur independently of any artificial excitation. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 558 The process being called revulsion, or counter-irritation.

2. The action of drawing, or the fact of being drawn, back or away. In later use only *fig.*

1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* cvii, That Head..vpon whose Crowne Depends the highest Heau'ns resplendant Roofe, By whose reuulsion It would soone fall downe. 1661 Boyle *Examen* (1682) 92 The repeated impulse and revulsion of the Sucker. 1687 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* II. 91 There necessarily followed a Revulsion of the Forces from Dalmatia. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Remise Door*, The blood and spirits, which had suffered a revulsion from her, crouded back to her. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. vii. (1904) II. 216 Thrown out of employment by the revulsion of capital from other trades. 1850 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) II. 106 For common speculative liberalism..he had a contempt as energetic even as his revulsion from theology.

†**3.** Recovery, restoration. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1760 in *Etoniana* (1865) 74 One of his..pupils speaks of the 'revulsion' of the fame of Eton 'owing to his able.. administration'.

4. A sudden violent change of feeling; a strong reaction in sentiment or taste.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxiv, The transition from the verge of the grave to a prospect of life had occasioned a dizzy revulsion in his whole system. 1853 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 289 There comes a natural revulsion from the baldness and puerility into which Wordsworth too often fell. 1867 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. (1871) iii. 55 The cause of this strange..direction of popular feeling is to be found in a sort of generous revulsion of sentiment.

5. A sudden reaction or reverse tendency in trade, fortune, etc.

1812 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 147 To grow up..while the trade flourishes, and to be thrown out of employ..when it meets with any sudden revulsion. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. xiv. 321 In that great revulsion of fortune, the Archbishop was consigned to the hands of his old Sectarian. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. 195 A state of business which, when pushed to an extreme length, brings on the revulsion called a commercial crisis.

Hence **Revu·lsionary** *a.*

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 298 That the tenet is not to be placed among the revulsionary results of the Scripture-slighting will-worship of the Romish Church. 1900 F. T. Bullen *Idylls of the Sea* 248 Recovering from that revulsionary paroxysm, all hands rushed upon the retreating mass.

Revulsive (rĭvu·lsiv), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. L. type **revulsīv-us*: see Revulse *v.* and -ive. So F. *révulsif*, Sp., Pg., and It. *revulsivo.*]

A. *adj.* Capable of producing revulsion; tending to revulsion.

1616 T. Adams *Soul's Sickness* i, Either by cutting a vein, purging, revulsive or local remedies. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxxviii. 522 Blood-letting..is also an operation revulsive and derivative. 1710 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 462 This I call a revulsive Friction, to draw the Blood and Spirits towards the Limbs. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 7 Blisters..might have also been of great Service in this Case,..on account of their revulsive Effect. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 398 When cold, applied in this manner, takes off either clonic or entastic spasm, it is by a revulsive power. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 17/1 Its action is said to be sedative and revulsive.

B. *sb.* An application employed to produce revulsion. Also *fig.*

1661 J. Fell *Life Hammond* H.'s Wks. 1684 IV. 27 In his sicknesses..he never intermitted study, but rather re-inforc'd it..as the most frequent revulsive and diversion of pain. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. ¶ 17 Satan has in this instance found it a lucky Stratagem, it having proved the most powerful revulsive of his danger. 1831 Davies *Mat. Med.* 17 This is the effect we wish to produce when we administer remedies called revulsives. 1890 *Times* 11 Jan. 5/1 Towards 5 o'clock revulsives were applied to the head.

Hence **Revu·lsively** *adv.*

1856 Aird *Poet. Wks.* 145 His spirit with alternate change From pride to sorrow was compelled to range Revulsively.

Revy(e, obs. ff. Revie. **Revyn,** obs. f. Raven *sb.*[1], and *riven*, pa. pple. of Rive *v.* **Revyr,** obs. f. River. **Revyre:** see Revire *v.* **Revyssh,** obs. f. Ravish. **Revyue,** obs. f. Revive *v.*

Rew, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 rēw, rēw, rēaw, 3 reawe, 4–7 rewe, 5–7, 9 rew, 9 rue. [OE. *rǽw*, etc. (see 2 b), var. of *rǽw* Row *sb.*]

†**1.** In adverbial phrases: **a.** *By rew*, in order, successively. Also *in rew*. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 336 Go so adunewardes bi reawe & bi reawe, uor tu kume to þe laste. 13.. R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6984 Þe bissopes ech on Bi rewe asoileden þe king of his gret trespas. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* Preamble 506 That feele I on my ribbes al by rewe. 1388 Wyclif *Acts* xviii. 23 He wente forth, walkinge bi rewe thorou the cuntrei of Galathie. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xiv. 233 Whiche ij. textis, if thei ben considered as thei liggen to gidere in rewe, it schal be seen [etc.]. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. i. 77 Moost of.. the barons..assayed alle by rewe, but ther myght non spede. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 228 Before that thou shalt haue rekened vp by rewe one after other..the xxiiii. lettres. 1591 Spenser *Teares of Muses* 233 So rested shee; and then the next in rew Began her grievous plaint.

†**b.** *On* or *in a rew*, in a row or line. *Obs.*

Cf. *arew* Arow *adv.* and OE. *on geræwe.*

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 278 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 He ladde him and is monekus in-to a noble halle, And setten heom a-doun alle on a rewe. *c* 1384 Chaucer *Ho. Fame* 1692 Ther come the ferthe companye.., And gunne stonde in a rewe. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 2008 To hakke and hewe The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 254 All the ladyes..Stode on a rewe besyde the closette. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 17 She found the Goddesse with her crew..Sitting beside a fountaine in a rew. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 99 Rugged rocks set orderly, as it were in a rew. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xxi. 173 On a rew [he] Set them, of one height, by a line he drew.

†**2.** A row or line of persons or things; a rank or series. *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Wulstan* 224 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 77 Al along þe rewe þoru3 þe queor he gan i-wiende. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 308 Than sen thei stonde on every side,..Of Penonceals a riche rewe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Plante..a rew of on, & rew of a-noþer. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 532, I take recorde of this rewe My thedome is nere past. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 60 The floures..growing thicke togither in rewes by one side of the stem. 1602 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Defence* 218 Registred in his rew of erroneous Doctors. *a* 1623 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* lxviii. 14 Betweene the two bankes or rewes, to wit, of stones made to hang pots and kettles on. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss.* s.v. *Reia*, A rew of muck or dung.

b. *dial.* A hedgerow.

OE. examples (*hege-, wiþigrǽw*) occur in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* II. 54, III. 48, V. 275, etc.

1853 Cooper *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rue*, a row; a hedgerow. 1889 Nevill *Old Cottages* 115 (E.D.D.), The paving of this road is still very perfect in some of the wooded 'rews' at Coxland.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)

1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Gloss.*, *Rue*, the row or ridge in which grass falls when cut with a scythe.

†**3.** A streak, stripe. *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 *Beket* 2177 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169 A smal rewe þer was of blode, þat ouer his nose drou3. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 304 [Water-leeches] þat han reed wombis & litil reed rewis in þe rigge medlid wiþ grene. 1611 Cotgr., *Se rayer*, to be full of rayes, rewes, or streakes. 1684 [see Rewey *a.*].

†**4.** A line in a book. *Obs. rare.*

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 54 Beholde þe book onys, And redeth on him redely rewis an hundrid.

† **Rew,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 reu. [a. F. *rue.*] A street; also, a village.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xv. 71 Than wes the slauchter so felloune, That all the rewys ran of blude. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 575 Of þis towne pase til a rew, Quhare þat Iuda dwellis now. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. ii. 359 Born of þe lande of Galile, In til þe rew of Bethsayda. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 351 Quhen thay Princis appeirit into Paris, Ilk Rew Ryallie with riches thame arrayis. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xviii. (S.T.S.) I. 106 The place quhare þe deid was done Is callit 3it þe vnhappy and cursit rew. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 Ald ande 3ong ar slane on the reuis but mercy. 1590 in J. B. Pratt *Buchan* (1858) 101 The handbell passing throu the haill rewis.

† **Rew,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. ON. *rá*: see Roove *sb.*] A form of burr for a rivet.

c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 109 It sall be cleyngked..With nayles þat are both noble and newe...Take here a revette, and here a rewe.

† **Rew,** *a.*, ? obs. variant of Raw *a.* 6.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 211 Cristen men..fand þe child in þe ovyn, syttand opon þe hate colis, right as [he] had syttyn opon fayr flowris; and hym aylid no rew sore.

† **Rew,** *v. Obs.* [Related to Rew *sb.*[1]: cf. OE. *geræwed* striped, set in rows.] *trans.* To mark with lines or stripes. Hence † **Rewing** *vbl. sb.*

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 21, vi Turkye gounes of Crymesen rewed with golde threed. *Ibid.* 82, vi peces of laune rewed with counterfete gowlde. 1611 Cotgr., *Poiler*,..to rew; to dy or colour vneuenly. *Ibid.*, *Rayement*,..a rewing. *Rayer*,..to rew, streake, or skore all ouer.

Rew, obs. form of Rue *sb.* and *v.*

Rew, to sift: see Ree *v.*

Rewa·ke (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To wake again. Hence **Rewa·king** *ppl. a.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 53, I still assayed to rewake thee, & bring thee back againe to thy first image. *a* 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1903) 61 Then our silken-robed minstrels..Shall rewake the young slumbering blood of the land. 1885 Stevenson *Prince Otto* I. ii, 'I beg your pardon' cried the farmer, rewaking to hospitable thoughts. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 6/5 The subtle revelation of a rewaking love for the forgiving wife.

Rewa·ken, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To waken again.

1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 378 He thereby charmes up the Eyes of whom he lists, and rewakens them from sleep. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xliii, And love will..at the spiritual prime Rewaken with the dawning soul. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* I. v. § 9. 15 Deem not it was with the thought Or your heart to regain, or the past to rewaken.

Rewall, obs. form of Rule.

Rewa·llow, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To wallow again.

a 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119 As clean-wash'd Swine return into their Sty, And in their stinking Mire re-wallowing lie.

† **Rewa·lt,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. Re- + Walt *v.*] *trans.* To overturn, throw down.

1587 Harrison *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 225 Periurie is punished by the pillorie,..the rewalting of the trees growing vpon the grounds of the offendors.

Rewand, obs. Sc. f. Reaving *ppl. a.*

Reward (*rĭwō·ɪd*), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **rewarde**; 5 *Sc.* **reuard, reward, ravard,** 6 **raward**; 5–7 *Sc.* **rewaird** (6 **reu-, rev-**). [a. ONF. *reward* (*rewart, roward*, etc.), = OF. *reguard, regard* Regard *sb.*]

I. †**1.** Regard, consideration, heed. In phrases with *have, take*, or *give*. *Obs.*

a. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 163 þat I did dishonour, Sir, haf it to no reward. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 291 For it sit every man to have Reward to love and to his miht. 1426 Lydg. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 134 Havyng no reward..To suerte nor othe ymade toforne. *a* 1455 in *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 99 Summe of yor officers, having no rewarde therto, unadvisely toke..the horses of our said tenants.

b. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1871 For þe dede til na man tas rewarde, Ne riche ne pover he spars. 1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 218 Therfore, gode sires, taketh reward Of 3or douhti kyng that dey3ede in age. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 300 He schulde ay Holde him for a coward And neuere-more of him take reward. 1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 577 Not havyng nor taking rewarde unto the clamour of the peple. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lv. 511 Owre lord..took Reward to his Good lyf.

c. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 650 Bot to his raifand word he gaue na rewaird.

2. In prepositional phrases:

†**a.** *In reward of*, in comparison with. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 74 Vor al þet eure þoleden þe holy martires, ..ne ys bote a beþ ine chald weter to þe reward of þe fornayse. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 147 In reward of whiche flamme oure fire is but lewk. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 183 Therfor the Deuil may Iustifye hym in rewarde of extorcioner. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 As..[the] heuene of oure lord god, in reward of þe .iiij elementis, is yncorruptible & vnchaungeable.

†**b.** *By reward of*, by looking to. *As to my reward*, as seemed to me. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 21 Crist makeþ vs siker to dye for his lawe bi reward of þe blisse of heuene. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23455 And also (as to my reward,) hir hed was turned ek bakward.

†**c.** *In reward of*, at the discretion of. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1400 *Brut* cxxvii, Y neuer him bitraede ne sloughe; and þerof y put me in rewarde of 3our court.

†**d.** *At one's reward*, in the place or places at table lying outward from one. *Obs.*

1551 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* (Roxb.) II. 363 She dined under the same cloth of estate, at my left hand. At her reward dined my cousen Fraunces and my cousen Magret. At mine sate the French embassadour.

†**3. a.** Estimation, worth. *Obs. rare.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 194 He sent to kyng R[ichard] a stede for curteisie, On of þe best reward, þat was in paemie. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 604 For þer is vch mon payed inliche, Wheþer lyttel oþer much be hys rewarde.

†**b.** *dial.* Colour, complexion. *Obs.*

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 A *Reward* or good *Reward*; a good colour or ruddiness in the face, used about Sheffield.

II. 4. A return or recompense made to, or received by, a person for some (†favour,) service or merit, or for hardship endured.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 208 Of alle þyse aþel aungelez [he was] attled þe fayrest, & he vnkyndely as a karle kydde a reward. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Simon & Jude*) 212 þat he mycht gaynand revard mak to þame þat suthfaste fundyn war. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1879 For a riche reward of my ranke wille, All the soueranis by assent assignet me hir. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 130 Oone of his knyghtis for his Service askyd of hym a reward. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 119 Yf the kynge be pouere, he shall of necessite make his giftes and rewardes by asseignementes. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1304/1 Then was Judas rewarde the valure of tenne shillings of our English money. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 3 Wherin the diligent reader may see the good successe and rewarde of noble and honeste enterpryses. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 244 My brother and my selfe treated with him by the way, to giue him a reward that he would dismisse vs. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VII. 397 The King conferred the Manour of Exetland..on their Corporation, in reward of their loyalty and valour. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 124 ₱ 6 He scorned to take a Reward for doing what in Justice he ought to do. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 6 ₱ 6 She could at leisure gather her reward. 1832 Irving *Alhambra* I. 255 'Behold', cried the astrologer, 'my promised reward'. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 326 The clergy had also lost the ascendency which is the natural reward of superior mental cultivation. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 342/1 The most recent reward for military merit is the Victoria Cross.

attrib. 1820 *F. Westley's Catal.* 1 May, The following Catalogue of Reward-books.

†**b.** *Hunting.* Some part of the animal which has been caught and killed, given to the hounds on the spot. Also similarly in *Hawking*. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, One shulde be rydy behynde to pulle away be skynne, and let þe houndes come to þe rewarde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e iij, Thay shall haue the bowyllis boyle with the brede Cast vppon the grownde ther the boore was slayne, And that is calde a Rewarde. 1575 Turbery. *Venerie* 132 Let him stand from the rewarde and suffer the Houndes to eate it. 1614 Latham *Falconry* I. iv. 15 If the pleasure which shee takes in her reward, be the only cause that moues a hawke to come vnto the man [etc.]. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 188/1 Quarry, or Reward, is a gift or reward given the Hounds, being some part of the thing hunted.

†**c.** Remuneration (regular or extra). *Obs.*

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Mason's weages with maistre mason's rewarde..Carpenter's weages with the maistre carpenter's reward. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Rewarde, for syngarys, and mynstrallys, *stipendium*. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 267 To the baker for cccx. eggs, xix*d.* To him for hys reward, iiis. iiii*d.* *c* 1642 Twyne in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) I. 64 They were promised 5*s.* by the moneth for every man as a reward besides his daily paye. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* V. i. III. (1904) II. 420 A little school, where children may be taught for a reward so moderate, that even a common labourer may afford it.

d. A sum of money offered for the capture or detection of a malefactor, discovery of a missing person, recovery of lost or stolen property, etc.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 10 Is Proclamation made, That who finds Edward, Shall haue a high Reward, and he his Life? 1702 *Procl.* in McCarthy *Reign Q. Anne* (1905) 60 Whoever shall discover the said Daniel De Foe..so as he may be apprehended shall have a reward of fifty pounds. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* ii, He should publish a reward for the encouragement of those that have them to bring them again. 1820 Shelley *Hymn Merc.* xliv, If you should promise an immense reward, I could not tell more than you now have heard. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, Julius Handford.., for intelligence of whom a reward had been publicly offered. 1907 Miss Braddon *Her Convict* v, I don't think there was any reward offered. Scotland Yard is against rewards.

5. Recompense or retribution for evil-doing; requital, punishment.

1388 Wyclif *Isaiah* lxvi. 6 The vois of the Lord 3eldynge a reward to hise enemyes. *c* 1400 *Brut* cxcviii. 221 A, sire traitoure!..now shal 3e haue þe reward þat longetyme 3e haue diserued. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 437 He sowght after the prowghd styward, For to yeve hym hys reward, Becavse he grevyd hym sore. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* x[i]. 6 Vpon the vngodly he shal rayne..storme and tempest: this rewarde shal they haue to drynke. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 14 He from daunger was releast,..Yet not escaped from the dew reward Of his bad deedes. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. xiv. (1620) 15 The just reward that our first parents received for their sinne. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 655 Thy great Misdeeds have met a due Reward. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 23 That which the vassal threatened to divulge Whose throat is choked with dust for his reward. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 31 Hanging was the reward of treason and desertion.

†**6.** An extra supply or allowance of food; an extra dish. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Rewarde, at mete, whan fode fallythe [*v.r.* faylyth] of the seruyce. *Ibid.*, Rewarde, yn þe ende of mete, of frutys, *impomentum*. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* III. 423 Whenne brede faylys at borde aboute, The marshalle gares sett withouten doute More brede, that calde is a rewarde. 1523 in *Ann. Reg.* (1758) 267/1 At dyner, a pese of beyf, a stroke of roste, and a rewarde at our said kechyn. 1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Rewarde of meate, *entremetz*.

† **Reward,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* = Rearward *sb.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 989 He sendith to his rewarde tho That they shull make hem redy And come hym to. 1515 *Scottish Field* 408 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Thus the Reward in aray rayked ever after.

Reward (*rĭwō·ɪd*), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **rewaird.** [a. ONF. *rewarder*, = OF. *reguarder, regarder* to Regard.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To regard, heed, consider; to look at or observe. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham III. 227 Þye senne schal sle þe, 3yf þou rewardest þyne eldrynges naust. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 294 A child of þat land..Edward sauh him stand, þe Flemmynges to reward. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 145 If ye riche haue reuthe and rewarde wel þe pore. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 217 Rewarde this figure and telle vs the qualyteis..of Suche a man as this figure Presentyth. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2367 Hit you behouith rewarde and behold Ho shall doo gouerne and rule this contre.

†**2.** To agree; to determine or decide. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 312 Hit ys rewardet ous two be twyne þat Olyuer schal wende & take þe batayl wiþ þe 3ond Sarsyne. *Ibid.* 3463 '3us,' quaþ Roland, 'y wil it do, If 3e rewardieþ it shel be so'. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 359 And þan he [the judge] rewardid at þe clew sulde be won of, & sho at said sothe of þe bothom sulde hafe it.

†**3.** *intr.* To look; to give heed. *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxxix. 24 Feruent and gnastende he soupeth the erthe; and rewarde he not to the trumpe soundende trumping. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 174 He rewardid aboute, and Sawe an olde knyght quakynge for colde. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 296 If there be eny hawke, and she rewarde gladly to her game, ye shull say cast your hawke thereto.

II. †**4.** *trans.* To assign or give (to one) as a reward or recompense. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 1662 Receyvyth the blysfull joy anon That to 3ow byth rewarded withoutyn endenge. *c* 1370 *Stacions Rome* (Vernon MS.) 100 Pope Vrban þat holy syre So rewardede men heore huyre. 1393 *Test. Ebor.*

(Surtees) I. 185 It es my will that ye reward sumwhat to ilkane of my seruandes. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 13 He that is untreu to his lorde.. The law wyl hym reward deth to his mede. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 14 For whois raunson.. king Edwarde rewarded the Prince xx. M^l. li. sterlinges. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 20 They that rewarde me euell for good, speake euell of me. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 17 Thou hast rewarded mee good, whereas I haue rewarded thee euill. *c* 1650 *Metrical Ps. Scotch Ch.* vii. 4 If I rewarded ill to him.

5. To repay, requite, recompense (one) for some service, merit, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3840 What man vpon molde so may him me bring, I schal riuedli him rewarde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 133 Bot he rewarde him for his dede, So as he mihte of his godhiede. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Scho was we.e rewarded, as scho was wele worthy. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 For lakke off money, the kyng than rewarded þam with lande. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xix, I..praye the that thow wylt reward me of the grete seruyse whiche I haue done to the. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 204, I abandonyd to you all that I had; yll it hath ben employed without ye rewarde me better. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 134 There is remuneration, for the best ward of mine honours is rewarding my dependants. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 183 To Reward those that aspire to greatnesse. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xvi. 27 Then I will reward those that were faithful to me. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* I. (1765) 3, I shall think myself well rewarded in the Labour of reciting. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 218 He..Consults all day your int'rest and your ease, Richly rewarded if he can but please. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 83 Sir Edward publicly apostatized, and was rewarded with the command of a regiment of foot. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 224 The toil is forgotten when the highest point is attained, for a magnificent view rewards the traveller.

† **b.** *Hunting* and *Hawking*. (Cf. Reward *sb.*[1] 4 b.) *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1610 With bred blent þer-with his braches [he] rewardez. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., Whann the hert is spaied and dede he vndothe hym and maketh his kirre and enquirreth or rewardeþ his houndes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iiij, If she will forsake the fowle that she plumyth on,.. then..rewarde yowre hawke with the Brayne and the necke. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 134 Call hir to your fist wyth meat.., and when she commeth rewarde hir well. *Ibid.* 174 How you shall rewarde your houndes when they haue killed an Hare. 1614 Latham *Falconry* I. v. 18 So reward her with cleanlie feed.

† **c.** To give (one) something out of a legacy.

1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 288, I wull that iche of myn other godchilder be rewarded by th' avyse of John Paston, my sone. 16.. in Mills *Ordin. Isle of Man* (1821) 47 Then the Ordinary shall make .. his next of Kindred.. to be lawful Executors: and the base begotten to be rewarded of Charity.

† **d.** To serve with food. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) *38 When my lady is served of the seconde course,..the chamber is rewarded and the hall with breade and ale, after the discretyon of the usher.

6. † **a.** To make up for (a deficiency). *Obs.*—[1]

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. c. (Bodl. MS.), What lakkeþ in þis londe in quantite of space is rewarded & recouered in godenes of grounde.

b. To requite, to make return for (a service, merit, exertion, etc.).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvi. 189 The grete seruyce.. shall be euen ryght well rewarded. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii (1596) 201 Rome..did..reward..their temperancy in abstaining from wine. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) 110 A crop of cares rewarding your labour with remorse. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 72 That Crop rewards the greedy Peasant's Pains. 1748 Foote *Knights* Prol., The pious boy, his father's toil rewarding, For thousands throws a main at Covent-Garden! 1781 Cowper *Hope* 761 Still happier, if he till a thankful soil, And fruit reward his honourable toil. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 186 The discovery, when made, would not at all reward the labour expended in the search. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 113 The most upright and virtuous intentions are not always rewarded by happiness in proportion.

7. a. To requite or repay (one) for evil-doing; to punish, chastise.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. iv, Who so euer rendreth euylle for good he shalle therof iustly be rewarded. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 269 One of them.. sawe there were no dogges nor bryborse in ye Churche, bot tha wolde rewarde thame. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 132 b, They were rewarded with the losse of their heades. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* iii. 39 The Lord shall reward the doer of euill, according to his wickednesse. 1671 Milton *Samson* 413 Servil mind Rewarded well with servil punishment!

b. To pay back (injury or wrong) to one; to visit *upon* one. *rare.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 525, I shal rewarde þe þi route, if I cone rede righte. 1535 Coverdale *Judges* ix. 57 All the euell of the men of Sichem, dyd God rewarde them vpon their beade. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Hosea* iv. 9, I wil visit their wayes vpon them, and rewarde them their dedes.

8. *absol.* To make recompence.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 316 But after þe dede þat is don One dome shal rewarde. 1613 Chapman *Mash Inns of Court*, To employ with countenance, and encouragement, but reward with austerity and disgrace.

† **Rewa'rd,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [Irreg. from prec.] Rewarded.

1567 Pikeryng *Horestes* 491 (Brandl), Soffer him not for to depart, tyll well reward he be. 1574 R. Robinson *Rewarde of Wickednesse* Sj b, All these I knewe and many moe,.. That for their trauels were rewarde.

Rewardable (rĭwō·ɹdăb'l), *a.* [f. Reward *v.* + -able.] Capable of being rewarded; worthy or deserving of reward.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1153/2 We graunt ..that no good woorke of man is rewardable in heauen of his own nature. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ix. § 1 Whether they bee in their own nature rewardable or punishable. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 71 Neither is Vertue rewardable, nor Vice punishable, except it be done..with intent of the will. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 7 He is rewardable as he suffereth for fearing to disobey God. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 108 The Actions were Voluntary and Rewardable in St. Paul. 1760 Wesley *Jrnl.* 20 Dec., Till you know the difference between meritorious and rewardable. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vii. (1867) 144 Christian philanthropy..is vicarious; obligatory; rewardable. 1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* (1875) 615 Virtue is in itself rewardable; vice is of essential demerit.

Rewa'rdableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] Capability of being rewarded; the state of being worthy of reward.

1654 J. Owen *Doctr. Saints' Perseverance* Wks. 1851 XI. 591 It will take away all rewardableness from their actings. 1705 Goodman *Wint. Even. Conf.* II. 159 What can be the Praise or Rewardableness of doing that which a Man cannot chuse but do? 1772 J. Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 32 She pleads for the rewardableness, which is all we understand by the merit of works. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. vii. (1863) I. 43 The doctrine of the rewardableness of work.

Rewa'rdably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly.[2]] 'In a rewardable manner' (Webster, 1847).

Rewa'rded, *ppl. a.* [f. Reward *v.* + -ed[1].] Requited; recompensed.

1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 318/2 From hired Preests, from rewarded Barbers, the Lord deliuer vs. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 67 The Sweets of that Repose, which Virtue and rewarded Tenderness can never fail to afford.

Hence **Rewa'rdedly** *adv.*

1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 741 Nay, and what if he gazed rewardedly On the pale beauty prisoned in embrace.

Rewarder (rĭwō·ɹdəɹ). [f. Reward *v.* + -er[1].] One who rewards or requites.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 6 God is rewardere of goed and ill. 1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* xi. 6 He is rewarder of men ynsekinge him. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 67, I am rewarder of all gode men. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187 That he is the rewarder of all good dedes. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 124 A liberall rewarder of his Friends. 1620 Fletcher *Chances* III. ii, Whose hard heart never Slew those rewarders. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 182 He is..no great rewarder of his Servants. *c* 1705 De Foe in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 324 The unknown rewarders of my mean performances. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 106 God is..the most munificent rewarder of real worth. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 373 The belief that God is..a rewarder of them that seek him.

Rewa'rdful, *a.* [f. Reward *sb.* + -ful.] Yielding or producing reward.

1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 187 Whose grace was great, and bounty most rewardfull. 1846 D. Jerrold *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 381 Blessings rewardful of their piety. 1903 Ainger *Crabbe* xi. 198 What is best and most rewardful in the study of Crabbe.

Hence **Rewa'rdfulness.**

1873 *Scribner's Mag.* VI. 30 Of the beauty, the rewardfulness of the place, I cannot trust myself to speak.

Rewa'rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Reward *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lviii. 18 In rewardinge of endles bliss. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 333 Thanne I scholde in such a wise In rewardinge of my servise Be ded. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Also if þe lorde be þere alle þinge shulde be doo of þe abay and rewardynge, as before is seyde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 230 Tho that in lokynge or in rewardynge ficchyth hare syght and hit holdyth stabill. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 262 The rewardinges which ar sayd to be prepared for the keper of the law. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 95 Wyl ye not haue children, nor sweete Venus happye rewarding's? 1650 J. Hall in *Harrington's Oceana* (1700) 10 Their generous and indiscrete rewarding of Virtue.

Rewa'rding, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That rewards.

1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 131 Hope..is sometimes so sprightly and rewarding a quality. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 40 This is what we call His distributing or rewarding justice. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* xxxvi, My grandfather's praise of her she received with a rewarding look back of kindness.

Hence **Rewa'rdingly** *adv.*

1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* xviii, Which fact pays the damage done rewardingly.

Rewa'rdless, *a.* [f. Reward *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of reward; unrewarded.

a 1470 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendship* (Caxton, 1481) b vij, For Vertue is neyther uncurtoyse ne rewardless, ne proude. 1552 Huloet, *Rewardles*, as for thankes onely, or vnhiered. 1687 Shadwell tr. *Juvenal* x. 213 Virtue's less thirsted for than Fame, for who, Her, for her self, Rewardless will pursue? 1827 Pollok *Course T.* I, Yet haply not rewardless we shall trace The dark disastrous years of finished Time. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. xii. 424 Wasted affection, and rewardless semi-virtue.

† **Rewa'rdon.** *Obs. rare.* [a. ONF. *rewardon, rewerdon*, var. of *reguerdon.*] = Reguerdon *sb.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 96 For riche rewardons to Roberd [they] gan loute. *Ibid.* 143 Inglis & Normant, knyghtes for rewardoun, With Richard ere in conant.

Rewa'rdress. *rare*—[1]. [f. Rewarder + -ess.] A female rewarder.

1613-16 Browne *Brit. Past.* (1625) To Rdr., The great Rewardresse of a Poet's pen, Fame.

Re-wa'rehouse (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To warehouse again. Hence **Re-wa'rehousing** *vbl. sb.*

1833 McCulloch *Dict. Commerce* (1834) 1221 Goods may be removed to any Ports to be rewarehoused. *Ibid.*, Bond to rewarehouse. 1863 Olver *Skilling Tariff* 40 On the re-warehousing after the expiration of five years [etc.].

‖ **Rewa-rewa** (rē'wa-rē'wa). [Maori, f. the verb *rewa* to float.] A tall handsome flowering tree common in New Zealand, yielding a light easily-split wood which is used for furniture. Also called *honeysuckle.*

1843 C. Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 41 The *Rewa-rewa* (Knightia excelsa), from New Zealand. 1878 *Trans. New Zealand Inst.* XI. 73 Dry *rewarewa* wood being used for the charring. 1880 *Ibid.* XIII. 53 The boy went into the forest.., and brought back with him a seed-pod of the *rewarewa* tree.

Rewa'rm (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To warm again.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 490 His spirits (rewarm'd) with-in his artir's tremble. 1673 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* II. 120 Unless..new, warm and spirituous blood flowing in do foment and re-warm the parts. 1861 Olmsted *Journ. & Expl. in Cotton Kingd.* I. 160 Coffee evidently made the day before, and half re-warmed.

Rewa'sh (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To wash again.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tin*, After this they rewash it, as before, and then dry it a little. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 449 It will be adviseable to rewash with milk afterward. 1874 Raymond *Mines & Mining* 21 [As much] as would justify their being rewashed for these substances alone.

Rewate, Sc. variant of Realty[1] *Obs.*

Rewa'ter (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To water again; to place in water again.

1612 J. Davies *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64/2 The Vrchin of the Sea, in pieces rent, Re-water'd, ioynes, and liues incontenent!

Rewbarb(e, obs. ff. Rhubarb. **Rewbarbative:** see Rubarbative. **Rewde,** obs. f. Rude *a.*

† **Rew'den,** *a. Obs. dial.* 'Made of Rood or Reed, that is of combed Straw' (*Exmoor Gloss.*).

a 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1879) 34 Why dest thee, than, tell me 'Isterday o' losing my Rewden Hat in the Rex-bush.

Rewðe, rewðful, obs. ff. Ruth, -ful. **Rewe,** obs. f. Reave *v.* and Rew, row; obs. pa. t. of Row *v.*; obs. f. Rue *sb.* and *v.*

Reweave (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To weave again. In quots. *fig.*

c 1700 Congreve *Ovid's Met.* x, Let me again Eurydice receive, Let Fate her quick-spun thread of life re-weave. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. i. § 19. 1 'So!' he thought, 'they meet thus: and reweave the old charm!' 1882 Miss Woolson *Anne* 349 [It] will rend this filmy fabric of imagination immediately, never to be rewoven again.

refl. 1877 Ruskin *Laws of Fesole* vi. (1907) 84 It is a web which re-weaves itself when you tear it.

Rewe'd (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To wed anew.

1839-48 Bailey *Festus* 49 Industry, and commerce,.. Rewedding those the Deluge once divorced.

Reweful, obs. form of Ruefful.

Re-weigh (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To weigh again. Also *absol.*

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 400 Order for re-weighing Pimento, to be taken from the Pile. 1849 Ansted *Gold-seeker's Man.* 74 Weigh it first in air...Immerse it and re-weigh it in water. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 308 We re-weighing and opening in presence of English Post Office clerk.

2. *intr.* To amount to (so much) on being weighed again.

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 405 Ten boxes of foreign clayed Sugar,..weighing, on delivery there, thirty-four hundred-weight and fifteen pounds, and re-weighing here thirty-four hundred-weight one quarter.

Hence **Re-weighing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Re-weigher.**

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 361 The Warehouse-keeper..subscribes the re-weighing Note. 1820 *Ibid.* (1821) 360 The necessary order for the re-weighing of three Casks of Currants. 1878 Olver & Midlane *Imperial Tariff* (1879) 82 The date of re-weighing or re-examination. 1883 Cable *Dr. Sevier* i, Cotton factors, buyers, brokers, weighers, re-weighers, etc.

Re-wei'ght. [Re- 5 a.] Weighing again; also, the weight ascertained by re-weighing.

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 399 Increase by re-weight. *Ibid.* Reweight of the Bags. 1841 Ellis *Laws & Reg. Customs* II. 310 If any deficiency be found between such re-weights and the original landing weights, the duty is to be paid on such deficiency.

Rewel, obs. f. Rowel, Rule. **Rewel-bone:** see Ruel-bone. **Rewele(r,** obs. ff. Rule(r. **Rewelich, -ly,** obs. ff. Rully.

Rewe'nd (rī-), *v. rare*—[1]. [Re- 5 a.] To wend or turn again.

1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 344 Wheare in hee trottes, vnto the pathes farr ende, but theare, on thinder heeles turnes to rewend.

Rewene-cheese: see Rowen. **Rewengeance,** var. Revengeance *Obs.* **Rewer(e,** obs. ff. Ruer. **Rewese,** obs. f. Ravish *v.*

† **Rewet.** *Obs. rare*—[o]. [a. F. *rouet*, f. *roue* wheel.] (See quot.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rewet*, the Lock of a Harquebuss, or other Gun. [Hence in Bailey and later Dicts.]

Re-we't (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To make wet again.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 241 The wet bulb..will last a considerable time wet, and be rewetted when required. 1889 Westgarth *Austral. Progress* 50 This gum tasted abominably, if you licked it for re-wetting.

Rewet, variant of Ruet *Obs.*

Reweth, Rewepe, obs. ff. Ruth.

† **Rew'ey,** *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. Rew *sb.*[1] 3 + -y.] (See quots.)

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10. § 1, The same Clothes being put

in Water, are found to shrink, be rewey, pursey, squally, cockling, bandy, light, and notably faulty. 1684 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr., Rewey..*, it is as much as unevenly wrought, and full of Rewes.

Rewful(li, etc., obs. forms of RUEFUL(LY.

† **Rewhe·lp,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring forth (young) again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 318, I fear the Beast.. which thousand times (almost) Re-whelps her whelps.

Rewhi·rl (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To whirl again.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 140 Now at the witches sabbath may attend Long-absent I—rewhirl the airy reel.

Rewhi·sper (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To whisper again or in reply.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. vi, 'Surely he will not come in here?' re-whispered Cecilia. 1894 BLISS CARMAN *Low Tide, Afoot*, And the Mother there once more Will re-whisper her dark word.

Rewhi·ten (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To whiten or whitewash again.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 27 Sooner may ye re-whiten the chaste Snow..Than wipe the odium from a nymph beguil'd. 1854 tr. *Marq. de Custine's Russia* 158 These men..seem to support themselves like insects against the edifices which they rewhiten.

Rewile, -ill, obs. Sc. forms of RULE *sb.*

Re-wi·n (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To win back or again; to recover.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Vocation* 339 Either of which a hundred times a minute Doth lose a Souldier, and as oft re-win it. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 54 Your Father, noble King, rewan it to his Crowne. *a* 1814 *Apostate* II. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 319, I am not worthy of fair Mora's love, Reclaim her yet, re-win her for thyself. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 2/3 Desert your comrades in their great battle to re-win the lands of their fathers.

Rewin, obs. Sc. form of RIVEN, RUIN.

Re-wi·nd (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wind again. *trans.* 1717 EUSDEN *Claudian* II. (R.), Clotho shall rewind the clue. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1115 The throwster re-winds and re-twists it upon the spinning mill. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 289 Trams and organzines are then rewound upon bobbins.

intr. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* Iv. II. 115 The path was rugged..and painfully rewinding up the ascent.

Hence **Re-wi·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1115 The cost of..re-winding and re-twisting, after it [raw Novi silk] has been dyed, [is] about 5*s.* 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 13 A process precisely equivalent to the daily rewinding of the clock.

Re-winder (rīwəi·ndəɹ). [RE- 5 a.] One who or that which winds again.

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 774 We shall..describe a few [scapements] of a different class, which are called *remontoirs* or rewinders. 1881 *Census Instruct.* (1885) 67 Winder, Filler of Shute, Re-winder, Picker-up.

Rewine, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*; obs. f. RUIN. **Rewinus,** obs. f. RUINOUS *a.* **Rewis,** obs. f. RAVISH *v.*

† **Rew·ish,** *a. Obs.*−° [ad. Du. *reeuwsch.*]

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Rewish*, vehement in copulation, spoken of the Pigeon. [Hence in Blount and Phillips.]

Re-wi·sh (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wish again.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xi. 289 These in few hours Rewish what late their wishes did obtain.

Rewl(e, obs. forms of RULE. **Rewlar, -er,** obs. ff. RULER. **Rew(le)less,** obs. ff. RULELESS. **Rewli(che, -lik, -ly(che,** variants of RULY *a.* **Rewll(e,** obs. ff. RULE. **Rewmatick(e,** obs. ff. RHEUMATIC. **Rewm(e,** obs. ff. REALM, RHEUM.

† **Rewness.** *Obs.* [See RUE *sb.* and *v.*] Repentance; sorrow; pity, compassion.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark I. 4 Iohannes..bodade fulwiht hreownisses on forȝefnisse synna. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 *note*, Þe muchele reounesse of þe lure of þe muchele blisse of heouene. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 502 He þe knaue nouth ne slou, But for rewnesse him wit-drow. *Ibid.* 2227 He hauede reunesse of þe knaue.

Rewo·rd (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To put into words again; to repeat.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 143 Bring me to the Test And I the matter will re-word. 1874 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 159, I bolted out a long metaphysical term which he could not re-word to me. 1885 YEATS *Song of Happy Shepherd* Poems (1899) 186 They thy comforters will be, Rewording in melodious guile Thy fretful words.

2. To re-echo. Also **Rewo·rding** *ppl. a.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 1 Off a hill whose concaue wombe reworded A plaintfull story from a sistring vale. *a* 1690 T. MAY *Life Satyrical Puppy* (1657) 42 Farwell the lowde Trumpet with whose voyce rewording Ecchoes scolde.

3. To put into different words.

1892 *Proc. Amer. Mission Assoc.* 78 The reports..lead me to believe that my subject needs if not to be re-worded, to be defined. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/2 Titles are reworded, re-arranged, perhaps curtailed, or expanded.

Hence **Rewo·rding** *vbl. sb.*

1849 SEARS *Regeneration* III. i. (1859) 126 The wording and rewording of liturgies is not prayer.

Rewo·rk (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To work again.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 392/2 The whole of the walls, arches, and aisle vaults have been reworked. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 254 Thus a great and profitable tin mine seemed to wear out by degrees. It may, however, be successfully re-worked. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 Butterine.., if intended for exportation to London,..was reworked at the Drummoyne factory.

Hence **Rewo·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1873 WHITNEY *Oriental & Ling. Stud.* 267 There has been no thorough reworking of those parts of the lecture. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 Of these ninety-five kegs three were lost in the reworking.

Rewo·rship (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* † To restore to former honour and dignity.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 122 b, These..may be reworshipped agayne, with somethynge of mettall sette vpon them.

Rewou·nd (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wound again. Hence **Rewou·nded** *ppl. a.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* I. Wks. (Grosart) III. 244/1 Demagoras, whose rewounded heart Had newly felt the unexpected smart. 1817 HOGG *Dram. Tales* I. 250 Do not Re-wound that kind and virtuous heart.

Rewri·te (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To write back; to reply in writing.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* VI. D ij, Straighte waye when he had searched his house rewrytte agayne this mome, That [etc.].

2. To write again, *esp.* in a different form.

1730 YOUNG *Ep. to Pope* II. 137 Write and re-write, blot out and write again. 1806 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* (1850) III. 8, I acknowledge no fault.., except the struggle of the women.., which is clumsily done, and must be rewritten. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Every generation..demands that the history of its forefathers be rewritten from its own point of view. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 103 The two tragedies..were thoroughly recast and rewritten from end to end.

Hence **Rewri·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 446 There is nothing in them that cannot easily be remedied by a little re-writing. 1892 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 468/3 'The Foreign Policy of Pitt'..is hardly a rewriting of history.

Rewri·tten, *ppl. a.* [Cf. prec.] Written over again.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* Pref. p. v, The palimpsest or rewritten manuscript originally contained 129 folios. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 27/3 Mr. Byron's rewritten burlesque of 'Pluto' follows.

Rewth(e, etc., obs. ff. RUTH. **Rewth(e)full, -voll(e,** obs. ff. RUTHFUL *a.* **Rewtheles(se,** obs. ff. RUTHLESS *a.* **Rewve,** obs. f. RUE. **Rewvine,** obs. Sc. f. RUIN *sb.* **Rewych,** obs. f. RAVISH *v.* **Rewyll(e,** obs. ff. RULE. **Rewyn,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1], RIVEN. **Rewyne, Rewynus,** obs. ff. RUIN, RUINOUS. **Rewys,** obs. f. RAVISH *v.*

† **Rex** [1]. *Obs.* Also 7 **recks.** [Of obscure origin: see REAKS. In sense 2 evidently associated with L. *rex*, but the evidence does not show clearly that this is the source.]

1. = REAKS. Usu. *to play..rex*, to play pranks.

1566–76 [see REVEL *sb.*[1] 4]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 659/2 To suffer such a caytiff to play such *Rex*. 1615 ARMIN *Val. Welshm.* (1663) C iv b, The Bastard plays his Rex, whose ancient sore Begins to fester. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 657 Another [king]..should bring down or humble three Kings, and play those recks which follow in the Text. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 304 The Lord Jesus will one day judge you for your prankes and rex that you haue plaid in your Services.

2. *To play rex*, to act as lord or master; to domineer.

1578 FOXE in *Bk. Chr. Prayers* 28 b, Needs would haue.. an Italian stranger, the Bishop of Rome to play Rex ouer them. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 529 The Scots that were so curbed in his fathers dayes, now played rex through his negligence. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 412 Then playes hee Rex: tears, kils, and all consumes. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 168 The Prelacy..played Rex all the while with the people. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People* Pref., Consider with your selves,.. who it was, that but lately began to play Rex in your Country.

b. So *to play the rex.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 67/1 This Theodorius.. began to playe the rex, placing and displacing the Bishops at hys pleasure. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 128 Roome for a roister,..that will suffer none to play the Rex, but himselfe.

‖ **Rex** [2]. *rare.* [L. *rex.*] A king. Also *attrib.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 284 They had Rex groats so called of the Kings of England, after they had the stile of Kings of Ireland. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* ii. 101 'Tis not the fatall Rex, doth only Sting; A Commonwealth's a Tirant, as a King. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden fair* I. xii, He will be the leader, dictator, rex, imperator.

Rex, obs. f. *recks*, RECK *v.* **Rex-doller,** obs. f. RIX-DOLLAR. **Rexen,** dial. pl. of *resh* RUSH *sb.* **Rey,** obs. f. RAY, RE *sb.*[1], ROE (deer). **Reyal(ly,** varr. REAL *a.*[1], REALLY *adv.*[1] **Reycet-er,** obs. f. RECEIPTER. **Reyche,** obs. f. REACH *v.*[1] **Reycive,** obs. f. RECEIVE. **Reyd,** obs. f. REDE *v.*, REID [1]. **Reye,** obs. f. RAY. **Reyes,** obs. f. REIS (Portuguese money). **Reyff,** obs. Sc. f. REAVE *v.* **Reyflake:** see REFLAC. **Reygalle,** obs. f. REGAL *sb.*[2] **Reygh(e, reyh(h)e,** etc.: see REIGH. **Reygne,** var. RAIGN *v.*; obs. f. REIGN *sb.* and *v.* **Rey-grass,** obs. f. RAY-GRASS.

† **Reȝhel-boc.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. OE. *regol* rule + *bóc* BOOK.] A book of monastic rules.

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 8 Þurrh Þatt witt hafenn takenn ba An reȝhellboc to follȝhenn.

Reyie·ld (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To yield again.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. C c iv b, Some should soone repent If Turnus from the Troians loftie walles did not reyeelde.

Reyingsife: see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Reyjoysse,** obs. f. REJOICE *v.* **Reyk(e,** obs. ff. RAIK *sb.* and *v.*, REACH *v.*[1], REEK *sb.*[1] **Reyle, reyll(e,** obs. ff. RAIL, REEL. **Reyme,** obs. Sc. f. REAM *sb.*[2], REALM. **Reyn,** var. RAIGN *v. Obs.* **Reyn,** obs. f. RAIN, REIGN, REIN.

Reynard (rē[i]·närd). Forms: *α.* 4 **reniarde,** 5, 8 **ren-,** 5 **reygnard (-art, reynart),** 6 **rayn-ard(e,** 6–7 **rain-,** 5, 7– **reynard.** *β.* 4 **renaud;** 6 **rayn-,** 7 **rein-,** 6–7 **reynold** (9 **-olds**); 7 **rein-, reynald.** [Orig. a. OF. *Renart, Renard, Regnart* (see REGNARD), etc., the name of the fox in the celebrated *Roman de Renart*, repr. the OHG. personal name *Reginhart.* The *β*-forms show assimilation to ME. *Reinaud, Raynold, Reynold*, OF. *Renaud*, =G. *Rein(h)old* (OHG. *Reginolt*). The later form *Reynard* is that used by Caxton (along with *Reynart*, etc.) to render the MDu. *Reynaerd-, Reynaert* of his original.] A quasi-proper name given to the fox; also occas. used as an ordinary noun.

As a proper name written either with or without capital.

α. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1728 Ofte he was runnen at, when he out rayked, & ofte reled in a3ayn, so reniarde was wylé. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxiii. (1869) 121, I do as Renard dide that made him ded in the wey, for to be cast in to the carte. [1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 Alle the beestis grete and smale cam to the courte sauf reynard the fox.] 1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 82 b, Hee beareth Or, a Saltier Sable, between foure Rainardes passaunt proper. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 10 b, Raynard, the Fox, may well beare vp his taile in the Lion's denne. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 136 So Aesops crow whom craftie rainard spide With prey in bill, was earst by him deceivde. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* III. iii, Prick ye the fearefull hare through crosse wayes, sheep walks; And force the craftie Reynard climb quicksets. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 492 Before the break of Day, Saint Reynard through the Hedge had made his way. 1709 DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 46 Let Reynard loose after five or six Years taming,..and I would not be a Goose in his Way, for the Kingdom. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 158 Where prowling Reynard trod his nightly round. 1842 J. WILSON *Christ. North* (1857) I. 39 After the first Tally-ho, Reynard is rarely seen, till he is run in upon. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 168 A foxhunt after a reynard who started under our horses' feet.

β. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1898 Renaud com richchande þur3 a ro3e greue, & alle þe rabel in a res, ry3t at his helez. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 917 Such as hath a Reynold to his man, That by his shifts his Master furnish can. 1667 in J. Playford *Mus. Comp.* 67 Acteon shall eccho my Hounds and my Horn; Ne Reynold shall 'scape, though he run by the way. 1875– in dialect use (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

† **Reyne.** *Obs.* [? a. MDu. *reen, reyn* shooting-range, etc., identical with RAIN *sb.*[2]] *pl.* Lists.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6511 Two fayre Reynes ordeyned haue he Where in these lordys shuld turneye. *Ibid.* 6526 And after cometh Gaudyn..In to the Reynes rydyng avysely.

Reyne, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN *sb.*, REIN *sb.*[1] **Reynes,** var. RAINES; obs. f. REINS. **Reyng,** obs. f. REIGN, RING. **Reynge,** var. RENGE *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **Reynge-net,** obs. f. RING-NET. **Reyngne,** obs. f. REIGN *v.* **Reyng syff:** see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Reyni(e,** obs. ff. RAINY *a.* **Reynke,** var. RINK *Obs.* **Reyny,** obs. f. RAINY *a.* **Reynyez,** obs. f. REINS. **Reynyssh,** obs. f. RHENISH *a.*

Reyo·ke (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To yoke again.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 193 Scarce had the Pleiades cleared the main, Or Charles reyoked his golden wain. 1862 STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 223 Dinner over, and the pipes smoked, we began to re-yoke the beasts.

Reyose, obs. form of REJOICE *v.*

Reyou·ng (rī-), *v. rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make young again; to rejuvenate.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 955 A plenteous stream,..proud, that his glass, Gliding so swift, so soon re-youngs the grass.

Reyou·th (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *refl.* To make (oneself) young again.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iv, From the young hearts of my victims I draw the ingredients of the caldron in which I re-youth myself. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxiii, He re-youthed himself.

Reyoyse, obs. f. REJOICE *v.* **Reys,** obs. f. RAISE *v.*, REIS, RESE, RICE. **Reysbuto,** obs. f. RAJPOOT. **Reyse(n,** obs. ff. RAISE *v.* **Reysen,** obs. f. RESIN. **Reysin(ge,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Reyson(e,** obs. ff. RAISIN, REASON. **Reyst(e,** obs. ff. REST *sb.*[3] **Reyster,** var. REISTER *Obs.* **Reysyn,** obs. f. RAISE *v.* **Reysyn(ge,** obs. ff. RAISIN. **Reyte,** var. REIT *Obs.* **Reyter,** obs. f. REITER *sb.* **Reyuer, -our,** obs. ff. REAVER.

† **Reyve,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [a. ON. *reifa* to disclose, to sum up. Cf. RAVE *v.*[3] and REAVE *v.*[3]] *trans.* To disclose, make clear.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 294 Oþer were perceyued, þat þer 3ede disceite, Bot 3it was it not reyued, so Edward þouht him streite.

Reyve, obs. f. REEVE *sb.*[1] **Reȝȝn,** obs. f. RAIN *sb.*[1] **Reȝȝsenn,** obs. f. RAISE *v.*

‖ **Rezai** (rĕzaī·). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **resai(ee, rosei, rozye.** [Urdū *raz̤āī*, of obscure origin.] A quilted counterpane or coverlet.

1834 COL. MOUNTAIN *Mem.* (1857) 137 The saddle bears the coarse blanket of the animal and the resai of the master. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 139 The Sepoy covered his head over with his resaiee (counterpane), and lay as still as possible. 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* XXVI, All that she

could do was to..throw herself, half-dressed, on the bed, draw the rezai over her, and yield to..slumber.

Reze, obs. f. RAISE *v.* **Rezen,** obs. dial. f. REASON *sb.*[2]

Rh, a consonantal digraph used in Latin, and hence in English, French, and other languages, to represent Gr. initial *ῥ* (with spiritus asper); in English it has the same phonetic value as the simple *r*. In med.L., OF., and consequently in ME., the *h* was frequently dropped (see RHETORIC, RHEUM[1]), and in a few instances (e.g. RACHIS, RAPHE) custom has sanctioned its omission in mod. English. Gr. medial *ῥῥ* (formerly often printed *ῤῥ*) is normally represented by *rrh* (as in *diarrhœa*).

While OE. initial *hr* is rarely represented in later periods by *rh*, a large number of variant spellings are found with *rh* where it is etymologically inappropriate (cf. RHINE[1]).

†**Rha.** *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. *Ῥᾶ*, said to be from the ancient name *Ῥᾶ* of the river Volga. See also RHABARBARUM, RHAPONTIC.] Rhubarb.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 329 Rha is hoate in the first degree, and dry in the second. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxviii. 313 The root [of Bastard Rhubarb] is..verie like vnto the Rha of Barbarie.

Rhaading, obs. form of RAIDING *vbl. sb.*

†**Rha·barb.** *Obs.* Variant f. RHUBARB; cf. OF. *rhabarbe*, and med.L. *rhabarbarum*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 230 Of this sort [*sc.* gentle purgatives] are Aloe, Rhabarbe, Senna, &c. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 6 Simples..as Cassia, Rhabarb, Polipody. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 377 Rhabarb, Turbith, and Scammony, are dreadful to them.

Rhabarbarate (răbā·rbărĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. RHABARBARUM + -ATE.] †**A.** *adj.* 'Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb' (J.).

1696 FLOYER *Anim. Hum.* xii. 151 The Salt Humours must be evacuated by the Sennate, Rhabarbarate, and sweet Manna Purgers, with Acids added, or the Purging Waters.

B. *sb.* A salt of rhabarbaric acid. Also **-erate.**

1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 818 Metallic rhabarberates and tannates.

Rhabarbaric (ræbaɪbæ·rik), *a. Chem.* Also **-eric.** [f. med.L. *rhabarbarum* (see next) + -IC. Cf. *rhubarbaric, -arin.*] = CHRYSOPHANIC. So **Rhaba·rbarin** [-IN[1]], chrysophanic acid.

1839 ROYLE *Bot. Himalayan Mts.* I. 317 Rhabarbarin. 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 817 Pfaff's rhabarberin consists of uncrystallizable sugar, extractive, resin, rhabarberic acid, and tannin. 1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Chem.* II. 455 Rhabarberine..the yellow acid of rhubarb, now called chrysophanic acid. 1850 *Chem. Gaz.* VIII. 100 It [*sc.* erythrose] is almost entirely soluble in alcohol and in æther, which on evaporation furnish rhabarbaric or erythrosic acid.

‖ **Rhabarbarum** (răbā·rbărŏm). [med.L., = *rha barbarum* 'foreign RHA' (cf. RHAPONTIC).] Rhubarb-root.

[1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 Reubarbarum by it selfe from two drammes unto foure, infused or stiped in lycour.] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxix. 317 It is called.. in shops *Rhabarbarum*: in English Rubarbe, and Rewbarbe. 1598 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* 502 If one should begin to tell them the nature of the Alloes or Rhabarbarum they should receiue. 1660 *Bk. Rates* (Act 12 Chas. II, c. 4), Rhabarbarum or Rubarb ye pound. 1693 [see RHAPONTIC 2].

ꝑ The Lat. word (with its var. *rheubarbarum*: see RHUBARB) is widely represented in the Romanic and Germanic langs., and hence various forms appear in Eng. translations of foreign books (see quots., and cf. MLG., MDu. *rebarber*, MDu., Du. *rabarber*, G. *rhabarber*).

1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* xciii. R iiij, Take Rebarbere [orig. *rebarbara*] one dragma. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 328 Of Reubarbe, or Rhabarba. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 An ounce of Cassia, with halfe a dragma of Rabarber. 1598 W. PHILIP tr. *Linschoten* lxxxi. 126 Rhabarbo, Manna, and such like costlie Apothecaries ware.

Rhabdal (ræ·bdăl), *a. Zool.* [f. RHABDUS + -AL.] Pertaining to a rhabdus.

1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXV. 345 Disc.. sometimes notched by a rhabdal sinus.

Rhabdite (ræ·bdəit). [f. Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod + -ITE.]

1. *Zool.* One of the homogeneous rod-like bodies found in the integument of turbellarian worms.

1885 L. VON GRAFF in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 170/2.

2. *Ent.* One of the three pairs of organs forming the ovipositor of some insects.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 PACKARD *Text-bk. Entom.* [167 Morphologically the ovipositor is composed of three pairs of unjointed styles (*rhabdites* of Lacaze-Duthiers, *gonapophyses* of Huxley). *Ibid.*] 168 Two pieces forming the outer pair of rhabdites.

3. *Min.* (See quots.)

1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 690 The phosphide [of iron] found in a Branau meteorite by G. Rose, who gave to it the name rhabdite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 31 Rhabdite...A phosphide of iron and nickel.

‖ **Rhabditis** (rædəi·tis). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod.] A genus of minute nematode worms of the family *Anguillulidæ*; a worm of this genus.

1876 *van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* (1883) 156 This worm is evidently a *Rhabditis*. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Text-bk. Zool.* I. ix. 350 Numerous generations of the *Rhabditis* form may succeed one another.

Hence **Rhabdi·tic, Rhabdi·tiform** *adjs.*, characteristic of, or of the form of, *Rhabditis*.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Rhabditic.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1040 Development proceeds under certain circumstances so rapidly that in one to two days a rhabditiform embryo.. is born. *Ibid.* 1088 The various species are heterogamous, each species including a free, bisexual, and rhabditic form.

Rhabdo- (ræ·bdo, ræbdŏ·), combining form of Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod, occurring in a few technical terms (chiefly zoological): **Rha·bdocœl(e** [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow] *a.*, having a straight digestive cavity, as turbellarian worms; *sb.*, a worm of this kind; one of the *Rhabdocœla*. **Rhabdocœ·lian, -cœ·lous** *adjs.*, = prec. adj. **Rhabdocre·pid** *a.* [Gr. *κρηπίς* foundation], belonging to the group *Rhabdocrepida* of lithistid sponges having desmas of various forms. **Rha·bdocyst,** a rod-like cell. **Rha·bdolith** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], one of the rod-like bodies forming the armature of a rhabdosphere. **Rha·bdomere** [Gr. *μέρος*], one of the rod-like constituents of a rhabdom. ‖ **Rha·bdomyo·ma,** a myoma involving the striped muscular fibres (Dunglison *Dict. Med.* 1876). ‖ **Rhabdone·ma** [Gr. *νῆμα* thread], a minute slender worm living in the duodenum. **Rha·bdophane, Rhabdo·phanite** [Gr. *-φανής* appearing], see quots.: identified with scovillite. **Rha·bdopod,** one of the clasping organs of the *Ephemeridæ*. ‖ **Rhabdosarco·ma** (see quot.). **Rha·bdosphere,** a name given to certain spherical bodies found in abundance on the surface of the waters in warm seas.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 194 The *rhabdocœle *Turbellaria*. 1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 353 Graff's Rhabdocœl family of the Proboscida. *Ibid.* 355 Phylogenetically related to the separate proboscis of certain Rhabdocœls. 1864 T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* i. 10 *Rhabdocœlian group [of Planarians]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 178 The higher *rhabdocœlous *Turbellaria*. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 *Rhabdocrepid desma. *Ibid.* 422/1 A distinct passage can be traced from the Tetracladose to the Rhabdocrepid group. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 332 In the *Turbellaria* very similar structures are met with in the *rhabdocysts or rod-cells. 1885 *Challenger Rep., Narr. Cruise* I. i. 194 In all the deposits the carbonate of lime consisted chiefly of pelagic Foraminifera, Coccoliths, and *Rhabdoliths. 1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 211 The compound hard-piece formed in the axis of a retinula by the union of the laterally formed *rhabdomeres of its constituent nerve-end cells. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1088 The mature *rhabdonema lives in the intestinal mucus of the duodenum. 1878 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIV. 652 A specimen in the Mineralogical Collection, Oxford, labelled Cornwall blende, was found..to consist essentially of didymium and erbium phosphates. The name *Rhabdophane has been given to this very rare mineral. 1892 DANA *Min.* 820 *Rhabdophanite. Rhabdophane...Scovillite. 1898 PACKARD *Textbk. Entom.* 179 The cercopods and *rhabdopods in the Trichoptera. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* 131 In the *rhabdo-sarcomata the muscle takes the form of transversely striated fibrils, or of elongated spindle-cells, also striated. 1885 *Challenger Rep., Narr. Cruise* I. i. 218 The occurrence of the following organisms was noted during the trip... *Rhabdospheres, Coccospheres.

Rhabdoid (ræ·bdoid), *a.* (*sb.*). Also **ra-.** [ad. mod.L. *rhabdoïdēs* (Blancard), a. Gr. *ῥαβδοειδής, ῥαβδώδης*, f. *ῥάβδος* rod: see -OID.] Resembling a rod; rod-like. Also *sb.* (*Bot.*): see quot. 1900.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Rhabdoides*,..rhabdoid. *Anat.* An old epithet of the sagittal suture. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/2 The siliceous skeleton..may become discoid, rhabdoid, or irregular. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Rhabdoid*, a rod-shaped body found in the cells of the tentacles of the *Drosera*.

So **Rhabdoi·dal** *a.*

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Rabdoidal.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Rhabdoidal*, the same as *Rabdoidal*.

Rhabdology (ræbdo·lŏdʒi). Also **rabdo-.** [ad. mod.L. *r(h)abdologia* (Napier, 1617), f. Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod + *-λογία* -LOGY. Cf. F. *rhabdologie*.]

1. The act or art of computing by NAPIER'S BONES (or rods). Now *Hist.*

1667 LEYBOURNE *Art of Numbering* i. 1 Rabdologie is the Art of Counting by Numbering Rods. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3044 In the Rabdology of the Noble Nepper, the multitude and embarasment of those sticks .. proved long and tedious. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 144 *Rhabdology.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 228/2 *Rabdology.*

¶ **2.** Used for RHABDOMANCY.

1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 134 One or two remarkable instances of the supposed efficacy of the rod are on record... I find that some learned men believed in this science, called rabdology.

Hence **Rhabdolo·gical** *a.*: (see quot.).

1825 *Ann. Philos.* Feb. 147 A box of rods, named the Rhabdological Abacus...These rods were invented by Mr. Goodwyn for the purpose of facilitating the multiplication of long numbers of frequent occurrence.

Rhabdom (ræ·bdŏm). *Ent.* Also **-ome.** [ad. late Gr. *ῥάβδωμα*, f. *ῥάβδος* rod.] One of the rods supporting the crystalline lenses in a faceted eye.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 The rods.., become united, and form a special structure, the 'rhabdom'; in the long axis of a group of combined retinal cells. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 460 Two to four rhabdomeres fuse into a rhabdome.

Rhabdomancer (ræ·bdŏmænsəɹ). [f. next: see -ER[1].] One who professes or practises rhabdomancy; a dowser.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 184 No proprietor will.. dig down in trace of the metallic effluvia, which reach the subtle senses of the Rabdomancer above.

Rhabdomancy (ræ·bdŏmænsi). Also 7 **rhadomoncie,** 7, 9 **rabdomancy.** [ad. late L. *rhabdomantīa*, a. Gr. *ῥαβδομαντεία*, f. *ῥάβδος* rod + *μαντεία* (see -MANCY).] Divination by means of a rod or wand; *spec.* the art of discovering ores, springs of water, etc., in the earth by means of a divining-rod.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 271 A..peculiar way of Rhabdomancy is that which is used in Minerall discoveries, that is, with a forked hazell. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cxxxv, The Hassle soe will bend (A Rhadomoncie was observ'd of old) Stretch'd on the Earth, vnto a Mine of Gold. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Divination.* 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 184 *note*, The doctrines of Rabdomancy still retain their ground in various parts of the Continent. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 85 *note*, Whatever science or scepticism may say, most of the tea-kettles in the vale of Wrington are filled by rhabdomancy. 1871 E. B. TYLOR *Prim. Culture* I. iv. *heading*, Rhabdomancy, Dactyliomancy, Coscinomancy.

fig. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 84 The memorable rhabdomancy or magical power of evocation which Christianity has put forth.

So **Rhabdoma·ntic** *a.*, pertaining to rhabdomancy or the use of the divining-rod (in recent Dicts.); **Rha·bdomantist,** = RHABDOMANCER.

1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 85 *note*, The remedy is—to call in a set of local rhabdomantists. These men traverse the adjacent ground, holding the willow rod horizontally.

Rhabdome (ræ·bdōm). *Zool.* [ad. late Gr. *ῥάβδωμα* (see RHABDOM).] The shaft of a rhabdus of which one ray is branched.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 A particular case of the cladose rhabdus, but one of the most frequent occurrence, is the *trizne*; in this form one ray of a rhabdus ends in three branches, which diverge at equal angles from each other. The rhabdus then becomes known as the shaft or rhabdome. 1900 MINCHIN *Sponges* 132.

Rhabdo·sophy. [See RHABDO- and -SOPHY.] (See quot.)

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 33 I. 262 There is an undoubted Rhabdosophy, Sceptrosophy, or Wisdom of the Stick, besides the famous Divining Rod...It supplies a man with inaudible remarks, and an inexpressible number of graces.

‖ **Rhabdus** (ræ·bdŭs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥάβδος*.]

1. *Bot.* The stipe of certain fungi.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 968/2.

2. A sponge spicule of the monaxon biradiate type.

1887 [see RHABDOME]. 1900 MINCHIN *Sponges* 116.

Rhachi(o)-, Rhachis: see RACHI-, RACHIS.

Rhadamanthus (rædămæ·nθŭs). Also anglicized 6–7 **Rhadamant,** 7-**manth.** [L., a. Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθος*.] In Greek mythology, a son of Zeus and Europa and one of the judges in the lower world. Hence used allusively for: An inflexible judge; a rigorous or severe master. Also *transf.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 155 In wisdom Salomon, ..For iustice Radamanthus: in equitye woorthye Lycurgus. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 67 Petty diuels, and cruell Rhadamants. 1603 S. DANIEL *Def. Ryme* H, For who hath constituted him to be the Radamanthus thus to torture sillables, and adiudge them their perpetuall doome? 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. (1655) 26 Yirk him soundly, 'Twas Rhadamanths sentence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rhadamant*, taken for a severe Judge. · 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 300 A wondrously delicate machine for testing sovereigns, a shrewd implacable little steel Rhadamanthus, that..lifts and balances each in turn.

Comb. 1828 *Eng. in France* II. 337 A certain Rhadamanthus-looking personage, who listened .. with all the impartial and unmeaning suavity of the bench.

Hence †**Rhadama·nthean, †-ian, Rhadama·nthine** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of Rhadamanthus; inflexibly rigorous or severe. So **Rhadama·nthously** *adv.*, with the severity of a Rhadamanthus.

1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* xxiii. 484 The Heathens Apprehension of Rhadamanthean Righteousnesse. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 4 Rejecting whatever deserves such a fate with Rhadamanthian sternness of purpose. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* Wks. 1900 V. 220 Severe Rhadamanthine judges are not to be melted by such trumpery. 1859 DR. JOHN BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 129 All this will come before you and you will deal with it Rhadamanthously. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 38 Rhadamanthine law.

Rhada-, Rhadomontade, obs. ff. RODOMONTADE. **Rhadar, Rhadorage:** see RAHDAR, RAHDARAGE. **Rhadish,** erron. obs. f. RADISH.

Rhætian (rī·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Rhe-.** [f. *Rhætia* (see next) + -IAN.] = RHÆTO-ROMANIC.

1779 COXE *Trav. Switzerland* III. lxxix. 281 The Rhetian, or as it is more commonly called the Romansh, which is the vernacular tongue among the greatest part of the Grisons. 1828 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIX. 756/1 The Romansh, or ancient Rhætian. 1880–1 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 403 The Rhætian language is also spoken in the large district of the Engadin.

Rhætic (rī·tik), *a. Geol.* Also **Rhe-.** [ad. L. *Rhætic-us*, adj. of *Rhætia*, ancient name of a district of the Alps.] Applied to strata, extensively developed in the Rhætian Alps, regarded as passage-beds between the lias and trias; belonging to or characteristic of these. Also *sb.*, the Rhætic formation; *pl.*, Rhætic series of strata.

1861 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* 22 May 496 The Kössen stage, or, as it is now proposed to be termed by Mr. Gümbel the State-Geologist of Bavaria, the *Rhætic formation*,—a designation recognized by Professor E. Suess. 1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 474/2 The green marls agreed with underlying beds in the Keuper, but differed markedly from the overlying Rhætics. 1896 *Guide Fossil Rept. Brit. Mus.* 103 *Semionotus* and *Colobodus* are Triassic and Rhætic;..and *Lepidotus* ranges from the Rhætic to the Wealden.

Rhætizite (rī·tizəit). *Min.* Also **rhe-**; *erron.* **rhœ-**. [ad. G. *rhätizit* (1815), f. *Rhætia*: see prec. and -ITE.] A white variety of cyanite.

1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 424 Rhaetizite...It occurs at Pfitsch in the Tyrol. 1837 DANA *Min.* 319 A milk-white variety of Rhœtizite. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rhetizite.*

Rhæto-Roma·nic, *a.* and *sb. Philology.* Also **Rhe-**. [f. *Rhæto-*, combining f. L. *Rhætus* Rhætian + ROMANIC.] Applied to those dialects of the Romance family which are spoken in south-eastern Switzerland and the Tyrol; sometimes particularly to the Rumansch of the Grisons or the Ladin of the Engadine. Also **Rhæto-Roma·nce.**

1867 WHITNEY *Language* iv. 167 The Rhæto-Romanic of southern Switzerland. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 699/2 Ladin (Rumonsh, Rumansh, Rheto-Romance). 1880–1 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 402 The district in which the Rhæto-Romanic language is spoken comprises a large..part of the canton of Bünden, otherwise..Graubünden or Grisons.

‖ **Rhagades** (ræ·gădīz), *sb. pl. Path.* Also 7 **-ides.** [late L., a. Gr. *ῥαγάδες*, pl. of *ῥαγάς* rent, chink.] Chaps or fissures of the skin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 169 The rhagadies, fissures, and chaps in the feet. 1772 MCBRIDE *Physic* 541 Dry fissures called Rhagades. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 184/1 These fissures or rhagades are attended with pain in defæcation. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 744 In winter she has rhagades in the hands and elsewhere.

Rhagite (ræ·gəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *rhagit* (1874), f. Gr. *ῥαγ-*, *ῥάξ* grape: see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of bismuth, occurring in yellowish-green concretions with grape-like arrangement.

1874 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVII. 667.

Rhagon (ræ·gɒn). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥαγ-*, *ῥάξ* grape.] A type occurring as a stage in the development of some sponges, so called from the botryoidal form of its flagellated chambers. Hence **Rha·gose** *a.*, having the characters of a rhagon.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/1 The eurypylous Rhagon type. *Ibid.*, The flagellated chambers are eurypylous and rhagose. 1900 MINCHIN *Sponges* 125 The Rhagon is a little sponge organism, in shape like a cake or bun, being usually slightly flattened and spread out.

Rhaim, variant of RAME *sb.*[3]

Rhamadan, -azan (ɪ: see RAMADAN.

Rhame, variant of RAME *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1]

Rhamn (ræm). Also 4 **rammyn, ramne,** 6 **ram(me,** 7 **rhamne, rham.** [ad. late L. RHAMNUS.] The buckthorn; also, the buckthorn berry.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii. 9 Rammyn, þat þai call thefthorne. 1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* ix. 14 The ramne [*gloss* ether theue thorn]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 115 The fruyt or rounde ramnes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxvi. 1153 Christes Thorne or Ram of Lybia. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 197 Among the diuers kinds of brambles, is reckoned the Rhamne...This Rham beareth many flours. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* III. xxviii. (1636) 1334 White floured Ram-thorne. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) II. Index, Rhamn fixed on sick Persons Doors. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. ii. 416. 1895 F. T. ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 446 Rhamn or Christ-thorn.

Rhamnad (ræ·mnæd). *Bot.* [f. RHAMNUS + -AD.] Lindley's name for a plant of the N. O. *Rhamnaceæ*. So **Rha·mnal** *a.*, belonging to the 'alliance' *Rhamnales* of plants allied to N. O. *Rhamnaceæ*; *sb.*, a plant of this 'alliance'.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 576 *Rhamnales.*—The Rhamnal Alliance. *Ibid.*, The compound ovary of Rhamnals. *Ibid.* 581 Spurgeworts are allied to Rhamnads. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Maimunna*, a fruit-bearing rhamnad of Affghanistan.

Rhamnegin (ræ·mnɪdʒin). *Chem.* [arbitrarily f. RHAMNUS: see -IN[1].] A glucoside obtained from buckthorn berries.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. s. v. *Rhamnus.*

Rhamneous (ræ·mnɪəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Rhamneus*, f. RHAMNUS: see -EOUS.] Belonging to or resembling the genus *Rhamnus.*

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 959 Brogniart, in his memoir on Rhamneous plants. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. *Rhamneus.*

Rhamnetin (ræ·mnɪtin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [Arbitrarily f. RHAMNUS: see -IN[1].] A yellow crystalline substance obtained from rhamnin.

1858 GELLATLY in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* (N. S.) VII. 257 The pale yellow matter separated by boiling with the dilute mineral acids, according to the nomenclature in use.., should receive the name of Xanthorhamnetine, but..I propose to..call it simply Rhamnetine. 1861 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XIII. 327 Rhamnetin.

So (in the names of chemical substances, chiefly crystallizable principles, obtainable from *Rhamnus*): **Rha·mnin** (also **-ine**); **Rha·mnite**; **Rha·mno-**, used as combining form of *Rhamnus*, in *rhamnoxanthin*, etc.; **Rha·mnose.**

1843 *Ann. Chym. & Pharm.* I. 407 While the juice of the [buckthorn] berries is undergoing fermentation, a portion of *rhamnin gathers on the surface of the liquid. 1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 430 Rhamnine, under the influence of oxydising agents,.. becomes of a dark yellow colour. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.*, **Rhamnite* $C_6H_{14}O_5$.. Formed by reducing isodulcite with sodium-amalgam in a solution kept nearly neutral by H_2SO_4. 1854 *Chem. Gaz.* XII. 129 *Rhamnoxanthine is dissolved by ammonia and the fixed alkalies with a purple-red colour. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Rhamnocathartin*,..the uncrystallizable bitter principle of buckthorn berries. .. *Rhamnotannic acid*,.. obtained in the preparation of rhamnocathartin. 1890 *Jrnl. Soc. Chem. Industry* IX. 1141/2 Rhamno-hexose..is obtained by reducing a solution of the lactone of rhamnohexonic acid by 2½ per cent. sodium amalgam. 1888 *Ibid.* VII. 578/1 All alcoholic solutions of crystalline *rhamnose are lævo-rotatory. 1890 *Ibid.* IX. 1141/1 Rhamnose is a methyl pentose.

‖ **Rhamnus** (ræ·mnŏs). [late L., a. Gr. *ῥάμνος.*] Formerly, the buckthorn (*R. catharticus*) or Christ's thorn (*Paliurus aculeatus*); now only the name of a genus of shrubs typical of the N. O. *Rhamnaceæ* and comprising the buckthorns. Also *attrib.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 b, Rhamnus..hath twigges that grow right vp, and sharpe prickes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxix. 696 The leaues of Rhamnus do cure Erysipelas. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* II. i, Ramnus [*early edd. mispr.* Ramuus, Ramuns] branches .. stucke .. about the barre That holds the dore, kill all inchantments. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 355 As for wild and green weeds [for dyeing], they find enough, as also of Rhamnus-berries. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 408/1, I have two female rhamnus's in my garden. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. s. v., The constituents of rhamnus berries have..been examined by W. Stein.

b. *Bastard rhamnus*: the sea-buckthorn, *Hippophae rhamnoides.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324.

Rhamphoid (ræ·mfoid), *a. Math.* Also **ram-**. [f. Gr. *ῥάμφος* beak + -OID.] *Rhamphoid cusp*, a cusp at which the two branches of the curve lie on the same side of the common tangent.

1852 TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* § 301. 1873 [see KERATOID 1].

Rhanny, obs. form of RANEE.

Rhantism, -ize, varr. RANTISM[1], RANTIZE *v.*

1843 *Baptist Rep.* Jan. 16 The holy Gospel says, Baptizing; these vile magicians must of necessity say, (Rhantizing) sprinkling and pouring. *Ibid.* 61 Unless they wash their hands clean of 'Infant *Rhantism*'. 1894 *Freeman* 20 July 486/1 We believe that all the monarchs of England up to Queen Elizabeth were baptized, but none have been since—only rhantized.

Rhaphe, Rhaphis, varr. RAPHE[2], RAPHIS.

Rhapontic (răpɒ·ntik), *sb.* (*a.*). Also 6 **rha ponticke,** 7 **rha-pontick(e,** 7–8 **rhapontick,** 8 **r(h)aphontic,** 9 **rapontic**; also in L. form 7 **rapontica,** 7–8 **-icum.** *β.* 6 **rewponticke, rupontike, reu-,** 7 **rupontic(k.** [ad. mod.L. (1) *rhaponticum*, = *rha Ponticum* (see RHA and PONTIC *a.*[1], and cf. *radix Pontica*, Celsus); (2) *r(e)upontícum* (altered form corresp. to *reubarbarum* RHUBARB). Cf. OF. *reupontic, r(h)eu-, repontique*, mod.F. *rhapontic*, It. *reupontico*, MLG. *repontik.*]

†**1.** Greater Centaury, *Centaurea Rhapontica. Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 24 Centaurium magnum..is called of the Poticaries Ruponticum, and in Englishe Rupontike. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* R viii, Rewponticke is a singular remedye agaynst Feuers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. viii. II. 250 The greater Centaurie, commonly called Rhapontick. 1617 MOSAN *Gen. Pract. Phys.* 2nd Table, It is..called with vs pontish Rubarbe, to distinguish it from the roote of the great Centorie, which we do commonly call Rapontica.

2. A species of rhubarb, *Rheum Rhaponticum*, or its root. Also applied to other species.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 329 The roote of Rha Ponticke ..cureth the vile white scurffe. 1583 *Rates Custome Ho.* Eb, Rhaponticum the pound ii, *k.* 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. vii. 198 Neere unto this is the river Rha, on the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and holsom root so named [*marg.* Rha-Ponticke: and not Rhabarbarum or Rhewbarbe]. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 933 That the Rhabarbarum of Alpinus, which in our Gardens is called Rubarb, is the true Rupontick. 1724 *Index Mat. Med.* 49 True Raphontick, or English Rhubarb. 1763 S. T. JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 114 This Rhapontick..is a Root so very much resembling Rhubarb..that it is very common to export the same as Rhubarb. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 138 Our rhapontic, or rhubarb of the steppe, is no other than the *Rheum Ribes*. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Rhaponticum*, The rhapontic..is more astringent than rhubarb. 1838 LINDLEY *Flora Med.* 358 There is no difficulty in recognising it by..its smell of 'rhapontic'.

†**3.** *Mountain rhapontic*: monk's rhubarb. *Obs.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Rhaponticum*, The mountain rhapontic, or monk's rhubarb. 1737 [see MONK'S RHUBARB].

4. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 371 The true rhubarb may be distinguished from the rhapontic .. by the grain and colour. 1820 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Rheum rhaponticum*, the systematic name of the rhapontic rhubarb. 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 285 Rhapontic Rheum.. Pie Rhubarb.

Hence **Rhaponticin** (răpɒ·ntisin) *Chem.* [-IN[1]], a yellow principle extracted from the root of *Rheum Rhaponticum.* 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 817.

Rhapsode (ræ·psoud). [ad. Gr. *ῥαψῳδός*, f. *ῥάπτειν* to stitch + *ᾠδή* song, ODE.] = RHAPSODIST 2.

1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 93 These rhapsodes were indigent persons, who gained their livelihood by reciting the Homeric poetry. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 173 The expulsion of the rhapsodes from Sicyôn, by the despot Cleisthenês in the time of Solôn. 1907 T. W. ALLEN in *Class. Quart.* I. 135 The rhapsode, Socrates says, should also interpret his poet.

transf. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 116 There has been since Chaucer no second teller of tales, no second rhapsode, comparable to the first.

†**Rhapsoder.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] = RHAPSODIST 1.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 16 These Rhapsoders, and fragmentary compilers of Canons. *a* 1614 — *Biathanatos* (1644) 32 Those definitions of sinne, which the first Rhapsoder Pet. Lombard hath presented out of ancient learning. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 224 Let a nation remain ever so rude or barbarous, it must have its poets, rhapsoders, historiographers.

Rhapsodic (ræpsɒ·dik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ῥαψῳδικός*, f. *ῥαψῳδός* RHAPSODE or *ῥαψῳδία* RHAPSODY.]

1. = RHAPSODICAL 2.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xv. (1819) I. 88 Many books of devotion, are written in that rhapsodic style, which wearies by its constant efforts to elevate the mind to ecstacy. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Feb., I begged him to rise, and be a little less rhapsodic. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* viii, There is a fable that when the badger had been stung all over by bees, a bear consoled him by a rhapsodic account of how he himself had just breakfasted on their honey.

2. Consisting of the recitation of rhapsodies.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 188 *note*, It appears that there had once been rhapsodic exhibitions at the festivals of Dionysus.

Rhapsodical (ræpsɒ·dikăl), *a.* [f. as prec.]

†**1.** Of a literary work: Consisting of a medley of narratives, etc.; fragmentary or disconnected in style. *Obs.*

1659 E. MARTIN *His Opinion* Let. i. (1662) 17 Dr. Heylin's Confutation of Fuller's Rhapsodical stories of the Church of England. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 315 [Prynne's works] are looked upon to be rather rapsodical and confus'd, than any way polite or concise. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1760) I. xiii. 75 It is so long since the reader of this rhapsodical work has been parted from the midwife, that it is high time to mention her again to him.

2. Characteristic of or of the nature of rhapsody (sense 4); exaggeratedly enthusiastic or ecstatic in language, manner, etc.

1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* XXXIX. II. 359 The Odes of Jean Baptiste Rousseau have been..justly celebrated...They are animated, without being rhapsodical. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. vii, We .. alternate between a supercilious neglect of genius and a rhapsodical pursuit of quacks. 1847 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 97 A very striking, rhapsodical, forcible.. sermon. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 213 The whole composition strikes me as rather rhapsodical.

3. Of the rhapsodist. *rare.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 126 Does it belong to the medical or rhapsodical art, to determine whether Homer speaks rightly on this subject?

Rhapso·dically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a rhapsodical manner; † disconnectedly.

a 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 423 Thus much very rhapsodically, (yet faithfully),..I thought good to commit to the safe..conveyance of a young Merchant here. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 129 Pitt's [speech] void of argument, but rhapsodically and diffusively eloquent. 1819 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 25 My pen goes galloping on most rhapsodically. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 560 He breaks out rhapsodically in its praises.

Rha·psodism. *rare*—[1]. [f. RHAPSODIST: see -ISM.] The recitation of poems by rhapsodists.

1829 E. H. BARKER *Parriana* II. 763 The preservation of poems by rhapsodism and oral tradition.

Rhapsodist (ræ·psŏdist). Also 7 **rap-**. [f. Gr. *ῥαψῳδός* RHAPSODE + -IST. Cf. F. *rhapsodiste.*]

†**1.** A collector of literary pieces. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 31 Plinius Secundus ..was the greatest Collector or Rhapsodist of all the Latines. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 4 The Catholick Transcriber and Rhapsodist Athanasius Kircherus.

2. *Antiq.* In Ancient Greece, a reciter of epic poems, *esp.* one of a school of persons whose occupation it was to recite the Homeric poems.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rhapsodists*, the Interpreters or Rehearsers of Homers verses. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 15 The Rapsodists, holding a Rod, or branch of Laurel, in their hands. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 6. 117 The Rhapsodists, whose Profession it was to sing the Poems of Homer and Hesiod. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 733 The gross fictions chanted in the streets By wandering Rhapsodists. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* IV. (1878) 153 When the earliest poetry of Greece had no surer abiding place than the memories and tongues of the Rhapsodists. 1880 MAHAFFY *Hist. Grk. Lit.* I. 26 It was believed in old times that both poems were written down by Homer, and then transcribed and preserved by schools of rhapsodists. 1886 J. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 294 Before rhapsodists existed, the *Iliad* was.

b. *transf.* and *gen.* A reciter of poems.

1765 PERCY *Relig.* I. Pref. x, The artless productions of these old rhapsodists [*sc.* our ancient English Minstrels]. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv, The same populace sit for hours.., listening to rhapsodists who recite Ariosto. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 229 In his character of rhapsodist he passes from village to village.

3. One who rhapsodizes or uses rhapsodical language: in early use, with implication of want of argument or fact.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. x. § 11 (1801) 90 Let me ask our rhapsodist, 'if you have nothing else, Sir, but the beauty and excellency, and loveliness of virtue to preach and flourish upon'. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. I. 305 He complains of some other ranters and rhapsodists. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiv, The grief with which I read this rhapsody of predetermined insult had the rhapsodist himself for its whole and sole object. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. ii. I. 78 'Granada', cried her rhapsodists, with Oriental flush of metaphor, 'has no equal on the earth'. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 556/2 Like Burns, he was a satirist..and a rhapsodist of Nature, animate and inanimate.

Rhapsodize (ræ·psŏdəiz), *v.* Also 7 **rap-**. [f. RHAPSODY + -IZE.]

†**1.** To piece (miscellaneous narratives, etc.) together; to relate disconnectedly. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. P 6 Looke not on these rapsodized lines, I pray you, with a pittying eie. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi, To rhapsodize them, as I once

intended, into the body of the work. 1765 *Ibid.* VII. xxviii, I am..in a handsome pavilion.., where I now sit rhapsodizing all these affairs.

2. To recite in rhapsodies. Also *absol.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 130 How is it.. that..you continually go about Greece rhapsodising, and never lead our armies? 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 173 That the Thebaïs and the Epigoni were then rhapsodised at Sicyôn as Homeric productions. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 307 We do know on good external evidence that the *Iliad* was rhapsodised.

3. *intr.* To utter rhapsody; to talk rhapsodically.

1806 H. K. WHITE *Let. to J. Charlesworth* 22 Sept., I.. shall be happy to spend a few days with you at Clapham, and to rhapsodize on your common. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xliv. 308 Thinking the gallant Hibernian had been rhapsodising. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 230 He never rhapsodized about scenery. 1887 MARZIALS *Dickens* v. 66 [Little Nell] has been etherialized, vapourized, rhapsodized about, till the flesh and blood have gone out of her.

†**4.** *trans.* To exalt, carry aloft. *Obs.*

(? Suggested by RAPT *pa. pple.*)

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1925 But for the rest, whose vertuous operation..Doth rapsodize the soules intelligence Above the levell of inferiour sence.

Hence **Rha·psodizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1872 Miss BRADDON *R. Ainsleigh* II. xii. 171, I took you for a beggarly native; and here have you been listening to my rhapsodizing. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 94 He specially inveighs against rhapsodising bards.

Rha·psodomancy. [f. Gr. *ῥαψῳδός* RHAPSODE + *μαντεία* -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rhapsodomancy*, an antient kind of divination performed by pitching on a passage of a poet at hazard, and reckoning on it as a prediction of what was to come to pass.

Rhapsody (ræ·psŏdi). Also 7 **rapsody**, **-idy**, **-idie.** [ad. L. *rhapsōdia* (applied by Nepos to a book of Homer), a. Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*, related to *ῥαψῳδός* RHAPSODE. Cf. F. *r(h)apsodie.*]

1. An epic poem or part of one, e.g. a book of the Iliad or Odyssey, suitable for recitation at one time.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 76 The grammarians in olde tyme spent moste of their studie and were moste famyliare in the rhapsodies of Homerus. 1640 B. JONSON *Horace A. P.* 11 A Rhapsody of Homers [L. *Iliacum carmen*]. 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* vii. (1743) 26 Poor Homer .. wrote a sequel of Songs and Rhapsodies, to be sung by himself for small earnings. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Those [verses] of Homer, which..were at length, by Pisistratus's order, digested into books, called rhapsodies. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 298 The Διομήδους ἀριστεία, which seems to have been a favourite rhapsody.

transf. 1813 SCOTT *Let. to Byron* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. ii. 101 Those who have done me the honour to take my rhapsodies for their model. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh* 293 The youth .. proposed to recite a short story, or rather rhapsody.

2. †**a.** The stringing together of poems. *Obs.*—◦

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Explan. Words, *Rhapsodie*, a sowing together or conjoining of those Poems and verses ..which before were loose and scattered. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp.*, *Rapsodie*, a ioyning of diuerse verses together.

b. The recitation of epic poetry. *rare.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 119 A man professing himself a judge of poetry and rhapsody.

†**3.** A miscellaneous collection; a medley or confused mass (*of* things); a 'string' (*of* words, sentences, tales, etc.). *Obs.*

1574 *Life Abp. Parker* To Rdr. C iv b, Certaine Rapsodies, and shredes off olde forworne storyes, allmost forgotten. 1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 34 The doctreine..is na other thing bot other the inuention of Iohne Calvin, or ane rapsodie of awld condamned heresies. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 48 Such a deed, As..sweete Religion makes A rapsidie of words. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 72 A meer rhapsody and confused ramble of they knew not what. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. p. lxxvii, His whole Book..is nothing else but a Rhapsody of Errors and Calumnies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 1 That would look like a Rhapsody of Nonsense to any Body but myself. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* ii. 59 Have done with this rhapsody of impertinence. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. vii. § 20. 399 The treatise of Agrippa on occult philosophy is a rhapsody of wild theory and juggling falsehood.

†**b.** A literary work consisting of miscellaneous or disconnected pieces, etc.; a written composition having no fixed form or plan. *Obs.*

1602 DAVISON (*title*), A Poetical Rapsody Containing, Diuerse Sonnets,.. and other Poesies, both in Rime, and Measured Verse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 207 Some old ragged rapsodies and overwoorne discourses. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 56 There is no subject so frivolous that does not merit a place in this rhapsody. 1710 T. SMITH *Let.* in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 53, I have lately got A. Wood's Rhapsody [sc. *Athenæ Oxonienses*]. 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51 A treatise entitled Droit le roy, a rhapsody of all the prerogatives at any time attributed to the kings of England.

†**c.** A collection (*of* persons, nations). *Obs.*

1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 217 A cento and a rhapsody of uncircumcised nations. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. 90 The Queen of Wooers had a large rapsody. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 120 According to the saying of Saint Augustine, those Kingdoms where Justice hath no place, are but a rapsody of freebooters. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 21 Which Medly canton'd in a Heptarchy A Rhapsody of Nations to supply.

4. An exalted or exaggeratedly enthusiastic expression of sentiment or feeling; an effusion (e. g. a speech, letter, poem) marked by extravagance of idea and expression, but without connected thought or sound argument. Also without article.

1639 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xv, O then my brest Should warble Ayres, whose Rapsodies should feast The eares of Seraphims. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 2 To turn all the Reading of the best and wisest Writings into Rhapsodies of Love. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1772) II. 232 If he means any thing more than a pompous rhapsody, let us try how well his argument holds together. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 677 Spend all the pow'rs Of rant and rhapsody in virtue's praise. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 187 'Upon my word, a fine rhapsody,' said she, with a disdainful smile. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 353 After some wild and vehement rhapsodies..he was easily persuaded to retire. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. ii. 101 This looks like mere rhapsody.

5. *Mus.* An instrumental composition enthusiastic in character but of indefinite form.

1880 F. HUEFFER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 147/2 The fifteen Hungarian Rhapsodies [of Liszt]. 1894 SIR G. PARKER *Transl. Savage* xii, Marion was seated at the piano, playing a rhapsody of Raff's.

Rhatania, obs. form of RATANHIA.

Rhatany (ræ·tăni). Also **rat(t)any**, **ratanhy.** [ad. mod.L. *rhatania*, ad. RATANHIA.] The South American shrub *Krameria triandra*; the astringent extract of its root, used in adulterating port-wine and medicinally. Also *attrib.*

Savanilla rhatany, *Krameria Ixina* of New Granada.

1808 REECE *Dict. Dom. Med.* s. v., Tincture of Rhatany. Take of Rhatany root bruised, three ounces. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 378 The Kramerias,..called Rhatany-roots. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 487 Our supplies at present being chiefly derived from an unknown species, a native of New Granada, and which is called Savanilla Rhatany. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 215/1 The roughness and flavour of the red wines are..often communicated to them by the addition of astringents, such as rhatany. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 565 Rhatany lozenges..will..relieve the symptoms. *Ibid.* 576 The cases..were treated..by astringents, such as rhatany, locally.

b. *False rhatany*: the astringent extract of the Seaside Grape, *Coccoloba uvifera.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 237/2 In the West Indies the juice of the Coccoloba uvifera is called..false rhatany extract. 1873 HOOKER tr. *le Maout & Decaisne's Syst. Bot.* 635.

Rhe, variant of REE *sb.*[1]

Rhea[1] (rī·ă). [mod.L. generic name (Möhring, 1752), a use of the mythological name L. *Rhea*, Gr. Ῥέα.] The South American or three-toed ostrich; the genus to which this bird belongs.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 38/2 According to the new classification of Dr. Latham, it [*sc.* struthio] forms, along with the dodo, cassuarius, and rhea, a separate order.] 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. II. 292 American Rhea. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 201 The rheas, which are the representatives of the ostrich in South America, inhabit regions presenting many of the characteristics of the African plains. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 293 The South American rheas have real wings with real feathers in them.

Rhea[2] (rī·ă). Also **rheea.** [Assamese.] = RAMIE. Also *attrib.*

1853 J. G. MARSHALL in Royle *Fibrous Pl. India* (1855) 354 Cultivated Rheea..Rheea fibre 1855 ROYLE *Ibid.* 363 The Ramee or Rheea Nettle. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 636 *Boehmeria speciosa* (Wild Rhea). *Ibid.*, Caloee Hemp or Rhea fibre, one of the strongest known fibres.

Rheadic, -ine, varr. RHŒADIC, -INE. **Rheam,** obs. f. REAM *sb.*[3] **Rhebarb, Rhebuck:** see RHUBARB, REEBOK.

Rheda·rious, *a. rare*—◦. [f. L. *rhēdāri-us* (*rhæ-*), f. *rhēda* four-wheeled carriage.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rhedarious*, of or serving for a Cart or Chariot.

Rheeboc, -bok, -buck, variants of REEBOK.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 80/1 The Rheebok (*Antilope capreolus*). 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* I. i. 18 The rhooye-rheebok, or red rheebuck.

Rheem, dial. form of REAM *v.*[1]

Rheen, variant of REEN, RHINE[1].

Rheic (rī·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. RHE-UM[2] + -IC, after F. *rhéique.*] *Rheic acid* = RHEIN.

1847–54 WEBSTER, s. v. *Rhein.* 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

‖ **Rheim** (rīm), *sb.* Variant of RIEM. Cf. REIM. Also *attrib.*, as *rheim-chain.* Hence **Rheim** *v.*, to secure with a rheim. Also **Rheimpy** (rī·mpi) [a. Du. *riempje*, Cape Du. *rimpi*], = RHEIM *sb.*

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* I. ii. 25 Each pair of oxen is strongly coupled by the buffalo rheims..: a rheim is a long strip of prepared hide with a noose at the end. *Ibid.* iii. 45 Having rheimed or secured the two hind wheels by means of the drag-chains. *Ibid.* xvi. 384 A wide-awake hat, secured under my chin by 'rheimpys', or strips of dressed skin. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 96 With its assistance and two rheim chains we reached the bottom in safety. 1880 P. GILMORE *On Duty* 348 Fastening them taut with a fresh rheim to the cantle of the saddle.

Rhein (rī·in). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. RHE-UM[2] + -IN[1], after F. *rhéine.*] An orange-coloured principle obtained from rhubarb; rheic acid.

1838 THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 160. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) III. 603.

Hence **Rhei·nic** *a.*, = RHEIC (1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Rhein, variant of RHINE[1], ditch.

†**Rhein-berry.** *Obs.* Also **Rheyn-, Rheine-,** [ad. MDu. *rijnbesie*, f. *Rijn* RHINE[3] + *besie* berry.] The buckthorn berry. Also *attrib.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. XXX. 697 The fruite of the same thorne [*sc.* buckthorn] is called..in English, Rheyn beries, because there is much of them founde alongst the riuer Rhene. 1611 COTGR., *Nerprun*, buck-thorne, way-thorne, Rhein-berries. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 153 Aurora..painting with her more lively colours the Rheineberry or full-ripe Cherry. 1671 SKINNER *Etym. Bot.*, Rhein-berries, *Spina Cervina.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rhamnus*,..the Rhein-berry Bush.

Rhematic (rimæ·tik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ῥηματικός*, f. *ῥημα-τ-*, *ῥῆμα* word, verb.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Pertaining to the formation of words.

1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1867) II. 9 This period, during which expressions were coined for the most necessary ideas, ..forms the first in the history of man,..and we call it the Rhematic Period. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* 379, I think a good deal may be learned from the names of colours,.. and I think it is remarkable that the rhematic instinct has been so much more active..on the less refrangible side of primary green.

b. Formed on verbs.

1877 F. HALL *Adjs. in -able* 47 Such [adjectives in *-able*] as are derived from verbs deserve the precedence. And these, to avoid the ambiguousness of the term *verbal*, I shall take leave to denominate *rhematic.*

B. *sb.* The science of sentences or propositions.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 23 Sept., The object of rhetoric is persuasion,—of logic, conviction,—of grammar, significancy. A fourth term is wanting, the rhematic, or logic of sentences.

Rheme, obs. form of REAM *sb.*[3]

Rhemish (rī·miʃ), *a.* [f. *Rhemes*, former Eng. spelling of *Rheims* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to Rheims in the north-east of France: the specific designation of an English translation of the New Testament by Roman Catholics of the English college at Rheims, published in 1582.

1589 W. FULKE *Text of N. T.* Ep. Ded., Discharged.. from any further dealing against these Rhemish glosses. 1610 C. HAMPTON *Serm.* (1611) 24 Our Rhemish Seminaries, say Luther, Caluin, &c. came out of their Church, not they out of ours. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Bible*, The second [version] by the papists at Rheims in 1584, called the Rhemish bible, or Rhemish translation. 1841 *Bagster's Eng. Hexapla* 144 The chief agent in causing the Rhemish version to be made was..Cardinal Allen. *Ibid.* 146 The Rhemish translators.

Rhemist (rī·mist). Also 6 **Remist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.] One of the authors of the Rhemish translation of and commentary on the New Testament.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* C 2 b, We call it very wel Circumcision, and vncircumcision, though the Remists (of purpose be like to vary from Geneua) will needs bring in Prepuse. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* I. § 18 It is a cunning tricke of the Remists, and their Vulgar, in stead of *Their Wiues*, to reade, *The Women.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Bible*, Dr. Fulke.., who refuted the Remists with great spirit and learning. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* 67 Cartwright's answer to the Rhemist's Testament.

b. *Comb.*: †**Rhemist-English,** = RHEMISH.

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 4 The manifest mistake of the Vulgar Latine and Rhemist-English translation.

Rhen, Rhendeer: see REIN *sb.*[2], REINDEER.

Rhene, variant of RHINE[1].

Rhenish, obs. form of RENISH *a.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 201 Chute,..that bobd me with nothing but Rhenish furie.

Rhenish (re·niʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms (formerly often with small initial letter): 4 **Raynysh, Rynys, -is, Rinische, Renys(s, -is, -yche,** 5 **Reynyssh, Rynisch, -yssh**(e, 6 **Reinnishe, Reinish, Rennish, Rheynisshe,** 6–7 **Renish,** 7 **Reanish, Rhinish, Rhennish,** 6– **Rhenish.** β. *Sc.* 5 **Rynche, Ryns,** 6 **Rens, Ranche.** [Orig. partly a. or ad. OF. *rinois, rynois, rainois*, AF. *reneis* (from 13th c.):—med.L. type *Rhēnensis*, f. *Rhēnus*; partly ad. continental Germanic forms (MHG. *rînisch*, G. *rheinisch*, also monosyllabic MHG., MLG. *rînsch*, MDu. *rijnsch, rinsch, rijns*, Du. *rijnsch*): see -ISH. The mod. spelling is due to L. *Rhēnus* or early mod. Eng. *Rhene*, = RHINE[3].]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the river Rhine, or the regions bordering upon it.

1545 *Rates Custome Ho.*, Glasses, Reinish. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 As green as the Rhinish glasses were heretofore tinged. 1837 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) III. 348 Soldiers trained in the regular wars on the Rhenish frontier. 1866 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii, The three Rhenish archbishops.

†**b.** Applied to the gulden formerly current in Germany and the Netherlands. *Obs.*

Cf. MDu. *rijnsch gulden*, MLG. *rinsche gulden.*

1479 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 19, xxx Rynysche iiij^{s} iiij^{d} sum ..vj^{li} xv^{s} fls. *c* 1485 [see GUILDER]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 286 A Rhenish Gold Gulden was worth seuen and twenty silver Groshen. 1756–7 [see GUILDER]. 1787 MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. through Germany* III. 194 One million one hundred and fifty thousand Rhenish guilders, or about one hundred and fifteen thousand pounds.

c. = RHINELAND.

1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 11 Rhenish or Rhinland Foot. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1949/1 Engineers and surveyors use the Rhenish foot and inch.

2. *Rhenish wine*: wine produced in the Rhine region; Rhine wine.

1375–6 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* 582 Ryniswyne. *Ibid.*, Rinischewyn. 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 80 Pro xij stopis de Rynyswyn. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 203 Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was neuer. *c* 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 364, I sen my lady a lytyll pes of Renysch wyne of the best. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* R ij, Mustis, that haue bytynge lies, as moche reinnishe muste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii.

104 A deepe glasse of Reinish-wine. 1607 *Englishman's Docter* in *Regimen Salern.* (1830) 133 New Rhennish-wine stirs vrine. 1660 *Bk. Rates* (Act 12 Car. II, c. 4), Rhinish wines brought into any Port the Awme, *ijli.* 1787 Maty tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. through Germany* III. 189 The little village of Hocheim, from whence the English give all kinds of Rhenish wine the name of Hock. 1840 L. Playfair *Liebig's Org. Chem.* 287 The aroma which distinguishes Rhenish wine.

attrib. 1700 Congreve *Way of the World* III. i. F 4 b, That goodly Face, which in defiance of her Rhenish-wine Tea, will not be comprehended in a Mask. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 291 The Underleaf [apple] hath a Rhenish-Wine flavour.

β. 1468 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) 23 Rynche wyne. 1546 *Ibid.* (1871) 125 The Rens wyne xx^{ti} d. the pynt. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), Ane greit peis of Rance wyne.

B. *sb.* Rhenish wine. Now *rare.* Also *attrib.*

[1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 44 There is more difference betweene..your bloods, then there is betweene red wine and rennish.] 1602 — *Ham.* I. iv. 10 As he dreines his draughts of Renish downe. 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 52 Adolescency..may not feare either White, Claret, or Rhenish. 1685–8 Dryden *Let. to Sir G. Etherege* 45 Then Rhenish rummers walk the round, In bumpers every king is crowned. 1756 Johnson *Let. to Miss Boothby* 3 Jan., I took Rhenish and water, and recovered my voice. 1820 Keats *Eve of St. Agnes* xxxix, Drown'd all in Rhenish and the sleepy mead. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* v, If sack, or rhenish, or wine of Gascony can serve, why, say the word.

† Rhenite (rī·nəit). *Min. Obs.* [f. L. *Rhēn-us* Rhine + -ITE.] Pseudomalachite.

c 1830 H. J. Brooke in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 488/1 Hydrous Phosphate of Copper. Rhenite.

Rheo- (rī·ŏ, rī|ɒ·), also reo-, used as comb. form of Gr. *ῥέος* stream, current, chiefly in names of electrical apparatus: **Rheochord, -cord,** a wire used in measuring the resistance or reducing the strength of an electric current. **† Rheocline** [Gr. *κλίνη* couch], a form of air-bed. **Rheo-electric** *a.*, producing electric currents. **Rheomotor,** an apparatus by which an electric current is generated. **Rheophore** [F. *rhéophore*; Gr. *-φορος* bearing], (*a*) Ampère's name for the connecting wire of a voltaic cell; (*b*) one of the poles of a voltaic battery; an electrode; hence **Rheophoric** *a.* **Rheotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], a device for interrupting an electric current; = Interrupter b. **Rheotrope** [Gr. *-τροπος* turning], an instrument for reversing an electric current.

1865 Tyndall *Heat* § 508 It was only necessary, by means of the tangent compass and *rheocord, to keep the current constant. 1890 in *Phil. Trans.* (1892) CLXXXII. 326 *note*, The rheochord readings are in decimals of a volt. 1851 Hooper *Physician's Vade-Mecum* 315 The water-bed or the *rheiocline, should be resorted to in the more severe class of cases. 1860 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* viii. 46 An iron bedstead, with rheocline springs, which are permeable by the air up to the very mattress. 1843 J. Nott in *Rep. Brit. Ass.* Notices & Abstr. (1844) 16, I insulated the ring, and connected it with the resinous conductor of the *rheo-electric machine. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 306, I shall..employ the word *Rheomotor to denote any apparatus which originates an electric current. 1873 F. Jenkin *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) xxii. § 2 The sending battery, or other rheomotor. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 The word *Rheophore was employed by Ampère to designate the connecting wire of a voltaic apparatus as being the carrier or transmitter of the current. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 421 To carry out this treatment, either the double laryngeal rheophores or my single electrode may be used. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 The method of obtaining the constants of a *rheophoric circuit. *Ibid.*, *Rheotome. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 117 One of the numerous apparatus called rheotomes, or cut-currents. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 *Rheotrope. 1884 Sprague *Electr.* (ed. 2) 636 Rheotrope. —A reversing commutator.

Rheometer (rĭ|ɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Rheo- + -meter.]

1. *Electr.* An instrument for measuring the force of an electric current.

1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307. 1852 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* II. 384 In certain researches a differential reometer is found useful. 1884 Sprague *Electr.* (ed. 2) 636 Rheometer.—A galvanometer.

2. An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of (*a*) a water-current, (*b*) the blood-flow.

1877 M. Foster *Text-bk. Physiol.* Index, Rheometer of Ludwig, for measuring blood pressure. 1882 *Nature* 26 Jan. 290/2 A rheometer, for measuring currents at different depths in water.

Hence **Rheometric** *a.*, pertaining to a rheometer or rheometry; **Rheometry,** the measurement of electric currents, as by a rheometer.

1850 A. Secchi (*title*), Researches on Electrical Rheometry. 1852 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* II. 383 Such an apparatus would be reoscopic, but not reometric.

Rheoscope (rī·ŏskoup). *Electr.* Now *rare.* [f. Rheo- + -scope.] (See quot. 1843.)

1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 A Rheoscope is an instrument for ascertaining merely the existence of an electric current. 1852 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* II. 380 Reoscopes and Reometers. 1881 S. P. Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* 161 *note.*

Hence **Rheoscopic** *a.*, (*a*) pertaining to the rheoscope; (*b*) applied to preparations of certain nerves of a frog for showing the variation of electric currents; so *rheoscopic frog, muscle.*

1852 [see Rheometric]. 1877 M. Foster *Text-bk. Physiol.* 44 The method known as 'the rheoscopic frog', in which the natural current of one nerve, or the negative variation of that current, is used as a stimulus to another nerve. *Ibid.* 107 *note*, The absence of tetanus in a rheoscopic muscle.

Rheostat (rī·ŏstæt). *Electr.* [f. Rheo- + *στατός*, vbl. adj. of *ἱστάναι* to stand.] (See quot. 1843.)

1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 309 As the principal use of this instrument is to adjust or regulate the circuit so that any constant degree of force may be obtained I have called it a rheostat. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 369 The rheostat is again brought into use to lower the current.

attrib. 1850 A. Secchi *Res. Electr. Rheometry* 35 Coiling the rheostat wire on the wooden cylinder. 1879 Noad & Preece *Electr.* 207 The rheostat cylinder.

So **Rheostatic** *a.* [ad. F. *rhéostatique*, 1877], the name of an electric machine invented by Planté, by which continuous static effects are produced.

1878 *Chem. News* XXXVII. 184/2 Effects of the Rheostatic Machine.—G. Planté.

Rheostatics (rī|ɒstæ·tiks), *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* [f. Rheo- + Statics.] The statics of fluid bodies.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rheo-statics*, is used by some for the statics, or the science of the equilibrium of fluids. [Hence in recent Dicts.]

Rheotannic (rī|ɒtæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥέον* Rheum ^{2} + Tannic.] The name of a variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 530/1 The chief chemical constituents of Chinese rhubarb are chrysophan ($C_{15}H_{10}O_4$), rheotannic acid ($C_{20}H_{26}O_{14}$) [etc.].

‖ Rhesis (rī·sis). [a. Gr. *ῥῆσις* word, speech.] A set speech or discourse.

1871 Browning *Balaust.* Wks. 1896 I. 629/2 Any who could speak A chorus to the end, or prologize, Roll out a rhesis. 1906 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 383/2 The discourse (or *rhesis*) put into the mouth of Martin.

‖ Rhesus (rī·sŏs). [mod.L., arbitrary use of L. *Rhēsus*, Gr. *Ῥῆσος*, a mythical king of Thrace.] In full, *Rhesus monkey*: one of the macaques, *Macacus rhesus*, an Indian monkey.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 236/1 [The tail] rather more developed in the Wanderoo and Rhesus than in the Magot and Papio niger. 1841 *Ibid.* XIX. 448/2 Rhesus Monkey, a species of *Simiadæ*. 1859 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 52.

Rhetian, etc.: see Rhætian, etc.

Rhetor (rī·tɒɹ). Forms: 4–6 **rethor,** 5 **rether,** 5–6 **-our,** 6– **rhetor.** [a. L. *rhētor* (in med.L. often *rethor*), a. Gr. *ῥήτωρ*. Cf. F. *rhéteur.*]

1. A teacher or professor of rhetoric; a rhetorician.

c 1375 *St. Augustin* 71 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 62/2 Austin þe doctour..was a philosofre and a rethor. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 30 A Rethor excellent, That koude hise colours longynge for that Art. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 5 Divinouris, rethoris, and philosophouris. 1611 H. Broughton *Require of Agreement* 47 Aristides, the Rhetor Sophister. 1643 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 514 Your Hearing,..what is it but as of a Rhetor at a Desk, to commend or dislike? 1750 Warburton *Julian* Introd. p. xxxiii, From the teaching Rhetors they learnt the art of reasoning by similitudes and analogies. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 454 Themistoklês had received no teaching from philosophers, sophists and rhetors, who were the instructors of well-born youth in the days of Thucydidês. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 386 The .. city .. was full of professors, rhetors, tutors,..grammarians.

† **b.** *transf.* A master of eloquence or literary expression. *Obs.*

? 1409–11 Lydg. *Life our Lady* xxxiv. (Caxton) e vij b, And eke my master chauceris now is graue The noble rethor poete of brytayne. ? *c* 1450 in Lydg. *Temple Glas* (1891) 78 Moral gower, lydgate, Rether and poete. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 253 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all.

2. An orator, esp. a professional one. Sometimes in depreciatory use: A rhetorical speechifier, a mere rhetorician.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. v. 31 b, This were an affect of an extemporall Rhetor to salute a man by name without premeditation. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 577 He must be pacing about in his rhetor's cassock, watching its turgid folds. 1821 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 140 The rhapsodies of Rhetor Burke. 1860 A. L. Windsor *Ethica* vii. 383 Not that Chatham was a mere sophistical rhetor. 1874 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 29 Those rhetors who declaim against it.

† **Rhetorculist.** *rare.* [f. L. dim. **rhētorculus* (see -culus) + -ist.] A petty rhetorician.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 25 Many restraints were made vnder seuere penalties, which this Rhetorculist himselfe confesseth. *Ibid.* 201.

† **Rhetorial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Rhetor or Rhetory + -(i)al.] Rhetorical.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge, Balade* (1887) 201 O frutefull histore,..Enbawmed with doctrine of virtues infinite, With termes exquised and sence retoriall.

† **Rhetorian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* In 4–5 **rethorien, -yen,** 5 **retoryan.** [a. OF. *rethorien* (*rect-*), f. med.L. **rethoria* Rhetory: see -ian.]

A. *sb.* = Rhetorician.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. (1868) 38 Þou rethorien or pronouncere of kynges preysinges. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 54 And sent out lettres .. vnto alle rethoriens and gramariens. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 41 The firsh rethoryens Gowere, Chauncere & now Lytgate. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 305/2 Retoryan, *rethor, rethoricus.*

B. *adj.* = Rhetorical. [So OF.]

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. i. (1868) 30 Þe suasioun of swetnesse Rethoryen.

Rhetoric (re·tŏrik), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 4 [**rethorice,**] **rettorike,** 4–6 **ret(h)orik(e, -yk(e,** 5–7 **rethorick** (4 **-ikke,** 5 **-ykk, -yque, retherique,** 6 **rethoric, -ique, -icke, rhet(h)orike,** 7 **rhet'rique, reth'rick**), 6–7 **rhetorique, -icke, rhethorick, -ique,** 7–8 **rhetorick, rhet'ric,** 7– **rhetoric.** [a. OF. *rethorique* (mod.F. *rhétorique*), or ad. L. *rhētorica, -icē* (med.L. *reth-*), a. Gr. *ῥητορική* (*sc. τέχνη*), fem. of *ῥητορικός* Rhetoric *a.*]

1. The art of using language so as to persuade or influence others; the body of rules to be observed by a speaker or writer in order that he may express himself with eloquence.

In the Middle Ages rhetoric was reckoned one of the seven 'liberal arts', being comprised, with grammar and logic, in the 'trivium'.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 186 (W.), Geometrie, and arsmetrike, Rettorike, and ek fisike. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 Aristotle..tauȝte eloquence..as it is specialliche i-sene ..in his Dyalogus of Poetis and in Tretys of Rethorik. 14.. *Bewte will shewe* 69 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems*, Was neuer clerk, by retoryk or science, Cowde all hyr verteus reherse to þis day. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 25 The famous clerke of eloquence Tullius seithe in his booke of retherique [etc.]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. ix. 34 The therde of the vii sciences is called Rethoryque. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 1 Rhetorique is an art to set furthe by utteraunce of wordes matter at large. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 10 Many excellent Figures and places of Rhetorique. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. (1687) 176/2 Rhetorick is conversant in singulars, not in universals. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* XX. § 33 (1801) 193 Rhetoric in general is the art of persuading. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 280/1 Having lectured successively in grammar, rhetoric,..humanity, and moral philosophy. 1843 Mill *Logic* Introd. § 3 The communication of those thoughts to others falls under the consideration of Rhetoric.

b. *fig.* or with personification.

[*c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. i. (1868) 30 And wiþ Rethorice com forþe musice a damoisel of oure house.] 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxcvii, Gowere and chaucere, that on the steppis satt Of rethorike. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 And Retoryk had eke in her presence Tulyus, callyd 'Mirrour of Eloquence'. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 11 For quhy the bell of Rethorick bene roung Be Chawceir, Goweir, and Lidgate laureate. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 73 Some condemn Rhetorick as the mother of lies. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 24 There, stript, fair Rhet'ric languish'd on the ground.

c. A treatise on, or 'body' of, rhetoric.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Rhetoricus, In primo Ciceronis rhetorico..*, in the firste booke of Ciceroes rhetorike. 1580 G. Harvey in *Three Proper Lett.* 32 To bring our Language into Arte, and to frame a Grammer or Rhetorike thereof. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. xi. 63 It is a good Counsell (which Aristotle giueth in his Rhetorikes *ad Theodectem*). 1654 T. Blount (*title*), The Academie of Eloquence, Containing a Compleat English Rhetorique. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 297 ₱ 17 Aristotle himself has given it a place in his Rhetorick among the Beauties of that Art.

d. The top class or the second class (from the top) in certain English Roman Catholic schools and colleges. So † *to make one's rhetoric.*

1599 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* (1879) V. 569, I have made my rhetoric in these parts. *c* 1620 in *Mem. Stonyhurst Coll.* (1881) 8 They go down two by two with their books under their arms, and first those in Rhetoric, into the Refectory. 1908 *Stonyhurst Mag.* in *Tablet* 25 Apr. 646/2 We are informed that any boy from Rhetoric down to Elements may join the class.

2. † **a.** Elegance or eloquence of language; eloquent speech or writing. *Obs.* **b.** Speech or writing expressed in terms calculated to persuade; hence (often in depreciatory sense), language characterized by artificial or ostentatious expression.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's Prol.* 32 Fraunceys Petrak,..whos Rethorik sweete Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie. 1426 Lydg. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 133 Alle be that I in my translacioun .. Of rethoryk have no maner floure. 1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 25 As I persaue rethorik thairof verray small, swa I can espy na thing thairin abhorring fra the treuth. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 46 Nor your faire pretense, by such rashe ragged Rhetorike, any whit, well graced. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 24 Heere is no substance, but a simple peece Of gaudy Rhetoricke. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 4 And the perswasive Rhetoric That sleek't his tongue. 1733 Swift *Lett.* (1766) II. 189 The one word from you, is of much more weight than my rhetoric. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 491 Modern senators..Whose oath is rhet'ric, and who swear for fame! 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton*, The sublime wisdom of the Areopagitica and the nervous rhetoric of the Iconoclast. 1837 Landor *Pentameron* 33 Escape from rhetoric by all manner of means. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* 269 The limp loquacity of long-winded rhetoric, so natural to men and soldiers in an hour of emergency.

† **c.** *pl.* Elegant expressions; rhetorical flourishes. Also, rhetorical terms. *Obs.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 19774 That poete, Wyth al hys rethorykes swete. 1543 Bale *Yet a Course* 26 Neuer coude tolwyn throughlye knowe what these rhetoryckes ment, as are denuncyacyon, detteccyon, and presentacyon. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. ii. (Arb.) 151 Graue and wise counsellours..do much mislike all scholasticall rhetoricks. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 42 b, Their fantastique Rhetoriques, Who trim their Poesies with schooleboy-tricks.

d. in ironical or jocular use.

1580 Spenser in *Three Proper Lett.* 14 Like a drunken man, or women (when their Alebench Rhetorick commes vpon them). 1595 W. S. *Locrine* III. iii, I think you were brought up in the university of Bridewell, you have your rhetoric so ready at your tongue's end. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. xiv. (1614) 316 Some of them vpbraiding both him and other Christians with the names of dogs, Ethnickes, vnbeleeuers, and the like zealous Rhetorick. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. xviii, The rhetoric of John the hostler, with a new straw hat, and a pint of wine, made a second conquest over her. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ruin'd Abbey* 10 Fearless he of shouts Or taunts, the rhet'ric of the wat'ry

crew. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 450 He [Jeffreys] acquired a boundless command of the rhetoric in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*, said esp. †(*a*) of the expressive action of the body in speaking; (*b*) of the persuasiveness of looks or acts.

1569 SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxi, This daunsinge or Histrionical Rhetorike in the ende beganne to be lefte of all Oratours. 1587 GREENE *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 252 For he considered with himselfe,.. that liberality was the soundest rethoricke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 60 The heauenly Rhetoricke of thine eye. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 15/1 Silence can best talke with wooden Rethoricke. 1644 J. B. (*title*), Chironomia: Or, The Art of Manuall Rhetorique. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Rich Rival* ii, Whilst thy sole Rhetorick shall be *Joynture*, and *Jewels*, and *Our Friends agree*. 1669 STILLINGFL. *Six Serm.* iii. 127 Every part of the Tragedy of his [the Son of God's] life, every wound at his death,.. were designed by him as the most prevailing Rhetorick, to perswade men to forsake their sins. 1712 GAY *Trivia* III. 318 Mov'd by the Rhet'rick of a Silver Fee. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. i. 11 His larger sacred subjects are merely themes for the exhibition of pictorial rhetoric,—composition and colour.

†**3.** Skill in or faculty of using eloquent and persuasive language. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 5835 These lordis are chosyn be myn assent. The fyrst ys the kyng of affryke For his grete wytte and his retoryke. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 17 Though he be wise and of might meruailous, Endued with Rhethorike and with eloquence. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 790 Enjoy your deer Wit, and gay Rhetorick That hath so well been taught her dazling fence. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 7 The highest Encomium..that the Wit and Rhetorick of men or Angels can invent. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 171 ¶ 12 Joseph..endeavoured, with all his Art and Rhetorick, to set out the Excess of Herod's Passion for her. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 117 But soon his rhetorick forsook him.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1656 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Boccalini's Advts. from Parnass.* II. lxxxviii. (1674) 240 To Declaim..publickly in the Rhetorick-School. 1806 H. K. WHITE *Let. to Bro. Neville* 30 July, The Rhetoric Lecturer sent me one of my Latin Essays to copy for the purpose of inspection. 1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 87 To unmask His rhetoric-shrouded weakness.

†**Rhetoric,** *sb.*[2] In 4 rethorik, -ique, 4–5 retorike. [ad. L. *rhētoric-us* (med.L. *reth-*), subst. use of adj. (see next).] = RHETORICIAN.

a 1350 *St. Catherine* 159 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 166 All þe maisters of clergy, Both retorikes and gramarione. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 48 Tullius the rethorique. *a* 1450 R. SPALDYNG *St. Kath.* in *Anglia* (1907) 540 Fyfti fyue retorikes in hast þei hem hent.

Rhetoric (rĭtŏ·rik), *a. rare.* Also 5–6 reth-, 6 ret-, rheth-. [a. F. *rhétorique* (OF. also *reth-*), or ad. L. *rhētoric-us* (med.L. *reth-*), f. *rhētor*: see RHETOR and -IC.] Rhetorical; †eloquent.

?1400 LYDG. *Serp. Devision* (1590) C iij b, The first that euer elumined our language with flowers of rethorick eloquence: I mean..Chaucer. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vii, This fable..of a rethoryque man or fayr speker. 1517 WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* Prol., It was translated..out of Latyn in to rethoryke Frensshe. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 228 With eloquent speche & rethorycke termes. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. iii, vi. 189 With many rhetoric flourishes and pompose triumphs. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii. I. 81 *note*, The crude matter, too little..ornate by the care of any trained intellect, or by dialectic and rhetoric enigmas. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 194 Helping himself indifferently to all religions for rhetoric illustration.

Rhetorical (rĭtŏ·rikăl), *a.* Forms: as in prec. [f. L. *rhētoric-us*: see prec. and -ICAL.]

1. †**a.** Eloquent, or eloquently expressed. *Obs.*

b. Expressed in terms calculated to persuade; hence (often in depreciatory use), composed or expressed in artificial or extravagant language; of the nature of mere rhetoric (as opposed to sober statement or argument).

1476 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 385 A Colacyon made by Metre in Rhetorical Terms. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1570) 222 Other with their wordes hye and retoricall Their sentences paynt. ?1554 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithful* Pref., If one should barely, and wyth oute all rhetorical amplificacions, but rehearce only the great pompe..[etc.] of myghtye men and rulers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 24 It [*sc.* metrical speech] is beside a maner of vtterance more eloquent and rethoricall then the ordinarie prose. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. i. (1614) 719 But easier it was for him, with a Rhetoricall flourish..to dash this opinion out of countenance. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1684) IV. 564 A degree of stupidity..that neither the iniquity of Sodom,.. nor the Rhetoricall'st Phrase almost in the very Scripture can express. 1783 LD. HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 127 There is no rhetorical exaggeration in this passage of Josephus. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 163 If these words had been spoken by some easy, self-indulgent exhorter, from whose mouth they might have come merely as pious and rhetorical flourish. 1869 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 347 The facts..were more intended to persuade than to prove. They were rather rhetorical than logical.

c. Applied to the rhythm of prose as distinguished from metrical rhythm.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Numbers*, Rhetorical, or prosaic Numbers, are a sort of simple unaffected harmony, less glaring than that of verse. 1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 591 Rhetorical rhythm is satisfied with a pleasing cadence of syllables.

d. *Rhetorical accent*: (see quots.).

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Accent*, The rhetorical Accents [in Hebrew] are said to be Euphonic; inasmuch as they tend to make the pronunciation more sweet and agreeable.

1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 243/1 There is also an irregular or rhetorical accent in music called emphasis.

e. *Rhetorical question*: (see quots.).

1843 T. K. ARNOLD *Latin Prose Comp.* § 442 *Non* is often used without *ne* in vehement questions, especially, of course, questions of appeal, or, as Reisig calls them, *rhetorical* questions. 1884 *Bradley's Aids to Lat. Prose* § 150 Questions that do not require an answer, but are only put in the form of a question in order to produce a greater effect,..are called rhetorical questions.

2. Of, belonging to, concerned with, or comprised in the art of rhetoric.

1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Rethoricall, belongynge to rethoricke, *rethoricque*. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* E 4, I expounde my minde by a rethoricall correction and saye, *Imo recordationem sacrificij*. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 27 b, Such is the force of the Rhetoricall Enthymems. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 39 (Charlemagne] was instructed in the Rhetorical, Dialectical, and Astrological Arts. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 77 It would have been quoted by Quintilian as a splendid model of rhetorical common-place. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. 3 The rhetorical works of Cicero and Quintilian. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euphuism* 13 Irony or climax or hyperbole or any other rhetorical figure.

3. Of persons: Given to the use of rhetoric.

1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 18 Melancholy, as well as Wine, makes a man Rhetorical or Poetical. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rhetorical*, skilful in Rhetorick, that speaks eloquently. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 406 *note*, St. Paul is often rhetorical, i.e. he writes with a passion which finds natural expression in the most forcible figures of speech.

Rhetorically, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 44 b, My lorde hath rhetorycallye begonne hys proposycyon to wynne hys audytorye,.. in callynge them good peple. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 135 Many others cannot be drawne into Argument as writing Poetically, Rhetorically, Enigmatically, Hieroglyphically. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1811) IX. 110, I *could*.. write..floridly and rhetorically. 1831–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xxii. (1845) 459 Tertullian..perhaps speaks rhetorically, when he says, that the Gospel had penetrated into.. countries, which had not as yet submitted to the Romans.

b. With reference to the art of rhetoric.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 270/1 Some passions may be, Rhetorically speaking, opposite to each other, though in strictness they are not so.

So **Rhetoricalness,** 'eloquentness' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Rhetoricaster. *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *rhētoric-us* RHETORIC *sb.*[2] + -ASTER.] A poor rhetorician.

1591 FRAUNCE *C'tess Pembr. Ivychurch* I. ii. iii, Tropeturned tale, or ryming ditty, deryued from foole-hardy Poets, or vaine-head Rhetoricasters.

†**Rhetoricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rhētoricārī*, f. *rhētoricus* RHETORIC.] *intr.* To speak rhetorically; to use rhetorical language. Hence **Rhetoricating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 87 It was easie for Leo to rhetoricate at Rome, in the praise of Peter. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened* Pref., There needs no Rhetoricating Floscules to set it off. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 Cor.* xv. 57 A faculty of Rhetoricating and extemporizing with zeal and fervency. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 166 I'le use no Speech with Art besprinkled,..Without Rhetoricating Fond shows [etc.]. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 382 Strange, that They should all Rhetoricate in a Matter of Faith, of so great Weight. 17.. — *Doctr. Holy Trin.* Add., Wks. 1823 V. 357 To magnify another kind of guilt, as still greater according to their way of reasoning, or rather rhetoricating.

†**Rhetorication.** *Obs.* Also 7 ret-. [ad. L. *rhētoricātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rhētoricārī* to RHETORICATE.] The action of speaking or writing rhetorically; usually with *a* and *pl.*, a piece of rhetoric, a rhetorical flourish.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 105 These were but rhetorications in the Fathers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 192, I think it is no Rhetorication to say, That all things are Artificial. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 253 It was a two-handed rhetorication, but the citizens tooke it in the best sense. 1732 WATERLAND *Christ. Vind.* 9 Take but away their Rhetorications and equivocal Expressions,..and their Cause will be left in a manner destitute. 1793 C. BOETTIGER *Let.* in A. Dalzel *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1862) I. 107 Blair's blooming rhetorications.

Rhetorician (retŏrĭ·shăn). Forms: 5–6 reth-, 6 ret-, 6–7 rheth-; 5 -icyen, -yoien, -ian, -icion, 5–6 -icien, 6 -ycyne, -icyan, -ian, -ycyne, 5–7 -ician, 6–7 -itian; 5 retricion, retrycyan; 6- rhetorician. [a. OF. *rethoricien* (*rett-*, *rest-*), mod.F. *rhétoricien*, f. L. *rhētoricus* RHETORIC *a.* and *sb.*[2] or *rhētorica* RHETORIC *sb.*[1]: see -ICIAN.]

1. A professor or teacher of the art of rhetoric (esp. in Ancient Greece and Rome); a professional rhetor or orator.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 176 After þe maner of gramariens, Nor lyke þe stile of rethoricyens, I toke nat on me þis story to translate. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 Victorius the rethoricion. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 25 And the Rethorician, and Logitian, considering what in Nature will soonest proue and perswade, thereon giue artificial rules. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 148 The figure *Imago* of the vulgar Rhetoricians. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 89 For all a Rhetoricians Rules, Teach nothing but to name his Tools. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 231 ¶ 4 Rhetoricians have recommended it [*sc.* modesty] to their Disciples as a Particular in their Art. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 239 Isocrates was a Rhetorician by profession: the framing of sentences, and turning of periods, was the great business of his long life. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 329 A curious contrast to the Cynic was the philosophic rhetorician.

2. †**a.** An eloquent or elegant writer. *Obs.* **b.** One who uses rhetorical language or expression; *esp.* (often in depreciatory use) a public speaker who indulges in rhetoric.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. 57 O thou Calliope,.. that wyth thyn hony swete Sugrest tongis of rethoricyens. *c* 1440 — *Hors, Shepe & G.* 185 Whan Rethoriciens han doon ther besy peyn Fressh Epistolis & lettris to endite. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 16 When that rough..simplicitie doeth raise vp a greater reuerence of it self than any Rhetoricians eloquence. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 25 It is a thing incident vnto a rethorician to be girding. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 8 Whoever intendeth his care rather to find out words than matter may bee holden for a verball Rhetorician, but no serious orator. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* IV. 170 No one would call Bourdaloue a rhetorician. 1861 *London Rev.* 20 Apr. 433/2 The finances of England are in the hands of a rhetorician, who, in place of acts, seeks to dazzle the people with fine promises. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 731 Passionate as was Pitt's eloquence, it was the eloquence of a statesman, not of a rhetorician.

3. In English Roman Catholic schools, a scholar in the class of Rhetoric (see RHETORIC 1 d).

1790 in *Mem. Stonyhurst Coll.* (1881) 30 Academical exhibition in which the new President was finely complimented by the Rhetoricians.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Cr cation* III. 140 Pyrrhonians..Boldly presum'd, with Rhetorician Pride, To hold of any Question either side. *a* 1864 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pollio & Calvus* Wks. 1876 II. 451 Asiatic never was Cicero, although he sometimes wore at the bottom of his rhetorician robe a flounce too many.

Hence **Rhetoricianism,** the style of a rhetorician.

a 1849 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 143 'Deep calleth unto deep' is a great improvement upon his previous rhetoricianism.

†**Rhetoricly,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 rethorikly, retoriquely. [f. RHETORIC *a.* + -LY[2].] Rhetorically.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* vii, So full of fruyte, and rethorikly pykit. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Olde Age* e 7 The poet Ennius callys him his swete hony, by cause that his boke was so retoriquely made.

†**Rhetoriously,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 reth-. [f. **rethorious* (f. RHETOR or RHETORY + -(I)OUS) + -LY[2].] With 'colours' of rhetoric.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6611 Now ye all that shall thys..rede,.. Remembreth myn unconnyng simplesse; Thought rethoriously peinted [it] be not in-dede,..yut excusith me.

†**Rhetorism.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *rhētorismus*: see next and -ISM.] Rhetorical language or action.

1569 SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xxi. *heading*, Of Rhetorisme, or of the Rhetoricall Daunsinge [orig. *De Rhetorismo*].

Rhetorize, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *rhētorizāre* (Bede), a. Gr. *ῥητορίζειν*, f. *ῥήτορ-*, *ῥήτωρ* RHETOR: see -IZE.] *intr.* To use rhetorical language.

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 65 The Ancient Fathers have..ben pleased thus to rhetorise, in commendation of the Sacrament. 1611 COTGR., *Rhetoriquer*, to rhetorize it, play the Rhetorician. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 206 Gregory Nazianzen hath taught Saint Hierome also how to Rhetorize. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xlvi. (1848) 108 After having rhetorised in praise of sacred music. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 484 There is another [kind of art] which, by.. rhetorizing, assumes to itself the false importance of an end.

Hence †**Rhetorized** *ppl. a.*, addressed rhetorically.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 8 To write a Letter to a prosopopæa, a certain rhetoriz'd woman whom he calls mother.

†**Rhetory,** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 r(h)ethorie, retory. [ad. late L. **rethoria*, **rhetoria*, a. Gr. *ῥητορεία*, f. *ῥήτωρ* RHETOR.] Rhetoric; eloquence.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Prol. 3 Thair polite termis of sweit Rhetorie [*v.rr.* rethorie, retory] Richt plesand ar vnto the eir of man. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 10 The eloquence of ornat rethorie. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. i, Schaw thy endite repruse of rethoryis.

Rheubarb, obs. form of RHUBARB.

Rheum (rūm), *sb.*[1] Now *arch.* Forms: 4–6 rewme, 4–7 reume (5 reem, 6 ryme), 6–7 r(h)ewm, rhewme, r(h)ume, 8 rhum, 6- rheum. [a. OF. *reume* (13th c.), mod.F. *rhume*, = Pr., Sp., It., Pg. *reuma*, ad. L. *rheuma*, a. Gr. *ῥεῦμα* flow, stream, f. root *ῥευ-* to flow.

With the forms *reem* (Promp. Parv. 429/1), *ryme* (Palsgr. 263/1), cf. med.L. *r(h)ema* (It. *rema*), obs. F. *ryme*, *rime*.]

1. Watery matter secreted by the mucous glands or membranes, such as collects in or drops from the nose, eyes, and mouth, etc., and which, when abnormal, was supposed to cause disease; hence, an excessive or morbid 'defluxion' of any kind.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xiii. (1495) h j, The nose is..lette..of to grete constreynynge & closyng that comyth of colde, as it faryth ofte in a rewme that fallyth to the breste. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 220 It falliþ sumtyme þat for reume þat falliþ adoun of a mannis heed, þer wexiþ þe rote of þe tunge a maner round þing. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Also houndes haue an oþer sikenes þat cometh to hem of þe reume. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Branchos*, the rewme fallynge downe by the cheekes or throte. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Caltan's Geomancie* II. viii. 113 The disease commeth of a rheume or watrishnes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 118 You that did voide your rume vpon my beard. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 839 They..haue continually a leafe thereof [*sc.* tobacco] along the mouth betweene the lip and teeth, the rheume running out at the lip-hole. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. 68 Eyes in rheum, thro' midnight watching drown'd. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. i, A constant Ptyalism, or spitting thin Rheum. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 728 His sparkling eye Was

quench'd in rheums of age. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of the Bowl* xii. 127 A laugh..brought the rheum from his eye down his cheek. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 1 The [rheumatic] pain being attributed to rheum flowing down from the brain and settling in the affected part.

b. *poet.* Used for: Tears.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 8 The Northeast wind.. Awak'd the sleepie rhewme, and so by chance Did grace our hollow parting with a teare. 1607 — *Cor.* V. vi. 46 A few drops of Womens rheume, which are As cheape as Lies. 1803 SOUTHEY *Eclogues* ix. *Alderman's Funeral*, A good March wind Were to be prayed for now, to lend their eyes Some decent rheum. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 286 Had he, though blindly contumelious, brought Rheum to kind eyes? 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 42 Stoic eyes with foolish rheum o'erflow.

†**c.** Moisture 'distilled' from the sky. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 10 To canopie their heads in from the rhewme of the heauens.

†**d.** *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to pernicious moisture or humour, or something resembling it.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 39 The dasy and the maryguld..lay with their leuis happit, Thame to reserue fra rewmes pungitiue. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* IV. ii. 71 He is resolued to weep some three or foure payle-fuls, to auoyde the rume of loue that wambleth in his stomacke. 1607 DEKKER & MARSTON *Westw. Hoe* II. i, A mastic patch upon some womens temples hath been the very rheum of beauty. 1650 MILTON *Eikon.* (ed. 2) i. 14 If from his Divines he have borrow'd nothing, nothing out of all the Magazin, and the rheume of their Mellifluous prayers.

2. *spec.* A mucous discharge caused by taking cold (sometimes distinguished as *hot* or *cold rheum*); hence, a cold in the head or the lungs; catarrh. Chiefly *pl.* (occasionally used = Rheumatic pains).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 82 Crampes, and tothaches, Rewmes, & radegoundes. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 184 Hyt ys good for þe toþ ache of cold rewme. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c v b, When ye se yowre hauke cloose her Eyghen, and shakith hir hede, then hath she the Reume in the hede. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 69 b, Fleume hath moste puissance in wynter,..whereby are ingendred Catarres or reumes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 644 In Rheumes and Murrhes the Voyce is hoarse, because the Larynx is dewed with too much moysture. 1656 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 297 A mist falling as I returned, gave me such a rheume as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 485 [488] Dropsies, and Asthma's, and Joint-racking Rheums. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 197 Old men..endeavour, as long as possible, to conceal their blindness and deafness, their rheums and gouts. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 475 He..was affected with a rheum for a few days after his arrival. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 452/2, I provided myself against the contingencies of colds and rheums with military leggings and padded knee-caps.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rheum-cough*, *-distilling*, *purging*; †**rheum-cap** (see quot. 1655).

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 7 The Brain is also strengthened by outward application of.. *Rhewm-Caps [orig. *cucufæ*], by which it is comforted and made warm. 1553 P'CESS MARY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. xxii. 424 Your Highness late *Rheum-Cough. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 33 Nose-dropping, *rhewme-destilling, driueling mouth. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* I. 151 The shivering clown .. With livid cheeks and rheum-distilling nose. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 200 Heere finds he on an oake *rheume-purging Pollipode.

Hence †**Rheum** *v. intr.*, to 'void rheum'.

1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 968 A meere scholler, is a creature that can.. put on a pair of lined slippers, sit rewming till dinner [etc.].

‖ **Rheum** (*rī·ŭm*), *sb.*[2] *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ῥῆον*.] The generic name for the Rhubarbs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Rheum*, in botany, the name given by Linnæus to Rhubarb. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 334 *Rheum undulatum*...This species of rheum was supposed by Boerhaave to be the true Chinese rhubarb. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 451/1 What is termed Monk's rhubarb is not the produce of any species of rheum, but of the Rumex alpinus.

Rheumate (*rū·mēt*). [f. as RHEUM-IC + -ATE[1] 1 c.] A salt of rheumic acid. 1815 [see RHEUMIC].

Rheumatic (*rumæ·tik*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 r(e)um-, 4–7 rewm-, 7 rhewm-; 4–6 -atyk(e, 4–7 -ike, -icke, 6 -eticke, -iticke, -atique, 7–8 -atick; 6– rheumatic. [a. OF. *ru-*, *reumatique* (mod.F. *rhumatique*), or ad. late L. *rheumaticus*, a. Gr. *ῥευματικός*, f. *ῥευματ-*, *ῥεῦμα* RHEUM *sb.*[1] Cf. It., Sp. *reumatico*, Pg. *rheumatico*.] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Consisting of or of the nature of rheum or watery secretion or discharge. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) e vj b/2 For somtyme rewmatyk humours comyth to þe spirytuel partyes & stoppe þe wayes of þe spyryte. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* (1557) cxix, A reumatyke humour suppressyng the brayne. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 16 After hee had..spunged..all the rumatike driuell from his ill fauoured Goates beard. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 121 More salt Rewmatick water runnes out of them, than would pickle all the Herrings that shall come out of Yarmouth. 1696 FLOYER *Anim. Humours* xiii. 158 The Blood taken away looked very Sizie or Rheumatic.

†**2.** Full of or dropping with watery mucus.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 Shee..had rumatique sore eyes that ran alwaies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xx. xx. 69 Rheumaticke ulcers. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* 71 He was wiping his rheumatick nose. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 8 It is good to cure rheumatic eyes.

3. Of persons, their bodies: †**a.** Suffering from a 'defluxion of rheum' or catarrh. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 122 By sleeping in an ayrie place, you haue bene very rumatike.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 135 Were I hard-fauourd, foule, or wrinckled old,..Ore-worne, despised, reumatique, and cold. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VIII. 19 A defluction which fell upon my lungs did make me very rheumatick. 1661 CULPEPPER *London Disp.* 13/1 They are good for Rhewmatick people to chew in their mouth, for they draw forth much water.

b. Affected with, suffering from, or subject to rheumatism or rheumatic pain.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Rheumatism*, The urine of rheumatic people does not afford above the thirtieth part of the alcaline salt found in that of healthful persons. 1834 E. BARLOW in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 608/1 We have seen leeches when applied to a rheumatic joint prematurely.. exasperate every symptom. 1852 S. THOMSON *Dict. Dom. Med.* 442/2 Many rheumatic patients find their chief protection in an underdress of chamois leather.

4. Of a disease, symptom: †**a.** Characterized by rheumy or catarrhal 'defluxion'. *Obs.* **b.** Of the nature of or characteristic of rheumatism. *Rheumatic fever*, an acute non-infectious febrile disease marked by inflammation and pain of the joints.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 82 Thys woode hath a synguler propertie .. agaynste many other moyste and rumiticke sicknesses. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 105 The Moone (the gouernesse of floods)..washes all the aire; That Rheumaticke diseases doe abound. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 136/1 Rewmatick, or the Slavering Madness. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 118 An excessive Dose of Millepedes in an odd kind of a Rheumatick Case. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Sept., She is lame in one of her legs with a rheumatic pain. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, The poor woman, whose disease was a rheumatic fever, was already much better. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 152 A kind of *arthritis vaga* (or what is vulgarly called rheumatic gout). 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* viii, A slight rheumatic feel in one of his shoulders. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 518/2 We are acquainted with no disease which more frequently produces deformity of the hand and fingers than chronic rheumatism (chronic rheumatic arthritis). 1845 R. WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 681 In scarlatina the joints are often the seat of the severest rheumatic inflammation. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Mar. 510/2 Rheumatic pyrexia.

†**c.** *transf.* and *fig.* (*a*) Tearful. (*b*) Phlegmatic. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i, The Rhumaticke story of some loving Chandler. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 762 We present him with a sleepy, sickly, rheumatick service.

5. Of weather, places: Inducing or having a tendency to produce † (*a*) catarrhal affections, (*b*) rheumatism. (Cf. RHEUMY 3.)

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 250 If any offence be taken for my not attending, and to come over the reumatike Tempsis. 1589 PEELE *Eglogve Grat. Earl of Essex* XXXVIII, And evening air is rheumatick and cold. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 47. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* ii. 11 The Sun..hath..refind that thicke tobacco-breath which the rheumaticke night throwes abroad. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 23 Church towers are .. warmer and less rheumatic than hollow trees. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind: Househ. Managem.* 14 India is a very rheumatic country.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* Rheumatic pains, rheumatism. *colloq.*

1789 BURNS *To the Toothache* ii, When fevers burn, or ague freezes, Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic squeezes. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 166 John's hands were so contracted by the rheumatics that had settled in them. 1852 S. THOMSON *Dict. Dom. Med.* 439/2 The acute form of rheumatism..is popularly named the 'rheumatics', whilst the chronic form..is known..in vulgar parlance as 'the rheumatiz'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 57 The 'rheumatics' so often complained of by elderly patients.

2. A rheumatic patient. *rare.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 439/2 Rheumatics, who so largely preponderate among the invalided visitors.

Hence **Rheuma·ticness**, rheumatic condition or tendency. So **Rheuma·tical** *a.*, rheumatic; **Rheuma·tically** *adv.*, by or with rheumatism.

1702 R. PITT *Crafts of Physick Expos'd* 154 An Acrid Collection of Humours .. causing the Rheumatical Pains. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Rheumatickness*, subjectness to be afflicted with a Rheumatism. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 92 *note*, Rheumatical pains are generally most violent as soon as you are warm in bed. 1852 S. THOMSON *Dict. Dom. Med.* 440/2 The heart in a child may become affected rheumatically.

Rheumaticky (*rumæ·tiki*), *a. colloq.* [f. RHEUMATIC + -Y.] Suffering from rheumatism.

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 343 [She] netted with her own fair and rheumaticky fingers a handsome silk purse. 1886 B. ROOSEVELT *Copper Queen* II. x. 175 A rheumaticky man knows when it is going to rain.

Rheumatism (*rū·mătiz'm*). [ad. late L. *rheumatism-us*, a. Gr. *ῥευματισμ-ός*, f. *ῥευματίζειν* (see RHEUMATIZE). Cf. F. *rhumatisme* (16th c.).]

†**1.** A 'defluxion of rheum'. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 133 Fluxes, called by the Greekes Rheumatismes.

2. A disease of which inflammation and pain of the joints are prominent features. In early use commonly with *a* and *pl.*, an attack of this disease. *Acute* (*articular*) *rheumatism*, the same as rheumatic fever. *Muscular rheumatism*, myalgia.

Formerly supposed to be caused by a 'defluxion of rheum'. In popular use the word is applied to various kinds of painful articular and muscular affections.

1688 SALMON *Phylaxa Med.* (ed. 2) 14/1 Tartarous Diseases, as the Scurvy, Pox, Dropsy, Jaundice, Gout, Rheumatism. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 24 That common story, that Epictetus was lame of one Leg..by a Rheumatism. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 407 And rheumatisms I send to rack the joints. 1749 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* Add. 62 This Medicine [*sc.* James's Powder] has been found..to be most effectual in a Rheumatism. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 43 Diseased heart, consequent on rheumatism. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xviii, On wet Sundays, or whenever he had a touch of rheumatism, he used to read the three first chapters of Genesis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 476 A girl..had post-scarlatinal 'rheumatism' at nine years of age.

3. *attrib.*: **rheumatism root**, the root of (1) some species of *Jeffersonia*, (2) *Dioscorea villosa*; the plants themselves; **rheumatism weed**, a name for some species of *Pyrola*.

1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.*, *Rheumatism weed*, Pyrola minor. 1855 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.*, Rheumatism Weed, *Pyrola maculata*, *P. umbellata*. 1857 *Ibid.*, Rheumatism Root, *Jeffersonia Bartoni*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Rheumatism-root, *Jeffersonia diphylla*. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 706 The rhizome of *[Dioscorea] villosa*,..commonly known as 'rheumatism root'.

Hence **Rheumati·smal** [cf. F. *rhumatismal*], †**Rheumatisma·tic** *adjs.*, rheumatic; **Rheumati·smoid** *a.*, resembling rheumatism.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 19 Those sharp and pungent Pains which Rheumatismatick Persons so generally complain of. 1835 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 11 A rheumatismal inflammation. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rheumatismoid*,.. resembling rheumatism;..applied to symptoms of diseases which resemble those of rheumatism.

Rheumatiz (*rū·mătiz*). *dial.* and *vulgar.* Also **-ize**, **-ise**, etc. (see E. D. D.). Rheumatism.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1767) 32 My old disorder, the rheumatise. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, Robin's ill o' the rheumatize, and he's to his bed too. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxvi, Our first-lieutenant was..on his beam-ends, with the rheumatiz. 1852 [see RHEUMATIC B. 1].

Rheumatize (*rū·mătəiz*), *v.* [ad. med.L. *rheumatisāre* to snuffle, or Gr. *ῥευματίζειν*, f. *ῥευματ-*, *ῥεῦμα* RHEUM[1]: see -IZE.]

†**1. a.** To bring 'rheum' or tears to (the eyes).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 27 b, What should I..rumatize my Readers eyes, with the sadde tedious recitall? 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 17 Whilst I my Readers eyes do rumatise With brinish drops to heare this wofull Tale.

†**b.** 'To shed tears' (Cockeram, 1623). *Obs.*

2. *trans.* To make rheumatic, affect with rheumatism. Hence **Rheu·matizing** *ppl. a.*

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 57 Raw November's rheumatizing grass. 1862 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 379 London..with its..cold,..rheumatising winds. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 276 It is not the cold, so much as the damp, that rheumatises the muscles.

Rheu·mato-, combining form of Gr. *ῥευματο-ς*, *ῥεῦμα* RHEUM[1], used in the sense of 'rheumatic' or 'rheumatic and . . .'.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 340 Gastro-rheumatic and rheumato-nervous fevers. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rheumolymphokeratoditis*,.. rheumatolymphatic inflammation of the *cornea*.

Rheumatoid (*rū·mătoid*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ῥευματ-*, *ῥεῦμα* RHEUM[1] + -OID.] Having the characters of rheumatism. Also, suffering from rheumatism.

Chiefly in *rheumatoid arthritis*, a chronic disease of the joints characterized by changes in the synovial membranes, etc., and resulting in deformity and immobility.

1859 A. B. GARROD *Gout* XV. 534 Although unwilling to add to the number of names, I cannot help expressing a desire that one might be found for this disease, not implying any necessary relation between it and either gout or rheumatism. Perhaps *Rheumatoid Arthritis* would answer the object. 1866 TANNER *Index of Diseases* 233 Rheumatoid Arthritis...Synon. Rheumatic Gout; Chronic Rheumatic Arthritis. 1871 *Practitioner* VII. 87 The judicious practitioner will regulate the action of the bowels of his rheumatoid patient by proper diet. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 224 The joints become the seat of rheumatoid pain.

So **Rheumatoi·dal** *a.*, **Rheumatoi·dally** *adv.*

1889 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 947/2 Repeated rheumatic attacks may beget a condition commonly called rheumatoidal. *Ibid.*, It is of such sufferers that we constantly ask ourselves..is this case going off rheumatoidally?

Rheumed (*rūmd*), *ppl. a.* [f. RHEUM[1] + -ED[2].] = RHEUMY 2.

1819 KEATS *Otho* IV. ii. 83 No rheumed eyes, no furrowing of age. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. of a Younger Son* III. 231 Rheumed, glassy, blood-shot eyes. 1877 LANIER *Poems* (1892) 161 An aged Ram..Rheum'd, wind-gall'd, rag-fleec'd.

Rheumic (*rū·mik*), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. RHEUM[2] + -IC.] *Rheumic acid*: **a.** J. Henderson's name for an acid discovered by him in the stem of garden rhubarb, but subsequently identified as oxalic acid. **b.** An acid obtained by treating rheotannic acid with dilute acids.

1815 J. HENDERSON in *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* (1816) VIII. 250, I am now convinced that the rheumic acid exists in the plant under the form of rheumate of ammonia. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 530/1 Rheumic acid is a reddish-brown powder, sparingly soluble in cold water.

Rheumin (*rū·min*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *rheumine* (Hornemann), irreg. f. RHEUM[2]: see -IN.] = RHEIN. [1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Rheum*, M. Hornemann has found a principle which he calls *rheumine*.] 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rheumin*, the same as *Rhein*.

Rheumy (*rū·mi*), *a.* [f. RHEUM[1] + -Y.]

1. = RHEUMATIC *a.* 1.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 242 The filthy reumicast of his bloudsbotten snowt. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. v, Sirupes laxatiue for the purging.. of matter that is rheumie and filthie. 1842 A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 197 Blear eyes scalded in their rheumy flood.

2. = RHEUMATIC *a.* 2. Also *Comb.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 158 Too-much Cold.. Withers his face, hollows his rheumy eyes. 1614 — *Tobacco Battered* 414 Base rheumy rascals. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 269 His head, and rheumy eyes distil in show'rs. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. iv. (1872) I. 127 The rheumy soberness of extreme age. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* xxiii, Till..the glow-worm of the grave Glimmer in thy rheumy eyes. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ix, A rheumy-eyed stonemason.

3. Moist, damp, wet; *esp.* of the air (cf., however, RHEUMATIC 4 a).

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 266 And will he steale out of his wholsome bed To..tempt the Rhewmy and vnpurged Ayre, To adde vnto his sicknesse? 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* v. i, The night..with her raw And rheumy damps infests the dusky air. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 12 Forthwith, on rheumy pinions [orig. *madidis alis*] hieth he. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* I. 287 The two sisters walked..into the rheumy air.

Rhewbarb, obs. form of RHUBARB.

‖ **Rhexia** (re·ksiă). [mod.L. (Linnæus), = late L. *rhexia* (Pliny).] A genus of North American plants of the N. O. *Melastomaceæ*; a plant of this genus, meadow-beauty or deer-grass.

1833 WHITTIER *Toussaint L'Ouverture* 19 The rhexias dark, and cassia tall.

Rhigolene (ri·gŏlēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥῖγος* cold + L. *ol-eum* oil + -ENE.] The lightest and most volatile liquid obtained from petroleum, used to produce local anæsthesia.

1866 *Chem. News* XIII. 244/2 Rhigolene, a Petroleum Naphtha for Producing Anæsthesia by Freezing, by Henry J. Bigelow, M.D.

Rhime: see RHYME, RIME.

Rhinal (rəi·năl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ῥῑν-*, *ῥίς* + -AL.] Belonging to or connected with the nose.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 755/2 From the ventral face, just behind the truncated anterior end of the chondrocranium [of a frog's skull] spring two slender cartilages...These may be termed the rhinal processes. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 252 The rhinal mirror should then be carried to the back of the throat. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 717 A rhinal or rhino-pharyngeal irritation.

‖ **Rhinarium** (rəinē·riŭm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥῑν-*, *ῥίς* nose + -ARIUM. Cf. F. *rhinarion.*] **a.** *Ent.* The space between the anterior edge of the nasus and the lip. **b.** In mammals, the extremity of the nose, esp. when hairless and habitually moist.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiv. III. 455 The under side of..the *rhinarium* is lined with a quadrangular fleshy cushion. *Ibid.* xlv. IV. 254 The *rhinarium* or nostril-piece. 1900 W. SCLATER *Mammals S. Africa* I. 156 Cephalophinæ. Antelopes of small or medium size; rhinarium well developed.

Rhind: see RIND.

Rhind-mart, var. spelling of RYNMART.

1788 J. RUSSELL *Conveyancing* Pref. p. viii, A word often made use of in the reddendo of charters in the North country, a *Rhind Mart.*

Rhine [1] (rīn). *south-west. dial.* Also 7 royne, 9 rhyne, rhoyne; β. rheen, rhene, rhein. [app. repr. OE. *ryne* (see RUNE), but the spelling is difficult to account for; cf. REEN.] A large open ditch or drain.

1698–9 *Act* 10 *Will. III*, c. 26 The present Roynes and Water Courses are not sufficient to Drain the same [*sc.* Sedgemoor]. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Note in Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 104 In Somersetshire they call the Streams and Rivulets between their Moors, which on Floods rise high, Rhines to this Day. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 548 So much..is this flat cut up with rhynes and ditches, that [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 608 But between them and the enemy lay three broad rhines filled with water and soft mud. 1886 *Weston-super-Mare Gaz.* 27 Nov., One of the footpaths in the parish of Brent Knoll was reported to have fallen into the rhyne.

β. 1801 W. COXE *Hist. Tour Monm.* I. 72 The water.. runs in perpetual streams called rheens. 1878 SMILES *G. Moore* vii. 112 He had a run of about an hour and a quarter during which we had to cross about 20 rheins, or water jumps. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 332/3 The country intersected with rhenes, most of which take some doing.

Rhine [2] (rəin). Also 7–9 rine, 8 ryne, 9 rhyne. [orig. *rine hemp*, ad. G. *reinhanf*, lit. 'clean hemp'. The form was influenced by association with the river Rhine; cf. G. *Rheinhanf.*] The name of a fine quality of Russian hemp. Usually *Riga rhine* (*hemp*).

1641 S. SMITH *Herring-Busse Trade* 13 The best Rine and Rusband are these, Hempe brought in by the Eastland Merchants from the parts of Leiffeland and Prussia. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxiii. 108, I have seen very good hemp, the growth of that country [*sc.* North America], not inferior to the best Riga ryne. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 94 Bolt Rope should be well made, of fine yarn, spun from the best Riga rhine hemp well topt. 1812 Rhyne [see OUTSHOT *ppl. a.* 3]. 1873 *Beeton's Dict. Comm., Rine-Hemp.*

Rhine [3] (rəin). The name of the chief river of Germany, used *attrib.* to designate wines made from grapes growing in the Rhine valley. Cf. RHENISH.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 455/2 We find the most renowned of the Rhine-wines produced between 50° and 51°. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 235/2 The red Rhine-wines ..are not nearly so much prized as the white.

Rhine, variant of RIND, hoar-frost.

Rhinegrave (rəi·ngrēv). Also 6 Rin-, 7–9 Rhingrave. [a. MDu. *Rijngrave* (mod. *-graaf*), G. *Rheingraf*: see RHINE [3] and GRAVE *sb.*[4]] A count whose domain borders on the river Rhine. Hence **Rhi·negravess, Rhi·negravine** (= Du. *Rijngravin*, G. *Rheingräfin*).

1548 T. FISHER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 293 Monsieur Dessie..sending for the Ringrave to mete him with his band. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1114/3 The Rhingrave is slightly wounded in the Cheek. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* V. 504 Juliana, ..Wildgravess and Rhinegravess of Grumbach. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 106 The States had appointed the Rhingrave of Salm their Commander-in-chief. 1894 Rhinegravine [see PALSGRAVINE].

† **Rhinehurst.** *Obs.* Also rine-. [ad. Du. *rhynseharst* (Nemnich), ad. G. *rheinharz*, f. *Rhein* RHINE [3] + *harz* resin.] Burgundy pitch.

1724 *Bk. Rates* (Act 11 Geo. I, c. 7), Rinehurst, the C. wt. containing 112 lb. *1£.* 1774 BURROW *Bk. Rates* 240 Rinehurst. 1819 *Act* 59 *Geo. III*, c. 52.

Rhineland (rəi·nlænd). Also 7 Rhyn(e-, 8–9 Rhinland. [= Du. *Rijnland*, G. *Rheinland.*] The country around the river Rhine: used as a spec. designation in *Rhineland foot*, etc. (see quots.). Hence † **Rhinelandish** *a.*, in same sense.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 269 The Rhynland (or Leyden) Foot. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 98/1 A Rhyneland foot, is the measure by which all fortifications are made by. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rhine-Land Rod*, a Measure of two Fathom, or twelve Foot; us'd in Fortification by Dutch Engineers. 1712 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Curs. Math.* V. 105, 295566 Rods, or Verges of the Rhine, each of 12 Rheinlandish Feet. 1832 [see RHENISH *a.* 1 c].

‖ **Rhinencephalon** (rəinense·fălŏn). *Anat.* [f. Gr. *ῥῑν-*, *ῥίς* nose + ENCEPHALON.] The olfactory lobe of the brain. Hence **Rhinencepha·lic** *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of the rhinencephalon.

1851 CARPENTER *Gen. & Comp. Phys.* (ed. 3) Index, Rhinencephalon. *Ibid.* § 320 *i*, These segments [of the skull] are named (proceeding from behind forwards) the Epencephalic, the Mesencephalic, the Prosencephalic, and the Rhinencephalic, according to the divisions of the brain to which they respectively correspond. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 41 The optic lobes..are,..like the prosencephalon and rhinencephalon, paired. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 86 Rhinencephalic arch, composed of vomer, prefrontal, and nasal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 753 The great rhinencephalon of macrosmatic mammals.

Rhinestone (rəi·nstōun). [f. RHINE [3] + STONE *sb.*, after F. *caillou du Rhin.*] **a.** A variety of rock crystal. **b.** A colourless artificial gem of paste or strass, cut to imitate a diamond.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1895 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 3/6 A buckle of Rhinestones. 1906 L. CLAREMONT *Gem-Cutter's Craft* xx. 228 Fancy names..applied to rock crystal..'Cornish Diamond', 'Brighton Diamond', 'Rhine Stone', etc.

Rhineurynter (rəi·niurintəɹ). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ῥῑν-*, *ῥίς* nose + *εὐρύνειν* to broaden.] An inflatable elastic bag for plugging the nose.

1876 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 903/1. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 164 Belloc's canula or the rhineurynter.

Rhinish, obs. var. RHENISH.

Rhinitis (rinəi·tis). [f. Gr. *ῥῑν-*, *ῥίς* nose + -ITIS. Cf. F. *rhinite.*] Inflammation of the nose.

1884 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 295. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 730/1 Rhinitis with Spasmodic 'Snorting'.

Rhino [1] (rəi·nō). *slang.* Also 7 ry-, 7–8 rino. [Origin unknown.] Money. (Often *ready rhino.*)

1688 [see RHINOCERICAL 2]. 1699 DUNTON *Convers. in Irel.* in *Life & Errors* (1818) 564 It was pretty to see the Squire chowsed out of so fair an estate with so little ready rhino. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 147 When they come to shew their hoard, And tell the Rino on the board. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* vii, Not one of all the trade that I know E'er fails to take the Ready rino. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 201 His [Geo. Morland's] impatience for the ready rhino. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii. 22 Now that I see you look so sharp after the rhino, it's my idea that you're some poor devil of a Scotchman. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 384/2 You shall have it cheap, for me and my mate are both short of rhino.

Rhino [2] (rəi·nō). Colloq. abbrev. of RHINOCEROS.

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 229/3 A magnificent rhino lazily eating some rich herbage. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* I The opportunities for sport—from rhino and tiger-shooting, down to ortolan and plover.

Rhino- (rəi·nō, rəinŏ·), combining f. Gr. *ῥῑνο-ς*, *ῥίς* nose, used in the formation of various scientific terms: ‖ **Rhinobyon** (rəinōbəi·ŏn) [Gr. *βύειν* to stuff], a nose-plug: see quot. 1884. **Rhi·nocaul** [L. *caulis* stalk]: see quot. ‖ **Rhinodon, -dont** (rəi·nŏdŏn, -dŏnt) [Gr. *ὀδον(τ)-*, *ὀδούς* tooth], a gigantic shark common in the Indian Ocean. **Rhi·nolith,** a nasal calculus; hence **Rhinoli·thic** *a.* ‖ **Rhinolithi·asis,** a condition characterized by rhinoliths. **Rhinolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to rhinology or the study of the nose. **Rhino·logist,** a student of rhinology. **Rhino·logy,** the study of the nose; that part of pathology dealing with nasal diseases. **Rhi·no-phary·ngeal** *a.*, pertaining to the rhino-pharynx. ‖ **Rhinopha·rynx,** = *naso-pharynx.* **Rhi·nophor(e,** an external olfactory organ; *spec.* in certain molluscs (see quot. 1878). ‖ **Rhinorrhœ·a** [Gr. *ῥοία* flow], discharge of blood from the nose. ‖ **Rhi·noscleroma** (see quot. 1876). ‖ **Rhinothe·ca,** the horny sheath of the beak in birds.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Rhinobyon.* 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 278 [The] 'rhinobyon' consists of three parts, viz., a small syringe; a tube opening at its distal end into an india-rubber bag; and a small pilot sound. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 525/2 The less frequently mentioned supports of the olfactory bulbs may be called olfactory crura or *rhinocauls. 1850 F. MASON *Nat. Prod. Burmah* 327 *Rhineodon Shark. The natives describe to me a species like rhineodon, 'with the mouth placed at the tip of the snout'. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Feb. 130 The great rhinodon, the largest living fish, measuring 70 feet in length. 1859–62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 165/2 *Rhinodonts (*Rhinodontidæ*). This family is represented by a single known species (*Rhinodon typicus*), which frequents the seas round the Cape of Good Hope. 1866 TANNER *Index of Diseases* 234 *Rhinolithes...Concretions of phosphate and carbonate of lime, magnesia, and mucus. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 444 Rhinoliths generally owe their origin to the accidental impaction of small foreign bodies around which the salts of the pituitary secretion collect. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Feb. 467/2 *Rhinolithiasis and lupus of the nose. 1891 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LX. II. 1279 Analyses of four *rhinolithic calculi. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 654 Notwithstanding the ingenuity of your *Rhinological arguments. 1889 *Med. Directory* 374 British Laryngological and Rhinological Association.—Established 1888. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 654 Veneration..was at first thought by the French *Rhinologist to reside in the tip..of the nasal apparatus. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 689 The growths for which the name polypus is now reserved by rhinologists. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 653, I am a Professor..of *Rhinology, or the science of divining characters by the dimensions of the nose. 1888 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Aug. 361/1 A..course of laryngology and rhinology. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 715 The *rhino-pharyngeal affection. *Ibid.* 724 The back of the uvula and soft palate, and the *rhino-pharynx should be examined with the rhinoscope. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 352 In the Opisthobranchiata the hinder pair of tentacles (*rhinophor) appear to have the function of an olfactory organ. 1866 TANNER *Index of Diseases* 234 *Rhinorrhœa...Nasal Gleet. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 315 In rhinorrhœa..the lining membrane is usually pale and sodden. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 412 *Rhinoscleroma consists of a circumscribed, irregularly-shaped, flattened, tubercular growth,..having its seat about the region of the nose. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* 858 Rhinoscleroma is a very rare disease. 1866 COUES in *Proc. Philad. Acad.* May 172 By Illiger the tubulation of the *rhinotheca has been made indicative of a tube.

Rhinobatid (rəinŏ·bătid). *Ichth.* [ad. mod.L. *Rhinobatidæ*, f. *ῥίνη* shark + *βάτος* ray.] A shark-like ray of the family *Rhinobatidæ* (see quot.).

1859–62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 167 Rhinobatids (*Rhinobatidæ*). The ventrals in this group are close behind the pectorals, which pass imperceptibly into the snout.

Rhino·ceral, *a. slang.* = RHINOCERICAL 2.

1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 199 *Rhinoceral*, rich, wealthy, abounding in rhino.

Rhinoce·rial, *a.* [f. RHINOCER-OS + -IAL.] Pertaining to or resembling the rhinoceros (1828–32 in Webster, citing *Tatler*, where the true reading is *rhinocerical*: see next).

† **Rhinoce·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. RHINOCER-OS + -ICAL; in sense 2 with reference to RHINO [1].]

1. a. Heavy or unwieldy as a rhinoceros.

1689 *Muses Farewell to Popery* 18 Prodigious Guts, no Brains at all, But very Rhynocerical.

b. Of a nose: Like a rhinoceros' horn; retroussé. (Cf. quot. 1712 s.v. RHINOCEROS 1.)

1710 *Tatler* No. 260 ₱ 3 These Gentlemen were formerly marked out and distinguished by the little Rhinocerical Nose.

2. *slang.* Having plenty of 'the rhino'; rich.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, The Ready, the Rhino; thou shalt be rhinocerical, my Lad. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rhinocerical*, rich: the cull is rhinocerical.

Rhinocerine (rəinŏ·sĕrəin), *a.* [f. RHINOCER-OS + -INE.] Infesting the rhinoceros.

1879 COBBOLD *Parasites* 401 The rhinocerine stomach-bot (*Gastrophilus rhinocerontis*, Owen).

† **Rhino·cerite.** *Obs.* App. an alteration of RHINOCEROT for the sake of rhyme.

1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 127 Will the debonair Rhinocerite For Cæsar's pleasure rush into a fight? *Ibid.* 130.

Rhinoceroid (rəinŏ·sĕroid), *a.* [f. RHINOCER-OS + -OID.] Rhinocerotic.

1879 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* II. xlii. 329 The molars are not at all of the Rhinoceroid pattern.

Rhinocero·ntine, *a.* [f. mod.L. *rhīnocēront-* (see next) + -INE.] Rhinocerotic.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* i. 22 The rhinocerontine family.

Rhinoceros (rəinŏ·sĕrəs). Forms: 4, 6 rinoceros (7 -as), 5 rynoseros, 5, 7 -ceros, 7 rheno-, reno-, r(h)ynoceros, rhonoserous, renosceros, 6– rhinoceros. Also 6 renocero, 7 rinocere. *Pl.* 6, 9 rhinoceros, 6 -ons, -ontes, 7 -ceroes, -cero's, 8– -ceri, -ceroses; also 6–7 -cerotes (see RHINOCEROT). [a. late L. *rhīnocerōs* (also med. and mod.L. *rhīnoceron*, gen. *-ontis*), a. Gr. *ῥῑνόκερως*, f. *ῥῑνο-*, *ῥίς* nose + *κέρας* horn. Cf. F. *rhinocéros*, It., Sp. *rinoceronte*, Pg. *rhinoceronte*, *-ceros.*]

1. A large, unwieldy quadruped of a genus now found only in Africa and Southern Asia, having a horn (or, in some species, two horns) on the nose and a very thick skin disposed in plates and folds.

The chief of the one-horned species are the Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and the Javan Rhinoceros (*R. sondaicus*); of the two-horned species, the African Rhinoceros (*R. bicornis*).

13.. *K. Alis.* 6514 (Bodl. MS.), Anoþer beeste also þer is þat hat Rinoceros. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4133 And sa þai willid in-to a wod was full of wild bestis, Rynoceros, as I rede, þe romance þam callis. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 This Rhinoceros hath two hornes, whereof the one is of notable bignes. 1555 — *Decades* (Arb.) 385 A great

region which bryngeth furth .. the beastes cauled Rhinocerontes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. 29 Their baitings of wild beasts, as Elephants, Rhinocerõs, Tigers, Leopards. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 61 A beast.. all barred ouer with small plates somewhat like to a Renocero. 1606 J. COPRARIO *Funeral Tears Earl Devonsh.* Introd., Rhinoceroes some by their arm'd snowtes I deem'd. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Rinocere*, a beast as bigge as an Elephant. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Ganges Penins.* (1685) 412 The Forests..are full of Rhinocero's. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 440 Rhinoceroses of the size of a large dog. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 68 The remains of elephants and rhinoceri accompanied by marine vegetables. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* I. xi. 249 *note*, There are four varieties in South Africa,..the borèlé or black rhinoceros, the keitloa or two-horned black rhinoceros, the muchocho or common white rhinoceros, and the kobaoba or long-horned white rhinoceros. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 327, I saw four rhinoceros drinking at the fountain.

Phrase. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 ¶ 8 When they talk of a Man's cocking his Nose, or playing the Rhinoceros.

b. *transf.* A large, unwieldy person.

1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 160 What is the tune which has set this rhinoceros a dancing?

†**2.** = *rhinoceros-beetle, -bird. Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. v. (1626) 742 Andrea Corsali..mentioneth also a bird, called the Rhinoceros of the ayre.., hauing..a horne betweene the eyes. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., The greater Beetle, the Indian Rhinoceros. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* II. 306 The bill of the Rhinoceros in no instance we have seen is more than twelve [inches].

3. *attrib.*, as *rhinoceros bull, calf, cow, horn, hump, hunt, skin, spoor*; also = 'resembling that of a rhinoceros', as *rhinoceros build* (cf. 1 b), *hide*; **rhinoceros auk**, the bird *Ceratorrhina monocerata*, having a horn at the base of its beak; **rhinoceros beetle**, a kind of beetle having a horn; **rhinoceros bird**, †(*a*) the Indian bird *Buceros rhinoceros*; (*b*) the African Beef-eater or Ox-pecker, genus *Buphaga*, which rids the rhinoceros' skin of ticks; **rhinoceros-bush** [= Cape Du. *renoster-bos*], a shrub *Elytropappus rhinocerotis*, said to be the food of the rhinoceros; **rhinoceros-chameleon**, the Malagasy *Chamæleon rhinoceratus*; †**rhinoceros cup**, a cup of rhinoceros horn; **rhinoceros hornbill**, = *rhinoceros bird* (*a*); **rhinoceros leg**, elephantiasis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); †**rhinoceros nose**, = L. *nasus rhinocerotis* (Martial), used as descriptive of a sneer; **rhinoceros puff-adder** (see quot.).

1681 GREW *Musæum* I. § vii. ii. 162 The *Rhinoceros Beetle..hath only one Horn upon the Nose standing almost upright. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* 12 Black Luzone Rhinocero's Beetle. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxix. III. 90 The Rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes nasicornis*). 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 23 May, The head of the *rynoceros bird, which was very extravagant. 1678 [see RAVEN *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1783 MARSDEN *Sumatra* 98 *Engang*, or rhinoceros bird. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 422/2 Although called the rhinoceros-bird, it does not confine its beneficent attentions to that animal. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He was of an overlapping *rhinoceros build, with folds in his cheeks, and his forehead,..and his lips. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 410 One white *rhinoceros bull. 1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy.* I. 252 The *Rhinoceros-bush, which the cattle always pass by and leave untouched. 1795 *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) I. 247 Such horns as were taken from a young *rhinoceros calf..were said to be the best. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 382/1 The *Rhinoceros Chameleon, the male of which has a horn-like tubercle at the end of the muzzle. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 105 An old *rhinoceros cow. 1649 *Inv.* in *Archæol.* (1806) XV. 284 A *rinoceras cupp graven with figures. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* iii. 48 The *rhinoceros hide of a Webster. 1876 G. B. GOODE in *Smithsonian Coll.* XIII. VI. 84 Rhinoceros-hide used for shields, targets, whips. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. IV. ii. 394 *Renosceros horne. 1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renou's Disp.* III. xxi. 457 To others I prescribe Rhinoceros, and Hartshorn. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 473/2 Clubs of Rhinoceros horn about three feet in length had been obtained from Western Africa. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* i, The rhinoceros-horn handle of his axe. 1781–7 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 341 *Rhinoceros Hornbill. 1812 SHAW *Zool.* VIII. i. 3 The general size of the Rhinoceros Hornbill is that of a hen turkey. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 190, I breakfasted this morning on *rhinoceros hump. 1849 *Mammalia* III. 33 His animated account of a *rhinoceros-hunt. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 398, I haue not..byn very curious To auoyde the scornes of *Rhinoceros nose. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* ii. 83 The *Rhinoceros Puff Adder (*Clotho nasicornis* of Guinea) has the scales over the nostrils of the male produced into a long re-curved spine. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. § ii. ii. 30 A piece of a great *Rhinoceros-Skin, tann'd. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 380 There is plenty of *rhinoceros spoor, but we have not found them.

Rhinocerot (rəinǫ·sĕrǫt). Now *rare*. Also 7 **rin-**; 6–7 **-ote.** [ad. L. *rhīnocerōt-*, *-cerōs* (see prec.); med.L. also *rinocerota*.] = RHINOCEROS.

† *Rhinocerot's nose* = 'rhinoceros nose' (see prec. 3).

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 44 Tygers, Panthers, Rhinocerots and such wild..beasts. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. XXVIII, Don Surly..speakes to men with a Rhinocerotes nose. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 28 We saw the whole Skin of a young Rhinocerot stuft. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. p. xiv, Towards the Gulf of Bengal, Elephants, Rhinocerots, Lions. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 480/1 Suicidally-minded rhinocerots.

¶ The form *rhinocerotes*, orig. representing L. *rhīnocerōtēs*, Gr. *ῥινοκέρωτες*, serves as a pl. for both RHINOCEROS and (*c* 1550 to 1700) RHINOCEROT.

c 1554 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. II. 20 [332] The beastes called Rhinocerotes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 548 The Rhinocerotes whet their horns against the rockes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. v. 400 In Bengala are found numbers of *Abadas* or Rhinocerotes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lvii. (1737) 237 Lions, Rhinocerotes. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 607/1 In general structure so much lighter than other rhinocerotes. 1869 GRAY *Catal. Carniv. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 301 Camper..pointed out that there were two Asiatic one-horned Rhinocerotes with upper incisors.

†**b. rhinocerot bird**, = *rhinoceros bird* (*a*).

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1678) 127 The horned Indian Raven or Topau, called the Rhinocerot Bird.

Rhinocerotic (rəinǫsĕrǫ·tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *rhīnocerōtic-us*, f. *rhīnocerōt-*, *-ōs.*] Of, belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the rhinoceros.

1755 *World* No. 150 V. 84 Martial in one of his epigrams, calls this kind of nose the rhinocerotic nose [= *nasus rhinocerotis*]. 1868 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* (1890) 427 Some demagogue's rhinocerotic smeller-face, A paragon of never-ceasing snuffledom. 1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 579/2 The rhinocerotic features of the skull. 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* 368 The somewhat rhinocerotic Amynodon.

So **Rhinocerotine, Rhinocerotoid** *adjs.*

1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 607/1 A Rhinocerotine animal, in form lighter than a wild bull. 1891 C. F. HOLDER *C. Darwin* 206 A rhinocerotoid, or a tapiroid animal.

Rhinodon to **Rhinophore**: see RHINO-.

Rhinoplastic (rəinǫplæ·stik), *a.* and *sb. Surg.* [See RHINO- and PLASTIC *a.*] Pertaining to the plastic surgery of the nose; connected with rhinoplasty. Also *sb.* (*sing.* and *pl.*), = RHINOPLASTY.

1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 18 *Rhinoplastic*... The art of restoring the nose, when lost by disease or external injury, was early practised. 1833 J. S. BUCHNAN tr. *Dieffenbach's Surg. Obs.* (title), Surgical Observations on the Restoration of the Nose,..With the history and physiology of rhinoplastic operations. 1842 W. FERGUSSON *Pract. Surg.* IV. vii. 455 Dieffenbach.., whose skill in rhinoplastics seems to be such that he will repair or rear up this most important feature with all the genius of a Telford. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 The rhinoplastic treatment. 1887 MORLEY *Stud. Lit.* (1891) 85 A false tooth, or a rhinoplastic nose.

So **Rhinoplasty**, the rhinoplastic operation.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Rhinoplasty.* 1862 *Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* XV. 252 A short historical account of rhinoplasty.

Rhinoscope (rəi·nŏskǫp). [See RHINO- and -SCOPE.] An instrument for examining the nasal cavity. So **Rhinoscopic** (rəinoskǫ·pik) *a.*, pertaining to rhinoscopy; performed by means of the rhinoscope; **Rhinoscopy** (rəinǫ·skŏpi), examination of the nasal cavity; use of the rhinoscope.

1861 G. D. GIBB tr. *Czermak's Laryngoscope* 73 The method which I invented and called 'Rhinoscopy'. *Ibid.* 74 In rhinoscopic examinations, the success depends principally on the sufficiency of the distance between the soft palate and posterior wall of the pharynx. *Ibid.* 79 The undoubted utility of the rhinoscope in cases where the tumours attain such a large size. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 671 Anterior rhinoscopy is the name applied to the examination of the anterior nares and posterior rhinoscopy to the examination of the naso-pharynx and posterior nares.

Rhipidoglossate (ri·pidǫglǫ·sĕt), *a.* [f. Gr. *ῥῖπιδο-*, *ῥῖπίς* fan + *γλῶσσα* tongue + -ATE[2].] Having upon the radula several median and many marginal teeth; belonging to the *Rhipidoglossa*, a division of molluscs having these characteristics.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 660/2 The Pneumonochlamyda.. have..a complex rhipidoglossate or tænioglossate radula.

Rhipipterous (ripi·ptĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. *Rhipiptera* (irreg. f. Gr. *ῥῖπίς* fan + *πτέρον* wing) + -OUS.] Fan-winged; belonging to the *Rhipiptera*, the eleventh order of insects in Latreille's classification; strepsipterous. So **Rhipi·pteran** *a.*, rhipipterous; *sb.*, a rhipipter.

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict., Rhipipteran.* 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 257 When the rhipipterous insect is six millimètres in length, it changes its skin the second time.

Rhithm, obs. form of RHYTHM.

Rhizanth (rəi·zænþ). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Rhizanthæ*, f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *ἄνθος* flower.] A plant of the class *Rhizanthæ*, producing (apparently) only a root and flowers. So **Rhiza·nthous** *a.*, flowering (apparently) from the root.

1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 578 Rhizantheæ,.. Rhizanths. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 252. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Rafflesiaceæ*, ..an order of flowering rhizanthous parasites.

Rhizic (rəi·zik), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root.] Pertaining to or concerning the root of an equation.

1871 W. WALTON in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* XI. 91 The two curves $P = 0$, $Q = 0$, referred to rectangular axes of co-ordinates u and v, I propose to call rhizic curves, in virtue of their relation to the roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$. 1874 CAYLEY in *Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc.* XII. II. 395 Cauchy's rhizic theorem.

‖ **Rhizina** (rizəi·nă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *-ινα* = *-ίνη*.] = RHIZOID. Also **Rhizine** (rəi·zin).

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 109 The terms *rhizina* and *rhizula* have been given by Link to the young roots of mosses and lichens. 1873 HOOKER *le Maout & Decaisne's Bot.* 941 The lower layer, or hypothallus..is..covered with rootlike hairs, which have been called rhizines. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 40 The rhizinæ are coarse fibres occupying the greater part of the under surface.

Rhizo- (rəi·zo, rəizǫ·), combining f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root, used in the formation of many scientific (chiefly botanical) terms: **Rhi·zocarp** [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], a plant of the group *Rhizocarpeæ* (= *Marsileaceæ*). **Rhizoca·rpean** *a.*, belonging to the *Rhizocarpeæ*. **Rhizoca·rpic, -ca·rpous** *adjs.*, having a perennial root but perishing stems. ‖ **Rhizoce·phala** *sb. pl.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], an order of parasitic hermaphrodite crustaceans closely related to the cirripedes; also *sing.* ‖ **Rhizoce·phalon,** a crustacean of this order; hence **Rhizoce·phalous** *a.*, belonging to the Rhizocephala. **Rhi·zodont** [Gr. *ὀδοντ-*, *ὀδούς* tooth] *a.*, having teeth with branching fangs anchylosing with the jaw, as a crocodile; *sb.*, a rhizodont reptile. **Rhizodo·ntropy** [Gr. *ὀδοντ-*, *ὀδούς* tooth, *τροπή* turning], 'pivoting an artificial crown on the root of a tooth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Rhizodo·ntrypy** [Gr. *τρυπᾶν* to bore], 'perforation of the root of a tooth for the discharge of fluid' (Dunglison, 1876). **Rhi·zogen,** (*a*) a plant parasitic on the roots of another plant; *spec.* one of the *Rhizantheæ*, Lindley's group of plants of fungoid habit parasitic on rootstocks; (*b*) a part from which a root or roots grow; **Rhizogene·tic, -ge·nic** *adjs.*, root-producing. ‖ **Rhizoma·nia,** an abnormal development of roots (*Treas. Bot.*). **Rhi·zomorph,** ‖ **Rhizomo·rpha,** a mycelial growth, such as occurs in various fungi, preying on the roots of higher plants. **Rhizomo·rphoid, -mo·rphous** *adjs.*, root-like; resembling a rhizomorph. **Rhizo·phagous** *a.*, feeding on roots. ‖ **Rhizo·stoma** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], a genus of discomedusan hydrozoans having root-like oval arms; an animal of this genus (also **Rhi·zostome**); hence **Rhizosto·matous, Rhizo·stomous** *adjs.* ‖ **Rhizota·xis, Rhi·zotaxy,** arrangement or disposition of roots. **Rhizo·tomist** [Gr. *ῥιζοτομός*; cf. *Rhizotome*, name of Gargantua's page-apothecary in Rabelais I. xxiii], a collector of roots for medicinal purposes.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 391 The Branching of *Rhizocarps is similar to that of Ferns. 1888 J. W. DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* 48 The curious aquatic plants known as Rhizocarps. [*Note.* Or, as they have recently been named by some botanists, 'Heterosporous Filices'.] *Ibid.* 41 The shallow waters filled with aquatic or amphibious *Rhizocarpean plants. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Rhizocarpicus*,..*rhizocarpic. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 402 **Rhizocarpous*, or those whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually; as herbaceous plants. 1865 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 38 Until reading your book I knew nothing of the *Rhizocephala. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *F. Müller's Facts for Darwin* 139 The Cirripede had become a *Rhizocephalon. 1894 W. BATESON *Mat. Study of Variation* I. ii. 95 Males..inhabited by the *Rhizocephalous parasite *Sacculina*. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **Rhizodont*. Teeth with branching fangs, which anchylose with the jaw. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 505/2 The Rhizodont genera *Tristichopterus* and *Eusthenopteron*. *Ibid.* 506/1 We are..justified in considering the Holoplychians..a newer type than the Rhizodonts. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 561 The performance of *rhizodontropy [*read* -trypy], coupled or not with a direct opening into the abscess to evacuate the pus. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 83 *Rhizogens all agree in being of a fungus-like consistence. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 64 [Lenticels] are considered, by Decandolle..,as being the points where young roots are produced in certain circumstances, and on that account they have been called Rhizogens. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 398 Those rows of the next outer cortical layer, which lie in front of the *rhizogenetic rows. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* iii. 115 *note*, The mother-cells of this layer (the so-called *Rhizogenic cells). 1848 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* I. 188 *Rhizomorphs shine more brightly in oxygen gas than in common air. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 335 No inconsiderable number of the Fungi of botanists are.., as various *Rhizomorphas, the deformed roots of flowering plants growing in cellars, clefts of rocks, and walls. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191/2 The rhizomorpha —a curious organism resembling long, thin, dark-colored roots, sometimes expanding into a membraniform production. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Fungi* I. 307 *Odontia fimbriata* .., traversed by *rhizomorphoid threads. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Rhizomorphus*, .. *rhizomorphous. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, All Poor-Slaves are *Rhizophagous (or Root-eaters). 1856–8 W. CLARK *van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Larvæ smooth, with 16 feet, subterranean, rhizophagous. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 119/2 Certain **Rhizostomata* acquire a considerable development, so as to reach nearly a foot and a half in diameter. 1843 OWEN *Compar. Anat., Invertebrates* 105 It may be asked, why the Cyanæa should have intestines and vents, whilst the Rhizostoma has neither. *Ibid.* 104 The very remarkable..system of nutrition in the *Rhizostome. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 409/2 The young .. in the *Rhizostomatous species [are excluded] through the ramified canals of the pedicle. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Rhizostomus*,..*rhizostomous. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 95/1 Different forms of *rhizotaxis. 1870 HENFREY *Bot.* Index, *Rhizotaxy (arrangement of roots). 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 247 Some sorts [of roots]..are to be cut against the wind, others after the body of the *rhizotomist has been well oiled. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 221 The drug-sellers and the rhizotomists.

Rhizoid (rəi·zoid), *a.* and *sb. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling a root. *rare*—[0].

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Rhizoides*,..resembling a root; rhizoid. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 974/1.

B. *sb.* A root-hair or filament.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 317 The Root-hairs (Rhizoids) play an .. important part in the Economy of Mosses. *Ibid.*, In Atrichum and other Polytrichaceæ, the stouter rhizoids coil round one another.

So **Rhizoi·dal, Rhizoi·deous** *adjs.*, root-like; also, of the nature of a rhizoid.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Rhizoid*, or *Rhizoideous*, resembling a root. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 282 The rhizoidal tubes are segmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex.

‖ **Rhizoma** (rəizōˑmă). *Bot.* Pl. **rhizoˑmata, rhizoˑmas.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥίζωμα*, f. *ῥιζοῦσθαι* to take root, f. *ῥίζα* root.] = Rhizome.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 253 Aquatic plants..with a fleshy rhizoma which is eatable. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 312/1 The rhizomata of many of the species [of *Sagittaria*] contain amylaceous matter. 1877 F. G. Heath *Fern World* 18 From various parts of the upper side of the creeping rhizomas spring the fronds.

Hence **Rhizoˑmatous** *a.*, consisting of or of the nature of a rhizoma; having rhizomata.

1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 210 *Filiceæ*. Leafy, perennial plants, often rhizomatous. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 186 In germinating the radicle [of mistletoe] penetrates the bark, forming a kind of rhizomatous root.

Rhizome (rəiˑzōm). *Bot.* [Anglicized f. Rhizoma, and now more usual.] A prostrate or subterranean root-like stem emitting roots and usually producing leaves at its apex; a rootstock.

1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* i. 4 If prostrate and rooting into the ground..[the stem] is a rhizome, as in the Iris. 1862 *Jrnl. Roy. Soc. Dubl.* Apr. 346 Whilst ferns have nutritive rhizomes. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 411 Similar rudimentary leaves..occur also on the ordinary rhizome-shoots. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 228 Phanerogams in which lateral branches with foliage-leaves spring from a rhizome clothed only with scales.

‖ **Rhizophora** (rəizɒˑfŏră). *Bot.* [mod.L. (sc. *planta*), f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *-φόρος* -bearing: see -a 2.] A genus typical of the N.O. *Rhizophoraceæ*; a tree of this genus, a mangrove.

1832 Macgillivray *Trav. Humboldt* xxi. 306 A forest of rhizophoræ, intermixed with euphorbiæ..and other plants. 1870 Kingsley *At Last* xiii, The common Rhizophoras, or black mangroves. 1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 31 The rhizophora is the growth of shallow brackish water.

Rhizophore (rəiˑzŏfoə1). *Bot.* [f. as prec.: see -phore.] A structure in the genus *Selaginella* that bears the roots. So **Rhizoˑphorous** *a.*, root-bearing (Ogilvie, 1882).

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 411 The Rhizophores of Selaginella.

Rhizopod[1] (rəiˑzŏpɒd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. Rhizopoda.] An animalcule of the class *Rhizopoda*.

1851 Owen *Gen. & Comp. Phys.* (ed. 3) § 285 From the polythalamous shells of Cephalopods..those of Rhizopods may be distinguished [etc.]. 1859 Greene *Protozoa* ii. 3 The most easily procured of all Rhizopods is, perhaps, the *Amœba*. 1869 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* III. iv. (1870) I. 307 In many Rhizopods the tactual surface and the absorbing surface are co-extensive.

Rhizopod[2] (rəiˑzŏpɒd). *Bot.* Also **-pode**, and in L. form. [ad. mod.L. *rhizopodium*, f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot.] The mycelium of fungi.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizopodium*, .. a rhizopode. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 975/2 Rhizopod, or Rhizopodium.

‖ **Rhizopoda** (rəizɒˑpŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot: see -a 4.] The lowest class of Protozoa comprising animalcules having pseudopodia.

1859 Greene *Protozoa* ii. 3. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 111 Rhizopoda which are partly naked, partly provided with shells. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 560 A wide zoological field ranging from the lowly rhizopoda to the highest mammals.

Hence **Rhizopodal** (rəizɒˑpŏdăl), **Rhizopodic** (-pɒˑdik), **Rhizopodous** (-pˑpŏdəs) *adjs.*, belonging to or characteristic of the Rhizopoda.

1866 *Rep. Brit. Ass., Trans.* (1867) 69 The Rhizopodal Fauna of the Hebrides. 1869 *Monthly Microsc. Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 39 Of the animal of *Eozoon* we know..little beyond its having been recognized by Professor Carpenter as distinctly of a Rhizopodous type. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 17 No rhizopodic extensions are in these organisms protruded externally.

‖ **Rhizula** (rəiˑzʉlă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root: see -ule.] = Rhizoid.

1839 [see Rhizina]. 1858 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

Rhoade, obs. form of Road.

Rhodalite (rōuˑdăləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ῥοδαλός* (f. *ῥόδον* rose) + -ite.] A clayey rose-red mineral found in Ireland.

1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 354 *Rhodalite.* I give this name to a mineral from Ireland, which I got in the autumn of 1834 from Mr. Doran. 1843 J. E. Portlock *Geol.* 223 Rhodalite occurs associated with Chabasie and carbonate of lime in the cavities of Amygdaloid at Ballintoy.

Rhodanate (rōuˑdănēt). *Chem.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + -an + -ate 2.] = Sulphocyanate. **Rhodanic** (rodæˑnik) *a.*, = Sulphocyanic. **Rhodanide** (rōuˑdănəid), = Sulphocyanide.

1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Rhodanic acid.* 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Rhodanides*, a name applied to sulphocyanates, on account of the red colour which they produce with ferric salts. 1872 Thudichum *Chem. Physiol.* 3 Rhodanate or sulphocyanate (also termed rhodanide or sulphocyanide) of potassium and sodium.

Rhodate (rōuˑdēt). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + -ate 2.] A salt of rhodic acid.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhodate*,..a combination of rhodic oxide with a salifiable base.

Rhoddon, variant of Rodden, rowan.

Rhodeoretin (rōudiˌɒrˑrĭtin). *Chem.* [ad. G. *rhodeoretin*, f. Gr. *ῥόδεος* roseate (f. *ῥόδον* rose) + *ῥητίνη* resin.] = Convolvulin. Hence **Rhodeoretiˑnic** *a.*, obtained from rhodeoretin; **Rhodeoreˑtinol**, = Convolvulinol; **Rhodeoretinoˑlic** *a.*, = Convolvulinolic.

1845 W. Gregory *Outl. Chem.* II. 454 When rhodeoretine is acted on by hydrochloric acid, it is resolved into grape sugar..and an oily liquid rhodeoretinole. 1853 *Chem. Gaz.* XI. 23 Rhodeoretinic acid is insoluble in æther. *Ibid.* 24 Rhodeoretinolic acid is very sparingly soluble in pure water.

Rhodes-wood (rōuˑdz,wud). [app. after F. *bois de Rhodes*, which however = rhodium-wood.] The wood of the West Indian tree *Amyris balsamifera*; candle-wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 976/1.

Rhodian (rōuˑdiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Rhodi-us*, f. *Rhodos*, *-us*, = Gr. Ῥόδος Rhodes: see -ian.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Of or belonging to the order of the Knights of Rhodes or Hospitallers.

1592 ?Kyd *Soliman & Pers.* III. i. 67 This is Erastus, the Rhodian worthie. 1843 Browning *Return of Druses* I. 3/2 A Rhodian eight-point cross of white flame.

b. Belonging to or inhabiting the island of Rhodes in the Ægean Sea off the south-west coast of Asia Minor. *Rhodian law* (see quot. 1866).

1697 R. Collier *Essays on Moral Subjects* II. (1703) 5 The Rhodian Colossus. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* II. 454 The Rhodian law was the directory of the Romans in maritime affairs. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 435/1 Variegated marbles... Rhodian, with golden or pyritic spots. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 239/2 *Rhodian Law* is the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to be compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea, about 900 years before the Christian era. 1880 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* I. 308 Mediæval Rhodian love-poems.

B. *sb.* **a.** A Knight of Rhodes; a Hospitaller.

1550 Coke *Deb. betw. Heralds* § 168 (1877) 107 Armytes, ancres, rodianes, and other disguised harlottes. 1551 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 47 b, Rhodyanes, Templers, Hospytelers.

b. An inhabitant or native of Rhodes.

1593 Lodge *Life & Death Will. Longbeard* (Hunter. Cl.) 68 Sicilians, Rhodians, Athenians. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Rule Consc.* III. i. 42 Some of the Rhodians had mov'd that they might help Perseus the King of Macedonia, in case peace could not be obtained for him. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* II. 73 When first the Rhodian's mimic art arrayed The queen of Beauty in her Cyprian shade. 1831 A. Sutherland *Achievements of Knights of Malta* II. 8 Anthony Meligalle, a Rhodian of noble birth, who had once worn the cross of the Order. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 239/2 The Rhodians rose upon and expelled the intruders.

†**Rhodian-wood.** *Obs.*—[0] Englishing of mod. L. *lignum rhodium*: see Rhodium[1] 1.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Rhodium lignum*, rhodian-wood.

Rhodic (rōuˑdik), *a. Chem.* [f. Rhodium[2] + -ic.] Containing rhodium in smaller proportions, relatively to oxygen, than the rhodous compounds.

1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 96 The solutions of rhodic oxide in hydrochloric and concentrated sulphuric acid have a yellow colour. 1858 Graham *Elem. Chem.* II. 410 Protochloride of rhodium, RCl, is obtained by heating the protosulphate (precipitated from rhodic salts by hydrosulphuric acid) in a steam of chlorine.

Rhodiene (rōuˑdi,in). *Chem.* [f. Rhodium[1] + -ene.] (See quot.)

1872 J. H. Gladstone *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* Ser. II. X. 3, I would suggest the following... Hydrocarbon from Rosewood, Rhodiene.

Rhodings (rōuˑdinz), *sb. pl. Naut.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 141 Rhodings of the pumps, &c., the brass cleats on which the axles work.

Rhoˑdio-chloˑride. *Chem.* [irreg. f. Rhodium[2] + Chloride.] A double chloride of rhodium and one of the alkali metals.

1842 Liebig & Gregory *Turner's Chem.* 671 Rhodiochlorides... Dirhodio-chloride of Potassium... Trirhodiochloride of Sodium.

Rhodium[1] (rōuˑdiŏm). [mod.L. (sc. *lignum* wood), neut. of *rhodius* rose-like (f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose), which has been sometimes associated with *Rhodius* Rhodian.]

1. *Rhodium-wood* [partial translation of mod.L. *lignum rhodium*; cf. Rhodian-wood], the sweet-scented wood of two species of Convolvulus, *C. floridus* and *C. scoparius*, of the Canary Islands.

1662 Culpepper *London Disp.* 7/3 Wood of..Rhodium encreases milk in Nurses. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iv. 249 Take..Rhodium Wood, Yellow Saunders, each 6 Drams.

2. *Oil of rhodium* [= mod.L. *oleum rhodii*]: oil obtained from rhodium-wood; rosewood oil.

1678 Phillips, *Lignum Rhodium*, or *Aspalathus*, a certain sweet Wood; of which, the Oyl of Rhodium much used in Perfumes is made. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 397 To the above-mentioned means of alluring by trailing..is added another of very material efficacy, which is, the use of oil of Rhodium. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1296 A mixture of wheaten-flour and sugar..flavoured with the oil of rhodium. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 371 To entice Rats. Oil of Rhodium, twenty drops [etc.].

Rhodium[2] (rōuˑdiŏm). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + -ium.] A very hard white metal of the platinum group, discovered by Wollaston (see quot. 1804). Symbol Rh, formerly Ro.

1804 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 419, I design in the present Memoir to prove the existence .. of another metal, hitherto unknown, which may not improperly be distinguished by the name of Rhodium, from the rose-colour of a dilute solution of the salts containing it. 1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. II. 460 Rhodium is a white metal, of so difficult fusion, that hitherto it has been obtained only in grains. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. Theory* 223 Iridium and rhodium..form well-characterised trichlorides and sesquioxides.

b. *attrib.*, as *rhodium salt*; **rhodium-black** (see quot.); **rhodium-gold**, native gold containing rhodium; so *rhodium ingot*; **rhodium pen**, a steel pen tipped with rhodium.

1883 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 849 *Rhodium black, obtained by the action of formic acid on rhodium hexchloride and sodium chloride. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Rhodium-gold.* 1882 Dana *Min.* 110 A rhodium-gold from Mexico. 1895 *Daily News* 2 May 3/1 A *rhodium ingot. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 1068 The inalterable nibs of the so-named *rhodium pens. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* 261 The *rhodium salt [is] insoluble in alcohol.

Rhodizite (rōuˑdizait). *Min.* [ad. G. *rhodizit* (Rosé), f. Gr. *ῥοδίζειν* to be red, from *ῥόδον* rose.] Borate of aluminum and potassium: so called because it colours the blowpipe-flame red.

1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 679 Rhodizite dissolves with great difficulty in muriatic acid. 1882 Dana *Min.* 206 Rhodizite,..supposed to be a lime-boracite.

Rhodizonic (rōudizɒˑnik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥοδίζειν* to be red, f. *ῥόδον* rose, after G. *rhodizonsäure* (Heller, 1837).] The name of two acids (so named because their salts are red) obtained from carboxide of potassium. Hence **Rhodizoˑnate**, a salt of rhodizonic acid.

1839 R. D. Thomson in *Brit. Ann.* 346 Rhodizoic [*sic*] acid may be isolated from the potash salt. *Ibid.*, Rhodizoate of potash. 1842 Graham *Elem. Chem.* 934 Rhodizonic Acid..was first observed by L. Gmelin, and recognised as a new acid by Heller. *Ibid.*, A red solution..containing rhodizonate of potash. 1860 Brodie in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XII. 272 The rhodizonate appears as a red insoluble powder. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* s.v., It will be convenient to designate the acid originally obtained by Heller..as α-rhodizonic, and that obtained by Brodie as β-rhodizonic acid.

Rhodo- (rōuˑdŏ), combining f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose, used chiefly in names of mineral and chemical substances: **Rhoˑdochrome** [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], a rose-coloured variety of penninite. **Rhodochroˑsite** [Gr. *ῥοδόχρως*], carbonate of manganese occurring in rose-red crystals. **Rhodocriˑnite**, a rose-like encrinite. **Rhodophyˑllite** [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], = *rhodochrome* (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1868). **Rhodoˑpsin** [Gr. *ὄψις* sight], visual purple. **Rhoˑdosperm** [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], a seaweed of the class *Rhodospermeæ* characterized by rose-coloured spores. **Rhodospeˑrmin,** the colouring matter of the red algæ of the group *Florideæ*. **Rhodospeˑrmous** *a.*, having red seeds or spores; belonging to or characteristic of the group *Rhodospermeæ* of algæ. **Rhodotaˑnnic** *a.*, in *rhodotannic acid*, tannic acid obtained from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. **Rhodoxaˑnthin,** rhodotannic acid.

1854 R. D. Thomson *Cycl. Chem.* 440/2 **Rhodochrome*,..a variety of serpentine... It contains sesquioxide of chromium. 1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 512 Carbonate of Manganese. Dialogite, *rhodochrosite, and..allagite, photizite, rhodonite. 1882 Ogilvie, **Rhodocrinite*. 1886 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* L. 375 After a frog has been poisoned by pilocarpin, the regeneration of *rhodopsin in the dark after exposure to light is hastened. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 978/1 The *Rhodosperms form one of the three great divisions of *Algæ*. 1875 Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 508/2 *Chondrus* (*Sphærococcus*) *crispus* and *C. mammillosus*, two Rhodosperms. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 51 In dried specimens of other Florideæ .. Klein observed colourless crystalloids of a different form. These formations may all be comprised in the name first given by Cramer,—*Rhodospermine. 1856 W. L. Lindsay *Hist. Brit. Lichens* 2 The *rhodospermous seaweed. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhodospermus*,..rhodospermous. 1853 *Chem. Gaz.* XI. 44 *Rhodotannic acid in the anhydrous state has..the composition represented by the formula $C^{14}H^{8}O^{7}$. *Ibid.* 45 That [substance] obtained from the pure [rhodotannic] acid, to which the author [R. Schwartz] gives the name of *rhodoxanthine.

†**Rhododaˑphne.** *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. *ῥοδοδάφνη*, f. *ῥόδον* rose + *δάφνη* laurel, Daphne.] The rose-bay or oleander.

1548 [see Oleander]. 1582 Maplet *Diall of Destiny* 67 Among hearbs he [*sc.* Saturn] holdeth Sauoury..And Hemlocke..And Rhododaphne, which beinge taken inwardly poysoneth. 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 673 Fresh Rhododaphne, and the Sabine flowre. 1601 [see Rhododendron 1]. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 121 A whole Wood of Pomegranates, Rhododaphne [etc.].

‖ **Rhododendron** (rōudŏdeˑndrɒn). Plural: **Rhododendrons, -dendra.** [late L., a. Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, f. *ῥόδον* rose + *δένδρον* tree.]

†**1.** = Rhododaphne. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 469 As for the Oleander, although it be called the Sabine herb, yet it commeth from the Greeks, as may appeare by the name Rhododendron. Some haue called it Nerion; others Rhododaphne. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 611 Sauine,..Rhododendron, or Rose-tree.

2. A genus of showy ericaceous shrubs or low trees, akin to the azaleas, much cultivated for their evergreen foliage and profusion of large, beautiful flowers; a plant or flower belonging to this genus.

The garden varieties are derived mainly from *R. ponticum*, a native of Pontus and the Caucasus.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Sept., Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... Rhododendron white and red [etc.]. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 268 Andromedas, Rhododendrons,..and a few others, have regular monopetalous

corollas. 1828 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XXVI. 165 The fine mountain Rhododendron of India, with scarlet flowers. 1843 THACKERAY *Bluebeard's Ghost* in *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 415/1 Polyanthuses, rhododendra, ranunculuses, and other flowers..with the largest names and of the most delightful odours. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 85 Luxuriant thickets of rhododendrons lighting up the green recesses with their gorgeous crimson flowers.

3. *attrib.*, as *rhododendron bush, thicket, tree*, etc. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xix, Through woods of wild plantain, and rhododendron thickets. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 409 Some of the hills are literally covered with rhododendron trees, fifty or sixty feet high. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xiii, Lightly whipping the rhododendron bush in front of her.

Rhodomantade, -montad(e, -ide, -ado, obs. ff. RODOMONTADE, -ADO.

† **Rhodomel.** *Obs.* Also 5 **rodomelle.** [mod. L., ad. late L. *rhodomeli*, a. Gr. *ῥοδόμελι*, f. *ῥόδον* rose + *μέλι* honey.] Honey of roses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xliv. (Bodl. MS.), Rodomel þt is made of þe Iuce of rose & hony medled. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 217 And xl dayes to biholde on heuen, In Iuce of rose a sester that wel smelle, A pound hony, and name hit rodomelle. 1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renou's Disp.* III. v. 102 Rhodomel prepared without colature.

Rhodonite (rōu·dŏnəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *rhodonit*, f. Gr. *ῥόδον*: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] Silicate of manganese, of a rose-pink colour when pure; manganese-spar, rose manganese.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 247 The Rhodonite appears to occur both compact and of a fibrous texture. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 7/5 Tables, vases, and columns of malachite,..rhodonite—a lovely red crystalline stone.

† **Rho·dostauro·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. A rendering into Greek form of ROSICRUCIAN (f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *σταυρός* cross).

1626 B. JONSON *Masque Fort. Isl.*, The Castle in the aire, where all the Brethren Rhodostaurotick live.

Rhodous (rōu·dəs), *a. Chem.* [f. RHODIUM 2 + -OUS.] Containing rhodium in larger proportions, relatively to oxygen, than the rhodic compounds.

1842 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 694 Rhodium is the most oxidable of the platinum metals...It appears to form two oxides, the rhodous and the rhodic.

Rhœadic (rĭ,æ·dik), *a. Chem.* Also **rhe-.** [f. Gr. *ῥοιαδ-, ῥοιάς* a kind of poppy + -IC.] *Rhœadic acid*, a principle found in the flowers of the red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*). So **Rhœ·adine,** a crystalline alkaloid found in the red poppy; **Rhœa·genine** (see quot. 1872).

1846 *Chem. Gaz.* IV. 193 Pure rhœadic acid is a shining dark red amorphous mass. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhœadin*,..term by Riffard for the colouring matter of the *Papaver rhœas*. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl., *Rhœagenine*, a base isomeric with rhœadine.

Rhomb (rŏmb, rɒm). Also 6 **rombe,** 7 **rhombe, romb, roumb,** 8 **rumb.** [ad. L. *rhombus* RHOMBUS. Cf. F. *rhombe* (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having four equal sides and the opposite angles equal (two being acute and two obtuse). Also, a lozenge-shaped object or formation; *Nat. Hist.*, etc., a part, disposition of parts, marking, etc., of this shape.

Pectinated rhomb: a hydrospire.

c 1578 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 43 We builded a little house .. and garnished it with many kinds of trifles, as Pinnes, Points, Laces, Glasses, Rombes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. ¶ 4 The semibriefe was at the first framed like a triangle,..but..it grew afterward to the figure of a rombe or loseng. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 309 See how in warlike muster they appear, In Rhombs and wedges, and half moons, and wings. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Rhomb*, or *Roumb*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, If they would..praise the Beauty of a Woman, or any other Animal, they describe it by Rhombs, Circles,..and other geometrical Terms. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Neper's bones*, By adding the several numbers occurring in the same rhomb together. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 259 Garnet..presenting either 12 rhomboidal planes, or 24 trapezoidal, or 36 planes, of which 12 are rhombs. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XV. (ed. 3) I. 489 For the solution of this problem the geometrician..found that the great angles of the rhombs should be 109° 26′, and of the small angles 70° 34′. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iii. (1874) 32 The more amply imbricated tile-like rhombs of the Dipterians and Palaeonisci. 1854 MURCHISON *Silluria* ix. 217 A pair of pectinated rhombs. 1855 in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 300 The rhombic dodecahedron is a solid, bounded by twelve equal and similar four-sided figures, called rhombs. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1860) 229, I have noticed half-completed rhombs at the base of a just-commenced cell.

2. *Cryst.* A solid figure bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 305 [It] will crystallize..in the form of a rhomb. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 48 Calcareous stalactites..cleave into regular rhombs. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 144 A rhomb of Iceland spar. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 419 When a small aperture through which light passes is regarded through a rhomb of Iceland spar two apertures are seen.

b. *Fresnel's rhomb*: see quot.

1854 *Pereira's Polarised Light* (ed. 2) 105 Fresnel effected the circular polarization of light by means of a parallelopiped of St. Gobin (crown) glass..,whose acute angles B and C are about 54° and consequently whose obtuse ones A and D are about 126°. This apparatus is commonly called Fresnel's rhomb.

† **3.** A circle; a magic circle. *Obs. rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [after Cotgr.], *Rhomb*, a Spinning Wheel, Reel, or Whirle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 134 That swift Nocturnal and Diurnal rhomb suppos'd, Invisible else above all Starrs, the Wheele Of Day and Night. 1697 ABELL in Potter *Antiq. Greece* IV. x. 269 [tr. Ovid *Amores* I. viii. 7–8], She knows the Rhomb, what Feats in Magick are From th' pois'nous Issue of a lustfull Mare.

† **4.** ? A turbot. *Obs. rare.*

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. xxvii. 366/2 [transl. statute for buying fish], A Piece of Rumb, gross and fat, for 4*d*.

5. *Conch.* (See quot. and cf. *rhomb-shell.*)

1815 E. J. BURROW *Conch.* 200 *Porphyria*, Large clouded Rhomb or Camp Olive. *Oliva*, Yellow Rhomb; Olive. *Paupercula*, Zebra Rhomb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rhomb-marked, -shaped* adjs.; **rhomb-dodecahedron,** a rhombic dodecahedron; **rhomb-ovate** *a.*, partly rhomboid and partly ovate; **rhomb-porphyry,** a porphyry enclosing crystals of orthoclase of a rhombic outline (Cassell); **rhomb-shell,** *Conch.*, a volute; **rhomb-solid,** a solid figure consisting of two equal right cones joined together at their bases and generated by the revolution of a rhomb upon a diagonal; **rhomb-spar** [G. *rhomboidalspath*], see quot. 1837.

1895 MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 195 Diamond, gold, and electrum are among the substances that occur in *rhomb-dodecahedra. 1877 *Nature* XV. 326/2 Three *Rhomb-marked Snakes (*Psammophylax rhombeatus*) from South Africa. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (ed. 2), *Rhombeum folium*, a Rhombed or *rhomb-shaped leaf. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 483 Petals rhomb-shaped. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* 8/1 A White Indian *Rhomb-shell finely speckled with black. 1815 E. J. BURROW *Conch.* 200 *Voluta*, Rhomb Shell or Cylinder. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Rhombe Solid.* 1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 516 Calc Genus. Seventh Species. *Rhomb-spar. 1837 DANA *Min.* 197 The names Rhomb spar and Bitter spar, have been applied to the perfectly crystallized specimens [of dolomite], excepting those with curved faces and a pearly lustre, which have been designated Pearl spar.

Rhombarsenite (rɒmbā·ɪsĕnəit). *Min.* [f. RHOMB + ARSENIC + -ITE.] = CLAUDETITE.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1892 DANA *Min.* 199.

Rhombed (rɒmbd), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. RHOMB + -ED[2].] Rhomboid.

1793 [see RHOMB 6]. 1814 LUNAN *Hortus Jamaic.* II. 384/2 *Rhombeum*, rhombed.

Rho·mbeous, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. mod. L. *rhombeus*, f. RHOMBUS: see -EOUS.] Rhomboid.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/1 Rhombeous, or rhomboidal. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhombeus*,..presenting four parallel sides, two by two, forming two acute angles and two obtuse..; rhombeous.

Rhombic (rɒ·mbik), *a.* [f. RHOMB + -IC.]

1. Of the form of an oblique equilateral parallelogram; rhomb-shaped.

1701 [see RHOMBOID A. 1]. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 426 The Abbé Hauy, by measuring the rhombic plane of Corundum, found its two diagonals to be as two to three. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* 444 Dodecaedrons with rhombic faces. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 50 Sulphur occurs in nature crystallized in acute octohedrons with rhombic bases. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 577 Grooves pierced by pores which form a rhombic figure.

b. *Zool.* Lozenge- or diamond-shaped, often with the corners somewhat rounded.

1815 E. J. BURROW *Conch.* 76 The form differs much, being subglobose, reniform, cordate, or rhombic. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 69 *Loligo Vulgaris*:.. body tapering behind ..; fins terminal, united, rhombic. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* iii. 109 Strobilosaura have the scales of the back and sides imbricate, generally rhombic.

c. *Bot.* Oval but angular at the sides.

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.*, Gloss. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 318 Atriplex patula,..sepals rhombic or deltoid.

2. Of solid figures: **a.** Having a rhomb for its base or section plane; also, bounded by equal and similar rhombs; *Cryst.* = ORTHORHOMBIC.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2041 The Figure of this Chrystal stone is like a Rhombick or Rhomboid Prisme. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 246 The spar taking the form of rhombic crystals. 1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 123 The rhombic dodecaëdron contained between twelve equal rhombic planes. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Rhombic spar*, Iceland spar, or the doubly-refractive carbonate of lime. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 158 Rhombic or common neutral sodium phosphate. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 84 In the rhombic system the three axes of elasticity coincide with the three crystallographic axes.

b. In the specific names of minerals.

1788 J. H. DE MAGELLAN tr. *Cronstedt's Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 198 Rhombic Quartz, *Spatum Scintillans. Feltspatum.* 1844 DANA *Min.* 322 Rhombic Mica. 1867 HUNT & RUDLER *Descr. Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* 101 Marcasite occurs in a series of prismatic forms, which have suggested the name of rhombic pyrites.

3. *Comb.*, as *rhombic-based, -scaled* adjs.; also with adjs. = 'partly rhombic (and partly . . .)'.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 395 Body rhombic-ovate, slightly lengthened. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 317 Leaves rhombic-triangular. *Ibid.* 319 Lower leaves opposite rhombic or rhombic-hastate. 1895 MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 334 A rhombic based prism. 1896 *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 105 The Eugnathidæ are the rhombic-scaled forerunners of the modern *Amia*.

Rhombifer (rɒ·mbifəɹ). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. L. *Rhombifera*, neut. pl. of *rhombiferus*, f. *rhombus* RHOMBUS + *-ferus* (see -FER).] A ganoid fish, characterized by rhomboidal scales.

1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 279 Rhombifers, or Ordinary Ganoids. *Ibid.* 280 The Pycnodonts are Rhombifers.

Rhombiferous (rɒmbi·fĕrəs), *a.* [In sense 1, after F. *rhombifère* (Haüy); in sense 2, f. mod. L. *Rhombifera* (see prec.).]

1. *Cryst.* (See quot.)

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 2) 217 The Rhombiferous rock-crystal,..which is a six-sided prism, acuminated on both extremities with six planes, which are set on the lateral planes, and slightly truncated on the alternate angles; the truncating planes are rhombs.

2. *Ichth.* Having rhomboidal scales.

1855 in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 67 The Rhombiferous Ganoid Fishes.

Rhombiform (rɒ·mbifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. RHOMB(US + -(I)FORM.] Rhomb-shaped; see also quot. 1826.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 266 Rhombiform.., whose horizontal section is rhomboidal. 1858 [see RHOMBO-].

† **Rhombite.** *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *rhombites*, f. RHOMBUS: see -ITE.] An alleged precious stone.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/2 The Rhombite, is a stone after the figure of the Mathematitians Rhombus.

Rho·mbo-, comb. form of Gr. *ῥόμβος* RHOMBUS, used to denote (1) 'rhombic', as in *rhombo-dodecahedron*; (2) 'forming a rhombus' (and another figure), as in *rhombo-quadratic, -rectangular*.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 954 Phosphorus..crystallizing in *rhombo-dodecahedrons out of its combination with sulphur. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhombododecahedrum*,..a body with twelve rhombiform sides: a rhombododecahedron. 1841 J. J. GRIFFIN *Syst. Cryst.* 67 Forms of the Equators of Pyramids...A *Rhombo-Quadratic Equator is one whose sides, when extended till they meet, form both a square and a rhombus. A *Rhombo-Rectangular Equator is one whose sides, when extended till they intersect one another, form both a rhombus and a rectangle. 1872 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 194 Cells..rhombo-rectangular at base.

Rhombogen (rɒ·mbŏdʒĕn). [f. Gr. *ῥόμβος* RHOMBUS + -GEN.] In the *Dicyemidæ*, the form which produces infusoriform embryos. Hence **Rhomboge·nic** *a.*

1885 [see NEMATOGENIC]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 815 The Rhombogen and secondary Nematogen are successive phases in the life-history of one and the same individual.

Rhombohedral (rɒmbŏhī·drăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or having the form of a rhombohedron; *Cryst.*, denoting a system in which all the forms are derivable from the rhombohedron; also, belonging to this system.

1830 H. J. BROOKE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 432/1 The rhombohedral [system of Mohs] consists of the rhomboid. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 293 The rhombohedral calc-spar; or..Iceland spar. 1854 [see next]. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 355 Prof. Tschermak has adopted the four-plane axial system in the rhombohedral system.

So **Rhombohedric** (-he·drik), *a.*

1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* 165 The rhombohedric or rhombohedral system. 1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 77 Crystals not having 3 rectangular axes...Rhombohedric, Pyramidal, Prismatic.

Rhombohedron (rɒmbŏhī·drŏn). *Cryst.* Pl. **-hedra.** Also **rhomboedron.** [f. Gr. *ῥόμβος* RHOMBUS + *ἕδρα* base.] A solid figure bounded by six equal rhombs; a crystal of this form.

1836 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. 128 All the hundreds of forms of carbonate of lime split into six-sided figures called rhombohedrons. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vi. (ed. 2) 171 The metals arsenic and antimony both crystallizing in the form of an acute rhomboedron. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 11 Glycocoll forms large rhombohedra which are easily soluble in water.

Rhomboid (rɒ·mboid), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **romboid.** [(1) ad. F. *rhomboïde* or late L. *rhomboïdēs* RHOMBOIDES; (2) ad. mod. L. RHOMBOIDEUS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the form of a rhomb; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1839).

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlix. 398 Some of these Plants are..Romboid. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. iii. 14 Many other sorts of Stones are regularly figured;..the Selenites, of Parallel Plates, as in a Deck of Cards; and they are of a Rhombick Figure; Talk, of such as are Rhomboid. 1729 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. I. 70 A large Rhomboid Selenites. 1824 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 11 Red Goosefoot. Leaves triangular, somewhat rhomboid. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 457 *Rhomboid*, oval, a little angular in the middle. 1877 W. H. DALL *Tribes of N. W.* 59 Artistic implements of rhomboid or semi-lunar form.

b. *Comb.*, as *rhomboid-oblong, -ovate, -ovoid* adjs.

1824 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 13 White Goosefoot. Leaves rhomboid-ovate. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 123 Fruit rhomboid-oblong. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 315 Leaves..rhomboid-ovoid.

2. *Cryst.* = RHOMBIC 2. Now *rare.*

1670 [see RHOMBIC 2]. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 57 Prisms of the right rhomboid system.

3. *Anat.* **a.** *Rhomboid muscle*, = RHOMBOIDEUS. **b.** *Rhomboid ligament*: the costo-clavicular ligament.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 21 So that the rhomboid and trapezius muscles are made quite tense. 1848 QUAIN *Anatomy* (ed. 5) I. 202 *marg.*, Rhomboid ligament. *Ibid.* 296 To expose the rhomboid muscle and the levator scapulæ, the trapezius must be removed.

B. *sb.* **1.** A quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iiij b, Rhombe, Rhomboïd, Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine, and such other Geometricall figures. 1672 BOYLE *Virtues of Gems* 91 Geometrically figur'd Bodies, shap'd like *Rhombus's* or *Rhomboides*. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 139 The hall of Justice..is two hundred and fifty-six feet long, and eighty-six broad; the form of it

a rhomboid. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iii, Fine white sand, which was curiously stroked into angles, and curves, and rhomboids, with a broom. 1818 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xv. (ed. 3) I. 501 When the bees enlarge the diameter of the cells.., the bottoms often consist of two rhomboids and two hexagons. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 319 Its [*sc.* Ireland] figure approaches to that of a rhomboid. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sci.* viii. § 122 (1873) 344 If such a rhomboid be laid down on an inkspot on white paper.

2. *Cryst.* A solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic faces parallel two and two.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 300 Phosphate of Soda... Its most common form is that of a lengthened rhomboid, the faces of which are inclined towards each other. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. i. 3 Calcspar may be cloven in three directions oblique to each other; that is, into rhomboids. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 28 A rhomboid has no symmetral line.

3. *Anat.* = *Rhomboid muscle.*

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 370/2 In the horse the *levator proprius scapulæ* is the anterior part of the rhomboid. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 210 The rhomboids..are often wasted.

Rhomboidal (rɒmboi·dăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L, *rhomboīdāl-is*: see Rhomboid and -al.]

1. = Rhomboid A. 1.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii, Perspective pictures, in their Base, horison, and lines of distances, cannot escape these Rhomboidall decussations. 1681 Grew *Musæum* I. v. i. 102 The figure of most of the side Scales is Rhomboidal. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 259 Oriental Garnet.., presenting either 12 rhomboidal planes, or 24 trapezoidal. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 51 The coast of Cheshire is formed entirely of the broad rhomboidal peninsula lying between the Mersey and the Dee. 1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms* 159 *Rhombifolius*, where the leaf is rhomboidal. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 144 In others, special differentiations of the fibres may be seen forming rhomboidal plates.

b. *Anat.* (See quots.)

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 693/1 Of the fourth ventricle.—This is a rhomboidal cavity. 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 759 A longitudinal median slit, analogous to the rhomboidal sinus in birds.

2. *Cryst.* = Rhomboid A. 2.

1729 Woodward *Fossils* I. 66 A Spar..breaking into Rhomboidal Masses. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 14 Compressed rhomboidal crystals. 1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 12 A right rhomboidal prism. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xvii. 403 Thin seams of brown lignite, with a rhomboidal cleavage.

3. *Comb.*, as *rhomboidal-fruited, -leaved, -ovate.*

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 Dillenius's rhomboidal-fruited one [*sc.* plant]. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 52 Rhomboidal leaved. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 126 Sep[als] rhomboidal-ovate, apiculate.

Hence **Rhomboi·dally** *adv.*, in the form of, or so as to form, a rhomboid.

1833-4 J. Phillips *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 778/1 The developement of new faces or joints in it [*sc.* shale], which sometimes meet one another rhomboidally. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 336 Treryn, the strange, rhomboidally-weathered, porphyritic cliff-castle.

† **Rhomboi·deal,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. Rhomboideus + -al.] = Rhomboidal 1.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 83 The Selenites's of the Rhomboideal Figure. 1692 Ray *Creation* (ed. 2) 119 Those rhomboideal Selenites found near St. Ives.

‖ **Rhomboides.** (rɒmboi·dēz). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 **romb-, -aides,** 7 **-oyades, -oeides.** [In sense 1 late L. *rhomboïdes*, a. Gr. *ῥομβοειδές* (*sc.* *σχῆμα*), neut. of *ῥομβοειδής*, f. *ῥόμβος* Rhombus; in sense 2, *rhomboïdēs* masc. (*sc.* *mūsculus*).]

1. *Geom.* = Rhomboid B. 1.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. 5 b, Rhombaides (or a diamond like) is a figure, whose opposite sides are equall, and whose opposite angles are also equall, but it hath neither equall sides, nor right angles. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 105 The Fuzie or spindle, called Romboides. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. M 3 To see them under Sayl in all their Lawn, and Sarcenet,..with a geometricall rhomboides upon their heads. 1672 [see Rhombus 1]. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 1 The Figure of the Face of the Punch will become a Rhomboides. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii, A Piece of Beef [cut] into a Rhomboides, and a Pudding into a Cycloid. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying* 7 E 2/2 The rhomboides is a defective rhombus.

2. *Anat.* = Rhomboideus.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1723 J. Keill *Anat. Human Body* vi. § 4. 291 The *Rhomboides*..is inserted ..into the whole Basis of the *Scapulæ*, which it draws backwards. 1756 Douglas tr. *J. B. Winslow's Anat.* I. 175 These Branches..being there covered a little by the Rhomboides. 1835 *Brit. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* II. 508/2.

‖ **Rhomboideus** (rɒmboi·dĭ,ŏs). Pl. **-ei** (ĭ,əi). [mod.L. (*sc.* *mūsculus*), f. *rhomboīdēs*: see prec.] Used *attrib.* (with *muscle*) or *absol.*: Either of two muscles connecting the spinous process of the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ with the scapula.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 370/1 The *rhomboidei* form a broad thin plane. 1871 W. A. Hammond *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 81 The rhomboidei..are generally in a state of relaxation. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 278 A small branch which goes to the rhomboideus muscle.

† **Rhomboi·dical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Rhomboid + -ical.] Rhomboidal.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 12 Dec. an. 1776, He tore them up with an inclining plow, in rhomboidical stitches of fourteen or fifteen inches wide.

Rho·mboidly, *adv. rare.* [f. Rhomboid *a.* + -ly 2.] With a rhomboid form.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 267/2 Rhomboidly-ovate..leaves.

‖ **Rhombus** (rɒ·mbŭs). Also 6–8 **rombus.** Pl. **rhombuses** (7–8 **-us's**); 8 **rhombi.** [L., a. Gr. *ῥόμβος*.]

1. *Geom.* = Rhomb 1.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 18 *Rhombus*, a figure with y^e^ Mathematicians foure square: hauing the sides equall, the corners crooked. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. vi, Admitte ABCD the Rhombus, whose Area I desire. 1672 Boyle *Virtues of Gems* 73 Some [of the planes] were most of kinn to a *Rhombus*, others to a *Rhomboeides*. *Ibid.* 91 [see Rhomboid B. 1]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 584/2 A quadrangular prism composed of four rhombi. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 688 To find the area of a parallelogram: whether it be a square, a rectangle, a rhombus, or a rhomboid. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* iv. I. 313 Mark the angles of a Rhombus very much slanted from the perpendicular. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 66 A six-sided prism with three rhombuses at each end.

b. *Comb.*, as *rhombus-shaped* adj.; **rhombus-solid,** = *rhomb-solid.*

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 383 *Rhombeum*, rombus-shaped, an irregular four-sided Figure. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 Rhombus-Solid.

2. A rhomb-shaped instrument, pattern, etc.

1614 Sturtevant *Metallica* xiv. 103 The plegnick Rhombus is an Engin of extraordinary.. power. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The Sheare and wedge Battles, each made of half a *Rhombus*. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 499, 6 Leagues to the West of Diamond Point, which makes with three Angles of a Rhombus, and is low Land. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1731 White mats..with many red stripes, rhombuses, and other figures interwoven on one side. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* 764 Mosaic works, consisting of groups either of triangles, rhombuses, or of squares.

3. A genus of flat-fishes comprising the turbot and the brill; a fish of this genus.

[1686 Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* 93.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rhombo*, the name of a peculiar fish of the rhombus, or turbot kind. 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 31 De Kay found one [*sc.* a cymothoe] in a Rhombus in the United States.

4. *Conch.* A shell of the genus *Oliva.*

1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* 227 From which [rhombic shape]..I have allotted them [*sc.* olives] the name of Rhombi. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 353/1 Panama is famous for the cylinders or rhombi.

Rhomish, obs. form of Romish.

Rhonchal (rɒ·ŋkăl), *a.* Also **ronchal.** [f. Rhonchus + -al.] Pertaining to or characterized by snoring or (*spec.* in *Path.*) rhonchus.

1855 Dunglison *Dict. Med.* 755/2 'Rhonchal fluctuation,' the fremitus that occurs through the influence of respiration as an attendant on cavernous rhonchi. 1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* xxii. I. 271 By occasionally in company setting one's ronchal organ in action. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 190 A strong rhonchal fremitus existed over the whole chest.

Rho·nchial, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ial.] = prec.

1862 Fuller *Dis. Lungs* 313 Palpation detects the existence of rhonchial vibration.

Rhonchi·sonant, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ronchison-us* + -ant.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Rhonchisonant*,..which imitates the noise or sound of snorters, and pertains to mocking.

‖ **Rhonchus** (rɒ·ŋkŭs). Also **ronchus.** Pl. **rhonchi** (rɒ·ŋkəi). [L., a. Gr. *ῥόγχος*, var. *ῥέγχος* snoring. Cf. *ῥογχασμός* (Galen).] A dry sound heard by auscultation in the bronchial tubes; usually identified with Râle.

1829 [see Râle]. 1833 J. Forbes in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 228/1 The different kinds of rhonchi have their site either in the air-cells, or bronchial tubes, or in some morbid excavations formed in the substance of the lungs. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 227 The mucous, the sonorous, and the sibilant ronchus. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 146 Crepitation and sibilant rhonchus.

Rhone, variant of Rone, waterspout.

Rhopalic (rɒupæ·lik), *a. Pros.* Also 7 **ro-.** [ad. late L. *rhopalicus*, Gr. *ῥοπαλικός*, f. *ῥόπαλος* a cudgel thicker towards one end.] Applied to verses in which each word contains one syllable more than the one immediately preceding it.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* vii. (1683) 125 Of Ropalic or Gradual Verses...A Poem of this nature is to be found in Ausonius beginning thus, *Spes Deus æternæ stationis conciliator.* 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Brit. Synon.* II. 124 The third [row], still increasing like Rhopalic lines, should be filled up with Corneille, Dryden,..and a long honourable *et cætera.* 1862 H. B. Wheatley *Anagrams* 17.

Hence **Rhopalism** (rɒ·upălĭz'm), composition of rhopalic verses.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 15 Taking this line,..'Goose, gather metrical monstrosities', any one who chooses may employ himself in searching for the instances of unconscious rhopalism in Shakespear, Milton, or Wordsworth.

Rhopalocerous (rɒupălɒ·sĕrəs), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *Rhopalocera*, n. pl. (f. Gr. *ῥόπαλος* club + *κέρας* horn) + -ous.] Belonging to the sub-order *Rhopalocera* or lepidopterous insects having clubbed antennæ (*i. e.* butterflies). So **Rhopalo·ceral** *a.*

1882 G. F. L. Marshall & L. de Nicéville (*title*), The Butterflies of India, Burmah, and Ceylon. A Descriptive Handbook of all the Known Species of Rhopalocerous Lepidoptera inhabiting that Region. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 19/1 North America,..Hindostan,..Madagascar, and now Southern Africa..are having their butterflies described with a thoroughness and a wealth of illustration to which rhopaloceral literature was hitherto a stranger.

Rhopo·grapher, *rare*—°. [f. Gr. *ῥοπογράφος*: see next and -graphy.] A painter of still life.

1730 in Bailey (fol.).

Rhopography (rɒupɒ·grăfi). *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ῥοπογραφία*, f. *ῥῶπος* petty wares: see -graphy. Cf. F. *rhopographie.*] Painting in still life.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 163 (ed. 2) 139 Rhopography..the representation of restricted scenes in nature—a small portion of a wood, a brook and the like.

Rhotacism (rōu·tăsiz'm). Also **rotacism.** [ad. mod.L. *rhōtacism-us*, a. Gr. **ῥωταικισμός*, f. *ῥωτακίζειν* to Rhotacize. Cf. F. *rhotacisme.*]

1. Excessive use or peculiar pronunciation of *r*; *spec.* the use of the burr or *r grasseyé.*

1834 Southey *Doctor* xvii, Young Daniel was free from all the *isms* in Lily, and from rhotacism to boot. 1847 *Ibid.* ccxxxiii, Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that strong Rhotacism which they denoted by the double *rr*. 1855 Dunglison *Dict. Med., Rotacism*,.. a vicious pronunciation of the Greek P, *Rαω*, common in the northern parts of England. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 851 *note*, Fournier has described a peculiar plan of treatment for rhotacism.

2. *Philology.* Conversion of another sound (esp. *s*) into *r.*

1844 Donaldson *Varronianus* 205 The same tendency to rhotacism, which is characteristic of the Umbrian, Doric and Old Norse dialects. 1887 R. S. Conway *Verner's Law in Italy* § 5 The Latin accent had become bound by quantity..before rhotacism began, that is before 450 B.C.

Rhotacize (rōu·tăsəiz), *v. Philology.* [ad. Gr. *ῥωτακίζειν*, f. *ῥῶ* the letter R: see -ize.] *intr.* To be characterized or marked by rhotacism.

1887 R. S. Conway *Verner's Law in Italy* § 5 Medial *s* between vowels..became *r* in Latin Umbrian and other rhotacizing dialects.

Rhotamantado, obs. f. Rodomontado.

Rhoyne, variant of Rhine 1.

Rhubarb (rū·bărb). Forms: 4–7 **rubarbe,** 5–7 **rewbarb**(e, 6–7 **r**(h)**eubarbe, rubarb, rheubarb** (5 **rembarbe, rwbarbe, rubarde,** 5–6 **reubard**(e, 6 **rubard, rebarbe, reuberbe, rhew-, ryo-, rui-,** 7 **ruberb, ruybarbe, rhebarb,** 9 *dial.* **rhubard**), 7– **rhubarb.** See also Rhabarb. [a. OF. *reu-, reo-, rubarbe*, mod.F. *rhubarbe*, = Pr. *reubarba*, Sp. *ruibarbo*, Pg. *rui-, rheubarbo*:—L. type **r*(*h*)*eubarbum*, shortened f. med.L. *r*(*h*)*eubarbarum*, altered by association with *rhēum* (see Rheum 2) from Rhabarbarum.]

1. The medicinal rootstock (purgative and subsequently astringent) of one or more species of *Rheum* grown in China and Tibet and for a long period imported into Europe through Russia and the Levant, but since 1860 direct from China; usually (*e. g.* in pharmaceutical and domestic use) called *Turkey* or *Russian rhubarb*, but now known commercially as *East Indian* or *Chinese rhubarb.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 70 And after of exrohand, þat ys reubard, foure peny weght, ffor þat..withdrawys þe fleume fro þe mouth of þe stomake. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b vij, Take Rasne and Rubarbe and grynde it to gedre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H viii b, The phisicions with a lyttell Rubarb purge many humours of the body. 1540 J. Heywood *Four PP.* C iii, I haue a boxe of rubarde here Whiche is as deynty as it is dere. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 411 The roote Rubarbe, which beeinge full of choler, purgeth choler. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* 13 All the Rubarbe, Gums, and other Aromaticall ware, are greatly sophisticated before they come to our handes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxix. 317 The best Rubarbe is that which is brought from China fresh and newe...The second in goodnes is that which cometh from Barbarie. The last and woorst from Bosphorus and Pontus. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 55 What Rubarb, Cyme, or what Purgatiue drugge Would scowre these English hence? 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 19 Rubarb hath manifestly.. Parts that purge, and parts that bind the body. 1788 Healde *New Pharmacop.* 200 Compounded Tincture of Rhubarb. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 94 Such as is commonly sold in the shops under the name of Turkey or Russia Rhubarb. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 330 The following bolus..,consisting of five grains of calomel and fifteen of rhubarb. 1831 Davies *Mat. Med.* 366 The Russian rhubarb..is in pieces somewhat flattened,..with a hole in the middle...The Chinese rhubarb is in round pieces,..generally with small holes,.. and covered over with a yellowish powder. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 243 The East Indian or Chinese rhubarb, which is shipped from Canton to Europe.

b. *fig.*, as a type of bitterness or sourness.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2385 Nowe must I make you a lectuary softe,..With rubarbe of repentaunce in you for to rest. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. P v b, In verse is both goodnesse and sweetnesse, Rubarb and Sugarcandie, the pleasaunt and the profitable. 1613 Chapman *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* III. F j b, Since tis such Ruberb to you, Ile therefore search no more. 1641 *Treat. Affl. Faithful* iii. in *Contin. Foxe's A. & M.* III, The conscience..ceaseth not to retain a scruple or dramme of Rubarb mingled herewith.

2. Any plant of the genus *Rheum.*

For various species see quots. † *Pontic* or *Pontish rhubarb* = Rhapontic 2.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 112 With Ruwe and Rubarbe, Ragget ariht. 1535 Boorde *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 56, I haue sentt to your mastershepp the seedes off reuberbe, the which come owtt off barbary. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. x. 328 There be diuers sortes of Rha, or as it is nowe called Rheubarbe. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxix. 317 The Ponticke Rubarbe is lesser..than that of Barbarie. 1617 [see Rhapontic 1]. 1654 Evelyn *Diary* 12 July, We went to the Physick Garden [Oxford]...There grew canes, olive-trees, rhubarb. 1765 J. Hope in *Phil. Trans.* (1766) LV. 290, I received from Doctor Mounsey the seeds of the Rheum palmatum, which he assured me were the seeds of the true Rhubarb.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 206/2 The Arabian ribes, or currant rhubarb of Mount Libanus. 1827 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIV. 168 The famous rhubarb, which has of late acquired so much celebrity under the name of Buck's rhubarb;..this sort is the genuine *Rheum undulatum*. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 503 Oxalic acid is copiously formed in both Docks and Rhubarbs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 979/1 Rhubarb,.. Bucharian, *Rheum undulatum*. —, Himalayan, *Rheum Emodi* and *Webbianum*. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 5/2 In most gardens the rhubarbs are considered only in their capacity as food suppliers, but at Kew they are allowed to assume their natural characters.

b. *English* or *French Rhubarb*: any of various species cultivated in England or France. *Common* or *Garden Rhubarb* (in ordinary usage, without qualifying word): any of the species having heart-shaped, smooth, deep-green leaves growing on thick fleshy stalks, which are much used in the spring as a substitute for fruit; also, the fleshy leaf-stalks of these used as food.

1650 Denton *Let. to R. Verney* 21 Mar. (MS.), I have..sent you 30 small roots of rhubarb. The leaves will be as bige as the burdock..but of a finer green. 1697 Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 375 The Juice Extracted from the Roots of our English Rhubarb..is..a lean inflammable Gum. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 206/2 *Rheum*..1. The rhapontic-um, or common rhubarb,..grows in Thrace and Scythia, but has been long in the English gardens. 1827 Turner *Elem. Chem.* 540 The acid principle..in the stem of the garden rhubarb. 1838 Lindley *Flora Med.* 357 Rheum rhaponticum, hybridum, compactum, and hybrid varieties of them are the common garden Rhubarbs. 1860 Wynter *Curios. Civil.* 236 Rhubarb is almost wholly furnished by the London market-gardeners. It was first introduced by Mr. Miatt forty years ago, who sent his two sons to the Borough Market with five bunches, of which they only sold three. 1860 [see Rhapontic 4]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Rheum*, English Rhubarb..being principally grown near Banbury in Oxfordshire, and the species being *R. Rhapontic-um. Ibid.* 979 Rhubarb,..French. *Rheum Rhaponticum undulatum* and *compactum*. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 730/1 Early forced rhubarb, or champagne rhubarb, as it is called, is especially prized for its beautiful colour.

3. With qualifying word, applied to allied or similar plants: **Bastard, False Rhubarb**, *Thalictrum flavum*. **Meadow Rhubarb** (see Meadow *sb.* 4 c). **White Rhubarb**, = Mechoacan 1. See also **Monk's rhubarb**.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxx. 42 The first great Thalietron or Bastard Rewbarbe. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccccvviii. 1068 *Thalietrum, Thalictrum*, and *Ruta pratensis*: in English bastard Rubarbe, or English Rubarbe. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. vi. § xxv. 102 Butter Dock, or Rubarbe,.. having a large crumpled leaf..with long stalks. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 28 The Bastard Rhubarb has almost worn out the Use of the Monks Rhubarb. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl., Mechoacan, Mechoacanna*, called also white jalap, white rhubarb, and American scammony.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rhubarb-chewer, leaf, pie, plant, powder, purge, root, tart, wine*; **rhubarb agaric**, *Agaricus flammans* (formerly *rheoides*); **†rhubarb-beer, †-drink** [cf. G. *rhabarbertrank*], an infusion of rhubarb in beer or ale.

1836 M. J. Berkeley *Fungi* 92 *Agaricus flammans*,... *rhubarb-Agaric. 1797 M. Underwood *Dis. Childhood* I. 272 Sydenham's *rhubarb-beer. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 147 Your perpetual *rhubarb-chewers of vanity get a canine appetite. 1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* IV. v. 320, I..purged him with *Rhubarb-drink. 1855 J. F. W. Johnston *Chem. Common Life* II. Index, Tobacco adulterated with *rhubarb leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Rheum*, In Queen Elizabeth's time Rhubarb-leaves were used as a potherb. 1855 Hyde Clarke *Dict.* s.v., *Rhubarb-pie. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* Index to Vols. I–LXX. 412 An account of the rheum palmatum, or *rhubarb plant, raised at Edinburgh. 1866 Tanner *Index of Diseases* 235 Compound *rhubarb powder. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 559/1 If the horse recovers, give two or three mild *rhubarb purges. 1802 Hooper *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Rhabarbarum*, Two sorts of *rhubarb roots are usually im-ported.., viz. the Chinese, and the Tartary rhubarb. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Rumex*, Some [of the species] have been used as a substitute for Rhubarb-root. 1804 Farley *Lond. Art Cook.* (ed. 10) 244 *Rhubarb Tarts. Take the stalks of the rhubarb that grows in the garden [etc.]. 1788 Healde *New Pharmacop.* Index 337 *Rhubarb-Wine. 1835 *Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 510/1 To prepare rhubarb wine, take of rhubarb, sliced, two ounces [etc.].

b. passing into adj.: †(*a*) *fig.*, bitter, tart.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. xiv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 23 Haue I not paine enough, my friend,..But with your rubarbe words ye must contend, To grieue me worse? 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* F 4 Too much gall dyd that wormwood of Gibeline wittes put in his inke, who ingraued that rubarbe Epitaph on this excellent poets tombstone.

(*b*) of the colour of medicinal rhubarb, yellowish-brown; also *rhubarb-colour, -coloured* adjs.

1802 Colman *Poor Gent.* I. ii, A rhubarb-coloured lapelle. 1848 Thackeray *Night's Pleasure* Wks. 1898 VI. 569 Bob ..was dressed in a rhubarb-coloured body-coat. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. iii. (1872) V. 185 Ill-built Neapolitan, complexion rhubarb. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 335 Dark colour, varying from rhubarb-brown to umber-brown and black. *Ibid.* 339 Hymenium rhubarb-colour.

Rhubarba'ric, Rhuba'rbarin. *Chem.* (Also **-eric, -erin.**) Variants of Rhabarbaric, Rhabarbarin.

1827 Turner *Elem. Chem.* 595 Rhubarbarin is the name employed by Pfaff to designate the principle in which the purgative property of the rhubarb resides. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 451/1 Rhubarberine. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem., Rhubarbaric acid, Rhubarbarin*, syn. with Chrysophanic Acid.

Rhubarby (rū·bărbi), *a.* [f. Rhubarb + -y.] Resembling rhubarb or that of rhubarb.

1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon* I. 18 A..rhubarby sort of taste. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. v. 161 A brownish, ..sere, wrinkled, and—rhubarby, in fact, sort of a face.

Rhum, obs. form of Rum.

Rhumb (rvm, rvmb). *Naut.* Also 6 **romb**, *pl.* **rumby**, 6–9 **rumb**, 7 **rhombe, r(h)umbe, romb(e, roomb(e**, 7–8 **rhomb, rum.** [ad. F. *rumb* or Sp. *rumbo*, Pg. *rumbo, rumo*, ad. L. *rhombus* Rhombus. In the first quot. *rumby* is app. intended as a pl. of Sp. or Pg. *rumbo*.]

†1. a. The line followed by a vessel sailing on one course or a wind blowing continuously in one direction. **b.** Any one of the set of lines drawn through a point on a map or chart and indicating the course of an object moving always in the same direction. *Obs.* except *Hist.*

1578 Digges *Cælestiall Orbes* P, These vulgare marine Charters delineate with Parallele meridianes, and right lined Rumby. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc., Art. Navig.* xxiv. 330 The common Mariners doe deuide euery point of the compasse into foure quarters to make the more exact account of their Routes or Rombes. 1599 E. Wright *Haven-finding Art* 5 When they..which in sayling folow the lines shewing the courses (which lines because now they haue found the name among the Portugales we cal Rumbs). 1601 T. Olyver *Planisphere* 96 The Longitudes and Latitudes of any two places being giuen, to finde their direction commonlie called the Rumbe. 1611 Cotgr., *Arrumér*, to delineate, or set out, in a sea-card, all the Rums of winds. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* l. 195 We had now held this course five dayes, running with much labour by many different roombs. *a* 1672 Wren in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 232 The course, which was afterward steered, proved to be a false Rumbe. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rumb*, or Course of a Ship, is the Angle which she makes in her Sailing with the Meridian of the Place where she is. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 49 Observe..what rhumb of the nearest fly runs mostly parallel to the edge of the quadrant, and that rhumb shews nearly the bearing required. 1841 [see c]. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 436 The laying of the rhumbs on Columbus's chart.

c. One of the principal points of the compass.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xix. 155 What time..that Sunne or saide starre commeth to the true East or anye other rombe. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xx. (1658) 221 At certain times of the year winds do blow more violently..from some determinate part or Romb of the world. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 3 The Compass contains..16 distinct Rhombs or Courses. 1677 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 8 An anniversary wind that from one Rhomb constantly blows one way six Months. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 Rhumbs..coincide with points of the world, or of the horizon. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 484/1 A rumb is one of the thirty-two principal compass directions, and to sail on any rumb is to sail continually on one course. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog.* § 765 Not due north, but to the east of that rhomb. 1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 230 Thence it struck south-eastward, a rhumb from which it rarely deviated.

†d. *fig.* A course of action. *Obs.*

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* Pref. 2 The rombs I steer'd by in my endeavors to arrive to a point. 1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 44 If thou ever knew that any of the ..sacred writers followed the diabolical rhumb which thou followest to correct bad preachers?

2. The angular distance between two successive points of the compass, = 11° 15′.

1625 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. iii. (1635) 66 At Guinea the magneticall needle inclines to the East, a third part of one Rumbe of the Compasse. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 64 At London it [*sc.* the needle] varieth eleven degrees, that is almost one Rhomb. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rumb*, in Navigation, is one Point of the Com-pass, or 11¼ Degrees. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The circle of 360° is divided into 32 points or rhumbs.

3. *attrib.*: **rhumb-line**, = senses 1 a, b; **rhumb-sailing**, sailing on a rhumb-line.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. v. 159 The Rhomb-line, if it were drawn, will be ordered to pass through F the Cross. 1780 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Rhomb-line*, a line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except the four cardinal points. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 The chief property of the Rhumb-line, or loxodromia, ..is, that it cuts all the meridians in the same angle. This angle is called the angle of the Rhumb, or the loxodromic angle. 1834 *Navigation* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) II. iv. 25 Required the direct course, and distance on a rhumb line, from London to Naples. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 484/2 In such a chart [*sc.* Mercator's] all rumb-lines are projected into straight lines; but equal parts on any such straight line do not represent equal distances on the earth. 1891 Patterson *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Sailings*, Under this head are classed rhumb, great circle, plane and spherical sailings.

Rhumbowline, variant of Rombowline.

Rhume, obs. form of Rheum[1].

‖ **Rhus** (rvs). [late L. *rhūs*, a. Gr. *ῥοῦς*.] A genus of shrubs and trees, mostly poisonous, especially abundant at the Cape of Good Hope; a plant of this genus, a sumach.

1611 Florio, *Rus*, the sumach or Rhus-tree. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 621 He then of Rhus and Rhododendron speaks, And Allium calls his onions and his leeks. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 485 *Rhus typhina*, Fever Rhus, or Stag's-Horn Sumach..*Rhus copallina* (Gum-Copal or Mastich-leaved Rhus). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 194/1 Vast quantities of poisonous plants (especially rhus).

b. A drug obtained from the sumach.

1878 *Practitioner* XXI. 448 Treatment of Rhus-poisoning.

Rhyacolite (rəi,æ·kŏləit). *Min.* [ad. G. *ryakolith*, f. Gr. *ῥυακο-, ῥύαξ* mountain-stream, lava-stream: see **-lite.**] A variety of orthoclase.

c 1830 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 526/2 Ryakolite. 1852 Brooke & Miller *Phillips' Min.* 369 Rhyacolite..is found ..in volcanic matter at the foot of Vesuvius.

Rhymable (rəi·măb'l), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Rhyme *v.* + -able.] Capable of being rimed.

1890 O. Crawfurd *Round Cal. in Port.* 29 As rhythmical and rhymable words as the most exacting poet can desire.

Rhyme (rəim), *sb.* Also 6–9 **rhime.** [Graphic variant of Rime *sb.*[1] (q.v. for earlier instances of the various senses), which arose through etymological association with the ultimate source, L. *rhythmus*, and became common early in the 17th c. Cf. the forms *r(h)ithme, r(h)ythme* (see Rhythm *sb.*, branch I), which were in similar vogue 50 years earlier. *Rhime* was a frequent spelling till late in the 18th c. and was affected by some writers in the 19th c., but *rhyme* is the prevailing literary form.

An isolated early instance of this spelling is the following:—

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Rhythmus*, number or harmonie in speakyng; meeter; rhime.]

1. A piece of poetry or metrical composition in which the consonance of terminal sounds (see 3) is observed; usually *pl.*, verses, poetry.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 494 These foure, a Monke..knit up within this Rhyme. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 11 He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 532 Thus Roman Youth deriv'd from ruin'd Troy, In rude Saturnian Rhymes express their Joy. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 79 With uncouth rhimes and shapeless sculpture deck'd. 1765 Foote *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 34, I made these rhimes into a duet for a new comic opera. 1800 Wordsw. *Hart-Leap Well* II. 122 The Shepherd..that same story told Which in my former rhyme I have re-hearsed. 1804 Irving *Lives Sc. Poets* I. 326 It is..certain that he composed Latin rhymes; for one of his couplets has been preserved. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvi, Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes.

2. Verse marked by consonance of the terminal sounds (see 3). **a.** In phr. *in rhyme.*

1652 R. Brome *Damoiselle* IV. i, We will off in Rhime. There is no doubt, If Wat be not i'th Compter, he is out. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 27 But those that write in Rhime, still make The one Verse for the others sake. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 16 Things unattempted yet in Prose or Rhime. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* vii. 125 That the Hebrew Psalms were Originally written in Rhyme; but..the Words have been so transposed, that the Rhymes are generally lost. 1756 Warton *Ess. Pope* Ded. p. v, That the Epistles of Boileau in Rhyme, are no more poetical, than the Characters of La Bruyere in Prose. 1816 Mitford *Gray's Wks.* I. p. cliii, The difficulty of composing in rhyme in French plays, is a great cause of the pleasure which we receive in the composition. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xx, Whether in rhyme or blank-verse. 1885 T. Watts in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 257/2 We listen to the poet—we allow him to address us in rhythm or in rhyme.

b. In general use.

1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* Pref. 19 The Lord's Prayer was..turn'd into Rhime, that the People might more easily learn..it. 1781 Cowper *Ep. Lady Austen* 19, I, who scribble rhyme. 1820 Keats *Isabella* xx, To make old prose in modern rhyme more sweet. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. v. 160 He makes no allusion to Scott as ever dabbling in rhyme. 1858 Ruskin in *Igdrasil* (1891) III. 163 The language is poetical in precisely the same degree in which it is right...There is no such thing as a dialect for rhyme, or a language for verse.

c. *Rhyme royal*, that form of verse which consists of stanzas of seven ten-syllable lines, riming *a b a b b c c*. (See Rhythm *sb.* 1 b.)

1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* 381. 1873 H. Morley *Eng. Lit.* v, Chaucer's own seven-lined stanza, which..has been called rhyme royal, because this particular disciple [*sc.* James I of Scotland] used it. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 454 Gower's rhyme-royal is not inferior to Chaucer's in any formal respect.

d. See Riding rhyme.

3. *Pros.* Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words or metrical lines, such that (in English prosody) the last stressed vowel and any sounds following it are the same, while the sound or sounds preceding are different. Examples: *which, rich*; *grew, too*; *peace, increase*; *leather, together*; *descended, extended.*

The consonance may extend over more than one word, as *blow not, grow not*. For the various kinds, see Female, Feminine, Male, Masculine, Rich, Tailed, and c below. Imperfect rimes are tolerated to a large extent in English, e.g. *phase, race*; *did, seed*; among these are such as rime only to the eye, as *loved, proved*; *death, heath.*

The term is sometimes extended to include assonance and even alliteration (*initial* or *head rime*).

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 463 For Rhime the Rudder is of Verses, With which like Ships they stear their courses. 1674 A. M[arvell] in Milton *P. L.*, Thy Verse created like thy Theme sublime, In Number, Weight, and Measure, needs not Rhime. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 104 In Dryden's plays of rhime he as little as possible glutted the ear with the jingle of it. 1838 Guest *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* I. 174 The advantages of the initial rhime or alliteration. *Ibid.* 316 The vowel-rhime, or, as it is termed by French and Spanish critics, the assonant rhime, was common in the Romance of Oc. 1846 Lowell *Biglow P.* ii. Let., This is not the time to consider the question, whether rhyme be a mode of expression natural to the human race. 1851 T. Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xx. 159 Rhyme was never, pro-perly speaking, in use in Anglo-Saxon poetry. 1867 Swin-burne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 162 Rhyme is the native condition of lyric verse in English: a rhymeless lyric is a maimed thing. 1871 Abbott *Shakesp. Gram.* § 515 Rhyme was often used as an effective termination at the end of the scene. *fig.* 1820 Keats *Isabella* ix, His erewhile timid lips grew bold, And poesied with hers in dewy rhyme. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 224 Of which he was as unaware as the blue river is of its rhyme with the blue sky.

b. Coupled with *reason.* Chiefly in negative

phrases used to express lack of good sense or reasonableness. (Cf. F. *ni rime ni raison*, etc.)

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 415 Against all the Laws of Prophetick Interpretation, nay indeed against all rhyme and reason. 1759 Wesley in *Wks.* (1872) IX. 109 If a man set upon me without either rhyme or reason. 1863 Dickens *Uncommercial Trav.* xx, Five hundred thousand volumes of indifferent rhyme, and no reason. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 548/2 As long as the audiences of our large theatres are willing to tolerate outrages on rhyme and reason. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xi, When a person on whom one is accustomed to depend..suddenly cuts off the supply without any apparent rhyme or reason. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* II. xi. 181 This won't do. There's neither rhyme nor reason about it.

c. An instance of this; a word that rimes with another; a rime-word.

Single, double, triple (or *treble*) *rhyme*: one involving one, two, three syllables respectively.

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough* Note ii. 2 *Find, Refind*: These kind of Rhymes the French..call Rich Rhymes; but I do not allow of them in English, nor would use them..at all without a third Rhyme to answer to both. 1693 J. Dennis *Misc.* Pref., Mr. Dryden himself in his own Satyrs has sometimes made use of double and treble Rhymes. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 349 While they ring round the same unvary'd chimes, With sure returns of still expected rhymes. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Rhymes are either single, or double, or triple...Single Rhymes are divided into perfect or whole rhymes, and imperfect or half rhymes. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* Wks. 1787 II. 66 His rhymes are very often made by..unimportant words, which disappoint the ear. 1836 Mitford *Gray's Wks.* I. p. cxv, Such imperfect rhymes [beech: stretch] are not allowable in short and finished poems. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 233/2 Such words as *roaring*, de-*ploring*, form double rhimes; and an-*tuity*, gra-*tuity*, triple rhimes. 1867 Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 73 Rhymes at the latter end of the xvi*th* and during the xvii*th* centuries are not of much use in determining sound, unless they are frequent..normal rhymes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *rhyme-hero, -maker*; *rhyme-composing, -inspiring, -proof*; (sense 2) *rhyme-law, -sound, -syllable, -tag, -word*; *rhyme-beginning, -tagged, -unfettered.*

1862 Furnivall *E. E. P.* (Philol. Soc.) p. x, A *Rhyme-Beginning Fragment, or Specimen of Inverse Rhyme. 1785 Burns *Ep. to W. Simpson* 97 Farewell, 'my *rhyme-composing brither!' 1867 Furnivall & Hales in *Percy Folio* I. 272 Simon de Montfort was a most popular *rhime-hero. 1787 Burns *To Miss Ferrier* 4 Auld Reekie dings them a' to sticks, For *rhyme-inspiring lasses. 1872 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XII. 561 The *Rhyme-law of the Sonnet. *a* 1690 Geo. Fox *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 95 One who was a common drunkard..and a *rhyme-maker. 1786 Burns *Vision* 35 That I, henceforth, would be *rhyme-proof Till my last breath. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 272/1 While the second stanza.. varies from the rest by running on four *rhyme-sounds. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 24/2 In cases where either *rhyme-syllable begins with the accented vowel. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 231 Each canto ends with a *rhyme-tag. *a* 1828 H. Neele *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 48 The preference given to the *rhyme-tagged prose of Hoole over the production of Fairfax. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 645 In *rhyme-unfetter'd verse. 1876 in *Guy Warwick* (Z.) 13 A consonant wanting in one *rhyme-word.

Rhyme (rəim), *v.* Also 7–9 **rhime.** [Graphic variant of Rime *v.*[1] (q. v.): cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To make rimes or verses; to versify.

1597 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 75 Palæmon shall be Judge how ill you rhime. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 3 For he that is not in love enough to rhime, is unqualified for our Society. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 102 There march'd the bard..Who rhym'd for hire. 1811 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. x. 341, I am going to Ashestiel for eight days, to fish and rhyme. 1842 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xxv, His early rage Had force to make me rhyme in youth. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. 160 Musa rhymed and sang.

2. *trans.* With obj. and compl.; esp. in *to rhyme to death*, (*a*) orig. with reference to the alleged destruction of rats in Ireland by incantation; (*b*) to destroy the reputation of (a person) by writing verses upon him; also, to pester with rimes.

1660 (*title*), Ratts Rhimed to Death, Or, the Rump-Parliament Hang'd up in the Shambles. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1686) 141 Assist with Malice, and your mighty aid My sworn Revenge, and help me Rhime her dead. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 68 A friend of mine, that..might do this man the same favour, and in the same style Rhime him into immortality. 1690 R. Parsons *Let. to A. Charlett* 27 May (MS. Ballard xvii. 6), Were ye Brute capable of being Rhymed to Death, Mr. Creech should doe it gentily. 1719 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 3 Lying Bards; who riding upon the ridges of Metaphors and Allegories, have rhimed you into the Belief of lying incomprehensible Perplexities. 1735 [see Rat *sb.*[1] 2 d]. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* lxii, Pretty friendship 'tis to rhyme Your friends to death before their time.

3. a. To put (one's thoughts) into riming form. **b.** To compose (rimed verses). Also with *out*. **c.** To while *away* (time) in riming.

1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* I. v, He would..rhyme or read away the long evenings. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 319, I rhyme my thoughts without an aim. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenstiel-Schwangau* 2811 Who so rhymes a sonnet pays a tax. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. xxviii. 289 He.. rhymed out sonnets in her praise.

4. *intr.* **a.** Of words or metrical lines: To terminate in sounds that form a rime. **b.** Of a word: To be a rime *to* (another word). Also const. *with.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* Wks. II. 130, I brought you authority enough to prove that 'schism' do's at least rhime to 'ism'. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* II. 420 He..faggoted his notions as they fell, And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 132 ¶ 7 The Couplet where a-Stick rhimes to Ecclesiastick. 1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* 381 Eight lines of Heroics; the six first rhyming alternately. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* x, The word Peg invariably rhyming to leg. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 233/2 Be-*low*..rhimes with fore-*go*, or with *O*! but not with *lo-fig.* 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 71 Hills, whose gentle lines rhymed softly away against the sky. 1883 *Daily News* 17 May 6/1 She too often wears it indiscriminately with all her dresses, whether it 'rhymes' with them or not.

5. To use rime; to find or furnish a rime *to* (a word).

1690 *Waller's Poems* II. Pref. Wks. (1729) 445 No man ever rhym'd truer and evener than he; yet he is so just as to confess, that 'tis but a trifle. 1696 Phillips s. v. *Verses*, Though the Greeks and Latins never rhim'd. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 60 ¶ 11 By what acquisition of faculties is the speaker, who never could find rhymes before, enabled to rhyme at the conclusion of an act? 1797 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) I. viii. 263 Mr. Jenkinson's name..being proposed as a difficult one to rhyme to. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 399 They had ascertained that the Arabian poets rhymed.

6. To cause (words) to rime; to use as rimes.

1824 *John Bull Mag.* I. 158 The title pleases me much more than Lambert's Genus Pinus, A word which comes most luckily for me to rhyme with finis.

fig. 1844 Emerson *Ess. Character* Ser. II. 70 Nature never rhymes her children, nor makes two men alike.

Rhymed (rəimd), *ppl. a.* Also **rhimed.** [var. Rimed *ppl. a.*[1]] Composed in metrical form with rimes.

pred. 1651 Bp. H. King in Parr *Abp. Ussher* (1686) 567 The Other [translation of the Psalms] as flat and poor, as lamely worded, and unhandsomly rhimed as the Old. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 60 ¶ 11 What can be more absurd..than that part of a play should be rhymed, and part written in blank verse? 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 234/1 The oldest poems of the Chinese, Indians, Arabians, &c., are rhimed. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 245 Nuptial songs..are rhymed.

attrib. 1802 S. Turner in *Archæol.* XIV. 169 Rhimed couplets. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. vii. 235 A rhymed translation of 'Lenore'. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 100, I will read you a rhymed problem.

Rhymeful (rəi·mfŭl), *a.* [f. Rhyme *sb.* + -ful.] Abounding in rimes.

1881 *Anchor* 21 July 33 Compositions in verse,..rhymeful and cutting. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 361 Rhymeful as a nursery ballad.

Rhymeless (rəi·mlĕs), *a.* [f. Rhyme *sb.* + -less. Cf. Rimeless.] Without rime; unrimed.

1799 Southey in Robberd *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 252 Should not rhymeless odes be as harmonious as possible? 1866 [see Rhythmless]. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 31 Written in blank verse, or at least in rhymeless lines.

Hence **Rhy·melessly** *adv.*; **Rhy·melessness.**

1885 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 80/1 That all the instances of rhymelessness in 'Endymion' were due to intention. 1892 *Ibid.* 2 Jan. 22/1 Many good words have been allowed to run rhymelessly to waste.

Rhymer (rəi·mə1). [variant of Rimer *sb.*[1]: cf. Rhyme. See also Rhythmer.] One who makes rimes or verses; *esp.* an inferior poet, a mere versifier.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* (1640) 206 A rhymer of that age (or in courtesie call him a Poet) made this Epitaph on them. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 2 A Band of Rhymers and Romance-Writers. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I back him at a Rebus, or a Charade against the best Rhymer in the Kingdom. 1785 Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* 50, I am nae Poet, in a sense; But just a Rhymer like by chance. 1804 Scott (*title*), Sir Tristrem; a Metrical Romance..by Thomas of Ercildoune, called the Rhymer. 1815 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets*, etc. 14 In such prosers as Johnson, and rhymers as Dryden. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 36 He [Elliott] should be remembered as the Corn Law Rhymer.

Rhymery (rəi·mərі). [f. Rhyme + -ery.] The making of rimes; versifying. Also, poor verse.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 670 The lackadaisical concocters of curds and sweet whey rhymeries. 1860 in Worcester (citing *Eclec. Rev.*).

Rhymester (rəi·mstə1). Also **rhime-, rhymster.** [var. Rimester: cf. Rhyme.] = Rhymer.

1719 J. Dennis *Orig. Lett.* (1721) 91 But as Poets are not capable, so neither are they impartial Judges. I speak of those who are only Rhimesters. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 141 He is a Popish rhymester, bred up with a contempt of the Sacred Writings. 1804 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 269 Specimens of all the poets and rhymsters from that time to the present. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Edinb.* Poet. Wks. (1871) 46 Few rhymsters then would dare the public view. 1833 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xxii. Poems 45 Love, whose early rage Made me a rhymster in my youth. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* II. i. I. 72 In youth, a rhymester and a student, he is said to have translated Ovid into Spanish verse.

Rhy·mic, *sb. rare*—°. = Rhythmic B.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Rhymic*, a term applied to that part of the ancient music which taught the practice and rules of movement and rhyme.

Rhymic (rəi·mik), *a. rare.* [f. Rhyme + -ic.]

1. Used for Rhythmic. (Cf. prec.)

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Rhymopœia*, the rhymic art.

2. Of, pertaining to, or involving rime.

1855 Hyde Clarke *Dict., Rhymic.* 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 91/3 Verses whose rhymic majesty haunts the ear.

Rhy·mical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec.] = prec. 2.

1736 Drake *Eboracum* I. iv. 90 A farther Account..in old English rhymical verse. 1889 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. VII. 517/2 The verbal, grammatical, and rhymic (why not rhymical?) inaccuracies to be met with in the Elegy.

Rhyming (rəi·min), *vbl. sb.* [var. Riming *vbl. sb.*: cf. Rhyme. See also Rhythming.] The making or writing of verses; versification.

1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 531 Then all for Women, Painting, Rhiming, Drinking. 1775 J. Walker (*title*), A Dictionary of the English Language, answering at once the purposes of Rhyming, Spelling, and Pronouncing. 1797 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. viii. 276 You see I have not altogether lost the faculty of rhyming. 1829 — *Anne of G.* iv, Here is rare rhyming, my worthy guest. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 29 Much Rhyming thought poetry and praised as such.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rhyming mania, principle, trade, -trick, -ware*; *rhyming-mad* adj.; **rhyming dictionary,** a dictionary of the words of a language arranged in groups according to the correspondence of their terminal sounds.

1852 (*title*), *Rhyming Dictionary for the Use of Young Poets. *a* 1721 Prior *Horace Sat.* VII. vii, The Man is raving sure or *rhyming mad. 1855 D. Noble *Psychol. Med.* (ed. 2) 182 A female patient whose *rhyming mania was very amusing. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 418/1 The new style of cadgers' cant..is done all on the *rhyming principle. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* ¶ 4 b, Be dumb ye beggers of the *rhiming [*ed.* 1677 rhythming] trade. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 66 After prophecy, the *rhyming-trick Is poor employment. 1785 Burns *1st Ep. to J. Lapraik* 107 An' hae a swap o' *rhymin'-ware Wi' ane anither.

Rhy·ming, *ppl. a.* [var. Riming *ppl. a.*]

1. That makes rimes or verses; versifying.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (1674) 3 Two Companies of Rhiming Poets from Sicily. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales*, etc. 75 While she condemns to long Despair The flut'ring and the rhyming Thing. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 720 Virtue indeed meets many a rhiming friend, And many a compliment politely penn'd.

2. a. Of verse: Composed in metrical form with rimes. **b.** Of a word: That makes a rime.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 326 That rhyming Supplication they put up to her in their Sea-voiages: *Salve, splendor Firmamenti, Tu caliginosæ menti.* 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Rhyme*, In the later Latin writers, scarce any thing is more common than rhyming periods. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 60 ¶ 7 The corruption of taste which could bear any thing so unnatural as rhyming tragedies. 1828–43 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 122 The Leonine, or rhyming hexameters. 1871 Abbott *Shakesp. Gram.* § 515 In a scene where there are no other rhyming lines.

Rhymist (rəi·mist). [f. Rhyme *v.* + -ist.]

1. A writer of rimes or verses; a versifier.

a 1764 R. Lloyd *On Rhyme* 81 Wks. (1774) II. 108 Blest the poet, or the rhymist,..Who..First taught the Muse to play the fool. 1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 119 A canon.. who was a great rhymist and a jolly fellow. 1786 Cowper *Let. to Rev. W. Unwin* Wks. 1836 VI. 17, I have this peculiarity belonging to me as a rhymist that though I am charmed..with my own work, while it is on the anvil [etc.]. 1802 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 44 The herd of vapid rhymists will make the poets turn disgusted away from such fellowship. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 193 The reason why is the reason the rhymist didn't like Doctor Fell.

2. One who uses (good or bad) rimes.

1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton* (1868) 62 [Cowley's] character of Dryden..was, that he was a good rhymist, but no poet. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 456 The ingenious labours of the rhymist may be put on a par..with the tricks of the juggler. 1877 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 525/1 They [*sc.* double rhymes] have taxed the resources of the best English rhymist since the author of 'Hudibras'.

‖ **Rhymopœ·ia.** *rare*—°. = Rhythmopœia.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3).

† **Rhy·my,** *a. Obs.* In 8 **rhimy.** [f. Rhyme *sb.* + -y.] Riming.

a 1704 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iv. Wks. 1730 III. 39 Plaguy rhimy Plays, with scurvy Heroes.

Rhynchocephalian (riŋkosfē·liăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Rhynchocephala* (f. Gr. ῥύγχος snout + κεφαλή head) + -ian.] Belonging to the nearly extinct order *Rhynchocephala* of reptiles (including *Hatteria*). Also *sb.*, a rhynchocephalian reptile.

1867 Günther in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 626 The Rhynchocephalian type. 1886 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 465 Rhynchocephalians continue in several genera in European and American strata. 1889 *Nature* 11 Apr. 562 A new Permian Rhynchocephalian reptile [*Palæohatteria longicaudata*].

Rhynchocœle (ri·ŋkosīl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Rhynchocœla*, f. Gr. ῥύγχος snout + κοῖλος hollow.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Rhynchocœla*, a group of turbellarians comprising the Nemerteans. **b.** *sb.* A rhynchocœle turbellarian. Hence **Rhynchocœ·lous** *a.*, = Rhynchocœle *a.*

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 184 The Rhynchocœle *Turbellaria*, or Nemerteans. 1878 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. v. I. 491 The Rhyncocœles or Nemertians. 1880 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* p. clxi, The Nemertine *Turbellaria* which are called 'Rhynchocœlous', from possessing a proboscis armed with a calcareous style.

Rhyncholite (ri·ŋkŏləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. ῥύγχος beak, snout + λίθος stone, -lite.] A fossilized beak of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod.

1836 Buckland *Geol. & Min.* xv. § 3 (1837) I. 319 Fossil bodies called Rhyncholites, or beak-stones. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 81 Calcarious mandibles or rhyncholites (F. Biguet) have been obtained from all the strata in which *nautili* occur. 1863 Dana *Man. Geol.* 455.

Rhynchophore (ri·ŋkofoə1). *Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *Rhynchophora*, neut. pl. of *rhynchophorus*, f. Gr. ῥύγχος snout + -φορος bearing: see -a.] A beetle of the group *Rhynchophora*, having the head prolonged into a beak or snout; a weevil. (Ogilvie, 1882.) So **Rhynchophorous** (riŋkɒ·fŏrəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Rhynchophora*.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 386 Rhyncophorous

beetles (*Curculio*). 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* II. 403 The..Nut-weevil..has the longest rostrum of any British Rhynchophorous Beetle. 1893 SCUDDER (*title*), Tertiary Rhynchophorous Coleoptera of the United States.

Rhynchosaur (ri·ŋkosǭ·). Anglicized form of RHYNCHOSAURUS.

1847 AMSTED *Ancient World* vii. 124 The skull of the Rhyncosaur differs essentially from that of any other known lizard. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 501 The Rhynchosaur of the Trias, which combined the characteristics of the Saurian with the bill, and partly the skull, of a Turtle.

Rhynchosaurian (riŋkosǭ·riăn), *a.* [f. next + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Rhynchosaurus*. **b.** *sb.* = next. (In recent Dicts.)

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 403 Rhynchosaurian reptiles.

‖ **Rhynchosaurus** (riŋkosǭ·rŭs). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *σαῦρος* lizard.] A genus of edentulous reptiles found in the New Red Sandstone of Shropshire and having prolonged premaxillaries.

1845 [see NOTHOSAURUS]. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 298 The Rhynchosaurus, from the new red-sandstone of Grinshill.

Rhynchotous (riŋkō·tŭs), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *Rhynchota*, in Fabricius *Rhyngota* (f. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout) + -OUS.] Belonging to the order *Rhynchota* (= *Hemiptera*) of insects.

[1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhyngotus*,..rhyngotous.] 1890 *Nature* 30 Jan. 302 This interesting but difficult group [i.e. *Cicadæ*] of Rhynchotous insects.

Rhyne, variant of RHINE [1] and 2.

Rhyolite (rəi·ŏləit). *Geol.* Also -lyte. [ad. G. *rhyolit* (Richthofen), irreg. f. Gr. *ῥύαξ* stream (of lava) + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] Richthofen's name for a variety of trachyte found in Hungary, containing quartz; later, a general name for volcanic rocks exhibiting a fluidal texture.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* 257 Volcanic rocks, chiefly trachytes, rhyolites, obsidians. 1887 DANA *Min.* 476 Rhyolyte or Quartz-trachyte.

attrib. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Rhyolite-breccia*, a breccia consisting almost entirely of fragments of rhyolites. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 19 A rhyolite felsite or allied variety.

Hence **Rhyoli·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, resembling, or related to rhyolite.

1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 216 The rhyolitic division of the trachytes. 1884 T. G. BONNEY in *Nature* XXX. 193/1 A Rhyolitic Rock from Lake Tanganyika.

Rhyparographer (ripărp·grăfəɹ). Also 7 **ry-**, **ri-**. [f. late L. *rhyparographos*, = Gr. *ῥυπαρογράφος*, f. *ῥυπαρός* filthy: see -GRAPHER. Cf. F. *riparographe* (Cotgr.).] A painter of mean or sordid subjects.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rhyparographer*..*Ryparographer*. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. A 6 b, That [office] of Puny Riparographer, or Riffraff-scribler of the Sect of Pyrricus. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 675 Our bodies..are 'vile', and he or she who paints them is a Rhyparographer. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. lvii. 242 The rhyparographer Pyroeicus.

So **Rhyparo·graphist**; **Rhyparographic** (ri:-părŏgræ·fik) *a.*, characteristic of a rhyparographer.

1886 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 3 Apr. 234/1 She takes a sort of Naturalist delight in describing the most sordid.. features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and..never misses a rhyparographic touch when she can introduce one. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* I. xv. 125 Frescoes painted by the most famous rhyparographists.

Rhyparography (ripărp·grăfi). Also 7 **ry-**. [f. as prec.: see -GRAPHY.] The painting of mean or sordid subjects; *spec.* still-life or genre painting.

1678 PHILLIPS *Suppl., Ryparography*. 1842 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 694/1 Rhyparography, pornography, and all the lower classes of art. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 163 At this time also rhyparography (so-called still life) probably made its appearance. 1896 SAINTSBURY *19th Cent. Lit.* i. 22 The Lousiad (a perfect triumph of cleverness expended on what the Greeks called rhyparography).

Rhypography (rəipp·grăfi). [f. Gr. *ῥύπος* dirt, filth + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY.] = prec.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 480 We have enough to blame ourselves for; but we did not..introduce rhypography or pornography. 1885 J. E. HARRISON *Stud. Gk. Art* vii. 310 For him she must..trail herself in the mire of rhypography.

Rhypophagy (rəipp·fădʒi). In quot. **ry-**. [f. as prec. + *-φαγία* -PHAGY.] The eating of filth.

1881 *Daily News* 17 June 5 Rypophagy is not, on the whole, a healthy practice.

† **Rhy·ptic.** *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *rhyptic-us*, a. late Gr. *ῥυπτικ-ός*, f. *ῥύπτειν* to cleanse, f. *ῥύπος* dirt.] A cleansing medicine. 1726 in BAILEY.

So **Rhy·ptical** *a.*, cleansing, cathartic.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 700 We have..concinnated this rhyptical or extersive Medicament.

Rhysimeter (rəisi·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ῥύσις* flowing, stream (related to *ῥεῖν* to flow) + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships.

1871 *Rep. Brit. Ass., Trans.* (1872) 234 The Rhysimeter, an Instrument for Measuring the Speed of Flowing Water or of Ships. By A. E. Fletcher.

Rhythm (ri·ðm, ri·þm), *sb.* **Forms: 6–7 rhithme, rithme, 6–7, 9 rythme, 7 rhythme, rithm, 7–9 rythm, 8 rhithm, 7– rhythm.** [(1) In branch I, a graphic variant of RIME *sb.*[1] (cf. RHYME *sb.*) assimilated to L. *rhythmus* or F. *rhythme*, in 16–17th c. *rithme*. The rime-words *time*, *crime* (see quots. 1646, 1651, 1677) attest the pronunciation (rəim). Cf. the spelling *ri'me* in B. Jonson *Volpone* Prol., the apostrophe representing the omitted *th*. (2) In branch II, directly ad. L. *rhythmus* (see RHYTHMUS).]

I. † **1.** Riming or rimed verse; a form or variety of this. *Obs.* Cf. RHYME *sb.* 2.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* Aij, Rythme dogrell playne: as dogs do barke. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Cert. Notes Instr. Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 39 Then is there an old kinde of Rithme called Verlayes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Thee ods beetweene verses and rythme is verye great. For in thee one euerye foote,..euery letter is too bee obserued: in thee oothier thee last woord is onlye too bee heeded. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* A 5 b, After a tedious Grace in Hopkins rithme [*edd.* 1654, etc., rhime, rhyme], Not for devotion, but to take up time. 1677 J. POOLE *Eng. Parnassus* 314 [300] And what were crime In Prose, would be no injury in Rhythm. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Pref. 14 The Author's Sense could not be clearly expressed in the more confin'd way of Rithme [*ed.* 1712 Rhyme].

attrib. 1599 *1st Booke Preserv. Hen. VII*, Ded. A 4 As gould surpasseth leade: so the Hexameters surpasse rythme prose.

† **b.** *Rhythm royal*: see RHYME *sb.* 2 c. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Cert. Notes Instr. Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 38 Rythme royall is a verse of tenne sillables, and seuen such verses make a staffe [etc.]..This hath bene called Rithme royall, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, seruing best for graue discourses.

2. A piece of riming verse. *Obs.* (Common in 17th cent.) Cf. RHYME *sb.* 1.

1591 SPENSER *Visions Petrarch* vii, When ye these rythmes doo read, and vew the rest. 1646 in J. Hall *Poems* To Author, Thy lines pardon the Presse for all the rhythmes, That have committed bin in sencelesse times. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 8 When a Monk of Peterburgh..had, with his satyrical Latine rythmes, abused the Countie of Norfolk. 1677 J. POOLE *Eng. Parnassus* Proeme, And like Amphion build a lofty Rhythm, That shall out-last the insolence of time.

† **3.** The fact of lines ending in the same sound; an instance of this. *Obs.* Cf. RHYME *sb.* 3.

1599 *1st Booke Preserv. Hen. VII*, Ded. A 2 Whose bookes are stuft with lines of prose, with a rythme in the end. 1677 J. POOLE *Eng. Parnassus* Pref. a 3 b, Mr. Sa. Daniel's Apology for Rhythm [i.e. his 'Defence of Ryme']. *Ibid.* a 6 b, To avoid fœminine rhythms, such as *charity* and *parity*. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 332 If there be not more rhythme than Reason in those drolling verses of his.

II. 4. *Pros.* The measured recurrence of arsis and thesis determined by vowel-quantity or stress, or both combined; kind of metrical movement, as determined by the relation of long and short, or stressed and unstressed, syllables in a foot or a line.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 For nothinge is more pleasaunte than hys [*sc.* Clément Marot's] style, nothynge purer than his speache, nothyng apter or more pleasaunt than hys Rythme. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. v[i]. (Arb.) 91 As we in abusing this terme (*ryme*) be neuerthelesse excusable applying it to another point in Poesie no lesse curious then their rithme or numerositie which in deede passed the whole verse throughout. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 When the melody and rhythme or measure was artificially set to. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women* 361 They used all decent and grave variety of rythmes and Meeters in their Hymns & Psalms. 1737 E. MANWARING *Stichology* viii. 27 All Metre is therefore Rhythm, but not all Rhythm Metre. 1838 GUEST *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* I. 174 The forms in which accentual rhythm made its first appearance amongst us. *Ibid.*, No temporal rhythms are to be found in our literature. 1845 L. SCHMITZ tr. *Zumpt's Lat. Gram.* § 827 The first species, in which the Arsis forms the beginning, is called the descending Rhythm; the other, in which the Thesis forms the beginning, the ascending. 1871 *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 227. 467 A most exceptional but felicitous rhythm: 'Et membratim vitalem deperdere sensus'. 1891 S. R. DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* vii. 339 In ancient Hebrew poetry, though there was always rhythm, there was..no metre in the strict sense of the term.

b. Rhythmical or metrical form.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. 35 Poem..is a speech in meeter or rhithme. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women* (1684) 314 One began and sang in rhythm, the rest..hearing with silence. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 5. 50 The oldest Compositions among the Arabs are in Rythm or rude Verse. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 121 Ourself have often tried Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd The passion of the prophetess.

† **c.** A metrical foot. *Obs.*

1737 E. MANWARING *Stichology* ii. 10 A simple Rhythm or Foot, says Dionysius, has not less than two Syllables, nor more than three. 1749 *Power of Numbers* 13 These are indifferently called Rhythms, Numbers or Feet.

d. The measured flow of words or phrases.

1832 [see RHETORICAL 1 c]. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 107 This fashion of short sentences is fatal to the fine rhythm, which English prose is capable of. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xviii, The church service.., its recurrent responses and the familiar rhythm of its collects. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 102 In every sentence, however uttered, there is a rhythm.

5. *Mus.* **a.** That feature of musical composition which depends on the systematic grouping of notes according to their duration. **b.** Kind of structure as determined by the arrangement of such groups.

For the relation between *rhythm*, *accent*, and *time*, see Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. vi. 76 Ancient music..must have derived this power chiefly from the energy and accentuation of the rhythm. 1786 J. GILLIES *Hist. Greece* I. v. 179 As accent regulated the melody, quantity regulated the rhythm of ancient music. 1871 BANISTER *Mus.* (1885) xxxiv. 170 Rhythm..or metre has to do with the symmetrical arrangement of music, with regard to time and accent. 1879 STAINER *Mus. Bible* 170 The rhythm of this tune is so symmetrical that it might well be used as a hymn tune. 1880 F. HUEFFER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 148 In the opening *allegro agitato* descriptive of Mazeppa's ride, strong accents and rapid rhythms naturally prevail.

6. *Art.* Due correlation and interdependence of parts, producing a harmonious whole.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. vi. 71 In which [works in painting and sculpture] they [*sc.* the Greeks] have called that symetry and just proportion which reigns in all the parts by the name of rhythm. 1867 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* iv. 101 The rhythm and symmetry of a stately Italian palace. 1880 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* I. 193 While symmetry is an architectural idea,..rhythm is a plastic idea...Symmetry implies and expresses the lasting, uniform and inorganic; rhythm implies change, the organic, as sculpture deals with animal life.

7. *gen.* Movement marked by the regulated succession of strong and weak elements, or of opposite or different conditions.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* Introd. ii. § 18. 48 This action follows a certain order or rhythm. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 105 In such complex and slowly evolving movements as those of a nation's life, all the smaller and greater rhythms of which fall within certain general directions. 1874 L. MORRIS *Songs of Two Worlds, Marching* iv, The rhythm of their feet. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I, So do flux and reflux—the rhythm of change—alternate and persist in everything under the sky.

b. *Phys.* and *Path.* of functional movements.

1728 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med., Rhithm*..is used to express a certain number of Pulses in any given time. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 495 The movements of the heart.., their order or rythm. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 363 The respiratory rhythm. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 813 Rhythm [of the heart] is not the rate but the proportion of motion.

c. *Physical Sci.*

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 91 Rhythm is the rule with Nature;—she abhors uniformity more than she does a vacuum. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 181 From antagonist physical forces .. there always results, not a medium state, but a rhythm between opposite states. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 318 That the chief novelty is an absolute rhythm in the spectrum; instead of lines irregularly distributed over the spectrum, we have groups which are beautifully rhythmic in their structure. 1890 *Ibid.* 6 Feb. 322/1 The 'rhythm' of cell-division. 1891 SIR R. BALL *Ice Age* 163 There must have been a species of rhythm in the manufacture of the stratified rocks.

† **Rhythm,** *v. rare.* In 7 rythm. [Graphic variant of RIME *v.*[1]: see prec.] = RHYME *v.* 1.

1650–66 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 356 Rythm you whose measures charm you better luck; I must be mute.

Rhythmed (ri·ðmd, ri·þmd), *a.* [f. RHYTHM.]

† **1.** Rimed. *Obs.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 174 He goes too far in asserting that all the Hebrew Poesy in Scripture is Rhythmed, for they were not so exact at first: though the Verses end with the same Sound sometimes, yet generally they took a Liberty.

2. Marked by rhythm; rhythmical.

1863 M. A. POWER *Arab. Days & Nts.* 220 She began a slow swaying, rhythmed movement,..accompanying the dance with a slow song. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* 22 Poetry,..not merely limp, rhythmed prose. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Aug. 170/1 The rhythmed hammering.

† **Rhy·thmer.** *Obs.* Also 6 **ri-, rythmour(e,** 7–8 **rythmer.** [Graphic variant of RIMER *sb.*[1]; cf. RHYTHM, branch I.] = RHYMER.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 154 An Epitaph.., such as oure vnlearned Rythmours accustomablye make vpon thee death of euery Tom Tyler. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 227 The Songs of British Bards, or Rhythmers. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xii. 21 Amongst all the foul mouthes .., one rayling Rythmer .. bore away the bell. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* I. 11 The most skilful minstrel, rythmer, or bard, at the Eisteddfod.

Rhythme·tic, -ical, *adjs.* [f. Gr. *ῥυθμητικός*, f. *ῥυθμεῖν*: see -IC, -ICAL.] Rhythmical.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 The Rhythmetique matter [*ἡ ῥυθμικὴ πραγματεία*]. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* iii, An unaccustomed rhythmetic pomp. 1844 — *Lett. to R. H. Horne* (1877) II. 8 A rhythmetical writer.

Rhythmic (ri·ðmik, ri·þmik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **r(h)ythmicke, -ique,** 8–9 **rythmic.** [ad. F. *rhythmique* or L. *rhythmicus*, a. Gr. *ῥυθμικός*, f. *ῥυθμός* RHYTHM.]

A. *adj.*

1. = RHYTHMICAL 3. **a.** Of language, verse, music.

a 1631 DONNE *Litany* viii. Poems (1633) 175 Those heavenly Poets which did see Thy will, and it expresse In rythmique feet. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1841) 105 Much of it, too,..is rhythmic; a kind of wild chanting song. 1864 HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 95 The portion of time thus marked off by an intension and a remission of effort is a rhythmic foot. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* i. 2 The power and importance of symmetry and Rhythmic balance. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. iii. 96 *note*, The words are rhythmic. They consist of two sonorous epitrites.

b. *Phys.* and *Path.* (See RHYTHM *sb.* 7 b.)

1843 WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. xiii. 399 The intestines do not creep through their rhythmic movements. 1881 *Nature* 30 June 202/2 Rhythmic Contraction of Voluntary Muscles.

c. Of motion, feeling; of natural forces, etc.

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 91 The cataract..plunging in rhythmic gushes down the shining rocks. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xxiv. 206 The rhythmic rattling of the train. 1883 J. A. SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* i. 3 A dozen Italian workmen..tramping in rhythmic stride. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 138 The .. rhythmic plash of the wavelets on the beach.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. 177 The great salient points are admirably seized; all rounds itself off, into a kind of rhythmic coherence. 1874 L. MORRIS *Songs of Two Worlds, Remonstrance* vii, Not all of life Is rhythmic; oft by level ways We walk.

2. = RHYTHMICAL 4.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 All the Rhythmike skill. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 307 So insufficient seems an individual life for so much rhythmic effusion. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 243/1 A musical composition is made up of portions of equal rhythmic value, called measures. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* 145 Its most rhythmic genius, its acutest intellect.

B. *sb.* The science or theory of rhythm.

(Cf. Gr. *ῥυθμική*, F. *rhythmique*, G. *rhythmik*.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1260 Neither the Harmonique, nor the Rhythmicke, nor any one of these faculties of Musicke, which is named particular. 1759–60 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 730 To harmonic, rhythmic, and metric, in the theoretic, respectively answered melopœia, rhythmopœia, and poetic, in the practic. 1864 HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 94 The classical rhythmic of Pindar, Simonides, Æschylus. 1879 J. W. WHITE *title* [tr. J. H. H. Schmidt], An Introduction to the Rhythmic and Metric of the Classical Languages.

Rhythmical (ri·ðmikăl, ri·þmikăl), *a.* Also 6–7 rith-, 6–9 ryth-. [f. as prec.: see -ICAL.]

†**1.** Composing verse; riming. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* To Rdr., To become a sillye translator rythmical, and thervnto an harde wryter.

†**2.** Written in riming verse. *Obs.*

1599 (*title*), The first Booke of the Preservation of King Henrie the vij...Compiled in English rythmicall Hexameters. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. T.* III. 174 The other Assertion,..that the Psalms and other Pieces of Hebrew Poetry are always Rhythmical, necessarily infers a great many Faults..in the Scriptures. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 126 If the Psalms could be turned into a Rhythmical Poesy, with the Alteration only of a few Verses.

3. a. Of language, verse: Marked by or moving in rhythm; composed in rhythm; often, having a good, smooth, or flowing rhythm.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. vii[i]. (Arb.) 93 As the smoothnesse of your words and sillables..make with the Greekes and Latines the body of their verses numerous or Rithmicall. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Rhythmicall*, made in meeter. 1725 *R. Brunne's Chron.* p. lxi, The old Rhythmical Life of this holy Virgin. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 684 *note*, That Lord Surrey was the first who gave us metrical instead of rhythmical versification. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 187 The rhapsode recited..a species of musical and rhythmical declamation. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* 337 In Cowley we see..the first habitual practice of the chief arts of rhythmical balance.

b. *gen.* Of motion, etc.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 4 (1622) 315 As they ascribe a rythmicall motion, vnto the Starres; so doe they an harmonicall, vnto the Heauens. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 263 The first music mentioned in the Græcian history..consisted of a rhythmical clash of swords. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xvi. III. 285 Dancing or rhythmical gesticulation. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 83 (1867) 255 Double Stars..exhibit settled rhythmical actions. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 145 The evolution of the steam is by fits and starts, or even..by rhythmical puffs and bursts. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 14 Sept. 789/3 The rhythmical cadence of the oars.

c. *Phys.* and *Path.* (See RHYTHM *sb.* 7 b.)

1840 LAYCOCK *Nerv. Dis. Women* 186 The true or rhythmical chorea. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ii. 41 The contraction of the heart is rhythmical, two short contractions of its upper and lower halves respectively being followed by a pause of the whole. 1883 *Nature* 22 Mar. 487 In rhythmical actions, such as that of the respiration.

d. *Art.* (See RHYTHM *sb.* 6.)

1880 C. WALDSTEIN *Pythagoras of Rhegion* 22 The general modelling and the rhythmical treatment of the whole figure.

4. Relating to, concerning, or involving rhythm.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. (1622) 343 All the seuerall Sorts of Musick, both Harmonical, Rithmicall, and Organicall. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 72 The first part of these rhythmical observations shall be confined to lyric poetry. 1846 POE *M. E. Hewitt* Wks. 1864 III. 118 Less through rythmical skill than a musical ear. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 27 Let me define this term, close, as meaning the completion of any rhythmical period. 1880 F. HUEFFER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 149/1 A greater liberty in the rhythmical phrasing of the music is warranted by the metre of the poem itself.

Hence **Rhythmica·lity**, rhythmical property.

1885 G. J. ROMANES *Jelly-fish*, etc. 186 The contractile tissues which have longest retained their primitive endowment of rhythmicality.

Rhy·thmically, *adv.* [f. RHYTHMICAL + -LY 2.]

†**1.** So as to rime. *Obs.*

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 156 The Affix (ɪɴ) is twice Rhythmically repeated.

2. In a rhythmical manner; with rhythmical movement; in rhythm; with respect to rhythm.

1775 STEELE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 74 These two specimens of melody..are, harmonically, the same, though rhythmically different. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 232 The metrical lines of Hawes, for the greater part, must be read rhythmically. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 1143/1 When the tongue is thus protruded, the retractor muscle..contracts rhythmically. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. (1876) 1 The Chorus..rhythmically and decorously bewailing the fates of those great crowned persons. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* vii. (1879) I. 241 The water rises and sinks rhythmically.

Rhy·thmics. [pl. of RHYTHMIC; see -IC 2, -ICS.] = RHYTHMIC *sb.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Rhythmics*, the department of musical science which treats of the length of sounds.

†**Rhy·thming**, *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [Graphic variant of RIMING; cf. RHYTHM, branch I.] = RHYMING.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. p. xxxii, Their rude rythming and balducketome ballads. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 136 That impudent Lie of the rhythming Monk. 1677 [see RHYMING *vbl. sb.* b, 1651]. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i, As a young Coxcombly Rithming Lover. 1677 J. POOLE (*title*), The English Parnassus: Or a Help to English Poesie. Containing a Collection of all the Rhythming Monosyllables.

Rhy·thmist. [f. RHYTHM + -IST.] One who is versed in, or has a true sense of, rhythm.

1864 HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 95 No well-informed scholar would think of constructing a complete metric from the doctrines of the rhythmists. 1876 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* 375 So well-equipped a virtuoso, and so facile a rhythmist, was warranted in undertaking to write 'The Earthly Paradise'. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 242 Of its metrical possibilities in the hands of a master and to the ear of a rhythmist born.

Rhy·thmize, *v. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ῥυθμίζειν*, f. *ῥυθμός* RHYTHMUS.] *trans.* To put into rhythm.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* XVI. 100 The tendency toward rhythm in speech is so strong that the voice will rhythmize just as completely as possible the material supplied to it.

Rhy·thmless, *a.* [-LESS.] Wanting in rhythm.

a 1834 COLERIDGE (cited by Worcester). 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 217 Such rhythmless writing. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* vi. 208 Anything that happens..is formed into a kind of song,..rhythmless and rhymeless.

Rhythmometer. [f. Gr. *ῥυθμός* RHYTHMUS: see -METER.] A kind of metronome.

1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. II. 588 An instrument in the form of a small clock..for the purpose of marking the time to musical movements...It may perhaps most properly be called a Rhythmometer. 1886 HALL & JASTROW in *Mind* XI. 57 The simple apparatus for producing the clicks which we call a rhythmometer.

‖ **Rhythmopœia** (riðˌ-, riþmopī·ă). [L., a. Gr. *ῥυθμοποιία*, f. *ῥυθμό-ς* RHYTHM + *-ποιία* making, *ποιεῖν* to make.] Rhythmical composition.

1760 [see RHYTHMIC B]. 1818 T. BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 165 The ancient *melopœia* forms an important branch of modern vocal music: and the *rhythmopœia* is included in our present musical measures. 1864 HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 95 Widely as the rhythmopœia of Æschylus differs from that of Euripides [etc.].

Rhythmopoe·tic, *a.* [f. Gr. *ῥυθμό-ς* RHYTHM + *ποητικός* POETIC.] Making verses.

1865 DE MORGAN *Budget Parad.* (1872) 394 When I saw the three new digits I was taken rhythmopoetic, as follows.

‖ **Rhythmus** (ri·ðmŭs, ri·þmŭs). Pl. **rhythmi** (-məi). Also 6 rith-, 6–9 ryth-. [L., a. Gr. *ῥυθμός*, related to *ῥεῖν* to flow.]

1. *Pros.* = RHYTHM *sb.* 4, 4 b.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xv. (1534) 57 Metres & harmonies, called *rythmi* in greke. 1580 G. HARVEY in *Three Proper Lett.* 37 To make proofe of his facultie in Pentameters too, affecting a certaine *Rithmus* withall. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. (Arb.) 83 This *rithmus* of theirs, is not therfore our rime, but a certaine musicall numerositie in vtterance. 1747 TH—S CL—S *Reading Hebrew* iv. 83 This Rhythmus is nothing but the marshalling or ranking of long and short Syllables intermixed. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 92 In this accentual harmony, where the meter is allowed all kinds of irregularity, what becomes of the rhythmus? 1778 LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. p. xlviii, Such is R. Azarias's Hypothesis of the Rhythmus of Things. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* III. (1818) I. 334 To understand, how totally different the *rythmus* of a language is from its appearance to the eye. 1838 GUEST *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* II. 431 The metrum, which may best dispute with the Asclepiad the honour of giving rise to the Alexandrine rhythmus, is the Trochaic Dimeter wanting half a metre. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Theory Grk. Trag.* Wks. 1858 IX. 74 The sonorous rhythmus, and the grand intonation of the Greek Iambics.

fig. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. ix. V. 237 They have ..made a myth of Friedrich's History and given some rhythmus, life and cheerful substantiality to his work.

2. *Mus.* = RHYTHM *sb.* 5.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. 396 What is meant by rhythmus is the assemblage or union of tunes in music which are joined together with a certain order and in certain proportions. 1792 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* 8 Nov., There is a peculiar rhythmus in many of our airs. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 375/1 The idea of rhythmus necessarily enters into that of melody.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* = RHYTHM *sb.* 7 b.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rhythmus*, a certain proportion of Pulses,..&c. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 7 Some pulses..had a good *Rythmus*, and some were without a *Rythmus*.

Rhytidome (ri·tidoum). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *rhytidōma*, a. Gr. *ῥυτίδωμα*, f. *ῥυτιδοῦν*, f. *ῥυτίδ-*, *ῥυτίς* wrinkle.] (See quot.)

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 18/1 The bark or rhytidome is..a very complex structure, consisting of the secondary epidermal tissues either formed in the primary cortex alone or deep in the other tissues, and popularly it includes all the tissues outside the cambium layer.

‖ **Rhytina** (ritəi·nă). Also **Rytina**. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ῥυτίς* wrinkle: see -INA 1.] A genus of *Sirenia*, represented by one species, *R. stelleri*, recently become extinct; an animal of this genus; the Arctic Sea-cow.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 576/2 The heart of the Dugong..and of the Rytina is cloven by the deep separation of the two ventricles. 1853 HENFREY tr. *Schleiden's Plant* 400 Walruses and sea-cows, Rytinæ and mermaids. 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 The Rhytina which, less than a hundred years ago, crowded the shores of Behring Strait.

‖ **Rhyton** (rəi·tɒn, ri·tɒn). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *ῥυτόν*, neut. of *ῥυτός* flowing, related to *ῥεῖν* to flow.] A form of drinking-cup often in the form of an animal's head and having a hole at the bottom through which the wine ran.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 245* A rhyton having a lion's head. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 523 The other prizes were not awarded, as thirty of the contenders died rhyton in hand. 1887 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VIII. 1 A Rhyton in Form of a Sphinx.

‖ **Ri·a.** *Geol.* [Sp.] A river-mouth.

1898 J. GEIKIE *Earth Sculpture* xvi. 289 Fiords, rias, and other indentations are simply submerged valleys.

Rial (rəi·ăl), *sb.*[1] Now only *Hist.* Forms: 5 **rialle**, 5–6 **riale**, **rioll**, 5–7 **riall**, 5– **rial**; 5 **ryolle**, 5–6 **ryalle**, **ryale**, 5–7 **ryall**, 5– **ryal**. [From RIAL *a.*, after F. (and Sp.) models.]

†**1.** A royal person; a prince. = REAL *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 340 Þer nas Rial of þe rewme, þat hem durste rebuke. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 7 in *Macro Plays* 77 Save our lege lord, þe kynge, þe leder of þis londe, & all þe ryallis of þis revme. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 14 As that Ryall raid ouir the rude mure.

†**b.** Dominion; royal power. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7096 Me thinketh oure goddis speciale..haue vs 3euen gret riale.

†**2.** The second branch of a stag's horn, lying immediately above the brow-antler. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, On þe left-side auntelere and ryall and surereall and not fourche but onely þe beame. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e j b, When he hath Awntelere..., Ryall and Surriall also there Isett,..Then shall ye call hym forchyd and hert of tenne.

3. a. A gold coin formerly current in England, originally of the value of ten shillings, first issued by Edward IV in 1465. Now *Hist.*

[The following are statements of its value at various times:—

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 4 The yere..m[l].cccc.lxiiij. Kynge Edwarde..made of ane olde noble a ryall, the whiche was commaundyde to goo for x.s; nevere the latter the same ryolle was put viij.*d.* of aley. 1526 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 15 In November, the Kinge enhaunsed his coyne, that is to saye, the riall at xiis. 3d. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 47 The xvj. day of May [1544] was made a proclamacion in London for raysynge of golde and sylver, as the ryalle xij. shillings.]

1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 16 C. libras in riales. 1496–7 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 123 She hath in coyne, in old nobles, c[li]—in ryalls, c[li]. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 Riall, half Ryall, and the iiij[th] parte of a Ryall. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 19, I dare holde a ryall, you meane the church. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, I. iv, Bid the bearer of our privy purse Enclose therein a hundred English ryals.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ryal* or *Rial*, a Piece of Gold [etc.]. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Coined into 45 rials, ..or a proportional number of half rials,..or rial farthings. 1817 RUDING *Ann. Coinage* II. 34 These new Nobles were called Rials. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* II. 443 The nobles and rials [of Edw. IV] differ but slightly from the nobles of previous reigns. 1884 KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 57 Half and quarter ryals were also coined.

†**b.** A French gold coin struck by Philip IV and his successors, current in Scotland in the 15–16th centuries. *Obs.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 40 Þe Rial of france sal haf cours for vj s. viij d. 1488 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Deliuerit be Dene Robert Hog..to the Thesaurare,.. in rialis of France fyfty and foure. 1488–91 *Ibid.* 167 He chargis him..with liiij. li., be fifty foure Fraunce riallis of gold. [1507 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 334 To the King himself, quhilk wes set on the syment riall, and part cunzeit in riales thareof, xx Franch crounis.]

†**c.** Applied to certain silver coins of Scotland in the 16th century. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 413 That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the Marie ryall. 1567 *Ibid.* 556 That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the James Ryall.

4. A Spanish coin; = REAL *sb.*[1] 1 a. ? *Obs.*

1508 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 41 Item, to the said Robert, quhilk [he gave] to preistis thare,..viij ducatis of wecht and tua riales; for ilk ducat xviij s., and the ij riales iij s. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxx. (1870) 199 In Spayne..In siluer they haue ryals & halfe ryalles; a ryal is worth .v.d. ob. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curr.* I. iii, I will fire The portion I brought with me, ere he spend A ryal of it. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 347 A piece of 8 rials being full 17 penny weight, passeth for 4*s.* 9*d.* 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* 114 For a Ryal, which is seven pence half-penny. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, The [Spanish] ducat of silver contains 11 rials of silver; and that of vellon, 11 rials of vellon. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iii. P 2 He counted me over six ducats instead of six rials.

†**b.** *Rial of plate*, = REAL *sb.*[1] 1 a. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 225 The cyrcle of letters of a riale of plate. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 94 Every peece of tenne ryals, which they receive in ryals of plate, for there is no other marchandize in those partes. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 135 At..Arragon, The Rial, or Ryal of Plate is 23 Dinero's (Hunt saith 13) and the Ducat is 12 Ryals. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 442 A quantity of Jewels, and twelve chests of ryals of plate. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 30 Thirteen Chests of Ryals of Plate.

†**c.** *Rial of eight*, = REAL *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* 69/1 There are likewise Rialles of 8, which are brought from Portingal. 1615 tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 4, I gaue him a 100. Rials of eight, for dyet and safe conduct through the Arabian desart. 1678 in Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1862) III. 427 That not a man shall stir out of the Fort until the Governor returns home; upon penalty of half a riall of eight for the Merchant and Officer. 1727–38 CHAMBERS

Cycl. s.v. *Piece*, It has its name piece of eight, or rial of eight, because equal to eight silver rials.

† **d.** *ellipt.* = prec. *Obs. rare.*

1640 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (ed. 3) Liffe Cyril 13 He received yeerly..about 50000 Rials, each of them being worth foure shillings six pence. 1671 OGILBY *America* 464 Forty thousand Pieces of Silver, each valu'd at thirteen Ryals, each Ryal being four Shillings.

† **Rial,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[—o] Also 5 **ryal**(l. [Perh. the same as prec.] Froth or foam.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Ryal, or fom of berme, *spuma.* 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Riall of wyne, fome, *brovve, flevr.*

† **Ri·al,** *a.* (*adv.*). *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **riale,** 4–6 **rial,** 5–6 **riall** (5 **rialle**); 4–5 **ryal,** 5–6 **ryale,** 4–6 (8) **ryall,** 5 **ryalle, ryeall, ryoll,** 6 **ryell.** [a. OF. *rial*, var. of *real* or *roial*: see REAL *a.*[1] and ROYAL *a.*] Royal, regal.

1. Of persons, etc.: Having the rank of, or the qualities befitting, a king.

c 1350 *Ipom.* 64 There come many a ryall kynge, For to wowe that lady. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1605 *Hypsipyle* (Fairf. MS.), Now was Iason a semely man with-alle..And of his loke as rial as lyon. *c* 1420 *Wars Alex.* (E.E.T.S.) 45 Me aughte noȝte to sende swylk tythynge to ȝour ryalle maiestee, bot..nede gers me do it. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 281 b/1 Saynt Lupe or Lowe was borne at Orliaunce and was of the ryal lygnage. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 801 A noble gentilman..Descendyng of the hie and riall blodde of costy. 1580 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 43 The destruction of your most ryall person.

absol. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 641 Here..by-fore thiese ryalle [I] resynge the my ryghte. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 396 Before the riale on raw the renk wes noght rasit.

Comb. *c* 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 1 Wyves and maydynus ryallyke.

2. Properly pertaining or appropriate to a king.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 432 For myn astate ryal here I resigne Into her hond. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1630 Priam..a pales gert make Within the Cite full Solempne of a sete riall. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 129 With relefis, and heriettis, mariagis, Eschetis, and riall services. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 24 Þe more princely, þat he behad him in his dignite riall, the mor his lawis..wald be dred. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. viii. 336 All the riall names and words of the living God.

3. Befitting a king; sumptuous, splendid, magnificent, excellent.

13.. *Sir Beues* 3480 Þou3 ich discriue nou3t þe bredale,.. hit was riale. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1082 Rial ryngande rotes & þe reken fyþel. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 125, I say..That ho is riall of his ray that light reede him Folwith. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Þan serue it forth for a ryal mete. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 40 That the ij^e. premisse..is also trewe is schewid bi a ful solempne and rial processe. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxviii. in Ashm. (1652) 157 A ryall Medycyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, The people of Israell..buylded a solemn temple, moost ryall of stones precyous. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 This same yere was the [most] ryall syght and wache of men of armes in London that ever was sene.

b. *Sc.* Notable, remarkable. *rare.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Men mycht se .. mony a riall rymmyll ryde Be roucht thair apon athir syde. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 90 Quhen Dauie deit our Quene rycht potentlie Into this Realme did rais ane ryall rout.

4. Of paper: (see ROYAL *a.*).

139. *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 8 Pro j quaterno papiri ryal, xij d. [*Ibid.* 13 Pro xxi foliis papiri realis.] 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 178 Paper Riall and other paper for patternes. 1573–4 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 356 Item, for tenne quier of ryoll paper.

5. As *adv.* = RIALLY.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4360 Ne rede we neuire na retorik ne rial to speke. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 207, I went bare fote on my fette, That sum tyme was wonte to ride rialle. *c* 1500 *World & the Child* 268, I am ryall arayde to reuen [? *read* rennen] vnder the ryse.. *c* 1560 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 232 Princes and Kingis, that sa Ryall Ringis.

† **Ri·ally,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **ryaliche, rialliche,** 5 **-ich**; 4–6 **ryally,** 5 **ryaly, rialy**(e, **rially, riolly.** [f. RIAL *a.* + **-LY**[2]. Cf. REALLY *adv.*[1]] Royally, regally, splendidly, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3888 Kyng, eerls, barouns, knyghts, and squyers, Ryden ryally on trappyd destrers. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6191 Þey byried hym Ful ryaliche wiþ gret honur. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3009 He araiet hym full riolly with a route noble. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 2 Charlette a-forcyd ryaly. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1308 Thanne was ther made an ordenaunce therfore, Full rially with all maner seruice. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1301/1 When Christ came rydyng into Hierusalem so ryally vpon Palme sonday. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 52 He..was ryally resevyd and had grete chere with many grete jefftes.

† **Rialm.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **ryalme.** [a. OF. *rialme*, var. of *realme* REALM.] Kingdom.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 691 Now ridez þis renk þur3 þe ryalme of Logres. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 20 He recouerd ..all rialme & þe riches in-to the rede est.

† **Ri·alness.** *Obs.*[—o] [f. RIAL *a.*] Royalty.

1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Rialnesse, *royalté.*

‖ **Ria·lto.** [The name of the quarter of Venice in which the Exchange was situated.] An exchange or mart.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 299/1 In Paris, all trades and callings have their Rialto. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 5/2 It was this..that made it some forty or fifty years ago the rialto of the West Indian islands.

† **Ri·alty.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **ryalte,** 5 **-tee,** 5–7 **-tie,** 5 **-tye,** 6 **-ty**; 4–6 **rialte,** 5 **-tee,** 4 **riaulte,** 5 **riolte,** 6 **rialtie.** [a. OF. **rialté*, var. of *realté* REALTY 1.]

1. Royalty; regal state or dignity; royal pomp or splendour.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 88 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Hit were wel bettre forto se..Þan a fest of Rialte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5057 No clerk..ne kowþe nou3t descriue..Þe richesse ne Þe riaulte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3464 Double fest ..was holdyn, With all þe reuell & riolte þat Renkes couthe deuise. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. xii. 182 [Arthur] was crouned emperour..with all the ryalte that coude be made. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1209/2 If a manne kepe richesse aboute him for a glory and ryaltie of the world. 1557 *Malory's Arthur* (Copland) III. i, So they roode freshly with great ryalte..til that they came nyghe unto London.

b. A royal or magnificent feast or ceremonial.

a 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) III. xvii. 152/2 In ryaltees as playes and daunces that are used in grete festes & in the sondayes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXX. 243 He saw neuer ne herd suche solempne feestes, ne ryaltes holden ne done without payng of gold or siluer. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 53 At that ryallty was made sir Edward Semer..duke of Somerset.

2. Royal power; sovereignty.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 132 Robert Stiward suld be Kyng, and brwk all the rialte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 379 So þis man had neuer so grete cause to fle & to hide hym self as whan he was callid to þis rialte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 148 Ryaltee wythout wysdome and cvnnynge ne may not endure. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 253 It was determynit..that never women suld succede to the ryaltee of Fraunce.

b. A royal estate; a kingdom.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 117 Nabugodonosor regnede in Babilon ten 3ere. He putte moche more to his fader realte [*v.r.* rialte]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 3 The clowdes..Raykand ouere my rialte on rawe me reioyses.

c. *Sc.* A district directly under the king, as opposed to a REGALITY[1] (sense 2 c).

1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 21 Gif he happynis to fle in þe Regalitie oute of the Rialte, the schiref sal certify þe lorde of þe Regalite. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 6 All Sheriffis Stewartis Ballies alswele Regalitie as Ryalte. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 160 Inquisition sall be made alswell within Regalitie as Ryaltie anent malefactours.

d. = REGALITY[1] 2 a. *rare*[—1].

1552 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 73 My chief house with all the rialties and ayrelomes founded by my predecessors.

Riancy (rəi·ănsi). *rare*[—1]. [f. next: see -ANCY.] Bright or smiling character.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, The tone, in some parts, has more of riancy, even of levity, than we could have expected!

Riant (rəi·ănt, ‖ riaṅ), *a.* Also rarely **riante** (rīaṅt). [a. F. *riant* masc., *riante* fem., pres. pple. of *rire*:—L. *rīdēre* to laugh: cf. RIDENT *a.*] Smiling, mirthful, cheerful, gay.

a. Of persons, their dispositions, actions, etc.

1567 PAYNELL tr. *Treas. Amadis* 276 What an evill is it to be depryved of all the goodnesse that I receyved of hir riant and laughing eye.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 13 Whatever bordered upon awe or horror, his riant fancy rejected with aversion. 1867 — *E. Irving* 206 He was jovial, riant, jocose rather than serious. 1897 GUNTER *Don Balasco* ii. 28 A girl of..dancing, riant blue eyes, and exquisite figure.

b. Of landscapes, places, etc.

a. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. *On Shield of Achilles* ix, There is something inexpressibly *riant* in this Piece, above all the rest. 1760 GRAY *Let.* Wks. 1884 III. 24 The Vale [is] as *riant*, as rich, and as well cultivated. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 149 A pretty riant landskip of the river doubling through the vale. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 178 Choice plants .. were there in wild and riant luxuriance. 1892 HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 2 These together present a singularly bright, riant impression.

β. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 173 (Stanf.), Of late..I have found this view too riante. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* I. 9 Pretty market-gardens.., and shining glass-houses, give the suburbs a *riante* and cheerful look.

Hence **Ri·antly** *adv.*

1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnbull* xxiii. 303 'Then you will all have to keep me company,' says Miss Naughty, riantly.

‖ **Riata** (riā·tă). [Sp. *reata* (= Pg. *reate, arreata, arriata* halter), f. *reatar* to tie again, f. *re-* RE- + *atar*:—L. *aptāre.*] = LARIAT.

1869 B. HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* 196 He looked at my hand, which still unconsciously held the broken 'riata'. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 131 'I'm a coiling up my riata'..means, very graphically, I am preparing for my death. 1893 K. SANBORN *S. California* 178 The saddle-tree is hung with silver rings,..to answer all the requirements of the vaquero in lacing up his riata.

Riatour, Riattous, obs. ff. RIOTER, -OUS.

Rib, *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–**rib,** 1–8 **ribb,** 4–7 **ribbe**; 5–6 **ryb** (5 **rybe**), **rybb**(e; 6 **reb.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *rib, ribb* neut., = OFris. *rib, reb* (WFris. *rib* spar, rack; NFris. *rabb, robb* rib), ON. *rif* (Norw. *riv*; MSw. *rif, riff*, Sw. *ref*; MDa. *riff, reff*), MLG. *ribbe, rebbe*, OHG. *ribbi, rippi* (MHG. *rippe, ripp*); also OS. *ribba* fem., MDu. *ribbe, rebbe* (Du. *rib*; WFris. *ribbe*), OHG. *rippa* (MHG. *rippe, ribbe, riebe*; G. *rippe*), Da. *ribbe*, Norw. *ribba*; Sw. *ribba* lath. Outside of Teutonic the stem is represented by Russ. *rebro.*]

I. 1. One of the curved bones articulated in pairs to the spine in men and animals and enclosing or tending to enclose the thoracic or body cavity, whose chief organs they protect.

Asternal, floating ribs: see those adjs. *False rib* = *asternal* rib. *Sternal* or *true ribs*, those attached to the breast-bone or sternum. *Abdominal ribs*, certain osseous formations in the abdominal wall of some reptiles (Huxley).

To smite (one) *under the fifth rib*: see FIFTH *a.* 1 b.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 585 *Costa*, rib. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 23 Mar., On þæm [dæg] wæs Adam ȝescæpen.., & Eua his wif wæs ȝescæpen of his ribbe. *a* 1000 *Soul & Body* 113 Rib reafiað reðe wyrmas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 21 Þa ȝenam he an ribb of his sidan & ȝefilde mid flæsce, þær þær þæt ribb wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 1603 Corineus heom to-brutte ban & heora ribbes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 227 Ut of his side he toc a rib, And made a wimman him ful sib. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1900 Þer mithe men wel se boyes bete, And ribbes in here sides breke. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 149 Bote I Rule þus-þi Reame, Rend out my Ribbes! *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Wiþ þese .vij. boonys ben maad fast .vij. ribbis þat ben grete ribbis..,& þese ribbis ben crokid. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVI. 285 Fro we may reche þat rekeles His ribbis schall we rappe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 56 Se that he haue a brode ryb,..and to be lose-skinned, that it stycke not harde nor streyte to his rybbes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 28 That I might refreshe my crackte ribbes in her bountie and goodnesse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 5 Nine, or ten times I had thought t' haue yerk'd him here vnder the Ribbes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 512 His Visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare, His Armes clung to his Ribs. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 222 The Ribs are commonly divided into True and False. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Sel. Wks. (1892) 265 We require some food that will stick to the ribs. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* IV. i, Take my brute, and lead him in, Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 652 In Serpents the ribs are wanted for locomotion, and are accordingly developed from the head nearly to the tail.

transf. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1901) III. ii, Noble rib of honor, valliant carcasse. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii, The wood which grides and clangs Its leafless ribs and iron horns Together.

† **b.** *ellipt.* (See quot.) *Obs.*[—o]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rib*, or *Ribroasting*, a Dry-basting.

c. *Zool.* One of the meridional plates characteristic of the *Ctenophora*; a ctenophore.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-Bk. Zool.* 118 Each of these lines or ribs, as they are called, is composed of a series of tiny laminæ.

2. One of these bones taken from an ox, pig, etc., with the meat adhering to it, as used for cooking.

1426–7 *Recs. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 65 In bred & ale & ij rybbes beff & oþer costes, xvjd. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take Pypis, Hertys, Nerys, Myltys, an Rybbys of the Swyne. *Ibid.* 10 Take Rybbys of Venysoun. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 b, A peece of Porke of two Ribs, that waied three and twentie pound. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 88 Sixe ribs of beefe, are worth sixe weeks of Lent. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Dec., Dined well on some good ribbs of beef roasted and mince pies. 1808 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 660 A savoury dish, called *chuleta*, or ribs of pork, which they have fresh throughout the year. 1848 [see PORK[1] 2]. 1883 [see JOINT *sb.* 8].

fig. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 45 Though the skorneful do mocke me for a time, yet in the ende I hope to giue them al a rybbe of roste for their paynes.

transf. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 9 The fat ribs of peace Must by the hungry now be fed vpon.

3. With allusion to the creation of Eve (*Gen.* ii. 21): A (person's) wife; a woman.

1589–90 JAS. VI in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 470 *note*, Recommending me and my new rib to your daylie prayers. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 61, I am confident a practising Rib shall kill more then the law-bone of an Asse; and a Quacking Dalilah, than a valiant Sampson. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* ii, Go thrash your own rib, sir, at home. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xvi, He would..place his rib and self in so many tormenting lights and attitudes. 1802 LAMB *Let. to Manning* Feb., The Professor's Rib has come out to be a disagreeable woman. 1822 BYRON *Juan* XI. xlvi, A rib's a thorn in a wed gallant's side. 1862 BORROW *Wales* liv, Near to it was the portrait of his rib, Dame Middleton.

b. So *rib of man*(*kind*), *lost rib.* ? *Obs.*

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I cannot holde to see a rib of man, A moytie of it selfe, commaund the whole. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* V. iii, That broken rib of mankind. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 612 Surely if feasting ever be in season it is at the recovery of the lost rib [i. e. marriage].

II. 4. The central or principal nerve or vein of a leaf, extending from the petiole to the apex, = MIDRIB 2; also, one of the smaller or secondary nerves. Now *Bot.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 48 Take cole and strype hom þorowghe þi honde And do away þo rybbys. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 204 Tak þe rote of hemelok,..& þe rybbe of dokke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 90 The great Plantayne hath great large leaues..with seven ribbes behinde. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Rib is the chief vein, from the stalk to the end of the leaf: the Master-vein. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 178 Sending forth from the main Rib some Fibres. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 386 Where the Margin is plaited, but the Folds do not reach to the middle Rib of the Disk. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 354 The rib [of a fern-leaflet], with the Stamens upon it. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 144 There is occasionally an obscure rib running close to the edge of the leaf, and called intramarginal. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 433 In the petioles and ribs of the leaves.

b. The shaft or quill of a feather.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* Wks. (1904) 88 In settyng on of your fether, whether it be pared or drawen wt a thicke rybbe, or a thinne rybbe (the rybbe is ye hard quill whiche deuydeth the fether). 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Feather*, The shaft, or rib, is exceeding strong, but hollow below, for strength and lightness sake. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 453 The ribs are scraped with a bit of glass cut circularly, in order to render them very pliant.

c. *Ent.* A nervure in an insect's wing.

a 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 282/2 This frame con-

sists of hollow horny tubes, to which have been indifferently applied the names ribs, nervures, and veins. *Ibid.*, The ribs..are filled with a soft parenchyma.

d. *Bot.* A more dense or firm part extending along or through an organ or structure.

1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 181 Leaves and sheaths glabrous;..the ribs of paleæ glabrous. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 114 The connective is normally a solid rib, running up the middle of the anther.

5. A hard or rocky portion of a mountain, etc., esp. when in the form of a projecting ridge.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* civ. viii, That safe in rocks the conyes may remaine, To yield them caves, their rocky ribbs are torne. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 271 If violent rains and tempests must not wash down the earth and gravel from..those mountains, and expose their naked ribbs to the face of the sun. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* ix. 680 They rowl down Ribs of Rocks. 1822 Shelley *Faust* ii. 120 Cling tightly to the old ribs of the crag. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iii. 83 Nothing is visible but the black ribs of the mountains.

b. A vein of ore, or the solid part of one; a stratum or dyke of stone or rock. Now esp. *Geol.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 690 Soon had his crew Op'nd into the Hill a spacious wound And dig'd out ribs of Gold. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Q iv, Most Veins carry their Ore in Ribbs, which is that solid Part of the Ore that sets forward according to the Sides..; many times a Vein will carry two Ribbs. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* i. xiv. 178 The firmest ribs of sandstone. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 193 Lava is then injected into the cracks, forming, when cold, huge rocky ribs known as dykes. 1885 Seeley *Phillips' Man. Geol.* i. xxii. 401 The metallic matter occurs in an irregular vertical table, called a rib of ore.

c. *Mining.* A wall of coal left standing to support the roof of the workings.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 981 The ribs or walls of coal left standing round, constituting the side of work. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 125 It is found to be the better course..to trust to pack-walls,..rather than to leave a rib of coal. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/6 They..would have left a rib as a support to part them from the old workings.

6. a. A narrow strip of land, as that between furrows; also *dial.*, a furrow. **b.** A narrow ridge separating a roadway from the ditch.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 92 The Man of God fetching up his single Melancholy Cow, from a small rib of Land. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 20 Oct. 1775, This, instead of laying the ribs of the lands convex, leaves them hollow. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scot.* II. 235 The ribs, as road-makers term the declivities on each side, should be kept very clear. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 658 Ribs of hard land standing untouched in the subsoil.

7. In technical use, an artificial ridge raised upon some object: **a.** *Jewellery.* An edge separating two faces of a cut diamond. ? *Obs.*

1751 D. Jefferies *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) Explan. Terms, The Ribs are the lines, or ridges, which distinguish the several parts of the work, both of Brilliants, and Roses.

b. *Mech.* A raised band or flange, esp. one made upon a metal plate in order to stiffen it.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97 This ruler was preserved from bending..by a Rib raised upon its upper side. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 69 The upper roller, with its diagonal projecting ribs of iron. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 203 The glass is prevented from running off the sides of the table by ribs of metal. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 477 The projecting ribs were forced into the surface of the ball.. during its expulsion. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Mech. Philos.* 289 This is often effected..by introducing ribs or flanges, and thus dispersing a given quantity of material in a better form.

c. *Gunmaking.* A bar or ridge of metal made on each barrel of a double-barrelled gun, and serving to connect the two.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 119 The construction of gun-locks, and elevated ribs. 1881 Greener *Gun* 267 Commoner ribs also are used, that is, either scelp twist, or plain iron, and there is not so much care taken to insure the rib being tapered, levelled [etc.].

d. A raised ridge in a knitted stocking, cloth, or the like. *Derby rib* (see quot. 1829).

1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 242 Messrs. Jedediah Strutt and William Woollatt,..in the year 1758, produced a machine for making ribbed stockings. This was termed the Derby rib. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 748/2 An additional looping, which..raises the rib above the plain intervals. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 653 Needles are only placed where ribs or stripes are to be formed.

e. *Bookbinding.* One of the raised bands upon the back of a book, serving as a covering for the cords and as an ornament.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1935/2.

8. a. *Conch.* A salient ridge upon a shell.

c 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* Dec. vi. 2/1 A sort of Winckle-trope with Ribs finely chained. 1815 Burrow *Conchol.* 34 *Costæ*, ribs; keel-like processes reaching from the apex to the periphery of the shell. 1849 Murchison *Silveria* 211 A new species with two raised ribs in front.

b. *Bot.* A prominent line or ridge upon any part of a plant, a fruit, etc. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

III. 9. *Naut.* **a.** One of the curved frame-timbers of a ship, extending from the keel to the top of the hull, upon which the planking of the side is nailed; also, in later use, a piece of strong iron-work serving the same purpose.

1553 *Douglas's Æneis* i. p. xii, The storme ouerset [the ship], raif rebbis and syde semes. 1564 Rastell *Confit. Jewel's Serm.* 131 b, No boerde or rybb of the broken shipp. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. i. 29 Vailing her high top lower then her ribs. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* iii. 79 Their ships..are generally made large in the ribs. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 751 This victory of the Zelanders with so small loss, which happened because the ribs of their Ships were more solid and compact. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* ii. 260 The ribs, oppress'd by ponderous cannon, groan. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 236 Scotch oak..is found to snap over when used as ribs to a ship. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* i. 82 See the long keel,..See the strong ribs which form the roomy side. 1877 Bryant *Sella* 217 Bones of men Shipwrecked, and mighty ribs of foundered barks.

b. *Ribs of the parrel, ribs and trucks* (see quots.).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 Parrels are little round Balls called Trucks, and little peeces of wood called ribs, and ropes. 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.* 83 Those little long wooden peeces which..doe belong to the Parrells of the yards, are called the Ribbs of the Parrells. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Parrel*, There are four different sorts of parrels, one of which is formed..of a rope communicating with an assemblage of ribs and trucks. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Ribs and Trucks*, used figuratively for fragments. *Ibid., Ribs of a Parrel*,..the ribs were pieces of wood, each about one foot in length, having two holes in them through which the two parts of the parrel-rope are reeved with a bull's-eye between.

10. *Building.* **a.** A piece of timber forming part of the framework or roof of a house; in mod. *dial.*, a purlin.

1378 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 149 De cujus meremio sunt in manu Johannis fil. Rog. x spars et ribs. 1618 ? Dekker *Owles Almanacke* 56 The ribbes of tottring houses must be coated with a new paint against the christning of the next childe. 1648 Hexham, *Ribben-lage*, the Ribs or the Crosse-beames of a house. 1840 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Ribs of Timber*, a term applied in some districts to the purlins of the roof. 1869 Peacock *Gloss. Lonsdale, Ribs*, stout pieces of timber laid on the principals of a roof, and on which the spars are fastened.

b. An arch supporting a vault; one or other of the transverse or oblique arches by which a compound vault is sustained; the edge or groin of two intersecting arches in a vault. Also, in later use, a projecting band or moulding on a groin or ceiling (whether vaulted or flat), or on some other architectural feature.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 55 The Ancients..made their Ribs of..Bricks, and..advise to fill up the interspaces of..Vaults with the lightest Stone. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xvii, The ribs of two of these arches remained, though the roof had fallen down betwixt them. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 7. 33 In the vaulting of a Gothic roof it is no deceit to throw the strength into the ribs of it. 1859 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 835 In the simple groin, the arches or ribs, and diagonal rib, carry the vaulting, a rebate being formed at the lower part of the ribs on which the vaulting lies. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 63 The plaster work between the ribs of the roof is colored blue.

Comb. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 214 The rib-and-panel vault is, however, much less costly.

† **c.** The haunch or flank of an arch. *Obs.*—1

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53 An Arch is..a conjunction of a number of wedges, whereof..those on the sides [are called] the Turn, or Ribs of the Arch.

d. One of a set of arched wooden trusses used for the centering of a bridge; one of a set of parallel timbers or iron beams (whether arched or flat) serving to carry a bridge.

1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 One of the Ribs, to carry the Planks, whereon the Arch is to lie. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 413/1 The first iron bridge built in England..consists of one arch upwards of 100 ft. wide, composed of five ribs. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 279/1 Each tubular rib is composed of 23 pieces. *Ibid.*, These keys enabled us ..to set the ribs with great precision. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educator* I. 108 Each of these girders rests immediately on a pile, so that the bridge is supported by seven ribs.

e. One of the curved pieces of stone-, timber-, or iron-work which form the framework of a dome.

1766 in Entick *London* IV. 205 The spandrels.., having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of further ornaments of painting. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* § 2049 The dome is boarded from the base upwards, hence the ribs are fixed horizontally at near distances to each other. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 138 The ribs..are alternated by narrower ones,..the main ribs being constructed of five thicknesses of timber.

11. A bar or rod (of wood or iron) serving to strengthen or support a structure. Also *fig.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* ii. 141 Of clinched ribbes of firre This hors was made. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* B ij, One of the first Lawes that Romulus layd, as a ribbe of yron into his gouernment. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* iv. i. 153 Confirm'd, confirm'd, O That is stronger made Which was before barr'd vp with ribs of iron. 1646 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Mar., He consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it about with ribs of iron and timber. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 415 The sails are made of matt, strengthened every three feet by an horizontal rib of bamboo. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 152 The boiler is to have ribs of wood, like small joists, fastened at half way from its bottom, about two inches thick, and three or four inches apart. 1827 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIV. 168 A kind of wicker basket..fixed in the earth by means of the points of the ribs of the wicker work.

b. A bar of a grate or the like. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iii. ix. § 1 We should have ..thought the Grid-iron fairer than the *spondæ*, the ribs of a marital bed. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 100 A wooden stand, which has several ribs across to sustain the tobacco. 1826 Galt *Lairds* xxxii, Ye wad see the ane fizz and flee away frae the ither up the lum, or out at the ribs. 1895 'Sarah Tytler' *Macdonald Lass* x. 125 Balancing her egg-pan on the ribs of the grate.

c. One of the two horizontal iron bars of a printing-press upon which or in the grooves of which the carriage supporting the bed slides on its way towards the platen.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* iv. 51 The Ribs lye within a Frame of four Foot five Inches long, one Foot eleven Inches broad. 1688 Holme *Armoury* iii. xxi. (Roxb.) 256/1 A Rib..This is a foure square Iron flat at the ends to be nailed on the wooden ribs for the cramp Irons at the bottom of the coffin to run ouer them. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, On this carriage, which sustains the plank, are nailed two long iron-bars, or ribs. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 296 The manner in which the wheels run in rebates or recesses in the edges of the ribs. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 774/2 Beneath the plank of the carriage, cramp irons..are nailed, which slide upon two long iron bars or ribs.

d. *dial.* (See quots.)

1814 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Ribs*, bindings in hedges. Kent. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Dict. Kent Dial.* s.v., Ribs are done up into bundles, with two wiffs, and are used for lighting fires and making raddle-fences.

12. a. One of the curved pieces of wood forming the body of a lute or the sides of a violin.

1676 Mace *Mus. Monum.* 49 Then again observe the Number of Ribbs [in a lute]..Next, what Wood is Best for the Ribbs. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 203/2 The body or belly, of the same wood or cedar, constructed of nine convex ribs joined. 1884 Heron-Allen *Violin-making* 287 To prevent the ribs from sticking to the mould if..the glue should run anywhere but on the blocks.

b. One of the strips of whalebone or stout metal wires composing the framework of an umbrella or sunshade.

1716 Gay *Trivia* i. 213 Let Persian Dames th' Umbrella's Ribs display To guard their Beauties from the sunny Ray. 1771 Jefferson *Writ.* (1892) I. 395 A large umbrella with brass ribs. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 500/2 In umbrellas of the ordinary construction the ends of the ribs are connected with the fixed ring upon the end of the stick. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/2 Japan imported..umbrella ribs to the value of £9,769.

c. One of the hoops which serve to form the folds in organ-bellows.

1881 W. E. Dickson *Organ-Build.* vi. 72 Organ-bellows ..consist of..the middle board, the top board or table, and the feeder, and of thin plates of wood called ribs. *Ibid.* 75 The upper ribs of the reservoir are in a position the reverse of that of the lower ribs.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

13. a. Attributive, in sense 1, as *rib-bacon, -bone, -cartilage, -coat, -lever*; also **rib-beads, rib sign** (see quots.).

1681 in Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 520 *Rib-bacon, by the pound, 6d.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 124 Other marks of rickets such as *rib beads, grooves and cartilage proliferation. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 34 Kynde..made man,..And Eue of his *ribbe-bon. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 632 *Spondilia*, rybbebone. 1769 Richardson *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 4 A Rib-bone of a large Whale. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xliii, This second notch was made in the rib-bone of an impious villain. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 78 It might be necessary to remove one or more *rib cartilages. *c* 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* i. iii. (1738) 24 A double Membrane arising from the Pleura or *Rib-coat. 1891 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Sk.* 197 By the movement of the *rib-levers the body [of a serpent] is drawn forwards. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 758 Dr. William Ewart regards what he calls the 'first *rib sign' as important in the diagnosis of considerable pericardial effusion.

b. Objective, etc., in sense 1, as *rib-bearing, -breaking, -poking, -sticking*; *rib-grated, -mauled, -supported, rib-like* adjs.; **rib-bender**, a severe blow on the ribs.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 825/2 The *rib-bearing vertebræ of the Fish. 1887 *Daily News* 24 June 2/2 Fippen..now took a most decided lead and delivered some good *rib-benders. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* i. ii. 151 Is there yet another doates vpon *rib-breaking? *a* 1892 Tennyson *Leper's Bride* viii. 3 This poor *rib-grated dungeon of the holy human ghost. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 44 *Rib-like ossifications of the intermuscular aponeuroses are attached to the neural arches. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc.* XXII. 74 The interval between the converging spinal columns is filled in by single rib-like bones. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 1952 *Rib-mauled, before he let the woman go. 1888 *Catholic Press* 9 June 103/1 Some are foolish after a smiling and *rib-poking fashion. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 205 Their [hounds] food should have less '*rib-sticking' qualities. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* ii. xii. (1890) 355 The little lizards of the genus Draco, which glide through the air on their *rib-supported parachutes.

c. In specific names of animals, etc., having rib-like markings (see quots.).

1781 Pennant *Quad.* I. 107 *marg.*, *Rib-faced [Deer]. 1817 Raffles *Java* I. 49 The rib-faced and axis deer. 1874 Jerdon *Mammals India* 265 The Rib-faced deer is found in all the thick jungles and forests of India. 1897 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 93/2 A blue-faced *rib-nosed baboon. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 147 The *Rib-striped Snout. 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* 8/2 *Rib-welted Limington Tellen.

14. a. Attrib., in sense 10, as † *rib-resen* (Reason *sb.*2); *rib-moulding, -shaft, -stone, -vaulting*, etc. Also *rib-pointed* adj.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 445 *Treefs et guenchisons*, bemes and ribresenes.

1822 Ware in Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* (1859) 836 On comparing rib-pointed vaulting with Roman vaulting [etc.]. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 57/2 This archway is composed of thirteen columns and rib-mouldings. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit.* App. p. xiv, This tower has quoins and rib-stones like Barton-on-Humber. 1850 Inkersley *Styles Roman. & Pointed Archit. France* 308 The trans-

verse rib-shaft, the diagonal on each side, and the wall-rib. 1859 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* (ed. 4) 837 The construction..is totally different from rib vaulting.

b. Attrib., in sense 7 d, as *rib-bar*, *-hosiery*, *-needle*, *-stitch*, etc.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 653 The whole of the rib-bar is not fitted with needles like the other. *Ibid.* 654 A small iron slider is placed behind the rib-needles. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Rib Fabric Machine*, a knitting machine adapted to make the rib stitch. *Ibid.*, *Rib-top Machine*, a knitting machine adapted to make rib-tops of hosiery. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 2/3 Arkwright's rollers have perhaps played a larger part in the world than Strutt's rib hosiery machine.

c. Misc. combs.: **rib-chair** (see quot.); **rib-furrowing, -ploughing,** = RIBBING *vbl. sb.*; **rib-saw** (see quot.); **rib-wall** (see sense 5 c).

1877 THRUPP *Hist. Coaches* 75 The *Rib Chair was a similar vehicle [to the whisky], but without springs. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 579 This in some places is termed by farmers *rib-furrowing. 1811 KEITH *Agric. Aberdeen* 233 They are broke up from grass by what is called a *rib-ploughing. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 152 *Rib-saw is a long narrow saw used in a pit. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 981 The upper coals are then begun to be worked, next the *rib-wall.

† **Rib,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 **ribbe,** 5 **ryb(be.** [OE. *ribbe* fem., prob. f. *rib* RIB *sb.*[1] Cf. Gotland dial. *sur-ribbor*, leaves of dock or sorrel.] **a.** Hound's-tongue. **b.** Ribwort.

Halliwell gives '*Rib*,..the common water-cress. *East.*' There appears to be no other evidence for this.

c 825 *Épinal Gloss.* 184 *Canis lingua*, ribbae. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 210 Đas wyrte þe man cynoglossam & oðrum naman ribbe nemneþ. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 362 *Canis lingua*, ribbe, hundestunge.

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556 *Lanceolata*, launceleie, ribbe. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 176 Weybrode, rybbe, brusewort. *Ibid.* 227 Tak auence,..herbe water, weybrode, ryb, confyry. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 Rybbe; *herba est.*

† **Rib,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* In 4, 6 **ribbe,** 5 **rybbe, ryb.** [= MLG. *ribbe-*, *ribbîsern* (LG. *ribbe-îsen*, *-îsder*), G. *rippe*: see RIB *v.*[2]] A flat iron tool used for cleaning flax after the breaking process.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 523 *Rastel, martel, et rastuere*, Rake, hamur, and ribbe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Rybbe, ynstrument, *rupa*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 A Ryb for lyne. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Ribbe for flaxe.

Rib, *v.*[1] [f. RIB *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *rebben*, LG. *ribben*, G. *rippen*; Sw. *ribba* to lath.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or strengthen with ribs; to enclose as with ribs.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 235 Which masse he willed to be reared hye Toward the skies, and ribbed all with oke. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 51 It were too grose To rib her serecloath in the obscure graue. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 19 Your Isle, which stands As Neptunes Parke, ribb'd, and pal'd in With Oakes vnskaleable. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* I. i, Never arms more Shall rib this body in, nor sword hang here, sir. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 321 So large he [Ulysses] built the raft; then ribb'd it strong From space to space. 1766 in Entick *London* IV. 207 He only ribbed the outward Cupola. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 178 The diving castles..Ribb'd with strong oak. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 244 A fresh Act in 1815, by which parties receiving any barrel to rib, stock, &c. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 16 The Achæan chieftains..build them a horse, Vast as a mountain, and rib it with timbers sawn from the pine.

fig. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη x. 117 As if they would ribbe or buttress the former Argument.

b. To form the ribs of (a ship).

1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 95 Solid contents, That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck Of some flagg'd admiral.

2. To mark with rib-like ridges; to form or shape into ridges.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 76 A garment of Clothe of Siluer, of Damaske, ribbed wyth Clothe of Golde. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xlvi, The wide sky..was ribbed overhead By the black rafters. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 281 Brown lines of ink that quite rib the paper. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* V, The background of mountain, ribbed and gullied..by the tropic rains.

refl. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II, The slimy dips of the path began to rib themselves, like the fronds of fern.

b. *Agric.* To plough (land), leaving a space between the furrows; to rafter or half-plough.

1735 in *Agric. Peeblesshire* 155 That no ground be brunt ..at all except what is ribb'd. 1799 ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 134 The farmers have a practice..of ribbing their land, i.e. they turn up and leave a furrow alternately. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 4 in *L.U.K., Husb.* III, When the land is in good order, one horse will rib about three acres a day. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 124 It would be found advantageous to rib or half-plough the land across in autumn.

† **3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/2 Terms used by the Fletchers or Arrow-Makers... Ribbing [the feathers] is cutting the side skirts away.

4. *colloq.* (now *dial.*). To beat (one) on the ribs. (So LG. *ribben.*)

1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Man's Bewitched* III, An I catch you out of this house, by the Mass I'll rib you. 1773 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* V, *Prælumbo*, to beat well about the loins, to rib one.

5. *intr.* To branch *off*, as ribs from the spine.

1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-land* 95 A deep glen between the stony ridges that ribbed off from the water-kloof heights.

† **Rib,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **rebbe.** [f. RIB *sb.*[3], or a. Du. and LG. *ribben*, G. *rippen.*] *trans.* To rub or scrape (flax or hemp) with a flat iron tool in order to remove the particles of core adhering to it after the process of breaking.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. X. 81 Bope to karde and to kembe, ..To rubbe [*v.r.* ribbe] and to rely. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (Bodl. MS.), Flexe is..yrebbid & hecheled & ispunne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rybbyn flax, hempe, or oþer lyke, *metaxo*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 To Ryb lyne; *costare, ex-, nebridare.*

Ribald (ri·băld), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 3 *pl.* **ribaus,** 4 *pl.* **ribaus,** 4 **ribaut**; 4–7 **ribaud,** 4, 6 **rybaud** (6 **rybbaud**); 4–6 **ri-, rybaude** (4–5 **re-**); 4–5 **rybawde** (5 **ri-**), 5–6 **rebawde.** *β.* 4, 6– **ribald** (8 **ribb-**), 5–6 **rybald,** *Sc.* **rebald,** 5 **ribold**; 5 **re-,** 6 **ribalde**; 5–6 **rybaulde, ribaulde** (6 **ribb-**); 6 **rybault,** 6–7 **ribauld.** [a. OF. *ribaut, -aud, -ault, -auld* (also *rebalt, rybault*, etc.; pl. *ribaus*), mod.F. *ribaud*, of uncertain origin. Hence med.L. *ribaldus*, Sp., Pg., and It. *ribaldo*. The word also passed into the other Teutonic languages, as MDu. *ribaut, ribald*, etc., MLG. *ribalt, ribald-* (*ribold-*), MHG. *ribalt*, ON. *ribbaldi*, MSw. *ribalde, riballe*, etc., MDa. *ri-, rybalde.*]

A. *sb.* † **1.** One of an irregular class of retainers who performed the lowest offices in royal or baronial households, especially in France during the 14th and 15th centuries, and were employed in warfare as irregular troops; hence, a menial or dependent of low birth. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 279, I for þe luue of þe bolede schome and bismere, and schomeliche spateling of unwurði ribauz. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1578 (Bodl. MS.), Noyse is gret wiþ tabor & pype,.. Ribaudes festeþ also wiþ tripe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7557 (Kölbing), He..toke him ribaudes þre þousinde, þe cuntre to brenne. *Ibid.* 7573 Þis ribaus þus..Ofersett þe cuntre. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5673 Is no man wrecched, but he it wene, Be he kyng, knyght, or ribaude. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 153 Ribawdes armyd with iyrne and stele, Was never better off devyce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxv. 525 The iii. day they ordayned to gyue a sore assaut, sayeng how those rybaudes shulde nat longe endure agaynst them. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 123 b, When the menne of warre wer departed the rybaudes with pykes, iauelyne, and knyues, fell on the Englishemen. 1609 COKE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 11, I find of ancient time, that if a Ribaud had stricken a Knight,..he should have lost his hand. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 142 If he proceed against the prohibition, and it is tryed by Witnesses of two ribaulds [etc.].

† **b.** *King of the ribalds*, an officer of the royal household of France, who had jurisdiction over crimes committed within it, vagrants resorting to it, and all brothels and gaming-houses about the court. Hence used allusively. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7302 'Fals Semblant,' quod Love,..'Sith I thus have avaunced thee, That in my court is thy dwelling, And of ribaudes shalt be my king' [etc]. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 71 He is called 'Roye des Ribauldez', whiche is, 'the kinge of Ribaldes, or Harlottes', or euill or wicked persons.

† **2.** A low, base, worthless, or good-for-nothing fellow; a varlet, knave, rascal, vagabond. *Obs.*

a. 1301 *Ballad agst. French* 62 in Ritson (1877) 46 Goth, faccheth me the traytours... Tho suor the Eorl of Seint Poul .., We shule facche the rybaus wher thi wille be. 1381 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 225 In Kent this kare began,.. In rowte the rybawdus ran. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 376 Loke a ribaut of hem þat can nouȝt wel reden. *c* 1400 *Brut* clxix. 192 Wherfore þe Scottes chosen to bene her kyng, William Walis, a rybaude, an harlot, comen vp of nouȝt. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 77 (Harl. MS.), He seid to þemperour, 'O! ribawde, seist þou that þou art Emperoure?' 1513 MORE *Chron.* (1641) 426 Drunkards without discretion, rybauds without reason. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 140 In such a multytud of rybbaudys as be now-a-days in the ordur of presthode. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 237 In despite of those Ribauds (so he then termed the Londoners).

β. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 35 Arest ȝe þo rebaldes þat vnrewly are rownand. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 426 Off this regioun I think nocht for to gang, Quhill tyme that I sall se that rybald hang. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 It is not so, but ye be two rybaudles & vagabundes. 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 Neither should the hangman [tarry] for such ribalds.

† **3.** A person of abandoned character; a wicked, dissolute, or licentious person. *Obs.*

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Panne he becomþ ribaud, holyer, and þyef. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 151 And so was with iudas þo, þat Ihesus bytrayed. 'Aue raby,' quod þat ribaude. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 6 More ouer scho lykned hym till harlots and ribavdes. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 93 Ye shal suffer noo maner rybaudis nor none of euyll lyuing ..wythin the warde. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 115/1 Maximinus..was a Ribaud, an adulterer.

fig. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 46 Seuene synnes þat þer been þat assailen ous euere,..And with richesse tho ribaudes rathest men by-gylen.

β. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 78 The tane lufis the marchandis and labouraris, and the tothir rybauldis and hasardouris. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii, By..the dyse ben represented the players at dyse, Rybaudes and butters. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 6 After he and his ribaudes had saciate with theym theyr lecherouse appetites. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 10 When that lewd rybauld, with vyle lust advaunst, Laid first his filthie hands on virgin cleene.

† **b.** [F. *ribaude* fem.] A woman of loose character; a wanton. *Obs. rare.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 693 *Hic et hec scurra*, a rebalde. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 134 The false and unfaythfull rybaude..hath broken..the maryage bytwene her and the kynge of kynges. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Ribalde, a woman, *ribaulde.*

4. One who uses offensive, scurrilous, or impious language; one who jests or jeers in an irreverent or blasphemous manner.

In early examples only a contextual sense.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4119 'Þow lyest, rybaud,' saide he þan, 'My fader was kud a trewe man'. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 435 Ich fedde me with ale..a-mong rybaudes, here rybaudrye to huyre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7651 Ephistafus hym presit.., As a ribold with reueray in his Roide speche. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 53 Janglours and rybauldes that speke of putery and of synne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 79 What eylythe the, rebawde, on me to raue? 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 234 Harling thame befoir Princes and Kings, As rauing Rebalds rudelie to be rent. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 247 Fit for a *Scurra* in *Trivio*, or some Ribald upon an Ale-bench. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 163 Yet ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xiii, To insult such a woman with the commonplace sophistry of a ribald. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 378 [It] changed him from a jeering ribald into an admiring spectator.

Comb. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 88 In iesting it must be obserued that it bee not lacyuious or Rybaldlike.

B. *adj.* Offensively abusive, scurrilous, wantonly irreverent or impious. **a.** Of persons (and birds).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 45 Sanct Girnega did glyd, Befoir that rebald rowt. *c* 1530 *Court of Love* lxix, Disguised in a raie, Ribaude in speche. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 9 The busie day, Wak't by the Larke, hath rouz'd the ribauld Crowes. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i, Let the ribald Railer learn To curb the lawless Licence of his Speech. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 136 The ribald crowd that followed them. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 356 A miserable set of ribald ballad writers. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* IV. xii. 73 A ribald cuckoo clamoured.

b. Of speech, writing, or conduct.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 68 To red thy rebald ryming with a rowt. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* 1478 Foule ribbauld talke, and lothsome Drunkennesse. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 48 The luxurious, and ribald feasts of Baalpeor. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 160 In conversations of ribald entendre. 1780 BURKE *Wks.* 1808 III. 415 The ribbald invectives which occupy the place of argument. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* x, Peals of laughter were mingled with loud ribald jokes.. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 204 In the most ribald farces which were performed by mountebanks in Smithfield. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 128 Some ribald tracts of Bale.

† **Ri·baldail.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 **rybb-,** 5–6 **re-baldaill** (6 **-aile**). [a. OF. *ribau(l)daille*, f. prec. (see -AL 5). Cf. It. *ribaldaglia.*] Common fellows, rabble; low company.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 103 That thai, that war off hey parage, Suld ryn on fute, as rebaldaill. *Ibid.* 335 Till swylk thowlesnes he ȝeid,..And wmquhill in-to rybbaldaill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 323 Sic ar the peple at ganis best for ws. Our werk desiris na lewit rebaldaill. *Ibid.* IX. Prol. 43 A knyght, Quhamto efferis hant na rebalddaile.

† **Ri·balder.** *Obs.* In 4 **rybaudour(e, ribaudour,** 6 **ribaulder.** [f. OF. *ribauder* to play the ribald. Cf. OF. *ribauderesse* fem.] A ribald.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 66 Iacke þe Iogelour..And Robert þe Ribaudour. *c* 1589 *Theses Martinianae* 27 Such a ribaulder as this is.

† **Riba·ldious,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **ribau(l)d-.** [f. RIBALD *sb.* + -IOUS.] = RIBALDOUS.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A iij, [If he] with all these vices haue wordes ribaudious, What is more uncomely? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. 320 Those ribaldious plaies To them erected.

Hence † **Riba·ldiously** *adv. Obs.*—[1]

c 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 1136/2 Such a rude ruffyn ..as vnder the name of a clarke, so ribauldiouslie rayleth agaynst the blessed body of Christ.

† **Ri·baldise.** *Obs.*—[1] In 5 **rybauudise.** [a. OF. *ribau(l)dise.*] Debauchery.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 164 Thei make hem forto haue so gret delite in thaire synne and rybauudise.

† **Ri·baldish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RIBALD + -ISH.] Ribald-like.

1532 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 227/2 Full of wanton and ribaldish communication & lewde gestures. 1621 BP. HALL *Heauen upon Earth* § 23 The Christian..in comparison thereof scorneth the idle, ribaldish, and scurrilous mirth of the prophane.

† **Ri·baldly,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **ribauldly, ribawdly.** [f. RIBALD + -LY [1]. Cf. MDu. *ribaudelijc.*] Ribald, scurrilous.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxviii. 545 All his filthie and ribauldly writings. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxiii. (1592) 351 The Deuils or wicked spirits..delight..in filthy and ribawdly speech. 1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* viii. 194 A certaine ribaldly frier hath published a most odious discourse.

† **Ri·baldous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **rebawd-, rybad-,** 6 **ribaud-, ri-, rybawd-**; **ri-, rybauldous(e.** [f. RIBALD *sb.*] = RIBALDROUS.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 456 With syche a rebawdous rowtte to ryot they seluene. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 82 It wolde make a good stomake to vomyte to here theyre rybauldouse raylynge. 1540 TAVERNER *Postils* Bb ij b, Eschuyng..al rybawdouse, al villanous and foolyshe wordes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Lasciuia*,..ribaudous iestyng or behauour.

Hence † **Ri·baldously** *adv. Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 He..fowle and rybadously sklaundryth me wyth her. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/1 To scorne, to mock..and ribauldously to raile.

640 A

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME VIII. Q—S.)

RIBALDRIC—RYZE.

BY

W. A. CRAIGIE, M.A., LL.D.

PREFATORY NOTES.

Ribaldric—Romanite. This double section contains 1175 Main words, 539 Combinations explained under these, and 740 Subordinate entries of obsolete or variant forms, etc., making 2454 in all. The obvious combinations recorded and illustrated by quotations number 707, and bring up the total number of entries to 3161. Of the Main words 319 are marked † as obsolete, and 47 are marked ‖ as alien or not completely naturalized.

Comparison with Johnson's and some recent Dictionaries gives the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, *Ribaldric* to *Romanite*	216	1223	1366	1323	3161
Words illustrated by quotations	164	406	500	154	2747
Number of quotations	764	667	1664	205	17677

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 664.

The present instalment of R forms in some respects a strong contrast to the sections which have preceded it. The Romanic element, while still large and important, does not preponderate over the native English, and many even of the Romanic words have become so English in form and use that their foreign origin is not obvious at first sight. Among the many words which can be traced from Old English onwards, it will be sufficient to mention such instances as *rich*, *riddle*, *ride*, *ridge*, *right*, *rim*, *ring*, *ripe*, *rise*, *road*, *roar*, *rock* (v.), *rod*, *roe*, to show how important this section of the vocabulary is. The contributions from the other Teutonic languages are fairly numerous, but do not include many words in general use; among those of Scandinavian origin the chief are *rid*, *riding* (of a county), *rift*, and *rive*, but some others have considerable currency in the older language or in modern dialects.

The earlier adoptions from French rank next in number and importance to the native words; among them are *riband* or *ribbon*, *rice*[2], *riches*, *rifle*, *rime* (= rhyme), *rinse*, *riot*, *river*, *rivet*, *roach*, *roan*, *roast*, *rob*, *robe*, *rock* (sb.), *rocket*, *roll*, *romance*. Of later words from the same source the most important is *risk* (originally *risque*).

Direct adoption of Latin forms occurs in *ribes*, *rictus*, *rigor*, and a few others. Assimilation to the usual English types, partly through French, appears in *ridicule*, *rigid*, *rite*, *ritual*, *rival*, *roborate*, *robust*, *rodent*, *rogation*, *Roman*, and in many derivatives from these.

In addition to the above, the following words may be mentioned as having some interest in respect of etymology or history: *rick* sb.[1], *rickets*, *rifle* sb.[3], *rigmarole*, *roam*, *roar* sb.[2], *Roberdsmen*, *Robin Goodfellow*, *Robin Hood*, *roc*, *rodomontade*, *Roger's blast*, and *rogue*.

Romanity—Roundness. This single section contains 803 Main words, 297 Combinations explained under these, and 242 Subordinate entries of obsolete or variant forms, making 1342 in all. The obvious combinations recorded and illustrated by quotations number 381, and bring up the total number of entries to 1723. Of the Main words 164 are marked † as obsolete, and 29 are marked ‖ as alien or not completely naturalized.

Comparison with Johnson's and some recent Dictionaries gives the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, *Romanity* to *Roundness*	108	755	819	730	1723
Words illustrated by quotations	90	212	263	71	1475
Number of quotations	344	325	712	85	8542

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 264.

In this section, as in the previous one, both Teutonic and Romanic elements are well represented. Among the more important words of native origin are *rood*, *roof*, *rook* (the bird), *room* (formerly also *roomth*), *roost* sb.[1], *rope* (two sbs.), *rot* vb.,

rother ox (now practically obsolete), *rough*, † *roun* sb., *round* vb. (to whisper): some of these also give rise to a large number of compounds or derivative forms. Of adoptions from Scandinavian the chief are *root* sb.[1], *rot* sb.[1], and *rotten*; others, such as *rone* sb.[1], *roo* vb., *roose* sb. and vb., *roost* sb.[2], *roove* sb. and vb., *ross* sb.[2], are either local in range or now confined to dialect use. *Rorqual*, though of Norwegian origin, has been introduced from French. Dutch has contributed the military *roster* and the printer's *rounce*.

With the important exception of ROUND *a.*, and its derivatives *roundel* (*rondel*), *roundlet*, most of the French words occurring in this section are of comparatively late introduction. The most prominent are *romaunt*, *rondache*, *rondeau*, *roquelaure*, *rosace*, *rosette*, *roué*, *rouge*, *roulade*, *rouleau*, and *roulette*. Italian has supplied *rondo*, *rosolio*, *rotolo*, *rotonda*; and Spanish is represented by *roncador*, *Rosinante*.

Of Latin words in their original form the most noteworthy are *rosa solis*, *ros solis*, *rostellum*, *rostrum*, *rota*, *rotula*, and *rotunda*. Among those which are ultimately of Latin origin are *rosary*, *rose* (with many combinations), *rosemary* (earlier *rosmarine*), *rosin*, *rostrate*, *rotary*, *rotation* (&c.), and *rotund*.

From more remote languages come the Russian *rouble*, the Arabic *rotl*, the Persian *rook* (in chess), the Malay *rotang*, and the South American *roucou*.

Among other words to which some special interest attaches may be mentioned *romantic*, *Romany* (Gipsy), *Rome* (*Rome-penny*, *Rome-scot*), *Romish*, *Rosicrucian*, *rote* sb.[1] and sb.[2], *rouncival*, and *Roundhead*.

Round-nosed—Ryze. This section contains 1261 Main words, 119 Combinations explained under these, and 427 Subordinate entries of obsolete or variant forms, making 1807 in all. The obvious combinations recorded and illustrated by quotations number 482, and bring up the total number of entries to 2289. Of the Main words 310 are marked † as obsolete, and 31 are marked ‖ as alien or not completely naturalized.

Comparison with Johnson's and some recent Dictionaries gives the following figures :—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, *Round-nosed* to *Ryze*	162	842	923	834	2289
Words illustrated by quotations	129	281	376	109	1849
Number of quotations	642	527	1349	141	13947

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 515.

The balance of the Teutonic and Romanic elements, noticeable in the two preceding sections, is also well maintained in this, and it might be a matter of opinion which of these two sources has contributed the greater number of important words. To the Teutonic side, however, belongs the word which has required far more space than any other, viz. the verb RUN, the forms and senses of which cover no fewer than 37 columns, while many more are occupied by words derived from it, as *runaway*, *runner*, etc. Though native in English, this verb appears to owe its later and surviving forms to Scandinavian influence. Among the many other words which can be traced to Old or early Middle English, are *row* sb.[1] and v.[1], *rud* sb.[1], *rudder*, *ruddock*, *ruddy*, *rue* sb.[1] and v.[1], *rueful*, *rung*, *rush* sb.[1], *rust* sb.[1] and v.[1], *rusty*, *ruth*[1], and *rye* sb.[1] Of later appearance are *rowlock*, *rub* v.[1], *rudd*, *ruddle*, *rumble*, *rumple*, *runnel*, *runnet*, *rustle*, *ruttle*. Some of these may be of Continental origin, as is clearly the case with *rummer* and *rutter*. The number of Scandinavian words is fairly large, and the older group of these includes *roup* sb.[1] and v., *roust* sb. and v.[1], *rout* v.[3], *rove* sb.[2], *rowan*, *ruck*, *ruckle*, *rump* sb.[1], and probably *rug* sb.[2], *rug* v.[1], *rugged* adj. Of later introduction from the same source are *rune*[2] (whence *runic*), *ruta-baga* and *rype*.

A few Latin words have been adopted without alteration, as *rubor* and *ruga*, but the greater number have been modified in accordance with the usual types; these include *rubicund*, *rubric*, *rude*, *rudiment*, *rufous*, *rugose*, *ruin*, *ruinate*, *ruminant*, *ruminate*, *rumour*, *rupture*, *rural*, *rustic*, *rusticate*, etc. Some of these were partly or mainly adopted through French, which has also supplied many important words, as *rout*, *route*, *routine*, *rowel*, *royal*, *ruby*, *rue* sb.[2], *ruff* sb.[3], *ruffian*, *rule*, *ruler*, *rummage*, *runlet*, *rush* v.[2], *russet*, and *rut* sb.[1] Spanish and Portuguese are chiefly represented by *rusk* sb.[2], and there are only a few words from Eastern languages, as *rupee*, *rusa*, *rusma*, *ruth*[2], *ruttee*, *ryot*, *ryotwar(y*.

In a considerable number of cases the precise origin of the word still remains obscure; among the more noteworthy of these are *rouse* v.[1], *rove* v.[1], *row* sb.[2], *rowdy*, *rubber* sb.[2], *rubbish*, *rubble*, *ruff* (in various senses), *ruffle* v.[1] and v.[2], *rum* sb. and adj., *rumpus*, *runt*, *rut* sb.[2] A marked feature of this section is also the extent to which it includes sets of words written alike but of different origin and meaning; the chief examples of this are *rout*, *rove*, *row*, *ruck*, and *ruff*.

In addition to the above, the following words may be mentioned as having some historical interest, *Round Robin*, *Round Table*, *rub* sb.[1], *rumney*, *rundale*, and *runrig*.

†**Ribaldric** *a.*, **Ribaldrious** *a. Obs.* =next.

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histriom.* 68 Playes..purged from all Ribaldrious, Amorous, Vnchast, and filthie passages. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 205, I published a strain..of ribaldric, metaphoric, abusive invective.

Ri·baldrous, *a.* Now *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 riba(u)drous. [f. RIBALD *sb.*+-(B)OUS.] Of ribald character; ribald.

1565 COOPER *Thes., Carmina obscœna*, ribaudrous verses. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 247 He..could gawll out many quaint and ribadrous Iigges and songs. 1622 T. ROBINSON *Anat. Eng. Nunnery* 13 They sing him ribaldrous Songs and jigs. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histriom.* 65 Such Christians whose tongues are tipt, and hearts delighted with Ribaldrous Songs. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. II. 1133/1 What is thine but noisy strife.., Ribaldrous and vacant laugh! 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 28 The usual fault—vulgar and ribaldrous invective. *Ibid.* III. vii. § 35 If he turns to invective..it is mere ribaldrous vulgarity blended with pedantry.

Ribaldry (ri·băldri). Forms: *α.* 4 riboud-, 4–6 ri-, rebaud-, 4–7 ribaud-; 5 rebawd-, 5–6 ri-, rybawd-. *β.* 5 ry-, 6–7 ribauld-; 5–6 ry-, rebald-, 6 ribaldry (7 ribb-). Also 4 -ri, 4–5 -rye, 4–7 -rie; 5 -ery. [a. OF. *re-, ribau(l)derie* (=Sp., Pg., and It. *ribalderia*): see RIBALD *sb.* and -RY. So MDu. *ribauderie.*]

†**1.** Debauchery, lasciviousness, vice. *Obs.*

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 184 For þefte, & for þrepyng, vn-þonk may mon haue; For roborrye, & riboudrye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 390 Schewyng of vice and rybaudrie and seruage of synne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 20, I shal say that I haue slayn you for your rybaudrye. 1547 *Bk. of Marchantes* d v, The desyre to norishe well..their rybawdry or (as thei saye) their estate. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 345 Take Harlots away from among men, and ye fill all the Country with ribaudrie and villanie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 207 A Jew maide..turned..Christian that she might freely exercise the art of Ribaudrie.

β. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. iv. 708 Al his men he lewit for þi In til al tyme oysse rebaldry, And alkyn wicis at þar wil. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vi b, Dame harlote ye come from your rybauldrye as ye ben acustomed. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 200 Let him punish dishonestie, ribauldrie, filthy lust. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 56 Their beastly stage plaiers acted such ribauldry as was a shame [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 198 A little purer then the prerogative of a legal and public ribaldry.

2. Obscenity or coarseness of language, †a coarse tale, a rude composition; in later use, scurrilous or irreverent jesting; coarse or wanton mockery.

α. 13.. *Cursor M.* 23856 (Gött.), Bot war a ribaudri vs tald, Of a fantum.., þat suld we hald in herte stable. 1393 [see RIBALD *sb.* 4]. *c* 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 76 in *Babees Book* (1868) 15 Law3e þou not with no grette cry, Ne Rage þou not with Rybawdry. *c* 1460 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 44 *Ibid.* 24 Swere none othes, speke no ribawdrye. 1514 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B ij, On eche side soundeth foule speche of ribawdry. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 270, I..still delighted in iangling Ditties of rybaudrie. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 250 So skurrile and filthy, that he could not so much as forbeare words of ribaudrie.

β. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Epil., Ressaue this roustie rurall rebaldrie. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 43 Tender youth ought to bee restrained for a time from the reading of such ribauldrie. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, We haue as much ribaldrie in our plaies, as can bee. 1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry*, Bare ribaldry, that poor pretence to wit. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 36 P 8 To the great Offence of chaste and tender Ears, they learn Ribaldry, obscene Songs, and immodest Expressions. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* x[ii], The piece..pleases the galleries because it has ribaldry. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* II. (1876) I. 93 The ribaldry which vulgar protestants uttered against their most sacred mystery. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 399 An article in Blackwood's..of sufficiently telling ribaldry.

personif. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 729 Satire has..done his best, and curst And loathsome ribaldry has done his worst.

†**3.** *a.* Rabble, canaille. *Obs. rare.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) § 190. 112 The sayde rybaldry callyng them selves Hungariens. *Ibid.* § 201. 113, I dare let slyp a .C. good yomen of England or Wales to .V°. of such ribaldry.

†*b.* A trumpery toy. *Obs. rare* —1.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 183 To make clocks, pictures, poppets and other ribaldries which are impertinent to mans service.

†**4.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Obscene, indecent. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 62 b, I consayle the refrayne thy selfe fro such foule and rebaudry wordes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxiii. 58 b, With out swerynge or slaunderynge, and rybaldry speaking. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 247 Such a ribauldry Don Diego as thou art. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histriom.* 225 Not onely Drunkennesse, Luxury, Playes, and ribaldry Songs. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 124 It hath been pleasing..to drinke in ribauldrie abominations.

†**Ri·baldy,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 ribod-, 5 rybod-, reboud-; 3–5 ri-, 4–5 rybaud-; 5 re-, ribawd-; 5 rybbald-, 8 ribbaldy. Also 3–4 -ie (4 -i, -e), 4–5 -ye. [a. OF. *ribaudie, -auldie* (=med.L. and Pg. *ribaldia*): see RIBALD and -Y. So MDu. *ribaudie.*] Ribaldry.

c 1290 *St. George* 30 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 294 Þov schalt in oþere ribaudies sone daiȝes beo i-do. 13.. *K. Alis.* 21 (Bodl. MS.), Wel fele..Beeþ yfounde..þat hadden leuer a ribaudye þan here of god. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* Prol. 38 Nay, lat hym telle vs of no ribaudye. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 217 Whanne þou openyst þin erys to here flatereris, or lyerys, bacbyterys, or rybaudye. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 74 They that spake wordis of reboudye..were ponysshte.

†**Ri·baldy,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 ribaudy. [f. RIBALD+-Y.] Ribald.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 171 They wer proud, ribaudy, lecherous, Cruel. 1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* v. 124 Hath not..a ribaldy lying frier..sought to dishonour her Maiestie?

Riband (ri·bănd), *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 ryban (5 -anne), reban (6 -en), 4–7 riban, 5, 7 ribban; 4–5 ribane, 5 ry-, rebane, rebayn; 5, 7 riben. *β.* 5–6 ryband, 6 re-, 6– riband; 6 ri-, ry-, reabande; 5 ribawnde, 6 rebaund; 5 re-, 6 rybende. *γ.* 6–9 ribband. See also RIBBON and RUBAN. [a. OF. *riban, ruban* (13th cent.), of obscure origin: possibly a Teutonic compound of which the second element is *band.*]

1. = RIBBON *sb.* 1. **a.** Without article.

α. 139. *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 285 Pro reban aureo pro domino. 1411 *Close Roll* 13 *Hen. IV*, 2 li. Ryban et Frenges. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 238 For a gyrdyll off reban, ij.*s.* 1520 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for reban to mend ij vestmentis. 1525 *Will of J. Williams* (Somerset Ho.), Ryban of silk. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 P 7 Bows of Riban.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Ryband, of a clothe (*K.* ribawnde or liour..), *limbus.* 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 80 Rebende of diuerse colowris, iiij *s.* 1534 *Inv. Wardr. Kath. Arragon* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 40 Three bookes..tyed with grene reabande. 1581 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 344–5 Ribande of silk of sondrye Colours. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 32 Did'st thou not fall out..with another, for tying his new shooes with old Riband? 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, The housemaids had been bribed with various fragments of riband.

γ. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 537 In cloak..trimm'd With lace, and hat with splendid ribband bound. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 100 Any substance, as a piece of ribband.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

α. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 16 Hire robe..of red scarlet engreyned, With ribanes of red golde. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1318 Many ryban and many frenges Were on her clothes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8049 Here hodes dyght with gold ribanes,—Better weres non among the Danes. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 325/1 Wrought Silk throwen, Rybens, and Laces falsly..wrought. 1471 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VIII. 120 Pro..iij unciis de ribbanys. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 119 To Marjory Conyers a yolow ryban. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1703) II. 408 They had marched, from the time they left Oxford, with Orange-Tawny Scarfs and Ribbans.

β. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 792 *Hic limbus*, a rebant. 1503 *Cal. Doc. Scot.* IV. 346 Garnysshed with ryngs and rebaunds convenable. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* iv. 3 Thy lippes are like a rose coloured rybende. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 14 She..returned him a silke Riband for a fauour. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 79 (Q. 2), A very riband [*pr.* ribaud] in the cap of youth. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 408 Her Coronet, Call, Ribands, Vaile. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 619 The wearing a particular coloured riband upon a certain festival. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* x, They recommended caps and ribands. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) VII. 40 Whether they might not wear the riband of the medal at the button hole. 1848 LAYARD *Nineveh* ix. (1850) 218 Ornamented with long ribands or streamers. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* I The wake coiled away like a pale riband.

γ. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 8 On which this shield..Was hangd on high with golden ribbands laced. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* XV. 38 Bidde them..that they put vpon the fringe of the borders a ribband of blew. 1643 CHAS. I *Wks.* (1662) II. 341 [They] should have been all killed..that had not such a Word or wore not such a Ribband. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 P 5 She has stolen the Colour of her Ribbands from another. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 541 Her head, adorn'd with lappets pinn'd aloft, And ribbands streaming gay. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, A small scrip, suspended..by a blue silk ribband, hung on her left side.

c. = RIBBON *sb.* 2.

1766 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Sir H. Mann* 29 Feb., You have seen this divinity [i. e. the Duke of York], and have prayed to it for a Riband.

2. *Her.* = RIBBON *sb.* 3.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 110 b, He beareth Or, a Riband, Gueules. This conteineth in bredeth, the eight parte of y° bende, and viii. of these make a bende. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Ribande..is of it selfe mettall, and so beyng it is a secret. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 61. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bend*, A cost, which is the fourth part of a bend; and a ribband, which is the moiety of a cost. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 448/1 Argent, a Ribband Gules. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 57 The Riband does not extend to the extremities of the shield; its ends being couped, or cut off.

3. †**a.** *St. Johnston's riband*, a halter. *Sc. Obs.*

1774 ADAMSON *Muse's Threnodie* 119 Hence of Saint Johnston's ribband came the word In such a frequent use, when with a cord They threaten rogues.

b. *pl.* Reins. = RIBBON *sb.* 4 b.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Odille*, If once she contrives To get hold of the ribands. 1857 MONCRIEFF *Bashful Man* II. iv, Shouldn't have any objection..to let you handle the ribands for a stage or two.

4. **a.** A narrow strip *of* something; an object resembling a ribbon in form; = RIBBON *sb.* 5 d.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 517/2 It is upon this stripe or riband of cotton wool that the operation of spinning begins. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 271 The branchiæ form a single tube or riband. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 223 Upon the narrow riband of ice that bordered the shore. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 21 The long steel tube..is wrapped round and round by a riband of steel.

b. *pl.* Torn strips; shreds, tatters.

1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* I. (1865) 42 The tree was not splintered by the shock, but entirely reduced to ribands of wood. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlix, With their clothes hanging in ribands about them. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, The clouds tore up into ribands.

c. *spec.* (See quot.)

1886 *Amer. Nat.* July 675 *Riband*, a term applied to the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. These ribands have been called clan-marks,..etc.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib., in sense 'made of ribbon, resembling a ribbon', as *riband cockade, lace, ligature, wick.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 [They] fasten their sleeues aboue with silk ryband lace of diuers colours. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 98 A very excellent common lamp, with a riband wick. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The Riband Cockade, which is given to recruits, is commonly called colours. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 104 The history of the broad tape, or riband ligature.

b. Misc., as *riband-like, -shaped, -wreathed* adjs.; *riband-maker, -manufacturer, -weaver.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Golde sheres, keuerchef, launds, and reben makers. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 329 Their riband-wreathed wiues brought fruit and cakes. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 31 Ribband Weavers. 1826 Ribband manufacturer [see BROAD *a.* 1 c]. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 203/2 A strip of continuous riband-shaped membrane. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) Ser. II. 604 We perceived in the water..a sort of riband-like object,..which had the direct form and figure of a snake.

c. Special combs.: **riband coal, conspiracy, cream, -fish, -grass, gurnard, jasper, snail, snake, -stone, wave, weed** (see quots. and cf. RIBBON *sb.* 9 d, 10).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 56 Fifth Variety [of coal] from Irwine.., black, presents layers in contrary directions, hence often called *Riband Coal. 1858 *Illustr. Times* 4 Dec. 381 The *Riband conspiracy is extensively revived. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 250 To make *Ribband Cream. Take eight quarts of new milk [etc.]. 1751 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist.* IV. 210 The *Ribband Fish. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 224 Red Bandfish, Snakefish, Ribbandfish. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 232 Leaving the Mackerel family, we come next to that of the Tænioides, or riband-fish. 1793–8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* V. 957 *Ribband grass, *arundo picta.* 1854 ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 101 *Riband-Gurnards (*Lepidosomatidæ*). Body anguilliform, sword-shaped. 1809 KIDD *Outl. Min.* I. 207 It is called *ribband jasper from the striped disposition of these [colours]. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 93 Some fine pieces of riband jasper, or Egyptian pebbles. 1900 E. S. DANA *Text-Bk. Min.* 327 Striped or riband jasper has the colors in broad stripes. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 192 The horn-coloured, depressed, fasciated cochlea. The Jamaica *Ribband-snail. 1815 BURROW *Conchol.* 204 *Helix Zonaria*, Ribband Snail. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 271 The *ribband snake is another very beautiful innocent serpent. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203 **Riband-stone*, sandstone in thin layers alternating in colour, generally light and dark grey. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspl. Butterfl. & M.* 142 The *Ribband Wave (*Acidalia aversata*, Stephens) appears in June, July, and beginning of September. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 981/2 **Riband-Weed*, the common name in some districts of the ordinary form of *Laminaria saccharina.*

Ri·band, *v.* Now *arch.* Also 5–9 ribband; and *pa. pple.* 4 i-rybaunt, 5 ribaned, 6 ribband. [f. the sb., or ad. F. *rubaner.*] *trans.* To adorn or trim with (or as with) ribands.

α. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 13 In Red Scarlet heo Rod I-Rybaunt with gold. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4752 Ragges, ribaned with gold, to were. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113, I make hoodes purfyled with silke and ribaned with gold aboute. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Garment of Gude Ladies* v, Her gown suld be of gudliness, Weill ribband with renowne.

β. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 65 Others by a phantastique kind of ribanding themselvs..do make themselves knowne to have breathed forraine ayre. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 182 A cap, laced and ribanded in all manner of zig-zags. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 451/1 Species which have..the whorls of the spire flat and ribanded. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* 9 A cloak of crimson satin,..ribanded with nets of silver.

γ. 1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 23 A surcote of purpill velwet .. ribbanded with gold at the colar, hands, and speris. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Your mistris appeares..ribbanded with greene and yellow. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 46 Now they are..powdered and perfumed and ribbanded and sashed and plumed. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 So to ribband, to fur,..and to fringe..men is..degrading their humanity. 1880 GOSSE in *Ward's Eng. Poets* II. 126 Ribbanding the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionysus.

Hence **Ri·banded** *ppl. a.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 167 Castilios,..court-boyes, spanish blocks, Ribanded eares. *a* 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. i, One that..has miraculously purchast a ribanded wastcote.

Riband, variant of RIBBAND *sb.* and *v.*

Ri·banding. Also ribb-; and rib(b)aning. [f. RIBAND *sb.* or *v.*] Ribbons; ribbon-work.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1077 A robe..With orfrays leyd was everydel, And portrayed in the ribaninges Of dukes stories, and of kynges. *c* 1600 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 51 White Buskins lac'd with ribbanding they wore. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To the Maids to walke Abroad*, What gloves we'l give, and Ribanings. *Ibid., Temple*, The Trout-flies curious wings, Which serve for watched Ribbanings. 1855 LD. LYTTON *Poet. Wks.* 1867 I. 100 That windeth in and windeth out, Under those bright ribandings.

Ri·bandism. *rare.* = RIBBONISM.

1848 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXVII. 230 Roman Catholic bigotry, or Orangeism, or Ribbandism. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Apr. 7/2 A place..notorious as a centre of Land League ribandism.

So **Ri·bandist,** a Ribbonman.

1823 *Ann. Reg.* 61 The judge dismissed both Orangemen and Ribandists.

Ri·bandman. *rare.* = RIBBONMAN.

1820 *Lond. Mag.* Mar. 356/2 The detachment of police stationed at Ballintubber succeeded..in apprehending four ribband-men. 1858 *Illustr. Times* 4 Dec. 381 The calculations of the Ribandmen.

Ri·bandry. *rare.* [f. RIBAND *sb.* + -RY.] Ribbons collectively.

1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* ix. 430 The show is rich in ribandry [1824 ribbonry] and stars. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 49 The leghorn has fallen back, with its flaunting ribbandry.

Ribaud(e, obs. forms of RIBALD.

† Riban·dekin. *Obs.* In 5 **-kyn, rebawdkin, rybawdekyn.** [a. OF. *ribaudequin, -kin,* = MDu. *ribaudekijn, -kin,* app. a dim. of *ribaud* RIBALD. Sp. *ribadoquin* is prob. from French.] A kind of cannon used in mediæval warfare.

1443 *Acts Privy Counc.* V. (1835) 257 The ribaudekyns desirede in particles. 1450 *Ibid.* VI. (1837) 94 Item v. grete rebawdkins .. with x. chambres, & price the pece iiij. li. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxvii. 82 Semblable engyns as ben thoo that now be called rybawdekyns.

Ribaudery, obs. form of RIBALDRY.

[Ribaudred, a corrupt reading in Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 10 which has not yet been satisfactorily emended.]

Ribaudri(e, Ribauld(e, Ribawd(ry, etc., obs. forms of RIBALD(RY.

‖ Ribazuba. *Obs.* Also **ribsuba.** [f. Russ. рыба *ruiba* fish + зубъ *zub'* tooth.] Walrus ivory.

1591 FLETCHER *Russe Commonw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 The fishe tooth (which they cal ribazuba)...The fish that weareth it is called a morse. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 298 The hilts are without wards, being..sometimes of the Ribzuba or Morses teeth.

Ribband (ri·bănd), *sb.* Also 8–9 **rib-band,** 9 **riband.** [Taken as f. RIB *sb.*[1] + BAND, but possibly a transferred use of *ribband*, var. of RIBAND *sb.*: cf. RIBBON *sb.* 8.]

1. In shipbuilding, a long narrow flexible piece of timber, of which a number are nailed or bolted externally to the ribs of a ship from stem to stern, to keep them temporarily in position.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 163 Ribbons, or Rib-bands; so called from binding the Ribs or Ship's Timber together. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., The ribbands, being judiciously arranged with regard to their heighth and distance from each other,..will compose a kind of frame [etc.]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 141 The difference between cant ribands and square or horizontal ribands is, that the latter are only ideal, and used in laying off. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 23 The ribbands are sometimes placed just below the lines of the sirmarks. ..The ribband is made of 5 in. or 6 in. fir quartering.

b. *attrib.*, as *ribband batten, carvel, line, nail* (see quots.).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 378/1 *Ribband lines,* are curves on a ship's bottom by the intersection of a plane inclined to the plane of elevation. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 141 *Riband lines,* the same as diagonal lines. *Ibid.* 134 *Riband nails* are similar to weight nails, with this difference, that they have large round heads, so as to be more easily drawn. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 27 The ribbands .. are simply checked with breadth staffs and marked with ribband battens. 1879 *Outing* XXX. 228/1 The hull is of ribband-carvel construction.

2. In launching vessels, a square timber fastened on the outer side of the bilge-ways, to prevent the cradle from slipping outwards.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 106 From this fore and aft piece or ribband to the ship's side, and from it to the uprights in the middle, were placed two rows of diagonal shores. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 The ribbands are secured to the sliding-ways, and strongly shored to the sides of the ship, in order to prevent the bilge-ways from moving further apart.

3. *Mil.* A wood scantling used in the construction of a gun or mortar platform.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 256 The planks may be confined by two ribbands (which are pieces of wood of the same length, but weaker scantling than the sleepers). 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 81 Five..sleepers, held down by eye-bolt or coach screws, with or without ribands.

4. A light spar used in the construction of a pontoon-bridge.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 2/1 Across these are placed planks called 'chesses', which are secured in their places by long and light spars termed 'ribands'.

Hence **Ri·bband** *v.*, to secure with ribbands.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 The frames are ribanded and shored.

Ribband, var. RIBAND *sb.* and *v.*; RIBBIN *Obs.*

† Rib-baste, *v. Obs.*[−o] [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + BASTE *v.*[3]] (See quots.) Hence **† Rib-basting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Stringare,* to beate, to bang or ribbaste one. 1611 — *Rifrustare,* to beat, to bang, to swadle, or rib-baste with rod or cudgell. 1659 TORRIANO, *Rifrásto,* a swadling or rib-basting with a rod or cudgel.

Ribbauld(e, obs. forms of RIBALD.

Ribbed (ribd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **rybbed.** [f. RIB *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

1. With qualifying word prefixed: Having ribs of a specified kind or number, or arranged in a certain way.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 75 The .ix. propertyes of an oxe. The fyrste is, to be brode-rybbed. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. x. II. 231 For otherwise ribbed they be and full of veins, as like as may be to Plantaine. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, I am as gant as leane ribd famine. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 123 In thrilling Region of thicke-ribbed Ice. 1684–88 [see FLAT *a.* 14]. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4391/4 A bay gelt Horse,..well made and well ribb'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Plantago,* The three-ribbed mountain-plantain. 1828 SIR J. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 118 Calyx-leaves ..obscurely five-ribbed. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 85 Straight-ribbed leaves occur not unfrequently in Dicotyledons. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 39 These are either very close-ribbed, or else simply perforated [etc.].

b. Having ribs *like* something specified.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 178 A Leaf of the like Bigness, but ribbed like our Plantain.

2. Having ribs or ridges; marked with ribs: **a.** Of leaves, plants, shells, etc. *Ribbed grass,* = RIB-GRASS.

1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 103 Radish..And plantain ribb'd that heals the reaper's wound. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 145 The ribbed Music-shell. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 113 Ribwort, ribbed grass. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 248 The permanent involucrum..is egg-shaped, compressed, ribbed. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 46 Races of Neritina,..with whorls ribbed or keeled. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 153 These ribbed leaves have frequently a great resemblance to parallel-veined leaves. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 65 The interior of the capsules has a slightly ribbed or striated appearance.

Comb. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 175 Calicles remotely ribbed-angular, not dentato-echinate.

b. Of knitted or woven fabrics.

1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 397 It is ribbed longitudinally like a ribbed stocking. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 748/1 Ribbed stocking-frame .. , employed for working stripes or ribbed stockings. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, A waistcoat of ribbed black satin. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 125/1 Ribbed Stitch.—This stitch is also called Russian Stitch.

c. In miscellaneous applications.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. i, Thou art long, and lank, and brown, As is the ribb'd sea-sand. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 163 The ribbed roofs, which are rich without being gorgeous. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* 56 Their dwarfish ribbed backs like those of ponderous folios. 1887 FURNIVALL *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) Introd. p. xix, Two manuscripts,..of the old ribbed paper of about the middle of the fourteenth century.

d. Ribbed-nose baboon, the mandrill.

1771 PENNANT *Synop. Quad.* 103 Ribbed-Nose B[aboon]. 1862 KEARLEY *Links in Chain* 261 The huge Mandrill (*Cynocephalus mormon*), or ribbed-nose Baboon,..is a native of the western coast of Africa. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 516 The ribbed-nose or mandrill baboon.

3. Furnished with ribs.

1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* X. 74 Nor moved the neck, nor bent his ribbed side.

b. Of horses: (see quot. 1831).

1831 YOUATT *Horse* 164 Some horses are what is called ribbed home; there is but little space between the last rib and the hip-bone. 1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* XXI, Rather inclined to be cow-hocked...Not ribbed home. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. 231 The horse was not so well ribbed up as he should be.

Hence **Ri·bbedly** *adv.*

1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 123 The paper pure white, and ribbedly gritty.

Ri·bber[1]. *Pugilism.* [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] A blow on the ribs.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 69 B. gave a tolerable ribber. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 727 While ribbers rung from each resounding frame.

† Ribber[2]. *Obs.* (Doubtful: see quot.)

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575 *Costa,* a ryb (*et est instrumentum pistoris,* a rybbere). [This may be the source of Halliwell's '*Rib,* a scraper or rasp for bread'.]

Ribbet, variant of RYBAT.

† Ribbie. *Obs.* ? for *ribbe* RIB *sb.*[2]

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) VII. 22 Of henbane, and horehound, Ribbie, raddish, and Egremond, which be my hearbes, safe and sound.

† Ri·bbin. *Obs. Cant.* Also 9 **ribband.** [Perh. identical with RIBBON.] Money.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ribbin,* money. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), The ribbin runs thick; i. e. there is plenty of money. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Ribband,* money in general.

Ribbin, obs. variant of RIBBON.

Ri·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIB *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb. (See quots.)

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 312 A method of plowing, used in some places, called ribbing. This method of plowing is performed by making furrows about two feet distant from each other. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 408 Ribbing, by which half the land was left untilled. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 481, I have mentioned a mode of ploughing called ribbing. In its best form it is usually performed in spring with the small plough. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203 *Ribbing,*..enlarging a heading or drift. 1893–4 HESLOP *Northumbld. Wds.* s.v. *Ribbin,* A sound thrashing is often called 'a good ribbin'.

2. *concr.* Ribs collectively (in various senses).

1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 219, I geue him..a payre of lynnen shetes w[th] a silk ribbing thorow them, a rode, and a pilleber. 1703 [see 3]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 131 Sometimes the ribbing of circular roofs consists of only several principal axal ribs. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* I. (ed. 4) 38 Throughout plants generally, the ribbing or veining is arranged according to two..plans. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 28 The size of ribbing is a matter of individual taste.

3. *Comb.*, as *ribbing-nail, -needle, -plough.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 212 *Ribbing-nails..are ..us'd to fasten the Ribbing, to keep the Ribs of Ships in their place in Building. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 571 *Ribbing-Nails,* similar to deck-nails, but not so fine. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 299/2 A set of *ribbing-needles placed at right angles to Lee's plain needles. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 4 in *L. U. K., Husb.* III, The *ribbing-plough was first introduced into this neighbourhood..about twenty years ago.

† Ribbing-skin. *Obs. rare*[−o]. = RIBSKIN.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601 *Pellicula,* a rybbyngskyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 A Rybbynge skyn, *nebrida.*

† Ribbis. *Obs.*[−1] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 348/1 The Ribbis is a piece of Plate Iron, cut with Teeth like a Saw; with it the Cloth Worker lays the Wool of the Cloth by drawing it over the same.

Ribbit, variant of RYBAT.

Ribble (ri·b'l), *v.* [? f. RIB *sb.*[1] + -LE.] (See quot. 1847.) Hence **Ri·bbling** *vbl. sb.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* III. lxxiv. 318 First ploughing, a clean earth...Second ditto, ribbling it close overwart. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 288 Another system of fallowing is adopted by many, namely, that of 'ribbling'; this is done by turning a furrow to the unploughed land, and, in returning, to turn over this furrow and the earth upon which the first furrow was laid. *Ibid.* 296 Others again scarify or ribble after the fold, and drill the barley on one earth.

Ribble, error for RIBIBLE.

Ribble-rabble (ri·b'l-ræ·b'l), *adv.* and *sb.* Also 5 **rebylle rable,** 7 **rible rable,** 9 *Sc.* **ribble rabbill.** [A reduplication of RABBLE *sb.*[1], of the same type as *fiddle-faddle, gibble-gabble,* etc.]

A. *adv.* In great confusion. *rare.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 598 Here master master, ware how ye tugg..for yt gooth rebylle rable. 1882 in *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* IV. 25.

B. *sb.* **1.** Confused meaningless language; rigmarole, gibble-gabble. Now *arch.*

1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl of Hunt.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 110 High time 'tis for me, To leave off my babble And fond ribble-rabble. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 202 Then with a certain Ribble Rabble of Mysterious Words, he proceeds to his Calculation. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. vii. 219 That other Rible Rable..of that other Annotatour upon Clement. 1737 BYROM *Rem.* (1856) II. i. 142, I saw the name of Mademoiselle Bourignon, and ribble rabble, fiddle faddle. 1883 HALL CAINE *Cobw. Crit.* ii. 44 The ribble-rabble of the Examiner's poetical animosity.

attrib. 1598 FLORIO, *Fanfaluche,* .. flim flam tales, old wiues fables, a ribble rabble discourse. 1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl of Hunt.* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 185 You fall into your vein Of ribble-rabble rhymes Skeltonical. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* I. 11, I cry God mercy..if thou gratest my eares any more with thy ribble rabble discourse.

2. = RABBLE *sb.*[1] 2.

1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* V. iii, My ends are compassed: hang the ribble rabble! 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, Perpetual drinking in a rible rable like ducks. 1769 *Trinculo's Trip* 41 Wrangling with the ribble-rabble. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July iii, A mischievous mob of colliers, and such promiscuous ribble rabble. 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 105 A gabble O' tongues .. Frae that wine-flister't ribble-rabbill. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., What a set of ribble-rabble there are about!

attrib. 1600 LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 110 So will I leaue to write Against this popish ribble rabble route.

So **† Ribble-row,** a rigmarole. *Obs. rare.*

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. Wks. (1715) 106 This Witch a Ribble-row rehearses Of scurvy Names in scurvy Verses. 1685 — tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 458 Superscribing them with a long ribble-row of qualities and titles.

Ribbon (ri·bən), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **rybben, rybbon,** 7 **ribbin,** 7– **ribbon.** *β.* 6 **rebond,** 7 **ribond,** 6–8 **ribbond.** [Later form of *riban* RIBAND. In the 16th–18th c. the French form RUBAN was also frequent.]

I. 1. A narrow woven band of some fine material, as silk or satin, used to ornament clothing or headgear, or utilized for other purposes: **a.** Without article, as a material.

α. 1545 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 136 For sylke rybben, 16*s.* 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 159 Rybbon for Laces. 1781 COWPER *Flatting Mill* 6 It appears, Like a loose heap of ribbon, a glittering show. 1810 CLARK *Trav. Russia* (1839) 138 Half a dozen bits of ribbon strung in a line across the breast. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 750 From her lifted hand Dangled a length of ribbon. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 616 Orange ribbon of a soft kind, and sold now under the name of giant ribbon, is laid down in Vandykes.

β. 1527 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 31 For rebond & silk for the reperacon of vestments. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 59 Girding them selues.. with brode Ribbond of sarsenet. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* in *Swift's Wks.* 1751 V. 129 And knots of scarlet ribbond deck his Mane.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: A piece or length of this. Also, a particular kind or make of it.

α. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 205 Hee hath Ribbons of all the colours i'th Rainebow. *Ibid.* 236 The bondage of certaine Ribbons and Gloues. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 22 At the last I spide a young man, who had a ribbin in his hat. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 734 The Victim Ox,.. Trim'd with white Ribbons, and with Garlands drest. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 149. 325, I find Four Parchments tyed together with a Ribbon. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 ¶ 5 He had..innumerable boxes of antiquated ribbons. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XVI, Four suits.., every one having a treble, and appropriate change of ribbons, trimmings, and fringes. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 244 A great house engaged in the trade of ribbons and broad silks. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 416 It is not till the sixteenth century that ribbons in the present sense are..heard of.

β. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 264, I beg nor ribbond wrought with thine owne hands..Nor Ring. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, That a mans excellency should lie

in Neatly tying of a Ribbond, or a Crevat! 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 410 ¶ 1 She was dressed in a black Tabby Mantua and Petticoat, without Ribbonds.

2. The badge of an order of knighthood; also *transf.*, high distinction in anything.

1651– [see BLUE RIBBON]. 1725– [see RED *a.* 19]. 1726 YOUNG *Instalment*, See, Britain, see thy Walpole shine from far, His azure ribbon, and his radiant star. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 404 Grandees..may be indulged in their learned play-things, as in the ribbon and the star. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 14 Down to the giving of trinkets and ribbons he was not forgetful. 1879 *London Soc.* Christmas No. 64/1 There were one or two stars and ribbons.

3. *Her.* A sub-ordinary, in width one eighth of the bend, and one half of the cost, usually borne couped. (Cf. RIBAND *sb.* 2.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., *Ribbon*..; it is born a little cut off from the out-lines of the Escutcheon. 1722 NISBET *Her.* I. xiii. 90. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 141/1 The Bend has four diminutives; the Bendlet, the Garter, the Cost, and the Ribbon. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 695/1 The ribbon is used as a difference, and is sometimes couped or cut short, when it becomes a bâton.

4. † **a.** *Cant.* A bell-pull. *Obs.*—⁰

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pluck the Ribond*,..ring the Bell at the Tavern.

b. *pl.* Reins. (Cf. RIBAND *sb.* 3 b.)

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 129 Their adroitness in the use of the ribbons..excited universal admiration. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. iv. 124, I was surprised to see my factotum mount the box, and take the ribbons in his hand. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 187 Brandon held the ribbons, while Parklands took the box-seat.

c. *Cant.* Gin, spirits.

1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.*, The cull lushes the blue ribbon; the silly fellow drinks common gin. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 269 *Ribbon*, gin, or other spirits.

5. a. A long, thin, flexible strip of metal, etc.

1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 45 The ribbon [gold leaf] is divided by compasses and cut with sheers into equal pieces. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 223 The twisted barrels [of muskets] are made out of long ribbons of iron wound spirally around a mandrel. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 80 If a straight ribbon or bar be made of two metals.

b. A continuous band of untwisted fibre; a sliver. (Cf. RIBAND *sb.* 4 a, quot. 1801.)

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 349/1 It is necessary..to lay the fibres or filaments parallel with each other, so as to form them into a soft continuous ribbon or cord. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 273/1 The cotton..issues a soft pure ribbon, technically called a sliver.

c. One of the long thin strips or films into which wax is separated for bleaching after being melted and cleansed.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 445 To free it from these impurities, it is melted in water, and cast into thin ribbons. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 460 The melted wax, running in small streams upon the revolving wet drum, is floated off..in the form of exceedingly thin strips or flakes, called ribbons.

d. A narrow strip of anything; = RIBAND *sb.* 4 a.

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 220 A ribbon of beach not more than fifteen yards wide. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i, A long ribbon of bark [was] torn away. 1889 *Proc. Phys. Soc.* X. 181 A second plate shows four flashes [of lightning]...None of these flashes are ribbons. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 4 At the top only a ribbon of sky showed in.

6. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A tissue or structure having the form of a ribbon. *Lingual ribbon*, = ODONTOPHORE. *Nidamental r.*, in certain molluscs, the string of eggs with the connecting secretion of the nidamental gland.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 260 He perceived a kind of vascular ribbon, which he feared to divide, from an apprehension of hæmorrhage. 1851 [see NIDAMENTAL 1]. 1851–6 [see LINGUAL *a.* 2]. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 224 At each extremity of the ribbon the marginal and medial canals anastomose with one another.

b. *Bot.* A leaf, branch, or other structure, resembling a ribbon.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 63 The delicate green ribbons of the Zostera. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 362 Transverse divisions arise, and irregularly branched cellular ribbons are formed.

7. *pl.* Torn strips of anything; tatters, shreds.

1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 2 The rags of the sail Are flickering in ribbons within the fierce gale. 1848 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 165 He cuts Cobden to ribbons; and Cobden writhes and quails under him. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* XXVI. 244/1 The sails hung in ribbons from the yards.

8. A ribband; a wale or strip of wood.

See etym. note to RIBBAND.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Then hang up a Ribbon at the Floor Sirmark, and..nail that Ribbon, and shore it with very able Pieces of Timber. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 25 A Ground-Timber or Ribbon 14 Inches wide and 7 Inches thick. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Such Piles..may be cut off level, and a Ribbon run along the outside of them. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Ribbon*,..a long, thin strip of wood or a series of such strips connecting a number of parts.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. In sense 1. **a.** Objective or obj. genitive, as *ribbon-maker, -manufacturer*; *-pulling, -weaving.* Also RIBBON-WEAVER.

1611 COTGR., *Rubennier*, a ribbon maker, head-band maker. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/2 On the well-ordering of these cords chiefly depends the art of ribbon-weaving. 1818 *Parl. Papers* IX. 27 The respectful Address of the Weaver..to the Ribbon Manufacturers of the City of Coventry. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 61 His tricks were of the commonest kind of old-fashioned hankypanky,.. ribbon-pulling and fire-blowing.

b. Instrumental, as *ribbon-bound, -marked*, etc.

1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 2 This cap..With ribbon-bound tassel on high. 1871 *Figure Training* 124 As the pupil reaches one end of the ribbon-marked path the movement is reversed. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 74/1 The ribbon-bedizened hat which prosperous Gypsies once used to wear.

c. Attrib. (in various uses), as *ribbon-block, cotillon, factory, -front, -knot, -loom, rose, -streamer.*

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 111 He would sit for hours, with a board two or three feet long resting on his knees, and rub *ribbon-blocks over it in various ways. *c* 1874 *Ball Room Guide* 84 The *Ribbon Cotillon...Each dancer selects a ribbon. When all have chosen, those which have selected the same colour dance together. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxvi, The enterprising head of the *ribbon factory in Clavering. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 304 *Ribbon-fronts are more in request than those of brass. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, With *ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet lug. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. Pl. cclviii, *Ribbon-Loom. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 245 In our single-hand ribbon-loom, the weaver can make but a piece and a half a week. 1604 TERILO *Friar Bacons Brazen-heads Prophesie* lxix, And *Ribon Roses take such place, That Garden Roses want their grace. 1755 E. YOUNG *Centaur not Fabulous* 174 Beautiful Fillies with flounc'd Trappings, *Ribbon-streamers, and braided Manes.

d. *Ribbon Society*, a Roman Catholic secret society or league formed in the north and north-west of Ireland early in the nineteenth century to counteract the Protestant influence, and associated with agrarian disorders. So *Ribbon association, pass-word, system, work.*

1818 in *Edin. Rev.* (1899) Jan. 171 A great deal of Ribbon work is carrying on at Ballycastle. 1839 CARLETON *Fardorougha* xviii, He was accosted in the significant terms of the Ribbon pass-word of that day. 1857 *Parl. Papers* XXVI. 11 It can hardly be necessary to imitate the vices of the Ribbon system in order to counteract it. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 244/2 The class of men with which the Ribbon societies were recruited. *Ibid.*, The Ribbon association was divided, like the Orange, into lodges.

10. Attrib., in sense 'resembling a ribbon or ribbons', 'forming a long narrow strip or strips', etc., as *ribbon border, -bordering, -borer, coil, conductor, -edge, flash, -isinglass, -letter, lightning, map, saw, -steel.* Also *ribbon-like, -shaped* adjs.

1892 *Dixon's Seed Catal.* 36 Specially suited for *ribbon borders. 1875 Miss BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* ii, Whether it went in for *ribbon-bordering and bedding-out plants, or essayed the classical. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Ribbon-borer*, a boring-tool consisting of a twisted flat steel blade. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 409 Instead of a *ribbon coil, a helix containing two thousand..yards of fine insulated wire. 1896 BEDELL *Princ. of Transformer* 306 Conductors may be made up of a number of wires in parallel, although *ribbon-conductors are preferable. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 68 Called by the carvers 'the stick-and-ribbon ornament'; and, when the stick through the ribbon is omitted, it is called 'the *ribbon-edge'. 1889 *Proc. Phys. Soc.* X. 176 Photographs of lightning have frequently been obtained showing banded, *ribbon or double flashes. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 361, $450,000 worth of *ribbon-isinglass. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirlaugh* III. 190 The *ribbon-letters in which they were carved. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Meteor. Soc.* XIV. 227 The following appear to be some of the most typical forms of Lightning flashes:—..6 *Ribbon Lightning. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 135 The..Derwent..poured down from the heights by *ribbon-like torrents. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 610 The pretty, long, ribbon-like town of Victoria. 1866 (*title*), Coloney and Fairchild's *Ribbon Map of the Father of the Waters. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 751 The mode adopted in joining the ends of this elastic blade, or *ribbon saw. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 155 There are ribbon saws —endless tapes of metal working over pairs of rollers. 1861 J. R. GREENE in Nicholson *Man. Zool.* xvi. (1875) 151 A flat, *ribbon-shaped body, three or four feet in length. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 67 He must now procure a bit of *ribbon-steel.

b. Marked with bands or stripes, as *ribbon agate, jasper* (cf. RIBAND *sb.* 5 c), *onyx.*

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 26 Such is the Saxon jasper, called ribbon agate. 1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 235 The common name ribbon jasper is not appropriate. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ribbon Jasper*..is, in general, a result of the alteration of argillaceous strata by contact with igneous rocks. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 383 A Roman gold finger-ring, set with an intaglio in ribbon onyx.

c. In names of plants, as **ribbon-fern, -gum, -laver, -tree, -wood.** Also RIBBON-GRASS.

1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 185 Of the *Ribbon Ferns (Pteris serrulata) there are many varieties of great beauty. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 429 A variety of *E[ucalyptus] amygdalina* growing in the south coast district of New South Wales, goes by the name of '*Ribbon Gum'. 1793–8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* v. 869 *Ribbon laver, *Ulva linza.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 981 *Ribbon-Tree, *Plagianthus betulinus.* 1874 *Ibid.* Suppl. 1338/1 *Ribbon-wood of Otago, *Hoheria populnea.* 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 386 All species of Plagianthus and Hoheria are to the colonists Ribbonwood, especially *Plagianthus betulinus*..and *Hoheria populnea.*

d. In names of animals, fishes, etc., as **ribbon gurnard** (see RIBAND *sb.* 5 c), **seal, snake, worm.**

1881–2 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U.S.* 67 Almost nothing appears to have been yet recorded respecting the habits of the *Ribbon Seal. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vii. 69 Sir Walter Rawleigh's *Ribbond Snake. 1736 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 256 *Anguis gracilis, fuscus*; the Ribbon-Snake. 1808 ASHE *Trav.* II. 287 The conversation..turned on the serpent tribe and we called the following at least to our recollection..,

Brown Snake, Ribbon ditto. 1860 F. MASON *Burmah* 317 Ribbon Snake. This tree snake is grass-green all over.., excepting under the lips and throat. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* II. 275 The family of *Nemertidæ*, or **Ribbon-worms.* 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxvi. (1875) 198 The *Nemertida*, or 'Ribbon-worms', agree in most essential respects with the *Planarida.*

Ribbon (ri·bən), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn with ribbon or ribbons; also *transf.*, to mark or stripe in a way resembling ribbons. Usually in *pa. pple.*

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. v. 15 Like a poor town lady of pleasure, painted and ribboned out in her headdress. 1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Central France* (ed. 2) 16 Numerous calcareo-volcanic strata..ribboned with different colours. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* xlviii, I could see all the inland valleys ribbon'd with broad waters. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 3/1 Baskets..very much ribboned with broad white silk bows.

b. To separate into thin narrow strips; to tear into ribbons.

1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 460 They are also melted and ribboned once or twice during the process. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 174 Your hair being torn out and your clothes ribboned by others.

2. *intr.* Of melted soap, wax, etc.: To form into 'ribbons'. Also with *out.*

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Ribboned (ri·bənd), *a.* [f. RIBBON *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Adorned with a ribbon or ribbons.

1743 J. BROWN *Honour* 7 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1748) III. 286 Oft' Honour, perching on the ribon'd breast, Sneers at weak justice. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxx, Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi, A blue frock coat with a ribboned button-hole. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 19 Ribboned playthings of the pageantry were all showered upon them.

2. Having ribbon-like markings or stripes.

1790 WHITE *Voyage N. S. Wales* App. 245 The Ribboned Lizard. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 456 It shews this character..by a ribboned structure. 1878 RAMSAY *Geol. & Geogr. Gt. Brit.* i. (ed. 5) 21 Ancient lavas ..often still possess a slaggy and ribboned structure.

Ri·bbon-fish. *Zool.* [f. RIBBON *sb.*] A fish having a very long, slender, flattened body, as those of the genera *Cepola* and *Regalecus.* (See also *riband-fish*, s.v. RIBAND *sb.* 5 c.)

1793–8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* v. 869 Ribbon fish, *Cepola taenia.* 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 354 There are, however, the ribbon-fishes; and some of these, as the hair-tail, the Vaegmaer, and the Gymnetrus, are of large size. 1866 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 147 The recent capture of *Gymnetrus banksii*, the Great Ribbonfish. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 101 These ribbon fishes are deep water forms.

Ri·bbon-grass. [f. RIBBON *sb.*] A grass having long slender leaves, esp. a variegated variety of *Phalaris.*

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arrangem.* 63 Arundinaceous striped-leaved, or ribbon-grass. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 58 With marjoram knots, sweet-brier, and ribbon-grass. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 607 *Phalaris picta* is the well-known striped or ribbon grass, with beautifully variegated leaves longitudinally striped in endless diversity. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* v. I. 115 Rock pools..filled with green ribbon-grasses and red sea-foliage.

Ri·bboning, variant of RIBANDING.

1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 80 Paide for 3 yardes di. of viij *d* ribboninge, ij *s* ij *d.*

Ri·bbonism. [See RIBBON *sb.* 9 d.] The principles or policy of the Ribbon Society.

1848 [see RIBANDISM]. 1857 *Parl. Papers* XXVI. 10 The Orange Society was a protective society against Ribbonism and other secret societies amongst the Roman Catholics. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Dec., The Roman Catholic farmers and labourers who have not yet joined the ranks of Ribbonism.

Ri·bbonman. [Cf. prec. and RIBANDMAN.] A member of the Ribbon Society.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 41/1 A shocking affray..between a party of Orangemen and a party of Ribbonmen. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 121 Their society has been revived under the name of Ribbonmen. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 3/1 Our close allies the Ribbonmen have recently disposed of many an obnoxious landowner and agent.

Ri·bbonry. = RIBANDRY.

1824 [see RIBANDRY]. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* (1884) II. 151 She is pandering to a very depraved taste in ribbonry.

Ri·bbon-weaver. [f. RIBBON *sb.*] One engaged in the weaving of ribbons.

1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.* § 75 How a Tape or Ribbon-weaver may set down a whole discourse without knowing a letter. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* v, They are Ribbon-weavers, who have been informed, that you are he that invented the Engine-Loom. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4026/4 John Stillington,..both Ribbon-Weaver and Cobler. 1818 *Parl. Papers* IX. 7 Is there more than one class of ribbon weavers in Coventry?—Yes, two. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 257 They were persecuted for their pains by the ribbon-weavers of the old school. 1876 GOODE *Anim. Res. U.S.* 51 Manufacture of ribbon weaver's bone.

Ri·bbony, *a.* [f. RIBBON *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in, decked with, ribbons; resembling a ribbon or ribbons. **Ribbony gum** (see quot. 1889).

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 452/1 White and reddish brown, ribbony or festoony. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. vi. (1872) II. 301 Some questionable quaint procession, ribbony, perhaps musical. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 527 In Southern New South Wales it [*Eucalyptus viminalis*] bears the name of 'Ribbony Gum'. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 5/1 Rank rushes, with their long ribbony leaves.

Ri·bby, *a. rare*—¹. [f. RIB *sb.*¹ + -Y. Cf. G. *rippig.*] Full of ribs; having prominent ribs.

1849 *Florist* 50 Yellow [dahlia], tipped with white; constant, but ribby.

Ribe, obs. variant of RUBY.

Ribel, obs. variant of REBEL *sb.*

† Riberry. *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [For *ribe-berry.*] = next.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 But I never saw any of our English Currants, (Riberries) there.

‖ **Ribes** (rəi·bīz). Now *Bot.* Also 6 **rybes**; 9 *erron.* **rhibes.** [a. med.L. *ribes* (whence also F., Sp., and It. *ribes*, Da. *ribs*), ad. Arab. رِيبَاس (also *rībāz*, *rīwāz*, Pers. *rībāj*), sorrel.

The meaning of the Arab. word was retained in med.L.: *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* 36 '*Ribes*, acedula'; *c* 1450 *Alphita* 2 '*Acedula, ribes*,..sourdocke'. Cf. also the mod. botanical name *Rheum Ribes*, a species of rhubarb.]

† **1.** As *pl.* (Red, Black, or White) Currants. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Baths* 15 b, A littell bread stieped in the juyce of Pomegranates, Berberies, or Ribes. *Ibid.* 17 The syrope of rybes or berberis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 683 In Englishe, Redde Gooseberies .. and common Ribes. .. In English, Blacke Gooseberies, or blacke Ribes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 124 Ribes, which with vs are commonly knowen by the name of Red Currants. 1657 PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following... In April, Ribes, white, red.

2. *Bot.* A genus of plants comprising the currants and gooseberry.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Ribes*, the Currant-Tree. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Ribes*, in botany, a general name given by Linnæus to the goosberry and currant bushes, which he makes one genus of plants, called by others *Grossularia*. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 392 Thus *Ribes*, the Currant and Gooseberry genus,..stands in the fifth class. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 74, I found a species of *Ribes*, or currant. 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 97 'It is the colour of this,' pointing to a branch of red rhibes.

Ribet, variant of RYBAT.

Rib-grass (ri·bgrɑs). Also 6 **rybgyrse**, 9 *dial.* **ribgirse**, 6 **ryb-, ribgrasse**; 8–9 **rib-grass, rib grass.** [f. RIB *sb.*^{1} + GRASS.]

1. = RIBWORT.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Plantago*, Majorem vulgus appellat waybred aut Plantane. Minorem vero Rybwort, rybgyrse, aut Lancell. 1548 — *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 63 The other is called Rybwurte, or Rybgrasse. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 94 The lesse Kynde [of plantain]..is called..in many places rybgrasse. 1775 *Ess. Agric.* 434 The narrow-leaved plantain, or rib-grass, is well liked by horses and cattle. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 213 If the rotation admits of the grass lands lying a few years in pasture, there is commonly some white or yellow clover or rib-grass added. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 38 in *L.U.K., Husb.* III, Those sown on this farm besides rye grass, the clovers, and rib grass (*plantago media*), are timothy, and cocksfoot. 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 261 Modern farmers term it Rib-grass, including it among those plants which they distinguish as artificial grasses.

attrib. 1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 194 The Rib-Grass Tribe.

2. The Native Plantain (*Plantago varia*) of Australia and Tasmania.

1808 in MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 387/1.

† **Ribibe,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **rybybe, ribup(e,** 6 **rybibe.** [ad. OF. *rubebe, rebebe* (hence MDu. *rebebe*), It. *ribebba* (Florio), ad. Arab. رَبَاب *rebāb.*]

1. = REBECK *sb.*^{2}

The Cambr., Petw., and Lansd. MSS. read *rubybe, rybibe*, and *rebibe* in Chaucer *Miller's T.* 145, where the correct reading is *rubible*: see RIBIBLE.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 667 *Hec uetella*, rybybe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433 Rybybe, *vitula*. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour, the ribupe, the rist.

2. An opprobrious or abusive term for an old woman. (Cf. REBECK *sb.*^{1})

It is probable that both Skelton and Jonson took the word from Chaucer.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 79 (Corpus MS.), This somnour ..Rode for to somne an old wijf, a ribibe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 492 There came an old rybybe; She halted of a kybe. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i, Some good Ribibe, about Kentish Towne, Or Hogsden, you would hang now, for a witch.

Hence † **Ribibe** *v.*, to play on the ribibe. *Obs.*

14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 81 The sow..harpyd Robyn-Howde; Tho fox fydylyd, tho ratton rybybyd.

Ribible. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **rouwe-, row-,** 5 **ru-, ribible.** [ad. OF. *rubebe* (see prec.); the ending may have been influenced by the musical terms *trible, quadrible, quinible.*] = RIBIBE *sb.* 1.

13.. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He..rat on the rouwe-bible and on other book no mo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 145 In twenty manere koude he trippe and daunce..And pleyen songes on a small Rubible. *c* 1386 — *Cook's T.* 32 (Ellesm. MS.), Al konne he pleye on gyterne or Ribible. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 159 The said Sir piere..axed hym, where was his fedylle or hys Ribible or suche an instrument as longithe vnto a mynstralle. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1071 There was myrth and melody With harpe, getron and sautry, With rote, ribible and clokarde.

1844 JAMES *Agincourt* II. 52 'Yes and the ribible too,' answered Ella Brune. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 469 Gleemen played on harp and ribible.

† **Ribibour.** *Obs.* In 5 **rybibour, ribibor.** [f. RIBIBE *sb.*] One who plays on a ribibe.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 165 A ribibor [*v.r.* rybibour], a ratoner, a rakere of Chepe.

Ribie, obs. variant of RUBY.

Ribless (ri·blès), *a.* [f. RIB *sb.*^{1} + -LESS. Cf. G. *rippenlos.*] Destitute or devoid of ribs.

1794 COLERIDGE *To a Young Ass* 30 Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his bride, And Laughter tickle Plenty's ribless side! 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 101 Flat wedge-shaped, ribless, thick, very succulent. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 3 Seeds ribless, rough. 1854 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 216 The eight cervical vertebræ are free, moveable, and ribless. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 11/3 Are they flexible, like elastic, or ribless, like a coiling snake, those lumbering vessels?

Ri·blet (riblĕt). [f. RIB *sb.*^{1}] A small rib.

1880 *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 101 The following whorls are beset with..more numerous riblets. 1887 *Geol. Mag.* IV. 451 The surface has longitudinal ridges which..are connected by transverse riblets.

Riblet: see RIVULET. **Ribosa,** var. REBOZO. **Riboudry(e,** obs. forms of RIBALDRY.

† **Ri·b-roast,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next.]

1. Beating, cudgelling.

1595 *Maroccus Extaticus* p. iii, Such a peece of filching is..punishable with ribroast. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Land Ships* Wks. I. 83/2 Her Mariners doe..endure much hardnesse,..yet many times they are allowed more Lamb and Ribroste then they would have. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (1901) 57 Truth is, he was shrewd to me, and gave me store of rib roast.

2. *fig.* A damaged part.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 69 There is no flaw, no shoulder-spraine, hip-shot, nor rib-rost in thy credit.

Ri·b-roast, *v.* Now *arch.* [f. RIB *sb.*^{1} + ROAST *v.*] *trans.* To belabour with a cudgel; to beat severely; to thrash. Also *fig.*

1570 NORTH *Doni's Mor. Philos.* IV. 100 After he had well fauouredly ribbe rosted his poore innocent wife. 1589 [NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* 11 Ile ribroste my brother Martin a little, for obiecting .. the not answering of his bookes. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 12 Not a victuelar .. but was rib-roasted or had some of his ribbes crusht. 1618 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* (1620) D iij, Tom, take thou a cudgell, and rib roast him. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 121 Who us'd to baste, rib-roast, swaddle, and swinge them well-favour'dly. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II. 289 He was rib-roasted according to his Merits. 1796 *Grose's Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., I'll rib-roast him to his heart's content. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 119 Impounding horses, and sometimes grievously rib-roasting their owners. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 188 Brandon..was engaged..in rib-roasting Darkie to make him 'come out of that'.

Hence **Ri·b-roasted** *ppl. a.*; **Ri·b-roaster,** a severe blow on the ribs.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 43 The peasant staid till it was quite dark, that the poor rib-roasted knight might not be seen in such a woful condition. 1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. 16 There's a regular rib-roaster for you.

Ri·b-roasting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.] A beating, cudgelling. Cf. RIB-ROAST *sb.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xvii. 203 The woman gave me of the tree (to wit a sound rib-roasting) and I did eate. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 248 He..Departs not meanly proud, and boasting, Of his magnificent Rib-roasting. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 37 Among my Master's Rib-roastings he has not forgot mine. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 301 There are..the slashings and the rib-roastings to undergo. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 193 This sturdy ribroasting calmed the fury of the Crows.

Ribrusch, obs. form of RUBBISH.

† **Ribskin.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **rybbeskynne, rybskyn, 5 rybschyn.** [f. RIB *v.*^{2} + SKIN *sb.* Cf. LG. *ribbelap, -lappe*(*n* in the same sense.] A leather apron, worn by women while engaged in 'ribbing' flax.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Rybbe skynne (rybskyn, *H.P.*), *melotula*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 794 *Hic fusus*, a spyndylle. *Hec pellicula*, a rybschyn. *Hec nebryda, idem est. a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 299 They layde to pledge theyr wharrowe, Theyr rybskyn and theyr spyndell, Theyr nedell and theyr thymbell.

Ri·bspare. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **-sparre.** [See SPARE *sb.* So MLG. *ribbesper*, LG. *ribbspeer*, G. *rippspeer.*] = SPARERIB.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 91 The remainder of the Dons morning draught, and drench for his rib-sparre or split (choose you which). 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* s.v. *Fore-right*, So, in Kent, to *wrong-take* a person is to take him wrong, ..and a *ribspare* is a spare rib. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.*, *Ribspare*, the spare rib.

Ri·bston. Also **Ribstone.** [f. *Ribston* Park, between Knaresborough and Wetherby in Yorks.]

1. Used *attrib.* with *pippin* as the name of a choice variety of dessert apple, originally introduced from Normandy about 1707.

See A. Amherst *Gardening* (1895) 226.

1769 HARGROVE *Hist. Knaresbro.* vi. (1798) 246 This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the Ribstone-Park Pippin. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* (1813) 280 Ribstone pippin. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Charact.* i, About the size and shape of a reasonable Ribstone pippin. 1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 22 Ribston Pippin,..the king of English dessert apples. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 197 The English Ribston Pippin assumes in the hotter parts of India, a fastigiate or pyramidal aspect.

2. *ellipt.* The (*or* a) Ribston pippin.

1844 M. PATERSON *Manse Garden* 106 The Ribston as a tree thrives better in the orchard. 1878 T. HARDY in *Belgravia* Apr. 234 Now a few russets...He used to like them almost as well as ribstones.

Ribup(e, variants of RIBIBE *sb. Obs.*

Ri·bwork. [f. RIB *sb.*^{1}] Any work or arrangement presenting the appearance of ribs.

1892 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 271 The crystals..affording a rectangular rib-work on the cross-section. 1894 H. BARBER *Furness & Cartmel Notes* 140 The gateway..resting upon a deep arch decorated by rib-work. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 18/2 Over the rib-work thus formed, long strips of canvas are stretched.

Ribwort (ri·bwŭt). Also 5–6 **ribbe-, rybbe-, ryb-**; 3 **-uurt,** 6 **-wurte,** 7 **-wurt**; 5–7 **-worte,** 6 **-woorte.** [f. RIB *sb.*^{1} of *sb.*^{2} + WORT. Cf. MLG. *ribbewort, ribwort*; G. *rippenwurz.*] The Narrow-leaved Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*); ribgrass.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rybbeworte, herbe, *lanciola*. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 126 Take þe jus of weybrode & of rybbewort. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Rybbe worte, an herbe. 1548 [see RIBGRASS 1]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xciii. 341 Ribwoorte or small Plantaine, hath many leaues flat spred vpon the ground. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* Ixxxv. 352 Rose Plantane .. is in all things like vnto the ordinary Plantane or Ribworte. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 424 Ribwort..stops Fluxes and the Termes and is of the nature of Plantain. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 345, I do not know that the narrow leaved plantain, or ribwort (*Plantago angustifolia*) hath ever been cultivated purposely for the food of cattle. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 113 Ribwort, ribbed grass, black plantain or cock plant. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 220 Ribwort, white clover, and many other valuable grasses, are found to grow for the first period of perhaps two or three years.

attrib. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* 9/1 Cape Cats-foot with Ribwort-leaves. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 978 *Plantaginaceæ*, the Ribwort Family. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 606 *Plantaginaceæ*.—The Ribwort Order.

b. So *Ribwort Plantain.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xciii. 341 *Plantago quinqueneruia*, Ribwoorte Plantaine. 1611 COTGR., *Lancelée*, Ribwort Plantaine, Lambes-tongue. 1696 FLOYER *Anim. Humours* x. 129 Plantane boiled in Broths, and Ribwort Plantane. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 836 Ribwort Plantain..is a plant much relished by neat cattle and horses. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 222 Ribwort Plantain.. is a common plant of pastures.

c. A plant belonging to the N.O. *Plantaginaceæ.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 642 There is nothing to distinguish the corolla of Ribworts from the part so called in other plants except its..want of vascular texture.

-rio, *suffix*, in *abbotric, bishopric*, etc.: see these words and RICHE *sb.*

Ricardian (rĭkā·rdiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name *Ricardo*: see def.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or accepting the doctrines of the political economist David Ricardo (1772–1823).

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iii. 118 Political economists of the Ricardian type. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* I. iv. 86 The Ricardian economist..declares that he sees no advantage in an increase of money above its former level. 1887 ASHLEY *Eng. Woollen Indust.* Pref. 9 The truth or falsehood of the main Ricardian doctrines.

B. *sb.* A follower or adherent of Ricardo.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 294/1 In his great work he kept clear of the exaggerated abstraction of the Ricardians.

Hence **Rica·rdianism.**

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 3/2 Mr. Henry George with his revolutionary Ricardianism.

Ricardon: see RICHARDINE. **Ricche,** obs. f. REACH *v.*^{1}, RICH *a.* **Ricchedom,** var. RICHDOM *Obs.* **Ricchesse,** var. RICHESSE *Obs.*

Rice^{1} (rəis). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **-hris,** 3, 6 **ris** (5 **risse**), 4–7 **rys,** 5–6, 9 **ryss**; 3–6, 9 **rise,** 5–7, 9 **ryse** (9 **ryze**), **ryce,** 6– **rice**; 9 **reis(s, reise, reyce.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *-hrîs* (in comb. *geléafhrîs*), = Fris. *riis, rys*, MDu. and Du. *rijs*, OS. **hrîs* (dat. *rîse*), OHG. *hrîs* (MHG. *rîs*, G. *reis*), ON. *hrîs* (Norw., Sw., and Da. *ris*): the stem may be an ablaut-variant of that represented by Goth. *hrisjan* to shake.]

† **1.** *collect.* **a.** Without article: Twigs or small branches on growing trees or bushes. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 740 Ich eou wlle leden forð to mine lauerde i þon wode rime, þer he vnder rise lið. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 8 What is þer in paradis, Bot grasse and flure and grene ris? 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1698 Rocheres roungen bi rys, for rurde of her hornes. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 1327 The rosis reid arrayit on rone and ryce [*v.r.* rys]. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 35 Baith foullis, flouris, and rice Recomfort was. 15.. *Tayis Bank* 109 Quhair ron & ryss raiss in aray.

† **b.** So with *the. Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1664 Foweles..sungen al so uale wise þat blisse wes among þe ryse. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 89 The Howlet wylest in wyce, Raikit vnder the rys. *c* 1500 *World & the Child* 268, I am ryall arayde to reuen [? *read* rennen] vnder the ryse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 233 With buglis blast quhill rairdit all the ryce.

2. *collect.* Twigs, small branches, or brushwood, cut and used for various purposes. *Stake and rice* (see STAKE *sb.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Leswe þine ticchenes bi heordmonne hulen of ris & of leaues. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 586 Þar þornes bob & ris i-drage, Bi hegge & bi picke wode. 1471–2 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, Pro le fellyng del Ryss pro emendacione sepium, ij *s.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 227 Trynchis [he] gart mak .. And stoibbit thame with ryce. 1594 in *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th Ser. III. 428 None shall gett Ryce in Bardengill on paine of xij^{d} a burthen. 1612 *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 For cutting ryse at Netherton, and dyking. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 330 *Rice*, the shrouds or tops of Trees, or fellings of Coppices. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 51 Now weir an' fence o' wattl'd rice, The hained fields inclose. 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1889) II. 13 As a man cutting rice would wish to do. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Rice*, sticks used in gardens to support pease and beans or any deciduous plants. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., The brushwood used to bed in with stones in the weiring of rivers is called *rice*.

b. The stems of peas or beans. (E. Anglian.)
1889 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 360 Olly..pulled the rice..and I sat and stripped the peas.

3. A single twig or small branch.
a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1636 Þe nihtegale iherde þis An hupte uppon on blowe ris. **13**.. *Cursor M.* 5614 (Gött.), A kist of rises did scho be wroght. **1507–8** *Durh. Acct. Rolls* III. 660 Pro fossacione ejusdem, cum lez Stakes et Ricez. **15**.. *Christ's Kirk* xv. in *Bann. MS.*, Heich Hucheoun with a hissill ryss, To red can throw thame rummill. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 473 Garden Smilax hath long and small branches ..taking holdfast when they be succoured with rises or long poles. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* lviii, I saw him whisk away through amang the reises. **1839** WILSON *Tales Borders* V. 322 (E.D.D.), Like a squirrel, swinging frae ae ryss to anither. **1894** HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., When tall hedges are cut down a rice is generally run alongside.

† b. Without article, in phr. *on* (or *in*) *rice*. *Obs.*
c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys. *Ya* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1015 As whyte as lylye or rose in rys. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 72 Þe rose ragged on rys. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 854 The blude of thair bodeis.., As roise ragit on rise, Our ran thair riche vedis.

† c. So *upon*, *on*, or *in the rice*. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 138 He hadde a gay surplys, As whit as is the blosme vpon the rys. *a* 1500 *London Lickpenny* ix, Hot pescods.., Strabery ripe, and cherryes in the ryse. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 237 The cowschet crowdis and pirkis on the rys. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 4 Welcum, oure rubent roiss vpoun þe ryce!

† 4. A reel or winder. *Obs.* (Cf. REED *sb.*[1] 9 a.)
1611 FLORIO, *Naspo*, a rice or reele for silke or yarne. **1611** COTGR., *Tournette*, a Rice, or Yarwingle to wind yarne on. **1688** HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (ROXB.) 265/2 Upon this Barrell the wyer is turned as it is drawn of the Rice through the seuerall degrees of holes.

5. *attrib.*, as *rice-bloom*, *-bush*, *-dike*, *-hedge*, *-wood*; **† rice-bank**, a mound faced with brushwood; **rice-knife** (see quot. 1894).
1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 524 Than..rakit [they] hame to ther rest, through the rise blwmys. **1642** *Rel. of Action bef. Cirencester* 4 The streets were barricadoed up with..waggons of bavins or Rise-bushes. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 424 For taking the Bridge, .. he raised against the Wall a Tower, which is called a Rice-Bank. **1847** HALLIW. s.v. *Rise*, *Rise-dike*, a hedge made of boughs and twigs. *Ibid.*, *Rise-wood*, small wood cut for hedging. **1881** *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 53/2 When a fence is made of stakes with dead thorns twined in, it is called a 'rice-hedge'. **1894** HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., *Rice-knife*, a light slasher with a hooked point, used for cutting hedges.

Rice[2] (rəis). Forms: *α.* 3–6 **rys**, 5 **rysz**, **ryss**, 5–6 **ryse**, **rysse**; 4–5 **ris**, 6–7 **rise**, **rize**. *β.* 5–7 **ryce**, 6– **rice**. [ME. *rys*, etc., = Fris. *rys*, Du. *rijst*, † *rijs*, *rys*, MLG. *riis*, *rîs*, MHG. *rîs* (G. *reis*), MSw. *riis* (Sw. and Da. *ris*), a. OF. *ris* (F. *riz*), ad. It. *riso*, repr. L. **orizum*, var. of *oriza*, *oryza*, a. Gr. ὄρυζα (also ὄρυζον), probably of Oriental origin. Sp. and Pg. *arroz* is from Arab. *aruz*(*z*, *uruz*(*z*.]

1. The seeds of the plant *Oryza sativa*, forming one of the important food-grains of the world.
α. **1234** *Close Roll* 18 *Hen. III* (1905) 381 Dimidiam centenam de rys; et j. centenam piperis. **1299** *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, In C et v li. de Rys, xxjs. vjd. **1390** *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 22 Pro vj lb. floure de rys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) XXX. 134 Þai ete milet and rysz. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Take ryse and wasshe and grynde hem smalle. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* XXV. 34 Then Iacob gaue him bred and that meace of ryse. **1555** W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 166 Their drincke is a bruage that thei make sometyme of Rize, sometyme of Barlie. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 49 Rize is in Turky and other Countries of the East, most fed upon. **1653** GREAVES *Seraglio* 22 Broth of Rise and pulse dressed after divers fashions.
β. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Floure of ryce þou grynd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Ryce, frute, *risia*, *vel risi*. **1541** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 13 Ryce with almond milke. **1582** MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* vi. 65 One to fetch milke, an other to make ready Rice for the pottage. **1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 Wot you forsooth why Rice is so generally eaten and so valuable? **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 35 For Corn, they have Rice the Staff of the Land. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 250 Rice, nourishing, good in Hæmorrages. **1801** *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 462 Rice is a favourite substitute for bread in years of scarcity. **1867** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* v. (1870) 103 Rice..furnishes the chief article of diet for the largest proportion of the human race.

2. The rice-plant, *Oryza sativa*.
1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 41 Nether cocle nor tares are in any poynt like unto ryse. *Ibid.* 72 b, Rys is to looke to lyke vnto Lolium or darnel. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Rice*, the English name of a genus of plants, known among botanists by that of Oryza. **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. (1794) 252 The Rice is almost the only plant to be found in the second order of this class. **1832** TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 114 Many a tract of palm and rice. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 826/1 The Common Rice is a marsh-plant.

3. With *pl.* A kind or variety of rice.
1681 KNOX *Ceylon* iii. 9, I have hitherto spoken of those Rices that require to grow in Water. **1826** AINSLIE *Mat. Indica* I. 1. i. 340 Supposing the rices of different crops to have very different effects.

4. a. *Wild rice*, = Canada or Indian Rice.
1814 LUNAN *Hort. Jamaic.* II. 242 The seeds..are a good substitute for rice, and for this reason it is called wild rice in America. **1858** HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1633/2 The wild rice, or water oat, *Zizania aquatica*, which grows along the muddy shores of our tide-waters. **1874** J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* viii. 135 Almost the entire surface is covered with the dense growth of the wild oats or rice.
b. *Petty rice* (see PETTY *a.* 5).

5. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 'made, prepared, or derived from rice', as *rice-arrack*, *-beer*, *-bread*, *-broth*, etc.
1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 628 A nauseous and unpalatable spirit.., which goes by the name of *rice arrack. **1795** tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. 76 The Seuki Colic, which proceeds from the use of Sacki, or *Rice-beer. **1898** *Westm. Rev.* May 514 The women made rice-beer for their partners to drink. **1704** in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 187/2 They are very eager after our Wheat or *Rice Bread. **1796** *New Ann. Reg.* 147 In this manner pure rice-bread may be made. **1867** ANNE BOWMAN *New Cookery Bk.* 533 Wheat and Rice Bread. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 250 They first forbid Eggs,..but allow *Rice-Broth. **1683** P. LORRAIN tr. *Muret's Rites Funeral* 242 This being done, all the company sit down to eat *Rice-cakes in the Church it self. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 To make Rice Cake. **1862** S. ST. JOHN *Forests of Far East* II. 42 A particular kind of rice-cake sent in very hot. **1665** MAY *Accomplish'd Cook* 285 To make *Rice Cream. **1747** tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 241 Let him eat of rice-cream, that nothing may be wanting to nourish him properly. **1866** *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 248/2 The refuse of R[ice], which..is known as Rice-meal and *Rice-dust. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 Put in half a pound of *rice flour. **1849** *Diss. Silk-manuf.* (Shanghai) 38 Mix also some rice-flour with their food. **1854** SIMMONDS *Comm. Products Veg. Kingd.* 303 *Rice-meal is commonly used for feeding pigs. **1681** GREW *Museum* II. § i. iv. 200 From the Kernel it self..they press out a Milk, which they always mix and eat with their *Rice-Meats. **1728** E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 89 To make *Rice Pancakes. *c* **1592** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III, Will you poison her with a mess of *rice porredge? **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 528 *Rice pottage made with good milk..is of easie digestion. **1594** *Handmaids Kitchin* 34 The Almonds..strained to make the Rice pottage withal. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 349 The Dauphin took for his dinner a rice pottage. *c* **1500** *Respublica* III. iii, Whares *Rice-puddingcake? [= Respublica]. **1728** E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 82 A Rice Pudding. **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* IV. viii. 259 He sat at table while we dined, but partook only of some rice pudding. **1854** *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 155 Wheat-starch, Portland arrow-root, and *rice-starch. **1861** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 697 Starch of good quality, known as ..Patent Rice Starch,..prepared from rice. **1845** *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1290/2 The Chinese make *rice wine perfumed. **1894** *Outing* XXIV. 207/1 Their faces showed signs of rice wine.
b. In sense 'producing rice', 'used for growing rice', as *rice-country*, *-field*, *-ground*, etc.
1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 182 Rice in some *rice countries, the common and favourite vegetable food of the people. **1704** in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 263/1 A..Valley, full of *Rice-fields. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 181 A rice-field produces a much greater quantity of food than the most fertile corn-field. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1937/1 The watered rice-fields of 'the East'. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. 1764 *marg.*, *Rice grounds. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 371 The roads adjoining to the rice grounds. **1840** BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 197 Water meadows and rice grounds profit by periodical floodings. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 182 The rent of *rice lands cannot regulate the rent of the other cultivated land. **1880** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 574/2 The rising grounds which skirt the rice-land are tilled by the hoe. **1797** *Ibid.* (ed. 3) VII. 694 The funds..chiefly in *rice plantations and negroes. **1831** AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* 286 The rice plantations of the Carolinas. **1874** J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* ii. 49 When two persons are hunting in company in a *rice-pond. **1779** *Ann. Reg.* 31 A bluff, rising considerably above the level of the *rice-swamp. **1843** WHITTIER *Christian Slave* xiv, From the low rice-swamp..Rises to Heaven that agonizing cry.
c. Miscellaneous, as *rice-bag*, *-basket*, *-boat*, *-corn*, *-crop*, *-harvest*, *-mill*, *-plant*, *-straw*, etc.
1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 20 Red flannel petticoat, or *rice-bag drawers. **1854** *Zoologist* XII. 4269 The *rice-basket is invaded. **1755** *Acts Gen. Assembly Georgia* (1881) 53 That this Act do not extend to decked Pettiaguas or *Rice Boats. **1681** KNOX *Ceylon* iii. 11 Thus much concerning *Rice-corn. **1813** AINSLIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 271 An almost continual succession of *rice crops throughout the year. **1732** BARBOT *Churchill's Voy.* V. III. xiii. 197/2 The *rice-harvest is usually in September. **1881** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 747/2 In British Burmah there is but a single rice harvest in the year. **1842** BONAR & MCCHEYNE *Mission to Jews* (1843) 58 We visited a *Rice-mill which is in the course of erection. **1778** in *Pinkerton's Voy.* (1811) IX. 716 The *rice-plant grows to the height of three or four feet. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 45/2 The Rice plant is therefore an undoubted native of India. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 208 A Place where I had laid a great Parcel of *Rice Straw. **1887** MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 451 In many districts rice-straw is almost the only food which cattle have.

6. *Comb.* **a.** With agent-nouns, denoting persons, implements, or machines, as *rice-cleaner*, *-eater*, *-grower*, *-huller*, *-miller*, *-planter*, *-seller*, *-stirrer*.
1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Terms*, **Rice-cleaner*, one who husks paddy, and sifts and prepares it for sale as rice. **1859** CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 307 The Chinese immigrants consisted entirely of males..So much for the *rice-eaters. **1863** TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 145 Informing us that the Chinese *rice-growers even now cast their bread on the waters. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1937/2 Ewbank's *rice-huller (English patent, 1819). **1851** in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 *Rice..miller. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 409, I left town yesterday..with a letter..to Mr. X., a *rice-planter. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1938/1 *Rice-planter*, an implement for sowing rice. **1871** C. KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, Old Coolies..find it convenient to turn *rice-sellers. **1900** *Proc. Zool. Soc.* Dec. 861 On *rice-stirrers and other articles of household use.
b. With vbl. sbs. or ppl. adjs., as *rice-chewing*, *-cleaning*, *-eating*, *-growing*, *-pounding*.
1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 752/1 The ordeal of *rice-chewing is applied to priests accused of unchastity. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 1068 **Rice cleaning*. Various machines have been contrived for effecting this purpose. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 500/1 Several large rice-cleaning establishments. **1840** *Ibid.* XVII. 46/1 The natives..have rather a contempt for *rice-eating districts. **1873** DRURY *Useful Pl. India* (ed. 2) 324 The most fertile province for *rice-growing. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1938/1 *Rice-pounding Machine.

7. Special combs.: **rice-bunting**, the rice-bird or bobolink; **rice-Christian**, a Hindu convert; **rice cut-grass**, **rice embroidery** (see quots.); **rice-flower**, (*a*) an East Indian plant; (*b*) one or other of the various species of the Australian genus *Pimelea*; **rice-grains**, *Astr.*, granular markings observed on the surface of the sun; **rice grass** (see quots.); **rice-hamster** (see quot. and HAMSTER); **rice-rat**, an American rodent feeding upon rice; **rice-sand** (see quot.); **rice sapper**, an Indian beetle injurious to growing rice; **rice-shell** (see quot.); † **rice sparrow**, = RICE-BIRD 2; **rice-stitch**, **-troopial**, **-weevil**, **-wheat** (see quots.).
1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. i. 188 *Rice Bunting, *Emberiza oryzivora*. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* i. 46 What is commonly called in books the Rice-Bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivora*. **1816** *Q. Rev.* XV. 352 We are sneeringly told, that these Missionaries only make *rice-Christians in India. **1836** CDL. WISEMAN *Lect. Cath. Relig.* (1847) I. 226 It is a well-known fact that the new Christians in India are called Rice-Christians. **1874** A. GRAY *Less. Bot.* 607 *Leersia oryzoides*,..*Rice Cut-grass. **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 424/1 *Rice Embroidery ..is a white Embroidery upon washing materials, in which the principal stitch used is..Rice Stitch. **1704** in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 326/2 The *Rice-flower is called..from its Scent, which is like Rice when it comes boiling hot out of the Pot. **1898** MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 387/1 The Rice-flowers are beautiful evergreens about three feet high, and bear rose-coloured, white, and yellow blooms. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 239 This structure of the *rice-grains has been seen only by Professor Langley. **1884** PROCTOR in *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 590 We may describe the solar rice-grains, in fact, as mighty metallic clouds. **1889** MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 93 *Leersia hexandra*, .. '*Rice Grass'. A rough-leaved species, common along the watercourses of Queensland. *Ibid.* 94 *Microlæna stipoides*,..' Weeping Grass', 'Meadow Rice Grass'. **1792** KERR *Anim. Kingd.* 245 *Rice Hamster, *Mus Cricetus phæus*. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 461/1 The phæus, or rice-hamster, has the upper parts of the body of a hoary ash-colour. **1884** *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 5/1 The *Rice-rat of America. **1883** *Sunday Mag.* Aug. 510/2 Then another bed [of sand]..rough and large-grained, called '*rice-sand', and exactly like unboiled rice. **1889** E. T. ATKINSON *Indian Insect Pests* 1 The *Rice Sapper (Leptocorisa acuta)...In Tinnevelly it is called the *munju vandu*, or rice-juice sucker or sapper. **1855** OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Rice-shell*, the species of the genus Oliva. **1898** MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 387/1 Rice-shell..in Australia..denotes the shell of various species of *Truncatella*, a small marine mollusc. **1704** in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 357/2 The *Rice Sparrows are no bigger than our ordinary Sparrows. **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 424/1 *Rice Stitch..resembles Rice loosely scattered over a flat surface. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 29/2 The 'rice-bunting' of Pennant and of Wilson, '*rice-troopial' of authors. **1815** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* vi. (1818) I. 174 The *rice-weevil (*Calandra Oryzæ*, F.) is very injurious to the useful grain after which it is named. **1879** E. A. ORMEROD in *Entomologist* XII. 51 The history of its near ally the *Sitophilus oryzæ*, or rice weevil. **1879** *Encycl. Brit.* X. 451/1 To these [crops] in some districts are added spelt, buckwheat, millet, *rice-wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*).

-rice: see -TRICE.

† **Rice-balking**: see REST-BALK *v.*
1787 W. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Norfolk* Gloss., *Rice-balking*, a particular method of ploughing.

Rice-bird. [RICE[2].]
† 1. An East Indian bird (see quot.). *Obs.*
1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 357/1 The Rice-Bird is of the bigness of one of our Pullets,..with brown feathers on the Body, a red Head, and very large Claws; they live among the Rice.

2. The Paddy bird or Java sparrow.
1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. i. 41 The Cock Padda or Rice-Bird..is about the Size of a Green-Finch, or rather bigger. **1777** FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 568 Rice-birds, commonly called paddies (*loxia oryzivora*). **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 500/2. **1904** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 243 Java sparrows, rice-birds, and those squawking mynahs.

3. The reed-bird or bobolink.
1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 438 Flights of Rice-Birds..go to Carolina annually at the time Rice begins to ripen; and, after growing fat with it, return South back again. **1769** BANCROFT *Guiana* 178 The Rice Bird of Guiana has a bill like the former,..and is of nearly the same size. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food Man* 94 The cultivators of rice in America.. suffer..from the depredations of the rice-bird. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 620/1 The mouse-hawk..interrupts the flocks of bobolinks or rice-birds in their depredations.

Rice-milk. [RICE[2].] Milk boiled and thickened with rice and other ingredients.
1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 90 Rice-milke. There is also the like kinde of pottage,..made of Rice accurately depilated and boyled in milke. **1674** *Eng. & Fr. Cook.* 441 A dish of hot Rice-Milk. **1731** SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 29 June, One of them..refused to beg my pardon upon her knees, for once neglecting to make my rice-milk. **1786** *Med. Comment.* II. 117 Rice-milk for supper. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 193 Rice-milk is always sold at stalls arranged for the purpose. **1904** *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 268/2 Sometimes the butter is omitted, and then the bread is served..with rice-milk.

Rice-paper. [RICE[2].] (See quots. 1857 and 1872.)
1822 *Edin. Jrnl. Sci.* (1825) II. 136 The rice-paper consists of long hexagonal cells, whose length is parallel to the surface of the film. **1849** BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 852 Some say that a species of *Desmanthus* is the source of the cellular substance called Rice-paper. **1857** HENFREY *Bot.* 311 The substance called Rice-paper, prepared by the Chinese, consists of thin slices of the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*. **1872**

Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 185 Rice-paper is prepared from the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*, a tree of Formosa; the pith is cut spirally and unrolled into small squares.

b. *attrib.* in *rice-paper plant* or *tree*, the shrub *Aralia* or *Fatsia papyrifera*; also the sola-plant of India (*Æschynomene aspera*).

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 61 As in the Horse Chestnut, the Rice-paper plant, and many others. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 75 In the Rice-paper plant..the interior of the stem is occupied almost entirely by cellular tissue. 1882 *Garden* Apr. 236/3 There is a wide ascending pathway, edged with Rice-paper plants.

Rice-water. [Rice 2.]

1. A liquid, for drinking or other purposes, prepared from rice boiled in water.

1797 Underwood *Disorders Childhood* III. 88 Thin tapioca, or if a purging attends, rice-water. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 167 Rice-water is commonly recommended as the vehicle, on account of the starch it contains. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 666 The drinks throughout were plain water, rice-water, and lemonade.

2. Used *attrib.* to describe the evacuations of cholera-patients.

1866 J. R. Reynolds *Syst. Med.* I. 150 The name of rice-water stool has been given to the genuine unmixed cholera evacuation. .. When the rice-water evacuations appear, cramps generally set in. 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 241 The rice-water fluid, as found in the intestines, is alkaline. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 181 The rice-water purgings and cramps.

Ri·cey, *a.* [f. Rice 2 + -y.] Of or pertaining to rice; resembling rice.

1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 463 Where end the ricey groves that crown the shore. 1883 *Philadelph. Tel.* XI. 1 Also, the flavors [of the wheat] are too ricey.

Rich, obs. form of Reek *sb.*[1]

Rich (ritʃ) *a., adv.,* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 **rice** (also 1 *comp.* **riccre**, *sup.* **ricceste**), 2–6 **riche**, 3 **ri(c)hche**, 3–5 **ricche**, 4–6 **ryche** (5 **ryiche**), 6 **reche, rache, rytche, rutche**; 4 **rycch**, 5–6 **rych**, 6 **rytch, ritch**, 4– **rich**. *β.* 4–5 **rik**(e, 5–6 *Sc.* **ryk**(e, 6 *Sc.* **ryik**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *rice*, = OFris. *rîke, rîk* (mod.Fris. *ryk, rik-*, † *rijck*), MDu. *rijke, rijck*, etc. (Du. *rijk*), OS. *rîki* (MLG. *rîke*, LG. *rîk*), OHG. *rîchi, rîche* (G. *reich*), ON. *ríkr* (Norw. and Sw. *rik*, Da. *rig*), Goth. *reiks*, believed to represent an early Teutonic adoption of Celtic *rīx* = L. *rēx* king.

In ME. the use of the word may have been reinforced by F. *riche* (= Sp. *rico*, It. *ricco*), itself of Teutonic origin. This would help to explain the early disappearance of the northern form *rike*.]

I. *adj.* † **1.** Of persons: Powerful, mighty, exalted, noble, great. *Obs.*

In many OE. and ME. passages it is difficult to decide whether this or sense 2 is mainly intended.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 27 Dec., Rice hæðene men hine snidon bæt he dranc attor. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxviii. (1890) 368 Se..cyning sylfa, & se halga bysceop..& monige oðre æfæste weras & rice [L. *potentes*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* I. 12 Ne on-dret he him nanes þinges, forðan þe he næfð nenne riccran. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087 Swa þæt þa riceste Frencisce men..wolden swican heora hlaforde. 1129 *Ibid.* an. 1129 Þa ricceste men of Rome. *c* 1205 Lay. 27232 Ich æm rihchest alre kinge vnder gode seolue. *a* 1275 *Luue Ron* 97 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 He is ricchest mon of londe,..Alle heo beoþ to his honde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9 O kyng arthour þat was so rike. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2685 Bot whoso myghte, of oþer wan; þat rycchest were, most bar þem stout. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 197 In reuerence of þe riche kyng at had þer rewme gydid. *Ibid.* 351 As arly as þe riche qwene was resyn fra slepe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 402 He is the riallest roy, reuerend and rike. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 7 King Henrie passit into France With mony rynk that ryall wes and ryke In plane battell.

† **b.** Of things: Powerful, strong. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 457 Wæron hyra rædas rice, siððan hie rodera waldend..wið þone hearm gescylde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 106 Of ȝeal adle..cymeþ great yfel; sio biþ ealra adla ricust. *c* 1205 Lay. 26796 Walwain..ridende igrap Petreiun on richen his [*c* 1275 his gode] steden. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 547 With rych hors the Scottis befor thaim raid. *Ibid.* IX. 18 Aryet the hot syng coloryk, In to the Ram, quhilk had his rowmys ryk.

2. Having large possessions or abundant means; wealthy, opulent.

α. c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. v, Þa feoh þe him rice men sealdon [L. *a divitibus*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 204 Þæs rican mannes welan sind his sawle alysednyss. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þes riche men þe habbeð þes mucheles weorldes ehte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe wreche peoddare more noise he makeð..þen a riche mercer. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 495 Corn & frut hom wax inou3..so þat hii were riche inou in a stounde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 27830 (Fairf.), Bot maste riche men rewes me, þat of þe pouer has na pite. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 214 Sche per cas that richest is And hath of gold a Milion. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 3 Whiche yaf to hym all her part of that she hadde, and here lord was right a ryiche man. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 98 When the fermys of al such pasturys..are brought to the handys of a few and rychar men. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 228 To bee rich is the gift of Fortune, to bee wise the grace of God. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* III. ii, Rich sons forget they ever had poor fathers. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 161 To Robbe a poore man, is a greater Crime, than to robbe a rich man. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 310 There is no doubt but that you imagin'd me to be as rich as Crœsus. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 142 He was..passing rich with forty pounds a year. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 You cannot be rich and poor at the same time. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* iv. 128 The persons who become rich are, generally speaking, industrious.

fig. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 218 Hume was too rich a man to borrow. 1841 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 101 At present I consider myself as one of the richest men of my acquaintance. 1872 Cayley *Heart-Thoughts* 31 Would you grow rich toward God? Then learn to give.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12492 And was þar wonnand in þat wik, þat hight iosep, a burges rik. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastas*) 287 God bad sel al þe gudis þat I had, & gif pure men, & nocht ryk. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxviii. 5868 The land had rest, the folk ware ryké. 1535 [see 11 b].

b. Of places, countries, etc.: Abounding in wealth or natural resources.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1280 Ðo3 it was no3t is kinde lond; Richere he it leet ðan he it fond. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 207 That is þe richest rewme þat reyne ouer houeth. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xviii. 104 b, They doe lodge themselues..in the best and richest house. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. xi. 22 Those warlike women, which so long Can from all men so rich a kingdome hold! 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cxliii, With cord and canvas from rich Hamburg sent His navy's moulted wings he imps once more. 1742 Richardson *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 285 A Town which, in its flourishing State, was said to be the richest in Christendom. 1787 Maty tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germany* III. 238 The monks fare particularly well in so rich a Country. 1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 634 New Spain is by far the richest mineral country in the world. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1321 That shrine which then in all the realm Was richest.

3. With preps.: Wealthy *in*, having abundance † *of*, amply provided *with*, some form of property or valuable possessions.

c 1200 Ormin 6384 Laban wass an riche mann I werelldþingess sellþe. *Ibid.* 12084 Þe33 hafenn mikell fe & sinndenn riche off ahhte. *c* 1205 Lay. 4063 Heo weoren richere of golde & of garisume. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiii. 2 He was forsothe ful riche in possessioun of siluer and of gold. 14.. *Theophilus* i, Wyse clerk & a man of myȝt And riche of gold & fee. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. xv. 118 Them that were of londes not ryche he gaf them londes. 1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Ryche of substance, *riche, opulent.* 1596 [see b]. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xx. 186 High rockes, the which are very rich in mines. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 1181 He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils! 1756 Smart tr. *Horace, Ep.* vi, The king of the Cappadocians, though rich in slaves, is in want of coin. 1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 632 *note*, The mines..not less rich in gold and silver. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 230/1 Like most other Venetian churches, [it is] rich in paintings.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.

c 1205 Lay. 18929 Ich am on rade rihchest alre monnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11312 For pouert thar naman mislik Quils he es in god truth rike. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 479 Riche he was of holy thoght and werk. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv. 3 Sweit roiss of vertew.., Richest in bontie. 1596 Drayton *Legends* i. 826 They rich in Gold, he onely rich in Wounds. *a* 1692 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 55 Nature is much more rich in things, than our dictionaries are in words. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 50 Her ample page, Rich with the spoils of time. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I, Rich with wood, and fading away in blue and distant mountains. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Our own immediate age is confessedly rich in works of the historical class. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 126 The river-water..is usually rich in organic impurities.

4. Valuable; of great worth or value.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3937 Balaac sente richere and mo Medes, and oðer men to ðo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5120 Als he gaue þam giftes rik. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4055 (Kölbing), Þe siluer to part & þe gold & mani oþer riche þinges. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 16 With ribanes of red golde and of riche stones. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1572 With releckis..þe richest on þe auutere. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. vii. 126 He kepeth from hym a ful fair maner and a ryche. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 414 b, There is a very ritch promotion ecclesiasticall whiche he had sued for manye moneths. 1595 Ralegh *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 120 The great, good, and rich trade with England may be possessed of thereby. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 430 Counting themselves the petty-Landlords of the times, to whom rich fines and heriots would accrue upon every exchange. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. 145 Some of the Portuguese..put their richest Goods into a Boat, ready to take their flight on the first Alarm. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 61 In one rich mass unite their prescious store. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 136 The first fruits were paid in his rich offerings to the shrine of the apostle. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 142 A rich harvest for Norman spoilers.

b. Of non-material things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/53 Huy bi-heten him þe Ioye of heouene þat so riche was and is. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4058 (Kölbing), Arthour þouȝt gode afin þe riche conseyl of Merlin. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Of Despatch* (Arb.) 244 True dispatch is a rich thing. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1293 As much fairer—as a faith once fair Was richer than these diamonds.

† **c.** Choice; good of its kind. *Obs. rare.*

c 1315 Shoreham I. 1575 By-tuixe god and holy folk Loue hys wel trye and ryche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 523 (Kölbing), Loke, þat tre & ston be riche, þe tour largge & depe þe diche.

5. Of dress, etc.: Splendid, costly; of expensive or superior material or make.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 A man..bicam uppe þeues, and hie him bireueden alle hise riche weden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5167 He..sagh þam cled in pall sa rike. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 14 Hure robe was ryccher þan ich rede couthe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 812 Þai se þe woman in ryche wedis. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 88 Thare saw I Nature present hir a goun Rich to behald. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 190 b, His high cap of estate..garnished with twoo riche Crounes. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 582 The Mule all deckt in goodly rich aray. 1617 Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 157, I gave Sir Robert Steward a ritch pair of gloves. 1662a J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 119 On each side of the head Pendants as rich as can be imagined. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., I don't doubt these rich habits were purposely placed in sight. 1761–2 [see Habit *sb.* 1 b]. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 338 Silks beyond price, so rich, they'd stand alone. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* vi, His handsome palfrey, furry cloak, rich gloves and boots.

b. Of buildings, furniture, etc.: Made of, or adorned with, valuable materials; also, elaborately ornamented or wrought.

c 1205 Lay. 4286 In are riche temple mid golde heo hine bi-tunden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 415 To þis palais at was sua rike..he fordestend tuin creature. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 180 Gode herte he hente, And rode so to reuel a ryche place and a merye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9085 To be entiret trietly in a toumbe riche, As bi-come for a kyng in his kythe riche. 1430 Lydg. in Parker *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. 125 The ryche coynyng of ryche tablementis. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 285 Which was richly hanged with cloth of arras and a great rich bed in the same chamber. 1533 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 19 She herself riding in a rytch chariott covered with cloath of silver. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 262 The roofe is beautified with pictures of that rich painting which Italians call *alla Mosaica.* 1815 [see Ribbed *ppl. a.* 2 c]. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit. Eng.* 212 The whole of the interior of the richer buildings of this style, is more or less a series of panels. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 220 An ancient bronze knocker..of rich Venetian sculpture.

† **c.** In a more general sense: Fine, splendid, magnificent. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 11159 Þa læuedi Elene..to Jerusalem wende mid richere genge. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5899 That castle was strong and ryche, In the world was non it lyche. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4184 The tour was rounde maad in compas; In alle this world no riccher was. *c* 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 91 Alle the wyues of Totenham come..To fech home thaire husbondis..; that was a rich sight. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 248 Apone that riche river..The side-wallis war set. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* V. xxxiii. 593 In her most ryche and pleasant gardens.

d. Of feasts, etc.: Sumptuous, luxurious.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10977 Richard..made so noble feste þat of alle þat me wuste it was þe richoste & þe meste. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6521 (Kölbing), In halle þai hadden riche seruise. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3532 (Fairf.), His broþer he fande sone in si3t A riche soper for to di3t. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxviii. 411 They called it *Capacrayme*, which is to say, a rich and principall feast. 1757 Gray *Bard* 78 The rich repast prepare. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 113 He..spreads the honey of his deep research At his return—a rich repast for me. 1813 Byron *Corsair* II. iv, Methinks he strangely spares the rich repast.

6. Of choice or superior quality; esp. of articles of food or drink with reference to their stimulative or nourishing effects; also, composed of choice ingredients; containing plenty of fat, butter, eggs, sugar, fruit, etc.

c 1330 *Sir Beues* 732 Riche baþes þe let him make. *c* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 151 At many a betyr wownde, þe ryche blod out sponge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4822 Þare fand þai Revers,..ricchest of þe werd..; Was neuir no mede ne no milke so mild. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 148 Thai ..raucht the cop round about full off riche wynis. 1625 Massinger *New Way* I. iii, There came, not six days since, from Hull, a pipe Of rich Canary. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 789 He never..surfeited on rich Campanian Wine. 1714 Pope *Hor. Satire* II. vi. 202 That Jelly's rich, this Malmsey healing. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 364 As leanest land supplies the richest wine. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xi, The richest of cakes, and the strongest and sweetest of wines. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 169 A great favourite..on account of the pieces of rich fat in it. *Ibid.*, The nap or shin is..not so rich and fine. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 106 Every man..with a bowl of rich gravy-soup between his knees. 1901 Beeton *All about Cookery* 352 Richer rolls may be made by adding 2 or 3 eggs and a larger proportion of butter.

b. Of colour: Strong, deep, warm.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5641 (Kölbing), His pensel hadde riche colour, Alle he was couched wiþ azur. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 17867 (Fairf.), Brighter thanne þe sonnys beme So riche purpowr hew is non. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 14 Some men there ben that peynten with colours riche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9130 Hir face..was red as the Roses, richest of coloure. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 384 Ther myght oon haue seyn..many a fressh banere of riche colour wave in the wynde. *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* I. 90 Richt as the rose..In ruby colour reid most ryck of hew. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 81 A rich green, with stripes of yellow so intermixt, as hardly to be discerned where they are. 1747 Gray *Cat* 17 Their scaly armour's Tyrian hue, Thro' richest purple, to the view Betray'd a golden gleam. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 82 A sudden splendour from behind Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 The celebrated Monarque, who was a rich bay horse.

† **c.** Of the nose or face: Highly inflamed. *Obs.*

1610 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 528 At last his house doth cast him out at the doore, having nothing rich excepting a rich nose. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. (1818) 41 Let Bacchus' bush bee Barnabee's rich nose. 1796 *Grose's Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Rich Face* or *Nose*, a red pimpled face.

d. Of musical sounds: Full and mellow in tone. Also *fig.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 27 Let rich musickes tongue Vnfold the imagin'd happinesse. 1754 Gray *Poesy* 7 Now the rich stream of music winds along. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxv, Up started an air in the middle of it, so fine, so rich, so heavenly. 1836 Dubourg *Violin* ix. (1878) 268 The Amati family..constructed instruments of a soft and rich tone. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* li, The boy's flute-like voice has its own spring charm; but the man should yield a richer, deeper music.

e. Of odours: Full of fragrance.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, Is the perfume rich in this jerkin? 1707 Pope *Winter* 47 No rich perfumes refresh the fruitful field. 1810 [see Perfume *sb.* 1 a]. 1833 Tennyson *Song*, '*A spirit haunts*,' etc., ii, The moist rich smell of the rotting leaves.

7. Plentiful, abundant, ample.

c 1450 *Merlin* 400, I se ther my baners that brynge vs riche socour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 199 Our dutie is so rich, so infinite, That we may doe it still without accompt. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iii. § 2 In order to furnish the mind with a rich variety of ideas. 1745 *Scot. Trans. & Paraph.* v. ii, In rich Effusion on his Soul My Spirit's Pow'rs shall flow. 1833–4 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 655/1 It yields a most rich supply of molluscous remains. 1867 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Church* (1888) VI. v. lxxvii. 459 The event was a rich theme for scandal.

b. Of a full, ample, or unstinted nature; highly developed or cultivated.

1561 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 5 Þour nurissing of pure studentis, of ryche ingynis. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 364 This sence, we chose rather to follow, as more Rich and August, than that other Vulgar one. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 78 A very thick and delicious Compound, greatly admired by People of a rich Taste. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 166 What nation will you find, whose annals prove So rich an int'rest in almighty love? 1820 KEATS *Ode Melancholy* ii, If thy mistress some rich anger shows, Emprison her soft hand. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 138 This idea..would develop itself into something very rich. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 43 The richest fighting element in the British army and navy is British native.

c. *Rich rhyme*: (see quots.).

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough* Note :, *Find, Refind*: These kind of Rhymes the French delight in, and call Rich Rhymes. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rhyme, Double Rhymes*, by the French called *rich rhymes*, are those where the two words terminate alike through the whole two last syllables. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 233/2 Complete identity in all the parts of the syllables constitutes what the French call rich rhime.

d. Highly entertaining or amusing; also, preposterous, outrageous.

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. vii, O Garrick!—what a rich scene of this would thy exquisite powers make! 1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 313 This is marvellously rich. Sir O. Mosley thinking work on the Sabbath a sin, compounds for obliging servants to commit it. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, The scene was rich: the gravity with which the Doctor carried on the quiz was admirable. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 97 But what a rich set of fellows those 'mechanicals' are! 1889 L. B. WALFORD *Stiff-necked Generation* xxix, If it really is so, it would be the richest thing I ever knew in my life.

8. Of mines or ores: Yielding a large quantity or proportion of the precious metals. Also *rich conduit* (see quot. 1839).

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 177 Rytcher golde mynes are founde in Cuba. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 They cal that poore which yields least silver,..and that rich which yields most silver. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 9 Where the Oar digged from any Mine doth yield..so much Gold or Silver,..then it is called rich Oar or a Mine Royal. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 398 The oldest and richest mine of Mercury is that of Almaden in Spain. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 816 The conduit or watercourse is divided into three portions.., called the rich conduit, the middle conduit, and the inferior. *Ibid.* 1124 The argentiferous or rich lead is treated in Germany by the cupellation furnace. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 236 This enables capitalists to buy up the richest ores of men who produce but comparatively few tons.

fig. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 46, I cannot see what helpe there is in study without a rich veine.

Comb. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 42 The rich-ore bodies, however, seem to occur in lenticular masses.

b. Of soil, lands, etc.: Abounding in the qualities necessary to produce good vegetation or crops.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 30 It is cast into very riche grounde or wel manured. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 130 The Thasian Vines in richer Soils abound. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 3 We came into a very rich Valley. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 69 Earth the beds..with rich, light, dry earth. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 185 Such soils merit the appellation which is commonly given to them of rich soils. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel., Its herds of mares and colts, which fed with the cattle and the geese in the rich grass-fen. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xci. 256 One of the richest wheat-growing districts on the continent.

Comb. 1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progress* 187 The flats and rich-soil marshes had much of the New Zealand flax.

c. Of sand (see first quot.) or lime.

1838 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 44 This powder renders the sand 'rich', or, in other terms, susceptible of a certain cohesion, when tempered with water. *Ibid.* 186 The known absence of action of the hydrate of rich lime upon quartz.

II. *adv.* and *Comb.* (Cf. RICHLY *adv.*)

9. a. With pa. pples. used predicatively.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4166 (Bodl. MS.), Þer weren coupes riche ywrou3th. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 39 Welle arraied with riche clothinge, and riche atyred of perles and presious stones. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* L'Envoy, Adon deafly masking thro Stately troupes rich conceited. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 270 Not far from her, comes Wealth, all rich-bedight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 538 Th' Imperial Ensign..With Gemms and Golden lustre rich imblaz'd. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 352 In order stood Tall stripling youths rich clad. 1718 BLACKMORE *Alfred* III. (1723) 88 Whither rich-laden num'rous Fleets resort.

b. With pa. pples., forming attrib. combs.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 25 The rich-iewel'd Coffer of Darius. 1593 — *Lucrece* 1524 The shining glory Of rich-built Ilion. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 213 The rich-perfumed royall Carrion. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 226 Those rich-left-heyres, that let their Fathers lye Without a Monument. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 556 A steam of rich distill'd Perfumes. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 493 A rich imbroidered purse. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 70 Rich-figured tap'stry now supplies the sail. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 386 A rich-bound Book of Prayer the Captain gave. 1848 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 170 The merchants..with rich-laden camels.

c. In parasynthetic combs.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 16 As when two rams .. Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flocke. *a* 1756 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* 39 Thou rich-hair'd youth of morn. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xiv, Many..stood, To take the rich-ored driftings of the flood. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv, What..voice the richest-toned that sings, Hath power to give thee as thou wert? 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 17 He hunted the rich-fleshed game of La Beauce through the..corn.

10. With verbs. *rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Mark*) Prol. 82 Sa sancte Iohnne, quhene he spekis, to godis godhed rycheste rekis.

b. With pres. pples., forming attrib. combs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 351 So fitly did the rich-growing marble serue to beautifie the vault of the first entry. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 963 This coal has been found to afford ..a very rich-burning gas. 1842 IS. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. v. (1874) 58 What I thought rich-glittering spoil, Was but the [serpent's] scales. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 86 Mrs. Osmond's warm, rich-looking reception-rooms.

III. *absol.* or as *sb.*

11. Those who are rich; rich persons as a class.

a. With *the*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 7 Þæm wære mare ðearf..þæt him mon þingode to þæm ricum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 52 He awearp þa rican of setle. *c* 1205 LAY. 2564 Þa riche he makede wrecchas. *c* 1275 — 11378 He ..sloh þe Romleode, þe pore and þe riche. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 149, I rede þe riche haue reuþe on þe pore. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 10 The pore schul be made domysmen Apon the ryche at domysday. *c* 1475 [see POOR *a.* 7]. 1738 WESLEY '*O Thou, whose Wisdom*' ii, The Rich, the Poor, the Mean, the Great Are link'd by thy strong Hands. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 18 The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud. 1817 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 75 The rich..do not, in general, require to be so much stimulated to benevolence.

Comb. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Humours Heauen on Earth* ccxlv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 29/2 The working woes of th' idle-curious; Of the Rich-couetous.

b. Without article.

c 1200 ORMIN 16139 Acc stanndeþþ upp biforenn follc, Biforenn riche & kene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1796 All tok a right, bath pouer and Rike, All hade a dom, bath riche and pour. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Catherine*) 17 Þat þai suld cume, bath gret & small,..bath poure & Rik. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/2 Do right as well to poure as to ryche. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 445 Pluralitie of meit and drink siclike, Forbiddin wes bayth for puir and ryke. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 13 As we forgeue all Creature Offendand vs, baith ryche and pure. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 536 Then [Cade] goodly London took, There ransoming some rich. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvi, Ring out the feud of rich and poor.

12. One who is rich; a rich person.

c 1205 LAY. 24967 Þa iherde Arður..and þus spac þe riche wið raȝen his folke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 37 The riche ayeinward cride tho: 'O Habraham' [etc.]. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4885 þe worlde fauorith ay þe riches sawe, Þow þat his conseil be noght worth an hawe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1265 Yone riche cummis arait in riche robbing. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiv. 20 The poore is hated euen of his owne neighbour: but the rich hath many friends.

† Rich, *v.*^{1} *Obs.* Also 4 **reche**, 4–5 **ryche**, 4–6 **riche**, 6 **ritch**. [ME. *riche(n*, = OFris. *rîkia*, MDu. *rîken*, *rijcken*, OHG. *rîhhan*, *rîchan* to become rich, MLG. *rîken*, *ryken* to make rich.]

1. *trans.* To enrich, make rich.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7481 Þe man þat him wald fight a-gain,..I suld him riche in all his lijf. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 77 Thanne he schal be riched so, That it mai faile neveremo. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 186 For y-now he hath, that Is appayet of that, that he i-richet is. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamble, Youre Realme..hath greatly ben encresed and riched. 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 10 Who richeith the Kinges treasor, and repayreith his cofers.., saue the Comyns? 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* II. i. H iiij, To ritch his cuntry let his words lyke flowing water fall. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. i, Those barren Kingdomes I haue richt with spoiles. 1657 W. BURTON *Comm. Itin. Antoninus* (1658) 162 Thus richt, thus populous, thus great.

absol. 13.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 260 Hit resteþ and hit quemeþ; hit richeþ and hit demeþ. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* ii. 7 The Lord makith pore, and richeth.

2. *intr.* To become rich.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3014 Wiþ richesse i wol 3ou reward forto riche for euer. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 74 Þei.. recheþ þorw Regratorie and Rentes hem buggeþ. *c* 1450 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 280/1 The Frensshe partie & the Duke of Suffolk riched, the trewe subjects lost her londe. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 24 As the Carle riches, he wratches.

Hence **† Ri·ching** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 445 O cause is dowing of þe chirche & riching þer-of ouer cristis wille. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 327 It wolde folewe that thilk riching of the aungel was vicioseli doon of God.

† Rich, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **rijch-**, **rich-**, **ricch-**, **richche(n.** [Perh. repr. an OE. **ryccan*, = MDu. and MLG. *rucken* (Du. *rukken*), OHG. *rucchen* (G. *rücken*), ON. *rykkja* (Sw. *rykka*, Da. *rykke*) to tug, pull.

The evidence for the word appears to be entirely limited to the alliterative poems cited below. A variant form *ruche* also occurs in *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.*]

1. *trans.* To draw, pull (a rein).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1231 Þe king..Ricchis his reynys & the Reenke metys. *Ibid.* 1258 He Richet his Reynes and his roile stroke.

2. *refl.* To address (oneself) *to* a place, or *to* do something.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 8 Riche Romulus to Rome ricchis hym swyþe. *Ibid.* 1309 He ryches hym to ryse, & rapes hym sone. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5056 He risis vp belyue, Riches him radly to ride & remows his ost.

b. *intr.* To take one's way; to run.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1898 Þer as he herd þe howndes,.. Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue.

3. *refl.* To dress or array (oneself).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1130 Gestes þat go wolde..trussen her males, Richen hem þe rychest, to ryde alle arayde. *Ibid.* 1873 When ho was gon, sir G. gerez hym sone, Rises, & riches hym in araye noble.

4. *trans.* To direct, advise.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1223 Ȝe schal not rise of your bedde, I rych yow better.

5. To arrange, prepare (a thing).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2206 þat gere as I trowe, Is ryched at þe reuerence, me renk to mete.

6. To adjust, settle, set right, restore.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1736 Thes redurse to riche..Hit were sittyng, me semys. *Ibid.* 2059 To wreke hym of wrathe & his wrong riche. *Ibid.* 13149, I.. Restid me rifely, ricchit my seluyn.

† Ri·chard. *Obs. rare.* ? = RICHARDINE.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Ritsart-boom*, Apple Richard. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 540 The Arier Apple, a constant bearer, making a strong and lasting Cyder; some call them Richards, some Grange Apples.

† Ri·chardine. *Obs.* Also 5 **ric(h)ardon.** [f. the personal name *Richard*: cf. OF. *richars*, *ricars* pl., ellipt. for *pommes de Richard*, so named, acc. to Benoit, from Richard, Duke of Normandy (see Godef.).] A kind of apple.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Costardes, *etiam* wardons, And other many [fruits] fulle faire and ffresshe to see; The pome-watyr, and the gentylle ricardons. [*a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 605 Costardes, wardens, pomewardons, richardons.] 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xviii. 465 Graft the graftes of an apple tree vpon a sowre peare & vpon the Richardine apple tree, and you shall haue apples of a yellow or straw colour.

Richardso·nian, *a.* and *sb.* [See def.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, etc., the works or style of the novelist Samuel Richardson (1689–1761).

1831 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1883) I. 216 When my Richardsonian epistles are published, there must be dull as well as amusing letters among them. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* x, To demonstrate that the Richardsonian principle was the best on which love could possibly be made.

B. *sb.* An admirer of Richardson.

1888 STEVENSON *Some Gentlemen in Fiction* ii, My own investigation of a kindred quarter of the globe (*Clarissa Harlowe*) has led me to set a high value on the Richardsonians.

Richas, richchesse, varr. RICHESSE *Obs.*

Rich-dollar, obs. form of RIX-DOLLAR.

† Ri·chdom. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 **rícedóm**, 3 **richedom(e**, 6 **rychedom(e.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *rícedóm*, = OFris. *rîkedôm*, MDu. *rijcdoem* (Du. *rijkdom*), OS. *rîkidôm* (MLG. *rikedom*), OHG. *rîh-*, *rîchtuom* (G. *reichtum*), ON. *ríkdómr* (Sw. *rikedom*, Da. *rigdom*): see RICH *a.* and -DOM.]

a. Royal power; kingdom. **b.** Wealth, riches.

In latest quot. introduced from Flemish or LG.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 125 Þin ricedom ofer us rixie symble. *c* 1205 LAY. 6555 Wha se hæfde richedom, he hine makede wræcche mon. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Þe richedom þat tes lauedis hauen. *c* 1275 LAY. 7283 Hii neme of þan londe richedomes stronge.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xxx, Pope Iohn whose myghtynes and rychedome amounteth aboue all prynces of the world. [He] hathe vnder hym well xl. kynges rychedom.

† Riche, rike. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 **rícе**, 2–4 **riche**, 3–4 **ryche**. *β.* 4–5 **rik(e**, 5 **ryk(e.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *rice*, = OFris. *rîke*, *rîk* (mod. Fris. *ryk*), MDu. *rike*, *rijc*, *ric* (Du. *rijk*), OS. *rîki* (MLG. *rike*, *ryke*, LG. *rîk*), OHG. *rîchi*, *rîhhi*, etc. (G. *reich*), ON. *ríki* (Norw. and Sw. *rike*, Da. *rige*), Goth. *reiki*, a derivative from the stem of *reiks* RICH *a.*] A kingdom, realm, royal domain; also, royal power or estate, sovereignty.

a. Beowulf (Z.) 1390 Aris, rices weard; uton hraþe feran. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* I. 391 He him sealde ricu oðerra kynrena. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Ure bisceopas ȝeond eal Romana rice. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xviii. 13 God..hine of his rice awearp. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1102, Se hæfde þone eorldom..& micel rice þær to. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7011 Himm 3ifenn wass þatt riche. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 47, I þe moderburh of Alixandres riche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 218 To sechen al the worldes riche, Ther was no womman forto love.

β. a 1300 *Havelok* 290 Sho was þe rithe eyr Of engelond, of al þe rike. 13.. *Cursor M.* 24821 (Edinb.), Til erlis and baruns of þat rik þan gaf he serkin giftis rik. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2238 þen sal þe bisschop of þat rike Swilk a priores sone depose. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 359 Bot Wallace..In Ingland fer socht battaill on that rik.

b. The kingdom of God or of heaven.

a. 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 7 Mar., He..gesohte þa heofonlico rico. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1527 Bið þonne rices Weard ..yrre ond egesful. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Se þe stiȝeþ ofer þa þrym-setl heofona rices. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His riche is al þis middeleard, Eorðe & heofene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Cumeð ȝe blescede, and underfoð þat riche þat ȝiu is ȝarked. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 732 Hise loðe men sulen to helle faren, hise leue to his riche. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxiii. 94 Bring us to thin riche ther is joie most. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIV. 179 Conforte þi careful..in þi ryche.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11979 (Göttt.), Þu was neuer ne es worthi Mi faþer rike part of to gete. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 31 Takand me out of þis lif in til þi rike. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 209 Þane paule þam prechit..of criste,..of his gret Joy, and of his ryk. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1809 [She] preyed god..That he wolde bryng hur to that ryke.

Riche, obs. form of REACH *v.*[1]

Richel bird. [Of obscure origin.] The Lesser Tern.

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 419.

Richeless, obs. f. RECKLESS. **Richelich(e, -ly**, obs. ff. RICHLY *adv.* **Richelle**, var. *rechels* REKELS, incense.

Richen (ri·tʃn), *v.* [f. RICH *a.* + -EN [5].]

1. *trans.* To make richer or more intense.

1878 P. BROOKS *Myst. Inig.* xv. (1893) 270 The old truth of covenant between man and God..is richened and deepened. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/3 Delicate greys and greeny whites and black, richened with touches of red.

2. *intr.* To become richer.

1888 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* xxiii, As the afternoon wanes, and the skies richen in intensity.

Hence **Ri·chening** *vbl. sb.*

1881 P. BROOKS in *Atlantic Monthly* XLVIII. 550 The softening and richening of opinions. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 386 'Marget,' began Kate, not with a blush, but rather a richening of colour.

Riches (ri·tʃéz). Also 4–6 **ryches** (5 **rychches**, 6 **rytches**); 5 **ricches, risches**, 6 **ritches**; 5 **re(o)ches, -es**. [var. of next, assuming the form of a pl., and finally construed as such.

The conversion into the pl. form may have been assisted by L. *divitiæ*. In older Sc. texts, where the usual ending of the pl. is *-is*, the form *riches* properly belongs to next.]

1. Abundance of means or of valuable possessions; wealth. Also, in certain constructions, the possession of wealth, the condition of being rich.

c 1205 LAY. 8091 Wæs at-foren þan wæfde imaked an wunlic fur; þe king warp riches þer in. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8129 Þe riches þat þai wit þam ledd, þai offerd in þat ilk stedd. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 761 No be thou neuer so pouer of kinde, Riches anough Y may the finde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 Þe temporal lordis ben not in noumbre and in ryches lyke as þai wer sum tyme. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 17 A full faire citee and full of ricches. *c* 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 69 Riches and worshippes ben but lente to man for a tyme. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 101 Here is not forbidden to haue riches. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 117 b, He had a good witte, &..had attayned to great ryches. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 428 In processe of time..their riches turned to their ruine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 427 Get Riches first, get Wealth, and Treasure heap. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 78 The riches of the earth, the train of pleasures. 1776 A. SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 196 With the greater part of rich people the chief enjoyment of riches consists in the parade of riches. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iii. (1874) 34 Their riches furnished forth abundant armies. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iii. 103 The attraction of riches is already too strong.

personif. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1751 I. 189 War is the Child of Pride, and Pride the Daughter of Riches.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1586 SPENSER *Astrophel* 62 On her he spent the riches of his wit. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 136 Another kinde of riches, the riches of thy glory, and the riches of thy mercie. 1721 SWIFT *Propos. Use of Irish Manuf.*, People are the Riches of a Country. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 122 To lead out the riches of a pond..which had been..never thoroughly cleaned during near thirty years. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Milton & Marvel*, The writings of the wise are the only riches our posterity can not squander.

†**2.** Construed as a sing. Also, a particular form of wealth. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3583 (Kölbing), Of ich riches & deinte, Certes, þer was gret plente. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3951 Þare reches was of redde gold & many riche gemes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 326 That ricches is not cause of eny synne mai be proued thus. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iii. (1874) 14 The riches of men hath helpyd many an honest man to his death. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 69 All riches is of it selfe blinde, and bringeth no light to the soule. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, Not that riches Is, or should be, contemn'd, it being a blessing Derived from heaven. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 30 This riches..was as well devoured by the Suburbian thieves.

†**b.** *transf.* or *fig. Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 318 Bytwyx them descended a precyous ryches: The blessyd Ermenylde. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 51 This pretious and inestimable riches, I meane of vertue. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvii, For that ritches where is my deseruing? 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 714 Floras riches in a row Doth in seemely order grow.

3. Construed as a plural.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. ii. (1868) 35 As many recches [L. *tantas opes*] as þe see turneþ vpwardes sandes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. 4 Riches make many frendes. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xvii, In heaven wer my rytches heapt. 1612 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 232 As Salomon saith; Riches are as a strong hold. 1691 LOCKE *Lowering Interest* 8 Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 169 Riches, like insects,..Wait but for Wings. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 165 There are two kinds of expence; in both, riches make themselves wings, and fly away. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* i, That riches are the only true source of happiness and power.

†**4.** Richness; great worth. *Obs. rare.*

1547 *Bk. of Marchauntes* b vj b, Yet wyl it not..laugh nor stier at the beautie of the cloth nor at the riches of the crosse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 74 There lacked neither Pearles nor Stones of riches.

†**Richesse.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **richeis(s)e**, 4 **richeyse**, 4–5 **richese** (5 **-eese**); 3 **rich-**, 4 **rychesce**; 3–7 **richesse** (4 **richch-**, 4–5 **ricch-**), 4–6 **rychesse** (4 **ryhch-, rychch-**); 3–7 **richess** (5 **richas**, 5–6 *Sc.* **riches**). [a. OF. *richeise, -esce, -ece, -esse*, f. *riche* RICH: see -ESS [2].]

1. Wealth; opulence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Hie..hadden þe fulle of wurldes richeisse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Þu seides þruppe, þat ter walde wakenen..richesce & worldes weole. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 409 Brut & corineus..astored hom aboute mid richesse & chateus. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2196 Anor..was ful curteyse, & well coupe demeyne richeyse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 17 Hire arraye me rauysshed, suche richchesse saw I neuere. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1316 Than schal men see, how in þis world, I gesse, Richesse is pouert, and pouert richesse. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 164 The Jewis..with her usure encresed hemselve to grete richesse. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Med.* 11 Gadrynge grete rychesse of this his regyon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 54 The Phenician marchauntes..got great rychesse therby. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. IX. 67 The Germanes,,got away their wives,..together with their corne and barbarous richesse. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 97 England's Richess depends absolutely on her Foreign Trade.

personif. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1033 Bisyde Beaute yede Richesse, An high lady of greet noblesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 176 Wnto the pres persewit Hie Degree,.. Richesse, Fredomm, and eke Nobilitee. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 24 Betwixt them both was but a litle stride, That did the house of Richesse from hell-mouth divide.

transf. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxix. (1908) 149 Gostly richesse of vertues and conforte of the holy goost. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 41 In her the richesse of all heavenly grace In chiefe degree are heaped up on hye.

b. The choice or flower *of* anything.

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 12 For grace haþe wolde so ferfoorthe him avaunce, þat of knighthoode he is parfyt Rychchesse.

2. In plural form. Cf. RICHES.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Þu leauedest to oðre men alle richesses. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 16 Better is litel to right, with wele, Over richesses of sinful fele. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 55 To ȝilde up..al þe gold and selver and oþere richesses. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 295 Men that trusten in ricchessis. ?1485 CAXTON *St. Winefryde* 2, I am a kynges sone whiche haue plente of rychesses. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1050 Dyverse other maner of love, as of richesses. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 666 All the beauties and richesses of the Vniuers. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 199 To be furnished with Richesses and other necessaries.

transf. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 16 That he ȝyue to ȝou, vp the richessis of his glorie, vertu for to be strengthid. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 95–6 So for these ii. rychesses, the one the rychesse of faythe, the other the rychesse of good workes, we shoulde chiefly studye.

3. An alleged name for a number of martens.

Quot. 1486 is the original source of all later references.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vi, A Riches of Martronys. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 235 Trystram addeth, a Richesse of Marternes. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. (1615) 44 The Foresters doe call a companie of Marternes, a Richesse of Marternes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 167 Skilfull Forresters and good Woodmen Do use to say, a Riches of Marternes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Richess*, (of Marterns) a Company. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17.

†**Ri·chestly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* Most richly.

1506 *Paston Lett.* III. 405 The Kynges of Castylle chamber, whych is the rychestly hangyd that ever I sawe. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 330 in Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 86 The woman.. Was gorgiusly be-seyn as she rod, in purple, with stons set so well, most rychestly, chast with margarites.

†**Ri·chful**, *a. Obs. rare* [−1]. Wealthy.

c 1460 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 949 A fornicatour may not be preised, Ner a Ireful man to be meche gladful,..nor the couetouse [to be] richeful.

Ri·chish, *a. rare* [−1]. Somewhat rich.

1877 CARLYLE in *Lett. Mrs. Carlyle* I. 153 A richish country living.

Ri·chling, *rare.* [f. RICH *a.* + -LING.] (With contemptuous force.) A rich person.

a 1500 *Inscript. in Yarnton Church, Oxon*, Greete, richlyng, greete. ?1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart-Treasure* vii. Wks. 1825 II. 62 O how much better is a poor soul than such a self-deluding richling, that thinks he is something, yet he is nothing!

Richly (ri·tʃli), *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1 **riclíce**; 3 **richelike**, 3–4 **lich(e, 4 -leche, 5 -lych**; 3 **rychelyche**, 5 **-liche**. *β.* 4–6 **riche-, rychely**; 4 **richli, -ley**, 4–6 **-lie**, 6- **lye**, 6– **richly**; 6 **rychly, ry(t)chlie, rechlie.** [OE. *riclice*, = MDu. *rikelike*, etc. (Du. *rijkelijk*), MLG. *rîk(e)liken*, OHG. *rîh-, rîchlîcho* (G. *reichlich*), ON. *rikulega* (Sw. *rikligen*, Da. *rigeligt*): see RICH *a.* and -LY [2].]

†**1.** With great authority or power. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xix. 144 Ȝe budon swiðe riclice & swiðe ægendlice. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 128 On ðam dagum rixode Æþelbyrht cyning on Cantwarebyriȝ riclice.

2. In a rich, sumptuous, or splendid manner.

α. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 19 Sum weliȝ man wæs, & he .. dæȝhwamlice riclice [L. *splendide*] ȝewistfullude. *c* 1205 LAY. 2728 Siluius..richeliche he nom his sonde & sende to Ebrauke. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7725 Festes he wolde holde so nobliche..& so richeliche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2160 (Kölbing), Aurilisbrosias out þai souȝt & richelich in erþe him brouȝt.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21604 Wit-in þe kirc of sant soffie þar ha þai sett it richelie. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 Þe abbey of Rumeye he feffed richely, With rentes fulle gode & kirkes of pris. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1037 *Dido*, This fresche lady..Stod in the temple in hire estat ryal So rychely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13690 Ermonia, þe myld,..þat Orestes þe rynke richeli had weddit. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 188 The Duke hym contened in this maner richely as ye haue herde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xii, Better worthe is to lyue in pouerte surely than to lyue rychely beyng euer in daunger. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 85 Richely she fedes, and at the richemans cost. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 4 They might liue richly and in abundance of all things. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* IV. iv, For requital I will report thee to thy mistress richly. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 126 To make a Spirit of Amber-gryse that a few drops thereof shall perfume a pint of Wine most richly. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 90 Whose colours clear Richly paint the vernal year. 1797 COLERIDGE *This Lime-Tree Bower*, Richlier burn, ye clouds! 1819 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, He is mountain-bred, and I will reward him richly.

b. With pa. pples. used predicatively.

α. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1434 His armes weren al newe, þat richeliche were wrouȝt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 What ben thei, that now riden hiere, And ben so richeliche arraied? *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XXXV. 521 A lytel hows..Whiche was som tyme Richelych dyht.

β. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1662 Þe coupe was richeli wrouȝt, Of gold it was, þe pin. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1934 No man vpon molde schuld mow deuise Men richlier a-raid. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þe coroune lyes in a vessell of cristall, wele dight and richely. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. vi. 125 They..founde hit..rychely behanged with clothe of sylke. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 259 He was rychely aparellyd in cloth of golde. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1587) 192 With promise that they should be rechlie rewarded for their good seruice. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* IV. xiii, I have not seene a Modell richlier fram'd. 1670 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 21 The under pettycoatt very richly laced with two or three sorts of laces. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 ¶ 11 Seventeen Volumes, very richly bound. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 187 Under this hangs another, richly set with jewels. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 25 His memory was richly stored. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 74 It may have been richly sculptured. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 120 Large pictures..in frames of carved wood, richly gilt.

c. With pa. pples., forming attributive combs.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxvii. (1674) 116 The most magnificent, and richliest adorn'd Palace in all Parnassus. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxvii, A lofty, well-proportioned, and richly-ornamented Gothic window. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 369 Tobacco in any other form than that of richly scented snuff was held in abomination. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 61 In richly-furnished churches all the upper row of seats may be stalls, *i.e.* separated by elbows.

d. In comb. with adjs. or pres. ppples.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 9 The glorious Temple, Builded richly-rare. *Ibid.* 1018 His saffron'd Ruffe is edged richly-neat With burning Carbuncles. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 83 The fences of the richly-blooming fields. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiv, One asked for a lock of his hair, which was long and in richly-flowing ringlets.

3. So as to be rich.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 He wald hafe maried me richely with a grete prince doghter. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 246 Gyff me all þi gudis, at þurgh name of þaim I may richelie be marid. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. xv. (1614) 321 She was faire and noble..and richly married to Sinatus the Tetrarch. *a* 1814 *Fam. Politics* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 194, I hoped to see her greatly, richly married. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxxi, Their mothers..cherish wishes that their girls may 'marry well'; *i.e.* richly.

4. With possession of riches. *rare* [−1].

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 31 Poorely content is better then richlye couetous.

5. Amply, fully, thoroughly.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 179 Which made me repent the buying of him, though otherwise he was richly worth my money. 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 236 It seems to me to be richly worth the money. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 17 So richly does he seem to deserve his Chastisement. 1854 DORAN *Habits & Men* 178 She richly merited the well-earned benedictions. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 270 The Aquarium .. was richly worth inspecting. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/2 If they did so they would richly merit the severest censure.

6. Of colour: Intensely, deeply.

a 1601 ?MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) I. 298 Her face as richly yellow as the skin of a cold Custard. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* ii, Whether thro' wimplin worms thou jink, Or, richly brown, ream owre the brink. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 153 The bald veteran..Richly bronz'd by many a summer-sun.

†**Richman.** *Obs.* [f. RICH *a.* and MAN: formerly as a comb. (cf. GOODMAN), now only as separate words.] A wealthy man.

In quot. 1643 a rendering of med.L. *ricomines* (= OSp. *ricos omes*).

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, Æuric riceman his castles makede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8839 To saui poueremen vram richemenne vnriȝt. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 85 Richely she fedes, and at the richemans cost. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* I. xviii. F iiij, Him hates the richman, that ritchman doth hate him dedely sore. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* Pref., The needie neighbors grudge to see the rychman thryue. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 76 Let them be devided not only between the Rich-men, but likewise between the souldiers and infantry.

Richness (ri·tʃnés). [-NESS.] The state or quality of being rich, in senses of the adj.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 155 My sister Aleyse .. is now forsaken For on of mor richenesse of Nauer þou has taken. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 714 *Hic census*, rychenes. *c* 1500 *Communycacyon* C iij, Thou shalte haue in my palesse .. No pouerte but all rychenesse. *c* 1530 *Compl. of them that been to late Maryed* (Collier, 1862) 18 Rychenes in youth, with good governaunce, Often helpeth age. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 234 For the true richnesse..is the blessing of God. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 23 The water .. leaving her Thickness, Soyl or Filth, which I call Richness, among the Grass. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 361 The Tragic Ornaments were so famous for their Richness. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlvi. 33 The mosques..only differ in largeness and richness of material. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 158 This tract of land is reckoned equal in richness and fertility to any in America. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 25 Aug.

in *Lockhart*, The coast of Skye .. displayed a richness of vegetation .. to which we have hitherto been strangers. **1859** TENNYSON *Elaine* 1113 Take the little bed..and deck it like the Queen's For richness. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 79 The manysidedness and richness of His character.

Richolt, variant of RIGALD.

Rich root. [? f. RICH *a.*] A kind of aconite.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 403 Mr. Fisher .. brought me this Root from Potuxen River in Maryland, and he tells me, they there call it, Rich Root, and use it as a specifick against the Scurvy.

Richt, obs. or Sc. form of RIGHT *sb.*[1], *adv.* and *a.*

Richtlie, -ly, Sc. forms of RIGHTLY *adv.*

Richtuis, -uous, -wis, obs. Sc. ff. RIGHTEOUS.

Rich-weed. *U. S.* [f. RICH *a.*] **a.** A species of Baneberry (*Actæa racemosa*). **b.** Horse-balm or Stone-root (*Collinsonia canadensis*). **c.** Clearweed (*Pilea pumila*).

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 285, I likewise wish particularly to know what you find the May-apple, Rich-weed, and Buffalo-clover to be. **1793–8** NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* 869 Rich weed, *Actaea racemosa*. **1856** A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 309 *C. Canadensis*, Rich-weed. *Ibid.* 399 *P. pumila*, Richweed. **1859** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 364 Richwood [*sic*] (*Pilea pumila*), a stingless nettle, so called from its succulent and semi-transparent stem. **1872** DE VERE *Americanisms* 399 The Stone-Root (Collinsonia canadensis), the flowers of which have an odor like lemons, is also known as Rich Weed from this fragrance.

Ricin (ri·sin). *Med. Chem.* [f. RICIN-US.] A toxic principle obtained from the castor-oil bean.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 523 Toxic proteins exist also in ricin. *Ibid.* 564 The serum of ricin-proof animals.

Ricinelaidic (risine:le,i·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. RICIN-US + ELAIDIC *a.*] (See quots.)

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* iv. § 1 (1862) 260 By the action of peroxide of nitrogen it [ricinoleic acid] becomes converted into a solid isomeric fat, termed ricinelaidic or palmic acid. **1868** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 109 *Ricinelaidic Acid*.., an acid isomeric with ricinoleic acid, produced by the action of nitrous acid on the latter.

Ri·cing. *rare*[−1]. [f. RICE *sb.*[1]] Twigs used as a support for climbing plants.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xix. (1674) 44 [Osiers are useful for] Hop-poles, Ricing of Kidney-beans, and for Supporters to Vines.

Ricinic (risi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. RICIN-US + -IC.] (See quots.)

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) III. vii. 965 *note*, Bussy and Lecanu..have elaborately examined the products of castor oil, and have obtained from it..margaritic (not margaric), ricinic, and elaidic..acids. **1874** GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 348 Castor Oil..contains three oily acids, Ricinic, Ricin-oleic, and Ricin-stearic, united with Glycerine.

Ri·cinine. *Chem.* [-INE [5].] (See quots.)

1864 TUSON in *Chem. Soc. Jrnl.* XVII. 195 An alkaloïd provisionally named *ricinine*, which I have discovered in the seeds of the..castor-oil plant. **1868** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 109 Ricinine forms colourless rectangular prisms and laminæ, having a slight taste of bitter almonds.

Ricinol- (see RICINUS and -OL), the base of some terms of *Chem.*, denoting substances derived from castor-oil, as **Ricino·lamide, Ricino·leate, Ricino·leic** *a.*, **Ricino·lic** *a.* (See quots.)

1851 *Chem. Gaz.* IX. 366 Castor oil, placed in contact with a solution of ammonia .. forms a solid compound which represents the amide of ricinolic acid. This *ricinol-amide ..crystallizes in mammillate groups. **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 260 When treated with ammonia, castor oil yields a solid crystalline amide, ricinolamide. **1848** *Chem. Gaz.* VI. 77 *Ricinoleate of Lime..is obtained by precipitating ricinoleate of ammonia with chloride of calcium [etc.]. *Ibid.* 76 Pure *ricinoleic acid forms .. a syrupy pale yellow liquid, which is colourless in thin layers, has a very strong..acrid taste. **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 260 The principal acid obtained by its saponification is a modification of oleic acid, termed ricinoleic acid. **1851** *Chem. Gaz.* IX. 367 *Ricinolic acid, obtained by saponification, is represented by $C^{36}H^{34}O^{6}$. **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 165 Castor oil consists principally of the glycerin compound of a peculiar acid, ricinolic acid. **1892** MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 773 Tri-oxy-stearic acid, 'Ricinolic acid'.

Ricinostearic: (see quot. and cf. RICINIC *a.*).

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 441/1 *Ricinostearic Acid*, a solid acid obtained from castor oil.

‖ **Ricinus** (ri·sinəs). *Bot.* [L. *ricinus* (Pliny).] A genus of plants, of which the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) is the type.

1694 T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 277 A sort of *Ricinus* or *Palma Christi*. *a* **1726** H. BARHAM *Hort. Amer.* (1794) 159 There are many sorts of *ricinus* in America. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Ricinus, Bastard, *Croton*. **1800** *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* V. 4/1 The stems of Oshar-trees, or of ricinus, not stripped of their soft leaves. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XX. 6/1 A peculiar variety of Ricinus, called *R. ruber*, ..which yields an oil called *carapat*.

Rick (rik), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1–2 **hréac**, 3–6 **reke** (3, 5 **rek**), 5 **reyke**, 5–8, 9 *dial.* **reek**, 6–7 **reeke**, 6 **reake**, 7 **reack, reeck**. β. 6 **rike**. γ. 6 **rycke**, 6–8 **ricke**, 7 **ryck**, 7– **rick**. δ. 7 **reck**. [OE. *hréac*, = Fris. *reak, rêk*, MDu. *rooc, roke* (Du. *rook*), ON. *hraukr* (Norw. *rauk*, Sw. *rök*, obs. Da. *røg*). The later *rick* exhibits a shortening of the vowel, which is paralleled in the wide-spread dialect form *ship* for *sheep* (OE. *scéap*).

A supposed OE. *corn-hrycce* 'corn-rick', which has been cited in connexion with this word, rests on a misreading in Thorpe's *Hom. Ælfric* II. 178. The MS. used by Thorpe has *corn-hwyccan* 'corn-chest'; three others have the variant *corn-hwæccan*.]

1. A stack of hay, corn, peas, etc., esp. one regularly built and thatched; a mow. Also *fig.*

α. **900** in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 145 Healfne æcer gaulmæde..on hreace ġebrinġan. *c* **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 355 *Acervos*, muwan, hreacas. **13**.. R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. S. 13 Sette afure rek [*v.r.* reke] & hous & barnde al þane toun. **1382** WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 6 If fyer ..cacche the rekes of corn, or the corn stondynge in feeldis. **1387–8** T. USK *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 100 The grettest clerkes han..mad therof grete rekes and noble. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Reek, or golf (*K.* reyke), *arconius, acervus*. **1532–3** *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Thatched houses, barnes, reekes, stackes, and other suche like. **1599** B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, His barnes are full! his reekes and mowes well trod! **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 238 Hay is not to be cast before a horse as it is out of the reek. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 The usual way of building reeks of Corn on Stavals set on stones, is the only prevention against Mice. **1700** DRYDEN *Meleager & Atal.* 35 Nor barns at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. **1721** [see HAYRICK]. **1895** 'ROSEMARY' *Chilterns* iv. 133 My 'ay's all in the reeks an' thatched.

β. **1557** W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 118 There were 1000 rikes of wheate. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 119 Houels and rikes they are forced to make.

γ. **1566** WITHALS *Dict.* 21/1 A ricke or reake of hey, *strues*. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 Other Corne and Pulse is made vp in Coppes and Ryckes. **1589** *Pasquil's Return* A iiij b, It catcheth hold..in a ricke of Strawe. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* I. 62 They had gone to their graves like a rick of corne. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 130 People .. who have great quantities of Corn, and are forced to keep it Two or Three years in Ricks. **1733** SWIFT *Poems* Wks. 1751 X. 217 Whole Ricks of Hay..Were down the sudden Current born. **1764** REID *Inquiry* vi. § 20 The farmer perceives by his eye, very nearly, the quantity of hay in a rick. **1825** COBBET *Rur. Rides* 189 Not one single wheat rick have I seen, and not one rick of any sort of corn. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, That night she took refuge from the Samaritan..under a farmer's rick. **1900** G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 307 The old country maxim, 'Where there's ricks, there's gates'.

δ. **1621** *Statutes Ireland* (Bolton) 72 Whereas many ill disposed persons..doe daily burne corn, as well in recks in the fields, as in villages and townes. **1682** *Pamphlet on Floods 24th April* 4 Setting the Recks of Hay and Corn afloat.

b. *transf.* A heap or pile.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 1147 Whence came this Courage, Titan-like, So many Hils to heap upon a Rick? **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 41 The Bearer-off..carries the Bricks..to lay them singly down in Rows (which they call Ricks). **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Rick*, Penn., an open heap or pile in which coal is coked. **1886** *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Reek*, a pile, heap, usually of snow.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General, as *rick-burner, -burning, -fire, -maker.*

1843 R. VAUGHAN *Age Grt. Cities* 288 A similar inference is suggested concerning the relation between the farmer and the labourer by the history of rick-burning. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 3 For the rick-burners had not found their way hither. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* vi, The 'rick-maker' used to be an important person. *c* **1889** TENNYSON *To Mary Boyle* vii, More than half a hundred years ago, In rick-fire days.

b. Special, as **rick-barton, -burton,** = RICK-YARD; **rick-cloth**, a large canvas sheet used to protect an unfinished rick; also, the material used for this; **rick-staddle, †-staffold, -stand, †-stavel** (see quots.); **rick-stick**, a toothed rod used for combing the thatch of a rick; **rick-stones** (see quot.).

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 259 No pullein in the *rick-barten. **1829** MRS. SOUTHEY *Chapters on Churchyards* I. 134 The footman..summoned from the hay-cart, or rick-burton. *a* **1887** JEFFERIES *Toilers of the Field* (1892) 4 The farmyard and rick-barton were a little way up the narrow valley. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 971 The farmers in the south of England employ *rick-cloths. **1881** BLACKMORE *Cristowell* xiv, His breeches were of rickcloth. **1838** HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Rick-steddle*, a wooden frame placed on stones, on which to build ricks. **1876** HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 294 Old jambs being carried off for rick-staddles. *a* **1722** LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 208 If it be designed for a *reek-staffold..it will come out of the straw and thresh very well. **1833** LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 809 The *Rick Stand..is formed of oak pillars inserted in the ground, and standing two feet high above it, with a frame over them composed of joists of any cheap wood. **1892** J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 46 Sad stories are current of fine old oak ..used for rick-stands. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 184 The covered *Reek-staval (much in use westward). *Ibid.* 275 A Reek-staval, a Frame of Wood placed on stones, on which such Mowe is raised. **1874** HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxvi, Where's your thatching-beetle and *rick-stick and spars? **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Rick-stones*, supports of Purbeck or other stone for ricks, usually sold in pairs.

Rick (rik), *sb.*[2] [Related to RICK *v.*[2]] A sprain or overstrain, *esp.* in the back.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., I gen my back such a rick. **1869** CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 105 He could not determine whether it was simply Lumbago, or a Rick in the back. **1887** NICOLS *Wild Life* I. x. 297 Harold found that he had a nasty rick in the loins.

†Rick, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [App. a variant of RIG *sb.*[1], but the history of the form is quite obscure.] (See quots.)

1641 in E. Owen *Cat. MSS. Wales in Brit. Museum* (1908) 584 All that rick or parcel of rockie ground..called Craygamoyen. **1688** HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/2 A Rick, or Ridges or Buts, are parcels of Land of several breadths and lengths. *Ibid.*, Casting into Ricks or Ridges is to make such by Plowing.

Rick, north. dial. variant of REEK *sb.*[1]

Rick (rik), *v.*[1] [f. RICK *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To form (hay, corn, etc.) into a rick; to stack. Also with *up*.

1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) p. xlix, To Bucknell 3 daies ricking pease. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 116 The Farmers lay up their Corn at easie Rates,..and not Rick it up, as we do in England. **1764** *Museum Rust.* III. lviii. 245, I not only rick the straw, but I also slightly thatch the rick. **1793** *Trans. Soc. Arts* IV. 192 The common methods of ricking it [hay]. **1812** SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 396 There are few seasons in Scotland, where it is possible to rick clover immediately after the scythe. **1865** E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 178 Whatever quantity of straw, corn-stalks and turnips he may rick or house for winter.

Rick (rik), *v.*[2] [Prob. a variant spelling of WRICK *v.* Both noun and verb belong to southern dial., so that connexion with ON. *rykkr* sb., *rykkja* v., is less likely.]

1. *trans.* To sprain, twist, or wrench (any limb or joint). Hence **Ricked** (rikt) *ppl. a.*

1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Boucher* 23 Feb., To rick, that is, to twist a joint, and thereby hurt it. **1870** *Field* 2 Apr. 200/3 Though your horse cleared the brook and galloped on, he may have ricked his back. **1884** *Daily News* 24 July 5/1 Suffering from a 'ricked' back. **1891** BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour Land* vi. 68 The cobble-stones.. torture the feet that walk over them and rick the ankles.

2. *Coursing.* To cause (a hare) to 'wrench' or turn less than quite about. Also *intr.* of a hare: To 'wrench'.

1839 *Laws of Coursing* in Youatt *Dog* (1845) App. 261 If a dog draws the fleck from the hare, and causes her to wrench or rick only, it is equal to a turn of the hare when leading homewards. *Ibid.* 262 When a dog wrenches or ricks a hare twice following,..it is equal to a turn.

Ri·cker. *Naut.* [Perh. ad. G. *rick* (pl. *ricke, ricken*) pole.] A spar or pole made out of the stem of a young tree.

1820 SCORESBY *Arct. Regions* I. 511 Rickers, poles, or other wood for harpoon and lance-stocks. **1846** YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 250. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rickers*, the stems or trunks of young trees, a kind of spars imported into Denmark, etc. from the north. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 572 *Rickers*, lengths of stout poles cut up for the purpose of stowing flax, hemp, and the like. Spars supplied for boats' masts and yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

Ri·cket, var. of RICKETS, used attributively or in combs., and as the basis of derivative forms.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, Author's Picture, The rest of the poor Members pine away, Like Ricket-Bodies, upwards over-grown. **1794** BURNS *Ep. fr. Esopus* 46 What scandal called Maria's jaunty stagger The ricket reeling of a crooked swagger? **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 616 Most of the foods..are ricket-producing foods also.

Ri·cketed, *ppl. a.* or *pa. pple.* [f. RICKET + -ED [2].] Affected by rickets. Also *fig.*

1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Imposture* 38 The weakness of whose Discourse eminently shews the ricketted constitution of the Author. **1694** MISS ASTELL *Prop. to Ladies* 57 Their Devotion being ricketed, starv'd and contracted in some of its vital parts. **1825** CARLYLE *Life Schiller* App. 264 The heartless sentiment, crippled and ricketed by soups, ragouts, and sweetmeats, which you find in fashionable balladmongers.

Ri·cketily, *adv. rare.* [f. RICKETY *a.*] In a rickety manner.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxxii, The Deacon's chaise seesawed and clattered itself, ricketily, to the door stone. **1880** MISS BROUGHTON *Second Thoughts* III. iv, One among all her institutions she has succeeded in setting, however ricketily, on its legs again.

So **Ri·cketiness,** rickety condition.

1872 *Daily News* 5 Nov., The ricketiness of their legislative offspring. **1904** SLADEN *Lovers Japan* ii, 'You will know that the staircase is safe.' (Rich was making a grimace at its ricketiness.)

†Ri·cketing, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RICKET.] Inclined to be rickety.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iv. (1700) 25 The sounder parts seem overgrown, so the disproportion betwixt them and the Ricketing ones, makes the whole Body..mishapen.

†Ri·cketish, *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. RICKET + -ISH.] Having a tendency to rickets.

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies* I. xi. (1662) 36 Surely there is some other cure for a Ricketish body than to kill it.

†Ri·cketly, *a. Obs.*[−1] = RICKETY *a.* 1 b.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* III. i. 262 No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, ricketly, and consumptuous.

Rickets (ri·kėts). Also 7 **ricketts**. [Of doubtful origin: app. first current in some of the south-western counties.

Whistler (1645) states that the disease had first come into notice about 26 years before, and was said to have been named after one who tried to cure it empirically; but others derived it from the Dorset word *rucket* 'to breathe with difficulty'. Glisson (*De Rachitide*, 1650), from whom Whistler obtained his information, says the disease was first noticed in Dorset and Somerset, and had only gradually extended over the south of England. His own suggestion is that the word was a corruption of Gr. ῥαχῖτις or ῥαχίτης, the former of which he adopted as the scientific name.]

1. A disease, especially incident to children, characterized by softening of the bones, especially of the spine, and consequent distortion, bow-legs, and emaciation. Technically known as RACHITIS.

1645 D. WHISTLER (*title*), De Morbo puerili Anglorum, quem patrio idiomate indigenæ vocant 'The Rickets'. **1646** J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 40 The disease called the Rickets in tender children. **1671** TEMPLE *Ess., Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 28 When I was very young, nothing was so much feared or talk'd of as Rickets among Children. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 102 It passes with some for almost a

Specifick, in the Rickets. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 29 Many diseases, as the rickets, scrophula, &c. might thereby be prevented. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 440/1 Rickets, considered alone, is not very dangerous to life. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* i, That their dreadful stare could dart cramp, or rickets, or a wry mouth at any boy who happened to be in the rear. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 917 In rickets, the bluish cartilaginous lamina becomes very irregular in form and thickness.

fig. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. xi. (1662) 36 Hospitals generally have the Rickets, whose heads..grow over great and rich, whilest their poor bodies pine away and consume. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 226 Multitudes of Reverend Men and Critics Have got a kind of intellectual Rickets. 1689 Prior *Ep. Fleetwood Shephard* 94 A Theme, Whose Props..help the Rickets in the Brain. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 150 Thy fancy's rickets plague thee not at all.

† **2.** A form of blight in corn. *Obs. rare* −1.

1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. 244, I perceived in May, that the corn was attacked with what is called *the rickets*: the bad state of the roots of these plants, the colour of their blades,..left no room to doubt what ailed them.

† **3.** *local.* The staggers in sheep. *Obs.*

1788 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XI. 33.

Rickett, variant of Riggot[1].

Rickety (ri·kĕti), *a.* Also 7– **ricketty.** [f. Ricket + -y.]

1. Affected with, suffering from, rickets; subject to rickets.

c 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. v. (1738) 189 Bones..not unlike those of ricketty children. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 103 On shore they walk quite erect with a waddling motion, like a rickety child. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 440/2 The consistence of a ricketty bone is but slightly different from that of common cartilage. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 102 Till he was ten years old..he was never once suffered to stand on his ricketty legs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 110 The pulmonary diseases to which rickety subjects are extremely prone.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* I, A conscience swaddled so hard in its infancy by strict education .. that the weak ricketty thing can endure nothing. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 334 This benevolence, the ricketty offspring of weakness. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* 83 The new House of Commons, 'Tis a rickety sort of a bantling I'm told. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 277 Deliver me these rickety, perishing souls of infants. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 2/1 To fancy that we could establish Tewfik firmly on his rickety legs.

† **c.** *transf.* Of grain: Weakly, unhealthy. *Obs.*

1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 84 The abortive ears grow on rickety stalks, of a white colour. *Ibid.* II. ii. 247 It contained a pretty considerable number of rickety plants, which yielded but little grain.

2. Weakly, feeble, shaky, tottering; lacking in strength or firmness: **a.** Of ideas, the mind, etc.

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. Dedic. p. vii, Crude and rickety Notions crampt by Restraint. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 April ii, I wish those impertinent fellows, with their ricketty understandings, would keep their advice for those that ask it. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 345 It is by the swallowing of such potions, that the mind of man is rendered feeble and ricketty. 1849 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 51 Giving rise to the rickety forms of popular superstition. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vi. 153 His spirit is so rickety that he cannot trust it alone.

b. Of material things, esp. articles of furniture, stairs, bridges, or other wooden erections.

1799 R. Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 198 We learn to distinguish decayed ricketty basalts from porous lavas. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VIII. xxxii, Writing at the same ricketty table with another. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* iii, We mounted an old-fashioned and rickety stair. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 285 The river..is spanned by a long ricketty wooden bridge.

c. Of motions, actions, or condition.

1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 51 The parrot burst into a fit of dry rickety laughter. 1846 FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 165 He was in a ricketty state of body; brought on wholly by neglect. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* i, Exception will yet be taken to their ricketty strut. 1898 M. Hewlett *Forest Lovers* ix, She broke now into a rickety canter.

3. Of the nature of rickets; pertaining to rickets.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 294 Scrophulous and ricketty affections. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 920 The precursory symptoms belong properly to the earlier stages of the rickety process. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 365 Ricketty curvature of legs.

Ri·cking, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rick *v.*[1]] The action of making ricks; *attrib.* in *ricking-rod, -time.*

1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* I. 321 Her husband, a poor thatcher, sadly out of work except in ricking time. 1874 Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxvii, He had stuck his ricking-rod, groom, or poignard, as it was indifferently called,..into the stack to support the sheaves.

Rickle (ri·k'l), *sb.*[1] *Lanc. dial.* [f. Rickle *v.*[1]] A rattling or clattering noise; rattle.

1867 Brierley *Marlocks* ii, Aw con tell him bi th' rickle of his clog buckles.

Rickle (ri·k'l), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6–7 **rickill.** [Perh. of Scand. origin: a Norw. dial. *rikl* (also *rigl*) of similar meaning is given by Ross. In sense 2 there may be some connexion with Rick *sb.*[1], which however has no currency in Scotland.]

1. A heap or pile, esp. one loosely built up; a collection of odds and ends heaped up together; a ramshackle erection. Also *fig.*

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4356 Syne, all turnit to ane rickill of farts. 1603 *Philotus* xxxi. (Bann.), Ȝe sall haue ay quhill ȝe cry ho, Rickillis of gould and jewellis. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* 37 You may step over a little furrow, or a rickle of stones. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* ix, A rickle o' useless boxes and trunks. *Ibid.* xxxiv, She's but a rickle o' auld rotten deals nailed thegither. 1844 Mrs. Carlyle *New Lett.* (1903) I. 137 Speke Hall..the queerest-looking old rickle of boards and plaster that I ever set eyes on. 1882 *Cornhill Mag.* May 537 Rickles of brick as he might call them.

b. A ramshackle or broken-down object.

1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 214 They've gotten a secont-han' rickle o' a piano. 1899 Macmanus *Chimney Corners* 228 He began to consider how he could sell his rickle of a pony to advantage.

2. A heap of corn, hay, or flax; a pile of sheaves.

1785 Burns *3rd Ep. J. Lapraik* 8 May Boreas never thresh your rigs, Nor kick your rickles aff their legs. 1851 A. Marshall in Schroeder *Ann. Yorks.* I. 420 Drying the flax in *cappelles*, or rickles as we call them...The stick prevents the rickle being blown over. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 217 These 'rickles' contain from 100 to 150 sheaves, and cost about *2d.* per hundred sheaves..for building.

3. A pile or stack of peats. (See quots.)

1825 Jamieson, Peats or turfs put up in heaps or small stacks, to prepare them for being winter provision, are called *rickles.* 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 263 *note*, A rickle contains about ten footings laid on their sides, one turf deep and built up about two feet high. 1892 *Ballymena Obs.* (E.D.D.), A rickle differs from a clamp in being long and narrow instead of circular.

Rickle (ri·kl), *v.*[1] *Lanc. dial.* Also 5 **rekil.** [Of obscure origin; perhaps merely imitative. Modern north. dial. has also *rick* in the same sense.] *intr.* To rattle, to clatter.

The use of the word in Urquhart's *Rabelais* is no doubt due to copying from Cotgrave, who belonged to Cheshire. Holland's *Cheshire Gloss.* (1886) gives *rickka* or *rickker* as meaning 'to rattle'.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 566 Þen rékils it vnruydly & raynes doune stanys. 1611 Cotgr., *Grillotter*, to ring, rickle, ratle, crackle. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlv, He..went aside and ratling the Bladder took a huge Delight in the Melody of the rickling crackling noise of the Peas. 1863 Brierley *Waverlow* 168 The 'angles' of the garden gate squeaked, the latch 'rickled'.

Hence **Ri·ckling** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1611 Cotgr., *Grillottement*, a ringing, rickling, ratling, or crackling.

Ri·ckle, *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* [f. Rickle *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To make or form into a 'rickle' or stack. Hence **Ri·ckling** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Kirkmichael* VI. 104 *note*, There is a method of preserving corn, peculiar to this part of the country, called Rickling. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 263 *note*, The fourth operation [in peat-making] is rickling. 1851 A. Marshall in Schroeder *Ann. Yorks.* I. 420 It is easier for the hands to rickle the flax round these stakes. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 217 If the weather is wet and precarious, the corn is 'rickled' close up to the hook, scythe, or machines.

Ricklin(g, dial. varr. Reckling. **Rickly:** see Reckly *a.* **Ricksdollar,** var. Rixdollar.

Rickshaw, ricksha (ri·kʃɔ̆, ri·kʃā). Also **riksha, rikisha.** Abbreviation of Jinricksha.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 5/2 There can be no impropriety in ladies..riding in our easy and delightful Rikshas. 1889 Kipling *Phantom Rickshaw* 17 The 'rickshaw came to a dead stop. 1896 *Month* May 36 The sight of the rickshaw carried me back to the Flowery Land.

attrib. 1886 Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 65 He.. Shall watch each flashing 'rickshaw-light. *c* 1890 *Yoshiwara Episode* 18 Pimps in the guise of rickshaw coolies. 1894 *Spectator* 12 May 656 The rickshaw kills the rickshawman.

Rick-yard. [f. Rick *sb.*[1]] A farm-yard or enclosure containing ricks; a stack-yard.

1712 Morton *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 399 In a Rick-yard there I saw a Hemp-stalk Four Inches about. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* 57 His [wheat] is in the haggard (reek yard) when others are cutting. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 214 Simpson went into Mr. Evans's rick-yard. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 13 There is no necessity whatever for having a turnip-store in a rick-yard. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 415/2 Unless the farm is provided with a rick-yard of special merits,..the corn comes sooner into condition in the open field.

Ricochet (ri·kŏʃē, ri·kŏʃet), *sb. Mil.* [a. F. *ricochet* the skipping of a shot, or of a flat stone on the water.

In older F. the word occurs only in the phr. *fable* or *chanson du* (or *de*) *ricochet*; on the meaning and origin of this see Littré, Godefroi *Compl.*, and *Romania* XXVIII. (1899) 50–53.]

1. A method of firing by which the projectile is made to glance or skip along a surface with a rebound or series of rebounds; also, the skipping of a cannon-ball or bullet, intentional or accidental. *By ricochet* (F. *à ricochet*), at a rebound.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Range*, To fire a piece by way of the ricochet, the cannon is only charged with a quantity of powder sufficient to carry the shot along the face of the works attacked. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 376/1 The traverses in the covered way were proposed by Vauban, in order to diminish the effect of the ricochet. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 54 To keep a memorandum of each shot fired, under the head of bull's-eyes, centres, outers, ricochets, and misses. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* IV. xviii, The shot ..buried itself in the soft sand. We had no ricochet to fear. *fig.* 1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. 1859 X. 295 The multiplied ricochets through which it [chrism] impressed itself upon the vocabulary of the case. 1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* II. vii. 129 The allocution..was intended to strike Captain Beauchamp by ricochet.

b. The subjection *of* a place to this kind of firing.

1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 355 In the ricochet of a fortification of any kind, the elevation of the gun should seldom exceed 10 degrees.

2. *attrib.* **a.** In *ricochet fire* or *firing.*

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Range*, When ricochet-firing is used, the pieces are elevated from 3 to 6 degrees. 1773 Burke *To Sir C. Bingham* Wks. IX. 142 This ricochet cross-firing of so many opposite batteries of police and regulation. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 316 A ricochet fire which..had been working havoc in their ranks. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 572 Ricochet fire, that whereby .. the shot or shell is made to just clear a parapet, and bound along the interior of a work.

b. In general use, as *ricochet battery*, etc.

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6714/1 The batteries are likewise called ricochet-batteries. 1797 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 782/1 The faces..ought to be enfiladed by the ricochet batteries. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 355 Tables of ricochet practice, shewing the charge, elevation, time of flight, and effect at various ranges. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 54 One of the men in the ricochet butt. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* xiii. (1869) 433 It rebounds in a straight line, pursuing a ricochet motion. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 257 The fewer boats there are in a column, the less effect will ricochet shot have upon them.

Ricochet (ri·kŏʃē, ri·kŏʃet), *v. Mil.* [f. the sb. The F. verb is *ricocher.*

The suppression of the *t* is also extended to the forms *ricochetted, ricochetting* (cf. *crochetted, crochetting*). In these forms, and in the verb generally, stressing on the third syllable is common.]

1. *intr.* Of a projectile or the like: To glance or skip with a rebound or series of rebounds. With *from, on, over, upon,* etc.

1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 355 The smaller the angle, under which a shot is made to ricochet, the longer it will preserve its force and have effect. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxxi, The shot..ricochetting over them, disappeared in the wave. 1861 Lamont *Seasons w. Seahorses* 86 The bullets ricochetted on the water close past his ears. 1867 Baker *Nile Trib.* v. (1872) 66 It would ricochet from the surface of water.

fig. 1894 *Nation* 23 Aug. 137/1 Then the gaze ranges east and north,..ricocheting from hill to hill.

2. *trans.* To subject to ricochet firing.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 7/2 The parapet which covers the rampart or the ground to be ricochetted. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 448/2 The faces of the bastions themselves can be ricochetted from an equal distance.

Hence **Ri·cochetting** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 7/2 Thus the guns in the ricochetting batteries are enabled to enfilade the faces in their whole length. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/1 A ricochetting piece of iron had gone through his leg.

† **Ricoct.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. It. *ricotta* 'a kinde of fresh cheese and Creame' (Florio).] (See quot.)

1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* 62 Two Quatrines woorth of Leekes, one Quatrine bestowed in Ricoct, which is harde Cruds to make Cheese.

Ricolage, variant of Recolage *Obs.*

Rict, obs. form of Right *a.*

Rictal (ri·ktăl), *a.* [f. L. *rict-us* Rictus + -al.] *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the rictus.

1825 *Trans. Linnean Soc.* XV. 255 The strength of the rictal bristles. 1884 Coues *Birds N. W.* (ed. 2) 289 A few rictal bristles..reaching little..beyond the nostrils.

† **Rictare.** *Obs.*[−0] (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Rictare* (*rictuvia*), the gaping of bruit beasts. 1658 Phillips, *Rictare*, a grinning or shewing the teeth like a dog, also a fretting or chafing inwardly.

‖ **Rictus** (ri·ktŭs). [L. *rictus* open mouth or jaws, f. ppl. stem of *ringī* to open the mouth wide.]

1. *Bot.* The orifice or throat of a bilabiate corolla.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxii. (1765) 228 *Rictus*..is the Gap or Opening between the two Lips of the Corolla. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 118 In ringent and personate corollas the orifice is sometimes named the *rictus*; but this term is superfluous and little used. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 381 When the lower lip is pressed against the upper, so as to leave only a chink or *rictus* between them, the corolla is said to be *personate* or *masked.*

2. Of persons: The expanse or gape of the mouth.

1829 *Med. Rev.* X. 132 As it were, a double head, formed by an immense secretion of osseous and cartilaginous substance, the rictus of the mouth intervening. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* 138 That frightful rictus running from ear to ear. 1894 Gosse in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 808 No one could quite tell whether Pater's strange rictus was closer to laughter than tears.

b. Similarly of birds or fishes.

1827 Vigors & Horsfield in *Linn. Soc. Trans.* XV. 225 The rictus of the bill partially beset with bristles. 1844–8 Sir J. Richardson *Ichthyology* 35/2 The transverse or slightly arched rictus. 1872 Coues *Birds N. W.* 29 When the bill is opened there is a cleft, or fissure between them [*sc.* mandibles]; this is the gape or *rictus.*

Rid, *sb.*[1] [f. the vb. For other dialect uses see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. Progress, dispatch, speed. (Cf. Rid *v.* 7.)

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Forkers are to bee foretolde that they give upp goode forkefulls, because..(by this meanes)..the loader comes more ridde. 1873– in Yorks. and Northumb. glossaries.

2. The soil overlying stone or marl, which has to be removed to allow of quarrying or digging. Also *rid-work.*

1827 Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* II. I. 94 *note*, The soil or diluvial matter on the tops of quarries is very commonly called *the ridding*, or *rid-work.* 1862 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* XXI. 482 The water in the advancing wave was dispersed, through the joints of the pitching, and received into

the rid. 1864 *R. Agric. Soc. Jrnl.* XXV. 371 To ascertain the thickness of the earth overlying the marl, technically called 'fee' or 'rid'.

Rid, *sb.*[2] (also **ridd**), variant of REDD *sb.*[2]

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict., Rid* or *Red*, a hollow place in the gravel, where salmon deposit their roe. 1864 WALSH in Buckland *Salmon & Trout Hatching* 18 The female works away at the ridd, and after she has made a kind of trough she lies in it. 1875 *Rep. Maine Fisheries Comm.* 12 (Cent. Dict.), Favourite grounds where the trout make their rids.

Rid (rid), *v.* Forms: 3 ruden, 4–6 rydde (6 ryd), 6–7 ridde, 5– rid. *Pa. t.* 3 rudde, 4 redde, 3, 6 ridd(e, 5– rid; 7– ridded. *Pa. pple.* 4 i-rud, 5 rud, ryde, 6 ryd(d, 4, 6–7 ridd (6 ridde), 4, 6– rid; 5– ridded; 5 *Sc.* riddin, 6, 9 ridden. [a. ON. *rȳðja* (pa. t. *ruddi*, pa. pple. *rudd-r*), whence Norw. *rydja*, Sw. *rödja*, Da. *rydde*. To a great extent the senses of the word are also represented by REDD *v.*[2]]

I. 1. *trans.* To clear (a way or space), *esp.* to clear (land) of trees, undergrowth, etc.; to stub.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Ich sende min engel bi-foren þine nebbe, þe shal ruden þine weie to-fore þe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23813 Es þar na wai be-for vs ridd [*Trin.* rud] Cun tak us better þan we did. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1227 Nas þis a good redes-mon þat..haþ i-rud vs þe way..? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6733 The remnond full radly rid hym the gate. 1471–3 *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 Þe seid grounde..shuld haue be ridded and made by þe seid John. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 47/2 He rid and made plaine a great part of the countrie ouergrowen with woods and thickets. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 63 Ridding such [roads] as were..overgrowne with bushes and briers. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 272 If the Spring be forward, cleanse and rid the Coppices. 1783 *Archæologia* (1785) VII. 170 As some persons were ridding a piece of ground near Matlock-Bank. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 161 Rough stony land, that would not answer ridding and making arable. 1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 425, I consider it..desirable, in 'ridding' heath-land, to keep the surface soil on the surface. *Ibid.* 428.

absol. 13.. *K. Alis.* (Bodl. MS.) 3355 þat he was gode kniȝth he kedde, For meynlich aboute he redde. 1537 *Rec. Monast. Kinloss* (1872) 144 Frae the lang furd where the said Patrick begouthit to rid.

b. To free from rubbish or encumbrances; to clean or clear out. Also const. *up*.

Hence *absol.* in dial. use, to clear the throat or stomach.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1533 Sone he raght vpon rowme, rid vp þe dykis. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2561 þe vrthe also þey caston from þat plase away, & voudeden þat place, & made hit ryde. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 424 That the waters and ryvers belonginge to this Cytie shalbe ryde and scowred. 1596 in *Antiquary* May (1888) 212 To Robert Butte for ridding ye chauncell. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* iii. 10, I was nauseated, and ready to rid my stomack at them, to spew them out of my mouth. 1839 [SIR G. C. LEWIS] *Gloss. Herefordshire*, To rid the stomach.

c. To clear (a table); to tidy or clear *up*, to set in order (a room, etc.). Now *dial.*

Also dial. *to rid house*, to remove.

1599 MINSHEU 24/2 Take off, boy, rid the table, and bring those fritters. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* x, When you rid up the Parlour Hearth in a Morning. 1828– in dial. glossaries (Northumb., Yorks., E. Angl.).

d. *To rid marches* = REDD *v.*[2] 2 c. In quots. *fig.*

1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 562 To rid marches in the powers of the different officers of Christ's institution. 1759 SHIRRA *Rem.* (1850) 131 It is very necessary we rid marches between these two and observe what the law is, and faith. 1847 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1852) IV. 515 He rids the marches between the election of God on the one hand, and the freeness of the Gospel on the other.

2. To deliver, set free, rescue, save (*from, out of, of*, etc.). Now *rare* (very common in 16th cent.).

a 1225 *Juliana* 75 Ne lef þu neauer to þi va [= foe] þin ilicnesse þat tu ruddest of deað. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 273 Þu..lesedes tine prisuns and riddes ham ut of cwalm hus. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5343 þi fader..Rid me þis Rewme out of ronke Enmys. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1570) D iij b, Subiect to become, And neuer to be ridde from bondage & thraldome. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlvii. 14 Yf it be kindled with fyre, no man maye rydde it for the vehemence of the flame. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 241 She..bid me deuise some meanes To rid her from this second Marriage. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 220 The good are called before their time, for ridding them out of the hands of the wicked.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxix, Had we had powder to waste, we would certainly have rid the graminivorous from many of their carnivorous neighbours.

refl. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Absoluo*, To rydde him selfe from the processe that one hath against him in any courte. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 363 This noble minded woman inuented a most..subtile shift..to rid her selfe out of his hands. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 430 If any bird, being fettered with a foot-snare, riddeth her self, away she flieth. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 167 We were very happy, that we ridded our selves out of it so luckily.

†b. To dispatch; to clear (oneself); to acquit.

1530 PALSGR. 691/1, I praye you, syr, rydde me firste, *je vous prie me despecher premier*. *Ibid.*, We be able ynough to rydde us for this mater without the. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 236 A iudge riddeth a persone aunsweryng before hym to the lawe.

†c. To get away or escape from. *Obs.*[−1]

1615 WITHER *Juvenilia* (1633) 427 If I my Cage can rid I'll fly where I never did.

3. To make (a person or place) free *of* (or *from*) something; to disencumber *of*.

1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Postill* 10 To the intent to rid his disciples of thys errour. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. i. 130 Would I had giuen him the best horse in Padua.. that would..ridde the house of her. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. ii, If I do not..Rid him of this disease that now growes on him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 737, I..shall soon, Armd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd. 1727 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766) II. 83 It is one comfort to me, that I am ridding you of a troublesome companion. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xii, If you put the laws in execution,..you would soon rid the country of these vermin. 1810 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* II. 271 The taste of a succeeding proprietor..has ridded the spot of its puerilities. 1859 RUSKIN *Let. to Rossetti* 17 June, I think the book will be an interesting..one, if you will rid it from crudities. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 476 To rid England once for all of this ever recurring plague.

b. *refl.* To free or clear (oneself) *of* something troublesome. Now somewhat *rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 691/1 If I coulde conveynently rydde me of this felowe, I wolde go with you with all my herte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 b, To ridd my self of them I gaue them about 20. Aspres. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 987, I could not tell how to rid my selfe..of the troublesome Burre. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 30 The Hollanders do rid their hands of two Trades, which are of greatest turmoil and danger. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 169 Thus Satan ridded his hands of ten of the twelve tribes. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 53 P 11 She must not rid herself of them all at once. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 320 The gallant French had ridded themselves of the tyranny which sent them to the galleys. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxii. 258 To rid himself of the unpleasant task he had undertaken.

c. *To be rid of* (**†***on*), to be freed from (a troublesome or useless thing or person).

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 528 Þus..he was clere and fullie rid on hur. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 103 [Dido] sayd in this maner to the for-sayd barthe, for to be rydded of her. 1530 PALSGR. 691/1, I was lyke to come into a great trouble, but I thanke God, I am rydde of it nowe. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 11 b, That the Realme (being too full of people) is very well ridde of them. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xi. 103 Since Christs presence was an occasion of impairing their temporall Substance they were glad to be Rid of him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 55 Those who now possesse the imployment..wish themselves well ridd of it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 24 P 1 My Correspondents are willing by my Means to be rid of them. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I long to be rid of a place where I have only found distress. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 91, I am nearly rid of my cough again. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 441 At the same time to be rid of the company of their enemy.

d. So *to get rid of.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Ded. Let., The chief use, which too many make of the Former, is to devise wayes to get ridd of the Later. ?1676 in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 33, I cannot get rid of my horrible cold heere. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii, These hopes and fears..cannot be got rid of by great part of the world. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 211 Reduce his wages, or get rid of her. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 183 Nor is this conceit very easily and speedily gotten rid of. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvi. 255 You will soon get rid of those absurd sentiments.

†4. To deprive or strip (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 151 Parradio..Resolvde to slay the Prince, And ridde him of his lyfe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 b, The emperor ..being once rid, and voyd of money, those .. which had elected him, slewe him.

II. 5. To part (combatants). = REDD *v.*[2] 5. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. RIDDER *sb.*[2], RIDDING 1 b.)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2246 Here ar no renkes vs to rydde, rele as vus likez.

6. To remove *from* or *out of*, to clear *off* or *away*, etc. Also *refl.*

?*c* 1475 *Knight Curtesy* 127 (Ritson), He sware he would rydde him fro that lande. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlix. 165, I shal sone ryd his soule out of his body. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 348 That worke being dispatched and rid out of my handes. 1607 ROWLANDS *Earl of Warw.* (Hunterian Cl.) 29 Guy quickly made dispatch of his half score, He was not long in ridding them away. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 101 They fall upon him, and so soon rid him out of the way. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 332 Premeditating nothing but how to rid myself out of the world. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 157 That dose..ridded them off better than anything else. 1891 J. C. ATKINSON 40 *Yrs. Moorland Parish* 332 The kestrels are ridded out of the country.

b. To remove, to take or clear away, to dispose of, consume (quot. 1627), etc.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 365 When this foresayde remedie is not of force sufficent to rydde the mangie. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* A iij, Kinge Menelaus..swore by sword, to rid their ioyes. *a* 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 6 Such as could rid mens lives yet no bloud spill. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 391 Ridding at one meale in the Emperour's presence a whole bore, an hundred loaves, a weather, and a young pig. 1764 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 105/2 As the quarrymen were lately ridding of stone, in the island of Portland. 1824– in dial. glossaries.

†c. To remove by violence; to kill, destroy. Also with double object (quot. 1593). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxvii. 92 Whan he retournes, asspy thy tyme, and fall vpon hym sodeynlye, and soo ridde hym. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 778 He [Catesby] ..procured the Protectour, hastily to ryd him. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 88 There maye be founde wayes in Italy, to rydd a trayterous subiect. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 233 This Gloster should be quickly rid the World. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1623) Q ij, The ready way to rid them is,..to smother them with Brimstone. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 76 He determined with his complices to take them asunder, & to rid them one after the other.

refl. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. F v, He that differreth to rydde him selfe in this sorte: It is laweful for another..to doe it.

†d. To pull or root *up* completely. *Obs.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) L iij, Neither is it reckoned any great grievous act to destroy utterly their country,..or rid up al mankind. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* v. 16 It seemed good unto the Lord..to rid up by the roots those Popish errours.

7. To dispatch, accomplish, get through, clear *off* or *away* (work of any kind). Now *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 690/2 He is a quicke workeman, he can rydde more worke in an houre than some can do in twayne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 234 Here-by the Printer in one day shall rid More Books, then yerst a thousand Writers did. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 73 Arrable Land ..was turned into Pasture, which was easily rid by a few Heards-men. 1625 — *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 483 They had the vse of Slaues, which commonly did rid those Manufactures. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 187 The Wheel ridds Work faster off than the Pole can do. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 384 The machine did rid off a great deal of work in a little time. *a* 1791 WESLEY *To Servants* Wks. 1811 IX. 103 Putting forth all your strength, ridding away all the business that you can. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 78/1 The ambition of 'ridding' much work with a comparatively small profit.

b. *intr.* To be dispatched. Now *dial.*

1626 BRETON *Fantastikes, Eight of the Clocke*, Now.. with quicke hands, worke rids apace. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. 206 It is impossible to imagine how this work rids away. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., When any work goes on quickly, 'it rids well,' or 'rids off'.

†8. *To rid ground* (or *space*), to cover ground, to move ahead, to make progress. *Obs.*

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* III. iv, My game is quick, and rids a length of ground. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. XXX. 905 The way was such, as that an armie..might hardly ..rid any ground. 1608 J. KING *Serm. S. Mary's, Oxford* 16 Much like the Mariners [life] at sea, that is tossed vp and downe, and riddeth little space. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1669) 60/2 Thus the Christian rids but little ground, because he must go his weak bodies pace. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xcii. IV. 63 Because (in the jockey phrase) it rids ground, that is, covers a certain quantity of paper. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) 293 The beast..kept on an even and steady course, which.. nevertheless rid a great deal of ground.

†b. So *to rid way. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 21 We..Will thither straight, for willingnesse rids way. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 A false stem..will make her rid more way and beare a better saile. 1665 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* viii. § 7 As a runner of races at his first setting forth rids his way briskly.

Rid, *ppl. a.*[1] *rare.* [f. RID *v.*] That has been ridded or rid (*up*); cleared.

1738 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 76 Ye'll have an ill rid-up House. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXVII, 'We will make room for you! We will make a rid road from here to Winchester!' shouted the holders and knights.

Rid, *ppl. a.*[2] *rare.* [f. RIDE *v.*] = RIDDEN.

1631 D. LLOYD *Leg. Capt. Jones* (1648) 10 He .. supply'd him with a horse Well rid and fierce.

Rid, obs. form of REDD *a.* and *sb.*, REDE *v.*[1], RIDE *v.*

Ridable, variant of RIDEABLE.

Ridar, obs. form of READER, RIDER.

Ri·ddable, *a. rare*[−0]. (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Exploitable*,..dispatchable, riddable, readie to be performed, easie to be done.

Riddance (ri·dăns). Also 6 **ryddance, -aunce, -aunse.** [f. RID *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Removal, clearance; an instance of this; a clearing out, scouring.

a. In phr. *to make* (*clean*, etc.) *riddance.*

1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* i. 18 He shall soone make clene ryddaunce of all them that dwell in the londe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 83 b, You must make this riddance of the Rootes at euery fall of the leafe. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 577 The old Vice-Roy maketh quicke and cleane riddance of all Vtensils. 1682 *and Plea for Nonconformists* 19 It is not good, that a general Riddance should be made of all Dissenters. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 70 Clean riddance quickly made, one only care Remains to each—the search of sunny nook.

b. In other uses.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 202/2 From the time of the first entrance of the Danes into this realme, vntill their last expulsion & riddance. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 92 The skouringe and riddance of the workehouse prisons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 632 Those Blossoms also, and those dropping Gumms,..Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 34 It is in vain to expect an effectual Riddance of the Water by opening the Vesicles. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 3 Coughing and sneezing.. are also involuntary; that is, the mechanical irritation works the riddance of itself.

†c. A means of removal. *Obs.*[−1]

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 90 b, This bird profiteth Ægipt verie much, and is the best riddance or conueiaunce that they haue of..discommodities..brought by Serpentes.

†2. Clearance of goods by sale. *Obs.*[−1]

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* (1874) 11 What maketh ryddance or good sale so moch, as whan a comodyte is at a pryce resonable?

†3. Progress or dispatch in work. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 33 Writing being ones perfectly goten doth make a wonderful riddance in the rest of our learning. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* Ded., The nether milstone is heauie, slow, and of small riddance. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Neh.* iii. 20 A ready heart makes riddance of God's work. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 1 It would be troublesom and tedious..for the Press-man, and would hinder his usual riddance of Work. 1725 *Family Dict.* II. s.v. *Root-grafting*, The Work may be done with great Riddance..within doors. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 32 This hoeing..may be performed with a wider hoe, for the sake of greater riddance.

†**b.** Progress or advance in moving. *Obs.*

1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Eunuch* v. iii, I see thee stirre, but thou makest no riddance. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 61 In like cases ships use to draw them selves in, by the casting and weighing of Anchors, with great labour, and slow riddance of way. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Heb.* xii. 12 A drooping spirit makes no riddance of the way.

4. Deliverance or rescue *from* something.

1591 Spenser *Daphnaida* 364 Els surely death should be no punishment,..But rather riddance from long languishment. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxvii. § 1 Deliverance from sudden death, riddance from all adversity. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 66 By the care of Providence an utter riddance and delivery from it. 1886 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliv. 11, 12 Riddance from the wicked, and the gracious presence of the Lord are sought [etc.].

5. A deliverance which consists in getting rid of something. Freq. with adjs., as *good, happy.* Also *transf.*, something of which one gets rid.

1596–1676 [see b]. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Persecuted* 102 Give them comfort under their sufferings, and in thy due time an happy riddance thereof. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* II. 4 God send honest industry a fair riddance. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxii. 147 The loss of so many captives was treated as a happy riddance. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xliii, Compeyson took it easy as a good riddance for both sides. 1867 — *Dr. Marigold*, His mother indignantly declared that a girl who could so conduct herself was indeed a good riddance.

b. In interjectional phr. *a good* (†*fair, gentle*) *riddance.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 78 Portia adew...*Por.* A gentle riddance. *c* 1613 Middleton *No Wit like Woman's* II. iii, *Low.* They've given thee all the slip. *Mis. Low.* So, a fair riddance! 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* II. ii, *Loveit.* Call him again. *Pert.* E'n let him go, a fair riddance. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 119 We..all expedients tire, To lash the ling'ring moments into speed, And whirl us (happy riddance!) from ourselves. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* III. 7 In less time than whilst one could cry—'A good riddance'. 1863 C. Reade *Hard Cash* xxxii, She is turned away—for sauce—and a good riddance of bad rubbish. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 35 'As soon as his master comes home he shall go.' 'A good riddance too,' she said morosely.

Riddel(l, varr. Ridel *sb.*, obs. ff. Riddle.

Ridden (ri·d'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Ride *v.*]

†**1.** That has ridden, travelled. In comb. *room-ridden*, far-travelled. *Obs.*—1

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1131 Þis makelese man þat most was adouted, Þe romme riden alexandre, richest of kingus.

2. That has been ridden upon; broken-in.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 120 A corser is he, that byeth all rydden horses, and selleth them agayne. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 317 A yonge nagge .. and a Ridden mare. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 262 When you finde that you are able to ride a ridden horse both with good arte and comelinesse.

†**3.** Oppressed, taken advantage of. *Obs.*

1677 Otway *Cheats of Scapin* I. i, I told him thou wert as valiant as a ridden cuckold. 1684 Southerne *Disappointment* III. i, The common, ridden cuckold of the Town.

4. Forming the second element in combs., as *hag-ridden, priest-ridden*, etc. (Freq. in mod. use.)

1653– [see Priest-ridden]. 1684– [see Hag-ridden]. 1831 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VI. 189 It was..the old king-ridden feeling. 1850 F. W. Newman *Phases of Faith* 128 The deaf, the dumb, the hunch-backed, are spoken of as devil-ridden. 1861 F. W. Robinson *No Church* I. iv. 100 One must take advantage of the weather in this mist-ridden country.

Ri·dder, *sb.*1 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **hrider, hridder** 5 **rydder,** *erron.* **rydoun,** 7–9 *dial.* **ridder, rudder, ruther.** [OE. *hrider*, later *hridder*, from a stem *hrid-* to shake (cf. *hrīðian* to shake with fever), an ablaut-variant of which is represented by OHG. *ritera, ritra* (MHG. *ritere, riter*, G. *reiter*), and more remotely by L. *crībrum*, Ir. *criathar.* In later Eng. the more usual form is Riddle *sb.*2] A sieve or riddle.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss., Glebulum*, hrider. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 154 Ða abæd his fostormodor an hridder. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Corne is iclensed wt seue oper wiþ rydderne. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Take a seve or a whete rydoun, & ley þin pesyn þer-on. 1619–20 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Accts.* (1896) 309 A sieve called a Rudder, 4*d.* 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 527 Wash it [lead-ore] clean in a running stream; then sift it in Iron-Rudders. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 331 *Rudder*, or *Ridder*, the widest sort of Sieves for the separating the Corn from the Chaff. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Rudder*, They said..the rudder would easily separate tills and barley. 1750 [see Ridder *v.*1]. 1848– in southern dial. glossaries. 1856 Morton *Cyclop. Agric.* I. 194/1 Wheat 'Rudder', twenty inches diameter...Barley Rudder. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Bushel, shaul, shovel, ridder, sieves [etc.].

Prov. 1678 Ray *Prov.* (ed. 2) 289 As much sib'd as sieve and ridder, that grew in the same wood together.

Ri·dder, *sb.*2 *rare.* [f. Rid *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who rids; a deliverer.

c 1521 J. Heywood *Pardoner & Friar* Plays (1905) 14 This is the pardon, the ridder of your sin.

2. *Sc.* = Redder *sb.*1 1.

1624 in Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1845) II. 307 The said Alexander alleged that..he was a ridder and intervener between them that not one of them should hurt another. 1637 *Presbytery Bk. Strathbogie* (Spalding Cl.) 12 He..was a ridder only between him and John Milne. 1862 Whately *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 214 The Scotch proverb that 'the ridder gets aye the worst stroke in the fray'.

†**Ri·dder,** *sb.*3 *Obs.*—1 [a. obs.F. *ridde, rid(d)re, rider*, a. Flem. *rijder, ridder* knight.] = Rider 3.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. Prol. (1737) p. lxxxv, Substantial Ridders, Spankers, and Rose Nobles.

Ri·dder, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **rudder.** [OE. *hridrian*, f. *hridder* Ridder *sb.*1] *trans.* To sift, riddle.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 31 Nu satanas gyrnde þæt he eow hridrude [*Hatton* riddrede] swa swa hwæte. 1750 Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. iii. 60 *Riddering* is also applied to cleaning wheat by means of a large sieve or wheat-ridder. *Ibid.* 72 To ridder or riddle it. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss., Rudder*,..to sift.

Ri·dder, *v.*2 *rare*—1. (See quot.)

1750 Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* I. xii. 92 When the hedge is riddered, as we call it, that is, when all the superfluous wood..is taken out.

Ri·dding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rid *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of clearing or removing.

1347–8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* II. 545 In exp. factis in Ryddyng stagni de Fery. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2244 3oure corage to bend, And in ridding of oure riche toun 3our reuth for to call. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 507 For the stubbyng and ryddyng all a long the pale off the long pond. 1501 *Church-w. Acc.*, Watton (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 125 For rydyng of gotters of yᵉ chyrch and yᵉ gargells. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Ablaqueatio*, the riddyng or clensinge of trees in maner aboue mencioned. 1630 *Brasenose Coll. Munim.* Q 3. 104 Charges for the Riddinge of the Lanne betwixt Brasnnose and Excestre Colledge Garden. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 16 Aug., I fell to the ridding away of a great deale of business. *c* 1850 J. Gemmel in *Mem. R. Craig* (1862) 250 A thorough ridding of the marches between what is changeable and what is unchangeable. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 704 *Ridding*,..a term used in the Newcastle coal-field for the operation of separating the iron ore from the coal-shale. 1897 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 441 The marble seam..is easily obtained by 'open ridding'.

b. Separation of combatants. Also *attrib.*

1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) III The seid Thomas..came..onely for the Riddyng of the seid assauute & fray. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 159 He who meddles with Quarrels, gets the ridding Stroke.

c. Deliverance, setting free. *rare*—1.

1648 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 234 For..the ridding of our selves and others from troubles.

2. A cleared piece of ground; a clearing. (Now only in local names.) *north.*

1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 140, I will that Barnard Dowthwhet haue the newe mower, with my parte in the fer ryddynges. 1651 *MS. Indenture, Yorks.*, 9 selions lying together in one field called the Rydings. 1827 Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* II. i. 94 *note*, It is plain that a *ridding* is pure English for *assartum.* 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Dial., Ridding*...More frequently met with in local names, or in documents, than in modern expression.

†**3.** *pl.* Clearings, refuse. *Obs. rare*—1.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* II. x. (1622) 152 In a Tumbrell which carried away the riddings of Gardens.

4. (See Rid *sb.*1 2, quot. 1827.)

Riddle (ri·d'l), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 1 **rǽd-, rédels,** 4 **redilis,** 4–5 **redel(e)s,** 9 *dial.* **ridless.** *β.* 4, 6 **redele,** 4–5 **redel, redil,** 6 **readle, redle, reedel, reedle.** *γ.* 4–6 **rydel,** 6 **ryddel(l, ryd(d)le,** 4 **ridil,** 5 **ridel,** 6 **riddel, ridelle, ridle,** 6– **riddle.** [OE. *rǽdels* masc. and *rǽdelse* fem., counsel, opinion, conjecture, etc., also a riddle, = Fris. *riedsel*, MDu. *raetsel* (Du. *raadsel*), OS. *rādisli* neut., *rādislo* masc. (MLG. *rât-, rêdelse, rêdesal*, LG. *radsel*), OHG. *rātisle* (MHG. *ratsel, retsel*, etc., G. *rätsel*), f. *rǽdan* to Read or Rede: see -els.]

1. A question or statement intentionally worded in a dark or puzzling manner, and propounded in order that it may be guessed or answered, esp. as a form of pastime; an enigma; a dark saying.

a. c 1000 Ælfric *Num.* xii. 8 Ic sprece to him..openlice, næs þurh redelsas [L. *ænigmata*] ne þurh hiwinge. 1382 Wyclif *Judges* xiv. 16 Thou hatidist me,..and therfor the redels [L. *problema*]..thou wolt not to me expowne. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 181 Þe kyng putte forþ a rydels [L. *paradigma*] erliche amorwe. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7120 (Trin.), At þe feest þere he was stad A redeles vnto him he bad. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Ridless*, a riddle, a conundrum.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7120 At þat fest..A redel þam vndo he badd. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 184 Ar 3e coueitouse nouthe After 3eres3ues or 3iftes or 3ernen to rede redeles? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redyn or expownyn redellys. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 46 b, To a certain persone that had propouned an harde reedle. *Ibid.* 92 The redle that Sphinx propouned. 1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 45, I shall hardlye reade the misterye of your readle, for as yet I understande nothinge but highe duche. 1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 1142/1 *margin*, The 8. chapter of Daniel..speaketh of the king of faces and reedels.

γ. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7122 (Fairf.), He..heȝt þa men to gif ham mede, if þai cowde þat ridil rede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rydel, or probleme, *enigma.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 He þat spekis Rydels..*enigmatista.* 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xiii. 12 Therfore laye this ryddle before them. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 As by a ryddell or a darke figure. 1589 ? Lyly *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij b, I forgate a riddle, 'the more it is spied, the lesse it is seene'. Thats the Sunne. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 19 The Authour hath thought fit to unfold it by a medicinall riddle. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 573 As that Theban Monster that propos'd Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd. *c* 1718 Prior *Beauty, a Riddle* 36 Your riddle is not hard to read: I guess it. 1780 Cowper *Wks.* (1876) 49, I have lately exercised my ingenuity in contriving an exercise for yours and have composed a riddle. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* III. 105 And his fair friends..Oft he amused with riddles and charades. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 19, I am quite certain that he put forth his definition as a riddle.

b. Without article.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 4 Riddle thou in riddle. 1589 Puttenham *Art Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 198 We dissemble againe vnder couert and darke speaches, when we speake by way of riddle. 1727 Swift *Wonder of Wonders* Postscript, It has been the Policy of all times, to deliver down Important Subjects by Emblem and Riddle.

2. *transf.* Something which puzzles or perplexes; a difficult or insoluble problem; a mystery.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 167 Þere nys neyther..Pope, ne patriarch, þat puyre reson ne schal make Þe meyster of alle þo men þoru3 myst of þis redeles. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 390 Mo redelis þan we can telle ben soþ of Crist bi his two kindis. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 67 Shadowes and darke riddels of the olde lawe. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 253 Yet how and when this tincture began, it was yet a riddle unto him. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. Introd. Lines 230 These Riddles that lie couch't within thy breast, Freely propound, expound. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* IV. ii. 48 Where there's a Priest and a Woman, there's always a Mystery and a Riddle. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* III. iii. 344 Such paradoxes and riddles..men are involuntarily led into when they reason about time and space. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* III. vii, It seems to me a riddle how we could ever have been thus connected. 1879 N. Smyth *Old Faiths* iii. (1882) 52 Judaism is said to have been a dark riddle which tormented Hegel all his life.

b. Const. *of.* (Common in 19th cent.)

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1700) 145 There we shall have clearly Provided to us those Riddles of Providence, which [etc.]. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* xxii. (1662) 111, I must now resolve the riddle of their Loyalty. 1706 Addison *Rosamond* III. iii, O quickly relate This riddle of fate! 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 320 The minds that feel the riddle of the world. 1859 Holland *Gold Foil* xii. 146 The riddle of life is unsolved. 1870 Max Müller *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 392, I do not say that..we have solved the whole riddle of mythology.

3. *concr.* A person or being whose nature or conduct is enigmatical.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 337 'Twas a strange Riddle of a Lady. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1768) IV. 3, I am still a riddle they know not what to make of. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 18 Sole judge of Truth, in endless Error hurl'd: The glory, jest, and riddle of the world! 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 46 No more Man as riddle to be read.

4. *Comb.*, as *riddle-wise* adv. (also with *in*); *riddle-like* adj.; *riddle-maker, -monger, -writer*; *riddle-loving* adj.

a. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 Þey translated it in a redel wise. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 142 b, I name no man outryght, But ryddle wise, I meane them as I myght. 1594 R. Wilson *Coblers Proph.* IV. iii, The bastards name he tolde me too, But it was riddle-wise.

b. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* v. 1 Forasmuch as I like not theis riddelike tytles. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 223 She..that..riddle like, liues sweetely where she dies. 1891 Winsor *Columbus* App. 633 The strange and riddle-like narrative.

c. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 383 In spite of Fortune and her Riddle-makers. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 83 The thought is closer pursued than in any other riddle-writer whatever. 1849 Halliwell *Pop. Rhymes* 148 The pen has been a fertile subject for the modern riddle-writer. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* iv, That riddle-loving female, the Sphinx.

5. *attrib.*, as *riddle-book, -craft, -rhyme.*

1820 Keats *Eve of St. Agnes* xv, An aged crone Who keepeth clos'd a wond'rous riddle-book. 1849 Halliwell *Pop. Rhymes* 141 Nursery riddle-rhymes are extremely numerous. 1858 Matson *Poems* 459 Love..sagely musing o'er Fate's riddle-book. 1882 Child *Ballads* I. 13 Riddle-craft is practised by a variety of preternatural beings.

Riddle (ri·d'l), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 **hriddel,** 4 **riddil,** 4, 6 **riddill,** 7 **riddell,** 6– **riddle,** 7, 9 *dial.* **ruddle**; 4 **ridelle,** 5 **ridil,** 6 **redell,** 7 **ridle**; 4 **rydil,** 5 **ryddyll, rydyl, rydelle,** 6 **ryd(d)le.** [Late OE. *hriddel*: the earlier form is *hridder* Ridder *sb.*1]

1. A coarse-meshed sieve, used for separating chaff from corn, sand from gravel, ashes from cinders, etc.; the most usual form has a circular wooden rim with a bottom formed of strong wires crossing each other at right-angles.

Also applied to those parts of some machines which serve for similar purposes.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 264 Sædleap, hriddel, hersyfe. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 531 *Sak, cryuere, et sace*, sak, ridelle, and heresyue. 1382 Wyclif *Amos* ix. 9 As whete is smyten in a rydil. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rydyl, of corn clensynge,..*cribrum.* 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxv. 691 Hulkes falleth of whan corne is clensyd wyth a syfue or wyth a Ryddyll. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* vi. 55 We weir als sib as seue & riddill. 1566 *Ludlow Church-w. Acc.* (Camden) 123 For dyginge and siftinge of ytt [*sc.* sand], and for a new rydle. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvi. xi. I. 464 The same are shred and minced so small, as they may passe through a sieve or a riddle. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1776) 63 Casting the coarse remaining Stuff which would not pass the Riddle, into the cistern again. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 140 Horse-beans and Tares together.. are easily parted with a Riddle. 1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 171 My hull is like a riddle. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 40 in *L. U. K., Husb.* III, The stones..are freed from sand by being thrown into a riddle. 1856 J. Brown in T. Hughes *Struggles for Kansas* (1862) 366 If all the bullets..had hit me, I should have been as full of holes as a riddle. 1881 *Work & Design* 24 Dec. 450/2 The wool .. is carried .. by a conveyer, run by a small engine to a riddle...The riddle is a simple contrivance, consisting of a box [etc.].

transf. 1848 Thoreau *Maine Woods* i, Through this steel

riddle, more or less coarse, is the arrowy Maine forest..relentlessly sifted,..till it comes out boards, clapboards [etc.].

b. *To turn* (or *cast*) *the riddle* (*and shears*), to practise a mode of divination mainly employed for the discovery of theft. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

For a description of the process, see Jamieson.

1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 117, I, Allice Swan,..used by the space of certen yeres to cast or tourne the riddle and sheares. 1573 *Ibid.* 251 Ther was a wyff in Newcastell.. that culd torne the ryddle [etc.]. 1589 in Lawson *Bk. Perth* (1847) 191 Whilk day Violet Brown .. was accused for turning of the riddle with sheers. 1709 [see 4].

c. *A riddle of claret*: (see quot. 1889).

1831 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 413, I bet you a riddle of claret. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 13 A riddle of claret is thirteen bottles, a magnum and twelve quarts. The name comes from the fact that the wine is brought in on a literal riddle.

2. *To make a riddle of*, to pierce with holes.

1817 J. Bradbury *Trav. Amer.* 19 He was instantly pierced with arrows so numerous, that, to use the language of Colter, 'he was made a riddle of'. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* li, I was to be made a riddle of if I attempted to escape.

3. A board or metal plate set with pins, used in straightening wire.

1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 425 The riddle is a piece of wood or metal with sloping pins, which lean alternately opposite ways, so as to keep the wire close down on the board. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 912/2 Hard-drawn and unannealed wires..are straightened..by drawing them through a riddle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *riddle-frame, -maker, manufactory, sieve*; *riddle-turning* (see 1 b).

1709 in W. Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life Scot.* (1899) 124 The horrid sin of the hellish art of riddle-turning. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 311 The greatest part of the corn, which falls thro' this riddle sive, is at once clear from chaff and huzzes. 1818 J. Palmer *Jrnl. Trav.* 48 One wire weaving and riddle manufactory. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 332 That part of the sides that form[s] the riddle-frame lies horizontally. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Riddle-maker*, a manufacturer of large coarse wire sieves.

Ri·ddle, *sb.*[3] *nonce-wd.* [f. Riddle *v.*[2]] A hole made by a bullet.

1880 E. Marshall *Troublous Times* I. 82 My mother.. had dropped a tear over the riddle of a bullet in the flap.

Riddle, *sb.*[4], variant of Reddle or Ruddle.

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 7 (1689) 34 Riddle or red Oker (with which People in Lancashire use to mark their sheep). 1886 *Gloss. Rochdale.*

† Riddle, *sb.*[5], obs. variant of Raddle *sb.*[1]

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq., Gloss.* s.v. *Cladus*, A hurdle ..in Kent is sometime call'd a Riddle, Raddle, or Ruddle: ..as riddle-wall, a riddle-basket.

Ri·ddle, *v.*[1] Also 7 ridle. [f. Riddle *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To speak in riddles, or enigmatically; also, to propound riddles.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 4 That is to say, Riddle thou in riddle. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. iii. 53 Lysander riddles very prettily. 1629 Carlell *Deserving Favorite* II. ii, What, do you riddle me? Is she contracted, And can I by your counsell attaine my wishes? 1660 Shirley *Merchant's Wife* III. iii, Madam, you riddle strangely. 1748 Melmoth *Fitzosborne Lett.* (1749) I. 8 That he who knows not how to riddle, knows not how to live. 1888 Gilbert *Yeomen* i, I can riddle you from dawn of day to set of sun.

2. *trans.* To interpret or solve (a riddle or question). **a.** In imp. phr. *riddle me a* (or *my*) *riddle*; or *riddle me this, that, why*, etc.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 11 Riddle me a riddle, what is that his grace threatened to send Mistris Lawson to Bridewell? 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 526 Riddle me a riddle, what is this? 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 38 Riddle me this: what's he, that to Rome came [etc.]? 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* III. i, Riddle my riddle, what's this? 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops Cong.* v. ii, Riddle me this then. What's that goes round the house, and round the house, and never touches the house?

b. Redupl. *riddle me, riddle me.*

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* B b, Riddle me, riddle me, what was he? 1631 P. Fletcher *Piscatory Eclog.* L iv b, I have another play within to doe, Riddle me, Riddle me, what's that? 1673 Hickeringill *Father Greybeard* 199 Riddle me, riddle me what it is. [1841 Chambers *Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* (1870) 109 Riddle me, riddle me, rot-tot-tot, A little wee man in a red red coat.]

c. In general use. Also *absol.*

1627 Drayton *Agincourt, Moon-Calf* 176 The tale our Gossip Red-cap told before, You so well ridled, that there can no more Be said of it. 1664 Trevor in Carte *Collect.* (1735) 266 The affaire..is now understood and that mystery riddled to be a bragge. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxiii, Were I as wise a warlock as Michael Scott, I could scarce riddle the dream you read me. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxvii, Promise that you will riddle me right, and tell me why poverty is the greatest misfortune in the world.

d. With adverbs, as *to riddle forth, out.*

1624 Quarles *Job Militant* xiv. 84 You understand To riddle forth man's Fortunes by his Hand. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. lxv, So might we riddle out some mystery. 1685 — *Par. Prophet.* xii. 91 The Time-eaten names of the Consuls in that Monumentum Ancyranum above-mentioned, as riddled out by T. L.

3. To be a riddle to (a person); to puzzle. *rare.*

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xviii, I think it will riddle him or he gets his horse ower the Border again.

Riddle (rĭ·d'l), *v.*[2] Forms: 3 ridlen, 4 rydelyn; 4–5 ridile, 4–6 ridele (6 redyle), 4–8 ridle, 4– riddle. [f. Riddle *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To pass (corn, gravel, etc.) through a riddle; to separate with a riddle; to sift. Also const. *out, in.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Satan is 3eorne abuten uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne! 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* xiv. 13 Thei brousten to ashe, and by al the temple he ridlide [it] byfore the kyng. — *Luke* xxii. 31 Sathanas hath axid 3ou, that he schulde ridele [you] as whete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Rydelyn, *cribro, capisterio.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 146 The bolles of flaxe, whan they be ripeled of, must be rideled from the wedes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 116 To Riddle, *cribrare.* 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* xi. (1892) 90 Two ridlers, who ridle the coales when it is aland. 1688 [see Riddling *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 244 The finest sifted Mould that can be got, which must be..rather ridled in than pressed down. 1729 Walkden *Diary* 12 Sept. (1866) 41, I owed..3*d.* to his son, due for riddling and blending lime. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 10. 5 As ridiculous as Hercules with the distaff, or a Duchess ridling cinders! 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 203 The ashes, on falling, are riddled or sifted through the grating. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 281 The shrivelled beans and other refuse being riddled out. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 16 One is sifting or 'riddling' the old sand to make it ready for another casting.

absol. 1616 B. Jonson *Love Restored* Wks. (Rtldg.) 588/2 Robin Goodfellow, he that sweeps the hearth.., riddles for the country maides, and does all their other drudgery. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 282 Very few people who profess to work in the barn can riddle well.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1613 Jackson *Creed* II. 468 Appointed to riddle out some good meaning. 1630 Davenant *Cruel Brother* III. i, Thus thy years do riddle grief away. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 23 The Goodness of the Water is as it were Ridled, Screened, and Strained out into the Land. 1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 146 That mind which must all be riddled monthly to see if there are any grains in it. 1863 Torrens *Life Sir J. Graham* I. 235 His power of sifting evidence, and riddling the truth out of reluctant or evasive witnesses.

2. To pierce with holes like those of a riddle; to render sieve-like by perforation (*with* bullets or the like); to shatter by missiles.

1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* IV. xxi. § 62. 195 Above 100,000 cannon-balls, and 25,000 bombs,..had riddled all its defences. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 186 Edward riddled the Scottish ranks with arrows. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 213/2 Worms will riddle the wood-work of a ship. *fig.* 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvii. 165 Proposals..which the criticism of opinion riddled with its unceasing fire.

b. *esp.* in pa. pple. *riddled* (*with* holes, etc.).

1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 211 The door was riddled through and through with all sorts of shot. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 31 An interior riddled with holes like a honeycomb. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 220/1 Steep banks of sandstone, riddled with the holes of the sand-martin. *fig.* 1897 Ouida *Massarenes* viii, They are as poor as Job and riddled with debts.

c. *intr.* To penetrate. *rare*—[1].

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 99 Blanket-bags are nearly useless below −30°, in a gale of wind; it riddles through them.

d. With cogn. obj.: To make (one's way) by penetration. *rare*—[1].

1892 G. Hake *Mem.* 80 *Yrs.* lxiii. 259 An enemy could cross a moat; could he riddle his way through the countless canals of Venezia?

Riddle-bread, -cake. *north. dial.* (See quots.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* s.v. *Bannock, Riddle-cakes*, thick Sour-cakes, from which differs little that which they call *Hand-hoven Bread*, having but little leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 33/1 The bread used is made of oatmeal, and by some is called riddle bread. It is slightly baked in thick cakes, being previously leavened. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Riddle-bread*, oat cake which is riddled or shaken on a chequered board, before it is thrown on an iron plate over the fire, called a bakestone.

Ri·ddled, *ppl. a.*[1] *rare*—[1]. [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Made enigmatical.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xlix. i, I will..ridled speech to tuned harp accord.

Ri·ddled, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Riddle *v.*[2]]

1. Passed through a riddle; sifted, winnowed.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 273 While the unwinnowed heap is becoming less,..the riddled one increases in bulk. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/4 Slacks can be bought at 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d...and ordinary riddled nuts at 8s...per ton.

2. Pierced with holes, as by bullets; shattered.

1862 *Index* 25 Sept., He bore aloft the riddled flag of the 3rd Alabama. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Aug., The world at large associates it with long runs, riddled wickets [etc.].

Riddled, variant of Rideled *a. Obs.*

Riddle-like: see Riddle *sb.*[1] 4 b.

Ri·ddlemeree, riddle-me-ree.

1. A fanciful variant of the phrases *riddle me a riddle, riddle my riddle*, etc. (See Riddle *v.*[1] 2.)

1710 Addison *Whig Examiner* No. 1 ₱ 3 Riddle my ree, what is this? *c* 1730 *Royal Remarks* 50 They argued it upon it in the familiar Phrase of Riddle my Riddle my Ree [etc.].

2. Rigmarole; nonsense.

1736 tr. *Ruggle's Ignoramus* I. 10 It is, as the Law says,—in Nubibus—'tis riddle me re—'tis something, and nothing. 1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 463 By this quaint riddle-me-ree, I suppose it is meant that [etc.]. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 233 Pray, Lady Roseville, what riddle-me-ree is this? 1818 Keats *Wks.* (1889) III. p. cxxxvii, Not omitting..any little choice conversation or riddle-me-ree between him and his nursery maid. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 461 Her style is all riddle-ma-ree.

So † **Riddlemy riddlemy.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 353, I would be drunk A thousand times to bed, rather then dream Of any of their Riddlemy Riddlemies.

Ri·ddler [1], [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -er [1].] One who speaks or deals in riddles.

1610 Donne *Pseudomartyr* 363 Were this..springing out of the spirituall authoritie as the Popes ridler makes his authoritie to bee? 1671 Aphra Behn *Forc'd Marriage* III. i, Prethee be not thou a Ridler too. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 157 Each Songster, Riddler, ev'ry nameless name. 1757 Home *Douglas* III, Thou riddler, speak Direct and clear. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 247 His elevation as a puzzler and riddler among men.

Ri·ddler [2]. Also 7 ridler. [f. Riddle *v.*[2] + -er [1].] One who uses a riddle.

1603 [see Riddle *v.*[2] 1]. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 50 With shaking nought remains but coals, To warm the riddler's breast. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 273 The corn begins to accumulate amongst the riddlers' feet. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 83 Riddling lime—an unpleasant occupation..when the wind veers capriciously, and the riddler is inexpert at 'dodging'.

Riddle-wise: see Riddle *sb.*[1] 4 a.

Ri·ddling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The propounding of a riddle or riddles; also, an instance of this, † a riddle. Also *attrib.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 A Rydellynge (*A.* Ridyllynge), *enigma.* 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* D.'s Wks. 1873 IV. 184 What..meanes this ridling? 1671 Milton *Samson* 1064 Be less abstruse, my riddling days are past. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 110 The laughable exercises of blindman's buff, riddling, and question and command. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 279 Know ye not then the Riddling of the Bards?

Ri·ddling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Riddle *v.*[2] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of sifting or separating by means of a riddle. Also *fig.*

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* xi. (1892) 90 Then the seconde ridlinge with a smaler Ridle. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 74/1 Ridling, is a sifting the corn from the chaff. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 814 This operation by the hand-sieve, is called riddling in the tub, or riddling by deposit. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 39 By manœuvring of ballotboxes, and riddling of the popular clamour. 1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 223/1 Some day..some patient person will take these six volumes, and, by severe riddling first and compressing afterwards, get them into one or two.

2. *pl.* The coarser or less valuable parts which are separated by the riddle; siftings, screenings.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. xxv, By that part of increase which the farmer spareth in his fodder, siftings, ridlings, and such other things. *a* 1796 Burns *Poet. Wks.* (W. S. Douglas) p. lxxi, God has riddled the hale creation, and flung the riddlings on Ellisland! 1824 T. Hogg *The Carnation* 34 The coarse parts or riddlings..would not pass through the sieve. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1125 The riddlings, or small potatoes, are used on the farm. 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xxxvi, Small-coals men..buy the crushings and riddlings by the sack. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Riddlings, the portions of lime rejected from the slaking because they are too coarse or strong or ill-burned.

transf. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* III. 117 It was in truth an epitome of the world—the riddlings of all nations. 1851 Madden *Shrines & Sepulchres* II. 544 The riddlings of society in the sea-ports, and the capitals.

3. = Reckling.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 598 There is generally one small pig in every litter, called the riddling.

Ri·ddling, *ppl. a.* [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. Speaking in riddles; uttering or dealing in riddles; ambiguous or enigmatic in expression.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 57 This is a Riddling Merchant for the nonce. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 56 Ridling confession, findes but ridling shrift. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* X. xvii. 37 That ridd'ling Letter brought him the first notice thereof. 1748 Melmoth *Fitzosborne Lett.* (1749) I. 10 Your grave friend..who reproached you..for your riddling genius. 1838 J. Sterling *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 205 He intimated the state of the case in these riddling lines. 1869 Tennyson *Coming Arthur* 401 He [Merlin] laugh'd.., and answer'd me In riddling triplets of old time.

2. That is or presents a riddle; dark, enigmatic, obscure, puzzling.

1627 Donne *Serm.* V. 45 Under that..Riddling Distemper. *Ibid.* 47 Riddling and entangling Perplexities of the Schooles. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 558 When the most intricate and ridling Articles of our Creed shall shine in glorious and undoubted satisfactions. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* VII. 27 Perhaps, the riddling Visions of the Night With Contrarieties delude our Sight. 1789 T. Twiss *Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 325 *note*, Dante has a riddling metaphorical expression of the same kind. 1837 C. Wordsw. *Misc.* (1879) I. 5 Mural arabesques of Japanese jugglery, or riddling hieroglyphics. 1856 R. S. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xiii. i. 251 Its material, remote and riddling to the lower apprehension of common minds.

3. That expounds riddles; divining.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 54 She..could not construe it By any ridling skill, or commune wit. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* lviii, Purblind men..In riddling wonder his great bones survey. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* I. ii. 31 A..riddling skill at love.

Hence **Ri·ddlingly** *adv.*

1593 Donne *Sat.* II. 8 Wks. (Grosart) I. 19 Poetry..like the Pestilens or old fashiond loue I t[dotk] ridlingly catch men and doth remove Neuer. *a* 1631 — *Lett. Persons of Honour* (1651) 79, I..am riddlingly subject to two contrary wrackes, sinking and oversetting. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 296 Heyday! How riddlingly that hint returns.

Riddock, -uck, obs. variants of Ruddock.

Riddour, variant of Reddour *Obs.*

Riddyl(l, variants of Ridel *sb. Obs.*

Ride (rəid), *sb.*[1] [f. Ride *v.*

ME. *ride* (only in *Gen. & Ex.* 3950) is app. to be taken as a derivative from the stem *rīd-*: cf. Du. *rit*, MLG. *rid, rit*, G. *ritt*, Da. *ridt.*]

1. a. An excursion or journey in some vehicle or conveyance, now esp. a public one; † a drive.

1779 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesb.* (1870) I.

433 Your father and I intend driving every day to the camp. 'Tis a fine ride. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* II. 15 Taking a ride with the nurse and child. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I. 54 Miss Williams should..take a ride thither in Lady Harcourt's carriage. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, A ride in a 'bus to Richmond. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 30 To..enjoy his company during my car-ride up town.

b. A turn or spell of riding.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ix, He had often promised the child a ride upon his galloway. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 827 'Alas,' he said, 'your ride hath wearied you. Rest must you have'. 1898 FLORENCE MONTGOMERY *Tony* 10 A few hours' bicycle ride in the country.

c. One of the districts into which a coast is divided for purposes of excise. Also *ride-officer*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ride-officer*, an exciseman. 1885 *Civilian* 3 Jan. 133/1 The breaking of Rides and Divisions affects no grade in the Service to the same extent as Assistants.

d. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 175/2 The trotting butcher is..not likely to be succeeded by any in the same line, or —as I heard it called—'ride' of business.

e. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 365 A stream is said to be 'out of ride' when it is past fording [on horseback].

2. a. A road or way made for riding on horseback, esp. through a wood; a riding. **b.** *spec.* The riding-course in Hyde Park, London.

a. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 139 Each separate division of the wood,..including fences, rides, and bog. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. vii. 64/1 In flying,.. they may always be seen to take the same ride or break in the trees. 1864 J. PAYN *Sir Massingberd* 14 Coming slowly along a long, broad 'ride',..was a youth of seventeen. 1898 HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* xvi, She..crossed open rides in fear what either vista might set bare.

b. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 220 The ride being intended for the recreation of Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Epil. Lessing's Laocoön*, We .. reach'd the ride Where gaily flows the human tide.

3. A batch of mounted recruits.

1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 51 The Ride moves forward, preserving the dressing. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/3 The primary object of Lord Wolseley's visit was to inspect the 'rides'. *Ibid.*, Four selected rides of first-class recruits, who negotiated the jumps..with their arms folded.

4. A saddle-horse; a mount.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norf.* (1795) II. 386 Gloss., *A Ride*, a common name for a saddle-horse. 1904 *County Gentleman* 16 July 2096/3 Messrs. Ward's Stella, who in her day was a beautiful ride.

5. *transf.* A surging motion.

1822 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* 207 The rack an' the ride o' the restless tide.

Ride (rəid), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Perh. f. RIDE *v.*: see sense 10.] The band or strap of a hinge for a door, gate, etc., fitting on to the hook.

1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for a lytyll ryde for a hanse. 1591–2 in *Archæol. Cantiana* XVI. 186 For makinge a newe doore..the rydes, nayles and Woork. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 245, 10 pair of Hooks and Rides for Doors. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict., Rides*, the iron hinges fixed on a gate by means of which the gate is hung on the hooks in the post. 1853–87 in dial. glossaries (Kent, Surrey, Sussex).

Ride, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] (See quot. 1669.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 275 A Ride of Hazel, or such like Wood, is a whole plump of Sprigs or Frith, growing out of the same Root. 1890– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Glouc., E. Anglia).

Ride, obs. f. REED; var. RITHE, stream.

†**Ride,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also **ryde.** [Of obscure origin: poss. for UNRIDE, but cf. also MLG. *ryde* violent (Theutonista).] Of blows: Violent, severe.

In *Bruce* VI. 288 the Edinb. MS. has *roid* by mistake for *ride*. It is doubtful whether *rydde men* in the alliterative *Morte Arthur* 4117 belongs here.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Ther men mycht se..mony a riall rymmyll ryde Be roucht thair apon athir syde. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9271 Then myȝt men se strokes ride, Gregeis feld on eche a syde. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 500 Yit sall I..reve thame thair rentis, with routis full ride.

†**Ride,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*[–1] [f. by substitution of *not* for *un-* in UNRIDE.] Small, slight.

c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 524 As he cam by hys hows syde He herd noyse that was nott ryde.

Ride (rəid), *v.* [Common Teutonic: OE. *rīdan* (*rād*, *ridon*, *geriden*), = OFris. *rīda* (mod. Fris. *ride*), MDu. *rīden* (Du. *rijden*), OS. *-rīdan* (MLG. *rīden*, *ryden*), OHG. *rītan*, *rīten* (G. *reiten*), ON. *rīða* (Norw. and Sw. *rida*, Da. *ride*). The pre-Teut. stem *reidh-* is represented by OIr. *riadaim* I travel, *riad* journey, Old Gaulish *rēda* chariot. OF. *rider*, *ryder* (Godef.) is prob. from Flemish.]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). 1 **rīdan,** 2–4 **riden,** 3–5 **ryden,** 5 **rydyn**; 3–7 **ryde** (4 **ryede**), 5–7 *Sc.* **ryd** (6 **rid**), 3– **ride.**

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii, Heht hine Theodor biscop ridan. *a* 1000 *Riddles* LXXX. 7 (Gr.), Hwilum ic on wloncum wicge ride. *c* 1205 LAY. 432 Þa lette he riden vnirimed folc. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 14818 An hauene hit is, schipes in to ryde. *c* 1350 *Ipom.* 1164 Where thou shalte goo or ryede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 53 On his hunting as he cam ride. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Rydyn, *equito*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 To Ryde, *equitare*. 1523 GAU *Richt Vay* 36 He sal rid apone ane ass. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii, Camels..they doe..lade, and ryde vppon. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 318 Marry Ile ride your horse as well as I ride you. 1639 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) V. 249 To ryde solemnlie to Parliament.

b. 3 *sing. pres. ind.* 1–5 **rit,** 4–5 **rytt,** 4 **ritt.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIV. § 7 Nan mon forðy ne rit [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* v. (Z.) 10 Hwa rit into ðam port? *a* 1225 *Hali Meid.* 18 Þe deofle..rit ham. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1260 In is wei forþ a rit. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 186 Wher he ryt oþer rest. *c* 1400 [see B. 4].

2. *Pa. t. a.* 1 **rād,** 2–5 **rad** (3 **ræd**), 3– **rade,** 5– **raid** (5–6, 9 **red,** 6 **rayde,** 9 **rayd, raidd, reayde, reead, ryad,** etc.).

After 1300 these forms are only northern and Scottish.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ix, Sum mon rad be þære stowe. *c* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1123, Se king rad in his der fald. *c* 1205 LAY. 19516 Octa him ut ræd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11425 Quer þai rade [*v.r.* rad] or yode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 329 Toward Odymsy syne thai rayde. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 310 He rade his ways. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 533 He raid ouir all Scotland. 1594 in Dalziel *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 347 Back wt him I red. 1615 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xiv. 4 Quhill he liued, to Pluto [he] raid post. 1785 BURNS *Mauchline Lady*, Where'er I gaed, where'er I rade. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXVII, They..rade through the country, couping and selling a' that they gat.

β. 3–8 (9 *dial.*) **rod,** 4–5 **rood,** 6 **roode, rodde,** 6–7 **road(e,** 4– **rode** (9 *dial.* **raud, rwode**).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Ure helende rod þerone. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 He..rod vppe on asse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 202 He tok his hors and rod anon. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) vi, Amadace..Rode furthe opon his way. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 51 Then she roode to Hunsdone agayne. 1565 COOPER *Thes.* s.v. *Alcoranum*, The asse, that Jesus rodde on. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Kent* (1826) 359 He roade to London. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. 51 As the Romans rod back. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 42 On a pale Horse lean as himself, he rod. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 3 Down the yawning steep he rode. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 324 We rode a weary way.

γ. *pl.* 1 **ridon(e, rid-, riod-, reodan,** 3 **reoden,** 3–5 **riden,** 4 **rydden**; (also *sing.*) 5–6 **ryd(de,** 7 **rydd,** 6–7 **ridde,** 6– **rid**; 6 **rydyde.**

Beowulf 3170 Þa ymbe hlæw riodan hildedeore. *c* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871, Þæs ymb iii. niht ridon ii. eorlas up. *c* 1127 — (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Hi ridone on swarte hors. *c* 1205 LAY. 5507 Þat Romanisce floc riden [*c* 1275 reoden] heom bi-hinden. 13.. *Coer de L.* (W.) 4025 These rydden in the vawmewarde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 473 Wher-so men wente or riden. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 83 So longe rydde blanchardyn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xii. 12 And so [they] ryd forth on theyr iourneis. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 15 His troopes..rid backe vpon the spurre. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* II. 33 The same footman..also ridde. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 11 He rid an Hour and a half. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xxiii, Henry rid Well, like most Englishmen. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. v, He rid to the end of the village.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 3 (h)iriden, 4–5 **riden** (5 **-in, -yn**), 5 **rydin, -yn, reden, -yn(e, -yng**; 5 *Sc.* **ryddin,** 6 **rydden,** *Sc.* **ridne,** 6–7 *Sc.* **riddin(e,** 5– **ridden** (9 *dial.* **rudden**).

c 1205 LAY. 24855 Heo beoð hider iriden. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 326 Scottis men..in the forest War riddin. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) 3, I hafe many tymes..riden it. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 4 My brother is redyn to Yarmowth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 328 We haue ridden so nere. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 406 Four myl scho had not ȝit ridne. 1639 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) V. 254 These who..have..riddine before him. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 5 A natural scottishness fit to be abus'd and ridd'n. 1741 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 274 To be ridden and hood winked by the Pope. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 265, I have ridden ..over it in every direction.

β. 4 **i-ride, y-ride,** 5 **i-ryde**; 4 **ride,** 4–6 **ryde**; 4, 6–7 **ridde,** 4–6 **ryd,** 7– **rid** (9 *dial.* **red**).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3093 (Kölbing), Þei he fer hadde yride. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 This Consul..was into the feldes ride. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 250 So fer to haue iryde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 They had not ryd halfe a league. 1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* 130 They have not rid upon white Horses. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. i, We have rid a swinging pace. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abbey* X, He has rid out this morning with my father.

γ. 6– **rode,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **rod.**

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 98 Helter skelter haue I rode to thee. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 10 And had Rod up and downe that part of the country. 1788 *Trifler* No. 18 We might in a few years behold a sweepstakes rode by women. 1835 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 92 Tom having rode thither direct. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result*, The swarms which..have sailed, and rode, and traded.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* **1.** To sit upon, and be carried by, a horse or other animal; to move about, make one's way, or journey upon horseback (or, in mod. use, on a cycle).

Freq. const. *on, upon,* †*of,* the horse, etc., and with prepositional or adverbial complements, as *at, against, over, to; away, forth, on, out, up,* etc.

Beowulf 1893 Landweard..him tozeanes rad. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. XXVIII, Nalæs ridende on horse, ac..on his fotum gangende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XXI. 5 Þin cyning..rit uppan tamre assene. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, Ȝif twa men oþer iii. coman ridend to an tun. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6966 Þatt follc rideþþ onn a der Þatt iss Dromeluss nemmnedd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 3953 Ðus rideð forð ðis man for-loren. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 179 Þo rouland te hem rade, Oȝain him gun þai ride. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1548 Alday þai riden & noȝt ne aliȝt. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 129 What knight is yon That rideth of Gwynanes stede? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. XXVIII. 382 He rydeth wel that neuer fylle. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1562) 72 And so ridde awaie, as faste as his horse could carry him. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. VII. 43 Lastly came cold February, sitting In an old wagon, for he could not ride. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 240 We..rode over the place of burial of the Turks. 1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 146 He carelessly rid along to view the country. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1754) 181 The Aldermen in Person, and on Horseback frequently rid to such Houses. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 251 And, when he next doth ride abroad, May I be there to see! 1885 SCOTT *Talism.* I, The long steel-headed lance,..which, as he rode, projected backwards. 1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 98 At which time they can easily be ridden into. 1894 A. MORRISON *M. Hewitt* III, Osmond, I believe, was better than any man riding now.

fig. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felawe Wollen ryden vp-on rectours. 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 472, I hate these wayes..: Were I as you, I wolde ryde them full nere. 1581 BURNE *Disput.* 156 Ye Ministeris in Scotland ryd als neir thame [the Anabaptists] as ye may. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 Riding on quite through the Alphabet. *c* 1742 GRAY *Hymn to Ignorance* 28 She [Ignorance] rode triumphant o'er the vanquish'd world. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXII, A young guardsman, who had just rode into her heart. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred* 160 A desire to ride off on side issues.

b. In pa. pple. with *is, was,* etc. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 19495 Alle heo..þat hider beoð iridenen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 596 His men ..War rydyn in-till a randoune. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 This Consul..was into the feldes ride. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 4 My brother is redyn to Yarmowth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 2 The King himselfe is rode to view their Battaile. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrifice* II. ii, Now when the duke is rid abroad. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 308 My Brother..and Mr. H. are all rid out together. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* II. 296 One of the gentlemen is rid off for a surgeon. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* LXIII, Is he rode out this morning?

c. With sbs. denoting the rate of progress, as *to ride a* (*good*) *pace, gallop,* etc.

Also *to ride whip and spur*: see WHIP *sb.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 2773 Our men..gunnen to ryde swythe gret randoun. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 60 Forth she rit.. a pas. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11657 (Trin.), Marie folewed ridyng good paas. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. XXII. 69 He rode a grete wallop tyll he cam to the fontayne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. 228 He..rode forthe a gret galoppe. 1549– [see POST *adv.*]. 1617 [see GALLOP *sb.* 3a]. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. i, We have rid a swinging pace from Nemours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ii, He..rode a full gallop. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 3 Adam..rode full speed up to the house.

d. With other complements, as *to ride bodkin, booty, pillion,* etc. *To ride for a fall,* to ride recklessly, so as to be liable to a fall; usu. *fig.*

To ride grub: (see GRUB *sb.* 3 b).

1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* III. ii, Would you durst no better ride booty at the horse-match! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 424 If Fortune had been one of the Jockeys, and rid booty, the three to one hath lost the Prize. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xvi, To have so many jarring elements.. riding triumph in every corner of a gentleman's house. 1861 PYCROFT *Agony Point* I. xix. 294 Her maid by special agreement riding bodkin all the way. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 520 Roy Branton, who rode pillion, had an opportunity of studying his pilot's pretty hair. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 910 Her husband..has ridden for his falls.

e. To serve in a cavalry regiment.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 ₱ 3, I remember two young Fellows who rid in the same Squadron of a Troop of Horse. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Ride*, He rode private, i. e. was a private trooper. 1806 M. NOBLE *Hist. Eng.* III. 314 Wishing to have a commission he rode as a private in the guards. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 516 The military ardour which he had felt twenty-eight years before, when he rode in the Life Guards.

f. Of persons: To weigh when mounted.

1836 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* I, Be it known, then, that I ride rather more than twelve stone. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* III, He rode little under fourteen stone.

g. To sit on and manage a horse properly.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I. 167 He can stick in his saddle somehow,..but he can't ride.

2. *spec.* To go on horseback upon a warlike expedition; to go upon, take part in, a raid or foray. In later use *Sc.* and now *arch.*

c 1205 LAY. 432 Þa lette he riden vnirimed folc. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2583 Þou may haue hit..To ride ȝyf þat þou wile bygynne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 45 Fro the tyme that he first bigan To riden out, he loued chiualrie. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 603 Alysaundre..Rood in his conqueste..With al his hooste. *c* 1420 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 321 Þe Frensshe men breken þe pees.., ryding on the Kinges ground. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 196 Theis people..ryde and rinne from Carlyll to Kente. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 86 That nane of thame tak upoun hand to ryde in Ingland or to mak ony perturbatioun thairintill. 1561 *Ibid.* 186 Gif it be thocht expedient..that ony persone..be riddin on and invadit be fyre and sword. *a* 1639 EARL MONM. *Mem.* (1759) 119 Not so few as two hundred..that were ever ready to ride with them to all actions. 1802 SCOTT *Border Minstrelsy* (1869) 249 The rapacity of this clan, and of their allies, the Elliots, occasioned the popular saying, 'Elliots and Armstrongs ride thieves all'. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, As if a tenant could have helped riding with the Laird. 1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outl. Marches* 7 Others of the Scots rode into England.

b. To go in procession on horseback. In later use *Sc.* (cf. 13 b).

1466 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 324 For procession and pylgrymage, and hors for rydyng at Corpus Christi. 1495–6 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* IV. 212 All they of the XXXIIIj that hath be maire shall ride in scarlett ayenste the Kynge.

1530 *Ibid.* 216 Mr. Mayer and all his brethern shall ride on Seynt Osmundy's evyn..in maner folowyng. 1606 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) IV. 279 The haill Estaittis of Parliament will convene and ryd with thair honouris with crowne, sword, and sceptour. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 223 Mr. David Lindesay..and Mr. Johne Spotiswood..did ryde in Parliament as commissioners fra the Kirk. *Ibid.*, At Perth the Parliament did not ryde.

3. To mount the female; to copulate. (Cf. 16.) Now only in low and indecent language.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 494 He ne rekþ of clennesse,..Ac euerich vp oþer rideþ. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 329 As whan þei hadde ryde in rotey tyme. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIV. 154 Man and hus make..out of reson..ryde. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 37 He maye suffre his rammes to goo with his ewes ..to blyssomme or ryde whan they wyll. *a* 1659 Osborn *Charac.* Wks. (1673) 664 In case any ride double, he proclaims them Man and Wife. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 141, I will..find out a Russet-coat Wench and a Hay-cock, And there I will ride Tan-tivee.

4. To be conveyed, to travel or journey, *in* a wheeled or other vehicle. (Cf. Ride *sb.*[1] I a.)

Now chiefly of travelling in public vehicles: see Drive *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4657 To ride ai quar in kinges char. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 27 On a wayn witti and wisdame I-feere Folweden hem..And Riden faste. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) 241 He rytt in a Charett with 4 Wheles. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 238 b, Her Grace..alyghted out of her Chariot in the whych she had rydden all her long iourney. 1634 Milton *Comus* 135 Stay thy cloudy Ebon chair, Wherin thou rid'st with Hecat', and befriend Us thy vow'd priests. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 13 Feb., I rid with my sword drawn in the coach. 1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 132 The Duke has given Brigadier Mordaunt the Pretender's coach, on condition he rode up to London in it. 1788 Mrs. Hughes *Henry & Isabella* IV. 165, I am going to send the coach to town.., and..you may ride in it. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 19, I never rode with such a disagreeable driver in my life. 1844 S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* 307 Gerard.. always rode in a carriage, reading his own books. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Wordbk.* s.v., You can jump in the train and ride so var's [= far as] Norton.

b. To be carried or drawn about (*on* or †*in* a cart, hurdle, rail, etc.) as a punishment. (Cf. Cart *v.* 2.)

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 70 A tayler of Fletstret & hys syster rydde in a carte abowte London..for avouttre. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. i, I'll hang you both, you rascals! I can but ride! 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. i, Ah! many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done less mischief. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 194 Riding on a rail..is a savage punishment inflicted by an excited crowd upon a person who has exasperated a community by some real or fancied outrage.

c. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 61 *Ride*, to ascend up the pit. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Ride*, to be in a cage or bowk whilst descending or ascending a pit-shaft.

5. To sit or be carried *on* or *upon* something after the manner of one on horseback; †to hang *on* the gallows, *in* a rope, etc.

Beowulf (Z.) 2446 Swa bið geomorlic gomelum ceorle to gebidanne þæt his byre ride giong on galgan. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 6 Ða cild ridað on hiora stafum. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxv. 34 Jonet the weido on ane bussome rydand. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 96 Goe ride in a raipe for this noble new ȝeir. 1596 [see Fiddlestick 1]. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 138 Infected be the Ayre whereon they ride. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 115, I saw him beate the surges vnder him, And ride vpon their backes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 663 The Night-Hag, when call'd In secret, riding through the Air she comes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 212 Nor in so vast a length our Serpents glide, Or rais'd on such a spiry Volume ride. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 109 The bird rides lightly on the wind. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* 7 She carried my little sister Baleka riding on her hip.

fig. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. ii. 112 O you leaden messengers, That ride vpon the violent speede of fire. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 369 Constant rotation of th'unwearied wheel That nature rides upon. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xxxviii, Death rides upon the sulphury Siroc. 1816 *Ibid.* III. xliv, Their breath is agitation, and their life A storm whereon they ride.

6. a. Of horses, etc.: To admit of being ridden; to carry a rider; to 'go'.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. vi. 82 Thenne he..was ware of a damoysel that came ryde ful fast as the hors myghte ryde. 1598 Rous *Thule* O 3, The horse whose back the tamer oft bestrides, At length with easie pace full gently rides. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 298 The Dromidory..will ride aboue 80. miles in the day. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2792/4 A Chesnut Gelding,..rideth gracefully, paceth a little. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5195/4 Commonly Rides with her Tongue out of her Mouth. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IX. 352 Can you get me a nag That will ride very quiet?

b. Of a stream: To allow of crossing on horseback. *Sc.*

17.. *Jock o' the Side* XXVII, Honest man, will the water ride? 1890–1 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c. Of land: To be of a specified character for riding upon; to bear riding upon.

1864 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 200 Its soil..rode quite as clean and sound as the Nottinghamshire dukeries ride. 1889 Crommelin & Brown *V. Vyvian* III. xii. 207 Rain.. made the ground ride soft.

II. 7. Of vessels: To lie *at* (or † *on*) anchor; also *to* (or † *at*) *an anchor.*

Beowulf 1882 Sægenga bad æzendfrean, se þe on ancre rad. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 197 This grete Schip on Anker rod. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc.) 15 A man that ridith in the way of odierene at an ankre. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 175 He the shypmen preyid hertyly..To rydyn on ankyr a whyl ther by. 1598 [see Anchor *sb.*[1] 6 a]. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 56 Long they shot, we still ryding at an anchor without there reatch. 1698 T. Froger *Voy.* 4 The next day we likewise rode at anchor. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 276 We rid fast at an Anchor. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 185 He sees a stately vessel ride At anchor in a bay. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. x. 160 A schooner riding to an anchor in the bay.

fig. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. iii, This..snug little road-stead, where I thought to ride at anchor for life.

b. *ellipt.* in the same sense. Also with compl., as *to ride across, a-peak, hawse-full*, etc. (see these words).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 146 Bi þe se side Hi leten þat schup ride. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 968 *Dido*, But forth they gon & lafte his schepis ryde. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Yif ye be bounde to Caleis haven and Ride in the Doowns. 1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 252 In Portesmouth haven..the seid Ship rode betwyxt the Towre & the dokke. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 381 In the rode yow shall ryde in .xiij. or .xiiij. fadomes, good owes & sande. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 To ride betwixt wind and tide, is when the wind and tide are contrary and of equall power. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 286/4 Sir Thomas Allen with his squadron is still riding at Spitthead. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 244 Capt. Dampier..never rode where we did, which is the best and only good road in the island. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 148 The Buss had rode perfectly easy in the gale of wind. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xiii, The shipping..with a heavy strain on their cables were riding to the S.E. gale. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 39 Ground which is suitable..for ships to ride in safety upon.

fig. 1666 *Third Advice to a Painter* 27 Well George, in spite of them thou safe dost ride.

†c. In phr. *to ride admiral. Obs.*

1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica viewed* (1661) 72 He's unfit to ride Admiral of a Fleet, that cannot carry the Flag at home. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 597 The Ambassador was Complemented by Sir Jeremy Smith, then riding Admiral.

fig. 1689 Shadwell *Bury Fair* I. i, What lady rides Admiral here at Bury. 1713 M. Henry *Admonit. Drunkards* Wks. 1853 I. 95/2 When reason is sunk and drowned, rage and passion will ride admiral.

8. To float or move upon the water; to sail, esp. in a buoyant manner.

a 1000 *Genesis* (Gr.) 1392 He þæt scip beleac. Siððan wide rad wolcnum under ofer holmes hringc hof seleste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1843 On þe streme þat arche can ride. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 112/82 Whil crist in þat hul abod, þe schip a-midde þe see rod. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 Fra þis citee may men ride in schippe or in bate by þat riuer. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3486 [They] reden hamewarde fast wt seylle & hore. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 66 Saylinge by the coastes of Iohanna..he rode lyttell lesse then eyght hundreth miles. 1643 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 13 Apr., To appoint a Ship to ride Northward, for the Relief of Berwick. 1688 Prior *Ode Exodus iii*, ii, Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd Bark shall ride Down spreading Fate's unnavigable Tide. 1757 Gray *Bard* 72 While proudly riding o'er the azure realm, In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 450/2 This is effected by what is called riding on the wave. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* I[i]x, It has been prosperous, and you are riding into port. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* v. 862 Not less safely and swiftly the fleet rides over the wave.

9. Of things: To move in any way, to be carried or supported, after the manner of one riding.

In fig. uses hardly distinct from sense 5.

a 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 41 The busteous blast..Quhilk ramping ouer his rigging ryds. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. liii. 553 A droppe of oile dropped vpon your hand, if there be any moisture,..it will swim and ride aloft vpon the same. 1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 196 None of those rayes of other atoms..come riding or drilling through both. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 322 That the Carriage may ride so far out, as that the irons of the Tympan may just rise free. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 5/2 The eccentrics are then brought into the position shown in the drawing, riding clear of the rails. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2466 By means of the straps..[they] can be carried on the shoulders, where they ride the lightest.

fig. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 18 But let thy dauntlesse minde still ride in triumph, Ouer all mischance. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 198 On whose foolish honestie My practises ride easie. 1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cress.* IV. ii, Hinder us not,..My blood rides high as his. 1770 Jenner *Placid Man* I. iv, Philosophy and love for his brother had so long rode triumphant. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* ix, The distress which was riding..among the people.

b. Of the heavenly bodies: To appear to float in space. Freq. with *high.*

1632 Milton *Penseroso* 68 To behold the wandring Moon, Riding neer her highest noon. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 769 In spring time, when the Sun with Taurus rides. 1727 Dyer *Grongar Hill* 11 While Phœbus, riding high, Gives lustre to the land and sky. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xii, The moon rode clear and high in heaven. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* i, To see Sirius ..riding high in a December heaven.

fig. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 273 The lamp of our dominion still rides high.

10. To rest or turn *on* or *upon* something of the nature of a pivot, axle, or protuberance.

1597 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 84 If life did ride vpon a Dials point. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 67 Strong as the Axletree In which the Heauens ride. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 10 Between the Fore-leggs and the Hinder-leggs was a great Stone on which the Calf rid. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, He..tries whether or not the Lyner ride upon the part that was extuberant. 1805 Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xi, An Improved Harrow, with running bulls: By this contrivance the harrows are prevented from riding on each other. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 170 Try by a searching motion of the legs and feet whether any of the stones ride upon others.

b. To extend or project *over* something.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 594 To bind the stones wel, they ought in alternatiue course to ride and reach one ouer another halfe. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XV. viii. (1678) 332 You must have a care [in fracture] that the bones ride not one over another. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* 98 The pleura ..even ride over the posterior edges of the branchiostegites.

c. *elliptical* in previous senses. Also *Naut.* of a rope (see quot. 1769).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, To know which of them it is that Rides, or is extuberant, he uses the Liner. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 564 In oblique Fractures of the Thigh, where the Bones are apt to ride. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Riding*, A rope is said to ride, when one of the turns by which it is wound about the capstern or windlass lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation of heaving. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. on Art* (1848) 141 Their toes are even pressed close together, and ride, as is seen in the feet of those that have been accustomed to wear tight shoes. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 170 When the stones ride, they have not been properly bedded in mortar. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2799 It prevents the chain from riding, in paying out or heaving in. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.* s.v., When leads are pieced in wide measures they sometimes shift and overlap each other. They are then said to 'ride'.

11. a. *dial.* (See quot.)

1736 Pegge *Alph. Kent* (E. D. S.) 43 The raddishes 'ride', i.e. rise upon the stomach. 1887–93 in Kent and Surrey glossaries.

b. Of a dress, etc.: To work *up* so as to form folds or creases; to ruck.

1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., A badly made gown rides up more in one place than another. 1881 Mrs. P. O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* 253 Short-skirted hunting-habits frequently ride up.

III. *trans.* **12.** To traverse on horseback; to ride over, along, or through: **a.** a certain distance. Also with cognate accusative, as *to ride a race, course, circuit, match*, etc.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 49/80 He ne rod bote wel luyte wei, are he feol to grounde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11385 Elles moght not kinges thre Haf raght to ride sa ferre wai. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxii, Gawan hase my rawunsun made For a course that he rode. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 222 [We] haue thirtie miles to ride yet ere dinner time. 1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O.H.S.) 352 The Fellows whom the rest appoint for the time to ride the circuit with the President. 1617 Sir E. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 251 My brother..rid in two days a hundred miles. 1736 Pegge *Alph. Kent* (E. D. S.) 43 *To ride tythe*, ..to ride about for that purpose [of collecting tithes]. 1778 Foote *Cozeners* I, But were you to see him on the turf, at Newmarket,..Why, he has rid matches. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 115 He rides a race! 'Tis for a thousand pound! 1808 Scott *Marmion* I. xxii, We can neither hunt, nor ride A foray on the Scottish side. 1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* II. 152 These poor wretches, who have to ride three or four hundred miles on end without stoppage of more than two hours.

b. a road or way, a street, a stretch of ground or country, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 42 Þanne resoun rode faste þe riȝte heiȝe gate. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 52 Whene he thys rewmes hade redyne and rewlyde the popule. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 145 It is seid that the Kyng wold ride Sussex, Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and Norffolk, and so to the Parlement. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froissart* II. 181 The duke rode the fronters of Galyce. 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* I. iv, The Lord High Admiral, Riding the streets, was traitorously shot. 1648 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 263 Twelve miles of such ground as I never rod in all my life. 1706 Baynard *Cold Baths* II. 376, I rode, quoth he, the cold Hills every Morning. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 43 In riding the road, observe [etc.]. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Rime of Duchess May* lxv, May the sweet Heavens hear thee plead If he rides the castle-wall. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* IV. 309 Three days they ride that country.

c. a boundary, etc., for the purpose of maintaining or reviving a clear knowledge of it. (See also quot. 1877.)

1421 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 33 Hit is ordenyd that the fraunches of this Cite be Ryden this yere within the monyth of May. 1476 *Rental-bk. Cupar-Angus* (1875) I. 204 He sal kep and defend our marchis as tha war redyng at the last ridyng. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 341 The francheses of this Cytie shalbe ryd according to auncient custom. 1733 W. Crawford *Man. agst. Infid.* (1836) 106 To ride the marches between good and evil. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Dunkeld* XX. 441 It is customary to ride the marches, occasionally, so as to preserve in the memory of the people the limits of their property. 1816 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 316 The day on which the Liberties were rode. 1877 *N. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The surveyor of the court of sewers is said to ride the drains when he goes to overlook them.

d. a river or water. Also in *fig.* use.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xxxix, We raid the swift riuer Sparthiades. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 198 They could not ride the water, it being great. 1774 D. Jones *Jrnl.* (1865) 18 Several ferries are kept on it, tho' it may frequently be rode in the summer season. 1790 Scott *Let.* 6 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The servant was waiting there with our horses, as we were to ride the water. 1896 *E. Durh. Gloss.*, He's not safe to ride the water with.

13. a. To pursue, proceed upon (one's way, etc.) on horseback.

In OE. with genitive, as *þonne rideð wlc his weges* (Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. 21).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11427 Þir kinges rides forth þair rade. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 94 Ryd thanne forth thi wey. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 202 Thei rode so her iournes till thei com to Tarsaide. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 184, I..made me ready for to ride my waye. 1642 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 83 He rode up..and shot a townsman on ye neck.., and so rid his ways.

b. *Sc.* and *north.* To open (Parliament, a fair) by a procession (cf. 2 b). Now only *Hist.*

[*a* 1557 *Diurnal Occurrents* 13 Vpoun the xvj day of Maij (1529), thair was ane greit conventione..and raid all the Parliament to the tolbuith.] 1604 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VII. 2 Act ordaining the Estates to attend the Earle of Montrose, Commissioner, for ryding the Parliament. *a* 1670

Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 40 The Parliament wes riddin agane by the King and his thrie estaitis. **1826** Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1655 A procession moves from the principal alehouse for the purpose of riding the fair, as they call it. **1838** A. Shortreed *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* vi, The honest burghers of Jedburgh..have suffered the ancient privilege of 'riding the Fair', as it was called.., to fall into disuse.

14. *To ride out.* Of a ship: To sustain (a gale or storm) without great damage or dragging anchor.

1529 [implied in b]. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (J.), The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not able longer to ride it out with his gallies. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 53 That Fleet had rode out all the Winter Storms before Cadiz. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 318 The wind blew..with such fury, that we..despaired of riding out the storm. **1790** Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 183 His Majesty's ship, the Rippon, alone rode out the gale. **1840** R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xiii. 31 The ship Lagoda..rode out the gale in safety. **1854** G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 58 Ride it out if possible.

b. In fig. contexts. Also, to endure or sustain successfully, to last to the end of, †to spend, pass.

1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 195/1 [He] went ouer the sea..to se flaunders, & France, and ryde out one somer in those countrees. **1597** Sir W. Slingsby in Sir H. Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 251, I thank God my brother and myself ride it out at an anker. **1622** Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 99 If this man will not ride out (as they say) the time of the payment of the Bills. **1646** H. P. *Medit. Seige* 4 He that rides out a Seige, and gives his Enemy the check, beares away the greatest honour. *a* **1676** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 86 It could not be, for then he could never have ridden out an eternal period. **1710** Palmer *Proverbs* 64 A courtier should ..foresee a storm, know whether he is able to ride it out [etc.]. **1808** Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 112 We shall have safely rode out the storm. **1877** Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 254 That our faith may ride out every storm of doubt.

c. With ellipsis of *out*. *rare*.

1718 Steele *Fish Pool* 165 She..rid the storm, and our trusty pilot jumped into the river and took her up. **1799** *Hull Advt.* 17 Aug. 4/2 The ship was riding flood, and the wind from the southward. **1885** *Western Mail* 23 Feb. 3/5 A large sailing vessel was sighted dismasted, riding the storm.

transf. **1814** Scott *Wav.* lxvi, He will of course repair to the Duchran without loss of time, there to ride quarantine for a few weeks.

IV. *trans.* **15.** To sit or be carried upon, to go or travel upon (a horse, or other animal of burden); to manage or control while seated on.

a **1225** *Hali Meid.* 13 Þa ilke sari wrecches..becð þe deueles eaueres, þat rit ham & spiureð ham to don al þat he wile. *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 1005 The whiche, I say,..Will..many an hors ryde to dede. Or I come there, þat me most nede. *c* **1440** *Alph. Tales* 510 Som tyme a man had ane ass, & he rade hur. **1508** Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 331, I wald haif ridden him to Rome. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 230 By his ieoperdyng to ride the vnbroken horse Bucephalus. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 221 The Sarmatians..prepare their horses two daies before,..and thus they will ride them gallop 150 miles an end. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* III. viii, Upon the taking up his Horses from Grass, and giving them Oats before they were to be Ridden a Journey. **1718** Lady M.W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 April, I never rid a horse so much at my command in my life. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. I. i. 252 They are rid generally in a snaffle, without spurs. **1863** Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 10 Grimes rode the donkey in front. **1872** Tennyson *Holy Grail* 642 He dash'd across me—mad, And maddening what he rode.

fig. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 119 *Lys*[*ander*]. He hath rid his Prologue, like a rough Colt. **1610**— *Wint. T.* I. ii. 94 Our prayses are our Wages. You may ride's With one soft Kisse a thousand Furlongs. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 36 There is a set of Bishops..Will ride the Devill off his legs, and break his wind. **1700** T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 52 When any Humour Takes in London, they Ride it to Death before they leave it. **1804** G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 111 Mr. Hiley Addington rode him hard with fulsome eulogiums. **1887** *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 The dangers of such a method when ridden to death by inferior imitators.

b. *Racing.* To urge (a horse) to excessive speed; to 'squeeze'.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 657 When Fordham had charge of Buckstone in the St. Leger, it was said that he began to 'ride' his horse too soon. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 5/2 He will pretend to be 'riding' (that is squeezing) his horse.

16. To mount or cover (the female). (Cf. 3.)

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxii. 6 Syne till his breist did hir imbrace, And wald haif riddin hir lyk ane rame. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 473 Partitions wherein..they may easily abide alone.., and especially that one may not ride another. **1665** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 173 These ..in shallow plashes croak and ride one another outragiously. **1694** Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 222 They will not be ridden, tupp'd, and ramm'd. **1808** *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 3) 16 It not unfrequently happens that cows (after taking the bull) will ride each other.

17. a. Of the nightmare, witches, etc.: To sit upon (a person); to use (one) as a horse.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 83, I will haue some of it out againe, or I will ride thee o' Nights, like the Mare. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 283 The black grains..help those that be ridden with the night-mare. **1649** in Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 386 Margaret Boyd..declares that hir goodman..went to deathe with it, that Elspeth Seith and other two did ryde him to deathe. **1693** C. Mather *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 169 The Men they commonly laid asleep at the place, whereto they rode them. **1880** [see Nightmare *sb.* 1]. **1865** Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* 7 Such expressions as being ridden by a hag, or by the devil.

fig. **1775** Burke *Sp. Concil. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 195 All the while, Wales rid this kingdom like an *incubus*; it was an unprofitable and oppressive burthen.

b. To have the mastery of (one); to manage at will; to oppress or harass; to tyrannize over; to dominate completely.

Partly transf. from prec., and partly from sense 15.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* (1590) 265 Their weaknes.. haunting them and riding them as wee vse to speake in euery corner. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 218 When with proud and insolent words, we doo vpbraid a man, or ride him as we terme it. **1664** Pepys *Diary* 13 Aug., The Duke [of York]..did cry..' All the world rides us, and I think we shall never ride anybody'. **1680** Otway *Orphan* II. i, I Have seen enough to..ride him to advantage as I please. **1731** Bowman *Serm. Vers.* 9 The ambitious giddy priesthood Rides you, as you the tamest beast wou'd. **1806–7** J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* II. Concl., Rogues! they are ridden by prejudices. **1837** Emerson *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 175 The tradesman..is ridden by the routine of his craft. **1903** *Strand* Nov. 511/2 Grim fear rode him day and night.

18. To sit upon, to be carried or borne along upon (something).

Also in various phrases denoting forms of punishment, as *to ride the cowl-staff, hatch, horse, mare, stang*, etc. (see the sbs.).

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 22 Some-times her leueld eyes their carriage ride, As they did battry to the spheres intend. **1629** H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* Pref. Ep. 11 To perswade them, that they ride Peters ship, wherein they may safely arriue at the holy Land. **1781** Cowper *Retirement* 535 Till he that rides the whirlwind checks the rein. **1782** J. Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode to R.A 's* 1, That easy.. thing Rid by the Chancellor, yclep'd a Sack. **1816** Byron *Prisoner of Chillon* xiii, The eagle rode the rising blast. **1839** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 450/2 A passage boat.. riding the wave. **1890** *St. Nicholas* May 584 Not infrequently the boys will 'ride' a log down the current.

b. Of things: To rest upon, esp. by projecting or overlapping.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 189 Its Root Leaves deeply cut, and those which ride the Stalk whole and round. **1754** Smellie *Midwifery* I. 84 Sometimes the *Vertebrae* which compose the *Sacrum* ride one another, and form a large protuberance. **1801** J. Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles*, Of spectacles that rode his nose. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 230 Very often an embolus is caught in an arterial bifurcation, which it rides with a prolongation extending into each branch.

19. *To ride down*: To exhaust (a horse) by excessive riding; to overtake by pursuit on horseback; to charge, or collide with, so as to overthrow.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4580/1 The Czar was very active.., and rid down four Horses.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxix, He..was on the point of riding down a large old roomy family carriage. **1856** C. J. Anderson *Lake Ngami* 266 The ostrich is also at times ridden down by a single horseman.

fig. **1670** Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 111, I could procure hundreds, that should ride both sun and moon down, and be everlastingly yours. **1840** R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xvii, When officers are once determined to 'ride a man down', it is a gone case with him. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 9. 700 The support of the Commons..enabled Harley to ride down all resistance.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 120 To bend or bear down by main strength and weight; as, to ride down the main tack. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Riding-down*, the act of the men who throw their weight on the head of a sail to stretch it.

20. To cut (an animal) *off* or *out* from the herd by skilful riding.

1843 *M. A. Richardson's Historian's Table-bk., Leg. Div.* I. 14 The horsemen rode off the bull from the rest of the herd until he stood at bay. **1850** R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 253, I have often ridden the best bull out of the herd. **1863** W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 262, I shortly came across another troop of bulls..I rode out one with beautiful long teeth.

b. *Polo.* To edge *off* (an opponent).

1897 *Outing* XXX. 487/1 Play into your comrades' hands, and watch out to edge or ride-off an adversary.

c. To hunt (an animal) on horseback.

1889 Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 2 It became usual to get up a sweepstake before starting to ride a boar.

21. To cause (one) to ride.

1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 160 Ginckle dessigned to ride his cavalry into the breach when made. **1876** 'Mark Twain' *Tom Sawyer* x, The villagers had a strong desire to..ride him on a rail for body-snatching. **1895** Crockett *Clag Kelly* xli, Gin the wives nooadays had ony spunk in them ava', ye wad be mobbed and ridden on the stang, my man!

b. To convey in a cart or other vehicle. Chiefly *U. S.*

1687 *Ann. of Albany* (1850) II. 97 It is very requisite that there be fyre-wood rid to ye indian houses. **1692** *Ibid.* 121 Ye sheriffe..is required to see each trader ride a load of wood to the said house. **1837** S. R. Maitland *Vol. Syst.* 287 If he is a rich man, he may ride his family away, every Sunday. **1859** Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 364, I heard a witness..testify that he had 'rode some hogs from the wharf to the store'.

c. To keep (a ship) moored; to secure or maintain at anchor.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 267 Having nothing to ride the bark with, we were obliged to keep the sea. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 254 The buss was now rode by this buoy. **1803** Nelson 22 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 326 Bays to ride our Fleets in.

d. To run *up* (a sail). *rare*—[1].

1880 *Daily Telegr.* 7 Sept., Waiting for the flash from the commodore's boat to tell them that they can ride up the mainsail.

V. *intr.* **22. Ride and tie.** Of two (or three) persons: To travel with one horse by alternately riding and walking, each one riding ahead for some distance and tying up the horse for the one who comes behind.

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. ii, They were both setting out, having agreed to ride and tie; a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them. **1792** Boswell *Johnson* an. 1737, Both of them used to talk..of this their first journey to London. Garrick, evidently meaning to embellish a little, said one day in my hearing, 'We rode and tied'. **1866** Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 176, I never rode and tied (especially with three) before or since. **1868** Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xxiii, Mervyn and Olive were to ride and tie.

fig. **1805** H. Macneill *Poems* (1844) 114 When folk are sair put, they maun e'en 'ride and tie'.

b. As *sb.* or *adv.* (Sometimes hyphened.) Also *fig.* (see quots. 1826 and 1830).

1791 T. Paine *Rights of Man* I. (ed. 2) 64 It is like what the country people call 'Ride and tie—You ride a little way, and then I'. **1826** Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 124/1 It must absolutely be ride-and-tie with them; the butcher must hear the baker in the morning [etc.]. **1830** Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 225 Dinah having given to each of the four the half of a year's schooling, upon the principle of ride and tie, little Lucy going one day, and little Patty the next. **1893** Stevenson *Catriona* xiii, We were travelling 'ride and tie'.

c. Used attributively. (With hyphens.)

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* V. I. P 9 We journeyed on the ride-and-tie principle. **1824** *Examiner* 434/1 It is a ride-and-tie system with him. **1885** *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 388/2 By the 'ride-and-tie' method, a horse was yet further economised.

23. *Ride-and-drive*, used attributively.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 558 A good, useful,..ride-and-drive horse. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 5/1 The 'ride and drive' system necessary in the Royal Artillery.

Ri·deable, *a.* Also ridable. [f. Ride *v.*]

1. Capable of being ridden through, over, etc.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* cxxii. (1664) 234 Till the water fall and the foord be ridable. **1709** J. Lister *Autobiog.* (1842) 45 A man..who had..known when the water was rideable. **1860** C. S. Forbes *Iceland* 103 As for the road, it was..in some places more rideable than in others. **1891** *Field* 19 Dec. 957/1 The grass pastures..were far from rideable.

2. Capable of being ridden or used for riding.

1611 Cotgr., *Chevauchable*, rideable; easie to be rid on. **1820** L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 207 So built with muscle was his chest, So rideable his back. **1850** Smedley *F. Fairleigh* xxxvii, Is there anything rideable to be hired in Hillingford? **1897** *Cyclist Touring Cl. Gaz.* Sept. 398 The tyre when pumped remained rideable for two or three hours.

Hence **Rid(e)abi·lity.**

1899 *Hub* 8 July 322/2 The relation of an up gradient to a down as regards ridability.

Ri·ded, *a. rare.* [f. Ride *sb.*[1] 2 + -ed [2].] Provided with ridings or 'rides'.

1896 Mordaunt & Verney *Warw. Hunt* I. 7 Coughton Park has always been well rided. *Ibid.* 8 Chesterton Wood ..is beautifully rided.

Ri·del, ri·ddel, *sb.* Now only *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4 **rudel**, 4–5 **ridel(le, rydel(le**, 5 **rydyl, rydal.** *β.* 4–5 **riddell(e**, 5 (9) **riddel, -yl(l, ryddyll**, 6 **ryddel.** *γ.* 4–5 **redell**, 5 **redel(e.** [a. OF. *ridel*, mod.F. *rideau*.] A curtain; in later use *esp.* an altar-curtain.

α. **13**.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 857 Rudelez rennande on ropez, red golde ryngez. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2537 Florippe drow a ridel þan þat stod be-fore þe frount. **1395** *E. E. Wills* 5, I bequethe..alle the rydelles and trussynge cofres..that longeth to my chapelle. **1466** in *Archaeologia* L. 42 Item j Rydyl steyned, with a chalix. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 Rydelle, *vbi* a curtyn.

β. **1368–9** *MS. Hosteler's Roll, Durham*, In iij Riddell' et i Selour emp. pro uno lecto. **1466** in *Archaeologia* L. 44 Item j Ryddyll of blewe bokrame be hynd the Vicares in the quere. **1517** in Kerry *St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 111 Also ij staynyd clothis w^t^ ryddels to þe same.

1908 *Ch. Times* 21 Feb. 241/2 A new high altar..has been erected.., furnished with dossal and riddels, and angels carrying candles, in correct English style.

γ. **1382–3** *Durh. Acct. Rolls* 389 Le Redell' pro magno altari. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4930 Þe renke within þe redell þan raxsils his armes. **1466** in *Archaeologia* L. 35 Item j long Redell with ij smalle Redyll[es] at the trinite aucter.

†**Ri·del,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rideler* to flow (of blood).] *intr.* To fall, drop.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 953 Þe rayn rueled adoun, ridlande þikke, Of felle flaunkes of fyr.

†**Ri·del,** *v.*[2] *rare.* In 5 **rydely.** [a. OF. *rideler*, f. *ride* wrinkle, fold.] *intr.* To make folds or pleats in (cloth). (Cf. next.)

14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 614 *Supero, i, pannum rugare*, to rydely.

†**Ri·deled,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4 rydelid, 6 ryddylled; 5 red-, rydlyd, rid-, rydled, 6 riddled. [a. OF. *rideled* (later *ridelé*), pa. pple. of *rideler*: see prec.]

1. Pleated, gathered, arranged in folds.

† *a* **1366** Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1235 Lord, it was ridled fetysly. *Ibid.* 1243 The whyte roket rydled faire. **1380** in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 With her hornes, lockis,..filettis, and wymplis, and rydelid gownes, and rokettis. **1444** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Lyk a materas redlyd was his coote. *Ibid.* 220 The kevel wroot in his rydlyd coote.

2. Wrinkled.

1530 Palsgr. 447/1 It is a goodly syght to se an olde ryddylled queene to beholde herselfe in a glasse. **1596** Nashe *Saffron Walden* 110 His skin riddled and crumpled like a peice of burnt parchement.

†**Rideling,** *ppl. a.* In 4 **rydelande.** (Of obscure origin and meaning: cf. Ridel *v.*[1])

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 254 Thenne he swengez & swayues to þe se boþem, Bi mony rokkez ful roȝe & rydelande strondes.

†Rideman. *Obs.* [f. RIDE *v.*, or its stem.] A riding bailiff.

Recorded only in Latin form *ridemannus*, pl. *-manni*, rendered by *rideman, -men*, in the modern translation accompanying the text.

1258 in *Sel. Pleas Manorial Courts* (Selden Soc.) II. (1888) 53 Idem Rogerus affidavit quod pl[egia] inveniet Ridemanno. 1293 *Ibid.* 72 Unde Ridemanny conqueruntur quod ponunt ibi districtiones. 1294 *Ibid.* 77 Districtus est per tres equos ut Ridemannus testatur.

Rident (rəi·dənt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rīdent-, rīdens*, pres. pple. of *rīdēre* to laugh.] Radiantly cheerful, riant.

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Then most rydent starre, faire fall ye. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv, A smile so wide and steady—so exceedingly rident, indeed, as almost to be ridiculous. 1859 — *Virgin.* Ixxvii, Hetty was radiant and rident.

†Ri·deont. *Obs.*[−1] [f. RIDE *v.* + OUT *adv.*] A bagman; = RIDER 6.

1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* No. 33 He was a sort of rider, or rideout to a linendraper at London.

Rider (rəi·dəɹ). Forms: 2–4 ridere (3 ridære, -are, -eare), 4–5 rydere, 5 rydare; 3– rider (4 ridir, 5 ridar, 7 ? ridder), 4–9 ryder; 5–6 *Sc.* ridar, rydar. [Late OE. *rídere*, = Fris. *rider*, † *rijder*, MDu. *rider*(*e*, Du. *rijder*), MLG. *rîder, ryder*, OHG. *rîtari* (MHG. *rîtære, rîter*, G. *reiter*), ON. *riðeri, riðari*: see RIDE *v.* and -ER[1]. It is uncertain how far the forms were independently developed in these languages.]

I. †1. a. A knight; a mounted warrior. *Obs.*

c 1085 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1085, Se cyng..dubbade his sunu Henric to ridere þær. *c* 1090 *Ibid.* an. 1090, He beȝeat ma castelas..& þær inne his rideras ȝelogode. *c* 1205 LAY. 5495 Heo ȝærkeden..twa þusend rideres [*c* 1275 ridares]. *Ibid.* 9288 Hamun þe ridere smat his aȝene ifere. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 23 Al the horsyng of Pharao, his chares, and his ryders [1388 knyȝtis; L. *equites*]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1054 He fande..Na ridars [*v.r.* ryders] in þa regions, ne rebell bot littill. 14.. *Sir Beues* (E) 1746 He took hys scheeld & hys spere, As it semyd a good rydere. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 312 Thay namet him..a noble rydar, frome this stock is the Erle of Rothose.

b. A mounted reaver or raider, a moss-trooper. Cf. *rank rider*, s.v. RANK *a.* 3 b. Now *arch.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 Sum of ȝou ar be cum neutral men, lyik to the ridars that dueillis on the debatabil landis. *a* 1639 EARL MONM. *Mem.* (1759) 92, I had intelligence that there was a great match made at foote-ball, and the chiefe ryders were to be there. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 99 In Ewsdale eight and forty notorious Riders are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was John Armstrong. 1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 23 Nov., Executions..thinned..the Border riders who had subsisted by depredation.

2. One who rides a horse or other animal (also in mod. use, a cycle); a mounted person. See also ROUGH-RIDER.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22015 Neder in strete, waitand hors to stang in fete, to do þe rider fall bi þe wai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 208 Now is Religioun a ridere and a rennere aboute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rydare, horsman, *equester*. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 287 Or he was horst, ridaris about him kest. 1583 [see HORSEMAN 1]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 39 Two grim lyons..Now made forget their former cruell mood, T' obey their riders hest, as seemed good. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 152 Yet euery one is not to be accounted a horse of seruice, no more then euery horseman a rider. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 314 In Mail thir horses clad, yet fleet and strong, Prauncing their riders bore. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 381 They ran with all their might to see the rider and the horse. 1783 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 293 Two hundred and twenty horses, with their riders, miserably perished in one sudden conflagration. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. v, I am a bad rider, and to save myself expense, I always walk. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 170 In his younger days he had been a hard rider across country.

transf. or *fig.* *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 184 Neptunus ryders begouth also to ryis. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 121 *Ber.* Your wit..will tire. *Rosa.* Not till it leaue the Rider in the mire. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 929 They [*sc.* bees] carry a most cruel rider on their backs. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* I. 8 They ate up the beasts of the Sun, the Rider of the Air.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Rider*, a person who receives part of the salary of a place or appointment from the ostensible occupier, by virtue of an agreement with the donor, or great man appointing.

c. *Sc. Law.* A creditor having a 'riding interest'.

1826 BEVERIDGE *Forms of Process* I. 384 As much of the sum..as will pay the debt and claim of the rider. *Ibid.*, A competition may..ensue among these riders.

d. *Rider's bone*, a form of ossification (see quot.).

1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* III. v. 331 The best known example is what is called rider's-bone, developing in the tendon of the adductor longus in those who are accustomed to rough riding.

3. A gold coin, having the figure of a horseman on its obverse, formerly current in Flanders and Holland; also, a gold coin first struck by James II of Scotland and current in Scotland during the 15–16th centuries. (After Du. and Flem. *rijder*.)

1479 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 20 An gylden rydar, iij[s] vj[d]. 1482 *Ibid.* 126 Item vj Rydars vj[s] iiij[d], xxxviij[s]. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 1 Item, in ridaris nyne score & aucht ridaris..Item, fyftene Flemis ridaris. 1540 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *301 Deliverit to þe said Johnne, in Ridaris, Angelnobillis, and Rois-nobillis. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 289 Also they coyne gold Lyons, called Riders, whereof each is worth four Flemmish Guldens and a halfe. 1660 in J. Simon *Irish Coins* (1749) 126 The several species, sorts and kinds of coins following, *viz.* The Golden Rider, the Half golden Rider. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 30/1 The Scotch Gold Coin,..a Scotch Rider, or Horseman..; they call it also a Ten Mark Peece. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 236 Holland Rider, 6*s.* 10*d.* 1783 *Ann. Reg.* 193 The states general of Holland..offered a reward of 1000 golden ryders. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 189 In former days many large gold coins, such as..the double ryder, were current.

4. †a. A riding-master; a horse-trainer. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 43 Wise riders, by ientle alluremente, do breed vp in them, the loue of riding. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 14 They are taught their mannage, and to that end Riders deerely hir'd. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 259 The Riders of Ferdinand the first, told him there was a Horse in their Masters stable of seventy year old. 1678 J. WILLIAMS *Hist. Gunpowder Treason* 21 A Gentleman in those parts..broke open the Stables of one Benock, a Rider of great Horses.

b. A jockey or riding lad.

1805 Patent (No. 2809) to Samuel Chifney, of Newmarket, rider. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 239 William Wilkinson, rider and training groom to Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart.

†5. A ranger of a forest. *Obs.*

1450–[implied in RIDERSHIP]. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 50 Rider of the Forrest. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 40 There is also a Rider of ye Forest who is to see y[t] all things are secure and well done, and ye timber kept and deer.

†6. A commercial traveller, a bagman. *Obs.*

1752 [see RIDEOUT]. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 216 Jack Goodfellow, a Rider to Mr. Buckram, a very eminent Haberdasher..in the City. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) 87 That very numerous and brilliant fraternity, called London Riders, or Bagsters; who..make so smart a figure in a country town. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) III. 125 The last comer was a rider to a wholesale warehouse in the city. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* ii, Either a rider to some respectable house in the button line, or a small dealer.

7. A horse (of a specified kind) for riding on; *dial.* a saddle-horse.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 59, I have some horses—none on 'em very good ones, though—rather hard riders. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., He kips several riders.

8. *Curling.* A stone driven so as to dislodge other stones blocking the tee.

1891 H. JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* II. 112 This shot,..in curling phrase, was a 'rider', for it cannoned on two of the enemy's stones, and drew in softly to the tee.

II. 9. *Naut.* **a.** *pl.* An additional set of timbers or iron plates used to strengthen the frame of a ship internally or externally (see quots.).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Great ships haue a tier of beames vnder the Orlop..and great posts and binders called Riders from them to the keele. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 37/1 The Riders are great tymbers..which are not properly in the building of the ship but put in to make it the more stronger. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 163 Riders; Pieces fixed on the Inside of the Ship on the In-board Plank, something imitating the Ships Timbers or Ribs. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Riders*, a sort of interior ribs, fixed occasionally in a ship's hold.., and reaching from the kelson to the beams of the lower-deck, and sometimes higher, in order to strengthen her frame. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 112 Standards, top and breadth riders. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 277/2 Wherever there is an athwartship bulk-head, there is a system of riders worked on the inner surface of this diagonal frame. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 67 The frames are bound together diagonally, by a series of iron plates called 'riders', which are let into the timbers and bolted to them. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 34 By Lloyd's rules, riders, termed diagonal iron plates, are fitted on the outside of the frames of fir built ships of more than 600 tons.

attrib. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 47 The heads of the Ryder-bolts.

b. *pl.* A second or upper tier of casks in a hold.

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 251 The term Riders is applied also to any tiers of casks stowed above the ground-tier or above any other tier in a vessel's hold. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 How will you proceed? By stowing the lower or ground tier of tanks, then riders or upper tier.

c. A rope, or turn of one, overlying another.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 42 Pass five, seven, or nine turns..directly over these, as riders. The riders are not hove so taut. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1.

10. *Mining.* **a.** = HORSE *sb.* 11. Also *attrib.*

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 258 Soletrees, Roach, and Ryder. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K iv, Rider-joynt runs along as the Vein, and varies according as the Rider grows thicker or thinner. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 279 There is generally what is called a rider or mass of mineral matter between the ore of very strong rake veins. 1867 SMYTHE *Coal* 25 When they here and there meet a 'rider' inclined the other way, they form a loose mass of coal, very dangerous to unwary colliers.

b. A thin seam of coal or deposit of ore overlying a principal seam or lode.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203.

c. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203 *Rider*, a guide-frame for steadying a bowk in a sinking pit.

11. An additional clause tacked on to a document after its first drafting; *esp.* a supplementary and amending clause attached to a legislative Bill at its final reading. † In early use *rider-roll*.

1669 Nov *Rep. & Cases* (ed. 2) 84 That which is certified shall be annexed to the Record, and is called a Rider-roll. 1684 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Roll*, A Ridder-roll is a Schedule, or small piece of Parchment, added to some part of a Roll or Record. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 60 Colonel B—h..carried a Rider as it is called, being a Clause to be added at the last Reading. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 182 If a new clause be added, it is done by tacking a separate piece of parchment on the bill, which is called a ryder. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* 34 If ever Parliament passes a Bill to regulate wages, we must have a rider put to it. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xviii. I. 251 The House..tried to coerce the Senate into submission by adding 'riders', as they are called, to appropriation bills.

b. A corollary or addition supplementing, or naturally arising from, something said or written.

1813 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* ii. 237 He only inflamed the rage for the Toast, to which they afterwards tacked the following Rider. 1829 *Examiner* 252/2 Such a 'rider' to his work would be inestimable to young students. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii, The rider which Sir John Ellesmere was good enough..to add to the title of my essay. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 93/1 This then is the inseparable rider to the rule that the death of the master dissolves the contract of apprenticeship.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1851.)

1851 F. J. JAMESON *Solution Of Senate-House 'Riders'* Introd. v, The Board conceives that these Examples, or Riders, to use the more familiar term, afford a searching test of the merits of the candidates. *Ibid.* vi, Riders we define to be original questions arising either directly or indirectly out of the propositions to which they are appended. 1887 *Camb. Local Exam.*, *29th Rep.* 18 A large number of candidates sent up correct solutions of the easier riders.

d. A clause added as a corollary to a verdict.

1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/2 The jury returned a verdict ..with a rider that some restrictions ought to be placed on the indiscriminate sale of revolvers. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxix, The jury..added a rider condemning the use of paraffin lamps..in the Hospital.

e. *transf.* of material objects. *nonce-use.*

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* XXX, A curiously-bladed knife with a boat-hook and a corkscrew by way of rider.

12. An object bestriding or surmounting another. In various technical uses:

†a. A leaden pipe opening out of a larger one and running parallel with it above. *Obs.*[−1] **b.** *Agric.* A bar of wood for connecting two or more harrows. **c.** = RIDE *sb.*[2] **d.** *U.S.* The top bar of a zigzag fence. **e.** A small sliding piece of aluminium or other metal placed upon the beam of a precision balance and used to determine minute differences of weight. **f.** *Typog.* (see quot.). **g.** *Med.* In a tintometer: (see quot.). **h.** *Med.* A clot (of blood) obstructing a bifurcated vessel.

a. 1726 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 79 From the Middle of the Leaden Pipe..(call'd a Rider, from its being laid along on the Main or Conduct Pipe) there goes another Leaden Pipe.

b. 1793–1813 *Rep. Agric.* 69 (E.D.D.), All the harrows being fastened together with a lay over, provincially a rider. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 97 In some places of the Carse of Gowrie and Stormont the harrows have what are called riders...Wherever the double coupling iron is used, there is no need of these riders. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 171 Two or three harrows are kept together by a rider, or overlay, and the horses draw abreast.

c. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1805 The door to the coal-place to be 14-inch proper ledged; hung with hooks and riders (bands), fixed in the wall.

d. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 188 Breachy cattle..will even toss down a fence with stakes and riders for protection. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* ix, Birchen riders, highest of rails. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 702/2 The 'riders' of his fences were always heavy and straight.

e. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 263/1 The rider in this case must, of course, form part and parcel of the beam. 1886 CUMMING *Electricity treated Exp.* 44 A rider reading thousandths of an ounce on the beam of a grocer's balance.

f. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 POWELL *Southward's Pract. Print.* lii. 463 Riders, i. e., rollers working on rollers, materially assist distribution and good inking.

g. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 433 The riders are small squares of tinted glass provided for the reading of the degrees between each standard gradation...For the reading of the units nine riders are required.

h. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 234 Cylindrical, elongated, or flat emboli are usually caught as riders at an arterial bifurcation.

13. *Gardening.* A standard tree used temporarily to cover the upper part of a wall. *Sc.*

1816 in Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 479 Against low walls, currants, gooseberries, and raspberries may be placed instead of riders. 1824 LOUDON *ibid.* 478 Dwarfs are understood to be the permanent trees, and riders merely temporary plants introduced to fill up the upper part of the wall. 1860 N. PATERSON *Manse Garden* (ed. 9) 65 Let the whole be interspersed with riders, if your wall be eight feet high.

14. *Artillery.* (See quot.)

1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Rider*, in artillery carriages, a piece of wood somewhat higher than broad, the length equal to that of the body of the axle-tree, upon which the side-pieces rest, in a four-wheel carriage.

15. *attrib.*, as † *rider millstone*, the upper millstone; *rider-bolt* (see 9 a), *-joint* (see 10 a, quot. 1747), *-kelson* (see KELSON 1 b), *-roll* (see 11, quots. 1669–84), *-stone* (see quot. 1686). Also *rider-like* adv.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Macina*, the rider milstone. 1686 ROBT. PLOT *Nat. Hist. Staffordshire* iv. § 17. 159 About Dudley where the Iron-stone lyes..of a considerable thickness, it is divided..into divers measures of different denominations...4. The Rider-stone. 1879 MRS. H. B. PAULL tr. *Swiss Fam. Robinson* xxi, Fritz sat rider-like on the now tamed onager.

Ridered (rəi·dəɹd), *a.* [f. prec.]

1. *Geol.* Of rocks: Traversed by riders.

1833–4 PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 771/1 A rock thus penetrated by strings is sometimes said to be ridered. *Ibid.*, In many rocks these ridered parts are very greatly altered from their original state.

2. *U.S.* Of a fence: Strengthened with riders.

1890 C. L. NORTON *Political Americanisms* 95 Such a fence is 'staked and ridered' when stakes are driven in the

angles and a rider laid on top of them. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 544/2 The staked and ridered rail-fence.

Ri·deress. *rare.* [f. RIDER + -ESS.] A female rider; a horsewoman.

1849 THACKERAY *Out of Town* vi, Where are the dear rideresses, above all? 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 Freyja ..once was a Cloud Rideress and a Swan Virgin.

Riderless, *a.* [-LESS.] Having no rider.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* liv, He caught a riderless horse, and the cornet mounted. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XXV. 304 His horse arrives riderless, and he is found dead on the plain.

fig. 1874 LISLE CARR *J. Gwynne* v, Excluding for a time all dreamy wanderings of the riderless mind.

Ri·dership. *rare.* [f. RIDER + -SHIP.] The position or office of a rider; † rangership (*obs.*).

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 192/1 The office of Ridership within the Forest of Delamare. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 382/1 The Office of Rydership or Maister Forster of the Forest or Chase of Dertmore. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 493 He ventured to propose the abolition of all riderships.

† Ride-way. *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. MSw. *ridhvägh* (Sw. *ridväg*), G. *reitweg*, Du. *rijweg*.] A bridle-path.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 598 A lytyl whyll be-fore the day He toke in to a Ryde-wey Hyme self to meche care.

Ridge (rid3), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 **hrycg, hrygc (hryg-, hryc-),** 3–4 **rug,** 4 **reg**; *dat.* 1 **hrycge,** 3–6 **rugge** (3, 5 **ruge**), 6 (9 *dial.*) **rudge,** 4–5 **regge.** *β.* 1 **hricg, hric(c), hrig-, ricg, rihg**; *dat.* **hricge, hrigge, rh-,** 4–6 **rigge, rygge** (5 **ryge**), 5–6 **rydge,** 6–7 **ridg,** 5– **ridge.** See also RIG *sb.*[1] [Common Teut.: OE. *hrycg*, = OFris. (*h*)*reg* (mod. Fris. *rêch*, *rich*), MDu. *ruc* (Du. *rug*), *ric*, *rec*; also *rugge*, *rigge*, *regge*, MLG. *rugge* (LG. *rügge*, *rüg*), OHG. *hrucci*, *rucki*, etc. (MHG. *rucke*, *rücke*, G. *rücken*), ON. *hryggr* (Norw. and Sw. *rygg*, Da. *ryg*): —Teut. **hrugja-z*, of uncertain relationship. The normal ME. representative of OE. *hrycg*/*e* is *rigge* (later *ridge*), with the variants *rugge* (= *rudge*) in south-western dialects, and *regge* (= *redge*) in Kentish. The northern and Sc. form is RIG *sb.*[1] In some cases it is uncertain which form is denoted by the spelling *rigge*.]

† 1. The back or spine in man or animals. *Obs.*

α. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* i. 28 Donne ȝebiȝð þæt folc hira hrycg to hefeȝum byrðenum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXXIV. 1047 Þa ȝeseah se halga wer þæt þær sæt an deofol on þære cu hrycge. *c* 1205 LAY. 540 Þa Grickes ..wenden him þeo rugges. *Ibid.* 1912 Corineus..breid Geomagog þat him þe rug for-berst. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1156 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Opon is rugge is cope he bar. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Huanne þe uondere ous knokeþ ope þane reg..ase þe ilke þet ope þe regge of þe guode knyȝte smit [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 177 Þe depnesse þat is from þe rugge to þe wombe. 1463 ASHBY *Prisoner's Reft.* 27 Puttyng on me many fals lesyng, Whyche I must suffyr and bere on my ruge.

β. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 290 ðif hors on hricge oððe on þam boȝum awyrd sy. *Ibid.* III. 120 On þan hrigge. *c* 1205 LAY. 6718 Þe king aras..and burne he warp on rigge. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 18 Þou kest my wordes byhynde rygge. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 287 Sholde no curiouse cloþe come on hus rygge. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 202 All is rede, Ribbe and rigge, þe bak bledeþ aȝens þe borde. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. iv. 165 The dragon..smote the bore on the rydge whiche was x foote large fro the hede to the tayll. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 391 Let the backe or ridge be anoynted therewithal before, or at the first comming of the fittes of the Ague. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 157 Neither refusing the saddle on his ridg, to be rid on, neither the bit in his mouth. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 599 Their gall..is forced to the mouth by certain veins under the ridge or back-bone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 673 They rob'd me, and my Horse, And stole my Saddle,.. And made me mount upon the bare-ridge.

2. The top, upper part, or crest *of* anything, esp. when long and narrow. **a.** Of the sea, waves, rising ground, hills, etc.

In pl. passing into sense 4.

Beowulf (Z.) 471 Sende ic..ofer wæteres hrycg ealde madmas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxviii. 2 Com ic on sæs hricg. 14.. *Tretyce* in *Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 47 Þe corne þt is in þe ryge off þe lande. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 16 Make a depe holowe forowe in the rydge of the lande. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 155 The rydgies also of these mountaynes are diuided with..valleis. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 64, I would..meete him, were I tide to runne afoote Euen to the frozen ridges of the Alpes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 11 Dancing upon the ridge of dreadful waves. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 275 The Ridge, the upper edge of a Bank, or other rising Land. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 89 We were almost on the Ridge of Africa, which made it cooler than one can well believe. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 123 The Pentapolis..advanced into the midland country as far as the ridges of the Apennine. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 215 They..hastily retraced their march over the ridge of Tmolus. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 57 Such my cry as, rapid, I ran over Parnes' ridge.

fig. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i, Is this the Man who ..Drives me before him, To the World's Ridge, and sweeps me off like Rubbish? 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. XXIII, Night was on the ridge Of twilight. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXX. 5 As of one on the ridge of a journey, looking onward on his way.

b. Of the back, or other parts of the body.

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* T i, Mingle the joyce therof with oyle to anoynte the rigge of the backe. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* III. 24 b, Drawe his backe with a hot iron right out on both sides of the ridge of his backe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 A bush of furs on the ridge of his chinne. 1641 BEST *Farming Bks.* (Surtees) 1 Close tuppes are such as have both the stones in the ridge of the back. 1690 S. BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 339 *Isthmus* ..., the ridg of the nostrils. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 82 ¶ 5 The line that forms the ridge of the nose. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 185 The short bristles..gradually encrease in length, as they approach the ridge of the back. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1374 The ridge of their necks as the wind-shaken mane on the ridges of waves. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 186, I made out the horns, neck, and the ridge of the back of a tremendous old bull.

fig. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. XX. 129 This kind of Soul is..upon the very top, or ridge, as one may say, of itself.

3. The horizontal edge or line in which the two sloping sides of a roof meet at the top; the uppermost part or coping of a roof.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iv. 9 Ða lædde he hyne..& ȝesette hine ofer þæs temples hricg [*Hatton* ricg].

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* x. 178 A lytell brydge Not halfe so brode as a hous rydge. 1556 RECORDE *Castle Knowl.* 114 A three cornered forme like the rygge of an house where tone syde lyeth flatte, and the other two leane a slope. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 227 Leades [are] fill'd, and Ridges hors'd With variable Complexions; all agreeing In earnestnesse to see him. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 9 A Chimney some two Foote higher than the Ridges of the Roof of a Building. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, Here I sat for some Time,..expecting every Moment..to fall..and come tumbling..from the Ridge to the Eves. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 849 To cover the whole of the roofing with old sound plain tiles.., the hips, ridges, and eaves in mortar. 1876 W. P. BUCHAN *Plumbing* iii. 16 Zinc ridges are made of sheet zinc. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161/2 The attachments to buildings were made..by a bolt screwed into the lead of the ridge.

Prov. 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 50 A man may loue his house well, Though he ryde not on the rydge.

b. *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Ridge*..is the highest part of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1.

4. A long and narrow stretch of elevated ground; a range or chain of hills or mountains.

938 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 431 Anlang hrycges to ðære eorðburh. 941 *Ibid.* 498 West ðonan on ðone hrycg. *a* 1000 *Ibid.* I. 229 Ærest of sæ upp on Hængestes ricg;..swa norð andlang rihges.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 10 There is a grete Hill or Rigge, that stretchethe..from Glassenbyry on to within 2 Miles of Bridgewater. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 367 This hill or ridge ioyneth vnto the citie. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* III. XX. 184 There are two ridges of mountaines which runne..in one altitude. 1671 *New York Col. Doc.* (1853) III. 195 They saw a Ridge of Mountains lyeing N. and S. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 158 Vast ridges of Mountains in the Heart of the Country. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 136 In Holland, which is all a flat, they shew a little ridge of hills, near the sea-side. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 129 There are three branches, which stretch from the great ridge at right angles to the inferior ranges. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* v. 208 The Kenia ridge has deprived the Equatorial lakes of fully one-half of their natural rainfall supply.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 57 Here runs the mountainous and craggy ridge That tempts ambition.

b. A line or reef of rocks.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 35 The Riff or Ridge..descending a little towards the Eastward. 1769 HOME *Fatal Disc.* II, Fast, on a ridge of rocks, a wreck appear'd. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 572.

c. *Meteorol.* (See quots.)

1883 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/7 The 'ridge' of high pressure which lay over our islands on Thursday. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 Jan. 3/5 A 'ridge' lay over that region, and the sky was clear.

5. *Agric.* A raised or rounded strip of arable land, usually one of a series (with intermediate open furrows) into which a field is divided by ploughing in a special manner. (Cf. LAND *sb.* 7.)

† *To spare neither ridge nor furrow*: see FURROW *sb.* 1.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1565 Þay..Ne spared rigges noþer vores til þay mette þat pray. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1151 Lete se the litel plough, the large also, the rigges [*v.r.* londes] forto enhance. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 He seeth not whether the plough go in rydge or rayne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b, As we leaue betwixt two Furrowes a Ridge, for the drie keeping of the graine like a Garden bedde. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 79 Consider thy Land how it lyeth, whether round with Ridg and Furrow [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 168 Th' aspiring Off-spring of the Grain O'ertops the Ridges of the furrow'd Plain. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* 120 *note*, This Observation was before I planted my Rows on high Ridges. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 276 A few buts or short ridges, which were planted with a proportion of one bushel to an acre. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 465 Heavy land is formed into narrow ridges, to allow the rain to flow quickly into the open furrows. 1884 ALLEN *Amer. Farm Bk.* 103 The depth of the furrow should be about one-half its width, and the land or ridges as wide as can conveniently be made.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 236 Each Warriour..expert When to..turn the sway Of Battel, open when, and when to close The ridges of grim Warr.

Comb. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Hist. Exhib.* 22/2 Among other striking examples of the ingenuity of the originators and constructors of the Crystal Palace is the ridge-and-furrow roof. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii, Gullies sawn in the slopes ..giving..a ridge-and-furrow look to this and most other of the Antilles.

b. Used as a measure of land.

The size of ridges varied greatly in different parts of the country; cf. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (1844) I. 465.

967 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 486 Þæt lytle linland eal butan anan hrycge, þæm westmæstan twegen æceras.

1439 *Brasenose Coll. Munim.* C[2] 7, 4 rygges of meadow in Cropredy. 1631 *Indenture, Bucks*, 3 ridges or butts. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. ii. § 32 Smaller parcells according to that quantity of ground it containeth,..Ridges, Butts, Flats, Stitches or small Butts, Pikes. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5487/4 Also four or five Ridges of Arable Land, and one Ley. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 114 Such was their numbers that they used not to get but thrice nine ridges for each man.

c. *Hort.* A raised hot-bed on which cucumbers or melons are planted.

1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Melon*, To make Ridges for your Melons and Cucumbers, of the same kind of Dung with the Seed-Bed. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xiv. (1798) 194 The hot-bed, or ridge made in May, for hand-glass, should be sunk in a dry soil. 1847 MRS. LOUDON *Amateur Gardener* 86/2 The cucumbers raised from seed last month should now be planted out on ridges.

6. A narrow elevation or raised part running along or across a surface.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 A reste-balke is where the plough ..leaueth a lyttell rydge standynge betwene. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 41 At last I found in the Sea great quantities of Iron Stones lye in a Ridge. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 94 Strawberries being likewise order'd in double ridges, in Baskets made on purpose. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. i, They had Beards like Goats, and a long Ridge of Hair down their Backs. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 228 A tempest..began to blow And rear in ridges high the deep below. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 293 Seeds small, with 5 membranaceous ridges. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxii. 71 None could the ridges on his back behold. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 154 In a few species, the cells are confluent also across the ridges. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 347 Dead-smooth files are..of so fine a cut that the unaided eye cannot discern the ridges.

b. = BAR *sb.*[1] 7 a.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., It is commonly in the third or fourth Ridge that the Farriers strike, in order to bleed a Horse whose Mouth is over heated. [1831 YOUATT *Horse* 133 The hard palate, composed of a firm dense substance divided into several ridges called bars.] 1847 T. BROWN *Mod. Farriery* 198 The palate, divided into ridges and bars. 1876 HUXLEY in *Nature* XIV. 34/1 The valleys between the various ridges are not filled up with cement.

c. A raised line, bank, bed, or strip *of* something.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 364 The French vine-dressers ..lay along that side of the vineyard..a ridge of dry litter. 1800 WORDSW. *Brothers* 31 The snow-white ridge Of carded wool which the old man had piled. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 123 From behind some dusky cotton-bale, or ..over some ridge of packages. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 168 A ridge of chalk runs across the island.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 3 (or related uses), as *ridge-beam*, *-board*, *-cap*, *-crest*, etc. Also RIDGE-PIECE, *-POLE*, *-TILE*, *-TREE*.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 18 The composition of the Vertebres compared to the *ridgbeame of a shippe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1 *Ridge-beam*, a beam at the upper ends of the rafters beneath the ridge. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1301 The *ridge-board, 8 inches and a half by 1 inch and a half, [to be] of red deal. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 970 The rafters may abut after the manner of rafters against the ridge-board or pole of a span roof. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Prov. Norf.* (1795) II. 387 *Roofing*, the *ridge-cap of thatched roofs. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 161 There are rich but over large *ridge-crests to the chancel. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 170 A neat housing of light canvas was stretched upon a *ridge-line sustained fore and aft by stanchions. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 388 *note*, The longitudinal *ridge-rib runs along the apex of the main vault; the transverse ridge-rib crosses this and runs along the apex of the cross vault. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 355 English architects alone used the ridge rib, running the whole length of the church and uniting the keys. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1301 The *ridge roll (a piece over which the lead is turned on ridges and hips). 1883 HARDWICK *Phot. Chem.* 299 Many operators prefer to work in what is called a *ridge-roof studio. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 1130/1 **Ridge-spikes*, nails with broad heads for fastening on lead. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlvi. 23 There went a *rygge wall rounde aboute them all foure.

b. In sense 5, as *ridge-are* (EAR *v.*[1]), *-breadth*, *-furrow*, *-hoe*, *-method*, etc.

Also *ridge-drill*, *-harrow*, *-plough* (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). For *ridge-and-furrow* see sense 5.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 79 If it be Lands & great Balkes together, then for the Lands Plough them as you please, that is, whether *Ridge-Are [etc.]. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 141 A *ridge-breadth round The partridge nest. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 666 Rendering them drier by deepening the *ridge-furrows. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Ridge-hoe, a field implement for row-culture, of which there are several combinations. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 687 In setting the plants out, in the *ridge method, it is necessary to have them placed in lines as regularly as possible. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 71 The *ridge-sowing method, or the broad-cast method. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Astist.* II Blending the whole together into an heap *ridgeways. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Mushroom-beds*, The Dung should be well mix'd.. and thrown into the Trench two Foot up *Ridge-wise. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 88 The manner of performing the *ridge-work, or laying up the soil for the winter.

c. Misc., as *ridge-form*, *-like*, *-line*, *-nose*, etc.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3945/4 A black Cart Gelding..with.. a ridge Nose. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 31 A white-thorn hedge,..cut..in the ridge form, or broad at bottom and narrow at the top. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 379 A few..whose ample foreheads, with the weighty bar, ridge-like, above the eyebrows, bespoke observation. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 156 The bottoms of valleys and the ridge-lines of hills. 1877 BRYCE *Transcaucasia* i. 35 Looking from one of these billowy ridge-tops across the vast expanse.

8. Special combs.: **ridge-fillet, ridge myrtle** (see quots.); **ridge stone,** (*a*) a curb-stone for a well; (*b*) a coping-stone for the ridge of a house; **ridge stay,** *dial.*, a ridge-band; **ridge-tackle** (see quot.); **ridge-washed** *a.* (see quot.); **ridge-with** (**ridgeworth**, etc.), *dial.*, a ridge-band (cf. RIG-WITH).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Ridge-fillet*, 1. (Architecture),

the fillet between two channels of a pillar. 2. (Founding), the runner or principal channel. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 276 *Melaleuca genistifolia*,..'*Ridge Myrtle'. Called 'Ironwood' in Queensland. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, **Ridge stay.* 1694 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 320 Some *ridg stones may be sett round the mouth of the well. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 91 At Pentrich common quarry, ridge stones are prepared, sawed out like an angular trough. 1899 MACKAY *Introd. to Lindesay of Pitscottie's Chron.* (S.T.S.) 34 A few of the ridge stones were unearthed some years ago. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 177 *Ridge Tackle is composed of a double block and a single block, strapped with an eye: it is used to suspend the awning in the middle. 1823 CRABBE, **Ridge-washed-kersey* (Mech.), kersey-cloth made of fleece wool, washed only on the sheep's back. 1552 HULOET, *Ridgwyth for a cart. *c* 1700 KENNET in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 322 A *Ridge-with*, the rope that is fastned to the rods, and goes over the saddle of the Fillar. Chesh. 1854– in Lanc., Chesh., and Northampton glossaries.

†**Ridge**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. Cant.* [Origin obscure.] Gold; gold coin. Also †**Ridge-cully**, a goldsmith.

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv, *Ridge-cully*, a Goldsmith. [Hence in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* (*a* 1700), and later Dicts.] 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Ridge*, a guinea. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Ridge*, gold, whether in coin or any other shape..; *a cly-full of ridge*, a pocketfull of gold. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, My thimble of ridge [=gold watch].

Ridge (ridʒ), *v.* Forms: 5 **ryge**, **rigge**, 6 **rygge**, **rydge**, 6– **ridge** (6 **ridgg**, 7 **ridg**). [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] An OE. *hrycigende* occurs as a gloss to L. *resulcans*.]

1. *trans.* To provide (a building) with a ridge, or a proper covering for this; to make or renew the ridge of (a house, etc.). Cf. RIG *v.*[1] 1.

1445 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1876) 528/1 Paid William Brownflet for rygyng the house with turfs, *3d.* 1496 *Will of Pimpe* (Somerset Ho.), Whereas the roffe of the body of the said churche is now Rigged w[t] Rigge tile I will that it be rigged w[t] leede. 1595 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) 328 That the copyholders of this manor shall..moss and ridgg the west end of the mylne. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XV. xvii. 569 The fittest forme for to keepe of the rayne and weather was to bee ridged downe a proportioned descent from the toppe downeward. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 115 As in Oxfordshire..they use it [*sc.* turf] frequently to ridg and head their meaner houses.

2. To break or throw up (land, a field, etc.) into ridges. Freq. with *up*. Cf. RIG *v.*[1] 2.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 In the begynnynge of Marche, rydge it vppe agayne. *Ibid.*, Than let hym caste his barley-erthe, and shortly after rygge it agayne. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 The ploughman..breaketh it in furroughes, and sometime ridgeth it vp agayne. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Seillonner vne terre*, to ridge a ground. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 239 Ridging it up twice or thrice for every casting tilth. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xviii. 121 The Soil is equally rich, whether it be plowed plain or ridged up. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 366 The land may be again ridged up by means of the plough. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 397 The fields are neatly ridged with the hoe. 1884 ALLEN *Amer. Farm Bk.* 103 A stiff clay is sometimes ridged up by turning a double furrow.

fig. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 Nowe ridgynge them vp agayne, with the gospel.

absol. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 248 The safest course is to ridge before the 10th of November.

3. To mark with or as with ridges; to raise ridges or ripples upon (a surface).

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1137 Bristles..like those that ridge the back Of chaf't wild Boars. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 204 The branching veins ridging the glossy lean. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 35 A motion from the river won Ridged the smooth level. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 242 The kind of breeze that drifts the clouds, and ridges the waves.

refl. 1880 J. LEGGE *Mem.* 262 The placid sea may ridge itself in mountains.

4. To plant (*out*) in ridges or hot-beds.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cucumis*, The common Allowance for ridging out the earliest Plants, is one Load to each..Hole. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 31 To have a proper supply for ridging or planting into large hot-beds. *Ibid.* 32 Melons.—Sow in hot-beds,..ridge out into strong hot-beds. 1851 *B'ham & Midl. Gard. Mag.* Apr. 45 Sow in frame on hot bed,..Ridge Cucumbers [etc.]. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 248 The young plants make a more uniform growth when ridged.

b. To cover *in*, by raising ridges.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 496 The practice usually is, to dig in Farm-yard Dung..; or sometimes to ridge in the dung. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 422 The dressings were sown..in drills, which were then ridged in.

c. To arrange in ridges.

1821–30 LD COCKBURN *Mem.* (1874) iv. 220 It ran over the sky-lines of people ridged on all the buildings.

5. *intr.* To form ridges; to rise (*up*) in ridges.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 525 The Biscay, roughly ridging eastward, shook And almost overwhelm'd her. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. x. 194 Dartrey's forehead ridged with his old fury. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 9 The veins ridged up upon his forehead.

Hence **Ri·dging** *ppl. a.*

1828 TENNYSON *Lover's Tale* 55 The slowly-ridging rollers on the cliff Clash'd, calling to each other. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxix, Hid from earth by ridging summits twain, They came upon a valley.

Ri·dge-band. Now *dial.* Also 5 **rigebound**. [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] + BAND *sb.*[1]] = BACKBAND.

1418 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) IX. 543/1 Rigeboundes, Bellibondes, & Shotyng-ledders. 1611 COTGR., *Dossiere*, the part of a draught horses harnesse which runnes ore-crosse his backe, we call it the ridgeband. 1775 in *E. Angl. Gloss.* (1895). 1838 in Holloway *Prov. Dict.* 1854– in dial. glossaries (Northampton, Shropsh., Heref., Sussex).

Ri·dge-bone. Forms: 1 **hrycgbán**, 4–5 **rugge-**, 4–6 **rygge-**, **rigge-** (5 ?**ragge-**), 5–6 **rydge-**, 5– **ridgebone** (6 **ridg-**); also 4 **-boon**, 5 **-boone**, 4–5 **-bon**. [OE. *hrycgbán*, = OFris. *regben*, MDu. *rig(ge)-*, *rug(ge)been* (Du. *ruggebeen*), MLG. *ruggebên* (LG. *rügge-*, *rüggbên*), OHG. *rukkipein* (MHG. *rückbein*, G. *rückenbein*), Norw. *ryggbein*, Sw. *-ben*, Da. *rygben*.] The spine or back-bone. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (common *c* 1380–1610). For northern and Sc. examples, see RIG-BONE.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Lamb.) xxxi. 4 Ȝewend ic eom on..yrmðum minum, þanne tobrocen bið hrycgban.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1344 So ryde þay of by resoun bi þe rygge bonez, Euenden to þe haunche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 383 Perdix..made it i-toþed as a rugge boon of a fische. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 226 A greet boch þat comeþ of þe passioun of þe riggeboon. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 142 My fyngyr ys gretter than was my faders ryggebone. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* f iij b, Than schall ye kyt the skyrtis..And after the Ragge boon cuttis euen also. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CCCXXII. 104 b, The backe bone or the rydge bone the which may have many diseases. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXVII. (1887) 105 It helpeth the ridgebone, by stowping, bending, and coursing about. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 85 Throughout the whole spine or ridge-bone of the back. 1765 J. L. JACKSON *Riding* 7 The rider ..sitting with his body erect, his ridge bone answering to the ridge bone of the horse. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The saddle and the man were girthed on the ridge-bone of a..Flemish mare.

Ridged (ridʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] or *v.* Cf. ME. *broke-rugget* broken-backed.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; marked by a ridge or ridges.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iv, He renneth with leepes and with rygged and stondyng heere.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 31 Afterwarde they founde shyppes wyth rydged kyeles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 313 A certayne fruit like unto small peares, saving they be ridged alongest the sydes. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* XXVII. 11 So lowd the Ecchoes cry'd, that they were heard to shreeke To Fournesse ridged Front. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. iii. 51 A kind of a Ridged Tail or Epiphysis. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 A great Room.. with a Ridged Roof. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/1 Sloping or ridged like ordinary mean Houses. 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 25 A field that has been..left by the plow in a ridged state. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea Fairies* 39 When the sharp clear twang of the golden chords Runs up the ridged sea. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 329 Seeds ridged and wrinkled.

Ridged, obs. variant of RIGID *a.*

Ridgel (ri·dʒĕl). Now *dial.* Forms: 6–7 **ridgell**, 8–9 **ridgel**, 9 **rudgel**; 7–9 **ridgil** (8 **-ill**, 9 **-ul**); also 7 **rigele**, **-ell(e**, **-il**. [App. f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] 1 (cf. 2 b, quot. 1641), the testicle being supposed to remain near the animal's back, instead of descending into the scrotum.

The northern forms answering to *ridgel* and *ridgeling* (see below) are RIGGALD and RIGLIN(G: cf. also RIG *sb.*[3], RIGGON, and RIGGOT [1].]

An animal which has been imperfectly castrated († or spayed), or whose genital organs are not properly developed; *esp.* a male animal (ram, bull, or horse) with only one testicle. Also *attrib.*

1597 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) 328 That no persone..shall put any ridgell tupp upon the moore..upon payne for euery ridgell so found xij*d*. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 154 One branded rigelle whye, and a little blacke rigele stot. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. (1741) 64, I hate a base cowardly Drone Worse than a Rigil with one Stone. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 31 O Tityrus tend my Herd..And 'ware the Libyan Ridgils butting Head. 1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 59, When they make Ridgels, I have known as unlikely things hit off. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 290 Nearly as large..as those of the ridgill, the bull whose testicles never come down. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 210 He would not give so much for a ridgil as for a clean-cut horse. 1884– in dial. glossaries (Chesh., Notts., Worc., Glouc.). 1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 42 *Ridgling* or *ridgil*..is still used in Tennessee and the West.

transf. a 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* II. vi, A pox of yonder old Rigell The Captaine, the old Captaine.

Ri·dgelet. Also **ridglet**. [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small ridge, esp. of earth.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 17 Oct. 1774 Observ., Opened the potatoe-ridgelets with a plow. 1787 — *Norfolk* I. 234 If the land lie in narrow work, the ridglets are split. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 592 To plough the land into ridglets of about two feet six inches in width. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 249 One of the ridgelets or rugæ extends inward. 1863 — *Man. Geol.* 723 It should be remembered that mountains are relatively to the size of the earth but little ridgelets on its surface.

Ri·dgeling. Now *rare.* Also 6 **redge-**, 7–9 **ridgling**. [-ING or -LING: cf. RIGLIN.] = RIDGEL.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 259 Greate menne, that cannot alwaie haue their wiues in their own eye, appointe redgelinges, or guelte menne to awaite vppon them. 1682 D'URFEY *Royalist* Prol., Yet who here would refuse a kind Intrigue; Faith none; who does it, is a Ridgling Whig. 1684 DRYDEN *Theocritus*, *Idyl* iii. 5 O Tityrus, tend them well,..And 'ware the Ridgling with his butting head. 1886 [see RIDGEL]. 1891 *Hartland Glossary* s.v. *Ridger*. A ridgel or ridgeling, an animal half castrated.

Ridgeling *adv.*: see RUGLING.

Ri·dge-piece. [RIDGE *sb.*[1] 3.] (See quots. 1823 and 1850.)

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Enfaisture*, *Pieces d'enfaisture*, sparres, rafters, ridge-peeces of timber.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 A ridge-piece is a beam at the apex of a roof. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 83 Ridge pieces, nine inches deep..., rounded on the top for lead. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 388 A piece of timber called the ridge-piece, upon which the upper ends of the rafters rest. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 270 Then the men pulled at the gable ends, heaved the ridgepiece aside, and broke it asunder.

Ri·dge-pole. [RIDGE *sb.*[1] 3.]

1. The horizontal pole of a tent.

1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Trade* 5 The sailors first lash the booms and yards from mast to mast, in order to form a ridge-pole. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 391 Captain's Marquee. Ridge-pole, length 6 ft. 11 in. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIII. 155 Tied him fast..To the ridge-pole of his wigwam. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 27 The sun was..shining cheerily through the thin canvas. Three magpies were chattering on the ridge-pole.

fig. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 29 We..began to ascend Alleghana...At ten o'clock we were on the ridge-pole.

b. *attrib.* in *ridge-pole pine* (see quot.).

1885 ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 306 The forest was composed mainly of what are called ridge-pole pines, which.. do not branch out until the stems are thirty or forty feet from the ground.

2. A horizontal timber at the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1940 The ridge pole of such a roof is made exactly like one of the main ribs of the principals. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 80 They are mostly of the timber-and-plaster kind, with bowed and decrepit ridge-poles. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1332. 614 The rafters are notched on to the wall plates..at their lower end, while the upper end of each is rested against the ridge-pole.

Hence **Ri·dge-poled** *a.*

1861 RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, A few ridge-poled tents, pitched under the shade of some trees.

Ri·dger. *rare.* [RIDGE *sb.*[1] or *v.*]

1. *dial.* = RIDGE-BAND.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *Ridge-band*, Ridge-band..in Suffolk..is called ridger;..and ridge-rope in London and its vicinity.

2. A ridging implement.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 315/2 An implement which he calls a Ridger and Subsoiler. By means of it the soil..is thrown into 36-inch ridges. *a* 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LXII. 181 (Cent. Dict.), A small ridger or subsoiler extending below to form a small furrow into which the seed is dropped.

Ri·dge-rope. [RIDGE *sb.*[1]]

1. *dial.* = RIDGE-BAND.

1611 COTGR., *Surselle*, a broad and great band,..fastened on either side of a thill, and bearing vpon the..saddle...About London it is called the Ridge-rope. 1854 [see RIDGER 1].

2. *Naut.* (See quots. 1769 and 1867.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sauve-gardes*, the ridge-ropes which extend the nettings of a ship's head. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, Ridge-ropes (or Man-ropes). 1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 22, I, guessing we were in for it, sent down the topmasts,..rove the ridge-ropes, and reefed all down. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ridge-ropes* are of various kinds. Thus the centre-rope of an awning, and those along the rigging to which it is stretched, the man-ropes to the bowsprit, safety lines from gun to gun in bad weather—all obtain this name.

Ri·dget. *rare.* [RIDGE *sb.*[1]] = RIDGELET.

1791 W. MARSHALL *W. England* (1796) II. 278 A wrested plow..forcing up the ridgets. 1796 *Ibid.* I. 190 The rows or ridgets of soil and clods, forced up by the plow.

Ri·dge-tile. Also **ridge tile** (5 **rigge**, 7–8 **tyle**). [RIDGE *sb.*[1]] A tile used for roofing the ridge of a building.

The northern form *rig-tile* is found a little earlier: see RIG *sb.*[1] 5.

1496 [see RIDGE *v.* 1]. 1611 COTGR., *Renfester vne maison*, to put new ridge-tyles on it. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 64 Laid on Mud-walls, and the tops of Houses, in the place and manner of these we call Ridge-tiles. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, The Monkey..let me drop on a Ridge Tyle, and made his Escape. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. vii. (1872) III. 164 All prisons and Houses of Arrest in French land are getting crowded to the ridge-tile. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engin.* xix. 100 The Ridges being covered with lead, or Ridge Tiles.

Ri·dge-tree. [RIDGE *sb.*[1]] = RIDGE-POLE 2.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 They will sowe downe theire thatch in fower places,..lastly, aboute a yard or more belowe the ridge-tree. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 Planks being well spiked down upon the ridge-tree and upon the sills on each side. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 187 If a slated roof is adopted, there should be a ridge-tree 10 inches broad by 2 inches thick. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 100.

Ri·dgeway. [OE. *hrycgweg*: see RIDGE *sb.*[1] 4 and WAY *sb.*] A way or road along a ridge, esp. one following the ridge of downs or low hill-ranges. Also *attrib.*

938 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 431 þanon on þone norð-mystan hryc weg. *a* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 427 On ðone beorh to ðem ricgweze; ðonne east andlang hricgwezes.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Plaga*, An high ridge way paued with marble. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Childrey*, The ridge-way, called Ickleton, part of the Roman Icknild-street, runs just above this place. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 157 In some districts they are called trackways or ridge-ways, being narrow causeways usually following the natural ridges of the country. 1882 JESSOPP *Arcady* 72 Across ridgeway plantations, furze breaks, and short cuts.

Ridgeways, -wise, *adv.*, see RIDGE *sb.*[1] 7 b.

Ridgid, Ridgil(l: see RIGID, RIDGEL.

† **Ridgill-backed.** *Obs.*[-e] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Asne*, *A Dos d'asne*,..ridgill-backed; bowed, boughtie, or bowing; highest in the middle.

Ri·dging, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIDGE *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of making or covering the ridge of

a house; the ridge itself. Also *attrib.*, as *ridging grass* (see quot. 1864), *stone, tile, tree.*

1458 *Visitat. St. Paul's Churches* 96 Orreum indiget reparacioni cum stramine et in ryggyng. 1611 COTGR., *Enfaisture*, a ridge, or a ridging; or the frame of a ridge, roofe, or house top. 1752 RAY *Hist. Reb.* 311 The spy was hanged on what they call the ridging-tree of a house. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 198 The droved angular freestone ridging-stone..costs 6d. a lineal foot. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2286 Ridging, roofing, and flooring tiles. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 767 Ridging grass, *Anatherum bicorne.*

2. The action of ploughing in ridges, or of rising up in ridges. Also with *up*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 The whiche ryggynge maketh the lande to be drye. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 647 The ridging up of the land may be of utility. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224 Sometimes two ridges are set up against each other, which is called ridging or bouting. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 12 The ridging up of any part of the terrestrial crust.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/2 A ridging-plow, the wings of which are expanded or contracted by segmental racks and a pinion.

Ri·dgingly, *adv. rare*⁻⁰. [f. RIDGE *v.*]

1552 HULOET, *Ridgyngelye*, or after the maner of rydges.

Ridgy (ri·dʒi), *a.* [f. RIDGE *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Rising in ridges, or after the manner of a ridge.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 599 Ridgy Roofs and Tiles. — *Æneid* III. 739 To Heav'n aloft on ridgy waves we ride. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. 251 Long rows of ridgy mountains run behind. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geogr. Mag.* II. 139 Cleves..is said to derive its name from its ridgy situation. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 182 A very ridgy horny cartilage. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 182 Faint, lazy waves o'ercreep the ridgy sand. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § xxii. 89 A low ridgy process is seen emerging along the outer edge of the cylindrical shaft. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 314 The back bones of all [the horses] are ridgy.

Comb. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 334 To the right of Skiddaw is..the ridgy-fronted Blencathara.

Hence **Ri·dgyness.**

1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* v. 100 The eye..took cognizance of a certain ridgyness of surface.

† **Ridibu·ndal,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. L. *rīdibund-us*, f. *rīdēre* to laugh.] Inclined to laughter.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 231 With no less impetuosity of ridibundal passion..she fell back in a swoon.

† **Ri·dicle.** *Obs. rare.* =next.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 194/1 So was the comming & assaulting of their enemies to the people..but a trifle, to the king but a ridicle. *Ibid.* 942/1 So minde I to leaue it stil vnto them selues, with other their apishe toyes and ridicles, as thinges worthy to be laught at.

Ridicule (ri·dikiul), *sb.*¹ [a. F. *ridicule* or ad. L. *rīdiculum*, neut. of *rīdiculus*: see RIDICULE *a.*]

1. A ridiculous or absurd thing, feature, characteristic, or habit; an absurdity. Now *rare.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 201 In this Masse-Sacrifice what a world of ridicules are there. 1690 *Andros Tracts* I. 143 The purchasing of the Natives Right, was made nothing of, and next to a Ridicule. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 139 Monarchs..have their private life, and may not the ridicules of it be displayed upon the stage? 1785 'C-T-SS OF R.' *Ess.* II. 33 The English have taken it into their heads to assume all the ridicules of their neighbours. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 51 Not that any folly or ridicule escaped his keen penetration. 1850 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1875) II. 273 He marked every fault of taste, every weakness, every ridicule. 1867 *Q. Rev.* July 16 This comedy..summed up..the vices and ridicules..of the 'great' of the present time.

† **b.** A subject of ridicule; a laughing-stock.

1680 *Honest Cavalier* 7, I am so far from making a Ridicule (as you call it) of that Worthy Person that [etc.]. 1694 WOOD *Life* 23 June, Imposing upon a generous person and making him a ridicule to the company.

2. Ridiculous nature or character (*of* something).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 ₱ 6 It does not want any great Measure of Sense to see the Ridicule of this monstrous Practice. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxix. II. 147 Leo was fully acquainted with the ridicule and falsity of the doctrines. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lx, He..seemed quite unconscious of the ridicule of such a supposition. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* I. 148 Cicognara luckily saw the ridicule of such a project, and stopped it. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 69 The man seemed too simple..to comprehend the ridicule of his situation.

b. That which is ridiculous; ridiculousness.

1712 ? HUGHES *Spect.* No. 467 ₱ 1 We rather delight in the Ridicule than the Virtues we find in others. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* i. (1732) 3 We see such a mixture of Ridicule in the lives of many people. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 423 A desire of uniting in himself incompatible qualities, which gave an air of ridicule to his greatest actions. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 365 If a nation of savages were to see such a drama acted, they would see no ridicule in it at all.

3. The act or practice of making persons or things the object of jest or sport; language intended to raise laughter against a person or thing.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1720 I. 240 Another Vein which has enter'd, and help'd to corrupt our Modern Poesy, is that of Ridicule; as if nothing pleas'd but what made one laugh. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ₱ 8 A Man who has the Gift of Ridicule is apt to find Fault with any thing that gives him an Opportunity of exerting his beloved Talent. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., The system of Religion..is not a subject of ridicule. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 6 Which give an appearance of extravagance to what was once correct ridicule. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 117 He had to sustain a storm of reproach and ridicule from his own people. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 56 Such a proposal is just one of those things which admits of great ridicule.

b. *To turn (in)to ridicule*, to make ridiculous.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, Methinks I'm to be turn'd into ridicule by all that see me. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1736 III. 11 The very naming of them is almost sufficient to turn them into ridicule. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 689 'Tis a change That turns to ridicule the..stately tone of moralists.

† **4.** A piece of derisive mirth or light mockery.

1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 1 ₱ 14 That..piece of raillery..appears a pleasant ridicule to an ignorant Reader. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* 17 Dec., There never was so good a ridicule of all the formal commentators on Shakspeare. 1774 EARL PERCY *Lett.* (1902) 45, I have sent you enclosed a Ridicule upon the Gen¹ Congress.

Ri·dicule, *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *ridicule*, perversion of *réticule.*] =RETICULE 2.

1805 HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 105 Angela instantly drew the paper from her ridicule. 1824 CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) II. 78 Having deposited and left upon the counter her ridicule. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, 'Pockets, women's ridicules, houses, mailcoaches...' said Mr. Claypole.

† **Ri·dicule,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *ridicule*, ad. L. *rīdiculus*, f. *rīdēre* to laugh.] =RIDICULOUS *a.* 1.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 54 Our Author having undertaken to make Calvin and Geneva ridicule. 1674 *Case of Bankers & Creditors* vii. 31 It was thought very pleasant and ridicule. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 28 Let us not discover by a suddain fit of anger our ridicule ambition.

Ri·dicule, *v.* [f. prec. or RIDICULE *sb.*¹]

† **1.** To render ridiculous. *Obs. rare.*

1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxvi. 238 Save only when he..Preaches, Cants and ridicules himself. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 110 One dedicates in high heroic prose, And ridicules beyond a hundred foes.

2. To treat with ridicule or mockery; to make fun of, deride, laugh at.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ridicule*, to Railly or turn any thing to a Jest. 1705 CLARKE *Nat. & Revealed Relig.* Introd. xv. § 2 They indeavour to ridicule and banter all Humane as well as Divine Accomplishments,..all learning and knowledge. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, His Countrymen ridiculed and despised him for managing his Affairs no better. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 101 Humanity and compassion are ridiculed as the fruits of superstition and ignorance. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i, This tale,..ridiculed by most, was yet believed by some. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 46 The old-fashioned pastorals ridiculed by Pope and Gay.

Hence **Ri·diculed** *ppl. a.*; **Ri·diculing** *vbl. sb.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 305 Those whom he exposes under the ridiculing title of meditative men. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 11 That antiquated and so much ridicul'd Notion of *Materia Prima.* 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 253/1 There is a good deal of very excellent ridiculing of the early days of Royat.

Ri·diculer. [f. prec.] One who ridicules.

1705 CLARKE *Nat. & Revealed Relig.* Introd. xv. § 4 They are generally Ridiculers of all that is truly excellent. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 115 A ridiculer or scoffer at an institution which all sober people reverence. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Authors* (1867) 115 The wisest men have been some of the most exquisite ridiculers. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 396/1 A group..in the midst of which were several of my chief ridiculers.

† **Ridi·culize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. F. *ridiculiser* (1666).] *trans.* To make ridiculous.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIII. 333 My heart still trembling lest the false alarms That words oft strike up should ridiculize me.

Ridiculo·sity. *rare.* [See next and -ITY.] A ridiculous matter; ridiculousness.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) I. 120 Bring..all your witty Jests..and all your Ridiculosities. 1876 *Quiver* XI. 701 Look at the ridiculosity of ladies' dresses behind.

Ridiculous (ridi·kiuləs), *a.* Also 6 **ridyculouse**; *β.* 6-8 **rediculous.** [ad. L. *rīdiculus* (see RIDICULE *a.*) or *rīdiculōsus*; cf. F. *ridiculeux.*]

1. Exciting ridicule or derisive laughter; absurd, preposterous, comical, laughable.

a. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. S j b, A subtile enemye was it..that prouided hym so ridyculouse and obprobriouse a falle. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1615/2 It is ridiculous & a very fond aunswere [1563 It is an answere to be laughed at]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 258 We all obeyed this ridiculous custome, not to offend them. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 243/2 You are not unreasonable as some are, who think good advice ridiculous. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 16 We..send our Boys and Girls to learn French, a Custom..very ridiculous and nonsensical. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 21 (1748) IV. 155 The thing appeared to her so very ridiculous, that..she could not forbear bursting into a loud laughter. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 331 No tale was too ridiculous for momentary belief, if it accorded with the national anger. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 228 Gazelles sometimes occur, with ridiculous magnitude of horns. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* x, It was ridiculous to hurry away like a thief.

Comb. 1859 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (1860) 106 A ridiculous-looking hollow mass composed of plates of iron.

β. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 You see nowe what homely and rediculous stuffe I still sende abroade. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 169 A most rediculous Monster, to make a wonder of a poore drunkard. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 14 Rediculous Ornaments. 1691 L. EACHARD *Descr. Irel.* 24 With great out-Crys, and abundance of rediculous Expostulations.

b. *dial.* (and *U.S.*). Outrageous, scandalous, shameful, etc.

1839 [SIR G. C. LEWIS] *Hereford Gloss., Ridiculous*, scandalous, morally wrong. 1841 C. H. HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antig.* 547 *Ridiculous*, taken frequently in the sense of indelicate. 1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 43 In the South we often say, 'That's a ridiculous affair,' when we really mean outrageous. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* (ed. 2) 98, I never heard of such conduct. I call it right down ridiculous.

2. *a. absol.* with *the*: That which is ridiculous.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref., The only source of the true Ridiculous..is affectation. 1795 PAINE *Age of Reason* (ed. 2) II. 22 One step above the sublime, makes the ridiculous. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.-t.* iv, It is a very dangerous thing for a literary man to indulge his love for the ridiculous. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 755 If there is an air of the ridiculous in the business.

b. As *adv.* Ridiculously, absurdly. *dial.*

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ix, It was ridiculous strong.

3. Derisive, mocking. *rare*⁻¹.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 132 Scurrilous pamphlets wrote..in a snarleing and ridiculous manner.

Ridi·culously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a ridiculous manner; absurdly.

a. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1383/1 So foolishly and ridiculously seeking holes and corners to hyde them selues in. 1580 G. HARVEY in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) I. 119 We are..not to deuise any..Accent of oure owne, as manye..haue corruptely and ridiculouslye done in the Greeke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 34 They most ridiculously pretended, that in a vniversall deluge, mankinde was preserued in themselues onely. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv. § 3 It could not bee then any particular deluge.., as some have ridiculously imagined. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 335 Whether it not ridiculously absurd to misapply names contrary to the common use of language. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 40 In some it would be ridiculously losing time. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* iv, If the Puritan was..ridiculously precise in his manners. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/3 The ridiculously high prices given for violins.

β. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Lives Emperors, Hist. Iustine* F f 6, Being ridiculously left off, he followed swarmes of flies. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 65 Rediculously supposed ..[to be] Seth, Enosh and Methuselah.

Ridi·culousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being ridiculous; absurdity.

1603 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 13 The Church of Rome shall vie..with them, whether for number or for ridiculousness. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 178 Designed by their ridiculousness to make their readers sport. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 118 They would prove that the Form of our Government is defective to a Degree of Ridiculousness. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xciii. 428 Frugality to a degree of ridiculousness. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 744 A certain air of ridiculousness and burlesque. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. xix. 254 Florimel..attempted a laugh at the ridiculousness of her late situation.

Riding (rəi·diŋ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 ? þrihing, trehing, 1, 3 treing; 1 treding, 3 trething, trithing, triding. *β.* 3 redyng, 5 rithyng, -ing, 6 rydding, rydinge, 7 rideing, 6- riding. [Late OE. type **þriðing* or **þriding* (recorded only in Latin contexts or forms), ad. ON. *þriðjung-r* third part, f. *þriði* third: see -ING ³. The initial consonant was subsequently absorbed by the preceding *t* or *th* of *east, west, north.*

a 1066 *Laws Edw. Conf.* 31 (Lieberman), Erant etiam potestates super wapentagiis quas trehingas uocabant, scilicet super terciam partem prouincie. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* (1783) 375 Treding dicit quod non habet ibi nisi ix acras et dimid. 1215 *Magna Charta* § 25 Omnes comitatus, hundredi, wapentakii, et trethingii, sint ad antiquas firmas.]

1. One of the three administrative districts into which Yorkshire is divided (the East, West, and North Ridings).

1295-6 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 227 In Westredyng, In Estredyng, In Northredyng. *Ibid.* 241/2 In Comitatu Ebor'..& in supradictis tribus Trithing. 13.. in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 676 Four Threue..Of ilk a plowgh of Estriding. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 213/1 The Shire of York, in the Estrithyng, Northrithyng, and Westrithyng of the same. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 59 § 1 Within the Westrithing, the Estrithing or the Northrithing of your seid Countie. 1514 FITZHERB. *Justyce of Peace* (1538) 96 Inhabitauntes of the shyre, or rydding, within which the sayde brydge shalbe. 1595 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 29 Euerye Shyre or Countye hath his lesser diuisions, as Kente hath Lathes: Sussex Rapes:..and Yorkshire for the greatnes of the circuit hath Rydinges. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 689 This whole Shire is divided into three parts..The West-Riding, The East-Riding, and The North-Riding. 1678 PHILLIPS *Suppl.*, Ridings of York-shire, the three Divisions of that County, *viz.* East, West and North. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4066/4 The North Riding of the County of York. 1735 *Act* 8 *Geo. II*, c. 6 Preamble, Whereas the Lands in the North Riding of the County of York are generally Freehold [etc.]. *a* 1845 HOOD *The Desert-Born* 77 If mine had been the luck in Yorkshire to be born, Or any of its ridings. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 120 These districts..have long faded out of recollection except in the great shire of York with its three Ridings.

2. A similar division of other counties or districts in the United Kingdom or its Colonies.

1675 in J. Easton *Narr.* (1858) 79 That the Indyans of the north and west Ridings of Long Island shall..have their Guns restored to them. 1848 *Times* 10 Nov. 6/4 State of Tipperary. The journals of both ridings of this ill-fated county [etc.]. 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 3 § 40 Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities,..and Towns, enumerated in the First Schedule to this act. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 655 The primary divisions of Lincolnshire are three trithings or ridings.

Riding (rəi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RIDE *v.* + -ING ¹.]

I. 1. The action or fact of sitting or travelling on horseback, etc.; a journey or expedition made in this way; † a mounted combat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14992 Mismay yow noght, Bot mas mi

riding bun. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3297 (Kölbing), þai com swiþe to þis rideing, Forto helpen her king. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 16928 Sir Pirrus..In his rydynge & In his rayke. With his sword smot he. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xiii, 204 It is syre Launcelot, I knowe it by his rydyng. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 265 b, There was ryding and pricking and coursing up and down on both partes. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 257 To desist and ceise fra all ..proclaming or ryding of fairis. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 58 The Ephialtes..the vulgar sort tearme the night-mare or the riding of the witch. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, Tennis-courts Are chargeable, and the riding of great horses. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 29 We made an Excursion to a village..distant about an hour and halfs riding. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Aug., I felt my last riding three days after. 1790 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 167 Besides riding, fishing, and the other usual sports of the country. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 321 He was fond of riding and had a horse of his own. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* i. § 39 The splendid riding of the Tarentines had made their name proverbial in Magna Græcia.

† **b.** *collect.* (also *pl.*). Horsemen. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iv. 7 Thei sawen the tentis of heithen men..and ridingis in cumpas of hem. 1388 — *Exod.* xiv. 23 Al the ridyng of Farao, hise charis, and knyȝtis.

c. A mock-procession in ridicule of a tyrannous husband or wife, or a quarrelsome couple.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 June, There being a great riding there to-day for a man, the constable of the town, whose wife beat him. 1697 *Protestant Mercury* No. 189 A Porter's Wife..Beat her Husband..; for which Crime, the Inhabitants made a Riding. 1724 SWIFT *Quiet Life*, The 'prentices procur'd a riding, To act his patience, and her chiding. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 578/1 At Marchington in Staffordshire, the custom exists of having a 'Rantipole Riding' for every man who beats his wife. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*

d. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii, Tarring the stays is more difficult, and is done by an operation which the sailors call 'riding down'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Riding-down*, the act..of the man who comes down the stay, &c., to tar it; or foots the bunt in.

2. a. A way or road specially intended for persons riding; *esp.* a green track or lane cut through (or skirting) a wood or covert; a ride.

c 1200 ORMIN 9213 þurrh þorrness & þurrh breress, þær shulenn beon ridinngess nu.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 52 The Lodge is..built in the forme of a starre, hauing round about a garden..; and beyond the garden ridings cut out, each answering the angles of the Lodge. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 645 Their Avenues, Walks and Ridings. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 49 These Woods have no..rolled Walks in them, only Ridings cut for Hunting. 1768 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 347 We had then wonderful road; some of the ridings (so called) being belly-deep. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 283 Where every narrow riding..Gives back the echo of his mellow horn. 1806 LYSONS *Magna Brit., Berks.* I. 201 *note*, This [causeway] was levelled when the ridings were cut across the heath, and is now called the Devil's Riding. 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3349 Broad grassy ridings, and underwood of the most impenetrable black-thorn. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, A green lane or riding by the river-side.

† **b.** (See quots., and cf. RIDE *sb.*[1] 1 c.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Riding*, a district visited by an officer. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Riding*..also means the divisions of a royal forest.

3. *Naut.* The fact of lying at anchor; opportunity for doing so; anchorage.

1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 76 Good ridyng at two ankers men haue tolde. 1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 13, I sent my shalloppes out with leades to sound the depth and to see if there about were good riding. 1674 TEMPLE *Wks.* 1720 II. 320 They insisted, to have our Riding in their Rivers and Creeks,..to be with Consent of their Governor. 1725 DE FOE *New Voy.* (1840) 164 A little cove, where there was good riding, but very deep water. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 4351 The riding is secure. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 310 Enabling it to find holding-ground and secure riding in any sea.

4. The fact of overlapping in some way.

1768 in *9th Rep. Deputy Kpr. Rec.* (1848) App. II. 254 It is impossible to represent..the different colours.., without spreading and what the printers call riding; which is a disgracefull inequality in those lines. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 365 Femur fractured transversely about middle; slight forward riding of upper fragment. 1880 *Times* 31 Dec. 4/1 The riding of the breech, or obturation, as it is termed, is effected by an expanding steel cup on the face of the breech screw.

II. *attrib.* **5. a.** In sense 'worn in, or for, riding', as *riding-bonnet, -boot, -cloak*, etc. Also RIDING-COAT, -HABIT, -HOOD.

1507 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 17 Ane *riding bonet. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* IV. iv, The Gentlemans *riding bootes and spurres. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 209 Being all in riding-boots, we durst not venture to go in. 1545 ELYOT Q ii/1 *Galericulum*, an vnder bonet, or *rydynge cappe. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. x. 360 She .. plucked his *Riding-cloake from off his shoulder. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, The horseman was wrapped in his riding-cloak. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, Put on my *riding-cloth suit and a camelott coat new. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 428 In *riding-clothes, with a dog under her arm. 1736–7 MRS. A. GRANVILLE in Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 589 She made me go in just as I was, in my *riding-dress and cap. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 99 In a black crop-scratch and a riding-dress. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXXIII. 340 She smoothed down the folds of the riding-dress. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 11 June, I find the Ladies of Honour dressed in their *riding garbs, with coats and doublets. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* May 123 Portraits of country gentlemen with high collars and *riding-gloves. 1454 *E. E. Wills* 133 A *Riding gowne with the hode. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 68 A riding gowne for the Quene. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3317/4 A slender Woman,..in a grey Camblet Riding Gown, with Knots of green Ribbons before. 1508 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 94 All *riding graith tane fra him. 1785 [see GRAITH *sb.* 2 a]. 1507 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 17 For ane *riding hat. 1537 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 68 To my servaunte, Thomas Turner, my *rydyng jaket. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 145 Gascoynes which.. would make a couple of womens *ryding Kyrtles. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXXVI, Her *riding-mask of black velvet. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 174 Himself was clad in ane *ryding pie of blak wellvet. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 217 Who comes in such haste in *riding robes? 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxii, He disencumbered him from the *riding-skirt and the mask. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 78 Prouide me presently A *Riding Suit. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXXIV, A grey riding-suit, passmented with silver. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, Miss Redgauntlet had retained her *riding vizard.

b. In sense 'used for or in connexion with riding', 'carried when riding', as *riding-cane, -crop, -furniture*, etc. Also RIDING-ROD.

1839 MARY HOWITT *Old Friend & New* iv. 10 It was cracked by my new friend's *riding-cane! 1891 HARDY *Tess* li. (1900) 128 He touched the window with his *riding-crop. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iv, By short boots, And *riding-furniture of several countries. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 28 They brought these Beasts, and instead of riding Furniture, made use of their own Cloaths. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xiv. 20 At that tyme shal the *rydinge geer of yᵉ horses be holy vnto the Lorde. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 65 They earn a little by making horse-rugs and other articles of riding-gear. 1530 PALSGR. 263/1 *Ridyng speare, *jaueline*. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. viii, The farmyard gate, which he attempted to push open with his *riding-stick. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 148 Its Wood.., of which they make Wands and *Riding-Switches. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, The youth is.. somewhat too ready with..the butt of his riding-switch. 1567 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 86 My *ridynge sword. 1658 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 15, I desire you will bwy mee a lytle wryding sword and belt. 1605 *Hist. K. Leir* B iv, Enter the king of Cornwall and his man booted and spurd, a *riding wand..in his hand. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, This is the same riding-wand which you have tasted. 1676 GREW *Musæum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* iv. 17 A perfect Plat, somewhat like to that in a *Riding-Whip. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XXV, A cowskin is a large whip, made like a riding whip.

c. In sense 'used for riding on, or in', as *riding animal, beast, carriage, chair*, etc.

1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 26 They have neither cattle nor horses .. nor .. *riding animals. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1687 Every gentill hert..Desirith that his *ryding best be servid..Rathir then hym-selff. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 117 It..serves for the frames of..*riding carriages. 1785 *Lower Norfolk Co. Antiquary* I. 136, 1 *riding Chair and Harness. 1749 WEST *Pindar, Diss. Olympick Games* xiv, That Chariots were in Use before *riding-horses. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 130 The high rack is always put up in riding-horse stables. 1861 *All Year Round* July 380, I soon discovered that something ailed my *riding mule.

d. In misc. uses, as *riding-charges, -face*; **riding ballad**, a ballad celebrating a Border raid; † **riding-block**, = BLOCK *sb.* 3 c; **riding days**, the days of Border raiding; **riding establishment** (see quot.); † **riding fool** (see quot.); † **riding-money**, *Sc.*, a payment to cover the expenses of troopers in collecting a fine; **riding rock** (see quot.).

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. vii. 194 With a view..to pick up some of the ancient *riding ballads, said to be still preserved among the descendants of the mosstroopers. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 105/2 Sapores..vsed him..for his *riding-blocke. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* 119 With the Bordewages, *Ridinge Chardges, reparacions, and other expences not certeyn. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 66 To the clerks of the Trea'ry, for their riding charges this last summer. 1737 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. 87 An allowance for riding-charges. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, We had lived on the grund..since the *riding days, and lang before. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 343/1 **Riding Establishment*, a school at Woolwich, established for the instruction of the men of the artillery in riding. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, He has a good *riding face, and he can sit a great horse. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 51/1 Valerianus..was..made a *ridyng foole of Sapores their king, whoe vsed hym for a stoole to leape vpon hys horse. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) II. 12 This was called *riding-money; and sometimes the riding-money was as much as the fine itself. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 365 **Riding rock*, a conspicuous rock at a ford, used to show the depth of the water and the safety of crossings. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 532 In the South..most streams ..have a so-called riding rock at or near a fording-place.

6. In sense of RIDE *v.* 3, as *riding-season, -time.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, Whann she gothe in hire loue, that hunters calle ridyng tyme. 1783 BURNS *Death of Poor Mailie* 47 Warn him ay at ridin time To stay content wi' yowes at hame. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 83 in *L. U. K., Husb.* III, During the 'riding' season. *Ibid.* 84 Both at riding-time, and at the subsequent lambing.

7. *Naut.* In sense of RIDE *v.* 7, as *riding bitt, cable, place, scope*; **riding lamp, light**, a special light displayed by a ship when riding at anchor; **riding sail**, a small sail set to keep a vessel steady when riding at anchor.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 162 The *Riding-bitts are..those to which the cable is bitted when the vessel rides at anchor. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 85/2 She has .. only one pair of riding bitts. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* XV. 277 To make special arrangements in the construction and support of the riding-bitts. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 86 Pay out on your *riding cable. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sea Queen* II. ii. 35 With a *riding-lamp burning brightly on the forestay. 1881 *Times* 12 Apr. 4/5 The barque..was lying at anchor..with proper *riding light. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 38 A convenient *riding place for ships. 1887 GOODE *Fisheries of U. S.* V. Pl. 8 The schooner at anchor under *riding sail. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 84 Paying out chain as she drops astern, until double your *riding scope is out.

Riding (rəi·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RIDE *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That rides, in the senses of the vb.; mounted.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXXIII. 187 He þa sende ridende men ȝeond ealle alexandria land and egypta. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 189 Thair is na ridand roy..Sa deir welcum this day. 1472 in *Spalding Club Misc.* II. 252 Alexander Mackintoche Thane of Rathamurcus to be ridin man to my Lorde William Erll of Eroll. *c* 1500 in *Essex Rev.* XV. 145 The Lieutenant, Rydyng foster, and Ranger of the same forest. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 42 Vnlerned curattes,..rydinge chaplaynes and such other ydle parsons. 1544 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) 73 Wylliam Sylke..sayth that he was rydyng Steward of Ramsey by the space of xvj yeres. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i, There's not a groom o' the querry could have matched the jolly riding-man. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 16 The same man is a riding-prince, a heroe, and an army in masquerade. 1692 *Controversy St. Blockhead* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 530 The then riding judge.. declared the fact within benefit of the clergy. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 69 No Suffragan Bishop shall have more than one riding Apparitor in his Diocess. 1761 *Ann. Reg., Charact.* 39/1 The duke..made him his riding purveyor. 1848 STRUTHERS *Orig. Secession Ch.* 32 Doing violence to the constitution of the church..by sending 'riding Committees' of their number to do the work of tyranny. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 400/2 Those horses dragged the stage right up to the very edge of the steep grade afore the riding whites could stop 'em.

† **b.** *Riding clerk* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Riding Clark*, one of the six Clarks of the Chancery, who takes his turn for his year to have the controling of all Grants which passe the great Seal.

† **2.** *Riding knot*, a running knot, a slip-knot. So *riding device, snare. Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3220 On a towaile ȝhe made knotte riding. *c* 1420 *Contin. Brut* CCXLII. (E.E.T.S.) 351 þai..tokyn ij smale tewellys, and made on ham rydyng knottis. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 33 Bynde the corde faste to the lynde, and make a rydynge knotte or a strope. 1552 HULOET, Knotte whiche runneth to, called a rydynge knotte, *capulum*. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 139, I had the knot vnder my eare,..the riding deuice was almost thrust home. 1617 *Gesta Grayorum* II. in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 325 Thomas Joynter..claymes liberty and usage of settinge riding-snares in..Fullwoods. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 25, I would have tied her neck of a riding-knot for ever gagling more.

3. That 'rides' upon, surmounts, or projects over an object or part of one. In special collocations, as *riding cast, cord*, etc. (see quots.).

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 246 In Sowing they have their several Methods, *viz.* the single Cast, the double Cast; and as they call it about Burford, the Hackney bridle, or *riding cast. .. The Hackney bridle is two casts on a Land at one time, and but once about. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/1 The tires, or the *riding-cords, which run on the pulleys, and pull up the high-lisses. 1826 BEVERIDGE *Forms of Process* I. 384 A *riding interest is a claim by a creditor of a claimant,..to be preferred to as much of the sum..as will pay the debt and claim of the rider. 1859 *Admiralty Man. Sci. Enquiry* (ed. 3) 105 Carefully level the apparatus until the axis of the mirror is exactly horizontal, as shown by the *riding-level..in all azimuths. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 908 Close behind the screw-pin by which they [blades of scissors] are united, there is a little triangular elevation. ..This enlargement or bulge is technically called the '*riding-part'. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 272 If the depth of water be greater than the height of a tank, a *riding tier of tanks may be added. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 42 After the *riding turns are passed, the end is carried under the turns. 1860 *Archit. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Flying Buttress*, The *riding wall..should abut upon the main wall. *c* 1535 in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX. 212, ij wyndowes, th' one glasid conteyning vj ffoote of glasse wᵗ *rydynge wyndowes. *Ibid.* 324, j fayre wyndowe .. shitt wᵗ a rydynge wyndowe of bourdes.

Ri·ding-coat. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A coat worn in riding, *esp.* an overcoat to protect the rider from wet.

1507 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 17 To be ane gret riding cote. 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 245 For making of a ryding coote of grene clothe. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries* Wks. 1641 II. 109 His modesty like a riding Coat, the more it is worne, is the lesse car'd for. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1192/4 A tall slender man,..with a white hat, and a white riding Coat. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* v. Wks. 1751 XIV. 67 When you carry your Master's Riding-Coat in a Journey, wrap your own in it. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, I ever took care to lend him a riding-coat, or a pair of boots. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 301 She escaped by putting on the riding-coat of a groom. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, A man wrapped in a loose riding-coat with huge cuffs.

Ri·ding-habit. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A dress or costume used for riding; now *spec.* a riding-dress worn by ladies, consisting of a cloth skirt worn with a double-breasted tight-fitting jacket.

1666 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Sept., The Queene was now in her cavalier riding habite, hat and feather, and horseman's coate. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i, Enter Palamede in a riding habit. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 289 The riding habit singly, with the black velvet cap and white feather, is, he thinks, the most elegant dress that belongs to the ladies' wardrobe. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Female Quix.* IV. iv, Her shape being as perfect as any shape could possibly be, her

riding-habit discovered all its beauties. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiv, A gentleman, plainly dressed in a riding-habit,..walked into the apartment. 1866 BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* vi, My pretty niece..in that most fascinating of all dresses, a riding-habit. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* 102 Most women appear to advantage in a riding-habit.

attrib. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 164 In a cool, gray linen travelling costume, that fits her charming figure with a 'riding habit' fit.

Ri·ding-hood. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A large hood originally worn while riding, but in later use forming an article of out-door costume for women and children.

Now chiefly familiar from the tale of *Little Red Riding-hood*, which occurs in the English translation of C. Perrault's *Histoires ou Contes du Temps Passé* by R. S[amber], 1729.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 477 Item, j rydyng hode of rede felwet...Item, j. blake rydyng hoode, sengle. 1611 COTGR., *Barbute*, a riding hood; a Montero, or close hood, wherewith trauellers preserue their faces and heads from frost-biting. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2657/4 Sarah Potter,..having a striped Gown and Petticoat, and a grey Riding-Hood. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., It laps all round them, not unlike a riding-hood. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 52 So much blue camlet..as serves for making Riding Hoods for the childrens use in wet weather. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 11 She soon disencumbered herself from her weeds, and put on a riding-hood, a coarse apron, and short petticoats.

b. *transf.* A woman. *nonce-use.*

1718 [GAY] *Journ. to Exeter* 74 From hence first came th' intriguing ridinghood.

Ri·ding-house. Now *Obs.* or *arch.* [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A large building specially erected for practising riding in; a riding-school.

1637 LAUD in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 318 They are going to the ridinghouse. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 127 His bath costs much; his riding house costs more. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 126 The Side of the Riding-house. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CCXLVI. III. (1792) 128 You will be sure to go to the riding-house as often as possible. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 80 This exercise is practised in the riding-house. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 152 At the riding-house was a kind of straggly group, or small crowd.

attrib. 1820 *Army List* Jan. 50 Riding House Establishment. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 256/2 He..receives £7 per troop per annum for riding-house expenses.

Ri·ding-master. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A teacher of riding or horsemanship; esp. *Mil.*, an officer having charge of the instruction of troopers in a cavalry regiment.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Low C. Wars* x. 17 At the publique charge the Towne entertained a Riding-master to teach their Sons. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 319 This riding-master went hence. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxi, Each horse had his particular attendant, besides riding-masters, farriers, &c. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 64/2 Our old feeling of reverence for the riding-master, who follows the clown with a long whip in his hand. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 46/1 The military riding-master is occasionally inclined to be something of a bully.

Ri·ding o·fficer. Now *Hist.* [RIDING *ppl. a.*] A mounted revenue-officer.

1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 501 Surveyor General of the Riding Officers in Kent and Sussex, to hinder the Exportation of Wool by the Owlers. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5040/6 Some of the Riding Officers of the Customs. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 171 Rewarded your merit, and made you a riding-officer. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 284 A Service of ten years from the period of their joining the Corps of Riding Officers. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 51/2 The other day died..the last of the English 'riding officers'.

Ri·ding rhyme. Also 6–7 **ryme, rime,** 7 **rhime.** [RIDING *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*, but the precise reason for the name is not clear; cf. quot. 1589.] The form of verse (the heroic couplet) used by Chaucer in his Canterbury Tales, and after him by Lydgate and others. Also *transf.* (quot. 1612).

1575 GASCOIGNE *Eng. Verse, Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 40, I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called ryding rime, and that is suche as our Mayster and Father Chaucer vsed in his Canterburie tales, and in diuers other delectable and light enterprises. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iiii. [v.] (Arb.) 89 Chaucer, Lydgate and others,..many times made their meetres (they called them riding ryme) of such vnshapely wordes as would allow no conuenient Cesure, and therefore did let their rymes runne out at length, and neuer stayd till they came to the end. 1600 THYNNE *Embl. & Epigr.* 77, I..that shame not to present vnto thy sight Sir Topas ridinge rime not meet for thee. 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* III. xliv, Faire Leda reads our Poetry sometimes, But saith she cannot like our Ryding-rimes. [*c* 1760 GRAY *Observ. Eng. Metre*, The Riding Rhyme I rather take to be that which is confined to one measure, whatever that measure be, but not to one rhythm.] *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* iii. (1857) 110 His [Chaucer's] 'riding rhyme', under the more dignified denomination of the heroic couplet. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 305 *note*, Spenser thought he was imitating what wiseacres used to call the riding-rhyme of Chaucer.

Ri·ding-rod. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A rod or switch used in riding.

1555 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 376 Paid for ij ryding-roddes of bone for my Ladie, and other thinges, xxijd. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 30 A little round Circle which Popilius made with his riding Rod. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 59 A fish..[with] a long tayle like a ryding rodde. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Sat. Charact.* xxxiii. 116 May we not take his riding-rod for death's standard. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, She holds up her riding-rod as if she would lay it about some of their ears.

Ri·ding-school. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A school or establishment where riding is taught; esp. *Mil.*, a school for training troopers in horsemanship.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 206 As Riding-schools inculcate Horsemanship. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 262 Like a man, who should spend his whole time in a riding-school,..but never get a horse to ride upon. 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 40 The use of an Open Manege is indispensable in quarters where there is no riding-school. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. § 110 My father spared time..to take me to..a riding-school in Moorfields.

attrib. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 5 As he sat his horse in the perfection of riding-school attitudes.

† **Ridlaik.** *Sc. Obs.* A species of wild goose.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 59 *marg.*, The vulgar with thir names distinguises thame, The Quinck, Skilling, Claik, Routhurrok, Ridlaik.

Ridless, dial. variant of RIDDLE *sb.*[1]

† **Ridott.** *Obs.*[−1] Anglicized form of RIDOTTO.

1748 RAMSAY *Gentl. in Country* 49 Ridotts and dances, with lasses trig that please your fancies.

‖ **Ridotto** (rido·to), *sb.* Also 8 **ridotta.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [It. *ridotto*, = F. *réduit*, med.L. *reductus*, f. the pa. pple. of L. *redūcĕre* to REDUCE.

Florio's definition of *ridotto* is 'a home or retiring place. Also a gaming house, an ordinary or tabling house or other place where good company doeth meete'.]

An entertainment or social assembly consisting of music and dancing.

Introduced into England 'in the year 1722, at the Opera House in the Haymarket' (Busby *Dict. Music*), and a marked feature of London social life during the eighteenth century.

1722 STEELE *Conscious Lovers* I. i, The poor Fool..loves to hear me talk of the World, and the Plays, Opera's, and Ridottos, for the Winter. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. v. 24, I am to be carried by her to a masquerade, to a ridotto. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xii, On Monday we go to a ridotto. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* II. 170 She never talks of anything but the masquerades, balls, or ridottos of the fashionables. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xliii, There were masquerades and ridottos, frequented by all the fine society.

attrib. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 428 The festoons of flowers and foliage which one sees round..ridotto tickets of Hogarth and Bartolozzi.

Hence † **Rido·tto** *v.*, to hold a ridotto. *Obs.*[−1]

1758 J. G. COOPER *Retreat of Aristippus*, And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion, Ridotto'd on the rural plains.

Rid-work: see RID *sb.*[2]

† **Rie.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **rye.** [Of obscure origin.] Game, sport.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* (Hunterian Cl.) 35 The vsurer that playes all this rie, will yet be counted an honest and well dealing man. 1592 BRETON *Pilgr. Parad.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 16/2 The boson, he his cabin tooke to keepe, And in the cookerome, there the rie begane. 1611 COTGR., *Drolerie*, rye, waggerie, good roguerie.

Rie, var. REE *v.*, to sift; obs. f. RYE *sb.*[1]; var. RYE *sb.*[2] **Riede,** obs. f. REED. **Rief(e,** Sc. varr. REIF; obs. ff. RIFE *a.* **Rie-grass,** obs. f. RYE-GRASS. **Rieing-sieve:** see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Riek,** var. REEK *sb.*[2]

‖ **Riem** (rīm). *S. African.* [Du. *riem*, = G. *riemen* (OHG. *riumo, riemo*, OS. *reomo*, OE. *réoma*: see RIM *sb.*[2]).] A long strip or thong of undressed leather. See also REIM, RHEIM, and RIM.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* I. 265 The 'riem' alluded to is a long leathern thong, with which horses are generally secured. 1897 OLIVE SCHREINER *Trooper P. Halket* II. 220 He made the fellows tie him up to that little tree..with riems round his legs, and riems round his waist, and a riem round his neck.

Rien, obs. f. RAIN *sb.*[1] **Riende,** obs. f. RIND. **Riep,** obs. f. REAP *v.* **Riet,** obs. f. RETE. **Rietbok, -buck:** see REIT-BUCK. **Rieueled,** obs. f. RIVELLED. **Rieve,** obs. f. or var. of REAVE *v.*[1], REEVE *v.*[1], RIVE *v.* **Riever,** var. of REAVER. **Riew,** obs. f. RUE.

‖ **Rifacimento** (rifatʃime·nto). Also 8 **refaccimento,** 9 **refaci-, rifaccimento, rifac(c)iamento.** [It. *rifacimento* (pl. *-menti*), f. *rifac-*, stem of *rifare* to remake.] A new-modelling or recasting of a literary work.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 134 About fifty years after Boyardo's death, Francesco Berni .. published his Rifacimento of the Orlando Innamorato. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 878 If..the English Universal History should..be reprinted,..improvements may be derived from the German refaccimento of that work. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 429 That volume of Dryden called his 'Fables', which contains the glorious rifacimenti of parts of Chaucer. 1884 *Athenæum* May 689 Virtually a *rifacimento* of the introduction to that magnificent quarto.

transf. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iii, The same refacimento of lies, and treachery, and cowardice.

Rifart, Sc. variant of RAIFORT *Obs.*

Rife (rəif), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 2 **ryfe,** 3–5 **riue** (**rive**), **ryue** (**ryve**); 3–5 **rif, rijf** (4 **riif,** 5 **riife, riyf**), 5–7 **riffe,** 6–7 **rief** (6 **riefe**), 3–**rife**; 4–5 **ryf** (5 **ryif, ryyf**), 5–6 **ryfe, ryffe,** 5–7 **ryff.** [Late OE. *rýfe* (for **rife*), = mod.Fris. *rjûf*, MDu. *rive, rijf*, MLG. *rîve, ryve* (LG. *rîfe*), ON. *rífr* (MSw. *river*, Norw. *riv*). The prevalence of the word in early southern texts is in favour of its being native in English, rather than an adoption from Scandinavian.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of common or frequent occurrence; prevalent; widespread: **a.** Of hurtful or obnoxious things or conditions; in later use *esp.* of infectious diseases or epidemics.

c 1120 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 164 Dere .vii. niht ȝyf wind byoð, fir byð swyðe ryfe þy ȝeare. *c* 1205 LAY. 631 Þar was muchel blod-gute; baluwe þer wes riue. *Ibid.* 20677 Dæð þer wes rife. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1594 Hijs faas to bring al o lijf, And waass þat wrang, þat was sa rijf. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM IV. 307 Þat senne hys ryf in londe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11775 To be cumbrid with couetous,..That rote is & rankist of all the rif syns. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 185 The worlde..is now..constreynede as with ryfe greuaunces to a nye dethe. 1543 SURREY *Satire agst. Citizens London*, Synnes, that groo Within thy wicked walls so ryfe. 1575 *Troubles about Com. Prayer* 138 Sikenesse beinge so riffe in this citye. 1616 R. C. *Time's Whistle* (1871) 68 'Mongst such men are rife These damnd opinions. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 29 So other epidemical vices..are rife and predominant only for a season. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 101 It is rife and catching, swelling from less to greater. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 182 Though this disorder be too rife in our country, I see no just cause for pronouncing it endemial. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. iv, I wonder where will imposition end Thus rife within the dwellings of the dead! 1849 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 216 It [small-pox] has been most rife in the neighbourhood, and very heavy. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 118 Even where no open outbreak took place, local conspiracies were everywhere rife.

b. Of good or neutral things or conditions.

c 1205 LAY. 32107 Þenne scullen i Bruttene blissen wurðen riue. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 150 Þere joye and blisse is so ryue. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXI, The songis new, the fresch carolis and dance,..That quhilum was amongis thame so ryf. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 170, I haue oft tymes bene quhair gude has bene ryfe. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 91 Hys wyshynge is playne ynoughe, for it is so ryfe in other Epistles. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. I. (1636) 518 What winds and currents were most rife in every place. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 565 As for Dipœnus, his workes were rife in Ambracia. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 301 Wagers were very rife among us. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, The activity and noise of city day were rife in the street. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 203 An area in which volcanic action must have been rife on an enormous scale.

† **c.** Customary or common *to* or *with* a person.

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 124 Man, hytt was þe [=to thee] fulle ryve To swere be my wowndys fyve. 1573 *New Custom* II. ii, Then shall you perceive that Hypocrisy is rife To all kind of men. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 3 For it is a rife matter with thee to bear ill language from others, and as ready a matter to return the like again.

2. a. Of rumours, reports, etc.: Common or generally current in popular knowledge or talk.

In quots. 1390 and 1564 not clearly distinct from sense 3.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 Men sais in Lyncoln castelle ligges 3it a stone;..þat saw is 3it rife. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 213 Two Sones..Whos fame is yit in Grece rif. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* To Rdr. 4 Those gestes of such men are soryse in memory, that in manner they do yet lyve. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* 46 It was rife that you were proued mad. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxxii. 65 This is the rifer report, and goeth more currant, than that whereof Piso is the author. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 111 The rumour of the marriage waxed more and more rife. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 650 Whereof so rife There went a fame in Heav'n. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 31 The reports which they circulate..grow more rife than ever. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 473 A rumour of the queen's arrest was rife in London. 1894 *Standard* 8 Oct., The reports which are rife as to a hostile squadron having been sighted.

b. Of words or phrases: Commonly or frequently employed or heard; esp. in the phrase *rife in* (one's) *mouth.* Now *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 381 [Words] Quhilkis ar als rife amange clerkis in scule As euir fowlis plungit in laik. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1249/2 The manifolde foolishe vnfaythfull woordes which are so ryfe in our manye mouthes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 37 But what if thys were a ryfe phrase in Pliny? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xviii. § 5. 100 Hauing that Apothegme of Scipio Africanus rife in his mouth. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 866 That grounded maxim So rife and celebrated in the mouths Of wisest men. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 68 What's the adage rife in man's mouth?

† **c.** Common, trivial. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 161 O Esculape! how rife is phisicke made, When each brasse-basen can professe the trade.

† **3.** Widely known, famous, renowned. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 232 Name he gaf hire ðat is ful Rif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8531 Homer þe poet, þat was sa rijf, Liued in þis king dauid lijf. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3242 Here fayrhede was yn renoun ryfe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVI. (*Nicholas*) 967 Þane þe Iow ryf has mad þis merakle. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 1879 Kyng Pelleus..Helde a feste, as hit is ryfe, At the weddyng of his wyf. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Prœm x. 4 [He] begatte on her Philip, his doughter ryue.

4. Abundant, plentiful, ample; large in quantity or number; numerous: **a.** With plural sbs.

a. c 1205 LAY. 14542 Þa hæðene weoren swa riue, & auere heo comen beliue. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 160 For skape of the scorpionus askape þei ne miȝhte, So riue romede þei þe riuer bi-side. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 783 Gamelyn and his men made myrthes Ryve. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 629 in *Macro Plays* 96 Lykynge! be-lyue late clothe hym swythe In robys ryve With ryche a-ray.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7695 For-þi he hight þam giftes rijf, þat suld bring dauid of his lijf. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 5 Hertis y-heedyd,..So ryff as they ronne ȝoure rewme þoru-oute. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees Soc.) 8 So mony myracles in his lyfe, And eftir his dede in rewmes ryfe. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xvii. 15 Worldly men, to whom all worldly goodes are rife. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 43 Theues neuertheles were in euery place

so ryffe and ranke. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The last times, wherin the spirits of error shall be more rife than euer. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* 129 Direfull comets never rifer were. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii, It's a heartsom thing to be a wife, When round the ingle-edge young sprouts are rife. 1732 Fielding *Lottery* i. i, Folly's a fund Will never lose ground, While fools are so rife in the nation. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* v. 100 Such igneous rocks are rife upon a similar..line. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxxvii, Great store of deer, and wild boars rife as flies at midsummer.

b. With sing. sbs.

a. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 [Thou] hauest ifunden weane þrin, & wondraðe riue. *Ibid.* 29 Alle worldes wele ham is inoh riue. *c* 1290 *St. Edmund* 57 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 433 Ore louerdes swete grace with him was wel riue. 14.. *Sir Beues* (M) 1574[3] Sorowe he had Full ryve, Wery he was of his lyve. *β.* *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1252 Of him cam kinde mikil and rif. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Eg.) xxvi. 1 Lauerd mi lihting, mi hele so rife. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1117 We shall haue riches full riffe & red gold ynogh. *c* 1440 Capgr. *Life St. Kath.* iii. 1280 Þis tokne eke beryth wytnesse full ryffe. 1522 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 89/2 If money bee not so rife with them. 1598 Yong *Diana* 28 This greefe which I feele so rife,..I doe deserue as hire. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 30 In the latter end of the time of grafting, when sap is somewhat rife. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 208, I saw..Rose-water here in barrels, to be sold, as beere or wine is rife with vs. 1790 Morison *Poems* 130 (E.D.D.), Wha gets the lad she loves, tho' gear's nae rife, May pass a calm, a lov'd and happy life. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* iv. ii, Where the foliage was rifest.

† **c.** Strong, loud-sounding. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 203 Eev'n now the tumult or loud Mirth Was rife, and perfet in my list'ning ear.

† **d.** As *sb.* Abundance, plenty. *Obs.*—[1]

1723 Ramsay *Fair Assembly* viii, Attend th' Assembly, where there's rife Of virtuous maids to please ye.

5. Characterized by abundance or plenty *of*, rich or abounding *in*, something. Now *rare.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 87 Þe saxons þo in her poer þo hii were so riue, Seve kynges made in engelond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14837 Again his word mai naman strijf, O resun be he neuer sa rijf. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1041 When y am dedd, thou getyst no pere, Of ryches thou art so ryfe. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 31 He that in his costes is so ryfe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Clarence* xxxviii, In al good knowledge rife. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 475 His life is rife in pains and fears. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) 185 The Present Age is Rife of many enormous crying Sins. 1711 Ramsay *Maggy Johnstoun* xiv, Of warldly comforts she was rife. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii, When my Pate in bairns and gear grows rife. 1809 Campbell *Gert. Wyom.* i. ix, I boast no song in magic wonders rife.

b. Amply provided, plentifully endowed, etc., *with* something.

1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 209 This great world is all too rife with calamity. 1816 E. Irving *Babylon* iv. I. 253 The very air and atmosphere is rife with delusion. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Dk. Wellington* vii. 183 Whose life was work, whose language rife With rugged maxims hewn from life. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 43 How rife Life were with delights.

6. Disposed or inclined; ready, prompt; quick. Const. *for*, † *of*, † *to*. Now *dial.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 110 To sulle and buye 3if þou be ryf, Wayte al way þat wrong be went. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7560 Few of þaim leuyd monkis lyfe, Bot all to ryote ware þai ryfe. 1549-62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xciv. 21 In their counsels they are rife To shed the guiltlesse bloud. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 138 Flags that in these moorish plots so rife of growing beene. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 188 Buie thee a knife, else looke for a caruer not alway too rife. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* i. ii. 35 Thus the Samaritan woman had it rife in her mouth, *our Father Jacob.* 1680 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 327 Such as would seem..very rife and hot for Religion. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Rife for a row'...'Come be rife and let 's be off.'

† **b.** Easy. *Obs. rare.*

1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 204 A gemme of womanhed,..As is not rife to finde the like againe. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* ii. xi[i]. (Arb.) 108 With Gods it is rife To geue and bereue breath. 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* iii. i. 54 Hath utmost Inde ought better then his owne? Then utmost Iade is neare, and rife to gone.

B. *adv.* (Cf. MDu. and MDa. *rive*, MSw. *riva.*)

† **1.** Numerously; in large numbers. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5039 Hii þat bileuede aliue Ne miȝte noȝt al burye þat folc þat deide so Riue. *Ibid.* 5219 Þe deneys come bi him riuore þan hii dude er.

2. Abundantly, copiously, largely; manifoldly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17853 Godd, þat..has us kyd þi right sa rif. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5733 Of his miracles men spake ryf. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 Al þat nedeþ to þe lyue þat lond bryngeþ forþ ful ryue. 1577-82 Breton *Toyes* Wks. (Grosart) I. 26/2 Some syng and daunce for lyfe, some Carde and Dyce as ryfe. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* Wks. 1902 I. 189 The Pestilence doth most ryfest infect the cleerest complection. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. xi. 445 Wolfsbane, which grew rife in the Sierra Nevada.

† **3.** Frequently, often. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28486 Mi spuseil haf i broken rife. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 92 Of þi liuynge be-þinke þee rijfe, In open & in priuite. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 157 The highest tree in all the woode is rifest rent with blustring windes. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 267 The most ordinarie hurtes which doe ryfest happen to hawkes. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Panaretus* 1193 Meeting (rife) Their length of Bliss by their dear length of Life.

† **4.** Promptly, speedily, readily. *Obs.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 68 To Richere þat was erle, men told it fulle rif. *c* 1350 *Medical MS.* in *Archaeologia* XXX. 365 Who so take a bene weyte Off powdyr of betonye ..And ete it sone after his sopère ryf [etc.]. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xiii. 949 Thus to him he sente Anon ful Ryf. *c* 1525 *Tale of the Basyn* 20 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 45 Alle his wyves biddyng he did it full ryve.

† **Ri·feful,** *a.* *Obs.*—[1] [-ful.] Prevalent.

a 1618 Sylvester *Panaretus* 1035 Shee without whom, the rife-full strife-full sound Of Mine and Thine, would all the World confound.

† **Ri·fely,** *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 riuelic, -li, -ly, 5 ryuely, 7 rivelie; 4 ryfly, 6 ryfely; 4 rifli(che, 6 riefly, 5–7 rifely. [f. Rife *a.* + -ly [2]; cf. MDu. *rivelike, -lijc*, ON. *ríflega* (MSw. *rifflega*, MDa. *rivelige*).] Abundantly, largely; frequently; prevalently, currently.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7880 Bot oft þe weliest o win Riue-liest þai fal in sin. *c* 1325 *E. E. Hom.* (ed. Small) 30 For riuelic togider drawes Faithe iufreden god felawes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1472 And þe word went wide how þe mayde was ȝeue rifliche þurth-out rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2936 Soche Riot & Revell so ryuely to haunt. 1569 E. Hake *Newes Powles Churchyarde* (1579) G viij, Yet how ryfely now it raignes. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* iv. iii, The palm doth rifely rise in lury field. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 200 Neuer a foule mouthed swaggerer..glueth the lie so rifely as he doth. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 133 It was rifely reported, that the affairs of Persia..began to grow again to some good quiet. 1648 Hexham II, *Rijffelick*, Rifely, or Abundantly.

Ri·feness. *rare.* [-ness.] The state or condition of being rife.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1887 A tale..Of þe ryfenes of þe rede gold ȝour region with-in. 1608 Bp. Hall *Epist.* i. viii. 95 Hence I argue the rifenesse of vnkindnesse taken and pursued. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 154 The rifeness of this practice..will be the cause of a general diffidence among men. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 382 The Rifeness of the small Pox. 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* I. 404 The scarceness of long vowels, and the rifeness of short syllables in their language.

Rife-rafe, obs. form of Riff-raff *sb.*[1]

† **Riff,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *rif et raf, rif ne raf* (see Godefroy and Cotgrave). Hence also MDu. *rijf ende raf* (Verdam).] In phr. *riff and raff*, one and all, every single bit; *riff nor raff*, none at all, nothing whatever.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 38 Þei tok alle riffe & raf. *Ibid.* 111 Þat noiþer he no hise suld chalange rif no raf. *Ibid.* 276 He sauh þam rif & raf comand ilka taile.

† **Riff,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 6 ryffe. [var. of Reeve *sb.*[3] 1.] A string or rope (of onions).

1509 *Invent.* in Stocks & Bragg *Mkt. Harborough Par. Rec.* (1890) 233 Item ix Ryffes off Onyons.

Riff, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Perh. repr. OE. *hrifþo*, f. *hréof* scabbed, leprous: but cf. also OF. *rifle*, F. dial. *riffle* in the same sense.] A cutaneous eruption; the itch or mange.

1578 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xxvi. 50 Their children be not only free from riffe, and chafing, but also be endued with a fayre colour and delicate skinne. 1879- in western dial. glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Reef*).

† **Riff,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 6 reefe, 7 riffe. [Back-formation from Midriff.] The diaphragm.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 When the middle reefe or Diaphragma is wounded. 1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 37 And with the single thrust pierc't through the skin, ribs, and riff of this sawcy Savage. 1659 D. Lloyd *Leg. Capt. Jones* 4 Then came his good sword..., Which pierc't skin, ribs, and riffe, and rove her heart.

† **Riff,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* [var. of Rift *sb.*[2]] A rift; a chink.

1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 97, I do not thinke it possible which some affirme, that the bodies of such witches may pierce through a chinke or riffe of a wall. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. iv. § 55. 442 Others say, that out of riffes in the earth, burning flames arose.

Riff, obs. variant of Reef *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

† **Riff,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Riffle *v.* 3 and Riffler [2].] *trans.* To break *up* (land).

1573 P. More *Almanack & Prognost.* C v b, Riffe up your ley grounde for Otes. *Ibid.* C vj, Riffe up your layed land.

Riffard, Sc. variant of Raifort *Obs.*

Riffe-raffe, obs. f. Riff-raff *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Riffin, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of Rive *v.*[1]

Riffle (ri·f'l), *sb.* Also 7 rifle. [Cf. Riffle *v.* It is not quite certain that all the senses really belong to the same word.]

I. † **1.** *Sc.* A ruffling or rubbing. *Obs.*

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* i. cxciii. (1664) 375 When my wounds are closing, a little rifle causeth them to bleed afresh.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Riffle*, a break in a roof made by a strong wind carrying away the slates or thatch.

3. In card-sharping: (see quot.).

1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 137 The riffle, or butt-in, as it is called in America, is the shuffle in which..the thumbs 'riffle', or bend up the corners of the cards.

II. *U.S.* **4.** A rocky obstruction in the bed of a river; a piece of broken water produced by this; a rapid. (Cf. the earlier Ripple *sb.*[3])

1796 F. Baily *Jrnl. Tour* (1856) 149 These places..are called by the inhabitants 'Riffles'; I suppose, a corruption of the word 'ruffle', as the water is violently agitated in those parts. 1833 H. Martineau *Briery Creek* i. 11 The riffle of the Creek, or the shallows formed by the unevenness of its rocky bottom. 1865 Visc. Milton & Cheadle *N.W. Passage* 379 A little below Quesnelle Mouth is a rather dangerous 'riffle', or rapid, of lumpy water. 1887 M. Roberts *Western Avernus* 202 Fighting the stream at intervals, but 'making the riffle', or crossing the rapid.

5. In gold-washing: A slat, bar, cleat, or block, placed across the bottom of a cradle or sluice in order to break the current and detain the gold.

1862 B. Taylor *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. 144 The sand..[is swept] into a long sluice. Here it is still further agitated by means of riffles across the bottom, and the gold is caught in grooves filled with quicksilver. 1865 Macfie *Vancouver & Brit. Columbia* 268 Along the bottom of the rocker riffles or cleets are arranged to arrest the gold. (*Note.* These are strips of wood or metal arranged after the manner of a Venetian blind.) 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 628 The sluices are..paved with block riffles or rock riffles, which serve..to catch the gold and the amalgam.

b. A groove or channel across the bottom of a cradle or sluice, or the space between two bars, etc., serving to catch the gold; a mercury-bath in a washing-table.

1875 J. H. Collins *Met. Mining* 113 The gold and silver ore is first stamped fine, and then allowed to pass successively over amalgamated copper plates, 'riffles', or small stony channels containing mercury [etc.]. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 194 Cinnabar..is found in such quantities as to prove troublesome in washing for gold, filling the riffles where gold should lodge. 1882 *Electro-Analg. Co. Prospectus* 4 He provides a table,..in which he places two or more riffles, or baths containing mercury.

c. *attrib.*, as *riffle-bed, -board, -box, -sluice.*

1862 *Mining & Smelting Mag.* I. 398 When amalgamation is employed, the riffle-boxes may be charged with mercury. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 349 About one-half of the ore going through the mill is saved by means of riffle-sluices. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 570 The finer particles of dirt and dust being thrown away by the current behind before falling on the riffle-bed. *Ibid.*, Riffles are placed at suitable distances on the riffle-board.

6. A transverse bar in a fish-ladder.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Riffle, dial. variant of Rifle *sb.*[2]

Riffle (ri·f'l), *v.* *rare.* [Of obscure history: perh. partly a variant of Ruffle *v.*, and partly ad. F. *riffler*, obs. var. of *rifler* (see Rifle *v.*[1]).]

1. *intr.* To form a 'riffle' or rapid. *U.S.*

1754 *New Eng. Hist. Reg.* (1868) XXII. 408 The navigation to Norridgewalk is considerably difficult by reason of the rapidity of the stream, and riffling falls.

2. *trans.* **a.** To handle in a hesitating manner, so as to produce a slight rattle.

1852 Miss Mitford *Recoll.* I. 309 After some riffling of the latch,..the front gate was tremblingly opened.

b. Of the wind: To strip (a house or roof) of thatch, tiles, or slates. *dial.*

Cf. Rifle *v.*[1] 5 (quots. 1762 and 1770).

1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, The wind riffled lots of housen last night. 1891 Pearce *Esther Pentreath* i. iii, The clay-walled cottages..had their reedy coverings 'riffled' by almost every gust.

c. To plough lightly. (Cf. Riffler [2].) *dial.*

1893 Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norfolk* (ed. 2) 14 To 'riffle', i.e., to disturb the surface with a plough.

3. In card-sharping: To bend up (cards) at the corners in shuffling; to shuffle in this manner. (Cf. Riffle *sb.* 3.)

1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 138 The top half of the pack being taken in the right hand, and those of the bottom in the left, the cards are riffled together upon the table.

Ri·ffler [1]. [ad. F. *rifloir* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *rifler* to scrape, file (see Rifle *v.*[1]).] A tool with a curved file-surface at each end, used by sculptors, metal-workers, and wood-carvers.

1797 Nemnich *Polyglot Lex.* 665 Rifflers, *Riffeleisen.* 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 837 The rifflers, used by sculptors, are required to be of numerous curvatures, to adapt them to the varying contour of works in marble. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret-Cutting* 54 The wood may be taken down by a file or a riffler, which is a carver's bent file.

Ri·ffler [2]. *dial.* [Cf. Riffle *v.* 2 c.] A scuffling-plough or horse-hoe.

1811 Marshall *Review* III. 379 An enemy to the plow!—a friend to the 'scuffler',—'riffler',—'scarifier',—'whiffler'.

Riffler, obs. variant of Rifler [1].

Riff-raff, riffraff [1] (ri·fˌrɑ:f). Forms: 6 ryf raf, rif raf, 7 (9) rif-raf, rifraf; 6 rifraff, 6–7 rifraffe, 7 rife-rafe; 5–6 ryffe raffe, 6 rifferaffe, 6–7 riffe-raffe (7 -raff), riffe raffe (7 ruffe); 6–7 riffraffe, 7 riff-raffe; 6–8 riff raff, 7– riff-raff, 8– riffraff. [f. the phrase *riff and raff*: see Riff *sb.*[1] and Raff *sb.*[1]]

1. Persons of a disreputable character or belonging to the lowest class of a community; † persons of no importance or social position (*obs.*).

a 1470 Gregory *Chron.* (Camden) 191 Many a man was mortheryde and kylde in that conflycte, I wot not what [to] name hyt for the multytude of ryffe raffe. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Reform.* I. 89 Thirty persons, rif raf and other, standing in the chambers. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 To accompt all besides themselues..babish, vnlearned, riffraffe, nobodie. 1678 *Spanish Hist.* II. 72 No body will be willing to trust himself with the riff raff that dwell there. 1794 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode* Wks. 1812 III. 261 What to us riffraff of the World they owe. 1811 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 76 A mere parcel of riff-raff! petty traders and shop-keepers. 1846 D. Jerrold *Mrs. Caudle* ii, All sorts of thieves and vagabonds..and rif-raf of every kind. 1882 M. Arnold *Irish Ess.* 233 There were..a good many riff-raff in the upper gallery.

b. The refuse or scum *of* a community, class, etc.; the worthless or disreputable element of the populace; the rabble.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 155 The common wealthe can be content to take..the rifraffe of the worlde, to make those instrumentes of. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 65 The riffe-raffe of the scribling rascality.

1619 HIERON *Wks.* II. 474 Another bishop doth call them the trash and riffe-raffe of the people. *a* 1686 A. MARTINDALE *Life* (Chetham Soc.) 157 Calling them..the scumme, rabble, rife-rafe (or such like) of the parish. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Riff-raff*, the Rabble or Scum of the People, Tagrag and Long-tail. 1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 154 None but the riff-raff of the Country, and the scape-gallowses of the large cities will be to be had. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Pres. Pos. Cath. in Eng.* 352 To show all the boys and riff-raff of the towns, what a Papist was like. 1881 F. G. LEE *R. Barentyne* vii, We find..men of knowledge and refinement..in active alliance with all the Radicals and Riff-raff of the age.

† **c.** A collection of worthless persons. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 693/2 Long were it to make rehearsall of all this rifraffe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xii. 676 An armie..mingled of a confused riff raff and medley of all nations.

d. One belonging to the rabble. *rare.*

1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 25/1 When these Riffe-raffes in commotion rise, And all will haue their will. 1647 KENTISH *Serm.* (1648) 20 If it were only among the Riffe-Raffs of the people. 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devon Gloss.* 77. 1897 PRIMMER *Rome* (1903) 133 Dirty riffraffs kissed the foot and young ladies and nuns followed.

2. Worthless stuff; odds and ends; trumpery, trash, rubbish. Now chiefly *dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* 5 And toke not theyr ryffe raffe, but.. theyr princypall substaunce. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 It is not..Archimedes prickes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and Rhombus, and rifferaffe, that hath any force to driue them backe. 1632 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1732) 17 That..they pelted him with rotten Eggs, Stones, and other riff raff. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 128 There is a great deal of Riff-Raff in these Ancients. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 303 About 12,000 vols. of which some scarce, but ye greatest part Riff-raff. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* (1811) 32 Blot the name of Pasquin from thy page: Thou seest it will not thy poor riff-raff sell. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* II. ii. 24 Dark dirty shops, in which all sorts of riffraff are sold.

† **b.** A rubbishy thing. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 306 In necessitie they eat a thousand riffraffes euen to the swallowing downe of coales.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Of persons: Low or disreputable; belonging to the rabble.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto Italiano's Passenger* I. 71 But what is he able to rule riffe-raffe people? 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 64 These are Riff-raffe Theeves, the Scum of a State. 1728–9 POPE *Wks.* (1751) V. p. xxviii, Here..should we crave pardon..for having mentioned them in the same page with such weekly riff-raff railers and rhymers. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 157 Give 'em thirty thousand pounds a piece, to throw away upon some Riff Raff beggarly fellow. 1883 HADDON in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett. Freeman* (1895) I. 8 A mob of riffraff snobs had attacked our party.

b. Of things: Worthless, trashy.

? 1608 BODLEY in *Relig. B.* (1703) 82 In any wise take no riff raff Books (for such will but prove a Discredit to our Library). 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* IV. 43 Seeing such riffe-raffe doctrine in it, [he] would not take it into his Worke. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 243 The large 4to ed. of Sallust full of riff-raff Notes. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 30 Apr., Nothing to-day but a pack of riff-raff cases of petty larceny and trash. 1861 G. MUSGRAVE *By-Roads France* 54 The fair..was a riff-raff conglomeration of..folly, trash, trumpery, and charlatanism.

† **4.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—[o]

1598 FLORIO, *Raffola ruffola*, by rifraffe, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or scraping.

† **Riff-raff** [2]. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 6 rif raf, 6–7 riffe raffe. [Onomatopœic (cf. RAFF *sb.*[2]); but perh. partly suggested by prec.] A hurly-burly, a racket; a rude piece of verse.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 These vnrulye reuels, and rif rafs wholye disordred,..thee sea king Neptun awaked. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* D 3 The Poet is bribde..to hold him halfe the night with riffe, raffe, of the rumming of Elanor. 1617 RICH *Irish Hubbub* 3 [Stanyhurst] tooke vpon him to translate Virgill, and stript him..out of a Latin Heroicall verse, into an English riffe raffe.

† **Rifle,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **riffil.** [f. RIFLE *v.*[1]]

1. A depredation, sacking, spoliation.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. v. 793 Qwhil þe tyme þat þis Arbate þis riffil [*v.rr.* ruffull, ruffil] made, and fra þat day Babilon was failȝeande ay.

2. A thing acquired by rifling.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 11 Men enjoying preyes with as much inward satisfaction as birth-rights, and possessing rifles with as quiet a conscience as just earnings.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* and *U.S.* Also 5–6 **ryfle,** 8–9 **riffle.** [a. OF. *riffle* a stick, billet of wood. In Norman dial. *rifle* is used in the same sense as in English.]

1. A piece of wood used by mowers for sharpening their scythes.

1459 *Proc. Chancellor's Crt. Oxford* (Archives Aaa fol. 177), Confessus est quod percussit quendam fratrem predicatorem cum uno Ryfle in capite. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 19 a/1 A ryfle to whet the sithe with, *lignum acuarium.* 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 262 Hear you—you with the long rifle by your side—..Call ye this a rifle? it's a good backsword. 1634 WHATELY *Redempt. Time* 11 As the Mower's whetstone or rifle is to his Sythe, to sharpen it when it growes dull. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vii. (1901) 132 The sound of a whetstone or mower's rifle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 319/2.

2. A bent stick attached to the butt of a scythe for laying the corn in rows.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A brush sithe and grasse sithe, with rifle to stand, a cradle for barlie. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Redivivus* xvii. 14 A rifle or ruffle is no more than a bent stick standing on the butt of a sithe-handle. 1853 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rapstick*..is more frequently called Rifle.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *sb.*[3] [f. RIFLE *v.*[3] Cf. obs. Flem. *rijffel* 'rasura, sculptura' (Kilian), LG. *riffel*, Da. *riffel, rifle*, Sw. *reffla* groove (in a rifle), chamfer, flute, etc.]

1. One of a set of spiral grooves cut on the interior surface of a gun-barrel with the object of giving to the projectile a rotatory movement on its own axis.

a 1751 B. ROBINS *Math. Tracts* (1761) I. 334 The metal of the barrel being soft,..its bore by half a year's use was sensibly enlarged; and consequently the depth of its rifles diminished. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) P 3 The carabine..has a much greater range than the fusil or musket, because the rifle of the barrel impedes the ball. 1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v. *Rifled gun*, The bullet ought to be no larger than to be just pressed by the rifles. 1808 in *Abridgm. Patent Specif., Fire-arms* (1859) 46 [Cast-iron shot] coated with pure tin and iron, with a proper quantity of lead..to give way to the pressure of the rifles.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rifle-barrel, -barrelled, -carbine, -groove, -musket, -piece.* Also RIFLE-GUN.

1788 *New London Mag.* 520 Wolfe..was marked out by a miscreant who was provided with a rifle-piece. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 220/2 The reasons commonly alleged for the superiority of rifle-barrels over common ones. *Ibid.* 221/1 The bullet impelled from a rifle-barrelled piece. 1820 SCORESBY *Arc. Regions* II. 205 In other parts are receptacles,..occasionally for a rifle piece. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 11/2 By means of the rifle-grooves in the barrel. *Ibid.*, The number of spiral channels in a rifle-musket has varied at different times. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 93 The recruits are to be handed over for rifle-carbine training. 1876 GOODE in *Smithsonian Collect.* XIII. VI. 27 Rifle-muskets, Rifle-carbines.

2. A fire-arm, *esp.* a musket or carbine, having a spirally grooved bore.

A breech-loading rifle is now one of the most usual types of fire-arm.

1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 65 They use a peculiar kind of musket, called a rifle. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) VI. 16 Picton's rifles are for the Portuguese troops. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 359 The addition of percussion to rifles also; that alone would have increased the accuracy of the old rifles. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 281/2 Rifles for sporting purposes differ from military pieces in being double-barrelled.

b. *pl.* Troops armed with rifles; riflemen.

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 233/2 In the British army there are two battalions of the rifle brigade and of the 60th rifles. 1860 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1905) XVIII. Introd. p. xxiv, She's wholly wrong..about the Rifles—the only thing to save us from our accursed commerce. 1892 *Daily News* 15 July 5/5 Some 500 rifles, of which about 10 per cent. are sick.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib., with words denoting parts of, or articles connected with, a rifle; as *rifle-ball, -barrel, -bullet, -sling*, etc.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lvii. *note*, General Marceau (killed by a rifle-ball). 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 472 Rifle barrels have parallel grooves of a square or angular form cut within them. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 11/2 Captain Norton's rifle-bullets are nearly of a spheroidal form. 1901 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 442/2 The rifle-sling seems to tighten across my chest.

b. Attrib., with words relating to the use of rifles; as *rifle-butts, fire, -ground, power, practice, training*, etc.

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 7 The rifle training..is placed under the responsibility of the commanding officer. 1859 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1905) XVIII. 538 The Tyrolese marksmen..are following up their rifle practice to good purpose. 1865 — *Sesame* i. § 46 That we should..find national amusement in reading-rooms as well as rifle-grounds. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* i. 23 The marker at the rifle-butts never fails to hear the explosion. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 10/1 Great Britain in its rifle power is represented to be in the most dangerous position. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/4 The enemy..opened rifle fire on the advanced guard.

c. Attrib., in sense 'using, or armed with, rifles', as *rifle association, brigade, club, company, corps, regiment, team.*

1820 *Army List* Jan. 42 Rifle Brigade. 1830 *Ibid.* 37 The Duke of York's own Rifle Corps. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 477 Practice..by several companies of the Rifle Corps, at 300 yards. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 12/2 In 1816 it was formed into the present rifle-brigade. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 109 The Rifle Company of the Mug levy. 1849–50 *Army List* 331 Royal Canadian Rifle regiment. 1852 PATMORE in Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. 176 My whole time is now absorbed in the business of a Rifle Club. 1876 STEVENSON & VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 456/2 Nearly every county..forming a rifle association.

d. Instrumental and objective, as *rifle-firing, -shooting, -shooter*; *rifle-carrier*, etc.

1838 *Murray's N. Germany* 300 The amusements of the theatre, or gaming table, or rifle shooting. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 12/2 Rifle-firing in extended order is performed by sound of bugle. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. 167 Some Brummagem rifle-manufacturer about the period of the American War. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 54 A multitude of rifle-carriers among the subordinates in public services. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* 24 A rifle-shooter going out by himself into the Karroo.

e. Misc., as **rifle ball, -bench** (see quots.); **rifle-fish,** = ARCHER 5; **rifle frock,** a rifleman's tunic; **rifle frolic** (see quot.); **rifle-green** *a.*, of the colour of a rifleman's uniform; *sb.*, this shade of green; **rifle leggings,** leggings similar to those worn by riflemen; **rifle-pit,** an excavation made to give cover to riflemen in firing at an enemy.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 22/1 The large round pan ..is chiefly employed in the manufacture of carraway 'comfits', otherwise 'prickly balls' or '*rifle balls'. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 62 The *rifle-bench which gunmakers use. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xi, There was also one man in a '*rifle frock'. 1775 S. HAWS *Mil. Jrnls.* (1855) 77 We had a *rifle frolick. (*Note.* 'Shooting at a mark, for liquor.') 1840 THACKERAY *Pictorial Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 348 So many masses of *rifle-green trees plunged into the deepest shadow. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* 46 Gown of dark green cloth—*rifle-green I believe they call it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 4987 Boots,..*rifle leggings, lasts, and boot trees. 1855 *Ann. Reg.* 231 These '*rifle-pits' became a source of great annoyance to the French. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/2 The insurgents were also compelled to evacuate some rifle pits.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4, 6 **rifil,** 4–7 **rifel** (6 **rifell**); 5 **ryfel, ryfyl,** 6–7 **ryfell**; 4–6 **ryfle,** 6 **riefle,** 4– **rifle.** *β.* 4–7 **ryffle,** 5–8 **riffle,** 6 **riffell.** [a. OF. *rifler, riffler* to graze, scratch, strip, plunder, etc., of obscure origin (cf. F. *rafler, érafler*, and RAFFLE *v.*[2]). Hence also obs. Flem. *rijffelen* 'rapere' (Kilian).]

1. *trans.* To despoil, plunder, or rob (a person) in a thorough fashion, *esp.* by searching his pockets or clothes; to search (one) thoroughly with intent to rob.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) ii. 17 He has rifild þaire rout, wele wurth þe while. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 54 What wey ich wende wel ȝerne he aspieþ, To robbe me and to ryfle me. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/2 The philistees wente for to ryfle and pylle them that were deed. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley (1744) I. 277 Let us riffell him so, that he have not one penny to blesse him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* IV. i. 4 We'll make you sit, and rifle you. 1609 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* (Hunterian Cl.) 3 Vnto a Wood bard by, they hale him in, And rifle him vnto his very skin. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 139 Now the Gyant was rifling of him, with a purpose after that to pick his Bones. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 323 We were visited and rifled by two pirate barks. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. iii, You have..rifled the passengers. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. vi, The most skilful plunderer that ever rifled the dying. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* vii. (1867) 204 As if..he had been sent to rifle kings and not to conquer them.

b. To plunder or pillage (a receptacle, place, etc.); to ransack or search thoroughly, *esp.* in order to take what is valuable.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 234, I roos whan þei were arest, and yrifled here males. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXIV. 27 Othere sones of Jacob..rifeliden the citee. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. Prol. 23 Þe kynge of Mede..Rifflyt Babilon þat ȝhere. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 563 [They] fell vpon a towne callyd Bellin, and it ryffled. 1530 PALSGR. 691/1, I ryfell a chyst, a cofer, or a male, or suche lyke thynge, *je fouille*... Is it well done to riffell my cofer whyle I am absent? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 226 b, It was a pointe of mercifulnesse..not to rieffle or spoyle a citee. 1590 *Disc. Sp. Fleet inv. Eng.* 23 Two Spanish Galeons..were surprised, and without fight rifeled by the Zelanders. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 127 The searchers rifeled all parts, Carriages, and the least Portmanteau, to find out things for which Tribute was to be paid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 687 Men..with impious hands Rifl'd the bowels of their mother Earth For Treasures. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. 44 The reward was to be..the rifling a well-filled Treasury. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xviii. 155 The cabinets..were to be broke open, and rifled. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 76 In time to have..the next mail stopped, in order to rifle the letter bag. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* I. i, Hingvar and Hubba..Ride through East Anglia rifling shrine and cell.

c. To despoil or strip bare *of* something.

c 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in Skelton's Wks. 1843 II. 391 Now is he gone, of erthly blysse ryfyld. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2119/2 [They] spared not in his absence to rifle his study of certaine good bookes and writynges. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 692 Pure Chastity is rifled of her store. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 513 Herward..rifled it of all the riches that it had gathered together. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 1 By which means I was stript and rifled of all I had. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* ii. 17 They rifl'd the Christians of all their Goods. 1772 GOLDSM. *Threnod. Aug.* II, We'll rifle the spring of its earliest bloom. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 415 The vast Necropolis which they had rifled of its contents.

† **d.** To examine or investigate thoroughly. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. iii. B iij b, Ryfle thou thy conscience, and looke thou be not led With any vyce. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 10 Thos paradoxis..propoundid of me out of others to be discussid and rifiid in disputation. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 56 That they may be ready..to rifle the Arguments of the other.

2. *absol.* To engage in pillage or plunder, or in searching with a view to this.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 16 By rewthles routus þat ryffled euere. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 My enymyes to behold too riffle in hous seat. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 26 You may stow the men, rifle, pillage, or sacke, and crye a prize. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 204 Some Pagan Sergeants, who..rifled about, broke-ope her Chests, and carried away what was valuable. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 20, I am not ashamed to rifle from all quarters. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, Rob, then, rifle if ye will.

† **b.** To search *into* something. *Obs.*—[1]

1614 R. WILKINSON *Paire of Serm.* 3 The logician rifleth into matter, forme, efficient, and all the causes.

3. *trans.* To carry off as booty; to plunder, steal. Also *fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 Til he the mannes Purs have cut, And rifleth that he fint therinne. *Ibid.* 363 Of his condicion to telle, Which rifleth bothe bok and belle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 They will quickly rifle and eate vp all that euer we haue in this Countrie. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* D j, He rifeled their livings, imbeseled the patrimonie of the Church. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 97 Entring the ship,..

and putting into it, what he had rifled. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 68 They kill'd some, chased the rest and rifled his Goods. 1747 Smollett *Regicide* iv. iii, Shall he rifle all thy sweets, at will? 1765 Goldsm. *Double Transf.* 79 The small pox,..rifling every youthful grace, Left but the remnant of a face. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 196 Wert thou but a rose..And I a bold bee for to rifle its bloom. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. iii. xxi. 281 The bodies have been rifled from their mausoleum.

†**4.** *absol.* Of a hawk: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij b, When he shulde Nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis, and as ofte as he doos so he Rifilith.

†**5.** *trans.* To affect strongly or injuriously; to break or strip off. *Obs.*

The precise sense in some cases is not quite clear; with latest quots. cf. Riffle *v.* 2.

1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 480 We can be content to heare the word vntill it rifle vs. 1641 Milton *Church Govt.* II. iii, That lightning which harms not the skin, and rifles the entrals. 1649 Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. xii. § 6 Conversation..does too much rifle the ligaments and reverence of spiritual authority. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 558/2 Where neither blasting Frost, nor hoary Snow Rifle the place; but Heaven is ever bright. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 510 The detached side-shootings of this flash only rifling the plaister in several places. 1770 *Ibid.* LXI. 72 At the same time the roof of the church was rifling.

Hence **Ri·fling** *ppl. a.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1225 A number of rifeling Robbers.

Ri·fle, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **rifel, ryfle, ryffle,** 7 **riffel, riffle.** [ad. Du. *rijfelen* (in Kilian), obscurely related to F. *rafler* Raffle *v.*1, and Sp. *rifar*, It. *arriffare*. The vbl. sb. (q. v.) is found somewhat earlier, as in Dutch.]

1. *intr.* To play at dice; to gamble or raffle (*for* a stake).

1590 Lodge *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 17 Let him reade on Galen while thou riflest with gold. 1598 Chapman *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* Wks. 1873 I. 15 Weele..call people together, put crownes a peece, lets rifle for her. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, He would haue..a familiar, To rifle with, at horses, and winne cups. *a* 1633 W. Austin *Medit.* (1635) 111 These Theeves cast Lotts, and rifled for it. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* v. i, We will divide their greatest Wealth by Lots, While wantonly we rifle for the rest. 1891 in *Hartland* (Devon) *Gloss.*

2. *trans.* To dispose of by raffling; to gamble *away*.

1607 Dekker & Marston *Northw. Hoe* v. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 74 If you like not that course, but do intend to be rid of her, rifle her at a tauern. 1608 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 276 In the verie morning when hee is to bee rifled away amongst the Gamsters in Smithfield.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *v.*3 [In sense 1 ultimately repr. F. *rifler* to scratch, scrape; whence obs. Flem. *riffelen* 'fricare, radere, scalpere, terere' (Kilian), LG. *rifeln*, G. *riefeln*, Da. *rifle*, Sw. *reffla* to groove, chamfer, etc. It is not clear whether the special application originated in England or abroad. In sense 2 from Rifle *sb.*3 2.]

1. *trans.* To form spiral grooves in (the barrel of a gun or the bore of a cannon).

1635 *Patent* in Scott *Brit. Army* (1868) II. 286 To rifle, cutt out, and screwe barrels, as wide, or as close, or as deepe, or as shallowe, as shalbe required. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776) P 3 The carabine is a sort of musquetoon, the barrel of which is rifled spirally from the breech. 1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 382 The effect which is produced by rifling musquetry. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 548 The same gun rifled..has a recoil two feet less. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 42 R.M.L. guns, up to the 7-inch inclusive, are rifled with a uniform spiral.

transf. 1855 *Brit. Ass. Rep.* 206 The author pronounced the principle of rifling the shot instead of rifling the gun.. to be absolutely necessary for large [projectiles].

2. To shoot with a rifle. Also *intr.* with *at*.

1821 Welby *Visit N. Amer.* 85 We kept a good look out, a little apprehensive of being rifled at from behind the trees. *Ibid.* 95 Instances are not infrequent of individuals among them being 'rifled' for having rendered themselves obnoxious. 1901 Sir H. Smith *Autobiogr.* I. 248 All my Rifle education was required to protect myself from being rifled.

Rifle-ant. [? f. Rifle *v.*1 Cf. Raffle-ant.] ? The foraging ant.

a 1818 Lewis *Jrnl. W. Indies* (1834) 251 The rifle-ant.. was imported for the purpose of eating up the ants of the country;..but into the bargain they eat up everything else.

Ri·fle-bird. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 The precise reason for the name is uncertain: see Newton *Dict. Birds* 789 and Morris *Austral Eng.* 387.] An Australian bird of the genus *Ptilorrhis* (esp. *P. paradisea*).

1831 Swainson *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* II. 321 Such a form we..see in..the Rifle-bird of the Australian colonists. 1837 — *Nat. Hist. & Classif. Birds* II. 144 There is an evident connection between..the Paradise birds..and the rifle-bird of New Holland. 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 717/1 The rifle-bird is nearly the size of a jay, its bill long and sickle-shaped, and colour a rich dark green, like velvet. 1869 Macgillivray in Gould *Birds Austral.* Suppl. pl. 50 On one of the Barnard Isles..I found the Victoria Rifle Bird [*P. Victoriæ*] in considerable abundance. *Ibid.* pl. 51 This fine Rifle Bird [*P. magnifica*] inhabits the densest of the brushes in the neighbourhood of Cape York.

Rifled (rəi·f'ld), *ppl. a.*1 [f. Rifle *v.*1]

†**1.** Disordered, disarranged, ruffled. *Obs.*

1637 Davenant *Madagascar* (1638) 37 The Plume a Captive weares, Whose rifled Falls are steept i' th teares Which from his last rage flow. 1677 Otway *Titus & Berenice* 27 Your riff'd dress let me in order place.

2. Plundered, pillaged, ransacked.

1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, While he aloft displays his impious state, With half their rifled kingdoms o'er his brow. 1748 Shenstone *Visit to a Lady of Quality* iv, Tho' rifled groves and fetter'd streams But ill befriend a poet's dreams. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 288 The hoarded vengeance and the rifled spoil. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* 92 The rifled and deserted dwelling.

Rifled (rəi·f'ld), *ppl. a.*2 Also 7 **rifald,** 8 **riffled.** [f. Rifle *v.*3 1.]

1. Of firearms: Having a spirally grooved bore.

1689 *Spalding Cl. Misc.* II. 297 He, with a pocket rifald pistoll, shot the President in at the back. *a* 1751 B. Robins *Math. Tracts* (1761) I. 328 Of the Nature and Advantages of Rifled Barrel Pieces. *Ibid.* 331 Bullets discharged from rifled pieces. 1777 H. Brown tr. *Euler's Princ. Gunnery* 46 The riffled barrel..is known to carry much farther than a barrel not riffled. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 107 The prices for repairs of the Rifled Muskets. 1868 *U.S. Rep. Munitions War* 93 A four-pounder rifled breech-loading field-piece of crucible steel.

2. Of balls, shells, etc.: †**a.** Grooved. *Obs.* **b.** Having projecting studs or ribs which fit into the grooves in the bore.

The precise sense in the first quot. is not clear.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 98 Your wound has been made by a rifled ball, and it may cause you much pain to extract it. 1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 382 Rifled Shot. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 47 All rifled shells, except segment and common for B.L. field guns.

Ri·fle-gun. Now *arch.* Also **rifle gun.** [f. Rifle *sb.*3 1.] = Rifle *sb.*3 2.

1776 *Ann. Reg.* 148 Some experiments were tried at Woolwich..with a rifle gun upon a new construction. 1814 Scott *Diary* 20 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I saw a pair of large eagles, and if I had had the rifle-gun might have had a shot. 1868 *U.S. Rep. Munitions War* 151 We have no desire to decry improvements, or to undervalue heavy rifle-guns. 1890 Henty *With Lee in Virginia* 105 The grand army numbered 55,000 men, with..49 rifle-guns.

Rifleite (rəi·f'l,əit). [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2 + -ite.] A special slow-burning powder used in certain kinds of rifles.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 7/2 The powder 'Rifleite' for the Lee rifle..burns so slow that it cannot be used in the Martini larger bore. 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/1 The talk of the respective merits of cannonite, cordite, rifleite, and Walsrode has been incessant.

Ri·fleman. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2.]

1. A soldier armed with a rifle; formerly the name of a member of certain specially raised regiments or companies, as in the American Revolution; one who shoots with a rifle.

1775 *Almon's Remembrancer* I. 132/1 The Congress have ordered one thousand more markesmen, or, as we call them, rifle-men, to be raised. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 175 Gen. Scott has proceeded towards Fort Jefferson with 1500 mounted militia and rifle-men. 1802 James *Mil. Dict.*, *Mounted Riflemen*, a corps of riflemen in the British service, dressed like hussars. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* (1849) 158 The loss of two..prime riflemen was a serious affair to the party. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 140 Popping their heads round for an instant to fire a bark at you, and then dodge back like riflemen.

2. *Ornith.* **a.** = Rifle-bird. Also *attrib.*

1826 Lesson & Garnot *Voy. Coquille, Zoologie* I. 669 Nous nous procurâmes un très-bel individu de l'epimaque royal à Sydney... Il..portait dans la colonie le nom vulgaire de *rifle-man*, pour rappeler que ce fut un soldat de la garnison qui le tua le premier. 1886 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 553/1 Rifleman-bird, or Rifle-Bird.

b. A diminutive New Zealand bird (*Acanthidositta chloris*).

1888 Buller *Birds N. Z.* (ed. 2) I. 113 The Rifleman is the smallest of our New-Zealand birds.

Rifler [1] (rəi·flə1). Now *rare.* Also 4 **rifflere,** 4–5 **ryfeler,** 5 **rifeler, -or, ryflar;** 4 **riflowr,** 5 **ryflowre.** [f. Rifle *v.*1]

1. A robber, plunderer, spoiler.

1326 *Ann. Paulini* (Rolls) I. 321 Vocabatur tunc temporis hujusmodi robaria 'Rifflinge'; et prædones appellabuntur 'Riffleres'. *a* 1350 in *Relig. Antiq.* II. 121 [Death is] Riche mannis riflowr, Povere mannis purveyowr, Old mannis somenowr. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 316 Roberd þe ryfeler on *reddite* lokede. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* iii. 197 Robbers and riffleris of peple. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 688 Robbers, reuers, rauenous ryfelers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryflowre (ryflar or rifelor, *P.*), *depredator, spoliator.* 1591 Greene *Conny-catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 87 In Prigging Law. The towler, the Rifler. 1611 Florio, *Raffatore*, a rifler. 1643 Quarles *Loyall Convert* Wks. (Grosart) I. 144/2 Cromwell, that profest defacer of Churches ..and Rifler of the Monuments of the dead. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 379 The riflers..committed depredations on the most irreproachable persons, when any booty was to be got.

2. A hawk that 'rifles'. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij b, As ofte as he doos so he Rifilith; therfore such hawkys been called Rifeleres if they doo ofte so. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Killd w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 104 She did discomfit Some of her feathers; but she brake away. Come, come, your hawk is but a rifler. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxix, She's going to prove, after all, nothing better than a rifler. 1820 — *Abbot* vii, I would rather have a rifler on my perch than a false knave at my elbow.

Rifler [2]. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2.] = Rifleman 1.

1776 McIntosh in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 169 The two armed vessels..were attacked by parties of riflers ordered for that purpose. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* v. 626 Morgan in front of his bold riflers towers.

Ri·fle-range. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2 + Range *sb.*1]

1. The distance that a rifle-ball will carry. Cf. Rifle-shot 1.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 192 He kept feeding just out of rifle-range. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 187 Their skirmishers came within rifle-range of Fort Wagner.

2. A place for practising rifle-shooting. (Cf. Range *sb.*1 11 c.)

1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 36 Title, Land held by..a Volunteer Corps for an Artillery or Rifle Range.

Ri·fle-shot. Also **rifleshot.** [Rifle *sb.*3 2.]

1. Such a distance as may be covered by a shot from a rifle.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* li, The Wilderness..was within rifle-shot of his bachelor retreat. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvii, Threading our way between them, sometimes not a rifle-shot from the cliffs.

2. One skilled in shooting with a rifle.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 18/1, I have always been reckoned..to be a very fair rifle-shot. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* i. § 36 If there be any good rifleshots here, they know something about Athena's parrying.

3. A shot fired with a rifle.

1875–6 Stevenson *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 167 Out of the thick of the trees, comes the jar of rifle-shots.

Ri·fling, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Rifle *v.*1] The action of the vb.; plundering, sacking; an instance of this.

1326 [see Rifler 1]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 238, 'I wende ryflynge were restituciouu,' quod he. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 585/2 After many soules sent vnto the deuill by theym, they shoulde..fall to ryfling, robbery, murdre, and manslaughter. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 84 Such as resisted them in their rifelynges and spoyles. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* II. i, Here comes some, that it seems were at the rifling of the dead carcases. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. (1671) 181 Found in the rifling of his Study amongst the rest of his Papers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 285 They still remember ..the sacking of their cities, the rifling of their convents. 1862 S. Sr. John *Forests Far East* I. 58 The rifling of the place of interment has often given great and deserved offence to the relations. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* vi, Hexham House..has escaped the rifling arts of speculators in furniture.

†**Ri·fling,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. Rifle *v.*2 Cf. MDu. *rijffeling*.] The action of raffling or dicing; an instance or occasion of this.

1569 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 255 Theare was none used but one onlie Game, called Riflinge, by which..diverse persons weare spoyled and utterlie undon. 1581 *Burford Reg.* in *Hist. MSS. Comm., Varr. Collect.* I. 68 They have used certeine games called Trolemadame and ryffling for disshes and platters,..being unlawfull and cossyning games. 1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk.* vii, To conclude, [they] count it an honour, either to inuite or be inuited to any Rifling. 1611 Cotgr., *Ballotage*, a rifling, or lotterie.

Ri·fling, *vbl. sb.*3 [f. Rifle *v.*3] The operation of making grooves in the bore of a fire-arm; the grooving itself, or the nature of this.

1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 382 The method of rifling consists in cutting..spiral grooves [etc.]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 477 The operation of grooving is repeated till the whole number of riflings is completed. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 1 The Rifling is 3 grooves and one turn in 6 ft. 6 in. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 199 Rifling, projectiles, sights have all been revolutionized.

attrib. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 476 After the barrel is bored, and rendered truly cylindrical, it is fixed upon the rifling machine. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2612 The pitch, or rifling turn, is one in 20 inches.

Rifraf, rif raf, rifraff(e, obs. ff. Riff-raff.

†**Rift,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also **ryft, hryft.** [OE. *rift* (*ryft*) neut., = ON. *ript* fem., *ripti* neut.] **a.** A cloak. **b.** A veil.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) L 80 *Laena*, rift. *Ibid.* P 126 *Palla*, rift. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 31 [Hi] ongeredon hine ðy ryfte. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* iv. 17 Nime se sacerd his blod..and sprenge..on þæt ryft. *c* 1205 Lay. 28476 Me hire hafd bi-weiðe mid ane hali rifte.

Rift, *sb.*2 Also 5–6 **ryft**(e, 4–5 **rifte,** 5 **reft.** [Of Scand. origin: cf. Da. and Norw. *rift*, a cleft, chink, etc., Olcel. *ript* breach of contract. The stem is that of the vb. Rive, to split.]

†**1.** An act of tearing or rending; a splitting, riving. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8220 Sua depe þair rote þai samen kest, þat moght þam naman þeþen win, Wit-vten rift for ani gin. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12697 þe remnond..Herd þe rurde & þe ryfte of þe rank schippis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryfte, or ryvynge of cloþe, or cuttynge, *scissura*.

2. A cleft, fissure, or chasm in the earth, a rock, etc. (Cf. Reft *sb.*2, Riff *sb.*5)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 964 þe grete barrez of þe abyme he barst vp at onez, þat alle þe regioun to-rof in riftes ful grete. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 43 þe roche clase in twa, and in þat rift he hidd him. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* iv. x. 1204 Sa hugsum þar þat oppynnynge fel þat throw þat rift men mycht se hell. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 26 Whiche ryfte gothe downe thorughout the Rok of Caluery. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. iv. 32 As if the world should cleaue, and that slaine men Should soader vp the Rift. 1639 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* lx. 4 Earthquakes, rifts and chinkes appeare. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, But you must above all things remove Stones out of your Garden Ground, and leave no Rifts therein. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 29 Some few petrifactions have been found in the rifts even of granitic mounts. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* iii. xvi, Yonder peak..That to the evening sun uplifts The grisely gulfs and slaty rifts. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xix. § 27 The rocks above are torn by their glaciers into rifts and wounds that are never healed. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* viii. 134 The rift in the glen is almost overhung by the ruins of the ancient Church of Aberdour.

b. An opening or break in clouds or mist.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1756 Rist as a flaw of fell snawe

ware fallyn of a ryft. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. vii. 47 We se The schynnand brokin thunderis lychtning fle Wyth subtill fyry stremis throu a ryft. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 411 The Clouds From many a horrid rift abortive pour'd Fierce rain with lightning mixt. 1863 Jean Ingelow *Honours* II, A soul-mist, through whose rifts familiar stars Beholding we misname. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiii. 282 Through their rifts the depth of heaven is of a hard and gemlike blue.

c. A split, crack, rent, or chink in any object or article. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2661 Than shal thou go the dore bifore, If thou maist fynde any score, Or hole, or reft [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryfte, in a walle, or boord, or oper lyke,...*rima*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iii. 51 Salt watter stremis Fast bullerand in at every ryft and boir. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 15 This great rift is that which [is] in the lower part of the roundell of the eye. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 556 (A seed] which falling upon the bough of a tree that hath some Rift, putteth forth Misseltoe. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 3 This Yellowness appearing in some part of it or other, and not seldom with some Rift, or little Casm's about the Stalk. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *False Quarter*, The Chink..must be opened to the Quick with a drawing Iron, and the Rift filled with a Rowl of Hurds. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 240 It is the little rift within the lute.

†**d.** A chap or crack in the skin. *Obs.*

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr skinne is very rowghe & full of chappes & riftes like the bark of a tree. 1598 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxxvii. 54 The meale thereof healeth all the rifts of the fundament. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. xliii, Bloody rifts..are chaps or rifts in the palate of the horses mouth. [Hence in *Dict. Rust.* (1704) s.v. *Chops*; (1726) s.v. *Rifts*.]

e. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

1627 Jackson *Chr. Obed.* Wks. XII. 190 Nothing but this bred that lamentable schism or rift in the walls of God's house. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 4 Through the rifts and chinks of their several aims and ends. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 122 The needless widening of the rift which separated them.

3. Oak timber rent or split into strips or boards, in place of being sawn. ? *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *England* II. xii, Lattise..made either of wicker or fine rifts of oke in chekerwise. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 22 Rift bearing about a third penny more price then if it were sawn into planck.

b. So *rift timber*. (Cf. Reft *ppl. a.*[2])

1875 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 14 Oak, or rift timber, as it was called, i. e., timber that could be easily split into clap-boards and shingles.

4. *Comb.* **Rift-valley**, a valley with steep parallel walls, formed by the subsidence of a part of the earth-crust.

1894 J. W. Gregory in *Geogr. Jrnl.* IV. 295 The famous Yosemite valley may be taken as a well-known type of these 'rift valleys', as they may conveniently be called. 1900 H. R. Mill *Internat. Geog.* (ed. 2) 53 The..lowered masses..give rise..to rift-valleys, such as the upper Rhine plain or the great rift-valleys of the Dead Sea.

Rift, *sb.*[3] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Rift *v.*[2]] An act of belching, an eructation.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. iii. 523 He thoucht to ordane.. Be statute qwhen men sulde lat ga Out of þar bodeis riftis of wynde. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 118 A Rift, belch, *ructus*. 1790– in dial. texts and glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

Rift, *sb.*[4] *U.S.* [? Alteration of *riff*, obs. var. of Reef *sb.*[1]]

1. A rapid, a cataract; *esp.* one formed by the protrusion of rocks in the bed of a stream.

1755 L. Evans *Middle Brit. Col.* 17 The River is full of Falls and Rifts for forty Leagues. 1778 T. Hutchins *Descr. Virg.* 21 The Muskingum is muddy, and not very swift, but no where obstructed with Falls or Rifts.

2. The wash of the surf on a beach or shore.

1869 Stedman *Lyrics & Idylls, Surf* iii, Light falls her foot where the rift follows after.

†**Rift,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare* —[0]. (See quot.)

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Horse*, The Hoof is call'd the Horn,..the Ball of the Foot, the Frog; the Part to be pared or cut off the Hoof when overgrown, the *Rift*.

Rift, *v.*[1] Also 6 **ryft(e.** [Of Scand. origin: cf. ON. *rifta* to break (a bargain, etc.); also MDa. *ryfte*, MSw. *rypta* to tear or break up.]

1. *intr.* **a.** To form fissures or clefts; to gape open, to split. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22633 þe erth þai sal do for to rift. 1530 Palsgr. 691/1, I ryft, as bordes that gape a sonder, *je me desbrise*...This bordes wyll ryfte, if they be nat taken hede of. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 66 Then I'ld shrieke, that euen your eares Should rift to heare me. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 843 When Ice is congealed in a cup, the Ice will swell instead of Contracting; and sometimes Rift. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 61 It is certain, that it never rifts, or cleaves, but with great violence.

b. To break *through* something. *rare* —[1].

1859 Miss Mulock *Rom. Tales* 319 Rifting through the harmonious cloud, let there be a sunburst of melody.

2. *trans.* To rend apart or asunder, split, cleave.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A vj b, With grounded axe cutte him in twaine, And rifted him throughoute. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 23 A song of bale..That hart of flint asonder could have rifte. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 45 To the dread ratling Thunder Haue I giuen fire, and rifted Ioues stowt Oke With his owne Bolt. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1621 At sight of him the people with a shout Rifted the Air. 1743 Blair *The Grave* 48 Some rift half down Their branchless trunks. 1793 G. White *Nat. Hist. Selb.* lxxxvii, Some hillocks..were rifted in every direction. 1820 Shelley *Let. to Peacock* 20 Nov., The loftiest Apennines..are here rifted to their base. *a* 1861 Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 337 Giving a temporary support to the walls which they have split and rifted.

b. *dial.* To break up (grass-land) with the plough. Also *new-rift*, adj.

c 1636 Strafford in Browning & Forster *Life* (1892) 186, I know right well the profits of those new rift grounds. 1829 in Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

c. To form or force by cleaving. Also *fig.*

1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* II. lxxvi. § 74. 481 Whether the rugged chasm..had been rifted from the hillside by an earthquake. 1854 Thoreau *Walden, Where I lived*, The intellect..rifts its way into the secret of things.

Rift, *v.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **rifte, 5 ryfte.** [a. ON. *rypta, repta* (cf. MSw. *räpta*), f. a stem *rup-*, which appears also in ON. *ropi* belching, Icel. *ropa* to belch.]

1. *trans.* To belch out (wind, etc.). Also *fig.*, to utter (words, etc.) in a manner suggestive of this.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 1 Mi hert riftet [L. *eructavit*] gode worde. *Ibid.* cxviii. 171 Rifte sal [L. *eructabunt*] mine lippes ympne. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliv. 1 As he þat is ful of wickidnes riftis an ill worde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 16 If a man take them with vnripe oliues condite, he shall neither belch or rift wind so much. 17.. Ramsay *The Lure* 33 Nor spat he fire, or brimstone rifted. 1820 Beattie *John Arnha'* (1882) 39 Spewin' reek an' riftin' fire.

2. *intr.* To break wind upwards from the stomach; to belch.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii. 2 Bi riftynge he takyns fulnes of wit, for wha sa riftes it semes þat he is ful. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/1 To Ryfte, *ructare*. *c* 1500 *Droichis Part of Play* 51 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) II. 316 The hevin reirdit quhen scho wald rift. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4353 Scho riftit..Till scho had castin ane cuppill of quarts. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. 169 Let a mans stomacke be so full of Winde, till he belch againe, and Rift, and breake wind. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 103 It is not enough to make one rift or belch. 1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence* I, Three times the carline grain'd and rifted. 1797 Brydges *Hom. Trav.* II. 153 His stomach is so full of ire That when he rifts he belches fire. 1812– in dial. texts and glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

b. With *up*. To rise upon the stomach; hence *fig.*, to come back unpleasantly to the memory.

1636 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxii. 186 In the resurrection..our yesternight's sour drink and swinish dregs shall rift up upon us. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

c. To boast or brag.

1786 *Har'st Rig* xxxv, Some carle that's weel ken'd to rift, Declares, whan in a blasting tift [etc.].

Hence **Ri·fting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1340 [see the vb., sense 2]. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* x. (1887) 56 Weaknesse or pewkishnesse of stomacke, with vomiting or bytter rifting. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 53 Sleeping in the day..hindereth the concoction, of the which commeth ganting, rifting,..and divers sicknesses. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 334, I envy not your fu' broth-pot, Your beefy, bursen, rifting lot.

Ri·fted, *ppl. a.* [f. Rift *v.*[1]] Split, cleft, cloven; broken by a rift or rifts.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, Defyance to thy power, thou rifted jawne. 1634 Milton *Comus* 518 Rifted Rocks whose entrance leads to hell. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 9 The cavern of some rifted den, Where flock nocturnal bats. 1797 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 17 Breaking through a rifted cloud The moonlight show'd. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* II. 11 The rifted Streamers o'er him shook and shifted. 1877 Tennyson *Har.* I. ii. 58 The rifted pillars of the wood.

Ri·ftless, *a.* [f. Rift *sb.*[2] + -less.] Having no rift or rifts.

1890 *Universal Rev.* 15 June 295 Miss Winterbotham was really and after all riftless, completely sound. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* 102 The dark riftless cloud-canopy.

Rift-valley: see Rift *sb.*[2] 4.

Ri·fty, *a.* [f. Rift *sb.*[2]] Having rifts, full of rifts or chinks.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. cxx. 299 Nothing but glory will make tight and fast our leaking and rifty vessels. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 110 These are rifty, and present numerous distinct concretions. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 250 [It] may become rifty, and thus split by the weather.

†**Rifty tufty,** *adv. Obs.*—[1] Helter-skelter.

1592 Breton *Pilgr. Parad.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 16/2 To sweare, and stare, vntil we come to shore, Then rifty tufty, each one to his skore.

Rig, *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **ryg, 6 rigge, 7– rigg.** [Northern and Sc. form of Ridge *sb.*[1]]

1. The back, in man or animals; = Ridge *sb.*[1] 1.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1775 Bernard stirt up, þat was ful big, And caste a brinie up-on his rig. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) vii. 81 Ilk Inglis man on o̊þers rig Ouer þat water er þai went. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl.) 775* Som þar riggez owt rytte & som þar ribbez rent. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 835 The Tuchet gird to the Golk,..Raif his taile fra his rig. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xv. 104 His taill, that on hys ryg befor tymes lay, Vnder hys waymb [he] lattis fall. 1581 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 162 That all flescheris.. present their haill fleschis to the mercat haill oncuttit in the rig or ony vther part. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xii, To try the pith o's rigg and reins, They gart him cadge this pack. 1846– in northern dial. glossaries. 1889 Mabel Peacock *Taales Linkisheere* 59 If I'd wool upo' my rig, saame as sheep hes.

2. = Ridge *sb.*[1] 4 (4 b). Freq. in place-names in the north of England and south of Scotland.

[*c* 1190 *Liber de Melros* I. 46 Pratum..in feudo de Innerwic subtus Brunrig. *a* 1250 *Ibid.* 219 Usque ad fossatum de Grenrig.]

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 308 Our ane hye ryg thai saw rydand Toward thame evyn a battell braid. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Wks. 1874 II. 284 Thar lyis..amyd the sey, a hirst or ryg of craggy rolkis. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 968/1 Entering with the same into Scotland, [he] was incountered at Halidon rig by the earle of Arraine. 1702 Thoresby *Diary* (1830) I. 380 The Roman rig or ridge, which passeth by it in its course. 1715 Pennecuik *Tweeddale* 21 Then..below Kirkhouse..The Riggs and the Know of Traquair. 1788 W. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorksh.* II. 348 *Rigg*,..a long narrow hill. 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* xviii, I hae taen the bent ower the Otterscrape-rigg. 1896 Snowden *Web of Weaver* i, The black crags upon the moor rig.

3. *Agric.* = Ridge *sb.*[1] 5 (cf. *corn-rig, harvest-rig, lea-rig*). Also, the elevation between each pair of plough-furrows in a ploughed field.

For examples of the phrases *rig and balk, rig and furrow, rig and rean*, etc., see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xiv. 96 Quhair thow thi riggis telis for to saw. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 729 Quhidder were it better..Till labour ane of them onlie,..Or in ilk steding teill ane Rig. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxxii. § 391 As he layeth it up into rigs, with the one hand hee holdeth the plough-handle.., with the other the plough-staffe. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 72 Thistles with corn grow on the riggs, And rogues may lurk among the Whigs. 1783 Burns *Rigs o' Barley* ii, I kiss'd her owre and owre again, Amang the rigs o' barley. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 265 Dibbled in rigs and furrows like beans and potatoes. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224/1 Ploughing..in lands or stitches, as they are called in England, and, in Scotland, riggs. 1881 Blackmore *Cristowell* xxxiii, Mrs. Sage was glad indeed to see Betty Cork come up the rigs.

b. As a measure of land. = Ridge *sb.*[1] 5 b.

1541 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 59 William Malcome protestit that he hes rycht to ane rig of land liand on the vast syid of Merevall. 1589 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 167, I give to..my servantt, thre buttes or rigges of land. 1681 *Sc. Acts, Chas. II* (1814) VIII. 295 Other two Riggs of land thereof lyand contigue in the field called the Gallowbank. 1720 Ramsay *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 51 Some lords and lairds sell'd riggs and castles. 1724 — *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 122 Woods and parks And castles and riggs. *a* 1796 Burns *Country Lassie* 33 Gear will buy me rigs o' land. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxvii, I now wish..I could have left Rose the auld hurley-house, and the riggs belanging to it. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 A cottar..paying perhaps five or ten shillings to the crofter for the use of a 'rig' or two of potatoes.

c. The shearers engaged in reaping a ridge.

1786 *Har'st Rig* xxiii, The next rig redds them to take care To cut their fur. 1897 Pryde *Queer Folk* 168 Each rig or company..of shearers tries to get before the others.

4. a. The centre line of a web of cloth, along which it is folded; the line of a fold in cloth, as contrasted with the free edge.

1469 *Sc. Acts, Jas. III* (1814) II. 95 It is thocht expedient þat in tyme cummyn all wolen clathe be met be the Rig, and nocht be þe selwich. 1862 C. C. Robinson *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. s.v., When cloth is folded, or doubled up, and cuttled, the two extremities are called respectively the 'rig' and the 'list'.

b. The top of a roof; = Ridge *sb.*[1] 3.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 118 Y[e] Rig of a house, *culmen*. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rig* or *Rig-Piece*, the top of a roof, the ridge of a building. *a* 1864 Clare *Rem.* (1873) 215 The sparrow on the cottage rig.

†**c.** The shoulder of an arrow-head. *Obs.*—[1]

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 149 To drawe..alwayes after one fashion vntil you come to the rig or shouldring of ye head, is best.

d. A rib in a stocking; esp. in *rig and fur* (transf. from 3), used attrib. or as adv.

1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* x, He had on a pair o' dark-blue ..rig-and-fur..worsted stockings. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Rig*,..a rib in a stocking. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rig and Fur*, ribbed; as 'rig and fur'd stockings'. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* 154 'Do you knit your stockings rig and fur?' that is, with an alternate rib and indent longways.

5. *Comb.*, as **rig-back**, the back; **rig-band**, = Ridge-band; **rig-length**, the length of a ridge of land; **rig-piece** (see 4 b); **rig-rope** (see quot. *c* 1700); **rig-tile**, = Ridge-tile; **rig-tow**, = *rig-rope*; **rig-tree**, = Ridge-tree.

For other combs. in dial. use see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1796 Lauderdale *Poems* 62 To lay Britannia flat On her *rig back. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* VI. 134 He..struck a third on the rigback, where no leister can pierce a fish. 1408–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 607 Carteharnas,..belybandes et *Rygbandes. 1661 *Sc. Acts, Chas. II* (1814) VII. 225/2 The said burgh..is within a *rig lenth to the same old and rwinous burgh. 1790 Morison *Poems* 6 (E. D. D.), He'll wi' ease a rigg length rin. *c* 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiogr.* (1860) 138 That part of it..was divided into three shots, as they were called, or rigg lengths. *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 323 A **Rig-rope*, the rope that is fastned to the rods of a cart or waggon and goes over the saddle of the Fillar horse. Westmorl. 1805 Stagg *Epit. Burns* xvi, A rig-reape, braugham, pair o' beams. *c* 1460 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 35 In lx *rygtiell emptis de eodem Willelmo, 20 d. 1484 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 230, iij rigg tyles þat were tiled apon the Mercerie. *c* 1310 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 511 Pro carecta Prioris et viij Wambtoues et *Rigtoues. 1313–4 *Ibid.* 512 Rigtowes et Wambetowes. 1672 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1882) I. 289 We had busy work in laying our *rig-tree. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.) s.v. *Bawks*, A prick-post under the rig-tree. 1889 Tennyson *Owd Roä* lviii, When the rigtree was tummlin' in.

Rig, *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 4 **ryg**(e, 7–9 **rigg.** [? a. ON. *hregg* storm and rain.] A storm, tempest, strong wind. In later use chiefly in *Michaelmas rigs*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 354, I sende out by-lyue Such a rowtande ryge þat rayne schal swyþe. *Ibid.* 382 For neuer cowþe stynt þe roȝe raynande ryg & þe raykande wawez. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 74 Vpon springe tydes, or after great Riggs of the sea. *Ibid.* 75 With Tempest, and Riggs of the sea. 1745 Mrs. Delaney *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 374 As Michaelmass 'riggs' (or winds) have an ill name,

we think it best to defer our journey to October. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. II. 331 Appearing..before the riggs of old Michaelmas were yet well composed, and when the inclement storms of winter were approaching. 1836 Wilbraham *Chesh. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rig*, a strong blast of wind. The storms which usually prevail about the time of the autumnal equinox are called *Michaelmas Riggs*.

Rig, *sb.*[3] Also rigg. =Ridgel, Riggald. Also *attrib.*, as *rig-horse*.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Late at eve thou wolt unspere the gate, And grope at morwe if riggis bak be wett. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 181 No butcher shalle put in enye rigges into ye medows. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3852/4 One side of his Cod looks like a Rig. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4125/4 A light black Rig Horse, one Stone come down on the near side of his Cod. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 431 Three out of the four [sheep]..were, indeed, what are termed 'riggs', or were only half-castrated. 1881 Greener *Gun* 509 Ox-deer, or 'heaviers', and rigs are in season with the yeld-hinds till the end of January.

Rig, *sb.*[4] Now *dial.* Also 6 ryg, rigg, 6–7 rigge. [Of obscure origin: cf. Rig *v.*[4]] A wanton girl or woman.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Nay, fy on thee thou rampe, thou ryg, with al that take thy part. 1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 49 My Muse shall play the rig Once in her dayes, but shee shall quittance thee. *a* 1618 J. Davies (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 49/2 The most voluptuous ouer-wanton Rigge, Proud Plentie, scornes meeke Pieties Woman-hood. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. vi. 110 Let none condemn them for Rigs, because thus hoiting with boys. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais, Prognost.* v, Those whom Venus is said to rule, as Punks, Jills, Flirts,..Misses, Cats, Riggs. 1829 Brockett *N.C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rig*, a female light in her carriage, a wanton. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Proper rig her is, an' no mistake.

Rig, *sb.*[5] *slang* or *colloq.* [Of obscure origin. For dialect variations of meaning and phrasing see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. Sport, banter, ridicule. Chiefly in phr. *to run* (one's) *rig(s) upon* (another), to make sport or game of, to banter unsparingly. Now *dial.*

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rig*, Game, Diversion, Ridicule. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 25 You have been very facetious all Night,—you have run your rig upon me. 1802 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* VI. 113 I'll tell thee, Dear Jack, without nonsense or rig, Why I'm constantly seen in this old flaxen wig. 1814 in Nichols *Lit. Anecd. 18th C.* (1816) VIII. 543 You are always running your rig upon me, and calling me stupid. 1840 Thackeray *Yellowpl. Mem.* (1869) 330 Mr. Deuceace, don't you be running your rigs upon me.

2. A trick, scheme, or dodge; a method of cheating or swindling. (Cf. Racket *sb.*[3] 3.) *Rig sale*, a sale by auction under false pretences.

1775 in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 55 I'm up to all your knowing rigs. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., I am up to your rig; I am a match for your tricks. *c* 1830 *Frauds of London* 12 (Thimble-riggers) The rig is practised at fairs, at races, or on public roads. 1851 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XV. 102 The 'Rig' Sale. *Ibid.* 105 Sometimes the Rig..is only confined to one or two rooms, or to a certain species of goods. 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 194 The 'rig is worked'; or in other words, the swindle is perpetrated, by means of a dealing-box.

b. =Corner *sb.* 14.

1877 Giffen *Stock Exch. Sec.* 46 The operations of such syndicates are usually accompanied by market manœuvres which are described generically by the name of 'rigs'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 April 2/3 When a man first gets into his hands the whole stock of any particular article and then goes into the market and secures contracts for more than exists, that is what is called a 'rig' or a 'corner'.

3. A frolic or prank; an act of a mischievous or wanton kind; a 'game'.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 75 War cannot..be styled a sporting rig; why then, I answer, it is a fashionable rig. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Wedding-Day*, Don't grudge them their jigs, And their frolics and 'rigs'. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 620 Everybody says that she is as proud as Lucifer; and, after all, nobody knows what rigs she has been up to.

b. In phr. *to run a* (or *the*) *rig, to run* (one's) *rigs*, to play pranks, to run riot.

1782 Cowper *Gilpin* XXV, He little dreamt, when he set out, Of running such a rig! 1797 B. Hamilton in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 315 To run the rig with the boys in the street in place of going on my errand. 1818 Scott in Lockhart *Life* IV. 185 While Tom marks out a dyke or drain..,one's fancy may be running its ain riggs in some other world. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* XXV, When I'm gone I sha'n't be none the wiser if you go wrong and run your rigs as you have done.

Rig, *sb.*[6] [f. Rig *v.*[2] Cf. Norw. and Swed. *rigg*, which may be from English.]

1. *Naut.* The arrangement of masts, sails, etc., on a vessel.

1822 Scoresby in Brewster *Nat. Magic* vi. (1832) 144, I could distinguish by a telescope every sail, the general rig of the ship, and its particular character. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. VIII. i. § 4. 462/2 The rig suited to very small river boats. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 3 As old-fashioned in her rig as in her hull.

fig. 1878 Emerson *Misc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 399 More forward and forthright [are] his whole build and rig than the Englishman's.

2. *colloq.* Costume, outfit, style of dress. Also *rig-up* and Rig-out.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, You'll do very well as to rig, all but that cap. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* II. 28 Two sturdy British holiday-seekers, in..regular Alpine climbing rig. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 283 Either she's mad or in a peck of trouble, to come..in this rig-up.

3. *U.S.* a. Apparatus for well-sinking.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* III. s.v. *Well-boring Tools.* 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 329/2 [The boiler] usually stands at some distance from the derrick, so that it will not be injured in case the rest of the 'rig' is destroyed by fire. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 716/2 A..'rig' is built, which consists of the derrick itself and a small house for an engine.

b. An equipage; a horse vehicle.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. 110 One part of the team (or 'rig', as they say west of the Hudson). 1894 C. L. Johnstone *Canada* 64, I hired a 'rig' or 'buckboard' for 3 dollars to take me as far as Carlton. *Ibid.*, Springless vehicles, these rigs.

Rig, *v.*[1] Also 4–5 rygg-. [f. Rig *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* =Ridge *v.* 1.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 102 In coopertura et tractacione dicti straminis cum eodem ryggand. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryggyn howsys, *porco*. 1678 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1881) II. 187 Willm. Clay points, rigs his house. 1690 *Burgery of Sheffield* 246 Paid for poynting and rigging the Almshouse, *7s. 7d.*

2. =Ridge *v.* 2. Also *absol.*

1853 W. Watson *Poems* 82 (E.D.D.), Her fertile braes are rigget by the ploughman lad. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., They're beginning to rig for swedes.

Rig, *v.*[2] Also 5–6 ryg(ge, 5–7 rigge (6 *Sc.* reg), 7–8 rigg. [Of obscure origin. Norw. and Sw. *rigga*, Da. *rigge*, in nautical use, are prob. from English, but Norw. has also *rigga* to bind or wrap up, and Sw. dial. *rigga på* to harness (a horse); the precise relationship of these to the Eng. word is doubtful. Cf. also Reek *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To make (a ship) ready for the sea; to fit out with the necessary tackle.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* liv. 221 He rigged certaine ships, wherein he and diuers of his Lordes embarqued themselues. 1530 Palsgr. 691/2 He intendeth or it be aught longe to make sayle, for his shyppe is rygged all redy. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 2 Then did hee cause to be rygged and trimmed a greate number of shippes. 1608 E. Grimstone *Hist. France* (1611) 454 Hee rigges a great fleet of gallies to seize vpon the Islands. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 14 After that he caused some of the vessels of the fleet to be rigged. 1738 Johnson *London* 247 Lest ropes be wanting ..To rig another convoy for the king. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Girt-line*, The girt-line is therefore the first rope employed to rig a ship. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. II. 68 He rigged a fleet of ships and led on board A numerous host.

fig. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 101 That fatall and perfidious Bark Built in th'eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark.

b. Const. with *forth, out, up.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 546 To reg furth how mony schippis thai sall think meit. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 109 At ech time that the King passeth over the sea, the Portes ought to rig up fiftie and seaven ships. 1593 Lodge *Will. Longbeard* (Hunterian Cl.) 52 Rigging out two warlike Gallies, he sailed with them into the great sea. 1626 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* I. i, Your lordship, minding to rig forth a ship To trade for the East Indies. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 544 With a greater Fleet, which was to be built and rigged up in Spain. 1737 [S. Berington] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 29 He had made a Shift to rig out a small Vessel.

c. In passive sense: To be rigged; to get rigged (afresh).

1614 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 337 Eight of the king's ships are rigging and making ready for sea. 1688 *3rd Coll. Papers rel. to Pres. Juncture of Affairs* 1 Two of the Prince's principal Men of War were forced to new Rigg at Helversluse. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 229 Ship's Pinnaces ..sometimes ..rig with a sliding-gunter. 1805 Collingwood 28 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 218 In the gale the Royal Sovereign and Mars lost their foremasts, and are now rigging anew.

† **2.** To make ready (an army). *Obs.*—[1]

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxliv. 285 Wherefore he rygged his army, & drewe towarde theym.

3. To dress, clothe, fit out or provide with clothes. Now *colloq.* or *slang.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1201/1 When he beholdeth him self richly appareled & y[e] beggar rygged in his ragges. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II. v, *P. Iv.* Your Fortunate Princesse, Vncle, is long a comming. *P. Ca.* She is not rigg'd, Sir. 1689 *Chancellor's Prep. for Trial* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 603/1 New Liveries of the best Irish Frize, completely to rig a whole Regiment of his new-raised Teagues. 1721 Swift *Epil. to Play* Wks. 1751 VII. 182 We'll rig in Meath-Street Ægypt's haughty Queen. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 If they can't rigg a Captain—a Frenchman they'll dress. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 111 The gentlemen were neatly rigged, and looked the thing to a T. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll board him, but I can't rig him,' is often said by a master of his apprentice.

refl. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 7 Apr., While he was rigging himself, he bid his man listen at the door. 1693 *Humours Town* 24 She hastens home, washes, new riggs, and seats herself. 1819 J. H. Vaux *Mem.* I. 241 The liberty-men were busily employed in rigging themselves..in their best togs. 1845 Alb. Smith *Fort. Scattergood Fam.* xxxi, Our hero rigged himself afresh in some rough nautical habiliments.

absol. 1813 Moore *Twopenny Post Bag* ii. 50 Else, though the P—— be long in rigging [etc.]. 1831 Anne Royall *Southern Tour* 235 He told her..that she must rig up a little, while he went for me.

b. Const. with *out.*

c 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Four Plays, Triumph of Time* Prol., All occupations ..That serve to rig the body out with braverie. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, You shall see, how I have rigg'd my Squire out, with the remains of my shipwrack'd Wardrobe. 1730 Swift *Death & Daphne* Wks. 1751 X. 156 A Consult of Coquets below Was call'd, to rig him out a Beau. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 47 Take of..ribands, and artificial flowers, as much as will rig out the congregation of a village church. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 504 Great were the efforts made to 'rig-out' the performers.

refl. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 107 She riggs her self out in the best manner she can. 1688 Penton *Guardian's Instruction* (1897) 28 He riggs himself out in a new Suit. *c* 1735 Fielding *Fathers* I. i, Once in seven years came up Madam in the stage coach, to..rig out herself and family. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 46 Intending to rig myself out in Paris, I have had to set myself up with an evening dress. 1888 Baring-Gould *Crt. Royal* xi, I allow you a quarter of an hour for rigging yourself out.

4. To furnish or provide, to fit or fix *up, with* something. Also rarely without const.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 164 Ther-upon..her wardrop was richly rigd,..and presented she was ..to the countesse. 1619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* III. i, Your noble heart..Rigd round about with vertue. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 140/2 Termes used by Gunners..Rigging a peece, is to haue it fitted with all thing necessary for service. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* 189 In others [the mouth is] strongly rigged with Jaws and Teeth; to gnaw, and scrape out their Food. 1820 Combe *Syntax, Consol.* II, He could rig With friz and curl the Doctor's wig. 1841 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 198, I rigged up Charley Page of Hurst with powder and shot. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xxi, The Captain went round rigging up the curtains with brighter ribbons.

b. To fit *out* in some way.

1679 Alsop *Melius Inq.* II. iv. 286 The same Cardinal from these words..found out a Masse compleatly rigged out for Service. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ii, And ye'll rig out the auld tower a bit? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/6 It would be easy for Lord Salisbury to rig out half a dozen Administrations.

5. To adjust or fix; to set in proper order for working. Chiefly *Naut.*

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 It is proper to say, The Mast is well rigged, or the Yard is well rigged,.. when all the Ropes are well sised to a true proportion of her burthen. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 23 He..got down the broken Main-top-sail Yard, and got up and rigg'd another in its Place. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 378 The Spaniards in a bravado rigged their sprit-sail-yard fore and aft likewise. 1836 Marryat *Pirate* iv, We must rig the pumps. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 384 We rigged the machine, and set hotly to work. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict., To Rig*,..an expression made use of in fitting up a gyn or capstan for working, &c.

b. *Naut.* To run *out*, draw *in*, a boom or stay.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Horse*, The sailors..are loosing, reefing or furling the sails, rigging out the studding-sail booms, &c. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 14 When the breast-backstays are to be rigged in, cast off the lanyard. *Ibid.* 22 Rig the boom out until the inner sheave-hole is clear of the cap. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 212 The boom is rigged in immediately the sail is canted clear.

intr. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 575 A boom called a ring-tail boom, which rigs in and out upon the main or driver boom.

6. To fit up, esp. as an expedient or makeshift.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xv, I rigged jury-masts: I made sail on them. 1850 W. Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iv. (1859) 60 An ingenious Frenchman..once rigged swivels in the heads of his boats. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* xvii, I have managed to rig a sort of table in my cabin at last.

b. Const. *out* or *up.*

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 69 Ships holds are well ventilated..by means of a sail, rigged out from the deck to below, like a funnel. 1841 B. Hall *Patchwork* II. v. 65 As if they had been rigging up a stage for Pantaloon. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, Outside these windows, Drysdale had rigged up hanging gardens.

† **Rig,** *v.*[3] Also 6 rigge. [Of obscure origin.]

1. a. *intr.* To make search, to ransack.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 5 Eft they gan to digge, And in the bowels of the ground unsatiably to rigge For riches coucht and hidden. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn Hermes*, Thou ..Hast beene beseeging house and man together, Rigging and rifeling all waies.

b. *trans.* To search, ransack, rifle (a house, etc.).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he presume to enter our house, and rig euery corner, searching more then belongs to his office, we..turne him away. 1610 *Women Saints* 22 Her house..was rigged by them [*sc.* Goths]. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 151 Whereas I saw all things to be curiously searched and rigged, I commanded that Packet to be burnt.

2. To make free with (another's goods); to take or carry *away.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 33 Some rigs thy plow, some milks thy cow. *Ibid.* 43 Some prowleth for fewel, and some away rig fat goose and the capon.

3. To rob or despoil (one) *of* something.

1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vii. 73 Some Chambermaids which hauing beene..well rigd of their maidenhead,..are sent ouer..to do penance.

Rig, *v.*[4] Now *dial.* Also 6 rigge, 9 rigg; 8–9 riggy (8 riggee). [Cf. Rig *sb.*[4]] *intr.* To play the wanton; to romp or climb about.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 119 To Rigge, *lasciuire puellam.* 1592 Lyly *Midas* I. ii, Indeed if thou shouldest rigge vp and downe in our iackets, thou woudst be thought a very tomboy. 1598 Florio, *Treccolare*, to rig vp and downe as a gixie wench. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 59 *Reul*, to be rude: to behave ones self unmannerly, to Rig. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 56 Thee wut..colty, and bobby, and riggy, wi' enny Kesson Zoul. 1815 *Hist. J. De Castro* II. 12 Will you never leave off galloping, dancing, rigging, and romping amongst the boys and girls? 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., To rig*, to climb about; to get up and down a thing in wantonness or sport. 1876– in dial. glossaries (esp. of south-western counties).

transf. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 271 A young

Pullet, who often rigging from her nest makes hot and cold beget rottennesse.

†**Rig,** *v.*[5] *Obs.*—[1] (See quot.)

Perh. the same as Brockett's '*Rig*, to perform the act of supersaliency only, to back'.

1619 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* III. i, That this Bilbo-Lord shall reap that Maiden-head That was my due; that he shall rig and top her!

Rig, *v.*[6] *slang* or *colloq.* [f. RIG *sb.*[5]]

1. *trans.* To hoax, play tricks on, befool.

Common in dialect use: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1823 *Examiner* 652/1 One of the party..announced himself at the several houses of those who were to be rigged (as the phrase elegantly expresses it) in the quality of footman.

2. To manage or manipulate in some underhand or fraudulent manner.

1851 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XV. 105/1 Frequently the plate is rigged; more frequently the pictures. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 2/1 It is agreed to vote only for those names, and thus secure their return: this is what is termed 'rigging the committees'.

3. *To rig the market,* to cause an artificial rise (or fall) of prices with a view to personal profit.

1855 T. TAYLOR *Still Waters* 13 We must rig the market. Go in and buy up every share that's offered. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xvii. 210 About ten years ago it became the practice to rig the market as regards the shares of particular joint-stock banking companies.

b. To send *up* (prices) artificially.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 5/2 Mexican Railway stock.. is rigged up to a ridiculous extent.

Riga (rəi·gă), the name of a Russian seaport, situated in the Baltic Provinces, used attrib. in the names of certain products exported from there, as *Riga deal, fir, hemp, oak,* etc. *Riga balsam,* an essential oil (also called *Carpathian balsam*) obtained by distillation from *Pinus Cembra.*

1765–94 [see RHINE[2]]. 1802 W. COXE *Trav. Russia* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* VI. 712 The Riga hemp is chiefly used for shrouds and stays of men of war. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 128/1 The fixtures are of riga oak. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1706 Red Riga deal, or pine wood, would endure as long as oak in all situations. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 932 Benzoin..exists also in other empirical remedies, such as Riga balsam. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 659 *P[inus] sylvestris,* the Scotch Fir, which yields the timber known as Dantzic or Riga Fir.

Rigadig. [Imitative.] (See quot.)

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxvii, He would hum over his old rigadig tunes.

Rigadoon (rigădū·n), *sb.* [a. F. *rigaudon, rigodon,* of doubtful origin.

'I have heard a dancing-master say that the name of this dance came from that of its inventor, who was called Rigaud.'—Rousseau *Dict. de mus.* s.v. Mistral states that Rigaud was a celebrated dancing-master at Marseilles.

The French forms are more closely represented in the following examples:—*a* 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* II. i, Will you have a minuet, Sir? The trocanny, tricotez, rigadon? Come, choose. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4213/4 With an Addition of the English Rigaudon and French Bretagne.]

1. A lively and somewhat complicated dance for two persons, formerly in vogue.

1691 *Satyr agst. French* Ep. A 2 It is an original, I assure you, and drawn as near to the Life as a Limner could take the Features of one dancing the Rigadoon. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 36 He..gained a great Reputation, by his Performance in a Rigadoon. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 85 The gentleman-commoner..led her some steps of a minuette, then fell into a rigadoon. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* i, He taught us the rigadoons of his own country. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House-Warming,* Sir Christopher..skips away with much glee in his best rigadoon. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv, She would dance you a rigadoon..very respectably.

attrib. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 P 4 Damia made her utterly forgot by a gentle sinking, and a Rigadoon Step.

2. The music for such a dance.

1731 (*title*), Instructions upon the Hautboy; together with a curious collection of Marches, Minuets, Rigadoons, and Opera Airs. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 551/2 The rigadoon has two times in a bar, is composed of two strains, each to be repeated. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* iv. xc, The puissant Piper, Rob, Whose bagpipe wak'd so hot a rigadoon From his well-managed bag. 1874 OUSELEY *Musical Form* 32 Gavottes, Corantos, Rigadoons, Jiggs, and other old-fashioned dance-tunes.

attrib. 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* ii. 245 With Hall he developed the rigadoon organ.

Hence **Rigadoo·n** *v.*, to dance a rigadoon.

1803 *Poet. Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 14 So fam'd Aldini.. Led dead folks down a contra dance And made them rigadoon and chassée. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii, The Doctor looked as if he should like to rigadoon and sashy [=chassé] across as well as the young one.

†**Rigald.** *Obs.* Also *a.* 4 **rigold, regal(d, reggalt,** 5 **rygald.** *β.* 4 **righolt,** 5 **?richolt, ryghold.** [The *β*-forms are prob. the more original, and appear to represent MLG. *regel-, rigelholt* (MDu. *righelhout*), f. *regel* rail, spar, + *holt* wood. In the *a*-forms there may be some confusion between the simple word and the compound.] A rail or spar of wood.

a. 1338 in Sir N. H. Nicholas *Hist. Navy* (1847) II. 476, cc waynscots,..ij novelx lollers, v regaldes. 1344–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 544 In vij melis emp. pro Bracina et xiiij Rigaldis, vs. 9d. *c* 1357 *Ibid.* 560 Et in cc. bord. de Waynscot et c. Reggalt'. 1369–70 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll,* Pro tabula de rigold. 1392 *Exped. Earl Derby* 157 Pro xxxiiij deles..., pro vi regal.., pro xiij oken sparres. 1415–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 406 In factura hostii capituli, sc. pro xij rygald, xij s, et pro ligaturis et clavis, x s. iiij d.

β. 1399 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 16 In sarracione meremii righolts et waynscots,..38 *s.* 10 *d.* 1405 in HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1599) I. 173 For ech hundreth of bowstaues & boords called Waghenscot, 2.d.; for euery hundreth of boords called Richolt, 4 d. ?1460 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In sarracione meremii ryghold, waynskot,..100 *s.* 10 *d.*

†**Ri·galding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—[0] [Cf. RIGGAL, and RIGOL *v.*] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 By Free Masons and Stone-Cutters..Rigalding is to set in the Wedges.

Rigall, groove: see RIGGAL.

Rigalle, obs. form of REGAL *sb.*[2]

†**Rigate,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. ppl. stem of L. *rigāre*: cf. *irrigate.*] *trans.* To moisten.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 396 Bole arminack..may be rigated by humid things.

†**Riga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *rigātio*: see prec. and -ATION.] Irrigation; moistening.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 57 The said mediterranean Countries would be continually scorched with the Sun, and be deprived of all rigation and watering. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 239 This delights in siccity and perishes by frequent rigation. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xv. (Dubl.) 203 They found something else more necessary to employ them in, than the Sarritions, Runcations, and Rigations of the Medica. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xvi. 119 In dry years, every field that has not some spring or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated rigations, is sure to fail in its crop.

Rigatt, variant of RIGGOT[2].

Ri·g-bone. Now *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: *a.* 4 **rigbon,** 5–6 **ryg-,** 6 **rigbone.** *β.* 5 **rygbane,** 6, 9 *Sc.* **rigbane** (9 *north.* **-baan, -beean, -beyan**). [f. RIG *sb.*[1]] = RIDGE-BONE.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 450 Some he brekketh the nekke anon, And of some the rig-bon. *c* 1400 *Song of Roland* 736 His shulder smot he quyt asundur, rent out the rigbon. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) v. xxxi. 142 The joyntes of the rygbone and of the breste bone. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* II. 112 Ane felloun rout he layde on his rig-bone. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rig-Baan,* the back bone. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *J. Inwick* 183 It was men like me wha were the rig-bane o' the Leeberal pairty.

Rigby, obs. variant of RIGSBY.

Rigel (rəi·dʒĕl, rəi·gĕl). *Astr.* Also 8 **regel.** [a. Arab. رِجْل *rijl* foot.] The star *β* in the constellation Orion.

1592 HUES *Treat. Globes* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 That which is in his left foote..[is called] Rigel Algeuze or Algibbar. 1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II. 66 Orions foot, Rigel. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* I. 47/2 To the east of Rigel, a star of the first magnitude in the left foot of Orion. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 18/1, *a* and *β*, of the first magnitude, were frequently called Betelguese..and Rigel, corruptions from Arabic names. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 323 Two of the stars of the quadrilateral, named Betelgeuse and Rigel, are of the first magnitude.

†**Rigent,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rigent-, rigens,* pres. pple. of *rigēre* to be stiff.] Stiff, rigid.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 453 Elm & asshe ydried beth rigent.

Rigescence (ridʒe·sĕns). [f. L. *rigescĕre* to become stiff.] Stiffening.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 5 Such particles..increase the obstructions and rigescence..natural to that time of life. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXVII. 362 *note,* The stiffness and starkness, the unnatural rigescence of the limbs.

Rige·scent, *a. Bot.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rigescĕre.*] Tending to be rigid or stiff.

1873 M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms* (ed. 2), *Rigescent,* approaching a rigid or stiff consistence.

Riget(t, obs. forms of RIGGOT[2].

†**Rigg.** ?error for RUGG *sb.*

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 Poplins, riggs and riggs-royal, stuffs, cambletts.

Ri·ggage. *rare*—[1]. [f. RIG *v.*[2]] Rigging.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 Riggage or Cordage.

Ri·ggal. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **rigall,** 7 **riggall, riggald,** 9 *dial.* **riggle.** [ad. F. *rigole*: see RIGOL *sb.* and REGAL *sb.*[3]]

1. A groove in wood or stone.

1555 in Hardwicke *Misc. State Papers* (1778) I. 71 The handle of the same [saw] is kept in a rigall of wood from swerving. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 221 There lyeth foorth farther out a fouresquare beame or spire, made hollow with a direct and streight passage of a narrow riggall or trough. 1639 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 339 A great waightie block w[th] riggalds for those ribbs to shoote in. 1886 [see REGAL *sb.*[3]].

†**2.** A ring-like mark. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5233/4 Two white Riggals round her Ears.

Riggald. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 6 **rigolde, reg-, rigald,** 8–9 **riggald** (9 **-old**); 7, 9 **riggilt.** *β.* 7 **regle, riggall,** 8–9 **riggil,** 9 **reggil, roggel.** [Northern var. of RIDGEL: see also RIGGON and RIGGOT.] A ridgel. Also *attrib.*

1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 A weather, a rigolde, and a lame. 1588 *Invent. of T. Carppmell, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), It[m] liiij[or] weythers; tuppe and regalds. 1596 *Invent.* in *Archaeologia* XLVIII. 151 Item Tupp lambes...Item Rigald lambes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 244 Many creatures haue their Testicles within tyed to their backs,.. as some Tuppes or Rammes called Riggall Tuppes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 115 The stones of Rammes and Regles (vulgarly *Granella*) are esteemed great dainties, especially in Tuscany. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *A Riggilt,* a Ram with one Stone. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *Riggald,*..abusively apply'd to men as well as to cattle. 1788 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* II. 348 *Riggil,* ridgil. 1828– in many dial. glossaries (Northumb., Yorks., Lanc., Derby, Shropsh., Glouc.).

Riggan, dial. variant of RIGGING *sb.*[1]

Riggat(e, -att, variants of RIGGOT[2].

Rigged, *a.*[1] [f. RIG *sb.*[1]] Of cattle: Having a white streak along the back.

Other dialect uses are given in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1555 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 69 A browne rigged cowe. 1789 SILLAR *Poems* 118 Your Quey an' rigget Cow. 1811 AITON *Agric. Ayrsh.* 425 When a stripe of white run along the ridge of her back, she got the name of a rigged cow.

†**Rigged,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] (Of doubtful meaning; perh. from RIG *sb.*[3])

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 96 The young Elephant, or two tayl'd steere, Or the rig'd Camell, or the Fidling Frere.

Rigged (rigd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RIG *v.*[2]]

1. *Naut.* Equipped with rigging. (Chiefly predicative, with adverbs.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxix. 21 When he had theym newely Riggyd & vytayled. 1502–9 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 417 Their barges..weale and pompously rigged and adressed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. XXXVI. 611 That the people of Rome may be..furnished of a fleete rigged and trimmed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 224 Our Ship..Is tyte, and yare, and brauely rig'd. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 200 My Vessel trusted to me from above, Gloriously rigg'd. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Rigging,* A Ship is well Rigged, when all her Ropes are of their fit size in proportion to her Burden. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 132 The sail so carried at the mainmast of a full-rigged brig. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 7, I seemed to behold some strangely rigged vessels lying close to me in the bay.

b. As the second element in combs., denoting the kind of rig carried by a vessel.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Vergue en boute dehors,* the main-boom of a sloop-rigged, or schooner-rigged vessel. 1780 in *Naval Chron.* II. 518 They were two Spanish Xebec Ships, polacre rigged. 1799 *Ibid.* 519 The third vessel..was a xebec latine-rigged. 1834 [see FORE AND AFT B]. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 148 She was a two-masted vessel,..and snow-rigged. 1880 [see LATEEN].

2. Dressed, clothed. Also with *out.*

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iii. 47 Bawsy rises, quickly dresses...: Now rigg'd [etc.]. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 136 He's very young, and exceedingly well rigg'd. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 27 Lenny showed afterwards equally well rigged-out. 1878 M. A. BROWN tr. *Runeberg's Nadeschda* 36 Prince Woldmar looks around and sees The strangely rigged-out girl again.

transf. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 96 Her Husband stands in the way rigg'd in all those engaging Qualifications which did win her Affection.

Rigged (rigd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RIG *v.*[6]] Fraudulently contrived; fictitiously enhanced in value.

1879 DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 12/3 It..is known..as a 'rigged sale', consisting of articles vamped up or originally manufactured for the purpose. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 9/1 The natural result of..made markets, rigged shares, paid puffs in the newspapers, and all the other scandals.

Rigger[1] (ri·gəɹ). [f. RIG *v.*[2]]

1. *Naut.* One who rigs ships.

1611 COTGR., *Galefretier,* a rigger, trimmer, mender of ships. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3929/4 Wife of William Holcroft, Rigger in Her Majesty's Yard at Deptford. 1772 *Hertford Merc.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 3/1 One of the Riggers belonging to his Majesty's Dock-yard. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV, Riggers' seizings and overhand knots in place of nice seamanlike work. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Apr. 5/1 The crosstree fell some 80 feet on to the deck, carrying with it a rigger, who was picked up dead.

2. *Mech.* A band-wheel. Also *attrib.*

1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 282 Which rollers are turned from the outside by the riggers or ratchet-wheels. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 371 The knife is kept moving ..by means of a band passing round the small rigger. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 357/2 Certain Improvements in Rigger Pulley Bands, for driving Machinery. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., In the mill-sawing industry the band wheels revolving on the shafting are called *riggers.*

3. (See quot. 1883.)

1883 M. E. JAMES *How to Decorate* 12 A very long-haired sable brush (technically called a rigger)..derives its odd name from marine painters, who with such brushes delineate the cordage of ships. 1887 *Art Jrnl.* 341 Some prefer..to use the long-pointed sable brush, known to the dealers in artists' materials as a 'rigger'.

4. A vessel with a specified rig.

1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* IX. 229 They're square-riggers, mother; iron built an' well found.

5. Colloquial abbrev. of OUTRIGGER 3.

Rigger[2] (ri·gəɹ). [f. RIG *v.*[6]] A thimble-rigger; one who rigs the market, etc.

c 1830 *Frauds of London* 12 The rig is practised at fairs, at races [etc]...The rigger offers to bet sovereigns, crowns, half-crowns, and so on. 1859 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 888 The name of Solomons is suggestive of..auction-mart 'riggers', second-hand garments, and the slums of Aldgate. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 5/1 A great cotton cornerer has gone the way of most of those great financial market 'riggers'.

Rigget(t, variants of RIGGOT[2].

Rigging (ri·giŋ), (*vbl.*) *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **ryggyng,** 5–6 **-ynge,** 6 **riggyng** (**riging**), 7 **-inge**; 6 **riggein,** 6, 8–9 **riggen,** 7 **-ine, -an,** 8–9 **riggin.** [f. RIG *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]: cf. RIDGING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The ridge or roof of a building; also, the making of a ridge or ridges (*rare*).

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 130 In salario j hominis temporantis lutum pro ryggyng pro prædicta domo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryggynge of howsys, *porcacio.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iii. 48 The hicht and hedis of the towris,

The wallis all and howsis ryggyngis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. x. (S.T.S.) II. 176 Seand þe stanis and sclatis cassin be þe wemen & servandis of þe riggingis of þe housis. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 60 On the toppe of all hee layeth noe thatch, but onely loose strawe, which hee calleth the riggінge. 1724 RAMSAY *No my ain House* i, This is no my ain house, I ken by the rigging o't. 1785 BURNS *Vision* 18, I sat .. And heard the restless rattons squeak About the riggin. 1861 QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 155 Oor wa's are only ae brick thick, Rent frae the riggin' doon. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 277 Up to the rigging of the house he went and then along it.

fig. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* vii, Though my master be a stranger, and no just that tight in the upper rigging.

b. *attrib.*, as *rigging-stone, -tree.*

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 96 Of Daueis toure .. Thay *riggein stanes cum tumland ouir the trinschis. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 398 He took doun the rigging stanes, cvngzie stanes, with the rest. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss., Rigging-Stones*, slates. 1896 *Newcastle Courant* 21 Mar. (E.D.D.), Covering .. the house-leek on the rigging-stone. 1788 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* II. 348 **Riggen-tree*, a piece of timber laid along the ridge of a roof to support the heads of the spars. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'The man astride the riggin tree,' the person who holds a mortgage on the premises.

2. The ridge or top of an elevated stretch of ground or raised path. Also *attrib.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 379 As þai ly towart þe north to þe heid of þe bank riggin. 1574 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 225 Thaireftir plat north the riggen of the nethir quhyt hill. 1599 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 201 The rigging stane of the calsey that passis fra the croce towardis Johne Kemptis land. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* 190.

3. The back.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 148 Syne to me wyth his club he maid a braid, And twenty rowtis apoun my rigging laid. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 41 The rok, .. With watring wauis and huge, Quhilk ramping ouer his rigging ryds. *c* 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 616 The Butter-box got many knocks, the riggans pay'd for a' then. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* ix, Wild hangy's tawz ye'er riggings saft Makes black and blae. 1814 in Hone *Everyday Bk.* II. 1115 The colt .. scampered off sneering, with his tail on his 'riggin'. 1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* x, It would maybe be more to my liking to bonniiie reesle the limmer's riggin with a stirrup leather.

Rigging, (*vbl.*) *sb.*[2] [f. RIG *v.*[2]]

1. *Naut.* The action of equipping a vessel with the necessary shrouds, stays, braces, etc.

1486 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 16 Expenses & labor xiiij daies in rigging of the Kyngs said Ship. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 133 He was of councell of beyng of the sayde ship and of vitayling and rigging of her to the see. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, His Lieuetenant had giuen order for the ful rigging of his gallies. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 209 The building and rigging of ships of any proportion. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 91/1 The right construction and rigging of the Vessels. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 243 The rigging of the Plantagenet .. goes on briskly.

2. The ropes or chains employed to support the masts (*standing rigging*), and to work or set the yards, sails, etc. (*running rigging*).

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. i, I want both rigging for my fleet, And also furniture for these my men. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 All the Cordage, .. and saile-cloth, and rigging of the shippe. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 163 They were not able to give them farther chase, till their sailes and rigging could be repaired. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5360/5 All their standing and running Rigging was mostly shot away. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 102 The flying rigging all aloft belay'd. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 136 A shed for the reception of the rigging, equipments, and stores of the schooner. 1869 GIBBON *Robin Gray* vii, The wind was whistling shrilly through the rigging.

fig. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. Prol. 18 That done, [he] bears up to th' prize, and views each limb, To know her by her rigging and her trimm. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 11/2 We do not want to know how their lower rigging [=skirts, etc.] is placed and set up.

3. *transf.* Clothing, dress. Also with *out.*

1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* I. i, I ha'n't seen her since my last mischance; Must ev'n to her for new riggings. 1692 *Satyr agst. French* 6 So many sorts of Rigging dress the Elf, Himself sometimes does hardly know himself. 1729 GAY *Polly* I, She is in most charming rigging; she won't cost you a penny, Sir, in clothes at first setting out. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 122 We who stayed at the factory began to put on our winter rigging. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* viii, I have saved .. my clothes—that the tall old woman in the dark rigging managed for me. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 5 Salim's own rigging out was of the same description.

4. Equipment, outfit.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Sunday 68 They had teams with rigging such as is used to carry barrels. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 63 This claim has a splendid hydraulic rigging.

5. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *rigging house, mat, room, time, victuals, wages*; *-cutter, -stopper* (see quots.).

c 1599 in Bree *Cursory Sk.* (1791) I. 217 For the rigging wages of 200 men. *Ibid.*, For rigging-victuals of 200 men. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Jan., Commanders did never heretofore receive any pay for the rigging time, but only for sea-time. 1669 R. EASTWOOD in *St. Papers, Dom.* 1668–9, 593 We will lay the floor of the rigging-house this week. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 181 Rigging is .. prepared .. in a rigging-house. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 108 Eleventh in order stand the rigging-houses. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rigging-Mats*, those which are seized upon a vessel's standing rigging, to prevent its being chafed. *Ibid., Rigging-stoppers* .. are used when the shrouds, stays, or backstays are stranded in action, or in a gale [etc.]. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 6 The fire broke out .. in the fitting and rigging rooms. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Rigging Cutter*, an apparatus invented to cut the rigging of sunken vessels.

6. Rigging-loft. **a.** (See quot. 1867.)

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, I love to see my rigging-loft well stocked with goods. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rigging-Loft*, a long room or gallery in a dockyard, where rigging is fitted .. to be in readiness for the ship. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Rigging lofts*, the workshops on shore, in which the ship's gear is fitted for use.

b. The space above a theatre-stage from which the scenery is manipulated. *U.S.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 879 Rigging Loft 90 ft. above stage. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 438 Looking upward from the floor of the stage, he would call them [the beams] the gridiron; standing on them, he would speak of them as the rigging-loft.

Riggish (ri·giʃ), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. RIG *sb.*[4]] Wanton, licentious. (See also quot. 1881.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/38 Riggish, *licentiosus.* 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 115 In their outward behaviour, they shew themselues foolish, riggish, and retchless. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 245 For vildest things Become themselues in her, that the holy Priests Blesse her, when she is Riggish. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. iv, The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and unmaidenly.

1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Riggish*, usually applied to cattle or sheep .. breaking through fences; also, wanton.

Ri·ggite. *rare*[−1]. [f. RIG *sb.*[5]] One who makes game or fun of others.

1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 61 My being esteemed a pretty good *riggite*, that is a jocular verbal satirist, supported my consequence in the society.

Riggle, dial. variant of RIGGAL, groove.

Riggle, variant of WRIGGLE *sb.* and *v.*

Riggmonrowle, obs. form of RIGMAROLE.

† Ri·ggon. *Obs. rare.* (See quot. and next.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 Riggon tuppes are such as have one stone in the codde, and the other in the ridge of the backe. *Ibid.* 2 A riggon weather is such an one as hath formerly beene a riggon tuppe.

Ri·ggot[1]. *dial.* Also 6 **rygett,** 9 **riggit** (**ricket**). [var. of RIGGALD : cf. prec.] = RIDGEL.

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 135, xxij[te] tupes and rygetts. 1814 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose, Riggot*, a half-gelded horse. *Lanc.* 1825– in northern dial. glossaries (Northumb., Durh., Yorks.).

Ri·ggot[2]. Now *dial.* Forms: 7 **riget**(t, 9 **-att, -ot**(t; 7 **riggett, 7, 9 rigget, 9 riggat**(e, **-att, -ut**; 7 **riggott,** 8–9 **riggot.** [Related to *riggald* RIGGAL, REGAL *sb.*[3]] A groove, furrow, or channel; in mod. *dial.* a water-channel, surface-drain, gutter, rain-spout.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 32 Some of the seats of the windows gilded in the riggott that is planed. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 99/1 Channelling the sole is making a riggett in the outer sole for the Wax thread to ly in. *Ibid.* 111/2 A flat in a Cornice, with a Channel or Rigget at the bottom inwards. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Blasting*, This Plug has a Riggot made in it down the Side. *Ibid.* P ij b, Upon one of which Edges the Riggot is made for the Priming of it. 1826– in dial. glossaries (Lanc., Chesh., Derby, Leic., Shropsh.).

Righe, Righolt: see REIGH, RIGALD.

Right (rəit), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **riaht, reoht, reht, rict,** 1–5 (6) **riht,** 3 **rih**(te, **rihht,** 3–4 **rihtt**; 3 **ript,** 4 **rith, rit,** 5 **rite**; 2, 5– *Sc.* **richt** (4 **-te**), 4–5 **riȝt**(e, 4 **riȝtt**), 5 **reght, righte,** 4– **right**; 1, 4 **ryht** (4 **rythe, ryte**), 5–7 *Sc.* **rycht**; 4–5 **ryȝt**(e, 4–6 **rycht** (4–5 **rygth, ryghth**), 5–6 **ryghte.** [OE. *riht, ryht,* etc., = OFris. *riucht* (mod.Fris. *rjucht*), OS., OHG. *reht* (Du. and G. *recht*), ON. *réttr* (Da. *ret*, Sw. *rätt*), related to RIGHT *a.*]

I. † 1. The standard of permitted and forbidden action within a certain sphere; law; a rule or canon. *Obs.*

c 900 *Baeda's Hist.* IV. v. (1890) 276 Licade us efencuman æfter þeawe arwyrðra rehta [L. *iuxta morem canonum venerabilium*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 135 Þa men þe .. wiðerwearde wæron Godes beboda & þæs gastlican rihtes. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 114 *Fas*, Godes riht. *Jus*, mennisc riht. *Ibid.* 115 *Rodia lex*, scipmanna riht. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7202 Herode king wass grill .. whannse he seþ þatt Godess rihht & Godess laȝhe riseþþ. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Ful of grete scyence bothe in ryght cyuyl and in cannon. 1610 WILLET *Dan.* 356 These doe not distinguish betweene the ceasing of the sacrifices in right and in fact.

† 2. That which is proper for or incumbent on one to do; one's duty. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 159 Dæt ðonne bið ðæs recceres ryht ðæt he ðurh ða stemne his lariowdomes ætiewe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplican eðles. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1 (Grein), Vs is riht micel, ðæt we rodera weard .. wordum herigen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Ichulle deien i mine neste, & beon as dead þerinne: vor þet is ancre rihte: & wunien uort heo deie þerinne. *Ibid.* 142 Vor þet is ancre rihte, muchel uor to wakien.

3. That which is consonant with equity or the light of nature; that which is morally just or due. (Often contrasted with *might* and *wrong*, and in ME. freq. coupled with *reason* or *skill.*)

Beowulf 1700 Þæt la mæȝ secȝan, se þe soð & riht fremeð on folce. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 7 Ne þæt nis nan riht þæt mon þone yflan hatiże. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 48 Ȝif se lareow riht tæce, do ȝehwa swa-swa he tæcð. *c* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1123, He sæde þone cyng þæt hit wæs togeanes riht þæt man scolde setten clerc ofer muneces. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 961 Hit is aȝein riht, .. þæt godd, þe is undedlich mahe deð drehen. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 950 Þe heorte .. so uorleost al his lyht, þat ho ne syhþ soþ ne riht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29 Þe wrang to here o right is lath. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 622 Ay þe ofter, þe alder þay were, þay lasten ryȝt & wroȝten woghe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 351 If ther were .. such a kniht That wolde sein it was no riht, I wole it with my bodi prove. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1219 Now wil I be obeyand, And make the manrent with hand, As right is, and skill. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* I. 52, I cry him Lord of everie fuill, .. And, verralie, that war gryt rycht. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. 119 Too age it dooth belong Too keepe the rigor of the lawes and search out ryght from wrong. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 116 Force should be right, or rather, right and wrong .. Should loose her names. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 572 Self-esteem, grounded on just and right Well manag'd. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 131/1 You must acknowledge a Distinction betwixt Right and Wrong, founded in Nature, .. by which Actions may be call'd just or unjust. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* IV. 118 So let their blood be shed, who scorning right, Shall impiously dare its ties to slight. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 147 Because right is right, to follow right Were wisdom. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 46 We judge a stranger by our home-bred ways, Who, maybe, walks by other rule of right. *Comb.* 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 90 Rex et Regina, .. 'Right-doers'. 1874 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 202 Many moral, unconverted men are specimens of the highest external right-doing. 1896 MORLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 4/2, I am for a safe England, .. a just England, a right-doing England.

b. The fact or position of being in the right (cf. 6 b). Chiefly in phr. *to have right.* Now *rare.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1282 Whan I had wrong and she ryght, She wolde alwey so goodely For-yeve me. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5534 Right maketh a feble man strong. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 74 Had the pape Clement had rycht his folk had nocht bene in bataill disconfyte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 128 We haue good right in oure caas; they are come vpon vs without cause. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Jus*, The indifferent iudge attributed victorie to him .. to whome right appeared. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 117 Whether you have right or wrong, I knowe you must have the last word. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xxix, The bigots have some right when they affirm that all is for the best. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xxvii, 'The king has right!' cried Hereward. 'Let them take the plunder' [etc.].

c. Consonance with fact; correctness.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. (1892) 126 Whether .. there was some mixture of right and wrong in their reasoning. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § xxviii. 118, I can but rapidly name the chief conditions of right. 1867 — *Time & Tide* x. § 51 And yet .. there was something of right in the terrors of this clerical conclave.

4. Just or equitable treatment; fairness in decision; justice. Freq. in phr. *to do* (one) *right.*

c 900 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 140 Þa cwædon ealle þa weotan þæt mon uðe þære cyrcan rihtes swa wel swa oðerre. *c* 1205 LAY. 2511 Heo was swa swiðe wel bi-þouht, þat ælche monne heo dude riht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 52 Ðat wise wil, ðat weldet alle ðinge wit riȝt and skil. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1796 All tok a right, bath pouer and Rike; All hade a dom, bath riche and pour. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 598 The gilt spuris .. He suld in hy ger hew 30w fra; Richt vald with cowardis men did swa. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) I. ii. 3 Come byfore the Iuge and he shal do the ryght. *c* 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 2051 Ryght and the Kyng as brethryn owen to be. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* vi. 23 Then heare thou from heauen, and se yᵗ thy seruaunt haue righte. 1565 COOPER s.v. *Jus, Nundinatio iuris*, sellyng of right and iustice. 1589 LODGE *Scillaes Metam.* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 Which spectacle of care made Thetis .. call on Glaucus, and command her Sonne To yeelde her right. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xi. 34, I can do her memorie no better right, then to confesse she was wrong in somethings. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Account New Invent.* 86 In right to his Majesty and his Service, no less than to it and themselves. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 71 Oh! were a Theban Lyre not wanting here, And Pindar's Voice, to do their merit right! 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, To petition the King, as a matter of right, that the murder of their fellow-citizen should be inquired into. 1842 BROWNING *Cavalier Tunes* II. i, King Charles, and who'll do him right now?

† b. With reference to drinking, in phr. *to do* (one) *right.* (Cf. REASON *sb.*[1] 15 b.)

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 76 Why now you haue done me right. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i, Come in when they haue done the Ladyes right. *Ibid.*, Fill's a fresh pottle, by this light, Sir Knight, You shall do right. 1624 MASSINGER & FIELD *Bondman* II. iii, These Glasses containe nothing; doe me right As e're you hope for liberty.

5. In prepositional phrases, *with, by,* or *of right,* = rightfully, properly, with reason or justice.

† a. *With* (or *mid*) *right. Obs.*

863 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 439 Sue ðer mid riahte to ðem lande limpað. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 Seo mennisce ȝecynd .. mæȝ mid rihte þæm Scyppende lof & wuldor seczean. *c* 1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Þa forlæs he þæt mid rihte forþi þæt he hit hæfde æror beieten mid unrihte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1395 Forr enngless hafidenn heoffness ærd Forrlorenn all wiþþ rihhte. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 53 in *S. E. Leg.* I. 221 He .. seide þat we ouȝten Ihesu crist þonki suyþe wel with riȝte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1656 He spekeþ of þyng þat his to come, þat scholde be myd ryȝte Of treuþe. *a* 1400 in *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 22 With gud ryghte þay loue þe, and onoures þe, .. all thy creatures.

b. *By right*; in mod. use *by rights.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1671 Þet compleþ þet spoushod .. Þat hyt ne may be ondon .. By ryȝte. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) I. 83 On you by right ought these shames and these reproves al hoolly discende. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 4589 (Trin.), God haþ þe shewed fair warnyng, þerfore owe þou by riȝt To honoure him. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xxiii. 41 And truly we are therin by right, for we receaue acordinge to oure dedes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 143 Haly is his name be richt. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 177, I should haue beene a woman by right.

1818 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 159, I should not, by rights, speak in this tone to you. 1853 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 429 By rights he ought to leave his work and go play. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* vii, I suppose that I should not by rights have told you.

† **c.** *Of right. Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (Caxton, 1483) 78 To lesen his lyf as to a fals traitour of good right and reason belongeth. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 For the wiff of right owithe to honoure her husbonde. *c* 1500 *God spede the Plough* 17 (Skeat), And so shulde of right the parson praye, That hath the tithe shefe of the londe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 345 Seinge the case standeth thus, ther can no rebellion of right be obiected unto us. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 277 They are all of Right his Subjects.

6. *The right*: that which is right; righteousness, justice, truth; *esp.* the cause of truth or justice.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xvi. 20 Filiȝe rihtlice þam rihte, þæt þu lybbe lange on þam lande, þe drihten..þe syllð. *c* 1205 LAY. 19941 Woh him wes wunder lað, and þat rihte a leof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4370 O þe haf i nakin might, For elles it war a-gain þe right. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxi, We ..That riche rewmes ouer rynnes agaynes the ryghte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvi[i]. 1 Heare yᵉ right (O Lorde), considre my complaynte. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 63 The harralde cryd, 'God schaw the rycht'. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 55 Here let them end it, and God defend the right. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 2 To take away the right from the poore of my people. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 376 The right itself shineth of itself. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 40 Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 561 The liberty of governing himself..according to his own sense of the right and of the becoming. 1865 LINCOLN *2nd Inaug. Address*, With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right.

b. In phr. *to have the right* (cf. 3 b).

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5533, I haue the right and he the wrong. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 892 Ȝea, he suld rather die than ȝield, Though Reason had the richt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, It is not my part..to decide who had the right or wrong in the present brawl.

c. *To be in the right*, to have justice, reason, or fact upon one's side.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 554 Ye shall take yengaunce of thyse traytours, For ye ben in the right and they in the wronge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxvi. 626 Ye be in the ryght of this warre. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 275 He was in the right, and so indeed it is. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 167 He's in the right (Constable), what say you to it? 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. iv, Your Sex Was never in the right, y're always false, Or silly. 1710 [see REVERIE *sb.* 3 a]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. ii, She knew all the time she was in the right. 1815 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. 365 They are in the right, however, to enforce discipline and good order. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 125 A historical question about which they were in the right.

II. 7. Justifiable claim, on legal or moral grounds, to have or obtain something, or to act in a certain way.

Chiefly in various phrases, as *writ* (etc.) *of right*, *in right*, *to have* (good) *right*, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii, Forðæm hi mid nanum ryhte ne maȝon ȝearniȝan þæt ȝe heora wundrien. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2152 (Gr.), Nelle ic þa rincas rihte benæman. *c* 1205 LAY. 28776 For he hefde rihte to þissere kinericheȝ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7496 Þus lo þe englisse folc..come to a nywe louerd þat more in riȝte was. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 To coroune kyng Edward, Als he þat had gode right vnto þe regalte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 46 Off kingis, that aucht that reawte, And mayst had rycht thair king to be. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 59/2 Oure Lond, by the Kynges Writ of right enclosed. 1425 *Ibid.* 271/1 He þat hath verray title of right in eny thing. 1461 *Ibid.* V. 467/2 Any of the Kynges in dede and not in right. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* (E.E.T.S.) 432 As moche ryght haue I in this tree as ye. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 89 A writ of right being brought against him, prescription of possession will not serue him. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ii. § 8 In case it do happen that without right of blood a man in such wise be possessed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x[i]x. 123 Nor doth it follow that he hath the best in right, who hath the best in fight. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 310 Who made our Laws to bind us, not himself, And hath full right to exempt Whom so it pleases him. 1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 134 Against Dissenters [he] would repine, And stood up firm for Right divine. 1771 *Junius Lett.* (1788) 239 [He] rejects with indignation the claim of right, which his adversary endeavours to establish. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, But here comes one has good right to do our errand to him. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 191 It was might, not right, which had put her in the position she occupied. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 5/7 Right, in its personal application, is indeed never but the underside of duty; turn it uppermost, and everything becomes topsy-turvy.

b. In phr. *in right of* (a person or thing).

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 26/2 Noght seised of Lond or rentes.., bot in right of þeire Wyves. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. viii. (1614) 379 Solimanbee,..who made challenge to the State in right of his wife. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ded., I should now, in Right of a Dedicator, give your Lordship a List of your own Virtues. 1726 — *Gulliver* I. vi, I allow he preceded me in Right of his Post. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 258 Claiming the dukedom in right of his wife. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* i, Nought have I brought save this mine axe; in right of which once I ruled the people of the axe.

c. So *by right* (also † *rights*) *of.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 89 They succeeded by right (as they call it) of consanguinitie. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* iii. 17 She belongeth to Tobias by right of inheritance. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Jan., He said that .. he did it by rights of his office. 1789 COWPER *On the Queen's Visit to London* 3 By right of worth, not blood alone, Entitled here to reign! 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 207 Hers by right of full-accomplish'd Fate. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xxi, Pack up the Englishman's plate-chest, which we inherited by right of fist.

8. In prepositional phrases denoting justifiable title or claim to something:

a. *With right.* (In OE. *mid rihte.*)

Beowulf 2056 [He] þone maðþum byreð, þone þe ðu mid rihte rædan sceoldest. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 3 Hi me habbað benumen mines naman þe ic mid rihte habban sceolde. *c* 1290 *St. Gregory* 29 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 356 ȝif þat lond is swuch ase þe men beoth, name it hauez with riȝte. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1314 Thoght I myght reif thame with right, rath to my handis. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 96 May I with right and conscience make this claim?

b. *Of right.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 159 The kynryk ȝharn I nocht to have, Bot gyff it fall off rycht to me. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Lete þe houndes comme too and eete þe flessh..for þat is hir rewarde of reght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 He that of very ryght owed yᵉ cappe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 391 He may (of right) chalenge to him self this singular title. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxi. (1674) 169 He ought of right to have precedency. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 611 To come..and worship thee of right declar'd Sovran of Creatures. 1827 COBBETT *Prot. Reform.* § 330 Those great estates, which of right belonged to the poorer classes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 791 While England repelled the claims of the Prince of Wales to the Regency as of right, Ireland admitted them.

c. *By (good) right*; also in mod. use *by rights.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 343 Þei han heritage in heuene, and bi trewe riȝte. *Ibid.* xx. 95 By riȝte he it claymed. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. i. 52 Askynge..their Casualtys and other thynges þt long to hem be right ameabully. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 78 [He] affirmed the kyngdome to be his by good right. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 172 This Sorrow that I haue, by right is yours. *c* 1616 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xx. 10 Pretending tytyls..By ry[ch]t hereditar to serve thy grace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 325 Owe not all Creatures by just right to thee Duty and Service? 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, Days when the gentry of England were by due right the leaders of the people. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxvii, Any little matters which ought to be ours by rights.

9. A legal, equitable, or moral title or claim to the possession of property or authority, the enjoyment of privileges or immunities, etc.

Freq. with qualifying word, as *civil*, *natural*, *real rights*: see the various adjs. *Declaration* or *Bill of Rights*, 'a Bill declaring the Rights and Liberties of England, and the Succession to the Crown' (Burnet), passed in 1689.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 909 (Gr.), Nu cwom elþeodiȝ,.. hafað mec bereafod rihta ȝehwylces. *c* 900 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 140 Þa sona wæs Ebelwald þæs wordes, þæt he no þes rihtes wiðsacan wolde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3544 Þou sal neuer..In þi forbirth do claim na right. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 78 He suld that arbytre disclar,..And lat him ryng that had the rycht. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 7 All such right, title, interesse, clayme..as they.. have in any of the premisses. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lii[i]. 188 Let the ryght go to the ryght. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 96 b, The donee to whom the release was made then had nothinge in the land, but onely a righte. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 129 b, For when the Right, which is the foundation and the principall, is released, by consequence the Action..is also released. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* (1693) II. i. 161 All Real Rights are either that original Community of all Men,..Or the Interest which Possession giveth, or Property. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 334 After all our boast of Settlements and Estates, nothing is or can be settled, but the Fee and Original Right in the great universal Lord. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. I Strange! ..that one and twenty miles sailing..should give a man these rights. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 172 The husband is entitled to all those rights and privileges which his wife would have had if she were alive, and which were annexed to her estate. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 747 Rights are grand things,..but the way in which we expound those rights..seems to me to be the very incarnation of selfishness. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. p. xiii, Association, however, necessarily creates rights and duties; from rights and duties spring law and government.

Comb. *a* 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 17 A civil, or say a right-conferring code.

b. Const. *to* († *unto*, rarely † *for*), with following sb. (or equivalent construction).

c 1205 LAY. 26411 Oðere londes monie, þe Julius hafde an honde, þat he nauęð nane rihte to. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7495 A fals king þat nadde no riȝt to þe kinedom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26511 To couer þe right til heuen blis. 14.. GAYTRYGE in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 109 Robes and Rychesce..þat we haf na gud titil ne na ryght to. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 9 War ȝour richt reknit to þe croun It mycht be laid with litill menss. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 99 The Turkes..are sensible of the right the Christians..haue for the free exercise of their Religion. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 71 When he hath given it to us, we have a civil right to it. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 28 He..is not permitted to fill those Vacancies (to which by the Law of War, he has an indisputed Right). 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 25 *note*, On various occasions you have a right to the services of the magistrate. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv. 40 He asserted his own right to the discovery of the differential calculus. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 536 [St. Paul] maintained against them his independent right to the highest order of the Apostolate.

c. Const. *to* with inf. Chiefly in phr. *to have a* (or *no*) *right to* (do something), which in dialect use is also employed with reference to obligation (see quots. under *b*).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1275 Thane salle we rekkene..whatt ryghte þat he claymes, Thus to ryot þis rewme! 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 524 Some good Gentleman, that hath the right Unto his Church for to present a wight. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 194 A Palisadoe..to hinder the fishing of those that have no right to fish. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 409 If not, the people have a right supreme To make their kings. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ₱ 4 He has no Right to act here as if he were in an empty Room. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 128 Women claim a right to inspect into the indiscretions of their husbands. 1803 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Wks.* (1846) III. 242 He has a right to expect from me a faithful, a zealous, and a fearless defence. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* xvi, We were officers.., and in that capacity had a right to come and go unquestioned.

(*b*) 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May ₱ 7, I have no right to maintain idle vagrants. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I. 209, I don't see as how women have any right to be trampled on. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I have no right to pay at that toll-bar,' means, I am not obliged to pay there. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'I have no right to pay': i.e. I ought not to be compelled to pay. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-talk* 82 'To have a right' is equivalent to 'ought' or 'in duty bound', in such a phrase as this—'He' gotten a weyfe an' bairns, and he's a right to keep 'em.'

d. Const. *of* (in early use = *to*), with sbs. or gerunds. See also RIGHT OF WAY.

1463–4 *Cal. Rec. Dubl.* (1889) I. 315 Apon the varyaunce of the ryght and tytle of the office of Recorder. 1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* e ij, Earle Richard..had the right of Salysbury in holde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 155 b, [He] wold not permit these..to enioy the right of Burgesie. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* vi. 11, I wil speake for her, that she may be giuen thee for a wife. For to thee doth the right of her appertaine. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 129 b, Right of entrie. 1702 H. DODWELL *Apol.* § 15 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, Authority..had undoubtedly the Right of Life and Death. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 178 The alienee..hath not only a bare possession, but also an apparent right of possession. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 81 A certain part of the senators..possessed votes without the right of addressing the assembly. 1889 *Law Times Rep.* LVIII. 163/2 The right of using this road constituted an easement of the farm.

e. A document substantiating a claim or title. *Miner's right*: see MINER[1] 6.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 9 The said Thomas.. hes promittit to bring with him sik rychtis as tha will use quharby tha clame the sadis landis to pertene to thame. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxvii. 198 The man who will not be content with rights to bought land, except he get also the ridges and acres laid upon his back to carry home with him. 1890 [see MINER[1] 6].

10. With possessive pron. or genitive: The title or claim to something properly possessed by one or more persons. Also *transf.*

c 1129 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1129, Þæt hi scolden ealle cumen to Lundene.., & þær scolden sprecon of ealle Godes rihtes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3714 Burȝes stronge and folc vn-friȝt, stalwurði to weren here riȝt. *a* 1290 *Beket* 229 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 Swyþe wel bi-gan þis Ercedekne holi churche bi-lede, And stifliche heold op hire riȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26320 Þou þi right fordon has þan. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Þey schal saue þe kynge hys rythe, and non prejudys don a-geyn his lawe in þes ordenaunce. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 273/1 Þe pretensed ryght of my said Lord. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* h vj, Whanne the kyng was dede, somme wold haue taken her ryght fro her. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 180 It is..a great discouraging to the people..when they are not defended..in their right and title. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 92 Lysander, yeelde Thy crazed title to my certaine right. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 194, I yeeld up my right in all the good I receive from you. 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Comm. Laws* (1681) 37 My Right is a Liberty left me by the Law to do any thing which the Law forbids me not. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* I. 14 In vain for Polynices' right they bled. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 147 To these have been opposed, with more presumption than prudence, the rights of woman. 1819 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 232 The enlightened friends of the rights of the people. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 222 Human nature at last asserted its rights. 1878 DALE *Lect. Preach.* ix. 291 Respect the rights of the past: assert the rights of the present.

b. In phr. *in* (*the*) *right of*, *in one's* (*own*) *right.*

1472 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 15/2 In the possession of the same Richard and Anne his wyfe, as in the right of the same Anne. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 48 The castell of Douer, wherof the kinges maiesty is verye owner in the right of the imperial crowne of this his realme. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 53 Wherefore king Henry havyng now maryed the sayde Alianor claymed as in her right the Erledome of Tholose. 1599 THYNNE *Animad.* (1875) 26 Alice, the wyfe of Richarde Neuille, (erle of Sarisbery in the righte of the same Alice). 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xvii. (1636) 225 The gentrie..robbed the commonweale in their own right. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. x, Where they might enjoy almost the same advantages of a liberal fortune as if they were entitled to it in their own right. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 435 The only method he had to gain possession of it, was by suing in his wife's right. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, She has a little money in her own right. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 526/1 Property which should come to the wife, or the husband in her right.

11. That which justly accrues or falls to any one; what one may properly claim; one's due.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 397 Aȝife se wer his wife hire ryht on hira ȝesinscipe. *c* 970 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 258 Do ðam ðeofe his riht, swa hit ær Eadmundes cwide wæs. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Unneðes hie winnen ȝiet here louerdes rihttes. *c* 1275 LAY. 7906 Ich hou segge, cnihtes, Rome his oure rihtes [*c* 1205 eowre irihte]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6755 Ȝe..waytes vs wyþ sum tresons, For to wyþ-halden vs oure right. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Þei ben þevys,..and cursed, for þei wiþdrawen riȝttis of holy Chirche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7987, I shall..our ground to þe grekes graunt as for right. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxii. 16 Yee when he helped yᵉ oppressed and poore to their right, then prospered he well. *a* 1586 *Answer to Cartwright* 55 Wee shoulde not take our ryghte on a thyefe, to iustyfie his theeuerye. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. iii, Honour and admiration are

her rights. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 11 Observing the Laws and paying the Rights of the Countrie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 81 Let us not but give the Devil his right. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. iii, He has been advised by his friends to claim his rights. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 41 Our provisions are the right of those who work for them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 35 We cannot help acknowledging that what is right for us is the right and inheritance of others. *fig.* 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xviii, Grief claim'd his right, and tears their course.

† b. A territory, estate, dominion. *Obs. rare.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 Whan he had regned foure 3ere, one ryued vpon his right. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 26 Sir Artegall .. taking with him, as his vanquisht thrall, That Damzell, led her to the Souldans right.

†c. (Usu. *pl.*) The last sacrament of the Church.

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 372 Þer fel a miracle of a knizt, Wiche þat was to deþ y-diȝt, .. Er he dyd he hadde his riȝt. *c* 1400 *Brut* 134 Oppon seynt Iohnes day .. þe Kyng vnderfonge his rightes of holy cherche, as falliþ to euery Cristen man. [*c* 1450 *Contin. Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 493 When he saw he shold dye, he made his testament, and .. receyved al þe rightes of holy churche.] 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xiii. 630 But bere me vnto the Abbay .. that I may be confessyd and haue my ryghtes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLI. (Percy Soc.) 204 Of holy church with all humilite My rightes I toke.

† d. *pl.* That part of the quarry given to the hounds as their share or due. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, When þe houndes beth þus enquyrered, þe lymmers shulde haue both þe shuldres for þeire reghtes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177, I can chase the herte & the wyld bore, and blowe the pryce, and serue the houndes of theyr ryghtes.

e. *pl.* A stag's full complement of antlers, consisting of the brow, bay, and tray.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, Fourched on þe reght syde and lacke nought of reghtes bynethe. *Ibid.*, If hym lacke any of his reghtes benethe, ye muste abate so many in þe toppe. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Marque*, A deere, which hath more rights, or branches, on th' one side then on th' other. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* I. ii, A head, Large, and well beam'd: with all rights somm'd, and spred. 1677 *Gentl. Recr.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 416/2 You must say he beareth .. a false Right on his near horn, for all that the Beam bears are called Rights. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. x. 82 The three first are termed the rights; the two points, the crockets. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 142 To be runnable or warrantable, a stag .. must bear his 'rights' (that is, brow, bay, and tray), and two on top.

III. †12. a. *On, of*, or *by right*, = ARIGHT *adv.*

Beowulf 1555 Rodera rædend hit on ryht ȝesced. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 1 Ȝif ic þine unrotnesse on riht ongieten hæbbe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Se biscop sceal .. þrafian þa mæsse-preostas .. þæt hie healdan Godes æwe on riht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2226 Alle he woren ðanne sori ofriȝt; Iacob ðus him bi-meneð o-riȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1566 Sua blind þai war in þair insight, þat reckining cuth þai nan o right. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1513 Þer was rynging, on ryȝt, of ryche metalles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 344 And all fowles in Fether fell þere vppon, For to reckon by right, þat to ryuer hauntes. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, Quat is the rawunsun opon ryȝte, The sothe thou me sayn?

† b. *At right* (rarely *rights*), properly, aright. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 171 That nycht the Scottis cumpany War wachit richt weill, all at richt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 278 Syne restit thar at rycht In a forest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 22 All .. godlie wychtis Schew we suld haue a prosper rais at rychtis. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 414 Placebo, rewll our Roy at richt.

† c. *At their right*, to the full, completely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vi, So þat hir teth be waxe vp alle at hire ryght. *Ibid.*, Þen oþer teth commeth to hem alle newe .. And whan þei be wexe vp agaynn at hir right, þen þei .. gothe at hir aventure.

† 13. *At* (or *to*) *all rights* (also Sc. *right*), at all points, in every respect. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 3123 He was armyd to alle ryghtes. *c* 1325 *Orfeo* 134 Ther come to me two fair knyghtes, Wele arayde at alle ryghthis. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 312 The castele .. wes varnyst vondir wele With men and wittale at all richt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2102 An hundred knyghtes Wel armed for the werre at alle rightes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. vi. 281 Syr Trystram commaunded his seruaunt .. to .. dresse his harneis at al manere of ryghtes. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 686 Greit Squechonis on hicht .. Reulit at all richt Endlang the hall.

14. *To rights*: **a.** (Also rarely *to right*, † *to the rights, at rights.*) In a proper manner (*obs.*); to or into a proper condition or order. In later use chiefly with *bring, put*, or *set*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4127 He mayntende þe lond to ryght, He was curteys & doughty knyght. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 846 With þe gaie golde ring graue too-rightes. *Ibid.* 1222 That bolde borou Byzance þat buyld was to-rihtus. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 53 A-greþed ful riche, wiþ perrey & pellure pertelyche to þe riȝttes. *Ibid.* 1632 Þemperour & eueri man were esed to riȝttes. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 That all Wolles .. be sufficiauntly, trewly and indifferently pakked to rights, within the Royalme of Englond. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* vi. 10 Then was his hande restored him to right, euen as whole as the other. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Bring the ship to rights, that is, againe vnder saile as she was. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 481 To set all things at rights as at first they were being no work .. for the arme of man. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Jan., Employed all the afternoon in my chamber, setting things and papers to rights. 1706 LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 146 When once puzzled he can with difficulty bring himself to rights. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 487 Sense of shame .. may make rifled rank get up, and shake itself to rights. 1767 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 IV. 23, I received the watch chain, which you say you send to be put to rights. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autob.* Writ. 1892 I. 109 How the good should be secured, and the ill brought to rights, was the difficulty. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* I. 55 Call in Mr. Maitland, .. and he will speedily set all to right. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 8 A good sleep would have put me to rights. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 216 The lists of voters .. were set to rights.

b. At once, straightway (now *U. S.*); also, † completely, altogether. Formerly freq. in phr. † *to sink to rights.*

(*a*) 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 8 June, Mr. Coventry and us two did discourse with the Duke a little .., and so to rights home again. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 390 The King .. ordered him to be carried to rights, to the Tower. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* v. 303 When Indigent People are ready .. to suffer any Thing rather than die to Rights. 1835 MAJOR DOWNING *Lett.* 129 So to rights the express got back, and brought a letter.

(*b*) 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* III. iii, The vessel rifled, and the rich hold rummaged, they sink it down to rights. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 150 The whole Tract .. sinks down to rights into the Abyss underneath. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, The Hulk .., by Reason of many Breaches .., sunk to Rights. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 34 The poor fellow, in a most piteous condition, and his heart sinking to rights under the melancholy notion he had of it.

† 15. *Hunting.* The scent, the track. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, A bolde hounde shulde neuer pleyne nor yowle, but if he were oute of þe reghtes. And also he shulde agayne seche þe rightes.

16. The true account or interpretation *of* a matter. Now *pl.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, There hath been a terrible to do. I could not possibly learn the very right of it. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 147, I verily believe thou hast hit upon the right. 1846 MARRYAT *Valerie* viii, I have never heard the rights of that story. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I. vi. 166 Those ladies who dearly love the last bit of news .. and who are never satisfied without learning what they call the rights of it.

IV. 17. a. = RIGHT HAND 2.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 257 Þe middel sti bituhhe riht ant luft. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2463 Queder þou ches, on right or left, I sal ta me þat þou haues left. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iv. 27 Ne bowe thou doun to the riȝt, ne to the lift; turne awei thi foot fro euel. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 558 Vangard, to Right and Left the Front unfould. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 211 Take to the Mountains on the right with all your Men. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 105 Far to the right, where Apennine ascends. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mont Blanc* 11 A precipitous declivity, which shelved down, upon our right, in one plane of smooth rock. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 306 Benny appeared .. elbowing the Jewesses to right and left.

b. The right wing of an army, etc.; the right-hand extremity of a line of men.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 Our right was then at Louvignies, and our Left at Naast. 1743 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 401 Their right reaching to the village called Keldersbach. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, Four of them occupied the right of the first line. *Ibid.*, The Chief occupied the centre of the middle rank, instead of being on the extreme right. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxiii, There are the French, close on our right. 1896 BADEN POWELL *Matabele Campaign* viii, The Cape Boys had worked their way round to the enemy's right.

c. The right-hand way or road.

1764 *J. Kirby's Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 278 At 2 m. take the Right which goes to Sutton Church, .. at 3 m. 6 f. the Right goes to Sutton.

d. *Politics.* In Continental legislative chambers, the party or parties of conservative principles. (See CENTRE *sb.* 15.)

1887 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 180/1 The political differences between the two great parties, the parliamentary Right and Left.

18. a. A boot or shoe for the right foot; a glove for the right hand.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 515 It belonged to the left foot of the wearer; so .. this is proof that 'rights and lefts' are only 'An old, old, very old' fashion revived. 1864 F. LOCKER *My Mistress's Boots* vii, Cinderella's lefts and rights To Geraldine's were frights. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 117/1, I didn't want two rights [*sc.* gloves].

b. (See quots.)

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 911 Nail scissors are made in pairs, and formed in opposite ways, or as 'rights and lefts', so that they may suit the respective hands. 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* (ed. 2) 73 Bricks .. are termed 'rights' and 'lefts' when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot be used for any corner.

c. A blow given with the right hand.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey put over a straight right on Corbett's nose, seeming to bring blood.

† 19. The direct road or way. *Obs. rare.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4189, I man pas to the King of Farie, Or ellis the rycht to hell. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 170 Something about a little from the right, In at the window or else ore the hatch.

20. A facet (of a diamond). *Obs. rare.*

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1050/4 A short hart Diamond, .. 4 Rights and the Culet pollished, the Stone being about half made.

Right, *sb.*[2], erron. spelling for RITE *sb.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* (1600) IV. i. 138 No doubt they rose vp early, to obserue The right of May. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 125 Com let us our rights begin, 'Tis onely day-light that makes Sin. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 405/1 Being initiated into the Orphick Solemnities, the Priest telling him, that they who were initiated into those Rights (etc.). 1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec.* 36 Numa the Rights of strict Religion knew; On ev'ry Altar laid the Incense due. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 463 Worship the immortal gods according to the rights of thy country. 1865 LEVER *Luttrell* i, He'll give her the rights. *Ibid.*, I sent for you to administer to her the rights of her Church. [Cf. RIGHT *sb.*[1] 11 c.]

Right (rait), *a.* Forms: 1 **reht** (**rect**), **reoht**, **ræht**; 1–4 **riht**, 3 **rihht**, **rihct**, 2–3, *Sc.* 6– **richt**; 3–5 **riȝt(e**, 4 **riȝtt**, **riȝht**, **riȝth** (4–5 **rith**), 3– **right**; 1, 4 **ryht** (4 -te), 5–6 *Sc.* **rycht**; 4 **ryȝht**, 4–5 **ryȝt** (4 -tte, 5 -te); 4 **rygth**, 5 **rygt**, **ryth**, 4–6 **ryght** (5–6 -te); also *dial.* 8–9 **reet**, 9 **reeght**, **reight**, **raight**. [Common Teutonic: OE. *reht*, *riht*, *ryht*, = OFris. *riucht* (mod.Fris. *rjucht*), MDu. *recht*, *richt* (Du. *recht*, † *regt*), OS. *reht* (MLG. and LG. *recht*), OHG. *reht* (MHG. and G. *recht*), ON. *réttr* (Norw. *rett*, Da. *ret*, Sw. *rätt*), Goth. *raihts*; related to L. *rectus*, the base being the root *reg-* to make or lead straight.

In OE. *riht* frequently forms the first part of a compound instead of having adjectival flexion.]

I. 1. † a. Straight; not bent, curved, or crooked in any way. Also *right with*, in a line with. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 3 Ræhta doeð *vel* wyrcas stiȝa his [*Hatton* Doð hys sypas rihte]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 207 Nalas .. þæt þa waȝas wæron rihte, ac ȝit swiðor on scræfes onlicnesse þæt wæs æteowed. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 316 Ðeos wyrt .. hafað leaf swylce winȝeard & rihte stelan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, v. mile to þe rihte æ þe gað to Ælm & to Wisebece. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þenne make we ham [his paths] rihte ȝef we haldet his beode. *c* 1205 LAY. 7830 Þa Bruttes .. nomen longen ræftres, stronge & rihte. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 86 Siðen wið his riȝte bile [he] takeð mete ðat he wile. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 666 As soone as he hadde seide þis bede, .. Alle his lymes bi come ful ryȝt. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1701 The stalke was as risshe right. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 233 He hath .. the body al holle and wel y-mesurid, ryght estature. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 46 Crokid & creplis he makiþ riȝt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxii. 107 The stem of this herbe .. is right and straight. 1589 R. TOMSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* 587 The said Citie of Mexico hath the streetes made very broad, and right. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 457 It hath a mane standing up in the upper part right or direct, but hollow or bending before. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. viii. 73 Hold the Instrument .. with the Foot AB right with the Horizon level. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Right Muscles of the Head.

Phr. *a* 1327 in *Rel. Antiq.* II. 19 Stod ȝ in my stirop streyt, .. As ryt as ramis orn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 172 Conveyede by lyne ryght as a rammes horne. *c* 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 87 Do ryght and do no wronge, As ryght as a rammes horne. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 288.

† b. Of a way or course: Direct, going straight towards its destination. *Right range* (see quot. 1669). *Obs.*

With *way*, the adj. passes into the sense 'correct, proper' (cf. 9), and in ME. it is sometimes uncertain which meaning is intended.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvi. 7 Dryhten .. ut-alaedde hie in weȝ rehtne, ðæt hie eoden in cestre eordunge. *a* 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* I. xii. (1890) 46 Þæt hi ȝemænelice fæsten ȝeworhten .. stænene weal rihtre stiȝe fram eastsæ oð wæstsæ. *c* 1000 *Guthlac* iii. (1848) 20 He ðan rihtestan weȝe ðyder to ȝeferde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11093 Þatt newe sterrne þatt .. shollde ledenn hemm Till himm þe rihhte weȝȝe. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3894 Ful ryght way wenten [they] to Archane. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5322 He rides .. to-wardes rome þo riȝtes gates. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 504 Vpon the morwe .. To Britaigne tooke they the righte way. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Now will I tell ȝow þe rightest way and þe schortest to Ierusalem. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 3 The day faillit, throu the rycht cours worthit schort. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1929 Wische me the richt way till Sanct-Androes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 162 A newe & ryghter way founde of late. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. CXVI, Many follow'd that enquest, But these alone found out the rightest way. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 60 Ermin-street .. led the right Way into the Northern Countries. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 69 To shoot in a Right-Range .. is, as far as the Bullet doth go in a Right-line at any Degree of Elevation. 1704 [see RANGE *sb.*[1] 11 b].

† c. In fig. contexts. *Obs.* (Cf. 9.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii. § 2 Þu ne meahtes ȝyt ful rihtne weȝ aredian to ðæm soðum ȝesaelðum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 109 Þa men þe bearn habban .. him tæcean lifes weȝ & rihtne gang to heofonum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5507 Þatt rihhte weȝȝe .. Þatt ledeþþ þa till heoffness ærd. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 211 Þou sendest me þe ryhte wey into helle. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 58 Also it is a gret werk of mercy to teche men þe riȝtte weie to heuene. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 258 Kepyth þe ryȝte weye in myddys of þe x. comaundementys. 1451 CAIGRAVE *Life St. Ang.* (E. E. T. S.) 2 He was cause .. with his bokis þat many a soule is ledde þe rith weye to heuene. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 39 We must now seke out .. the veray true commyn wele, seyng that we haue therby thus found .. the ryghtyst way therto. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 10 All .. take delight With many rather for to goe astray, .. Then with a few to walke the rightest way.

† d. Of lineage, descent, etc.: Direct, legitimate.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 115 Who is discended of right bloode of lyne fro king Artour? 1448–9 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 79 This knyght despousyd had a lady, Hauyng decens be ryght lynage Off that wurthy and excellent stok lyneally, That Poolys men clepe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 117 Ane teinfull tratour of rycht successioun.

† e. *transf.* Keeping a straight course. *Obs.*

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 372 Discretion is the best meaure, the rightest foote in what habit soeuer it runne. 1626 [see FOOT *sb.* 29 c]. 1640 FEATLY *Abbot* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 282 All their children, treading in their holy steps, walked with a right foot to the Gospel.

† f. (After L. *rectus.*) Nominative. *Obs.*[—1]

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 20 Always absolutely in the right (that is the nominative) Case.

2. *Right line*, a straight line. (Cf. LINE-RIGHT.)

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Of lynes there bee two principall kyndes,..a right or straight lyne, and..a croked lyne. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 5. 2 One right lyne cannot be righter then an other. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 43 Circles and Right Lines limit and close all Bodies. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 146 A Body which is not urged by a Force tending to a Centre, will not describe a Circle, but a Right line. 1812 DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 69 Supposing that there is a certain unknown matter always moving through the universe in right lines. 1898 TOUT *Empire & Papacy* xvii. (1901) 425 The right lines and measured regularity of an American city.

Comb. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 466 An uniform progressive Motion in a Right-line Tangent to its Orbit. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1943/2 *Right-line Pen*, a drawing-pen.

transf. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 165 Pulci, Boiardo, and Ariosto, would cry out, 'make room for the Italian poets, the descendants of Virgil in a right line'.

3. Formed by or with reference to a right line or plane perpendicular to another right line or plane.

a. *Right circle, horizon, sphere*: (see quots. and the sbs.).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 27 This is the conclusioun to knowe the Assencioun*s* of signes in the riht cercle. *c* 1391, 1549 [see HORIZON *sb.* 3]. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 209 In the Righte Sphere. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 15 The sphere is deuided into a right sphere and into an oblique or crokyd sphere. *Ibid.* 20 This Picture sheweth the fourme of a right Horizont. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. xvii. (1636) 313 When is the Horizon said to be right, and thereby to make a right Spheare? 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 158 A Right or Direct Sphere hath both the Poles of the World in the Horizon, and the Equinoctial transiting the Zenith. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 221 For either the Horizon of the Place is right to the Equator,..or it is oblique. 1795 HUTTON *Math. & Phil. Dict.* II. 375/1 Right Sphere, is that where the equator cuts the horizon at Right angles; or that which has the poles in the horizon, and the equinoctial in the zenith. 1846 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Right Circle*, a circle drawn at right angles with the plane of projection. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 147 Parallel, Right, and Oblique Spheres.

b. In miscellaneous uses: † *Right corner*, a right angle. *Right sailing* (see quots. 1704 and 1867). *Right sine*: (see SINE *sb.*).

1548 ELYOT, *Orthogonius*, that hath ryght corners. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The square angle, whiche is commonly named a right corner, is made by twoo lynes meetyng together in fourme of a squire. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F iv b, The very rightest perpendicular downfal that can be imagined from the point. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 250/2 Simple, local Motion is twofold: circular..and right: the right is either upwards from the center, or downwards to the center, and both these either simply, or κατὰ τι. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 541 The setting Sun..with right aspect..Leveld his eevning Rayes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I., *Right Sailing*, is when a Voyage is perform'd on some one of the four Cardinal Points. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 93 The land trenched away from East by North to North by West, making right Points of the Compass. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 232/1 It is a common idea that the oblique is weaker than the right arch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Right sailing*, running a course on one of the four cardinal points, so as to alter only a ship's latitude, or longitude.

c. *Right ascension*: (see ASCENSION 3). Also † *Right descension* (see DESCENSION 5).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 114 Knowing the Sunnes place, you shall learne the right ascention thereof thus. 1651 C. BROOKES *Sphær. Triang.* 24 It is required to find out the Right Adscension and Declination of both those starres severally. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 367 Such is the Sun's Right Ascension when he is in 29 deg. of Taurus. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 185 The same Thing which on the terrestrial Globe and Maps is called Longitude, is, on the celestial Globe and Sphere, called Right Ascension. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 79 The parallax in right ascension is nothing when a body is on the meridian. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 15. 317 Transit observers have to determine the declination of a star as well as what is called the right ascension.

d. Of solid figures: Having the ends or base at right angles with the axis.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 524 If a Right Cylinder have the Diameter 14, and the Height..as much; then shall the Area of each Base be 154. 1795 HUTTON *Math. & Phil. Dict.* II. 375/1 Right Cone, or Cylinder, or prism, or pyramid. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 140 All the faces of the right quadrangular prism are equal and similar. 1854 *Perrira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 218 In this system are included the right rhombic prism, the right rhombic octohedron [etc.]. 1887 [see CYLINDER 1 b].

†**4. a.** Of the eyes, etc.: Directed straight forwards. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxi, Þere oþer beloweth with a reght musell byfore hem. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 73 Wrest the streight crooked, the right eyes besquint.

†**b.** Of a blow: Direct, forward. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 62 The tothir fled,..Bot a rycht straik Wallace him gat that tyd. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 119 Hee will hit any man..with a right or reverse blowe. 1594 I. G. *Grassi's Art Def.* E eiv, When, after a right blowe, he would discharge a reverse.

II. 5. Of persons or disposition: Disposed to do what is just or good; upright, righteous. Now *rare*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiv. 8 Swoete & reht [is] dryten. *Ibid.* xxxi. 11 Wuldriað alle rehte on heortan. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 18 Eala þu Reccend ond þu riht Cyning. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 398 Þi douȝter..I am, I wot bi þon, For þou art kyng, riht domes-mon. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 10 When he sees oure hert in heuen..þan he makis vs mare right and helpis vs. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxviii. 37 The herte forsothe of hem was not riȝt with hym. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 28 Thow, God, the quhilk is onlie richt, Thow saif me fra the Deuillis net. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 360 Execute this office simply, justly, and according to the rule of a right conscience. 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 307, I believe he hath a very right heart for the K[ing]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 352 But God left free the Will, for what obeyes Reason, is free, and Reason he made right. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 237 He is a right man, and, I make no doubt, much yours. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 23 Hence, in right character there is no struggle at all.

6. Of actions, conduct, etc.: In accordance with what is just or good; equitable; morally fitting. In later use chiefly predicative.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxii. 4 Forðon reht is word dryhtnes & all werc his in ȝeleafan. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 4 Is þis nu se cwide þe þu me ȝeo sædest þæt se wisa Plato cwæde,..þæt nan anweald nære riht butan rihtum þeawum? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 57 Hwi ne deme ȝe of eowsylfum þæt riht is. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18773-4 Unnderr Cristess rihhte dom, & inn hiss rihhte wræche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 179 And so we on myd rihte dome. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 9 Right wisenesses ofe lauerd [are] right, hertes fainand. 13..*Cursor M.* 3394 (Gött.), Abraham..Tok a wijf, for sua was riht. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 265 Alle my werkes þou wost, þe wrong and þe riht. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 267 Al that right is thou grauntyst soon. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 145 That he maye learne to liue in a right trade of vertue and honestee. 1579 *Poore Knt.'s Palace* G iij b, No freendship hath withdrawe his minde to leve the rightest part. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xxxix. 457 b, That right and true dealing may well be sicke, but it shall not die. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 16 With some regard to what is just and right [they] Shall lead thir lives. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 276 Religion is the principal security of men's acting a right part in society. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. 126, I sincerely think this is the rightest measure you can now pursue. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii, The patrons by whose direction they expected to obtain it [revenge] in right and legal fashion. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 187 Don't you..ever do anything that you did not think quite right?

Comb. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Eden* 563 False guiding paths,..And right-wrong errors of an end-less Maze.

b. In phr. *it is right to* or *that*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 12 Forðæm hit is riht þæt ða goodan hæbben good edlean hiora godes [etc.]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xx. 22 Is reht us to seallanne þæt ȝeafel ðæm caseri? 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Riht þæt is þæt ealle ȝeleaffulle men [etc.]. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* lviii. (1883) 304 Þonne is hit rihtast þæt he þanonforð buton æleum wife wuniȝe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2532 Þatt iss rihht onn eorþe, Þatt mannkinn be till Dribhtin Godd Herrsumm onn alle wise. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6837 It es right þat þai duelle þare, In þat hidus myrknes ever-mare. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3126 (Fairf.), Doun our lorde to erþ he liȝt to fonde abraham him þoȝt riȝt. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* iv. 19 Whether it be right before God, that we shulde be more obedient vnto you, then vnto God. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 31 Þairfoir it is bot rycht That thow indure þe pane. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 953 They thought it was but just and right, That [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 570 It is..right thou shouldst be obeyd. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* II. iii, Like some one whom it were not right To mention. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 522 It is right that men should be as near upon a par with one another.. as they can be made.

7. Agreeing with some standard or principle; correct, proper. Also, agreeing with facts; true.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Forþan hit is swiðe ryht spell þæt Plato se uðwita sæde. *a* 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 88 Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecan buton hit riht spræc sy? *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 627, He sende Scottum ȝewrit þæt hi scoldon ȝecerran to rihtum Eastrum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7264 Þatt wass baþe rihht & wel Þatt Crist wass borenn þære. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4148 Him lestede hise siȝte briȝt, And euerilc toð bi tale riȝt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 252 Ase ich habbe aboue yssewed, sobrete ne is oþer þing bote to loky riȝte mesure ine alle þinges. *c* 1400 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. 86 Who so dispyse this lesson ryȝt, At borde to sitt he hase no myȝt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 37 Ane raknyng rycht cumis of ane ragment small. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 136 The knowledge of the tonges..was manifestly contemned: and so, ye way of right studie purposely peruerted. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 522 A right description of our sport, my Lord. *c* 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 301 To bring us, by a righter understanding of our selves, to a better knowledge of God. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 274 He contends, that the Pagans did entertain righter Opinions concerning the Supreme God, than the Jews themselves. 1709 J. PALMER *Latter Day Glory* 117 Time .. will discover which is the rightest way of counting. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i, The perfectioning of our countrymen in..the right use of their native language. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 275 What you say about his engaging in parties may be right, for any thing I know to the contrary. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 32 This simple question..(not, how can I always do this right thing myself? but), how can I provide for this right thing to be always done? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 In the next book, Plato pursues further his notion of educating by a right use of pleasure.

b. Of belief: Orthodox, true; that ought to be accepted or followed.

?*c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* (Sweet) xi. 9 Se rehta ȝeleafa mid haetu walle. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 77 Þæt hie sceolan þurhwunian on rihtum ȝeleafan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13005 Forr þatt teȝȝ wolldenn þære att himm þe rihhte trowwþe lernenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2438 Wið luue & rihte bileaue. 13..*Coer de L.* 284 Them to noye..That be not in the ryght byleve. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 297 Arn none raþere yrauisshid fro þe riȝte beleue þanne arn þise grete clerkis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 520 Þe riȝtte feiþ of Cristene men. 1548 ELYOT *Orthodoxus*, a man of a right opinion, faith, or belefe. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Recht-geloovigh*, of the True and Right faith, or Orthodoxall.

c. With agent-nouns: Correct, exact.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 154 He requireth a learned Reader, and a right considerer of him. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 242 This manner of speech is by the figure *Dialogismus*, or the right reasoner. 1611 FLORIO, *Rettimetra*, a right measurer. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 157 Whose inhabitants were..right shooters (at an haires breadth and faile not) but unrighteous livers.

d. Leading in the proper direction or towards the place one wishes to reach. Also *transf.*

1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 95 Happening to hit the right road, I resolved to follow it for some time. 1835 MACAULAY *Mackintosh* Ess. (1897) 324 Were their faces set in the right or in the wrong direction? 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. i. 85 The change was slight, but it was in the right direction.

8. Fitting, proper, appropriate; exactly answering to what is required or suitable.

c 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* v. xxi. [xix.] (1890) I. 468 Þæt hi Eastran heoldan & wurðedon butan heora rihtre tide. *c* 960 *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 254 We lærað þæt man on rihtne timan tida ringe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ȝif ȝe mine bibode healded, þenne sende ic eou rihte widerunge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 216 Mine wordess, þatt filledd shulenn ben þurrh Godd Att heore rihhte time. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 42 For ther may noman finde The rihte salve of such a Sor. 1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 254 Huff! once aloft, and I may hit in the right vein. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 1 Thou, O Lord, alone knowest the right times and seasons to open the eyes of the people. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xii, God knows if his heart lay in the right place. 1854 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 145 That happy art of saying the right thing to the right person. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 7 Her Commander's knack of being in the right place at the right time, and doing the right thing.

Comb. 1895 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 44 Nature, in providing water-rats, had furnished right-sized stones.

b. *Mr. Right, Miss Right*, the right person, the destined husband or wife. *colloq.*

1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xviii, I suppose I'm not the Mr. Right of her affections. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* 164 But..couldn't you take and live with me till Miss Right comes along?

9. *Right way* (cf. 1 b and 1 c): **a.** The way of moral rightness or spiritual salvation.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 10 Gast ðin god ȝelaedeð mec in weȝe rehtum. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* ix. 58 Naðer ne hie selfe on ryhtne weȝ gan noldon, ne oðrum ȝeðafian. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* x. (1883) 75 Ȝebringan on rihtweȝe þa ðe ær dweledan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16501 Crist.. wollde turrnenn hemm Inntill þe rihhte weȝȝe. *c* 1330 *Spec. Guy Warw.* 22 Ne for loue to god, ne for his eiȝe, To gon out of þe rihte weye. *c* 1380 *St. Augustine* 164 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 64/2 For hire sone þat he schulde preye þat he weore brouht in to rihte weye. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy.* II. 2509 To reuoke to the riȝte weye Swiche as wrongly fro trouþe do forveye. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 17 Grace leads the right way: if you choose the wrong, Take it, and perish. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, 'But you are a presbyterian..?' 'I am, sir; praised be the light that shewed me the right way', replied the landlady.

b. The correct method, or that most conducive to the end in view.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 9 This is the rightest way and fittest order to serve God. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 134 To see who hath taken righter, truer, and more commodious way to gouerne the people as well in warre as in peace. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 743/1 If they would venture their industry the right way. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. 1738 II. 10 [He] took the right way to be depos'd. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 390 What Miracles of Architecture they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right way. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Thou mayst do the Smith a kind turn, an thou takest this matter the right way.

c. As *adv.* In the proper direction.

1704 *Compl. Servant Maid* (ed. 7) 60 Rub your Sarsnet well, the right way of the Sarsenet. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 256 Let it be a constant rule to scrub the boards the right way of the grain; that is lengthways.

d. The facts or truth *of* a matter.

1887 ANNIE S. SWAN *Gates of Eden* xvii, I really cannot speak with any certainty, for nobody seems to know the right way of it.

10. *Right side*: **a.** That side of anything which is regarded as the principal, or is naturally turned towards one; the face or upper side.

1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Walker..shall not rowe..Clothe..with any Cardes on the right side nor of the wrong side. 1704 *Compl. Servant Maid* (ed. 7) 61 Smooth them..upon the right side of the Sarsenet. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, All the sheerings must be on the right Side, except the two last. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 350 What the street medal-sellers call the 'right-side'—I speak of the 'penny 'head..—presents the Crystal Palace. *fig.* 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 11/2 This..smuggling pedlar (with whom I hope to be right sides uppermost before I die). 1897 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 2/1 To the power of presenting a case systematically and clearly he united that of putting it, as it has been expressed, 'right side up'.

b. The party or principle of which one approves.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 6 Oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, doe it so by contingency. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxv, Cuthbert ..himself..[is] more for the hand than the head, and might be drawn to the right side.

c. (With *on*.) The better or more commendable aspect of anything.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 113 P 4 The Lady has been disappointed on the right side. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvii, At all events,..it's a fault on the right side.

d. The safe, advantageous, appropriate, desirable (etc.) side *of* anything.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 98 He Swears it, and Swears like T. O. on the right side of the Hedge. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. P 35 A widow on the right side of thirty. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. 197 We are all of us the right side of the door. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars*

iii. 153 Confinement..was..relaxed if one of the brethren could manage to get the right side of the abbot.

11. Properly pertaining or attached to a person or thing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 3iet ne wile þe louerd ben paid mid his rihcte mol. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2539 Pharao kinges riȝte name. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 226 Rose þe regratere was hir riȝte name. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 239 Wymond of the Wardrop is my richt Name. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 23 Thow .. gaif thy self to plaige, Me Catiue to conuoy To my rycht heritage. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 56 Thou hast frighted the word out of his right sence. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 95 Put your Bonet to his right vse, 'tis for the head. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. v, Error? Guilt, guilt, my sonne. Giue it the right name.

12. Of the mind or mental faculties: Normal, natural, sound, whole. Chiefly in phr. *to be in one's right mind* or *senses.*

c 1200 Ormin 3838 3iff he seoþ þe mann forrdredd, He wile..ræfenn himm hiss rihhte witt. 1487 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 23, I, beyng in my right witte and mynde..; hole and not seke. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* (W. de W.) L iij, Fader, quod he, it semeth yᵗ thou arte out of thy ryght mynde. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* v. 15 And they..sawe hym which was possessed..,that he sat, and was clothed, and in his right mynde. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. vii. 49 So also Harry Monmouth being in his right wittes, and his good iudgements, turn'd away the fat Knight. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. 305 Prethee read i' thy right wits. 1735 Berkeley *Free-think. in Mathematics* § 8 Wks. 1871 III. 306 By such as are in their right mind. 1818 Shelley *Julian & Maddalo* Pref., He was evidently a very cultivated and amiable person when in his right senses. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47 He is not in his right mind, said Ctesippus; he is talking nonsense, and is stark mad.

13. Of persons: **a.** Mentally normal or sound; sane. Chiefly with negatives, and freq. in colloq. phr. *right in one's* (or *the*) *head.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 6 The World was not generated as Plants or Animals are; and who ever right in his wits asserted that it was? 1680 Sir J. Lauder *Decisions* (1759) I. 85 He was of a weak judgment, and not very right. 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Richt, He's quite richt now*, he has come to his senses: *No richt*, insane. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., He's not right in his head. 1896 J. Hocking *Mist on the Moors* ii, We've got an old aunt of mine in the carriage who isn't exactly right.

b. In good health and spirits; sound, well, comfortable. Also in various colloq. phrases, as *right as my glove, ninepence, a trivet*, etc.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* l, 'I hope you are well, sir.' 'Right as a trivet, sir,' replied Bob Sawyer. 1873 Mrs. Brookfield *Not a Heroine* II. 194 'Are you quite well enough?' her mother asked, 'you really don't look right yet.' 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Obs.* 40 This medicine soon put her right. 1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xx, We both felt as right as the bank. 1890 [see Ninepence 1].

c. *To set* or *put* (one) *right*, to correct or direct (one); also, to justify (oneself).

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 280, I'll set you right in your opinion of Minos. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 35 Sacheverell's part was to set right (as they cant) the young Clergy. *a* 1734 North *Life Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 26 The more mistaken he found himself, the more violent was he in his Proceedings; as if, by that Means, he was to set himself right. 1902 Mason *Four Feathers* xiv, He looks as if he had lost his way. I will go on and put him right.

d. Having a proper disposition *towards*, or relations *with*, another.

1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 25 If you are not right towards God, you can never be so towards men. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. viii. 124 The Holy Ghost teaches that we cannot be right with one another until we are right with God.

14. Of persons: Judging, thinking, or acting in accordance with truth or the facts of the case; correct in opinion, judgement, or procedure.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 102 You are right, Iustice, and you weigh this well. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 197 That negative and contradictory humour, of thinking they are then rightest, when they are unlikest the Papacie. 1665 Baxter *Quaker's Catech.* Pref. C iij b, I would ask you whether in all these great Points you think the Papists are righter then the Reformed Churches? 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 320 He observes that Hollenshede is righter than Parker. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 96 'Tis hard if all is false that I advance—A fool must now and then be right, by chance. 1817 Keats *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 95, I think he is right, and yet I think Hazlitt is right, and yet I think Wordsworth is rightest. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 735/1, I think that the learned judge was right in applying that rule, in the present case.

b. *Right!* = You are right; you say well. Also, in recent slang use, *Right you are!*

1588 Shaks. *Titus A.* iv. ii. 24 *Chi.* O 'tis a verse in Horace, I know it well... *Moore.* I iust, a verse in Horace: right, you haue it. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* I. ii, She's ..A princess of the blood, and I a subject. *Hunt.* Right; but a noble subject. 1698 Boyle, etc. *Bentley Exam.* (ed. 2) 178 Right! it sometimes happens that a Word is Older than the Thing to which it is apply'd. 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 111 'Right,' cries his Lordship, 'for a rogue in need To have a Taste is insolence indeed'. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 397 Right, says an ensign; and, for aught I see, Your faith and mine substantially agree. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, 'I will certainly..be entirely guided by your experience.' 'Right, Mr. Osbaldistone—right.' 1874 *Slang Dict.* 269 *Right you are*, a phrase implying entire acquiescence in what has been said or done. 1888 Churchward *Blackbirding* 110, I said 'Right you are; I don't think I'll go up'.

15. In a satisfactory or proper state; in good order. *To get..right*, to set in order. *To make it right*, to square or settle matters.

In earliest quots. app. *transf.* from sense 1.

1662 Wilson *Cheats* II. iv. (1664) 26 All's well, and as right as my Leg. 1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* I. i, All right as my leg. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 281, I.. desir'd him to..keep all right in the Ship. *c* 1800 T. J. Dibdin *Snug Little Island*, It's a snug little island! A right little, tight little island! 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 374 That was all right, my friend. 1889 Hissey *Tour Phaeton* 213 We made it 'right' by the expenditure of half-a-crown. 1891 'J. S. Winter' *Lumley* xi, It will be all right, as right as right can be, if all goes well. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* II. v, Don't mix up my silks, Lucy; I shall never get them right again.

b. In phr. *to come* (*all*) *right.*

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, Their mother, who looked ..more faded than she ought to have looked; and their grandmother,..who seemed to have got past that stage, and to have come all right again. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Chr. Kirkland* III. vi. 194 Perhaps on a second trial things would come more right than before. 1888 McCarthy & Praed *Ladies' Gallery* II. 56 All will come right in the end.

c. *All right*, used to express acquiescence or assent.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxviii, 'Stand firm, Sam,' said Mr. Pickwick, looking down. 'All right, sir,' replied Mr. Weller. 1887 *Courier* 7 July 5/4 Witness told Treadwell what Wright had told him, and he replied, 'All right'.

III. 16. Having due title or right; rightful, legitimate, lawful. Now *arch.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxv[i]. (1890) 360 Heora riht cyning Wihtred. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100, Margareta þære goda cwæne Eadwardes cynges maȝan & of þan rihtan Ængla landes kyne kynne. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1140 (Bodl. MS.), He is biknowe he is his son And þat he is riȝth heir After hym to regne veir. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 56 Right heyre of þe lond. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 441/2 John Duc of Norfolk, fader unto your said Warde, as right enheriter. 1492 *Ibid.* VI. 450/1 To the right heyres of the same Elizabeth. 1519 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 9 To the use of my right heires. *a* 1564 Becon *Fl. Godly Prayer* Pref., They slew their right king and set up three kings. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 Twenty Souldiers..took good order to see the commodities dryed, and restored to the right owners. 1731–8 Swift *Pol. Conv.* 62 He has a great Estate, only the Right Owner keeps him out of it.

17. Justly entitled to the name; having the true character of; true, real, veritable. **a.** Of persons, their character or position.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 238 Se hyra, seðe nis riht hyrde, ..he forlæt ða scep. *c* 1000 *Canons Ælfric* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 344 Ne mæsse-preost, ne diacon, ne nan riht canonicus, næbbe on his huse nænne wifman. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14022 If þis man war right prophet,..He aght to wijt al quat sco were. 1384 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2628 *Hypermnestra*, My ryght doghter, tresoure of myn hert. 1481 *Paston Lett.* III. 278 She is ryght systyr, of fader and modyr, to Herry Ynglows. 1526 Tindale *John* i. 47 Behold a right hisrahelite, in whom is no guile. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 A right Gentleman is sooner seene by the tryall of his vertue than blasing of his armes. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I. iii, She'll ha' conuey'd her state, safe enough from thee, an' she be a right widdow. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 221 He went to the sepulchre of their great Saint ..where he did his Devotions as a right Mahumetane. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 144 ¶ 7 If you describe a right Woman in a laudable Sense, she should have gentle Softness, tender Fear. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* IV. iii, The Houyhnhnms.. could hardly believe me to be a right Yahoo, because my Body had a different Covering from others of my Kind. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xii, Right English all, they rush'd to blows. 1885 Grant Allen in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* II. 215 To mark him [Athelstan] out, in spite of his illegitimacy, as a right ætheling.

transf. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 286 It is not often that we can..enjoy a day of right Chaucer.

b. Of qualities or things. Also of some animals, esp. *right whale*: see Whale *sb.*

a 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* II. ii. (1890) 98 Ond he ða ongon.. heo monian & læran, þæt heo rihte sibbe & lufan him betweonum hæfden. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 109 Þa men þe bearn habban, læran hie þam rihtne þeodscipe. *c* 1200 Ormin 9868 Þa staness þatt he spacc þæroff, Þe33 wærenn rihhte staness. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 391 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311 Þe riȝte put of helle is a-midde þe eorþe. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4150 Þai sal turne þe Iewery Until right cristendom halely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1756 It reuys me my rest & my right hele. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr., Prosperity is a right curse, and a thing that God giveth to His enemies. 1590 C'tess Pembroke *Antonie* 1425 Is not this folie right? 1612 Bacon *Ess., Wisdom for Man's Self* (Arb.) 182 It is a poore Centre of a mans actions, himselfe. It is right earth. 1623 Camden *Rem.* 284 A right woman and Lady like disdaine may be obserued in the same Author. 1771 Wesley *Jrnl.* 27 Aug., We crept through a right Welsh road. 1817 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 42 Some of the Scotch Whigs, of the right old fanatical leaven, have waxed wroth with Jedediah. 1834 Cunningham *Wks. Burns* VII. 170 The words instanced against him, 'cootie' and 'heugh', are right old Scottish. 1875 Whyte Melville *Katerfelto* xxix, He's a right deer, I tell ye.

c. Of material substances, fabrics, etc.: Genuine, not counterfeit or spurious.

1466 in Grose *Antiq. Repertory* I. 12 To paye for his Ransom thre yardes of Right Sattin to the Taker. 1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 237/1 Some man .. canne perceyue by hys owne eye whether a stone bee righte or counterfet. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xii. 3 Marie therfore tooke a pound of ointement of right spikenard. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 32 Michael Boyen..sayes, that the right Musk is made..of that Animal which he calls Hiam. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. iv. 282 Rough Diamonds ..: a mark to know a right one by. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 134 ¶ 2 By the Application of your Medicines, taken only with half an Ounce of right Virginia Tobacco. 1769 Entick *London* IV. 278 It is well pewed, and wainscotted with right wainscot. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxi, I will bestow some thought on the matter, with the help of a right pipe of Trinidado. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* I. § 32 Whenever you draw a pure, long, full breath of right heaven, you take Athena into your heart, through your blood.

†**d.** *Bot.* Rightly so called; true, genuine. *Obs.*

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 34 Dictamnus maye be named in englishe righte Dittany, for some cal Lepidium also Dittany. *Ibid.* 72, I neuer sawe the ryghte Melilote yet in England. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lxi. 522 The right Artechoke hath great long broade leaues. 1611 Cotgr., *Dictame blanc*,..called also, bastard, or false Dittanie; and oft mistaken..for the right Dittanie.

IV. 18. The distinctive epithet of the hand (see Right hand) normally the stronger; by extension also of that side of the body, its limbs, their clothing, etc.; hence *transf.* of corresponding parts of other objects. *Right bank* (of a river), that on the right of a person facing down the stream. (Cf. Left *a.* 3.)

c 1205 Lay. 28040 Ich hæld to grunden, þat mi riht ærm to-brac. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2408 Godard..smot him þoru þe rith arum. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6960 Whan Guncelyn byheld þe knyght, þe hand he lyfte þat was þe ryght. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* x. 2 He putte his riȝt foot on the se. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 102 Redely the right ere he pullid from the hed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Ryghte parte of a beest, *dexter*. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Richarde..was..crooke backed, his left shoulder much higher than his right. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 10 Whan the ryght fote ryseth, than cast them fro the. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 35/2 There was..no square battell, no right wing, nor anie other prouision appointed. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xi. 11 From the right corner of the Temple. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 47 He..makes a pitch'd battel of it, dividing it into the right-wing and left-wing. 1703 Farquhar *Inconstant* III. i, The secret flew out of the right pocket of your coat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 457/2 The Virgin Mary crowned, with her Babe in her right arm. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxii, Monmouth..might be discovered on the top of the right bank of the river. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 123/1 When within seventy yards I sent my right ball through his shoulder.

Comb. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 51, I desire nothing more..than that God would pull out right-eye sins. *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* VIII. 72 Right-nosed Limington Fossile Oyster. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 198 A small right-inguinal hernia. 1891 Sir D. Wilson *Right Hand* 169, I believe about four were left and four right-footed.

†**19.** *Right half.* **a.** The right-hand side. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Þer stod a richt halue and a luft alse an castel wal. *c* 1200 Ormin 144 Godess enngell comm himm to O rihht hallf bi þatt allterr. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2176 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169 Bote fram þe riȝt half of is frount toward þe left chinne A smal rewe þere was of blode. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl[i]v. 11 Þe quene stode at þy ryȝt half in gildan cloþyng. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xx. 21 Seie that..my sonys sitten, oon at thi riȝthalf, and oon at thi lefthalf, in thi kyngdam. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 249 Joseph gooth vppe on the laddre stondynge on the riȝt half.

†**b.** The right hand. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxliii. [cxliv.] 9 Whaus mouþe spake vanite, her riȝthalf is riȝthalf of wickednes. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* iii. 16 Lengthe of daȝis in his riȝt half, and in the left half of it richessis and glorie. 1388 — *Ps.* xv[i]. 10 Delityngis ben in thi riȝthalf til in to the ende.

20. *Right side.* **a.** The right-hand side; the right-hand quarter or region. † Also *righter side* (quot. 1565).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xl[i]v. 11 Þe quene vpstode at þi rightside in gilt clathynge: vmgifen with sernes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 362 How Crist sittiþ on þe riȝt side of his Fadir. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Penne þe lorde shulde take vppe þe hertes heede by þe reght syde. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), Þan goo toward þe right side til ye finde your dominical lettre. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 The king..layd him downe on his right side. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 2 Two Zones do cut the heaven upon the righter side, And other twaine upon the left likewise the same divide. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Starboard*, When the Man at the Helm should put the Helm to the Right Side of the Ship. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 55/1 The earth..will be thrown on the right side of the sheath. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, He came on the right side of Catharine,..and slackened his pace. 1887 Rider Haggard *Allan Quatermain* v, Let them make their way one to the right side of the kraal and one to the left.

attrib. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 68 A right side tool, with two cutting edges. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 518 The right side tool..is thus named because it cuts from the right hand towards the left.

†**b.** The right hand (of a person). *Obs. rare.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 74 Lat nouȝte þi left half..Wyte what þow worchest with þi riȝt syde. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxvii. 16 The oile of his riȝt side he auoide out.

c. *To rise*, or *get out of bed, on one's right side*, used with allusion to the supposed luckiness of the practice, or its effect on one's temper.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 51 You rose on your right syde here right. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. i, Thou rose not on thy right side, or else blest thee not well. 1608 Machin *Dumb Knight* IV. i. H ij, Sure I said my prayers, ris'd on my right side. 1678 Ray *Prov.* (ed. 2) 268 He rose on his right side.

Right (rəit), *v.* Forms: 1 **rihtan** (**rehtan**), 3–5 **rihten** (3 **rihhtenn, rehtten, risten**), 3–4 **rihte**, 9 *Sc.* **richt**; 3–5 **riȝte**(n, 4 **riȝtyn, riȝtte**), 4–5 **righte**, 4– **right** (7 **wright**); 1 **ryhtan**, 3–4 **ryhte**(n, 5 **ryghte, rythyn**, *Sc.* **rycht**; 4–5 **ryȝte**(n, 5 **ryghte**(yn; also *dial.* 7–9 **reet**, 9 **reight, raight.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *rihtan, ryhtan, rehtan*, = OFris. *riuchta* (mod.Fris. *rjuchtsje*), MDu. (and Du.) *richten, rechten*, OS. *rihtian* (MLG. *richten, rechten*), OHG. *rihtan*,

rihten (G. *richten*), ON. *rétta* (Norw. *retta*, Sw. *rätta*, Da. *rette*), f. *reht* RIGHT *a.*]

I. *trans.* **†1.** To make straight (a path, way, etc.); to straighten. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 23 Ic [am] stefne clioppendes in uoestern, 'rehtas woeȝ drihtnes'. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9201 Gaþ till, & rihhteþþ swiþe wel Drihhtiness narrwe stiȝhess. *Ibid.* 9208 All þatt ohht iss wrang & crumb Shall effnedd beon & rihhtedd.

†2. To guide, direct (movements, etc.). *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 3 He riht & ræt eallum ȝesceaftum, swa swa good stiora anum scipe. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 79 To rehtanne foet usra in we[ȝ] sibb(es). *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 9 Ryght my wai in syghte þine. *Ibid.* cxviii. [cxix.] 133 Right my steppes after þi speche. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 24 Mannys gangynge til heuen..sall be rightid of god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 29 He scholde se the liht brenninge, Wherof he mihte his weies rihte To come wher sche was. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 234 In alle þi thowȝtys thynke on þi god, & he schal ryȝten þi weyis.

refl. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lxv. (1869) 207, I wolde ..þat bi þe meetinge þat j haue seyn alle pilgrimes ryghteden hem and kepten hem from forueyinge.

†3. To guide as ruler; to govern, rule, judge.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Þurh þe ic þys eowde styran & rihtan nu ne mæg. *c* 1205 LAY. 6254 Heo sculleð eow þet lond bitaken..and eower laȝen setten to rihten eore leoden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þeos riwle is euere wiðinnen & rihteð þe heorte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7747 He þat al rightes wit na ros Sal ilk man yeild after he dos. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170, I finde a tale..Of him that whilom Achab hihte, Which hadde al Irahel to rihte. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 24 Thou demest peplis in euenhed, and folkes in erthe thow riȝtest. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 149 He was so good and so prue to right and governe the welth publyke.

†b. *intr.* To go right, to act rightly. *Obs.*[-1]

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 262 Whan that holi cherche wrongeth, I not what other thing schal rihte.

II. 4. To set up, establish (*obs.*); to raise, rear, erect, set upright. Now *dial.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 749 (Gr.), [He] mid handum his eft on heofonrice rihte rodorstolas. *c* 1205 LAY. 14882 Þas biscopes ferden ȝeond þis lond..& þene cristindom heo rihten. *Ibid.* 23531 Walles heo gunnen rihten. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 444 He made to be broughte there a longe ladder, and righted it to the walles. *Ibid.* xxii. 481 Thenne he made hym to be brought whereas the galohous were righted. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcarrow* 163 Ever since Government has ordered great white stones to be righted up along cliff, for we to see in the dark.

†5. a. To set (one) upright; to raise (*up*), esp. after a fall; to lift *up* (the head). *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 þe þat art i wit iwraht to godes ilicnesse, & i-riht, ba bodi up and heaued toward heuene. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 9 Þai ere obligid and þai fell, bot we rase and we ere rightid [L. *erecti sumus*]. *Ibid.*, *Comm. Cant.* 526 Thoro takyng in kynde, he riȝttyd vs out of deth. *c* 1400 *English Conquest Irel.* (E.E.T.S.) 44 [When] holy chyrche..redy was to falle, wyth hys blode he ryght hyr vp. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 316 He righted his hede vp.

†b. *refl.* To assume an upright position. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 152 If he cloðed man se, cof he waxeð, For up he riȝteð him. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Rihteð ou up þer efter, & siggeð 'Domine, labia mea aperies'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5439 Iacob vp in bedd him right. *Ibid.* 11694 'Rise vp,' he said, 'and right þe nu'. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 839* Þat oþer renishit renke hym rightes in þe sadyll. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 259 He righted hymself vpon his buttocke.

6. a. *To right the helm*: (see quot. 1627).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 37 Right your Helme, that is, to keepe it in the mid ships, or right vp. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 16 Right your Helmnes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Righting*, when expressed of the helm, implies the replacing it in the middle of the ship, after having produced the required effect. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 292 Right the helm, and haul up the mizen. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 66 Get the main tack down and sheet aft, and right your helm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Right the Helm*, the order to put it amidships, that is, in a line with the keel.

b. To bring (a ship) back into a vertical position.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 367 They righted her again, to set up anew the careening rigging. 1751 *Narr. of H.M.S. Wager* 18 The Gunner..got the Cutter righted. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 357 They were forced to cut away the masts to right her. 1861 *All Year Round* 13 July 365 The crew of the galley righted her with great speed.

fig. 1817 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 46 The mass of property has the same effect on our Constitution, and is a sort of ballast which will always right the vessel, to use a sailor's phrase, and bring it to its due equipoise.

refl. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, [The boat] righted herself, and glided swiftly into the still water.

c. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To recover or reassume a vertical position.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 24 She providentially righted again, tho' slowly. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. (1819) 181 The lab'ring ship may bend, ne'er more to right. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 107 The ship righted, trembling fore and aft. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 112 The Arethusa..whipped under the tree, righted, and went merrily away down stream.

d. *refl.* To recover one's balance or equilibrium; to recover one's footing; to correct a false step. Also *fig.*

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 623 Till 'mid this crowded neighbourhood of things..The head turns round and cannot right itself. 1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 137/1 He leaned forward 'to right himself in the saddle'. 1864 M. EYRE *Lady's Walks S. France* xxiv. (1865) 263 The pony righted himself, and she rode on..unhurt.

fig. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* xxii, Mrs. Ince righted herself instantaneously and superbly.

e. To restore to the proper position after a fall, overturn, break-down, etc.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 442 Leaving the guides to remount him, and right him in his seat. 1841 CAPT. B. HALL *Patchwork* III. vii. 132 By the help of some..peasants.. we soon righted the carriage. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 192 To bring out the baggage and right the fallen diligence.

7. To do justice or make reparation to (a person); to redress the injuries of; to avenge.

c 900 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* 139 Heo smeadan hu heo..mehton monige men ryhtan,..ȝe on londum ȝe on ma þara þinga þe heo onforhaldne weran. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308 To Ryghte, *iustificare*. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 314 Let his sonne Be righted; give him backe the government You tooke from him. 1599 TYRONE *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 58 Oneale will spend to see you righted in all your affaires. 1621 SIR D. NORTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 24, I..do appeale to your own noblenes..to right me as you would be righted if my case were your own. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 23 [He] righted his individual wrong'd brother. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 192 'Tis the chief Praise that e'er to Kings belong'd To right with Justice, whom with Pow'r they wrong'd. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 164 I'll see thee righted, or I'll know the reason why! 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 30 Mrs. Trotter..reminded him that he had the protection of Lord this and Sir Thomas that, who would see him righted. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Feb., He thinks that when he is wronged, it is the business of the ruler..to right him at once.

refl. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 734, I haue seene the day of wrong, through the little hole of discretion, and I will right my selfe like a Souldier. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. xxiii, In case of non-performance,..to right himself by war. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club* 210 Wks. 1751 X. 227 Bind them fast, or..They will come, and right themselves. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, He that cannot right himself by the hand, must use his head. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 25 In that case..the injured person would be always coming back to right himself.

†b. Const. *of*, *on*, or *upon* (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Jan., [He] condemns him to pay both their victuals and wages, or right himself of the purser. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, My Hands shall right your King on him I seize. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I. 3 I'll try To right my countrymen upon all of you.

c. To vindicate, set right, justify. Chiefly *refl.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 229 Wher kinde wole himselve rihte,..Ther mai no wiht be therayein. 1617 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid* IV. i, I'll complain And right myself before the magistrate. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 6 If my ruder Tongue, To right it self, should do your patience wrong. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Theodora* (1703) xi. 181 Expressing more than she said, without injuring her Modesty she righted her Gratitude. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 112 The most likely cause..was, the necessity felt by Bournezel to right himself at once at court.

8. To avenge or redress (an injustice or injury).

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 13 Whom all þe londe loued..And ros with him rapely to riȝtyn his wronge. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 4, I am Reuenge sent from below, To ioyne with him and right his hainous wrongs. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vi. 381 He objects that none righteth the wrongs of Gods people. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 'Twas well with England, when..Men dar'd to right their wrongs. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. lvii, There is no injury that could be righted in that way.

III. †9. To correct or amend (a person, one's life, etc.). *Obs.*

971 *Blickling Hom.* 63 Þa deman .. þæt hie him selfum heora synna bebeorȝaþ, ȝe eac oþre synȝiende rihtaþ. *a* 1000 *Laws Wihtræd* (Lieberman) 12 Ældheodiȝe mæn, ȝif hio hiora hæmed rihtan nyllað, of lande..ȝewiten. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10361 Itt maȝȝ hemm brinngenn onn To rihhtenn þe33re dede. *c* 1275 *Pass. Our Lord* 544 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 Iesus crist þet..com in-to þis myddenerd sunfulle men to ryhte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VI. 11 Þou hast y-ryȝt þat was amys, Y-wonne þat was y-lore. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 26779 (Fairf.), To þe prest þai make a hiȝt þaire synne for-sake, þaire life to riȝt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Ry(g)hteyn, or make ryghte, *rectifico*.

10. To bring into accordance with truth; to correct or render exact (accounts, etc.); to set right or inform (a person) correctly. Also with *up*.

1027–34 *Sec. Laws Cnut* ix. (Lieberman) 314 ȝemeta and ȝewihta rihte man ȝeorne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 69 The whiche bokes..A Romayn ouerraght & right hom hym-seluyn. 1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxvii. 77 Prudence righteth vnderstanding, Fortitude Courage. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 39 Augustine..might heere haue righted you up, if you had not willingly closed your eyes. 1677 CARY *Chron.* II. II. § 3. xiv. 251 The true reading of Josephus as to these Numbers, righted by D. Vossius. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Ang.-Lat.* 5 He said he was righting his accounts. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. vii, 'Tis time to right all mistakes. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 151 Endeavor to right the public mind.

11. To set in order, to adjust, to set or put right. Now somewhat *rare.*

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 A he mæiȝ findan hwæt he mæiȝ on byriȝ betan,..oððe hus godian, rihtan, & weoxian. *c* 1205 LAY. 25732 Heo lihten of heore steden, and rihten heore iweden. *Ibid.* 30922 Heo rihten heore loues and up drozen seiles. *c* 1290 *St. Edmund* 45 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 298 Huy benden heore bouwene and stoden a-feor, and heore Arewene riȝten. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12055 Þer myghte men se þe mariners..Ropes to righte, lynes to leye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 262 Hire clothes with hire hand sche rihte. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) III. i. 49 Somme blewe the fyre, somme with yron forkes ryghted the brondes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. 60 Thenne they amended their harneys and ryghted theire sheldes and tooke newe sperys [etc.]. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 113 The Schollers who haue their bookes well righted, and their Chamber well dressed, and cleane kept. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 5/2 The kings of England..sate in person in the seate of justice to right the greater affayres of their subjects. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 After righting all matters to our satisfaction. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 140 These ridges are also looked over and righted with the mattock. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 365 An excellent omelette for breakfast..has already righted me considerably. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 416 Much in the same way the other systems are righted.

†b. To cure of distortion. *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 LAY. 19502 Sa me scal lacnien his leomes..and his ban rihten mid bitele stelen. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 748 (BM. MS.), Ihesu, þorw his mochil myȝt, Here feet and handes gan to ryȝt. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1308 Mystrowand he wald gif me mycht þi lath lymmys for to rycht.

c. To mend or do *up*, to clear or clean *up*, to set *up* again. Now *dial.* and *U.S.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 391 Having there new wrighted up such ships of his as had been any wayes bruised in the fight, he put over from thence to Phocaea. 1702 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 283 That ye Town fort shall forthwith be Righted vp Voted affirmatively. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* I. 10 There is a kitchen maid wanted, just to wash dishes, and right up the kitchen after the cook. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 78 After righting up an old door that had fallen from one hinge, and setting a rail against it to keep it in its place, we returned to the house.

12. *refl.* To return to a proper or normal condition. (Cf. 6 d.)

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii. 159 Convertibility ensures the ultimate balance of the currency,—provides that it shall right itself from time to time. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Lamb* Wks. 1859 IX. 160 Slowly all things right themselves. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlix. 51 Had he not resolved to go, things might even yet have righted themselves.

Right (rəit), *adv.* Forms: 1 **rehte**, 1–3 **rihte**, 1–5 **riht** (3 **rihht**, 4 **rith**, 4–5 **rit**), 5–6 **rich**(e, 5– *Sc.* **richt**; 3–5 **riȝt** (3 **rigt**, 4 **riȝth**, 5 **reȝt**), 4–5 **riȝte**, 5–6 **righte**, 3– **right** (5 **reght**, 9 *dial.* **reet**); 1 **ryhte**, 4–5 **ryht**, 5 **ryth**(e, 5–6 *Sc.* **rycht**; 4–5 **ryȝt** (5 **–te**), 5 **rygth**, **rygh**, 5–6 **ryghte** (5 **ryte**), 4–6 **ryght** (6 **ryt**). [OE. *rehte*, *riht*(*e*, *ryhte*, = OFris. *riuchte* (mod.Fris. *rjucht*), MDu. *recht*(*e*, *richte* (Du. *recht*, †*regt*), OS. *rehto*, *reht* (MLG. *rechte*, *recht*), OHG. *rehto*, *rechto* (G. *recht*), ON. *rétt* (Norw. *rett*, Da. *ret*, Sw. *rätt*), f. *reht*, *riht* RIGHT *a.*]

I. 1. Of motion or position: Straight; in a direct course or line. In later use chiefly with preps. or advbs., as *right forth*, *forward*, *on*(*ward*), *from*, *to*, etc.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xi. 64 Stæppað ryhte; ne haltiȝeað leng. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Met.* v. 14 Swa oft æspringe ut awealleð of clife harum.., & ȝereclice rihte floweð. *c* 1205 LAY. 1395 Heo ferden from Spaine riht toward Brutaine. *Ibid.* 27345 Forð he wolde riden from Lengres to Auste: swa læi his weie rihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12957 He..tok his flight To tun o ierusalem ful right. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 82 And thai that mycht eschap, perfay, Richt till ane vattir held thair vay. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 29 Men myghte go more right to that havene. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 21 Lede us þederward, as ryght as a lyne, Seynt Myghel! To þat heuenly kyngdome. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1592 Lede hyr to þe prynssys chambyr ryth. 1530 PALSGR. 827/1 Ryght forthe, *tout droyt auant*. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xiv. E b, Now go right from that staf some space at pleasure. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 51, I thought nothing could shoot righter at the marke of my desires. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 25 Let thine eyes looke right on, and let thine eye lids looke straight before thee. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 29 Holding on right forth, by sunne-set he reached to the villages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 831 Hee on his impious Foes right onward drove. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 159 The Captain ordered one man to..show himself. Upon which the Indian ran right to him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 We had a constant gale blowing right upon our stern. *c* 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 170 He is like an African buffalo—sees rightforward. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, It was left to me, therefore, to do honour..to his tea, right from China. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 236 Then the Mountjoy took the lead, and went right at the boom. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ii, She would be put into the ladies' compartment and go right on. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 87/1, I'm going right home now.

b. In the proper course.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15720 He sailed al day, & on þe nyght, Vnwhile boþe wrong & ryght, Til he com in-til an ilde. 13.. *Cursor M.* 25681 (Gött.), Leuedi.., þu lede þaim right þar þai ga wrang. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 497/131 Þou schalt..þi weyes wende þe Rihtore, þorwh him þat mihtes may. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 45 To leide vs in his Law full richt. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xlix. 9 He..directed them that went right. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 235 Compel him to go a little righter.

c. *Right up*, straight up, upright. Now *dial.*

c 1440 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 434 Dresse hit forthe, and almondes or paynes fryed, and styk hom right up therin. 1552 HULOET s. v. *Bowghe*, Bowghes of trees or bushes whych do grow streight out, but not ryght vp. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 b, Rhamnus..hath twigges that grow right vp. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 37 Right your Helme, that is, to keepe it in the midships, or right vp. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Right on end*, *Right up*, upright.

2. In a straight or direct course leading quite up *to* a place, person, or thing; hence, all the way *to*, *into*, *round*, *through*, etc.; also with advbs. as *down*, *along*, *in*, *back*.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Ðas is se ȝife fram Medeshamstede to Norðburh..& swa æl se feon riht

to Esendic. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6623 þa kingess..Fundenn forrþ-rihht tatt steorrneleom, þatt ledde hemm rihht to Criste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3780 In slepe he sagh stand vp a sti Fra his heued right to þe ski. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 738 *Thisbe*, This wal..Was cloue a two ryght from the cop a-doun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Þase desertez laste riȝt to Paradyse terrestre. 1530 PALSGR. 827/1 Ryght downe, *tout droyt embas.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 74 All the landis..Fra Forth streikand recht on to Eskis mouth. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ix. 8 Quhen I behald it rycht till end. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 308 Yeu two this way..right down to Paradise descend. 1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* (1896) 8, I marched up to ye Lake with 10 men, and came back to the Halfway Brook, and right back to ye Lake again. 1766 W. STORK *Acc. E. Florida* p. xviii, The strong current that constantly runs from the east..right into the gulph of Mexico. 1836 BROWNING *Johannes Agricola in Medit.* 2 There's heaven above, and night by night I look right through its gorgeous roof. 1865 CAMERON *Malayan India* 75 The broad verandah which runs right round the house. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* 2 The hair grew right down on his forehead. 1899 Lt.-Col. BALDOCK *Cromwell* 202 Goring..pushed a cavalry raid right up to Farnham.

b. Quite or completely *off, out, round,* etc.

c 1400 *Sege Melayne* 329 At þ° erthe he smate righte of his hede. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Dec., The King..hath justified my Lord Sandwich to the highest degree, and is right in his favour to the uttermost. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 8 This looks to me like taking the door right off the hinges. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 115 We will, Captain, blot them right out. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 116 He's turned right round, and he's staring at her like anything.

3. a. Immediately *after* some event.

c 1200 ORMIN 2799 Rihht afterr þatt tin greting word Wass cumenn i min ære. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 496 Hieronymus..began right after the death of his father Hiero..to shew forth his arrogancie.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii, Come in,—said he, —come in, right after breakfast.

b. † *Right forth*, straightway, at once. *Obs.* So *right off, right away*, immediately, without delay. Originally *U.S.*

(*a*) 1440 *Sc. Acts, Jas. II* (1814) II. 55 Oure..lord will..gerr deliuer þe Castel of kildrummy to þe said lord of Erskyne Richt furthe in al gudely haste. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 275, I ryght foorth shall departe to asayll them.

(*b*) 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* II. ii. (1887) 39, I was glad to take to my heels and split home, right off. 1849 WEBSTER *Priv. Corr.* (1857) II. 339 We will go to that place and shut ourselves up in the office..and do the work right off. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 789/1 He wasn't [sick] long. Had a kind of a fit this noon, and died right off.

(*c*) 1818 H. B. FEARON *Sk. Amer.* 5, I have been slick in going to the stand right away. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ii, I saw now that 'Right away' and 'Directly' were one and the same thing. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Tramps Abroad* lxxi, A round man cannot be expected to fit a square hole right away. He must have time to modify his shape.

c. *U.S.* Straight (with temporal connotation).

1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xxix, If you don't go right about your business, I will come down. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, I'll go right in the house, for paper and ink. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 800/1 Yes, I'll be right down.

4. *Right out*, = OUTRIGHT *adv.* 3, 4; also *dial.*, completely.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 101 Her waspish headed sonne..Swears he will shoote no more, but play with Sparrows, And be a Boy right out. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 18, I haue seene one slaine right out with the timber he stole halfe an houre before. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People Eng.* Wks. 1738 I. 493 The house..they fired about his ears, and at last killed him right-out. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Right-Out*, completely, throughout.

II. 5. Precisely, exactly, just, quite, altogether, to the full. Now *dial.* or *arch.*

In ME. poetry sometimes a mere rime-tag.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. 74 Seo burȝ..is swiþe ryhte feowerscyte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxviii. 6 ȝif ic on helle ȝedo hwyrft æniȝne, þu me æt-byst efne rihte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 414 E33þerr heore ȝede swa Rihht afterr Godess lare. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2951 Þis wreche, in al egypte riȝt, Lestede fulle seuene niȝt. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2998 (Bodl. MS), It was riȝth after þe tenure þat first spaak þe Emperoure. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 804, I wol my self goodly with yow ryde Right at myn owene cost. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 125 Vn-to oon of yow seide he Right in this wyse. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Other their corners bee all sharpe,..other ij. sharpe and one right square. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Q.) v. 67 My wife hath spoyld her, She takes right after her. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. i, To talk of borrowing, lending, and of use! The usurer's language right. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4118/4 Pure Venice-Treacle, in Tin Pots, right as it came over. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., He's not right sharp.

6. Qualifying adverbs (or adv. phrases) of time, esp. *right now*, † *then* or † *tho*, † *anon*. Now *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 2 Swylce hi wæron rihte ða bi ðe mæst ȝeolectan, swilce hi nu sindon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11046 Rihht o þatt daȝȝ uppo þe ȝer þatt twellfte daȝȝ iss nemmnedd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Heo þet was riht þo imaked mid Godes honden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3547 For hunger loo i dei right now. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 298 Mony ane Richt þane þe cristine treutht has tane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 550 And right anon he chaunged his array. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 431 Riȝt in þe dawyng of day a diuinour he callis. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10729 Quod rudentendement ryht tho. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xix. 443 Remembre ye of the shame ye dyd to me ryght now. 1535 COVERDALE *John* ix. 27 He answered them: I tolde you right now. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concernings* 9 b, Wit, arte, and counsell, which you spake of right now. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 139 Haue you forgotten what you said right now? 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 85 Right at this time there raged and reigned in the church of Corinth an epidemical disease.

1897 LORD E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* 130, I can put my hand on the quean right now.

† **b.** Placed after the adv. or phrase, esp. *now right. Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 53 Woenæs ðu þæt..fader min [ne mæge] sella me nu reht mæ ðon tuelf herȝas engla. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 225 He..sæȝde, þæt hit ða rihte wære þæt he of ðisse worlde sceolde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ix. 19 Send nu rihte and ȝegadera ealle þine nytenu. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7972 Þis tueye breþeren gode frend were þo riȝt. *Ibid.* 8910 Þis was endleue hondred ȝer, & in þe niþe ȝer riȝt. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 19651 (Fairf.), Noȝt he ete þre daies riȝt. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2772 For ioy of a sweuene þat y haue mette now ryȝt.

7. With preps. or advbs. of place, as *right at, in, on*, etc.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 16 Ryhte be eastan him sindon Bæme. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6554 Rihht i þe land off ȝerrsalæm. *a* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1604 He lay.., A ston under hise heued riȝt. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2495 Sket cam a ladde with a knif, And bigan rith at þe to For to ritte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3076 Right nygh the botoun pullede he A leef al grene. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 27 Into the lond let synke A reed right by. 1481 CAXTON *Godfr.* clxxiii. 256 In theyr comyng on they toke the barbycannes that were right ayenst them. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* viii. 14 He made haist ..to mete Israel..euen righte before the felde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 150 Vpon a Ladies lips, or right in the center of her cheekes. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 59 Right against the Eastern gate, Wher the great Sun begins his state. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 The Wind is right in our teeth. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 84 He was set right against me. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 28 Right abreast of this spot..is a very fine anchorage. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 55 Sitting..Right o'er St. Paul's Cathedral. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* xxviii. 156 When it was right at the foot of the bridge, it lifted its arm high.

b. With *here, there.* Now chiefly *U.S.* Cf. HERE-RIGHT and THERE-RIGHT.

c 1290 *Beket* 126 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 110 I-porueid it was..þat heo scholde i-cristned beo riȝt þare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6542 þe tables þat in hand he bare To pees he þam brak right þar. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 On Moneday..ryght here in this Chaumbre..ȝe renounsed and ceased of the State of Kyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 202 Right here, seith the frensch booke, that [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/2 Ryght there he retourneth hymself and saluteth the peple. 1530 PALSGR. 822/2 Ryght there, *droyctement la.*

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd., 'Right here,' a favorite phrase with our orators and with a certain class of our editors. 1893 FULLER *Lit. Courtship* x. 98, I may as well say, right here, that I, for my part, had a rousing good time. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 3/1, 'I got on the trail right there,' pursued Mr. Stanley, with a momentary relapse into American idiom.

8. Qualifying *as* or *so* († *also*) in various constructions. Now *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 He fondede god solf mid his wrenche..and his apostles riht al swa. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1188 Rihht all swa summ þe shep onfoþ Meoclið, þatt mann itt clippeþþ. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xli. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Riȝt as he com he sal wend in wo and pine and pouerte. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1696 Als þe body..Es ded when þe saule es passed out, þe saule of man es ded ryght swa, When God es departed þarefra. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1555 *Hypsipyle*, Ryght as him-selfe now dothe, ryght so did he. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 62 Euery good kynge is..knowen therby, ryght as a man is knowen by his visage. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A iij, Ryght as yᵉ erthe can brynge forth no fruyte without yᵉ dewe of heuen ..Right so without the grace of God [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* vi. 35 So made he also..palme trees and floures, right as it was appoynted. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 54 Right so no kinde of argument..doth better perswade..then example. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 401 Right so is it (sayth he) in the heart of a man the heate boyleth vp the bloud. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 594 Right so as God threatened to deale with us according to our doings, even so hath he done. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Recht of het soo ware*, right as if it were so. 1871 ROSSETTI *Staff & Scrip* ix, Right so, he knew that he saw weep Each night through every dream The Queen's own face.

9. With intensive force (cf. FULL *adv.* 1): Very. Now *arch.* **a.** With adverbs.

c 1200 ORMIN 6281 Þuss mihht tu ledenn her þatt lif Rihht wel, wiþþ Godess hellpe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 82 Schir Iohne Steward..Wes voundit throu the body thair With a sper that richt scharply schair. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 26 Thus tales me troblid..And amarride my mynde rith moche. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 17413 (Laud), Ye diddyn hym vnder lok and sele That he awey shuld not stele But ye hym myssid right sone. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 He trusted I shuld lyke it right wele. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* I. xvii, Though thou ryght hy do oft assende. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 7 A gentle Squyre..Right cleanly clad in comely sad attyre. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 165, I know right well how tedious I haue beene in the description of this citie. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 953 To him the Squire right nimbly run. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 662 The simple clerk..did rear right merrily, two staves. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv, The portrait of him she loved right dearly. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* v. (1866) 93, I should like right well to make a longer excursion on foot. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 452/1 They conquered it right royally.

b. With adjectives.

c 1200 ORMIN 5563 Þe sexte ȝife off Haliȝ Gast Iss an rihht god reowwsunge. *Ibid.* 7133 An child..þatt shall ben þiss Judisskenn king All þurrh rihht apell kinde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 84 Ane vattir..That..wes rycht styth, bath deip & wyde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 288 A Clerk ther was..And he nas nat right fat. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 5 Take hem and presse hem on a fayre bord, an hew hem ryght smal. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. ii. 78, I am ryght wrothe for your departyng. *Ibid.*, Ye shal be ryght welcome to..my barons. 1521 WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 239, I doubt not but it is to your good Grace right pensiful hearing. 1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 24 At his table, where he sate..right like a superintendant. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i, I should be right sorry To have the means so to be venged on you. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 296 Yet is their surname right ancient in the place. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 289 Those illustrious and right eloquent Pen-men, the Modern Travellers. 1765 GRAY *Shaks.* 3 Willy begs, once a right proper man. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 336, I was right glad.. to see your writing again. 1861 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 276 He is a right good little Fellow, I do believe. 1877 LYTTELT. *Landmarks* III. viii. 142 And right interesting it is to observe [etc.].

c. In titles or forms of address. (See also HONOURABLE, REVEREND, WORSHIPFUL.)

c 1390 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 65 Richt honorabylle fadyr in Crist, God have yhow in kepynge. 1420 WATERTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 6 Ryght excellent hegh and ryght myghty Prynce. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* IV. 20 O my rightbeloued sonn,..who moued you to leue me, and to parte soo? 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 148 Right noble chylde and my deare frende. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 400 The rycht excellent, rycht heich and illustir Princessis. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 84 He is most in the company of the right noble Claudio. 1640 GLAFTHORNE *Wit in Constable* I, And pray right witty, and right honor'd sir, What may your businesse seeme to be i th' city? 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 197 Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin and Councellour, Wee greet you well. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, Noble and right thirsty lords. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, Will you indeed prefer me to your right royal consort's service?

† **10.** With negatives: At all; whatever. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 680 Niss he rihht nohht forrfæredd. *Ibid.* 18961 Acc hemm ne cumeþþ rihht na god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28794 Vr lauerd..recoues he right nan Almus þat o wrang es tan. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1325 *Dido*, But al this thing auayleth hire ryght nought. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6223 Ryght noȝt þan he felde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xi, Thow shalt haue ryght nought of me. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 11 To acount whatsoever we set most store by, to be but as dung or as rightnought.

† **11.** With *a.* Indeed, assuredly. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 8 Constantinople is riȝt a faire citee. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 141 þat is right a worthi man. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a iij, It is moche fayre and ryght a noble thyng for to see..thauncient hystoryes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 330 The prince graunted hym with ryght a good wyll his requeast. *Ibid.* ccclxxiv. 619 He accorded to that his men hadde done with right an yuell wyll.

III. 12. In accordance with justice or righteousness; righteously, uprightly; in harmony with the moral standard of actions.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 12 Se scippend..rehte ȝesceop eall þæt he ȝesceop. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 He him symle rihte deme, ȝif he wille syif Godes domas ȝedeȝan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxix. 13 Scylan eard niman.., þa mid ræde her rihte lifiȝeað. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 109 Ne mei him na Mon alsa wel demen ne alswa rihte.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* ix. 4 Thou satest in the throne iudging right. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 155 Father, who art Judge Of all things made, and judgest onely right. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii, They act right or wrong. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cxii. (1792) I. 303, I am convinced that you will act right.

† **b.** Rightly; by right. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 386 The Erl of Murray bure that surname ryght.

13. In a proper or fitting manner; in the required or necessary way; properly; duly, aright.

Beowulf 1696 Swa wæs..þurh runstafas rihte ȝemearcod ..& ȝesæed hwam þæt sweord ȝeworht..wære. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. § 2 Ȝenoh ryhte þu spyrast; swa hit is swa þu seȝst. *a* 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 29 (Gr.), Byrhtnoð ..bæd þæt [hie] hyra randan rihte heoldon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5505 All hu mann birrþ follȝhenn itt Forr Drihhtin rihht to þeowwtenn. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Hwil ha riht luued him wið soðe bileaue. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 24 Moyses þe holy whyt, þe heuede þe lawe to ȝeme ryht. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vii. 30 Thou rew ant red me ryht. *a* 1350 *St. Thomas* 211 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 23 He bad hym reuerence right A maumet þat þai cald 'god of light'. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* xii. 6 They bad him saye: Schiboleth, & he sayde: Siboleth, & coulde not speake it righte. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 139 Ile smoake your skin-coat and I catch you right. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. III. xlviii, Hence phancie, sight, And memory in age do not their functions right. *a* 1684 ROSCOMMON *Ess. on Verse* 5 With strict Discipline instructed right. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 160 The first thing should be taught him is to hold his Pen right. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 419 Were not these Villains right served? 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 278 You counsel right, my friend. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II, A people, to speak right, Must speak as soft as courtiers.

b. In due or proper order.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12060 Roþeres, helmes, right for to stande. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xix. 2 Day unto day, doth it display,..And night to night succeeding right. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 37 When once our grace we haue forgot Nothing goes right. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 253 Everything is going on right there, and you have no occasion to be anxious about them.

c. In colloq. phrases *all right, right enough.*

1844 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 124, I got your letter all right. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 7 You'll enjoy yourself, Bella, right enough when you get there.

14. In accordance with facts or the truth of the case; accurately, correctly, exactly.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vii. 43 He cuoeð him, 'Rehte ðu doemdest'. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 28 Þa cwæð he, 'Rihte þu andswarodest'. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13811 Natanæl,.. þatt I þe sahh unnderr fictre, þu cnawesst rihht & trowwesst. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1079 Ah beo nu soð cnawes, ȝef ich riht segge. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 372 And men ryȝt lokede, þer is

more pryue pride in prechours hertes þan [etc.]. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 162 A college of cardinalis come syne in a lyng, That war Crannis of kynd, gif I richt compt. 1549 RIDLEY in *Liber Cant.* (1855) 245 Alexander, if I do right remember the history. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 32 The lawyer seeketh to make men good,..or to say righter,.. that their euill hurt not others. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. viii. § 10 A man, accustom'd to..regular Experiments,..shall be able to..guess righter at their..Properties. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 22 The lines, tho' touch'd but faintly, are drawn right. 1763 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 103 The affair of Wilkes and Dun is related right in the papers. 1857 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II. 320 It was on the Tuesday or Wednesday after, if I recollect right. 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. iii, Yes, you guess right. It is going to be after all.

phr. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 202 Reason agrees with them no righter than a Rammes horne.

15. On or towards the right side (*of*). See also RIGHT AND LEFT.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xxix/2 As we stande ryght of yat poynt. *a* 1796 BURNS *Sic a Wife as Willie had* iii, She's twisted right, she's twisted left. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 50 "Tention eyes right!' The serjeant calls with all his might. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, As he spoke thus, he looked neither right nor left. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 146 The force of all the lands right of the Seine gathered under the banners of Guy and Odo.

IV. *Comb.* **16. a.** With pa. pples., as *right-born, -bred, -framed, -made, -shapen,* etc. Also in parasynthetic combs., as *right-believed, -headed.*

971 *Blickling Hom.* 167 Eal rihtgelyfed folc sceal gefeon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1645 All birrþ itt offredd ben wiþþ skill..Off rihhtbiȝetenn ahhte. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2377 Lauerd, leome & lif of alle riht bileafde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. ix. (Tollemache MS.), This ryuer..departeþ þe contrey of ryȝt-bileuid men fro þe contrey of misbileuid men. 1526 TINDALE *Prol. Ep. Romans,* That the ryghte shapen workes abyde not behynd, but accompanye fayth. 1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. i. 76 If ye saw them [the Bishops]..ye would say, they were the Pope's right-shapen sons. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXIX. 5 Within a while after hee will intermedle holy and right framed prayers. 1659 THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 653 The right born, debasing..his birth, shall slide down. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. p. xxxiii, It does agree with every right made publick prayer whatsoever. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 What Discouragement gives not this to right-bred Tars from entering Volunteers? 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) 69 Such a right-headed Reverend Gentleman. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 25 Apr., I assured him that a man who had been wrong in the head all his life would scarce become right-headed after death. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 170 Some even say that a right-shaped twig of any tree will do just as well.

b. With pr. pples., as *right-aiming, -believing, -feeling, -meaning,* etc.

971 *Blickling Hom.* 185 On eallum rihtgelyfendum on me. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, The hare that rennyth with right stondyng eers is but litell aferde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 Ryghte trowande, *ortodoxus.* 1565 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 131 Whome we following in good,..godly, and rightbeleuing maner [etc.]. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* X. 59 They which haue sought him with a true and rightmeaning heart. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* V. 21 Then shal the right-aiming thunder bolts goe abroad. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 284 In Cornwall and Devonshire, and in the mines of Northumberland and Durham, the principal metallic veins range nearly east and west. In the former counties they are called lodes, in the latter right running veins. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 156 There is always a way that all right-thinking people fall into. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxiii [lxiv], He thought Blanche..the most pious, gifted, right-thinking, fascinating person he had ever met. 1885 C. J. LYALL *Arab. Poet.* 90 A heart still and stedfast, right-walking, honest.

†c. With vbs., as *right-rule, -participate.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liv. 17 Eche vessel that is mad aȝen thee, shal not be riȝt reulid. *Ibid., Jer.* vii. 5 If ȝee wil euene riȝt reulen ȝoure weies, and ȝoure studies. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 397 Teaching thy wealthy Neighbours..How, When, and Where to right-participate Their streams of Comfort.

17. With adverbs, forming attributive combs., as *right-away, -forward, -onward, -out.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 It is not my intent to runne a right out-race through all the accidents of their reprobation. 1648 HEXHAM, *Een Rechte straet,* a Right-out streete. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 114 The well-disciplined phalanx of right-onward feelings. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 1 Mar., The work of an uncompromising right-forward Scot of the old school. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xv, With his wonted, right-away activity. 1877 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/3 The anticipation of a good honest right-away race was not disappointed.

-right, *suffix,* representing OE. *riht* adj. and *rihte* adv., which are employed as suffixes in OE. *forðriht, -rihte* FORTHRIGHT, and *upriht, -rihte* UPRIGHT. A few other compounds of the same type appear first in early ME., as †*adownright,* †*anonright,* DOWNRIGHT, †*evenright,* OUTRIGHT, and somewhat later FOREBRIGHT, OVERBRIGHT.

Rightable (rəi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. RIGHT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being righted.

1891 *Star* 31 Dec. 2/6 The one unfairness is in a measure rightable, and the other is not. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/2 Though she [the boat] may be quickly righted in inland waters,..she probably would not be rightable in open, rough tidal waters.

Right about, *sb., adv.* (and *a.*). Also **right-about, rightabout.** [f. RIGHT *sb.*[1] 17 a + ABOUT *adv.* 6; orig. as two separate words.]

A. *sb.* **1.** *Mil.* In phr. *To the right about,* a command to turn towards the right so far as to face the opposite way (now simply *right about*). Hence with vbs., as *go, face,* etc. (Cf. FACE *v.* 9 b.)

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. ii, To the right about as you were; march, colonel! 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ix, To give it you in the military phrase then,..as we are soldiers; To the right about. Let us return the way we came. 1766 in W. Smith *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 132 The rear goes to the right about. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 31 When General Officers..pass in the rear of a Guard, the Officer is..not to face his Guard to the right-about. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 11 When the soldier has previously turned about, he will always front by the right about.

b. In general use.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, You are to turn..to the left, and then to the right about again. 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 12 After [dessert]..all rise, turn to the right about and..then return to the drawing-room. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The strong inclination which prompted him to wheel Jezabel to the right about. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 376 Their fox took the opportunity to swing to the rightabout.

fig. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxii, Whenever I chose, I could make them wheel to the right about.

c. With *the* omitted. *rare.*

1778 TICKELL & SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii, I wish I was ordered to right about.

2. In phr. *To send to the right about*: **a.** To cause (troops) to turn and retreat or flee.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXV, Six grenadiers of Ligonier's..would have sent all these fellows to the right about. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. i, This, and the sight of the Carabineers bearing down on them, rapidly sent the sowars flying to the right-about.

b. To send packing; to dismiss or turn away unceremoniously. (Also with *turn.*)

1831 LYTTON *Eugene Aram* I. ii, Send verses to the right-about. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lv[i], Mamma comes and turns Fanny to the right-about. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* (1888) 326 One of the members was unseated with ignominy and sent to the right-about.

B. 1. *adv.* = A. 1; usually as a command with additional word, as *wheel, face, turn.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 222 Right about wheel! 1833 *Reg. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 13 Right about, face—1st. Place the ball of the right foot against the left heel...2nd. Raise the toes, and turn to the right about on both heels. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 205 She..wheeled right-about with the alacrity of a Prussian soldier,..and was soon out of sight. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 10 Right about—Turn.

b. Hence *right about face* as a compound vb. or adv.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleom.* 26 Southey, who once wrote for freedom—egad, True turn-coat, can right about face, pliant lad. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, Show those fellows, Corporal, how to rightabout face. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* 309 She had whipped right-about face and was gazing towards the kitchen garden.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* with *face* or *turn.* Also in fig. use, denoting a complete change of front; an entire reversal of principles or policy.

1862 THACKERAY *Wks.* (1872) X. 154, I take the rebuke, and turn a soft right-about face. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 3/4 Will any body deny the Tory right-about-face? 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 4/2 If the words were actually used they are intended to prepare the European mind for a right about turn as shameless as it is incredible.

Right and left, right-and-left, *adv.* (*v.*), *a.,* and *sb.*

A. *adv.* **1.** On or towards the right and the left; on both sides, in both directions.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left.] 1829 *Examiner* 196/1 He would lay about him right and left, what havoc he would make! 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXV, The Spaniards recoiled right and left. 1865—*Herew.* XIV, Right and left of her..sat the other great ladies.

b. *transf.* On all hands; on all sides.

1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* II. 221 He is being robbed right and left.

2. *ellipt.* as *v.* To turn right and left; to dodge.

1855 DICKENS *Little Dorrit* vii, It took him a matter of ten weeks to set to his creditors, lead off, turn the Commissioners, and right and left back to his professional pursuits.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the right and the left hand, side, etc.; turning to the right and the left; fitting the right and left hand or foot respectively. *Right-and-left screw,* one having the threads at the two ends running opposite ways.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 280 They are essentially unsymmetrical, and right-and-left valved. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii, 342, I missed having an excellent right-and-left shot at wild dogs this morning. 1871 *Figure Training* 117 Comfort..is easily attained by wearing right and left stockings and boots made on strictly anatomical principles. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 Through these the coal is forced by a right-and-left screw.

C. *sb.* **1.** A method of beating the drum. *rare*[−0].

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 154/2.

2. A right-and-left shot.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. v. 52/1 In many cases very wild birds will allow him to come up and get 'a right and left'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/1 With single 'right-and-lefts', however, our crack marksmen are no longer inclined to rest content. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 191 In taking a double rise from traps, or in making a right and left at game.

Right angle. *Math.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 3 + ANGLE *sb.*[2]] An angle of 90°; = RECTANGLE *sb.* **2.**

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 26 This forseid rihte orisonte..diuideth the equinoxial in-to riht Angles. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A blunt or brode corner is greater then is a square angle, and his lines do parte more in sonder then in a right angle. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. post. iv. 6 All right angles are equall the one to the other. 1611 FLORIO, *Retto angolo,* a right angle or corner. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, Their Houses are very ill built, the Walls bevil, without one Right-Angle in any Apartment. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1799) I. 331 These planes make with each other two angles whose sum is equal to two right angles. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antiseptic Surg.* 11 The right leg was at a right angle with the thigh when the limb was extended.

attrib. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Rightangle Prism,* an attachment to the microscope stand for throwing light upon an object.

b. *At right angles,* †*in right angle,* perpendicularly (*to* another line, etc.); so as to form an angle of 90°.

1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* (1701) 23 Cutting the Horizon at Right Angles. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 145 There are six figures on each side..and as many on the border in right Angle. 1734–96 [see AXIS[1] 7]. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* III. iii. 128 [His] residence was then in George Street, situated very near to, and at right angles with, North Castle Street. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 The high road..runs at right-angles to..the lane.

Right-angled, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 3 + ANGLED *a.*]

1. a. Of geometrical figures, etc.: Containing or forming a right angle or right angles; rectangular.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B iij, A Rightangled Triangle is suche a one as hath one Righte Angle. *Ibid.* II. xii. N ij b, Rightangled Parallelogrammes. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 785 Some are made with all sides equall, but yet not right angled or cornered like a quarry of Glasse. 1652 C. BROOKES *Sphær. Triangles* 4 Any right-angled or quadrantal triangle proposed. 1750 FRANKLIN *Opin.* Wks. 1887 II. 189 Bring this on your plate..in such a manner as that the right-angled part may be first raised. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 77 It is least of all in the triangle..when right-angled. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxix. 244 The apophyllite from Faroe generally crystallises in right-angled square prisms. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 85 The remains of a gray rabbit, skin, bones, and mould closely fitting the right-angled corner of one side [of the box]. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 818/2 Long lines of olive orchard, and right-angled walls of eucalyptus trees shutting in wheat-fields.

transf. 1791 T. PAINE *Rights of Man* I. (ed. 2) 85 The graceful pride of truth knows no extremes, and preserves, in every latitude of life, the right-angled character of man.

b. Of a hyperbola: (see RECTANGULAR *a.* 4).

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 61 The right angled Hyperbola, whose semi-transverse is R.

c. Lying at right angles *to* something.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.,* etc. (1821) II. 218 The streets are both parallel, and right-angled to the river.

2. Characterized by right angles.

1833 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 28, I am settled in this most right-angled of cities. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 381/1 A letter of his written with every character, sturdy, firm and right-angled. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* III. vi. 365 Tonic shortening of the gastrocnemius (the so-called right-angled contraction of the tendo Achillis).

3. That deals with right angles. *rare*[−1].

1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 38 Solution of the Six Cases in Right-angled Trigonometry.

So **Right-a·ngle** *v. trans.,* to cross or cut at right angles; **Right-a·ngledness,** rectangularity.

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *My Murray Plaid* ii, The lines of purple deeply spread, Right-angled with the stripes of red. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344/1 This crossing right-angled a deep railroad. 1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 215/1 The surviving Etruscan L's do not on the whole suggest right-angled-ness.

Right-a·ngular, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. RIGHT *a.* 3 + ANGULAR *a.*] = RECTANGULAR *a.* 3.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Courbes d'equerre..,* knees which are right-angular.

Right-away *a.* (See RIGHT *adv.* 17.)

Right boys. Also **Right-boys, Rightboys.** [See quot. 1787.] An irregular association formed in the south-west of Ireland in 1785–6, and connected with political or agrarian disorders in the later years of the 18th century.

1787 *New Annual Reg.* I. 43/2 A person very early distinguished himself among them,..whose real or assumed appellation was that of captain Right; and from him they soon became known by the denomination of Right Boys. 1808 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* XIII. 126 White Boys, Right Boys, and various other denominations, and combinations of lawless nocturnal insurgents associated. 1819 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. ix. 301 Ireland..has never been without White Boys, or Right Boys,..or some wild association or another for disturbing the peace of the country. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 121 In 1785, however, they [the Whiteboys] re-appeared under the name of 'Right-boys'.

Right close. *Law.* Now *Hist.* [tr. AF. *dreit clos* (Britton), close right or law.] *Writ of right close,* a writ applicable only to the court of the lord of a manor, in regard to cases concerning the tenants of the manor. Also *ellipt.*

1533 in Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 37 All the Tenauntes within the seid manour haue vsid..to plede..within the same manour by pety writte of righte close for all maner of pleys towching their landes. 1607 COWELL *Interp.* s.v. *Recto,* A writ of right close..lieth for those which hould their lands..by charter in fee-simple..; or in dower, if they be ejected out of such lands. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 335 In the writ of Right Close, the Tenure must not be laid *per liberum seruitium,* because..no Free man may bring that writ. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisd.* (1657) 193 Copy-holder of base tenure shall not have a Right Close. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 195 There is likewise a little writ of right close,..which lies for the king's

tenants in antient demesne,..to try the right of their lands and tenements in the court of the lord exclusively. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 338 *marg.*, Writ of right close not removable.

† **Right-cornered,** *a. Obs.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 3.] Right-angled, rectangular.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. No. 21 Therfore turne that into a right cornered triangle, accordyng to the worke in the laste conclusion. 1611 COTGR., *Orthogonal*, orthogonall, right cornered. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 267 Each weare a right cornerd crosse upon his Armes.

Right-down, *adv.* and *a.* Also **right down, rightdown.** [f. RIGHT *adv.* + DOWN *adv.* Cf. DOWNRIGHT.]

A. *adv.* †**1.** With verbs: Positively; without any limitation or reserve; right out. *Obs.*

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* 81 This being so, Mr. Prynnes comparison or parallel halts right-downe. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 9 They threatned the Ministerie Right downe, That if they persisted in that course [etc.]. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 194 They that used evasion, and did not right down subscribe the abnegation.

2. With pples. or adjs.: Thoroughly; out and out.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII. lxix, Who has no power to be Right-down displeas'd at whatsoever sounds From those beloved lips. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 97 They..were right down honest well meaning people. 1832 MRS. TROLLOPE *Manners Amer.* (1901) II. 63 That's right down well done. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* vi, Yer mother was a regular right-down bad 'un. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i, He was real rightdown sorry for me.

B. *adj.* Positive; thorough, complete.

1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 121 The Earl of Bristol made a more benign construction thereof, the Duke a right-down conclusion. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXIII. cciv, Degenerating into Sorrows and Rightdown Vexations, rather than impart One Taste of Joy. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Such pretended favours and kindnesses as these, are the most right down discourtesies in the world.

1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 1 Such fellows..get into all kinds of mischief, and become right-down scamps. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 Not a sheep near the place..; all good right-down cattle work to look forward to.

Right-drawn, *a.* [f. RIGHT *sb.*[1] 6.] Drawn in a rightful or just cause.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 46 What my tong speaks, my right drawn sword may proue.

Righten (rəi·t'n), *v. rare.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + -EN 5. Cf. ON. *réttna* to become straight.] *trans.* To put or set right, in various senses.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 5 Righten me in þi soth-fastnes, and lere me.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 368 For I shall see the day, when the Lord shall..righten my wrongs, [and] finish my sorrowes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* i. 17 Learne to doe well, seeke iudgement, relieue [*marg.* Or, righten] the oppressed. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 32 A long silver bodkin, wherewith she used to righten her haire.

1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii. 320 How our own minds are made,..How righten'd, how betray'd. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. (1875) II. 136 Thy stubborn mind will not be rightened.

absol. 1887 H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Eccles.* (1888) 96 God ..would put out His strength to correct, to righten, to redeem.

Hence **Ri·ghtening** *vbl. sb.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 174 For the rightning of all which there is nothing in the world to be brought forth but this. 1869 EADIE *Galatians* 231 The whole of that rightening which a sinner needs and through faith enjoys.

Righteous (rəi·tyəs, rəi·tʃəs), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 1 **reht-**, 1–4 **riht-**, 3–5 **riȝt-** (etc., as RIGHT *a.*); also 1–6 **-wis**, 3–6 **-wise** (5 *Sc.* **-vise**), **-wys(e**, 5 **-wijs**), 4–5 **-wiss**, **-wyss** (5 **-wisse**, *Sc.* **-uis**), 5–6 **-wes** (5 **-wesse**), 5–6 **-wos** (5 **-wose**), 5–6 **-uous(e**, 6 *Sc.* **-uus**), 6 **-ous** (*Sc.* **-us**). [OE. *rihtwís, ryhtwís*, f. *riht, ryht* RIGHT *sb.*[1] + *wís* WISE *a.* (or RIGHT *a.* + *wís, wise* way, manner, WISE *sb.*): cf. ON. *réttviss* (Da. *retvis*, Sw. *rättvis*), perh. from OE., and OHG. *rehtwísig*.

The orig. spelling *rightwise* remained in use till the 16th cent. (in some late examples perhaps confused with *right wise*); the obscured endings *-wos(e, -uous* appear in the 15th, and *righteous* in the first half of the 16th.]

1. Of persons: Just, upright, virtuous; guiltless, sinless; conforming to the standard of the divine or the moral law; acting rightly or justly.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 8 Forðon rehtwis [is] dryhten. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 Se Wisdom ȝeðeð his luſiendas..ȝeþyldige & rihtwise. *Ibid.* xxxix. § 13 He is cyning & dryhten..& rihtwis dema. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 95 Uton beon eaþmode & mildheorte..& beon rihtwise on ærum mode wiþ oþre men. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1067, Ful oft se unȝeleaffulla wer bið ȝehalȝad..þurh þæt rihtwise wif. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He haueð ȝerimed rihtwisan mannan infer to his rice. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2880 Josæp wass rihhtwis, & tatt iss tunnderrstanndenn Forr þatt hiss trowwþe wass full god. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 516 Lamech [was born] of matusalé, And of lamech riȝt-wise noé. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 675 Þe ryȝt-wys man schal se hys face. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 905 *Thisbe*, And ryght-wis god to euery lover sende..moore prosperite Than ever hadde Piramus. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 46, I hafe synned, betrayand riȝtwyse blude. *a* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2754 Syre, ryghtwys emperour, Thou dost thy selven lytyl honour. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 205 None rightwiser then he Is in the worlde, nor of more noblenes. 1577 *St. Aug. Medit.* A v b, But Christ is iust In hym haue trust And hys iustice Makes thee rightwise.

β. c 1440 *Partonope* 5806 He ys a ryghtwos man and full sage. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54 Most reverend, rightwose regent of this rigalitie. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) K iij b, Unto the euerlastynge ryghtuous, moost good..god. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 308 A Prince maist godlie and rychtuous.

γ. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 35 From the bloud of righteous Abell, vnto the bloud of zacharias. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 69 b, There is nothyng better,.. righteouser, or holyer, than he. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 4 Let me be recorded by the righteous Gods, I am as poore as you. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 425 What but thy malice mov'd thee to misdeem Of righteous Job? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii, A righteous government..which necessarily implies a righteous governor. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, 'To what do you allude, righteous father?' inquired the astonished Marchesa. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 523 A righteous intercessor for man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 92 He who is righteous in the treatment of his slaves.. will sow in them the seed of virtue.

absol. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxiv. 3 Ne forleteð dryhten ȝerd synfulra ofer hlet rehtwisra. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 322 And rihtwisra siðfæt is swilce scinende leoht. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 25246 (Cott. Galba), In þis point also we pray For all rightwiss on domesday. *a* 1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 159 Of men, and of aungels, of ryght wyse and of synners.

b. *absol.* (in sing. or pl.) with *the*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 13 Ðu bledsas ðone rehtwisan. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 4 Ȝesihst þu nu þæt þa rihtwisan sint laðe & forþrycte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 350 Ȝif se rihtwisa ȝecyrð fram his rihtwisnysse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ure louerd..shoðeð þe rihtwise an his rihthalue and wurðeð hem. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1043 Salt ðu noȝt ðe riȝt-wise weren, Or for hem ðe toðere með beren? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23343 Þe right-wis blith sal be Quen he sal wrak on sinful se. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 26 Aftir these thingus thou shalt ben clepid the cite of the riȝtwis. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* ix. 13, I am not come to call the righteous, but yᵉ synners to repentaunce. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxii. 7 In his dayes shall the righteous flourish. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxiv. 108 The life of the righteous findes never any worse end than the death of the righteous. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* IV. ii, Madly against the Righteous fight And follow after Lies. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 506 Th' atonement a Redeemer's love has wrought Is not for you—the righteous need it not. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, The righteous saved, the wicked damned, And God's eternal government approved. *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 107 When Thou.. The righteous from the sinners shalt divide.

† **c.** As *sb.* A righteous person. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 41 And se þe under-fehþ rihtwisne on riht-wises naman he onfehþ riht-wises mede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12915 Als bedel gais be-for iustis, Als come þou be-for þat rightwis. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 5 Nyȝ is my riȝtwis, gon out is my saueour. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 62 Truly god more displesis a ryghtwys prowd þen a synnar meyk. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 697 Hee..whom thou beheldst The onely righteous in a World perverse.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by justice or uprightness; morally right or justifiable.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 73 Se Godes man sceal beon fulfremed on rihtwisum weorcum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10744 Quilk man þat his wand suld blome Suld maria haf wit rightwis dome. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 440 Quhethire þat it mare richtwis be til honoure god.. þane appolline. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112/1 To delay the rightwys and true Suytes of suche Defendantz or Plaintiffs. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) K ij b, The Pope, whiche is your god.., what soeuer he doethe is ryghtwyse. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 25 Callyng man to rightwyse life he therin sheweth his bounteous mercy & goodnes.

β. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xiv. 436 By mysauenture kynge Marke smote Amant thorugh the body, And yet was Amaunt in the ryghtuous quarel. *a* 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) C vj b, Zuinglius..was slayne..in defendinge hys cityе.., which cause was moost rightuous. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 71 Strukne with a richtuous and true terrour.

γ. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 96 Edmond erle of Marche ..made hys title and righteous clayme. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 9 What booteth then the good and righteous deed, If goodnesse find no grace? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 214 Instructing men in the way of righteous living. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 804 Faithful hath been your Warfare, and of God Accepted, fearless in his righteous Cause. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 94 Nor would it have been righteous in Noah to have done so. 1789 COWPER *Ann. Mem.* 44 The symbol of a righteous reign Sat fast on George's brows again. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 86, I devoted a week to the corrections, weeding them with righteous relentlessness. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXVI, Her righteous wrath was too deep for upbraidings.

† **3.** Chiefly *Sc.* Rightful, lawful, legitimate.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 159 He come to mak homage Till him as till his rychtwis king. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 28 Thai..dar nocht..say othir wayis, bot that he was rychtwis pape. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 20 He is your ryght-wyse lorde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 141 Robert.., Quhilk in that tyme alledgit for to be The richteous air. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 131 His eftircumeris.., quha war rychteous Kingis of Scottis.

† **b.** *Sc.* Rightfully belonging to one. *Obs.*

1474 [see RIGHTEOUSLY *adv.* 4].

† **4.** Right, genuine; correct, exact. *Obs. rare.*

1543 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 187, vj barrallis of salmond, full reid and sueit, of the rychtus kynd of this toun. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 52 The truth-trying Logyk.., The righteous Geometrie. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* A iv b, Avarice and greedines of gaine haue moued the Marchants to apparell some European plants with Indian coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legittime Tabacco.

† **5.** As *adv.* Righteously; rightfully. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28232 Þe lagh is þeron laid, þat biddes al þat rightwys liue Til oþer alle þaire gilt for-giue. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxv, For him that ryȝtewis rest, and rose on the rode. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 374 And ye ar her ..Als rychtwis born..As euir was I.

† **6.** *Comb.*, as *righteous-maker, -making*; also **righteous-doomous,** right-judging. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 in *Sel. Wks. Wyclif* (1871) III. 208 For sobly to þe riȝtwisdomous man it fallip [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 6 This is the name that they shall call him: euen the Lorde oure rightuous maker. — *Baruch* ii. 17 For the deed..ascribe vnto the Lorde nether prayse ner rightuous-makynge. 1553 *Short Catech.* 40 Fayth..doth..perceyue our righteousmakyng to be geuen vs of God freely. 1560 BECON *Christian Kt.* Wks. II. 149 In my self I am a sinner, but in Christ, my righteous maker, I am righteous.

† **Ri·ghteous,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 (ȝe)**reht-, rihtwísian,** 4 **rightwis(h)e, -wyse,** 6 **ryghtous.** [f. *rihtwís* RIGHTEOUS *a.*] *trans.* To set right; to justify; to do justice to; to make righteous.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 10 Domas godes [sind] soðe, ȝerehtwisade in him seolfum. *Ibid.* lxxxi. 3 Heanne & ðearfan ȝerehtwisiað. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 15 Ðe wynt þe eow sylfe beforan mannum ȝerihtwisiaþ. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 10 Domes of lauerd soth er ai, And right-wished in þar-selfe er þai. *Ibid.* lxxxi. 3 Meke and poure rightwises swa. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxi. 6 He calles me, he rightwises me and glorifies me. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 35, I shal sustayne my ladyes wrathe which I have deserved, so longe as my Margarite hath rightwysed my cause. 1543 BALE *Romish Fox* 62 b, Canne we meryte grace with synne? or deserue to be ryght-oused by folye?

Hence **Ri·ghteousing** *vbl. sb. rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 5 God gif rightid be my wayes: forto kepe þi rightwisyngis. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. vii. (1868) 432 They had their righteoussing in God.

Ri·ghteouser. *rare.* [Cf. prec.] One who makes righteous; a justifier.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. vii. (1868) 421 That he might be righteous and the righteousser of him that believeth.

† **Ri·ghteoushead, -hood.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RIGHTEOUS *a.*] Righteousness.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 936 Abram leuede ðis hot in sped; dat was him told to riȝt-wished. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26528 For suilk es crist reght-wis-hede þat metes ilk man his mede. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xc. xii, That he wolde then of his ryghtwyshode [*v.r.* rightfulhode] Do euery man ryght without more abode.

So † **Ri·ghteouslaik.** *Obs. rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2521 All full off hallȝhe mahhtess, Off herr-summleȝȝc, off rihhtwisleȝȝc.

Ri·ghteously, *adv.* Forms: see RIGHTEOUS *a.*; also 1 **-lice**, 3 **-liche** (5 **-lyche**), 4 **-lyke** (*comp.* **-liker**), **-li**, 5 **-lye**, 6 **-lie.** [OE. *riht-, ryhtwíslíce*: cf. ON. *réttvísliga* (MDa. *retviselige*, MSw. *rätvisliga*, Sw. *rättvisligen*).]

1. Justly, uprightly; in a righteous manner; with due regard to what is right.

a. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Hu mæȝ..ænig man ryhtwislice & ȝesceadwislice acsiȝan [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 753 Þu,.. keiser, nauest nawt þis strif rihtwisliche idealet, þæt dest fifti meistres to motin wið a meiden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9708 Of vs four sett es a-sise Rightwisli to do iustise. *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 348 in *O. E. Misc.* 221 He þat leuys here ryȝtwysly..His soule neuer paynd schal be. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 44 Þat he wald here þaire praier and graunt þat þai asked riȝtwisely. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 29 To thende that the Sone shold juge rightwysly. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G v, But a famous merchaunt,..riche, and haboundant, And rightwisely dealing, is not vituperable. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 156 Doo well, and worke ryghtwysly.

β. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, All the chyldren of Israel that dyed ryghtuously vnder the lawe of Moyses. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 85 Supposing thow may richtuslie be ane scherp iuge.

γ. 1526 TINDALE *Titus* ii. 12 That we shuld live sobre mynded, righteously and godly in this..worlde. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 52 Geue thay haif rewlit rychteuslie. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiii. 15 He that walketh righteously, and speaketh vprightly. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. ii. (1699) 147 Let us..Live so Righteously and Holily, that we may be thought worthy of that Crown. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* V. 150 Against the foe I'll [never] lift a hostile hand; Till, righteously fulfil'd, the truce expires. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. i, And he solaced himself by righteously governing domains worthy of a prince. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 693 They righteously administered their own land and the rest of Hellas.

b. = RELIGIOUSLY *adv.* 3.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. 398 They did not slip their cable, but righteously got up their anchor. 1868 *Ibid.* V. 122 As Scarlett had led, so his front line righteously followed.

† **2.** Correctly, rightly; aright. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3742 Right-wisli es iacob his nam, þat es to sai, wit right langage, Supplanter als of heritage. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 709 Ryȝt-wysly quo con rede, He loke on bok & be awayed. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. x. 844 Next lyis þe landis of Medy, Of Medus kyng callit richtwisly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxvi. 253 Yet sir kay ..named hym more righteuously than he wende. 1531 FRITH *Upon Tracy* Wks. (1573) 78 Therfore he doth both righteously and godly deduce his resurrection by Christes. 1561 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 302 Considering Alexander rightuously, wee must impute all his vertues to his owne nature, and hys vyces eyther to hys youth, or to the greatnes of hys Fortune. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 14 If the truth of thy loue to me were so righteously temper'd, as mine is to thee.

3. Rightfully, properly, deservedly. Now *rare.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xix. (1859) 19 Than thou bere thy peyne as thou hast ryghtwysly deseruyd. 1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xvii. 281 Benedicciones ..without ende, whiche rightwisly be due vnto the. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Those euilles that we moste righteously haue deserued.

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. App. 264 It is material and precarious, and has righteously been allowed

to drop out of science. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 248 William saw that he must not think of paying to the laws of Scotland that..respect which he had wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England.

†**4.** *Sc.* By legal right; lawfully. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 131 Here speris the doctour gif a man may for his temporale gudis rychtwisly conquest mak defensable were. 1474 in *Acc. Fam. of Innes* (1864) 82 With all..richtwis pertinentis to the forseidis landis pertening or that richtwisly may pertene. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 17 Ilke hes rychteouslie from age to age succeidet till vther. *Ibid.* II. 137 Reuther is rychtuouslie sett in his place.

Ri·ghteousness. Forms: see RIGHTEOUS *a.*; also 1 -nysse, 1, 4 -nys, -nisse; 1–7 -nesse, 1, 4–7 -nes (5 *Sc.* -nese), 5 -nasse. [OE. *reht-, riht-, ryhtwisnissè*: see RIGHTEOUS *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Justice, uprightness, rectitude; conformity of life to the requirements of the divine or moral law; virtue, integrity.

a. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* iv. 6 Onsecgað onsegdnisse rehtwisnisse [L. *justitiæ*]. *Ibid.* xcvii[i]. 9 Doemæð ymbhwyrf eorðan in rehtwisnisse. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. 380 Dryhten,..ðine ryhtwisnesse ic ne digle on minre heortan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 32 Iohannes com on rihtwisnesse weze, and ze ne zelyfdon him. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, Hi nellað lufian God & rihtwisnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Of þe is arisen þe sunne of rihtwisenesse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 þe uertuz þat he streoneð in þe þurh his swete grace, as rihtwisnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1640 þe erth wit sin and scham es schent, Al rightwisnes awai es went. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 7 For so greet riȝtwisnesse it semeþ þat Seint Gregorie wan his soule out of helle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Godd þan had done agayne his riȝtwisnesse for to suffer swilk ane innocent die withouten gilt. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 64 He sofryd by cause that often tymes he peruerted ryghtwesnes as a man myghty in wordys takyng geftys. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xix. 11 He..was called faithfull and true, & in righteuesnes dyd iudge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1174 Wrong decaieth still, and rightwisenesse vp stands.

β. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) E viij, Justinianus.. was so great a louer of iustice and rightuousness, that [etc.]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 326 *marg.*, He is a manteiner of pietie and richtuousnes.

γ. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* vi. 25 It shall be righteousnes vnto vs before the Lorde oure God. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 105 Christ expresseth him selfe to be our only righteousnesse. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 780, I finde a better righteousness imputed Then I have lost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 550 Ages of endless date Founded in righteousness. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* li. 7 All my Powers shall join to bless The Lord, my Strength and Righteousness. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 576, I never..hop'd, but in thy righteousness divine. 1858 TRENCH *Par.* xii. (1877) 241 What this guest wanted was righteousness both in its root of faith and its flower of charity. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* ix. 28 Righteousness is obedience to law, observance of duty, and fidelity to conscience.

personif. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxx[i]v. 14 Rehtwisnis biforan him gongeð & seteð in weze gongas his. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 On oðer half stont rihtwisnesse, þet no reoude nis mide, dredful & grureful uorto biholden. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxx[i]v. 11 Rightwisenes and pais kissed ere swa. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 197 Aȝeines resoun, I, riȝtwisnesse, recorde þus with treuth, þat her peyne be perpetuel. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 795 At the furst corner was Ryghtwysnes that tyde. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxv. 53 Before him Righteousness shall go His Royal Harbinger.

†**b.** *pl.* Particular acts of justice; righteous deeds. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. 16 In ðinum rehtwisnissum ic smegu. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 532 Hwi bodast ðu mine rihtwisnyssa and mine gecyðnysse þurh þinne muð? *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 9 Rightwisenesses ofe lauerd [are] right, hertes fainand. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 8 Rightwis is lord, and he lufid rightwisnessis. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 19 Riȝtwysnesses of the lord. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* ii. 12 We haue behaued oure selues vngodly in all thy rightuousnesses. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxiv. 6 We are al as an vncleane thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy ragges.

†**2.** Fitness; propriety. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. ix. 34 Rethoryque whyche conteyneth in substaunce, rightwisnes, Rayson and ordynaunce of wordes.

Righter[1] (rəi·tər). [See RIGHT *v.* and -ER[1]. Cf. OFris. *riuchtere*, MDu. *rechter(e, richter(e*, Du. *rechter*, †*regter*), MLG. *richter(e*, OHG. *rihtâri* (G. *richter*), ON. *réttari* judge, executioner.]

†**1.** One who arranges or regulates. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Ic wat ðætte God rihtere is his ægenes weorces. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* IV. pr. i. 75 When the Righter of all thing is good.

†**2.** An executioner, headsman. *Obs.*—[1]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 88/1 The rightar brandysshid hys swerd ouer their heedes.

3. One who settles or sets right (*esp.* wrongs, grievances, etc.); a redresser, vindicator.

1598 FLORIO, *Giudice*, a iudge, a commissarie, a righter of causes. [Hence 1611 COTGRAVE s.v. *Iuge.*] 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iv. 26 Know that I am the valorous Don-Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, and vndoer of iniuries. 1711 ‘J. DISTAFF’ *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 Behold in me the Righter of Injuries. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* x, The times demand righters and avengers, and there will be no want of them. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 328 The righter of wrongs, the deliverer.

Ri·ghter[2]. [f. RIGHT *sb.*[1]] An advocate of (some one's) rights.

1897 *Globe* 11 Mar. 3/4 She is what one might call an early specimen of a woman's righter.

†**Right-forth,** *adv.* and *a.* [f. RIGHT *adv.* + FORTH *adv.* Cf. FORTHRIGHT.]

A. *adv.* Straight forward; in a straight course.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ci. 29 The sed of hem in to the world shal be riȝtforth reulid. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1592) 218 Reason certifieth vs that they runne rightfoorth with equall distance one from another.

B. *adj.* Direct; straight-forward.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) vj, All shall be simple and right forth, demure, sober. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* I. vi, The earth dyd moue..not by a ryght forth motion, but circulerly about.

Rightful (rəi·tfŭl), *a.* (*sb.* and *adv.*). Forms: see RIGHT *a.*; also 3–4 -fol(le, -vol(le, 4–5 -fulle, 4–6 -full, 5 -fful. [Late OE. *rihtful*, f. *riht* RIGHT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Of persons: Disposed to do right; upright, just. (Cf. RIGHTEOUS *a.* 1.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100, Eall þet þe Gode wæs lað & rihtfullan mannan .. wæs ȝewunelic on þisan lande. *c* 1275 LAY. 10100 Luce was kinebore..and he was swiþe rihfolle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1606 Emperour [Trajan] was þe nobloste þat miȝte be,..So riȝtuol he was. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 17 Seue siþes a day..sungeþ þe rihtful mon. *c* 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 531 This god is..most ryȝtful, and most ful of goodnesse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 189 Be ryghtfull to al men, Slow to be wroth, Redy to mercy. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 66/4 Thenne said Saul, I haue synned...Thou arte rightfuller than I am. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 20 The moost ryghtful and indyfferent juge that ever was. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 301 *Por.* The Court awards it, and the law doth giue it. *Iew.* Most rightfull Iudge. 1611 COTGR., *Iuste*,..incorrupt, rightfull, vpright, sincere.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 179 Mighty death! Thou double-visaged shadow! Only judge! Rightfullest arbiter!

†**b.** *absol.* (Cf. RIGHTEOUS 1 b and 1 c.)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxv[i]. 25 Whan þe riȝtful haþ fallen, he ne shal nouȝt ben hirt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 241 Alle þat helpeth þe innocent and halt with þe riȝtful. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 17315 (Trin.), Euel haue ȝe done wolde ȝe be knowen Of þat riȝtful þat ȝe dud honge.

2. Of actions, etc.: In conformity with what is right or just; equitable, thoroughly fair.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2876 Hii binome him is kinedom & þat is a riȝtuol dede. *Ibid.* 5391 Lawes he made riȝtuolore & strengore þan er were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 þe oþre manere is huanne me heþ riȝtuolle wyȝtes and riȝtuolle mesures and zelleþ ontreweliche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 127 Crist..leue þe lede þi londe, so leute þe louye, And for þi riȝtful rewlyng be rewarded in heuene! 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 145 Hoppe is a ryghtfull tryste for a ryghtfull Werke. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 103 The quarel that I haue is rightful. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 249 Let me haue ryghtfull and trewe iugement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 28 For truth is strong her rightfull cause to plead. *c* 1630 MILTON *Upon Circumc.* 17 For we by rightfull doom remediles Were lost in death. *a* 1721 PRIOR (J.), The smiling hours; Such as with friendly care have guarded Patriots and kings in rightful wars. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xxi, He that sings the rightful cause. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 201 Can it be rightful..to enact in India.. that which was enacted for the Roman world?

3. Legal, lawful, legitimate: **a.** Of persons, in respect of position or claims.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2804 (Kölbing), Euerichon..maden solempne bisecheinge For to haue a riȝtful kinge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 4122 So were thei for everemo..Departed fro the rihtfull heir.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 19 But thou didst these goods bereave From rightfull owner by unrighteous lott. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 80 In this haughtie great attempt ..to plant the rightfull Heire, I lost my Libertie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 Her vndoubted and rightfull successor. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 815 Every Soule in Heav'n Shall.. Confess him rightful King. 1724 WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 215 A due obedience to our rightful governors. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 749 The legitimate and rightful lord Is but a transient guest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 161 The common people..regarded him as their rightful head. 1855 *Ibid.* xxi. IV. 684 How a rightful and lawful possessor is to be distinguished from a possessor who has the exclusive right by law [etc.].

Comb. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 623 A daughter—an illegitimate one—but worthy to be the rightful-born child to the first man in the land.

b. Of inheritance, possessions, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 291 Selde is any pore riche, but of riȝtful heritage. 1399 GOWER *Conf., To Hen. IV*, 59 To cleime and axe his rightful heritage In alle places wher it is withholde. 1483 [see HERITAGE *sb.* 2]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 359 His..son, By..stepdame's hate, to death was lastly done, To set his rightful Crown upon a wrongful head. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 434/1 The rightful undisturbed Possession of it will add vastly to the Power of France. *c* 1792 BURNS *Extempore on Thomson* 8 Th' unfading garland.., Thy sair-won, rightful spoil. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 69 This unparalleled Englishman declined taking anything beyond his rightful halfpenny. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 294 An innocent boy, who was kept out of his rightful inheritance by an ambitious kinsman.

†**4.** Straight. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 3 Make ȝe redy the wayes of the Lord; make ȝe riȝtful the pathes of hym. [Also *Heb.* xii. 13.]

5. Proper, fitting; correct. Now *rare.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 405, I trowe that she Was fair sumtyme,..Whan she was in hir rightful age. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 377 Relacion rect is a ryhtful custome. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 240 Of the ryghtfull houris and tymes of ettynge and drynkynge. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLI. vi, Triumph well may I, whome thou did'st stay In my sound rightfull way. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 794 Such is the rightfull Courtier in his kinde. 1676 MARVELL *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 537 If they have no share by right in the government of themselves, by their certain rightful times of parliaments. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau* 111 Danube scarce retains his rightful Course. 1839 J. VERY *Poems* 42 (Cent.), The hand and foot that stir not, they shall find Sooner than all the rightful place to go. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. (1858) 30 You have surely proceeded in the rightful order.

†**6.** As *adv.* Rightfully, properly. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 3742 (Götth.), He has me done ful mekil schame, Rihtful was iacob cald his name. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 167 The Powere of a prynce that is not ryghtfull demenyt.

Hence †**Ri·ghtfulhood.** *Obs.*—[1]

c 1470 [see RIGHTEOUSHOOD].

Rightfully (rəi·tfŭli), *adv.* Forms: see RIGHTFUL *a.*; also 4 -lyoh(e (*comp.* -lokest), 4–5 -liche, 5 -lich; 4 -li, 6 -lie, -lye. [f. RIGHTFUL *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In accordance with, with due regard for, what is right or just; justly, equitably, fairly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1872 Constantin..ladde is kinedom riȝtuolliche & suiþe wel. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2948 (Kölbing), It nis no riȝt, þat þou me werne, Riȝtfulliche þat y wil ȝerne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Where he be wrongly cursed or riȝtfully. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6630 Ne I ne wene not, sikerly, That they may have it rightfully. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64 § 12 Other enheritamentis perteynyng rightfully to dyverse the Kingis true lieges. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 6 The plages of Egipte, which ye haue already rightfully deserued. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 350 The realme of Fraunce, the whiche rightfully did apperteyne vnto them. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 124, I should be glad they could make it out by law, that they sit here rightfully. 1695 *Anc. Const. Eng.* 5 This [kingly] power cannot rightfully be acquired without the people's consent. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 14 No man can rightfully be condemned without reference to some definite law. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 747/1 The goods were rightfully sold under the bill of sale.

2. Rightly, properly, correctly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 196 Yef hi weren riȝtuolliche milde, hi ssolden betere louie þe uelaȝrede of poure men [etc.]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 52 For rihtfoliche Resoun schulde rulen ou alle. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xiv. (1869) 142 For rihtfulliche j may be cleped an ape clogged. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xv. 90 b, They that are vnder Moses law be rightfully called seruauntes. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 52 None but you..Can rightfully aread so dolefull lay. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 12 Sept., I show to each system that I fully understand and rightfully appreciate what that system means. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1884) 112 Books.. stand naturally and rightfully on the shelves of every cottage. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 6/3 He rightfully distrusted such a frail-looking craft.

Rightfulness (rəi·tfŭlnės). Forms: see RIGHTFUL *a.*; also 4–6 -nes, 4–7 -nesse. [-NESS.]

†**1.** = RIGHTEOUSNESS 1. *Obs.*

Until *c* 1400 the Vulg. *justitia* was frequently translated as 'rightfulness'.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 600–1 Yn þe touþer werlde ..þere ys but ryȝtfulnes of dome; þere ys al ryȝtfulnes at þe last ende. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. [xl.] 13 Y ne hyd nouȝt þy ryȝtfulnes in myn hert. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 19 That thei kepe the weie of the Lord, and..do riȝtfulnesse and dom. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 147 The Ryghtfulnes of workis or of dedis comyth and rysyth of Ryghtfulnesse of wille. *c* 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 94 The fourthe lyne..sygnyfyith ryteffulnes and enduryng in gode werkes..and vertu. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon* (1768) 58 Do you in dede take vpon you to teach them that iustice and ryghtefulnes? *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIII. i, Rejoyce in God, O ye That..cherish rightfullnesse. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 204 The rightfullnesse and singlenesse of the vnderstanding, which admitteth no doublenesse.

personif. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxx[i]v. 14 Ryȝtfulnes shal go to-fore hym, and shal sett his goings in his waie. *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) 329/2 Ryghtfull dome is tourned bacwarde, & ryghtfulnesse stode from ferre. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* XXV. 59 Let perfectnes and rightfulnes both guide and wayte on mee.

†**b.** *pl.* = RIGHTEOUSNESS 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xviii. [xix.] 9 þe ryȝtfulnesses of our Lord ben makand ioyful ryȝtlich þe hertes. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* iv. 5 Y tauȝte ȝou the comaundementis and riȝtfulnessis, as my Lord God comaundide to me.

†**2.** Of stature: Erectness, uprightness. *rare*—[1].

1387 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 In mannis body was..riȝtfullnesse of stature, fairenesse of schappe.

3. The fact of being right or just; the justness or equity *of* something.

1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 265 The rightfulness of princes pleas. 1736 *Plea for Sacram. Test* 48 None of their Tenets ..will incline them to dispute the Rightfulness of the present Civil Settlement. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. II. 36 Those women .. who feel the rightfulness of their own claim to be loved with honor. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* XXVIII. II. 334 The men who are to carry on a war must have no doubt of its rightfulness of purpose.

Right hand. Also **right-hand, righthand.** Forms: see RIGHT *a.* and HAND *sb.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 18. Cf. Fris. *rjuchterhân*, (M)Du. *rechter hand*, G. *rechte hand.*]

1. That hand which is normally the stronger of the two. (Opposed to LEFT HAND.)

c 1000 *Nicodemus* xxi, Se Hælend..be ðære ryht handa me ȝenam. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8181 And himm wass sett inn hiss rihht hannd An dere kineȝerrde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 11 His riȝt hond he liet of-smite. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1618 Be his right hand he suar his ath. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1174 He raught forthe his right hand & his rigge frotus. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 784* With hys right hande hym rodely [he] strakez. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 150 He..hit him vnder the eir with his richt hand. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* vii. 13 So he toke the righthande of his daughter, and gaue her in to the right hande of Tobias. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 3 This he shoulde houlde in his right hande. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 2 That right hand which held the

Crook before. 1670 C. GATAKER in *Gataker's Antid. Errour* To Rdr. B ij b, Whom I desire to receive with the right hand, that which is offered with the right hand. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4784/1 On Condition that he should give the Right Hand to the Marquis de Prié in his own House. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 169 To horse! he cried, or by this good right hand..I smite you. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, She let her right hand fall on his shoulder. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 4 Right-hand with left-hand linked,—He faced his son submissive.

attrib. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 51, I desire nothing more..than that God would pull out right-eye sins, and cut off right-hand sins. 1680 ROSCOMMON *Poems* (1780) 78 Give my exalted soul a place Among thy chosen right-hand race. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxix, He set his right-hand thumb upon the bow of the saddle. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xi, The Prince..gave to Caradoc the right-hand pledge. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 114/2 She started from home with two right-hand gloves.

b. *transf.* as a symbol of friendship or alliance. (Rendering L. *dextræ*.)

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. liv. 31 The Lingones..had sent giftes to the Legions, Right-hands in token of mutual loue. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. xiv. (1622) 53 Calling to mind their friendship..with the Romans, and desiring that they might renew right hands.

c. *transf.* A person of usefulness or importance; an efficient or indispensable helper or aid.

c 1528–37 Ld. J. BUTLER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 48 O Connor..who hath maried the erle of Kildare's doghter, is his right hand. 1581 G. ELLIOT (*title*), A very true Report of the apprehension..of that arch-Papist Edmund Campion, the Pope his right hand. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 329 A Lawyers simple Clarke Is his Masters right hand, if hee bee not left-handed. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, It is strange to see how poor..Backewell is like to be put to it in his absence, Mr. Shaw, his right hand, being ill. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 5 P 4 For Mrs. Jane is the Right-hand of her Mother. 1765 WELLDON (*title*), The Smith's Right Hand, or a Complete Guide to the Various Branches of all sorts of Iron Work. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. 57 [Hêphaestos] is indispensable as the right-hand and instrument of the gods. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 21 Lady Psyche was the right hand now, And she the left, or not, or seldom used.

2. a. The right side. **b.** The direction towards the right. = RIGHT *sb.*[1] 17 a.

c 1205 LAY. 14734 Heo isezen an heore riht hond a swiþe fæier æit-lond. *a* 1240 *Creed* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 217 Þer he sit o godes rithond feder al-mihti. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6325 He loked als on his righthand. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxli. 5, I byheld til þe righthand. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1769 The iiii[de] on the ryght hande here hit ys to the tolde. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv. 56 Syr Arthur..stered his hors here & there on the right hand & on the lyft hand. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 26 He left the right way toward Pomfret,..and toke the way on the right hand. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 42 Turne vpon your right hand at the next turning. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Apr., My wife [was] in one little one, on the right hand. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 *Pluto.* Two martyrs, say'st thou? Where the devil are they? *Pope.* On my right-hand. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1907) 99 They might continue as far to the right hand, and to the left as far. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 1 The Syrians in common with many other Eastern nations, read from the right-hand to the left. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. 2 On the right hand we discern Mount Athos.

attrib. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. i, Three waies there were: that on the right hand side Was ready way unto the foresaid fields. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* v. (1664) 46 In Right-hand wing did warlike wend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 633 Som times He scours the right hand coast. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* II. 33 [It] struck the right-hand courser to the ground. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. x. 305 What the miner terms a 'right hand heave'. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* ii, I made out several dark heads gliding away towards the right-hand bank.

†**b.** The position of honour. *To take the right hand of*, to take or assume precedence of. *Obs.*

1652 *Seas. Exp.* 9 If..the time..be made Umpier of Precedency, Geneva must take the right hand of You. 1682 *News fr. France* 2 It is true, the Precedence was then granted to the Bishops of Rome,..and the Empire carrying its name from Rome, no wonder if the Bishop..had the Right-hand still reserved to him. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 188 The Scotch Nobility..said 'twas a very hard Case, that a poor Scholar..should afterwards by Virtue of a Bishoprick..not only assume as good a Title as his Master, but even pretend, upon some Occasions, to take the Right-hand of him.

c. Of errors: *On the right hand*, on the right side, in the right direction. Also *attrib.* ? *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* vi. (1697) 490 One Error, tho' on the right hand, yet a great one, is, That they are no Helps to a Virtuous Life. 1785 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 95 Miss Cooke leans to the right-hand error—It is safer to think too little than too much of yourself.

3. *Right-hand man*: †**a.** A soldier holding a position of responsibility or command on the right of a troop of horse. *Obs.* **b.** = sense 1 c.

a. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Dec., Not only..being admitted into the Duke of Albemarle's guards..but also..put as a right-hand man, and other marks of special respect. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 P 1 Mr. Alexander Truncheon, who is their Right-Hand Man in the Troop [of horse guards]. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5925/3 He..was lately a Right Hand Man in the 4th Troop of Horse-Guards.

b. *a* 1802 *Earl Richard* xxiii. in Scott *Border Minst.* (1869) 362 O wha has slain my right-hand man, That held my hawk and hound? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vi, I am in want of a secretary..: he shall be my right-hand man. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxii, Little Peter was her right-hand man. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 145 He will go with me as stockman and right-hand man generally.

4. *Right-hand* (*-laid*) *rope*: (see quot. 1867); *right-hand screw*, one with the thread turning to the right; *right-hand lock* (see quot. 1875).

1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 8 Parcel the score of the dead-eye, and heave the shroud taut round it, turning in with the sun, if right-hand-laid rope. *Ibid.* 34 Right-hand rope must be coiled with the sun. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 89 A metal fuze with a right-hand screw. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Right-Hand Rope*, that which is laid up and twisted with the sun, that is to the right hand. 1875 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* 1340/2 The right-hand and left-hand locks are for doors to swing to the right or to the left.

Right-handed, *a.* (*adv.*). [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Having the right hand or arm stronger or more useful than the left; using the right hand by preference; = DEXTROUS *a.* 6. Also *transf.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), A womman is nought right handed and lifte handed. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xix. (1887) 81 Double right handed which vse both the handes a like. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vii. 80 A ranke [of archers] on the right side, whiche are lefthanded, and another vpon the left being right handed. 1629 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* *4 If you are a Right-Handed Man. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* 191 Some are..ambidexterous or right handed on both sides. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 68 If bowling to a right-handed hitter, his ball would twist from the off-stump into the leg. 1885 MYERS in *Proc. Psychical Res.* Jan. 58 The following formulæ will represent the graphic automatism of a right-handed man.

b. *fig.* Skilful, dexterous. *rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 424 He was right-handed in the Cyclopædia of all arts. *Ibid.* III. 372 He was..right-handed to any great employment.

2. On the right side; of the right kind.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* I. 8 Yet these [schisms] were not about the essentialls of Religion, but about a right-handed error, even too much admiration of their Pastors. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 295, I this last conclusion draw, That for smart right-handed wisdom none my equal ever saw.

3. In various uses: **a.** Pertaining or belonging to the right hand. **b.** Of a blow: Delivered with the right hand. **c.** Of implements, etc.: Fashioned for the right hand.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* Wks. 1709 III. 28 A London Alderman, who sold a Jew five Fatts of Right-handed Gloves, without any Fellows to them. ? 1820 *Debtor & Creditor* 41 If you resent that, it's ten to one but you're complimented with a right-handed facer. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, I..am sorry for that poor lover who will never wear right-handed chevron again. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 138 It is a right-handed implement.

4. *Conchol.* †**a.** Sinistral; reversed. *Obs.* **b.** = DEXTRAL *a.* 2.

1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 119 Right-handed shells are such, whose whirls or convolutions turn from right to left, or contrary to the most general manner of turbinated univalves. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 108/2 Shell cylindrical, very spiral;..right or left-handed (dextral or sinistral). 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 99 Nearly all the spiral shells are dextral, or right-handed.

5. In scientific and technical uses: Characterized by rotation or direction towards the right. Also as *adv.* (quot. 1841).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 146 We have represented..the grinding surface of the upper mill-stone, upon the supposition that it moves from east to west, or for what is called a right-handed mill. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 34 Ropes..of three strands, laid right handed, or, as it is called, with the sun. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 604 An..imperfect expedient for producing a left-handed screw from a right-handed tap. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Running rigging is hawser-laid, right-handed. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 52 Electromagnets are almost invariably wound with the right-handed helix.

b. Of rotatory polarization: (see quot. 1854).

1827–8 HERSCHEL in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 550 The liquids in which he observed a right-handed rotatory property. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 254, I shall adopt Biot's nomenclature, and designate the polarization right-handed or left-handed, according as we have to turn the analyzing prism to the right or to the left. *c* 1865 WYLDE *Circ. Sci.* I. 84/2 Such bodies have what is called right-handed polarisation.

c. Producing right-handed polarization.

1827–8 HERSCHEL in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 550 The index of rotation in a right-handed crystal. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 218 Hence, in reference to this property, quartz may be divided into right-handed and left-handed quartz. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 Dextrose, or right-handed glucose.

6. In the direction of the right; rightward. Also as *adv.*, to the right. *rare.*

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 3/1 A right-handed turn brought the hunt near Billesdon. *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/3 Turning right-handed short of Norton Brook.

Hence **Right-ha·ndedly** *adv.*, **-ha·ndedness.**

1855 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 82 The amount of right-handedness or left-handedness displayed by the solution. 1876 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (ed. 3) I. 107 The question of right-handedness, as a natural or acquired practice peculiar to man, has a special interest. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 613/1 The motion takes place in one direction (say right-handedly) in the circle.

Ri·ght-ha·nder. [f. RIGHT HAND + -ER[1].]

1. A blow struck with the right hand. (Cf. LEFT-HANDER c.)

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, Tom..is..deposited on the grass by a right-hander from the Slogger. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vii, One of the combatants, receiving a straight right-hander with the glove between his eyes. 1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132 The carter..received a dazzler with the left, followed by a heavy right-hander.

2. One who naturally uses the right hand; a right-handed person. (Cf. LEFT-HANDER a.)

1885 MYERS in *Proc. Psychical Res.* Jan. 42 There are..some right-handers..who, if they try to write with their left hands, instinctively produce *Spiegel-Schrift.*

†**Righthead.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RIGHT *a.* + -HEAD.] Rightness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxv. 11 Þi rightwisnes, þat is, righthed of life.

Ri·ghting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIGHT *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1.** The action of guiding or directing aright; also, setting right. *Obs.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 61 Ne scylen hy beon butan regole, þæt is lifes rihtinge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *On N. T.* (Gr.) 21 Þonne mann wisdom sprecð manezum to þearfe and to rihtinge. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcv[ii]. 2 Rightwisenes and dome als-swa, Rightinge of his sete ere þa. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 80 Be myn hert made vnfiled in þy riztinges, þat ich ne be nouzt confounded. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiv, The ryghtyng of a synfull soule thorugh foryeuenesse of synnes.

2. Reparation or redress *of* wrongs, injuries, etc.

1566 *Acts & Constit. Scot.* To Rdr., The Lawis..ar the..decreit of wyse men, the amending and rychting of forthocht and suddane faultis. 1681 COLLEGE in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 553/2 Leave the righting of my wrongs to God Almighty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The Duke..will make our petition for righting of our wrongs the pretence for squeezing money out of us. 1883 SIME *All-Israel* 107 Private righting of injury is not allowed.

b. Re-establishment *of* oneself or another in a due or rightful position; vindication.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Iustice*, Jurisdiction vsurped by diuers Lords..for the righting of themselues in the recouerie of duties withheld from them. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 81 For concluding of this point concerning the righting of Sheriffes. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* v. 38 Prefer not the righting of your selves before the winning of him by Love. 1831 E. IRVING *Exp. Rev.* I. 64 The judging, righting, and rewarding of his servants the prophets, the saints, and them that fear his name.

3. The action of mending *up* something.

1615–6 *Sarum Churchw. Acct.* (Swayne, 1896) 166 Righting vpp of two pewes for Joyners worke and nayells, 4*s.*

4. Of vessels or vehicles: Restoration or return to the usual upright position. Also *attrib.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Righting*, the act of restoring a ship to her upright position, after she has been laid on a careen. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 76 The sails may be trimmed to help her in righting. 1885 *Athenæum* Mar. 411/1 The maximum stability of the Captain is attained at an angle of 21°, where the righting lever is only 10¾ inches.

transf. 1869 *Daily News* 16 Dec., Cavour..had the greatest confidence in what we may call the 'righting power' of the Italian intelligence.

†**Rightleche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 rihtlæcan, 2 -lecen, -lachen, 2–3 -leche(n, 3 ryht-); 4 riȝt(e)-, ryȝtleche, riȝtlyche. [OE. *rihtlæcan*, f. *riht* RIGHT *a.*]

1. *trans.* To set right, rectify, amend; to order aright. Also *refl.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 46, ȝif he þonne swa ne bete and rihtlæce, he sy of ðam ealdorscype aworpen. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 277 Se þe ær þysum misdyde, þæt he..hit ȝeorne ȝebete and rihtlæce hine sylfne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Gif he him nule rihtlechen for preoste na for halie chirche, hald hine þenne swilche mon þe beo bute laȝe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Ure wei þe we shule leten is ure liflode þe we shule rihtleche. *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 57 in *O. E. Misc.* 86 Hwenne he cumeþ he wyle vs alle ryhtleche. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 28 Blessed trinite delyuere us, saue us, and riȝteleche us.

2. To rule or govern.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1310 [They] nomen omage in his name..Forto riȝtleche þat reaume. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i, The yen ryȝtlecheþ and reuleþ þe neþer membris.

Rightless (rəi·tlės), *a.* [f. RIGHT *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. MDu. *rechteloos*, MHG. *reht(e)lôs* (G. *rechtlos*).]

†**1.** Wrongful, lawless. *Obs.*

1596 DORRELL in *Willobie's Avisa* Apol. K 4 If any..continue the errour of their vnsatisfied minds they must for euer rest in the rightlesse erring. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 837 Howsoeuer they exercise..mutuall disagreements, yet agree in like barbarous and rightlesse Rites. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* III. 555 If Tithe-lesse, Taxe-lesse, Wage-lesse, Right-lesse, I Have eat the Crop, or caused the Owners dye.

2. Devoid or deprived of rights.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxii, For this thou..hast deserved to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and rightless. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 42 One may be born to serve without being born rightless.

Hence **Ri·ghtlessness.**

1895 *19th Cent.* Jan. 57 It is ordinarily assumed that the social and legal position under Islam is one of extreme degradation and absolute rightlessness.

Right-lined, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 2 + LINE *sb.*[2] 9.] = RECTILINEAR *a.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. No. 17 To make a like-iamme equal to any right lined figure, and that on an angle appointed. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ix. 3 If the lines which containe the angle be right lynes, then is it called a rightlyned angle. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 74 If a right lined Angle be not space, it is nothing; yet nothing but two right lines comprehend it. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 9 Wks. I. 148/1 The properties..of visible right-lined triangles are not the same with the properties of plain triangles. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 64 To determine whether the force of an explosion was..diminished by being diverted from a right-lined course. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 14 The body will be either accelerated or retarded in a right-lined

direction. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 42/1 London rain,..a true right-lined, continuous, equable outpouring of water pellets from above. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 81 The sum of all the angles of any right-lined figure.

fig. 1792 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb., From the luminous path of thy own right-lined rectitude thou lookest benignly down on an erring wretch.

Rightly (rəi·tli), *adv.* Forms: 1–3 **rihtlice** (1 **ryht-, reht-**), 2 **richtlice**, 3 **ri(c)htliche**, 5 **ryghtlyche**; 1 **rihtlic, re(o)htlic**, 4 **riȝtlich**; 4–5 **riȝtli** (4 **riȝtly**, 5 **ritli**), 4 **rightli**; 4, 6 **ryghtely**, 6 *Sc.* **rychtly, richtlie**, 7 **rightlie**; 4– **rightly.** [OE. *reht-, riht-, ryhtlice*, = MDu. *rechtelike* (Du. *rechtelijk*), MLG. *rechtliken*, etc., G. *rechtlich*, ON. *rétt(i)liga* (Sw. *rätteligen*): see RIGHT *a.* and -LY 2.]

1. In accordance with equity or moral rectitude; justly, fairly, uprightly; in conformity with right conduct or procedure.

805 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 442 Dæt wiorð ȝedæle [he] fore hiora gastas suæ ælmeslice & suæ rehtlice suæ he him seolfa ..ȝeleornie. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 172 Beoð simle ȝearwe..to forȝifonne ælcum ðara þe eow ryhtlice bidde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 75 Pæt is þonne, þæt we sceolan god weorc wyrican, & rihtlice libban. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 322 Ðe manna bearn, demað rihtlice. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083, Ða munecas..beadon hine þæt he sceolde healdan hi rihtlice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Ure lif we ledeð richtliche togenes ure louerd ihesu crist, ȝif we forbereð al þat, þat him is unqueme. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1433 Þo men þat loue to do ryghtely..shal passe þere sauely into þat blesful cuntre. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 21480 (Fairf.), Þe lauedi..ho bad vs riȝtli dome to giue. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 104 Godly men..Quha..can Judge the people rude, And rychtly reule ouer thame. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. iv. (1614) 251 Euery one whosoeuer liueth rightly..shall vndoubtedly obtaine Diuine fauour. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1710) 20 To rightly Judge without the Laws, The Person, or his doubtful Cause. 1741 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 488 Until such prohibited Goods are rightly and lawfully proceeded against. 1829 D'ISRAELI in *Croker Papers* 28 Jan., Many papers..which rightly should have been deposited at the State-paper Office. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 227 Make not fine speeches, but be rightly minded! 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xix. 283 His moral constitution made him incapable of..acting rightly on any vital subject.

Comb. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 326 Calculating their systems for a few contemplative, rightly-disposed persons.

2. Properly; in the right or proper manner.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 9 Rehtwisnisse dryhtnes rehtlice [L. *recte*] blissiende heortan. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. ii. (1890) 260 Þa he Ceddan biscop mid wordum þreade, þæt he rihtlice ȝehalȝad ne wære. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vii. 35 And sona..un-bunden wæs ȝebend tungæs his & spreccend wæs rehtlice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 Þe godfrihte..luueð rihtliche alle liuiende men, and ben hersume alle godes hese. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1104 Na man may serve rightly Twa lordes to-gedir, þat er contrary. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 35 Anon..the bond of his tunge is unbounden, and he spak riȝtly.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* II, They that in him their only trust do rest, O, they be rightly blest! 1611 COTGR., *Legitime*, legitimate..; rightly born, truly begot. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 36. 246 They who rightly and duly subject themselves, procure good to themselves. *Ibid.* IV. § 12. 390 This is rightly and truly to be content with things present. *a* 1633 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 53 If thy soul rightly discover God, it cannot but abase thee.

3. In accordance with truth or fact; correctly, exactly, accurately, † precisely.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 156 Swiðe ryhtlice hit wæs awriten æfter ðæm nietenum ðæt ða hearȝas wæron atifrede. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 28 And cuoeð him, 'Rehtlice ðu ȝeond-suaredes; ðis do þætte ðu ȝelifiȝe'. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 Oðra þinga þe man mæȝ rihtlice todælan onfeower. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1107, Ðis wæs rihtlice ymbe vii. ȝear þæs þe se cyng Henri cynedomes onfeng. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 42 þis fruit bitakens alle our dedis, Both gode and ille qua rightly redis. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 116 Wher it is not riȝtly understonden what is to be coveiten or desiren, or what is to be fled. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7122 (Trin.), He het þe men to ȝyue hem mede If þei coude it riȝtly rede. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* 5 A perfite syncere loue telleth a great deale ryghtelyer, what is to be doen, than any constitucions. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 202 The generall skill to iudge..most things rightly. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 36 Is not he rightly named Iacob? 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 170 Where I may sit and rightly spell Of every Star that Heav'n doth shew. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. x. 213 The determining which of you doth rightliest expound the Scripture is not my business. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 P 1 One of the Fathers, if I am rightly informed, has defined a Woman [etc.]. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. ii. (1762) 12 Whether I have been so happy, as rightly to explain the Thing wherein consists the Strength of Motives or not. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. iii. (1865) III. 241 He cannot see rightly, and shoots always with help of an opera-glass. 1875 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 93 If I read your question rightly.

Comb. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 511 A rightly-aimed intention will prove a guidance both in the manner and measure of our religious duties. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 177 This rightly-named *thirst* land.

b. Properly or correctly speaking.

1785 BURNS *and Ep. J. Lapraik* 39 I've begun to scrawl, but whether In rhyme, or prose,.. Or some hotch-potch that's rightly neither, Let time mak proof.

c. With good reason; justifiably.

1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 7/3 We rightly judge of people by the company they keep.

† **4.** Directly, straightly. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 232 Riȝtly þenne þemperour wendes him euene tille. 1548 ELYOT, *Directè*...an aduerbe signifyinge rightly or streightly. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25 The zodiack goeth ouerthwarte them, and not rightly as th'equinoctiall and the right Horizont doth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 18 Like perspectiues, which rightly gaz'd vpon Shew nothing but confusion, ey'd awry, Distinguish forme. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 293 The Optick Masters confess and prove, that the forms of the Stars are comprehended of the sight reflectly, and not rightly.

† **5.** At right angles; so as to form a right angle. *Obs. rare.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. (1636) 272 There be also certain Sphericall..Angels..which do crosse one another in some point, either rightly or obliquely: if rightly, then they make right angles.

Right-minded, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + MIND *sb.*1] **1.** Having a mind naturally inclined or disposed towards what is right.

1585–6 HOOKER *Serm.* III. Wks. 1888 III. 601 There is no incongruity in terming them right-minded men. 1791 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 396 The public prosperity is great, and the nation is right-minded. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 10. 3 All well-disposed, right-minded people. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 488 The good and right-minded have power to fulfil what is to the glory of God. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* V. § 102 As all right-minded apprentices and good shopmen do.

2. *collog.* Sane; of sound mind.

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* vi, That his sister was not 'right-minded'—that she dreamed things, and imagined things.

Hence **Right-mi·ndedness.**

a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* i, With her had died all such right-mindedness. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 153 She possessed a right-mindedness towards the really beautiful, which was then..rare in France. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 174 That simple confidence of his in the right-mindedness of his fellow-men is very touching.

Rightness (rəi·tnés). Forms: 1 **rehtnisse**, 1–2 **-nise** (2 **-nis**), 1–3 **rihtnesse** (3 **rist-**), 4 **ryȝ-, riȝtnesse, -nisse**, 6–7 **rightnes, -nesse** (6 **righte-**), 7– **rightness.** [OE. *rehtnisse, rihtnesse*, etc., = MDu. *rechtenesse*, OHG. *rehtnissa*: see RIGHT *a.* and -NESS.]

1. Uprightness, integrity, moral rectitude; the quality or condition of being right in respect of character or conduct.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xcvii. 9 He..his syndriȝ folc on rihtnesse ræde ȝebringeð. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1629 Oure Louerd loveth soth and Rightnesse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 53 So alle creaturis shal dampne him þanne, and witnesse to Cristis dome þat it is fulli riȝtnesse. 1530 PALSGR. 263/1 Rightnesse, *rectitude.* 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Sincerity is immixednesse, and rightnesse of ends. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 414 A rightness in religion and conversation perfect a good man. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the rightness of his conscience [etc.]. 1834 CHALMERS *Const. Man* II. 89 A rightness which..hath had everlasting residence in the character of the Godhead. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 415 Pride and independence of God are the centre of the want of rightness. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 74 The meaning of the universe is moral, its last might is rightness.

personif. 1340 *Ayenb.* 265 Ryȝtnesse zayþ, 'Lybbe we sobreliche, ry[ȝt]uollyche an bonayrelyche.'

b. Sincere attachment *to* a party. *rare*—1.

1654 *Nicholas P.* (Camden) II. 95 His rightnes to our cause I take up upon my implicite faith of Sir E. Hide.

† **2.** Straightness; the fact of being straight. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 522 *Perpendicula*, walðræd, þæt is rihtnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 ȝerde rihtnesse he heuede on hire liflode, for he ne turnde naht on hire to doinde .. nan þer þinge þe he leten solde. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 43 Rightnesse is a propertie of a line whereby it is carried levelly or equally throwout the Escocheon without either rising or falling. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 201 Which nevertheless is not caused by the Rightness of the Line, but by the shortness of the distance.

† **3.** Reckoning; account. *Obs. rare.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 19 Æfter monige tides cuom drihten ðeana ðara & sette rehtnise mið him. *c* 1275 LAY. 14 Hit com him on mode..þat he wolde of Engelond þe ristnesse telle.

4. Correctness, accuracy; fitness, appositeness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., Accordyng to the rightenesse that they haue bothe of witt, judgement and mynde. 1657 FULLER *Comm. Jonah* (1868) 190 The rightness of the way..maketh our going pleasing to God. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 188 The fitness of the word, the rightness of the timing of it,..was marvellous to me to find. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxii. (1695) 214 It is in our Ideas, that both the Rightness of our Knowledge, and the Propriety or Intelligibleness of our Speaking consists. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 240 Your own reason is the only oracle given you by heaven, and you are answerable, not for the rightness, but uprightness of the decision. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 70 That poet who is distinguished..from all others—not by power, but by exquisite *right*ness. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 199/1, I..followed it without expressing any opinion as to the rightness of the decision.

b. An instance of this.

1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xiv. 20 The rightnesses only perceived; the felicities only remembered.

5. The condition or character of being on the right-hand side. *rare.*

1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 14 Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other.

Right of way. Also **right-of-way.**

1. The legal right, established by usage, of a person or persons to pass and repass through grounds or property belonging to another.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 241 When a person..is obstructed by inclosures, or other obstacles,.. by which means he cannot enjoy his right of way. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 115 Where a person has a right of way over another's close, and he purchases such close, his right of way is extinguished by the unity of seisin and possession. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153/1 The proper origin of a private right of way is, a grant from the owner of the soil, whose means of enjoying his own property are abridged thereby. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug., Lord Salisbury..insisted upon rights-of-way being established between the British lane and the coast.

fig. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Basis Faith* ii. 62 Denying our right of way in this inquiry.

2. A path or thoroughfare which one may lawfully make use of, *esp.* one traversing the property of another.

1855 MACQUEEN *Rep. Sc. Appeals* 451 That the terminus of a public right of way need not itself be a public place. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 177, I went into a right-of-way, and showed about a hair-breadth of my right eye in the direction of the shop.

Right-rule, *v.* (see RIGHT *adv.* 16 c).

† **Rights,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *rihtes*, gen. sing. neut. of *riht* RIGHT *a.*] Of direction: Straight, direct, right.

c 1205 LAY. 2659 He nom his folc & ferde forð & droh him rites norð. *c* 1275—15549 Tweie verden anne way þat west rihtes him lay. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2278 The Sowdon .. Sente iij hundrid of knightis, To kepe the brigge and the waye Oute of that Castil rightis.

b. Of time: Precisely, just.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 427 Of secounde monyth þe seuenþe day ryȝtez. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14144 Arined knyȝtes That haue sclayn ȝoure men now rightes.

-rights, *suffix*, an occasional ME. variant of -RIGHT, as in *anonrights, duvelrights, forthrights.*

Ri·ghtship. *dial.* [f. RIGHT *sb.*1 + -SHIP.] Rightness, justness.

1873 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1899 RAYMOND *No Soul* i, He spoke with firm conviction, as if the rightship of this to any English understanding must be beyond doubt.

Ri·ght-side, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + SIDE *sb.*] *trans.* To put right, set in order.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 46 'When last come last,' said a rustic to whom I spoke about the devastation, 'it'll take years to right side it'. 1874 W. E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* (1888) II. 57, I have very nearly right-sided my papers.

Right-sided, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + SIDE *sb.*] **1.** *Path.* Of diseases, etc.: Situated in, or affecting, the right side of the body.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 96 After he had been at his duties for about two hours, intense right-sided vertigo suddenly set in. 1881 *Obstet. Soc. Trans.* XXII. 103 The great majority of the tumours twisted were right-sided tumours.

2. Having a tendency to use the limbs on the right side of the body.

1884 J. LE CONTE in *Nature* XXIX. 452/2 In my own case the whole body is right-sided, so far as dexterity is concerned.

Hence **Right-si·dedness.**

1884 H. T. WHARTON in *Nature* XXIX. 477/2 In discussing right-sidedness..we must not forget that prize-fighters normally strike with the left hand. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 169 Dr. Brown-Sequard affirms that right-sidedness affects the arms much more than the legs.

† **Ri·ghtsomes,** *adv. Obs.*—1 [Cf. LEFTSOMES *adv.*] Towards the right.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. i. (Tollemache MS.), Strayte and forþryȝt meuynge is riȝtsomis oþer lyftesomis, forþwarde oþer bakwarde, upwarde oþer dounwarde.

Right-thinking *a.* (see RIGHT *adv.* 16 b).

Right-up, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. RIGHT *adv.* + UP *adv.* Cf. UPRIGHT *a.*] **1.** Steep; rising straight up.

1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 52 It is very daungerous to go vp vnto the hyghte of this mounte..for the perillous, step and right vp passage. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Siege Ostend* 87 This house was in the right-vp-street. 1838 HT. MARTINEAU *West. Trav.* I. 120 Utica, the most extempore place we had seen. The right-up shops, the daubed houses.

† **2.** Upright; honest. *Obs.*

1545 *Primer of Hen. VIII*, DD ij b, Then shal I with a ryght vp hart..extolle and magnifie thy holy name. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 343 A rightup man of perfect wayes is blest and blest agayne.

Ri·ghtward, *adv.* and *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + -WARD. Cf. LEFTWARD.]

A. *adv.* **1.** On the right hand. Also *to rightward of. rare.*

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxiv, To rightward of the wild affray The field show'd fair and level way. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY (Ogilvie), Rightward and leftward rise the rocks.

2. In the direction of the right hand; towards the right. Also *to rightward.* Somewhat *rare.*

1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XI. 49 Along the bank to rightward come with us. 1886 W. R. EVANS *Walking Routes* Ser. I. 20 Where the lane bends rightward, you see before you a park-gate. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* May 552 The face..looks rightward.

B. *adj.* Tending or directed towards the right.

1825 GLEIG *Subaltern* XVI, The..division took a rightward course. 1885 MYERS in *Proc. Psychical Res.* Jan. 59 A hypnotic subject who..has been accustomed to write with her left-hand in ordinary rightward script.

So **Ri·ghtwards** *adv.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 275 There has similarly been a drift rightwards.

Right whale, -whaleman, etc., see WHALE, etc. **Rightwis(e, -ly(e, -nes(se,** etc., obs. varr. RIGHTEOUS, RIGHTEOUSLY, RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Rigid (ri·dʒid), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **regyd,** 7 **rigide, riged, ridgid,** 8 **ridged.** [ad. L. *rigidus*,

f. *rigēre* to be stiff; cf. F. *rigide*, Sp., Pg., It. *rigido*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Stiff, unyielding; not pliant or flexible; firm; hard.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 40 Master Lvpset, you euer bryng in some regyd knottys in communycatyon. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 211 Being alwayes rigid or stiffe it woulde haue beene..vncomely. 1631 VICARS *Eng. Hallelujah* Ps. cv. 22 And then the rigid Rockes he rent, From whence did Floods of Water flow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 83 With upright beams innumerable Of rigid Spears. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Marble*, Rigid Marble [is] that which, being too hard, works with difficulty, and is liable to splinter. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 177 The cup becoming more rigid, contains the seeds. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXVII. (ed. 3) 263 Metals are not perfectly rigid but elastic. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* iii. 116 It is nearly rigid and appears fibrous. 1873 RICHARDS *Operator's Handbk.* 115 The saws have to be at least one-third thicker in order to be rigid enough for their work.

fig. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 592 Cressy Plains..confess What the Silures Vigour unwithstood Cou'd do in rigid Fight. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 82 There is a rigid horror and chagrin in envy, malice, and revenge. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 139 We have none of the hardy spirit or rigid forms of antiquity. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1890) I. 477, I propose to call it a Rigid Constitution, i. e. one which cannot be bent or twisted by the action of the legislature.

Comb. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 34 The thin-faced rigid-nerved men. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Paradise* I. 460 That..melody, He drew from out the rigid-seeming lyre. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 201 The ordinary lunar irregularities which are recognised in rigid-body astronomy.

b. *spec.* in plant-names (see quots.).

1859 Miss PRATT *Brit. Grasses* VI. 33 Rigid Sedge. *Ibid.* 164 Rigid Three-branched Polypody. *Ibid.* 179 Rigid Fern. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Fungi* I. 190 *Cortinarius..rigens*, Rigid Cortinarius. 1877 F. G. HEATH *Fern World* 359 The Rigid Buckler Fern, *Lastrea rigida*.

2. Of cold, etc.: Severe, hard, rigorous. *rare.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i, As when rigid frosts Have bound up brooks and rivers. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 72 One would think it impossible that any thing living could subsist in so rigid a climate.

3. Rigorous, harsh, severe, inflexible, strict: **a.** Of actions, conduct, etc.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iv, All tortures that A flinty hangmans rage could execute, Or rigide tyranny command with pleasure. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 72 The violent and rigid execution of laws against all offenders. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 126 We shall [not] be able to say..where rigid right and justice ends, and oppression begins. 1769 BANCROFT *Guiana* 367 Rigid treatment.. renders them content. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 3 They rule with rigid but with generous care. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 155 A very rigid inquiry was instituted. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 487 Rigid justice, untempered by mercy, easily changes into oppression.

b. Of persons or disposition.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* I. (Arb.) 13 If my rigid friend question superciliously the setting forth of these Poems. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 97 The clear and weighty Judgments of the Strictest and Rigidest Censors. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 175 ¶ 2 The young Man is under the Dictates of a rigid Schoolmaster. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, O rigid gods! and shall I then fall down! 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. iii. (1784) 48 A prince of a more rigid disposition.

4. Strict in opinion or observance; scrupulously exact or precise in respect of these.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Humour* III. iii, H' is no precisian..Nor rigid Roman-catholike. 1637 *Penit. Conf.* iii. 23 Marvel not at the rigid Penitents of that age. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 53 He was a very rigied Man, as I understood at a Visite which the French Ambassadour..made to him. 1707 POTTER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 271 Knox, a rigid presbyterian. 1790 BRUCE *Source Nile* II. 579 David was a rigid adherent to the church of Alexandria. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xiv, In the theory of philosophy he was tolerably rigid. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 170 He had indeed some reason to dislike the rigid sect. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 378 The Lennoxes had remained rigid Catholics.

b. Of life, conduct, etc.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 450 Rigid looks of Chast austerity. 1738 T. SHAW *Trav. Barbary* 306 Their Marabbutts..are generally Persons of a rigid and austere Life. 1753 R. CLAYTON *Jrnl. fr. Cairo to Mt. Sinai* 22 A cave, in which two kings sons spent their lives in performing rigid penances. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 296/1 The most rigid principles of honesty.

c. Of observances or practices.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i, The rigid Observance of the Sabbath. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 105 The history of Brutus may instruct us, what unhappy effects the rigid exercise of superior virtue..may produce. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv, A rigid seclusion from company was productive of a lassitude as little favourable to active virtue as dissipation itself. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 324 If such a change can be effected, by rigid adherence to rules, in the course of two or three months. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constit.* xiv. 199 His avaricious habits inclined him to rigid parsimony.

5. Exact, precise, in respect of procedure or method; admitting or allowing of no deviation from strict accuracy.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 14 All deductions from metaphors, parables, allegories, unto reall and rigid interpretations. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 47 Those descriptions..rather as emblems and pictures than as rigid definitions of his nature. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* Pref., To observe the most rigid laws of reasoning. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xxii. (ed. 2) 440 This is as strictly true, in the most rigid sense. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. iii. II. 40 The rigid laws of time and distance. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 5 The fossils which they contained were subjected to rigid scrutiny. 1869 — *Notes Lect. Light* § 214 For it has been demonstrated, by the most rigid experiments, that the velocity of light diminishes as the index of refraction increases.

B. *sb.* A strict or precise person. *rare.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 ¶ 4 If you do not take measures for the immediate Redress of us Rigids, as the Fellows call us. 1749 W. DOUGLASS *Summary* I. 444 The Rigids generally seceded from the more moderate, and removed with their teachers or ministers without the limits or jurisdiction of the colony.

Rigi·dify, *v. rare.* [f. prec. + -(I)FY.] **a.** *trans.* To make rigid. **b.** *intr.* To become rigid.

1842 J. CAIRNS *Let.* in *Life* (1895) 137 The muscles of the mind..are rigidified by frost and unstrung by heat. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 300 Education restrains, rigidifies the organ of voice. *Ibid.* 301 The muscles rigidify.

Ri·gidist. *rare.* [f. RIGID *a.* + -IST.] One who holds strict views; a rigorist.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 254 Not that those ancient Orthodox Rigidists..would have the Arians..to be downright persecuted. 1793 tr. *Gresset's Ver-Vert* IV. (ed. 2) 43 *note*, Two celebrated rigidists of the last century.

Rigidity (ridʒi·diti). [ad. L. *rigiditas* (Vitruvius): see RIGID *a.* and -ITY. So F. *rigidité* (17th c.), It. *rigidita*, *-tade*, *-tate*.]

1. The state of being rigid; stiffness, hardness.

1624 WOTTON *Arch.* in *Relig.* (1672) 56 Which severe Observation of Nature..must needs produce..a kind of Rigidity. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 162 Rigidity of the Vessels and Organs must necessarily follow from Rigidity of the Fibres. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxix. 192 Its endeavour to overcome the rigidity of the cooled oil. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 146 Where it has left..a rigidity or impaired action in the seat of the disease. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 134 They were lying dead, but still warm, and their limbs, as yet, devoid of rigidity. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 121 The motion may be one which is consistent with perfect rigidity.

2. Strictness, severity, harshness, inflexibility; an instance of this.

a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 572 Will rigidity, severity,.. and such like, ever conciliate the hearts of Men? 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* Pref. 8 Till the Lutherans abate of their Rigidity. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lv. (1806) IV. 149 This assertion..displeased the house by shewing a stiffness and rigidity in the king. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 262 Disqualified from free and energetic action by rigidities and scruples and divisions. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 344 The spasmodic rigidity and unnatural exaggeration of the Stoics. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* 10 Though many of them were connected with the Presbyterian system, their common sense made them revolt from its rigidity.

Rigidly (ri·dʒidli), *adv.* [f. RIGID *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a rigid manner; severely, strictly.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. iv. 47 It is a greater fault rigidly to censure, than to commit a small oversight. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 468 If we examine this rigidly, the computation cannot be true. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 461 Covetous Persons are often rigidly just in paying. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 255 Johnson, though he could be rigidly abstemious, was not a temperate man. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 9 The founder of a government which was, for many centuries after him, rigidly aristocratical. 1859 DARWIN *Origin Spec.* iv. 83 He does not rigidly destroy all inferior animals. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 9 A melody need not be kept rigidly in one key.

2. With material stiffness or rigidity.

1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* vi. 84 His elevated rectangular elbows cut rigidly against the air on either side. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 144 In the north the mountain masses ascend ever more rigidly. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 34 This axis carries a cross piece A B rigidly attached to it.

Rigidness (ri·dʒidnės). [f. RIGID *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being rigid; rigidity.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 81 That his rigidnesse frighted people from consulting with him. 1653 FIRMIN *Sober Reply* 1 Mr. Cawdrey did justly taxe me with rigidnesse. 1680 *Nation's Interest rel. to Dk. York* 30 Rigidness, Censuring and the Sword Inflame and Harden. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 333 *note*, His high idea of virtue giving him a rigidness, which makes it difficult for him to accommodate himself to those intrigues. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* i. 9 The unchangeableness of God is not to be confounded with the rigidness of a rule or a system.

Rigi·dulous, *a. rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *rigidulus*.] Somewhat stiff; rather stiff.

1858 MAYNE s.v. *Rigidulus*. 1882 in OGILVIE.

† **Rigled,** *a. Obs.*—1 (Meaning uncertain.)

1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* v. i, But where's the rigled Hag? the incestuous lump of heat? where is she?

Riglet, variant of REGLET.

Ri·glin(g. *Sc.* (and *north.*). Also 7–8 **riglen,** 9 **-lan.** [Northern var. of RIDGELING.] = RIDGEL.

1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 603 Paddokis did draw the plewgh, as oxen: qwickens wer sowmes, a riglen's horne wes a cowter. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3316/4 A bay Horse,.. quite blind, a Scar on the near Whirle Bone, and a Riglin. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3929/4 A Dun Horse, a Riglin, wall Eyed. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6283/3 Stolen.., a bright bay Rigling, 14 Hands high. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 66 A Riglen, Ram, an' thirty yowes. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 472 They are already too well aware of the plague of even a single riglin or chaser on a farm.

† **Rig-marie.** *Sc. Obs.* A coin of small value.

'Supposed to have originated from one of the billon coins struck during the reign of Queen Mary, which had the words *Reg. Maria*, as part of the legend' (Jam.).

a 1688 F. SEMPILL *Banishment Poverty* 96 No *Reg. Marie* was in my purse. 1807 RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* 189 (E.D.D.), Wha valued not your college spither A rigmarie.

Rigmarole (ri·gmărōl), *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 8 **riggmonrowle, rig-my-role, -roll, rig-me-role, rigmarol.** [App. a colloquial survival and alteration of RAGMAN ROLL (sense 2); the latter seems to have gone out of literary use about 1600.]

1. A succession of incoherent statements; an unconnected or rambling discourse; a long-winded harangue of little meaning or importance.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Rigmarole*, a long story; a 'tale of a tub'. 1746–7 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. I. II. 454 At first she could not tell what to make of such a *rig-my-role*, but at last fixed it on Greene and the duke. 1757 FOOTE *Author* II, You are always running on with your riggmonrowles. 1766 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. I. 77 How I have run on! Burn this rig-me-role instantly, I entreat your ladyship. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 Oct., That's better than a long rigmarole about nothing. 1814 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 274 She repeated a sort of rigmarole which I suppose she had ready for such occasions. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xi, You never heard such a rigmarole. 1883 *Times* 2 Nov. 2/3 A long rigmarole was told how the journalist's hat had fallen into the Seine.

b. Without article: Language of this kind.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. vi. (1820) 488 They were exactly the same that..may be classed in rhetoric under the general title of Rigmarole. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxxiv, His speech was a fine sample, on the whole, Of rhetoric, which the learn'd call 'rigmarole'. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* iii. 88 Scraps of paper..scribbled over with rigmarole.

2. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Incoherent; having no proper sequence of ideas; rambling.

1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxv. 141 You must all of you go on in one rig-my-roll way; in one beaten track. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 191 *note*, In that manner vulgarly, but significantly, called rigmarole. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xviii, Their rigmarole wonderings..at the number of miles which you have travelled out of your way. 1839 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 242 Probably the performance will be so queer and rigmarole that nobody will read it. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xi. 138 He began a long rigmarole story about Malaymen not liking to clean copper. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. x. 213 What a rigmarole letter!

Hence **Ri·gmarole** *v. intr.*, to talk rigmarole; **Rigmaro·lery,** rigmarole discourse; **Rigmaro·lic** *a.*, of the nature of rigmarole.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 330/2 Ridgway rigmaroled, and Brougham vapoured. 1839 *Ibid.* XLV. 466 Sentimental rigmarolery and practical benevolence seldom go together. *a* 1849 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 576 'What is Poetry?' notwithstanding Leigh Hunt's rigmarolic attempt at answering it, is a query [etc.].

Rigmaro·lish, *a.* [f. RIGMAROLE *sb.* + -ISH.1] Somewhat akin to rigmarole.

1827 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 369, I have been betrayed into this rather rigmarolish note by an expression in your note which [etc.]. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xvii, He's going to..read some long rigmarolish old records. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 16 Mar. (Cassell), His rambling rigmarolish way.

Hence **Rigmaro·lishly** *adv.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 240 We will proceed rigmarolishly by first speaking..of..a real Simon Pure.

Rigne, obs. form of REIGN *v.*

Ri·gol, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **rigoll.** [ad. F. *rigole* water-course, gutter, furrow, drill, groove: see RIGGAL and REGAL *sb.*3 for variant forms in English.]

† **1.** A ring or circle. *Obs. rare.*

App. derived from the application of the word to a groove running round a thing: cf. sense 3 and RIGOL *v.*, also RIGGAL 2 and REGAL *sb.*2 (quot. 1886). The possibility that in both passages it may be an error for *ringol*, var. of RINGLE *sb.*1, appears to be very slight.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 1745 About the mourning and congealed face Of that blacke bloud, a watrie rigoll goes, Which seemes to weep vpon the tainted place. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 36 This is a sleepe, That from this Golden Rigoll hath diuorc'd So many English Kings.

2. † **a.** A small furrow or drill for seeds. *Obs.*—1

1599 GARDINER *Kitchin Garden* 16 His sowing in Rigols doth saue the better halfe of the seedes.

b. *dial.* A small channel or gutter.

1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* 352 I've made a bit of a rigol to carry the waiter off the posy-knot.

3. *dial.* A groove.

1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* 352 Look at the dirt i' the rigol round the table.

† **Ri·gol,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. *rigol* (cf. prec.), var. of RIGGAL and REGAL *sb*3. F. *rigoler* (now dial.) is app. not recorded in this sense.] *trans.* To furnish (a barrel) with a groove at the top, into which the head fits.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Enjabler*, to rigoll a tunne, hogshead, or barrell, and to putte the heade vnto it. 1611 COTGR., *Enjabler*, to rigoll a peece of caske; or, to make the Crowes. *Ibid.*, *Renjabler*, to new-rigol a peece of caske.

Rigolage, variant of RECOLAGE *Obs.*

Rigold(e, variants of RIGALD, RIGGALD.

† **Rigole,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *rigoler*: see RECOLAGE.] *trans.* To indulge wantonly.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 175 So dede in the same wise Of Rome faire Neabole, Which liste hire bodi to rigole.

† **Rigolice.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. F. *regolisse*, obs. var. of *réglisse*.] Liquorice.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Ragalice, regalice*, or *riglice*, rigolice.

Rigoll, obs. f. REGAL *sb.*2

‖ **Rigor** (rəi·gɒr, ri·gɒr). *Path.* Also 5 **rigoor.** [L. *rigor* numbness, stiffness, related to *rigēre* to be stiff, *rigidus* RIGID *a.*]

1. A sudden chill, *esp.* one accompanied with fits of shivering which immediately precedes certain fevers and inflammations. (Cf. RIGOUR 7.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 120 A rigor is no þing ellis, but as it were a prickynge of nedelis, or ellis of netlis in þe fleisch, & if þis rigor come wiþ a feuere, or ellis without feuere, it is þe worste signe tokene of deeþ.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 76 If it be goaded by any sharpe humor, it causeth a rigor or shiuering. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rigor*, a Vibration and Concussion of the Skin and Muscles of the whole Body, accompanied with Chilness. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 261 Extreme Cold stimulates, producing first a Rigor, and then a glowing Heat. 1776–84 CULLEN *First Lines Physic* I. i. Wks. 1827 I. 483 The patient's sense of cold increasing, produces a tremor in all his limbs, with frequent succussions, or rigors of the trunk. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 698 It may be employed at the very onset of the fevers during the rigors. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 936, I have also observed five cases of rigors..occurring immediately after an injection of serum.

attrib. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii. 50 The rigor stage is relatively less marked.

2. *Rigor mortis*, the stiffening of the body following upon death.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 524/1 Passive contraction is a vital act, for it ceases with the *rigor mortis*. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 13 The more healthy and vigorous this [nutrition of the muscles] is,..the longer it is before the rigor mortis supervenes.

Rigor, variant of RIGOUR.

† **Rigo·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Alteration of RIGOROUS *a.*] Fierce, stern, severe.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 10 He brake first horses wilde and rigorious. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 160 b, The Almaynes..demaunded money of hym, in suche rigoriouse manier, that he was fayne..to flee.

Hence † **Rigo·riously** *adv. Obs. rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 247 He began to speke rygoryously to haue occacyon of some stryfe betwene vs. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 373 And yet he..did not..reuenge him selfe vppon you rigoriously.

Rigorism (ri·gŏriz'm). Also **rigourism.** [f. L. *rigor* RIGOUR + -ISM. Cf. F. *rigorisme*, Sp. and Pg. *rigorismo.*]

1. The principles and practice of a rigorist; austerity, stringency; extreme strictness.

1704 *Gentl. Instructed* VI. iii. (ed. 2) 124 Your Morals have a Flavour of Rigorism. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 253 Blam'd for too great a Rigorism in their over zealous Orthodoxy against the Arians. 1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* I. 353 [The Church] has been no less watchful against any intrusion of rigorism and harshness. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Coloss. & Phil.* (1876) 98 She [Phrygia] was the mother of Montanist enthusiasm, and the foster-mother of Novatian rigorism. 1896 *Academy* 22 Feb. 150/3 The sermons are remarkable for their uncompromising rigorism.

2. *R. C. Theol.* The doctrine of the rigorist school of moral theology.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 636/1 The line he draws is not.. an intermediate one between rigorism and laxity.

Rigorist (ri·gŏrist). Also **rigourist.** [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *rigoriste*, Sp. *rigorista.*]

1. One who favours or insists upon the severest or strictest interpretation or enforcement of a law, precept, principle, or standard of any kind.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. p. xx, He had a strong aversion to rigorists of all sorts. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* ii. § 8 Those deluded rigorists who..first laid themselves under that idle obligation by a vow. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 405 The propositions may appear exceptionable ..to the rigorists in geometry. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 33, I am apt to doubt the virtue of an obtrusive Puritan and rigourist. 1881 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 84 If they were rigorists in the minutiæ of Levitism instead of examples of ideal righteousness.

attrib. 1876 PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus & Callistus* 237 Origen..shared the rigorist principles of Hippolytus. 1890 [see LAXIST].

2. *R. C. Theol.* One who holds that in doubtful cases of conscience the strict course is always to be followed. Also *attrib.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 65 Of the Popish Church-Rigorists and Laxarists. 1768 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (ed. 2) IV. 379 The Jansenists are not undeservedly branded by their adversaries with the denomination Rigourists. 1864 NEWMAN *Apologia* (1865) 276 A priest might write a treatise which was really lax on the subject of lying,..and yet in his own person be a rigorist. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 637/1 When such a text-book.. comes to be ranked amongst rigorist works.

† **Rigoro·sity.** *Obs.*—[1] In 6 **rugorosyte.** [ad. med.L. *rigorōsitas* (Du Cange): see next and -ITY.] Austerity, rigour.

c 1531 BOORDE *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 47, I am nott able to byd þe rugorosyte off your relygyon.

Rigorous (ri·gŏrəs), *a.* Also 5 **ryger-, rygour-, rygor-**; 5 **regor-, rigur-**, 5–6 **riger-**, 6 **rygur-**, 6–7 **rigourous**; 5 **-is**, 5–6 **-us**; 5 **-use**, 5–6 **-ouse.** [a. OF. *rigorous* (mod.F. *rigoureux*), = Sp., Pg., It. *rigoroso*, med.L. *rigorōsus*: see RIGOUR and -OUS.]

1. Characterized by rigour; rigidly severe or unbending; austere, harsh, stern; extremely strict: **a.** Of laws, procedure, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 346 þis lawe hadde þree parties; ..þe secounde part.., ȝif it be to rigorous,..shal ceesse on sutil maner. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 163 Lat mercy modefie rigerous correccioun. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 250/1 To forbere the said rigorouse punysshement. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 222 Fynde sum rygurus wordes to hym, & make as though ye were dyspleasyd with hym. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 9 Our well-dealing Countrimen..Haue seal'd his rigorous statutes with their blouds. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* vii. 188 As the injunction itself is too rigorous, so the limitation is too ridiculous. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 333 Nor can the rigorousest Course Prevail, unless to make us worse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 197 He,..far from insisting on a rigorous equivalent,..might be satisfied with some live cattle. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1787) III. 54 The rigorous conditions of peace and pardon were accepted. 1816 W. DUNCAN *Sel. Orat. Cicero* iii. 101 He is searching for the most rigorous precedents. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. ii, He wanted a refuge from a standard disagreeably rigorous.

b. Of persons.

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 81 A rigurous juge..Withe hate and rancour dothe his vertu dresse. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 243 Gif a king be a rigorous man, and wele sett to kepe law and justice, is nane so grete bot he will sare drede till offend him. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. (Percy Soc.) 162 There is a gyaunte bothe fyerce and rygorous That wyth his might shall hym soune overthrowe. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 186 Jehu a verie iust, although a rigourous prince. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 102 Coming in by the people's favour, he was obliged to be rather remiss than rigorous. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Tim. iii. 3 A Bishop must be..one that by lenity taketh all things in the best sense, and is not rigorous. 1776 SIR D. DALRYMPLE *Annals Scotl.* I. 148 Adam Bishop of Caithness, a rigorous exacter of Tithes. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 July, I..hope she will not be too rigorous with the young ones.

2. Of the weather, etc.: Severe; bitterly cold. † Of heat: Excessive, violent (*obs.*).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 705 Beyng letted for lacke of prosperous wind, and encombered with so much rigorous tempest. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses Map Mirac.* 13 If the fleet winde by some rigorous gale Seem'd to be mou'd. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 3 All moderne Navigators, who..have found..the regions situated under the Tropikes to bee tormented with more rigourous heat. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Bathing* iv, When rigorous Winter binds you up with Frost. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 9 The delays.. confined his passage round Cape Horn to the most rigorous season of the year. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 175 The cold is very rigorous. 1867 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. xxxix. (1875) II. 361 These excursions usually precede a rigorous winter. 1896 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* 159 The climate is more rigorous than that of the coast.

3. Scrupulous, unswerving, strict. *rare.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 47 Well knows every wise Nation that their Liberty consists in manly and honest labours, in sobriety and rigorous honour to the Marriage Bed. 1847 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Legendary Art* (1850) 193 Leading a life of such rigorous abstinence that his health sank under it.

4. Severely exact, rigidly accurate.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 In Demonstration..and all rigourous Search of Truth, Judgement does all. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 327 Not if it be taken in a strict, rigorous, proper, and formal sense. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 2 Truth and convenience are very different things to the rigorous eye of a philosopher. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 273 The short syllables shortened without regard to their rigorous natural value. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 301 Many members insist on a rigorous account of the debt by a secret committee. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214, I think that we have need of a more rigorous scholastic rule. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 89 The second order of infinitely small quantities may be with rigorous accuracy neglected.

† **5.** Accompanied by rigors. *Obs.*—[1]

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 474 Drinke the root with wine against the rigorous fits of old feuers.

Ri·gorously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

1. With rigour or severity.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 88 To the castell [they] went in hy, And assegit it rygorusly. *Ibid.* VI. 136 He smat the first sa rygorusly Vith his spere. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6628 Rygorously to denovnce Hys curse vpon the folkys all Which that in the sentence fall. 1442 in *Proc. Council Irel.* (Rolls) 276 He hath so rigorously entreted your pouere people of your said londe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xiii, The mayster came to his seruaunt Medius and rygorously sayd to hym [etc.]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 126 Justice ought to be wayed .. By egall measure, all fauour set aside, Not rigorously for..displeasaunce. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Epist.* 280 Some..plucked their haires up by the rootes most rigorously. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xvii. 374 They did whip themselves rigorously in the maner aforesaid. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 508 It brake his heart, that the queen..rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiv. VI. 311 The tribute was rigorously collected. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 295 The horrible consequences of enforcing rigorously principles of law..against political writers. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 158 The provisions of the Edict of Revocation were rigorously put in force.

b. Without any exception or allowance.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. iii. (1865) V. 179 As a primary measure, Belleisle keeps those orders of his rigorously secret. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 319/2 An ambulance station..from which the public is rigorously excluded. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 21/2 The City Sittings..must be rigorously protected against the invasion of rubbish of this description.

2. Strictly, scrupulously.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xviii. (1614) 211 Their fast on the 17. of the fourth Moneth for the destruction of their Citie is rigorously kept. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 26 The Fast which the Muscovites very rigorously observe before Christmas. 1750 *Student* I. 48 He is.. rigorously just in discharging the duties of his station. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 23 We must do right, and do it simply and rigorously, and trust to Providence for the rest. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xi, She was too rigorously truthful for benevolent invention. 1866 LIDDON *Div. Our Lord* i. (1875) 40 The worship of Christ is rigorously due to Our Lord from all Christians.

3. With severe or close accuracy; exactly.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxv. 133 He may interrupt him, and examine his reasons more rigorously. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 394 To speak rigorously, there is no haven in those parts. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 365 They ought always to be defined, the Definitions rigorously kept to. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv. 242 When therefore the motion of two bodies..is considered rigorously, the central body should not be regarded as fixed. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvi. (1840) 152 They have been predicted and computed rigorously by the laws of mechanics. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. 498 A solution which will be more and more nearly rigorously correct the oftener we pass it through the machine.

† **4.** In literal sense: Stiffly. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 45 The extremyteis of his fyngers were so rigorisly contracte in the synowys that he myght vnneith put mete to his moweth.

Ri·gorousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Rigorous action, procedure, or temper; rigour.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 Yf our iustyce begyn to extende it selfe so farre that it turne in to inordynate zele or rygorousnes,..temper it with mercy. 1542 *Lament. & Piteous Treatise* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 245 Whiche tempest vsed no lesse rygorousnes with the shippes of the Rhodyans. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xv, Oppression-of-the-poore, Fell-rigourousnesse. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 31 The Rigorousness and Unrelenting hardness of my own Dealings towards them. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* 2324 The rigorousness, not to say cruelty, with which he enforced his various measures against image-worship.

† **Rigorousté.** *Obs.* Also 5 **rigoroussete, rigourstee.** [See RIGOROUS *a.* and -TY.] Rigour.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 If it were so taken and construed to the heghest sentence and most rigorouste. ?*c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 502 Vndur drede of the lawe is Rigourstee. *Ibid.* 804 Ye shul moe people hertis conquere Bi compassion..Than bi crueltee, & rigoroussete.

Rigot(t, variants of RIGGOT [2].

Rigour (ri·gəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **rygour(e,** 6 **r(e)ygur,** 5–7 **rygor** (5 **-ore**); 5–6 **rigoure** (5 **rigur**), 4– **rigour,** 4–9 (now *U.S.*) **rigor.** [a. OF. *rigor*, *rigour* (13th c.; mod.F. *rigueur*), = Sp. and Pg. *rigor*, It. *rigore*, ad. L. *rigor* RIGOR.]

I. 1. Severity in dealing with a person or persons; extreme strictness; harshness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 47 Pacience..venquysseth.. Thynges þat rigour sholde neuere atteyne. 14.. in *Tyndale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Sothfast kyng..To repentaunt by rygour not vengeable. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 720 What vayleth you to schew so gret rygour? 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 Preamble, Of his pitie intending to reduce theym therunto by softer meanes then by such extreme rigour. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 193 Their rygour and fiercenesse ageynst suche as stoobernly contemned them. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 8 If..they haue tempered rigour with lenitie. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 30 Such is the effect of gentlenesse and faire wordes after rigour vpon a iust ground, with the vulgar. 1690 LOCKE *Gov.* II. vi. § 67 There is little Fear that Parents should use their Power with too much Rigor. 1757 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 395 Some of high rank in the Navy..declare they will not serve under the rigor of so hard and unequitable a law. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* vii. (1782) I. 226 The rigour of the one was tempered by the other's clemency. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* viii, His rights as a creditor, he had hitherto used with gentleness; but if he should employ rigour [etc.]. 1878 MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii, Rigour was past, and tenderness had not come.

b. An instance of this; a harsh or severe action or proceeding.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 16 b, This was a greate rigor and extremitie, for the seruaunt to vse agaynst the Master. 1578 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1618) 50 The remembrance of many rigors which his father Ferdinand had vsed against them. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 33 At that time the Ecclesiastical Rigours here were in the highest ferment. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. § 164 Many affect Rigors, and will apply them in all Cases, but of themselves and their Partisans. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. II. 122 All the rigours practised upon the chief ministers..being found ineffectual. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon*, Those who smarted under the immediate rigours of the new monarch, pardoned them. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* 107 By the rigours of bondage they might be constrained to repent.

2. The strict terms, application, or enforcement *of* some law, rule, etc.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 409/2 That thenne the rygour of the Statut be executed. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 77 Almesdede shal make achevisaunce, T'exclude by grace the rigour of vengeaunce. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 221 Suche a man..ought not to be spared, but al rygoure of rudnesse be doon to hym. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25, I haif determit to use agains thame the rigour of jugement. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, One louely boy Hath felt the rigor of that strict decree. 1673 *Essex P.* (Camden) 89 Should there be any Lands of ye Northumberland family wch, in rigor of law, revert to ye Crowne upon ye failure of an Heir Male. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 9 They never intended to execute those declarations in their rigour. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Mrs. Battle's opinions on whist*, A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigour of the game. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. ii.

Let 'Domiciliary visits', with rigour of authority, be made to this end.

b. *esp.* in phr. *the* (. .) *rigour of the law.*

1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 239 To shew un to yow the rigur of the lawe. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 58 b, With mercie to mitigate all rigor of the lawe. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 199, I doe beseech your Royall Maiestie, Let him haue all the rigor of the Law. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 18 Ful performance of duty according to the extreme rigour of the law. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* Summary N 2 b, Not to take the just rigour of the Law of England, ..but take reasonable satisfaction. 1831 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 330 The party offending should..be ..proceeded with to the utmost rigour of the law.

† **c.** *ellipt.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 88 Be the rygour he has tynt his hede. *Ibid.*, The prince..may do him sum favour that he be nocht all punyst be the rigour. 1700 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 137, I will have him proceeded against.. to ye utmost Rigour. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) II. 415 The setting fines on their husbands to the rigour would make all the estates of the country be at mercy.

† **3.** Hardness of heart; obduracy. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 822 Thowgh we haue be vnryghtfulle, forgyf vs our rygore.

4. Of weather or climate: Severity; extremity or excess of cold; † violence (of storms).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 26 b, Such is the power of the wynd, and suche is the rigoure of the tempest. *Ibid., Hen. VI*, 181 A Croune whiche did hang in the middell.., without touche of any creature, or rigor of wynd, sodainly fell doune. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 147 The snowe..keeping it warme from the rigor of the frost. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 67 In Winter, when it needs their shelter from the Rigors of that cold season. 1741–2 Gray *Agrip.* 109 The rigour Of bleak Germania's snows. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 99/2 The present severity and extreme rigour of the weather is..very remarkable. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III. iv. (1872) 197 The rigours of spring were always dangerous to him in England. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 209 From regions of Arctic rigour.

b. Extreme distress or hardship.

1769 *Charact.* in *Ann. Register* 13/2 By this time, the besieged endured the utmost rigour of famine. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 223 Alleviating the rigour of her condition by pecuniary donations for her comfort.

5. Strictness *of* discipline, etc.; austerity of life; an instance of this.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 11 Sho..kepyd diligentlie emang hur susters þe rigur of disciplyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 262 b, That it is impossyble for vs to perseuer and contynue in suche rygour & streytnesse of lyuyng. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 79 Seeing I cannot by reason restraine your importunate suite, I will by rygour done on my selfe, cause you to refraine the meanes. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 220 The Holy Fathers did lay on him several Degrees of Rigors, before they would take him in again. 1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 94 To undergo much Pain, many Hardships, and other Rigours. 1705 Addison *Italy* 524 This Prince..liv'd in this Convent with all the Rigor and Austerity of a Capucin. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 120 The rigour of the monastic discipline speedily terminated her life.

b. Puritanic severity or strictness; rigorism; † an instance of this.

1597 *Dowland's First Bk. Songs* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 39 The ice of her indurate heart, Whose frozen rigour..Feels never any touch of my desert. 1634 Milton *Comus* 107 Rigor now is gon to bed, And Advice with scrupulous head, ..Age, and..Severity, With their grave Saws in slumber ly. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* ii. 5 It is therefore a rigour, to say, the wicked are usurpers of what they have. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (J.), Rigour makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 321 What vice has it [satire] subdu'd? whose heart reclaim'd By rigour, or whom laugh'd into reform? 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. ix. 352 The emergencies of the war had induced the Spartans to relax the rigour of their principles.

6. Strict accuracy, severe exactitude.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Accipio, Ad verbum accipere*, to take the rigour of the woorde: to take the woorde as it lyeth. 1594 R. Parsons *Confer. Success.* I. vi. 132 As this man in rigour is not truly mayor,..nor the other is properly Emperor. *a* 1614 Donne *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 127 Our soule..in rigour is murdered by every sinne consented unto. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 215 This word, in the rigour of the grammatical signification of it, is not always used for interceding for another. 1774 Mitford *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 271 Either the value of the syllable is taken with the utmost rigor, or with latitude. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* iii. (1877) I. 61 Sciences which the term philosophy exclusively denotes, when employed in propriety and rigour. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 77 Hence we may with perfect rigour conclude that even the extreme case..is included in the general theorem.

II. 7. = Rigor 1.

1541 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 48 In palseys, or apoplexies, or agaynst the rigour, whiche hapneth in feuers. 1543 Traheron tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* 96 b/1 Whyche cause rigours, fieuers, spasmes. 1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* VI. App. ii. 444 The Part is first benummed,..and a Horrour and Rigour seizeth upon the Patient. 1734 Smellie *Midwifery* III. 180 A fever intervened, with irregular horrors and rigours. 1776 Sir G. Baker in E. S. Thompson *Influenza* (1890) 80 Some few had, in the beginning, successive rigours. 1890 Stevenson *Let. to Dr. Scott* 20 Jan., I find it at once produces a glow, stops rigour.

transf. 1859 Sala *Gaslight & D.* xxvi. 297 Shall the young lady in the apartment next to mine string my nerves into the rigours?

† **8.** Of material objects: Stiffness, hardness. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VII. 90 That so, the outer might defend the inner Membran..from the rigour of the ribbes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 297 The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian rigor not to move. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 539 The stones..Did first the rigour of their kind expel, And suppled into softness as they fell.

† **Ri·gourest,** obs. form of superl. to Rigorous *a.*

a 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* vi. § 42 They disgrace his Gospell; they persecute his members, and that in the sorest and rigourest manner that they can.

Rig-out. *colloq.* [f. Rig *v.*[2] 3 b.] An outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. (Cf. Rig *sb.*[6] 2.)

1823 Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* I. iv, This toggery of yours will never fit—you must have a new rig-out. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 28 A rig-out enough to frighten all the fish out of their skins. 1874 W. Simpson *Meeting the Sun* xxiii. 313 An Inverness cape and a Glengarry bonnet is a favourite rig-out with many.

† **Rigruff.** *Obs.*—[0] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Mal mort*, a running scab, or thicke morphew, which couering all ouer the vlcers that bee vnder it, seemes wholly dead: Some Northerne people call it, the Rigruffe (in beasts).

Ri·gsby. Also 6 **rigby.** Now *dial.* [Cf. Rig *sb.*[4] and *v.*[4], and see -by 2.] A wanton; a romping lad or lass.

1546 Langley tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* VII. vi. 140 These ..be so light fingered and suche rigbies Children that they wil fynde two thynges, afore they lose one. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* A 2 Here dwels that towring and terrible Nimrod, that hunting rigsby Semiramis. 1692 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 59 A Reuling Lad; a Rigsby. 1814 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Rigsby*, a romping girl. York. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict.*, *Rigsby*, a hoydon. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Rigsby*, a romping child.

Rigsdollar, obs. form of Rix-dollar.

Rig-up: see Rig *sb.*[6] 2.

Rig-veda (rig,vē·dă). Also 8 **Reig Beid**; 8–9 **Rigvéda.** [Skr. *rigveda*, f. *ric* praise + *veda* knowledge: see Veda.] The principal of the Vedas or sacred books of the Hindus.

1776 Halhed *Gentoo Laws* Pref. p. xxxii, The Style of this Writer is clear, but very concise; a Specimen of it is here offered, in his Explanation of the first chapter of the Reig Beid. 1788 *Asiatic Res.* I. 340 The Rigvéda consists of five sections. 1796 Sir W. Jones tr. *Inst. Hindu Law* 104 The Rigvéda is held sacred to the gods. 1805 *Asiatic Res.* VIII. 374 Tradition, preserved in the Puráńas, reckons sixteen Sanhitas of the Rigvéda. 1840 H. H. Wilson *Oxford Lect.* i. 5 The text also..of one of the Vedas, the Rig-Veda, has been printed. 1899 Monier-Williams *Sanskrit-English Dict.* Introd. p. xxi, Vedic literature begins with the Rig-veda (probably dating from about 1200 or 1300 B.C.).

transf. 1895 Salmond *Doctr. Immort.* I. v. 80 These ancient Accadian hymns, which Lenormant has named the Chaldæan Rig-Veda.

Ri·gwiddy. *Sc.* († and *north.*) Forms: 5 **rygwythi**, 5 **rigwethy**, 6, 8 **-widdy** (9 **-widdie**, **-wuddie**), 8–9 **rigwoodie.** [f. Rig *sb.*[1] + Withy: cf. next.] A back-band or ridge-band for a cart-horse, orig. one made of twisted withes or twigs.

1419–20 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 407 In reparacione sellarum, frenorum .. et j rygwythi. *Ibid.* 636, j Crowpour, j rigwethy novum. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* IV. 514 For xxiiij stane of towis to be thetis, soumes and rigwiddeis. 1709 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 381 Ilk dozen rigwoodies, *ad.* 1752 *Ibid.* I. 465 Sowms, thramels, rigwoodies, tethers, wallropes, thrawn wawns and all other wood or work of wood, straw, bent or rushes. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 100 What are called coup-carts, i. e. when..the contents can be discharged, without lifting the shafts or rig-widdy. 1808 Jamieson s.v., The rigwiddie, in the Highlands, is to this day made of twisted twigs of oak. 1894 Latto *T. Bodkin* ix, A cadger bodie .. gettin 's rigwoodie mendit.

b. *attrib.* as an abusive epithet.

1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 160 Wither'd beldams, auld and droll, Rigwoodie hags, wad spean a foal. 1828 Buchan *Rigwoodie Carlin* i, Faer ye gaun, ye rigwoodie carlin? *c* 1860 W. Anderson in Edwards *Mod. Scot. Poets* (1881) II. 236 A rigwoodie deil was Jean Findlater's loon.

† **Rigwith(e.** *Obs.* [f. Rig *sb.*[1] + Withe *sb.* Cf. *ridgewith* s.v. Ridge *sb.*[1] 8.] = prec.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 880 *Dosser, bilets de fust*..Rigwith, dractepynnes. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593 *Limo*, a rygwythe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 150 A Rigwith, *dorsualis.*

Riht(e, obs. ff. Right. **Rihȝe:** see Reigh. **Riif(e, Rijf(e,** obs. ff. Rife. **Rijp,** obs. f. Reap *sb.*[2], Ripe *a.* **Rik(e,** obs. or dial. f. Reke *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] **Rike,** *sb.*, kingdom: see Riche.

† **Rike,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. ON. *ríkja*, f. *ríki* kingdom.] *intr.* To reign.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcii. 1 Lauerd riked; fairhed schred he to se. *Ibid.* xcv. 9 Þat god riked, in genge sai yhe.

Rike, Sc. var. Reach *v.*[1] **Rikelot:** see Kikelot. **Rikels,** var. Rekels *Obs.* **Riken(i,** obs. ff. Reckon *v.* **Riksha,** var. Ricksha (W.

‖ **Rilawa** (ri·lăwā). *Zool.* [Cingalese *rílawā*: cf. Rillow.] The Toque Macaque (*Macacus pileatus*) of Ceylon.

1859 Sir J. E. Tennent *Ceylon* I. 129 The little graceful grimacing *rilawa*..is the universal pet and favourite of both natives and Europeans. 1897 H. O. Forbes *Handbk. Primates* II. 35 Knox, in his interesting account of the island, gives an accurate description of the Rilawas.

Rile (rəil), *sb.* [var. of Roil *sb.*[2]] A thick or muddy condition of water or other liquid.

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Poems 1890 II. 124 'T 'll take more fish-skin than folks think to take the rile clean out on't. 1859 Beecher *Life Thoughts* Ser. II. 7 The muddy bottom sends its rile through all the waters.

Rile, dial. variant of Roil *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Rile (rəil), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* and *colloq.* Also **ryle.** [Later form of Roil *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To make (a liquid) thick or turbid by stirring up the sediment; to muddy.

1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict.*, To *rile* or *roile*, to stir up liquor and make it thick by moving the sediment. 1838 J. C. Neal *Charcoal Sketches* (Bartlett), No doubt existed in the minds of Mr. Dobb's fellow-boarders, that the well of his good spirits had been riled. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 348/2 At spring tides the water becomes too 'riled-up' to dive with any degree of success.

2. To excite, disturb; to vex, annoy, make angry.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 158 Bein' afeared he might ryle my blood. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Pref. (1862) 7 Fair play's a jewel, and I must say I feel ryled and kinder sore. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* viii, I like to rile Cumberland sometimes because he's so soft and silky. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* vii. 273 It riles me to hear them everlastingly talking of getting home. 1889 R. Buchanan *Heir of Linne* xxi, Don't get riled.

b. *absol.* with *up.* To get angry.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, They rile up, sometimes; but in general we have a hold upon our citizens. 1863 Brierley *Waverlow* 156 The little fellow riled up at this.

Hence **Riled** *ppl. a.* (Cf. Roiled *ppl. a.*)

1839 J. Very *Poems* 163, I thirst for one cool cup of water clear, But drink the riled stream of lying breath.

Riley (rəi·li), *a. U.S.* Also **ryley, rily.** [f. prec. + -y: cf. Roily *a.*]

1. Thick, turbid, muddy.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 369 A gallon o' ryley water ..right out o' the spring. 1828 Cunningham *N. S. Wales* II. 55 An American landlord brought in a jug of water, and apologised for its being so riley. 1850 Pangborn *Diary* in *Amer. Hist. Rev.* (1903) IX. 105 Got more black rily Coffee and eat sea Bread. 1861 Catlin *Life among Indians* 16 The mud and water in the 'Lick' still riley with their recent steps.

2. Angry; irritable, bad-tempered.

1847 Robb *Squatter Life* 64 (Bartlett), The boys and gals were laughin' at my scrape.., that I gin to get riley. 1867 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 404 The Americans..speak of an ill-tempered person as being riley. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 534 An ill-tempered, cross-grained person is apt to be called 'a rily fellow'.

Rilievo, variant of Relievo.

Riligioun, obs. form of Religion.

Riling (rəi·liŋ), *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. Rile *v.*[2]] Annoying, aggravating.

1870 Simmons *Oakdale Grange* 291 You know it's such a riling thing to have said of one. 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard Fox* 212 But was it not a little riling, To hear this infamous reviling?

Rill (ril), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **rylle**, 7 **ril(le.** [Agrees in form and meaning with mod.Du. and Fris. *ril*, LG. *ril, rille*, G. *rille*: the precise nature of the connexion is not clear.]

1. A small stream; a brook, runnel, rivulet.

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) I. 37 There is a rylle that cummith by the Towne. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 13 Diuers rilles or rillets to the Riuer of Thames. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 24 We..Fed the same flock, by fountain, shade, and rill. 1694 Addison *Poems, Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 17 And shallow rills run trickling through the grass. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 Innumerable rills and brooks of water. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 192 Rills that slip Through the cleft rock. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* III. v, I have some remembrance of the green sod, and the silver rill. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxvii, Go down beside thy native rill. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 176 A mere rill of warm water running over the surface of the sea.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1698 Farquhar *Love & a Bottle* III. ii, Our knives cut passage clean Through rills of fat, and deluges of lean. 1704 Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 95 There must be a continual Rill of these temperate Juices into the Blood. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 64 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 214 The exiguous rill of a discourse. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 85 His was a tiny rill of conversation, not a tidal wave of thought.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rill-mark, -way*; *rill-like* adj.; *rill-wise* adv.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 238 The water of a reservoir..enters the fields rillwise. 1863 Dana *Man. Geol.* 94 Rill-marks, mud-cracks, and rain-drop impressions. 1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* xxxv, The ripple crease and rill-like descent of the turf. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 51 Obviously, the roadside slime has descended the rill-ways from the middle of the street. 1888 Dawson *Geol. Hist. Pl.* 32 The beautiful branching rill-marks produced by the oozing of water out of mud and sand-banks left by the tide.

2. A small narrow trench; a drill. Now *dial.*

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 244 Lay them in the bottom of the rills. 1664 — *Sylva* 6 Immediately before you sow, cast, and dispose it [the ground] into Rills, or small narrow Trenches of four, or five inches deep. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. 314 To succeed in planting Anemones,.. draw a Rill from one End of the Bed to the other. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Candy-Tuft*, When you have drawn Rills Length-ways, and Cross-ways, you may sow the Seed. 1871 *W. Morning News* May (E.D.D.), Potatoes which were up in rills looking healthy and promising.

3. *Astr.* = Rille. Also *attrib.*

1888 J. A. W. Oliver *Astron.* 70 On the south-east of this bright little crater there is an easy rill. *Ibid.* 73 This ring-plain is associated with one of the most remarkable rill-systems on the moon.

† **Rill,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[0]. In 5 **rylle.** [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rylle, thynne clothe, *ralla. Ibid.* 491/1 Thynne clothe, that ys clepyd a rylle, *ralla.*

Rill (ril), *v.*[1] [f. Rill *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To flow in a small stream.

1610 [see the *ppl. a.*]. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 144 The profuse sweat, that rills through..the pores. *c* 1709 Prior *and Hymn Callim.* 153 The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring..gently rilling Adown the Mountains. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 106 May showers never fail.., Nor suns dry the fountain that rills by its side. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 44 Time's sand-dry streamlet through its glassy strait Rilled restless. 1884 Sala in *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Aug. 195 A small fountain rills from the rockwork.

2. *trans.* **a.** To form by flowing. **b.** To utter in liquid notes.

1845 Hood *Stag-eyed Lady* xiv, Then closed the wave, and then the surface rill'd A ring above her, like a water-knell. 188. Scollard *Summer Song* ii. (Funk), The brook is dry; its silver throat Rills song no more.

3. To make drills in (a garden bed). *rare*—1.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 244 For this you may make use of the boue, rilling the bed where you would set them.

Hence **Ri·lling** *ppl. a.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. ii. 40 The grauelly colde of rilling fountaines. 1797 F. Baily *Tour* (1856) 260 Vortices, which..cause a rilling, murmuring sound. 1853 F. W. Newman *Odes of Horace* 207 What boy these cups of hot Falernian Tempers quick with rilling water?

† **Rill,** *v.*2 *Obs.*—1 In 5 **ryll.** (App. meaning 'to roar or bellow', but perhaps an error.)

c 1400 *Song of Roland* 421 Your knyghtis be-hind haue som bores fond, or Among the holtis I-herd ryll som hertis.

Rille (ril). *Astr.* [a. G. *rille*: see Rill *sb.*1] One of the long narrow trenches or valleys observed on the surface of the moon. (Cf. Rill *sb.*1 3.)

1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 226 The rilles, of which 425 are now known, are trenches with raised sides more or less steep. 1878 — *Stargazing* 350 Hours may be spent in examining the craters, rilles, and valleys on the surface.

Rillet (ri·lĕt). Also 6 **ryllet.** [f. Rill *sb.*1 + -et or -let.] A small rill or rivulet; a brooklet.

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) V. 37 Ther cummith a litle Ryllet by this square Toure...There be other smaulle Ryllettys yn Molesdale. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 13 Diuers rilles or rillets to the Riuer of Thames. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 264 Those rillets that attend proud Tamer and her state. 1678 Hobbes *Decam.* v. 55 A thousand small Rillets of melting Snow fall down into it.

1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 48 From the green rivage many a fall Of diamond rillets musical. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* xlv, A single tent stood in a gully.., near an iron-red rillet. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* I. ix. 223 A score of lazy, oozy rillets.

Comb. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* x. 1476 Let the world's praise or blame run rillet-wise Off the broad back.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1651) 14 This by-stream, which as a rillet, is deducted from the main chanel of my studies. 1626 Shirley *Brothers* I. i, Francisco and Fernando are two rillets from one spring. 1885 Meredith *Diana* II. xiii. 310 Then was heard such a rillet of dialogue..as nowhere else in Britain.

Rille·tt(e)s. [a. F. *rillettes* pl.] A tinned preparation of minced ham, chicken, fat, etc.

1896 *Southampton Times* 11 Jan. 6/1 Charged with stealing 4 lbs. of rilletts. *Ibid.*, He identified the..tins of rilletts as the property of the company.

† **Ri·lling,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **relyng, rylling.** [var. of Riveling 1. Cf. Rullion.] A shoe made of undressed hide. Also *transf.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 243 Rank beggar.., ruch rilling. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. xii. 118 Ane rouch rylling of raw hyd and of hayr. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 268 The Scottis..Tha rouch rillingis..behind thame than left thair. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* I. 219 Rouch rillingis [1489 rewlyngis] upon thi harlotis fete. *c* 1700 Kennet in *MS. Lansd.* 1033, fol. 323 b, The Scotch now call a Shoe that hath a sole with the hair to the ground a *Rough Rilling.*

Ri·lling, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. Rill *v.*1] † The formation of a rill or runnel; a furrow or drill.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Dyking, drayning, .. rilling, brooking, riuaging, foording. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Springs*, Smaller Fowl..that uses to feed in wet..Grounds, and amongst Water Furrows, or Rillings.

Ri·llock. *rare.* [f. Rill *sb.*1 + -ock.] A rillet.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 18 Nov. 17/2 She dabbled her feet in the rillock. 1903 R. M. Gilchrist *Beggar's Manor* 161 A stream—or rather a rillock—runs from end to end.

† **Ri·llow.** *Zool. Obs.* [ad. Cingalese *riḷawā*, pl. *riḷaw.*] = Rilawa. *Bonneted rillow*, the Bonnet Macaque of Southern India.

1681 R. Knox *Rel. Ceylon* vi. 26 This sort of Monkeys have no beards, white faces, and long hair on the top of their heads...They call these Rillowes. 1792 Kerr *Anim. Kingd.* 69 Rillow. *Ibid.*, Bonneted Rillow. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 498/1 The rillow, cercopithecus sinicus, or Chinese bonnet...Inhabit[s] Ceylon.

Ri·lly, *a.* [f. Rill *sb.*1] Abounding in rills.

1727 in Bailey, vol. II. 1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 123 How sweet 's the windin's o' the rilly flood.

Rily: see Riley.

Rim, *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **rimo, rima,** 5 **reme,** 5, 7, 9 **rime,** 6–7 **ryme**; 5–7 **rym,** 6 **rymme,** 7 **rimme,** 7–8 **rimb,** 7– **rim.** [OE. *rima* wk. masc., = ON. *rime, rimi* (Norw. *rime*) a raised strip of land, a ridge. There are app. no parallel forms in the other Teutonic languages.

The evidence for the OE. word chiefly rests on the compounds *dægrima* Day-rim, *sárima* Sea-rim, and *tóðrima* gums. The *Corpus Gloss.* however has the entry '*Crepido*, rimo' (Hessels, C 898), which is repeated in a later vocabulary (*c* 1050, in Wr.-Wülcker 366) as '*Crepido*, rima'. In early ME. the evidence appears to be limited to *day-rim* and *sea-rim*, *wood-rim* in Layamon 740, and perhaps *way-rim* (text *weie reme*) in the *Prov. Alfred* 617.]

1. The peripheral portion or outer ring of a wheel, connected with the nave or boss by spokes or by a web.

In wooden wheels the rim does not include the metal tyre protecting it. In the metal wheels of locomotives, cycles, or machinery it is usually grooved or flanged.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2850 We riden on þe rime [*v.r.* reme] & on þe ringe seten of þe qwele of Fortoun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rym, of a whele, *timpanum, circumferencia.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 162 The payntit povne.. Kest vp his taill, a provd plesand quheil rym. 1530 Palsgr. 263/1 Rymme of a whele or stabbe, *jeau.* 1688 Holme *Armoury* iii. 331/1 The Cart Wheel hath the Rim set with round Nails. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rim*, in a Watch or Clock, is the Circular part of the Ballance thereof. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 113 The patent wheel has the rim of one entire piece. 1873 Richards *Operator's Handbk.* 140 Procure pulleys of 30 to 36 inches diameter with 8 inches face, the rims heavy and turned true inside and out. 1886 *Cyclist Touring Cl. Gaz.* Dec. 474/2 A fairly deep rim is important. Whether the advantage of the hollow rim is paid for or not should depend a great deal on the character of the general riding.

b. The hoop-shaped piece of wood which forms the outer frame of a sieve, etc. Also *dial.* a hoop.

1660 *Bk. Rates* in *Stat. Realm* V. 196 Rims for Sives. 1674 Ray *Coll. Words* 122 The sand, earth and other dross, flows over the rimme of the sierce with the water. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 33 The Drum-maker uses it for Rimbs. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 281 A wheat-riddle of wood..with an oak rim. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A child's hoop, used as a plaything, is called a *rim.*

c. A circular mark or object.

1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lii, They have all the Dutch rim under their bright eyes, that comes of dwelling in eternal swamps. 1873 W. H. Dixon *Two Queens* III. xiii. iii. 18 He besought the king to crown his brother Henry with that golden rim.

2. *Naut.* The surface *of* the water.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 106 In the hotest Summer weather, they swimme with the ryme of the water, and in the Winter, keepe the depth. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 72 The sword fish placeth himselfe under the belly of the whale, and the thresher upon the ryme of the water. *Ibid.* 116. 1887 J. T. Brown in Goode *Fisheries of U.S.* II. 264 If the whale is swimming 'top-water', the harpooner has a better target to dart at; but if swimming under the 'rim of the water'..he must make the best use of his time.

3. The edge, border, or margin *of* an object, esp. one which has more or less of a circular form. Also *fig.* (quot. 1603).

1603 Breton *Dial. of Pithe & Pleasure* Wks. (Grosart) II. 13/1 By her that came out of him, euen a part of himselfe, the Rimme of his whole selfe. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 437 The Sight of the Quadrant being slid along the Rimb of it. 1698 *Ibid.* XX. 112 The Verge or Rime of the outward Ear seem'd to be crimp'd. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Mushroom*, The rims of the tender umbels in these kinds clap themselves quite close to the stalks. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 We..garnish the rims of our dishes with dabs of chewed greens. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 335 Anthers forming a hollow cylinder as long as the floret, with 5 teeth at the rim. 1817 Keats *I stood tip-toe* 113 The moon lifting her silver rim Above a cloud. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 620 Few pieces were exactly round; and the rims were not marked. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Electr. & Magn.* I. 137 The disc [becomes] a spherical bowl, whose rim is a circle at right angles to the axis. *Ibid.*, The colatitude of that rim.

b. The verge *of* the horizon, sea, hills, etc. Chiefly *poet.*

1842 Tennyson *Day-dream* 170 Across the hills, and far away Beyond their utmost purple rim. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* i. (1862) 3 The far rim of the horizon seemed as if it would never break into an uneven line. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* I. 56 The steel-blue rim of the ocean.

fig. 1862 'Shirley' (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* ii. 97 The desolate and unpeopled unknown which lies beyond the rim of our life. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* xiv. (1870) 502 Having exhausted science and reached its very rim.

4. An edge, margin, or border; *esp.* a raised or projecting one upon something having a circular form.

1669 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 165 A Wooden plug, ..furnished with a Rimme or Lip.

1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 69 A projecting rim rising above the highest point to which the piston is elevated. 1832 H. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iii. 30 One little boy complained..that there was no rim to his plate. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Plants* xiv. 324 A narrow rim of the broad flat exterior part of each lobe is turned inwards. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/4 A rim of chinchilla finished the edges of this novel sleeve.

b. A verge or margin of land, sea, etc.; a narrow strip.

1781 Cowper *Hope* 49 The blue rim, where skies and mountains meet. 1833 Tennyson *Palace of Art* 75 The ragged rims of thunder brooding low. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 147 Where the brook Vocal, with here and there a silence, ran By sallowy rims. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xv. 254 Inside the rim of land there is a shallow lake or lagoon.

fig. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 185 Having fringed the Tweed with a black broad mourning rim of havoc.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 141 *Rims*, those pieces which form the quarter-galleries between the stools. Also a cast-iron frame in which the dropping palls of a capstan traverse and bring up the capstan.

5. *Orkney dial.* A rocky bottom in the sea.

Cf. Norw. dial. *rimm* (*rimb*), *rimme*, = *rime* ridge.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Orkney, Birsay* XIV. 315 As to rocks, we have three of what we call rims, which are generally occupied by our fishermen as their best fishing grounds ..; the rim shoals deepen from 20 to 40 fathom, or upwards.

6. *Comb.*, as **rim-base** (see quots.); **rim-brake,** a brake operating on the rim of a wheel; **rim-cap** (see quot.); **rim-face,** the outer surface of a wheel-rim; **rim-fire,** of a cartridge, having the detonating substance disposed round the edge (opp. to *centre-fire*); hence of a gun, adapted for cartridges of this kind; **rim-ignition,** = prec.; **rim-iron,** iron intended to form the rim of a wheel; **rim-lock,** a lock having a metal case which stands out from the face of the door (opp. to *mortise-lock*); **rim-rock,** *U.S.* (see quot. 1882); **rim-shaft,** the shaft of a rim-wheel; **rim-wheel,** a fly-wheel.

1864 Webster, **Rimbase,* a short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Rim-Base*, the shoulder on the stock of a musket. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 447/1 The trunnions.. support the gun on its carriage, the width of which is determined by the distance between the rim-bases. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 120 Of the *rim-brakes there are several varieties. 1884 Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 47 The *rim cap encloses the space between the plates or frame [of a watch]. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 243 The fly-wheel is 25 feet in diameter, 15 inches broad on the *rim-face. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 28 In the Spencer rifle magazine,..it is impossible to explode the *rim-fire cartridges, except by a concussion made by the hammer. 1881 Greener *Gun* 136 The cartridge is rim-fire. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 19 The comparative merits of central-fire and *rim-ignition cartridges. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 29/1 A faggot of wrought iron bars are worked and..drawn out..under the hammer upon an anvil, having a groove to form the flanch, into the state of *rim iron. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 218, 8-inch Scotch made iron *rim-lock for back-door. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 84 Two small mills of eight stamps each were erected in 1868 and inclines sunk on the *rim-rock. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 621 'Rim-rock' is such portion as remains of the country-rock which formed the sides or banks of the ancient rivers. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 370 A second band, which had..lain upon its loose pulley, upon a small driving pulley of the *rim-shaft. *Ibid.* 369 For one revolution of the great *rim or fly wheel of the mule, the front roller makes about 6-tenths of a turn.

Rim, *sb.*2 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **réoma, réama,** 4 **reme**; 4–6 **rym(e, rime,** 6 **ryme, rism(m)e**; 6–7 **rimme, rymme,** 7 **rimm,** 7– **rim.** [OE. *réoma* (*réama*), = MDu. *rieme* (Du. *riem*), OS. *reomo* (MLG. *rême*; hence prob. ON. *reim*, Sw. and Da. *rem*), OHG. *riumo, riomo* (MHG. *rieme*, G. *riemen*), a leather strap or thong: see Riem, Reim, etc. The later forms of the Eng. word appear to have been influenced by Rim *sb.*1]

† **1.** A membrane, pellicle, caul. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 146 Þonne bið þæt bræxen utan mid reaman bewefen. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 380/1 *Cartilago*, se reoma þæs bræġenes. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 306 *Poi vaut le crut del oef*, lityl is worth the reme of an ey. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 520 A rym [*v.r.* reme] þat es ful wlatsome, Es his garment when he forth sal com, þat es noght bot a blody skyn. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1343 Verayly þerafter Alle þe rymez by þe rybbez radly þay lance. *c* 1500 Kennedie *Passion of Christ* 768 Fra heid to fute þai brak baith hid and ryme [= *rim*]. 1545 Elyot, *Meninges*, the ryme wherin the brain is inclosyd. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 35 A thinne skinne or rimme like a nette, encompassing the shell of a nutte. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 342 Certain pellicles or rims of the Midriffe, which the Latines call *Præcordia.*

† **b.** A scale or film upon the eyes. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Tobit* vi. 9 The galle is worth to eȝen to ben enointid, in the whiche were rime. *Ibid.* xi. 14 The ryme of his eȝen began, as the fellis of an ey, to gon out. 1580 Frampton *Yron & Steele* in *Joyful News* (1596) 158 b, The pouder made of yron..taketh away the Rime from the eye.

† **c.** *Rim-side*, the flesh-side of a skin. *Sc. Obs.*

1474 *Records Burgh Edinb.* (1869) 29 Brekand schepe skinnis on the ryme sidis.

2. *Rim of the belly* (*womb, paunch*, etc.), the peritoneum. Now *dial.*

[1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 8 Vnder the last muskle of the belly..succedyth a certayn thyn ryme, kell, or skyn, named in latin Peritoneum.] 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Ascistes*, When betweene the rimme of the beally and the guttes is gathered..much watry humour. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 329 The rotten rim of thy wombe with rooke shall bee reivin. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 321 Even as the rim of the paunch, which is called in Latine *Centipellio*. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democritus to Rdr. (1651) 27, I thinke he would breake the rimme of his belly with laughing. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xiv. 521 Struck thro' the Belly's Rim, the Warrior lies Supine. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 411 The rim of his belly was wounded; and this wound..proved fatal. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 258 A slight degree of anasarca extended to the rim of the belly. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict.*, *Rim-of-the-body*, the membrane lining the abdomen and covering the bowels. 1893 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The rim of the belly is said to be broken when its muscles are lacerated or violently sprained.

b. *elliptic.* in the same sense.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 15, I will fetch thy rymme out at thy Throat, in droppes of Crimson blood. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 94, I opened her with mine owne hands,..and I found that her rimme was broken, her call cleane consumed. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv. 25 The second [concavity] of the Navell and Flancks, diuided from the first by the Rimme.

Rim, *sb.*3 *north. dial.* [= ON. *rim* (Norw. *rim, reem*) a rail or rung; cf. also Fris. *rim* shelf, LG. *rimm* cross-beam.] A rung of a ladder.

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 348 *Rims*, the steps or staves of a ladder. 1876 *Mid Yorks. Gloss.*, *Rim*, a spoke, or 'rung' of a ladder.

Rim, *sb.*[4], variant of RIEM.

1882 RIDER HAGGARD *Cetywayo* ii. 93 [The Boer] fastened a rim round his neck.

Rim, *v.*[1] [f. RIM *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish with a rim; to border, bound, or encircle in some way:

a. In pa. pple. *rimmed.*

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 113 The preservation of both wheels lies in the hoops that the wheels are rimmed with. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 431 His nails entered his own flesh, and were rimmed round with blood. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xv, A bright green valley, rimmed with sheer black rock.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 164 His experience, his sagacity are rimmed with a halo.

b. In active forms.

1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 177 A length of bright horizon rimm'd the dark. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story of Doom* v. 78 Blue as the much-loved flower that rims the beck. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* x. 91 The God who.. bids the sunset rim his very thunderclouds with golden light.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 172 The sea still rimmed our prosy lives with mystery.

Rim, *v.*[2] *U.S.* [? var. of RIME *v.*[4]] *trans.* To slash (mackerel) on the sides, so as to make them appear fatter. (Cf. RIMMER [2].)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rim, dial. variant of RIME *v.*[4]

‖ **Rima** (rəi·mə). *Physiol.* [L. *rima* a fissure, cleft, chink.] Short for *rima glottidis*, the passage in the glottis between the vocal chords and the arytenoid cartilages.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 427/2 The upper rima [in birds].. gives utterance to the note. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 368 The rima is always more or less widely open during ordinary quiet respiration. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 181 Any abnormality above the rima sufficient to obstruct respiration.

Rimate (rəi·mĕit), *a. rare*[−1]. [See prec. and -ATE [2].] Chink-like.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 123 Umbilicus narrow (rimate), lined by a thin callus.

† **Rimble-ramble,** *a. Obs.* [Echoic reduplication of RAMBLE *sb.*[1]: cf. *skimble-skamble.*] Vaguely discursive, wordy, rambling.

1690 *Pagan Prince* vii. 20 Hence it was that the greatest part of the Task was only Rimble ramble Discourse. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. vii. 30, I hate a gibble gabble and a rimble ramble Talk. I am for a Man of Brevity.

Rimbomb, *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. It. *rimbomb-are.*] *intr.* To re-echo, ring, resound.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 II. 8/1 The fame of the finest pieces in the world reaches him on the steps;.. the pieces of Signor Marchese and Signor Conte, rimbombing through the universe.

Rim-burst(en, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* (and *north.*). Also 6 **rymbirst; rum-bursin, -burssan,** 6, 9 **rimbursin.** [f. RIM *sb.*[2] + pa. pple. of BURST *v.*] **a.** *adj.* Ruptured; (cf. BURST *ppl. a.* 2). **b.** *sb.* Rupture, hernia.

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 58 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scotl.* 212 Rim bursin, rippillis, or belly thra. 1505 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 156 The lech that helit frer Johne Litstair of rymbirst. 1558 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 404 Allegis that he is nocht able of his body, and is rumbursin. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 246 Portraiture of a man Rim-burst. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 19 (Jam.), *Hernia*, a rim-burst. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rimbursin*, a rupture of the abdominal muscles; in consequence of which the belly sometimes bursts. 1829 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 248.

Hence † **Rim-burstenness.** *Obs.*

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 321 James erle of Mortoun regent lay deidlie seik of rumburssanes. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 47 (Jam.), *Ramex*, rimburstenness.

Rime (rəim), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **rim,** 3–5 (7) **rym,** 3–7, 9 **ryme,** 6 **risme,** 3– **rime.** [a. OF. *rime* fem., for earlier **ridme, *ritme* (with final inorganic *-e* after the two consonants, as in *abîme, abisme, *abismum*), ad. L. *rithmus, rythmus*, more correctly *rhythmus*, a. Gr. *ῥυθμός* measured motion, time, proportion, etc.: see RHYTHM.

In med.L. the terms *rithmi* and *rithmici versus* were used to denote accentual in contrast to quantitative verse (*metra*). As similarity of the terminal sounds was a common feature of accentual verse, *rithmus* naturally came to have the sense of 'rime'.

The OF. form *rime* was the source of Prov., Catal., Sp., Pg., and It. *rima*. OProv. and OCatal. had, however, the independent form *rim*, masc. The change of gender in F. is due to analogy with feminines in *-e*, a cause which has operated in many other words.

From OF. the word also spread into all the Teutonic languages, usually appearing as a monosyllable, perhaps partly through association with the native *rim* RIME *sb.*[3] Hence MDu. *rime* fem., *rijm* masc. and fem. (Du. *rijm* neut.), MFris. *rime, rijme* (mod.Fris. *rym*), MLG. *rim, rŷm*, MHG. *rîm* masc. (G. *reim*), ON. and Icel. *rîm* neut. (Norw., Sw., Da. *rim*). In Icel. *rîma* fem., 'riming poem, ballad', appears in the 14th cent.

Down to *c* 1560 the original spelling *rime* (*ryme*) continued to prevail in English. About that date the tendency to alter orthography on classical models led to the new spellings *rithme, rythme, rhythm(e*, which continued to be current till about the close of the 17th cent. (see RHYTHM *sb.* I). Soon after 1600, probably from a desire to distinguish between 'rime' and 'rhythm', the intermediate forms *rhime, rhyme* came into use, and the latter finally established itself as the standard form (see RHYME *sb.*). The original *rime*, however, has never been quite discontinued, and from about 1870 its use has been considerably revived, esp. by writers upon the history of the English language or literature. To some extent this revival was due to the belief that the word was of native origin, and represented OE. *rîm* RIME *sb.*[3]

1. Metre, measure (*obs.*); agreement in the terminal sounds of lines or words. Cf. RHYME *sb.* 3.

c 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 44 Icc hafe sett her..manig word þe rime swa to fillenn. *Ibid.* 101 Himm bidde icc þatt het write rihht,..Wiþþ all swillc rime alls her iss sett. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14922 Es resun þat wee vr rime rume, And set fra nu langer bastune. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* Prol. 44, I kan nat geeste—Rum, Ram, Ruf—by lettre, Ne, god woot, rym holde I but litel bettre. *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 80 To me hit ys a grete penaunce, Syth ryme in englissh hat such skarsete, To folowe worde by worde the curiosite. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1562) 85 There was not a dosen sentences, in his whole Sermon, but thei ended all in rime, for the moste part. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 Euen the very ryme it selfe, the Italian cannot put in the last silable, by the French named the Masculine ryme, but still in the next to the last, which the French call the Female; or the next before that. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 35 Who first taught us..to make our rime so properly a part of the verse, that it should never mislead the sense. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 87 They wanted nothing but rime to be right Tom Triplet. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 157 The Anglosaxon poets..generally used measures without rime. 1775 TYRWHITT *Lang. & Versificat. Chaucer* 53 *note*, We see evident marks of a fondness for Rime in the Hymns of S. Ambrosius and S. Damasus. 1833 MRS. S. AUSTIN tr. *Characteristics Goethe* II. 51 Wieland handled rime like a master. 1868 THORPE *Anal. Anglo-Sax.* 152 A Paraphrase of Job, xxi. xxx. Alliterative with final rime.

b. Coupled with *reason*: see RHYME *sb.* 3 b.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1243 As for ryme or reson, þe forewryter was not to blame. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* xvi. Wks. (1573) 285/1 For appose her now of Christ, as Scripture testifieth of hym, and thou shalt finde her cleane without rime or reason. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 108 Seeyng there is nether ryme ne reason in saing yᵗ one eiuill spirite drioeth out an other eiuil spirite. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. XXXVII. 656 These songs.. would seeme but simple stuffe, and composed without rime or reason. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Prol., Here is ri'me, not emptie of reason. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 33 It is both ryme and reason.

c. An instance of lines or words ending in the same sounds; a word that rimes with another word.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 37, I can finde out no rime to Ladie but babie, an innocent rime: for scorne, horne, a hard rime; for schoole foole, a babling rime; verie ominous endings. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 44 Indeed I haue wished there was not that multiplicitie of Rymes as is vsed by many in Sonets. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 As a man should run over the Alphabet, to start a rime. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 232 May Apollo send him rimes hitherto undreamed of. 1887 FURNIVALL in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 587 The couples of rymes are entered alphabetically by the first word of the couple. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. in Chaucer* I. iv. 375 There are tests resting upon the recurrence of assonant rymes.

2. Riming or rimed verse. Cf. RHYME *sb.* 2. Most commonly in the phr. *in rime.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 695 In boke is ðe turtres lif writen o rime, wu laȝelike ȝe holdeð luue al hire lif time. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 87 Off suilk an suld ȝe mater take,..Of hir to mak bath rim and sang. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 464 He made of ryme ten verses or twelue. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3261, I ffynde In prose and ryme, Was non so strong In that tyme. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 3 And thanne y made this boke. But y wolde not sette it in ryme. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 223/1 A foolish raylyng boke against the clergy, and much part made in ryme. 1564 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 16 Chaucer satte in a chaire of gold..writyng Prose and Risme. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 66 b, I am of this minde, that the making of rime shoulde not make a Poet use naughtie wordes. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cvi, Beautie making beautifull old rime, In praise of Ladies dead, and louely Knights. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 11, I thought, if I could draw my paines Through Rimes vexation, I should them allay. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 189 Written in rime in the Country Dialect. 1802 RITSON *Metr. Rom.* I. p. xviii, There is, even, a Latin song in rime extant in print, which was made upon a great victory obtain'd by king Clothair the second. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) V. 589 Before the end of the twelfth century England had seen an English sermon in regular rime.

† **b.** *Rime doggerel*: see DOGGEREL A.

c. *Rime royal*: see RHYME *sb.* 2 c, and RHYTHM *sb.* 1 b.

[1871 SKEAT *Spec. Eng. Lit.* III. (1887) 41 'The Kingis Quair' is written in seven-lined stanzas, a favourite measure of Chaucer and his successors, which received the name of the 'rime roial'.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Rime-royal.* 1903 H. BRADLEY in *Pol., Rel., & Love Poems* 291 Each of the seven stanzas (in 'rime royal').

d. See RIDING RHYME.

3. A riming poem or piece of riming verse. Cf. RHYME *sb.* 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1 Man og to luuen ðat rimes ren. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 193 in *O. E. Misc.* 99 Þis rym, mayde, ich þe sende open and wiþ-vte sel. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1341 (Kölbing), So ich ȝou segge in mi rime.. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* Prol. 96, I speke in prose, and lat him rymes make. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 332 Renounce thy rymis. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 245 These songes or rymes..were called in Latin *Fescennina carmina.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 28 Thou, thou Lysander, thou hast giuen her rimes, And interchang'd loue-tokens with my childe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 99 In the Sea townes of England they sing this English rime; Shoulder of mutton and English Beere, Make the Flemmings tarry here. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 46 Up these shelves, much Gothick Lumber climbs, With Swiss Philosophy, and Danish Rimes. 1798 COLERIDGE in *Lyr. Ballads* 5 The Rime of the Ancyent Marinere, in seven parts. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Greek Educ.* ii. 23 There is hardly a word left of the nursery rimes. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 40 The famous old Irish rime about St. Patrick.

† **4.** = RHYTHM *sb.* 4, 5. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 57 Ryme is properly, the iust proportion of a clause or sentence, whether it be in prose or meeter, aptly comprised together. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 99 Plato informes us..the whole life of a virtuose man must be composed..of Symphonie or Concert and musical ryme.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rime-ending, -index, -word*; *rime-maker, -wright*; *rime-rotten* adj.; **rime-letter,** the distinctive initial letter in a line of alliterative verse.

1591 FRAUNCE *C'tess Pembr. Yvychurch* I. II. iii, Neither Castalian Muses..Nor rymewright singers. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 40 Speake men what they can to him, hee'l answere With some rime rotten sentence or olde saying. 1611 FLORIO, *Rimatore*, a Rimer, a Rime-maker. 1865 SKEAT in Brock *Morte Arth.* p. x, Of the strongly-accented syllables, three begin with a common letter, which has been called the rime-letter. 1877 — *The Bruce* 628 A complete Rime-index would occupy a considerable space. 1887 FURNIVALL in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Rolls) I. p. xx, After some of the ryme-endings. 1893 *Cursor Mundi* (E.E.T.S.) 136* *note*, There are three ryme-words, *gnede, brede, shrede.*

Rime (rəim), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **hrím,** 3–4 **rim,** 4–5, 7 **ryme,** 5–6 **rym** (6 **ryim**), 7 **reeme,** 8 **reem,** 7–9 **rhime** (9 **rhyme**), 4– **rime.** [OE. *hrîm* masc., = Fris. *rym*, MDu. and Du. *rijm*, MLG. *rîm*, ON. and Icel. *hrîm* (Norw., Sw., and Da. *rim*). Cf. OF. *rime, rimée*, which are no doubt of Teut. origin.] Hoar-frost; frozen mist. Also *dial.* a chill mist or fog.

Rare in ME., except in the comb. RIME-FROST. From 16th century chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*, but revived in literary use at the end of the 18th cent. See also RIND *sb.*[3]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1653 *Pruina*, hrim. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 60 (Gr.), Þær ne hægl ne hrim hreosað to foldan. *c* 1205 LAY. 28525 Folc vnimete ridinde & ganninde swa þe rim [*c* 1275 þe ren] falled adune.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 31 Doun fallis the donk rym. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 59 The hayr ryim is ane cald deu, the quhilk fallis in mysty vapours, and syne it fresis on the eird. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheepe* (1596) 214 Ye ought for to keepe them close, till the day haue taken the gellie or netty rime, from the earth. 1611 COTGR., *Gresil*, ..reeme, or the white frost that hangs on trees. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S.) 210 A frost ryme all day. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. iii. § 33 In a Hoar-Frost, that which we call a Rime, is a Multitude of Quadrangular Prismes, exactly figured, but piled without any Order, one over another. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 47 Shake from their candied trunks the tinkling rime. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xliv, Moonlight splendour of intensest rime, With which frost paints the pines in winter time. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* vii. (1874) 133 As to the windows, the rime on them never thought of melting.

pl. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 The Sunne hath drawne vppe the Rimes and hoare frostes from the Feeldes. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 77 If there came any white rymes, or frosty morninges. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Threshing* 7 K 4/2 In that time the mists and rimes, especially in a hilly country, will be driven into the stack.

Comb. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I. iv. 128 The firs shake their rime-loaded boughs. 1898 MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* v, The dull houses were rime-covered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* Ded. 4 This..Art of Horsemanship.., which hath beene so long frost-bitten with the congealing ryme of antient traditions. *a* 1688 NARBOROUGH *Voy.* I. (1694) 29 The Ground and Rocks have a white Rhime of Salt-petre hanging on them. 1839 LONGF. *Voices of Nt., Prelude* vi, Tales that have the rime of age.

† **Rime,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [OE. *rîm*, = OS. *-rîm* (in *unrîm* numberless host), OHG. *rîm* number, ON. *rîm* computation.] Number; reckoning.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XXXVIII. 5 Cuð me doa..rim dæȝa minra. *Ibid.* XXXIX. 6 Ȝemoniȝfaldade sind ofer rim. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1586 Þæt he ne forleose..his dazena rim. *c* 973 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 973, Tyn hund wintra, ȝeteled rimes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11248 Þatt full wel iss bitacnedd Þurrh tale & rime off fowwerrtiȝ.

† **Rime,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [ad. L. *rîma*: see RIMA.] A chap, chink, or cleft.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 64 The sewet of oxen ..is also good against..the ulcers and rimes of the mouth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 198 Though birds have no Epiglottis, yet can they so contract the rime or chink of their Larinx [etc.]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 378 They have a small depressure on one side like a rime.

Rime, obs. form of RIM *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2]

Rime (rəim), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–7, 9 **ryme** (5 **rymyn**), 4, 6– **rime.** [ad. OF. *rimer*, f. *rime* RIME *sb.*[1]; cf. Prov., Sp., Pg. *rimar*, It. *rimare.*

The verb was also adopted in the other Teutonic languages, appearing as MDu. *rîmen* (Du. *rijmen*, Fris. *rime, rymje*), MLG. *rîmen, rymen*, MHG. *rîmen* (G. *reimen*), Icel. *rîma*, MSw. *rima* (Sw. *rimma*), MDa. *rime, riime* (Da. *rime*).

In the 17th cent. the usual spelling became RHYME; cf. the note to RIME *sb.*[1]

1, *intr.* To make rimes or verses; to compose riming verse; to versify *on, upon.* Cf. RHYME *v.* 1.

c 1290 *Magdalena* 5 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 148 Ich nelle eov noþer rede ne rime of kyng ne of eorl. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 532, I shall japid ben a thousande tyme More than he of whos foly men ryme. *c* 1393 — *Scogan* 35 Lo olde grisil leste to ryme & pleye! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rymyn, *rithmico.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 To Ryme, *rithmicare.* 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 23 Sit myght thay be sa bald, in thair bakbytting, To gar me ryme. 1588 BABINGTON *Prof. Exp. Lord's Pr.* (1596) 236 Some be rimed on by

dronken tossepots, and so was Dauid. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 133 How vildely doth this Cynicke rime! 1611 — *Cymb.* V. iii. 55 Will you Rime vpon't, And vent it for a Mock'rie?

2. *trans.* To recount or celebrate in verse or rime; to turn into, or compose in, riming verse.

c 1315 SHOREHAM IV. 73 Þer-fore þys tale rymeþ How men in senne beþ. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* Prol. (Rolls) 63 For Mayster Wace þe Latyn alle rymes, þat Pers ouerhippis many tymes. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 41 Al schal passyn þat men prose or ryme. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 13 Manaces of deth and dismembryng maden and puttyn by certeyns Englische billes rymed in partye. 1448-9 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 80 My mastyr Chaunceryes..With many prouerbys hys bokys..rymyd naturally. 1542-3 *Act* 34-35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 If ani..person..play in enterludes, sing or rime, any matter contrarie to the saide doctrine. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 262 The worde of God is disputed, rimed, song and iangeled in euery Alehouse and Tauerne. 1887 *Q. Rev.* CLXIV. 389 He rimed history, ballads and legends.

†b. To brave (a matter) *out* in riming terms.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 496/1 Tindall rymeth it out, & saith yᵗ he both denieth and also defieth, that the apostles taught any ceremony wherof the reason could not be knowen.

c. To cause (a word) to rime *with* (another); to use as a rime. Cf. RHYME *v.* 6.

1887 FURNIVALL in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 587 Robert Mannyng..wrote *poraille* as *porayl*, and rymed it with *sayl* or sail.

3. To bring by riming. Cf. RHYME *v.* 2.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 64 They will not sticke to affirme, that they can rime either man or beast to death. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 164 These fellowes of infinit tongue, that can ryme themselues into Ladyes fauours. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 37 And rymed themselves beyond Reason into Absurdities and Heresies. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* i, Hearken unto a Verser, who may chance Ryme thee to good, and make a bait of pleasure.

4. *intr.* To form a rime. Also *fig.*, to agree. Cf. RHYME *v.* 4.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 242 Two smale legges and a gret body, thow it ryme nowth. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2 That same may ryme well, but it agreeth nat. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* E ij b, To disdeygne me,..it may ryme but it accordth not.

b. To have similar or riming endings.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 149 Words and sounds which make Verses ryme. 1669 S. SIMMONS *Milton's P. L.* To Rdr., A reason of that which stumbled many others, why the Poem Rimes not.

5. To use rime. Cf. RHYME *v.* 5.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 296 You might haue Rim'd. 1675 E. PHILLIPS *Theatrum Poet.* Pref. **4 The Dissyllable, which in that Language is the only way of Riming. 1692 DENNIS *Pass. Byblis* Pref. C, My Lord Roscommon who writ in blank Verse with so much success, yet was nicely exact in Riming, whenever he pretended to rime.

Rime (rəim), *v.*² [f. RIME *sb.*² Cf. Fris. *rime*, MDu. *rīmen* (Du. *rijmen*), Icel. *hríma*, Sw. *rimma*.] *trans.* To cover with rime or hoar-frost.

1755 JOHNSON, *Rime*, to freeze with hoar frost. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 291 The first frost that rimes the hedges. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* iii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 Every withered stem and stubble rimed with frost, contribute something to the mute music.

Hence **Ri·ming** *ppl. a.*

c 1820 HOGG *To Sir W. Scott*, Time has shed His riming honours o'er each brow.

† Rime, *v.*³ *Obs.* Also 6 **ryme.** [OE. *rīman*, f. *rīm* RIME *sb.*³ Cf. ABIME *v.*] *trans.* To count, number, reckon, recount.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvi. 4 Se rimeð menȝu steorrena. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. 156 Hit næs þeaw on þæm tidum þæt mon ænig wæl on þa healfe rimde þe þonne wieldre wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxxxviii. 16 ȝif ic hi recene nu riman onginne, hi beoð ofer sand corn sniome manize. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11213 Swa þatt Jechonias iss An mann & twiȝess rimedd. *Ibid.* 11217 He biginneþþ Cristess kinn To reccnenn & to rimenn Att Abraham. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14527 (Fairf.), Cayphas saide in þat time wordes many we may noȝt rime. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 339 Myghte he ryme Of x thousande men lefte no moo But sexty men and twelfe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 403 He is the riallest roy..Of all the rentaris to ryme or rekin on raw.

Rime, *v.*⁴ Now *dial.* or *techn.* Forms: 1 rýman (rímaN), 2–3 **rimen,** 3 **rumen,** 4–5 **ryme,** 6, 9 *dial.* **rime,** 9 *dial.* **rym, rim.** See also REAM *v.*³ and REEM *v.*² [Common Teut.: OE. *rýman*, = OFris. *rēma*, MDu. *rūmen, ruymen* (Du. *ruimen*), OS. *rûmian*, OHG. *rûmen* (G. *räumen*), ON. and Icel. *rýma* (Norw. *ryma, røma*, Sw. *rymma*, Da. *rømme*) :—**rūmjan*, f. *rūm* ROOM *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* **†a.** To make clear or vacant for one; to vacate, give up. *Obs.*

Beowulf 492 Þa wæs ȝeatmæcȝum..on beorsele benc ȝerymed. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 19 Beadurincum wæs Rom ȝerymed. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 9 Rym þysum men setl. *c* 1205 LAY. 4709 Þis feoreword ich him halde, bute he ..mi londe rume.

†b. To clear or open up (a way) for one. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 1580 (Gr.), Him ȝearu sona þurh streamræce stræt wæs ȝerymed. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 55 Þæt syndan..Antecristes þrælas, þe his weȝ rymað. *a* 1200 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He haueð ȝerimed rihtwisan mannan infer to his rice. *c* 1205 LAY. 28323 Walwain bi-foren wende and þene wæi rumde.

†c. To clear for oneself; to take. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 3554 Ich..hat [h]ine fare swiþe..and rumen him herberia i summe riche burie. *Ibid.* 5228 Þa hauede heo muche riche irumed to honde.

d. *dial.* To remove, clear away.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., Rym the chair out of the way.

2. *intr.* **† a.** To withdraw, depart, retire. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 171 Ic fare aweȝ oððe ic ryme. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 999, A man rymde fram þære sæ & hi ferdon æfre forð æfter. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 170 in *O. E. Misc.* 113 Wot no mon þe time wanne he sal henne rimen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9868 Frendes..Conseilled hym..gyue no bataille.. Bot let his folk sprede & ryme. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 71 Þe rouht of þare rascaile he did it rere & ryme. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 507 in *Babees Bk.*, Then 3omon of chambur shynne voyde with [? *read* and] ryme.

b. *dial.* To move house; to remove.

1847 HALLIW., *Rim*, to remove. 1876 *S. Warwick Gloss., Rimming*, moving furniture to a fresh house. 'We be a rimming on Monday.'

3. *trans.* **† a.** To extend, increase, enlarge. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliv. 329 Dæt se xitsere..his land mid unryhte ryme. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 104 Ic wille ryman minne bertun, and mine bernu ȝeeacnian.

† b. *refl.* To stretch (oneself). *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 308 He coȝed ful hyȝe, Ande rimed hym ful richely, & ryȝt hym to speke. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4931 Þe renke within þe redell þan raxsils his armes, Rymed him full renyschly & rekind þir wordis.

c. To widen *out* (a hole). Cf. REAM *v.*³ 1.

1815 [implied in RIMER *sb.*²]. 1875 SIR T. SAXTON *Fret-Cutting* 69 The holes in the hinges ought to be properly rymed out, so as to be quite large enough to admit the screws.

Rime (rəim), *v.*⁵ *rare*—¹. [ad. L. *rīmārī*, f. *rīma* RIMA.] *intr.* To pry *into*.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* xliv, Our act was, with finger, and nail, and eye, to rime into every jot of it.

Rime (rəim), *v.*⁶ [f. Ir. *ruaim* alder-tree; whence *ruamadh, ruamughadh* 'to give the first tinge in dying red or black' (Dinneen).] *trans.* To steep or boil (wool or yarn) in water with alder-twigs. Hence **Rimed** *ppl. a.*, **Ri·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1873 O'CURRY *Lect. Ancient Irish* I. 405 When the rimed yarn or cloth was boiled with a black peaty mud..it was dyed of a black colour. *Ibid.*, In the south of Ireland the riming operation was performed..by boiling the yarn.. with Rumex acetosa. *Ibid.* III. 119 After the wool is 'rimed'.

Rimed, *ppl. a.*¹ [f. RIME *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] = RHYMED *ppl. a.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1562) 85 Some ende their sentences all alike, making their talke rather to appere rimed Metre, then to seme plain speache. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 79 For the purpose of this analysis blank verse is much preferable to rimed. *Ibid.* 137 The pause is certainly in general most pleasing at the end of the second, or at the middle or end of the third foot; and rimed verse.. will seldom admit it elsewhere. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 250 From the habit of reading the more fanciful kinds of poetry in rimed stanzas.

Rimed, *ppl. a.*² *rare*—¹. [f. RIME *v.*² + -ED¹.] Covered with hoar-frost or rime.

1889 SKRINE *Mem. Thring* 279 A calm autumn dawn came up, and fell rosily on the rimed trees.

Ri·me-frost. ? *Obs.* [f. RIME *sb.*² + FROST *sb.* Cf. Icel. *hrímfrost*, Fær. *rím-*, Sw. and Da. *rimfrost*.] Hoar-frost, rime. Also with *a* and pl.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3328 It lai ðor, quit als a rim frost. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 627 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 In þis manere ȝe mowen i-seo þe kuynde of reyne and snowe, Of hawel, of snouȝ, of Rym-forst. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6520 (Göt.), Manna..fell fra heuen..Als a rime frost to se. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 52 He sloghe..paire mours in ryme froist. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 736 *Hec pruina*, a rymfrost. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Ryme frost, *pruina*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 81 In Frosty Mornings (such as we call Rime frosts) you shall finde drops of Dew upon the Inside of Glasse-windowes.

So **Ri·me-frosted** *a.*

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 643/2 The birch-trees delicately rime-frosted to their finest tips.

† Rimel, *sb. Obs.* Also rimel(l)e, remele, remile, ry(e)mele. [ad. med.L. *rīmella* or L. *rīmula*, dim. of *rīma* RIMA.] A fissure, crack.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 125 þei asaie in þis maner if þat þe brekynge of þe brayn panne be wiþ a rimel, þat is to seie a chene, eiþer a creueis. *Ibid.* 134 For if þat ilke remile peerse þe brayn panne, þer is a greet doute in þe caas.

Ri·mel, *v. rare*—¹. = RIMER *v.*

c 1854 J. BOURNE in E. J. Reed *Ship Building* (1869) iv. 66 The holes being accurately rimelled out and the rivets driven in.

Rimeless (rəi·mlės), *a.* [f. RIME *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without rime; unrimed. Cf. RHYMELESS *a.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 739/1 After the rude rimelesse runninge of a scottishe ieste. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iv, Tragicke Poesie..doth besides on Rimelesse numbers tread. 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 71/1 With rimelesse reasons, and with Reasons verse Thy great Odcombian glory to rehearse. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* I. 118 His Specimens toward a version of the Iliad, in rimeless iambic, are not comprehended in these..volumes.

Rimer (rəi·məɹ), *sb.*¹ Also 5 **rymor, rymare,** 6–8 **rymer.** [f. RIME *v.*¹ + -ER¹. In early use prob. after AF. *rimour, rymour* (F. *rimeur*). So Du. *rijmer*, Fris. *rimer*, † *rijmer*, MHG. *rîmer* (G. *reimer*), Da. *rimer*, Norw. *rimar*, Sw. *rimmare* (MSw. *rimare*), Icel. *rímari*.] A maker of rimes; a poet; a rimester. Cf. RHYMER.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 157 He is an onwyse man that audyence or Yeftis yewyth to Rymoris othyr any Suche losyngeris. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rymare, *gerro*. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 144 This fault, not onely in the olde Latin Poets, but also in our..English Rymers at this day. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 5 A joyous fellowship..Of Minstrales making goodly meriment, With wanton Bardes, and Rymers impudent. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 49 Erasmus, and Moore, worthy men, I confesse, and the last a great ornament to this land, and a Rymer. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VI. 7 So it is with this poor Rimer, his works make no noise but in his own ears. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 625/2 What's prov'd, my Logician? That a Rymer and Wit may be no Politician. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 102 A very musical arrangement of the accents not often used by other poets, particularly rimers. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* XXVI. 107 The King's cognizance was a wild boar, and the rimer lost his head for thus insulting it.

Rimer (rəi·məɹ), *sb.*² Also **rymer.** [f. RIME *v.*⁴ 3 c.] = REAMER.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 17 A tool of this description is called a rimer. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 461 Polygonal broaches or rimers with any number of sides. 1875 SIR T. SAXTON *Fret-Cutting* 69 The holes in the hinges ought to be properly rymed out...If they are not, the rymer and rose-bit must be purchased.

Hence **Ri·mer** *v.* = REAM *v.*³ 1.

1860 J. HODGES *Gt. Victoria Bridge* 44 Every hole..was rimered by a tool to exactly the size of the rivets. *Ibid.*, As the rimering proceeded the riveting followed. 1873 R. WILSON *Steam Boilers* 67 It is best to rimer them out and use a larger rivet.

Rimer, variant of RYMER.

Rimester (rəi·mstəɹ). [f. RIME *sb.*¹ or *v.*¹ + -STER. Cf. Du. *rijmster*.] A versifier or indifferent poet; a poetaster. See RHYMESTER.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* I. Wks. (Grosart) II. 119 To snibb the Thrasonicall rimester with Angelical meeter. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. ii, Such wondrous rablements of rimesters new. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 239 Another old Elderton and right baladin-rimester. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 118 Like our now-a-day rimesters.

Ri·mestock. *rare.* Also 7–8 **rimstock** (7 -stoc), 9 **rimstoke.** [ad. Norw. *rimstok*, = *rimstaf, primstaf*: see PRIMSTAFF.] A clog-almanac.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 38 Danes and Norwegians had..their runic writings, or engraven letters, as in their *rimstoc* or *primstaff*. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 423 These Symbols..have a more rational orderly texture than the Runæ upon the Danish Rimestocks, or the Swedish or Norwegian Primstaves. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* XC. (1862) 200 There is no proof that a pagan rimstoke ever existed in those countries.

† Rimeye, *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. OF. *rimeier, rimaier*, var. *rimoier*, f. *rime* RIME *sb.*¹] *trans.* To compose or recount in rime.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prol. 3 Thise olde gentil Britons ..Of diuerse auentures maden layes Rymeyed in hir firste Briton tonge.

Ri·miform, *a. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *rīma*] 'Having a longitudinal chink or furrow'.

1879 LEIGHTON *Lichen Flora* Gloss.

Riming (rəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4–7, 9 **rymyng,** 7 **rimeing.** [f. RIME *v.*¹] = RHYMING *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* Prol. 48 Thogh he kan but lewedly On metres and on rymyng craftily. 1448–9 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 81 He off rymyng toke the besynes To comforte them that schuld falle in heuynes. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 322 To me nor to non vthir It accordit, In to our rymyng his nam to be recordit. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 147 This mislikyng of Ryming beginneth not now of any newfangle singularitie., *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. xl, Their prosody, and vein of versifying or riming, which is like our Bards. 1692 DENNIS *Pass. Byblis* Pref. C, My Lord Roscommon..was nicely exact in Riming, whenever he pretended to rime. 1775 TYRWHIT *Lang. & Versificat. Chaucer* 53 The practice of Riming is probably to be deduced from the same original. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 284 You..say 'tis very hard To range your rimings as befits a Sonnet. 1880 RUSKIN *On the Old Road* Wks. 1899 III. 60 There is to be rich ryming and chiming, no matter how simply got.

attrib. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 40, I was not borne vnder a riming Plannet.

Riming (rəi·miŋ), *ppl. a.* Also **ryming.** [f. RIME *v.*¹]

1. = RHYMING *ppl. a.* 1.

1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburlaine* Prol., Iygging vaine of riming mother wits. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 3) 6 For Wales..an old riming Poet sung thus (etc.). 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 149 The trencher fury of a riming parasite. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* II. 119 For no Fanatick Riming Brother Can well do one without the other. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 149 Some riming guest Roams thro' the church-yard, whilst his Dinner's dress'd.

2. = RHYMING *ppl. a.* 2.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 145 b, Is it treason in a riming frame To clyp, to stretche, to adde, or chaunge a name? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. v. (Arb.) 26 The American, the Perusine and the very Cannibali, do sing and also say, their highest and holiest matters in certaine riming versicles. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 251 Sophisticate eloquence and riming harmony of words. 1665 COSIN *Memorandum* (Surtees) 269 Some former Deanes..have appoynted..a ryming Psalm to be sung instead of the Nicene Creed before Sermon. 1775 TYRWHIT *Lang. & Versificat. Chaucer* 56 Except a few lines in the Saxon Chronicle..and a short Canticle,..I have not been able to discover any attempts at Riming Poetry, which can with probability be referred to an earlier period than the reign of Henry the Second. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 562 In the riming Chronicle of John Page. 1873 MORRIS *O. E. Hom.* Ser. II. Introd. p. vii. *note*, The Moral Ode being a ryming poem.

Ri·mless, *a. rare.* [f. RIM *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Having no rim; without a rim.

1802 WORDSW. *Beggars* v, The other wore a rimless crown. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 178 That small, spokey, but rimless wheel. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 1/3 Wearing an immaculate frock-coat and a rimless eyeglass.

Rimlet, dial. variant of REMNANT.

Rimmed (rimd), *a.* [f. RIM *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

1. Having a rim of a specified colour, form, material, etc.

1729 *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 425 The Black-rimm'd Butterfly. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 50 Before the daisies, vermeil rimm'd and white, Hide in deep herbage. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 145/2 He.. wore a broad-rimmed hat. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, B. de Mandeville* iv, Thy gold-rimmed amber-headed cane.

2. Having or furnished with a rim.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 52 *marg.*, Asterias, *irregularis*, rimmed. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* III. 166 Whether mortice, case, or rimmed locks. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1805 On each is to be a 7-inch iron and rimmed lock.

† **Rimmel.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 **rymmyll, remel.** [Of obscure origin.] A blow.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Men mycht se..mony a riall rymmyll ryde Be roucht thair apon athir syde. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 842 Quhen thai had remelis raucht, Thai forthocht that thai faucht.

Ri·mmer[1]. *U.S.* [f. RIM *v.*[1]] An implement designed for cutting and ornamenting the edges of pastry, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1943/2.

Ri·mmer[2]. *U.S.* [f. RIM *v.*[2]] A straight knife used in rimming mackerel.

1876 G. B. GOODE *Anim. Res. U.S.* 22 Mackerel rimmers or fatting knives.

Ri·mming, (*vbl.*) *sb.* [f. RIM *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]] The action of providing with a rim; a rim or border.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, The Carman, who understands..the rimming of wheels,..is the more cunningly gifted of the two. 1868 MENKEN *Infelicia* 81 To-night, O Soul! Shut off thy little rimmings of Hope.

Rimose (rəimōu·s), *a.* Chiefly *Bot.* [ad. L. *rīmōs-us*, f. *rīma* RIMA.] Full of, or having, fissures or chinks; rimous.

1726 BAILEY, *Rimose*, full of Clefts or Chinks. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Rimosus*, rimose or chinked..; as the outer bark of some trees. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rimosipes*, having rimose, or fissured feet. 1866 *Intell. Observer* 96 The pileus being longitudinally rimose. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 294 Sporidia 8,..smooth, or rarely minutely and irregularly rimose.

Hence **Rimo·sity.** *rare*[−0].

1726 in BAILEY, and in later Dicts.

† **Rimo·sous,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [Cf. prec. and next.] 'Full of chincks, chaps, or clefts' (Blount, 1656).

Rimous (rəi·məs), *a.* [ad. L. *rīmōs-us*: see RIMOSE *a.*] Full of fissures, chinks, or cracks.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 151 Its External Surface seems to be both porous and rimous. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 379 *Rimosus*, rimous, the outward Bark full of Cracks and Fissures. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 509 *Rimous* or *fissured eczema*, is that in which the inflamed skin forms deep cracks.

‖ **Rimpi:** see *rheimpy*, s.v. RHEIM.

1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* ii, It was fastened with a little strip of hide, what we call a rimpi. 1887 — *A. Quatermain* Introd. 2 An elephant gun with strips of rimpi, or green hide, lashed round the stocks.

Rimple (ri·mp'l), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 5 **rymple, rympyl.** [Corresponds in sense to (M)Du. and (M)LG. *rimpel*, but may rather represent an OE. ablaut-variant **hrympel* (cf. the gloss '*Rugis*, hrypellum' in Wr.-Wülcker 531, where perhaps *m* should be supplied). See also RUMPLE *sb.* and WRIMPLE *sb.*

The simpler form *rimpe* occurs in MDu. and MLG., together with the vb. *rimpen*, = OE. **hrimpan* (pa. pple. *gehrumpen*), OHG. *rimfan* (pa. pple. *girumpfan*), G. *rimpfen* (now *rümpfen*).]

1. A wrinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rympyl, or rymple (or wrynkyl, *ruga, rugadia*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 297 Ner rymples aspyin in hyr no man myht. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* 22 The great Bistorte hath long leaues..wrinkled or drawen into rimples. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18/2 The skinne beinge cutt accordinge to the rimples, might chaunce to fall on the eyes. 1682 *Phil. Collections* No. 5. 154 A single Muscular string, wherein I have often seen certain rings or circular rimples. *Ibid.*, When the Muscle is extended, these Muscular strings are without rimples. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Rimple*, a wrinkle.

2. (See quot.)

1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Rimple*, (1) a ripple on water; (2) the sound produced by it.

Rimple (ri·mp'l), *v. rare.* [f. RIMPLE *sb.*, or back-formation from RIMPLED *a.* Cf. RIMPLING *vbl. sb.* and (M)Du. *rimpelen.*] *trans.* To wrinkle, pucker; to ripple.

1755 JOHNSON, *To Rimple*, to pucker; to contract into corrugations. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 113 Glad Echo..Curls her deep wells, and rimples all her lakes. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) III. 96 The air [was] so still that it scarcely..rimpled the broad expanse of the waters below.

Rimpled (ri·mp'ld), *a.* Now *dial.* or *U.S.* Also 5 **rympled, -yd,** 6 **rimpeled.** [f. RIMPLE *sb.*] Wrinkled, puckered; rippled.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4495 Ther is set to kepe, foule hir befalle! A rimpled vekke, fer ronne in age. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13336, I am ryht foul for to beholde; My chekys Rympled and ryht Olde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 90 A man that semed right olde and rympled. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xv. (1639) 22 A bath of sweet water is good for him, if the body be dry and rimpled. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/2 The navle..that which is rimpeled. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 39 The skin [was]..rimpled in two or three places, but not broken. 1829 BURTT in J. Paterson *Contemporaries of Burns* (1844) 175 We'll ..smile at the moon's rimpled face in the wave. 1885 *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 681/2 A heavy rimpled mass of lemon-colored hair.

Ri·mpling, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. prec. and RIMPLE *v.*; also MDu. *rimpelinge.*] Wrinkling; rippling.

a 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) 343/2 Rymplynge or reuelynge of the skynne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18/2 We must consider one the rimpelinge of the skinne, and one the fibres of the muscles. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 394 As gilds the moon the rimpling [*later edd.* rippling] of the brook.

† **Rim ram ruff(e:** see RUM RAM RUF.

1595 PEELE *Old Wives' T.* E j b, It may be this rim ram ruffe is too rude an incounter.

Rimstoc(k, -stoke: see RIMESTOCK.

† **Rimth,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 **rȳmþ** (?), 3 **rumth,** 5 **rymthe.** [? OE. *rȳmþ* (Lye), f. *rūm* ROOM *a.* Cf. MDu. *ruumte, ruymte* (Du. *ruimte*), G. *räumte* and the later ROOMTH.] Room, space; leisure. *A-rimth*, in wide array.

c 1205 LAY. 27492 Þa hæf þat fiht of þar studen Þer heo ær fuhten, and bigunnen arumðe ræsen to-somne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434 Rymthe, or space, or rowme, *spacium. Ibid.*, Rymthe, or leysure, of tyme, *oportunitas, vel spacium temporis.*

Hence † **Ri·mth** *v.* = RIME *v.*[4] *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3492 Þey rempede [*Petyt MS.* rimethed] þem to reste a þrowe. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 18 He tok his suerd in hand... Before þe kyng & his sons he rimthed þam þe way. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rymthyn, or make rymthe and space, *eloco.*

‖ **Rimu.** [Native name.] A tall evergreen tree of New Zealand (*Dacrydium cupressinum*), also called 'red pine'. Also *Rimu-pine, -tree.*

1835 W. YATE *Acc. New Z.* ii. (ed. 2) 40 Rimu...This elegant tree comes to its greatest perfection in shaded woods. 1843 DIEFFENBACH *Trav. New Z.* I. xiv. 224 What..can be more delicate than the graceful rimu-pine with pendent branches? 1872 DOMETT *Ranolf* VI. iii. 117 He lay couched in a rimu-tree one day. 1900 *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 232 Feathery rimus, scraggy topped white pines, fern trees.

Rimy (rəi·mi), *a.* Forms: 1 **hrímig,** 6 **rimie,** 7 **rymie,** 6– **rimy.** [OE. *hrímig*, f. *hrím* RIME *sb.*[2] Cf. Fris. *rimich*, Sw. *rimmig*, Icel. *hrímugr.*] Covered with, abounding in, rime or hoar-frost; accompanied by rime; frosty.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Wæron norð of ðæm stane awexene swiðe hrimige bearwas. *a* 1000 *Gnomic Verses* 6 in *O. E. Chron.* (1892) I. 280 Winter byð cealdost, lencten hrimigost. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* Index, Rimy grasse ill for sheep. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. x. (1634) 38 Trees that appear twice as bigge in a mistie or rymie morning then indeed they are. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 6 The Wood being altogether cover'd with a rimy Frost. 1787–9 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 356 Rimy without speck, extend the plains. 1824 MISS R. MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 12 The sky..throwing out in bold relief the snow-covered roofs of our village, and the rimy trees that rise above them. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* lv, Martin Poyser, looking as cheery as a bright fire on this rimy morning. 1886 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 110 The railings were rusty and rimy.

Rin. *dial.* ? *Obs.* [Cf. OE. *sealtes rynia* app. in the same sense.] Brine.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 386.

Rin, Sc. var. RUN *sb.* and *v.* **Rinabout,** Sc. var. RUNABOUT.

‖ **Rina·trix.** *Obs. rare.* [An old misreading of *Et natrix* in Lucan ix. 720.] A water-snake.

1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* (1878) 113 Here liues the Worme, the Gnat and Grashopper, Rinatrix, Lizard and the fruitfull Bee. *Ibid.* 115, 123.

Rince, Rinch, obs. or dial. ff. RINSE *sb.* and *v.*

Rind (rəind), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1, 4– **rind** (4, 6 **riend,** 8–9 **rhind**), 5 **rynd**; (1–3) 4–7 **rinde,** 4–6 **rynde.** *β.* 5–7 **ryne** (6 **ryn**), 6– **rine,** 7–8 **rhine.** [OE. *rind* str. fem. (and *rinde* wk. fem.), = MDu. *rinde, rende, runde* (Du. *run*, Flem. also *rinde, renne* tan-bark), OS. *rinda* (MLG. *rinde*), OHG. *rinda, rinta* (G. *rinde*), MDa. *rind* (crust of bread).]

1. The bark of a tree or plant; sometimes, inner as contrasted with outer bark. Also with *a* and in pl. (now *rare*).

a. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Þæt treow bið utan ..bewæfed mid þære rinde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 114 Ðif he beget & yt rinde, sio þe cymð of neorxna-wonge, ne dereð him nan atter. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Heo haueð bipiled mine figer—irend of al þe rinde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 602 [Thou eatest] wormes 3if þu miȝte finde Among þe uolde of harde rinde. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 24 Ouer þe welle stod a tre..Ac it ne bar noþer lef ne rynde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 Iacob took grene 3erdes..and pyled of þe rynde in som place of þe 3erdes. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1558) 18 Trees may not thriue departed fro the rinde. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 13 Too fynger long let sloute away the tre, But saue vppon that other half the rynde. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 21 A myghty tre..His leuis loste, the sappe was frome the rynde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 167 The roote is..couered with a thinne..barke or rinde. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 177 Osyers freshly showing With soft mossie rinde o'regrowing.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Other expedients there are by twisting the part, or baring it of the Rind. 1725 SWIFT *Riddle* Wks. 1751 X. 74 Depriv'd of Root, and Branch, and Rind, Yet Flow'rs I bear of every Kind. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* i, Its smooth rind or bark, its glossy foliage. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 87 It is a long green reed, and has a consistent pith, which, together with the rind itself, is extremely sweet. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *The Poplar*, Here stands the Poplar..On whose tender rind..We carved her initials.

pl. a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1175 Ða wearð beam moniȝ blodȝum tearum birunnen under rindum. *c* 1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 333 And bringe rotes and rindes bret ful a male. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 37 Jacob..vnryendide hem; and riendis drawun awey, in thilke that weren pilde semede whytnes. [*c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4955 And next besyde ..ypocrisie, Dedly of chere lyke a rynde.] ? *c* 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 127 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 18, I won here in wyldenes, With rotys and rynds among wyld bests. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 196 The leaues wherof are made of the inner ryndes or barkes of trees. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. lxiii. 576 All aromatical rindes or woods, as cinnamom. 1689 PITMAN *Relation* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 356 We thought it time to..stop the leaks of our boat, and to raise a deck over her with rinds of trees. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 83 Lines made of the Rinds of Lime-Tree. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 41 When Oak Bark in the rinds, is £2 10*s.* or upwards per load of rinds. 1835 tr. *Lamartine's Trav.* II. 64 Other trees with long stems and smooth rinds.

β. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 392 To berye hym was hys purpos, And scraped on hym bothe ryne and mosse. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XXV. 16 Take inwarde ryne or barke of an Oke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 111 Now the gray mosse marred his rine. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 339 To passe from braunch to barke, from rine to roote. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 26 Chawing in her mouth the green ryne of the Elme. *c* 1700 in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) II. 288 With linden's glossy rine Laurel-tresses intertwine. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 107 The harle or rine of our hemp and flax. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Rine*, rind, or bark.

b. *Bot.* False, as contrasted with true, bark.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 530 The rind of the Monocotyledonous stem, totally different from true bark, is generally little developed. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 90 The whole is covered externally by a fibrous and cellular layer, called the false bark or rind.

c. *Arch.* (See quot. 1728.)

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 33/1 The breadth of the rind which is to terminate in the Scroll must..be equal to the Abacus. This rind must fall down on each side winding round like a Snail-shell. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Capital*, The middle Part is called a Rind, or Bark, from its suppos'd Resemblance to the Bark of a Tree laid on a Vase.

† **2.** Coupled with *root.* **a.** In phrases denoting the origin or source of a person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4286 We ar comen ..of o rote & of o rynde. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1138 in *Macro Plays* 111 Envye, þou arte rote & rynde, þorwe þis werld, of mykyl myschefe. *c* 1500 KENNEDIE *Passion of Christ* 124 God hes the chosin to be baith rute and ryn For mannis peace. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 12 Wirgin matern, Of reuth baith rute and ryne.

† **b.** In phrases denoting complete rending up or destruction. *Obs.* (Cf. *root and branch* s.v. BRANCH *sb.* 6 b.)

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 333 Toward þe North he schoke, To chace kyng Robyn,..destroie him rote & rynde. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 66 He breketh hem asondre or rendeth hem roote & rynde Out of the erthe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 234 He schal stubbyn þe vp rynde & roote. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 172 The monster ranne to a tree..and..tare it vp rote and rinde.

3. The peel or skin of fruits and vegetables.

a. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 181 Frote it wiþ ryndis of an oynoun til it bicome drie. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 208 Þe scales of notes ant ryndes. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. 23 The ryndes [of oranges] taken in a littell quantitee, doo comfort the stomacke. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. (1653) 39 Lettinge the cloues & riendes [of oranges and lemons] remaine in oile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 249 Others whose fruit burnisht with Golden Rinde Hung amiable. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 205 One of the most solid apples that grows, of a tough rind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 310 The fruit..is covered with a rough rind. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 163 Take three or four seville oranges,..and boil the rinds. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 301 Those [apples] whose flesh and rind are green are very inferior. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 The fruits having a hard rind.

β. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. 75 b, Take the ryne or the scrapynges of Rubarbe. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 393 It is in forme like vnto a mellon, whose ryne is somewhat harde. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 215 The fruit..is outwardly like other fruite, but within the rine there is nothing but dust and ashes. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 183 The pieces of Apple were much corrupted, for their skin or rine was taken off.

4. The outer crust, skin, or integument *of* anything; also, a crust, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 114 We hedað þære crumena ðæs hlafes, and ða Iudeiscan gnaȝað þa rinde.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Þanne þou schalt leie in the wounde..oile of rosis, til al þe rynde of þe brennyng falle awei. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 þe Rynde of a nege. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* X ij, Take the horne of a gote and burne it..and yᵉ rind that ryseth therof at that tyme take and stampe it. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 30 Those humours so riped, drawyng vp to the rinde of the earth. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* i, The Lapidary is not sory when he hath gotten the rinde, or barke of a Jewell from what is precious. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 225 Surface..covered with a greyish white rind. 1811 *Self Instructor* 27 Scrape off the thin rind of the quill. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 463 Simple fish-skin. The incrustation forming a harsh papulated or watery rind. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* XXVII. 542 Large rounded masses

of granite, containing black mica...The outer rind of it inclines to peel off.

†**b.** The verge or rim *of* something; the border *of* a country. *Obs.*

Prob. by phonetic confusion with *rime* RIM *sb.*[1]

1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 The sayde Dykes, or..any other banke, beyng parcele of the rynde & uttermost parte of the sayde contrey of Marshe lande. 1552 HULOET, Rynde of a countrey, *fines*. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xvii. 262 Sticke a paire of sheeres in the rind of a siue. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 216 Vppon the ridge of his backe..and vnderneath vpon the ryne or brimme of his belly are certaine haires growing.

5. The skin of a person or animal. Now *esp.* of bacon. Also *spec.* in dial. (see quots. 1828, 1868).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. 99 With the dynt the rynde is revin sua, Hys hart pipis the scharp hed persyt in tua. *a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spittel Ho.* 112 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Scabby and scuruy, pocke eaten flesh and rynde. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 535 To rub the tongue with the inner side of the rines of Bacon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 206 The Pilot..With fixed Anchor in his skaly rind Moors by his side. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1769 The flesh and rind of which they cut into large pieces, dry them as they do herrings, and eat them. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Rine*, the skin, or thin membrane under the skin. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* App., *Rind*, the inner or true skin in opposition to the cuticle or scarf-skin. 1870 E. P. WRIGHT tr. *Figuier's Mammalia* 59 To separate the oil from this enormous greasy rind.

†**b.** A membrane or pellicle; *esp.* the pia mater or the peritoneum. *Obs.*

Perh. by confusion with *rime* RIM *sb.*[1]

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 32/1 The inner rine of the belly, which is ioyned to the cawll, and wherewith all the entrailes are couered. 1598 FLORIO, *Omento*,..the rinde or thin skin inwrapping the braine. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. iii. 135, I am of Opinion that in the Brain, properly so called, or the Rinde, is contained Animal Spirit for Sense. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rhegma*, a Breaking or Bursting of any part, as of a Bone, the inner Rine of the Belly, the Eye, &c.

6. *fig.* (chiefly from sense 1). The surface or external aspect *of* something, as contrasted with the inner or true nature.

a. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 54 On hiora modes rinde moniz god weorc to wyrceanne, ac on ðæm piðan bið oðer zehyded.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 57 The Gospell resteth.. not in the outwarde rinde, but in the very harte. 1618 E. ELTON *Rom.* vii. (1622) 292 They rest in the outward rinde and barke of the law. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 57 Histories for the most part pick but at the Rind of businesse. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i, Many Readers..who will by no means be persuaded to inspect beyond the Surface and the Rind of Things. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 53 A bearish Figure is almost certainly the Rhind or Husk of a rude rough Soul. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* II. ii, You are no dullard, But one that strips the outward rind of things. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Over-soul*, With each divine impulse the mind rends the thin rinds of the visible and finite.

β. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 3 Gnibling vpon thee outward ryne of a supposed historie. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ¶ iiij, For the litterall sence (as it were the vtmost barke or ryne). 1627 J. DOUGHTY *Serm. Divine Myst.* (1628) 16 Those things which we doe vnderstand, we know but in the rine & slightly. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. II. 285 The Reader must learn to distinguish..betwixt the Rine and the Pulp of these..Symbolical Visions. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 173, I very well perceive, that you regard nothing more than the outward Rine.

b. The outward form of persons. *rare.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3576 God took vppon him humble buxumnesse Whan he him wrappid in our mortell rynde. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. iii, You're my better in bark and rine, but in pith and substance I may compare with you. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 664 Thou canst not touch the freedom of my minde.., although this corporal rinde Thou hast immanacl'd.

7. *Comb.*, as *rind-fungus, -gall, -grafting, -hoop*; **rind-tabberer**, *dial.* (see quot. 1848).

1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 89 From the Remainder of the Chesnut..may be chosen 63600 Rods for bark or ryne hoops. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 8 *Rind-gall*, a damage the tree received when young. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestershire Gloss.* 75 *Roin-tabberer*, .. i. e. the 'rind-tabberer', or tapper, viz. the woodpecker. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* App. 66 'Rind-galls', or wounds in a layer of the wood, which have been covered and concealed by the growth of subsequent layers over them. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 200/1 The only mode of grafting employed is that called crown or rind grafting. 1894 *Nat. Science* Oct. 251 The Rind-fungus (*Trichosphæria Sacchari*) described as the most dangerous and widespread enemy of the cane cultivation of the present day.

Rind (rəind), *sb.*[2] Also 4–6 **rynd**(e, 9 **rynd** (**roynd**); 7 **rinde**, 7–9 **rine**. [ME. *rynd*, = MDu. *rijn* masc. (still in dial. use), *rine* fem. (mod. Flem. *rijne*), MLG. *rîn, ryn* (still in use). These forms appear to prove that the final *d* of the Eng. word is excrescent.] An iron fitting serving to support an upper millstone on the spindle. Cf. MILL-RIND and INK *sb.*[2]

c 1343 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 543 In..ij Ryndes fac. de proprio ferro. 1453–4 *Ibid.* 191 Pro renovacione de le spyndellez et rynd. 1466–7 *Ibid.* 641 Pro emundacione de le fleme et factura medietatis de le rynde ejusdem molendini. 1598 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* V. 495 [They] brak his said myln,..tuke away with thame the spyndill, rynd and trymmill brodis of the said miln. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxiv. 271 [Cross] Molinée, because like to the rind of a mill. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 47 The top part of the spindle..goes into a square hole in a strong iron cross ..called the rynd. *Ibid.*, The rynd is let into grooves in the under surface of the running millstone, and so turns it round. 1828 J. HUNTER *South Yorks.* I. 241 A shield with a device showing the old form of the mill roynd. 1888 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archaeol. Soc.* X. 54 The spindle being either of the same piece as the 'rine' or keyed into it.

attrib. 1417 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 226, In j pari molarum..cum hopys et ryndspindellis.

Rind (rəind), *sb.*[3] *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 6, 9 **rynd** (9 **rhynd**), 7, 9 **rind**. *β.* 7 **ryne**, 7, 9 **rine**; 8 **rhine**, 9 **rhyne**. [Prob. an alteration of RIME *sb.*[2] The same change appears in dial. *hind*, var. of *hime* hoar-frost (Norw. *him*), and in the local forms *riner, rinder* for RIMER *sb.*[2] Cf. also RIND *sb.*[1] 4 b and 5 b.

It has, however, been suggested that *rind* may represent OE. *hrinde* in Beowulf 1363, usually altered to *hrimge* after the passage in Blickl. Hom. 209.]

= RIME *sb.*[2] Also with *a* and pl.

α. 1575 TURBERV. *Veneris* 31 Whereas the ryndes, the water droppes, and other coldnesse doth fall upon him continually. *Ibid.* 76 Those hounds that are quickest of sente: which are not best for the mornings bicause of the ryndes and dewes. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rijm*, a Rind, or a small Frost. [1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxii, Sharp frosty nights that left all the window-soles whitewashed over with frost-rind in the morning.] 1864 DOUBLEDAY in Crawhall *Garland N. C. Anglers* 299 'Mang the lang grass .. The rind clings white and pearly. 1894 *Hetton-le-hole Gloss.* s.v., There's a heavy (or, thick) rind on.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Bruiné*, hoarie, as a thing thats couered with a mistie ryne. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxi. Wks. (Grosart) 22 Like winter-morn bedight with snow and rine And sunny rayes, so did his goodly Eldship shine. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 147 Expecting Ice and a Rine the next day. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 508 The rhine, or hoar-frost,..was composed of curious thin figured plates. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* Rhyne.

†**Rind**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* In 5 **rynd-**. [Perh. of Scand. origin. Cf. Norw. *rinde, rind* ridge, bank, etc.] ? A bank or brake.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 921 Thane they roode by þat ryuer, ..þare þe ryndez ouerrechez with realle bowghez. *Ibid.* 1884 Thane relyez þe renkes..For to ryotte þe wode..; Ransakes the ryndez alle. *Ibid.* 3363 Than raykes cho with roo..To þe ryndes of þe wode.

Rind (rəind), *v.*[1] [f. RIND *sb.*[1] Cf. the earlier UNBIND.] *trans.* To strip the rind or bark from (a tree, etc.). Hence **Ri·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Escorcement*, a barking of trees, a pilling, a rinding. 1623 WYNNE in Whitbourne *Disc. Newfoundland* 110 There haue bin rinded this yere not so few as 50000 trees. 1698–9 *Stat. Admiralty, Navy*, etc. (1810) 27 That no Person..shall..rind any of the trees there standing or growing. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452/2 The Inhabitants do Rind the Trees. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 309/2 The very young trees are not fit for rinding. 1849 A. E. KNOX *Ornith. Rambles Sussex* 212 The operation of 'rinding' cannot be attempted until the sap has begun to flow. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xvi. 498 Bearing long..staves, white from being freshly rinded.

Rind (rəind), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 6, 9 **rynd** (6 **-e**), 9 **rhynde**, 7, 9, **rind**, 8 **reyn-**, **rein-**. [Var. of RAND *v.*[4], REND *v.*[2]] *trans.* To prepare (tallow, butter, etc.) for preservation by melting and clarifying; to render; to melt. Hence **Ri·nded** *ppl. a.*

1540 *Sc. Acts* c. 44 (1814) II. 378/2 That na maner of man ..tak vpoun hand to Rynd, melt, nor barrell talch. 1581 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) 217 Thai faythfullie promittit.. to caus the talloun bocht be him als weill ryndet and vnryndet to be tane of his hand. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 78 It makes them .. Keep rinded butter in charter chests. 1706 *Watson's Collect. Scots Poems* I. 60 First shear it small, and rind it sine Into a Kettle clean and fine. 1794 J. MILL *Diary* (S.H.S.) 101 A ship loaden with Reyned Tallow from Iceland. *Ibid.*, Many run there for the wrecks, etc., and were enrich'd by reind Tallow. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 106 As long as it [suet] is fresh it should be *rynded* or *rendered*, as it is termed. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* xvi, Like to rhynde the very creesh aff my banes!

†**Rind**, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. RIND *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To form rime or hoar-frost.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Rijpen*, to Rinde, as upon trees frozen.

Ri·nded, *a.* Also 7 **rin'd**, 9 **rhinded**. [f. RIND *sb.*[1] and its variant *rine.*] Having a rind or bark, esp. of a specified kind. Also *fig.* with *up*.

1552 HULOET, Barked or rynded, *corticatus*. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 209 Here also grew the rougher rinded Pine. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* Pref. Verses, An vn-hewne peece of wood, I long haue beene, Knotty, and rugged, rinded vp in sinne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 342 Fruit of all kindes, in coate, Rough, or smooth rin'd.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 382 Floating along on the morning air from..the hollow-rhinded woods. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* iii, With fruitage golden-rinded On golden salvers. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii, The soft-rinded smoothening facile chalk.

†**Rindell.** *Sc. Obs.* = *rundlet*, RUNLET.

1659 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 310 Fyue punshiones of wyne and tuo rindells of seck.

Ri·nder [1]. [f. RIND *v.*[2]] A melter.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 287 A press similar to that which is used by the melters or rinders of tallow.

Ri·nder [2], dial. variant of RIMER *sb.*[2]

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss., Rinder*, an instrument used for bevilling the sides of a round hole.

Rinderpest (ri·ndəɹpest). [G. *rinderpest*, f. *rinder*, pl. of *rind* ox.] A virulent, infectious disease affecting ruminant animals, *esp.* oxen, characterized by fever, dysentery, and inflammation of the mucous membranes; cattle-plague.

1865 *Med. Times & Gaz.* 29 July 119/2 We understand that Prof. Simonds regards the disease as identical with the rinderpest or steppe murrain of Russia, Austria, etc. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* 90 Daring sceptics, who doubted the efficacy of holy water as a remedy for rinderpest. 1884 *Standard* 30 Nov. 5/4 The outbreak of the rinderpest among the cattle which were to furnish food for the troops.

attrib. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 350 He went wrong about the rinderpest rate.

fig. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 12/2 An organization which aims at stamping out a social rinderpest.

†**Rindge**, obs. form of RENGE *sb.*[2]

1672 HOOLE *Comenius' Visible World* 103 The Baker sifteth the Meal in a rindge.

Rindge, obs. form of RINGE *sb.*[1]

Ri·nding-bird. *dial.* [f. *rinding* vbl. sb.: see RIND *v.*[1]] The Wryneck.

1849 A. E. KNOX *Ornith. Rambles Sussex* 212 Wryneck .., provincial, Rinding Bird.

Rindlass, variant of RENDLES, rennet.

Rindle (ri·nd'l), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **rinnelle**; **rynel** (5), **renel**, 4 **rynell**, 5–6 **rinel**, 9 *Sc.* **rinnal**. *β.* 6 **ryndle**, 6– **rindle**. [OE. *rinnelle, rynele* fem., *rynel* masc., f. the stem *rin-, run-*; see RUN *v.*] A small watercourse or stream; a runnel.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxiv. 11 Rinnellan his indrencende [L. *rivos ejus inebrians*]. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 94 Se æftra stream..se cymð of þære rynelan [*v.r.* burnan] þæs gastlican æsprynges. *c* 1000 *Blickl. Gloss.* Ps. lxiv. 11 *Riuos*, rynelas. *c* 1100 *Ags. Ps.* (Cant.) lxiv. 11 His reneles drencende. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxiv. 11 Fylland hys ryneils [*v.r.* ryuers]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5709 The rynels wex red of the ronke blode. *Ibid.* 7506 þai ..Woundit hym wickedly..þat þe Rinels of red blode ran doun his chekes. 1508 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 78 Nay litstaris..sall wesche thar stuf in the loche nor common rinelis [*printed* riuelis] of the toune.

β. 1547 SALESBURY, *Frwd ne afon vach*, a ryndel. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 259 A garden plotte of delighte, full of swiete rindles of Christalline watre. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2016 There runs near it (at least in the Winter season) a small rindle (or gutter rather). 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 42 Its subservient branches.., and innumerable other Rindles that fall into them. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (ed. 2) 8 O Rindle o Wetur. 1841 S. BAMFORD *Life Radical* 113 Through the whole length of the valley, wends a sickly tan colored rindle. 1861 WAUGH *Goblin's Grave* 29 Fed by rindles and driblets from springs in the wood-shaded steep.

Rindle (ri·nd'l), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To stream or flow. Hence **Ri·ndling** *ppl. a.*

1866 WAUGH in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 108 It winds by a rindlin' wayter side. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xliv, The burn..rindling clear over slaty stones.

Rindle, variant of RENDLES, rennet.

†**Ri·ndled**, *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [Var. of *rinded*: see RIND *v.*[2]] Rendered, melted.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 377 For the same purpose serueth the tried or rindled greace of sweatie wooll.

Ri·ndless, *a. rare.* In 3 **rindeleas**, 9 **rhindless**. [f. RIND *sb.*[1]] Without rind or bark.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Nis hit muche reouðe þet þe figer.. schal adruwien rindeleas. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 966 The rhindless arms of the 'dodder'd oak'.

Rindles(s, -lis, variants of RENDLES, rennet.

Rindmart: see RYNMART.

Rindy (rəi·ndi), *a.*[1] [f. RIND *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Having a rind or hard skin.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Rindy*, having a Rind, *i. e.* a Skin to be pared off, as some Fruits. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 401 Turnips..either very large or 'fuzzy', or very close, 'rindy', hard, and stunted.

Ri·ndy, *a.*[2] [f. RIND *sb.*[3]] Rimy.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Rijmachtigh*, Rindie, or Frostie. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Rind*, 'Frost *rind*', hoar frost. 'T' land's all *rindy*', covered with it.

†**Rine**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 (h)**rínan**, 3 **rinen**, 4, 7 **rine** (4 **rin**, **rene**), 4–5 **ryne**, 5–6 **rynde**. *Pa. t.* 1 **hrán**, 3–4 **ran**, 4 **rane**, **rone**, 6 *Sc.* **ryndit**. [OE. *hrínan*, = OS. and OHG. *hrînan* (MDu. and MHG. *rînen*) to touch, ON. *hrína* (Norw. *rina*) to take effect on. Cf. ARINE and ATRINE.]

1. *trans.* To touch; to affect.

Beowulf 988 Æghwylc zecwæd þæt him heardra nan hrinan wolde iren ærgod. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) ciii. 30 Ðif he mid his mihte muntas hrineð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Rin him mid ase muchele luue ase þu hauest summe mon.. and he is þin. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 12 Forgete þi folke for to rine, And þe hous ofe fadre þine. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 24391 þat stode vn-to mine hert rote; vn-rideli hit me rane. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 466 3if Mon be ded and he him Ryne, He reiseþ him to lyue anone. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter, Metr. Pref.* 48 Whos wol it write, I rede hym..make no more þen here is dygth, or ellys I rede hym hit ne ryne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 To Rynde, *vbi* to tuche. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 198 Ney, when you saw the least of myne,..With your riches you would not them ryne. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, To *Rine*, to touch.

2. *intr.* To lay the fingers or hand *on*, to fall *on*, to reach *to*, something.

c 1200 ORMIN 15518 þurrh þatt ȝho ran upponn hiss claþ. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 Irnene gadien, kene te keoruen al þat ha rineð to as neil cniues. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19277 Þe seke war born þam for to mete, þat petre scaudu on þaim suld rine. *Ibid.* 21136 þat folk ilkan wald oþer stemm, Qua rin moght titest on his hemm. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3817 Freschely þai drynke, Bot was na renke at to it ran at euire rase eftire.

b. To take effect, to work, *on* one.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28334 Quen idel thoght me come and vain, oft i lete þam on me rene, To þai me drogh to dede o sine.

c. To touch *on* in discourse.

13.. *Cursor M.* 223 (Gött.), Þise er þe materis .. þat i thinck in þis boke to schawe, Schortli renand [*Cott.* rimand] on þis dede.

3. To fall or belong to, to pertain *to*, a person or thing; to tend *to* something. Chiefly *Sc.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 320 Euerich, efter þet he is, sigge þe totagges,—mon ase limpeð to him, wummon þet hire rineð. 1490 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 62, I will that..that good ryne to the profet of my iiij doghters. *c* 1500 KENNEDIE *Passion of Christ* 643 He callis him king, þaifor þou suld him slaa; For þat ryndis þi lordis maistie. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 85 To mak ony offence to ony Inglisman quhilk may rynde to the violatioun of the said peax. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compendius Tract.* in *Wodrow Misc.* I. 115 To do that thing quhilk ryndit to the weill of the rest. *Ibid.*, To do in all sortis that ryndis to thair office.

Hence † **Ri'ning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.*, *John* Contents xliii, Mið rining *vel* miððy [he] ȝehran ðæm sidum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Mid þe rinunge of þine luue.

† **Rine**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 rínan, 3–4 rine, ryne. *Pa. t.* 1, 3 rínde; 1 rán, 4 roon, rone. [OE. *rínan* for **rignan* (=ON. and Icel. *rigna*, Goth. *rignjan*), f. *regn* RAIN *sb.*[1] Properly a weak vb.; the strong conj. is no doubt most immediately due to the analogy of *scínan*.]

1. *impers.* = RAIN *v.* 1.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 45 He læt rinan ofer þa rihtwisan and ofer þa unrihtwisan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 12 And hit rinde þa ofer eorðan feowertiȝ daȝa and feowertiȝ nihta on an. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 606 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 For-to þe tyme com þat it Ryne and droppinde falle to grounde. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6434 (Bodl. MS.), Whan it snoweþ oiþer rineþ. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. v. 677 Ever mo so sterneliche it ron, And blew ther-with. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 239 Holy seyntes..telle þat it roon neuere from Adam to Noes flood. *Ibid.* III. 285 Ich wusted wel þat it schulde ryne.

2. *intr.* To rain: To fall.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Rineþ blodiȝ reȝn æt æfen. *c* 1205 LAY. 19745 Þe ræin him gon rine [*v.r.* ryne].

3. To send down, or to fall, like rain.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 7 Dryhten..rineð ofer ða synfullan giren fyres. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 29 On þam dæȝe ..hyt rinde fyr & sweil of heofone. *c* 1205 LAY. 3895 From heouene her com a sulcuð flod, þre dæȝes hit rinde blod. 13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 406 He..let rine bred & flesch fram heuen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Gode..dede rine uer berninde and bernston stinkinde ope þe cite of sodome and of gomorre.

Rinegued, variant of RENEGUED *ppl. a.*

Rinel, obs. form of RINDLE *sb.*

Riner (rəi·nəɹ). *dial.* [f. RINE *v.*[1]] (See quots.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Shed*, Shed Riners with a Whaver: *Chesh.* Winning any cast that was very good; i.e. strike off one that touches, &c. *c* 1700 KENNET in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 323 *Riners*, touchers, spoken particularly in Chesh. of the Jack and Bowl when they kiss or touch: as *to shed Riners with a whaver*, i. e. to strike away the jack or bowl from one another with exactness or great art. 1818 WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.* 25 A Riner is when the Quoit touches the peg or mark. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Riner*, a toucher at the game of quoits.

R'inforce, variant of RENFORCE *v. Obs.*

Ring (riŋ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hring** (**hringo**), 3– **ring**, 4–7 **ringe**; 3–6 **ryng** (4 **rynk**, 5 **ryngg-**), 4–6 **rynge**; 4–5 **reng**, 5 **reyng**. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *hring*, = OFris. *hring*, *rhing*, *ring* (Fris. *ring*), MDu. *rinc*, *ring-* (Du. *ring*), OS. *hring* (MLG. *rink*, *ring-*, LG. *ring*), OHG. *hring* (MHG. *rinc*, *ring-*, G. *ring*), ON. *hringr* (Icel. *hringur*, Norw., Sw., Da. *ring*). The pre-Teut. stem **krengho-* appears in Umbrian *krenkatrum* 'cingulum', and with ablaut-variation in OSl. *kragŭ* circle.]

I. 1. A small circlet of (real or simulated) precious metal (usually gold), and frequently set with precious stones or imitations of these, intended for wearing upon the finger either as an ornament or as a token (*esp.* of betrothal, marriage, or investiture), and sometimes for use as a seal. Also, occasionally, an armlet or neck-ring (so in OE.).

Beowulf 1196 Him wæs..wunden gold estum ȝeeawed, earmhreade twa, hrægl & hringas, heals-beaȝa mæst. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 22 Sellað hring on hond his. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 112 Ga to ðære ylcan wyrte..& bewrit by abutan mid anum gyldenan hringe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4513 Ihc sende þe gretinge of mine gold ringe. *c* 1290 *St. Wulstan* 54 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 72 Bischop him made þe holie man..and tok him is staf and ring. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1817 Ho raȝt hym a riche rynk of red golde werkez, Wyth a starande ston. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 123 Whan thou hast taken eny thing Of loves yifte, or Nouche or ring. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xvi. *heading*, How thre bollis of rengis weyr To Cartage sende. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 215, I pre yow that ye wyl were the reyng with the emage of Seynt Margrete. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 367 In ringis ryally set with riche ruby stonis. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Offices* 14 The manne shall geue vnto the womanne a ring. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 102 This Ring I gaue him, when he parted from me, To binde him to remember my good will. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 113 Canace..That own'd the vertuous Ring and Glass. 1679 *Est. Test* 25 As if they had King Gyges his enchanted Ring, they walk invisible. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 451 My lord, I restore you the ring I took from you. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 143 He began to reflect that the dead body had got a ring upon one of the fingers. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. 115 The Doge of Venice making the Adriatic his bride, and claiming her by a ring of espousal. 1890 H. FREDERIC *Lawton Girl* 45 There are times..when one likes to take off one's rings, even if the stones are perfection itself.

fig. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1508 He haueð iweddet him to mi meiðhad mit te ring of rihte bileaue. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. ii. 45 Mine Honors such a Ring, My chastities the Iewell of our house. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Land*, The sea which..divided the poor Britons utterly from the world, proved to be the ring of marriage with all nations.

† **b.** In phr. *to take the ring*, as a symbol of kingship. (See also MANTLE *sb.* 1 d.) *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 85 To William þe rede kyng is gyuen þe coroun, At Westmynstere tok he ryng in þe abbay of Londoun.

† **c.** *transf.* A seal. *Obs.*[−1]

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. xvii. (1664) 46, I shall not believe that Christ will put His Amen & ring upon an imagination.

d. A metal circlet worn elsewhere than on the finger (or arm) as an ornament.

In earlier use app. only in the comb. EAR-RING. See also *ankle-ring* s.v. ANKLE *sb.* 3, *neck-ring* s.v. NECK *sb.*[1] 15, and NOSE-RING 2.

1552 HULOET, Ryngeor lyke thynge to hange at ones eare. 1619 H. HUTTON *Satyr. Epigr.* (Percy Soc.) 41 Superbus swaggers with a ring in's eare. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 They wore rings in their ears. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Launcelot & Guinevere* 27 A light-green tuft of plumes she bore Closed in a golden ring. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. v. 143 Named by antiquaries rings for the hair. 1900 FITCHETT *Wellington's Men* 103 Their ears, from which rings had been roughly snatched.

2. One of the small circles of iron of which coats of mail were composed. = MAIL *sb.*[1] 1.

Beowulf 2260 Ne mæȝ byrnan hring æfter wiȝ-fruman wide feran. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2740 He..smot him on þe sholdre so, þat he dide þare undo Of his brinie ringes mo, þan þat ich kan tellen fro. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2980 Sum araies þaim in ringis & sum in row brenys. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit and rent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. iv, These are called Annulets..and are supposed to be Rings of Maile. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Mail*, A sort of defensive Armour for the Body, wrought in Rings as it were linkt together. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Habergeon*..[is] form'd of little Iron Rings, or Mashes, link'd into each other. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 29 As early as the eighth century they [the Anglo-Saxons] were familiar with the byrne, or tunic of rings. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 150 The mailles or rings of the hauberk appear, ..sewn down, perhaps, on a sort of gambeson.

3. A circle of metal or other suitable material, of any dimension, employed as a means of attachment, suspension, compression, etc.

When the dimensions are fairly large, and the outer and inner faces are flattened, the more usual name is *hoop*.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 168 Wyrc feower hringas ælgyldene. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt., Introd. 6 Fewere..hwommas & hringas. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 762 (Gr.), He is on þære sweartan helle hæft mid hringa ȝesponne. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 113 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 46 Anoneward þer liþ a ston,.. Ringes of yre þer beoþ on ynailled þerto faste. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvii. 29 Y schal sette a ryng in thi nosethirlis, and a bridil in thi lippis. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxxvii. (1859) 41 Anone this lady Iustyce took this balaunce by the rynge, and bygan to reyse hit vp. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 9 Sette a colte in aumblyng ringes, he wille use it whiles thei aren on. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* I. 6 Fastened with coardes of lynnen and scarlet in siluer rynges. 1580 *Fabric Rolls York* (Surtees) 117 For makinge a tyrret and a rynge of yron to the masons well buckett, 10 *d.* 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 77 The Lord put a ring into his snowt, and brought him backe againe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 92 [The vest] standing out round as if it had a Ring of Iron in it. 1726 *Gentleman Angler* 5 It will be very convenient to have Rings or Eyes..placed..upon your Rod. *Ibid.*, Through these Rings your Line must run. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, Breeching-bolts, with rings, through which the breechings pass. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cannon*, The Reliever is an iron flat ring, with a wooden handle, at right angles to it. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 87 Pass the cat-stopper through the ring of the anchor. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 307 A napkin..rolled within its ivory ring. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 20 The chimney..is..frequently formed of only one course of bricks, strongly bound together by stout iron rings and girders.

b. A circular knocker upon a door. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1762 No more.., þen who so shoke a rynge, Ther no man is within, þe rynging to answere. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 618 *Tussinnulus*, *i.*, *pulsatorium*, the rynge of a dore. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 214/2 *Cornix*.., the ring or iron hammer wherewith we knocke at the doore. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aldaua de puerta*, the ring or hammer of a doore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xvii. (1614) 205 [It] is vnlawfull to knocke with the ring or hammer of a doore. 1682 [see DOOR 7 a].

† **c.** A coil (of wire). *Obs.*[−1]

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4656/3 For Sale.., 226 Rings of fine Brass Wire (but 10 Rings in a Lot).

† **d.** = *Astronomer's ring* (see ASTRONOMER c).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ring* is also an Instrument used in Navigation, for taking the Altitudes of the Sun, &c. [Hence in later Dicts.]

† **e.** *transf.* A measure of lime, equal to half a quarter (cf. HOOP *sb.* 5). *Obs.*

1542 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 11 Item, to John Bube for iij. rynges of lyme..vj d. 1567 *Ibid.* 125 One rynge of tanners lyme.

f. [a. LG. *ring*.] A measure of boards or staves (see quots.).

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 65 Clapholt or Clapboard. In 1 Great Hundred 12 Rings. In 1 Ring 2 small Hundred. In 1 Small Hundred 120 Boards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ring*, a commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, and containing four shocks.

4. A circlet of metal suspended from a post which each of a number of riders endeavoured to carry off on the point of his lance. Chiefly in phr. *to run* or *ride at the ring*; also † *to win the ring*, to carry off the prize.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCXVI. (1811) 233 For Harolde was stronge of knyghtes and rychesse, he wanne the rynge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 7 Certayn noble men made a wager to runne at the rynge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 742 Assaying..Now the nigh aymed ring away to beare. 1625 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, To fight at barriers, or to break a lance, Or, in their full career, to take the ring. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2142/3 After which they ran at the Ring, and the Marquis de la Chastre got the Prize. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Dunkeld* XX. 433 They spend the evening in some public competition of dexterity or skill. Of these, 'riding at the ring'..is the chief. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. P 4 Egging me on to run at the ring for every prize.

5. a. One of the raised bands passing round the body of cannon as formerly made. Chiefly in combs. *base-*, *cornice-*, *muzzle-*, *reinforce-*, *trunnion-ring* (q.v.).

?*a* 1610 *Gesta Grayorum* II. in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 324 His Highnes Master of the Ordinance claimes to have all peece guld in the touch-hole, or broken within the ringe. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Her carnooze or base ring at her britch,..mousell rings at her mouth. 1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 56 The Astragall, or Coronice ring. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Base-ring*, The great Ring next to and behind the Touch-hole [of a cannon]. 1795 NELSON 9 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 430 The Agamemnon's two twenty-four pounders are both ruined: one split up to the rings. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Rings of a Gun*, circles of metal, of which there are five [etc.]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 567 *Reinforce*,..that increase..of the metal towards the breech, which was marked on old pattern guns by rings. They are generally in cast guns omitted now.

b. (See quots.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/1 The Rings, or Filets, are the curious molten work and Garnish cast on the outside the Bell. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 51/1 The small eccentric rings or bands which enrich the lower part of the moulding of the Doric capital.

c. A kind of gas-check used in a cannon. In full *Broadwell's ring*.

1868 *U.S. Rep. Munit. War* 105 The well-known Broadwell cap, or expansion ring,..which so effectually prevents the escape of gas. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 347.

II. 6. The border, rim, or outer part of some circular object, *esp.* of a coin or a wheel. † In OE. of land or sea, with reference to the horizon.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1393 (Gr.), Siððan wide rad wolcnum under ofer holmes hringc hof seleste. *Ibid.* 2854 Siððan þu ȝestigest steape dune, hringc þæs hean landes. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng, þe croice passed þe bounde of alle þorghout þe ryng. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1850 We riden on þe rime & on þe ringe seten Of þe qwele of Fortoun. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 448 Pray God your voice like a peece of vncurrant Gold be not crack'd within the ring. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 131 Two sides run upon a strait Line, which are those planted to the Ring of the wheel, and to the Ladle-board. 1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Helix*, the ring, or brim of the ear.

b. The boundary *of* an estate. *rare*[−1].

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* i. (1615) 19 A Forest doth.., lie open..,hauing onely but meeres and boundaries to know the Ring and vttermost Skirtes of the Forest by.

7. An object having the form of a circle; a circular fold, coil, or bend; a piece or part (of something) forming a circle.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiv, A grehounde shulde haue..a cattes tayle makynge a rynge at þe ende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 A Rynge for a carte qwele, *cantus*. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* ix, Their lockes are beds of uncomb'd snakes that wind About their shady browes in wanton Rings. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 70 The first that have well observed this Shadow of Saturn's Body upon its Ring. 1686 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Staffs.* v. 198 The rings of stone, Iron, and Copper, found about the stalks of Gorse. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 48 Strain the sauce over the woodcock, and lay on the onion in rings. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 231 As woodbine..In spiral rings ascends the trunk. 1817 SHELLEY *Laon* I. xii. 4 Sometimes the Snake around his enemy's neck Locked in stiff rings his adamantine coil. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Future* 14 The river in gleaming rings Sluggishly winds through the plain. 1882 GEIKIE in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 324 The origin of those remarkable rings of coral-rock in mid-ocean.

b. *Anat.* A structure of circular form; *esp.* one of the annular joints of the bodies of caterpillars and insects, or one of the cartilages of the trachea.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. 43 Absirtus would haue the fundament on the out side to be cut round about, but so as the inward ring thereof be not touched, for that were dangerous, and would kill the horse. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. 223 Their [*sc.* earth-worms] Body is made throughout of small Rings, and these Rings have a curious Apparatus of Muscles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rings*, of flies,..the several rounds, or circular portions, of which the bodies of these and other insects are composed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 306 The leech has the general figure of a worm...Its skin is composed of rings. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 753/2 The framework or solid parts of the Crustacea consist..of a series of rings. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 56 Its shape indicated that it had lined the thyroid cartilage, as far as the first rings of the trachea. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 235

In the lowest forms of the Articulata, the body is extremely elongated, and the rings proportionally numerous.

c. One of the concentric circular bands of wood constituting the yearly growth of a tree.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. iii. (1682) 19 The Latitudinal shootings of the Lignous Body, which in Trunks of several years growth, are apparent in so many Rings. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 418 The Directors ordered.. that a number of the largest and oldest trees be cut down, in order to count the rings. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 31 Linnæus and most writers believe..that the exact age of a sound tree when felled may be known by counting these rings. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 227 Then rode we..Beneath huge trees, a thousand rings of Spring In every bole.

d. One of the raised circular marks at the base of the horns of oxen or cows, varying in number according to the animal's age.

1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Ox*, Some say, they can know their Age by their Horns, and that as many Rings as are about their Roots, so many Years old they are. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1132 In the horn, the first ring or circle does not take place till three years old. *Ibid.*, These rings are often effaced..by dealers in cattle. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 34/1 In some cows the rings are very imperfect, or not distinctly marked, and run into each other.

e. *Bot.* = ANNULUS 3.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 373 To shew (*a*) the Ring; (*b*) the Stem; (*c*) the Pileus. *Ibid.* III. 748 Osmunda.. Capsules roundish, on pedicles, encompassed by a jointed elastic ring. 1859 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 12 The..spore cases..are mostly minute roundish-oval bodies, containing one cavity, and nearly surrounded by a jointed vertical band called a ring. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 593 Between two bundles of a ring lies a radial band of intermediate tissue.

8. a. A circular mark; also = FAIRY-RING.

1626 *Maldon, Essex* Bundle 108, no. 9, A tall darkeish graye gelding, having two white ringes, abowt each eare one. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 307 As happy as we once, to kneel and draw The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw. 1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* I. x, The mystic ring on the soft turf. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvii. 27 One would aim an arrow fair,..And one would pierce an outer ring, And one an inner. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* ix, The great rings round her eyes betokened a sleepless night.

b. A circle, or circular band, of light or colour.

The phrases *swelce an fyrenhring, swylce sunnan hring*, occur in OE., but there is no evidence of historic continuity.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Den Ringh om de Mane*, the Ring or the Circle about the Moone. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 440/1 They likewise..saw a luminous ring round the body of Venus. 1819 *Pantologia* X, *Rings of colours*, in optics, a phænomenon first observed in thin plates of various substances. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 354 A large ring round the moon, formed of light clouds. 1871 ROSSETTI *Last Confession* 129 The rings of light quivered like forest-leaves.

c. An excision of bark made round a branch or the trunk of a tree. (Cf. RING *v.*1 9 b.)

1817 *Hort. Soc. Trans.* II. 266 He..reduced the rings to between one eighth and two eighths of an inch in width,.. and the trees did well. 1852 JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 780/2 Ringing is cutting away a belt of bark...When first suggested it was called the Ring of Pomona.

d. One of the expanding circular ripples caused by something falling or being cast into still water.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 125 The rings went whirling round Till they touch'd the flaggy bank. *Ibid.* 132 As each nimble eye Saw the rings the dropples made. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 229 When a stone is thrown into calm water a series of rings spread themselves [etc.].

9. In various technical or special senses: (see quots.).

a. 1669 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1820) VII. 647 The..milne of Provand, milnelands, astrictit multers,..rings, sequells and pertinents thereof. 1814 in JAMIESON (1825) s.v., The Ring is the meal which, in the course of grinding, falls round the mill stone, between it and the wooden case surrounding it. [Cf. *mill-ring* s.v. MILL *sb.* 10.]

b. 1712 MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 129 Sand in three or four Layers, or Compartments divided from each other by thin Partitions of Stone, there [at Easton near Stamford] called Rings.

c. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Lauder* I. 77 There are many Pictish and Scotch encampments in this parish...All of them are of a round or oval figure, and are called rings by the common people. 1815 *Pennecuik's Wks.* 203 One of those Rings, consisting of a ditch and earthen rampart, for the protection of cattle and other property. 1898 J. HERON *Celtic Church Ireland* 36 Some have a single 'ring' or rampart.

d. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 473 Pieces of clay of different sizes and shapes, called stilts, cockspurs, rings, pins, bats, &c. are put to keep them [*sc.* the glazed articles in the saggers] apart.

e. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Ring* (Geom.), a figure returning into itself, the axis being bent round into a circular form. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Ring*,..a surface or solid; the space between one concentric circle or oval and another cut out of it. It may be either superficial or solid.

f. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 69/1 Before the cement..had taken a set in the interior of the brickwork forming the ring [=voussoirs] of the arch. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 311/1 The ring when not of equal thickness is always made of least depth at the crown.

g. 1846 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.* (ed. 3), *Ring*, a circular spout in the shaft of a coal pit for collecting the side feeders of water into a box. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Ring*, a gutter cut around a shaft to catch and conduct away the water. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Ring*, a complete circle of tubbing plates placed round a pit-shaft.

h. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 They [whelks] are also caught in nets called 'hoops' or 'rings'.

i. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* 15 Among the Zulus a man assumes the ring, which is made of a species of black gum twisted in the hair,..when he has reached a certain dignity.

III. 10. A circle or circular group of persons. *In a ring*, in circular formation, arranged or grouped in a circle.

In first quot. used of the birds surrounding the phœnix.

c 900 *Phœnix* 339 Fuzla cynn..þone halgan hringe beteldað. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 In heore ring þer is godd self; & his deore moder [etc.]. *Ibid.* Ha beoð i widewene ring, & schulen, i widewene ring, bifore þe iweddede singen in heuene. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1111 (Bodl. MS.), Alisaundres folk vmflynge Fyue hundred vpon a rynge. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 790 Fair ladyis in ryngis, Knychtis in caralyngis, Boith dansis and syngis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 37 Quhen Apollo list..ga..To vesy Delos..Renewand ringis and dancis, mony a rowt. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 280 They putting them selves into a ringe,..stand to their defence. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 162 Make a Ring about the Corpes of Cæsar. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 250 They all rise upright and put themselves into a Ring one behind another. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 13 When one of them has got a ring of disciples round him. 1762 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* Poems (1777) 107 The swains before them crouded in a ring. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* XXV, The ring being formed, two or three hunters ride towards the horses, who start off in an opposite direction. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, The housecarles had closed round him in a ring with the intention of seizing him.

† b. In phr. *to lead* (or † *rule*) *the ring*, to take the lead, to be foremost or first. *Obs.* (Cf. RING-LEADER.)

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 214 *Femme treche mene þur deduyt*, Woman the ryng leduth for ioye. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 132 Bo ho doth bark wel, but Hough ho he rulyth the ring. 1578 *Gude & Godlie B.* (1867) 178 Lyke prince and king he led the ring Of all iniquitie. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lix. 159 Alexander Gordon shall lead the ring in witnessing a good confession. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 2 It was in all likelihood some prime angel of heaven that first started aside from his station and led the ring of this highest and first revolt.

c. A number of things arranged in a circle. Also *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 17 All [creatures] are so linked together, that the ring thereof cannot be broken without confusion. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. (1636) 192 They beheld the beak-heads of our clashing gallies charge in ring upon them. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 223 Environ'd with a ring of branching elms. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 2 Yonder pointed hill, Crowned with a ring of oaks. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Meteors*, Small bodies revolving round the sun.., congregated in several rings—tangible orbits, as it were. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., In the potting industry what is called the first ring is composed of the bungs set next to the arches forming the first circle of 'saggers'..in the oven.

11. A combination of interested persons to monopolize and control a particular trade or market for their private advantage. Chiefly *U.S.*

1869 J. H. BROWNE *Gt. Metrop.* 48 (Funk), Stocks are what the brokers make them, and their varying rate is determined by a 'ring'. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 2 Nov., A 'ring' of Canadian producers obtained legislation which practically excluded all American oils from our market. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess.* 94 The 'ring' is being succeeded by a more elaborate organization, known as the 'trust'.

b. An organization which endeavours to control politics or local affairs in its own interest.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi, The Tammany Ring, which is to take the place of the feudal lord. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* 91 The war was the creation of the Whig 'ring'. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH *Ess.* 157 American citizens outside the political ring are ambitious of being great citizens.

IV. 12. An enclosed circular space within which some sport, performance, or exhibition (*esp.* of riding or racing) takes place.

In early quots. used allusively.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11858 Þat we haue wonne, y sette at nought, But 3if þe Romayns to ryng be brought. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1887 *Ariadne*, Mynos,..Now cometh thy lotte; now comestow on the rynge. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 168 b/1 Nero ye tyrant cometh next vnto the ryng. *Ibid.* IX. vi. 200 b/1 Next came Gisulphus to Bochas on the ryng. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2454 The castelle court was large within, They made ryngis ffor to ren. 1587 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 216 We present the Bull Ringe to want raylinge. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., If any heart Pierc't through with anguish pant within this ring. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 Virgil also describeth a swift and sluggish Horse most excellently in these verses; sending one of them to the Ring, and victory of running. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 182 The Lapithæ..taught the Steed to bound; To run the Ring, and trace the mazy Round. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 227 Room for the Master of the Ring; ye Swains! 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. ii, They do break horses in the ring. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Clyde* 274 The sawdust ring of a bankrupt circus.

† b. A circular course in Hyde Park, used for riding and driving. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. ii, All the world will in the Park to-night: Ladies, 'Twere pity to..rob the ring of all those Charms That should adorn it. 1693 *Humours Town* 119 We'll to Hide Park;..my Mother's Coach is below, and shall carry us, to make a Figure in the Ring. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* IV. i, Six as pretty horses as any that appear in the ring. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, You may see her on a little squat pony,..puffing round the Ring on a full trot. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Accident* 536 She has circled the Ring!—she crosses the Park! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix, That kind of company which.. is known to exist as well as the Ring in Hyde Park or the Congregation at St. James's.

13. a. A space, originally defined by a circle of bystanders, for a prize-fight or a wrestling-match; often in phr. *to make a ring*. Hence *the ring*, pugilism as an institution or a profession; also *collect.* those interested in boxing. (Cf. PRIZE-RING.)

[1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 300 The soldyers generally say they will not fight, but will make a ring for their officers to fight in.] *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Ring*, a Concourse of People for Wrestling [etc.]. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 744/2 Grave Sirs—you're at the Wrestling Ring. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 177/1 A master of the gymnastic art attends a young man to fit him for the ring. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 96 He did not wrestle with such luck, through the ring, for the first prize, as the champion. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. ii. III. 152 To converse with the pugilists of the ring, and the jockeys of the racecourse. 1896 GEORGIANA M. STISTED *True Life R. F. Burton* vii. 165 In fact, England [in 1855] was, in the parlance of the ring, getting her second wind.

b. An enclosed space in a racing-ground frequented by bookmakers; also *collect.* the bookmaking profession.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 204 A shaven grass-plat of circular form. This is the famous 'Ring', of which you have heard so much. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 270 *Ring*, the open space in front of a racecourse stand, which is used for betting purposes. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Sept. 2/2 'The Ring' had scarcely any existence as a constituted host such as it now is before 1842.

c. An enclosed or clear space in an auction-mart, used for the display of live stock, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/1 Now..a London merchant who wishes to purchase iron can walk across to the metal market where his iron will be purchased publicly in the open ring. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Apr. 7/3 Irish cattle met a somewhat stiff trade in the ring, but a good clearance was afterwards got privately.

14. A circular or spiral orbit or course. *In a ring*, † *in ring*, in a circle.

In various OE. glosses *hring* is used to render L. *orbis* or *spira*. Phrases like *geares hring* also occur in translations of Latin texts.

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprel.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 81 How my Palfrey..daunced the Goates iumpe, when I ranne the ring round about him to retriue him. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1623) 2 One of the Bees.., when she hath cast a Ring, to know where she is, will fly as directly home as the other. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 91 As for their motion in ring or circular. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 618 First, wide around,.. in airy rings they rove. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 32 They sport like wanton doves in airy rings. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1167 In aery rings they bound. *a* 1845 HOOD *Agric. Distress* 140 You're nothing near the thing! You only argy in a ring. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 Others [of the larks]..go gaily up in circular rings, 'ringing' as the falconers call it.

transf. 1714 YOUNG *Force of Relig.* II. 200 Decrepid winter, in the yearly ring, Thus slowly creeps, to meet the blooming spring.

† b. Of horses, in phr. *to trot* or *gallop rings.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, And now Auroras horse trots azure rings. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 15 When he will trot his Rings well, then in the same manner..you shall make him gallop the same Rings.

c. *Hunting.* A circling run.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 300 After a severe ring under the hill, followed by a fine run over the heath. 1813 *Ibid.* XLI. 205 A fine dog fox was soon unkenneled, and after making a ring in the plantation, he broke away.

d. *To run rings round*, to excel or surpass (one) with the greatest ease; to beat easily.

1891 *Melbourne Argus* 10 Oct. 13/3 Considine could run rings round the lot of them. 1894 G. PARKER in *Westm. Gas.* 7 July 1/3 He could run rings round us in everything.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

15. General attrib. uses: **a.** In senses 1, 3, etc., as *ring-adorned, -chain, -digit, -formed*, etc.

1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* iv, [He] arranged his curls with a *ring-adorned hand. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 321 A new and more perfect arrangement of the *ring-chain was introduced. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 152 The fourth, is the '*ring-digit'. 1847 WEBSTER (citing Whewell), **Ring-formed*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 899 There is..a primary degeneration of the skin, a sort of ring-formed sclerodermia. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 184 Priest of Vold my father was, Rich *ring-giver he. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 311 The *ring-giving was followed by the usual sacrament in church. 1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* ix. § 21 (1881) 177 Such a hawk is seen in a vignette of the *Ritual of the Dead*, carrying the *ring-handled cross. 1611 COTGR., *Annelé*, ringed,.. marked with round or *ring like spots. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 173 The Ring-like Wrinkles I have also observed or discovered in the Optick Nerves of the said Fly. 1883 HUXLEY *Pract. Biol.* 130 The ring-like somite with its pair of appendages. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686 *Hic anularius*, a *ryngmaker. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Ringh-maker*, a Ring-maker, a Jeweller. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 198/1 Ring makers and turners. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 111 This *ring mystery, the *Dactylomancia*.., was a favourite operation of the ancients. *Ibid.* 475 A *ring-relic of Fotheringay ..is of gold, set with a diamond. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 210 *Ring-shaped crystal. 1893 TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 161 A broad ring-shaped wall of thin columnar ciliated cells. 1869 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 247 It often happens that the whole character of the *ring-system is changed. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 331 The famous Guy, Earl of Warwick..sends a *ring-token to the fair Félice. 1655 MARQ. WORC. *Cent. Invent.* P 5 Either along a Rule or *Ring-wise. 1901 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/3 A large flint perforated ring-wise through the centre.

† b. *Sc.* In sense 9 a, as *ring-bear, -corn, -malt.*

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar Angus* (1879) I. 178 Our corn myle..with al multuris..togiddyr with the ryng beir. *c* 1592 *Reg. Arbroath* (Bann. Cl.) I. App. p. xxiv, Kirktounmilne with the astrict multures, ringbeir and vtheris proffites. 1814 *Abstract, Proof concern. the Mill of Inveramsy* 2 (Jam.),

By Decreet Arbitral, 1 firlot of corn and 1 firlot of malt, as ring-corn and ring-malt, out of each plough.

c. In senses 12 and 13, as *ring-corner*, *-fighter*, *-goer*, *-side*, etc.

1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 140 Neddy sat in his chair in the *ring-corner, and spread his arms on the ropes. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. vii. 267 Jugglers, *ring-fighters, wrestlers and dancers. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 175 To the majority of the present *ring-goers, it was mere hearsay. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Feb. 232/1 He was..quite at home at the *ringside in a prize-fight. 1896 DOYLE *Rodney Stone* 12 [Prize-fighting] fostered ringside ruffianism.

d. In sense 11 b, as *ring-government*, etc.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiv. 477 The materials for real ring government do not exist..outside the large cities. *Ibid.*, The general laws of ring growth. *Ibid.*, Country places and the smaller cities are not ring-ridden. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., Judges, district attorneys, and other functionaries owe their places to ring politicians.

16. Attrib., in the sense 'having the shape of a ring, annular, circular', as *ring battalia*, *handle*, *loaf*, *nebula*, etc.

1574 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 253 ij wayne shackells,.. one ring shackell. 1638 J. UNDERHILL *News fr. Amer.* in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 23 Placing the Indians..without side of our soldiers in a ring battalia. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s. v. *Ring*, A Ring-thimble. 1742 *Edin. Med. Ess.* V. 445 A Ring-scalpel for assisting the Delivery of Woman in Child-birth; by Dr. Thomas Simson. 1802 SOUTHEY *King Ramiro* viii, I would give you a roasted capon first, And a good ring loaf of wheaten bread. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 199 The doors of the..stables should be provided with sunk flush ring-handles. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 63 Ring-tires are used for light 3-pounders and hand-cart wheels. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* IV. i. 449 The annular, or ring-nebula of Lyra.

17. In combs. of the type *ring-banded*, *-billed*, *-eyed*, *-notched*, occurring in the specific names of animals or birds. See also RING-NECKED *a.*, RING-TAILED *a.*

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. II. 492 Ring-banded Snake, *Coluber Doliatus*...A small, but highly elegant, species. 1831 SWAINSON & RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* II. 421 *Larus zonorhynchus*,..Ring-billed Mew-Gull. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 326 *Uria Lacrymans*,.. Ringed or Ring-Eyed Guillemot. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* 276 Ring-necked Duck...Local names, 'Ring-billed Duck' [etc.]. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Among Moths* 79 The black ring-notched chrysalis.

18. Special combs., as **ring-armour**, armour composed of metal rings (see sense 2), ring-mail; **ring-bayonet**, a bayonet provided with a ring, by which to fix it in position upon the musket; **ring-bit**, a horse-bit having rings at the ends; **ring-boot**, a rubber ring placed on a horse's fetlock to prevent interfering; **ring-bored** *a.*, of a gun-barrel, bored roughly, so as to leave the metal in rings; **ring-canal**, a circular canal forming part of the structure of cœlenterates and of echinoderms; †**ring-carrier**, a go-between; **ring-cartilage**, the cricoid cartilage; †**ring-chopper**, one who swindles by means of a worthless ring; **ring-chuck**, a form of chuck, the grip of which may be tightened by means of a ring; †**ring-coal** (see quot.); †**ring-coffin** (see COFFIN *sb.* 9); **ring-craft**, skill in pugilism; **ring-crib** (see quots. and CRIB *sb.* 12); **ring-cross**, the figure of a cross enclosed in a ring or circle; **ring doffer**, a doffer covered with separate circles of filletting; **ring-dogs** (see quot.); **ring-dollar**, *Austr.*, a Spanish dollar having a circular piece cut out of the centre; **ring-drain**, a drain enclosing a stretch of ground; **ring dropper**, a sharper who pretends to have found a dropped ring and offers to sell it; **ring-dropping**, the method of swindling practised by a ring-dropper; **ring-eye**, = RINGLE-EYE; †**ring-faller**, = *ring-dropper*; **ring-farm**, a farm enclosed by a ring-fence; **ring-frame**, a spinning machine in which the thread is wound by means of a traveller running on a horizontal ring; **ring-furnace** (see quot.); †**ring-galliard**, some manœuvre of the manege; **ring-gold**, an alloy of copper, silver, and gold; †**ring-gristle**, = *ring-cartilage*; †**ring-head** (see quots.); **ring-hedge**, = RING-FENCE; **ring-horse**, a horse for running at the ring (*obs.*); a horse trained to perform in a circus-ring; **ring-hunt**, a hunt in which the animals are driven inwards by a ring of fire; so *ring-hunting*; **ring-joint**, (*a*) a pipe-joint formed of circular flanges; (*b*) a form of joint in certain insects, esp. of the *Hymenoptera*; **ring-keeper**, (*a*) a guard-ring, a device to keep a ring in place; (*b*) one who keeps the ring at a prize-fight; **ring-key**, a key fitted with a ring-handle, which falls down instead of standing out from the door; **ring-lock**, a lock in which a number of grooved rings must be adjusted before the bolt can be drawn (Knight); **ring-mail** (see sense 2 and MAIL *sb.*[1]); **ring-money**, annular or penannular pieces of metal now or formerly used as money; also = MANILLA[1]; **ring-pen**, a voussoir of an arch; †**ring-pigger**, a drunkard; **ring-plate**, (*a*) a plate with a ring attached for supporting a pipe (Knight); (*b*) an iron plate underlying a door-ring; **ring-post**, a post used in the construction of scaffolding; †**ring-rathe** (cf. RATHE *sb.*[2]); **ring-rope** (see quots.); **ring-shell**, **-shot**, a projectile in which the body is made of iron rings; a segment-shell; **ring-snaffle**, a form of bridle-bit with rings at each end; **ring-song**, a choral dancing-song; **ring-spindle**, the form of spindle used in a ring-frame; **ring spinning**, spinning done with a ring-frame; **ring-splice** (see quot.); **ring-stand**, (*a*) a small stand for finger-rings; (*b*) a stand of circular form; **ring-staple**, ? a staple with a circular head; **ring-stopper**, = *cathead-stopper*; **ring-taw**, a game with marbles which are put in a ring and played at; **ring-time**, a time of giving or exchanging rings (*nonce-use*); **ring-toss**, *U.S.*, deck-quoits; †**ring-wood**, wood for making the rims of wheels; **ring-work**, (*a*) a circular entrenchment; (*b*) work executed with rings; (*c*) performance in the boxing-ring.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 369 The *ring-armour of the Bayeux tapestry forms..breeches and jacket at the same time. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 252 The *ring-bayonet was introduced in 1693, and the socket-bayonet in 1703. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 295 The chance is that the barrel is *ring-bored, as it is termed. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 550 The peripheral portion of the lumen of the original enteric cavity forms the *ring-canal. 1598 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 95 *Mar.* Looke he has spyed vs. *Wid.* Marrie hang you. *Mar.* And your curtesie, for a *ring-carrier. 1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 170 *Circoides*,..*Angl.* Ring cartilage *vel* gristle. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 261/1 Another order of elastic tissue lies between the ring-cartilages, tying them together cylindrically. 1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 11 Ther is another kinde of these *Ring choppers, which commonly cary about them a faire gold ring [etc.]. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Ring Chuck*, a very useful chuck for many purposes, and one which is easily made. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* III. 176 In this country they dig two sorts of coals, the one they call stone coal, not fit for smiths; the other *ring coal, which is fit for their use. 1702 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* I. § 5 *Folliculena seu Folliculum Phalenæ ovale*, ..the *Ring-Coffin. 1896 DOYLE *Rodney Stone* xi, It was at such a moment that *ringcraft was needed, and..two masters of it were at his back. 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade T.* (1851) 19 A *ring crib may be made of metal or oak, of the same size as a wedging crib. It is open at the top, for the purpose of collecting water, which would otherwise fall down the pit. 1869 — *Mine Engin.* 179 The ring crib consists of cribs which are..walled in with the walling in the shaft [etc.]. 1882 WORSAAE *Industrial Arts Denmark* 33 Carved *ring-crosses, under which form many other peoples..have constantly represented the sun. 1893 S. O. ADDY *Hall of Waltheof* 93 Ring-crosses may be seen carved upon the lids of many ancient stone coffins. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 222 Though this is the main feature of the *ring doffer, it is divided into several varieties. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Dog*, If connected by a ring going through the eyes, they are called *ring-dogs. Both..kinds of dogs are used for lifting timber. 1870 BRAIM *New Homes* III. 131 The rest of the dollar, called from the circular piece taken out a '*ring-dollar', was valued at four shillings. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 394 A *ring-drain, serving the purpose of a fence, is thrown round the moss at the line where the rising ground commences. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 315 Low gamblers, *ring droppers, sharpers and thieves of every description. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvii, Tom's evil genius did not..mark him out as the prey of ring-droppers, pea and thimble-riggers,..or any of those bloodless sharpers. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 388 A trick which is as stale as the *ring-dropping of a London sharper. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 351/2 The ring-dropping 'lurk' is now carried on this way, for the old style is 'coopered'. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/4 Stolen.., one bright bay Nag,..a *Ring Eye on the near Side. 1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 10 A *Ryng faller is he that getteth fayre copper rings, ..and walketh vp and down the streetes.., and letteth fall one of these ringes [etc.]. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 1/3 The Farm is a '*Ring Farm', and most conveniently situated for Road or Rail. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* 166 The latest development of throstle spinning is the *ring-frame, which is now superseding the flyer frame entirely in the cotton trade. 1860 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. Iron & Steel 27 A *ring-furnace was constructed; that is, a central core of solid brickwork was formed, round which was built a fireplace and hearth. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* IV. iii, A resty Barbary horse Which he would fain have brought to the career, The sault, and the *Ring-galliard. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 714 *Ring-gold, 6 dwts. 12 grs. Spanish copper [etc.]. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 637 The second and lower gristle is called κρικοειδὴς, the *Ring-gristle. 1601 *Act 43 Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 That no persone..shall have, keepe, or use any manner of Wrinche, *Ringehead, Growme, Rope, or other Engine to stretche or straine any roughe and unwroughte Woollen Clothe. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/1 The Ground and Timber is the Floor of the Ship, and are call'd the *Ring-heads. 1607 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 11/2 Lo how Apollas Pegasses prepare To rend the *ring-hedge of our Horizon. 1775 ASH, *Ringhedge*, a hedge that encompasses several inclosures. 1655 MARQ. WORC. *Cent. Invent.* Index p. viii, An artificiall *Ring-horse. 1861 *Windsor Express* 5 Oct., The sale comprised 45 trick and ring horses. 1799 J. SMITH *Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 85 We met with some Ottawa hunters, and agreed with them to take, what they call a *ring hunt, in partnership...This put an end to our *ring hunting this season. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 37 Having produced the *ring-key from his pocket, Mr. Leather opened the [stable] door. 1824 MEYRICK *Armour* I. 181 An arm of *ring mail. *Ibid.*, A housing of ring-mail half riveted. 1885 C. J. LYALL *Anc. Arab. Poet.* 31 The ring-mail set close and firm. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 269 A great quantity of Roman Coins..; those of Silver were *Ring-money of diverse Sizes. 1853 HUMPHREY *Coin Collector's Man.* I. 8 *note*, A modern ring-money is still in circulation in some parts of Northern Africa. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 202, 24 [lineal feet of] *Ringpens of archways to granary. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80 A *Ringpigger, *potator*, *bibax*. 1904 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/3 The ironwork on some of the doors is noteworthy; the central ring and *ringplate..is fairly frequent. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 39 The position of an inclined piece to support the bearing of the tie-beam, and..that of a brace to sustain the top of the *ringposts. 1538 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 200 Unum wollenlome cum *ryngrathes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), **Ring-ropes*, short pieces of rope, tied occasionally to the ring-bolts of the deck, to fasten the cable more securely when the ship rides in a tempest. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ring-Ropes*, ropes rove through the ring of the anchor, to haul the cable through it. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 4/5 It was a *ring or segment shell. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 7/3 The guns opened fire with *ring shot and shrapnel at long range. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 136 I'll have a *ring-snaffle put on him. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 193 Sum sang *ring sangis, dansis ledys, and royndis. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 5/2 As if a new form of *ring-spindle were under scrutiny. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* 169 It is one of the advantages of *ring spinning, that an ordinary flyer frame can be converted into a ring without altering the spindles. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Ring Splice*,..a loop made in a rope by splicing the end to the standing part. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3298/4 One *Ring Stand ingraved with two Coats impaled. *c* 1865 *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 144/1 He should also possess..a small ring-stand, for supporting..vessels in preparing solutions by heat. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/3 Brushes and trays, ringstands and powder-boxes. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 361 This conductor..was kept in its place near the wall in its passage down by *ring-staples driven into the wall. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Ring-stopper*, the same as Cat-stopper. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of a Sea-waif* 342 Telling the carpenter to get his maul ready for knocking out the ring-stopper of the anchor. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 156, 'I should like to play you a game at marbles.' 'Marbles! you mean *ring taw'. 'Yes'. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 134 I've noticed them, too, playing at ring-taw. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 20 In the spring time, the onely pretty *ring time, When Birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 359/1 Demurely watching a game of *ring-toss. 1614 in W. S. Gibson *Tynemouth Priory* (1846) II. 121 Spokes, Naves and *Ringwood for the said wheeles, CX.*s.* 1643 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 167 In an orbe or *ringe-worke [they] cast up much earthe everye day by the multitude of countrey people forced to the service. 1855 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 63 The interior of the garment [hauberk] ..exhibits the ring-work exactly in the same manner. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 425 *Ring Work*, an easy work used for forming mats and baskets, and made with small brass curtain rings, single Berlin wools and beads. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 7/5 His ring work and generalship were so superior to his exhibition when he first came out that the improvement was almost incredible.

b. In names of birds, reptiles, fishes, etc., as **ring-bill**, the ring-necked duck or moonbill; **ring-bird**, a local name for the reed-bunting (*Emberiza schœniclus*); **ring blackbird**, = RING-OUZEL; **ring-bunting**, = *ring-bird*; **ring dotterel**, = *ring-plover*; **ring-eye**, (*a*) an American fish (cf. RED-EYE); (*b*) *Austr.*, a bird of the genus *Zosterops* (Morris); **ring-fowl**, = *ring-bird*; **ring parakeet**, the ring-necked parakeet; **ring perch**, the yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*) of N. America; **ring pheasant**, the ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) of China; **ring pigeon**, = RING-DOVE; **ring plover**: see PLOVER 2; **ring-snake**, (*a*) the common European grass- or ringed snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*); (*b*) *U.S.*, a snake of the genus *Diadophis*, esp. *Diadophis punctatus*; **ring-sparrow**, the rock-sparrow (*Petronia stulta*); **ring-thrush**, = RING-OUZEL.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. 453 Black-headed Bunting,..*Ring-bird. Ring-Bunting. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 420 **Ring blackbird*, this species is rather larger than the blackbird. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 531 The Ring Blackbird (*Merula torquata*) differs from the kind we have just noticed. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 334 The *Ring Dotterel, Ring Plover, or Sea Lark. 1863 GOULD *Iceland* 404 Along the shore, flocks of wheeling Turnstones, Ring Dotterels and Dunlins attract attention. 1877 JORDAN in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. I. 47 Good bait for Perch, Bass, Red-eyes or *Ring-eyes, &c. 1840 W. MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Ornith.* I. 190 *Emberiza Schœniclus*, Reed-Bunting,.. *Ring-fowl. 1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 423 The size of the Alexandrine or *Ring Parrakeet is that of a common Pigeon. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 87/2 These Ring Parrakeets, as they are generally termed, are justly held in high estimation for the symmetry of their form. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 567 We likewise saw several beautiful *ring-pheasants. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 715 Ring Pheasant...This differs [from the Common Pheasant] in having a ring of pure white round the neck. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 424 Temminck says the one found in European preserves is a hybrid, between the common pheasant and the genuine Ring Pheasant..of China. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 251 *Ring Pigeon. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 325 Ring pigeons...1. High crowned ring pigeon. 2. Pine ring pigeon. 3. Flat crowned ring pigeon. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 424 This is evidence of the possibility of taming Ring-pigeons. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 334 *Ring Plover. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 141 The Ring Plover is a plentiful species in most parts of the known world. 1842

Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. No. 10. 4 A pair of the pretty little Ring-plover were observed by the President. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 219 *Ring Snake. *a* **1817** Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 55 The Ring-Snake is long, slender, and black, with a white ring round its neck. **1901** *Nature* 31 Jan. 330/2 The species proved to be the common grass, or ring-snake. **1678** Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 250 The *Ring-Sparrow of Bellonius. **1783** Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 254 Ring Sparrow...This is bigger than the House Sparrow...Round the head, above the eyes, a ring of dirty white. **1792** Pennant *Arct. Zool.* II. Index, Thrush, *ring. **1832** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 5 Our..colleague..entertained some slight hopes of meeting with the ring-thrush (*Turdus torquatus*).

Ring (riŋ), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **ringe, 6 ryng.** [f. Ring *v.*[2]]

1. A set or peal *of* (church) bells.

Very common in 17th-18th cent. Locally the name *Ring o' Bells* is given to the Wild Hyacinth, *Scilla nutans* (Britten and Holland).

1549 *Council's Let.* in *Prayer-Book Troubles* (1884) 73 Levying in every churche one bell, the lest of the ryng that nowe is in the same. **1586** J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 102/1 He prophaned the church of saint Patrikes in Downe,..and shipt the notable ring of bels that did hang in the steeple. **1633** Gerard *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 197 A bell tower of a greate height furnished with a very good ring of 5 bells. **1668** Pepys *Diary* 12 June, Here is also a very fine ring of six bells, and they mighty tuneable. **1716** Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 349 The Church is very neat and handsome, and hath a Ring of eight very good Bells. **1794** W. Combe *Boydell's Thames* I. 109 Here was a large and melodious ring of bells, which was considered as the best in England. **1839** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 77/2 The Bishop of London..presents them with a ring of bells and an organ. **1872** Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* ix. 291 The Old Bells of York Cathedral. These bells were the first ring of twelve in the kingdom.

2. A ringing sound or noise.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 17 He..had the Ring of Acclamations fresh in his eares. **1706** E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 29 He must come to the Ring of the Midnight Bell. **1789** Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* June, They set up such a shout as made a ring all around the village. **1830** Chalmers *Mem.* (1851) III. xiv. 278 Delighted in the morning with the ring of Oxford bells. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 69 'Twang, twang!' came a second report. I knew it was the whaleline by the shrillness of the ring. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 375 Mary Stuart..loved risk and adventure and the ring of arms.

b. A ringing tone or quality in the voice, or in a (recited) composition.

1859 Green *Lett.* (1901) I. 28 The lines which..have got a ring of old Homer in them. **1863** Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxxii, Her voice had gradually risen till there was a ring of scorn in the last words. **1871** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 267 We hear again the old ring of the lays of Brunanburh,..and of Stamfordbridge, as we listen to the tale. **1894** Stanley Weyman *Under Red Robe* iv, She continued ..with a certain ring of insistence in her tone.

c. The resonance of a coin or glass vessel by which its genuineness or wholeness is tested. Now freq. *transf.*

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 The ring of a sovereign or of a shilling is a criterion of the genuineness of the coin. **1874** L. Stephen *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. iii. 108 A banker's clerk can tell a bad coin by its ring on the counter. **1894** Blackmore *Perlycross* 360 As a glass is filliped to try its ring.

transf. **1850** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxvii. 210 Truth, so to speak, has a certain ring by which it may be known. **1886** Besant *Childr. Gibeon* I. vii, There does not seem always the right ring about him.

3. An act of ringing; a pull *at* a bell, *esp.* a door-bell; the sound thus produced. In recent use also with adverbs, as *ring-back, ring-up.*

1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., Give it a ring, *sonnez la cloche.* **1760** Baretti *Ital. Dict.* II, To give the bell a ring, *sonar il campanello.* **1836** Marryat *Japhet* xxxiii, A ring at the bell called Timothy downstairs. **1886** W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 227 In reply to my ring, [I] was admitted by the actor himself. **1898** J. K. Jerome *Sec. Th. Idle Fellow* 131 The ring-back recalls you. You seize the ear trumpet, and shout. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 5/1 At 3.55,..according to the ring-up from the engine-room, he was four miles from the rocks.

b. An act of ringing a coin. (Cf. Ring *v.*[2] 11 b.)

1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets* 175 She was a false coin, which would not stand the test of a ring.

† **4.** *Cant.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ring*, money extorted by Rogues on the High-way, or by Gentlemen Beggers. **1796** *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Ring*, money procured by begging: beggars so called it from its ringing when thrown to them.

Ring (riŋ), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **ringed.** Also 5–6 **ryng(e**; *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 6 **roong,** 7–9 **rung.** [f. Ring *sb.*[1] The leading senses are more or less represented by parallel formations in the cognate languages, as Fris. *ringje*, MDu. and Du. *ringen*, OHG. *ringan, ringôn* (G. *ringen*), ON. and Icel. *hringa* (Norw. and Sw. *ringa*, Da. *ringe*) and *hringja* (Fær. *ringja*, MSw. *ringia*). In OE. the comb. *ymb-hringan*, to surround, occurs frequently.]

I. 1. *intr.* To make a circle or ring; to gather in a ring *about* or *round* (a person). Now *rare.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (C) 623 Let vs alle aboute him rynge, And harde strokys on hym dynge. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 235 b, Likewise the byllmen and these rynged and snayled, which was a goodly sight to beholde. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* VI. Introd. 7 The rest which round about you ring..And doe adorne your Court.

1814 W. Nicholson *Peacock* III. Poet. Wks. (1897) 93 Then roun' him ring, and prance.., To gar folks trow ye raise the de'il. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Child Asleep* v, We should see the spirits ringing Round thee, were the clouds away.

b. Of a hawk, etc.: To rise spirally in flight.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 7/2 A bird is said to 'ring' when it rises spirally in the air. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 3/2 When flown at a rook, both birds at times 'ring' into the sky, the rook striving its utmost to keep above its pursuer.

c. Of a stag, fox, or hare: To take a circular course when hunted.

1882 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/4 Then ringing about in the Winkfield, New Lodge, Fifield, and Bray districts, the quarry eventually fielded the pack towards the town of Maidenhead. **1892** *Field* 26 Nov. 805/3 Once more she tries to ring away to her home, but hounds press her.

d. *Austr.* Of cattle: To move round in a circle.

1884 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* 20 The cattle were uneasy and 'ringed' all night. **1888** — *Robbery under Arms* V, After 'ringing' a bit, one of the quiet cows followed up the old mare.

2. *trans.* To surround, encompass, encircle. Also with *round, about.*

c **1590** Greene *Fr. Bacon* ii, The brazen walls fram'd by Semiramis..Shall not be such as rings the English strand. **1602** Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, True praise, the brow of common men doth ring. **1610** J. Davies (Heref.) *Commendatory Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5/1 King Arthurs ..dayes (Whose radiant Knights did Ring his Table round). **1849** M. Arnold *Strayed Reveller*, Round him..Flow the cool lake-waves: The mountains ring them. **1884** W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. i. 29 A girdle of mist will ring the slopes, While the heights rise clear in the upper air.

b. In *pa. pple.* Surrounded, girt *with* something.

c **1590** Greene *Fr. Bacon* iv, Monarchs of the west Ring'd with the walls of old Oceanus. **1602** Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, The verge of heaven Was ringd with flames. **1641** W. Cartwright *Lady Errant* III. ii, She Says she could court you ring'd about with dangers.

1814 Southey *Roderick* xvii. 191 Ringed about with slaughtered foes. **1850** J. S. Blackie *Æschylus* I. 23 At her father's festive board, With gallant banqueters ringed cheerly round. **1878** Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 84 Even this place..might on some future day be ringed about with cannon smoke and thunder.

c. To hem in (cattle or game) by riding or beating in a circle round them; to beat or stalk round (a stretch of country) for game.

1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xxv, To..try our hand at the grand hunting manœuvre, which is called ringing the wild horse. **1874** Ranken *Dom. Australia* vi. 111 They are generally 'ringed', that is, their gallop is directed into a circular course by the men surrounding them. **1893** *Blackw. Mag.* 279 There are bears to be ringed and elks to be stalked. *Ibid.* 280 Orders arrive to enlist a force of beaters which will 'ring' a vast extent of country.

d. To hem or shut *in.*

1871 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 12 The final campaign in Baden, when the revolt was ringed in and stamped out by the converging advance of the Prussians. **1885** Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* vii, This expanse appeared to be ringed in by a wall of distant mountains.

3. a. To place or fasten *round* something in the form of a ring.

1799 Southey *The Pig*, Amoretta's hair Rings round her lover's soul the chains of love. **1833** Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* 83 Ring amain the iron round his legs!

b. *refl.* To coil *up* in a ring.

1864 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 219, I seed a grass-snake ..come out, and ring itself up i' t' sun.

c. *Quoiting.* (See quot.)

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 68/2 Professional players..can very frequently 'ring' their quoit—that is, land it so that the quoit surrounds the hob.

4. = Lunge *v.*[2] 1. *rare*[−1].

1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* vi, She caught a glimpse through the glass door opening on the park, of the general, and a fine horse they were ringing.

II. 5. To adorn (the fingers or nose) with a ring or rings. *rare.* (Cf. Ringed *ppl. a.* 2 b.)

1552 Huloet, Ryngе, or put on a ryngе, *Anulo.* **1595** Shaks. *John* III. iv. 31, I will..ring these fingers with thy houshold wormes. **1609** W. M. *Man in Moone* (1857) 102 His gloves are thrust under his girdle, that you may see how he rings his fingers, blesse his worship. **1665** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 337 Supposing them most courtly who..ring their snouts with Jewels of Silver, Brass, or Ivory.

b. To invest (a woman) with an engagement or wedding ring. *rare.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 496 I'll set about a lusty courtship of her at once, and if I do not ferk you out of all likelihood of ringing the beauty, why mandamus me! **1859** Capern *Ball. & Songs* 66 The bridegroom..Waits with the pledge of married love To ring the peerless bride.

c. To attach with a ring. *rare*[−1].

1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Oct. 24 From either ear, ring'd to its pierced lobe A triple jewel hung.

6. To put a ring in the nose of (swine or cattle) to restrain them from rooting or violence.

1519 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 32 Item y^t^ the swyn be rynged be Saynt Elene day. **1573** Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 32 Let hogs be roong, both old and yoong. *Ibid.* 41 For rooting of pasture ring hog ye had neede. **1631** Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 100 He intended to pegge or ring an hog. **1692** in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 267 The hogg ringers shall have 6*d* p[e]r head for every hog tha[y] ring. **1708** *Ibid.* 363 Any that shall neglect to ring their own swine, thay shall be forthwith rung by ye hog ringer. **1778** [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Feb. 1775, Rung the riotous ox. **1792** Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 145 During the summer, they [swine] are either fed on the waste of the dairy and kitchen, or ringed and turned into fields of clover. **1844** H. Stephens *Bk. Farm.* III. 829 A useful instrument for leading a bull by occasionally, when he has not been ringed, ..is what is named the bullock-holder. **1890** Amphlett *Hist. Clent* 105 Pigs were numerous; their owners had to ring them when four months old.

fig. **1630** Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 127 She praies you to ring him by this token, and so you shall be sure his nose will not be rooting other mens pastures. **1681** S. Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 87 His majesty, without all doubt, Should only ring them in the snout. **1755** *World* No. 150 The wife, when she found she was to be rung, very wisely made a virtue of necessity, and added jewels to the ring. *c* **1800** Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) 202 Then let the viper bide his sting, The reptile, if he ramp, we'll ring.

b. *To ring the bull*, to play at a game consisting in throwing or swinging a ring on to a hook fixed upon a wall or a target. Hence *Ring(ing)-the-bull* as the name of the game.

1838 D. Jerrold *Men of Character* (1851) 273 After that, he must visit the gypsies; then he must ring-the-bull. *Ibid.* 276 There is first the lucky-bag—then the sticks—then the ringing-the-bull—then the round-about. **1868** *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. I. 89 The game..is or was common in the ale-houses of Cheshire, and is called Ring-the-Bull.

† **7.** To affix rings to (a mare) in such a way as to prevent covering. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Boucler*,..to ring a mare, thereby to keepe her from the horse. **1668** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 303/4 A little Bay Mare.., short tailed and ringed, part of the rings broken. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 300 They use to ring Mares.., to keep them from being sallied by Stoned Horses. **1712** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5056/3 A bright bay Mare,..Ring'd, but lost one, so that she has but two.

† **8. a.** *To ring the mill*: (see quot. 1808). *Sc.*

1808 Jamieson s.v., To fill these [crevices round the millstone] with the first grain that is ground, after the stones are picked, is called *ringing* the mill. **1814** *Abstract conc. Mill Inveramsy* 2 (Jam.), The tenants ringing the mill to themselves, and carrying away the same ring with them.

b. To provide (a wheel) with an iron tire. (Still in dial. use.)

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 388 Neither are the felloes of the wheels of several of the wagons rung with iron as ours are.

9. a. To mark (trees) with a ring of colour.

1742 *MS. Agreement* (co. Derby), Trees marked or rung about with red.

b. To deprive (trees) of a ring of bark, in order to check too luxuriant growth and bring into bearing, or to kill them.

1800 Headrick *Com. to Board Agric.* II. 257 They begin with ringing the trees, that is, cutting a ring of bark from their stems a little above the ground. This checks their growth, and renders the wood more firm and valuable. **1857** Henfrey *Bot.* 562 Ringing fruit-trees in this way causes a temporary increase of product of fruit above the wound. **1885** Mrs. C. Praed *Head Station* i, Gaunt trunks of trees which had been 'rung', and allowed to die slowly.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., To ring fruit trees is to dig round them, cutting the long roots in two, and putting in manure.

10. To cut into annular slices or rounds.

1839 *Mag. Domest. Econ.* IV. 174 The onions, being cut in slices and ringed, are put into the frying-pan. **1891** *Daily News* 27 Aug. 3/2 Why could we not in England core, peel, ring, and dry apples in such years for a winter sale?

Ring (riŋ), *v.*[2] Pa. t. **rang, rung.** Pa. pple. **rung.** [OE. *hringan*, = ON. and Icel. *hringja* (Norw. and Fær. *ringja*, Sw. *ringa*, Da. *ringe*), G. *ringen* (rare), perh. of imitative origin. Properly a weak vb., the strong forms (which appear very early) being prob. due to the influence of *sing.*]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). 1 **hrin(c)gan,** 3–4 (7 *arch.*) **ringen** (4 **ryngen,** 5 **-yn**); 3–7 **ringe,** 4–7 **ryng(e,** 4 **ryngg,** 4–5 **reng,** 3– **ring** (8 **wring**).

c **960** Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 72 Þæt mon ealle tida..hrincge. *c* **1000** *Salomon & Saturn* 534 (Kemble), His searo hringeð. *c* **1200** Ormin 901 Godd..wollde..þa belless herenn ringenn. *a* **1300** *Havelok* 242 Belles deden he sone ringen. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptist*) 888 Scho gert in haste þe bellis rynge. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1385 All þe toun rengis [*v.r.* ringes]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Ryngyn bellys, *pulso.* **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 81 No longer..then the Bels ring. **1614** J. Davies (Heref.) *Commendatory Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 20/1 Fro their case thy shrill pipes draw, And make the welkin ringen. **1716** Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 217 He ..set the Bells wringing for Joy.

2. *Pa. t.* **a.** *pl.* 1 **hringdon,** 2 **ringden,** 3 **ringeden**; 8 **ringed,** 9 *dial.* **hringed.**

Beowulf 327 Buxon þa to bence, byrnan hringdon. *c* **1131** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131, Þa muneces..ringden þa belle. *c* **1205** Lay. 24486 Bellen þer ringeden. **1726** Ayliffe *Parergon* 477 Then they..put out the Candle, and ringed the Bell. **1889** Mrs. Tuttiet *Reproach of Annesley* I. v, I hringed 's grandfather out,..hringed 'em out mezelf.

b. *a.* 3–6 **rong,** 4–5 **ronge**; also *pl.* 3–6 **rongen.**

c **1275** Lay. 24486 Belles þar rongen. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11215 A clerc þe commun belle rong. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12374 þe hilles alle aboute ronge. *c* **1380** *St. Augustine* 1642 in Hortsm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 89/2 Men rongen þo þreo peles long. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 3810 þe sexstens rong..þe belle. *c* **1450** *Earl Tolous* 319 When they ronge to the masse. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 19 Quhill rong the widdis of hir melody. **1515** *Scottish Field* 566 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), All the dales rongen. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 62 Through the hous it rong.

β. 3– **rang,** 4–6 **range.**

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 15040 All þe cite rang [*v.r.* range]. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 472 Men rang to þe resurreccioun. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* x. xii. 432 Alle the forest range of

the noyse. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cliv. 590 The bellis range to matens. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 37 Pulpits everywhere rang of these opinions. 1685 Wood *Life* 21 Nov., Magd. Coll. bell rang out. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 819 What strains were they With which heav'n rang. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 313 The air Rang with her shrieks.

γ. 4 *pl.* rungen; 6– rung, 6 roong.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 931 Chaplaynez.. Rungen ful rychely. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* i. (1592) 9 The Schooles of the Stoikes, Academikes, and Peripatetikes, roong of that [prayer]. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 583 Bells and bosses..full lowdly rung. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 562 The Heav'ns and all the Constellations rung. 1676 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 360 The great bell rung out. 1797 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI, On the batter'd shield Rung the loud lance. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II. vii, One with whose name the world rung.

3. *Pa. pple.* a. 3–4 i-runge(n, 4 rungen, 4–5 runge, 5 rounge, 6 roung, 6– rung.

c 1205 Lay. 29441 No belle [was] i-rungen, no masse isunge. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Cambr. MS.) 1092 Or eny day was sprunge Oþer belle irunge. 1381 in *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 139 He hath rungen 3oure belle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5266 A fooles belle is sone runge. 1466 in *Archaeol.* (1887) L. I. 49 Call for help whan it ys rounge with moo. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 286 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 295 Curfur wes rung. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 72 Quhill Drureis bells be roung about 3our eiris. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 276 All antiquity would have rung of it. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 136 The bell is rung at Cirknitz. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 64 The sound of a bell rung under water.

β. 4 y-ronge, 4–6 ronge, 5–6 rong; 5 rongene, 5–6 rongen.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 565 Thus was her shame y-ronge. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 413 þat þe houres of the day schulde be ronge at chirches. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 332 The belle shulde be rongen [*v.r.* rong] of a maiden. 1533 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 34 To the merkyt bell be rongen. 1594 in Flora A. MacLeod *Hist. St. Mary's Ch., Shrewsbury* (1894) 16 The greete bell was ronge owt there.

γ. 7, 9 rang.

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 127 He having rang his Bell. 1805 Eugenia de Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 249 The prayer bell was ordered to be rang.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* 1. To give out the clear or resonant sound characteristic of certain hard metals when struck with, or striking upon, something hard. Also of a trumpet, etc.: To sound loudly.

Beowulf 327 Buzon þa to bence, byrnan hringdon. *c* 1000 *Salomon & Saturn* 534 (Kemble), Swiðe swinged and his searo hringeð. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 520 Wip.. gaye sadeles, and bridelis ryngynge be þe weye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 1742 Now ryngen trompes loude and clarioun. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1192 Thei ryden..With two trompess of the best, That range as a bell. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. v. 68 Quhair is now..Thy vocis sown quhilk as a trumpet rang? 1565 Cooper *Thes.* s.v. *Tinnio*, To rynge or make a sowne as metall doth. *a* 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. (1878) 78 Chunck, chunck, his bags doe ring. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 832 With..many a bang, Hard Crab-tree and old Iron rang. 1761 Gray *Fatal Sisters* 24 Pikes must shiver, jav'lins sing,..Hauberk crash, and helmet ring. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. iii, The harp..Which to the whistling wild responsive rung. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, When he heard the Chieftain's horn ringing through the woods. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* v, The tempest crackles on the leads, And, ringing, springs from brand and mail. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 86 The gauntlet rings On brazen visor proof against attack.

b. *spec.* as a mark of goodness, genuineness, or wholeness.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 73 When silver was alloyed with the standard proportion of tin, it proved brittle, and did not ring well. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 87 The potter's mark upon his work, to show It rings well to the striker. 1894 Bottone *Elect. Instr.* 71 The bottle or jar should be..free from flaw or crack. To ascertain this, it should be made to 'ring'.

c. *fig.* To impress one as having a certain (genuine or false) character.

1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* IV. ii, But Crassus, and this Caesar here ring hollow. 1857 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 251 Hafiz and old Omar Khayyám ring like true Metal. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 243 To an English reader they ring false. 1900 Brodrick *Mem.* 227 His [Bright's] best orations were superior to Gladstone's as compositions and rang truer on a critical ear.

2. Of bells: To give forth a clear metallic note under the impact of the hammer or clapper.

c 1200 Ormin 901 Godd off heffne a33 wollde himm sellf þa belless herenn ringenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20699 Dos þe belles all at ring. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2250 So stod Beues..Til noun belle be-gan to ring. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 40 And all þe bellis in þe place rang be þer one. 1530 Palsgr. 691/2, I holde the a penye I tell the where this bell rungeth. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 105 In the castle the alarme rang, but the embushement kept them stil close. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 78 *Duke.* Who call'd heere of late? *Pro.* None since the Curphew rung. 1676 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 360 The great bell rung out for Earle of C. C. Coll., fellow. 1712 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. Mrs. Hewet* Mar., The post bell rings; my next shall be longer. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvi. 1 Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky. 1864 Meredith *Sandra Belloni* xxxiii, Mr. Pole's bedroom-bell rang.

fig. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* Prol. 42 The sely tonge may wel rynge and chymbe Of wrecchednesse that passed is ful yoore. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. ii. P 5 When I had been pestered with all the tittle-tattle of the town..the changes were just beginning to ring on some new subject.

b. To convey a summons *to* service, prayers, church, etc.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XLII. (Percy Soc.) 207 For though the day be never so longe, At last the belles ringeth to evensonge. 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* I. viii, That bell, that to the devil's matins rings. 1621 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 264 The bell is now ringing to a congregation; and they say it is to send letters gratulatory from the university. 1719 Swift *Let. to Young Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 17 It was but just finished, when the last Bell rung to Church. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* I, The bells of the multitudinous City churches were ringing to evening prayers.

c. *To ring in*: (see quot. and cf. 7 c). *Sc.*

1825 Jamieson s.v., Bells are said to be ringing in, when, in order to stop them, the repetition of the strokes, becomes quicker than before. 1891 [see Ringing *vbl. sb.* 1 b].

3. Of places: To resound, re-echo, with some sound or noise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15040 All þai sang als wit a muth þat all þe cite rang. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 308, I herd aboute her trone y-songe That al the paleys walles ronge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5157 Scho gaffe skirmand skrikis at all þe skowis range. 1508 Dunbar *Golden Targe* 25 The skyes rang for schoutyng of the larkis. 1515 *Scottish Field* 566 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), There was dealling of dentes, that all the dales rongen. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv, Sing alowd; make heavens vault to ring. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 495 Bleating herds Attest thir joy, that hill and valley rings. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 157 The Welkin rings, Men, Dogs, Hills, Rocks, and Woods, In the full Consort join. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 147 No powder'd pert..assaults these doors Till the street rings. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* II. iii, The arched cloister..Rang to the warrior's clanking stride. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxiii. 23 Round us all the thicket rang To many a flute of Arcady. *fig.* 1671 Milton *Samson* 1449, I heard all as I came, the City rings And numbers thither flock.

b. Const. *with*, or †*of*, the sound.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1397 The castel and cete rang With mynstralsi and nobil sang. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xii. 432 Cryenge and chacyng after kynge Marke that alle the forest range of the noyse. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1331/1 They of Flushing shot two peales, with so great noise..that all the ground rang of it. 1589 Hakluyt *Voy.* 282 The skie rang againe with the noyse thereof. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 36 All the Rooms rung with nothing but a continued Noise. 1700 Prior *Carmen Seculare* 220 With the glad Noise the Cliffs and Vallies ring. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Poet. Wks.* II. 218 Ev'ry hill with heavenly musick rings. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. iii, I scarcely listened to the applauses with which the hall rang. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xix. 256 Miriam and her sisters..made the shores ring with the refrain.

c. To be filled with talk or report *of*, to resound *with* the report or fame of, a thing, event, or person. Also with *that* and clause.

(*a*) 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 664 Never so much as mentioning them—whereof..so many authors..do so much ring. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 283 The City ringeth of you as one that greatly wrongeth the cause of God. 1728 Morgan *Hist. Algiers* II. ii. 227 All Europe began to ring of his Depredations. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* II. v, The country..rung of the schoolmaster of Little Baddington; who was said to have beaten his wife. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 395 Back would he to his studies, make a name..: the world should ring of him.

(*b*) 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 33 The Parliament rings herewith, yet the King delays the remedy. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 117 P 4 She..has made the Country ring with several imaginary Exploits which are palmed upon her. 1803 Wordsw. *Sonn. Liberty* xxii. 5 The great events with which old story rings Seem vain and hollow. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 74 The story with which all the parish was ringing.

(*c*) 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xv. (1739) 27 The publick Synods rang, that the Prelates loved not Princes.

4. Of a sound: To be loud or resonant; to resound, re-echo. Also with *out*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2204 A wonder breme noyse,..hit rusched, & ronge, rawþe to here. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. viii. 79 Joyus vocis ryngis furth..Our all the palys ryall to and fro. *a* 1535 *Frere & Boy* 162 (Ritson), It range ouer all the place. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativity* xvii, With such a horrid clang As on mount Sinai rang While the red fire..out brake. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* III. i, Through my dark Cell your shouts of Triumph rung. 1764 Gray *T. T.* 16 Shrieks of death, thro' Berkley's roofs that ring. 1786 Burns *Lass o' Ballochmyle* 7 Green-wood echoes rang Amang the braes o' Ballochmyle. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* I. xviii, The sound..rung in the Ladye's bower. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* XXXIX, Strong's laughter..came ringing out of window. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 214 The music of the lark and the nightingale rang out from field and thicket.

fig. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1739) 12 A good disposition to Religion.., and such an one as rang loud to Rome. 1648 Milton *Sonn.* xv. 1 Fairfax, whose name in armes through Europe rings. 1808 Scott *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 3 That ancient chieftain, whose name I have made to ring in many a ditty.

b. *To ring in* (or †*about*) *one's ears*, to linger persistently in one's hearing; to haunt the memory. So *in one's fancy, heart.*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 52 Having also ringyng in mine eare, the terrible checke that the good maister in the gospel gave to his idell servant. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 74 Thy old grones yet ringing in my auncient eares. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 139 The Sound seems still to King in my Ears. 1736 Ainsworth s.v. *Ring*, These words ring continually about my ears. 1821 Lamb *Elia* I. *My First Play*, That old Artaxerxes evening had never done ringing in my fancy. 1835 Marryat *J. Faithful* XXXII, The two bars of music were constantly ringing in my ears. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 216 The voice of God still rang in his heart.

5. Of the ears: To be affected by a sensation similar to that produced by the sound of bells, etc.; to tingle, hum, or be filled *with* a sound.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* iii. 11 Which word who euer schal here, bothe hise eeris schulen ringe.

1565 Cooper *Thes.* s.v. *Tinnio*, My eares ringe of themselfe. 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* II. i, My Ears still ring with noise, I'm vex'd to Death, Tongue-kill'd. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1080 To ring, as ones ears do, *tinnire.* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 704 The ears ring with unusual sounds. 1851 Jerrold *St. Giles* XXV. 254 Already his ears rang with the shoutings of..a delighted senate.

II. *trans.* 6. To cause (a bell) to give forth sound. †Also with *out*.

c 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131, þa muneces.. brohten him into cyrce..,ringden þa belle. *c* 1205 Lay. 16929 Ich hæten eou..bulden þa chirchen, bellen leten ringen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11215 At seinte marie churche a clerc þe commun belle rong. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 58 Religiouse reuerenced hym, and rongen here belles. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3810 And þe sexstens rong þo þe belle. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 214/2 The bellys sowned and wer ronge wythout mannes honde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 b, They ran into every churche, and there range all the belles at ones. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 193 The greatest bell called Marie, requires twentie foure men to ring it. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 127 He having rang his Bell, all the Company shut up their Glasses and Bottles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 183 In violent tempests..they ring two little bells which are hung in the tower. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) I. 254 The servant..told him that Miss Mowbray had not yet rang her bell. 1828 H. S. Boyd in E. H. Barker *Parr* I. 338, I have often stood in the belfry at Margate when the bells were being rung. 1870 L'Estrange *Life Miss Mitford* I. v. 127 No bells were rung in the castle for a month.

fig. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1062 O, rolled shal I been on many a tonge; Thorugh-ought þe world my belle shal be ronge. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 217 Perse after his false tunge Hath so thenvious belle runge, That he hath slain his oghne brother. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5266 Fooles can not holde hir tunge; A fooles belle is sone runge. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV. iii, When ere the Old Exchange of Profit rings Her silver Saints-bell of uncertaine gaines. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 367 To Ring one's own Bell is the same as 'to be one's own trumpeter'.

b. *To ring out*, to sound vigorously.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 163 Secretly stirring vp the people, and by and by after ringing out the bells. *c* 1642 Twyne in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 81 They in the towne.. range out their great bell. 1796 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 239 Upon the hoisting of a flag on the Tronsteeple, and ringing out all the large bells.

c. *To ring up*, to raise (a bell) directly over the beam and ring it in that position.

1855 *Rec. Bucks* 159 If he were rung up like an ordinary metal bell. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* viii. 223 The great bell at Gloucester..used to be *rung up* for the Sunday services by six men standing in the body of the choir. 1888 T. North *Bells & Bell Lore* 123 The tenor is first tolled, then rung up, then, after a pause, lowered.

7. *absol.* To cause a bell or bells to sound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21306 Ilkan o þaim þair lar þai lere, And ringes to þe werld at here, Dinnes þe toþer, trumpes þe thrid. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 931 Chaplaynez to þe chapeles chosen þe gate, Rungen ful rychely, ry3t as þay schulden. *c* 1400 *Brut* cliii, On þe morwe men ronge, & songe masses þrou3-out London, and so after þrou3-out all Engeland. 1530 Palsgr. 691/2, I feare me some house be afyre in the nexte paryssh, for they ronge aukewarde. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXVIII. ix, The battaile maides, which did with tymbrells ring. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 297 Some of his Servants going to ring in the old Steeple..had been in danger of their lives. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. iv, She expected every instant that he would ring for his chair. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 57, I rung and had the dog removed. 1859–64 Tennyson *Grandmother* XV, The ringers rang with a will. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* XXXVII, Sir Willoughby went to ring for her carriage.

transf. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 P 7, I exercise myself..upon a dumb Bell..; they never come into my Room to disturb me whilst I am ringing.

b. To summon *to* (divine service, church, etc.) by means of a bell.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 425 Tyl þe daye dawed..That men rongen to þe resurexioun. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4045 To ryngе to matyns þai began. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 51 Thei [*sc.* clerics] shal be redy to ryng to all maner of diuine seruice. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 269 We thynke it were more convenient to ryng to matyns..at halfe oure to v. 1547 in T. North *Bells & Bell Lore* (1888) 81 Pd. to ij Ryngers wch rong to ye Sermon when the bisshop of lincoln was here. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxx. 427 To strike up a drumme every day at the Sunne setting, to the same end that we are accustomed to ring to evensong. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 192 *marg.*, The way of Ringing to the Office in St. Sepulchres.

c. *To ring* (*all*) *in*, to give the final strokes or peal before the service begins. Also said of a bell, *esp.* the Sanctus bell. (Cf. 2 c.)

1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 51 Be for the last pele warne the moroues masse preste and aske hym if he shal ryngе alle in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 To Ryngе jn, *conclassitare.* 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 142 If ye crie come who will, or ring out all in. 1611 Cotgr., *Coppeter*, to ring all-in, or the last peale. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* II. i, We are now going To church in way of matrimony..; They ha' rung all in a' ready. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1224 Because it is..The onely Saints-Bell that rings all in.

8. With cogn. obj.: To sound forth (a peal, knell, etc.); to perform upon bells. Also *transf.*

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 251 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 277 Thi soul-cnul ich wile do ringe. *c* 1380 *St. Augustine* 1642 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878), To euensong Men rongen þo þreo peles long. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 49 To helpe the Sexton to Rynge the secounde pele to matens. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* a iiij b, If these..should fele but

half the miserie,..thei would not be halfe so hastie to ryng alarmes. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 402 Sea-Nimphs hourly ring his knell. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 790 The Breath Of brazen Trumpets rung the Peals of Death. **1787** *Europ. Mag.* XII. 434 The bells of the churches rung their dead peals during the day. **1822** SHELLEY *'When the lamp'* ii. 8 The mournful surges That ring the dead seaman's knell. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi, The great bell in the..tower had rung out the hammer-sound of alarm.

fig. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She beginneth..with a cry..To whiche she ringth a peale, a larom. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 43 Ere..The shard-borne Beetle..Hath rung Nights yawning Peale. **1636** MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* III. i, My pockets ring A golden peal. **1776.** WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* vii. 2 The husband may..ring his wife a peal concerning her duty. **1796** *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), To Ring a Peal, to scold: chiefly applied to women. His wife rung him a fine peal! **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 31 Moralez happening to launch out into the praise of Seville, the man..said to him—.. You are ringing the chimes on the city which gave birth to me. *Ibid.* VII. i. P 9 Her tongue..rung a bob-major of invective. **1826** LAMB *Elia, Pop. Fallacies* IX, Ringing a round of the most ingenious conceits, every man contributing his shot.

b. *To ring (the) changes*: see CHANGE *sb.* 8 c.

(*a*) **1614, 1670** [see CHANGE *sb.* 8 c]. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 P 2 The Poet rung the Changes upon these eight several Words. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* 66 Commentators and Critics ring Changes on their single, double, oblique, right-handed, and left-handed Flutes. **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 279 Ring the changes on great measures and great experiments till it is time to go down and make a House. **1883** E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 145 We all know how fond foxes usually are of ringing the changes among the multitudinous woods hereabouts.

(*b*) **1786** [see CHANGE *sb.* 8 c]. **1812** [see 13 b]. **1859** *Slang Dict., Ringing the Changes*, changing bad money for good. **1875** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 67 The London news-boys..know how to ring the changes, and how to make old editions pass for new ones. **1891** *Belgravia* Feb. 142 An ill-looking ruffian charged with what is called 'ringing the changes'.

c. To accompany with the ringing of a bell.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* ii, The muffin boy rings his way down the little street much more slowly than he is wont to do.

9. To announce or proclaim (an hour, time, † a miracle, etc.) by sound of bells. Also *transf.*

c **960** ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 72 Sy þæs abbodes ȝymen, þæt mon ealle tida .. on rihte timan ..hringe. *a* **1100** in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 437 Yc ȝef leaua ðam munche to hringinde hyre tyde. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 928 Ouþer men seyd, þey shuld nat werche Lengyr þan þey rong mone at þe chyrche. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 413 Samnianus..ordeynede þat þe houres of the day schulde be ronge at chirches. **1466** in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 49 Also he shall Rynge Curfie whan it ys rounge with one bell and call for help whan it ys rounge with moo. **1529** MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 134/2 Thys blind man at saint albonis shrine had his sight agayne, and a myracle solemply rongen. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 172 Our Lady of Court of Strete had revived hir from the very point of death: and..hir pleasure was, that it should be rong for a miracle. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 114 Ere the first Cock his Mattin rings. **1673–1704** [see CURFEW 1 c]. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXVI, The city bells were just ringing one. **1875–6** STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Forest Notes* (1905) 152 Suddenly the bell rings out the hour from far-away Chailly.

fig. **1633** B. JONSON *Tale Tub* II. i, Till this ash-plant Had rung noon on your pate.

10. To usher *in* or *out* with the sound of bells; to bring or convey in this manner.

1554 in T. North *Bells & Bell Lore* (1888) 80 For shottynge of iij ropes when the[y] ronge bishop Samson in. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 194 A cough sir, which I caught with Ringing in the Kings affayres, vpon his Coronation day. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* LIV. Epit. 1241 At his death he was rung out of this world with a notable peale of farewell. **1633** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 61 It is possible, that such a one, even by that discordous noise, may ring in others into the triumphant Church of heaven. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, For there will we ring-in Lent. **1844** J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & Widows* xiii, Mr. Akenside resigned, and was 'rung out of the parish. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1316 Pompilia scorns to have the old year end Without a present shall ring in the new.

fig. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 41 The Dolphins drumme..Sings heauy Musicke.., And mine shall ring thy dire departure out. **1633** HERBERT *Temple, Aaron* 8 A noise of passions ringing me for dead Unto a place where is no rest.

b. To summon (a person) by ringing a bell. Also with *down, in, up*, etc. *To ring bees*, to try to influence their swarming by making a noise with metal utensils (still *dial.*).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She ringth a peale, .. suche one, As folke ring bees with basons. **1674** in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 463/2 A territt..to hang a bell in, to ring the poor people to prayers. **1736** FIELDING *Pasquin* IV. Wks. 1882 X. 174 Come, ring up the first ghost. **1760** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iii, He had got his right hand to the bell to ring up Trim. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, Ring in the orchestra, Grudden! **1848** — *Dombey* iii, She had been rung down into the glass room as usual. **1889** PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 111 A telephone-stud which permits not only to ring-up a person but also to converse with him.

c. To direct (a theatre-curtain) to be drawn *up* or let *down* by making a bell ring. Also *absol.*

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, Look sharp below there, gents,..they're a-going to ring-up. **1882** *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/2 The functionary whose business it is to 'ring down' had satisfied himself that nobody wanted any more of it. **1887** *Times* 31 Aug. 4/3 The curtain had to be rung down before the play was ended. **1901** 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* 75 Before the curtain was rung up on the great spectacular drama of Vaal Krantz.

d. *To ring off*, to give signal by a bell for the severance of communication upon a telephone.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 134/2 When the subscribers have finished, both call the exchange or, as it is commonly put, 'ring off'. **1901** *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 800 She heard him ring off, hang up the receiver, and go out into the hall.

11. To cause to give out a ringing sound; to make to resound.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1573 Atte laste The Statue of Mars bigan his hauberk rynge. *c* **1425** *Cast. Persev.* 3001 in *Macro Plays* 160 Whon Coueytyse makyth þee a-dred, with rappys I þee rynge. *c* **1440** *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 606 [Let] Louyng record and rynge her stryngis chaste To thyn honour. *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 788 He blew loud and shoke it wele, That it ronge all þe castelle. **1573** *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIX. 2 Mak 3ow for the gait, To ring 3our drummis & rank 3our men of weir.

b. To test (coin, etc.) by making it ring.

1702 [see RINGING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. **1777** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 12 Housewives..try the Soundness of their Earthen or China Vases by ringing them with a finger. **1796** PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 266 Ringing, or sounding, money, to try if it be good, is not modern. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 31 Debating about the genuineness of a coin without ringing it. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 94 Not caring to ring copper half-pennies Upon the counter.

12. To utter sonorously; to proclaim aloud; to re-echo. Also with *out*.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 565 Allas thus was her shame y-ronge..on euery tonge. *c* **1386** — *Pard. T.* Prol. 3 In chirche whan I preche, I peyne me to haue an hauten speche; I ryng it out as rounde as eny belle. **1535** LYNDESAY *Satyre* 74 Till all our rymis be rung, And our mistoinit sangis be sung. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 336 If hee ring out the name of the Lorde, and preache his lawe. **1589** *Whip for an Ape* 89 in Lyly's Wks. 1902 III. 420 And Martins mate lacke Strawe would alwaies ring The Clergies faults. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* v. i, I would ring him such a lesson. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, All England rings out your fame. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Paradise* I. 539 All about the Lydian shouting rings Death to the beaten foemen. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* VI. 44 The mariner men Shouted for Hylas, and every shore rang Hylas again.

b. To cause to resound, to din, *in* one's ears.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* viii. 29 This lesson had need to be often rung in our ears. **1663** PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xix. 190 The people rang this continually in their ears. **1708** SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 171 Persecution was every day rung in our Ears. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 231, I took all opportunities of ringing in their ears such instances of the Spaniards cruelty.

13. *slang.* To change, exchange.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Ringing Castors* signifies frequenting churches and other public assemblies, for the purpose of changing hats, by taking away a good and leaving a shabby one in its place. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 How could'st thou be so silly, Flash screens [bad notes] to ring for home-spun rope.

b. *To ring in*, to substitute fraudulently.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Ringing the changes*, is a fraud practised by smashers, who when they receive good money in change of a guinea, &c., ring in one or more pieces of base with great dexterity and then request the party to change them. **1894** MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 248 Another method of cheating the players is to ring in a loaded die which will fall six.

Ring, obs. Sc. f. REIGN *v.*; obs. var. WRING *v.*

Ri·ngable, *a.* [f. RING *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] Capable of being rung.

1874 RUSKIN *Val D'Arno* (1886) 13 It never occurs to them to ask how it [*sc.* a bell] came to be ringable.

Ringald, variant of RANGALE *Obs.*

†Ringat-rangat. *Sc. Obs.* [Reduplication of RANGAT [2]; cf. RIBBLE-RABBLE.] Rabble.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 222 Of ringat-rangat, and of pepill gude, Inmensurabill war in that multitude.

Ring-back: see RING *sb.*[2] 3.

Ri·ng-bark, *v.* [f. RING *v.*[1] 9 b.] **a.** *intr.* To remove rings of bark from trees, in order to kill them. **b.** *trans.* To bark (trees) in this way. Also *ring-barked* ppl. a., *ring-barking* vbl. sb.

1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 165 Eating damper, on a free selection where he'd been ring-barking. **1887** MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 231 The finest timber is usually that first selected for destruction by fire, by ring barking and other rude and wasteful methods. **1892** *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 460 [Rabbits] effectually 'ringbark' and kill the scrub growths. **1893** *Scribner's Mag.* June 795/1 The half-burnt trunk of a ring-barked gum-tree.

Hence **Ri·ng-barker.**

1905 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 220/2 The 'ring-barker's' axe had been busy cutting the circular girdle in the bark which starves trees to death.

Ri·ng-bolt. Also **ringbolt, ring bolt.** [f. RING *sb.*[1] So Da. *ringbolt*, Sw. *-bult*, Du. *-bout*, G. *-bolsen.*] *Naut.* A bolt with an eye at one end, to which a ring is attached.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The canhookes, slings, and parbunkels, ports and ringbolts and hooks. **1644** MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.* s.v. *Bolt*, Ring-bolts..are of infinite necessary use, both for the bringing to of the planckes and wales to the ship, as also the chiefe things whereunto we fasten the tackles and breetchings of the great Ordnance. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., The ring-bolts are for several uses, but particularly to hook the tackles, by which the cannon of a ship are managed and secured. **1797** S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 35 He found two English gentlemen bound hand and foot to the ringbolts in the 'tween decks. **1834** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 268 Our guns..bounced up to the beams overhead, tearing away their ringbolts. **1888** CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 141, I had just time to throw myself flat on the deck, and hold on to a ringbolt.

Ri·ng-bone. *Farriery.* Also **ringbone, ring bone.** [f. RING *sb.*[1] So Du. *ringbeen*, G. and Norw. *ringbein*, MSw. *ringben.* One example of an OE. *hringbán* appears in the following gloss:—

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Tauco*, hringban ðæs eaxan.]

1. A deposit of bony matter on the pastern-bones of a horse.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 98 A ryngbone is an yll soraunce, and appereth before on the foote [etc.]. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* (1563) 51 We can see a spauain, a sprent, a ryngboane, or soche other disease in a horse. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 81 The Ringbone is a certain superfluous grissle, growing about the cronet of the horses hoofe. **1675** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 990/4 One Bay Mare..with three white Feet,..and a Ring-bone on the near Foot behind. **1754** BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 273 The ring-bones that appear on colts and young horses, will often insensibly wear off of themselves. **1828** *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 134 A horse with a ring-bone as big as half a twopenny loaf. **1860** MAYHEW *Illustr. Horse Doctor* 330 An exostosis is established, and a ringbone is the consequence.

2. The growth of such bony matter, as a specific disease of horses.

1504 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 18 If he haue outward diseases, as the spavin, splent, ring-bone, wind-gall. **1639** T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 38 This is very good for the crown-scab, ring-bone, and such like diseases. **1677** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1201/4 A handsome dark brown Hunting Gelding,..fired for the Spaven and ring bone on the near leg behind. **1831** YOUATT *Horse* xiii. 255 From this disposition to spread,..this disease has acquired the name of ringbone. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 398 When serious, they may cause quittor, which may terminate in ring-bone, and in consequent chronic lameness.

Hence **Ri·ng-boned** *a.*

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5019/6 A bay..Gelding..(ring Bon'd before). **1844** J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, Your ring-boned, spavined, glandered hack.

Ri·ng-dance. [f. RING *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *ringdans* (Kilian *ringh-*), MLG. *ringhedans*, G. *ringtanz*, Da. *-dands*, Sw. *-dans*, Icel. *hringdanz.* In mod. use readopted from G. or Scand.] A round dance.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 They conveyinge themselues after a while in a ringe daunce into a wood. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xxi. 8 These lead the ring-dance of this rout of reprobates.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 266 A ring-dance, performed in every farmhouse at Christmas-time. **1903** *Folk-Lore* Sept. 265 Women in a ritual ring-dance.

Ri·ng-dial. Now *Hist.* [f. RING *sb.*[1]] (See quot. 1728.)

1667 [see DIAL 2 b]. **1674** MOXON *Tutor Astron.* v. Pref., Universal Dials are those commonly called Equinoctial or Ring-Dials. **1721** (*title*), Leybourn's Description and Use of..Gunter's Quadrant...To which is added the Use of.. the Nocturnal, the Ring-Dyal, and Gunter's Line. **1728** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ring-Dial*, is a kind of Dial, usually small, and portable; consisting of a Brass Ring, or Rim, seldom exceeding two Inches in Diameter... *Universal*, or *Astronomical Ring-dial*, is a Ring-dial which serves to find the Hour of the Day in any Part of the Earth. **1825** *Stranger's Comp. Cambridge* 52 A globe, a universal ring-dial, a quadrant and compass, formerly belonging to Sir Isaac Newton. **1877** W. JONES *Finger-ring* 453 A brass ring-dial, probably of the kind formerly designated as 'journey rings'.

Ri·ng-dove. [f. RING *sb.*[1] So Du. *ringduif* (Kilian *ringhduyve*), Da. *ringdue*, Sw. *-dufva*, G. *-taube*: cf. also OS. *ringeldûfa*, MLG. *ringeldûve* (*ryngelduyve* Teut., *ringhelduyve* Kilian), Da. *ringeldue*, G. *ringeltaube.*]

1. The wood-pigeon, cushat, or queest (*Columba palumbus*); also called *ring-pigeon.*

1538 ELYOT, *Palumba*, a..rynge douue. **1587** HARRISON *England* (1878) II. 15 Foules producted by the industrie of man, as betweene..the fesant and the ring dooue. **1606** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 711 This doth make The Ring-Dove turn; that brings the Culver back. **1624** MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. iv, The Diuels in't, I'm taken by a Ring-doue. **1668** CHARLETON *Onomast.* 77 *Palumbus Torquatus*, the Ring-dove, or Quiest. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 262, I got a pair of Ring-doves Eggs, and hatch'd them under a tame pigeon. **1768** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 221 The ring-dove is the largest pigeon we have. **1794** SOUTHEY *Sonnets* i, Listening in solitude the ring-dove's note, Who pours like me her solitary song. *c* **1850** KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 167 The murmur of the ring-dove comes soft and sleepy through the wood. **1892** AGNES CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* 131 The second Homeric species of *Columba* is the ring-dove.

attrib. **1725** *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roast-Meats*, Ring-Dove Sauce, with Pomegranate.

2. (See quot.)

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 15/1 The term Ring Dove is also applied to the Collared Turtle, *Columba risoria.*

Ring-dropper, -dropping: see RING *sb.*[1] 18.

Ringe (rindʒ), *sb.*[1] *dial.* Also 8 **rindge.** [Later form of RENGE *sb.*[1]]

1. A row, line, or long heap of anything.

1707 *Clergym. Vade-mecum* 191 The manner of paying wood in kind is, either..the tenth rindge, or the tenth load of faggot. **1736** PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Ringe*, wood when it is felled lies in ringes before it is made up into faggots, etc. **1787** W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., *Ringes*, rows, of hay, quicks, etc. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 278 *Ringe*, ..a row of plants, or anything else. **1887** *Kentish Gloss., Ringe*, a long heap in which mangolds are kept for the winter.

attrib. **1808** BATCHELOR *Agric.* 475 Common ringe or range wood was here used. **1854** MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rangewood* or *Ringewood*, underwood; which includes the hazel, sallow, and all other brushwood...When offered for sale they are always stacked in Ranges or rows.

2. (See quot.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* 278 *Ringe*, the border, or trimming of a cap, kerchief, or other article of female dress.

Ringe, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] (See later quots.)

1719 *Will of J. Hirst* (York), A smoothing iron,..a kitt, a ringe,..a morter and pestill. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Ringe*, a large tub with two iron ears, containing 14 or 16 gallons, with which two servants fetch water from a distant place. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Ringes*, (N.), see *Cowls*. [Wrought-iron water-barrels, or tanks, attached to the winding ropes.]

†**Ringe,** variant of Renge *v. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Ase me deð ane cubbel to þe swine þet is to [=too] recchinde, & to ringinde abuten.

Ringe, dial. var. Range *sb.* and *v.*, Rinse *sb.* and *v.*; obs. Sc. var. Reign *v.*

Ringed (rind), *ppl. a.* [f. Ring *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

1. Of armour: Made of rings. *rare.*

Beowulf 1246 Heaþo-steapa helm, hringed byrne.

1824 Meyrick *Ant. Armour* I. 27 The form of the rustred armour seems..to have grown out of the ringed. 1846 Fairholt *Costume* 155 A hauberk or tunic of ringed mail, reaching to the knee. *Ibid.* 157 This surcoat hanging lower than the ringed hauberk. 1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume* I. 348 Ringed mail is constantly mentioned by Saxon, Norman and Scandinavian writers.

2. Of persons: Wearing a ring or rings; also, wedded with a ring.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 12 On alle hure fyue fyngres [she was] rycheliche yrynged.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxvi, I shall at all events appear in the Tuileries to-morrow, chained and ringed. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 58 Your ringed and scented men of the people. 1872 J. C. Jeaffreson *Brides & Bridals* I. vi. 93 Our mediæval matrons were always ringed on the left hand. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. i, I was born of a true man and a ring'd wife.

b. Of the fingers, etc.: Provided or adorned with a ring or rings.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 251 Their wiues eares and noses are ringed very full of rings of copper and siluer. 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 228 The Fingers, which were ringed with Diamonds. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 975 With..forefinger, brown and ringed. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 202 She took Mr. Longleat's rough hand with her soft ringed fingers.

3. Marked or encircled by a ring or rings; surrounded by a circular band or bands, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. x. 40 Apon a hors of Trace.. With bawsand face, ringit the forthir E.

1839 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1879) 232 One man was ringed and dotted with white like a Fuegian. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 364 As it now appears in Captain Minié's annular ringed bullet. 1870 R. A. Proctor *Other Worlds* vi. 148 *note*, The sensations with which..I saw the ringed planet for the first time. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 31 He cautiously felt the weight of the ringed and polished rod.

b. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1832 Lindley *Introd. Botany* 394 *Ringed*.., surrounded by elevated or depressed bands; as the roots of some plants, the cupulæ of several oaks, &c. 1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms* 159 *Ringed*, when a cylindrical part is surrounded by lines, bands, elevations, &c., which approximate to circles.

c. Deprived of a ring of bark.

1820 *Hort. Soc. Trans.* IV. 124 If the ring be wide, the ringed branches..speedily become sickly.

4. Having, or put into, the form of a ring.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 255 Hence blasphemous Witches..,when they raise vp the deuill, drawe a ringed circle all-about hym. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 105 The baronet blew the smoke slowly through his ringed lips. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 513 Discoid or ringed scaly patches.

b. *Zool.* Composed of rings; annulated.

1840 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Insects* I The body is always divided into rings or transverse joints; from which circumstance naturalists have agreed to call them annulose, or ringed animals. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* iii. 45 A lower type of annulose or ringed animal than that of the Trilobites, is that of the worms.

5. In the specific names of animals, birds, etc.: **Ringed barnacle,** the brent-goose and some related species. **Ringed boa,** the aboma (*Epicrates cenchris*). **Ringed china-mark,** a species of moth (see quots.). **Ringed dove,** = Ring-dove. **Ringed ground-squirrel, guillemot, kingfisher, lemming** (see quots.). **Ringed perch,** the yellow perch of America. **Ringed (sand-) plover,** one of the common varieties of plover (*Ægialitis hiaticola*). **Ringed rat, seal** (see quots.). **Ringed snake,** = *ring-snake* (see Ring *sb.*[1] 18 b). **Ringed thrush,** = Ring-ouzel.

1831 *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 348 *Ringed Bernacles, Bernicla torquata*. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. ii. 344 *Ringed boa (*Boa Cenchris*)...This animal is a native of South America. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 356 The Ringed Boa. Body fawn-coloured, with a chain of large brown rings along the back. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 425 *Botys straticalis*, the *ringed China-mark. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 151 The Ringed China-Mark (*Hydrocampa Stratiotata*). *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 911 The *rynged dove, *le ramier*. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 178 Here thrushes chant their madrigals, Here breathes the ringed dove. 1879 Goode *Anim. Res. & Fisheries U.S.* in *Smithson. Collect.* XXIII. 16 *Spermophilus annulatus*,..*Ringed Ground Squirrel.—Plains of Colima, Mexico. 1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* III. 351 The *Ringed Guillemot (*Uria lacrymans*) or The Bridled Guillemot. 1889 Sclater & Hudson *Argentine Ornith.* II. 26 *Ceryle Torquata* (Linn.), *Ringed Kingfisher. 1829 Swainson & Richardson *Fauna Boreali-Americana* I. 136 The Greenland Lemming is most allied to the *Ringed Lemming of Siberia..; the brown ring round the neck, surmounted by a paler one, whence it derives the specific appellation of *torquatus*, does not exist in the American animal. 1884 Goode *Fisheries U.S.* in *Senate Misc.* VI. 414 The descriptive names 'Yellow Perch' and '*Ringed Perch' are in common use. 1893 Bean *Fishes Pennsylv.* 127 (Cassell), The yellow perch, ringed perch, or striped perch..does not occur in the Ohio valley or southwest. 1784 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 191 *Ringed Plover...The neck is encircled with a white ring. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 142 The Ringed Plover is entirely a shore bird, residing there the whole year. 1882 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 76/1 The group commonly known as Ringed Plovers or Ring Doterels. 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 457 *Ringed Rat, *Mus Torquatus*. 1842 Macgillivray *Brit. Ornith.* II. 52 *Ringed Sandplover. 1871 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* June 506 Occurrence of the *Ringed or Marbled Seal (*Phoca hispida*) on the Coast of Norfolk. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 40/1 The Polar bear and the ringed seal (*Phoca fœtida*). 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 31 *Ringed Snake. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biography* (1813) II. 458 The Common or Ringed Snakes are well-known inhabitants of moist and warm woods in this country. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 620/1 The fourth ventricle ..in the ringed snake and lizard is small, but deep. 1875 Cope *N. Amer. Batrachia & Reptilia* in *Smithson. Collect.* XIII. 65 The only reptiles are the snapping-tortoise and the ringed snake. 1839 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* II. 100 The *Ringed Thrush is very similar to the Blackbird.

Ringent (rī·ndʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *ringent-*, *ringens*, pres. pple. of *ringĕre* to gape or grin.] Gaping or grinning:

a. *Bot.* Applied to a labiate corolla having the lips widely opened.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 *Ringent, gaping*, that is, irregular and personated with two Lips. 1777 Curtis *Flora Lond.* I. 47 Corolla [of yellow toadflax]..ringent. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 394 Some ringent flowers with only 2 Stamens. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 133 Cor. with a long tube, ringent; upper lip emarginate.

b. *Ent.* and *Zool.*

1825 Say *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 163 Helix Globulosa: .. Aperture of adult turned upwards, ringent.

c. In literal sense.

1800 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* I. I. 94 The figure [of the Loris].. representing the animal in a ringent state. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 157 He is distinct from other birds in having ..an entirely fleshy and ringent mouth,..with a perpetual grin upon it.

Ringer[1] (rī·ŋəɹ). [f. Ring *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] Occurs earlier in the comb. *hog-ringer*: see Hog *sb.* 13.]

1. *Curling.* 'A stone which lies within the ring that surrounds the tee' (Jamieson, 1825).

2. *Quoits.* A quoit so thrown that it encloses the pin aimed at; a throw of this kind.

1863 *Tyneside Songs* 86 Harle shapes just like this when puttin on a ringer. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 189/2 Such a success is termed a 'ringer', and two is scored.

3. *Mining.* a. A crow-bar.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Ringer*, a miner's name for a crow bar. 1879 *Cheshire Sheaf* I. 322 (E. D. D.), *Ringer*, an iron or steel lever, usually about four feet long. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Ringer and Chain* (M.), see *Dog and Chain*. [An iron lever with a chain attached by which props are withdrawn from the goaf.]

b. 'A hammer for driving wedges' (Gresley).

4. A fox, etc., which runs in a ring when hunted. (Cf. Ring *v.*[1] 1 c.)

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 331/2 That good sportsman.., among many foxes, has one or two long-distance runners in his coverts. However, on this occasion their place was taken by a brace of ringers.

5. *Austr.* (See quot. 1890.)

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/6 It is highly necessary to have a good 'ringer' at the head of the men; a 'ringer' being the man who..shears the highest number of sheep per day. 1894 E. W. Hornung *Boss of Taroomba* vii, They call him the ringer of the shed, miss...That means the fastest shearer..—the man who runs rings round the rest, eh?

Ringer[2] (rī·ŋəɹ). [f. Ring *v.*[2] + -er[1]. Cf. Da. *ringer*, Sw. *ringare*, Icel. *hringjari*.]

1. One who rings; *esp.* a bell- or change-ringer.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 5 The seker shall fynde, and the rynger or knokker shall entre. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 126 Item, to the ryngers of seynt Tanlonys cherch iiij.d. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 24 In brede and aill to the ringers. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 156 In thee chappel hee was..such a lowd singer, in a thowsand not such a ringer. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 481 We have no need of those robustick Musitians, *viz.* Ringers, to call the People to worship. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 34 Dr. John Blackborne.. was formerly noted for a great Ringer. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chus.* xlvi, The ringers were practising in a neighbouring church. 1859–64 Tennyson *Grandmother* xv, The ringers rang with a will, and he gave the ringers a crown.

2. A mechanical device for ringing a bell.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1944/2 *Ringer*, a chiming or bell-ringing apparatus. *a* 1890 *Electr. Rev.* XV. xvi. 3 (Cent.), A novel feature of this bell is that the ringer and gongs are inside of the case.

Ringer, obs. form of Wringer.

Ring-eye: see Ring *sb.*[1] 18 and 18 b.

Ri·ng-fence, *sb.* [Ring *sb.*[1]] A fence completely enclosing an estate, farm, or piece of ground.

1769 *Bp. Wilton Inclosure Act* 15 The out-fence or ring-fence. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 8 Jan. 1776, A thousand acres..lying on a level, within a ring-fence. 1822 Scott *Peveril* xi, I may indeed have said your estates were born to be united; and to be sure it is natural for me..to wish that it was all within the ring fence again. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 205 The mania for ring fences is not what it was.

attrib. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 21 Dec. 1775, The advantages of a compact, ring-fence Farm.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Also *attrib.*

1819 'R. Rabelais' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 333 Three thousand pupils made ring-fence. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* ii, The contracted existence in a country town..is a sad padlock on the mind, keeping it in a terrible ring-fence. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 2/2 Extending the 'ring-fence' policy of commercial relations.

Hence **Ri·ng-fence** *v. trans.*, to enclose with a ring-fence. Also *ring-fenced* ppl. a.

1769 *Aclome Inclosure Act* 13 Tythe allotments to be ring-fenced. 1801 *Act* 41 *Geo. III*, c. 109 § 13 To award, order, and direct any such Allotments to be laid together and ring-fenced. 1898 Maitland *Township & Borough* 191 In later documents I can not see any ring-fenced estate.

Ri·ng-finger. [Ring *sb.*[1] So G., Da., Sw. *ringfinger*, Du. *-vinger*.] The third finger of the hand, especially of the left hand.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 330 Nim æppel mid þinre wynstran handa, mid twam fingrum, pæt is mid þuman & mid hring fingre. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 264 *Anularis*, hringfinger.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), þe ferþe hat also annularis, þe ringe finger, for þereon þe ringe is ibore. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 33 Onone sho putt furth hur ryng-fynger & profird it to hym, & he putt on þe ryng. 1543 Recorde *Arith.* 134 b, To expresse 8, you shall bow after the same maner both the lyttell fynger and the rynge fynger. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xij b/2 The Medicinalle finger, or Ringe finger, betweene the little finger and the middle finger. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 82 If the Ring Finger by a single Action goe out of the open Hand. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 275 The Ring-finger is the third in Bigness. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 19 In a case where the last joint of the ring-finger had been torn off. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 143 The middle finger is the longest; the index and ring-fingers follow next. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 526 In Somersetshire the ring-finger is thought to have the power of curing any sore or wound that is rubbed with it.

Hence † **Ring-fingered** *a. Obs.*—[1]

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 431 St. James found, not to be χρυσοδακτύλιος Ring-finger'd, might want a Seale, or (as we now might say) might stand at a Pew doore.

†**Ringild.** *Obs.* Also **ringil-, ringel-, ryngel-, rynguyld, -gylld.** [a. Welsh *rhingyll*.] A sergeant or bailiff. Hence † **Ringildry, Ringildship,** the office of sergeant or bailiff. *Obs.*

1438 *Cal. Pat. Rolls* (1907) 194 With 'le ringilship' of Kemittemaigne. 1439 *Ibid.* 300 Le ryngelshipp. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 594/1 The Offices of the Ringildshippes with profittez of the same. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 204/2 Turnes of Shirrefs, Counties, Ringildries. *Ibid.* 206/1 Tournes of Shireffs, Countiez, Rynguyldez. 1507 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1864) XXI. 80 That non of the tenauntes..be compelled.. to..occupie the charge of Ryngylld.

Ringing (rī·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Ring *v.*[1]]

1. The act of providing with a ring or rings; *spec.* the putting of a ring in the nose of a bull or a pig (cf. Ring *v.*[1] 6).

1483–4 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 415 Pro le ryngyng unius paris rotarum. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvi. 32 Yet surely ringing [of swine] is needefull and good. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 307 As wise as Ringing of a Pig, That uses to break up ground and Dig. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* Digest 41 If [oxen are] ungovernable, reclaim them with nose-rings; the operation of ringing is very simple. 1851 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 181/2 It is nothing uncommon to see the ringing of a bull delayed, until..he must be led by it for some particular purpose.

b. Ring-like ornamentation.

1885 H. O. Forbes *Wand. E. Archipelago* 203 The ringing on the arms, which the natives call bracelets.

†2. ? Playing at quoits. *Obs.*—[1]

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. 342 Many other sports and recreations there be, much in vse, as Ringing, Bowling, shooting...Riding of great horses, running at ring,.. are the disports of greater men.

3. a. The operation or practice of cutting a ring of bark from a tree; girdling.

1817 *Hort. Soc. Trans.* II. 266 The fruit in consequence of ringing, or annular excision, becomes much larger. 1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 416 The effect of ringing has been perfectly well known..since Du Hamel's time. 1884 *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/2 As the object is to kill the tree, ringing should be carried out when the sap is up.

b. (See quot.)

1832 *Planting* (L.U.K.) 7 *Ringing*, or placing an iron ring round a branch to prevent the annual increase of bark on the space occupied by the ring.

Ringing (rī·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Ring *v.*[2]]

1. The act of causing a bell, etc., to sound.

[*c* 1315 Shoreham I. 186 Hali water, and haly bred, Liȝt, and belryngynges.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 212 To make solempnyte..wiþ dirige & messis & wax & rengynge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 Y^e^ Sexteyn of ye chirche to haue ..xijd. for his rynggyng. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 31 The people beeyng called together by the ryngyng of a bel. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Glas,..* the chyming or ringing for the dead, a knell. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 184 Ringing oftentimes hath made good musick on the bells. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii. 145 The Touch..gives almost as good evidence as the Sight, and the Ringing of a Medal is..a very common experiment. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 50. 323 His Lordship proposes an annual ringing of Bells. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, Let us take a peep 'behind', previous to the ringing-up. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. i, In all seasons there was the..ringing of pots and pans.

transf. a 1740 Waterland *Diss. Argt. A Priori* ii, The whole seems to amount to little more than the ringing of changes upon the word *necessity*.

b. *Ringing-in* (see quots. and Ring *v.*[2] 2 b, 7 c).

1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., At the conclusion of chiming for church, during which several bells are

used, a single one is rung to announce that the service is about to commence, and this is called ringing-in. **1891** A. Gordon *Folks o' Carglen* 41 The clang of this bell,..— the ringin'-in, as it is called—which warns me..to race with might and main to the door of the kirk.

2. The fact of a bell or the like giving forth a sound; the sound produced by a bell or bells, or by other bodies having similar properties.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 396 Sholde no ryngynge do me ryse, ar I were rype to dyne. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 1763 Ther no man is within, þe rynging to answere. *c* **1400** Lydg. *Chorle & Birde* 103 Ryngyng of feters is no mery sowne. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 125 And thanne bygan the ryngyng to be grete.. whan the tydynges of the socours..was knowen of all. **1581** Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 21 b, How much you differ from those who never heard the ringing of other belles than these heere. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 153/2 This, by striking the bells alternately, [will] occasion a ringing. **1848** Dickens *Dombey* lxii, There is a blithe and merry ringing, as of a little peal of marriage bells.

3. A sensation in the ears similar to that produced by the sound of bells, etc.

For the belief connected with this see quot. 1718.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Warmod..ido into þe eres destruyeþ ringinge and tingelinge þat is þerein. *c* **1425** *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 35 Sum man ioyed..that he hadde receyuyd remedie..from ryngyng of his erys. **1538** Elyot *Tintinnientum*, a ryngyng in the eare of a man. **1563** Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 112 It dooth take awaye the ringing or sound of the eares. **1615** Crooke *Body of Man* 591 The patient is vexed with ringings, singings, whistlings and hissing murmures in his Eares. **1661** Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 21 It helpeth the ulcers of the eare. 2. or 3. drops help the ringing of the same. **1718** *Free-thinker* No. 62. 46 A Ringing..in the Ears..signified that Some One was talking of them in their Absence. **1843** R. J. Graves *Syst. Med.* xiv. 170 Ringing in ears continues.

4. *Comb.*, as **ringing day**, a day on which church-bells are appointed to be rung; **ringing engine**, a form of pile-driver, worked by men pulling at ropes after the manner of bell-ringers; **ringing floor, -loft**, the standing-place of bell-ringers.

1615–6 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Accts.* (1896) 165 Fower vsuall *Ringinge daies for the King. **1763** in Picton *Liverpool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 278 Ordered that four ringing days..be now paid at the expence of the Corporation. **1886** *Gloss. Rochdale, Ringing-day*, the fifth of November. **1860** J. Hodges *Gt. Victoria Bridge* 18 In drilling these in, a small *ringing-engine was used. **1884** *Building News* 15 Aug. 242/3 A ringing engine is of similar construction to that of a crab engine. **1874** Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 177 Some height above the *ringing-floor. **1620** in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 170 £3 towards the buildinge of the *Ringinge Lofte. **1848** Rickman *Styles Arch.* 153 They are not used in the bell-chamber, but in the ringing-loft to give air to the ringers.

Ringing (rĭ·ŋĭŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Ring *v.*[1]] Circling; running in rings or circles.

1883 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/4 The deer..gave a ringing run through Black Park..back towards the Heath. **1887** Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* iv, The fox was what Helen called 'a ringing brute'. **1903** *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 238 The ringing nature of the hare's course..bring[s] her..more into contact with the sportsman than in the case of the fox.

Ringing (rĭ·ŋĭŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Ring *v.*[2]]

1. Having or giving the sound of a bell, or of some metallic body; resounding, resonant.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1082 Rial ryngande rotes & þe reken fyþel. **1557** *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 262 And if you want of ringing bels, When that my corps goth into graue. **1582** Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 Thee skyes lowd rumbled with ringing thunderus hurring. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 9 Loud strokes and ringing sowndes. **1700** Blackmore *Job* 125 The naked, blind, and lame Thro' ringing streets my bounty did proclaim. **1729** Shelvocke *Artillery* IV. 292 Tin..loses its noisy or ringing Quality. **1810** Southey *Kehama* XVII. ii, Baly! great Baly! still The ringing walls and echoing towers proclaim. **1837** Lytton *E. Maltravers* I. 42 Next came a most ringing laugh. **1872** Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 135 The vessels they moulded were baked in a fire, and had a hard ringing sound.

fig. **1602** F. Hering *Anat.* 17 The ringing Name and Fame of a great Phisition. **1870** *Standard* 5 Dec., Prince Frederick Charles has only to win one ringing victory to leave Paris face to face with a..desperate situation. **1890** *Spectator* 8 Mar., There is a ringing story yet to be told of the heroism of the Italians.

b. Of frost: Severe, so that the ground rings under the feet.

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 409 'Ringing Black Frost', a very severe frost. **1864** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ii. (1872) IV. 140 Rain ending, there ensued a ringing frost.

c. = Rattling *ppl. a.* 4.

1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* xxxii, Cecilia's noble schooner was sure to be out in such a ringing breeze.

2. In spec. names, as **ringing bird, caterpillar, frog** (see quots.).

1700 Dampier *Voy.* III. II. 74 One sort of these pretty little Birds my Men call'd the Ringing-bird; because it had six Notes, and..repeated all his Notes twice one after another. **1724** Derham *Notes Albin's Eng. Insects* Index, Ringing Caterpillar [the chrysalis of which could make a glass ring like a bell]. **1802** Kerr tr. *Buffon's Ovip., Quadr. & Serp.* II. 235 The Ringing Frog...The specific name is derived from its voice, which is clear, round, and ringing.

3. **Ringing boy**, a boy employed at the Mint to ring coins in order to test their soundness.

1893 *Daily News* 9 June 5/4 In order to detect these defaulters a number of..ringing boys are employed.

Hence **Ri·ngingly** *adv.*; **Ri·ngingness.**

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 197 The wild denizens of the wilderness, who uttered their war-cry so ringingly in our ears. **1874** Miss Havergal in *Mem.* (1880) 153 There was a ringingness in her touch, playing with such joyance. **1876** Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. iii. 39 He had leisure to think over the blow dealt him..so ringingly on the head.

Ringle (rĭ·ŋg'l), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also *α.* 5 **rengell**, 6 **ryngle**, 7 **ringel**. *β.* 6 **ringoll**, 7 **-ol**. [f. Ring *sb.*[1] + **-le** I: cf. G. (and Sw.) *ringel*. It is not clear whether the word was independently formed in Eng., or adopted from LG.]

1. A metal, esp. iron, ring; in mod. *dial.* chiefly one for a pig's nose or the harness of horses.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 211 Item, for rengellys and hokys, vj. lb. ix.d. **1531** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for a ryngle to a cythe, j d. **1577–87** Holinshed *Chron.* IV. 846 Manie great ringles were fastened to the same tower for that purpose. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* c ij b/2 This pipe must have a little ringle, whereby we might hould faste the same. **1692** R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* III. vi. (1733) 63 Pins.., which with the Help of Cords that pass'd through the Ringles, bound the whole Frame together. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4149/4 A bright grey Mare,..ringled behind with 3 Ringles. **1784** tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 26 The body-guard of eunuchs was detached to..prepare ringles for the lines to keep off the crowd. *a* **1825**– in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Kent, Sussex). **1855** *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. XII. 487/1 They inserted a staff through the 'ringle'..in the lid of the chest. **1892** *Auctioneer's Catal.* (Kent), Plough harness and ringles for 2 horses.

†b. A door-ring, used also as a knocker. *Obs.*

1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlix. § 540 Stand still in the entry..and then knock at the iron ringel. **1648** J. Beaumont *Psyche* VI. cxcviii, Through these pass'd Pity to a door of Jet, Whose wary ringle round was cloth'd in wool. **1707** *Clergym. Vade-mecum* 70 If the church-key cannot be had, 'tis sufficient that the clerk take hold of the ringle of the door.

2. An annular part; a circle.

The context of quot. 1653 makes it certain that the use of the word was suggested by *rigol* in Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV.*

α. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/1 The skinn of the third or fourth ringle of the throte. **1629** *Descr. S'hertogenbosh* 12 It is the biggest and fairest part, hauing in his ringle the great S. John's Church. **1660** S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 152 Never did I read or see in so small a piece of work so many Ringles and Rounds as T. D. makes and runs in.

β. **1599** Nashe *Lenten Stuff* 58 The ringoll or ringed circle was compast and chalkt out, and the king of fishes.. conjured to appeare in the center of it. **1653** Codrington in Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* 2 The Crown is the onely object of all great Spirits, not considering what cares hang round about the ringols of it. **1654** — tr. *Justine* XXVIII. 367 He understood well enough the ringols in that envyed Crown, and the weight of it..by his labours and his dangers.

Ri·ngle, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. Ringle *v.*[2]] A ringing or jingling sound.

1839 Moir *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxii. 269 We observed, from the curious ringle, that one of the naig's fore-shoon was loose. **1894** Latto *Tam. Bodkin* XXV, The ringle o' the crystal..was the signal for me.

Ri·ngle, *v.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. Ringle *sb.*[1] Du. *ringelen* and G. *ringeln* are used in the same senses.]

1. *trans.* = Ring *v.*[1] 6. Hence **Ri·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 75 Ringle thy hog, or looke for a dog. **1575** Turberv. *Venerie* 191 To see yong pigges well ringled when they are yong. **1580** Tusser *Husb.* 18 b, Yet surely ringling is needeful and good. *c* **1700** Kennet in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 323 *To ringle Hogs, Kent*, to put iron rings in their noses. **1838** Holloway *Prov. Dict., To ringle*, to put Ringles into the snouts of hogs. **1867** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 533 They are then sold..to the larger farmers to 'shack' upon the barley or oat stubbles, while the 'swine well ringled' are put upon the wheat ones. **1887** in *Kent. Gloss.*

fig. **1596** Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., So to ringle a thorough hayre for rooting, that it shall neuer put foorth his snayles hornes againe.

†2. = Ring *v.*[1] 7. *Obs.*

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1156/4 A bright bay Mare..; she hath some time been ringled. **1705** *Ibid.* No. 4149/4 A bright grey Mare,..ringled behind with 3 Ringles.

Ri·ngle, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* [f. Ring *v.*[2] + **-le** 3. Cf. NFris. *ringeln*, Da. *ringle*, Norw. *ringla*, Icel. *hringla*.] *intr.* To ring or jingle.

a **1617** Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 78 Wee ride the freest horse with a spurre,..that the ringling sound of it may excite him. **1643** G. Wither *Campo-Musæ* 3 He..Comes not and ringles at the doore with feare; But knocks.

1819 Rich *Gall. Poems* 67 The Knives an' forks wad ringle. **1857** [see Ringle-straw]. **1863** Barnes *Dorset Gloss.* s.v., I heard the glass ringle when the window wer a-broke. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., The bells are ringling all day long.

†Ri·ngle, *v.*[3] *Obs.*—[o] (See quot.)

1648 Hexham II, *Ringen*, to Ringle, or to Wrestle.

Ri·ng-lead, *v. rare.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To conduct or manage as ringleader.

1617 tr. *Abp. Spalatro's Serm.* 34 And so, for that hee vseth no true Compasse, nor Carde, hee ringleads them all to wracke. **1828–32** in Webster. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 9/1 He has ring-led any form of joke, hoax, amusement, or sport that was going.

Ri·ngleader. Also 6 **ryngledre, -leder, ryng(e)leader; ringeleeder, -leader; ringleder**, *Sc.* **-leidar.** [f. the phrase *to lead the ring*: see Ring *sb.*[1] 10 b.]

1. One who takes a leading place or part among a body or number of persons whose character or conduct is reprehensible; *esp.* a leader, a chief instigator or organizer, of a mutiny, tumult, etc.

1503 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 238, I dout not but..we shalbe able by good polici to distrii alle the captayns and rynglederes that be of yll and contrary mynde. **1535** Coverdale 1 *Macc.* ix. 61 Ionathas toke L. men of the countre (which were the rynglederes of them) & slewe them. **1579** W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 73 b, The chiefe ringleader of the Anabaptistes boasted of Reueilations. **1613** Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. xi. (1614) 400 He allured the men of his owne countrey vnto him, who followed him as their Ring-leader to doe mischiefe. **1675** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 292 There is one Philpott a Haberdasher, who ..hath bin ye Principall Ringleader of these seditious people. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 271 The Boatswain, who was the principal Ringleader of the Mutiny. **1759** Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 462 Becoming a promoter and ringleader of such an insult on that part of the government. **1806–7** J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. Introd., The conspiracy is so nicely balanced among them that I shall never be able to detect the ring-leader. **1867** J. Hatton *Tallants of Barton* IV, He had been the ring-leader in everything wicked for years.

fig. **1633** R. S. tr. *Drexelius' Nicetas* I. vii. § 2. 55 The enticers to vice and ringleaders to wickednesse are the eyes.

†2. In good or neutral sense: A leader or head; a chief authority. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 57 b, Among the ryngleaders of religion. **1549** Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* 8 b, Some he would haue to be chief, as Apostles, ryng leaders & autours of the Gospel preaching. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's answ. Osor.* 81 b, There is greater cause rather to move us..who have lost so great and learned a ryngleader of learning. **1631** Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 669 Garter is the principall King of Armes..and goeth first as the onely ring-leader of them all. **1638** A. Read *Chirurg.* xxiii. 169 Amongst the Ancients Galen shall bee the ring-leader. **1668** Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Epist. ii. 376 Those famous men the Ring-leaders of this opinion.

fig. **1561** T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) T iij b, The life of the Prince is a lawe and ringleader of Citizens. **1588** Churchyard *Spark of Friendship* C ij, As a man might say, friendship is a ring-leader to all happinesse.

Hence **Ri·ngleadership.**

1884 J. Parker *Apostolic Life* III. 126 The charges of pestilence, sedition, ringleadership, profanity, are only pure and simple lies.

Ri·ngleading, *vbl. sb. rare*[−1]. [Cf. prec.] Chief leadership.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1 The church of Rome..hath chalenged to it self the supreme title and ringleading of the whole uniuersal church on earth.

Ri·ngleading, *ppl. a.* [Cf. Ringleader.] Acting as, holding the place of, ringleader(s).

1624 J. Gee *Hold fast* 38 The greater is the guiltinesse of their ringleading Masters. **1661** J. Davies *Civil Wars* 371 Take away the commissions of nine of the ringleading officers. *a* **1688** Bunyan *Mr. Badman* (1905) 21 He used to be the Ringleading Sinner, or the Master of mischief among other children. **1768** Ld. Camden in Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1855) V. xxxv. 128 Boston is the ringleading province; and ..the punishment ought to be levelled there. **1796** Stedman *Surinam* I. 73 The ring-leading negroes were roasted alive by half dozens.

Ri·ngled, *a. rare.* [f. Ringle *sb.*[1]] Ringed; provided with rings; marked by circular bands.

a **1593** Marlowe *Hero & Leander* II. 143 A hot proud horse..Spits forth the ringled bit. **1899** *Sketl. News* 14 Oct. (E.D.D.), My blue an' rid ringl'd socks.

Ri·ngle-eye. *Sc.* In form **-ee, -e'e.** [f. Ringle *sb.*[1] Cf. Da. *ringøjet*, Norw. *ringøygd*, Icel. *hringeygur* adjs., and Ringed *a.* 3 (quot. 1513).] A wall-eye.

1826 Galt *Lairds* xxxix, Geordie Joug wi' his ringle-ee. **1885** Strathesk *More Bits fr. Blinkbonny* I. 8 She's terrible sair pockmarkit, an' she has a ringle ee.

So **Ri·ngle-eyed** *a.* (Also *north.*)

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 63 He's out-shin'd, inkneed and ringle-ey'd too. **1894** Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., The pupil of the eye in a dog, etc., that is ringle-eyed is surrounded by a whity ring. **1897** P. H. Hunter *J. Armiger's Revenge* vi, Ane o' thae ringle-e'ed brutes that startle at a' the dibs an' straes on the road.

Ri·ngless, *a.* [f. Ring *sb.*[1] + **-less.**] Without a ring; destitute of rings.

1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 121 In general the common ringless Pheasant has the colours somewhat deeper than the ringed variety. **1872** S. Mostyn *Perplexity* II. v. 97 My fingers were ringless. **1891** Kipling *Light that Failed* v, The cool, temperate, ringless hands that he had taken between his own.

†Ringlestones. *Obs.* The ring-plover.

a **1682** Sir T. Browne *Norf. Birds* Wks. (Bohn) III. 320 *Ringlestones*, a small white and black bird, like a wagtail .., common about Yarmouth sands.

Ringle-straw. *dial.* [f. Ringle *v.*[2]] (See quot.)

1857 C. B. Robinson *Gloss. to Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 185 *Windle-straw*, a grass..which, when shaken by the wind, has a peculiar whistling or ringling sound, whence one of its present names 'ringle-straw'.

Ringlet (rĭ·ŋlĕt). [f. Ring *sb.*[1] + **-let.**]

1. A small ring made of metal or other material.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 250 A Bullockes hide..so set rounde aboute on the bordre, or verge, with ringlettes of iron. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* VII. 117 The ringlets that command the door. **1726** *Ibid.* XXI. 76 Who first Ulysses' wondrous bow shall bend, And through twelve ringlets the fleet arrow send. **1795** Burke *Regic. Peace* IV. Sel. Wks. 313 This deficiency is made up by strengthening the first ringlet of the chain. **1813** T. Busby *Lucretius* II. VI. 1255 Some things, as if by hooks and ringlets fixed, In junction hold. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 310, I have sometimes seen them made of very fine polished ivory, ..with a ringlet at the base.

2. A circular dance or course: a circle of dancers; a fairy-ring.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 86 To dance our ringlets to the whistling Winde. 1627 DRAYTON *Quest Cynthia* 219 When Fayries in their Ringlets there Do daunce their nightly rounds. 1692 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* IV. i, The ringlets round her trunk declare her guilty Of many midnight-sabbaths revelled here. 1762 BEATTIE *Pigm. & Cranes* 212 They foot it featly, ranged in ringlets gay. 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* vi, Or through the mystic ringlets of the vale We flash our faery feet in gamesome prank. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 8 The numerous ringlets or circles on the downs, and on some pasture land.

b. An annular appearance, marking, formation, part, or piece.

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 153 Now a small Ringlet appears; and this is more properly called a Central than a Total Eclipse of the Sun. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 220 Of a pale grey, sky-coloured ground, with brown undulatory ringlets. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. § 4 The ringlets of which the proboscis of the bee is composed. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1005 He stripped the bark off a tree in ringlets. 1845 BROWNING *Meeting at Night* i, The startled little waves that leap In fiery ringlets from their sleep.

3. A curled lock or tress of hair.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 306 Shee..Her unadorned golden tresses wore Dissheveld, but in wanton ringlets wav'd. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 83 No more my locks in ringlets curl'd diffuse The costly sweetness of Arabian dews. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 81 Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* I. viii, Maltravers smiled, and stroked those beautiful ringlets. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 408 His rich hair ripples in ringlets between cheek and shoulder.

fig. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 47 To nurse the Saplings tall, and curl the grove With Ringlets quaint. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* VIII. xii, Break, Amphion, break your slumbers, Nature's ringlets deck the thorn.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1791-2 WORDSW. *Descriptive Sketches* 132 Lip-dewing song, and ringlet-tossing dance. 1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* xxii, Come, bind up those ringlet showers! 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 258 A truth That.. numbs the Fury's ringlet-snake.

4. *Ent.* The name given to one of the satyrid butterflies, *Hipparchia hyperanthus*. Also *attrib.*

Other species of *Hipparchia* are named *marsh, mountain, Scotch, small ringlet*, etc.

1818 HAWORTH in *Trans. Entom. Soc.* I. 332 *Hero.* Papilio (silver-bordered Ringlet). *Mnemon...*(the small Ringlet). 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 396 *Hipparchia Hyperanthus*, the Ringlet. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 49 Hipparchia hyperanthus (the ringlet butterfly) also has whitish caterpillars.

Ringleted (ri·ŋlĕtĕd), *a.* Also -letted. [f. prec. + -ED².]

1. Of the hair: Curled; worn in ringlets.

1837 HOOK *Jack Brag* ix, His hair assiduously ringletted on his cheeks and over his forehead. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* iv, In thin muslin frocks and scarlet sashes, with hair elaborately ringleted.

2. Adorned with, wearing the hair in, ringlets.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xii, A dashing, bronzed-looking, ringleted sailor. 1861 SALA *Badd. Peerage* xx. II. 44 Such was the individual who..addressed the ringleted [lady] clerk. 1894 A. DOBSON *18th C. Vignettes* Ser. II. x. 223 The ringletted heads and waistless figures..of 1789.

Ri·nglety, *a.* Also -letty. [f. as prec. + -Y.] Tending to curl in ringlets.

1858 MOTLEY *Corr.* I. 229 Smooth, white, shiny, ringlety hair. 1896 KEANE *Ethnol.* 176 [Hair] in the eastern Hamites and some others developing long ringletty curls.

Ri·ngly, *a. rare.* [f. RINGLE *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Exhibiting rings of colour.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 239 The roots were of the red and white ringly sort.

Ri·ng-ma:n. [f. RING *sb.*¹]

1. The ring-finger. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/1 Pe Rynge man fyngur, *anularis, medicus*. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 109 Whan a man shooteth, the might of his shoote lyethe on the formooste fynger, and on the Ringman. 1879 DICKINSON *Cumberld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Fingers*, the nursery names for these are, humpkin, lick pot, lang man, ring man.

2. A sporting man; a bookmaker.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv, The 'glorious uncertainty' which backers of horses execrate, and ring-men adore. *Ibid.* ix, Those purely country-meetings..where there are no ring men to force the betting. 1864 *Realm* 15 June 2 All the defaulting ring-men and unsuccessful pickpockets. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* I. vi, Heretofore he had lived almost entirely in the society of the Ring-men.

Ri·ng-master. Also ringmaster. [f. RING *sb.*¹] One who manages or directs the performances in the ring of a circus. Also *transf.*

1873 FROST *Circus Life* Pref. 5 The stentorian vocal organs of the proprietor or ring-master of a travelling circus. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 419/2 An aged and tattered negro was the mule's ring-master.

Ri·ng-neck, *a.* and *sb.* [f. RING *sb.*¹]

A. *adj.* = RING-NECKED *a.*

1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow tribe* 94 *Anas Bernicla*, Ringneckgoose. 1848 CRAIG s.v. *Ring, Ring-neck pheasant*, the Phasianus torquatus of Temminck. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 167 *Corvus Albicollis*,..Ring-neck Crow. 1879 J. G. WOOD *Waterton's Wand. S. Amer.* 457 There are many species of Plover in Guiana. The most common are the Black-breasted.., the Ring-neck (*C. semipalmatus*), and the Sandy Plover. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 197/1 One [genus], *Sepedon hæmachates*, is named..'Ring-Neck Snake', the latter name being, however, often applied also to the cobra. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 390 The light-coloured band round the neck of the Ring-neck Parrakeet.

B. *sb.* **1. a.** A ring-necked plover or duck.

1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. 10 Plover, ring-neck, surf-bird. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. *Austr.* = JACKAROO *sb.*

1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Ring-neck*,..a term used in the back blocks in reference to the white collar not infrequently worn by a Jackaroo on his first appearance.

2. A neck with ring-like markings.

1895 CUMBERLAND *Sport Pamirs* 148, I found the cock exactly like the English pheasant, without the ring neck.

Ri·ng-necked, *a.* [RING *sb.*¹] Having the neck ringed or marked with a band or bands of colour. In various names of birds and animals, as *ring-necked barnacle, diver, duck, loon, parakeet, pheasant, pochard, snake, teal, turtle.* (See quots.)

1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* IV. 629 *Bernicla Brenta*, ..*Ring-necked Barnacle. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Ring-necked Diver. 1831 SWAINSON & RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* II. 454 *Fuligula rufitorques*,.. *Ring-necked Duck. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* xxviii. 278 Ring-necked ducks..are seldom found in very large numbers. 1842 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Ornith.* II. 207 *Colymbus glacialis*, *Ring-necked Loon. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 213 A grove of mango-trees,.. peopled with innumerable *ring-necked paroquets. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 322/1 *note*, The Ring-necked Parakeet of the same country [Africa]. 1834 JARDINE *Ornith.* III. 189 The *Ring-necked Pheasant, *Phasianus torquatus*. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 733/1 The Ring-necked Pheasant of China. 1838 EYTON *Anatidæ* 158 *Fuligula rufitorques*,..*Ring-necked Pochard. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 283 One only [is found] in Britain, the common *Ring-necked Snake (*C. natrix* and *Natrix torquatus*). 1889 SCLATER & HUDSON *Argentine Ornith.* II. 132 *Querquedula Torquata*.. (*Ring-necked Teal). *Ibid.*, In the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres the Ring-necked Teal is strictly migratory. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. 291 *Columba Turtur*,.. *Ring-necked Turtle.

Ri·ng-net. [f. RING *sb.*¹]

†**1.** A coat of ring-mail. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1890 Hring-net bæron, locene leoðo-syrcan.

2. A form of salmon-net (see quot. 1830).

1505 *Berwick Reg.* in *Hist. MSS. Comm., Varr. Collect.* I. 12 That no mane exsept he be a fre burges..shall not fish upone Twede for no salmond with longe net, short net, nor reynge net. 1830 WEDDELL in *Archæol. Æliana* (1855) IV. 302 Our present modes of fishing..are by stell nets, wear-shot, and ring or bob nets. *Ibid.* 303 The ring or bob-net is a long net without any bosom (which the other nets have).

3. A variety of lace.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 3/1 The favourite nets for these are point d'esprit and Chantilly ring net.

†**Ringo,** obs. variant of ERYNGO.

1599, 1681 [see ERYNGO]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 80/1 Conserves of..Pears, Apricocks, Plums, Ringo roots. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* V. iii. 120 Ringo-roots sliced.

Ringoal (ri·ngōul). Also **ring-goal.** [f. RING *sb.*¹] A game in which a light ring or hoop is thrown towards a goal by means of two sticks.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 3/1 A new game, called ring-goal, is coming into favour this summer...It originated in India. 1894 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* 302 The thump of tennis balls, the flying horrors of ring-goal.

Ringol(l, obs. forms of RINGLE *sb.*¹

†**Rin-goose.** *rare*⁻¹. Some kind of goose.

1639 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* 3 In all this province ther is great store of..widgeon, teale, wildgouse, rin gouse,..and all other kinds of wildfowl.

Ring-ouzel. [f. RING *sb.*¹] A bird (*Turdus torquatus*, closely allied to the blackbird) having a white ring or bar on the breast. (Cf. OUZEL 1 b.)

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The Ring Ouzell, *Merula torquata*. 1676 LISTER in RAY *Corr.* (1848) 125 As to that question of a Heath-throstle, I find that the Ring-ouzle is so called with us in Craven. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 493 The black Turdus, with a white ring, the ring Ouzel. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 229 The ring-ouzel inhabits the mountainous parts of these islands. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 189 The ring-ouzel is sometimes and the water-ouzel frequently met with. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. (1890) 455 The..female ring-ouzel (*T. torquatus*) differs less, and the female common thrush (*T. musicus*) hardly at all from their respective males.

†**Ring-root,** for *ringo-root*: see ERYNGO.

1684 O'FLAHERTY *West Connaught* (1846) 66 Samphire grows in plenty, ring-root or Sea-holy, and Sea Cabbage.

Ri·ngster. *U. S.* [f. RING *sb.*¹ II b + -STER.] A member of a political ring.

1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 3428. 2 It seems to be folly to try to break the ranks of the ringsters at Harrisburg who oppose the consideration of the Tax bill. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxiii. II. 461 The attachment of the ringster is usually given wholly to the concrete party.

Ring-straked (ri·ŋˌstrēkt), *a.* Also 9 -streaked. [f. RING *sb.*¹] Having bands of colour round the body. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Quot. 1611 appears to be the source from which all later usage is derived.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXX. 35 He remoued that day the hee goates that were ring-straked, and spotted. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 253 The same way that Jacobs Cattle became speckled, spotted and ring-straked. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 210 As wasps ring-straked, or bees that build. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Poems (1884) 293/1 A spotteder, ring-streakeder child the' warn't in Uncle Sam's holl farm. *a* 1865 in R. Hunt *Rom. West Eng.* (1871) 393 All 'this wilful waste' of long cloth scarlet, ringstraked, and speckled, is to do honour to King Christmas. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 49/1 Commanding like a monarch his flocks and his herds, his spotted and his ring-straked.

Ri·ngtail, ri·ng-tail. [f. RING *sb.*¹]

1. *Ornith.* **a.** The female of the hen-harrier. (Formerly regarded by many as a distinct species.)

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Pygargus*..is also a byrde lyke to a hawke, hauynge a whyte tayle: I suppose hym to be that which we call a ringe tayle. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 55 There are two foules, wherof the one is called (*Ian le blancke*) which I take to be the Harrohen or capped Kyte, and the other (*Blanch queue*) the ring tayle. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xiv. 13 The osprey, the ringtaile, and the vulture. 1661 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Thrac. Wonder* V. ii, Besides, what falcon but dares venture upon a ringtail? 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 72 Of the Ring-tail, the Male whereof is called the Henharrier. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 194 The ringtail weighs sixteen ounces. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 5/2, I have never seen two ringtails attend the same nest, and I..invariably found each nest frequented by the henharrier and ringtail. 1808 MONTAGU in *Linnæan Trans.* IX. 185 The new feathers.. clearly evinced the smallest bird to be a Hen Harrier, and the larger a Ringtail. 1880 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 492/1 It was not until after Montagu's observations were published..that the 'Ringtail'..was generally admitted to be the female of the 'Hen-Harrier'.

fig. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* V. iv, Thou Royal Ring-tail, fit to fly at nothing But poor mens Poultry.

attrib. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* pl. 107 Ring-tail Hawk. 1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* (1792) I. 243 Ring-tail Falcon.

b. The golden eagle before its third year. Usually *ring-tail eagle.*

1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* Index, Ring-tail, or black eagle. 1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 14 The Ring-tail Eagle is characterized by all as a generous spirited and docile bird. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 53 In the opinion of some, the ringtail is considered as a distinct species; but the facts..demonstrate its connection with the Golden Eagle. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 173/1 Many other authors mention the eagle and ring-tails in such terms as to leave the identity of the bird almost unquestionable.

c. *Ring-tail pigeon* (see quot.).

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 534/1 The Ring-tail Pigeon (*Columba Caribbea*) may be mentioned as a West Indian species, much valued for the..delicacy of its flesh.

2. *Zool.* = RING-TAILED *a.* 2 and 3. Also *absol.*

1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quad.* 137 Maucauco,..Ring-tail. Tail..marked with numbers of regular rings of black and white. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* I. 324 The Ringtail opossum (*Phalangista* or *Hepoona Cookii*, Desm.) is smaller, less common, and less sought after. *Ibid.*, Dogs will not eat the flesh of the Ringtail even when roasted.

3. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ring-tail*, a small triangular sail, extended on a little mast, which is occasionally erected for that purpose on the top of a ship's stern... *Ring-tail* is also a name given to a sort of studding-sail, hoisted beyond the after-edge or skirt of those main-sails which are extended by a boom and gaff. 1804 DUNCAN *Mar. Chron.* Pref. p. xii, The studding-sails, drivers, ring-tails, and all those sails which are set occasionally. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Ring-Tail*, a small sail shaped like a jib, set occasionally in light winds; it is hoisted on the outer end of the main or spanker gaff.

b. *attrib.* with *boom, sail*, etc.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 83 Abaft the after leech of the main-sail, in calm weather, is hoisted a ring-tail-sail. *Ibid.* 162 The Ringtail-boom is a small boom projecting from the stern of some vessels to spread the foot of the ringtail-sail. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vi, He was going aloft to fit a strap round the main-topmast head, for ringtail halyards. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., Extended on a boom called the ringtail boom.

Ri·ng-tailed, *a.* [Cf. prec.]

1. *Ornith.* (See RING-TAIL 1, 1 b, and 1 c.)

1725 H. SLOANE *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* II. 302 The Ring-Tail'd Pigeon. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. I. 71 Ring-tailed Eagle. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 96 A very superb ring-tailed eagle was shot. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* III. 366 *Circus Cyaneus*, the Ring-Tailed Harrier. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* I. 177 In the young the tail is white at the base, whence in this stage it has been often called the Ring-tailed Eagle.

2. *Zool.* Having the tail ringed with alternating colours. (Cf. RINGTAIL 2.)

1729 *Dampier's Voyages* III. 423 The Ring-tail'd Snake. 1785 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 224 The MICOCO, or maucauco, commonly known by the name of the ring-tailed maki. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 63 The Macaco of Buffon, or the Ring-tailed Lemur (*L. catta*, Lin.), which is ash-grey, the tail annulated black and white. 1877 *Nature* XV. 286/1 Two Ring-tailed Lemurs (*Lemur catta*) from Madagascar, purchased.

3. *Zool.* Having the tail curled at the end, *spec.* applied to certain phalangers.

1825 *Penny Cycl.* III. 128/1 These animals [phalangers], called ring-tailed opossums by the colonists. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* v. 46 The Black-fellows told us, that they had caught a ring-tailed opossum. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 728/2 There are about four species of this genus known, of which the commonest is Cook's Ring-tailed Phalanger.

4. *Ring-tailed roarer*, a fanciful name for an imaginary animal. Also applied to persons. *U.S.*

1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 268 'By the rasping ring-tailed roarer of Kentucky, that's good,' said Ezram. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 224 A specially fine fellow of great size and strength is called a ring-tailed roarer.

†**Ringus,** obs. variant of *ringo*, ERYNGO.

1653 W. J. *Gentlew. Delight* 34 To candy Ringus Root.

Ri·ng-walk. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. RING *sb.*¹] (See quots.)

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 77 Let him beate the outsides and make his ryngwalkes twyce or thrice about the woode. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Ringwalke*, a round walk made by Hunters. [Hence in BLOUNT and PHILLIPS.] 1686 R. BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 78 When Huntsmen go drawing in their Springs at Hart-hunting, they usually make Dew-rounds which are called Ring-walks. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XX, Norman is waiting for me, and I am to go with him to make his ring-walk.

Ri·ng-wall. [f. RING *sb.*1]

1. A wall completely surrounding or encircling a certain area. (Cf. RING-FENCE.)

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. 6 An immense circuit of buildings; cut out, girt with a high ring-wall, from the lanes and streets of the quarter. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* II. vii. (1872) I. 90 The Nürnbergers once..built a ringwall round his Castle. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 3/2 Athens before the Persian war..was surrounded by a ring-wall of narrow circuit, some..traces of which are supposed to remain.

2. *techn.* (See quots.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/1 *Ring-wall* (Metallurgy), the inner lining of a furnace. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 205/2 In some places..they use a sort of half-muffle, called a 'ring-wall', consisting of a lining reaching about half way up the kiln.

† **Ri·ngwood.** *Obs.* Ale brewed at Ringwood in Hampshire.

1771 *Ann. Reg., Misc.* 195/2 That matrimony was not sufficiently encouraged, and that ringwood was the most orthodox ale in the kingdom.

Ringworm (ri·ŋwəɹm). [f. RING *sb.*1 So Du. *ringworm*, Da., Norw., Sw. dial. *ringorm.*]

1. A skin-disease usually manifesting itself in circular patches, and frequently affecting the scalp in childhood; tinea.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642 *Hec cerpigo*, re[n]gworme. *a* 1450 *Mankind* 616 (Brandl), I haue a lytyll dishes [= disease]..Wyth a runnynge rynge-worme. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D iij b, The same..is good for the sore called the rynge worme. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 659 So superstition crepeth like a ringworme. *a* 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 53 To hide the deformity of a Ringworme in his face. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 101 With oile of bayes, it [*sc.* fat] helps the Scab and Ringwormes. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Serpigo*, in Medicine, a kind of Herpes, popularly called a Tetter or Ring-worm. 1756 [see 2 b]. 1834 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* (1844) 661 Shingles..is a variety of ringworm, or tetter, occupying the trunk of the body. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 350 When ringworm occurs on the non-hairy skin, it reveals itself first as a slightly raised roundish uniformly erythematous patch. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 124/1 *Tinea sycosis*, or ringworm affecting the beard, and *tinea circinata*, or ringworm affecting the body.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 591 A proper ringworm, a doctorlike argument. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 41 The Idoll is a tempting harlot, the Crosse..a very ringworme that spreadeth mightilie. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 8, I have not inke enough to cure all the Tetters and Ring-worms of the State. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 67 This Tetter, or spreading Ringworm, cannot be cured..without some Gall in the Ink.

2. *attrib.*, as *ringworm fungus*, *-porrigo*, etc.

1828–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 490 The Ringworm Scall has been known and described, under different names, from the Greek writers to our own day. *Ibid.* 494 In the last variety, the ringworm porrigo. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXVII. 428 *note*, Yaws coalescing in the form of a ring are called ringworm yaws. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 854 The botanical character of the ringworm fungi is uncertain.

b. *Ringworm bush* or *shrub*, a tropical American shrub (*Cassia alata*). *Ringworm root*, the root of an Eastern shrub (*Rhinacanthus communis*) used as a remedy for the ringworm.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 224 The Ring-worm Bush... The juice of the leaves or buds is said to cure the ring-worms. 1774 E. LONG *Hist. Jamaica* III. 845 Ringworm-bush, *Cassia siliquis quadrialatis*. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora West Ind. Isl.* Col. Names 787 Ringworm-shrub, *Cassia alata*.

Ringy (ri·ŋi), *a.*1 [f. RING *sb.*1 + -Y.] Resembling a ring, ring-like; marked with rings.

1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* III. ix. (1686) 124 Out of the lower side of the Annular or ringy protuberance of the cerebel. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 145 Amongst the white ivory, the teeth are often found to be marked in rings alternately light and dark coloured, these are called *ringy* or *cloudy*.

Ringy (ri·ŋi), *a.*2 [f. RING *sb.*2] Having a ringing quality or tone.

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 195 It was light and tight, and ringy as a drum, and floated on the water like a bubble.

Rinish, variant of RENISH *a.*

† **Rink,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 **rinc,** 3–6 **rink,** 4–6 **rynk**(e, 6 **rinck**(e, **rynck.** β. 4–6 **renk**(e, 4 **renkke, reynke.** [OE. *rinc*, = OS. *rink*, ON. *rekkr*: the stem is app. an ablaut-variant to that of RANK *a.*] A man, *esp.* a fighting man, a warrior. (Only *poet.*)

α. *Beowulf* 399 Aras þa se rica, ymb hine rinc manig. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1114 Fore eagna gesyhð, rinnan fore rincum. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 45 Þeah hine rinca hwilc..æfter frigne. *c* 1205 LAY. 5188 Bordes þer scænden, redde blod scede, rinkas feollen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1193 What rink so he rauȝt he ros neuer after. *Ibid.* 1213 Þan ride togedere a gret route of rinkes ful nobul. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13629 My ryght I renonse to þat rynk sone. 1515 *Scottish Field* 417 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Every ryncke to his reste Full radlie him dressed. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 7 With mony rynk that ryall wes and ryke, In plane battell.

β. 13..*E. E. Allit. P.* B. 766 Þenne arest þe renk & raȝt no fyrre. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 134 Whon Resun to þis Reynkes Rehersede þeose wordes. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 198 Þo ros vp with rancour þe renkes reneyed. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* II Renkis of grete renovne, Cumly kingis with crovne. 1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 122 Meleager..ran vpon the sayd Egyptian renk; And cut him in both kneez.

Rink (riŋk), *sb.*2 Also 4–6 (9) **renk**; 6 **rynk.** [App. a. OF. *renc* row, rank, RENK *sb.*1, with slight change of meaning. Until the latter part of the 19th cent. only in Sc. use.]

† **1.** The space of ground within which a combat, joust, or race takes place; a course marked out for riding or running in. Freq. in phr. *rink's end.* In later use chiefly *fig.*, and passing into 2 c.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 365 Knychtis..swa fell strakys gave and tuk, That all the renk about thaim quouk. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 809 In the rowme of ane renk in fewtir kest he. *Ibid.* 834 The riche restles men out of the renk past. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 71 Be this thai wan neir to the renkis end, Irkit sum deil befoir the mark weil kend. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 520 He..bowtit fordwart, with ane bend, And ran on to the Rinkis end. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1863) 382 To run out the rink that the Lord has set before him. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., The Lord giue your Lordship continuall convoy to your rinks end. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) I. xxiv. 57 Possibly they see little more of it, or nothing at all, till they win to the rinks-end.

attrib. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 455 At the rynk end ..With speir in hand bydand the heraldis cry. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 505 That round, rinkroume wes at vtterance. [1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 137 The heralds had the rink-room metit.]

† **b.** The course or way on which one is going.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 549 Bot gif thow raik out of my renk, full raith sall thow rew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 86 Buskis wythdrawis..To reyd thair renk, and rovmis thaim the way.

† **c.** A spell of running; a run or course; the act of running. *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2425 The feind..Actand ilk man to rin vnrichtious rinkis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 142 Towart quham Pallas bownyt hes ful sone, And in hys renk on this wys maid hys boyne. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S.T.S.) I. 59 Ouresett with bleding of his woundis and fast rink. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* III. iv. (1821) I. 80 The Romanis ar..swift of rink. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 385 So much the nearer we draw to it, let us mend our renk. [1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 144 But sae it happen'd that nae scaith That renk wrocht.]

† **d.** A course in a joust or tournament. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 910 Twa rynnyng renkis raith the riolys has tane, Ilk freik to his feir, to frestin his fa. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 91 Thir maneir of renkeis and juperteis of batale Ascanyus hantit. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XVI. x, In the thrid rynk lord wellis wes doung out of yᵉ sadyll. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 46 Trumpettis and schalmis wᵗ a schowt Playid or the rink began.

2. A stretch of ice measured off or marked out for the game of curling.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* v, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, Or up the rink like Jehu roar. 1790 A. WILSON *Rabby's Mistake* Poet. Wks. (1846) 101 Far aff the curler's roaring rink, Re-echoed loud, wi' noisy clink. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 569 What has been..justly said of a more serious predicament, is exhibited literally on a Rink. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 511 A line..is drawn across the rink at each end, at a distance from the tee equal to one-sixth of the rink. 1895 *Times* 30 Jan. 6/2 Ninety rinks were laid out on the ice.., and they were occupied by 545 players.

b. One of the sets of players into which the sides in a curling or quoiting match are divided.

1823 in JAMIESON s.v., The long pending match at quoits.. took place, 24 on each side, forming 12 rinks. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 713/1 Matches..with numerous competitors formed into rinks of four players a side, two stones being used by each player.

3. A sheet of ice for skating, sometimes one artificially prepared and roofed in; also, a smooth floor, usually of asphalt or wood, for roller-skating.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rink*, a space of ice devoted to certain recreations, as a skating or a curling rink. *c* 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Alpine Diversions* (1905) 219 Of skating little need be said; in so snowy a climate the rinks must be intelligently managed. 1890 DILKE *Probl. Greater Brit.* I. 123 Rink skating is a fine art in Canada.

transf. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 131 The roads being rinks of the smoothest and most unbroken description.

b. A spell of roller-skating.

1875 S. G. THOMAS in Burnie *Mem.* (1890) 48, I recreated myself..by a rink yesterday. I found the wheels more popular than ever.

Hence **Rink** *v. intr.*, to skate on a rink.

1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 143 You have rinked in the town hall.., have gone over the stables.

Rinkasporum, erroneous for *Rhyncospora*, a genus of Australian plants.

1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* I. i, The delicate white-flowered rinka-sporum. *Ibid.* III. vii, Isabel..nervously twisted a tendril of the rinkasporum round her fingers.

Ri·nking, *vbl. sb.* [f. RINK *sb.*2 3.] The act or practice of skating on a rink. Also *attrib.*

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xvi, Why should we not go mad for china? It is as sensible as going mad over rinking. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 443 A great many rings for the rinking skates. 1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 11/3 Men, since rinking collapsed, have 'gone in' more for football.

Ri·nkist. [f. RINK *sb.*2 3.] One who skates on a rink.

1876 *All Year Round* (N.S.) XVI. 18 The practised rinkist may soon get into trouble on genuine ice.

Rinkle, obs. variant of WRINKLE *sb.*

Rinkoma·nia. [f. RINK *sb.*2 3.] A passion for rink-skating. So **Rinkoma·niac.**

1876 *World* V. 3 The mischief which must..ensue if the pest of rinkomania became popular. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 269 The pastime seems sufficiently dangerous to satisfy the requirements of the most refractory rinkomaniacs.

Rinner, -ing, dial. variants of RUNNER, -ING.

† **Ri·nnet.** *Obs.* In 6 **rinet,** 7 **rynnet.** Variant of RENNET or RUNNET *sb.*, used figuratively.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 136 Thee water hard curded with the chil ysye rinet. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. i, They are full of rynnet, And take the skin off where they are tasted. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 26 Rynnet of Darknesse, lightly turning it.

Rino, obs. var. RHINO *sb.*1 **Rinocere,** obs. var. RHINOCEROS. **Rinology,** obs. var. RHINOLOGY.

Rin-rig, variant of RUN-RIG.

Rinse (rins), *sb.* Also **rinse, rince,** *Sc.* **ringe, reenge.** [f. RINSE *v.*]

1. *Sc.* A small bundle of twigs (esp. of heather) used for cleaning out pots or other vessels. Hence **rinse-heather,** the variety of heather used for making this.

1800 J. HEADRICK *Comm. Board of Agric.* II. 264 Long heath..makes excellent rinses for scrubbing milk vessels. 1808 JAMIESON, *Ringe*, a whisk or small besom, made of heath. *Ringe-heather*, Cross-leaved Heath. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 151 Traversing the woods and fields in quest of materials for his besoms and rinzes.

2. A rinsing; a final application of water to remove impurities; *colloq.* a wash. Also *attrib.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXV, 'I may as vel have a rinse', replied Mr. Weller, applying plenty of yellow soap to the towel. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 387 The skins are then taken from the rinse-water. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 207/2 No doubt the final rinse of spirits helps the gelatine to resist decomposition. 1882 JAMIESON s.v. *Ringe*, Gie the claes a ringe in cauld water.

b. A wash to cleanse the mouth.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 10/2 The best rinse for the smoker is a glass of water in which a teaspoonful of table-salt has been dissolved.

Rinse (rins), *v.* Forms: α. 4–6 **rynce** (5 **ryncyn**), 4–6 **rynse** (5 **ryynse**), 5 **rines-**, 6– **rince, rinse**; 6 **rence,** 6–7 **rense,** 7 **reinse.** β. 5 **rynesh, rynsche,** 6 **rinche,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **rinch**; 6 **rensch,** 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **rench,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **wrench,** 9 *dial.* **ranch.** γ. 9 *dial.* **ringe, rinje, reenge, reinge, range.** [a. F. *rincer*, OF. also *reincer* (*-ser*), *raincer* (*-ser*), of uncertain origin.

The similarity in form and meaning to ON. *hreinsa* (MDa. *rensa, rinse, rønse*, MSw. *rensa, ränsa, rönsa*), to cleanse, is very great, but is prob. accidental. The OF. *raincer* was app. trisyllabic (*raïncer*), which suggests that a consonant has been dropped, but it seems difficult to associate the form with the synonymous OF. *recincer* (Picard *rechinchier*) and med.L. *recincerare, resincerare* (see these words in Du Cange).]

† **1.** *trans.* To clear, make clean, by removal.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 321 Þe kynge's oste at gesse in þe Est mad lardere,..More & mede did rynce [*rime* prince], wod & playn he brent.

2. To wash out (a cup, etc.) by pouring in water or other liquid and emptying it out again (usually after swilling or stirring it about).

α. *c* 1350 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 7 *Recenta..hunc ciphum*, rynce this cuppe. ? *a* 1400 [see RINSED *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Ryyncyn, *rigo, vinecto.* 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1570) 32 Such force not of their soules, But labour in rinsing pieces, cups and bowles. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* XV. 12 The treen vessell shal be rensed with water. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 224 Hee tooke a most vnualewed boule,..and that he first did clense With sulphure, then with fluences of sweetest water rense. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* XX. 398 Glass vessels well rinced, and..full of cold water. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i, Leave the Dregs of.. Liquors in the Bottle: To rince them is but Loss of Time. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 317 To have your vessels dry, rinse them with brandy. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 45 A clean glass, rinced with any acid. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. (ed. 2) 13 Take care that your lid, as well as your utensil, be always thoroughly rinsed.

β. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Rynsche þin dysshe alle a-bowte withynne with sugre or oyle. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 13 Wash and rench the glasses verie well. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* I. 35 The French-Man's Glasse is wrenched as often as he Drinks.

γ. 1547 SALESBURY, *Bwrw dwr dros lestr*, renge. 1834–5 *Wilson's Tales Borders* (1836) II. 167, I poured the whisky intil the lang sma bottle.. without rangin it oot. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* 365 Range oot that pot.

b. To clean (the mouth, teeth, etc.) by taking a mouthful of water and emitting it again.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Foueo, Fouere os multa aqua frigida*, to washe the mouth with; to rinse. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 624 He would suck and draw up into his mouth a great deal of water, and first rinse and warm his own mouth. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 105 Nor only wash your Fingers, but your Face; And rinse your Teeth. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 34/2 Rinsing his palate (to avoid confusion) after every piece. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 71 The..disgusting ceremony of publicly rinsing the mouth. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, Jasper only rinses his mouth once, and casts forth the rinsing. 1905 GEIL *Yankee in Pigmy Land* 319 After each meal they rinse the mouth with water.

fig. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 84, I have rinsed my mouth of the poetry.

† **3.** *absol.* Of a priest: To clean the chalice and fingers with wine and water after communion. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 575 Loke pater-noster þou be sayande, I-whils þo preste is rynsande. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 149 Qwen þe prelete hase vsede & rineside, þan sal scho be howseld of hym. *c* 1425 (see RINSING *vbl. sb.* 1).

4. To dip (a thing) into, agitate in, or drench with water in order to remove impurities.

α. 1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* i, Citherea the clere Rynsid hir

tressis like the goldin wyre. 1563 Foxe *Canon of Mass* in *A. & M.* 893/2 Let the priest rence his hands, lest any parcels of the body or bloud be left behind in his fingers or in the chalice. 1588 Mascall tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 20 Take of good wood and breake the rootes off, and then cut them small, then wash and rence them in cold water. 1607 J. Davies (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/2 Likewise the Delvge (that did rince this Rovnd) Came..To make it cleane. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 197 They could not refine a Scorpion into a Fish, though they had drawn it, and rinc't it with never so cleanly Cookery. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 2 Of Rincing a Form of Letter. 1700 Addison *Æneid* III. Wks. 1726 I. 62 He rins'd the wound, And washed away the..clotted blood. 1828 Maugham *Accum's Chem. Reagents* 118 Rince and macerate an oyster in cold distilled water. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 318 Rinse the leaves in cold water,..and dry them on hot plates. 1902 Wister *Virginian* xxvii, The girl rinsed the man's wound and wrapped him in clean things.

refl. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 103 Hanging down his head, as one discontent, till he hath washed and rinsed himselfe. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 205 Having rinsed her selfe all over in pure running water. [1851 S. Judd *Margaret* I. ii, They went to the cistern at the back of the house, washed and rinsed themselves for dinner.]

β. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Washe the head euery thyrde daye wyth strong warme lye..: at the last rensch the head with colde lye. 1595 Duncan *Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Perluo, perpurgo*, to rinche faire and cleane. 1889 J. W. Riley *Knee-deep in June*, Rench my hair In the dew.

b. To treat (clothes or textile fabrics) in this way; *spec.* to put through clean water in order to remove the soap used in washing.

a. 1530 Palsgr. 691/2, I rynce clothes, *je rainse.* I wyll rynce up the clothes here in the bolle. 1598 Yong *Diana* 74 As I was going to the riuer to rince my clothes. 1611 Cotgr., *Rinser*, to reinse linnen clothes. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 128 By scouring, washing, rinsing it as spots..are washed out of clothes. 1686 *Annals of Albany* (1850) II. 94 No person whatsoever shall..rense cloathes..in or near any of the wells. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. II. i. 147 The cotton must be rinsed in a stream of water. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 544 In scouring the raw cotton, it is usual to boil it..in sour water or an alkaline ley, after which it is wrung out, rinsed, and dryed. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iv. 44 They were beating and rinsing and wringing the unfortunate sheets and table-cloths.

β. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1182 She toke the Shirte..And wesht it onys and ryneshed it so clene. 1611 Cotgr., *Esbourrer*.., to rinch, or wash (a cloath, &c.) lightly, or sleightly. 1781 Hutton *Tour Caves, Rench*, to wash clean with water, as cloths. 1825– in many dial. glossaries (as *rinch, rench, ranch*).

γ. 1856 J. Ballantine *Poems* 13 In the wee gushing burn [they] ringe their siller-white claes. 1881 Sargisson *Joe Scoap* 141 (E.D.D.), Thay..rinje't em weel anunder t'pump.

† **5.** In *fig.* or *transf.* uses: **a.** To clean out, to empty. *Obs. rare.*

c 1572 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* lxix, His owne companions can contriue a meane, To cutte his throate and rinse his budgets cleane.

† **b.** To moisten or drench. *Obs. rare.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. ix, To rince his clammy guts in beere. 1648 G. Daniel *Eclog* iii. Hakon's Song ii, Had I but now, one boule To rince my thirsty Soule.

† **c.** To cleanse, to make clean or pure. *Obs.*

1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 79 A pottle of wine..Drunke with an Apple, is imployed right, To rince the Liver. *a* 1628 Preston *Saints Daily Exercise* (1629) 132 He washeth and renseth his heart. *a* 1658 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 244 Thy thoughts..Rench'd from earth's tainted, fat and heavy steams.

6. To remove, to take *away*, clear *out*, by rinsing.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Abluo*, To rinse away his thirst. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Hee rinst in the water thee drosse from his late bored eyelyd. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 3 That whole flood could not wash or rinch away that one spot of his atheisme. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* I. 174 First wee scoure and rinse out the filth that is in it. 1794 Waterhouse in Morse *Amer. Geogr.* (1796) I. 501 Such a course of water drinking will open obstructions, rinse out impurities.

7. To wash *down* with liquor.

1812 W. Tennant *Anster Fair* I. lxix, Ever and anon they eat a lunch, And rinse the mouthfuls down with flav'rous whisky punch.

Hence **Rinsed** *ppl. a.* Also † **Rinse-pitcher,** one who drinks the rinsings of liquor; a toper.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3375, I salle redily..reche the þe riche wyne in rynsede coupes. 1552 Huloet, Rynche pytcher, *lagenarius.* 1562 Bullein *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* (1579) 13 The rinsepichers had a good medicen prepared for them, for the Maior of London..made an order against mightie Bere and Ale.

Ri·nser. *rare.* Also 7 **rencer, reinser, renser.** [f. Rinse *v.*] One who rinses.

1611 Florio, *Risciacquatore*, a rencer, a washer or shaker in water. 1611 Cotgr., *Rinseur*, a reinser of linnen. 1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 351 John the Baptist is always called in the printed Saxon Version of the Gospels,.. John the Washer, Renser, or Cleanser. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 165 From being a rinser of muslins, [she] comes to be the very goddess of St. George's..Fields.

Rinsing (ri·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rinse *v.* + -ing1.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 576 When þo preste has rinsynge done, opon þi fete þou stonde vp sone. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 141/28 Whanne she toke wyne in þe rynshynge after þe sacrament. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Ryyncynge (*K. P.* rynsinge of vessell), *rigacio.* 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 167 Th' enteruiew, That..like a glasse Did breake ith' wrenching. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 90 Such a rinsing and scouring Dauid prayed for. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxx. 110 We..had a new supply of rain-water, in which we had a grand rinsing. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 209/2 The rinsings after each operation should be thorough.

b. *attrib.*, as *rinsing appliance, machine*, etc.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 1 The Lye-Trough and Rincing-Trough he places towards some corner of the Room. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clear-starching*, Pour a little of it into the rincing Water, then put your Hand into the rincing Water, and stir it about. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xx. 526 For soaking and rincing operations. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1069 *Rinsing Machine.* 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Bottle Washing, Brushing, and Rinsing Appliances.

2. The liquid or liquor with which anything has been rinsed out. Chiefly *pl.*

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, The beadle..washed down the greasy morsel with the last rinsings of the pot of ale. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, A scum that was like the soapy rinsing of sooty chimneys. 1870 [see Rinse *v.* 2 b]. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xxxix, The very pigs..in low spirits from feeding on a too meagre quality of rinsings.

fig. 1822 De Quincey *Confessions* 150 These were.. the very dregs and rinsings of the human intellect. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Condesc. Foreigners*, Being drenched with the rinsings of an unclean imagination.

† **Rinspindle.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **-spindel, -dil, rynspyndell, -dle.** [App. f. *rin* Run *v.* + Spindle *sb.* Cf. G. *rennspindel.*] A boring instrument used by cutlers and in the surgical treatment of a broken skull.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 126 Summe seien þat þilke rimele..schulde be..peersid..wiþ rinspindelis...A rinspindil is an instrument þat coteleris poudren with her haftis.

Rin-there-out: see Run-.

† **Ri·ny,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [f. *rine*, var. of Rind *sb.*1 Cf. Rindy *a.*1] Bearing the rind or skin.

c 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 123 Rub Salt well on the Flitches, and put them in a Trough, laying the Riny side downwards.

† **Rioall,** variant of *rioll*, Rial *a. Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 107 Lo, here is the crowne and the vestementis rioall. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54 A world desolaite,..in the which shall spryng up a rioall, rich, rede rose.

Riol(ly, Riolte, variants of Rial(ly, Rialty *Obs.* **Riot,** variant of Ryot.

Riot (rəi·ət), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–6 **riote,** 4–**riot,** 4–6 **riott,** 5 **riotte, riaut,** 6 **riat, riet**; 4–6 **ryote** (5 **ryaute**), 4–7 **ryot,** 5–7 **ryott,** 5–6 **ryotte,** 5 **ryet**(**te.** *β.* 4–5 **reot,** 5 **reaut.** See also Royet. [*a.* OF. *riote* (*rihote*), *riotte* fem., *riot* (*rihot*) masc., debate, dispute, quarrel, etc., = Prov. *riota*, It. *riotta*, of obscure origin.]

1. Wanton, loose, or wasteful living; debauchery, dissipation, extravagance. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 So þet non wisure read ne mei bringen hire ut of hire riote [*v.r.* him of his fol riote]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 48 A saumpul her be þaem I say, þat rages in þare riot [*Bedf.* reaut] ay; In riot [*Bedf.* riaut] and in rigolage, Of all þere liif spend þai þe stage. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 122 Þei wasten moche good in ryot & glotonye. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I. 6 Rafte was 3oure riott and rest. *Ibid.* IV. 20 Whanne þe reot and þe reeuell þe rent þus passid. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 377 The clergy..spendenge the ny3htes in surfettes and in ryette. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 Who that sekithe ryot gladly, he metithe therewith. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 27 In ryot & dronkenesse, Theyr name defylynge, despysynge all goodnesse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 63 b, Al to mainteyne your ryot, pryde, and voluptuousnes. 1600 Holland *Livy* 1387 There was nothing wanting, that might serue for pleasure or prodigall riot. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 711 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, To luxurie and riot, feast and dance. 1732 Pope *Ess. on Man* I. 81 The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 272 Hyder..spent his life between the labours of the chase, and the pleasures of voluptuous indolence and riot.

personif. 1609 Dekker *Work for Armourers* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 139 Riot (a smooth-fac'd Ganimed) slept in her lap. 1754 T. Scott *Table of Cebes* 144 See! Riot her luxurious Bowl prepares.

fig. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 4 This invisible riot of the mind, this secret prodigality of being, is secure from detection, and fearless of reproach.

b. Unrestrained revelry, mirth, or noise.

1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 368 To swell the riot of th' autumnal feast. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* vi, It seemed not the laugh of cheerfulness but of riot. 1816 T. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. lxv, The free vent given to what may be termed the clamour and riot of satisfaction by the absence of official arrangement. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xix, They quickened their steps to get clear of all the roar and riot. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* XII. vii. II. 326 With bray of snorting horns and riot of exploding guns.

c. *In full riot*, in full swing. *rare.*

1898 Ld. E. Hamilton *Mawkin* ix, The spaning of the lambs was by with, and the ewe milking in full riot.

2. An instance or course of loose living; a noisy feast or wanton revel; a disturbance arising from this; † an extravagant display *of* something.

13..*Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 163 For burgeis, maiden, other knaue, Mighte him in some riote sette. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4459 He þenkþ hold an huge ryot..Wyþ-inne þis forteniȝt. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 367 Every riot ate laste Mot nedes falle and mai noght laste. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III There cometh of glotonye riottes, wrongs, and molestacions. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vii. 50 The ryots to represse of this outrageous crue. 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 9 They abolished Riots of all Sorts of Pearl..; only Women were permitted to wear a small Carkanet of them about their Necks. *a* 1700 Sedley *Wks.* (1722) I. 28 Roots he preferr'd, and Pot-herbs To all the Pomp and Riots of a Crown. 1807 Crabbe *Village* II. 63 And hark! the riots of the Green begin, That sprang at first from yonder noisy inn.

fig. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Bourbonnois*, There was nothing from which I had painted out for myself so joyous a riot of the affections.

† **b.** A foolish saying; a rigmarole. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Sir Beues* 1191 'Men saiþ,' 3he seide, 'in olde riote [*v.r.* roote], þat wimmannes bolt is sone schote'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 God þe uader..ne heþ none hede of longe ryote of tales y-slyked ne y-rymed.

† **c.** ? A company or assemblage of persons. *Obs.*—1

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 388 And I may se the Romaynes.. Arayede in theire riotes on a rounde felde [etc.].

d. A vivid display *of* (colour).

1894 K. Grahame *Pagan P.* 68 A riot of scarlet on gold. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 429/2 Here and there the sombre green of a cedar broke the riot of color.

3. *Hunting.* The action, on the part of a hound, of following the scent of some animal other than that which he is intended to hunt. Also in phr. *to hunt* or *run riot.*

The first passage from the *Master of Game* appears to contain some misunderstanding of the term.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, What racche þat renneth to a Conynge in any tyme, he ought to be ascryede, saynge to hym lowde: War ryote war. For none oþer beeste in Inglonde is called ryote, saue onely þe Conynge. *Ibid.* xvi, For he [the spaniel] will make alle þe ryote and alle [þe] harme. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 181 If hee cannot by sent finde out the game he seeketh, or if, after he hath found it and is in chase, he fall to hunt riot [etc.]. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 76/1 When Hounds run at a whole Herd of Deer,..we say..[they] Run-Riot. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 123 Until..hounds are entered to their particular game, they must not be too much rated and broken from 'riot'. *Ibid.* 131 Leaving them..to hunt 'riot' unchecked. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 A slight variation in the note of a hound..tells him that the hound has been too free with his tongue on riot (the hunting term for the scent of the wrong animal).

b. *To run riot*, in fig. use: To act without restraint or control; to disregard all limitations; to grow luxuriantly or wildly, etc.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 148 If thou breake thy tedure, and ren ryot at large, and knowe not other mennes goodes frome thyne owne. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 13 Here may ye se how Tindale runneth ryot of his own wit. 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 122 Ye suffer your Tongues to run ryot in bitter Scoffs. 1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 265 Sometimes also..he runs riot, like Ovid, and knows not when he has said enough. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* clxii. (1792) II. 85 They ran riot, would not be kept within bounds by their leaders. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 512 To study how they may be employed most effectually to answer some good purpose; that, if possible, they may never run riot. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 99 The wandering ivy and vine, This way and that, in many a wild festoon Ran riot. 1847 H. Miller *First Impr. Eng.* iii. (1857) 38 The sculptor seems to have let his imagination altogether run riot. 1884 Gilmour *Mongols* 186 The rheumatism runs riot among them.

† **c.** So *to run at riot. Obs. rare.*

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* (Parker Soc.) 114 They..either run altogether at riot, or keep the law with cautels and expositions of their own feigning. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 12/1 So soone as a man beginneth to runne at riot, & leaueth the streight line.

4. Violence, strife, disorder, tumult, *esp.* on the part of the populace.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 510 To pass In Yngland, for till burn and sla; And swa gret ryot thar till ma [etc.]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 159 It [the diamond] kepethe him that berethe it..fro Strif and Riot. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/2 There have come grete multitude of peple..with greete ryot and strengthe in maner of Werre. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 24 b, I thinke these same.. commit no lesse ryot, then those which crucified Christ. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 230, I know none so rank-minded, to enter vpon your proper possessions by riot. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. (1788) 70 You left the metropolis exposed..to every species of riot and disorder. 1819 Ld. Eldon in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VIII. 392 What constitutes riot enough to justify dispersion is no easy matter to determine. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 484 The swords of the demagogues striking at the gates of San-Ildefonso..; in a word, riot in the very apartments of Christina.

fig. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xvi, Sudden a thought..in his pained heart Made purple riot.

b. A violent disturbance of the peace by an assembly or body of persons; an outbreak of active lawlessness or disorder among the populace; † a hostile attack or encounter.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 171 Benedab..Of Irahel a gret partie ..Hath sesed; and of that riote He [Ahab] tok conseil. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 2584 Thare wes þe admirall slane of þe flot, And all þe laif in þat ryot. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 421/2 In eschuyng of Riotes..and disobeissances ayenst the Kynges astate. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 95 That the Kyng shulde..come unto this cuntre and se suyche riottes as have be in this cuntre punyshed. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Processes shalbe made..in like maner as is made upon enditements of riottes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 83 *marg.*, A riot made vpon Jewes. 1598 Shaks. *Merry Wives* I. i. 35 The Councell shall heare it, it is a Riot. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 152 Such vnallowable Ryots, being expresly against..the quietnesse and liberty of the Christians. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 354 The Bill for Conventicles hath bin twice red and committed: it makes them henceforth riots. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 337 An abominable Riot committed in All-Souls College. 1759 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 3) X. 179 After having..heard the proclamation against riots read in public. 1801 in James *Milit. Dict.* (1802) s.v. Every description of peace

officers may and ought to do..all that in him lies towards the suppressing riots. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. xi. 275 A tumult on account of a particular or private grievance amounts at the most to a riot. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 203 All former riots..sink into insignificance compared with the Reform riots of 1831.

transf. and *fig.* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 474 For and ȝe do..but debait Agane Venus rais ony rank riat [etc.]. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 247 Shall these hands..make a ryot on the gentle brow Of true sincerity?

c. Riot Act, the Act (1 Geo. I, st. 2, c. 5) providing that if twelve or more persons unlawfully or riotously assemble and refuse to disperse within an hour after the reading of a specified portion of it by a competent authority they shall be considered as felons.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 15 Speaking of the riot-act he says [etc.]. 1795 Pitt in T. Browne *British Cicero* (1808) I. 524 That after reading the riot act, and ordering them to disperse, any number of persons remaining should, as by the riot act, incur the penalty of the law, that of felony. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlix, The Riot Act was read. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 201 The Riot Act having been read three times, the soldiers were ordered to clear the bridge.

† **Ri·ot,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. Cf. Royet *a.*] Wanton, licentious; incoherent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26938 Sum men in scubardis Til oþer men telles þair folis, And sais amang [þat] riot ron 'Alle men wat wel þat i ha don'. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 The riotest ane ragment wyth mony rat rane.

Riot (rəi·ət), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **ryote,** 4 **ryotte,** 4–7 **ryot** (5 **ryott**), 6 **ryat**; 4, 7– **riot,** 6 **riott(e.** See also Royet *v.* [a. OF. *rioter* (*rihoter*), *riotter*, related to *riote*, etc., Riot *sb.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To live in a wanton, dissipated, or unrestrained manner; to revel; to indulge to excess *in* something. Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Cook's T.* 50 Thus this ioly prentys hadde his leue. Now lat him riote al the nyght. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 770 Vnthriftes riott and runne in debt. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 86 They are ready to come home from straying and riotting abrode in the Parckes. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 72 I wrote to you, when rioting in Alexandria you Did pocket vp my Letters. 1611 Bible 2 *Pet.* ii. 13 They that count it pleasure to riot in the day time. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. iii. I. § 1 In those good Pagan Days wherein they might have rioted with Devotion, Sacrificed to the Gods in drunken Bowls [etc.]. 1751 *Narr. of H.M.S. Wager* 64 They would have rioted in spirituous Liquor. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, Men who do nothing but waste and riot. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xviii, The French scum who now riot over Essex. 1899 W. E. Norris *Giles Ingilby* vii, A sort of unrepentant prodigal son rioting off to far countries.

transf. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 55 Neither doth it seeme to ryot vntill suche time as it is plentifull in yeelding seede. 1811 H. G. Knight *Phrosyne* 39 When stern Winter riots unconfin'd. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. ii, Then the Plague Riots in darkness mid his unknown victims. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 6 Ostentation, impurity rioted in the heart of a society which [etc.].

† **b.** So *to riot it. Obs.*

a 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II*, C iij, This I scorne, that one ..should..riote it with the treasures of the realme. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatr.* 53 Who would not bee bounded in by any Councell.., but riot it as hee would himselfe. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxiii. 10. 354 When they see them thus riot it in violence. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 58 These have nothing to do but..to riot it, to roar it.

c. To revel *in*, to take great delight or pleasure *in*, something. Also const. *upon.*

1742 Watts *Improv. Mind* xx. Wks. (1813) 154 To indulge and riot in these exquisitely bewitching contemplations. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 31 Few are the Brutes..that can riot in Cruelty to Infant Softness. 1837 Chalmers *Mem.* (1851) III. x. 171, I perfectly rioted upon the scenery. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, Vaunting and, as it were, rioting in, her huge unworthiness.

† **2.** *refl.* To indulge (oneself) to the full in some pleasure or recreation. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 237 Thilke fyri rage Of love,.. Wherof himself he so rioteth, And wax so ferforth womannyssh, That [etc.]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 923 The roo and the rayne-dere reklesse thare ronnene..in rosers to ryotte thame seluene. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 797 Riste and Ryott ȝow by þe water of sayne.

3. *trans.* To spend or waste (money, etc.) in riotous living; to pass (time) in riot or luxury. Const. *away* or *out.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VI. xviii, Whilst wee..Ryot away, for nought, whole Prouinces. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 183 Her Husband..rioted out the Income of her Fortune in such blameable Diversions. 1792 Brooks *Prec. Remedies* 72 The evil servant did not riot out his talents. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* i. (1865) I. 33 Retreats ..in which to..riot away the intervals of repose. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 391 He..Had rioted his life out, and made an end.

† **b.** To use (words) with profusion or extravagance. *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 D. Rowland *Lazarillo* I. (1677) G j, Ryoting more pleasant and sweet words than ever Ovid wrote.

II. † 4. *Sc.* and *north.* To ravage, harry, spoil (a country, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 500 All that he fand he maid it his; And ryotit gretly the lande. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1883 Thane relyez the renkez..For to ryotte the wode. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 4553 He..gert his folk wiþe mekyl mayne Ryote halely þe cuntre.

5. † **a.** To force (a person) *to* do some action by persistence or importunity; so, to prevent (one) *from* doing something. *Obs.*

1777 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 189 Dr. Wall ..advised me, or, rather, rioted me, to get out and go and see the Salute. 1781 — *Diary* June, This rattle..Mrs. Thrale most kindly kept up, by way of rioting me from thinking.

b. Of rioters: To attack (persons or property).

1886 *Referee* 21 Feb. 7/3 The West-End tradespeople who were 'rioted'. 1900 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 7/5 S.K.T. Station has been rioted and completely destroyed.

6. *intr.* To make a disturbance; to storm.

1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 Feb., Had he surprised the two Equerries in my room,..how would he have rioted!

Rioter (rəi·ətəɹ). Forms: *a.* 4–7 **riot(t)our,** 4, 6–7 **ryot-,** 5–6 **ryott-,** 5 **riatour,** 6 **ryatour,** 5–7 **ryator,** 7 **riotor.** *β.* 5–6 **ryotter,** 6 **ryoter,** 6– **rioter.** [a. AF. *riotour* (see Riot *v.* and -our), with later change of suffix.]

1. One who leads a disorderly or licentious life, or who indulges in debauchery; a dissolute person; a reveller. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 333 These riottoures..Were set hem in a tavern for to drynke. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 3if þer be in bretherhede eny riotour, oþer contekour. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 118 Seeknesse, y meene, riotoures whippe. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. (1811) 577 This man.. applyed hym vnto all vyce and insolency, and drewe vnto hym all ryottours & wylde disposed persones. 1526 Tindale 2 *Tim.* iii. 3 The men shalbe..ryatours, fearce, despisers of them which are good. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayle Fortune* B j, Riotours and rybaldes that haue no dread of shame. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 234 It cutteth the ryotour and voluptuous liuer, that his course should..bee so egerly reprooued. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. v. 68 He's a sworne Riotor, he has a sinne That often drownes him.

β. 1472 *Presentments of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 [He] is a ryotter on nyghtes. 1530 Palsgr. 263/1 Ryotter a prodigall felowe, *bobancier, prodigue.* 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 149 Our Sauiour charged with neerenes of Publicanes and rioters said [etc.]. 1611 Cotgr., *Sacre*, a..squanderer, extreame rioter (especially in respect of his bellie). 1822 Shelley *Faust* ii. 272 Old gentlewomen,..You ought to be with the young rioters Right in the thickest of the revelry.

2. One who takes part in a riot or rising against constituted authority.

a. c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 125 The kynge shall..sende his commissioners,..and also his juges, to represse and punysh riatours and risers. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Preamble, Greate penalties sette upon the seid riottours and offenders. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 Statutes..concerning the punysshement of riottours. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 280 The kynge had pardoned all those ryottours..for the dethe of the lorde Ryuers.

β. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 220 Rioters, attainted of great and hainous Riots, shall be imprisoned one whole yeare. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 13 Iustice must restraine rioters. 1683 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) App. vi, The rioters..attempted to break open the prison gate. 1759 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 3) X. 178 An address..desiring that the laws might be vigorously executed against the rioters. 1792 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 193 Nine of the Dunse rioters were condemned to banishment, but the ferment continues violent. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Soldiers are not to fire on rioters until the riot act has been read. 1853 Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 138 The Emperor did not scruple to send his own troops to aid the rioters. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 203 His men were pelted with brickbats, and in return shot a ringleader of the rioters.

Rioterie, obs. variant of Riotry.

† **Riotibly,** *adv. Obs.*—1 In 6 **ryatybly.** [Irreg. f. Riot *sb.*] Riotously.

1509 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 12 Elyot..ryatybly came with xl personys & brake vp the dorys off your sayd oratour.

Ri·oting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Riot *v.*]

1. † Dissoluteness of life, debauchery (*obs.*); revelry.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 11 In the meane season he and his companions spent their time in robbing and rioting. 1611 Bible *Rom.* xiii. 13 Let vs walke honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkennesse. 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* (1632) 555 Gaming, and reuelling, and ryoting, and roaring. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 214 And sometimes into cities she would send Her dream, with feast and rioting to blend. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 25 A life in which the days would not seem too long, even without rioting. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 230 There was no more rioting in the chambers.

fig. 1801 Wordsw. *Cuckoo & Night.* xx, I heard the lusty Nightingale so sing, That her clear voice made a loud rioting.

2. The action or fact of taking part in or raising a riot, tumult, or disturbance of the peace.

a 1832 Mackintosh *Hist. Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 110 The lawyers..prosecuted the offenders, merely for rioting in violation of certain ancient statutes, some of which rendered that offence capital. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 728 There was..no such discontent, no such rioting, as he had described. 1886 Weir *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 590 Industrial crises..[are] the results of laws, which are not to be withstood by impatient rioting.

Ri·oting, *ppl. a.* [f. Riot *v.*] Acting in a riotous manner.

1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* v. 137 Through rioting pulses run Throbbing fear and desire. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 3/1 The police..were pelted with iron rivets by a rioting mob.

So **Ri·otingly** *adv.*

1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson*, Whortleberries..extending the hard slenderness of their fibres, at random and riotingly, over their native wastes.

† **Ri·otise.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **-ize,** 7 **-yze.** [f. Riot *sb.* + -ise 2.] Riotous life or conduct.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 20 His life he led in lawlesse riotise; By which he grew to grievous malady. 1598 F. Rous *Thule* D 3 b, Little did he thinke that fayrest mayd, Was prisoner in this cell of riotise. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 135 He that giues his minde to sloth to riotize and ease. 1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* xiv. Wks. 1874 VI. 231 These..grew to such a profuse riotise, intemperance and wantonnes.

Ri·otist. *rare.* [f. Riot *sb.* + -ist.] One who advocates or practises rioting for the redress of grievances, etc.; a rioter.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 13 May, That intolerable Italian has done more to break the peace of this country than all the radicals and riotists in the last quarter of a century. 1832 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 708 A government..acting in calm contempt..of hot-headed riotists.

† **Ri·otly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Riot *a.*] Riotously.

1786 *Pennsylv. Mag. Hist. & Biog.* (1894) XVIII. 58 Large parties collect and riotly go to taverns where they sup and return at all hours of the night.

† **Ri·otness.** *rare*—1. [f. Riot *a.*] = Riot *sb.* 1.

c 1600 *Ungracious Son* iii. in Evans *O. B.* (1784) III. 276 Through excessive riotness ..he was three times more in debt, Than all his wealth was worth.

Riotous (rəi·ətəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **ryotous** (6 **-uouse**), 5 **ryottouse, ryoteux, ryoutis**; 6 *Sc.* **ryatous(e, -us, riattous**; 4– **riotous** (4–5, 7 **-ouse**), 6–7 **riotus.** See also Royetous *a.* [a. OF. *riotous, rioteus*, f. *riot*(*e* Riot *sb.*]

† **1.** Troublesome, difficult. *Obs.*—1

1340 *Ayenb.* 170 He ouercomþ þane vi3t, þet is wel li3t to ouercome to þe bolde herte, and lang and riotouse [F. *ryhoteuse*] to þe sleauuolle.

2. Of persons: Given to wantonness, revelry, or dissolute life; prodigal, extravagant. Now *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* § 15 It were better dwelle in desert þan with a womman that Is riotous. *c* 1420 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* 228 The conpaignie of wommen riotous Thow flee. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 There be other that haue free hert, true and iuste, and be not riotous. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* v. lxxii, Ryotous company do thou not haunt. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 970 As thou maist see by the similitude of the riotous son. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) IV. ix. 390 Drunkards and riotus persons they [Persians] hate. 1634 Milton *Comus* 763 As if she would her children should be riotous With her abundance. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Smetser*, a Riotous man, or a Glutton. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 123, I own..that they are riotous fellows, but some of them are clever.

† **b.** Fond of commotion or fighting. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 363, I salle..ryfe it in sondyre, Bot he be redily reschowede with riotous knyghtez. *Ibid.* 432, [I shall] Ryde alle thas rowme landes wyth ryotous knyghttes.

† **c.** *transf.* Luxuriant; exuberant. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xiii. § 3 Shall wee esteeme them as riotous Branches wherewith we sometimes behold most pleasant Vines ouergrowne? 1605 F. Mason *Auth. Church* (1607) 41 Those things which seemed most superfluous, she lopped awaie like riotous branches.

3. Of life, conduct, etc.: Wanton, dissolute, extravagant; marked by excessive revelry.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 38 Nat be his owne folye ne ryotous lyuyng. 1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 Of a veray riottous and dissolute sorte of liuynge in his youth. 1544 *Suppl. Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 53 Yf suche ryotouse expenses had ben auoyded. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 40 Ane declamatioun against diligat and superfluous cheir in ryatous bankatis. 1618 Bolton *Florus* I. xviii. (1636) 59 Fabricius..condemned it for riotous in Rufinus,..because he had silver plate in all to a ten pound weight. 1755 W. Duncan *Cicero's Sel. Orat.* ix. (1816) 223 Dancing is always the last act of riotous banquets. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 42 The detestable welcome bowls,..with many other riotous customs, are daily disappearing in Germany. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 473 The dissolute and riotous conduct of a large proportion of its inhabitants or visitors. 1888 Fergus Hume *Mme. Midas* I. i, He spent all her wealth in riotous living.

b. Noisy, tumultuous, unrestrained.

1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit Wemen* 193 He ralis, and makis repet with ryatus wordis. *Ibid.* 481 Sum raiffis furght rudly with riatus speche. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 261 They dare not wait the riotous abuse,..When wine has giv'n indecent language birth. 1873 'Ouida' *Pascarel* I. 137 Down in the courtyard the children played with their spoils in riotous glee.

4. Characterized or marked by rioting or disturbance of the peace; taking part in or inciting to a riot or tumult; turbulent.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 17/2 To have yis open and ryoteux wrong and oppressioun remedied. 1464 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 331 To tyme that he haue..receyued sich punicion for his Riottous demeanyng as shal-be accordyng with oure lawes. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 Certeyn persones of evyll, riotous and sedicious disposicions. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 34 b, Assone as the comminge of the Mayre was intymate.. to the ryotous persones, they fledde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 141 The Commons of the Citie were farre out of rule by the insensyng of ryotous persons. 1621 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) II. 38 The..Sirieant at armes cam with warrant for her and the Rest of her Riotouse servants. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 22 Such a riotous act; to wit when hee came to dragg the five Members out of the House. 1714 *Act* 1 *Geo. I*, st. 2, c. 5 (*title*), An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 672/1 The Act for apprehending those guilty of the riotous Murder of Capt. Porteous. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* X. 158 A resolution to violate the law by refusing the payment of taxes was illegal and riotous. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 200 Riotous proceedings ensued in London.. and other places.

transf. 1778 W. Marshall *Minutes Agric.* 6 Feb. 1775, Rung the riotous ox. 1814 Scott *Diary* 25 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Advancing up this huddling and riotous brook.

† **b.** *In riotous wise,* riotously. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 458/1 Wheras the Commons..in

grete noumbre, in riotouse wise, pulled, brak, and hakked doun a pale of the said Abbey. 1443-50 in Baildon *Sel. Cases Chanc.* (Selden Soc.) 134 There came John Wayte.. and..other persones.., and in full ryoutis wyse..entred the house of youre seid besecher.

Riotously (rəiˈətəsli), *adv.* Also 5 **riot(t)es-**, 6 **ryo(u)tous-, ryatous-, riottous-, riat(to)us-, rietously.** [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. a. In a wanton or unrestrained manner.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21, Y see ye wylle speke rietesly and oute of the waye.

1840 HAWTHORNE *Biog. Sk.* (1879) 190 A huzza from the fleet comes riotously to the shore. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 143 The Italian crowds, though often riotously mirthful, are never rough or rude. 1881 CABLE *Mme. Delphine* viii, In its old walks..crab-grass had spread riotously.

b. With revelry or debauchery; in a prodigal or spendthrift manner; extravagantly.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. viii. 20 We shuld vnderstand howe great shame it is to waste it away riottously, and to leade the lyfe delycately and deliciously. 1561 tr. *Calvin's Four Serm.* III. I vij b, Other do liue most rietously in meate and drinke and al kinde of pleasures. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 59 The silly President, that had riotously consumed the store. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 30 Great taxes and summes of money..spent vainly and riotously.

† **c.** Most amply or profusely. *Obs.*—1

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 176 Cambaia and Bengala..both riotously abounding in sugar, cotten, wool, cattell, elephants and horses.

2. In a turbulent or unruly manner.

1484 *Cov. Leet-bk.* (E.E.T.S.), The Bakers of the seid Citie in grett nombre riottesly disposed assembled theym. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 338 For riotously brekyng off owre comon pastur hegges. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 15 Suche as riotously would make suche assemble against our soueraigne Lord. 1714 *Act* 1 *Geo. I*, c. 5 § 1 If any Persons to the Number of twelve or more being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together [etc.]. 1751 *Affect. Narr. H.M.S. Wager* 131 He had Orders to.. re-instate the Officers whom they had riotously depos'd. 1886 *Act* 49-50 *Vict.* c. 38 Preamble, Property is damaged by persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together.

Riotousness (rəiˈətəsnės). Also 6 **riotousnes** (6–7 **-nesse**); 6 **ryot(o)usnes** (7 **-ness**), *Sc.* **ryattousnes.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being riotous.

1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 He was in his youth a famous example of all riotousnes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 18 To plant parsimonie as Nature, where Riotousnesse hath beene studie. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Bien Venu* xxxvii, Who Bountie loues, yet hateth Riotousnesse. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 35 Their riotousnesse breeds in families so much poverty and jealousies. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 502 Riotousness and Luxury. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 49 The riotousness of his animal spirits. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 117 The dinner was cheerful to riotousness.

Riotry (rəiˈətri). Also 4 **ryotrye, rioterie.** [f. RIOT *v.* + -RY. Formed afresh in 18th cent.] Rioting, riotous conduct, riotousness; also, riotous persons (quot. 1780).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2406 My fader in elde dotes To halde swylk a squierye, & gret costage in ryotrye. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 220 Þer rioterie þam schent. Suilk ribaudie þei led [etc.]. *Ibid.* 338 3it gos kyng Robyn forth in his rioterie, Ne com not 3it his fyn to ende of his folie.

1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Rev. Mr. Cole* 15 June, I hope your electioneering riotry has not, nor will mix in these tumults. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 391 The danger was wholly from the furious riotry and drunkeness of the crew. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. i. iii, They at will Enter'd our houses, lived upon our means In riotry.

Rip, *sb.*1 *dial.* Also 4 **rippe,** 4, 6–7 **ripp.** [a. ON. and Icel. *hrip* (Norw. *rip*). The currency of the word in south-eastern counties is remarkable.]

1. A wicker basket or pannier, esp. one used for carrying fish.

c 1300 *Havelok* 893 He..Astirte til him with his rippe, And bigan þe fish to kippe. 1377–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In iiij^or paribus de paynguiers novis pro piscator. viij^to sportis novis et xij ripps. 1600 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 226 One cheese presse,..two payer of Ripps, five payells. 1613 DENNIS *Secrets Angling* I. xxvii, Yet must you haue a little Rip beside, Of Willow twigs. 1619 in *Archæol. Cant.* XXV. 6 Going barelegged to catch fish with ripps at his back. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rip*, a basket made of willows, or of willows and straw, for holding eggs, spoons, &c. Ang. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.*, *Rip*, a pannier or basket, used in pairs and slung on each side of a horse for carrying loads, such as fish, salt, sand, &c.

Comb. 1380 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1880) XIII. 206 [The shares of herrings..after deducting the] riphere, barelhere, axhere [etc.]. 1668 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Daniel Longly de Westwell, rippmaker. 1880 E. B. WALKER in *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 206 The cess upon the Ripiers (or as they would now be termed 'long-shore-men'), who to this day call a basket which they carry slung over their backs a 'Rip' basket.

b. (See quot.)

1847 HALLIW., *Rip*, an oval flat piece of wicker-work on which the lines are coiled. Hartlepool.

2. A hen or pheasant coop. Also *hen-rip.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 479/1 The hen..is frequently confined to a coop, called in Surrey a *rip*, for some weeks. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 130 The hen should be put under a rip or coop, solid all round except two bars in front. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Four hen rips, two fatting coops.

Rip, *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 8 **ripp.** [Perh. f. RIP *v.*2 The vowel is against connexion with REAP *sb.*1] A handful of unthreshed grain or of hay; also *spec.* the last handful of grain remaining to be cut in a harvest-field.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) II. 239 Ilk ane had in his cap or bonnet a rip of oats, whilk was his sign. 1783 BURNS *Dying Words Poor Mailie* 34 An' tent them duely..Wi' taets o' hay an' ripps o' corn. 1786 — *To Auld Mare* i, Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie. 1809 W. MUIR in *Modern Sc. Poets* (1881) II. 50 Wi' sweet rips o' hay I will treat a' my wethers. 18.. in *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. (1853) 80 Aye lay in your corn first,..do like the Kilbarchan calves, drink wi' a rip i' your mouth. 1882 JAS. WALKER *Jaunt Auld Reekie* 12 She taks her heuk and clears an open space Around the rip.

Rip, *sb.*3 *dial.* Also 7 **ripp.** [Of obscure origin. In some western counties the form is *ripe.*] A strickle for a scythe. Also *rip-stick.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/2 The Ripp is that as the Mower whetteth his Sythe withal, of some called the Strickles. 1866–89 in Lincolnshire glossaries. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 248, I jist want to do a little more to my point, and my old rip will do.

Rip, *sb.*4 Also 8 **ripp.** [f. RIP *v.*2 Cf. Flem. *rip* in sense 1.]

1. A rent made by ripping; a laceration, tear.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 3 It is said, indeed, that he once gave him a Ripp in his flesh-colour Doublet. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xviii. 384 The sheared edges to be free from rip, the surface free from flaws and blisters. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. 499/2 The curlew being quite dead, with a great rip down its back.

2. *ellipt.* A rip-saw. In comb. *half-rip.*

1846–75 [see RIP-SAW].

3. *dial.* or *colloq.* A rapid rush; a quick run.

1866– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rip, *sb.*5 [? Related to RIP *v.*2]

1. A disturbed state of the sea, resembling breakers; an overfall. (See also *tide-rip.*)

1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 88 You will see a rip appear like breakers; but in the rip is 18 or 20 fathom, and the moment a ship gets into this rip, she jumps out of soundings. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 370 We passed thro' a very heavy over-fall or rip; so much so that the executive officer and others at first supposed that there were breakers. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 71 We.. passed through a nasty tidal rip, caused by the outflow of the large basin meeting the ocean wind, waves, and currents. *attrib.* 1862 HOPKINS *Hawaii* 15 The bay was full of rip-tides, and the water boiled as in a kettle.

2. A stretch of broken water in a river. (Cf. RIFFLE *sb.* 4 and RIPPLE *sb.*3 1.)

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* ii. (1867) 112 After passing through some long rips, and by a large island. 1861 — *Lett.* (1865) 203 Though the current was swift, I did not see a 'rip' on it and only three or four rocks. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 262 They had been in a terrible fright lest we should be caught and overturned in the ugly 'rip' or rapid.

Rip, *sb.*6 [Perh. a later form of REP 2. If this is an abbreviation of *reprobate*, the appearance of sense 1 earlier than sense 2 is prob. accidental.]

1. An inferior, worthless, or worn-out horse.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 23 July an. 1775, I have given him the rips, instead of the best team, and he is all submission. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 296 A raw-boned Scotch rip, whose pedigree we cannot answer for, occupies another capital stall. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 101 Meeting Mr. Lee in his gig, driving this rip of a horse (as he termed it). 1825 VISC. STRATFORD in Lane-Poole *Life* (1888) I. 382 If the carriage be smart the horses are rips. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* IX. (1861) 69 Your sort are rather of the weedy order,..those thoroughbred rips never have courage to face large fences. 1883 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 52 *Rip*, 'a lean horse,' not uncommon in South, though a low word.

2. A worthless, dissolute fellow; a rake.

In colloq. or dial. use sometimes in milder sense as a term of reproof.

1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 148 This rip of a son shall be trained to the church. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 220 Every variety of the *rip* is familiar to his fancy, and to his pencil. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. I. vii. 155 Rips of parsons, incarcerated six days in the week. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxii, I doubt whether he wouldn't think me too much of a rip to be intimate with. 1892 W. E. NORRIS *His Grace* II. i, The late Lord Charles Gascoigne had been an old rip,..he might have done something disgraceful.

b. Applied to a woman. Somewhat *rare.*

1791 BURNS *Let. to P. Hill* 17 Jan., The chariot wheels of the coroneted rip, hurrying on to the guilty assignation. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 64 *Rip*, a vulgar, old, unchaste woman. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 88, 'I don't believe I thought there was such a thing as a lady rake.'..'Yes, bit of a rip, wasn't she?'

3. A person or thing of little or no value.

1815 *Zeluca* III. 145 Ah you don't recollect Mrs. Cibber—Mrs. Siddons was a rip to her—about what Kean is to Garrick, ma'am! 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Rip*, any person or thing completely worn out and worthless. 1867 BRIERLEY *Marlocks*, etc. 98 An owd rip of a hommer [=hammer] like this.

Rip, obs. or dial. form of REAP *sb.*2 and *v.*2

Rip, obs. form of RIPE *sb.*1, *a.*, and *v.*1

† **Rip,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [A var. of RIPE *v.*2, with shortening of vowel which prob. originated in the past tense ***ripte** for OE. *rypte.*] *trans.* To rob.

c 1200 ORMIN 10204 Þatt tobþ .. Þatt holeþþ o þe laȝhefollc, & rippeþþ hemm & ræfeþþ. *Ibid.* 10238 Þatt teȝȝ ne sholldenn nohht te follc Þurrh gredinesse rippenn.

Rip (rip), *v.*2 Also 6–7 **rippe,** 6 **ryp(pe.** [Of somewhat obscure origin and history; it is not quite certain that all the senses really belong to the same word. Corresponding forms in the cognate languages are Fris. *rippe* to rip, tear, Flem. *rippen* to rip, strip off roughly; it is not clear whether these are distinct from MDu. and LG. *rippen*, var. of *reppen* to move, pull (up), etc., which appear to be the source of NFris. and older Da. *rippe*, MSw., Norw., and Fær. *rippa*, in the same senses. MLG. *reppen* (*up*) is also used of reviving or raking up a matter, and this sense is represented by Da. *rippe* (*op*), *opprippe* (recorded from 1570), Icel. *rippa upp* (in 17th c. copies of an old text), MSw. *reppa* (*up*); whether LG. or Da. had any influence on English in this point is not apparent.]

I. 1. *trans.* To cut, pull, or tear (anything) away from something else in a vigorous manner. Const. with advs. *off, out,* †*forth*, or preps. *from, out of.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b, Wherfore for to know what it was, he distached and ripte it of. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 31 b, For haste to rippe their bootes from theyr legges. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 16 Macduffe was from his Mothers womb Vntimely ript. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* x. xi. 377 From earths gutts will I rip forth to vew, The feasts. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 285 If gold were already ript out of the bowels of the earth. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* No. 3. 51 You may tack down two small thin boards on either side the Using File, to keep it steddy, and rip them off again when you have done. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. iv, Rip out the coronets and marks of these dozen of cambric handkerchiefs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 316 The Carpenters.. ripped of the old sheathing that was left. *a* 1777 FAWKES *Rape of Helen* (R.), Jove's teeming head the monstrous birth contains, And the barb'd iron ripp'd thee from his brains. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* III. vii, He ripped the lining out, and left the cloak in the state it is. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Nov. 5/1 He also declared that he incited no one to rip off Gladstone badges at the meeting.

2. To cut or tear apart in a rough or slashing fashion. Also with compl. as *asunder, open.*

1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I ryppe a seame that is sowed, *je decous*. .. It is better to ryppe ones clothes and sowe them agayne than to be ydell. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 They rippe in sunder the noddle of his head. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 38 With the one hande robbe so many cofers, and with the other to rippe so many corses. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 The fringe of your sattin peticote is ript. *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 19 And hath the ground again been ript by thee? 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 642 The forceful spear..ripp'd his belly with a ghastly wound. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 103 Sails ript, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost. *c* 1850 *Arabian Nts.* (Routledge) 83 As soon as you shall feel yourself upon the ground, rip open the skin with the knife. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 10 The other contractors..have to blast and rip the rock. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 5/3 The sides of the carriages were ripped and torn.

fig. 1763 CHURCHILL *Author* Poems 1767 II. 11 Lives there a Man, who calmly can stand by, And see his conscience ripp'd with steady eye.

b. To split or cleave (timber); to saw in the direction of the grain. (See also quot. 1688.)

1532 *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* (MS.), For fellyng & ryppyng of ij thou[sand] & di. of tymber. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/2 Terms used by the Fletchers, or Arrow-Makers...Ripping it, is to give it the first round. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 708 These two [saws] are used..for ripping or cutting fir-timber..with the grain. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2033/2 When a Japanese wants to rip a plank, he places it across anything which will elevate the end a few inches.

c. To take the tiles off (a building or roof) and put on fresh laths; to repair or re-lay a roof in this manner.

1640 *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* (MS.), For Ripping of Broth. Vauses house. 1657–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 97 In the extraordinary repaires of the Colledg. viz...ripping both buildings in ye old Court..; ripping all the new building. 1828 *Hutton's Course Math.* II. 96 What will the new ripping a house cost..at 15*s.* per square? 1850 in Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 206 Ordered the north and south side of the chancel roofs to be ripped and relaid. 1876–87 in Surrey and Kent glossaries.

d. To take out or cut away by quarrying, etc.; to divest or clear of surface-soil.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 69 Ripping 240 hogsheads [of limestone]. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 88 That operation requiring great care in 'ripping' one side of the bank at a time. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining* 204 *Rip*, to cut or blast down the roof or top. 1904 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 12 As the men were engaged in 'ripping top' they came across what is believed to be the fossilised remains of a large fish.

3. To slash *up* with a sharp instrument; to tear or open *up* with violence.

1575 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 131 [He] drewe out a shoulder knife, And ript me up the brest Of him that murdred lay. 1593 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 152 You bloudy Nero's, ripping vp the wombe Of your deere Mother-England. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenb.* III. iii, I will rip up the linings. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 46 Julian ..caused the bellies of Women and Virgins to be ript up. 1688 MOLLOY *De Jure Marit.* II. i. § 6. 204 If a Ship be ript up in parts, and taken asunder in parts. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 214 He..ripp'd up his Wastcoat to feel if he was not wounded. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* vii, You send for your dog, who is ripped up by the bull. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 301 Iolyn..had ripped up one [man] in the cave mouth as he rose.

refl. 1870 'W. M. Cooper' *Hist. of the Rod* xxiv. 233 The doomed gentleman, bidding his friends farewell, quietly rips himself up.

b. To open *up* (wounds or sores) again in a harsh manner. In *fig.* use, passing into 4 b.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 150 Let vs .. rippe vp the deadly woundes of our greuous iniquities. 1641 Ld. Brooke *Ov Episcopacy* 96, I profess I take no pleasure in ripping up their foule loathsome sores. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* III. vi. (1713) 393 He will not rake in men's wounds, nor rip up old sores. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* IV. ix, It's little my part to rip up old sores.

c. To form by tearing *up* something.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/3 The tornado wrought terrible damage, ripping up pathways through the forests.

4. *fig.* **a.** To open up, lay bare, disclose, make known; also, to search into, examine. Now *rare.*

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 78 Fyrst of all as touchynge my fyrst sermon, I wyll runne it ouer cursorie, ryppyng a lytle the matter. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* 240 As these menne thinke..to huddle vp their maters in the darke, it wil not be amisse to rippe them abroade. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 If ye rip the cause why they seeke to set foorth them selues. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* Pref. B ij, Know, I doe scorn to stoupe To rip your liues. 1603 — *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 There shalt thou rippe The inwards of thy fortunes, in mine eares.

1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* l, In vain we rip The past, no further faintest trace remains Of René.

b. To open *up*, rake *up*, bring *up* again into notice or discussion (esp. something unpleasant or which is to a person's discredit).

Very common from *c* 1575 : see also Reap *v.*[2]

1570 Wilson tr. *Demosthenes* 12 If a man weare disposed to rippe up all that euer he did and to charge him with every point thereof. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 47 Wee are loth to rippe vpp manie things whiche..can not well be discussed. 1605 J. Carpenter *Solomon's Solace* xvii. 71, I shall rippe vp vnto you the seauenth cause of the Kings sorowe. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 35 Hereupon he ript up Origen's faults. 1678 Temple *Let. to Elector* Wks. 1720 II. 506 Ripping up their whole Conduct in the Course of this Affair. 1776 Wesley *Husb. & Wives* vii. § 2 Wks. 1811 IX 86 The husband may..tell her how her faults were ripped up. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* IV. i, Don't stand ripping up old stories, to make one ashamed before one's love. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xiv. (1869) 288 We do not want to rip up old grievances. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xxvii, Why do you come here to rip up the secrets of the past? 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 88/1 Their interest was bound by that decision, and they cannot rip up what was then done.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* s.v., *Ripping one up*, telling him all his faults.

II. 5. *intr.* **a.** To move with slashing force.

1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 141 Hark! where the sweeping Scythe now rips along.

b. To split, tear, part asunder.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv, The great mainsail gaped open, and the sail ripped from head to foot. 1860 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf.* and Ser. *Needles* 4 When the surface rips or tears, the attendant can feel it. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 29 May 9/8 Rock very hard, but rips remarkably well.

6. *dial.* To use strong language; to swear.

1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 497 Here the poor old man..begins ripping and swearing in the most dreadful manner. 1776 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) IX. 441 Your secretary will rip about this measure, and well he may. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., To rip*, to swear profanely and in anger. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rip*, to bluster and swear impetuously.

b. To break *out* angrily.

1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* I. xx. 279, I suppose they [the clergy] wouldn't any of them give me a chance for heaven, because I rip out with an oath every now and then. 1886 Stevenson *Prince Otto* II. vii, 'You may leave the table,' he added, his temper ripping out.

c. *trans.* with *out.* To utter with violence.

1828–32 Webster s.v., To rip out, as an oath. 1848 Jones *Sketches Trav.* 78 (Farmer), He ripped out an oath that made the hair stand on my head. 1889 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* xvii, He ripped out a horrid blasphemous curse.

7. To rush along with violence or great speed. Chiefly in phr. *let her rip.* Orig. *U.S.*

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 367 A common slang expression is 'Let her rip!' i.e. let her drive, let her go. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 93 You have simply to sit still and 'let her rip', as Mick puts it.

b. To go ahead (in conduct); to pursue a reckless course.

1869 Mrs. Stowe *Old Town Folks* l, If she don't do nothin' more 'n take a walk 'longside on him.., why, I say, let 'er rip. 1877 *Temple Bar* May 109 'Let him rip' is a common verdict; 'we can turn him out when his time is up'. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 660 For the next sixteen years..he 'rips'; he rips carefully,..if he is a pagan; but if he is in that partially converted state..then he rips unrestrained.

8. To strike swiftly and strongly.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey ripped left and right for the body with some effect.

† Rip, (?)*v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* (Perh. ad. Du. *rep*, imper. of *reppen* to make haste, but the contexts are not decisive; it may be a mere exclamation, or a fig. use of Rip *v.*[2])

1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 239 Wilt thou neuer leaue afflicting a dead Carcasse..? a wispe, a wispe, rippe, rippe, you kitchin-stuffe wrangler! 1600 Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 29 Auaunt Kitchin-stuffe, rippe you browne bread tannikin; out of my sight. 1609 Armin *Maids of More* C 3 b, O well sung Nightingale, a boord a boord there, ha rip there.

‖ Ripa[1] (rī·pă). *rare.* [Sw. *ripa*, pl. *ripor*: see Rype *sb.*] Ptarmigan.

1854 L. Lloyd *Scandin. Adv.* II. 310 When I was out for the purpose of shooting Ripor. 1864 Wheelwright *Spring Lapl.* 70 The loud, hoarse cackle of the ripa was heard in every wood.

‖ Ripa[2] (rəi·pă). *Anat.* [a. L. *rīpa* bank.] A line of reflection in the ependyma of the brain.

1882 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Techn.* 488 The surfaces separated by the ripa are always unlike. 1889 A. H. Buck *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 120.

Ripal (rəi·păl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rīpa* bank + -al.] = Riparian *a.*[1] 1.

1867 W. Peard *Year of Liberty* 288 Companies, with shares in the ratio of ripal rights. 1868 — *Water-farm.* ii. 16 With powers to..allot shares in the ratio of the ripal rights of each landed proprietor.

† Ripare. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *riparo.*] Shelter, defence.

1562 J. Shute tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 25 Yet stode they upon their newe fortificationes and ripares that they had made within the towne.

Riparial (rəipē·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *rīpāri-us* (f. *rīpa* bank) + -al.]

1. = Riparian *a.*[1] 1.

1870 J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxvii. (1876) 490 The Riparial Forests, on lowlands bordering the rivers. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 51 Fully-formed rivers that seasonally flood their riparial districts.

2. *Zool.* Living upon, or frequenting, the banks of streams, ponds, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Riparian (rəipē·riăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] [f. as prec.]

1. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on, the banks of a river; riverine.

1849 J. P. Kennedy *Life W. Wirt* (1860) I. xix. 293 Contentious riparian possessors and claimants of alluvial deposits. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 442/1 Inland lakes belonging..to one or other of the riparian States. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 72 An island rising in the middle of a river is the common property of the riparian proprietors. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 565/2 In order to give riparian rights, the river must flow in a defined channel.

b. *sb.* A riparian proprietor.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/1 With the intent of combating riparians upon divers matters of claim. 1894 C. H. Cook *Thames Rights* 137 Such riparian is the true owner of the fishery.

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a ripa in the ependyma of the brain.

1889 A. H. Buck *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 120 The fimbria, one of the riparian or marginal parts.

Ripa·rian, *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] = Ripuarian.

1898 Sergeant *The Franks* 17 Clovis..had to..oust the king of the Riparian Franks. *Ibid.* 38 These..lessons.. taught the Riparians not to respect but to despise.

Riparious (rəipē·riəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *rīpārius.*] (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Riparious*, that uses or abides in the water banks. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Riparius*,.. applied to plants that grow,..or to animals that live,..on the borders of rivers; riparious. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 985/2 *Riparious*, growing by water.

† Ri·pary, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *rīpāria*, fem. of L. *rīpārius*: see prec.] A stream.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 559 Dyches, watirs, pondis, stewes, Ryvers (or riparies), duffehowses.

† Ri·pary, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = Riparious.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* A v b, Not melodious, as the Woodpecker,..swallow, wild and riparie.

† Ripe, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 rip, ryp (hripp), 1, 4 riip (4–5 rip), 3–4 ripe, 5 ryp(e, ryppe. [OE. *rip* neut., related to *rīpan* Reap *v.*[1]] Harvest.

c 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* I. xxix. (1890) 88 Þætte her wære nicel rip onwend & fea worhton. *a* 930 *O.E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 896, Þæt þa Deniscan him ne mehton þæs ripes forwiernan. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 246 Ær wintres cyme, on rypes timan. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 75 Ze schulen..reopen ripe of þat sed þat ze her seowen. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xxi. 9 In the dais of the fyrst rijp, begynnynge the repynge of barli. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 185 Þou hast no leve to sette þyn hook in oþer men ripe [*v.r.* ryp(e, etc.].

Ripe (rəip), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [ad. L. *rīpa* bank.] The bank of a river; the seashore.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* VI. iii, For rypes and roches whyte To shipmen were greate gladnesse and delyte. *Ibid.* ccxl. *note*, Blak been thi bankes and thi ripes also. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) I. 34 The Ripe of Trent againe it is low and medow ground. 1577 Harrison *Eng.* III. xvii, On the left ripe (for so he [Leland] calleth the bancke of euery brooke thorow out all his Englishe treatizes) of a pretie ryuer. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Ripe*, a bank; the sea-shore; as 'Lydd Ripe'. 1880 Stringer in *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 255 The rights of the inhabitants of Lydd to the ripe and common. 1894 Speight *Nidderdale* 212 On that account.. its ripe or bank was more likely to be selected for a place of settlement.

Ripe (rəip), *a.* (*sb.*[3] and *adv.*). Also 3–7 rype, 4 rip, rijp(e. [OE. *rīpe*, = Fris. *ryp*, † *rijp*, MDu. *ripe*, *rijp*, *riep* (Du. *rijp*), OS. *rīpi* (MLG. *ripe*, *rype*, LG. *rīp*), OHG. *rīfi*, *rīfe* (G. *reif*): the stem *rīp-* may be related to that of Reap *v.*]

1. Of grain, fruits, etc.: Ready for reaping or gathering; arrived at the stage in which they are most fit for eating, or for reproducing the plants which bear them.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Westmbæra hærfest bryngð ripa bleda. *c* 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* I. xii. (1890) 44 Hi..slogan eall & cwealdon..& swa swa ripe yrð fortreddon. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 74 Ant reope we of þat rype sed þat we seowen. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 696 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239 Þe Applene weren ripe inou3. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 312 And amorwe grapes þai bere, Red & ripe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þet corn..is uol of frut and al ripe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 137 The leves weren faire and large, Of fruit it bare so ripe a charge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 A Rype fige, *precoqua*, *precox*. 1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Rype as fruyte is, *meur*. 1569 Grindal in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 259 My Grapes this Yeare are not yett rype. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov., We fall like rotted ripe fruite fro the tree. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xii. (1614) 507 When the fruit is ripe, the first and outermost part openeth. 1676 M. Lister in Ray *Corr.* (1848) 124, I gathered the ears a little before they were ripe. 1781 Cowper *Heroism* 54 Through the ripe harvest lies their destin'd road. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 186 It [the aril] more properly comes under consideration along with the ripe seed. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 456 If the nuts..be ripe again. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 7 Scarce enough to..redden ripe the mountain-ash.

absol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6044 Þat beist þan gneu vp..bath ripe and grene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 107 He het elde, an hih for to clymbe, And shaken hit sharply, þe ripen sholden falle.

transf. 1439 *Ep. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) I. 184 Noryshed with the rype frute of Konnyng. 1613 Jackson *Creed* I. 136 Vntill they be ripe of death in the Autumne. *c* 1620 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* vi. 13 Those fayre brests' rype clusters quho myt presse. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 342 When you are ripe, you shall be plucked. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 397 Coverlids gold-tinted like the peach, Or ripe October's faded marigolds. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, Thy beard is ripe, thy fellow's is green; he shall be the younger.

† b. Of herbs or grass. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 439 Herbis þat groweden in a orchard, and weren ny3 rype. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IX. xiv. 356 Junius is paynted as mowynge haye, for that tyme haye is ripe in medes. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Prata arida*, when the grasse is ripe, and redy to mow.

c. In proverbs, usually with fig. application.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 22 But soone rype soone rotten. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) Cii, All the glorie of man..is as the flower of the fielde, soone ripe, soone rotten. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. i. 6 The old Proverb prov'd true, for, he was soon ripe, and soon rotten. 1736 [Chetwood] *Voy. Vaughan* (1760) I. 52 My Uncle..told me, Ripe Fruit was soon rotten.

d. Resembling ripe fruit; red and full.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 139 O how ripe in show, Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow! 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. v. 121 There was a pretty rednesse in his lip A little riper, and more lustie red Then that mixt in his cheeke. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. II, An underlip, you may call it a little too ripe, too full. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. iii, With..her ripe mouth twitching merrily.

2. Of birds or animals: Fully fledged or developed; *esp.* come to a fit condition for being killed and used as food.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3673 Hii ne mowe no3t wel fle Vor feblesse of hor brode, ac wanne hor briddes rype beþ, þer hii findeþ more mete in londes aboute hii fleþ. 1398 [see Fledge *a.* 1]. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 To fatte Pigions..it is good to bring them to the Kitchin, before they bee full ripe. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 582 A little Kyd..being ripe, the maister killed it, and layed it before the Panther to be eaten. 1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 403, I caught the birds with much difficulty in a trap-cage when their young were nearly ripe. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 94 A ripe sheep..is easily known..by the fulness exhibited in all the external parts. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 The ducklings.. must be killed as soon as they are ready, and not kept a day longer than the hour when they are ripe.

fig. 1575 R. B. *Apius & Virginia* C 8 Under the Hedge with a payre of new Cardes both rip and fledge.

b. Of persons: Fully developed in body or mind; mature, † marriageable. (Cf. 6 a.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 68 Such þinges maken children for to be To soone rype and bold. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 246 Sche scholde ben hir fader hair, And was of yeres ripe ynowh. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 783 They were coupled or she were well rype. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 148 These two noble ympes I caused to be slayne, Of yeares not ful rype as yet to rule and raygne. *c* 1600 B. Jonson *To Penshurst* 54 Wks. (1616) 820 Some..send By their ripe daughters, whom they would commend This way to husbands. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 598 He..being ripe in years, And conscious of the outrage he commits. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* III. 128 Ripe men, or blooming in life's spring, ..Stood by their Sire, on Clifford-moor. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VIII. lx, Since I was a ripe man, I have been what I am now.

c. Ready for birth. *rare.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Fœtus maturos edere*, to brynge foorth yonge when they be rype. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 10 Some vnborne sorrow, ripe in fortunes wombe, Is comming towards me. 1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 275 The superior Extremity of this..Phalanx is a Cartilage in a ripe Child.

d. Of fish, etc.: Ready to lay eggs or spawn.

1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 78 The insect is collected..towards the end of the month of June, when the females are ripe. 1868 Peard *Water-farm.* VIII. 85 Out of twenty, or thirty fish, not more than two or three will in all probability be found ripe. 1883 in G. B. Goode *Fish Indust. U.S.A.* 76 The fish remained in the basin until they were ripe.

3. a. Of liquor: Advanced to the state of being ready for use; fully matured, mellow.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 415 Til the vendage valle in þe vale of Iosaphat, And [I] drynke ryght rype most. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Opened* (1677) 25 When it is cold put in it six spoonfuls of barm, and when it is ripe, it will hiss in the pail. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 80 Nor will they be so soon ripe and fit to tap as the high dried Malt-Drink will. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 551 Used to impart to new brandy and rum a ripe taste. 1834 Tennyson in

Memoir (1897) I. 134 He..Gives stouter ale and riper port Than any in the country-side. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 158 The casks..in which the ripe beer is kept and exported.

b. Of suppurations, etc.: Ready to lance or break; fit for curative treatment.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Menge þise herbes.. and leyth hem vponn þe bocches; and þat shall make hem rype. And whan þei beth rype, slyt hem with a sharpe knyfe. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* a iij, Horsnesse, and continuall fluxion of snevil in old men, do in no means waxe rype. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. xxxv. 17 Thrust it in..so as the point of the iron may come out at the ripest place.

c. Of natural products, etc.: Arrived at a mature or perfect state.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. Poems (1905) 388 Clouds with ripe Thunder charg'd some thither drew. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 316 There are People to look every year, and see whether the Pearls are ripe. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 30 With riper beams when Phœbus warms the day. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 268 It is much to be lamented that the ripe timber only had not been selected. 1865 RICHARDSON & WATTS *Chem. Tech.* II. IV. 294 The successive operations to which the ripe earth is submitted, are undertaken for the purpose of separating the nitrates from it.

4. Of persons: Of mature judgement or knowledge; fully informed; thoroughly qualified by study and thought.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 135 Nis þat non god tocne of ripe manne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 211 He is nv ripe & fast-rede, Ne luste hym nv to non vnrede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 Crist sente hise apostlis, when þei weren rype, to diverse londis, to sowe wateris of wisdom. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* 107 Jugis and mynistris of the king owen to be ripe men. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 109 This exercise may bring moch profite to ripe heads. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 205 No lesse plaine to a ripe reader, then if it were named expresly. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 51 He was a Scholler, and a ripe, and good one. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxii. 6 Some young men are ripe betime, and more ready-headed than their ancients. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I, Mr. Crawley in his early days had been a ripe scholar. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 367 A ripe scholar and in many ways an eloquent teacher.

b. Const. *in* (or *upon*) a matter, business, etc.

c 1475 *Partenay* 7 A man ful ripe in other clerigie. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 397 Almost impossible it shuld be to make the Poopes Holynes so ripe in the Kinges particuler causes as were nedefull. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Priests*, Ye may waxe riper and stronger in your ministerie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 218 As sound in judgement as ripe in experience. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 60 Money-changing..is managed by Women, who are very dextrous and ripe in this Employment. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 11, I cannot say I am so ripe upon that subject as to answer the difficulty Mr. Masterton moves. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iii. 11 Ripe in wisdom was he.

c. Similarly of the mind, judgement, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/2 A longe vysage or chyere and enclyned, whiche is a signe of maturyte or rype sadnes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 106 With mynde rype and degest. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 476 Every man thinks his own wit ripest. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* II. iv. 70 His head vn-mellowed, but his Iudgement ripe. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. x. 39 Youth..are inconstant..partely helped with the lacke of a ripe resolution, and firme iudgement. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. ii. (1854) 76 A gentleman..of a most dexterous and ripe invention for all such things. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) p. xx, His Natural Endowments, of a large Invention, a ripe Judgment, and a strong Memory. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* vi. § 1. 136 The most important parts of this science require a ripe understanding. 1871 DISRAELI *Lothair* Pref. p. xviii, His intimates only were acquainted with his..ripe scholarship. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 164 Mind, in Man, does not start into being fully ripe.

5. Properly considered or deliberated; matured by reflection or study.

c 1270 *Prov. Hendyng* 84 Sot..wol speke wordes grene, Er then hue buen rype. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 438 So wise and rype wordes hadde she. — *Melib.* P 2389 Thou shalt also eschue the conseillyng of yong folk, for hir conseil is nat rype. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 7/2 A gode and a ripe deliberation and avys, the which can noght be hade in a fewe dayes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 The true diffinition..therof requierith ripe and mature deliberation and advise. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xiv. 97 b, Yeres and long experience..brought more wisdome and rype doctrine. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 42 Such Images as after a ripe debate were found to admit an explication consenting with Nature.

6. Of age: **a.** Characterized by full development of the physical or mental powers. (Cf. 2 b.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 399 Bot fra he to rype elde wane he lefit þe bischope. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. (1880) II. 135 He than beinge of ripe yeres,..his frendes..exhorted hym busely to take a wyfe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 172 Some man of rype yeares and counsell. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Chorus 13 Of riper years, to Wertenberg he went. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* To Rdr. 8 Till ryper ȝeirs her infancy subdue. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 31 Thy years are ripe, and over-ripe. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 713 At so ripe an age As twice sev'n years. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xvii. 224 A riper period of her life. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 8 Simplicity of treatment,..out of place if intended for a reader of riper years.

b. Advanced; high in years.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 609 þe tyme..þat he of þis lyf suld pas, of parfit dat & rype elde. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 243 He died at a ripe age and was buried at Persepolis. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 137 Anacreon died at the ripe age of eighty-five at Teos.

7. Fully prepared, ready, or able, *to* do or undergo something.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 396 Sholde no ryngynge do me ryse ar I were rype to dyne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 61 Now I am riip to dye. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 89 What incedentes ye knowe, I preie yow by wrytinge certefie me in all hast, that I may be the more ripe to answer to this. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 33 b, You shal be rype and perfect to subtract any other summe lightly. 1595 DANIEL *Civil Wars* IV. 79 Where states are ripe to fall, and vertue spent. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 494 That I might at the same time be ripe to give you an account of your businesse. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 450 The cause is then ripe to be set down for hearing. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 548 It does not appear to me that the nation is ripe to accept of these. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 29 But now the inly-working North Was ripe to send its thousands forth. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Educ. Man Business* 66 He will let opportunities grow before his eyes, until they are ripe to be seized.

b. Ready or fit *for* some end or purpose.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* I 2 b, I know by your complexion, you wer ripe for the hangman. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 242 These Reversions will be ripe for his heir, by that time his heir shall be ripe for them. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 169 Ripe and ready for destruction. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* v. 77 His Designs were not ripe enough for Execution. 1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* v, It goes no farther; things are not yet ripe for a discovery. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1787) II. 111 The conspiracy was ripe for execution. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 299 Salt-marsh,..when ripe and ready for embankment. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/1 The plans of the Government..are not yet ripe for criticism.

c. Quite prepared *for* action of some kind, *esp.* mischief, revolt, etc.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 121 My thrice-puissant Liege Is..Ripe for Exploits and mightie Enterprises. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat. Laud* 3 Those libels..inflamed the people, till they had made them ripe for mischeife. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 You are not ripe for judgment. One affirms, the other denies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The Indians, on almost every frontier, were ripe for a revolt. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. vii, Are thy friends ripe for the saddle? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 191 England, though heated by grievances, was by no means ripe for revolution. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. VI. xxi. 385 The mob were only too ripe for a tumult.

d. Const. with gerund preceding. Now only *arch.* in *reeling ripe*, after quot. 1610.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. Mm iv, Dying-ripe with nayles her purple robes in ragges she hales. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 61 But Lulus (euen weeping ripe) went among the rest. *c* 1600 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 112 With that he leaps unto her cursing ripe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 279 He is drunke now;..And Trinculo is reeling ripe. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman's Prize* II. i, He's like little children That lose their baubles, crying ripe.

1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 73 Reeling ripe, Big Independence..works his burly way. 1883 *Church Times* XXI. 906/3 The Irish teetotaler who was found reeling ripe.

8. Ready for action, execution, or use; arrived at the fitting stage or time for some purpose.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 215 Our Legions are brim full, our cause is ripe. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i, Should they submit ere our designs are ripe, We both must perish in the common wreck. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 440, I desir'd the French Gentleman not to say any thing to them, till the Business was thorough ripe. 1789 WOLCOT (Peter Pindar) *Subjects for Painters* 36 With a lie Ripe at their fingers' ends. 1838 MACAULAY *Sir W. Temple* Ess. (1897) 439 At length, in June, 1671, the designs of the Cabal were ripe. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* V. I. 145 The insubordination, which was so ripe in the city. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. II. viii. 153 Their plot was soon ripe.

b. Of time: Sufficiently advanced.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 294, I by Letters shall direct your course When time is ripe.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. XXXV, The man..was a noble type Appearing ere the times were ripe. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* IV. (1875) 44 The great scheme for whose accomplishment the time was now ripe.

† 9. a. As *sb.* Ripeness. (Cf. FOR- 10.) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxviii. 147 Ic ðe on ripe fore-com [Vulg. *Præveni in maturitate*). *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18834 (Trin.), His heer [was] like to þe note broun whenne hit for ripe [*Cott.* ripnes] falleþ doun.

† b. As *adv.* Ripely. *Obs.*

a 1632 TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. iii. (1642) 172 But the King..handled them so ripe and handsomely, that..he dealt with them as pleased him.

10. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic, as *ripe-coloured, -eared, -faced, -tongued, -witted.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. † v, A righte ripetungued deponent. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* Pref. vj, I take them to be ripe-toungued tryfles. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 377 Alas how ripe witted these young folkes be now adayes. 1608 F. B. *Free but Modest Censure* 10 Bestowing upon him the Epithets of Learned, Ingenious, Thoughtful, Ripe-witted, &c. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 8 Fire-branded foxes to sear up..Our gold and ripe-ear'd hopes. 1826 HOOD *Love* ii, Grave ripe-fac'd wisdom made an April fool? 1827 C. WEBBE *Harvest-Home* ii, Armfuls of ripe-coloured corn.

b. Miscellaneous, as *ripe-bending, -grown, -like.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* clxxxiii, Mulberries, & ripe-red cherries. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 30 The light-foot tripper.., who would run ouer the ripe-bending eares of corne. 1640 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* II. xxxvii. (1664) 517 The field of heaven's glory is white and ripe-like. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 120 That world..thou'lt see, Ripe-grown, in full maturity. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* III. 63 An old-fangled ripe-red house.

Ripe (rəip), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **rípian**, 4 **rypen**, 5 **rypyn**; 4– **ripe** (5 **rip**), 4–6 **rype** (6 *Sc.* **ryip**), 7 **reape**. [OE. *rípian*, = Fris. *rypje*, MDu. *rijpen* (Du. *rijpen*), OS. *rîpôn* (MLG. and LG. *rîpen*), OHG. *rîfan*, *rîffen* (G. *reifen*), f. *rîpe* RIPE *a.* Now somewhat rare, the usual word being RIPEN.]

1. *intr.* To grow or become ripe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 104 Do þæt sunne scine þæt ðine æceras ripion. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 On lengtentima springað oððe greniað wæstmas, & on sumera hiz weaxað, & on hærfest hiz ripiað. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 þis corn..wex and bleowu in iudea, hit ripede in ierusalem. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 314 Aȝeines þi greynes..bigynneth for to ripe, Ordeigne þe an hous..to herberwe in þi cornes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (Tollemache MS.), In some tren and herbes frute ripeþ sone, as mulberies and cheries. *c* 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 Fruyte on tre both gret and smale Gan for to rip and wex fulle pale. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XXX, The lint rypit, the carle pullit the lyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. liii. 75 Whan..that the corne beganne to rype, he departed fro Gaunt. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* i. 2 What time euery growing thinge That ripeth by roote, hath liuely taken hart. 1613 DAY *Dyall* iv. (1614) 69 The fruits of the Vine do ripe in Season. 1687 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 15 They can never ripe together, but one is green, another ripe, another rotten. 1781 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 192 The Fruits they bear are much larger, and ripe earlier, than what we find growing upon the old Stocks. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, There's aye..something to ripe that I would like to see ripen. 1892 M. FIELD *Sight & Song* 60 The peach that ripes.

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11812 His vn-rightes biginnes to ripe! *c* 1400 *Beryn* 677 And by þat tyme þey were there, þe day began to rype. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XIII, The sin ryipis, and schame is set on side. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2 It shall be well done for hym to make his testament, for he rypeth a pace. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 26 And so from houre to houre, we ripe, and ripe. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1635) 386 Till death us lay To ripe and mellow here, we are stubborne Clay. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 32 At my next view, my pur-blind fancy ripes. 1878 TAYLOR *Daniel the Beloved* XI. 203 So from hour to hour, he ripes into maturity.

2. *trans.* To make ripe, bring to ripeness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXVII. (Tollemache MS.), In som place þe leues ben pullid awey for þe sonne schulde come to þe frute, and ripe it spedily. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rypyn, or make rype, *maturo*. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B j b, Haruest cometh, whiche tyme doth better rype them. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 292 They are sumtimes inforced to rype & dry them in theyr stooues. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 643 On Trees anon they ripe the Plum and Pear.

fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 13 Oft to revolf ane vnlefull consait Ripis ȝour perellus frutis and oncorn. ? 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* xii. O ij, What shulde that serue fore, but to rype them and prepare redy for suche as be more lewde. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 13 Hee is retyr'd, to ripe his growing Fortunes, To Scotland. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 113 When rapine feedes our pomp, pomp ripes our fall. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Praeterita* 26 We are riped with joy, and marr'd with tears.

† 3. *Med.* To bring to a head; to mature. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxix. (Bodl. MS.), þe vertu of þe leli ripeþ bocches & sores. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Douce 335) 38 b, Medle thes herbes to geder and ley hem vpon the bocches and that shal rype hem. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 215 To rype þe quinesye, tak smale snayles..& stampe hem, & playster hem aboue þe sore. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) P ij, A plaister to ripe a botche comming of the pestilence. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 211 It..ripeth and breaketh harde impostumes. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 145 It doth ripe and digest tough slime or glut that commeth of cold.

† 4. a. To prepare (a matter) by careful consideration. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XV. (1885) 148 Yff þe amendynge þeroff be not debatyd, and be such counsell ryped to thair handes. 1533 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 115 And if it may be soe, to ripe the matter unto the Kings gracious hands.

† b. To make (one) ripe in knowledge. *Obs.*

1523 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1733) I. I. iii. 43 To ripe, inform and instruct him in the Specialities..of all such..Ordinances. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 76 Himself being afterwards furnished and riped with greater learning. *Ibid.* 188 The King's said orators shall..rype and instruct themselves by their secret learned counsell.

Ripe (rəip), *v.*[2] Also 1 **rýpan** (hr-), 3 **rupen**, 4– **rype** (8 *Sc.* **ryp**). [OE. *rýpan*, app. related to Goth. *raupjan*, OHG. *roufen* (G. *raufen*), and to LG. *ruppen*, G. *rupfen* to pluck, pull. After OE. only in northern and Sc. use (but see 4 b).]

† 1. a. *intr.* To engage in robbery. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 Ðer ðeafas ofdelfes *vel* hrypes & forstealas. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 163 Hy hergiað & heawað,..rypað & reafiað & to scipe lædað. *c* 1205 LAY. 10584 Heo rupten, heo ræfden, noht heo ne bi-læfden.

† b. *trans.* To rob or plunder (one). *Obs.*

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 320 Hy rypað þa earman butan ælcere scylde. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1011, [Hi] herezodon ure earme folc & hi rypton & slogon. *c* 1065 *Ibid.* an. 1065, [He] rypte God ærost, & ealle þa bestrypte þe he ofer mihte.

2. *intr.* To grope; to make search (*for* or *after* something hid).

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (Small) 143 Til this forsaid arc he yod ..And riped imang tha wormes lathe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xi. 2903 A mattok syne he tuk,..And wipe þat ripit to þe grunde. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I rype in olde maters, *je fouille*. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. A a viij, As he that ripes in a dungehyll, is infect with the smell therof a longe time after. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 309 Thay rypit for the saidis guidis. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 81 Ordaines the Captaines..to send their constables..to rype throw the parochess for suspectit gudes. 1814 in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 68 He rypit, maybe for his knife,

I thought I saw it glancin. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* 77 It's possible..That some ane, ripin' after lear.., May find an' read me.

3. *trans.* To search (a place, receptacle, etc.) in a thorough manner in order to find something; to rifle, ransack.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4893 Yon er theues..folus þam to ripe þair war. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 36 þair beddis sal þabbes ofte ripe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 315 þe graf qwhar in Charllis Marschel lay þai ripit, and þe body soucht. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 515 Now..Com and rype oure howse and then may ye se who had hir. 1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* 6 But how shall they rype Esau, and seke out his treasures? 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 491 [They] sercheit the haill houssis,..and rypit all pairtis sa narrowlie as they could. 1659 in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VII. 264/2 Quhen the corporall was ryping me at the gate. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 540 Their houses were ryped but none were found. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* vi, Ryp ilka pouch frae nook to nook. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of the Session* Poems (1845) 28 The benmost part o' my kist-nook I'll ripe for thee. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Sir John, when he had riped the turret weel, led my gudesire into the dining-parlour. 1858–61 RAMSAY *Remin.* ii. (1867) 30 The sacks of Joseph's brethren were ripit.

transf. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. i. 91 As þai war þe grounde ripande, Off a man the hewide þai fande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. x. 134 Tharwythall the hyrnys of hys gost He rypyt wyth the swerd amyd his cost.

† **b.** With *up*. To search out. *Obs.*–1

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1877 Thare myght mene see the ryche ryde in the schawes, To rype vpe the Romaynez ruydlyche wondyde!

4. To examine thoroughly; to investigate, scrutinize, search into.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26702 Cums his freind ripand his state, ..he sceus him all þat he wate. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 592 Rypande of vche a ring [=rink] þe reynyez & hert. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. 29 Lefull is..Thair hid slycht als to rype furth to the ground. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 153 b, Examine, discus, serche, and rype weil thi conscience. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Wks.* (1844) II. 271 It goes down to the inward affections to ripe and search them. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. cliv. (1664) 307 Each man had need twice a day & oftner, to be ryped & searched with candles. 1822 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* 108 Our bairnly recollections ryped and rummaged up.

† **b.** With *up*. (Cf. RIP *v.*[2] 4 b.) *Obs.*

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 107, I sall rype vp the mater haill. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 535 He ripes up (rehearses) what wrong his enemies had done him. 1695 WOOD *Life* 9 Oct., There I began to ripe up all the matter, how unworthily he had dealt with me.

5. To cleanse, clear out.

17.. *Robin Hood & Beggar* in Child *Ballads* III. 163/2 In the thick wood the beggar fled, Eer they riped their eyne. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph—* iii, Then fling on coals, and ripe the ribs. 1841 in *Cath. News* (1899) 3 June 15/4 She went afterwards to 'ripe' the fire. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Dugwid* xii. 73 Robin ryped the dottle oot o' his pipe. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaups* xv. 209, I sometimes ripe oot Tammy's pipe.

6. To break, dig, or plough *up* (ground).

1828 *Craven Gloss., Rype*, to break up rough and uncultivated ground. *c* 1882 in J. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* xxvii. 223 T'oade hoose..hez been pull'd doon, its foondation rip'd up. 1897 G. O. ELDER *Borgue* 29 (E. D. D.), Ripin' up a' the bits of green hoams, and forcing wheat to grow.

Ripe, obs. form of REAP *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1]

Ripeck, variant of RYPECK.

Riped, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] Ripened. (Cf. *fore-riped* s.v. FORE- *pref.* 2 b.)

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 43 When ryped yeres in wisedomes schoole, in maridge faine would match. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 67 b, The graines that grow within the redde riped Berrie.

Ri·peful, *a. rare*–[1]. [-FUL.] Ripe.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 167 Is the old gentleman still alive? if so, he must now be ripeful of years as he is full of honours.

Ripel, obs. form of RIPPLE *v.*[1]

Ripely (rəi·pli), *adv.* Also 4 rijp-, 5–6 rip-; 4–7 rype-, 5–6 ryp-, 6 ryeply (4–7 -lie, 6 -lye). [f. RIPE *a.* + -LY[2]. Cf. MDu. *ripe-, rijplike* (Du. *rijpelijk*), G. *reiflich.*]

† **1.** Quickly, immediately. *Obs. rare.*

In both passages a rendering of L. *maturius.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vii. 37 Ynclepynge God, more rijply for to be maad helpful to oure folc. — *Acts* XXV. 4 Goynge forth more rypeli, or hasteli.

2. With ripe or mature consideration, reflection, or judgement. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 302 He suld be wele and ryply avisit or that he write..ony materis. 148.. BOTONER in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 528 Men of gret discresione, experte in the werre, may the more rypliere delyver and advise..the thynges [etc.]. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 30 Vttred to his most prudent counsayll, and at sundrey tymes..rypely dygested. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 More curiously than needed, the matter being ripely considered. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 203 Let us ripely consider what Artificers deserve most to be imitated. 1700 LAW *Council Trade* Introd. (1751) p. xiv, As those who shall ripely consider this matter, will easily find [etc.]. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 24 Till a General Assembly.. ripely and gravely consider the matter of them.

3. In a ripe, mature, or fully developed manner.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 197 Sche sall riply declair to the in hy The maneris of all pepill in Italy; The battellis for to cum [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 22 It fits vs therefore ripely Our Chariots and our Horsemen be in readinesse. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 580 Him from whose danger heaven securely brings, And for his sake two ripely wicked Kings. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 13 May, Pity it is that what they attaine here so ripely, they either not retain or do not improve..when they come to be men. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* xvii. 29 Then for his lips, that ripely gem. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. iii. 42 Brown dusk was ripely settling down among the mossy apple-trees. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* June 570 Huge pears hung ripely.

Ripeman, variant of REAPMAN *Obs.*

Ripen (rəi·p'n), *v.* Also 6 rypen. [f. RIPE *a.* + -EN[5]. Cf. RIPE *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To grow ripe; to come to maturity: **a.** Of fruits, seeds, etc.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocalipse* (1573) 95 But the figges ripened not, and therefore they remayned greene or vnripe figges. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 61 Holesome Berryes thriue and ripen best, Neighbour'd by Fruit of baser qualitie. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* xviii. 5 When the bud is perfect, and the sowre grape is ripening in the flowre. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 170 By destroying the corn upon the ground, which was then a ripening. 1712 M. HENRY *Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 366/2 The choicest fruits ripen slowly. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 608 Calyx awned, the angles more evident as the seeds ripen. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 81 All its allotted length of days, The flower ripens in its place. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 382 The dormouse thus brings forth its young in August, when the nuts begin to ripen.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 142 What golden joys ambrosial clust'ring glow In His full beam, and ripen for the just?

b. Of persons, faculties, conditions, etc.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, His mature age.. ripens onely to corrupt and rot The budding hope of infant modestie. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. iv. 47 The faculty of thinking in general ripens..with the body. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser I. *Henry Harris*, It was not till our acquaintance had ripened..that these particulars were elicited. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* iii. 12 The time had come, when all that he had..thought, and desired, had ripened in his soul.

c. *fig.* To develop *into* (or *towards*) something.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 103 *Pom.* This is not yet an Alexandrian Feast. *Ant.* It ripen's towards it. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 47 These Bills ripened into Acts, before the Parliament ended. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. p. xxiv, The mathematical genius of Don Henry.. received every encouragement .. to ripen into perfection and public utility. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 1 The acquaintance had ripened into friendship. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxix, He tried to laugh away his own fears. And yet they ripened..into certainty. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 211/1 The risk had not ripened into a debt.

2. *Med.* To come to a head; to maturate.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 51 A Cancerous Humour is some years ripening. 1709 FLOYER *Cold Bathing* I. iv. 138 Cold Water hinders any Pain from ripening. 1782 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 209 The violent Motion.. caused them [swellings] to ripen and break.

3. Of natural products, etc.: To reach the proper condition or stage for being utilized. Also *fig.*

1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. ii. 78 In some minds the ore is a long time in ripening. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 380 No useless mine these northern hills enclose, No ruby ripens and no diamond glows. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 335/2 It is then poured out in the form of flat cakes..and is left in that condition for many days to 'ripen'. *a* 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LIV. 40 (Cent.), After ripening, the cream is churned.

b. Of land: To become sufficiently valuable to let or sell for building on.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 1/2 We see landlords..holding land on the fringe of towns until it 'ripens', as the phrase goes, to the value which secures them an immense profit on their outlay.

4. *trans.* To make ripe; to bring to maturity or to the proper condition for being used.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Maturo*, The yere quickly ripeneth grapes in sunnie billes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 44 The Sunne..rypeneth things, he withereth things and so foorth. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 8 The pleached bower, Where hony-suckles ripened by the sunne, Forbid the sunne to enter. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* v. 39 Age clarifies wine, and ripens it. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* iii, For them alone the heavens had kindly heat, In eastern quarries ripening precious dew. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 556 The blooming boy is ripen'd into man. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Abutilon*, With proper care they will ripen their seeds in autumn. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 667 In a frame of this kind, Knight ripened grapes. 1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* II. 640 They are worked by shallow pits, and are 'ripened', ground, and washed, as the other clays. 1894 *Field* 9 June 844/3 They have learned the reason why the cream is ripened, and how it is ripened.

5. To develop to a mature state or condition; to bring to perfection.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1124 Being now further ripened in the knowledge of Gods word. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* I. i. 227 Whose Vertues will, I hope, Reflect on Rome..And ripen Iustice in this Common-weale. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. iii, I have something else To ripen for your good. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* XX. (1700) 125 When Age and study shall have ripened and instructed his Intellectuals. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* III. i, This conduct ripen'd all for me, and ruin. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXVIII. (1787) III. 631 Prosperity ripened the principle of decay. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *My Relations*, His amelioration-plans must be ripened in a day. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion*, The action of the university..ripens a Bishop, and extrudes a philosopher.

b. Const. *into.*

a 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 15 Love ripens all that dross into the purest gold. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 64 Ripening into execution my plots upon themselves.

6. *Med.* To bring to a head. (Cf. RIPE *v.*[1] 3.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 95/1 A potione to mature, or ripen, an Apostematione. *c* 1600 MARKHAM in Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1607) 361 Then renew it, till such time that it ripen and break the sore. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 140 Physitians by ripning diseases make way to heal them. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) I. 290 A Poultis to ripen any Tumour. 1753 [see RIPENING *ppl. a.* 1].

Ripened (rəi·p'nd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Advanced or brought to ripeness, maturity, or full development.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Hir cheekes like ripened lillies steept in wine. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 116 Keepe me in patience, and with ripened time Vnfold the euil. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xlvii, The ripen'd child breaks through his mothers womb. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 496 ¶ 1 [They] tempered the forward Ambition.. of ripen'd Manhood with Discretion. 1786 BURNS *Vision* II. xv, When ripen'd fields, and azure skies, Call'd forth the Reaper's rustling noise. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 253 O thou, to whom Broad leaved fig trees even now foredoom Their ripen'd fruitage. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 215 Heavenly influences can but injure the ripened sinner, as dew, rain, sun, but injure the ripened fruit. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 242 He thus succeeded in obtaining 450 ripened capsules full of seeds.

Ripener (rəi·p'nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who, or that which, causes ripening; †spec. in *Med.*, a maturative.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 4 b, She [*sc.* the moon] is the ripener and increaser of fruites. 1666 BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 88 For Ripeners, these are good, Mallowes, violetts, comfrey. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 214 Ripeners and Drawers. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1749) 289 Suppuratives or Ripeners as they are stiled. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. (1876) 107 The best ripener of the energetic vitality of strong natures.

2. One who, or that which, comes to ripeness.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Vitis*, The Corinth Grape.. is an early Ripener. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 280 Those late ripeners will keep..till May or June. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 24 We may suppose the boy slowly advancing (for he is one of the slow ripeners).

Ripeness (rəi·pnės). [f. RIPE *a.* + -NESS. So Fris. *ripens.*] The state of being ripe in any sense; maturity, mellowness.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxviii. 147 On ripnysse [L. *in maturitate*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18834 His hare like to þe nute brun, Quen it for ripnes fals dun. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 147, I forcome in ripenes, and made crie. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 135 Ripenesse of age and sadnesse of vertuis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rypenesse, *maturitas*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* R iij b, Whan they [remedies] fynde mater redy to rypenesse they do maturate. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 25 Therof sprang grasse, the whiche grewe, and waxed, vntyll it came to it ful ripenesse. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 253 By the exercise of translating,..our judgement inclineth to ripenesse. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 124 All these kinds of Construing..may be used by schollers of ripenesse, and with much profit. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., If a blessing in the ripeness of time was reserved for Japhet. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 28 Till a stench exhale Rank as the ripeness of a rabit's tail. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 259 They attain maturity before mellow ripeness. 1833 TENNYSON *To J. S.* 15 When love is grown To ripeness, that on which it throve Falls off. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/3 The artist was in the full vigour of his genius and ripeness of his experience.

Ri·pening, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIPEN *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 6 No lesse expedient.. then the verie Vniversities themselues are for the ripening of such as bee rawe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xii. (1614) 507 Then the Mace flourisheth in a faire red colour, which in the ripening becommeth yellow. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 97 Patiently to awaite the ripening of our hopes, is the great rule of humane undertakings. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. 106 The use of Deliberation, and the ripening of the Judgment. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Transmutation*, The transmuting or ripening of other Metals into Gold or Silver. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 177 The size, beauty, and timely ripening of the fruit. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 59 The warmth of such places being supposed to promote the ripening of the cheeses. 1887 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 506/1 The few studentships..give no earnest of a five years' additional ripening of scholarship.

2. *Brewing.* (See quot.)

1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 48 A clear Wort made from pale Malt, and fermented with what they call Ripening, which is a Composition, they say, of the Flour of Malt, Yeast, and Whites of Eggs.

Ri·pening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Bringing to ripeness or maturity.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 121 This bud of Loue by Summers ripening breath, May proue a beautious Flower. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 55 As Surgeons are wont..to apply drawing and ripening plaisters. 1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Albimes* III. ii, Already they are fix'd by Fate, And only ripening Ages wait. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Glue*, This Bookbinders Glue is of an emplastick and ripening Nature. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 278 The best method then is to forward it by applying the ripening poultices. 1881 *Proc. Berwick. Nat. Club* IX. 567 This is to be attributed to the good ripening season of 1880.

2. Advancing towards, coming to, ripeness.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. vi, Duke Gondibert Was brought, which now his rip'ning wounds allow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 478 Before the Sickles touch the ripening Wheat. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 396 Phœbus [shall] warm the ripening ore to gold. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXXII, These ripening clusters of grapes hung round her little casement. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 132 Her ripening understanding was better able..to appreciate his abilities. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* I, There was the eloquent murmur of a ripening harvest.

Hence **Ri·peningly** *adv.*

1894 *Temple Bar* CII. 142 The sun..shone ripeningly upon the mellow clusters.

Ri·per [1], *rare.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] Ripener.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 6 Of Maturatiuis, þat buþ Ripers. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 124 That mighty planet, Luna, the riper and encreaser of fruites.

Riper [2] (rəi·pəɹ). Now *dial.* Also 1 **rýpere**, 2 **rupere.** [f. RIPE *v.*[2]]

†**1.** A robber, plunderer. *Obs.*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 159 Us stalu and cwalu..and rypera reaflac derede. 1027–34 *Sec. Laws Cnut* vii. in Liebermann *Gesetze* 312/1 Ryperas and reaferas Godes graman habban. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Þas ruperes and þas reueres and þas þeues.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss., Riper*, an iron prong used for clearing dirt and dust out of the oilholes in machinery.

†**Ri·per** [3]. *Obs.* [? cf. RIP *v.*[2] 2 b, quot. 1688.] An instrument used by arrow-makers.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* LI, A thwitting knife, nocksaws a rasp, a riper, a share.

Rip-hook, dial. var. of REAP-HOOK.

Current in southern and south-western counties.

1872 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* 105 (E. D. D.), I handled the rip-hook and zive. 1881 BLACKMORE *Cristowell* xxii, A shortish old man with..a rip-hook swinging in one hand.

Ripi·colous, *a. rare*–°. [f. L. *rīpa* bank + *-colus* inhabiting.] Riparious. (Mayne.)

Ripidolite (rəipi·dǫlait). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ῥῑπίδο-*, *ῥῑπίς* fan + -LITE; named by Kobell in 1839.] = CLINOCHLORE.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 412 Silicates with hydrates. Ripidolite (chlorite). 1857 DANA *Man. Mineral.* (1862) 145 Chlorite...This species has lately been subdivided on chemical grounds, and the name *Ripidolite* applied to the new species instituted. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XIII. 155 [Sapphire] is found..in granular limestone in New Jersey, and in the ripidolite of North Carolina.

Ripienist (rīpyē·nist). [f. next + -IST.] 'A performer who only assists in the ripieno parts'.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

‖ **Ripieno** (rīpyē·no), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* Also 7 **repieno**, 7–8 **-piano.** [It., f. *ri-* RE- + *pieno* full.]

1. Supplementary, re-enforcing. (Cf. quots.)

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks.* 63 *Repieno*, or *Repiano*, signifies Full; and is used to distinguish those Violins in Concerto's, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole Concerto. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Ripieno*..is used in orchestral compositions, to distinguish those parts which are only occasionally introduced to fill up and supply the chorus. 1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 153 Handel's scores contain few bassoon parts, and those..mostly of a ripieno character.

b. *sb.* A supplementary player or instrument.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., There are..two kinds of the ripieno: one plays the part of the little chorus exactly, and does not, therefore, increase the harmony or number of parts. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 560 Twelve concertos for a violino principale, with two *ripienos*. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* (1885) 248 The subordinate stringed instruments in an Orchestra are sometimes termed Ripieni, as distinguished from the Principals.

2. *transf.* Serving to fill up; supernumerary.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 52 An oriental Cœsus and his beautiful lady, one or two ripieno characters, and the observing party. *Ibid.* 135 In the..re-adjustment of the treasury-balance, he got a *ripieno* appointment.

Ripier, variant of RIPPIER.

Riping (rəi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] The process or fact of becoming ripe.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXVIII. 147 Ic forecom in ripunge [L. *in maturitate*]. *c* 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 126 Seo ripung his ȝestæþþignesse sy swylc, þæt hine ne worian..lyste. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 Se þridda tima ys Autumnus on lyden ȝeweden, ..boceras ȝetrahtniað þæne naman for þære ripunge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xliv. (Tollemache MS.), [An eclipse] tarieþ ripynge of frute, and of corne. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1371 Euery thyng drawith to his Rypyng. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 131 The Ambassadour, for his more parfite knowlege and ripyng in this matier, shal undirstand [etc.]. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) P iij, It is better..to breake the sore by times, than to tary for y° riping long. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 40 Stay the very riping of the time. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 140 The uncertaine and unkindely riping of fruites.

1899 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/1 Has the rotting followed so fast after the riping?

Ri·ping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RIPE *v.*[2]] The action of searching († or plundering).

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 84 *Proscryptionem, i. fraudationem*, fordeminge, rypincge. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, An unco ranging and ripeing they have had a' gates seeking for her.

Ri·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] Ripening.

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* H vij, Use outwardly.. drawynge and ryping medicines. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 225 The riping corne growes yeolow in the stalke. 1863 LANCASTER *Praeterita* 57, I scent A riping vintage from the Cretan hills.

Riple, obs. form of RIPPLE *v.*[1] **Riply,** obs. f. RIPELY. **Ripman,** variant of REAPMAN *Obs.* **Ripnes,** obs. f. RIPENESS. **Ripon:** see RIPPON.

‖ **Riposte** (ripō·ust), *sb.* Also 7 **risposte**, 9 **ripost** (cf. REPOST *sb.*). [F. *riposte*, earlier *risposte*, ad. It. *risposta* response, reply.]

1. *Fencing.* A quick thrust given after parrying a lunge; a return thrust. Also *attrib.*

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 85 For the Risposte, it is impossible for a Man to give it, until his Adversary..offers to launch in a Thrust. *Ibid.* vi. 171 To defend himself well from his Adversary's Risposte Thrusts, or Blows. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* (1823) 104 The party standing on the defensive, is not allowed to make any riposte. *Ibid.* 142 By not fearing the riposte upon you, it will render your mode of attack more precise. 1893 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) (ed. 3) iv. 82 To meet this riposte: parry second or septime while rising.

2. *transf.* A counterstroke; an effective reply by word or act.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 1 The thrust..was an ugly one, but the ripost which he has succeeded in planting is uglier still. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 107 The Feast of the Supreme Being..was designed as a triumphant ripost to the Feast of Reason. 1886 N. L. WALFORD *Parl. Gen. Civil War* 74 To us the 'riposte' of Charles appears to have been a fair one.

‖ **Riposte** (ripō·ust), *v.* Also 8 **risposte**, 9 **ripost** (cf. REPOST *v.*). [ad. F. *riposter*, earlier *risposter*: see prec.]

1. *Fencing.* To make a riposte. Also *trans.* with personal object.

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 96 Nothing can be more dangerous, because of the Opportunity it gives a Man's Adversary to Risposte him. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* (1823) 115 B. Parries Tierce smartly, and ripostes straight over the arm. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 121 Smartly raising the knee..and riposting with a quick downward movement.

2. *transf.* To reply or retaliate; to answer (one).

1851 KINGSLEY *Lett. & Mem.* (1877) I. 267 If you do not think our mutual 'honour' satisfied.., you will riposte at the first opportunity. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xlviii, Riposte me—have you too many? 1883 WINGFIELD *Abigel Rowe* I. iii. 57 The other side dared not ripost with the real report. 1893 LANG *St. Andrews* v. 128 The Cardinal riposted by an interdict.

Hence **Ripo·sted, Ripo·sting** *ppl. adjs.*

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 96 To come off safe, from an Exchanged and Risposted Thrust. *Ibid.* vi. 173 Give him a Risposted Blow. 1893 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) (ed. 3) iv. 83 The riposting fencer must..deliver his thrust with the hand inclined towards pronation.

Ripp(e, obs. forms of REAP *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1]

Ripper (ri·pəɹ). [f. RIP *v.*[2] + -ER [1]. Cf. Fris. *ripper* a poor knife.]

1. One who rips. Chiefly in technical uses.

1611 COTGR., *Descouseur*, a ripper, vnsower; vndooer of. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Wirework* 133 Then the Rippers take them and draw them into wire through two or three holes. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 332 Where the rippers, as the workmen are called, care little about modern improvements. 1852 J. C. BROWN tr. *Arboussat's Narr.* 127 A number of rippers at once cast off their garments, and began by cutting off the head of the animal. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 6/1 The 'ripper' clears off the roof to a height sufficient for the passage of the horses with their loaded 'corves'. 1896 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Wanted..: good rippers for coppice.

2. That which rips; a tool or apparatus intended for ripping; esp. (*a*) a tool used in removing old slates; (*b*) a rip-saw.

1793 O'KEEFFE *London Hermit* II. v, *Tom P.* I'll quicken him with a touch of the rippers...(Tom Pranks spurs him.) 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 400 The ripper is formed of iron..with a very thin blade...This tool is used for lifting up and removing the nails out of old slating. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2115 The half ripper is used also for dividing wood in the direction of the fibres. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/2 *Ripper*, a tool for ripping seams of garments. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/2 The first process in the preparation of the cloth cases is cutting the millboard. This is now effected by a rotary cutting-machine or 'ripper'.

attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 6/3 A huge steel saw that will cut through a nickel-steel armour plate just as easily as an ordinary ripper saw will go through a pine board.

3. *slang.* **a.** Something especially good.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 301 Sarah was a cock, sir, and a ripper. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 144 'But, he is a ripper, nevertheless,' said the Lieutenant, touching the animal very gently with the whip. 1892 BOYD 25 *Yrs. St. Andrews* I. ii. 28 When a graduate stated that 'every lecture was a ripper', I understood he meant very high praise indeed.

b. One who pursues a reckless course.

1877 *Temple Bar* May 109 If the ripper rips for the benefit of his party,..the turning out by no means follows.

Ripper, obs. or dial. f. REAPER; var. RIPPIER.

Rippet (ri·pĕt). *Sc.* Also 6 **repet, repit, rippett**, 6, 9 **rippit.** [Perh. of imitative origin.] Tumult, uproar, disturbance, noisy dispute.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 193 He ralis, and makis repet with ryatus wordis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 104 Off riot, rippett, and of reveling. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 221 Sic ane repit, rumour, and sic ane reird, Was neuir hard befoir into this eird. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 76 Sik a rippet is amang thame. *c* 1800 JAMIESON *Water Kelpie* iii, And Prosen proud, with rippet loud, Cums ravin' frae his glen. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* v. 31 Some rippit getting up at the other end of the schule.

Rippier (ri·pi·əɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: **α.** 6 **repier, repar, repayre, repear, rypear**, 6–7, 9 **ripier. β.** 6–8 **rippier**, 7 **ryppier. γ.** 6–7 **ripper**, 6 **rippar.** [f. RIP *sb.*[1] + -(I)ER. In old statutes latinized as *riparius*, and supposed by Cowell and others to be derived from L. *rīpa* bank, shore.] One who carries fish inland to sell.

a. a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) 169 b/1 Repiers and other Fisshers commynge with Fysshe from Rye and Wynchylsee. *c* 1530 in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 159 This yere..the rypears sold fish at London Hall in þe Lent. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 77 A poore Market, much standing by Repears that cary Fische from the Quarters of Cairmardine to the lowers Partes of Wales. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. lxii. 89 The hyewaies from both the seas sounded of nothing els but of caters and ripiers. [1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 206 The cess upon the Ripiers (or as they would now be termed 'long-shore-men').]

β. 1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* L.'s Wks. 1902 III. 405 With the cloak cast ouer each shoulder like a rippier. 1598 FLORIO, *Mutade*, panniers or paddes, such as Rippiers bring fish in. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. ii, Like a Rippiers legs rowl'd vp In bootes of haie ropes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 302 A common Inne in this village addes fame therto, by the constant customary baytes of the Ryppiers and their horses. 1709 in *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.* (1848) 144 The horses on which the rippiers..shall ride going on or towards London. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Rye*, They trowl for soles, plaise,..brills, &c. which are carried up every day by the rippiers (as the fishermen are called).

γ. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 87 Who wold never suffer rippers to sell ther owne fische. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 147 The Rippars of Rie..solde their fresh fish in Leaden hall market. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* V. i, But what's the action we are for now? ha: Robbing a Ripper of his fish? 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 75 A *Ripper*: a Pedder, Dorser or Badger, Suss. [Hence in Pegge, Grose, Holloway, etc.]

Rippill, obs. form of RIPPLE.

Ripping (ri·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RIP *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses: **a.** In lit. or technical uses. Also *concr.*, that which is ripped off.

1532 [see RIP *v.*[2] 2 b]. 1611 COTGR., *Descousure*, a ripping, vnsowing, vndoing of. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 16 Here you must be carefull, not to hurt your tree when you gather them, by ripping amongst the roots. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1705) 482 The Ripping of a Hang-nail is sufficient to Dispatch us. 1801 COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) II. 27 When your Ripping [of oak-bark] is over you will come, or, at furthest, immediately after hay harvest. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. xiv. 331 These rods were afterwards further reduced by an ingenious operation, called by the workmen in this country *ripping* or *rumpling*. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Ripping*, that portion of the roof which is cut down in the roadways to make sufficient height for men and horses to travel.

b. In fig. uses. Const. *up.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 55 With the ripping up of ciuil commutations and chaunges. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 629/1 This ripping up of auncient historyes, is very pleasing unto me, and indeede savoureth of good conceite. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 267 Indeuour the ripping vp of thy heart. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 254 If..there should be now a ripping up of Crimes,.. no man can see where it will stop. 1843 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 5 Dec. (1884), I cannot..understand what authority can exist for such a ripping up of private life. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 352 Five years ago, there was a great ripping-up of the skirts of society.

2. *attrib.*, as *ripping-bed, -cut, -gauge, -hook, -iron, -tool.* Also RIPPING-CHISEL, -SAW.

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1206 For cutting slabs of marble into narrow pieces..a machine called a *ripping bed is employed. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 If planks are sawed longitudinally, through their thickness, the saw-way is called a *ripping-cut. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/2 The *ripping-gage..is screwed to the table, and, by means of a thumb-nut, is adjusted to cut square or beveling. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 57/2 The instrument called a *ripping-hook. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Ripping-Iron*, a tool used in stripping copper, or thin wood-sheathing, off a vessel's bottom. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Ripping-Iron*, a caulker's tool for tearing oakum out of a seam. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/1 **Ripping-tool*, one for following a seam and cutting stitches without slitting the fabric.

Ri·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That rips or tears; also *fig.*, cutting.

1714 ARBUTHNOT *Let. to Ford* 19 Oct., It is necessary for him to do that.., else there will be a ripping answer, as you say. 1827 COBBETT *Prot. Reform.* (1899) § 351 Ripping-knives. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* XV. 230 The bark of the various trees also showed many a sign of the ripping passage, or graze of a bullet. 1894 T. PINKERTON *Blizzard* 106 With a ripping slash she cut into a wicker stand.

2. *slang.* Excellent, splendid; rattling.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 319 They had slipped away down wind, at a ripping pace. 1858 THOMSON *Alma Matres* i. 3 Some a little encouraged by the ripping Burton which the Scouts took care to ply liberally. 1887 Miss BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, We killed on Hagley Heath after a ripping half-hour over the grass. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 57 Old Coxon gave me a ripping good testimonial.

Hence **Ri·ppingly** *adv.*, splendidly.

1892 H. NISBET *Bushranger's Sweetheart* XXVI. 209 'How are you getting on with her?' 'Rippingly as far as she is concerned'.

Ripping, dial. variant of REAPING.

Ri·pping-chisel. (See quots.)

a. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* LI, A maul, a mallet, a chizel, a rippin chizel. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 124 The Ripping-Chissel..is about an Inch broad, and hath a blunt Edge...Its Office is..to rip or tear two pieces of Wood fastned together from one another. *Ibid.*, Most commonly Carpenters use an old cast off Chissel for a Ripping Chissel. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 949 There are various kinds of chisels; the principal ones used in carpentry and joinery are..the socket chisel, and the ripping chisel.

b. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 5 The ripping-chisel or crow-bar, about three feet long. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 To cut or break a hole in brick-work, with the ripping-chisel.

c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/2 *Ripping-chisel* (Wood-working), a crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises.

Ri·pping-saw. (See quots. and RIP-SAW.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 584 The ripping-saw, for dividing boards into separate pieces, in the direction of the fibres. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Saws* 32 A ripping-saw..is a hand-saw with a blade twenty-eight or thirty inches long, and having large teeth for ripping, or cutting out stuff coarsely and quickly. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Pract. Organ Build.* i. 4 The usual saws, the ripping saw, the panel saw,..will be required.

Ripple (ri·p'l), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **ryppyll, repylle,** 6 **reple.** [Corresponds to Fris. *ripel* (*roepel, rûpel*), Du. *repel*, MLG. *repel(e*, LG. *repel, räpel*), OHG. *rifila* (G. *riffel*) : see RIPPLE *v.*[1] A shorter form appears in Flem., older Du., and MLG. *repe*, G. *riffe*.] An implement toothed like a comb, used in cleaning flax or hemp from the seeds.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 22 They get out the seeds [of flax] by drawing it through an engine like an iron double tooth combe, which they call a Ripple. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Hemp* Z 4/2 The seed..which remains in the heads of the hemp..is got out by combing the heads on the teeth of a ripple. 1807 HOARE *Tour Irel.* 324 If the seed [of flax] is to be saved, it is drawn through an iron comb, fastened in wood, called a ripple. 1846 SPROULE *Flax* 20 The operation in this case not being performed by the ripple, but by repeated strokes of a stick. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 380 Lifting each handful separately and pulling the top through a ripple or iron comb fixed upon a piece of plank.

b. *attrib.*, as *ripple-stock, -comb* (also as *vb.*).

Perhaps properly combs. of the verbal stem.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 795 *Hoc rupeste*, a repyllestok. 1499 *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees) I. 104 A hekyll, ..a ryppyll came,..a payr of wool cames. 1581 *Invent.* in *Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 171 One peare of reple comes. 1615 MARKHAM *English Housew.* II. v. (1668) 132 You must take ripple combs, and ripple your flax over. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 184/1 Flax was grown, dried, ripple-combed, cleaned.

Ri·pple, *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* Also 7 **rippill.** [f. RIPPLE *v.*[2]] A slight cut, scratch, or mark.

1666 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 141 He..opened his buttons, and gave him some rippills with his knife on his breast. 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsd. Gloss., Ripple*, a slight scratch. 1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., A mark across the grain of wood, as if where a saw had just grazed, would be called a *ripple*.

Ripple (ri·p'l), *sb.*[3] [f. RIPPLE *v.*[3]]

1. a. *U.S.* A piece of shallow water in a river where rocks or sand-bars cause an obstruction; a shoal. (Cf. RIFFLE *sb.* 4 and RIPPLING *vbl. sb.*[3] 2.)

1755 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1872) VI. 431 Swift water falls and Ripples that they were oblig'd to wade and carry all day. 1789 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 131 The river so low that it is impossible to get over the shoal places, 'ripples,' as they are called here. 1808 ASHE *Trav.* I. 92 The river is full of eddies, ripples, rapids, rocks, and other dangers. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 218 Forming a gentle rapid or ripple, and easily fordable at almost any point. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 532 In Pennsylvania..the more grievous obstructions are riffles, the slighter ones ripples.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. and RIPPLING *vbl. sb.*[3] 1.)

1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 239 What seamen call the 'ripples' are also very violent in the straits, the sea appearing to boil and foam and dance like the rapids below a cataract.

2. A light ruffling of the surface of water, such as is caused by a slight breeze; a wavelet.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xi, Its path was not upon the sea, In ripple or in shade. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 15 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The channel now seems like a Highland loch; not the least ripple on the waves. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. v. i. § 11 (1851) I. 330 If water be rippled, the side of every ripple next to us reflects a piece of the sky. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, The wash of the ripples along the coast could be heard in the stillness.

attrib. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (1834) 166/1 Like ripple-shades netting the bed of a brook. 1856 SORBY in *Edinb. New Phil. Jrnl.* III. 114 The direction of a current can also be ascertained from the ripple marks; from that modification of them for which I have proposed the term 'ripple drift'.

fig. 1838 EMERSON *Address* Wks. (Bohn) II. 201 See how nations and races flit by on the sea of time, and leave no ripple to tell where they floated or sunk. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iii, Mere waves and ripples in an unfathomable ocean of love and beauty. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii, It always seems to me that talk is a ripple and thought a ground swell.

b. *transf.* A mark, appearance, or movement resembling or suggestive of a ripple on water.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 39 The fibres..will be found to be wavy, on the face, at right angles to that on which the ripple is observed. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv, Her black hair waved..with a natural ripple. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The dress..was of pink silk,..the front being covered with ripples of white lace. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxxii, A glistening ripple of gossamer webs was visible.

attrib. 1870 *Daily News* 12 May, The Princess, who in her..new 'ripple' fashion of hairdressing never looked more lovely. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prek. Scot.* v. 107 The execution of what is known as ripple-flaking.

c. *ellipt.* A ripple-mark.

1852 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) ii. 20 This ripple is not entirely confined to the beach between high and low water mark, but is also produced on sands which are constantly covered by water. *Ibid.*, In sandstones..also, as now on the sea-coast, we may often detect two systems of ripples interfering with each other.

3. A sound as of rippling water.

1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xvii, Talking in the quick, short ripple of the Italian tongue. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 97 A ripple of laughter floated from the hall. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 63 Presently I was aware of a little ripple of brighter converse going round the table.

4. = RIFFLE *sb.* 5. Also *attrib.*

1857 BORTHWICK 3 *Yrs. California* vi. 121 The earth and small gravel falls with the water through the sieve into the 'ripple-box'. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boërland* 114 Halfway down the box is a little ledge termed a 'ripple' about 2 inches in height. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 5/2 What is called a 'quicksilver ripple', a solid bit of wood with three troughs cut along it about two inches deep, each a little lower than the other.

Ri·pple, *sb.*[4] ? An attack of the RIPPLES.

1785 BURNS *Let. Goudie* iii, Auld Orthodoxy lang did grapple, But now she's got an unco ripple.

Ripple (ri·p'l), *v.*[1] Also 5–6 **rypel** (6 **ripel, repeyl**), 5 **rippil** (7 **-el**), 8 **riple.** [Corresponds to Fris. *ripelje* (*roep-, rûpelje*), MDu. (and Du.) *repelen*, MLG. *repelen* (LG. *repeln, räpeln*), OHG. *rifilôn* (G. *riffeln*) ; cf. RIPPLE *sb.*[1], Du. and MLG. *repen* (whence Sw. *repa*) in the same sense.]

1. *trans.* To draw (flax or hemp) through a kind of comb (see RIPPLE *sb.*[1]) in order to remove the seeds; to clean from seeds in this manner.

c 1340– [see RIPPLING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Howe it [flax] shulde be sowen, weded, pulled, repeyled, watred. 1615 [see RIPPLE *sb.*[1] b]. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 262 It is indifferent whether you ripple it, or take off the boles of it, as soone as you bring it home, or when you intend to use it. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 75 Then ripple it [flax] through a double tooth'd Iron Comb. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 11, I ripple it and water it, and, if I have leisure, proceed to dress it. 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 164 They..immediately ripple it to get the seeds off. 1846 SPROULE *Flax* 18 As soon as the capsules containing the seed are dried.., the flax is ready for being rippled.

2. To remove or take *off* (the seeds) by this process.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XXX, The carle pullit the lyne, Rippillit the bollis, and in beitis set. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 The bolles of flaxe, whan they be ripeled of, must be rideled from the wedes. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 740 It is likewise the practice..to ripple off the seed-pods before the business of watering is commenced. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., The bolls are rippled off and kiln-dried for very superior cattle-food.

Hence **Ri·ppled** *ppl. a.*

1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 322/1 The rippled plants should be tied in sheaves. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 294/2 The rippled stalks are tied in small bundles.

Ri·pple, *v.*[2] Now *north. dial.* Also 5 **reple, repul-.** [Of Scand. origin. Cf. Norw. *ripla* to scratch, make strokes in, frequentative or diminutive from *ripa* (Sw. *repa*), of similar meaning.]

1. *trans.* To scratch slightly; to graze or ruffle.

14.. *Guy Warw.* (Caius MS.) 9942 The Duke..smote to Gye...He replid [*w.r.* repulde] hys face and his chyn. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 128 To Ripple, *rescindere*. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. iii. 264 An horsemans javelin.. having slightly rippled the skinne of his left arme, pierced within his short ribs. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. x. 512 The others that had pass'd before had only rippled up the skin. 1681 — *Wonders of Peak* Wks. (1741) 339 Sans hurt or Blemish, save a little strip Of Hair and Skin rippled upon her Hip. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Ripple*, to scratch. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Ripple*, to scratch gently, as with a pin, or to gore slightly. 1855 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1869 in *Lonsd. Gloss.*

2. To break up (ground) slightly.

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxiv. 247 The former only slightly plough, or ripple, their fallows the first year. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co.* II. 368 By way of experiment, —Rippled the vacant places of the Bank, at the time of cutting this hedge.

Ri·pple, *v.*[3] Also 7–8 **riple.** [Of obscure origin. App. distinct from prec., and not obviously related to any sense of RIP *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To have or present a ruffled surface; to be covered with small waves; to form ripples.

1670–1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 18 The Sea ripled in many places. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 383 The sea had a very dangerous aspect, for it ripled and foamed, as if it had been full of breakers. 1836 R. H. FROUDE *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 99, I watch the waves that rippling still Chase one another o'er the marble shore. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 9 The interstellar ether in which these waves ripple is assumed to permeate every body. 1887 'STUART CUMBERLAND' *Queen's Highway* 15 Between the pines, little lakes sparkle and ripple in the sun.

transf. and *fig.* 1844 EMERSON *Ess., Nature*, Acres of houstonia, whose innumerable florets whiten and ripple before the eye. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 605 The young barley rippling for miles in the sun.

b. To flow in ripples.

1769 GRAY *Let. to Dr. Wharton* 18 Oct., Along the vale of Eeman, which runs rapidly on near the way, rippling over the stones. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 322 Watched the silver waves rippling through the arches of the broken bridge. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. IV. vi, The rivulet at her feet Ripples on in light and shadow. 1894 WINSOR *Cartier to Frontenac* 177 Southward, the sources of the Delaware and Susquehanna rippled onward to the great bays.

transf. and *fig.* 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 506/2 Saying that Mr. Jones..ripples out in a level current of poetical talk. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 312 Stone walls..fragrant with gadding violets that ripple down their sides. 1889 A. J. C. HARE *Story Life* (1900) VI. 182 Life ripples by so quickly.

c. Of sound: To flow in a sprightly manner.

1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iv. 85 The *carillons* ripple from old spires. 1892 SLADEN *Japs at Home* xvi, Nearly two minutes had elapsed before the last faint wave of sound rippled away.

2. *trans.* To form little waves upon (the surface of water); to agitate lightly.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 96 The water .. was violently rippled by the flutter of their fins. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 16 The vessel rippled the transparent water as she inclined easily on her way. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii, A cool sea-breeze came rippling and darkening the surface of the water. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 62 The great wind..does but ripple the shallow pool as it passes.

fig. 1854 THOREAU *Walden, Solitude*, Like the lake, my serenity is rippled but not ruffled. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 567 Hardly a single event of consequence has rippled the still surface of the financial world during the past month.

b. To mark with or as with ripples; to cause to undulate slightly.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty*, There are faces so.. flushed and rippled by the play of thought, that we can hardly find what the mere features really are. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. ii. 29 Mademoiselle rippled her shoulders. 1897 *Geogr. Jrnl.* IX. 280 The finest variety of the assorted sands was also quickly rippled.

c. To turn *out* with a rippling sound.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 192 The ordinary notion of printing—a man sitting at a piano and rippling out types.

Ri·ppled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] a. Marked with ripples. b. Of hair: Wavy.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 176 The rippled surface of the hills of blown sand near Calais. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 47 She shook her head, And shower'd the rippled ringlets to her knee. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iii. 70 On the west may be seen grand sheets of rippled rocks. 1883 *Science* I. 521/1 Rippled cirrus clouds may have a similar origin.

Ri·pple-grass. *Sc.* and *U.S.* [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[2]] Rib-leaved plantain.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Ripplegirse*, a broad-leaved herb, which labourers put on cuts. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 269 Ribgrass, Ripplegrass, English Plantain. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

Ri·ppleless, *a.* [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Without a ripple; free from ripples; calm.

1838 MISS PARDOE *River & the Desert* I. 116 The sea lies rippleless like a sheet of lead. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2542 Surveying the calm heavy rippleless swell of the sea. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 54 The moonlight slept on the rippleless water.

Ri·pple-mark. [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3]] A wavy surface, line, or ridge on sand, mud, or rock, formed by the action of waves or the wind, or by both. Chiefly *Geol.*

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Index III. 102 Ripple marks formed by the winds on dunes. 1854 *Bakewell's Geol.* 41 The ripple marks of the sea on the shore are very frequently preserved. 1888 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* X. 7 The ripple-marks, rain-pittings and footprints so well known in certain sandstones.

fig. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 243 The very ripple-marks on the remotest shores of being.

So **Ri·pple-marked** *a.* Also *transf.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 19/1 We find ripple-marked strata among the rocks of every geological age. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 919 'Ripple-marked' thickening of the endocardium due to the strain of aortic regurgitation.

Rippler (ri·plər). [f. RIPPLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who ripples flax; also, an implement for rippling.

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 328 This Comb separates the Seed from the Lint, with much more Ease to the Ripplers. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 457 Which gives the flax sufficient air, and keeps the handfuls separate and ready for the rippler. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 375 The ripplers strike the flax through alternately. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 294/2 The best rippler..consists of a kind of comb [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Two ripplers sitting opposite each other,..work at the same time.

Ripples. *Sc.* Also 6 **rippillis,** 7 **riples.** [? Connected with RIPPLE *sb.*[2]] 'A weakness in the back and reins, said to be attended with shooting pains' (Jamieson).

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 58 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* 212 Rimbursin, rippillis or belly-thra. 1586 *Indictment* in *Scott's Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1869) 457 That the bishop of St. Andrews laboured under sindrie diseases, sic as the ripples. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 43 Priests diseased of the Riples, Hirpling through the streets like criples. 1728 RAMSAY *Advice to Mr.* — 8 For warld's wasters, like poor cripples, Look blunt with poverty and ripples. 1787 TAYLOR *Scot. Poems* 143 It tempered weel our mony-plies, Ca'd ripples frae our backs. 1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* xvi. 218 I'm never the same man since the ripples took me.

Ripplet (ri·plĕt). [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3] + -ET.] A small ripple; a wavelet.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 144 While to her quays and wharves..Creep up the ripplets. 1880 *Time* II. 12 The broad, calm, and limpid river, with its riplets and currents.

Ri·ppling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RIPPLE *v.*[1]] The action or process of cleaning flax, etc., from seeds.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rypelynge, of flax, or oþer lyke, *avulsio*. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 14 There must be .. rippling, braking, .. and heckling of Hemp. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 456 When the flax grows crooked, it is more liable to be hurt in the rippling and swingling. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 739 The operation of rippling should be performed as soon as possible after the crops have been pulled. 1846 SPROULE *Flax* 17 The interval between pulling and rippling should not be great.

b. *attrib.*, as *rippling-comb, -machine, -stick.*

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 545 Swangulstoke, riplingcombe, swyngilwande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 A Ripplyng stoke. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 95 Every Thing has its time, and so has the Rippling-comb. *a* 1796 BURNS *Had I the Wyte?* 29 He claw'd her wi' the ripplin-kame. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* (L. U. K., III.) 44 Drawing the flax through a rippling machine, which is a kind of comb with blunt iron teeth. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 375 Four men, with two rippling-combs, will take the seed off rather more than an acre in the day.

Ri·ppling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. RIPPLE *v.*[2]] A scratch or graze; the action of grazing a surface.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5750 Yet it hurt not the king, Vnethes but a litle ripling. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wales* Pref., Like a Ball cast down and deaded on a soft Floor,.. without the least Ripling or Rebounding.

Ri·ppling, *vbl. sb.*[3] Also 7–8 **ripling,** 8 **replin(g.** [f. Ripple *v.*[3]]

1. The formation, or appearance, of ripples on the surface of water; *spec.* a strong ruffling of the sea caused by conflicting currents or tides.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. i. 138 The Ship is carried away by unknown Currents,..discovered by their Ripplings. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. 494, I found by the ripling of the Sea, that there was a strong Current against us. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 299, I took all imaginable precaution to discover any ripling, or discoloured water. 1744 J. Philips *Jrnl. Anson's Exped.* 30 *note*, A Replin is a Meeting of two Currents, which creates a cockling in the Sea, and makes it appear like shallow Water. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 127 Many calms and ripplings of currents. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arc. Regions* I. 287 This occasions ripplings in the water. 1850 M^c^Cosh *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 486 Like the rippling on the surface of a stream made by winds opposed to the current. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geogr.* (Low) ix. § 445 The tiny ripplings of this feeble tide.

fig. 1891 *Spectator* 22 Aug., Agitated by the vivid rippling of all sorts of changeful sympathies.

2. *U. S.* = Ripple *sb.*[3] 1.

1751 J. Bartram *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 47 Half a mile farther we came to a rippling, which carried us with prodigious swiftness down the stream. 1755 L. Evans *Middle Brit. Colonies* 26 At Hart's Rock, the River [Ohio] makes..a very sharp Rippling, where the Boatmen are obliged to wade and hawl up near the Rocks.

3. The sound made by water in motion.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rippling*, a broken and interrupted noise, produced by a current. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* i. 290 Now walking silent, by the river's side, The ear perceives the rippling of the tide. 1899 Rodway *Guiana Wilds* 226 In the direction from which the rippling of a stream could be heard.

Ri·ppling, *ppl. a.* [f. Ripple *v.*[3]] That ripples; flowing in ripples.

1670 Boyle *Tracts, Bottom of Sea* 6 He perceived the Water to make a rippling noise (as the Sea-men call it). 1781 Cowper *Anti-Thelyphth.* 24 Inconstant as the beams that play On rippling waters in an April day. 1801 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 133 The rippling course of a rill. 1852 Longf. *Warden of Cinque Ports* ii, The red autumn sun..glanced on flowing flag and rippling pennon. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* I. xv, It was not heavy, massive, merely rippling hair, but soft and silken. 1877 L. Morris *Epic of Hades* II. 145 Streams Laughed with a rippling music.

Hence **Ri·pplingly** *adv.*

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 433 A rill which ran ripplingly over the pebbles.

Ripply (ri·pli), *a.* [f. Ripple *sb.*[3] + -y[1].] Marked or characterized by ripples.

1775 J. Melvin *Jrnl.* (1857) 13, I proceeded down Chaudeur river,.. and came to a riply place, which was very dangerous, the rocks standing up all over the river. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* IV. 546 The moonbeam..Silvers with trembling tints the ripply tide. 1842 Tennyson *E. Morris* 98 We..ran By ripply shallows of the lisping lake. 1875 Grant *One of the '600'* ix, Undoing her hair, she cut a long and ripply tress.

Ri·ppock. *Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. Rittock.] The Common Tern.

1813 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., [In] the Orkney and Zetland Islands..they are known by the..names of Tarrock, ..Rittock or Rippock. 1825 Fleming *Brit. Anim.* 143.

Ri·ppon. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* The name of a town in Yorkshire (now written *Ripon*), used *attrib.* or *ellipt.* as a designation of spurs, for the manufacture of which it was formerly renowned.

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* I. iii, There's an angel, if my Spurres Be not right Rippon. 1636 Davenant *Wits* V. i, With rowels of Sharp Rippon spurs. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) 190 As true Steel as Rippon Rowels. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 299 The former, while it is in the State of a Rider, wears huge Rippon Spurs. 1835 W. Irving *Abbotsford* § 5 Around were hung..a Highland broadsword from Floddenfield; a pair of Rippon spurs from Bannockburn. 1850 Fairholt *Costume* (ed. 3) II. 349 *Rippons*, spurs.

Rip-rap (ri·pˌræp), *sb.* Also 6 **ryprap, riprapp.** [f. Rap *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1], with usual change of *a* to *i* in the first syllable; but senses 2 and 3 may be partly of different origin.]

†**1.** An imitation of the sound caused by a rapid succession of blows; hence, a sharp blow. *Obs.*

c 1580 J. Jeffrie *Bugbeares* Epilog, With hyffa, with huffa, with ryprap, poff, puffa, and sprityng go we! 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 With rip rap bouncing thee ram to the chapter is hurled. *c* 1600 Ruggle *Club Law* I. iv, Hee tooke me such a riprapp on the head.

b. A kind of detonating firework.

1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 259 A few fireworks, a rip-rap or two, and some general illumination.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xviii. 214 Dongeness, Dover, Ripraps, The South Foreland. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 10 Near this Island we always find a great ripling which Seamen call the Rip-raps. 1784 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* Introd. (1792) III. p. iii, Between Bologne and Folkstone ..is..a narrow submarine hill, called the Rip-raps. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 224 The rip-rap, as they call the tide agin' the wind.

3. *U.S.* Loose stone thrown down in water or on a soft bottom to form a foundation for a breakwater or other work.

1847 in Webster. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1946/2 s.v., Charleston Harbor, and Plymouth Breakwater, England, are founded on rip-raps. 1899 *Rep. Iowa Geol. Surv.* IX. 435 Limestone weathering to a most irregular face, of no value except for rip-rap.

attrib. 1886 C. D. Warner *Their Pilgr.* v. (1888) 120 Broken, ragged, slimy rocks, as if they had been dumped there for a rip-rap wall.

So **Ri·p-ra·p** *v.*, to found upon, or cover with, a deposit of loose stone. Hence **Ri·p-ra·pped** *ppl. a.*, **Ri·p-ra·pping** *vbl. sb. U.S.*

1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) s.v., If, in constructing a bulkhead, it should be determined to rip-rap to low-water mark,..the cost for rip-rapping..would be about eighty thousand dollars. 1883 *American* VI. 297 The stream will be confined within permanent barriers by rip-rapped banks and levees. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 621/2 The face slope ..and the rear..are riprapped with stone.

Rip-reyue: see Reap-reeve.

Riproa·rious, *a. U.S.* Also **-rorious.** [f. Rip *v.*[2], after *uproarious.*] Boisterous, violent.

1855 Haliburton *Nature & Human N.* I. 58 That's because you..never saw a riprorious hurricane in all your life. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 796/2 His waning buzz of rip-roarious approbation.

Ripsack (ri·psæk). [f. Rip *v.*[2] + Sack *sb.*[1] (cf. quot.).] The Californian Grey Whale.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 It being difficult to capture them, they have a variety of names among whalemen, as 'Ripsack'..'Devil-fish'.

Ri·p-saw, *sb.* [f. Rip *v.*[2]] A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain.

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 708 The rip-saw has the coarsest teeth, and which are of slight pitch...The half-rip is similar, but a little finer. 1875 *Carp. & Join.* 14 Hand saw, divided into the largest or rip saw, intermediate or half-rip, and smallest. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 Dawson's lumber was cut over pits by means of a rip-saw.

Hence **Ri·p-saw** *v.*, to cut with a rip-saw.

1885 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 33, I ripsawed the lumber up here.

Rip-stick: see Rip *sb.*[3]

Ripstone, incorrect form of Ribston(e.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, A little hard-headed, Ripstone pippin-faced man. *Ibid.* lx, The officiating clerk peeled and ate three Ripstone pippins.

Rip-sulwer: see Reap-silver.

[Rip-towel. 'The gratuity or reward given to customary Tenants, when they have reaped their Lord's Corn'.

1701 Manley *Cowell's Interpreter* s.v. *Reap-towel* (and hence in later Dicts.), citing *MS. Cott. Nero* A. xii. fol. 104 b (*c* 1350). The word in the MS. is *ripetowel* and the meaning uncertain.]

Ripuarian (ripiu,ē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med. L. *Ripuāri-us* (also *Ribuāri-us*); that this is a derivative of L. *rīpa* is very doubtful.]

A. *adj.* **1.** The distinctive epithet of the ancient Franks living on the Rhine between the Moselle and Meuse.

1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 129 Lands were given to those who were named the Limitanean and Ripuarian soldiery, the latter from their location on the banks of the great frontier rivers. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* iv. 190 A great multitude..burst over the Rhine, easily overcoming the feeble resistance offered by the Ripuarian Franks.

2. The distinctive epithet of the code of law observed by the Ripuarian Franks.

1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 585 *note*, The Ripuarian law declares..this indulgence in favour of the plaintiff. 1804 Ranken *Hist. France* III. III. iii. 292 By the consuetude of Roman and Gothic law in the south and west counties: of the Salic, Ripuarian, and Burgundian, on the north and east. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* x. 284 Under the Ripuarian Law he goes through the expressive formality of standing at his door with a drawn sword.

B. *sb. pl.* The Ripuarian Franks.

1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 584 Within the same period, the customs of the Ripuarians were transcribed and published. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 494/2 The Ripuarians..on both sides of the Rhine as far up as the Main. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 513 In the hands of the Franks the city was the metropolis of the Ripuarians until the time of Charlemagne.

Ripuary (ri·piuări), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *Ripuāri-us.*] = Ripuarian *a.* 2.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 475 The auncient Gaules termed all their lawes either Ripuarie or Salique. 1801 Ranken *Hist. France* I. i. 24 Clovis seems to have occupied himself..in revising and improving the Salic and Ripuary laws. 1843 Brougham *Pol. Phil.* I. 367 The Ripuary law was apparently of later date than the Salic. *Ibid.* 368 The Burgundian Law .. is .. more refined than the Salic or Ripuary codes.

Ris, obs. variant of Rice[1]; Rise *v.*

‖ Risagallo. *Obs.*[–1] [It. *risagallo*, obs. var. of *risigallo*: see Realgar.] Arsenic.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cxxx. 432 Other Farriers vse the powder of Risagallo, or Risagre, but it is a great deale too strong a fretter.

†**Risagon.** *Obs. Med.* Also 7 **rysagone** (8–9 **-gon**), **rizagon.** [Orig. obscure.] = Cassumunar.

1679 J. Pechey (*title*), Some Observations made upon the Root Cassumuniar called otherwise Rysagone. 1681 Grew *Musæum* 386 Rizagon, a Root brought from Bengala, of good use. 1748 W. Lewis *Pharmacop.* 20 Cassumuniar, the root. Risagon. 1850 Pereira *Mat. Med.* II. i. 1121.

Risagre, obs. variant of Realgar.

†**Risbank.** *Obs.* [ad. Du. *rijsbank*, f. *rijs* Rice[1]. Hence also G. *rissbank*, F. *risban.*] An artificial bank, properly one faced or strengthened with brushwood.

Earlier in the form *rice-bank*: see Rice[1] 5.

1731 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 515 The Art of constructing Sluices, Dykes, Piles, Moles, Risbanks, Light-houses, Docks. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 325 This Risbank, or mound, ranges up-hill and down-hill indifferently. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1770) IV. xxxvii. 482 The fleet battered the risbank, which guarded the entry of the harbour.

†**Riscalda·tion.** *Obs.*[–1] [ad. It. *riscaldazione.*] The action of warming or heating.

1599 Linche *Anc. Fiction* E iv, From the ouer-vehement ardour and riscaldation of his beames.

Risch(e, obs. forms of Rush (the plant).

‖ Ri·sco. *Obs.* [a. older It. *risco* (Florio), var. of *risico, rischio*: see Risk *sb.*, and cf. Risgo.] Risk.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 1 Having been censured by some that I should..undertake to run so long a Risco from England to the Barbadoes. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* Pref. A 3 b, To consider..their great Labour and Expences, the Risco that they run [etc.]. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 431 The King had run a thousand Risco's since his confinement in the Cage.

†**Risconter.** *Obs.*[–1] [ad. It. *riscontro*: see Rescounter *sb.*] Meeting, encounter.

1592 Wotton in *Relig.* (1685) 659 The Cardinal had only signified the Fact, as suspecting (belike) the risconter of the Pope's Courriers.

Rise (rəiz), *sb.* Forms: 5 **ryse, ryese,** 6 **rys,** 6– **rise.** [f. the vb. Cf. LG. *rîs.*]

I. †**1.** The act, on the part of a hare, of finally rising to return to its form. *Obs.*[–1]

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, And there she shall crosse wayes x. or xii. tymes and then she shal make hir ryses.

†**2. a.** A spring or bound upwards; *esp.* one made with the help of a run at the outset of a long leap. *Obs.*

1600 Kemp *Nine Daies Wonder* B ij b, At length comming to a broad plash of water and mud, which could not be auoyded I fetcht a rise. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* IV. iii. 251 A long leap from York to Rome, and therefore he needed to take a good rise. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 480 He runs far back that means to leap a great way; He takes his rise far.

†**b.** A start or aid towards rising in a leap; a place from which to rise or soar. *Obs.*

1639 Ld. Digby *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 85 There might be a man so disposed as (having a good rise, and with a convenient career) to leap at once from England to Rome. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* (1700) 170 Having Piled them up together, have made that heap but a Rise to take our soaring flight from. 1697 Creech tr. *Manilius* I. 6 Rais'd so high, from that convenient rise She took her flight, and quickly reacht the Skies. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Step*, The Step, properly, puts a Horse on the Hand, and gives him a Rise to Leap.

3. The coming of the sun (moon, or planets) above the horizon; hence also, the region of sunrise, the east. (Now usually *rising.*)

1599 Shaks., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* 194 The morning rise Doth cite each moving sense from idle rest. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* IV. 6 Moab..Up with the Sun arose, and..With lifted Hands bow'd towards his shining rise. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 44 Truly many Sun-Idolaters I have seen, all which worship his rise, but none his setting. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 98 Th' adventurous merchant thus pursues his way Or to the rise, or to the fall of day. 1865 Sir J. K. James *Tasso* XII. XC, To her at rise, to her at sunset hour. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* March XXIII, She..Lookt left and right to rise and set of day.

fig. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 294 So spake our Morning Star then in his rise. 1738 Wesley *Hymns*, '*The Sun of Righteousness appears*' IV, In vain the Stone, the Watch, the Seal Forbid an early Rise. 1781 J. Morison in *Scot. Paraphr.* XIX. 2 To hail thy rise, thou better Sun, the gathering nations come.

4. Upward movement; ascent; transference to a higher level. Also *fig.*

1573–9 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 69 If once to heaven we take our rise. 1640 W. Style *Antisco's Span. Gallant* A 10 b, Like Birds for want of ayre we faint: Lye still and cannot make our rise. 1659 *Instructions Oratory* 11 Which it cannot so easily mount unto at the first, without taking, by the way, this meaner rise. 1788 *Trifler* No. 16. 216 He was on the rise to treat more largely on the folly of parental officiousness. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. XV, The steed along the drawbridge flies, Just as it trembled on the rise. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/3 The balloon..now and then took a rise out of the hands of the stalwart men who held it. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 173 Beyond Gosforth a steep rise is made.

b. Capacity for or power of rising.

a 1716 South (Cent.), These were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 574 There is no rise or spring in them. 1881 W. E. Dickson *Organ-Build.* VI. 73 The reservoir may have a rise or play of about 10 inches or a foot.

5. Elevation in fortune or rank.

1632 Massinger *City Madam* V. i, Many..Have written 'Ladies of Honour', and some few Have higher titles; and that's the furthest rise You can in England hope for. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. X. 132 Duke Ricards Letter..He bid me read, my Rise was laid. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 87 All Admirals, as well as Captains, are oblig'd to begin their Rise there. 1781 Justamond tr. *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, I. 99 We have seen the beginning of this fortunate man's rise. 1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 243 The rise of the Medici and other wealthy Florentine families, furnished liberal patrons to art. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 255 It was considered a rise in life.

b. An occasion or means of rising (in fortune or rank).

c 1680 G. Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 89 The eminent Parts with which the Lord has Endued your Lordship..have been no small Rise to your Noble Family in this Age. 1773 Foote *Bankrupt* I. Wks. 1799 II. 101 Don't you consider, that her ruin, as you call it, will be your rise?

c. Upward course; advance towards a flourishing or prosperous condition, etc.

Not always distinguishable from sense 17 or 19.

1721 Berkeley *Prev. Ruin Gt. Britain* Wks. 1871 III. 211 Our ancestors during their rise and greatness. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii, A great many useful and agreable speculations offer themselves in the rise and progress of the thing itself. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 173 This period of rise and of decline. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 335 The second period in the annals of American parties, which ..include the rise and fall of the Whig party.

6. *Angling.* The movement of a fish to the surface of the water to take a fly or bait; an instance of this.

1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 5 If you can attain to angle with one haire, you shall have the more rises. 1860 Russell *Diary India* II. 199, I tried every fly that I could think of; but not a sign of a rise. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 6 Let him then note where these rises are the thickest, and choose that place.

b. *To get, have,* or *take a rise out of* (one), to make a butt of, raise a laugh at, by some form of pretence or dissimulation.

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 113 We will have a rise out of Charters at our *noctes.* 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* vii, Oh but it was a rare rise we got out of them chaps. 1882 Blackmore *Cristowell* xviii, It would be worth a hundred pounds to me, to have a rise taken out of him.

c. *To make a rise,* to succeed in striking gold by mining.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 24/1 You've got to work till you make a 'rise', for my sake.

7. The act of rising from the dead (also *rise-again*), or *from* some condition.

1738 Wesley *Easter Hymn* iii, Death in vain forbids His rise; Christ hath opened Paradise. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 30 The grave hath no pride, nor the rise-again. 1868 Lynch *Rivulet* clii. iv, Thy word..insure[s] Our rise from shame.

† **8.** A revolt, rising. *Obs.*—[1]

1768 Boswell *Corsica* (ed. 2) 109 The Genoese, eager to repress the rise of 1734.

II. 9. A piece of rising ground; a hill.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. ii. (1840) 3 The Jews..were forbidden to enter into Jerusalem, or so much as to behold it from any rise or advantage of ground. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 206 It hath on one side an eminent Rise, which Commands the whole Town. 1700 Dryden *Baucis & Philemon* 17 Two neighb'ring Trees.. Stand on a mod'rate Rise. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 6 If therefore, thou incline To deck this Rise with Fruits of various Tastes. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lvi, On a rise of gentle ground There is a small and simple pyramid. 1856 Ruskin *Præraphaelitism,* etc. (1906) 231 Distant cumuli, heavy with rain, hanging on the rises of the moorland. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. v. 40 Yonder, on the rise, Who leans with folded arms against the stone?

10. An upward slope or direction, *esp.* of strata, coal-beds, veins of ore, etc.

1698 G. Thomas *Pensilvania* 46 Some of their Noses having a rise like the Roman. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 40 It is always look'd upon to be of good Advantage to the Colliery, to have a rise in the Thill, and of the Coal as we work. 1731 W. Halfpenny *Perspective* 31 Draw Lines..parallel to the line SF, which shews the Perspective Rise of every Member. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 984 This gas being lighter than common air, always ascends to the roof or to the rise of the galleries. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Coventry* xii, The ground is now..on the rise. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xviii. 313 A very sharp rise leads from the Pacific to the range of the Andes.

attrib. 1768 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63 There are two other fire-engines of a pretty large size, working on the rise-part of this colliery. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 964 Where the coal-measures are horizontal, and the faults run at a greater angle than 45° to the line of bearing, they are termed dip and rise faults. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 204 *Rise Split,* a proportion of the ventilative current sent into a rise district of a mine. *Ibid., Rise Workings,* underground workings carried on to the rise or high side of the shafts.

b. *Mining.* An excavation or working on the up side of a shaft. (Cf. Rising *vbl. sb.* 12 c.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 241/1 Should the ore extend far enough..levels may be driven from the 'rises' to render it more accessible. 1861 G. Harris in *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 82 Here were ends Cut through hard marble by the miners' skill, And winzes, stopes and rises. 1884 R. Hunt *Mining* 912 *Rise,* this is the same meaning as stope, or excavation in the back of a level. 'I belong (*viz.* I work) up in the rise.'

11. The vertical height of a step, an arch, an inclined surface or object, etc., measured from the base or springing-line to the highest point.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel & Adv. to Builders* 100 The rise, width, and depth of steps, shall not need to be repeated, since they have been described [etc.]. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 74 The prick'd Lines shew what would be the Rise of Stone Arches, and the Disposition of their Joints. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 539 The height, or rise of the arch, is a line drawn at right angles from the middle of the chord..to the intrados. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 81/2 The two side arches 156 feet span, and 15½ feet rise. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 89 The rise of the steps will vary according to circumstances.

† **b.** The pitch of a screw. *Obs. rare.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 1, I shew'd..the manner of making a Screw..; but assigned it no particular Rise;..Therefore its assigned Rise being two Inches and an half in a Revolution [etc.].

12. a. A flight *of* steps.

c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 258 The queen being come up to her table wch was a great rise of stepps. 1848 B. Webb *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 45 There is a rise of steps at the east end of the nave. *Ibid.* 400.

b. = Riser 7.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 65 The Steps.. have no Rises nor Stiles. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 227 It was stopped by the rise of the third step, against which it seemed abutted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 329/2 The flat surface of a stair is called the tread, and the upright face is termed the rise.

III. 13. An increase in height of the sea, streams, or water, by tides, floods, etc., or of a liquid in a vessel; the amount of this increase.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 889 Experiment..Touching the Rise of Water, by Meanes of Flame. 1662 Dryden *To Ld. Chancellor Clarendon* 142 The hill..mounts, but so as billows play, Whose rise not hinders but makes short our way. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 120 We ran in before the Wind for about two Leagues, expecting every Rise and Fall of the Sea to be a Wreck. 1771 *Jrnl. Cook's Voy. World* 119 We observed the whole rise of the tide did not exceed four feet. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 496 That the rise and fall of the mercury [in a thermometer] may be better seen. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 264 The perpendicular rise and fall of the spring-tides is fifteen feet, and at neap-tides, eight feet. 1847 Grote *Greece* IV. xxv. 14 He is preserved by the sudden rise of a river. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 339 South-westerly wind will follow, especially if the barometer rise is sudden.

transf. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 149 The head-dress receives frequent rises and falls every year. 1858 Tennyson *Lucretius* 10 His mind..fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise And long roll of the Hexameter.

14. *Mus.* An increase of pitch in a tone or voice.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 105 In the ordinary Rises and Falles of the Voice,..there fall out to be two Beemols..betweene the Vnison and the Diapason. 1867 MacFarren *Harmony* (1892) 73 A complete chord may be suspended when the progression of roots is by the rise of a 4th or fall of a 5th. 1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 43 The..graces peculiar to old English music..include the Plain-beat or rise.

15. An increase in amount.

a 1699 Temple (J.), The rise or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 664 By the sudden rise of temperature.. a considerable waste of product also takes place. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 591 On the same terms, excepting a small rise in the annual payment. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 91 This heat is..absorbed by the ice without producing any rise of temperature.

b. *colloq.* An advance in wages or salary.

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* i, The receipt of seven shillings a-week, with the prospect of an early rise to eight.

c. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 367 The phrase 'and the rise', is used in some parts of the South to mean 'and more';..'I should think there were a thousand and the rise', i.e. a thousand and more.

16. An increase in the value or price *of* a thing.

1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 87 The Market-price of any thing, and so of Bullion, is to be taken..not from the extraordinary Rise of two or three Market-days in a Year. 1723 Swift *Agst. Enlarging Power Bps.* Wks. 1751 IX. 23 The Bishops have had some Share in the gradual Rise of Lands. 1790 Washington *Writ.* (1892) XII. 1 The progress of public credit is witnessed by a considerable rise of American stock abroad as well as at home. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 17 'Bout work being slack, and rise and fall of bread. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 648/2 A great rise had taken place in the value of the Sydney property.

b. *On the rise,* becoming more valuable or dearer.

1808 *Times* 23 Feb., Colonial produce is on the rise. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Dec. 570/3 'Sheep,' for five years, have been steadily 'on the rise'.

IV. 17. An origin or source; a beginning; a start. Freq. in phr. *to have* or *take one's rise.*

1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 115 Which by this meanes take their rise and being from the creature. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 If you take Nature at the rise, and critically observe her in her rudimental and obscure beginning. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. i, He..must..find out another rise of Government, another original of political power. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* xci. iii, Nor Plague of unknown Rise that kills In Darkness. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 77 He..sung the Generation of the World and the Rise of Things. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Church* iii. 25 Intimately acquainted with the rise of all churches. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 33 Ask the rush if it suspects Whence and how the stream which floats it had a rise.

† **b.** *To take one's rise* (*from*), to start, begin with, in narration. *Obs.*

1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 14 Taking his rise from the fortunes of the House of Lorraine. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 63, I take my Rise from the remotest Principles that can concern that Point, and these are my Thoughts. 1716 J. Collier tr. *Gregory Nazianz.* 60 Let us take our rise a little from the Original of things.

† **18.** An occasion; a ground or basis. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1650–90.)

1641 *Triumph of K. Chas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 101 We had two humble petitions to present to both their Majesties, and we had the rise and encouragement to both, from that which his Majesty was pleased to deliver to us. 1669 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 431, I will write a letter which he may show the King, and shall be a rise for him to ask the King to do the business. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes* IV. 111 These Celestial bodys may..give man a rise to admire and praise the greatness and power of the Divine Maker. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. v, The reason, or rather the rise of this sudden demigration was as follows. 1820 Jodrell s.v. *Manteau,* Mantua in Italy may have given the rise of its etymology.

b. *To give rise to,* to occasion, to bring about, to cause. (See also Give *v.* 48.)

1705 Addison *Italy* 132 His Reputation..gave Rise to the Republick that calls it self after his Name. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 256 This shallowness and narrowness in many parts of the sea, give also rise to a peculiarity in the tides. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 304 When this action has been very long and violent, it gives rise to a painful sensibility. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* 417 The strangest misconception to which religious prejudice has ever given rise.

19. The act of coming into existence or notice.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xvii. (1674) 19 Remedies..whereby stoutly to resist vice in its rise. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Which practical part of Opticks is but yet in the rise. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* IX. x. § 2 Upon the rise of a most terrible storm. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Ess. Poet. Eastern Nat.,* The rise of a poet in their tribe. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 52 It is manifestly concurrent with the rise of new questions.

Rise, obs. variant of Rice [1] and [2].

Rise (rəiz), *v.* Pa. t. **rose.** Pa. pple. **risen.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *rísan,* = OFris. *rîsa* (mod.Fris. *rize, ryzje*), MDu. *rîsen* (Du. *rijzen*), OS. *rîsan* (MLG. *rîsen*), OHG. *rîsan, rîsen* (G. *reisen,* of the sun), ON. and Icel. *rísa* (Norw. and MSw. *risa*), Goth. (*ur*)*reisan.* No related forms have been traced outside of Teutonic.

In OE., as in OS., the simple *rîsan* is extremely rare, the common form being the compound *ârîsan* Arise *v.* In early ME. the use of *rise* for *arise* is prominently northern, and may be mainly due to the influence of ON. *rísa.*

The causative forms related to *rise* are Raise and Rear, but *rise* itself has to a certain extent (esp. in later use) assumed the functions of a transitive verb.]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). **1–2 rísan, 3–4 risen** (3 **-enn, 4 -in, 5 -yn**), **4 rijsen, 4–5 rysen** (5 **-yn**); **3– rise, 4 rijse, 4–6** (8 *Sc.*) **ryse** (6 **rysse, reyse**), **6 rize**; **3–4 ris, rys, 5 riss, 5–6 ryss,** 6 *Sc.* **ryis**(s.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lviii. 1 Fram laðum, þe me..on risan willað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Ich ne mai wiðuten þin elp risen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4039 Of ðe sal risen sterre briȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14495 All þe werld mon wit him rijs. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4810 Þai shalle with þam rys ogayn. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xciii. 16 Who shal al rijsen to me aȝen the warieris? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Rysyn erly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 To Ryse be fore day. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 626 Fewe..do vse to rise earelye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 59 Thoys that dyd rysse in dyvers places. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 234, I do call on all men mortall To ryis. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 19 None durst rize..him in to lett.

b. 3 *sing. pres. ind.* **4–5 rist(e, ryst(e.**

13 . *K. Alis.* 2158 (Bodl. MS.), Now rist grete tabor betyng. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15597 Þer kynde so ryst on heyghte. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 887 *Thisbe,* Tysbe ryst vp with-outyn ony bost.

2. *Pa. t. a.* **3–5 ras** (5 **rass**), **3–4** (9) **raas, 5–9 rase,** 9 **raze**; **4–6** (8) **rais, 5–6 raiss** (6 **raisz**), **5 rays, 6 rayis**; **5 rayse, 5–9 raise,** 8 **raaize,** 9 **raaise**; **7,** 9 **rease,** 9 **reaise, reaaze.**

After 1300 these forms are only Sc. and northern.

c 1200 Ormin 4341 Crist ras upp off dæþe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xix. 9 We raas, and rightid are. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4308 Als he fra dede rase. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. xvi. 1542 Agayn his fadyr..Þan he [Jupiter] rase. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 966 Rays neuir agayne quhat ane at he hyt rycht. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 68 Mony bodis of sanctis ..raisz wp. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 111 Quhen men rais in our contrairie. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Ther rease..a hoat disputation betuene him and me. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. iii, To see the young fouk ere they raise. 1785 Hutton *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 367 Up as she raaize. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxvii, To..sit by the chimley when the reek rase. 1881 Sargisson *Joe Scoap* 105 When t'sun reaaze an set. 1883 R. M. Fergusson *Rambl. Sk. Far North* 143 The water raise an' raise.

β. **3–5 ros, 4–6 roos**; **4– rose** (5 **rosse**), **4–5 roose** (5 *pl.* **rosyn, roosen**), **6 roase, rhose,** 9 **roze,** *dial.* **rause, rauze, rawse, ruse, ruz.**

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4152 Swilc prophete..Ros non. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1082 He ros him up and bihuld. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 234, I roos whan þei were arest. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 112 (Tanner MS.), The son that roose as rede as rose. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 194 He..rosse upe in that stede. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. iii. 497 [There] roosen also manye untrewe sectis. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 382 Then roase the streete, namely the youth. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 444 Thou..hast rebelled more since thou rosest. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 30 The Star that rose..bright. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 1 Next morning Euphranor rose early. 1804 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* (*c* 1850) 68 Fast flew the hours—now ruse the muin.

γ. *pl.* 2, **4–5 risen,** 4–5 **rysen,** 5 **resyn, reson, rison**; *sing.* (and *pl.*) **6 rysse,** 6–7 **risse**; **6 ryse,** 6–8 **rise,** 7 **rizze**; **7,** 9 *dial.* **riss** (7 **riss', ris'**), **ris, riz.**

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, Agenes him risen sona þa ricemen. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 176 Þei Risen vp Raply. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 8 Dauid..suffrede hem not, that thei rysen into Saul. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 284 Hertys reson on eche a syde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 45 Thys yere..rysse a gret tempest. 1590 Lodge *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 55 He rise vp and went to him. 1609 Tourneur *Funeral Poem* 2 From thy spirit rizze thy worthy fame. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* v. vi, As he riss', the day grew black. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 136 As the Tide rise, the Enemies Boats drew nearer. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* 379 Achilles..sat upon the seat from whence he ris. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 154

His great zeal..rise, at last, so high, that [etc]. 1876 *Mr. Gray & Neighbours* I. 78 This was long before the day when Curates riz. 1900 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 605 The goat..riz on his hind legs.

δ. 4 (*pl.*) risiden; 6 rysed, ryssyd, risde, 7 ris'd, rised.

1388 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xviii. 31 Alle men that risiden aȝens thee. [15.. *Adam Bell* xx. in Child *Ballads* III. 23/2 They rysed the towne of mery Carlel. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 108 Roger..rysed this tale hym-self.] 1579 *Poore Knights Palace* F iiij, Then Beauty risde, and thus she gan to say. 1608 Machin *Dumb Knight* IV. i, I..ris'd on my right side. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* (1888) 59, I lay abed all next day..and rised on Thursday.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 3 risenn, 4– risen (4 risun, 4–5 risin, 7 ris'n); 4–5 resen (5 -in, -ine), 4–6 resyn, 6 reysen; 5 rissyn (6 *Sc.* rissin(e), ryssyn, rysun, 5–6 rysen, -yn; 9 *dial.* ruzzen.

c 1200 Ormin 11552 Affterr þatt he wass..risenn upp. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2839 Bi þat þe sun risen was. 13.. — 6751 (Gött.), If þe sunne be resin þan. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 140 Bifore þat Crist was risun. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16991 The sonne is rysen. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lv, By example of this kyng.., resen of poore bloude. 1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Preamble, Wolle is resyn of a farre gretter price. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 104 The sekkis..quhilk ar rissine laitlie in the kirk. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 624 To morrow..we must be ris'n.

β. 4 i-rise, 4, 6–7 rise, 5 rys, 7 risse, rize, rizze, 7, 9 ris, 9 *dial.* ris', riss, riz.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 21 ȝif eny sclaundre were i-rise. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 207 Whan..every man was rise aboute. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 42 b/1 The Philistines Were rys again. 1600 Breton *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 11/2 When..Robin Hood is rise againe. 1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* III. i. 126 If 'twere risse to a flame. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. xlii, As though another day were newly ris. 1684 T. Burnet *Theory Earth* II. 78 Flames and smoak have..rise out of the sea. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Poems 1890 II. 222 A betch o' bread that hain't riz. 1890 J. Clare *Pearl* I. v, He's ris' in the world.

γ. 6–8, 9 *dial.* rose.

a 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. iv, Had some bloodless fury rose from hell. 1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* II. i, Is he Rose from the dead? 1675 Marvell *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 274 It was understood the Lords were rose. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. xii, He has rose early and sate up late. 1776 [see 10]. 1884 J. C. Egerton *Sussex Folk & Ways* 100 A hurt which had rose a hump on her back.

B. Signification.

In transferred or figurative uses it may be difficult to decide which of the literal senses is implied: sometimes a mixture of ideas appears to be present. Compare the note to Raise *v.*[1]

I. *intr.* To get up from sitting, lying, or repose.

1. To get up from a sitting, kneeling, or lying posture; to assume a standing position; to get upon one's feet. Also with *compl.* (quot. 1847).

c 1200 Ormin 6028 þatt deor..þatt risebþ o þe þridde dazz Affterr þatt itt iss wheollpedd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15282 Quen þis super was all don, Iesus ras of his sette. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 567 Eftir the mete sone rais the king, ..And went..towart þe Se. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 48 Dide not Mary Mawdeleyn rise oute of hir place? 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* 16 Then shall the Priest rise, the people still reuerently knelyng. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 409 To rise out of your chaire and walke about the fields. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 82 Her Grace rose, and with modest paces Came to the Altar. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 958 But rise, let us no more contend [etc.]. 1766 Gray *Impromptus* 11 When you rise from your Dinner as light as before. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xlv. 2 The inheritors of unfulfilled renown Rose from their thrones. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 27 She rose her height. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1901) 113/2 The landlord..rose from a business-table under the key-rack.

b. With *up*.

c 1200 Ormin 2741 ȝho ras upp sone anan, & for Upp inntill heȝhe munntess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2813 'Rises vp,' he said, 'and fle ȝee sone'. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 283 Rys vp ragamoffyn, and reche me alle þe barres. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 294 Sho..rase vpp & went furth of þe kurk. 1530 Palsgr. 692/2 He rose up on his fete quyckly. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 78 Iden, kneele downe, rise vp a Knight. 1655 *Theophania* 14 Immediately Synesius putting back his Chair, rise up, and replied. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 122 ¶ 1 The whole Assembly rose up to do him Honour. 1742–3 *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 515 Lord Aylesford then rose up, and spoke to the following purpose. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 55 Then an officer Rose up, and read the statutes.

† c. With reflexive dative. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 2655 ȝho ras hire upp, & for anan Upp inntill heȝhe cludess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16301 Pilate him ras, and forth yode vte o þe pretori. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 232 He rist him up, and every dore he shette And windowe eek. ?*c* 1400 Lydg. *Monk who honoured the Virgin* 66 He rose hym vp and privelich he is went In to hys chambre.

† d. *To rise away*, to get up and depart; to leave the table. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15690 Quen he had mad his orisun, vp þeþen he ras ewai. *a* 1643 Suckling *Fragm. Aurea* (1646) 8 And O, when once that course is past,..Men rise away, and scarce say Grace!

e. Of animals, esp. game: To get up, issue, from lair or covert. (Cf. 13 b.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, [The hare] shall go a bowe shote or more by o way and ryse agayne by an other. *a* 1440 *Syr Eglam.* 284 Hertys reson on eche a syde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. x. 34 A Tigre forth out of the wood did rise. 1637 Massinger *Guardian* I. i, No game shall rise But we'll be ready for't; if a hare, my greyhounds Shall make a course.

f. Of animals, esp. a horse: To assume an erect position *on* the hind legs, etc.; †also *to rise before*.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Epid.* V. xiii. 308 Because his horse rised before that he could not be settled on his back. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* V. 482 On his haunches rose the steed, And into fiery splinters leapt the lance.

g. Of hair, etc.: To become erect or stiff. Also of things which have been bent: To resume an upright position.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxv. 34 ȝour heylis..Gars ryis on loft my quhillelillie. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 404 His rubigo began to ryiss. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 656 Of all Plants it [the reed] boweth the easiest, and riseth again. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 26/2 The Pine is suppos'd to have the same Quality as the Fir, of rising against the Weight that is laid upon it. 1822 Shelley *Fragm. Unfin. Drama* 167 The sheaths..Rose like the crest of cobra-di-capel. 1855 tr. *Ruffini's Dr. Antonio* iii, Sir John's hair rose on his head.

2. To get up, or regain one's feet, after a fall. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1205 Lay. 1555 ȝif he hine mid sweorde at-ran, nea ras he neuer mare. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 627 Þat ȝe ne falle..is most in hire ðo3t, For he ne hauen no liõ ðat he muȝen risen wiõ. *c* 1368 Chaucer *Compl. Pite* 17 Adovne I fel..Dede as stone, ..But vp I roose. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7778 Bothe were back-ward þere borne of þere horses,..But Achilles aftir auntrid to rise. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 104 Now syn the feend hath youen the a fal,..ryse vp & slynge him doun! *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 76 And if my hope sometime ryse vp, by some redresse: It stumbleth straite, for feble faint. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 15 Downe he fell..; No powre he had to stirre, nor will to rize. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 211 Chain'd on the burning Lake, nor ever thence Had ris'n or heav'd his head. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 588 Pride falls unpitied, never more to rise. 1784 — *Task* VI. 444 When he charg'd the Jew T'assist his foe's down-fallen beast to rise. 1885 Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* xiv, More than three thousand four hundred had fallen in this one regiment, most of them never to rise again.

b. *fig.* To recover from a spiritual fall, or a state of sin.

c 1200 Ormin 2752 All swa birrþ himm forrþrihht anan All risenn upp off sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26516 Þan sal it helpe þe Vte o þi sin raþer to rise To crist. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 32 To longe haast thow bathid in þat folie! Ryse vp & pourge thee of thy trespas! 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 76 Sen the iust man sinnis seuin tymes on the day, and rysis agane. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* Prol. 1 The radier walde thay ryse frome thair dark errouris. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 15 From this descent Celestial vertues rising, will appear More glorious and more dread then from no fall. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 480 And is the soul, indeed, so lost?—she cries; Fall'n from her glory, and too weak to rise?

3. To get up from sleep or rest.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Ðe ðridde is þat man be waker, and liht,..and erliche rise, and ȝernliche seche chireche. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 5, I am methful, for i slepe; And i raas, for lauerd me kepe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 33, I.. made forward erly for to ryse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9213 Þen he rose fro his rest in a rad hast. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 20 All his brether when þai hard þe bell, rase & went to matyns. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 360 On the next day erly geffray roos. 1558 Goodman *How to Obey* 168 To talke of them.. when they went to bed, and when they should rise. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. xv. (1614) 193 Before their Pentecost, they rise before it is light. 1650 Howell *Lett.* III. ii. 4 They must rise betimes that can put tricks upon you. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 1 Sir Roger..lets me rise and go to Bed when I please. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VI. ix, I suppose..you will rise with the lark to-morrow morning? 1807 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. iv. 130 On the principle contained in the old proverb:—He that would thrive—must rise by five. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xx. 190 Although revived, I..went to rest, to wonder that I rose. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 160 Guinevere lay late into the morn,..But rose at last.

fig. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 106 The Mary-gold, that goes to bed with Sun, And with him rises, weeping. 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 18 In succession due, did continent, Isle, ocean,..Rise as the Sun their father rose.

b. With *up*.

c 1200 Ormin 8363 He ras up & toc þe child,..& for till Issræeless land. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 584 Ris up swiþe,..And blou þe fir, and lith a kandel. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 95 Up I roos, and gan me clothe. 1423 Jas. I *King's Quair* xi, And vp I rase, no langer wald I lye. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 129 No doubt they rose vp early, to obserue The right of May. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxii. 3 Abraham rose vp earely in the morning. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 802 Every morning hundreds of thousands rose up hoping to hear that the treaty was signed. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 15 Nothing dark next day at sundawn! Up I rose and forth I fared.

4. To return to life; to come back from death or out of the grave. Also with *up*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 He..ros of deðe þe þridde dai. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 261 Ihesus..Ros fro ded on ðe sunenday. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4810 For þai shalle with þam rys ogayn þat byfor war dede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 86 Riseth up, ye that been dede, and cometh to the Iugement. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 15 Hym þoght þis monke rase owte of his grafe & come vnto hym. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 67 We sall ryss compleit And tak our flesche agane. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 86 And so hee'll dye: and rising so againe..I shall not know him. 1624 Donne *Serm.* xix. 191 Others were raised but He onely rose. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 64 They would never have believed, that he had rose from the dead. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 452/1 Were their Forefathers to rise up and to see any of their Descendants. 1784 Cowper *Task* V. 830 Hasting to a grave, yet doom'd to rise. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxxiii, He beheld St. Etheldreda and her maidens rise from their tombs by night.

fig. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 257 Foule deeds will rise, Though all the earth orewhelm them to mens eies. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii. 7 And Vice..Had buried long his hopes, no more to rise. 1894 Raleigh *Eng. Novel* ii, The literatures of Greece and Rome, rising from the grave.

5. To fall or set *upon*, to take hostile steps or measures *against*, one.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lviii. 1 Alys me fram laðum, þe me lungre on risan willað. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 1 Fele rise ogaine me. *Ibid.* xvii. 43 Þou..vnderlaide vnder me in me riseand. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xvii. 49 Fro men risende in to me, thou shalt enhaunce me. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12064 (Trin.), On ihesu roos þei alle bidene. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 111 Quhen men rais in our contrairie. 1611 Bible *Eccl.* x. 4 If the spirit of the ruler rise vp against thee, leaue not thy place. 1653 Milton *Ps.* lxxxvi. 49 O God the proud against me rise.

b. To make insurrection *against* (*on*, *upon*) one; to offer armed resistance; to rebel or revolt; to take up arms.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, For aȝenes him risen sona þa ricemen þe wæron swikes. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 237 Edward wex fulle grim, whan he wist he [Llewelyn] was risen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 537 The peple roos up-on him on a night For his defaute. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 386 Ne neuere they..With wepnes roos to slee folk, & assaille. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Leders that unlaufully cause the seid people to gedre or rise. 1530 Palsgr. 692/1, I remember well ynough, whan the commens of Cornewall dyd ryse. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 41 You Edward shall vnto my Lord Cobham, With whom the Kentishmen will willingly rise. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 136 Fool, not to think how vain Against th' Omnipotent to rise in Arms. 1781 J. Moore *Italy* (1790) II. liii. 113 Subjects seldom rise through a desire of attacking. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, Do you know that every brother in the convent would rise to avenge it? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 16 The peaceful inhabitants ..rose on the soldiers. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 85 The baronage seized the opportunity to rise in arms. *Ibid.* vi. § 1. 274 Rouen rose against her feeble garrison.

fig. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxxii. 2 When I rose up against my doom. 1858 M. Arnold *Merope* 46 Seek this [*sc.* hate]; revive, unite it, give it hope; Bid it rise boldly at the signal given.

6. a. *Mil.* To break up camp; to retire or draw off *from* (a siege).

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 32 Vpoun the saxtene day of Maij, the haill army raiss and come to Seytoun. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 109 The fifteenth his Lordship rose, and marching some fifteene miles, incamped in Evagh. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 86 Sultan Perwes and Mahobet-chan hasten..to relieve the Garrison e're the Rebels rose from before it. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 131 His Majesty commanded the camp to rise and return towards Dublin. 1736 Drake *Eboracum* 166 Not thinking themselves able to fight him and continue the siege, they resolved to rise.

b. Of a deliberative assembly or law-court: To adjourn, *esp.* for a vacation or recess.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 2 June, The terme ended yesterday, and it seems the Courts rose sooner for want of causes than it is remembered to have done in the memory of man. 1675 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 487 After some time it was understood, that the Lords were rose without taking any consideration at all of our Conference. *a* 1757 E. Moore in Dodsl. *Coll. Poems* (1782) IV. 281 Now the parliament's rising, and bus'ness is done. 1790 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 162 There is an idea that Congress will rise about the middle of July. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. xi. 370 He had hurried up to town as soon as the Court of Session rose for the spring vacation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/1 It was generally understood that Parliament will rise on Friday next.

† 7. *To rise up to*, to show deference or respect to (some authority, opinion, etc.). *Obs.*

For examples of *rise to* in literal sense, see To *prep.*

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 520 Master Selden..thought himself to be the only man with the great shadow, unto whom wee poore ignorants in Philology ought to rise up and rely on. 1624 — *Gagg* 32 Prove them [*sc.* traditions] true, undoubted and we rise up unto them. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 257 Who will not rise up now to this Gentleman's Opinion?

II. To ascend, mount up.

8. Of the heavenly bodies: To come above the horizon. Also *transf.* of daylight, darkness, etc.

c 1200 Ormin 7273 We sæȝhenn itt full brad & bribht Æst, tær þe sunne risebþ. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 To-janes þo sunne risindde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6751 If þe son be risen þan. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 2 Loo Venus rysen amonge yow rowes rede! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5055 Sone as þe day-rawe rase he risis vp belyue. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 471 ȝit haif I solace..quhill the sone ryse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 105 Pourposynge whan the Mone rose, to take the towne of Tugie thereby. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. x. (1635) 223 With them a few starres are seen to set and rise. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 607 Till the Moon Rising in clouded Majestie,..unvaild her peerless light. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* IV. 207 Nor would the various Seasons of the Year, By Turns revolving, rise and disappear. 1772 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 486/2 Beginning at the moment when some star rose, and continuing until it rose the next following morning. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* viii. 124 That morning rose fair and bright. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 109 He has come before the dawn had risen to testify his zeal.

fig. *c* 1200 Ormin 7280 Crist iss ec..þatt sunnebæm þatt risebþ ȝa 233 I gode menness herrtess. 1388 Wyclif *Mal.* iv. 2 To ȝou..the sunne of riȝtwisnesse schal rise. *c* 1550 *Sterne is rissin* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 The Sterne of glory is rissyn ws to gyd. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 50 When this Theefe, this Traytor Bullingbrooke,..Shall see vs rising in our Throne, the East. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 460/1 Dullness..is a Thing of an uniform, fix'd Nature;..not rising and setting. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 560 Thus genius rose and set at order'd times. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 195 Kings are like stars—they rise and set.

b. Similarly of other things, as vessels at sea.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xlvii, Her fore-yard is but now clear of the water, but she rises very fast. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xii. 11, I..reach the glow of southern skies, And see the

sails at distance rise. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, A company of mounted soldiers..rose to sight on the brow of a hill.

9. a. Of smoke, vapour, or the like: To ascend into the air, mount up. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1644 O þair malice mai naman speke Til heuen þer-of it rises þe smeke. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxviii. 24 The moost swete smel.., the which shal ryse of the brent sacrifice. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1566 Sum with sensours.. Quare-of þe reke aromatike rase to þe welken. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 26 Thare rais out a reyk. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xix. 3 And agayne they said: Alleluya. And smoke rose vp for evermore. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 97 For this reason the vapours rise not commonly in the night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 630 As Ev'ning Mist Ris'n from a River o're the marish glides. 1765 GRAY *Shaks.* 22 From our works sublimer fumes shall rise. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 94 Hypothesis..Bade rise in haste a dank and drizzling fog. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 470 From the sea there rise..clear exhalations. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 83 Upon this, the Efreet shook, and became converted again into smoke, which rose to the sky.

b. Of trees, etc.: To grow, in respect of height. Also with complement.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 755 It cannot stand vpright..if it be not alwaies propped, at least-wise when it riseth neuer so little high. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 9 Even such our griefs are;..like to groves, being topp'd, they higher rise. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 823 Tisiphone..Every Moment rises to the Sight: Aspiring to the Skies. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 402 This tree seldom rises higher than from twenty to thirty feet. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 371/2 There are three species, all of them exotic trees,..rising near 20 feet high. 1885 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) XIX. 511/2 The American Aspen..seldom rising to a greater height than 30 feet.

10. Of the sea, rivers, or water: To increase in height, esp. through the tides or floods; to swell.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1425 Fra noe quen þe flod ras Til abraham. *Ibid.* 1767 þe see [gan] to ris, þe erth to riue. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. iii. 200 þe rywere off Ewfrate Swa reithe þan risande was of spate þat he na mycht þe towne cum nere. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arber) 16 In grene waues when the salt flood Doth rise, by rage of winde. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 119 He observed still that the deeper he sunk, the higher the water rose. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 66 When the river riseth, it..overfloweth the fields on both sides. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 824 Till inundation rise Above the highest Hills. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 50 The Tide rising and setting in to the Shore. 1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 47 The Water had rose only thirteen Inches. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The sun was obscured..and the sea was rising fast. 1890 WALLACE *Darwinism* 24 The river sometimes rose 30 feet in eight hours.

transf. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 8 It is Egipte that ryseth vp like the floude. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* IV. xxii, And wit, like ocean, rose and fell.

b. To attain to a greater height or size; to swell up; to puff out.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11120 (Trin.), Bi þis hir wombe bigon to rise. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cresco, Mœnia crescunt*, the walles rise in heigth or are builded vp higher. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 517 All manner of grain..and such things cause them to rise in flesh gratefully. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 82 All children are a little camoised about the Nose before the bridge riseth. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 103 It hath crack'd, flaw'd, and rose in ridges. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 51 The blister..rose well, and discharged plentifully. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 26 The only ones whose arms did not rise, were the two infants. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* IX. 102 Leaving the blisters..until they rise fully;.. when risen it will not be necessary to cut them at once.

c. Of dough or paste: To 'work' or swell under leaven; to expand under heat. (Cf. RAISE *v.* 31 b.)

1548 ELYOT, *Fermentesco*, to..rise vppe by leauenyng. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 111 Mix all these together in a very light paste, set it before the fire till it rise. *c* 1860 *My Receipt Bk.* (ed. 2) 69 If the oven is too slow it will be deficient in colour, and not rise well. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 253/2 Generally in from four to five hours the sponge 'rises'.

d. Of fluids: To reach a higher level in a containing vessel. Hence of a thermometer or barometer in respect of the mercury in the tube.

1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secr.* 153 If the water..rises or falls a degree,..the weather will quickly change. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* (1700) 23 Quick-silver in a Tube of Glass that Rises against fair Dry Weather. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 393 Resembling a gut filled with water, pressed with the fingers, to make the fluid rise, or fall. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 224 The water continues to rise, until it passes through the valve. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 339 A barometer begins to rise..before the conclusion of a gale.

e. Of liquids, molten metal: To boil up.

1839 [see RISING *vbl. sb.* 9 b]. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 274 Let the mixture rise three times, then take it from the fire. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xviii. 424 The softer tempers of crucible steel rise or boil in the moulds after teeming.

11. Of the heart or emotions: **a.** To be elated with joy or hope; to become more cheerful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 278 Ther-with his herte gan to spede and rise. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 24489 (Fairf.), Mi hert be-gan to rise & liȝt & my chere to amende. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 397 Her heart rise a little in deluding hope. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 279 His spirits rising as his toils increase. 1891 R. W. CHURCH *Oxf. Movem.* 42 The correspondence shows..the way in which Froude's spirit rose, under the sense of having such a friend to work with.

b. To be stirred by excitement, *esp.* by indignation or passion (*against* a person or thing).

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 89 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 þe fest wol make his flesche to ris And drawe his herte to vanite. 1530 PALSGR. 692/2 As ones herte ryseth, whan there is a sodayne daunger towardes hym...My herte ryseth agaynst him. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 375, I was in an Agony to see it, my bloud rise, and all my senses were sensible but of disorder. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 247 P 6, I feel all the Woman rise in me, when I reflect upon the nauseous Rogues that pretend to deceive us. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 103, I feel my honest indignation rise, When [etc.]. 1819 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1890) 69 When I cease.. to feel my soul rise against oppression, I shall think myself unworthy to be your son.

c. Of the stomach: To nauseate or keck (*at* something). Also *fig.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 163 A roust that is sa rankild quhill risis my stomok. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 207 And how abhorred my Imagination is, my gorge rises at it. 1766– [see GORGE *sb.*[1] 5 b].

12. To extend directly upwards or away from the ground; to exhibit successive superposition of parts; to form an elevation from the level.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4577 Brod & þykke þe gynnynge was, & euere hit nareweþ rysande on heyght. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc., 1889) 21 Than go your cours..and ye shall not faile much of Stepilhorde; he risith all rounde as it were a Coppid hille. 1435 *Indenture Fotheringhey* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1414/2 Abof the dore of the said stepill a wyndow rysing in hight al so high as the grete arche of the stepill. 1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 34 On every syde the hegies raise on hicht. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 135 In sindrie places he commandet to be erected gret kairnis of stanes, four soare vndirneth,..ryseng vpe poyntlings lyke a steiple. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 288 There riseth up an high mount. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 159 At the foot of this Mountain there rises another. 1709 POPE *Spring* 37 Four figures rising from the work appear. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 65 Along the lawn, where scattered hamlets rose. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, A very stout, puffy man .. with several immense neck-cloths, that rose almost to his nose. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 To the west of the town rose one of the stateliest of English castles.

fig. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 36 No mountain-structures in my verse should rise. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii, Each epithet rising above the other.

b. To have an upward slant or curve; to slope or incline upwards.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 306 What readiest way would bring me to that place? *Co.* Due west it rises from this shrubby point. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 10/2 If the plain be smooth.., not rising or sinking on any side. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 585/2 To make a ship go smoothly through the water, without pitching hard, her keel should be long, her floor long and not rising high afore or aft. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 503 This anomalous appearance of the coal measures rising against, instead of dipping under the New Red. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 3/2 Horns.. rising in a gentle curve directly up and out. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 27 Looking up the lane, which rose considerably towards the other end.

13. To move or be carried upwards; to ascend.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (Caxton, 1483) 52 Thenne sawe I a wonderfull engyne of a grete whele, it roos oute of a litel dore, and torned doun at another. 1530 PALSGR. 692/1, I ryse a lofte (Lydgat), *je monte en hault.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 15 'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gate, He rises on the toe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 545 All in a moment..were seen Ten thousand Banners rise into the Air..: with them rose A Forrest huge of Spears. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 95 She rises in her Gate. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 17 Rise, my soul! on wings of fire. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 655 The trumpet—will it sound? the curtain rise? 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 80 Where the dying night-lamp flickers, and the shadows rise and fall. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 2 We rose about five times to the height of the Palace, and redescended.

transf. and *fig.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 16 Say to me, whose Fortunes shall rise higher, Cæsars or mine? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 P 3 If we yet rise higher, and consider the fixt Stars as so many vast Oceans of Flame. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 110 But higher far my proud pretensions rise.

b. Of birds: To take wing and ascend from the ground.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 112 With that thay rais, & flew furth out of my sycht. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 22 Russet-pated choughes..(Rising and cawing at the guns report). 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 19 Young Spaniels, questing at every bird that rises. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 54 The pelican..is slow of flight; and when it rises to fly, performs it with difficulty and labour. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, The grouse .. rose in covey. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 119 Again their ravening eagle rose In anger. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 2/2 The birds ..in such places..offer far easier marks than when they rise in the woodlands.

c. *Typog.* (See quots.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi. 240 He knocks up the Quoins so hard, as that he thinks the Form may Rise. *Ibid.* xxiv. 389 A Form is said to Rise, when in Rearing it off the Correcting-stone no Letter or Furniture, etc. stay behind. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 113 A forme is said to rise when it springs through bad locking up and the type gets off its feet. The term is also used when quadrats and furniture black in printing through imperfect justification.

d. Of food: To come up in the gullet; to repeat. *dial.*

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 43 The radishes 'ride', i.e. rise upon the stomach. 1817 *Lintoun Green* V. vii, My paritch soon will rise!

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1802 MAWE *Min.* Gloss., *Rising*, a man working above his head in the roof, is said to be rising.

f. Of a horse in leaping. Also const. *to.*

1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* ii, Sir Roger when within two yards of the brink rose to it, and cleared it like a deer. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 409/2 Some imperfectly taught hunters are apt to get too close to the fence before rising.

14. To come up to the surface of the ground or water. Also with *out.*

1530 PALSGR. 692/1 It is a plesaunt syght to se the water ryse up or ryse out..out of a spring. 1560 P. WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 102 b, They made a way under ground secretely, which risse in the towne. 1655 *Theophania* 4 If the mariners..had not been very speedy in giving him assistance..as he rise agen above the water. 1808 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 266 If muriate of soda and lime be boiled together, with water, the soda rises to the surface. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* vi, The breaking billow, Which..dashes on the pointed rock The wretch who sinks to rise no more. 1862 S. ST. JOHN *Forests Far East* II. 41 A large alligator rose within three feet of the boat.

b. Of a fish: To come to the surface of the water to take a fly, bait, etc.

1653 WALTON *Angler* I. v. 127 He will sometimes rise at a dead Mouse, or a piece of cloth, or any thing that seemes to swim cross the water. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) IV. 18 All Flies are very good in their season, for such Fish as rise at the Fly. 1726 *Gentl. Angler* 154 Any Fish is said to Rise, when he endeavours to take a real, or artificial Fly on the Surface of the Water. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 24 When you see a fish rise near you, guide your fly over him immediately, and he's your own. 1867 FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 33 If the roach are rising freely, it will be desirable to find out what they are rising at.

fig. 1863 G. A. LAWRENCE *Border & Bastille* iii. 54 The lady was a vehement Unionist, and 'rose', very freely, on the subject of the war. 1884 GRANT ALLEN *Strange Stories* 204 He rose to the fly with a charming simplicity.

c. Of stone: ? To come out of the ground or quarry *in* a certain form.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 Such alabaster is found in small bunches..: it riseth not (to use the language of workmen) in great blocks. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 200 Stone that naturally rises in flat beds, or that can easily be split to any thickness.

III. To attain to a higher stage or degree.

15. To ascend to a higher level of action, feeling, thought, or expression; to become more elevated, striking, impressive, or intense.

c 1200 ORMIN 6014 God mann riseþþ a33 uppwarrd Inn alle gode dedess. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XIII. 84 Gramerci, Lord, that list..do me sumdel rise Thy self in hym to se. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 88 Of this admirable plot; the business of it rises in every act. *a* 1685 ROSCOMMON (J.), Your author always will the best advise, Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 417 P 6 Horace..always rises above himself, when he has Homer in his View. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, *Dang[le]*. The interest rather falls off in the fifth [act]. *Sir Fret[ful]*. Rises, I believe you mean, sir. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* 375 In any of the speeches I have heard him deliver, I could never recognise anything which rose above mediocrity. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. i. (1874) 23 We shall rise beyond law to life, and beyond life to love. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 6 There are not wanting thoughts and expressions in which he [Plato] rises to the highest level.

b. Const. *to* action of some kind; to prove equal *to* an occasion, demand, etc.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27105 Quatkin strengh him draf þer-till, Quat..Did him to þat sin to rise.]

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 681 They rise to the use of unlimited terms. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. 173 We do not rise to philanthropy all at once. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* vi, Rising, as he flattered himself, to the occasion. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Good Men* II. xi. 329 [He] rose to the requirements of his new sphere of duty.

16. To advance in consequence, rank, influence, fortune, or social position; to attain *to* distinction or power; to come *into* estimation. † Also with *up.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6042 Ful wykked ys þat coueytyse, with oþer mennes gode falsly to ryse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 683 From humble bed to roial magestee Vp roos he, Iulius the Conquerour. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lv, By example of this kyng Caranse, through robbery resen of poore bloode to royall estate. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. xxiii, Some by handicraft, some by merchandise, some by other kind of living, rise and come forward in the world. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Folke saie, better syt styll than ryse and fall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 38 Some rise by sinne, and some by vertue fall. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* II. xiii. (1635) 205 Such men as haue risen to greatnes by their Wealth..sought out new pedegrees and Ancesters. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 332 He rose..to be Advocate of the Treasury. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 41/1 When Rome was rising into pow'r. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 148 More skilled to raise the wretched than to rise. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 36 Swift running horses of course rose into estimation. 1836 IRVING *Astoria* I. 31 He had risen from small beginnings to take his place among the first merchants and financiers of the country. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi, He was..prudent, steady in his habits, a man likely to rise in the world.

fig. 1844 MACAULAY *Chatham* Ess. (1897) 774 Meetings, which at another time would have been harmless, now turned to riots, and rapidly rose to the dignity of rebellions.

b. To improve or go up *in* one's opinion, estimation, etc.; to grow *upon* one.

1633 FORD *Broken Heart* III. iii, May my duty Still rise in your opinion, sacred princess. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 121, I have again beheld the source of my admiration. .. She rises every moment upon me. 1835 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* 29 May, The character of Socrates does not rise upon me.

c. To increase one's speed. Const. *into.*

1814 J. AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* vii, They rose into a canter.

d. *To rise upon*, to be superior to. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1816 Crabb *Eng. Synonyms* (1826) 725/2 [The idea of] the word *Seem* rises upon that of *Appear*.

17. To increase in amount, number, or degree; to amount or reach *to*. † Also const. *to* with infin.

c 1200 Ormin 11262 3iff þu takesst onn att an & tellesst forþ till fowwre, þa riseþþ upp þin tale anan Inntill þe tale off tene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5865 þai rise and bredes ai mare and mare, Bot wel mare if þai idel ware. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 14 [He] neuer ioy'd since the price of oats rose. 1623 Camden *Rem* (ed. 3) 47 Achilles forsooth must needes vanquish Hector, because the numerall Greeke letters rose to a greater number in his name then in the others. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) II. 222 That did not rise up to be treason. 1746 P. Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. ii. 24 His expenses, with his income, rise. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 247 It is not their nominal price only, but their real price, which rises in the progress of improvement. 1827 Cobbett *Prot. Ref.* ix. § 269 Under penalties, which rose at last to death itself. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxix. (1906) II. 109 Let my poor housewife keep her sheep in her near fields..and the weekly bills will not rise.

transf. 1705 Addison *Italy* 404 The Great Duke rises on 'em in his Demands, and will not be satisfy'd with less than a Hundred Thousand Crowns.

b. To become dearer or more valuable; to increase *in* price, value, etc.

1513–4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Preamble, Wolle is resyn of a farre gretter price then it was at the making of the said Acte. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 166 b, Wheat was only at .xv.s. the quarter, & from thence it rose to .xx.s. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 24 Then the Houses will rise in their Rents. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1714 II. 74 'Tis said Bullion is risen to 6*s.* 5*d.* the ounce. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 3 If the Products of Nature rise in Value, according as they more or less resemble those of Art. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 245 As gold rose in its price in proportion to silver,..so silver might rise in its price. 1804 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 136 The Funds rose 1 per cent. on the news. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* v, Here's good news in the paper. Sugar is ris', my boy.

18. a. Of the wind: To increase in force; to become (more) vehement.

Not always distinguishable from sense 23 a.

c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 35 The tempest's rising. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 37 As they were weighing Anchor, the wind ris' so.., that the Master and his Counsel chang'd their design. 1736 Pope *Let. to Swift* 25 Mar., The winds rise, and the winter comes on. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* v. 126 Command the winds in bolder gusts to rise. 1814 Scott *Diary* 6 Sept. in *Lockhart*, About eight the tide begins to run very strong, and the wind rising at the same time, makes us somewhat apprehensive for our boat. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 126/1 A breeze from the sea..which gradually rises to a stiff breeze during the heat of the day.

b. Of the voice, etc.: To increase in pitch or volume; to ascend in the musical scale (often with complement).

1548 Elyot, *Ascendo*,..applyed also to the voyce whan it mounteth or ryseth. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Vox, Excitare vocem*, to rise in speakyng by little and little. 1597 T. Morley *Introd. Music* 72 If the base rise or fall, you must not rise and fall iust as manie notes as your base did. 1674 *Playford's Skill Mus.* III. (ed. 7) 4 If your Bass should fall a seventh, it is but the same as if it did rise a second. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 22 The Treble or Upper Part Rises a Fifth. 1748 J. Mason *Elocut.* 29 In a Climax, the Voice should always rise with it. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. xlii, The tones of Cythna's voice..rose and fell, Mixed with mine own in the tempestuous air. 1846 Dickens *Battle of Life* I, His voice rising with his reasoning, so that it was very loud at last. 1879 E. Prout *Harmony* ix, In both cases the bass rises to the third of the tonic chord.

c. To become more intense or strong; to increase in strength *to* a certain point.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 257 O, how her fear did make her colour rise! 1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* III. i. 126 The fire is..but new kindled yet: if 'twere risse to a flame [etc.]. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 286 She felt something extraordinary, which made the colour rise in her face. 1820 Shelley *Cenci* III. ii. 12 As a dying pulse rises and falls. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* 177 At 7 p.m. we found that the fever was again rising. 1874 J. R. Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 104 In the presence of danger the courage of the man rose to its full height.

IV. To spring up, come into existence.

19. Of persons: To come upon the scene; to appear; to be born; to spring or issue *of* or *from* a person or family. Also with *up*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4152 Swilc prophete in folc of israel Ros non. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1199 (Götth.), Vr lauerd had ordained 3eit A child to rise in his ospringe, þat all suld vte of baret bringe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 272 False cristis schullen rysse. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. Prol. 100 As of angell and of man First to ryse þe kynd began. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. iii. 497 Aftir the daies of the Apostlis roosen also manye vntrewe sectis of Cristen men. 1563 Winjet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 50 Gif a prophet sal ryiss in the middis of thee. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 102 One Ioane de Puzel.., A holy Prophetesse, new risen vp. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 6 Unles he had rise up about the latter end of the last century. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 326 Of the Royal Stock Of David (so I name this King) shall rise A Son. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 111 ¶ 7 The several Generations of rational Creatures, which rise up and disappear in such quick Successions. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 26 No prince so great, so wise Hath ever risen, or shall ever rise. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* iv. 227 They rise, they fall; one generation comes...It fades, another blossoms.

20. a. Of plants or trees: To spring up; to grow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1418 þe pipins war don vnder his tung, þar ras o þam thre wandes yong. 1460 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 246 Lord! sende me sum 'amor' sede, In my gardyn to rote and ryse. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 37 b, Wherewith they wyll better seede, and sooner ryse. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iii, The Palme doth rifely rise in Iury field. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 555 Imagining For one forbidden Tree a multitude Now ris'n. 1705 Addison *Italy* I Abundance of sweet Plants that rise naturally. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* II. 207 The plants rose well, and throve greatly before winter. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 418/1 Potatoes of the early sort have risen exceedingly well.

b. Of blisters, etc.: To become prominent on the skin or surface.

1388 Wyclif *Lev.* xiii. 2 A man in whos skyn and fleisch rysith dyuerse colour, ether whelke [etc.]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 61 There is a blyster rysen vnder the tounge. 1586 G. Whitney *Embl.* II. 217 Like bubbles smalle that on the waters rise. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 19 The leprosie euen rose vp in his forehead. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* x. 44 If there be no blisters risen,..apply some Oyntment. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 840 Red Blisters rising on their Paps appear.

21. To originate, to result or issue. Const. *of, from, out of.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4351, I mai neuer mar be sund, Bot if mi bote mai rese [*v.r.* rise] o þe. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 944 She of whom rist al thy wo Here-after may thy comfort been al-so. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 Eyther they ryse of some vayne curiosite aboute the secretes of god, or [etc.]. 1569 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 126 Other ordinarie chardges rising by meanes of the said office. 1638 Shirley *Duke's Mistress* v. iv, If there be few good women in the world, The fault rise first from one of our own sex. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxiv. 421 Whatever rises from self alwayes aims at and terminates in self. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 7 Difficulties must be supposed to rise from different idioms. 1761 Gray *Odin* 79 Tell me, whence their sorrows rose. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxiv. 408 But then from study will no comforts rise?

† **b.** To result or accrue *to* one. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 17 b, He hath ordeyned in euery temptacyon that is resysted great profyte therby to ryse to man. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 34 b, Perceiuyng the swete gaine whiche rose to him, by the abode of the two English Erles in his Countrey.

† **c.** To be based or founded *upon* something.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 22 The consyderations..ryse nat upon a barbarous rudenesse. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 131 Our liuing riseth on the gaine of our enemies.

d. To be produced or derived.

1549 Latimer *1st Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 A great market Towne..wher do rise yereli of their labours to the value of l. pounde. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xviii. F j, Then multiplie 133 with 120, so ryseth 15960. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 9 Whatsoeuer can be said for the benefit rising from an Orchard. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 101 If in preparing the Hearth, at first, there did not rise sufficient turf and rubbish for this work, supply it from some convenient place neer to your heap. 1714 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 557 The said mony or any other that shall rise from the selling of timber.

22. To come to pass, come about, occur, happen, take place.

c 1200 Ormin 7203 þe laþe gastess þeww Iss gramm.. whannse he seþ þatt Godess rihht & Godess laȝhe riseþþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7657 Son efter þis a batail ras. *Ibid.* 21874 Hunger and qualm, and nede i-nogh In erth sal rise. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxiv. 22 For sodeynli at ones shal rise the perdicioun of hem. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3115 Sir, it may not fall; That ye desire, it may not ryse. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 44 Quharfor thair rais a full grewous debate. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 75 b, Wordes rose betwene Monsire Chatelion & Richard Gibson. 1571 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 339 Yf it do happen..any controversy to ryse. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 245 That his Lp. might heare and compose the differences risen betweene them. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1254 Lest a question rise Whether he durst accept the offer or not. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 565 ¶ 2 A Thought rose in me which I believe very often perplexes Men of serious..Natures. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* 292 This sentiment has frequently rose spontaneously in my mind. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Concl. 23 Then rose a little feud betwixt the two.

b. To come *to* hand. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 59 There chaunced to the Princes hand to rize An auncient booke.

23. a. Of wind, etc.: To begin to blow or rage; to get up. (Cf. 18 a.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1762 þe stormes rase on ilka side. *Ibid.* 22630 Windes on ilk side sal rise,..fast gain oþer sal þai blau. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4865 þis fire þat thurgh þe world sal ryse, Sal com þan fra sere partyse. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 337 A storme sal rise..Al obout by est and west. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 52 Thare rais sik a tempest that nouthir..had power to stryke a strake. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvii. 194 A meruaylous tempest rose on the see. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I xii. 95 In a storme, that rose sodainly upon them. 1655 *Theophania* 10 There rise so great a wind, which came directly off from the Sea. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 114 If, brush'd from Russian wilds, a cutting gale Rise not. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 25 At her [fancy's] command winds rise and waters roar. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xv. 1 To-night the winds begin to rise And roar from yonder dropping day. 1887 Morris *Odyssey* XII. 326 And month-long no breeze at all Rose up o'er the sea.

b. Of sounds: To strike upon the ear, esp. in a loud manner.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2158 (Bodl. MS.), Now rist grete tabor betyng. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 657 Than throu the castell ras the cry. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 227 Of laidis and lownis thair ryssis sic ane noyis. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 56 Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud Among the Builders. 1821 Shelley *Prometheus* I. 132 Ha, what an awful whisper rises up! 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* I. i. 84 In this clear mountain air, a voice will rise, Though from afar, distinctly.

c. Of reports, rumours, etc.: To come into circulation; to become current.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14000 þe word o ihesu was risen brade. *Ibid.* 14362 Son oueral þis tiþand ras O lazar þat vpraisid was. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Alssone as any rumour begynnez to ryse þat touchez þe emperour. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. xvi. 1523 Sic nayme rase of þat ryal rowt þat landys seyr of þaim had dowte. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 96 While the King and the Emperor loked on the letter, a sodein noise rose emongest both their subiectes, that it was a letter of defiance. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 287 A rumour about this tyme rais in the cuntrie. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 24 But when a rumour rose about the Queen, Touching her guilty love for Lancelot.

24. Of a river, etc.: To have its spring or source. † Also of a country: To begin.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xi. (Bodl. MS.), Chobar is a ryuer of Babilonia and..riseþ oute of Tigris oþer of Euphrates. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. xiii. 1285 Italy.. risis at þe Alpis hie, And haldis on to þe Mekyl Se. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xi. 445 Gazan is a ryuer of the Medes and..he risyth in the Eest and is receyued in the redde see. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Oritur fons in monte*, a spring riseth in the hill. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 94 A branch of a river which they see rise and enter into the sea neare the banke. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 52 The birth of rivers riseing to their course. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Parret*, It is joined by the Tone, or Thone, a pretty large river, rising among the hills in the western parts of this county. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 4/1 The Tetney river rises from two springs. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 276 Rio San Carlos rises in the Sierra Blanca region.

25. To be built or reared.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 197 Of the Bridge I finde no beginning but I suspect that it rose by the Archbishops. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Tri.* 78 In mid'st of this Citie cœlestiall, Whear the eternall Temple should haue rose. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 30 After the erection of Christ's Hospital, which risse out of the ruins of the Grey Fryars. 1769 Gray *Installat. Ode* 53 Bad these awful fanes and turrets rise. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 144 Silently as a dream the fabric rose. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* II. 127 Beside the eternal Nile, The Pyramids have risen. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 289 Bastions and ravelins were everywhere rising. *Ibid.* 356 Streets and alleys which are still named after him were rising on that site.

fig. 1741–2 Gray *Agrippina* 121 On this base My great revenge shall rise.

b. (See quot.)

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 45 If the stookes rise thicke or rise well, i. e. if they stande thicke: for this is the usual phraise hereabouts.

26. To spring up, to come into existence, by growth or creation.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 41 The wealth is such of mettals and mines,..so rich, so fruitfull, rising still one vnder another for so many ages. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* III. iv. 158 Travell not too early before thy iudgement be risen. 1745 *Trans. & Paraphr. Scot. Ch.* xxxvii, At once th' obedient Earth and Skies rose at his Sov'reign Word. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 200 Oh nature! whose Elysian scenes disclose His bright perfections at whose word they rose. 1821 Shelley *Sonn. to Byron* 6 The mind which.. Marks your creations rise as fast and fair As perfect worlds at the Creator's will.

b. To come before the eye or mind.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 7 He can..make Scenes rise up before us and seem present to the Eye. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 193 The prowess of Yermac..rose upon their recollection. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxviii. 6 His was not the love..of the dead who rise upon our dreams. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xiii, The subjects had indeed risen vividly on my mind. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 156 He who follows the directions..must see the picture he is desired to form rise before his mind's eye.

V. *trans.*

27. † **a.** To rear or erect. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 14755 (Trin.), 3if 3e þis temple felle to grounde, I shal hit rise [*other MSS.* raise] in litil stounde.

b. To raise (the dead) to life. *rare.*

c 1440 Myrc *Festial* (E. E. T. S.) 206 Woldyst þou now of þi godnes ryse my wyfe to lyfe. 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 109 Well knowing, that..they could as well have..risen the Dead, as have risen Two Thousand Pounds. 1839 Lever *H. Lorrequer* lii, The clatter of my equipage over the pavement might have risen the dead.

28. To rouse or stir up; to start; to put up or flush (birds); to cause to rise.

15.. *Adam Bel* ii, Where that men walke both east and west,..To ryse the dere out of theyr denne. *Ibid.* xx, They rysed the towne of mery Carlel. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 108 The said Roger was the first that rysed this tale hym-self. 1677 Sedley *Ant. & Cl.* II. i, When raging winds rise tempests on the main. 1865 Atkinson *Prov. Danby, Rise*, to raise, cause to rise, flush or cause to..fly, as a bird. 1882 Payne-Gallway *Fowler in Ireland* 36 Will some jealous shore-shooter fire to rise them. 1893 Gower *Surrey Gloss.* 33 He walked ever so far, and rose a blister on his heel.

b. *Angling.* To cause or induce (a fish) to come to the surface of the water. Also *fig.*

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* vi, To rise a dean and two beauties at the first throw, and hook them fast. 1867 Francis *Angling* xii. (1880) 457, I killed three salmon and rose many more. 1892 *Field* 9 Jan. 41/1 At almost every cast I rose a fish.

29. To increase; to make higher or dearer. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1605 *Verstegan's Dec. Intell.* Commend. Verses, Beare on thy wings their glorie up on high, And rise the reputation by the same. 1740 W. Douglass *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 32 In France their recoinings..did rise the price of Goods. 1796 Nelson 11 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cxi, The report..making the people rise the price of pro-

visions. 1892 *Standard* 4 Mar. 3/4 Lord Durham has risen the price of his coal 2*s.* per ton at the pitmouth.

30. a. *Naut.* = RAISE *v.*[1] 23 b.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 We rise her apace; ..we shall be up with her in three Glasses. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xli, We had risen the [ship], so as to clear her broadside from the water's edge. 1842 MARRYAT *P. Keene* III. 22 Since she had tacked, she had risen her hull out of the water. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Tragedy* II. xviii. 99 We had risen the yacht to the line of her rail.

b. To raise; to lift up; to cause to ascend or mount up.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Rise the Tacks*, (in Sea-Language) is to slacken the Ropes call'd Tacks. 1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 3 This high Tide..rose the Water to such a prodigious Height. *Ibid.* 109 To rise or bank up the Bed of the River. 1839 CARLETON *Fardorougha* v, My heart never was more ris to God. 1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* 28 The frost was rising the mist from the rain-soaked bent.

c. To cut (a caper) in the air. *rare*—[1].

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 376 ₱ 2 She has seen him rise six or seven Capers together with the greatest Ease imaginable.

d. To promote (a person) in dignity or salary.

1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* IV. 1 Instead of involving the friar in disgrace, I have risen him to honour. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Chilterns* iii, I'll rise you to £7 at the end of the first twelve months.

31. To surmount, to gain the top of (a hill or slope); to ascend. Chiefly *U.S.*

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 197 Immediately afterwards, [we] discovered two horsemen rising the summit of a hill, about half a mile to our right. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* v, A small hill was risen. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* liv. (1844) II. 165 He rises the last terrace and sweeps his eyes over the wide..infinity. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1877) II. 432 It will be cooler as we rise the prairies out of the Mississippi Valley.

32. To get, procure, obtain. Now *dial.*

1754 [see 27 b]. 1863– in dialect texts and glossaries.

33. *colloq.* To raise or grow; to rear, bring up.

1844 DICKENS *M. Chuzzlewit* xxii, Where was you rose? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 61/1 This process the catchers call 'rising' from the nest. A throstle thus 'rose' soon becomes familiar with his owner.

Rise-head. (See quot.)

1834–6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 718/1 Instead of employing a swift, the silk is stretched on two cyclinders D, E, of tin or other material, technically called rise heads.

Rise-heading. [f. *rise* RICE[1] + HEADING *vbl. sb.* 12.] (See quot. 1847.)

1847 *Instit. C. E., Min. Proc.* VI. 480 Between Dymchurch Wall and Dungeness Point, the method of 'rise-heading' was extensively adopted. It consisted of fascines..strongly picketed down and secured by cross-laths. *Ibid.* 481 On the whole, rise-heading formed a good, and cheap..defence. 1900 BEAZELEY *Reclamation of Land* 79 When the layers are horizontal the work is termed 'rise-heading'.

Ri·sel. *dial.* Also ris(s)le, rishle, ristle. [a. ON. (and Icel.) *hrísla* (Norw. *risla*), f. *hrís* RICE[1].] A rod or stick, *esp.* one used as a support for climbing plants.

1882 *Jamieson's Dict.* s.v. *Risles*, In Ayrshire, a pliant rod or wand is still called a *rissle* or *rishle*. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* 264 The healthiest hop or scarlet runner won't grow without what we call a risel in my part of the country. 1895–1901 in Staffordshire use (E. D. D.).

Risen (ri·z'n), *ppl. a.* [f. RISE *v.*]

1. *Risen* (*up*)*on*, a diseased condition of horses or cows (see quots.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 61 An other dysease is called rysen vppon and..ye shall perceyue that by swellynge in the heed..There is a blyster rysen vnder the tounge, the whiche blyster must be slytte. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Risen on*, a peculiar swelling of the body of a cow, caused by a cold wind blowing upon her. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A cow which has eaten too much grass, and become, in popular language, 'burst', is said to be *risen-on*.

2. That has risen, in the senses of the verb.

1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 941 Victorious Wrong..Salutes the risen sun. 1858 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 170/1 Beneath the risen moon. 1870 *Athenæum* Dec. 797 The risen workman's advisers.

Riser (rəi·zəɹ). [f. RISE *v.* + -ER[1].]

I. †1. One who raises or rouses. *Obs.*—[1]

1388 *Prol. Wycliffite Bible* (1850) I. 33 Riseris of debate and of tresoun aȝens the king.

2. One who rises up, *esp.* from bed. Chiefly in collocations *early* (*good*), *late riser*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rysare, *surrector*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 b, This must cheefely be looked vnto.., that the Bailiffe be a good riser. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Homme qui est matineux*, an early riser. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i, He was an early riser, and a great friend of hunting. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xix. (1640) 184 The first Rising, is the first Riser, Christ Jesus. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 155 ₱ 1 He was a very early Riser. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 363 We are no bad risers in the morning, but we never saw the sun rise on Midsummer-day but once. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 41 Bees..are very early risers, while ants come out later, when the dew is off.

†3. One who rises in revolt. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Contin. Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 370 A Squier of Walis þat was a rebell & a ryser. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 125 To represse and punysh riatours and risers. 1597 *State Papers, Dom.* 1595–7, 343 The risers were persuaded to go home. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 38 The late Commission for tryall of the Northern Risers.

4. One who rises in fortune. *rare*—[1].

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 14 It is a very vsuall matter for euery new Riser at this day..to vsurp the same.

5. A fish that rises to an angler's fly or bait.

1867 FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 165 They are..much freer and bolder risers. 1881 *Three in Norway* 123 All the fish, to whichever class of risers they might belong.

II. †6. (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

Perh. an error for *rises*: cf. RICE[1] 4.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 252/2 He beareth Azure a paire of Risers, Argent..This is a thing by which all your hanke silks are wound from their hankes vpon Bobbins.

7. The upright part of a step; the vertical piece connecting two treads in a stair. (Cf. RISE *sb.* 12 b.)

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 360/2 The manner of dove-tailing the riser into the step. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 595 Divide the rod into as many equal parts as there are to be risers. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 53 To measure stairs, take one step and riser the extreme width by the length. 1886 MORSE *Jap. Homes* iv. 197 The front of the step is open,—that is, there is no riser.

8. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3), *Riser*, a trouble or dislocation; the coal being so affected as to be above the level at which the seam is working. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Riser*, an upthrow fault.

9. *Founding.* (See quots.) Also = *feed-head* (see FEED *sb.* 7).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1946/2 *Riser*.., an opening through a mold, into which metal rises as the mold fills. A head. *a* 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LIX. 88 (Cent.), To obtain a sound casting in steel, with most methods in use, a very high riser is necessary.

10. *Printing.* 'Wooden or metal blocks for mounting stereo and other plates' (Jacobi).

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 223/2 It is a matter of convenience to cast the 'risers' or movable blocks for mounting plates, on the premises.

11. *dial.* The top bar of a stile.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 85, I swore I would slash off any hand that was laid on the edge of the riser.

‖ **Ri·sgo(e.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *risigo*, obs. var. of *risico*, or Sp. *riesgo*: cf. RISCO.] Risk.

1638 L. ROBERTS *Map Commerce* ccciii. 39 That parcell.. remaineth entirely upon the Risgoe, perill and fortune of the party that did accept the same. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Maurit.* 18 Not to desert this Business..after having taken so much pains, and run so many risgo's for it. 1710 in *Edin. Rev.* (1893) Jan. 148 There were many and great risgoes to be run.

Rish(e, obs. forms of RUSH *sb.*

† Ri·shew. *Obs.* Forms: 5 riss(e)hew, rissheu; ryssheue, rysschew, ruschew. [ad. AF. **russeau* (pl. *russeaulx*: see below), var. of OF. *ruissolle*, etc.] A rissole.

[*c* 1400 *Chart. Barking Monastery* in Dugdale (1817) I. 443 For russeaulx in Lenton. *Ibid.* 445 Also sche must remembir russheaulx in Lenton.]

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 39 For rissheus. Take grounden porke.., Frye hit in grece. *Ibid.* 55 For the thrydde cours,..Ryssheue and pome dorres. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Kytte hem in þe maner of Rysschewes, & frye hem in freyssche grece. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 97 Kutte hem, and so folde hem as risshewes, And fry hem in goode Oyle.

‖ **Rishi** (ri·ʃi). Also rishee. [Skr. *ṛishi*, of uncertain etym.] An inspired poet or sage; a holy seer; an ascetic or saint.

1808 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Researches* VIII. 392 *note*, By *Rishi* is generally meant the supposed inspired writer; sometimes, however, the imagined inspirer is called the Rishi, or saint of the text. 1837 C. P. BROWN *Sanskrit Prosody* 6 Such verses are..used by a rishi or prophet. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 350 That magnificent peak,..which is dedicated to their great Rishi and physician.

Risibility (rizĭbi·lĭti). [ad. late L. *rīsibilitas* (Boethius); see next and -ITY. So F. *risibilité*, It. *-ità*, Sp. *-idad*, Pg. *-idade*.] The faculty of laughing; laughter; a disposition to laugh.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 55 Laughter, or risibility, is an effect by emanation of the reasonable soule. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Wks. (Grosart) 142 Some, who prove themselves men more by their risibility, then by their reason. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 ₱ 5 Risibility being the Effect of Reason, a Man ought to be expelled from sober Company, who laughs alone. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. i, His exalted post..had moved the wonder and risibility of all the company. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xx, He had himself some disposition to join her too obvious inclination to risibility. 1851 HANNA *Mem. Dr. Chalmers* IV. 66 He could never hear that peculiar dialect without his risibility being affected.

b. *pl.* The risible faculties. *U.S.*

a 1856 P. CARTWRIGHT *Autobiogr.* xii. (1858) 76, I had very hard work to keep down my risibilities. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Transformation* xliii, An Italian comedy,..effective over everybody's risibilities except his own.

Risible (ri·zĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *rīsibilis*, f. *rīs-*, ppl. stem of *rīdēre* to laugh: see -IBLE. So F. *risible* (14th c.), Sp. *risible*, It. *risibile*, Pg. *risivel*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing; inclined or given to laughter.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 80 b, A creature the which, by nature, was sociable, communicable, and risyble. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxxvii. 145 That honest and lawful ioy..incident to mans nature, whereof, he is called a risible creature. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 123 A man is risible, and every risible thing is a man. 1731 A. HILL *Advice to Poets* Epist. p. x, What must risible Foreigners have thought of the Court of King William? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1806) VI. 51 He is the most risible misanthrope I ever met with.

2. Pertaining to, or used in, laughter.

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 188 His muscles have never yet been able to recover a risible tone. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 1 ₱ 3 He has gain'd such an entire conquest over the risible muscles, that he hardly vouchsafes at any time to smile. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1820) 106 The Dutch negroes at Communipaw, who..are famous for their risible powers. 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary Invalid* (ed. 2) 451 The cricket was too much for his risible nerves. 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 134 So totally had he lost all control over his risible faculties.

3. Capable of exciting laughter; laughable, ludicrous, comical.

1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* cxlvi. IV. 173 There is something extremely risible in these affairs. 1755 *Mau* No. 6. 2 The risible subjects are either real or apparent absurdities. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. x. 577 The jokes though not of the most..refined sort are extremely queer and risible. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 107 Foreigners..get laughed at as if they were guilty of some risible blunder. 1884 BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* 194 The mental toilet of most of us is..almost as risible as was that of this savage Court.

absol. 1784 *New Spect.* No. 7. 3 Exhibiting the serious and the risible in many points of view.

B. *sb. pl.* The risible faculties or muscles (see A. 2). Chiefly *U.S.*

1785 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 227 Your account.. has distorted my risibles and given my sides a hearty shake. 1866 *Athenæum* 864/3 His risibles were much affected. 1873 WHITNEY *Oriental & Ling. Stud.* 127 If the risibles of classical philologers are so easily provoked.

Hence **Ri·sibleness,** 'laughing faculty' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727); **Ri·sibly** *adv.*, 'in a risible manner; laughably' (Webster, 1847).

Rising (rəi·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RISE *v.*]

I. 1. Resurrection. More fully *rising again*, or *from the dead*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 He hem shewede fortocne bi ionan þe prophete..of his riseng. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 10 Ded men ros of þer graues..and honoured his rising. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3976 þe thred es of þe rysyng generale Of alle men, bathe grete and smale. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 23 Saducees, that seyen there is no rysyng aȝein. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 118 His deth and his rysing told he thaym or he went. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 The bodyes of them that shall be saued, shall take at theyr rysynge agayne iiij. other excellent gyftes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 198, I hope and trust vpon the rising of the flesh. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 5 His rising from the ded. 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 206 Then of the moral instinct would she prate And of the rising from the dead.

2. The action of getting up from bed; occasionally, the time of this.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3821 He awakid Ielousy; Which, al afrayed in his rysing [etc.]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22965, I kepe the howres off rysynge, To do worschipe vnto the kynge. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 41/2 At their rising in the dawnynge of the day. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 34 From the rising of the Larke to the lodging of the Lambe. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 21 Fearing what might happen to me on the rising up of his wife. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 765 Where early rest makes early rising sure. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* I. iii, My good wife only waits your rising to have all ready for breakfast. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 506 His house at Kensington was sometimes thronged, at his hour of rising, by more than two hundred suitors.

attrib. *c* 1820 ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 74 Ministers from distant Courts Beset his doors, long ere his rising-hour. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* II. i, Ten score ambers have been lodged in the King's Barn, since rising-time.

†b. A levee. *Obs.*

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 136 Signior Galen..should go next Morning to the Duke's Rising. *c* 1729 LD. AILESBURY *Mem.* (Roxb.) I. 70 The king being at Windsor, my father went out..to the king's rising.

3. The action of standing up or getting on to one's feet from a sitting or reclining posture, or after a fall.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Rysynge vp fro sete, or restynge place, *surrexio, resurrectio*. *Ibid.*, Rysynge a-ȝene persone, for worschyppe, *assurrexio*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 145 b, That rysyng & sekyng in the narowe lanes signifyeth yᵉ exercyse of vertues. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 248 He to whome all men ought in rising to reuerence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 476 Thir rising all at once was as the sound Of Thunder heard remote. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ₱ 2, I was troubled with the Civility of their rising up to me every time I came into the Room. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii, A soft sound of rising now became audible. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* vii. (1874) 114 When once he had fallen to the ground, the knight would find the act of rising to be attended with no little difficulty. *fig.* *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27048 Quen þai vn-mesurli ar radd Efter rising to fall egain. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 34 This is put in to the fallinge and in to the rysinge aȝen of many men in Israel. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1070 True in our Fall, False in our promis'd Rising.

b. The breaking up or adjournment of an assembly, esp. at the end of a session.

1700 *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 21 After the rising of this assembly, he determines to send the laws to England. 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Lett.* I. lv. 234 The rising of the parliament has very much emptied the town. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 10 On the rising of the House ..I happened to find myself near Governor W. Livingston. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. iii. 80 Upon the rising of the Court in July, he made an excursion to the Lennox. *a* 1849 W. WIRT in J. P. Kennedy *Life* (1860) II. xiv. 228 About the time of the rising of Congress.

4. The act of taking up arms or engaging in some hostile action; an insurrection or revolt.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), In þe euetide for rising of enemyes and of þeeues..wecches and wardis beþ ikepte. *c* 1400 *Brut* (Caxton, 1482) 317 In

this same yere..ther were many heretykes and lollardes that had purposed to haue made a rysyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Rysynge a-3en pees, *insurrexio, rebellio.* 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 148 To assure themselues against the rising of the people. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 343 Some lettres speake of an vniuersall risinge, and that London is vnquiett. 1722 in Payne *Eng. Cath.* (1889) 9 Prisoners on account of the unhappy Rising. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 326 A conspiracy was entered into..and a day of general rising appointed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, Do you think that the rising upon that occasion was rebellion or not? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 328 There he held some communication with the Macdonalds and Camerons about a rising. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1 A great rising of the whole people at last recovered some of this Norman spoil.

b. *Rising-out* (see quots.). Now only *Hist.*

The Irish equivalent is *eirghe amach.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 8 Risingout is a certain number of horsemen and kerne, which the Irishrie and Englishrye are to finde in her majesties service, at every generall hostinge. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xv. (1821) 380 What with Countrey risings out, and under Captaines in pay, two thousand of these were of Irish birth. 1867 D. MACCARTHY *Life Florence MacCarthy* 459 The MacCarthys of Gleann-a-Chroim..were not bound to attend the Rising out of MacCarthy Reagh.

II. 5. Of the heavenly bodies, day, etc.: Appearance above the horizon; the time or place of thus appearing.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix. 2 Fra þe risynge of þe sone til þe west, of syon þe shape of his fairhede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxv. (Bodl. MS.), þe furste..harueste & gaderinge þereof is aboute þe risinge of þe sterre Canis. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), þe forseid nombres in Reed ye shul vnderstonde for þe risyng of þe sonne and of þe moone. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* iii. 9 Let it loke for light, but let it se none, nether the rysynge vp of the fayre mornynge. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij, To learne the Risinges and Settinges of Sterres. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* ii. 3 On the East side toward the rising of the Sunne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 641 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 380 Pointing to the setting of the Sun, and then to the rising. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 70 On the rising of the day I saw a large town before me. 1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 172 Which is to be counted from the east towards the north, because it is at the sun's rising. 1846 *Joyce's Sci. Dial.* xvii. 109 That the moon loses more time in her risings [etc.].

6. †**a.** The source of a river. *Obs.*—1

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), In þe ende of este Inde aboute þe ryuer and risinge of Ganges beþ men wiþoute mouþe.

b. The gathering *of* a storm.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvi, How the light white down upon a robe had stirred and rustled, as in the rising of a distant storm.

7. The action or state of ascending; upward movement or course, ascent; an instance of this.

1458 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. i. 42 They reysid up the archeys be gemeotre in rysyng. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. iv. 22 For this I draw in many a teare, And stop the rising of blood-sucking sighes. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 113 Not..before winter..but toward the rising of the yeere. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 41 It will procure vnto them the rising of the Splene. 1642 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epis.* 116 At the first Rising out of Popery, the Churchlesse Church of the Albigenses..began an admirable Reformation. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 17 The various Leanings and Bendings of the Head, the Risings of the Bosom. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv, Then let us reserve our distress till the rising of the curtain. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arc. Regions* I. 375 The rising of the mercury usually precedes the cessation of a storm. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* I. 214 The only danger to be feared [in domes] is what is technically called a rising of the haunches.

attrib. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 150/1 Neer side, or the Rising side, is the left side of the horse, which side Men get on the horse-back.

b. *Rising of the lights*: (see quots. 1772, 1894 and LIGHTS). Now *dial.* † *Rising of the matrix* (cf. MOTHER *sb.*[1] 11 b), hysteria. *Obs.*

1660 J. H. tr. *Basil. Valent. Chariot Antim.* 94 The best Treasure for allaying the Risings of the Matrix. 1665 M. N. *Med. Medicinæ* 48 Another Disease which the people term the Rising of the Lights. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. (last page), The Diseases and Casualties this Year...Rising of the lights 37. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 12 For the rising of the Lights. Take four ounces of turmerick in a quart of small beer. 1772 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 2) 681 In some parts of England, where I have observed it [*sc.* croup], the good women call it the rising of the lights. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 612 No commentator on the bills of mortality has been able to explain the great mortality attributed to *rising of the lights.* 1894 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VI. 516 In this district [round Coventry] a sense of fulness in the throat, accompanied by oppressed breathing,..is attributed to a 'rising of the lights'.

c. In dancing, an upward movement of the body caused by raising the heels from the ground.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 *Coupés*, Hops, Leadings, Risings. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 22, I would show you what I could do: one, two, three, ha. One, two, three, ha. There are risings and sinkings!

d. *fig.* An impulse or movement of an emotional nature; also, a physical feeling indicative of, or resulting from, this.

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 599 If doom'd..to repress These ardent risings of the kindling soul. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 286 It is difficult to repress the risings of indignation. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, Gulping down..resolutely some kind of rising in his throat, and turning..round. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxvi, With a new rising of dislike to a wife who..might have the power of thwarting him. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. vii. (1879) 333 The patient may be led to cultivate her own power of repressing the first risings of..excitement.

8. Advancement in power, rank, or fortune.

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 216 Yet to auoid deceit I meane to learne; For it shall strew the footsteps of my rising. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 325 The most miserable state of Rome citie under Maximinus the Præfect, whose parentage and rising is described. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 201 Know'st thou not that my rising is thy fall, And my promotion will be thy destruction? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ₱ 1 Till the Order of Battel made way for his rising in the Troops. 1810 LAMB in Ainger *Life* (1882) 91 To give..some idea of the difference of rank and gradual rising I have made a little scale. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 383 There would be no rising in the world, no new blood, no fresh source of life and strength in society.

9. Increase in height of the tides or water.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 45 Of the rysynge & faulynge of owre Ocean Sea. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 436 Forc'd to pay an unreasonable Exaction at every Ferry upon the least Rising of the Waters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 68/1 The connection of this celestial sign [the dog-star] with the annual rising of the river. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxi, William waited for the rising of the tide. 1871 — *At Last* viii, The Mauritia palm-tree..affords the Guaraons a safe dwelling during the risings of the Oroonoco.

b. *Founding.* The boiling up of melted metal after it has been poured into the mould.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 320 This accident, called the rising of the copper, hinders it from being laminated. 1884 *Science* IV. 331 The rising of steel, and consequently the formation of blow-holes, is attributed to hydrogen and nitrogen, and to a small extent to carbonic oxide.

10. *Mus.* Increase of pitch.

1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 102 Here is also another waie in the tenth, which the maisters call *per arsin & thesin*, that is by rising and falling. 1674 *Playford's Skill Mus.* III. (ed. 7) 4 If the Bass do rise more than a fourth, it must be called falling: and likewise, if it fall any distance more than a fourth, that falling must be called rising. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 36 Anticipation in Rising or Ascending, is the bringing in a Note upon the Unaccented Part of the Bar, in such a manner as that it has not yet its right Harmony. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 530/1 If we pass alternately from a third minor in descending to a third major in rising.

11. A part or thing standing out above its surroundings; a prominence or projection.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 Where wheate hath a clift, there hath it a rising. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 It is good to use your horse to backing.., as well from the plain ground as from blocks and risings invented for the ease of man. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 26 In all the Halls and Chambers they have a rising half a foot or a foot high from the Floor, which they call Divans. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 265 On the Border of the Wall there was a Rising..which served by way of Ornament and Fence. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 171 On each side of the back there are two considerable sharp edged risings. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 121 The head was long, and had a little rising at the top.

b. A morbid swelling; an abscess, tumour, boil. Now *dial.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 158 The raw meat of the Gourd shred, and laid plaister-wise on swelings and hard risings of the flesh, dooth greatlie aswage them. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 Certaine hard risings of thicke brawnie skinne. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* iv. I. (1850) 53 To prick the rising, and let out the putrid humour. 1847 HALLIW., *Rising*, a small abscess, or boil. West.

12. The upward slope of a hill; a piece of rising ground; a hill or mound.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cliuus, Mollis cliuus*, an easie rysinge of the hyll. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* v. ii. 46 But mount you presently, and meete with me Vpon the rising of the Mountaine foote That leads toward Mantua. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 46 (1810) 53 Richard Duke..built a..house upon the rising over the river. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1420/3 In the mean time my Lord General..drew up upon the Rising. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 556 Nothing more than gentle hills or risings. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chest. to Lond.* 100 The situation is delightful.., with small risings on almost every side. 1836 F. SYKES *Scraps fr. Jrnl.* 99 Houses here and there peeping forth from risings. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/7 On the small risings and strips of still uncovered grass.

b. Gradual or direct increase in elevation.

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 83 Observe..the Risings, Fallings, and Advantages of the Places where you Bowl. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Gardens have no Risings, nor Fallings. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 28 The Risings or Heighths of the Steps. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 585/2 A long floor-timber..not of great rising. 1797 — (ed. 3) XVII. 378/2 Half breadth of the rising, is a curve in the floor plan, which limits the distances [etc.].

c. *Mining.* (See quot. and RISE *sb.* 10 b.)

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 138 All excavations made horizontally are designated *drivings*, those directed downwards *sinkings*, and those upwards *risings.*

13. *Naut.* (See quots. *c* 1635 and *c* 1850.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 Also the halfe Decke and quarter Decke, whereon the beames and timbers beare are called risings. *c* 1635 CAPT. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 124 Which are these Risings? Those thick Plancks,..which go fore and aft, on both sides under the ends of the Beams and Timbers of the second Deck unto the third Deck. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Shipwright* 21 Take off all the Risings, and mark them on the Rising Staffe. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 178 Their risings consist of two planks from 16 to 18 inches broad. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 The Rising of Boats is a narrow strake of board fastened within side to support the thwarts.

Comb. 1664 Rising staff [see above]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Tablette*, the rising-staff; a form, or scale, used by shipwrights when erecting the frames of the timbers. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 *Rising square*, a square used in whole moulding, upon which is marked the height of the rising line above the upper edge of the keel.

14. The action of raising. *rare*—1.

1552 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 212 To cease theyr digging and rising of bancks in the sayd pastures.

15. *dial.* Yeast, leaven; a fermenting agent.

1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* II. i. 117 My wits worke like barme, alias yest, alias sizing, alias rising, alias Gods good. 1668 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 331 *Rising*, Yeast or Barm, so called from the manner of its rising above the Ale or Beer. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 184 She must know how to manufacture hop-rising or salt-rising for leavening her bread. 1875– in dial. glossaries (Yorkshire, Norfolk, Surrey, Sussex).

b. *U.S.* The quantity of dough set to rise for a batch of bread. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rising (rəi·zing), *ppl. a.* [f. RISE *v.*]

1. Having an upward slope or lie; elevated above the surrounding or adjacent level.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* E iv, Nie to a church..stondynge vpon a mean risyng hill sumwhat higher then the site of their campe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 260 They..hale it to some rising hill without. 1677 HUBBARD *Indian Wars* (1865) I. 145 The Fort was raised upon a Kind of Island of five or six Acres of rising Land in the midst of a Swamp. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ₱ 3 File off the rising side of the Punch, which brings the Face to an exact Level. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 266 This rising Place projected from the Wall. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 81 The Way..was a little rising in the middle, that no Water might stay upon it. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Assurgens*, Rising up in a curve...A rising petiole,—rising leaves. 1807 GASS *Jrnl.* 41 Passed handsome rising prairies on the north side. 1826 A. BUTLER *Fragments* 147 Dost thou not see Another king..Pursue that rising road?

b. esp. *rising ground.* (Freq. hyphened.)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 272 A rising grounde lying betweene the Campe and the Castle. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 68 The Castle upon the South Side stands upon a Rising Ground. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* 167 This being a rising ground the prince sent a party to dislodge them. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 46 The yellow tilth, green meads, rocks, rising grounds. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 423 An exhausted remnant..at length reached a rising ground. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 189 Our horses were brought to a stand on a rising ground.

†**c.** Of the nose: Turned up, snub. *Obs.*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4508/3 The said Margaret is about 25 Years of Age, long, lean and pale Visag'd, a rising Nose.

2. That ascends or rises; mounting.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 10 His Cheekes looke pale, and with a rising sigh, He wisheth you in Heauen. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 122 Oh me my heart! My rising heart! But downe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 75 And with it rose Satan involv'd in rising Mist. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 2 See, Winter comes,..Sullen, and sad, with all his rising train: Vapours, and Clouds, and Storms. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 40 O'er her warm cheek, and rising bosom. 1850 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 339 A gradually rising glass foretells improving weather if the thermometer falls. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. 73 Norwich, with its newly rising castle, was put under his special care.

b. Of tides or water: Mounting, increasing in height. Also *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 442 With a roaring sound The rising Rivers float the nether Ground. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 532 The rising waves..Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XI. x, As on a foam-girt crag some seaman tossed Stares at the rising tide. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 He would stem the rising tide of revolution.

c. Starting or springing up.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 426, I saw, and started from its vernal bow'r, The rising game.

3. Of the heavenly bodies: Appearing or emergent above the horizon. Also *transf.* (quot. 1610).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 66 As the morning steales vpon the night..so their rising sences Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their cleerer reason. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 551 Spires and Pinnacles..Which now the Rising Sun guilds with his beams. 1709 ELIZ. SINGER *Love & Friendship* i, While..rising Night the Ev'ning Shade extends. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, The rising moon threw a shadowy light upon the terrace. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, The beams of the rising sun, which glanced on the first broken waves of the fall. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 39 The moon..turned a pale face towards the rising day. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xliv, Right you guessed the rising morrow.

4. Increasing in degree, force, or intensity; advancing, growing.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 58 With which small victory contenting himselfe, as with the good beginning of his rising fortune, he returned backe againe into his kingdome. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i, A rising storm of Passion shook her Breast. 1703 — *Ulysses* IV. i, Long I strove with rising Indignation. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 23 Riseing winds the face of Ocean sweep. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xvi, Lord Marmion..With pain his rising wrath suppress'd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii I. 341 The rising importance of Leeds had attracted the notice of successive governments. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The poplars are bent by the rising wind.

b. Advancing in fortune, influence, or dignity.

1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1640) 139 Had Paul addrest himselfe to have satisfied their curiosities, as many a rising, temporizing trenchar-Chaplaine would have done. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 64 They that perceived he was a Rising-man and of pleasant Conversation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 ₱ 15 'Tis natural for distant Relations to claim Kindred with a rising Family. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxvii. II. 127 Thenceforward he was looked on at court as a rising man. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 265 He is..the most rising man in the Cabool dominions. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 119, I know of no better company in the world than a rising

civilian. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* v. 240 A pleasant little brief for a rising barrister to hold.

c. Increasing in pitch.

1674 Campion *Music* 22 By rule, instead of the rising third, it should fall into the eight. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 656/1 The rising tone gives to the voice somewhat of the effect of an interrogation. 1879 E. Prout *Harmony* xi, The very rare reverse case.., the falling second and rising third.

5. Coming into existence; developing, growing.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 102 To heare thee tell His Generation, and the rising Birth Of Nature. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IV. 27 His Cradle shall with rising Flow'rs be crown'd. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 523 ¶ 1, I am always highly delighted with the discovery of any rising Genius among my Countrymen. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ 14 The hopes of the rising generation. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vii. 75 The rising vigour of Venice was permitted to grow. 1822 R. G. Wallace 15 *Yrs. in India* 323 All the villages..appeared in a flourishing condition, with a numerous rising generation. 1870 Conway *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxvi. 311 The rising generation is sitting at the feet of men of genius who train it into antagonism to the Church.

6. Special collocations: **rising arch**, a rampant arch (Knight, 1875); **rising-board** (see quot.); **rising butt**, = *rising hinge*; **rising cupboard**, a kitchen-lift; **rising floor** (see quot.); **rising front**, *Photogr.*, a camera front which can be elevated so as to reduce the foreground in a view; **rising hinge**, one which raises the door, etc., as it opens; **rising main**, the vertical pipe of a pump; **rising rod**, part of the mechanism of a Cornish steam-engine (Knight, 1875); **rising seat**, one of a set of ascending seats, facing the congregation, in a Quakers' meeting-house; **rising strait, timbers, wood** (see quots.).

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 88 There are other boards placed obliquely which extend..to the rim of the wheel, and nearly fill the space between one float-board and the next. These are called *rising-boards. 1866 *Tomlinson's Dict. Arts* I. 848/1 Mr. Redmund's hinges are termed *rising butts;..when the door is opened it is lifted up from the floor. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1457 When the second description of *rising cupboard is used, it is necessary to have one for each floor. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Floor*, The *Rising-Floors imply those floor-timbers which rise gradually from the plane of the mid-ship-floor, so as to sharpen the form of the vessel towards the bow and the stern. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 42 The *rising front is most useful when taking views uphill. 1807 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 196 It obviates the necessity of screw *rising hinges. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 189/2 Four pipes or *rising-mains, the lower end of each being connected with a valve-box. *a* 1890 M. & C. Lee *Quaker Girl of Nantucket* 28 (Cent.). In the sing-song drawl once peculiar to the tuneful exhortations of the *rising seat he thus held forth. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 **Rising strait*, in whole moulding, a curve line in the sheer plan, drawn at the intersection of the strait part of the bend-mould, when continued to the middle at each respective timber. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 The flowre, the sleepers, *rising timbers, garble strake, her rake, the fore reach. *c* 1635 Capt. Boteler *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 98 The Hooks placed on the Keel are named Rising-Timbers, in respect that according to the Rising by degrees of these Hooks, so the Rake.. and the Run..rise by degrees from her Flat-floor. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* (plate) 60 The *rising or Dead Wood. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 The floor-timbers ..are..raised upon a solid body of wood called the *dead* or *rising wood*.

Rising (rəi·zing), *pr. pple.* [f. Rise *v.*]

1. *Her.* Preparing for flight; taking wing.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. 231 He beareth Azure, three Bustards rising, Or. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 478/2 A Stork surgiant... This is by some termed a Stork rising, as having its Wings disclosed..and preparing for flight. 1868 Cussans *Heraldry* (1893) 95 *Rising*, or *Rousant*: about to rise, or take wing. This term is usually employed in blazoning Swans.

2. Of horses, and *transf.* of persons: Approaching (a given age).

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1792) IV. 23 By virtue of the same oath, [the horse was] four years old, rising five. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 50 Before next grass, when you'll be rising twenty,..you'll make a match with Davenant. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 138 He [a horse] is now rising seven years old. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* i, Mr. Verdant Green was (in stable language) rising sixteen. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. 11 Young Hardie, rising twenty-one, thought nothing human worthy of reverence, but Intellect.

b. Similarly with *to*. *rare.*

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 82 Two bulls rising to three years old.

3. *U. S.* a. Fully as much as; rather more than.

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 367 James Smithson bequeathed to the United States rising half a million of dollars. 1894 Winsor *Cartier to Frontenac* 298 Affairs in Canada, with a population that had grown to rising ten thousand, seemed to be going from worse to worse. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 254/2 The enclosure contains something rising forty acres.

b. Upwards *of*, in excess *of*.

1817 Paulding *Lett. fr. South* II. 121 'How much wheat did you raise this year?' 'A little rising of five thousand bushels.' 1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 367 There were rising of a thousand men killed at the battle.

Rising-line. (See quots. 1769 and 1841.)

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. x, Whereas all Ships before..were built by rising Lines,..he built that by Horizontal ones. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rising line*, a name given by shipwrights to an incurvated line, which is drawn on the plane of elevation, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers throughout the ship's length. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 585/2 By this and a hollow mould, all the timbers are formed, as far as the rising-line. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 102 *Dead-rising*, or *Rising-line*, those parts of a vessel's floor, throughout her whole length, where the floor timber is terminated upon the lower futtock.

†**Ri·sion.** *Obs.*—[ad. L. *rīsio* (Plautus).]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Rision*, a laughing, a mocking, a scorning.

Risk, *sb.* Also 7 **resque**, 7–9 **risque**. [a. F. *risque* (17th cent.), ad. It. *risco* (see Risco and cf. Risgo), *rischio*, of uncertain origin.]

1. Hazard, danger; exposure to mischance or peril. Freq. const. *of*.

a. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Risque*, peril, jeopardy, danger, hazard, chance. 1696 Vanbrugh *Relapse* I. (1708) 10 To cut my Elder Brother's Throat, without the Risque of being hang'd for him. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 195 Till they had been assur'd they might do it without the risque of an insult to their modesty. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 103 The risque of which would have been prevented. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxi, Little he loves such risques I know. 1862 Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* IV. 80 They knew how infinite were the risques of democracy becoming universal licence.

β. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 353 Flaccus..for my sake slighted the risk of his fortunes and life. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 705, I therefore recommend, though at the risk Of popular disgust,..The cause of piety. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxviii, Several witnesses were called upon to prove the risks to which Bois-Guilbert exposed himself. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 310 There would be great risk of a lamentable change in the character of our public men. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* i. 7 This extraordinary risk, from which the city..escaped.

b. Freq. in phr. *to run a* or *the* (also † *one's*) *risk*. (Also in sense 2.)

a. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 293 Rather than run their resque or incur his displeasure they oft-times condescend to a reasonable mart. 1685 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 130 They consider the Risque that those run, who undertake such Services. 1717 Mrs. Centlivre *Bold Stroke for Wife* I. i, He that runs the risque deserves the fair. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 154 You will at least have run no risque in the search.

β. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There is a great Risk run in letting Goods go upon Credit to great Lords. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. VII. 74 He must necessarily run the risk of many [battles] before he could gain his end. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. (1788) 230 If the jury run any risk of punishment. 1808 Scott in *Lockhart* I. i. 3 He lost all he had in the world, and..run a narrow risk of being hanged. 1843 F. E. Paget *Pageant* 38 Why am I to run the risk of scarlet fever being brought into the house? 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 162 It was no mark of wisdom..to run risks which might be avoided.

†c. A venturous course. *Obs.*—[

1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 215 An insolent despiser of Discipline, nurtur'd into Impudence..by a long Risque of Licence and Rebellion.

2. The chance or hazard of commercial loss, *spec.* in the case of insured property or goods.

a. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 239 To avoid the Loss or the Risque of having any Goods by him, out of Time. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 261 A Contract or Agreement, by which one or more Particulars..take on them the Risque of the Value of the Things insured. *Ibid.* 284 He undertook a Risque of two or three Months only. 1798 *Roots' Rep.* I. 203 If it eventually proves insufficient to raise the sum due, it is the mortgagee's own fault and at his risque.

β. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Risk of Merchandizes commences from the Time they are carried aboard. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. p. vi, An Insurance made on Risks in Foreign Ships. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 336 It seems strange such a thing should be, a contractor without a risk or duty. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 163/1 Fire insurance as a business consists in undertaking a certain risk..in return for a comparatively small sum,..called the premium.

b. (See quot. 1841.)

1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 153 To find the mean risk of the sum or difference of any number of quantities determined by observation, add together the squares of all their mean risks, and extract the square root of the result. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 19/2 In the theory of Probabilities the risk of loss or gain means such a fraction of the sum to be lost or gained as expresses the chance of losing or gaining it.

3. *Risk-money*, an allowance made to a cashier to cover accidental deficits.

1849 Gilbart *Banking* (ed. 5) I. 262 To meet..deficiencies, some banks allow to each cashier a certain sum..which is called risk-money. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 2/3 He.. was receiving £3 15*s.* a month and 3*s.* a week for risk-money.

Risk, *v.* Also 7–9 **risque**. [ad. F. *risquer*, ad. older It. *riscare*, *rischiare* (now *risicare*, *arrischiare*), f. *risco* Risk *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To hazard, endanger; to expose to the chance of injury or loss.

a. *a* 1687 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Restoration* Wks. (1775) 7 Lately the King risqu'd both his kingdoms for offering to imprison Philander. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 29 § 2 One can scarce be in the most humanized society without risquing one's life. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 67 ¶ 2 To risque the certainty of little for the chance of much. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 271 To risque the whole fortune of the state. 1811 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 146 He should risque his lordship's favor for ever.

β. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In Matters of Insurance, 'tis a Maxim, that all is never to be risk'd..in the same Vessel. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. VIII. 164 He..was content to risk his reputation on the merit of it. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* Pref. p. xxv, That no person could appear with advantage in military actions who risked nothing by doing so. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxx, You are but losing your time, my friend, and risking your life. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* i. 4 In the great affairs of life we can afford to risk nothing.

2. To venture upon, take the chances of.

a. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 294 Risquing the loss of Heaven. 1723 Gay *Captives* Prol., I wish some author careless of renown Would without formal prologue risque the town. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 255 Yet let a poet.. Risque an intrusion on thy pensive mood. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 450, I did not think it prudent to risque a repetition of the introduction of the catheter.

β. 1790 Bruce *Source Nile* II. 335 Nor had Emana Christos forces enough to risk a battle. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 232 As men of eminence..sometimes risk hasty and incautious decisions. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 91 The people ..were prepared to risk the sacrilege of confiscating the estates of the religious houses. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) viii. 188 For half an hour..we were risking sprained ankles across this..wilderness.

3. To venture to bring *into* some situation.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 28 Would you risk our Angelica into such a fearful peril? 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 371 We dare not risque them into public view.

4. *intr.* To take or run risks. *rare*—[

1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xxxiii. (1793) 127 Men risque only in proportion to the advantage expected.

Hence **Ri·sking** *vbl. sb.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 161 The risquing of twenty men, ..was risquing the safety of the whole.

Ri·sker. [f. Risk *v.* + -er [1].] One who risks something.

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 418 He..hither came t' observe and smoke What Courses other Riskers took. 1760 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 28 Aug., This risker [the King of Prussia] has scrambled another victory.

Ri·skful, *a.* [f. Risk *sb.* + -ful.] Full of risk; hazardous, uncertain.

1793 Pearce *Hartford Bridge* I. ii, The old gentleman is not very well; and what makes it rather riskful, he's attended by two physicians. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* II. iv. 92 They are..extremely averse to all that is adventurous, or riskful, even in..commerce. 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* I. iv. 53 He took the shorter, riskful path up the cliff.

Ri·skily, *adv.* [f. Risky + -ly [2].] In a risky or venturesome manner.

1874 Heath *Croquet Player* 79 His partner will..begin to play badly, or else too riskily, in the hope of overtaking the better player.

Ri·skiness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being risky or hazardous.

1883 *Law Reports* 8 App. Cases 400 Considering the special riskiness of the particular matter the underwriters.. do not choose to be liable.

Ri·skish, *a.* [-ish.] Somewhat risky.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xii. (1872) IV. 97 Brühl ought to comprehend better how riskish his game with edge-tools is.

Ri·skless, *a.* [f. Risk *sb.* + -less.] Free from risk or danger.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 5 An invention which,..wherever it has been used, has rendered ascent and descent riskless. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 14 The descent,..though not riskless, was no great feat.

Ri·sky, *a.* [f. Risk *sb.* + -y.]

1. Dangerous, hazardous, fraught with risk.

1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* xii, 'Twill be a risky job, and one of small profit! 1858 *Times* 2 Dec. 6/3 The cause of human affairs [is] made very much more risky, when [etc.]. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiii. 296 His experiment is a very risky one. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 127 The place being risky, and the night extra bad.

2. Venturesome, bold; audacious. *rare*—[

1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* vii, I am no mortal if the risky devils haven't swam down upon the very pitch.

3. [After F. *risqué*.] Bordering upon, suggestive of, what is morally objectionable or offensive.

1881 *Daily News* 25 July 2/6 He has carefully eliminated all the risky Gallicisms to which..the Palais Royal artists gave such point. 1893 W. S. Gilbert *Utopia* II, The Chamberlain our native stage has purged..Of 'risky' situation and indelicate suggestion.

Risme, obs. form of Rime *sb.*[1]

Risom (riz'm). Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **risom, ressynn** (?), 8–9 **rissom**, 9 **rysom, rism, ris'm**; 7 **rizome**, 8 **riz-, razom, russom**, 9 **rissom, -um, -im.** [Of Scand. origin: cf. Da. dial. *rusme* stalk (of oats), Sw. dial. *ressma* ear of corn (esp. oats).]

1. A stalk of corn; a head of oats. Also *attrib.*, as *risom-head*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3060 (Ashmole), Þare fell as fele þam before..As risoms [*v.r.* ressynnys] in a ranke fild quen riders it spillen. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 117/2 Rizomes, the spearsed ears of Oats in the Straw. A Rizome head, a chaffy sparsed head. *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, 325 b, A *Risom*, a plume or bell or bunch of oats and such other corn, as does not grow in an ear. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* VIII. 129/1 Most of the stems produced about two hundred and eighty grains, the razoms or ears being covered eighteen inches long. 1775 Watson *Hist. Halifax* 544 *Russom of Corn*, an ear of corn. 1814 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Rissom* or *rysom*, a stalk of corn. North. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Ris'ms*, straws left on the stubbles. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A *rissum* of straw is the same thing as a *rissum* of corn except that in the former case the wheat has been beaten out of the ear.

2. *transf.* A particle, an atom.

1883 *Advt., N. & Q.* (Cheshire) III. 28/2 We haven't a rism of bread in the house. 1897 'F. Mackenzie' *Sprays Northern Pine* iii, Here am I left without the seed o' siller, an' no' a rissom o' tobacco!

Hence **Ri·somed** *a.*, eared, headed.

1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss. 1883 *Advt., N. & Q.* (Cheshire) III. 28/2 The oats are rismed and cannot fail to yield well.

Riso·rial, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rīs-*, ppl. stem of *rīdēre* to laugh: see -ORIAL.] Risible.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Dec. 4 The zygomatic and risorial muscles of our mouth.

† **Risorse,** error for RECOURSE *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. ii. (1868) 8 Wyche sterre in heuene vseþ wandryng risorses.

‖ **Risotto** (*risɒ·to*). [It.] A stew or broth made with rice, chicken, onions, butter, etc.

1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 26 *note*, *Herais*, a species of 'risotto', made of pounded wheat or rice and meat in shreds. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 5 A useful description of how to cook risotto, a delightful dish too rarely seen in England.

Risp (risp), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 6 **rysp.** [Of obscure origin.] A species of sedge. Also *risp-grass*, the reed.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 56 Amang the grene rispis and the redis, Arrivit sche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 72 Amang the fauch rispis harsk and star. *Ibid.* x. xii. 54 Amang the buskis rank of rysp and redis.

1823 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 190 The hay-rope..was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 350 *Carex cæspitosa*, Risp. 1844 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 108 A covering of fen-grasses.., 'rashers'.. and 'risp-grass' (*Arundo phragmites*) from the .. tracts around.

Risp, *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin. Cf. Norw. dial. *rispa* a cluster of seed or flowers.] A bush, branch, or twig; a plant-stem, etc.

1590 *Tarlton's News Purgat.* (1844) 56, I see no sooner a rispe at the house end or a maipole before the doore, but I cry there is a paltry alehouse. 1598 FLORIO, *Boschétto*,.. also a rispe, a lushe or lime twigge to catch birds.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Risps*, the stems of climbing plants generally. The fruit-bearing stems of raspberries.

Risp, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* (and *north.*). [f. RISP *v.* Cf. Icel., Norw., and Sw. *rispa* a scratch, score.]

1. A carpenter's file; a rasp.

1511–2 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 272 For ane saw.. for the gunnis.., ane lang rispe,..and ane wisp of Lambart steile. 1623 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 207 For 12 spads, 6 loks, 2 hatchits, on rispe. 1835 D. WEBSTER *Sc. Rhymes* 44 (E. D. D.), His throat's like a risp. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 52 These balls..are exceedingly globular, although..finished by a large file or risp. 1885 STRATHESK *More Bits* iii. 42 That's liker a 'risp' than a razor!

2. A small serrated bar fixed upright on a house-door, with a ring attached, which was forcibly rubbed up and down the bar to attract the attention of those within.

1825 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* (1869) 226 The Lord Justice-clerk's house was provided with a pin or risp, instead of the more modern convenience—a knocker. 1875 J. GRANT *One of the '600'* i, The little thatched cottages, with rusty antique risps on their doors. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xvii, You will know the house by the risp on the door.

3. A grating or rasping sound.

1850 STRUTHERS *Life* Poet. Wks. I. p. xiv, The rusty risp of the Corncraik. 1868 G. W. THORNBURY *Greatheart* I. 195 The risp of the copper shovels full of sovereigns. 1897 CROCKETT *Lochinvar* 1, Cutting them through with a pleasant 'risp' of sound.

Risp, *v.* Now *Sc.* Also 5 **rispe.** [a. ON. *rispa* (also mod. Icel., Norw., and Sw.) to scratch, score, etc. Cf. Da. *rispe* to plough for the first time.]

1. *trans.* To rub; to grate together; to rasp or file. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 570 First with hondis hem to gidre rispe; So let hem take in sonne a welowynge.

1807–10 TANNAHILL *My Mary* Poems (1846) 128 The rye-craik rispt his clamorous throat. 1818 W. MUIR *Poems* 14 (E. D. D.), Nor in the stable did he risp His teeth. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 17 Frae ilka horn [he] risps aff the 'rings' To ca' her young.

2. *intr.* To make a harsh, rasping, or grating sound.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* Note xlviii, Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots; the heels risp, and the seams rive. 1834 A. SMART *Rhymes* 110 The craik rins rispin through the corn. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* iv, Sharpin' his gullies, an' garrin' them risp on the glitterin' steel.

Risposte, obs. var. RIPOSTE. **Risque,** variant of RISK *sb.* and *v.* **Rissala(h,** varr. RESSALAH. **Rissaldar,** var. RESSALDAR.

† **Risse,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*[−1] [? var. of RIST *sb.*[1]] ? An occasion, opportunity.

1602 WARNER *Albion's England* xv. xcviii. 389 Or if shall of Pluralities be likely Risses, then Their Saintships are as capable thereof as sinfull men.

† **Risse,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] [ad. It. *rissa* (pl. *risse*):—L. *rixa*.] Conflict, quarrel.

1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 5 The hereditary risses or quarrels of the Piedmontesi.

† **Risse,** *ppl. a. Obs.*[−1] [See RISE *v.* A 3 *β*.] Risen. (In comb. *huge-risse*.)

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* v. 8 Wee which haue made our harts a sea of pride, With huge risse billowes of a swelling minde.

Rissh(e, obs. f. RUSH (plant). **Rissheu, -ew:** see RISHEW. **Risshy,** obs. f. RUSHY. **Rissillis** (obs. Sc.): see RUSSEL.

Rissole (ri·sɒol). [a. F. *rissole*, OF. *ruissolle*, *rois(s)ole*, *rousole*, etc., perh. repr. pop. L. *russeola*, fem. of L. *russeolus* reddish.

An early adoption of the word occurs in the following passage: 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Ase doþ þe bysye oþer þe malancolien þet byeþ ylich þan þat zeky þe crammeles ine þe russoles. (See also RISHEW.)]

An entrée made of meat or fish, chopped up and mixed with bread-crumbs, egg, etc., rolled into a ball or small thick cake and fried.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rissole*, a sort of minced Pie made of Capons-Breasts, Calves-Udder, Marrow, Bacon, fine Herbs, &c. and fry'd in Lard to give it a brown Colour. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tourte*, They may be garnish'd with Rissoles, Apple-Fritters, or any thing else of the like nature. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* ii, Fish came on the table in a dozen forms, with..an immense variety of 'brouets' known to us as 'rissoles'. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix. 241 A black-looking rissole of chopped meat and vegetables.

transf. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 147 The..beetle was..engaged in the preparation of a large rissole of mud.

Rissom, variant of RISOM.

Rist, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. ppl. stem of RISE *v.*: cf. ARIST, SUNRIST, and UPRIST.]

† **1.** A source, origin. *Obs.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. 373 Scardale..Wher Rother from her rist, Ibber, and Crawley hath. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 8 If we can but track it up to a spring of its kind, without looking after any other riste. *Ibid.* 120 The rist or spring of all that swiftness.

2. A rising ground or slope; an ascent.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Rist*, a rising, ascent, or swelling, in land, a road, etc. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Rist*, a rising or elevation of the ground.

3. A rise in price.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., Corn ha' got a little rist.

Rist, *sb.*[2], ? variant of WREST *sb.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour, the ribupe, the rist, The trumpe, and the talburn.

Rist, *v. rare.* [ad. ON. and Icel. *rista* (Norw. and Sw. *rista*, Da. *riste*).] To carve, engrave.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. xxxi, *Hælhi*.., risted. 1886 — in Du Chaillu *Viking Age* (1889) I. 155 *note*, It is the first burnt bone yet found risted with runes.

Rist(e, obs. ff. REEST *sb.*, REST *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Rist-baulk, variant of REST-BALK.

Risten, obs. form of RIGHT *v.*

† **Ristes.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1319 *Compotus Roll Pershore Manor*, *Worc.*, De Lj barellis Ceruisie qui vocantur ristes.

Ri·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIST *v.* + -ING[1]. Cf. Sw. *ristning*.] A cut or carved (runic) inscription.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 57 Those [stones] which have the same or nearly the same risting in both Ogham and Roman characters. 1880 METCALFE *Englishman & Scandinavian* 175 Runic ristings were all her artificial appliances for preserving historical facts.

Ri·stle. *Sc.* Also 9 **restle.** [Gael. *risteal*, a. ON. *ristill* (Norw. *ristel*): see etym. note to REEST *sb.*] A kind of plough formerly used in the Hebrides. Also *attrib.*

1703 M. MARTIN *Desc. W. Islands* 53 They have a little Plough also call'd Ristle, i. e. a thing that cleaves, the Culter of which is in Form of a Sickle, and it is drawn sometimes by One, and sometimes by Two Horses, according as the Ground is. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 470 Two men with two horses first guide and drag the restle, which cuts without opening the furrow. 1879 *Mem. Ochiltree* 53 The ristle plough..seems to have been capable only of making a deep scratch on the soil.

Ristlis (obs. Sc.): see RUSSEL.

Ristnesse, obs. form of RIGHTNESS.

‖ **Risus** (rəi·sŭs). *Path.* [L. *rīsus* laugh, f. *rīdēre* to laugh]. *Risus sardonicus* (or † *sardonius*), an involuntary or spasmodic grin consequent on some morbid condition.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Risus Sardonius*, a Contraction of each Jaw. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 313 The corners of the mouth are frequently retracted into a disagreeable smile called *risus Sardonicus*. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 6/2 The countenance in all such cases assumes the peculiar expression or grin called *risus Sardonicus*. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 518 Tetanic spasms and risus sardonicus also have occasionally been noticed in rheumatic pericarditis.

Rit, *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also **ritt.** [f. RIT *v.*[1]]

1. A scratch; a slight incision.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, Ye might as weel give it a ritt with the teeth of a redding-kame. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 423 *Scratt*, a rit. 1900 *Shetland News* 8 Dec. (E. D. D.), All his sheep had the same mark. It was—on the right ear two rits, and a bit out before.

2. The rut made by a cart-wheel.

1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1878 in *Cumbld. Gloss.*

Rit, *v.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 3–6 **ritte,** 5 **rytt,** 9 **rit(t.** *Pa. t.* 4 **ritt(e, rytte,** 8 **ritted.** *Pa. pple.* 9 **ritted (ritten).** [ME. *ritte(n*, perh. repr. OE. **rittan*, = OHG. *rizzan*, MHG. and G. *ritzen*, of the same meaning.]

1. To rip or cut with a sharp instrument; to tear; to scratch; to slit (a sheep's ear).

c 1300 *Havelok* 2495 Sket cam a ladde with a knif, And bigan rith at þe to For to ritte, and for to flo. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 479 Þe breche adoun he þrest, He ritt & gan to riȝt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5030 Þay .. laide to frensche strokes rounde, þat hure haberkes ritte. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16807 Many a baly scho ther rittes And many a scheld sche al to-sclittes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1954 He made hir oute of hir witte To gnayste, to cry, hir hare to rytt. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Diramare*, to ritte, breake, or cut of the braunches from the tree. *Ibid.*, *Isuenare*, to cutte or to ritte the veines. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., Dinna rit the table wi' that nail. 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rit*, to make a mark. 1892 G. STEWART *Shetland Tales* 104 Just as he rits up da fish, oot flees a kittywake. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westm.* 290 A Herdwick sheep's ear is halved, and quartered,..and ritted into all sorts of patterns.

b. (See quots. and RUT *v.*)

1825 JAMIESON s.v., You had better rit the bail length of the ditch, before ye begin. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Rit*, to trim or pare the edge of a drain, path, &c. by means of a *ritter* or *ritting-knife*. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Rit*, to cut the first line of a trench or drain, &c., with a spade.

2. To thrust (a sword) *through* one. *rare*[−1].

17.. *Young Johnstone* iv. in Child *Ballads* II. (289) 295 Young Johnstone had a nut-brown sword,..And he ritted it through the young Colnel.

Rit, *v.*[2] *Kentish dial.* (See quots.)

c 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, 325 b, *Ritting* of hemp or flax, *Kent*, to set up the single shots against walls or hedges till by the wind and sun they are ritted or dried. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Rit*, to dry hemp or flax.

Rit, obs. form of RIGHT *sb.*[1] and *adv.*

Ritbock, obs. variant of REIT-BUCK.

1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 348 The female Ritbock resembles the male in colour, but has no horns.

Ritch, obs. form of RICH *sb.* and *v.*

Rite (rəit). Also 4–6 **ryte,** 5 **ryyt.** See also RIGHT *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *rītus* ceremony, whence also F. *rite*, † *rit*, Sp. and It. *rito*.]

1. A formal procedure or act in a religious or other solemn observance.

The distinction sometimes made by liturgical writers between *rite* and *ceremony* (applying the former to the order, and the latter to the acts, of worship) has not been maintained in ordinary use.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1362 Þo certeyne men ly3te þat ly3t, Ase þe laȝe ȝef þe rytes So brode. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 In berynge of þe tabernacle, in sleying of beestis, and oþir ritis. 1396–7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 296 Þe presthod of Rome is mad with signis, rytis, and bisschopis blissingis. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3250 For to dyfface the olde lawe, And the Ryytys ther-off with-drawe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 11, I kan in no wyse remembre me..What rytys were usyd, and what royalte In namys yeuyng. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 162/2 The rytes and sacramentes and the articles of our faith. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 46 The same Religion, Rites, and Ceremonies, wherin they were borne and brought up. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 248 *note*, This was an ancient Funerall rite. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vii. § 11 That the ground of his acceptance with God did not depend on any Ceremoniall Rite. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippa* 62 Perform'd with barb'rous rites Of mutter'd charms. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* III. 199 After he had eaten the Passover, and instituted the solemn Rite, which was to supercede it. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Introd. (1846) I. 46 They learned to attach an exclusive value to external rites. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 306 A hallowed stock of traditional beliefs and rites.

attrib. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* III. xvii, The rite-book is opened, the rite is begun.

b. A custom or practice of a formal kind.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 25 b, The people are not onelie become warriers, but haue retained the customes and rites of warre. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 174 If any chance to weare a shoo-string or garters of that colour, by ignorance of this rite, they will flie upon him. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 255 Cheese, that the table's closing rites denies. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 236 That solemn rite of midnight masquerades! 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi, He ..hopes to receive you..in a residence better suited to your claims on the rites of hospitality.

c. *transf.* (in some cases perh. used for *right*).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 373 Time goes on crutches, till Loue haue all his rites. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 487 Guided by his voice, nor uninformd Of nuptial Sanctitie and marriage Rites. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 100 The Bull's Insult at Four she may sustain; But after Ten, from Nuptial Rites refrain. 1772 *Lond. Evening Post* 26 Nov. 1/4 Non-performance of conjugal rites.

2. The general or usual custom, habit, or practice of a country, people, class of persons, etc.; now *spec.* in religion or worship.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 401 The vse of that cuntre differrethe from the rite of Englonde in clothenge, in fyndenge, and in mony other thynges. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (S.T.S.) 775 Sum bene also throw consuetude and ryte Uincust with carnall sensualitie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ii. 71 Eftir thair payane ryte and gise. *Ibid.* XIII. x. 127 Baith pepille of Troy and folk Italian, All of a rite, maneris and vsans. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 720 Inclinand law with humbill countenance, Weill preparit as thair vse was and rite. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The English observe the Rite of the Church of England, prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 300 All those Christians who acknowledge the supremacy of the Roman pontiff, even though they be not of the Roman or Latin Rite.

† **b.** Religion. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVIII. (*Margaret*) 295 Betir it ware consal þi-self, & lewe þi ryt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 341 b/1 He was a worshipper of ydolles and he had a wyf of the same Ryte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T. S.) 190 This wind sa keine, that I of meine, It is the ryte of auld.

Hence **Ri·ted** *a.*

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 57 Tempted, and taught and rited as thou art. *Ibid.* 193 It is no shrine for me—albeit with robes of rited sanctity Her courts are skirted now.

Rite, obs. form of REIT, RIGHT *sb.*[1]

Ri·teless, *a.* [f. RITE + -LESS.] Destitute or devoid of rite or ceremony.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 498 Giue me no seate..when yet vnransomed Hector lies ritelesse in thy tents. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Homes of Dead* x. 3 Yet say, are the riteless graves of those Unholy or unblest? 1892 *Academy* 31 Dec. 601/2 He has nothing to say of the ode on the riteless burial of Adrienne Lecouvreur.

†Ri·tely, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] With all due rites; in due form.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 381 b, The Emperours mynde and wyll is, that all thinges should be lawfully and ritely done. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xxviii. 10 The libamentes which are ritely poured everie Sabbath for an everlasting holocaust. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 7 After the Minister of the holy mysteries hath ritely prayed, and blessed..the bread and the wine. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 128 When I my vows and pray'rs had ritely done, Of both the victims straight I cut the throats.

Rith, obs. form of RIGHT *sb.*1 and *adv.*

Rithe (rəiþ). Now *dial.* Also 8–9 **ride,** 9 **rife.** [OE. *rīð, rīðe,* = Fris. *ryd, ride,* MLG. *rīd, rīde,* etc. (LG. *rīde*), OLFrankish *rīth* stream, ditch.] A small stream; a brooklet.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 1 Sum micel æwelm..& irnen mænege brocas & riða of. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* 469 Sume hine lætað ofer landscare riðum torinnan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xvi. 14 To þam lande, þe eall flewð on riðum meolce & hunies. [*c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Đo teares ðe comen ierninde from ðare well-riðe of rewnesse.]

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Ride,* a little stream. 1868 HURST *Horsham* Gloss., *Rythe,* a small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain.

Rither (rəi·ðəɹ). *Mining.* Also 9 **rythor.** [App. a local pron. of *rider.*] = RIDER 10 a.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* Gloss., *Rither,* a stone or thin cliff that lies in the vein;..sometimes this rither is so thick, it parts the vein. 17.. in *Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 6685,* p. 175 A rither point is that point of the stone where a vein comes in or goes out of another. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 66 The intermediate substances that divide them are called *rythers.* 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 § 14 When Two Veins approach each other, but are parted with a Rither,.. and the Rither..exceeds Three Feet in Thickness [etc.].

Rither, obs. f. ROTHER, RUDDER. **Rithme, Rithmour, -mus,** obs. ff. RHYTHM, -MER, -MUS.

Ri·tling, var. of RECKLING. (Cf. WRITLING.)

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* To Rdr. 4 Theese hobbling Gonnerheeods ar oft dawntl't like Ritt'lings. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* viii, He's twice as strong as Sankey's little ritling of a lad. 1856 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. I. 75 Well I reckon this is th' ritlin'; but..ritlin' often turns out best pig.

Ritorne·l. Also 7 **retornal, -el,** 9 **ritornell(e, ritournelle.** [Anglicized form of next, or a. F. *ritournelle.*] = next.

1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1947/4 Several Retornals in Three Parts for Violins. *Ibid.* No. 1976/4 Also Symphonies and Retornels in Three Parts..for the Violins and Flutes. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iv. 343 *note,* The *Ritornel* or symphony to a song. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 467/2 During the ritornels the four principal dancers are to perform a ballet. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 969 Like some poor verse With a trick of ritournelle: the same thing goes And comes back ever. 1883 MEREDITH *Fair Ladies in Revolt,* A troop of maids..past us flew To labour, singing rustic ritornells.

‖ **Ritornello** (ritɒrne·lo). *Mus.* Also 7 **return-, 8 retornello; 7–8 retornella; *pl.*7 retornelloes, 8 -ello's, 9 -elli.** [It., dim. of *ritorno* RETURN *sb.*] An instrumental refrain, interlude, or prelude in a vocal work.

1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* v. 69 A Returnello by Martial Instruments. 1678 — *Timon* II. 31 Retornella of Houtboys. 1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Alban.* v. iii, A full Chorus of all the Voices and Instruments: Trumpets and Hoit-Buoys make Ritornelloes of all Fame sings. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 73 In our Anthems there are frequent Intermissions of all the Voices, when the Organ Plays alone, that which we call a Retornella. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the Partitions or Score of the Italian Musick, we frequently find the Ritornello's signified by the Words *si suona.* 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* III. 213 To Confine the Organist to a slightly ornamented Refraine or Ritornello at the end of each Stave or Stanza. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Music* (ed. 3) s.v., It appears..that these Ritornelli, or symphonies, were introduced in the ancient as well as in the modern music. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11 The orchestra in the meanwhile gives expression to her grief in a ritornello which..is the most moving strain in the opera. 1874 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* 67 Then two bars of instrumental ritornello are interpolated by way of prolongation.

‖ **Ritra·tto.** *Obs.* [It.; cf. RETRAIT *sb.*2] A picture, portrait.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 233 Here are several *Ritrattoes,* particularly that of Leo X. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. iv. § 41 (1740) 251 In the mean Time, let not this Ritratto of a large Landscape be thought trifling. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 29 Symondes adds, Sir Peter had 5 *l.* for a ritratto; 10 *l.* if down to the knees.

‖ **Ri·tter.** [G. *ritter,* var. of *reiter* REITER; cf. OHG. *ritto* rider, G. *ritt* riding.] A mounted warrior; a knight.

1824 CAMPBELL *Ritter Banu* 19 The Ritter's colour went and came, And loud he spoke in ire. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II, *Sir Rupert the Fearless* Introd., The mail-clad *Ritter* of the dark ages.

Rittle-rattle. *rare.* [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1, with usual change of vowel.]

1. A child's rattle.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxiv. 517 Who think to dally with God, and would giue him rittlerattles to play with as if hee were a babe.

2. An imitation of the sound made by dice.

1837 *Heath's Bk. of Beauty* 246 See there, how he handles the dice! Rittle, rattle! the pigeon is plucked in a trice.

Ri·ttmaster. *rare.* Also 7 **reet-,** 8 **rit-.** [ad. G. *rittmeister,* Du. *ritmeester,* f. *ritt* riding.] The captain of a troop of horse.

1648 *Presb. Rec. Lanark* in *Ann. of Lesmahagow* (1864) ix. 155 Cornet to James Conynghame, Reet Master. 1665 S. CLARKE *Descr. Germany* 14 He hath continually about him fourteen Rittmasters, that is Captaines. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. 271 Duke Hamilton was only Rit-master Hamilton, as the General used to call him, Rothes was Rit-master Lesly. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, Thereafter I arose to be lieutenant and ritt-master.

Ri·ttoch, rittock. (See quots.)

1805 BARRY *Orkney* 303 The Greater Tern,..which is here known by the name of the *Rittock,* appears only in summer. 1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., Tern, Common, ..Extends to the Orkney and Zetland Islands, where..they are known by the..names of Tarrock.., Rittock or Rippock.

Ritual (ri·tiuăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *rītuāl-is,* neut. *rītuāl-e,* f. *rītus* RITE. So F. *rituel,* †*ritual,* Sp. and Pg. *ritual,* It. *rituale.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to, connected with, rites.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 83/1 Contayning no maner of doctrine..but onely certayn ritual decrees to no purpose. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 40 The Ritual laws and Religious stories of the Heathens. 1656 *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 417 By our ritual Books we are clear of this seducing. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Christian Sacr.* iv. Wks. 1823 V. 453 The ritual laws restrained the Jews from conversing familiarly with the heathens, or unclean persons. 1821 WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* III. xix, 'Through a zodiac, moves the ritual year Of England's Church. 1850 SIR G. SCOTT *Anc. Churches* 19 *note,* The antiquarian, the purely æsthetic, or the ritual branch of the subject. 1885 H. O. WAKEMAN *Hist. Relig. Eng.* xi. 120 An association was formed..to test the legality of these ritual alterations.

b. *Ritual choir,* that part of the church in which the choir-offices are performed.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 672 The cloister had one door into the choir and one door into the nave, that is to say, the ritual choir was west of the crossing. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 358 A space of 8 feet was to be left behind the high altar, thus reducing the length of the ritual choir to 95 feet.

2. Of the nature of, forming, a rite or rites.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 247 Ritual, and ceremonial things, which are..the subsidies of religion. 1652 STERRY *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 13 These rituall observations, these consecrated formes. 1682 *News fr. France* 6 All opinions and practices in the Ritual part of Religion seem indifferent to them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 588 Due ritual honours to the gods I pay. *Ibid.* 792 We..quit the ships, and..With ritual hecatombs the gods adore. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* VI, Whirling him In ritual dance, till breath and sense were gone. 1867 D. DUNCAN *Disc.* viii. 155 Holiness does not consist in bodily austerities or in ritual observances. 1896 JESSOPP & JAMES *St. William of Norwich* p. lxxvii, Ritual-murder as a practice has been learnedly and thoroughly disproved by Strack and others.

B. *sb.* **1.** A prescribed order of performing religious or other devotional service.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* (ed. 2) § 89 Then the Bishop prayes *ritè,* according to the rituall or constitution. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 349 According to the Greek ritual (if I may use that expression). 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 121 There was a..dignity in the Jewish ritual. 1795 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. II. 513 Animating their disciples to religious frenzy by the uncouth ceremonies of a savage ritual. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vi. 290 The Romish ritual was not admitted into its churches till long after it had been adopted in the rest of Europe. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 466 A long procession with embroidered banners, supplying in their ritual the want of images. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 93 The ritual resembles that of the Church of England.

transf. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 549 Nor in Love's Ritual can We ever find Vows made to last. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* (Bohn) II. 83 Politeness is the ritual of society, as prayers are of the church.

b. A book containing the order, forms, or ceremonies, to be observed in the celebration of religious or other solemn service.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues of Egypt* x, The Sorcerers..smil'd at th' unaccustomed Spell Which no Egyptian Rituals tell. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* viii. 27 He likewise was the first that published the Ritual in the Laplandish tongue. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 328 An Heathen Ritual could not instruct a Man better..in the particular Ceremonies..that attended the different kinds of Sacrifices. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are several Passages in Cato's Books..which may give us some Idea of the Rituals of the Antients. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. App. 420 In pp. 185, 187 of the ritual occurs another collection of similar entries. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* lxix. VI. 156 That the use of it as a ritual was virtually suspended.

2. *pl.* Ritual observances; ceremonial acts.

a 1656 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 24 There were in the first passover..certain rituals or occasionals. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* II. 103 God..will have order both in substantials and circumstantials, in reals and in rituals. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 25 In solemn form the rituals are prepar'd. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 40 Sects, or Heresies, may be formed about Rituals..as well as about Points of Doctrine. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, Your religion and your temperance are so much offended by Roman rituals.

3. The performance of ritual acts.

1867 *Times* 26 Nov. 8/4 In only one small parish, with about 150 people,..had there been any attempt at what he called ritual. 1875 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1897) IV. 279 He had not heard of Ritual being excepted against by the congregation when there was not fussiness or self-consciousness or some like fault. 1883 W. H. R. JONES *Introd. Reg. S. Osmund* (Rolls) I. p. xxxvi, Of course it was an age in which much of the general teaching was by outward ritual, *attrib.* 1882 WILBERFORCE & ASHWELL *Life Bp. Wilberforce* III. vii. 186 The appointment of the Ritual Commission. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 7/2 The taste for ritual suits is certainly on the wane.

Ritualism (ri·tiuăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *ritualisme.*] The study, practice, or system of ritual observances. In recent use, *esp.* excessive observance or practice of ritual.

1843 *Hierurgia Anglicana* Introd. p. ii, The Editors.. may be supposed at least to have paid some attention to ritualism. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Methodism* 304 The adaptation of Romanism—or if we were to use more comprehensive phrases, we should say—sensuous Ritualism, to engage and charm imaginative, sensitive and meditative minds. 1866 RAINE *Vestments* 11 The cathedrals made an outpost for the advance of ritualism. 1883 *Q. Rev.* CLVI. 530 Three years ago Ritualism enjoyed a sort of grudging toleration.

transf. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 280 The Troubadour hailed the return of spring; but with him it was a piece of empty ritualism. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 270 The spirit of legal ritualism..developed among the Romans a number of intricate ceremonies.

Ritualist (ri·tiuălist). [f. as prec. + -IST. So F. *ritualiste,* Sp. *-ista.*]

1. One versed in ritual; a student of liturgical rites and ceremonies.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 206 In Ancient Liturgies and Ritualists. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 217 In the Church of Rome..they had nothing before the Sacrifice, as the old Ritualists agree, besides the Epistle and Gospel. 1710 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The Roman Ritualists would have the Celebration of this holy Season to be Apostolical. 1725 BOURNE *Antig. Vulg.* xxiv. in Brand (1777) 250 Belithus, a Ritualist of those Times tells us, That it was in some Churches. 1845 PALMER *Suppl. Orig. Lit.* 26 Ritualists have stated that the Roman Breviary was considerably abbreviated..in the time of Pope Gregory VII. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 568 Cosin, the most learned ritualist among them.

2. One who advocates or practises the observance of symbolic religious rites, *esp.* to an extent regarded by others as excessive.

In recent use applied *spec.* to the High Church party in the Church of England.

1677 *Life & Death J. Alleine* viii. (1838) 119 He was neither Legalist, nor Solifidian, neither Ritualist, nor Enthusiast. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* I. 113 The high-flown Ritualists and Ceremony-mongers of the Clergy. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ritualist,* one that stickles, or stands up for Rituals or Ceremonies in Religious Worship. *a* 1761 LAW *Behmen's Wks.* (1764) I. a ij, Every Methodist and Moravian Leader, the Orthodox Ritualist, and the Pathetic Lecturer. 1846 F. CLOSE *Apol. for Evang. Party* 17 The bishops and the 'puritan party' were found on the same side, and the ritualists were for the time defeated. 1866 DE MORGAN *Budget Parad.* (1872) 43, I am told that the Ritualists give short and practical sermons. 1867 MACKONOCHIE in *Ch. Times* 12 Jan. 18/2 People have taken to call us 'Ritualists'. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 671 The present movement in favour of ritual is not confined to ritualists.

attrib. 1874 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 199 The second stage of the Ritualist movement consisted of attempts to follow out with exactness the rubrics of the Prayer-Book. 1875 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1897) IV. 279 The whole extreme Ritualist party is practically infallibilist.

Ritualistic (ritiuăli·stik). [f. prec. + -ISTIC.] Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, ritualists or ritualism; devoted to, or fond of, ritual.

1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 36 The perfection of a ritualistic church. 1866 RAINE *Vestments* 20 The possibility of further ritualistic development. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 141 She was very religious and strongly ritualistic. 1900 BP. HOW *Lighter Moments* 41 Their clergyman was accused of ritualistic tendencies.

Hence **Rituali·stically** *adv.*

1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 431 Even if the School Board were ritualistically inclined. 1886 *Academy* 21 Aug. 113/3 A religionism dogmatically and ritualistically vague.

†Ritua·lity. *Obs.* [f. RITUAL *a.* + -ITY.]

1. A rite or ceremony.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 6 The Royal Corps.. was..inhum'd with the greatest solemnities and most stately ritualities could be devised.

2. Ritualism; attention to ritual.

1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 129 To keep Christians from enthusiasm in one extreme, and from what some call 'rituality' on the other. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 51 *note,* Crucified, as it were, twixt Ritualitie and Scrupulositie.

Ritualize (ri·tiuălәiz), *v.* [f. RITUAL *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To practise ritualism.

1842 EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 291 Church and old book mumble and ritualize to an unheeding ..and advancing mind. 1892 *Cath. News* 27 Aug. 3 Some of the clergy will be drawn towards ritualising more forcibly.

2. *trans.* To convert into a ritual; to bring over to ritualism.

1847 *Oxford & Cambr. Rev.* V. 643 The..service of the Church was set about being regulated and ritualized. 1894 J. KERR in *Romanism & Ritualism* 170 If a number of ministers in Presbyterian charges where no ritualism exists were to resolve to ritualise and Romanise their congregations.

Hence **Ri·tualized** *ppl. a.*

1882 FROUDE in *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 They entered the ritualised churches, tore down the new chancel rails.

Ri·tualless, *a.* [-LESS.] Devoid of ritual.

1897 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 664/3 Religion therefore is.. almost ritualless mythism.

Ri·tually, *adv.* [f. RITUAL *a.* + -LY 2.] By proper rites; in respect of ritual, etc.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 154 [The]

solemnity of drinking out of a cup, ritually composed, deckt, and fill'd with countrey liquor. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* vi. 20 'All of them were pure'—Ritually at least, if not really. 1758 WARBURTON *Serm.* Wks. 1788 V. 79 The rest of the sons of Adam; who, because ritually unholy and prophane, were deemed to be naturally unrelated to them. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) IV. 291 Besides the mistletoe, the Druids ritually gathered the Selago. 1847 *Ecclesiologist* May 200 Chancel..is ritually confined to that part of the church where the Clerici celebrate the lesser offices. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* II. ii. 184 Obligations to be holy, not ritually only but really.

† **Ri·tuous,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ = RITUAL *a.*

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 569 Whence had you all that rituous store Vs'd in the masse, and nam'd before?

Riuage, Riual, obs. ff. RIVAGE, RIVAL. **Riue,** obs. f. RIFE, RIVE. **Riuel,** obs. f. RIVEL. **Riuele,** obs. f. RULE. **Riuelet,** obs. var. RIVULET. **Riueling, -yng,** obs. ff. RIVELING[1]. **Riuely,** obs. f. RIFELY. **Riuen,** obs. f. RIVEN. **Riuer(e,** obs. ff. REAVER, RIVER. **Riuersa,** var. RIVERSO *Obs.* **Riuulet,** obs. var. RIVULET.

Rivage (rəi·vėdʒ). Also 4–6 **ryuage, -vage;** 5–7 **riuage.** [a. F. *rivage* (12–13th c.): see RIVE *sb.*[1] and -AGE. So It. *rivaggio*; med.L. *rivagium* (esp. in sense 3).]

1. A coast, shore, or bank. Now only *poet.*

13.. *Reinbroun* XXIX. 10 Þe cite on þe riuage hii sye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 329 The hihe festes of Neptune Upon the stronde at the rivage..Sollempneliche thei besihe. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 592 He gan to shippen atte Ryuage; Wynde aroos wiþ wood rage. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D vij, A good holy man which was on the ryuage of the see. 1490 — *Eneydos* vii. 30 Dydo..arryued vpon the Ryuage of affryque for to repayre hir shyppes. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 40 Sum other Contraye in the possession of his enemye vpon the Ryvage of the see. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 20 The golden sand, The which Pactolus..Throwes forth upon the rivage. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ii. 5 Having imbattelled themselves neere unto the rivage. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 161 The River full of Ships,..the rivage full of sea-faring men. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 208 The scent of the orange flowers from the rivage of Genoa.

1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXIX. vii, So mov'd she on, against the current, up The verdant rivage. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 100 The dreadful rivages, and brawling floods.

attrib. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. xvi, Ryght by anone the rivage syde, She cast an anker. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 44 This sorofull boitman..sum..maid to stand Fer from the rivage syde upon the sand.

† **2.** Arrival at, landing on, a shore. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6079 Kyng Alisaunder, and his baronage, Haveth y-take god ryuage. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2734 Hys brother..At vavuent that day riuage gan purchas. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 114 The patrons made theire recommendacions to god..that by hys benygne grace he wyl graunte to them good ryuage.

† **3.** Shore or river dues. *Obs.*

Quot. 1598 is translated from a charter of 1278.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 117 So that they shall be free..from all lastage, tallage, passage, cariage, riuage. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rivage*,..a certain Toll, or Duty anciently paid to the King, in some Rivers, for the Passage of Boats, or Vessels.]

Hence † **Ri·vaging,** the act of making up or repairing the bank of a stream. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Surv.* II. ii. 50 Sewaging, rilling, brooking, riuaging, foording.

† **Rival,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **riuale,** 5 **riuayle,** 6 **rivaile**; 5 **ryuaile, -ayle, ryvaille, -aylle,** 6 **ryual(e.** [a. OF. *rivaille*, f. *rive* RIVE *sb.*[1]]

1. A bank, shore, landing-place. Also *port rival.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 153 Þe kynges moder Richard Ariued at þat riuale. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 52 He þat spendys his good ouyr mesure shal sone come to þe better riuale of pouert. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1328 Walkyng by Ryvayles, holdyng ther passage On plesaunt hylles. 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 217 That noo Man be distreyned too make Bruggis ne Ryuals. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* (Hunterian Cl.) 57 As I was comming alongst the port ryuale of Niniuie.

2. Landing; arrival at a port.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 8110 To Grekis pleinly þis ryvaille So mortal was & so infortunat. 15.. *Piers of Fulham* 316 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 13 To make his rivaile to be know, At redclif in his saile to show.

Rival (rəi·văl), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Also 6–7 **riual, 7 riu-, rivall.** [ad. L. *rīvāl-is*, orig. one living on the opposite bank of a stream from another, f. *rīvus* stream. Hence also F. *rival* (15th c.), Sp. and Pg. *rival*, It. *rivale.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one who strives to equal or outdo another in any respect.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Dec.* (1592) 106 To mingle poison priuily..Or else in armour openly to worke his riuals death. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 156 You both are Riuals, and loue Hermia; And now both Riuals to mocke Helena. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* XXVI. (1662) 127 The Independents think themselves manumitted from their Rivals service. 1694 ADDISON *Virg.* Wks. 1726 I. 20 So let the royal insect rule alone And reign without a rival in his throne. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 ¶ 1 My Lovers are at the Feet of my Rivals, my Rivals are every Day bewailing me. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IX. III. 173 He beheld a prosperous rival receiving those ensigns of dignity of which he had been stripped. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* x. I. 436 Chalcis and Eretria were long rivals. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xv, Come, we will not be rivals, we will be friends. 1899 MISS HARRADEN *Fowler* 128, I believe the medical name for a rival is 'colleague'.

Comb. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 131 (Q.[1]), The Egle-winged pride Of skie aspiring and ambitious thoughts, With riuall hating enuy.

transf. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) 211 That long line of low hills,..which seems like a feeble rival of the loftier ranges of the West.

2. One who, or that which, disputes distinction or renown with some other person or thing.

1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* iv, That neither Rome nor Athens can bring forth A Name in noble deeds Rivall to thee! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 472 And so refus'd might in opinion stand His rivals, winning cheap the high repute. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. (1788) 194 The successor of one Chancellor might well pretend to be the rival of another. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 81 This stadium..is extolled as without a rival, and as unequalled by any theatre. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. XXVII. 400 A man who has had no rival in the times which are past. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 6. 403 The Spanish generals stood without rivals in their military skill.

B. *adj.* Holding the position of a rival or rivals.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 139, I know you two are Riuall enemies. 1619 DRAYTON *Lady Geraldine to Surrey* 11 Nor euer did suspitious riuall Eye Yet lye in wait my Fauours to espie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 28 The Rival Chariots in the Race shall strive. 1712 POPE *Ep. to Miss Blount* 15 Ev'n rival Wits did Voiture's death deplore. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 123 Thus nature works..in defiance of her rival pow'rs. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 62 These Ministers of State attempted..to restrain or abolish, a rival minority. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 227 He was perfectly..candid in appraisement of the wine of rival houses.

Comb. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 47 The principle..may be termed the double-shop, or rival-shop principle.

† **Ri·val,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [? ad. L. *rīvulus*, dim. of *rīvus*; cf. RIVEL *sb.*[3]] A small stream.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 68 A faire seeming..fountaine..deuided into two armes or riuals from the head.

Rival, obs. form of RIVEL *v.*[1]

Rival (rəi·văl), *v.* [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To enter into competition with; to contend or vie with; to strive to equal or excel (another).

1609 W. M. *Man in Moon* (1849) 43 He watcheth and prayeth for her,..sobbing like a silly sot if he be rivald and put besides her. 1637 RUTTER *Cid* III. iv, Shall I Love where I am so rivall'd? No, my heart. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* V. 10 Your Merit and your Years command the Choice: Amyntas only rivals you in Voice. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 91 ¶ 1 These Beauties Rival each other on all Occasions. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 25 You will have one half of the gay world to rival, and the other to approve your choice. 1824 BP. HEBER *Life Jer. Taylor* p. CCX, A work..which contending sects have rivalled each other in approving. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432, I had no idea of rivalling him or his poems.

b. *transf.* of things.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 431 The cheering fragrance of her dewy vales, And music of her woods—no works of man May rival these. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 370 A host of writers, whose numbers rivalled, if they did not surpass, those of the sixteenth century. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 A crash which rivalled thunder. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* V. 208 A desert region, rivalling..the bare and repulsive features of the Sahara.

2. *intr.* To act as a rival, be a competitor.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 194 We first addresse toward you, who with this King Hath riuald for our Daughter. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref., Every Colon & Column of your lives..[will] cause your Names (Rivalling with time) to survive on Earth. 1862 *Vacation Tour.* 1861, 271 Even Christianity has not been able to uproot an idea which Poetry and Art have rivalled to perpetuate. 1898 TOUT *Empire & Papacy* XVII. (1901) 427 The Lombard and Cahorsin usurers, who had now begun to rival with the Israelites in finance.

† **b.** So with *it. Obs.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 65 Silver and gold rival'd it in number and weight with the stones in the street. *Ibid.* 68 His [Joshua's] rivalling it with his master in dividing of Jordan's Rivers, Red Sea-like.

Hence **Ri·valled** *ppl. a.*; **Ri·valling** *vbl. sb.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 76 Whom, with-out Force, Uproar, or Rivaling, Nature and Law, and Fortune make a King. *a* 1649 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro, Flaming Heart* 44 Give Him the vail; that he may cover The Red cheeks of a rivall'd lover. *a* 1748 THOMSON *Hymn on Solitude* 24 As..she,..Amid the long withdrawing vale, Awakes the rival'd nightingale.

Ri·valess. [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -ESS.] A female rival or competitor.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 465 Once formerly Romes great Rivaless. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 434 She got to her Rivaless's Throne: where she stood upright, leaning against a Pillar. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxix. 414 For, oh, my happy rivaless! if you tear from me my husband,..I cannot help it.

Rivalet, obs. form of RIVULET.

‖ **Riva·lis.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [L. *rīvālis.*] A rival.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Your Riualis..dispatcheth his lacquay to the chamber, early, to know what her colours are for the day.

Ri·valism. *rare.* [-ISM.] Rivalry.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 32 Where Christian brotherhood and mutual esteem have taken the place of wretched rivalism.

Rivality (rəivæ·lĭti). [ad. L. *rīvālitas*: see RIVAL *sb.*[2] and -ITY. So F. *rivalité*, It. *rivalita*, Sp. *rivalidad*, Pg. *-ade.*] = RIVALRY 1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 140 Dame Venus and kingdooms can no riualitye suffer. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. v. 8 Cæsar..denied him riuality, would not let him partake in the glory of action. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* (1686) 107 Whatever worship more than mere humane is imparted to the creature, sets it in rivality with our Maker.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* Wks. (1868) 236 Loyalty can admit of no rivality. 1781 *Characters* in *Ann. Reg.* 31/1 The rivality between the two nations will last. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 318, I wish this rivality to be strongly marked. 1803 (see RIVALRY 2). 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poet.* II. 63 It..stimulates the exertions of rivality without hazarding its disappointments. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* x, Society is a Battle of the Frogs, for rivality in dress and debt.

Rivalize (rəi·vălaiz), *v.* [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -IZE. Cf. F. *rivaliser*, Pg. *-isar*, Sp. *-izar.*] *intr.* To enter into rivalry, to compete, *with.*

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 337 Being..the delegates of a spiritual authority, rivalizing with the temporal authority of the king. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 385 These steps I took, not with the intention of rivalizing with M. Daguerre in the perfection of his processes.

Ri·valless, *a.* [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a rival; having no rival.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 69 When his young eye was bright as her rivalless star. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. XVII. § 27 Leaving Fleur de Marie and Virginia rivalless.

Rivalrous (rəi·vălrəs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS.] Of the nature of rivalry.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 415 These would tend to independency, to rivalrous competition. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 45 Celebrated..for their rivalrous animosity in lecture-room.

Rivalry (rəi·vălri). [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -RY.]

1. The act of rivalling; competition, emulation.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 230 Who enuies him? not I, For well he may, without all riualrie. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 82 Forsaking all the base and sinful rivalry of the world. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Those antagonists, who, by their rivalry for greatness, divided a whole age. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXIX, From those early marriages proceeds likewise the rivalry of parents and children. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XVI, Jealousies, rivalries, envy, intervene to separate others from our side. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXXIX, The innate selfishness and rivalry of human nature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 403 Let them have conflict and rivalry in these matters in accordance with the law.

2. A body of rivals.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 114 The appearance of Ulysses among the suitors of Penelope disappointed the *rivality* of the whole *rivalry.*

Rivalship (rəi·vălʃip). [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] The state or character of a rival; emulation, competition, rivalry.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, He hath confess'd To me in private that he loves another..; therefore Secure you of rivalship. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 That proud Madam which Pallas, for her Rivalship, transform'd into the Spider. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. i, I was beginning to mistrust some rivalship in the case. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* XXIX. II. 161 The emulation and rivalship which had so long subsisted between these two monarchs. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 198 The necessity must exist so long as rivalship continues among independent states. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Probl.* 224 Permanence is necessary to good government, and..our system of party rivalship forbids permanence.

† **Ri·valty.** *Obs. rare.* [-TY.] Rivalry.

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Populi* 21 This does absolutely destroy that opinion, which places the good of Kings in any rivalty with the good of States. 1662 *Eikon Bas.* in *Chas. I, Wks.* 136 They are divided to so high a rivalty [*ed.* 1648 rivalry] as sets them more at defiance against each other then against their first Antagonists.

† **Rive,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **ryue,** 4–6 **ryve,** 4, 6 **riue.** [a. OF. *rive*:—L. *ripa* bank.]

a. The sea-shore. **b.** The bank of a river.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 142 Bliþe beo we on lyue, Vre schup is on ryue. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1369 Now bringeþ me atte riue Schip and oþir þing. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 Whan they herde hou Uluxes Is londed ther upon the ryve. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 79 b, In alle parties along by the Ryue of the cite. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* XI. ii, To wesche and purge hym, he must goo ayenst the ryve of a flood or ryver.

† **Rive,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 5 **ryue, riue.** [App. ad. L. *rīvus* stream.] A stream or rill.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Somtyme..an ost must passe ouer grete watres & ryues. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Anie streites, riuers, riues, or brokes, salte or freshe within the realme.

† **Rive,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. In 5 **ryve.** [= MDu. *rive* (Du. *rijf*), Fris. *riuwe*, ON. and Icel. *hrífa* (Norw. *riva*, Sw. *rifva*, Da. *rive*).] A rake.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryve, or rake, *rastrum.*

Rive (rəiv), *sb.*[4] [f. RIVE *v.*[1]] A pull, tug, tear, rent, crack, etc.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iij, And so ordred laye it to the ryue of the glasse standynge upon the fyre. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rive*, a rent, or tear. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. vii. 246 A little hollow place in a wild moor,..where our horses get nothing but a rive o' heather. *a* 1878 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 223 Sair's the rive that breaks the twist Which binds our hearts in ane. 1895 CROCKETT *Men Moss-Hags* iii, With one rive he tore it from its fastenings.

Rive, obs. form of RIFE *a.*

Rive (rəiv), *v.*[1] [a. ON. and Icel. *rífa* (Norw. *riva*, Sw. *rifva*, Da. *rive*), = OFris. **rîva* (in pa. pple. *eriven*). It is doubtful whether these are to be identified with MLG. *rîven*, Du. *rijven*, G. *reiben* to rub, grate, rasp, etc.]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). *a.* 3–7 **riue,** 4–6 **ryue** (6 *Sc.* **ryue, ryiue**); 4–7 (9 *Sc.*) **ryve** (5 **ryvyn**), 4– **rive.**

For examples of these see B. 1, 10, and 11.

β. 4 **rijf**, 4–5 **ryf** (5 **ryff**), **rife**, 5–6 **ryfe**; *Sc.* 5–6 **rif**, 6 **riff(e, ryffe.**

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxiii. 5 þai had na myght to ryfe vs. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 255 Thair mycht men se men rif thar hare. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 362, I salle..ryfe it in sondyre. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 153 To were my shoyn & ryfe my hose. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 91 Ane rude speir..did his precious body ryff. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 108 To ryfe the lyfe out of my bodie.

2. *Pa. t.* a. 3–5 **rof**, 4–5 **rofe**, **roff** (5 **roffe**), **roof** (5 **roofe**), 4–6 **roue**, 7 (9) **rove**, 9 *dial.* **rov.**

c 1275 Lay. 26566 þe spere..rof þorh þan swere. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9288 Hys rolle to-braste and rofe. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 661 *Cleopatra*, He..roof hym-self anoon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10298 þai..Rofe hit full Roidly. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. vi. 82 She..rofe her self thorow the body. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xiii. 5 Yᵉ altare roue. 1807 in *Allan's Tyneside Songs* (1891) 90 Aw..Rove my breeks.

β. 4–5 **raf(e**, 5 **raffe** (5–6 *Sc.* **raeff**, **raif(f, raife**); 4–6 **raue** (5–6 *Sc.* **rawe**), 5– **rave** (7 *Sc.* **raive**), 9 *dial.* **raeve**, **reave.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7510, I þair chafftes raue in tua. *Ibid.* 9110 He wald men raf it al to dust. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 93 Scho..grat, & rawe hir hare. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 55 With þer hornys & þer tethe þai rafe his flessh. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4683 þai raue þair clathes. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xlvii. 160 It raue clene in sondre. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 623 Wind, that raif the sails in sunder. 1603 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scotl.* VI. 589 [He] raive and distroyit it. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xvii, Wi' her nails she rave his face. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 190 [They] rugg't and rave them out. 1828 P. Buchan *Ballads* (1875) II. 249 Meggie reave her yellow hair.

γ. 4–5 **ref**, 5 **refe.**

13.. *Cursor M.* 24420 (Gött.), þe temple fra þe rof it ref. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 7809 (Trin.), þourȝe his body my sword I ref. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 48 The ovyn refe a sondre.

δ. 6 **ryued, ryved, riued, yriv'd, 7– rived, 8 riv'd.**

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. (1811) 249 The wynde..ryued..ouer the nomber of vi. hundred howses. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* b iij b, It riued a sunder their kyngdome. 1591 Spenser *Astrophel* 120 That it both bone and muscles ryved quight. 1596 — *F. Q.* iv. vi. 15 That all his mayle yriv'd. 1727 De Foe *Protestant Monastery* 14 She..used me in such a Manner as has riv'd my .. Heart. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xx. 475 Achilles drove his spear, And rived his skull. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxvii, [I] rived them [*sc.* rabbits] asunder.

3. *Pa. pple.* a. 4–6 **ryuen** (5 **ryuyn**), 5–6 **ryven**, 5 *Sc.* **rywen**, **-ine**; 4–7 **riuen** (4 **riuin**); 5 **rifen**; 5– **riven** (7 *Sc.* **rivin**).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4165 He riuen es Wit beistes wild. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 346 Pane wes he..rywine & rente. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3539 Thair sheldes war shiferd, and helms rifen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/1 To be Ryven, *fatiscere.* 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 48 Torn, broken, and ryven in peces. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 323 A rough knot, not riuen out. 1746 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. lxix, The brand by which the rocks are riven. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* xiv. (1874) 342 Riven by the lightenings.

β. 4 (6 *Sc.*) **reuin**, 5 **reuen**, 5, 7 **reven**; 9 *dial.* **reaven**; *Sc.* 5 **refyn(e, rewyn, rewine**, 5–6 **reuyn**, 6 **rewin, revin, reivin, reiuen.**

13.. *Cursor M.* 22636 (Gött.), þat erd þat sal be reuin. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 25 He wald haf refyn [him] sone. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13320 Ther schal be reuen many a scheld. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. x. 1898 His westment rewyn al in raggis. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vii. 69 This mantil..vas reuyn. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 251 Quhair thay war reiuen in duigis.

γ. 5 **ryue, reve**, 6 **rive**, 9 *dial.* **riv.**

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1855 (Trin.), Ofte þei wende her shippe wold ha ryue. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6001 The sheld that was reue. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xi. 5 That seem'd a marble rocke asunder could have rive. 1895 A. Patterson *On the Broads* 22 Years ago, afore laths was riv'.

δ. 6 **ryued**, 7 **riv'd**, 7– **rived.**

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* ii. (1811) 249 Yᵉ rofe..was also ryued. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 6 When the scolding Winds Haue riu'd the knottie Oakes. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* ii. 39 The tree..was rived asunder. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* I. 216 My heart is rived with agony!

B. Signification.

In standard English the word is now somewhat rare, being most frequently employed in sense 4, and chiefly in the pa. pple. *riven* (riv'n).

I. *trans.* **1.** To tear apart or in pieces by pulling or tugging; to rend or lacerate with the hands, claws, etc.; to pull asunder.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4161 His kyrtil sal we riue and rend. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 888 Wormes sal ryve hym in sondre. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 283 Ychon..with oder dyd stryve And with her naylys her chekys dyd ryve. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 815, I sall ryiue the Ravyne, baith guttis and gall. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 529, I praye you, syr, ryue me this cloute. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 329 Monsieur Dosell and the Capitanis.., efter the reading of thame, began to ryve thair awin beardis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 20 Thay sett vpon thame, and..thame onlie thay ryue with thair teith. 1638 Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 76 They sett on him in church, ryves his gowne,..and so..dismisses him. 1697 Congreve *Mourn. Bride* iii. vi, Then will I..disfigure And dash my Face, and rive my clotted Hair. *c* 1715 in Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 393 Dee'l ryve and burst him. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, What are ye pooin' me that gate for?—Ye will rive my coat. 1862 C. C. Robinson *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. 394 Rive us that sheet o' paaper i' two.

fig. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 103 ȝif rychesse liken þe fleishe, nebeles þei ryven þe soule. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 175 in *Macro Plays* 41 Ye Godis ymage neuer xall ryve. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 44 The malice greit, that ilk to vther beiris, Dois ryfe my bowells. *c* 1785 Burns *2nd Ep. to Davie* iv, I'm on Parnassus' brink, Rivin the words to gar them clink. 1863 W. Phillips *Sp.* xvi. 349 It went through the land,..riving sects.

refl. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. xi, It was a sad sight to see that mother and that daughter rive themselves asunder.

† **b.** To tear up (a letter, document, etc.), so as to destroy or cancel. Chiefly *Sc.* *Obs.*

1415 Sir T. Grey in 43 *Rep. Deputy Kpr. Rec.* 583, I redde hit and rofe hit and kest hit in a govnge. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 73 The said dauid bowy tuke it again, rafe & distruyt it, but þe said dauid westis consent. 1527 [see Riving *vbl. sb.*¹ 1]. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 471 That..thair Comptrollar..at the first sycht and presentatioun of thame ryve and cancellat sic writtingis. *a* 1650 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 506 Their armes were rivin at the Croce, in presence of the regent and the lords.

2. With various advs. and preps.:

a. To tear or pull *off* or *away.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 9099 (Gött.), Of his robe he gan to riue. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab., Wolf & Wether* xiii, Ane breir busk raif rudelie of the skyn. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 60 The claith that claif to his clere hyde, Thai raif away with ruggis rude. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 136 Excommunication, that rives off a member from the church. *c* 1784 Burns *Ep. to Rankine* iii, Your curst wit..Rives 't aff their back.

b. To tear, wrench, or pluck roughly away *from* (a person or thing).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter, Comm. Cant.* 518 Deuyls, þe whilk cruelly ryuys saules fra god. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2157 Hir clothes ther scho rafe hir fro. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 835 The Tuchet..Raif his taile fra his rig. 1554 Knox *Faythf. Admon.* C v, That God..haue much to do to ryffe or plucke any man backe from their forefathers footesteppes. 1816 Byron *Corsair* iii. vi, Thy loved one from thee riven. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 129 The cold hands came down on Grettir's arms, riving them from their hold.

c. To pull *down*, or *to* the ground; to tear, drag, or pull *up* or *out.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 305 He þe tempil suld in hy of dame diane gere Ryve done. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4783 Robbet was þis ronke hold & ryuyn to ground. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xii. iii. 596 The bore torned hym nemly & rafe out the longes & the hert of the hors. 1535 Coverdale *Zeph.* ii. 14 The bordes of Cedre shalbe ryuen downe. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 93 Plowing..riueth and plucketh vp by the rootes, all thistles, brambles and weedes. *c* 1585 Montgomerie *Sonnets* lv. 12 Rigour ryvis the hairt out by the root. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 323 An hard and a rough knot, not riuen out by the Author of the History. 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* v. i, As storms let loose That riue the trunks of tallest cedars down. 1754 T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* 161 John Arnold..gave Order to..the Sexton to rive it out for the Plumber's Use. 1873 Gibbon *For Lack of Gold* xxi, I would rive the heart out of my breast.

3. To sever, cleave, or divide, by means of a knife or weapon; † to pierce or thrust.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1341 Syþen britned þay þe brest, &..Ryuez hit vp radly, ryȝt to þe byȝt. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1351 *Dido*, With his sword she rof hyre herte. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14944 The sharpe sperys hed..Rooff that lord vn-to the herte. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 316 b/2 He sayd yf it be trewe..late a sword ryue me thurgh my body. *a* 1592 Greene *Selimus* 592 Vpon my swords sharpe point standeth pale death Readie to riue in two thy caitiue brest. 1659 [see Riff *sb.*¹]. 1668 Hopkins *Serm.* (1685) 57 What torments the conscience feels, when God causes his sword to enter into it, to rive it. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xx. 475 Achilles drove his spear, And rived his skull.

refl. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 373 She rofe hir selfe to the herte. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* vi. xiii, Scipion..rofe hymselfe to the heart and so died. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 21 With a swerde..she roof her self vnto the herte. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vii. 187 Marcely,..Inrag'd and mad with griefe, himselfe in two did riue.

† **b.** To drive (a weapon) *through* (the heart, etc.); to thrust *into* (the body). *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1793 *Lucrece*, This swerd thour out thyn herte shal I ryue. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7809 (Trin.), þourȝe his body my sword I ref. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 69/1 Eche toke other by the heed and roof their swerdes in to eche other sydes.

† **c.** To make (a way) by piercing. *Obs.*—¹

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xii. lxxxii, You deere lims.., Through which my cruell blade this flood-gate roue.

4. To rend or split by means of shock, violent impact or pressure, etc.; to strike asunder; † to break or crack (a dish).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22636 þe deuels vte sal be fordriuen O þat erth þat sal be riuen. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 148 Ten schippes wer dryuen, þorgh ille auisement, þorgh a tempest ryuen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 b, This deth..dyd ryue the myghty & stronge wall of yᵉ [temple]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 9 b, [They] shot..great stones.., the strokes whereof..shaked, crushed and ryued the walles. 1596 [see A. 3 γ]. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. 1657 If a dish happen to be a little riven or crackt, they eat no more in it. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxi. 288 After this, he..caused all the lesser Ordnance to be rived asunder, and the greater..to be cloyed. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. lxix, Repentance..quells the brand by which the rocks are riven. 1768 Beattie *Minstrel* I. xlviii, Like yonder blasted boughs by lightening riven. 1803 Heber *Palestine* 55 Where the tempest rives the hoary stone. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 20 The Rhone glacier,..where it is greatly riven and dislocated.

fig. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 296 Those lurdans wote not what thay say; Thay ryfe my hede. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 29 Ten thousand French haue tane the Sacrament, To ryue their dangerous Artillerie Vpon.. English Talbot. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. (1857) II. 242 With fire-words the exasperated rude Titan rives and smites these Girondins.

b. To split or cleave (wood, stone, etc.) by appropriate means. Also with *up*, *off.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvyn, or clyvyn, as men doo woodde, *findo.* 1530 Palsgr. 692/2, I ryve wodde in to byllettes, or splentes, or suche lyke, *je fends.* 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 16 Nitrum is a stone..easie to be riuen. 1622 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O.T.* xvii. i, That wood which a single iron could not rive, is soon splitted with a double wedge. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 22 As for him that rives blocks, or carries packs, there is..no great intellectuall pensiveness. 1793 Windham in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 190 The progress of the northern armies must, of necessity, be slow; they are there riving the block at the knotty end. 1830 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIII. 22 When this politic purpose had been sufficiently answered, it was riven up for fuel. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 258 It is a stake of pine wood..commonly speaking rived off at an early period.

absol. 1622 *Relat. Eng. Plantation in Plymouth* 24 We went on shore. Some to fell tymber, some to saw, some to riue, and some to carry.

transf. 1875 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 127 The taller horsemen who were riving it [*sc.* the column] deeper and deeper.

c. *techn.* To make (laths) by splitting wood along the grain into thin narrow strips.

1610 [implied in *lath-river*: see Lath *sb.* 4]. 1618 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 359 For ij men to rive lathes. [1892 *Eastern Morn. News* (Hull) 16 Feb. 2/8 The lath-riving in Sweden.] 1895 [see A. 3 γ].

5. *Sc.* and *north.* To plough (untilled ground); to break *up* with the plough. Also with *out.*

1536 *Reg. Magni Sig. Scot.* (1883) 394/2 To ryfe out, breke, and teill yeirlie 1000 acris of thair..landis. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 271 Now mon thay..Ryue out the Mures, the bestialls gers intak. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 515 [The bailies and council] had revin out and sawin ane pairt thairof this present yeir. 1619–53 [see Riving *vbl. sb.*¹ 1]. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxiii, His braw calf-ward whare gowans grew, Sae white an' bonie, Nae doubt they'll rive it wi' the plew. 1787 in Cudworth *Manningham*, etc. (1896) 330 That they will not..plow, grave, or rive up any Part of the Close of Land. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* i, Ill wad he hae liked to hae seen that braw sunny knowe a' riven out wi' the plough.

absol. 1856 G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 70 Where the scythe cuts, and the sock rives.

6. To rend (the heart, soul, etc.) with painful thoughts or feelings.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26015 þarfor agh sinful man and wijf On þis maner þair hert to rijf. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 93 He schall ryue þe hert of his subgitz, þat ys to say,..his subgitz shall fele hym at þaire hertes. 1647 H. More *Exorcismus* Wks. (Grosart) 177 What's this that.. Rives my close-straitned heart? 1713 Addison *Cato* ii. v, Why will you rive my heart with such expressions? 1795 Macneill *Scotland's Skaith* xlii, Jean's condition Rave his very heart in twa. 1822 Mrs. Nathan *Langreath* III. 186 Deeply drawn sighs, which seemed to rive the agonized bosom from whence they issued. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* xlviii, All thoughts to rive the heart are here, and all are vain.

II. *absol.* † **7.** To pierce, cut, or shear *through* or *into* (the body). *Obs.*

c 1275 Lay. 26566 Beofs..smot hine..þat þe spere deore rof þorh þan swere. *Ibid.* 27685 þe brunie gan to berste, þat þe spere þorh rof. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* ii. 23 Abner smoot him with the spere.., and roof thorou3, and he was deed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5907 He bere to þe bold with a big swerde, And rof þurgh the Ribbes right to þe hert. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 102 b, Iason toke his sword and roof into the paunche of the dragon.

8. To commit spoliation or robbery; to reave; to take away *from.* Now *dial.*

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xvi. 551 (Edinb.), On west half, towart Dunferlyng, Tuk land; and fast begouth to ryve. 1513 More in Hall *Chron., Edw. V* (1548) 9 b, There deuyse they newe robberies nightely and steale oute and robbe, riue, and kyll menne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Glendour* ix, Bent my selfe to rob and ryue. 1816 [see Riving *vbl. sb.*¹ 1]. 1858 Rayson *Poems* 7 I've nought but sarvants riving frae me.

† **b.** *trans.* To rob or despoil (a person). *Obs.*

1582–8 *Hist. & Life Jas. VI* (1804) 85 The people..were become of sic dissoluit..actiones, that nane was in account bot he that wald ather kill or ryve his nybour.

9. To tear voraciously; to tug *at* something.

1552 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 1148 The Rauin began rudely to ruge and ryue, Full gormondlyke his emptie throte to feid. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, Twa precious saints might pu' sundry wise, like twa cows riving at the same hay-band. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 248 *Rive*, to tear membrane from membrane, to eat voraciously without knife or fork. 'See how he's riving and eating'. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, Standing..roared and riven at by the wind. 1867 A. Dawson *Rambling Recoll.* (1868) 8 His neighbour was 'riving' at an obstinate sinew.

III. *intr.* **10.** To part asunder; to cleave, split, crack, open up, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1767 þe see [gan] to ris, þe erth to riue. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 448 (Kölbing), Mani schaft þer gan riue. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 636 Thair sheldes sone bigan to ryve, Thair shaftes cheverd. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 133 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 224 They feared that the house woulde ryue a sonder. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* a iij, A lutynge for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. 1563 Sackville *Induct., Mirr. Mag.* lxxix, As though the heauens riued with the noyse. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 762 A thinne barke the which will soone rive, or cleeve asunder. 1616 Surfl. & Markham *Country Farme* v. viii. 537 All sorts of ashes, either of Wood or Coale, is a good manure..for ground that is apt to chap or riue. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 110 The oak..may be called cowardly, as riving and splitting round about the passage of the bullet. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* Note

xlviii, Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots; the heels risp, and the seams rive. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii. 426 Why let earth rive, gulf in These cursed Normans.

fig. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* i. 21 Lucan..said that the vecht of rome suld gar it ryue in mony partis. 1589 Nashe *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 78 Theyr Religion like an ancient building, worne with..age, riues and threatens ruine on euery side.

b. Of wood or stone: To admit of splitting or cleaving.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 437 A Tree we call Cypress..; it is soft and spungy, will not Rive. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 119 The body of the willow tree rives into pales. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 432 All like sorts of stone that are composed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction. 1831 John Hodgson in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 212 They rive, according to the term of the quarry-men, into thin..laminæ.

II. In hyperbolical or figurative use:

a. Of the heart: To break or burst with sorrow.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5718 She fighteth with hym ay, and stryveth, That his herte asondre ryveth. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 399 Me thynk my hert ryfis..To se sich stryfis. 1550 Lever *Serm.* (Arb.) 23 Thys playne worde..wold make..oure hertes to ryue in peces. *c* 1595 J. Dickenson *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 13 This said, he sighd, as though his heart would riue. 1620–6 Quarles *Feast for Worms* 1635 O kill me (Lord) or lo, my heart will riue. 1870 Rossetti *Poems, Sister Helen* xxvii, He prays you, as his heart would rive,..To save his dear son's soul alive.

b. Denoting the effect of repletion, excessive laughter, etc.

1586 D. Rowland *Lazarillo* (1653) E j, My stomack began to rive for hunger. *a* 1682 F. Sempill *Blythsome Wedding* 72 There will be meal-kail and castocks With skink to sup till ye rive. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xiv, Jock, wi' laughing like to rive. 1786 Burns *To a Haggis* iv, Then auld Guidman, maist like to rive, Bethankit hums. 1827 *Kinloch's Ballad Bk.* 68 Ye wad hae riven for laughter. 1884 D. Grant *Lays* 20, I winna drink anither drap! My head is like to rive.

† **Rive,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 riue, ryue, 5–6 ryve (5 ryvyn). *Pa. t.* 4 riuede, 5 ryuede, revede, (and *pa. pple.*) 3–4 riued, 4–5 ryued, 4–6 ryved, 5 *Sc.* rywit, 6 riude. *β. Pa. t.* 4 roue, raue, 5 raffe. *γ. Pa. pple.* 4 (y)ryuen, 5 ryven, reuyn, revyn. [ad. OF. *river*, aphetic form of *arriver* Arrive *v.* Common in the 14th cent.] *intr.* To arrive, to land. Freq. with *up.*

a. a 1300 *K. Horn* 162 And sey..þat ichc..On londe am riued here. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 920 Til inglond wil y riue. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 Wiþ a grete navey he ryved up at Cornwayle. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 63 To the haven of dethe whan we gan to ryve. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvyn to londe, as schyppys or botys, fro water, *applico, appello.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/1 To Ryve vp, *appellere, applicare.* 1530 Palsgr. 692/2 In shorte space they ryved at Calays. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 134 We there were riude with vigerous entent With him to fight.

β. c 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 478 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 86 þe weders fand þai gude and gayne, So þat þai raue up in Romayne. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 87 þe navy of Danes rove up at Sandwyche, and robbed Kent. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1297 + 15 (Linc. MS.), This fayre navé Alle in lykynge passed the see, In Artasse up thay raffe.

γ. c 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 362 (MS. B), Þo he was ware, þat such folk was y-armed..& ryuen vp hys lond. 14.. *Guy Warw.* 4244 So longe þe wynde haþ þem dreuyn: At Almayne they be vp reuyn. *Ibid.* 8476 In Awfryke well soone þey be yryuen. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1438 Sith we be ryven on this lond, To nyght wylle I ryde.

† **Rive,** *v.*[3] *Obs.*[–0] [Related to Rive *sb.*[3] Cf. Du. *rijven*, Fris. *riuwje.*] *trans.* To rake.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvyn, or rakyn, *rastro.*

Rived (rəivd), *ppl. a.* [f. Rive *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Riven, rent. Also *fig.*

1631 Fletcher *Piscatory Eclogs* iii, To break the rived heart with fear and fright. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* I. i, Thou, all-powerful!..whose lightnings can pierce to the core the rived and quaking earth. 1838 Eliza Cook *I thank Thee, God!* vii, So in the rived heart there'll be Mercy that never flowed before.

† **Rived,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *rive*, early form of Rife *a.* The ending is irregular.] = Rife *a.*

a 1300 *Joseph & Jacob* 18 Forþi sende oure Louerd Noees flod...Hi floten swiþe riued bi dich & bi pulle. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1740 So..riued [*v.r.* ryfe] is oure rewme þat þou may reȝt lycken þe store strenthe of oure stoure to sternes of þe heuen. *Ibid.* 1779 So riued is þe rede gold oure regions with-in. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 168 Couetise, pride, lechery were ryued alway.

† **Ri·vedly,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 riuedlich(e, -li. [f. Rived *a.* + -ly [2].] = Rifely *adv.*

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 103 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 þe .iii. dai he ros to liue; is lore riuedlich he send. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2115 For missing of þat mariage al murþe was seced, riuedliche þurth rome & reuþe bi-gunne. *Ibid.* 3840, I schal riuedli him rewarde to be riche for euer.

Riveir, obs. Sc. form of River *sb.*[1]

† **Rivel,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 ryuel (4 reuel), 5 ryvel, 6–7 riuel, 7 riuil, -ell, rivel. [Perh. repr. an OE. **rifel*, whence *rifelede* Rivelled *a.*] A wrinkle or fold upon the skin (*esp.* of the face) or on the rind of a fruit.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xvi. 9 My ryuelis seyn witnesse aȝen me. 1387 Trevisa tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 257 He haþ a large ryuel, as it were a bagge, vnder þe chynne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxi. (Bodl. MS.), It is iseide þat figes doþ awei reuels of olde men ȝif þei ete wele þerof. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24273 Thou mayst se, by my lokkes hore, and by ryvels of my visage, How that I am called 'Age'.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 11 Though that the matrix ..be full of ryuelles or wrinkles by the reason that it is so contract from a great amplytude. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xii. vii, It wanteth the due parching and ripening against the sunne: and by that meanes commeth short of the rivels and blacknesse that the outlandish pepper hath. *Ibid.* xviii. xii, It causeth the skin to looke cleare and white, and without any rivels or wrinkles. 1632 Sherwood, A riuell, *ride.*

fig. 1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 43 And leauing it their lothsome playstered skins, Shall shew the furrowed riuels of their sins.

† **Ri·vel,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[–1] [Cf. Rivel *v.*[2]] A ravel or tangle.

?*a* 1630 Jackson *Wks.* (1673) II. 513 You haue perhaps already espied..a knot or rivel, wherewith your beliefs.. may be entangled.

Ri·vel, *sb.*[3] *rare* –[1]. A rivulet.

1886 Leifchild in *Contemp. Rev.* July 90 'Tis A full-fed rivel lapsing by.

Ri·vel, *v.*[1] Now *rare.* Forms: 4 rivele, 5 ryvel, 6 ryvell, 7 rivell, 8 rival, 4– rivel; 4, 6 ryuel, 4–7 riuel. [Cf. Rivelled *a.*]

1. *intr.* To become wrinkled or shrivelled; to form wrinkles or small folds.

c 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I rivele, I roxle, I rake, I rouwe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 98 Hire chekes ben with teres wet, And rivelen as an elyn skyn Hangende doun unto the chin. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7262 And highe shoes, knopped with dagges,.. Or botes riveling as a gype. 1530 Palsgr. 692/2, I ryvell, as ones vysage dothe for age, *je ride.* 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) F iij, The tender skinne will ryvill the more soone, and all the favour of the face waxeth old. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 357 Some will last a whole yeare and not wither and rivell. 1657 C. Beck *Univ. Charac.* K v b, To rivell or wrinckle.

2. *trans.* To cause (the skin) to wrinkle or pucker; to shrivel *up.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 95 It riueleth the face. 1585 R. Parsons *Chr. Exer.* II. iii. 268 Quickly commeth on olde age, which riueleth the skinne. 1609 N. F. *Fruiterers Secr.* 15 Neither layed in a windy colde roome, for feare of shrinking and riueling them. 1638 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 561 Raging time, care, rivels her upon a sudden. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Till the devouring heat..Rival thy body, and distort thy mind. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 1279 And death came, death's breath rivelled up the lies. 1893 *S.E. Worc. Gloss.* s.v., He rivelled 'is brow.

absol. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. vi. vii, This pouldre..dryeth, riveleth, or wrynkleth, and incarneth not a lytle.

† **Ri·vel,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 ryuel, reuel, 6 ryvell. [ad. obs. F. *rivler* (Walloon *rifler*) to ravel. Cf. Rivel *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* **a.** To become entangled.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4629 Ropes ryueled and swerued [*Petyt MS.* reueld & snarled] in lyne.

b. To ravel or fray *out.*

1530 Palsgr. 692/2, I ryvell out, as sylke dothe, *je riule.*

2. *trans.* To open *out* by unravelling.

1650 Elderfield *Civil Right Tythes* 297 'Tis in the hands of all men, and rivels out the generall subject into many particulars.

Rivelet, obs. form of Rivulet.

Riveling[1] (ri·vĕlin). Now *dial.* and *Hist.* Forms: 1 rifeling, 3 riueling (4 -yng), 4 ryve-, (9) riveling; 5 revelyng(e, *Sc.* rewelyn, rewlyng, raweling; 9 *dial.* rivilin, riv(e)lin, etc. [OE. *rifeling*, perh. related to Rivel *sb.*[1], Rivelled *a.* ON. *hriflingr* and MHG. *ribbalîn*, occurring only in the Perceval legend, represent OF. *revelin* (*rov-, rouvelin*), which was no doubt from early ME. The mod.F. *rivelin* a shop-worn shoe (Littré) may be the same word.]

1. A shoe of raw hide. = Rilling *sb.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125 *Obstrigelli*, rifelingas. ?*a* 1300 *MS. Digby 172*, fol. 146 b/1 *Perone* .i. anglice 'riueling'. *c* 1300 in Langtoft *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 264 Somme is left na thing, Bot his rough ryveling To hippe tharynne. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 282 Þou getes no þing, but þi riueling, to hang þer inne. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 4421 Hys knychtis weryd revelyngs Off hydis or off hart hemmynys. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 219 Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer;..Rouch rewlyngis apon thi harlot fete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 305/2 A Revelynge, *pero.*

1837 R. Dunn *Ornith. Ork. & Shetl.* 13 A kind of shoe of the untanned skins of the ox and seal, which are called rivilins. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 10/5 At Symbister we note that most of the boatmen wear 'rivilins'.

† **2.** *transf.* A wearer of rivelings; a Scot. *rare.*

c 1300 in Langtoft *Chron.* (MS. Fairf. 22) lf. 4 Tprut! skot riueling, In vnseli timing Crope þu out of cage. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* ii. 19 Rughfute riueling, now kindels þi care.

† **Ri·veling** [2]. *Obs.* In 7 riuel(l)ing. [Perh. based upon *rivelet*, obs. form of Rivulet.] A rivulet or rill.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 5 Hypocrenes pure riuelings of wit. 1621 — *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 61 Ninus Tombe, Erected neare a Christall riueling. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxviii. 256 Swale bonny Codbeck brings, And Willowbeck with her, two pretty Riuellings.

Rivelled (ri·v'ld), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 rifelede, 4 riuelede, 4, 6–7 riueled (5 rieu-), 4, 6–riveled (5-id), 6–rivelled, 6–7 riueld, rivel(l)d; 5 ryuelyd, 6 ryu-, ryvyled, ryu-, ryvelled, 5 ryuelde, 6 ryuilde, 7 ryveld. *β.* 5 reuylde, 5–6 reueled (5 -lid), 6 reuyled, reveld. [OE. *rifelede*, app. f. **rifel* (see Rivel *sb.*[1]), of obscure etym. Formerly in freq. use; now *dial.* or *arch.*]

1. Wrinkled; full of wrinkles or small folds; corrugated, furrowed: **a.** Of the skin, face, etc. (Very common *c* 1530–1720.)

a. a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 187/2 *Rugosus*, rifelede. *c* 1380 *Barlaam & Josaphat* 248 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 218/2 An old Mon he saiȝ, wt a riueled fas. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 370 Al my face With Elde I myhte se deface, So riveled and so wo besein. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 27 By and by his senowys were contracte, pale and lene and ryvelyd abowte the moweth all discolouryd. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 262 He lefte vp his heed that was lothly and rivelid. 1513 More *Chron., Rich. III* (1883) 54 Now is she old..and dried vp, nothing left but ryuilde skin and hard bone. 1566 Drant *Wailings Jer.* K viij, Their ryveled skinnes, clongde to their bones unseparable be. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 40 The colour of the face becommeth pale and riu'led. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1023 Where ever it finds a rivled pleated skin, it will cause very great pain. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 86 P 2 When I see a Man with a sour rivell'd Face, I cannot forbear pitying his Wife. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 488 From the rivel'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude. 1820 C. R. Maturin *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxviii. 117 His rivelled and toothless mouth. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 353 Martha begins to shewn age—'er neck an' 'ands bin all rivelled an' s'runk.

fig. and *transf.* 1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 41 That ye herein awarde me to forsake Beggerly beautie, and riueld riches take. 1609 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 26 (Q.[1]), The riueled fee simple of the tetter.

β. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. xx. (MS. Bodl. 263), Ther reuelid skin abrod to drawe & streyne, Froward frounces to mak hem smothe & pleyne. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 288 Theyr face and vysage stande awry And all to reuylde.

b. Of fruit (dried or stored up).

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Acina rugosa*, riueled grapes, or reasons. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xv. xiv, The ragged apples Pannucea take this name, for that..they soonest be riveld. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* Prol. 40 Take in good part from our poor poet's board Such rivelled fruits as winter can afford.

c. Of bark, leaves, etc.

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 257 The riueld barke or outward rynde of a tree. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xiii. xxi, The leaves..be somewhat longer.., with long cuts or lines wrinkled and riveled throughout. *Ibid.* xvi. xxxi, Ordinarily, all old trees have more riveled barkes and furrowed, than the younger. 1665 Rea *Flora* 70 If it [the root] appear rivelled or crumpled on the outside.

2. Shrunken, shrivelled, esp. by heat.

1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 417 As for the leather and wood it was all burnt and riveld. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 53 Upon the barren trees..hung fruite..shrunk up and riveld like scrowles of scortcht parchment. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 616 The sultry Dog-star..Scorch'd Indian Swains, the rivell'd Grass was dry. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 132 Or Alum styptics with contracting pow'r Shrink his thin essence like a rivel'd flow'r. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 596 Ev'ry worm..weaves And winds his web about the rivell'd leaves. 1886 Barnes *Dorset Gloss., Rivelled..*, shrivelled as grass.

fig. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* (1890) 100 Its power is rivelled as a leaf which the first wind shall scatter.

b. With *up.*

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 80 They shall passe away with a noyse,..like the hissing of parchment, riveled up with heat. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 440 The Spleen was..straitn'd and rivell'd up. 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 378 The fading flowers..hung the head, And rivell'd up with heat, lay dying in their bed.

† **3.** Pleated or gathered in small folds. *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* II. xxxv. (1527) 90 This was the fyrst kyng of Romayns that ware purpure, a maner reed clothynge of kynges and broudred and ryuelde. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* i. (1570) A ij b/1 Their reuilde shirtes of cloth white, soft and thin. ?1523 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 36 Playne Surplices for Men...Reveld Surplices for Men. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* F v b, Some [capes] are pleated, and ryueled down the back wonderfully.

4. Twisted; coiled. *rare.*

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* 754 Ile giue thee tackling made of riueld gold. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* I. 481 He points, smiling, to his scarf Heavy with riveled gold.

† **Ri·velling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 ryueling, -yng(e, reuel-, revelynge, ryvullyng(e. [f. Rivel *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. A wrinkle (on the skin).

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 194 Not havynge wem ne revelynge ne ony siche filþe. 1388 — *Job* xvi. 9 My ryuelyngis seien witnessyng aȝens me.

2. The action of the verb.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxx. (Bodl. MS.), By chaungyng of ham, schrinking, and reueling, he bodith and tokeneþ deying. *Ibid.* lxiv, Reueling þat comeþ of wasting of substancial moisture. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 258 Chiries in the sonne ydried take And kepe, as they bygynne in rivullynge. *a* 1470 H. Parker *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) VIII. xvi. 343/2 Many tokenes of warnynge, ..as age, sekenesse,..rymplynge or reuelynge of the skynne.

So † **Ri·velling** *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1470 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton, 1481) f iv, The whyte heris & the ryvillyng [*pr.* ryvikyng] chier of the body of an olde man.

Rivel-ravel, variant of Ribble-rabble.

1709 *High German Looking-Glass* in Wright *Prov. Dial.*, A great deal more of such rivel-ravel, of which they knew no more than the man in the moon. 1876 in *E. D. D.*

Riven (riv'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: *a.* 4 rivyn, ryffen, 5–6 ryven, 6–7 ryuen, riuen, 4, 6–riven. *β.* 5–6 revyn, 6 reven, *Sc.* reuin. [Pa. pple. of Rive *v.*[1]]

1. Split, cloven, rent, torn asunder.

1307–27 *Pol. Poems* (Camden) 307 Sum es left na thing Boute his rivyn riveling To hippe thar-hinne. 1457 *Fabric Rolls York* (Surtees) 69 Pro c long revyn burdes, prec. pece, 2d. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 141 For had I giffen away my goode, then myght I go with a ryffen hood. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 114 Auld and reuin ornamentis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 9 Through riven cloudes and molten firmament. *Ibid.* 10 Like fresh water streame from riven rocke. 1619 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 We may not, like riuen vessels, let this doctrine slip. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 449 He stood..Sore toild, his riv'n Armes to havoc hewn. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XX. 328 O'er him high the riven Targe extends. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 444 The well-stack'd pile of riven logs and roots. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 347 The little boat..pausing on the edge of the riven wave. 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* XXXVII, A series of majestic peaks, their riven sides sparkling with sunlit snows.

fig. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt Islam* III. 1300 The caverns dreary..Of the riven soul. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* XXXVI, To cast out from his riven heart the very ashes of this bitter love.

† 2. Ornamentally slashed. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Songs on Costume* (Percy Soc.) 65 So many ryven shertes,..And so many lewed clerkes, Say I never. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 57 b, One Shynynge, Mayre of Rochester, set a young man on the Pillory for wering of a ryuen shert.

River (ri·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4 **riuere, rivere,** 4, 6–7 **riuer,** 5– **river** (6 *Sc.* **-eir**); 5–6 **ryuere** (*Sc.* **-were**), 5 **-yre**; 4–6 **ryuer** (5 **-eer**), **ryver** (6 *Sc.* **ryuir, ryvir, rywir**). *β.* 4–5 **reuere** (5 **-ire**), 4–6 **revere** (5 **-yre**); 4–5 **reuer** (5 **-ir,** 6 *Sc.* **-ar**), 5 **revyr,** 5–6 **rever** (5 *Sc.* **-eir, -ar,** 5–6 **-ir**). [a. OF. *rivere, riviere, reviere* (mod.F. *rivière*), = Prov. and Pg. *ribeira,* Sp. *ribera,* It. *riviera,* med.L. *rivera, riveria*:—pop. L. **ripâria,* f. *rīpa* bank. From OF. are also MDu. *riviere* (Du. *rivier*), MHG. *rivier* (G. *revier*), MLG. *rivêr, revêr,* obs. Da. *revier, rever.*]

I. 1. A copious stream of water flowing in a channel towards the sea, a lake, or another stream.

In some ME. examples the OF. sense of 'river-bank' appears to be possible.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 487 Gret plente hii founde of fiss,..Of wodes & of riuers, as is in þe contreie. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1884 His gle al for to here þe leuedi was sett onland To play bi þe riuere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 232 Upon a Rivere as he stod, That passe he wolde over the flod Without bot. *Ibid.* II. 161 In the valleie, Wher thilke rivere..made his cours. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 The Theban legeon,..At Rodomus ryver was expert there corage. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 248 Apone that riche river..The side-wallis war set. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Than shall there be neyther..ryuer ne fysshe, castell ne towne. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1592) 11 As the River leadeth thee to his head, shal not the heade lead thee to the originall spring thereof? 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 142 All Riuers haue their first originall from the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 514 A Ship by skilful Stearsman wrought Nigh Rivers mouth or Foreland. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. XXV. 9 'Tis like a rolling river, That murm'ring flows, and flows for ever! 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 178 The bar of the river Tamantakka..makes that river's access less safe than the Pelangy's. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 599 The crowd still continued on both sides the river. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* LXXVIII. X. 1017 The great rivers of the world have now become the highways of civilization and religion. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* V. 203 A river may be defined to be the surplus of rainfall over evaporation.

fig. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 14 þese fisheris of God shulden waishe þere nettis in þis ryver. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 And soe this presente story is smyten in to vij. ryuers [*text* ryuerers]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXXV[i]. 8 Thou shalt geue them drynke of the ryuer of thy pleasures. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 180 They..throwe themselues into riuers, nay, mayne seas of errours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 80 The fruitfull Riuer in the Eye. 1816 BYRON *Fragment,* Could I remount the river of my years. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 13 It is amusing to note how stout conservatives have drifted down this river of socialism.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5922 (Gött.), For þe rott þat þar-on fell, Bath it stanc, reuer and well. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 327 Whan reueres wexeþ ouer mesures þey dooþ..harme. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5279 þare ran a reuire..vndire þat riche hame. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 12, I raikit till ane Reveir That ryally apperd. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 52 To eit..pertrik and plever, And every fische that swymis in rever. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 109 God turnit the craig in fresche reueir.

b. Const. *of* (the name of the river). Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*Baptist*) 285 Criste..come to sancte Iohne howine to be in-to þe rywere of Iordane. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) i. 7 This Ryvere of Danubee is a fulle gret Ryvere. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. iii. 199 þe rywere of Ewfrate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 33 Borne at Monmouth on the River of Wye. 1565 in Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (Selden Soc.) II. 55 Honnefleur and Rouen and other ports in the revere of Seine. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 192 She purst vp his heart vpon the Riuer of Sidnis. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 218 Those words concerning the River of Rhine. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. 323 It's watered with the pleasant River of Clyde. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Rivers,* The river of St. Lawrence..pours forth nearly as much as this. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVIII, The river of Forth forms a defensible line.

c. *transf.* A copious stream or flow *of* (something). Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXIX. 6 Whan I wesh my feet with buttere, and the ston helde to me ryueres of oile. 1526 TINDALE *John* VII. 38 He that beleveth on me,..out of his belly shall flowe ryvers of water of lyfe. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* II. iv. 22 A Crimson riuer of warme blood. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CXIX. 136 Riuers of waters runne downe mine eyes. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* IX. I. 98 The lava is really tremendous, the river of fire being..four miles in length. 1776 A. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 144 In peacable possession of a town which we expected would cost us a river of blood. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXI, Beneath that long shining river of mist. 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 29 You away sweep Rivers of horse, torrent-mad, to the shock.

d. *Astr.* The constellation Eridanus or Fluvius.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 268 A greate tract of starres, whiche represent the forme of a Riuer: and therefore are they called the Ryuer. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 487 Eridanus, the River.

e. Used euphemistically for the boundary between life and death.

Compare the use made of this figure by Bunyan in his *Pilgrim's Progress.*

1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* XV, And hast thou crost that unknown river, Life's dreary bound? 1843 in Quincy *Life W. L. Garrison* (1889) III. 79 She had gone down with him [*sc.* her late husband] to the brink of the River, and..he had gone over and she returned. 1892 *The Week* (Toronto) 660 [Whittier] had at last crossed the river, on whose brink he had been so long waiting.

† 2. A stream, or the banks of a stream, as a place frequented for hawking. Hence, the sport of hawking. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3135 Brenne..coube of chas & of ryuere, Inow of game of here manere. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 94 Neuer on Friday to wod þou go to chace. þe riuer salle þou forsake on Friday ilka dele. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 26 (Ellesm.), He koude..ride on haukyng for Riuer With grey goshauk on honde. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 988 He was to þe Emperoure ysent, to..lernen chiualrie, Of huntyng, & of Ryuere. 14.. *Guy Warw.* 856 (Cambr. MS.), Wyth howndys we wyll chace dere And wyth hawkes to the ryuere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. Prol. 4 The wery hunter to fynd his happy pray, The falconer the riche riveir our to flene. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. v, To make your Hawk fly at fowl, which is called the flight at the River. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman's Prize* III. ii, He must..send me..by all means, Ten cast of hawkes for th' river.

† 3. The coast or littoral (of Genoa). *Obs.*

After It. *la riviera di Genoa.*

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 185 He..gatte Sauona and Voragine in the ryuer of Genoa. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 25 [These vessels] are built all along the River of Genoa, being very swift.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

4. a. Attrib. in the sense of 'situated in, on, or beside a river', as *river-bar, -beach, -board,* etc.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 20 The gravel taken from the gulches and *river-bars. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 242 The dholes rushed up the *river-beach in a wave. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* 221 When the Trojans moored Their fleet on Tiber's *river-board. 1535 COVERDALE *Jos.* XVII. 9 Then commeth it downe..towarde the south syde of the *ryuer cities. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. XVII, By the *ryver coast. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 91 Marine currents, preying alike on *river-deltas, and continuous lines of sea-coast. 1862 *Luck of Ladysmede* II. 282 The chime of the abbey bells came to them over the *river-flats. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* 447 He right down to the *river-ford had driven. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, This description applies to the *river-frontage. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 122 Shadowy *river-glade and rolling plough-land. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 617 A *River-Island, insulated within waters. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 359/1 S. Anna [is] perhaps the largest river island in the world. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 242 One acre commonly yields..from 40 to 60 bushels [of Indian corn] on *river land. 1899 T. NICOL *Rec. Archæol. Bible* X. 168 The fertile plains..of the Eastern River-land. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Pan* 20 The edge of the moist *river-lawns. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 72 The little lawn by the *river-marge. 1838 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped.* (1839) II. 89 It appeared to belong to the *river margin. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 211 Lady Eve..dwells beside The *river-meads, and oak-trees tall. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 130 An extensive moor, or a great *river-plain. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 326 Rivers and *River Ports. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daughter* 259 The balmy glooming, crescent-lit, Spread the light haze along the *river-shores. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) III. 321 The adjoining market and *river-stairs. 1852 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 85 *River Terraces and Parallel Roads. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Aug., Pray observe the cherry-trees on the *river-walk. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/1 The whole to be surrounded by a *river wall, 30 feet high. 1884 C. DAVIES *Norf. Broads & Rivers* XV. 110 Between the river-wall and the water is always a strip of land.

b. With words denoting the course, or some part of the course, of a river or rivers, as *river-basin, -channel, -course, -head,* etc.

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 19 A map..completely divided into *river-basins. 1833–4 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 705/2 By the waste of the uplands..the *river-channels are raised. *Ibid.* 705/1 This fluctuation of the *river-courses is excessively irregular. 1685 in Dryden *Misc.* II. 408 It..Then to our Springs and *River heads ascends. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 999 When they touch'd the second *river-loop. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXII, Hereward lay outside the *river mouth, his soul..black with disappointment. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XIV, Across sheets of *river-reaches, pure mirrors to the upper glory. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* II. 77 Looking down the *river shed and abroad on the fat lowlands. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 468/1 Extensive terraces, through which the great *river-systems descend to the low lands. 1841 *Ibid.* XX. 24/1 The basins which occur in these *river-valleys. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 138 Our river-valleys are mainly the result of work performed by rain, river, and similar agents of denudation. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 4/2 We fear..that the Zambesi *riverway is practically doomed.

c. In the sense of 'used or operating upon a river', as *river-artillery, -boat, -craft,* etc.

1860 SPOTTISWOODE *Vac. Tour* 88 The fifteenth [district] maintaining a battalion of *river artillery. 1801 NELSON 10 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 452 The defence of our numerous landing-places is better adapted to our *River-Barges, than any other which we could adopt. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Fluuiatiles naues,* *riuer or fresh water boates. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 460/2 The Lippe..is navigated..by small river-boats. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 16 This was the first time that I ever saw a real Mississippi river boat. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 259/2 The Waveney is now navigable..to Bungay..for *river-craft. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 280 A crowd of river craft are generally moored in front of it.

d. Miscellaneous, as *river-boar* (BORE *sb.*[3]), *-breeze, -bud,* etc.; **river-pay, -risk** (see quots.).

1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* IV, I've often seen it on Severn...We often call it the *river-boar. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 454 The soft *river-breeze which fann'd the gardens. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 46 Starry *river-buds glimmered by. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* III, The *river-damps are God's sending. 1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geogr.* 106 The old system of *river-drainage. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 596 Pond-earth, or *River-earth,..is a very good Compost. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 50 Here..the *river-eddies meet In the trough beside the cave. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 26/2 The importance of a *river fishery. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* LXXXII. V, A *river-fount unsealing In our dry hearts. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* I Aug. 162 He has..attempted to classify all the chief *river-names of Europe. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 **River-pay,* a month's wages advanced to sailors with other allowances. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § iii. 52 With some ash-colour intermixed; so as to look like a *River-pebble. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 807 The rotten branch Snapt in the rushing of the *river-rain. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 576 **River-Risk*, a policy of insurance from the docks to the sea, at any port. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. viii. 70/2 For pond and *river-shooting, these guns may be from 12 to 16 lbs. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* IX. 171 The gigantic bird-bones found in the *river-silts of New Zealand. 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 62 How oft we two Have sate..near the *river springs. 1842 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 393* The theory of *river-tides. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iv. 67 In drifts of lurid smoke On the misty river-tide. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XXXIV. 153 He..excelled in *river-views. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. xiii. 406 Among wood, moss, leaves, and nuts,..described as *river-wash. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel., To form, from the rain and *river washings of eight shires, lowlands of a fertility inexhaustible.

e. With names of persons, as *river-boy, -consul, -deity,* etc. Also *river-rat, -wolf* in fig. use.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. i. (1614) 561 Some imagined him to be Nilus the Riuer-deitie. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Notes 627 The Poet here records the Names of Fifty River Nymphs. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 117 Or sport in groups with River-Boys, that lave Their silken limbs amid the dashing wave. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Water-Lily* Poems (1875) 608 Oh! beautiful thou art, Thou..stately river-queen. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 33/1 They were river wolves, seizing upon every canoe which floated on those broad blue waters. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 368 *River-Thief,* one of a class of thieves in New York city who in boats prowl about vessels at night and plunder them. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 513/1 Observe the river-rats clustering about the groggeries.

f. With agent-nouns, as *river-carrier, -farmer, -keeper,* etc.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 147 The dredgermen of the Thames, or river finders. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. viii. 67/1 They afford better sport to the punts-man than to the river-shooter. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, He could not be a lighterman or river-carrier. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 434 For the benefit of our river fishermen I quote two recipes. 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 127 To every honorary assistant river-keeper they give a ticket to fish from the weirs.

g. Comb. with pa. ppples., as *river-blanched,* etc.

1788 COWPER *Mrs. Montagu* 8 The Cock his arch'd tail's azure show, And, river-blanch'd, the Swan his snow. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 49 A narrow flat of river-formed land. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Pan* 3 The river-girt islands, Where loud waves are dumb. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 112 From many a vale And river-sunder'd champaign clothed with corn. 1864 RAINE *Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. 6 Heavy..with grain and grass which that river-given soil produces. 1883 *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 92 On the terraces are found river-worn implements lying in the old gravel.

5. Attrib. with the names of fishes or animals (freq. contrasted with *sea-*), as **river bass** (*U.S.*), the black bass (*Micropterus*); **† river boar,** a kind of fish (L. *aper*); **† river bull,** ? the rhinoceros; **river bullhead,** the miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio*; **river carp,** the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*; **river chub** (*U.S.*), the horny-head or jerker, *Ceratichthys biguttatus*; **river crab,** any crab which inhabits rivers, freshwater pools, or swamps; also, a crayfish; **river dog,** † (*a*) the river otter; (*b*) *U. S.*, = HELLBENDER; **river dolphin,** (*a*) = DOLPHIN 2; (*b*) the Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista*); **† river dragon,** the crocodile (with allusion to Pharaoh of Egypt); **river duck** (see quot.); **river eel,** the common freshwater eel (see EEL 1); **river garfish,** an Australian fish belonging to the genus *Hemirhamphus*, inhabiting freshwater streams; **† river gilt** (see quot.); **† river hawk** (see quot.); **river hen,** = WATER-HEN; **river herring,** *U.S.*, = ALE-WIFE[2]; **river hog,** (*a*) the capybara or water-hog; (*b*) a South African hog of the genus *Potamochœrus*; **river**

ibis (see quot.); **river jack** (**viper**), a West African viper having a flat head and a somewhat long horn on either side of the snout; **river lamprey**, a freshwater lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*; **river limpet**, a pulmonate gasteropod of the genus *Ancylus*, found in rivers; **river mussel**, a freshwater shellfish, *Unio pictorum*; †**river nightingale** (see quot.); **river otter**, the common otter, *Lutra vulgaris*; **river pearl mussel**, a fluviatile mussel bearing pearls; **river perch**, the common perch, *Perca fluviatilis*; **river porpoise**, a species of dolphin; **river salmon**, the ordinary freshwater salmon; **river seal**, *U.S.*, a seal which ascends rivers; **river-shell**, a shell found in freshwater streams; **river-shrew**, = *Otter-shrew*; **river snail**, a kind of snail (*Paludina vivipara*), found in lakes and rivers; †**river soldier** (see quot.); **river swallow**, †(*a*) the bleak; (*b*) the bank-swallow or sand-martin; **river tern**, the common tern; **river tortoise**, the ordinary freshwater tortoise; **river trout**, a freshwater trout; **river turtle**, = *river tortoise*; †**river whale**, ? the sheat-fish; †**river whisker** (see quot.); **river wolf**, †(*a*) the pike; (*b*) a kind of otter (*Lutra Brasiliensis*) found in South America.

1877 JORDAN *N. Amer. Ichth.* in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. I. 20 *River-Bass, *Lepomis*. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 353 What will they say then to the water-Goat & the *river-Bore, which in the river Achelous do evidently grunt. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. xiii, Strange creatures bred therein [*sc.* in the Nile], as *river bulls, horses and crocodiles. **1776** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) III. 189 *River Bullhead, *cottus gobio*. **1842** H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. 77 The river bull-head, when attacked by an enemy,..erects its two spines. **1896** tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 390 In the rivers of Great Britain is found the small River Bull-head. **1653** WALTON *Angler* xii. 236 [Bait] for a *River Carp. **1726** *Gentl. Angler* 63 Carp spawn generally in May, or the beginning of April, especially the River-Carp. **1729** *Dampier's Voy.* III. 412 The River-Carp [of Central America]. Its shape, colour and taste resemble ours. **1884** JORDAN *Fish. U.S.* in *Senate Misc.* VI. I. 617 The 'Horny-head', '*River Chub', or 'Jerker' is one of the most widely diffused of fresh-water fishes. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* III. iii. 96 The *River Crab or Cray-fish (*Astacus Fluviatilis*) is a decapod crustacean. **1866** *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 275/2 River-Crab (*Thelphusa depressa*). **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 206 Otterey, that is, The River of Otters, or *River-Dogs, which we call Otters. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* 114 Ætius..prescribeth the stones of the Otter, or River-dog, as succedaneous unto Castoreum. **1876** GOODE *Anim. Res.* in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. 13 *Proteida*. (River-dogs, hell-benders.) **1781** PULTENEY *View Writings Linnæus* 95 *Coryphæna*,..*River Dolphin. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 191 Thus with ten wounds This *River-dragon..submits To let his sojourners depart. **1837** SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. & Classif. Birds* II. 189 The *Anatinæ*, or *river ducks, show the typical perfection of the whole family [etc.]. **1872** COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 285 River ducks..are not by any means confined to fresh waters, and some species constantly associate with the sea-ducks. **1769** J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. 391 The *River-Eel is frequently taken from two to three feet long in our alpine stony rivers. **1883** E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N.S. Wales* 28 The two species..*Hemirhamphus intermedius* (the sea gar-fish), and *H. regularis* (known as the *river gar-fish). **1729** *Dampier's Voy.* III. 413 The *River-Gilt [of Central America] hath small scales with a Blush of Gold towards the Back. **1611** COTGR., *Faulcon rivereux*, that preyes on ..riuer fowle; a *riuer Hawke, or Hawke for the riuer. **1894** G. PARKER *Trail of Sword* xi, The cries of herons, loons, and *river-hens. **1884** *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 909/2 The different townships on Cape Cod protect the..'*river herring'. **1729** *Dampier's Voy.* III. 400 The *River-Hog [of Central America] feeds on Grass and divers Fruits, can swim and dive well. **1868** DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. 150 Even the Red River hog (*Potamochærus penicillatus*).. has bred twice in the Zoological Gardens. **1879** J. G. WOOD *Waterton's Wand. S. Amer.* 402 The *River Ibis (*Ibis infuscatus*) is found..on the rivers of Guiana. **1877** *Nature* Oct. 531/2 A *River Jack Viper (*Vipera rhinoceros*) from West Africa. **1836** SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 294 *Petromyzon Fluviatilis* (Linn.), *River Lamprey. **1880–4** DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 362 It has been questioned whether this fish [*Petromyzon branchialis*] is not the young form of the river lamprey. **1778** DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 1/1 The Limpet, *River. **1864** *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 138/1 In *Ancylus* (River Limpets) it is limpet-shaped. **1769** J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. 402 The fresh-water shell-fishes,..or *River-Muscles, are plentiful in most of our rivers. **1776** DA COSTA *Elem. Conch.* 295 The Pearl River Muscle. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 435 A fresh-water deposit containing the shells of *Unio*, a river mussel. **1611** COTGR., *Rousserole*, the *Riuer Nightingale; a kind of Kings-fisher. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 63/2 The Otters.. consist of two forms nearly allied: the first, including the *River Otters..; the second, the Sea Otter. **1896** tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 315 The River Mussel (*Unio*) and the *River Pearl Mussel (*Margaritana margaritifera*), which are common in England, are allied forms. **1836** SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 1 This fish [*Perca flavescens*, (Cuvier), American perch] has a close resemblance to the *river Perch [*Perca fluviatilis*] of Europe. **1884** JORDAN *Fisheries U.S.* in *Senate Misc.* VI. I. 279 'River Perch' (*Hysterocarpus Traski*, Gibbons). **1849** EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 97, I saw several *river-porpoises, of the kind the natives call the Bolan. **1888** GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 440 *River-salmon, not anadromous. **1851** *Zoologist* IX. 3298 The fur-seal and *river-seal are found. *c* **1711** PETIVER *Gazophyl.* x. § 99 A thin-rib'd Luzone *River-shell. **1816** T. BROWN *Elem. Conch.* 130 River and land shells are mostly thinner than those of the sea. **1776** DA COSTA *Elem. Conch.* 201 The Planorbis *River Snail. **1859–62** RICHARDSON *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 339/2 The species of River Snails, amounting to upwards of sixty. **1729** *Dampier's Voy.* III. 416 The *River Souldier [of Central America]. It's mail'd somewhat like the Sturgeon, the Meat good. **1653** WALTON *Angler* xvi. 205 There is also a Bleak, a fish that is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the *River-Swallow. **1817** T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow Tribe* (ed. 6) 79 *Hirundo Riparia*, Sandmartin, Sand-swallow, Bankmartin, or River Swallow. **1831** *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 358 *River tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*. **1839** SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Fishes*, etc. II. 344 *Emydæ*, *River Tortoises. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 74/2 Potamians, or River Tortoises, ..live constantly in the water, only coming out occasionally. **1884** *St. James's Gas.* 23 Feb. 5/2 A big *river-trout will lie quietly head to stream. **1802** WILLICH *Domest. Encycl.* IV. 232/2 The *orbicularis*, or common *river-turtle, inhabits the milder climates of Europe. **1895** SWETTENHAM *Malay Sk.* 212 The river-turtle is a great deal smaller than the sea-turtle. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 242 In some..riuers..there be fish found full as bigge: and namely, the *riuer-Whale called Silurus, in Nilus. **1681** GREW *Musæum* I. § v. ii. 103 The Head of the River-Whale. **1729** *Dampier's Voy.* III. 418 The *River Whisker. Has long black Whiskers but no Scales: it tastes well, and is frequently eaten. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 279 Pikes or *River-wolves are greatly commended..for a wholesome Meat. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 66/2 This is the *Lobo de rio* (River Wolf) of the colonists.

6. Attrib. with names of trees, plants, etc., as *river-flag*, *-reed*, *sponge*; **river birch**, the red birch, *Betula nigra*; **river black-oak**, an Australian tree (see quot.); **river gum**, the red gum-tree, *Eucalyptus rostrata*; **river lettuce**, a kind of weed, very common in tropical rivers and streams; the water lettuce, *Pistia stratiotes*; **river mangrove** (see quot. and MANGROVE[1] 2); **river oak**, an Australian tree of the genus *Casuarina*; **river pear**, = ANCHOVY-PEAR; **river poisonous tree**, a shrub of the genus *Excæcaria* (see quot.); **river poplar** (see quot.); **river she-oak**, a tree of the genus *Casuarina* (cf. SHE-OAK); **river tea-tree**, the broad-leaved tea-tree, *Callistemon salignus*; **river tree** (see quots.); **river white gum** (see quot.).

1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Pl.* 122 *Casuarina suberosa*, ..'*River Black-oak'. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, A car wherein sate, amid reeds and *river-flags, three or four pretty girls. **1889** MAIDEN *Usef. Native Pl.* 431 This particular specimen was collected by Sir William Macarthur, and called by him '*River Gum of Camden'. He describes it..as a small, quick-growing species, very elegant when in blossom. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 378 Great floating masses of *river lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*). **1889** MAIDEN *Usef. Native Pl.* 370 *Ægiceras majus*,..'*River Mangrove'. A shrub or small tree. Wood of light colour, close-grained, and easily worked. **1838** T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped.* (1839) I. 39 [The] banks were overhung by the dense, umbrageous foliage of the *casuarina*, or '*river-oak' of the colonists. **1696** PLUKENET *Opera Bot.* II. 32 *Anona Americana*,..Anchovie Pear, & *aliquando* *River Pear, *Nostratibus nuncupatur*. **1889** MAIDEN *Usef. Native Pl.* 187 *Excæcaria Agallocha*,..'*River Poisonous Tree'. ..It produces..an acrid, milky juice. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 512/1 The *P[opulus] canadensis* of Michaux..in New England..is sometimes called the '*River Poplar'. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 134 By the banks the *river-reed is cut. **1889** MAIDEN *Usef. Native Pl.* 398 *Casuarina glauca*, ..'*River She-oak'. **1712** J. MORTON *Northampt.* vi. § 22. 367 The brittle-branched *River Spunge. **1889** MAIDEN *Usef. Native Pl.* 390 *Callistemon salignus*,..'*River Tea-tree'. **1705** PLUKENET *Opera Bot.* IV. 176 *Potamodendron, arbor..amnicola, Barbadensibus* *River Tree *nuncupata*. **1729** *Dampier's Voy.* III. 436 River Tree. Because it always grows on its Banks, and shoots its Roots on the Water; it bears a beautiful Umbel of small 5 leaved scarlet Flowers. **1838** T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped.* (1839) II. 51 A line of yarra river-trees. **1889** MAIDEN *Usef. Native Pl.* 430 A variety of this gum (*E. radiata*) is called in New South Wales 'White Gum' or '*River White Gum'.

River (rɔ·vəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 5–7 (9) **ryver**, 6 *Sc.* **rivere**, 6–7 **riuer**. [f. RIVE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who rives, rends, or cleaves. Also in combs., as *block-*, *girnel-*, *lath-river*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/1 A Ryver, *lacerator*. **1508** [see GIRNEL *sb.* b]. **1610** [see LATH *sb.* 4]. **1611** COTGR., *Fendeur*, a cleauer, slitter; a riuer. **1671** EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 22 An honest Block-River, with his Beetle, heartily calling. **1865** W. WHITE *Eastern Eng.* I. 146 These women are known as 'ryvers', because they rive or rend the gills with their thumbs to make way for the stick. **1884** *Good Words* June 395/1 Men have to serve seven years in the quarries..before they get full wages. They then become 'rivers' or 'trimmers'.

†**2.** One who robs; a reaver. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Chron., Rich. III*, Wks. 40/1 Robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 341 Ane multitude..Off theif and riuer.. hereit all the landis of Kyntyre. **1568** *Henryson's Cock & Fox* 180 (Bann. MS.), Nay, murther theif and rivere, stand on reir. *Ibid.* (ed. 1632), No, false riuer and theefe, stand not mee neere.

River (ri·vəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* † To wash (wool or sheep) in a river.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 No maner person.. [shall] winde..any fleesse of wolle beinge not sufficiently riuered or washed. *Ibid.*, To riuer or washe their sheepe afore they be shorne. **1724** [see RIVERING *vbl. sb.*].

Riverain (ri·vərē·in), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *riverain*, f. *rivière* RIVER *sb.*[1]]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to a river or its vicinity.

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 9/3 The eddies..which the men wise in riverain mining assert to have drawn the greater quantity of gold to this bank. **1882** *Nature* 23 Nov. 97/1 Special riverain surveys will in future be made.

2. Situated on the banks of a river; dwelling near a river; = RIVERINE *a.* 1.

1870 HUXLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* 515 The riverain population of the North Sea. **1872** M. COLLINS *Two Plunges* III. iii. 70 He..climbed the narrow riverain path. **1883** 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 61 A whole riverain town on the Danube.

B. *sb.* One who dwells on the banks or in the vicinity of a river.

1864 *Temple Bar* Feb. 337 Take the riverain of the Strand or the environs of Westminster Abbey. **1867** *Standard* 10 Jan. 4/4 Being riverains of the Scheldt, they were free to use it with all its tributaries and outlets.

Ri·ver-bank. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + BANK *sb.*[1]] The raised or sloping edge or border of a river; the bank or ground adjacent to a river.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Margo*, The brimmes of the riuer banke. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 764 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd; Eurydice, the Rocks and River-banks reply'd. **1710** SHAFTESB. *Adv. Author* I. i. 9 A great Frequenter of the Woods and River-Banks. **1764** *Skeffling Inclosure Act* 13 In case the said river Humber shall..destroy the present river-bank. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 75/1 The females..seek out on the river-banks sandy spots for the deposit of their eggs. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 451 He ran Beside the river-bank.

Ri·ver-bed. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + BED *sb.* 9.] The bed or channel in which a river flows.

1833 TENNYSON *Mariana in the South* v, The riverbed was dusty-white. **1862** STANLEY *Lect. Jewish Church* v. 116 The delicious water from the sediment of the river-bed. **1899** *Q. Rev.* July 61 The country from the river-bed to hill-top was densely cultivated.

Ri·ver-bottom. *U.S.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + BOTTOM *sb.* 4 b.] Low-lying alluvial land situated along the banks of a river.

1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* 29 The river bottoms being generally fine. **1843** CAPT. MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxviii, Between the upland and the little ridge..there was a river-bottom. (*Note.* River bottom is a space, sometimes of many many miles in width, on the side of the river, running parallel with it.) **1895** WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 26 The luxury of the river bottoms and their timber margins.

Ri·ver-drift. *Geol.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + DRIFT *sb.* 10.] Ancient alluvia of rivers in which early palæolithic remains are found. Also *attrib.*, as *river-drift gravel*, *man*.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. xiii. 403 The whole probably being the accumulation of river-drift during a long period of time. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 239 Neither the mammoth, nor the..rhinoceros have been found in any stratum anterior to the river-drift gravels. **1880** DAWKINS *Early Man Brit.* v. 99 The last and most important addition to be made to this list is the man of the river deposits, or the River-drift man. **1892** [see DRIFT *sb.* 10].

River-driver. *U.S.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + DRIVER 2.] (See quot. 1848.)

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 368 *River-Driver*, a term applied by lumbermen in Maine, to a man whose business it is to conduct logs down running streams, to prevent them from lodging upon shoals or remaining in eddies. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 141 This was M.., a famous river-driver, and who was to have fifty men under him next winter. **1893** *Scribner's Mag.* June 714/1 Every river driver wore a long red sash.

Rivered (ri·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Watered by rivers; furnished with a river or rivers. Chiefly in combs., as *best-*, *deep-*, *slow-rivered*; † *muddy-rivered*, living in muddy rivers.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 279 If fenny or muddy-river'd Fishes be unwholesome, the Pike is not so good as Authors make him. **1673** E. BROWNE *Trav.* 1 Hungaria..is..the best Rivered Country in Europe. **1796** W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. 279 The ground is..strongly featured; being there divided by deep rivered vallies. **1892** LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* iv. 74 On either side The river'd glen..rear'd Steep crags abrupt. **1899** *Echo* 20 Feb. 1/7 Russia being flat, windy, and slow-rivered.

Riveret (ri·vərēt). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. OF. *riverete*, *riv(i)erette* (F. *rivièrette*): see RIVER *sb.*[1] and -ET.]

1. A small river or stream; a rivulet, rill, or brook. (Common *c* 1600–1660; now *rare*.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. 106 The Castelle of Nottingham stondith on a rokky Hille.., and Line Riveret goith by the Rootes of it. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. i, Caue.. which is no great water nor quick streame.., and yet is it a prety riueret. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* Pref. p. vi, A little rill, which..is maintained with fresh springs and new riverets. **1633** GERARD *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 1 On the utmost edge of this County Ore a little riverett gusheth out under a large Oak. **1670** DENTON *Desc. N. York* (1845) 5 The South-side is not without Brooks and Riverets, which empty themselves into the Sea. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. i. 46 Waters..such as form pools, in their course, like the riverets above mentioned.

transf. **1594** ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 242 The channels run like riuerets of blood.

fig. c **1616** S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 28 May not he iustly disdaine, that the lest Riueret should be drained another way? **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 22 So much better they thought it for men to draw.. religion from the Lord's fountaine, than from creekes and riuerets of men. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* lxii. 209 Being as it were broken open by afflictions, the riverets of grace and truth did issue out amayne.

2. *transf.* A surface vein. Also *attrib.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lvi, Her fair breasts.. Whose violet veins in branched riverets flow. **1658** W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 42 A fair breast,..interlaced with Riveret-azur-veines.

b. A small blood-vessel.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 172 If onely the riuerets or channels of the Hollow-vein did containe Alimentary blood. *Ibid.* 254 From the same braunch of the Hypogastricall Veine come small riuerets to the bladder.

Ri·ver-fish. Also **river fish.** [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *riviervisch*.] Any fish that has its habitat in a river or stream; a freshwater fish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Laye fische..beþ nouȝt so goode as ryuer fissches. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) 18 Pike, carpe, and some other of our riuer fishes are solde by inches of cleane fish. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 95 They have little plenty of River fish, excepting onely Eales. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 376 It yeeldeth Wine and Wheat.., and affordeth Cattell, Horse, and River-fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Lamprey*, a river fish of the lamprey kind found in many parts of England. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 6 Worthy among river fish to be compared with sea fish.

Ri·ver-god. *Mythol.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + GOD *sb.* I. Cf. Du. *riviergod*.] A tutelary deity supposed to dwell in and to preside over a river.

1661 COWLEY *Of Greatness*, The water every whit as clear.., as if it darted from..the Urn of a River-God. 1713 GAY *Rural Sports* 7 The River-Gods and Nymphs about thee throng To hear the Syrens warble in thy Song. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 163 The river-god is represented on the Ephesian medals with this aquatic as one of his attributes. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 37, I am the daughter of a River-God. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xiii, It was as if she had been wooed by a river-god, who might any time take her to his wondrous halls below a watery heaven.

Ri·verhood. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] The state of being a river; the office or duty of a river.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 302 Expanding into the.. ambitious promise of the youthful river; and anon, swelling forth in the stately majesty of full-grown riverhood. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* ix. (1857) 144 The dull mound cuts off the Stour from its sorely-tasked term of useful riverhood.

Ri·ver-horse. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + HORSE *sb.* 5. Cf. MDu. *rivierpeert* (Du. *-paard*).]

1. The hippopotamus. Cf. WATER-HORSE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 316 As touching the riuer-horse called Hippopotamus, there is a great affinitie..betweene him and the crocodile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 474 Ambiguous between Sea and Land The River Horse and scalie Crocodile. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVIII, The crocodiles and river-horses are common in this unpeopled region. 1843 LONGF. *Slave's Dream* vi, The river-horse, as he crushed the reeds. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 39 The Senegal River, a river abounding, then as now, with crocodiles and riverhorses.

2. The water-kelpie: see KELPIE.

1851 THORPE *Northern Myth.* II. 22 He secured the assistance of the water-kelpie or river-horse.

Riverine (ri·vərəin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1]]

A. *adj.* **1.** Situated or dwelling on the banks of a river; riparian.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 40 Swampville was in reality a riverine town. 1888 INGLIS *Tent Life* 22 Such villages are common enough in these..riverine plains, all over India. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 78 Like all riverine peopies he is more clean than bashful.

2. Of or pertaining to a river.

1871 *Graphic* 29 April 382 The view at high water on the riverine curve is hardly surpassed in any European city. 1876 S. BIRCH *Rede Lect.* 24 The riverine navies of Egypt floated to the scene of action. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 9 Great riverine improvements..effected at great cost.

B. *sb.* The banks or vicinity of a river.

1895 SWETTENHAM *Malay Sk.* 215 All the dwellers on the riverine.

Ri·vering, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. RIVER *v.*] †**a.** Pursuit of game on the banks of rivers. *Obs.* †**b.** Washing (of wool or sheep) in a stream. *Obs.* **c.** Sailing, rowing, etc., on a river.

13.. *K. Alis.* 678 (Weber), Now con Alisaundre..In grene wode of huntyng, And of reveryng, and of haukyng. 1532 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 This Act concerning riuering and washing of any wooll. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6264/2 By not sufficiently Rivering, or Washing of Sheep, before they are shorn. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 139 We got under weigh, and had the next two hours in the open, with a good deal of rivering.

Ri·verish, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Giving rise to rivers; abounding in rivers.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j b, Easy wayes are made, by which the zelous Philosopher, may wyn nere this Riuerish Ida, this Mountayne of Contemplation.

Ri·verless, *a.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute or devoid of rivers.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* vii. § 404 That sea lies, for the most part, within a rainless and riverless district. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 108 The region of Patagonia, riverless and hilly, is dry, cold, and barren.

Ri·verlet. *rare.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small river; a brook, stream, or rivulet.

1674 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 34, I give to my son..my house and home lot on the South side of the riverlet. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. vii, Here by the riverlet sits the floury mill.

Ri·ver-like, *adv.* and *a.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -LIKE.]

A. *adv.* In the manner of or like a river.

1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Usura Acc.* 18 Thankfulnesse to God, River-like, returnes unto the Ocean of his glory, those streames of blessings [etc.]. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 165 Prosperity rolled river-like.

B. *adj.* Characteristic of or resembling a river.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 252 Where the .. brook winds away .. until it spreads into a river-like dignity. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. 137 If I could ever think to wrong A love so riverlike, deep, pure, and long. 1878 STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 425 These watercourses, though called rivers, show no running stream, but only river-like marshes.

Ri·verling. *rare.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -LING[1] 2.] = RIVERLET. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 133 Of him she also holds her silver Springs, And all her hidden Crystall Riverlings. *Ibid.* vi. 755 Sent as from the lively Spring Of his Divineness, some small Riverling.

Ri·verly, *a. rare.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] Resembling a river; river-like.

1858 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/4 We found the river..broad, deep, and flowing with riverly strength.

Ri·verman. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1]] A waterman.

1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1756) 254 The Seamen had no communication with the River-Men. 1880 W. NEWTON *Serm. for Boys & Girls* 410 A weather-beaten river man. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/3 He is a frozen-out riverman, connected with the heavy lighter trade.

Ri·ver-sand. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] and SAND *sb.* Cf. Du. *riviersand*.] Sand procured from the bed of a river or stream.

1563 HYLL *Art Gard.* (1593) 19 If you set any young Trees in that grounde, let that there-about bee mixed with a quantitie of sweete Earthe and Riuer sand. 1703 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* 242 Also to River or Sea-Sand, if you put a third part of Powder of Tiles.., it works the better. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35 There are three sorts of Sand, Pit-sand, River-sand, and Sea-sand. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 475/2 The manufactories are restricted to the use of the commonest kind of sea or river sand. 1870 tr. *Baron von Richthofen's Lett.* (1874) 4 River-sand, of which probably millions of tons are yearly carried over these places.

Ri·verside. Also **river-side.** [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + SIDE *sb.*] The side or bank of a river; the ground adjacent to, or stretching along, a river.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 134 Tho gan I walke through the mede, Dounward ay in my pleying, The river-syde costeying. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Men shulde leed hem oute euery day..vpon a..hard path by a Ryuerside. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Frog & Mouse* i, Ane litill mous come to ane reueir syde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 361 The peple vpon the ryuere syde had grete meruayll & were al abasshed. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 19 The ost lodged them in a wodde by a lytle ryuersyde. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 Narcissus, or some of his kindred, had been so in loue with theyr owne shadowe, that hee could not goe from the Riuer side. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvi. 13 On the Sabboth we went out of the citie by a riuer side. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 35 He commonly lurks in the high grass on the river side. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 192 Casting on the river-side The bloody spear, his gather'd feet I ty'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 182 This animal..seldom ventures from the river side. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 160 We..walked along the river-side till we fell in with a small craft. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 411 Instantly the woman..hurried to the river-side.

b. *attrib.*, as *riverside inn, situation, villa*, etc.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 15 June 2/4 A warehouse..desirable for any purpose where a river-side situation is required. 1849 J. FORBES *Physician's Holiday* (1850) I The river-side inns of Wales or Scotland. 1863 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 280 Mr. Stewart has now extensive river-side premises. 1889 C. C. R. *Up Season* 277 A lawn, and a riverside villa.

Hence **Riversi·der.**

1889 C. C. R. *Up Season* 282 Few but will say Something kind of the old riversider.

‖ **Riverso.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **riuersa.** [a. It. *riverso* 'a back-blow' (Florio).] = REVERSE *sb.* 7. (See also REVERSO.) Also *fig.*

1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* I. 11, I would not aduise any freend of mine..to strik neither mandrittaes nor riuersaes. *Ibid.* L 3 b, If you see he keepes his dagger winding towardes his right side, thrust a riuersa at his face. 1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. to Libel* I. iii. 81, I haue thought good to bestow on them these Riuersoes, and Tramazzones.

Ri·verward, *adv.* and *a.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1]]

A. *adv.* Toward a river; in the direction of a river. Also *to riverward of.*

1833 RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 62 Looking riverward, the vista is terminated..by a village church. 1872 M. COLLINS *Princess Clarice* II. xvii. 204 Skolinson and Clarice went off wordlessly riverward. 1896 *Atlantic Monthly* May 598/1 The first rising-ground to riverward of the hollow.

B. *adj.* Facing or directed toward a river.

1889 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/2 The outside embankments are being actively made, and the river-ward sides faced with strong rubble walling.

So **Ri·verwards** *adv.*

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Gard. Acquaint.*, A pair or two..every evening fly over us riverwards.

Ri·ver-wa·ter. Also **river water.** [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + WATER *sb.* Cf. Du. *rivierwater*, G. *revierwasser*.] Water in, forming, or obtained from, a river or stream.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Ryuer water is beeste þat renneþ esteward.., and þe reuer water þat renneþ westward is lasse worthie. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Aqua*, Runnyng or riuer water. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 160 Engins, for the conueying of riuer-water ouer the said walles into cesternes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 9 Riuer-water hath the third place of goodnes. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 350 A wooden Trough, fill'd with River-Water. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Husb.* I. 483 The Spaniards .. steep them in river water and salt till that bitterness is gone. 1835 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 345 The area over which the river-water is spread. 1849 NOAD *Electr.* (ed. 3) 220 Common river-water was employed to fill the basin, and to knead the pipe-clay.

Ri·ver-weed. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + WEED *sb.*]

1. A weed naturally growing in rivers.

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Bot.*, River-weed, *Conferva Plinii*. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Sea*, Sea and River Weeds. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 643 The dung of rabbits, pigeons, and poultry, ..river weeds, and other similar matters. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 12 He..advised river-weeds and sedge as a manure for them.

2. An American aquatic plant, the threadfoot (*Podostemon ceratophyllus*).

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 384 *Podostemon*, River-weed. *Ibid., Podostemaceæ*, River-weed Family.

Ri·very, *a. rare.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

†**1.** Resembling a river; river-like. *Obs.*[−1]

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* X. 94 Thy full and youthful breasts, which..Are branch'd with rivery veins.

2. Abounding in streams or rivers; pertaining to a river, etc.

1828 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 302 As woody, as lochy, and as rivery a parish. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28, 29 Upon the artificial peninsula.., transport a bit of rivery Orientalism.

Rivet (ri·vĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **ryvette,** 6 **ryuet(te, ryvet(t**; 6–7 **riuet,** 6 **-ett, rivette,** 6– **rivet**; 5–6 **revette,** 6 **-ett, reyvett,** 6, 8 **revet.** [a. OF. *rivet*, f. *river* to fix, clinch, of uncertain origin.]

1. A short nail or bolt for fastening together metal plates or the like, the headless end of which is beaten out after insertion.

[The following quot. is doubtful, but cf. the OF. pl. *rives*.] ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arthur* 1764 That alle þe rowte ryngez, Of ryues and raunke stele, and ryche golde maylez.]

14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573 *Cnusticium, quedam pars sotularis*, a Ryvette. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 109 It sall be cleyngked euer-ilka dele With nayles...Take here a revette, and here a rewe. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 332 Neyles and revettes to ye boote. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 13 The Armourers accomplishing the Knights, With busie Hammers closing Riuets vp. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vii. 73 Let the Index be fastned to the Center with a Brass Rivet. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 64 They fix attention..With oaths, like rivets, forc'd into the brain. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 391 He flung one against the brazen rivets Of the huge caldron. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* Pref., Bars and rivets instead of mortar for securing stones. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xvii. 400 The rivet is to be capable of bending hot without fracture.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* I. i, You are the rivet of sanctified love. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* I. 127 The Verse in fashion, is..So smooth and equal, that no sight can find The Rivet, where the polish'd Piece was join'd. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 534 This carries friendship to her noontide point, And gives the rivet of eternity. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxiv. (1865) VIII. 90 The lack of religious and moral principle..loosened the rivets of Pagan society.

†**c.** = ALMAIN-RIVETS. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 25 Ouer his riuet he had a garment of white cloth of gold with a redde crosse. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 300 Theyr horsemen are armed with pykes, Ryuettes, Mases of yron, and arrowes.

d. A burr or clinch upon a nail. *rare.*

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 88 Made of thin plates nailed together, and strong square rivets upon the nail heads. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Rivet*, in the manege, is the extremity of the nail that rests or leans upon the horn when you shoe a horse.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rivet-bolt, -head, -hole, -hoop, iron, machine(ry, -shank*, etc.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 314 The *rivet-bolts are inserted and riveted down in the red-hot state. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 351/1 Not a single rivet started nor a *rivet-head flown off. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiii. (ed. 3) 121 Tools, by which the expense of punching the *rivet-holes of each tank was reduced. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 169 They binde it..with a joynted hoop of Iron, which they call a *Rivet-hoop. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 204 Staffordshire bridge plates,..for *rivet iron, bearing a strain of 24 tons before breaking. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. Index, Stocker's *Rivet Machine. *Ibid.* 56/1 Nail, Pin, and *Rivet Machinery. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 328 The dies by which the *rivet-shank is held.

Rivet (ri·vĕt), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin.] Bearded or cone wheat. Also in pl. form *rivets.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 49 White wheat or else red, red riuet or whight, far passeth all other, for land that is light. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 530 This family have been used to buy two bushels of clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded-wheat, (as it is variously called in this county) every fortnight. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 182 Bearded wheat is called in some counties Cone wheat, in others Rivets, and in Nottinghamshire it is called Yeogrove. 1813 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 362 (E. D. D.), Cone wheat, or rivets, is very little used. 1852 LAWSON *Veg. Prod. Scot.* I. No. 146 Common Rivet. Ear smaller and less compact than that of the Cone Rivet.

b. Used *attrib.* with *wheat.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 126 There are several sorts of Wheat, as red Straw-wheat, Rivet-Wheat. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 540 There are two sorts of rivet wheat, the white and brown. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant Names* 403 Rivet-Wheat is a well-known variety.

† **Ri·vet,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **ryvet.** [Of obscure origin.] The liver of a fish.

1530 PALSGR. 722 Slyt this pykes belly and take out this ryvet [F. *sa gresse*]. 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* 355 Cut the rivet or liver of the pike small and chop some oisters. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 128 Your Milts, Spawn and Rivets, must be laid on the Top.

Rivet (ri·vĕt), *v.* Also 5 **reuet(t,** 5–7 **revet,** 7 **reuit**; 6 **ryvet,** 6–7 **riuet,** 7 **rivit.** [f. RIVET *sb.*[1] Cf. mod.F. *riveter*.]

1. *trans.* To secure (a nail or bolt) by hammering or beating out the projecting end of the shank into a head or knob; to clinch. Also with *down*.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 87 With a grete hamour of stele The nales he reueted wele. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1, I revet a nayle, *je riue*. Ryvet this nayle and than it wyll holde faste. 1611 COTGR., *River*, to riuet or clench; to fasten or turne backe the point of a nayle. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 24 When you rivet a Pin into a Hole. 1683 — *Printing* xi. P 19 This small Shank is fitted into a small Hole made near the end of the Plate, and Revetted on the other side. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *River un clou*, to rivet a nail. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 299/1 Pins are sometimes inserted.., being also rivetted at each end. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1506/1 Rose-clinch nail; .. either clinched or riveted down on a washer or rove.

2. To secure or fasten with or as with rivets. Also with *down*, *in*, *together*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. CXVII. (1869) 61 With the nailes with whiche was nayled the sone of the smith..the nailes weren enclowed and rivetted. 1485 [see RIVETING 1.] 1530 PALSGR. 692/2, I ryvet peces of yron togyther. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 A braynsick prophetesse.. whom dungeon holdeth In ground deepe riueted. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. XX, Their Greaues, and pouldrons others riuet fast. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 96 Nor do provident builders rivet locks only at the one side. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 305 The plates .. [are] riveted down through the bottom and top-sides of the frame. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* V. vii, Warriors, who, arming for the fight, Rivet and clasp their harness light. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 298/2 The next process..is to have the coaks rivetted in. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 559 The statue had been broken in ancient times and afterwards carefully riveted together again.

fig. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 86 Sin entrenched and barricadoed in sin, sin screwed up, and rivetted with sin. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 132 They are bonds and chains of their absolute obedience, riveted by their tongues. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 606 The Turks have rivetted the chains of barbarous ignorance which they imposed. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. xi. 346 [It] served to rivet the bonds of affection and confidence, which were to the end maintained between him and them. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 332 A war for no object but to rivet the yoke of outlandish men about their necks.

b. Const. *to*, *into*, or *in* something. Also *fig.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 51 Who violently brake off their ear-rings, even such as were riveted in their skin with long wearing. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvi. 200 A Libal or Index to be rivetted to the Center. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v, I've seen you..stooping from your Horse Rivet the panting savage to the ground. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 203 A plate of iron..riveted fast into it by bolts. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 334 The mountain of Goatfield which I have mentioned above as..rivetted..to the superincumbent rock. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 61 Seize him,..Rivet him to the rock.

c. Const. *on* or *upon*.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 161 Instead of Nailing the Hindges upon the Door, they Rivet them on, for more strength. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 39 A Coronal Arch, on whose Vertex a Globe is rivited by an Iron Wedge. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 69/1 By means of the fork.. rivetted on the palettes.

d. *nonce-use.* To marry, join in wedlock.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of the World* I. i, We drove round to Duke's Place; and there they were rivetted in a trice.

3. *transf.* To fix, fasten, or secure firmly.

1629 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 568 It is none of the least ends of my going to rivet that business. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 36 All her Excesses and Errors were further rivited and confirmed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 658 The ideas of precausation and fatality..are so strongly rivetted together in men's minds. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, I am wholly ignorant in what manner..his first attachment may have riveted his affections. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 103 It is evident that until objects are truly classified, a representative method of signs can only rivet and perpetuate error. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 46 He never conceives himself otherwise than as a member of a body; and this association is riveted more and more.

b. Const. *to* or *into* something.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 169 A thing stucke on with oathes vpon your finger, And so riueted with faith vnto your flesh. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. ii. 46 Why should I write this downe, that's riueted, Screw'd to my memorie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 107 He riveted the Archbishoprick into the City of Canterbury. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, My hand, my heart,..is so riveted to thine that I cannot unloose my hold. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. Pitt* I. x. 203 Great Britain was ..every day more closely rivetted to the continent by fresh engagements. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXVIII, Astonishment actually riveted my tongue to the roof of my mouth. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* ii, My seat, to which Bessie and the bitter Miss Abbot had left me riveted, was a low ottoman.

c. Const. *in* a practice, the mind, etc.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Thou reuitest thy selfe in thy sinne, and wilt not be reclaimed. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 11 It is riveted in the corrupt nature of man to revenge injuries. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 51 The prejudice is confirmed and riveted in our thoughts by a long tract of time. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xl. 402 A prince who..appeared not to be rivetted in any dangerous animosities. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 179 Things become riveted in the memory. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 211 Riveting him in the practice of polygamy.

d. Const. *on* or *upon*.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 162 Bribery attracts men's decision from the right; persecution rivets it upon the wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vii. 139 The affections of Henrietta were riveted on those of her royal husband. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* 122 The lesson is riveted for ever on the church.

4. To fix intently (the eye or the mind); to command or engross (the attention).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 90 Giue him needfull note, For I mine eyes will riuet to his Face. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 129 Her eger eyes she riuets on his face. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 144 While his attention was thus rivetted. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXIII. 107 She rivetted her eyes on his. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXI, The attention..of Bunce..was riveted to the armed sloop. 1852 M. ARNOLD *The Future* 6 He..Rivets his gaze on the banks of the stream. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 198 That march riveted the attention of the world.

b. To engross the attention of (a person).

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. (1819) 23 In dire amazement rivetted they stand. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* xii. (1869) 381 We are riveted by this strange apparition in foreign lands. 1883 PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 33, I..was riveted by the book.

Hence **Ri·veting** *ppl. a.*

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. iii. 54 A clinching, riveting Argument, I trow! 1899 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LVII. 178/1 His brilliant, original, riveting, but most censorious conversation.

Ri·veted, *ppl. a.* Also 7– **rivetted.** [f. RIVET *v.* + -ED 1.] Fastened with rivets; clinched. Also in *Combs.*, as *close-*, *double-*, *single-riveted*.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 22 A thousand Sir, early though 't be, haue on their Riueted trim. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Shoe*, A shoe for all [equine] feet, is one that is cut at the toe into two equal parts, which are joined by a riveted nail. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 208 The strength of the parts in riveted joints is reduced. *Ibid.*, The strength of the double riveted joint will be 68. And that of the single riveted joint 46. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 4/7 The old artillery with riveted wheels and huge wooden axles.

b. *fig.* Firmly fastened, established or settled, rooted; fixed, intent.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 72 Some menstruums may dissolve..the close rivetted parts of some..bodies. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 301 To persevere in..Drunkenness, until a riveted Disease entails his Folly..on his Blood. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 6, I have a rivetted hatred to him. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* II. vii. 165 Casts a pensive, rivetted look downwards to the modest flowers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 3/2 Few works..have destroyed more riveted and deeply-rooted errors.

Ri·veter. Also **rivetter.** [f. RIVET *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who rivets.

1800 *New Ann. Direct.* 34 Saddle-tree-maker and Rivetter. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 556 The average work that can be done by two riveters, with one 'holder on' and a boy. 1894 *Labour Commission, Gloss.*, After the boot has been sewn the rivetter again takes the boot and hammers the sole out to make it level.

2. A riveting machine.

1884 *Machinery & Eng.* I. 88/1 Compressing machines, such as steam hammers,..rivetters, forging presses.

Ri·veting, *vbl. sb.* Also 7– **rivetting.** [f. RIVET *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb., in lit. and fig. uses.

1485 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 189 Payd for revettyng of þe plats, & for þe iiij boultes, *xs.* ob. 1611 COTGR., *Rivement*, a riueting, a clenching. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 96 A thief..makes that single riveting of no use as to security. 1706 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1853) II. 528/1 He prayed with them partly for..the riveting of the things he had said in their minds. 1779 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 Dec. II. 299, I think we may beat the French fleet, but if we should, it will be the rivetting of this damned Ministry. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 257 The development of national mind may be but the riveting of a prejudice. 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1373 To prevent the rivetting of this ascendancy on the neck of Europe.

b. With qualifying word prefixed.

1874 THEARLE *Nav. Archit.* 104 The Liverpool rules require chain riveting for all double and treble riveted joints and butts. *Ibid.*, In edge or butt riveting the space between two consecutive rows of rivets must not be less than one and a half times their diameter.

2. *attrib.*, as *riveting hammer*, *machine*, *nail*, *plate*, *set*, *tool*.

See also KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* (1875) and *Suppl.* (1884).

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 Clinch-bolts are clinched with a Rivetting Hammer. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/1 The Rivetting Hammer..is very rarely used at his Forge, unless the Work be very small. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Clous à river*, a rivet, or riveting-nail to be clenched at both ends. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Riveting-plates*, in gun-carriages, small square thin pieces of iron, through which the ends of the bolts pass, and are riveted upon them. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 387 A rivetting-set or punch for the heads of rivets. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 115/2 The Patent Riveting Machine..constructed by Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* III. 611/2 The strong semicircular bracket carrying the fixed riveting tool.

† Rivia·tion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Fishing.

a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. ii. in *Hargrave's Tracts* (1787) I. 7 The writ..which anciently was directed to the sheriff to prohibit riviation in any rivers in his bailiwick.

‖ Rivière (*rivyɛ̯·r*). [a. F. *rivière* (RIVER *sb.*1) in same sense.] A necklace of diamonds or other gems, esp. one consisting of more than one string.

1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* XXXVIII, Myra was amused as she watched their dazzling tiaras and flashing rivières. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 13/3 Buying a diamond for £12,000 and ordering it to be set in her rivière as the centre stone.

Rivilin, variant of RIVELING 1.

Rivina (rivəi·na). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. the name of Aug. Q. *Rivinus*, a German botanist (1652–1723).] An American plant belonging to the same family as Phytolacca.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Three [species]..are cultivated... Downy rivina...Smooth rivina...Climbing rivina. 1882 *Garden* 5 Aug. 112/1 Rivinas..are eminently deserving of more general cultivation than they meet with at present.

Riving (rəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. RIVE *v.*1]

1. The action of the vb.; rending, tearing, etc.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 747* (Dubl. MS.), A store..stede stalwortly bondyn;..In rapes fast for ryfyng of bernes. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 140 Fro rotyng & ryuing they be byraft. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2368 Cuthbert wayued his hand on þaim, Fra ryvyng of thak þaim to reclaym. 1527 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 320 To underly the law for the ryving of the Kingis lettres. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 57 Taking of the saidis letters perforce fra him and ryving of thame all in pecis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 68 The injurie done to her, .. and also the ryving of her claiths. 1619–53 in Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* (1894) 580 Edward Dobson for riving out of twoe ridges of land [etc.]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, In the auld times o' rugging and riving through the hail country. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* v, Power was to be won by other means than by rending and riving. 1875 F. W. MYERS *Poems* 91 Where wilt thou find a riving or a rending?

b. *spec.* Splitting or cleaving of wood.

1471–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 94 Pro le ryvyng et sharpyng M^{l}D del stakes. 1543 *Fabric Rolls York* (Surtees) Gloss. s.v. *Revyn*, Ryving of fyerwoode in Frankelyn for my lorde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us take the axe, the wedge and the beetle, and settle our selues to cleauing and riueing. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 19 The Horne-bound tree..requires so much paines in riving as is almost incredible. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 331 The rude practice of riving was soon superseded by the more effective operation of the saw.

Comb. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1950/2 *Riving-knife*, a tool used in splitting balks for staves, clapboards, shingles, etc. *Ibid.*, *Riving-machine*, a machine for splitting wood in the direction of the grain.

2. *concr.* A fissure, cleft, or rent. *rare.*

c 1450 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 41 'Come to the ryuyng off this same walle'..'The ryuyng?' quoth he, 'qwere ys that?' 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abertura*, opening, cleft or ryuing of any thing. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 29 He contemplates the rents and rivings, the rags and tatters.

† Ri·ving, *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* [f. RIVE *v.*2 + -ING 1.] Arriving; landing.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 At his riuyng þe lond non him forbedde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvynge vp to lond, fro water, *applicacio*, *applicatus*.

Ri·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. RIVE *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That rives; rending, tearing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20976 Paul..suffurd..Bath mang men and riuand beist. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 445 [An eagle] Wyth hys rywand and sharpe tallons..The forseyde bowelles..toke. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. vii. Wks. (Grosart) 14 Riving tortures spight,..To good the soul doth nearer reunite. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 640 Nature opposes, with her utmost force, This riving stroke. 1827 PRAED *Arminius* vi, The riving axe and burning brand Rent forests. 1877 BRYANT *Song Sower* iii, The pelting hail and riving blast.

Rivlin, variant of RIVELING 1.

‖ Ri·vo. *Obs.* [App. of Spanish origin; perh. Sp. *arriba* up, upwards.] An exclamation used at revels or drinking-bouts.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. (1633) H iv, Hey, *Riuo Castiliano*, a man's a man. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 124 *Rivo*, sayes the drunkard. 1600 *Look about You* L iv, And *Ryuo* will he cry and *Castile* too. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* II. i, Weele quaffe or any thing; *Riuo*, Saint Marke.

Rivo·se, *a. Ent.* [ad. late L. *rīvōs-us*, f. *rīvus* stream.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 271 *Rivose*, when furrows do not run in a parallel direction and are rather sinuate.

Ri·votite. *Min.* [f. the name of Professor L. E. *Rivot* of Paris.] 'An amorphous mineral, of yellowish-green colour, containing antimony, copper, and carbon di-oxide' (Chester).

1874 *Geol. Mag.* 367 Under the name of Rivotite..a new Spanish mineral is described by M. Ducloux. It occurs..on the western slope of Sierra del Cadi, in the province of Lerida.

† Ri·vule, *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. L. *rīvul-us*, dim. of *rīvus* stream.] *trans.* To break up or divide *into* (channels).

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) II. lxxxiv. 340 Rivuled into petty Issues running thick corruption.

Rivulet (ri·vi̯ulĕt). Forms: α. 6–7 **riuelet, rivlet,** 7 **riulet, riuilet, rivelet.** β. 6–7 **riuolet,** 7 **rivolet, reu-, revolet, rivalet.** γ. 7 **riuulet,** 7– **rivulet.** [Perh. ad. It. *rivoletto*, dim. of *rivolo*, dim. of *rivo* :—L. *rīvus* stream: cf. prec. and -ET.]

1. A small stream or river; a streamlet.

α. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. xi. I. 52 Meeting with sundrie other riuelets by the waie. *Ibid.* 55 A pretie riuelet rising about Michelneie. 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv, Of that huge Sea let's through a Riblet [1612 Riulet] waide. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 108 Two new Forts..vpon a pleasant plaine, and neare a little Riuilet. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 8 As naturall a fluxe..as the water in the riuelet hath from the fount. 1671 *New York Cal. Doc.* (1853) III. 196 They past this day several brave brookes and small Riuelets.

β. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 There being sundry riuolets that descend from the mountains. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. IV. ix, A tender Olive set In a lone place, near a smooth Rivolet. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 123 The most noted Rivers take their rise and beginning from the smallest Rivolets.

γ. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii, Triton..call'd the neighb'ring Nymphs each in her turne To poure their pretty Riuulets from their Urne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 420 By Fountain or by shadie Rivulet He sought them both. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, The Dews and Rains..are conveyed in small Rivulets towards the Middle. 1779 FORREST *Voy.*

N. Guinea 320 These clouds feed the rivulets which run from the hills. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 157 The water of the lake is salt, as is that of some of the rivulets which join it. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 364 He discovered one of the sources of the Ogowé at a point where it formed a mere rivulet of water.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1660 Winstanley *Eng. Worthies* Ep. Ded. 4 A Nobler confluence of so many Loyal Purple Rivelets of Honour.

β. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 42 The woman ceased not from streaming foorth riuolets of teares. 1600 *Look about You* L, Looke how the furrowes of his aged cheeke Fild with the reuolets of wet eyde mone. 1670 W. Penn *Truth Rescued fr. Imposture* 60 England's Fountain of Iustice was clear and wholesom, although the Rivolets or lesser Streams might be troubled.

γ. 1639 Ld. Digby *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 86 There cannot be admitted..unto the avowed channell of the Church, any corrupt Rivulet of erroneous Doctrine. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 37 Steel..causes the Blood to run.. through all the minutest Canals and Rivulets of the Body. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 7 ¶ 4 The rivulets of intelligence which are continually trickling among us. 1860 Sangster *Hesperus* 44 A rivulet of song..Welled free and sparkling.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rivulet-bed, -side*; also in specific names, as *rivulet carp, dipper, salmon* (see quots.).

1744 J. Wilson *Synop. Brit. Plants* 10 By the rivulet side. 1804 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* V. I. 65 Rivulet Salmon [*Salmo Rivalis*]. *Ibid.* 245 Rivulet Carp [*Cyprinus Rivularis*]. 1811 Cooke *Thames* I. 1* b, From its source it flows on in a rivulet character, till it reaches Cricklade. 1819 Turton *Conchol. Dict.* 27 *Bulla fluviatilis.* Rivulet Dipper. 1896 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 621 The rivulet-bed in which you walk is dry.

3. A name of several geometrid moths of the genus *Emmelesia.*

1832 J. Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 137 The Rivulet ..appears in June on shrubs. *Ibid.*, The Small Rivulet.. appears the end of June. *Ibid.* 138 The Grass Rivulet.

Rivulo·se, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rīvul-us* + -OSE.] Marked with irregular sinuous lines or stripes.

1871 Cooke *Handbk. Fungi* I. 257 Pileus pulvinate, silky, soft, then rivulose. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 94 Cup..externally blackish-brown, rivulose.

Riwell: see Reuall. **Riwle,** obs. f. Rule.

Rix, dial. variant of *rish* Rush *sb.* (plant).

† Rixa·tion. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *rixārī* to quarrel: see -ation.] Scolding, brawling.

1623 in Cockeram. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Rix-baron. [ad. G. *reichsbaron.*] A baron of the German Empire.

a 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 138 Thou knowest him well, The proud Rix-baron.

Rix-dollar (ri·ksdɒlər). Now *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 6 **reekes** (7 **reichs**) **doller,** 7 **rexdolar, dollar,** dol(l)**er.** *β.* 7 **rix**(**e dollar, rixdoller, rix doller, ricksdoller,** 8 **rycksdollar,** 7– **rix dollar, rix-dollar, rixdollar.** *γ.* **rich dollar.** [ad. older Du. *rijcksdaler* (Kilian; mod.Du. *rijksdaalder*, Fris. *ryksdaelder*), = Sw. *riksdaler*, Da. *rigsdaler*, G. *reichsthaler*: see Riche and Dollar.] A silver coin and money of account, current from the latter part of the 16th to the middle of the 19th century in various European countries (as Holland, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden) and in their commerce with the East, etc.; the value varied from about 4*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*

α. 1598 W. Phillip tr. *Linschoten* I. vi. 17 Each pardauwe, accounted as much as a Réekes Doller, Flemish money. [1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 286 The silver Doller of the Empire (called Reichs Doller) is of the standard of ten ounces or thereabouts.] 1640 *Bk. War Committee Covenanters* 2 For fornishing thairof, ordaines to be given xx rex dollares. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 76 The King..has givin him in landis to the valew of 100,000 Rex dolers. 1690 *Burgh Rec. Lanark* (1893) 234 Thrie rex dollares.

β. 1622 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 306 He cometh for his army with great store of rix dollars. 1658 *Cal. Domest. State Papers* 313 The Turks demand 75,000 rix dollars for the provisions. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 6 The Surgeons 28 Gilders, and Diet, and on Shoar 3 Ricksdollers. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xciv. 434 The par is reckoned one hundred and twenty-five Saxon dollars, for one hundred rix dollars current in Amsterdam. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 539 At all other times they would receive the regular salary of thirty rix-dollars monthly. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 168 The price which was charged me..was about five rix dollars and three quarters.

γ. c 1645 Howell *Lett.* VI. i, So I left my Lord at Glukstad,..being com hither to take up 8000 rich Dollars upon Mr. Burlamachs Bils.

† Ri·xle, *v. Obs.* Forms: 2 **rixlan,** 2–3 **rixlen,** 3 (*Orm.*) **rix**(**s**)**lenn, rixlien, rixli, rixly**(**e,** 3–5 **rixle,** 5 **ryxle.** [f. OE. *rix-ian* to rule + -LE.]

1. *intr.* To reign, bear sway; to rule, have dominion; to prevail.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 From þan helle .. us bureȝe þe lauerd þe is..wuniende and rixlende on worlde a buten ende. *c* 1200 Ormin 8304 Onn hiss fiftende ȝer fra þatt þatt he bigann to rixlenn I Rome riche. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 226 He ane is to herien, þurh hwam & under hwam alle kinges rixleð. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. H. 207 After him Rixlede o king, Rime ihote was. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 221 Whyle þou rixlis in this Reame no riot we drede.

fig. c 1200 Ormin 4253 Þurrh all þatt fele kinne gillt..I þa limess rixslebþ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Eresie, God beo iðoncked, ne rixleð nout in Engelelond. *Ibid.* 374 Þus, lo! in eueriche stat rixleð bitternesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2726 Envy..Ryxles full Ryfe in her ranke hertes.

2. To deal masterfully *with* (a person).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13891 With the remnond full rade he rixlit vnfaire,..Cast hom ouer clanly at the cloise brigge.

3. To conduce, lead *to.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5129 Sely is the kyng, þat kepis the for counsell clene for hym-seluyn, þat well con..rede hym to redurs, þat rixles to shame.

Hence **† Ri·xling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Elles ne bið his rixlunge ne fest ne lonsum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 27 *Adueniat regnum tuum*, cume þi rixlinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Alle þe holie haluwen ouercumen þuruh bileaue þes deofles rixlunge.

† Rixo·sous, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *rixōsus.*] 'Full of brabbles' (Cockeram, 1623).

Riyf, obs. f. Rife. **Riz,** dial. f. Rise *v.* **Rizagon,** var. of Risagon. **Rize,** obs. f. Rise *v.* **Rizom**(**e,** varr. of Risom.

Rizzar (ri·zəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 7 **razour, rizer,** 8 **rizzer,** 9 **rizzart, risar.** [Of obscure origin; perh. f. *rid* Red *a.* on the analogy of Groser.] The red currant; also *attrib.*, as *rizzar-berry, -bush.*

1679 Cunningham of Craigends *Diary* 9 July (S.T.S.) 112 For razour-berries in a yeard. 1684 J. Erskine *Jrnl.* 27 June (1893) 67, I did eat some straw and rizer berries. 1703 Brand *Orkney* 80 There are also at Scalloway some Goose and Rizzer-berrie bushes. 1899 Jas. Colville *Scot. Vernacular* 12 Round the garden ran a high, flat-topped wall, clad on the sunny side with rizzars.

Ri·zzar, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also **risar.** [f. the vb.]

1. 'A drying by means of heat, properly that of the sun' (Jamieson, 1808).

2. A rizzared haddock.

1834 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* xxxiv, Loaves and fishes! Rizzars! Finnans! Kipper!

Ri·zzar, *v. Sc.* Also 9 **rizar, rizzer, -or.** [See next.] *trans.* To dry or parch (esp. haddocks) in the sun.

a 1818 Macneill *Poems* (1844) 88 Haddies caller at last carting, Or rizzered sweet. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xii, He engaged the goodwife..with some compliments upon the rizzoring of our haddocks.

Rizzared (ri·zəɹd), *ppl. a. Sc.* Also 8 **rizerd,** 9 **riz**(**z**)**ard, -art, rizzered.** [ad. obs. F. *ressoré* 'parched, scorched, dryed, or burnt vp, by the sunne' (Cotgr.), f. *re-* Re- + *sorer* 'to reeke; to drie, or make red': see Sore *a.*] Dried up by exposure to the sun: **a.** Of haddocks.

1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 436/1 *Rizerd haddocks*, dried haddocks. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xiii, Strung up by the head like rizzered haddocks. 1854 *Phenie Millar* II. 107 Mr. Millar..discussed his newspapers silently along with tea and rizzered haddie. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 360 Anything from Scotch collops to rizzard haddocks.

b. Of soil.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 744 After the soil on the top of the drills has become a little browned with the sun, or rizzared as it is technically phrased.

Rizzim, -om, -um, variants of Risom.

† Ro, *sb. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **ro,** 4–5 **roo,** 4 **rou,** 5 **rowe.** *β. Sc.* 5 **ruf, ruff,** 6 **rufe, ruve, rove, roif.** [a. ON. and Icel. *rá* (Norw., Sw., and Da. *ro*, Fær. *rógv*), = OE. *rów* (once), Fris. *rouwe*, MDu. *rouwe, roe*, (M)LG. *rouwe, rôwe, rou*(*e, rô*(*e*, OHG. *ruowa* (MHG. *ruow*(*e*, later *ruw*) and *rôa* (MHG. *ruo, rue*, G. *ruhe, ruh*), regarded as cognate with Gr. *ἐρωή* cessation, rest. With the Sc. forms *rufe, ruve*, etc. (= rōv), compare Roove rivet-burr :—ON. *rá*, Cruive var. of Croo, and the northern *grofe, grove* (:—ON. *gróa*), obs. variants of Grow *v.*] Rest, repose, peace.

α. c 1200 Ormin 7042 Cristess resste & Cristess ro & Cristess swete slæpess. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 77 Ich aȝeoue þe mi gast,..& do hit, blisfule godd,..to ro & to reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1007 Paradis is a..land o liue, o ro, and rest. 13.. *Coer de L.* 7135 God geve us alle good endyng, And hys soule reste and roo! *c* 1375 *XV Pains of Hell* 209 in *O. E. Misc.* 220 Al þe fest of þe sununday..Þai schal haue rou and rest perpetualy. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* iv. 38 Nowe ar we brought Bothe vnto rest and rowe [*rimes* to, doo]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4880 Þar durst na paynym eftirward Assayle,..Bot lete þaim rest in ro.

β. c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 14 This riche Revir dovn ran, but resting or ruf, Throwe ane forest. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 60 Now at vnes, now in to rest and ruff. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxi. 5 His mynd sall moif, But rest or ruve. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 85 As wes, is, salbe ay, but roif. *c* 1570 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* vi. 20 To run that race but ather rest or rove.

b. In asseverative phrases, as *so have I ro!*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Agatha*) 134 Þat I for-think, sa haf I ro. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17568 Sithen ȝe it say I wol also Aȝeyn my wille—so haue I ro! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 237 Full well may we mys the, as euer haue I ro. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 401 As ever haue I rest or rowe, much he spake of glasse.

† Ro, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **rone,** 6 *Sc.* **rufe, ruve.** [f. Ro *sb.* With sense 1 cf. MSw. *roas* to rest oneself, Sw. *roa* to amuse, Norw. *roa* to bring to rest; and with sense 2, MSw. *roa*, MDu. *r*(*o*)*uwen*, MLG. *r*(*ou*)*wen*, OHG. *ruowon* (MHG. *ruowen*, G. *ruhen*), to rest.]

1. *refl.* To recreate (oneself). *rare*—[1].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3351 Ysaac him yode to rone [*Gött.* went him forto ro], Thoght on thing he had to done [*Gött.* to do].

2. *intr. Sc.* To have or take repose.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 19 That thay ma nowþir rest nor rufe, Till thay mischeif þair sellis. *a* 1568 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* lii. 14 My mad misfortoun dois me so commuve, That I may nowthir rest nor ruve.

Ro, obs. f. Roe. **Roab**(**e,** obs. ff. Robe.

Roach (rōʊtʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **roche,** 6–8 **roch.** [a. OF. *roche* (13th c. in Godef.), *roce*, also *roque, rocque*, of uncertain origin.]

1. A small freshwater fish (*Leuciscus rutilus*) of the Carp family, common in the rivers of northern Europe. *Blue roach* = Azurine. In *U.S.* also applied to various small fishes resembling, or mistaken for the roach.

1314 in *Wardrobe Acc.* 8 *Edw. II*, 21 Dars, roches, et pik, 2*s.* 8*d.* 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 53 Cuidam homini de Lettowe pro roches ab ipso emptis apud le Haff, v *s.* iiij *d.* 1391 *Ibid.* 73 Pro tenches et roches. *c* 1400 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 4/1 Y^e^ gutts of a roche is good for a roch^s^, and so furth of all other fysshys. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take Trowtys, Rochys,..an make hem clene. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 372 Roches in sotelte, Playce in sotelte. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 *b*, Some againe delight in both, as the Pike..and the Roach. 1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* III. i. (1634) 153 Of fishes you shall finde in Armes..the Trout, Barbel, Turbot, Herring, Roach. 1653 Walton *Angler* 206, I might now tell you how to catch Roch and Dace. 1738 Swift *Printer sent to Newgate*, If a Gudgeon meet a Roach, He dare not venture to approach. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 56 The Roach is as foolish as the carp is crafty. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 84 The Roach..is found chiefly in deep still rivers, where it is often seen in large shoals. 1868 Peard *Water-farm.* xvi. 170 No fish thrives better in confinement, or breeds more rapidly than the roach. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Collection of Stuffed..Azurine or Blue Roach. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 129 The Spot..is known ..in the Chesapeake region also as the..'Roach'.

b. In phrase *as sound as a roach*, = F. *sain comme un gardon* (cf. *plus sain qu'un gardon* in Cotgrave).

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 280 Roches..are esteemed..uncapable of any Disease, according to the old Proverb, As sound as a Roch. 1667 Denham *Direct. Paint.* 1. 32 Till some judicious Dolphin might approach, And land him safe and sound as any Roach. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 135 My Father.. turn'd of Seventy, and as yet he's as sound as a Roach still. *a* 1732 Gay *New Song on New Similies* viii, Hearts, sound as any bell or roach. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 297 My health is capital—constitution ditto—sound as a roach. 1895 'F. Anstey' *Lyre & Lancet* IX. 92 Sickly..? Not a bit of it—sound as a roach!

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In similative combs., as *roach-back, -backed, -bellied, -bent.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 15 The ridge or chine of the backe rochbent, and the hamme streight, betoken swiftnesse. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 272/4 A Baye Mare,..flat ribb'd, Roach back'd. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1277 Laths..of cast iron,..four feet long, roach-bellied, that is, forming the segment of a circle on the under side. 1847 Youatt *Pig* vi. 74 The real Irish pig was a huge,..roach-backed, coarse-boned, grisly brute. 1881 Grant *Bush Life Queensland* I. vii. 88 The flocks of sheep..return bare, leggy, roach-backed-looking objects. *a* 1884 Jarvis in Allen *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 410 The Nigretti flock..were not handsomely formed, being rather flat-sided, roach-back [etc.].

b. Attrib., etc., as *roach-angler, -fisher, -fishing, -hook, -net, -pie, -tackle, -weel.*

1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xvii. 218 About London, where I think there be the best Roch-Anglers. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Roach-fishing*, They add 12 strong links of Hair, with Roach-Hooks at them. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v., The Roach-Pie may be made, as that of Tunny-Pie. 1823 in Hofland *Brit. Angler's Man.* (1841) 247 A barbel, caught with roach-tackle. 1867 Francis *Bk. Angling* 18 The Thames, Lea, and Colne are eagerly sought by shoals of roach-fishers. *Ibid.* 19 Roach-fishing is very pretty sport. 1877 — *Angling* 27 One of the finest roach rivers within fifty miles of London. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* 366 Roach Weel, from the Province of Bleking. *Ibid.* 376 Roach Net.

Roach (rōʊtʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 8 **roch.** [var. of Roche *sb.*[1], as the usual or only spelling in certain special senses.]

1. *Mining.* (See quot. 1836.) ? *Obs.*

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 258 Soletrees, Roach, and Ryder. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Q ij *b*, I have likewise heard of other Veins discovered after the same manner; as also in Fields of Grass lying near the Roch. 1836 Furness *Astrologer* 11, Roach, Rag-pump, Rider. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Roach*, ore found on the side of the main vein and divided from it by rock or rither.

† **2.** A seam or bed of coal. *Obs.*

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 896 It was found upon the rising grounds (where the signs of the Cole, and the Cole it self came near the day) that there lay another Roach of Cole at a certain depth under it. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 137 In working the roach of coal 5 yards thick. *Ibid.* 147 He shewed me a level of 35 yards of roach. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4008/4, 220 Acres, in which are great Quantities of Roch of Coal, now open.

† **3.** *Peter in roach*, = Roche-petre. *Obs.*

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 150 Take of ..Peter in Roach one pound; Peter in Meal one pound.

4. a. (See quots. and cf. Roche *sb.*)

1831 J. Hodgson in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 213 The same sort of conglomerate rock as that at the foot of Ulswater, and which the country people there [in 1799] called roach. *Ibid.* 215 The old red sandstone of the Mellfell district is through all that country called roach or roche.

b. A variety of Portland stone (see quots.).

1829 Webster in *Geol. Trans.* 2nd Ser. II. 42 The bed below this [= School Cap] is the first which is worked for freestone, and is called Roach...It is entirely oolitic..and contains marine shells. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II.

332/2 The new Church in the island, built..of a variety of the Portland stone termed roach. *Ibid.* 376/1 The roach is throughout the island oolitic. 1887 *Specif. T. Monk's Patent* No. 1264. 1 The roach or rag of Portland stone, at present a wasted natural product.

attrib. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 375/2 The roach beds are always incorporated with the freestone beds that invariably lie below them. 1852 RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* 139 The Roach-bed is very hard, and is used for foundations of breakwaters,..but it will not bear a close even face.

Roach (rōutʃ), *sb.*[3] *Naut.* [Of obscure origin.] 'An upward curve in the foot of a square sail'.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 116 The stay is cut with a curve or roach. 1851 KIPPING *Sailm.* (ed. 2) 45 The breadth of the seams on the foot of a jib or driver ought to be made according to the roach with which the sail is cut. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls of Sea* 34 Their seams, leaches, and roaches fortified by all the devices known to the sailmaker.

attrib. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 91 Flying jibs are cut with a roach-curve on the stay. *Ibid.* 88 *Roach-leech*, a term signifying the curve on the mast-leech of some fore and aft sails, &c.

transf. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 335/1 [The Texas pony] has ..a very long body, with a pronounced roach just forward of the coupling.

Roach, *sb.*[4], abbrev. form of COCKROACH.

1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 89 *note*, 'Cock-roaches' in the United States..are always called 'roaches' by the fair sex, for the sake of euphony. 1898 A. BALFOUR *Stroke of Sword* xxiv, Overcome by my terror of these roaches, I rushed on deck.

Roach, variant of ROCHE, ROTCHE.

Roach (rōutʃ), *v.* [f. ROACH *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To cut (a sail) with a roach.

1851 KIPPING *Sailm.* (ed. 2) 117 On Roaching the Sails. *Ibid.* 118 The royals are also roached as much as 1 foot 6 inches.

2. *U.S.* To clip or trim (a horse's mane) so that the hair stands on end.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 731 Her neck was thick, and rendered more so in appearance by reason of her mane not being roached (or in English hogged). 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 335/2, I roached his mane and docked his tail.

Roach alum, variant of ROCHE ALUM.

Roached (rōutʃt), *a. U.S.* [f. ROACH *sb.*[3] or *v.*] Having an upward curve.

a 1890 *Dogs Gt. Brit. & Amer.* 100 (Cent.), An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being roached or 'wheel-backed', a defect which generally tends to slow up-and-down gallop.

Roaching (rōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ROACH *sb.*[1]] Fishing for roach.

1887 *Sporting Life* 22 June 2/6 Roaching and Poaching, and other matters. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 9/1 The river, as regards colour, was all that could be desired for roaching.

Road (rōud), *sb.* Forms: 1 **rád**, 3–5 **rade**; 4–7 **rode** (6–7 **rhode**); 5 **rood**, 5–7 **roode**; 6–7 **roade** (6 **rhoade**), 6– **road**. See also RAID *sb.* [OE. *rád* fem. (f. pret. stem of *rídan* to RIDE), in sense 1 = Fris. *reed*, MDu. *rede* (Flem. dial. *rede, ree*), MLG. *rêt, rêd-*, ON. and Icel. *reið* (MSw. *reed(h*, MDa. *reed, red*). In sense 3 the continental forms are MDu. *rede, reede* (Du. *reede, ree*), MLG. *rede, reide* (hence G. *reede, rhede*, Da. *red, rhed*, Sw. *redd*): the view that these are connected with Du. *reeden*, LG. *reiden* to fit out, is old but is inconsistent with the history of the Eng. form. On senses 2 and 4 see notes below.]

I. †1. The act of riding on horseback; also, a spell of riding; a journey on horseback. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 7 [He] rit for ðy þe he mid ðære rade earnað sume earnunga. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. iii, þæt he þæt weorc þæs halgan godspelles ma þurh his fota gange fremede, þonne on his horsa rade. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 Ȝif mon on mycelre rade oððe on miclum gangum weorðe ȝeteorad. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 76 Sone þerefter com a seli wummon..bi nicomedes burh o rade toward rome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11427 Þir kinges rides forth þair rade [*v.r.* rode], þe stern alwais þam forwit glade. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 This knyht on daies brode In clos him hield, and schop his rode On nyhtes time. 1463 *Paston Lett.* II. 143, I sent your grey hors..to the ferror, and he seythe he shull never be nowght to rood nowthyr ryght good to plowe nor to carte. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton, 1481) C iij, As we are not wonte rather to chese coltes than horses of 7 yere for our rode. 1605–6 *Act for Paving Drury Lane*, The Lane..is of late yeeres by occasion of the continuall Rode there, and often Cariages, become deepe, foule, and dangerous. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 17 At last, with easie Rodes, he came to Leicester.

†b. The act of riding on the waves. *Obs.*—1

The use of OE. *rád* in Cynewulf's *Elene* 981 may belong here, or to sense 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1045 Pelleus..puruiaunce hade made Of twenty shippes full shene, shot on þe depe, All redy to the Roode of þe roghe ythes.

†c. A set or company of riders. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 5257 These are chosyn in fyrst rod..: Sere Calabre hovyd stylle, To see who wolde ryde hym tylle. 1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rode, a company of horsmen, *chevauchee.*

†2. *spec.* The act of riding with hostile intent against a person or district; a hostile incursion by mounted men; a foray, raid. *Obs.*

Very common *c* 1500–1650: cf. also INROAD. In mod. use revived in the Sc. form RAID.

c 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871, Cyninges þegnas oft rade onridon þe mon na ne rimde. 925–35 *Sec. Laws of Athelstan* 20 (Liebermann), Ðonne ridon þa yldestan men to..and nimon eall ðæt he aȝe, and fo se cyng to healfum, to healfum ða men ðe on þære rade beon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 56 Be londe and ek be Schiep He mot travaile..And make manye hastyf rodes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1180 Mony stithe man..on stedis enarmyt, All redy for þe rode Arayet for the werre. 1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 475 Aftur a Rode..made vppon the Scottes at thende of this last somer. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 Borderers, whan they make rodes into Scotlande. *Ibid.* xliv. 60 Than the kyng gaue lycence to the soudiers..to make a rode into Heynalt. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 77 His moste paines hath been taken aboute the warres of Scotlande, and roades made into that countrey. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 54 Northumberland men (exercised in roades upon the Scots) are accounted best light horsemen. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 169 The English..assailed and made Incursions and Rodes upon all Spanish ships, and other places.

3. A sheltered piece of water near the shore where vessels may lie at anchor in safety; a roadstead.

Cf. 1 b and the note there. For Scottish examples see RAID *sb.* 4 (and REID[1]).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 801 To his castel ful riȝt He sailed þe seuenday On rade. *Ibid.* 955 Tristrem gan stoutely go To lond þat ich niȝt Of rade. [1372–3 in Swinden *Gt. Yarmouth* (1772) 375 Quendam locum in mari..vocatum Kirkelee Rode.] 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5586 But the freikes were ferd..For..to remeve fro rode for rokkes in þe se. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roode, of shyppys stondyng, *bitalassum.* 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 187 The seyd Ship lying in the Rode at Eryth in Thamys. 1514 BARCLAY *Cytezen & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 29 Lyke wyse as shyppes be docked in a rode. 1594 NASHE & MARLOWE *Dido* 1500 Why are thy ships new rigd? or to what end, Launcht from the hauen, lye they in the Rhode? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 138 The Towne Gravesend is a knowne Roade. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 111 Princes..impose Custom upon Ships, as for the use of the Road upon their Coasts. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i, The pilot..brought the ship into a very good road, where we rid in twenty-six fathoms water. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 74 The depth of water in both these roads is from 20 to 24 feet. 1824 IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 34 The tide contrary, the vessell anchored far off in the road. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* iv. 26 Those [vessels] which are obliged to lie in the open road are exposed to considerable danger.

attrib. *c* 1550 LELAND *Collect.* III. 94 At the rode mouth of Tawe was a castell cawllid..Ostermuth.

fig. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 248 No speciall place will I chose for our rode But at auenture where the winde shall us driue. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. xii. 42 Now, strike your sailes,..For we be come vnto a quiet rode. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 75 A secure roade and safe harbour for all heauenly merchants to anchor in.

†b. *At road*, riding at anchor. *Obs.*

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 29/2 Yn defaute of Cables and Ancres for here seid Shippes and Vesseles, where as they be at rode. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 254 The seid ship lying at Rode in the Kynges haven. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* civ. 26 There both mightie ships saile, and some lye at roade. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vi. 17 Yet stand they still, as tho they lay at rode. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlii. 131 Such vessels as have laine for a while at quiet rode in the harbor.

fig. 1596 SOUTHWELL *Triumphs over Death* 18 God..casteth your anchours where your thoghts should lie at rhode.

4. An ordinary line of communication used by persons passing between different places, usually one wide enough to admit of the passage of vehicles as well as of horses or travellers on foot.

The late appearance of this sense makes its development from sense 1 somewhat obscure, but Fris. *reed* and Flem. *ree* have acquired similar meanings. Cf. also OE. *stréamrád* the course of a stream, *hwéolrád* wheel-track, and the poetic words for 'sea', *brim-, stréam-, hron-, segl-, swanrád.* The earlier Sc. ROD *sb.*[2], path, is unconnected, and there is no evidence that it had any influence upon the history of the English word.

It is not quite clear whether COCK-ROAD, which appears about 1600 and is implied in the earlier *road-net* (see 12), belongs to this sense. Cf. RODE *v.*[1]

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 16 The most villanous house in all London rode. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 183 This Doll Teare-sheet should be some Rode. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgrimage* II. iii, 'Tis a toyle Sir; Like riding in one rode perpetually, It offers no variety. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 51 A traveller in a deep rode will be choice of his way throughout. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 431 We diverted out of the common rode to Geneva. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 37 The downward road That to the grotto leads. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, He inquired for a road among the hills, but heard of none. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 245 To follow the easier and more circuitous road which led northward to Zadracarta. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 68 After this the road became very intricate, and I was fain to hire a little boy to guide me. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxvi, In a place where the street narrowed into a road.

b. *Mining.* 'Any underground passage, way, or gallery' (Gresley).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 975 The roads will be shut up, the air-courses destroyed, and the whole economy of the mining operations deranged.

c. *U.S.* A railroad or railway.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 56 American Railroads... Many circumstances conspire to assist..in the construction of these roads. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 546 There are now very nearly..one thousand miles of rail-road in the State..; the roads were injudiciously laid out, and have been badly managed. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 115 A prominent station on the Central Pacific road.

d. *Post Office.* (See quots.)

1859 A. ANDREWS *Hist. Jrnlism.* II. 147 The monopoly of circulating newspapers by the post had been held fast by the clerks of the road, employed by the Post-office. *Ibid.* 199 The abominable monopoly of the clerks of the roads was still in existence. 1881 *Standard* 1 Nov. 2/1 At the first rough sorting the letters are distributed into 'roads', corresponding with the principal lines of railway communication over the country; the term being a survival of the nomenclature of the old coaching days.

5. In pregnant uses: **a.** *On, upon, the road*, travelling, journeying, upon or during a journey, etc.; on tour. *To take the road*, to set out.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. xxxv. Wks. (Grosart) 22 In this same Land as I was on the rode, A nimble traveller me overtook. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 115 We finde Israel offering sacrifices at Beersheba (being in his way upon the rode). 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 80 ¶ 6 Her aunt and her mother amuse themselves on the road, with telling her of dangers to be dreaded. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. ix, They slept one night upon the road, and arrived the next day at Delvile Castle. 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* 71 James his duds Reekt out..To take the road amang the rest. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 230 The other two operas, having been on the road for the last three years. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 8/2 Many of the companies 'on the road'..belong to the class that have been organised for the performance of some particular piece.

b. *The road*, the highway. In phrases, *to go upon*, or *take to, the road*, to become a highwayman; *gentleman*, or *knight, of the road*, a highwayman. Now *arch.*

1665 [see KNIGHT *sb.* 12 c]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew Knight of the Road*, the chief Highwayman best Mounted and Armed. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Question*, So, I took to the Road, and..The first Man I robb'd was a Parson. 1729 — *Direct. Servants* iii, I directly advise you, to go upon the Road;..the only Post of Honour left you. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 11 June § 10 Martin..could not supply his occasions any other way than by taking to the road. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v, Consorting with gentlemen of the road. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, [We] found ourselves regular knights of the road, before we knew where we were almost. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* Prol., You might go abroad;..anything is better than the Road and the certain end.

c. *To give (one) the road*, to allow one to pass. *To take the road of*, to take precedence of.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 99 Most certainly, without quarrelling, he takes the road of all mankind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* 250, I gave them the road. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/4 When riding a bicycle he met the defendant driving a carrier's van, and the latter gave him no road whatever.

d. Permission to set out or depart.

1863 SPEKE *Discov. Source Nile* xiv. 441, I primed him well to plead for the road. *Ibid.* 445 The moment of triumph had come at last, and suddenly the road was granted.

e. *The rule of the road*, the fixed custom which regulates the side to be taken by vehicles, etc. (or *transf.* by vessels) in progressing or passing each other.

1871 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 529 They do not observe 'the rule of the road'..; they have a tendency to keep on the inner side. 1873 *Punch* Apr. 139/1 A variety of useless discussions—..one on the rule of the road at sea. 1890 *Spectator* Sept. 395/2 With us, arts, commerce, letters, and learning would perish long before the rule of the road.

6. Any way, path, or (material) course.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 24 b, The Woodcockes arrive first on the North-coast, where almost euerie hedge serveth for a Roade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 976 In progress through the rode of Heav'n star-pav'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 274 Where Silver Swans sail down the Wat'ry Rode. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 54 In climes beyond the solar road. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 234 They form a kind of arched roads, about half an inch wide. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxvii. IV. 19 The nerves and spinal marrow are merely the roads by which the sensations travel.

b. *fig.* A way or course, esp. *to* some end.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 33 These quondam carpet-mongers, whose names yet runne smoothly in the euen rode of a blank verse. 1607 — *Cor.* v. i. 59 You know the very rode into his kindnesse, And cannot lose your way. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 53 There is no rode or ready way to vertue. 1700 PEPYS *Let. to Jackson* 9 May, I am, I thank God! greatly recovered, and in a fair road towards being perfectly so. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* III, Why affairs go much in the same road there as when you were alive. 1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* iv. 11 Ascending or descending diatonically whatever Road the Bass may take. 1783 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 250 They were precipitating themselves in the road to ruin. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 347 There is one road To peace and that is truth. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxix, All those little artifices which find the readiest road to their hearts. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 95 There were but two roads to eminence in Rome, oratory and service in the army.

ellipt. 1878 in *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* (1879) IX. 779, I think it may be some time before she is quite right; but when the os and cervix are sound,..she will be on the road.

c. *Royal road*, a smooth or easy way; a method (of study, etc.) unaccompanied by difficulties.

1793 BEDDOES *Demonstr. Evid.* 59 In this science there is no transcendental road; but I imagine a *royal* road might be struck out. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. ii. 27 Dionysius and Frederick both experienced, that there is no royal road to the genuine honours of literature. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv. 28 Learning is labour,..Nor must we hope to find the royal road. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* ix. (ed. 2) 288 Logic..is neither able to open a Royal Road to the Encyclopædia, nor [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 453 There is no royal road to recovery for stutterers.

†d. *fig.* A string *of* words; a limited range of thought or discourse. *Obs.*

a 1690 HOPKINS *Exposit.* 2 To mutter over a road of Words only,..as multitudes of many ignorant Persons among us do. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 120 The Discourses of Men, who talk in a Road, according to the Notions they have borrowed.

e. A narrow band.

1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 275 Each millstone, divided into nine spaces, having ten circular roads in each space.

f. A connected set of railway-trucks, barges, etc.

1895 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/2 The barges..have suffered most, one 'road' of 12 and another of 15 breaking away together. 1903 *Daily Record & Mail* 1 June, When a 'road' of trucks is loaded it is ready to be drawn out of the siding.

7. A way or direction taken or pursued by a person or thing; a course followed in a journey. Freq. with possessive pronouns.

1612–8 DANIEL *St. Brit. under Saxons* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 114 Euery Coast and Part of the Land were miserably made the open rodes of spoyle and sackage. *a* 1635 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1668) 82 No venomous snake makes this his rode, No kanker, nor the loathsome toad. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 10, I made it my Road to pass thro' Witham. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. iii, No sooner was my uncle Toby satisfied which road the cannon-ball did not go, but [etc.]. 1790 BRUCE *Source Nile* I. 171 Our road was all the way in an open plain. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 141 But I wanted to get on my road, and could not afford to lose a chance.

b. *Out of the* (or *one's*) *road*, out of the way, in various senses. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 2 That Britain being a by-Corner, out of the Road of the World, seemed the safest Sanctuarie from persecution. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 904 It is out of my Road as Clerk to the Signet, to set down the Donators claim. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 137 'Twas a Question out of my Road. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) I. 3 It would not be out of the road, if I should continue the thread of our..history. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Out of one's road*, a form of expression applied negatively to a person who never loses sight of his own interest. 1863 ATKINSON *Prov. Danby, Out o' t' road*, remote, out of the way, inconvenient to get at. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Naturalist* ii. 40 Just gie him something, Maggie, and get him oot o' the road.

c. *In one's* (or *the*) *road*, in one's way, so as to cause obstruction or inconvenience.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'You're quite in one's road' is a phrase often addressed to a person who, by over-officiousness, retards instead of assists. 1876 S. R. WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* 146 'I hope I'm no in your road,' says I. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 67 He looked.. leggy, coltish, and in the road.

8. The usual course, way, or practice. In phr. *out of the road of.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. v. 9 I'll do any thing now that is virtuous; but I am out of the road of rutting for ever. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. iv, Grant my carriage Out of the road and garb of private women, 'Tis still done with decorum. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 238 The Truth or Falshood of all that venture to speak out of the Rode of their own Sect. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 114 Out of the road of plain truth and common sense. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *Mackery End*, Nothing goes down with her, that is quaint, irregular, or out of the road of common sympathy.

b. So *common, general, usual road.* Chiefly with *out of.* (Cf. RUN *sb.*)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr., How many..suspect this, his short essay of knowledge, transcending the common road? 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 357 Several suggestions that are new, out of the common rode. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* II. i, Why should it be a stain then on my blood, Because I came not in the common road? 1708 SWIFT *Predictions for 1708*, They are not able to spell any Word out of the usual road. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* Ded., I shall not here proceed in the common road of dedications. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., His manners are somewhat blunt..and he is altogether out of the common road.

c. *dial.* Way, manner; esp. in phrases *no road, some road.*

1883 MISS BURNE *Shropshire Folk Lore* 45 They couldna get shet on 'em no road. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 327, I don't say Johnny would steal a horse. ..But he'd have one for me, some road or other. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* i, It's just be the road of humouring her now and agin.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4).

The examples given under 9 and 10 are only a small number of those actually in use.

9. Attrib. with names of things: **a.** In the sense 'used on or for the road', as *road-car, -chaise, -harrow, -light, -locomotive, -scraper*, etc.

1888 *19th Cent.* Feb. 240 The box seat of an omnibus or the garden-seated top of a *road-car. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 307 His Lordship..came to town in a *road-chaise and four. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 165 The *road-harrow..seems to answer pretty well. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, Those sweet eyes that were the *road-lights of her tongue. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 71 As road lights are not, it is very dangerous to drive unless with good lamps. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1952/2 *Road-locomotives are employed to some extent in England and in British India. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Road-scraper*, a large metal hoe or machine for cleansing highway roads. 1854 WEBSTER, **Road-sulky*, a light, two-wheeled vehicle for one person. *a* 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* cvi, The snow..began to stop the *road-waggons and coaches. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 247 The driver of a road-waggon became the object of their diversion.

b. With words denoting parts of the road, its substance or surroundings, etc., as *road-bank, -bed, -crossing, -dust, -edge, -end*, etc.

1897 *Outing* XXX. 244/2 He had jumped, and so saved himself from going over the side of the *road-bank. 1840 TANNER *Canals & Railroads U.S.* Gloss., **Road-bed*, that part of a rail-road upon which the superstructure reposes. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 349 The road-bed is back-furrowed up, so that the side gutters are from two to four feet in depth. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 62/1 There are five level *road-crossings. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cav. & Roundheads* 188 Where the *road-dust clogs and clings. 1876 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 424 Calves are allowed to graze on the wasteful..*road-edge. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXX, At the *road end, he guessed, there must be either a bridge or a ford. *c* 1830 *Treat. Roads* II in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The importance of toughness in a *road-material. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 About two..horseloads of *road scrapings, or way soil. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 199 Treacherous holes lurked in the carpet of *road-soil on the stairs. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 33/2 The *roadstone bydes, And holds fast Boates, in tempests, winds, and tides. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. 481 Road-stones have to resist both friction and pressure. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 159/2 The *road-track of the caravans..passes through this place. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 15 He clambered over the low *road wall. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlviii. 265 The surveyors of the parish insist on letting all the *road-washings run into it.

c. Miscellaneous, as *road-act, -bill, -cess, -chart, -district, -law, -melody, -mile, -racing*, etc.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 357 To apply to Parliament for a particular *road act. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. 1775, I was engaged as Counsel..to oppose a *road-bill. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* ii. 11 The *road-cess has to be paid. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 723/1 This famous map is a *road-chart rather than a record of ethnology. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 352 The taxable property in each *road district. *Ibid.* 348 *Road laws in this magnificent State..seldom executed. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr. Edin.* 45 A kind of *road-melody or marching-music of mankind. *c* 1669 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 284 His Discourse is like the *Road-Miles in the North, the filthier and dirtier the longer. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 235 His happiness was *road-racing, as it is now turf-racing. 1898 *Cycling* 81 From time to time feeble revivals occur, but the doom of road-racing is sealed. 1886 *Lett. fr. Donegal* 13 The '*Road-Sessions' meets twice a year in each barony. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 193 The *road-tax (statute-labour) is stated to be 7l. per cent. upon the rent. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 352 The town trustees levy a road tax each year. 1796 MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 206 A shameful *road toll.

10. a. Attrib., with words denoting persons, or groups of persons, esp. such as are connected with the making or control of roads, as *road-authority, -gang, -master, -party, -police, -trust, -trustee*; also *road-acquaintance, -fellow, -pilgrim*, etc.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 264 Any other *road acquaintances that might be encountered. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 30 In London..the *road authority is the vestry, or district board of works. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* I. 641 Your *road-fellow is almost as hard to choose as your bed-fellow. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman of Rue Cain* xiv, The *road-gangs of English navvies. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 66 The *road master..has charge, of the roadway, including the track, bridges [etc.]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 141/1 *Road-parties, chain-gangs, and penal settlements. 1890 *Cath. News* 5 July 7/4 The *road-pilgrims took four days on their journey. 1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 154 At every stage we met small patrols of active *road-police. 1813 EDWARDS *Meas. True Policy* 66 Such Distributive Societies..would scarce differ from common *Road Trusts. 1854 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (ed. 4) II. 51 The road..was not formed under the superintendence of *road trustees.

b. With agent-nouns, as *road-builder, -cutter, -improver, -mender, -surveyor*, etc.

1857 EMERSON *Poems* 105 Path-finder, *road-builder. 1898 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 366/3 The original road-builders of Greece. 1880 *Lumberman's Gas.* 7 Jan. 28 After the log-makers come the '*road-cutters', who clear away the brush and small logs. *c* 1830 *Treat. Roads* 10 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), We shall now offer some rules for the guidance of *road-improvers on this head. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 231, I never wish to see a *road-mender again. 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 186, I began an improving acquaintance with the foreman road-mender. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 348 The immediate supervision of construction and repairs is generally under the direction of local '*road supervisors'. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 99 The *road-surveyor, or way-warden .., takes care that such communications..are sufficiently numerous. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Road-surveyor*, an officer who has the supervision of roads, and whose duty it is to see them kept in good order. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 5/4 Numerous collisions between the two classes of *road-users.

11. a. With vbl. sbs., as *road-breaking, -cleansing, -widening*, etc.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* iv. 48 The sanitary effects of road-cleansing. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 35 The taking of fore-courts or a slice of garden for road-widening. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/7 There would be a very large annual saving in the avoidance of roadbreaking.

b. With adjs., as *road-ready, -weary, -wise.*

1775 ASH *Suppl., Roadwise*, expert in choosing the road; apt to keep the road. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* 199 Girt and road-ready for the lowest mission of knowledge. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 241 Here he comes—the Lord of Glory—dust-covered and road-weary.

12. Special combs., as **road-agent**, *U. S.*, a highway robber; hence *road-agenting*; **road-borne** *a.*, conveyed by road; also *transf.*; **road-drift**, the scrapings of roads; **road foreman** (see quot.); **road-glass**, *U.S.*, a road-lamp; **road hand**, *Austral.*, a man hired to assist in driving cattle, etc.; **road hog**, one who is objectionable on the road, esp. a reckless cyclist or motorist; **road-house**, a wayside inn or hotel; **road jobber** (see quot.); **road-metal**, broken stone used in making roads; hence *road-metalling*; **road-money**, (*a*) money for travelling expenses; (*b*) a rate collected for the maintenance of roads; **road-monkey** (see quot. 1895); †**road-net**, a net used for taking game in a cock-road; **road pane** (see PANE *sb.*[1] 9); **road plate**, one of the plates carrying the roadway in an iron bridge; **road post**, (*a*) a sign-post; (*b*) a military post stationed or situated on a road; **road-runner**, *U. S.*, the paisano or chaparral cock; †**road saddle**, a riding-saddle; **road-weed**, the wayside plantain; **road-woodcock**, one taken in a cock-road; **road-work**, the management of a vehicle, cattle, etc., on the road.

1867 W. H. DIXON *New Amer.* I. xiv. 168 *Road-agent is the name applied in the mountains to a ruffian who has given up honest work..for the perils and profits of the highway. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 124 The great distances between the settlements enable the 'road-agents' to have a fine time of it. 1894 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 346 Something very like a contemplated bit of *road-agenting business. 1887 *Daily News* 21 May 3/2 There were two *road-borne markets within 400 yards of the proposed new market. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 222/2 *Road drift..is certainly by no means so good as fine sand. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 144 It is constructed of boiler plates, and lined with fire-brick, road-drift, or 'ganister'. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 66 A *road foreman of engines, or traveling engineer, who rides upon engines and instructs the enginemen and firemen. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 927/2 His *road-glasses illuminate the wayside. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 264 Two men, who had contracted to act as *road hands and to make themselves generally useful. 1898 *Harper's Mag.* XCVI. 689 Beware of Swiss drivers; they are the greatest '*road hogs' in Europe. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* xxiii, The situation of ostler at my inn, the first *road-house in England. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 492/2 Valuable information as to routes,..distances and road-houses. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* L. 30 The profits of the *Road Jobbers, namely the Guards and Drivers of Mail and other Coaches, will be at an end. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 383/2 The *road metal is then to be laid on, in two successive coats. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 48/1 A pile of stones broken to the size of road-metal. 1871 *Athenæum* July 115 That form of *road-metalling..which in England is associated with the honourable name of Macadam. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 80 The materials are broken into cubes of two inches resembling road-metalling. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* IV. i, Except small modicum of *roadmoney, not a gold coin in his possession. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1322 Road-money and schoolmaster's salary are also sometimes paid by the tenant. 1895 *Standard Dict.* s.v. *Road*, **Road-monkey*, a man employed by lumbermen in repairing logging roads. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 390/1 Finally, the 'road-monkeys', with shovels, remove the last appearance of a drift. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 6 Others, which..take any Partridges or Feasaunts by night vnder any Tramel, Lowbell, *Roadenete or other Engyn. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. pl. 22, I, I, are the way- (or *road-) panes, watered from the banks of the mains. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 133/2 When the main ribs..rested on their centres, and before any of the spandrils and *road plates had been put upon them. 1805 COLMAN *John Bull* I. i, Na; that be the *road post. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xix, At Marendellas..we passed one of the fortified road posts. 1872 COUES *N. American Birds* 189 Ground Cuckoo. Chaparral Cock. *Road Runner. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 423/1 This bird is called scientifically the *Geococcyx Californianus*, but is popularly known under several other names, such as road-runner. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4784/4 Likewise a short *Road Saddle taken. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 330 Plantains or *Road-weeds, are among the commonest of our weeds on road-sides. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 376 A couple of *road-woodcocks..for a shilling, and with a couple of road-woodcocks we had just been presented. 1889 HISSEY *Tour Phaeton* 395 A few hints about *roadwork..will possibly prove acceptable. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 179, I have had road work, station work, sheep and cattle management.

Road, obs. variant of RODE, rope. *U.S.*

Road (rōud), *v.*[1] Also 7 **rode**. [f. ROAD *sb.*]

The following apparent examples are very obscure, and may be due to misprints:—1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 114 The fashion of their ships, aswell of those that passe the seas, as of those that doo roade riuers. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1649 They are as it were halfe fishes, they are so vsed to the Sea, whither they goe daily either swimming or roading or sailing.

†**1.** *intr.* To make raids. *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xl. 1007 He gaue them warning, to leave their manner of roding and roving in hostile wise. 1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4724/3 The same Partisan having roaded some Days in this Neighbourhood with a strong Party,..all possible Precautions are taken.

2. †**a.** *trans.* To traverse (a way). *Obs.*–[1]

1623 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 19 Here is a large field offered mee,..but this is not my way, it is too trodden, every Hackney rodes it.

b. To do (a distance) on the road. *U.S.*

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald* Mar., The horse..can road easy 10 miles per hour.

c. *To road it*, to keep to, or go by, the road.

1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 192/1 A few came mounted, determined to 'road it' until they could without damage to the crops follow the hounds.

Road (rōud), *v.*[2] [Of doubtful origin; connexion with *v.*[1] is not clear.] *trans.* Of a dog: To follow up (a game-bird) by the foot-scent. Also with *up*, and *absol.* (Cf. the earlier ROADER [2].)

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. iv. 47/1 As retrievers do all their work by 'roading' or 'footing', they require that peculiar kind of nose. *Ibid.* 52/1 The dogs..must never be inclined to 'foot' or 'road' the birds till ordered. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport Hindl.* xv. 269 Although a pointer may 'road' them up (and point at them), they often slip off again. 1892 *Sport. & Dram. News* 30 Jan. 678/1 Choleric..at the sight of his canine favourites.. 'roading' birds all over the place. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 425/1 Juno..commenced roading down a potato furrow.

Hence **Roa·ding** *ppl. a.*

c 1880 'PATHFINDER' *Breaking & Training Dogs* 8 A cross between a good roading foxhound and a..Gordon setter.

Road, *v.*[3] (to clear of weeds): see RODE *v.*[1]

Road, *v.*[4] (of woodcock or wild fowl): see RODE *v.*[2]

Roa·d-book. Also **road book.** [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. A book exhibiting or describing the roads of a district or country.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* vii, Morland pleaded the authority of road-books, innkeepers, and mile-stones. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. 12 After starting on a very long journey.., discovering that you have left your road-book behind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 311 These computations are strongly confirmed by the road books and maps of the seventeenth century. 1881 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Sept. 14/3, I am not writing a road-book or a river-book.

2. A narrative of a journey by road.

1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 393 Ghulamshah set to work washing our flannel shirts, and I to writing up the road-book.

Roade, obs. variant of RODE, rope. *U.S.*

Roa·ded, *a.* [f. ROAD *sb.* 4.] Provided or laid out with roads.

1880 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 2/2 A unique estate, consisting of 240 acres, all scientifically drained and roaded. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 3/3 The estate..is well roaded.

Roaded, streaked: see RODED *a.*

Roader[1] (rōu·dəɹ). [f. ROAD *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

†**1.** One who rides about. *Obs.*—°

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Roder le pays,* to make a roade in the countrey...*Vn rodeur ou coureur,* a roder or wighrider [1593 wayrider].

2. A ship lying at anchor in a road; a vessel which rides (well or ill).

1556 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 275, I caused the Pinnesse to beare in with the shore,..and [she] saw two roaders ride in the sound. 1589 *Ibid.* (1599) II. II. 161 By the way as we rowed we saw boates passing betwixt the roaders and the shore. 1644 MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.* s.v., We call any ship that Rides at an Anchor in a Roade, a Roader. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 81 *A Road,* is any place near the Land where Ships may ride at Anchor, and a Ship riding there is called a Roader. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Riding,* When a ship..pitches violently into the sea, so as to strain her cables, masts, or hull, it is called riding hard, and the vessel is termed a bad roader.

3. = ROADSTER 2.

1825 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 415 They hired my mare, as capital a roader as ever was backed, thof I say it myself. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 June, To purchase a strictly first-class roader or a trotter.

4. A road-sweeper, road-cleaner.

1883 BESANT *All in a Garden fair* II. x, Among the Roaders—that..useful body who sweep the roads for the omnibus horses. 1886—*Childr. Gibeon* II. iv, He began to drink, and then he had to be a roader for the parish at eighteen pence a day.

5. (See quot.)

1902 *Times* 14 Feb. 13/3 He was informed by the engine-driver that a 'roader' (*i.e.,* a parcel to be put out at a roadside station) had been put on the engine.

Roa·der[2]. [Cf. ROAD *v.*[2]] A dog which pursues game by the foot-scent.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 231 This circumstance is of the greatest advantage to the spaniel; for it enables him to be a good roader, as it is styled in the south. 1822 *Ibid.* IX. 174 The slaughter of late effected by the 'roaders', as some call them, and the heavy gunners.

Roa·d-goose. Also 9 **rode-.** [App. repr. some local form, such as *rood-, rudegoose* in Ross, or *rade-, raid-goose* in Orkney and Shetl. All later instances appear to be mere echoes of Willughby.] = RAT-GOOSE.

a 1672 [see RAT-GOOSE]. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 95 The road-Goose, or small Wild Goose. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Road goose,* in zoology, the name of a small species of wild goose. 1768–1824 [see RAT-GOOSE]. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 793 *Rode-goose,* a local name given by fowlers to the Brant-Goose.

Roa·d-horse. Also 1 **rádhors,** 4 **roode-,** 4–5 **rode-.** [f. ROAD *sb.*[1] 1 and 4.]

†**1.** A riding-horse. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Assmann) VIII. 233 Man sceal..lætan hine ridan on þæs cyninges radhorse. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* iv. 26 Salomon hadde fourty thousynd cratchis of horsis for charis, and twelue thousynde of roode horsis. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 58 Þe remenaunt of my rode horses I wul be departyd. 1547 *Ancaster MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 455 The holl nomber of road horses and geldinges, as well ambelinge as trottinge.

2. A horse serviceable for, or used on, the road.

1743 BRACKEN (*title*), Traveller's Pocket Farrier,..with Directions for the Choice of a Good Road-Horse. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1824) 9 The old English Road-horse is a strong, vigorous, and active kind, capable of enduring great hardship. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 517/1 In a sense, every horse driven by the owner for pleasure is a road horse. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 4 Jan. 2/2 Some of the owners of fast road-horses.

Roa·ding, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROAD *v.*[1]]

1. Racing with teams upon the road.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norf.* (1795) I. 44 The young men who took delight in the diversion of 'roading'.

2. The making or repairing of roads.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Roading,* repairing and maintaining roads. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/5 Instances of bad roading or lack of sanding.

3. Performance of a horse on the road.

1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 524/1 She accomplished forty-three miles in three hours and twenty-five minutes. This was great roading.

Roa·ding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [var. of *roding*: see RODE *v.*[2]] The practice, on the part of certain birds, of flying in the evening. Also *attrib.*

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 651/1 During this season the male Woodcock performs at twilight flights of a remarkable kind...This characteristic flight is in some parts of England called 'roading'. 1898 WOLLOCOMBE *From Morn till Eve* 246 It was roading time. We turned and cocked our guns.

Roa·dless, *a.* [f. ROAD *sb.* 4 + -LESS.] Destitute of roads; having no road(s).

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 288/2 In the most roadless, postless, melancholy, sequestered hamlet. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 137 The next march brought the troops to a steep and roadless hill. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. i. 8 In these roadless parts distance was very much a matter of conjecture.

Hence **Roa·dlessness.**

1880 CRAWFURD *Portugal Old & New* 369 Portugal in its long-enduring condition of roadlessness.

Roa·d-maker. [ROAD *sb.* 1 and 4.]

†**1.** One who makes an inroad or raid. *Obs.*—°

1611 COTGR., *Voleur,*..an inroder, or a road-maker.

2. One who makes roads.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 362 Might not gentlemen..contract with an improved road-maker at a particular price by the mile? 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 30/2 The general practice of modern roadmakers is to make the surface slightly convex. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 417 His successes..were chiefly due to the woodman, the roadmaker, and the mason.

Roa·d-making, *vbl. sb.* [ROAD *sb.* 4.] The act of constructing a road; the practice of making roads.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 285 In no instance is the police of Aberdeenshire so defective as in road-making. 1811 MᶜADAM in *Pres. System Road Making* (1822) 36 Road-making..is even worse understood in Scotland than in England. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 31/1 The very imperfect mode of road-making formerly practised. 1878 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxxvi. VIII. 55 The paving and improved road-making in cities and towns.

attrib. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 2/6 Road-making tools and implements are in good request.

Roa·dman. [ROAD *sb.* 4.] A workman engaged in the making or upkeep of roads.

1816 DUFF *Poems* 58 The smarts O' rugged Roadman's whips an' carts. 1866 EASTON *Autobiog.* 66 They would have thought it below their dignity to break a lance in public with a 'Roadman'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 5/1 Extra roadmen were put on to renovate the wood paving.

Roa·dside. Also **road-side.** [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. The side next to the road. *rare*—[1].

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 ₱ 2, I..have therefore taken care to remove my Daughter from the Road-side of the House, and to lodge her next the Garden.

2. The side, or border, of the road; wayside.

1744 J. WILSON *Synop. Brit. Plants* 56 Woolly-headed Thistle..by the road-sides in Huntingdonshire. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 182 *note,* Beggars, who took their stands by the road-side. 1828 LYTTON *Disowned* i, Does the house you speak of lie on the road-side? 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 368 Junipers..grace the road-side. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 287 This charming spot, with the roadsides planted with tall trees.

fig. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. iv. 72 Permit at least this dream by the roadside of creation.

attrib. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 126 Sewers from streets the road-side banks defile. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvii, A road-side public-house of the better class. 1886 *Field* 17 Oct. 542/1 Roadside waste, roadside pasture, and roadside turf belong presumably to the adjoining landowner.

Hence **Roadsi·der,** a keeper of a roadside inn; one who lives by the side of a road.

1826 HOOD *Fairy Tale* i, Till he had made his pelf, And then retired—if one may call it so Of a roadsider. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* viii. (1855) 85 The 'roadsider' always wears a blue coat.

Roa·dsman. [ROAD *sb.* 4. Cf. *craftsman,* etc.]

1. A driver of vehicles; a roadster.

1741 G. BERKELEY in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 180 Our coachman, who is an excellent roadsman,..took a fancy to fall off his box.

2. One who repairs roads; a roadman.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. 5/3 The prisoner had shot Fougereau for the sole purpose of obtaining his situation as roadsman. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Roadsmen,* men paid by the mine-owner for the laying down and keeping in repair the underground haulage roads.

Roadstead (rōu·dsted). Forms: 4 **radestede;** 6 **rode-,** 6, 8–9 **roadsted;** 7 **roade,** 8–9 **road-,** 8– **roadstead.** [f. ROAD *sb.* 3.] A place where ships may conveniently or safely lie at anchor near the shore.

[1351 *Cartul. Whitby* (Surtees) II. 425 Deinz mesme la vile ou en la mere pres jongnaunts, apelle Radestede.]

1556 BOROUGH in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 120 Our barke did ride such a roadsted that it was to be marueiled..how she was able to abide it. 1600 R. CARR tr. *Mahumetan Hist.* 57 Perceiuing that they had not a safe rodested there, they remoued from thence to an other rodested of that Island, called Maiaro. 1633 SIR J. BOROUGH *Sovereignty Brit. Seas* (1651) 153 We stay till the Herring come home to our roade steads. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 49 The roadstead near the haven mouth. 1795 in H. Tooke *Purley* (1829) I. 410 It..has no good Roadsted, and is not tenable, if not protected by a fleet. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 155 The coast affords several road-steads. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 265 Caipha, at the opposite corner of the bay ..,served as a roadstead. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 47 We came to an anchor near the middle of the roadstead.

Roadster (rōu·dstəɹ). [f. ROAD *sb.* 1 and 4.]

1. *Naut.* A vessel lying, or able to lie, at anchor in a roadstead. See also quot. 1867.

1744 *London Mag.* 557 They were stiff Ships,..good Sailors, and good Roadsters. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Mar.* s.v. *Roader,* Roadsters should attentively observe to anchor at a competent distance from each other. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Roadster,* applied chiefly to those vessels which work by tides, and seek some known road to await turn of tide or chance of wind.

2. A horse for riding (or driving) on the road.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii, Your horse..has too little bone to be a good roadster. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 216 A roadster is required to carry him over the farm when it is of large extent. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Prince of Wales's Garden-Party* 275 Almost every man..came either in his own gig, or riding his own stout roadster.

attrib. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 518/1 A lively, sensible horse, one who has the true roadster disposition.

b. A cycle for use on the road. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Knowledge* 18 May 290/2 The weight of a roadster bicycle. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb. 5/4 Hunt picked out a smart pneumatic-tyred roadster.

3. One who is accustomed to the road; a coach-driver or traveller.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 72 Old roadsters, in long heavy grey or blue frieze coats. 1849 KIMBALL *St. Leger* I. vii, I ..entered into conversation with Walter, the 'whip', a veteran roadster. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 June 5/3 Old roadsters eat and drink whenever and wherever they can.

b. *U.S.* One who has no fixed abode.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Jrnl.* L. 255 The roadster proper is distinguished from the tramp by having..a visible means of support. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 427/1 He..was already a confirmed roadster, with an inordinate love for tobacco.

4. *Hunting.* One who keeps to the road.

1858 SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxv, Taking a run he presently landed in the next field, amidst the cheers of the roadsters. 1893 WOLLOCOMBE *From Morn till Eve* i. 6 Henry and I on looking back find..a long train of roadsters behind us.

Roa·dway. [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. A way used as a road; †a highway.

In origin perh. = 'riding-way'. In mod. use with approximation to sense 2.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 323 Through this citie lie two maine roade-waies. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 53 Imploying them at home about some publike buildings, as bridges, rode waies for which those Romans were famous in this Iland. 1675 OGILBY (*title*), Itinerarium Angliæ: or, a Book of Roads, wherein are contain'd the principal Road-Ways of..England and..Wales. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 38 In the year 1724 a road-way was cut through its venerable trunk. 1840 *Railw. Times* 25 Jan, To render the roadway to the station as convenient to the public as possible. 1880 JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* 75 The roadway stopped abruptly.

attrib. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 495, I found..in diuerse Rode-way Innes..good Cheare, Hospitality, and Seruiceable attendance. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* i. (1879) 18 It looks like home to see vervain, road-way nettles, and thistles.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. ii. 63 Neuer a mans thought in the world, keepes the Rode-way better then thine. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 29 If Vertue be the Road-way to perfection. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 28 In the road-way of every mans observation.

†**b.** *transf.* of the course of ships. *Obs.*

a 1608 VERE *Comment.* 54 A great ship was discovered on the road-way from the Indies. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxiii. (1674) 170 Pilots..had made road-waies all over it [*sc.* the ocean].

2. The main or central portion of a road, *esp.* that used by vehicular traffic, in contrast to the side-paths.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 188 Between the road-way and the walls. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, Making unsteady sallies into the roadway, and as often staggering back again. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 65/2 The company were to repair the roadway for two years.

3. That portion of a bridge, railway, etc., on which traffic is conducted.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 261/1 We have not only the arch itself to consider, but..the roadway or building thereon constructed. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 329 The vertical framing and roadway rest upon four circular ribs formed of several thicknesses of timber. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., The severity of the winter, which damaged their rolling stocks and seriously injured their roadways. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 13 A spiral external roadway, whose easy inclination allowed building materials to be carried up it in little trolleys.

Roa·dworthy, *a.* [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. Fit for the road; in a suitable condition for using on the road.

1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 1 My carriage, which had been warranted roadworthy, having nearly gone to pieces. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 318/2 A coach-proprietor is bound by law to take care that his coach, harness, and horses are roadworthy. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 59 Some tolerably roadworthy vehicles.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. IV. iv. 154 It was..probably a workmanlike, roadworthy Constitution enough.

2. Of persons: Able to travel. *rare.*

1858 CARLYLE in Froude *Carlyle in London* (1884) II. xxiv. 224 Poor Neuberg..hopes to be roadworthy to-morrow again. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 107 In a few days I hope to be..road-worthy.

Roage, Roague, obs. forms of ROGUE.

Roak (rōuk). [Variant of northern dial. *roke, rawk* scratch, flaw, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Rauk.*]

Founding. A fault in steel.

a 1890 MICHAELIS tr. Monthaye *Krupp & De Bange* 21 (Cent.), The [steel] bar..would be so full of the imperfections technically called 'seams' or roaks as to be..useless.

Roak, -y, dial. variants of ROKE, -Y.

Roale, obs. form of ROLL *sb.*[1]

Roall, Roalte, obs. forms of ROYAL(TY.

Roam (rōum), *sb.* [f. the vb.] The act of wandering or roaming; a ramble.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 538 He..began Through wood, through waste, o'er hil, o'er dale his roam. 1685–8 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 447 My unkind husband hath taken his roam To see his relations. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1173 The boundless space, thro' which these rovers take Their restless roam. 1755 HERVEY *Theron & Aspasia* (1757) I. xi. 394 Too dreary even for the Roam of a hoary hermit. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 113 A half-hour's roam through such a place.

Roam (rōum), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **romen, -yn,** 4–7 **rome,** 5 **rom, rombe,** 6 **roame,** 6– **roam.** *β.* 4–6 **rowme,** 5 **roume(n,** 5, 7 **roome.** [Of obscure origin: the rime with *home* in Gower indicates an early ME. *rāmen* (perh. represented by the obscure *rameden* in Laȝamon 7854), but no parallel form with the same meaning appears in any of the cognate languages.

Except in late puns, there is no evidence of connexion with the Romance words denoting pilgrims or pilgrimages to Rome (as OF. *romier,* Sp. *romero,* It. *romeo,* med.L. *romeus*), and the rime with *home* is decisive against this origin. The *β*-forms are probably due to scribal confusion with *rowm* ROOM *v.* Douglas no doubt took over the word with this spelling from some manuscript of Chaucer.]

1. *intr.* To wander, rove, or ramble; to walk about aimlessly, esp. over a wide area.

a. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7207 Alisaunder rometh in his toun, For to wissen his masons. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2372 (Kölbing), Þo he was cloþed, he com adoun, Sikeende & romende vp & doun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 Whan he wot the lord from home, Than wol he stalke aboute and rome. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3006 To walke and romen vp and doun In the forest. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xi. 289 The quene ..romed vp & doune in the chamber. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 Neither the slowe..nor the liuely, whyle they roame, bee seuered from their fellowes. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. xiv, He made them waste their weary yeares Roaming in vain. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. i. (1614) 228 Thus doe the Tartars and the Arabians..at this day, roming, rouing, robbing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 3 Round the wide World in Banishment we rome. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 55 Shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. (1787) III. 236 The Barbarians roamed through the city in quest of prey. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 993 Where, 'mid exuberant green, I roam in pleasant darkness. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, In the summer I often roam about the fields and lanes all day. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 1 The pastures ..are roamed over by dun-coloured oxen.

fig. 1587 GREENE *Euphues Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 208 A valyaunt mynde, vnlesse guyded by wysedome, rometh into many inconsidered actions. 1640 W. STYLE tr. *Antisco's Sp. Gallant* 120 Suffering their thoughts to rome upon other matters. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* x. 4 Wherever eye or mind Can roam. 1882 AINGER *Lamb* vi. 101 He was allowed to roam at his own free will over the experiences of his life.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 109 þe porter..plukked in *pauci* priueliche, and lete þe remenaunt go rowme. *Ibid.* 124 He may renne in arrerage And rowme so fro home. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xii. 62 He rowmis wp and doun the cost. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 201 Thochtfull luffaris rowmys to and fro. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Thei ware sterne, and vnruly..roilyng and rowmyng.. heather and thether. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 368 They..had roomed about, without pittie pyllaging and dispeopling.

b. Const. *to, toward, thither, from* (passing into the sense of 'go, make one's way').

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 508 He rometh to the Carpenteres hous. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 331 'By þe rode,' quaþ repentaunce, 'þow romest toward heuene'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 818 Iason..rapis hym to ryse & rom from his bede. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* III. i. 51 *Winch.* Rome shall remedie this. *Warw.* Roame thither then. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 247 Three hundred thousand people romed to Rome for purgatorie pils. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1640) 235 So ravished in Spirit, he roamed toward Heaven. 1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 40 We did rome Under thy guidance to a Roman way..From Yorck to Chester.

2. *trans.* To wander over or through (a place).

1603 *Philotus* XXV, Be ȝe haue rowmit ane Alley thryse, It is ane myle almaist. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 82 Thus the Orb he roam'd With narrow search. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 179 False titl'd Sons of God, roaming the Earth. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 2 A man Accustomed..to roam the streets Of Ithaca. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 421 Happy as they that roam the Ocean's breast. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 312 The last wolf that has roamed our island. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* LXXV. (1877) 624 A mighty horde of savages roaming a continent in search of food.

†3. ? To carry off in roaming. *Obs.*—[1]

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1656) 127 Many a sweet meal hath he [Satan] robbed the Saints of..: take heed therefore that he roams not thine away also.

Roamer (rōu·mǝr). Also 4–5 **romare, -ere, romber, rowmer.** [f. ROAM *v.* + -ER [1].] One who roams; a wanderer, rambler.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 120 Til..religious romares *recordare* in here cloistres, As seynt Benet hem bad, Bernarde and Fraunceys. *Ibid.* X. 306 Ac now is religioun a ryder, a rowmer [*v.r.* romere] bi stretes, [and] A leder of louedayes. 1598 FLORIO, *Romeo,* .. a roamer. 1611 COTGR., *Rodeur,* a vagabond, roamer, wanderer. [1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.] ? 1794 COLERIDGE *Sonnet* xii, Pale Roamer through the night! 1846 PROWETT *Prometheus Bound* 15 Calamity's a roamer, still abroad With restless flitting. 1883 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Oct. 599 They are not afraid of work, though they are roamers.

Roa·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROAM *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb; a wandering journey. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 204 It were to large a roming place, to runne over the port that the churchmen haue kept. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Through this wyde roaming thee Troians Italie mishing Ful manye yeers wandred. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. i. 282 All Prophecies are not from the mere ravings & roamings of a buisie Phansie. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 82 This may seem like an aimless roaming through one department of our vocabulary. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 48/2 The south or steppe portion of Mesopotamia was from early times the roaming-ground of Arabic tribes.

Roa·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That roams or wanders.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvi. § 4 Dominion ouer the whole band of that roaming and spoyling aduersarie. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 62 The roaming herds of that species of animal.

Hence **Roa·mingly** *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 211 With him I..came into this country, where euer since I haue romingly endured, neuer in any one place setled.

Roan (rōun), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 **roen, roone,** 6–7 **rone, roane,** 7– **roan.** [a. OF. *roan, rouen,* F. *rouan,* = Prov. *rouant,* It. *roano, rovano* (Florio), Sp. *roano* (†*ruano*), Pg. *rudo,* of unknown origin. The obs. Du. *roaensch* (Kilian), MLG. *rowansk* are also from OF.]

A. *adj.* Of animals: Having a coat in which the prevailing colour is thickly interspersed with some other; *esp.* bay, sorrel, or chestnut mixed with white or grey. Also *absol.* as the name of a colour.

a. Of horses. (Cf. ROANED.)

The prevailing colour is freq. expressed, as *black, blue, red, silver, strawberry roan.*

1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Roen colour of an horse, *roven.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 56 Rethelan .. cummith of Rethe, that ys to say Roone color or pale redde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 116 The best colours..are these, the rone, the white liarde, the bay. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 120 Giue my Roane horse a drench (sayes hee). 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 92, I rode that same time vpon a Roane gelding. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 694 How shall I answer Hue and Cry, For a Roan-Gelding, twelve hands high? 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4325/4 A white roan Mare at present, but when she sheds her Coat a black roan. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I. v, Proudly his red-roan charger trod. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 687 He is light roan in colour, and has a coach-horse look about him. 1883 *Times* 28 May 5/3 Mr. John Robinson's silver roan mare Lady Silver. *Ibid.* 30 May 5/1 The Stand Stud Company's strawberry roan mare British Queen.

b. Of other animals, *esp.* as the distinctive name of a species of antelope.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 83/1, I perceived a pair of the rare and beautiful roan antelope or bastard gemsbok warily approaching the fountain. 1879 R. JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1908) 75 Broad green meads, dotted with roan-and-white cattle. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 570/1 A female roan kangaroo (*Macropus erubescens*). 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 187 The roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*) at one time ranged from Cape Colony up to Central Africa.

c. *transf.* as a colour of cloth. *rare.*

1861 READE *Cloister & H.* lv, Her farthingale and hose [were] of the same material, but a glossy roan, or claret colour.

B. *sb.*[1] **1.** A horse of a roan colour.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* V. xviii. 8 b, The other mad Horse was a Roane of Maister Ashleis. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* II. iii. 72 What Horse? A Roane,..is it not? 1653 A. WILSON *Inconstant Ladie* II. iv, Sweet rone, Deare, beast, looke to thy feet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., When this party-coloured coat is accompanied with a black head and black extremities, he is called a roan with a black-a-moor's head. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk. to Mail* 104 As quaint a four-in-hand As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan. 1877 G. NEVILE *Horses & Riding* XV. 106 Black and bay-roans mean roan horses with black or bay heads and legs.

b. A roan cow, ox, or bull.

17.. RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* ix, Than by came an illwilly roan. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Jrnl. France* I. 148 The Carinthian bulls..are almost all blue roans. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 121 He's got a real turn for the roans and reds.

c. A roan antelope.

1895 MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 236 A pan under the mountain where many roans,..and some giraffes, drank.

†2. *Red roan*: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 134 Barley is ripe, when the red Roan, as they call it, is off (that is a reddish kind of Colour that is on the Ear).

Roan (rōun), *sb.*[2] Also 5 **royne,** 6 **rone.** [Of obscure origin; perhaps the place-name, as in *sb.*[3] The gap in the history of the word is remarkable.]

†1. *Roan skin,* some kind of skin or leather. Also *roan lanyar(d),* a thong made of this. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 4802 He gert brynge hym a litil cofyne; A royne [*v.r.* rone] skyn tuk he þar of syne, And schare a thwaynge at al laysere [*Wemyss* A royne lanȝhare þarof to scheire]. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 177 For one Rone skin. 1583 *Bk. of Rates* E j b, Roan skinnes the dosen, xxx.*d.* *Ibid.* E v b, Skinnes for Lether, look Basill, Buffe; for Cushions [look] portingale, Red hides, Roan, Salt spanish, Spruce and Swan skinnes.

2. A soft flexible leather made of sheepskin, used in bookbinding as a substitute for morocco.

1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 27 The back must have a piece of blue or red roan, thinly pared, pasted on. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 365 Roan is sheep-skin Morocco tanned with sumach, but wanting the grained appearance of true Morocco. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90 Roans are prepared much like the straight-grained morocco, but they..are much thinner.

Comb. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 221/1 'Roan-bound' books..are often sprinkled with colour by the bookbinders after the leather has been attached to the boards.

† Roan, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 **ron.** [f. *Roan,* an old form of the place-name *Rouen.* Cf. Sp. *ruan,* 'fine Linnen Cloath made at Roan in France' (Stevens, 1706).] **a.** The place-name used attrib. to designate the linen cloth made there. **b.** A make of linen from Rouen.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 Ron, *rothomagus, rothomagensis.* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Vestis Rotomagensis,* Roan clothe.

b. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 134 These carry out of France great quantity of Linnen cloth, which we call white Roanes. 1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 35, I..shall come to Roans and Rasterns, but because there is not any allowed to come I shall pass it by.

Roan, *sb.*[4] *dial.* Also 7–9 **rone.** [var. of RAWN or ROWN.] The roe of a fish.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 115 Botargo (..the rone of a fish). *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* lf. 327 b, *Rone,* the row in a female fish, which in males is calld the *Milt.* 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 138 An uncommon fish..; in the belly were two roes, or roans, each nine feet long. 1869–89 in northern dial. glossaries (Cumb., Lanc., Linc.).

b. *Roan-fleuk,* the turbot (cf. *rawn-fleuk*).

1882 DAY *Fishes Grt. Brit. & Irel.* II. 12.

Roan, variant of RONE *sb.*, ROWAN.

Roan-berry, variant of ROWAN-BERRY.

† Roa·ned, *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **ronyd,** 6 **roned.** [f. ROAN *a.*] Roan-coloured.

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 186 Hytt is told me, that the Master Porter hath a coragiouse ronyd hors. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 132, I geve to Thomas Poole a blake horse, also a ronyd colte. 1579 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham) II. 121 One roned gelding. 1602 BRETON *Wonders worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 6/2 He..had euer more pitty on one good paced Mare, then two roaned curtalles.

‖ Roanoke (rōu·ănōuk). Also 7 **rawranoke, roanoake, -oack,** 8 **roenoke.** [From the Powhatan or Virginian dialect of Algonkin.] An inferior kind of wampum made and used by the natives of Virginia.

1624 *Capt. Smith's Virginia* III. 418 Rawranoke or white beads that occasion as much dissention among the Salvages, as gold and siluer amongst Christians. 1656 *Stat. Virginia* (1823) I. 397 Peeces of eight that are good and of silver shall pass for five shillings, and Roanoake and Wompompeeke to keep their wonted value. 1672 SIR W. TALBOT *Discov. J. Lederer* 27 Their currant Coyn of small shells, which they call Roanoack or Peack. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* (1722) III. i. 141 Upon his Neck, and Wrists, hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 368 *Roanoke,* Indian shell money; so called in Virginia. 1900 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 511 Silver bangles, and ear-bobs, and strings of roanoke.

Roan-tree, variant of ROWAN-TREE.

Roany. (See quot.)

1849 ROWLANDSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 445 The tar that should be used for this purpose [sheep-smearing] comes from America, and is called 'roany', being of a fat unctuous nature of the consistence of very thick molasses.

Roap, obs. f. ROPE *v.* **Roapiness,** obs. f. ROPINESS. **Roapy,** obs. f. ROPY.

Roar (rōəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4–7 **rore;** 7 **roare,** 7– **roar.** *β. Sc.* 5 **rare,** 5–6, 8 (9 *north.*) **rair.** [f. the stem of OE. *rārian,* ME. *rōren,* to ROAR. Cf. OE. *wulfa-gerár* in *O. E. Martyrol.* 16. In later English use perh. re-formed from the vb.]

1. A full, deep, prolonged cry uttered by a lion or other large beast; a loud and deep sound uttered by one or more persons, esp. as an expression of pain or anger.

α. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 74 A dragoun..Com in rampende among hem alle With such a noise and such a rore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8518 Þen Andromaca..With a rufull rore rent of hir clothis. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17964 Many boles & bores, With lowyng & with loude rores.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 315 Sure it was the roare Of a whole heard of Lyons. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 61 The rout that made the hideous roar. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 590 The slipp'ry God..will seem a bristly Boar, Or imitate the Lion's angry Roar. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 Very bad music, badly executed, being rather roars or squalls than songs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 201 They all seize it with a bound, at the same time expressing their fierce pleasure with a roar. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 210 The panther's roar came muffled, while I sat Low in the valley. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXII, A roar of hired applause interrupted him. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 413 With a roar of wrath at the maiden's rescue ..Greeks..flew to assail us.

β. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. vi. 872 Thai rowpyd wyth a rare at anys. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 826 The barde ..Ran fast to the dure, and gaif a gret rair. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 11 About thar closouris braying with mony rair. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XIV. 116 The Babe he gifis ane rair. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* XXIX, With a rair, Away his wretched spirit flew. 18..in Heslop *Northumberland Gloss.* (1894) 562 The yow gav a blare, an' Robin a rair.

†b. Rumour. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1520 *Vox Populi* 88 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 271 The encrease was never more. Thus goythe the voyce and rore, And truthe yt is indeade.

c. A boisterous outburst *of* laughter; also *elliptically* for this, esp. in echoes of the Shaksperian phrase belonging to ROAR *sb.*[2] b.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 424 His flashes of wit and humour keep the table in a roar. 1803 *Pic Nic* (1806) I. 158 [He] kept the company in a roar of laughter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 210 He was once in danger of being turned out of the gallery for setting all around him in a roar. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 203 A roar of laughter interrupted him.

2. *transf.* The loud sound of cannon, thunder, a storm, the sea, or other inanimate agents.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* G v, With..horrible rore and terrible thunderinge of gunnes. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5998 Than, with ane rair, the erth sall ryve, And swolly thame. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 713 The floods of troubled aire to pitchie stormes increase,..Encountring with abhorred roares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 586 Those deep-throated Engins.., whose roar Emboweld with outragious noise the Air. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 58 Come then, and leave the Waves tumultuous roar. *c* 1764 GRAY *Owen* 26 Talymalfra's rocky shore Echoing to the battle's roar. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XII, The roar of these waters has made my head dizzy already. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. XXII, Arm! Arm! it is..the cannon's opening roar! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. XXIV. 245 We see its deep indigo horizon, and hear its roar against the icy beach. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* V. 84 When the rock-strewn valley resounds to the torrent's roar.

† **Roar,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 **roore,** 5–7 **rore.** *β.* 6 **roare.** [a. MDu. *roer*, = OS. *hrôra* (LG. *rôre, rôr*), OHG. *ruora* (MHG. *ruore*, G. *ruhr*), related to OE. and OS. *hrôr* stirring, active: see also ROBE *v.* and cf. UPROAR. The rime of *rore*: *pore* (= poor) in Chaucer proves that the word is different from ROAR *sb.*[1]] Confusion, tumult, disturbance. Only in phrases *in, on, upon a roar* (cf. MDu. *in roere zijn, bringen, stellen*, etc.).

α. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 45 Whi nyl I brynge alle Troie vpon a rore? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Rore, or truble amonge þe puple, *tumultus, commotio. c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XX. 456 For therof ye shall see all fraunce in a rore and trowble. 1513 MORE *Chron., Rich. III* (1883) 15 Thus should all the realme fall on a rore. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XIX. 29 The cite was on a roore. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 292 The people beeyng in a greate rore willed enquierie..to be made who it was. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 2 By your Art..you haue Put the wild waters in this Rore.

β. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* viii. 59 When all should be set on a roare. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 167 The Ephesians, which were all on a roare and worse than mad. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksmith* xlix, When I perceyved the Commons in a roare.

b. A wild outburst of mirth. (Perh. associated with ROAR *sb.*[1], as in modern use: see prec. 1 c.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 211 Where be your Iibes now?.. Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Rore.

Roar (rōəɹ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 **rárian,** 3 **rarin,** 4–6, 8 **rare** (5 **rar**), 5– **rair** (5 **rayr**), 9 *dial.* **rear.** *β.* 4 **roren,** 5 **rory,** 3–7 **rore,** 5–6 **roor**(e, 6–7 **roare,** 6– **roar.** [OE. *rárian*, = MDu. *reeren, reren* (still in dial. use), MLG. *rêren* (LG. *raren, reren, rären*), OHG. *rêrên* (MHG. *rêren*, G. *rehren*), probably of imitative origin.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To utter a very loud and deep or hoarse cry (or cries), *esp.* under the influence of rage, pain, or great excitement; to vociferate, to shout, to yell.

a. a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 192 Hwilum hy him raredon on swa hryðro. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp., Matt.* Introd. 7 Stefn leas in woestern..rarende *vel* bellende. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 66 Seo dreorize modor..rarigende hi astrehte æt þæs halgan apostoles fotum. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 48 He [began] to rarin reowliche ant te ȝuren ant te ȝeien. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16104 Ne heres þou noght on ilk-a side hu þai apon þe rar. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7341 Þe devels obout þam þan in helle, On þam salle ever-mare rare and yhelle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 97 Thai that na defens mycht mak, Full pitwisly couth rair and cry. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5358 He rared and cryed so orribilly þat his neghburs..þar of þaim vggyd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/1 To Rare (or grete, *A.*), *vagire.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 26 All togidder gan to weip and rair. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 92 b, I am afflicted,..I rarit for ye disquietnes of my hart. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 24 They..skreem'd, and raird beyond all ayme. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* xi, That a' the warld might hear the din Rair frae ilk head. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 146 What maks ye thus to rant an' rair? 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Rair*, Whativver is he rairin there at?

β. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 99/238 Þo gan þe Aumperur for wrathþe loude ȝeolle and rore. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2438 He bunden him ful swiþe faste,..þat he rorede als a bole. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 390 Summe..stared to þe heuen, Rwly wyth a loud rurd rored for drede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He..his brest knocked, And roxed and rored. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15726 The stour was strong, the cry was gret, Thei rored grisly. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXVII. 99 Why rooris þou soo, rebalde? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 214 b, Rorynge and cryenge, Ryse you wretches and come to your iudgement. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 286 You..roared for mercy, and still ranne and roar'd. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* XVII. 14 Th' afflicted..Roare to Heavens, unanswer'd, for reliefe. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 105 But Priam had forbidden them to roar Or cry outright, though grieved at their hearts. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 P 4 This Sort of Fellows, who Roar instead of Speaking.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* II, Then I cried, nay, roared out, I was in such a passion. 1838 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 237 She has nothing to do but to roar long enough and loud enough, and she is sure to get her own way. 1895 'M. FIELD' *Attila* IV. 106 Although the host of warriors roared and stamped Acclaimingly.

fig. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* X. 261 His hert rored in his beli for ioye.

† **b.** To shout in revelry; to revel boisterously; to behave in a noisy, riotous manner. Also with *it.*

1584 LYLY *Sappho* II. iii. 108 To th' Tap-house then lets gang, and rore. 1592 — *Gallathea* I. iv. 88 What shall wee doe being toss'd to shore? Milke some blinde Tauerne, and (there) roare. 1629 DEKKER *Londons Tempe* (Percy Soc.) 48 The gallant roares; roarers drinke oathes and gall. 1656 HAMMOND *Leah & Rachel* (1844) 9 Such as..could babble in a Pulpit, roare in a Tavern. *c* 1670 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 37 We rant and rore it, night and day, we spend and never spare. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 58 These have nothing to do but..to riot it, to roar it. 1763 CHURCHILL *Apol.* Poems 1767 I. 68 If they in cellar or in garret roar.

c. To shout *with* laughter; to laugh boisterously, loudly, or without restraint.

1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* III, The whole party were roaring with laughter. 1884 *Punch* 12 Apr. 179/1 New members.. roared when he shook his hand over his head. 1893 *Idler* 410, I read 'Robert Elsmere' and roared over it.

2. Of animals (*esp.* of lions): To utter a loud deep cry. Also with *out.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXI. 12 Þair mouth ouer me þai ware openand, Als lioun reuand and rorand. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 86 Whan þe best þe barn missed..Reuliche gan he rore & rente al his hide. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 242 Lions, beres, bath bull and bare, That rewfully gan rope and rare. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rooryn, as beestys, *rugio.* 1530 PALSGR. 694/1, I roore, I yell, as a beest dothe, *je braye.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. 39 The suyne began to quhryne quhen thai herd the asse rair. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. XX. (1614) 223 A Lion in the wood..roared so dernely. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 272 When the mouths of lions roared against me. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 206 Whereat his horse did snort, as he Had heard a lion roar. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 101 A tiger roared out. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Rhyme Three Sealers*, The great man-seal haul out of the sea, aroaring, band by band.

fig. 1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* 23 Doe but permit Luther to keep close, till the Popes Bull hath done roaring.

† **b.** *transf.* Of sheep, birds, or bees. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. iv. (1495) 751 The lambe knoweth his owne moder in somoche that yf she rorith amonge many shepe in a flocke, anone by bletyng he knowyth the voys of his owne moder. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 114 He lay at the plunge evirmair, Sa lang as any ravin did rair. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 300, Jan. 15, the bees roared, and were as busy as they are in the height of the working season. 1790 BURNS *Elegy on Henderson* VIII, Ye bitterns, till the quagmire reels, Rair for his sake.

c. Of horses: To make a loud sound in breathing. Cf. ROARER[1] **2** and ROARING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* 40 At the Cape of Good Hope, I am told, horses never *roar.* 1889 *Yorks. Post* 25 Nov. 3/5 The tendency to roar is not a matter of heredity.

3. Of cannon, thunder, wind, the sea, or other inanimate agents: To make a loud noise or din.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6569 When þey were in deppest flod,..Ros a tempest, rorande loude. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1219 *Dido*, The thundyr rorede with a gresely steuene. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. v. 648 He came to a rough water the whiche roryd. 1530 PALSGR. 693/2, I roore, as the see dothe whan there bloweth any storme, *je gronce.* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVII. 170 Our cair may moue the stonis And hauie rockis to rair. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, Does not the winds roar, the sea roar, the welkin roar? 1669 EARL WINCHILSEA *Relat. Mt. Etna* 24 On Friday the 22, the Mountain again roared with much loudness. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 166 Hark! the gates burst, the brazen barriers roar! 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 223, I caused the fire to be gradually encreased till it roared again in the furnace. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVI, The ship..went roaring through the waves. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XLI, The faggot blazed and crackled, and roared up the chimney.

b. Of a place: To resound or echo with noise.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2023 Whan it was day he broghte hym to the halle, That roreth of the cryng and the soun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 871 Confounded Chaos roard, And felt tenfold confusion in their fall.

c. *Curling.* To send a stone with great speed.

1786 BURNS *Tam Samson* V, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, Or up the rink like Jehu roar. 1817 *Lintown Green* 38 Roaring up the rink he flies, The guarded tee to clear.

d. To pass *away* with a loud noise.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 969 His appetite was bad, his breathing was short, wind would occasionally 'roar away' and then the distension lessened.

4. *trans.* To utter or proclaim loudly; to shout (*out*). Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 58 Houndis and woluis roryn þe psalmis, os were woluis criyng ilk to oþer. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1367/2 The popes bull hath roared it so to be. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 40 That..makes him rore these Accusations forth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 7 Long before this time, she had roared it even into the ears of deaf men. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 279 Nor will they themselves disdain to take up a Tabor and Roar out a Song. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 78 He shall roar forth Death and Destruction about the hoisting of a Water-cask. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. v, Roared forth the word daughter. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XIX. 77 What time the many, that unruly beast, Roars its rough joy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XIII, The songs those young fellows were roaring. 1850—*Pendennis* XXXII, 'Oh, never mind,' Bungay roared out with a great laugh. 1878 TENNYSON *The Revenge* V, Sir Richard spoke,..and we roar'd a hurrah.

b. With complement: To force, call, bring, render, etc., by roaring.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, We'll roar the rusty rascal out of his tobacco. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* V. i, [He] roars up Symon frae his kindly rest. 1777 DR. TAYLOR in *Boswell* (Globe) 411/1 He will not hear you, and having a louder voice than you, must roar you down. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII, Paulo, who had roared himself hoarse, was very willing to be silent.

† **Roara·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. (See quot.)

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 599 Such Orations (roarations ye may call them).

Roarer[1] (rōə·rəɹ). [f. ROAR *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which roars.

1388 WYCLIF *Eccltus.* li. 4 Thou hast delyuered me..fro roreris [L. *a rugientibus*].

1598 FLORIO, *Ruggiatore*, a roarer. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii 18 What cares these roarers for the name of King? 1689 COTTON *Winter* XXXVIII, Into our fortress, let us haste; Where all the roarers of the north Can neither storm, nor starve us forth. 1715 *Flying Post* 27 Jan., For roarers of the word 'Church', £40. For a set of 'No Roundhead' roarers, £40. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 P 8 The roarer..has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and strong voice. 1790 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* II. 285 She [a cow] was a 'roarer' and a breaker of hedges. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 54 Bromius the Roarer, an appropriate epithet of the Grecian Dionysus. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 669 To exhibit the powers of every village roarer, and to prevent all congregational singing.

† **b.** A noisy, riotous bully or reveller; a wild roisterer. *Obs.*

1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) R 5, Canil was dressed like a Roarer. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* V. iv, We are thy Mirmidons, thy Guard, thy Rorers. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 54, I am a man of the Sword; a Battoon Gallant,..in rugged English, a Roarer. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Def. Gaming* Wks. 1709 III. 149 Is there any so besotted to the Bottle, which this Discourse of Pliny's.. cannot reclaim..from the Suppers of Roarers to the Dinners of the Cinicks? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 40 P 3 All your Top-Wits were Scowrers, Rakes, Roarers, and Demolishers of Windows.

c. A street-seller of newspapers, who calls out fictitious news.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 6/2 One of a class of men known in the trade as 'roarers' went round with a few evening papers which he announced to be 'extraordinary editions'.

2. A horse affected with roaring.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 129 The horse..turned out to be what jockies call a roarer, which is a defect in the wind. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 160 Many more carriage-horses become roarers, than those that are used for the saddle alone. 1889 *Yorks. Post* 25 Nov. 3/5 The records state that Eclipse also was a roarer, or 'high blower', as the term was in his day [*a* 1789], the word 'roarer' not having yet been applied to horses.

3. A noisy or rousing song.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* IX, Let's have the roarer by way of a finish.

4. *U.S. slang.* Something superlatively good.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VII. 47 Thar's Bruno—he's a roarer! 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 141 Were it not the roarer of all jests, To up and peep at the outside of heaven? 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 224 An active young man or a bouncing lass is apt to be admiringly designated as a roarer.

Roa·rer[2]. *dial.* [f. East Anglian *roar* to turn over (salted herrings): cf. ROBE *v.*] A wooden basket to carry salt herrings: cf. ROARING BASKET.

1895 RYE *E. Anglian Gloss.*

Roarie, obs. form of RORY *a.*

Roaring (rōə·rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 1–3 **rarung,** 1 **raring,** 4, 6 *Sc.* **rȧryng**; 4–6 **roryng**(e, **-ing,** 6 **roaringe.** [f. ROAR *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb; the utterance of a loud deep cry or sound:

a. Of animals (cf. ROAR *v.* 2).

a 1000 in WR.-WÜLCKER 192 *Barritus*,..ȝeþota, rarung. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 495 *Barritus*, raringe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Catherine*) 36 Þe noys, þe raryng & þe bere of noyt, & schepe & menstralsy. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXIX. 3 Thei ben bowid to the frut of kinde, and beren; and roringus thei senden out. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rorynge, crye of beestys, *rugitus, mugitus.* 1552 HULOET, Bellowyng or rorynge of neate. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 94 Owre men ..harde..horryble noyses and rorynges of wylde beastes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* IV. 10 The roaring of the Lyon, and the voice of the fierce Lyon. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 126 The roaring of 200 Mules and Asses. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 492 The King of Brutes In broken Roarings breathes his last. 1785 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VI. 259 Following the tract of wild beasts,..terrified by their occasional roarings. *c* 1850 *Arabian Nts.* (Rtldg.) 325 They heard the roaring of the lion..issue from the wood. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 762a The 'roaring' of the otherwise silent stag at the rutting time.

b. Of human beings (cf. ROAR *v.* 1).

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O.E. Hom.* I. 253 Biseon on hare grimfule ant grurefule nebbes, ant heren hare rarunge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1120 Vp he yaf a roryng and a crye, As dooth the mooder whan the child shal dye. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXI. 215 And lorde, for þer raryng he raysed hym full right. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* III. 25 This is the cause, that..my roaringes fall out like a water floude. 1631 BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 163 Now many in merry meetings have their singing of Catches and their roarings, as they are called. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 72 There's such calling of names,..such roaring and screaming. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 103 Others..vented their Pain by incessant Roarings. 1764 GRAY *J. T.* 16 All the town rings of his swearing and roaring! 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXI. (1856) 269, I might defy human being to hear her..

without roaring. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Dis. Women* (ed. 4) iii. 10 The restlessness and groaning or roaring under spasmodic pain.

c. Of inanimate things (cf. Roar *v.* 3).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), ȝif þe water is to moche, it makeþ roryng and grolling in þe wombe. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* iii. 12 b, [The river] fallyng downe vpon a rock beneth, made muche noise and roringe. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 204 The fire and cracks Of sulphurous roaring. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 The Roaring of the Sea is most commonly obserued a shore, a little before a storme. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 333 ₱ 5 The Pomp of his Appearance amidst the Roarings of his Thunders. 1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* I. 352 The low and monotonous roaring of the waves. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* x. iv. 3 Like the roaring Of fire. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 258 The sighing of the wind in the trees, or its roaring round their mountain abodes.

†2. Bullying, boisterous, or riotous conduct. *Obs.*

1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* iv. i, You and your man shall roar him out on't—for indeed you must pay your debts so, for that's one of the main ends of roaring. 1627 [see Rioting *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. i. 153 Whilest they keep the greatest roaring, their state steals away in the greatest silence.

attrib. 1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* ii. ii, What, to the roaring school?

3. A disease of horses, causing them to make a loud noise when breathing under exertion; the act of making this noise. (Cf. Roarer[1] 2.)

1823 in Crabb. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 160 Roaring is no unusual consequence of strangles. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 441 Sometimes roaring is occasioned by a distorted larynx produced by tight reining. 1881 *Standard* 29 July 5/2 Whether 'roaring' can be cured or not is a question upon which there is no consensus of opinion.

Roa·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That roars or bellows: a. Of persons or animals. Also *spec.* of horses (see prec. 3).

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* li. 4 Thou hast delyuered me..fro the rorende men. — 1 *Peter* v. 8 Ȝoure aduersarie, the deuel, as a roryng lyoun goith aboute. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxviii. (Percy Soc.) 134 Agaynst day began to nese and cry My stede Galantyse with a roryng breste. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 24 Wyld roring Buls. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxii. 13 They gaped vpon me..as a rauening and a roaring Lyon. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iii, Dost thou know I am a roaring lion? 1848 Thackeray *Sk. & Trav. London, A Night's Pleasure* i, Cox's most roomy fly,..in which he insists on putting the roaring grey horse. 1889 *Yorks. Post* 25 Nov. 3/5 Melbourne was a big roaring horse.

b. Of the sea, wind, cannon, etc.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sonorus, Flumina sonora,* roaringe riuers. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 218 And let the roring Organs loudly play. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* viii. 445 So theare out flies the roringst batterie on all the towne. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91 What volleyed from the roring guns. 17.. Ramsay *Horace to Virgil* 16 Thro' tempests and a rairing tide. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 766 The sea With all his roaring multitude of waves. 1861 Fairbairn *Iron* 144 A roaring flame rushes from the mouth of the vessel. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* x. 153 The mighty and roaring stream of omnibuses.

c. *Roaring buckie,* a sea-shell which appears to make a loud noise (imagined to be the roaring of the sea) when the opening is held close to the ear. *Sc.* (Cf. Roary 2.)

1808 Jamieson s.v. *Buckie,* The roaring buckie, *Buccinum undatum,* Linn., is the common great whelk. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4428 Waved Buccine, *Buccinum undatum*...This and the larger species of Fusus get the provincial name of 'roaring buckies'. 1900 Strain *Elmslie's Dragnet* 206 Two great branches of pure white coral and six large 'roaring buckies'.

2. Behaving or living in a noisy, riotous manner; esp. *roaring boy* (cf. Boy *sb.*[1] 6). Now only *arch.*

1584 Lyly *Sappho* iii. ii. 76 Whats he so swaggers in the Van? O! thats a roring Englishman. 1611 Middleton & Dekker (*title*), The Roaring Girle: or Moll Cutpurse. 1611 J. Davies (Heref.) *Sco. Folly* (Grosart) II. 44 The diuell is..nere dead while roring boyes do liue. 1658 Rowley, Tourneur, etc., *Witch of Edmonton* I. ii, One of the Country roaring Lads. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 23 Your Roaring Boys who every one quails, Fights, Domineers, Swaggers, and rails. 1764 Foote *Mayor of Garratt* i, You vould meet some roaring, rare boys, i' faith. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, The wild life of a roaring cavalier. *Ibid.* xx, These were the 'roaring boys' who met in hedge ale-houses.

†b. *transf.* Befitting a 'roarer'. *Obs.*

c 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* viii, Keep out, for I am about a roaring piece of work.

3. Of voice, sound, etc.: Extremely loud.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV,* 43 b, The dukes angry countenaunce and roryng voyce. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Affl. Consc.* vii. (1635) 230 He breakes out oftentimes into a roring complaint of sinne. 1659 Pell *Impr. Sea* 76 How their roaring oaths gingle in their mouthes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 442 With a roaring sound The rising Rivers float the nether Ground. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlvii, I don't think we shall even have a roaring song along the street to-night. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 1/2 Such steps..are not forced upon us by a roaring agitation.

b. *Path.* (See quot.)

1854 Walshe *Dis. Lungs & Heart* (ed. 2) 747 The quality of the systolic murmur may be..rasping, sawing, filing, or if the blood be spanæmic, roaring.

4. Characterized by riotous or noisy revelry; full of din or noise.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 168 It was a mad roaring time full of extravagance. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 88 Revelling and roaring extravagances. 1759 Townley *High Life* I, We'll have a roaring Night. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* vi. 49 A generation or two of hard-livers, that led a life of roaring revelry. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, We can hear one another better than in the roaring street. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 152 This roaring *table d'hôte.*

b. *The roaring game* (or *play*), the game of curling.

[1786 Burns *Vision* I. i, The sun had clos'd the winter-day, The Curlers quat their roaring-play. 1790 A. Wilson *Rabby's Mistake* Poet. Wks. (1846) 101 Far aff the curler's roaring rink, Re-echoed loud.] 1865 Janet Hamilton *Poems, Winter* 103 The curlers ply the 'roarin' play', An' rinks are made. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 712/2 The rules..of the Caledonian Curling Club form a code which largely regulates 'the roaring game'..all over the world.

c. *The roaring forties*: see Forty *sb.* 4.

5. *Roaring drunk* (Sc. *fou'*), excessively drunk and noisy.

1697 Vanbrugh *Provoked Wife* iii. 39 Sir John will come home roaring drunk. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 26 That every naig was ca'd a shoe on, The smith and thee gat roaring fou on. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 104 Just at that time came down the sergeant of marines, with three of our men whom he had picked up, roaring drunk. 1859 Farrar *J. Home* xx, I bet you 2 to 1..that I have him roaring drunk before a month's over.

6. Of ailments: Causing one to cry out; extremely violent. *rare.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* ii. iii. (1848) 106 He that is tormented with the Gout, is apt to envy any Sick man that is exempted from that Roaring pain. 1901 Sir H. Smith *Autobiog.* II. xxxiii. 10 An exposure of this sort to the sun of India would probably cause a roaring fever or death.

7. Of trade: Very brisk, highly successful.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Roaring trade,* a quick trade. 1845 Hood *My Son & Heir* xix, A Grazier may be losing cash, Although he drives a 'roaring trade'. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Reminisc.* I. xviii. 364 The women who sell the papers are evidently making a roaring trade.

8. *colloq.* Boisterous, exuberant.

1848 Thackeray *Lett.* 1 Nov., What a shame it is to go on bragging about what is after all sheer roaring good health.

Hence **Roa·ringly** *adv.*

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 588 Roaringly, through the rocky cleft,..the torrent sweeps. 1862 T. Winthrop *Canoe & Saddle* xii, Ferdinand snored roaringly from his coiled position among the traps.

Roaring basket. (See quot. and Roarer 2.)

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 631 Tools and Implements used in drying and packing of Herring... Roaring baskets or scuttles.

Roa·ring Meg. [Roaring *ppl. a.* and Meg[1].]

†1. a. = *Mons Meg*: see Meg[1] b. Hence, a huge piece of ordnance. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1575 Churchyard *Chips, Siege Edinb. Castle* 94 b, With thondryng noyes, was shot of [= off] roeryng Meg. 1598 (*title*), Tyros Roring Megge. Planted against the walles of Melancholy. 1637 Whiting *Albino & Bellama* 10 But a blunt Earle..Beates downe a Fortresse like a Roaring Meg. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxvii. 2 Drowning the noise of their consciences..by ringing their greatest Bells, discharging their roaring-megs. 1700 J. Brome *Trav. Eng., Scot.,* etc. (1707) 195 In this [*sc.* Edinburgh] Castle is one of the largest Canons in Great-Britain, called Roaring-Megg.

b. (See quot.)

1847 R. Simpson *Ann. Derry* 41 In the same bastion lies roaring meg, so called from the loudness of her report during the siege of 1688–9.

†2. A kind of top (see quots.). *Obs.*—[9]

1632 Sherwood s.v. *Roaring,* The top called a roaring-meg, *trombe.* [Cf. Cotgr. (1611), *Trombe,* a round and hollow ball of wood, hauing a peake like a casting-top, and making a great noise when it is cast as a top.]

3. (See quot.)

1811 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* I. 50 This structure of the clay..goes by the name of the *shaggy metal,* and the fresh water which makes its way through the pores has the expressive appellation of *Roaring Meg.*

Roar-worthy, *a. nonce-word.* [f. Roar *v.*] Worth roaring or shouting against.

1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 124 To roar..loud enough against all the things, that are roar-worthy in these Realms.

Roary, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Roar *v.*]

†1. Given to roaring. Also as *sb. Obs.*

Used only with *Tory*: cf. Tory-rory.

c 1680 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 23 The Papists and the whory, roary..Tories were Cavaliers. 1716 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 184 Why was it said the Tories For me did try amain? Why then are all the roaries Why are they all in vain?

2. *Roary buckie*: see Roaring *ppl. a.* 1 c.

1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 18 Like roariebuckies, i' their din, Loud soundin' as the sea comes in.

Roase, obs. form of Rose *sb.*

Roasen, obs. form of Rosin *sb.*

Roast (rōust), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **roste, rost,** 4–6 **roost,** 5–6 *Sc.* **roist,** 6– **roast.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *rost* masc. (mod.F. *rôt*: cf. Prov. *raust,* Catal. *rost,* It. *arrosto*) or *roste* fem., roasting, roast meat, vbl. sb. from *rostir* Roast *v.* In sense 2, a subst. use of the pa. pple. of Roast *v.* In other senses mainly from the verbal stem.]

1. A piece of roast meat, or anything that is roasted for food; a part of an animal prepared or intended for roasting.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1235 Certes, it were michel vnright To make a roste of leuedis bright. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 108 Wiþ good wyn of Gaskoyne..þe rost [*v.r.* roste] to defye. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 Penne take þy rost, and sklyce hit clene. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 81 Schir Kay ruschit to the roist, and reft fra the swane. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. Song, I love no rost, but a nut brown toste And a crab layde in the fyre. 1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 55 Make roome for the second messe, now comes the roste. *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 36 Since you eat his roast, It argues want of manners To raile upon the host. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 198 The very entrayles must be washed and put into the roast. 1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. v. 67 The bourgeois of Boulogne have commonly..a roast, with a sallad, for supper. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 91 Keep a small roast or two for family use. 1886 Pascoe *London of To-day* 48 That dinner consists of..vegetables, roasts, sweets, with dessert.

b. Phr. *To rule the roast,* to have full sway or authority; to be master. Hence *ruler of the roast.*

In very common use from *c* 1530 onwards, but none of the early examples throw any light on the precise origin of the expression.

(*a*) 14.. *Carpenter's Tools* 176 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 85 What so euer ȝe brage ore boste, My mayster ȝet shall reule the roste. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 805 *Cra. Con.* In fayth, I rule moche of the rost. *Clo. Col.* Rule the roste! thou woldest, ye. 1559 T. Bryce in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 175 When shall trew dealing rule the roste With those that bye and sell? 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 23/1 These were Irish potentates, and before their discomfiture they ruled the rost. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 117 In cholerick bodies, fire doth govern moste; In sanguine, aire doth chiefly rule the rost. 1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 46 He rules the Rost, by Night; She rules the Daies. 1708 Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 334, I never strove to rule the roast. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* II, The ladies always rule the roast in this part of the world. 1810 Combe *Syntax, Wife* III. 276 This is the toast, Which in this place must rule the roast. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* x, He had it all his own way, and ruled the roast..right royally. 1876 *Gd. Words* 788 The sensual appetite rules the roast, and proclaims its determination to be gratified at all costs.

(*b*) 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 248 For..Governours, you have the Romans, the rulers of the rost (as they say). 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's answ. Osor.* 67 b, If you.. will notwithstanding be accompted a ruler of the Roast in Divinitie. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 6 This Ruler of the Roast has so little Christian Honesty. 1898 Villari *Machiavelli* 35 The lowest men..became 'rulers of the roast'.

c. In various figurative or allusive expressions. In the earlier of these the precise sense is not clear.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 27 Ramowd rebald, thow fall doun att the roist, My laureat lettres at the and I lowis. *c* 1550 Lyndesay *Trag. Cardinal* 372 Of rycht religious men..Bot not to rebaldis new cum frome the roste. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 114 Oft times they buy the rost ful deare, It smelleth of the smoke. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sir Nicholas Burdet* (1610) 488 Though full oft we made the French men smell of the rost, Yet in the end we gaine of fight the fame. 1596 Colse *Penelope* (1880) 167 Wel let him heed amidst his ioy, Lest Menelaus marre his roast. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 121 Not caring who have the smoak, whilst they themselves run away with the roast. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 13 Under the notion of being very merry with coine and good cheer, they will make him pay for the roast.

†d. *transf.* A company, troop. *Obs.* (Cf. Boiling *vbl. sb.* 4.)

1608 T. James *Wickliffe* G iv b, The whole host and rost of Moonks and Friars beganne to praie.

2. Roast meat; roast beef.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 13373 (Fairf.), Þat folk þat day fulle faire was fed wiþ soiþen & roste & wilde bred. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 221 Us wanted nowther baken ne roste. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 78 The tane lufis soddyn, the tothir rost. 1535 Coverdale *Isaiah* xliv. 16 He rosteth flesh, that he maye eate roste his bely full. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 489 Being servit with bruise, beif, muttoun, and rost at the leist. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 9 Not that hee'le cloy him there with rost or sod. 1611 Bible *Isaiah* xliv. 16 He eateth flesh: he rosteth rost, and is satisfied. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 36 On holy days an egg, or two at most; But her ambition never reach'd to roast. 1717 Lady Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar,* Their sauces are very high, all the roast very much done. 1834 Syd. Smith *Lett.* cccxl, Tory and Whig in turns shall be my host, I taste no politics in boil'd and roast. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy,* [He] should have as much boiled and roast as he could carry on a long dagger.

b. In figurative or allusive expressions; †in early use esp. *cold roast* in depreciatory sense.

c 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* 136 'I make a vow', quoth Perkyn, 'thow speks of cold rost'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 421 Yey, cold rost is at my masteres hame. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 266 b, A beggerie litle toune of cold roste in the mountaignes of Savoye. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1866) II. 57 Great boast and small roast makes unsavoury mouths. 1634 Lenton *Inns of Crt. Anagr.* D, To yourselfe, or others, when they boast Of dainty cates and afterwards cry roast. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Scarlet Gown* 84 To speak without passion, there was much boast, but little rost. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 35 (1713) I. 228 There, I think I come over you with a stroak of Roast. 1760 Foote *Minor* Introd., I tell thee the plain roast and boil'd of the theatres will never do at this table. We must have high seasoned ragouts and rich sauces.

3. An operation of roasting (metal, coffee, etc.), or the result of this.

In quot. 1582a prob. after G. *rost.*

1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 94 In which rostes both of vitriall, Copper and Coppris makeinge, he will use nothing but peate.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 398 A dead roast, as it is called, or the elimination of that portion of sulphur which, after oxidation, remains combined as sulphate of copper, is to be avoided. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 113/1 In Britain large roasts [of coffee] are the rule. 1883 *Science* I. 105/1 Too much to allow the temperature to be kept sufficiently high to obtain a complete roast.

4. The process of bantering unmercifully.

1740 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 74 The Knight bore the roast with great fortitude. 1754 J. Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 190 David Gam, Esq., was a proper subject for a Roast. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., *He stood the roast*, he was the butt. 1817 *Lintoun Green* 27 He had been jockeyed to his cost,..Which made him suffer many a roast.

5. *attrib.*, as *roast-cook*; **roast-bitter**, a bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread; **roast-post** [ad. G. *rostpost*], a quantity of ore prepared for roasting, a roasting-charge; **roast-stall**, a form of roasting-furnace (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1122 The heap..must be then well mixed, and formed into small bings, called roast-posts. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 343 This peculiar bitter principle is called 'roast-bitter', or 'Assamar'. *Ibid.* 344 The roast-bitter, produced by baking in the crust of bread, originates in all farinaceous food in the same way. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 12/7 Man wants situation as roast cook, chef's assistant, or carver.

Roast (rōust), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **rosti**, 5–6 **rosty**; 4–6 **roste**, 5–7 **rost**; 5–6 **rooste**, 6– **roast**. Also *pa. t.* 5 **roste**; *pa. pple.* 4 **i-rost(e**, 5 **rosste**, **roste**, 6 **roost**, *Sc.* **rostin**. [ad. OF. *rostir* (mod.F. *rôtir*), = Prov. *raustir*, Catal. *rostir*, It. *arrostire*, of Teutonic origin: cf. OHG. *rôsten* (MHG. *rœsten*, G. *rösten*; Du. *roosten*), f. *rôst* masc., *rôste* fem., gridiron, grill.]

1. *trans.* To make (flesh or other food) ready for eating by prolonged exposure to heat at or before a fire.

Also freq. in mod. use, to cook (meat) in an oven, for which the more original term is *bake*.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4214 Þis grisliche geant..adde an vatte baru ynome,..And rostede in þis grete fur. *Ibid.* 4920+112 [To] þe kyng he bro3te yt wel yrosted [*v.r.* i-roste] vor veneson newe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12342 By a mykel fir he sat, Rostyng a swyn. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 165 Whan þe flesche is aweye i-sode and nou3t i-rosted. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Dò opon a broche, rost hom bydene A lytel. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1822 Vnto a place whare þai suld ete, þai come and roste þair fysch to mete. 1530 Palsgr. 694/1, I wyll roste my pygges or ever I spytte my capons. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 That day of an auncient custome there is roosted a whole Oxe. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 385 They eat like parcht Pigs if you roast them. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 67 Nor [do thou] rost red Crabs t'offend the niceness of their Nose. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 219 Lucullus..Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 189 Forty camels were roasted at his hospitable feasts. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 124 These goats were roasted and..it was decided that this dish was very tolerable. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 230 When they are once roasted, it can make no difference who eats them.

fig. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court?* 109 Pescoddes they may shyll, Or elles go rost a stone. 1562 Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* Wks. (1598) F 2 b, I doe but roste a stone In warming her. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 14 Come in Taylor, here you may rost your Goose.

transf. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 483 Roasted in wrath and fire,..With eyes like Carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus Old Grandsire Priam seekes. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 128 After being roasted in the sun, till I thought I must have had brain fever.

b. *techn.* To expose (metallic ores, etc.) to protracted heat in a furnace, in order to remove impurities or reduce to a more tractable condition; to calcine. (See also quot. 1898.)

In quot. 1582 prob. after G. *rösten*.

1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 94 After he hath rosted and smolten iij or iiij saies of our copper ure. 1741 Cramer *Ass. Metal* 189 Bodies refractory in the Fire, are more easily roasted. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 145 This operation is called Roasting an Ore. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 484 Roast the sulphate, that it may be the more easily reduced to a very fine powder. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 402 Clay roasted with lime gave..about twice as much potash..as that roasted without lime. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 4/1 The ore is first roasted, and then finely broken up. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* XXXV. 549 The soil had better be turned over with the plough, or roasted with grass fires.

c. To expose (coffee beans) to heat in order to prepare for grinding.

1724 *Abstract Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 Dealers..in Coffee may..Roast their Berries at such Roasting-Houses. 1728–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Coffee*, The ordinary method of roasting coffee among us, is in a tin cylindrical box, full of holes...The spit turns swift, and so roasts the berries. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 322/2 Much more depends upon the manner of roasting and making the coffee, than upon the quality of the bean. 1855 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) III. 327 The men-of-war..could have in a week roasted and ground coffee enough to have served the army for a year.

2. To torture by exposure to flame or heat.

c 1290 *St. Christopher* 199 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 277 Þe king het a-non þat Men him scholden..with strong fuyr and pich rosti. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXII. (*Laurence*) 484 Þai..ware forwondryt þane, þat he gert sa rost a quyk man. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 123 He that rostit Lawarance had thy grun3e. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* XXIX. 22 Sedechias & Achab, whom the kinge of Babilon rosted in the fyre. [1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 287 Ane Witch they fand, rosting at the fyre..ye kingis image artificiallie wrochte in wax.] 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* V. ii. 279 Blow me about in windes, roast me in Sulphure, Wash me in steepe-downe gulfes of Liquid fire. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 334 You stir the fire and strive To make a blaze—that's roasting him alive. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* XVIII, There is the learned Doctor Griddle, who suffered in Henry VIII.'s time, and Archbishop Bush who roasted him. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 6/3 They carried the wretched negro to the outskirts of the town,..and then roasted him to death.

3. To warm (oneself or one's limbs) at a very hot fire.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. X. 144 To sitten..by the hote coles, ..Reste hym, and roste hym. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 250 And so sitteth downe by his fire, and vpon the hard ground, rosteth as it were his wearie sides thus daintily stuffed. 1789 Burns *Ep. to J. Tennant* 21, I pray an' ponder butt the house; My shins, my lane, I there sit roastin'.

4. *colloq.* or *slang.* † **a.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Roasted*, arrested. *I'll Roast the Dab*, I will Arrest the Rascal.

b. To ridicule, banter, jest at, quiz (a person), in a severe or merciless fashion.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 173 Having converted the Mercury to a Brander, who might, without any great difficulty, have roasted this insolent Frenchman. 1754 J. Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 191 Expecting much diversion from roasting the 'squire. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 130 The Deputy and I shall roast Mr. Skipslick. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 168 On our return to dinner,..it may be easily supposed, the Beau was well roasted. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. ix. (1872) VI. 236 He thrice..ran away from the King, feeling bantered and roasted to a merciless degree.

c. (See quot.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 2/1 There are few among the thousand experts that he employs that can 'roast' him, as they call it—that is, click off a message too fast for him to follow it.

5. *absol.* To perform, carry on, the process of roasting.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 383 He koude rooste, and sethe, and boille, and frye. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 13 Another fire-place, made of three stones, fit to roast at. *c* 1860 *My Receipt Bk.* (ed. 2) 62 Rub the liver over the breast, roast at a very quick fire. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 445, I have had no difficulty in teaching men how to roast.

6. *intr.* To undergo the process of being cooked, tortured, or calcined by exposure to fire or heat. Also *transf.* (quot. 1719).

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 58 Vp a gredire hi leide him seþþe, ..To rosti as me deþ verst flesc. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 794 He ..Keste hym reghte in the fyre..: 'Ly stille therin now and rost'. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Þan putte it on a Spete round, an lete hem rosty. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 b, And so sayd saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 1333 By..all the dedly names Of infernall posty, Where soules frye and rosty. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 98 When the fire is moderate, and the meat in an equall distance, we see that it rostes hansomely. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 279 Care must be taken to water all your Plants largely, or else they will roast and scorch. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 634 When roasting in Phalaris's bull,..the pain would instantly vanish. 1819 Shelley *Cycl.* 396 Then [he] peeled his flesh with a great cooking-knife And put him down to roast. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. 595 *note*, The process ..is to take 400 grains..and place it in a crucible to roast in an air-furnace.

Roast (rōust), *ppl. a.* [Obs. pa. pple. of Roast *v.* Cf. Roast *sb.* 2.] Roasted, prepared by roasting. See also Roast beef, Roast meat.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 175 Þe comon of þe oste bouht þam hors flesch, Or mules or assis roste. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 Þai bro3t him parte of a roste fisch. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662 *Caro assota*, roist flesche. 1510 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII. 172 The secund covrse. Creme off almonds, Rost coney, plouers. 1622 *Relat. Plantation Plymouth, New Eng.* 47 They..fell to eating a-fresh, and retained sufficient readie rost for all our breakfasts. 1819 Shelley *Cycl.* 310 Feasting on a roast calf. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* iii, 'I could fancy a Welsh rabbit for supper'. 'So could I—with a roast onion.' 1878 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 377 We need not always be stipulating for our clean shirt and roast-joint.

Roa·stable, *a. rare*—°. [f. Roast *v.* + -able.] That may be roasted.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 2 Rostable, *assatilis*.

Roast beef. Also **roast-beef.** [Roast *ppl. a.* Hence F. *rosbif*.] Beef roasted for eating.

a 1635 Randolph *Hey for Honesty* IV. i, My nose Smells the delicious odour of roast-beef. 1710 *Tatler* No. 148 P 10, I smelled the agreeable Savour of Roast Beef. 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Op.* III. ii, Oh, the roast beef of England, And old England's roast beef! 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 6 Long may it, and Roast Beef, be the pride and glory of this happy island. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1853) 236 A hearty, plain-spoken man, loving his laugh, his friends, his glass, his roast-beef of Old England.

b. *attrib.*, as *roast-beef stomach, time*; also **roast-beef dress** (see quot. 1867); **roast-beef plant**, the fetid iris, so called because its crushed leaves emit an odour likened to that of roast-beef.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 517 P 2 He had lost his Roast-Beef Stomach, not being able to touch a Sirloin. [1776 Foote *Capuchin* I, Wictuals! Lord help your roast-beef and plumb-pudding soul!] 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 320 *Iris fœtidissima*, roast-beef plant. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Roast-Beef Dress*, full uniform; probably from its resemblance to that of the royal beef-eaters. 1874 Lisle Carr *J. Gwynne* I. iii, His smart cob duly carried him to the White House within five minutes of roast-beef time.

Roasted (rōu·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Roast *v.* + -ed1.] That has been subjected to the process of roasting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 455 Þai bro3t som of a rosted fische. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXII. (*Laurence*) 489 Þe rostit syd turne upe & ete. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 55 With rostyd befe and moton..And rosted vele and porke. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 67 The fruyt thereof not scabby, roostid, drie. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70, I wolde rather choose to begge, Or sit with a rosted appull, or an egge. 1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 95 To myngle them with rosted stone of the first smelting. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Rosted meats are best for those who are of a cold..temper. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 48 A contented Meal with a roasted Onion. 1710 *Tatler* No. 148 P 1 A whole roasted Ox. 1778 *James' Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 44 He..said he was perfectly well, and insisted on eating a meal of roasted meat. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* ii, He was wont to..say he liked as well to see a roasted heretic, as a roasted ox. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 112/2 The peculiar aroma..characteristic of the roasted seeds. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 603 The quantity of roasted mineral ..averages 18 tons per week.

fig. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 45 We arrived half roasted upon [a] hill.

absol. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* vi, Neyther boylled ne rosted shalle not be thy grete bely fylled of me. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1730) I. 60 The antient Fathers..Were soon exchanged for primitive boil'd and roasted. 1728 Ramsay *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 133 The stov'd or roasted we afford Are aft great strangers on our board.

† **b.** *A roasted horse*, in allusive phrases. *Obs.*

1575 Gascoigne *Notes Instruct.* Wks. I iv b, The verse that is to easie is like a tale of a rosted horse. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 17/1 Certes he that would wind vp his conclusion so fondlie, might be thought to haue as much wit as a rosted horse. 1597 Breton *Will of Wit* Wks. (Grosart) II. 39/2 Now he would whistle in his fist, and by and by tell mee a tale of a rosted horse, onely to make me merrie withall. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Morals* 644 Telling tales of a tubbe, or of a roasted horse.

Roaster (rōu·stəɹ). Also 5 **roostare**, 7 **roster**. [f. Roast *v.* + -er1. Cf. Sw. *rostare*, G. *röster*.]

1. One who roasts.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437 Roostare, or hastelere, *assator*. *c* 1603 Breton *Character Q. Eliz.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5/2 The cruell Cookes that..were the rosters of men. 1611 Cotgr., *Alloyandier*, a roster of short ribbes of beefe. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 Such Officer or Roaster [of coffee] for not duly attending, shall forfeit..£10. 1787 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Apol. Post. to Ode upon Ode*, A roaster of himself, Felo de se. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 103 Rejoicing in their three courses and dessert prepared by a French cook, English roaster, and Italian confectioner. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 444 The roaster opens the first door that approaches him. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 20 § 2 'Malt trader' means and includes..a roaster of malt. *fig.* 1677 Otway *Cheats of Scapin* III, Muster up all the Fidlers..in the Town; let not so much as the Roaster of Tunes, with his crack'd cymbal in a case, escape ye. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 6 A set of smart Fellows..call'd Roasters.

2. a. A kind of oven in which meat, etc., can be cooked by roasting.

1799 Ct. Rumford *Ess.* X. ii, Meat of every kind..roasted in a roaster, is better tasted..than when roasted on a spit. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* I. 142 Here a painted piece of beef swings in a roaster to exhibit the machine which turns it. 1842 Lance *Cottage Farmer* 24 It is an oven, a roaster, or will boil any thing required for the house. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 66/1 Pastry Oven and Roaster, with sliding shelves on brass rollers.

b. A furnace used in roasting ore.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 502/1 *Roasting*...The furnaces in which it is performed are called roasters, and are of the same kind as the melting furnaces. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 260 A 10-stamp mill and roaster..has reduced the greater portion of the ores.

attrib. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 918 This operation affords scoriæ, which..are known as roaster-slag.

c. An apparatus for roasting coffee-beans.

1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 339 The material of which the roaster is made..should be of such a nature as will not transmit the heat speedily from the fire to the coffee. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Roaster*, a circular iron vessel, which revolves on a pivot, for roasting coffee berries.

3. A pig, or other article of food, fit for roasting.

1690 Locke *Govt.* I. vi. (Rtldg.) 57 The mothers..ceased to bring them any more roasters. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 475 It could not be expected that any of them [pigs] would be properly fat for roasters. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 276 O, that beautiful little sow! what delightful roasters she produces. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* I, When we keep a roaster of the sucking pigs. 1890 *Stratford Her.* 24 Oct. 6/3 He met the defendants each carrying some potatoes...When questioned..they replied that they thought there was no harm in taking 'a few roasters' home.

4. A very hot day with a scorching sun.

1874 M. C. *Explorers* 147 It has been a regular roaster, and I have been out all day. 1893 J. A. Barry *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 150 The day was a roaster for a tramp; but there was no help for it.

Roasting (rōu·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Roast *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Bi rostinge & sebinge þerof [*sc.* beans] swellinge ventosite is abated. 1474 *Cov. Leet Bk.* (1908) 399 And þat he sell no maner flesshe and ffysshe but hitt be good,..both in sethyng, Rostyng and bakyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 Yet was not that roostynge to hym so greuous payne as was to Chryst his crucifyenge. 1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 94 Which..maketh the ure within iiij dayes, by once rosting and once smelting, to yeeld black Copper and Copperstone. 1635 Pagitt *Christianographie* 54 It might be fitter called a rosting, or broyling, then a resting, or sleepe. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, I will not fail to wait on him in the roasting of an Egg. 1741 Cramer *Ass. Metal* 189 Roasting, called in German *Rosten*, is when volatile Bodies are separated from fixt ones by the combined Action of Fire and Air. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 33 Tedious and troublesome roastings and fusions in great degrees of heat. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* X. ix. P 9 She began to see that there was reason in roasting of eggs. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 196 Roasting should be slowly done, to retain the juices. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 81 The calcination or roasting of iron-ores.

b. A severe handling, bantering, or correction.

c 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (Roxb.) 533 Dr. Sacheverell's trial, which his persecutors termed the roasting of a priest. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 145 They would give Mr. Mathematic a roasting and humble him a little. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 436/1, I..thank him in advance for the roasting that he promises me in his coming preface.

2. *attrib.* **a.** With names of apparatus, etc., used in or connected with roasting, as *roasting-furnace, -house, -oven, -rack, -range, -spit, -stick, -tongs.*

1437 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 10, j p[ar] rostyng rakkes ferri. 1525-6 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 107 Pro feodo le Rostyng-rang. 1647 Hexham I, A rosting spit, *een braedt-spit.* 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxburgh) 248/2 He beareth sable a Lanthorn Makers Rosting stick...It is of some named the Roasting tonges. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 Dealers..in Coffee may..Roast their Berries at such Roasting-Houses. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 820 This is what is called a walled area, and sometimes, improperly enough, a roasting furnace. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5969 The London Roasting Range..with cast-iron chimney-piece. *Ibid.* No. 5983 A large brick roasting oven. 1883 *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 246 They repeatedly assailed Mr. Annesley..with pitchforks, stones, and roasting-spits.

b. In the sense of 'suitable for roasting', as *roasting-beef, -eel, -pig,* etc.; *roasting-ear* (of maize); *roasting-ore.*

1483 in Davies *Yorks. Rec.* 162, iij greit roistyng els. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 46 Rosting Pigs are of most men greatly desired. 1644 J. Osborne in F. B. Tupper *Castle Cornet* (1851) 92 He sends you a barrel of roasting beef. 1705 Beverly *Virginia* III. iv. (1722) 152 They delight much to feed on Roasting-ears; that is, the Indian Corn, gathered green and milky..and roasted before the Fire in the Ear. 1727 Swift *Mod. Proposal* Wks. 1751 V. 94 Buying the Children alive, and dressing them hot from the Knife, as we do roasting Pigs. 1797 F. Baily *Tour* (1856) 365 We longed very much for some of the old man's roasting ears. 1825 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 334, I went to his hospitable board one Sabbath-day;..he had a roasting pig. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 168 The sirloin is the principal roasting piece. 1863 in *New Virginians* (1880) II. 218 The corn will be in roasting-ear about the 1st of August. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 249 Nearly all south of it is roasting-ore.

Roa'sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That roasts (meat, etc.).

1611 Cotgr., *Rostissiere,* a rosting Cookes wife. 1632 Sherwood, A roster, or rosting cooke, *rostisseur.*

2. Exceedingly hot or warm; blazing, scorching.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 647 Wrapped up in a warm bed, with a roasting fire in the chamber. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* i. (1873) 4 So Drury, first in roasting flames consumed,..Soars without wings. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 183 In the middle of a regular roasting hot day. 1894 Clark Russell in *My First Book* 30 The roasting calms of the Equator.

3. That is being roasted.

1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 131 Never yet on earth Could..bits of roasting ox Moan round the spit.

Hence **Roa'stingly** *adv.*

1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Apr. 260/2 It was..roastingly hot.

†**Roa'sting-iron.** *Obs.* [Roasting *vbl. sb.* 2 a.] = Roast-iron.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 489 Brandirne, rostinghiron, and panne. 1404 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398, 1 rostyngyrn. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hic cratus, hec craticula,* a rostyngyryn. 1517 *Sheriffdoms of Lanark,* etc. (Maitland Cl.) 195 Tua brasin morters,..thre rostyn yrins. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 269 Twa frying pannis..; twa rosting irnis.

Roa'sting-jack. [Roasting *vbl. sb.* 2 a.] A contrivance for turning meat, etc., while it is being roasted. Cf. Jack *sb.*[1] 7.

1784 *Cries of London* 124 All lodgers to accommodate With roasting Jacks of twisted wire. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xxiv, Some cross sticks suspended by a string, after the fashion of a roasting-jack. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxv, It is not the logic of human action, but of a roasting-jack, that must go on to the last turn when it has been once wound up.

attrib. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 132/1 The roasting-jack maker, the watchmaker,..the gunmaker, and many others. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5979 Improved roasting-jack screen.

†**Roast-iron.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rost-iren, -hirne, -ern,** 5 **-yern, -yryn; roste-iren(e, -iryn, -yren, -y(e)rne.** [f. Roast *v.*] A gridiron.

The sense in quot. 1519 is not clear.

a 1350 *St. Laurence* 255 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 298 Thre sides endlang had it þan..And ouer-thewert with barres brade, þus als a rostiren was it made. 1373 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* II. 450 In vno tripode ferreo siue rosthirne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rost yryn, or gradyryn, *craticula, crates.* 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 468 Item, j. roste iren with vij staves. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 267 If the lettron in the chapitor were..set in myddys of the hye where [=choir], and the roste yerne in the same where set in ye chapitour.

Roast meat. Also **roast-meat.** [f. Roast *ppl. a.*]

1. Meat cooked by roasting.

1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Roste meate, *rost.* 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 75 They fownde nother man nor woman but rostemeate enowgh. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democritus to Rdr. 8 They serue to put vnder pies,..and keepe rostemeat from burning. 1662 Strype in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 We have roast meat, dinner and supper. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Moham.* 23 As for rost Meat, they cut the Flesh into small Pieces. 1765 Gray *Shaks.* 18 Better the roast meat from the fire to save. 1842 Combe *Digestion* 295 To give a weak..invalid a dinner of beefsteaks or roast-meat.

attrib. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 They [Persians are no great Rost-meat-men. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 310 The Roast-meat Cookery of the Petit Chastelet, before the Cook-Shop.

2. In fig. phrases: **a.** *To make roast meat of,* to burn (a person); to destroy or finish off.

1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. ii. 26 She quickly pooped him, she made him roast-meat for worms. 1679 Ness *Antichrist* III They shall make rost-meat of the whore. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 7 For all his pretended Meekness, Calvin made Roast-meat of Servetus at Geneva, for his Unorthodoxy.

b. *To cry roast meat,* to be foolish enough to announce to others a piece of private luck or good fortune. ? *Obs.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 209 At length the homebred Chyna cryes roast-meat. 1673 Wycherley *Gent. Dancing-Master* I. ii, Hark you, madame, can't you fare well but you must cry 'Roast meat'? 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 41 It being something Drydenish, Illnatured and unjauntee.., to fair well, and cry Roastmeat, especially to a Husbands face. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. v, To trumpet forth the praises of such a person, would, in the vulgar phrase, be crying Roast-meat, and calling in partakers of what they intended to apply solely to their own use. 1820 Lamb *Elia* I. *Christ's Hosp.*, The foolish beast, not able to fare well but he must cry roast meat.

†**c.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1674 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 296 He gave me roast meat and beat me with the spit. 1687 *Good Advice* 44 Certainly she..shows her self an ill Courtier..first to give him Roast-Meat, then to beat him with the Spit. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To give one Rost-meat, and Beat him with the Spit,* to do one a Curtesy, and Twit or Upbraid him with it. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 22.

†**3.** *Roast-meat attire* or *clothes,* holiday garb.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rost-meat-cloths,* holiday-cloths. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 3/1 Dress'd in their Roast-Meat Attire, With Fob stor'd with Guineas.

Roat(e, obs. ff. Rote. **Roating,** obs. f. Rotting *ppl. a.* **Roaue(r, Roave(r,** obs. ff. Rove(r.

Rob (rɒb), *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **robbe,** 8–9 **robb.** [a. mod.L. or F. *rob,* = Sp. *rob,* Pg. *robe, arrobe,* It. *rob, robbo*; also G. and older Da. *rob.* The ultimate source is Arab. ربّ *robb, rubb* or Pers. *rob, rub* fruit-syrup.] The juice of a fruit, reduced by boiling to the consistency of a syrup and preserved with sugar; a conserve of fruit.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 683 The Robbe or dried iuyce thereof. *Ibid.,* The rob made with the iuyce of common Ribes and Sugar, is very good for all the diseases aboue sayde. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 124 The Rob, that is, the iuyce of the berries boyled with a third part..of sugar added vnto it,..is preferred before the raw berries. 1656 W. Coles *Art of Simpling* xxv. 80 Continue boyling it..till it attaine unto the consistence of Honey, and then it is by Physitians called the Rob. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 203 These Robs,..and Conserves, are not to be given to costive Bodies. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1765) 122 Take an ounce of Rob of Elder in Broth. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 351 *note,* The berries are so very acid that birds will not eat them, but boiled with sugar they form a most agreeable rob or jelly. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 61 A rob might also be prepared..by evaporating the syrup obtained from them. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 603/1 A rob made of it [white mulberry] is useful in sore throat.

fig. 1790 H. Walpole *Let. to Miss Berry* 31 Oct., There is..a quantity of calculations, and one is forced to..boil milliards of livres down to a rob of pounds sterling.

Rob (rɒb), *v.* Forms: 3–5 **robben,** 5 **robbyn;** 4 **robbi, robby,** 4–6 **robbe,** 5 (6 *Sc.*) **rub,** 6–**rob,** 7 **robb** (*Sc.* **robe**). [ad. OF. *robber, rober, rouber,* etc., = Sp. *robar,* Pg. *roubar,* It. *rubare,* of Teutonic origin, the stem *roub-* being that represented in English by Reave *v.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a person) of something by unlawful force or the exercise of superior power; to despoil by violence. Also *fig.* and *refl.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Þe knihte þet robbeð his poure men. *Ibid.* 150 Him luste leosen hit & beon irobbed. *c* 1290 *St. Eustace* 57 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 394 Þo comen þeoues and robbeden him. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þise greate prelates þet benimeþ and robbeþ hire onderlinges. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 188 Withouten pite, pilour! pore Men þou robbedest. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 443 Þerfore anon the hous was i-broke; þe pore men were i-spoylled and i-robbed. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 183 The extorcioner rubbyth and Preyeth good men. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxii. 22 Se yᵗ thou robbe not yᵉ poore because he is weake. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 78 Must I rob the Law? 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 209 He robs himselfe, that spends a bootlesse griefe. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. viii. 35 When a man robbs one to pay another. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 74 Oh, thieves, thieves, I am robbed. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, Their intention was to rob and murder him. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* I. 280 As usual; poor Nature is being robbed and murdered by rich grace. 1892 Tennyson *Foresters* III, We never robb'd one friend of the true King. We robb'd the traitors that are leagued with John.

transf. 1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. iv. 10 To hinder weeds from robbing the cultivated plants.

b. *To rob Peter to pay* (†*give to, clothe*) *Paul* (see Peter *sb.* 2).

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 174 Lord, hou schulde God approve þat þou robbe Petur, and gif þis robbere to Poule in þe name of Crist? *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 305 Þei robbyn seynt petyr & ȝeuyn it seynt Poule. 1515 [see Peter *sb.* 2]. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 26 Lyke a pyckpurs pilgrim, ye prie and ye proule At rouers, to rob Peter and paie Poule. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. B ij b, Thow shalt not find many powling pence about him neither, except he rob Peter to pay Powle. 1657–1692 [see Peter *sb.* 2]. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 172/1 This Scheme is..calculated..to Rob Peter to pay Paul, or, to remove yᵉ Burthen from one Part of the Community, and lay it upon another. [1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* III. v. (1866) 430 It was not desirable to rob Saint Peter's altar in order to build one to Saint Paul.]

c. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 86/2 Sometimes it [antimony] is blended with the richer ores of silver, and renders the extraction of that metal difficult by volatilizing a part of the silver, or, in the language of the miners, *robbing the ore.*

2. To plunder or strip (a person) feloniously *of* (something belonging to him); to deprive (one) *of* (something due). Also *transf.* or *fig.* (with a thing as object).

13.. *Coer de L.* 2286 In an evil tyme our emperour Robbed King Richard of his tresour. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 789 To robbe men of hure riht ful redy ben alle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6419 Ector..Wold haue Robbit the Renke of his riche wede. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 217 Myn eyȝe has robbyd my soule of his lyif with watyr of lustys. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xvii. 8 As a Beer that is robbed of hir yonge ones in the felde. 1563 Winjet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 105 He hes.. rubbit him of his geris or honouris. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 16 My weake bodie..Was rob'd of rest and naturall reliefe. 1634 Milton *Comus* 390 For who would rob a Hermit of his Weeds. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xii. (1675) 240 A Cloud, which does no longer receive or transmit the Light, but robs the Earth of it. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* II The Zeal of the Citizen robbed the Man of Himself. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 92 By allowing them to grow, we allow the land..to be robbed of its vegetable food. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 458 His victims, robb'd of their defenceless all. 1807–8 Irving *Salmagundi* (1824) 265 [It] long since ceased bearing,..every tempest robs it of a limb. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* lxiii, The troubles of life had almost robbed the elder lady of her beauty. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 78 The air..which had been thus robbed of its oxygen.

†**b.** Similarly with double object. *Obs.* (Cf. 5.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4323 (Kölbing), Kepe we þe strait wais..& robben hem her sustenaunce. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i, Ceres nor Ioue, nor all the Gods aboue, Shall rob me this rich purchase.

3. To plunder, pillage, rifle (a place, house, etc.).

c 1330 *Hali Meid.* 15 Wes helle irobbed, & heuene beð ifulled. *a* 1340 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 247 Ah ne bihoueð hit nawt þat tis hus beo irobbet. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 38 Þe Danes vp aryued, Souhamptone þei brent, & robbed Cornwaile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1912 He.. told furth of his tale,..How þe rewme was robbet. *c* 1465 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 23 The Kynge off Scottes..robbed and revid the contre aboute Derham. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. v. 103 ȝon ilk stranger..our marchis.. Invadis, rubbis, and spulȝeis. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* III. vi. 106 One that is like to be executed for robbing a Church. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 198 Pirats who..rob upon the sea all the vessells they could render themselves masters of. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) IV. 153 Robbing the Spittle. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. iii. 249 Wilt thou rob a church And share..The general spoil? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 221 In the country his house was robbed.

transf. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 316 Former operations were principally confined to robbing the rich pockets, while good milling-ore was left standing.

b. Const. *of* that which is taken.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5105 (Kölbing), Mani cursed painem ..hadden robbed þis cuntray Of al þis ich fair pray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3209 To the tempull full tyte [he] turnyt agayne, To rob of þe Riches, and Renkes to helpe. *c* 1420 *Cont. Brut* CCXXVII. (1908) 298 Þe toun..of al þing þat myȝte be bore & caryed out was robbid and despoyled. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 4 All the rest it seemd they robbed bare Of bounty, and of beautie. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII,* III. ii. 255 Thy Ambition..robb'd this bewailing Land Of Noble Buckingham.

4. *absol.* To commit depredations; to plunder; to take away property by force.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6041 Hii drowe hom toward kanterbury, to robbi þere al so. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 38 Of Danmark dukes riche..Men & women slouh, & robbed þorgh þe lond. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 134 For every thief upon richesse Awaiteth forto robbe and stele. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5686 To swinke and traveile he not feynith, For for to robben he disdeynith. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1200, I mene not, to let euery malefactor passe furth vnpunished, and frely runne out and rob at rouers. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV,* II. ii. 10, I am accurst to rob in that Theefe company. 1662 Hibbert *Body Divinity* I. 165 A man may rob with a pair of ballances or metewand in his hand. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1737/4 They Robbed the night before on Brainford-Road. 1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 330 Sometimes..small parties of three or four [bees] will unite to rob, as we may say, on the highway.

b. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Rob,* to extract pillars previously left for support; or, in general, to take out ore or coal from a mine with a view to immediate product, and not to subsequent working. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Rob,* to cut away or reduce the size of pillars of coal, &c.

5. To carry off as plunder; to steal. Now *rare.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 381 Þat strange men..asaileden is lond..& robbed is bestes & is game. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3450 (Laud MS.), Hij robbeden tresores & clopes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 160 He anon hem wolde assaile And robbe what thing that thei ladden. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16014 Swych goostly goodys euerychon Ben yrobbyd And agon. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 91 A man gais to the were for..to pele and rub gudis. 1530 Palsgr. 693/1, I robbe his treasour from hym. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. of Love* Ep. Ded. *ij, Whiche Vine the Foxes sometimes spoyle and endamage by robbyng the fruite. 1646 R. Baillie *Anabapt.* (1647) 10 The Priests vestments, which he had robbed in the Cathedrall. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 312 They themselves contrive To Rob the Honey, and subvert the Hive. 1830 Campbell *Farewell to Love* 7 But

Passion robs my peace no more. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii[i], There was a sideboard robbed out of the carved work of a church in the Low Countries. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Africa* 176 The descendants of the Negroes who were robbed from Africa.

†**b.** *fig.* To remove, take *away*, cut off *from* something; to ravish. *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 132 Allas! þat ricchesse shal reue and robbe mannes soule Fram þe loue of owre lorde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 173 What is thy sentence then, but speechlesse death, Which robs my tongue from breathing natiue breath? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. IV. 16 The which.. to it drew The eyes of all,..And hearts quite robbed with so glorious sight. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* Ded., By their conversation they may endeavour to rob away teadiousnes though but from one houre.

6. *Card-playing.* (See quots.)

With quot. 1611 compare Littré s.v. *Piller* 6.

1611 COTGR., *Piller*,..also, to rub, or rob, at cards. 1897 FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 277 (Spoil Five), Robbing the trump card. If the trump card is an ace, the dealer may discard any card he pleases in exchange for it. *Ibid.* 299 (Cinch), He may search the remainder of the pack, and take from it any cards that he pleases. This is called robbing the deck.

Rob-, the stem of ROB *v.*, used in a few combs. in the 17th cent., in the sense of 'one who robs (the person or thing specified)', as **rob-altar, -carrier, -God, -orchard, -thief.** Also ROB-POT.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* II. 49 'Will a man rob God?'..But, alas, what law can be giuen to *rob Altars? 1649 LEYCESTER *Civil Wars* 69 The strong Garrison of Basing the very receptacle of rogueing *Rob-Carriers. 1612 W. SCLATER *Ministers Portion* 47 Search records, divine, humane: where findest thou a *rob-God without his vengeance? 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 80 Sacrilegious rob-Gods, desperate mocke-Preachers. 1673 S. PARKER *Repr. Reh. Transp.* 517 Truants, loiterers, and *rob-orchards. 1600 *Look About You* XXX, Could I meet him, I'd play *rob-thief, at least part stakes with him. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* II. 82 His extortion hath erst stolne from others, and now hee plays rob-thiefe, and steales from himselfe.

Rob, obs. form of ROBE.

‖ **Roba.** *Obs.*[−1] = BONA-ROBA.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt Master-Constable* II. ii, Hah! fast, my roba fast, and but young night?

Roband (rōu·bænd). *Naut.* Also 8–9 **roban.** [Later var. of *robin* ROBBIN, app. more directly representing one or other of the forms cited under RABAND. Sometimes improved into *rope-band.*] A piece of small rope passed through an eyelet-hole in the head of a sail and used to secure it to the yard above.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* II. 80 To each yard-arm, the head-rope they extend, And soon their earings and the robands bend. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Sail*, The heads of all four-sided sails, and the fore-leeches of lateen sails, are attached to their respective yard or gaff by a number of small cords called robands. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, All hands were..picking old rope to pieces, or laying up gaskets and robands. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 2 What is a roband or rolling hitch used for? For bending sails,..for reefing courses,..&c. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 82 In a man-of-war, where they can send a man to every roband.

attrib. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* 157 The reef-lines next.. Through eye-lid-holes and roband-legs are reev'd. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Reefing*, Provided that the turns are inserted through the roband-legs.

Robardesmen, variant of ROBERDSMEN.

Robbare, obs. form of ROBBER.

Robbe, obs. form of ROB *sb.* and *v.*, ROBE.

Robbed (rɒbd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROB *v.*]

1. Plundered, despoiled. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6823, I..Robbe bothe robbed and robbours. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 18 A Samaritene ..heled this robbed man of his woundes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 208 The rob'd that smiles, steales something from the Thiefe. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* V. i, As a robbed tigress bounding o'er the woods. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 342 Bold Amycus, from the robb'd vestry brings The chalices of heaven. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 621 The cod thus hollowed are technically called 'robbed' fish. 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 164 The sadness of the eyes with the look of robbed motherhood they often wore.

2. Carried off; taken away.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 40 A Lyon, which hath long time saught His robbed whelpes. 1870 *Standard* 5 Dec., They are all the more savage by reason of robbed repose.

Robber (rɒ·bəɹ). Forms: *α.* **2 rubbere, 3 robbare, 3–4 robbere, 5 robare, robbar,** 6 *Sc.* **rubber, 4– robber.** *β.* **4 robeour, robbeo(u)r, -youre, 4–5 robour(e, robbour(e, -or(e, 5 robbowre, -eur.** [The *α*- and *β*-forms are respectively a. AF. and OF. *robbere, robere,* and *robeour, robbour,* etc., nom. and acc. types of the agent-noun from *robber* to ROB. Cf. Sp. *robador,* Pg. *roubador,* It. *rubatore.*]

1. One who practises or commits robbery; a depredator, plunderer, despoiler.

α. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Rubberes, and þa reueres, and þa þeoues. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 In one weie þet is al ful of þeoues & of robbares, & of reauares. *c* 1250 *Lutel soth Serm.* 27 in *O.E. Misc.* 186 Alle bac-biteres wendet to helle, Robberes, and reueres. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þe þridde is ine robberes and kueade herberȝeres þet berobbeþ þe pilgrimes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 182 Þus..Ihesu Cryst seyde, To robberes and to reueres. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 688 Robbers, reuers, rauenous ryfelers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Robare, or robbar yn the see,..*pirata.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 160 They were robbers of the sea.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiv. 10 Who is like vnto the? which delyuerest..the poore and the nedy from his robbers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 39 Then Theeues and Robbers raunge abroad vnseene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 485 Som roaving Robber calling to his fellows. 1671 — *Samson* 1188 Thou ..like a Robber stripdst them of thir robes. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. i, Robbers invade their neighbour's right. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXVIII, Montoni was become a captain of robbers. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* IV, Where desperate robbers congregate. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 There is more spirit and a better heart in a robber than in a thief.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Þus þeos two unðeawes beoð two grimme robbares.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8006 Willam vr king..robbeour he was. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6127 Euery man he wened had be a robbour, For drede þat he had tresoure. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4113 Al ys lygnage in euery syde, For robbours þai were y-kud. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXXV. (Caxton, 1483) 83 Vpon theues and morderers, Robbours and reuours,..they shalle be fyers in jugement. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Robbowre, on the londe, *spoliator. Ibid.*, Robbowre, on the see, *pirata.* *c* 1500 *Melusine* 245 Locher, whiche afterward delyuered the Countrey of Ardane fro thevys, murdrers, & robbeurs.

b. Const. *of* a place, etc.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 251 Slyford was the chyff robber of the cherch. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 37 Nether robbers off churches, nor yett despisers of youre goddes. 1557 R. EDGEWORTH *Serm.* 289 He putteth example of disers, and gameners, and robbers of dead mens graues. 1632 SHERWOOD, A robber of the Princes, and publicke treasure, *peculateur.*

c. *transf.* (See quots.)

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1197 Therefore they term it a Robber, as a substance which spoyls, and takes away the richness of the Ore. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, To preserve Bees from Robbers, which very commonly infest them,.. the way is to cloom the Hives very close. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XX. (1818) II. 207 These are called by Schirach *corsair* bees, and by English writers, *robbers.* 1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 329.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib. in various senses, as *robber-gold, -hold, -inn, -lair,* etc. Also objective, as *robber-hunting.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Calls on the heart* ii, The world.. Has counted its *robber-gold. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* (1892) 319 The countless *robber-holds of the Angevin noblesse. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 123/2, I had no great natural inclination to the trade of *robber-hunting. 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Amateur Emigrant* (1905) 82 He had visited a *robber inn. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* 266 Grim Cacus in his *robber-lair. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 243 Probably..Edom..continued his *robber-life along the Southern borders of Judah. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 142 At every turn have we to wrangle..with these vultures about their *robber-toll. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* V. 139 Silesian *robber-wars.

b. Appositive, as *robber-chief, -company, -crew,* etc.; **robber-council or -synod,** the ecclesiastical council held at Ephesus in 449, the decrees of which were subsequently rescinded.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlviii, In proud state Each *robber chief upheld his armed halls. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 11 *Robber-companies, and bishops in coats of mail. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 90 Before the *robber-Council of Ephesus could be displaced by the Fourth General Council at Chalcedon. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 346 Soon shall our powers the *robber-crew destroy. 1797 *The College* 38 Arm'd Justice forth the *robber-demons drove. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 164 Mr. Curzon describes his *robber-guard. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* I. v, I have pierced the *robber-horde Like a reed. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. (1907) 27/2 The Rust-kings..lay up treasures for the rust; and the *Robber-kings, treasures for the robber. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. 201 William Peverel reared his castle of Peak Forest, the true vulture's nest of a *robber-knight. 1862 DRAPER *Intell. Develop. Europe* ix. (1864) I. 287 Eutyches appealed to the emperor, who summoned..a council to meet at Ephesus. This was the celebrated '*Robber Synod'. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii, I have heard that the road is infested with *robber-tribes. 1853 KINGSTON *Manco* ii, The Spaniards attacked Peru with their small but determined band of *robber-warriors.

c. Appositive with names of insects, birds, etc., as *robber-bee, -fowl*; **robber-crab,** a large tropical crab which steals coco-nuts; **robber-fly,** a fly of the family *Asilidæ,* given to preying upon other insects.

1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 329 Robber-bees. [Cf. 1 c.] 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* (1868) 90 There is a very remarkable burrowing crustacean, called the Robber-Crab (*Birgus latro*). 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 144 As soon as the robber fowl had begun its steady flight. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 491 Asilidae (Robber-flies)...The Asilidae is one of the largest families of flies.

Hence **Robbera·ceously** *adv.*, in a manner suggestive of robbers; **Ro·bberhood,** brigandage, robbery; **Ro·bberlet,** a petty robber.

1772 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1904) 128, I did not know that housebreaking might not be still improving...In less than another minute, the door rattled and shook still more *robberaceously. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. 172 The sight of unburied corpses contributed more than anything else to put an end to the system of *robberhood in this part of the country. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 83, I fear lest, if thou slay him in our dwelling-place and he savour not of robberhood, suspicion will revert upon ourselves. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxiv, Latrunculi (*robberlets*), sicarii, cut-throats.

Robbery (rɒ·bəri). Forms: *α.* **3–4 roberie, 4 roborrye, 5–6 robery,** 7 *Sc.* **roborie**; **3–6 robberye, 3–7 robberie** (4 **-erize**), 6 *Sc.* **rubberie, -ery,** 4– **robbery.** *β.* **4–6 robry**(**e, -rie, 5 roubry, 6 robri**; 5–6 *Sc.* **rubry, -rie.** [a. OF. *roberie* (AF. also *roberye*), f. *rober* to ROB: see -ERY.]

1. The action or practice of feloniously seizing, by violence or intimidation, property belonging to another; spoliation, depredation.

Prov. *Exchange is no robbery*: see EXCHANGE *sb.* 1.

α. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 3if he biniméð us ure aȝte, oðer þurh fur, oðer þurh þiefes, oðer þurh roberie. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 30 Roberie, Manslechtes, Husberners,..and..oþre euele deden. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2152 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 168 Þis luþere kniȝtes..duden gret robberie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2449 þat ys boþe þefte and robberye, And hyt ful dere shal he a-bye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 137 Þei greiþeþ no þing þat þey dredeþ to lese, þey acounteþ no trespas gretter þan robberie. 1415 HOCCLEVE *Sir J. Oldcastle* 456 By violence or by maistrie, My good to take of me,..þat is verray wrong & robberie. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, He that lyueth but of rauyn and robberye shal at the last be knowen and robbed. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 39 Invading þe samyn mare be rubbery þan ony ordoure of chevelrie. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 140 b, That persone committeth plaine robberie or spoyle, who denyeth an almes to any poore creature beeyng in extreme neede. 1605 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 176 Theeues for their robbery haue authority, When Iudges steale themselues. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 117 Robbery is committed by Force, or Terror, of which neither is in Theft; for Theft is a secret Act. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 241 Larciny from the person is either by privately stealing, or by open and violent assault, which is usually called robbery. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* I. 114 He was an easy mark for robbery. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 125, I think it probable that the people of those parts of the country which are out of sight of the government, are always addicted to robbery.

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3501 (Kölbing), Þo kniȝtes..Were ywent in to desert, To libben bi her robrie. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8357 Ther was neuere theff..That wayted better his a-vauntage, To do his stelthe and his robrye. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 222 Her I gyff our roubry for euirmar. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. XXVI, Compacte of malice and robry. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. II. 165 Tha war the only authoris of thift, rubrie, and rinning of forrayis.

b. An instance of this; a depredation.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7597 He broȝte vp moni oþer hous of religion also, To bete þulke robberie, þat him þoȝte he adde ydo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þer byeþ zuo uele oþre maneres of roberies. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 333 Ensample of suche Robberies I finde write. *c* 1460 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 41 Of whiche robrye Syr Gylbert..was atteynt. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 770 There they deuise newe robberyes nightly. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1306 Each place..fil'd with treasure rackt with robberies. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* (Hunterian Cl.) 15 Many bolde robberies he did commit. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 43 A young Rustick, yet unskill'd in the Assassinations and Robberies of Love. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xii. § 10 Where robberies are frequent and unpunished robberies are committed without shame. 1838 JAMES *Robber* i, Giving evidence about that robbery. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 316 The placer-mining of the gulch..is really a still worse robbery of the gold-deposits.

†**2.** *concr.* Plunder, spoil, booty. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6684 (Kölbing), Þe king..come priueliche..To binimen hem her robrie. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 255 Helle ys pryued of robry. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 251 Slyford..hath most of the robbery next the Baylly of Ey. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* iii. 10 They gather together euell gotten goodes, and laye vp robbery in their houses.

Ro·bbin. *Naut.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 5 **robyn,** 7–8 **robin,** 7–9 **robbin,** 9 **-en.** [Var. of ROBAND; the form suggests that the immediate source may have been French, but mod.F. *raban* appears to be a later adoption of Du. *raband.*] = ROBAND.

1497 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 321, iiij Smale lynes for lachetes & Robyns to the seid Ship. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The Robins, garnit, Clew garnits, tyes, martlits. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The Robbins are little lines reeued into the eylet holes of the saile vnder the head ropes, to make fast the saile to the yard. 1729 WRIGLESWORTH *Jrnl. Lyell* 6 Dec., Keep the People at Work in making Points, Gaskets, Robins, Matts, Sinnet, &c. for Sea Store. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 576.

Robbin, variant of ROBIN.

Ro·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROB *v.*]

1. The action of ROB vb.; spoliation, robbery. Also *attrib.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 301 Ȝe, þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myȝte passe with-oute peril of robbynge. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 26 All þe contreys about dyuelyn, wyth robynge & bernyng & sleyng, weren neght I-brogt to noght. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 251 The chyff maysters of robbyng was the Baylly of Ey, [etc.]. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, The same mysgoverned persons shall lyf in robbyng and mysgovernaunce duryng ther lyves. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Catlan's Geomancie* 119 It is very ill in all demandes, but such as concerne..robbing, rifling, spoiling. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., I rode in some fear of robbing. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 62 There is no travelling upon the road for robbing. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, This subject of the Bees robbing of one another. 1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 329 The robbing season..occurs sooner or later as the summer has been more or less favourable.

b. With *a* and pl. = ROBBERY 1 b.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 792 Ilc robbinge do we of bec. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Zuyche reuen, prouost, bedeles,..þet makeþ þe greate robbynges. *c* 1460 *Contin. Brut* (1908) 518 Also, At which robbyng diuerse men of London..wer.., & toke part with him. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 405 Spoylynges and robbinges of townes. 1657 *Divine Lover* 300 The

tediousnesse of the way, beatinges, robbings, and the like are but necessarie Mortifications. 1693 *Mem. Cut. Teckely* II. 103 The War was more like a tumultuous Robbing than a War manag'd with prudence.

†**2.** *concr.* Plunder, booty. In quot. *pl.* *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4730 (Kölbing), Þis four heþen kinges Went, to loken Þis robbeings.

Ro·bbing, *ppl. a.* [f. ROB *v.*] That robs; thieving, predatory.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 334 The robbing Bee and the Waspe..will without strife or difference concurre together to rob a hive of Bees. 1886 *Lett. Donegal* 54 There need then have been no fear that the robbing scoundrels.. would have escaped punishment.

Robbing, obs. form of ROBING.

† Robble : see ROUNCE-ROBBLE-HOBBLE.

1616 B. JONSON *Masque of Queenes* Wks. 954 Rouncy is ouer, Robble is vnder, A flash of light and a clap of thunder.

Robbyng, obs. form of RUBBING.

Robe (rōub), *sb.* Also 5 **roob(e, 6 robbe, 6–7 roab(e**; *Sc.* 5–7 **rob,** 5 **rowb.** [a. OF. *robe* (*robbe, roube*), = Prov. *rouba*, Catal. and It. *roba*, Sp. *ropa*, Pg. *roupa*; the stem is that of the verb ROB, the original sense being 'spoil, booty', as in OF.]

1. A long loose outer garment reaching to the feet or the ankles, worn by both sexes in the Middle Ages, and still by men of some Eastern nations; a gown. Now *rare*, except as in 2.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 66 in *O.E. Misc.* 39 Ne hedde he none robe of fowe ne of gray. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3676 His moder..cled him..Wit his broþer robe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 119 Yef me yefþ ine þe kinges cort ane robe to ane childe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 227 And fewe robes I fonge or furred gounes. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 Hym Suffysid a lytill graue..for his halle, and for his roob. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 4 Theym that ben clad in thy clothyng and robys. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. iii, With lawreir crownit, in robbis side all new, Of a fassoun. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Theare [is] wardrob abundant Of roabs most pretiouse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. v, In auncient time all the Images and Statues erected to the honour of any men, were in their gownes and robes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 543 As when Alcides..felt th' envenom'd robe. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1240 The glittering robe Of every hue reflected light can give. 1796 HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* II. 511 Turbans and flowing robes are adapted to hot countries. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 89 The looms of Ionia were kept in constant activity to supply purple robes for the courtiers. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 278 The nymph too, in a robe of silver white,..Arrayed herself.

transf. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 141 O well did he become that Lyons robe, That did disrobe the Lion of that robe.

fig. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* lxi. 10 He hath couered me with the robe of righteousnes. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 21 Hail native Language,..cull those richest Robes, and gay'st attire Which deepest Spirits, and choicest Wits desire. 1667 — *P. L.* X. 222.

b. A trade name for a special form of lady's dress; a piece of material, either plain or embroidered, partly shaped for a gown.

1878 *Sylvia's Home Jrnl.* Feb., Ball dress (robe Princess), of blue faille. 1892 *Fashions of To-day* May 13 Robe of old gold velvet, collar of passementerie. 1899 *World of Dress* Jan. 3 Handsome embroidered chenille robe. *Ibid.*, White and cream lace robes in enormous variety.

2. A long outer garment of a special form and material worn in virtue of, and betokening, a particular rank, calling, condition, or office.

c 1290 *Beket* 324 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Þe Abite of Monek he nam, And a-boue al þan clerkene Robe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9072 Tas of..mi king rob..þat i wer. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 277 Schal no seriaunt for þat seruise were a selk houue, Ne no Ray Robe wiþ Riche pelure. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 Oftymes the peple make grete wondrynges of the ryche robe of the courtyour. 1537 STARKEY *Let.* in *England* (1878) p. lxv, Master Pole hathe gotten the Cardynallys hatte & robbe made. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 56 Thus I did keepe my Person fresh and new, My Presence like a Robe Pontificall Ne're seene, but wondred at. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 61 Nor the deputed sword, The Marshalls Truncheon, nor the Iudges Robe. 1778 POTTER *Æschylus, To Mrs. Montague* (1808) p. xxviii, My pontifical robe trailing on the pavement. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 He then bestowed upon him a robe of honour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 382 Johnson had therefore been stripped of his robe by persons who had no jurisdiction over him.

fig. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xxvi. 398 Surely these attainments are but our first manly robe.

b. *pl.* with the same connotation. Often with qualifying word prefixed, as *coronation, parliament robes*, etc. *Master, Mistress, Yeoman, of the Robes*: see these words.

1445 tr. *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 259 With whos preyers he lyst be mevid to clothe him in his roobys..as consulers vsid before. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 110 But first hadde Arthur the kynge put on hym an habergon vndir his robes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 b, Though the kynge were before hym in his robes of golde. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 12 You haue..made vs doffe our easie Robes of Peace. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 61 Their garments passe..The glorious Salomon's rich roabes of Parliament. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 64 Pretors, Proconsuls to thir Provinces Hasting or on return, in robes of State. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 499 He put on his robes in hast,..and called up the Commons. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Seven Sisters* Poems (1777) 35 Accept the robes and sceptre of the land. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 248 The senators and magistrates of Rome appear clad in the ecclesiastical robes of the period, in which the manuscript was written. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 592 The ..aldermen came in their robes to welcome the Duke.

3. *pl.* Outer garments or clothes in general.

c 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1575) 44 You shall knowe the cause, wherefore these roabes are worne, And why I goe outlandishe lyke, yet being Englishe borne. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 132 Now shal my friend Petruchio do me grace, And offer me disguis'd in sober robes, To old Baptista. *Ibid.* III. ii. 114 See not your Bride in these vnreuerent robes. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 336 She left her wheel and robes of country brown.

b. *fig.* A covering or vesture compared to a long enveloping garment.

1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 The Moon ..Impearling with her Tears her Rob of Night. 1633 *Ibid.* 39 Now, ancient Caledon, Thy Beauties heighten, richest Robs put on. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 165 In a weeks time the Tree casts off her old Robes, and is cloathed in a new pleasant Garb. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 92 Prime cheerer, Light!..Nature's resplendent robe! 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 38 Before the world has put on its full robe of light. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 158 Another [cottage] wore A close-set robe of jasmine.

4. *The long robe*, (the dress of) the legal or clerical profession; *the short robe*, (that of) 'all that profess arms, or usually wear swords' (Cotgr.). So *both robes, either robe.*

1601– [see LONG ROBE]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 127 He sent..commissioners of both robes, the prior of Lanthony to be his chancellor..; and Sir Edward Poynings..with a civil power of his lieutenant. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 95 A Sanhedrim, or standing great Councell,.. made up of both Robes, honourable persons amongst their brethren, Priests and Laicks both. 1642–3 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) II. III. 137 They have spared..no Orders of Men, the long Robe as well as the Short hath felt their Fury. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 282 There was a gentleman of your robe a Dignitary of Lincoln. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 6 Our learned Men of either Robe. 1712–1875 [see LONG ROBE].

b. *The Robe*, the legal profession.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 96 He was a son of the Robe; his Father having been a Judge in the Court of the Common Pleas. 1671 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 497 Mr. Commartin..is a man of the robe, but in very good esteem with everybody. 1707 *Refl. upon Ridicule* 109 The most eminent Persons of the Robe. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III, I was some years in the Temple; but the death of my brother robb'd the robe of my labours. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxix, The cadets of many of our good families follow the robe as a profession. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 377 Rich advocates, and other Gentlemen of the Robe.

5. *transf.* Persons of high estate. *rare* —[1].

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXIII. (1602) 163 So plagueth ciuill Warre, and so from Robe to Rag doth scoure.

6. *U.S.* and *Canada.* The dressed skin of a buffalo (musk-ox, etc.) used as a garment or rug.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 55 A light waggon comfortably lined with buffalo robes. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v., A pack of robes, is ten skins, tied in a pack, which is the manner in which they are brought from the far West to market. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 106 The robes were in splendid condition; the undergrowth, which resembles a sheep's fleece.., was now thick and firm.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *robe-maker, -spinning, -tearing*; † **robe-chamber,** † **robes-room,** a robing-room; † **robe-goer,** one who has charge of the robes.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handycrafts* 131 The shining wooll Whence the robe-spinning precious Worms are ful. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 23 June, My Lord Sandwich did take me aside in the robe-chamber. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 146 In consideracion of his services and extraordinary attendances at the robes-roome upon his said Majestie and the Privy Councill and Committees. 1701 *Cal. Treasury P.* (1871) 529 Robegoers and bedgoers. 1831 J. MACDONALD in *Life* (1849) III. 174 A species of religious robe-tearing. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 149/2 There were Mr. Harris the law-stationer, and Mr. Jennings the robemaker. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 533 His father and grandfather were both robe-makers.

Robe (rōub), *v.* Also 7 **roab.** [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To clothe or invest in a robe or robes; to apparel; to dress. Also *refl.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 333 Se robeth and fedeth Hem þat han as 3e han. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Fraucion* III. 60 A Piece of rich Satin, to new Robe him. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 290 He robed and unrobed himself in his throne. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 294 Ulysses rob'd him in the cloak and vest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 691 Rise therefore; robe yourself in this. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* V, She robed herself again in her national costume.

fig. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 Nature roabing the fruitfull earth with her choisest Tapistry. 1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 223 He robes himself in moonlight. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* IX, Love robed her in a blush. 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* IV, A thousand winters Will strip you bare as death, a thousand summers Robe you life-green again.

2. *intr.* To put on robes or vestments.

a 1626 BACON *Advt. touching Holy War* (1629) 96 Only to Roab, and Feast, and performe Rites, and Obseruances. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* III. XXI, And there the Priests are robing now. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The Bishops were to meet at half-past 8 o'clock in a meeting hall, where they were to robe and form in procession.

Robed (rōubd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROBE *v.* or *sb.*]

1. Clad in robes; wearing robes. Also with *in.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 41 A man robed in wlank wede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 1 Thus I-robed in russet, romed I a-boute. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 269 So semly als thay bothe ware, If thay were robed riche. 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 38 (Q.[1]), Thou robbed man of Iustice take thy place. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 194 Roabed and laden with.. Gemmes. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 17 Rob'd in the sable garb of Woe. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 823 The cause..has been found ..in the skirts Of the rob'd pedagogue! 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iv, In the centre of the steps appeared a priest robed in white from head to foot. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 385/1 Judge Powell..intimated that he should sit robed.

fig. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 61 Wher the great Sun begins his state, Rob'd in flames, and Amber light. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 9 Ovid..tells us..that Aurora..is robed in Saffron. 1881 TENNYSON *To Virgil* i, Roman Virgil, thou that singest Ilion's lofty temples robed in fire. *a* 1901 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* (1903) II. 299 Minds still robed in flesh.

2. Wearing robes of a specified kind, as *long-, loose-robed*, etc. Also *fig.*

1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 60 Where loose-rob'd Pleasure careless roves. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Spring* i, Beauty shines forth in the blossom-robed trees. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 269 Passing through the dark stems Flowing-robed. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 92 Silence and deep peace brooded over the fair grass-robed plain.

‖ **Robe de chambre** (rōb də ʃaṅbr). Also 8 **-chamber.** [F.; see ROBE *sb.* and CHAMBER *sb.*] A dressing-gown or négligé robe.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 321 Instead of which [knowledge], we have brought home the French *Coifure*, the *Robe de Chambre* of the Women, and *Toupé* and *Solitaire* of the Men. 1732 *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 351/1 Her Lady Aunt was dress'd in a *Robe de chambre*. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xi, Our robe de chambre May sit like that of Nessus. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXIV, Pointing to the spot of his *robe de chambre* under which his heart was still feebly beating. 1893 *Pioneer of Fashion* I. IV, A particular study has been made of our robes de chambre.

attrib. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. ii. 38 That Youth ..All but a robe-de-chamber Dame disdains.

Ro·beless, *a.* [f. ROBE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without robes; destitute or deprived of robes.

1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* IX. XXVIII, John, Joseph, Robelesse fly; Peter, thou stay'st, and stay'st but to deny! 1880 RUSKIN *Our Fathers have told Us* I. i. 26 Going, in his full robes, to say prayers in church,..he came across some unhappily robeless person by the wayside.

Robell(e, obs. forms of RUBBLE.

Rober (rōu·bəɹ). [f. ROBE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER [1].] One who has charge of, or who invests with, robes; a robe-maker.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 June 7/1 He was steward and rober to the Connaught Bar on Circuit. 1887 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* II. 480 A *prepositus*..summoned the robers to place the diadem on the imperial head.

Roberd, obs. form of ROBERT.

† **Roberdavy.** *Obs.* Also 6 **Rob Dauie,** 7 **Rob-o-Dauy.** [Of obscure origin.] A kind of wine used in the 16–17th centuries.

1542 BOORDE *Dyctary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wynes, as..caprycke, tynt, roberdauy. 1553 BALE *Vocation* 22 They went in heaps from tauerne to tauerne to seke after the best Rob dauie and aqua vite, which are their speciall drinkes there. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) II. 65 Sherry, nor Rob-o-Dauy here could flowe.

† **Roberdsmen.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 (7) **Roberdesmen** (7–8 **Roberdsmen**), 4 **Robertes men,** 6, 8–9 **Robertsmen.** [Probably from the proper name *Roberd* ROBERT, but the allusion is obscure.] A certain class of marauding vagabonds that infested the country in the 14th century.

All the instances later than the 14th century are merely historical.

1331 *Act* 5 *Edw. III*, c. 14 Diverses roberies, homicides, & felonies, ont este faitz einz ces heures par gentz qi sont appellez Roberdesmen, Wastours & Draghlacche. 1383 *Act* 7 *Rich. II*, c. 1 § 5 Ordeignez est & assentuz que lestatutz..de Roberdesmen & Drawlacches soient fermement tenus & gardez. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 72 Ryȝt as Robertes men [they] raken aboute, At feires & at ful ales & fyllen þe cuppe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 27 These were then the commen names of these leud leuterars, Faytores, Robardesmen, Drawlatches, and valyant beggares. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vi. (1588) 196 Drawlatches, Wastours, or Robertsmen, that is to say, either miching or mightie theeues. *a* 1633 COKE *On Litt.* (1648) III. 197 What this Robin Hood was that hath raised a name to these kind of men called Roberdsmen, his followers. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 238/1 [He] instances in Robin Hood, and says that from him Thieves and Highwaymen are called Robertsmen. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvii. 244 Persons in disguise.. (who seem to have resembled the Roberdsmen, or followers of Robin Hood). 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 76 Men of his [Robin Hood's] lawless profession were from him called Roberdsmen.

Roberie, obs. form of ROBBERY.

Robert (rɒ·bəɹt). [A personal name, a. F. *Robert*, ultimately of Teutonic origin.]

† **1.** = ROBIN (REDBREAST). *Obs.*

14.. in Wr.-Wülcker 702 *Hec frigella*, a roberd. 14.. *Camb. MS. Gg. 4. 27* lf. 9 b, Robert red brest and the wrenne.

2. = HERB ROBERT. Also *robert's-bill.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Robert*, the herb stork-bill. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* 158 The foxglove, the robert, the gorse, and the thyme. 1859 — *Ball. & Songs* 129 The yarrow and the robert's-bill.

3. A policeman. Cf. BOBBY 2.

1870 *Figaro* 18 Nov. (Farmer), The 'British Peeler'..is, after all, a sensitive creature. The blood of the Roberts is at length aroused.

4. A waiter.

From a series of articles, professedly written by a waiter named Robert, which appeared in *Punch* in 1881–2.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 3/2 The Parisian Roberts now on strike. *Ibid.* 3 Sept. 3/1 The Swiss 'Robert' proposes that his new 'Union for Swiss Waiters' shall be called the 'Winkelriedverein'.

Robert(e)s-men, variants of ROBERDSMEN.

Robeux, obs. f. RUBBISH. **Robi**, obs. f. RUBY.

† **Robi·ginous**, *a. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *rōbīgĭnōsus*, f. *rōbīgo* rust.] 'Much blasted, rusty' (Blount, 1656).

Robiis, obs. form of RUBBISH.

Robill, obs. form of RUBBLE.

Robin[1] (*rɒ*·bin). Forms: 4–5 **Robyn**, 6 **Roben**, *Sc.* **Robene**, **Robeen**, 7 *Sc.* **Robein**, 7, 9 **Robbin**, 5– **Robin**. [a. OF. *Robin*, a dim. or familiar form of the personal name *Robert*.]

For several specific uses see ROUND ROBIN.

I. 1. The personal name, in more or less allusive or general application.

Poor Robin: see POOR *a.* 8. For dial. uses such as *Robin-round-cap, -run-rake*, etc., see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1174 From hasell wode there Ioly Robin pleyde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 75 Saue Iakke þe iogeloure..And Robyn þe Rybaudoure. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6337 Now am I Robert, now Robyn; Now frere Menour, now Iacobyn. *Ibid.* 7455 He, that whylom was so gay, And of the daunce Ioly Robin, Was tho become a Iacobin. 1555 LATIMER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1570) III. 1919/2 Now that would I see, quoth long Roben, *ut dicitur vulgariter*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 23 Some Robin the divell, or I wot not what spirit of the Ayre. 1603 *Philotus* CXXXVI, Now grace and honour on that face, Quod Robein to the Haggies.

II. 2. = ROBIN REDBREAST 1 a. (Cf. Fris. *rolyn(tsje, robynderke*, Du. dial. *robijntje*, the linnet.)

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 39 Robeen and the litil vran var hamely in vyntir. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 383 Here are also Ayeries of Hawks and sundry others Birds; as Goshawks,..Robbins, Herons white and beautiful. 1802 WORDSW. *Redbreast chasing Butterfly* 3 The pious bird with the scarlet breast, Our little English Robin. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 677 On the nigh-naked tree the robin piped Disconsolate.

b. Any bird of the genus *Erithacus*.

1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 303 In the subfamily of the *Erythacinæ* or Robins, the bill is rather short, slender, tapering,..and depressed at the base.

3. *U.S.* The red-breasted thrush, *Turdus migratorius*.

1798 *Monthly Mag.* May 331/2 The American robin, larger than ours. 1808 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* I. 37 The Robin is one of our earliest songsters. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 3 Into the tranquil woods, where blue-birds and robins were building. 1888 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* vi. (1900) 182 In America I shoot robins and find them thrushes.

4. The name given to various colonial birds, as in New Zealand to those of the genus *Miro*, in Australia to species of *Petroica* and other genera, in Jamaica to the green tody, etc.

Recent American dicts. assign the name to the red-breasted snipe and merganser, and to the mouse-bird or coly.

a 1880 R. DAVIES *Poems & Lit. Rem.* (1884) 264 In the bush [of New Zealand]..the robin always comes about. 1880 MRS. MEREDITH *Tasmanian Friends & Foes* 123 The Robin (*Petroica multicolor*) is..certainly more brilliantly beautiful than his English namesake. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 791 *Robin*, a well-known nickname of the Redbreast,..has been transplanted..to Jamaica in the case of the Green Tody.

b. With distinctive epithets (adj. or sb.) applied to many birds, esp. of the colonies or India, as *blue robin*, the bluebird; *golden robin*, the Baltimore oriole; *Indian robin* (see quot. 1855); *magpie robin* (see MAGPIE 8); *yellow robin* (see quot. 1855); etc.

For an enumeration of the various Australian birds thus named see Morris *Austral English* 390–1.

1827 *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 242 'This bird,' Mr. Cayley says, 'is called yellow-robin by the colonists. It is an inhabitant of bushes'. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 265 One of the commonest species, the Baltimore Oriole,..has received the name of *fire-bird*... It is also called the Golden Robin. *Ibid.* 283 The *Eopsaltaria australis*, which is also an Australian species, is known to the colonists of New South Wales as the *Yellow Robin*. *Ibid.* 307 The *Thamnobia fulicata*, or Indian Robin, even exceeds his European representative in boldness and familiarity. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 610/1 Our New England forefathers call him the 'blue robin'.

c. Used attributively or appositively in names of various birds.

Robin accentor, a small red-breasted bird of the thrush family (*Tharraleus rubeculoides*), inhabiting the Himalayas; **Robin breast**, = *robin snipe*; **Robin breastie**, *Sc.*, = ROBIN REDBREAST; **Robin dipper**, *U.S.*, the buffle-headed duck; **Robin (†rock), -rook, -ruck**, *dial.*, = sense 2; **Robin sandpiper**, the knot; **Robin snipe**, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) the red-breasted snipe. See also ROBIN RUDDOCK.

1555 GESNER *Hist. Anim.* III. 699 A robin.. *alibi* a robbyn rock. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Robin-rook*, a robin-redbreast. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 412 The tane o' them was the Robbin Breestie. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 256 Robin-snipe... Bill equalling or rather exceeding the head. *Ibid.* 632 *Tringa*,..Robin Sandpiper. Bill about as long as, or rather longer than, the head. 1890 OATES *Fauna Brit. India Birds* II. 169 *Tharrhaleus rubeculoides*, the Robin Accentor.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *robin-song*; *robin-red* adj.; **robin dinner**, a Christmas dinner given to London waifs by subscription; **robin's egg**, *U.S.*, (of) a greenish-blue colour; **robin-snow**, *U.S.*, a light spring snow coming after the return of the American robin.

a 1862 THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass.* (1881) 49 The slight robin snow of yesterday is already mostly dissipated.

1873 ELIZ. PHELPS *Trotty's Wedding Tour* 166 She saw her robin's egg sash and gloves. 1880 LANIER *Owl agst. Robin* Poems (1892), Nothing but robin-songs heard under heaven. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 3/1 A 'Robin' dinner took place last night at the headquarters of the Camberwell Mission. 1896 — 17 Oct. 6/5 A robin-red velvet waistcoat.

III. 6. A name given locally or dialectally to various plants, as red campion, ragged robin, herb Robert, etc. (See Britten & Holland.)

Red robin: see RED *a.* 19 and RED RAG 2.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 23 Altering the taste with a handful of..Ground Ivy, or Robin leaves. 1906 *Academy* 5 May 425/2 Dewdropt daffodillies, With robin, medled in the thicket grass.

b. The first element in several popular names of plants, esp. *Robin in the hedge* (see quot. 1828); *Robin-run-(in-)the-hedge*, ground-ivy; goose-grass or cleavers; bindweed; Lady's bedstraw, etc.

See also Britten & Holland, and the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 526 Ground Ivy... Robin run in the hedge. Groves, hedges, and shady places. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Robbin-rin-the-Hedge*, a trailing kind of weed, which runs along hedges, a robbin net. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Robin-ith-hedge*, red flowered Campion. *Lychnis dioica.* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 446/2 The wild-pink on the craggy ledge,..And e'en the Robin-run-i'-the-hedge, Are precious in mine eyes. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* Flora 385 Cleavers, Clivers, Goose-grass. In some places (particularly in Ireland) it is called Robin-run-the-hedge. 1847 HALLIWELL S.V. *Robin*, Robin in the hose, *lychnis silvestris.* 1883 BURNE *Shropsh. Folk-Lore* xxiii, The old Ludlow custom of dining on a leg of pork stuffed with Robin-run-i'-the-hedge.

c. Used attributively in plant-names, as **robin-flower**, ragged robin; herb Robert (Britten & Holland); **robin-net** (see b, quot. 1824); **robin-wheat**, *U.S.*, = *robin's rye*.

Robin-wake, = wake-robin, in Crabb's *Technol. Dict.* (1823), is prob. a mistake.

1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 368 The birds are not the only harvesters of the pretty moss known as robin-wheat.

d. In genitive combs. forming plant-names, as **robin's cushion**, = *robin's pincushion*; **robin's eye(s, flower**, herb Robert; rose campion, etc. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); **robin's pincushion** (see quot. 1850); **robin's plantain**, *U.S.*, a species of fleabane (*Erigeron belledifolium*); **robin's rye** (see quot. 1897).

1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 326 Robin's Plantain. 1850 *Episodes Ins. Life* 67 The rose bedeguar wears the appearance of a mossy tuft... In some parts of England it is said to be known by the name of Robin's Pincushion. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 286 A stunted wild-rose, now covered with those feathery red excrescences.. called in England 'robin's-cushions'. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Robin's rye*, a common name for the hair-cap moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum*.

IV. 7. The name of various fishes: **a.** *dial.* A small or an inferior codfish.

1618 *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 81, 2 robbins, 12 codds,..3 robbins. 1807 C. WAUGH *Fisherman's Def.* 4 (Cumb. Gloss.), The small cod called Robins. 1892 H. A. MACPHERSON *Fauna Lakeland* 484 The 'Robbin' or 'Robin' is a deformed-looking fish, often taken at the end of the winter fishing.

b. *U.S.* (See quots.)

1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 10 The Pilchard.., Shad.., and the Robin (*Decapterus punctatus*), are used as 'full-baits'. 1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 99 The 'Sailor's Choice'.. bears several other names,..as the 'Robin' and 'Pin-fish'. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 263/2 'Here's a sea-robin!'..The robin grunted vigorously as I relieved him of the hook.

c. *attrib.*, as **robin huss** (see quot. 1879).

1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 193/2 The Sussex coast, where the small-spotted dog-fish (*Scyllium canicula*) is termed a robin huss. 1883 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* II. 310.

† **Robin**[2]. *Obs.* Also 8 **robbin**. [var. of ROBING *vbl. sb.*] = ROBING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 29 The cuffs and robins curiously embroidered by the fingers of this ever charming Arachne. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., Her green and grey [gown],..trimmed with gause, white ribbons, gause apron, cuffs, robins, etc. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 306 With heavy lace robbins ending at the elbow.

Ro·bin[3]. *Commerce.* Also **robbin**. [a. Fr. *robin*.] (See quot. 1858.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Robbin*, a package in which pepper and other dry goods are sometimes imported from Ceylon. The robbin of rice in Malabar weighs about 84 lbs. 1880 WHILELY *Diary & Alm.* 82 Robin of coffee = 1 to 1½ cwt. 1887 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 2/8 Of 230 cases 240 bags and robins [of] Cochin ginger.

Ro·bin[4]. *Chem.* [irreg. f. ROBINIA: see -IN 1.] The specific toxin of *Robinia pseudacacia*.

1901 *British Med. Jrnl.* 4 May 1070 The vegetable toxins of ricin, abrin, and robin.

Robin, variant of ROBBIN.

‖ **Robine.** *Obs.* Also **Robin**. [F.] An early variety of pear.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retired Gardener* I. 29 The Robine, or Summer-Pear-Royal, is..of a strong perfum'd Taste, very sugary. 1725 *Family Dict.* s. v. *Pear*, Robin..is in Shape and Size like a small Bergamot,..sugar'd and perfum'd Juice [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Robine described before. 1786 [see MUSK *sb.* 4 d].

Robinet (*rɒ*·binet). Forms: 4–5 **robynet**, 5–6 **-ett**, 6 **-ette**, **-att(e**; 5 **robenet**, 6– **robinet**, 9 *dial.* **robinut, robbinat**. [a. OF. *Robinet*, dim. of the personal name *Robin* ROBIN 1.]

In the following quot. probably the proper name of the single engine (but cf. sense 2): 13.. *Coer de L.* 1390 Another schyp was laden yet With an engyne hyghte Robynet: It was Rychardys o mangenel.

† **1.** App. some form or part of hoisting-tackle.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 Gynne with a robenet & other apparell, j. *Ibid.* 113 Crane rope, j, Robenet rope, j, Slyngrope, j. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Gynnes, wheles, cables, robynettes, sawes.

† **2.** A kind of small cannon. *Obs.*

1547 in *Archaeologia* LI. 263 Skottishe Gounes of Brasse..Fawcons oone. Fawconetts ix. Robynetts oone. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi, The names of our greatest ordinance are commonlie these. Robinet, whose weight is two hundred pounds, and it hath one inch and a quarter within the mouth. 1611 FLORIO, *Ribadochino*, a small piece of ordinance called of vs a Robinet.

3. = ROBIN 1 2. Now *north. dial.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 640 *Hec frigella*, robynet redbrest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/2 A Robynett, *frigella*. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 137 The Sparrow and the Robinet agen, To live neere to the Mansion place of Men. 1630 — *Muses' Elys.* viii. 106 The Nightingale,..To doe her best shall straine her voyce; And to this bird to make a Set, The Mauis, Merle, and Robinet. 1867– in Lanc. and Yorks. glossaries.

4. A cock or faucet of a pipe (see quot.).

The ordinary sense of F. *robinet*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Robinet*, the name of some useful cocks in the steam-engine, as for gauge, brine, trial, and steam-regulator.

Ro·bing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROBE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Apparel, array; a costume or gown.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1265 Yone riche cummis arait in riche robbing. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 143 He seized the hem of her robing, and glued it to his mouth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXIV. (1856) 302 The three under-shirts, the fur outer robing, and the seal-skin boots. 1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* IX, Her accumulating treasure of reserved robings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 5/2 The woman whose graceful personality shines through her robing.

2. A trimming in the form of bands or stripes upon a gown or robe.

1727 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 143 Gold chains ..were tacked on the robings of their gowns in loose scollops in the manner of a galloon. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 49, I made Robings and Facings of a pretty Bit of printed Calico, I had by me. 1747 GARRICK *Miss in her Teens* I, I'd give the world I had put on my pink and silver robings to-day. 1814 *Hist. Univ. of Oxford* I. 111 The Doctors in Divinity being distinguished by robeings of black fur. 1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 11/1 The most lovely trimmings are of large panels and stripes, or robings, composed partly of lace, partly of beaded passementerie.

3. The action of putting on robes.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXV, This pious reasoning supported the bride through the ceremony of robing.

4. *attrib.*, as **robing-room**, a room specially appropriated to the putting on of official robes; so *robing accommodation*.

1711–2 SWIFT *Journal to Stella* 2 Jan., So I only went into the robing-room, to give my four brothers joy. 1830 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan* 10 Feb., Brougham..has blamed Lord Lansdowne in the robing-room of the Court of the King's Bench. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. iv, Stryver shouldered his way back to the robing-room. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/1 Robing accommodation will be provided.

Robin Goodfellow (*rɒ*·bin gu·dfelo*u*). [See ROBIN 1 and GOODFELLOW. For the use of the adj. cf. GOOD *a.* 2 d.]

1. A sportive and capricious elf or goblin believed to haunt the English country-side in the 16–17th centuries; also called Hobgoblin or Puck.

A full account of the popular beliefs concerning Robin Goodfellow is given by Shakspere in *Mids. N.* II. i. 33 ff. In R. Scot *Disc. Witchcraft* (1584) *Devils & Sp.* I. XXI. he is described as a helpful being, similar to the Scottish brownie.

1531 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc. 1849) 139 The scripture ..is become a maze unto them, in which they wander as in a mist, or (as we say) led by Robin Goodfellow, that they cannot come to the right way, no, though they turn their caps. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. (1880) 33 Masse driues out Robyn good fellow, & bugs that walke by night. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 34 That shrew'd and knauish spirit, Cal'd Robin Good-fellow. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 84 But warres best use, is the same that nurses make of Robin-goodfellow, to terrifie. 1622 BRETON *Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 10/2 In the old time when Hobgoblin and Robin good Fellow made country wenches keepe their houses cleane ouernight. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* I. i, The English came in like Robin Goodfellow, cried Boh! and made 'em be quiet. [1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* ix, Robin Goodfellow, that merry swain.]

transf. 1600 E. GUILPIN in *Eng. Parnassus* 223 Let us esteeme Opinion as she is;.. The Proteus Robin Good-fellow of change.

† **b.** In general sense: A fairy or goblin of this kind. *Obs.*

a 1593 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 222 The Robbin good-fellowes, Elfes, Fairies, Hobgoblins of our latter age,.. did most of their merry prankes in the Night. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii, A bigger kind there is of them called with vs Hobgoblins, and Robin good fellowes, that would in those superstitious times, grind Corne for a messe of milke. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 574 These..Make fearefull noise in Buttries and in Dairies; Robin good-fellowes some, some call them Fairies.

c. With punning allusion to *robbing* ppl. a.

1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xii. 59 If not to practice the Law, yet to gain so much knowledge therein, as to defend your..Estate from the Robbing-good-Fellows of it.

† **2.** *Robin Goodfellow's louse*, the wood-louse.

1552 HULOET, Cheeselippe worme, otherwise called Robin-goodfellowe his lowse, *tylus*.

Robin Hog. ? A constable.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 56 Calling upon the Jailors, the Sumners, the Rascals, the *Robin Hogs*, and Bumbailiffs, to help you to smother a Book, and stop it in the Press.

Robin Hood (*rɒ*ʻbin hud), *sb.* Forms: 4 **Robyn hood**, 4–6 **hode**; *Sc.* 5 **Robyne**, 6 **Robyn, Robene Hude, 6 Robeyn Hwde**; 6 **Robin Hoode, -hoode, 6– Robin Hood, -hood, 8 -Hood.** [A personal name, whether real or fictitious is uncertain: see Child's *Ballads* III. 40–56, and the prefatory matter to Ritson's *Robin Hood.*]

1. The name of a popular English outlaw traditionally famous from at least the fourteenth century; hence allusively, an outlaw or bandit, or leader of such persons. † *A tale* (or *gest*) *of Robin Hood*, an extravagant story.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 402, I can rymes of Robyn hood, and Randolf erle of Chestre. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 3525 Lytill Ihon and Robyne Hude..In Yngilwode and Barnysdale Thai oysyd all this tyme thare trawale. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16 The same Piers Venables..with many other unknowyn,..in manere of Insurrection, wente into the wodes in that Contre, like as it hadde be Robyn-hode and his meyne. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 175 Many man spekyth..Of Robyn Hode, and of his Bow, Whych never shot therin, I trow. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 155 Fables and Iestis of Robyn hode, Or other tryfyls that skantly ar so gode. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 77 Tales of Robin hood are good among fooles. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 51 Lastly,..they cry out with an open mouth, as if they out shot Robin Hood. 1597 *Carew MSS.* (1869) 273 Sundry loose persons, as some of the Mc Shees..and others, became Robin Hoods, and slew some of the Undertakers. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 181 Hugh MacGuyer Lord of Fermanagh, and the first Robinhood of this great rebellion. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. iii. 36 Let vs proceed to a point..which will seeme to many a strange Paradox, or a tale of Robin Hood. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 343/2 It was a notorious free-booter, a Hindu Robin Hood, that I had dropped upon.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1653 CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 284 If any contemn the authority of the Romane Church, that he shall not be able to assure himself of Scripture, any more then of a Robinhood-tale. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* vi, 'This is a very Robin-Hood-like scene,' said Colonel Manners. 1851 PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 563 Prosecuting a Robinhood insurrectionary warfare in Lotharingia.

† **2.** One who acted the part of Robin Hood in a mummer's play or yearly festival. Hence *Robin Hood's days, men. Obs.*

1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 89, I have kepyd hym thys iij yer to pleye Seynt Jorge and Robyn Hod and the Shryff off Notyngham. 1531 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 432 Item, vj quarteris gray taffatis of Jeynes to be ane parte of the Kingis Robene Hudis baner. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, Xv b, Syr thys is a busye daye wyth vs,..it is Robyn hoodes daye. *Ibid.*, It was faine to geue place to Robyn hoodes men. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 23/1 God will not haue us occupied like little children in puppets or hobbie-horses, as players and Robin hoodes. 1589 *Hay, any Work for a Cooper* 3 Hearing either the Sommer Lord with his Maie game, or Robin Hood with his Morrice daunce going by the Church. 1616 NICCOLLS *Londons Artillery* 87 This worthy practise,..when her Robin Hood Had wont each yeare..to leade his yong men out.

† **b.** The play or mummery in which Robin Hood was the leading character. *Obs.*

1578 *Gen. Assembly* in Child *Ballads* III. 45/1 All kynd of insolent playis, as King of May, Robin Hood, and sick others, in the moneth of May, played either be bairnes at the schools, or others. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 277 Dischargeing all and sindrie his Majesteis liegis of using of Robene Hude and uther vane and unlesum gammis.

3. As a plant-name: † **a.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1665 REA *Flora* 126 This common Anemone is by many Gentlewomen, and others as ignorant, called Robin Hood, Scarlet and John.

b. *dial.* = ROBIN[1] 6.

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 105 Theŏs bank wi' eltrot flow'r An Robinhoods drest. 1848– in south-western dialect use (see Britten & Holland, and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

4. Used *fig.* with allusion to *hood.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Let not..Your Robin-hoods, Scarlets and Johns, tie your affections In darkness to your shops.

5. In various genitive combs., as **Robin Hood's bargain, pennyworth**: see PENNYWORTH 3 d; **Robin Hood's feather, hatband** (see quots. 1820, 1828); **Robin Hood's mile**, one of several times the recognized length.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 Those are Robin Hodes miles, as the prouerbe is. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 58. 3/1 When..a Purchace you reap, That is wondrous Cheap, They Robin-Hood Bargains are call'd. 1820 KNOWLSON *Cattle-Doctor* 47 Traveller's joy, (or Robin Hood's feather): it grows among ling, and runs to a great length. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Robin Hood's hat-band*, common club-moss. *Lycopodium clavatum.*

Hence **Robin-Hood** *v.*, to live like Robin Hood; **Robin-Hoodism** (see quot.). *nonce-words.*

1856 KINGSLEY *Poems, The Invitation*, Once a year, like schoolboys, Robin-hooding go. 1887 *Ch. Times* 9 Dec. 1013/1 If the question were merely a matter of Robin-Hoodism—the robbing of the rich for the sake of the poor.

‖ **Robinia** (*rɒ*bi·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), f. *Robin*, name of the royal gardener at Paris, who introduced these trees to Europe in 1635.] A genus of North American trees and shrubs of the bean family, chiefly represented by the locust-tree.

1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 186 From that distant countrey we have the robinia's and a honey-suckle. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 32 *Robinia*, or false acacia. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 45/2 The best known species of Robinia is the *R. pseudacacia*, the Bastard or False Acacia, or Locust-tree. *Ibid.* 46/1 There are two other species..*R. viscosa*, Clammy Robinia, and *R. hispida*, Hairy Robinia, or Rose Acacia. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/1 The Robinias, except Pseudacacia, are a neglected class of low trees.

Ro·bin re·dbreast. [Cf. ROBIN[1] and REDBREAST.]

1. a. The European redbreast or robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), usually as a proper name, but also with *a* and pl.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 647 Robyn Redbrest nocht ran, Bot raid as a hensman. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 399 Robyn redbrest, He shall be the preest The requiem masse to synge. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 863 When the short dayes begyn to be colde, robinredbrest will come home to ye. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. (Routledge) 45/2 The robin-redbreast and the wren..with leaves and flowers do cover The friendless bodies of unburied men. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 448 The Raven as unfit for food,..and the pretty Robbin-Red-Breast for its Innocency, are very seldom killed. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 134 ¶2 Hearing by Chance of your Worship's great Humanity towards Robin-Redbreasts and Tom Tits. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 314 Among slender billed birds, he enumerates the thrush,..the redstart, the robin red-breast. 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, Robin-red-breast, whose chirruping song was heard among the bushes. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 9 The infliction ..is hard upon the innocent traveller, who has been brought up to respect robin redbreasts.

b. *dial.* (See quots. and cf. ROBIN[1] 6 d.)

1878 *Folk-Lore Rec.* I. 38 The excrescence often found upon the briar-rose, and called here in Sussex by the name of Robin Redbreast's Cushion. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Robin red-breast*, the red, mossy gall which grows upon the branches of the wild rose.

c. *dial.* The red campion, *Lychnis diurna.*

1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-Names.*

2. *slang.* A Bow Street runner. Cf. REDBREAST 2.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 173 The New Police Bill, by which raw lobsters were introduced in place of robin-red-breasts. 1885 WINGFIELD *Barb. Philpot* III. ii. 45 Vended by hawkers in the street under the noses of the robin-redbreasts.

Ro·bin ru·ddock. Now *dial.* Also 7, 9 **reddock(e, 9 riddick.** [See ROBIN[1] and RUDDOCK.] = prec. 1 a.

a 1566 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley (1744) I. 272 Did you ever see two such litle Robin ruddocks? 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. x. 61 Then sayd Sancho: By Saint Roque, our Mistres is as light as a Robin-ruddocke. 1639 in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890) 201 Hee drew it as blith as a Robin reddocke: vizt. As a robin redbrest. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 128 Wrans an robin-riddicks Tell all the cares o' God. 1873– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Robishe, obs. form of RUBBISH *sb.*

‖ **Roble** (*rɒ*·ble). [Sp. and Pg. *roble*, = It. *rovere*, Prov. *roure*, F. *rouvre*:—L. *rōbor-*, *rōbur* oak-tree.] **a.** The Californian weeping oak (*Quercus lobata*). **b.** A timber tree (*Platymiscium platystachyum*) of the West Indies. **c.** A West-Indian species of catalpa (*C. longisiliqua* or *longissima*). **d.** A Chilian species of beech (*Fagus obliqua*).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* Col. Names, Roble, *Platymiscium platystachyum.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/1 *Roble*, a shipbuilding wood obtained from *Catalpa longissima.* 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vii, That..is..a Carapo, that a Cedar, that a Roble (oak). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 There were..the roble (*Catalpa longissima*), a tree very like an elm [etc.].

Roble, obs. form of ROUBLE.

Roble, error for *romble*: see RUMBLE *v.*

† **Ro·blet,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 8 **roiblet.** [Perh. for *Robinet* (cf. dial. *remlet* for *remnant*), which occurs as the name of a goblin in Wright's *Latin Stories* 38.] A goblin leading persons astray in the dark. In comb. *roblet-led.*

1755 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. 52 From hence superstition has possessed the inhabitants, that..it is impossible to find the way out of this field in the dark, but that every one that is so hardy as to make the experiment is *Roiblet-led*; by which they mean led by some ghost or phantom.

Hence † **Ro·blet** *v. trans.*, to lead astray. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 65 One reason..why the understanding has been robletted in to these wastes and wildnesses. *Ibid.* 173 If the man..will needs be setting up a Will in the wisp, no wonder if the glare of it sometimes roblet him into bogs and marlpits.

Roborant (*rōu*·b-, *rɒ*·bŏrănt), *sb.* and *a. Med.* [ad. L. *rōborant-*, *rōborans*, pres. pple. of *rōborāre*: see next.]

A. *sb.* An invigorating or strengthening medicine.

1661 R. LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 403 The vertigo is helped by temporal repellers, discutients, roborants,..and quinces. 1789 CULLEN *Mat. Med.* II. 6 Upon the same ground [astringents] are fitly enough named Strengtheners or Roborants. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 97 In China, ginseng has for ages been in high esteem..as a general restorative and roborant. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 59 Prunus Virginiana..is frequently useful in phthisis when a roborant is needed.

B. *adj.* Strengthening; restorative.

1836 in SMART. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. iv. 491 Medicinal agents of roborant character should be exhibited from time to time.

† **Ro·borate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *rōborāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rōborāre*: see next.] Confirmed, ratified, strengthened.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 245 The kynge made a chartoure roborate by auctorite of the pope. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S.T.S.) I. 54 Mony vthir bandis war roborate betuix þe two pepill. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 21 The peace beand roborat in this maner, baith the kingis returnit hame. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 251 His Fortoun was with strenth so roborait. *Ibid.* 585 With subtill wark it was sa roborat.

† **Ro·borate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *rōborāre* to strengthen, f. *rōbor-*, *rōbur* strength.]

1. *trans.* To ratify, confirm (a charter, league, etc.).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 203 Gregorius..roborate the sentence of excommunicacion ageyne Frederyke the emperoure. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2460 It to confyrme, and roborate specyall With charters and dedes, and seales patent. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 20. 454/2 Euen now will I confirme..your ouer-worne and vndermined Charters, and will roborate them most firmely with a new oath. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* ii. § 36 This Bull also relateth to ancient priviledges of Popes and Princes, bestowed upon her; which herein are roborated and confirmed.

2. To strengthen, invigorate; to fortify. Also *fig.*

1533 tr. *Erasm. Expos. Commune Crede* 118 b, Anone after as waxyng yonge men, they were roborated and made stronge vnto greate batayles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 163 He prescribeth stipticke..to roborate or strengthen the vertue of the guttes. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 74 By preventing Grace..,the Liberty of the Will..is wonderfully perfected and roborated. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 85 It roborates the Parts that are hurt.

absol. 1590 BARROUGH *Med. Physick* V. v. (1639) 275 Those things which doe confirme and roborate. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Some Simples..to qualify, the rest to roborate.

3. To make obdurate; to harden. *rare* —[1].

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 217 To what end served those false mirables of the magicians, but to roborate or harden Pharaohs heart?

Hence † **Ro·borating** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 680 Before all things roborating and comforting things should be given to the Sick.

† **Robora·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **roboracion, 6 -acioun, -acyone.** [ad. med.L. *rōborātio*, noun of action f. *rōborāre*: see prec.] Confirmation; strengthening; support; invigoration.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 193 Hit hade be sufficiaunte to the roboracion of a sentence if hit hade be seide 'Pictagoras seide so'. 1473 in *Sheriffdoms of Lanark & Renfrew* (Maitland Cl.) 194 In strenthnin and roboration of this present obligation. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xii. (S. T. S.) I. 70 To þe strenth & Roboracioun of all religioun and ordoure afore divisit. 1536 *Exhort. to North* in Furniv. *Ballads* I. 306 The machabies beyng fewe in the comparason of ther enmys,..Zit, trustyng in gode, thai haid Roboracyone. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 54 This Lotion is commended, as of sufficient roboration to ballance the weakness of the Liver.

† **Robo·rean,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *rōbore-us* + -AN.] 'Made of Oak, or such like strong Timber.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in some later Dicts.

Robo·reous, *a. Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Of the nature of, or pertaining to oak.'

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.). Hence in some later Dicts.

Robous, -ows, -oys, obs. forms of RUBBISH.

† **Rob-pot.** *Obs.* [f. ROB *v.* + POT *sb.*[1] 1 c.] A deep drinker, a toper.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 Ile challenge all the true rob-pots in Europe to leape vp to the chinne in a barrell of beere. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 139 My puffing Host..blest himselfe, that a Londoner (who had wont to be the most valiant rob-pots) should now be strooke downe only with two hoopes. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. i, Bacchus,..grand Patron of rob-pots.

Robrisshe, obs. form of RUBRISH, rubric.

Rob Roy (*rɒ*bɹoi·). [The name (meaning 'Red Robert') of a famous Highland freebooter (1671–1734), given by John Macgregor (1825–1892) to a canoe in which he made extensive voyages.] *Rob Roy canoe*, a light canoe for a single person propelled by alternate strokes of a double-bladed paddle.

[1866 J. MACGREGOR (*title*), A thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe.] 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 812/1 The general type of this 'Rob Roy' canoe is built of oak with a cedar deck. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 14/1 For Sale, a Rob Roy Canoe,..with sail, mast and vane.

Robryk, obs. form of RUBRIC.

‖ **Robur** (*rōu*·bər). *rare.* [L. *rōbur* an oak.] A very hard-wooded variety of oak. Also *robur-oak.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 542 The same is the case of the mast-Holme, the wild Robur also, and the common Oke. 1611 FLORIO, *Essalbarnáto*, a kind of Robur or Oke tree. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* ii, It was again noon when she passed the last robur-oak and cork trees.

Roburite (*rōu*·bərəit). [f. L. *rōbur* strength + -ITE 4.] A flameless explosive of very high power. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/1 The German Army also possesses a new explosive agent, called Roburite. 1891 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 91/1 Roburite..consists of chlorinated dinitrobenzene mixed with sufficient ammonium nitrate to completely oxidize it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 956 The result of his [Bedson's] analyses shewed the absence of deleterious gases in roburite smoke.

† **Robu·rnean,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *rōburneus.*] 'Of or belonging to Oak' (Blount, 1656).

Robust (*robʌ·st*), *a.* Also 6–7 **robuste**. [ad. L. *rōbust-us*, f. *rōbur* strength.]

1. Of persons: Strong and hardy in body or constitution; possessed of rude strength; strongly and stoutly built; of a full and healthy habit.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 The pepil chesit ane certan of gouuernours of the maist robust & maist prudent to be there deffendours. 1563 T. Gale *Enchirid.* 43 b (Stanf.), Stronge & robuste persons. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* III. xxi, He being newly awak'd,..and thinking to defend himself, a robust boysterous rogue knockt him down. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 9 The most furious and robust man is not the best horse-breaker and pacer. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 576 To fall in with them sword and pike in hand, which would give the victory to the robuster men. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 31 Though grown people, who are hardy and robust, may live in such situations, yet they generally prove fatal to their offspring. 1832 Macgillivray *Trav. Humboldt* xviii. (1836) 258 On this journey she must have undergone hardships from which the most robust man would have shrunk. 1845 Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 264 The individual whose blood was analysed..was a robust young man, aged 29 years. 1895 Shand *Gen. Hamley* I. 28 Although his constitution afterwards hardened.., at that time he was far from robust.

Comb. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inherit.* ix, The portrait represents a considerably larger and more robust-looking person than Miss St. Clair.

absol. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* xx. III. 137 All other maladies terminated in this, which appeared to prey equally upon the robust and the infirm.

b. Similarly of the body or its parts, constitution or habit, health, etc.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Anger* (Arb.) 566 Tender and Delicate Persons..haue so many Things to trouble them; Which more Robust Natures haue little Sense of. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ii. 46 Dalmatians..of a robust nature, couragious and desperate. 1719 Young *Par. Job* 260 Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest With thunder his robust distended chest? 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 360 Thy frame, robust and hardy, feels indeed The piercing cold, but feels it unimpair'd. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* II. i, His form was still so robust and athletic. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. in White* 134 How I envy you your robust nervous system. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 452 The patient may seem in fair, if not in his ordinary robust, health.

Comb. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 3/1 The most robust-lunged must find the stifling atmosphere a severe drain on their vital force.

c. Of plants: Strong and healthy; sturdy.

1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. xvi, It is not the oak..or any of the robust trees of the forest. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 12 Canes,..even after this precaution, are usually too robust and luxuriant to make sugar with. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xviii. (1813) 292 A robust and erect stature is the beauty of any plant. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 141 It grows very robust, with large leaves, flat and narrow, with thick veins. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 249/2 The Brompton Stock..is a robust plant, growing 3 feet high.

d. *Zool.* Of animal structures: Stout, thick-set, strongly made.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 281 Alectorides. Bill shorter than the head, or of the same length; strong, robust. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 158/2 The zygomatic arches are more open and robust in the former.

2. a. Coarse, rough, rude. Now *rare.*

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 11 To hant that game robust, And beistly appetyte. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* Pref. C ij b, Feeling..being a sense that judges of the more gross and robust motions of the Particles of Bodies. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 195 To consider our ways, to reflect not only on those robust gyant-like provocations which have thus bid defiance to Heaven. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 529 Romp-loving Miss Is, haul'd about, in gallantry robust. 1748 Foote *Knights* II, You are grown too headstrong and robust for me. 1872 Howells *Wedding Journ.* (1892) 15 He.. presently began a robust flirtation with one of them. He possessed himself, after a brief struggle, of her parasol.

b. Pertaining to, or requiring, bodily strength or hardiness; vigorous.

1683 Tyron *Way to Health* 271 Men ought not to put Women to such robust Imployments and hard Labours as many do, except pure Necessity compels them to it. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 107 He was an early riser and studyed well, but also took his robust pleasures of fishing, fowling, &c. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 31 They [chestnuts] afford a good robust Diet, and are very nourishing. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. p. ii, Most of them consisted of robust exercises. 1871 Lowell *My Study Windows, Good Word for Winter*, Cowper..preferred his..garden-walk to those robuster joys.

3. *fig.* Strong, vigorous, healthy.

1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 238 To prevent the robust title of occupancy from again taking place, the doctrine of escheats is adopted. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 264 They exhibit a robust sense, a mind stored with classical erudition. 1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 24 Aug. 2/5 English is a robust language.

Comb. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 3/2 Probably, as a robust-minded man, he may have agreed with Kinglake.

b. *Philol.* (See quots.)

1776 J. Richardson *Arab. Gram.* 8 The three letters و ي ا are called weak...All the others are stiled robust.

1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 138 It [Berber] has a distinction of letters..into robust and weak. The weak letters of course are W, Y, and A.

c. Vigorous in mind, voice, etc.

1852 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. vii. 333 The beneficial influence he has exerted as a most robust thinker and a most admirable writer. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Can this be said of any other modern? of robust Corneille? 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 8/7 Signor Ceppi, a robust tenor.

Hence **Robu·stful** *a.*; **Robu·stfulness.**

1802 Courtier *Solitude* 38 Join with new ardour the robustful strife. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* III. xi. 241 He knew his breathing robustfulness to be as an east wind to weak nerves.

† **Robu·stic,** *a. Obs.* Also 7–8 **-ick.** [f. Robust + -ic.] Robust, robustious.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 10 Such People are..fit for all robustick, dirty, killing Imployments. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 651/2 Unless you meet with a very hard and robustick Habit of Body. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 27 In fine it rules all, though ne'er so robustick.

Hence **Robu·sticness.** *Obs.*

1676 Hubbard *Happiness of a People* 3 By reason of the robustickness of their body.

Robusti·city. *rare.* [f. as Robustic + -ity.] Robustness.

1777 R. Donkin *Milit. Coll.* 201 Robusticity is no valour, nor is debility always pusillanimity. 1874 Julia Ward *Home in Sex & Educ.* 22 The stout sisters whose full outlines attest their own robusticity.

Robu·stihood. *nonce-wd.* [f. Robust, after *hardihood*, etc.] Robustness.

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 50 He was a Highlander, and his limbs showed the robustihood of the mountaineer.

Robu·stious, *a.* [f. Robust + -ious.]

In common use during the 17th century. In the 18th it becomes rare, and is described by Johnson (1755) as 'now only used in low language, and in a sense of contempt'. During the 19th it has been considerably revived, esp. by archaizing writers.

1. Of persons: Robust; stout and strong or healthy-looking.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 56 b, Let us..marche furth like stronge & robustious champions. 1615 Daniel *Hymen's Triumph* II. i, Not degenerate From my robustious manly Ancestors. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 72 This Gunner was a robustious Vulcan. 1727 Swift *On a Woman's Mind*, She gets a Cold as sure as Death;.. Admires how modest Women can Be so robustious like a Man. 1822 Irving *Bracebr. Hall* viii. (1845) 39 The number of robustious footmen and retainers of all kinds bustling about. 1863 A. Smith *Dreamthorp* 24 The robustious fellow who sits at the head of the table. 1875 Dowden *Shaks.* 213 Carriers and drawers, and merchants, and pilgrims, and loud robustious women.

b. So of the body or its parts, constitution, appearance, etc.

1584 R. Parsons *Leycester's Commonw.* (1641) 94 Her highnesse..well stricken in yeeres, and of no great good health or robustious and strong complexion. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 256 It will..harden his soft bleding vaines as stiffe and robustious, as branches of Corrall. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 128 The dry Walnuts are only good for robustious bodies. 1671 Milton *Samson* 569 These redundant locks Robustious to no purpose clustring down. 1771 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 207 It is by far too dainty for their robustious constitution. 1817 Byron *Let. to Murray* 9 May, I am..congratulated..on my robustious appearance. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* (1822) II. 88 Ladies who are shocked at that robustious indication of good health, a moist palm.

c. Of things: Big and strong; massive.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 85 b, When the duke of Yorke had fastened his chaine betwene these twoo strong and robustious pillers [i. e. the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury]. 1612–8 Daniel *Life & Reign William I.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 135 Roul, or Rou, a great Commander amongst them, furnished a robustious power,..and first landed in England. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaistuau's Theat. World* 139 His Cloak..was likewise so very heavy and robustious. 1809 Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 32 When erect he had not a little the appearance of a robustious beer barrel.

transf. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 90 Against this Bellarmine brings..a most robustious argument. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 437 Assertours and Abettours of Truth, then which nothing is more robustious and strong.

2. Violent, boisterous, noisy, strongly self-assertive: **a.** Of persons, their disposition, etc.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 57 Men throughe aboundaunce of ryches waxe more insolent, hedstronge and robustius. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 10 O it offends mee to the Soule, to see a robustious Pery-wig-pated Fellow, teare a Passion to tatters. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* v. 155 Men of a more fierce, strong, robustious temper..are more inept to see any such Spectra. 1732–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* 109 You are so robustious, you are like to put out my Eye. 1839 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 146 They had a roaring, robustious, romping party. 1881 *World* 28 Dec., He is a strong 'robustious' lecturer. 1881 A. Lang *Library* 47 The man who is defective as to the love of books..we may call ..the Robustious Philistine.

b. Of actions, movements, etc.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 159 The men doe sympathize with the Mastiffes, in robustious and rough coming on. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* I. 250 This robustious play By which the toiles of warre most livelie are exprest. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 37 In Scotland they had handl'd the Bishops in a more robustious manner. 1701 Wolley *Jrnl. N. Y.* (1860) 46 They [the Indians]..love extremes either to sit still or to be in robustious motions. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 39 The laughter becomes louder and more robustious. 1897 Sprigge *Life Wakley* xxx. 276 The crude and robustious declamations of a demagogue.

c. Of storms or climate: Violent, severe.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* X. 77 Meeting from the South Great Neptunes surlier tides, with their robustious shockes. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* Wks. (Grosart) II. 213/2 If a robustious Storme should rise..thy Harbour's safe enough. 1641 *News fr. Hell, Rome*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 399 A robustious storm of wind out of the North.

1889 Stevenson *Edinb.* 144 Slunk from the robustious winter to an inn fire-side.

Robu·stiously, *adv.* Now *arch.* [f. Robustious + -ly 2.] In a rough or boisterous manner; with noisy self-assertion.

1607 Middleton *Phœnix* I. iv, There's a kind of captain very robustiously inquires for you. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* II. 115 Tall and spreading trees amongst whose leaves the wind onely whispers, but never robustiously blowes. 1655 Bp. Richardson *Obs. O. T.* 287 Speaketh wickedly, roughly, and roboustiously.

1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 322, 'I believe I have been quite plain from the beginning!' cries he robustiously.

Robu·stiousness. Now *rare.* [f. Robustious + -ness.] Robustness; boisterousness.

1600 Abbot *Jonah* 388 For which..we are fit, by the stayedness of our Constitution and robustiousnesse of nature. 1650 Gentilis *Consid.* 10 The Philosopher from the robustiousnesse of the complexion, argues a weaknesse of the intellect.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Oct. 6 There was a certain 'robustiousness' about the morals put together by the firm. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 401 He threw Auntie Nan into tremors of nervousness by his noise and robustiousness.

Robu·stly, *adv.* [f. Robust + -ly 2.] In a robust manner; strongly.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 Your Phrase, robustly propt. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 46 Insensible, Hoydening, ungainly Brisk, robustly Gay. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. of Lords* ix. 190 He is of the ordinary height, rather stoutly, though not robustly made. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* xi. 458 Constituting a robustly Protestant and Liberal Church.

Robu·stness. [f. Robust + -ness.] Robust character or quality.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 187 That robustnesse of body, and puissance of person, which is the onely fruict of strength that those colder climes doe yeild. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 253 They were in great danger of perishing, although the robustnesse of my body carried mee through on my feete. 1672 Boyle *Wks.* (1772) III. 620 Rather from the robustness of the bladder,..than from the non-gravitation of water. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 56 An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 236 It shows more robustness to carry a weight for miles, than to pull out a wedge at a jerk. 1817 Rickman *Gothic Arch.* (1862) 8 Strength and robustness are retained in the Doric. 1838 James *Robber* i, His arms were not such as would have called attention from their robustness. 1870 Hooker *Student's Flora* 391 Very variable in habit, size, robustness.

† **Robu·stous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Robust + -ous.] Robust, robustious.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxviii. 315 Vnto robustous or strong bodies twelue sponfuls may be giuen. 1655 Hartlib *Ref. Silk-worm* 23 She is not a nice curious kinde of Silk-worme; but stout and robustous, that will require little care or attendance. 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 185 The Bonds.., though but feeble, were yet the Chains of the most robustous Champions.

† **Robu·stuous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Robust, after *tempestuous*.] = Robustious.

1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 258 Nymphs, not generated..from violent and robustuous seas. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xiv. xlv, No constraint Can..breed Robustuous Firmness in a broken Reed.

Hence † **Robu·stuousness.** *Obs.*—1

1679 Dryden *Pref. Troil. & Cr.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 221 If he want the skill which is necessary to a wrestler, he shall make but small advantage of his natural robustuousness.

† **Robwort,** ? variant of Ribwort.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786 *Hec lancea*, a robworte.

Robyl, obs. f. Rubble. **Robyn,** obs. f. Robin. **Robys,** obs. f. Rubbish.

Roc (*rɒk*). Forms: *α.* 6 **roche,** 7 **roque,** 8 **rock,** 9 **roc** (**rokh**). *β.* 6–7 **ruc, ruch, ruck**(**e,** 9 **rukh**(**kh.** [ad. Arab. رخ *rokh, rukh*(*kh*: hence also F. *rock*, It. † *roche*, Sp. † *rocho*, Pg. *roco*; Sp., It., Pg. *ruc* (*ruck*). The older source for the word is the account of Madagascar in Marco Polo III. clxxxv ('et l'appellent les genz de ces isles *ruc*'); in mod. use it is partly from the *Arabian Nights.*] A mythical bird of Eastern legend, imagined as being of enormous size and strength.

α. 1579 Twyne *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. Ep. Ded. 159 About the Indian sea there is a certeine birde of an incredible bignesse, whom our countriemen call a Roche, which is able and accustomed to take vp, not onelie a man, but also an whole shippe in her beake. 1631 Mabbe tr. *Celestina* Prol. (1894) 15 Of a bird called Roque, which is bred in the East Indian Sea, it is said to be of an incredible greatness. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 251 It is supposed that the great bird called the Rock, described by Arabian writers,.. is but a species of the condor. 1802 *Arab. Nts.* (1815) I. 242 The roc comes and seizes them both in its claws. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* (1864) 418 Mild rokh, simorgh, wise sunspirit. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xlvii, I might wish for the roc's egg. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i, But beyond, things unspeakable—dragons, giants, rocs.

β. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. vi. 68 Of the bird Ruc that beares an elephant. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. i, As I goe by Madagascar I would see that great bird Rucke that can carry a man and horse, or an Elephant. *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 99 O that I ere might have the hap To get the bird which in the map Is called the Indian Ruck! 1691 T. Heyrick *Misc. Poems* 7 The Ruck, in Madagascar bred,..Whom greatest Beasts and armed Horsemen dread.

1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (1859) I. iii. 188 Wherupon a bird called the rukh' will come to thee, and..fly away with thee.

Roc, obs. form of Rock, Rook.

Rocambole (*rɒ·kămbōl*). Forms: 7 **roccombo, rockamboy** (?); 8 **rockenbole, rockanbowl**; **rocambol, rockam-, rocombole**; 8–9 **rocambole.** [a. F. *rocambole*, of obscure origin:

hence also G. dial. *rockenboll(e, -polle*, which has by some been regarded as the source of the F. word.]

1. A species of leek (*Allium Scorodoprasum*) indigenous to Northern Europe, used as a seasoning for dishes; Spanish garlic, sand-leek.

1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 150 Also Leeks, Rockamboy, and Shallots are here in great use. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 28 A light touch on the dish, much better supply'd by the gentler Roccombo. 1709 W. KING *Cookery* 336 Where rocombole, shallot, and the rank garlic grow. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p. ix, Some [are raised] by small bulbs at top of the stalks, as rocambole and tree onion. *c* 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 264 The Rocambole..is a perennial plant, indigenous to Sweden and Denmark. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 48 Rocambole produces bulbs on the top of its stem, and in the axillæ of its leaves. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 425/2 Rocambole..is a mild form of Garlic.

attrib. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App. P. 4, Adding to the Spice some Roccombo-Seeds. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* (ed. 3) 91 Puffs his vile Rocambol Breath in her Face. 1793 WOODVILLE *Med. Bot.* III. 459 Rocambole Garlick.

b. *fig.* That which gives flavour or piquancy.

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. i, Difficulties are the Rocombolle of Love; I never valu'd an easy conquest in my life.

2. A plant of this, or the edible portion of one. (See also quot. 1716.)

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 163 Rocamboles are a sort of wild Garlick, otherwise called Spanish Garlick. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 349 Which Heads [of leeks] some call Rockenboles, tho' others say that the Cluster of the Cloves of Garlick is the proper Rockanbowl. 1863 *Life Normandy* II. 60 A very small quantity of herbs—..chives and rocamboles—were put into a flat pan.

Rocate, obs. Sc. form of ROCKET.

Roccellate (rɒkse·lɛit). *Chem.* [f. as next + -ATE.] A salt formed by the action of roccellic acid upon a base.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 128 Dr. Heeren, from the analysis of several roccellates, has determined the atomic weight of the acid to be 18·82. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 The alkaline roccellates dissolve in water, and yield solutions which froth like soap.

Roccellic (rɒkse·lik), *a. Chem.* (See quots.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 128 Of roccellic acid. This acid was discovered by Dr. Heeren in the *Rocella tinctoria*. 1858 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Roccellic acid forms delicate, white, rectangular..plates, having a silvery lustre. *Ibid., Roccellic anhydride*..is a colourless or faintly yellow neutral oil, having a fatty odour.

Rocce·llin. *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. as prec. + -IN[1], -INE[5].] A coal-tar colour used in dyeing, derived from the orchil lichen.

1852 GREGORY *Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 307 Rocelline..is neutral, yields no red colour with bleaching liquor.

Rocce·llinin. *Chem.* Also -ine. [Cf. prec.] 'A crystalline substance obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*' (Watts).

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* VI. 126 Roccellinine.—Obtained by drying the gelatinous mass which is precipitated from the lime solution by muriatic acid, and boiling in strong spirit. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 666 Hair-like crystals of a silvery lustre, of a substance called *roccellinin*.

Roccelo, obs. variant of ROQUELAURE. **Roccombo,** obs. var. ROCAMBOLE.

† Rocester earth. *Obs.*—[o] (See quot.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310 Rocester erthe, *campanum, nitrum*.

Roch, obs. f. RATCH *sb.*[1] **Roch,** obs. f. ROACH *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2] **Rochate,** obs. f. ROCHET[1].

Roche (rōutʃ), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 3- roche (4 roocheo), 4-7 roch, 5-6, 9 *dial.* rotch(e, 7 roach. [a. OF. *roche, rocche* (mod.F. *roche*), var. of *rocque, roke* ROCK *sb.*[1] Hence also MDu. *roche, rotche, rotse* (Du. and Fris. *rots*).]

1. A rock or cliff; a rocky height.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 256 Til ihesus was..biried in ðe roche cold. *c* 1290 *St. Agatha* 124 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 197 Strong fuyr..barnde þe hard roche of ston ase þei it Col were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6390 Moyses on þe roche kan stand, & smat it wit þis forsaid wand. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1108 By hilles & roches swyþe horrible on hur cors þay wente. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Vnder þe roche of mount Caluarie. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxv. 73 Within that lake is a roche. 1515 *Scottish Field* 634 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), All rang with that rowte, roches and other. 1589 *Golden Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 12, I durst not well approch, ..But closly kept me vnderneath a roch. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Jealous Neighbour* 115 His earth-reverting body..is to be buried in some cell, roach, or vault. [*c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 326 Several of the mountains in Staffordsh. are called Roches, bearing no grass, but running in bare ridges like stone walls.]

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9975 þat roche þat es polist sa slight, es maiden maria hert ful right. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 þe ilke roche is Iesu crist him-zelf.

attrib. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 38 The depe hou cauernis of cleuchis & rotche craggis ansuert vitht ane hie not. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 331 The wild Goats called Roch-goats, haue their hornes turning backeward.

† b. A huge mass of stone; a boulder. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4165 Anon rist he hom ssende Mid gleyue oþer mid roches, & vewe aliue he let. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12171 Grete roches at þem he cast, & þer schipes to-rof & brast. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 82, I saw an river rin..With tumbling and rumbling, Amang the rochis round.

2. In north and north-midland dial. use, applied to various kinds of rock, stone, or geological strata. Also *attrib.* Cf. ROACH *sb.*[2] 4.

1803 PLYMLEY *Agric. Shropsh.* 53 *Rotch*, dark-grey hard rock. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire, Roche*, refuse stone. 1831 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 217 Perpendicular fissures too are formed in the roche. *Ibid.* 218 The roche pebbles are glazed. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss., *Roche*, 1. The strata above a marshy deposit; 2. Earth mingled with stone; 3. Any strata which is superincumbent to the one about to be worked. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Rotche* or *Roche* (South Staff.), a softish and moderately friable sandstone.

† 3. ? Alum or borax. (So F. *roche.*) *Obs.*

1494 in *Cov. Corpus Christi Plays* 88 It. paid for a strawen hate, ob; a leffe of roche clere, j d. 1510 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 199 Item to Paule Smyth for certen coloures as..mastyke vernysch yelowe moty orpment roch vermylyon vergres.

‖ **Roche** (rɒʃ), *sb.*[2] *Geol.* [Fr.; see prec.] Only in *roches moutonnées*: see MOUTONNÉE.

1865 tr. *Figuier's World before Deluge* (1891) 443. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* 70 Here, sheltered among *roches moutonnées*, began to appear little fields of alpine grass. 1874 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* vii. 90 *note*, Rocks which are so rounded, whether striated or not, are known as *roches moutonnées*.

† Roche, *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] A kind of wine.

Perhaps for *Rochel* ROCHELLE, but *Roche* is a common place-name in France, and sugar *de Roche* is freq. mentioned in the Durham Account Rolls along with that from Morocco and Cyprus.

a 1400 *Sir Degrevant* 1414 (Linc. MS.), Ever scho drewe thame the wyne, Bathe the Roche and the Ryne.

Roche, obs. form of ROACH *sb.*[1]; obs. var. ROOK *sb.*[2]; var. ROTCH *Obs.*; obs. f. ROUGH *a.*

Roche (rōutʃ), *v.*[1] Also 7, 9 **roach.** [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] Cf. ROCHE ALUM.]

† 1. *trans.* To make hard like a rock. *Obs.*—[1]

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 136 Thee winters coldnesse thee riuer hardlye roching.

2. † **a.** *intr.* To form crystals. *Obs.*

1631 [see ROCHING *vbl. sb.*]. 1673 RAY *Trav.* (1738) 403 When burnt it is turned into a white calx, which naturally roches into parellelipipedums of the figure of a lozenge.

b. *trans.* To recrystallize (alum) in lead-lined casks after previous dissolution by water or steam.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1056 After which it [alum] is Roached, as followeth. Being washed, it is put into another Pan with a quantity of Water, where it melts and boils a little. Then is it scooped into a great Cask, where it commonly stands ten days, and is then fit to take down for the Market. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 58 The rough alum thus made is sometimes purified by a subsequent recrystallization, after which it is 'roched' for the market,—a process intended merely to give it the ordinary commercial aspect.

† Roche, *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [? var. of *ruche* RICH *v.*[2]] *trans.* To tug or tear (asunder).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12511 The sea..cut down þere sailes, Ropis al-to rochit, rent vp the hacches.

Roche alum (rōutʃ æ·ləm). Also 5 **rooch,** 5–9 **roch,** 7–8 **roach.** [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] + ALUM, after F. *alun de roche* (cf. *alun en roque*, 1368), It. *allume di rocca*: cf. Du. *rotsaluin*, G. *rotsalaun*, and the synonymous Sp. *piedra alumbre*, Pg. *pedra (a)hume.*

The statement that the name is derived from Roccha, a Turkish province in N. Syria, is evidently quite unfounded.] = Rock alum (see ALUM 1).

a. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 They bringe wyth hem..Coton, roche-alum, and gode golde of Jene. 1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Alum, foyle or rooch, ye bale, iiijd. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* Y 4 b, Betonie, worme-wood, roch allom. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 165 Seeth the same..together with Safron, Roch-allom, Myrrh, and the best Attick hony. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xxxiv. 50 Put in it the bigness of a Hens Egg of Roch Allom. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 42 Make a Plaister of Roch Allum, Vinegar and Honey. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 190 Giving drinks prepared with green vitriol, roch allum, Roman vitriol. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 57 The mother liquor of the 'roch alum' is called 'tun liquor'. 1860 [see ROCK ALUM].

β. 1619 BERT *Hawkes* 84 Seeth some spring water, and..put into it a peece of Roach-Allum. 1620 *Observ. Silkwormes* Dj b, Roach Allum, called Romish Allum. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4008/4 Roach-Allum, Coffee, Brimstone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Phosphorus fæcalis*, Mix it with the same quantity of roach alum grossly powdered. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 401 Together with..half a pound of roach alum, &c.

Roched, *ppl. a. rare*—[1]. [f. ROCHE *v.*[1]] Subjected to roching. † *Roched petre,* = ROCHE PETRE.

1666 BOYLE *Formes & Qual.* 227 And yet these Christals, though sometimes they would shoot into Prisme-like Figures, as Roch'd Petre; and sometimes [etc.].

Roche lime. Also 7–8 **roach.** [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1]] Unslaked lime; lime-shells.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 41 Lime-water is prepared by infusing unslaked lime or roche-lime in water. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 49 We spread a plentiful Coat of Roach-lime and sharp Gravel over the Ground. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Apr. 1/3 Mortar composed of clean sand and Roche Lime. 1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 118 Our plan was to bring a pocketful of roche lime with us, and put it into the pool.

Rochelle (rɒse·l). *Obs.* Also 6, 8 **Rochel,** 6–7 **Rochell.** [The place-name (*La*) *Rochelle*, a seaport of western France.]

1. Used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate the kind of wine exported from this place.

1391 *Earl of Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 10 Pro lxxvj stopis vini Rochelle ab ipsis emptis ibidem. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arthure* 203 Rynisch wyne and Rochelle. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 760 Wyne of Greke, and muscadell, Both clare, pyment, and Rochell. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1103/1 A little tast of holesome ynough, though somewhat small and rough rochel wine. 1582 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* I. 129, vi d. the pynt of Rochell wyne. 1592 GREENE *Vpst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 278 If he hath a strong gascoigne wine,..he can allay it with a small rochel wine. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. iv, There are Rochell wines, which are in pipes long and slender. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wine*, They transform poor Rochel and Cogniac White-wines into Rhenish.

2. *Rochelle salt*: (see quots.). *Rochelle powder,* = Seidlitz powder.

1753 LEWIS *New Dispensatory* (1765) 475/2 *Sal Rupellensis*, Sel de Seignette, or Rochel salt. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 501 The Rochelle salt, made with the acid of tartar, and the fossil alkali, is so common a purging salt, that I shall not enter into any description of it. 1808 REECE *Dict. Dom. Med.* s.v. *Rheumatism*, Then strain, and add Rochelle, or Epsom Salt. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 227 In Rochelle salt (tartrate of potash and soda), the optic axes of the..rays are considerably separated. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 69/2 *Rochelle salt*..is prepared by not quite neutralizing hot solution of carbonate of soda with powdered cream of tartar.

† Ro·chen, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] + -EN.] Having the nature of rock.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9915 þe grund neist þar es ful tru, Metand wit þat rochen stan.

† Roche petre. *Obs.* In 7 **rochpeter, rochpeeter, roch-peter.** [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] + PETRE.] Native saltpetre, occurring as an efflorescence on rocks.

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nature* 54 The ingredients likewise are chiefly these, Saltpeter, Rochpeter, Sulpher. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 36 A fine white Salt, which..seemed to have Sides and Angles in the same number and figure as Rochpeeter. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 87 Roch-Peter.., Quick-Brimstone.., and fine Powder-dust.

Rocher (rɒtʃəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. OF. *rochier* (mod.F. *rocher*) masc., or *rochere, -iere* fem., f. *roche* ROCHE *sb.*[1]] A rock; also *dial.* a stony or rocky bank.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7090 Ther he fond latimeris That ladde him to hyghe rocheris, To rocheris and wildernes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1427 Such a glauerande glam..Ros, þat þe rocherez rungen aboute. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 342 These vj kynges com down the rocher sore hem diffendinge. 1637 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888), They grow out of such a rocher of stone that you would hardly thinke there were earth enough to nourish the rootes of the said trees. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 65 A rocher with his arms he then imbrac't. 1676 — *Iliad* 224 They the prey let go To save it self i' th' woods or rochers high. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Rocher*, a rock.

Rochet[1] (rɒtʃèt). Forms: *a.* 4– **rochet,** 5–6 **rochett** (5 **-yt, -ytt,** 6 **-ate, rogett**), 6, 8 **rochette**; 6–8 **rotchet** (6 **-ette**). *β.* 6 **rechet, rachet, ratchet.** [a. OF. *rochet* (also *roket, roquet*, whence ROCKET *sb.*[1]), = It. *roccetto, rocchetto*, Sp. *roqueta*, Pg. *rochete, roquete*, med.L. *rochetum, roquetum*, etc. (see Du Cange); a dimin. of the Teutonic word which appears as OHG. (*h*)*roch, roc, rokk* (MHG. *roc, rock-*, G. *rock*), OS. *hroc* (LG. *rock*, whence Sw. *rock*, Icel. *rokkr*), MDu. *roc, rock-* (Du. *rok*), OFris. (*h*)*rock*, OE. *rocc*, and in med.L. as *roccus* (808).]

1. An outer garment of the nature of a smock-frock, cloak, or mantle. Now *dial.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4754 For al-so wel wol love be set Under ragges as riche rochet. ? 14.. *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B. i. f. 12 (Halliw.), *Superior vestis mulierum, Anglice* a rochet. 1547 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 257 To Edward Hungaite, my sone, my velvett rochett. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 400 The Envoy help'd him to put it on, with a Rochet of cloath of Gold, a Girdle, and Turbant. 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quix.* (1803) IV. 139 They threw down their staves, laid aside their rochets or mantles, so as to remain in their doublets. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 27 The young ladies attired in a kind of uniform, in fine white rochets. 1837– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Lanc. and Devon).

2. *Eccl.* A vestment of linen, of the nature of a surplice, usually worn by bishops and abbots.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxviii. 4 Coope, coote, and a rochet, and a streyt myter, and a girdil thei shulen make. *a* 1400 *Stac. Rome* 501 An Arm men seyn is þer Of seint Thomas..And a Rochet þat is good, Al be-spreint with his blod. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 649 *Hec poderis*, rochytt. 1506 in *Clerk's Bk.* (1903) 76 The said clerkis or one of theym shall daily intende in his Rogett at morowe masse. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 735/1 But yet he iesteth on theym ferther, because..ye bishoppes wear white rochettes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 Having embrued your rotchets in so much Christian bloud, play the Butchers morelike then Byshops. 1628–9 LAUD *Diary* 31 Jan., I dreamed that I put off my rochet, all save one sleeve. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 9 The Puritans ..would cut my rochet onely, but the Papists would cut my throat. 1730 SWIFT *Ballads* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 112 To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre, and rotchet. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 396 They will tell you that they see no difference between an idler with a hat and a national cockade, and an idler in a cowl or in a rochet. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 17 The rochet is only a modification of the surplice, as the surplice is of the alb. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 8/1 The sermon being ended, the Bishop-elect was conducted to the Islip Chapel to put on his rochet.

β. 1534 tr. *Lindewood's Const. Provinc.* 67, iii. surplyces, one rechet. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* 49 One surples and a rachet. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* N iv, To see the daye wherein they myght washe their goodly whyte ratchettes in her innocent bloude. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 88 A ratchet, *superpelliceum*.

b. *transf.* One who wears a rochet; a bishop.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 Then follow in

order the Roystyng route of Mytred Prelates, of the Scarlet crew of Rochettes, and shavelynges. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 270 For let not the cloaks carry away the credit from the gowns and rochet in that work. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 544 When Zeal with aged Clubs and Gleaves Gave chase to Rochets and White Sleeves.

† **c.** *attrib.* as *adj.* Episcopal. *Obs.*

1554 BALE *Decl. Bonner's Art.* xxiv. (1561) 90 b, All the other fine Rochet men of Englande. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 46 Our Prelatical Schism, and captivity to Rotchet Apothegmes.

3. (See quot.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Rochets are also the Mantles wore on Days of Ceremony, by the Peers sitting in the English Parliament... Those of Viscounts have two Bands or Borders and a half; those of Earls three; those of Marquisses three and a half; those of Dukes four.

Rochet[2] (rɒ·tʃĕt). Now *local*. Forms: α. 4 **ruget**, 5 **roget**(t. β. 5 **ruchet**, 6 **rochett**(e, 6–9 **rotchet**, 5– **rochet**. [a. OF. *rouget*, f. *rouge* red.] The Red Gurnard.

α. *a* 1377 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 38 In ruget, vj s. *c* 1450 *Contin. Brut* (1908) 447 Halybut, Gurnard rosted. Roget broyled. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 12 Whityng, sprotte, rogettis [F. *rouges*].

β. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 60 Codlyng, Ruchet, Rochys. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 305 Item, for rochetes the same day, ob. 1508 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 280 Gornarde, rochet, breme, cheuene. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 54 b, Among all see fyshe, the forsayd condicions consydered, the rochet and gurnarde seme to be most holsome. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. vii, I will..rip up Thy mouth,..And slit thy nose, Lik a raw rotchet. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 258 Rochets, or rather Rougets, because they are so red, differ from Gournards and Curs, in that they are redder by a great deal, and also less. 1727 *Counter Scuffle* in *Dryden's Misc.* III. 336 Sitting quiet and at his ease, With butter'd Rochets thought to please his Palate. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xliii. 161 The Red-Gurnard or Rotchet..has a large Boney Head-arm'd with Prickles. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 19 Elleck.., Red Gurnard, Rotchet. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 306 The Red Gurnard, or Rochet, *T. cuculus*, and the Piper, *T. lyra* reach three or four pounds.

† **Rochet**[3]. *Obs.*[−1] [a. F. *rochet.*] A bobbin.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, That for the Warp is wound on a kind of Rochets, or large wooden Bobbins, to dispose it for warping.

Rochet, obs. form of RATCHET.

Ro·cheted, *a.* [f. ROCHET *sb.*[1] 2.] Wearing a rochet.

1842 F. E. PAGET *M. Malvoisin* 32 That arch-traitor William Laud,—that rochetted viper. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1263 Still rocheted and mitred more or less.

† **Ro·cheter.** *Obs.*[−1] In 6 **ratchetter.** [f. ROCHET[1].] One who wears a rochet; a prelate.

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* N iv, Had not these ratchetters good cause to hoope, that this blessed woman should haue followed?

Rochett, obs. form of RATCHET.

‖ **Rochetta.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *rocchetta.*] = POLVERINE. Also *attrib.*

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* i, Polverine, or Rochetta, which comes from the Levant and Syria, is the ashes of a certain herb growing there in abundance. *Ibid.* xxii, For the said tubes, they take half Crystal Fritt, and half Rochetta Fritt. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 563 There are some other Plants that are known to make a kind of Pot-ash, commonly called Rochetta, which is said to be even preferable to the Barrilha, especially for making Glass. 1765 *Ibid.* LV. 21 With metal that hath much salt, as crystal and rochetta have, you cannot make a fair green. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 174 Take of calcined lead 15 pounds; of rochetta, or pulverized crystal frit 12 pounds.

Roching (rōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 7, 9 **roaching.** [f. ROCHE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ROCHE; chiefly *attrib.* in **roching cask, pan.**

1631 E. JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* vii. (1669) 45 The shooting or roching of concrete juyces, is worthy to be observed. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 68 Their last decoction, which is performed in their roaching pan. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 38 Whenever..dissolved in a saturated state, it is run off into the crystallising vessels, which are called roching casks. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 622 The formation of large masses of the alum,..by means of 'roaching' or 'rocking'. 1888 W. WHITE *Mouth in Yorks.* 120 When of the required density, the liquor is run off from the pan to the 'roching casks'—great butts rather, big as a sugar hogshead.

Rocht, var. *raught*, obs. pa. t. of RECK *v.*

Ro·chy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

† **1.** Full of rocks; rocky. *Obs.*[−1]

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2499 In an harde rochi stede is þuong aboute he drou.

2. *dial.* Having the character of roche.

1841–87 in Shropshire and Cheshire glossaries.

Rock (rɒk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **rokk**(e, 4–7 **rocke**, 5 **roc**, 5–6 **rok**(e, 6 **roocke**, **rough**, *Sc.* **roik**, **rolk**, **rouk**, *pl.* **rox**; 4– **rock**. [a. OF. *roke*, *roque*, *rocque* fem. (also *roche* ROCHE *sb.*[1], and in later F. *roc* masc.), = Prov. *roca*, *rocha*, Pg. *rocha*, Sp. *roca*, It. *rocca*, *roccia*, med.L. *rocca* (767), *rocha*, of unknown origin. OE. *stanrocc*, glossing L. *scopulus* and *obeliscus*, appears to imply an earlier adoption of the Romanic word.]

I. 1. A large rugged mass of stone forming a cliff, crag, or natural prominence on land or in the sea.

The Rock is freq. used ellipt. for the Rock of Gibraltar.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2198 He romez vp to þe rokke of þo roȝ wonez. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2193 *Ariadne*, The holwe rokkis answerden hire a-gayn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5699 His shippes.. rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Rokke, yn þe see, *idem quod* roche. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij b, Ther is a Fawken of the rock, And that is for a duke. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 65 Lyke as maryners.. by neclygence run apon some roke. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 121 That, some whirle-winde beare Vnto a ragged, fearefull, hanging Rocke, And throw it thence into the raging Sea. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XII. 53 He came to a maruellous rough and huge rocke, into which many people were fled. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 140 A pair of stairs cut out in the Rock. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlix. 61 We ..came safe to Malta... It is a whole rock covered with very little earth. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 156 Splitting the most solid rocks, and thus shattering the summits of the mountain. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. i. § 4 Every minor rock comes out from the soil about it as an island out of the sea. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. vii. 49 We diverged from the snow to the adjacent rocks.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 117 The worthy Fellow is our General. He's the Rock, The Oake not to be winde-shaken. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 29 He that was a rock to all assaults of might and violence.

b. A large detached mass of stone; a boulder; also *U.S.* and *Austr.*, a stone of any size.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 370 When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Apr., I lay'd a Rock in the North-east corner of the Foundation of the Meetinghouse. It was a stone I got out of the Common. 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 186 The sling ..directed rocks nearly with as much violence as the *onager*. *Ibid.* 187 Stones and rocks were thrown from the crosbow. 1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 51 It is one of the peculiarities of the dialect of..the western states, to call small stones, rocks. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* x. (1894) 269, I saw one man underpinning a new house in Eastham with some 'rocks', as he called them. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 713/2 A stone-pile near at hand where they filled their pockets full of rocks.

c. *transf.* A large mass or pile *of* something.

1766 STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 52 The oysters are so plentiful here, that nothing is more common, than at low water, to see whole rocks of them. 1779 PALLAS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 407 They were stopt by insurmountable rocks of Ice, and obliged to return.

2. In figurative or allusive uses:

a. A source of danger or destruction, usually with allusion to shipwreck.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, The meditacyon of deth maketh man to eschewe yᵉ rockes and perylles of damnacyon. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 376 It is not unknowen unto you, how they stroke upon these rocks. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 8 If it dasheth against the rocke of sinne, it is in great ieopardie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 186 To avoyd both these Rocks, it is necessary to know what are the Lawes Divine. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 377 It would be a Rock upon which our firmest Alliances would be in danger to strike and to split. 1734 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Tythe of Hemp* Wks. 1745 VIII. 96 A rock that many Corporations have split upon, to their ..utter undoing. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* II. xv, [He] will not be so shortsighted as to run against such a rock. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 295 The rocks which lay concealed under the ambiguous terms, good, pleasure and the like.

b. Something which affords a sure foundation or support; something which gives shelter or protection; used *esp.* with reference to Christ.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 18, I saye..that thou arte Peter. And apon this roocke I wyll bylde my congregacion. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxxii. 37 Where are their goddes, their rocke wherin they trusted? 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 102 Swa of this lyfe the Lord was miscontent, Seand my faith not foundit on ane Roik. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 8 So long as we cast our faith and hope vpon our rocke Christ Iesus. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lii, Be thou my rock, though I poore changeling rove. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, '*Praise by all to Christ be given*' xiii, Hell in vain against us rages; Can it shock Christ the Rock Of eternal Ages? 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 143 Will not the sickliest sheep of every flock Resort to this example as a rock? 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 31 The rock which is both their quarry and their foundation, from which and on which they are built. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* V, It is the material image of the Christian; his heart resting on the Rock of Ages.

c. In allusion to Numbers XX. 11.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* x. 4 They dronke off that spretuall rocke that folowed them, which rocke was Christ. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXXI, O living will.., Rise in the spiritual rock, Flow thro' our deeds and make them pure. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Lt.* II. (1882) 45 The water of life will flow from the rock which the scholar strikes with his rod.

d. In various phrases. *On the rocks*, quite destitute of means.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 78 His prayers and tears were cast to the winds and the rocks. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. i, Six weeks after her confinement, she put this rock into motion—they eloped. 1889 A. G. MURDOCH *Scot. Readings* Ser. III. 101 Fork out, for I'm fair on the rocks.

e. *U.S. slang.* A piece of money. *To pile up the rocks*, to make money.

a 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 277 Here I am in town without a rock in my pocket. 1849 SAXE *Poems, The Times* 365 When out of the heaps of auriferous ore We can fill up his pockets with 'rocks' of his own. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Courageous* I, Old man's piling up the rocks. Don't want to be disturbed I guess.

3. a. Without article, or in generalized use: Hard and massive stone. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 33 But all of Diamond..It framed was, one massy entire mould, Hewen out of Adamant rocke with engines keene. 1603 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 158 To th' King Ile say't, & make my vouch as strong As shore of Rocke. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvii. 173 In running, the water turnes to rocke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 491 Sight so deform what heart of Rock could long Drie-ey'd behold? 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 534 We build with what we deem eternal rock: A distant age asks where the fabric stood. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 50 Stepping down By zig-zag paths, and juts of pointed rock. 1888 FERGUS HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., Their combined action had broken off great masses of rock.

† **b.** *Oil of the rock*, = ROCK-OIL. *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 172 Oyl of Peter, called by some, Oyl of the Rock.

c. *Of the old*, or *new*, *rock*, said of precious stones. Also *transf.*

An echo of French usage, *de la vieille*, or *nouvelle*, *roche*: see Littré s.v. *Roche*.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Diamonds of both Rocks, the Old and New. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Turcoise*, There are Turcoises..of the new Rock and the old... Those of the old Rock are a deep blue, and those of the new Rock more whitish. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 12 Nov., Sir Michael Foster is dead, a Whig of the old rock.

d. *spec.* Sandstone. (See also quot. 1712.) *local.*

1712 MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northants* 265 Sand-stone, Lime-stone, and others Kind of Stone, that are usually dispos'd into Strata, a Pile, or Parcel of which is here called a Rock. 1863 J. SLEIGH *Hist. Leek* 259 The 'Rough Rock', or upper beds of Millstone Grit are not very fossiliferous. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Rock* generally means sandstone. *Ibid.*, *Rock and Rig*,..a sandstone full of little patches and shreds of coal.

e. *Agric.* (See quot. 1844.)

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 307 The soil is light and stoney, with a rock of gravel about ten or twelve inches deep. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 72/1 The different strata give rise to what are usually called the different rocks, the term 'rock' being usually applied in agriculture to the base on which the sub-soil immediately lies.

f. *Geol.* One of the stratified or igneous mineral constituents of which the earth's crust is composed, including sands, clays, etc.

1789 JOHN WILLIAMS *Nat. Hist. Min. Kingd.* I. 3 Limestone, whinstone, basaltes, and many other hard rocks, continue firm..quite up to the superficies of the strata. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Sienite*, This rock is composed essentially of crystals of felspar and hornblende. 1834 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 537 The series of stratified rocks in the North of England. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 169 The rocks are comparatively soft, consisting for the most part of sands, clays and chalk.

4. *transf.* **a.** A hard confection of candied sugar variously flavoured; *dial.* sweetstuff. Also with qualifying words, as *almond*, *peppermint rock*.

App. ellipt. for *rock-candy* or *-sugar*: see 9 below.

1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* s.v. *Rock-Sugar*, All the rock will slip out, and fall most of it in small pieces. 1843 [see NONPAREIL 3]. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* xv, Promising them rock and bullseyes. 1878 MEREDITH *Teeth* 20 Biting into rock and other hard candies is certainly a very reprehensible practice. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 227 Its appearance is that of almond rock, and it is cut easily with a knife.

b. An insoluble soap formed by the blending of calcium stearate and oleate of tallow dissolved through lime.

1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 455 The soap thus formed is very hard, and is generally called rock. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 254 These salts,..when mixed together, constitute an insoluble soap, technically called 'rock'.

c. *ellipt.* (See quot.)

1811 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* I. 53 The rock-salt obtained from it, being principally exported to the Baltic, obtains the name of Prussia Rock.

d. *ellipt.* A rock-cake.

1892 F. DAVIES *Cakes & Biscuits* 101 This quantity should make fifty rocks.

5. a. *U.S.* = ROCK-FISH 1.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsilvania* (1848) 14 There are..Salmon, Trout, Sturgeon, Rock, Oysters. 1776 CARROLL *Jrnl.* (1845) 52 Lake George abounds with perch, trout, rock, and eels. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 383 The Rock is beautifully marked with seven or eight black lines on a silver-bright ground. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 22 In the North it is called the 'Striped Bass', in the South the 'Rock Fish', or the 'Rock'.

b. The rock-dove or rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*). Usually *blue rock*.

1863 [see BLUE *a.* 12]. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. v. 116 The blue-rock was carrying dry twigs and grass to his home. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. (Cassell), Being a bit slow in firing a fast rock escaped him.

c. *ellipt.* = PLYMOUTH ROCK.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 3/4 The order of merit now stands as follows:—First, White Wyandottes; second, La Bresse; third, buff rocks.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. Attrib. or appositive: **a.** With words denoting something which consists of, or is formed by, rock, as *rock-abode*, *-altar*, *-cavern*, *-dwelling*, etc.

The number of these is practically unlimited; many examples occur in recent geological works.

1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* XII. 255 So they were lifted gasping into that *rock-abode. 1832 in *Archæologia* (1834) XXV. 204 A *Rock Altar on the heights on the eastern side of the lake of La Trinité. 1847 SINGER *Wayland Smith* p. xxix, The Swedes..show a *rock-cavern..as having been his workshop. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 13 The *rock-clefts and gullies of our Highland mountains. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 145 Edom.., its ancient capital, its *rock-dwellings, have been..anew revealed. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 87 A fissure filled by basaltic or other rocks, would be called a *rock dyke. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 16 It was the crawling of a glacier which polished

that *rock-face. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Rock Fault*, a replacement of a coal seam over a greater or less area, by some other rock, usually sandstone. 1831 M. Russell *Egypt* xi. § 1 The relative positions of the great *rock-formations. 1754 Borlase *Antiq. Cornwall* 161 Of *Rock Idols. 1763 J. Hutchins in *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees) II. 128, I am apt to think it was a rock idol. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* (1644) 7 Oct., An high and steepe mountainous ground consisting all of *rock marble. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geogr.* 15 The whole *rock-masses of the outer world. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4059 Its own selected hole in the *rock-pool. 1886 Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, *Overland Mail*, From rice-field to *rock-ridge, from rock-ridge to spur. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxvii, A native of Zetland familiar..with every variety of *rock-scenery. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* 245 A number of small caves and *rock-shelters in the Dordogne. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Vnder a *Rock side here will proyner chaunt merrie ditties. 1877 Squier *Peru* (1878) 493 These *rockslips are frequent among the Andes. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 126 The great changes..wrought in the underlying *rock-strata. 1850 Sir G. Wilkinson *Archit. Anc. Egypt* 92 *Rock Temples may be classified under three heads. *Ibid.* 109 The *rock tombs at Thebes.

b. With sbs. denoting markings upon rocks, as *rock-carving*, *-drawing*, *-inscription*, etc.

1861 G. Moore (*title-p.*), The Lost Tribes and the Saxons of the East,..with..translations of Rock-Records in India. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* v. 88 Rock-sculptures may often be..symbolic boundary marks. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 177 The long rock-inscription of Hamamât.

c. With abstract sbs., as *rock-accumulation*, *-arrangement*, *-disintegration*, etc.

1874 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 220 The direction of the streams never being in any degree influenced by the rock-dislocations. 1881 Judd *Volcanoes* 283 This work of rock-disintegration. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 71 During the long history of rock-accumulation. *Ibid.* 78 We catch sight of a general method in rock-arrangements.

d. In miscellaneous uses, as *rock-demon*, *-diamond*, *-fishing*, *-flower*, *-herb*, *-spring*, *-tackle*.

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 189 An early missionary account of a *rock-demon worshipped by the Huron Indians. 1836 Furness *Astrologer* I. 66 Jacinth, *rock-diamond, crystal, sapphires blue. 1740 R. Brookes (*title*), The Art of Angling, *Rock and Sea-Fishing. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 32 Every where gathering *rock-flowers. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 570 There be likewise *Rock-Herbs; But I suppose those are where there is some Mould or Earth. 1712 Morton *Nat. Hist. Northants* 265 This County.. abounds with those called *Rock-Springs, that is, the lasting or perennial ones, whose Ducts or Chanels are in the Fissures or Intervalls of those Rocks. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 325 The pure outflow of a rock-spring. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 261 The shears, the windlass, and all the *rock tackle.

e. Placed after the words qualified. *rare.*

1562 Legh *Armory* A j, The fourth is a Iugge and cuppe of Ruby rocke, in a field siluer. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 51 Great Diamons, Emerauds, Rubyes, and Saphyres: poynted, tabld, rok, and roound.

7. Objective or objective genitive: **a.** With pres. pples., as *rock-battering*, *-boring*, *-forming*, *-loving*.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 13 *Rock-batt'ring Bumbards, Valour-murdering Guns. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 808 A good *rock-boring machine..ensures considerable economy in time and labour. 1893 J. W. Gregory (*title*), Tables for the determination of the *Rock-Forming Minerals, compiled by F. Lawinson-Lessing. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 38/1 Even the *rock-frequenting koodoos themselves made bad weather of it. *Ibid.* 37/2 It was just the country to suit the taste of the *rock-loving koodoos. 1886 Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 99 A *rock-melting temperature. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. v. 281 Like some mass of *rockpiercing strata of a different formation. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 656 O Arm that Kings dis-thrones: O Army-shaving Sword! *Rock-razing Hands!

b. With vbl. sbs., as *rock-blasting*, *-boring*, etc.

1838 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 292 The good science of rock-breaking. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 366 The great improvements in mining machinery, in rock-drilling, in explosives. 1886 Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 64 A similar process to rock-making. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 2/1 Putting to an end rock-climbing for some..time.

c. With agent-nouns (also forming names of machines), as *rock-breaker*, *-builder*, etc.

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 409 The fine ore and clay,..without sending themthrough the *rock-breakers, which the clay tends to choke up. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.*, *Rock-breaker*, usually applied to a class of machines..in which the rock is crushed between two jaws. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 67 The principal *rock-builders among these microscopic organisms. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 2/1 Accustomed to the *rock-climbers of the Tyrol, we found our guides slow. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 136/1 The men do their own work without the use of a *rock crusher, but they seem to like the life. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1960/2 **Rock-pulveriser*, a machine or mill for breaking stone. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 11/1 Receiving a few bruises from vagrant *rock-throwers.

8. a. Instrumental and locative, as *rock-begirdled*, *-bestudded*, *-bound*, *-bred*, etc.

1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. i, *Rock-begirdled Gilmanscar. 1828 Wordsw. *Power of Sound* iii, From rocky steep and *rock-bestudded meadows. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. xi. 28 O shall my *Rock-bethreatned Soul be drown'd? 1840 Longf. *Wreck Hesperus* x, 'Tis a fog-bell on a *rock-bound coast! 1830 Scott *Auchindrane* I. i, As the *rock-bred eaglet soars Up to her nest. 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* I. xviii. 220 The glaciers descend..from an interior of lofty *rock-clad hills. *Ibid.* ix. 96 The same frowning cliffs and *rock-covered ice-belt. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 283/1 The *rock-cut tombs or temples in Nubia. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 120 Oh, *rock-embosomed lawns, and snow-fed streams. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* VII. 253 The grassy *rock-encircled Pound. 1770 Hodson *Dedic. Temple of Solomon* 12 Down whose *Rock-encumber'd Side..roll'd the chrystal Stream. 1839 Talfourd *Glencoe* III. ii, With grief For *rock-enthroned Scotland. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. *Eden* 548 *Rock-fal'n spowts, congealed by colder air. 1649 Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clv, They cleave *Rocke-firmed Towers. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *There would I be* ii, The *rock-girded ocean. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 236 The *rock-girt Petra..., a gem in its mountain-setting. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 110 Comming next to *Rocke-reard Nottingham. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 562 A pine, *Rock-rooted, stretched athwart the vacancy Its swinging boughs. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 165 The little *rock-set basin not ten yards across. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* ii. (1900) 24 The *rock-strewn ridges were alive with armed men. 1842 A. de Vere *Song of Faith* 253 High in her cloudy court The *rock-throned osprey. 1833 Tennyson *Palace of Art* 71 You seem'd to hear them [*sc.* waves]..roar *rock-thwarted under bellowing caves. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Stanzas* vi, The *rock-torn plank and shattered spar.

b. Parasynthetic, as *rock-based*, *-crested*, *-faced*, *-roofed*, *-scarped*, *-wombed*.

1877 L. Morris *Epic of Hades* II. 100 To a wild headland, *rockbased in the sea. 1837 A. Tennent *Vis. Glencoe* 10 The *rock-crested Ailsa begirt with the wave. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 84/1 The substructure is a stylobate, or continuous pedestal, resting upon a deep *rock-faced plinth. 1889 *Cath. Housek.* 30 Nov. 3 It is faced with coursed rock-faced ashlar. 1777 Potter *Æschylus*, *Prometheus* 22 Thy *rock-roof'd grottos arch'd by nature's hand. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 74 The gathered flocks into the rock-roofed cave. 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 2 A *rock-scarped table-land covered with a stunted shrub-like gorse. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 208 For gain to dig the *rock-womb'd gold.

c. Similative, as *rock-fast*, *-firm*, *-hearted*; also *rock-heart*.

1647 Wm. Fenner *Wks.* (1658) 225 Can any rock-heart hold out and not be broken with the blowes of it? 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Innocent Ill* iii, Though savage, and rock-hearted those Appear, that weep not ev'n Romances woes. 1891 Hardy *Tess* (1900) 38/1 When..malignant possibilities stand rock-firm as facts. 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 23 What he constructed held rock-fast.

d. Misc., as *rock-free*, *-rushing* adjs.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Captains* 623 Rock-rushing Tempests do retreat, or charge. 1615 Chapman *Odyssey* VII. 391 A flood, Whose shores..on good aduantage stood, For my receit, rock-free, and fenc't from wind.

9. Special combs., as **rock-apostle**, St. Peter (in allusion to Matt. xvi. 18); **rock-berg**, a mass of rock resembling an iceberg; **rock-bind(ers)**, sandy shale (Gresley, 1883); **rock-biscuit**, a hard variety of fancy biscuit; **rock-bone** (see quots.); **rock-bottom**, bed-rock, used *attrib.* in the sense 'lowest possible'; **rock-bun**, = *rock-cake*; **rock butter** (see Butter *sb.*[1] 3); **rock-cake**, a small cake or bun with a rugged surface; **rock candy** (see sense 4 a); **rock cocoa** (see quot.); **rock coral**, ? coral of a massive form; **rock cork**, a light variety of asbestos; pilolite; **rock cotton**, ? mineral cotton (see Cotton *sb.*[1] 7); **rock-craft**, skill in climbing, or moving among, rocks; **rock-drill**, a rock-boring instrument or machine; **rock English**, the mixed English of Gibraltar; **rock fever**, an enteric fever common at Gibraltar; Malta or Mediterranean fever; **rock-fire** (see quot.); **rock-flesh**, a spongy variety of asbestos; **rock-flint**, impure flint; chert; **rock-flour**, = *rock-meal*; **rock-froth**, fused lava much inflated by bubbles of steam or gas; **rock-garden**, a garden consisting of rocks and rock-plants; so *rock-gardening*; **rock gas**, natural gas obtained by boring through rock; **rock-hammer**, a hammer used for rock-breaking; **rock harmonicon**, **-head**, **-honey**, **-hopping** (see quots.); **rock-isinglass** (see Gypsine *a.*); **rock leather**, a variety of asbestos, mountain leather; **rock lizard**, **-marl**, **-marrow**, **-meal**, **-milk**, **-mine**, **-nosing** (see quots.); **rock-paper**, a very thin and flexible variety of asbestos; † **rock-ray**, a line or reef of rocks; **rock scorpion**, = *rock lizard*; **rock silk**, a silky variety of asbestos; **rock-soap**, a kind of bole; mountain soap; **rock sugar** (see sense 4 a); **rock tar**, petroleum; **rock-wood**, a compact variety of asbestos.

1865 Ruskin *Sesame* I. § 24 The strong angels of whom the *rock-apostle is the image. 1865 Burritt *Walk Land's End* 242 The tors looked like *rockbergs, once floating on the great revolving drift. 1893 Emile Hérissé *Pastry Making* 84 Raspberry *Rock Biscuits. Proceed as in making Almond Rock Biscuits. 1862 Ramsay *Rock Spec.* 71 Argillaceous sandstones..which pass under the name of 'rock' or '*rock binds'. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. § 6 Among many varieties both in the Inner and the Outer Ear, those which appear in the Passage into the *Rock-bone, are remarkable. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 390 In.. the os petrosum or rock-bone of the ear, they grow into a substance hard as steel. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct., Boots, shoes and rubbers in great variety and at *rock-bottom prices. 1893 Emile Hérissé *Pastry Making* 140 Finish as in making the preceding *Rock Buns. 1805 Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 30 *Rock Butter..appears to have nearly the same constituent parts as alum. 1883 Mrs. Clarke *Plain Cookery* 71 *Rock Cakes. 1886 *Confectioner's Receipt Bk.* 26 Rock Cakes..when baked..will have a rough, irregular surface. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 203 Garnish with *rock candy sweetmeats. 1815 Mar. Edgeworth *Love & Law.* III. xliii, A knot of rock-candy. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 7/2 That *rock cocoa was a recognised article of commerce, manufactured of cocoa, starch, and sugar in such quantities as to be easily soluble in water. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2217 It very much resembles a piece of white unpolished *Rock Coral. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 439 *Rock Cork..occurs sometimes massive, sometimes in plates and with impressions. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 174 Asbestos, rock cork, and other minerals. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* ii. 21 A vein of fibrous serpentine, yielding '*rock cotton', for packing steam pistons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 3/1 The difference between snowcraft and *rockcraft. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 37 Had it not been for the Burleigh *rock-drill the work would have been abandoned long since. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* (1843) III. xiv. 272 They were..conversing in the rock Spanish, or *rock English, as the fit took them. 1897 Hughes *Mediterranean Fever* 21 The idea of a specifically distinct '*Rock Fever' cannot be entertained. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1960/1 **Rock-fire*, an incendiary composition which burns slowly and is difficult to extinguish. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 439 *note*, *Rock flesh. 1822 P. Cleaveland *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) I. 407 When in thick, spongy plates, it has been called rock or fossil flesh. 1883 *Science* I. 404/1 Much *rock-flour, washed away by the sub-glacial streams. 1878 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* iii. 84 The whole liquid mass may swell into a *rock-froth, which rises to the lip of the crater. 1836 Furness *Astrologer* I. *note*, Poet. Wks. (1858) 132 The grotto, *rock-gardens, and fossils of the late Thomas Birds. 1849 *Florist* 229 A more appropriate ornament for *rock-gardening could hardly be met with. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 408 In preparing ore for the stamps,..I used merely *rock-hammers. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, **Rock harmonicon*, an instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking graduated lengths of rock-crystal with a hammer. 1885 [see Harmonicon]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 960 The outcrop or basset edge of the strata, called by miners the *rock-head. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* xxix. 467 It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section down to the rock-head in such a place. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* x. (1818) I. 332 What is called *rock honey in some parts of America,..is the produce of wild bees, which suspend their clusters..to a rock. 1887 Goode *Fisheries & Fish. Indust. U.S.* II. 437 The end of the rope is thrown to a boat just outside the breakers, and the raft of blubber is towed to the tender or vessel. This rafting process is called by the sealers '*rock-hopping'. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 151 Built of Gypsine Stone, or *Rock-Ising-glass, resembling Alabaster, but not so hard. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 439 *note*, The plate-shaped variety is named *rock leather. 1822 P. Cleaveland *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) I. 407 Its plates have also received the trivial names of rock or mountain leather, rock paper, &c., according to the .. thickness and flexibility, which they possess. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* (1843) III. xiv. 269 He was..what is called a *rock lizard, that is, a person born at Gibraltar of English parents. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 147 Shell-marl, containing in parts tufaceous limestone, provincially termed '*rock-marl'. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 411 Where solidified by the subsequent percolation of calcareous waters, it is known as rock-marl. 1837 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 158 It..answers to the description of Lithomarge or *rock-marrow. 1887 *Cassell's Dict.*, **Rock-meal*, a white cotton-like variety of carbonate of lime, occurring as an efflorescence, falling into a powder when touched. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 471 *Rock Milk. Its colour is yellowish white. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 503/1 Rock milk is an absurd name for a variety of carbonate of lime which occurs in the form of a fine white powder in the crevices of calcareous rocks. *a* 1650 Boate *Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1652) 126 Of the second sort of Iron-mine, called *Rock-mine. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Rock mine*, salt-mining term; the local name for a rock salt mine. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 527/1 Only the larger individuals, however,..come close down along the land of the west side. These the ships send their boats out to intercept, and this forms the inshore fishing or '*rock-nosing'. 1822 *Rock-paper [see *rock-leather* above]. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 93 Then we grate on *rockrayes [L. *cautes*], and bancks of stoanye Pachynus. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Rock-Scorpion*, a name applied to persons born at Gibraltar. 1878 Heddle in *Mineral. Mag.* II. 215 One side of these veins is sheathed with a variety of this mineral [*i. e.* pilolite], which may be well described under the name of *rock silk. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 395 *Rock Soap..is massive and disseminated. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 456 The ground rock-soap is placed in wooden vats. 1736 Bailey *Household Dict.* s.v., To make *Rock-sugar. 1854 R. D. Thomson *Cycl. Chem.* 441 *Rock..Tar, or Mineral Naphtha. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 449 *Rock Wood. 1821 Ure *Dict. Chem., Rock-wood*: see Asbestus.

b. In names of animals, as **rock badger**, the Cape hyrax (see Badger *sb.*[2] 1 c); **rock barnacle**, a cirriped of the genus *Balanus*; **rock-borer**, a bivalve mollusc of the family *Petricolidæ*; † **rock buck**, the ibex; **rock cavy**, a Brazilian species of cavy (*Cavia rupestris*); **rock crab**, a crab frequenting rocky coasts, esp. the American *Cancer irroratus*; † **rock doe**, the female ibex; **rock goat**, the ibex; **rock hare**, a variety of hare native to the Cape; **rock kangaroo** (see Kangaroo *sb.* 2); **rock limpet**, the common limpet; **rock lobster**, a crustacean of the family *Palinuridæ*, to which the crayfish belongs; † **rock marder**, the stone-marten (G. *steinmarder*); **rock mouse** (see quot.); **rock-noser**, the right whale; **rock oyster** (see quot. *a* 1774); **rock-piercer**, a worm of the genus *Terebella*; **rock rabbit**, a rodent of the genus *Hyrax*, esp. the Syrian and South African species; **rock rat**, (*a*) = *rock mouse*; (*b*) a South African rodent (*Petromys typicus*); **rock seal**, the common seal (*Phoca vitulina*); **rock**

serpent, (*a*) = *rock snake*; (*b*) a poisonous Indian snake of the genus *Bungarus*; **rock shell** (see quot. 1848); **rock slater**, a wood-louse of the genus *Ligia*; **rock snail** (see quots.); **rock snake**, a python, esp. *P. reticulatus* or *molurus*; **rock squid** (see quot.); **rock squirrel**, a variety of squirrel native to Ceylon; **rock wallaby**, = *rock kangaroo*; **rock whelk** (see quot.); **rock whistler**, the Alpine marmot; **rock worm** (?).

1792 KERR *Anim. Kingd.* 285 Bastard African Marmot, or *Rock Badger. **1824** [see BADGER *sb.*² 1 c]. **1884** GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 828 The *Rock Barnacle inhabits the entire North Atlantic coasts of both continents. **1854** A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 149 *Rock-Borers. **1681** GREW *Museum* I. ii. ii. 25 A very great Horn of the *Rock-Buck, or of the *Ibex mas*. **1771** PENNANT *Synops. Quadrup.* 244 *Rock Cavy. **1801** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 29 The Rock Cavy is considered as an excellent article of food, and is even superior to the rabbet. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 277/2 The Rock Cavy, distinguished by its short, blunt nails, is found in rocky situations throughout Brazil. **1871–2** in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 766 The common '*Rock Crab', *Cancer irroratus*, is generally common under the large rocks near low-water mark. **1887** in Goode *Fisheries & Fish. Indust. U.S.* II. 658 The large red rock crab (*Echidnocerosetimanus*) of the Farallone Islands. **1681** GREW *Museum* I. ii. ii. 24 The *Rock-Doe, *Ibex fœmina*, a kind of wild Goat. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* (1643) 475 There is another Goat called the *Rock-goat, differing from the rest. **1731** MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 116 The Rock-goat is as well known in the Cape countries as he is in Europe. **1811** PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* Switzerland 282 Among the animals peculiar to the Alps may be first named the ibex, or rock goat. **1848** G. R. WATERHOUSE *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* II. 93 The *Rock Hare..is about equal in size to the Common Hare. **1835** *Penny Cycl.* III. 127/2 The *rock kangaroo (*Macropus rupestris*), remarkable for its bushy fox-like tail. **1846, 1863** [see KANGAROO 2]. **1884** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 272/1 The rock-wallabies, or rock-kangaroos belong to these mountains. **1859–62** RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 346/2 These shells are usually found fixed upon rocks on the shore, hence their name of *Rock limpets. **1884** GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 780 The Spiny Lobster or *Rock Lobster—*Palinurus interruptus*. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 386 They come sometimes to houses and to rocks; for which..it is called a House-marder and *Rock-marder. **1792** KERR *Anim. Kingd.* 234 *Rock Mouse,..*Mus saxatilis*...Inhabits the eastern parts of Siberia. **1898** *Nat. Sci.* June 411 From their habit of hugging the shore..these whales are known as '*rock-nosers'. **1716** *Petiveriana* I. 130 This resembles the Virginia *Rock-Oyster. *a* **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 51 The oysters..found sticking to rocks at the bottom of the sea, and usually called rock-oysters. **1852** MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 17 The small rock-oyster of New South Wales is excellent in its way, although inferior to the Carlingford. **1783** BARBUT *Vermes* 63, 10th Genus. The *Rock Piercer...The body is filiform. **1849** CRAIG s.v. *Rock*, **Rock-rabbit*, the Hyrax syriacus,..is a small rabbit-like animal, both in point of colour and size, but has no tail. **1892** HAGGARD *Nada* 211 The sides of it were sheer, offering no foothold except to the rock-rabbits and the lizards. **1781** PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 450 *Rock Rat, *Mus Saxatilis*. **1801** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 72 The Mus Saxatilis or Rock Rat was first described by Dr. Pallas. **1884** GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 62 The Harbor Seal..is also often termed Bay Seal,..and also *Rock Seal (*Steen-Kobbe*). *a* **1801** PULTENEY *View Writ. Linnæus* (1805) 229 *Rock-shell. Aperture terminating in a straight spout. **1819** TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 87 The fishermen of the northern coasts of Ireland occasionally saw, what they called the great rock-shell. **1849** CRAIG s.v. *Rock*, In Conchology, *Rock-shells*, the common name of certain univalves, characterized by the long straight canal which terminates the mouths of their shells. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 646/2 In the '*rock-slater', *Ligia*.., the embryo is bent upwards within the egg. **1777** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 115 *Helix Lapicida*, *Rock Snail..: a land shell. Inhabits clefts of rocks. **1819** TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 44 *Helix lapicida*, Rock Snail-shell. **1850** R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 119/1, I suddenly detected an enormous old *rock-snake stealing in beneath a mass of rock beside me. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 127 A rock-snake, *python reticulatus*,..a beautiful specimen at least ten feet long. **1839** BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 68 It was that species of sepia, which is called by whalers '*rock-squid'. **1852** E. F. KELAART *Prodr. Faunæ Zeylanicæ* 49 The common *Rock Squirrel. **1841** J. GOULD *Monograph Macropodidæ* I. pl. 5 The Great *Rock Wallaby..inhabits summits of sterile and rocky mountains. **1884** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* viii. 58 A light active chap, spinning over the stones like a rock-wallaby. **1819** WM. TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 14 *Buccinum Lapillus*, *Rock Whelk. **1865** *Intellect. Obs.* 113 The *Rock-whistler (*Arctomys*). **1883** *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* 289 Baits, natural...These include..*rockworms, prawns, 'red bait', small fish.

c. In names of birds, as **rock babbler**, a South African bird of the genus *Chætops*; **rock bunting** (see quot.); **rock-cock**, a bird of the genus *Rupicola*, a 'cock of the rock'; **†rock cormorant**, ? the shag; **rock crow**, = ROCK-THRUSH; **rock duck**, the harlequin duck; **rock fowl**, a bird that haunts rocks; **rock goose**, the kelp goose (KELP¹ 4); **rock grouse**, (*a*) = *rock ptarmigan*; (*b*) the ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*); **rock-hawk**, the merlin; **rock-hopper (penguin)**, a species of crested penguin (*Eudyptes chrysocome*); **rock lark**, = *rock pipit*; **rock manakin**, the crested manakin (see quots. and MANIKIN 3); **rock martin** (see quots.); **†rock martinet** (see MARTINET¹ 1, quot. 1544); **rock parakeet**, an Australian grass-parakeet (*Euphema petrophila*); **rock partridge**, (*a*) the white grouse or ptarmigan; (*b*) the Greek or Barbary partridge (PARTRIDGE B. 2); **rock pebbler** (see quot.); **rock pipit**, the sea-lark (*Anthus obscurus*) of the British Islands; **rock plover**, *local U.S.*, the purple sandpiper; **rock ptarmigan**, the American species, *Lagopus rupestris*; **rock sandpiper**, *Tringa striata* or *maritima*; **rock shrike** (see quot.); **rock snipe**, = *rock sandpiper*; **rock sparrow**, a bird of the genus *Petronia*; **rock swallow**, a swallow that builds its nest upon a cliff, esp. *Cotile* or *Hirundo rupestris*; **rock swift**, the white-throated swift of N.W. America (*Panyptila saxatilis*); **rock warbler, wren** (see quots.).

1875–84 SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Afr.* 217 *Chætops Aurantius*, Orange-breasted *Rock-Babbler. *Ibid.* 218 *Chætops Pycnopygius*, Damara Rock-Babbler. *Ibid.* 490 *Fringillaria Tahapisi*, *Rock Bunting. **1838** *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIV. 102/2 Guianan, or Orange *Rockcock. Rather larger than a Wood Pigeon. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Birds* Wks. (Bohn) III. 315 The *rock cormorant..breedeth in the rocks, in northern counties. **1785** PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 252 *Rock crow...Breeds in crevices of rocks. **1704** *Churchill's Voy.* II. 185/2 This Country [the Cape]..abounds in..*Rock-ducks with yellow necks, Teal [etc.]. **1902** CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 150 Of the *rock-fowl, the puffins fly away to the Mediterranean. **1876** *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 369 It [*Bernicla antarctica*] lives exclusively on rocky parts of the sea-coast; hence the name '*Rock-Goose', given to it by sailors. **1785** PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 312 *Rock Gr[ouse]...Never takes shelter in the woods, but sits on the rocks, or burrows in the snow. **1831** RICHARDSON in *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 330 The rock grouse, in its manners and mode of living, resembles the willow grouse. **1862** C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Rock-Grouse*, the Ptarmigan. **1840** MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* III. 317 *Falco Æsalon*, the Merlin Falcon. Stone Falcon. *Rock Hawk. **1875** KIDDER *Nat. Hist. Kerguelen Isl.* I. 46 The whaler's epithet '*rock-hopper' is in this case particularly well applied, since they are the most agile of all penguins, skipping from rock to rock. *Ibid.* 9, I discovered a lot of nests, near a rookery of 'rock-hopper' penguins. **1802** MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 427 We discovered these birds in great plenty on the coast of South Wales, where it was known by some of the natives by the name of *rock lark. **1888** SAXBY *Lads of Lunda* 259 I'll never kill a rock-lark while I live. **1783** LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 518 *Rock Manakin, *Pipra rupicola*,..inhabits various parts of Surinam, Cayenne, & Guiana, in rocky situations. **1852** TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xix. 210 The rock-manakin with gilded plumage (Pipra rupicola), one of the most beautiful birds of the tropics. **1842** *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 363/1 The European species of this family are the Swift..; the *Rock-Martin [etc.]. **1883** NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 581/2 The Rock-Martin of Europe, *Hirundo* or *Biblis rupestris*. **1888** SCLATER & HUDSON *Argentine Ornith.* I. 30 *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*, Red-backed Rock-martin. **1865** GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* II. 76 *Rock-Parraket. **1787** LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. I. 217 This is called by the natives *Uscathachish*, by the English, *Rock-Partridge. **1893** E. H. BARKER *Wand. S. Waters* 267 The rock-partridge, or *bartavelle*, is also found, but is rare. **1898** MORRIS *Austral Engl.*, **Rock-Pebbler*, another name for the black-tailed Parrakeet. **1831** RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 427 *Rock Pipit (*Anthus rupestris*). **1862** C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 175 The Rock Pipit is very similar in form and colour to the last species [i.e. the Meadow Pipit]. **1888** TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 182 It is the Rock-bird, *Rock-Plover, and Rock Snipe at Rowley and Salem, Mass. **1819** *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 290 *Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*). **1872** COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 235 Rock Ptarmigan. Tail black,..with a black transocular stripe. **1862** C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, **Rock Sandpiper*, the Purple Sandpiper. **1809** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 302 *Rock shrike, *Lanius infaustus*. **1888** *Rock snipe (see *rock-plover* above). **1879** NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 192 The Mountain-Finches..may be regarded as pointing first to the *Rock Sparrows (*Petronia*) and then to the true Sparrows (*Passer*). **1783** LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 569 *Hirundo rupestris*,..*Rock Sw[allow]. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 7 Lark and chat and rock-swallow leaped to wing. **1874** COUES *Birds N.W.* 265 White-throated or *Rock Swift. **1848** GOULD *Birds Austr.* III. pl. 69 *Origma Rubricata*, *Rock-Warbler. **1864–5** WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. (1868) 215 The bird..is called indifferently the Rock Warbler, or the Cataract Bird. **1872** COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 85 *Rock Wren. Brownish gray, ..everywhere speckled with black and white dots. **1882** BULLER *Man. Birds N. Zeal.* 15 *Xenicus Gilviventris*, Rock-wren.

d. In names of fishes, as **rock bass**, a name given to several American fishes, as the red-eye or goggle-eye (*Amboplites rupestris*), the striped bass, and black sea-bass; **†rock-beard**, some American fish; **rock beauty**, a coral-fish of the genus *Holacanthus*; **rock blackfish** (see quot.); **rock codling**, a North American species of cod; **rock cook**, a species of wrasse; **rock eel, flounder** (see quots.); **rock goby**, the black goby; **rock grenadier** (see quot.); **rock gurnard**, (*a*) the French gurnard; (*b*) an Australian fish of the genus *Centropogon*; **rock hind** (see quot. 1867); **rock ling**, an Australian sea-fish (see quot.); **rock native** (see NATIVE *sb.* 8 b); **rock perch**, **† (*a*)** some American fish; (*b*) an Australian coral-fish; **rock podler**, the whiting pollack; **rock pouter**, = POUTER *sb.*¹ 3; **†rock ray**, the thornback; **rock salmon**, (*a*) the coalfish; (*b*) an American fish of the genus *Seriola*; **rock shark, sparus** (see quots.); **rock sturgeon**, the American lake-sturgeon; **rock-sucker**, the sea-lamprey; **rock toadfish, trout, whiting** (see quots.).

?**1811** LESUEUR *Hist. Poissons* III. 88 Le centrarchus .. sous le nom anglais de '*rock basse'. **1892** *Daily News* 14 July 5/5 Rock and strawberry bass abound in the Delaware and Schuykill Rivers after the successful planting of four years ago. *c* **1702** in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 411 The *Rock-beard. Tis fat and good Meat, easily skinn'd. **1884** GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 410 There is a small species (*Serranus trifurcus*) resembling the Sea Bass which has been found only in the vicinity of Charleston.., where it is called the *Rock Black-fish. **1836** J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. Fishes 246 The *rock-codling .., which they take near Cape Isabella. **1859–62** RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 118/2 The British species are.. the Sea-wife (*Acantholabrus yarrellii*); the *Rock-cook (*Acantholabrus exoletus*). **1876** GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 29 Their habits closely resembling those of the '*Rock-eel' (*Murænoides mucronatus*). **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Craig-flook*, the smear-dab, or *rock-flounder. **1863** COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 153 An example..which differed..greatly in appearance from what is usual with the *Rock Goby. **1836** RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 254 *Macrourus rupestris*, *Rock Grenadier. **1836** YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 41 French Gurnard, and *Rock gurnard. **1859–62** RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 121/1 The British species are—the Red Gurnard,..or Gaverick (*Trigla cuculus*); the Rock Gurnard (*Tr. lineata*). **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Rock-Hind*, a large fish of tropical regions, *Serranus catus*. **1883** *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 179 Flying Fish and Jack Fish are good eating, and likewise the Rock Hind. **1898** MORRIS *Austral Engl.* 392/1 The Australian *Rock-Ling is *Genypterus australis*,..family *Ophidiidæ*. *c* **1702** in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 415 The *Rock-Pearch. **1898** MORRIS *Austral Engl.*, *Rock-Perch*, the name given in Melbourne to the..Coral-fishes. It is not a true Perch. **1769** J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. 384 Whiting-Pollack.., *Rock Podler. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 6/3 Small haddocks and *rock pouters—cheap, common fish—are often..sold at a high price for whiting. **1611** COTGR., *Raye bouclée*, the *Rock-Ray; the Ray whose backe is set thicke with little knurles, not vnlike vnto buckles. **1881** DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 295 *Gadus virens*,.. locally..*rock-salmon, saithe. **1882** *Bulletin U.S. Fish Commission* I. 42 The '*Rock Salmon' of Pensacola. **1804** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 336 *Rock shark, *Squalus stellaris*...Native of the European seas. **1803** *Ibid.* IV. 448 *Rock Sparus, *Sparus Rupestris*...Native of the Northern seas, frequenting the shores. **1884** GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 258 There is also..a large, brilliantly colored form [of sculpin], known as the 'Sea raven', '*Rock Toad-fish', or 'Deep-water Sculpin'. **1844–8** RICHARDSON *Ichthyol.* 77/1 *Galaxias alepidotus*...New Zealand. Named..'*Rock-trout' by Cook's sailors. **1876** GOODE *Anim. Res. U.S.* 65 Rock trout (*Chirus constellatus*). **1883** E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N.S.W.* 25 *Odax semifasciatus*, known locally as the '*rock-whiting', 'stranger,' &c.

e. In names of plants, as **rock alyssum**, the gold-dust (*Alyssum saxatile*); **rock beauty**, an Alpine and Pyrenæan plant (*Draba pyrenaica*) with lilac flowers; **rock brake(s)**, the parsley fern; **rock button-flower**, a tropical flower of the genus *Gomphia*; **rock candytuft** (see quot.); **rock cantaloup**, a species of melon; **rock chestnut-oak**, a North American species of oak-tree (*Quercus prinus*); **rock cist, cistus**, = ROCK-ROSE; **rock club-moss** (see quot.); **rock elm**, a North American species, *Ulmus racemosa*; **†rock germander**, a species of veronica; **rock hair** (see quot. 1861); **†rock herb** (?); **rock kelp**, = ROCK-WEED; **rock knotweed**, various species of *Polygonum*; **rock lily**, (*a*) a cryptogamous plant of tropical America; (*b*) an Australian orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*); **rock lychnis**, a lychnis of the sub-genus *Viscaria*; **rock madwort**, = *rock alyssum*; **rock maple**, the sugar maple; **rock mint** (see MINT *sb.*² 2); **rock moss**, (*a*) the orchil lichen; (*b*) cudbear; **rock oak**, = *rock chestnut-oak*; **rock onion** (see ONION *sb.* 2); **rock parsley** (see quots. and PARSLEY 2); **rock pine** (see quot.); **†rock rampion**, a species of campanula, *Campanula pyramidalis*; **†rock sage** (see quot.); **rock samphire**, (*a*) common samphire or sea-fennel; (*b*) marsh samphire or glasswort; **rock savory** (see quot.); **rock scorpion-grass, sedge, silk, speedwell, stone-crop** (see quots. and these names); **rock tripe** (see quot.)

1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 632 *Pteris atropurpurea*, *Rock Brake. **1859** T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 33 The Rock Brakes is a mountain Fern, choosing to grow in stony situations. It is comparatively rare and local. *c* **1711** PETIVER *Gazophyl.* IX. § 90 *Rock Button-Flower..growing luxuriently wild, about that Fertile Promontory the Cape of Good Hope. **1822** *Hortus Anglicus* II. 149 *Iberis Saxatilis*, *Rock Candy Tuft. **1786** ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p. vii, *Melons*,..*Rock Cantaleupe, Black rock Cantaleupe. **1813** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 7 From two of these hills, which were occupied by three plants each, 6½ brace..of the rock-cantelope melon, were cut. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 987/2 *Rockcist, *Helianthemum*. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 141 Many species of Rockcist are commonly cultivated in shrubberies and on rock-work. **1836** FURNESS *Astrologer* I. 14 Where the *rock-cistus scents the vernal morn. **1873** [see CISTUS]. **1771** J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 48 *Lycopodium rupestre*, *rock Club-moss. **1843** HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 85 *Rock Elm..is extensively used for boat-building. **1853** MOODIE *Life Clearings* 26 Its rocky banks..are fringed with..rock-elm, that queen of the Canadian forest. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 *Rock Germander, *Veronica*. **1756** *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 858 *Muscus corallinus saxatilis*,..*Rock Hair. **1759** B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 180 The *lichen jubatus*, or rock-hair in exulcerations of the skin. **1861** H. MAC-

MILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 94 A very curious lichen called rock-hair (*Alectoria jubata*), which covers with its beard-like tufts the trunks of almost every tree. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 73 The Leaves of the great *Rock Herb, are very like unto a Man's Tongue. **1846** LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 70 So also the *rock-lily, a name sometimes given to *Selaginella convoluta*. **1879** H. N. MOSELEY *Naturalist on Challenger* 270 (N.S.W.), A luxuriant vegetation, with huge masses of Stagshorn Fern (*Platycerium*) and 'rock-lilies' (orchids). **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lychnis*, The dwarf juniper leaved *rock lychnis. **1822** *Hortus Anglicus* II. 150, 2. *Alyssum Saxatile*, *Rock Mad Wort, or Yellow Alyssum. **1809** A. HENRY *Trav.* 68 A ridge.. covered with the *rock or sugar maple, or sugar-wood. **1866** WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) I. 206 Two noble rock-maples arched over with their dense foliage the little red gate. **1793–8** NEMNICH *Polygl.-Lex.* v. 957 *Rock moss, *Lichen roccella*. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 377 Most of which lichens are imported from Sweden and Norway, under the name of rock moss. **1887** MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 527 Orchella weed, dyer's weed, rock moss. **1773** *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 172 Resolved .. that the *rock-oak aforesaid with stones about it is the southwest corner of Midletown. **1852** C. MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 99 It is known as the rock oak, from the situations in which it is found. **1611** COTGR., *Persil de Roc*, .. *Rocke Parseley, stone Parseley. **1744** J. WILSON *Synop. Brit. Pl.* 72 *Peucedanum*, Rock Parsley. **1859** MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 168 Curled Rock-brake, Mountain Parsley, or Rock Parsley. **1889** MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 546 *Frenela robusta*.. is known as '*Rock Pine' in Western New South Wales. **1688** HOLME *Armoury* II. 67/2 The *Rock Rampions, or the Steeple Bell-flower, the leaves grow in a bunch like Primroses, the Bells by multitudes hanging..one above another Pyramidically to the top..and a pointel in the middle. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 135 Thys kinde [of sideritis]..may be called in English Yronwurt or *Rock Sage. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* 427 *Rocke Sampier hath many fat and thicke leaues. **1744** J. WILSON *Synop. Brit. Pl.* 13 Saltwort is used for a pickle at Newcastle upon Tyne, where they call it Rock-sampire. **1802–3** tr. *Pallas' Trav.* II. 449 *Crithmum*, the genuine rock-samphire of the English. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Rock-semper*, .. rock samphire. A favourite dish with those living on the banks of the Humber. **1822** *Hortus Anglicus* II. 96 *Satureia Rupestris*, *Rock Savory. **1855** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 47 *Rock Scorpion-grass. .. This beautiful species is a mountain plant. **1859** — *Brit. Grasses* 25 *Rock Sedge,.. a very rare plant, from 3-6 inches high. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* IV. 74 The Herb was like Dodder, Wherefore it may be call'd Water or *Rock Silk. **1855** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 91 Blue *Rock Speedwell..is a mountain flower. **1882** *Garden* 22 July 60/1 All the Rock Speedwells with which I am acquainted are beautiful. **1802** WILLICH *Domest. Encycl.* IV. 143 The *rupestre*, or *Rock Stonecrop,..differs from the preceding species [i. e. yellow stonecrop] only in its smaller flowers. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 1172/2 *Tripe de Roche*. This name, or that of *Rock Tripe, is given in North America, in consequence of the blistered thallus, to several species of lichens belonging to *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*, but especially to the latter.

Rock (rɒk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4, 6 roo, 5–6 rok(k, 6– **rock**; 4–5 **rokke**, 4–7 **rocke**. [Corresponds to MDu. *rocke* (Du. *rok*), also later *rocken* (Du. *rokken*), MLG. *rocken*, OHG. *rocco*, *ro(c)cho* (MHG. *rocke*, *roche*, G. *rocken*), ON. *rokkr* (Icel. *rokkur*, Norw. *rokk*, Sw. *rock*, Da. *rok*). It is not clear whether the word is native English, or a later adoption from the Continent. The Ital. *rocca*, Sp. *rueca*, Pg. *roca* are supposed to be of Teutonic origin.]

1. A distaff. Now *arch.* or *Hist.*

c **1310** *Northern Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* VII. 146 Hic am an ald quyne and a lam;..Wit my roc y me fede. *c* **1340** *Nominale* (Skeat) 535 *Conoil, trahul, et ramoun*, Rokke, reel, and besme. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 33 Sardanapallus..was founde..drawenge purpulle of a rocke. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. v. 721 His oysse was mare wibe rok to spyn þan landis to þe crowne to wyn. *c* **1440** *Alph. Tales* 290 He made his doghters to be clothe-makers, & for to lere at spyn on þe rokk. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 237 b, A rocke or a distaffe lade with flexe or wolle. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 80 b, When wilt thou come to my house, swete wenche, with thy rocke and thy spindle? **1607** BEN JONSON *Entertainm. at Theobalds* 32 The three Parcæ,..the one holding the rock, the other the spindle, and the third the sheeres. *a* **1687** H. MORE *Cont. Remark. Stories* (1689) 424 Once as Alice sat spinning, the Rock or Distaff leapt several times out of the wheel. **1725** RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, Speak that again, and trembling dread my rock. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 260 The exchange of the rock and spindle for the spinning-wheel was the first capital improvement. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 405 The flax, rendered straight and smooth by hackling, is wrapped loosely round the rock, from which it is gradually drawn by the left hand. **1851** *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* 1 **/2 The operation of spinning is carried on by drawing out the fibre from the rock, and supplying it regularly to the fly. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 41 Coarse and brown The thread was that her rock gave forth.

fig. **1737** E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 241 It is easy for God to give wicked men another tow in their rock than to molest the Lord's people. **1826** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 Feb., Perhaps she has no tow on her rock.

2. A distaff together with the wool or flax attached to it; the quantity of wool or flax placed on a distaff for spinning.

15.. *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* viii, Than hame he ran to an rok of tow, And he satt doun to say the spynning. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odyssey* VI. 77 Her mother .. at [the] fire, who had to spin A rock, whose tincture with sea-purple shin'd. **1648** HEXHAM II, *Een Rocke, ofte rocksel*, a Rock of yarne, or the yarne hanging on the Rock. **1735** in Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Now it will be twelve o'clock And more; for I've spun off my rock. **1768** A. ROSS *Songs, Rock & Wee Pickle Tow* i, She louted her down, an' her rock took a low. **1827** CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 100 She had just spun off a rock of flax. **1856** [see 3]. **1894** HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., To 'spin off a rock'—to finish off the quantity of material on the rock.

† **b.** *fig.* (See quot. and ROCKING *sb.*) *Obs.*

1793 *Stat. Acc. Scotland, Muirkirk* VII. 613 When one neighbour says to another,.. 'I am coming over with my rock,' he means no more than to tell him that he intends soon to spend an evening with him.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rock-spun* adj.; **rock-guards**, *dial.*, young men escorting girls to or from a rocking; **rock-stick**, *dial.*, = sense 1.

1769 *Dubl. Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 Superfine rockspun and common poplins. **1807** J. STAGG *Poems* 64 Frae house to house the rock gairds went. **1856** P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 721 *Rock*, a portion of flax wrapped round a stick called the rock-stick, attached to a spinning-wheel.

b. Rock Day, Monday (see quots. 1841).

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. 108 Rock, & plow Mondaies gams sal gang, with Saint-feast & Kirk-sights. **1602–13** [see HOCKEY[1] 2]. **1838** SIR H. NICOLAS *Chronol.* (ed. 2) 169 Rock Day, or St. Distaff's day, the day after Twelfth day, *i.e.* Jan. 7. **1841** HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* I. 138 The day after Twelfth Day, was called Rock Day,.. because women on that day resumed their spinning, which had been interrupted by the sports of Christmas. *Ibid.* 139 The Monday following Twelfth day, was for the same reason, denominated Rock Monday.

Rock (rɒk), *sb.*[3] [f. ROCK *v.*[1]] The action of the vb. ROCK[1]; a movement or swaying to and fro, or a spell of this.

1823 CHALMERS *Mem.* (1851) III. 4, I dislike the idea of him getting such a rock upon the occasion [of a voyage]. **1876** SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. 61 Giving the cradle a final and heavy rock, he left the house. **1891** KIPLING *Light that Failed* xv. (1900) 284 Dick adjusted himself comfortably to the rock and pitch of the [camel's] pace.

† **Rock**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.*—[1] Some species of dog.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 330 With deep mouth'd Jowlers too, and Rocks.

Rock, obs. form of ROC, ROKE *sb.*

Rock (rɒk), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **roccian**, 3, 5 **rocken**, 5 **rokken**; 4 **rocky**, **rokky**, 4–5 **rokk(e**, 4–7 **rocke**, 5 **roke**, 5–6 *Sc.* **rok**, 6– **rock**. [Late OE. *roccian*, app. f. the Teutonic stem *rukk-*, derivatives of which are cited under RICH *v.*[2] It is not clear whether MDu. and MHG. *rocken* (Da. *rokke*) are to be equated with OE. *roccian*, or are mere variants of the usual *rucken*.]

1. *trans.* To move (a child) gently to and fro in a cradle, in order to soothe or send it to sleep. Also in fig. contexts.

a **1100** in Kluge *Ags. Lesebuch* (ed. 2) 89 Heo hine baðede & beðede & smerede & bær & frefrede & swaðede & roccode. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 82 Heo makeð of hire tunge cradel to þes deofles bearn, & rockeð hit ȝeorneliche ase nurice. *c* **1340** *Nominale* (Skeat) 402 *Femme bercelet berce*, Woman childe in cradul rokkith. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 Gentil men children beeþ i-tauȝt to speke Frensche from þe tyme þat þey beeþ i-rokked in here cradel. **14**.. W. PARIS *Cristine* 318 (Horstm. 1878), Ther she laye als innocente In credylle rokkede. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Rokke chylder, yn a cradyle, *cunagito, motito*. **1530** PALSGR. 693/1 Go rocke the chylde, here you nat howe he cryeth. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1186 Lo, in this hollow cradle take thy rest, My throbbing heart shall rock thee day and night. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, That's not my native place, where I was rockt. **1656** COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, 1st Nem. Ode* vi, The big-limm'd Babe in his huge Cradle lay, Too weighty to be rockt by Nurses hands, Wrapt in purple swadling bands. **1796** *Grose's Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., He was rocked in a stone kitchen; a saying meant to convey the idea that the person spoken of is a fool, his brains having been disordered by the jumbling of his cradle. **1820** SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 81 This pale bosom, thy cradle and bed, Will it rock thee not, infant? **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXV. (1878) 437, I remember rocking you in your cradle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of the wind, sea, earth, sleep, etc.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 19 Wilt thou..Seale vp the Ship-boyes Eyes, and rock his Braines In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge? **1602** — *Ham.* III. ii. 237 Sleepe rocke thy Braine. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, To rock your baby thoughts in the cradle of sleepe. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 433 Surely, he were a bold man, that could sleep, while the earth rocks him. **1673** [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 141 A geographer born and bred, ..rockt from his child-hood on the seas. **1784** COWPER *Tiroc.* 44 Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees, Rock'd in the cradle of the western breeze. **1877** TALMAGE *Serm.* 256 It was rocked in the cradle of the wind.

2. To bring into a state of slumber, rest, or peace by gentle motion to and fro. Const. *to*, *into*, or *asleep*. Also *fig.*

a **1400** *Seven Sages* in *MS. Cott. Galba E. ix.* fol. 26 b, Ye third wasshes ye shetes oft, And rokkes it on slepe soft. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 11 Resoun hadde reuthe on me, and rokked me aslepe. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 376 We ben noo children for to be rokked a slepe. **1584** LYLY *Sappho* III. iv, I shoulde bee quickly rocked into a deepe rest. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 317 It is one of Sathans principall businesses to rocke men asleepe in it. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* I. xiv. 5 Blow Ignorance; O thou, whose idle knee Rocks earth into a Lethargie. **1681–6** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 87 To chase them from our Minds, and rock ourselves into a deep Security. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 739 As the working of a sea Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. ii. 39 Ye conscience-stricken cravens, rock to rest Your baby hearts.

b. To maintain *in* a lulling state of security, plenty, hope, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 149 While he was rockt in ease, and his state vnassailed by any miscontentment. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 66 Sometimes Sathan hath rocked this soule of mine in the chayer of securitie. **1633** FORD *Broken H.* IV. iii, The favour of a princess Rock thee, brave man, in ever-crowned plenty. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* XLIV. III. 333 Up to the last he had been rocked in the vainest hopes.

3. To move or sway (one) to and fro, esp. in a gentle or soothing manner. Also *fig.*

14.. W. PARIS *Cristine* 313 (Horstm. 1878), Foure mene rokede hire to & froo, To make hire payne more violente. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 343 He tooke her in his armes, and rocking her to and fro [etc.]. **1680** DRYDEN *Ovid's Ep.* XI. 75 High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state, The king with his tempestuous council sate. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* v. Wks. 1853 III. 7 Our poor Kate, that had for fifteen years been so tenderly rocked in the arms of St. Sebastian and his daughters. **1891** KIPLING *Light that Failed* xi. (1900) 187 Torpenhow put his arm round Dick and began to rock him gently to and fro.

refl. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* x, After Lisbeth had been rocking herself and moaning for some minutes, she suddenly paused. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, She rocked herself upon her breast, and cried, and sobbed.

4. To make (a cradle) swing to and fro, in order to put a child to sleep. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 237 The Cradel at hir beddes feet is set, To rokken, and to yeue the child to sowke. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 79 To ryse to þe ruel to rocke þe cradel. *c* **1532** DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 939 To rocke the cradel, *berchér*. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 2 All the Graces rockt her cradle being borne. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. iv. II. 303 To procure sleepe, by lying in some pretie bed that may be rocked too and fro. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 136 He'le watch the Horologe a double set, If Drinke rocke not his Cradle. **1781** COWPER *Expost.* 470 This island,..The cradle that receiv'd thee at thy birth, Was rock'd by many a rough Norwegian blast. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 194 Lightly rocking baby's cradle. **1898** *Westm. Gas.* 20 Sept. 4/1 He has rocked the cradles of more than one fresh world.

b. *transf.* in gold-washing (see CRADLE *sb.* 14). Hence *absol.*, to use a rocker in gold-digging. Also *trans.*, to work *out* with a rocker.

1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 325/1 The one digging and carrying the earth in a bucket, and the other washing and rocking the cradle. **1884** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* 168 Each man dug, or rocked, or bore, As if salvation with the ore Of the mine monarch lay. **1898** *Daily News* 15 Aug. 7/2 Their efforts were confined to rocking out bars in the river-bed.

5. To cause to sway to and fro or from side to side; to move backwards and forwards. Also *refl.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2179 Þe romeins..nolde. hor poer so sende Ne to rokky hom so in þe se. **1340** *Ayenb.* 116 Þeruore bit sainte pawel his deciples þet hi by yzet ase tours, yroted ase trawes, in loue, zuo þet non uondinge him ne moȝe resye ne rocky. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* XXI. 330 We shall so rok hym, and with buffettys knok hym. **1567** *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 153, I was..as ane fule mockit, Euill tocheit and rockit. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 91 Come, my Queen, take hands with me, And rocke the ground whereon these sleepers be. **1598** CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 111 The blacke Buls hide..was with his gate so rockt, That (being large) it (both at once) his necke and ankles knockt. **1718** POPE *Iliad* XIII. 68 The god whose earth-quakes rock the solid ground. **1786** tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 52 A sudden hurricane blew out our lights and rocked our habitation. **1853** URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 5 This frame..is furnished with a handle, whereby it is rocked to bring down the types and discs upon the card. **1874** J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* xii. 174 The boat should then be 'rocked' continually to break the ice as it goes.

† **b.** ? To clean by shaking. *Obs. rare*—[1].

See the note on the word in the glossary to the poem. But the form *ruokeden* in Laȝamon 22287 makes it doubtful whether this is the true explanation.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2018 Þe ryngez rokked of þe roust, of his riche bruny.

6. *intr.* To sway to and fro under some impact or stress; to move or swing from side to side; to oscillate. Also *dial.*, to stagger or reel in walking.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xx. (Bodl. MS.), Somtyme teeþ rokkeþ and waggeþ. *a* **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 1621 Syr Lambard..rokkede yn his sadell, As chyld doth yn a kradell. **1530** PALSGR. 693/1, I love nat to lye in his house, for if there be any wynde styrryng, one shall rocke to and fro in his bedde. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucrece* 262 And how her hand, in my hand being lock'd, Forced it to tremble..and then it faster rock'd. **1600** HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, IV. iv, Thou hast two ploughs going, and ne'er a cradle rocking. **1695** BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 224 He rocks with every Wind. **1718** RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xiv, Some fell, and some gaed rockin. **1797–1805** S. & HT. LEE *Cant. T.* II. 145 The earth rocked beneath his feet. **1820** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 68 As thunder, louder than your own, made rock The orbed world! **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 63 The blind wall rocks, and on the trees The dead leaf trembles to the bells. **1898** *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey..sent his right straight in Corbett's face, making his head rock.

fig. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 534 The rapid fluctuations of prevalent belief which this generation has witnessed, have necessarily set many minds rocking more or less. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 824 Not only does it..pacify the organ rocking under the tumult of its unbalanced parts [etc.].

b. Of vessels under the effect of waves.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiv. 77 Prince Enee persauit, by his rais, Quhow that the schip did rok and tailzevey. **1807** P. GASS *Jrnl.* 49 The waves ran very high and the boat rocked a great deal. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXIV. 406 The ..vessel that scarcely rocked in the water below.

transf. **1836** KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 35 The sea-birds played about over the sea, or sat rocking on its bosom.

c. To swing oneself to and fro, esp. while sitting in a rocking-chair.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I, Elves love to lie and rock upon its leaves, And bask in moonshine. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xliv, During the whole dialogue, Jonas had been rocking down towards one saw not what. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5993 This lever has teeth.., which when the bolt is shot by the key, rock upwards and fit into corresponding recesses. 1863 JEAN INGELOW *Songs of Seven, Seven times seven* i, Lightly she rocked to her port remote.

Rock, *v.*[2] [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To encompass or wall with or as with rocks. *Obs. rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 309 Rocked rounde about, and seated in the most inconstant sea that is. 1634 ROWLANDS *Noble Soldier* IV. i, The mother Stands rock'd so strong with friends ten thousand billowes Cannot.. shake her.

2. *U.S. slang.* To throw stones at; to stone.

a 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 277 They commenced rocking the Clay Club House in June. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii, The boys would follow after him, crying, 'Rock him! Rock him! He's got a long-tailed coat on!' 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 127 On the whole it is simpler to rock him.

Rockaho·miny. *U.S.* Also 8 **roccahomony, rockahomonie, -homine.** [Algonquin Indian, f. *rok* corn, + *oham* to grind, with the termination *min*. See *Notes & Queries* (1906) 28 Apr. 326.] = HOMINY.

1705 BEVERLY *Virginia* III. § 19 Sometimes also in their Travels, each Man takes with him a Pint or Quart of Rockahomonie, that is, the finest Indian Corn, parched and beaten to Powder. 1737 BRICKELL *Nat. Hist. Carolina* 288 Rockahomine meal which is made of their maize or Indian corn. 1743 M. CATESBY *Nat. Hist.* I. p. x, They thicken their broth with roccahomony. 1901 MARY JOHNSTON *Audrey* i, Platters of smoking venison and turkey, flanked by rockahominy and sea biscuit.

Rockalow, variant of ROQUELAURE.

Rock alum. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] (See ALUM 1 and ROCHE ALUM.)

1671 PHILLIPS s. v. *Allum*, Called Roch or Rock Allum. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* IV. iv. 246 Glassy or Rock Allom hath a two fold way of Preparation. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 263 A pound of rock-allum, burnt and beat to powder. 1806 TURTON *Linnæus' Syst. Nat.* VII. 221 *Alumen romanum*, Rock alum. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 107 The name rock or roche alum indicative of good quality. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 644/2 The term *rock alum*, commonly employed in Europe.

Rockamboy, rockanbowl: see ROCAMBOLE.

Rockat, obs. form of ROCKET.

Rockaway (rɒ·kăwē). *U.S.* [? f. ROCK *v.*[1]] A four-wheeled carriage, open at the sides, with two or three seats and a standing top, used in the United States.

1846 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 121 Dr. Liddon Pennock has driven by me in his rockaway. 1863 MISS HOPLEY *Life in South* I. 58 Those not possessing carriages and 'rockaways' availing themselves of waggons. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 86/2 With the aid of the family rockaway the..party were at the boat-house.

Rock-basin. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A basin-shaped hollow in a rock, esp. one of natural origin; *spec.* in *Geol.* a large depression in a rocky area, attributed to the action of ice-masses.

1754 BORLASE *Antiq. Cornwall* 164 The Rock-basons shew that it was usual to get upon the top of this Karn. 1763 J. HUTCHINS in *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees Soc.) II. 128, I am apt to think it was a rock idol and the rock-basons on it seem to favour such a conjecture. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. xiv. 451 The highest block is decomposed on the upper surface, so that one of those cavities, commonly termed rock basins,..is produced. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4081, I took another look at my pretty little rock-basin at Oddicombe. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. i. 888 The abundant ice-ground and lake-filled rock-basins of glaciated regions.

Ro·ck-bed. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A floor or base of rock; a rocky bottom or under-stratum; often *fig.* (Cf. *Bed-rock*, s.v. BED *sb.* 18.)

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 305 Ocean's depths He clove unto their rock-bed. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 27 Frivolity has turned the heart into a rockbed of selfishness. 1862 A. C. RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 126 In some localities in Oxfordshire..the 'Rock bed' of the Marlstone becomes highly ferruginous. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N.S.W.* 42 A hard rock-bed with large loose stones.

attrib. 1883 *Home Missionary* Sept. 201 The religious conceptions which are the rockbed ideas of Christianity.

Ro·ck-bird. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] **a.** A bird that haunts rocks; *esp.* a puffin. **b.** A bird of the genus *Rupicola*; a 'cock of the rock'. **c.** *U.S.* The spotted, or the purple, sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*, or *maritima*).

1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 The place of resort..of.. numbers of rock birds or puffins. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 212 Spotted Tring. Rock bird. *Tringa Maculata*. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 414 Rockbirds are very plentiful. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 328 Mr. Spencer made some inquiries about rockbird's eggs. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rock-birds, the Auk, Puffin, and Guillemot. 1888 [see *rock-plover*, s. v. ROCK *sb.*[1] 9 c].

Ro·ck-built, *a.* [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Constructed of, built with or upon, rocks.

1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Prometheus* 28 Arabia's martial race..Thro' all their rock-built cities moan. 1797 *The College* 11 And rears her rock-built Tuscan piles on high. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxxi, The armaments which thunderstrike the walls Of rock-built cities. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. 11 This green, flowery, rock-built earth.

Rock cod. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. A cod found on rocky sea-bottoms or ledges. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*

The first quot. may belong to sense 2.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 45 Besides here is a great deale of Rock-cod and Macrill. *a* 1705–1758 (see RED *a.* 17 c]. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, In an overcharge of about one hundred per cent on a bargain of rock-cod. 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 173 The young are called Codlings; and when the fish is of a red colour, which it assumes after lying some time among weedy rocks, it is then called Rock Cod, or Codling. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 533 We..caught, ere our return, a basket of rock-cod or coal-fish for supper.

2. Applied to various fishes of other genera, as the Californian yellow-tailed rock-fish, the red garrupa, the rock-trout of Puget Sound, several South African serranoid fishes, the New Zealand blue cod, etc.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 46 The other is that fine large fish called by the English rock-cod. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 76/1 Of edible sea fish, the best kinds near Canton are a sort of rock-cod. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 16 The most valuable fish in the waters around the coast is the rock-cod. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 82 The deep sea fish—the 'schnapper', the 'king fish', the 'grounder', and the rock cod—were beyond their reach. 1880 *R. Comm. Fish. N.S. W.* 10 The genus *Serranus* comprises most of the fishes known as 'Rock Cod'...One only is sufficiently useful as an article of food to merit notice, and that is the 'Black Rock-Cod' (*Serranus dameli*, Günther).

So **Rock codfish.**

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, Erickson had gone too far in..charging the rock codfish at a penny instead of a halfpenny a-pound. 1845 COULTER *Adv. Pacific* xi, A number of rock cod-fish.

Rock cress. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] **a.** A plant of the genus *Arabis.* † **b.** Samphire.

c 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* L, Welsh Rock Cress. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 839 The lesser Shepherd's Purse or Rock-Cress. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 576 *Iberis nudicaulis*,..Rock cress. Naked Candytuft. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 355 A trembling Alpine Rock-cress (*Arabis petræa*) was nestled within the lip [of the slag chimney]. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 405/2 The common White Rock Cress (*Arabis albida*) is very effective.

Rock cry·stal. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. Pure silica or quartz in a transparent and colourless form, most usually occurring in hexagonal prisms with hexagonal pyramid ends.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 362 Rock-Crystal is not fit for Optick-Glasses. 1716 LADY MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 8 Sept., In almost every room [are] large lustres of rock crystal. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 79 Beneath a vast dome, illuminated by a thousand lamps of rock crystal. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 19 Quartz or rock crystal is used, under the name of Brazil pebble, as a refracting medium for spectacles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 Rock-crystal is sometimes found in crystals of gigantic size; at other times in excessively small specimens.

2. A piece of this.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. xv. 496 Rock-crystals are, as might be expected, somewhat frequent among the quartziferous veins in the granite. 1867 A. BILLING *Science of Gems* 54 It has just been shown that quartz (rock) crystals are stalagmitic in their nature.

Rock-dove. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] = ROCK-PIGEON 1.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 96 Rock-doves breed upon Rocks by the Sea-side.

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v., The Rock Dove is considered to be the origin of our tame Pigeons. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 247 The white-backed or rock dove, which was long confounded with the blue-backed dove. 1889 F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 132 A party of rockdoves..settle down in a corner by themselves.

Rocke, obs. form of ROCK, ROOK.

Rocked (rɒkt), *ppl. a.* Also **rockt.** [f. ROCK *v.*[1] + -ED [2].]

1. Of a child: Swung to and fro in a cradle.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 396 That rocked Ribald, and I may raigne, rufully shalbe his reade! *Ibid.* x. 31. 1905 HOLMAN HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 46 The sweet composure of rocked babyhood came back to me.

2. Subjected to rocking or swaying.

1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Prol. 693 Down from the rockt mast's windy rigging. 1894 *Daily News* 19 June 6/6 This sets in motion a couple of cog wheels, which work in a rocked quadrant at the back of the bascule.

†**Rocked,** *a. Obs.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ED [1].] Hard as a rock; stony.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* v. 23 And from rocked wrath [L. *petrosa ira*] shal thicke haile stones be cast.

Rockelow, variant of ROQUELAURE.

Rockenbole, obs. variant of ROCKAMBOLE.

Rocker[1] (rɒ·kəɹ). Also 5–6 **rokker**(e, 6 **rok**-(k)ar. [f. ROCK *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. A nurse or attendant charged with the duty of rocking a child in the cradle. Now *arch.* or *Obs.* Also generally, one who rocks a cradle.

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576 *Crepundarius*, a rokkere. *Ibid.* 577 *Cunabulator*,..a rokkere. 1491 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 170 Agnes Butler and Emlyn Hobbes rokkers of oure said son. 1539 in Nichols *Lit. Rem. Edw. VI* (Roxb.) I. p. xxviii, The lady Maistres, the Nurice, the Rocker, and such as be appointed contynually to be in the Prince's grace privie chambre. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1130/2 Midwiues, rockers, nurses, with the cradle and all, were prepared and in a readinesse. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 261 It happened that an aged rocker, which waited on him, took the steel boots from his legs. 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Nativity* 229 No rockers waited on thy birth, No cradles stirred, nor songs of mirth. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 481 Her Nurse, her Foster-Sister, her Dresser, and Rocker. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 98 Attendants on.. the prince of Wales...Wet nurse,..Dry nurse,.. Necessary women,.. Rockers. 1813 *Ibid.* 35 She was originally engaged as a rocker to the princesses. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* i, Sometimes he was set to rock the cradle. But on his mother's arrival at home, she found the rocker had disappeared.

fig. 1804 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* VIII. 166 The cradle of science; to which cradle..some of our own countrymen have had the honour to be appointed rockers.

b. One who sends others to sleep.

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. (1780) 29 The astonishing abilities of the Rockers, (for by that appellation I choose to distinguish this order of Orators).

2. † **a.** *pl.* A cradle. *Sc. Obs.*

1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Fyftein elne of blew plading for to mak ane cannabie to the rokaris. *Ibid.* 500 Linnyng..to be schetis to the rokaris.

b. One of the pieces of wood with a convex under-surface fixed to each end of a cradle, to the legs of a chair, or any other thing, in order to enable it to rock.

For some technical uses see Knight *Dict. Mech.*

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 269 He also showed us..his great arm chair, with rockers. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 80 In some degree rounding, like the Rockers of a cradle. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The very basket that you slept in:..the very rockers that I put it upon to make a cradle of it. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 577/2 His child should not have its brains addled on a pair of rockers. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 478 A light frame on rockers, upon which the developing dish rests.

c. *Off one's rocker*, crazy. *slang.*

1897 *Daily News* 29 June 3/5 When asked if he had swallowed the liniment, he said, 'Yes, I was off my rocker'.

3. † **a.** The device by which a smith's bellows is worked. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* i. 2 At the ear of the upper Bellows-board is fastned a Rope..which reaches up to the Rocker, and is fastned..to the farther end of the Handle.

b. (See quot. 1837.)

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 10 The bottom boards are confined thereto, by the assistance of a rocker, which is firmly fixed in the inside. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 221 The rocker or false bottom beneath the bottom framing, intended to give greater height, scarcely shows at all in perspective. 1877 THRUPP *Hist. Coaches* 136 At one time the fashion of the day is for deep quarters, deep rockers, and very shallow panels. 1880 *Coach Builders' Jrnl.* II. 134/1 After the inside bottom edge has been boxed out for the footboard, and the recess boxed out on the outside to show a sham rocker.

4. Something which rocks or is rocked after the manner of a cradle; in various special senses:

a. A rocking-horse. *nonce-use.*

1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* ii, Horses..of every breed; from the spotted barrel on four pegs.. to the thoroughbred rocker on his highest mettle.

b. *U.S.* A rocking-chair.

1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 49 She sat down in the rocker at one end of the table. 1895 SARAH M. H. GARDNER *Quaker Idyls* i, The half dozen rockers and lounging chairs.

c. A gold-miner's cradle; = CRADLE *sb.* 14.

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 9/3 The only mode of 'washing' here, is with the rocker, an inefficient, laborious, and slow, implement. 1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 196 A great extent of ground has been worked along Salmon River, principally by rockers and other primitive appliances.

d. A scientific instrument illustrating the effect of heat in producing vibration.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* IV. § 113 (1870) 99 He determined the best form to be given to the 'rocker', as the vibrating mass is now called, and throughout Europe this instrument is known as Trevelyan's Instrument. 1882 J. MAIER tr. *Hospitalier's Electr.* 170 The armatures of the two electromagnets were placed at the two extremities of a rocker.

e. *Engraving.* = CRADLE *sb.* 13.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1430/1 The instruments used are the cradle or rocker, scraper, burnisher, roulettes. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 233/2 A 'rocker' or 'cradle' with which to lay the ground.

5. Chiefly *U.S.* **a.** A keel having a marked upward curve; a curve on a keel; a boat, etc., having a keel of this type.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 812/2 Other canoes are built chiefly for sailing, and these carry 'drop keels', 'rockers', and heavy ballast. *a* 1890 *Tribune Bk. of Sports* 251 (Cent.), When a fast sloop of the straight-keel type came out, the rockers were beaten. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 382/1 Two thirds of the keel is almost flat, with a very slight rocker at the heel and a more pronounced curve under the fore-foot.

b. A skate with a curving sole.

1869 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-Skating* iii. 81 The American and Canadian 'rockers'..are much too highly curved. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2192/2 A machine for grinding skates, straight-edged or rockers.

6. *attrib.* (in senses 4 and 5), as *rocker-cam, pump, -shaft, -sleeve, type.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Rocker-cam*, a vibrating cam. *Ibid.*, *Rocker-shaft*, a shaft which oscillates about its axis. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Rocker-sleeve*, a part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun. 1892 *Daily News* 11 July 12/5 Rocker pumps, pair of 8in. lift pumps. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 3/3 A bulb fin keel of the rocker type.

Ro·cker[2]. [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ER [1].] = ROCKIER.

1862 [see ROCKIER]. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds Norf. Broadland* 239 The Stock-Dove, miscalled the 'blue rocker', is a smaller bird than the old 'ring-dow'.

Ro·cker[3]. *Sc. rare*[−1]. [f. ROCK *sb.*[2]] One who takes part in a rocking.

1818 *Edinb. Mag.* Aug. 153 He was esteemed the most acceptable rocker, whose memory was most plentifully stored with such thrilling narratives.

Rockered (rɒ·kəɹd), *a.* [f. ROCKER *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Curved like a rocker.

1880 KEMP *Nelson's Pract. Boat-Building* 67 The rockered keel curves downwards, or the reverse way to the cambered keel. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 200/2 A twelve-inch skate, rockered.

Rockery (rɒ·kəri). [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. An artificial heap or pile of rough stones and soil used for the ornamental growing of ferns and other plants. Also *transf.*

1845 *Florist Frnl.* 224 On the top and sides of the rockery,.. many others of a similar nature may be placed. 1878 WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 406 These quarries form natural rockeries of vast size. 1880 J. FOTHERGILL *Probation* II. xii, A kind of rockery which ran along one side of the terrace.

attrib. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 190/1 *C. decumbens*..is a pretty and desirable rockery plant.

2. Natural rockwork.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. (1858) p. xlv, The two ranges, here of red sandstone, closed in upon the Nile..; fantastic rockery, deep sand-drifts, tombs and temples hewn out of the stone.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *sb.*[1] Now *rare.* Forms: 3–5 **roket** (5 **-ete, -ett, -ytte,** 6 **-it**), 5 **rocat,** 6 **rokkat, -et**; 4– **rocket** (9 **-at**), 5–6 **rockett,** 8–9 **rocquet.** [a. OF. *roket, ro(c)quet*, northern variant of *rochet* ROCHET[1]. Hence also Flem. *rokket.*]

1. = ROCHET[1] 1. Now *dial.* Also *attrib.*

c 1290 *St. Agnes* 73 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 183 A Roket he brouȝte on is hond to hire, ȝwittore nas neuere non. Þat [maide] dude on þis Roket. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1240 Ther is no cloth sitteth bet On damiselle, than doth roket. A womman wel more fetys is In roket than in cote, y-wis. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 14 The which [Thamar], the clothis of widewhed don down, toke to a roket [L. *theristrum*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13525 þan Pirrus full prestly put of his clothes; Toke a Roket full rent,..couert hym þerwith. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 54 In her furred flocket, And gray russet rocket. 1650 *Rel. Execution Montrose* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 319 He came..into the Parliament-house with a Scarlet Rocket, and a Suit of pure Cloth. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 316 Persons of quality.. wear, over this Coat, a kind of Rocket, without sleeves. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* IV. vi. (Roxb.) 322/1 There is an other kinde of Mantle called a Rockett Mantle...A Rockett is a scant cloak without a cape. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 205 You meete all sorts of Country women wrappd up in the mantles Called West Country Rockets, a Large Mantle doubled together of a sort of serge. 1837 W. HOWITT *Rural Life Eng.* (1838) I. 230 Their only clothes a large old duffle garment,..and under it a miserable rocket. 1901 F. E. TAYLOR *Folk-Speech S. Lanc., Rocket*, an outer garment worn by country-women.

2. *Eccl.* = ROCHET[1] 2. Chiefly *Sc.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxix. 5 Thow shalt clothe Aaron with his clothes, that is to seie, with rocket, and coote, and coope. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 172 In quhyte rocatis arrayd;..That thai war bischopis blist, I was the blythar. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 33 Sum ramyis ane rokkat fra the roy. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 283 James Bettone..was taine out behind the hie allter and his rokit revin off him. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 56 Hath Episcopacy beene such a religious Jewell..that you will sell all or most of your Coronets, Caps of honour, and blue Garters..for so many Rockets? 1686 J. S[ERGEANT] *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 157 The Judge of Confidence, is attired in Purple, in the Habit of a Prelate, wearing a Rocket. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xi, With mitre sheen, and rocquet white. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 326 The palls, copes, rocquets, crosiers, censers, and church plate, were..sumptuous.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **rokat, rockat, rok(k)et, rocked,** 8 **rockett, roquet.** [a. F. *roquette*, ad. It. *ruchetta*, dim. of *ruca*:—L. *ērūca* a kind of cabbage. Hence also older Du. *rocket(te.*]

1. A cruciferous annual (*Eruca sativa*) having purple-veined white flowers and acrid leaves, used in Southern Europe as a salad. (Classed by Linnæus as *Brassica eruca.*) † Also, wild rocket, hedge mustard.

1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rocket an herbe, *rocquette.* 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 36 The other kynde called in latin Eruca syluestris is communely called in englishe Rokket, it hath a yealowe floure. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 622 Rockat flowreth cheefely in Iune and Iuly. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. p. vi, Like bad and unskilful herborists, to sowe rocket and to weede endive. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 200 Rocket is one of our Sallet Furnitures, which is sown in the Spring as most of the others are. Its Leaf is pretty like that of Radishes. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 115 Rocket.—This is not often met with either in Composition or Prescription. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Erucago*, It may be propagated in like manner as the Rocket; but..is hardly worth cultivating. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Hor. Sat.* II. viii. 68 I first..knew Roquets and herbs in cockle brine to stew.

b. With specific epithets, esp. *Garden rocket, Roman rocket*, and *Rocket gentle.*

For an enumeration of the varieties see Miller *Gard. Dict.* (1731) and Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* (1753), s.v. *Eruca.*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 36 After Dioscorides and Plinie there are two kyndes of rokket. The one is gardine Rokket, whiche is much greater then the other, and it hath a white leafe, some abuse thys for whyte mustarde. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y v, 3 i. of Nettels sede roket royal. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 629 Erysimon hath long leaves not muche unlyke the leaves of Rockat gentle. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 191 Garden Rocket or Rocket gentle, hath broade leaues like those of Turneps. *Ibid.* 192 Romaine Rocket is cherished in gardens. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* II. xxxiv. 502 Our Garden Rocket is but a wilde kinde brought into Gardens. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Eruca*, Great Garden Rocket, with a white strip'd Flower,..was formerly very much cultivated in Gardens as a Sallad-Herb, but at present is very little us'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Eruca*, The broad-leav'd, narrow-podded Rockett, called the Rockett gentle, or Roman Rockett. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 283/2 Garden Rocket..is an annual plant, a native of Switzerland. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 113 *Garden Rocket*...Not unusually eaten in France, where it comes up in gardens like a weed.

2. A cruciferous plant of the genus *Hesperis*, esp. *H. matronalis*, a garden-flower which is sweet-scented after dark.

[1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 264 Dodonæus accounteth the ordinary sort [of *Hesperis*] to be a kinde of Rocket.]

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Hesperis*, The double white Rocket is by far the most beautiful plant of all the Kinds. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 323 Rocket has the petals obliquely bent. 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 244 *H. matronalis*, the Rocket, of which there are several cultivated varieties, is a native of England. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 102 The Garden Rocket varies in colour from light blush or French white to light purple or violet. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 358/2 A pure white single Rocket, with dense-set, small flowers.

3. With qualifying word prefixed, applied to various plants:

Base rocket, the wild mignonette (*Reseda luteola*). **Bastard rocket,** †(*a*) = prec.; (*b*) one of the mustard plants (*Brassica erucastrum*). **Blue rocket,** (*a*) one of several kinds of wolf's-bane or aconite, esp. *Aconitum Napellus*; (*b*) applied to various kinds of larkspur (*Delphinium*); (*c*) the blue-bell (*Scilla nutans*). **Corn rocket,** a salad plant, *Bunias* or *Crambe orientalis.* † **Crambling rocket,** = *Scrambling rocket.* **Cress rocket** (see CRESS 3). **Dame's rocket,** dame's violet (see sense 2). **Dyer's rocket** (see DYER 2). **False rocket,** *U.S.*, a cruciferous perennial (*Iodanthus pinnatifida*). **Golden rocket,** = *London rocket.* **Italian rocket,** = *Base rocket.* **London rocket** (see LONDON). **Marsh rocket** (see MARSH 4 c). **Native, Scrambling, Sea rocket** (see quots.). **Square-codded** or **-podded, Turkish rocket,** = *Corn-rocket.* **Wall rocket,** = *Wild rocket.* **Water rocket** (see quot. 1796). **White rocket,** = sense 2. **Wild rocket,** hedge mustard. **Winter rocket** (see quots.). † **Wound rocket,** Turner's name for Herb Barbara. **Yellow rocket,** the winter-cress (CRESS 1 b).

1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* 102 *Reseda Lutea.* *Base Rocket with all the leaves trifid. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 348 *R. lutea.* Base Rocket. Wild Mignonette. 1863 [see BASE *a.* 1 b]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rocket, *Bastard, *Reseda.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/2 Rocket, Bastard, *Brassica Erucastrum.* 1827 T. FORSTER *Encycl. Nat. Phenomena* 290 Monkshood and several sorts of Wolfsbane, and Larkspur now are in full flower, the long blue spikes of some of these flowers in our cottage gardens are called *blue rockets. 1848 A. S. TAYLOR *Poisons* 763 Monkshood..which is also known under the name of Wolfsbane and Blue-Rocket. 1882 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 43 Wild Hyacinth (*Agraphis nutans*), 'Blue-rocket'. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Erucago*, We have but one Species of this Plant, which is..*Corn-Rocket. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., Corn-Rocket, or square-podded Rocket, a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists Erucago. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rocket, Corn, *Bunias.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 215 *Crambling Rocket hath many large leaues cut into sundry sections. 1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* 147 *Vella annua.* *Cresse Rocket with pinnatifid leaves. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 146 *Vella Pseudo Cytisus*, Shrubby Cress Rocket. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/2 Rocket, *Dame's, *Hesperis matronalis.* 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 347 *Reseda luteola.* *Dyer's Rocket. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 31 *Iodanthus*, *False Rocket. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 278 Reseda is called..in English *Italian Rocket. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 392/1 *Rocket, *Native*, a Tasmanian name for *Epacris lanuginosa.* 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 584 *Erysimum officinale* ..Hedge Mustard, or Wormseed. Bank Cresses. *Scrambling Rocket. 1611 COTGR., *Cachile*, *Sea-rocket. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 563 *Bunias Cakile*, Sea Rocket. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 171 *Cakile Maritima*,..Sea Rocket...Native of the sea-coast! and of the lake-shores of N. Y. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rocket, *Square-codded, of Montpelier, *Bunias.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Erucago*, This plant has been called, by other authors, the *square podded rockett, and the echinated mustard. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 442 It is called in England *Turkish Rocket. 1611 COTGR., *Roquette sauvage*, wild Rocket, *wall Rocket. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* xlvi, *Water Rocket. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Sisymbrium*, The creeping water-sisymbrium with leaves like those of the nasturtiums. This is called by some water-rocket. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 581 *Sisymbrium sylvestre.* Creeping Water Cress. Water Rocket. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 987/2 Rocket, *white, *Hesperis matronalis.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 621 *Eruca sylvestris.* *Wild Rockat. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 283/2 Wild-rocket, or Hedge-mustard.., has been sometimes sown and used as a spring pot-herb. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., Water-Rocket, or *Winter-Rocket, the name of a species of *Sisymbrium.* 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 584 *Erysimum Barbarea.* Winter Cresses. Winter Rocket. Rocket Wormseed. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 82 Barbare herba..hath leaues lyke Rocket, wherefore it maye be called in englishe *wound-rocket, for it is good for a wounde. 1826–7 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 616/1 *Erysimum officinale, Barbareum*, a double variety is cultivated in gardens, and is called the Double *Yellow Rocket. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 191 Rocket, winter-, or Yellow-, *Barbarea vulgaris.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rocket-seed*; *rocket-like, -leaved* adjs.; **rocket larkspur** (see quots.); † **rocket watercress,** the meadow cress (CRESS 1 b); **rocket wormseed,** = *winter rocket* (see 3); **rocket yellow-weed,** = *base rocket* (see 3).

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 74 Sisymbrium alterum is called also Cardamine, and in english water cresses, or rocket water cresses. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* III. 34 Some would giue him Onions and Roket seede to drinke with wine. 1661 CULPEPPER *Lond. Disp.* 18/1 Rocket seed, provokes urine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Crambe*, The broad rocket-leav'd sea crambe. *Ibid.*, The narrower-leav'd, rocket-like sea crambe. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 446 *Reseda lutea.* Rocket Yellow-weed. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 782/1 Rocket Larkspur, *Delphinium ajacis.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 325/1 *Delphinium orientale* and *D. Ajacis*, the rocket larkspurs, are often cultivated.

5. A butterfly of the genus *Mancipium.*

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 4 The Rocket (*M. Daplidice*, Hubner) appears April, May and August.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *sb.*[3] Also 7 **racket, rocquet.** [a. F. *roquet* (16th c.), or ad. It. *rocchetta*, in med. L. *roccheta, rocheta* (1379), app. a dim. of It. *rocca* ROCK *sb.*[2], with reference to the form of the thing. With the form *racket* cf. F. *raquette*, G. *rakete* (earlier *rackete, rachete*, and *racket*), Du., Da., and Sw. *raket.*]

1. An apparatus consisting of a cylindrical case of paper or metal containing an inflammable composition, by the ignition of which it may be projected to a height or distance.

Pyrotechnic rockets are usually constructed so as to burst in the air and scatter a shower of sparks. *Congreve rocket*: see CONGREVE 1.

1611 FLORIO, *Rocchello*,..any kind of rocket or squib of wilde fire...*Rocchetti*, rockets, or squibs of wilde-fire. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 60 In the evening we fired a few rackets, which flying in the ayre..terrified the poore Salvages. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 87 To make the Composition for Rockets of any size. *Ibid.* 88 Rockets that will run upon a Line. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5258/1 Any Squibs, Rockets, Serpents or other Fireworks. 1766 R. JONES *Fireworks* II. 57 All rockets under one pound are made chiefly of gun-powder and charcoal. 1816 BYRON *Siege Corinth* xxxiii, Up to the sky like rockets go All that mingled there below. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 123 My experience with rockets goes to justify me in asserting that rockets discharged from a gun..can be..effectually controlled. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 425 Rockets with fireballs of different colours are best for signalling during night attacks.

fig. 1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 414 When..Tragedies, turn'd Rockets, bounce in Air. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 53 His friend Dr. Sheridan, who..was continually letting off squibs, rockets, and all sorts of little fireworks from the press.

2. *transf.* a. *U.S.* A form of cheering used in certain American universities.

1868 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 26 Sept. 3/1 Three cheers.. were given with a will, followed by the usual tiger and 'rocket'. 1879 *Princeton Bk.* 387 The twofold tradition in regard to the origin of the college cheer, or Nassau rocket.

b. A rapid rise to a high note. *nonce-use.*

1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* III. 138 The little soft ascending rocket, up to E in alt.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rocket apparatus, boat, boy, brigade*, etc.; also *rocket-maker, rocket-like* adv.; **rocket-bird,** an Indian bird (see quot.).

1880 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/2 The lifeboat being of no avail, the *rocket apparatus was got into action. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 454/1 The Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea paradisi*), generally yclept the *rocket bird by our countrymen. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 They can..be fitted as *rocket boats. 1782 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1818) LXXXVIII. II. 123 Their infantry and *rocket-boys gained the back of the hill. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 314 I have received your letter of the 11th regarding the *Rocket brigade. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1960/1 **Rocket-drift*, a cylinder of wood tipped with copper, employed for driving rockets. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 420/1 A *rocket establishment now forms a regular branch of the British military service. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* xiv. (1857) 171 A *rocket fire will leap up into the heavens, outshining and outstripping the stars. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 26 Of *rocket-flyers, and the manner of charging them. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Rocket-Frame*, the stand from which Congreve rockets are fired. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1960/1, **Rocket-harpoon*, a device for killing whales. It consists of a rocket having a pointed shell at its front. 1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Note P, The Scots people assembled in numbers by signal of *rocket lights. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 96 Up mounts speculation, *rocket-like. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 572/2 The tail-block, having been detached from the *rocket-line, is fastened to a mast, or other portion of the wreck, high above the water. 1799 C. BUTLER *Hor. Bibl.* 126 They had been sold to a *rocket-maker. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1215/2 The establishment of life-boats and *rocket-mortars at all the dangerous parts of the coast. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 16 How to proportion the *rocket-poles. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 572/2 The *rocket stations on the coast at the 30th June 1881 numbered 288. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 16 How to proportion the *rocket sticks. 1884 FROUDE *Carlyle Life Lond.* II. 273 He had just discovered that he could not end with 'Frederick' like a rocket-stick. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 55/1 In 1813 the British *rocket-troop rendered considerable service at the battle of Leipzig.

† **Ro·cket,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 5 **roket,** 5–6 **-ette.** [a. OF. *roquet*, northern form of *rochet*, = It. *rocchetto*: see RATCHET *sb.*]

1. A bobbin. = ROCHET[3]. *rare*—[0].

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roket, of the rokke (*P.* roket of spynnynge), *librum, pensum.* 1611 FLORIO, *Rocchello*, a rocket or bobbin to winde silke vpon.

2. A blunt-headed lance.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxii. [clviii.] 448 All maner of knyghtes and squyers..that wyll come thyder for the breakynge of fyue speares, outher sharpe or rokettes at

their pleasure. *Ibid.* clxxiii. [clxix.] 511 Suche as wolde iust with rokettes.

† **Ro·cket,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* In 6 **rokket,** pl. **rokettes.** [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ET, or a. OF. *roquette* (Picard *rokette*).] A small rock.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 115 In the Mouth of the Ryver..ys the Rokket Godryve wheryn bredeth Se Fowle. *Ibid.* 116 Ther be of the Isles of Scylley cxlvii. that bere Gresse (besyde blynd Rokettes).

† **Rocket,** *sb.*[6], var. of, or error for, ROCHET *sb.*[2] *a* 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 40 (1658) 35 To make a sauce for fryed Gurnet or Rocket.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *v.* [f. ROCKET *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To discharge rockets at; to bombard with rockets.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) II. 467 They continued to rocket us till dark. 1810 *Ibid.* (1836) VI. 624 You must..rocket Santarem if you believe that the boats and materials are still there.

2. *intr.* **a.** Of a horse (or rider). To spring or bound up like a rocket; to dart like a rocket.

1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 296 [His] small mare rockets over without touching a twig. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xiii. (1900) 224 If you'd seen me rocketing about on a half-trained French troop-horse under a blazing sun you'd have laughed. 1898 HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* xxv, The man swerved at the onset; Prosper rocketed into him; horse and man went over in a heap.

b. Of game-birds: To fly up almost vertically when flushed; to fly fast and high overhead.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 169 Nothing was shot, though some pheasants 'rocketed' over our guns. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* ii. (1889) 24 Up rose a large bird out of the water with a bustling of wings and splashing, compelled to 'rocket' by the thick bushes and willow poles.

Rocketeer. *rare*[−1]. [f. ROCKET *sb.*[3] + -EER.] A discharger of rockets.

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 837 With this force there were..forty rocketeers, and an officer with a few artillerymen.

Rocketer (rɒ·kĕtəɹ). Also 9 **rocketter.** [f. ROCKET *v.* 2 b + -ER.] A game-bird that 'rockets'.

1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 93 Isn't it beautiful to see Sabretasche knock down the rocketers? 1883 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1090 The 'rocketer', which I may at once define as a bird flying fast and high in the air towards the shooter.

Ro·cketing, *ppl. a.* [f. ROCKET *v.* + -ING 2.] That rockets, in the senses of the verb.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 5 There is more knack and greater coolness required to kill..partridges driven over his head, or rocketing pheasants. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 275 To the rocketting bound of a good free horse you catch your breath, thankfully, happily. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Reminis. Clergym.* xii. 339, I shot a rocketing cock pheasant..with a single bullet.

Ro·ckety, *a.* [f. ROCKET *sb.*[3] + -Y [1].] Acting like a rocket; flighty.

1881 *Nation* XXXII. 289 We complained in February of the fact that Mr. Blaine had no legal training, no diplomatic experience,..and a rockety mind.

Ro·ck-fish. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. A fish frequenting rocks or rocky bottoms, *spec.* as the name of many unrelated fishes, such as the black goby or sea-gudgeon, the striped bass, the wrasse, etc. (Cf. ROCK *sb.*[2] 9 d.)

Also with defining terms, as *bearded, black, grass, green,* etc., applied to a number of American fishes, chiefly of the genera *Sebastichthys* and *Sebastomus.*

1611 COTGR., *Canadelle,* the smallest of rock-fishes, beautified with spots of sundry colours. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. xiv. (1614) 912 Mullets, Breames, Lobstars, and angel-like Hog-fish, Rock-fish, &c. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 100 Also Rock-fishes, which are red intermixt with several other colours. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 91 The Rock-fish is called by Sea-men a Grooper. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 115 Pollock, Cavallos, Rock-Fish, Silver-Fish. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 135 The Sea-Gudgeon or Rock-Fish..is a slender roundish Fish, about six Inches long. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 9 These waters are stored with incredible quantities of fish, such as sheeps-heads, rock-fish, drums, white pearch. ?1835 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIII. 223/1 The Striped Basse, or Rock-fish, as it is called, is very common along the coast of New York. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 211 The fishes most commonly brought into market in Guernsey are the rock-fish (wrasse or *vraic*-fish,..) and the conger. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 21 Closely allied to the Pike-Perches is the log-perch, *P. caprodes,* also known as the 'Rock-fish', and 'Hog-fish'.

2. 'A codfish split, washed, and dried on the rocks' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Ro·ck-hewn, *a.* [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Cut out of the rock.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 674 Winding adown the rock-hewn paths. 1853 ROCK *Church of Our Fathers* III. i. 154 That angel-trumpet blast which will crack the rock-hewn sepulchre. 1890 A. J. C. HARE *S.-E. France* 577 A rock-hewn staircase winding round the steep.

Ro·ckier. *dial.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -IER [1].] The rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xciv, There were among them little parties of small blue doves, which he calls rockiers. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v., Rock Dove...*Provincial.* Rockier. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 350 The first proved to be only a domestic pigeon. The other, however, was a genuine wild rockier. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rocker and Rockier, the Rock Dove.

Rockilo, obs. variant of ROQUELAURE.

Ro·ckiness. Also 7 **rockienes, rockinesse,** 9 **rockyness.** [f. ROCKY *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being rocky; rocky character.

1611 COTGR., *Rochaille,* rockes; rockinesse. 1640 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 55 Brother Robert Scott hath the like 200 acres graunted him there,..without alowance for rockienes or swampe. 1661 CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 3 The rockiness and dryness of the Countrey. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 228 The Alps of Italy are much inferior to several of the Cheerake Mountains, both in height and rockiness. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 153 The New Town,..from the great inequality of its site, and the rockyness of its soil, is very soon dry after the severest showers.

Ro·cking, *sb. Sc.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[2]] A social gathering (originally a spinning party) of a kind formerly held on winter evenings in the country districts of Scotland.

1785 BURNS *1st Ep. to Lapraik* ii, On Fasteneen we had a rockin, To ca' the crack and weave our stockin. 1798 G. BURNS in Currie *Wks. Burns* (1809) III. 377 It was at one of these rockings at our house..that Lapraik's song..was sung. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 62 A' sorts o' deiveiry amang lads and lasses at rockins and kirns.

Ro·cking, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROCK *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of swinging or swaying to and fro, or of causing such motion.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (Bodl. MS.), þe passions of teeþ is diuers.., as..breking and brusing.., rocking, wagging and falling.., and oþer suche. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 223 b, It hath wrought euen so with you, as the rocking of yᵉ cradil to little children. 1647 HEXHAM I, A rocking of a child, *een wieginghe.* 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 67 Rocking sets children to sleep better than absolute rest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 299 Some branches..may not be sufficiently strong, and still others may be too much exposed to the rockings of the wind. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 21 Aug. in *Lockhart,* Go to bed and sleep soundly, notwithstanding the rough rocking. 1902 BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 26, I was awakened..by so violent a rocking of my bed that I was tumbled out upon the floor.

2. The operation of using the rocker or cradle in engraving. Also *attrib.*

1883 J. C. SMITH *Brit. Mezzotinto Portr.* IV. ii. p. xxiii, The cradle, or rocking-tool, the scraper, etc. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 8/6 Those preliminaries of biting, rocking and other technicalities which have for so long deterred the painter from taking to etching or mezzotint-engraving.

Ro·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2], variant of, or error for, ROCHING *vbl. sb.*

In quot. 1839 prob. after F. *rocher* (see Littré).

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Allom-Work* 141 Thence it is taken and cast into a pan, which they call the rocking pan; and there melted. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 121 Bismuth has the advantage of boiling up, as well as of rocking or vegetating, with the silver, when the cupellation requires a high heat. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 622 The formation of large masses of the alum..by..'roaching' or 'rocking'.

Ro·cking, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]] A rough mode of dressing stone.

1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 395/1 *Rock work,* or *rocking,* ..is that mode in which the stone has an artificial roughness given to it to imitate the natural face of a rock.

Rocking (rɒ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [ROCK *v.*[1]]

1. That rocks; swaying, oscillating; also, causing to rock.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), Poudre þereof to feble teeþe and rokkinge strengþeþ and fasteþ ham. *Ibid.* XVII. xc. (1495) 658 Mastyck..fastnyth waggynge and rockynge teeth. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 126 While rocking Winds are Piping loud. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 225 The rocking Town Supplants their Footsteps. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 109 The quiet voice of the rocking sea To cheer the gliding vision sings. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xiv, And who shall stand Amid the rocking earthquake steadfast still? 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* I. 217 A stranger might well, from his rocking walk and ruddy complexion, have taken him for a Baltic sea-captain.

2. In various technical terms, as *rocking bar, beam, lever, rod, shaft, tree,* etc.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 10 A cylinder or segment of wood,..called a *rocking tree,* which goes across the frame, and moves on the pivots fixed into it. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 187/2 A double lever on the rocking-shaft for working the valve. 1844 *Ibid.* VII. 192/2 The rocking rods..enabled the water to open and close them. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 121 Let the ends of two rocking levers, by the tension of the springs *s* and *s'*, rest on these pins. *Ibid.* 125 The vibrations of the rocking-beam must be slower for long lines than for short ones. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 131 Three wheels gearing together are planted on the rocking bar.

Ro·cking-chair. [ROCKING *ppl. a.*] A chair mounted on rockers; also, a chair having a rocking seat attached to the base by springs.

1832 MRS. TROLLOPE *Manners Amer.* (1901) II. 109 They ..sit in a rocking-chair, and sew a great deal. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 19 The rocking chair, introduced by the Americans,..is another mode of gaining pleasure from movement. 1897 'MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* xxx, She was asleep in a rocking-chair, with a newspaper on her lap.

Ro·cking-horse. [ROCKING *ppl. a.*] A wooden horse mounted on rockers for children to ride upon with a rocking motion.

c 1804 H. KNAPP in *Etoniana* 225 Who..Makes Pegasus a rocking-horse. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 292 Before I had ridden anything but my rocking horse. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew,* etc. lxxviii. (1878) 433 The boy is here, you may be sure..; the rocking-horse makes that certain.

attrib. 1834 *West India Sk. Bk.* I. 48 Porpoises..pursued their course with a sort of rocking-horse motion on the surface. 1871 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 23 Commonplace set to this rocking-horse jig irritates the nerves.

Ro·cking-stone. [ROCKING *ppl. a.*] A large stone or boulder so poised on a limited base as to be easily swayed to and fro; a logan-stone.

1740 STUKELEY *Stonehenge* xi. 49, I have seen one of these rocking stones, as call'd commonly, in Derbyshire. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 573 The rocking stone of Dron is 10 feet long and 7 broad, standing in an inclined position. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 395 What are called rocking-stones or in Cornwall, Logan-stones. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 2 Picturesque coast views,.. rocking-stones and stones innumerable. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 96 A mass of huge loose rocks, which I can only compare to a continuous series of..rocking-stones.

Ro·ckish, *a.* Also 6 **rockishe.** [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] † Growing upon, composed of, rocks.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 71 The rockishe ashe is of a yelow color. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A iiij b, Consider the rockish huge mountaines, and the perilous vnbeaten wayes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 78 On the typ of rockish turret stood gastlye Celæno.

Rockite (rɒ·kəit). [f. the assumed name Captain *Rock.*] A member of an Irish organization associated with agrarian disorders in the earlier part of the nineteenth century.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 757/1 Every night he could see houses in the distance burning round about him, the work of the incendiary Rockites. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 27 May, A band of Rockites attacked the residence of a magistrate in the county of Clare. 1880 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life Doyle* II. 333 He urged..the 'Rockites' and the Ribbonmen to cast their evil combinations to the winds.

attrib. 1832 *Lincoln Herald* 14 Feb. 2/6 A Rockite notice ..was served in the most populous part of the town of Longford..on Saturday evening.

Rocklay, obs. form of ROKELAY.

Rockless (rɒ·klĕs), *a.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of rocks; without rocks.

c 1640 WALLER *Of Loving at First Sight* ii, 'Tis so rockless and so clear That the rich bottom does appear. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* IV. i, My Heart's so plain,..'Tis weedless all above, and rockless all below. 1682 — *Duke of Guise* III. i, I'm clear by nature, as a rockless stream. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 328 The coast..is flat and rockless.

Ro·cklet (rɒ·klĕt). [-LET.] A small rock.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 65 From every rocklet running, flow a myriad murmuring springs. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 230 Up to the heights, almost up to the protruding rocklets. 1880 SENIOR *Trav. & Trout in Antip.* 109 A reef of black-headed, slippery rocklets.

Ro·ck-like, *a.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]] Resembling a rock; hard as rock.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* cii, Well might we crush his keele with rocklike powers. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 85 We entered by the ancient gate, which is now no more than a chasm in the rock-like wall. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 146 Wriggling the gig round the rock-like stones. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xiii, A nugget of rock-like bread.

Rockling (rɒ·kliŋ). [ROCK *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A small gadoid fish of the genera *Onos* or *Rhinonemus* (formerly *Motella*), esp. the sea-loach or whistle-fish (*R. cimbrius*).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories,..Cunna, Rockling, Cod, &c. *a* 1705 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 164 *Mustela marina vulgaris,*..Rockling, ..Whistle Fish. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 164 Three bearded Cod, Rockling. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 186 Three-Bearded Rockling, *Motella vulgaris. Ibid.* 190 The Five-Bearded Rockling, *Motella quinquecirrata.* 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 111 Four-Bearded Rockling, *Motella cimbria.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Collection of Stuffed..Rockling, Broad-nosed Eel, &c.

Ro·ckman. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. *Sc.* One who takes birds on rocks or cliffs.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Rockman,* a bird catcher, Orkn.; so named from the hazardous nature of his employment, being often suspended from the top of a perpendicular rock.

2. In slate quarries, a skilled workman who gets out the slate rock.

1865 J. BOWER *Slate Quarries* 20 The rockman..gets the blocks in the quarry, and splits them..ready to be carried out to the sawing machinery. 1884 *Christian World* 11 Sept. 678/5 As to rockmen and labourers, they are wanted by the hundred. 1892 *Min. Evid. Labour Comm.* Group A. II. 2 He [*sc.* a rubbisher] is the man who carries away all the material from the rock-men to the place where the slates are made.

Rock-oil. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Native naphtha.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 236 Rock oil, or Petroleum. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 282 In the same country are springs, having inspissated rock-oil on their surface. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 879 Rock-oil is very inflammable. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 482 An oily matter called rock-oil oozes out of the ground.

Rockoon, obs. form of RACOON.

Rock-ouzel. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] The ring-ouzel.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 195 This..was shot..not far from a Village called Hathers-edge in the Mountains of the Peak of Derbyshire, where the Inhabitants call it Rock-Ouzel. *Ibid.* 197 The greater Redstart of Olina, called by Aldrovand, *Merula Saxatilis* [*marg.* i.e. The Rock Ouzel]. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 266 The Royston Crow, and Rock Ouzel, furnish instances of such a regular migration. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Ring-ouzel,* The young birds, before the white on the breast appears, have been considered as a different species, under the name of Rock-Ouzel. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rock Ouzel, the Ring Ouzel.

† **Rock-petre.** *Obs.*[−1] = ROCHE-PETRE.

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* E 6 Take five handfuls of common salt, three handfuls of bay salt, and rock petre and petre salt of each one handful.

Rock-pigeon. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. A species of dove (*Columba livia*) inhabiting rocks and believed to be the source of the domestic pigeon; the rock-dove.

1611 COTGR., *Colombe rocheraye*, a rocke Pigeon. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 77 *Palumbus Rupicola*.., the Rock-Pidgeon. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) II. N n 4, Pigeons or doves are of various kinds.., as Wood-pigeons, Rock-pigeons [etc.]. 1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xciv, I readily concur with you in supposing that house-doves are derived from the small blue rock-pigeon. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Rock-dove*, Ornithologists seem to differ in opinion concerning the Rock and Stock Pigeon. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (ed. 2) 25 The rock-pigeon is of a slaty-blue. 1892 AGNES CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* 130 The rock-pigeon, called from its slate-coloured plumage *peleia*.

2. *Anglo-Indian.* A sand-grouse.

1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 84/2 It may be observed that the 'Rock-Pigeons' of Anglo-Indians are *Sand-Grouse*. 1886 *Ibid.* XXI. 259/1 The expression is decidedly Dove-like,..so that among Anglo-Indians these birds are commonly known as 'Rock-Pigeons'.

Rock-pipit. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] The rock-lark or shore-lark (*Anthus obscurus*).

1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 427 Rock pipit... This species appears to have remained long either unnoticed, or confounded with others, by the early ornithologists. 1871 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 588 The Rock-Pipit is a constant inhabitant of nearly all the shores of the United Kingdom. 1896 DIXON *Brit. Sea Birds* 269 The Rock Pipit..is an olive-brown little bird.

Rock-plant. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A petrified plant. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 82 Our ordinary Star-stones and Trochites, which I look upon as a sort of Rock-Plants. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Saint Cuthbert's Beads*, They..have been so far mistaken, by authors, as to be supposed a sort of rock plants.

2. A plant that grows upon or among rocks.

1694 tr. *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* 58 The Rock-plant, with but one leaf. *Ibid.* 72 The Root groweth out of the Rocks, wherefore I call it a Rock plant.

1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 884 Mountain or rock plants only should be introduced on artificial rock-work. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 53/1 *Rock-plants* are those plants which are distinguished by growing on or among naked rocks, and are confined to no particular region or latitude. 1884 *Gardening Illustr.* 8 Nov. 426/1 Rock Plants..have suffered considerably from the long-continued drought.

3. *spec.* The biting stonecrop. *dial.*

1888 *Devon Plant-names* (E.D.S.).

Rock-ribbed, *a.* [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Having ribs of rock.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* v. 212 And Me the rock-ribb'd mother gave to fame. 1841 BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 38 The hills Rock-ribb'd and ancient as the sun. 1900 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 293/2 Nearer and nearer we drew to the rock-ribbed, ice-encompassed shore.

Rock-rose. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** ? A variety of *Daphne Cneorum*. *Obs.*

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 397 *Cneorum Matthioli*, Small Rocke Roses.

2. A plant of the genus *Helianthemum* or *Cistus* (formerly united in the Linnæan genus *Cistus*), esp. *H. vulgare*. (See also CISTUS.)

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cistus*, The Male Cistus or Rock Rose, with oblong hoary Leaves. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Rock-rose*, a name sometimes given to the Cistus of botanists. 1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 14 The day-breeze play'd in eddies weak, And waved the rock-rose to her cheek. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 350 South Europe and the north of Africa are the countries that Rock Roses chiefly inhabit. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 405/2 Rock Roses (Helianthemum) give also striking masses of various colours—golden yellow, rose, and salmon-coloured.

attrib. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 53/2 Almost all the Rock-rose tribe (Cistaceæ) may be grown with success on rock-work. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 455 *Cistaceæ*.—The Rock-Rose Order.

3. *Australian rock-rose*, a plant of the genus *Hibbertia*. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Hibbertia*.

†**Rock-ruby.** *Obs.* [Cf. ROCK *sb.*[1] 6 e.] A species of garnet or amethyst (see quot. 1748).

1544 *Will of Cornwaleys* (Somerset Ho.), Rocke ruby. 1572–3 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 323 One tablet of mother-of-perle..set with 2 rock rubyes and 2 emeraldes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 1 In like manner, Cornish Diamonds, and Rock Rubies,..are the fine Exudations of Stone. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 591 The Rock-Ruby. This is the name they very improperly give to the Garnet, when it is of a very strong but not deep red, and has a fairer cast of the blue. *Ibid.*, The bluer Amethysts being by some [jewellers] call'd Rock Rubies.

Rock-salt. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Salt found in a free state disposed in strata, and capable of being extracted in large lumps.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4385/3 The Antelope of..Leverpole, with Rock-Salt, taken the 12th Instant by two Privateers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 309 Some oakum, about a tun of rock salt, and between 30 and 40*l.* in specie. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 364 The district..in Cheshire, which contains rock-salt, extends over a tract of fourteen or fifteen miles. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 98 Chlorine..occurs in prodigious quantity in the well-known substance, sea or rock-salt, in which it is combined with sodium. 1886 WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 131 The sediments..would be deposited upon the bed of rock-salt.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/3 A Survey will be held at Topsham,..on Thursday the 5th of August, for a Rock Salt-house, with three Iron Pans. 1811 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* I. 38 The Cheshire Rock-Salt District. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 430/2 Rock salt-pits are sunk at great expense. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1086 The great rock-salt formation of England occurs within the red marl. 1883 *Science* I. 518/2 Magnus found that rock-salt plates absorbed heat [etc.].

Ro·ck-shaft. [ROCK *v.*[1]] A shaft which merely rocks or oscillates about its axis in place of making complete revolutions; *esp.* one working the levers connected with certain valves in some forms of engines.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1960/2. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 421/1 On the bottom of the vehicle, in front of the operator is a rock shaft, upon which the operator places his foot to manage the vehicle.

Ro·ckship. [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]] The fact of being a rock (with allusion to Matt. xvi. 18).

1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* Introd. p. lxii. *note*, Demonstrating..that the Roman Bishop must needs be the inheritor of Peter's imaginary Rockship.

Ro·ck-staff[1]. [ROCK *v.*[1]] Part of the apparatus for working a smith's bellows.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exercises* i. 2 This Handle is fastened a cross a Rock-staff, which moves between two Cheeks upon two Center-pins, in two Sockets. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. in Metal* I. 177 The bellows occupying the inside, and being worked by a rockstaff from without. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss., Rock-staff*, the lever or long handle by which a blacksmith works his bellows.

Ro·ck-staff[2]. *dial.* [ROCK *sb.*[2]] A distaff.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Rock*, 'An old woman's rockstaff', is a contemptuous expression for a silly superstitious fancy.

†**Ro·ckster.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rokster**, 5 **rokkestere**. [f. ROCK *v.*[1] + -STER.] = ROCKER[1] 1.

1377–80 *Accs.*, etc. *Exch. Q. R.* (Bundle 400 No. 4 m. 20), Mundine, nutrici domini nostri regis, et Raimunde oberd, rokster. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576 *Crepundaria*, a rokkestere. *Ibid.* 577 *Cunabulatrix*,..a rokkestere.

Rock-stone. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A stone of the nature of a rock; stone obtained by quarrying or cutting from the rock.

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. xv. (1550) h vj, These stande euermore on the glassy sea, they set sure fotyng vpon the rocke stone. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 241 *Saxum*,..Rock-stone. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 447 White or whitish Rock Stone, *Sympexium albidum*. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 146 In one of which [kilns] I burn chalk cut in pieces, and the other small rock-stones. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* Add. 172 Coals, coak, iron, iron-stone, lime-stone, rock-stone, bricks, tiles, and other minerals. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 517 Rock-stone, formed of mica and quartz [is found in Colonsay].

Rock-thrush. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A thrush of the genus *Monticola* (formerly *Petrocincla*).

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 54 Rock Thrush, *Merula saxatilis*. Size of a Thrush. Bill pale brown. 1826 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIV. 349 *Petrocincla*,..Rock-thrush. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 479/1 There are other European species of the tribe, such as *Turdus saxatilis*, the rock thrush. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (ed. 2) 89 The rock-thrush of Guiana, birds of Paradise, and some others, congregate. 1875–84 SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Africa* 219 Cape Rock-Thrush. This is the largest of the three South African Rock-Thrushes.

Ro·ckward, *adv.* [ROCK *sb.*[1] + -WARD.] Towards a rock.

1823 BYRON *Island* II. xvii, The tropic bird wheel'd rockward to his nest.

Rock-water. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Water issuing from a rock, naturally clear and cold.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 9 Christ-Typing Manna, Quails, Rock-waters fall. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xxviii. 2 As the rock-water followed the Israelites in the wilderness. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 461 It was extreamly muddy at its Entrance..though as clear as Rock Water at its going out. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* (1820) I. 190, I don't pretend to live upon roots and rock-water. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I. 159 A delicious fountain, into whose basin the sparkling rock-water is poured.

attrib. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 239 Her invitation most certainly runs all in the rock-water style.

Rock-weed. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A seaweed, esp. one of the genera *Fucus* and *Sargassum*, growing on tide-washed rocks.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 29 Rocke-weede, adrift, or flotes. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Rockweed doth grow by the shore, and is a signe of land. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Upon which..Rock-weed or Sea-tangle did grow a hand long. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 113 A great bed of floating rock-weeds. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 366 The coast [of Maine] furnishes a marine vegetable called rock-weed. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 171 He took the sprays of rock-weed in his hands and pulled them slowly to him.

Ro·ck-work. [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. A natural mass or group of rocks or stones.

1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1954 These are pretty Shells, and frequently found in Rock-work. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 101 The garden..is fenced on the lower end by a natural mound of rock-work. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 96 This genial intercourse..softens human rock-work into men. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 53/2 Hints should be taken from the natural rock-work that often meets us by the mountain side. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 490/2 We come within a few miles to the Vernal and Nevada falls..set in the midst of most novel and sublime rock-work.

transf. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 233/2 Their majesties' desert, in which the confectioner had lavished all his ingenuity in rock work and emblematical figures.

2. Stones piled together with soil interspersed for growing Alpine and other plants in a garden; a rockery; also, grotto-work, rough stone-work resembling or imitating natural rocks.

1790 W. WRIGHTE *Grotesque Archit.* 9 A cascade..decorated with rock-work. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1979 Rockwork is one of the most common ornaments of gardens. 1845 *Florist* 225 Maritime plants can be planted appropriately at intervals round the pond at the base of the rock-work. 1880 JESSIE FOTHERGILL *Probation* II. xii, A bench situated in a kind of rockery..; the seat was a little retired in a hollow of the rockwork.

attrib. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) Gloss. s.v. *Mitella*, N[orth] Amer[ican] rockwork plants, which prefer light rich soil. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 211/2, I wish to warn all rockwork planters against this evening Primrose.

3. *Arch.* Masonry very rudely or roughly faced.

1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2670 Rustics and rockwork on columns are rarely justifiable except for the purpose of some particular picturesque effect.

4. Skill in climbing rocks; 'rock-craft'.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/2 Though the climbs are short they afford excellent practice for learning rock work of the most difficult kind.

Hence **Ro·ck-worked** *a.*, very rudely faced.

1859 GWILT *Archit.* § 2666 Many [basement stories] are capriciously rock-worked on their surface. *Ibid.* § 2669 We now return to the subject of the rock-worked rustic.

Rocky (*rɒ*·ki), *a.*[1] Also 5–6 **rokky**, 6 **rokki**, 6–7 **rockie**, 7–8 **rockey**. [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of, abounding in, rocks; consisting or formed of rock; having the character of rock.

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc., 1889) 21 And in xiiij. or xvj. fadome there is rokky grounde. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. 106 The Castelle of Nottingham stondith on a rokky Hille on the west side of the Towne. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 62 England.., Whose rocky shore beates backe the enuious siedge Of watery Neptune. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. (1634) 338 The Citadell, called Acrocorinthus, stood upon a steepe rockie hill on the North side of the towne. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 315 In a vault made by the excavation of the rocky firm part of the earth. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 120 ₱ 2 Rocky Paths and pleasing Grotto's. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 347 Where the ground is free from springs, stoney or rockey. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 244 The left bank was rocky, and nearly level with the water. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 139 The Trifti glacier, embraced on all sides by the rocky arms of the Breithorn.

Comb. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 69 Thy Sea-marge stirrile, and rockey-hard. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 398 The next pursue their rocky-channel'd maze Down to the river. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 85 Though the rocky-crested summits frown. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 634 The rocky-pointed causey of punishment.

b. *Rocky Mountains*, the great mountain-range lying towards the western coast of N. America.

1805 LEWIS & CLARK *Exped. Missouri* (1815) I. 320 A tribe on this side of the Rocky mountains [*Ibid.* 311–9 the Rock mountains]. 1818–22 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIV. 395/2 To these are joined the Rocky or Stony Mountains, which extend as far as N. lat. 55°. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* II. 22 Fort Laramie, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

attrib. [1804 LEWIS & CLARK *Exped. Missouri* (1815) I. 197 Two horns of the animal called by the French, the Rock mountain sheep.] 1818 T. LAURIE in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1821) III. 308 Remarks..on the Skin of the Rocky Mountain Sheep. 1828 RICHARDSON in *Zool. Jrnl.* III. 517 Rocky Mountain Dormouse. *Ibid.* 520 Rocky Mountain Flying Squirrel. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 407 Rocky Mountains Indians are said to have a complexion of a swarthy yellow. 1859 BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* 499 Rocky Mountain Rat. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 153 Rocky Mountain region, U.S. and southward, northeast to Kansas.

c. quasi-*sb.* *The Rockies*, the Rocky Mountains.

1882 W. A. B. GROHMANN (*title*), Camp in the Rockies. 1892 *Month* Apr. 88 The solitude of the snow-capped Rockies.

2. *fig.* **a.** Of the heart or disposition: Flinty, stony, hard, unfeeling, unyielding.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 327 The grace wherewith Anaxius spake it, to perswade rockie minds to their owne harm. 1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 20, I know..all will not remoue flynt-harted rigour from your rocky breast. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* III. 7 May He also move My mind, and rockie heart so strike and rend. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 46 Some men of Rocky Hearts..that would see the whole World in Flames without any concern. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 27 Like God's voice Upon the worldling's proud, cold, rocky heart.

Comb. c 1602 F. DAVISON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 331 Whose rocks and rocky-hearted foes My flight on every side enclose. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 238 This rocky-bosomed beauty.

b. Firm as a rock; unflinching, steadfast.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* II. iii, I'll send my daughters to her, And they shall turn her rocky faith to wax. 1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 518 Let [such effeminate constitutions] leave the rugged and boysterous Wars to rugged and rocky Complexions and Constitutions. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xv. § 23 Written in larger and rockier characters upon the sky.

c. Resembling a rock in solidity.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 274 A smile of barbarous exultation..brightened his..rocky, square forehead.

†**3. a.** *Rocky bone*, one of the bones of the ear. (Cf. *rock-bone*, s.v. ROCK *sb.*[1] 9). *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 440 Aboue the eares..aboue the bones called *petrosa* or the rockie bones. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* III. xiv. (1686) 139 Which Cavities are wrought by Nature in the Rocky-bone, and contain in them the inbred Air.

†**b.** *Rocky ruby*, = ROCK-RUBY. *Obs.*

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. 29 The Rocky-Ruby,.. *Rubinus rupium*. This is of a Red deep, and the hardest of all the kinds.

4. Growing upon or among rocks. *rare.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 707 The rockie Cranes bill [*Geranium saxatile*] is a lesser plant then the ordinary Doves foot. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lychnis*, Maritime Rocky Campion, with an Orpine Leaf. 1805 LAMBERT tr. *Michaux' Trav. Allegany Mts.* 301 The remainder of this tract..produces only the white, red,..and rocky oaks, &c. intermixed with pines.

5. *Brewing.* (See quots.)

Connected with *rock* as a variant of *roche*: see ROCKING *vbl. sb.*[2] (quot. 1839) and cf. F. *rocher* in Littré.

1835 W. BLACK *Brewing* 52 The third change is the cauliflower or curling top, rising to a fine rocky or light yeasty head. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 405/1 The stages of a healthy fermentation are, first, a creamy scum rising on the surface: this, after a time, begins to curl and becomes frosted in appearance; it then becomes rocky, and the air vesicles which appeared frosted enlarge.

Rocky (rɒ'ki), *a.*[2] [f. ROCK *v.*[1]] Unsteady, tottering, unstable; in early use, tipsy.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the condition of an Honest fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of good Fellowship it is said that he is..Rocky. **1791–3** in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* I. 3 Our Rulers too are—rocky. **1828** *Craven Gloss., Rocky*, drunken, tottering in his gait. **1895** J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 253 The vision of these splendid horns..made me a bit 'rocky', as the big beast swung round to stare at us. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 7/2 He understood that the society in which his money was invested was in a 'rocky' condition.

b. *slang*, in vaguely depreciative use.

1883 *Bicycling News* 28 Dec. 830 A very jolly day having been spent, notwithstanding the rocky weather. **1890** L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 12 It'll be a little bit rocky on some of us.

Rocky, obs. form of ROCK *v.*[1]

Rococo·sque, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -ESQUE.] Of rococo character or style; suggesting rococo.

1885 FREEMAN in *Times* 20 Jan. 10/6 Not to imitate the rococesque lantern arches.

Rococo (rŏkōu·ko), *a.* and *sb.* Also roccoco. [a. F. *rococo*, supposed to be a fanciful formation on the stem of *rocaille* pebble- or shell-work.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 214 There are two especial new *mots d'argot*, *rococo* and *décousu*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Old-fashioned, antiquated.

1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 432 This species of delicacy seems now to be so thoroughly *perruque*, and *rococo*, or whatever be the newest and most approved term for old-fashioned, that [etc.]. **1839** LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 278 [He] had even been sufficiently 'rococo' to assert boldly that he did not think Victor Hugo so great a genius as Racine. **1859** SALA *Tw. Round Clock* (1861) 300, I do not even know the names of the fashionable dances of the day, and very probably those to which I have alluded are by this time old fashioned, out of date, *rococo*, and pigtaily.

2. Of furniture or architecture: Having the characteristics of Louis Quatorze or Louis Quinze workmanship, such as conventional shell- and scroll-work and meaningless decoration; excessively or tastelessly florid or ornate.

1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* Wks. 1900 VI. 27 The rococo architects have introduced their ornaments. **1851** MOGFORD *Preserv. Pict.* (ed. 3) I. 10 The poverty of invention, and rococo design of most of the picture-frames now made. **1876** HARDY *Ethelberta* I. 24 An oval mirror of rococo workmanship. **1887** PATER *Imag. Portraits* 150 That *rococo* seventeenth-century French imitation of the true Renaissance.

transf. **1878** E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 65 The florid and rococo notions of Imperial glory flourished by his political chief. **1881** *Daily Telegr.* 27 Dec., That stately rococo dance, the Minuet de la Cour.

B. *sb.* **1.** The style of architecture, art, etc., having rococo characteristics.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 94/1 The type of the ancient church was replaced by the absurdities of the rococo. **1881** H. JAMES *Portrait of a Lady* XXXV, Miss Osmond, indeed, in the bloom of her juvenility, had a touch of the rococo. **1884** SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* xiv. 563 The whole passage illustrates the rococo of the English Renaissance which Marlowe made fashionable.

2. A piece of work in this style.

1876 *Academy* 30 Dec. 623 These *Scenes* are rococoes sufficiently out of the common track to be worthy of notice.

Hence **Rococo·city.** *nonce-wd.*

1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 125 Think of the rocococity of a gentleman studying Seneca in the middle of February..in a remarkably damp cottage.

Rocolo, obs. variant of ROQUELAURE.

Rocou, variant of ROUCOU.

† **Rocquet.** *Obs. rare.* Also roquet. [?Adaptation of a native name.] (See quots.)

The original source for the name and description is Rochefort *Hist. Antilles* (1658) I. xiii. 131.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 75 Besides these greater sorts of lizzards, there are in these islands..others which are much less; and these are called..Roquets. **1685** R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* 196 The rocquet is a pretty animal in this isle. **1708** OLDMIXON *Brit. Emp.* II. 227 The Rocquet, an animal whose skin is like a wither'd leaf. **1753** *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Roquet.*

Rocquet, obs. form of ROCKET *sb.*[1]

Rod (rɒd), *sb.*[1] Also 1–6 rodd-, 4–5 rodd, 5–7 rodde. [OE. *rodd*, corresponding in sense to the continental forms cited under ROOD *sb.*, but in form quite distinct. Prob. related to ON. *rudda* 'club', Norw. dial. *rudda*, *rydda* 'a large pliant twig or stick used as a whip', *rodda* 'a stake set upright to hang things on' (Ross).]

I. 1. A straight, slender shoot or wand, growing upon or cut from a tree, bush, etc.

a **1150** [see sense 2]. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1123 Vor me þe hoþ in one rodde, An þu, mid þine fule codde,..Biweerst manne corn urom dore. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Hingand apon a spere or apon a rodd. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 52 Pryke þe cofyn with a pynne y-stekyd on a roddys ende. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 The aungell sate downe & knyt roddes & wrought on yᵉ basket. **1572** in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 166 For wicker Roddes to make frettes. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* XXX. 37 Iacob tooke him rods of greene poplar, and of the hasel and chestnut tree. **1688** HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/2 To put two rods through the cross thrids that were crossed at the Warping. **1766** *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 F 2/1 It is good that he..carry in his hand a bundle of rods, to stick down one at the end of the chain. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 166 So thick a swarm Of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods, That scarce a leaf appears. **1802** JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Rods, or sticks, fastened to sky-rockets, to make them rise in a straight line. **1867** JEAN INGELOW *Laurance* ii. 130 The hazel rods Were nodding with their catkins. **1885** C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 276/1 'Osiers',..under the technical name of 'rods' and willows, are a merchantable commodity.

b. *fig.* An offshoot, a scion; a tribe. (Biblical.)

1460 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 81 To the all synners do go,..As thou art parfyte rodde of Iesse. **1535** COVERDALE *Isaiah* xi. 1 After this there shal come a rod forth of yᵉ Kynrede of Iesse, and a blossome out of his rote. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* lxxiv. 2 Remember..the rod [*marg.* Or, tribe] of thine inheritance which thou hast redeemed. **1780** [E. PERRONET] *Occas. Verses* (1785) 22 Extol the stem of Jesse's rod, And crown Him Lord of All. *c* **1850** NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 73 Rod of the Root of Jesse, Thou, Flower of Mary born.

c. In phr. *by the rod*, descriptive of an old form of taking or surrendering land.

Cf. Cotgrave (1611), s.v. *Verge.*

1736 *Brasenose Coll. Doc.* C[2] 88 Came and surrendered by the rod into the hands of the Lords of the fee, a cottage [etc.]. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 560 An attorney who makes a surrender ought to pursue the usual form, as by the rod, &c., according to the custom of the manor.

2. An instrument of punishment, either one straight stick, or a bundle of twigs bound together. *To spare the rod*, etc.: see SPARE *v.*

a **1150** *Ags. Hom.* (ed. Assmann) xv. 119 Ða het se ȝerefa hi niman..& mid greatum roddum beaton. **1390,** *c* **1450** [see b]. *c* **1491** *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 14 Yf the childe wexe wanton the moder beteth him fyrst with a litell rodde and the strenger he wexeth the gretter rodde she takyth. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 36 The rodde as an instrument..helpeth forward to bryng the boye to some goodnesse. **1580** in Boys *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 231 Punished..with rodd, shame, restraint of plaie, or otherwyse. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 26 As fond Fathers, Hauing bound vp the threatning twigs of birch..: in time the rod [is] More mock'd, then fear'd. **1636** COWLEY *Poetical Blossoms, Vote* iii, I would not be a School-master, though he His Rods no lesse than *Fasces* deemes to be. **1733** FIELDING *Intriguing Chambermaid* Epil., 'Tis hard to pay them who our faults reveal, As boys are forced to buy the rods they feel. **1780** COWPER *Boadicea* 2 The British warrior queen, Bleeding from the Roman rods. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 270 It makes a vast difference in opinion about the utility of the rod, which end happens to fall to one's share. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxix, To fast all the year on bread and water; and to be disciplined with rods or otherwise.

b. *fig.* A means or instrument of punishment; also, punishment, chastisement. Formerly common in phr. *to make a rod for oneself, one's own back*, etc. *To kiss the rod*: see KISS *v.* 6.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 44 Cupide, which of love is godd, In chastisinge hath mad a rodd To dryve awei hir wantounesse. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 132 Thy discipline is upon me, & þy rodde she shal teche me... I encline me under þe rodde of þy correccion. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* v. ii. 162, I fere me ye haue made a rodde for your self. **1535** COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 1, I am the man, that thorow the rodd of his wrath haue experience of misery. **1546** HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 5 Whan haste proueth a rod made for his owne tayle. **1596** SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 10 Thou do'st..Make me beleeue, that thou art..the Rod of heauen To punish my Mistreadings. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 606 And therefore ..never strive, but gently take your rod. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. 234 It hapned that this Lord first felt the smart of this rod which he made for others. **1677** W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* I. ix. 39 Oh how the good man smiles to see what a Rod we have made for our own Back! **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 654 No vulgar God Pursues thy Crimes, nor with a common Rod. **1734** E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 284 How little fruit is there of rods, whether public or personal. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lxix. (1788) 368 Shortening the duration of parliaments..is keeping the representative under the rod of the constituent. **1801** I. MILNER in *Life* xiii. (1842) 249, I have long seen it very plain that mild methods will not do for me. Nothing but the rod answers at all. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* iii. I. 67 It was the policy of both..governments..to make use of him as a rod over the head of Philip.

c. *A rod in pickle,* † *lye,* † *piss,* usually *fig.*, a punishment in store. (Cf. PICKLE *sb.*[1] 1 b.)

1553 *Respublica* III. v. 820 Some would in no wyse to owre desyres applye. But we have Roddes in pysse for them. **1593** G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 327, I know One, that experimentally prooued what a rod in lye could do with the curstest boy in a Citty. **1648** J. DILLINGHAM in *Ld. Montagu of Beaulieu's P.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 163 No doubt there are many rods in pickle against many great ones. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 331, I see a thousand rods in piss, and the whole posse of diminutive pedants against me. **1798** *Anti-Jacobin* 5 Mar. (1852) 77 He keeps for Pitt a rod in pickle. **1848** MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 267 He has as certainly a rod in pickle for the idle and unruly. **1886** A. J. C. HARE *Story Life* (1900) VI. 5 The incarnation of a rod in pickle, but with very fine qualities.

† **d.** *A rod under* or *at one's girdle*, implying a whipping or the fact of having been whipped. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 34 They put gold into the hands of youth, where they should put a rod vnder their gyrdle. **1591** — *Endym.* II. ii, Away peeuish boy, a rodde were better vnder thy girdle than loue in thy mouth. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. i (Q.[1]), You signior shall be carried to the market crosse, and be there bound: and so shall you sir, in a large motlie coate, with a rodde at your girdle.

3. A wand or stick carried in the hand, such as a walking-stick, shepherd's or herdsman's stick, enchanter's wand, etc.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 274/123 His rodde he piȝte in þe grounde: and heo bi-gan a-non To leui and blowe and bere fruyt. **1474** CAXTON *Chess* III. (1883) 76 A man holdynge.. a rodde in the lifte hand. *Ibid.*, The rodde is for to dryue and conduyte wyth all the bestes vnto her pasture. **1511** *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 45 Yᵉ relyques yᵗ Titus caryed to Rome, that is to say,..Aarons rodde, Moyses rod. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* x. 10 Possess nott golde, nor silver.., Nether shues, nor yet a rod [so Cranmer (1539) and Rheims (1582)]. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xxiii. 4 Thy rod and thy staffe, they comfort me. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 816 Without his rod reverst, And backward mutters of dissevering power, We cannot free the Lady. **1667** — *P. L.* XI. 133 Charm'd with Arcadian Pipe, the Pastoral Reed Of Hermes, or his opiate Rod. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 192 Here also they pretend to shew the rods of Moses and Aaron, &c. **1781** COWPER *Expost.* 85 He that rul'd them with a shepherd's rod, In form a man, in dignity a God. **1819** SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 149, I struck the crust o' the earth With this enchanted rod, and Hell lay bare! **1885** J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* XXXI, Her later life, with its far more important incidents, had swallowed it up like Aaron's rod.

b. A stick or switch carried in the hand when riding. See also RIDING-ROD.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Thei haue a wonde, other a rodde,..to cause the horses to move. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii, Carry your rod without offence to his eye in your right hand. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Charms & Knots* 3 A poore mans rod, when thou dost ride, Is both a weapon and a guide. *a* **1648** LD. HERBERT *Autobiogr.* (1886) 73 The rule for graceful riding is, that a man hold.. his rod over the left ear of his horse. **1753** *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v.

c. A divining-rod: see DIVINING-, DOWSING-ROD, and cf. MOSAICAL 2.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 12 When they goe over silver, they say the Rod bends or breakes, if it be straightly held. **1641** THORNDIKE *Govt. Churches* I. i. § 1 Those that seek for mines have..a rod which they hold even-balanced over the place where they hope for a vein. **1778** PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 114 The corpuscles, it was said, that rise from the Minerals, entering the rod, determine it to bow down. **1836** R. FURNESS *Astrologer* 1, To cut the wondrous rod, and thence define The place and bearing of the hidden mine. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXV, There might be iron-ore in the wolds; and if you could find it by the rod, we might get it up and smelt it.

transf. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clv, Soe great a faith have Princes, when the Sword (Their Rod of Prophecie) leads on.

4. A wand or staff (of wood, ivory, or metal) carried as a symbol of office, authority, or dignity. (See also BLACK ROD.)

c **1440** *Sir Gowther* 314 There come the steward with a rod in his honde, To do him thens thus he wold fonde. *c* **1450** *Brut* 545 Sir Thomas Percy,..stuard of the Kynges howsold, come into the hall amonges the pepill, and there he brak the rodde of his office. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 215 The erle of Arrondel whiche bare the rod of Yvery with the Dove both together. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiv. 65 The sergeantes smote him with their rods of office. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 89 Holy Oyle,..The Rod, and Bird of Peace, and all such Emblemes. **1641** BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 211 Receiving at the Kings hands the Rod and the Cap, as investitures of that Dutchy. **1677** F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Eng.* 75 Delivering Him the Scepter to hold in His Right Hand, and the Rod Royal in his Left Hand. **1728** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Vergers*, Inferior Officers, who go before the Bishop, Dean, &c., with a Verge, or Rod tip'd with Silver. **1777** BRAND *Observ. Pop. Antiq.* XXV. 261 The Staff or Rod of Authority in the Civil and in the Military ..are both derived from hence. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* ix, Maxwell, still keeping his rod across the door, said,..'My lord, this gentleman is not known'.

b. As a symbol of power or tyrannical sway.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* ii. 27 He shall rule them with a rodde of yeron. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 884 That Golden Scepter.. Is now an Iron Rod to bruise and breake Thy disobedience. **1748** GRAY *Alliance* 58 Proud of the yoke, and pliant to the rod. **1750** — *Elegy* 47 Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'd. **1786** BURNS *Address to Edinburgh* 14 Here Justice..High wields her balance and her rod. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 127 The iron rod of Penury still compels Her wretched slave to bow the knee to wealth. *Ibid.* IX. 187 Tamely crouching to the tyrant's rod. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* XXVI. 437 They would fall only under the rod of less scrupulous conquerors.

5. An angling-rod; a fishing-rod.

a **1450** *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 Ye muste furst lurne to mak..your rod, your lynys..& your hokes. *Ibid.* 7 How ȝe schall make your Rodde craftely. **1523–98** [see ANGLE-ROD; ANGLING 3]. **1630** DRAYTON *Muses' Elys.* Nymphal vi, The lusty Samon..wresting at my Rod doth make my Boat turne round. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 120 This kind of fishing with a dead rod, and laying night-hooks, are like putting money to use. **1711** GAY *Rural Sports* I. 134 Let the fisherman..Encrease his tackle, and his rod retye. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Mar. 134/1 He got a rod, and went a-fishing. **1856** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 252/2 The short rod is then to be held over the stream, and the bait gently dropped into the water.

b. *transf.* An angler.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 441 One of the keenest and best rods on the river. **1894** *Outing* XXIV. 257/2 He lands more big fish and throws back more small ones than any other rod in his district.

II. 6. a. A stick used for measuring with. Also *measuring rod.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXV. 716 He that meetyth, kepyth and departyth feldes..and meedys vsyth a rodde. **1502, 1599** [see GAD *sb.*[1] 6]. **1648** HEXHAM, *Een*

Roede,..a Rod of ten foot long, to measure grounds or fields. 1656 [see MEASURING *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. viii. (1727) 58 Decempeda was a sort of measuring Rod for taking the dimensions of Buildings. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ezechiel's Reed*, or *Rod*, a Scripture Measure [etc.]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 386 The Rod is from five to ten feet in length, and is used for measuring lengths, heights and breadths. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 509 The rod, divided into feet and inches, is put down to ascertain the depth of the drain.

b. A small piece of wood, bone, etc., marked with figures and used in calculating.

1619 T. BRETNOR *A Prognost.* To Mathem., There is..an excellent treatise of Rabdologia, or Arithmeticall Rods, invented and published by the learned Lord of Merchiston. 1667 [see RHABDOLOGY]. 1678 PHILLIPS s.v. *Nepiers Bones* or *Rods*, Which Rods being rightly..disposed one with another, represent the true product of any two sums. 1825 [see RHABDOLOGICAL].

7. a. A measure of length, equal to 5½ yards or 16½ feet; a PERCH or POLE.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 1940 Whanne this werk was thus begonne, & the heythe of fowre roddis vpe was j-ronne aboven the erthe. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 375 The which acre holdeth in lengthe xxxij. roddis and iiij. fote of the kyngis standard. 1474 *Cov. Leet Book* II. 397 Out of the seid yard growith a Rodde to mesure lond by, the wich Rod conteyneth in lengthe v yardes & halfe. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 352 This auncient bridge..conteined in length, about twenty and sixe roddes. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 90 Those that were seeking for her abroad (although some rods distant) are instantly sensible of their felicity. 1678 MOXON *Math. Dict.* App. 166 Eight Furlongs, *viz.* 320 Rods, make a Mile. 1706 [see POLE *sb.*[1] 3]. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 362 Extending a thousand or fifteen hundred rods in front of the River. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* (1868) 191 Then at every rod you have a sea-view of peculiar interest. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 230/2 That A.B. do back and cope a hundred rods of their wall..on penalty, by the rod, sixteen shillings.

Comb. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 25 Oct. 1775, To harrow-in the wheat on the rod-wide beds of Barnfield.

b. A measure of area: A square perch or pole; † also, a ROOD.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 81 Thou shalte yoke hem and make hem to tourne foure rodd of londe. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 208, 1 Perche in bredth, and 40 in length, doe make a Rod of lande, whiche some call a roode. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xvi. O ij, Now bycause I would cut off from that figure one acre, and an acre conteineth 160 rods: I multiply 160 in 50. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 19 A rod or pole of ground, which is the square of sixteen feet and a half. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*, Which you multiply by 40, because there are 40 Perches in a Rod. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 F 1/1 Example. 19 rods the diagonal. 5 rods the perpendicular. 95 square rods the content. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 188 Half an acre, or eighty rods, of land.., is sufficient to keep a cow during a year. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 405 Five and a half square rods of ground, which had not been manured.

c. A measure of brickwork: (see quots.).

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 56 Bricklayers do work at twenty seaven shillings the Rod. *Ibid.* 63 A Rod 16½ Foot square, 1½ Bricks. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 53 The Bricklayer..doth for the most part agree by the Rod, which is sixteen Foot and a half square every way, and two hundred seventy two foot in all. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 550 A rod of standard brick-work, making the necessary allowance for mortar and waste, will require 4500 bricks. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2300 Consequently 272 feet is universally taken as the superficial standard content of a rod. *Ibid.*, A cubic rod of brickwork would be..306 feet cube.

† **d.** (See quot.) *Obs.*[−1]

1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 81 No Fisherman.. shall lay any more or greater Quantity [of lampern-leaps] than only one Rod of forty Fathom, containing seven Dozen of Leaps.

III. 8. † **a.** The shaft of a spear. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1234 The king share thrugh his shild with þe sharpe ende, And the rod all to roose right to his honde. *Ibid.* 11094 The roddis all to Roose right to þaire hond.

b. *dial.* The shafts of a cart or waggon.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Pullanus*, In a team, the horse which goes in the rods is commonly call'd the Fillar. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Rods*, of a cart or waggon; in Derb. the sills. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 725 *Rods* (Sussex), cart and waggon shafts.

1736 AINSWORTH, A rode, or roddle horse (filler), *equus carro proxime subjectus.* 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Rod-horse*, a horse in the shafts or rods.

9. a. A straight slender bar of metal; a connecting part or shaft which is slender in proportion to its length. See also CONNECTING-ROD, *guiding-*, *lightning-*, *piston-rod*.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pendulum Clock*, The Iron Rod or Wiar which bears the Bob at Bottom. 1750 FRANKLIN *Opinions & Conject.* Wks. 1887 II. 183 Would not these pointed rods probably draw the electrical fire silently out of a cloud? *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 155 As the rod of the pendulum, like all other bodies, contracts with cold. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 4 A rod of good steel, in its hardest state.., may be broken almost as easily as a rod of glass. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 30 This plunger hangs from a rod..which passes through the cover of the cylinder. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 458/2 The rod in the shaft, known as the main rod or spear rod, is usually made of strong balks of timber butted together.

b. In scientific use: An animal or vegetable structure having an elongated slender form.

1864 LUBBOCK in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* IV. 269 In the younger females..the eggs did not descend in the uterus as far as the 'rod'. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 223 This is the layer of rods and cones, and occupies about a quarter of the whole thickness [of the retina]. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 The rods..become united, and form a special structure, the 'rhabdom'. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 85 Examples of the aggregated rods are found on the white Eucalypti.

c. Something resembling a rod in shape.

c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* iii. 50 A continuous rod of fluid mercury. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 487/2 In the cry of the wind, in the grey rods of rain, and in all the shifting shows of the universe.

IV. 10. *attrib.*, in sense 'having the form of a rod': **a.** Of metal, etc., as *rod-bolt*, *-iron*, *-lead*.

1690 *Act 2 Will. & Mary* c. 4, Every Hundred Weight of Iron slit or hammered into Rods, commonly known by the Name of Rod Iron. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 48 The rod screw for the auger, four feet. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 84 To have Norfolk thumb latches..and eight-inch rod bolts. 1858 JOYNSON *Metals* 58 Hammered and rolled into the various sections known in commerce as bar, rod iron, and the like. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 220/2 *Rod Lead*...In this form it is used in the manufacture of compressed bullets. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 371/1, I..unfolded my patent rod-lock, and left my wheel supported by this device.

b. Of organic structures, as *rod-body*, *-cell*.

1877 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 276 Numerous rod-bodies were observed to be shot out of a fresh section just as in Geoplana, but the rod-cells were not isolated successfully. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 332 In the *Turbellaria* very similar structures are met with in the rhabdocysts or rod-cells.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General, as *rod-divination*, *-grower*, *-merchant*; *rod-shaped* adj.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 96 *note*, Our vulgar Notion of the Hazel's Tendency to a Vein of Lead Ore..seems to be a Vestige of this Rod Divination. 1851 *Census Gt. Brit.* (1854), Rod grower, dealer 12. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Rod-merchant*, a dealer in osiers or birch and alder rods for basket-making, etc. 1876 *Nature* 30 Nov. 108/1 Very minute rod-shaped spicules.

b. In sense 5, as *rod-bearer*, *-holder*; *rod-case*, *-hand*; *rod-fishing*, *-season*; *rod-caught* adj.

1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 13 The glancing trout made the rod-bearers' fingers itch to try their art. 1879 *Cassells' Techn. Educ.* II. 356 They..thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or rodholders. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 376/1 The Professor climbed up..with the rod-cases. *Ibid.* 382/1 By a simple turning over of the rod-hand while drawing firmly on the line. 1885 *Globe* 2 Sept. (Cassell), Rod-fishing is permissible until the end of October. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 4/2 The spring rod season for salmon is nearly over. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 10/1 He landed his record rod-caught fish—a salmon of sixty-seven pounds.

12. Special combs., as **rod-bat** (see quot. 1842); **rod-chisel** (see quot.); **rod-fall** (see quot. 1887); **rod-ham**, a piece of meadow-land on which osiers grow; **rod-machine** (see quot.); **rod-mill**, a workshop where iron is rolled into rods; **rod-planer** (see quot.); **rod-roller**, a workman engaged in rolling iron into rods; **rod-rope**, the rope by which boring-rods are worked; † **rod-woman**, a seller of twigs.

1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* s.v. *Plough* 981/1 The ploughman next changes the position of the coulter to the opposite side, by what is called the '*rod bat', that is, a wood-set stick with a crook in it. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* s.v. *Plough*, The..sheath, coulter, road bat [*sic*]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1961/1 **Rod-chisel*, a chisel on the end of a withe or rod, used by the smith in cutting hot metal. 1664 *MS. Agreement*, *Maldon*, *Essex* Bdl. 97 fol. 3 Parcell of land called Withers, with ye *rodfall and other appurtenances. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Rodfall*,..a belt of wood about a rod..deep, not belonging to the same owner as the bulk of the wood, and felled at a different time. 1883 TAUNT *Thames* (ed. 5) 44 From here a quarter of a mile of crooked stream, bordered with *rodhams, brings us to Shillingford Bridge. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 762/2 **Rod Machine*, a machine for making round sticks, such as dowels, pins, stretchers, broom-handles, etc. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, *Rod Mill Roller. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 10/2 A man having charge of a rod mill. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1961/2 **Rod-planer*, a special machine-tool for planing locomotive connecting-rods, guide-bars, and similar work. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 10/2 Upon the basis on which *rod rollers are paid to-day. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 966 Substituting for the wheel and axle, a number of ropes attached to the *rod-rope. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. ii, My mistress cries like the *rod-woman,—quick, quick, quick, buy any rosemary and bays?

† **Rod**, *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **roid**, **rode**. [Of obscure origin; perh. due to a wrong analysis of an early **fōtrod*: see TROD.

Fute rode occurs in Kennedy's *Passion of Christ* 11, and is probably still represented by Sc. *fit-rōd*. The quality and quantity of *o* in Sc. are so variable, that it is now impossible to say whether *rōd*, *rōd* represents this word or the Eng. *road*. Cf. however the dim. form *rodding(e)*.]

A path, a way or road.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 237 A litill rod he fand Vp toward the crag strikand. *Ibid.* X. 379 Thai..on range in ane rod can ga On handis and feit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 43 The hiddillis held thai and the roddis darn. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 197 Preistis, wirschip God, And put away 3our Imagerie,..To hell the way and rod. 1581 BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 160 Ane edder in the hie vay, and serpent in the rod. 1600 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* VI. 125 Making of roidis, gaittis and passageis throw the landis, and taking of..wair furth thairof.

Rod, obs. form of ROAD, ROOD, RUD *sbs.*

† **Rod**, erroneous variant of RAD *a.*, afraid.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 210 Germanus bad thame tha sould nocht be rod, Bot haif gude hoip and put thair help in God.

Rod (rɒd), *v.* [f. ROD *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* To furnish with rods or laths. *Obs.*[−o]

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ripiar pared*, to lath, to rod a wall.

2. *U.S.* To fit with lightning-conductors.

a 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LVIII. 358 (Cent.), Several other houses in the town were rodded in the same way. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 11 Feb. 2/3 An old man down the country refused to have me rod his dwelling.

3. *intr.* To cut and peel osiers. *dial.*

1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* 121 They kep' the childer away rodding.

Rod, *v.* (to rub): see RUD *v.*[2]

Rodde, obs. pa. t. of RIDE *v.*

Ro·dded, *ppl. a.* [f. ROD *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ED.]

† **1.** Formed into rounded pleats. *Obs.*[−1]

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. I iv, In garded frocks they shine with roddid welts about theyr necks [L. *virgatis lucent sagulis*].

2. Made or furnished with rods.

1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. iv. 64 (E.D.S.), Rodded hurdles. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 674 The hurdles employed for this purpose are generally of two kinds, either flatted or rodded. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 148 A rack made of malleable iron,..not sparred but rodded, in the sides, to keep in the straw.

3. Shaped like a rod.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* v. (ed. 2) 122 Its [the Glyptolepis] rodded, obelisk-like spires. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* VII. (ed. 4) 295 Certain histological changes.. especially affecting the 'rodded' lining cells.

Rodden (rɒ·d'n), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 **roddyne**, 8–9 **roddin**, 9 **roddan**, **r(h)oddon**. [Of obscure formation, but prob. related to RED *a.*, from the same grade as OE. *rudig*, *rudu*, and ON. *roð*, *roði*, etc.] A berry of the rowan or mountain ash. Also *attrib.*, as *rodden-tree*.

15.. in *Bannatyne MS.* (1879) 775 Quhen..gud reid wyne growis on the roddyne treis. *a* 1694 SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* (1700) 31 The Fruit whereof hangs in Clusters like our Roddens. *a* 1783 *Willy o Douglass-dale* xix, O had I a bunch o yon red roddins, That grows in yonder wood. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 58 Twa wimpling burnies meet Beside the rodden glen. 1853 CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* 200 (E. D. D.), The roddens hangin' ripe and red.

Rodden, *a. rare.* [f. ROD *sb.*[1]] Made of rods.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 209 Round rodden cow cribs.

Ro·dden-fluke. *Sc.* Also **roddan-**. [Perh. f. RODDING *vbl. sb.*[2]: cf. the synonymous *rawn-fluke*. In Northumb. called *roddams*.] The turbot.

1795 J. DONALDSON *Agric. Kincardine* 415 Scate, turbot, (called here rodden fluke, and bannock fluke) and flounders. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* I. 192 The Turbot..in Scotland is called Rodden-fleuk; the last word being a general denomination for flounders and other flat fish. 1882 DAY *Fishes Grt. Brit.* II. 12 Turbot,..Roddan or roan fleuk,.. east coast of Scotland.

Ro·ddikin. *Sc.* Also **6 rodekein**, **8 -ikin**, **roddickin**, **9 ruddiken**. [Perh. ad. Du. or Flem. **roodeken*, dim. of *roode* (Kilian), = READ *sb.*[1]] The fourth stomach of a ruminant animal.

1599 in *Stirling Nat. Hist. Soc. Trans.* (1902) 28 Item xij rodekeins. 1796 *Young's Annals Agric.* XXVII. 69 An obstruction takes place, and..the stomach, called the Rodikin, is greatly inflamed. *c* 1805 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 88 Roasted hen, and collops plenty; And roddickins, and penches too. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 302 Pray, sir, allow me to help you—I shall send you a nice piece of ruddiken.

Roddin(g, *Sc.*, a path: see *sheep-rodding*.

Ro·dding, (*vbl.*) *sb.*[1] [f. ROD *sb.*[1] or *v.*]

1. The action of beating with a rod; caning.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 478 Their capitall punishments are hanging, rodding, knocking on the heads, drowning. 1906 H. S. SALT *Consolat. Faddist* 30 The less they did attend, The more he brayed of rodding.

2. *techn.* (See quots.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Rodding*, the operation of fixing or repairing wooden cage guides in shafts. *a* 1890 *Electr. Rev.* XVI. 14 (Cent.), In most of the systems the cable is inserted by a process technically called rodding—that is, pushing rods through the duct from one manhole to the next.

3. *concr.* Metal in the form of rods; an arrangement of rods.

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 80 It has been found that a steel channel section of rodding is far superior for the purpose. 1899 *Daily News* 1 July 4/5 Electro-pneumatic signalling does away with rodding and wires.

Ro·dding, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc. rare.* [f. *rodd*, var. of *rudd* spawn: see REDD *sb.*] The spawning of fish. Hence *rodding-time*.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Campsie* XV. 321 *note*, It is said that the raising of the Damhead..is the sole cause why the fish come not up in rodding time to the Glazert.

Roddle, variant of RADDLE *sb.*[1]

Ro·ddy, *a. rare*−°. [f. ROD *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Vergeux*, roddie, full of rods.

Roddy, obs. form of RUDDY *a.*

† **Rode**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Prob. a. Du. *roede* measuring-rod (ten feet long): see ROOD *sb.*] A certain length of dyke.

1662 DUGDALE *Imbanking & Draining* 242 That the sewer..should be dyked..before Michaelmasse following, upon pain of every rode not done 3*s.* 4*d.* *Ibid.*, Upon pain also of iij*s.* iiij*d.* for every rode unfinished at Michaelmasse.

Rode (rōud), *sb.*[2] *U.S.* Also 7–8 **road**(e, 9 **rhode**. [Of obscure origin.] A rope, esp. one attached to a boat-anchor or trawl. (Cf. RODING.)

1679 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 135 A roade taken out of his Boate in the time of ye fire, & made vse of to pull downe houses. 1726 PENHALLOW *Indian Wars* (1859) 53 They fired..with such resolution, as made them quit one of their boats by cutting their roads and lashings. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 12 Manilla Trawl Rhode, large yarn. *a* 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rode*,..a rope attached to a boat-anchor or killock. *Perley.* [Bay of Fundy.]

Rode, *sb.*[3] *dial.* (See quot. and RODE *v.*[2])

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* s.v., 'To go to Rode,' means to go late at night, or early in the morning, to shoot wild fowl, which pass over-head on the wing.

Rode, *v.*[1] Also 7 **road.** [Prob. ad. older Du. *roden, roeden* (Kilian), = LG. *roden, raden* (see Grimm), OFris. *rotha* to root out, extirpate.] *trans.* To clear (a stream, dyke, etc.) from weeds. Hence **Ro·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1616 in W. H. Wheeler *Hist. Fens* (1897) App. IV. 11 The Welland to be roaded, rooked, hooked, haffed, scowered and cleansed. 1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking & Draining* 242 The sewer called the Beche..should be dyked, roded, and scoured. 1664–5 *Act* 16–17 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 2 [They] shall..maintaine and keepe the Rivers of Gleane and Welland with sufficient Dyking, Roading, Scowering and Bancking. 1858 W. H. WHEELER *Drainage Fens & Low Lands* 17 The cost of this work in the fen district, where it is termed 'roding', is about 20*s.* a mile.. [Descr. precedes.]

Rode, *v.*[2] Also 8 **rod**, 9 **road.** [Of obscure origin. Sense 2 is evidently related in some way to *cock-rode, -road.*]

1. *intr.* Of wild-fowl: To fly landward in the evening.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 464 As soon as the evening sets in, the decoy rises (as they term it)...This rising of the decoy in the evening, is in Somersetshire called rodding. 1885 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XI. 188 Gunners..wait in the marshes in the Bristol Channel, in the evening, to shoot wild fowl 'roding in' half an hour after sunset. 1898 [see ROADING *vbl. sb.*[2]].

2. Of woodcock: To perform a regular evening flight during the breeding season.

1865 J. SLEIGH *Derbyshire Gloss.* (E.D.D.). 1888 [see ROADING *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1907 BENSUSAN *Wild-Life Stories* 208 When a woodcock is roding, he must not vary his pace, his flight, or his song.

Rode, obs. f. REED, ROAD, ROID *a.*, ROOD, RUD, RUDE; pa. t. or pa. pple. of RIDE *v.*

-rode (f. RIDE *v.*): see *tide-, wind-rode.*

Ro·ded, *a.* Also **roaded.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RODY *a.*] Streaky. (Generally used of bacon.)

1848– in dialect glossaries. 1893 *Natal Times* 30 Sept., They..make splendid roded bacon and good hams.

Rode-horse, obs. f. ROAD-HORSE. **Rode-lofte,** obs. f. ROOD-LOFT. **Rodely,** var. of RUDELY *Obs.*; obs. f. RUDELY.

Rodent (rōu·dĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *rōdent-, rōdens*, pr. pple. of *rōdĕre* to gnaw.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* Gnawing; belonging to the order *Rodentia.*

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 184/2 Of the Rodent mammals (*Rodentia*) of Africa..we have no very extensive knowledge. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 108 In this we may discern a slight approach to the rodent character of *Cheiromys.* 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethn. & Phil. Hidatsa Ind.* 50 The rodent teeth of the beaver are regarded as potent charms. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 419/2 Rodent Moles, with very small or rudimentary eyes and ear-conchs.

2. *Path.* (See quots.)

1853 PAGET *Lect. Surg. Path.* II. 452 The Rodent Ulcer is the disease which has been described under various names: such as cancerous ulcer of the face, cancroid ulcer [etc.]. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 125 Rodent ulcers are closely allied to the cancers. 1893 *St. Bartholomew's Hosp. Rep.* XXIX. 191 Rodent cancer most commonly occurs on the face.

3. Of waves: Wearing away the shore.

1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 148 Out came the lovely carving of the rodent waves.

B. *sb. Zool.* An animal of the order *Rodentia*, characterized by having no canine teeth and strong incisors.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 503 The animals included in the Order of *Rodents*, or gnawers and nibblers. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1860) 137 The eyes of moles and of some burrowing rodents are rudimentary in size. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* vi. 287 The peculiar families of South American Rodents—cavies, spiny-rats, and chinchillas.

transf. 1885 LD. R. CHURCHILL *Sp.* (1889) I. 235 Lord Derby belongs to a tribe of political rodents.

Rodential (rōude·nʃăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to the *Rodentia* or rodent animals. Hence **Rode·ntially** *adv.*

1890 *Nature* XLII. 193/1 The dingo and several other, chiefly rodential, placental mammals. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 2/2 A nose rodentially keen.

Rodentian (rōude·nʃăn), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Belonging to the rodents.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 157 A little string of raw rodentian delicacies, dangling by their tails in a bunch.

‖ **Rodeo** (rōdē·o). *Amer.* [Sp. *rodeo* a going round, a cattle-ring, etc., f. *rodear* to go round.]

1. A driving together of cattle in order to separate, count, inspect, or mark them; a round-up. Also *attrib.*, as *rodeo-ground.*

1834 DARWIN *Jrnl.* 16 Aug. in *Voy. Beagle* (1839) III. 311 Once every year there is a grand 'rodeo' when all the cattle are driven down, counted, and marked. 1851 *Laws California* xcii, Every owner of a stock farm shall be obliged to give yearly one general rodeo. 1891 B. HARTE *First Fam. Tasajara* vii, Her native-bred animal fondly believed that he was participating in a *rodeo.* 1892 GERTRUDE ATHERTON *Doomswoman* xxiv, The platform on one side of the circular rodeo-ground.

2. A place or enclosure where cattle are brought together for any purpose.

1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 24/1 To collect the herd once a week, driving them from all quarters to a rodéo, or circuit, where an account is taken of their numbers. 1866 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 672/3 In fine weather they are left on the 'rodeo', a bare piece of ground near the house, to which they are driven to pass the night.

Roder, obs. form of ROADER[1].

† **Roderigo.** *Obs.*[−1] [A Spanish personal name.] Some kind of snuff.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead* Wks. 1711 IV. 34 As long as I could..have my Diamond Snuff-box full of *Orangeree* or *Roderigo.*

Rodetreo, obs. variant of ROOD-TREE.

† **Rodewort.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *rode* RUD *sb.* + WORT.] The marigold.

14.. *MS. Sloane 5*, lf. 46 a/2 *Solsequium*, Rodewort oþer marygoldys. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 86 *Incuba, sponsa solis, kalendula*,..goldwort *uel* rodeuurt.

† **Rodge,** variant of (or error for) RADGE.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Rodge*, a sort of Water-foul, somewhat like a Duck, but lesser. [Hence in some later Dicts.]

Rodges-blast, variant of ROGER'S BLAST.

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iv. (1884) 28 Occasionally a 'rodges-blast' sweeps like a whirlwind over the marsh, lifting the reed-stacks, wrecking windmills, and dismasting the wherries. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 266 You may see..the trees uprooted for a space where a rodges-blast has descended. 1890 'D. DALE' *Noah's Ark* i, A sudden squall came up, as these rodges-blasts do spring up on the Broads.

Rodi(e, obs. forms of RUDDY.

Rodiane, obs. form of RHODIAN.

Rodinal (rō·dinăl). [Trade name.] A preparation of salts of paramidophenol together with sodium sulphite, used as a developer in photography.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 90 Rodinal..has a developing power equal to that of the rapid quinol developer. 1893 *Ibid.* III. 91 Longer development than with rodinal is required in order to obtain sufficient opacity.

Ro·ding. [Cf. RODE *sb.*[2]] An anchor rope.

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iii. 57 Dan..twitched once or twice on the roding, and..the anchor drew up at once. *Ibid.* viii. 153 Three boats found their rodings fouled.

† **Rodion.** *Obs.*[−1] (See quot.)

Apparently = *rodjon*, and now represented by ROGER[2] 5, with its variants RODGES- or ROGER'S BLAST.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 240, I haue herd seid of ful yore agon A whirle wynd blowing nothing softe Was in old Englissh callid a Rodion, That reiseth duste & strauh ful hih alofte.

† **Rod-knight.** *Obs.* [Later form of OE. *rádcniht.*] = RAD-KNIGHT.

c 1280 BRACTON II. XXXV. § 6 Ut si quis debeat equitare cum domino suo de manerio in manerium, & tales dicuntur Rodknights. *c* 1290 *Fleta* III. xiv. § 7 Per servitium equitandi mecum, vel cum uxore mea, qui Rodknyghts vocabantur. [1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 334 Our old word Rodknights (that is, Riding Knights, or Knight-riders). 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 422 *Rodknights*, or *Radknights*, are certaine seruitours, which hold their lands by seruing their Lord on horsebacke. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 69 Bracton calls such tenants as held by the service of riding with the lords from one manor to another, Rod Knights. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 56 This last [the Radman] seems to have been the same with the Rod or Rad-knights.]

Ro·dless, *a.* [f. ROD *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no (fishing-) rod.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 783 Angler..walking rodless along the banks. 1859 HOLE *Tour Irel.* 83 Away went Frank to his boat; and I, rodless, to wander..among the great mountains.

Ro·dlet. [f. ROD *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little rod or rod-shaped object.

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 21 Assuming that the rod or thread consists of a number of smaller rodlets or tiny threads. 1883 *Science* I. 370/2 An envelope composed of little rodlets, standing perpendicular to the surface.

Ro·d-like, *a.* [f. ROD *sb.*[1] + -LIKE.] Resembling a rod; shaped like a rod.

1611 COTGR., *Vergé*, made of rods, or twigs; also, streaked with long, and rod-like rayes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 553 Stem spreading, rod-like. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 158 Shrubs or herbs, with rod-like branches. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 214 An elongated rod-like bone, rather thicker towards its anterior end.

Rod lofte, obs. form of ROOD-LOFT.

Ro·dman. Also **rodsman.** [f. ROD *sb.*[1]]

1. An angler; a rodster.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6 [He] is not only a penman, but a gunman, a rodman, and a horseman. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/3 The complaints by the rodsmen..against over-netting are louder than ever.

2. One who holds up the rod in surveying.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* IV. 177 The rodman, with his rod held vertically, appearing in the center of each picture, or near the center.

† **Rod-net,** var. of *road-net*: see ROAD *sb.* 12.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 422 *Rodnet*, a net to catch blackbirds, or woodcockes in. [Hence in some later Dicts.]

Rodney (rɒ·dni). [Of obscure origin.]

1. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* 77 *Rodney*, a roughly constructed platform, with old rails, near the pit's mouth, upon which a large fire is made during the winter nights, to light the bank.

2. An idler or loafer; a casual worker; a disreputable character. Also *attrib.*, hulking, rough.

In extensive dialect use: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1866 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. XI. (1867) 494/1 There was Devil Lees.., a great big rodney fellow, as hard as a grounsell toad. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 6/1 The 'Rodney' has no home; he sleeps with his back against his coke oven, or in it when it is cleared out.

Rodochrome, var. RHODOCHROME. **Rodok,** obs. f. RUDDOCK. **Rodomel(le** : see RHODOMEL.

Rodomont (rɒ·dŏmɒnt). Also 7 **rodomond**, 7–9 **rodomonte**, 6–7 **rhodomonte.** [a. F. *rodomont* or It. *rodomonte*, from the name of the boastful Saracen leader in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*] A great bragger or boaster. Now *arch.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* X 4, The fourth of Tullies Rhetorickes, where he speaketh of a bragging Rhodomonte. 1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 207 As if there were more terrible Rodomontes among the Spaniardes, then otherwhere. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 69 St. Jude argues with the Rodomonts of his Time. 1770 BARETTI *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* II. 11 Of such rodomonts I am told that Portugal has even a larger number than of idlers. [1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 362, I can never think how I avoided being stabbed myself or stabbing one of these two Rodomonts.]

attrib. and *Comb.* 1611 COTGR., *A pied de plomb*,..Rodomont-like. 1626 B. JONSON *Masques* Wks. (1692) 646 Who had thought to have..triumpht our whole Nation, In his Rodomont Fashion.

Rodomontade (rɒdɒmɒntē·d), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **rodomantade.** *β.* 7–9 **rhodomontade** (7 **rhado-, rhada-**), 7–8 **rhodomantade.** [a. F. *rodomontade*, It. *rodomontata*, †-*ada* (Florio): see prec. and -ADE.]

A. *sb.* **1. a.** A vainglorious brag or boast; an extravagantly boastful or arrogant saying or speech; † an arrogant act.

α. 1612 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 128, 5 Challengers cartells, full of Rodomontades. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 12 Then they might have acted their Rodomontades and injuries in a higher Straine. 1672 DRYDEN *Heroic Plays* Ess. (Ker) I. 157, I could easily show you, that the rodomontades of Almanzor are neither so irrational as his, nor so impossible to be put in execution. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 163 We need not care for all the *fervida dicta*, all the rodomontades, of France and Spain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 50 Wherever he came he pressed horses in defiance of law,..and almost raised mobs by his insolent rodomontades. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* viii, Poor Phil used to bore me after dinner with endless rodomontades about his passion and his charmer. 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* I. i. 74 Spain laughed at these rodomontades.

β. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 4 At the first view of so many Rhodomontades and bravings, we were in some doubt and amaze. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 29 The Theologist should be forbidden to write such Rhodomontads. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xliv, The rhodomontades they uttered on the subject of their generosity and courage. 1784 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 7 Dec., I was called away in the midst of my rhodomontade, and have lost all zest for pursuing it. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 136 *note*, A species of conversation..which consisted of the most improbable rhodomontades. 1881 *Littell's Living Age* 482 This disloyal rhodomontade was freely circulated throughout England.

b. Boastful or inflated language; extravagant boasting or bragging.

α. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 209 Arrogance,..Rodomontade, affectation of Empire. 1734 tr. *Rollins' Anc. Hist.* III. VII. 449 Supplying his want of courage with rodomontade. 1829 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 392 We could discern its meaning through a cloud of rodomontade. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 9 A detestable compound of vulgarity and rodomontade.

β. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiogr.* (1764) 160 The Duke de Crouy..said by way of Rhodomontade,..he saw all the rest of the World must bow under the Spaniard. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 276 To see..their rhodomontade and poetical bravado, we need only turn to our famous poet-laureat. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 194 The Spaniards are not inferior in rhodomontade and national prejudices. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 194 A profusion of barbarous epithets and wilful rhodomontade. 1892 *Nation* 25 Aug. 150/2 Tricoupis..has no sympathy with bluster and rhodomontade.

† **2.** *transf.* A braggart. = RODOMONT. *Obs.*

1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 530, I can scarce pity that Rhodamantade, that dy'd upon the point of that Sword. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 90 There was a Rhadamontade that would fight with any man and bragged of his valour.

B. *adj.* Bragging; boastful; ranting.

α. a 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 661 There happened some rodomontad discourses in which he conceived himself affronted. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 175 Listening to the flighty and rodomontade ideas that passed his lips. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xi, He again ran on in a grotesque and rodomontade account of the host.

β. 1767 S. PATERSON *Anoth. Trav.* II. 36 All this rhodomontade popish stuff. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, He has got into such a rhodomontade manner. 1818 HAZLITT *Shaks. Plays* (1838) 111 He is too hot and choleric, and somewhat rhodomontade. 1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Albigenses & Wald.* 13 The same rhodomontade style of special pleading.

Rodomonta·de, *v.* Also **rhod-.** [f. prec.] *intr.* To boast, brag, talk big, rant.

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1083 To Rodomontade, *inaniter..gloriari.* 1755 in Johnson. 1840 H. Ainsworth *Tower of London* (1864) 7 You have learnt to rhodomontade at the court of Madrid, I perceive. 1855 *Woman's Devotion* III. 49 How long she would have rhodomontaded in this way, Nest could not tell.

Hence **Rodomonta·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1698 Collier *Immor. Stage* ii. (1738) 59 *Rhodomontading* .., bombastic. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* x. vi, He soon finds there's nothing to be got by rhodomontading. 1787 — *Diary* 16 Feb., I think his rhodomontading as innocent as that of our cousin. 1831 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 449 His hero a rodomontading Congressman from the Western States. 1859 *Athenæum* 7 May 610 The careless or rhodomontading statements of earlier writers.

Rodomonta·der. Also **rhodo-.** [f. prec.] A boaster, braggart.

a 1853 W. Jay *Autobiogr. & Rem.* (1854) 413 This fanatical rodomontader. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 264 Among the characters .. are clever Tom Thumbs, half-witted simpletons, bold rhodomontaders.

So **Rodomonta·dist.**

1655 Terry *Voy. E. India* 167 When this Rhadomantadist had ended his perillous story, it was dinner.

† **Rodomonta·do,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 **rodomantada, 7 roda-, 8 rhodomantado, rhodomontado.** [See Rodomontade *sb.* and -ado.]

A. *sb.* **1.** = Rodomontade *sb.* 1.

a. 1598 Florio *Dict.* To Rdr. a 6 b, [Men whose] valour [is] bragardrie, *Astolpheidas,* or *Rodomontadas,* or if it come to action crueltie. 1603 — *Montaigne* II. xxxi. (1632) 403 These Rodomontados must be employed on such as feare them. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 23 Rodamantadoes, or thundring declamations. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 91 This must be either a Mistake, or a Rodomontado.

β. 1652 *Plea for Free State* 31 The Roman Religion.. being replenished with the high Rhodomontadoes of Saints and miraculous Stories. 1673 H. Stubbe *Further Vind. Dutch War* 65 It was a Rhodomontado of Philip II..that He had rather have no Subjects at all, then those He had to be Hereticks. 1700 De Foe *Two Grt. Quest. considered* 4 It does not use to be the Temper of the English to run on such Rhodomantado's.

2. = Rodomontade *sb.* 2.

1600 B. Jonson *Cynth. Rev.* v. iv. Wks. (1616) 245 Most terribly he comes off; like your Rodomantada. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* Pref., As for those flashy Rhodomantadoes that go about to adulterate the best Exoticks. 1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* 269 The Andalusians seem to me the great talkers and rodomontadoes of Spain.

B. *adj.* = Rodomontade *a.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. xxiv, The Duke of Espernon in a kind of Rodomontado way, desired leave of the King to block up Rochel. 1658 Osborn *Mem. Q. Eliz.* 100 He sought peace in a posture far below the usuall pride and Rhodomontado-gallantry of that Nation. 1698 T. Rymer *Short View* 159 This ratling Rodomontado speech.

Hence † **Rodomonta·do** *v. Obs. rare.*

1693 W. Freke *Sel. Ess.* xxxii. 200 If they deal in History they sophisticate it; or if in morality they Rhodomontado it.

Rodsman : see Rodman.

Ro·dster. [f. Rod *sb.*[1]] An angler.

1879 *Leeds Mercury* 8 July 8 (Davies), There were close upon 500 competitors, who included in their ranks rodsters from all parts of the three kingdoms. 1883 *Sportsman* 1 Sept. 4 Old rodsters and young rodsters can find plenty of occupation on the river banks.

Ro·d-wood. [Rod *sb.*[1]] One of several West Indian trees or shrubs belonging to the genera *Lætia, Eugenia,* and *Calyptranthes.*

1716 *Petiveriana* I. § 258 Rodwood, *Myrtis Barbadensis viminalibus virgis.* 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 240 It [*Eugenia virgata*] is now commonly called Rod-wood by the negroes. *Ibid.* 249 Rod-wood. The tree grows to a considerable size, and is esteemed a fine timber wood. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* Col. Names, Black, broad-leaved, red, small-leaved, white Rod-wood.

Ro·dy, *a. dial.* Also **roady.** = Roded *a.*

1864 *Reader* 19 Nov. 642/1 *Rody.*—Streaked alternately with lean and fat. This very common word seems to be exclusively applied to bacon which presents this appearance. 1878– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rody, obs. form of Ruddy *a.*

Rodyr, obs. form of Rudder.

Roe[1] (rōu). Forms: *a.* 1 **raha,** 1, 5–6 **raa,** 1, 4–6 **ra,** 6 **ray,** 7 **rey,** 6– **rae,** 6 **re.** *β.* 3 **roa,** 4–6 **ro, roo,** 6 **rhoo, row(e,** 6– **roe.** [Common Teut.: OE. *ráha, róa, rá,* = MDu. *rē, ree* (Du. *ree*), OS. *rêho* (LG. *rê*), OHG. *rêho* (also *rêh* neut., G. *reh*), ON. *rá* (Da. *raa,* Sw. *rå*), of uncertain etym. OE. had also a fem. *rǽge* corresponding to OHG. *reia.* After 1300 the *a*-forms are only northern and Sc.]

1. A small species of deer (*Capreolus capræa,* formerly *Cervus capreolus*) inhabiting various parts of Europe and Asia; a deer belonging to this species.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 403 *Capria,* raha. *c* 875 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1161 *Capriolus,* raa. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 30 Hit is fiscwylle & fuzolwylle, & mære on huntunge heorta & rana. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 166 Syf man on huntuþe ran oððe rægean mid flane..ʒewæcep. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19080 Þe propheci was þan fild sua þat said þat halt suld scep as ra. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 4097, I is ful wight, god waat, as is a raa. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 143 In þat cuntree also er many camelioun, þe whilk es a lytill beste of þe mykilnes of a raa. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fables (Wolf & Wether)* 2511 Went neuer Hound mair haistelie fra the hand, Quhen he wes rynnand maist raklie at the ra. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. iv. 55 Lo! ther the rais, rynning swyft as fyre. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 182 Kyddis skippand throw ronnis eftir rayis. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 21 The hart, the hynd, the dae, the rae,..War skowping all frae brae to brae. 1612 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 H. Geldart's son bringing a rey. 17.. Ramsay *To Starrat* 32 Blythly wald I..stend o'er burns as light as ony rae. 1881 *Berwick Nat. Club Proc.* IX. 454 'As wild as the rae' is a well-known Border phrase.

β. a 1200 in *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* etc. (1838) 3 *Caprea,* roa. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 As fisch ahon on hoke, as þe roa inumen iþe net. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs..þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15750 Fond þey neuere..bukke ne do,..cony, fowen, no ro. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 In þat londe beeþ many scheep..and fewe roos and hertes. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 3728 Hert, and hynde, buk, and doo,..reyndere and the dredful roo. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 99 Moche mete of hertes and hyndes, roes,..and moche other venyson. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xiii. 8 Men of armes, which..were as swifte as the Roes vpon ye mountaynes. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 241 The tayle of Harte, Bucke, Rowe, or any other Deare, is to be called the Syngle. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 216 Here are great store of roes, deere, and ostriches. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 160 Their Coursers, than the Mountain Roe More fleet. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 329 The roes travel in single families, seldom more than four together. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 446 The height of the Roe at the shoulders is about two feet and a half. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i, The yellow roes stood and stared at him.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *roe-doe, -drive* (cf. Drive *sb.* 1 c and 2 b), *-head, -hunt, -kid, -leather,* etc.; *roe-hunter, -hunting, -shooting; roe-footed.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 154/13 A *Roe doe, *caprœa.* 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 142 They neuer part vntil the Row-doe haue fawned. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 9/6 There are *roe-drives in the woods. 1631 Cheitle *Hoffman* C ij, I, my good Lord, being *roefooted, outstript him in running. 1577 in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1886) 154, 18 *roeheads, £4. 1840 Colquhoun *Moor & Loch* 34 The generality of *roe-hunts are nothing but blunders from beginning to end. *Ibid.* 35 One or two experienced *roe-hunters had the whole sport to themselves. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hunting,* *Roe Hunting. 1840 Colquhoun *Moor & Loch* 39, I had not then much knowledge of roe-hunting. 1618 in Macpherson *Fauna Lakeland* (1892) 73 Making a pannell..for carrying iij *rey kidds to London, xx^d^. 1634 *Ibid.* 72 Goinge with a roe kidd to Judge Cawlye, xij^d^. 1347 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 234 The hundred of *rolether, 16s. 1398 *Ibid.* 547 That no manner of shepeslether or calveslether..be dyed after the manner of rolether. 1354–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 555 Pro *Ranettes et cordulis pro eisdem. 1383–4 *Ibid.* 593 In cordis emp. pro le Raanet. 1840 Colquhoun *Moor & Loch* 35 Their love of a *roe-pasty prevailing over their love of the chase. 1620 in Macpherson *Fauna Lakeland* (1892) 72 For careing *roe pyes to my Lord Chancler's, xviij^d^. 1840 Colquhoun *Moor & Loch* 38 Recommending the above manner of *roe-shooting. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 352 Item I gyue to Edward Archibald iij *Roye [? *read* raye] skinnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7048 *Roo-venisoun y-bake in paste. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xii. *note,* The learned in cookery..hold the roe-venison dry and indifferent food, unless [etc.].

Roe[2] (rōu). Forms: *a.* 5–6 **roughe,** 6–7 **rough ;** 5 **roof,** 7 **roff(e ;** 6–7 **rowe,** 7–8 **row.** *β.* 7– **roe.** [ME. type **roȝ(e, row(e,* = MDu. *roch, roge* (Kilian *roghe*), Flem. *rog,* MLG. *roge, rogge,* MHG. *roge,* OHG. *rogo.* It is not clear whether the word is native in English or of later adoption. For forms with final *n* see Rown.]

1. The mass of eggs contained in the ovarian membrane of a fish. *Hard roe,* the spawn of a female fish; *soft roe,* the milt or sperm of a male fish. Also *in roe.*

a. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591 *Lactes,* roof of fyshe, or mylke of fyshe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 114 Tak ye rowys of fissh & ye liuere. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 161 White herynge in a dische,..looke he be white by þe boon, þe rougne white & nesche. 1530 Palsgr. 177 *Oeue,* the rougne of a fysshe. *Ibid.* 264/1 Rowe in a fysshes belly, *oevue.* 1617 Minsheu *Ductor* 422 Roffes or Roughes of fish that spawne. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 He got his Merchandise aboard, which..was nothing but the rows of shads. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 256 Composed of Globules, so like the Rowes or Spawn of Fishes. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scotl.* 201 The..Herrings that have little or no Milt or Row. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 340 That small kind of mackarel that have neither melts nor rows. 1832 [see Salmon *sb.*[1] 4].

β. 1595 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 39 Here comes Romeo. *Mer.* Without his Roe, like a dryed Hering. 1606 — *Troil. & Cr.* v. i. 68 To be..a Herring without a Roe, I would not care. 1653 Walton *Angler* viii. 162 You shall scarce..take a Male Carp without a Melt, or a Female without a Roe or Spawn. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 287 You mean the prodigious quantity of roe they spawn. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 141 [Cod] begin to spawn in January...Some continue in roe till the beginning of April. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 169 It is remarkable that the hard roe, in general, does not emit so much light as the soft-roe. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VI. i, A Moorish compound, made of eggs and roes of carp. 1875 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* (ed. 4) 412 Fishes are, for the most part, truly oviparous, the ovaries being familiarly known as the 'roe'.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *roe-fish, -laden, -like, mullet, sauce, -shad, -sick;* **roe corn,** a single egg from a roe.

1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 321 These boxes contain each two thousand *roe 'corns'. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 54/2 The killing of a *roe-laden fish on her way to spawn. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 573 A white or yellowish *roe-like substance. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 368 Between the seasons of 'Fat Mullet' and '*Roe Mullet' there is an intermission of two or three weeks in the fishing. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 549/2 Another cook will prepare the *roe sauce to accompany the shad. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 88/2 There was a great *roe-shad hanging by his gills. 1641 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 24 For what sort he will sell them [*sc.* herrings]..*roe-sicke, cleere or pure ware.

Roe[3]. [Prob. a var. of Row *sb.*] (See quot.)

1850 Chaloner & Fleming *Mahogany Tree* 57 Roe is that alternate streak or flake of light and shade running in the grain.

Roebin, obs. form of Robbin.

Roebuck (rōu·bʊk). Forms: *a.* 5 **ra(a)buke, rabukk,** 6 **raybuck,** *Sc.* **rebuke.** *β.* 4–6 **ro-,** 5 **roo-,** 6 **rho-, rowe-,** 5, 7 **roebucke,** 6– **roe-buck.** [f. Roe[1] + Buck. Cf. MDu. *reebuck* (Du. *-bok*), OHG. *rêhbock* (G. *rehbock*), ON. *rábukkr* (MSw. *robuk,* Sw. *råbock*).] The buck or male of the roe-deer; a male roe.

a. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 700 *Hec capra,* a rabuke. 1471 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VIII. 36 De ij capitibus de rabukkis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/1 Raa buke, *capreus, caprea. a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 338 Wther small beistis as re and rebuke.

β. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Ceruus is þe name of þe herte of þe bucke and of þe Robucke. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii, He is more lasse þen an hert and he is more þenn a Roo bucke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e ij b, A fayre Roobucke and a fayre doo. 1530 Palsgr. 263/1 Rho bucke, a beest. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 143 He is not called a greate Rowebucke, but a fayre Rowbucke. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 24 He would him make..the Robuckes in flight to overtake. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 739 They took them to be Serpents, being in quantity as big as Roe-bucks. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 106 Roe-buck. The flesh is better than that of other wild creatures. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 296 This natural wall along which..a Roe-buck would hardly have clamber'd. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 71 They resemble the roe-buck in the colour and nature of their hair. 1801 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* II. 288 It is about the size of the common or European Roebuck. 1881 Greener *Gun* 513 Roe bucks are occasionally stalked with the *360 Express rifle.

attrib. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iv, þe Roo bucke flessh is most holsome to eete of eny. 1551 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 107 Tua raybuck skynnis. 1801 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* II. 289 A pair of horns of some animal of the Roebuck kind. 1892 Macpherson *Fauna Lakeland* 72 A coat of arms which included three Roebuck heads.

Roe·buck-berry. [f. prec.] The fruit of a herbaceous species of *Rubus* (see quots.), or the plant producing this.

1771 Pennant *Tour in Scotland* (1774) 94 They..are remarkably fond of the *Rubus Saxatilis,* called in the Highlands on that account the Roebuck Berry. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Lanark* XV. 25 Wild fruits are here in great abundance, such as..Roebuck-berries, and straw-berries. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scotl., Ross* XIV. 191 The native fruits of the parish are brambles, roebuck-berries, raspberries. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 57/3 Of the British species not hitherto mentioned..the Roebuck-berry is Rubus saxatilis.

Roed (rōud), *a.* [f. Roe[2].] Having roe; full of spawn. Also in combs. *full-, hard-, soft-roed.*

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Oeuf, Harenc aux œufs,* a full-rowed, or hard-rowed Herring. *Ibid., Ouvé,* full rowed, as a fish. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 161 The fishermen take great numbers [of ling] without ever finding any of the female or roed fish among them. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* II. 221 There are also hard-roed mackarel. 1819 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7 Scotch herrings..., being roed, and very luscious, do not keep so sound.

Roe·-deer. Forms: 1 **rah-,** 2 **roadeor;** 6 **rowdeare,** 7 **roe deere,** 8– **roe-deer** (9 *Sc.* **rae-**). [f. Roe[1] + Deer. Cf. MDa. and MSw. *raadiur* (Da. *raadyr,* Sw. *rådjur*).] Deer, or a deer, of the roe kind; a roe.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 2 Nim..foxes smero & rahdeores mearh. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Z.) 309 *Capreolus,* rahdeor [*a* 1200 roadeor].

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 142 They are sweeter of Sent vnto the houndes than the Harte or the Rowdeare. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 134/2 A Roe Deere..when Lodged.. Beddeth. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hunting,* We have no Roe Deer in England; but they abound in Scotland, Germany, Africa, &c. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 306/1 The roe-deer differs from the stag and fallow-deer. 1853 James *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 130 The foot-prints of the hare and the roe-deer could be seen. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Nat.* vii, The horse-like bark of the Roe-deer..puzzled him very much.

Roelme, obs. form of Realm.

‖ **Roer** (rūər). [Du. *roer,* ad. G. *rohr* (OHG. *rôr*), gun-barrel, pipe, reed. So Da. *rør,* Sw. *rör.*] A long-barrelled gun used by the Boers of S. Africa in hunting large game.

1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* 88 Bold Arend! come help with your long-barrelled roer. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 17/1 He was a keen hunter, and himself and household subsisted, in a great measure, by the proceeds of his long single-barrelled 'roer'. 1899 Rider Haggard *Swallow* xvi, All were well armed with 'roers' or other guns.

Roe·stone. [f. Roe[1].] = Oolite.

1804 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 480 Roestone...Its colour is hair brown and chestnut brown. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 772 Oolite or roe-stone.—It consists of spherical grains of various size, from a millet seed, to a pea, or even an egg. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 332 The true oolites or roestones seem to be more of chemical than of mechanical origin.

Roet, variant of Rowet.

Roe·y, *a.* [f. Roe[3].] Streaky.

1850 Chaloner & Fleming *Mahogany Tree* 49 The

Mahogany, which is the best adapted for Shipbuilding, is that which is firm, tough and roey.

Rof(e, obs. pa. t. of RIVE *v.*[1]; obs. ff. ROOF.

† Rofe. *Obs.*—° [Perh. the same as E. Anglian *rove* scurf, scab.] ? Rind, skin.

1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rofe of baken or befe.

Rofe, obs. f. ROVE *sb.* **Rofel,** obs. f. RUFFLE.

Roff(e, obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*[1]; obs. ff. ROE[2], ROOF, ROVE.

Rofia (*rufī·ă*). Also 8 **rofeer,** 9 **roffia.** [Malagasy.] A kind of palm: see RAFFIA and RAPHIA.

1729 DRURY *Madagascar* (1890) 172 Where the cattle are kept is a tree called rofeer. 1878 *Antananarivo Annual* 113 Of the Palmae there is but one species found in Imerina, the Rofia. 1880 J. SIBREE *Grt. African Isl.* iv. 75 The rofia has a trunk of from thirty to fifty feet in height, and at the end divides into seven or eight immensely long leaves.

attrib. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 170/1 The rŏfia palm (*Sagus Ruffia*), from whose pinnate leaves a valuable fibre used for cloth is obtained.

Rofling, obs. form of RUFFLING.

Roftile, obs. form of ROOF-TILE.

† Rog, *sb. Obs.* Also **roge.** (Meaning obscure: perh. not the same word in the two quots.)

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3273 That euer I regnede one þir rog, me rewes it euer! ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 94 What! laye thou still in that stonde And let that losinger go on the roge [*rime* dogge].

Rog (rɒg), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 **rogge,** 5 **roggyn.** [Of obscure origin; perhaps related to RUG *v.* Cf. also Norw. dial. *rogga* to set in motion, drive on; *rogg* energy.]

1. *trans.* To shake (a person or thing). Also *absol.* with *on, at.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 78 It [the tree] made a foule noyse, þat I had reuth whan Piers rogged, it gradde so reufulliche. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2708 *Hyperminestra,* In hyre armys [she] gan hym to enbrace And hym she roggith & a-wakyth softe. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 355 Shee..rogged on hir lord and him awook. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 41 She rogged on hym,.. And badde hym turne hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roggyn, or mevyn (or schoggyn, *K.* rokkyn), *agito.*

1811 WILLAN in *Archæologia* (E. D. S.), *Roggle,* or *Rogge,* to shake, to jumble. 1867 WAUGH *Owd Blanket* i. 7 Then he 'rogged' at the door, and shouted 'Hello'!

2. *intr.* To shake; to move to and fro.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 784 He romede, he rarede, that roggede alle þe erthe! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roggyn, or waveryn (or schakyn), *vacillo.* 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. lxii. 404 The hiues shall be so set, as that..there may not any occasion be giuen to shake or rogge vpon the other. 1886 CUNLIFFE *Rochdale Gloss., Rog,* to shake with a dull sound, as a door or a window when the wind is high. 1886 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., A window or door *rogs* with the wind.

Hence **Ro·gging** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roggynge, or schakynge, *vacillacio.* 1626 COSIN *Corr.* (Surtees) I. 87, I came home, ..having clered my self by the way, through rogging of the coatch, of 2 stones.

Ro·gal, Roga·lian, *adjs. rare*—°. [f. L. *rogālis,* f. *rogus* pyre.] 'Of or pertaining to a great fire.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Ro·gament. *rare* —°. [ad. L. *rogāmentum,* f. *rogāre* to ask.] 'A Proposition to be granted.'

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.).

Rogatian (rogē·ĭ·shăn). [f. *Rogatus,* the leader of the sect, who flourished in the 4th century.] = ROGATIST.

1564 *Brief Exam.* 4* b, You shall reade of the Donatistes, Rogatians,..and Papistes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. (1787) II. 237 Even the imperceptible sect of the Rogatians could affirm, without a blush, that when Christ should descend [etc.]. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XI. 325/2 A fourth part of the Donatist Prelates followed the standard of Maximin, and a large Body was distinguished by the name of Rogatians.

So **Roga·tianist.** *rare* —[1].

1608 T. MORTON *Preamble to Incounter* Pref. 2, Heretikes, called Rogationists (*sic*).

Rogation (rogē·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 **rogacioun,** 5–6 **rogacion,** 5 **-cyon (ragacyoun),** 6 **-tioun,** 6– **rogation.** [ad. L. *rogātio, -iōnis* (f. *rogāre* to ask), whence also F. *rogation* (14th c.), Sp. *rogacion,* Pg. *rogação,* It. *rogazione.* The pl. form used in sense 1 corresponds to med.L. *Rogationes, Rogaciones,* F. *Rogations,* Sp. *Rogaciones,* Pg. *Rogações,* It. *Rogazioni.*]

1. *Eccl.* (Usually *pl.*) Solemn supplications consisting of the litany of the saints, chanted during procession on the three days before Ascension Day; hence freq., the days upon which this is done, the Rogation days. (Cf. ROVEISON.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 299 Seint Mammertus.. ordeyned solempne letanyes þat beeþ i-cleped þe Rogacioun, aȝenst erþe schakynge. 1430 in Halliw. *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 92 Þis table tellyȝt qwen lentyn fallyth,.. qwen þe Rogacyons and qwen qwytesoneday. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), And so in like forme Estre, Rogacion, and Wytsonday. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 22 a/1 [The second litany] is said the letanye the lasse, the rogacions, and processions. 1547 *Bk. of Marchauntes* b j b, Pardons, indulgences, remissions,..rogacions,..and holy workes of God. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xli. § 2 Supplications with this solemnitie for the appeasing of Gods wrath.. were of the Greeke Church termed Litanies, Rogations, of the Latine. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Tables,* etc., Rogations, after Easter v weekes. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit.* III. iv. (1676) 643 The solemn days of Rogation which we observe in the Church of England were not of an immemorial beginning. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. vi. (1739) 516 The Curate..in the Days of Rogations..shall admonish the People. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 134 Mamert..first instituted the fast of Rogation. 1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms* 315 The inner narthex was the place for rogations, watches, funeral rites, and sometimes baptisms. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 794/1 The Rogations began in the kingdom of Burgundy.

attrib. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. xiii. § 23 The Rogation fast (all the World knows) was instituted by Mammercus Bishop of Vienna. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 338 Leaving..the object of Mumertus's alteration in the Rogation ceremony undecided. 1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Rogational,* Antiphons used at Rogation-tide, or in connexion with litanies.

b. *Rogation days,* the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day. (Cf. GANG-DAYS.) *Rogation week,* the week in which Ascension Day falls. (Cf. GANG-WEEK.) *Rogation Sunday,* the fifth Sunday after Easter, being the Sunday before Ascension Day.

(*a*) *c* 1400 *Harl. MS. 2247* lf. 105 b, Euery man..shulde faste Monday, Tewsday & Wednesday, and go in procession; for þei be called Rogacion dayes of prayer. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1520) v. 58 b/1 In his tyme were the Rogacyon dayes ordeyned. 1503 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) 152 So was it..ether yn the Rogacion dayes or a litill befor. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 476 b, I wold..that you would but once search and set out the first origin of these Rogation days. 1611 COTGR., *Rogations,* Rogation dayes, the Rogation weeke. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, call'd Rogations, or Rogation Days. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 335 So early as the year 550, Claudius Mumertus..extended the object of the Rogation days. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 696/1 The three days before Ascension..are still known in the English Church as Rogation Days.

(*b*) 1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rogation weke, *la sepmaine des rouaisons.* 1535 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 27 The 4th day of May followinge, being Tewsday in the Rogation week. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 30 Lent might be cleane spung'd out of the Kalender, with Rogation weeks. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 123 The observation of Gangdays, or rogation week, is wholly popish. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 186 You that do, as if it were in Rogation week, perambulate the Bounds of government. 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) xxvi. 264 The Litanies or Rogations, which..gave Name to the Time of Rogation-Week. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 336 The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week. 1826 DIGBY *Broadstone Hon.* (1846) II. 364 Cross-flower, or rogation-flower,..was carried in the processions of rogation week.

(*c*) 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Tables,* etc., Rogation-Sunday is Five weeks after Easter. 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 20 This is also called Rogation Sunday and the week following Rogation Week. 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) xxvi. 267 The particular Office order'd by our Church for Rogation-Sunday. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* II. 339 The 1st of the Rogations, April 26, is the first day on which Rogation Sunday can fall. 1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms,* Rogation Sunday, the Sunday before Ascension day.

c. *Rogation flower,* the milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), formerly made into garlands and carried in processions on Rogation days.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 450 Milke woort..in English we may cal it Crosse flower, Gang flower, Rogation flower. 1826 DIGBY *Broadstone Hon.* (1846) II. 364 Cross-flower, or rogation-flower, [blooms] about the 3rd of May. 1890 *Sarum Dioc. Gaz.* Jan. 6/1 To make 'Good Friday' and 'Rogation Flower' fit guides to the search for early blossoms of Tuberous Moschatel and Milkwort.

† d. *transf.* Supplication for alms; begging. Also punningly, with allusion to 'rogue'. *Obs.*

c 1540 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 425 And so they lewter in suche rogacyons Seven or eyght yeres, walkyng theyr stacyons, And do but gull, and folow beggery. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* I. iii, *Gud.* How is't? methinks thou hast been a long vagrant. *Lip.* The rogation hath been long indeed.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* The act, on the part of a consul or tribune, of submitting a proposed law to the people for their acceptance; also, a law so submitted and accepted.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 155 Graccus desirede those possessiones to be restorede to the peple in a day of Rogacion, when thynges to be restorede awede to be askede. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xviii. (S. T. S.) II. 21 Be þis law wes gevin ane scharp brod to þe rogatioun of tribunis. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. vii. (1609) 7 The Emperors claime this tyrannical power by pretence of that Rogation or *Plebiscitum* which Caius Caesar or Octauius obtained. 1653 [F. PHILLIPS] *Consid. Crt. Chancery* 2 The Romans..in the Rogation and promulgation of their Laws. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rogatio,* Frequently, also, Rogation is used in the same Sense with Law; because there never was any Law established among the Romans, but what was done by this kind of Rogation. 1774 DE LOLME *Constit. Eng.* II. xv. 325 The Tribunes..insisting that the Tribes should vote on their three rogations. 1853 MERIVALE *Fall Rom. Rep.* I. i. 28 Still more were they alarmed when he proposed and carried a rogation for the foundation of ample colonies. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 261 The era before the Rogations of Licinius became law.

† 3. A formal request. *Obs.*

1603 JAS. I *True Law Free Mon.* Wks. (1616) 202 In the Parliament..the lawes are but craued by his subiects, and onely made by him at their rogation. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. taking up Arms* 140 Their rogation must precede His ratification. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 15 In Parliament all Statutes or Laws are made properly by the King alone, at the Rogation of the people.

Hence **Roga·tional** *a.* (See quot.)

1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms, Rogational Antiphons,* antiphons used at Rogation-tide, or in connexion with litanies.

Rogatist (rō·gătist). [See ROGATIAN.] A member or adherent of a certain Donatist sect.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fort. Faith* 26* Then we shoulde passe to the Rogatistes for the Church. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Circumcelians,* the rigid sort of Donatists, as the Rogatists were the moderate. 1874 BLOUNT *Dict. Sects* 133/1 The party of Rogatists inclined to moderation. 1893 *Dubl. Rev.* Apr. 399 [St. Augustine] writing to Vincent the Rogatist.

Ro·gative. *rare*—[1]. [ad. Sp. *rogativa.*] A prayer or supplication.

1882 *Christian World* Sept. 266 Sermons preached against the evangelicals during the rogatives for rain.

Ro·gatory, *a. rare.* [ad. F. *rogatoire,* ad. med.L. *rogatorius*: cf. *interrogatory.*] (See quots.)

1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S., Rogatory, Letters,* a kind of commission from a judge authorizing and requesting a judge of another jurisdiction to examine a witness. 1874 WOOLSEY *Introd. Intern. Law* (ed. 4) § 76 Many countries aid one another's judicial proceedings by consenting that their judges may accept rogatory commissions, or act as agents of foreign courts, for the purpose of examining witnesses or otherwise ascertaining facts.

† Roge. *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rogus.*] A pyre.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 76 Then if he have a Slave, he then must die; And the same Roge burn both.

Roge, see ROG *sb.*; obs. form of ROGUE.

† Ro·ger[1]. *Obs. rare.* [An early canting word. The *g* was probably hard (cf. *rogacyons* s.v. ROGATION 1 d), so that *roger* may be connected with *rogue.*]

A begging vagabond who pretended to be a poor scholar from Oxford or Cambridge.

c 1540 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 391 Cometh not this way Of these rogers, that dayly syng and pray, With *Ave Regina,* or *de profundis*? *Ibid.* 413 There is another company Of the same sect,..To whom these rogers obey as capytayns.

Roger [2] (rɒ·dʒəɹ). [A personal name of men, a. OF. *Roger, Rogier,* of Teut. origin, = OHG. *Ruodegêr, Hrôdgêr.*]

1. Used as a generic or special name for persons.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 75 The seruant obeyed, and (like a good trustie Roger) performed his Masters commandement. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Roger,*..likewise a Thief-taker. *Ibid., Old Roger,* the Devil. 1885 *Pudsey Olm.* 19 (E. D. D.), T' next customer wor a roger.

2. † a. *Cant.* A goose. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 A Roger, or tyb of the buttery, a Goose. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. i, Surprizing a Boors ken, for grunting cheats! *Prig.* Or cackling Cheats? *Hig.* Or Mergery-praters, Rogers, And Tibs o' th' Buttery?

b. A ram. *rare* —[1].

1762 E. COLLINS *Misc.* 116 The Ram first wore that very Coat of thine. Shou'd Roger's Cast-off make thee proud or fine? [*note.* The Ram is by the Shepherd so call'd.]

3. *slang.* **a.** (See quot. *a* 1700.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Roger,*..a Man's Yard. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 201.

† b. A portmanteau. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

4. *The Jolly Roger,* the pirate's flag.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Roger, Jolly roger,* a flag hoisted by pirates. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Jolly Roger,* a pirate's flag; a white skull in a black field. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xix, There was the Jolly Roger—the black flag of piracy—flying from her peak. 1892 *Daily News* 16 June 5/1 It was also pirated at once..by an American publishing company. The author was popular enough to be worth flying the Jolly Roger for.

5. *E. Anglia.* = ROGER'S BLAST.

1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 12 Whenever I have heard the Broadland sirocco spoken of it has always been as 'Sir Rodger'. 1895 PATTERSON *Man & Nat.* 67 A sudden squall, a regular 'Roger',..strikes us; and heavy rain drops down from an overcast sky. 1899 *East Anglian* Ser. III. VIII. 127 'Roger's Blast.'.. At and around Hadleigh, Suff., it is called 'a Roger'.

Roger de Coverley (rɒ·dʒəɹ dī kʊ·vəɹli). [In early use *Roger of Coverly*: the later form is due to Addison's introduction of Sir Roger de Coverly (afterwards Coverley) in the *Spectator.*

Acc. to Ralph Thoresby the place-name is the same as Calverley in Yorkshire (see *Notes & Queries* I. 369), a statement which is perhaps supported by the occurrence of 'O brave Roger of Cauverly' as the refrain of a song in D'Urfey's *Pills* (1719) VI. 31.]

An English country-dance (and tune). Also used with the prefix *Sir,* and abbreviated as *Sir Roger.*

1685 PLAYFORD *Division Violin* C, Roger of Coverly [name of tune]. 1696 *Dancing Master* (1716) 167 Roger of Coverly. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 [They] dance so many hours to a Tune called the Patamars Tune, when they labour as much as a Lancashire Man does at Roger of Coverly. *c* 1700 in W. Chappell *Pop. Music Olden Time* 534 Old Roger of Coverlay for evermore, a Lancashire Hornpipe. 1811 T. WILSON *Country Dances* (ed. 2) 88 Sir Roger de Coverley, or the Finishing Dance. 1860 MOTLEY *Let. to Mother* 28 Oct., Reels and flings, and strathspeys and Roger de Coverleys. 1874 *Ball-Room Guide* 80 Any *contre danse*..answers this purpose; but the prime favourite is Sir Roger de Coverley. 1894 *19th Cent.* XXXVI. 430 The performers ranged themselves in two rows, as in Sir Roger.

† Roge·rian. *Obs.*—[1] [? f. the name *Roger.*] Some form of wig.

1597 HALL *Sat.* III. v, The sportfull winde, to mocke the headlesse man, Tosses apace his pitch'd Rogerian.

Roger's blast. *E. Anglian.* [Evidently a survival of Lydgate's RODION, with assimilation to the personal name.] (See quot. *a* 1825, and cf. RODGES-BLAST and ROGER[2] 5.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Roger's-blast*, a sudden and local motion of the air,..whirling up the dust..somewhat in the manner of a water-spout. It is reckoned a sign of approaching rain. 1866 *East Anglian* II. 64 When the fresh-waterman sees the waving of the reeds and sedges by the river-side, he knows a 'Roger's blast' is coming, which may hurl himself and his craft to the bottom. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norf.* 95 These heavy gusts of wind were called Sir Roger's blasts.

Roget(t, obs. ff. ROCHET *sb.*[2] **Rogg(e,** obs. variants of RUG *v.* **Rogged,** obs. f. RUGGED *a.* **Roggery,** obs. f. ROGUERY.

Ro·ggle, *v.* Now *dial.* [f. ROG *v.* + -LE.] To shake, or cause to shake.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), þat makeþ and sowneþ somdele, as it were in þe manere of roggeling and hurlinge. 1811 [see ROG *v.* 1]. 1829– in northern dial. glossaries.

Rogh(e, Roghlich, obs. ff. ROUGH *a.*, ROUGHLY *adv.* **Roght,** obs. pa. t. RECK *v.*; obs. form of ROUGH *a.* **Roghtless,** obs. f. RUTHLESS *a.* **Roging,** obs. f. ROGUING.

† **Ro·gitate,** *v.*; **Rogita·tion,** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *rogitāre, rogitātio.*] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rogitate*,..to bid, to intreat, to require often, to beg. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Rogitation*, an asking often, an intreating earnestly.

† **Rogorous,** *a.* *Obs.*—[1] ? Roguish.

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* D iv b, Alas good hearts, what rogorous villaine would commit with him?

Rogue (rōug), *sb.* Also 6 **rog, rogge, rooge,** 6–7 **roog, roge, roag(e, roague.** [One of the numerous canting words introduced about the middle of the 16th cent. to designate the various kinds of beggars and vagabonds, and perhaps in some way related to ROGER[1]. There is no evidence of connexion with F. *rogue* arrogant.]

1. One belonging to a class of idle vagrants or vagabonds. Now *arch.* as a legal term.

For the legal definition, see the Act 14 Eliz. c. 5 § 5.

α. 1561 [see b]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 36 A Roge is neither so stoute or hardy as the vpright man. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 56 Both jeasters, Roges and Minstrels with their instruments are heare. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 8 Some of them bare legged, or bare footed like roges, *Ibid.* 11 b, The very scomme, theeues, and roges of England.

β. 1577 *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 129 The sturdie roag vnworthie of an almes. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sabrina* x, The rascall rude, the roag, the clubfist griepte My sclender arme. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 153 These lewd miscreants run like roagues naked and sauage throughout all Africa. 1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Madcappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 6/1 He shall..in a iacket and a paire of broages Goe passe among the company of roages.

γ. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 187 Wildly to wander.. Withouten pasport or good warrantye, For feare least we like rogues should be reputed. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 39 And was't thou faine..To houell thee with Swine and Rogues forlorne, In short, and musty straw? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 335 The anti-friarists maintaining, that such [begging friars] were rogues by the laws of God and man. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* 62 Ay, a rich Rogue, two Shirts and a Rag. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 125 The vagrant acts of late years have distinguished the offenders into three kinds; 'idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues'. 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo. IV*, c. 83 § 8. 1838 *Act* 1 *& 2 Vict.* c. 38 (*title*), An Act to amend an Act for punishing idle and disorderly Persons and Rogues and Vagabonds.

† **b.** *Wild rogue*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 5 A wilde Roge is he that hath no abiding place.., and all that be of hys corporation be properly called Roges. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 41 A wilde Roge is he that is borne a Roge: he is more subtil and more geuen by nature to all kinde of knauery than the other. 1608 DEKKER *Belman of London* Wks. (Grosart) III. 97 The Tame Rogue begets a Wilde-Rogue. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 70 *Wild Rogues* were formerly such who were begotten by very Rogues, such who had been burnt in the hand or shoulder, or..whipt at the Carts arse.

2. A dishonest, unprincipled person; a rascal.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 143 Certayne deceytfull and naughtie rogues that would be taken for cunning physitions. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* II. i. 5 Such a slaue, so vile a roge as he, Lyues not againe vppon the earth. 1605 *First Pt. Jeronimo* I. vi. 49 My Lord, he is the most notorious rogue That euer breathed. 1680 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 81 Those rogues have designes goeing on, but if the King will but put on a little rigour he may easyly quel them. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 53 It is a common saying, that you must set a rogue to catch a rogue. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxii. 28 The Duke of Newcastle said: Fox was rogue enough to do any thing, but..not fool enough to do this. 1814 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* (1840) 34 Talleyrand, to be sure, is a rogue; but he is a rogue of long experience. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii, He who is carried by horses must deal with rogues. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* li. (1889) I. 619 The newer frames of government are an improvement upon the older. Rogues are less audacious.

transf. 1904 MAX PEMBERTON *Red Morn* xi, A rogue of a ship and a drunken man in charge of her.

† **b.** Applied abusively to servants. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 150 Off with my boots, you rogues: you villaines, when?..Out you rogue, you plucke my foote awrie. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. i, What, will none of my Rogues come near me now? O! here they are. [*Enter several Servants.*] 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 1. 8 My Lord, your Rogue has me safe here. 1781 COWPER *Converset.* 415 Yet ev'n the rogue that serves him ..Prefers his fellow-grooms.

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 2/1 He beareth sable, a chamber pot..There is nothing neuer so vsefull, but it may be abused, so is this when it is called..a Rogue with one eare.

3. One who is of a mischievous disposition.

Common as a playful term of reproof or reproach, and freq. used as a term of endearment by 17th c. dramatists.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 233 Ah, you sweet little Rogue, you: alas, poore Ape. *Ibid.* 235 Ah Rogue, I loue thee. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 1025, I shall be his little rogue, and his white villaine for a whole week after. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i, I, it's a pretty little rogue; she is my Mistress. I knew her face would set off Armor extreamly. *a* 1744 POPE *Hor. Sat.* I. vii. 27 What? rob your Boys? those pretty rogues! 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 161 It is evident, that sly rogue Cupid has pierced your heart with one of his keenest arrows. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 369 The very negroes, those holiday-loving rogues, gorgeously arrayed in cast off finery. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 185 Fondled by the ladies, With 'What a young rogue this is!'

4. *Hort.* An inferior plant among seedlings.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1860) 32 The seed-raisers..go over their seed-beds, and pull up the 'rogues', as they call the plants that deviate from the proper standard. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* II. 31 If gardeners did not generally..pull up the false plants or 'rogues' as they are called.

5. An elephant driven away, or living apart, from the herd, and of a savage or destructive disposition.

A rendering of Cingalese *hora, sora* = Skr. *chōra* thief.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. iii. 327 The outcasts from the herd, the 'Rogues' or *hora allia*;..there is not probably one rogue to be found for every five hundred of those in herds. 1885 H. O. FORBES *E. Archipel.* 164 We had at length the satisfaction of feeling that..no elephant, unless a rogue, would trample us down. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 55 Killing a rogue..now falls into the same category as any other act of public justice.

attrib. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 131 The rogue elephants haunt and destroy plantations. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 167 A friend of mine travelling..along this road had a very hazardous meeting with a rogue elephant.

b. Any large wild animal of a similar character. Also *attrib.*

1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* II. 244 The 'rogue'..is found amongst hippopotami, elk, deer and other gramnivors as well as amongst elephants, lions, tigers, and the larger carnivors. *Ibid.*, The 'rogue' hippopotamus is an old male no longer able to hold his own against the young adults. 1892 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 349 The ferocity of the 'rogue' buffalo and 'rogue' hippopotamus.

6. A horse which is inclined to shirk its work on the race-course or in the hunting-field. *Rogue's badge*, a hood or blinkers put on a race-horse of this description.

1881 *Standard* 29 Aug. 5/3 Gentle breaking, on the other hand, may..prevent a racehorse from becoming a 'rogue' or a 'savage'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 4/1 A description of a 'rogue' thoroughbred. *Ibid.*, The ordinary 'rogue' has become fainthearted through punishment of whip and spur in race or trial. 1891 *Lic. Vict. Gaz.* (Farmer), He wore the rogue's badge, but is built on racing lines.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rogue-catcher, -face, -hero, -land, -lawyer, -like* adj., *-priest, Radical*; † **rogue-house** (see quot.); **rogue-pease** (?); **rogue-sapling,** a sapling of an inferior kind.

For *rogue elephant*, etc., see 5 and 5 b.

1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Whore* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 179 Hold, you *Rogue-Catcher, hold. 1869 R. WALTON *Midland Circuit* 142 The Bow Street Runners were never excelled as rogue-catchers by any other body of men. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* V. iii, Stand off, *rogue-face. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., **Rogue-House*, the house of correction. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xx, This man had for years exercised absolute sway over *Rogueland. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, But the *rogue-lawyers..have at length roundly told me the clause must be complied with. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4357/4 At Ham..are to be sold, Garden Beans, Gosport-Beans, *Rogue-Pease, and Hotspur-Pease. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* III. ii, Thou must be gone, to the fugitive *rogue-priest, thy father. 1824 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) V. 357 The *rogue Radicals had nearly set me on horseback again. 1889 PASK *Eyes Thames* 146 Apple standards laden with the light silky-skinned Manx codlins, sometimes broken by the rosy-red of an intruding *'rogue' sapling.

8. Special combs. with genitive, as **rogue's gallery,** a collection of the portraits of criminals; **rogue's gilliflower,** the rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*); **rogue's Latin,** thieves' Latin (cf. LATIN B. 1 c); **rogue's march, tattoo, walk, yarn** (see quots.). Also *rogue's badge* (see 6).

1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Apr. 1/8 Their features adorn the *'rogues' galleries in the cities of the Union. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 153 These floures be now called..in English Damaske violets..and *Rogues gillofers. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXV, He knows my gybe as well as the jark of e'er a queer cuffin in England—and there's *rogue's Latin for you. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *March*, **Rogue's March*, a tune which is played by trumpeters or fifers of a regiment ..for the purpose of drumming out any person who has behaved disorderly..in a camp or garrison. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 81 To have him drummed out of the parish to the *rogue's tattoo. 1882 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/1 The *Rogues'-walk — that broad ribbon of pavement stretching from Piccadilly-circus past the Criterion Theatre and Restaurant to the top of the Haymarket. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), **Rogues-yarn*,..a rope-yarn, of a particular construction,..placed in the middle of every strand, in all cables and cordage in the king's service...The use of this contrivance is to examine whether any cordage, supposed to be stolen.., has been formed for the king's service. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Rogue's Yarn*, a thread of worsted in the strands of rope manufactured for the Royal Navy, introduced for the purpose of detecting theft or embezzlement:..it serves also to trace any bad rope to the precise yard where it was made. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 577 Lately the rogue's yarn has been superseded by a thread of worsted.

Rogue (rōug), *v.* Also 6 **ro(a)ge,** 6–7 **roague.** [f. ROGUE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To wander idly about after the manner of rogues; to live like a rogue or vagrant; also, in later use, to play the rogue or rascal.

Very common *c* 1575–1650; now *rare.*

α. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157/47 To Roge, *vagari.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 53 A sort of vagarants, who run stragling (I wil not saie roging) ouer the countries. 1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* E ij b, Trusse vp thy packet of flim flams, & roage to some Countrey Faire. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xiv, And in the midst, Strife still would roaguing be.

β. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxxiv. 306 Without pasport, the souldiors may wander and rogue. 1636 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 21 You give them sixty miles compass to rogue in, which is more privilege than ever beggars enjoyed. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 June, Which will be becoming him much more than to live wenching and roguing, as he now do. 1680 SHADWELL *Woman-Capt.* II, Where have you been roguing, Sirrah, that you did not wait on me home? 1702 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quev.* 250 He's at the Playhouse roguing bin. 1755 JOHNSON *Rogue*, To play knavish tricks. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 190, I've rogued an' I've ranged in my time.

† **b.** So *to rogue it. Obs.*

1615 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Fennor's Defence* Wks. (1630) II. 149 Although I cannot Rogue it, as he can, Yet will I shew myselfe an honest man. 1632 SHERWOOD, To rogue it vp and downe the countrie, *roder le pais.*

† **2.** *trans.* To denounce as a rogue, to call (one) a rogue; to accuse of roguery. *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (Nares), It may bee thou wast put in office lately, Which makes thee rogue me so, and rayle so stately. 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 25 The Poet hath undertaken for their being kicked..about the Stage to the Gallows, infamously rogued and rascalled.

† **b.** To cast discredit on (something). *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 32. 778 Though the Atheists may endeavour to rogue and ridicule all incorporeal substance in that manner. 1685 H. MORE *Refl. Baxter* 15 More like prophane Buffonry, to rogue and abuse so Sacred a Writing.

3. To practise roguery upon; to swindle.

1841 SUSANNA HAWKINS *Poems* V. 45 An' likewise rogue and cheat the poor, Who for their meat do labour sore. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lv, We have rogues to deal with: but try we not to rogue them. 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* II. xii. 201 If he helps me to rogue other folks, he'll help other folks to rogue me.

4. To free from inferior plants or seedlings.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pease* 5 Z 1/1 The only way to prevent this, is to rogue them, as the gardeners term it, that is to say,..to draw out all the bad plants from among the good ones. 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 25 July 6 Of late agriculturists have had excellent opportunities for 'roguing' their drills.

Ro·guedom. [f. ROGUE *sb.*] The world of rogues; rogues collectively.

1889 EARL OF DESART *Little Chatelaine* II. xx, When you trust one rogue, you trust all roguedom.

Ro·gueling. [f. ROGUE *sb.*] A minor rogue.

1790 *Political Misc.* 32 Take notice, roguelings, I prohibit Your walking underneath yon gibbet.

† **Rogue money.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* [ROGUE *sb.*] A tax formerly levied on a parish or county to provide a fund for the expenses of the apprehension, prosecution, and maintenance in gaol of rogues. Also *attrib.*

1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 19 For our charges..when we wer at the Querter Sessions concerninge the Rogge mony. 1640 *Ibid.* 102 Item for Roog mony, 11. 4s. 1658 *Ibid.* 19 *note*, The Rogue money is a yearely payment due by this Parish at Midsommer, payable to the High Constable for prisoners in goale, correction, &c. 1750 in Lang *Highl. Scot.* (1898) 150 That to Answer the Expence of such prosecutions Rogue money be imposed upon the Respective Shires as usual. 1757 in *Stat. Law Scot. Abridg.* 335 Rogue-Money; see Delinquency. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 613 The sums so received form part of the rogue money of the county. 1862 *Act* 25 *& 26 Vict.* c. 35 § 20 The proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the rogue money funds of the county.

Roguery (rōu·gəri). [f. ROGUE *sb.* + -ERY.]

1. Conduct or practices characteristic of rogues; knavishness, rascality; † idle vagrancy.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 138 Heere's Lime in this Sacke too: there is nothing but Roguery to be found in Villanous man. 1611 COTGR., *Maraudise*, beggerie, roguerie, idle knauerie,..vagabondrie. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 97 Thus was discovered the roguerie of those Magitians. 1745 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 356, I should have succeeded better, but for the folly and roguery of mankind. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 225 There is a known and curious piece of roguery, against which much of this caution is bent. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. vii, My neglect of my own duties tempted you to roguery. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 326 The unrighteous man..had far better not yield to the illusion that his roguery is clever.

personif. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Ecl.* III, When Roguery rules all the rest of the earth, God be thank'd, in this corner I've got a good berth.

2. A practice, procedure, or action characteristic of rogues; a knavish or rascally act.

c **1620** DONNE *Poems* (1633) 48 To live in one land, is captivitie, To run all countries, a wild roguery. **1667–8** PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., The ripping up of so many notorious rogueries and cheats of my Lord's. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* i, A constable and his watch, crying out for one Wryneck, who it seems had done some roguery. **1797–1805** S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* I. 212 He has been in more rogueries than battles, I believe. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* v, There are worse men..who have never committed half so many rogueries as he. **1879** BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 91 Not a single roguery, from the cutting of a purse to the cutting of a throat, but paid us toll.

3. Playful mischief; waggishness; fun.

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. Wks. (1715) 47 Cupid..prepares him for his Roguery. **1681** WOOD *Life* 11 June, The other *Terræ Filius* made up what was wanting..; full of Waggery and Roguery, but little Wit. **1711** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 165 Lady Berkeley after dinner clapt my hat on another lady's head, and she in roguery put it upon the rails. **1755** JOHNSON, *Roguery*, waggery; arch tricks. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 91 As a father speaks of the rogueries of a child. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, The smile of one expecting to detect in this unpromising stranger some latent roguery of eye or lip.

4. *collect.* Weeds. *rare.*

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 33 Keep the land plowing the whole following summer,..to keep down the roguery. **1764** *Ibid.* II. 8 A most excellent plant to sow where land is rich, and inclined to breed roguery.

5. A place in which persons are trained to become rogues.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxiii. 208 I kept a roguery for the supply of the London Market.

6. Rogues collectively; rascaldom.

1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xxii, A thing at which all Roguery rejoiced.

Rogueship (rōu·gʃip). Also 7 **roagushipp.** [f. ROGUE *sb.*] The state of being a rogue, used as a mock title in 'your rogueship', etc.

? *c* **1600** *Distr. Emperor* II. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 194 It had beene better for your perjurd roagushipp, Your harte had gorgd a hauke. **1625** FLETCHER *Night-Walker* III. v, I would lose a limb to see their rogueships totter. **1709** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* v, What makes you look so, Sirrah? Ha! I suspect your rogueship has done something with it. **1797** BRYDGES *Hom. Trav.* I. 144 His rogueship from the flowers and trees Would call the very birds and bees.

Roguing (rōu·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ROGUE *v.*]

† **1.** The action of wandering about the country; tramping from one place to another as a rogue or vagrant; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* III. v, For their idle roging about the countrie, the law ordeineth this maner of correction. *c* **1585** R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 3 Beyng children of Death, euen for smaller Theftes, Felonyes, Roginges, and Wanderinges. **1631** HEYLIN *St. George* 106 Here..he left off his roaguing, and began his Villanies. **1651** W. SHEPPARD *England's Balm* (1657) 28 The common offences of Swearing, Drunkenness,..Vagrancy or Roguing.

transf. **1681** OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, Here's the ring you set a roguing.

2. Playing the rogue, knave, or rascal. † Also in phr. *to go a-roguing.*

1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* III. i, This was thy Roguing, For thou wert ever whispering; fye upon thee. **1697** VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. ii, You'll never leave roguing, I see that. **1706** ESTCOURT *Fair Example* II. ii, You are going a rogueing. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 546 Nothing else but the Hopes of going a Roguing brought him to do it.

3. *Hort.* The elimination of inferior plants.

1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 122 The 'roguing', as nursery-men call the destroying of varieties which depart from their type. **1859** — *Orig. Species* i. (1860) 34 The destruction of horses under a certain size was ordered, and this may be compared to the 'roguing' of plants by nurserymen.

Ro·guing, *ppl. a.* [f. ROGUE *v.* + -ING 2.] Wandering, living, or acting like a rogue.

1581 HANMER *Jesuites Banner* c j b, I woulde..that you ..sufred the roging Jesuites beyond the seas, to performe your vowes. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 75 You are found in that penury, that the rouing and roging stagers are. **1625** HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 26 This base roguing and cozening Empiricke. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 53 Perhaps some roguing Boy that managed the Puppets, turned the City wrong.

fig. **1598** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 197 Faire age! When..roguing vertue brings a man defame. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 610 This roguing sentence wee would haue suffered to wander still.

Roguish (rōu·giʃ), *a.* Also 6 **rogyshe,** 6–7 **rogish,** 6–8 **rogueish.** [f. ROGUE *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Pertaining or appropriate to, characteristic of, rogues († or vagrants); disreputable.

1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 § 4 Yf..they..do eftsones fall againe to any kynde of Rogyshe or Vacabonde Trade of Lyef. **1592** GREENE *Black Bk.'s Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 17 So wee like two good Horse-corsers..swapt vp a Rogish bargaine. **1608** SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 104 (Q.^{2}), Let's..get the bedlam To lead him where he would, his rogish madnesse Allowes it selfe to any thing. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 360, I stayed in a Spaniards house..who kept a roguish Tauerne. **1667–8** PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., Bought an idle, rogueish French book, *L'escholle des filles.*

† **b.** Vile, wretched. *Obs.*$^{-1}$ (Cf. ROGUY *a.* 1.)

a **1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Love's Cure* II. ii, Lord how my head aches with this roguish hat.

2. Acting († or wandering) like rogues; knavish or rascally in conduct.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 644/1 The persons, by whom it is used, be of better note then the former rogish sorte which ye reckned. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* lviii. 195 He abandoned and kept out of his house all roguish Players. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 159 A great Noise of roguish Moors, both Men and little Boys. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* XI. iii, A law very excellently calculated for the preservation of the lives of his Majesty's roguish subjects. **1798** *Anti-Jacobin* No. 2. 10 Or roguish lawyer, made you lose your little All in a lawsuit. **1828** P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 207 As long..as England cannot keep her honest poor, so long will it be her interest to turn all her roguish poor out from her bosom. **1863** *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 17 A roguish linen-draper..became bankrupt for £50,000.

3. Playfully mischievous; arch, waggish.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* I, The most bewitching leer with her Eyes, the most roguish Cast. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 P 8 Will Wimble..shews a thousand roguish Tricks upon these Occasions. **1748** THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxv, The lad leap'd lightly at his master's call. He was, to weet, a little roguish page. **1781** BURNS *On Cessnock Banks* 4 Our lasses a' she far excels,—An' she has twa sparkling rogueish een. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, Codlin..eyeing the landlord as with a roguish look he held the cover in his hand. **1886** SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.* (1898) VII. xiii. 223 He made himself a favourite by roguish ways and ready wit.

Comb. **1841** LEVER *C. O'Malley* x, With a sleek roguish-eyed priest.

4. Of plants: Inferior, degenerate.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 472 There will always be, in every sort, some roguish plants, as the gardeners term them, which, if left to mix, will degenerate the kind.

Roguishly (rōu·giʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a roguish manner; knavishly; mischievously.

1611 COTGR., *Meschamment,..* roguishly, knauishly, villanously. **1621** GRANGER *Expos. Eccles.* 303 His heir roguishly wasteth all, and is at last hanged. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1763 May 16, 'From Scotland,' cried Davies, roguishly. **1828** P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 47 Nearly all the Currency criminals have, indeed, been furnished by three roguishly prolific families in the colony. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, A man of slim figure, whose eye twinkled rather roguishly.

Roguishness (rōu·giʃnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or character of being roguish; knavery, roguery; also in later use, playfulness, archness.

1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Body & Soule* I. xxxvi. 73 What labours and trades be best for the communaltie to auoyde, as well roaguishnesse as idlenesse. [**1727** in BAILEY. **1755** in JOHNSON.] **1816** FORSYTH *Italy* (ed. 2) 393 These ladies ..seem to inherit from their lively grand-mothers a peculiar roguishness of look. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vii, Her dark eyes hid a soft roguishness under their long lashes. **1875** M. G. PEARSE *Daniel Quorm* 146 A ripple of playful roguishness came over Dan'el's face.

† **Ro·guy,** *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 **roguie,** 7–8 **roguey.** [f. ROGUE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. = ROGUISH *a.* 1 and 1 b.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* Prol. 167 Goe buy..some roguie thing, That thou maist chaunt unto the chamber-maid. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. iv, The blacke boy in Bucklers-bury, that takes the scurvy, roguy tobacco, there. **1621** FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. i, If I had open'd this when it was given me, This Roguy Box. **1680** R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. to Litter of Libels* 6 Discoursing the Roguy Contrivances that were made use of for the gaining of Subscriptions to a Petition.

2. = ROGUISH *a.* 2.

c **1610** MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* III. ii, To light upon a roguy flight of thieves. **1650** R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Wars* v. 131 A few men of the poorest roguey sort of Hereticks. **1680** CROWNE *Misery Civ. War* I. i, A roguy Lawyer Will ruine all again with a meer quirk. **1707** E. FILMER *Defence Plays* 35 Keep those roguy Players at Arm's length. **1712–3** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Mar., I doubt I shall not buy the library; for a roguey bookseller has offered sixty pounds more than I designed to give.

3. = ROGUISH *a.* 3.

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. Wks. (1715) 47 [This Cupid would] do a Thousand Roguy Tricks. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. lxxiv. (1714) 90 A Shepherd's Boy had gotten a Roguy Trick of crying a Wolfe. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III. II. 91 My dear Child, thou hast a smiling roguy Air.

Rohly, obs. form of ROUGHLY *adv.*

‖ **Rohun.** *Med.* [Hindī.] *Rohun bark* (see quots.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rohun bark*, the bark of the *Soymida febrifuga*, which is said to be a good substitute for cinchona. The nux vomica bark is often sold for it in the East. **1887** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 509 The bark, which is official in the Pharmacopœia of India, is commonly known under the name of Rohun Bark...In the Bengal bazaars, the bark of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* is also known under the native name of *Rohun.*

‖ **Rohuna.** *Bot.* [Hindī *rohunna.*] (See quots. and prec.)

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 462 The bark of Soymida febrifuga, the Rohuna of Hindostan, called on the Coromandel coast the Red-wood tree. **1887** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 620 The febrifugal bark of *Soymida febrifuga*, the Rohuna tree.

Rohȝe, the ray: see ROUGH *sb.*

Roial, roially, etc., obs. ff. ROYAL(LY, etc.

Roid, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **roide, royd**(e, **rode** (**rude**). [a. OF. *roide, rode* (also northern *reide,* mod.F. *raide*) :—L. *rigid-um* RIGID *a.*, but in some cases (esp. in Sc. texts) perh. a variant or scribal alteration of RUDE *a.*]

1. Stout, strong; violent, rough.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 829* The kyng of þatt cuntree..Had rasyd vp a rode hoste. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1984 A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile. *Ibid.* 4428 A Roid beste vnreasonable, þat no Rule holdes. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. i. 27 Þus eftyr a royde harsk begynnynge Hapnyt a fast and gud endynge. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1362 For all thi roid rahress, Thow has na charge.

1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.* s.v., A *roid* night is a stormy one; *roid* work is a quarrel.

2. Rude, large, great, unwieldy.

a **1400** *Cursor M.* 23911 (Göttt.), For-sake þu noght þis roide werk, For þou it roid [*Cott.* rude] and stubil be, It es in worschip wroght of þe. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* XXX. 175 Youre richesse schal be refte you þat is rude [*rime* noyed, stroyed]. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6025 Þe bell it was so grete and royde þat of þe caryage he was oft noyde. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* V. 77 Ȝhett schede he thaim, a full royd slope was maid.

3. Stiff. *rare*$^{-1}$.

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 25 The Geant roose also, but hit was not lightly for his legges were royde.

Roid(e, obs. forms of ROOD, ROYD.

† **Roi·dly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **royd**(e)**ly, rodely.** [f. ROID *a.* + -LY 2.] Rudely, roughly, severely.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 305 That gret hoost roydly ruschit wes. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* XL. (*Ninian*) 1302 Quhen þu with me sa roydely chid. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 784* On þe rige with hys right hande hym rodely [he] strakez. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10298 Þai..Rofe hit full roidly, rent hit in peses. **1480** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxiv, Yf ye meue it fast and roydly, it shal bowe anon.

Roif, Sc. var. RO *sb.*, rest. *Obs.* **Roignous,** var. ROINOUS *a.* **Roik,** obs. Sc. f. ROCK *sb.*^{1}, ROKE *sb.*

† **Roil,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Forms: 6 **roile,** 6–8 **royle,** 7 **royl,** 8 **roil.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. An inferior or spiritless horse.

1523 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 270 As it were a gote In a shepe cote,..Therin, lyke a royle, Sir Dunkan, ye dared. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 117 That horse which tyreth like a roile,..Is better, much than is the harbrainde colte Which headlong runnes [etc.]. **1580** BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* I. xii. 16 b, If a faire Mare in old time had bene couered with a fowle roile, or had bene with fole out of season [etc.].

b. A draught-horse (of Flemish breed).

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* III. i, Such outlandish horsses as are dailie brought ouer vnto vs.., as the genet of Spaine, ..the Flemish roile, and Scotish nag.

2. A clumsy or stoutly-built female.

1533 UDALL *Floures* 61 b, There is not one crum or droppe of good fashion in all that great royles bodie...Catullus ther speaketh of a certaine mayden. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 46 And brought in therewithall his daughter, a iolly great royle. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Barragana*, a great ramping wench, a roile. **1746** *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 16 Ya gurt Roile, tell ma,..what Disyease dest mean? **1778** — Gloss., *Roil*, or *Royle*, a big, ungainly Slammakin; a great awkard Blowze or Hoyden.

Roil, *sb.*^{2} *rare.* Also 7 **royl.** [f. ROIL *v.*^{2}] Agitation or stirring up (of water). Also *fig.*

1693 C. MATHER *Invisible World* (1862) 189 Some very great Saints of God, have sometimes had hideous Royls raised by the Devil in their minds. **1893** KIPLING *Many Invent.* 364 Port, port she casts, with the harbour-roil beneath her feet. **1895** *Outing* XXVI. 62/1 The roil disturbed the spot where the fish was endeavoring to escape.

† **Roil,** *a.*^{1} *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [Perh. related to ROIL *v.*^{1} or *v.*^{2}] ? Rich, luxuriant.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 790 Bolde burnez wer þay boþe with berdles chynnez, Royl rollande fax to raw sylk lyke.

Roil, *a.*^{2} Now *dial.* (in form **rile**). [Related to ROIL *v.*^{3}] = ROILED *ppl. a.*

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* V. (1669) 83/1 How his spirit is royl and muddied. **1851** *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IV. 317 The water is too rile to drink.

Roil, *v.*^{1} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **roil**(**e,** 5 **roille, royll**e (**roylyn**), 5–7 (9 *dial.*) **royl**(**e,** 9 *dial.* **rile, ryle.** [Of doubtful origin: perh. the same word as next, but no similar sense appears in OF.]

It is not clear whether *royhland* (v.r. *ruiȝeande*) in Wyntoun *Cron.* V. xii. 4644 belongs to this verb or the next.

† **1.** To roam or rove about; to gad about, wander; to stray. *Obs.*

c **1308** *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 175 Hail be ȝe, freris,.. Evir ȝe beth roilend the londis al a-boute. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 Armenius..gadered knyȝtes þat roiled [*v.rr.* roillede, royled] aboute, and toke Armenia. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 115 b/1 Holde the in one place all stylle and walke not ne roylle not aboute in the contree. **1532** MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 747/2 Such apostatas woulde be bound to no cloyster, but haue all the worlde to royle in. **1555** W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Thei ware sterne, and vnruly,..roilyng and rowmyng vpon heade, heather and thether. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. 55 When roiling safely in the vale before the herd alone He saw an heifar. **1619** BERT *Treat. Hawkes* 57 If thy hawke will not come, or not abide company.., or will royle or house.

† **2.** To move about vigorously. *Obs. rare.*

c **1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 9192 Achilles loked to Troyle, And saw how he be-gan to royle..a-monges Gregeis. *Ibid.* 13346 Then come theder douȝti Troyle And be-gan amonges hem royle.

3. *dial.* To play or frolic, *esp.* in a rough manner; to romp, rampage; to fidget.

1788– in various dial. glossaries.

† **Roil,** *v.*^{2} *Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **royle,** 5 **roile.** [ad. OF. *roillier, rooilier*, etc. (see Godefroy s.v. *rocillier*), related to *roelle* wheel.]

1. *intr.* Of a stream: To roll or flow.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. (1868) 29 Þe fletyng streme þat royleþ doun dyuersely fro heyȝe mountaignes.

2. *trans.* To roll (the eyes); to revolve (mentally).
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xliii. (1869) 158 Thanne j wole..chide oon, blame an oother, and roile myne eyen as a bole. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 253 Inportunely he roylyd in hys mende How he myht best this matere ende.

Roil, *v.*[3] Now *U.S.* and *dial.* Forms: 6–7 (8–9 *dial.*) royl(e, 7 (9 *dial.*) roile, 8– roil. See also Rile *v.* [Of obscure origin. An obs. F. *ruiler*, to mix up mortar, is cited by Godefroy.]

1. *trans.* To render (water or any liquid) turbid or muddy by stirring up the sediment; hence *fig.*, to perturb, disquiet, disorder. Cf. Rile *v.* 1.
1590 Greenwood *Answ. Gifford* 10 You..haue nothing to say, if not to royle the doctrines..with your feete, least others should drinke therof. 1616 T. Scott *Christ's Polit.* 8 Beasts of the fielde doe trouble the water, and roile it with their feete. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* VII. § 1 (1669) 49/1 Though the Devil throws the stone, yet 'tis the mud in us that royles our comforts. *a* 1734 R. North *Lives* (1826) I. 195 The state was not very much roiled with faction. *Ibid.* III. 183 King William, having secured his own game, would not roil it to gratify them. 1771 J. Adams *Diary* 22 Aug., Wks. 1850 II. 290 His imagination is disturbed, his passions all roiled. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xii. (1863) 245, I could dip up a pailful without roiling it. 1900 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 378/2 His nature was not always serene and pellucid; it was sometimes roiled by the currents that counter and cross in all of us.

2. To disturb in temper; to vex, irritate, make angry. Cf. Rile *v.* 2.
a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 168 That his friends..should believe it, was what roiled him extremely. *Ibid.* III. 376 The doctor came out from the meeting (where probably he had been a little roiled). 1818 Fearon *Sk. Amer.* 97 Roads.. are unpopular in this state:..we were mightily roiled (vexed) when they were first cut. 1866 Brogden *Prov. Linc.*

Roil, *v.*[4] Also royl. [Of doubtful origin: connexion with prec. is not clear.] To salt (fish).
1870 M. Glover *Guide Isle of Man* 189 Such as are intended for red herrings are first 'royled', or rubbed with salt, in which they remain for two or three days.

Roile, obs. variant of Rowel.

Roiled (roild), *ppl. a.* Also 7 royled. (See also Riled.) [f. Roil *v.*[3]] Rendered turbid by stirring of sediment; also *fig.* of the passions.
1622 S. Ward *Life of Faith* (1627) 112 The speckled phantasies, darke obliuion, royled, soyled affections. 1647 N. Ward *Simp. Cobler* 2 Sathan is now in his passions, hee feeles his passion approaching; he loves to fish in royled waters. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* XX. CXCV, That which bubbles from a royled Mind. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., How roiled the water looks.

† **Roi·ler**[1]. *Obs.*[−0] In 6 roylar. [f. Roil *v.*[1]] One who roams idly or dissolutely.
1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Circumselliones*, tauerne haunters, roylars aboute.

Roi·ler[2]. *U.S.* [f. Roil *v.*[4]] An apparatus, such as a revolving box, used in salting fish.
1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Roi·ling, *vbl. sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. Roil *v.*[1]] † T' action or practice of roving or roaming about.
Mare-roiling (see Mare[1] 6 b) may also belong here.
1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Idel walking and roilingge aboute [was] forboode in þe saturdaie. 1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 31 These vnrewly rascales, in their roylynge, disperse them selues into seuerall companyes.

Roi·ling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. Roil *v.*[3]] The action of perturbing; agitation, turmoil; irritation.
1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* LV. § 1 (1669) 424/1 He is a rare Christian in whom the stream of his grace runs clear upon such royling. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., An ill will'd and frampled waspishness has broken forth, to the royling and firing of the age wherein we live.

Roily (roi·li), *a.* Chiefly *U.S.* and *dial.* [f. Roil *sb.*[2] or *v.*[3]] Muddy, turbid.
1823 Cooper *Pioneers* XX, For fear you [the sap] should get roily. 1846 Worcester, *Roily, a.*, turbid; .. rily. 1856 Brogden *Prov. Linc.* 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 484/1 If the water is very roily or brackish. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 63/1 He abruptly departed, leaving behind him a trail of roily water.

† **Roin,** *sb. Obs.*[−1] In 5 royne. [a. OF. *roigne* (*roingne, roisne*), F. *rogne*, = Prov. *ronha, runha*, Cat. *ronya*, Sp. *roña*, Pg. *ronha*, It. *rogna*, of unknown origin.] A scab, scurf.
? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 553 Hir nekke was of good fasoun.., Withoute bleyne, scabbe, or royne.

† **Roin,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 4–6 royne. [ad. OF. *roignier* (mod.F. *rogner*), *rooignier*, for earlier **rodognier*:—pop. L. **rotundiāre*, f. L. *rotundus* Round *a.*] *trans.* To pare away; to clip; to cut short or curtail.
c 1315 Shoreham I. 973 Ase mot þe leche ine uoule sores, Wanne he royneþ þe felþe. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17600 Thys hand kan Royne also florynes;..Thys hand kan brake Cofer and cheste. 1573 Twyne *Æneid* x. D d ij, Why now should any creature dare controul or hang down groyne To bend back your decrees, or destines now presume to royne.

† **Roin,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 4, 6–7 royne. [Prob. ad. OF. **rognir* (cf. *rungier* in Godef. VII. 238/2), var. of *grognir* Groin *v.*[1]] *intr.* To growl.
13.. *Coer de L.* 1083 The lyoun was hungry and megre,.. Abrod he spredde alle hys powes, And roynyd lowde, and gapyd wyde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 33 Yet did he murmure with rebellious sound, And softly royne, when salvage choler gan redound. 1611 Cotgr., *Ruir*, to rore, or to royne, like a Lyon.
Hence † **Roi·ner**; **Roi·ning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*
1598 Florio, *Ruggiatore*, a roarer, a bellower, a royner. 1611 Cotgr., *Ruissement*, a roaring, or Lion-like royning.

† **Roi·nish,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 roynyshe, -yssche, 6–7 roynish, 6 roinish. [f. Roin *sb.* + -ish. Cf. next.] Covered with scale or scurf; scabby, scurvy, coarse, mean, paltry, base.
13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 52 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 þe bordure [was] enbelicit with bryȝt golde lettres, Bot roynyshe were þe resones þat þer one row stodene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 83 (M.), Re[u]mes and radegoundes and roynyssche [*al.* roynouse] scabbes, Byles and bocches and..agues. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 191 The slouen and the careles man, the roinish nothing nice. 1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 With none but clownish and roynish ieasts dost thou rush vppon vs. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 8 The roynish Clown, at whom so oft, Your Grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* iii. 6 It must be taken vp and new set, or else it will grow too roynish and cumbersome. [1814 Scott *Wav.* ix, Not much unlike one of Shakespeare's roynish clowns.]

† **Roi·nous,** *a. Obs.* In 4–5 royn(e)ous, roignous, ron-, runyous, ruynouse. [a. AF. *roinos, roynous, ruinus*, OF. *roigneux*, etc. (mod. F. *rogneux*), = Prov. *rognos, ronhos*, Cat. *ronyos*, Sp. *roñoso*, Pg. *ronhoso*, It. *rognoso*: see Roin *sb.* and -ous.] = Roinish *a.*
? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 987 The foule croked bowe hidous, That knotty was, and al roynous. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 82 Rewmes & radegoundes and roynouse scalles, Byles, and bocches. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6190 This argument is al roignous; It is not worth a croked brere. 1474 Caxton *Chess* 54, I sawe on a tyme a man that was royneous and ful of sores. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. XXXVII. 44/1 His body by straytnesse of lyffe became scabby and ronyous.

Roiot, obs. f. Royat. **Rois(e,** obs. Sc. ff. Rose *sb.*[1]

† **Roise,** *v. Obs.*[−1] In 5 royse. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To rave, talk nonsense.
c 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 69, I trowe you royse, For what it was fayne witte walde I, That tille vs made þis noble noyse.

Roist, dial. variant of Rice *sb.*[1]
1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Roist*, a switch to beat a dog with; or long wood, for brushwood, before it is made up. Called also *Rice*.

Roist, obs. form of Roast *sb.* and *v.*

† **Roist,** *v. Obs.*[−1] Also 6 (9 *arch.*) royst. [Back-formation from Roister *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To play the roister. Cf. Roister *v.*
1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 168 b, Traytours dyd triumphe,.. Reuing and robbing roysted euery where. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1867) I. 361 They cannot be esteemed unless They royst. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cii. 404 When their Retainors royst and wrong, yet out of Iustice leape. 1632 Sherwood, To roist,..*comme* to swagger.

b. So *to roist it* (*out*).
1579 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 169 Nowe a dayes we see many seeke nothing but to royst it. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 75 Some of them haue..foure or fiue benefices apeece, being resident..at neuer a one, but roist it out elsewhere. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heauen* 171 Borne onely to game, riot,..ruffle it, and roist it out, and to spend their time in meere idlenesse.

Roister (roi·stəɹ), *sb.*[1] Now *arch.* Also 7–9 royster. [ad. F. *rustre* († *ruistre*), 'a ruffin, royster, hackster, swaggerer' (Cotgr.), var., with excrescent *r*, of *ruste* :—L. *rustic-um* Rustic *a.*]

1. A swaggering or blustering bully; a riotous fellow; a rude or noisy reveller.
Very common *c* 1550–1700; now usually Roisterer.
1551 T. Wilson *Logike* L vij b, Yf slaughter be not to be borne..these roisters, and fighters, are not to be suffered to go vnpunished. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 97/2 We must not play y° iollie roysters, we must not spred abroad our wings. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 446 Such roysters and rake-shames as Mars is manned with. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* IV, His adherents, consisting most of dissolute Swordmen and Suburb roysters, hardly amounted to one ragged regiment. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Why, how now, bully Royster, what's the meaning of this outrage in the face of Iustice? 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. 269 Mr. Greville is a roister. 1797 Brydges *Hom. Trav.* II. 410 These roysters batter The walls and gates with dreadful clatter. 1820 W. Irving *Sk. Bk.* I. 75 He now suspected that the grave roysters of the mountain had put a trick upon him. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 26 If new topics are started, graver and higher, these roisters recede.
attrib. and *Comb.* 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 188 Busie fault finder..is roister like ruffen. 1611 Cotgr., *Rustrement*, royster-like; sawcily. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xiv. (1737) II. 113, I..with my cords tied him royster-like both hand and foot. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. vii. 24 The Moon.. doth not so much as look as if she liked such Roister-company.

b. *dial.* A romp. 1790– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. 'A hound that opens on a false scent.'
1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3).

Roi·ster, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [f. the vb.] The act of roistering.
1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 359 Some beau who had been on the roister all night.

Roi·ster, *v.* Also royster. [f. Roister *sb.*[1]] = Roist *v.*
1582 [see Roistering *ppl. a.* 1]. 1663 J. H. *Hist. O. Cromwell* ii. 5 He was presently removed..to Lincoln's Inne, where he might with less imputation..royster it out. 1796 [see Roistering *ppl. a.* 1]. 1850 Struthers *Poet. Wks.* II. 241 Who will may strut philosophizing, And, in his frenzied furor, royster. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xvi, He might have .. roystered it in taverns with Marlowe. 1893 Baring Gould *Cheap Jack Zita* I. 118 Acquaintances who had roistered or dealt with him.

transf. 1879 Lowell *Poet. Wks.* 371 The wind is roistering out of doors.

† **Roi·ster-doi·ster.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 royster doyster. [The name of the chief character in Udall's play, based upon Roister *sb.*[1]] A roisterer or roistering fellow.
a 1553 Udall (*title*), Ralph Royster Doyster. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 214, [I] haue seene the madbraynest Roister-doister in a countrey dashte out of countenaunce. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* 71 Vnlesse he wrote onely to roister-doisters and hacksters. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 276 Then royster doyster in his oylie tearmes, Cutts, thrusts, and foines at whomesoeuer he meets.
Hence † **Roi·ster-doi·sterdom**; † **Roi·ster-doi·sterly** *a. Obs.*
1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 Thy roister-doisterdome hath not dasht vs out of countenance. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 131 If the world should applaude to such roisterdoisterly Vanity,..what good could grow out of it? *Ibid.* 221 They that .. deuide their roister-doistering Iestes into Cuttes, slashes, and foines.

Roi·sterer. [f. Roister *sb.* or *v.*] A swaggering or noisy reveller. Cf. Roister *sb.*[1] 1.
1820 Scott *Abbot* XV, Carry thy roisterers elsewhere—to the alehouse if they list. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* I, Like a lusty roisterer of the true kidney. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 360 If two roisterers met, they cocked their hats in each other's faces. 1877 Black *Green Past.* XLVI, There were no roisterers going home.

Roi·stering, *vbl. sb.* [f. Roister *v.*] The conduct of roisterers; a revel or racket.
1850 E. Warburton *R. Hastings* II. 49 The..Lieutenant of the Tower will soon arrive, and if thou art not found in thine own cell, we shall have pretty roysterings. 1897 Mary Kingsley *Trav. W. Africa* 319 He keeps steadily at it in his way, reserving his roysterings until he is settled in life.

Roi·stering, *ppl. a.* [f. Roister *v.*]

1. Blustering, boisterous; associated with noisy revelling; uproarious, wild.
1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62, I thus muttred, with roystring phrensye betraynted. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* IV. (1892) 337 The unfortunate antiquary..may suffer in the roystering horse-play and practical jokes of the servants' hall. 1820 Scott *Abbot* XIX, You sit singing your roistering songs about popes and pagans. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* XXIX. II. 403 The roystering adventures of Light Dragoons. 1898 Bodley *France* II. IV. VIII. 443 Those amazing trials..which the whole community seems to enjoy as a roistering farce.

2. Of persons: Given to noisy revelling.
1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 45 A roystering country squire of the neighbourhood. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 486 The roistering Danish men were living at free quarters in the monastery. 1883 Lord R. Gower *Reminis.* II. 119, I found the only inn full of dirty militiamen and roystering farmers.
Hence **Roi·steringly** *adv.*
1659 Torriano, *Alla-sbardellàta*, lavishly, swaggeringly, roistringly. 1868 *Morn. Star* Jan. 27 The students.. roysteringly kissed the fair revivalists. 1893 *Columbus Dispatch* 9 Mar., Sailors singing roysteringly or well.

† **Roi·sterkin.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. Roister *sb.*[1] + -kin.] A petty roisterer.
a 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) C viij, The whole rablement of her bawdie bawdes, ruffling roysterkins with brawling bragges.

† **Roi·sterly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Roister *sb.*[1] + -ly[1].] Roisterous, roistering.
1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 169 His plausible musteringe, and banqueting of roysterly acquaintaunce at his first comminge. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* ibid. II. 116 Euery ruffianly Copesmate, that..hanteth roisterly companie. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 35 They delighted altogether in the garb and habit and roisterly fashions of men.

Roi·sterous, *a.* Also 6 roysterus, 7, 9 -ous. [f. Roister *sb.*[1] + -ous.] = Roistering *ppl. a.*
1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 135 Never was that mistress so furious nor curious, Nor yet her blows so boisterous, nor roisterous, nor dolorous. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 One ship that..was swasht wyth a roysterus heape-flud. 1681 Otway *Soldiers Fortune* I, Rampant, roysterous whores. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pres.* (1858) 156 Was the like ever heard of? The roysterous young dogs..breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep. 1886 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Feb. 4/6 Roysterous fellows who kick the shins or break in the helmets of constables.

† **Roi·sting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Roist *v.*] = Roistering *vbl. sb.*
c 1560 Ingelend *Disobedient Child* E ij, What cryinge was there for Cardes and Dyce! What roysting, what rufflyng made they within! 1584–7 Greene *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 14 What trouble can torment mee worse, then to see my sonne..to consume his time in roysting and ryot. 1614 Rich *Honestie* (1844) 17 Wee must not condemne her ..by her perfuming, by her ryoting, by her roysting.

† **Roi·sting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 ruysting, roystyng, 6–7 (9 *arch.*) roysting. [f. Roist *v.*]

1. = Roistering *ppl. a.* 1.
1567 Harman *Cæveat* (1869) 32 After their ruysting recreation. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 156 His Rauing Poetry, his Roisting Rhetorique. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* I. 6 The ruffling, and roysting life of a number of our gallants, and lustie bloods. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster Fair* IV. 2 With a roysting brazen clangour dire.

2. = Roistering *ppl. a.* 2.
a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* Prol., Whose humour the roysting sort continually doth feede. 1594 Lyly *Mother Bombie* I. i, She is mewed vp..least she should by some roisting courtier be stollen away. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, London* (1662) 207 Not well pleased with some Roisting

Company there, he embraced the next opportunity of departure after dinner.

Hence † **Roi·stingly** *adv. Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 22 They..spew out their blasphemies feerssely and roystingly. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) III. 126 Those women that love not to curle vp their haire roistinglie. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 71 It may be at the first seeing the Doue to stirre and flutter she may come roistingly to twitch or take it away.

Roiston crow, variant of ROYSTON CROW.

† **Roit,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*[−1] In 5 **royt.** [Related to ROIT *v.*] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reyke, or royt, ydylle walkynge abowt.., *discursus, vagacio, vagitas.*

Roit, *sb.*[2] *Sc. rare.* Also **royt.** [? Related to ROIT *v.*] An abusive term applied to persons or cattle (see quot. 1825).

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 29 Thy ragged roundels, raueand royt, Some short, some lang, some out of lyne. 1728 W. STARRAT *Ep. to Ramsay* 63 But, lad, neist mirk we'll to the haining drive,..The royts will rest. 1825 JAMIESON, *Roit, royt,* 1. a babbler. 2. A term of contempt for a woman. It is often conjoined with an adj. denoting a bad temper; as, *an ill-natured-roit,* Loth. It is also applied to a female brute, as to a cow. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. I. 55 He has a wife,..A randy royt ca'd Barmy Betty!

Roit, *v.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* In 5 **roytyn, royt(e,** 9 *Sc.* **royt.** [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To roam or rove about. Hence **Roi·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roytyn, or gon ydyl a-bowte, ..*vagor, discurro.* *a* 1450 MYRC (1868) 999 For goyng to þe ale on halyday, For syngynge, for roytynge, & syche fare. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., A beast, that runs through the fields, instead of keeping to its pasture, is said to *royt.*

Roite, obs. form of ROOT *sb.*

Roitelet (roi·tělet, ‖ rwat'le). Now *arch.* Also 7–9 **roytelet** (8 **-ett**). [a. F. *roitelet,* † *roytelet,* f. OF. *roitel, roietel,* etc., dim. of *roi* ROY *sb.*] A petty or minor king.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 67 To their gentlemen they carrie a verie dutifull regard,..holding them as Roytelets, because they know no greater. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 58 It being probable that there were other petty Kings and Roytelets as well as he. 1722 D. COXE *Descr. Carolina* 96 Those who have..obtain'd the favor of their petty roytelletts. 1738–41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (1788) II. 151 The difference between an Egyptian monarch, and a petty roitelet of the Philistines. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 154 Even the roitelets of Palermo, Brussels, Stockholm, and Stutgard, may have each an advocate at the Cabinet of St. James's. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1859) I. 82 The endless small bickerings..of counts and dukes and roitelets.

† **Roiter.** *Obs.* Also 6 **royter.** [ad. Du. *ruiter* (*ruyter*) in same sense.] A horseman, trooper.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 61 The Roiters of the Estates were at Gelumuide. *Ibid.* 64 The Royters of the Enemie were ouer hastie in the chargyng of them.

† **Roi·tish,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [? f. ROIT *v.* + -ISH.] ? Wandering, straggling.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VI. clx, No Weed presum'd to shew its roitish face On this fair stage.

† **Rok.** *Obs.*[−1] (Of obscure meaning.)

Taken by Morris to mean 'crowd, throng': cf. RUCK *sb.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1514 Per was rynging on ryȝt of ryche metalles, Quen renkkes in þat ryche rok rennen hit to cache.

Rok, obs. form of ROCK, ROOK.

Rokat, obs. form of ROCKET.

Roke (rōuk), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* **roik, royk, rook**; *dial.* 8 **rooac, 9 roac, ro(o)ak, rawk, rauk.** See also ROOK, ROUK, ROWK. [Prob. of Scand. origin. The variants *roke, rawk, rowk* would normally arise from an OScand. **rauk(r),* which has been superseded by a form with umlaut (ON. *reykr,* Sw. *rök,* Da. *røg*): see REEK *sb.*[1]

It seems unlikely that MDu. *rooc* or MLG. *rôk* can have had any influence on the word. Icel. and Norw. *rok,* Icel. *roka,* 'driving spray or snow', which would account for the form *roke* only, are also unsatisfactory as regards the meaning.]

Smoke, steam; vapour, mist, fog; drizzling rain.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1163 To-ward sodome he saȝ ðe roke, And ðe brinfires stinken smoke. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2647 Eueri seue ȝer ones..comeþ a roke & a stink Out of þe water. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roke, myste, *nebula.* ?*a* 1500 *Battle Otterburn* in Child *Ballads* III. 298/1 Tyll the bloode from ther bassonnettes ranne, As the roke doth in the rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 95 The rane and roik reft fra ws sicht of hevin. *Ibid.* VII. Prol. 36 The firmament ourkest with rokis blak. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 489 Winter come to hand,..With mist and roik. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 160/2 Ye Hore roke, *pruina.* 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Roke,* fog or mist. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Prov. Yorks., Rooac,* or *Roke,* a kind of smoke; a species of mist, fog, or small rain. 1828– in dial. glossaries (Sc. Yorks., Linc., E. Angl., Suss., I. Wight, Wilts.). 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 363 Spectacles..are a bother in a thick mist or roke.

Roke, a scratch, flaw, etc.: see ROAK.

Roke, obs. form of ROCK, ROOK, RUCK.

Roke (rōuk), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 7 **roak(e.** [See ROKE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To give off steam or vapour; to steam; to smoke; to be foggy or misty.

1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* II. i, The using of Tobacco thus is vaine: I meane in those that daily sit and smoake Alehouse and Taverne till the windowes roake. 1614 W. BROWNE *Shepherd's Pipe* I. 132 A sticke, that taken is From the Hedge, in water thrust, Neuer rokes as would the first. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 109 Her Tables with strong Broths and Sauces rok'd, Which gormandizing and foul Lust provok'd. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., He roked like a dunghill. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., He sweats and rokes like an old horse. 1883 in *Hants Gloss.*

2. *trans.* To expose to smoke. In quot. *fig.*

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 6 That Gentiles roak't in sin might be respected.

† **Roke,** *v.*[2], in obscure uses.

Perh. varr. of, or errors for, *rock, rouk* or *ruck,* and *rake.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1375 Were thay wighte, were thay woke, Alle that he tille stroke, He made thaire bodies to roke. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1906 The shaft I drow out of the arwe, Roking for wo right wondir narwe. 1418–20 J. PAGE *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 33 There leve of Umfrevyle they toke, And in to the cytte the gon roke.

Rokeage (rōu·kėdʒ). *U.S.* [Amer. Indian.] (See quot. and PINOLE.)

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 278 *Rokeage,* or *Yokeage,* Indian corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar.

Ro·kelay. *Sc.* Now *Hist.* Also **rocklay.** [ad. F. *roquelaire,* var. of ROQUELAURE.] A short cloak worn by women in the eighteenth century.

c 1805 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 97 He has coft me a rocklay o' blue. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, Having, moreover, put on her clean toy, rokelay, and scarlet plaid. 1821 — *Pirate* vii, The best chance of getting a new rokelay and owerlay. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 526 Old women in white mutches and scarlet rokelays.

Roker (rōu·kəɹ). [? ad. Da. *rokke,* Sw. *rocka,* the ray: see ROUGH *sb.*] (See quots.)

1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 467 'Roker'—by which all fish of the Ray family, excepting skate, are meant, is a favourite food of the working classes. 1882 *Academy* 14 Oct. 280 Roker is used to denote the thornback-ray (*Raja clavata,* Lin.) exclusively...Rokers fetch a less price than skate in the markets, and are always quoted separately.

Roket(e, obs. ff. ROCKET. **Rokh,** var. ROC.

† **Ro·king,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*[−1] In 5 **rokynge,** 6 **rooking.** [Prob. f. ME. **roke,* repr. OE. *hráca* spittle: see REACH *v.*[2]] Clearing of the throat.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollemache MS.), Full of spittynge, snyuel and rokynge [1582 rooking].

Rokk(e, obs. ff. ROCK *sb.* and *v.* **Rokker, Rokket,** obs. ff. ROCKER, ROCKET. **Rokki, Rokky,** obs. ff. ROCK *v.*[1], ROCKY *a.*

Roky (rōu·ki), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* Also 8 *Sc.* **rocky,** 9 *dial.* **roaky, rokey.** [f. ROKE *sb.* + -Y.] Misty; foggy; drizzly. Cf. RAWKY *a.*[2]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roky, or mysty, *nebulosus.* 1722 HAMILTON *Wallace* XII. iv. 229 (1786) 238 A rocky mist fell down at break of day. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Roky,* foggy. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Roaky,* drizzly. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 502 [He] in a roky hollow, belling, heard The hounds of Mark. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xviii, He would take out a 'rokey' (foggy) looking bit of a picture.

Rol, obs. form of ROLL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Roland (rōu·lănd). Also 4 **Rouland (Rau-), Roulond,** 5 **Rowlonde,** 5–6 **Rowlande,** 6–9 **Rowland.** [OF. *Roland.*]

1. The legendary nephew of Charlemagne, celebrated in the *Chanson de Roland* and many other romances (frequently together with his comrade Oliver); hence, one comparable to Roland in respect of courage or warlike deeds; one who is a full match for another.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15 Hou king charlis and rouland faght. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 82 A knit þat heet Roulond, & a noþer hatte oliuer, Knigtes holden wipouten peer. 14.. *Sir Beues* (C.) 1910 Soche strokes were neuer seen yn londe Syth Olyuere dyed and Rowlonde. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxx. [lxxvi.] 239 They were suche men that there were a iii. M. of them euery man worth a Rowlande or an Olyuere;..nor we shall not fyght agaynst Rowlande nor Olyuer. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 146 b, To haue a Rowland to resist an Oliuer: he sent solempne Ambassadors to the kyng of Englande, offeryng hym his doughter in mariage. — *Edw. IV,* 196 To haue a Rowlande for an Olyuer,..he procured an amity with Henrie, king of Castell. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* I. ii. 30 England all Oliuers and Rowlands bred, During the time Edward the third did raigne. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, There was some laughter..when, as Henry Smith termed it, they saw their Oliver meet with a Rowland.

2. (*To give*) *a Roland for an Oliver,* (to give) as good as one gets, a quid pro quo or tit for tat.

1612 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 187 Howsoever it fall out, there is hope you shall have an Oliver for a Rowland. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oronooko* II. i, I have a Rowland for her Oliver, and so you may tell her. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 97 For tho' she can write no more than a Mermaid, yet by the Help of some two-penny Scribbler, she will always return him a Rowland for his Oliver. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 132 We resolved to give him a Rowland for his Oliver, if he attacked us. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* XXXV, He gave my termagant kinsman a *quid pro quo*—a Rowland for his Oliver, as the vulgar say. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* XXXIII, Comforted..by the thought that he had given Mrs. Carr a Roland for her Oliver.

‖ **Rôle** (rōul). Also 7 **rowle, roll.** [Fr. *rôle,* in the same sense, properly the 'roll' containing an actor's part.] The part or character which one has to play, undertakes, or assumes. Chiefly *fig.,* with reference to the part played by a person in society or life.

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 102 The Euangelist from God hath receiued such a rowle, it being inioyned him, to prepare the way of the Lord. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 281 The methods of Government and of humane Society must be preserved, where every man has his roll, and his station assigned him. 1790–1 BURNS *Let. to C. Sharpe,* I value the several actors in the great drama of life, simply as they act their parts...As you, Sir, go through your *rôle* with such distinguished merit [etc.]. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xcvi, Juan, when he cast a glance On Adeline while playing her grand rôle. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 105 She was really very pretty, and took up her *rôle* with spirit and acted it admirably. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 195 In order to support the *rôle* which they unconsciously fall into when talking to Europeans.

transf. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 As it is always employed in combination with other more active medicines .. the rôle it plays is somewhat uncertain. 1895 PARKES *Health* 35 The *rôle* of these microbes is to disintegrate.. organic bodies into simpler elements.

Role, obs. variant of ROLL *sb.*[1] and *v.*; obs. Sc. var. ROW *v.* **Roleau,** obs. var. ROULEAU.

† **Ro·less,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 **roles, rooles.** [f. RO *sb.* + -LESS, or ad. ON. *rólauss.* Cf. also G. *ruhelos.*] Restless.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24447 Apon mi tas oft-sith i stod, Roles ramband to þe rode. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 42 This world me wurcheth wo, Roo-les ase the roo, y sike for un-sete.

Roley-boley, -poley, obs. ff. ROLY-POLY *sb.*

Rolic, variant of ROLLICK *v.* **Rolk,** obs. Sc. variant of ROCK *sb.*[1]

Roll (rōul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **rolle,** 5–7 **rol, rowle,** 6–8 **rowl,** 6–7 **roule** (6 **roull**), 7–8 **roul,** 6–7 (9) **role,** 6–7 **roole** (7 **roale**), 6– *Sc.* **row**; 4– **roll.** [a. OF. *roolle, roulle, rolle, role* (mod.F. *rôle*: see RÔLE), = Prov. *rolle, rotlle,* Cat. *rotllo,* Sp. *rollo, rol,* Pg. *rolo,* It. *ruolo*:—acc. of L. *rotulus* (whence also It. *rotolo, ruotolo,* Sp. and Pg. *rotulo*). From OF. the word has also passed into the other Teut. languages, appearing as MDu. *rulle, rolle* (Du. *rol*), MLG. *rulle,* G. *rolle,* OIcel. *rolla,* Sw. *rulla, rulle,* Da. *rulle, rolle.*]

I. 1. A piece of parchment, paper, or the like, which is written upon or intended to contain writing, etc., and is rolled up for convenience of handling or carrying; a scroll.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Nis non so lutel þing of þeos þet þe deouel naueð enbreued on his rolle. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9287 Wyþ hys teþe he gan to drawe,..þat hys rolle to-braste and rofe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 800 For to knele on his knes..And the rolle for to rede. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Surtees) 20, iij merours of glas.., wiche be redy with my other glasys, and dyuerse rolles with scripture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 95 b, The thre verses wryten in the rowle that gothe aboute the tree. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XL. iv, Lord,..in thy bookes rowle I am writ. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 188 Atlas bearing Heauen with a roule inscribed in Italian. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 277 Busy Angels ..spread The lasting Roll, recording what We said. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* I. 340 Several small rolls of vellum or parchment. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v, 'You see' said Mr. Pecksniff, passing the candle rapidly from roll to roll of paper, 'some traces of our doings here'. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 101 He showed them a roll containing a panoramic representation of his travels. 1888 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* III. vi. 144 A young lady—with.. a roll of music in her hand.

2. *spec.* Such a piece of parchment, paper, etc., inscribed with some formal or official record; a document or instrument in this form.

Freq. with defining term, as *Rolls of Chancery, Court, Parliament*; also CHECKER, COURT-, RENT-ROLL, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 460 With *spiritus intellectus* they seke þe reues rolles. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/1 That the rolles of accounte of the Baillifs, and the rentall rolle,..and all Court rolles been putte and kepte in the cofre. 1444 *Ibid.* V. 74/1 To be enacted and enrolled of record, in the Rolle of the said Parlement. 1469 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 333 Allso rollys to be made of the misis and costes. Allsoo rollis to be made of custumes. 1530 PALSGR. 537/1, I write a thyng in to a rolle of a courte, to remayne for recorde, *je enrolle.* 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 55 The Chancellor had the keeping of the Rolls of Record, and the making out of Writs originall. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* VI. 1 Search was made in the house of the rolles, where the treasures were laide vp. 1650 *Acts Sederunt* 2 Jan., The saids Lords.. ordaines the Lord, who is Ordinar in the Utter-house, to make ane roll, which he is to subscrive. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 447 P 3 Being obliged to search into several Rolls and Records. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 163 This law..is much better to be learned out of the rolls of parliament, and other records. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 296 In one of his wardrobe rolls we meet with the following entries. 1863 H. COX *Institl.* I. iv. 17 The practice commenced..of entering the petitions..on the Parliament Rolls.

fig. 1605 *Tryall Chevalry* I. i, He finds it written in the Rowles of time. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode Independence* 51 The rolls of right eternal to display.

b. *Master* (also † *Clerk* or *Keeper*) *of the Rolls,* one of the four ex-officio judges of the Court of Appeal and a member of the Judicial Committee, who has charge of the rolls, patents, and grants that pass the great seal, and of all records of the Court of Chancery. Also *transf.* (quot. 1609).

A concise historical account of the office is given in the *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 628.

In quot. *c* 1687 the reference is to the Isle of Man.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 301/2 The office of Keper of the Rolles of your Chauncerie. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1017 Mastir of the rolles, rigt þus ryken y, Vndir Iustice may sitte hym by. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 25 § 3 The chief Justices of either Benche and the Clerke of the Rolles. 1509 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 12

My lord Chaunceler comaundyd the Examynacyon vnto the master off the Rollys. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. v. (1588) 30 The Clearke of the Rolles (nowe called Maister of the Rolles). 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. ii. 361 Having governed Syria, and gone through the Office of Master of the Rolles. *c* 1687 in Scott *Peveril* xi. *note*, One shill[ing] apiece to be giuen by them to the said clerk of the rolls, for..engrossing these articles. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 381 He was soon after, without any application of his own, made Master of the Rolls. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 183 The Master of the Rolls ranks immediately after the Chief Justice of the King's Bench. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 141 Those who knew his value were fain to secure his services as Master of the Rolls.

fig. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 502 Memory, which as a faithfull Recorder or Maister of the Rolles doth preserue, store vp [etc.].

c. *The Rolls*, the former buildings in Chancery Lane in which the records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls were preserved (now represented by the Public Record Office). Also = *Rolls Court* (see 5).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 104 Unto the Rolls I gat me.., Before the clarkes of the chauncerye. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 319 Since the which time [1377] that house hath beene commonly called the Rolles in Chauncerie lane. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 428 An house of Converts [from Judaism]..which King Edward the Third appointed afterwards for rolls and records to be kept therein, and thereof at this day it is called The Rowls. 1658–9 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Mar., Thence to the Rolls, where I made inquiry for several rolls. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 596 When the fifth of November..came, in which we had always sermons at the Chapel of the Rolls. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 33/2 The order..(if presented at the Rolls) is at once drawn up by the secretary of the master of the Rolls. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 182 The Master of the Rolls..administers justice in a separate court called the Rolls.

3. A register, list, or catalogue (of names, deeds, etc.); also phr. *roll of fame*. Chiefly in fig. use.

In very frequent use from *c* 1800. The early examples are only contextual uses of sense 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 911 Com vp, ye wyues, Youre names I entre heer in my rolle anon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 111 Pei ouhten For to spure..What manere mester oþer merchaundise he vsede, Er he were vnder-fonge free and felawe in 3oure rolles. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/1 That ..all Burgeis rolles..been putte and kepte in the cofre. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 193, I rekyn yow in my rowllys, For ij dronken sowllys. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 18 To keepe a roll or list of all the souldiers of his company. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 582 Registred in the roll of Saints. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 10 Banished them out of the roll of their Deities. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Emb. to Caius* xii. (1733) 90 The Addition of one more to the Roll of our former Calamities. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* VIII. 418 Happy King, whose name The brightest shines in all the rolls of fame! 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 415 Retained servants entered upon the steward's roll. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The merchants, shopkeepers, and citizens, who..filled up the roll of the ordinary magistracy. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. iv. 46 The roll of the slain was brought to them as they sat down to supper. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 118 The place occupied by *Bartholomew Fair* on the roll of Ben Jonson's [plays].

b. *Sc. Law.* A list of cases coming before a judge or court.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 31 Jan., There being nothing in the roll to-day, I stay at home from the Court 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 867 The roll itself is a list of the several causes, containing the surnames of the parties, and of the counsel, and in the weekly printed rolls, the name of the agent also.

c. The official list of those qualified to practise as solicitors († or attorneys).

Commonly pl., and esp. in phr. *to be struck off the rolls*, to be debarred from practising as a solicitor in consequence of some delinquency.

[1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 66/1 When the attorney is admitted, he subscribes a roll, which is the original roll of attorneys, of which the court takes notice as the recorded list of its officers.] 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXVI, His daughter could not take out an attorney's certificate and hold a place upon the roll. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* V, He was on the rolls but had never set up for himself. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. vii. 56 If I had..thrown over a client of mine by such carelessness as that, I'd—I'd strike my own name off the rolls.

4. A list of names used to ascertain whether each one of a set of persons is present; esp. *Mil.* (= MUSTER-ROLL) or in scholastic use.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 106 Where's the Roll?..let them appeare as I call. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 143 He taketh a roll of the bands committed to his charge. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 117 We called over the College Roll. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1834) I. 37 It would surely be advisable to order the rolls to be constantly called, and to forbid any people to leave camp. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XX, A royal pursuivant was dispatched..to call over the roll of Sir John Ramorny's attendants. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xii, The roll of each company is called at morning, noon, and night.

5. *attrib.*, as *roll-bearer*; *Rolls-Arbitrer*, *-Buildings*, *-Chapel*, *-Court*, *House*. Also, **Rolls Series**, a series of 'chronicles and memorials of Great Britain and Ireland published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls'; so *Rolls edition*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Captaines* 46 First a Student (under others' aw), Then Barister,..Then Queen's Solicitor, then Roules-Arbitrer. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1710) 571 Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 70/1 *Rolls-Court*, the Court of the Master of the Rolls, of which there are two, one at Westminster,..the other in the Rolls Buildings in Chancery Lane. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 381 A messenger, called from his office the Roll-bearer, carried it. 1884 MORRIS *Spec. Early Engl.* II. 340 The English text of Trevisa in the 'Rolls' edition. 1887 FURNIVALL *Chron. R. Brunne* Introd. xix, So much worthless repetition in Latin as the Rolls Series must..contain.

II. 6. A quantity of material (*esp.* cloth), rolled or wound up in a cylindrical form, sometimes forming a definite measure. Also, a number of papers, etc., rolled together.

1378–9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 181 In tribus roll de worset..pro staminis faciend. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 89 Pro vno rolle de satyn nigri. 1440–1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 627 Et pro 2 Rollez de Say pro camera Prioris. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 167 A hundred rolles of silke. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For euery rolle, packe, or maunde of cony skynnes, xviii.s. sterlynge. 1612 A. HOPTON *Conservancy Yeares* 164 A Rowle of parchment is 5 dozen, or 60 skins, a dozen is 12 skins. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4, Sched., Buckrams of the East country the roule or half-piece, v.s. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 85, I felt..the roll of English Lead,..but it was too heavy to remove. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 127 The young man..had been making out a roll of bills while he was speaking. 1897 MISS KINGSLEY *Trav. Africa* 517 Quantities of gold dust, rolls of rich velvets, silks, satins, &c.

b. A quantity (usually small) of some soft substance formed into a cylindrical mass.

15.. HEN. VIII in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. IX. 221 When it [*sc.* the plaster] is nere colde, make yt in rolles. *Ibid.*, Styrring it vntill it be plaster-wyse; and so make it vppe in rolles. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* III. 63 It..was a pectoral roule we prepared for you to swallow down to your heart. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Europa's Rape* 27 Large rolls of fat about his shoulders clung. ? 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 85 Pour it into water, and immediately make it up in rolls, and it is fit for use. 1809 POWELL tr. *Lond. Pharm.* (ed. 2) 324 [The soap plaster] must be formed into rolls when it begins to thicken. 1896 *Daily News* 30 July 5/2 Ireland sells its butter by the cask and firkin; England, by the pound, the 'roll' of 24 ounces, the stone, and the hundredweight.

c. A quantity of tobacco leaves rolled up into a cylindrical mass; tobacco in this form.

1633 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 205 Noe tobacco..shall be made upp in rolle except betweene the first day of August and the last day of October. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 203 That which the Ambassadors sent..consisted in..a Vessel of Aquavitæ, and a Roll of Tobacco. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 42, I raised fifty great Rolls of Tobacco on my own Ground,..and these fifty Rolls being each of above a 100 Wt. were well cur'd and laid by. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The generality of Tobacco in America is there sold in Rolls, of various Weights. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 127 Tobacco in the roll. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17/1 The finest tobacco however is made into rolls, which from their shape are called carrots. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/1 The rebate on tobacco..for the manufacture of cigars and roll.

d. *U.S.* The specific name of part of an ox.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 The division is made into ..loins, ribs, mess, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps.

7. A small quantity of cloth, wool, straw, etc., rolled up into the form of a band or fillet. Now *spec.* a carding of this form.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 78 b, Gold and purple veluet, embrodered with little rolles of white sattin. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* D j, The diademe ye King ware vpon his head..had a roule about it of white and grene. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xii. 456 A red rowle of wooll, more fine then silke, the which hung in the middest of his forehead. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 318 Set it upon a Wreath, or rowl of Straw or Rushes. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 328 To keep them [ants] from Trees, incompass the Stem four Fingers breadth with a Circle or Roll of Wooll newly pluck'd from a Sheep's Belly. *c* 1816 *Edin. Encycl.* VII. 286 Children are employed to lift the rolls or rowans from the carding engine, and unite them on the feeding-cloth. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 169 The fleece..is turned out in rolls called cardings, upon an endless cloth placed in front of and beneath the fluted cylinder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1962/1.

† **b.** A form of bandage; = ROLLER *sb.* 10. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L ij, Yᵉ fore ende of the sayde rolle oughte to be sewed. And yf nede be there ought to take dyuers rolles. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 306/2 We must rowle the same..with narrowe rowles, or with Fetles, according to the constitution of the disease.

8. † **a.** A round cushion or pad of hair or other material, forming part of a woman's head-dress.

1538 ELYOT, *Antiae*, the heare of a woman that is layde ouer hir foreheed, nowe gentylwomen do call them their rolles. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Take from them their .. Iewells, their rowles, their boulstrings, and thou shalt soone perceiue that a woman is the least parte of hir selfe. 1600 — *Midas* I. ii, 'Now you can say no more of the head, begin with the purtenances...' 'The purtenances! it is impossible to reckon them vp...Hoods, frontlets,..ribbons, roles' [etc.]. 1654 *MS. Diary*, For a silver Cawl and Rowl for my sister...For a black Cawl and Rowl. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 133 Large flat plates of gold upon the hinder part of her head, something in the place of a roll, such as our women wear. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. i, Your hair combed smooth over a roll.

fig. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xviii. 1 The pitchy night puts on a blacker rowl.

† **b.** A piece of cloth serving to form a turban.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 147 The gentlemen.. hauing theyr heades bounde aboute with listes and rowles of sundry coloures after the maner of the Turkes. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 174 Bumbast to stuf Rowles for the Turkes heades. 1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1904) V. 252 About his head a linen rowle.

c. An annular pad for placing on the head in order to facilitate or ease the carrying of heavy articles on it. Now *dial.*

1681 GREW *Museum* II. i. i. 182 A..Ring of Wood, almost in the shape of a Womans Head-Roll, but not so big. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1083 A roll for a woman's head, to carry things on, *arculus*. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., Those rolls our prudent milk-maids make use of to fix their pails upon. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.*, *Roll*, a circular pad, more or less annular in form, worn on the head by females who have to carry or support a heavy weight with that member.

† **d.** A support for a gown or petticoat, used instead of a farthingale. *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1611 COTGR., *Hausse-cul*, a French Vardingale; or (more properly) the kind of roll vsed by such women, as weare.. no Vardingales. [1632 SHERWOOD, *Roll* (which some women weare vnder their gownes), *hausse-cul.*]

† **9.** A billow, a roller. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* ii. 3 All thy wawes and rowles of water went ouer me.

10. A small loaf of bread, properly one which has been rolled or doubled over before baking.

1581 W. FULKE in *Conf.* III. (1584) Q ij, The sacramental bread..was..a rowle of bread. 1598 FLORIO, *Pane buffeto*, manchet bread or roule. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. IV. i. 332 These wemen present them with Rowles baked like dry Fritters. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 74 Waster Bread seems to be Rowles or fine manchet Bread used principally in Victualling Houses to drink with. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Dec., I have sat at home all day, and eaten only a mess of broth and a roll. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 98 Toast a whole French Roll, and put in the Middle of your Dish. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 155 It made very light breakfast rolls. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 11/2 New novels ..are now looked for as regularly as rolls for the breakfast table. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* iii, He sits down to his rolls, eggs, and coffee.

attrib. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* XXXVII, The milkman, the rollman, the butterman.

b. With punning allusion to sense 2 b.

1649 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wand. West* 4, I left him in his shop, Lord Baron of the Browne Loaves, and Master of the Rolls (in that place). 1848 FORSTER *Goldsm.* III. vi. (1854) I. 310 He thought nature had meant him for a lord chancellor. 'No,' whispered Derrick, who knew him to be a wealthy baker from the city, 'only for a master of the rolls.'

11. a. *Arch.* A spiral scroll used in Corinthian and Ionic capitals; a cylindrical moulding; a curl, volute. *Roll and fillet*, 'a round moulding with a small square fillet on the face of it' (Francis).

1611 COTGR., *Volute*, the writhen circle, or curle tuft that hangs ouer, or stickes out of the chapter of a piller, &c.; and is tearmed by our workmen a Rowle, Cartridge, or Carthouse. 1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* E j, The lesser rowles. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 1026 *Rolls*..signifies in Gothic architecture mouldings representing bent cylinders. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iv. § 27. 116 It is a tracery of three orders;..the second and third orders are plain rolls. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 40/2 A portion of the stone on either side was cut away, thus leaving the cylindrical roll clearly defined.

b. *Building.* A strip of wood, rounded on the top and fastened on the ridge or the lateral joints of a roof, to raise the edges of sheet-lead or zinc and so prevent the entrance of rain-water. *Hollow roll*, one formed by the edges of two sheets of lead or zinc being bent over together.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 1584 Lay on small joists.. and rolls (pieces of wood rounded, to dress the edges of the lead over). 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 78/2 The Water falling on such roof..is carried off, and rolls and seams are rendered unnecessary. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. viii. 141 The grey lead roofs were quite visible.., with their gutters, caps, rolls, and skylights.

12. A part which is rolled or turned over.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. iv. (1682) 31 The two Rowls beginning at each edge of the Leaf, and meeting in the middle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ₱ 4, I saw the Fellow ..hide Two Cards in the Roll of his Stocking. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. I. 139 The rolls of his stockings fell down to his ankles. 1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Philos. Plants* 55 The roll (*ochrea*) is commonly a cylindrical membrane...It appears as a peculiar organ in the Polygoneæ and Cyperoideæ. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* III. iii. 111 He had two waistcoats, the under one a sky-blue satin, (only the roll visible). 1898 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surgery* IX. 363 The first was in the roll of the reflected prepuce.

13. *attrib.*, in sense 'having the form of, made up in, a roll', as *roll bread*, *brimstone*, *candle*, *tobacco*, etc. Also † *roll-fashion*.

c 1415 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* p. xcvi, Small wex Roll Candelles, to make .v. crosses vpon the awter. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 61/1 Rolle Worsted xxx yardes long, and di. yard brode large. 1581 W. FULKE in *Conf.* III. (1584) Q ij, This thing is of long shape, or rowle fashion. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 June, I was forced to buy some roll-tobacco, to smell to and chaw. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Roll*, Roll Tobacco is what is used both for chewing and rasping. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 174 Four ounces of roll brimstone. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Bread* T 2/1 We also meet with symnel bread, manchet or roll bread, and French bread:..in roll bread there is an addition of milk. 1778 AIKIN tr. *Beaume's Man. Chem.* (1786) 224 *Roll Sulphur*. During its fixing it takes the crystaline arrangement observed in the inside of rolls of brimstone. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 358/1 Improvements in roll-lead and other soft metals. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 912 The other kind is called roll arnotto. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 210 The 'roll-cumulus' of the English Meteorological Office.

b. *Arch.*, as *roll-moulding*, *-tracery*. (Cf. 11 a.)

1830 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes German Churches* Pref. 11

The interior..has..abundance of small roll mouldings. 1835 R. WILLIS *Arch. Mid. Ages* 54 This enables us to divide it at once into two classes, Fillet-tracery and roll tracery. 1849 E. SHARPE *Dec. Window Tracery* 53 Roll-tracery is more common in Geometrical, than in Curvilinear Windows. *a* 1878 SCOTT *Lect. Arch.* (1879) I. 248 The heaviness of large roll mouldings was often relieved by fillets.

c. *Comb.*, as *roll-carding-engine, -holder*; also **roll-boiling** (see quot. 1839 and ROLLER *sb.* 24).

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 168 The finisher or roll-carding-engine differs from the scribbler in several particulars. 1839 — *Dict. Arts* 1327 That part of the process where a permanent lustre is given usually by what is called roll-boiling; that is, stewing the cloth, when tightly wound upon a roller, in a vessel of hot water or steam. 1890 *Anthony's Phot. Bulletin* III. 322 There is no scope for so fixing the roll holder in its case.

III. 14. A cylindrical piece of wood or metal used to facilitate the moving of something; a roller; a windlass.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 64 Payd for a rolle & ij goiouns of Iron & a rope, xiiij d. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 297 Underset the feet With sliding rolles. 1593 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 229 A towele rowle of wood, 2d. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 539 [They] could not be out of their places removed, but..with leavers and roules put under them. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Minor* I. 52 If you will have..your Silver hollow and thin for separation..granulate it over a Role. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 8 The Ribs .. may be let down on Rolls. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 259 Fitted out with a roll proper for heaving up the anchor and chains. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 1027 When blocks of marble..are to be moved, they use what are called *endless rolls*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm. Handbk.* 39 A roll or jumper..keeps each wheel in its place.

b. *Weaving.* In the old hand-loom, a roller or beam round which the warp or the web was wound. Also *attrib.* and in combs. *cane-, knee-, yarn-roll.*

1538 ELYOT, *Panus*, also a weauers rolle, whereon the webbe of clothe is rolled or wounden. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Loupe*, the roll of a weauers loome. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., 'Tis on such Rolls that the Woollen, Silken, and other Threads are wound, whereof the Weaver's Works consist. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 835/2 From this opening the web..passes to the knee roll or web beam.., round which it is rolled by means of the spokes. *Ibid.*, Opposite to the breast-bar..is the cane-roll or yarn-beam. 1823 *Mech. Mag.* 143 As he was turning on his cane at the cane spreaders, he missed his hold of the role stick. 1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 215 The beam, or yarn-roll, on which the threads are wound.

c. *Bookbinding.* A revolving patterned tool used in impressing and gilding; also, the pattern produced by a tool of this kind.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Books in Rolls are those which have a Roll of Gold on the edges of the Cover. 1687 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* 1, *Roulette, à faire le bord des Livres*, a Roll. 1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 25 Have a piece of rough calf leather to rub your tools, rolls, letters, etc. upon. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 402 The fillets produce lines of various thicknesses.., whereas the rolls are covered..with a complicated pattern. 1890 [see FILLET *sb.* 11 c].

†**15.** *Naut.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Molinet*,..the roll wherein the whip of a Rudders tiller goes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 The Whip-staffe..going thorow the Rowle, and then made fast to the Tiller with a Ring. 1644 MANWARING *Seaman's Dict., Roll*, is that round piece of wood or iron, wherein the whip doth go. [Hence in later Dicts.]

16. a. A roller used for levelling soil or crushing clods.

1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxvii, A stone roale for the walkes. 1651 ROBERT CHILD in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 107 This spreading of the Root is probable to be best effected by a Rowl, or some such thing. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 248 A weighty Roll, not cut round, but octangular, the edges whereof meeting with the clods, would break them effectually. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 28 In Oxfordshire they have Rolls made with Steel Edges, which as they go round cut the Turf. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 107 Oxen are precisely as convenient..in the waggon, in carts, and tumbrills, in rolls, &c. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 475 A one-horse roll then follows to level the flag, or furrow. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 483, I have found it advisable to use the roll occasionally to firm the soil. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* 148 First a roll drawn by one horse is passed over the land.

b. A roller used to crush, flatten, or draw out something, esp. in metal-working.

1656 CROMWELL in *Grose's Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 411 Liberty to use all or any singular presses, rolls and cutters. 1676 J. WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 103 Let the cylinders or rolls be about eight or ten inches in diameter. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Rolls, in Coining, are two Iron Instruments of a cylindrical Figure, which serve to draw or stretch out the Plates of Gold, Silver, and other Metal. 1753 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* App. II. 127 Cast metallic Rolls for the crushing..or grinding of..any kind of Grain. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 184 The rollers or rolls of the iron-works are turned of a variety of forms. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 319 The Rolls employed for the conversion of the shingled bloom of malleable iron into puddled bar, or into merchant bars, plates, sections, &c.

c. *Paper-making.* (See quot. 1875.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Roll*, a cylinder mounted with blades for working paper-pulp in the tub. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 29 The journals of the roll shaft should be frequently wiped, and no stuff..allowed to escape at the ends of the roll or from below the edge of the roll cover.

17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *roll-carriage, -press, -printing, -train*; *roll-turner.*

See also 16 c, and Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 196 The upright views of the Roll carriage..shew distinctly the manner of supporting the axis of the rolls on iron frames. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 461/2 Copper-plate and lithographic printing is performed at a roll-press. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Roll-train*, the set of plain or grooved rolls through which iron or steel piles, ingots, blooms, or billets are passed, to be rolled into various shapes. 1884 *Birm Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Rollturners. — Journeymen Wanted. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 198 Printing from continuous paper is known as 'web-printing', 'roll-printing', or 'reel-printing'.

Roll, *sb.*[2] Also 7 **rowle, 8 rowl.** [f. ROLL *v.*[1]]

1. The act of rolling; the fact of moving in this manner.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 7 Upon the Rowl of a Sea, all the Chain-Plates to Wind-ward broke. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxv, I wish I could forget the roll of the red eyes. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. vi. 194 The roll of the Atlantic was full, but not violent. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 916 In tobacco intermittence the patient is, I believe, always conscious of the stop and roll-forward [of the heart].

fig. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 15 June, The conversation took its old roll. 1868 TENNYSON *Spiteful Let.* 8, I hear the roll of the ages. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 5 Before he can set things fairly on the roll for better arrangement.

b. With *a* and pl. A single act, spell, or occasion of rolling.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. 1827 IV. 34 It has never yet been proposed that they should..take a roll in the contents of a night-cart. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph. Clouds* (1838) 8 These places of exercise for horses were strewed with dust,..and a roll in them seems to have been allowed the Greek horses. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i, If this war-storm in one of its rough rolls Wash up that old crown of Northumberland.

c. A rolling gait or motion; a swagger.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* vii, That grave, but confident, kind of roll, peculiar to old boys in general.

2. *Mil.* Of a drum: A rapid, uniform beating, produced by alternate strokes of the sticks, and falling upon the ears as a continuous sound. *Long roll* (see quot. 1802).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 154/2 The maner of which beatings is performed by..down right and rowling blows, for which they haue these termes: A Roofe. A Rowle [etc.]. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Role, Long roll*, a beat of drum by which troops are assembled at any particular spot or rendezvous or parade. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* v, Amid the thunder of cannon, the deafening roll of drums. 1861 in Post *Soldiers' Lett.* (1865) 56 We were so close to their batteries that we could hear..the drums beating the 'long roll'.

transf. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., In the case of a tambourine, the roll is produced by a rapid succession of blows from the knuckles.

3. Of thunder, etc.: A loud, reverberating peal; a continuous reverberation; a prolonged shout.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 289 A shout from the whole multitude arose, That linger'd in the air like dying rolls Of abrupt thunder. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, The roll of the lighter vehicles which carried buyers and sellers to the different markets. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* v. Wks. 1853 III. 9 The crowd saluted her with a festal roll, long and loud, of vivas. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *M. Clarke* 3 The crash of guns, like the deep roll of a breaking wave.

4. A rich sonorous or rhythmical flow of words in verse or prose.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 17 Thy tongue, Devolving thro' the maze of eloquence A roll of periods, sweeter than her song. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 481 The beautiful roll of its language mingles with the memories of childhood. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 11 Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise And long roll of the Hexameter. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* iii. (1874) 49 The roll of Ciceronian prose.

5. a. *Mus.* The sounding of the notes of a chord in rapid succession; arpeggio. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. (See quot.)

1886 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* XI. 87 The roll is the most characteristic of all the canary-notes. This even and continuous roll is as perfect as the trill of any instrument.

6. An undulation or swell on the surface of land.

1874 KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Ribblesdale* III. 153 Drained into hollows between gentle rolls of land. 1902 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* 285 As she looks for the form of her absent 'man' across the great yellow rolls of the veldt.

7. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh., Roll*: see *Balk.* 1862 *Min. & Smelting Mag.* I. 313 'Swells', or 'rolls', and 'nips', are names given to a rising up in the floor of a coal bed, and where the roof and the floor both swell out, so as to reduce the thickness of the bed. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Roll*, see *Bump.* [A very sudden breaking, sometimes accompanied by a settling down, or upheaval of, the strata, during the working away of the mineral.]

†**Roll,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* In 5 **rolle, 6 roule.** [a. OF. *roele, roelle* (mod.F. *rouelle*), dim. of *roe, roue* wheel.] A flat, circular object; a disk.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 214 Tak a gret rote of radysche, & pare hyt, & kytte hyt on fyfty Rounlettes, .. & on þe morowe ete ix rolles fastyngge. 1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. iv. 130 Thus..she goth til she be al rounde, fayre, and clere in semblaunce of a rolle, and that we calle the ful mone. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health.* N vj, To cause the stone to breke.., make ten or more roules of Radyshes rotes [etc.].

Roll, obs. form of RÔLE.

†**Roll,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **rolle.** [f. ROLL *sb.*[1]] To enrol; to write (a name, etc.) upon a roll, list, or register; to record (a statement or fact).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 278, I can þe nouȝte assoille, Til þow make restitucioun.., And sithen þat resoun rolle it in þe regystre of heuene. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2641 [I am] Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre, And rollede the richeste of alle þe Rounde Table! *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 6191 Of archeris thare assemblid were Twenty thowsand, that rollyd war. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 92 (Laud, 416), That is but fantasy of this world As yt is yn many boke rold. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 16 To pas to Lauder .., and ressave the saidis musteris..and to roll thair names. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Ballivus*, Quhen the Compter is charged..conforme to ane former compt, rolled of before. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. (1678) 138 None of you all..ever entered into this house of Pleasure, but he..had his name roll'd in the chamber of Death.

absol. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 191 He rolleth in his recordes, He sayth, How saye ye, my lordes? Is nat my reason good?

Roll (rōul), *v.*[2] Forms: *α.* 3–7 **rolle,** 4–7 **role,** 5 **rollyn,** 5–7 **rol, 4 roll.** *β.* 5–7 **roule,** 6–8 **roul** (7 **rool**), 6–7 **rowle,** 6–8 (9) **rowl.** *γ.* *Sc.* (and *north.*) 6 **rou,** 6– **row,** 8–9 **rowe, 9 ro.** [ad. OF. *roler, roller, rouler*, = Prov. *rolar* (*rotlar*), Sp. *rollar*, Pg. *rolar*, Catal. *rotolar*, It. *rotolare*:—pop. L. **rotulāre*, f. *rotula*, dim. of *rota* wheel. Hence also (M)Du. and G. *rollen*, Fris. *rolje, rôlje*, LG. *rullen*, Da. *rulle*, Sw. *rulla.*]

The following quotations illustrate the Scottish and northern forms: -

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 72 Threty lang twelfmonthis rowing our. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 97 To rou ȝour selfs in hair claith. 1677 *Lovers' Quarrel* 153 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 259 In gold and silver thou shalt row. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, A fundling..Right clean row'd up. 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 120 In mony a torrent down the snaw-broo rowes. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 145 His collie, rowed up half asleep. 1885 STRATHESK *More Bits* ii, A clock is for keeping time if it's rowed up.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To move or impel forward (an object) on a surface by making it turn over and over; to shift about, to send down to a lower level, etc., in this manner. Also with *up* or *down, away*, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 255 Þane bad he schellis & brynnand cole straw in þe floure, .. & nakyt bare-one hire rol. *Ibid.* xlv. (*Christina*) 218 He..gert foure wicht men to ga þat suld rol hire to & fra. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* 163 So mony I sawe that than clymben wold, And failit foting, and to ground were rold. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xvi. 3 Who shall rolle awaye the stone from the dore off the sepulcre? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. II. 1124 They rolled downe two huge stones, whereof the one smote the King upon the head. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 154 An Egg that fell from Heaven into Euphrates, and [was] by Fishes rolled on Land. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 406 They rolled our casks down to the boat, but always expected a white face to assist them. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 27 As Mr. Cozens was rowling up a steep Beech a Cask of Pease, he found it too heavy for him. 1832 MRS. MARCET *Seasons, Spring* (1847) 38 Off he would go, rolling along his hoop, and running after it. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 89 § 28 Every Person who rolls or carries any Cask, Tub, Hoop, or Wheel..upon any Footway.

fig. 1581 R. GOADE in *Conf.* III. (1584) Q iiij, You heare his answere, this stone hath bene rowled enough. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. CXXXII, Let their Wheels in any Circle run But that which might their homage roul to thee! 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIII. 201 He had rolled off from the people the Reproach of Egypt. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 49 Their Arms, their Kings, their Gods were roll'd away. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 186 How light the heart whose weight is from it rolled!

b. To drive or draw (a vehicle); to wheel (a cycle); to move by means of rollers.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xii. 101 As the dirk nycht Rollit his cart ourthwort the polis brycht. *Ibid.* VI. ix. 115 By horssis four furth rollit wes his chair. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 9 Get you to horse backe, roll forth yᵉ Charettes. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 268 Already all rowle-on their steely Cars On th' ever-shaking..bars Of Stygian Bridge. 1648 HEXHAM II. s. v. *Rol*, Rolers wherewith a ship is Roled into the water, or into a haven. 1843 THACKERAY *Haggarty's Wife* Wks. 1898 IV. 499 Isn't he the most famous physician in Dublin, and doesn't he rowl his carriage there? 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 291/1 He carried a lantern and I rolled the wheel over a fair road and a large dike.

c. To convey in a wheeled vehicle.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 146 Room to roll back the broken deads in a wheel-barrow. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, The gig is round the corner, and the little black mare will roll us over in no time. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* ii, He'll be to row the minister's luggage to the post-cart.

d. To cover (a distance) by cycling.

1895 *Outing* XXVI. 361/1, I had rolled off seventy-seven miles from Allahabad.

e. *absol.* To bowl; to play at bowls.

Cf. ROLLING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1, quot. 1583.

a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* 291 There is a bowling-alley on the island, at which some of the young fishermen were rolling.

2. To form into a mass by turning over and over; to pile up in this manner. Also *fig.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 97 Death .. rouleth both rich and poore folke together. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 They rowled before them a bulwarke or countremure of earth. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 106 The tide..flowes with such fury and impetuosity, as it were mountains rolled up in water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 594 Down they fell By thousands, Angel on Arch-Angel rowl'd, The sooner for their Arms. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* V. 122 Round the Theban walls, Heaps roll'd on heaps, the mingled forest falls. 1890 HOSMER *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 360 The enormousness of the might which the autocrat of all the Russias is so rapidly rolling up. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 13 The rollers are women who roll barley into ridges or tie the wheat.

†**b.** To form (the brow) *into* wrinkles. *Obs.*—[1]

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 130 Thrice did he knock his iron teeth, thrice howl, And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl.

3. To drive or cause to flow onward with a rolling or sweeping motion. Also with *down*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 583 Farr off from these..Lethe the River of Oblivion roules her watrie Labyrinth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 544 Where proud Ister rouls his yellow Sand. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 876 Where.., fring'd with roses, Tenglio rolls his stream, They draw the copious fry. 1792 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 190 The river rolls its waves below me of a turbid blood colour. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 208 A river rolls down materials from every part of its channel. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 186 Mother-Age..help me as when life begun: Rift the hills, and roll the waters. 1901 *Daily Express* 21 Mar. 5/6 Thames rolls the highest tide for two years.

refl. 1704 *The Sequel* XXXV, So Swelling Billows, when the Tempest cease, Foaming a while, they rowl themselves to peace. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 145 The waters of the deep shall rise, And..Shall roll themselves ashore.

fig. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Praise of Pindar* ii, So Pindar does new Words and Figures roul Down his impetuous Dithyrambique Tide. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* xlvii, Hearing the holy organ rolling waves Of sound on roof and floor Within.

b. To cause (smoke, etc.) to ascend in rolls.

1743 FRANCIS *Horace's Odes* I. i. 5 In clouds th' Olympic dust to roll, To turn with kindling wheels the goal. 1840 HAWTHORNE *Biogr. Sk.* (1879) 173 The hearth..heaped with logs that roll their blaze and smoke up a chimney. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* II. 758 Fierce fire by the wind to the rafters is rolled.

c. To bring *up* (wind) copiously.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 474 He..sits up in bed, and rolls up wind, belching it forth boisterously for many minutes.

4. *transf.* †**a.** *To roll up*, to recite rapidly. *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man.* 81 b, It is ynough yf thou canst rowle vpp a payre of matenses or an evensonge and mumell a few ceremonies. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl.) 121 The boyes that are in the church answere all with one voyce, rowling it up so fast as their lippes can go.

b. To utter, give forth (words, etc.), with a full, rolling sound or tone. Chiefly with *out*.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iv, Yf in singing he roule out but a playne note. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 A Preacher, if his conceipt be anything swift, that he can rolle it in the pulpit, must haue his reader at his elbow to fauor his voice. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 289 To seek to be Admired by the ignorant Vulgar, by rowling, as it were, some words, and reciting with an extraordinary swiftness. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmen Tri.* xvi, The happy bells, from every town and tower, Roll their glad peals upon the joyful wind. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi[i], Pen,..who was a very excitable person, rolled out these verses in his rich sweet voice, which trembled with emotion.

c. To pronounce or sound with a trill.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* Poet. Wks. (1895) 50 Don't, like a lecturer or dramatic star, Try over-hard to roll the British R. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii[i], Rolling out his *r* with Gascon force.

5. To turn round on (or as on) an axis; to cause to revolve or rotate; to turn over and over *in* something or between the hands; also, to carry *round* in revolving.

c 1400 *Brut* 253 Þai..toke a spete of Copur brennyng, & put hit þrou3 þe horne into his body, and oftetymes rollede þerwiþ his bowailes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Þan rolle þin stuf in þin hond, & couche it in þe cakys. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I rolle a thyng bytwene my handes, *je roulle*. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 16 He hath..rolled me in the dust. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iii, A branch or two of Saven anointed or rold in butter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 499 Now Heav'n in all her Glorie shon, and rowld Her motions. 1736 GRAY *Statius* i. 41 And now in dust the polish'd ball he roll'd. 1799 WORDSW. *A slumber did my spirit seal* 7 No motion has she now,..She neither hears nor sees; Rolled round in earth's diurnal course.

fig. *c* 1400 in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 121 Thus gud feyth is rolled upso downe.

refl. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 152 That he mycht..with the gretter confidence row him selfe in al filthines. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* i. 10 In the house of Aphrah rowle thy selfe in the dust. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 111 The porcupine..is said to roll itself upon the serpent, and thus destroy and devour it. 1796 H. HUNTER *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 341 A mountain of water which approached us from the Sea, rolling itself over and over. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 823 As the year Roll'd itself round again to meet the day When Enoch had return'd.

b. In literal renderings of Heb. *gālal*.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ps.* xxii. 8 He trusted [*marg.* roled] in the Lord. 1611 *Ibid.*, He trusted [*marg.* rolled himselfe] on the Lord.—*Ps.* xxxvii. 5 *marg.*, Rolle thy way vpon the Lord. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 88 Roll thy self then upon His Providence, and repose thy self..upon His promises. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxxxi. 3 To roll and repose themselves wholly upon God.

c. *Naut.* Of vessels: To cast (masts, etc.) overboard, to submerge (tackle, etc.), by rolling.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 107 Shee would haue rowled her Masts by the boord. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 11 One of the store ships rolled away her masts. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 168 *note*, The Santa Anna rolled over all her lower masts. 1868 *U. S. Rep. Munit. War* 266 Three times ..did the ship roll her main chains right under, and threw the water on the upper deck. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* 198 Booms..have been..rolled overboard off the yards.

d. To cause to swing or sway from side to side.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 2 As his stiff unwieldy bulk he rolls, His iron-arm'd hoofs gleam in the morning ray. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 208 Whenever..he gave the emphatic word of command 'Rowl her' the crowd..trotted across the deck. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 8/1 The crew ..then tried the old whalers' dodge of rolling the ship with all hands.

refl. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXIV, Then she..resumed her chair,..and rolling herself from side to side, continued moaning and wailing to herself.

e. To cause to fall and turn *over* by means of a blow, shot, etc.; to bowl *over*.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 154, I got within range, and with a single ball I rolled him over in the dust. 1888 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xii, Falling back under a tremendous fire, which rolled over men and horses.

6. *fig.* †**a.** To turn over in discourse. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1061 O yrolled schal I be on many a tunge; Thurgh-oute þe worlde my belle schalbe runge.

b. To revolve, turn over (a matter) *in* the mind; † to consider, meditate upon (something).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xi. (1868) 100 Lat hym wel examine and rolle with inne hym self the nature and the propretes of the thing. *c* 1386—*Pard. T.* 839 Ful ofte in herte he rolleth vp and doun The beautee of thise floryns. *c* 1400 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 333 Rolle faste this reasoun & thynke wele on þis clause. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 12 Juno,.. Rolling in mynd full mony cankarit bloik, Has send adown ..Iris. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXV. ii, Those wrong doers..for my hurt each way their thoughtes did roule. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 36 We resolved on an excuse, after rowling a great many. 1710 SWIFT *Let.* 9 Sept. (Seager), I came home rolling resentments in my mind and framing schemes of revenge. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 198 So Lawrence Aylmer,..rolling in his mind Old waifs of rhyme,..Mused and was mute.

7. To turn (the eyes) in different directions with a kind of circular motion.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. viii. 23 On Turnus to behald, Our all his bustuus body, as he wald, Rollyng hys eyn. *c* 1550 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 174 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 76 When thou shalt speake to any man, role not to faste thyne eye. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 368 About he walks, Rolling his greedy eyeballs in his head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 616 Bred onely and completed to the taste Of lustful appetence, to..troule the Tongue, and roule the Eye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 658 He..leaps upon the Ground; And hissing rowls his glaring Eyes around. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 53 They..roll'd the wanton eye, And sigh'd for ev'ry fool that flutter'd by. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. 63 Sam, however, preserved an immovable gravity, only..rolling up his eyes, and giving..droll glances. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 512 It was observed that 'he rolled his eyes'.

8. To coil round and round upon itself or about an axis; to form into a roll or a ball; to wind, fold, or curl up. Also *fig.*

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* vi. 14 Heven vanysshed awaye, as a scroll when hitt is rolled togedder. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 228 As the Snake, roll'd in a flowring Banke, With shining checker'd slough. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Ribbonds, however, and Laces, Galloons, and Padua's of all Kinds, are thus roll'd. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Annals of Horsem.* v. (1809) 87 The genteelest method of rolling, strapping, and carrying their great coats. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 386 Oval spots underneath the points of the leaf, which are rolled back. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 886 She then begins to roll the fleece from the tail towards the neck. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* XXXII, 'I can't speak to that,' said Mrs. Poyser, in a hard voice, rolling and unrolling her knitting. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 224 She rolled us each a cigarette.

fig. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 189 The very bowels of heaven been rowled together, and turned towards you. 1862 MRS. RIDDELL *City & Suburb* 216 (Hoppe), You talk like a saint and a philosopher rolled into one. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 768 Rolling together the Roman pilgrimage of Cnut, the marriage of Gunhild, and the Italian expedition of Conrad. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 287/2 Housemaid, butler, and footman rolled into one.

refl. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Revolute leaf*,..a leaf, the upper part of which rolls itself downward. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 298 They shut themselves up like hedgehogs, or roll themselves into a ball.

b. With *up*. Also *Sc.* (in form *row*), to wind *up* (a clock).

1530 PALSGR. 537/1, I enrolle, I rolle up a writyng, or any other thyng rounde. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 789 They take a Spiders web, rolling the same up on a round heap like a ball. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1684) 32 The Labels [of fern are] all rowled up to the main Stem. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Paste*, Afterwards spread it [*sc.* paste] upon a Dish,..and roll it up in large Rolls. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Instead of being plaited, they are rolled up. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ii. 74 The most venerable figure I had ever set my eyes on—tall and erect, with..stockings rolled up over his knees. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, Rolling up his bed into a pillow.

fig. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queenes* Wks. (1616) 947 To rowle up how many miles you haue rid. 1877 BRYANT *A Rain-dream* i, As the slow wind is rolling up the storm. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 429 The overwhelming force..could not fail to..roll up the Egyptian Army from that point.

refl. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 303 They all, when touched, contract themselves, rolling themselves up like a ball. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 353/2 Its..only defence when frightened or surprised, is to roll itself up.

c. Const. *about, on, upon, round.*

1530 PALSGR. 693/1 Rolle this towayle aboute your legge. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 9 A round Wooden-Rowler or Barrel.., to contain so much of the Girt as shall be rowled upon it. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) IV. x. 199 The Women..wear dried Thongs of the Sheeps Skins rouled round their Legs. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 244 Rags..may be rowled on. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 82 Then would I cry to thee To..roll thy tender arms Round him.

9. To wrap, envelop, or enfold *in* something; to wrap *about* with something. Also *ellipt.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Rere a cofyne of flowre so fre, Rolle in þo lampray. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/1 To Rolle, *vbi* to falde or to lappe. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1 His arme was rolled aboute with grene sarcenet. 1588 HICKOCK in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 220 Comming out of the water, she rowleth herselfe into a yellow cloth of foureteene braces long. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi. 639 Their Kings, whose bodies are..lapped in white skinnes, and rowled in mats. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 88 The nymph..rolls her gentle limbs in morning-gown. 1787 PEARSON in *Med. Comm.* II. 136 The belly was rolled as usual. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 156 What time the foeman's line is broke, And all the war is roll'd in smoke. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & H.* lxiv, Gerard rolled himself in the bed-clothes.

b. With *up*.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 10 Could not the fretting sea Have rowl'd me up in wrinkles of his browe? 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. ii, Like a Rippiers legs rowl'd vp in bootes of haie ropes. *a* 1756 ELIZA HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 262 Rolling it up dry in another clean cloth. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 112 Keeping the fractured ends of the bones apposed to each other without rolling up the arm so tight as to occasion pain.

10. To spread out (paste) with a rolling-pin; to level or smooth (ground) with a roller; to render compact, smooth, or flat by means of pressure with a cylinder. Also with *out*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 46 Rolle it on a borde also þinne as parchement. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 They vse to role theyr barley-grounde after a shoure of rayne. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 99 Some rowleth their barlie straight after a raine. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 270 You may now rowl Wheat, if the weather prove dry. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 ¶ 8 He may have Grass-plots in the greatest Perfection, if he will..water, mow, and roll them. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 92 Clean and roll gravel walks, and pole, roll, and mow the grass lawns. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 503/1 It [*sc.* the copper] is then cut..into pieces..of the required weight, which are heated in the muffle and rolled out. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 227 The gold bars are rolled cold to the thickness of the coin. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 270 The captain should see that the pitch is carefully and thoroughly rolled.

absol. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 128 Then harrow and roll repeatedly; hand-picking as before.

b. To reduce (stone or rock) to a smooth, rounded form by propulsion in flowing water and consequent attrition.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 90 As those blocks..appeared to me rolled, I asked if they had been found in the beds of rivers. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 265 Columns of basalt being undermined and carried down..the river, and in the course of a few miles rolled to sand and pebbles.

II. Intransitive senses.

11. To move by revolving or rotating on (or as on) an axis; to move forward on a surface by turning over and over. Also with advs., as *along, down, forth, round*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 428 Þe fayre hede..felle to þe erþe, Þat fele hit foyned wyth her fete, þere hit forth roled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 216 Me thoghte I sih a barli cake, Which fro the Hull..cam rollende doun at ones. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 3 The hede rolled doun to the chirche dore. 1533 UDALL *Floures* 111 b, [Sisyphus] coulde neuer cause it to lye, but that it rolled downe to the hylles foote agayne immediately. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 38 Her foot..is fixed upon a Sphericall Stone, which rowles, and rowles, and rowles. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* v. iii, My head's a Hogshead still, it rowls and tumbles. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXVII. (1689) 157 The Lead dragging and rowling on the Ground. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 145 Round me circling Pleasures rowl. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 36 Being both short and plump, he collected himself into a ball, and rolled round on all sides. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XX. 99 Like Pluto's iron drop, hard sign of grace, It slowly roll'd upon the rueful face. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* VII, The ball..rolled between his legs. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* VI. 181 Massive ash-trees roll from the mountains down the descent.

b. To advance with an easy, soft, or undulating motion. Also *fig.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 794* He als rekyndly ran, rolland hym vnder, As he þe sadyll hed sewyd seuenten wynter. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 221 According to the Prouerbe, The tongue rolles there where the teeth aketh. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 452 The poor distressed panther rowled after him in humble manner. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 649 In fair Calabria's Woods a Snake is bred..: Waving he rolls, and makes a winding Track. 1736 GRAY *Statius* VI. 26 A shining border round the margin roll'd. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 10 Rolling after it in many a snaky twine.

c. Of vehicles: To move or run on wheels.

a 1721 PRIOR *Down Hall* 58 Into an old Inn did this Equipage roll At a Town they call Hodsdon. 1803 LE MAISTRE *Sketch Mod. Paris* iii. 49 No carriage was allowed to roll that evening. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. x. III. 4 Carriages..roll round and round, till they have been fully seen by the public. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Thorns in Cushion*, The carriages of the nobility and guests roll back to the West.

12. **a.** To wander, roam, travel or move about.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 653 Man shal nat suffre his wyf go roule [*v. r.* roile] aboute. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 37 So this surcharged soule rowl's here and there, And yet to comfort is no whit the neere. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 311 Hee begun to rowle up & down from house to house, & to visit the neighbourhood. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 100/1 A Trumpet if ..too big, does not give a clear sound, because the air has room to rowl about in it. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 89 The 'Johnnies' who wounded or unwounded came

rolling home. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 284 You have rolled much..; what parish in Scotland..has not been filled with your wanderings?

b. *To roll up*, to congregate, gather, assemble. *slang* (orig. *Austr.*).

1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 26 The miners all rolled up to see the fun. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 47/1 They would 'roll up', so successfully that a crowd..would, on the appointed day, be seen marching.. down the main street.

c. *To roll into*, to pitch into; *spec.* to thrash or drub (one). *Austr.* and *U.S.*

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxvi, If somebody had 'rolled into me' or *vice versâ*, it was doubtless my own affair. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 500/1 Put her kites on and let her roll into it.

d. *U.S. To roll out*: (see quot.).

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 223 *To roll out*..means..to begin a journey or commence an enterprise.

13. To ride or travel in a carriage.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 3 The mone intill hyr..cart of nycht Held rolland throw the hevynnis myddil ward. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure Vicissitude* 67 Mark where Indolence and Pride..Go, softly rolling side by side, Their dull but daily round. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 135 Providence has appointed few to roll in carriages. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 1 You are going down by railway,..and as you roll along [etc.].

b. To be carried, or move, upon flowing water. Also *fig.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 307 They rowl'd on a flood of wealth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 418 When.. cakes of rustling Ice come rolling down the Flood. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* V. 469 Planks, Beams, dis-parted fly; the scatter'd wood Rolls diverse, and in fragments strows the flood. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* X. 20 Rolling along the tide of fluent thought.

14. Of time or seasons: To elapse; to move *on* or *round*; to pass *over* or *away*. Also *fig.* and with compl. (quot. 1808).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 72 Than the 3oung child.. Threty lang twelfmonthis rowing our sal be king. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 306 Thus rowles the event of humane things. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 7 Saturnian times Rowl round again. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 38 Measured out the year, and bad the seasons roll. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 174 Generations and ages might roll away in silent oblivion. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. Introd. 25 When the year its course had roll'd, And brought blithe Christmas back again. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 4 Thus labour's early days did rugged roll. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 461 Years rolled on and developed her intellectual power.

b. To succeed, follow *on*. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* IX. ii, Still day rolled on day and no tidings.

† **c.** (See quot. 1702.) *Obs.*

1702 *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *To Roul*, Officers of equal quality, who mount the same Guards, and do the same Duty, relieving one another, are said to Roul; as Captains with Captains, and Subalterns with Subalterns. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 161 No gentleman in the Army would have rowled upon Duty with such pitiful Officers. 1799 *Triumph of Benevolence* II. 412 They refused to roll with him, and he was obliged to sell out.

15. Of the heavenly bodies: To perform a periodical revolution. Also *fig.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 319 A stone by nature is inclined to descend, and the Sunne to rowle about the world. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* III. 25 The Earth has rowl'd twelve annual turns, and more. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 14, The earth..constantly rolls about the sun, and the moon about the earth. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 317 Philosophy..Sees planetary wonders smoothly roll Round other systems under her control. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxiv, The sun was rolling high in the firmament.

transf. 1601 DANIEL *To C'tess Cumbl.* 95 Wks. (Grosart) I. 206 The centre of this world, about the which These revolutions of disturbances Still roule.

b. With compl. To traverse in revolving.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 19 The Firmament..And all her numberd Starrs, that seem to rowle Spaces incomprehensible. *c* 1742 GRAY *Ignorance* 11 Thrice hath Hyperion roll'd his annual race.

16. Of seas, rivers, etc.: To flow with an undulating motion; to move in a full, swelling, or impetuous manner. † Also, to liquefy, melt.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Volutus*, A waue rollynge towarde the bankes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 24 Through midst thereof a little river rold. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xii, If her clowdie browe but once growe foule, The flints doe melt, and rocks to water rowle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 367 Rolling from afar, The spumy Waves proclaim the watry War. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* xiii, So Volga's Stream..Rolls with new Fury down thro' Russia's Lands. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 205 Presently a Wave came rolling. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart* (1837) III. viii. 271 The other, called Down Kerry, is a sea-cave,..a high arch, up which the sea rolls. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xvi, How steadily it rolled away to meet the sea. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., Half a mile of yellow sandy beach on which the waves rolled with dull roar.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1118 Deep woes roll forward like a gentle flood. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, Thy tide of vengeance rowleth in. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* IL 155 Destruction is rowling toward ye. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 10 The rich stream of musick..rolling down the steep amain. 1770 W. HODSON *Ded. Temple of Solomon* 4 The Battle roll'd against his Side. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Progress* viii. 30 Bright else, and fast, the stream of life may roll.

b. To move or sweep along or up with a wave-like motion; to advance with undulating movement; to ascend or descend in rolls or curls.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 31 As if Flame..would rowl and turn as well as move upwards. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 182 Fire must..wheel on th' Earth, devouring where it rouls. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 34 His locks in ringlets o'er his shoulders roll'd. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, The dark mists were seen to roll off to the west. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xii, It..followed the example of the smoke in the Arabian story, as to roll out in a thick cloud. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 21 The fog rolled slowly upward.

c. *fig.* To pour *in*; to flow *in* in abundance.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 332 Commodities still rolling in in Trade.

d. Of land: To undulate; to extend in gentle falls and rises. Cf. ROLLING *ppl. a.* 5.

1847 HERMANN MELVILLE *Omoo* vii, Across the water, the land rolled away in bright hillsides,..warm and undulating. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 113 That 'great and terrible wilderness' which rolled like a sea between the valley of the Nile and .. the Jordan. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 128 Before them rolled the sweep of upland.

17. † **a.** To discourse freely or loudly *against* something. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 82 To pour..out their..rhetoric, and..ryally to roule and revelle against God's owne..commandment. 1571 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1904) V. 124 Persons, whose tongues too readily roule sometime against other men's painfull travels.

b. Of thunder, etc.: To reverberate, re-echo; to form a deep, continuous sound like the roll of a drum.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 712 Loud it grones and grumbles, It rouls, and roars, and round..it rumbles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 666 They set..the Thunder when to rowle With terror through the dark Aereal Hall. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 202 Then, bellowing deep, the thunder's awful sound..Far to the east it roll'd, a length of sky. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI, Deep through the sky the hollow thunders roll'd. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i, O'er my calm Hall of Coral The deep echo roll'd. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 1 So all day long the noise of battle roll'd. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lvi, The organ rumbled and rolled as if the church had got the colic.

c. Of language, talk, etc.: To flow; to run *on*.

1743 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iv. 13 And as his verses like a torrent roll, The stream runs muddy. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Dial.* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 15 A Poet only in his prose, Which rolls luxuriant, rich, and chaste. 1784 in *Johnsoniana* (1836) 325 His eloquence rolls on in its customary majestic torrent. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* V, Mr. Pen again assented, and the conversation rolled on in this manner. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 34 Fox..could ..roll on for hours without fatiguing himself or his hearers.

d. Of sound: To flow in deep or mellow tones.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVIII, The deep prolonged notes.. rolled on amongst its arches with the pleasing yet solemn sound of the rushing of mighty waters. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx[i]v, She..sate there silent as the songs rolled by. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxix, The music still rolled on. The organist had wandered into a melody of Mendelssohn's.

e. Of birds: To trill or warble in song.

1886 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* XI. 87 The nightingale is one of the very few birds that share to some degree the faculty of rolling at any pitch of the voice uninterruptedly.

18. To turn over (and over). Esp. of persons or animals while lying on the ground.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 2614 He rolleth vnder foot as dooth a bal. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. vii. 784 He trade on a trap and the bord rollyd, and there sir Launcelot felle doune. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 32 Whom when on ground she groveling saw to rowle, She ran in hast his life to have bereft. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* iii. 4 In some fat pastures of the rich..May roll the single cow, or favourite steed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 165 Kittenlike he [*sc.* a leopard] roll'd And paw'd about her sandal. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 207 The cargo-mules had played every kind of vicious trick.., running off.., and constantly trying to roll.

b. Of the eyes: To move or turn round in the sockets; to revolve or rotate partially.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 201 Hise eyen stepe, and rollynge in his heed, That stemed as a forneys of a leed. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 37 Your ien glyster as glasse, Rowlynge in yower..hede, vgly to see. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 41 Her wanton eyes..Did roll too lightly. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 46 Eyes which rowle towards all, weep not but sweat. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* III. iii, Look how his eyes rowle; how pale his lips are. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* III. 26 His eyes wildly rolled, When the death-bell tolled. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVI[i], Her shoulders ..were never easy..: nor were her eyes, which rolled about incessantly.

c. To turn or revolve upon an axis.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 294 The Sun..hath also a dineticall motion and rowles upon its owne poles. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 273 The Earth rowls once about its Axis in a natural Day.

d. To hinge or depend *on* something (*obs.*); to turn or centre *on* a subject.

1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 140 The whole Secret of the Multiplication of Corn rouls on Nitre, which has the greatest Effect on all Corn-Lands. *Ibid.* 231 His whole Treatise of Nature rouls only on this Point. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* § 4. 37 Their Songs rowl principally on the great Actions and Events which concern their own Nation. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* ii, Our conversation rolled chiefly on literary and political subjects.

19. To turn oneself over and over *in* something; hence *fig.* to luxuriate or abound *in* riches, luxury, etc.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 521 Ane Prince of..puissance Quhom 3oung men hes in gouernance, Rolland into his rage. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 25 Away with such lubbers.. that roules in expences. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Notes Instruction* Wks. (1575) T ij, It is not inough to roll in pleasant woordes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 513 It rowleth and walloweth in the mire. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 86 Rowling in brutish vices. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxxiii. 4 While they grow proud by our distress And roll in Ease. 1773 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 83 The English Methodists.. do not roll in money, like the American Methodists. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. x, Rolling in wealth which you do not want. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. ix. P 4 The authors roll in luxury on the devastation of mankind. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiv. 332 We should all be rolling in wealth directly.

† **b.** To dabble, speculate *in* (stocks). *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P 5 He lends, at legal Value, considerable Sums, which he might highly increase by rolling in the Publick Stocks.

20. Of thoughts, etc.: To revolve, come round again, in the mind.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 117, I haue suche matters rolling in my pate, That I wyl speake and do. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 42 She, pleas'd with secrets rowling in her breast. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 830 Here tell Me,..What diff'rent Sorrows did within Thee roll? 1818 G. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 353 If I put forward anything which had not long rolled in my mind.

21. Of a ship: To sway to and fro; to swing from side to side. Also of masts: (cf. 5 c).

Opposed to *pitch*, which signifies 'to rise and fall alternately at bow and stern'.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 552 The shippes doe roule very much in the harbour, by reason in foule weather the Sea will bee mightily growen. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 To keepe the shrouds tight for the more safety of the mast from rowling. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 3 We had a swelling Sea again which made us rowl all night long. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 34 Extream Breadths will be in the Nature of Ballances, and will cause a Ship to rowl. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 245 The Sloop, having neither masts nor sails to steady her, rolled and pitched..violently. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 28 Aug., Went out..to see the steamboat arriving..; she rolled tremendously. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 2 We shipped great waves, and rolled to larboard, rolled to starboard, painfully.

b. To sail with a rolling motion. Also in phr. *to roll down to St. Helena* (see quot. 1796).

1796 T. TWINING *Trav. India*, etc. (1893) 355 The ship remained under nearly the same sail for many days,..rolling from one side to the other, the wind being directly astern. This is called 'rolling down to St. Helena' by the captains of Indiamen. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 19 You have heard of rolling down from the Cape to St. Helena; almost at all seasons of the year, it blows from the same quarter. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* vii, There are plenty of ships..rolling up Channel, and willing to land us.

c. To walk with a rolling gait; to swagger.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 139 Now rolling sumptuously to his place in the Collective Wisdom. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *A. Quatermain* 250 Umslopogaas rolled along after us, eating as he went. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* iv, He rolled up to us and answered: 'No call, I think, sir, to haul in much closer'.

d. To sway heavily (with fat).

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 244 Grand-looking bullocks, all 'rolling fat'.

22. To form into a roll; to shrink or fold *together*; to curl *up*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. (1614) xii. 507 The drying of the barke maketh it roll together. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) II. 243 Which you may know by their Leaves lying down, rolling up, and wrinkling. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 337/2 There are stoppages..when the net has 'rolled' —but a net well shot..scarcely has a twist in it.

23. To turn out after being rolled. Usu. with *out*. Also *fig.*

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Mysterious Husb.* II. 37, I should eat and drink more than I should earn.., supposing I ever did roll out to be good for anything. 1881 GEE *Goldsmith's Hdbk.* (ed. 2) 227 Imperfect bars of gold usually roll with a more extended jaggered edge as the process proceeds. 1896 *Daily News* 6 July 11/2 After a dry night, the wicket rolled out beautifully on Saturday morning.

† **Roll**, *v.*^{3} *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. OF. *roller, roler*, etc., f. *roïl, rouil* rust.] *trans.* To polish, burnish.

c 1275 LAY. 22287 Hii wende to hire hinne;..hii rollede wepne and soide hire stedes.

Roll, obs. Sc. variant of ROW *v.*

Rollable (rōu·lăb'l), *a.* [f. ROLL *v.*^{2} + -ABLE.] Capable of being rolled.

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 390 These they rounded very exactly that they might be the more rollable. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1896 *Kodak News* II. 11/1 The use of rollable film in a roll holder.

Ro·ll-about, *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. ROLL *v.*^{2}]

A. *adj.* Plump, podgy, roly-poly.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, A little fat roll-about girl of six, holding her mouth up to be kissed.

B. *sb.* A wanderer; a rolling stone.

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita* I. 160 You are a rambler and a roll-about—never in one place.

Rollar, obs. f. ROLLER *sb.*; obs. Sc. var. ROWER.

Roll-call (rōu·l,kōl). [f. ROLL *sb.*^{1} + CALL *sb.*]

1. The act of calling over a list of the names of persons forming a military or other body, in order to ascertain who are present; the marking of such a list at a particular time.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., On critical occasions, and in services that require promptitude and exertion, frequent roll-calls should be made. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ix. 124 There was no roll-call that night. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 3 Many of the poor fellows will never answer a roll

call again. 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 304 The professor of that class..was strict on roll-calls.

attrib. 1860 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 411 If the scapegrace of a public school is apt to lay the blame of his irreligion on his forced attendance on 'roll-call' chapels. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 1 July 5/3 The ruling of the President in respect to a roll-call vote.

transf. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 2 Wiped out of the roll-call of nations. *Ibid.* 406 In the roll-call of his titles England held the first place.

2. *Mil.* The signal summoning men to be present at the calling of the roll. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

So **Ro'll-calling**.

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 159 The soldiers,..immediately after roll calling,..assembled to a man. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/1 The gathering of the five or six hundred children together in the morning for roll-calling and Bible-reading.

Ro'll-collar. [Roll *sb.*1] A turned-over collar on a garment. (Now *rolled collar.*)

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* vi, Embroidered waistcoats with large flaps, have yielded to double-breasted checks with roll-collars. 1841 S. Warren *Ten Thousand a Year* I. i. 7 A queer kind of under-waistcoat, which in fact was only a roll-collar of rather faded pea-green silk.

Hence **Ro'll-co'llared** *a.*, having a roll-collar.

1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 369 He sports..a black satin roll-collared waistcoat. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 46 'Dandies' wore high-collared coats and roll-collared waistcoats, short in the waist.

Rolled (rōuld), *ppl. a.* [f. Roll *v.*2]

1. Turned over (and over) upon itself; formed into a roll; curled, coiled.

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 621/1 Rolled worsted, xxx yerds longe and di' yerde brode. *a* 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* 182 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 159 Beholde the rolled hodes stuffed with flockes. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Bookbinding*, A double piece of roll'd Paper. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 887 The rolled fleece will..be bulky in hand. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 144 Those in which the leaf is simply bent or folded; and..Those where it is rolled. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 125 Few..teachers appear to know the difference between 'whipping' and 'rolled hem'.

b. So *rolled-up, rolled-in.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 Small rowl'd-up bits may stick upon the Ball-leathers. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Leaf*, They are rolled up,..as the Leaves of the Mountain Cowslip. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 425 A little cell formed of the rolled-up leaf of a plant. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 886 The stance for the rolled up fleeces to lie upon. 1883 Huxley *Pract. Biol.* 95 The interval between the retracted disc and the rolled-in peristome.

†c. *Rolled hill*: (see quot. and cf. *rolling trench*).

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 102/1 A Rouled Hill, is a great banke of earth made betwixt the face of a Bulwork and the besiegers; which being cast with shovels longer then ordinary, the lower part of this heap ouer the vpper, this hill is turned ouer and ouer, and is rouled on by degrees to fill the ditch.

2. Made to roll along.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol., Nor [is] roul'd bullet heard To say, it thunders.

b. Rounded by friction or attrition due to being moved by streams or tides.

1833–4 J. Phillips *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 545/1 Sometimes it,..contains rolled and broken pieces of crystallized felspar. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 427 Among the rolled-ice off Godsend Island. 1882 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 44 Rozel [bay] consists of a conglomerate of rolled pebbles.

3. That has been compressed by a roller, or between a pair of rollers; formed into sheets or bars by means of rollers.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xiv, Your newly-rolled gravel walk. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 303 One of the plates is of cast and the other of rolled zinc. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 257 Rolled armour-plates are to be preferred. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 82/1 Rolled-iron Joists and Girders.

b. *Rolled gold*, a thin coating of gold applied to a baser metal by rolling.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 2/1 Here's a lovely rolled gold watch.

Roller (rōu'lər), *sb.*1 Forms: 5–6 (9) **rollar**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **rouler** (6 **rouller**), 6–8 (9 *dial.*) **rowler** (6 **rowlar**), 9 *Sc.* **rower, rouer**; 5– **roller** (6 **roler**). [f. Roll *v.*2]

I. 1. A rolling-pin. Now *dial.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Make þy past With water, þer of þy fele [*read* fole] þou make With a roller, and drye hit. [1648 Hexham II, *Een Rol-stock*, a Past-roler to make Pyes with.] 1882 *Jamieson's Dict., Rower*, a roller for flattening dough;..West of S.

2. A cylinder of wood or metal, revolving on pivots or a fixed axis, for lessening the friction of anything passed over it; also, a rounded piece of wood over which an endless towel is passed.

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 Y bequethe my roller for a towell to Margery Bokeler. 1563–4 *Sarum Church-w. Accts.* (Swayne) 110 A roler to save ye rope of ye clock from fretyng, vj d. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. 186 Guiding the String from the Pole to the Work by throwing it over a Rowler, moving on two Iron Center-pins. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Roller*, a cylindrical piece of timber, fixed..so as to revolve about an axis. It is used to prevent the cables, hawsers, &c. from being chafed. 1780 J. Howard *Prisons* 331 They had every day a clean towel hung on a roller. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 324 The pin is relieved of friction by three rollers in the coak, placed equilaterally. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* vi. 298 The refinement of hanging a towel on a roller does not appear to have been thought of.

b. The revolvable drum, barrel, or axis of a winch or windlass.

1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 25 Two Men with a Lever shall turn a Rowler to which a strong Cord is made fast. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. 9 Upon that square is fitted a round Wooden-Rowler or Barrel. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Windlass*, The Axis or Roller goes thro' two of the Pieces, and turns in them. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2779/2 This is in cases where the windlass-roller is not solid, but consists of ratchet-heads [etc.].

3. One of a number of cylinders of wood or other material, either attached or free, for diminishing friction when rolling or moving a heavy body.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Palangæ*,..rollers to conueigh thinges of great weight. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 1148 What mighty Rowlers, and what massie Cars Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars? 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 24 They have a kind of sled made of four pieces of Timber in square; two of which serve for an Axle-tree to two great rowlers. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 126, I went to the Woods, and cut Levers and Rollers. 1783 *Hull Gaol Act* 24 Any stall, shop, or shed..that shall be moved upon wheels or rollers. 1837 W. B. Adams *Carriages* Introd. 6 This was doubtless the origin of rollers or round logs of wood, which are placed under heavy trees or beams in order to move them over the surface of the earth. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 338 The rail..is carried along upon a series of five rollers..to a circular saw.

b. (See quot.)

1837 W. B. Adams *Carriages* 95 Specimens of them may still be seen in the broad wheels of waggons, technically termed rollers.

4. A heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now usually) metal, fitted in a frame with shafts or a handle, for crushing clods, etc., and smoothing the ground by compression.

1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Rollar or rammer of husbandrie. 1563 T. Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 89 When the seedes be sowen and couered with earth, then to be pressed downe with a roller. 1623 J. Taylor (Water-P.) Wks. II. 241/1 Their exercise is priuately..to rowle the great rowler in the alleies of their garden. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 260 Let the weighty Rowler run the round, To smooth the Surface of th' unequal Ground. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 17 Where Meadows are flooded,..roll them with a large Barley Roller. 1787 W. Marshall *E. Norfolk* (1795) I. 145 The roller..is never used in Norfolk for the purpose of compression. 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 17 A roller, for gravel-walks and grass. 1899 Rider Haggard *Farmer's Year* 145 One of the oldest and quietest horses..was dragging the wooden roller.

fig. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 212 There was no heavy roller of public opinion to flatten all character.

b. A rotating cylinder or roll for pressing, stamping, crushing, or rolling; one of a set of rolls for forming metal, etc., into bars or sheets; also, the revolving cylinder of a printing-machine for impressing the paper upon the printing-matter.

For various technical uses see Knight *Dict. Mech.*

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The Arms of the Cross are pull'd; and by that means, the Plate with its Furniture [is] pass'd thro' between the Rollers. 1738 *Patent* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 687/2 The wooll or cotton being thus prepared, one end..is put betwixt a pair of rowlers. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 335 Placed under a tilt-hammer, or passed through the rolls, or rollers, which consolidates it. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 256/1 The large mass of melted glass..exhibiting changing colours in the sheet after the roller has been passed over it. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 385/2 Finally, the leather is rolled and compressed on a..wooden bed by a heavy hand roller.

c. *Printing.* A cylinder or roll of thick, elastic composition, mounted on a metal or wooden axis, for inking a form of letter, etc., before printing; also, a metal cylinder for distributing ink upon this.

1790 [see Inking *vbl. sb.* b]. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 532 From its being a cylindrical power, rollers were indispensably necessary. 1841 Hansard *Printing* 118 If a printer employs six presses, and consequently six rollers. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss.* s.v., An iron roller covered with a composition of indigo. It works on a 'slab'..and inks the type used in printing.

d. *Stationery.* A rolling blotter. Also *attrib.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1963/1. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 8/1 At present diplomatists invariably use the roller blotter for important documents. This, owing to its palimpsest character, is quite undecipherable.

5. A cylindrical piece of wood, etc.; esp. one on which cloth or other material is rolled up.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 18 Ther is another..which hath ye figure of a narrow Rowler. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. xxviii. 178 To fit the colt for the saddle, the good rider must first put vpon his head a halter, with a rouler of woode. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1692) II. 89 The long slender Worms,..that breed between the Skin and Flesh.., are generally twisted out upon Sticks or Rowlers. 1802 James *Milit. Dict., Roller*,..a long piece of wood which is rounded and made taper to suit the regulated size of a military tail. 1889 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* xxxvii, A deal wand—probably the roller from a piece of calico. 1897 J. Hocking *Mist on the Moors* iii, The calico blind, which was fastened to a roller, was pulled down.

6. *Organ-building.* A rounded slip of wood or piece of metal tube, turning, by the action of the key, on pins inserted into its ends, and having two or more arms at right angles to its length.

1632 [see Roller-board]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 488/1 It pulls down the arm *b*, by the wire *d*, which turns about the roller *s* with the arm *a*. 1840–81 [see Roller-board].

b. The toothed or studded revolvable barrel of a musical box. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1963/1.

7. A small wheel rotating on an axle or axis; a short cylinder serving as a wheel.

1802 James *Milit. Dict., Roller*, a small wheel placed at the foot of the hammer of a gun, or pistol lock, in order to lessen the friction of it against the hammer or feather spring. 1874 Vandervell & Witham *Syst. Figure-Skating* (ed. 2) iv. 63 There have been many attempts to imitate skating by means of small rollers or wheels attached to the feet.

b. *Bookbinding.* = Roll *sb.*1 14 c.

1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* 122 A fine line worked on the centre of the edge of the board..requires more pains than simply running a roller over it.

8. a. (See quot.)

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 544/1 The traces themselves either end with an eye, or, with a full fold upon themselves, with an iron eye, called a Roller, and intended to be used upon the Roller-bolt of the splinter-bar.

b. A roller-chain for a cycle (i. e. one in which flexibility is obtained by the use of small rollers in each link).

1897 A. C. Pemberton, etc. *Compl. Cyclist* 115 From a lengthy experience I can vouch for the old roller being by no means a bad chain.

II. 9. †**a.** ? A roll or paste. *Obs.*—1

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 39 Lay hit in a roller as sparlyng fysshe, Frye hit in grece.

b. *dial.* A roll or cylinder of carded wool.

1844 W. Barnes *Poems Rural Life* 254 The whindlen chaps in town Wi' backs so weak as rollers.

c. *dial.* A line or row of hay, etc., raked ready for ricking.

1844 W. Barnes *Poems Rural Life* 107 A-riaken auver humps an' hollers To riake the grass up into rollers. 1901 *Longman's Mag.* July 209 The long rollers of newly-cut grass over which he stepped were touched..by arrows of light.

10. A long bandage, formed in a roll, for winding firmly round a limb, etc. Now more freq. *roller-bandage.*

It is not certain that the first quot. belongs here.

1534 *Inv. Wardr. Katharine Aragon* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 40 Item, two roullers, the one lynnene, the other wullen. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 264 On everie side bynding them with the linnen rollers or fillets artificially. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 285/2 Applye it on the inflammation, and tye it with a Rowler, but not to stiffe. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 21, I anointed the whole Arme.., and rowled about Rowlers dipped in Water and Vinegar. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 702/2 Holding it on with a Plaister..put over it, and binding it sufficiently fast with a Woollen Rouler. 1753 Bartlet *Gent. Farriery* (1754) 299 It would be very proper to keep the legs and pasterns rolled up with a firm bandage, or linnen rowler. 1783 H. Watson in *Med. Comm.* I. 171 A flannel roller..must..be applied after the operation. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 283 As this jacket produces but little sensible pressure, I should not altogether trust to it, without applying a roller over it. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 297 Using the moistened roller to keep the parts cool and retain the dressings.

†b. A swaddling-band. *Obs. rare.*

1656 W. Du Gard tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 233 From sucking they proceed to weaning, and from the cradle to the rollers of the legs. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Roller*, a Swathing-band for young Children.

c. A broad, padded girth for a horse.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 93/1 Rowler or Body Girth,..which slippeth too and again on the body Girth, or Sursingle..to keep the Girth from fretting of the hair. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 347/1 When this has been done.., the side-reins are buckled on, and are attached also to the buckles in the roller, crossing them over the withers. *Ibid.*, The roller has been hitherto the only kind of pressure round the chest.

III. †11. A large cylindrical block of stone, capable of rolling easily down a slope. *Obs.*

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* II. xviii, Tyll the Troyans from the crestes caste The great stones..And Rollers [*MSS.* Callyon] eke grekes to oppresse. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 430 Overwhelmed with stones, fragments of pillars, and with Cylinders [*marg.* or Rollers], borne downe the steepe descent. 1654 Hammond *Fundam.* 187 When a man tumbles a cylindre or roller down a hill,..the man is the violent enforcer of the first motion of it.

†**12.** = Go-cart 1. *Obs.*—1

1714 Alex. Smith *Lives Highwaymen* (ed. 2) II. 208 He was such a forward Child that he could run about without a Rowler, or Leading-Strings.

†**13.** A kind of stocking; = Roll-up 1. *Obs.*—1

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 115 ¶ 3, While I am employed in brushing the dust from my black rollers,..my wig is suddenly conveyed away.

14. a. *Zool.* Some infusorian.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 149 Fig. 3 is the *volvox volutans*, or the roller.

b. *Conch.* The giant stromb, *Strombus gigas.*

1815 E. J. Burrow *Conch.* 202 [Strombus] Gigas. Large Conch; large Roller.

c. A variety of tumbler-pigeon.

1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xii. 127 The propensity to the performance of eccentric movements which distinguishes the breeds known as Tumblers and Rollers. 1879 L. Wright *Pract. Pigeon Kpr.* 128 The true Birmingham Roller, which turns over backwards with inconceivable rapidity.

d. A cylinder-snake of the family *Tortricidæ*; a short-tail. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

15. A long, swelling wave, moving with a steady sweep or roll; a heavy billow.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xx, A..sloop of war was caught in the rollers. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* vi, Not

even a roller broke the perfect stillness of the cove. **1897** F. T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 90 The immense rollers setting inshore..would soon carry a vessel up against the beetling crags. *fig.* **1863** *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 567 The long rollers which followed the storm of the Reform Bill yet swelled heavily across the ecclesiastical waters.

†**16.** *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Rollers*, horse and foot patrole, who parade the roads round about London during the night for the prevention of robberies.

17. a. A ship that rolls or rocks.

1890 Stevenson *Lett.* (1899) II. 185 The *Janet* is the worst roller I was ever aboard of. **1897** *Punch* 6 Nov. 207/2 Very few steamers in which I have..voyaged that have not been 'rollers'.

b. One who rolls, swings, or sways from side to side. *Holy Rollers*: (see quot. 1893).

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 1/3 All of them rolled from side to side like ducks on a common. In a great hall..were fifty or sixty more of these rollers, smoking, laughing,..reading. **1893** Leland *Mem.* I. 300 When the Holy Spirit seized them ..the Holy Rollers..rolled over and over on the floor.

IV. 18. One who rolls up or forms into a roll or coil; one who compresses or shapes metal by passing it between cylinders or rolls.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Embolvedor*, a roller, a wrapper vp. **1793** *Regal Rambler* 76 The tall taylor, the six feet broad-shouldered roller of ribbands. **1832** Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* (1843) 83 They saw the roller and his catcher at work. **1871** *Daily News* 26 Sept., A meeting of all classes of ironworkers,..shinglers, rollers, and puddlers, was held. **1890** *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/7 The 'roller' now, after first gently shaking the fleece to rid it of any dirt or adhering locks, turns back the neck.

b. One who rolls a thing along. *rare*—0.

1648 Hexham II, *Een Roller*, a Roler, or a Trundler.

c. *dial.* (See quot. and cf. Roller *v.* 2.)

1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* 13 The rollers are women who roll barley into ridges or tie the wheat.

†**19.** *pl.* Curl-papers, hair-curlers. *Obs.*—1

1799 Mrs. J. West *Tale of Times* I. 143, I will put my hair in rollers this very evening.

20. A butterfly or moth which causes leaves to roll up (see quots.).

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 156 The Filbert Leaf Roller (*Lozotænia Anellana*, Stephens) appears [in]..July, but not common. *Ibid.*, The Gooseberry Leaf Roller.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

21. Attrib. with names of persons, as *roller-boy, -coverer, -joiner, -maker, -man*, etc.

1896 Howells *Impr. & Exp.* 27 He became a *roller boy, and served long behind the press before he was promoted to ..set type. **1851** *Census* (1854) 140 *Roller-coverer. **1894** *Labour Comm. Gloss., Roller-Coverer*, a person who covers rollers for spinning purposes. **1858** Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Roller-joiners*, children employed in certain processes of the woollen manufacture. *Ibid.*, **Roller-maker*, a manufacturer of cylinders of different kinds. **1885** *Census Instruct.* Index 21 *Roller Man. **1893** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 2/7 A foreman roller-man in the employment of the South Wales Tin Plate Company.

22. Attrib. with names of things: **a.** In the senses 'of or pertaining to a roller or rollers', 'having the form or movement of a roller', 'operating as or by means of rollers', etc.

See also Knight *Dict. Mech.* for other examples.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 430 To prevent the *roller-attachment of the lever from striking the body of the trip-wheel. **1884** Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Roller Bearing. **1886** *Bicycling News* 6 Aug. 664/1 Bicycle, Singer's roller bearings. **1835** Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 168 Being rubbed..by a fluted cylinder called the *roller-bowl. **1861** *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 512/2 The cloth..is first brought in contact with *roller brushes. **1896** *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 375/2 A third has both *roller-chain and roller-sprocket. **1884** F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 207 *Roller Edges for Lever and Chronometer Escapements. **1879** *Lumberman's Gaz.* Oct. 15 The abrogating of the old style of edging up on the log through the introduction of the *roller edger. **1835** Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 225 The *roller-pair..which receives the fine rovings from bobbins. **1866** *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 399/1 The notes are printed..by means of *roller presses worked by steam. **1844** H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 292 The corresponding end of the *roller-shaft. **1878** Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 217 Warnerke's *roller slide is of necessity only applicable to sensitive tissue.

b. In sense 'fitted with, coiling up on, a roller', as *roller-blind, -curtain, -map*, etc.

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 673 But the chief [kinds] are *roller blinds, Venetian blinds, and wire blinds. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 9/1 All theatres must be provided with steel *roller-curtains. **1897** Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 199 He was looking earnestly at the vast *roller-map of America.

c. In sense 4 c, as *roller-box, -composition, -mould, -stock*, etc.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1964/1. **1888** Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.* 114.

d. In sense 6, as *roller-arm, -frame, -movement, -peg*. Also Roller-board.

1852 Seidel *Organ* 63 Instead of the roller-board, there is in some organs a roller-frame. **1881** C. A. Edwards *Organs* 73 The roller movement..requires a number of rollers in its construction. **1881** W. E. Dickson *Organ-Build.* viii. 106 Iron roller-arms have some great advantages.

23. a. Objective, as *roller-carrier, -carrying* adj., *-making*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1799/2 The arm *m s* is the roller-carrier, which swings on a pivot. **1887** *Daily News* 21 Oct. 3/5 My first phonograph consisted simply of a roller-carrying foil. **1888** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 708/1 Since then glycerin has been introduced for roller making.

b. Instrumental, as *roller-grinding, -milling, -spinning*; also *roller-made, -milled* adjs.

a **1854** Rickards in M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (ed. 4) I. 701 The wonderful discoveries..., such as roller-spinning, the jenny, the carding-machine. **1879** *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 344/2 The various systems of roller grinding. *Ibid.*, Roller milling or crushing. **1888** Powles tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* 151 Not..that with roller milling larger bran is made than with stones. **1892** *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/4 Millers..say that there is less nutriment in roller-made flour.

24. Special combs., as **roller bandage**, = sense 10; **roller-beam**, part of a drawing-frame for cotton; **roller-boiling**, = *roll-boiling* (see Roll *sb.*1 13 c); **roller-bolt**, part of the splinter-bar of a carriage, serving also as a step; **roller-chair**, = *rolling-chair*; **roller-coaster**, a kind of sled running on rollers (see Coast *v.* 13); so *roller-coasting*; **roller-mill**, a mill in which the grinding is done by rollers; hence *roller-miller*; **roller-shop**, the part of an iron-works where the metal is rolled; **roller-top**, = Roll-top (also *attrib.*); **roller-towel**, a towel running on a roller.

1885 *Buck's Ref. Hand-bk. Med. Sci.* I. 470 The usual form of bandage is what is known as a '*roller-bandage'. **1835** Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 118 The strong *roller-beam, on which are fixed several such drawing-heads. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 376/1 This process, called '*roller boiling' .., effected a wonderful improvement on the finish. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 1294 Two splinter-bars, with their *roller-bolts, for connecting the traces of the harness. **1851** 'Nimrod' *The Road* 16 He placed his right foot on the roller-bolt,—i. e., the last step but one to the box. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 7/1 She..was then placed in her *roller chair and wheeled out. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 4/2 The rage for rapid transit through the air,..by tobogganing, switchbacks, or *roller-coasters. **1887** *Contemp. Rev.* May 733 Here are boating, fishing,..*roller-coasting..for boys. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1964/1 *Roller-mill. **1882** *Lancet* 10 June 967 To produce by means of roller mills the largest bulk of white flour from a given bulk of corn. **1892** *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/4 Even *roller millers, however, have not got it all their own way. **1890** W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 111 In the same range as the *roller-shop is the laboratory. **1897** Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 198 The father..laid his head down on the *roller-top of the shut desk. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 9/2 Roller-top desks..sell in Chemnitz for £14. **1862** Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles* xix, Patience dried her hands upon the *roller-towel.

Roller (rōu·ləɹ), *sb.*2 *Ornith.* [a. G. *roller*, f. *rollen* to roll. Hence also F. *rollier* in sense 1.]

1. An insessorial coracoid bird (usually the common roller, *Coracias garrulus*), having the form of a crow, and brilliant plumage.

The original source appears to be Gesner *Hist. Anim.* III. *Aves* (1604) 702, who says the bird was so called at Strasburg (*Argentoratum*) 'per onomatopœiam'. Later writers have variously explained the name as referring to a habit of rolling about in the air, or of rolling over sticks and stones in seeking food. A number of varieties, as *Angola, Indian, black, crimson*, etc., are enumerated in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* (1809) VII. II. 387 ff.

[**1663** Skippon *Journ. Low C.* 21 Aug., We..kill'd a curious bird call'd Rollar Argentoratensis, of the bigness of a dove, and of a blue colour.] **1678** Ray tr. *Willughby's Ornith.* 132, I am verily perswaded that this bird is no other than the Strasburgh Roller. **1752** Hill *Hist. Anim.* 388 The Corvus, with a blood-red back, a green tail, and black wings, the Roller...I think it the most beautiful of all European birds. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 242 The Roller..may be distinguished from all others by a sort of naked tubercles or warts near the eyes, which still farther contribute to encrease its beauty. **1825** Vigors & Horsfield in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 202 This bird [*Eurystomus orientalis*]..was originally placed by Linnæus among the Rollers. **1873** Tristram *Moab* xv. 294 In their flight these ravens often gambolled like the roller, dipping perpendicularly and performing somersaults in the air. **1893** Selous *Trav. S.E. Africa* 48 A pair of those rare and beautiful rollers (Coracias spatulatus)..came and perched upon the tree.

attrib. **1855** Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 29 The blue and green Roller-birds, walking behind the plough.

b. Applied to other birds (see quots.).

1752 Hill *Hist. Anim.* 503 The grey Ampelis, with the head variegated with black, the Roller. This is of the size of the common black-bird. **1848** Gould *Birds Austr.* II. pl. 17 *Eurystomus Australis*,..Australian Roller. **1869** Wallace *Malay Archip.* 42, I was rewarded by finding a splendid deep blue roller (Eurystomus azureus).

2. A variety of canary, remarkable for rolling or trilling in song.

1884 R. L. Wallace *Canary Bk.*, The most valued of all [German canaries] are the variety known by the name of the Hartz Mountain Rollers.

Roller, *sb.*3 *Oxford slang.* = Roll-call.

1883 *Oxford Review* 26 April 345/1 Up to this time a nominal five, a practical four, and a possible three 'rollers' would suffice.

Roller, *v.* [f. Roller *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To roll; to press or pass between rolls.

1827 *Patents* in *Ann. Reg.* 534/2 Machinery for rolling or rollering wool from the carding engine.

2. *dial.* To rake *up* (hay) into rows.

c **1830** Morton *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 15 in *L. U. K., Husb.* III, When the hay-making machine has done its work, the hay is hatched or rollered up, as it is called. *Ibid.*, When the field is all hatched or rollered, people with forks make up the hatches into cocks. **1893** Dartnell & Goddard *Wilts. Words* 77 Hay is 'put in rollers', or 'rollered up'.

Roller-board. [Roller *sb.*1 6.] The board carrying the rollers in an organ. Also *attrib.*

1632 in J. Crosse *York Mus. Festiv.* (1825) App. 2 Item the rowler board carriages and keyes, xx *li.* **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492/2 Figure 3 is a perspective view of a roller-board; A A A, the board on which the rollers are fixed. **1855** E. J. Hopkins *Organ* x. 47 There are..two distinct kinds of key-movement in common use in England; namely, the lever or fan-frame movement, and the roller-board movement. **1881** W. E. Dickson *Pract. Organ-Building* viii. 96 Rollers are in sets, like backfalls and squares, and are arranged symmetrically on a board called a roller-board.

Ro·ller-gin. [Roller *sb.*1 4 b.] A cotton-gin in which the cleaning was effected by rollers.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 378 The roller-gin..consists of two shallow fluted rollers..placed so near to each other, that when the cotton is thrust against the line where they enter into contact, they immediately seize hold of it. **1851** *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iii**/2 The machine now almost universally used..is the saw-gin, the roller-gin having been supplanted even in India. **1888** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 757/2 The 'roller gin' could clean only a half dozen pounds [of cotton] a day by slave labour.

Ro·llering, *vbl. sb.* Roller-skating.

1880 *World* 31 Mar. 12 The rinks at Brighton..where 'rollering' has once more set in with unusual severity.

Ro·ller-skate. [Roller *sb.*1 7.] A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, usually two pairs, instead of a metallic blade, for use in skating on smooth flooring, etc. Orig. *U.S.* Also *attrib.*

1874 Vandervell & Witham *Figure-Skating* (ed. 2) iv. 68 Good ice-skaters are usually under the impression that they can at once perform their..evolutions on these roller-skates. **1887** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 105/2 The fatigue caused by these 'roller skates' is quadruple that of ordinary ice skating. **1893** Kipling *Many Invent.* 5 The roller-skate rattle of the revolving lenses.

Hence **Ro·ller-skater, -skating.**

1874 Vandervell & Witham *Figure-Skating* (ed. 2) iv. 68 The operation of the ice skate seems variable and uncertain to the roller-skater. *Ibid.* 71 The exercise of roller-skating becomes..as fascinating as ice-skating. **1884** E. Yates *Recoll.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 181 The London world went..mad over the production of *Le Prophète* [1847–52], in which, by the way, roller-skating was first introduced.

Rolley (rɒ·li). Also **rolly.** [Of obscure origin: perh. connected with Roll *v.*2, but cf. Rulley.]

1. *Mining.* A kind of truck without sides, formerly much in use for carrying corves along underground horse-roads or upon rails to the shaft.

1825 [see b]. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 982 Each corve..is lifted from the tram..., and placed on a carriage called a rolley, which generally holds two corves. **1851** Greenwell *Coal-Trade terms, Northumb. & Durham* 43 The rolley was contrived as an improvement upon the tram, upon which a single corf was placed.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rolley-driver, -horse, -way, -way-man, -wheel*, etc.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 646 The plate railways employed in coal-mines, and there called tram and rolley-ways. *Ibid.* 649 A view of a rolley or tram-wheel. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 982 The rolley driver, with his horse, takes them to the bottom of the engine-shaft. *Ibid.*, The rolley horses have a peculiar kind of shafts. **1851** Greenwell *Coal-trade terms, Northumb. & Durham, Rolleyway-man*, a man whose business is to attend to the rolleyway, and keep it in order.

2. A lorry; = Rulley. Also *attrib.*

1886 *N. Eastern Daily Gaz.* 11 Aug. 1/6 Spring Rolleys for removing Furniture. *Ibid.* 1/4 Waterproof Cart and Rolley Covers. *Ibid.* 1/3 Wanted,..steady Young Man as Rolleyman. **1894** Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'A railway rolley,' a large, flat, four-wheeled waggon, used for the street delivery and carriage of merchandize.

Rollick (rɒ·lik), *sb.* [f. Rollick *v.*]

1. Exuberant gaiety or joviality; a very gay and jovial tone.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 403 The heat, the draughts, the bustle, rollick—all The genteel pleasures of a country ball. **1866** *Pall Mall G.* No. 446. 141/2 An unreal rollick in his voice and manner. **1886** *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 420 This snatch,..in its mixture of sentiment, truth, and what may be excusably called 'rollick', is very characteristic of its author.

2. A sportive frolic or escapade.

1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 309 Off for a rollick—sweeter by stealth! **1883** J. Parker *Tyne Chylde* 7 Once my life was a child's rollick, half trick, half dream. **1897** 'F. Anstey' *Trav. Comp.* ii, *Culd.* We might take a turn later on, and see the effect of St. Gudule in the moonlight. *Podb.* Something like a rollick that!

Rollick (rɒ·lik), *v.* Also *dial.* **rollo(o)k.** [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To frolic, sport, or romp, in a joyous, careless fashion; to go off, move along, enter, etc., in this manner.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 2 Aug., Instead of writing me one other page.., you rollick into the woods till you have not a dry thread about you. **1854** Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rollock*, to romp about rudely. **1878** J. T. Fields in *Life & Lett. B. Taylor* I. iv. 76 We rollicked along into Washington Street. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 3/2 'Q.' appears as a rollicking humourist...He rollicks, perhaps, a little too laboriously.

b. *transf.* of things or animals.

a **1837** J. Clare in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 177/1 The wind is rollicking about to-day. Wild, but not stormy. **1846** T. B. Thorpe *Myst. Backwoods* 13 Mounted by a rider.. he [the mustang pony] goes rollicking ahead. **1853** Kingsley *Hypatia* xxix, The shrieks of his lute rose shrill..and rollicked on swifter and swifter as the old singer maddened.

c. To revel joyously *in* something.

1865 G. Meredith *R. Fleming* xxix, There was something desperately amusing to him in the thought that he had not even money enough to..provide for a repast. He rollicked in his present poverty.

Hence **Ro·llicker**; **Ro·llicking** *vbl. sb.*

1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* II. v, Pray tell me all about him,—a wild, gay, rollicking fellow still, eh? 1858 DORAN *Court Fools* 117 The outlay of this rollicking Court even frightened the Commons. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. v, He was a rollicking, jovial, boon companion.

Comb. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 36 Suspicious glances directed towards a rollicking-looking clerk.

b. Of disposition, conduct, actions, etc.

1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 467 The 'tipsy toss' of that actor's head, his rollocking look. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, The pigeon-toed step, and the rollicking motion. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* vi. 50 He used to sing to us some rollicking songs with strangely worded choruses.

transf. and *fig.* 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xxv. 254 There was no lush, rollicking out-burst of foliage,..no easy unfolding of leaf on leaf. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) viii. 186 It was a glacier of a rollicking spirit, given to plunge in broad curves over hidden ridges of rock.

Hence **Ro·llickingly** *adv.*; **Ro·llickingness**.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 447 No man could sing a song more rollickingly. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Nov. 667 The jocose and rollicking chief is no more. His two successors hate jocosity and rollickingness.

Ro·llicksome, *a.* [f. ROLLICK *v.*] Rollicking. Hence **Ro·llicksomeness**.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* July 67/2 The loud rolicsome sports in which he had hitherto been a leader. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* xxxiii, Jack is obliged..to bottle up his money, his rollicksomeness and sentimentality.

Ro·llicky, *a. rare.* Given to rollicking.

1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 106 We men are supposed to be a bold and rollicky lot.

† **Ro·lling**, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. ROLL *v.*[1]] An enrolling, enrolment; an entering upon a roll.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9801 Syker ys, þat yn rolle ys leyde, For þan may hyt neuer be wyþseyde; þe rollyng fordoþe croppe and rote. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 298 My mastyr paid for the rollenge [of his patent], iij.s. iiij.d. *a* 1550 *Vox populi* 43 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 269 By roulyng and by dating. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 32 That thair be Commissaris deput..to vesy the rolling of the futmen.

Rolling (rōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ROLL *v.*[2]]

The sense is not clear in the following passage:

a 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 234 Do rappe on the renkis, þat we may rayse with oure rolyng.

I. 1. The action of turning something over and over, or of causing it to roll; † bowling.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 93 þat þe onyment of vertue whech was with-inne him schuld be stered & rolled..þat aftyr þat rollyng it schuld haue þe mor odour. 1483–4 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 414 In 1 hoggeshede vini ..cum cariag. et rollyng. 1583 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) 265 Proclamatioun to be maid discharging..all catchpulling, rolling, playing, drinking and taverning. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 629 The Muscles of the Tongue are assistant vnto it in..his Functions of Speaking, Tasting and Rowling of the Meate. 1645 TOMBES *Anthropol.* 13 The rowling in sugar doth make the stomache swallow bitter pills. 1770 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 76 To put a total stop to the rolling of all sorts of Casks. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 635 The body is..then dipped and rolled in the hot liquor. ..This is technically called rolling off, or roughing. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xi. 286 The only reason why all are not rounded is that the work of rolling and wearing is still going on upon recently fallen material.

† **2. a.** A bandaging, enswathing, or binding up. **b.** A ligature or bandage. *Obs.*

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 233 3yf þe skyn be broke.., [use] oþer medycynes, and 3yf hyt nede, as on þe leg, rollynges. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Lj b, Howe many maners of lygatures or rollynges ben there? 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 264 This ligature and rolling of the member must be continued..xxx dayes. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii, Rouling but once at a time, and letting it dry a little before the second rouling. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* (J.), By this rolling, parts are kept from joining together.

3. The operation of compressing, smoothing, or levelling a surface by means of a cylinder or roller; an instance of this.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1684) 27 That which is sometimes also effected in Rowling of Corn. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 24/2 Of the severall parts of a Book..Rowling, the printing the edges of the couer. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 340 When land is laid down in grass for hay, rolling is of use in smoothing the surface. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 185 Give a good rolling after rain. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 129 After the..land has been effectually cleaned, by its harrowings, rollings, and pickings. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 503/1 Copper for the purpose of rolling leaves the smelting works in cakes. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 79 It is usually subjected to repeated hammerings and rollings at a low heat.

II. 4. The action (on the part of something) of turning over and over, revolving, etc., or of moving onwards in this way.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Rollynge, or turnynge a-bowte, *volucio.* 1548 ELYOT, *Petaurum*,..a kynde of game vsed in old tyme, wherin men by rollyng of wheles were cast vp alofte. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xiii. (1614) 182 Their rolling thorow the deepe and hidden vaults of the earth. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* I. 274 In an unconstant man there is..uncertain rollings of spirit. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 386 The swift changes of man's condition in the rolling-on of time. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 110 This motion is what we call rolling, or simple rolling, of the moveable body on the fixed.

b. Of the eyes: The action of moving or turning to and fro in the sockets.

? 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Q iv b, He had reproued .. the mouing or rowling of their eyes. 1610 ATTERSOLL in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 104 Many vse in their teaching,..hemming in the throat, rouling of the eyes [etc.]. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xii. (1739) 105 Not only the opening of the eye, but also the rowling of it about. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* VI. 49 Mark well the rollings of her flaming eye. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii, The peculiar rolling of his eyes which I had remarked. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxi, The Native..who alarms the ladies..by the rolling of his eyes.

c. Wandering, roaming. *rare.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Rdr. 14 Let him come..to the poynts controverted, without rowling, rambling, raving.

5. A curve or spiral; a turning or folding.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A iv, Flames in rowlings rounde, to sweepe the starres, the mouth dooth cast. 1611 COTGR., *Roulement*, a rowling, turning, foulding vp or inwards. 1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* E j, *Voluta* hath a Circle, or rowling about of one part. 1883 HUXLEY *Pract. Biol.* 96 The movements which occur in contraction; the coiling up of the stalk; the rolling in of the disc.

6. An oscillation or swinging from side to side in the nature of a partial revolution about the centre of gravity; *spec.* of ships (cf. ROLL *v.*[2] 21).

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 18 The rowling of the Cradle, put her in mind that she was newly enter'd into the tempest of this life. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 232 This is called (as a long continuance at sea.. taught me) the rowling of the ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rolling*, the motion by which a ship rocks from side to side like a cradle. 1836 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. Madras* (1843) 24 Nothing but rolling by day and by night: but we are all looking forward to a week at the Cape to set us right again. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 37/2 A grinding of the teeth, and a rolling about as if from extreme agony or colic. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. S. Amer.* 3 Forced to hold on with both hands during the rolling of the ship.

7. Of waves, etc.: The action of moving in a swelling or heaving manner.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 158 The motion and rowling of the sea. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 306 The wave of a Tide, which retired..and yet came farther upon the strand at the next rolling. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxiv, The rolling of the surf. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 729 When all this is brought into connexion with the rolling back of the stream, and the miraculous passage of the Israelites.

8. The sound produced by the motion of a wheeled vehicle, by the rapid, continuous beating of a drum, or by thunder.

1611 B. RICH *Honestie Age* (Percy Soc.) 18 Your eares againe shall be so incumbred with the rumbling and rowling of coaches. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., *Rolling*, that rapid pulsation of the drum by which the sounds.. beat upon the ear with a rumbling continuity of effect. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. vi, The noise..began in the early morning with the rolling of the carts.

b. Of canaries: (see ROLL *v.*[2] 17 e).

c 1890 tr. *Russ's Canary Birds* 99 They either depart from the 'rolling', or they do not achieve the desired duration and roundness of the melodies.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rolling contact, friction, resistance*; **rolling-house**, *U.S.* an inspection warehouse to which tobacco was conveyed by rolling; † **rolling pear** (see quot. 1672); **rolling-road**, *U.S.* (see quot.); **rolling-room**, a room at the Mint in which the metal is rolled into strips; **rolling-table**, a table on which fleeces are rolled up.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 581 Trusting to the surface or *rolling contact, to produce the rotation and traverse of the cylinder. 1859 *Rolling friction [see *Rolling resistance*]. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 446/2 The commonest mode of moving tobacco was yet more naked; the cask was strongly hooped, and then rolled..to the inspector's warehouse, known for this reason as a '*rolling-house'. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* September 74 Emperours-pear, Cluster-pear,..*Rowling-pear. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 15 Some Apples mend their Taste by Scoaping and Pears by Rowling, especially that called the Rowling Pear. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 17 By the rolling of two surfaces over each other without sliding, a resistance is caused, which is called sometimes 'rolling friction', but more correctly *rolling resistance. 1696–1715 *Laws of Maryland* iv. (1723) 10 His Excellency..hath caused Four *Rolling Roads to be made and cleared for the Rolling or Transporting Tobacco or Goods by Land. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 447/1 The road, which went round about to avoid hills, was called a 'rolling-road'. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 84 The silver or *rolling room. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 32, I was slipping past to the *rolling-tables, carrying three fleeces to save a journey.

† **b.** *Rolling hose* or *stockings*, stockings of which the tops could be rolled up or down on the leg. *Obs.* (Cf. ROLL-UP 1.)

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1834/4 A pair of new rowling Worsted Stockings. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2155/4 A Parcel of Rouling Silk Hose..supposed to be stolen. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4067/7 A dark-coloured Coat, and rolling Stockings.

c. *Naut.* in **rolling-chock, -cleat, -rope, tackle**, applied to devices used to strengthen the yards against the strain produced by the rolling of the vessel.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* II. 248 They furl the sail, and pointed to the wind The yard, by rolling tackles then confin'd. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rolling-tackle*, a pulley or purchase fastened to that part of a sail-yard which is to the windward of the mast, in order to confine the yard close down to..leeward when the sail is furled. 1840 R. H. DANA *Before Mast* xxv, We were hard at work..getting rolling-ropes on the yard,..and making other preparations for a storm. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Rolling-Chock*, or *Rolling-Cleat*, a piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its centre so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron parrel. *Ibid.*, *Rolling-Tackles*, tackles sometimes attached to a lower yard, to steady it in a heavy sea.

Rolling (rōu·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ROLL *v.*[2]]

1. That turns over and over, esp. so as to move forward on a surface or down a slope.

c 1500 MORE *Fortune* in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 78 The rollyng dise in whom your lukk doth stonde. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 31 That Goddesse [*sc.* Fortune] blind, that stands vpon the rolling restlesse Stone. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 5 His thoughts are like a rolling axeltree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 66 Sisyphus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 29 What idle progeny succeed To chase the rolling circle's speed? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 382 Nature will be reported...The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 71 The length of the arc..measured on the surface of the rolling body.

b. That moves or runs upon wheels.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Voluens, Plaustra voluentia*, rollynge wagons. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Rol-wagen*, a Roling wagon, to carry wares or commodities upon. 1853– [see ROLLING STOCK]. 1891 *Daily News* 7 July 2/5, I have not thought it necessary to make rolling-load tests personally.

c. Of a person, his opinions: Changeable, shifting, variable, inconstant. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* III. 179 Faith is not contented with a doutfull and rowling opinion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xix. (1614) 219 Of which you have heard their rolling opinion before. 1652 N. CULVERWEL *Treat.* I. ix. (1661) 58 Had I met with this in a fluctuating Academick, in a rowling Sceptick. 1731 *Rape of Helen* Pref. p. vi, A man that has a rolling fancy, and can adapt his conceptions with pompous words and sounding epithets, is sure to carry the prize.

d. Of time or seasons: Steadily moving onwards, elapsing; also, moving round, recurring.

1695 PRIOR *Ode pres. to King* ii, Oft as the rolling Years return. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* I. i, Rolling Time, that gathers as it goes. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to blue-ey'd Ann* 19 When rolling seasons cease to change. 1835 WORDSW. *On Death J. Hogg* 13 Nor has the rolling year twice measured..its steadfast course, Since [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* li, Ye watch..the rolling hours With larger other eyes than ours.

e. Progressive; increasing, accumulating.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 41 The 17 or 18 millions lost ..by the French Trade..would by a continued rolling Encrease, have added more than sufficient to double the 56 Millions. 1887 *Times* 22 Apr. 7/6 He established rolling annuities which do credit to the ingenuity of the right honourable gentleman.

2. Revolving, rotating; turning on, or as on, an axis; moving round a centre.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 387 Let them deny..End and beginning to th' Heav'ns rowling roundnes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 2 Who so list..search the courses of the rowling spheares. 1670 MILTON *Brut* 2 Goddess of Shades .., who at will Walk'st on the rowling Sphear. 1678 R. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 882 Vulgar Opinion..supposes the Fixed Stars..to be the Utmost Wall, or Arched Roof, and Rowling Circumference thereof. 1707 PRIOR *Simile* 6 Didst Thou never see..A Squirrel spend his little Rage In jumping round a rowling Cage? 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 814 The God Who..wheels his throne upon the rolling worlds. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxix, Aldermen and knights to boot: at whose sage nod..the rolling world stands still.

b. Of the eyes: Moving to and fro or up and down in the sockets.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 245 When I..cast my rolling eyes from corner to corner,..I see a liuely..image. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* iii. 29 Whilst I behold thy Globe-like rowling Eye. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, Thy ..rowing eye that, smiling, tells the truth. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 195 Great rolling eyes. [1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 862 The ocular muscles have been implicated, causing rolling movements of the globes.]

Comb. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 305 The Trojans first drove back the rolling-eyed Greeks.

c. Turning round, turned over, in a coil or fold.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 790 Bolde burnez wer þay boþe with berdles chynnez, Royl rollande fax to raw syłk lyke. 1611 COTGR., *Volute*, the rolling shell of a Snayle. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 657/1 To a white satin vest, fancy sprig, rolling collar, 1*l.* 15*s.* 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 496/2 To this old manner of forming shutters must be added the rolling shutters of Clark..and others. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 725 The rolling scrolls, borrowed from the Romans.

d. Of thoughts: Revolving. *rare*[−1].

1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* Wks. 1722 I. 165 Her rowling Thoughts on some dire Mischief bent.

e. Swinging, swaying.

1755 JOHNSON, *A Wallow*, a kind of rolling walk. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 580 Extreme vertigo, a rolling gait, and lateral nystagmus.

3. Heaving, surging, swelling, flowing strongly and steadily onwards.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 29 There came a great rowling Sea. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. cxxix. Wks. (Grosart) 31 Woods rent from hence, its rowling rage bestows In other places that were bare before. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 28 Herrings..like best to play..In rowan ocean, or the open bay. 1773 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 23 Mar., We had .. a

strong gale, and a rolling sea. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, Think of the pitch-dark nights, the roaring winds, and rolling seas. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxix, Thy voice is on the rolling air.

fig. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 31 Toss'd on the rowling Waves Of giddy Chance. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 557 Its head is guarded as its base is sure; Fix'd in the rolling flood of endless years.

† **b.** Of sands: Moving, shifting. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 293 A fiery faced plaine, scorch'd with burning heate, and deepe rolling Sand. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 32 Afrique, where the greatest part is rowling sands, which permit no foundation of Towns nor long stations.

c. Ascending or moving in curls or rolls.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 21 A tremulous Motion and Agitation of rowling fumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 671 A Hill..whose griesly top Belch'd fire and rowling smoak. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 248 He..lights the structure..: The rolling smoke involves the sacrifice. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 191 Round its breast the rolling clouds are spread. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 18 The old man looked..through the window at the rolling mist.

4. Producing a continuous swelling sound; reverberating, resounding. Also *fig.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* II. 37 Seeing.. the Rowling Thunder grumble, and the stormy clowds burst under his feet. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 154/2 The manner of which beatings [of a drum] is performed by..down right and rowling blows. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 499 Thy Druids.., while the victim..bled to death, Upon the rolling chords rung out his dying breath. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* vii, A rolling organ-harmony Swells up, and shakes and falls. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Span. Mil. Nun* II, Then came a rolling fire of thanks to St. Sebastian.

† **b.** Fluent, voluble. *Obs.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 71 The rowlinge tongue..of..ouer fine Cambridge barber. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 94/2 He was..in countenance amiable,..a rolling tongue and a rich utterance.

c. Continuously sounded or trilled.

1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 191 There is a difficulty..to unaccustomed organs, in producing a rolling or vibrated R. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 151 Its rolling notes recall those of the Carolina wren, but are stronger.

5. Of prairie-land, etc.: Having a succession of gentle undulations; wavy, undulating. Also *transf.* of mountainous scenery. Orig. *U.S.*

1819 SCHOOLCRAFT *Lead Mines* 26 The lands lie rolling, like a body of water in gentle agitation. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xvi, The land was high and undulating, or 'rolling', as it is termed in the West. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 A rolling, rugged down, flecked with patches of..heath.

6. In special collocations: **a.** Denoting that the thing in question rolls or is rolled in some way, as *rolling barrel, book, bridge, chair, coulter, hitch, lamp, pendulum, plant, purchase,* † *trench* (cf. ROLLED *ppl. a.* 1 c), *weed, wheel* (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 238/1 *Barrel*, a cylindrical vessel moving on an axis, for..making gunpowder. In the latter case it is partially filled with bell-metal balls, and is called a *rolling-barrel. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 244 An expression proper unto the paginall books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or *rolling bookes in use among the Jews. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 36/1 The preparations of Waggons, *Rowling bridges and other Instruments of Warr. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 16/1 These rolling-bridges consist of a number of cylindrical rollers which turn easily on pivots. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 763/2 *Rolling Bridge*, one whose roadway traverses longitudinally on piers ..or on rails. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 339 By slow degrees he [*sc.* a child] gathers from the ground His legs, and to the *rolling chair is bound. 1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 275 This it was which sent me (dressed up in my rolling chair) to thank him on the eve of his departure. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 114 His Excellency,..entering his rolling-chair, was wheeled off to bed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Rolling-colter*, a sharp-edged wheel which is attached to the beam of a plow, and cuts downwardly through the grass and soil. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 40 A bend, sometimes called a *rolling hitch, is made by two round-turns round a spar and two half-hitches round the standing part. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 517/1 *Rolling Lamp:..though the whole machine be rolled along the ground,..the flame will always be uppermost. 1849 CRAIG s.v., **Rolling-pendulum*, a cylinder caused to oscillate in small spaces on a horizontal plane; it has been applied to no important practical purpose. 1864 WEBSTER, **Rolling-plant*, the locomotives and vehicles of a railway. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* viii. 141 Of these cross-bows.. there were three varieties, severally named—the hind's foot, the lever, and the *rolling purchase [*arbalète à tour*]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 797 The Turks..with a *rowling trench drew neerer and neerer unto the castle. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., As if he had the surety of some rouling trench, [he] creeps up by this meanes to his relinquish'd fortresse of divine authority. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 453/2 A 'tumble-weed' or '*rolling-weed'—one of those globular perennials of the plains that..goes rolling around over the prairies at the mercy of the blast. 1863 S. R. GRAVES *Yachting Cruise Baltic* 48 These rocks.. are ground together by a heavy *rolling-wheel worked by simple machinery.

b. Denoting that the thing causes rolling or flattening, as *rolling girth, machine, muscle, stroke.*

This sense approximates to the attributive use of the vbl. sb., and is not always distinguishable from it.

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Met.* (1854) 76 The brasse plate and the *rowling girth are necessarie..additions in the Engine of the Printing Presse. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* (1843) 83 The roller and his catcher stand on each side of the *rolling-machine. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 229 For modern work [in bookbinding], the rolling machine is..better than the hammer. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 629 There are three kinde of Muscles..which wee may call *Locutorij, Gustatorij* and *Cibi reuolutores*, the Speaking, the Tasting and the *Rowling Muscles. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 35 The *Rolling or Following Stroke. *Ibid.*, It is a mistake to suppose that a very great amount of force is required for rolling strokes.

Hence **Ro·llingly** *adv.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Volutatim*, with tumblynge and tossynge; rollingely. *Ibid.*, *Volubiliter*, rollingely; roundely. [Hence in later Latin and Italian Dicts.] *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* VIII. (1840) 52 Waves on waves Rose rollingly. *a* 1842 MAGINN *Shaks. Papers* (1859) 152 Which may be rollingly Englished, Ladies [etc.].

Ro·lling-mill. [ROLLING *vbl. sb.*2 or *ppl. a.*] A mill or powerful machine in or by which metal, etc., is rolled out or flattened.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 286 The force.. which is applied to the rolling and slitting mills by means of vastly large and double water-wheels. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 27 July 4/3 The immense hammers, the wheels, the rolling-mills and the water-works. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 228 There are two rolling-mills at present working at Millwall, one for angles and bar iron, and the other for plates and heavy bars. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 763/2 The rolling mill for sole-leather has a small brass roller, driven by steam-power and passing a concave bed covered with brass.

Ro·lling-pin. [f. as prec.]

† **1.** A cylindrical piece of wood round which a banner may be rolled to prevent creasing. *Obs.*—[1]

1497 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 47 Paid for iij Baners... Item, for a cofyn & a rollyng pin for the same Baners, xx d.

2. A roller or cylinder of wood, glass, or other material, for rolling out dough or paste to the required thickness for pie-crusts, etc.

1589 RIDER *Biblioth. Schol.*, A roling pinne, *magis, artopta.* 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 14 A rolling pinne of the same scantling. 1602 — *Delightes for Ladies* xiii, Roule your paste vppon a sliked paper with a smooth and polished rowling-pin. *a* 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 19 (1658) 14 As soon as the said Viands shall have bin beaten with the pestell or rowling pin. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. i, You must take out the Bone, and beat the Flesh soundly with a rowling-pin. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* xxi. 337 With a little rolling pin roll them out as thin as tiffany. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxix, She tripped downstairs..for the pie-board,..then for the rolling-pin. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 389 Flattening out a large flour cake..between her hands. There was a rolling-pin in the house, but she liked the old-fashioned way.

3. *Bookbinding.* An implement used for rolling leather.

1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 89 Russia and calf require no setting up of the grain, but russia must be well rolled out with the rolling pin.

Ro·lling-press. [f. as prec.]

1. A copperplate-printers' press in which the plate passes in a bed under a revolving cylinder.

1625 NORDEN *Guide Eng. Trav.* To Rdr., The generall [tables] can hardly be enlarged, to be imprinted, but by cutting in copper, and to be printed in a Roling Presse. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 48 One of his servants to attend only M. Antonio's rolling-press and to work off his plates. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1516 The evident marks of pressure by the Plate,..and other Circumstances concurring, I thought this must needs be wrought off at the Rolling-press. 1778 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) II. 171 The Rolling-Press, at a very considerable expence, has added its assistance. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 438/2 A somewhat complicated machine, called a rolling-press. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 619/1 The first copper-plate presses were simple pressure. The rolling-press was invented in 1545.

attrib. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Rolling-Press-Printing, is employ'd in taking off Prints or Impressions from Copper-Plates engraven, or etch'd. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 87 This is the first English book embellished with rolling-press cuts. 1811 *Self Instructor* 552 Notice must be given to the rolling-press printer.

† **b.** A machine for printing designs on calico, etc. *Obs.*—[1]

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1728/4 A new Invention..for the Printing Broad Callicoes and Scotch Cloth, with a double-necked Rowling-Press.

c. A form of copying press. *rare*—[1].

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 269 Another great curiosity was a rolling press, for taking the copies of letters or any other writing.

2. A press which flattens, smooths, etc., by means of cylinders or rollers; a rolling-machine.

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. in Metal* II. 236 The old wooden rolling press..is an exceedingly simple contrivance. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 858 After being thus annealed, the metal is passed through the rolling press. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 219/2 The 'rolling-press' has greatly improved the mode of proceeding [in bookbinding].

Ro·lling stock. [f. ROLLING *ppl. a.*] The locomotives, wagons, carriages, or other vehicles, used upon a railway. Also *attrib.*

1853 S. HUGHES *Gasworks* 335 Expenses necessary..for keeping in perfect order both the rolling stock and the permanent way. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., The severity of the winter, which damaged their rolling stocks and seriously injured their roadways. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 127 In regard to the rolling stock..a deterioration of the value of the locomotives had taken place to the amount of ..£100,000. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 152 The North Western rolling-stock works.

fig. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ash Mamma* lxvi. 299 There is a regular rolling stock of bad farmers in every country.

Ro·lling stone. Also **rolling-stone.** [f. ROLLING *ppl. a.* or *vbl. sb.*2]

1. In the prov. *A rolling stone gathers no moss*, or variants of this: see MOSS *sb.*[1] 3 b.

The proverb, with the same or similar wording, is found in various languages from at least the 15th century.

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26 The rollyng stone neuer gatherth mosse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 156 [They] reape as much learning, as the rowling stone doth gather mosse. 1618 BRETON *Courtier & Countryman* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/2, I haue heard that roling stones gather no mosse. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourfold State* (1797) 305 A rolling stone gathers no fog. 1853 TRENCH *Prov.* 45 The old Greek proverb, 'A rolling stone gathers no moss'. 1886 'SARAH TYTLER' *Buried Diamonds* XXII, The sudden turning up of Jack as a roving brother, who, like a rolling stone, gathered no moss.

2. A rambler, wanderer; a good-for-nothing.

1611 COTGR., *Rodeur*,..a rolling stone, one that does nought but runne here and there. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 212 Some men are ever restless...But thes rowling stones carry their curse with them; they seldom gather moss. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* I. 1 It was odd that he should have been so much of a rolling-stone. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Dec. 6/5 He was a shiftless fellow,—a rolling stone.

attrib. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 41 One of the results of such a rolling-stone life as mine has been.

3. A cylindrical stone used for crushing, flattening, etc., esp. in the form of a heavy roller.

1611 COTGR., *Rollon*, a rowler, a rowling stone. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 26 Stubbed oak is the fittest timber for the case of a cider mill, and suchlike engines, as best enduring the unquietness of a ponderous rolling stone. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* V. (1734) 402 A Cylinder (or Solid, like a Rolling-stone in a Garden). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 474 A rolling stone, a wheel-barrow,..are fitted for peculiar uses of mankind. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. XV. 494 The granite annually raised in the district and employed for bridges, pavements, rolling-stones [etc.]. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* 353 It [the threshing-floor] was then made solid and level with rammers or a rolling-stone.

Rollock, var. ROLLICK *v.*; dial. f. ROWLOCK.

Rollster, erron. form of ROSTER.

Ro·ll-top. [f. ROLL *v.*2] *Roll-top desk*, a writing-desk having a roll-over top or cover.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8/2 Ousting an old-fashioned table in favour of a roll-top desk.

Ro·ll-up. [f. ROLL *v.*2]

1. † **a.** = *Rolling-hose* (see ROLLING *vbl. sb.*2 9 b).

1755 MASON *Let. to Gray* 27 June, The altitude of his square-toed shoe heels, the breadth of his milk-and-watered rollups. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 51 The exactitude with which his stockings preserved their place in the obsolete form of roll-ups.

b. = ROLY-POLY *sb.* 5.

1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 172, I whipped out, and got a puff, and a lump of raspberry roll-up. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. vi, I know what the pudden's to be—apricot roll-up.

c. An article of luggage coiled or rolled up and secured by means of a strap.

1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 71 One portmanteau and a 'roll-up'.

2. *Austr.* An assembly, a general gathering or meeting. (Cf. ROLL *v.*2 12 b.)

1861 *Times* 9 Sept., No sooner was this fact known on the diggings than there was a 'roll-up' to demand their instant release. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XXXV, Making as much noise as if you'd hired the bellman for a roll-up.

† **Ro·ll-wagon, -wain.** *Obs.* [f. ROLL *v.*2] A low-wheeled vehicle for conveying goods.

1502 *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 197 For a grete packe for the rolle wayne... Item for a lytill packe, the rolle wayne. 1647 HEXHAM I, A Role-waggon, *een rol-wagen.* 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* IV. iii, I cannot make china for you all, but I will have a rol-waggon for you too.

Ro·llway. *U.S.* Also roll-way. [f. ROLL *v.*2]

1. A natural slope on the bank of a river, or an inclined shoot, for expediting the descent of logs, etc., to the surface of the water or ice.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Mar. 16 There has been so little ice..that the logs..have floated off as fast as they have been banked. This will avoid the usual delay of breaking rollways. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 392/1 The banks..were.. lined with roll-ways, piled high with thousands of logs.

2. *transf.* The pile or stack of logs on a river-bank awaiting transportation.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Dec. 655 The logs..are piled in great roll-ways, either on the ice or on a high bank. 1893 *Ibid.* June 714/2 This hook is driven firmly into a log at the foot of the rollway, and as it is pulled out the whole face of the rollway topples forward into the stream.

Rolly (rōu·li), *a.* [f. ROLL *v.*2] Somewhat rolling; inclined to roll or cause rolling.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 86 Tuesday and Wednesday were squally and 'rolly' days, and writing was a matter of extreme difficulty. 1887 — *Last Voy.* 6 Jan., Left Bombay harbour at 2 A.M. and proceeded to sea under steam. Rather rolly.

† **Ro·lment.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **rollment, 6 rolmond, 7 rowmont.** [f. ROLL *v.*1 + -MENT.] = ENROLMENT 2.

1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 36 To bring the Rolment of þe court autentikly vnder a balȝeis sele. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XI. 395 He sall put thaim in the rolment of his court. 1547–8 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitland) 60 Produsyt ane rowmont of court of þe balȝe of Kyll. 1562–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 229 Ane pretendit decrete and rolment of Court. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. viii. § vii, He was absolved by a Rolment of Court.

† **Roloway.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: perh. a misapplication of RILAWA, RILLOW.] An African monkey, either the Diana or Palatine Guenon.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* I. 185 M[onkey] with a

triangular black face, bordered all round with white hairs. ..Inhabits Guinea; is called there Roloway. 1792 KERR *Anim. Kingd.* 72 Palatine, or roloway...A gentle animal.

Rolp, obs. Sc. variant of ROUP.

Rolster, erron. form of ROSTER.

Roly, abbrev. of ROLY-POLY *sb.* 5.

1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 75 'He's like one of Aunt Hannah's suet rolies', she said.

Roly-poly (rōu·lipōu·li), *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Also **rolypoly.** Forms: 7 **rowle-powle,** 7–8 (9 *dial.*) **rowly-powly** (8 *Sc.* **-powl**), 8 (9 *dial.*) **rowley-powley,** 8 **rouly-pouly,** 9 *Sc.* **roulie-poulie,** 8–9 **rolly-pooly, -polly,** 9 **rol(l)ey-pol-(l)ey** (**-boley**), **roly-poley,** 9 *dial.* **rolli-powley,** *Sc.* **rollie-poly**; 7– **roly-poly,** 9 **rolypoly.** [App. a fanciful formation on ROLL *v.*[2] In sense 1 the second element may be based on POLL *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A worthless fellow; a rascal. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. ii, How now, good man slaue? what, rowle powle [1692 rowly powly]? all riualls, rascall? 1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* Wks. 1873 I. 201 Ile haue thee in league first with these two rowly powlies. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 107 Sause box, rowly powly, am I not your master?

†**b.** ? *adv.* Pell-mell, without distinction. *Obs.*—[1]

1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's broke loose* (Hunterian Club) 17 Wee'le ayme our thoughts on high, at Honors marke: All rowly, powly; Tayler, Smyth, and Clarke.

†**c.** *adj.* ? Trifling, worthless. *Obs.*—[1]

1679 *Sp. Miles Corbet* 5 That we have plotted and laboured long to turn this glorious Monarchy into a peddling roly poly, Independant Anarchy.

2. The name of various games, in most of which the rolling of a ball is the chief feature.

Johnson (1755), citing Arbuthnot, says 'A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins'. For later accounts of the various forms, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v.

1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xv, If this be your Play.., let us begin some Diversion; what d'ye think of Roulypouly, or a Country Dance? 1730 in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 374 Lady Betty and herself play only at quadrille; but the Duchess of Marlborough takes to losing her money at roly-poly. 1745 *Act* 18 *Geo. II*, c. 34 § 1 A certain pernicious Game called Roulet, or Roly-poly is daily practised. 1759 *Brit. Chron.* 17 Aug. 163 As some men were playing at Rolly poley at the Bird-cage alehouse. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. (1810) 241 Half-bowl is practised to this day in Hertfordshire, where it is commonly called rolly-polly. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 76 To a luxurious supper succeeded wines,..fire and flames, and rolly-polly on the floor. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Nov. 302/1 Restore *roulette* and rowley-powley to the Surrey hills, and the Knaves-mire flats. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 655 [At Haddington Fair] there are .. travelling photographers, merry-go-rounds.., games of rolly-polly [etc.].

attrib. 1747 MRS. S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* I. 84, I did not go to the Roly-poly or Card-Tables.

b. *pl.* Billiard-balls. *nonce-use.*

1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* vii, Going to have a touch at the rolley-polleys, I suppose.

3. A game in which children roll over and over down a bank or grassy slope.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 128, I..often mark'd the place I play'd At 'roly poly' down the hill. 1894 HESLOP *Northumberld. Gloss.* 585.

4. A jocular name for a pea.

1784 *Cries of London* 32 Here's your large Rowley Powlies, no more than Six-pence a Peck. *Ibid.* 33 Rowley Powley, jolly Pease.

5. A kind of pudding, consisting of a sheet of paste covered with jam or preserves, formed into a roll and boiled or steamed.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXXV, As for the roly-poly, it was too good. 1866 *Times* 2 Oct., He..would have devoured a Charlotte Russe or a Nesselrode pudding as unthinkingly as a common rolly-pooly. 1894 ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 247 Our *menu* not bad—carrot soup (potted), mutton pudding,..and marmalade roly-poly.

attrib. 1848 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* xii, You said I make the best roly-poly puddings in the world. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 197 It is sometimes made in the rounded form of the plum-pudding; but more frequently in the 'roly-poly' style.

6. A roll or coil of hair (see quot.).

1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/5 The German ladies are seen to be tremendous in back hair, front cascades, side bulbs, transverse roly-polies.

7. A kind of dance (see quots.).

1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 341 The usual variety of Irish dances—the reel, jig, fling, three-part-reel, four-part-reel, rowly-powly. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 145 When I danced, it was merely a comic dance—what we call a 'roley poley'.

8. *Austr.* A salsolaceous plant having characteristics similar to those of the Rose of Jericho.

1859 D. BUNCE *Trav. w. Leichhardt in Austr.* 168 These weeds grow in the form of a large ball..No sooner were a few of these balls (or, as we were in the habit of calling them, 'rolly-poleys') taken up with the current of air [etc.]. 1865 TENISON-WOODS *Discov. & Expl. Austr.* II. 468 In the dry season it withers, and is easily broken off and rolled about by the winds, whence it is called roley-poley by the settlers. 1896 B. SPENCER *Thro' Larapinta Land* 13 On the loamy flats..the most noticeable plant is *Salsola kali*, popularly known as the Rolly-polly.

b. *Roly-poly grass* (see quots.).

1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 100 *Panicum macractinum*, ..'Roly-poly Grass'. This species produces immense dry and spreading panicles. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/1 The singular object labelled 'Roley-poley grass'..is made up of tufts of a particular kind of grass, which, forming..into a small ball, rolls away over the limitless prairie, gathering as it goes.

9. *adj.* Short and stout; podgy, dumpy, plump. Chiefly of children.

1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 85 The very reverse of the romping roly-poly thing, as round and blooming as a rose,..which is my beau-ideal of a child of that age. 1853 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb.* II. i. 13 Cottages, in the doors of which a few rolypoly, open-eyed children stood. 1865 — *Christian's Mistake* 44 A little roly-poly woman, with a meek, round, fair-complexioned face. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* vii, A beautiful beagle, watching ..over two roly-poly pups.

absol. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 216 One little girl, a fat brown roly-poly, of three years old, beat time on her father's knee.

Comb. 1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 147 The plumage all.. puffy, making very pretty 'roly-poly' looking objects.

‖ **Rom** (rɒm). Also *pl.* **Roma**(s). [Gipsy (Romany) *rom* man, husband; pl. *romá.*] A (male) gipsy, a Romany.

1841 BORROW *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 20 He is to live in a tent, as is befitting a Rom and a wanderer. *Ibid.* III. 232 The..speech of the Roma, or Zincali, as they style themselves. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 141 The Israelites have a peculiar religion, to which they are fanatically attached; the Romas (gypseys) have none. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 909/1 She had known the chiefs of her people in the days..when the Rom was a leader in the prize-ring, or noted as a highwayman.

Rom., abbrev. of *Romans* ROMAN *sb.*[1] 2 b.

Romack, *v.*: see ROMMACK.

Romage, obs. form of RUMMAGE *sb.* and *v.*

Romaic (rōmē·ik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. Ῥωμαϊκός Roman (f. Ῥώμη *Rōma* ROME), used spec. of the Eastern empire.]

1. Forming, composed in, pertaining to, etc., the vernacular language of modern Greece.

1809 W. R. WRIGHT *Horæ Ionicæ* (1816) 61 The Romaic or modern Greek language. *Ibid.* 65 The Romaic dialect. 1811 BYRON (*title*), Translation of the Romaic Song. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 184 Throughout these parts we found the Romaic language still spoken. 1872 C. W. KING *Gems & Rings* I. 311 The Greek legends..perpetually exhibit the so-called Romaic pronunciation of the vowels.

b. *sb.* The vernacular language of modern Greece; a dialect of modern Greek.

1810 BYRON *Let. to H. Drury* 3 May, I speak the Romaic, or modern Greek. 1811 — *Ch. Har.* II. lxxiii. *note*, The Albanians speak a Romaic as notoriously corrupt as the Scotch of Aberdeenshire. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 43 The people of Nezero..speak Romaic.

2. *Romaic dance,* = ROMAIKA 2.

1830 H. G. KNIGHT *Eastern Sk.* (ed. 3) Pref. p. xxxi, The Romaic dance, said to have been the invention of Theseus.

Romaika (romē·ikă). Also 7 **Romeica,** 9 **Romeka.** [ad. mod.Gr. *ῥωμαϊκή*: see prec.]

†**1.** = ROMAIC 1. *Obs.*—[1]

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1340 Many..speake the vulgar Greeke, that is Romeica tongue.

2. A modern Greek dance.

1821 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxviii. *note*, The stupid Romaika, the dull round-about of the Greeks. 1841 HAMPSON *Med. Ævi Cal.* I. 259 The Romeka, a dance among the modern Greeks which imitates the tortuous passages of a labyrinth. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 118, I never saw the Romaika worse danced.

‖ **Romal** (rōmă·l). Also 7–9 **romall,** 8 **ro(e)-maal,** 9 **roomal**(l, **-maul, romel, rumal.** [Urdū (Persian) رومال *rūmāl*, f. *rū* face + *māl* wiping.]

1. A silk or cotton square or handkerchief, sometimes used as a head-dress; a thin silk or cotton fabric with a handkerchief pattern.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1791/4, 12 Pieces of Romals or Sea Hankerchiefs. 1696 J. F. *Merch. Warcho. laid open* 35 Romals, of which there are usually three sorts,..there is Silk Romals, there is Romals Garrub and Cotton Romals. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 6 Radnugur, famous for manufacturing Cotton Cloth, and Silk Romaals, or Handkerchiefs. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Trade* 54 Gold-dust, for which the Europeans give them goods, such as pieces of India chintz, basts, romals, guns. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 12/2 The imports consisted in that year [1839] of 503,182 pieces of bandannoes, romals, and silk handkerchiefs.

2. The handkerchief or bandage used by Indian Thugs to strangle their victims.

1836 SLEEMAN *Ramaseeana* 145 It was Fatima who invented the use of the roomal to strangle the great demon Rukut-beej-dana. 1841 *P. Parley's Ann.* II. 374 He then seized the romel, and dexterously twisted it round the neck of his brother.

Roman (rōu·măn), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 *pl.* **Romane, Romanan.** β. 3–4 **Romein,** 4–6 **Romayn**(e, 4–7 **Romain**(e. γ. 4–6 *pl.* **Romanys, -nis,** 6–7 **Romane.** δ. 5– **Roman.** [ad. L. *Rōmān-us,* f. *Rōma* ROME: cf. It., Sp., Pg. *Romano.* The β-forms, however, are a. OF. *Romain* (12–13th c.; so mod.F.), whence also MDu. *Romein.*]

I. 1. An inhabitant or native of ancient Rome; a Roman citizen or soldier; one belonging to the Roman state or empire.

α. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* 2 Hu Romanum wearð an wundor oþiewed. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec., Romanan ȝesawon fyren cleowen ȝefeallan of heofonum. *Ibid.* 30 July, Þa weop eall Romana duȝoð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 48 Romane cumaþ & nimaþ ure land.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 1201 Vor þe brutons woxe vaste, þe romeins bineþe were. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3295 Romayns dredden hem for to deye. *Ibid.* 3558 Neuere dirst Romayn stire in his stour. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 328 Þis alien was kyng bi þe graunt of Romayns. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. x. 1242 Þe Romayn slew þe Frankis man. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 46 A knycht askit justyng of a Romayn. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXV. 16 It is nott the maner off the Romayns [etc.]. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Romaines, Saxons, Danes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 47 The hazard..fall on me by The hands of the Romaines.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* (Götz.) 21470 Fordon ȝe haue me wid ȝur dome, þat ȝe romanis broght fra rome. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. ii. 150 He knyt hym to þe Tuskanys, And warrayide wiþe þaim þe Romanys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 68 Bot thow, Romane, remember..To rewle the pepill. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Atheists* iv. I 2 b, Mahomet with his Arabians went, and first tooke part with the Romanes. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 26 Take heede what thou doest, for this man is a Romane. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 15 Nor is it improbable that the Romanes early possessed this Countrey.

δ. *c* 1470 *Wyntoun's Cron.* IV. x. 1231 A Roman saw a Frankkis man. *Ibid.* xxiv. 2157 Silla þan a Roman wes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 98 Cheiffis and captans of the armye of the romans. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Gradus,* The Romans hadde waye..by Sicilie to atteine the empire of Afrike. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 78 Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears. 1659 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* Pref. (1676) p. xiii, Tribonianus the Lawyer, who out of the Laws of the old Romans collected some choice Rules. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 81 ¶ 7 When the Romans and Sabines were at War. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 511 In the lowest period of degeneracy and decay, the name of Romans adhered to the last fragments of the empire of Constantinople. 1811 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxiii. *note*, To give details of these nominal Romans and degenerate Greeks. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors* ii, The Romans did more, and said less, than any other nation that ever lived.

b. *King,* or *Emperor, of the Romans,* the sovereign head of the Holy Roman Empire.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 9 Philipp, þat was kyng of Romayns. 1492 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 200 To pass .. to get the letteris subscriuit to the King of Rowmanis. *c* 1536 in *Songs & Carols,* etc. (E.E.T.S.) 152 This yer [sc. 1503] cam a gret embasset from þe Kyng of Romayns. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 103 That meeting for the choosing a King of the Romans was of vast expense to every one of them. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., King of the Romans, in our Age, is a Prince elected, and design'd Successor to the German Empire. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* V. 151 They respectfully saluted the august Charlemagne with the acclamations of *basileus,* and emperor of the Romans. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XII. 39/2 Again was a compromise effected, in which the King of the Romans appeared as a mediator. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 180/1 The German sovereign..called himself merely 'King of the Romans'..until he had received the sacred crown in the sacred city.

c. An inhabitant or native of later (mediæval or modern) Rome.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxii. (1870) 177 Naples is ioyned to Italy, wherfore they do vse the fashions..of Italyons and Romayns. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxix. VI. 552 The Romans were excluded from the election of their prince and bishop. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 38 Aldus Manutius, by birth a Roman. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. vii, By birth a Frenchman, and full of the bitterest prejudices against the Romans.

†**d.** *Mil.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Roman,* a soldier in the foot guards, who gives up his pay to his captain for leave to work; serving, like an ancient Roman, for glory, and the love of his country. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., A certain number of men were allowed to work in the metropolis, on condition they left their pay in their officer's hands. These men were called Romans.

2. *pl.* Those inhabitants of ancient Rome who had accepted the Christian faith.

a 1390 WYCLIF *Rom.* Prol., Here bygynneth the prologe of Jerome in to the epistele of Poule to Romaynes. *a* 1420 *Ibid.,* Romayns ben thei, that of Jewis and of hethene men gaderid to gidere, bileeueden in Crist. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 The steppes thereof are set forthe in the tenth to the Romaynes. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* i, Paul commendeth his calling to the Romanes. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 21 The matter whereabout the eater and the not-eater differed in the case of the Romanes. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Par. & Notes Rom.* Synopsis, The Assurances he labours to give the Romans, that they are by Faith in Jesus Christ the People of God.

b. *ellipt.* St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Freq. abbreviated as *Rom.*

c 1420 *Wycliffite Bible* IV. 297 Here..bigyneth a prologe on the Romayns. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* The Table s.v., Romans 14.14 that nothing is unclean of it self. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 14 The Cavaliers..us'd to trump up the *12th* of the *Romans* upon the Parliament. 1844 CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1851) III. 38, I have now finished the eighth chapter of the Romans. 1902 DENNEY *Death of Christ* 180 Romans sixth has nothing to do with Romans third.

3. The language of the ancient Romans. *rare.*

1656 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* s.v. *Romance,* That tongue, which was corrupted out of the Latine or Roman; which we now call French. 1862 LATHAM *Compar. Philol.* 650 The only Roman which is known to us, i. e. the Latin of the classics.

b. Romanic, Romance. *rare.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 432/2 The German monarch [in 847] took the oath in Roman, and the French in Teutonic.

4. *Printing.* The style of letters distinguished by this name (see ROMAN *a.* 5); also *pl.* letters of a Roman fount.

1598 *Ord. Stationers' Co.* in *Hist. O.E. Lett. Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in pica Roman and Italic and in English. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, Did I not say

this *wherrit*, and this *bob*, Should be both Pica Roman? 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 3, 1..have elected them for a Patern in Romans and Italicks. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 1 Each of these several Sizes in the Roman, ..for the Punches of Romans and Italicks..are not to be Forged to the same shape. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., *English Roman*, a sort of large Printing-letter. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 227 Roman is at present the most prevailing Letter used in printing. 1834–6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 771/2 No intermixture of Roman and Italic. 1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 393 The notion that one is to gain strength by substituting italics for romans.

attrib. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Roman cases*, the cases for these founts as distinguished from italic cases.

5. A Roman nose. Cf. ROMAN *a.*[1] 4 c.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* v, Snubs and romans are plentiful enough.

II. 6. A member or adherent of the Roman Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xx. (1870) 172, I am a Greke. ..Yet the Romayns with me be mervellous wood. 1607 *Ld. Coke's Sp. & Charge* D 2 b, The true harted Protestants.. did quickly Cut the Throats of our English Romaines. 1689 *Prot. Garland* 3 As long as the Romans in Brittain bore sway, Good Men was Degraded, and in Prison lay. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 449 You will allow it to consist with me, as a Roman, to distinguish far between a Protestant and a Pagan. 1750 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 197 The congregation was four times larger than usual, in which were abundance of Romans. *c* 1816 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* 81, I..attended mass, which is the name the Romans give to the Lord's Supper. 1899 *Expositor* Oct. 285 A Puritan is satisfied with the *Pilgrim's Progress* and a Roman with the *Imitation of Christ*.

Comb. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 76 Some do (Romainelike) Esteme their pall and habyte ouermuche.

7. The Roman rite or liturgy.

1882 G. H. FORBES *Anc. Irish Missal* 28 *marg.*, The Postcommon in the Roman is different. *Ibid.* 35 *marg.*, This Service is not in the Sarum nor the Roman.

Ro·man, *sb.*[2] = ROMANY 3.

1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxxi, A daughter of mine, married out among certain Romans who walk about the eastern counties. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marg. & Merch.* I. ii. 94 We Romans have had Ashridge Common for our camps.

Roman (rōu·măn), *a.*[1] Forms: 4 **Romein, -eyn, 6 -eyne**; 4–6 **Romayn, 6 -ayne**; 4–7 **Romain(e, 5–7 Romane, 6– Roman.** [In early use a. OF. *Romain, -ayn*, subsequently ad. L. *Rōmān-us*: see ROMAN *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. Of persons: Inhabiting, belonging to, or originating from the ancient city of Rome or its territory; holding the position of a citizen or member of the ancient republic or empire of Rome.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22343 Bot at þe last the romain king Sal of his ost mak gret gadering. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3366 þey conseilled..þat Brenne scholde turne a-gayn To wybstande þe host Romayn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 220 Paulus the worthi kniht Romein. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* Prol. (S.T.S.) I. 3 The empire..Fra romane kingis vnto consullis went. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace the most delicate of all the Romain Lyrickes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. ii. 4 Let's present him to the Duke like a Romane Conquerour. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* III. iii. (1676) 574 The Roman Emperors residing in the East. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 1 Some perusing Roman Writers, would find [etc.]. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 408 On the window-shutters are to be seen the heads of celebrated Roman ladies, as Martia, Julia, Aurelia. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 388 What the Roman lawyers called a *jus precarium*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 80/2 Admixture of the northern people with the Roman population.

2. Of things: Of or pertaining to, connected with, ancient Rome, its inhabitants or dominion; practised or used by, current or usual among, the Romans, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22255 þat of þe romain sal Impire Hali lauerd be and sire. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 642 He often tymes wolde preche, And me of olde Romayn geestes teche. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xviii. (S. T. S.) II. 115 Skairslie mycht þe romane tentis be þat day defendit. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* App., *Romulus*, as the Romayne stories affyrme, the son of Mars. 1613 DEKKER *Strange Horse Race* Wks. (Grosart) III. 317 A Race,..with some triumphing in Chariots, after the Roman fashion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 217 To rescue Israel from the Roman yoke. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 233/2 A Robe somewhat resembling the Roman Habit. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1904) I. 43 The northern nations who established themselves upon the ruins of the Roman Empire. 1819 S. PARKES *Chem. Catech.* (ed. 9) 574/1 Tin, used in the Roman coinage. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors* xxi, Just where the Roman galleys used to be moored.

b. Of language, etc. = LATIN *a.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12538 He spak wel þe speche Romayn, For he had longe wiþ hem ben. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 206 For Couste in Saxoun is to sein Constance upon the word Romein. *Ibid.* II. 90 The ferste lettres of Latin, Of which the tunge Romein cam. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 50 The Spaniards call their language Romance till this day, which yet we know to differ much from the right Roman tongue. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 8 Quhat was the right roman sound of them is hard to judge, seeing now we heer nae romanes. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 605 'Tis not enough that Greek or Roman page, At stated hours, his freakish thoughts engage. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 45 At a given epoch between the first and fifth centuries the language of Gaul was more Roman and less Celtic than that of Britain. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 590 The two great linguistic elements of Western civilization, the Roman and the Gothic.

c. *Roman Law*, the system or code of law developed by the ancient Romans, and still accepted in principle by many countries.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* III. v. (1676) 715 The paternal power is defin'd by the measures of the Roman law. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. i. § 10. 7 Oft-times by the Common Law, we understand the Roman Law, which in some sort is common to many Nations. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. i. § i, The Roman law is always understood by way of excellency. 1804 RANKEN *Hist. France* III. iii. iii. 292 By the consuetude of Roman and Gothic law in the south and west counties. 1842 T. ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1860) 41 Many countries have adopted the Roman law.

3. Of antiquities, etc.: Belonging to, surviving from, the time of the Romans.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 A pyller which was of auncient Romayne woorke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 617 The face of an old Roman coine, scarce seene. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 310 Love in your heart as idly burns As Fire in antique Roman-Urns. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 287 Some of the backermost part of which is an Ancient Roman building. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 123 The workmanship of the old Roman pillars. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772* 82 Ride by the side of the Roman road. 1842 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Italy* 251/2 A complete collection of all the Roman inscriptions found in the province of Brescia. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 23/1 As seen in ancient Egyptian, Greek, and Roman lamps.

4. Of a type or kind characteristic of, or exemplified by, the Romans; Roman-like, esp. in respect of honesty, strictness, courage, or frugality.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 43 Longinus vnderstanding thereof, dranke poison...This Romaine straunge act of Longinus gaue great admiration. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 297 One in whom The ancient Romane honour more appeares Then any that drawes breath in Italie. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 87 He was dispos'd to mirth, but on the sodaine A Romane thought hath strooke him. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* Pref., It is not rigid nor Roman to say it, but a people had better be unhappy by their own fault, than by that of their government. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 168 A Roman meal;..a radish and an egg. 1798 in *Poet. Anti-Jacobin* (1854) 217 Burke, in whose breast a Roman ardour glow'd. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 3/1 Europe may..resolve to place a sufficient force in the island to make a Roman peace.

† **b.** *transf.* Of language: Lofty, stately. *Obs.*

1619 J. DYKE *Caveat Archippus* 23 Others..affect..such a Roman-English, as plaine Englishmen cannot understand. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 227 Plainly to the capacity of the Hearers,..not in a stately stile, or Roman English.

c. Of a nose: Having a prominent upper part or bridge. Also *transf.* of a horse's nose.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. i, A third, An Austrian princess, by her Roman nose. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 84 We use to call such an high and eminent Nose, a Roman Nose. 1709 *Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 5 The Butler, who was noted for round Shoulders, and a Roman nose. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 396 Some Cæsar shows—Defective only in his Roman nose. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* viii. 117 In some horses, this arch is more than usually developed...These horses are said to have Roman noses. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 88 In man there is the Roman nose, the pug, the straight, the flat, the broken.

5. Of letters: Belonging to the modern type which most directly represents that used in ancient Roman inscriptions and manuscripts, esp. in contrast to *Gothic* (or *black letter*) and *Italic*.

1519 *Indent.* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (1867) 364 After thre dyverse letters, on for the englysh, an other for the laten, and the thyrde of great romayne letter. 1588 *Procl. for Waightes* 16 Dec., To be printed and marked with EL crowned, and a Romaine T with R. 1665 *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (Swayne) 239 One large Bible in folio Buft and bost of a very faire Roman letter. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 2 Bodies are commonly Cast with a Romain, Italica, and sometimes an English Face. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Hitherto there had been nothing printed but in Latin, and the vulgar Tongues; first in Roman Characters, then in Gothic, and at last in Italic. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 35 Even in those nations works are printed..with Roman letters. 1857 *Lowndes' Bibliogr. Man.* I. 186/2 The first quarto edition of the authorised version, printed in the Roman letter.

b. Of handwriting: Round and bold.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 31, I thinke we doe know the sweet Romane hand. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* v. 155 If he should have made a Text-hand as fair as a Roman-hand. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xxvii. 89 Achmet Bey..can already write a good Roman hand. 1893 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/2 People who have to write great quantities of 'copy' for the Press .. find their hands, if Roman and fine at first, gradually disappearing in scrawl.

6. a. Of the alphabet or its characters: Employed by the Romans, and (with various modifications) by all the modern nations of Western Europe and their colonies.

1728 [see next]. 1744–5 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 285 The Letters in this Sculpture are mixed, being partly Roman, and partly Saxon. 1846 MONIER WILLIAMS *Shr. Grammar* 1 The following are the Devanāgarī letters, with their equivalents in the Roman character. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 631/2 Many new sounds had to be represented which were not provided for in the Roman alphabet.

b. Of numeral letters: (see quot. 1728). Opposed to *Arabic*.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Character*, Roman Characters consist of the Uncial or Majuscule Letters of the Roman alphabet...The Numeral Letters that compose the Roman Character are in Number seven, *viz.*, I, V, X, L, C, D, M. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 139 The Roman Numeral Ten, which was made in this Form, like an X. 1800 in *Archæologia* XIII. 124 All the sums are specified in Roman characters. *Ibid.* 125 The churchwardens accounts of Shorne..are entered in Roman numerals as late as the year 1621. 1847 *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 364 His singular intermixture of Arabic and Roman numerals.

7. *Arch.* = COMPOSITE *a.* 2.

1624 [see ITALIAN *a.* 1 c]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 27 Composite, Compound, or Roman. *Ibid.* 28 Scamozzi makes the Roman Base 30 m. high. 1726 [see COMPOUND *a.* 2 c]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Composite*, The Composite is also called the Roman and Italic Order. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 72/2 Roman architecture presents chiefly a corruption of the Doric and Ionic. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 275/2 Neither the Roman Corinthian, nor the Roman Composite had any fixed type.

8. Used in combination with other adjs., as *Roman-Alexandrian, -British*, etc.

Cf. the combs. in which *Roman* forms the second element, e. g. *Brito-, Gallo-, Græco-Roman*.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) 720 The maxim of the Roman-Gallic law. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 855/1 The Roman Dutch law consists of the civil law and the ordinances and edicts issued by the supreme power in Holland. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. iii. (1864) II. 227 The gradual expulsion..of the British and Roman British inhabitants. 1901 E. NICHOLSON *Weights & Measures* 44 A weight two-thirds of the Roman-Alexandrian talent.

9. Engaged in the study of Roman law, antiquities, history, etc.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 748/1 To the Roman lawyer the study of Roman antiquities is essential. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 65/1 Though public games..must be studied by the Roman historian.., yet [etc.].

II. 10. Pertaining to Rome in its ecclesiastical aspect; belonging to, connected with, etc., the Church of Rome. Cf. ROMAN CATHOLIC *a.*

Roman collar, a special form of collar worn by Roman Catholic, and some Anglican, clerics.

1535 LYNDESDAY *Satyre* 237 First, at the Romane Kirk will ȝe begin. 1578 J. NELSON in Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 112 A voluntary departure from the unitie of the Catholike Roman faith. 1628 PRYNNE *Brief Survay* Ep., The very pillars, and foundation stones of the Roman and Arminian Faction. 1659 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* Pref., The Casuists of the Roman Church take these things for resolution. 1706 E. WELLS *Answ. Dowley* 48 Those called by you Roman Missionaries might with more accuracy have been called Romish Missionaries. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 136 That name, with the addition of *saint*, is inserted in the Roman calendar. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 250 The present method of chaunting..is frequently called the Gregorian chaunt, as well as the Roman chaunt. 1845 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VII. 192 Probabilism is by no means the universal or compulsory doctrine of the Roman theologians. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* I. i, The younger clergyman wore a Roman collar.

fig. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* V. iii, Come, no equivocation, no Roman turns upon us.

11. (*Holy*) *Roman Empire*: the Romano-Germanic Empire which originated with Charlemagne in 800, and continued to exist down to 1806. So *Roman Emperor*, = EMPEROR 2.

1610 *Elem. Armories* 146 These the present Armories of the Romane Empire. *Ibid.* 147 The sacred Romane Empire. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Empire*, The Empire of Germany, call'd also, in Juridical Acts and Laws, the Holy Roman Empire. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 167 In obedience to a secret treaty, the Roman emperor immediately withdrew. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* vii, These dignitaries, because they held their fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire, claimed as complete sovereignty [etc.]. *Ibid.* xx, A system handed down to us from the most Christian and holy Roman Emperor, Charlemagne. 1864 BRYCE (*title*), The Holy Roman Empire.

† **b.** *Roman months*, after G. *Römermonate*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 525/2 The Contribution of the Empire, called the Roman Months, is not yet resolved. 1687 *Ibid.* No. 2284/1 This Grant of the Subsidy of 100 Roman Months hath met with another Perplexity. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Emperor*, He receives a Kind of Tribute from all the Princes and States of the Empire, call'd the Roman Month.

† **12.** = ROMANCE 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. xi. in *Anglia* VIII. 179 Alle þis she seyde in ryme and romayne tunge. *Ibid.*, þe louely songe of oure lady, þat is Magnificat, she rehercyd ful often..,expounynge hit in Romayne tunge. 1530 PALSGR. 44 Thoughe the olde Romayne tonge use many suche wordes, the trewe frenche tonge leaveth never the *e*..onwritten. 1612 [see ROMANCE *sb.* 1]. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Roman Language*, a mixture of Gaulish and Latin. 1804 [see ROMANESQUE *a.* 1].

III. 13. Of or pertaining to mediæval or modern Rome or its inhabitants; printed at Rome, etc.

1608 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 22 We have long expected them from the Roman Press. 1647 YOUNG *Ibid.* 517 The Passage *Psal.* 142. 9. which I find in my Roman Edition. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 127 In several of the Roman Churches and Chappels. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 546 He staid several Years at Rome, where he became acquainted with a Roman Lady. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Italian*, The Tuscan is usually preferred to the other Dialects, and the Roman Pronunciation to that of the other cities. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 134/1 A collection of popular Roman songs was published by the Cavaliere Visconti. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* II. 514 This modern Roman series has generally the name of the pope on one side.

b. *Roman school*, the school of painting of which Raphael is the leading representative.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 599/2 The artists in the Florentine and Roman schools painted most commonly in water colours or in fresco. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 76/2 The works of Raphael exhibit this style in its full development ..and he is accordingly the head or representative of the Roman school.

c. *Roman fever*, a form of malarial fever prevalent at Rome.

c 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIV. 131/2 The Roman fever appears to differ in degree only from that of the West

Indies. 1896 W. North *Roman Fever* Pref. p. v, The nature and origin of the disease known as 'Roman Fever', a local form of a malady widely prevalent elsewhere.

IV. In special applications.

14. †**a.** *Roman herbs*: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 5 They do commonly call al such straunge herbes as be vnknowen of the common people, Romish or Romayne herbes, although the same be brought from Norweigh.

b. In names of species or varieties of plants, fruits, etc., as *Roman apricot, bean, beet*, etc. (see quots. and these words).

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Apricock*, The green *Roman-Apricock, the largest of all kinds and excellent for Compotes. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Apricok tree* E 3/2 The Roman is the next ripe apricot. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 474 In Englishe of Turner it is called kidney beane.., it may be also named Garden Smilax, or *Romaine Beanes. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 143 The great red Beete, or *Romane Beete. 1856 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* X. 415 Fusing the oil of *Roman camomile with hydrate of potash. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 580 The flowers [of the *Anthemis nobilis*] constitute the Roman or True Chamomiles of the Materia Medica. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 391 Tall *Roman Catch-Fly. 1648 Hexham II, *Romaine Coriander, or black Cummine-seed. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Geranium*, *Roman Crane's-bill, with strip'd Flowers. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 189 *E[rodium] Romanum.* Roman Crane's Bill. 1850 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIV. 144 *Roman cumin oil is resinised by fuming nitric acid. *Ibid.*, Roman cumin seeds, distilled four times with water, yield 3·27 p.c. oil. 1665 Rea *Flora* 123 The *Roman Cyclamen hath rounder leaves than the last. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *R[oman] fennel, a variety of *Fœniculum vulgare*, grown in Rome, characterised by its large fruit. 1877 D. T. Fish *Bulbs* 49 There are also *Roman hyacinths, of which very little indeed seems to be known, excepting that they are early, sweet, and delicate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 663/2 *Roman laurel, *Laurus nobilis.* 1611 Cotgr., *Lavande Romaine*, *Roman Lauender. *Ibid.* s.v. *Romain, Laictuë Romaine*, *Roman Lectuce, the greatest kind of Cabbadge Lectuce. 1706 London & Wise *Retired Gard.* I. xv. 192 Now you may sow..the George Lettuce, the Roman, the Royal [etc.]. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 531 *Lactuca*, Lettuce...Large Roman, Malta, for summer. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xv. (1813) 243 The *Roman and Portugal [melons] are small but early. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 *Nectarines*,..Red *Roman, little Green Nectarine [etc.]. 1796 C. Marshall. *Gardening* xvii. (1813) 284 The Newington, red Roman,..and murry [nectarine], are good sorts. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 129 The first kind is now called..in English Greek or *Romayne Nettel. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Roman or Pill Nettle (*Urtica Romana*). 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 420/2 In the Roman nettle (*Urtica pilulifera*) they [the flowers] are collected into round heads. 1632 Sherwood s.v. *Nigella*, Ordinarie or *Romane Nigella. 1716 'H. S. Philokepos' *Young Gard. Director* 89 *Roman Peach. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Peach*, There are many other sorts of Peaches; as the Crown-Peach,..Isabella, Roman. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1047 The great Pease is called..in English *Romane Pease, or the greater Pease. *Ibid.* 247 *Romane Rocket is cherished in Gardens. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xvi. (1813) 275 The round leaved sort [of sorrel], commonly called the *Roman, is reckoned the more grateful acid. *Ibid.*, Common sorrel likes a cool moist soil, but the Roman a dry one. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 5 Wormwood *Romayne groweth plentifully in Hungarie. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1237/1 Roman Wormwood, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*; also *Artemisia pontica.*

c. In some names of animals or birds, as *Roman pigeon, runt, snail*; also *Roman-lamp shell.*

1854 L. A. Meall *Moubray's Poultry* 248 Roman Runt:.. mentioned by some writers as a separate subvariety. 1851 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* III. ii. 84 The Helix Pomatia (Linn.) or Roman Snail. The shell of this species is 1¼ inch in height. 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* vii. (1892) 426 The Roman Pigeons, thus named because they are very common in Italy, are easily recognised from the circle of red which surrounds their eyes. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.*, *Roman-Lamp Shell*, name given in Tasmania to a brachiopod mollusc, *Waldheimia flavescens.*

15. a. *Roman balance, beam*, or *steelyard*, the ordinary form of steelyard.

1611 Cotgr., *Crochet*,..a Romane beame, or Stelleere. 1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 9 They carry their weights always along with them, being like a Roman Beam, or a Stelleer. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Balance*, In the Roman Balance.., the Weight used for a Counterbalance is the same..; in the Common Balance, the Counterpoise is various. 1764 J. Ferguson *Lect.* iii. 32 The..Roman steelyard is a lever of this kind. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Commerce* 1758/2 The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steelyard, is mentioned in 315 B.C. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2370/1 A Roman balance found at Pompeii shows that they also had two centers of suspension for varying grades of weights.

b. With names of measures or weights, as *Roman foot, mile, ounce.*

1705 Arbuthnot *Coins*, etc. (1727) Pl. 17 The Roman Ounce is the English Avoirdupoise Ounce. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*, The Roman Foot, on the Monument of Cossutius. 1760 Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 774 An Enquiry into the Measure of the Roman Foot. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* ii. (1782) I. 62 *note*, The whole distance was 725 Roman, or 665 English miles. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 210/1 Taking the Roman foot at 11.62 English inches, the original Roman mile was therefore 1614 yards.

16. a. *Roman alum*, a reddish native alum found in Italy, or a manufactured imitation of this.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Allom*, The Roman-Allom is dark red, transparent within, and of a sharp stiptick Taste. 1753 Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Alum*, Roman Alum properly denotes a rock Alum, of a red colour, prepared in the country near Rome. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 38 It is probable that Roman alum is a sulphate of alumina and potash, with a slight excess of the earthy ingredient. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 317 Roman alum, made from alum-stone.

b. *Roman vitriol*, blue vitriol, sulphate of copper.

1737 in Bracken *Farriery* (1749) 363 Vitriol, Roman, per Pound, [£]0 1 4. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762) 42 A little Roman Vitriol dissolved in a Pint of Water. 1819 S. Parkes *Chem. Catech.* (ed. 9) 307 It [copper] is..combined with sulphuric acid to form Roman vitriol. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 337 The chemical preparations of copper which constitute distinct manufactures are, Blue or Roman vitriol.., Verditer and Verdigris.

c. *Roman cement*, a cement or hydraulic mortar made by the addition of calcareous or argillaceous matter to lime, sand, and water. Also as *vb.*

The original *Roman cement* was that made by J. Parker from Sheppey stone and patented in 1796; the name, however, does not appear in the specification of the patent.

c 1800 Parker & Co. (*heading of circular*), Roman Cement, artificial terras, and stucco. 1810 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 497 That the west Part [of Trinity Coll.]..be new fronted with Roman Cement. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 245/1 When used as stucco, this lime is certainly superior to Roman cement. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 62 The cutaneous stucco by which his own illote carcass is Roman cemented.

d. *Roman candle*, a cylindrical fire-work, which throws out a succession of stars.

1834 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 51 There were silver stars and golden stars, blue lights and Catherine-wheels,.. Grecian-fires and Roman-candles. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1861) 280 The signal rocket stars are also the best for Roman candles.

e. In names of colours, as *Roman lake*, etc.

1835 Field *Chrom.* 99 An observation which applies to various lakes under the names of Roman Lake, Venetian Lake [etc.]. *Ibid.* 80 Roman Ochre is rather deeper and more powerful in colour [etc.]. *Ibid.* 69 Roman White is of the purest white colour.

17. Misc. uses, as *Roman mosaic, punch, satin, strings, water.*

1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* 213 Recipe for a Gallon of Roman water. .. Take the outer .. peels of six Citrons; a gallon of Proof Spirit, and two quarts of water. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 79 Oh, William, can you tell us what Roman punch is? 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 677/2 The best [catgut] strings are used for musical instruments; and those which come from Italy, and are known as Roman strings, are the strongest. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 854/2 The modern so-called 'Roman mosaic' is formed of short and slender sticks of coloured glass. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 Roman satin is much used for ball and tea gowns, also dinner dresses.

Ro·man, *a.*[2] = Romany *a.*[3] 3.

1851 Borrow *Lavengro* lxxi, You were always fond of what was Roman. 1857 — *Romany Rye* vi, Mr. Petulengro was dressed in Roman fashion.

† **Romana·lity.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. Roman *a.*[1]] The Roman Catholic faith.

1637 Bastwick *Litany* III. 19 Amongst the which are all those that are spaniolized and any wayes affect Romanality.

Ro·man Ca·tholic, *sb.* and *a.* [Roman *a.* 10. The use of this composite term in place of the simple *Roman, Romanist*, or *Romish*, which had acquired an invidious sense, appears to have arisen in the early years of the 17th century. For conciliatory reasons it was employed in the negotiations connected with the Spanish Match (1618–24), and appears in formal documents relating to this, printed by Rushworth (1659), I. 85–89. After that date it was generally adopted as a non-controversial term, and has long been the recognized legal and official designation, though in ordinary use *Catholic* alone is very frequently employed.]

A. *sb.* A member or adherent of the Roman Church; = Catholic *sb.* 2.

1605 Sandys *Europæ Speculum* K 3 b, Some Roman-Catholiques will not say grace..when a Protestant is present. 1615 Day *Festivals* 159 Nor meant it Roman Catholiques, but good true Catholiques indeed. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 146 There was a stiffe Roman Catholick (as they delight to term themselves) otherwise a man well accomplished. 1715 Addison *Freeholder* (1751) 12 Having been joined by a considerable Reinforcement of Roman-Catholicks. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1763, 5 Aug., In the afternoon the gentlewoman talked violently against the Roman Catholicks. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 231 His brother and heir presumptive was known to be a bigoted Roman Catholic. 1872 Freeman *Sk. European Hist.* xvii. § 16 By the admission of the Roman Catholics to equal rights with Protestants.

transf. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 51 To reconcile this Catholicke word Imputation, to the Church of Rome, and to make it a Roman-Catholicke.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Church of Rome; = Catholic *a.* 7.

1614 T. Gentleman *England's Way to Wealth* 18 All those Romaine Catholicke and Papisticall countries. 1623 in Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 86 That as well the most gratious Infanta as all her Servants and Family shall have free use and public Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion. 1698 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Nov., Divers..were sent to the Towre, and all the Roman Catholic Lords were by a new act..excluded the Parliament. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 5 English Gentlemen who travel into Roman-Catholick Countries. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 14 The largeness and opulence of the lands in the Roman catholic districts. 1791 *Act* 31 *Geo. III*, c. 32 § 11 Any Roman Catholick Ecclesiastick. *Ibid.* § 16 As a Roman Catholick School-master or School-mistress. 1829 *Act* 10 *Geo. IV*, c. 7 (*R. C. Emancipation*), Certain Restraints and Disabilities..imposed on the Roman Catholic Subjects of His Majesty. 1872 Freeman *Sk. European Hist.* xiii. § 10 This Council..fixed the Roman Catholic doctrines and practices in a much more rigid shape.

Hence **Ro·man-Catho·lically, -Ca·tholicly** *adv.*; **Ro·man Catho·licism.**

1793 [see Catholicly *adv.* 2 b]. *a* 1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 88 Sigismund lost both his crowns by his bigoted attachment to Roman Catholicism. 1842 Mrs. Trollope *Visit Italy* I. iii. 43 Many among them [*sc.* churches in Genoa] must be accounted, Roman-catholically speaking, as very rich. 1870–76 [see Catholicism 1 c].

Romance (rōmæ·ns, *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 **romanz, romaunz**; 4–6 (8–9) **romans**(e, 5–6 **romauns, romayns**; *Sc.* 5 **romanys**, 5–6 **romanis.** *β.* 4–5 **romaunce** (4 **ra-**), 5 **romawnce, -ounce**, 4– **romance.** [In ME., a. OF. *romanz, romans* (cf. Romaunt):—pop. L. **romanice* adv. f. L. *Rōmānicus*: see Romanic. Cf. Cat. *romans*, Sp. and Pg. *romance*, Prov. *roumanso*, It. *romanzo*, med.L. *romancia, -ium.* The spelling with *-aunce, -ance* was very early adopted in English, probably on the analogy of abstract sbs. In ME. verse the stress is commonly on the first syllable, except in rimes.]

I. 1. The vernacular language of France, as opposed to Latin. In later use also extended to related forms of speech, as Provençal and Spanish, and now commonly used as a generic or collective name for the whole group of languages descended from Latin.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16701 Frankysche speche ys cald Romaunce, So sey þis clerkes & men of Fraunce. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 205 þis þat I haf said it is Pers sawe, Als he in romance laid, þer after gan I drawe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2170 Til I..undo the signifiaunce Of this dreme into Romaunce. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4883 Swich a book in Romaunce Was neuer yet y-made in Fraunce. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lii. 1064 It is ful Syker,.. that he which In Romawnce this drow Owte, he knew ful lytel Of Seynt Graal.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* 250 The Italian, French, and Spanish: all which in a barbarous word have been called Romanse, as you would say, Roman. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 44 In the Prouinciall languages or Romances (as the French and Spanish are called). 1708 Madox *Exchequer* Pref. Ep. p. xii, With them [Spaniards] Romance is used even at this day to signify the Castilian or genuine language of Spain. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 146 Authors, who deny that the Teutonic had any share in the composition of the Romance, since the Franks found it already established when they entered Gaul. 1823 Roscoe tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. vii. 188 The two languages of the people, the rustic Romance, and the Theotisque, or German. 1838 Guest *Hist. Eng. Rhythm* I. 316 The Romance of Oc. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 81/2 The process of corruption of the Latin into Romance [in Spain] was the same as in France and Italy. 1891 *Athenæum* 18 July 90/1 The tables of approximate synonyms from Saxon, Romance, and Latin.

Comb. 1883 *Science* II. 115/1 The present Romance-speaking population of Roumania.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Derived from, or representing, the old Roman tongue; descended from Latin. Also, composed in, using, etc., a vernacular tongue of Latin origin.

Cf. older F. *langue romance*, mod. F. *langues romanes.*

1420 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) I. 65 Item lego Matildi filiæ Roberti de Hilton .. filiolæ meæ unum romance boke, is callyd ye gospelles.

1756–82 Warton *Ess. Pope* I. v. 290 The Latin language ..was succeeded by what was called the Romance-tongue. 1776 Burney *Hist. Music* (1789) II. iv. 248 The Normans made it their boast..that they spoke the Romanse language with purity. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 81/1 That [12th] century was the brilliant age of Romance poetry. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 351 Some substantives which have come to us through the French, from the southern Romance languages, Provençal or Spanish.

c. = Romansh.

1862 Latham *Compar. Philol.* 647 Of the Romance proper, the two main dialects are—1. That of the valley of the Rhine. 2. That of the valley of the Inn. *Ibid.*, At the present time the Romance phonesis is largely Slavonic.

II. 2. A tale in verse, embodying the adventures of some hero of chivalry, esp. of those of the great cycles of mediæval legend, and belonging both in matter and form to the ages of knighthood; also, in later use, a prose tale of a similar character.

Orig. denoting a composition in the vernacular (French, etc.), as contrasted with works in Latin.

a. 13.. *Coer. de L.* 7 Fele romanses men make newe Of good knyghtes, strong and trewe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 446 The romanys now begynnys her Off men that war in gret distress. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3896 Was neuer red in no Romanse of Renke vpon erthe So well louyt with all ledys. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6417 Yf any man demaunde..What me shall call thys Romans souerain, hit name the Romans as of partenay. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 209 One to my wit It war so gret o charg For to translait the romans of that knycht. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Romauns, *romant.*

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 31 (Kölbing), Now ich 3ou telle þis romaunce: A king hiȝt while sir Costaunce. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 980 He..tok a lyght and fond his contenaunce, As for to loken vp-on an old romaunce. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18640 And thus was Troye dryuen doun.., As in this romaunce men may rede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Romawnce idem quod Ryme. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. [i]x. (Arb.) 97 Stories of old time, as the tale of Sir Topas, the reportes of Beuis of Southampton, Guy of Warwicke, Adam Bell, and Clymme of the Clough and such other old Romances or historicall rimes. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 199 The Grand Rustam..is also the only celebrated Heros of all their Romances. 1765 Percy *Essay* in *Reliques* III. p. x, Proof that the old metrical Romances throw light on our old writers in prose. 1778 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* IV, The romance of the Squire of Low Degree. 1802 Ritson *Anc. Met. Rom.* I. p. xxxiv, The first metrical romance..is the famous *chanson de Roland.* 1844 Halliwell *Thornton Rom.* p. vi, The

original of the English version of Perceval is an Anglo-Norman romance. 1881 HERRTAGE *Charles the Grete* (E.E.T.S.) Introd. v, A translation of the French prose romance of Fierabras.

b. Used without article.

In some cases perh. collectively or as a plural.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2 Man yhernes rimes for to here, And romans red on maneres sere, Of Alisaundur [etc.]. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric Poetry* ix. 34 Heo hath a mury mouht to mele,..Romaunz forte rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 437 The king .. Red to thaim .. Romanys off worthi Ferambrace. *a* 1400 *Emare* 215 To þe palys þey 3ede in fere, In romans as we rede. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 878 Oft in romanis I reid : Airly sporne, late speid. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol., They yᵗ loue bettir romayns of warres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 14 Sum plesance takis in romanis that he redis.

β. 13.. *K. Alis.* 9 Off hey dedys men rede romance,..Off Rowelond, and of Olyuer. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2521 As hit is breued in þe best boke of romaunce. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13304 Iff he be ferd of any chaunce, Lete him sitte & rede romaunce !

3. A fictitious narrative in prose of which the scene and incidents are very remote from those of ordinary life; *esp.* one of the class prevalent in the 16th and 17th centuries, in which the story is often overlaid with long disquisitions and digressions. Also occas., a long poem of a similar type.

The immediate source of this use was app. F. *roman.*

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 30, I make some choice, and runne not after all Spanish Romances with equal passion. 1666 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Disc.* III. ii, Those voluminous Romances that are too often the only Books which make up the Libraries of Gallants, and fill the Closets of Ladies. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, I find in the Romance you lent me none of the great Heroes were ever false in love. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 84 ᴾ 2 In romances, when the wide field of possibility lies open to invention, the incidents may easily be made more numerous. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., In the seventeenth century Le Sage naturalised the Spanish romance in France. 1895 ARBER *Greene's Menaphon* Introd. xvi, In this Pastoral Romance..there is the least possible Plot.

b. A romantic novel or narrative.

1831 SCOTT *Pirate* Introd., The very moderate degree of local knowledge..which he has endeavoured to embody in the romance of the Pirate. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* li, He..made woful and savage onslaught on a poem and a romance which came before him for judgment. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 26 My addictiveness to the perusal of modern romances.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (perh. partly from 2).

1823 SCOTT *Let.* in *Westm. Gaz.* (1905) 22 Nov. 2/1 Abbotsford..is..a sort of romance in architecture. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 267 In the hands of William of Malmesbury the story becomes a romance. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 823/1 English associations are to us utterly delightful, and London especially a huge romance. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 1 The last romance of Science..is the Story of the Ascent of Man.

4. A Spanish historical ballad or short poem of a certain form.

From Sp. *romance*, whence also F. *romance.* Attributive uses, as *romance-book*, *-verse*, etc., are common in works on Spanish literature.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1628) 200 The Spaniards calling to this day such Verses as they make in their language, by the name of Romances. 1706 STEVENS *Sp. Dict.*, *Romancero*, one that Composes that sort of Verses, call'd Romances. 1756–82 WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. v. 290 Every piece of poetry was at that time denominated a romance. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* I. 297 For some time a vague intercourse was kept up by popular songs and romances. 1847 tr. *Bouterwek's Hist. Span. Lit.* 87 Another publication.. appeared in 1604, and contains upwards of a thousand romances and songs. 1893 H. B. CLARKE *Spanish Lit.* 45 The earliest printed romances appear in the *Cancionero General* of 1511.

b. *Mus.* A short vocal or instrumental piece of a simple or informal character.

[1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 306 The term Romance, as used by foreign musicians, is not so familiar with us as to be universally understood.]

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 685/2 The concerto for pianoforte with accompaniment of the orchestra in E may be instanced. Here the adagio takes the form of a romance. 1881 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 147 *Romance*, a term of very vague signification, answering in music to the same term in poetry, where the characteristics are rather those of personal sentiment and expression than of precise form.

5. That class of literature which consists of romances; romantic fiction.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 580 And what resounds In Fable or Romance of Uthers Son. 1762 HURD *Lett. Chivalry & Romance* v. 39 The constant mixture..of pagan fable with the fairy tales of Romance. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Young Philos.* I. 110 A young lady..very deeply read in romance and novels. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xlix, O for the gentleness of old Romance, The simple plaining of a minstrel's song ! *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ix. (1878) 273 Scott was to establish his fame as the great writer of historical romance. 1891 H. E. WATTS *Cervantes* 62 The chorus of detractors was swelled by all those..whose taste in romance had been ridiculed.

personif. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Innocent Ill* iii, Though savage, and rock-hearted those Appear, that weep not ev'n Romances woes.

fig. 1800 WORDSW. *A narrow Girdle of rough Stones* 38 Lady of the Mere, Sole-sitting by the shores of old romance.

b. Romantic or imaginative character or quality; redolence or suggestion of, association with, the adventurous and chivalrous.

1801 MOORE *Morality*, In feeling's sweet romance. 1807–8 IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 163 Oh ! my romance of youth is past—Dear airy dreams, too bright to last. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xviii, Charity must have its romance. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 392 Romance goes out of a man's head when the hair gets grey.

6. An extravagant fiction, invention, or story; a wild or wanton exaggeration; a picturesque falsehood. Also without article (cf. prec.).

1497 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 46 Recvyed..of Maister Chamb[er]leyne of London for a fyne lost by Robt. Wells for romaunce, ij d. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 241 A drink..not so much regarded for those good properties, as from a Romance that it was invented and brew'd by Gabriel. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* II. ii, This is romance—I'll not believe a word on't. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 108 It was but a Romance, tho a pernicious Romance, which the General of the Slaves had compos'd to set those two Lords together by the Ears. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. (1738) p. xli, The late Explications of Diseases are only Philosophical Romances. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. vii. 131 Such a view..of human life, appears to me no better than a romance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 439 This romance rests on no evidence, and..seems hardly to deserve confutation.

7. *Comb.* **a.** Objective and obj. gen., as *romance-maker*, *-monger*, *-writer*; *romance-making*, *-writing*; *romance-inspiring*, *-making* adjs.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2327 Romanz reding on þe bok. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Romawnce makare, *melopes.* 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 139 ᴾ 1 Your romance writers are likewise a set of men whose authority I shall build upon very little in this case. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodoric* 53 Conscious of romance-inspiring charms. 1829 SCOTT *Wav.* Gen. Pref., A work which formed a sort of essay piece, and gave me hope that I might in time become free of the craft of Romance-writing. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 153 The favourite theme of praise with all our romance-mongers. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 97 We were none of us..naturally of a romance-making bent of mind.

b. Similative, as *romance-like* adv.; and instrumental, as *romance-empurpled*, *-hallowed* adjs.

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 71 Romance-like hatched out of their own Brains. 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. 232 Romance-empurpled Monte Cristo. 1888 SAXBY *Lads of Lunda* 127 The romance-hallowed regions of Robinson Crusoe and Mungo Park.

8. *attrib.*, as *romance-novel*; also passing into *adj.* with the sense: Having the character or attributes associated with romance; chivalrous; romantic.

1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 116 He is resolved to be a most romance squire, and go in quest of some enchanted damsel. 1654 *Ibid.* 223 Can there be a romancer story than ours would make, if the conclusion prove happy ? 1693 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) II. 243, I wonder, that .. men should return again to the romance way of physic. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lxxxv, The romance-novel..was a species of literary guilt, left for the invention of our own days. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xxvii. 89 The poetical or romance accounts of these last Gaulish invasions. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 113 An occasional romance gleam through the somewhat prosaic mist of his ordinary day-dreams.

Hence † **Roma·ncealist**, a writer of romances. **Roma·ncean** *a.*, pertaining to the period of old romances. **Roma·nceful** *a.*, full of romance; romantic. **Roma·nceishness**, tendency towards what is romantic. **Roma·nceless** *a.*, unromantic. **Roma·ncelet**, a short romance.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 256 Le Sieur de Balzak, who, by the quaintest *Romancealists of France,.. was.. esteemed in eloquence to have surpassed Ciceron. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 274 Is this only mere fiction ; or had they in the *romancean days any 'second sight' of the diving bell. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 108 The *romanceful tragedy of the poor bride, Ginevra of Modena. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 53 At length he could bear with my *romanceishness no longer. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 67/2 He had just reached the quay, and—*romanceless as he undoubtedly was—was gazing with some interest on the placid water. 1876 F. HARRISON *Ess.* (1886) 219 Jane Austen would write little *romancelets to her girl correspondents.

Romance (rōmæ·ns), *v.* Also 4 **romauncen.** [f. the sb., or ad. F. *romancer* (OF. *romancier* to write, etc., in Romance), = Sp. and Pg. *romancear*, It. *romanzare.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To compose in verse. *Obs.*⁻¹

13.. *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 19 Nou wol ich ariht biginne Romauncen of þis ilke song.

2. To exaggerate or invent after the fashion of romances; to talk hyperbolically.

1671 J. GLANVILL *Further Disc. Stubbe* 6 I'le be bound to believe you, yea even when you Romance about Jamaica. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vii. 304 How strangely some vain people, When they are upon this bragging strain, will romance upon themselves and their families. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 264, I am apt to believe the fellow romanced a little, in order to render the adventure the more marvellous. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. i. 232 It is quite allowable, for the chroniclers of the middle ages to romance in this manner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 216 Now, when, for the first time, they told the truth, they were supposed to be romancing. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* I. ii, 'Gaston is romancing as usual,' said a beautiful brunette.

b. To have romantic ideas; to use romantic language.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. xii. 292 That I am a 'romancing chit of a girl' is a mere conjecture on your part : I never romanced to you. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind., Condesc. Foreigners*, While I had been romancing with myself, the street lamps had been lighted.

3. *trans.* To say hyperbolically. *rare* ⁻¹.

1729 FIELDING *Temple Beau* III. x, You may justly say of them, what a certain philosopher romanced of learning—'That you know nothing at all'.

b. To persuade *into* something by romancing.

1825 *Examiner* 609/2 The merits and conduct of a family which we are to be romanced into a legitimate regard for.

4. To translate into a Romance tongue.

1878 tr. *Lacroix's Sci. & Lit. Middle Ages* 365 Various popular songs which had already been *romanced*—that is to say, written in the vulgar or Romance tongue.

Romancer (rōmæ·nsəɹ). Also 7 **romanzer.** [f. ROMANCE *v.* + -ER; in early use after OF. *romanceour*, later *romancier*, = Sp. *romancero*, It. *romanziere* (whence perh. the form in *-zer*).]

1. The author of a romance; a writer of romances or romantic fiction.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 157 Þe Romancer it sais, R[ichard] did mak a pele, On kastelle wise alle wais, wrouht of tre fulle welle.

1654 VILVAIN *Th. Theol.* 191 Fancies as fabulous Poets or Romanzers devise. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. Pref., He, as it may be said of other Romancers, hath made the fabulous rind so thick, that few can see through it into the useful sence. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* I. 19 These political Romancers from Plato to this Author. 1756–82 WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. VII. 355, I can find none of this age, but barren chroniclers, and harsh romancers in rhime. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 364 The tale might have made the fortune of a romancer. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. (1857) 80 Dragons as strange as were ever feigned by romancer of the middle ages. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2828. 20 In him has passed away the last of the historical romancers who received their impulse from Scott.

transf. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 14 Your fashionable architect is indeed a finished romancer.

2. One who deals in extravagant fictions; an inventor of false history; a fantastic liar.

1663 *Proposal to use no Conscience* 5 Those who are given to lying shall be called Romancers or Historians. 1671 J. GLANVILL *Further Disc. Stubbe* 7 So silly a Romancer are you. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph. Clouds* (1838) 65 See that romancer [*sc.* Philostratus] in his life of Apollonius. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 552 Rationalists, like other romancers, 'ought to have good memories'.

3. A romantic person. *rare* ⁻¹.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 110, I..thought it to be a feigned or Love-name...Most of the fair Romancers have in their early womanhood chosen Love-names.

Hence **Roma·nceress.** *rare* ⁻¹.

1841 THACKERAY *Men & Pictures* Wks. 1900 XIII. 378 The mild compositions of the French romanceresses pall on the palate.

† **Roma·ncial,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -IAL.] Romance-like, romantic.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b 2 b, This subject is best seen in a homely and plain dress, and will not admit of a Romancial strain.

Roma·ncical, *a. rare.* [f. ROMANCE + -ICAL.]

1. Of the nature of romances; romantic.

1656 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Natures Pictures* c 2 b, Those Tales I call my Romancicall Tales. 1667 — *Life Dk. Newcastle* Pref. (1886) p. lvii, Telling romancical falsehoods for historical truths. 1825 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 138 That all Spain overflowed with romancical books (as Madge Newcastle calls them).

2. Composing or inventing romances.

1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, The poets and romancical writers (as dear Margaret Newcastle would call them). 1886 *Academy* 31 July 69/1 The author of *Grandmother's Money* is an old romancical hand. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 619/2 The representations of poets and romancical writers.

Roma·ncing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROMANCE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb.; use of extravagant fiction or invention ; fictitious narration.

1695 D. TURNER *Apol. Chyrurg.* 53 Launching out into a further liberty of romancing. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Chr. Div.* 102 Writing of History by Invention, is really Romancing. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 90 But this, to be sure, is horrid romancing ! 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 181 Commend me to a Persian for romancing. 1884 *Publishers' Circular* 1 Nov. 1106/1 The mischief done by historical romancings has been very considerable.

Roma·ncing, *ppl.a.* [-ING².] That romances; indulging in fanciful inventions; romantic.

1710 *Medley* No. 12. 2 This grave, yet sometimes pleasant and romancing Author, writ several Discourses. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. iii. 246 The idle Story, picked up by Dr. Tassy out of that romancing Manuscript. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, A story, my child, told us by a grave, though sometimes a romancing historian. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xxxi, If that had been my only reason for accepting my romancing husband. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 389 Marvels equal to the most romancing tales of ancient travellers.

Roma·ncist. [ad. Sp. (and Pg.) *romancista*, or f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -IST.] A writer or composer of romances; a romantic novelist.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Romancist (from the Spa. *Romancista*), one that composes such Romances. 1866 READE *G. Gaunt* I. 101 He told his story like an attorney, and not like a Romancist. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 243 Much oftener than the romancist cares to fancy.

Roma·ncity. *nonce-wd.* [f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -ITY.] A romantic quality or characteristic.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 238, I scarcely know any groupe..in which there are more oddities, vanities, jealousies, romancities, fopperies and fancies.

Roma·ncize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ROMANCE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To invest with a Romance or Latin character.

1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 127 When Lanfranc sat upon the archiepiscopal seat of Canterbury

and began energetically to romancise the English church and clergy.

Roma·ncy, *sb.* [Alteration of ROMANCE *sb.*; perh. after Sp. *romance* or It. *romanzo.*]

†**1.** A romance; = ROMANCE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 504 Must..shee be named as if in a Romancy, that relates of Knights, and distressed Damosells, the sad Aduentures? 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 A new coined romancy, or strange history of love adventures. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 394 Our Star-gazing Arian..has..a great many Papers and Manuscripts to prove the Arian Romancies.

2. Romance language. *rare*—1.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 807 The 'clerk' who translated from the Latin into 'romancy' many a learned treatise.

†**Roma·ncy,** *a. Obs.* [f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -Y.] Associated with, or redolent of, romance; romantic.

1654 *Gayton's Pleas. Notes* Pref. Verses, Where others Lamps have burnt long Attick nights, With ranck Romancie oyle to grease their Knights. 1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 269 An old house situated in a romancey place. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* 1, Canst thou think they are such romancy Knights, to take Ladies with nothing?

Ro·mandom. *rare*—1. The Roman world.

1887 T. W. ALLIES *Throne Fisherman* 193 Nor did they reverence Rome..as the capital of Romandom.

Romane (romē·n), *a. rare.* [a. F. *romane*, fem. of *roman* ROMAN *a.*1] = ROMANCE 1 b.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 401/1 They speak the Ladin, a dialect of the Romane or Romance language.

Romane·nsian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Romanens-is* (see quot.) + -IAN.

1571 *Thirty-nine Articles* xxii, Doctrina Romanensium de purgatorio, indulgentiis,..res est futilis.]

A. *adj.* Tending towards, taking the side of, the Church of Rome.

1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 283 What is that but a Romanensian Antichristian adumbration of the Supper of the Lord? 1891 *Ibid.* IV. 233 The compliant princess..relieved her devotions of all trace of English, calling to her side a Romanensian chaplain. 1894 FOOTMAN *Hist. Par. Ch. Chipping Lambourn* 92 The internecine struggle..between the Romanensian (to adopt Canon Dixon's phraseology) and the Reforming parties in the Church of England.

B. *sb.* A favourer or adherent of the Roman Church; a Roman Catholic.

1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 385 They were found in the writings of Romanensians. 1891 *Ibid.* IV. 237 To Mary..all were heretics who were not Romanensians.

†**Ro·maner.** *Obs.*—0 A Roman.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 84 Of Rome, Romaner, *Romanus.*

Ro·manes. [Gipsy *Romanes* adv., f. *Romano*: see ROMANY 3.] The gipsy tongue.

1863 SMART in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* App. 5 All our Gypsies in speaking Romanes mix it to a greater or less extent with English. 1875 SMART & CROFTON *Dial. Eng. Gypsies* p. ix, The grammatical forms..of the 'deepest' extant English Romanes. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* III. ix, She was one of the few Gypsies of either sex who could speak with equal fluency both the English and Welsh Romanes.

Romane·se 1. *rare.* [f. ROMAN *sb.*1 or *a.*1 + -ESE, after the native designation.] = ROMANSH.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 392 The precise relation of the Romanese with the other Transalpine Languages has yet to be determined. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 113/1 The Latin of the Engadine..and the Romanese differ greatly from Italian, but are far from being Latin.

Romane·se 2. *rare.* [f. ROMAN-Y3 + -ESE.] *pl.* Romany, gipsies.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* xii, That sign by which in their wanderings the Romanese gave..intimation as to the direction which they took.

Romanesh, obs. variant of ROMANSH.

Romanesque (rōumăne·sk), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 9 -esk. [f. ROMAN *sb.*1 or *a.*1 + -ESQUE. Cf. F. *romanesque* romantic.]

1. = ROMANCE *sb.* 1 b.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 304 The old Norman Dialect was compos'd of those, Theudisque and the provincial and vulgar Romanesque Dialects. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 237 Southern French, formerly distinguished from the northern by the name of the Roman, Romanesk, or Romance language. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 647 The German language has taken more kindly to this Romanesque ornament than English has.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* = ROMANCE *sb.* 1.

1802 RANKEN *Hist. France* II. VII. i. 336 The two languages approached one another and by their union generated the Romanesque or Romans, a new tongue.

2. *Arch.* Prevalent in, or distinctive of, the buildings erected in Romanized Europe between the close of the classical period and the rise of Gothic architecture.

1819 W. GUNN *Inq. Gothic Archit.* 82 Capitals of different orders and magnitudes, surmounted with Romanesque arches. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 986 Strongly marked with the distinguishing features of the Byzantine and Romanesque styles. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 15 In England..the same Romanesque architecture had grown up with the new civilisation.

b. Built in the Romanesque style.

1830 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes German Ch.* 48 In the three great Romanesque cathedrals we have a horizontal moulding. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 133 The early Lombard Romanesque churches exhibit a very peculiar character. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 33 The prisons and clock tower are Romanesque.

c. Characterized by the use or prevalence of the Romanesque style.

1850 SIR G. SCOTT *Anc. Churches* 79 The architects of the later Romanesque period. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2139 The Romanesque period of Christian sculpture may be said to begin with the eleventh century.

d. *absol.* as *sb.* The Romanesque style of art or architecture.

1830 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes German Ch.* Pref. 13 Spires, Mentz and Worms, are spoken of..as three great examples of the Romanesque. 1850 SIR G. SCOTT *Anc. Churches* 79, I do not for a moment admit that Romanesque is other than a purely and truly Christian style. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 45 Roman art had died and was not yet fully revived in the Romanesque.

3. *Painting.* (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Romanesque*, in historical painting it consists in the choice of a fanciful subject, rather than one founded on fact. The romanesque is different from romantic; because the latter may be founded on truth, which the former never is.

Ro·manhood. [f. ROMAN *sb.*1] The quality of being a Roman.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 157 The red broad mark of Romanhood..has disappeared from the present.

Roma·nian, *a.*1 [f. ROMANY 3.] Belonging to the Romany or gipsies.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* v, An iron bar, sharp at the bottom, with a kind of arm projecting from the top for..supporting a kettle or cauldron over the fire, and..called in the Romanian language, 'Kekauviskoe saster'. *Ibid.* xii, The word for leaf in the Romanian language.

Roma·nian, *a.*2 [f. the name *Roman-us* (*c* 790) + -IAN.] *Romanian letters* (see quot.).

1894 W. H. FREERE *Winchester Troper* p. xl, The so-called Romanian letters which were devised at St. Gall (perhaps by Romanus himself) to give directions as to singing.

Romanic (romæ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *Rōmānic-us*, f. *Rōmānus* ROMAN *sb.*1]

1. Of languages: Descended from Latin; Romance. Also, composed, etc., in Romance; using a Romance language.

In quot. 1845 equivalent to ROMANSH.

1708 MADOX *Exchequer* Pref. Ep. p. xii, That signification in which they are used by the Romanick writers. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 133 The Swiss in their northern districts.., before the Romanic tongue offends the ear with its indefinite misty compromises. 1859 HADLEY *Ess.* x. (1873) 194 The universality of this formation in the Romanic languages. 1888 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* VI. i. vi. 18 Several synods in Gaul, in the thirteenth century, prohibited the reading of the Romanic translation.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* = ROMANCE *sb.* 1.

1708 MADOX *Exchequer* Pref. Ep. p. xii, These kind of words..were originally Latin: Then were transmuted into Romanick. *Ibid.* p. xiii, The Latin word *Senior*, elder, hath a new import in the Romanick.

2. Derived or descended from the Romans; belonging to the Romance peoples.

1847 BUNSEN *Church of Future* 25 He of Romanic origin, the Reformer Calvin. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 269 The neighbourhood of a large Romanic population. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 49 Shall the Romanic or the Teutonic race form the seed of its people?

†**Roma·nical,** *a.*1 *Obs.*—1 [f. ROMAN *a.*1] Belonging to the Roman Church.

1663 J. OWEN *Vind. Animadv.* Wks. 1852 XIV. 341 [If] great substantial parts of religion..be once rejected..as Romish or Romanical.

†**Roma·nical,** *a.*2 *Obs.*—1 [f. F. *roman* romance.] Romancing, romantic.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 218 Tradition, which gives that Book all its Authority, and secures its strange Contents from being held Romanical.

Romanish (rōu·mănij), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Rōmān-us*, or in later use ROMAN *sb.*1 or *a.*1 + -ISH. Cf. G. *romanisch*, MDu. *romeinsch.*]

†**1.** = ROMAN *a.*1 1. Also *absol.* as pl. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, Þa..yfel þe se cyning Ðeodric ..wið þam romaniscum witum dyde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lives Saints* ix. 142 He wæs ær gewreged..to romaniscre leode. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6902 Biforr þe Romanisshe king. *Ibid.* 6911 Onnʒæn þe Romanisshe leode. *c* 1205 LAY. 5289 Al þat Romanisce folc ferde bi heore ræde. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 7936 Loþliche hii fohte, and Romanisse fulden.

2. Belonging to, characteristic of, the Church of Rome; Romish; Roman Catholic.

Seo romanisce cyrice occurs in the OE. translation of Baeda's *Hist. Eccl.*, but the later use is independent of this.

1591 TURNBULL *Expos. St. Jas.* 212 Who are now hote, now cold in religion: now professours, now Romanish Catholikes. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* III. iii, I do not like The Romanish 'restitution'. 1688 (*title*), A brief but full Vindication of the Church of England, from the Romanish Charge of Schism. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ. Consid.* 361 Affording a formidable display of Romanish versatility. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 57 This city [Louvain] became the center whither all the Romanish emigrants from England gathered.

3. *absol.* as *sb.* = ROMANSH.

Perhaps to be stressed as *Roma·nish.*

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 89 In one half of the Country they Preach in High Dutch, and in other half in a corrupt Italian, which they call Romanish. 1815 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 768/2 The Romansche (or Romanish) has a better claim to be considered as a Dialect of the French than of the Italian.

†**Ro·manisk.** *Obs.*—1 (See quot.)

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wynes, as romanysk, romny, secke.

Romanism (rōu·măniz'm). [f. ROMAN *a.*1]

1. The Roman Catholic religion or doctrines, Roman Catholicism.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* i. 5 Thus Papists have the Common Faith,..and their own proper Romanism. 1837 WHATELY (*title*), Errors of Romanism. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 59 Romanism under the Jesuits became a different thing from what it had been before. 1871 — *At Last* xiv, I am not likely..to be suspected of any leaning toward Romanism.

2. A feature of Roman architecture.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 606/1 This we think a Romanism, injurious to the simple dignity of a pediment. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. XVII. 392 Every stunted Grecism and stucco Romanism, into which they are now forced to shape their palsied thoughts.

3. a. Roman institutions; the prevailing spirit of the Roman world; Roman sway or influence.

1877 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Biogr.* I. 461/2 The coronation of Charles..symbolise[s] the recognition by Romanism of the victory of Teutonism. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 603 Hellenism and Romanism, how each began and ended, and the relation between the two.

b. Partiality for the Romans; tendency toward what is Roman; acceptance of Roman Law.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 354 A woman, whose Romanism is betrayed by the colors flying in her hair. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 152 A code of the common law, then, will buttress our ancient usages against the assaults of the modern Romanism.

Romanist (rōu·mănist), *sb.* (and *a.*). [ad. mod. L. *Romanista* (Luther, 1520); see ROMAN *a.*1 and -IST. So G. *Romanist* (Luther), F. *romaniste.*]

1. A member or adherent of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic.

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) F iv, The Romanistes do saye euen what soeuer they lyst of theyr own priuileges. 1547 *Life Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. E j b, Idolatrous Archiflamines, the which were euery one..professed Baalites, and sworne Romanistes. 1620 USSHER *Serm.* 35 In vaine..doe the Romanists goe about to perswade vs, that their Images be no Idoles. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* v. 27 We..grosly contradict our selves, in most of our Disputes against the Romanists. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. iv. 77 The Christians in general, but more particularly the Romanists, they actually hate and abominate. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XXXV. 273 Southampton..stood at the head of the Romanists. 1832 PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* II. 254 Romanists may object that mission..is lost by schism. 1869 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 264 It is the Protestant cause that has most to hope from free discussion, in which I believe Romanists never engage willingly. 1879 HADDAN *Apost. Succession* Pref. p. viii, Romanists also, as a body, condemn our orders.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Belonging or adhering to the Church of Rome.

1635 LAUD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 477 By which means the Romanist, which is too strong a Party already, would both have strengthened, and made a scorn of you. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 425 Mandamus's have been lately sent down to Magdalen colledge for 6 new Romanist fellowes. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 291 Only half of these are Romanist churches. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 191 A large portion of England was still Romanist. 1888 PATER *Ess. fr. Guardian* (1896) 85 On the whole actors fared better in England than in Romanist France.

2. One who is versed in or practises Roman Law; a lawyer of the Roman school. Also *attrib.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 68 The Saxons had not been long acquainted with the Romanists, but they had gotten that trick of theirs also of disheriting by last Will. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 148 The Romanists, and after them the English lawyers [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. 381 The ecclesiastical and other Romanist lawyers ..exhibit a perceptible distinction. 1893 MAITLAND *Township & Borough* 14 Foreign lawyers, Romanists and Germanists, are disputing strenuously.

3. A student of Roman antiquities.

1858 RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* II. 276 Horsley's *Britannia Romana* is the storehouse from which succeeding Romanists have drawn the most valuable information. 1889 *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLVI. 274 Archæology in England for a while went half mad upon the antiquity of man. The Romanists found themselves at a discount.

4. One who makes a special study of Romance languages or philology.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 668/2 *Romania*, ..contains articles of the most eminent Romanists. 1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* Jan. 32 Those who claim to call themselves 'Romanists'..must make a much more complete and careful study of Latin than that commonly made by school-boys.

Romani·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Inclining to, tending towards, Romanism; of a Roman Catholic character.

1829 NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 206, I am used to think the country has not much to dread from Romanistic opinions. 1854 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. S. Wilberforce *Life* (1882) III. 329 Evasion seems to me the very clinging curse of everything Roman and Romanistic. 1884 URWICK *Nonconformity in Herts.* 173 Those conformists who are as Protestant as he, yet are content to use these Romanistic expressions.

2. Pertaining to Roman Law.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 422 The German edition of Romanistic procedure is, on this head, more explicit than the Gallican.

3. = ROMANCE 1 b.

1882 MOZLEY *Remin.* II. lxxxiv. 103 In this he lets out rather than avows his preference for the Romanistic languages to the Greek.

So **Romani·stical** *a. rare*—1.

1684 H. MORE *Answ.* A iv, Whether this be to be deemed Romanistical or Anabaptistical.

Ro·manite. *rare*—1. = ROMANIST 1.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopriestian* II. § 2. 119 Oh foolish Romanites, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth?

Romanity (rōmæ·nĭti). [f. ROMAN *a.*[1]]

1. A Latin form of expression. *rare* —[1].

1740 GRAY *Let.* in Mason *Mem.* (1807) I. 240 Quitting my Romanities.., let me tell you, in plain English, that we come from Albano.

2. = ROMANISM 3 a.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. 465 Not only was heathenism, but, excepting in the laws and municipal institutions, Romanity itself, absolutely extinct. 1877 MULLINGER *Schools Chas. Gt.* 52 Romanity, as a system, was at an end; and in its place monastic mediæval Christianity had arisen.

Romanium (rōmē·nĭvm). [f. the name of the inventor, R. I. *Roman.*] An alloy of aluminium.

1897 *Cyclist* 8 Dec. 1412 The machines are built of tubes made of 'Romanium'. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 113 The Romanum cycle made of Romanium and Roman bronze.

Romaniza·tion. [f. ROMANIZE *v.*]

1. Assimilation to Roman customs or models.

1876 WHITNEY *Study Lang.*, etc. 167 Italy after its first Romanization. 1885 *Archæol.* XLIX. 127 We are struck by the evidence they supply of its thoroughgoing Romanization.

2. Alteration under Romance influence.

1899 F. H. SYKES *Fr. Elem. in M.E.* 7 Middle English underwent a romanization of its phrasal power more extensive than..the romanization of its vocabulary.

3. Alteration towards Romanism.

1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Dec., With a view to a state-and-church Romanization of our public school system.

4. Transliteration into Roman characters; adoption of the Roman alphabet.

1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 635/1 He [a Japanese] spends seven years in learning to read and write. Yet romanization, which would reduce the time to a year or so, is scouted by native and foreign scholars alike.

Romanize (rōu·mănəiz), *v.* [f. ROMAN *a.*[1] + -IZE, or ad. F. *romaniser*, Sp. *romanizar*, med.L. *romanizare.*]

1. *trans.* To render Roman in character; to bring under the influence or authority of Rome.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 58 The more a French-man is Romanized or Italianized. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 82 Perhaps too, he did a little too much Romanize our tongue, leaving the words which he translated almost as much Latin as he found them. 1762–86 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 264 His ideas were all romanized; consequently his partiality to his favorite people..made him conclude it a Roman Temple. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 9 Long before..it [London] was fully romanized. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* 66 The wide territory to the south of the wall of Severus..was thoroughly Romanized. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 8 Both Franks and Visigoths had become Romanised.

b. To transliterate into Roman characters.

1836 [see ROMANIZED *ppl. a.* 1 b]. 1858 J. M. MITCHELL *Mem. R. Nesbit* vii. 179 *note*, Mr. Nesbit uses the Marathi character, which we have Romanized. 1884 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 148/1 The Arabic article rendered 'al'..is written in a manner which should be romanized as 'lá'.

c. To render Roman Catholic in character or procedure.

1851 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 254 To Romanize the Church is not to reform it. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 325 The sympathizer with Rome has Romanized the services of his Church by his hymns.

2. *intr.* To follow Roman custom or practice; to accept the principles of Roman Law.

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* 137 Doth the Iew Romanize or the Roman Iudaize, in his deuotions? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Romanize*,..to imitate the speech or fashion of Rome, or the Romans. 1901 MAITLAND *Rede Lect.* 85 The medieval chancery has often been accused of romanizing.

b. To follow, tend towards, go over to, the Church of Rome; to become Roman Catholic.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iii. 46 By the very same reasons prove we, that Formalists doe Romanize, by keeping the Popish Ceremonies. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 So apishly Romanizing, that the word of command still was set downe in Latine. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 159 Any one who is inclined to Romanize should go abroad. 1855 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 279 Miss — very unsettled in mind. Fear that she will ultimately Romanize.

Ro·manized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Drawn towards, affected by, Romanism.

1610 R. NICCOLS *England's Elisa* xxi, If your English Romanized hearts Gainst nature's custome swell with foule defame. 1628 PRYNNE *Brief Surv.* Ep., Some spurious and Romanized, if not Apostatized Sonnes, and Pastors of our Church. 1870 R. ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. 78 The Syrian Catholic or Romanized Jacobite.

2. Assimilated to the Romans or to things Roman.

1695 EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 285 A battle against the Romans and Britains Romaniz'd. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 285 The barbarians must have found nothing in Gaul but a Roman or Romanized aristocracy. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 169 Welsh and Armorican are partially Romanized languages. 1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. in Roman Emp.* 287 *note*, That a Jew..should write so Romanized a letter is even more improbable.

b. Expressed in Roman characters.

1836 (*title*), A Romanized-Singhalese and English Vocabulary. 1859 (*title*), The Lady's Tamil Book, containing.. portions of the book of Common Prayer in Romanized Tamil. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 653/2 Text-books and dictionaries in Romanized Chinese.

Ro·manizer. [f. ROMANIZE *v.*]

1. One who favours the Church of Rome or the Roman usage.

1844 HOOK *Take Heed* Pref. ii, Romanists and Romanizers ..are as much opposed to primitive doctrine as ultra-protestants can be. 1847 — *Eccl. Biog.* III. 545 Wilfred, abbot of Ripon, was..appointed to the bishopric; he was a Romanizer. 1852 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 149, I had opposed warmly the system of confession, and the whole system of the Romanizers.

2. One who advocates or accepts the principles of Roman Law.

1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 152 A code which..shall enlist the sympathies of at least one body of Romanisers, the students of the canon law.

Ro·manizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.] The action of the vb., in various senses. Also *attrib.*

1775 in ASH *Suppl.* 1836 (*title*), The Romanizing System. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* 463 The Romanizing, so to speak, of Frank institutions. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 696/2 A Romanizing of all their institutions was resorted to.

Ro·manizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.] That Romanizes, in various senses.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* vii. 54 To the great admiration of the stupid, gullifyed, Romanizing beholders. 1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 204 Our Romanizing Authors shall discover all the Roman Magistrates [etc.]. 1850 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. ii. 68, I have been very generally blamed for encouraging Romanizing opinions. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 188 This lax rule especially favoured the views of the Romanizing party.

Ro·manly, *adv.*[1] [f. ROMAN *a.*[1]] a. After the Roman fashion. b. Towards the Roman Church.

1606 *True & Perfect Relat.* P p ij, In as many kingdomes as are Romanly Catholique. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 157/2 Severus..marched towards Persia with an army Romanly appointed. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 144 The peasant, in his ragged brown cloak,.. still strides Romanly. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West* I. 75 [Bishop] Grandisson was a man very Romanly inclined.

Ro·manly, *adv.*[2] [f. ROMAN *a.*[2]] In the Romany or gipsy language.

1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxxi, She has sung it Christianly, though perhaps you would like to hear it Romanly.

Ro·man-nosed, *a.* [See ROMAN *a.*[1] 4 c.] Having a Roman nose.

1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* II. v, Fate had resolved to bait his Roman-nosed horse and refresh himself. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, Biting her lips and throwing up her venerable and Roman-nosed head.

Romano- (rōmē·nō), used as combining form of ROMAN *a.*[1], as in *Romano-British, -Celtic*, etc.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 39 By inheriting the relics of the *Romano-British civilisation. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* 422 In the dissolute atmosphere of *Romano-Celtic life. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 202 In the English *Romano-ecclesiastical courts the evidence is on the same footing. *Ibid.* I. 343 The technical system of *Romano-Gallic procedure. *Ibid.* II. 424 In *Romano-German, as in Romano-Gallic law. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Roman Emp.* xx. (1866) 402 Though a simple revival of the old *Romano-Germanic Empire was out of the question. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 63 The amalgamation of the Byzantine style with the old native Longobardian, produced a new school, which is known as the 'Romanesque' or *Romano-Greek. 1796 *Archæol.* (1800) XIII. 128 Ancient inscriptions .. in Roman, or *Romano-Lombardic characters.

Romans, obs. form of ROMANCE.

Romansa, variant of ROMANZA.

Roma·nsh, *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 8 Romaun(t)sh, 8–9 **Romansh, -sch**(e, 9 **Romanesh, Romonsch, Romuntch.** *β.* 8 **Rumaunsch,** 9 **Roumansch, Rumansh, Rumonsh, -sch**(e, **-tsch.** [a. the native name *Rum-, Roman*(*t*)*sch, -on*(*t*)*sch*, etc.:—pop. L. *Romanice* adv.: see ROMANCE *sb.*] The language, of Latin origin, spoken in the Grisons or eastern district of Switzerland.

Sometimes restricted to the dialects of the north-western part, those of the Engadine being called Ladin. Cf. RHÆTO-ROMANIC.

a. 1663 SKIPPON *Journ. Low C.* in *Churchill's Voy.* (1732) VI. 696/1 The Engadine, where all the inhabitants..speak an odd language, called Romauntsh. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 129 This language is called Romansh, and is now spoken in the most mountainous parts of the country of the Grisons. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switzerland* III. 307 Titles of Earliest Books, and of the Bibles printed in the Romansh. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* I. 573 Among the Grisons in Engadin, and in some other parts, is spoken what is called the Romansh. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 423/1 One-half of the population of the Grisons speak the Romuntch and Ladin. 1872 DIXON *Switzers* 58 In Graubunden..nearly nine thousand families speak Romonsch.

Comb. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 781/1 The Romansch-speaking Leagues of Rhætia.

β. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* III. 282 *note*, It is called by the natives Arumansh, Rumaunsch, Romansch, Lingua Romanscha. 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 769/1 It ..is subdivided into two branches; the Rumonsche, spoken near the sources of the Rhine, and the Ladinsche near those of the Inn. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 83/1 The Rumonsch is a written language, and books have been published in it. 1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* x. 184 Certain dialects of southern Switzerland are enough unlike Italian to be ordinarily ranked as an independent tongue, under the name of Rhæto-Romanic, or Rumansh.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1663 SKIPPON *Journ. Low C.* in *Churchill's Voy.* (1732) VI. 696/1 The Lord's prayer in the Romauntsh language. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 129 An Account of the Romansh Language. 1828 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIX. 756/2 The most complete account of the Romansh language is that from the pen of Mr. Planta.

Romanso, Romant: see ROMANZO, ROMAUNT.

Romantic (rōmæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 romantique, 7–8 romantick. [ad. F. *romantique*, f. *romant*, older form of *roman* romance, novel.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, having the qualities of, romance in respect of form or content.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xi, I speak especially of that Imagination which is most free, such as we use in Romantick Inventions. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 351 Your Friend Mr. Boyle..was saying, that he had thoughts of making a short Romantic story. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 199 In the Bodl. Library is a Collection of old Romantick Pieces. 1749 *Power & Harm. Prosaic Numbers* 45 Romances and Novels are often writ in this mixt Language, between Poetry and Prose: and hence it is sometimes called the Romantick Stile. 1777 RICHARDSON *Arab. Dict.* Diss. p. xxix, Romantic Fiction has long been considered as of Eastern origin. 1829 SCOTT *Wav.* Gen. Pref., It was a step in my advance towards romantic composition. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. 38 Nothing can be more erroneous than the attempt to trace the origin of romantic literature to one particular source.

b. *Mus.* Characterized by the subordination of form to theme, and by imagination and passion.

1885 FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* 80 In romantic music content is first and form subordinate. 1887 *Grove's Dict. Music* IV. 414 There were in romantic opera four principal elements—the imaginative, the national, the comic, and the realistic.

2. Of a fabulous or fictitious character; having no foundation in fact.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., These things are almost romantique, and yet true. 1673 *Vain Insolency Rome* 36, I marvel (though you read this, and much more as Romantick in the Popes Letters) that you can credit all this done by a person, about an hundred years since. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. 62 Nicephorus relates that..S. Peter preached the Gospel in Mauritania: But this is looked upon to be intirely romantick. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 672 The notion of an early-printed edition of the Canterbury Tales, by Wynkyn de Worde, is purely romantic.

†b. Having no real existence; imaginary; purely ideal. *Obs.*

1660 TATHAM *Charac. Rump* Dram. Wks. (1878) 290 Upon the onely security of Mr. Harrington's romantick Commonwealth. 1690 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* II. 171 We must not imagine that the prophets..feigned an idea of a romantick state, that never was nor ever will be. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 214 He must give them priests without human infirmities; if I may say it, romantic priests.

3. Of projects, etc.: Fantastic, extravagant, quixotic; going beyond what is customary or practical.

1671 SIR W. THOMPSON in Feret *Fulham* (1900) I. 50 The romantic and visionary scheme of building a bridge over the river at Putney. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 170 What is here represented, will be treated by some of our Planters, as Romantick. 1746 *Rep. Conduct Sir J. Cope* 50 Few crediting so 'romantick' an Enterprize. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 67 It is his intention equally to share his future inheritance with his brother. A most romantic idea. 1854 TRENCH *Synon.* (ed. 2) 66 A romantic scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the fancy.

4. Having a bent or tendency towards romance; readily influenced by the imagination.

1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, How great a good by me sincerely offer'd Thy dull Romantick Honour has refus'd. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxii, I am not romantic; —I have not the least design of doing good to either of you. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 37 The Wood of Boulogne is the favourite resort of the Parisian when he wishes to be romantic. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 199 To unhappy allies..he extended his protection with a romantic disinterestedness.

b. Tending towards, characterized by, romance as a basis or principle of literature or art. (Opposed to *classical.*)

1819 [see CLASSICAL *a.* 6]. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.*, *History* Wks. (Bohn) I. 11 The vaunted distinction between..Classic and Romantic schools, seems superficial and pedantic. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* II. 65 That new school of literature to which the vague denomination of Romantic had been generally applied. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 25 A leader of the Romantic movement.

5. Characterized or marked by, invested or environed with, romance or imaginative appeal.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 13 June, There happened this extraordinary case—one of the most romantique that ever I heard of in my life, and could not have believed [etc.]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, The girl was..called Sophia; so that we had two romantic names in the family. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xix, Yet e'en in that romantic age, Ne'er were such charms by mortal seen. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit. & Paint.* ii. 65 You feel that armour is romantic, because it is a beautiful dress, and you are not used to it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 407 The romantic daring of Drake's voyage..roused a general enthusiasm throughout England.

b. Of places: Redolent or suggestive of romance; appealing to the imagination and feelings.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 2 It is so Romantic a Scene, that it has always probably given occasion to such Chimerical Relations. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 337 An Island, which ..may in all these views be truly stiled romantic. 1816 PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii, To put his romantic pleasure-grounds under a process of improvement. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 57 Still my heart no quiet knows; With him..Tow'rds romantic isles it goes.

Comb. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 224 The hunting events of the romantic-scened county. 1849 J. FORBES *Physician's Holiday* xiii. (1850) 123 It is a romantic-looking spot.

c. Similarly of persons, their character, etc.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvii. (1862) I. 395 The exploits of many of these romantic heroes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 328 The grandest and most romantic character that Israel ever produced, Elijah the Tishbite.

Comb. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* lxxviii, He was a sunburnt, romantic-looking European.

B. *sb.* **1.** A feature, characteristic, idea, etc., belonging to, or suggestive of, romance.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Life Sidney* (1652) 13 Doe not his Arcadian Romantics live after him? 1679 ALSOP *Melius Inq.* II. vi. 324 Some legendary Fabler that has stufft a Farce with Romantics. *a* 1846 RODGER *Poems* (1897) 12 Quat your romantics, your airs, and your antics. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 221 There you are with your romantics again.

2. A romantic person; *esp.* an adherent of romanticism in literature; a romanticist.

1865 *Reader* 3 June 619/1 This enthusiasm for enthusiasm ..was natural to the whole race of romantics of that day. 1882 STEVENSON in *Longman's Mag.* I. 77 Walter Scott is out and away the king of the romantics. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. iv. 142 The same view..made him dislike Carlyle and Froude as romantics, if not charlatans.

Roma·ntical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Having a romantic character or tendency.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 60 This Theology of Epicurus was but Romantical. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 762 He represented the matter as so easy, that this appeared too romantical to the Prince to build upon it. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, Our knowledge physical, metaphysical, .. romantical. 1849 MRS. S. C. HALL *Sk. Irish Char.* i. (1855) 29 It's mighty fine to be so romantical all for pure love. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *Trades* 206 The literature .. is written from a statistical, 'romantical', or 'missionarial' point of view. 1891 H. E. WATTS *Cervantes* 97 They brought the romantical way of writing into discredit.

Romantica·lity. [f. prec.] Romantic quality; a romantic thing or characteristic.

c 1852 THACKERAY *Let.* in *Esmond* (Biogr. ed.) p. xxxiii, Take care not to be juggled by romanticalities and sentimentalities. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 391/2 She liked the excitement,—the romanticality of it.

Roma·ntically, *adv.* [f. ROMANTICAL *a.*]

1. In a romantic manner; after a romantic fashion.

1687 BURNET *Cont. Reply Varillas* 98 After he had turned this as Romantically as he could, he makes her to dye. 1813 *Examiner* 11 Jan. 17/2 Romantically preferring his good conscience..to..a pension. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 4 Those who reject Revelation are the most romantically credulous on all other matters. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 149, I should never have suspected you of being so romantically absurd.

2. In a romantic or picturesque way in respect of situation or scenery.

1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 140 Two fortified villages... The smallest was romantically situated upon a rock. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 517 A small cascade, where the water falls 15 or 20 feet, very romantically between two rocks. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 270 The situation altogether is as romantically lovely as can be imagined. 1884 PENNINGTON *Wiclif* iv. 132 A place romantically situated on the bank of the Severn.

Roma·nticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Romantic quality or character.

1770 BARETTI *Jrnl. Lond. to Genoa* II. 134 This village ..has nothing remarkable but the romanticalness of its situation. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 3/1 A world of subdued romanticalness.

Roma·nticism (-isiz'm). [f. ROMANTIC *a.*]

1. A romantic fancy or idea.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 380 Public opinion heeds little the romanticisms of speculative philosophy.

2. Tendency towards romance or romantic views.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 43 The romanticism killed him. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 7, I do not believe that such imaginative exaltation of feeling..would beget..the very romanticism of charity. 1873 BLACK *Princ. of Thule* (1874) II. iv. 126 Although, doubtless, a girl's romanticism was a pretty thing, it would have to yield to the actual requirements of life.

3. The distinctive qualities or spirit of the romantic school in art, literature, and music.

1844 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & Manners* III. 36 M. Liszt illustrates in himself the critic ism, the pianism, the romanticism of the new schools. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 248 Side by side with the advocates of faith and feeling in the religious province, appeared German Romanticism in the field of art and literature. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 437 Stein belonged to the class of society which naturally furnished recruits to Romanticism.

Roma·nticist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. An adherent of romanticism in literature or art.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 317 The much-disputed provinces of the Classicists and Romanticists. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 248 The Romanticists were the enthusiastic champions of the Ideal against Realism. 1885 PATER *Marius the Epicurean* I. 100 A mere love of novelty .., as with the Euphuism of the Elizabethan age and of the modern French romanticists.

2. In appositive use, passing into *adj.*

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 6 A few years ago some Romanticist littérateurs of Germany woke him up. 1875 DOWDEN *Shaks.* 227 The German Romanticist critic Franz Horn. 1888 PATER *Ess. Guardian* (1896) 104 Writers as unlike Wordsworth as the French romanticist poets.

Hence **Romantici·stic** *a.*

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 641/1 It was once for all accomplished by the romanticists of the romanticistic period. 1895 *Cent. Mag.* July 418, I had a visit from another romanticistic Englishman.

Romanti·city. Now *rare.* [f. ROMANTIC *a.*] Romantic quality or character; romanticism.

1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 139 Gave an air of romanticity to the scene, which greatly pleased them. 1811 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I. 247 You must not be surprised if such a sweet and picturesque situation should inspire me with more than usual romanticity. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xxx. (1860) 298 There was a moral romanticity in it.

Roma·nticize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render romantic in character.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 690 A wood..which the old workman..has romanticised with..fifty seats and honeysuckle bowers. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 720 The endless succession of Giaours, Childe Harolds, Laras, Corsairs,.. which have romanticised French taste. 1900 *British Weekly* 10 May 70/4 Modern feeling has greatly romanticised, we do not say raised, the idea of love.

2. *intr.* To indulge in romance.

1868 *Daily News* 21 Dec., A gentleman..may be led on, like Pendennis with Fanny Bolton, to flirt and romanticise beneath him.

Hence **Roma·nticized, Roma·nticizing** *ppl.adjs.*

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. vii. (1864) VI. 246 The free prolix Epopee of the Trouvère, in its romanticised classic form. 1867 *Spectator* 6 Apr. 387 We cannot but marvel exceedingly that the romanticizing critics have not made the discovery for us.

Roma·nticly, *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. ROMANTIC *a.* + -LY 2.] In a romantic manner; romantically; †romancingly, falsely.

1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* App. II. 289 The conceit looks almost as Romantickly or fabulously..as that of the Romanists. 1694 STRYPE *Cranmer* III. XXXVIII. 465 He tells us Romantickly in the same Argument, That many Posts went [etc]. 1749 BP. NEWTON *Milton's P. L.* I. 57 *note*, King Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon, whose exploits are romantickly extoll'd by Geoffry of Monmouth. 1775 BURNABY *Trav.* 55 A small cascade, which falls about fifteen or twenty feet, very romantickly, from between two rocks. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 109 [She is] violently and romantickly in love with this young man.

Roma·nticness. *rare.* [-NESS.] Romantic quality or character.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 40 Having heard me often praise the romanticness of the place. ? 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* Aug., A whimsical mixture of devotion and romanticness.

Roma·ntico-, used as combining form of ROMANTIC *a.*, as in *romantico-heroic* adj., *-history*.

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 60 Hence..their subdivisions of 'romantic', and 'heroic', and 'romantico-heroic'. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 547 His romantico-histories have all the effervescence of his verse.

Roma·ntism. [a. F. *romantisme*, f. *romantique.*] Romanticism; romance-writing.

1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 696 Victor Hugo [was] not so much the most glorious survival of romantism as romantism itself. 1890 F. M. CRAWFORD *With the Immortals* 73, I do not like the frantic side of this modern romantism.

Roma·ntist. *rare.* [f. after prec.; see -IST.] A romanticist; an idealist.

1887 *Macm. Mag.* June 143 Goethe was also a Romantist.

† Ro·many 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **Romani(e, -ye, Romaine,** 5 **Romaynge, Romayne.** [ad. OF. *Romanie*, ad. late L. *Rōmānia* (see Du Cange), f. *Rōmānus* ROMAN *a.*] The Roman Empire.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22319 He sal haue mikel lauerdhede Of romanie, and al þe impire. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 2093 (W.), In al Poile ne Romanye Ne is so mochel tresorie. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 559 Many man for crystes loue was martired in Romanye, Er any crystendome was knowe þere. † **Ro·many** 2. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **Romynis.** [a. OF. *romine, roumine, rommeine* (Godef.), of obscure origin: Palsgrave (200 and 559) gives it as *rommenis, -ys*, and equates it with *peaux de Lombardie.*] *Romany buge* (also *banes, skins*), some kind of small fur used for lining garments.

1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* I. 227 For Romany buge to lyne the sammyne gowne. 1498 HALIBURTON *Acc. Bk.* 74 Item a bred of Romany bowgh. *Ibid.* 171 Romynis bowgh. 1507–8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* IV. 19 For 1 Romany skinnis to the samyn. 1513 *Ibid.* IV. 427 Half ane mantill of Romany banes. 1539 *Ibid.* VII. 27 Item,.. to lyne ane goun.., vj dosane ane skyn les romany buge.

Romany 3 (rǫ·măni), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Rommany, -anee, Romeny, -ani.** [Gipsy *Ro·mani*, fem. and pl. of *Ro·mano* adj., f. *Rom* gipsy: see ROM.]

1. A gipsy; also *collect.*, the gipsies.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Romany*, a gypsy. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 3 Some account of the Rommany, as I have seen them in other countries. *Ibid.* 12 The peculiar habits of the Rommanees. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/5 The Romanies, or gipsies, are working in the last stage of poverty, and are very poorly fed.

2. The language of the gipsies.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., To patter romany, is to talk the gypsy flash. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 5 Welcomes and blessings were poured forth in floods of musical Rommany. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. vii. 221, I understand Romany pretty well.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = GIPSY 4 and 5.

1841 BORROW *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 5 One of the principal attractions of a Rommany choir at Moscow. *Ibid.* 21 Their tricks and Rommany arts. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. i. 47 The gipsy language—the Romany speech. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, The Spanish remnant of the old Romany tribes.

Romanye, variant of RUMNEY.

Romanys, obs. form of ROMANCE.

† **Roma·nza.** *Obs.* Also -ansa. [ad. It. *romanzo*: see next.] A romance; a romantic fancy.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 54 The supposal..smels of a Romansa and inchantment. 1656 — tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxviii. (1674) 105 The Paladins of Spanish Romansa's. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* III. (1662) 87 Conceiving it rather a Romanza or Fiction than a thing really performed. *Ibid., Yorks.*, It will sound Romanza-like to posterity.

† **Roma·nzo.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **romanso, romanço.** [a. It. *romanzo*: see ROMANCE *sb.*]

a. A romance. **b.** Romantic style.

1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* Pref. (Camden) p. xxiii, Sweet boys and dear venturous knights, worthy to be put in a new romanso. 1647 EVELYN *Corr.* (1872) III. 5 (Stanf.), For I was expected all ribbon, feather, and romanço.

Roma·nzovite. *Min.* Also -owite, -ofite. [Named by N. Nordenskiöld (1820) after Count *Romanzoff.*] A variety of grossularite.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 33 Romanzovite. It is of a brown, brownish black, and black colour; and is described as occurring either compact or in crystalline plates. 1830 H. J. BROOKE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 491/1 Garnet.. *Reddish-brown*, Essonite, Cinnamon-stone, Romanzovite. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Romaunce, obs. form of ROMANCE.

Romaunt (romō·nt), *sb.* and *a. arch.* Forms: 6 **roma(u)nte,** 6–8 **romant,** 7 **romand,** 7, 9 **romaunt.** [a. OF. *romant* (later *roman*), an analogical variant of *romanz, romans* ROMANCE.]

1. A romance; a romantic tale or poem.

1530 PALSGR. 486/2 Though I fynde it moche used in the Romante of the Rose, it is..nowe lytle used. 1542 *Chaucer's Rom. Rose* 39 It is the Romaunte of the Rose, In whiche all the arte of loue I close. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* vi. 37 Or else some Romant unto us areede. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 44 Take for it, this testimony out of an old Romaunt. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 119 Ten thousand such Romants the Vulgar tell. 1765 PERCY *Reliques* III. p. vi, As the Songs of Chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were emphatically called Romans or Romants. 1812 BYRON (*title*), Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, a Romaunt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, Then there are the minstrels, with their romaunts and ballads. 1884 RUSKIN *Art of England* i. 5 The habit of regarding the external and real World as a Singer of Romaunts would have regarded it.

2. A Romance form of speech; also *attrib.*, Romance, Romanic, in respect of language.

In quots. applied to older French and to Romansh.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 41 *Mye* is an olde Romant worde. *Ibid.* 446/1 *Je ruse*,..and in olde Romant *je lobe. Ibid.* 486/2 It [*adherdre*] is an olde Romant worde and nowe lytle used.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 396 *note*, But was the Romaunt version understood in Metz? *Ibid.* 405 The Romaunt among the peasants of the Alpine valleys.

Romawnce, obs. form of ROMANCE.

Romayn(e, obs. ff. ROMAN; varr. ROMANY 1 *Obs.*

† **Romb,** *v.* (Origin and meaning obscure.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8198 (Petyt MS.), Þe dragons..Wipped wyþ wenges, ouerwarpen & went, kracchid with clawes, rombed [*v. r.* rubbed] & rent.

Romb(e, obs. ff. RHOMB.

Rombel, -ble, obs. ff. RUMBLE *sb.* and *v.*

Rombelow(e, obs. ff. RUMBELOW.

Rombowline. *Naut.* Also r(h)um-. [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 120 *Rombowline*, condemned canvas, rope, &c. 1862 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 2) 24 *Rhumbow-line*, soft rope for nippers, etc. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rombowline*, old, condemned canvas, rope, &c., unfit for use except in chafing-gear. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 The refuse [is worked] into rumbowline for temporary purposes, not demanding strength.

† **Romboyle,** *sb.* and *v. Cant. Obs.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Romboyles*, Watch and Ward. *Ibid., Romboyl'd*, sought after with a Warrant.

Rombustical, Rombustious, obs. forms of RUMBUSTICAL, -TIOUS.

† **Ro·mby.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. It. *rombi*, pl. of *rombo* RHOMB.] A lozenge or rhomb.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 67 b, The mouth of the arches were stopped with rombyes of cleare glasse.

Rome (rōm), *sb.* Also 4 **Rom,** 5–6 **Roome,** 6 **Room.** [a. OF. *Rome*:—L. *Rōma.*

The pron. (rūm), indicated by the old spelling *Room(e* and by the rime with *doom*, etc., was retained by some educated speakers as late as the 19th cent.]

1. The city or state of Rome; the Roman empire. Freq. in personified use.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXVII. § 1 Se Catulus wæs heretoga on Rome. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Ic wille gangan to Rome. *c* 1205 LAY. 5986 Brennes walde Rome fulle fiftene 3ere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22241 All kingrikes þat rome was vnder Fra lauerdhed o rome þam sundre. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3460 Pyse wer gon to Lumbardye To procure Rome more partye. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xi. 3534 Þe Saxonys .. Agane Rome rasse wiþe mekyl mycht. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lxv. 166 The historyes of the romayns, and of theym that founded roome. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 b, One of the olde souldyours of Roome. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 82 These that Suruiue, let Rome reward with Loue. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* X. xxix, Who, that did e're behold the ancient Rome, Would rashly give her Glorie such a doome? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 80 All Nations now to Rome obedience pay. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippa* 17 The willing homage Of prostrate Rome. 1780 COWPER *Boadicea* 17 Rome..Trampies on a thousand states. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i, A wife's dishonour unking'd Rome for ever. 1841 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1860) 29 Rome.. has been the source of law and government.

b. In proverbs.

(*a*) 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 168 Roome was not bylt on one day. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 214. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 202 But Rome was not built in a day.

(*b*) 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 50 Ile do as company dooth; for when a man doth to Rome come, he must do as there is done. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Car-*

dinals I. i. 5 Whilst one is at Rome, one must live as they do there. **1817** Byron *Beppo* ix, And you at Rome would do as Romans do, According to the proverb. **1863** W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* vii. 267, I always do in Rome as Rome does, eat (if I can) whatever is set before me.

(*c*) **1721** Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 194 It is hard to sit in Rome, and strive against the Pope.

c. Applied to Constantinople, the capital of the eastern Roman empire.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 13 Yet haue the Sarasins attempted both Romes: they haue besieged Constantinople, and haue wasted..the sea coasts of Italy.

2. The city of Rome as the original capital of Western Christendom, and the seat of the Pope; hence, the Roman Catholic Church, its influence or institutions, etc.

c **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 263 How falsely freris feyneþ ȝifte of þis tresore to ech pope of Rome. *Ibid.* 281 Dispensacion of þe Bischop of Rome. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 12 In þe court of Rome mai no man geyt no grace, but if it be bowt. *Ibid.*, þe kirk of Rome. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* vi. xiii. 1096 Þe auchtande Bennet tuk þe se Off Rome as pape. **1537** Starkey *Let.* in *England* p. xlvii, The wych you perauenture wyl impute to thys defectyon from Rome. **1595** Shaks. *John* v. ii. 70 King Iohn hath reconcil'd Himselfe to Rome. **1654** Bramhall in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 612 Your selves have preached so much against Rome, and his Holiness, that Rome and her Romanists will be little the better for that Change. **1749** Gray *Installat. Ode* 47 The majestic lord, That broke the bonds of Rome. **1791** Boswell *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 548 He argued in defence of some of the peculiar tenets of the Church of Rome. **1840** Newman in *Apol.* iii. (1904) 70/1 Rome, though not deferring to the Fathers, recognizes them. **1892** J. M. Stone *Faithful unto Death* vi. 119 It was also thought that many clergymen hesitated to marry,..in case of a reconciliation with Rome.

transf. **1821–2** Shelley *Chas. I*, I. 58 That is the Archbishop...Rather say the Pope: London will be soon his Rome. **1899** *Daily News* 26 June 7/2 An imposing demonstration, in honour of Calvin, has just been held in the City of Geneva, which he raised to the proud position of 'the Rome of Protestantism'.

3. *Comb.* **†a.** Appositive, etc., as *Rome-burgh, city, gate, land, -lede, riche, street, -thede, -weore*.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. iii. 68 Æfter þæm þe *Romeburg ȝetimbred wæs. *c* **1200** Ormin 7010 Þurrh þe king off Romeburrh. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* 12665 Þow were wel bettere at Rome burgh, Þan reyse baner a-geyn Arthurgh. **1606** Holland *Sueton.* Annot. 31 Vpon which day, the foundation of *Rome Citie was laid. **1553** Wilson *Rhet.* 48 As farre as hence to *Rome gates. **1390** Gower *Conf.* Prol. 715 Cesar Julius, which tho was king of *Rome lond. *c* **1205** Lay. 7187 Swa þat *Romleode comen to þissen þeoden. *c* **1200** Ormin 8305 Fra þatt þatt he bigann to rixlenn I *Rome riche. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 1687 (W.), Thourgh *Rome stretes. *c* **1205** Lay. 9046 Kinbelin..weorede *Rome-þeode wið vncuðe leode. *c* **888** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxvii. § 1 Hit wæs ða swiðe micel sido mid *Romwarum. *c* **1205** Lay. 7936 Laðliche heo feohten & Rom-ware feollen.

b. Objective, etc., as *Rome-believer, -bred*, etc.

1792 G. Galloway *Poems* 40 Pit [=put] sandals on, Or barefoot scud like Rome-believers. **1802–12** Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 147 Such also has been the general practice under Rome-bred law on the continent of Europe. **1846** G. S. Faber *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 68 He has told us, that..a real Papist lay concealed beneath an outwardly professing and Rome-vituperating Anglican.

† Rome, *v.* *Obs.*[−1] ? To stretch.

c **1340** *Nominale* (Skeat) 252 *Homme apres dormer se esprecche*, Man aftur slepe romuth hym.

Rome, obs. form of Roam, Room, Rum *a.*; see also Romy *v.* **Romege(r,** obs. ff. Rummage(r. **Romein(e,** obs. ff. Roman *sb.* and *a.*[1]

Ro·meine. *Min.* [Named by A. Damour (1841) after the crystallographer *Romé de L'Isle.*] A native antimoniate of calcium occurring in yellow crystals. Also **Romeite.**

1849 Craig, *Romeine*, a mineral occurring in small square octohedrons, in groups of minute crystals. **1852** Brooke & Miller *Phillips' Min.* 681 Romeine..is found in the manganese mines of St. Marcel in Piedmont. **1868** Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Romeine*, or *Romeite*.

Romekin, obs. form of Rumkin.

Ro·meless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. Rome *sb.* + -less.] Without Rome; destitute of Rome.

1885 Freeman *Chief Periods Europ. Hist.* 173 One of the most wonderful features of the age in which we live..is that the world is Romeless.

Romelynge, obs. form of Rumbling.

Romenay, -ey, variants of Rumney.

Romeo·ing. *nonce-wd.* [f. the Shaksperean *Romeo.*] Conduct resembling that of Romeo.

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 133 This Romeoing is rendered more scenical by a tree.

Ro·me-penny. Now *Hist.* Forms: 1 Rompæni(ȝ, -peniȝ, -peneȝ, 2 -peni; 4–5 Rome peny (5 Roome, Rume), 9 Rome-penny (7 *dial.* Ream-). [f. Rome *sb.* 2 + Penny.] = Peter('s)-penny.

a **1000** in Cockayne *The Shrine* 208 Siȝ ælc Rompeniȝ aȝifen be Petres mæsse dæge. *a* **1000** *Laws Northumbrian Priests* lvii. (Liebermann), We willaþ þæt ælc Rompæni beo ȝelæst be Petres mæssan to ðam bisceop stole. *a* **1023** Wulfstan *Hom.* (1883) 113 Sulhælmessan and rompenegas and cyricsceattas. *a* **1193** Benedict of Peterborough *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 226 Episcopus Dunelmensis jura ecclesiæ Eboraci, scilicet Le Rom-peni..detinuit. **1377** *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 21/1 La charge de le Denier Seint Piere, appelle Rome-peny. *a* **1400** *Chron. J. Brompton* in Twysden *Decem Script.* (1652) 1235 Scilicet de Rumepeny, id est, de denario sancti Petri. *c* **1470** Hardyng *Chron.* xcix. viii, At his death he gaue to Roome eche yere The Roome pence, through Westsex all about. *Ibid.* cIII. vi, Offa [gave] through Mers the Rome peny Vnto the Churche of Rome. **1674** Ray *N.C. Words, Ream-penny*; q. *Rome-penny*...'He reckons up his ream-pennies', that is, tells all his faults. **1889** *Archæol. Rev.* Aug. 43 It was called Rome-scot, Rome-penny, Hearth-penny.

Romer, obs. form of Rummer.

† Ro·me-raiker. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 Rome-raker (Roume-), -rakar, -raikar, Roome raiker. [f. Rome *sb.* 2 + Raiker.] = Rome-runner.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 276 Ane Rome-raiker that gane had mony gaittis. *c* **1550** Lyndesay *Trag. Card.* 377 Off Rome rakaris, nor of rude Ruffianis, Off calsay Paikaris, nor of Publycanis. **1566** Drant *Horace, Sat.* vi. D iv b, Not roumerakers, nor rente rackers nor staynde with vices mo. *a* **1585** Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 751 Gleyd glaiker roome raiker for releife.

Ro·me-runner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4 Rome-renner. [f. Rome *sb.* 2 + Runner.] A person, esp. a cleric, who was constantly journeying to Rome to obtain benefices or other advantages.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 111, I schal a-signe..alle Rome Renners .. Bere no seluer ouer see. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 23 Þus þes rome renneris beren þe kyngys gold out of oure lond. **1395** Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 88 Though so great hil of gold were in Ingelond, and no man outake siche Rome-renneris toke of it. **1577** in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1872) I. ii. 79 Masters, you that are sworn, this fellow here, Cuthbert Maine, is, as you see, a Rome-runner.

1895 *Short Hist. Cath. Ch. Eng.* 258 Abuses chiefly caused by so called Rome-runners—priests thronging to Rome and importuning the Holy See for benefices.

Ro·me-scot. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 Romscot, 2, 6–7 Romscot, 7–8 Roomscot; 1 Rome scott, 1– Rome scot, 3– Romescot, 8– Romescot (also 5 -scote, 5–6 -scotte). [See Rome *sb.* 2 and Scot *sb.* The OE. word was probably the source of MDa. *Romskud*, MSw. *Romskott, -skuth*, ON. *Rómaskattr.*] = Rome-penny.

c **1050** in Liebermann *Gesetze* 474 Romȝescot sy aȝifen on sanctus Petrus mæssedæȝ ær undern æfter middesumera. *c* **1050** *Laws Edw. Confessor* c. 10 (Liebermann), De denario Santi Petri (qui Anglice dicitur Romescot). **1127** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Þurh þæt he wæs legat of ðone Rome scott. *c* **1130** Henry of Huntingdon *Hist. Angl.* VI. (Rolls) 188 Rex vero Knut Romam splendide perrexit; et eleemosynam, quæ vocatur 'Romscot',.. perenniter assignavit. *c* **1237** Roger of Wendover *Flores Hist.* (1841) I. 258 Denarium beati Petri,..quod Anglice 'Romescot' appellatur. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 213 He..grauntede to seynt Peter of everiche hous of his kyngdom a peny, þat longe tyme of Englisshe men was i-cleped Rome scot. **1451** in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 148 Payd..for Romescot in Fest. Paschae, 11 *ob.* **1512** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*, Payd for romscot to Cosmas Bleune cherche, j d.

1631 Weever *Anc. Mon.* 157 Of Pardons, Pilgrimages, and Romescot. **1653** Milton *Hirelings* 57 They..might produce..that Romescot, or Peter's penny, was by as good statute law paid to the Pope. **1716** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 188 Such a Badge of the Romish Supremacy, that no other Nation ever wore,., viz. Peter-Pence or Rome-Scot. **1812** J. Brady *Clavis Cal.* II. 206 The confirmation he gave to the payment of the ancient Rome Scot, or Peter's Pence. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 415 Even Peter's pence, the ancient Romescot,..was witheld for a time.

attrib. **1661** J. Stephens *Procurations* 103 The Cardinal is pleased..to collect, that a judgement fell upon this Land, when first it fell off from Rome-scot pay.

¶ (See quot.)

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 663 This was the course which the Romains used in the conquest of England,..cutting upon everye portion of lande a reasonable rent, which they called Romescott.

So **† Rome-shot.** *Obs.*

c **1100** in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 264 Relaxamus etiam eos qui intra villam ipsius procinctus commorantur a collecta denariorum quam *romeschot* appellant. *a* **1121** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1095, Man syððan þæt Romȝesceot be him sende. **1546** Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 43 b, Thys Inas..clogged the west Saxons with payment of the Rome shott. **1550** *Ibid.* II. Hiv, He also restrained the Rome shot. **1570** Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 177/1 Through which deuotion of the said kinges first came in the Peterpence or Romschots in this realme. *a* **1643** Sir J. Spelman *Life Alfred* (1709) 23 The same, it seems, was called Rome-shott or Peter Pence.

Romesome, obs. form of Roomsome.

Rometh(e, obs. forms of Roomth.

Romeward (rōu·mwŭɪd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. Rome *sb.* + -ward.]

1. Towards, in the direction of, Rome.

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6810 How longe þe Romayns scholde soiourne, & whan þey scholde to Romeward tourne. **1390** Gower *Conf.* II. 200 Every lond, to Romeward which hadde be soubgit tofore. *c* **1412** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1262 Seint Ambroses legende seith, how he Ones to Rome-ward took his viage.

1887 Bowen *Virg. Ecl.* I. 26 What was the mighty occasion that Romeward called thee to go?

2. Towards the Roman Catholic Church or Roman Catholicism.

1864 Newman *Apol.* iv. (1904) 135/1 As soon as I turned my face Romeward. **1871** E. Harrison in *Life & Lett. Jowett* (1897) II. 27 Newman stirred the soul of Oxford and drew all Romeward.

Comb. **1876** Fox Bourne *Locke* I. 459 Such a system of Church discipline as Stillingfleet and the Romeward-tending Church of England advocated and enforced.

3. As *adj.* Directed to, tending towards, the Roman Catholic Church.

1851 Bp. Wilberforce in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 110 That Romeward tendency which, in many minds, is our present especial danger. **1887** *Spectator* 12 Mar. 360/2 His distinct repudiation of Romeward doctrine.

So **Ro·mewards** *adv.*

1849 M. Arnold *Resignation* 9 So warriors said, Scarf'd with the cross..: so [said]..The Goth, bound Rome-wards. **1866** T. Harper *Peace thro' Truth* Ser. I. p. xcvii, Devout and earnest persons, casting a wistful glance Romewards.

Romeyn(e, obs. forms of Roman *a.*[1]

Romic (rōu·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Rom-an *a.* + -ic.] The distinctive epithet of a system of phonetic notation devised by Dr. H. Sweet.

1877 Sweet *Handbk. Phonetics* 102 This system, which I call 'Romic' (because based on the original Roman values of the letters). *Ibid.* 202 Detailed comparison of Glossic and Romic.

† Ro·mified, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [See Rome *sb.* 2 and -ify.] That has gone over to Rome.

1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 6 My readines is alwaies prest to answere you, or any Fugitiue Romified Renegado whomsoeuer. **1613** — *Counter-Snarle* 66.

Romi·petal, *a.* [f. Rome *sb.*, after *centripetal.* Cf. med.L. *Romipeta.*] Tending towards Rome.

1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 628 The kind of jurisprudence which is the outcome of this judicial system is likely to be a centripetal, Romipetal kind.

Romish (rōu·miʃ), *a.* Also 6 Romishe, Rhomish, Romysh(e. [f. Rome *sb.* + -ish. Cf. OFris. *Rumisk, -esk*, (M)Du. *Roomsch*, OHG. *Rômisc, Rûmisc* (MHG. *Rœmisch*, G. *Römisch*), MDa. *Romsk*, MSw. *Romsk, Römsk.*]

1. Belonging, pertaining, or adhering to Rome in respect of religion; Roman Catholic.

Chiefly in hostile or opprobrious use.

1531 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* iv, Examine the Romish bishop by this rule. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 The Emperor chooseth out certen of the Romysh Relygion to make a decree. **1585** *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Priests..made ..according to the Order and Rites of the Romish Church. **1628** Prynne *Brief Surv.* Ep., Iesuitical Treatises, or Romish prayer-bookes, Portuasses, and Mannuals. *a* **1674** Milton *Hist. Moscovia* iv. Wks. 1851 VIII. 491 Upon promise of the Duke to become Romish. **1725** Berkeley *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III. 225 Our neighbours of the Romish communion. **1791** Boswell *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 642 The charity in which he lived with good men of the Romish Church. **1814** Scott *Diary* 26 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Here, after 1745,..the priest of Egg used to perform the Romish service. **1850** Bp. Wilberforce in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 91 An assurance sufficient to convince me that there is no danger of your acting in fact as a Romish confessor in the orders of the English Church. **1862** Furnivall *R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* (Roxb. Club) p. xlviii, The Romish second (Mosaic third) Commandment.

† b. *absol.* as *pl.* Roman Catholics. *Obs.*

1605 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* Y 3, In other points they seeme to stand..between the Romish and the Protestants. **1625** Pemble *Justification* (1629) 75 Against this the Romish contend, labouring to proue [etc.].

† 2. *Romish Catholic*, = Roman Catholic. *Obs.*

1606 *Proc. agst. Traitors* 28 In the names and for the behalfe of all the English Romish Catholiques. **1646** T. Temple *Irish Reb.* (1746) 24 The Romish Catholics now privately enjoyed the free exercise of their Religion. **1689** *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 468 We doe aduise that..no romish catholick be suffered to keep armes within your government or citty. **1826** [see Holy Cross].

† 3. = Roman *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* D v b, I, the romishe musicion. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 55 The Romish Tityrus, I heare, Through his Mecænas left his Oaten reede. **1600** Dekker *Gentle Craft* 18 Do this, and I will give thee..My cambricke apron, and my romish gloves. **1658** 'Optatus Ductor' *Quest. of Quest.* 23 S. Peter and S. Paul..caused no part of the bible to be translated into the Romish language. **1797** T. Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxi, A Romish squadron landed at Pompeii.

† 4. *Romish alum*: see Roman *a.*[1] 16 a. *Obs.*

1620 *Observ. on Silkwormes* D b, Roach-Allum, called Romish Allum.

† 5. *Romish herbs*: see Roman *a.*[1] 14 a. *Romish beans, peas*: see Roman *a.*[1] 14 b. *Obs.*

1648 Hexham II. s.v. *Roomsch*, Romish Pease, or Pease growing about poles. *Ibid.*, Romish beanes.

Hence **Ro·mishly** *adv.*, **Ro·mishness.**

1658 Osborn *King Jas.* Wks. (1673) 484 Prayers and Fasts appointed to be used by those Romishly affected throughout this whole Realm. **1682** *Roxb. Ball.* (1884) V. 194 Lest they..be unto Newgate sent, There (Romishly) to keep a Lent. **1864** Mrs. Oliphant *Perpetual Curate* I. iii. 51, I think he has a bad attack of Romishness coming on. **1886** *Lett. from Donegal* 40 This contempt for what they call 'Romishness'.

Ro·mist. ? *Obs.* [f. Rome *sb.* 2 + -ist.] A Roman Catholic, a Romanist.

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. (1602) 222 One selfesame Religion (such as Spanish Romistes haue). **1606** Dekker *Double P. P.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 159 Since so strange Commotion..Puffes the Romist vp in Armes. **1677** W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. x. 177 This..consists in Words and Deeds. Now Romists have a Marvellous Stroak at both. **1716** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. Diss. Drama 6 The Emblem of Geometry being apply'd to Presbytery, and the visionary Romists. **1784** J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. iv. 80 The Church of England's imitation of the Romists. **1821** *Fair Witch of Glasllyn* II. 349 The Dominicans were the ultra Romists.

† b. So *Romist Catholic. Obs.*[−1]

1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 96 As much a nose of wax as the Romist Catholics say we make the other.

Ro·mized, *ppl. a.* *rare*[−1]. [See Rome *sb.* 2 and -ize.] Siding with Rome.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 52 The Romiz'd faction were zealous in his behalf.

Ro·mmack, *v. dial.* In 8 **romack, 9 rommak, -mock.** [Of obscure origin: the variant *rammack* has a wide range, and *rummack* is current in north-western dialects.]

1. *trans.* To rummage or fish *up.*

1770 *Boston Rec.* (1887) XVIII. 30 Were it possible to romack up any absurd obsolete notion, which might have seemed calculated to propagate slavish doctrines.

2. *intr.* To romp or gambol boisterously or rudely. Hence **Ro·mmacking** *ppl. a.*

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *a* 1837 Clare in Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* (1854) s.v., She's a rommaking, slommaking thing. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*

Romme, obs. f. Room. **Rommidge,** obs. var. Rummage *v.* **Rommy,** obs. var. Roomy *adv.* **Romnay, -ney,** variants of Rumney.

† **Romongour.** *Obs.*—[1] [App. a comb. of *-monger*, but the first element is obscure. The French original has *maskignons.*] A (horse-) coper, corser, or dealer.

1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Þe zixte is: [to] hede þe zoþnesse of þe þinge þet me wyle zelle, ase doþ þe romongours of hors.

Romour, obs. form of Rumour.

Romp (rɒmp), *sb.* [Perh. a later form of Ramp *sb.*[1] with slight modification of sense.]

1. One who romps; *esp.* a play-loving, lively, merry girl (or woman).

1706 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, One that knows how to deal with such romps as you are. 1713 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. i, Your Romps that have no regard to the common Rules of Civility. 1783 Johnson in Boswell *Life* (Oxf. ed.) II. 512 She was a better romp than any I ever saw in nature. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xv, The Matrons and Seniors of the Stage frisking and dashing through the parts of Romps and Rakes. 1846 De Quincey *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 171 Such a girl.. you might call a romp; but not a hoyden, observe; no horse-play. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I. xi. 257 Another variety of the fat school-girl is there in the romp.

2. A piece of lively, boisterous play; a merry frolic. Freq. in *pl.*

1734 Fielding *Universal Gallant* III, What, are you at romps, good people? 1756-82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* I. iv. 248 A game of romps was never so well dignified before. 1797 Mme. D'Arblay *Lett.* Dec., My little rogue soon engaged him in a romp. 1847 Ticknor *Life, Lett. & Jrnls.* II. xi. 229 The most thorough game of romps I have come across for many a day. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x, I have been having a romp with my godson.

Comb. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 528 Romp-loving Miss Is haul'd about, in gallantry robust.

Romp (rɒmp), *v.* [Perh. a modification of Ramp *v.*[1] Cf. Romp *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To play, sport, or frolic in a very lively, merry, or boisterous manner.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 2 This careless Jade was eternally romping with the Footman. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 143 How will you..prevent your sons from consorting with the blackguard, or your daughters from romping among the grooms? 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 83 Gentlemen..romped with the girls of the house. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 143 The young people will have been romping about the parlours. 1881 H. Smart *Race for Wife* ii, They had romped together as children.

transf. 1891 'J. S. Winter' *Lumley* ix, The big mare.., after romping about the road for a minute or two, tore away up a steep hill.

2. Chiefly *racing slang*: **a.** To move, cover the ground, easily and rapidly.

1891 'J. S. Winter' *Mrs. Bob* 120 To use the language of the turf, she romped clean away from them. 1893 H. M. Doughty *Our Wherry* 70 In what was rough water to our little ship we romped along.

b. To get *in* (or *home*), to win a race or prize with the greatest ease.

1888 'Thormanby' *Men of the Turf* 16 Eclipse..simply romped in, the easiest of winners. 1891 *Sporting Life* 20 Mar. (Farmer), I recall his recent half-mile at Oxford, when he romped home in the easiest possible manner.

3. *trans.* To drive or convey in a romping fashion.

1895 Kipling *2nd Jungle Bk.* 78 Baloo..would shamble alongside a wavering line and half frighten, half romp it clumsily back to the proper road. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 7/3 They were being romped back to Hanopoulo as fast as mules could take them.

Rompe, obs. form of Rump.

† **Rompee.** *Her. Obs.* Also **7 rompe.** [Alteration of F. *rompu* (pa. pple. of *rompre*), on the analogy of other heraldic terms in *-ee.*] Broken.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. v. 133 He beareth, Sable, a cheueron Rompee, betweene three Mullets, Or, by the Name of Sault. *Ibid.*, This cheueron in Blazon is called Rompe or rather Rompu. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Rompee*, or *Rompu*, in Heraldry, is applied to Arms, or other Ordinaries, that are represented broken; and to Chevrons whose upper Points are cut. [1868 Cussans *Her.* (1893) 82 In this example..the Pales..are *rompu*, or broken by a Bend.]

Romper (rɒ·mpəɹ). [f. Romp *v.* + -er.] One who romps.

1842 A. de Vere *Song of Faith* 206 Boarding-school rompers, academic praters. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 104 To look wistfully at the sitters when romping and at the rompers when sitting.

† **Ro·mpering.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning obscure.)

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* v, I scorne sleepe. ..I scorne meate, I come for rompering, I come to waite upon my charge discreetely.

Ro·mping, *vbl. sb.* [f. Romp *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb; boisterous play.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 6 His Pleasantry consists in Romping. 1731-8 Swift *Pol. Conv.* 56, I have torn my Petticoat with your odious Romping. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 27 She loved romping. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 135 The period that ushers in the carnival with rompings in the streets.

Ro·mping, *ppl. a.* [f. Romp *v.* + -ing[2].]

1. Of persons: That romps; engaged in, or given to, romping.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 187 ¶ 3 The Air she gave herself was that of a Romping Girl. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Edinb.* Poet. Wks. (1871) 53 There, romping miss the rounded slate may drop, And kick it out with persevering hop. 1869 Trollope *He knew*, etc. xlvii. (1878) 260 Simply a romping girl, hardly more than a year or two beyond her teens. *fig.* 1839-52 Bailey *Festus* 253 Thine eyes are like two romping stars. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* vi, And so five tearing, romping years went by.

2. Of actions, etc.: Having the character of a romp or romps.

1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Fr. Governess* Wks. 1832 III. 180 Miss Fanshawe, in a romping manner, pulled the paper out of her hands. 1835 *Politeness & Gd.-breeding* 48 Avoid all romping tricks. 1890 'L. Falconer' *Mademoiselle Ixe* iv, [She] listened respectfully to a denunciation of lawn tennis as a romping and unfeminine pastime.

Hence **Ro·mpingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1864).

Ro·mpish, *a.* [f. Romp *sb.* + -ish.] Inclined to romp; frolicsome.

1711 [implied in Rompishness]. 1775 Ash, *Rompish*, inclined to rough play. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Ramp*, A creature is ramp that is rompish inclined. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 195/1 A rompish young personage.

Hence **Ro·mpishly** *adv.*; **Ro·mpishness.**

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 187 ¶ 3 She would..run into some other unaccountable Rompishness. 1847 Webster, *Rompishly.* 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 220 Calculated to develope playful rompishness into boldness.

Rompney, variant of Rumney.

Ro·mpster. *rare*—[1]. = Romper.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 3/1 Unfamiliar to the Yuletide rompsters of England.

Rompt, obs. form of Rump. **Rompth,** obs. var. Roomth. **Rompu,** *Her.*: see Rompee. **Rompus,** obs. f. Rumpus.

Rompy (rɒ·mpi), *a.* [f. Romp *sb.* + -y.] Characterized by romps or romping; full of frolic.

1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. 134 Well, perhaps it is a little rompy. 1867 F. H. Ludlow *Brace of Boys* 282 Everybody was permitted to be young again, and romp with the rompiest. 1877 Dixon *Diana, Lady Lyle* II. VI. i. 91 Bessie is..plump, rompy, bursting with health.

† **Romsen,** obs. variant of Ramson.

1647 Hexham *Eng.-Dutch Dict.* (Herbs), Romsens, *Knop loock, ofte wilde Loock.*

Romth(y, variants of Roomth(y.

Romule·ian, *a.* = next (sense 2).

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 309/1 In the Romuleian legend. *Ibid.*, The Romuleian myth.

Romulian (romiū·liăn), *a. rare.* Also **7 -ean.** [ad. L. *Rōmuleus*, or f. *Rōmulus* the founder of Rome + -ian.]

† **1.** Roman Catholic. *Obs.*—[1]

1614 Br. Hall *No Peace with Rome* § 3 What heresie is there in all times which that Romulean wolfe and her bawling clients are not wont to cast vpon vs?

2. Derived from, connected with, Romulus.

1842-3 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 604 Six ancient Romulian years of 304 days each. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 676/1 Exposure or killing of a child by its father contrary to the Romulian rules.

† **Ro·mulist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *Rōmul-us* + -ist.]

1. A descendant of Romulus; a Roman.

1594 Kyd *Cornelia* III. ii. 57 Why from Molossus and false Hanibal Haue yee reseru'd the noble Romulists?

2. A Roman Catholic.

1620 Br. Hall *Hon. Marr. Clergy* II. xvii, That sowre milke wherewith the shee-wolfe of the Seven Hills feeds the faction of her Romulists and Rhemists.

† **Ro·my,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **rumy-, rumi-, romi-,** 4-5 **romy,** 5 **romee, rome.** [Of obscure origin. The synonymous Sc. form Rummis(h) may indicate an OF. **rumir, *romir*, with lengthened stem **rumiss-.*] *intr.* To roar, to cry.

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* ciii. 22 Lyoun whelpes romiand þat þai reue swa. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxi. 12 Hij maden her sautes vp me as a lyon rauissand and rumiand. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1543 He..romyes as a rad ryth[er] þat rorez for drede. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1124 Thane he romyed and rared, and ruydly he strykez. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 300 Þis lyon wakend & myssyd his felow, & soght here & þer romyand & couthe not fynde hit. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* v. iv. 165 He rored and romed soo hydously that it were merueill to here. [Copying the allit. *Morte Arth.* 784.]

Hence † **Ro·mying** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4774 Bot what þat romiyng sal signify, Na man may whit, bot God almyghty. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 301 With a grete romying he ran opon þaim.

† **Ron**[1]. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The word being app. southern, it is uncertain whether the original form is *ron* or *rǫn*:—**ran*: the latter would have a parallel in Ir. *rann* verse, poem, but any real connexion between the two is very doubtful. In *Cursor M.* 219 the form *ron* prob. stands for *roun, rūn*, but *riot ron* (riming with *don* done) in line 26938 may belong here.]

A short poem or song, *esp.* a love-song.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 108 Nalde ha nane ronnes ne nane luue runes leornin ne lustnen. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 2 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 A mayde Cristes me bit yorne, þat ich hire wurche a luue ron [*rimes* -mon, con]. 1327 in *Rel. Antiquæ* I. 119 Herkne to my ron As ich ou telle con. *c* 1370 *Clene Maydenhod* (Vernon MS.) 2 Of a trewe loue clene and derne Ichaue I-write þe A Ron [*rimes* -mon, con, vppon].

† **Ron**[2]. *Obs.*—[1] [var. of Ro *sb.* The *-n* is prob. not due merely to the rime-word *don*: cf. Rone *v.* and *mistrun* for Mistrow *sb.*] Rest.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24163 O[n] quam sal i nu cri and call, I redles vte o ron [*v.r.* ro]?

† **Ron**[3]. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Some kind of fish.

1525 in *Excerpta Lib. Dom. Jas. V* (Bann. Cl.) 7, ij ronis, lxxxiiij merlingis. *Ibid.* 8, j ron.

Ron, obs. form of Rone *sb.*[1], Roun, Run.

Ronagate, obs. form of Runagate.

‖ **Roncador** (rɒŋkădō·ɹ). *U.S.* [Sp., agent-noun f. *roncar* to snore, snort.] One or other of several sciænoid fishes of the Pacific coast of North America (see quots.).

1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 572 *Sciæna stearnsi*,..Roncador. *Sciæna saturna*,..Red Roncador. 1884 Rathbun *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* III. 379 *Corvina Saturna.* This fish is known where found as the 'Red Roncador'; less commonly as the 'Black Roncador' or 'Croaker'. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 135 *Umbrina roncador*, generally known as the 'Yellow-tailed' or 'Yellow-finned Roncador'.

Ronceval, variant of Rouncival.

Ronchal, variant of Rhonchal.

Rond (rɒnd), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* [var. of Rand *sb.*]

† **1.** = Rand *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 148 When he ys rysen [he] romeþ out, and ryght wel aspieþ Whar he may rapest haue a repast oþer a ronde of bacon. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 435 In ij. rondes of beffe, vj.d. 1572 J. Jones *Buckstones Bathes Benefyte* 9 b, Some in forme of Cakes, as at weddings: some Rondes of Hogs, as at vpsittings. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1869) App. 46 For a sirloin, a rumpe, a buttocke, 2 necks, and a rond of beef.

2. In East Anglia, a marshy, reed-covered strip of land lying between the natural river-bank and the artificial embankment. Cf. Rand *sb.* 1.

1865 [see Reed *sb.*[1] 14]. 1878 Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* i. 8 In most parts of our country the rivers have their sloping shores and ronds. 1887 Rye *Norfolk Broads* 94 You will be run on to the rond so firmly.., that you will be unable to get off till the tide rises.

attrib. 1882 C. Davies *Norf. Broads & Rivers* XV. (1884) 110 The rond islands go floating up and down until they find a haven in some dyke or bay.

† **Rond,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A (dry) stick or rod.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Þe grene bowes beoð al uordruwede, & forwurðen to druie hwite rondes. *Ibid.* 150 Hwonne þe rinde is aweie,..adruieð þe bowes, & iwurðet hwite rondes, to none þinge betere þen to fures fode.

† **Rond,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. OE. *rǫnd* Rond *sb.*, Rand *sb.*] *trans.* To cut or tear into strips. (Also with *to-*.)

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Wið sweord scharpe ant wið eawles of irne hire leofliche lich rondin ant rendin. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1974 Her..wes þis meiden iset, for to al torenden & reowðfulliche torondin.

Rond, obs. form of Round.

‖ **Rondache** (rɒndæ·ʃ, ‖ roňdaʃ). Also **7 ro(u)ndass.** [F. *rondache*, † *rondace* (hence Du. *rondas*), f. *rond* Round *a.*]

1. A small circular shield or buckler.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxvi. 487 For defensive armes they had little rondaches or targets. 1623 Hexham *Tongue-combat* 43 The Targets or Roundasses which some of these Gens-gallants did beare. 1672 Dryden *Assignation* II. i, Haunting her Street by Night, with Guittars, Dark-Lanthorns, and Rondaches. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VI. 351 This shield..being a round *rondache*, or highland target. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 6/2 A circular rondache of bright steel.

† **2.** *transf.* A foot-soldier. *Obs.*

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 38 We..tooke in some Workes from the Enemies, and brought into the towne 2 Rondasses. 1646 Howell *Lewis XIII*, 122 He offer'd with his rondaches, and by an assault Seaward, to carry the Town.

‖ **Ronde** (rɒnd). *Typog.* [a. F. *ronde*, fem. of *rond* Round *a.*] A form of type imitating handwriting. Also *attrib.*

1838 Timperley *Printers' Man.* 63 Ronde Type, in imitation of secretary, has been very lately introduced to the notice of the profession. 1846 *Wood & Sharwoods' Spec. Bk. Type*, Great Primer Ronde. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Ronde*, a fancy character of type somewhat similar to a script.

Ronde, obs. form of Round.

Rondeal, obs. form of Rondel.

‖ **Rondeau** (rɒ·ndo, ‖ roňdo). Also **6 rund-, 8 roundeau.** [F., later form of *rondel*: see next.]

1. A short poem, consisting of ten, or in stricter sense of thirteen, lines, having only two rimes throughout and with the opening words used twice as a refrain. (See also Roundo.)

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 71 A boke..conteyninge all the songes, baladdes, rundeaux, and vyrelayes, which the gentyll duke had made in his tyme.

1691 Dryden *Amphitryon* IV. [*heading*], A rondeau. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusements* 132 Their most diversified Conversations are a sort of Roundeaus that end either in Artificial Slanders, or gross Flattery. 1710 Pope *Lett.* (1736) V. 87 This sort of writing call'd the *Rondeau* is what I never knew practis'd in our nation. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 13 They dealt much in the rondeau, a very

popular species of metre long afterwards. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* III. vi. 46 She..used to sit up half the night writing ballads and rondeaux. 1889 A. Lang *Lett. on Lit.* ii. (ed. 2) 25 In his first volume Mr. Bridges offered a few rondeaux and triolets.

b. *transf.* A refrain.

1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1831) II. xxv. 178 This is the rondeau of your argument.

2. *Mus* (See quot. 1841 and Rondo 1.)

1773 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 186 Hetty.. began a rondeau in the overture to Sacchini's new opera. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. 1. 430 Rondeau. Sung by Mr. Weichsell and set by Mrs. Hook. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 142/1 *Rondeau* (Fr.) or *Rondo* (It.), a kind of air consisting of two or more strains, in which, after finishing the second strain, the first is repeated, and again after the third, etc., always returning to and concluding with the first.

Rondel (rɒ·ndĕl). Also 4 **rondeal**, 5 **-delle**, 6–7 **rondell**. [a. older F. *rondel* masc. (later *rondeau*: see prec.), or *rondelle* fem., f. *rond* Round *a.* Cf. Roundel and Rundle.]

1. A circle; a circular object. Now *arch.* †Also *spec.* a round shield; the midriff.

The precise sense in quot. 1630 is not clear.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 452 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 A luyte rondel ase a sikel Men seoth þar-on liȝt. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e viij, In the mydref that callid is the rondell also. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 188/2 The ayre striken wᵗ the breth of the spiker, & equally rolling forth in rondels to the eares of the hearers. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Mak reddy 3our.. halbardis, rondellis, tua handit sourdis and tairgis. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* 113 Hast thou not thus wrapt a rondell [L. *orbem*] of dyvine sinceritie? 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 654 They give a jirke, as if a twig bended into a rondle were sodainly let go. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. vi, Chalk, and renew the rondels, I am now Resolved to stay. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xvii. 26 As some mule [leaves] in a glutinous sludge her rondel of iron.

†**b.** *Fortif.* A round tower. *Obs.*

1686 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2159/1 The Duke of Lorrain's Attack embraces three Rondels or Towers. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 2 The maine castle is..fortified with six very large towers or rondells. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rondel*, in Fortification, is a round Tower sometimes erected at the Foot of the Bastions. [Hence in later Dicts.]

†**c.** A round or rung of a ladder. *Obs.*

1723 *Briton* No. 6 And make their Vices the only Rondels whereby they mount the Ladder of tow'ring Preferment.

2. A rondeau, or a special form of this.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 133 He can carolles make, Rondeal, balade and virelai. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 1, Y made for her loue songges, balades, rondelles, virallayes, and diuerse nwe thinges. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxviii. 492 They haue likewise put our compositions of musicke into their language, as Octaves, Songs, and Rondells. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Roundelay*, Some writers speak of the Roundelay, or Rondel, as a kind of air appropriated to dancing. 1887 Gleeson White *Ball. & Rondeau* Introd. p. lviii, In its origin the rondel was a lyric of two verses...With Charles d'Orléans the rondel took the distinct shape..of fourteen lines on two rhymes. *Ibid.*, Nor are these rondel-triolets exceptions; they are quite common till the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Rondelai: see Roundelay.

†**Ro·ndelet.** *Obs. rare.* Also **rondlette**. [a. F. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel* Rondel 2.] A short rondeau. (Cf. Roundlet.)

1575 Gascoigne *Notes Instruction* Wks. U j b, Then haue you also a rondlette, the which doth alwayes end with one self same foote or repeticion, and was thereof (in my iudgement) called a rondelet.

Rondelet, obs. variant of Runlet 1.

‖ **Rondeletia** (rɒndĕlī·ʃiă). Also **-olecia**. [mod.L., after the French naturalist *Rondelet* (1507–66).]

1. A tropical American genus of *Cinchonaceæ*; a plant or shrub of this genus.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. s.v. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s.v., The species chiefly cultivated is..American rondeletia, with a woody stalk ten or twelve feet high;..flowers sessile, white. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 242/2 Rondeletias..may now be struck from cuttings made of the young shoots.

2. A perfume resembling that which is characteristic of this genus of plants.

1840 Hook *Fitzherbert* I. vii. 77 His yellow silk pocket-handkerchief scented .. with a vile mixture of musk and bergamot, yclept rondolecia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 989/1 The perfume sold as Rondeletia takes its name from this plant, but is not prepared from any part of it.

Rondell, obs. form of Rondel, Rundle.

‖ **Rondelle** (rɒndĕl¹). [F., f. *rond* Round *a.* Cf. Rondel.] A round; a circular piece.

In quot. 1839 the process described is a French one.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 328 The thick cake of congealed metal (*rondelle*) is lifted off with tongs. *Ibid.*, These *rondelles* are immediately immersed in cold water. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 288 A rondelle of firwood is fixed normally to the tube by its centre.

Rondelle, obs. form of Rondel.

Ro·ndelled, *a. rare* −¹. [f. Rondel 1 b.] Furnished with small towers.

1858 H. Mayhew *Upper Rhine* (1860) 342 A belvidere built..at the cost of Herr Hofrath von Seyfried, whose rondelled residence is seen close by.

Rondle, variant of Rondelle.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1970/1 *Rondle* (Metal-working), ..the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in cooling, and which is removed..as it congeals.

Rondlet, obs. f. Runlet. **Rondlette,** var. Rondelet *Obs.* **Rondnesse,** obs. f. Roundness.

‖ **Rondo** (rɒ·ndo). [It. *rondo*, a. F. *rondeau*.]

1. *Mus.* 'A piece of music having one principal subject, to which a return is always made after the introduction of other matter (Grove).

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 227 A cantabile movement.., the subject of which is highly graceful; and is succeeded by a very pleasing rondo. 1811 Busby *Dict. Music* (ed. 3) s.v., The Rondo..takes its name from the circumstance of the melody going round, after both the second and third strain, to the first strain, with which it finally closes. In the vocal Rondo considerable discernment is requisite in the choice of proper words. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 610 The King..thus cuts the Gordian knot, and brings down the curtain upon a rapturous rondo from the *prima donna*. 1887 H. C. Banister *Mus. Anal.* ix. 218 When..there is more than one Episode, and therefore at least two returns to the Subject, the Episodical Movement is termed a Rondo.

attrib. 1874 Ouseley *Mus. Form* 46 A tabular view of the Rondo Form..will sufficiently explain its structure. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 753/2 The white distrusts the Indian,..the Greaser hates the white; there is a perfect rondo movement of dislike and antagonism.

2. A game of chance played with balls on a table. In quot. *attrib.*

1859 J. W. Palmer *New & Old* 229 (Cent.), With card and dice, roulette wheels and rondo balls, he fooled himself to the top of his bent.

Rondure (rɒ·ndiŭr). [ad. F. *rondeur*.] A circle or round object; roundness. Cf. Roundure.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxi, All things rare, That heauens ayre in this huge rondure hems.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 27 The rondure brave, the lilied loveliness. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 213 Cherubs clustered in the rondure of rose-windows.

Rone (rōun), *sb.*¹ Now *dial.* Also 5–6 (9) **ron**, 6 *pl.* **ronnis**, **-ys**, 9 **roan**. [A northern word and prob. of Scand. origin, being phonetically equivalent to mod.Norw. dial. *rune*, var. of *runne*, *runn*, ON. *runnr* (mod.Icel. *runnur* and *runni*), in the same sense. The form *ranez* in the alliterative *Morte Arth.* 923 is no doubt an error.] A brake or thicket; thick bush or undergrowth. Also *attrib.*, as *rone-root*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1466 He rechated, & rode þur3 ronez ful þyk. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 72 Þe rose ragged on rys, richest on Rone. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 357 The rone wes thik that Wallace slepyt in. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 69 Smal byrdis, flokand throw thik ronnis thrang. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 359 With mos and mure and mony wodis wyld, And ron and roche. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 288 The Weird Sisters..Saw reavens rugand at that ratton be a ron ruit.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 145 The foot-path..conducting us through a roan of stunted oak and hazel. 1824 Macтaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Rossens*, The hounds could not uncover him, so the ron was set in flames about his lugs. 1846 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Rone*, properly a thick plantation of bushes; but in the North usually applied to a thick cover of whins, which is called 'a rone of whins'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 83 'Hazely roans,' hazel brakes. 'Brackeny roans,' fern brakes.

† **Rone,** *sb.*² Also 5 **roone**. Perh. early forms of *roan* Rowan (the berry).

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 612, Y schalle geve the a nobylle stede, Also redd as ony roone [*rimes* stone, slon, upon]. 15.. in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 192 My rubie cheiks, wes reid as rone, Ar leyn. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xli. 12 Quhair lilies lyk lou is, Als rid as the rone [*rime* gone].

Rone, *sb.*³ *Sc. rare.* Also 7 **ronn**. [Of obscure origin.] A strip or patch of ice formed on the surface of the ground. Hence **Ro·ny** *a.* (see quot. 1639).

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1050 3e ar the lamps that sould schaw them the licht To leid them on this sliddrie rone of yce. 1639 Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls Sutherl.* (1813) 208 This wes called the Ronie rode, becaus it hapned in the wunter season, when as the ground wes full of ronns, or sheckles of yce. 1851 W. Anderson *Rhymes*, etc. (1867) 12 He slippit his foot on a rone i' the brae.

Rone (rōun), *sb.*⁴ *Sc.* Also **ronn**, **rhone**, **roan**. [Of obscure origin.] A pipe or gutter leading down from, or fixed under, the eaves of a roof to carry off the rain-water.

α. 1808 Jamieson, *Rone*, the spout affixed to the side of a house, for carrying down the rain-water from the roof. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxvii, There being then no ronns to the houses,..the rain came gushing in a spout. 1859 M. Findlater *Betty Musgrave* III The drip from a broken rone falling into the hollowed doorstone. 1876 W. P. Buchan *Plumbing* i. 3 Simple half-circle iron rhones—*i. e.*, half-round eaves gutters made of cast iron.

β. 1822 Galt *Ann. Parish* xxxiii, Getting..the window cheeks painted, with roans put up. 1831 J. Wilson *Noctes Amb.* Wks. 1856 III. 152 You couldna hae been watter had you stood..under a roan. Say spout, James, roan is vulgar —it is Scotch. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 175 Climbing up a convenient roan or water pipe.

† **Rone,** *v. Obs. rare.* [var. of Ro *v.*, the *n* of the inf. being taken as part of the stem. Cf. *mistrun* for Mistrow *v.*, and see Ron ².] *trans.* To recreate; to comfort or console.

In the *E. E. Psalter* rendering L. *consolari*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3351 Ysaac him yode to rone [*v.r.* ro], Thoght on thing he had to done. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvi. 3, [I] Forsoke mi saule roned to be. *Ibid.* cxvii. 76 Be þi merci þat ite rone me.

Hence † **Ro·ning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxii. 5 Mikel ronynge þai me do. *Ibid.* xciii. 19 Þine roninges fained mi saule in querte.

Rone, obs. f. Roan; obs. pa. t. Rain *v.* **Rong,** obs. f. Rank *a.*, Rung *sb.*; obs. pa. t. Reign *v.*, Ring *v.* **Ronge,** variant of Rounge *v. Obs.* **Rongue,** obs. f. Rung *sb.* **Ronk(e,** obs. ff. Rank *a.* **Ronk-,** var. Rank *v.*¹ *Obs.* **Ronlet,** obs. f. Runlet. **Ronne,** obs. f. Run *v.* (and *pa. pple.*). **Ronneagate,** obs. f. Runagate.

† **Ronnelles,** obs. var. Rendles, rennet.

1530 Palsgr. 177 *Maisgue*, the ronnelles suche as chese is made with.

Ronnen, obs. pa. pple. of Run *v.* **Ronner,** obs. f. Runner. **Ronnet,** Sc. var. Runnet *sb.*¹ **Ronning,** obs. f. Running. **Ronnogate,** obs. f. Runagate. **Ronnon, -yn,** obs. inf. Run *v.* **Ronnyng,** obs. f. Running. **Ronnysh,** var. of Runish *a.*²

Ronquil (rɒ·ŋkil). *U.S.* [ad. Sp. *ronquillo* slightly hoarse, f. *ronco* hoarse.] One or other of a group of fishes found in the North Pacific.

1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 619 *Icosteidæ* (The Ronquils). *Ibid.* 623 *B[athymaster] signatus*,..Ronquil.

Ronsake, obs. form of Ransack *v.*

Ronsa·rdian. *rare* −¹. [f. Pierre de *Ronsard* (1524–1585), the French poet.] =next.

1697 Dryden *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 206 To this the Ronsardians reply,..what remained for him, but, without delay, to pursue his first adventure?

Ro·nsardist. [See prec. and -ist.] A follower of Ronsard; a poet who writes in the style of Ronsard.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 651/1 He wrote sonnets and odes as became a Ronsardist. 1894 Gosse *Jacobean Poets* 9 Barnaby Barnes, that isolated Ronsardist among our London poets, published no lyrics after 1595.

So **Ro·nsardizing** *ppl. a.*

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 651/1 Desportes..and Bertaut.. continue the Ronsardizing tradition.

Ronsee, -si, varr. Rouncy *Obs.* **Ronsoune,** obs. f. Ransom. **Ront(e,** obs. ff. Runt.

Röntgen (rö·ntɣĕn), the name of a German scientist (Prof. Conrad W. Röntgen), used attrib. in *Röntgen rays* (see Ray *sb.*¹ 1 and quots.), *photograph*.

1896 Thomson in *Proc. Royal Soc.* LIX. 274 The Röntgen rays, when they fall upon electrified bodies, rapidly discharge the electrification. 1896 — in *Nature* 27 Feb. 391 The methods of producing Röntgen photographs. 1896 *M'Clure's Mag.* Apr. 405 The Röntgen rays are certain invisible rays resembling, in many respects, rays of light, which are set free when a high pressure electric current is discharged through a vacuum tube.

Hence **Rö·ntgenism**; **Rö·ntgenize** *v.*

1899 *Proc. Royal Soc.* LXV. 120 The analogy between the conductivity of salt vapours and that of Röntgenised gases. 1900 *Dunglison's Med. Dict.* App., *Roentgenism*, morbid condition induced by X-rays.

Rony *a.*: see Rone *sb.*³ **Ronyon**: see Runnion. **Ronyous,** variant of Roinous *a. Obs.*

† **Roo,** *sb. Obs.*−¹ [ad. OF. *roe* (mod.F. *roue*):—L. *rota*. Cf. Row *sb.*³] A wheel.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3374, I salle redily rolle þe roo at þe gayneste. [Cf. 3388 Abowte scho whirles the whele.]

Roo, var. Ro, rest; obs. f. Roe, Row.

Roo (rū), *v. Orkn.* and *Shetl. dial.* Forms: 7–8 **row**, 8–9 **rue**, 9– **roo**. [Of Scand. origin, corresponding to Norw. dial. *rua*, Icel. *rýja* (pa. t. *rúði*, pa. pple. *rúinn*).] *trans.* To strip (sheep) of wool by hand; to pluck (wool) in this manner.

1612 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1615 *Acts Lawting Sheriff Orkney* (Maitland Cl.) 175 It is statut and ordanit that it sall nocht be lesum to no maner of persone nor persones to rowing [*sic*] ony scheip unto the tyme they be lawfullie warnit. 1629 *Ibid.* 205 That nane tak..nor row sheip on Sonday. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 8 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotl.* XXVI. (1892) 198 That none mark lambs or row sheep..but at the sight of sufficient witnesses. 1809 A. Edmonston *Zetland* II. 211 About the middle of May, when the fleece begins to loosen spontaneously, it is pulled off with the hand; this operation is called *rooing* the sheep. 1856 Eliza Edmondstone *Sk. & Tales Shetland* xiv. 175 The wool is never shorn, but *rooed*, that is, pulled with the fingers from the creature's back, lock by lock.

Hence **Roo·ing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1612 *Acts Lawting Sheriff Orkney* (Maitland Cl.) 160 Act for Thift, Rowing and pulling of Scheip. 1807 J. Hall in *Bulwark* (1905) June 140/2 Nor does this operation, here called 'rooing', seem to give the animal the smallest pain, if performed at the proper season. 1822 Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 439 At the same time the general *rueing* begins. 1883 R. M. Fergusson *Rambles* xvi. 104 It is the rooing day, when sheep are shorn.

Roob, obs. form of Robe.

Rood (rūd), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 1–6 **rod**, 3–6 **rode** (6 **roide**, **rodde**), 4–7 **roode**, 5 **roed**, **rowd**, 6 **roud**, 6– **rood**. **β.** *Sc.* 5 **rwd**, 5–6 **rud**, 5– **rude**, 6– **ruid** (9 **reed**). [OE. *rōd* fem. (obl. cases *rōde*, pl. *rōda*), corresponding in sense 1 to OFris. *rōde*, OS. *ruoda*, OIcel. *rōða* (also *rōði* masc.); the latter is prob. from OE. In the sense of twig or Rod (also measuring-rod, measure of land), the cognate forms appear as Fris. *roede* (*roe*), MDu. *ro(o)de*, *roede*, *ruede* (Du. *roede*), OS. *ruoda* (MLG. *rōde*, *rōdhe*, LG. *rōde*, *rōe*), OHG. *rouda*, *ruada*, *ruota* (MHG. *ruote*, *rûte*, G. *ruthe*, *rute*). In OE. the original application of this sense

appears only in the compound *seglrôd* sail-yard, which corresponds to OHG. *segalrôda*.]

I. †1. A cross, as an instrument of execution; = Cross *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 30 Nov., On Patria þære ceastre he wæs ahangen on rode. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 191 Forþon þe he me of eorþan to heofenum laþaþ, þy sceal min rod onwended beon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xl. 19 Æfter þam hæt Pharao þe ahon on rode [=22 on gealgan]. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, þe Iudeus of Noruuic bohton an cristen cild.., &..him on rode hengen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Seint Andreu muhte iðolien þet te herde rode hef him touward heouene. *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 75 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 3 Huy founden roden þreo :..þe rode þat god was on ido, and þat þe tweie þeoues weren on an-honge. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 96 Þaȝ I be nummen in Niniue & naked dispoyled, On rode rwly to-rent.

2. The cross upon which Christ suffered; the cross as the symbol of the Christian faith. Now only *arch.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Mar., Seo Cristes rod on þære he wæs ahongen. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 25 Ȝestodun ..æt ðær rode hælendes moder..& suoester. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* vi. 74 Mid haliȝ-dome of þæs hælendes rode. *c* 1205 Lay. 11165 Þa rode, þe Crist ure lauerd alisden on þes middelærd. *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 24 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 1 He seide me..to burie þe rode op-on Caluarie hulle. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1669 Bi þat blisful barn þat bouȝt us on þe rode. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 427 þe foure irene nayles þat Crist was i-nayled with to þe rode. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* t. i. (1544) 3 You for to saue He starf upon the roode. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* 12 Whan she sawe her sone on the rode, The swerde of sorowe gave that lady a wounde. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Devot. Poems* iii. 41 When he wes rent vpon the rude, He boght belevers with his blude. 1609 J. Davies (Heref.) *Holy Roode* Wks. (Grosart) I. 22/2 We must endure the Racke, as he the Rood.

1801 Wordsw. *Cuckoo & Night.* xix, God,..that died upon the rood, From thee and thy base throat, keep all that's good. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 336 Good hope I have Of help from Him that died upon the rood.

fig. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 24 ȝif hua wil æfter meh ȝe-cyme..ȝenimma roda *vel* unhælo his & ȝefylȝeð me. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 He muneȝeð us an oðer rode to berene, þet is inemned..fleises lensing. *c* 1200 Ormin 5609 He take hiss rode, & bere itt rihht & follȝhe swa min bisne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Þu schalt acorien þe rode, þet is, acorien his sunne.

† b. Used without article, esp. *on rood*. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xiii. 16 Meȝen ðorh rode deaðes fordrestende. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Mar., Æfter þrym monðum wæs Crist ahangen on rode. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 42 ȝif [he] cyniȝ israhela is, astiȝe nu of rode. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Efter ure lauerd es pine, ant his passiun, ant his deð on rode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 386 Ne sulen it neuere ben un-don, Til ihesus beð on Rode don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10393 Iesu crist was tan And don on rode for our wite. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 705 He on rode þat blody dyed. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxix, Be him that starf on rude. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 151 'Mercy,' he said, 'for him that deit on rud'. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 103 Thow, quhois blude on rude ran for my deid. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 131 On Rude, thow sched thy blude.

1823 Roscoe tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* (1846) II. 139 The curse of God who died on rood, was on that sinner's head.

† c. In adjurations, *for the rood!* etc. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1766 For cristes rode ! What haue y don wou3? 13.. *Sir Beues* 461 'Beues!' a seide, 'for þe rode, What dostow her?' *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xiii, For the rode, On quat maner spendutte he his gud, That thusgate is a-way? *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 124 Schir Gawyne, graith ye that gait, for the gude rude !

d. In asseverations, *by the rood!* etc. Now only *arch.*

13.. *Sir Beues* 968 'Bleþelich,' a seide, 'be þe rod!' 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 134 'And 3et,' quod resoun, 'bi þe Rode I shal no reuthe haue'. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1459 Now, by the roode, fader, sothe sey ye. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 94 Be the rud, I am richt rad For to behald 3our halyness. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 26 Yea, by the rood ! even with the greatest. 1577–82 Breton *Floorish upon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 17/1 And of such Beds, she hath such stoare of choise (by roode). 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iii. iv. 14 *Qu.* Haue you forgot me? *Ham.* No by the Rood, not so.

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* i. xxii, Now, by the rood,..Your courtesy has err'd. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 374 Yea, by God's rood, I trusted you too much. 1896 A. Austin *England's Darling* i. i, By the rood ! they are wise enough.

3. A crucifix, *esp.* one stationed above the middle of a rood-screen; also *rarely*, a figure of the cross in wood or metal, as a religious object.

The roods at certain places are frequently mentioned as special objects of pilgrimage or worship. In some cases *rood* denotes especially the image of Christ as distinct from the cross itself.

c 1072 in Earle *Land Charters* 250 He hæfð þider ynn ȝedon..ii mycele ȝebonede roda butan oðrum litlum silfrenum swur-rodum. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083, On þære rode þe stod bufon þam weofode. *Ibid.* an. 1102, Þeofas..breokan þa mynstre of Burh, & þær inne naman..roden & calicen & candel-sticcan. *c* 1205 Lay. 22101 Þe king nom ane rode [*c* 1275 an halidom]. 1297 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 6594 He wende him uorþ to chirche & biuore þe rode com. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 145, I swere.. þat sunne wol I lete,..And bidde þe Rode of Bromholm bringe me out of dette. *Ibid.* vii. 93, I bar hom þat I borwede, ..by þe Rode of Chestre! *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* ii. ix. 194 [To go] to the rode of the north dore at London rather than to ech other roode. 1496–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 224 Item, to the karvare..for mendyng the Roode, the Crosse, þe Mary & Iohn. 1503 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 179 That wold be the most joyfull tydings unto me..,as knoweth the blessed Rode of Rodeborne, who save you in His blessed keepinge. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 106 All Roodes, all Images of Saintes.., should..be defaced. 1594 Lyly *Mother Bombie* v. iii, Get you gone, or I sweare by the roodes bodie Ile lay you by the heeles. 1625 Pagitt *Christianogr.* (1635) 22 Vouchsafe to blesse this Rood of the Crosse, that [etc.]. 1702 Pope *Wife of Bath* 245 He..now lies buried underneath a Rood, Fair to be seen, and rear'd of honest wood. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wheathamstead*, Here are the remains of the popish image called the Rood, which is turned into the clerk's desk. 1812 Brady *Clavis Cal.* II. 154 One of the most famous of these Crucifixes was found at Boxley Abbey in Kent, styled the Rood of Grace. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. iv. 70 The great rood that crosses the church before the altar, raised in bright blazonry against the shadow of the apse. 1873 W. H. Dixon *Two Queens* III. xvi. xi. 243 Praying and going on a pilgrimage to shrine and rood.

b. A figure or representation of the cross.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 506 Bothe riche and religious þat Rode þei honoure, þat in grotes is ygraue and in golde nobles.

4. *ellipt.* Holy Rood day. *Sc.*

1814 J. Train *Mountain Muse* 30 [She told] How he, by lore obtain'd at School, Each month could count from Rood to Yule.

5. Holy Rood: a. = sense 2. Now *arch.*

a 1100 *Leg. Rood* 3 Þære halȝan rode ȝemetnes. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F) an. 1100, On þysum ȝeare was ȝefunden seo halige rod. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Ac ðin lauerd hes ofearnede on ðare hali rode. *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 1 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 1 Þe holie rode i-founde was, ase ich eov nouþe may telle. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 431 Haue he þe malisun ..of þe leue holi rode. *a* 1515 *Interlud of Droichis* 173 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1897) 320 God bliss thame, and the Haly Rude. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iii. ii. 78 But by the holy Rood, I doe not like these seuerall Councels, I. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Old Wives Prayer*, Holy-Rood come forth and shield Us i' th' citie, and the field.

1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* vi. xx, And, by the holy rood ! A man all light, a seraph-man, On every corse there stood. 1839 Longf. *Celestial Pilot*, Then made he sign of holy rood upon them. 1842 Tennyson *Day-dream, Revival* iii, By holy rood, a royal beard !

b. = sense 3. Now *arch.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070, Hi..ȝeodon into þe mynstre, clumben upp to þe halȝe rode. 1583 Fulke *Def. Tr. Script.* iii. (1843) 187 Catholic Christians that reverently kneel in prayer before the cross, the holy rood, the images of our Saviour Christ and his saints.

1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* ii. xxiii, The Abbot on the threshold stood, And in his hand the holy rood. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ii[i]. Under the altar behind the holy rood. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama of Two Lives* 48 The Holy Rood With its crown'd Christ.

† c. = sense 4. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Aboute þe tyme of holy rode in Septembre. 1573 P. More *Alm. & Prognost.* A viij b, At holy Roode, and Gregorie, the nyght and day is equal.

d. *attrib.* (See also Rood day.)

1023 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 25 Ic Ælfric..ðas ilke kinges godne wille mid ðam halezan rode tacne ȝefæstni. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 193 [She] wrat on hire breoste..þe hali rode taken. *c* 1400 *Brut* 292 In whiche ȝere, on Holy Roed ȝeue, deide Sere Iohn of Eltham.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as rood-altar, *Sc.* an altar of the Holy Rood; rood-arch (see quot. 1850); rood-beam, a transverse beam supporting the rood, usually forming the head of a rood-screen; †rood-board, *Sc.* an offertory-box in which collections for the rood were taken; rood-cloth, a cloth used to cover the crucifix over the rood-screen during Lent; †Rood-even, the 13th of September (see Rood day); Rood-fair, *Sc.* an annual fair held locally either in May or September; †rood-light, a light maintained before or beside the rood; †Rood-mass, a mass said in honour of the rood; also †Rood(s)mas (day), = Rood day; †rood-pine, the torment of the cross; rood-priest, a priest who officiated at a rood-altar; rood-situation, the position of a rood in a church; †rood-soller, a rood-loft; rood-stair, a staircase giving access to a rood-loft (1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 472); rood-steeple = *rood-tower*; rood-stone (see quot.); †rood-token, the sign of the cross; rood-tower (see quot.); †rood-wold, the rood or cross.

1472 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 31 Schir Androu,..chaplan of ye *Rude altar in ye parisch kirk of ye said burgh. 1556 *Ibid.* 296 Maister Edward Menzies, cheplane of the ruid alter in the organ loft. 1650–1 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 301 The annuell of the Rude altar. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 393 The term *rood-arch is sometimes applied to the arch between the nave and chancel. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 496 He..lith y-graue vnder the *roode beem. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 392 The rood..was supported either by a beam called the rood-beam, or by a gallery called the rood-loft. 1556 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 68 Quhatsumevir persone being charget to gaddir with the *Rud brod. 1466 in *Archaeologia* L. i. (1887) 44 Item j *Rode clothe steyned w^t the passioun of our lorde of the yifte of Iohne Crouton. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 159 One rood clothe, one banner clothe, one veale. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 634 On the *Rude-evyn, in the dawing, The Ingliss host blew till assale. 1685 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1820) VIII. 504 Ane free fair yearly to be holdin..at the paroch kirk of Killmanevock upon the Second Day of September called the *Ruidfair. 1790 Morison *Poems* 11 When lads an' lassies..Came to the Rood Fair jauntin. 1832 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 313 We despatched the animal to Alick, to make ready for the 'rood fair'. 1442 in *Bucks., Berks., & Oxon. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1908) June 25 Resseyd at Cristemas for ye *rode lyght of ye parishe, v^s. vi^d. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 21 The residue to the upholdynge of the rode light. 1545 *Ibid.* 235 For the *roode masse singinge everye Friday. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 245 (1810) 258 Fairs they have on Roodmas day, and on St. James's day. 1825 Jamieson *Suppl., Rudesmess, Rudesmas*, a name given to a certain term in the year, Dumfr.. *c* 1200 Ormin 2018 Ne munnde he næfre letenn himm þurrh *rode-pine cwellenn. 1516 in Jeayes *Derbyshire Charters* (1906) No. 91 Indenture between Sir Thomas Russell, ‘*rood-prest,'..and John Knyvetone. 1618 in *Scottish Antiq.* XI. 21 Umquhill Sir Robert Meldrum, ruidpreist of Kinedvard. 1655 Fuller *Waltham Abbey* 16 Harpsfield .. confesseth himself ignorant of the reason of the *Rood-scituation. *c* 1562 in *Shropsh. Parish Doc.* (1903) 61 To a peynetr for peynetyng the *rode soler, xii^d. 1801 Scott *Eve of St. John* xx, By the black *rood-stone,..I conjure thee, my love, to be there ! [*Note.* The black-rood of Melrose was a crucifix of black marble.] 971 *Blickling Hom.* 243 Hie ȝesawon Cristes *rodetacen on his onsiene. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 40 And wyrcan mid þæs lambes blode rodetacn on heora ȝedyrum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Et te biginnunge of euerich tide..makieð rodentokne, also ich er tauhte. 1823 Pugin *Gothic Arch.* Gloss., **Rood-tower, Rood-steeple*, the tower or steeple built over the intersection of the body and cross-ailes of a church. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 8/2 Placed in the Rood (or central) tower. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 255 Til ihesus was on werlde boren, And til he was on ðe *rode-wold.

II. 7. As a linear measure: A rod, pole, or perch. Now only in local use, and varying from 6 to 8 yards.

904 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 266 Se [haga] is fram þære ea ..east wardes .xxviii. roda lang & þonon suþwardes .xxiiii. roda brad. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 438, j. acre of lond conteynyth in lengthe .xl. rodes. 1543 in *Lett. & P. Hen. VIII*, XVIII. ii. 118 For skoryn of a water souer ..., cxx rud after 1d. ob. a rud. 1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 17 It is ten English rood long on the sides, eight rood broad. 1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 7 Jan. 26 At about 200 yards from it runs out a large stream of water,.. and may be smelt at some roods distant. 1790 W. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co.* Gloss., *Rood*, a measure of eight yards in length. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 112 These (stones)..are commonly put about the middle of the work, in the proportion of nine or ten to every rood of seven yards. 1856 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1126/1 *Rood*,..(Chesh.), of hedging, 8 yards;..(Derbys.), of bark, seems to be a pile 7 yards in length; of draining or fencing, 7 or 8 yards [etc.]. 1881 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., Such piece-work as hedging and ditching, draining, putting up posts and rails, &c., is done at so much per rood.

8. A superficial measure of land, properly containing 40 square poles or perches, but varying locally; a plot of land of this size.

A table of local variations from the statute rood is given in Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 939.

In OE. this use appears only in descriptions of boundaries, as the designation of particular strips of cultivated land. The ME. evidence is also very scanty, though the Latinized form *roda* occurs freely in charters.

889 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 202 West be ðy wioda andlanges ðare rode oð ðane pyt. 961 *Ibid.* 292 Andlang þære rode innon syx æceras. 1058 in Earle *Land Charters* 248 Of ðære dune andlang þære rode oð hit cymð beneoðan stancnolle.

1139 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1655) I. 469/1 Una roda, ab aquilonari parte virguli. †1231 *Ibid.* II. 40/2 Excepta una roda, quam retineo ad viam habendam juxta haiam meam. 1279 *Rot. Hundred.* (1818) II. 572/1 In mesuagio j rodam et xiiij acras terre. *a* 1377 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1655) II. 354/2 Unam virgatam lix. acras, tres rodas & xxxv. perticatas terræ. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 The feerde parte of a Rode of Londe. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 287 The forsaid Rode of land, with all his pertynentis. 1538 tr. *Fitzherbert's Justyce Peace* 114 One rode, that is the 4 part of an acre of lande. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xi. N ij, So manye perches you maye conclude the Area of that Figure, which..bringeth 10 Acres 3½ Roodes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 296 His other Parts besides Prone on the Flood,.. Lay floating many a rood. 1713 Arbuthnot *John Bull* ii. vi, Nic...calculated the Acres and Roods to a great nicety. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 58 A time there was..When every rood of ground maintained its man. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 43, I had an acre and three rood of carrots. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* ii. 95 His old family estates, not one rood of which remained to him.

b. A measure (of land, paving, digging, building, etc.) corresponding to a square pole or perch, but with local and other variations. (See quots.)

1464 *Charters Peebles* (1872) 153 John Thomsoun..sal pay for his fredom xl*s.* at Beltan, or a rud of causay. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii. 826 Wallace..Romde him about a large rude and mar. 1532 *Extr. Rec. Edin.* (1871) 58 To the..calsay makaris for ilk scottis rude, that is to say vj elnis of lenth and vj elnis of breid, xxx schillingis Scottis. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Particata*, Sex elnes lang, and sex elnes broad, makis ane fall. To this fall the little ruid, or ruid of warke, or of buirdes, or of maisone, or sklait warke, is equal. 1609 — *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* cxix, Ane Ruid of land within ane Baronie, sould be measured be sax elnes...Ane Ruid of land within burgh, conteines twentie fute. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 91 Slate is sold by the rood, or in sufficient quantity to roof in 44 square yards. 1849 Craig, *Rood*...In Building, 36 square yards. In Flooring, 100 square feet. 1856 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1126 *Rood*, .. (Chesh.), .. of land, 8 yards square = 64 square yards; of marl, 64 cubic yards...(Durham), of wall-building, 7 yards...(Berwicks.),..of masonry, 6 yards square, 2 feet thick [etc.].

† c. A measure of timber. *Obs.*

1391 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 106 In j rod meremii sarrand. eodem tempore, 3*s.* 4*d.* 1534–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 111 Pro sarracione j di. Rude meremii. 1597 [see b]. 1632 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 122, I discharge him of the payment of xxij*s.* enenst one rood of boardes he bought of me.

† 9. A measure of wine. [MDu. *roede.*] *Obs.*

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 190 The rood of reynysh wyne

of Dordreight is x. awmes... Item the rood of Andwarp is xiiij awmes.

10. *Comb.*, as *rood-breadth*; **†rood-fall** (cf. 8 b, quot. 1597). Also ROOD LAND.

1396 *Chron. de Melsa* (Rolls) II. 88, 3 perticatas terræ cum 7 rodefallis [*v.r.* rudefallis] in Suttona. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* I. 23 The oak majestical, whose aged boughs Darken a rood breadth.

Rood, *v.* [var. of ROUD, *rudd*, etc.: see REDD *sb.*²] *intr.* To spawn.

1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* iv. 45 The heavier fish rood on the deeper runs.

Rood, obs. pa. t. of RIDE *v.*

Roo'd day. Now only *Hist.* [ROOD *sb.* 2.]

a. The Exaltation of the Cross (14 September). **b.** The Invention of the Cross (3 May). The earlier use is *Holy Rood day* in both senses.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Þis winter schal biginnen ette holi rode dei ine heruest. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1932 Þe biginingge of may, As ȝe abbeþ ofte yhurd þe holi rode day. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 392 On Hooli roode Day. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v, Tyme of grece begynnyth at mydsomer day And tyll holi Roode day lastyth. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 At any tyme between Martilmas and holyrode-day. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 52 On Holy-roode day. 1613 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* D.'s Wks. 1726 III. 1792 For the invention she is yet celebrated in holyrood day in May. 1641 *Art. Agreement* in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 216 That there shall be a league offensive and defensive, concluded and conformed by both parties, at or before Holyrood-day next. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* (1732) 402 Sept. 14. Being Holy Rood Day, the King's Huntsmen hunted their Free Buck in Richmond new Park.

1520 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 4 To be pait on the morne eftir the Rud day. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 739 And a drye cowe shall be 7 years oulde at the nexte roode daye. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 187/2 The Dominican Monks.. Fast seven Months together from Rood Day in September to Easter. 1711 *Extr. Rec. Aberdeen* (1872) 344 The citizens to be advertised to enter ther children..at Roodday and Lambas. *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Hist. Buck-haven* in Writ. 1883 II. 235 Upon the Rood day..early in the morning. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v., The 14th of September is still called *Rude day* in Lanarkshire... In Roxb. *Rude-day* is the 25th September, which corresponds with the 14th old style. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* I. 269 The day of the Invention of the Cross, and one of the Rode or Rood days.

Roode, obs. pa. t. of RIDE *v.*

Roodge, *v.* Also 9 *dial.* **rooge, rouge, rudge.** [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To push or lift; to move with effort.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 27 If as Demonologers say, a Devil..can act mans body, so as to move, carry, roodge, hurry, transport it as he pleaseth. 1849– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Rooge* and *Rudge.*

Rood goose. *Sc.* Also 8–9 **rude goose.** [Of obscure origin.] = ROAD-GOOSE.

The two earliest quots., which relate to Ross-shire, are the only real evidence for the name.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* I. 265 A species of geese called rood geese, which are esteemed good eating. 1794 *Ibid.* XII. 274 Rude geese and swans sometimes come there in the winter and spring. 1817 FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow Tribe* (ed. 6) 94 Rat or Road goose, Clatter goose, Brand goose, Rood goose. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rood Goose, the Brent Goose.

†Rood land. *Obs.* [f. ROOD *sb.* 8 + LAND *sb.* 7.] A plot of land of one rood in extent.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 737 *Hec virgata*, a rodlande. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 556 The forsaid Rode lond. *c* 1510 *Reg. Burscough* lf. 4 (P.R.O.), On the Northe Syde of the sayd chapelle is viij acres and iij Rode londes and viij falle. 1594 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118 Rent of a rode land, xvs. 1635 *MS. Indenture* (Lancs.), A parcel of land containing one roodland of land.

Roo'd-loft. Also **roodloft, rood loft.** [f. ROOD *sb.* 3 + LOFT *sb.* 4.] A loft or gallery forming the head of a rood-screen.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 133 Pro j rodeloft de novo faciendo ex convencione, *3l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*... Et in j porcione meremii..pro prædicto rudeloft, 4*s.* 1431 *E. E. Wills* 90 For the reparacion of the chirch, and specially þe rodelofte of Stoke, C*s.* 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 80 For scowryng of the Standardis candilstikkis, & the Rode loft,..iijs. viij*d.* 1503 HAWES *Example Virtue* xiii. 242 The rood loft was yuery garnysshed with gold. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Agst. Dicing* (1843) 148 Wheresoeuer they reade this worde crosse, they aduance out of hande their roode and roodeloft. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 88 (1810) 86 It sheweth a fair church, with a rich..rood loft. 1719 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* I. 69 Under the King's Arms, placed over the Rood-Loft, is this Distich. 1797 NICHOLLS *Churchw. Acc.* 131 The rood-loft..was a gallery in popish times situate in every Church between the nave and the chancel. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 500 Near the third window there are some steps remaining, which probably led to the rood-loft. 1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) 329 Roodlofts do not appear to have been common in this country before..the fourteenth century. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* iv. 65 In some places there was a gable or turret over the Rood-loft to hold this sacring bell.

attrib. 1483–5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 117 A newe holowe key to the Roode loffte dore. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* II. 224 A barrel of this explosive which had been placed in the rood-loft staircase.

Roo'd-screen. [f. ROOD *sb.* 3.] A screen, usually of richly carved wood or stone and properly surmounted by a rood, crossing the nave of a church beneath the chancel-arch and separating the nave from the choir.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 256/1 The inclosure of the altar by a screen or railing, answering to the rood-screen. 1861 *Archæol. Æliana* V. XVII. 157 The seats..are the residue of those which .. occupied their appropriate place along the east front of the rood-screen. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 A carved oak rood-screen has been recently placed at the chancel arch.

attrib. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5983, A pair of rood-screen gates in hammered iron and brass.

Rood-stake: see RUD-STAKE.

†Rood-tree. *Obs.* [f. ROOD *sb.* 2.] The cross on which Christ died. Also *fig.*

c 1200 ORMIN 348 To wurrþenn offredd her O rodetreowwess allterr. *Ibid.* 5602 Þiss drædunng iss þatt rodetreo þatt Crist himm sellf spacc offe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16604 Apon þe mont of caluarie þai sett þis rode tre. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5260 Als he henged on þe rode tre,..When he deyhed for mans trespas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 116, I lieve and triste in Cristes feith, Which deide upon the Rode tree. *a* 1450 MYRC 248 Hyt ys goddes body þat soffered ded Vp on the holy rode tre. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1939 That for vs dyyd on þe rode tre.

Roody, obs. form of RUDDY.

Roof (rūf), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 **hrof**, 3 **rhof**; 1–5 **rof**, 4–6 **roff, rofe**, 5 **roffe**; 4– **roof**, 4–7 **roofe**, 6 **rooff(e**; 5–6 **rouf**, 6 **rouffe, roughe, rowff(e**, 6–7 **rowfe, roufe.** *β.* 3–6 **roue**, 4–6 **rove**; *pl.* 4–5 **roaues** (5 **-ys**), 5 **rooves, -is.** *γ. Sc.* 5–6 **ruf, rufe** (*north.* **ruffe**), 6 *pl.* **ruvis**, 6, 8–9 **ruif** (7 **ruiff**), 9 **reef.** [OE. *hrōf*, = OFris. *rhoof* (Fris. *roef*), MDu. *roof*, *rouf*, *roef* (Du. *roef*, cabin, coffin-lid), MLG. and LG. *rōf*, OIcel. *hrōf* boat-shed; the stem does not appear to be otherwise represented. English alone has retained the word in a general sense, for which the other languages use forms corresponding to OE. *þæc* thatch.]

1. The outside upper covering of a house or other building; also, the ceiling of a room or other covered part of a house, building, etc.

a. Beowulf 927 He to healle ȝeong..ȝeseah steapne hrof golde fahne. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 14 Nu ȝebrosnad is hus under hrofe. *Ibid.* 495 Cyning ure ȝewat þurh þæs temples hrof. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 3 Þætte in eare sprecend ȝie woeron in cottum, aboden bið on hrofum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 318 Entas woldon æræran..ænne stypel swa heahne þæt his hrof astiȝe oð heofon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11351 Þe deofell ..sette himm heȝhe uppo þe rhof. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/99 Ȝwane is blod spreinde In þe rof an heiȝ. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2082 A rof shal hile us boþe o-niht. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 258 The Sparke fyred Up in the Rof;..whan the wyndes blowe, It blaseth out on every side. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roof, of an howse, *tectum, doma.* 1471 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 347 And put a roffe of oke tymber therupon. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 297 She made it to touche..the rouf of the chambre that was ryght hye. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 12 The altares vpon the rofe of Achabs perler, which the kynges of Iuda had made. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 286 The walles of their houses are built of chalke, and the roofes are couered with strawe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 429 The Rowfe covered over with sheets of Lead. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 58 Thou may'st behold Outside and inside both, pillars and roofs Carv'd work. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 142 The roof was painted with all sorts of flowers. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V, The shatter'd roofs Allow'd the dews of night free passage. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 254 Among the ancients, in those countries where it seldom rained, roofs were made quite flat. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 151 The introduction of columns ..for the purpose of strengthening the roof. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 132 Most houses in mediæval times were built high and narrow, with steep pointed roofs.

fig. c 1250 *Death* 155 in *O.E. Misc.* 178 Þi bur is sone ibuld þat þu schald wunien inne. Þe rof..schal ligge o þine chinne. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* X, Seeking that beautious roofe to ruinate, Which to repaire should be thy chiefe desire. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 625 The mind..Flew to its first position with a spring That made the vaulted roofs of pleasure ring.

β. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Ȝet is ancre iefned her to sparuwe þet is one under roue. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1948 On the rove men may yet seen A thousand holes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 55 Constantinus .. unheled chirches roves [*v.r.* rooves] and coppes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17845 Aboute the roue That scholde be set the temple aboue. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 275 Vpon high bankys he makith new roovis. *a* 1500 *Nut Brown Maid* in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 200 And vs abowe, noon other roue, but a brake bussh or twayne. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* I. 87 in Skelton's Wks. (1843) II. 415 To runne in att the rove.

γ. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machor*) 60 He saw angelis..one þe ruf of þat house lycht. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XIV. 18 Þe walles are doune,..þe ruffe is rayned aboven oure hede. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 672 The rufe reulit about in reuall of Reid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. VIII. 112 The nycht oule, Heich on the ruif. *Ibid.* XII. 47 Of gretting..The rufis did resound. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183 Y^e Ruffe of a house, *culmen.* 1633 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 169 To repair thair grammer scoole..and putt on ane new ruiff thairon.

b. With *under, beneath*, **†*within***, to denote entering, being or living in, a house.

Beowulf 403 Þa secȝ wisode under Heorotes hrof. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. VIII. 8 Nam ic wyrðe þæt ðu inngae under rof min. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, That thou entre vndir my roof. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 31 Thay nevir thair heid sett vndir the ruffe of ony hous. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. III. 25 Vnderneath that consecrated roofe, Plight me the full assurance of your faith. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 483 Beneath his low illustrious roof, Sweet Peace and happy Wisdom smooth'd his brow. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. I, That since you were now under my roof, I could not refuse to receive their proposals. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. IX. 317 They had both seen Scott frequently under their own roofs. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. III. 302 For about two years they lived..under the roof of their father's youngest sister.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. XXI. 353 Some maintain that Princes are too high to come under the roof of any Laws.

c. Used by extension to denote a house or chamber. Chiefly *poet.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. III. 56, I tell you Madame, were the whole Frame here,..Your Roofe were not sufficient to contayn't. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. III. 17 Come not within these doores: within this roofe The enemie of all your graces liues. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* II. II, My dwelling, sir? 'Tis a poor yeoman's roof scarce a league off. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 55 Shrieks of death thro' Berkley's roofs that ring. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 83 Whence come they,..approaching in ill hour The inhospitable roof of Polypheme?

fig. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 370 What is my heart, that Thou shouldest come within the roofe thereof?

†d. A story or floor in a house. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 18 The building..is all of free stone sixe or seven roofes high. *Ibid.* 112 The houses of the City are foure roofes high.

2. *fig.* **a.** The highest point or summit of something; that which completes or covers in.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 Ic eow mæȝ..ȝereccan hwæt se hrof is ealra ȝesælða. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 749 Þæt we to þam hyhstan hrofe ȝestiȝan, halȝum weorcum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 27 From hrof *vel* heum eardes wið to..heannise heofnes. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Đe faste hope hafð hire stede up an heih, for ði hie is rof and wrikð alle ðe hire bieð beneðen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 324 Of al holywrit he made a rofe after, And called þat hous vnite. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 22 Blessed is he that maketh due proofe, For that is roote of cunning and roofe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 The rofe y^t couereth all, is the theologicall vertue hope. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 80 Ye perfectione and ruif of ye haill wark is Charitie. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 69 Why should we only toil, the roof and crown of things?

b. Applied to heaven, the upper air, etc., as covering the earth.

[*c* 700 CÆDMON *Hymn* 6 He aerist scop aelda barnum heben til hrofe.]

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 60 Þas sidan ȝesceaft, swylce rodores hrof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22170 Na land þat man kan neuen, Under þe rof o crists heuen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 513 (W.), He schal beo kyng al above Bytwene this and heven rove. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 248 Iche rewme vndir roff of þe reyne-bowe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. II. 313 This most excellent Canopy the Ayre,..this Maiesticall Roofe. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 96 The varying roof of heaven And the green earth. 1821 — *Epipsych.* 542 Under the roof of blue Ionian weather.

c. Something which in form or function is comparable to the covering of a house.

Cf. OE. *þæs helmes hrōf, beorges hrōf* (Beowulf).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 326 The cruel steel afflicting all, the strongest did not dwell Unhurt within their iron roofs. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 88 Under the shady roof Of branching Elm Star-proof. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 61 Nor Bees are lodg'd in Hives alone, but.. Their vaulted Roofs are hung in Pumices. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 98 To prevent the earth from falling.. they make a sort of roof with their gluey substance. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. XI, In that roof of crags a space was riven. 1834 WORDSW. *Noonday Hymn* 20 A church in every grove that spreads Its living roof above our heads. 1840 GEN. MERCER in R. J. Macdonald *Hist. Dress R.A.* (1899) 54 This elegant coiffure was ornamented with .. a cockade in front of the roof.

d. *Mining.* The stratum lying immediately over a bed of coal; the top of a working or gallery.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 147 A roof of loose rotten stone without any certain beding or diping. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 30 Leave perhaps about a Foot thick of the Coal top for a Roof. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 79 When the Miners dig down or along in a large Lode, then the roof, i. e. the upper, the hanging wall, or incumbent wall of the Lode or Fissure, is..over their heads. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Nat. Hist. Min. Kingd.* I. 72 Lime-stone may be reckoned among the very hard roofs of coal. 1833–4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 590/2 This coal seam is covered by a 'roof' unlike that of any other coal bed above the mountain limestone in the British Islands. 1883 *Law. Rep.* 10 *Q. B. Div.* 553 Without leaving any pillars of coal or other support for the roof of the mine.

3. *The roof of the mouth*, the palate. Also *ellipt.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker I. 157 *Palatum, uel uranon*, goma, *uel* hrof ðæs muðes. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 30 *Iungyues et palet*, Gomes and the roof of the mouth. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 257 Men of myddel londes [sowneþ her wordes] in þe roof of þe mouþ. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 78 Kutte a Swan in the rove of the mouthe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, Put som in the Roofe of her mowth. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXIX. 9 When their tonges cleued to the rofe of their mouthes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. ix, My cleaving tongue close to my roofe doth bide. 1611 COTGR., *Aluette*,..a little peece of flesh in the roofe of the mouth. 1644 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 9 The tongues of all, did cleave unto their roof. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 132 The Base of the Nostrils and Roof of the Mouth. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 56/1 The roof of the mouth and the tongue are black. 1868 *Daily News* 26 Aug., A gold roof for false teeth. 1890 [see PALATE 1 b].

b. Similarly of other parts of the body, etc.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place in Nat.* § ii. 77 In the gorilla, ..the roofs of the orbits rise more obliquely into the cranial cavity. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 The removal of the roof of the cranium. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 29 The scale forms the floor instead of the roof of the nostrils. 1888 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 56 The thinning of the roof of an abscess which is about to 'point'.

4. †a. *Sc.* A canopy or tester. *Obs.*

1505 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XII. 673 Tua bosteris, vj werdoris,

tua ruffis of carsay red and gren. 1533 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* VI. 182 To lyn the rufe of the said curtingis, iij elnis bukrame.

b. The top of a carriage, coach, or other covered vehicle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Roof*, the top of a..Coach. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. xiii, Seeing and hearing the roof of a crazy coach groan, crack, and bend, over your head. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 88 To form the roof, arching timbers are laid across from side to side. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 379 The passengers.. were all seated in the carriage. For..it would have been most perilous to mount the roof.

5. The back or ridge (of a bull). *rare*$^{-1}$.

The Fris. *roef* is similarly used.

1808 *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 3) 9 The roof [of a bull ought to be] wide, particularly over the chine and hips, or hooks.

6. *slang.* **a.** A hat. **b.** The head.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Equipped in his go-to-meeting roof. 1897 MARSHALL *Pomes* 70 (Farmer), He.. was bald upon the roof.

7. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 1, with terms denoting some part, accessory, or feature of the roof, as *roof-beam*, *-coping*, *-cover*, *-crest*, etc.

1647 HEXHAM, The *roofe beame, *den dack balck.* 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. vii. 258 My imagination..languishes and dies in a room and under roof beams. 1890 A. J. C. HARE *S.-E. France* 577 Yellow and orange houses, each with..ornamented *roof-coping. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1973/2 Horizontal slats, slightly raised above the *roof-cover. *Ibid.*, Other kinds of *roof-coverings. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2329, *Roof, cresting .. glazed, and enamelled. Ventilating *roof crest tiles. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 287 The tower is in four stages, the two highest of which rise above the *roof-line of the adjoining chambers. 1894 J. WATSON *Jedburgh Abbey* (ed. 2) 119 The date of the earliest of the *roof-markings. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 53 They could not, under the same *roof-plane, introduce the intersecting vaults. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 153 One of them.. is called the *roof plate. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 251 Placed in a side wall and under a level roof-plate. 1844 WHITTIER *Bridal of Pennacook* 259 And, adown the *roof-pole hung,..In the smoke his scalp-locks swung. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xii. 179 The roof-poles of the wigwam Were as glittering rods of silver. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 15 The ends of the *roof-rafters. 1881 RUSKIN *Our Fathers have told us* I. (1884) 22 The Cathedral is seen beneath us,..our gained hill-top being on a level with its *roof-ridge. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 451/1 *Roofe Rooms. 1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* p. liii, The pendants, or vaulting shafts,..would here be more correctly called *roof-shafts. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxiii. (1900) 55/2 Clinging to the roadside bank like pigeons on a *roof-slope. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 624 Between the *roof-space over the pot..a large passage is opened. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Kap-raven*, *Roofe-sparrs. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* 78 The rain was jerking in gushes out of the old *roof-spouts. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv, The landlord..led the way up the stairs to the *roof-storey. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 The third [stone]..shivered its strong *roof-timbers into a thousand pieces. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. § 1. 746 Those fires..taking hold of the *roof-tops of both the royall houses. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 185 When day comes, on the roof-top tall or the tower she alights. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 191/1 *Roof-trusses may be made entirely of cast-iron. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1975/1 *Roof-truss*, the framework of a roof, consisting of thrust and tie pieces. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 91 Two *roof-windows, at 6*s.* each.

b. In sense 2 d, as *roof-coal*, *-crag*, etc.

1821 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss., Roof-work*, putting Slabs and other pieces of Timber to support the roof of Gabes and works in Mines. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 704/1 An idea of the appearances of the Hutton roof crags. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 978 The roof-stratum begins to break by the sides of the pillars. *Ibid.* 979 When a coal has a following or roof-stone,..this facilitates the labour. 1883 *Science* I. 192/1 The exposure of the roof-shales is not sufficient to prove the absence of such detritus. 1887 P. MCNEILL *Blawearie* 134 The day on which I got my head crushed wi' the fa' o' roof-coal.

c. In sense 4 b, as *roof-irons*, *-seat*.

1894 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 8/4 Hansom cabs had got no roof irons to carry luggage. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 108/1 The scared old gent on the front roof-seat. 1900 F. ROGERS *Man. Coaching* IV. 73 In the present coach, the roof-seats are fastened on the roof, with their edges fair with the front.

8. *Comb.* **a.** Objective, as *roof-building*, *-haunting*, *-reaching* adjs.; *roof-draining*, *-raising*.

1803 HAN. MORE *Way to Plenty* (S. P. C. K.) 46 All the workmen were looking forward to the usual holiday of roof-raising. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 37 Roof-haunting martins warm their eggs. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 357 *note*, The metal-work required for roof-draining. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* clxx. III. 197 A provision..beneath the talents of the roof-building ape. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 8/1 Luxuriant shrubs, and roof-reaching roses.

b. Similative, as *roof-high*, *-shaped* adjs.; *roof-like*, *-wise* advs.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Haultmuré*, A dish of brewes, whose soppes are heaped roofewise one vpon another. 1792 WORDSW. *Descrip. Sketches* 211 Mists..Spread rooflike o'er the deep secluded vale. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Those thick locks ..overlapping roof-wise the gravest face we ever in this world saw. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* ii. 27 It will take a life time for our clumps to grow roof-high. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* (Low) ii. 39 The Gulf Stream is..roof-shaped.

9. Special combs., as **roof-cat**, an Indian species of wild cat; **roof-garden**, a garden, or collection of plants in large pots, etc., on the (flat) roof of a house or other building; **roof-lorn** *a.*, roofless; **roof-mask** (see quot.); †**roof-nail**, nails used to secure roofing material; **roof-nucleus**, *Anat.*, a part of the brain (see quots.); †**roof-pincer**, a surgical instrument for raising the uvula; **roof-rat** (Sc. *-rotten*), a variety of the black rat; **roof-snake**, an Indian snake infesting roofs; **roof-slate**, a roofing slate; **roof-swell**, a variety of organ swell; †**roof-trough** (with allusion of Chaucer *Miller's T.* 437).

1895 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 52 He lay awake all night long, and listened to the wild *roof-cats stealing down the thatch. 1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 112 On the top of the barge is a *roof-garden of pretty girls. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 3/1 The New York theatres are rejoicing in the possession of..roof gardens. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 127 To find himself conveyed to a *roof-lorn cottage. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. 209 The *roof-mask, which protects this lower roof from the weather. 1350 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 262, 2,600 de wyndounail,..23,000 de *rofnail. 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 87 For sprigge, xij d, & for Rofe nayle, viij d. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 872/1 Two grey masses, named *roof nuclei. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 329 The so-called roof-nucleus..of the cerebellum. 1690 BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 591 *Staphylepartes*,..the *roof pincer. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* July 506 Black rotten, *Roof Rotten. 1884 *Chambers' Jrnl.* Apr. 215/2 There are few bungalows the thatched roof of which is not the occasional abode of.. the *saukor*, or *roof-snake. 1803 PLYMLEY *Agric. Shropsh.* 43 The *roof-slate, or schistus tegularis, which contains more silex than argill. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 The *roof or door swell,..when accurately constructed (of oak wood), is the best sort. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 Every one is to enter into their *Roof-trough or Kimelyn.

Roof (rūf), *v.* Forms: 5 **rof**(**e**, **rove**, 7 **roofe**, **roofe**(**e**, 6– **roof**. [f. the sb. Cf. older MG. *roeven*, *rueven* (Teutonista), Flem. *roeven*.]

1. *trans.* To provide or cover with a roof. Also with *in*, *over*.

c 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 61 She..new rofyd it, and leyde therupon a fodyr of led. 1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 281, I wulle that the seid ele..be newe rofed, leded, and glased. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (Bohn) I. 444 Ancient Roman buildings ..roofed with either vaults or arches. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xxiii. 196 Around the tree I rais'd a nuptial bower, And roof'd defensive of the storm and shower. 1775 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 673, I think it would be much preferable to roofing them. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii. *note*, The builders had attained the art of using cement, and of roofing a building. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xii, Next day, I had the passage at the entrance of the house repaired and roofed. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 5 If you roof over the area, how on earth are they to get any light in the kitchen?

refl. and *fig.* 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. well lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 109 He has..many a stormy night Beene forc'd to roofe himselfe i'th open field. 1872 TYNDALL *Forms of Water* 133 The sea freezes, roofing itself with ice of enormous thickness.

b. To set as a roof *over* something.

1818 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 113 The temples..Of Man's ear and eye, Roofed over Sculpture and Poesy.

2. To be or form, to lie as, a roof over (something). Also *fig.* and with *in*.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 130 The stones so great, that eight floores it, eight rooffes it. 1662 ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* IV. i, Know'st thou what pendulous mischief roofs thy head? 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. 115 As the new flames gave Light to the rocks that roof'd them. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 99 As thunder-clouds that..Roof'd the world with doubt and fear. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii, Huge fir-trees roofed it in, and made a night of noon.

b. To shelter, house.

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 57 Flow'rets which..Fell into pavilions,..To roof the glow-worm from the evening dew. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* 156 That his children may..have sufficient to eat, drink, clothe, and roof them.

3. *intr.* To dwell under one roof. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1606 HEYWOOD *Challenge* V. i, Farewell world,..thou wilt not suffer Vertue And Beauty roofe together.

4. *trans.* To sit on the roof of (a coach).

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxxi. (1855) 250 The accustomed process of *roofing* a stage-coach.

Roof, obs. f. ROE *sb.*^{2}; obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*^{1}

Roofage (rū·fĕdʒ). [f. ROOF *sb.* + -AGE.] The material of a roof; roofing of any kind.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 205 The gracefulness of its roofage, the delicacy of its carved work. 1867 G. MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners Old France* II. 149 The dark slates that form the universal roofage. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 237 A spacious raised wooden shed,.. roofed with thatch—your only *Shinto* wear for roofage.

transf. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 311 Branching limes, and elms with their..gnarled boles and sombre roofage.

Roof-cast, obs. variant of ROUGH-CAST.

Roofe, obs. variant of RUFF.

Roofed (rūft), *ppl. a.* [f. ROOF *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Having a roof; covered with or as with a roof. Also with *in*, *over*.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Plays* III. 34 Three roofed chambers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 116 Beinge roofed and paued with maruelous arte. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 40 Here had we now our Countries Honor, roof'd, Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 39 The first publick Building that we saw so rooft since we left England. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 466 Three detached parts of it, which are roofed, but very ruinous. 1792 WORDSW. *Descrip. Sketches* 184 She seeks a covert from the battering shower In the roofed bridge. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 274 The Gallery of Kaltwasser, which is roofed like a house. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxiii, A truncated tower roofed in with fluted tiles. 1896 W. BLACK *Briseis* xxiv, In the roofed-over portion of the Erectheum.

2. As the second element in combs. denoting a particular form or kind of roof.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 391 Their houses are flat-roofted. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 293 He..entr'd soon the shade High rooft. 1703 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 271 All kind of flat Roof'd Buildings. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 60/2 The thatch-roof'd village, and the busy town. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 139 To lie shivering inside a grass-roofed church. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 245 Thorshaven, with its green-roofed little houses.

Roo·fer. [f. ROOF *sb.* or *v.*] One who constructs or repairs roofs.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 8/2 The metal workers show their processes, also roofers, plumbers, plasterers, leather-workers.

Roo·fing, (*vbl.*) *sb.* [f. ROOF *sb.* or *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The act of covering with a roof; material used or suitable for roofs; that which forms a roof or roofs.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 383 (Bodl. MS.), And lete hem drie er..rovyng [be] sette uppon, lest all be shent. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 180 Hee..gaue all the timber for the roofing of the two side Iles. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 163 Whiche forme of roofing is generally vsed in all those Italian cities that I saw. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abbey* 19 Lead, Stone, and Timber, all devoured in the roofing, flooring, and finishing of their Steeple. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Thatching*, A thousand handfuls of Reed..will..cover about three square of Roofing. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 112 The hovel was of mud-walls, without any roofing. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 A huge machine was constructed, covered by a strong roofing of boards and hides. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 165 Thick and heavy slates..are used for building as well as for roofing. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 166 Arnold went up to an old farmhouse..to settle a question of roofing and thatching.

transf. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 206 *Roofing*, the upper 5 or 6 feet of the rock-salt beds.

b. *attrib.* with *material*, *slate*, *tile*, etc.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 191 In Holland, they frequently glaze their roofing tiles. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 406/1 It is as hard as roofing slate. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* 375 It is of good size, for roofing-timber..is cut out of it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 6029 Galvanized corrugated iron roofing sheets. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 98 There are now so many light roofing materials,—such as the Willesden roofing paper.

c. *attrib.* in other uses.

1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 430/1 The various kinds [of tiles] used for roofing purposes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1973/2 *Roofing-machine*, one for preparing material for roofing purposes. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 3/5 Bridge and roofing firms have been busy.

2. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R iij, *Roofing* is rising upwards in the Work, be it either directly or by degrees. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 78 *Roofing*, when the top of the loaded skip wedges against the top of the gate-road.

Roofless (rū·flĕs), *a.* [f. ROOF *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Of buildings: Having no roof.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 402 At Luton I saw a faire church but the Quier then roofelesse. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, The wind made Glaud a roofless barn. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 38 Within that cavity aloft Their roofless home they fixt. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xii, He gazed around upon the roofless columns and shattered walls. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxviii. 436 But the great majority of the houses were still roofless.

2. Of persons: Not sheltered by a roof.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 13 The stolen feasts and the roofless nights of those careless vagabonds. 1839 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 7 Though the Irish peasant is starved, naked and roofless. 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 58 These roofless creatures.

Roo·flet. [f. ROOF *sb.* + -LET.] 'A small roof or covering' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Roo·f-tile. ? *Obs.* Also 5 **roff tyle**, **rofe-**, **rof tile**; 6 **roofe tyle**. [f. ROOF *sb.*] A tile for covering the top ridge of a roof; a ridge-tile.

1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 65 Also paid for a quartern roff tyle,..xv d. 1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 3 Whityng & anelyng de tewle appellez pleintile autrement nosmez thaktile, roftile ou crestile, cornertile & guttertile. 1546 *Acc. St. Dunstan's, Cant.* (1885) 68 For playne tylle, iiij s. viij d.; for rwffe tylle, xj d. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French Tong, Enfestau*, or *festière*, a roofe tile. 1611 COTGR., *Faistiere*, a ridge-tyle, Creast-tile, Roofe-tile. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Roof Tiles..are laid upon the..ridge of the Roof. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Tyle*, Ridge, Roof, or Crease Tyles, are those used to cover the Ridges of Houses.

Roo·f-tree. Also 5 **ruff tree**, **roffetre**, 6 (8) *Sc.* **rufe**, **ruif tre**, 7 **roufe**. [f. ROOF *sb.*]

1. The main beam or ridge-pole of a roof.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roof tree (or ruff tree), *festum*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 777 *Hoc festuni*, a roffetre. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 14 The ruif tre of all this haill Maissoun. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* V. 209 A gret rufe tre [*v.r.* raftre] he had in till his hand. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Roof*, Roof-trees..is also used for the upper Timbers of any Building; whence in the Northern Counties, it is common to signify a whole Family, by saying, all under such a one's Roof-Tree. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, Ye have riven the thack off seven cottar houses—look if your ain roof-tree stand the faster. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 132 Instead of sleeping in the tent, he determined to seek shelter under a solid roof-tree. 1875–6 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 146 Wood for the fire, or for a new roof-tree.

b. *Sc.* in allusive use (see quots.).

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 41 As we say..—To your Fireside; he says much to the same Purpose—To your Roof Tree. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. vi. 191 Lord Melville proposed a bumper, with all the honours, to the Roof-tree. 1842 D. VEDDER *Poems* 141 We'll a' haud a ranting holiday, An' drink success to the laird's roof-tree.

2. *Naut.* (See quots. and cf. ROUGH-, RUFF-TREE.)
It is doubtful, in view of the variant forms, whether the first element here is really ROOF *sb.* The spelling does not appear to have been in actual use after the 17th century.
1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 They make a Iury-mast..with yards, rouftrees, or what they can. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The Roufe-trees..are..small Timbers to beare vp the Gratings from the halfe Decke to the fore-castle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 37/1 The Roofe trees are light wood that goes ouer the decks and fore-castle to beare vp the gratings and ledges wherein the netting ly. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., That Peece of Timber which on Occasion is laid over the Half Deck to bear up Nettings, Sails, or Peeces of Canvas, is called a Roof-tree. [Also in Chambers (1728), Crabbe (1823), etc.]

Roo·fward, *adv.* [f. ROOF *sb.* + -WARD.] Toward, in the direction of, the roof.
1866 J. CONINGTON *Æneid* 55 Firebrands roofward dart. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* 2 A mighty tree, That reared its blessings roofward.

Roofy (rū·fi), *a.* [f. ROOF *sb.* + -Y.]
1. Furnished with a roof.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 634 Whether to roofy Houses they repair, Or sun themselves abroad in open air.
2. Abounding in roofs.
1884 *Harper's Mag.* 268/1 The roofy wilderness of the metropolis.
3. *transf.* High-pitched.
1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* I. ix, Capable of saying little humorous things in a thin 'roofy' voice.

Roofye, variant of RUFFY.

Roog, obs. form of ROGUE.

Rooge, var. of ROODGE *v.*, ROUGE *sb.*[2]

Rooing, *vbl. sb.*: see ROO *v.*

Rook (ruk), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 hrooc, hroc, roc, 3 rok, 3–6 roke, 5–7 rooke, 5– rook. β. *Sc.* (and *north.*) 5–6 ruke, 6 reuk, rwik, 6–7 ruik(e. [OE. *hróc*, = MDu. *roec*, *roek-*, *rouc*, *rouk-* (Du. and Fris. *roek*), MLG. *rôk*, *rook* (LG. *rok*, *roke*, *rauk*, *rauke*), ON. *hrókr* (obs. Da. *rog*), OHG. *hruoh* (MHG. *ruoch*, G. *ruch*); cf. also MSw. *roka*, Sw. *råka*, Da. *raage*. The name may be of imitative origin.]
1. A black, raucous-voiced European and Asiatic bird (*Corvus frugilegus*), nesting in colonies; one of the commonest of the crow-tribe, and in the north of Britain usually called a *crow*.
The equation, in OE. and ME. glosses, with L. *graculus* (*grallus*), jackdaw, is probably inexact.
α. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* G. 154 *Grallus*, hrooc. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 492 Dær fluzon sona to hrocas and hremmas. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1130 Golfinc, rok, ne crowe, ne dar þar neuer cumen i-hende. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/196 Blake foule huy seiȝe, Ase it crowene and rokes weren, fleon bi þe Eyr wel heiȝe. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 792 Roke, Rauen, and goldefynch. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 1516 The halle was al ful y-wys Of hem..As ben on trees rokes nestes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17214 The Gregais wol not hir bodi grauen, But let hit ligge to roke & rauen. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d ij, That hawke that will slee a Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 462 The roke, with the ospraye That putteth fysshes to a fraye. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 915 When Turtles tread, and Rookes and Dawes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xii. I. 276 The Crowes and Rookes have a cast by themselves. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 76 He'd prove..a Goose a Justice, And Rooks Committee-men, and Trustees. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 141 A blackening train Of clamorous rooks thick urge their weary flight. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 168 Rooks are sociable birds, living in vast flocks: crows go only in pairs. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v., The Rook is partial to cultivated parts, as well as to the habitation of man. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 148/2 Grain, and insects especially, form the food of the Rook. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 529 From hill to hill the wandering rook did sail, Lazily croaking.
β. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Þer commes rukes and crakes and oþer fewles. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 6 Rukes bigande in kirk ȝardis, orchardis or treis dois gret skaithe apone cornis. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 794 Sa come the Ruke with a rerd and a rane roch. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 117 Had he reveild bene to the rwikis, Thay had him revin all with thair clwikis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XV. 53 Ȝe gleds and howlets, rauins and rukis.
2. Applied to persons as an abusive or disparaging term.
1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 57 Revin, raggit ruke, and full of rebaldrie. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (Shaks. Soc.) 13 Callinge his wittes together (of which he had no small neede, being mated with two such rookes). *Note.* They are rookes for their troubling tongs. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* Wks. (Grosart) I. 89 So many Rookes, catch-polls of poesy, That feed vpon the fallings of hye wit. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Worcestershire* III. (1662) 168 In plain English, this Scotish Demster is an arrant rook, depluming England, Ireland and Wales, of famous Writers, meerly to feather his own Country therewith. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph—* xii, Ye'll worry me, you greedy rook. 1784 BURNS *Rob Mossgiel* 4 Such witching books are baited hooks, For rakish rooks like Rob Mossgiel.
b. A cheat, swindler, or sharper, *spec.* in gaming.
1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 173 For against thys Fayre evere noughte rooke wyll come. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* IV. § 2 (1669) 77/1 They meet with many Rooks and Cheaters in their dealing. 1693 *Humours Town* 25 To shake away an Estate to known Rooks that live by the Dice, is an unaccountable piece of folly. 1705 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 7 April, So I am (like an old Rook, who is ruined by Gaming) forced to live on the good Fortune of the pushing young Men. 1767 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) II. 82 They need not be guilty of burglary, turn Rooks and Sharpers, commit fraudulent bankruptcies [etc.]. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 50 We scarcely know whether yet to class him with the rooks or the pigeons. 1889 *Spectator* 18 May, To punish the rooks by positive fines and the pigeons by the public exposure of their folly.
appos. 1678 OLDHAM *Let. fr. Country* Wks. (1854) 74 Poets are cullies, whom rook fame draws in.
† **c.** A gull, a simpleton. *Obs.*
1598 B. JONSON *Every Man in Hum.* I. v, Hang him, rooke, he! why, he has no more iudgement then a malthorse. 1601 — *Poetaster* I. ii, What? shall I haue my sonne a stager now? an enghle for players? a gull? a rooke? 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* III. ii, An arrant Rooke by this light; a capable cheating stocke; a man may carry him vp and downe by the eares like a pipkin. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 7 Such men as study by all means to serve God.. are by these varlets called rooks.
d. *slang.* A 'black-coat'. Cf. ROOKSHIP.
1859 *Slang Dict.* 82 *Rook*, a clergyman.
3. *Cant.* and *dial.* (See quots.)
1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rook*,..the cant name for a crow used in house-breaking. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Rook*, a small iron crow. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 355 *Rook*, the iron key used for winding up a kitchen-grate when it is too wide.
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rook-catcher*, *-net*, *-shooting*; *rook-like*; *rook-haunted*, *-tenanted*.
1573–4 *Saffron-Walden Accs.* (MS.), For a rokenet, 8*s.* 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 8 The Church-wardens through the Kingdome are the Prelats rook-catchers. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Your friend and I..are going out rook-shooting before breakfast. 1870 — *E. Drood* ii, Divers venerable persons of rook-like aspect. 1872 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 280, I am writing among the grey gables and rook-haunted trees. 1874 LISLE CARR *J. Gwynne* I. i. 1 A cluster of old elms, rook-tenanted.
b. Special combs., as **rook-bolter** (see quot.); **rook-boy**, one employed in scaring rooks from corn; **rook-grove**, a clump of trees containing a rookery; **rook-hawk**, (*a*) a hawk trained to fly at rooks; (*b*) the hobby; **rook-hawking**, the sport of flying hawks at rooks; **rook-pie**, a pie made with (young) rooks; **rook-rattle**, a rattle used in scaring rooks; **rook-rifle**, a rifle of small bore for shooting rooks; **rook-starver**, *dial.*, a rook-scarer; **rook-starving**, *dial.*, rook-scaring; **rook-worm**, a worm eaten by rooks.
1840 SPURDENS *E. Anglian Wds., Quarrel*, a kind of bird-bolt,..now only used by *rook-bolters for beating down rooks' nests. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, *Rook Boy. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Birds* Wks. (Bohn) III. 321 By reason of the great quantity of corn-fields and *rook groves. 1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 63 One of William Barr's best *rook Hawks in 1852 was an eyess Tiercel. 1887 A. C. SMITH *Birds of Wiltshire* 72 The Hobby...I am told that its provincial name in Wiltshire is the 'Rook Hawk'. 1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 63 We now come to a somewhat similar sport, viz. *Rook hawking. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 157 A *Rook Pye. Skin and draw six young rooks. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Indistinct visions of rook-pie floated through his imagination. 1892 'Q.' *I saw three Ships* 163 Scattered among these were ox-bells, *rook-rattles, a fog-horn or two. 1859 STONEHENGE *Shot-Gun* 104 In *rook rifle-shooting at birds just fledged. 1895 BURROUGHS *White's Selborne* I. 143 A '*rookstarver'. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Red-worm* 6 K 3/1 It is called a grub, by others the large maggot, and the *rook worm, because the rooks eat it. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 148/2 The larvæ of the cock-chaffer (*Melolontha vulgaris*)..are called Rook-worms in many places.

Rook (ruk); *sb.*[2] *Chess.* Forms: 4–5 rok, 5–6 roke (5 roche), 6–7 rock; 5– rook (7 -ke). [a. OF. *roc*(*k*, *rok*, *ro*(*c*)*q*, = Sp. and Pg. *roque*, It. *rocco*, med.L. *rocus*, *rochus*, also MLG. *roch* (G. *roch*, *roche*), ON. *hrókr* (Icel. *hrókur*), MSw. *rokk*, obs. Da. *rok*, *rocke*. The ultimate source is Pers. ﺭﺥ *rukh*, the original sense of which is doubtful.] One of four pieces which at the beginning of the game are set in the corner squares, and have the power of moving in a right line forwards, backwards, or laterally over any number of unoccupied squares; a castle. Also in *fig.* contexts.
13.. *Guy Warw.* (1883) 426 Wiþ a roke he brac his heued þan. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11397 Somme..Drowe forthe meyne for þe cheker Wyþ draughtes queinte of knight & rok. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6717 Hyr Rokys at eche corner oon Wer makyd of a ryche stoon. *c* 1450 *Treat. Chess* (MS. Ashm. 344), Draw thy knyght in a ande say chek, Sythen thy Roke in b and say chek. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXII. 478 Yonnet..played wyth his roke that he sholde not be mated. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* A iv b, The Rooke is made lykest to the Kinge and the Queene, but that he is not so long. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 75, I had beene taken napping, if I had plaid that rooke. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* III. iv, Now play your best Sir, though I lose this Rook here, Yet I get libertie. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-play* 2 In the corner of the field the Rooke, Rock, or Duke, who is sometimes fashioned with a round head, sometimes like a Castle. 1735 BERTIN *Chess* 56 The bishop gives a check in his queen's rook's fourth square. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XI. 363 Nor good nor evil can you beings name, Who are but rooks and castles in the game. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 39 The Rook..may pass along the entire length of the board at one move.

Rook, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Var. of ROKE or ROUK: the difference in the vowel is unusual.] Mist, fog.
c 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 327 b, A *Rook*, a steam or vapour. 1786 *Har'st Rig* (1794) 27 Mair scouthry like it still does look, At length comes on in mochy rook. 1825 in BROCKETT. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* 584 Yonder's a rook on the law.

Rook, *dial.*, a heap: see RUCK *sb.*

Rook, obs. form of ROCK *sb.*[1]

Rook (ruk), *v.*[1] [f. ROOK *sb.*[1] 2 b.]
1. *trans.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating, *esp.* in gaming; to clean of money by fraud, extortion, or other means; to charge extortionately.
Chiefly in slang or colloquial use.
c 1590 [? LODGE] *Sir T. More* I. ii, Let them gull me, widgeon me, rook me, fopp me. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, If he should prooue, *Rimarum plenus*, then s'blood I were Rookt. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xviii. 261 How easily doth a brother rooke a brother, I mean the craftie brother the weaker? 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 87 This may be a fair warning..to take heed he be not rookt by such polititians. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 302 The unsanctified crew of Gamesters..rook'd him sometimes of all he could wrap or get. 1710 PALMER *Prov.* 209 Drawn in by guinea-droppers, and rook'd of forty guineas and a watch. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Harcourt* 10 June, Whether terrified.., or to rooke new legions..of Infernals, the Gordon is fled. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxi, It was this same Glenvarloch that rooked me, at the ordinary, of every penny I had. 1862 M. NAPIER *Life Visct. Dundee* II. 321 The Decreet of the Mint by which they had been so terribly rooked. 1897 ANSTEY *Trav. Comp.* ii, Not such a bad dinner! Expect they'll rook us a lot for it, though.
† **2.** To take by cheating, or by fraudulent means.
1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I*, 161 How they rooked to themselves all the Plate and Money. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 361 The Title of Gehazi..to those things which by abusing his Master's name he rook'd from Naaman. 1695 COTTON *Martial* I. lxvi. 59 Dost hope..For ten vile pence eternal glory rook?
† **3.** *intr.* To practise cheating. *Obs.*
1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, In the gaming-house, where I found most of the town-wits; the prose-wits playing, and the verse-wits rooking. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* II, You women always rook in love, you'll never play upon the square with us. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 70 Learning to wrangle at Trap, or rook at Span-farthing.
† **4.** (Meaning uncertain.) *Obs.*
1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* III. i, Ile rooke for once, my Lord, Ile hold you twenty more...Done with you too.

Rook, *v.*[2] [f. ROOK *sb.*[2]] 'To castle at chess' (Ogilvie, 1850).

† **Rook,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* (Exact meaning not clear.)
1616 in W. H. Wheeler *Hist. Fens* (1897) App. IV. 11 The Welland to be roaded, rooked, hooked, haffed, scowered, and cleansed.

Rook, to crouch, cower: see RUCK *v.*

Rooker[1], *rare*[−1]. [f. ROOK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who rooks or cheats.
1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 78 There is a pernicious destructive sort of flattery, wherewith rookers and sharks work their several ends upon such as they make a prey of.

Roo·ker[2]. (See quot.)
1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) I. 179/2 The *rooker*, a tool resembling the letter L, fixed in a wooden handle, for the purpose of drawing out the ashes from the oven.

Roo·keried, *a.* [f. next.] Having a rookery.
1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* II. Wks. (1858) 149 Descending by The rook'ried Holme, and to the town on Wye.

Rookery (ru·kəri). [f. ROOK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]
1. A collection of rooks' nests in a clump of trees; a colony of rooks.
1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., They are commonly Groves and tall Trees near Gentlemens Houses in the Country that make your Rookeries. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 21 Gentlemen keep rookeries for the sake of hearing a continual noise. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi, Like crows upon a falcon that strays into their rookery. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 68 The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging rookery home. 1883 *Congregational Year Book* 58 To many, Church questions seem as trivial as the politics of a rookery.
b. The realm of rooks. *rare*[−1].
1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 301/2 This seemed to be no Breach of the Laws of Rookery, and was, I saw, practised by every one of the Rest.
2. A breeding-place, common resort, or large colony: **a.** Of sea-birds, *esp.* penguins.
1838 POE *Narr. A. Gordon Pym* Wks. 1896 I. 441 Navigators have agreed in calling an assemblage of such encampments [of albatross] a rookery. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 410/2 The towns, camps, and rookeries, as they have been called, of these birds [penguins]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 2/1 Further on..we found a rookery of many thousands of the superb red-tailed tropic bird (*Phaeton phœnicurus*).
b. Of seals or other marine mammals.
1847 SIR J. ROSS *Voy. Antarctic Reg.* I. 47 Some of their [*sc.* seals'] haunts, or as the sealers term them 'rookeries'. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 208 The sea-elephants..are gregarious, and..will often congregate in 'rookeries' of hundreds. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 205 The 'rookery' of the sea-bears still found in abundance on St. Paul's Island.
3. A cluster of mean tenements densely populated by people of the lowest class.
1829 *Farmer's Jrnl.* 14 Sept. 294 This court is known by the name of the 'Rookery', (from there being a humble family in each room). 1851 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 331 We visited Market Street,.. a well known rookery of prostitutes. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* Introd. p. xiii, A dozen families are..in a rookery which grew up on the edge of a piece of waste.
attrib. 1883 *Good Words* Aug. 542/1 A 'rookery' district in the great metropolis.
b. (See quot.)

1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 201 *Rookery*, in Military slang, that part of the barracks occupied by subalterns, often by no means a pattern of good order.

c. *transf.* in various applications.

1864 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 34 Java itself I should observe is one rookery of volcanoes. 1892 *Nation* LV. 480/1 The Inns of Court and of Chancery..have been..an immemorial rookery for authors. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 252 Dr. Fahy's basement storey, with the rookery of paying guests asleep above.

4. *dial.* or *slang.* A row, disturbance.

1824 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 416 At this moment there was a terrible rookery and noise outside the court. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* s.v., 'To make a rookery' is to make a great stir about anything.

Roo·king, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROOK *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The act or practice of cheating or defrauding.

1652 BROME *Damoiselle* IV. i, Though cheating there, and Rooking be as free As there is square play at the Ordinaries. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 266 They consider themselves as in the Enemies Country, and think that Rooking is a kind of Lawful Profession. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 235 Most passive pigeon that ever submitted to rooking.

attrib. 1659 *Invisible John made Visible* 4 The Tower, formerly a noble and unexpensive Prison, is..rendered a rooking Pinfold. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 287 This rooking Trick,..to dodge and shuffle with God.

Roo·king, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ROOK *sb.*[1]] The driving away of rooks from fields.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* April 652 Other items are..weeding, and rooking, or employing a boy to drive away the rooks.

Roo·king, *ppl. a.* [f. ROOK *v.*[1]] Cheating, swindling, dishonest.

16.. *Robin Conscience* 16, I walkt into St. Georges Field, Where rooking Rascals I beheld. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) III. 14 A band of rooking Officials, with cloke bagges full of Citations. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 9 A Crown the Rooking-winner lent him..to bear his charges homewards.

Roo·kish, *a.* [f. ROOK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to rooks; resembling a rook.

1738 *Common Sense* II. 120 They seem now to be the Outcasts of the Rookish Race. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Jan., It gives a rookish look to a corpulent Frenchman, and makes a thin one spectral.

Roo·kle, *v.*, dial. var. of ROOTLE *v.* Hence **Roo·kler**; **Roo·kling** *ppl. a.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, Such were then the pigs of Devon: not to be compared with the..game-flavoured little rooklers. 1857 — *Two Y. Ago* II. 70 Rookling in their drains, like an old sow. 1865 — *Poems, Martin Lightfoot's Song*, To the rookling sow took he.

Roo·klet, -ling. [f. ROOK *sb.*[1]] A young rook.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4325 An attack is regularly made upon the rooklings by the..gamekeeper. 1897 *Badminton Mag.* IV. 427 Each time the old birds approach, the 'rooklets' positively quiver with excitement.

Rookly, variant of ROKELAY.

Roo·kship. [Cf. ROOK *sb.*[1] 2 d.] A mock title applied to a clergyman.

1710 *Welchman's Tales* 7 He call'd him Knave in a Black Coat: which rais'd his Rookships Passion so.

† **Roo·kster.** *Obs.* [f. ROOK *v.*[1]] A cheat.

1697 POTTER *Antig. Greece* I. xxv. (1715) 135 Beggars, Jack-puddings, Rooksters, and such like.

Roo·ky, *sb. slang.* A raw recruit.

1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 134 You can't drill, you can't walk, you can't shoot,..you awful rookies.

Roo·ky, *a.*[1] [f. ROOK *sb.*[1]] Full of, abounding in, consisting of, rooks; also *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 51 Light thickens, And the Crow makes Wing to th' Rookie Wood. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 157 The rooky tribe attend, and perched at hand, Watch the moist furrow. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 201 *Rooky*, rascally, rakish, scampish. [1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 474 At this latening season most of the English are winging home to their rooky woods.]

Roo·ky, *a.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. ROOK *sb.*[3]] Foggy, misty. Cf. ROKY *a.*

1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Rooky*, misty. *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 327 b, *Rooky*, misty or dark with steam and vapour. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Rak*, We say it is *a rooky day*, when the air is thick and the light of consequence feeble. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

Rool, *v. rare.* (See quots.)

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Rool*, to ruffle, to rumple clothes, by throwing them negligently about. 1886 *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* VI. 23 Whenever the balsam begins to 'rool' or cause hitching of the specimen. *Ibid.* 24 The balsam catches to the stone and 'rools', carrying the preparation with it.

Rool(e, obs. forms of ROLL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Room (rūm), *sb.*[1] Forms: (see below). [Common Teut.: OE. *rúm* neut., = MDu. *ruum, ruym, ruem* (Du. *ruim*), OS. *rûm* (LG. *rûm*), OHG. *rûm* (G. *raum*), ON. and Icel. *rúm* (Sw. and Da. *rum*, Norw. *rom*), Goth. *rūm*. The relationship to forms in *ru-* outside of Teutonic is uncertain.]

A. Illustration of forms.

α. 1–3 **rum,** 4 **rume.**

Beowulf 2690 Đa him rum ætæald. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8489 Þe Laferrd haffde litell rum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20856 For þis bok has na noþer rume.

β. 4–6, 9 *dial.* **roum,** 4–7 **roume,** 5–6 **rovme.**

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6926 (Kölbing), On a swiþe grene roum. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9168 Þe roume and þe space..In þe cete of heven. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 475 With all the relykis raith, that in that rovme was. *c* 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in Skelton's Wks. (1843) II. 389 Though the roume vnmete were for his pouer degre. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 7 Be cause there was no roume for them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 These great rovmes that you see. 1639 SIR W. MURE *Ps.* civ. 9 The beames of all his high-raisd roumes. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., Ith roum o comin to me, he went haam.

γ. 5–6 **rowm,** 5–7 **rowme,** 6 **rowlm(e.**

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4920 He þat ristis in þat rowme. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowm, space,..*spacium*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vii. 4 It was large of rowme. 1562 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 21 The said rowlme of alderman of this cittie. 1608 *Church-w. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 150 For a rowme to build a stall on. 1654 in Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 403 Finding that rowme and place not propriat.

δ. 5–7 **rome,** 5 **rom, rombe,** 5–6 **romme,** 7 **rum.**

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3230 Ther myght thei alle stonde In romme. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2044 In euery rome. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. 366 Dwelling ferther fro thens in rombe. 1530 PALSGR. 628/2 Make romme, maysters, here cometh a player. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 119 As they in theire severall romes doo serve. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 255 Their rarietie might have claimed rome in this place. 1684 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 86 One in the rum of Ralph withers Deceased.

ε. 5–7 **roome,** 5– **room.**

1494 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 109 To bee discharged of their roomes. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D iij b/2 His felowes in y[t] room. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 3 The sparowes fynde a roome to rest. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 211 Substances..take up roome. 1696 *Church-w. Acc. Pittington* 260 A new saxton to be chosen in his roome.

B. Signification.

I. 1. Space; dimensional extent.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1166 Þa his tiddæge under rodera rum rim wæs ȝefylled. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8489 Þe Laferrd haffde litell rum Inn all þatt miccle riche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7896 (Kölbing), Her main þai kedde & large roume about hem redde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 469 So fele battalis and so braid, That tuk so gret rowme as thai raid. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 50 What was þe grettest mervayle & fayrest þing þat evur God made in leste rowme? 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 26 Whan it is mowen, it..taketh more rowme in the barne than shorne corne dothe. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 114 To draw other mens workes for his owne memorie sake, into shorter rowme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xxxviii, A painted table, .. which tooke up no greate roume. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 414 Both Labour and Room was saved by their repeated Contractions. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* 91 It filling less room (by the breaking) is a proof of its specific gravity being increased. 1830 WORDSW. *Let. to Dyce*, In the edition of 1827 it was diligently revised, and the sense in several instances got into less room. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxiv, Mr. Rochester won't, though there is so much room in the new carriage. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 107 Cos lettuces will take up somewhat less room.

† b. *On* (or *by*) *room*, to or at a distance; apart. *Obs.* Cf. A-ROOM *adv.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4021 Ȝede eft balaam up on-rum. 13.. *Prov. Hendyng* in *Pass. Christ* (E.E.T.S.) 54 Fle þou most and flitte on roume With eie and eke with herte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2835 When the Grekes se the grete nauy, þai girdon o rowme. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1087 By rome some stode and hur behelde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 14 Eneas ..gaif command About the court the peple on rowm to stand.

2. Sufficient space; accommodation. (Also with addition of *ample, enough*, etc.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 7 Hiȝ næfdon rum on cumena huse. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 599 (W.), The ympe had roum, and wexeth fast. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (*Paul*) 88 To here hym wes sik prese, þat fawt of rowme gret þar wes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3230 To the hauen of Athenes..For ther myght thei alle stonde In romme. 14.. *Sir Beues* (O) 3078 Than began Beuys..to get hym rowme wyth gode Marglay. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xlix. 20 This place is to narow, syt nye together, y[t] I maye haue rowme. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 147 For laik of rowme, that rubiature Bespewit vp the moderator. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 50 How many thousand times more there might be without wanting room. 1671 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 22 It was so hard to get room that wee were forced to goe by four a clocke. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 73 With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd for room. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. iv, All the men who rule England have room in that palace.

b. Const. *for*, or *to* with infin.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1999 *Ariadne*, He..hath roume & ek space To welde an axe. 1417 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 12 That Hesyll may have rowme thar to lay hys sole. 1478 EARL RIVERS in Gairdner *Rich. III* (1878) App. 396 If ye may get rome for iij or iiij men of thys contre..for to be in the parlement hows. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii[i]. 36 Thou hast made rowme ynough vnder me for to go. 1587 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 391 For Roome for the office and masters lodging at Grenewiche. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 23 Is there roome in thy fathers house for vs to lodge in? 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv. § 7 There would be room enough for them, and for provision for them. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 51 Give ample room, and verge enough The characters of hell to trace. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 542/2, I request you will spare room for one tribute more to his memory. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. i. 18 We must teach him..that there is room in the wide world for all. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 345/1 The plants..would then have room to grow out. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 460 There was not sufficient room for the furniture.

3. *To make room*: † a. To clear a space for oneself. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 234 He smertly raiss, And, strikand, rowm about him mais. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 876 Tho Roulande Durnedale oute-drowe And made Romme abowte. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 140 The Scottis on fute gret rowme about thaim maide With ponȝeand speris. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xvii. 15 Make thy selfe rowme there in the londe of the Pheresites and Raphaim.

b. To make way, yield place, draw back or retire, so as to allow one to enter, pass, etc. Similarly *To give room*, and with imperative suppressed.

(*a*) *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 1 Make rome be-lyve, and late me gang. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. i. 213 There was made pees & rome, & ryght so they yede with hym vnto the hyghe deyse. 1530 PALSGR. 628/2 Make romme, maysters, here cometh a player. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* IV. i. 16 Make roome, and let him stand before our face. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xx. (1614) 222 Make roome, I pray, for another Rabbi with his Bird. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 P 6 Notwithstanding all the Justices had taken their Places upon the Bench, they made room for the old Knight. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 251 In churchyard on the Sabbath-day They all make room for her.

(*b*) *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 108) 481 ȝiueþ me roum, & lat me se þe body þat was boren of me. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 9 Geve this man roume. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 28 A Hall, Hall, giue roome, and foote it Girles. 1601 — *All's Well* I. ii. 67, I..wish..I quickly were dissolued from my hiue To giue some Labourers roome.

(*c*) 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 703 Roome for the incensed Worthies. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 170 Roome for Antony, most Noble Antony. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xii, Room, lordings, room for Lord Marmion. 1827–35 N. P. WILLIS *The Leper* I Room for the leper! Room!..The cry pass'd on.

c. To provide or obtain space or place for something by the removal of other things.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Sept., Clearing out cellars, and breaking in pieces all my old lumber, to make room. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games* 27 Throwing out the best Cards in your Hand..in order to make Room for the whole suit. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 He explicitly said..that room must be made for them by dismissing more Protestants. 1895 *Law Times' Rep.* LXXII. 861/2, 750 tons of the coal had been sold to make room for cargo at a South American port.

4. *transf.* or *fig.* Opportunity or scope *to* do something. Also in OE. without infinitive.

In 18th cent. examples the sense sometimes appears to be 'occasion', 'reason', 'cause'.

Beowulf 2690 Frecne fyrdraca fæhða ȝemyndiȝ ræsde on ðone rofan ða him rum ætæald. *a* 1000 *Boethius Metr.* x. 30 Deað þæs ne scrifeð, þonne him rum forlæt rodora waldend. *c* 1205 LAY. 1003 Þe riche haueð muchel rum, to ræsan biforen þan wrecchan.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* xii. 19 Euen when thou iudgest, thou geuest rowme to amende from synnes. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 364 Pray that the Lord w[t] be pleased to giue me room to speak to His people in His name. 1703 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 170 To give no room to the King of Portugal to fall off again, I should [etc.]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 183 As soon as the season would give us room to suppose we were likely to have success. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2 The trivial round, the common task Would furnish..Room to deny ourselves.

b. Opportunity, scope, or opening *for* something, by which it is rendered possible.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1714) 29 There's room yet for a Distinction..betwixt what's done Openly..and a Thing that's done in Hugger-mugger. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 P 6 Cælia had no more Room for Doubt. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vii, Still there was Room for Mercy. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, There is no room for pardon where offence must not be taken. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 100 As to most of the provisions there was little room for dispute. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 In such a commonwealth there would be less room for the development of individual character.

c. In uses similar to prec., but more directly *transf.* from the literal sense.

1577 *St. Augustine's Manuell* Q iiij, Hauyng thee in my hart..so as there may be no rowme in me for any counterfet or vncleane loue. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 174 There's no roome for Faith, Truth, nor Honesty, in this bosome of thine. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 285 Then there was amongst us such a tyde of tendernesses, there was not room for words. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 331 No room is left for Death, they mount the Sky. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 P 1 Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 268 But while this softer art their bliss supplies, It gives their follies also room to rise. 1868 TENNYSON *Spiteful Letter* 14 What room is left for a hater?

† d. Leisure, time *to* do something. *Obs.*

1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXVI, Where you spent..some considerable time, and gave yourself good room to examine the natural curiosities.

II. 5. A particular portion of space; a certain space or area.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9168 Þe roume and þe space þat es contende In þe cete of heven has nane ende. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 50, And all þe wittes of a man is sett in þat litle rowm. *a* 1483 EARL RIVERS in Gairdner *Rich. III* (1878) App. 395 Ye will leve a rome..for a skochon of the armes of Wodevile and Scalis. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 It is so grosse, that it occupyeth a rowme..and letteth other bodyes to be presente in the same place. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1537/2 The roome within this close baie conteineth almost fortie acres. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 69 That the whole roome towards the streets may be reserved for shoppes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. (1723) 178 Which [Earth] he fancies..to contract it self into a lesser Room. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 55 When he was at leeward, he was equally cautious of allowing a proper room, through fear of receiving a shot betwixt wind and water. 1779 JOHNSON *Wks.* (1787) IV. 478 A journal of the weather ..which exhibits in a little room, a great train of different observations. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 186 The squares, amounting to thirty-three, are not worth the room which their names would occupy. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* April 28 A Zephyr straying out of heaven's wide room Rush'd down.

† b. A (short) space of time. *Obs.*[–1]

14.. *Sir Beues* (C) 1007 + 19 Þe Sarsyns yn a rome At that tyme were ouercome.

† c. A space, compartment, or square on an abacus, chess-board, etc. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 120 When the summe to be abatyd, in any lyne appeareth greater then the other, then do they borowe one of the next hygher roume. 1562

Rowbothum *Playe of Cheasts* A vj b, The king..hath libertie to assault thre roumes or stepps as he listeth.

d. *Shipbuilding.* (See quots.)

1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict., Timber-and-Room*, Room-and-Timber, Room-and-Space,..in shipbuilding, the distance from the moulding edge of one timber to the moulding edge of the timber next to it. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 66 'Room and space'..is the distance occupied by each set of timbers, called a 'frame'; measured along the keel it varies from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 9 in. in ships of war. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 86 These plates..are all in either three, four, or even six room and space lengths. *Ibid.* 92 Thus the intercostal portions are twice the room and space in length.

† 6. A particular place or spot, without reference to its area. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Meri.* 6926 (Kölbing), He fond cartes.. & loges & pauilouns Telt on a swiþe grene roum. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2044 The Sowdon..rideth streyte to his pavilion, With lordes abought hym in euery rome. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxxviii. 474 Ye may kepe the rome of thys Castel this twelue moneth and a day. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. v. (S. T. S.) I. 145 This cocles, set be aventure in ane rovme maid for defence of þe said brig. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 94 For my rowme where I shalbe buried. 1611 Bible *Wisdom* xiii. 15 And when he had made a conuenient roume for it, set it in a wall. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 30 If the Soul..settles in some room whence it may best..sway the whole body.

† b. *Sc.* A place in a series, narration, or logical sequence. *Obs.*

1590 Bruce *Serm. Sacram.* C 3 b, In the third roume, it coms in to be considered, how [etc.]. 1616 in Sprott *Scott. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) 19 We seeking Thy Kingdom and the righteousness of it in the first room. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) II. 139/2 Thus, in the first room, our religious and reformation-rights, and next our lives and civil liberties, are laid at the King's feet. 1724 — *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 4 In the last room I shall give account of his manuscripts.

c. *spec.* (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Room*, a fishing station in the British North American Provinces.

7. *Sc.* **† a.** *pl.* Domains, dominions, territories, bounds. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 270 Sa he begane with strenth and stalwart hand To chewyss agayne sum rowmys off Scotland. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 26 The romanis increscit Ilk day in new mvnitioun, bringand new rowmes vnder þare dominioun. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 1 Rome..Conquest grit realmes, lordschips and rowmes braid. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 39 Lat neuer þai Ruffians within 3our rowmis reill.

b. An estate in land; a piece of ground held or occupied by one; a farm. Now *rare.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxix. 6 For rekkyning of my rentis and roumes, 3e neid nocht for to tyre 3our thowmes. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 22 In thair personis, landes, rowmes, possessionis, and gudis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 30 Thair was sum that tuik thy rowmis in few. *c* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Hist. Ho. of Rowallane* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 242 Garnegep and Calder, rowmes now not knowne by these names. 1688 W. Scot of Satchell *Hist. Name Scot* (1776) 45 Ev'ry pensioner a room did gain, For service done and to be done. 1808 Jamieson s.v., Room is still commonly used for a farm. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, Zealous professors,..to whom the preceding Duke of Argyle had given rooms in this corner of his estate. 1884 *Scotsman* 26 July 3/1 Three merks..of Land in the room of Gord, Keotha, and Bremer in the Parish of Cunningsburgh.

8. An interior portion of a building divided off by walls or partitions; *esp.* a chamber or apartment in a dwelling-house. † Formerly also, a compartment, bay, stall (of a barn, stable, etc.).

See also the combs. *bed-, dining-, drawing-room*, etc.

1457–8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 637, j grangie de 5 rowmez...Pro factura j rowme in tenemento. 1556–7 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 460 None shall devyde the dwelling howses of this cittie into sondrie rowlms for their private gayn. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 61 Search Windsor Castle...Strew good lucke (Ouphes) on euery sacred roome. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 58 Under the fortification of the Castle round about, are stables for horses, and some roomes for like purposes. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* (1888) 132 'Tis a very fine seat, but..Sir Thomas Cheeke..told me there was never a good room in the house. 1703 Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 61 To distribute the whole Ground-plot..into Rooms of Office, or Entertainment. 1760 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) III. 12, I was obliged once more to coop myself up in the Room. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, The room appeared to have been built in modern times upon a Gothic plan. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 Low seats which generally extend along three sides of the room. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 67 The rooms of the cottage were low.

transf. and *fig.* 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 68 The honey Bee, Working her formall rowmes in wexen frame. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 643 The whole Combe containeth four orders of Cells; the first the Bees occupy... The last is appointed for the room of Honey-making. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucifix* 30 Our harts for Him..A rowme should bee to rest in, and reside.

b. *pl.* Chambers or apartments occupied by a person or persons; lodgings.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, I trust I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and your friend at my rooms. 1879 Miss Braddon *Cloven Foot* xxviii, Can I have his rooms for a few nights? I..don't want to go to a hotel. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *London of To-day* xxii. (ed. 3) 213 The rooms of the Society of Arts..are in John Street.

c. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (See quots.)

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 339 The rent of a room and kitchen, or what in the language of the place is stiled a but and a ben. 1819 Hogg *Sheph. Cal.* vi, The Room, which, in those days, meant the only sitting apartment of a house. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Room*,..the parlour or sitting-room.

d. The persons assembled in a room; the company.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 12 His venerable Figure drew upon us the Eyes of the whole Room. 1898 Hewlett *Forest Lovers* vi, As for the..old soul by the fire, she kept her back resolutely on the room.

9. In various technical applications:

a. One of the passages or spaces for working left between the pillars of a coal-mine. Chiefly in phr. *pillar and room*, Sc. *stoop and room.* Cf. Pillar *sb.* 7, Post *sb.*[1] 7 d.

1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* I. 8 The boards or rooms in which the colliers are working. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 960 Each miner continues to advance his room or working-place, till [etc.]. *Ibid.* 975 [The system of] working with pillars and rooms, styled post and stall. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-m.* 206 *Room and Rance* (S.), a system of working coal somewhat similar to double stall. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. *Stoop*, In the stoop and room the seam is divided into pillars called *stoops* by passages at right angles to each other called *rooms.*

b. A measure of coals (see quot. 1883).

1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* iii. 147 Coals are sometimes bought by what is called the Room. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* 90 Some merchants..will promise to give sixty-eight sacks to a room. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-m.* 206 *Room*,..a weight of 7 tons of coal, or 5¼ chaldrons by measure.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1805 Mast-room [see Mast *sb.*[1] 4 b]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 143 *Rooms*, the different vacancies between the timbers, and likewise those between the beams, as the mast-rooms, capstan-room, hatch-room, &c.

d. *local.* The space between the thwarts of a boat. (A Scandinavian sense.)

1855 *Norfolk Words* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 35 *Room*, the space between thwarts. 1896 *Good Wds.* Jan. 17/1 The sean is shot. It had lain a huge brown heap in its proper 'room' or compartment of the boat. 1899 Spence *Folk-Lore* 127 The boat was divided into six compartments, viz., fore-head, fore-room, mid-room [etc.]...The shott was double the size of a room.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 8), as *room-bell, -door, -grate*, etc.; *room-keeper.*

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* ii, One of our room-keepers says, he saw a couple of young rogues..hanging about there. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 291 Placing the glasses..in a room-window to the sun. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxviii, I'll bring word to your room-door..how she is. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* 53 The prices of the room-grate, the bachelor's oven, the cheese-toaster. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 12/2 The use of room-bells is universal. 1866 J. Macgregor *Rob Roy on Baltic* 192 The rioter is my English room-companion of the Norway inn. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 739 It pays room rent and lights.

b. *Room-bound, -ridden*, confined to one's room.

1855 Dickens *Little Dorrit* I. xv, As the room-ridden invalid settled for the night. 1857 Mrs. Mathews *Tea-Table T.* II. 62, I was generally room-bound, and therefore unable to attend public worship.

III. † 11. A place in which one is stationed or seated; a particular place assigned or appropriated to a person or thing. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 330 With þat rysis vp þe renke & his rowme lefys. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxx. 113 Euery man cam forth for to doo his deuoyre, eche of hem in his rowme in defending the place. 1513 Sir T. More *Rich. III*, Wks. 42/1 To whome the Duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore Gentlemenne and yomen, kepe youre rowmes. 1565 Jewel *Reply Harding* (1611) 213 Eustathius..was the President, and the Bishop of Romes Legates..sate in the fourth roome beneath. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 108 Go thou and fill another roome in hell. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* iv. i, A blast..by chance may come, And blow some one thing to his proper room. 1672 Davies *Rites Durham* 33 Were placed, in their several Rooms, one above another, the most excellent Pictures. 1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles.* 8 The Terms Mr. Lobb hath been contending for, are not hitherto allowed a room in the Confessions of Faith of the Reformed Churches. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* (1830) II. 140/2 The 11th act of this session..deserves a room in this collection.

transf. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IX. 568 All the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestiall roome.

b. Contrasted with *company*, in phrases denoting that the absence of a person is preferred to his presence. Also *transf.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* 7/2 For such a scoffing prelate, hys rowme had bene better then his company. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 645 Better his roome, than company (quoth ech one). 1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 283 Preferring his room, and declining his company, lest his sadness prove infectious to themselves. 1672 H. More *Brief Reply* 306, I must confess I had rather have their [*sc.* images] room than their Company. 1724 H. Jones *Virginia* 53 Felons..whose Room they had much rather have than their Company. 1770 *Placid Man* II. 219 You would as lief have my room as my company. 1880 *Adam & Eve* 328 I'd rather have his room than his company.

† c. A place or seat in the theatre. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Yet he pours them [names] out as familiarly, as if he had..ta'en tobacco with them over the stage, in the lord's room. 1600 E. Blount *Hosp. Incurable Fooles* Ep. Ded., I beg it with as forced a looke, as a Player that in speaking an Epilogue makes loue to the two pennie-roume for a plaudite. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 248 They sate on high alone by themselues in the best roome of all the Play-house. *a* 1619 [see *penny-room*, s.v. Penny 12].

† d. *transf.* A settled place *in* a person's affection or regard. *Obs.*

1598–9 Ford *Parismus* I. (1636) 121 Let Pollipus..be the man that shall possess the second room in your good liking. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 211 Are these things strangers to thy thoughts, or doe they take vp a chiefe roome in thy affections? 1685 Baxter *Par. N. T.* Phil. i. 7 You have a great room in my heart.

† 12. An office, function, appointment; a post, situation, employment. *Obs.*

Exceedingly common in the 16th century.

c 1483 Baradoun in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 289 In the courte, is many noble Roome; But god knowith, I can noon soche cacche. 1485 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 357/2 Th' Office or Rowme of oon of the Yomen of oure Crowne. 1514 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 303 We have yeven and graunted unto hym th' office and rowme of baner berer befor S. Wilfride. 1589 *Hay any Work* 19 To haue the romes of the true and natural members of the body. 1598 R. Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. iii. (1622) 125 One is appointed ouer the rest to exercise the roome of a Consull. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1623) 249 He..forsooke a right worshipfull roome when it was offered him. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 146 That none should be admitted into roomes of divine calling, but such who are called and are fit.

† b. Without article: Office, position, authority.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 37 A Jue sate at the borde, that greate rowme longe In that house beare. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 13 If that thou be hye of rowme and name If thou offende the more shall be thy shame. 1541 Paynell *Catiline* iv. 5 To some desirous therof he behight roume and auctoritie. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* x. 1 *note*, Calvin, Luther,..and al that succede them in roome and doctrine.

† c. *To bear (the) room*, to be in office or authority; to have all the power. *Obs.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 786 Beryst thou any rome, or cannyst thou do ought? 1530 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 317 Marchaunte Strayngers beryth the Rowme. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 99 In that yere that I bare roume.

† 13. An office or post considered as pertaining to a particular person, *esp.* by right or by inheritance. *Obs.*

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 984 Bot thow reule the richtuiss, thi rovme sall orere. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge*, I. 2517 This noble abbesse..dylygently prepared to supple her rowme. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 151 He..procured them to be remoued, and their roomes to be supplied with..learned Englishmen. 1628 Milton *Vac. Exerc.* 58 Then quick about thy purpos'd business come, That to the next I may resign my Roome. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 7 The Dukes..forsake the Court, Favourites step into their rooms. 1699 T. C[ockman] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 290 That Man..that outs the rightful Heirs..and procures himself to be put into their Rooms. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 83 The Rooms of those removed or dead, being filled up with Persons fully as honest.

b. *In one's room*, in one's place, denoting substitution of one person or thing for another. (In early use with reference to offices or appointments.)

(*a*) 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 183 Takynge his leue he sayth to the captayne that he shall putte another for hym in his rowme. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 279 In whose roume afterward succeded George Selde a Civilan. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 53 b, That he may be put from his office, and some other placed in his roome. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 69 Detaining many of them in prison..that others of his owne followers might bee placed in their roomes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 285 Be thou in Adams room The Head of all mankind. 1706 Vanbrugh *Mistake* II, A proposal..to take you (who then were just Camillo's age) and bring you up in his room. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 137 The names of the Earl of Granard..and Lord Sudley..to be added to the list in their room. 1800 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. x. 321, I refer you for particulars to Joseph, in whose room I am now assuming the pen. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Carthusians*, With grief he [St. Bruno] left his beloved companions, the most prudent..of whom, Landwin, he appointed prior in his room.

(*b*) 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 304 Warre-thoughts Haue left their places vacant; in their roomes Come thronging soft and delicate desires. 1673 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 148 As these are removed the husbandman plants others in their roomes. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 172 If several Elms should die successively in the same Place, you should put Lime-Trees..in their Rooms. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 354 The old long hair falling off, and a shorter coat of hair appearing in its room.

c. *In the room of*, in the place († or office) *of*, in lieu *of*, instead *of*, a person or thing. (Cf. prec.)

(*a*) 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* ii. 22 But when he herde that Archelaus did raynge in Iury, in ye rowme of his father Herode. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 60 So we placed other men in the roomes of those that we lost. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 1 Sept., The Attorney-General is made Chief Justice in the room of my Lord Bridgeman. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 11 ¶ 9 Declared Alderman..in the Room of his Brother,.. deceased. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 41 A Spartan named Leon..had taken the command in the room of Pedaritus. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., He went in the room of another.

(*b*) 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 30 An eye or bud, taken..from one tree, and placed in the roome of another eye or bud. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgment* 4 It is much out of use, and new Expedients substituted in roome thereof. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v, To substitute judgment in the room of sensation. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. iv, You must let me have my old one again, and you may have this in the room on't. 1846 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. i. 142 In the room of shifting cloud-palaces..stands for us a City which hath come down from heaven.

d. Used with vbl. sbs. Now *dial.*

1802 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Visit* III. 144 In the room of loitering about Paris..I shall have the..pleasure of being..a little useful. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* [see Forms β].

Room (rūm), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 rome, roome. [Of obscure origin.] Scurf on the head; dandruff.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 262 The same..doth cure..the scurffe or roome of the head. *Ibid.* 410 The lye..is very good to washe the scurffe of the head,..causing the rome and scales to fall off. 1847 HALLIW., *Room*, dandruff. *Somerset.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-Bk.* s.v.

Room (rūm), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1,3 **rum**, 3 **rume**; 4–5 **roume** (4 **roumm**), 4–6 **rowm(e**, 5 **rowmme**; 4–5 **rome**, 5 **romme**, **rombe**; 6–9 **room** (7 **roome**). [Common Teut.: OE. *rúm*, = OFris. *rûm* (mod.Fris. *rûm*, *rom*), MDu. *ruum*, *ruym* (Du. *ruim*), MLG. *rûm*, *ruem* (LG. *rûm*), OHG. *rûmi*, ON. *rúmr* (Sw. and Da. *rum*, Norw. *rom*): cf. ROOM *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** Spacious, large, ample in dimensions; wide, extensive. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2462 Þuhte him eall to rum wongas & wic-stede. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 9 Ðu ʒesettes in stowe rumre foet mine. *Ibid.* ciii. 25 Ðis sæ, micel & rum. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xix. § 1 Behealde he..hu neara þære eorðan stede is, þeah heo us rum þince. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Se weʒ is swiðe rum, þe to forspillednesse ʒelæt. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3689 He wollde ʒifenn uss All heoffness rume riche. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 643 Mi nest is holeuh & rum amidde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3318 Fodder and hai þou sal find bun; Na roummer sted in al þe tun. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 15 In þe felde of thaneos, þat is, in þe rowme stede of meke comaundment. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 225 Ther was no rommer herberwe in the place. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3470 A renke in a rownde cloke, with righte rowmme clothes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxvii, I was anon In broght Within a chamber, large, rowm, and faire. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vii. 986 A rowme passage to the wallis [thai] thaim dycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 379 He set his feild furth on ane rowmar plane. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 13 Lat vs þair mak ane hous baith rowme & squair. *c* 1635 CAPT. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Serv.* (1685) 133 It causeth a Ship to be much Roomer (that is larger) within Board.

† **b.** *The room sea*, the open sea. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 1978 Tharfor in haist to þe rowme se Thai torned and held on þar way.

† **c.** Open to choice. *Obs.*—[1]

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 108 Whan reynard herde that it stode so rowme that he shold chese to knowleche hym ouercomen and yelde hym Or ellis to take the deth.

† **2. a.** Distant, remote. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 79 Doom of resoun..as the next and best reule, and the power of resoun as for the romber and ferther reule. *Ibid.* II. xx. 272 Into departing and disseuering and into rombe distaunt being.

† **b.** Of winds: = LARGE *a.* 14. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 45 This hauen wherein we lay, expecting roome windes. *Ibid.* 59 Having roome windes, and a fresh gale, in 24. houres we discovered the Ile.

3. *Sc.* Clear, unobstructed, empty.

Some cognate uses are found in OE. texts.

1641 FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* 4 b, A fair fire makes a roome flet. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Roume*, We say, To make a room house, when one drives them out that are in it. 1810 J. COCK *Simple Strains* I. 142 (E.D.D.), When in their beds and snugly laid There's silence and a room fireside.

† **4.** *Comb.*: **room-handed, -hende** *adjs.*, liberal, generous; **room-house**, a privy (cf. *long-house* s.v. LONG *a.* 18). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 ʒef þu..best rum-handed to glewmen. *c* 1205 LAY. 6538 He wes..radful and rihtwis and a mete rum-hende. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 652 Men habbeþ among oþre iwende A rum-hus at heore bures ende.

Room, obs. variant of RUM *a.*

† **Room**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **rume**, 4 **romme**, 4, 6–7 **rome**, 6–7 **room(e**. *Comp.* 6 **rowmer**, 6–7 **romer**, 7 **roamer**, **rummore**. [OE. *rúme*, f. *rúm* adj., = OS. and OHG. *rûmo.*]

1. Widely; far and wide; to or at a distance.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1456 Heo wide hire willan sohte & rume fleah. *Ibid.* 1895 Sceoldan..þa rincas þy rumor secan ellor eðelseld. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 80 Whi farest þou so fihtinge, folk to distroie, & for to winne þe word wendest so romme? *Ibid.* 581 Of richesse & of renoun romme be ʒe kidde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xiii. 553 Whilis thei stonden or sitten or knelen rombe fer ech from othir.

2. Amply; fully; to the full.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1372 Drihten..rume let willeburnan on woruld þringan. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 282 Hyt rum þa wyrmas forð ʒelædeþ. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1860 Þe geaunt was wonder-strong, Rome þretti fote long.

3. *Naut.* = LARGE *adv.* 7 a.

Very common from *c* 1580 to 1630.

1564 SPARKE in *Hawkins' Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 He espied another Island,..and being not able..to fetch it by night, went roomer untill the morning. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 Leauing the coast..we bare roome to seawards. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 Hale bollinge to double the poynt, a luff from the rock, rowmer from the sand. 1622 *Relat. Eng. Plantation Plymouth* in Arber *Pilgr. Fathers* (1897) 435 We could not fetch the harbour, but were fain to put room again, towards Cape Cod. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 The Chase pays away more room. *Ibid.*, The Chase goes away room, her Sheets are both aft.

b. Const. *with* the land, etc.

1537 *Adm. Court Exemplifications* I. No. 174 Seeing a ship coming somewhat rome with theym. 1557 JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 310 The wind vering more northerly, we were forced to put roomer with the coast of England againe. *Ibid.*, We were forced to beare roomer with Flamborow head.

Room (rūm), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **rumian**, 3–4 **rumen**, 3–5 **rume** (5 **ruym**); 4–5 **roume** (5 **reume**), 5–6 **rowm(e**, 6 **rovm**; 5 **rom(e**, 9 **room**. [OE. *rúmian*, f. *rúm* ROOM *a.*; perh. formed anew in ME. Parallel forms are Fris. *rûmje*, *romje*, Da. *rumme*, Fær. *rúma*, Norw. *roma*. The usual OE. verb was *rýman*: see RIME *v.*[4]]

† **1. a.** *intr.* To become clear of obstructions.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 76 Drince ðreo ful fulle on niht nistiʒ; þonne rumað him [*sc.* the man] sona se innað.

† **b.** *trans.* To clear (the throat). *Obs.*—[1]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 372 b/1 Take a softe egge and bere hit to suster Andree of ferriere for to rume her throte.

2. *trans.* To clear (a space) from persons or things, esp. by superior force. Now *arch.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 597 Euer-more þe white kniht hem þe place roumede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxv. 3182 Quhen þe feld was rowmyt swa, The Duke of Burgone..On a syd enterit in þe place. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 245 Guychardе and I shall rowme the waye afore you. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3385 Neuer mycht be sen His suerd to rest, that in the gret rout He rowmyth all the compas hyme about. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 38 Quhen voydit weill and rowmyt was the feild.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 For them the monks had room'd their eating hall.

† **b.** To remove, shift. *Obs.*—[1]

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 2468 (W.), Th' emperour had wonder of this, And let reume his bed.

† **3. a.** *intr.* To give way; to depart. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13072 On alle sides he smot aboute, & made þeym roum [*text* rounn] þorow-out þe route. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 2 Whan þis weith at his wil weduring hadde, Ful raþe rommede he rydinge þedirre.

† **b.** *trans.* To vacate, leave, abandon. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 189 And yf he [a cat] wratthe, wyl he mowe be war and hus way roume. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 31 Many of his lignage..token leue soroufully, and romed the court. *Ibid.* 61 On the morow erly he ruymed his castel and wente with grymbart. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. viii. 18 Seand Rutylianis Withdraw the feyld sa swyth, and rovm the planis. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* vi. D vj, I may rome my mastership, wheresoeuer lyketh me.

† **c.** *refl.* To betake (oneself) *off*; to give (oneself) free scope. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xcii. 148 Comming with the ship,..he had almost laid her on ye same place, where the other was cast away: but day comming on, they romde themselues off, and so escaped. 1621 R. BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 313 He had a scope of a hundred and twentie miles long and a hundred and odd miles broade to runne and roome himself.

4. *trans.* To extend, enlarge. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14922 Es resun þat wee vr rime rume And set fra nu langer bastune. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 83 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 273 Fourti fet, roumede and giete, Into the see he made him lepe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. (Wemyss) 1936 Than Iohne bischop of Glasgw Rowmyt þe kirk of Sanct Mongw.

1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Rooming-down*, extending the bottom of a bore hole. A term used by sinkers.

Room (rūm), *v.*[2] Also *Sc.* 6– **roum**, **rowm**. [f. ROOM *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *Sc.* **a.** *trans.* To install. *Obs. rare.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 533 To that effect that he may be inaugurat, placeit, and rowmit thairin. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xii. (1685) 114 Nothing is roomed in our judgment and apprehension but what first entered.

† **b.** To assign (common pasturage) proportionally among the different 'rooms' or lands entitled to share in it.

Used only in connexion with SOUM *v.*; for illustrations see that word.

2. *U.S.* **a.** *intr.* To occupy rooms as a lodger; to share a room or rooms *with* another; to live *together* in the same room(s).

1828 MRS. STOWE *Let.* in *Life* (1889) II. 41 She rooms with me, and is very interesting and agreeable. 1856—*Dred* II, Clayton and Russel had..roomed together their four years in college. 1860 *Ann. Amherst College* 47 Many of the students who roomed in the College lost their all. 1888 HOWELLS *A. Kilburn* III, I didn't let him room in your part of the house; that is to say, not sleep there.

b. *trans.* To accommodate or lodge (guests).

1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The door's open, and if they couldn't room any more guests they'd pretty soon close up, I guess. 1892 *Rep. Amer. Mission. Assoc.* 101 We have to room them with the normal and college students in the college buildings.

† **Room**, *v.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] ? To stretch out, aim *at.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2466 Roomes [*v.r.* rooues] noʒt at þe raynbowe þat reche ʒe ne may.

Room, obs. form of ROAM *v.*, ROME.

Roo·mage. *U.S. rare.* [f. ROOM *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] Space; internal capacity; accommodation.

1843 WHITTIER *Cassandra Southwick* 110 Pack with coins of Spanish gold..The roomage of her hold. 1865 BURRITT *Walk Land's End* vi. 209 Mat and seat the rotunda of St. Paul's, and the nave of Westminster, to every foot of their magnificent roomage. *Ibid.* xii. 399 It entertained Charles II in its best guest and banquet room, and William Prynne with coarser roomage and fare.

Roomage, obs. variant of RUMMAGE.

Roomal, variant of ROMAL.

† **Roome**, obs. variant of RHOMB.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XV. 73 For to learne to..know the tides, your Roomes, pricke your Card, say your Compasse.

Roome, obs. form of ROME.

Roomed (rūmd), *a.* [f. ROOM *sb.*[1] + -ED.] With defining word prefixed: Having rooms of a specified number or kind, as *one-*, *double-*, *many-roomed*; also *wide-roomed*, † spacious.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Luke* xiii. 115 b, Thei that are of suche sortes, dooe choose the brode and the wyde roumed waie. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 566 The Arke had roomes below and roomes above, and therefore was called double roomed. 1840 LOUDON *Cottager's Man.* (L.U.K.) 30 Transforming every two-roomed hut into such cottages. 1890 [see FOUR C. 1 b]. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 57 A little one-roomed building, set apart for guests.

Roome(d)ge, obs. forms of RUMMAGE.

Roo·mer. *U.S.* [f. ROOM *v.*[2] 2 a.] A lodger who occupies a room or rooms without board.

1887 *Ohio State Jrnl.* 2 Sept., Complaint had been made by some of the roomers in the Mithoff block. 1889 *N. Y. Evening Post* 29 Dec., On the third floor were a number of roomers.

† **Roo·mery.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. Sp. *romeria*, f. *Roma* ROME.] A pilgrimage.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 62 In his Roomery in the way to Medina..he was wounded to death.

Room-free, *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 3–4 **rum-**, 4–5 **roum-fre.** [f. ROOM *sb.*[1] + FREE *a.*]

† **1.** Entitled to free accommodation in a mill for the purpose of having one's corn ground. *Obs.*

1279 *Percy Chartulary* (Surtees) 233 Erunt rumfre et multurfre ad molendinum de Wllouer de omnibus bladis suis. *a* 1300 in Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* (1832) II. 118 Liberi sint a multura..et sint Rumfre propinquius quod molant post me ipsum et post bladum inventum in trimodio. 1315–7 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 7 Quod ipsi sint rumfre in eodem molendino..quandocunque voluerint molere blada. 1484–5 *Extr. Rec. Peebles* (1872) 31 We find at the cornes of Corscunnyngfeld aucht to be rowme free in the myln of Peblis to the fourti corne.

2. (See quot.)

1887 *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl. s.v., To sit *room-free* in a dwelling-house means to sit *rent-free*; and to hold a property *room-free* is to hold it without paying the usual burghal duties.

Roo·mful, *sb.* [f. ROOM *sb.*[1] + -FUL 2.] As much or as many as a room will hold.

1710 SWIFT *Exam.* No. 25 P 8 Where it is a Man's Business to entertain a whole Room-full, it is unmannerly to apply himself to a particular Person. 1772 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 537 [Of books] I brought none with me, and have now a roomful. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii, This room-full of rough block-work. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxv[i], One day he went to the Hall, and there was a roomful of visitors. 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* xxvi, She..had to serve her roomful of enemies.

Roo·mful, *a. rare.* [f. ROOM *sb.*[1] + -FUL 1.] Capacious, ample, roomy.

1601 DONNE *Progr. Soul* xxxiv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 82 Now in a roomefull house this soule doth floate. 1892 BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* II. xvi. 85 He reared aloft the Firmament and this roomful land stablished.

Room-handed, -house: see ROOM *a.* 4.

Roo·mily, *adv.* [f. ROOMY *a.* + -LY [2].] With plenty of room; amply, spaciously.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 329 We roomily dwell in the heather-bell. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxi, Walls,.. some twelve feet high, between which the whole crew.. were housed roomily. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* 25 Her figure was so finely proportioned and so roomily made.

Roo·miness. [f. ROOMY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being roomy or spacious; capaciousness.

1840 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 275 Russell's berth was.. the chief object of our attention, and I was most agreeably surprised by its roominess. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* II. III. i. 392/1 A bolder and fuller head, with great width and general roominess of skull. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 198 We prefer our old friend's saloon, passages, and general roominess.

fig. 1889 DIGGLE *Life Bp. Fraser* I. 13 This complete unselfishness gave Bishop Fraser great intellectual roominess.

Roo·ming-house. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1893 *Spectator* 16 Sept. 366/1 We go to no hotel, but look for what Americans call a 'rooming house', i.e., a house which lets furnished apartments.

Roo·mless, *a. rare.* Also 6 **roumles.** [f. ROOM *sb.*[1]] Lacking room or space; strait, confined; also, without rooms.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 28 The shyppe wherein Jesus preached is very narowe and roumles to vncleane and synfull persons.

Roo·mlet. *rare*—[1]. [-LET.] A small room.

1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 242 Steep, narrow staircases, nefarious-looking roomlets, irregular balconies.

† **Roo·mliness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ROOMLY *a.*] Roominess.

1744 *Lond. Mag.* 557 The primary Enquiry is to the Roomliness and Strength of the Ship. *Ibid.* 558 Roomliness and Strength of Decks.

† **Roo·mly**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROOM *sb.*[1] + -LY [1]. Cf. OE. *rúmlic* abundant, plentiful, liberal.] Large.

1743 *Lond. & C. Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 191, I..boil it with two Pounds of Hops..in a roomly Canvas or such as they call Straining Cloth.

† **Roo·mly**, *adv.* [OE. *rúmlice* (see ROOM *a.* and -LY [2]), = MDu. *rumelike*, *-lijc* (Du. *ruimelijk*), MLG. *rumelik(en*, OHG. *rûmlihho*, MSw. *rumlika*, *-leka.*] Liberally, largely, abundantly.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. *Introd.* 18/14 [He] rumlice foretacnas [L. *clementer informat*]. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 49 And ʒif we þonne lustlice & rumlice þa welan dælaþ earmum monnum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 514 Bize us..rumlicor to dæʒ be hlafe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere doð narewere þane he sholde, and te biggere rumluker þan he sholde. *c* 1205 LAY. 2452 Alle þa vncuðe

to hire comen..for seoluere & for golde, & heo rumliche hit ȝef. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxx. 30 And roum-like sal he yhelde in land To þas þat ere pride doand. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* IX. ix. 1136 (Royal MS.), Til lordis rowmly he landis gave; His swnnys he mad rych and mychty.

Roo·m-mate. *U.S.* [f. ROOM *sb.*[1]] One who lodges in or occupies the same room or rooms with another; a fellow-lodger.

1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Russ. & Turk. Emp.* I. 251 With a Frenchman and a Greek for my room-mates. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 107 My interesting room-mates were so far recovered as to be able to take the air upon deck. 1899 WHITEING *5 John St.* 210 Little Nance, the chum and room-mate of Tilda.

† **Roo·msome,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **romesome,** 6–7 **roomesome,** 7 **rowmsome, roomsom.** [f. ROOM *a.*] Ample, capacious, roomy.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 22 b, I know by this your exposition of this worde (*Ciuile*) the field wee haue to enter into is verie wide and roomesome. 1598 FLORIO *Dict.* To Rdr., A more..vnweildie and more roomesome vessell then the biggest hulke on Thames. 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* xxiii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 7 The Cells..Are made by right more rowmsome then the rest. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 She is Roomsom for her Men. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct., An old house..made..capable and roomesome.

Roo·mstead. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 **roomesteade,** 8 **room stead.** [f. ROOM *sb.*[1]] A compartment or division; a certain space or length.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 47 The greate roomesteade in the northende of the rye-barne helde all our winter corne this yeare. *Ibid.*, As much as could possibly be layed in that roomsteade. 1691 J. GIBSON in *Archaeologia* XII. 188 Dr. Uvedale of Enfield... His greens take up six or seven houses or roomsteads. 1718 in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* (N.S.) III. 200 Benjamin Farish hath one firehouse containing two room steads..to lett. 1764 *Sheffling Inclosure Act* 9 The pieces, parts, or roomsteads of the earth-bank. 1800 TUKE *Agric.* 93 A roomstead (i. e. one post and two rails), being 1*s.* 7*d.* including carriage. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 461 The carpenters had completely cleared the roomstead. *Note*, Roomstead is the space between any two ribs or frames of timber in a ship.

† **Roo·mster.** *Obs.*[−1] An occupant of space.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 181, I being at no agreement with this same hideous Roomster.., I may..have my harmless mistake paid home by a vile mischance.

Roomth (rūmþ). Now *dial.* Also 6 **rumeth,** 6–7 **rometh(e, roometh;** 6 **romth(e, rompth;** 7 **roumth, roomthe.** [f. ROOM *a.* + -TH: cf. Færöese *rúmd.* The earlier form is RIMTH.]

1. Space; *esp.* ample or unconfined space. † *To make roomth*, to make way.

1540 BIBLE (Cranmer) 2 *Sam.* xxii. 20 For he brought me out into roumth, he delyuered me, because he had a loue vnto me. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* E iv b, All histories and monumentes canne not be conteined in so lyttle rometh. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* II. iv, Make here a little romth. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 122 But Rydoll,..Not finding fitting roomth upon the rising side, Alone unto the West directly takes her way. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xliii. 25 A mans gift makes roomth for him. 1881– in dial. glossaries (Leic., Warw., Sheff.).

†**b.** Space occupied by an object; extent, bulk.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxviii, Whose romth but hinders others that would grow. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 40 Pease grinded weigh more than corne, the roundnesse giveth cause to have more roomth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 54 Having seen what the Worlds lastingness and roomth is.

†**c.** Extent; jurisdiction. *Obs.*[−1]

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 188 Lastly, that the Church haue roometh vniuersally extended.

† **2.** Sufficient space or scope *for* or *to* do something. *Obs.*

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 298 The false brethren..unto whom S. Paule gaue no romthe as concernyng to bee brought into subiection. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 209 Where now my Spirit got roomth it selfe to show. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 10 So there be sufficient roomth left for walkes. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Pentateuch* Gen. ix. 27 'Inlarging' also, is not only of roomth to dwell in.., but oftentimes of the heart.

†**b.** A sufficient occupation. *Obs.*[−1]

1585 DYER *Prayse of Nothing* C ij, It were a romth for some idle bodye, to looke into the accedents of euery state, which hath been diuersly afflicted for nothing.

† **3.** A defined or limited space. *Obs.*

1550 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 98 In the est end of the Spyces Chamber a romthe for a p[r]esse. 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* I. 6 b, This narrowe roomth, and place of necessitie, is knowne without Astrologicall conjecture. 1596–7 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 155 We..are now fillinge the voyde romeths therin with earth and rubbishe. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Pentateuch* Num. ii. 27 So many thousand tents as Israel had could not be pitched in a little roomth.

†**b.** A chamber, apartment. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 415 A fire kindled..in their stoare house called the Arzenale, euen in the rometh where was their saltpeter. 1635 *Maldon Doc.* (Bundle 80, No. 2), viz. viii*d.* for dressing up the said moote-hall, counsell chamber, and other the Romethes there this yere.

† **4.** An office, function, or dignity. *Obs.*

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imit.* IV. v. 267 By the puttynge to of the handes of the Bysshoppe thou arte admyttyd vnto that hye rometh. *a* 1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 153 Very gladde I wolbe that he in that romethe myght doo your most excelent Grace service. 1586 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 439 The credytt, vocacion, rompth, promocion and callinge of Bayliefes. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 57 He preferred one Iohn his Deacon and disciple, to the roomth.

†**b.** A position or office pertaining to a person; one's place. *Obs.*

1544 A. COPE *Hannibal & Scipio* 40 They commanded to let the old Senatours go free, and use their romthes. 1573 TWYNE *Virgil* Life ¶ j b, When his voice failed him at eny time, Mecænas supplied his romth in readynge. 1600 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 154 b, Margaret her daughter is in good hope to supplie her mothers romthe.

†**c.** *In the roomth of*, in the place *of*, instead *of*. Also with possessives. *Obs.*

1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 21 The Lorde William Howarde as deputie..in the romth of the Marshall of Englande. 1578 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 78 It were farre better that they were vtterly remoued, and able Pastors put in theyr roomths. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 6 Our old fathers can tell vs, how woods are decaied, and people in the roomth of trees multiplied. 1624–5 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 393 Another Counceller to be ellected in his roomthe.

† **Roo·mthily,** *adv. Obs.*[−1] [f. ROOMTHY *a.*] In respect of space; spatially.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 103 God by making of a body and real space with it,..is thereby..no more roomthily there than he was before.

† **Roo·mthiness.** *Obs.* Also 7 **roomethinesse, roomthyness**(e. [f. ROOMTHY *a.*] Roominess.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 55 Likewise in a noble mannes howse..ther must be made a provision for roomethinesse. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* 60 Neither is there any thyng or place that is not enuironed and enclosed with the roomthinesse of heauen. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 8 Tents and Pauillions in the fields are pitcht, (E'r full wrought vp their Roomthynesse to try). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 23 The everlasting time and boundless roomthiness. *Ibid.* 82 There is roomthiness between that and the other boundary or term.

† **Roo·mthsome,** *a. Obs.*[−1] In 6 **romth-.** [f. ROOMTH.] Spacious, roomy.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 A cage or pigeon house, romthsome enough to comprehend her and..her nurse.

Roomthy (rūmþi), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 6 **romthie, romthy, room(e)thie, roomethy.** [f. ROOMTH + -Y.]

1. Spacious, ample, roomy.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 30 With a slacke or romthy kynde of knitting. *Ibid.* 33 These bones in women [are]..much more ample, and romthy. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 210 After whom, cleere Enian in doth make, In Tamer's roomthier bankes their rest that scarcely take. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 104 Because England was richer and roomthyer then their own Countrey. 1676 HUBBARD *Happiness People* 55 God will rather have his people..pent up in a corner, then roomthy, and swoln with pride. 1726 S. SEWALL *Lett.-bk.* (1886) II. 202 He has a situation roomthy and beautifull enough to build the New-Jerusalem in. 1854– in dial. glossaries (Northamp., Warw., Oxf.).

† **2.** Pertaining to space; occupying space. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 21 Time had not been if God had not made timesome beings, nor room if he had not made roomthy.

† **Roo·mward,** *adv. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 **roome-.** [f. ROOM *adv.*] = ROOM *adv.* 3.

1611 COTGR., *Bouter au vent*, to beare roomeward; or, to fill the sayles with wind. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. III. 214 My Pilot was constrained to goe Roome-ward to Sea. *Ibid.* 226 This Fleet .. put roome-ward to Sea, as soone as they had descried us. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 140 Having fallen much Roome-ward at the beginning of the fight,..they kept aloof from the great gallie.

So † **Roo·m-way** *adv. Obs.*[−1]

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 44 When she would not come neere the land, but goeth more Roome-way than her course, wee say she beares off.

Roomy (rūmi), *a.* and *adv.* Also 7 **roumy, rommy.** [f. ROOM *sb.*[1] + -Y. Cf. MLG. *rumich, ruymich*, G. *räumig.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of ample dimensions; capacious, large; wide.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XI. 52 This makes a Ship more roomy. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 64 A place both more publick, roomy, and chargelesse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 388 Let thy Vines in Intervals be set, Indulge their Width, and add a roomy Space. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 267 His roomy chest by far too scant To give the lungs full play. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 199 He agreed.. to accommodate us all on board his Ship, which was a very fine and roomy one. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 101 In this roomy currach, St. Cormac sailed into the north sea. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* VIII. I. 77 A gentleman of bland aspect with a roomy forehead. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* XXVII. 320 The outer garment of both sexes is a wide roomy coat which reaches down to the ground.

fig. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) p. lxxxii, This sort of Number is more roomy: The Thought can turn it self with greater ease in a larger compass. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* (1854) 280 A roomy life, a glowing relish high.

2. Of female animals: Of large proportions internally.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 202 Some roomy good cows. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 430 A well-proportioned roomy cow. 1853 STONEHENGE *Greyhound* 174 A large roomy bitch..will most probably 'throw' a lot of undersized greyhounds. 1894 *Field* 9 June 846/1 [A mare,] a fine, roomy daughter of Lincolnshire Lad II.

† **B.** *adv. Naut.* = ROOM *adv.* 3. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 192 At last she bore up rommy for the Sea, and we heard of her no more. *Ibid.* 224 The next was a ship of Holland...She was put roomy. 1626 — *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 Beare vp the helme, goe roumy.

Roon (rön). *Sc.* Also **roen, roond,** and RUND. [Of obscure origin.] A piece of the list or selvage of cloth; a strip or shred. Also *roon-shoon* (see quot. 1824).

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* Postscr. iii, They thought the Moon, Just like a sark, or pair o' shoon, Woor by degrees, till her last roon Gaed past their viewin. 1808 JAMIESON, *Roon*, a shred, a remnant,..also *roond.* 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Roon-shoon*, shoes made of the roons, or selvages of cloth. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 179 The best o' wabs are rough at the roons.

Roonde, obs. f. ROUND. **Roone,** obs. f. ROAN. **Roong,** obs. pa. pple. of RING *v.*[1]

Roop (rūp), *sb.*[1] [var. of ROUP *sb.*[3]] Hoarseness; a hoarse sound.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 A *Roop*, a Hoarseness. 1788– in northern dial. glossaries (Yks., Northumb.). 1898 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3/3 That touch of noble hoarseness..like the roop of the bow on the string of a violoncello.

Roop, *sb.*[2], in northern and Sc. phrase *stoop and roop*, completely: see STOOP *sb.*

Roop, *v. rare.* [Cf. ROOP *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To utter a hoarse note or sound.

1894 CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 182 A sleepy hen rooped lazily in a hole under the hedge. 1894 — *Raiders* (ed. 3) 234, I only rooped like a rough-legged fowl.

Roop(e, obs. ff. ROPE; variants of ROUP.

Rooped, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 **roopt,** 9 **roopit, -et,** and ROUPED. [f. ROOP *sb.*[1]] Hoarse.

1677 NICOLSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 316 *Roopt*, hoarse with bawling. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XV, He had something of a catarrh, and spoke as hoarse as a roopit raven. 1881 J. L. ROBERTSON in Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* III. 35 The minister grew hearse and roopit.

Roopee, obs. form of RUPEE.

Roope-sicke: see ROPE-SICK *a.*

Roopy (rū·pi), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* See also ROUPY *a.*[2] [f. ROOP *sb.*[1]] Hoarse.

1825– in dial. glossaries (Northumb., Durh., Yks., Berks, Hants). 1850 DICKENS *D. Copperfield* vii, He had observed I was sometimes hoarse—a little roopy was his exact expression. 1864 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont's Legacy* III. 179 The lonely hen set up a roopy cackle.

Roopy, variant of ROUPY *a.*[1]

Roor, obs. form of ROAR.

Roorback (rū·rbæk). *U.S.* Also **-bach.** [A fictitious personal name: the accounts of its origin differ widely from each other.] A false report or slander invented for political purposes.

1864 WEBSTER, *Roorbach*, a forgery or fictitious story published for purposes of political intrigue. [*Note.* The word originated in 1844, when such a forgery was published, purporting to be an extract from the 'Travels of Baron Roorbach'.] 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., The Herald and Globe abound in roorbacks which are designed to influence the vote in Maine.

Roore, obs. form of ROAR.

Roos, obs. form of ROUSE *sb.*

Roosa, rusa (rū·să). Also **roussa, rusha.** [Hindī *rúsá.*] *Roosa grass*, an Indian grass (*Andropogon Schœnanthus* or *Cymbopogon Martini*), from which *roosa oil* is distilled.

1853 T. C. ARCHER *Pop. Econ. Bot.* 279 Oil of Indian Grass, Roosa Oil, or *Roosa-ke-til*, is distilled from the leaves of *Andropogon Calamus aromaticus.* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Roosa-Grass Oil. 1885 WATT *Econ. Prod. India* 249 This is the roussa paper grass, abundant everywhere in the Deccan. *Ibid.* 250 Perhaps the name by which it is most generally known is rusa oil. *Ibid.*, Rusha oil.

Roose, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **ros,** 4 **rose,** 4–5 **roos,** 5 **roys**(e. *β.* 4–6 **rous,** 7 **rowse.** *γ. Sc.* 4–6, 9 **ruse,** 5 **rus**(s, 6 **ruys, ruiss**(e. *δ.* 8– **roose.** [a. ON. *hrós* (Icel. *hrós*, Fær. *rós*, Norw., Sw., and Da. *ros*): cf. ROOSE *v.*]

1. Boasting, vainglory; an instance of this, a boast, brag, vaunt.

α. c 1200 ORMIN 4910 All idell ȝellp & idell ros þu cwennkesst i þe sellfenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11948 Nu þat i do þou it for-dos, And þar-of sal þou mak na ros. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 505 Such þing as þou seyst and doos, þi Neiȝebor wol þerof make Roos. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 650 Shall none of you mak your rose or ye go furþre.. *c* 1450 *Cast. Perseverance* 1068 Þerfore do as no man dos,..& of þi-self make gret ros. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e vj b, The master to his man makyth his Roys That he knowith be kynde what the hert doys Att huntyng.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5158 Ne be nat proude þogh þou weyl dous, yn þyn herte to make a rous. 1463 G. ASHBY *Poems* 11 Goo forth, lytyll boke, mekely, without rous. 16.. *Sir Lambewell* 304 in *Percy's Folio MS., Ball. & Rom.* I. 154 Shee warned me be-forne, of all things that I did vse, of her I shold neuer make my rowze.

γ. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 98 Bot thow mend hym that mys.. Thow sall rew in thi ruse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 50 Sum makis a tume ruse. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 242 What thei receaved we can nott tell; but few maid ruse at thare returnyng. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 242 Johne Moydert..maid meikle ruse that he him selfe was the cheif of Makdonelis kynd. 1808 JAMIESON, *To mak a tume ruse*, to boast where there is no ground for it, but the reverse.

δ. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. iv, Wha wins syn may make roose, Between you twa. 17.. *Maggie's Tocher* in Herd *Coll. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 78 We'll mak nae mair toom roose.

† **2.** Commendation, praise. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13896 Quen he his aun roos has soght, In his muth sothfast es noght. *a* 1350 *St. Nicholas* 87 in Horstm. *Altengl. Legend.* (1881) 12 Noght for no ruse of erthli thing Bot allone vnto goddes louyng. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 114 Þe prefet begane to spere.. quhat man it wes..þat agnes þe ruse of mad. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1241 All erdly riches and ruse is noght in thair garde.

Roose, obs. form of ROSE *sb.*

Roose (*rūz*, *Sc.* rōz), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: α. 3 rosenn, 4 ros, 4–5 (9 *dial.*) rose, 5 roys. β. 4–9 ruse, 5–6 rus(s, 6 rws, ruis, 7–9 ruze; 6 reuse, 7 reouse, reuze; *Sc. dial.* 8 reeze, rease, 8–9 reese. γ. 6 rowse, 7–9 rouse. δ. 7– roose (*dial.* 8 rooyse, 9 roose, rooís). [a. ON. *hrósa* to boast of, praise (Icel. *hrósa*, Fær. *rósa*, Norw. and Sw. *rosa*, Da. *rose*): cf. ROOSE *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To boast or be proud *of* something. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4906 þatt iss hæfedd sinne..To rosenn off þin haȝherrleȝȝc. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 481 Of that Ryall array that Rolland in raid, Rauf rusit in his hart of that Ryall thing.

†**2.** *refl.* a. To boast oneself; to vaunt. Const. *of*, *that* with clause, or infin. b. To praise or commend oneself. *Obs.*

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28102 Ic ha me rosed in my mode bath o my werkes wyc and gode. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 3, I cried all þe day rosand me of rightwisnes.

β. 13.. *SS. Peter & Paul* 152 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 78 Simon..rusid him þan þat he might raise Dede men to lyue. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 12 Noghte ruysand hyme of his reghtwesnes. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 956 So mot I spede, He sall noghte ruysse hym of this dede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 492 He has hym rused of great prophes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 194 He.. makis repet with ryatus wordis, Ay rusing him of his radis. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 75 Mony spekis mekil and rwsis thayme of faith. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 21 Reuse nocht 3our self, latt vþiris preiss 3our rentis.

γ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 271 Oure stiffe tempill,..This rebalde he rowses hym it rathely to rayse.

δ. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 476 Alledging that honest ministers that went to the Bishop roosed themselves little of it.

3. *trans.* To praise, extol, commend, flatter.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2417 Sua þai rosed hir to þe king þat he þam did befor him bring. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1371 To rose hym in his rialty rych men soȝtten. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 95 What gifys god the to rose hym so? *Ibid.* xii. 234 Here is..the leg of a goys, With chekyns endorde, pork, partryk, to roys. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Rose*, to praise, to flatter.

β. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 33 For if other men ruse hym, we shall accuse hym. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 80 Thank me not ouir airlie,..For I haue seruit the ȝit of lytill thing to ruse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 84 This ilk Tewcer his enemyis of Troy Rusit and lovit. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 132 Be my saule, my self culd neuer ruse 3ow. 1603 *Philotus* xxxiv, Bot be it gude ȝe do not spair, As royallie to ruse it. 1677 NICOLSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 316 *Ruze*, to flatter. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 59 To *Reuze*, to extol or commend highly. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. viii, They rus'd him that had skill. *a* 1800 in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 110 There's nane that reads them..But reezes Robie. *a* 1800 *Young Allan* ii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 378 Some there reasd their hawk, their hawk, And some there reasd their hound. 1879 JOHN WHITE *Jottings* 225 (E.D.D.), I've rus'd ye for yer head and heart.

γ. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* 27 If such let passe nothing undone and unsuffered and all to be rowsed and commended of the lewde people. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i, Prayse and rouse him well, and ye haue his heart wonne. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 104, I right fickle was and fain To be sae rous'd. 1842 CLARK *Rhymes* 23 Wi' flattery I'll no rouse thee.

δ. 1703 THORESBY *Yorkshire Wds.* (E. D. S.), *Rooyse*, to extol. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* ix, These modest maids inspire the muse, In flowing strains to shaw Their beauties, which she likes to roose. 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. to J. Lapraik* 94 Friends an folk that wish me well, They sometimes roose me. 1786 — *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 3 A fleechan, fleth'ran Dedication, To roose you up, an' ca' you guid. 1834 A. SMART *Rambl. Rhymes* 162 Let poets in their idle lays Roose up auld Scotland's early days. 1865 WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 30 Aw roos't her, poor lass.

b. In various proverbs and sayings.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas Æneis* s.v., Every body ruses the ford as he finds it. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 210 If it be ill, it is as ill rused. *Ibid.* 282 Ruse the fair Day at Night. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, Let ilka ane roose the ford as they find it.

Roo'ser. *Sc. rare.* Also **rusar, ruser.** [f. ROOSE *v.* Cf. ON. *hrósari.*] A boaster, braggart.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 440 [It] hapnis oft ane vanter to be liear,..And ane gude rusar [is] seindill ane gude rydar. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 36 A great ruser was never a good rider.

Rooser, variant of ROUSER, a sprinkler.

Roo'sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROOSE *v.*] a. Boasting, vaunting, vainglory. b. Commendation, praising.

c 1200 ORMIN 4564 3æn rosinng, & 3æn idell 3ellp. *Ibid.* 4902 Rosinng & all idell 3ellp..iss hæfedd sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28524 þer-of haf i made rosyng. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7070 What avayld us pryde,..rosyng of ryches or of ryche aray? *c* 1350 *St. John* 318 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 38 þe sext teches..To refuys riches for roosing. *a* 1800 *Redesdale & Wise William* in Child *Ballads* IV. 383 There fell a roosing them amang.

Roosing, obs. form of ROUSING.

Roost (*rūst*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 hrost, 4 rooste, 5 roist, 6 roust, rowst, ruste (7 roast), 6– roost. [OE. *hrōst*, = MDu. and Flem. *roest*, and prob. OS. *hrōst* the spars of a roof (cf. sense 3). The further relationship is uncertain.]

1. A perch for domestic fowls; also *gen.* a perching- or resting-place of a bird.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 On odene cylne macian —ofn & aste & fela ðinga macian sceal to tune—ȝe eac henna hrost. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xvii. (Bodl. MS.), [The cock] setteþ nexte to hym one rooste þe henne þat is moste fatte and tendre. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roost for capons or hennes, *jeussoer*. 1565 HARDING *Confut. Apol.* 17 b, Gete ye now vp into your pulpettes, like bragging cockes on the rowst, flappe your winges, and crow out alowde. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* iii. 46 Since good Robin to his Roost is gone. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 151 In a Dogge [the power of smell] is that sence which searcheth out and descryeth the roustes, fourmes, and lodgings of Wilde Beasts. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 46 Sooner than the matin-bell was rung, He clapp'd his wings upon his roost, and sung. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 12 When she is to see the hogs fed, or to count her poultry on the roost. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 359 The sudden rustling in the thicket of birds frightened from their roost. 1884 ALLEN *Amer. Farm Book* 491 Swabbed along the roosts and laying boxes..it has proved destructive to these vermin.

b. A hen-house, or that part of one in which the fowls perch at night.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Gelinier*, a hen house, a roust. 1589 *Hay any Work* 36 He sleepeth belike in the top of ye roust. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1693 As an ev'ning Dragon came, Assailant on the perched roosts, And nests in order rang'd Of tame villatic Fowl. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 58 Now from the roost, or from the neighb'ring pale,..Come trooping..The feather'd tribes domestic. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 18 Sad deeds bewailing of the prowling fox; How in the roost the thief had knav'd his way. 1839 *Lincoln Gas.* 12 Feb. 3/4 The rogues went to another roost adjoining the house. 1855 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yard* 83 The dormitory, or roost, should be well ventilated. *Ibid.*, To let air or light into the roost.

c. A collection or number *of* fowls, etc., such as may occupy a roost.

1827 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 303, I killed a roost of small birds.

d. *fig.* A resting-place; a lodging, bed.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 122 The world has a million roosts for a man, but only one nest. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 110 The only roost was in the garret, which..contained eleven double beds, ranged along the walls. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 23, I selected what appeared to me to be about the best spot for a roost, and..made a fairly comfortable bed.

2. Without article, in various phrases:

a. *To go*, etc., *to roost.* Also *fig.* of persons: To retire to rest. (Cf. Flem. *te roest gaan.*)

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 191 The hennes ron in the mashfat; For they go to roust Streyght ouer the ale ioust. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 383 When the crowned cock ..Comes to roost by him. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Roesten*, to Jugge, or goe to Roest, as Hens, Patridges, &c. 1797–1808 VINCE *Astron.* xxi. 228 The birds went to roost. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* viii. 109 These birds go to roost long before night. 1867 'OUIDA' *Castlemaine's Gage* (1879) 20 The swallows were gone to roost amidst the ivy. *fig.* 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 314 So to roost upon a crust of bread and a glass of small beer, my usual supper. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, 'Tis time for me to go to roost. I will have my gruel a-bed. 1879 STEVENSON *Travels in Cevennes* (1886) 212 Half an hour later, and I must have gone supperless to roost.

b. *At roost*, roosting, perched. Also *to take roost*, to perch.

1692 SIR R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccliii, A Fox spy'd a Cock at Roost with his Hens about him. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. ii, The Breast, and its Bone, made like a Keel..to counterpoise the Body, and support and rest it upon at Roost. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. ii, Where the falcon took roost. 1864 BROWNING *Mr. Sludge*, While you cling by half a claw To the perch whereon you puff yourselves at roost.

c. *To come home to roost*, to come back upon the originator.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* Motto, Curses are like young chickens: they always come home to roost. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 340 The curse has come home to roost. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 173 All our mistakes sooner or later surely come home to roost.

3. In various local applications (see quots.).

1790 MORISON *Poems* 105 (E. D. D.), Frae the roost a rung she drew. 1808 JAMIESON, *Roost*,..the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars of wood reaching from the one wall to the other...It is also vulgarly used to denote a garret. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 725/2 *Roost*, (Lancas.), the upper part of a cow-house; loft over stable.

4. *attrib.*, as *roost-time*, *-tree*; *roost lay* (see quot.).

1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xciv, They happened to be suddenly roused from their roost-trees. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Roost Lay*, stealing poultry. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* (1908) 97 A loud..clamour of rooks and daws, who have restlessly moved in their roost-trees. 1889 — *Open Air* 216 The partridges may run through to join their friends before roost-time on the ground.

Roost (*rūst*), *sb.*[2] Also 7–9 roust, 8–9 rost, 9 rust. [a. ON. *røst* (Norw. *røst*), in the same sense.] A tumultuous tidal race formed by the meeting of conflicting currents off various parts of the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

1654 BLAEU *Atlas, Scotia* 150 Exiguis scaphulis quas facile maris æstus ac fluctus, quem *Roosts* appellant, absorbet. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 93 *Roust*, a very tempestuous tide. 1774 LOW *Orkney* (1879) 14 Where the water breaks on Stroma, it goes off in vast whirls, and forms a roust by the dancing of the stream. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* i, The current of a strong and furious tide, which..is called the Roost of Sumburgh. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 384/1 The majestic cliffs and towering headlands that frown over the dark and stormy seas and *rousts*. 1868 D. GORRIE *Summers & W. Orkneys* v. 161 The roosts are in their wildest state of agitation with ebb tides and westerly swells.

Roost, obs. form of ROAST *sb.* and *v.*

Roost (*rūst*), *v.* Forms: 6 rust(e, roste, 6–7 roust(e, rowst, 7– roost. [f. ROOST *sb.*[1] Cf. Flem. *roesten* (Kilian).]

1. Of birds: To settle on a perch or the like for sleep or rest; to settle for sleep, go to rest.

1530 PALSGR. 696/1 These capons ruste whan it draweth towardes nyght, they be wyser than men be. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166 After the seuenth moneth, you may put them to roust in the house with the other Peacockes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xv. 96 By hauing rousted vpon the trees in the open aire. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 29 Sitting, roosting, covering and resting in the boughs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 400 The greatest part of the birds..were such as are known to roost on shore. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 52 Time hath made thee what thou art—a cave For owls to roost in. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 432 On the cliff-side, the pigeons Roost deep in the rocks.

transf. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 36 No sooner stirres Auroras Starre,..But they that rousted were in rest..Do pack apace to labours left. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 106 Verres..never saw the sun either to rise or set, as roosted after or before.

b. Of persons: To seat oneself, to perch. *colloq.*

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* viii, Down to the flat shelf on which the sufferers had roosted. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, About a dozen young imps were roosting, like so many crows, on the verandah railings. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 60 She is the woman who, when you call, roosts discreetly at the extreme end of a long sofa.

2. To lodge, harbour, make one's abode or quarters. In mod. use: To pass the night.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 95 Banisht he was, and longer in Ierusalem might hee not roust. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 366 A rabblement of Danes rousted heere one whole yeare. [1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 206 Camden finds him and his Danes roosting afterwards for one whole Year at Cirencester.] 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 161 It was hard to tell where to find Annawon, for he never roosted twice in a place. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 486, I am most anxious to be on the wing, and again roosted. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXXIX, Stopped to roost at Terracina. 1883 J. A. SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* v. (1900) 166 These vagrants wandered up and down the country, roosting in hedge-rows.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

c 1554 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithful* Pref. A iij, It vnknowne, all vices swarm and roste in vs. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 178 Modestie is rousted in the skyes. 1607 S. HIERON *Wks.* I. 262 Men haue euen determined with themselues, that, let the word of the kingdome roust where it will, sure with them it shall not harbour. 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 108 So great ignorance cannot roust in their pates, who are so worldly wise. 1730 YOUNG *1st Ep. to Pope* 10 Where speculation roosted near the sky. 1793 BURNS *Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle* 5 So [I] sought a Poet, roosted near the skies.

3. *trans.* To afford a resting-place to (one); to accommodate, harbour. Also *fig.*

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* iii. Poet. Wks. 1875 II. 17 They defy the storms of heaven, and roost The weary-winged Ages. 1873 CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 43 You have often slept in pens; I've a mind to take you out there now, and roost you with the hens!

Roo'st-cock. Now *rare.* [f. ROOST *sb.*[1]] A domestic cock.

1606 H. PARROT *The Mous-Trap* (Halliw.), Gallus, that greatest roost-cock in the rout. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 88 The old Roost-cock in his Country-language. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 75 *Gallus Gallinaceus*,..the House, or Roost-Cock. 1736 AINSWORTH II, *Gallinaceus*,..a roost-cock, a cockerel. *c* 1750 [MRS. PALMER] *Devonsh. Dial.* (1837) 18 Their blowzy faces as rid as roost-cocks. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* CV, Roost-cocks, which had been silent, began to sound their clarions. 1858 POLSON *Law & Lawyers* 116 A beautiful roost-cock flew upon his head and crowed three times.

Rooste, obs. form of ROAST *sb.* and *v.*

Roo'sted, *a. rare.* [f. ROOST *v.* or *sb.*[1]] Perched on a roost. Also *fig.*

1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol.* II. xl, Yet oft his anxious eye Mark'd them, like wily fox who roosted cock doth spy. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Is't thus your new-fledged zeal And plumed valour moulds in roosted sloth?

Rooster (*rū'stəɹ*). Chiefly *U.S.* and *dial.* [f. ROOST *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A cock.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 264 Rooster, or he-bird.—Cock, the male of the hen. 1836 *Backwoods Canada* 308 The produce of two hens and a cock, or *rooster*, as the Yankees term that bird. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* lxvi, With a rooster's quill, therefore, a bit of soiled paper, and a stout heart, he set to work. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 348 At sunrise I was awakened by a sturdy old rooster.

b. *transf.* of persons.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II. 214 Hang..your talk of a fine girl, like my Janet, as a piece of poultry, you young rooster! 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3428. 2 It is not..in the nature of things that a rooster in the Legislature should quietly submit to be lectured by a rooster outside of the legislature. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* II. 156 *Queer rooster* (American thieves), a man that lodges among thieves to pick up information for the police.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1871 in De Vere *Americanisms* 262 Rooster..indicates a bill, or proposed law, which will benefit the legislators—and no one else.

Roo'sting, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROOST *v.*]

1. Perching for rest; places for perching.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* Poems (1619) 423 By all signes..The Birds therein' their nightly roosting made. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. i. § 5 The Legs all curved for their easy Perching, Roosting, and Rest. 1820 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. 376 A great deal of valuable fir planting, which you may remember; fine roosting for the black game.

2. *attrib.*, as *roosting-cage*, *-house*, *-time*, etc.

1621–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* IV. i, At roosting time a little lodge can hold 'em. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 477/1 The first roosting-perch..should be placed lengthways. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 153 An opening..in the outer wall of the roosting-house. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* ix. 161 In the evening the ducks will be seen coming from the roosting-ponds. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* 281 They [*sc.* rooks] stretch from here to the roosting-trees.

b. Esp. *roosting-place*; also *fig.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, Being wont in a Morning early, to go out of the Hen-House or Roosting-Place. 1789 G. White *Selborne* cvi, The poultry dared not to stir out of their roosting-places. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xiii. P 6, I..slunk to my roosting-place, where I fell asleep. 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* iii, Jack quitted his roosting-place amongst the baggage. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* xxiv. 245 When their feeding-grounds and roosting-places are near together.

† **Roo·sting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] In 6 roostynge. [Cf. Roost *sb.*[2]] Turbulent flow or turmoil.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 382 We mette northerly wyndes and greate roostynge of tydes.

Roo·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. Roost *v.*] That roosts or perches; going to roost.

1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* xlii, From each bough The roosting Pheasant's short but frequent crow Invites to rest. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. ii, Hoarse into middle air arose The vespers of the roosting crows. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 5/2 They..startle from its crumbling recesses the roosting doves.

Root (rūt), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1, 5 rot, 3–6 rote, 4 rotte, 5 roth, roytt, rowte, 6 rott, roite, rout(e, rowth, 9 *dial.* roit; 4–7 roote, 5– root. *β. Sc.* 5–6 rut, 6 ruite, rwit, 5– rute, 6– ruit, 9 reet, rit; *north.* 9 reut, rut, re(e)at. [Late OE. *rót*, a. ON. *rót* (Icel. and Fær. *rót*), Norw. and Sw. *rot* (MSw. *root*), Da. *rod* († *rood*), NFris. *rôt*, *rut* (prob. from ODa.), LG. *rut*. The original stem **wrōt-* is connected on the one hand with L. *rādīx*, and on the other with OE. *wyrt*: see Wort. The usual OE. words for 'root' are *wyrttruma* and *wyrtwala*.]

I. 1. That part of a plant or tree which is normally below the earth's surface; in *Bot.*, the descending axis of a plant, tree, or shoot, developed from the radicle, and serving to attach the plant to and convey nourishment from the soil, with or without subsidiary rootlets or fibres; also applied to the corresponding organ of an epiphyte, and to the rootlets attaching an ivy to its support.

a 1150 in Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lex.* 54 Se Godes freond cwæð þæt he leofode be weode & be wyrtan roten & be wæteres drence. *Ibid.*, He leofede be wyrtan rotan. *a* 1175 in *Hist. Holy Rood-tree* 4 An fet..wæs ifylled of þæt ylce watere & þa 3yrdæ þeron asette, forþan ðe he nolde þæt ða roten fordru3ode wæron. *c* 1200 Ormin 10064 Þatt axe shollde þa beon sett Rihht att te treowwess rote. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Þer nis..no tre in erþ so fast, mid al har rotis so fast ipi3t, þat [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1346 Þis tre was of a mikel heght.., And to þe rotte [*Gött.* rote] he kest his he. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 96 Mi plouh-pote schal be my pyk, and posshen atte Rootes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 7 Now stant the crop under the rote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rote, of a thynge growynge, *radix*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 314/2 A Rute, *radix, radicula*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. viii. 80 Als far his ruite doith spreid Deip ondir erth. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 98 Get..a parer..to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 97 Though we leaue it with a roote thus hackt, The Ayre will drinke the Sap. 1672–3 Grew *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 128 What the Mouth is to an Animal; that the Root is to a Plant. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 102 Yonder nodding beech, That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high. 1792 J. Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 108 When the roots have been loosened by the frost, they are..cut and dug out of the ground. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 531 Ancient pines Branchless and blasted, clenched with grasping roots The unwilling soil. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 383 In transplanting walnuts,..great care should be taken that their roots be as little injured as possible. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 438 In the growing-point of the stem, branches, and roots, and in young rudimentary leaves.

b. In phr. *by the root(s)*, denoting the complete pulling up of a plant or tree. (Cf. 9 c.)

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2613 *Hypermnestra*, The floure, the lefe, ys rent vp by the rote To maken garlandes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 So þat þai be taken vp by þe rutes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131 Drawe vp by þe rote, *eradico*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 He..plucketh vp the breers, wedes and grasse by the rotes. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 69 Yonder stands the thornie Wood, Which ..Must by the Roots be hew'ne vp yet ere Night. 1648 Milton *Ps.* lxxx. 54 The tusked Boar out of the wood Up turns it by the roots. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 544 As when Alcides..tore Through pain up by the roots Thessalian Pines. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 112 The weeds themselves must be pulled up by the root. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* ii. 26 They could pull up a tall tree by the roots.

c. Used without article; also in phrases as *to take root*, to settle properly in the ground, *to make root, strike root*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Squire's T.* 153 Euery gras that groweth vp on roote. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 265 For a tree may not take þer [L. *ibi*] roote for saltenes of the erthe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437 Rotyn, or take rote, as treys, *radico*. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Trial Fox* xxx, Ouer Ron and Rute thay ran togidder raith. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxv. 9 He sall haif brute, as tre on rute Endlang the rever plantit. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 83 Thy garden plot..Well clensed and purged of roote and of stone. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxx. 9 Thou..didst cause it to take deepe root, and it filled the land. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 7 This will cause it to strike fresh Root. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Root-grafting*, Which Piece of Root will draw in Sap, and nourish the Graft. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* lxxx. xi, Water'd with Blood, the Vine took Root. 1856 Glenny *Everyday Bk.* 263 The object of this is to let them make root when inclined, but not to grow any until wanted. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 29 Fruit Others reap and garner, heedless how produced by stalk and root.

2. The permanent underground stock of a plant from which the stems or leaves are periodically produced; also, by extension, a plant, herb.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 [It] is cleped..wildernesse gef þare manie rotes onne wacseð. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 36 The herb gude to give the cattel against the rute that thay cal trifoly. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 39 As Gardeners doe with Ordure hide those Roots That shall first spring, and be most delicate. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* April (1671) 48 Transplant such Fibrous roots..as Violets, Hepatica, Primroses. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 81 The propagation of bulbous and tuberous roots for general supply. 1847 Mrs. Loudon *Amateur Gard. Monthly Cal.* 22/1 Others succeed pretty well by buying imported roots from the nurseryman every year. 1858 Kingsley *Poems* 137 That roots, which parch in burning sand, May bud to flower and fruit again.

3. The underground part of a plant used for eating or in medicine; now *spec.* in *Agric.*, one of a fleshy nature, as the turnip or carrot, and by extension, any plant of this kind.

a 1150 [see sense 1]. *c* 1200 Ormin 3213 Hiss drinnch wass waterr.., Hiss mete wilde rotess. *c* 1205 Lay. 31885 Þat folc.. lufeden bi wurten, bi moren and bi rote. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4711 (Gött.), Þe wrecched pore miht find na fode,..Þat soght þaim rotis als þe suyn. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 244 Bestes [live] by gras & by greyn and by grene rotes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Þai liffe with dates and rutes and herbes. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxi. 70 He hath in his house a rote that..shal gyf me help. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxi. 63, I haue eten none other thynge but rootes & frutes. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) 21 It is euidently knowen that water wyll wexe thycke, if this roite be brused and put in it. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 84 Or haue we eaten on the insane Root, That takes the Reason Prisoner? 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 34 Corne fields set with cabbages and roots. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 339 We here Live on tough roots and stubs, to thirst inur'd More then the Camel. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 94 These Roots may be so manag'd by a good Hand as to eat as Food. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 332 This root would..fill them up with flashy fat. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 113 Very few turnips are with us this season; this root having generally failed. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Isl.* v. lvi. 5 Melons, and dates, and figs, and many a root Sweet and sustaining. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 237/1 Cattle require their 'roots' to be carted from the field to the homestead.

b. With defining words: (see quots.).

1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 963/1 The Mangel Wurtz..or Root of Scarcity. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 33 The cows fed on the Common Turnep gave most milk..and those on the Root of Scarcity the least. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 87 In the mean time, all, rich and poor, have the greatest abundance of the root of plenty, potatoes.

4. a. The imbedded or basal portion of the hair, tongue, teeth, fingers, nails, or other members or structures of the body.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2122 [To] þurhdriuen hire tittes wið irnene neiles, & renden ham up hetterliche wið þe breoste roten. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1485 His tong haþ he ton And schorn of bi þe rote. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Þese boones stonde of twey ordres in þe oone side with þe rootes of þe fingres. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 374 The ravyns sall ryve na thing bot thy tong rutis. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 91 If they be not kilde, they wyl..eate the rotes of the horse eares, and kil hym. 1580 Blundevil *Horsem.* IV. cxvii. 54 A malander .. hath long haires with stubborne roots. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. i. 136 Each false [word] Be as a Cantherizing to the root o' th' Tongue. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. v. i. 85 Beneath, close by the Root of the Saw, are two oblique Nostrils. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/4 A.. Spanish Dog, with..one large Liver colour Spot at the Root of his Stern. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* II. xiii, Every tongue, through utter drought, Was withered at the root. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xix. (1818) II. 145 The rightful queen..seized her with her jaws near the root of the wings. 1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rural Sports* 479/2 The root of the thumb should be brought close up to the ribs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 151 Most frequently it starts from the root of the lung.

b. The more or less 'muddy' base of a crystal or gem, esp. of an emerald.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 192 Their Root, as the Jewellers call it; which is only the Abruptness at that End of the Body whereby it adhered to the Stone. 1867 Billing *Sci. of Gems* 126 A large piece of veiny, cloudy root of amethyst, 2½ inches by 2 inches (not good enough to rank as a jewel).

c. That part of anything by or at which it is united to something else.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 22 The breadth of Italy at the roote and beginning thereof,..from the Adriaticke coast, to the riviera di Genoa. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 237/1 A wooden jetty has been run out from the root of the pier. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship Build.* xx. 430 The angle iron..is liable to open at the root under very heavy blows. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 289 In watches the roots of all the wheels and pinions are left square except the roots of the barrel or great wheel teeth and the roots of the centre pinion leaves.

5. The bottom or base *of* something material; *esp.* the foot of a hill.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 58 At the West syde of Ytaille, Doun at the roote of Vesulus the colde. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 59 b/2 Whan moyses had brouht them forth unto the rote of the hylle they stode there. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Mountaynes..at the rootes wherof are found Rubines, Hiacinthes. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 189 That na thing remane within the clois about the rute of the tour bot the dur thairof. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Poems (1905) 261 Numbers which still encrease more high and wide From One, the root of their turn'd Pyramide. 1687 Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 74 A rock .., at the root whereof there is a little spring of Water. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 11/1 That Stream..continually undermining and eating away the Root of the Mountain. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Isl.* VII. xi. 3 A burst of waters driven As from the roots of the sea. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 85 Split the charnel earth To the roots of the grave. 1897 Geikie *Anc. Volcanoes Grt. Brit.* I. 12 There will thus be a constant pressure of the molten magma into the roots of volcanoes.

II. 6. The source or origin *of* some quality, condition, tendency, etc. Also occas. without const.

Freq. with fig. context directly referring to sense 1.

c 1200 Ormin 4976 Forr niss nan mahht tatt bettre maȝȝ þe winnen eche blisse þann allre mahhte rote maȝȝ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Biginnunge & rote of þis ilke reouðe was a liht sihðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28744 Þou pain þe rotes as þou mai O þis man sin to do awai. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 197 Pite, men sein, is thilke roote Wherof the vertus springen alle. 1423 Jas. I *Good Counsel* 2 Wertew floure and rut is of noblay. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 622/2 It was shewed.. that Justice was grounde well and rote of all prosperite. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxviii. [clxxiv.] 535 This rote and foundacion of hatred multyplyed greatly after. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* C iij b, This is the roote of all the mischife. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 89 The Root of his Opinion, which is rotten, As euer Oake or Stone was sound. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 34 To cut up the roote of all these fooleries in her sonne. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 48 P 4, I have several Follies which I do not know the Root of. 1720 Ramsay *Prosp. Plenty* 145 Malicious envy! root of a' debates. 1821–2 Shelley *Chas. I*, I. i. 103 The root of all this ill is prelacy. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 513 The root of all these difficulties seems to be a confusion in our idea of..an acting force.

b. Predicated of persons or material things.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 98 Prestes, and prechoures.., That aren rote of þe riȝte faith. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. T.* 516, I wol it verifie In this Chanoun, roote of alle trecherie. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 4015 Saff the Burgeysis of the town, of falshede þat were rote. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1671 O blyssyd womman, rote of ower savacyon. 1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 64 These flattering clawbackes are originall rotes of all mischyue. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 12 All otherwise..I riches read, And deeme them roote of all disquietnesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 645 To the Tree Of prohibition, root of all our woe.

7. A source of some quality, etc.; *esp.* a virtue or vice giving rise to some condition or action.

c 1200 Ormin 11658 Alle fule lusstess Biginnenn þære & springenn ut Off gluterrnessess rote. *a* 1310 in Wright *Spec. P.* xviii. 57 Suete Jhesu,..In myn huerte thou sete a rote Of thi love. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 173 This [covetousness] is a venymous rote þat makiþ here seruyce..not acceptable to god. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 91 Wene we not þe gospel to be..in þe leuis of wordis, but in rot of resoun. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 291 Hir Majestie wald nocht that ony rute were left behind, quhilk mycht engender ony new displesour or grudge betuix thame. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 26 Considering those inconueniencies that rise out of the roote of abundance. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1032 Or was too much of self-love mixt, Of constancy no root infixt. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 111 Faith, the root whence only can arise The graces of a life that wins the skies. 1823 Moore *Loves Angels, 3rd Angel's Story* x, Humility, that low, sweet root From which all heavenly virtues shoot. 1876 Mellor *Priesth.* ii. 77 The root of bitterness out of which all this strife has grown is simple.

† b. *To take root*, to spring *from* something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 43 Vr dedis fro vr hert tas rote, Quedur þai be worthi or bale or bote.

8. A person or family forming the source of a lineage, kindred, or line of descendants.

13.. *Seuyn Sages* 1072 (W.), I ne mai do thi sone no bot, But yif I wite the sothe rot, Of what man hit was biyete. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 10162 (Trin.), Ioachim bringere of bote, þe was comen of dauid rote. 1388 Wyclif *Isaiah* xi. 1 And a 3erde schal go out of the roote of Jesse. 1555 Harpesfield in Bonner *Hom.* 6 For as much as they two were the very route, where of all men must ryse. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Thence flitted thee Latin ofspring, Thee roote of old Alban. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. i. 5 It was saide ..that my selfe should be the Roote, and Father Of many Kings. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 383 To confound the race Of mankind in one root. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 217 This taking by representation is called a succession *in stirpes*, according to the roots; since all the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 409 It was introduced with a view to discard the son; and that the father should become the *propositus* or *root*, to whom N° 10 is exactly in the same relation as N° 11 is to the son. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. i. I. 4 Among the deputies were many who had sprung from Oriental roots.

transf. a 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* vii, Shem was the root of the Church.

b. A scion, offshoot. (Chiefly Biblical.)

13.. *Guy Warw.* (1883) 442 Þei he be þe deuels rote, Y schal nouȝt fle him a fot. 1382 Wyclif I *Macc.* i. 10 And there wente out of hem a roote of synne, Antiochus the noble. — *Rev.* xxii. 16. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* v. 5 A lion beinge off the tribe off Juda, the rott of David, hath obtayned to open the boke. 1611 Bible *Isaiah* xi. 10 In that day there shall bee a roote of Iesse, which shall stand for an ensigne of the people. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 435 The plants of their Parishes, being the rootes of meere Irish. 1745 W. Robertson in *Trans. & Paraph. Scot. Ch.* vi. 13 So in this cold and barren World That sacred Root arose.

9. That upon or by which a person or thing is

established or supported; the basis upon which anything rests.

In 19th cent. use common in the phr. *to have (its) root(s) in* (something).

1340 *Ayenb.* 116 [To] strengþi his roten ine þe erþe of libbende. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 53 Antecryst cam þanne and al þe croppe of treuthe Torned it vp so doune and ouertilte þe rote. 1523 Coverdale *Old God & New* (1534) D iv, By so moche the more the christen fayth waxed stronge and gathered fast rotes. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 127 Sen it hes the grund and deip ruitis in the Scriptuir. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xvii. (1876) II. 250 Some have referred the utmost root of the Lancastrian title to Edmund,..eldest son to Henry III. 1679 Ness *Antichrist* 180 Two..is the lowest number (for one is but the root of numbers). 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xi. 179 Cato..fell into Pompey's Hands, who to cut up the Root of the Civil War, put him to Death. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 353 Our love is principle, and has its root In reason. 1787 — *Stanzas Bills Mortality* 24 A worm is in the bud of youth, And at the root of age. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii. 42 The nations echo round, Shaken to their roots, as do the mountains now. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* II. vi. § 63. 57 This prodigious change..laid the axe to the root of the aristocracy. 1874 Stevenson *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 245 A high wind under a cloudless sky.. seems to have no root in the constitution of things.

b. Of qualities, esp. with reference to their hold upon persons.

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 Of þe rote of auarice guoþ out manye smale roten. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 396 In þe which dame Auaryce Festned hyr rotes at dewyce. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fly* xxxix. 17 Where honestnes or vertusnes bearth rout. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* *iiij b, What rotes..vertue had fastened in his brest. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii. 85 This Auarice .. growes with more pernicious roote Then Summer-seeming Lust. 1781 Cowper *Table Talk* 15 With a courage of unshaken root, In honour's field advancing his firm foot. 1841 Trench *Parables* xii. (1877) 241 Righteousness, both in its root of faith and its flower of charity.

c. In phrases denoting completeness or thoroughness, as *to the root(s)*, *by the root(s)*, etc. (Cf. 1 b.)

1388 Wyclif *Ps.* li[i]. 7 Therfor God schal distrie thee in to the ende, he schal drawe thee out bi the roote.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 93 b, Wherby these newe spronge up sectes maye be plucked up by the rotes. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. v, That so she might, more strictly, and to root, Effect the Reformation she intende. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 28 What's his name, and Birth? I cannot delue him to the roote. 1640–1 in Rushw. (1721) III. I. 187, I wonder not at all..that they would have them [Bishops] up by the Roots. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 574 Since the dear hour that..cut up all my follies by the root. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 12 This argument was quite cut up by the roots by the determination of the House of Lords in the case of Tong v. Robinson. 1860 Ruskin *Unto this last* I. § 22 He [the merchant] has to understand to their very root the qualities of the things he deals in. 1894 Fenn *Real Gold* 89 As if he were enjoying himself right down to the roots.

10. The bottom or real basis, the inner or essential part, of anything.

The root of the matter, a literal rendering of Heb. *shōresh dābār* in Job xix. 28.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. T.* 908 (Ellesm. MS.), Telle me the roote..Of that water, if it be youre wille. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 64 [He] þat þorw resoun wolde þe rote knowe Of god and of his grete myȝtes, his graces it letteth. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10033 Yiff the roote be wel out souht, Strengere than thow, that ys he nouht. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Stirps quæstionis*, the roote, and foundation of a question. 1611 Bible *Job* xix. 28 Seeing the root of the matter is found in me. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 168 That everlastingness which the soul has in the root.. is of the same kind. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 45 Until he advisedly looketh into the Roots of it and tries it by the Rule of Law. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. v. (1872) 61 In every such case it may be taken for granted that the root of the matter has not been reached. 1875 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* 274 His resolute desire to get at the roots of things, and deeper yet if deeper might be.

† b. The bottom *of* the heart, in various figurative uses. *Obs.*

For earlier examples see Heart-root 1. In latest examples perh. an alteration of *rote*.

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 11 In hym I haue putte the rote of myn entyere herte. 1508 Dunbar *Poems*, *Tua Mariit Wemen* 162, I sall a ragment reveil fra the rute of my hert. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 1 Vp, helsum hairt! thy rutis rais, and lowp. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 202 A Curse begin at very root on's heart. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 82 As illiterate men say Latine praiers By roote of heart, and daily iteration. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 11 That thou read therein to thy self, and to thy Children, until you have got it by root-of-Heart.

c. *At (the) root*, at bottom, essentially.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* ii, He was, at root, a godly and kind-hearted pedant enough. 1857 Borrow *Rom. Rye* xvi, At the root mad.

11. a. *To take* (or *strike*) *root*, to obtain a permanent footing or hold; to settle down *in* a place, etc.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xix. 30 And the doughter Iuda ..shall from hence forth take rote beneth, and beare frute aboue. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 b, No suche sectes can take roote or remayne emonges them. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1623) 10 This warlike..Nation, after it had as it were taken roote here. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 568 Prejudice in men of stronger minds Takes deeper root, confirm'd by what they see. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. xi. P 5 As soon as I had taken root in my new soil. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, The cause has taken a deep root, and has spread its branches far and wide. 1899 Gardiner *Cromwell* 36 The idea struck root.

† b. A hold upon a person's affections, confidence, or favour. *Obs.*

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 207 Such an attempt.. would give him a faster root with the King. 1756 Home *Douglas* II, Let not thy jealousy attempt to shake And loosen the good root he has in Randolph.

c. A strong link or attachment.

1854 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 432 The awful feeling of having the roots which connect one with the last generation seemingly torn up.

12. *Root-and-branch* : see Branch *sb.* 6 b.

For *root and crop*, *root and rind*, in similar uses, see Crop *sb.* 5 and Rind *sb.*[1] 2.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 94, I never gave my name in to take away both root and branch.

b. In adverbial use: Completely, utterly.

1640 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 66 Some do petition to reform them, others to abolish them root and branch. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* v. 141 Constantly to endeavour the extirpation of it, Root and Branch. 1777 J. Adams *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 299 If our people do not turn out now and destroy Burgoyne's gang, root and branch. 1829 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd., Cutting off the tribe of MacGregor root and branch. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 17/3 You may look forward..to local government being dealt with by Parliament root and branch.

† c. *elipt.* The policy of total abolition. *Obs.*

1679 Evelyn *Sylva* (ed. 3) 2 Professing themselves against Root and Branch.

d. In attributive use, of persons or things.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 499 These are Root and Branch Men, and strike at the Foundation of all our National Happiness. 1788 *Ann. Reg., Misc.* 143, I have hit upon a plan which will make root and branch work of it, and do the business effectually. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 167 We have seen that our root-and-branch Reformer went a great deal farther. 1858 J. Payn *Foster Brothers* xv, The boy had become at heart a root-and-branch democrat. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 249/2 The so-called root-and-branch bill for the total extinction of episcopacy.

III. † **13.** *Astrol.* = Radix 2. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 314 Of viage is ther noon eleccioun,..Noght whan a roote is of a burthe yknowe? *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* ii. § 54 Consider thy rote furst, the wyche is made the begynning of the tabelis. 1575 F. Wither tr. *Indagine's Chiromancy* III. N iv, They which haue Venus in the rote of their natiuity. 1603 [see Radix 2]. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clvii. 654, I oft am enforced to name the Root of the Nativity, it were more proper to say the Radix, for our English doth not well expresse the sense of the words.

14. *Math.* a. A number, quantity, or dimension, which, when multiplied by itself a requisite number of times, produces a given expression. *Cube* (or *third*) *root*: see Cube *sb.* 3. *Square* († *quadrate*) or *second root*: see Square *a.*

1557 Recorde *Whetstone* C iv, Thei onely haue rootes, whiche bee made by many multiplications of some one number by it self. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxv. H j b, The roote quadrat of the whole number, is the desired distance or line Hypothenusal. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* Expl. Signs, The Side or Root of a Square. 1679 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 38 *Cube Root*, the Root or Side of the third Power: So if 27 be the Cube, 3 is the Side or Root. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 47 The Root or First Power being taken as a Side, the Second Power will be a Square. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The extraction of the roots of algebraic quantities. *Ibid.*, Impossible Root is not only the square root of a negative quantity, but any other root denominated by any even number. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1799) I. 80 Roots are sometimes denoted by writing the character $\surd$ before the power, with the index of the root against it. 1859 B. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 199 The Square Root of any proposed quantity. 1898 G. Chrystal *Introd. Algebra* (1902) 5 Special cases are the second root written $\sqrt{a}$; the third root or cube root [etc.].

b. The value or values of an unknown quantity which will satisfy a given equation.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. If the Value of x be Negative, e.gr. $x = -5$, the Root is said to be false. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1799) I. 249 To find the root of the cubic equation $x^3+x^2+x = 100$, or the value of x in it. 1826 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 544/2 Both members of an equation may be raised to the same power, or the same root of them may be extracted. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* 179 The three roots are always real. The equation is the same as that [etc.].

15. *Philol.* One of those ultimate elements of a language, that cannot be further analysed, and form the base of its vocabulary; † a primary word or form from which others are derived.

1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 31 His thre chefe rotes, that is to say, his theme, his preterit participle, and his present infynityve. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 39 Recourse must be had to the Hebrew, euen to a false roote. 1615 Bedwell *Index Ass.* O iij, The theame or roote, as they call it, from whence it is deriued, is..*Kara'*, to reade. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* i. § 11. 15 The word..is derived from the same roote. 1740 Chesterf. *Lett.* lxiii. (1792) I. 177 The shortest and best way of learning a language is to know the roots of it; that is those original primitive words, of which many other words are made. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxix, As it is a fault only in the declension, and the roots of the words continue untouch'd. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 20 The simplest forms of nouns are those which consist only of the letters composing the root. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 260 Sharon, a name of the same root as that used to designate the table-lands beyond the Jordan. 1883 Morfill *Slavonic Lit.* ii. 39 A Slavonic root, meaning dwelling.

b. With punning allusion to sense 1.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 59 Hebrew Roots, although th'are found To flourish most in barren ground, He had such plenty. 1812 Combe *Syntax*, *Picturesque* xxiii. 20 What though by toil and pain, I know Where ev'ry Hebrew root doth grow. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 328 No Greek Roots grew there.

16. *Mus.* (See quot. 1889.)

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Root*, a term applied by theorists to the fundamental note of any chord. 1818 — *Gram. Mus.* 314 The Triad may have its mediant either two whole tones, or a tone and a semitone, above its Root. 1867 MacFarren *Harmony* (1892) 51 The inversion of a chord is the placing one of its other notes, instead of the root, in the bass. 1889 Prout *Harmony* iii. § 58 Much trouble is sometimes caused to students from the word *Root* being used in two senses by theorists—as the lowest note of any combination of thirds, and also as the fundamental tone in the key from which the combination is harmonically derived.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. Attrib. in sense 1, with words denoting some part, appendage, or feature belonging to a root, as *root-bark*, *-bud*, *-cap*, *-fibre*, etc.

1832 *Planting* 7 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), Should the soil be dry.., the bark in question is gradually converted into *root-bark. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 603 They are enabled to propagate their subterraneous wires or *root-buds. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 71 Its lower end is covered by the *root-cap of the ultimate termination of the principal root. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 779 It is quite necessary that the sets have formed *root-fibres at the bottoms before they are removed. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 9 A stray fragment of a *root-fibril. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* vi. 41 Appendages, consisting of leaves, branches, *root-filaments, and reproductive organs. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 133/1 *Root fungus frequently attacks the Rose. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 513 *marg.*, *Root grafting. *c* 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 196/1 Recourse is sometimes had to root-grafting. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 249 The large amount of *root-growth in the deeper, central parts of the ridge. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 31 The absorbing surface of roots is very much greater than it appears to be, on account of the *root-hairs. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 963 They [broomrapes] attach themselves to the roots of various plants, and are hence called *Root-parasites. 1883 *Science* I. 369/2 The cause of the *root-rot in grape-vines. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 550 Different new lateral stems or *root-scions are sent off. 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 183 *Root secretions are now regarded as unimportant. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 620 The branching out of the stringy *root-shoots or wires. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 258 The *Root-spire..will be so many Tails to increase the Measure. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1827) 82 When the wren..from the *root-sprig trills her ditty clear. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 751 The earth being well laid upon the hills round the *root-stems of the plants. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 608 The cut surface of the *root-stump remains at first quite dry. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 17 To clear away all *root-suckers. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 625 The continued propagation of potatoes by subterraneous buds, or *root-wires.

b. In the sense 'made of roots'.

1853 Lowell *Moosehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 9 Sometimes a root-fence stretched up its bleaching antlers. 1864 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 7 On the garden side, a root-bench was constructed against the bole of the tree. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 389/2 The grass needs time to weave the deep, tough, root carpet so essential for sure footing.

c. Misc., as *root-beset*, *-built*, *-inwoven*; *root-bitten*, *-bound*, *-stricken*, *-torn*; *root-devouring*, *-digging*, *-eating*, *-feeding*; *root-like.*

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 554 A narrow, slippery, muddy, *root-beset bush-path. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 445 Wan-sallow as the plant that feels itself *Root-bitten by white lichen. 1634 Milton *Comus* 662 As Daphne was *Root-bound, that fled Apollo. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Economy* I. 167 Suffice the *root-built-cell, the simple fleece, ..the crystal stream. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xvi. II. 5 The males of another *root-devouring beetle. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 17 Lowest in the scale stands the religion of the *root-digging Australians. 1882 *Garden* Mar. 147/2 The Cabbage fly is much of the same size as the *root-eating fly. 1892 Lubbock *Beaut. Nat.* 67 Others collect *root-feeding Aphides into their nests. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 79 Yon *root-inwoven seat. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* III. v. 351 Generally the root or *root-like bodies are to be excluded from all characters higher than those of species. 1860 Christina Rossetti *Poems* (1904) 191/1 Thou, *root-stricken, shalt not rebuild thy decay On my bosom for aye. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 288 Tall *root-torn beeches.

18. In sense 3, as *root-boat*, *-cellar*, *-crop*, *-culture*, etc.; also *root-eater*, *-gatherer*, *-pedlar*, *-woman.*

For names and descriptions of various implements or machines, as *root-bruiser*, *-cutter*, *-digger*, etc., see Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) and *Suppl.* (1884).

1636 *Maldon Borough Deeds* (Bundle 110, fol. 2), March 12. Re[ceived] for the groundage of a *Root boate at barrow hills, 4*d.* 1822 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* 378 The *root-cellar may have a few divisions on the ground to keep the different roots apart. 1834 *Husb.* I. 382 (L. U. K.), Regarding *root crops, Mr. Cuthbert Johnson also mentions [etc.]. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 115/1 Of all these root-crops, it appears that the least exhausting to the land is that of the beet. 1840 Buel *Farmer's Comp.* 163 The advantages of *root culture to the soil. 1807 T. Young *Lect. Nat. Phil.* II. 208/2 Scythes, chaff cutter, *root cutter. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *Misc. Wks.* (1751) I. 212 Any Daughter of a Waterdrinker and *Root-eater. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 56 b, Theyr *root gatherers digged not theyr rootes hole out of grounde. *Ibid.*, Y^e Duche *roote pedlers of Antwerp. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* App. P 5 b, So have you a Composition for any *Root-Pudding. 1820 W. Tooke *Lucian* I. 306 You are nothing but a *rootscraper and a mountebank. 1851 Mayhew *London Lab.* I. 130/1 The '*root-sellers' (as the dealers in flowers in pots are mostly called). 1802 Willich *Dom. Encycl.* III. 503/2 *Root-Steamer, an useful machine..for steaming potatoes, carrots, and other roots, with the view of feeding cattle. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 80 A *root store, a small hay shed,..and a comfortable hut for the shepherd, are all requisites of the lambing fold. *Ibid.* 66 Corn boxes do not need to be so large as the *root troughs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst.*

Med. V. 895 Raw fruits, *root vegetables, and bread must be avoided. 1801 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* V. 304 Nor will he despise the filth and rubbish of a *root-woman's cellar.

19. In sense 4, as *root-drawer*, *-forceps*; *root-affection*, *-centre*, *-sheath*, etc.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b 4 b, The Roote-drawer, to drawe any roote of a toothe. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 497 The..inner rootsheath lies in immediate contact with the outer rootsheath. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* xii. 278 The superficial epidermic cells of the hair sac..become converted into root sheaths. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 509 The forcing of delicate beaks of a fine pair of root-forceps up between the root and the bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 46 The painful impressions upon the root centres. *Ibid.* 894 As a rule the root-affection is most severe.

20. In sense 9 or 10, as *root -conception*, *-evil*, *-fallacy*, *-idea*, etc.

1862 R. Vaughan *Eng. Nonconf.* 194 These were the *root conceptions of their faith. 1891 Hibbert *Eng. Gilds* 143 That *root-evil of our present industrial system, irregularity of employment. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* 236 Without seeking to expose the *root fallacy of idea. 1847 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 34 The writer is convinced that the *root-ideas..are few in number. 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign of Law* ii. 70 Force is the root-idea of Law in its scientific sense. 1681 Flavel *Method of Grace* xi. 233 Christ..the comprehensive *root-mercy, from whom are all other mercies. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* II. xiv. (1878) 155 S. Paul and the other apostles treat this as a *root-principle of the gospel theology. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* viii, He found himself face to face with the *root-questions of all thought. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 213 You must find in yourselves the *root-thought of God. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* Ep. Ded., There are multitudes of books indeed, and of them many concern not themselves about *Root-truths. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 61 Strength is of the plain *root-virtue born. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* 32 The great *root-wonder of a number of distinct individuals connected by a common life.

21. a. In sense 14, as *root-factor*, *-limitation*, *-point*.

1857 *Trans. Cambr. Phil. Soc.* (1864) X. I. 263 We then, in the common way, establish the existence of the root-factor. *Ibid.* 266 The curves P=0, Q=0, the intersection of which determines the root-points. 1874 *Ibid.* (1879) XII. II. 395 On the geometrical representation of Cauchy's theorems of Root-limitation.

b. In sense 15, as *root-character*, *-period*, *-syllable*, *-vowel*, *-word*.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 6 All agree not in the woord..which some supposing too bee derived of the rootewoord. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxviii. 444 Now the word Silo (saith Kimhi in his booke of Rootewordes) signifieth the *Sonne of him.* 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 50 Those syllables which are dignified by the name of root syllables. 1852 *Ibid.* V. 201 The root-vowel *a* of the Latin *fra-ter*. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 61 Two divisions of the root-words of our Aryan language. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 14. 21 The last letter of a Root, as g in flag-, is the Root-character. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vi. 227 The root-period is not inconsistent with a rudimentary inflection.

c. In sense 16, as *root-note*, *-position*, *-progression*.

1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 158/1 The group of harmonics generated by their fundamental or root note. 1891 Prout *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 192 This will give us a most unpleasant mediant chord in root position in the fourth bar. 1901 — *Harmony* v, We have several times made the bass fall a fifth, to impress upon the student the identity of the root-progression.

22. Special combs., as **root-alcohol** (see quot.); **root-beer**, *U.S.*, a beverage prepared from roots; **root-beetle**, a beetle infesting the roots of trees; **root-climber**, a plant which climbs by the aid of rootlets developed on the stem; **root coal** (?); † **root colour**, a dye-colour produced by certain roots; hence † *root-coloured* adj.; **root-devourer**, a beetle living upon roots (see quot.); **root-digger**, (*a*) a primitive implement for digging up edible roots; (*b*) one of a tribe of American Indians (cf. Digger 2 c); **root-footed** *a.*, rhizopodous; **root-form**, (*a*) a basal or primitive form (of something); (*b*) an insect form which infests the roots; **root-hold**, attachment by means of roots (freq. *fig.*); **root-prune** *v.*, to prune (a tree) by cutting its roots; so *root-pruning*; **root-run**, the space over which the roots of a plant extend; **root-stroke**, a decisive stroke, a fatal blow; **root-worm**, a worm attacking the roots of plants.

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 11/2 **Root-alcohol*.—A number of roots and tubers..have been availed of for the manufacture of alcohol. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Seven Gables* iii, No less than five persons..enquired for ginger-beer or *root-beer or any drink of a similar brewage. 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* I. xxix. 387, I will stay only long enough to complete my latest root-beer brewage. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. II. 372 In the morning..the *Hoplíæ*, *root-beetles before mentioned, have their dances in the air. 1897 J. C. Willis *Flowering Pl. & Ferns* I. 177 **Root-climber*. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 71 The *root coal has a broken and wavy texture. 1777 *Dict. Chem.* I. U 8 *note*, The stuffs intended to receive a *root color. *Ibid.*, The nuts and roots employed in the *root-colored dye. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. II. 349 The *root-devourers or tree-chafers (*Melolontha*, *Hoplia*, &c.) support themselves..in the air and over the trees. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* 420 *Root-diggers are either made of horns, or of crooked sticks pointed and hardened by fire. 1866 *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 225 The Shoshoni, or Root-Digger skulls, three in number, vary in form. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 242 The rhizopoda or *root-footed animals. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* 13 The *root-form of the verb.

1884 W. K. Parker *Mammalian Desc.* (1885) iv. 72 The primordial root-form of all the nobler creatures, now existing..A still lower root-form than the Tadpole. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 239 A number of minute insects..; these are the root-forms (radicola) of *Phylloxera*. 1864 Spencer *Illustr. Progr.* 372 It would become possible for plants of higher organization to find *roothold. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 123 Even maples had found roothold in their gigantic stems. 1851 *B'ham & Midl. Gardener's Mag.* Apr. 39 All plants that are breaking very strong should be *root-pruned. 1841 T. M. Rivers (*title*), *Root Pruning of Pears and other Trees. 1882 *Garden* Jan. 35/3 Roses..cease to grow altogether if their *root-run remain saturated. *a* 1732 Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 110 Even when the *root-stroke is given in believers, the rod of pride buds again. *a* 1732 — *Mem.* xi. (1899) 361 The gospel-doctrine has got a root-stroke by the condemning of that book. 1883 *Science* II. 143/2 These observations refer chiefly to the crown-borer, the *root-worm, and the crown-miner.

Root, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [f. Root *v.*[2]] The action of the vb. Root[2]; chiefly in phr. *on the root*.

1846 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. V. 326, I can give these old bones a root. 1892 J. A. Owen *On Surrey Hills* 56 Fur, fish, and feather need all look alive when Toby was on the root. 1895 *Month* Oct. 248 One of our rustic friends had a sow, with a litter of pigs, out on the root, as he termed it.

Root (rūt), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **rote** (5 **rotyn**), 4–7 **roote**, 7– **root** (6 **wroot**, **rowt**); 5–6, 9 *Sc.* **rute**, **ruit**, 9 *dial.* **reut**, **reoat**, **reet**, etc. [f. Root *sb.*[1] Cf. MSw. *rota* to make rootfast, *rotas*, *rota sig*, obs. Da. *rode*, to take root.]

I. In pa. pple. *rooted*.

Perhaps to some extent directly f. Root *sb.*[1]

1. a. Filled or covered with roots.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 þat lond..bicam waste, and was roted oueral, and swo bicam wildernesse.

b. Furnished or provided with roots; established or fixed by having taken root. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 As we watteren plantis til þey han ben rotid, and þan we cessen to watter. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 20 Ther-for we willen withstond..þe yuel whil hit is comyn, ar hit be Iroted. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 321 b, Sence Luthers doctrine was depely roted & spred abrode. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 290 Quhen heresie deiper was ruted. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 143 Edward the first pursued the same course, especially in his first times, when he was but tenderly rooted. 1670 R. Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* III. v. Pref., The sin may be multiplyed and rooted past all hope of remedy. 1782 Cowper *Poet, Oyster & Sensit. Pl.* 16, I envy that unfeeling shrub, Fast rooted against ev'ry rub. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 584 The dissipation of prejudices, which are deeply rooted. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 105 Her affection for him seems to have been very deeply rooted. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. 339 Present arrangements were far too deeply rooted for..alteration.

c. Fixed or firmly attached by the root or roots. Const. *in*, *between*, *to*, etc. Also *transf.* or *fig.* (cf. 2).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Suche postemes whanne þei beþ ibradde and iroted and ipiȝt in þe side. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b, The more it groweth and spredeth his braunches, the more surely it is roted and fastned in the grounde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 Some vlcerations are rotede betweene vaynes and tendones. 1681 Grew *Musæum* I. vii. ii. 165 His Horns rooted between the Eyes and the Snout. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III 689 Hellebore, and Squills deep rooted in the Seas. 1717 Addison tr. *Ovid's Met.* II. Wks. 1721 I. 165 She found Her self with-held, and rooted to the ground. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 244 The Jesuits being thus firmly rooted on California,..have already extended their jurisdiction quite across the country. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* XII. iii, The living flower that, rooted to the rock, ..Shrunk down within its purple stem to sleep. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* III. vii, He remained rooted to the ground. 1861 Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 Another proof how entirely the German aliens were rooted in English soil.

2. *fig.* Firmly fixed or established, deeply implanted, *in* something: **a.** Of abstract things; esp. qualities, etc., in a person's nature.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Alle Godes hesten..beoð ine luue iroted. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 þanne sseweþ hy þe kueades þet were y-hole and yroted ine þe herte. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 401 It is hard to worche uppon þoughtes þat is i-roted in of longe tyme. *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 43 That pasaunt Goodnes..whiche Rotide is in youre femynete. 1530 Palsgr. 694/1 If a vyce be ones rooted in a man, it is harde to get it away. 1570 Golding *Justin* XXIX. 129 b, The naturall hatred that was knowen to bee roted in him against the Romaynes euen from his very childhoode. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 179 By what means so many Opinions..have..been so deeply rooted in them. 1736 Berkeley *Discourse* Wks. 1871 III. 417 Obedience to all civil power is rooted in the religious fear of God. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 456 The principle ..was firmly rooted in the public mind. 1877 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 74 If the passion of avarice be not wholly rooted in him.

b. Of persons in practices, opinions, etc.

c 1325 *Minor P. fr. Vernon MS.* 663 Corteis knihthod and clergye, þat wont were vices to forsake, Are nou.. Rooted in Ribaudye. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 231 þus þes possessioners..ben out of feiþ, hope & charite, & harde rotid in heresie. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* v. 305 In Crystys feyth rotyd so wel was he. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 45 Whan þei had be with him 3eres and were roted in religion. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 7 Children ..brought vp in idlenesse..be so rooted in it. 1611 Bible *Eph.* iii. 17 That yee being rooted and grounded in loue, May be able to comprehend..the loue of Christ. 1661 A. Wright *Expos. Ps.* xcii. 13 We cannot root firmly there, unless we are rooted in Jesus Christ. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 35 The Jews were so rooted in their notion of a Temporal Deliverer. 1823 Gillies *Aristotle's Rhetoric* x. 210 The man rooted in villainy will be guilty of all sorts of enormity.

II. 3. *trans.* To furnish with roots; to fix or establish firmly; to implant deeply, attach strongly. Freq. *transf.* or *fig.*, and const. *in*, *into*, *to*, etc.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxii. 3 He gaf me lastynge in his biddyngis, and rotid me, and made me perfite in charite. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura Rei Fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 226 For it fosteris and rutis þam in þar vice. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 162 Lest the base earth Should..Disdaine to roote the Sommer-swelling flowre. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 210 To festne and to rute it into the hartes of wandireris by the way. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxlii, Roote pittie in thy heart. 1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* vii. 137 This course being thus taken for the planting and rooting all good resolutions. 1691 Dryden *King Arthur* IV. i, Amazement roots me to the ground. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 189 The God arrests her with a sudden stroke, And roots her down an everlasting rock. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* XXXVIII, All Jenny's efforts to remove him from the garden served only to root him in it. 1841 Lytton *Night & Morning* I. i, Our poor Caleb had for years rooted his thoughts to his village.

refl. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 55 Al þe riche retynaunce þat roteþ hem on fals lyuynge Were bede to þat brudale. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 27 And y haue rotid me in a worschipful puple. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxiv. 8 Let thy dwellinge be in Iacob,..& rote thy self amonge my chosen. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xix, Firmer he roots him the ruder it blow. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 10 One of many of the rising merchants who were now able to root themselves on the land. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 188 Forms which have rooted themselves in language.

4. *intr.* Of plants: To take or strike root.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rotyn, or take rote, as treys and herbys, *radico*. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* III. xvii. in Ashm. (1652) 143 Then shall thy seeds both roote and spyre. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 30 The fyrst dooth roote all in length lyke the Radishe. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 46 Her fallow Leas, The Darnell, Hemlock, and ranke Fumetary, Doth root vpon. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 28 A tender plant, that will scarce root in stiff or rocky ground. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 125 They root very deep, therefore plant your sets pretty deep. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* IV. 152 That no crop will thrive well.., unless the ground be trenched deeper than the thyme rooted. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 104 The potatoes continued to root well. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 315 There are several varieties of the Amaryllis that do not root so freely as others. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* CX. III. 31 They may not come to fruit now, but they will begin to root.

b. *fig.* To take root; to settle, establish oneself. Freq. with *in*.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xv. 2 þai haf festid þaire hope in þe land of heuen, and rotid in luf. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 78 Dowel..saueþ þe soule, þat sunne haþ no miht..ne to Reste, ne to Rooten in þe herte. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxiv. 16 And I rootede in a puple wrshipid. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 So yᵗ the grace of god & his vertues may rote in our soules. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 22 That comon errour of theirs, wherein they rooted, is quite dasshed. *a* 1625 Cope in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 121 True honour will ever root, where false glories fade like flowers. 1688 Crowne *Darius* IV, Oh! thou art rooting deeper in my heart, Tear thyself from me. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* I. 77 What Love can decay That roots so deep! 1753 Foote *Englishm. in Paris* II, Now I'll redeem my error, and root for ever here. 1869 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 113 The small continuous vices, which root under ground and honeycomb the soul.

c. To have a basis *in* something.

1882 *New Eng. Hist. Reg.* XXXVI. 181 These local divisions..root in the military institutions of the ancient Teutons.

III. 5. *trans.* To pull, tear, drag, or dig *up* by the roots; to uproot. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), Þondre ..destroieþ hiȝe treen & roteþ hem vp wiþ here blostringe oute of grounde. *Ibid.* XVII. cl, Whan þei [thorns] beþ ifalle oþer roted [1495 rotyd vp] þei beþ ibound..to fagettes & ibrende. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Extirpo*, *Extirpare & funditus tollere vitia*, to roote vp and take cleane away. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xiv. 15 The Lord..shall root vp Israel out of this good land, which hee gaue to their fathers. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 414 Root up wild Olives from thy labour'd Lands. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 451 ₱ 3 It would..root up the Corn and Tares together. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 48/2 As if they intended..to root up all Order and Harmony of Government. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 37/2 The utility of rooting up as much as possible all noxious plants from pasture grounds, and the ditches around them, is palpable.

6. To pull, dig, or take *out* by the roots; hence *fig.*, to extirpate, exterminate, destroy.

Cf. Outroot *v.*, and the variant Rout *v.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 5 If men wolde yeue so gret diligence to rote oute vices. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xviii. 4 Whan Iesabel roted out yᵉ prophetes of yᵉ Lorde. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* v. ii, Thou..shall roote out the tongues to lyeing bent. 1610 Holland *Camden's Britain* (1637) 163 Under a faire pretence and shew of rooting out superstition. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 23 So many Soldiers would be sent out against them, that they would be utterly rooted out. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 505 ₱ 5 It is the chief Business of this Paper to root out popular Errors. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. vi, Not all her unwillingness.. could now root out her suspicions. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxix, You may root out your own human natures if you will. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvii. 288 The punishment fell on his tribe. The Eburones were completely rooted out.

b. Const. *of*, *from*.

1535 Coverdale *Job* xviii. 14 All his comforte and hope shal be roted out of his dwellynge. *Ibid.*, *Amos* ii. 3, I will rote out the iudge from amonge them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 855 He meant Not to destroy, but root them out of

Heav'n. *c* 1715 SWIFT *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1751 XIII. 26 This would root out Envy and Malice from the Heart of Man. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xi. (1732) 164 He that is endeavouring to..root out of his mind all those passions of pride.

c. *intr.* To die *out* completely.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 2 By supposing..that their descendants gradually rooted out or became blended with the aborigines.

d. To raise completely *out* of something.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 62 Root out thine eyes, Sweet, from the dreary ground.

7. a. To clear *away* (†*forth*) completely.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxx. (Bodl. MS.), He schal be porled & perisschedde & rased and roted awey. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 97 Quha..dois blaspheme the kynde and liberall, Sall rutit be furth of memoriall. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 21 Rutit furth clene out of memorie. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sci.* (1879) I. ix. 296 A glacier is undoubtedly competent to root such masses bodily away.

b. To drag, tear, remove by force, *from* a place.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 104 Thay sall us rute from the ground. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 71, I drew neere, mynding too roote fro cel earthye the thicket. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* iv. 21 To see thy brother's seede Ruin'd, and rent, and rooted from the earth. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iii. 106 Since we never from the breast of fools Can root their passions. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xvi, Bear away These wretches!..And root them from the earth.

c. Without const. To uproot, outroot.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Yf you father also Youre self too murther, too roote your progenye purpose. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 203 We cannot root them, we must restraine them. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Furioso* XXIV. 346 The trees, and cave he view'd; Those lopt and rooted, this in fragments hew'd.

8. To lop the roots or rootlets from.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 19 A field of 25 acres of excellent Swedes was pulled, rooted, and topped.

Root (rŭt), *v.*[2] [Later form of WROOT *v.*, probably through association with prec. See also ROUT *v.* in this sense.]

1. *intr.* Of swine: To turn up the soil by grubbing with the snout; to dig with the snout in search of food.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 19 If a Man do but cast corn wher Hogges have rotid, it wyl cum up. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 668 [Swine will] rise in flesh..the sooner if they be permitted to roote now and then in the mire. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 190 Wild Boars, that were rooting in the earth near to a pond. 1727 SWIFT *To Delany* Wks. 1751 VII. 235 A Sooterkin, Which .. in the Soil began to root, And litter'd at Parnassus' Foot. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 599 Store-pigs..may be allowed to root in fallows or on the dung-heap. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) ix. 212 The Alpine pig..roots contentedly round the châlets.

fig. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 745 Whilst others were thus rooting for preferment, Mr. Paley was engaged in the composition of an important work.

b. *transf.* of certain fishes, worms, etc.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 196 The Barbell..loves to live.. where it is gravelly, and in the gravel will root and dig with his nose like a Hog. *c* 1730 SWIFT *Dick* Wks. 1751 XIII. 218 As when from rooting in a Bin,..A lively Maggot sallies out. 1883 *Science* II. 154/1 Many fishes..have the habit of rooting in the mud for their food. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 330/1 Disturbing the morning meal of the crows rooting in the litter-heaps.

c. *dial.* To poke about, rummage; to pry or poke *into* a thing; to lounge or idle about, etc.

1831 LOVER *Leg. Irel.* Ser. I. 189 She run rootin' into every corner o' the room, lookin' for it. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* IV. xi, She took him about with her, 'rootin', as she expressed it, after the hens and pigs. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xxxvi, There I was rooting and exploring.

d. *U.S. slang.* To be active *for* another by giving support, encouragement, or applause.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 164 The fellows who had promised to vote for Wolcott..were beginning now to 'root' for him vigorously.

2. *trans.* **a.** To turn over, dig up, with the snout. Also *fig.*, to search *out*, hunt *up*.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 636 He..hauing thee at vantage ..Wold roote these beauties, as he root's the mead. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 168 Alcibiades..,Who like a Bore too sauage, doth root vp His Countries peace. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 155 He is provided with a long and strong Snout.., conveniently formed for the rooting and turning up the Ground. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XII. 166 On every side..they..root the shrubs and lay the forest bare. 1802 *Sport. Mag.* XX. 64 Lonely watch'd he the grunters all day, As they rooted the stubbles for shack. 1866 *Daily Telegr.* 12 Jan. 5/5 There is a reason for everything,..if we will only strive to root and think it out. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. v, From underneath the sofa in the parlour he rooted up a brown paper parcel.

b. To form (holes) by rooting. *rare*—[1].

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 21 They enforced penalties for letting hogs root holes in embankments.

Root, obs. form of ROT, ROTE; dial. f. RUT.

Roota baga, obs. form of RUTA-BAGA.

Roo·table, *a.* [f. ROOT *v.*[1]] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Enracinable,* rootable, fit to take root.

Rootage (rū·tėdʒ). [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

†**1.** The act of rooting *out*. *Obs.*—[1]

1587 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1878) 16 The like order is taken with us for our vermines, as with them also for the rootage out of their wild beastes.

2. Root-hold; firm rooting.

1874 MURDOCH *Sandy M'Tartan* 22 The thistle-flow'r o' Scotland!—It finds fit rootage there. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i. 101 Our seeds of total life Find rootage, and..Redeem this desolation. 1885 *Homiletic Rev.* Sept. 232 Being destitute of rootage in the soil of faith.

Roote, obs. form of ROT *v.*, ROTE, ROUT.

Rooted (rū·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROOT *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

1. Having roots; furnished with roots.

Chiefly of plants, but also in transf. uses.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* G iij b, Now will we..intreate more of rooted nombers. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 160 The best way of planting Woods, is to do it with rooted Plants. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 78 Plant either in full plants, or rooted slips. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 509/2 Grinders simple or compound, rooted. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 4 The Squirrels..live on seeds and have, like most *Muridæ*, rooted molars. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 848 We assume..that the..shoot is rooted.

b. With qualifying adj. or adv. prefixed.

See also *bulbous-, fibrous-, tuberous-rooted.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Fendu, Radis fendu,* the..many-rooted Raddish. 1699 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 293 The Radishes, both Garden and Spanish, (which is the large Black-rooted)..and the round and long Rooted Turnep. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 160 They shoot out during the Summer many well-rooted Suckers. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Adonis,* The Hellebore-rooted Pheasant's-eye. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1886) 58 The bare boughs of the marble-rooted fig-tree. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 158/2 To decide whether G or F or D is the root, or whether indeed it is even a double-rooted chord.

2. Planted in the ground; attached or fixed by roots; firmly implanted; having taken root.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 Ther was nevere rooted tre, That stod so faste in his degre. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 578 Full in his eye the weapon chanced to fall, And from the fibres scoop'd the rooted ball. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 100 The fixt and rooted earth, Tormented into billows, heaves and swells. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xlix, There's no more moving you than the rooted tree.

fig. 1878 CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 171 Nor will the drought affect a well-rooted Christian.

b. *transf.* Of habits, opinions, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 b, To be a conquerour of vyce, by holy roted loue & assured hope of ye kyngdome of god. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV,* 29 b, Nor roted malice is not in hast plucked up. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 41 Can'st thou not..Plucke from the Memory a rooted Sorrow? 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 38 Single Acts may grow into rooted Habits. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 124 Ancient and rooted prejudices. 1777 BURKE *Addr. to the King* Wks. 1842 II. 396 This scheme being..set up in direct opposition to the rooted and confirmed sentiments and habits of thinking of an whole people. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Nov., He..never moved from his rooted opinion, blow as it listed. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, Have you a very strong and rooted dislike to the society of women?

c. Of maladies: Deep-seated, chronic.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 119 Though not a perfect recovery from my old and rooted illness. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 270 Her complaint every day gained ground, and appeared of a very rooted nature.

3. Torn *up* by the roots.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 252/2 These would have represented the river-gods as seated on ruins, brandishing rooted-up trees.

Roo·tedly, *adv.* [f. ROOTED *ppl. a.*] In a rooted or firmly grounded manner.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 103 They all do hate him As rootedly as I. 1653 HEMINGS *Fatal Contr.* I. ii, The Queen as rootedly does hate her sonnes As I her Ladyship. 1814 J. MURRAY in Smiles *Mem.* (1891) I. 230 Their praise is.. rootedly confirmed on a second perusal. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xvi, At the age of forty, men that love love rootedly.

Roo·tedness. [f. ROOTED *ppl. a.*] Rooted or firmly grounded character or quality.

1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 14 Rootednesse, groundednesse in knowledge. 1676 W. ALLEN *Addr. Non-Conform.* 153 This diffidence proceeds..from the rootedness and strength of your prejudice. 1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* 142 The strength, earnestness, rootedness, of this recognition. *c* 1880 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xii. 281 Evidence..of the sincerity and rootedness of his own conviction.

†**Roo·ten,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -EN.] *trans.* To furnish with a root.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 165 Untill they be so rootened and stifned so strong that they will endure a beast rubbing upon them.

Root-end. [f. ROOT *sb.*] That end of a stem, hair, etc., which is next the root; the end of a seed from which the root is developed.

1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 54 A heart hardned with long custom of sinning..is like the knotty root-end of an old oak. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 343 When the Sprits come forth at the Root-end of the Corn. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 331 When you take out the Lint..set it up on the Root-end in Rows. 1832 *Planting* 29 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), The leaves should be cut off half way up from the root-end of the cutting. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 403 Raising the first sheaf.., and passing it with the root-ends downwards to the ground. 1879 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 13 The root..originates in tissue just back of that which covers the root-end of the caulicle.

Rooter[1] (rū·tə1). [f. ROOT *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1]]

1. An extirpator, eradicater, uprooter (*of* something). Usually const. *out, up.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, Whiche had alwayes ingendred the roters out of Heresyes. 1570 GOLDING *Justin* XVI. 85 b, Cassander the father of them, the rooter vp of the kynges house. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* I. i, The strongest champions of the Pagan gods, And rooter out of Christians. 1650 ARNWAY *Tablet* (1661) 154 The rooters up of religion and monarchy. *Ibid.* 184 Rooters of truth and order. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Chaldæa* vii. 164 The destroyer of crops, the rooter-up of trees.

2. *spec.* A 'root-and-branch' man. Now *Hist.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 161 The Rooters, the Antiprelaticke party declaim against me. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 27 The Rooters and Through-Reformers made clean Work with the Church. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Church* xvii. I. 378 Vane and Cromwell, who now began to appear among the rooters as they were called. 1900 W. A. SHAW *Hist. Eng. Ch. 1640–60* I. 79 Its numbers included more than the mere Rooters.

3. *slang.* (See quots.)

It is not certain that these belong here.

1840 GEN. MERCER in R. J. Macdonald *Hist. Dress R.A.* (1899) 50 The remainder of the hair was gathered into a queue behind..and tied close to the head; this we called a rooter. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 201 *Rooter,* anything good, or of a prime quality; 'that *is* a Rooter', i. e., a first-rate one of the sort.

Roo·ter[2]. *rare.* [f. ROOT *v.*[2]]

1. A pig which roots. Also *transf.*

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Wroeter,* a Rooter, or a Grubber. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 (1713) I. 191 If he be not a Hog,..he is always a Rooter, whining, and grunting. 1864 *Daily Telegr.* 27 Sept., He is a very ugly pig—a cross between the Irish 'greyhound' and the Yankee 'rooter'. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 25 The pig may ..grow gaunt and fierce, a rooter among strange wild foods.

2. One who 'roots' for another. (ROOT *v.*[2] 1 d.)

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1901 *Speaker* 19 Jan. 439 At the first class cricket matches for years he has been what in the States they call a rooter.

Roo·tery. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] A pile formed of tree-roots with interspersed soil for the ornamental growing of garden-plants. Cf. ROCKERY.

1882 in *Imperial Dict.* (Annandale). 1898 *Gardener's Mag.* 3 Sept. 572/2 Rosa Luciæ—R. Wichuraiana of American gardens—is already becoming popular in this country for covering ground, for rooteries, &c.

Roo·t-fall, *sb. rare.* [ROOT *sb.*[1]]

1. A tree which has fallen owing to the roots giving way.

a 1634 COKE *On Litt.* IV. lxxiii. (1648) 300 That no trees other then..meerly windefals and rootfals may be thrown down or taken away.

2. The condition of being root-fallen.

1886 *Times* 18 Aug. 10/6 The Hessian Fly confines its injury to the joints of the straw, causing a disorder analogous to that of root-fall and 'gout' in the stems.

Roo·t-fall, *v. rare*—[1]. [Cf. next.] *intr.* To become root-fallen.

1813 in W. Marshall *Review* V. 35 In loose land subject in any degree to cause wheat to root-fall.

Roo·t-fallen, *a.* [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] Of grain-crops: (see quot. 1764).

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 111 The wheat [is] on that account very much subject to be root-fallen. 1764 *Ibid.* III. 145 What I mean by root-fallen is, that when the plants become tall and weighty, the roots are apt to give way, and the plant come to the ground. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 9 It is horrid land...It runs, by frosts, from the roots of wheat, which becomes root-fallen. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 124 The crop..was much root-fallen.

Roo·tfast, *a.* Forms: 2 rotfest, 4–6 rotefast, 5 rote faste, *Sc.* rutfast. [a. ON. *rótfastr* (Norw. and Sw. *rotfast,* Da. *rodfast*): see ROOT *sb.*[1] and FAST *a.*] Firmly settled or held by the roots; securely established.

1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Þa bebohte he him þæt gif he mihte ben rotfest on Engle land þæt he mihte habben eal his wile. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 11703 (Fairf.), Wiþ þis stert vp þis tree rotefast, and þer hit stode a welle oute-brast. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliv. (*Lucy*) 260 Scho mycht nocht steryt be mare þane ware a rutfast tre. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 289 Stedfastnesse, þat makyth a mannys herte styff as..a rotefast tre þat no storme may ouyrthrowe.

Hence **Roo·tfastness.** *rare*—[1].

1526 *State P. Hen. VIII,* VI. 534 Whanne He shall perceeyue that the oolde tre for lakk of vegeetyue sprytis maye nott opteeyne perfect rotefastnesse.

Roother, obs. form of RUDDER.

Roo·t-house. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]]

1. An ornamental building made principally of tree-roots, esp. in a garden.

1765 R. DODSLEY *Leasowes* in *Shenstone's Wks.* (1777) II. 289 Winding forward down the valley, you pass beside a small root-house, where on a tablet are these lines. *Ibid.* II. 294 Here, entering a gate, you are led through a thicket of many sorts of willows, into a large root-house, inscribed to..the Earl of Stamford. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 243 Behind it was a root house, where the firewood was kept. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 440 They..had adjourned to the root-house, a pretty rustic building at the end of the garden.

2. A house or barn for storing roots.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 60 Root-Houses. Where a number of cows..are fed on winter roots and vegetables,..it is highly necessary to have houses of this sort. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 115/1 Where hay is scarce, carrots form a very economical substitute; they must be kept in dry root-houses or in trenches.

Roo·tiness. [f. ROOTY *a.*] The quality of being rooty.

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 351 Its extreme rootiness may perhaps be occasioned by the hemp growing too thin on the land.

Roo·ting, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROOT *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1]]

1. The action of taking or striking root; also *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 201 And þat we falle not in-to dispeir of goddis mercy for olde rotynge & custome in synne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rotynge, or takyinge rote yn waxynge, *radicacio.* 1611 COTGR., *Enracinement,* a rooting, or taking root. *a* 1620 DYKE *Right*

Receiving Christ (1640) 170 Plants and trees first roote before they growe, & then growth followes after their rooting. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carnation*, Let him..put the Earth down upon it to facilitate its Rooting. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 223 Rooting generally takes place in six months, but with some species a year is required. 1849 *Beck's Florist* 297 That the plants which have been removed may get a chance of rooting before frosts set in.

b. *attrib.*, as *rooting-ground*, *-place*.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 451 In this way, in good rooting-ground, he would have roots sixteen or seventeen feet long. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4445 If all the seed that fell should find no rooting-place.

2. A root; roots collectively; also, a firm hold or attachment by means of roots. Often *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9269 'Iesse,' he said, 'of his roting Sothfastle a wand suld spring'. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 6 Hitt cauth heet, and for lake off rotynge wyddred awaye. ?1579 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XLVIII. 7 Quhais ruiting sure and toppis reaching he Mot brek the storme. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* I. x. § 5 A weake, and a flickring opinion,..hauing no rooting, nor footing. 1674 Z. CAWDREY *Catholicon* 17 This Parochial Combination would give the Royal interest the strongest rooting in the hearts of his subjects. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 25 Ashes..are best transplanted young because of their deep Rooting. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 349 That the grass may have time to get good rooting. 1858 *London Rev.* Oct. 28 The desire of gaining for oneself..a rooting, and a place of rest, on the soil of one's own land.

b. In phr. *to take rooting*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 32 Because it coulde not for stones take rootyng but lacked rootes. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 248 Thence th' Imperiall Eagle rooting tooke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vi. (1614) 31 Religion..taketh naturally such rooting, that all politicall Lawes and tortures cannot pluck it vp. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 62 The Linen Manufacture..will take deep rooting and get a good Foundation on a sudden. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 234 He determined to nip in the Bud this dangerous Rival, before he took too firm Rooting.

3. The action of implanting.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 225 He caused the croce of Christe to be placed in dorpes and in Tounis, to the ruiting of the Luife of Christe in the ground of the hartes of his awne.

4. The action of taking *out* or *up* by the roots.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Extirpatio*, a pluckynge vp by the rootes; a rootynge out. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* III. iii, Were it to save your worth, Or to redeem your name from rooting out,..I ought, and would dye for ye. 1632 SHERWOOD, A rooting vp, rooting out, or plucking vp by the roote, *desracinement*. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. 334 The rooting up of an olive-tree in Attica was forbidden. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 507 To attempt a deliberate rooting up of the speech of their island kingdom.

Roo·ting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ROOT *v.*[2]] The action of grubbing in the earth for food. Also *transf.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. XXVII. 853 The huntsman therefore shall know the fairenes of the bore..by his traces, rootings, soile, and dung. 1611 COTGR., *Fouge*, the rooting of wild Swyne among Fearne, &c. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 387 They have a pretty device here..to prevent their hogs from rooting. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 108 The jaws..are extended, and evidently formed for rooting in the ground. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 319 After two hours of rooting through this desolation at an average rate of five miles an hour.

attrib. 1898 *Gardener's Mag.* 3 Sept. 572/1 A good pig has been known to indicate 40 lbs. weight of truffles in a rooting day.

Roo·ting, *ppl. a.*[1] [ROOT *v.*[1]] That takes or strikes root. (See also quot. 1776.)

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Orchard*, You should observe never to sow too near the trees, nor suffer any great rooting weeds to grow about them. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 378 *Radicans*, rooting, striking Root laterally and fixing to other Bodies. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 373/2 They possess rooting and floating stems. 1877 HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, Silverweed.—Flowers solitary on slender axillary peduncles, springing from the rooting nodes.

b. *spec.* in plant-names.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 485/2 *Rhus radicans* (Rooting Poison-Oak). 1859 Miss PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 244 Rooting Bristle Fern. Fronds three or four times pinnatifid.

Roo·ting, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. ROOT *v.*[2]] That roots or grubs.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 228 Thou eluish mark'd, abortiue, rooting Hogge. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Nor boorish hog-heard fed his rooting swine. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 95 Many others of your rooting Tribe. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 296 The rooting swine Beneath the..oak-trees grunt and whine.

Rootle (rū·t'l), *v.* Also *dial.* **routle.** [f. ROOT *v.*[2] + -LE. See also ROOKLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To root or grub; *transf.* to poke about.

1809 BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 141 *Rootle*, to dig up roots like swine. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* I. 181 How them children are rootling about! 1865 F. BOYLE *Dyaks of Borneo* 22 The backs of the pigs rootling among the débris almost brush the flooring. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 795 A pug, rootling about among the ivy, startled out a great fat rabbit.

2. *trans.* To root or grub *up*; to rout *out*.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xxiii, A misdoubt me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' routling out yon wasps' nest. 1885 *Fishing* I. 415 Rootling up the sand and gravel for his livelihood. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* 242 The litter of pigs that were rootling up the beech-nuts in the woods.

Roo·t-leaf. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] A radical leaf.

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 385 The Root-leaves [of sciatica cresses] stand on long foot-stalks. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 198 The root-leaves..are never wing-cleft. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 47 Root-leaves ..long-stalked, divided into 3 deep. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 359 *Spiranthes autumnalis*,..flowering-stem sheathed distinct from the root-leaves.

Rootless (rū·tlės), *a.* Also 5–6 **rooteles**, 7 **rootlesse.** [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -LESS: cf. ON. *rótlauss*, Norw. *rotlaus*, Da. *rodløs*.]

1. Without roots; destitute of roots.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 770 Ful oft a by worde here I seye, That rooteles mot grene soone deye. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. XXXI, As Aarons rootless Rod, so didst thou fructifie! 1781 BURNS *First Psalm* iv, Like the rootless stubble tost, Before the sweeping blast. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 509/2 Grinders compound or rootless. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 492 Like a rootless stalk on a thin soil.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 387 All terrestriall treasures, and riches, are rootlesse. 1754 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 139 We are for rootless joys, joys beyond appetite; which is the sole root of sensual delight. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xi. (1870) 218 Separated from Him, man is an incomplete creature,..rootless, hungry, dry, and withered. 1890 *Spectator* 28 June, A rootless religion is no religion.

2. *Mus.* (See ROOT *sb.*[1] 16.)

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 167 The seemingly rootless harmony of the 3rd and 6th of the supertonic..has been satisfactorily traced to the dominant as its generator.

Hence **Roo·tlessness.**

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 2 Mr. Disraeli's rootlessness of character as we have called it, probably contributes to his wit.

Rootlet (rū·tlėt). [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -LET.]

1. A branch of the root of a plant; a subsidiary root; also, one of the secondary roots thrown out laterally for support by ivy and a few other climbing plants.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v., Root-leaf and Rootlet are more proper in English than Radical leaf and Radicle. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 237 Every effort must be made to preserve the minutest fibres and capillary rootlets entire. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 57 He tears up the reluctant tree, and..exposes the juicy and tender rootlets. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 116 A fine old fig-tree, with numberless tendrils and rootlets hanging pendant.

fig. 1878 CUYLER *Pointed P.* 170 The soul thus reaches down through its every rootlet into Christ's deep, cool well.

b. Used *collect.* without article. *rare*[−1].

1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 23 To combine with their delicate lacings of rootlet to keep the soil in place.

2. *Malting.* The radicle of a steeped grain. Also *collect.*

1830 in M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 83 The moment the rootlet makes its appearance, the vegetation is stopped. 1860 E. S. WHITE *Maltster's Guide* 62 Floor charges occasionally arise from the rank growth of rootlet. *Ibid.* 92 It is necessary to separate the rootlets from the malt.

3. *Physiol.* A slender branch, fibre, etc., of some structure, such as a vein or nerve.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 903/1 The veins corresponding to them are rootlets of the inferior vena cava. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 659 Membranous pellicles..prolonged by rootlets into the Lieberkühnian follicles. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 768 The rootlets of the third nerve pass archwise through the tegmentum cruris.

Roo·tling. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] = ROOTLET 1.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 106 Laying bare the whole root and then dividing it into four parts, in form of a cross, to cut away the interjacent rootlings. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* I. 236 Its rootlings being unable to make the proper progress in a compact or a cold soil. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* June 126 A pea is planted, and there spring from it a rootling and a plantling.

Roo·t-stock. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]]

1. *Bot.* A rhizome; a stem that grows entirely underground; a creeping stem.

1832 *Planting* 132 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), Fourteen large trees, growing from the same root-stock. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 43 The Large-flowered Hypericum, or St. John's Wort,..has a creeping, woody rootstock. 1877 F. G. HEATH *Fern World* 21 The lower leafy portion of the frond almost touches the crown of the root-stock.

2. A source from which offshoots have arisen; a primitive form.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiii. 272 The Egyptians being .., if languages have one origin, likely to be near its root-stock. 1888 CLODD *Story of Creation* (1894) 128 Whether there was an ancestral form or rootstock from which both reptile and mammal branched off..is not clear.

Rootte, obs. form of ROT *v.*

Roo·t-walt, *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 6 **rote walt**, 6, 9 **rootwalt**, 9 *dial.* **rootwelt**, **-wout**, **-waut**, **-wart.** [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + WALT *v.*] *trans.* To overturn by the roots; to uproot.

1532 WHYTFORD *Werke for Housek.* E, The curse of the parentes dothe eradicate, rotewalt and utterly destroy the possessyars and the kynred of the chylder. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 353 Much hurt was doone by..the rootwalting of trees, as well in woods as orchards. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Root-welted*, torn up by the roots. 1862– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Chesh., Shropsh.).

Roo·t-weed. [ROOT *sb.*] A weed which propagates itself chiefly by means of roots, as distinguished from weeds which originate from seed.

1765 A. DICKSON *Agric.* (ed. 2) II. 270 To increase the food of plants, and destroy root-weeds. 1790 MARSHALL *E. Midl.* II. 43 Extirpating the roots of twitch and other root weeds. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 71 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), The root-weeds are necessarily cleaned out in the spreading.

Roo·ty, *sb. Mil. slang.* [ad. Urdū (Hindī) *rōṭī*.] Bread.

1883 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 July 3/3 At least eight years ago I heard of a private soldier complaining.. that he had not had his 'proper section of rooty'.

Rooty (rū·ti), *a.* Also 5 **ruty**, 6 **rutty**, 7 **rootie.** [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Abounding in roots; full of roots; consisting of roots.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 314/2 Ruty, *radicosus*. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 654 As a sylvane hill Thrusts backe a torrent.. Nor can [it] with all the confluence breake through his rootie sides. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improver Impr.* (1653) 196 Lands above measure hard, rooty, rushy, twichy, or any way unfeacible. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* x, Such Vegetables as are weak [support themselves] by striking in their rooty Feet. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 793 There was..not a tree, beneath whose rooty shade He had not with his tamed leopards played. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 176 Some embers which smouldered dimly round a huge rooty log. 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* (1889) 180 He retired down the rooty slope.

Rooty, var. ROWTY *a. dial.* **Rooue,** obs. f. ROOF. **Roound,** obs. f. ROUND.

Roove (rōv), *sb. Sc.* In 6 **rufe**, *pl.* **ruvis**, 9 *dial.* **ruove**, **röv.** [var. of ROVE *sb.*[2]] A burr for a rivet. Cf. REW *sb.*[3]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 49 [The ship] quhairin ancyant Alethes was, The storme ourset, raif ruvis and syde semis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 140 With..pleven plait with mony riall rufe, With courtlie cast of cot-armour abufe. *Ibid.* II. 167 Throw birneis bricht quhair all thair ruvis raue. 1892 GEORGE STEWART *Shetland Tales* (ed. 2) 70 Dey wir biggit wi' timmer pins, bit efter dey cam hame dey were clinkit wi' seam an' ruove.

Roove, variant of ROVE *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[5]

Roove (rōv), *v.*[1] *Sc.* Also 6 **ruiff**, 9 *dial.* **riv.** [f. ROOVE *sb.*] *trans.* To rivet, secure with a rivet.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 136 (1814) III. 522/1 þat þer be a prik of Irne,..passing throw þe middis of þe said ovir corss bar, Ruiffit bayth onder and abone. 1646 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 403 If this naill be once rooved, we with our teeth will never gett it drawne. *a* 1678 A. WEDDERBURN *Serm.* XXX. 277 The Mediator..hath driven the nail, and rooved it so fast, that there were no possibility to draw it again. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., My fellow went up and roov'd that nail on the other side. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* ix. 64 It was an airn ring rooved in a muckle stane.

fig. 1654 A. GRAY *Serm.* (1755) viii. 141 The great Voice of our Consciences and of all the Convictions which God rooves upon them. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, The Lord o' Heaven..Confirm your joys, and a' your blessings roove! 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 58 Guid is roovit to nae state: It comes to us an' lea'es the great.

Roove (rūv), *v.*[2] *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 206 *Roove*, to rub or knock against the roof.

Rooved, *a. rare.* [f. ROOVE *sb.* or *v.*[1]] Riveted; in combs. *silver-*, *brass-rooved.*

1661 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.* App. VII. 387 Seven silver-rooved daggers..; nine brass-rooved daggers.

Roozer, dial. form of ROUSER. **Ropalic,** var. ROPALIC. **Roparie,** obs. f. ROPERY.

Rope (rōup), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1–4 **rap**, 2–5, *Sc.* 7–9 **rape**; 4 **rayp**, 6–9 **raip(e**, 6 **raipp**; 8–9 **raep**, 9 *dial.* **reap(e**, **reeap.** *β.* 3–4 **rop**, 4–7 **roop(e**, 5–6 **roppe**, 6–7 **roap(e**; 3– **rope.** [Common Teut.: OE. *rāp* masc., = OFris. *rāp* (in *silrāp*; WFris. *reap*, EFris. *rōp*, but NFris. *riap*:—**rēp*), MDu. and Du. *reep*, MLG. *rēp*, *reep*, *reip* (LG. *rēp*), OHG. and G. *reif*, ON. *reip* neut. (Icel., Fær., Norw. *reip*, Sw. *rep*, † *reep*, Da. *reb*, † *reeb*, *reeff*, etc.), Goth. *raip* (in *skaudaraip* shoe-thong). In the Lex Salica (*c* 490) the Old Frankish form appears to be Latinized as *reipus* (only in a transferred sense), and from early Teutonic the word passed into Finnish as *raippa* rod, twig.]

I. 1. A length of strong and stout line or cordage, usually made of twisted strands of hemp, flax, or other fibrous material, but also of strips of hide, pliant twigs, metal wire, etc.

In technical use the name of *rope* is given to cordage above one inch in circumference, and the largest sizes are called *cables*. For the nautical names of special ropes, as *bolt-*, *breast-*, *bucket-*, *buoy-rope*, see the first element.

α. c 725, *c* 825 [see sense 2]. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii, Ne mæg hit mon..mid rape gebindan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 15 [He] ȝeworhte..suuopa of rapum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 241 Hraðe hie sendon rap on his sweoran, and hie hine tuȝon ȝeond þære ceastre lanan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1140, Me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Me nom rapes and caste in to him for to draȝen hine ut of þisse putte. *c* 1205 LAY. 1099 Heo rihten heora rapes, heo rærden heora mastes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 691 Ankyrs, rapys, baith saile and ar, And all that nedyt to schipfar. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1520 He..sammes þaim on aithire side with silken rapis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 201 A bauk was knyt all full of rapys keyne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 331, I wald haif ridden him to Rome, with ane raip in his heid. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 403 Thir ladies lighted fra their horse, And band them with raipes. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xii, His young wife..sneg'd the raips..We 'er knife that day. 1783 BURNS *Mailie's Elegy* vii, Wae worth that man wha first did shape That vile, wanchancie thing—a raep!

β. c 1275 LAY. 20333 Hii worpen vt one rop and Baldolf hine igrop. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8055 Aboute þe body a rope þey wonde, And to þe bere fast þey bonde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 199 Meny yuy stalkes i-bounde in a schorp rope. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13020 Hir hondes bounden at hir backe bigly with ropes. 1489 CAX-

ton *Faytes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Bounden togider and wel teyed with ropys. 1535 Coverdale *Judges* xvi. 8 The prynces of the Philistynes broughte vp vnto her seuen new roapes. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 218 b, Chayned with an Iron Roape, and lying under hys table amongest dogges. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Their daggers, and a rope of leather thongs, wherewithall they entred the battail. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 The standing ropes are the shrouds and staies. 1673–4 Grew *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 139 The Barque of any Tree, as of Willow (whereof are usually made a sort of Ropes). 1720 Pope *Iliad* xxiii. 139 With proper Instruments they take the Road, Axes to cut, and Ropes to sling the Load. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 133 Tying their legs together with ropes, they dragged them through the streets. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 156/1 Ropes formed of iron wire have been..introduced to a considerable extent. 1872 Yeats *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 70 Ropes were used in the gymnasium by the ancient Greeks.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 208 Anra ȝehwilc manna is ȝewriðen mid rapum his synna. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 For us te warnin þat ure ropes ne to-breken. *c* 1200 Ormin 15818 Þeȝȝ wrohhtenn rap þurrh sinnfull lif To draȝhenn hem till helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21920 Ded sal rug us til his rape. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6282 (Laud MS.), Now þe kyng haþ al þis in his rope, He shipped swiþe in to Ethiope. 1434 Misyn *Mending Life* 107 Abundance of Riches, flaterynge of wymmen, Fayrnes or bewte of ȝouthe: þis is þe threfold rope þat vnnethis may be brokyn. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 88 Gif ȝe may not eschaip, Than ar ȝe baith but dout tane in the raip. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* xi. 156, I haue met with sundry that pull this roape as strongly the other way.

c. Used without article, as a material.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Rope-bands*, Certain pieces of small rope or braided cordage. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1076 Two, three, or more strands of shroud or hawser-laid rope. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 352/1 The strength of Manilla rope is less than that of hemp rope.

2. In various special uses:

a. A stout line used for measuring; a sounding line; hence in later use, a certain measure of length, esp. for walling or hedging. Now *local.* Also *rope-length.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) B 178 *Bolides*, sundzerd in scipe *vel* metrap. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* civ. 11 Cweoðende ðe ic selle eorðan rap erfes eowres.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 15 What Wages every Workman ..shall take..for Ditching, Paving, Railing or Hedging, by the Rod, Pearch,..Rope or Foot. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Particata*, Ane rod, ane raip, ane lineal fall of measure, are all ane,..for ilk ane of them conteinis sex elnes in length. 1797 Billingsley *Agric. Somerset* 79 The expence of a list-wall may be thus calculated per rope of twenty feet running length. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 728 Dry walls, built 4 feet high at 1*d.* a foot (2*od.* per rope length). 1886 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., To the Agricultural Labourer who shall best dig and lay a Rope and Half of Hedge.

b. A line stretched between two points at some height above the ground, upon which an acrobat performs various feats. (See also *tight-rope.*)

1620 Sir S. D'Ewes in *Coll. Life & T. Jas. I* (1851) 117 A pretty pastime called dancing upon the ropes. 1695 Dryden *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. 49 Like a skilfull dancer on the Ropes (if you will pardon the meanness of the similitude). 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 434 She.. exercis'd her self upon the Streight Rope. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* I. 303 Thus on the slacken'd Rope The wingy-footed Artist..Stands tott'ring.

fig. 1612 Webster *White Devil* v. ii, See, see Flamineo.. Is dancing on the ropes there, and he carries A money-bag in each hand, to keep him even.

c. *pl.* The cords marking off a prize-ring or other enclosed space.

1854 Dickens *Hard T.* ii, He would..bore his opponent ..to the ropes, and fall upon him neatly. 1859 Lever *D. Dunn* xxx, This unforeseen 'bolt over the ropes'.

d. A clothes-line.

1833 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 365 To-day white sheets hang triumphantly on the rope.

e. *U.S.* A lasso.

1888 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 506/1 The rope, whether leather lariat or made of grass, is the one essential feature of every cowboy's equipment.

3. A cord for hanging a person; a halter; the hangman's cord.

c 1290 *St. James* 117 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37 Ane Rop he dude a-boute is necke, and ladde him toward is dome. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9212 An rop me dude aboute is nekke, he suor honge he ssolde. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16501 A rape he gatt al priueli,..per-wit him-self he hang. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10010 Þer ostages..he heng..wyþ rop & streng. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 178 Sho hangid hur selfe. And as sho did it þe rape braste, & sho was still on life. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 281, I promyse..to lende you a rope, yf ye have nede of it. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2450, I think to se thy craig gar ane raip crack. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 96 Goe ride in a raipe for this noble new ȝeir. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 112 Because they could not agree among themselves about those who should stretch the Ropes,..they escaped all the Danger. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. III. 127 An old man..told me this story,..being one of those set apart for the Rope. 1713 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. iii, When these Wretches had the Rope about their Necks. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 584 All had long suppos'd him dead, By cold submersion, razor, rope, or lead. 1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* xli, He used to say, that they were fools, who did not always manage to keep the rope below their shoulders. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. ix, I feel..as if the rope was already round my neck.

†**b.** Used in angry exclamations. *Obs.*

1598 R. Bernard *Terence, Andria* I. ii, What's the matter now with him? What a rope ailes hee? What a diuell would he haue? 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 46 *Boy.* Hold fast by the bucket, Hodge. *Hod.* A rope on it! 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 19 What the Rope ails you? (cry'd the testy Lacquey).

†**c.** As an allusive or derisive cry. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 53 Winchester Goose, I cry, a Rope, a Rope. Now beat them hence. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 546 He understood..What Member 'tis of whom they talk when they cry Rope, and Walk Knave, walk.

4. In various figurative phrases:

a. *To give one rope* (*enough*, or *plenty of rope*), to allow one free scope or action, esp. in order that he may embarrass or commit himself. So *to have plenty of rope*, etc.

a 1659 Bp. Brownrig *Serm.* (1674) I. iii. 42 Give them rope, and scope enough, let them do their utmost. 1672 R. Wild *Poet. Licent.* 28 The Papists swelling is the way to burst, Let them have Rope enough, and do their worst. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 67 Give our Commentator but Rope, and he hangs himself. 1855 [see Hang *v.* B. 3 b]. 1887 J. Hawthorne *Tragic Mystery* xiv, Evidently, the best way..was to give him plenty of rope wherewith to hang himself. 1892 'Anstey' *Voces Populi, Free Speech*, I appeal to you, give this man rope—he's doing our work splendidly.

b. *To come*, or *run, to the end of one's rope*, to be finally checked in wrong-doing. So *one's rope is out*, etc.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 106 Being run to the end of his Rope, as one that had no more Excuses to make. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* Prol. 7 His rope is certainly long out, so that he is kept from Tyburn Tree by some special favour. *Ibid.* II. xii, They have come to the end of their rope: their time is up.

c. *To know the ropes*, to understand the way to do something; to be acquainted with all the dodges. So *to learn, put one up to, the ropes.*

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* ix, The captain, who..'knew the ropes', took the steering oar. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 271 'To know the ropes,' is to be conversant with the minutiæ of metropolitan dodges, as regards both the streets and the sporting world. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xliii, You've sought me out, and gone about this city with me; you've put me up to ropes. 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 98 The circle was composed entirely of men who thought they 'knew the ropes' as well as he did.

d. *On the high ropes*: see High *a.* 17 h.

II. 5. A quantity of some material twisted together in the form of a rope; a rope-like structure; a thing having the elongated form of a rope or cord.

1394 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 158 Diuersis operariis facientibus ropez de dicto feno. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 25 For to knowe whanne it [hay] is wyddred ynoughe, make a lyttell rope of the same. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cx. 391 With a soft rope of hay. 1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* (1682) 187 By the Length..do run a pair of little Vascular Ropes. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 2 A Fog which sometimes casts it self into Shreds or Ropes, and..furls up into Gossamere. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Asplenium*, Seed-pods..furnish'd with a little round Rope. 1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 44 This would only raise a long unwieldy rope of turf. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 38/2 The effect of this..is to form a running rope of water in the pipe. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxix, An immense rope of hair like a ship's cable.

b. *A rope of sand*, something having no coherence or binding power.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 152 Like ropes of sand (as wee are wont to say) doe these things hang together. 1670 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 583 Which destroys all possible security and confidence in this rope of sand, which Tradition is. 1780 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 222 Our union will become a mere rope of sand. 1800 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 87 Sweden and Denmark, Russia and Prussia, might form a rope of sand, but no dependence can be placed on such a maritime coalition. 1894 Mrs. F. Elliot *Roman Gossip* iv. 124 The alliance fell through of itself like a rope of sand.

6. A number of onions, etc., strung or plaited together. Also *ellipt.*

1469–70 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 93 Pro 14 Rapys del unyons. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206 Wilt thou hang vp with ropes of ynions? 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, Let us both be turned into a rope of onions if we do not! 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 66 Garlick. In 1 Hundred 15 Ropes. In 1 Rope 15 Heads. 1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) I. iv. 19 Be sure you never trust..The Value of a Rope of Onions With him that halts 'twixt two Opinions. 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (ed. 2) II. xix. 70 From the middle of the branches appears the seed, hanging down also in the form of a large rope of onions. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 7/2 'Ropes' of ova being washed ashore from the weeds along the banks.

b. A thick string *of* pearls. Also *ellipt.*

1630 Davenant *Just Italian* III. i, This orient Roap is yours and you must wear't. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. iii, Rubies, sapphires, And ropes of orient pearl. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 140 About his neck [was] a rope or carcanet of great Oriental Pearl. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxiii, The Justinianis have ropes of pearls—Madame Justiniani..gives a rope to every one of her children when they marry.

†**c.** *fig.* A long series. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1651) 673 A rope of Popes, that by their greatness and authority bear down all before them. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1635) 32 An aspersion..that not all the bloud of that rope of Popes, which constitute Antichrist, could ever be able to expiate.

7. A viscid or gelatinous stringy formation in beer or other liquid. Also *attrib.*

1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xvii. 150 The best Thing for Rope Beer. 1846 Tizard *Brewing* (ed. 2) 532 The viscid and oily effect termed 'the rope'. 1857 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 278 They will..form dense masses in the urine, hanging in ropes like the thickest puriform mucus. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii, I count him no more than the ropes in beer.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 1–3).

8. a. Attrib. in sense 'made of rope', as *rope-basket, -breeching, -bridge, -buffer, -cable*, etc.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 415 The ploughman driving by means of rope reins. 1816 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 167 Rope-bridges were formerly much used in war. 1820 Scoresby *Arc. Regions* II. 234 All the oars are fixed by rope-grommets to a single thole. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 260/1 If provided only with rope cables it is necessary to ride with a bower-anchor and a kedge. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. ix. 330 We saw only a few solitary men, with rope-baskets on their arms. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 79/1 The former size [of gun] may be used with a rope-breeching, which is attached to the bows of the punt. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 171 The pad or rope-buffer *b* is next placed over this. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. ii. 45 Its miserable horses straining at their rope harness.

b. Attrib. in misc. uses, as *rope-machinery, -manufacture, -pattern, -traction, -trade*, etc.

1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 320/2 On Huddart's Rope Machinery...The above communication on the improvements in rope manufacture [etc.]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/2 Rope-traction..is attended with great expense from the wear of the ropes. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 845/1 A distinct branch of the rope trade. 1890 Sayce *Hittites* vii. 116 The so-called rope-pattern occurs once or twice on Babylonian gems.

c. Objective with agent-nouns, as *rope-bearer, -hauler, -layer, -spinner*, etc. Also Rope-maker.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 27 Not a slop of a ropehaler they send forth to the Queenes ships, but hee is first broken to the Sea in the Herring mans Skiffe. 1640–1 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Adman [of Wye] rope-layer. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6186/10 William Buckland,.. Ropespinner. *Ibid.* No. 6187/4 James Cleaver,..Rope-Weaver. 1801 Surr *Splendid Misery* I. 125 Her Ladyship is the best rope-skipper we have. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 154/2 Some of the principal rope-manufacturers of Great Britain. 1887 P. McNeill *Blawearie* 121 Straight to my companion went the rope-bearers.

d. Objective, with vbl. sbs. and pres. pples., as *rope-breaking, -closing, -laying, -making*, etc.

1791 Bentham *Panopt.* I. Postscr. 162 Any rope-making legislator, or any legislator's rope-making friend. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 406 A process more singular than that of rope-spinning. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 62 Rope-making and wire-working belong also to this head. 1847 Halliw. s.v., The ancient custom of rope-pulling is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 846/1 An American rope-laying machine is in use. *Ibid.*, They receive no fore-twist in the rope-closing apparatus.

e. With pa. pples. or adjs., as *rope-fastened, -girt, -held, -muscled, -shaped*, etc.

1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 269 He would take Care that this Tribe of Half-shod, and Rope-girt People should never fail. 1780 Fawkes tr. *Apollonius Rhodius, Argonautics* I. 1235 Here the rope-fasten'd stone they heave on shore, Which serv'd as anchor to the ship before. 1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 450 *Rope-shaped*,.. formed of coarse fibres resembling cords. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 37 They have the advantage of rope-stropt leading blocks. 1876 M. Collins *Blacksm. & Scholar* II. 22 A huge brown rope-muscled hand. 1892 Sladen *Japs at Home* xxvi, Pilgrims of every degree, from the rope-shod pauper, to the swaggering plutocrat.

9. Special combs., as **rope-bark**, *U.S.*, the shrub *Dirca palustris*, also called leather-wood and moose-wood; **rope-barrel**, = *rope-roll*; **rope-chain**, an ornamental chain (for a watch, etc.) of a rope-pattern; †**rope-craft**, rope-making; **rope-dance**, a performance on the tight-rope; **rope-drill**, a form of military drill in which a stretched rope is used to represent part of a company; **rope-end**, = Rope's-end; **rope-ferry**, a ferry worked by a rope; **rope-grass** (see quot. 1848); **rope-ground**, a rope-walk; †**rope-law**, hanging; †**rope-leap**, death by hanging; **rope-moulding**, a moulding of a rope-pattern; **rope-paper**, **-pump** (see quots.); **rope-quoit**, a quoit made of a ring of rope, used for playing on board ship; **rope-railway**, a railway on which rope-traction is employed; †**rope-rhetoric** (?); **rope-ring**, a ring for boxers marked off by a rope; **rope-roll**, a cylinder or drum on which drawing-ropes are wound; **rope-runner**, † one who has run from the rope; (see also quot. *a* 1886); **rope-sheaf** (see *rope-barrel*); **rope stitch** (see quot. 1882); † **rope-trick**, ? a punning or illiterate distortion of 'rhetoric'; **rope-twine**, ? thick twine, or rope-yarn; **rope-twister**, an implement for making hay or straw ropes; **rope-walker**, a rope-dancer; **rope-way**, = *rope-railway*; **rope-weed**, **-wind** (see quots.).

Various technical combs., such as *rope-clamp, -clutch, -elevator*, etc. are explained in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

1851 Dunglison *Med. Dict.*, *Rope Bark, *Dirca palustris.* 1811 Farey in W. H. Marshall *Review* (1817) IV. 110 A turn-tree, or *rope-barrel, for winding up the Ore in small tubs. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 982 Inclined-plane machines, which are moved either by vertical rope-barrels, or horizontal rope-sheaves. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 167 Le domum de *rope-crafft. 1883 J. Parker *Tyne Chylde* 7 Life was a *rope-dance, a swing, a butterfly chase. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 295 Squad or Light Infantry Drill;..*Rope Drill, &c. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, Hunting Will Maskery out of the village with *rope-ends and pitchforks. 1788 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 399 It

is a *rope-ferry. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 564/1 To cross the river by the old rope ferry. 1848 Craig, *Rope-grass, the common name of the plants of the genus Restio, from the supple shoots of many of the species being used as withes at the Cape of Good Hope. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Dec. 1/1 To enter into partnership in a *Rope-Ground. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 154/1 Spinning rope-yarns..in the rope-ground, or rope-walk. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii, Both did fault in one same ill. Yeat *rope-law had the Youth, the Fryar liv'd Cleergie knaved still. 1611 Cotgr., *Demisaut*, a halfe-leape; also, the *roape-leape, or some mens last-leape. 1836 H. G. Knight *Archit. Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the billet,..hatchet, nebule, star, *rope. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 103 Quaint pepper-box turrets, rope mouldings, crow-stepped gables. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rope paper, strong packing paper of various sizes made largely of old rope. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 146 A *rope pump, which consists of a rope rapidly revolving over two pulleys, one of which is at the top and the other in the water of the well. 1893 F. F. Moore *I Forbid Banns* xii, He went amidships to where a game of *rope quoits was being played. *a* 1890 *Engineer* LXVIII. 454 (Cent.), *Rope railways, as they were called, or rope-ways for transmitting..goods. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Vtterly thou bewrayest thy non-proficencie in the Doctors Paracelsian *rope-retorique. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 40 A stand up fight in a twenty feet *rope-ring. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 45 The diameter of a *rope-roll should not be less than 8 feet. 1875 Martin *Winding Mach.* 64 We must give up using metallic ropes wound upon rope-rolls in working from great depths. 1612 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* II. iii, Stand further friend: I doe not like your *rope-runners. *a* 1886 *All Year Round* (Cent.), A rope-runner is pretty much the same as a breakman on a goods-train. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 192/2 *Rope Stitch..is similar to Crewel and Stem Stitch in appearance, and only differs from those stitches in being worked from the top of the material downwards. 1899 Miss Masters *Bk. Stitches* 81 Knotted rope stitch is effective for coarse outlines. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shrew* I. ii. 112 That's nothing; and he begin once, hee'l raile in his *rope trickes. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 55 Small Ropes and *Rope-twine. *Ibid.* II. (Globe) 395 One of the English Men, with a Piece of Rope-Twine..ty'd his two Feet fast together. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 969 A hay-rope, twisted on the spot..with a *rope-twister or thraw-crook. 1615 Sandys *Trav.* 77 Grammarian, painter, *rope walker—All knowes The needy Greek—bid go to heaven, he goes. 1611 Cotgr., *Voluble*, Withiwind, Bindweed, *Roapweed. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 17 Field Bindweed..has many country names, as *Ropewind, Withywind.

Rope (rōup), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **rop** (**hrop**), 4–5 *pl.* **roppes** (5 **roppis**), 7 **rop**, 7, 9 **rap**, 9 **rapp**; 5– *pl.* **ropes** (5 **ropys**), 7– **rope**. [OE. *rop* (*hrop*), = MDu. *rop*, of uncertain relationship; in later use becoming identical in form with prec.] A gut, entrail, intestine. Freq. in *pl.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 230 On þære wambe & on þam roppe & smæl þearmum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 113 *Colum*, hrop. 1340 *Ayenb.* 62 He is ase þe gamelos þet leueþ by þe eyr and naȝt ne heþ ine his roppes bote wynd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 270 He glydes in by þe giles,..Relande in by a rop, a rode þat hym þoȝt. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiv. (Bodl. MS.), He þat eteþ benes alwey contynualli haþe ache & gnawinge in guttes & in roppes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Take þe Roppis with þe talour, & parboyle hem. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 149 Fried mete þat stoppes and distemperethe alle þe body, bothe bak, bely, & roppes. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Ropes in the small guttes. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 59 In the South the Guts prepared and cut out for Black Puddings or Links are called Ropes. *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 328 The guts of fowls are calld raps in Kent. 1772 Graves *Spir. Quix.* x. xi, A brace of ostriches roasted, at the upper end, with the ropes on a toast. *a* 1793 G. White *Selborne* (1853) 275 The entrails..might have been dressed like the ropes of a woodcock. 1828– in many dial. glossaries.

† **Rope**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hrop**, 2 **rop**, 4 **roupe**. [OE. *hróp*, = Fris. *rop*, MDu. and Du. *roep*, OHG. *ruof* (G. *ruf*), ON. *hróp* (Norw. and Sw. *rop*, Da. *raab*), Goth. *hrôps*: cf. Rope *v.*[2]] Outcry, clamour, cries of distress or lamentation.

The spelling *roupe* may be due to confusion with Roup.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 185 Þær bið a wop & hrop & toþa gristbitung. *c* 1205 Lay. 15066 Þer wes wop, þer wes rop, & reuliche iberen. 13.. *Seuen Sag.* 1185 (W.), With lourand chere,..Hond wringging, and loud roupe, And here visage al biwope.

Rope (rōup), *v.*[1] Also 4 *north.* **raip**(e. [f. Rope *sb.*[1] Cf. ON. *reipa* to fasten with a rope (whence early northern ME. *raipe*), MLG. *repen*, *reepen*, MDa. *rebe*, to measure with a rope.]

1. *trans.* To tie, bind, fasten, or secure with a rope. Also with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24023 Vn-reufulli þai can him raipe, Ful snoberli him for to snaipe.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some roped ye hoke, some ye pompe, and some ye launce. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cx. 391 Then rope his legs with a soft rope of hay. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horsem.* (1656) 373 Rope up all his legges to the body, not suffering him to lie down. 1787 Marshall *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 387 *To Rope*, to tedder; as a horse. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 169 Every bag was, in sailor-phrase, roped and becketed; in ordinary parlance, well secured by cordage. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxv. 417 The slain deer roped on to the pony. 1889 J. Abercrombie *Eastern Caucasus* 3 In less than half an hour the baggage was in, every thing roped tight and we were jolting at a rapid pace.

transf. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* xi. 90 We skirt a pile of moraine-like matter, which is roped compactly together by the roots of the pines.

b. In mountaineering, to attach (persons) to each other by means of a rope for greater safety.

1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* ii. 14 We accordingly rope ourselves, and advance along the edge of the fissure. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* II. iv. 312 Guides have sometimes objected to rope a party together.

absol. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 141/2 The question of roping or not roping is always a fertile source of discussion in the Alps. 1894 G. M. Fenn *Alpine Valley* I. 133 Shall we rope together?

c. *To rope it*, to make use of the rope in order to proceed with greater safety.

1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* (1895) 163 An Alpine climber roping it over a peril.

d. To assist with ropes.

1890 Hallett 1000 *Miles* 400 Just below the island..is a very long rapid, down which we were roped.

2. To inclose or mark off (a certain space) with a rope. Usually const. *in*, *off*, *out*, *round*.

1738 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 20 The ground will be roped round as usual. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 228 A thirty-feet ring, roped, was the field of blood. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xvii, Traversing..as limited a space of ground as if it had been actually roped in for their pedestrian exercise. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 450. 299/2 The ground is roped out.

3. *Naut.* (See quot. 1846.)

1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v., To rope a sail, is to sew the bolt-rope round its edges. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 12 A square sail is roped on the after side. *Ibid.* 130 All fore-and-aft sails are roped on the port side.

4. a. *U.S.* and *Austr.* To catch with a rope; to lasso. Also *fig.* (see Ropeable *a.*).

1848 Ruxton *Life Far West* (1849) 20 Maybe you'll get 'roped' by a Rapaho afore mornin', 1884 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* xxi. 150 You could 'rope'..any Clifton colt or filly, back them in three days, and within a week ride a journey.

b. *To rope in*, to draw into some enterprise; to ensnare, to lure or decoy. Orig. *U.S.*

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 278 *To rope in*, to take or sweep in collectively; an expression much used in colloquial language at the West. 1859 — (ed. 2) 370 *Rope in*, to decoy, viz., into a mock-auction establishment, a gambling-house, etc. 1899 Somerville & Ross *Irish R. M.* 275, I won't be roped into this kind of business again.

5. *Racing.* To pull back or check (a horse) so as to prevent it from winning in a race.

1857 G. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* ix, Where the bold yeomen, in full confidence that their favourite will not be 'roped', back their opinions manfully for crowns. 1887 Black *Sabina Zembra* 311 They declare he roped Redhampton at Liverpool.

b. *absol.* To lose a race intentionally by holding back.

1887 *Cyclist* 14 Sept. 1203/1 In athletics the only men who can make it really worth while to 'rope' are the back-mark men. 1894 A. Morrison *M. Hewitt, Investigator* ii, He wouldn't dare to rope under my very eyes.

6. *intr.* To be drawn out into a filament or thread; to become viscid or ropy.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Then Isikles hung roping downe. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xxi. (1886) 229 It will rope like birdlime, that you maie wind it about a Sticke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XI. xv, If a man touch it, rope it wil and draw small slimie threds after it. 1644 Plattes in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 231 They put it into Coolers, and when it is well cooled it will rope like oyl. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 167 It causes..their Bread to rope as well as their Beer. 1797 F. Baily *Jrnl. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 181 By trying whether it will rope betwixt the finger and thumb. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 366 His syrups thicken (technically called *roping*).

b. *trans.* To pull, draw out, or twist into the shape of a rope.

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 363 They dabbed the treacle into each other's eyes, and roped it over each other's shoulders. 1887 Meredith *Ball. & Poems* 9 Old Kraken roped his white moustache.

† **Rope**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *hrópan* (pa. t. *hréop*), = OFris. (*h*)*rôpa*, MDu. and Du. *roepen*, OS. *hrôpan* (LG. *rôpen*), OHG. *hruofan*, etc. (G. *rufen*), ON. *hrópa* (Norw. and Sw. *ropa*, Da. *raabe*): cf. Goth. *hrôpjan*. Prob. of imitative origin.] *intr.* To utter a cry or shout; to cry out. Hence **Ro·ping** *vbl. sb.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 878 Þa wrohtsmiðas wop ahofun, hreopun hreðlease. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxlvi. 10 Se þe mete syleð..hrefnes briddum, þonne heo hropende him cigeað to. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Mid þus onwille halsunge [she] weopeð & gret [*T.* ropes; *C.* ropeð] efter sume helpe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 242 Lions, beres, bath bul and bare, That rewfully gan rope and rare. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The ropeen of the raunyis gart the crans crope.

† **Rope**, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [? Related to Repe *v.*[1]] *trans.* To lay hold of. Hence **Ro·ping** *vbl. sb.*, touching, probing (of a matter).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Þe uoxes..draweð al into hore holes, þet heo muwen arepen & arechen [*C.* ropin & rimen; *T.* repen & rinen]. *Ibid.* 314 Unneaðe, þauh a last, þuruh þen abbodes gropunge [*T.* ropinge; *C.* reping], he hit seide.

† **Rope**, *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To fall in torrents. Hence **Ro·ping** *ppl. a.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4176 Þan fell þar fra þe firmament, as it ware fell sparkis, Ropand doun o rede fire, þan any rayn thikire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3693 With a ropand rayne rugh was the se. *Ibid.* 4631, 9637.

Rope, obs. f. Rape *sb.*[4]; obs. pa. t. of Reap *v.*

Ropeable (rōu·păb'l), *a. Austr. slang.* [f. Rope *v.*[1] + -able.] Requiring to be roped; intractable, wild; violently angry.

1891 *Melbourne Argus* 10 Oct. 13/4 The service has shown itself so 'ropeable' heretofore that one experiences..satisfaction in seeing it roped. 1898 'R. Boldrewood' *Romance of Canvass Town* 322 Your Aunt would be ropeable.

Ro·pe-band, etymologizing form of Roband.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rope bands*,..pronounced roebins, certain pieces of small rope, or braided cordage, used to tie the upper edges of the great sails to their respective yards. 1792 *Falconer's Shipwr.* II. 324 *note*, They are passed..between the rope-band legs. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.*, *Rope-Bands*, or *Robands*, small pieces of two yarn foxes plaited, or of sennit or spun-yarn, sometimes used to confine the head of a sail to its yard or gaff. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 579.

Roped (rōupt), *ppl. a.* [f. Rope *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

1. a. Formed into viscous threads. *rare*[−1].

1607 Walkington *Optic Glass* 124 He..voided a great abundance of roped phlegme.

b. Twisted like a rope.

1880 *Archaeol. Cant.* XIII. 115 An oval-shaped Sign, containing, within a roped wreath, the figure of Sir John Schorne. 1901 *Illustr. London News* 22 June 912 The helmet, with slightly roped comb, opens down the centre of the chin-piece.

2. Girdled with a rope; tied or fastened with a rope; marked off by a rope, etc.

1834 Motley *Corr.* I. 37 These are your true monks—none of your bare-footed, rosaried and roped friars. 1881 *Daily News* 13 April 2/8 The heats were decided in a roped ring of about 18 feet. 1894 *Persian Pict.* 17 Their donkeys laden with roped bundles of grass.

b. Performed by means of roping.

1893 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 460/1 Our roped ascent..was probably the first ever made.

Ro·pe-da·ncer. [Rope *sb.*[1] 2 b. Cf. Du. *reepdanser*.] One who 'dances' or balances on a rope suspended at some height above the ground; a funambulist. Also *fig.*

1648 Wilkins *Dædalus* II. vii, It [*pétaminaria*] is probably derived from the Greek word πεταθαι, which signifies to Fly, and may refer to such kind of Rope-Dancers. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 33 Those usually that have been rope-dancers in the schools, oft-times prove Jack puddings in the pulpit. 1707 Sir W. Hope *New Method Fencing* iii. 35 The surprising..Feats of Activity, performed by..Rope-Dancers, and Tumblers. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 Posture-master, rope-dancer, and equilibrist. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* I. i. 18 To balance himself for any time in the same position the rope-dancer must strain every nerve. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 102 All who live by amusing the leisure of others, from the painter and the comic poet, down to the rope-dancer.

Ro·pe-da·ncing, *vbl. sb.* [Rope *sb.*[1] 2 b.] The action of 'dancing' or balancing on a stretched rope; funambulism. Also *transf.*

a 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1709) III. iii. 142 As the Romans borrow'd their Comedy from the Græcians; so it is not improbable, that to them likewise they owe their Rope-Dancing. 1775 Johnson in *Boswell* 16 Oct., At the Boulevards saw nothing, yet was glad to be there.—Rope-dancing and farce. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiv, There was a spectral attempt at rope-dancing in the little open theatre. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* v, The rope-dancing which goes on in the boughs of the Poui tree.

So **Ro·pe-da·ncing** *ppl. a.*

c 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 549 Rope Dancing Elephants were exhibited by Galba when Prætor. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 276 Every swaggering statue of a saint, every rope-dancing angel.

Rope-end, variant of Rope's-end *v.*

1872 Blackmore *Maid of Sker* vi, The corners such as, in the navy, we should have been rope-ended for. 1877 W. S. Gilbert *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 200 She was a precious bad lot as ought to be rope-ended.

† **Ro·pefull.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **rapfow, raipfull.** [f. Rope *sb.*[1]] A gallows-bird.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 1 Renigat rapfow! thocht þow raif... Quhat sayis thow bot we knaw our sell? 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 401 To help that raipfull, scho hes reft him Whairfore, ye say, my ladie left him.

Ro·pe-house. [Rope *sb.*[1]]

1. A building in which ropes are made and stored.

1571 A. Jenkinson *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 284 He hath giuen them ground..to place a rope house ioyning to their owne house. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 30 June, They are fain to take the deals of the rope-house to supply other occasions. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2846/3 For Building a New Rope-House, and some Store-Houses, at Their Majesties Yard at Portsmouth. 1777 (*title*), Trial of John the Painter for wilfully and maliciously setting Fire to the Rope House in the King's Yard at Portsmouth. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82 The eastern rope-house of Plymouth dock-yard. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 132 A blacksmith-shop, a rope-house,..and one machine-shop.

2. A salt-house in which the brine is evaporated on suspended ropes.

a 1855 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 554/1 The *Maison de Cordes*, or *rope-house*, was invented by an ingenious Savoyard, named Buttel.

Rope la·dder. [Rope *sb.*[1]] A ladder made of two long pieces of rope connected at intervals by pieces of rope, wood, or metal. Also *transf.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4008/2 Others climbed over the Walls by the help of some Rope-Ladders. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lvi. V. 618 At the dead of night several rope-ladders were dropped from the walls. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 291 It consists of little silken threads, which it has spun in a zigzag direction, forming a rope-ladder. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1980/1 Rope ladders are employed for enabling persons to ascend and descend from the deck of a ship or from her booms into boats alongside.

Ro·pe-like, *adv.* and *a.* [Rope *sb.*1] **a.** *adv.* After the manner of a rope. **b.** *adj.* Resembling a rope.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 144 The left tusk.. tapering gradually to a point, with a spiral twist (ropelike) throughout its whole extent. 1867 Latham *Black & White* 118 Parasitic plants and rope-like lianas begin to appear. 1883 W. S. Kent *Fisheries Bahamas* 37 The rope-like bundle of spicules, that in *Hyalonema* form a simple stalk.

Ro·pe-ma·ker. [Rope *sb.*1 Cf. Du. *reepmaker.*] One who makes ropes; a roper.

1388 Wyclif *Acts* xviii. 3 He dwellide with hem, and wrouȝte; and thei weren of roopmakeris craft. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 218 Circumferentia marisci XII brachia, ut relatum mihi per unum rope-maker. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Nycke crokence the rope maker. And steuen mesyll-mouthe muskyll taker. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 259 Now sir this Ropemaker hunteth mee heere with his halters. 1614 T. Gentleman *Englands Way to win Wealth* 31 Houses and worke-yards erected for Coopers, and Rope-makers. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* i. (1634) 15 A Gardiner, Ropemaker, or Aquavitæ-seller. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 3 They begged Leave to read a Petition of the Rope-Makers. 1769 [see Roper 1]. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 143/2 The men were employed as shoemakers, rope-makers,..and stonecutters. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 46 A representation is extant of a rope-maker at work with his assistants.

Ro·pemanship. [Rope *sb.*1, after *horsemanship, seamanship.*] The art of walking along, or climbing up, a rope.

1869 *Daily News* 28 Sept., The cheering for both the performers in this daring act of ropemanship was tremendous. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 612/2 Seamanship and 'ropemanship' were far more important than they are now.

† Rope Monday. *Obs.* [f. Rope *sb.*1: see note to Hocktide.] = Hock Monday.

Occurs freq. in the Maldon records, and is clearly the Monday following the second Sunday after Easter.

1403 *Maldon Court-Rolls* Bundle 1 No. 5, Die lune proximo ante festum apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi videlicet Ropemoneday. 1463 — *Liber B.* fol. viii b, At the Courte holde at Maldon, with the lete, on the Monday callyd Ropemonday. 1468 — *Court-Rolls* Bundle 44 No. 4, Die lune vocata Ropemondaye secundo die Maii.

Roper (rōu·pəɹ). [f. Rope *sb.*1 + -er 1. Cf. MDu. *reeper*, MLG. *reper.*]

1. One who makes ropes; a rope-maker.

1226 in J. T. Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Doc. Irel.* (Rolls) 82 Philippus le ropere. 1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 391/2 Pur les custages de VI Ropers alauntz de Brideport. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 166 A Ropere, a Redyng-kyng and Rose þe disschere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 79 An ensaumple of a ropers wiff that was not trew in kepinge of her mariage. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 185 Payed .. Willyam Ellyott & Edmond White Ropers of Lynne for an hawser. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Smithes, ropers, shypwrightes ..and other..handy craftes men. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 21 Valentinian, the sonne of a roper, possessed the Romane Empire. 1622 *Relat. Plantation Plymouth, New Eng.* 8 Having a noose as artificially made, as any Roper in England can make. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 113/1 Yarn spun by the Roper. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Cordier*, a rope-maker, or roper. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 258 The.. ropers, riggers, and riggers' labourers. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* I. 226 To begin a..discourse with him, and then walk backwards, like a roper.

† **b.** *John Roper's window*, a rope-noose. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet s.v., *Restio* is he that loketh in at John ropers window, by translation, he that hangeth him selfe.

† **c.** One who deserves the rope. *Obs.*

1615 Thomas *Dict.*, A Roper or an vngracious fellow, *nequam.*

2. One who secures bales, etc., with a rope.

1850 Ogilvie *Imperial Dict.*

3. *Racing.* A jockey who prevents a horse from winning by holding it in; one who intentionally loses any race by similar methods.

1870 *Daily News* 31 Jan., Stick to his post he must,..unless 'the ropers' are to have it all their own way in the Spring Handicaps. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xxxiii, He would go back to the old courses and become a Roper. 1887 *Cyclist* 14 Sept. 1203/2 The difficulty of establishing a case against a persistent 'roper' is very much greater in cycling.

4. *U.S.* One who uses a lasso.

1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 160 Taking the wild horses, in that manner, is scarcely ever attempted, even with the fleetest horses, and most expert ropers. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 506 A really first-class roper can command his own price.

5. A gambling-house decoy. Also *roper-in.*

1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 A young man at his hotel, who turned out to be a roper in of a gambling house. 1875 E. King *Southern States* v. 61 The ropers for gambling-houses..haunt each conspicuous corner.

Ro·pe-ripe, *a.* and *sb.* [Rope *sb.*1 3.]

A. *adj.* Ripe for the gallows; fit for being hanged. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1552 Huloet, Roperype, or vngracious waghalter, *nequam.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206 Whether wilt thou hang vp with ropes of ynions? Or stifly stande vp, with roperipe minions? 1597 Churchyard *Choice* Cciii, But gallows lucke, and rope ripe happe At length was guerdon for our paine. [1892 H. V. Mills *Lake Country Romances* 147 Thou art a rope-ripe rascal thyself.]

† **b.** Applied to language. *Obs.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 59 If we firste expresse our mynde in plaine wordes, and not seeke these roperype termes which betraie rather a foole, than commende a wyse man. 1574 Rich *Mercury & Soldier* M ij b, When it pleaseth you to bestow so many nice names and other rope rype terms upon such as be my subjectes. 1611 Chapman *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 368 Lord how you roule in your rope ripe termes.

† **B.** *sb.* One who is ripe for the gallows. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 183 Giue hardnes to youth and to roperipe a twig. 1600 ? Lyly *Maids Metam.* II. ii, How the diuel stumbled this case of rope-ripes in—into my way? 1632 Sherwood, A rope-ripe, ripe for the rope, or deseruing the rope, *grevolable, relasche de pendu, pendard.*

Ropery (rōu·pəri). Also 6 **roppery, roparie,** 6–7 **-orie.** [f. Rope *sb.*1 + -ery.]

1. A place where ropes are made; a rope-walk. In early quots. as a locality in London.

1363 *Lett. Bks. Lond.* G. fol. 133 De Grossers in Roperie, *cs.* [1382 *Ibid.* H. fol. 138 b, In parochia Omnium Sanctorum in Roperia.] 1598 Stow *Surv. London* vii. (1603) 42 Wolfes gate in the roparie in the Parrish of Alhallowes.

1744 J. Wilson *Synop. Brit. Plants* 55 Musk Thistle,..on the ropery, by the sides of the road to the glass-houses. 1775 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* (1779) xvii. 123 The new ropery, and the forges where they put fresh touch-holes into old cannon. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1072 This rope is fixed at the head and foot of the ropery. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/5 He had a lease of a shipbuilding yard and ropery.

2. Trickery, knavery, roguery. Also *attrib.* (cf. Rope-ripe *a.* b). Now only *arch.*

c 1530 *Prodigal Son* 61, I praye you, good syr, holde me excused, For to such roppery termes I am not vsed. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 154 What sawcie Merchant was this that was so full of his roperie? 1618 Fletcher *Chances* III. i, You'll leaue this roperie [*2nd fol.*, Roguery] when you come to my yeares. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* III. 187 You were born of ropery, and you go at it straight, like a webfoot to water.

Rope's end, *sb.* [Rope *sb.*1]

1. The end of a rope; *esp.* a piece from the end of a rope used as an instrument of punishment.

c 1460–70 *The Good Wyfe* 91 in *Bk. Precedence* 41 Take not euery roppys-end Witt euery man þat hallis. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 16 To what end did I bid thee hie thee home? *E. Dro.* To a ropes end sir, and to that end am I return'd. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 23 June, I beat him, and then went up in to fetch my rope's end. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 196 With Ropes-ends laying one another over the Shoulders. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Bouts de corde*, a cat of nine tails, colt or rope's end for punishment. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 287, I allow them to carry ropes-ends in their pockets to touch up the lazy fellows. 1847 H. Melville *Omoo* xi, Fastening a rope's end to each sleeper, he rove the lines through a number of blocks. 1887 Besant *The World Went* XIV, If you anger me more, you shall taste the rope's-end.

2. A halter; a hangman's noose.

1821 Scott *Pirate* V, I cannot see the pleasure men propose by dangling in a rope's-end betwixt earth and heaven. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 200 If we fell to be recognised..I should be kicking in a rope's end.

Hence **Rope's-end** *v.*, to flog with a rope's end; **Rope's-ending** *vbl. sb.*

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. II. 397 'To leather,' 'to strap,' 'to ropes-end,' &c., speak for themselves. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* XXXVIII, I would..rope's-end those lubbers. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 75 He could not rope's-end the owner of the boat. 1887 Besant *The World Went* IV, In such ships are floggings daily, and mutinous words, with rope's-ending and continual flogging.

† **Rope-sick,** *a. Obs.* Also **roope-sicke.** [ad. Du. dial. *ropziek* (Boekenoogen *Zaansche Volkstaal* 857).] Of herring: Having the back infested with parasitic worms.

The pamphlet of 1614 is the source of later quots.

1614 T. Gentleman *Eng. Way to win Wealth* 15 The roopesicke Herrings that will not serue to make barreld Herrings. *Ibid.* 20 They [herrings]..do alwaies at that season become Roope-sicke and do spawne and become Shotten betwixt Wintertohness and Orfordness. *Ibid.* 29. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 243 All those Herrings..(which are rope-sicke) they may not bring home into Holland. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 524/2 Betwixt Winterton and Orfordness they use to Spawn, and are called by the Hollanders the Rope-sick Herrings.

† **Rope-tide.** *Obs.*—1 [See Rope Monday.] = Hocktide.

1406 *Maldon Court-Rolls* Bundle 2, No. 2, Soluet ad Ropetyde prox. iiis. iiiid.

Ro·pe-walk. [Rope *sb.*1] A stretch of ground appropriated to the making of ropes.

1692 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 312 The rope walke to be converted to no other use but a rope walke. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5488/9 A Rope-Walk, and other Freehold Lands. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 591 For the sake of peace, France will demolish the new works at Dunkirk,.. and destroy the rope-walks. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 8 A rope-walk shaded with limes and oaks. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* XXVIII, Bridgeland Street.., which then was but a row of rope-walks and sailmakers' shops. *transf.* 1851 H. Melville *Whale* XXXI, He is never chased; he would run away with rope-walks of line.

Ro·pe-work. [Rope *sb.*1]

1. A place where ropes are made.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 493/2 The methods practised in different rope-works are .. exceedingly different. 1806 Rennie in Smiles *Engineers* II. 239 Block-machinery and rope-works might likewise be worked by steam-engines. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xix, The three strands of the conversation, to speak the language of a rope-work.

2. An arrangement of ropes.

1816 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 176 The general rope-work to support the flooring of the bridge was made of hawsers.

Ro·pe-yard. [Rope *sb.*1]

† **1.** = Roband. *Obs.*—0 (? Error for *rope-yarn.*)

1611 Cotgr., *Rabans*, rope-yards; the ropes, or treble cordes whereby the sayles of a ship are tied vnto the yardes.

2. A yard where ropes are made.

1664 Pepys *Diary* 19 July, Down by water to Woolwich, where coming to the rope-yarde..we are told that Mr. Falconer..is just dead. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 420 This article alone would yield many a tedious holiday to the anchor-smiths and the rope-yards. 1864 Spencer *Illustr. Progress* 188 There are the vessels in which cotton is imported, with the building-slips, the rope-yards.

Ro·pe-yarn. Chiefly *Naut.* [Rope *sb.*1]

1. A single yarn of forming part of a strand in a rope; a piece of yarn obtained by unpicking an old rope.

1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Hempseed* Wks. (1630) III. 66/2 Your mastlines, ropeyarnes, gaskets, and your stayes. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* V. 25 Rope yarnes..serue to sarue small ropes, or make Sinnet, Mats, Plats, or Caburnes. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* (1906) 169 We..hauled home the topsail sheets, the rope-yarns that furled them giving way of themselves. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Rope-yarn*,..the smallest and simplest part of any rope, being one of the threads of which a strand is composed. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iii, These 'rope yarns' are constantly used for various purposes. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 259 He could clear a ropeyarn held four feet ten above the deck.

b. Used to denote a small or trifling thing.

1801 Nelson 23 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 384 Not a Rope-yarn can be carried away or expended (except in Battle) between this period and September 1st. 1835 Marryat *J. Faithful* xiv, I can trust Tommy as far as keeping off the river sharks; he'll never let them take a rope-yarn off the deck. 1879 L. Farragut *D. G. Farragut* v. 33 If you touch a rope-yarn of this ship, I shall board instantly.

2. Yarn obtained by untwisting an old rope, or such as is used for making ropes.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Then, [cables serve] as the rest of the ouer-worne tackling, for rope yarne, caburne, sinnit, and okum. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 The bended Planks are sowed together with Rope-Yarn of the Cocoe. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 85, I had made me a long Line of some Rope Yarn. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Trellis* 7 M 2/1 The shoots of the trees are fastened to this frame with ozier twigs, rope yarn, or any other soft bandage. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 76 Bound with a thread of rope-yarn. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 15 Attached to the rigging by pieces of rope-yarn.

Ropia, obs. variant of Rupee.

† **Ropier,** obs. variant of Roper.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5908/9 Joseph Barnes, late of Killingworth, Ropier.

Ro·pily, *adv.* [f. Ropy *a.*] 'In a ropy manner; in a viscous or glutinous manner, so as to be drawn out like a rope' (Webster, 1864).

Ropiness (rōu·pinès). Also 7–8 **roapiness.** [f. Ropy *a.* + -ness.] The condition or property of being ropy or viscous; stringiness.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xix. 285 Divers formidable diseases which seem to proceed from the coagulation, or ropinesse of the blood. 1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* (1703) 15 The foulness and ropiness of Wines. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 700 The Fetor and Roapiness in her Urine abated. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 41 To prevent its running into Cohesions, Ropiness, and Sourness. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1304 The tannin by this time will have separated the azotized matter from the liquor, and removed the ropiness. 1850 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* Sections (1851) 60 Complaints respecting a disease in their bread termed ropiness. 1883 *Science* I. 367/2 The ropiness of milk..is caused by the action of a microscopic organism.

Roping (rōu·pin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rope *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. Ropes collectively; cordage, rope-work.

1566 *Southampton Crt. Leet Rec.* (1905) I. 38 The pyleing and ropeing of the weste caye ys to be also amended. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* V. (1840) 80 Roping made of mats and flags. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 975 The roping when completed has the appearance of a net with square meshes. 1883 Walsh *Irish Fisheries* 10 Oftentimes good nets are lost by reason of those nearer on the roping giving way.

2. A ropy or rope-like formation.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VIII. iv. 221 Aloes..beat together [with waters] until it turn to water, and swim about in ropings. 1849 Dana *Geol.* iii. (1850) 190 With the usual ropings and twistings in the surface.

† **3.** The operation of rowelling. *Obs.*—0

1611 Cotgr., *Seton*, a rowell; or the rowelling, or roping of a bruised or strained horse.

4. *U.S.* and *Austr.* The action of catching or securing with a rope. *Roping in*: (see Rope *v.*1 4 b).

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 278 *Roping in*, cheating. A very common expression in the South-western States. 1849 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 629 I'll lay bank, if you must have a game, but I'll make one condition: no roping in! 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 119 The drafting, the roping, the branding,..were novelties and excitements of a very high order.

5. The action of fitting with haulage ropes.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/3 The permanent roping of the rapids is also talked of.

6. *Racing.* The action of holding back or checking a horse to prevent it from winning; also *transf.* (see quot. 1874).

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 6 May, The Chester Cup contest was perfectly fair; there was no suspicion of 'roping'. 1868 E. Yates *Rocks Ahead* I. vi, It was understood that..there was to be no more 'pulling', or 'roping', or any other chicanery. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 271 When a pedestrian or other athlete loses where he should have won, according to his backer's calculations, he is accused of roping.

7. *attrib.*, as *roping-needle, -pole, -twine.*

c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 53 The roping is sewn on to the sails with roping twine. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 *Roping-Needles*, those used for roping, being strong accordingly. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xii, A first-class stockman, and handy with the roping-pole.

Roping, variant of ROUPING *vbl. sb.*

Ro·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. ROPE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] Forming ropes or rope-like threads, *esp.* of a viscid or glutinous nature; turning ropy.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Ropynge, ale or oþer lycowre, *viscosus.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, If it be glaymous and roping she engenderith an euel callid the Cray. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 The best Hony ..is..fine, roping, if it be drawen in length. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* III. v. 23 Let vs not hang like roping Isyckles Vpon our Houses Thatch. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* I. 49 No water, but a roaping froth in it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 169 We shall number Fifty Fogs, and some Roping *Fila,* besides thinner mistiness. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 223/2 Adding of liquid or roping Pitch-like Soot ʒiij. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 116 Let dust keep gathering on the ground, And roping cobwebs dangle round.

Ro·pish, *a.* [f. ROPE *sb.*[1] 7.] Somewhat ropy; tending to ropiness. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Ro·pishness. *rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec.] The quality or state of being ropish.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 The very saw dust is of use, as are the ashes and lie.., to cure the roapishness of wine.

Roploch, obs. form of RAPLOCH.

Roppe, obs. form of ROPE.

Ropy (rōu·pi), *a.* Also 6 **ropye,** 7 **roapie,** 7–8 **roapy.** [f. ROPE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Forming or developing viscid, glutinous, or slimy threads; sticky and stringy.

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xx, Lentulus spat and prewe ropy spotel in his face. *a* 1500 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Ropy as ale,..*viscosus.* *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 24 Her lewde lyppes..slauer, men sayne, Lyke a ropy rayne. 1547 BORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 123 There ale is starke nought, lokinge whyte & thycke,..smoky and ropye. 1651 J. CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 87 Like Snakes engendring were platted her Tresses, Or like to slimy streaks of Ropy Ale. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 759 Roapy Gore he from his Nostrils bleeds. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 122 All that roapy, viscid gluten, separated there by the Glands. 1772 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 337 The mucilaginous or ropy substance which grows copiously on it. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* viii. 150 A considerable discharge of ropy fluid from the mouth. 1850 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* Sections (1851) 60 Observations on Ropy Bread. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. xliii. 45 With a swirl and a curl of ropy mud.

fig. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 534 If there be any thing of..selfishness, or other passion intermingled, it is ropy and imperfect. 1791 GIFFORD *Baviad & Mæviad* (1794) 44 The ropy drivil of rheumatic brains. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 187 The writers whose best pages seem but..ropy drivellings.

b. *transf.* of the air.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 64/1 You will find the Air..thick and heavy, and perfectly ropy; so that..you shall sometimes see a sort of strings..like cobwebs. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 106 My lungs..have been irritated for several days by the thick ropy air. 1789 *Ibid.* 125, I often find them [*sc.* beds] musty, and the air of the sleeping-rooms thick and ropy.

2. Having the form or tenacity of a rope; suggestive of a rope.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 5 There still are grass and weeds remaining, that will the next ploughing cause the furrows to be ropy. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxii. 346 The massy heap of ropy ringlets his vast hands divide. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxvi. 289 Spongy lavas, which the volcano blast drags hither and thither into ropy coils. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* iv. 98 Lavas which present this appearance are frequently called 'ropy lavas'.

fig. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogganuc P.* iii. 22 Zeph..is one o' them ropy, stringy fellers, jest like touch-wood.

Roque, obs. variant of ROC.

‖ **Roquefort** (rokəfor). [See def.] A kind of cheese made at Roquefort in the S.W. of France.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 15/2 In France the Roquefort cheese is compared to our Stilton, but is much inferior. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 176 Roquefort is made with a mixture of goats' and ewes' milk, the manufacture being originally restricted to the plateau of Larsac.

Roquelaure (rɒ·kĕlōə). Now *Hist.* Also α. 8 **rocquelaure.** β. 8 **roccelo** (9 **roccillo**), **rocolo, roquelo** (9 **roquello**); 9 *dial.* **rockalow, -elow, rockilo.** γ. 9 **ro(o)quelaire** (cf. ROKELAY). [a. F. *roquelaure,* named after the Duke of Roquelaure (1656–1738). With the β-forms cf. Sp. *roclo.*] A cloak reaching to the knee worn by men during the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth.

α. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 51 Within the Roquelaure's Clasp thy Hands are pent. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. vi, I have a project .. of wrapping myself up warm in my roquelaure, and paying a visit to this poor gentleman. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) II. 212 Presently he saw a gentleman, wrapped up in a roquelaure, alight and enter the inn. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxx, I went out and purchased a roquelaure, which enveloped my whole person. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 18. 432 Owens..had constantly worn a large cloak, or roquelaure (as the article was called at that time), of a dark blue colour. 1901 GUY BOOTHBY *My Indian Queen* i, I donned my roquelaure, and descended to the street.

attrib. 1806 NOBLE *Contn. Granger* III. 490 The *roquelaure* cloak..displaced the surtout.

β. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 33. 136 Close by the parlour door there hung a pair of stag's horns, over which there was laid across a red Roccelo and an amber-headed cane. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IX. iii, She then saw..a figure wrapt round in a dark blue roquelo. 1812 — *Diary* (1846) VI. 353, I have often seen him..muffled up in a plain brown rocolo.

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Roccillo,* a cloak. 1860 *Slang Dict.* 201 *Rock a Low,* an overcoat. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. 47 Some old gentlemen wore cloaks, too, in my youth [1836–47],..one kind..[being] known to the London public as a 'rockelow'.

γ. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1107 A sort of uniform coat and a plaid rocquelaire. *a* 1849 POE *Cask of Amontillado* 273 Drawing a *roquelaire* closely about my person.

Roquet (rōu·ke), *sb.* [App. an arbitrary variation of CROQUET, perh. by a misunderstanding of the phr. *to take croquet.*] In croquet, the act of hitting another player's ball with one's own.

1866 LE FANU *All in Dark* I. xii. 101 Trevor and William Maubray played rather acrimoniously, making savage roquets upon one another. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 When able to make a roquet at several yards with tolerable certainty, the learner should next practise rushing.

attrib. 1874 HEATH *Croquet-Player* 46 A ball can be sent off the ground in a roquet-stroke..without incurring any penalty.

Roquet (rōu·ke), *v.* [See prec.] *trans.* In croquet: † **a.** = CROQUET *v.*; also *absol.* **b.** Of a ball: To strike (another ball). **c.** To strike (another player's ball) with one's own; also *absol.*

1862 *Rules Croquet* 1 Miss Mallet shows the field how to Roquet. *Ibid.* § 3 Should a player strike a ball, he is entitled to Roquet it in any direction he pleases. 1874 HEATH *Croquet-Player* 12 If his ball .. hits or 'roquets' another ball, he places it in contact with that ball. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 Each ball can only be roqueted once during each turn. *Ibid.,* Roqueting with such force [etc.].

Hence **Roqueted** (rōu·ked) *ppl. a.*, **Roqueting** (rōu·kĕiŋ) *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 *Laws Croquet* 11 It is necessary that the roqueted ball should be perceptibly moved. 1869 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* (1870) 43 Far fetched differences between 'roqueting' and 'croqueting'. 1874 HEATH *Croquet-Player* 41 It is desirable that the touch of the roqueting ball should scarcely disturb it.

Roquet: see ROCKET and ROCQUET.

Roral (rōə·rāl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rōr-,* stem of *rōs* dew.] Dewy, roscid.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 77 These see her..With roral wash redeem her face, And prove herself of Titan's race. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* xcvi, The round dewdrop on the flower Absorbeth by its roral power The treasures of the air.

† **Ro·rant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rōrant-, rōrans,* pres. pple. of *rōrāre* to bedew.] Falling as dew.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiii. 337 Yet we must not necessarily infer, there is any Rorant Vapour descending.

Rora·tion [1], perversion of ORATION *sb.*

1595 MUNDAY *John a-Kent* II. i, The Lordes were so pontifically pleased with your roration.

Rora·tion [2]. [ad. L. *rōrātio.*] 'A Falling of Dew' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Rore, obs. form of ROAR.

† **Rore,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *rōr-, rōs.*] Dew.

c 1600 *Timon* III. v. (1842) 54 My words, neither aspersed nor inspersed with the flore or rore of eloquence.

Rore (rōəɪ), *v. rare.* Also 5 **roryn, rooryn.** [a. MDu. *roeren* or MLG. *rôren* to move, stir; but sense 2 may have some other origin.]

1. To turn over, to stir about or up, to trouble. Still E. Anglian in a special sense: see ROARER [2].

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rooryn, or ruffelyn, amonge dyuerse thyngys (*H. P.* rooryn or purlyn, amonge sundry thynges), *manumitto.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. 597 [He] rores the water with the teares and sloubring that he made.

† **2.** To exchange, barter. Hence **Ro·ring** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71/1 Chawngyn, or roryn, *supra in* Barteryn. *Ibid.* 437/1 Rooryn, or chaungyn on chaffare for a nother,..*cambio.* Rorynge,..*cambium.*

† **3.** To affect with some feeling. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 64, I am oftymes rored and prycked in my conscience as to loue god aboue all thynge.

† **Ro·rer.** *Obs. rare.* [a. MDu. *roerer* or LG. *rôrer*: see prec.] A disturber of the peace.

1311 *Lett. Bk. Lond.* D. fol. 133 b, Simon Braban [indicted]..quia ipse est noctivagus et Rorere. *Ibid.,* Thomas de Bery..quod ipse vivit de perquisitis de Rorers.

† **Ro·rid,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **roride.** [ad. L. *rōridus,* f. *rōr-, rōs* dew.] Dewy; of the nature of dew. Very common in 17th cent., esp. in *rorid cloud.*

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 228 Rorid cloudes being suckt into the Ayre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 345 The Rainebow..caused by the rayes of the Sunne, falling upon a roride and opposite cloud. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Melons* 3 A little Rorid meazing out out of the Pulp, but by no means Watrish and Flashy. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. 306 It was known to the Greeks.., not under the Name of Manna, but of aerial or rorid Honey.

Rori·ferous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rōrifer* + -OUS.] Bringing or bearing dew. Also *transf.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 67 The Succus or Sap they carry, seems to be a kind of Dewy Vapour, therefore, they may not improperly be called Roriferous or Vapour-Vessels. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Roriferous-Duct, q. d. Dew-dropping Pipe; a Name given the Thoracick Duct, from its slow Manner of conveying..the Chyle into the common Stream of Blood. 1851 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Roriferous,* an epithet given to vessels which pour exhaled fluids on the surface of organs.

So **Rori·fluent** *a.*, 'flowing with dew' (Johnson, 1755); **Rori·fluous** [ad. L. *rōrifluus*], *a.*, 'flowing with dew' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727); **Rori·genous** *a.*, 'produced of dew' (*ibid.*).

Roring, obs. form of ROARING; see ROBE *v.*

Rorito·rious, *a.* = RORY-TORY *a.* 2.

1821 EGAN *Real Life* I. 619 The Randallites were *roritorious,* and, flushed with good fortune, lined the publichouses on the road to *wet their whistles.*

Rorqual (rɔ·ɹkwǫl). [a. F. *rorqual* (Cuvier), ad. Norw. *røyrkval,* repr. ON. **røyðar-,* OIcel. *reyðar-hvalr,* f. *reyðr* the specific name + *hvalr* whale.] A whale of the genus *Balænoptera,* having a dorsal fin; the finner.

1827 E. GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IV. 493 The Balænæ..are divided into three sub-genera: The Whales Proper..; the Fin Fish..; and the Rorquals, the throat of which is channelled with folds in longitudinal furrows. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 149 The Rorquals (*Balænoptera*) have a dorsal fin, and are subdivided according as the belly is smooth or wrinkled. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 115 The species was no doubt the great rorqual. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 61 Finbacks, a species of rorqual, were always pretty numerous.

† **Rorra.** *Obs.*—[1] Some kind of dish or seasoning.

a 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham* The Feest iv, Ther was pestels in poyra And laduls in rorra For potage.

Rorty (rɔ·ɹti), *a. Low slang.* Also **raughty.** [Of obscure origin.] Fine, splendid, jolly, etc.

c 1864 VANCE *Chicaleary Cove* 1 (Farmer), I have a rorty gal. 1885 *Punch* 22 Aug. 86/2 It's nice, if it's naughty! I'm regular rorty. 1886 — 28 Aug. 99/2 We'd a rorty old time...But Stonehenge, as I say, is a fizzle.

Hence **Ro·rtiness.**

1885 *Referee* 23 Aug. (Ware), She reminded me a little too much, in her rortyness, of the serio-comic lady [etc.].

Ro·rulent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *rōrulent-us* dewy.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rorulent,* covered with, or full of dew. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 275 *Rorulent,* covered like a plum with a bloom which may be rubbed off.

† **Ro·ry,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **roarie.** [f. L. *rōr-, rōs* dew.] Dewy.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xiv, On Libanon at first his foote he set, And shooke his wings with roarie May-dewes wet. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 273/1 A Crowne of burnisht Gold, beshaded o're With Foggs and rory mist.

Rory (rōə·ri), *a.*[2] *Sc.* = RORY-TORY 1.

1866 JAS. SMITH *Merry Bridal* 9 Wi' a' her falderals sae gay, An' rory ribbons fleein'. 1901 *Tailor & Cutter* 8 Aug., The time when large overcheck tweeds and designs distinctly 'rory' were the common style.

Ro·ry-to·ry, *a. dial.* Also **rory-cum-tory.** [Cf. TORY-RORY.]

1. Loud or gaudy in colour.

1874 S. P. FOX *Kingsbridge* 266 *Rory tory,* tawdry. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* vi. 89 Dressin' up in that rory-tory stuff.

2. Noisy, boisterous.

1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 226 A great, red, rory-cum-tory chap. 1896 BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* 18 If he's fractious, you'll sing to him; but none of your Rory-Tory tunes.

Ros, obs. pa. t. RISE *v.*; obs. f. ROOSE, ROSE.

† **Rosabel.** *nonce-word.* [ad. L. *rosa bella.*] A beautiful rose.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 977 My mayden Isabell, Reflaring rosabell, The flagrant camamell.

Rosace (rōu·zeis, ‖ rozas). [a. F. *rosace* (1547 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *rose* ROSE *sb.*]

1. A rose-window. Also *attrib.*

1849 ALLIES *Jrnl. France* 101 A vast decorated window terminating in a great rosace above. 1871 *Standard* 17 June 5/4 The Church is lightsome with its frequent rosace windows. 1889 A. M. F. ROBINSON *End Mid. Ages* 289 The Gothic front with its deep porch and rosace.

2. An ornament or design resembling a rose; a rosette.

1873 FERGUSON in H. B. Tristram *Land of Moab* 384 The 'rosaces' between the triangles at Mashita. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 161/2 Under the head of Ruckers will be found illustrations of the rose or rosace as used by those great [violin-]makers.

‖ **Rosacea** (rozēi·ʃi·a). *Path.* [fem. of L. *rosāceus,* in the sense of 'rose-coloured'.] A hyperæmic form of acne; in full, *acne rosacea.*

[1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 30/2 The treatment of acne *rosacea* demands great perseverance.] 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 73 In rosacea of the nose, the skin has the appearance of being hot and inflamed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 613 Rosacea is commoner in women than in men.

Rosacean (rozēi·ʃăn). *Bot.* [Cf. next and -AN.] A plant of the order *Rosaceæ.*

1854 S. THOMSON *Wand. Wild Fl.* II. 105 In the strawberry,..a true rosacean, the carpels are borne on the receptacle. 1896 *Naturalist* 91 The main reason for investigating..the rosacean plants.

Rosaceous (rozēi·ʃəs), *a.* [ad. L. *rosāceus,* f. *rosa* ROSE *sb.*]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to, characteristic of, the natural order *Rosaceæ,* of which the rose is the type.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Chamænerion,* The Flowers are rosaceous, and consist of four Leaves. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 734 The leaves..form, at the summits of the branches, barren rosaceous stars. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 82 No Rosaceous plants are unwholesome. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 232 Rosaceous [corolla]..is composed of five petals, without, or with very short claws, and spreading in a regular manner.

2. Resembling a rose in form; rose-like.

1783 BARBUT *Vermes* 93 *Echinus Rosaceus* Linn., the Rosaceous Sea Urchin. 1896 VIZETELLY tr. *Zola's Rome* 263 The spacious porch, whose lofty vaulted ceiling was adorned with panels displaying a rosaceous pattern.

3. *Path.* Of the nature of rosacea.

1900 *Archives of Surgery* XI. 209 The sting attaching to all acne of the rosaceous or tuberous types, is that a suspicion of intemperance is excited in all beholders.

† Rosa·cic, *a. Chem. Obs.* [Cf. prec. and -IC.] *Rosacic acid*, the name given by Proust to a supposed acid forming a constituent of lateritious urinary sediment.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 317 The other three [acids], namely, the uric, rosacic, and amniotic, are never employed as instruments of analysis. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 415 According to Proust,..this sediment contains, mixed with uric acid and phosphate of lime, a peculiar acid, which he terms the rosacic, from its resemblance in colour to the rose. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 161/2 If this opinion be correct, no such substance as the rosacic acid exists.

Rosacrucian, obs. f. ROSICRUCIAN.

† Rosage, *a. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *rosāce-us* or OF. *rosace.*] *Gum rosage*, = GOUT *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1450 in *Vicary's Anat.* 228 Vndir the nose lyes a wayne, There-wythe shall the frensi be sclayne, And the gome rosage [=gut roset, p. 229] alswa.

† Rosagine. *Obs.*[−0] [a. F. *rosagine.*] The oleander or rose-bay.

1545 ELYOT, *Nerium*, a tree or shrub whyche hath leaues lyke an almonde, which some doo call Oleander, some Rosagine.

Rosaie, variant of REZAI.

1820 MRS. SHERWOOD *Orange Grove* 21 A warm cotton quilt or rosaie. 1825–9 — *Lady of Manor* V. 40 My women had stretched themselves on their rosaies.

† Rosair. *Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *rosār-ium* ROSARY.] A rose-bed, rose-garden.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 344 Rosair in Feueryeer al though me make, Now make hit ther is warme.

† Rosa·ker. *Obs.* Also 6 **rosager,** 7 **rosacre.** [Alteration of ROSALGER.] Realgar.

1592 *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (Surtees) 212, iiij lbs. of arsnecke and rosager 8*d*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, A tabacco-pipe..will stifle them all in the end, as many as vse it; it's little better then rats bane, or rosaker. 1616 BACON in A. Wilson *Jas. I* (1653) 86 Poyson after poyson: First Rosaker, then Arsnick, then Mercury sublimate. 1643 *Five Yrs. K. Jas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 378 He gets into his hands certain poisons, viz. rosacre, white arsnick [etc.].

Ro·sal, *a. rare.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + -AL. Cf. F. *rosal* rose (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), and ROSEAL.]

† 1. Rosy, roseate, ruddy. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Jeremiah* iv, Rosall ruddish reade within, clare rede as preciouse stones. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii, And at the Time, we Phoebus may devise Shine thro' the Rosal Gates of th' Orient bright. 1641 BEEDOME *Poems* E 6 Thus from forth her rosall gate she sent, Breath form'd in words.

2. *Bot.* Rosaceous. *rare.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 563 Rosal Exogens, with polypetalous flowers, and carpels both free from the calyx [etc.]. 1858 — *Sch. Bot.* x. 160 The..Plane tree belongs to the Urtical, and the..Apple to the Rosal alliance.

† Rosalger. *Obs.* Also **rosealgar, -alger.** [var. of REALGAR (cf. Pg. *rosalgar*): see also ROSAKER.] Realgar, disulphide of arsenic.

14.. [see REALGAR]. 1545 *Bk. of Rates* C iij b, Rosealgar the C. pound. 1580 GREENE *Mamillia* I. Wks. (Grosart) II. 114 The mouse, if she feede vpon rose-alger for the glistering hue, deserueth to be poysoned. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 403 Rosalger, *vide* arsenick, the pound 4[s].

† Rosalia. *Path. Obs.* Also **rossalia.** [mod. L., prob. of Italian origin: cf. It. *rosellia, rosolia* measles, and see *rosillia* in Du Cange.]

1. (See quot.)

1676 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* IV. I. ix. (ed. 3) 740 Rossalia, red fiery spots, which break out at the beginning of Diseases all over the Body as if it were a small Erysipelas.

2. Scarlatina; scarlet fever.

Good wished to revive the name *rosalia* in place of the 'barbarous and unclassical term' *scarlatina.*

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) III. 13 The disorder..evinced all the common symptoms of a mild rosalia; and, like rosalia, it proved itself contagious.

Rosaniline (rōʊzæ·nilәin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. ROSE + ANILINE. Named by Hofmann.] A powerful organic base, derived from aniline by treatment with a reagent, yielding crystalline salts much used in dyeing; a dye-colour obtained from this. Also *attrib.*

1862 HOFMANN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 5, I..propose the term Rosaniline for the designation of the new substance. *Ibid.* 7 Both classes of rosaniline-salts crystallize readily. 1872 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 321 Rosaniline is a base like ammonia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 412 Here the rosaniline is the staining principle and not the hydrochloric acid.

† Rosare, obs. var. of ROSARY 3 b or ROSIER.

c 1500 KENNEDIE *Poems* (Schipper) iv. 58 Þocht we brek vowis..To þe, Rosare, and rute of our remeid.

Rosarian (rozē·riăn). [f. L. *rosāri-um* (see ROSARY) + -AN.]

1. One who is interested in the cultivation of roses; *esp.* an amateur rose-grower.

1864 HIBBERD *Rose Book* 12 To furnish the rosarian with an intelligible key to the catalogues [of roses]. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 132/3, I have no doubt many rosarians..have found swarms of the black ants on the top of Rose buds.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a Confraternity of the Rosary.

1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 40 *note*, The Confraternity of the Holy Rosary, called 'Rosarians'. 1871–2 *Rosarian* I. 378 A Rosarian asks prayers for the conversion of her three brothers.

‖ Ro·saried, *ppl. a.* [f. ROSARY + -ED.] Provided with, or wearing, a rosary.

1834 MOTLEY *Corr.* I. 37 These are your true monks—none of your bare-footed, rosaried and roped friars, but jovial old gentlemen.

‖ Rosa·rio. *Obs.* [It., Sp., or Pg. *rosario.*] = ROSARY.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 118 It is a common practice amongst Theeves and Ruffians, to haue their *Rosario* still in their hand. 1652 HOWELL tr. *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 70 The Nunnes..made solemn processions, repeating the most holy *Rosario.* 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 186 She was deep laden with steel,..*rosarios*, European bale goods.

† Ro·sarist. *Obs. rare.* [See ROSARY and -IST.] One who uses the rosary.

1657 A. C. & T. V. (*title*), Jesus, Mary, Joseph, or the Devout Pilgrim of the Ever Blessed Virgin Mary,.. published for the benefit of the Pious Rosarists.

‖ Rosarium (rozē·riŭm). [L. *rosārium*: see ROSARY.] A rose-garden.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 158/2 They form an elegant section of flowers for the rosarium. 1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 48 The Rosarium must be both exposed and sheltered; a place both of sunshine and of shade.

Rosarubie: see ROSE-A-RUBY.

Rosary (rōʊ·zări). [ad. L. *rosārium* rose-garden, f. *rosa* ROSE *sb.* Hence also It., Sp., and Pg. *rosario*, F. *rosaire* (1611) in sense 5.]

† 1. The title of a treatise on alchemy (*Rosarium philosophorum*) by Arnaldus de Villa Nova. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 876 Lo, thus seith Arnold of the new toun, As his Rosarie maketh mencioun.., Ther may no man Mercurie mortifie.

2. *Hist.* A base or counterfeit coin, of foreign origin, current in England during the thirteenth century at the value of a penny, and declared illegal by Edward I.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money þat was slyliche i-brouȝt up: men cleped þe money pollardes, crocardes and rosaries [*rosarios*]. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 401. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 182. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 176 Afterward Crocards and Pollards were decried downe to an halfe penny, Rosaries, Stepings and Staldings forbidden. 1749 J. SIMON *Ess. Irish Coins* 15 *note*, These..foreign coins, called Mitres, Lionines, Rosaries,..&c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were privately brought from ..beyond the seas, and uttered here for pennies.

3. A piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of roses; a rose-garden, rosarium. Also, a rose-bed, rose-plot.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 526 This mone is eke rosaries to make With setes, or me may her sedes sowe. *Ibid.* IV. 126 Soone in this mone ek make vp thi rosary. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105 A Rosarie, *rosarium.* 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Kt.* IV. i, What, is there a Hercules that dare to touch Or enter the Hesperian rosaries? 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 182 Alas, the Rosaries, how are they broken down! 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* iv. 37 Coming to the rosary,..I sat down upon the seat. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 6555 In rosaries commonly but one plant of a sort is introduced, and the varieties which most resemble each other are placed together. 1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 44 Men of moderate means may make or maintain a Rosary at a very moderate expense.

fig. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 325/1 He was hedid & cristend in his awn blude, & broght vnto þe rosary of paradyce. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* 168 This is the key of all their secrets, and onely can open the door into the Philosophers Rosary. [Cf. sense 1.]

† b. A rose-bush or rose-tree. *Obs. rare.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laur.* 979 The ruddy rosary, The soueravne rosemary, The praty strawbery. 1606 *Proceed. agst. Garnet* D d 3 The sweetest and the fairest blossome that euer budded, either out of the white, or the red Rosary.

† 4. Used as the title of a book of devotion. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 Here begynneth the Rosary of our Sauyour Jesu, gyuynge thankes and prayse to his holy name, by maner of meditacyon and prayer. 1533 (*title*), The Mystik sweet Rosary of the faythful soule: garnished rownde aboute..with fressh fragraunt flowers. 1583 STUBBES (*title*), The Rosarie of Christian Praiers and Meditations for diuers Purposes.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer or set of devotions consisting in the recitation or chanting of fifteen decades of Aves, each decade being preceded by a Paternoster and followed by a Gloria; Our Lady's Psalter; a book containing this.

There are also other rosaries, as that of St. Bridget, of the Seven Dolours, etc.: see the *Catholic Dict.* s.v.

1547 *Homilies* I. in *Good Works* III. (1859) 61 Let us rehearse some other kinds of papistical superstitions and abuses, as of Beads, of Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. (1880) 36 b, Used commonly as most of weight, the Rosaries do flourish wondrously. 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I* c. 5 § 24 No person shall bring from beyond Seas .. any Popish Primers, Ladies Psalters, Manuels, Rosaries. 1679 J. SHARP *Serm. St. Margarets* 28 You may entertain yourselves with saying over your Rosary..and other Private Prayers. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 371 Nothing but Mass-books and Rosaries,..dry Postills and fabulous Legends. 1792 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. thro' Spain* II. 17 We met twelve fine made fellows who came from Navarre singing the rosary. 1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 240, I..signalized myself frequently by taking the lead in a rosary. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 591/1 St. Dominic's Priory..seems to be more and more recognised as the centre of the devotion of the Rosary.

transf. 1616 B. JONSON *Entertainment at Althorpe* Wks. 875 As the rosarie of Kisses, With the oath that neuer misses. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 347 To throw contempt..upon this his Idoliz'd Book, and the whole rosarie of his Prayers.

b. In full *The Rosary of Our Lady*, etc.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 860 Among the which Friers there was one named Alanus de rupe, a Blacke Frier, whiche made the Rosarye of our Ladyes Psalter (so they terme it). 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* (1886) 445 An example taken out of the Rosarie of our Ladie, in which booke doo remaine ..ninetie and eight examples to this effect. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 235 The Sodalitie of the Rosary of this our blessed Lady. 1669 (*title*), The Method of Saying the Rosary of Our Blessed Lady.

6. *R. C. Ch.* A string of a hundred and sixty-five beads divided into fifteen sets (each having ten small and one large bead), carried on the person and used to assist the memory in the recital of the Rosary; also, a similar set of fifty-five beads (*the lesser rosary*). The small beads represent Aves and the large ones Paternosters and Glorias.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. ii, When at the Corner-crosse thou did'st him meet, Tumbling his Rosaries hanging at his belt. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* (ed. 2) 175 A Death's Head at the End of a Gold or Diamond Rosary. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXXI, I leave it to cowards like thee, to carry rosaries. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 223 Information having been carried..of the crosses and rosaries, and other reliques contained in the bag. 1858 tr. *Life of Xavier* 13 Each one wore his rosary hanging round his neck. *fig.* 1820 KEATS *Isabella* XXIV, Come down,..ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 46, I came against a rosary or a string of people miserable and unhappy.

b. A string of beads used by other religious sects in the recitation of their prayers.

1868 *Proc. Geogr. Soc.* 15 July 154–5 The Tibetans made use of the rosary and prayer-wheel..The rosary..ought to have 108 beads. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XVII. 204 Buddhism puts into his hand a rosary.

c. *Path.* (See quots.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 115 The enlargement of the ends of the ribs at the junction with the costal cartilages—the 'beads' which collectively form what is called the 'rosary'—is the earliest of all the bone changes. 1901 *Dunglison's Med. Dict.* App., *Rosary, rachitic*, row of elevations like beads, on the cartilages of the ribs in rickets.

† 7. A chaplet or coronet. (In quots. *fig.*) *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 1 Christ hath now knit them into Rosaries and Coronets. *a* 1667 — *Diary* 1 Every day propound to your selfe a Rosary or a Chaplet of good Works, to present to God at night.

† 8. (See quot.) *Obs.*[−0]

1656 BLOUNT (copying Cotgrave), *Rosary*,..an ordinary Limbeck for distilling Rose water.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosary bead, chain, confraternity, devotion.* **Rosary-Sunday,** *R. C. Ch.*, the first Sunday in October, when the victory over the Turks at Lepanto (1571) is celebrated.

1748 *Earthquake at Lima* (ed. 2) 271 Rosary Devotion. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 78 Beads (Rosary Beads) are made of horn, ebony, ivory,..and other materials. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 206. 10/2 Sunset on Rosary-Sunday. 1871–2 (*title*), The Rosarian; a monthly organ of the Holy Rosary Confraternity. 1873 *Catal. Exhib. Jewellery* (S. Kensington Mus.) No. 770, Rosary-chain of pearls and diamonds with cross as pendant. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 591/1 Rosary Sunday has always been distinguished by a special observance.

b. *Rosary-palm, -pea, -shell*: (see quots.).

1684 tr. *Exquemeling's Bucaniers Amer.* I. 33 There be also in Hispaniola four other species of Palms, which are.. *Palma Espinosa* or Prickle-palm, *Palma a chapelet* or Rosary-palm [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854/2 *Pea, Rosary*, the seed of *Abrus precatorius.* 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 394/2 *Rosary-shell.* In Europe, the name is applied to any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Monodonta.* In Australia, it is applied to the shell of *Nerita atrata.*

‖ Rosa solis. *Obs.* Also **rosa-solis.** [mod. L., lit. 'rose of the sun' (f. *rosa* rose, and *sōlis*, gen. of *sōl* sun), but the original form is ROS SOLIS. *Rosasolis* is also recorded as a Pg. form.]

1. The plant sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia.*

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 79 Rosa solis is a little small herbe that groweth in mossey grounde and in fennes. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 228 Take a pottel of good *Aqua vita*, ..and put into it two good handfuls..of the herbe called *Rosa Solis.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1367 Let them lay the leaues of Rosa solis in the spirit of wine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 495 The Herb called *Rosa-Solis* (wherof they make Strong Waters). 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 324 Round-leaved Sundew. *Rosa solis*, Redrot.

2. A cordial or liqueur originally made from or flavoured with the juice of the plant sundew, but subsequently composed of spirits (esp. brandy) with various essences or spices, sugar, etc.

In *Meeting of Gallants* (1604) 18 converted into *rose of solace.*

1563–4 *Will of Simon Smyth* (Somerset Ho.), A pottle of the best rosasolis. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 226 These sundrie others are .. rather vsed as medicines than with meates: such is *Aqua vitæ, Aqua composita, Rosa Solis.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1367 That liquor made thereof [*sc.* sundew] which the common people do call Rosa Solis. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* III. iii, He so smells of ale and onions, and rosa-solis, fie. 1641 G. H. *Witts Recreations* Y 6 b, Wee abandon all Ale, and beare that is stale, Rosa-solis and damnable hum. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* II. ii, I an't for your hot spirits, your rosa solis, your ratafias, your orange-waters. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 145 [They] were regaling themselves with a glass of rosa solis. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXVIII, You winna be the waur o' a glass of the right Rosa Solis.

fig. 1601 BRETON *Longing of a Blessed Heart* Wks. (Grosart) I. 13/2 The Rosa solis the sicke soule reuiueth. 1643

Merc. Brit. No. 10. 76 (Stanf.), This Rosa Solis of Intelligence to comfort them in their agony of ill news.

† **Rosat,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *rosat* or ad. L. *rosātus*.] = ROSET *a.* Also as *sb.*, oil of roses.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 539 Sugar rosat, dissolue sugar in Rose-water, and seeth it well, and cast it on a marble stone till it be cold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 83 As touching the oile Rosat, made by way of infusion, it was in request before the destruction of Troy. 1674 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* 14 Sept., [He] applyed his Calchanthum to it.., continually renewing his Stupes diped in Rosat.

Rosat, obs. form of RUSSET.

† **Rosate,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rosātus*: cf. prec.] = ROSEATE *a.* 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. i, In one place they [grapes] are of a fresh and bright purple, in another, of a glittering, incarnate, and rosate colour.

† **Rosated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [See prec. and -ED.]

1. Crowned with a chaplet of roses.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorkshire* III. (1662) 207 He appeareth there neither laureated nor hederated Poet,..but only rosated, having a Chaplet of four Roses about his head.

2. ? Treated with oil of roses.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 382 Rosated spirit of wine, quite limpid, and spirit of vitriol, almost so, produce a red.

Roscian (rɒ·ʃĭăn), *a.* [f. the name of Quintus *Roscius* Gallus († 62 B. C.), a famous Roman actor.] Characteristic of Roscius as an actor; famous or eminent in respect of acting.

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge for Beauty* Prol., Our (once applauded) Rosscian straine In acting such might be reviv'd againe. 1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 180 That Ben, whose Head deserv'd the Roscian Bayes, Was the first gave the Name of Works, to Playes. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* XXX, The celebrated provincial amateur of Roscian renown.

Roscid (rɒ·sid), *a.* Now *rare.* Also **roscide.** [ad. L. *rōscid-us* dewy, f. *rōs* dew: cf. RORID.] Dewy, moist, dank; resembling or falling like dew.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 55 The Spirits of the Wine, doe prey vpon the Roscide Iuyce of the Body. 1642 H. MORE *Immort. of Soul* I. iii. 18 In a roscid cloud I did espy A Lunar rainbow. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 713 Roscid vapours..are restored..by such things as breed an halituous Blood. 1730–4 WATERLAND *Script. Vind.* Wks. 1843 IV. 183 The falling drops of small roscid rain. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Pres. Health* (1807) 49 The fine and subtle spirits cost too much To be profus'd, too much the roscid balm. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 312 No shout..Buoys him on tip-toe to their roscid heaven.

† **Ro·scidating,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [Cf. prec.] Having a dewy or cooling effect.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Refrigeratours which passe not by the Stomach; Drinkes Roscidating, or engendring Oyly Juyces.

Rose (rōuz), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1– **rose,** 5 **roos,** 5–6 **roose, ross,** 5, 7 **rosse,** 6 **ros, roase;** *Sc.* 5 **roise,** 5–6 **rois, roys**(e; 9 *dial.* **roos**(e, **rwose.** [OE. *rose* or *rōse*, ad. L. *rosa* (It., Sp., Pg. *rosa*, F. *rose*); in ME. prob. reinforced from French. Cf. MDu. *rose* (Du. *roos*, Fris. *roas*), LG. *rose*, OHG. *rôsa* (G. *rose*), ON. *rósa* (MSw. *rosa*, Da. *rose*; Icel. *rós*, Sw. *ros*). L. *rosa* is prob. an adoption of Gr. *ῥοδέα* through intermediate Greek and Italian dialects (Brugmann, I. 684).]

A. *sb.* **I.** The flower or plant.

1. A well-known beautiful and fragrant flower which grows upon a shrub of the genus *Rosa*, usu. of a red, white, or yellow colour, and cultivated in most civilized countries.

The petals of the rose have been used for various economical purposes: cf. ATTAR, OTTO[1], ROSE-CAKE, ROSE-VINEGAR, ROSE-WATER, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* ix, Se stearca wind..toweorpð.. þære rosan wlite. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 444 Rosena blostman & lilian hi ymtrymedon. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 Þær we onfengon þære rosena swæc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 And breres bereð rosen, & berien, & blostmen? 13.. *Coer de L.* 3736 Ladyes strowe here boures With rede roses, and lylye flowres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 As the Netle..The freisshe rede Roses brenneth And makth hem fade. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 558 Yeldyng therof yerely to hym..j. Rose atte fest of seynt Iohn Baptist. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 So longe it is called the budde of a rose, as it is not a perfyte rose. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cynthia* (1841) 10 Euer as she went she strew'd the place, Red-roses mixt with Daffodillies fine. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 148 In the Red Roses, earthy parts are predominant. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 360 Roses..do not onely keep their Colour longer than Tulips, but when that decays, retain a perfum'd Odour. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 10 There bloom the vernal rose's earliest pride. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 724 Flow'rs by that name promiscuously we call, But one, the rose, the regent of them all. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 76 As soon Seek roses in December—ice in June. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xiv. § 25 A rose is rounded by its own soft ways of growth. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 93/1 A bunch of green Roses gathered from a bush in the open air.

b. *Oil of roses,* rose-oil (see sense 19 d).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 Aboute þe wounde leie a medicyn defensif,..oile of rosis, & a litil vynegre. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O j b, Anoynte it with oyle of Roses or other oyntement to mytygate the smert. 1563 HYLL *Art Gardening* (1593) 88 The best making of the oile of Roses is on this wise, first clip off the rose leaues from the whites, and boiling the same in oyle Oliue, then sun the same in a glasse for fiftie daies. *c* 1623 LODGE *Poore Mans Talent* (Hunterian Cl.) 43 Mintts bruised and mixed wyth oyle of Roses, and applied to the stomacke, is good against..vomytt. 1662 [see OIL *sb.*[1] B. 2]. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wound*, Take..Pitch or Gum, Oil of Roses [etc.]. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Rose*, How to gain a larger quantity of the essential oil of roses. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 115 Oil of roses is often adulterated with oil of geranium.

c. *Cakes, honey, sugar, syrup, water of roses* (cf. 19 d, and ROSE-CAKE, etc.).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Take Quynces,..caste hem on a potte, & caste þer-to water of Rosys. 1552 [see sense 19 d]. 1671 PHILLIPS, *Rhodomel*,..Honey of Roses. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 3) 785 Manna dissolv'd in Syrup of Roses. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* v. ii, Remnants of Pack-thread, and old Cakes of Roses. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Appetite*, With a little Syrup of Roses make a small Lump of it. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rose*, Sugar of Roses is made of Red-Rose Leaves, dried in an Oven.

d. Used without article.

c 1440 tr. *Palladius on Husb.* VI. 211 In euery pound of oil an vnce of rose Ypurged putte. *Ibid.* 216 In Iuce of rose. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/1 Oyle of Rose, *rodolium*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1149 Three ounces of essence of rose. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 63 The rocks should flow with honey, and the briars bloom with rose.

2. A rose-plant, rose-bush, or rose-tree.

In early quots. not clearly distinguishable from sense 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 108 Þis smelle is Crist, clepid plantinge of rose in Jerico. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 67 Roses..are diverslie planted. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1080 We haue in our London gardens one of the red Roses, whose flowers are..of great estimation. 1664 EVELYN *Kalend. Hort.* 69 In mid June Inoculate Jasmine, Roses, and some other rare shrubs. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree*, The Rose deserves as much care as any Shrub that grows in a Garden. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rosa*, The next Sort of Rose which flowers in the open Air, is the Cinnamon. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1824) 892 Roses require some attention to pruning. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 137 The first prize for twenty Roses in pots. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 142/2, I have a green Rose, evidently a climber.

b. *Austr.* A name given to the 'scrub-vine' (*Bauera rubioides*), and to a shrub (*Boronia serrulata*) of the order *Rutaceæ*.

1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl. s.v., Rose, Australian, *Boronia serrulata*. *Ibid.*, Rose, River (Tasm.), *Bauera rubioides*. 1891 W. TILLEY *Wild West Tasmania* 7 (Morris), The..troublesome Bauera shrub; whose gnarled branches have earned for it the..expressive name of 'tangle-foot' or 'leg ropes'. [It] has been named by Spicer the 'Native Rose'.

3. With defining term prefixed (denoting either one of the numerous varieties of the common rose, or some other plant), as *Alpine, apple, Ayrshire, Banksian,* etc.

The more important of these, as *blush-, brier-, cabbage-, canker-, China-, Christmas-rose*, etc., are treated under the first element or as main words. Only a few of the many others in use are illustrated here.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 495/2 The..*Alpine inermous rose, grows five or six feet high. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree*, There are two other sorts of Striped Roses,..one of which is call'd the York and Lancaster Rose, and the other, the *Apple Rose. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 42 The *Ayrshire Rose..is merely a seedling hybrid from our Rosa arvensis. *Ibid.* 52 The true *Banksian Roses are not adapted for pillar roses..: they require a wall. 1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* 8 *R. Banksiæ* is the type of a restricted..section of climbing roses, natives of China; known in gardens as Banksian roses. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 20 Hybrid China roses..owe their origin to the China, Tea-scented Noisette and *Bourbon roses. *Ibid.* 50 The *Boursault Rose (Rosa Alpina)...This is a most distinct group of roses, with long, reddish flexible shoots. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 33/1 Indian or *Chinese rose. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 68 The common Chinese Rose, (Rosa indica), and the crimson Chinese Rose, or Rosa semperflorens. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree*, The best Season in England to plant *Dutch Roses. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 33/2 *Eglantine rose, or sweet briar. 1647 HEXHAM I, An *Eglantire Rose. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 165 The *Ever-green Rose, that grows like wild Eglantine. 1844 KITTO *Phys. Hist. Palestine* vii. 284 The principal species in that country are..the hundred-leaved (or damask) rose, the yellow rose, and the evergreen rose. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree*, The *hundred-leav'd Rose, without smell. 1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* 6 *R. Damascena, R. Gallica*, and *R. centifolia*, constitute together the section of *Centifolium*, or hundred-leaved roses. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 87 The single *Macartney Rose was brought from China, in 1795, by Lord Macartney. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 32/2 *Marbled rose. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 495/1 Marbled rose.., having.. large, double, finely-marbled, red flowers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 499/1 The seeds having been carried by the French to their West India settlements, it hath thence obtained the name of *Martinico-rose. 1807 *Miller's Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rosa*, Double China Rose, commonly called in the West Indies, Martinico Rose. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree*, The *Yellow Rose has broad Leaves of a yellow Lemon Colour, and has no smell.

b. With defining term (genitive phrase) added: **Rose of the Alps,** one of a small species of shrubs, *Rhododendron hirsutum* or *R. ferrugineum*, natives of the Alps; Alpine rose. **Rose of Cayenne**: (see quot. 1874). **Rose of heaven,** a beautiful garden-flower, *Lychnis* or *Viscaria Cœli-rosa*. **Rose of Jerusalem,** a species of Amomum (see quot. 1598). **Rose of May,** the common white narcissus; poets' narcissus (*N. poeticus*). **Rose of the mount,** a variety of peony. **Rose of the prime,** the primrose. **Rose of Sienna,** Indian mallow. **Rose of the Virgin,** the rose of Jericho. **Rose of the World,** (*a*) a variety of the common rose; (*b*) a handsome rose-coloured flower, *Camellia japonica Rosa-mundi*. Also ROSE OF JERICHO, ROSE OF SHARON.

1598 FLORIO, *Amomo*, a sweete-smelling shrub in Armenia with leaues like the vine, called our Ladies Rose, or the Rose of Ierusalem, or Garden Pepper. 1611 COTGR., *Rose de nostre Dame*, Rose of the mount, Knights Bloome, Peonie, Pionie. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 137 Here plucks the Cowslips, Roses of the Prime, There Lavander, sweet Marjoram and Thyme. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* ix. 121 There is a rose of Ierusalem, which is milk white, and called..Amomum. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose (Wild)*, The Indian and Japan Mallows;.. it's more known by the Name of the Rose of Sienna. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rosa*, The Rose of the World, or *Rosa Mundi*. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 790/1 Rose of Heaven, *Lychnis Coeli-Rosa*. *Ibid.*, Rose of the World. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 337/1 Numerous superstitions are connected with this plant, which is called *Rosa Mariæ*, or *Rose of the Virgin*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 991/1 Rose of the Alps. *Ibid.*, Rose of May. 1874 — Suppl. s.v., Rose of Cayenne, *Licaria guianensis*; or, according to some authorities, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*.

II. In allusive, emblematic, or figurative uses.

4. a. The flower as distinguished by its surpassing beauty, fragrance, or rich red colour.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo readnes þære rosan lixeþ on þe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1423 Se rudie & se reade ilitet eauereuch leor as lilie ileid to rose. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9927 It castes lem ouer al sa bright..Als ros þat es als in springing. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 613 *Cleopatra*, Sche was fayr as is the Rose in may. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 161, I was reddere in rode þan rose in þe rayne. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 854 The blude..As roise ragit on rise, Our ran thair riche vedis. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 28 Your Colour (I warrant you) is as red as any Rose. *a* 1732 GAY *New Song on New Similies* 55 Sweet as a rose her breath and lips. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. ix, Red as a rose is she. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race*, The old men are as red as roses, and still handsome.

b. With reference to the prickles (commonly called *thorns*) of the bush on which the flower grows. Also *fig.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 2 Sept., He wæs cristen læce, ond he eardode in hæðenra midlene swa swa rose sio wyrt bið on þorna midlynæ. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 444 Þe rose also myd hire rude þat cumeþ of þe þorne wode. *c* 1300 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6794 As þe rose springþ of þe brer þat ssarp & kene is. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 That was a Rose is thanne a thorn. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. ix, There is no rose..in garden, but there be sum thorne. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 1 As the rose amonge the thornes, so is my loue amonge the daughters. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xl. 46 Sen peircing pyks ar kyndlie with the rose. 1611 COTGR. s.v., No Rose without a prickle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 256 Flours of all hue, and without Thorn the Rose. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xviii, To gather life's roses, unscathed by the briar. 1882 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 174/1 Herself a rose,..She bore the Rose and felt the thorn.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 546 The king had said..That ane rose of his chaplet Wes faldyn. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* 186, I pray for all the hertis dull, That..has no curage at the rose to pull. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 21, I toke hir for a rose, but she breedth a burre. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 587 Of all vertewis, lufe is the crop and rois. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 24 None must pluck the Redrose of her prime, But he that gaynes her with a golden voyce. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 285 The passage from earth to heauen is not strowed with roses. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* III. 5, I saw that every morning..God made Himself an awful rose of dawn. 1877 — *Harold* III. i, The Saints are virgins; They love the white rose of virginity. 1899 W. E. NORRIS *G. Ingilby* vi, '[Entertaining] is not all roses, you see', the girl remarked.

d. *Bed of roses*: (cf. BED *sb.* 6 b).

[*a* 1593 MARLOWE *Pass. Shepherd* iii, There will I make thee a bed of Roses. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp., Upon Eliz. Herrick*, In thy bed of Roses, then,..Sleep, while we hide thee from the light. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* v. ii, Think'st thou I lie on beds of roses here.]

1806 *Cobbett's Parl. Deb.* VII. 1243 So that he..does not imagine the directors lay on a 'bed of roses'. 1895 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XLIV. 396/2 These border commands were no beds of roses.

5. *transf.* A peerless or matchless person; a paragon; *esp.* a woman of great beauty, excellence, or virtue. Also const. *of*.

Frequently used, *esp.* in early examples, to designate the Virgin Mary.

a 1400 *Minor Poems from Vernon MS.* XXVIII. 41 Heil Rose hizest of hyde and hewe. 1412 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 2974, I 3ow beseche, O goodly fresche rose, Myn emprise to bringen to an ende. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6440 Of Religioun he was þe rose. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 253 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 175 To put downe Richard, that sweet louely Rose, And plant this Thorne. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 157 Oh Rose of May, Deere Maid, kinde Sister, sweet Ophelia. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXIII. 86 The same Priest..began to sing aloud these words 'Virgin, you are a Rose'. 1683 *Whip for Devil* 118 By all the most blessed Names of the Virgin.., beautiful Soul, blessed Rose. 1720 T. M. tr. *Horstius' Parad. Soul* (1772) 453 Mystical Rose, Pray for us. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* i, *Miss.* Well; here's a Rose between two Nettles. *Nevernut.* No, Madam; ..here's a Nettle between two Roses. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiv, A Saxon heiress of large possessions.., a rose of loveliness, and a jewel of wealth. 1872 in Mrs. Somerville *Personal Recoll.* IV. (1874) 61 They called her the 'Rose of Jedwood'. 1882 [see 4 b].

6. *Eng. Hist.* The flower, white or red, which was respectively the badge, emblem, or symbol of the rival Houses of York and Lancaster. Also *transf.*, the parties thus symbolized.

Wars of the Roses, the civil wars in the fifteenth century between the Yorkists and Lancastrians.

For the reputed adoption of the emblem, see Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 27 ff.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 1 Grace shal him [Prince Henry] well enclose, Whiche by true right sprange

of the reed rose. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 37 Cryst saue Kyng Henry the viii., our royall kyng, The red rose in honour to florysh and spryng! 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 64 Whose marriages conioyn'd the White-rose and the Red. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. v. 378 The Red rose might become White, by losing so much bloud, and the White rose Red by shedding it. 1738 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 120 It proved a lucky Day to the White Rose of York and made the Red Rose of Lancaster look pale and wan. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* vii, The civil discords so dreadfully prosecuted in the wars of the White and Red Roses. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 274 Henry VII, combining the interests of the rival roses.

b. As the emblem of England. Cf. 12 c.

1629 B. JONSON *Underwoods, To E. Filmer*, Who did this Knot compose Again hath brought the Lily to the Rose. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *German Lairdie* ii, He's pu'd the rose o' the English loons,..But our thistle top will jag his thumbs.

7. *Under the rose*, privately, in secret, in strict confidence; SUB ROSA. Also *transf.* (quot. 1876).

So early mod.Du. *onder de roose* (Kilian), MLG. *under der rosen*, G. *unter der rose*: there is reason to believe that the phrase originated in Germany.

1546 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 200 The sayde questyons were asked with lysence, and that yt shulde remayn under the rosse, that is to say, to remayn under the bourde, and no more to be rehersyd. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* II. iii, If this make us speak Bold words, anon, 'tis all under the Rose Forgotten. 1644 HOWELL *Parables Times* 147 Being all under the Rose they had privilege to speak all things with freedom. 1687 T. BROWN in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 131 Where under the Pulpit, as under the Rose, we may say what we please against either State or Church. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 112. 3/1 But when we with caution a secret Disclose, We cry Be it spoken (Sir) under the Rose. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 62 In Congress we are bound to secrecy. But, under the rose, I believe that ten thousand men will be maintained in the Massachusetts. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Why, ye are to understand,..I speak amang friends, and under the rose. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxviii, This fine fellow, whom he believed to be his cousin under the rose.

b. In allusions to the above phrase.

1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* Wks. 1775 II. 51 The rose is ever understood over the drinking-room, and a glass is the surest turnkey to the lips. 1890 *Ch. Times* 21 Feb., If these persons are well informed (and some of them are very near the rose) the prospect of legislation is not too brilliant.

III. As a designation of colour.

8. A delicate red or light crimson colour.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rose, colour. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Colour*, The same blue, with red half in grain, makes amaranth, tan-colour, and dry rose. 1761 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 234 Did they, no matter how, disturb their cloaths; Or, over lilied, add a little rose! 1834-6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 463/1 Several different shades of enamel colours, rose, red, and brown. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 286 One great mountain that soaked up all the rose of sunset. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 548/1 The flowers..bright magenta shaded with warm rose.

9. Chiefly *pl.* The fresh pink or ruddy hue of the complexion, esp. in young women.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 129 How now my loue? Why is your cheek so pale? How chance the Roses there do fade so fast? 1607 EARL STIRLING *Y. Cæsar* III. ii, I see the Roses fading in thy face. 1622–1713 [see LILY 3]. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. i, Then the roses on those cheeks are shaded with a sort of velvet down, that gives a delicacy to the glow of health. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xvi. 266 In Anna's cheek revived the faded rose. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 172 The fresh country ladies had to be warned against spoiling their natural roses with paint.

10. *The rose*, a popular term for a local inflammatory cutaneous disease, frequently accompanied by fever, in which the skin assumes a deep red colour; erysipelas; St. Anthony's fire.

Perhaps originally from Dutch or German.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 286/1 If then anye man get the Rose or anye other inflammation. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxi. 134 There are other humours which fall into the Knee, even as the Rose or Anthonies Fire useth to fall. 1788 *Med. Comm.* II. 182 The Rose, or Erysipelas of the extremities, is commonly preceded by lowness. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 105/2 Erysipelas..is known in popular language by the name of *the Rose*, from the colour of the skin. 1900 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surg.* XI. 209 Local cyanosis, although less common than local roses, is often quite as definitely in association with the too liberal use of alcoholic beverages.

transf. 1799 W. BUTTER (*title*), On the Venereal Rose.

11. †**a.** A rose-coloured wine. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 þerfore a pipe of coloure de rose þou kepe..; the reboyle to Rakke to þe lies of þe rose, þat shalle be his amendynge.

b. A rose-coloured or reddish variety of apple, pear, potato, etc.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 179 Alexandrian Roses I have not heard of. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 1434 Dessert Pears...Rose, Thorny Rose. 1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 214 (Pears) *Summer Rose* (Epine Rose; Ognonet; Rose; Thorny Rose).—Fruit medium sized, oblate. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/7 Potatoes...Early Roses are the freest from blight.

IV. A figure or representation of the flower.

12. a. *Her.* A conventional design or figure representing this flower, usu. consisting of five lobes or petals.

13.. *Sir Beues* 3786 Here armes were riale of siȝt..; þe chaumpe of gold ful faire tolede, Portraid al wiþ rosen rede. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 469 My maister helmet in the myddes, with rede roses of my maisters armes. *a* 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *W. Armory* (1898) 6 Boscowne: Ermyn a rose gul[es]. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 170 b, The fielde Geules, a Rose, Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. ix, A rose gules Barbed and Seeded. 1675 [see CHEVRON *sb.*[1] 2]. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 57 The White Rose was the ancient bearing of the House of York, and the Red Rose that of Lancaster. 1722 A. NISBET *Syst. Her.* I. 379 Crest, an Hand issuing from a Cloud, and reaching down a Garland of Roses proper. 1864 [see BARBED *ppl. a.*[1] 3]. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 105.

b. A representation of the flower in needlework or painting.

1434 *E. E. Wills* 102 A whit couerkell with roses & flourdeluces. 1466 *Records* in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. i. 38 Item j vestment of blewe chamlet, enbraudet wᵗ whyte Roses. 1542 *Ibid.* 46 Item a vestement blwe Chamlet wᵗ rosis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 b, All the Copes and Vestementes wer..poudered with redde Roses purled with fine golde.

c. As an emblem of the houses of York or Lancaster, or of England. Cf. 6.

[*a* 1475 G. CHASTELLAIN *Chron.* Œuvres 1864 IV. 155 Un chevalier..portant le nouvel collier du roy, la rose blanche et le soleil.] 15.. *Sir Andrew Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 67 When he saw the Lion of England out blaisse, The sterne [*read* streemers] and the roose about his eye. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* II. 463 The twopenny pieces [of Jas. I] have a rose on one side, and a thistle on the other, crowned.

†**13.** A kind of cup or bowl. *Obs. rare.*

1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 112, I wil yᵗ William my sone haue..ij standing cuppis of a sute gilt, ij coveryd pecis callid rosis. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 469 Item, j. paire basyns, with gilt verges, and j. rose, with my maisters helmet enameled and gilt in the myddes.

14. A rose-shaped design of metal or other material; an imitation of a rose in metal-work, etc.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 469 Item, j. stondynge cuppe gilt, with j. kever, with j. rose in the toppe, weiyng xl unces. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 82 Item, ane vche of gold maid like ane ros of diamantis. *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Item pro ij rygges, roses, & key plattes, 16*d.* 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 293 For xxxᵗⁱᵉ dozen of Roases mowlded & guylded. 1611 COTGR., *Rosette*,..the Rose at the end of the cheeke of a bitt, next to the reynes. 1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 70 A Key with a Rose-turning pipe and two Roses, pierced through endwise through the Bitt thereof. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 173 In roses of diamonds, the Jewels oftentimes keep us from minding the flower and the enamel. 1706 STEVENS *Sp. Dict.*, *Rosèta*, a little Rose, such as is made upon curious Works in Silver, or the like to cover a rivet, or for such use. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* 54 Put on the upper crust with a hole in the middle, to be covered with a rose of the same paste. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 254/2 The fish..are..packed with the heads outwards in hogsheads, and a 'rose' of fish in the middle to keep the level.

b. *Golden rose*, an ornament of wrought gold, blessed by the pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and usually sent as a mark of favour to some notable Roman Catholic personage, city, or church. Also *ellipt.*

The ornament has been of various forms; the design finally adopted is a thorny branch with several leaves and flowers, surmounted by a principal rose—all of pure gold.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 50 The golden Rose, which the Pope had lately consecrated, he sendeth to Henry the eyghte. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 149 Vessels of gold and silver, Roses hallowed by the Pope (which these Princes hold for rich presents). 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Rose.* 1845 S. AUSTEN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 435 The legate..was at length prevailed upon to deliver to the elector the golden rose which had been entrusted to him. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 413/1 Among the recipients of the rose have been..Napoleon III, and Isabella II of Spain.

c. The card of a mariner's compass (? *obs.*), or of a barometer.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 The roses of the windes or pointes of the compasse. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 111 The inuention of the Sea-mans compas, consisting of a Rose, and a needle of steele. 1795 C. HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 The 32 lines in the rose or card of the compass.

d. A knot or ornamental device inserted in the sound-hole or the table of certain stringed instruments of the guitar type.

1676 MACE *Mus. Monum.* 49 The Knot or Rose in the Lute Belly, would be little and smoothly cut. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Lute*, In the middle of the Table is a Rose or Passage for the Sound. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 161/1 In the harpsichord and spinet there was usually but one soundhole with its rose.

e. *Arch.* = ROSETTE 2.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Abacus*, Some Ornament, as a Rose, or other Flower,..in the middle of each Arch. *Ibid.* s.v. *Capital*, Twisting round towards the middle of the Face of the Capital, and terminating in the Rose. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* s.v., The centre of the face of the abacus in the Corinthian capital is decorated with what is called a rose.

15. An ornamental knot of ribbon or other material in the shape of a rose, worn upon a shoe-front. Cf. ROSETTE 1.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 288 Two Prouinciall Roses on my rac'd Shooes. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 39 Silk stockings with roses and Garters suitable. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 484 Undress...—Coloured Slippers, and small Roses. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 42 The heir, with roses in his shoes, That night might village partner choose.

transf. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* II. i, All the yellow doublets, and great roses i' the towne will bee there.

b. A rosette worn on a cap or hat, *spec.* that of a clergyman. Also *Comb.*

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 190 How long has the Rose been part of the clerical habit? *Ibid.* 349 The rose, I apprehend, is peculiar to the English Clergy. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 147 The Clergyman wears a rose in his hat. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxviii. 402 A rose of lace lay on the table, it had been taken from the cap of Theophilus. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Lett. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 277/1 The Bishop of Winchester was a Curate; almost every rose-and-shovelman has been a Curate in his time.

16. †**a.** A kind of star-fish. *Obs.*—[1]

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 59 *Stellæ marinæ*,..Star-fishes, Roses.

b. (See quot. 1881.)

c 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 166 We see even now occasionally an all but circular 'rose' instead of a frill in some Owls. *Ibid.*, The round,..amply developed 'rose-frill'. 1881 J. C. LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* 184 The rose is formed by the feathers on the crown of the head growing out from the centre in regular form.

c. A formation suggestive of a rose; the circular protuberance round an animal's horn at its rise from the forehead; a growth around the eyes of certain birds.

1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv. 88 This most remarkable antler, characterised by the absence of a burr or rose. 1890 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 90 It [tetronerythrin] was first found in the so-called 'roses' around the eyes of certain birds by Dr. Wurm.

17. A perforated metal cap or nozzle attached to the spout of a watering-pot, etc., to distribute water in fine sprays; also, a perforated plate fitted on the orifice of a water-pipe, etc., to serve as a sprinkler or strainer.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. 251 This Vessel imitates exactly the Rain.., by shedding the Water it contains out of a Thousand little Holes that are in the Rose of it. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 230 Pieces of tubes.. with a rose, like that of a gardener's watering pot. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Rose*, or *Strainer*, a plate of copper or lead perforated with small holes, sometimes placed upon the heel of a pump to prevent any thing being sucked in which might choke the pump. 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 48 Use a rose on the tap for washing plates.

fig. 1861 A. WYNTER *Social Bees* 276 His whole body became in a few minutes one rose, from which the water previously imbibed transuded.

18. *ellipt.* **a.** = ROSE DIAMOND.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1330/4 Four Roses, cut in India, weighing 3 carrets ½, being good stones. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3930/4 One [Ring] with 13 Diamonds set in a Lozenge, Roses. 1786 H. WALPOLE in Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* (1865) II. 480, 4600 diamonds, all roses. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) I. 307/2 The brilliant and the rose lose in cutting and polishing somewhat less than half their weight. 1898 WIGLEY & STANSBIE *Art Goldsm.* 132 Roses are often cut with fewer facets than are shown in the illustration.

b. A rose-window.

1823 PUGIN *Gothic Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Rose-window*, The gable-windows of many of the English churches may boldly claim a comparison with the finest roses. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iii. *Cathedral*, See, too, the Rose, above the western portal.., The perfect flower of Gothic loveliness! 1905 BOND *Gothic Archit.* 517 In France the rose was first put under a circular arch.

c. = ROSE-NAIL.

1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 206 A thinner sort, called *fine rose*, are used in pine and other soft woods. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 165/2 Thus we have the names tacks, sprigs, and brads for very small nails; rose, clasp, and clout, according to the form of head.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

19. Attributive: **a.** In general uses, as *rose-amateur*, *-bloom*, *-flower*, *-form*, etc.

1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 19 Hybrid Provence roses are very robust and..useful to the *rose amateur. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxv, *Rose-bloom fell on her hands, together prest. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3061 (Kölbing), Violet & *rose flour Woneþ þan in maidens bour. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 57 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 Take an hand-full of rose-flowris. 1731 MEAD *Wks.* (1775) 372 To rub it often with vinegar, in which rose-flowers.. have been infused. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 564 Perpendicular section of a Rose-flower. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Opulus*, The Flowers consist of one Leaf, which expands in a circular *Rose Form. 1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* 95 The *rose grower must never confound together the idea of a climbing with that of a pillar rose. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 125 A *Rose-hip may be likened to a strawberry turned inside out. ? 1803 COLERIDGE *Recoll. Love* iv, As when a mother doth explore The *rose-mark on her long-lost child. 1850 OGILVIE, *Rose-bug*, a winged insect..which feeds on *rose-petals. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xxiv. 14, I was exalted..as a *rose-plant in Iericho. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1824) 892 Rose-plants should be a year in pots.. when it is intended to force them. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 93 As for *Rose-rewes, the earth ought to be digged and opened about the roots. 1632 SHERWOOD, A *rose-still, *rosaire*. 1675 WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 150 Then put it in a Rose-Still, with slices of Lemon-peel. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 324 þis man was passand ferd & compuncte, for als mekull as it was not *rose tyme. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 82 It sold for a high price.., when first sent forth to the *rose world.

b. In the sense of 'used for cultivating roses', 'overgrown, overspread with roses', 'bordered with roses', as *rose-arbour*, *-bank*, *-bed*, *-garden*, *-walk*, †*-yard*, etc.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Rosier*, a *Rose arbour. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rosal*, a *rosebanke. *a* 1849 BEDDOES *Wolfram's Dirge*, On a rose-bank to lie dreaming With folded eye. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* xxiii. 8 *Rosetis*, *rosbeddum. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. vii, Knights..whose worth must be tried in the field, not vnder a Rose-bed or in garden-plot. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xiii. 418 Save where the pine..on the rose-beds threw a softening

shade. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. vi. 16 Winding walks along *rose-borders led. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xxiii, The song of the nightingale will sooner blight the *rose-bower she loves. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxix. 13 Florish as the *rose garden, synge a songe of prayse. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, Poor Lady Crawley's rose-garden became the dreariest wilderness. 1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. II. 72/2 [He] has a perfectly green rose in flower in his new *rose-house. 1708 Kersey, *Rosere*, a *Rose-plat. *c*1765 T. Fllovd *Tartarian T.* (1785) 55/2 Gulpenhe has placed a large dyke at the end of the *rose-walk. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 A *Rose 3erde, *rosetum.* 1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Roseyarde where roses growe, *rosier.*

c. In sense 'made of roses', as *rose-crown, -crants, -garland, -wreath.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 708 With lely and rose-cronis in hand. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 135, I sawgh ..on hir hede..Hir Rose garlonde, white and rede. 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 81 For Rose-garlondis and wodrove-garlondis on Saynt Barnebes day. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vii. 8 For the victor a bull, and all his heid Of ..rois garlandis reid Buskit full weill. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 271 When thou hadst stoln her daintie rose Corance And pluck'd the flow'r of her virginitie. 1643 A. Ross *Mel Helic.* 106 A Rose-crown was more fit For thee, and Thorns for this of mine.

d. In sense 'made from roses', 'flavoured or scented with essence of roses', as *rose-camphor, -honey, -oil, -powder, -sugar*, etc.

1552 Turner *Herbal* II. u iij, Rose oyle conforteth the same partes that the stilled water of roses doth. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 129 The best way to eate them is with Rose-sugar. 1648 Hexham II, *Roosen-honigh*, rose-hony. 1657 T. Reeve *God's Plea for Nineveh* 123 Lawn, musks, civets, rosepowders, gessamy butter, complexion waters. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ointment*, To have Rose Ointment, Take..fresh red Roses pounded [etc.]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1149 The most fashionable toilet soaps are, the rose, the *bouquet* [etc.]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 160/1 A dirty oil results, which on standing for some time forms several distinct layers, the upper one of which is sold as rose-oil. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl., Rose-camphor*, one of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. 1883 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 771/2 Rose Brandy, for flavouring Cakes and Puddings. *Ibid.* 772/1 Rose tea in some complaints is a useful tonic.

e. In sense 'designed or made in the form of a rose', as *rose-band, -boss, -knot, -lashing*, etc.

1510 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 263 Also yt is ordeynd rose bandes and fillettes and other carrifying wark. 1611 Florio, *Rosette*, little Roses; also Rose purles or worke in bone-lace. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Knot*, The principal of these are the diamond-knot, the rose-knot, the wall-knot. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 13 The foot-ropes..should be..seized to the boom by a rose-seizing through an eye-splice. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts & Sci., Rose Ornament*, a common ornament in cornices, around apertures, and in other parts of Gothic architecture. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Rose-Lashing*, this lashing is middled, and passed opposite ways; when finished, the ends appear as if coiled round the crossings. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xi. 199 On the flat wall itself runs a large pattern like a continued W, with a large rose boss between each angle.

20. Attrib., in sense 'having the colour of a rose', passing into *adj.*, rosy, roseate, rose-coloured.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xcix, The snows above The very Glaciers have his colours caught, And sun-set into rose-hues sees them wrought. 1830 Tennyson *Adeline* 7 Thy rose-lips and full blue eyes Take the heart from out my breast. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxi[i], She was ordinarily pale, with a faint rose tinge in her cheeks. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 48 The roselight of the morning sun.

b. Used predicatively.

1833 Tennyson *Pal. of Art* 169 The lights, rose, amber, emerald, blue. 1871 J. Hay *Pike County Ball.* (1880) 54 A sky as glad as the smile of Heaven Blushed rose o'er the minster-glades.

c. With names of colours: cf. Rose-pink, -red.

1812 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 434 Green Parrakeet, with rose-blue head. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 232 Among the best were Ivery's Prince Albert [petunia], rose-crimson. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 58/2 Flowers large, semi-double, delicate rose-lilac.

21. Parasynthetic: **a.** With reference to colour, as *rose-bellied, -enamelled, -faced, -fingered*, etc.

1809 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VII. 377 **Rose-bellied crow.* *a* 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. xcix, That sweete aire which is Morne's messenger, with *rose-enameld skies. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. ii, Rays of living fire flame over the rose-enamelled East. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 321 Golden-sandalled feet, that glow .. Like *rose-ensanguined ivory. 1847 Webster, **Rose-faced.* 1884 Tennyson *Becket* Prol., The rosefaced minion of the King. 1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 11 *Rose-fingred Dame no sooner had put out Nights twinckling fires. 1838 W. Maginn *Homeric Ball.* (1850) 25 Until the rose-fingered queen of day Sprang from the dawn. 1812 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 434 **Rose-headed parrakeet*... Green Parrakeet, with rose-blue head, black throat and collar. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 140 Flowing beneath her *rose-hued zone. 1875 M. Collins *Blacksmith & Sch.* I. 274 The eye is aroused by the beauty of her *rose-tinged cheek. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 247 She said, and, turning off, reflected sheen From her *rose-tinted neck.

b. With reference to form, as *rose-flowered, -headed, -leaved*, etc.

1703 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 456 *Rose podded Rest-harrow*. .. Grows a Foot and half high. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Pæonia*, The dwarf rose-flowered winter piony. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 597 Preventing the beans from becoming what is termed rose-headed. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 189 By the bloom wherein thou dwellest, As in a rose-leaved nest. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 135 Boat-nails..are..generally rose-headed. 1887 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 495 The true German Geranium Oil or Oil of Rose-leaved Geranium.

22. **a.** Similative, as *rose-bright, -carved, -cut, -fragrant, -fresh*, etc.

1609 J. Davies (Heref.) *Holy Roode* cxxv, Yet Rose-sweet is the ingresse to these Briers. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, When they serve them up, they range them handsomly upon a Dish Roseways. *Ibid.* s.v. *Rasberry-Bush*, Five Leaves rose-wise. 1773 Goldsm. *She Stoops to Conq.* III, A parcel of old-fashioned rose and table-cut things. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* VI. xxiii, Blaz'd every rose-carved buttress fair. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xiv. 138, I could sit and set that rose-bright smile, Until it seem to grow immortal there. 1887 G. Meredith *Ball. & Poems* 155 This body stood rose-warm in the courts. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 336 Antonia, cool, glistening, delicately robed, and rose-fresh.

b. Instrumental, as *rose-clad, -covered*, etc.

1869 S. R. Hole *Bk. about Roses* 142 Now we have passed through the *Rose-clad walls—through the Rose-wreathed colonnades and courts of the outer palace. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* IV. xxvi. § 71. 615 The *rose-covered fields of Fayoum..were..visited. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. 542 May still raigns, and *rose-crown'd Zephyrus..makes the green trees to buss. 1849 M. Arnold *Mycerinus* 93 Here came the king, holding high feast, at morn Rose-crown'd. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 405 So far..That she a *rose-hedged garden could behold. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 1029 An extream Fever..wanly did displace The *Rose-mixt-Lillies in her lovely face. 1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 820 His cheek became..fair, As *rose-o'er-shadowed lilies are. 1869 *Rose-wreathed [see *rose-clad*].

c. With vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs., as *rose-bearing, -diffusing, -gathering*, etc.

1756 Dyer *Fleece* I. 470 A drear abode! from rose diffusing hours. 1863 S. R. Hole in *Gardeners' Ann.* 109 One of the chief charms of rose-growing is the frequent..arrival of New Roses. 1869 — *Bk. about Roses* 87 The teaching of those Rose-loving brothers over the Border. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* ii, He had never paused in his rose-gathering.

23. Special combs.: **rose-berry**, a hip; **rose-bit** (see quots.); **rose-box**, a box for holding roses; **rose-burner**, = Rosette 5c; **rose-catarrh**, *U.S.*, rose-cold or rose-fever; **rose-cistern**, one receiving the rose of a pump; **rose-clinch**, a kind of nail (see quot. 1875); also *attrib.*; **rose-cold**, *U.S.*, a kind of fever resembling hay-fever; † **rose-cross** [F. *rose-croix*], = Rosicrucian *a.*; † **rose-cup**, = sense 13; **rose-draught**, a drink made from or with the essence of roses; **rose-encrinite**, a rose-like fossil crinoid; **rose-eyed**, *a.* (see Pin-eyed *a.*); **rose-fever**, *U.S.*, the rose-cold; **rose-gall**, an excrescence produced on the dog-rose, etc., by certain insects; † **rose-garland**, a form of still; † **rose-gold** (?); **rose hatband**, a hatband decorated with a rosette; **rose-head**, (*a*) a kind of nail (see quot. 1835); (*b*) an instrument used in dentistry; **rose-hip**, = *rose-berry*; **rose-iron**, an iron-glance or hæmatite, occurring in rosette-like groups of tabular crystal found in Switzerland (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*); † **rose-key**, a key in which the end of the hollow stem is of a rose-shaped pattern; † **rose-knight**, ? a Rosicrucian; **rose-lathe**, a rose-engine; **rose-nozzle**, = sense 17; † **rose-parley**, pleasant conversation or discourse; **rose-pear** (see quot. 1708); † **rose-pence**, coin of low value, bearing the figure of a rose, issued for currency in Ireland; † **rose-pipe**, the shaft or stem of a rose-key; **rose-point**, point-lace exhibiting the raised pattern of a conventional rose; **rose-pump**, one having a rose at the shaft-end; **rose-ring** (see quot. and sense 18a); **rose-spot**, *Path.*, a red spot characteristic of certain fevers; **rose-sprinkler**, = sense 17; † **rose-stone** (see quot.); **rose-work**, work produced by or turned in a rose-engine; the process by which this work is produced; also *attrib.*

1856 Capern *Poems* 76, I track'd her where hawthorn and *roseberries burn To vie with the holly's rich glow. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 178 Among them [*sc.* small fruits] may be noted red and black currants,..and rose-berries,..the fruit of the *Rosa cinnamomea*. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 565 The *rose-bit..is..very much used for light finishing cuts, in brass, iron, and steel; the extremity is cylindrical,..and the end is cut into teeth like a countersink. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret Cutting* 70 A rose-bit is a conical piece of steel, cut into a coarse file, and used for sloping off the edges of the screw-holes, so that the screw-head may not project above the metal. There is another kind of rose-bit for wood-work. 1863 S. R. Hole in *Gardeners' Ann.* 5 *Rose-boxes and tubes are ordered from London. 1879 Webster *Suppl.* s.v. *Burner*, *Rose-burner. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Rose-catarrh. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 170 A pump, that conveys the water from the *rose cistern to the tye pump. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 206 *Rose-clench is a sort much used in ship and boat-building. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1506/1 Rose-clinch nail; rose head, square point, either clinched or riveted down on a washer or rove. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Rose-cold. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 377 Two forms [of hay-fever], one called the rose cold or June cold, corresponding to the affection known in England. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 216 The *Rose-crosse knowledge which is much like that, A Tarrying-iron for fooles to labour at. 1438 *Will of Matilda Lane* (Somerset Ho.), My salt saler and my ij *Rose cowppes be delyvered to William Kirketon and to John Kirketon. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40 One might as well take a *rose-draught for the plague. 1882 Ogilvie, *Rhodocrinus*,.. the *rose-encrinites. 1884 J. E. Taylor *Sagacity & Mor. Plants* 79 Common people have long distinguished such Primroses under the names of 'pin-eyed' and '*Rose-eyed'. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Hay-fever*..is also called..hay-cold, rose-cold, and *rose-fever. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 306 In America the affection is sometimes called 'rose fever'. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., **Rose galls*,..certain unnatural productions of the *rosa sylvestris*, or dog rose. 1822 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (1824) 893 Some..are attacked by the *Cynips rosæ*, which, by puncturing the bark, occasions the production of rose-galls. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* b iv, Ye shall dystylle in common stylla toryes named *Rose-garlandys. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4408/4 Lost.., a Gold Watch,..with a *Rose-Gold Chain. *Ibid.* No. 5464/3 A *Rose Hat-band about his Hat. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* I. 862/2 To form the heads of horse-nails, called *rose heads. 1859 J. Tomes *Dental Surg.* 344 The rose-head is very serviceable in reducing to a cylindrical form the ragged opening of a small cavity. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent.* (1663) E 3 b, A *Rose Key. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Affl. Consc.* (1640) 266 Let..all the Physitians in the World, even the *Rose-Knights, as they call themselves, lay all their heads together for the cure. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Rose-lathe. 1879 Goode *Anim. Res. & Fisheries U. S.* 247 *Rose-nozzles (for washing eggs). 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Shee claspt my righthand, her sweet *rose parlye thus adding. 1611 Cotgr., *Poire d'eau rose*, the *Rose-Peare. 1708 Kersey, *Rose-pear*, a kind of Pear whose Pulp eats short, and is ripe in August and September. 1556 *Proclam.* 19 Sept. in *Tudor Proclam.* (1897), Their sayde Maiesties..do will and commaunde that all *rose pence shall..be no more receyued nor taken for lawe-full..monye, within thys their realme of England, or any other their domynyons excepte..Irelande. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent.* § 44 To make a Key of a Chamber door, which to your sight hath its Wards and *Rose-pipe but Paper-thick. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1944. 132 *Rose-point and pillow lace. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 454/2 Spanish Point, or Spanish Guipure à Bride, or Rose Point, is a Needle Lace. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 170 Old fire engine *rose pumps. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 139/1 And the diameters of the tie and rose lift pumps were 11 inches. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4121/4 Lost, ..a *Rose Ring, with a..Brilliant in the middle, set round with..small Diamonds. 1888 Fagge & Pye-Smyth *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 172 It is often impossible to say.. whether they are really *rose-spots or..ordinary pimples. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* III. 22 The rubber tubing over the washing tank was removed, and a *rose sprinkler attached to the faucet. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Names of Rough Stones [*i.e.* diamonds]. A *Rose Stone, if round; if long, a Fossel. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 241 Of *Rose-work, &c. Rose-Work Turning, or Works of any other Figure, are performed..after the same manner as Oval Work is made. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 81 Watch-cases, snuff-boxes, and various sorts of trinkets, are sometimes formed by what is called rose-work.

b. In names of plants, flowers, etc.: **rose acacia**, a tree (*Robinia hispida*) having rose-coloured flowers; the American moss-locust; **rose box**, a plant of the genus *Cotoneaster* (*Cent. Dict.*); **rose briar**, a rose-bush or rose-tree; † **rose elder**, the Guelder rose; **rose geranium**, a rose-scented species of geranium, *Pelargonium capitatum*; **rose laurel**, the oleander; **rose lichen**, a kind of lichen, *Parmelia kamtschadalis*, used for giving a perfume and rosy hue to the fabric in calico-printing; **rose lily**, **lupine** (see quots.); **rose mallow**, (*a*) the hollyhock, *Althæa* (or *Malva*) *rosea*; (*b*) the genus *Hibiscus* of the N.O. *Malvaceæ*; a plant of this genus; **rose oak**, ? some Indian species of rhododendron; † **rose parsley**, a species of anemone, *A. hortensis*; † **rose pea**, a species of garden pea cultivated in the 18th century; **rose plantain**, the name of several species of plantain (see quots.); **rose poppy**, the corn rose; † **rose ribwort**, the rose plantain; **rose snowball tree**, **tangle**, **tulip** (see quots.); **rose vine**, *U.S.*, a climbing rose; **rose-willow**, one of several species of salicaceous trees or shrubs, as *Salix helix*, *S. rosea*, or *S. purpurea*; **rose-withy** (see quot.). Also Rose-apple, -bay, etc.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Robinia*, *Robinia hispida*, *rose acacia, or robinia. 1852 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 129 The acacias (rose acacias) under my window..are not yet leafless. 1598 Florio, *Rosaio*, *Rosaro*, a *rose bryer. 1840 Hor. Smith *Cromwell* I. 109 A coppice,..matted with wild rose-briars. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1237 The *Rose Elder groweth in gardens, and..is called in Latine, *Sambucus rosea*, and *Sambucus aquatica*, being doubtlesse a kind of the..water Elder. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xxxiii, A few violets, mignonette, and one very luxuriant *rose-geranium. 1885 Lady Brassey *In the Trades* 426 The rose-geranium is here [in the Bermudas] called the 'graveyard geranium', probably from the fact that it is grown in all the churchyards on the island. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 56 *Nerion*..maye be called in englishe Rose bay tree or *rose Laurel. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 110 The bright rose-laurels trembled in the air. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 30 If he stopped to pick *Rose-lichen, or molest the leeches quick. 1831 M. Russell *Egypt* (1832) 488 The *rose-lily of the Nile, or the Egyptian bean,..is the *nymphæa nelumbo* of Linnæus. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lupinus*, The *Rose Lupine. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 229 *L[upinus] Pilosus*. Rose Lupine.., Corolla pale flesh-colour, standard red. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, *Malva rosea*: *Rose Mallow, or Hollyhock. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 115 A pollen-grain..of Hibiscus or Rose-Mallow, studded with prickly points. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* 43 Lower grew *rose-oaks and the great fir groves. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 13 Anemone groweth muche about Bon in Germany;..it is called of the common herbaries *Herba venti*, it may be called in english *rose perseley. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 227 This Argemony aforesaid hath leaues like to Anemony, *i.* Rose Persly or Windflowre: jagged they be in maner of garden Parsly. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Pease*, Tufted or

*Rose Pease, of two Sorts. 1726 B. Townsend *Compl. Seedsman* 5 The Rose Pea, or Crown Pea, brings a Bunch of Peasecods on the Top of the Plant, and no where else. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* 352 *Plantago Rosea*, *Rose Plantane. 1741 [see Plantain[1] 1 b]. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 120/2 The variety of Plantago media, called the Rose-plantain in gardens. 1648 Hexham II, *Koren-rose*, *Rose-poppie, that growes in Corne. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 342 *Rose Ribwoort hath many broade and long leaues. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 790/2 *Rose Snowball Tree, *Viburnum Opulus roseum*. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingdom* 23 *Ceramiaceæ*.—*Rosetangles...Seaweeds of a rose or purplish colour, seldom olive or violet. 1850 Ogilvie, **Rose-tulip*, a species of tulip, the *Tulipa rosea*. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Errand* (1883) 36 A little verandah, over which clambers a *rose-vine still wreathed with buds and blossoms. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1204 The *Rose Willow groweth vp likewise to the heighth and bignesse of a shrubbie tree;..the branches are many, whereupon do growe very many twigs of a reddish colour. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. I. 75 *note*, The scales of the ament in the *salix rosea*, rose-willow, grow into leaves. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 72 Rose Willow..owes its name..to certain rose-like expansions at the end of the branches. 1671 Skinner *Etym. Bot.*, *Rose-withy, *vel* Rose-bay; Willow-herb.

c. *Ent.* In the names of insects which frequent and feed upon the rose: **rose-aphis**, the plant-louse *Aphis* (or *Siphonophora*) *rosea*; **rose-beetle, bug**, the rose-chafer or rose-fly; **rose-cutter bee** (see quot.); **rose-fly**, the rose-chafer; **rose gall-fly**, an insect which produces galls on rose-leaves; **rose-grub, -maggot**, a grub or maggot of a rose-infesting insect; **rose-megachile**, a species of leaf-cutting insect (cf. *rose-cutter bee*); **rose plume**, a species of moth (see quot.); **rose sawfly**, a hymenopterous insect which lays its eggs in rose-leaves. Also Rose-chafer.

1806 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VI. I. 171 *Aphis Rosæ* or *Rose Aphis is very frequent during the summer months on the young shoots and buds of roses. 1783 Latham *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. I. 3 Buffon asserts their fondness for the *Rose Beetle [*scarabeus auratus*]. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 48/1 The most expensive beetles are the Cetonias, or Rose-beetles, of the Eastern Archipelago and Africa. *a* 1817 Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 398 An insect..not unlike a *rosebug in form, but in every respect handsomer. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 87 The much-dreaded rose-bug, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. 1864–5 J. G. Wood *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 177 These cells are made of rose-leaves, and are the work of the *Rose-cutter Bee (*Megachile Willoughbiella*). 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., **Rose-fly*, ..a peculiar species of fly found very frequently on rose bushes. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, Rose-fly. 1882 *Garden* 25 Nov. 469/1 Very nearly allied to the gall-flies of the Oak is the *Rose gall-fly. 1863 S. R. Hole in *Gardeners' Ann.* 17 When all looks green and healthful, he will be searching for that worm i' th' bud, the *rose grub. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 368 *Rose maggots are unusually plentiful. 1868 tr. *Figuier's Insect World* (1892) 366 *Rose Megachile (*Megachile centuncularis*). 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 231 The *Rose Plume (*Pterophorus rhododactylus*, Fabricius) appears in gardens, about roses. 1840 Hereman *Gardener's Libr.* II. 169 *Zaraca Fasciata*, Red-bodied *Rose Saw-Fly.

24. Special collocations in sense 20: **rose-aniline**, = Rosaniline; **rose breccia** (see quot. and Breccia); **rose-comb**, a flesh-coloured caruncle lying flat upon the head of certain fowls, as in the Sebright cock; also, a Sebright cock; hence *rose-combed* adj.; **rose copper** (see quot. 1706); **rose-ear**, a dog's ear so hanging as to expose the flesh-coloured inner side; **rose-fish**, a scorpænoid fish, *esp.* the Norway haddock, *Sebastes marinus*, or the red-fish; **rose-garnet**, *Min.*, a rose-red variety of garnet found in Mexico (*Encycl. Dict.*); **rose glass**, a rose-coloured kind of glass made in France (Knight); **†rose madrepore** (see quot.); **rose manganese**, *Min.*, rhodonite; **rose opal**, *Min.*, a rose-hued opal occurring with quincite (*Encycl. Dict.*); **rose pearl** (see quot.); **rose quartz**, *Min.*, a translucent variety of quartz, of a rose-red colour; **rose sparus**, a Mediterranean fish (see quot.); **rose wing**, (*a*) a species of moth with rosy wings; (*b*) a variety of pigeon.

1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Rose-aniline. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 453/2 *Antique *Rose Breccia*. Clear red ground with little spots of rose and black, others white. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Comb*, A *rose comb..is best illustrated in the Hamburg fowls. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1265 Black *rosecombed bantams, bred from noted prize winners. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. P 1 *Rose Copper is commonly accounted the softest. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rose-Copper*, a Copper melted several times, and separated from its gross and earthy Parts. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 823 The reverberatory furnace generally employed..for refining rose copper. 1883 G. Stables *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 61 **Rose-ear*.—In this ear the tip turns downwards and backwards, and the inner side is exposed. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Rose-fish. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 257 The Rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*, is conspicuous among cold-water fishes by its brilliant scarlet color. 1799 Shaw *Naturalist's Misc.* X. pl. 383 *Rose Madrepore...This is one of the most elegant of the ramified Madrepores, being, when recent, of a beautiful rose-color. 1856 Dana *Rudim. Treat. Min.* 72 Rhodonite (Manganese spar; *Rose manganese) is of a beautiful rose colour, inclining sometimes to violet. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 233 '*Rose Pearl'. This romantic name is given to a base of comparatively recent introduction..intended as a substitute for continuous gum. 1819 Bakewell *Introd. Min.* II. 241 *Rose-quartz. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 77/2 Red granite, hornblende and rose quartz,..being exceedingly abundant. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 407 **Rose sparus*...Size and shape of a Perch: colour most beautiful rose-red. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 46 The *Rose Wing (*Callimorpha rosea*, Latreille) appears [at] the end of June and beginning of July. *c* 1879 L. Wright *Pigeon Keeper* x. 127 In the neighbourhood of Birmingham many fanciers prefer the Mottle..with no other marking than the mottled shoulder: these are often called Rosewings.

b. In names of birds: **rose cockatoo**, the rose-breasted cockatoo; **rose fly-catcher**, an American rose-coloured fly-catching warbler, as *Cardellina rubra* or *C. rubrifrons* (*Cent. Dict.*); **so rose fly-catching warbler**; **rose linnet, lintie**, (*a*) the red-breasted linnet; (*b*) the redpole; **rose ouzel**, the rose-coloured ouzel; **rose parrakeet**, = Nonpareil 5 b (*Encycl. Dict.* 1886, s.v. *Parrakeet*); **rose pastor**, the rose ouzel; **rose pigeon** (see quot.); **rose starling**, the rose-coloured ouzel; **rose tanager, warbler** (see quots.).

1899 W. T. Greene *Cage-birds* 78 The *Rose, or Rosy-breasted Cockatoo is a common Australian species, that is often palmed off on the unwary as a 'Grey Parrot'. 1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 314 *Cardellina*,..*Rose Fly-Catching Warblers. 1825 Jamieson, **Rose-lintie*, the red-breasted linnet. 1827 Fleming *Brit. Anim.* 85 *Fringilla Linaria*, Rose Linnet. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Nat.* xiii. 260 The Reed Warbler, the Rose Linnet, the Twite..bred in suitable localities round the loch. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 436 *Rose ouzel (*Pastor roseus*). 1887 A. C. Smith *Birds Wilts.* 214 In England it [the Rose-coloured Pastor] has been styled the 'Rose Ouzel'. 1841 Selby in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 253 *Rose-pastor, killed at Tweedmouth. 1819 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. I. 42 *Rose pigeon (*Columba miniata*)..; the under parts of the body of a hoary red. 1857 *Zoologist* XV. 5669 A young *rose-starling flew..into the room. 1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 318 *P[yranga] æstiva*...*Rose Tanager. Summer Red-Bird. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Cardellina*, *C. rubra* is the *rose warbler, entirely red;..found in Texas and southward.

Rose (rōuz), *v.*[1] [f. Rose *sb.*; in sense 4 after F. *roser*.]

†1. *intr.* To blossom like a rose. *Obs.*—[1]

The text has *ryseth*, but the rime requires *roseth*.

14.. Lydg. *Goodly Ballad* in Thynne *Chaucer* (1532) 234 b, Myn herte welkeneth thus sone, anon it roseth; Now hotte, nowe colde, and efte in feruence.

2. *trans.* To colour like a rose; to make rosy. Usually in *pa. pple.*

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. xlvi, Ros'd all in lively crimsin ar thy cheeks. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 372 Her ruddy round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lillied, or of Lillies Rosed. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 512 When once set free again,..We can be ros'd and lilly'd in a minute. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vi. 324 She turn'd; the very nape of her white neck Was rosed with indignation. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* xxxi, Picotee's face was rosed over with the brilliance of some excitement.

3. To perfume with rose-scent.

1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. v, It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness.

4. To treat (wool, etc.) with a chemical mixture in order to impart a rosy tint.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 791 The wool is then removed and washed. It must be rosed the following day.

Rose, *v.*[2] *dial.* (See quots. and Ruse *v.*)

1825 J. Jennings *Dial. W. Eng., To Rose*, to drop out from the pod, or other seed vessel, when the seeds are over-ripe. 1847 Halliw. s.v., When the upper part of a quarry or well falls in, it is said *to rose in*.

Rose, pa. t. Rise *v.*; obs. f. Roose.

†Ro·seac, *a. Obs.*—[1] In 7 **roseack.** [f. L. *rose-us* + -ac.] Rose-like, rosy.

1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 173 Lips I relish richly roseack, Purely nectar and ambroseack.

†Roseager. *Sc. Obs.* [? Misuse of *rosager*, var. of Rosaker.] (See quot.)

1684 Symson *Galloway* in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S. H. S.) II. 103 Their Beir is commonly very oatie, and in some places mixt with darnel, which they call Roseager. *Ibid.*, This Roseager being narcotick occasions strangers to find fault with our ale.

Roseaker: see Rosaker.

Roseal (rōu·ziăl), *a.* Now *arch.* Also 6–7 **roseall, rosiall, 7 rosial.** [f. L. *rose-us* + -al, or from Rose *sb.* + -ial.]

1. = Roseate *a.* 1.

a. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xii, Beholding the rosiall colour, which was wont to be in his visage, tourned in to sallowe. 1595 *Blanchardine* (1890) 220 Seazing vpon the rosiall lips of his royall Queene. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 25 Then I must blame you, Ladie, you doe ill, To blast those Rosiall blossomes. 1636 Davenant *Wits* Wks. (1673) 187 The Stones are Rosial and Of the white Rock.

β. 1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 44 She whose roseall hue was staynde and hyd on euery cheeke. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, v. iii, The Roseall crosse is spred within thy field, A signe of peace. 1607 Dekker *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 209 By that blest flower Vpon whose roseal stalke our peace does grow. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 164 Sibilla Agrippa is to be drawn in a Roseall garment, a woman in years. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 242 Far in the roseal east, Aurora's seat. 1893 F. Thompson *Poems* 69 Child-angels, from your wings Fall the roseal hoverings..On the cheeks of Viola.

2. = Roseate *a.* 2.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 92/1 Cast vpon his sacred toome the roseall garlands gaie. 1893 F. Thompson *Poems* 59 They took the roseal chaplet up.

3. = Roseate *a.* 3.

a 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 135, I did but softly sip The Roseall juice of your reuiuing breath. 1652 Crashaw *Carmen Deo Nostro, Prayer*, The rich & roseall spring of those rare sweets.

Rose-alger: see Rosalger.

Rose-apple. [f. Rose *sb.* + Apple.]

†1. A kind of apple having rose-coloured flesh.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 510 Few Fruits are coloured Red within: The Queen-apple is: and another apple, called the Rose-apple. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 126 The Rose-Apple extremely resembles the *Apis* in all its outside.

2. a. A small tree of the genus *Eugenia* (esp. *E. Jambos*, *E. malaccensis*, and *E. aquea*), extensively grown in the tropics for its beautiful foliage and fruit. **b.** The edible, sweet-scented fruit of this tree, used for making preserves, etc.

1812 [see Jambo c]. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 65 The balsamic odour of the eastern fruits called the Jam-rosade and the Rose Apple. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvi, That with leaves like a great myrtle, and bright flesh-coloured fruit, [is] a Malacca-apple, or perhaps a Rose-apple. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 323 The islands also produce custard-apples, bread-fruit, rose-apples.

3. *Austr.* The Queensland or sweet plum, *Owenia cerasifera*. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 49.

Rose-a-ruby. Also 7 **rosarubie.** [App. f. Rose *sb.* and Ruby *sb.*] The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 310 Our London women do call it [Adonis flower] Rosearubie. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* 293 Some of our English Gentlewomen call it Rosarubie: we vsually call it Adonis flower. 1671 Skinner *Etym. Bot.*, Rose a Ruby, *Flos Adonis Ruber*. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Adonis*, There are three varieties of this plant [*sc.* Adonis], commonly called, 1. The common red bird's eye, or rose a ruby [etc.]. 1864 Prior *Plant-n.* 192.

Roseate (rōu·zi-ĕt), *a.* Also 6–7 **roseat, 7 rosiat.** [f. L. *rose-us* + -ate[2].]

1. Having the pink or light crimson hue of roses; rose-coloured, rose-red, rosy.

1589 Lodge *Scillaes Metam.* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 So maist thou..knit thy temples with a roseat twist. 1600 *Eng. Helicon* T j, The rich adorned rayes of roseate rising morne. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 784 The morn reveals the roseate East. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxv, The setting-rays tinged their snowy summits with a roseate hue. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 25 Through yon peaks of cloud-like snow The roseate sunlight quivers. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. 133 The roseate whiteness of ridged snow on Alps.

Comb. 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 305/2 Chest and belly roseate red. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornw.* xv. 502 Among the innumerable varieties of elvans..we may notice that which is roseate-tinted.

b. In names of birds, as *roseate spoonbill, tern, cockatoo.*

(*a*) 1785 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. I. 16 Roseate Spoonbill, *Platalea Ajaja*...The plumage is a fine rose-colour. 1838 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 188 The Roseate Spoonbill is found for the most part along the marshy and muddy borders of estuaries. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 264 Roseate Spoonbill. In full plumage rosy-red, whitening on neck.

(*b*) 1813 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl. s.v. *Tern*, The length of the Roseate Tern is only fifteen inches and a half. 1835 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* III. 296 Beautiful, indeed, are Terns of every kind, but the Roseate excels the rest. 1862 C. A. Johns *Brit. Birds* 565 Roseate Terns have been discovered..in the mouth of the Clyde, Lancashire, and the Farn Islands.

(*c*) 1877 *Nature* 16 Aug. 336 A Roseate Cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*) from Australia.

2. Formed of, consisting of, roses. ? *Obs.*

1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 66 Devise sweet roseat coronets. 1630 Drayton *Muses' Elys.* Nymphal iii. 12 The most renown'd With curious Roseat Anadems are crown'd. 1742 Collins *Ode Mercy* 25 To thee we build a roseate bow'r. 1783 O'Keefe *Birth-Day* 22 With roseate chaplets crown'd.

†3. Rose-scented. *Obs. rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 643 Roseat Dews dispos'd All..to rest. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XXIII. 227 Celestial Venus hover'd o'er his Head, And roseate Unguents, heav'nly Fragrance! shed.

4. *fig.* Rosy; happy, smiling.

1873 W. Black *Pr. of Thule* v. 77 How bright, and roseate, and happy she looked. 1887 Stevenson *Misadv. J. Nicholson* v, At which meal the re-assembled family were to sit roseate.

b. Rose-coloured, optimistic.

1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 195 A very roseate account of the empire. 1881 Gold. Smith *Lect. & Ess.* 261 A persuasive person who could depict the merits of his scheme with roseate but delusive eloquence.

Hence **Ro·seately** *adv.*

1834 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 556 Hope is like the first blush of dawn, roseately beautiful. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 128 The golden bars..Soon leave the earth, but linger roseately.

Ro·seate, *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

†1. *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

1611 Florio, *Roseggiare*,..to roseate, to flower or bud as Roses.

2. *trans.* To render roseate or rosy.

1852 W. Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. ix. 100 He was a fine example of a rubicund Scotchman; fattened and roseated in London. 1898 Talmage in *Christian Her.* 20 Apr. 344/4 The millennial June which shall roseate all the earth.

Rose-bay. [f. Rose *sb.* + Bay *sb.*[1]]

1. The oleander or rose-laurel, *Nerium Oleander*. Also *rose-bay tree*.

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 56 Nerion, other-

wyse called Rhododendron.., maye be called in englishe Rose bay tree or rose Laurel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1220 Rose-Baie is a small shrub of a gallant shewe like the Baie tree. *Ibid.*, This plant is named..Rose Tree, Rose Baie, Rose Baie tree. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 331 The Flowers seem to resemble the Oleander or Rose-Bay. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Most hired Gardeners are apt to lay the Branches of Rose-Bays,..preferring their own Advantage to their Master's Pleasure, who would delight in seeing a Rose-Bay-Tree adorn'd with Branches at the Foot. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 458 *Nerium Oleander*, Rose Bay-tree...This splendid shrub is common in Palestine.

2. a. The rhododendron (and azalea). **b.** A tree or plant of this genus.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 306 Bay, Mountain Rose, *Rhododendrum. Ibid.* 325 Rose Bay, Dwarf, *Rhododendron.* 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* II. 239 *Azalea procumbens*,..Trailing Rosebay. Highland mountains. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 164 Rhododendron,..sometimes called mountain laurel or rose-bay. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 376 *Rhododendron maximum*, American Rose Bay. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 498 Purple rhododendron or mountain rose-bay (*R. Catawbiense*).

3. The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*. Also *attrib.*

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Bot.*, Rose-withy, *vel* Rose-bay; Willow-herb. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rose Bay Willowherb, *Epilobium.* 1777 JACOB *Catal. Pl. Faversham* 66. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 262 *Epilobium angustifolium*...Willow Herb. Rose-bay. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 280 *Epilobium angustifolium* (Rose Bay, or Flowering Willow).

Rose-breasted, *a. Ornith.* [f. ROSE *sb.*] Having a breast of a rosy or carmine hue. In the names of various birds, as *rose-breasted cockatoo, finch, fly-catcher, grosbeak*, etc.

1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. II. 223 Rose-breasted Fly Catcher...N.S. Wales. 1810 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 135 The Rose-breasted Grosbeak is..thirteen inches in extent. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* viii. 272 The rose-breasted cockatoo (*Cocatua eos*, Gould) visited the patches of fresh burnt grass. 1859–63 J. G. WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 192 The Rose-breasted Nyctiornis, or Red-faced Night-feeder. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 348 *Carpodacus frontalis rhodocolpus*,..Rose-Breasted Finch. *Ibid.* 389 *Zamelodia ludoviciana*,..Rose-Breasted Song Grosbeak.

Ro·sebud. Also **rose-bud.** [f. ROSE *sb.*]

1. The bud of a rose; the flower of a rose before it opens. Also *fig.*

1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* ii. 8 Let vs crowne our selues with Rose buds. 1647 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple, Tear* iv, Such a Pearle as this is..The Rose buds sweet lip kisses. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1587 The parted lip, Like the red-rose bud moist with morning-dew. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 129 The rose-tree..was covered with leaves and rose-buds. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 33 Her..mouth, like the wet rose-bud, was brimful of something like poetry. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 12 Rosebuds reddening where the calyx split.

attrib. 1798 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tales Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 407 Her rosebud-lips expanded with a smile. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *M'selle Ixe* v, Her rosebud-like beauty.

2. *transf.* A pretty maiden; a girl in the first bloom of womanhood; also as a term of endearment. Cf. BUD *sb.*[1] 3 b.

c 1790 BURNS *To Miss Cruikshank* 1 Beauteous rose-bud, young and gay, Blooming on thy early May. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 162 Two sister nymphs,..Twin rose-buds bursting into bloom. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. vi, My fair rose-bud—A trifle over-blown, but not less sweet—I have been pining for you.

b. *U.S.* A débutante. In quots. *attrib.*

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 544/2 The girls have gone to a 'rose-bud' dinner. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 582 They flutter their brief hour in society...Some of them hold on like grim death to rosebud privileges.

3. *Rosebud-nail*: (see quot.).

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Rose-bud Nails*, are small round-headed nails, driven in the centre of the roses of the plates.

4. *Sc.* Some kind of small sea-shell.

1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1895) 242 The lady teachers wandered about and..explored with their classes the great shell-heaps for 'rosebuds' and 'legs of mutton'.

Ro·se-bush. [f. ROSE *sb.* + BUSH *sb.*[1]]

1. A bush of the rose kind. Also *attrib.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. (1592) 296 There is not here so faire and sweet a Rosebush, which hath not very sharpe pricks. 1611 COTGR., *Rosier*, a Rose-tree, Rose-bush, Rose-brier. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), This way of procuring autumnal roses will, in most rose bushes, fail. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 259 The Buds of Rose-bushes. *c* 1765 FLLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 65/2 A spring..takes it's source from the foot of a rose-bush. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) III. 68 Here I am now planting garden-enclosures, rose-bushes,..and resolute to become a mountaineer. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii, Her hands were guaranteed from the thorns of her favourite rose-bushes by a pair of gauntlets. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 244/2 A deep valley, where great trees were reduced to a rose-bush size.

2. *Austr.* A kind of timber-tree (see quot.).

1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 532 *Eupomatia laurina*, ..'Rose-bush', or 'Balwarra'. A small tree. The wood is soft, close, coarse-grained, and of a yellowish-brown colour.

Rose-cake. [f. ROSE *sb.*]

†**1.** A preparation of rose-petals in the form of a cake, used as a perfume, etc. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Rosata*, a rose cake. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 91 Calves marrow with an equal quantity of whay, Oyl, Rose-cake and an Egge, do soften the hardness of the cheeks and eye-lids. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess., Country Bridegroom*, He must savour of gallantry a little; though he perfume the Table with Rose-cake. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 271 The experience of the growing of Moths out of the Seeds of Lavender, and Worms in Rose-cakes. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rose-water*, The rose-leaves, remaining at the bottom of the still, are kept under the name of rose-cakes for a perfume.

2. (See quot. and ROSETTE 3.) ? *Obs.*

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 4 When they are smelted and cast into a solid form, if Lead, they call them Pigs;..if Copper, Rose-cakes.

3. A kind of sweetmeat (see quot.).

1902 MRS. RATTRAY *Sweetmeat-Making* 114 Rose Cake. ..Flavour with oil of roses, and colour with cochineal.

Rose-ca·mpion. [f. ROSE *sb.* + CAMPION 2.] A pretty garden-plant of the genus *Lychnis* or *Agrostemma*, having rose-coloured flowers; esp. *L.* or *A. coronaria*; mullein-pink.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rosecampyon a floure. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 79 The third is called Thryallis, and Rosecampi[on] in englishe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 560 Plants, that..have a Kinde of Downey or Velvet Rine, upon their Leaves; as Rose-Campion. 1688 [see CAMPION 2]. 1728 GARDINER *Rapin on Gardens* (ed. 3) I. 35 Æthiopis, Woolfbane, red Rose-campions rise. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 65 Rose campion (*agrostemma*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 700/2 *Coronaria*, in which the calyx is thickened in fruit; the Rose Campion (*Lychnis coronaria*) is a good example. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tournament* 234 Glowing in all colours, the live grass, Rose-campion,..poppy, glanced About the revels.

Ro·se-cha·fer. *Ent.* Also 8 **chaffer.** [f. ROSE *sb.* + CHAFER 1.] A beetle of the genus *Cetonia* (esp. *C. aurata*), of a burnished green or copper colour, frequenting roses and in the grub-state very destructive to vegetation; the rose-fly.

1704 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* iii. § 23 *Scarabæus pectinarius viridis*,..the Rose Chaffer. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 321 Those enemies of vegetable beauty the rose-chafers (*Cetonia aurata*). 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 779 The *Cetonia aurata*, Green rosechafer, is found on the flowers of the turnip plant. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 200 In Britain we have only four kinds of Cetoniides; they are called Rose-chafers.

Rose-cheeked, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.*]

1. Having ruddy or rose-coloured cheeks; rosy-cheeked.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* i, Rose-cheek'd Adonis hied him to the chase. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 86 Bring downe Rose-cheekt youth to the Tubfast, and the Diet. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. App. xcix, Fair comely bodies, goodly beautifi'd, Snow-limb'd, rose-cheek'd. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Daughter* 133 Rosecheekt, roselipt, half-sly, half-shy, You would, and would not, little one.

2. *Ornith. Rose-cheeked kingfisher*, an Ethiopian species, *Ispidina picta*.

1868–71 R. B. SHARPE *Monograph Alcedinidae* 141.

Ro·se-co·lour, *sb.* Also **rose colour.** [f. ROSE *sb.* or *a.*]

1. The colour of a rose; rosy or crimson tint or hue. Also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* xv. 8 She forsothe thurȝshed the chere with rose colour [1388 colour of roosis]. 1526 TINDALE *Revelation* xvii. 4 And the woman was arayed in purple and rose color. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Amethistus*, The more rose colour the better. 1611 FLORIO, *Rodite*, a precious stone of a Rose-colour. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, The Turkish or Bizantine [anemone], of a Rose-colour. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 318 [It is] called Rosiclea by mineralogists, from its rose-colour appearance. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus*, etc. 222 The blood contained in the left ventricle..was of a rose colour. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 452 Body shaded with rose-colour, and silvery. 1856 DANA *Rudim. Treat. Min.* 72 Rhodonite..is of a beautiful rose colour, inclining sometimes to violet.

transf. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol., Farming*, The farmer's office is..important, but you must not try to paint him in rose-colour. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 419/1 Lawson..was inclined to see things in rose-color.

2. *fig.* A pleasant or attractive experience or outlook. (So F. *couleur de rose*: see COULEUR.)

1883 LORD R. GOWER *My Reminisc.* I. 313 Even a fashionable painter's life is not all rose colour. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 222 A canoe trip cannot be warranted to be all rose-colour more than any other human undertaking.

So **Ro·se-co·lour** *v.* (see quot.). *rare*[−1].

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 11 As for this beast, he hathe allready rose coloured him self a great while with sayntes blood.

Ro·se-co·loured, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.*]

1. Having the pink or light crimson colour of a rose; roseate, rosy.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xvii. 3, I sawe a woman sytt apon a rose colored best. 1580 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 578 Strengthen her hand..to double into the bosom of that rose-coloured whore that [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. (1614) 733 First coloured blacke, then ash-coloured, then rose-coloured, then red. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., The..drawers..are of a thin rose-coloured damask. 1789 PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 323 A dry, spongy, violet pulp, from which a rose-coloured pigment may be prepared. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 59 Several rose-coloured protuberances..beyond the dark limb of the moon. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 131 A second basin..has its bottom covered by..rose-coloured salt-crystals.

b. In specific names, as *rose-coloured algæ, cow-bird, flounder, ouzel, pastor, pelican, sea-anemone, spoonbill, starling, thrush, vervain*: see quots. and the sbs., and cf. ROSE *sb.* 23, 24, ROSEATE *a.* 1 b.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 717 *Rhodosporeæ, Floridæ*, or *Rose-coloured Algæ. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 613 The *Rose-coloured Cow-bird (*Turdus roseus* Linn.) is about the size of the Spotted Starling. 1795 SHAW *Naturalist's Miscellany* VII. pl. 238 The *Rose-coloured Flounder. 1766–1832 [see OUZEL 2 b and PASTOR *sb.* 4]. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 52 The Rose-coloured Pastor is an accidental visiter to this country. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis of Birds* III. II. 579 *Rose-coloured Pelican, the plumage wholly of a rose-colour. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (1813) III. 425 The *Rose-coloured Sea Anemone. On this species the Abbé Dicquemaire made several experiments, to ascertain its powers of production. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* (1892) 325 The *Rose-coloured spoonbill, a native of South America, the plumage of which possesses the most beautiful tints. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 51 *Turdus roseus*, *Rose-coloured Starling. 1792 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. Index, *Rose-colored Thrush. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 136 *V. Aubletia.* *Rose-coloured Vervain...Flowers pink or crimson, numerous, in stalked heads.

†**2.** Clad in red or scarlet robes. *Obs.*[−1]

1546 *Gasser's Prognost.* D 5b, The roase coulered persons subject to Jupiter, as Patriarches, Cardinalles,..shalbe had in much estimation and honour.

3. *fig.* Characterized by cheerful optimism, or tendency to regard matters in a highly favourable or attractive light.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. 102 Oxford was a sort of Utopia to the Captain...He continued..to behold towers, and quadrangles, and chapels,..through rose-coloured spectacles. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 165 All the facts of the case that might chance to interfere with the rose-coloured view of the 'Company of Jesus' that is habitual to him. 1875 MRS. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. vii. 84 This rose-coloured condition of things did not last.

Hence **Rose-co·lourist,** one who takes a rose-coloured view of things. *nonce-word.*

1852 C. READE *Peg Woffington* (1853) 135 'This day, in particular, is a happy one,' added the rose colourist.

Rosecrucian, obs. form of ROSICRUCIAN.

Ro·se-cut, *a.* and *sb.* Also **rose cut.** [ROSE *sb.* 18.] Of diamonds: (see quots.).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts.* 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1322 The rose cut consists of triangular facets arranged upon and around a central hexagon. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 536/1 Vertical and lateral appearance of rose-cut diamond. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 165/2 The rose cut.. is given to stones which have too little depth to be cut as brilliants; it has the whole upper curved surface covered with equilateral triangles.

Rosed (rōuzd), *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.* or *v.*[1]]

†**1. a.** Flavoured or compounded with rose-petals. **b.** Rose-scented. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) II. 7 If ye take it inwarde, you must take it wyth rosed honye or wyth rose leaues. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 234 A rosed breath, from lips more rosie proceeding. 1643 A. ROSS *Mel Helic.* 168 If Musk, Perfume, or rosed air, Or Balm could vaporate from thee. 1652 CADEMAN *Distiller of London* 147 The same quantity drunk with rosed Honey looseth the Belly.

2. Rendered red or rosy in colour; rose-coloured, rose-hued. (Cf. ROSE *v.*[1] 2.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. And.* II. iv. 24 Alas, a Crimson riuer of warme blood..Doth rise and fall betweene thy Rosed lips. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 134 He was a bridegroom, for whom the rosed Alps rolled out a panorama of illimitable felicity.

3. Adorned with representations of roses. Also *fig.*

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 143 A settee..covered in faded rosed-over tapestry. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 70 The rosed and starred Revolving Twelves [*sc.* hours].

4. Of a watering-pot: Having or provided with a (specified kind of) rose. In quots. *fine-rosed.*

1850 *Beck's Florist* Mar. 67 They are watered with a little chilled water (using a fine-rosed pot). 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 95 Made damp at pleasure by watering from a very fine rosed watering pot.

Rose di·amond. [f. ROSE *sb.*] A nearly hemispherical flat-bottomed diamond, having the upper surface cut into many triangular facets or planes; a rose-cut diamond.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 A Rose Diamond that is very thick, it's good to set it close. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4154/3 A large pair of Rose Earings, with a large Diamond in each, set round with 12 small Rose Diamonds. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 437 Six dozen of buttons and six dozen of button-holes of rose diamonds. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1322 Diamonds that have defects are split by cleavage, and the pieces are cut into rose diamonds. 1898 WIGLEY & STANSBIE *Art Goldsm.* 132 Rose diamonds are frequently cut from rough chips.

attrib. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4300/3 A Pair of Rose Diamond Ear-Rings. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 142 A ring of silver, with false stones in it, like a rose-diamond ring.

Rose-drop. [f. ROSE *sb.* + DROP *sb.*]

†**1.** An ear-drop forming a rose-setting. *Obs.*[−1]

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4300/3 A Pair of Rose Diamond Ear-Rings, with Rose Drops, containing 36 Rose Diamonds.

2. *Med.* (See quot., and cf. *rosy-drop.*)

1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 188 *Gutta Rosacea*, Rose-Drop, is an Eruption upon the Skin, chiefly in the Face, which marks it with red Blotches or Wheals of a red Colour. 1851 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*

3. A kind of lozenge or sweet (see quots.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rose-drop*, ..a lozenge flavoured with rose essence. 1889 R. WELLS *Bread & Biscuit Baker's Assist.* 72 Rose Drops..are made as in the preceding case. Flavour with essence of rose and colour with cochineal.

†**Rosee.** Also **rose, roseye.** [ad. OF. *rosé*, f. *rose* ROSE *sb.*] A dish flavoured with rose-petals.

1381 in Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 105 For to make Rosee. Tak the flowris of Rosys..and..bray hem wel in a

morter [etc.]. *Ibid.* 43. *c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* No. 52 Rosee. Take thyk mylke,..Cast þerto suger.., Dates ymynced [etc.],..seeth it, and alye it with flours of white Rosis. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Roseye.—Take..Red Rosys, an grynd fayre in a morter with Almaunde mylke.

Ro·se-e·ngine. [f. Rose *sb.*] An appendage to a turning-lathe by means of which curvilinear or intricate patterns can be engraved.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1161 Coloured transparent glass is applied as enamel in silver and gold bijouterie, previously bright-cut in the metal with the graver or the rose-engine. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 424/2 Holding the headstock steady when the rose-engine is to be used as a common lathe. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 549/1 A straight-line chuck is used in a rose-engine when the patterns are to be made to follow a straight instead of a circular direction.

attrib. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 168/1 Rose-engine turning. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 778/2 The rose-engine lathe differs from the common lathe in this [etc.].

Roseer(e, obs. ff. Roser. **Rose-hill:** see Rosella [1]. **Rosei,** variant of Rezai.

Ro·seine. *Chem.* Also **rosein.** [f. L. *rosĕus* + -ine [5], -in [1].] One of the red salts derived from rosaniline; *spec.* acetate of rosaniline.

1862 Hofmann in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 5 Mr. Nicholson designates the pure base of the red colouring matter by the name of Roseine. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 449 When treated with peroxide of lead and sulphuric acid, aniline furnishes a delicate rose colour, which Dr. D. Price has called *roseine.* 1883 *Science* II. 143/2 Indigo, carmine, and roseine, mixed so as to produce the same tint.

† **Rosel.** *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *rosel* (mod.F. *roseau*).] A reed.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 68 A .. feble feer, þat vnnethes may to-brenne rosels and smal chippys.

Ro·se-leaf. [f. Rose *sb.* + Leaf *sb.*] The leaf of a rose; usually, a rose-petal.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 905 And many a rose-leef ful long Was entermedled ther-among. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 228 A garlond on his hed of rose leuys Stekid al with lylye flourys newe. 1562 Turner *Herbal* (1568) II. 7 You must take it wyth rosed honye or wyth rose leaues. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iv, Seest thou the Rose-leaues fall vngathered? 1721 Young *Revenge* II. i, In ceaseless tears, and blushing with her love.., like a rose-leaf wet with morning dew. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 334 Take the distilled rose-leaves, from which all the spirit and oil is extracted. 1821 Shelley *Music, when soft voices die* 5 Rose leaves, when the rose is dead, Are heaped for the beloved's bed. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 294 That soft hand-pressure, like a pad of rose-leaves.

Comb. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 156 The Rose Leaf Roller (*Lozotænia Rosana,* Stephens) appears the middle of June, in gardens about rose-trees.

fig. 1851 Thackeray in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 132/2 A very little domestic roseleaf rumpled puts me off my work. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 63 The velvet rose leaf of her cheek. 1897 Miss Kingsley *W. Africa* 489 It is sad to think of this thorn being added to the rose-leaves of a West Coast chief's life.

Ro·seless, *a.* [f. Rose *sb.*] Without or destitute of roses; pale, colourless.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 52 Her cheek was roseless and emaciated. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 28/3 In this Roseless season it is pleasant to be able to pick bunches of white Roses, or what looks like them.

Roselet [1] (rōu·zlĕt). Forms: 5 roslett, 6 roselette, 9 roselet. [f. Rose *sb.* + -let.] A little rose; a figure or representation of this; † spec. in *Her.* (see quot. 1562).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iij b, The threde baage is roslettys. 1562 Legh *Armory* (1597) 37 The third badge are Roselettes, that is to say single Roses, that haue but v. leaues a peece. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 1/3 She rapidly gathers the simple open-hearted roselets wherever she can spy them.

So **Ro·selette.** *rare*—[1].

1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 196 To take these roselettes for the Tudor flower would be a great mistake.

‖ **Roselet** [2]. [Norman dial.] The sand-smelt. (Cf. Roseret.)

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 212 The roselet (*atherina presbyter*), a kind of smelt, is abundant and delicious.

Ro·se-like, *a.* [f. Rose *sb.* + -like 1.] Resembling a rose in colour, appearance, or fragrance.

1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Roselyke, of the coloure of a rose, *rosaicque.* 1601 Markham *Mary Magd. Lament.* Pref. 74 Marie shewes to maids..How they should weepe, and decke their rose-like cheekes, With showers of greefe. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, As the Thrush,.. black-bird, saxatile,..double-coloured, roselike, brassilian and indian stare. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1869 The Rose-like parts were not near so large upon the little Leaves. 1705 Gardiner *Rapin on Gardens* (1728) I. 28 Drest in white Robes she spreads a Rose-like Bloom. 1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 1010 The rose-like hues which flow From sunset o'er the Alpine snow. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 978/1 It [the genus *Rhodorrhiza*] derives its name from the rose-like smell peculiar to the rootstocks.

Rose-lipped, *a.* Also **-lipt.** [f. Rose *sb.* + Lipped *ppl. a.*] Having lips of a rosy hue.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 63 Turne thy complexion there: Patience, thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. 1750 Warton *Ode to Fancy* 56 Where Laughter rose-lipp'd Hebe leads. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 165 See, as the rose-lipt Almé weave the dance, To melting airs they move, in amorous play. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* lxxxi, His pretty mouth ..Lay half way open like a rose-lipp'd shell. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* liv, For many a rose-lipt maiden And many a lightfoot lad.

Roselite (rōu·zĕləit). *Min.* [f. Prof. G. *Rose,* a German mineralogist (1798–1873) + -lite.] A rare hydrous arsenate of cobalt and calcium, of vitreous lustre, found in rose-red crystals at Schneeberg in Saxony.

1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 485/2 Roselite?..Occurs in attached crystals on greyish quartz. Primary form a Right rhombic prism. 1857 Dana *Man. Min.* (1862) 268 *Roselite,* a rose-red mineral, related to, if not identical with, cobalt bloom. 1875 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVIII. 240 On the crystalline form of roselite.

Rose·lla [1]. [App. for *Rose-hiller,* f. *Rose-hill,* Paramatta near Sydney: see Morris *Austral Eng.*] The rose parakeet of Australia, *Platycercus eximius.*

1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* III. 80 The common white cockatoo, and the Moreton Bay Rosella parrot, were very numerous. 1881 *Chequered Career* 167 The bright-plumaged parraquets and rosellas that are so familiar to the Australian eye.

Rose·lla [2], **rose·lle.** Also **rozelle.** [Perh. a corruption of the French name *l'oseille* (sorrel) *de Guinée.*] The red or Indian sorrel, *Hibiscus sabdariffa.*

1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 164 (*India.*) Fields of the beautifully rosy-tinted roselle. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Roselle...*Its calyxes..are much employed for making tarts, jellies, and refreshing drinks: a fibre, also known as gayal fibre, is obtained from the stem. 1887 Mrs. Daly *Digging & Squatting* 122 Rosellas we grew most successfully...My mother managed to invent Rosella syrup, one of our most refreshing beverages. 1890 Watt *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* IV. 243 The seeds of the Rozelle are used medicinally.

Rose-malloes, variant of Rasamala.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rose-malloes,* a name in Bombay for the liquid storax obtained from *Liquidambar orientale* of Miller. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 718/2 An American *Liquidambar* also produces a rose-malloes-like exudation.

Rosemary (rōu·zmări). Forms: 5 **rose mary,** 6 **rosmary,** 6–7 **rosemarie** (6 **-ye**), 7 **rosemery**; 6– **rosemary.** [An alteration of Rosmarine, ad. L. *rōs marīnus* or late L. *rōsmarīnum* (neut.), whence also It. *rosmarino,* F. *romarin* (OF. *romm-, roum-, rosmarin, rosamerine*), Prov. and Cat. *romani(n),* Pg. *rosmaninho* (Sp. *romero*), and in the Teut. languages, MDu. *rosemarine, -ijn* (Du. *ros-, rozemarijn*), MHG. *rôsenmarîn, roszmarin* (G. *rosmarin*), MSw. *rosemarin* (Sw. and Da. *rosmarin*).

The L. name, which also appears as *marinus rōs, rōs maris,* and simply *rōs,* means 'sea-dew', which has been supposed to have reference to the plant growing near the sea. In English, as in some of the older Teut. forms, the first element has been assimilated to Rose *sb.*, and the second may have been taken as the name of the Virgin.]

1. An evergreen shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), of the N.O. *Labiatæ,* native to the south of Europe, the leaves of which have an agreeable fragrance, and have been much used in perfumery, and to some extent in medicine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rose mary, herbe (*K.* rose-maryne), *rosmarinus, rosa marina.* 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 980 The ruddy rosary, The souerayne rosemary, The praty strawbery. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 263 Rosemary floureth twise a yeare, once in the spring time of the yeare, and secondarily in August. 1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 114 Rosemary which had wont to be sold for 12. pence an armefull, went now for six shillings a handfull. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* (1682) 17 Some Vegetables lose their Smell, as Roses; others, keep it, as Rosemary. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 211 Aromatick Herbs, as Thyme, Rosemary, Lavender, and the like. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. (1794) 125 If you compare the flowers of sage and rosemary together, you will find them agree in most..particulars. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 190 It has been long ago asserted that wax may easily be gathered from the leaves of Rosemary. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/1 Rosemary..is employed in the form of lotion and wash for the hair. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. 115 Its sides were clothed with myrtle, aloe, and rosemary.

b. With pl. A plant or species of rosemary.

1866 *Cornhill Mag.* Nov. 537 A tangled growth of heaths and arbutus, and pines, and rosemaries.

2. In passages referring to the use of rosemary as an emblem, or on particular occasions (as funerals and weddings), or for decoration, etc.

(*a*) 1584 C. Robinson *Handefull Pleas. Delites* A ij b, Rosemarie is for remembrance, betweene vs daie and night. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 175 There's Rosemary, that's for Remembraunce. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* III. i, I dreamt last Night of Rosemary, that betokens Honour.

(*b*) 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 79 Sticke your Rosemarie On this faire Coarse, and as the custome is, And in her best array beare her to Church. 1682 *Will of Tooker* (Somerset Ho.), My body to the earth without any ceremony then Rosemary and wine. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 22 There goes a Funeral with the Men of Rosemary after it. 1725 Bourne in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) iii. 29 The carrying of Ivy, or Laurel, or Rosemary, or some of those Ever-Greens [at funerals], is an Emblem of the Soul's Immortality.

(*c*) 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Essays* II. l. [xlix.] Nn 6 As trim as a Brides rosemary. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* v. i, They passe as to the Wedding with Rosemary. 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wedding* v. i, Go get you in then, and let your husband dip the Rosemary.

(*d*) 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Kt. Burning Pestle* v. i, We will have..a good piece of beef, stuck with Rose-mary. 17.. *Boy & the Mantle* xxxvi. in Percy *Reliques,* Where stood a boar's head garnished With bayes and rosemaryе. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. Introd. 59 Then the grim boar's head frown'd on high, Crested with bays and rosemary. 1831 Lytton *E. Aram* I. v, The ale, and the cider with rosemary in the bowl, were incomparable potations.

3. Applied to various other plants, usually with qualifying word prefixed, as *golden, poet's, Spanish, wild rosemary*: (see quots.).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. vi. 1110 The Poets Rosemarie or Gardrobe, *Casia Poetica L'Obelij.* 1611 Cotgr., *Rosmarin sauvage,* (the red-branched) wild Rosemarie. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App.*, Spanish-Rosemary, a name sometimes given to the *Thymelæa* of botanists... Poet's-Rosemary, a name sometimes given to the *Cassia* of botanists. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rosemary, Wild, *Sedum. Ibid.,* Rosemary, Lesser Wild, *Andromeda.* 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 172 In Sweden the marsh sedum or wild rosemary takes the place of the hop. 1862 C. A. Johns *Brit. Birds* 426 A shrub (popularly known on the coast of Norfolk by the name of 'Rosemary'), the *Suæda fruticosa,* Shrubby Sea Blite, of botanists. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 396 *Cassinia lævis...* Called 'Wild Rosemary' in parts of Queensland. A rather slender shrub. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 395/2 Rosemary, Golden, name given in Tasmania to the plant *Oxylobium ellipticum.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *rosemary branch, camphor, flower, oil,* etc.

1551 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 187 Of a Rosemary braunche sente. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* B vj b, But as sone as she had gotten her desired pray, she gaue them a rosemarie wipe, dismissing them. 1611 Florio, *Rosmaro,..*also a Rosemary-tree. 1674 Petty *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 75 A foot square of a Rosemary-Field may be smelt one Perch or Rod. 1706 [see Hungary]. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Conserve of Rosemary Flowers, Essence of Rosemary, Rosemary-Water, &c. 1753 — Suppl. s.v. *Thymelæa,* Short rosemary-like leaves. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 170/2 It deposits a stearopten, or rosemary-camphor. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807/2 *Oil, Rosemary,* the volatile oil distilled from the branches of *Rosmarinus officinalis.*

b. *Rosemary-stones:* (see quot.).

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 155 A sort of friable stone of a deep yellow colour found *sparsim* in lumps amongst the stiffest and fattest Marles at Eardley.., used by the painters, and by the workmen all call'd by the general name of Rosemary-stones.

c. *Rosemary-leaved,* in plant-names.

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Myrtus,* Rosemary-leav'd Myrtle. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Thymelæa,* The rosemary-leaved African *Thymelæa,* with long flowers. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 34 Santolina,..Rosemary leaved. *Ibid.* 41 Lavender cotton,..Rosemary leaved. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 88 Rosemary-leaved Willow.

† **Ro·sen,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **rosene, rosyne.** [f. Rose *sb.* + -en [4].]

1. Formed or consisting of roses; pertaining to roses; distilled from roses.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 302 Ꝺenim þysse ylcan wyrte seaw aglaofotis mid rosenan ele ꝺemencged. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 845 His leef a rosen chapelet Had maad. *c* 1374 — *Boeth.* II. metr. iii. (1868) 39 Whan þe wode wexeþ redy of rosene floures. 1446 Lydg. *Nightingale Poems* (1900) 20 Gadre on an hepe these rosen-floures fyve.

2. Rose-coloured, rosy, roseate.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 334 þa betwux hancrede læg se halga wer ꝺeeꝺcucoꝺ, mid rose[n]um hiwe ofergoten. *a* 1100 *Anglo-Saxon Hymn.* (Surtees) 105 Mid ænlicum leohte & wlite rosenum. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Haupt *Zeitschrift* IX. 483 *In rosatum,* on rosenne [*altered to* ꝺerosedne]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. metr. iii. (1868) 39 Whan phebus ..bygynneþ to spreden his clerenesse with rosene chariettes. *Ibid.* III. metr. i. 64 Þe ꝺay..lediþ þe rosene horse of þe sonne. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 656 Er the sonne to-morwe be risen newe, And er he have ayein his rosen hewe. 1422–30 — *Troy-bk.* II. 3923 Allas! chaunged is hir rosen hewe!

Rosen, obs. form of Rosin.

Rose-nail. [f. Rose *sb.*] A wrought nail having a round head made with, or cut into, triangular facets.

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 177 Chair nails, Copper nails, rose nails, and saddle nails. 1660 *Book of Rates* s.v. *Nailes,* Copper nailes, Rose nailes, and Sadlers nailes. 1703 R. Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 212 Rose Nails..are drawn four-square in the Shank. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 206/1 Rose nails are made from 1½ to 40 lbs. per thousand. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 12/1 'A ten-pound rose' would signify a rose-nail, of which a thousand would weigh ten pounds.

Rosenante, var. of Rosinante.

† **Rosenet.** *Obs.*—[1] = Cornet *sb.*[1] 4.

1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* IV. 55 b, Open the rift with a Rosenet or drawer.

Rosennie, obs. form of Rosiny.

Rose noble. [f. Rose *sb.* + Noble *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. A gold coin current in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, being a variety of the noble with the figure of a rose stamped upon it, and of varying value at different times and places. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 64 A Franche croune and half a ross noble. 1488 *Ibid.* 90 Takin..the saim tyme, viij royse nobillis. 1494 Halyburton *Ledger* 51 A fardyn of a ros nobyll, price 3*s.* 4*d.* 1507 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 434 Thai prisit..the weicht of the Rose noble till tua merkis. 1553 *Extr. Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 274 Gevin to the provest for the wyld aventurs,..ane ross noble, iij[li] viij[s]. 1589 Wotton *Lett.* (1907) I. 235 In receiving my money at Stoade I took rose nobles after 20*s.* 4*d.* 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A 3, [The French] have thought to disgrace his whole storie, by calling him a Pensioner of England, and a man hired to write by the good Rose-nobles of England. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 29/1 The Rose Noble ..is also termed the Rose Royal, or the Royal of England. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A Queen Elizabeth's Piece of 35*s.* 3 Rose Nobles. 1726–31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 157 The double Rose-Noble, or Rose-Rial, which is a noble Medal. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxix, The knight cut short his argument, by throwing the landlord a rose-noble. 1853 Humphreys *Coin Collector's Man.* II. 449 There was also the old noble, now called the 'rose noble', to distinguish it from the George noble which had been newly issued. 1888

RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xli, There were Rose Nobles of Edward IV.

transf. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, *Capt.* Philaster. Cry my Rose nobles, cry. *All.* Philaster.

attrib. *a* **1668** DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Epil., You men with bright rose-noble hair. **1695** in J. W. *Drayton's Heroical Ep.* A iv, All is Standard, all Rose-noble Gold.

2. *dial.* or *local.* **a.** The hound's tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*). b. The figwort, *esp.* the knotted figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*).

1876– in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-names.* **1877** *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 46/1 *Scrophularia nodosa* is known by the name of 'rose-noble'. **1900** MCILROY *Craiglinnie Burn* ix, Salutary herbs, such as rosenoble, dandelion,..and hoarhound.

Roseny, obs. form of ROSINY.

Roseo-, combining form, repr. L. *rose-us* in the sense 'rose-coloured', in names of various salts, alkalis, etc., as *roseochrome, -chromic, -chromium, -cobalt, -cobaltia, -rhodium.*

1853 *Chem. Gaz.* XI. 208 Fixed bases decompose the salts of roseocobaltia. **1857** *Ibid.* XV. 147 The salts of roseocobalt have a purely saline..taste. **1859** *Ibid.* XVII. 84 A new ammoniaco-metallic base, which the author calls roseochrome. **1889** MORLEY & MUIR *Watt's Dict. Chem.* II. 160 Roseochromium chloride. **1894** *Ibid.* IV. 407 Roseorhodium compounds.

Rose of Jericho. [Cf. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 14.]

1. A small annual cruciferous plant (*Anastatica hierochuntina*), native to the arid deserts of South-west Asia and North-east Africa, the dried fronds of which unfold under the influence of moisture; the resurrection plant, Mary's flower, or rose of the Virgin.

c **1400** *Three Kings Cologne* 90 In þis wey þat oure lady seynt Marie 3ede in to Egipt, and..þat sche come a3ene, growe drye roses þe wich be cleped þe roses of Ierico. **1548** TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 12 For lacke of that, thys rose of hierico semeth to be amomis. **1597** [see HEATH *sb.* 5 b]. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 Likewise the iuice of the herb Amomum [*marg.* Rose of Iericho]. **1687** LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 193 In the plain of Jericho, there are Roses of Jericho (as they call them)..., they blow not unless they be put into water, and then they blow in all seasons. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 86 The Roses of Jericho were not to be found at this season. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica.* **1849** BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 762 Rose of Jericho,..remarkable for the hygrometric property of the old withered annual stems. **1872** H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. 257 Like the rose of Jericho, which..is carried by the wind to some moist place where its seed may be sown.

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —°.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App., Rose of Jericho,* a name by which some call the *Hesperis.*

† **2.** *transf.* The Virgin Mary. *Obs. rare.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 This rose of Jericho, ther grewh non suyche in May. *Ibid.* 96 This Rose of Jericho fresshest on lyve. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* I. 13 This glorious maiden..of Ierico the sote rose Floure.

Rose of Sharon (ʃē·rɒn). [Heb. *Shārōn,* the name of a fertile level tract along the coast of Palestine between Joppa and Mount Carmel.]

1. a. An Eastern flower variously identified with the crocus, polyanthus narcissus, and cistus.

The identity of the flower is quite uncertain. The Hebrew word is *ḥabaṣṣeleth,* which the translators of the Revised Version explain as 'the autumn crocus'.

1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* ii. 1, I am the rose of Sharon, and the lillie of the valleys. **1764** CHURCHILL *Gotham* Poems 1767 II. 13 The Rose of Sharon which perfumes the Vale. *a* **1826** HEBER '*By cool Siloam's shady rill*' 4 How sweet the breath, beneath the hill, Of Sharon's dewy rose. **1835** V. MONRO *Ramble in Syria* I. 75 Unless the 'rose of Sharon' is the *Cistus roseus* of Linnæus, which grows abundantly, I know not what it may be. **1856** *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. II. 437/2 Even less like a true rose than *Helianthemum roseum...*, which Monro and Wilde think the 'Rose of Sharon'.

b. *U.S.* The Syrian hibiscus, *H. syriacus* or *Althæa frutex.*

1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Usef. Pl.* (1860) 67 Syrian Hibiscus. Rose of Sharon. Shrubby Althæa.

c. *dial.* A species of St. John's wort, esp. *Hypericum calycinum.*

1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/2 The Olympic St. John's Wort is..nearly as large as the common Rose of Sharon. **1886** R. HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* 291 Rose of Sharon, *Hypericum calycinum.*

2. Used figuratively. (See quots.)

1781 COWPER *Hope* 463 See Germany send forth Her sons to..plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose On icy plains. **1819** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xx[i]v, I am not an outlaw, then, fair Rose of Sharon.

Roseola (rozī·ŏlă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *rose-us* rosy + dimin. suffix *-ola*; cf. F. *roséole.*] A rash of rosy spots or eruptions occurring in measles and similar diseases; also, false or German measles.

1818 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 326 Roseola; Rose Rash. A rose coloured efflorescence, without papulæ or wheals. **1880** *Flint's Princ. Med.* 1071 The eruptive fever called roseola or rose rash, sometimes called false measles, is an affection of very little importance. **1889** E. SMITH *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 2) 31 Epidemic roseola, often called..German Measles, is a mild infectious complaint.

Hence **Roseo·liform** *a.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 485 The term includes.. erythematous urticaria in sheets (roseoliform, rubeoliform, scarlatiniform).

Rose·olar, *a.* *Path.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, roseola.

1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 110 Roseolar or erythematous eruptions have been observed in some instances, and in others certain bluish spots. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 820 The appearance of roseolar spots.

Rose·olous, *a.* *Path.* [-OUS.] = prec.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 747 In some cases,.. punctae of a deeper color are seen on the surface of the roseolous patches. **1873** F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 1008 A roseolous rash. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 564 Roseolous and other eruptions.

Rose·seous, *a.* [f. L. *rose-us* + -OUS.] Rose-like.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 58 Hollyhock (*alcea*), Roseous or rose-flowered.

Rose-pink, *sb.* and *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + PINK *sb.*5]

A. *sb.* **1.** A pigment of a pinkish hue, produced by colouring whiting or chalk with a decoction of Brazil-wood, etc.

1735 J. PEELE *Perspective* 99 Rose-pink finely ground and powdered. **1795** *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 741, I should suppose rose-pink no other than chalk or whiting tinged of a red colour. **1836–7** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xx, A dinner ..where clean faces appeared in lieu of black ones smeared with rose pink. **1847** SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 100 Take of linseed oil one quart, alkenett root one ounce, and rose pink half an ounce.

2. A pink tint or hue like that of roses.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1882** *Garden* 1 April 223 Dense trusses of flowers of a lovely rose-pink. **1885** G. MEREDITH *Diana* I, Rose-pink and dirty drab will..have passed away.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of a pinkish colour resembling that of the rose; rosy pink, roseate.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 213 Arragonite is found..at Down Hill, of a rose pink shade. **1883** V. STUART *Egypt* 363 In the centre of the great hall is a beautiful rose-pink granite sarcophagus.

2. *fig.* = ROSE-COLOURED *a.* 3.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iii, If we pierce through that rosepink vapour of Sentimentalism, Philanthropy, and Feasts of Morals. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlii, Hardy..would test his new idea..and ruthlessly strip off any tinsel or rose-pink sentiment. **1891** FARRAR in *Harper's Mag.* May 903 The people of our slums will never be won by a rose-pink religionism.

Hence **Ro·se-pink** *v.*, to colour with rose-pink.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii. 117 'Where's the bleeding officer?'—'Here!' replies the officer, who has been rose-pinking for the character.

† **Ro·ser.** *Obs.* Also 5 roseer(e, 5–6 rosere. [a. AF. **roser,* = OF. *rosier* ROSIER.] A rose-bush.

c **1300** *Havelok* 2919 Þe heu is swilk in hire ler, So is þe rose in roser. ?*a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1651 In thilke mirour saw I tho..A roser charged ful of roses. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 Þase braunchez þat ware brynnand become reed roseres, and þase braunchez þat ware noȝt kindled become whyte roseres. *c* **1450** LOVELICH *Grail* xliii. 239 Vndir a Roser thou wentest there To schonen the hete In alle Manere. **1523** SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 656 The bankis enturfid with singular solas, Enrailid with rosers. *a* **1568** *Tayis Bank* 114 Roseris raiss on raw.

attrib. *c* **1485** *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 67 The same maner throȝe anothere hole of a red rosere branche.

Rose-rash. *Path.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + RASH *sb.*3] = ROSEOLA.

1818 [see ROSEOLA]. **1834** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 420 *note,* For the annular rose-rash, the warm-bath, gentle laxatives, and the mineral acids are recommended. **1894** DUKES *Features Epid. Roseola* 15 To mistake roserash for measles causes infinite trouble.

Ro·se-red, *a.* and *sb.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + RED *a.* or *sb.* Cf. MDu. *rose(n)root* (Du. *roze-, rozenrood*), MHG. *rose(n)rôt* (G. *rosenrot*), MSw. *roseneröd*h (Sw. *rosenröd,* Da. *-red*), Icel. *rósrauður.*]

A. *adj.* Red like a rose; rose-coloured.

a **1300** *K. Horn* 16 He was whit so þe flur, Rose red was his colur. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 254 Two corunes han we, Snow white and Rose reed, that shynen cleere. *a* **1400** *Lybeaus Disc.* 1538 Knyghtes .. That beth armed sure In rose-reed armure. *c* **1425** *Orolog. Sapient.* vii. in *Anglia* X. 388 By þe vertue of þat rose-rede blode þat þou schaddest.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 328 Redstone..—Its colour, by reflected light, is rose red. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 474 Body beautiful rose red, silvery on the sides and abdomen. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 275 They..Swim in a rose-red glow.

B. *sb.* A red like that of a rose.

a **1400** *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 271 Wrout is on þe bok with-oute, V. paraffys grete & stoute Bolyd in rose red.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 53 The *l*[*ichen*] *physodes* gave a yellowish-gray; the *pustulatus,* a rose red. **1872** TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1061 Beyond a bridge of treble bow, All in a rose-red from the west. **1882** *Garden* 1 April 211 They are both of a uniform soft rose-red.

Roseret. *rare.* (See quot. and ROSELET 2.)

1843 RICHARDSON in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 179 *Atherina presbyteroides* (Nob.), Tasmanian Roseret.

Rose ri·al. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + RIAL *sb.*1 3.] A gold coin of the value of thirty shillings, having the figure of a rose upon one side, coined by James I.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 283 Pieces of thirty shillings, called Rose Ryals...And the aforesaid Rose Ryall was nine penny-weight and five graines. **1695** LOWNDES *Ess. Amendmt. Silver Coins* 26 A Commission..To Coin Rose-Rialls..and Angels. **1710** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., In 3 James I rose rials of gold were coined at 30s a-piece and spur-rials at 15s. **1853** HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* II. 465 The rose rial of 30 shillings was similar to those of the preceding reigns. *Ibid.,* The motto on the reverse of the rose rial.

Ro·se-root. *Bot.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + ROOT *sb.*]

1. One of certain related herbaceous plants, esp. *Sedum rhodiola* or *Rhodiola rosea,* growing in rocky districts or on cliffs, the root of which emits a rose-like fragrance when bruised or dried; = ROSEWORT 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herball* 416 Doubtlesse it tooke his name *Rhodia radix,* of the roote, which smelleth like a Rose: in English Rose roote, and Rose woort. **1611** COTGR., *Racine sentant la rose,* Rosewort, Roseroot; an hearb. **1786** ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 65 *Rhodiola rosea,* or rose root. **1806** [see ROSEWORT 1]. **1858** KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 164 Sea-green rose-root, with its strange fleshy stems and leaves, which mark..the beginning of the Alpine world.

attrib. **1855** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 327 *Sedum Rhodiola,* Rose-root Stone crop.

† **2.** = ORPINE 2. (Cf. ROSEWORT 2.) *Obs.*

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Anacampseros, Telephium,* or *Rhodia Radix*; in English, Orpine, Live-ever, or Rose-root. **1753** *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App., Rose-root,* a name by which some call the Anacampseros or Orpin.

Ro·sery. [f. ROSE *sb.* + -ERY.] A portion of a garden set apart for growing roses; a rosarium; a cluster or plantation of rose-bushes.

1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* iv. 83 Those who form their roseries by planting small plants. **1883** J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xiii, With walled gardens, a huge rosery and.. a bowling-green. **1888** *Co-operative News* 4 Aug. 783 The hills are crowned..by art with..fairy-like roseries.

Rose-scented, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.*] Having the perfume of a rose.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 335 The Rose-scented [geranium] has also lobed leaves. **1817** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 249 The rose-scented capricorn (*Cerambyx moschatus,* L.) produced a similar effect. **1820** KEATS '*Bards of Passion and of Mirth*' 14 Where the daisies are rose-scented. **1852** G. W. JOHNSTON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 819/1 *Sedum Rhodiola* (Rose-scented).

Roset (roze·t), *sb.*1 Also 5 rosytt, 6 rosett, 6–8 rosset. [Based upon ROSE *sb.* Cf. ROSET *a.* and ROSETTE.

F. *rosette* occurs in sense 1, but is app. not recorded till much later than the first English examples. A med.L. *rosetus* 'rose-coloured' is given by Du Cange (1279).]

† **1.** A rose-coloured pigment, or the colour produced by this. (Cf. ROSET *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

c **1485** *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 72 To temper roset, grynd hit on a stone, with as myche gume and also myche water as of rosytt. **1558** WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. v. 92 Than scrape the saied roset and kepe it, and whan you will write withall, stiepe it in gommed water. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 547 With the iuyce of this herbe (red Blite), one may write as faire a red, as with roset made of Brasill. **1612** PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. (1634) 80 Take Florey Blew, and grinde it with a little fine Roset, and it will made a deep Violet. **1674** LEYBOURN *Compl. Surv.* 309 Rosset, washed and tempered with Gum water, differs not much in Colour from Lake. **1688** HOLME *Armoury* III. 149/1 Rosset..is a soft and fadeing colour which will not continue long.

† **2.** ? The rose-pear (cf. ROSE *sb.* 23). *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlix. 537 Garden, tender and delicate peares, such as are the Eusebian and the Marie peare, the roset, hasting,..butter peare.

3. = ROSETTE. Also *Comb.*

1807 in Georgiana Hill *Hist. Eng. Dress* (1893) II. 222 My shoes [are] of white satin with silver rosets. **1830** *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 31 By..again subjecting it to the hammer, a beautiful roset-shaped Damascus is obtained. **1831** DAVIES *Nat. Med.* 47 A number of small whitish crystals, disposed in rosets or in a radical form.

Roset (rō·zèt), *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 6 ros(a)it, rosett, 6, 9 rosit, 8–9 rozet, 9 rozit, rozzet. [Var. of ROSIN, perh. by a further alteration of ROSIL: cf. Sc. *groset, rangat* 2, with F. *groseille, ringaille.*] Rosin, resin. Also *attrib.*

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 24 For vij pund of rosait to mak the cloth thicht. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 45 Full of rosett doun bett is the fir tre. *Ibid.* 113 A huge heip..Of dry aik schidis and fat rosit treis. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 136 With birnand flammis of pik, roset and brintstane. **1578** *Inventories R. wardrobe* (1815) 257 Ane barrell of auld rosett.

a **1774** FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 40 The canty cobbler quats his sta', His roset and his lingans. **1786** BURNS *To a Louse* v, O for some rank, mercurial rozet, Or fell, red smeddum. **1818** MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vii. 64, I was visibly convinced by the smell of burnt roset. **1884** D. GRANT *Lays & Leg. North* 16 The flame..as fiercely as a rozet log On winter hearth did flare. **1894** LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* iii, The rozet spread oot like a pancake i' his loof.

b. *Roset-end,* the rosined end of a shoemaker's thread.

1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* I. xx, Sae, here and there, a rozit-end Held on their locks! **1868** G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* xi, He had just cracked the roset-ends off his hands.

† **Roset,** *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 rosett, roseet, roseto (russet), 5–6 rosette, 6 rosset. [In sense 1 ultimately repr. late L. *rosāt-us* (in *oleum rosātum,* whence also OF. *huile rosat*). Sense 2 may be an attrib. use of ROSET *sb.*1]

1. (Placed after the sb.) Compounded with the essence of roses; distilled from roses:

a. *Sugar roset.* (Cf. OF. *sucre rosach.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVII. (Bodl. MS.), Wiþ sugere is ymade succura rosacia suger rosette that haþ vertu to comforte and to binde. *c* **1450** BURGH *Secrees* 1712 Sugre Roseet with aloes mastyk Wel chawyd. **1450–80** tr. *Secreta Secret.* 31 Take sugir rosett with aloe, and mastyk and chewe alle harde. **1563** HYLL *Art of Garden.* (1593) 89 That which is called suger roset..helpeth the bloudy flixe. **1579** LANGHAM *Garden Health* (1633) 533 Sugar Roset is

good for the bloudy flux, the chollerick vomitings. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 82 Confections..which still retain with them the name of sugar, as Sugar Roset, Sugar Violet, &c.

b. *Oil, vinegar, honey roset.*

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 260 in *Anglia* XVIII. 314 3if it be lewkyd with oyle of [*sic*] roset. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 92 For to make oile roset [*v.rr.* rosete, rosette, russet; tr. L. *oleum rosaceum*]. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 93 b, Use to take whyte wine good, white vyneger rosette, water of roses, in equall portions. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. I. 8 b, You must adde unto it a lytle grene waxe and a very lytle Honye roset.

2. Rose-coloured, roseate.

1548 ELYOT, *Rubriceta*, rosette colour, suche as women vse to peincte theim with. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* I. B iv b, His mother..with a roset youth his eyes and countenance overcheard. *Ibid.* VII. 144 The golden morning bright with roset wheles dyd mounting rise.

Ro·set, *v. Sc.* Also 6 **rosat.** [f. ROSET *sb.*2] *trans.* To smear or rub (*esp.* a violin bow) with rosin. Hence **Ro·seting** *vbl. sb.*

1513 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* IV. 476 For a barrell of uley to the Margret for the rosatyn of hir, xlv s. *Ibid.* 477 For ane pot to the rosatyn of hir. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 5 Fiddlers! your pins in temper fix, And rozet weel your fiddlesticks. 1820 HOGG *Shepherd's Cal.* vi, Such a forenoon of cutting, and sawing, and puffing, and roseting. 1865 TESTER *Poems* 161 Roset weel yer fiddle bow.

Roset, obs. form of RUSSET.

Ro·se-tree. Also **rose tree.** [f. ROSE *sb.* + TREE *sb.*] A rose-bush.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 667 *If, roser et cenelere*, Hw, rosetre and hawetre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVII. (Bodl. MS.), Þe rose tree springeþ somtyme bi sowinge of sede. 1611 (see ROSE-BUSH). 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 It were profitable now also to top your Rose Trees. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 8 His Rose-trees, Wood-bines, and Jessamines, may flower together. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 305 They are to be met with..upon the leaves of the ash, the poplar, and the rose trees. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* XX, The very rose trees, at which Adam stopped to pluck one, looked as if they grew wild. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 157 One [hut] look'd all rosetree, and another wore A close-set robe of jasmine set with stars.

Rose·tta-wood. (See quot.)

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 103 Rosetta-Wood, is a good sized East Indian wood..; the general colour is a lively red-orange..; the wood is close, hard, and very beautiful when first cut.

Rosette (roze·t). [a. F. *rosette*, dim. of *rose* ROSE *sb.* : see -ETTE.]

1. A decoration consisting of a bunch or knot of ribbons, leather strips, worsted or the like, concentrically disposed so as to resemble a rose, and worn as an ornament or badge.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rosette*, an ornamental bunch of ribands, or cut leather, which is worn both by officers and soldiers in the British service, on the upper part of their cues. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* XXIV, A pair of white soiled satin shoes with large blue rosettes. 1848 LAYARD *Nineveh* (1850) 325 The ornaments on his robes consisted of rosettes and fringes. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* XLIII, The ladies were working rosettes for me.

transf. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* V. § 195 We have our drop of water moulded to a most beautiful rosette.

b. *spec.* as a decoration of harness.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rosette*,..an ornament for a horse's head-stall. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/1 *Rosette*, ..a leather or metallic ornament placed on a bridle or halter at the point where the front joins the crown-piece.

c. *Naut.* A form of knot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1240/2.

2. *Arch.* An ornament resembling a rose in form, painted, sculptured, or moulded upon, attached to, or incised in a wall or other surface.

1806 DALLAWAY *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 179 About the reign of Edward III..more ornament was introduced, and delicately carved orbs and rosettes were added. 1838 *Murray's Hdbk. N. Germ.* 493 The winding stair terminates, under a species of carved rosette. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* 215 A girdle of twelve oval medallions containing, in relief, busts of the twelve Apostles, each divided by elegant rosettes.

b. A rounded ornamental perforation; a rosace or rose-window.

1836 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 248 The two round windows or rosettes are exquisitely beautiful. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* (1874) I. XVII. 184 The arches in pairs, or in triple and quadruple groups,..with small rosettes pierced above them for light.

3. *Metallurgy.* One of the disk-like plates formed by successive sprinklings of water upon the molten copper in a crucible.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 467/1 By again sprinkling water on the mass of copper, it is all of it reduced into plates, which are called *rosettes*, and these plates are what is called *rosette-copper*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 326 The *matt*..being sprinkled with water and taken off, leaves the black copper to be treated in a similar way, and converted into *rosettes*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1970/1 Copper thus treated is known as *rose copper*, from its red color, and the disks are known as *rosettes*.

4. a. *Biol.* A cluster of organs or parts, a marking or group of markings, resembling a rose in form or arrangement.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 312 In the third section of the sedentary rectigrade spiders, the *Orbitelæ*, the external fusi are almost conical, slightly salient, convergent, and form a rosette. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 105 In another great group the ambulacral areas ..simply form a kind of rosette upon the upper surface of the shell. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 723 'Ciliated rosettes,' or minute depressions into the mesoglaea.

b. A cluster of leaves naturally disposed like the petals of a rose.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 42 Scions short, terminating in a rosette of leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 359 Leaves..in lateral rosettes.

c. *U. S.* A disease of peach-trees, causing the leaves and shoots to form compact tufts.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

5. a. A circular rose-like pattern; also, one of the pattern-disks of a rose-engine.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 424/2 Upon the mandril are mounted the pattern guides, or rosettes, circular plates of gun-metal or brass, each..having two patterns or waves upon its rim. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 594/2 A number of rosettes are generally strung at once on the mandrel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 963/2 The means by which the stars, rosettes, and ornamental tablets..are produced around the denominating figures, etc., of bank-notes.

b. = ROSE DIAMOND.

1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc., s.v. *Diamond*, They are cut chiefly into two forms, called brilliants, and rose-diamonds or rosettes.

c. Any object, or arrangement of parts, resembling a rose in form.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 507 The gas must be burnt under a platinum rosette. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/1 *Rosette*,..a form of gas-burner in which the gas issues at a circular series of holes.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosette form, plate*; *rosette-like* adj.; **rosette copper** (see sense 3).

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 23 The rosette-like off-shoots of House-leeks. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 235 Two cords..connect the rosette plates at one end with the corresponding plates at the other end. 1898 MANSON *Trop. Dis.* 25 In quartans and tertians..sporulating rosette-forms are seen occasionally.

Rosette, obs. form of ROSET *a.*

Ro·setted, *a.* [f. ROSETTE + -ED 2.] Having, furnished or ornamented with, rosettes; formed into rosettes.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXVIII, His laced cocked hat, with the rosetted corners. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* XX, Knee cords and tops superseded nankeen drawers and rosetted shoes. 1871 *Figure-Training* 75 Balancing herself on the very tips of her rosetted and high-heeled slippers.

Ro·sety, *a. Sc.* Also **-etty.** [f. ROSET *sb.*2] Rosined; resinous.

1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict., Rosetty*, tipped or smeared with rosin; as, *rosetty sticks*, fire lighters. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* IV. 94 'Rosetty (resiny) roots' for firewood. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* XXVI, 'The tooth cud be easily pu'd oot by means o' a rosety string.

Rose-vinegar. [f. ROSE *sb.* + VINEGAR *sb.*] (See quot. 1866.)

1603 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* B 2 Let him wash his face.. with rose-water and rose-vinegar. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* V. ii, Purposing..T'haue burnt rose-vinegar, triackle, and tarre, And ha' made it sweet. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 138 Moistned with Rose-Vinegar. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roast-Meats*, Then they may be eaten with green Sauce,.. or with Rose-Vinegar. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 335/2 Rose Vinegar, made by steeping rose petals in vinegar, is useful as an external application in headaches, for dissipating unpleasant smells in apartments.

Rose-water (rōu·zˌwɔ̄·tər). [f. ROSE *sb.* + WATER *sb.* Cf. MDu. *rose(n)-, rooswater* (Du. *rozenwater*), MLG. *rosenwater*, MHG. *rôs(en)-wazzer* (G. *rosenwasser*), MSw. *rosenvatn* (Sw. *-vatten*, Da. *-vand*).]

1. Water distilled from roses, or impregnated with essence of roses, and used as a perfume, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. v. (Bodl. MS.), Men temper þe wyne wiþ rose water. 1456 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 292 He payde for a glasse of Rose water that my lord Ryvers had ijs. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 Their Priestes washe the Image of the deuyll with rose water. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 37 Their nere bitten beardes must..be dewd euerie daie with rose water. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 Orenges sliced and sopped in Rose-water and Sugar, are very good to coole..the stomacke. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XI. 215/1 The Rose-water is not the less sweet, because one writes Wormwood-water on the glass. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 111 It is of these Roses we make the best Rose-Water. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. xi, After dinner you shall bathe them in rose-water. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II, He..could scent his pocket-handkerchief with rose-water. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Garden* (1861) 141 A well-known type is the medical rose, grown..for the preparation of rose-water by distillers.

b. With *a* and pl. *rare.*

1582 LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. XIII. 33 So came they thether,..finding there..coralls, Rose waters, and all kinde of Conserues. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 246 Haue you euer seene a pure Rosewater kept in a crystall glasse? how fine it looks? how sweet it smels? 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 70 A fragrant rose water is distilled from the root [of yellow rose-wort]. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* VII. 133 We may yet find a rose-water that will wash the negro white.

c. *attrib.*, as *rose-water bottle, dish*, etc.; also **rose-water pear** (see quots. 1676, 1786); **rose-water still,** a still for making rose-water.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 79 Made by a bare distillation in a common rose-water still. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 214 The Rosewater-pear, the Shortneck, ..are..very good table fruit. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 248 Also Rose-Water Bottles, the best Water whereof is Distilled here. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* p. xii, Pears,..Principal Varieties...Summer Pears Ripe in August and September...Rose-water [etc.]. 1869 *Corporation & College Plate* 6 The fashion of ewers and rose-water dishes was introduced from the East to Europe. *Ibid.*, Rose-water Ewer. 1886 *Cakes & other Good Things* (ed. 2) 3 Rose-water Cake. 1898 JEANES *Mod. Confect.* 263 Rosewater Ice.

2. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 8 Wetting Cupids wings with rosewater, and tricking vp his quiver with sweete perfumes. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 65 But I must..haue A blessing of Rose-water, ere I goe. 1830 *Morn. Chron.* 4 Aug., But for the 1500 killed and wounded..this would almost have been what Mirabeau said was impossible: a revolution of rose-water. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Condesc. Foreigners* Wks. 1890 III. 241 We do not ask to be sprinkled with rosewater.

3. *attrib.* in fig. uses:

a. Of language: Fair, flattering. *rare* —1.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 37 Come to the Court, and Balthazer affords Fountaines of holy and rose-water words. ..Nothing but cossenage doth the world possesse.

b. Gentle, mild, sentimental.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. i, It is not a Revolt, it is a Revolution; and truly no rose-water one! 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* XV, 'They are that,' replied Mr. Thornton. 'Rose-water surgery won't do for them'. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 213 This is no pleasant power, no 'rose-water' authority.

c. Elegant, superfine.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iii, To paint such thieves as they are: not dandy, poetical, rose-water thieves; but real downright scoundrels. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 738 Because you're not (rich), she will strike for one of them rose-water snobs on Algonquin Avenue.

d. Pleasant, comfortable. *rare.*

1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 21, I was to be cut adrift.., and sent to rough it among strangers in a new and anything but a rose-water life.

Hence **Ro·se-wa·ter** *v.*, **Ro·se-wa·tered** *a.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 63 Mellfluuious, sweete Rose-watred elloquence. 1876 SIR R. F. BURTON in Lady Burton *Life* II. (1893) 72 My language is not rose-watered. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 59 Literary revolutionists have rosewatered Catiline.

Ro·se-wi·ndow. *Eccl. Arch.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + WINDOW *sb.*] A circular window, *esp.* one divided into compartments by mullions radiating from a centre, or filled with tracery suggestive of the form of a rose; a Catherine or marigold window.

1773 NOORTHOUCK *New Hist. London* 610 Those in the second stage are of the kind called rose windows. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* I. 178 These large circular windows, sometimes known by the name of rose windows. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 373 Some of the aisle windows at Oppenheim are little more than rose windows. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 218 The general idea..may be said to be parallel to that of a circular or rose window.

Ro·sewood. [f. ROSE *sb.* + WOOD *sb.*]

1. One of several kinds of valuable, fragrant, close-grained cabinet-wood, chiefly that yielded by tropical leguminous trees of the genera *Dalbergia* (esp. *D. nigra*) and *Machærium*; also, a tree yielding this wood.

The true rosewood of commerce is that imported from S. America, esp. from Brazil, where the name *Jacaranda* is applied to *Dalbergia* and to several species of *Machærium*.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 Here is likewise.. the most exquisite Rose wood. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 40 The wood called Rose-wood is fit not only for the Carpenter, but also for the Joyner. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy,..consisting of Canary Wines, Orchilla, Rosewood. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 252 There is also another particular Wood, which they call Rose-wood...Its colour is black, inclining to red. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 294 RoseWood is used principally by cabinet-makers for drawing-room furniture. The smell of real Rose Wood is very fragrant, resembling that of roses. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 104 The colours of rose-wood are from light hazel to deep purple, or nearly black. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 224 The best rosewood comes from Rio de Janeiro.

2. The fragrant wood of certain species of Convolvulus, as *C. floridus* and *C. scoparius*, and of the allied genus *Rhodorrhiza*, natives of the Canary Islands.

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Bot.*, Rose-wood, lignum Rhodium, Aspalathus, sic dictum quia odore omnino Rosam refert. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 85 Rosewood is accounted astringent and drying. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 396/1 The rose-wood, whence the oleum rhodii is obtained. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 978/1 *Rhodorrhiza*..derives its name from the rose-like smell peculiar to the rootstocks and lower part of the stems, which yield a kind of Rosewood (*lignum rhodii*). 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 116 Oil of Rosewood, a volatile oil obtained from rosewood (*Convolvulus scoparius*).

3. The West Indian candlewood, *Amyris balsamifera*; also *A. montana.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 208 White Candlewood, or Rose-wood...The wood..bears a fine polish, and has a fine smell. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 644/1 The [Amyris] balsamifera, or rose-wood, is found on gravelly hills in Jamaica and others of the West India islands. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 104 *Amyris montana* is called Yellow candle-wood, or rose-wood. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

4. Applied to several Australasian trees, as the myall, pencil cedar, and sandalwood (see quots.).

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 256 Here grows a kind of rose wood, called narra, many dammer trees. 1838 MITCHELL *Three Exped.* I. 203 One or two trees of a warmer green, of what they call 'rosewood',..gave a fine effect. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/1 Rosewood, New South Wales. The wood of *Trichilia glandulosa*. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 126 *Eremophila Mitchelli*,..'Rosewood', or 'Sandalwood'. *Ibid.* 212 *Acacia glaucescens*,..a 'Rose-

wood'. *Ibid.* 419 *Dysoxylon Fraserianum*,..called variously 'Rosewood', 'Pencil Cedar', and 'Bog-onion'.

attrib. 1844 LEICHHARDT in J. D. Lang *Cooksland* (1847) 91 The Rosewood Acacia, the wood of which has a very agreeable violet scent like the Myal Acacia.

5. With defining terms:

African rosewood, the West African tree *Pterocarpus erinaceus*; also, the wood of this. **Burmese rosewood**, =LINGO. **Dominica rosewood**, a West Indian tree, *Cordia Gerascanthus*; also, the wood of this. **(East) Indian rosewood**, the blackwood of the East Indies, *Dalbergia latifolia*. **Jamaica rosewood**, the sweet-smelling wood of *Amyris balsamifera*, or of *Linociera ligustrina*. **Moulmein rosewood**, a species of *Millettia*, native to Burma.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 380, 774, 991–2. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 832/1. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosewood-coloured* adj.; *rosewood marble, oil, piano, shelf, tree.*

1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 118 She left the novel half-uncut Upon the rosewood shelf. 1852–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 123/1 Rosewood marble, so called from its marking resembling that of rosewood, is extremely hard and of close texture. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, She also left the fire-irons,..and the rosewood cottage-piano. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 116 Rosewood-oil is sometimes used for adulterating oil of roses. 1874 STEWART & BRANDIS *Flora N. W. & Central India* 148 *Dalbergia latifolia*.., the Blackwood or Rosewood tree of Southern India.

Hence **Ro·sewoodize** *v.*, to suffuse or stain with a colour like that of rosewood.

1853 C. READE *Chr. Johnstone* v, A race of women that the northern sun peachifies instead of rosewoodizing.

Ro·sewort. *Bot.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + WORT *sb.* In sense 1 prob. ad. G. *rosenwurz*, Du. *roosenwortel* (Kilian).]

1. =ROSEROOT 1. Now *rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 341 Rosewurt or the roote savering like the Rose, groweth in Macedonia and Hungarie. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 416 Rosewoort hath manie small, thicke, and fat stems, growing from a thicke and knobby roote. 1611 [see ROSE-ROOT 1]. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 389 Yellow Rose-wort, Rose-root. Mountains of Westmoreland [etc.]. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 70 Yellow rose-wort. Rose-root. .. Leaves numerous, .. fleshy, sea-green, sometimes tinged with purple. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/1.

†**2.** =ORPINE 2. (Cf. ROSEROOT 2.) *Obs.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., They dry the Leaves of Rose-Wort, and..hang 'em up in some high Place that is expos'd to the.. Sun. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 233 Rose-wort, *Telephium roseum*, gathered .. among the rocks at the Land's End.

3. *pl.* Lindley's name for the *Rosaceæ.*

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 58 Order XXIII. *Rosaceæ.* —Roseworts. 1846 — *Veget. Kingd.* 564 That Roseworts have some intimate relationship with Myrtlebloomsis proved by Appleworts.

Rosial(l, -lar, -lat, obs. ff. ROSEAL, ROSIER, ROSEATE.

†**Ro·siar.** *Obs.*[−1] ? A rose-apple.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 109 Such are our Queene-Apples, and Russetings,..and next our Rosiars.

†**Rosical,** *a.*, ? misprint for *rosial* ROSEAL *a.*

1635 R. JOHNSON *Tom a Lincoln* i, Thy..Rosical cheeks surpassing Snow for whiteness.

Rosicle·r. *rare.* Also 7 **rosiclear,** 8 **rossicler.** [a. Sp. and Pg. *rosicler* bright red, etc.]

†**1.** Used as a fanciful title. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, My Royal Rosiclear, We are thy Mirmidons, thy Guard, thy Rorers.

2. *Min.* Any of the varieties of ruby silver ore, as proustite and pyrargyrite.

The Spanish name; not now in English use.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Silver*, The Rossicler is another black Mineral distinguished by whetting and rubbing it against Iron, which turns it red. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 318 One very curious specimen, like an incrustation of rubies, called Rosicler by mineralogists, from its rose-colour appearance.

‖**3.** (See quot.)

1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. 19 The Rosicler, or rosy dawn-light was that of a May morning.

Rosicrucian (rōu:zikrū·ʃ'ăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **Roso-, Rose-, Rosie-,** 8 **Rosy-,** 7–8 **Rosacrucian** (7 **-ant**); 7 **Rose-,** 8 **Rosy-,** 7–9 **Rosicrusian;** 7 **Rosi-crutian.** [f. mod.L. *rosa crucis* (Du Cange) or *crux*, as a rendering of G. *Rosenkreuz* (see def.): cf. F. *rose-croix*, Sp. *rosacruz*, and *rosy cross* s.v. ROSY *a.* 5.]

A. *sb.* A member of a supposed society or order, reputedly founded by one Christian Rosenkreuz in 1484, but first mentioned in 1614, whose members were said to claim various forms of secret and magic knowledge, as the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, and power over the elements and elemental spirits.

1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Dei* 52 The bretheren of the invisible order of the Rosacru[ci]ants. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 227 A mysterious knack, which..lies locked up in the braine or brest of some chimical men, that like the Rosi-crutians, yet will not reveal it. 1663 SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 46 The Rosie-Crucians acted so hugely by imagination in Philosophy,..are so invincibly resolved upon their hypotheses, that [etc.]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 48 This some may suspect to be a step beyond the Rosecrucians. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 574 ¶ 1, I was once engaged in Discourse with a Rosicrusian about *the great Secret*. *c*1740 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. Pope* Wks. 1754 IV. 85 All the folly and knavery..of wizards, of witches, and of rosycrucians. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, 'I used to doubt the existence of Cabalists and Rosicrucians,' thought the Sub-Prior. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 98 The Rosicrucians pretended that they could prolong life indefinitely. 1891 *Myst. Rosie Cross* 5 It is commonly held..that there is a close..connection between the Alchymists and the Rosicrucians.

B. *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to, connected with, characteristic of, this society.

1662 SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perf.* 132 Not Tinctured, according to the Cabalisticall, Theophrasticall, Roso-Crucian kind. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 15 Rosi-crusian Virtuoso's Can see with Ears, and hear with Noses. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 ¶ 2 To speak in Rosycrucian Lore, I have entered into the Clefts of the Earth. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* To Mrs. A. Fermor, These Machines I determined to raise on a very new and odd foundation, the Rosicrucian doctrine of Spirits. 1815 MISS PORDEN *The Veils* Introd., On the Rosicrusian mythology, a system of poetical machinery might be constructed of the highest character. 1864 W. SMITH *Shaw's Hist. Eng. Lit.* xv. (1865) 294 The fantastic theories of Paracelsus and the Rosicrucian philosophers.

Hence **Rosicru·cianism, Rosicrucia·nity, Rosicru·cianize** *v.*

*c*1740 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. Pope* Wks. 1754 IV. 44 Had Arnobius..lived in our days, you would have been..made the father of *rosycrucianism. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 528 The Rosicrucianism of so vigorously-minded a man as Samuel Johnson. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 639 A circumstance occurred..that by no means diminishes the *Rosicrucianity of my notions of the spiritual. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 136 A constant endeavour to *rosicrusianize every subject.

Ro·sied, *a. rare.* [f. ROSY *a.* + -ED.] Made rosy or rose-red; decked with roses.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Rosied*, .. adorned with roses or their colour. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 437 The northern streamers upon rosied wings Shimmer and wheel and fade.

Ro·sier. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* Also 6 **roysyer, rosyer, rosyar, rosiere,** 6–7 **rosiar.** [a. F. *rosier* :—L. *rosārium*, f. *rosa* ROSE *sb.*: cf. ROSARY and ROSER.] A rose-tree, rose-bush.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1178 Of Vertu also the soueravne enterlude; The Boke of the Rosiar. *a*1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 61 Y^e^ first an Oliue tree,..ye iii. a Roysyer with the armes of England [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 19 Ne other tire she on her head did weare, But crowned with a garland of sweete Rosiere. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 120 How many flowers the rosiers bring.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* III. xii, The nightingale..Hath in the garden rosier trill'd A rich and rapturous song. *a*1851 MOIR *Tower of Ercildoune* vii, The rosiers twain that shed their bloom In autumn o'er the lover's tomb.

Ro·siery, irreg. variant of ROSERY.

1791 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 81 The rosiery will not, I trust, have exhausted all its bloom and fragrance.. before I reach you.

Rosignell, obs. Sc. f. ROSSIGNOL.

Rosil (rǫ·zil, rǫ·z'l), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **rosell,** 6 **rossall,** 6, 8 **rossell** (8 **rossel**); 5 **rosyle,** 7, 9 **rosil,** 8–9 **rossil**; 9 **rozzel, rozzle.** [Variant of ROSIN *sb.*]

1. Rosin, resin.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 683 *Hec rosina*, rosyle. 1485–6 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 416 Pro 4^or^ dd. de rosell, 3*s.* 4*d.* 1571 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XII. 447 For mixing white wax with rossall and turpentyne. 1579 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 117 For rossell to the plumber, 3*s.* 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* s.v., I suppose from *rosin*, which here in Essex the Vulgar call *Rosill*. 1787–in many dialect glossaries.

2. A kind of soil (see ROSILLY *a.*).

Hence **Ro·sil** *v. dial.*

1819 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (*c*1850) 95 He rozzelt the strings.

Ro·silly, *a. dial.* Forms: 6 **rosellie,** 8 **rosselly**; 7– **rosilly.** [f. ROSIL *sb.* + -Y.] Of soil: (see quots. 1691 and *a* 1825). Cf. ROSINY *a.* 2.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I. xiii. in *Holinshed* I. 38 The red or white sandy [mould], the lomye, roselly, grauelly, chalky or blacke. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Words, Rosil* or *Rosilly* soil; Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) II. 42 That which I have observed to be the best is a rosselly top, and a brick earthy bottom. In general, a true Rossel or light Land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in. *a*1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Rosilly*, like rosin. It is applied to a soil both sandy and clayey.

Ro·sily, *adv.* [f. ROSY *a.* + -LY 2.] With a rosy hue; in a rosy manner.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. ¶ 22 They live like so many sons of the church, rosily, merrily, and fatly. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 81 The white Olympus-peaks Rosily brighten. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. S. Waters* 7 The after-light of sunset was lingering rosily upon the naked crags.

Rosin (rǫ·zin), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 **rosyn,** 5 **roosyn,** 6 **rosing,** 4, 6– **rosin,** 7–8 **rozin.** β. 4–6 **rosyne** (5 **ross-**), 4–7 **rosine,** 7 **rozine.** γ. 4 **roseyne,** 6 **-eyn**; 5 **ros(s)ene.** δ. 6 **roasen, rossen,** 6–8 **rosen, rozen,** 7 **rozzen.** ε. 6 **rosome,** 9 *dial.* **rosum.** [An alteration of RESIN *sb.* Further alterations are ROSIL and ROSET. For the change of vowel, which appears also in Anglo-L. *rosina*, cf. OF. *roisin* (G. *rosine*, Du. *rozijn*, Da. *rosin*) as a variant of *raisin.*]

1. =RESIN *sb.*; *spec.*, this substance in a solid state obtained as a residue after the distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine.

The colour of the product (yellow, brown, or black) depends on the continuation of the heat employed.

α. *a* 1350 *St. Lucy* 183 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 19 Pik and rosyn he bad in cast, And oyle, to ger þe fire brin fast. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 Bawm, and hony, and oyle, and rosyn. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 132 An entreet maad of .ij. parties of whit rosyn, & oon partie of wex. 1496 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Laying on of piche, Rosyn & talow uppon the seid ship. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal. Eng.* (1893) 246 Tarre, pitche, rosing whereof we haue none at all. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/15 Rosin, *resina*. 1611 BIBLE *Song Holy Children* 22 To make the ouen hote with rosin, pitch, towe, and small wood. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 11 A melted Cement, made of Pitch, Rosin, and Wood-ashes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 204 A sort of Rozin, which is good for curing of Wounds. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 17 The powder of rosin will be attracted by those parts only of the electrophorus, which are electrified positively. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. vii. 400 A solution of rosin or fine Burgundy pitch in pure spirit of wine. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x, They wore coats stiffened with tar and rosin. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 346/2 Black Rosin is an important article in the composition of good [printing-] ink.

β. 1367–8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In sex libris de rosine, 20*d.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 200 Thei go be nyhte unto the Myne With pich, with soulphre and with rosine. 1454 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 283 No maner of man dwellynge in the said cite shulde..by salte, ire, pych, rosyne, collys. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 30 The small leues in the top broused or broken sauour lyke rosyne. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxviii. 285 Liquors, oiles, gummes, and rozines. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. (1614) 803 All whiche they mingled together with..the fume of Rosine. 1681 Rosine [see RESIN *sb.* 2].

γ. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 64 Pro melle, lynesede,..roseyne. 1465 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 302 Yren, pitche, rosene, nor tarre. 1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 181 Paid be hym for a qwartt of rossene, xjd. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 58 They be somtyme made with roseyn. 1548 — *Dict.* s.v. *Cedria*, The roseyn that renneth out of the great cedre tree.

δ. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 78 A vessel of bras,. Full of pyche, rosen oyle and smere. 1516 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 397 Pich, canvas, rossen. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (ARB.) 109 Vessels, calcked with roasen smearye. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, My fiddlestick wants rozzen. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 126 Aloes by ablution looseth the juice, and there remaineth a meer rozen. 1742 YARROW *Love at First Sight* 98 A piece of Rozen, and two Yards of Catgut. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 16 Some powder of rosen..is shaken upon the electrophorus.

ε. 1541–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 269 A Torche of Rosome weynge ix li. ij *s.* iij *d.* 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 536 Rosum is a common corruption of rosin, which is almost universally pronounced ros'm by the mass of the people. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Rosum*, rosin.

b. With *a* and pl. A particular kind of rosin.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxviii. 285 Liquors, oiles, gummes, and rozines, which come from divers plants and hearbes. 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Pl.* II. iii. (1682) 67 In the dryed Root of Angelica, &c. being split, the Milk..appeareth,..condensed to a hard and shining Rosin. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 7 The former is the case of chrystallized Salts, Rosins, and the like.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosin boiler, candle, gas, size, soap*; *rosin-weeping* adj.; **rosin-end** (see quot.); †**rosin flower,** a pine tree; **rosin oil, plant, rose, tin** (see quots.); **rosin-tree,** a South African shrub (*Cineraria resinifera*), which exudes resin; **rosin-weed,** *U.S.*, the compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*).

1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 54 Cubic contents of small *rosin boiler. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chandelle, Chandelles de Buchs*, *rosen candles, vsed by the poorer sort of people neere vnto Bourdeaux. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Rosin-end, a shoe-maker's waxed or rosinned thread. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 434 As when a torrent .. beares blasted Oakes, and witherd *rosine flowres,..into the Oceans force. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 562 *Rosin gas is cheaper than oil gas. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807/2 *Oil*, **Rosin*, an oil obtained from the resin of the pine-tree, used by painters for lubricating machinery, and other purposes. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 209 *Silphium*, *Rosin-Plant. Heads many-flowered, radiate. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND, **Rosin Rose. Hypericum calycinum*, L., and *H. perforatum*, L., the smell of which is supposed to resemble that of rosin. *Yks.* 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 55 Take ..10 gallons of thick prepared *rosin size. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1144 Of Yellow or *Rosin Soap. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 310/2 **Rosin Tin*, a miner's name for pale-coloured translucent Tinstone with a resinous lustre. 1815 ANNE PLUMPTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Africa* II. 176 A shrub, which grows from two feet to three feet and a half high, called by the colonists *harpuisbosjes*, the *rosin tree. 1834 SCHOOLCRAFT *Exped.* 297 Among the flowers, the plant called *rosin-weed attracts attention by its gigantic stature. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 970 With a Pole of *rozen-weeping Fir.

Rosin (rǫ·zin), *v.* Forms: 5 **rossyen,** 6 **roson,** 7 **rosen, rosin, rozen,** 7–8 **rozin,** 9 *U.S.* **rosum.** [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To smear over, or seal up, with rosin; to rub (*esp.* a violin bow or string) with rosin.

1497 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 294, C weight Rosyn to Rossyen the seid Ship abouewater. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. 461 Well sewed with threed well twisted, waxed and rosoned. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. liv, To the tinker for new rozening and mending 13 black jackes and 2 botles. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 240 Those, who make musick with so harsh an instrument, need to have their bow well rosend before. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 128 ¶ 4 Not one of these people will open their mouths, or rosin a single string, without being very well paid for it. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 175 [Place layers,] till the jar is full, then bung and rosin it. 1896 LUMSDEN *Poems* 43 He screwed her up wi' conscious pride And rosin'd her.

absol. 1607 DEKKER & MARSTON *Westw. Hoe* D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 341 They are but rozining, sir, and theile scrape themselues into your company presently.

fig. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 34 My..heart-strings are grown so feeble, that if I should not rozen them now and then (with a little mirth) they would soone crack quite asunder.

2. *fig.* To supply with liquor; to make drunk; also *intr.*, to indulge in drink. Now *dial.*

1729 FIELDING *Pleasures Town* III. i, A fiddlestick is a drunkard: Why? Because it loves ros'ning. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rosinned*, drunk. 'He war purely rosinn'd.' 1869- in dialect glossaries (Northumbld., Lanc., Linc.).

† **Rosina·ceous,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROSIN *sb.* + -ACEOUS.] Yielding resin; resinous.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 105 Roots of the Firs, Pines, or other Rosinaceous Trees.

Rosinante (rɒzinæ·nti). Also 8–9 **rosinante.** [ad. Sp. *Rocinante* (f. *rocin* horse, jade: see ROUNCY), the name of the horse ridden by Don Quixote.] A poor, worn-out, or ill-conditioned horse; a hack, a jade.

Usually with capital, as a quasi-proper name.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Ill-fated sermon!..trod deep into the dirt by the left hind-foot of his Rosinante. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 100, I felt queer enough mounted on my Rosinante, about thirteen hands high. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 233 The more humble donkey and spare Rosinante trotting and snorting along the road. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 56 A wretched 'rosinante', such as would appear at a Spanish bull-fight.

† **Rosi·ne.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *ros-a*, after *rēgina*, etc. Cf. REGINE.] A rose; in quot. as a title of the Virgin Mary.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 8 Our tern inferne for to dispern, Helpe rialest rosyne.

Rosined (rɒ·zind), *ppl. a.* [f. ROSIN *v.* + -ED[1].] Smeared or rubbed with rosin; resinous.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Germania* (1622) 271 Amber..will burn like unto wood pitched and rosened. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. (1614) 804 Foure women attending with Torches of Pine tree Rosenned. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* VI. 24 That Bowzybeus who could..with the rozin'd Bow torment the String. 1832 BREWSTER *Natural Magic* viii. 181 Its vibrations..may be kept up, by drawing a rosined fiddle-bow across it. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* v. 663 The God of the flames..Riots on bench, and on oar, and on rosined timbers of pine.

Ro·siness. Also 7 **rosyness.** [f. ROSY *a.*] Rosy colour or complexion.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. i. 36 Orna now..breaks through her blushes so As the fair Morn breaks through her rosyness. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 133 Such a complexion,..so healthily fair with such a sweet rosiness. 1879 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 65 Snow ..on mountain heights, flushed with pure rosiness at the fall of day.

Ro·sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROSE *v.*[1] 4.] The action of treating with chemicals in order to redden.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 787 There next follows..the rosing by boiling in a bath of salt of tin. *Ibid.* 790 The rosing is given with solution of tin, mixed with soap water.

Ro·sing, *ppl. a. rare*—[1]. [f. ROSE *sb.* or *v.*] Rose-like, rosy.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 464 Nocht is 3our fairnes bot ane faiding Flour;..3our roising reid to rotting sall retour.

† **Ro·sinish,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ROSIN *sb.*] Resinous.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xliv. 291 Take of the.. greenest, and most rosinish leaues of Nicotiana that can be chosen a pound.

Ro·sinous, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. ROSIN *sb.*] Resinous.

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 50 The Countrey aboundeth much with Firs, and Pine-trees: which the Inhabitants usually cut, that the Gum, Rosinous, or Turpentine substance may sweat forth. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 93 There are Juices, 1. Aqueous,..5. Rosinous, 6. Bituminous. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Aloes*, Aloes Wood is Rosinous. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 388 The candles made of white lac also smoked and produced a rosinous smell.

Rosiny (rɒ·zini), *a.* Also 6 **rosinie,** 7 **rozinie; rozeny,** 7 **ros-, rozenny, -ie.** [f. ROSIN *sb.*]

1. Full of rosin; resinous.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 89 A tede is a fat and roseny pece of a pyne or pich tre, which hewen of serueth for torches. 1576 G. BAKER *Jewell of Health* 80 The lyke doe they describe of the fattes and rosinie substances. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 62 Some whole trees are to be seene more sulphurus and roseny than other some. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 4 Trees Odorate,..and Trees Rozennie, last longer in their Woods, or Timber, than those abovesaid. 1669 [see RESINACEOUS]. 1904 E. NESBIT *Phœnix & Carpet* I. 4 The rosiny fire-lighters that smell so nice.

† **2.** Of soil: Resembling, having the colour of, rosin. *Obs.* (Cf. ROSILLY *a.*)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xi. (1614) 59 The soile is of a rosennie clay. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1720 I. 182 Of all sorts of Soil, the best is that upon a Sandy Gravel, or a Rosiny Sand.

Ro·sion. *rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT, *Rosion*,..a gnawing, a griping, a biting.

Ro·sist. *rare.* [ROSE *sb.*] A grower or 'fancier' of roses.

1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 24 Passing from the bluecoat school of Rosists to the black.

Ro·sland. *dial.* [f. ROSS *sb.*[3]] (See first quot.)

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726), *Rosland*, heathy Land, or full of Ling;..Waterish, or Moorish Land. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 435 On river plain And smothered rosland stirs the snow and dies.

† **Rosmarine** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: (1 **rosmarim,**) 4–8 **rosmarine** (4 **-yne**), 5 **ros maryn, rosemaryn**(e, 4, 6, 8 **rosemarine.** [A more original form of ROSEMARY.]

1. Rosemary.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 184 Đeos wyrt þe man rosmarim, & oðrum naman boþen nemneþ.]

13.. in *Relig. Antiq.* I. 195 The rote of rosmaryne Man may set welle and fyne Betwene Aprile and the May. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 His herbe propre is Rosmarine, Which schapen is for his covine. 14.. *Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XIX. 79 Rosmarine. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 182 Tak þe rote of..rosmaryn, lauender, prymmerole. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) f 5 Violettys, rosemarynes, maiorons, gylofres. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 200 Colde Lettuce, and refreshing Rosmarine. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 118 Byting on Annis-seede, and Rose-marine. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 200 Mr. Prynne and Mr. Burton were brought into London in great pomp and state, being conducted with many thousands of horse and foot, having sprigs of Rosmarine in their hands. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 109 Trim rosemarine, that whilom crown'd The daintiest garden of the proudest peer.

2. Sea-dew. *rare*—[1].

1616 B. JONSON *Queenes Masques* Wks. 902 You shall.. steep Your bodies in that purer brine, And wholsome dew call'd Ros-marine.

† **Rosmarine** [2]. *Obs.*—[1] [f. mod.L. *rosmar-us* (16th cent., ad. Da. *rosmar*), or It. and Sp. *rosmaro*, Pg. *rosmar*; the ending may have been suggested by *morse marine.*] The walrus.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 24 The horrible Sea-satyre,.. And greedy Rosmarines with visages deforme.

Rosminian (rɒzmi·niăn). [See def.] **a.** *sb.* A member of the Institute of Charity, a religious congregation founded in 1828 by Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797–1855). **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Rosmini, his Order, or his philosophy.

1874 tr. *Überweg's Hist. Phil.* II. 496 Manzoni..applied the Rosminian principles to the art of composition. 1882 W. LOCKHART in tr. *Rosmini's Sketch Mod. Phil.* Introd. p. ii, The preliminary difficulty in understanding the Rosminian philosophy. 1886 *W. Lockhart's Life Rosmini* xxxi. (ed. 2) I. 284 Here at present resides a small community of Rosminian Fathers. *Ibid.* II. 340 Notwithstanding all the accusations of *heterodoxy* against the Rosminians.

Hence **Rosmi·nianism,** the philosophical system or principles of Rosmini.

1874 tr. *Überweg's Hist. Phil.* II. 496 Pestalozza, whose *Elementi di Filosofia*, 1847, contain the best exposition of Rosminianism.

Rosoch: see ROSOTH.

Roso-crusian, obs. form of ROSICRUCIAN.

Rosoglio, variant of ROSOLIO.

Ro·solate. *Chem.* [f. ROSOL-IC + -ATE [4].] A salt of rosolic acid.

1835 *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 50 The precipitation of the rosolate of lime.

Rosolic (rɒzɒ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *ros-a* + -OL + -IC.] *Rosolic acid* = AURIN.

1835 *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 50 Rosolic acid is a resinous mass which may be reduced to powder, and assumes an orange yellow colour. 1857 *Manch. Mem.* XV. 2 On the Composition and Derivation of Rosolic Acid. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 520 The same holds good as regards corallin or pæonin, a red colour composed of rosolic acid.

Rosolio (rɒzōu·lio). Also **ros(s)oglio.** [a. It. *rosolio*, var. of *rosoli*: see ROS SOLIS. Cf. mod.L. *rossolium.*] A sweet cordial made in Italy and Southern Europe from spirits, raisins, sugar, etc.

1819 T. HOPE *Anast.* I. iv. (1820) 82 To support the ardour of my affections with rosoglio and spice. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, I walked to a posada (that's an inn), and drank seven bottles of rosolio to keep myself quiet. 1864 VISC'TESS STRANGFORD *Adriatic* 269 The best liqueurs in the world, maraschino, rosoglio of several sorts [etc.]. 1901 BESANT *Lady of Lynn* xi, The wine of Lisbon and Canary, the rosolio and the ratafia.

Rosoth, a spurious word due to printers' errors for *rother-soil*: see ROTHER 2.

1671 PHILLIPS s.v. *Rother-beasts*, Whence *Ro-soil* [1678–1706 *Rosoth*] is used in Herefordshire, for the soil..of those beasts. 1708 KERSEY, *Rother-soil* or *Rosoth.* 1721 BAILEY, *Rother-soil, Rosoch.*

† **Rosp,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [? var. of RASP *v.*[1] Cf. Norw. dial. *rosp* a rasp.] *trans.* To waste.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2132 Al ðat ðise first .vii. maken, Sulen ðis oðere vii. rospen & raken.

† **Rosp,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[0] [Cf. RASP *v.*[2], and Flem. *ruispen, ruspen* (Kilian), MLG. *ruspen.*] *intr.* To belch. Hence † **Ro·sping** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rospynge, or bolkynge (*S.* balkynge), *eructacio.*

† **Rospeys, rospyse,** varr. RASPIS [1]. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rospeys, wyne, *vinum rosatum.* 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 307 Item, for a botelle of rospyse, iiij.d.

Ross (rɒs), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **Ros,** 8 **Rosse.** The name of a county in the north of Scotland, used *attrib.* in *Ross herald*, one of the six Scottish heralds.

1475–6 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VIII. 372 Diligens signifero, nunc Ross heraldo nuncupato. 1526 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 266 Delivrit to Ros herrold, lettre requiring my lordis of Arrane and Murray to restor the Kingis gunis. 1566 *Cal. Scottish Papers* (1900) II. 250 Lettre..caried by Wm. Steward *alias* Ros barald of armes to the Q. of Scottes. 1641 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. ii. I. 405 Befoir..Johne Malcome, Ross Herald. 1742 ALEX. NISBET *System of Heraldry* II. IV. XVI. 171 Rosse Herald, so named from the County of Ross, which was of old an Appendage of the Crown. 1863 G. SETON *Law & Pract. Heraldry in Scot.* 37 The Heralds attached to the Lyon Court are six in number, viz., Islay, Rothesay, Marchmont, Albany, Ross, and Snowdon.

Ross (rɒs), *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also 6 **rose,** 6–7 **rosse,** 9 **rawse.** [App. of Scand. origin, corresponding to Norw. dial. *ros* (*rus*), small rubbish, scrapings.]

† **1.** Rubbish, refuse, dregs. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 53 The heads of saffron..being scowred from their rose [1587 rosse or filth] ..are interred againe. 1587 *Ibid.* II. xx. (1877) I. 331 Either reserued in the house, or hauing the rosse pulled from their rootes, laid againe in the earth. 1630 LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* (1634) 51 Put the Combes and water together into a Canvas bagge,..and straine as much as you can.., casting away the rosse that remaineth in the bag.

2. The scaly outer portion of the bark of trees. Chiefly *U.S.*

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (1904) gives *rawse* or *roos* as a Sussex word, with the sense 'the scrapings of oak-bark, lichen, and moss'.

1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 497 The ross or outside bark [of the ash] being near eight inches thick. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Ross*, the rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. *New England.* *c* 1840 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 23 Get then some oak bark, cut off the ross, and chop..the inner rind. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/2 *Rossing-machine*, a machine for removing the ross, or rough scaly, exterior portion of bark, from the remainder.

Ross, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [a. Welsh *rhos.*] A marsh, morass. Cf. ROSLAND.

1839 LEWES *Gloss. Hereford.*

Ross, *v. U.S.* [f. ROSS *sb.*[1] 2.] (See quots.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Ross*, to divest of the ross, or rough, scaly surface; as, to ross bark. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Mar. 16 Removing the bark from the top of the log, or 'rossing' it, as it is termed by loggers.

Hence **Ro·ssing** *vbl. sb.* In quots. *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/1 Rossing-machine. *Ibid.* 1985/1 Rossing Attachment for Saw-Mill.

Ross, obs. form of ROSE *sb.*

† **Ro·ssals.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. mod.L. *rossalia*: see ROSALIA.] = ROSALIA 1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 The measells..are cured as the small pocks; hereto belong the crystals, tubercles, rubeols, and rossals.

Rosse, obs. form of ROSE *sb.*

Rossel(1: see ROSIL and RUSSEL.

† **Ro·sseld,** *a. Obs.*—[1] (Meaning uncertain.)

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2793 Thorowe a rownnde rede schelde he ruschede hym sone, That the rosselde spere to his herte rynnes!

Ro·sselled, *a. dial.* Also 8 **rostled,** 9 **rossill'd.** [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Rostled*, half rotten as apples sometimes are. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rossel'd*, decayed,.. a rossell'd apple. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. 395 'A rossill'd apple.' Said only of this species of fruit.

Rossellie, obs. form of ROSILLY.

Rossen, obs. form of ROSIN.

Ro·sser. *U.S.* [f. ROSS *v.* + -ER.] A rossing-machine.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/2 A common use of the rosser is in saw-mills,..to remove the bark from the log in advance of the path of the saw.

Rosset, obs. form of ROSET, RUSSET.

‖ **Rossignol.** Also 6 **rosignell.** [F. *rossignol*:—pop. L. **luscinĭolu*, a masc. form of L. *luscinĭola.*]

† **1.** The nightingale. *Obs.*—[1]

1590 BUREL *Passage Pilgr.* in *Watson's Collect. Sc. Poems* (1706) II. 28 The Osill and the Rosignell, The Phœnix and the Nichtingell.

2. *Canada.* The song-sparrow (*Melospiza*).

1879 A. B. STREET in *Poems of Places, Brit. Amer.* 11 The brown rossignol's shrill carol.

† **Rossin,** obs. Sc. pa. pple. of ROAST *v.*

1597 *Trials Witchcr.* in *Spald. Club Misc.* (1841) I. 85 The ane half of the day rossin in his bodye, as gif he hed bene rossin in ane vne.

Rossing-machine: see ROSS *v.*

Rosslynge, obs. form of RUSTLING.

‖ **Ros solis.** *Obs.* [L. *rōs* dew + *sōlis* gen. of *sōl* sun. The plant and liquor are also known in F. (and Pg.) as *rossolis*, whence Sp. and It. *rosoli* in sense 2 (cf. ROSOLIO).]

1. The plant sundew; = ROSA SOLIS 1.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 414 The Ros Solis and Woolfes clawe do growe in drie waterie Countries. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iii. 440 Rosemary, Ros Solis, Betony, Saffron. 1652 CADEMAN *Distiller of London* 34 ℞.. Ros solis, gathered in due season, and clean picked. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rosolis*, It had its Name because antiently prepared wholly of the Juice of the Plant *Ros solis.* 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. 1. (1760) 215 The Ros-Solis or Sundew, from whence this Cordial Water has its name.

2. = ROSA SOLIS 2. *rare.*

1652 CADEMAN *Distiller of London* Table of Waters, *Aq. Roris Solis*, Ros solis proper.

† **Rossome.** *Obs.*—[1] [Obscure.] Redness.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Liv b, The same water is good agaynste the impetigines, and the rossome [G. *die röte*] in the face.

Ro·ssy, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. ROSS *sb.*[1]] Rubbishy; of the nature of ross.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 68 The sap .. where-

with they temper the dry rossie dross, that they gnaw off from old decayed posts and pales.

Rossy, obs. f. ROSY *a.*

Rost(e, obs. ff. ROAST, ROOST, RUST.

Rostel (rɒ·stĕl). *Bot.* [Anglicized f. ROSTELLUM.] The radicle of a seed.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Rostellum,* The Rostel, or descending plane part of the Corcle or heart, in the first vegetation of the seed. 1832 *Planting* 13 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The *rostel,* or first radicle, which descends into the soil, and becomes the root of the tree. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 266/2 The corcule (which includes the plumule or future stem and the rostel).

Roste·llar, *a. Bot.,* etc. [f. ROSTELL-UM + -AR.] Pertaining to, or constituting, a rostellum.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 212 The Diphyllidea have..two armed rostellar prominences. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Wand. E. Archipelago* 93 An insect, to secure the pollinia, would require to alight on the margin of the rostellar platform.

Roste·llate, *a. Bot.,* etc. [f. ROSTELL-UM + -ATE.] Having a rostellum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 384 Mouth perfect, or rostellate. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 257 Characterised by having..a superior perianthium and rostellate seeds. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/2 *Rostellate,*..terminating gradually in a hard long straight point—as the pod of radish.

Roste·lliform, *a. Bot.,* etc. [f. ROSTELLUM.] Of the form or shape of a rostellum.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 292 Proboscis sheathed beneath a rostelliform process. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 257 Seeds with a..lateral rostelliform hilum.

‖ **Rostellum** (rɒste·lŭm). [a. L. *rostellum* a small beak or snout (Pliny), dim. of *rostrum.*]

1. *Bot.* **a.** A radicle: cf. ROSTEL. ? *Obs.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* L vii. (1765) 15 *Rostellum,* a plain Part of the Corculum; which descends. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 435/2 The Corculum..consists of two parts, viz. plumula and rostellum. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 250 The radicle..(*rhizoma* or *rostellum*); cotyledons..; and plumule.

b. (See quots.)

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 175/2 *Rostellum*..is applied to the short beak-shaped process found on the stigma of many violets, as *Viola hirta, V. odorata,* and *V. canina,* &c.; and Orchidaceæ, as *Orchis, Spiranthes, Listera,* &c. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 421 In Orchids, each of the pollen masses has a prolongation or stalk,..which often adheres to a prolongation at the base of the anther, called *rostellum.* 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* Introd. 6 The rostellum either includes or is formed of viscid matter.

2. *Zool.* **a.** The tubule and enclosed siphuncle of the various species of louse, replacing the usual mouth apparatus of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 363.

b. The protruding fore-part of the head of tapeworms, armed with hooklets or spines.

1849 in CRAIG. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 180 *Tænia*.. Head with four suctorial oscules, and mostly with a rostellum median, imperforate, retractile. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 225 *Taenia elliptica*.. also possesses a peculiar round rostellum beset with four irregular rows of sixty small hooks.

Roster (rɒ·stəɹ). Also 9 **rolster, rollster.** [ad. Du. *rooster* table, list, a transferred use of *rooster* gridiron (f. *roosten* to roast), in allusion to the parallel lines drawn on the paper.]

1. *Mil.* A list or plan exhibiting the order of rotation, or turns of duties and service, of officers, men, and bodies of troops.

Also, esp. *U.S.,* a simple list or register of officers, divisions of a regiment, etc., with various particulars relating to them.

1727 H. BLAND *Mil. Disc.* xix. 207 As each Nation had a different Number of Battalions in Flanders, their Duty was regulated by a Roster. *Ibid.* 283 At the Opening of the Campaign, he [the Adjutant-General] is to settle with the Majors of Brigade the Rosters for the several Duties. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1834) I. 36 Major General Baird having desired to be relieved—Colonel Wellesley, being next on the roster, was ordered on the same night to command within the fort. 1824 — *Suppl. Desp.* (1867) II. 332 The officers throughout the service..perform the duty by what is called in the army a Roster, which is not kept by the commanding officer, but in the orderly room. 1857 SIR W. NAPIER *Life Sir C. Napier* I. 377 It was in strict accordance with the customs of the service, namely, to place some captains on to the field officers' rolster. 1884 LD. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1066 He becomes a duty man, and is on the roster for guards, &c.

2. *transf.* A list or table exhibiting the names of a set of persons, esp. as taking turns of duty with each other.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Roster,* a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty, as in the case of police-magistrates..and others, who relieve or succeed each other. 1881 *Art Interchange* (N.Y.) 27 Oct. 89 On the feminine side of the [opera] company's roster there is more cause for apprehension. 1892 *Nation* 29 Dec. 493/1 The author's roster of the diplomatic body stationed at Berlin in 1837.

Roster, obs. form of ROASTER.

†**Ro·stle,** *sb. Obs.*—° [? ad. L. *rostellum.* Cf. ROSTEL.] (See quot.)

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 300/2 *Vectis rostratus,*.. a barre or leauer with an iron point or end: a rostle.

†**Ro·stle,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **ro(o)styl,** etc. [? f. OE. *rostian* to roast: see -LE.] *trans.* To burn slightly; to parch.

Perh. represented by mod. northern dial. *rossel, rossel,* etc.; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Rozzle.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rost[l]yd, sum what brennyd [*Winch.* rostylyd, sumwat brente], *ustillatus. Ibid.,* Roost-[l]one [*Winch.* rostolone, *K.* rostelyn, *P.* rostlyn], *ustulo, ustillo. Ibid.,* Rostlynge [*Winch.* roostyllynge], *ustyllacio.*

Rostral (rɒ·străl), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 5 **rostrale,** 6 **rostralle.** [ad. late L. *rostrāl-is,* f. L. *rostr-um* beak: see -AL.]

†**1.** *Rostral bone,* the coracoid process. Also *absol.* as sb. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 156 For to fastne þe schuldre, þis boon rostral is putt in maner of a wegge. *Ibid.* (Addit. MS.), Two smale bonys whiche beþ y-clepyde rostralis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Gj, [One branch] byndeth & closeth these two addycyons called Rostralles.

2. Of columns, pillars, etc.: Adorned with the beaks of galleys or with representations of these. Also *transf.*

Rostral crown, a golden crown, adorned with figures of ships' beaks, awarded to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 ₱7 The Other wore a rostral Crown upon her Head. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 377 A rostral pillar was erected in his honour. *c* 1800 MISS E. C. KNIGHT *Autobiogr.* I. 118 At the extremity of the saloon..was a rostral column, on which were inscribed the names of the heroes of the Nile. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 258 The Genoese merchants had erected two rostral columns. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 78/2 Its fountains, obelisk, allegorical statues of chief French cities, rostral and other lamp-posts.

3. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to, situated in or upon, the rostrum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 316 *Rostral..,* when seated on a rostrum. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 271 The compressed rostral teeth of the saw-fish are deeply implanted in sockets. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 335 The rostral cartilage is produced into an exceedingly long, flat lamina.

Rostrate (rɒ·strĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *rostrāt-us,* f. *rostrum* beak: see -ATE.]

†**1.** = ROSTRAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. iv. I. 456 Forasmuch as we are light vpon the mention of Naual or Rostrate coronets, this would be noted [etc.]. 1674 EVELYN *Navig.* Misc. Writ. (1825) 645 Their rostrate crowns, and that pretty insolence by act of senate allow'd to C. Duillius.

2. Having, or furnished with, a rostrum; terminating in a rostrum: **a.** *Bot.*

1819 *Pantologia, Rostrate fruit,* in botany, a beaked fruit. Having a process resembling the beak of a bird: as in geranium, scandix, pecten. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 61 The apex..rostrate, and elongated in various ways beyond the insertion of the filament. 1870 J. D. HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 13 *Nuphar luteum*... Berry ovoid rostrate.

b. *Ent., Zool.,* etc.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 307 *Rostrate..,* when the anterior part of the head is elongated and attenuated into a cylindrical or many-sided rostrum or beak. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 305 Body ovate-oblong, narrowed and rostrate in front. 1884 *Geol. Mag.* 560 In other forms, the anterior extremity becomes nasute or rostrate.

Rostrated (rɒ·strelt̬ĕd), *a.* [See prec. and -ED.]

1. = ROSTRAL *a.* 2; also of a galley, having a beak.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins,* etc. (1727) 249 He brought to Italy an hundred and ten rostrated Galleys of the Fleet of Mithridates. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 424 The rostrated column erected by Duillius. 1832 *Examiner* 324/2 With Roman temples and rostrated columns at the side scenes. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 104 The rostrated decorations of the pedestal..proclaim it at once to be a naval trophy.

2. = ROSTRATE *a.* 2.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 42/1 The antheræ are rostrated and barren. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entom. Compendium* 230 Front as if truncated, vertical, not rostrated. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 370 Head rostrated. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 71 The jaw of *Arion hortensis* contrasts strongly with the smooth rostrated jaw of *Limax.*

b. In specific names of fishes, etc.

1797 SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* IX. pl. 304 The Rostrated whale.., Blackish sharp-snouted whale. *c* 1800 *Ibid.* XIV. pl. 586 The Rostrated Gymnotus: .. Long-snouted Gymnotus. 1803 — *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 337 Rostrated chætodon. *Ibid.* 401 Rostrated scarus.

Rostrato-, combining form of ROSTRATE *a.,* occas. used to form adjs., as *rostrato-nariform.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 In some instances the outer lip..is elongate, producing a rostrato-nariform shape.

Rostri·ferous, *a.* [f. *rostri-,* as combining form of L. *rostrum* + -FEROUS.] Having a rostrum (esp. as distinguished from a proboscis).

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 440 Ophthalmic ring not rostriferous. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 482 With mouth..at the end of a non-introversible snout, i.e. rostriferous.

Ro·striform, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rostriformis*: cf. prec. and -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a beak or a rostrum; beak-like.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 260 Its beginning, with a rostriform point. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 17 With a maxilliferous mouth seldom rostriform. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 415 Head with anterior process mostly rostriform.

Rostro-, used as combining form of ROSTRUM in some scientific terms, as *rostro-antennary, -branchial, -lateral.*

1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 151 The one nearest the rostrum 'rostro-lateral'. 1888 *Huxley & Martin's Elem. Biol.* 225 A rostro-antennary branch;..distributed to the antennule and rostrum.

Ro·stroid, *a. rare*—¹. [f. ROSTR-UM + -OID.] Beak-like, rostriform.

1867 *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* VII. 2 The head has the same long, rostroid appearance.

†**Ro·strous,** *a. Obs.*—¹ [f. L. *rostr-um* beak + -OUS.] Having a beak or rostrum; beaked.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ₱ 284 Therefore rostrous animals, as birds, because they want teeth, have need of a double stomack.

Ro·strulate, *a. Ent.* [See next and -ATE.] Having a rostrulum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 383 Mouth rostrulate.

‖ **Ro·strulum.** *Ent.* [mod.L., dimin. of L. *rostrum* beak.] The mouth-organ of the *Pulicidæ* or fleas (see quot.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 362 *Rostrulum,*.. the oral instrument of *Aphaniptera*..in which the ordinary *Trophi* are replaced by a bivalve beak.

‖ **Rostrum** (rɒ·strŭm). Pl. **rostra,** *rarely* **rostrums.** [a. L. *rostrum* beak.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* The platform or stand for public speakers in the Forum of ancient Rome, adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates in 338 B.C.; also, that part of the Forum in which this was situated: **a.** In *pl.*

1579 NORTH *Plutarch, Cicero* (1896) V. 366 Antonius.. commaunded his head and his hands should straight be set up over the pulpit for Orations, in the place called Rostra. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xvii. 151 The Statues of these Embassadours which were at Fidene murdered, were set up openly at the charges of the citie in the Rostra. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 61 The city of Rome had four great forums or piazzas, 1. *Forum Romanum* or *vetus,* wherein was the *comitium* or hall of justice, the rostra or pulpits for orations [etc.]. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 393 Before they met, he called the people likewise to the Rostra. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) II. 128 Their rostra were generally adorned with the heads of some remarkable citizens. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 176/1 The rostra was between the Comitium, or place of assembly for the Curiæ, and the Forum, properly so called, or place of assembly for the Comitia Tributa. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 241 Pompey came forward on the Rostra to speak.

b. In *sing.*; also applied to the orators' stand in the Athenian assembly.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. ii, Myself will mount the Rostrum in his favour. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 185 What a glorious, what a consistent figure, must Swift have made in the rostrum at Rome. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 191 When he came down from the rostrum, the women paid their respects to him. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 92 Hyperbolus is named by Aristophanes as having succeeded Kleon in the mastership of the rostrum in the Pnyx.

2. *transf.* A platform, stage, stand, etc., adapted for public speaking.

The singular form, though strictly incorrect, is the one commonly employed in this sense.

1766 CLAP *Hist. Yale C.* 77 It is built of Brick,..with a Steeple and Galleries, in which are three Rostra for Orations, Disputations, &c. 1776 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 17 Dec., For want of Parliament General Burgoyne is..making an oration from the rostrum to the citizens of Westminster. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 198/2 From the old rostrum, he harangued the populace. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, Mr. Tappertit mounted on an empty cask which stood by way of rostrum in the room. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxix, The auctioneer had an improvised rostrum put up for himself at the end of the long table.

fig. 1886 LOWELL *Democracy* (1887) 11 This age of publicity, where the newspapers offer a rostrum to whoever has a grievance, or fancies that he has.

b. *spec.* A pulpit. Also *fig.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 167 Humphry..owned that he had been encouraged to mount the rostrum by the example and success of a weaver, who was much followed as a powerful minister. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 409 The things that mount the rostrum with a skip, And then skip down again. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxi, As the worthy divine..was advancing towards the rostrum. 1873 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (1876) 77 Mr. Banks glided into the Rostrum. *Ibid.* 100 Though mounted withal on the rostrum of Nonconformity.

c. The platform as an institution.

1883 WHITTIER *Our Country* 43 Free press and rostrum, church and school.

3. *Rom. Antiq.* A beak-like projection from the prow of a warship; = BEAK *sb.*[1] 7.

1674 EVELYN *Navigation & Commerce* Misc. Writ. (1825) 637 The Thasii added decks; Pisæus the rostrum, or beak-head. *a* 1700 — *Diary* June 1645, The beakes of these vessells are like the ancient Roman rostrums. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 14 An old Rostrum of a Roman Ship, that stands over the Door of their Arsenal. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 176/1 It pointed towards the Comitium, and the rostra were affixed to the front of it, just under the arches.

4. †**a.** The beak or nose of an alembic or still.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 64 The Rostrum or Nose of it..was Hermetically closed. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict., Rostrum,* the Pipe to conveigh the Liquor distilling into the Receiver. [Also in various later Dicts.]

†**b.** The nozzle of a pair of bellows. *Obs.*

1706 BAYNARD *Cold Bathing* II. 236 Bellows to draw the Aereal Niter in at the Valve or Clack..which closing by the Pressure of the Hand, squeezeth it out of the Rostrum or Nose.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1722 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rostrum,* is used..also for a crooked Scissars which the Surgeons in some Cases make use of for the Dilatation of Wounds. [Hence in Johnson, and various later Dicts.]

†**d.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., Rostrum is also used to signify an instrument wherewith paper is ruled for musical compositions.

5. *Zool.,* etc. **a.** A beak or snout; an oral apparatus of an elongated form.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The *rostrum* or snout in fishes varies very much in figure. 1803 P. Russell *Indian Fishes* II. 69 The length from the rostrum to the caudal fin. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 303 A sucker or siphon,..in the form of an acute inarticulated rostrum,..fulfils the functions of a mouth. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. viii. 255 In some weevil-beetles there is a great difference between the male and female in the length of the rostrum or snout.

Comb. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 514 The Rhynchophorous or rostrum-bearing beetles.

b. A process or formation resembling a beak.

1815 Burrow *Conchol.* 33 *Cauda*, rostrum or beak; the elongated bases of the belly, lips and columella. 1831 Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 37 This aspect .. presents on the median line a ridge, called the rostrum or azygous process. 1878 Holden *Hum. Osteol.* (ed. 2) 79 The rostrum of the sphenoid would fit into the gap between them. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 373 The apex of this phragmocone is enveloped in a second calcareous shell, the rostrum or guard.

6. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 170 The whole mass of the corona is the *orbiculus*..; certain horn-like processes are *cornua*, or horns; the upper end of these is the beak, or *rostrum*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 176/2 *Rostrum*, a botanical term applied to any rigid prolongation of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Rostrum*, any beak-like extension; as in the stigma of some asclepiads.

Rosulate (rɒ·ziulĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. late L. *rosula*, dim. of *rosa* rose + -ATE 2.] (See quots.)

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 418 *Rosulate*, when parts..lie packed closely over each other, like the petals of a double rose. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 44 Where these so-called 'radical' leaves are arranged with some regularity, and spread out horizontally, as in the House-leeks, they are said to be *rosulate*. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 221 A low perennial, with tufted woody stock, rosulate linear leaves, and pedunculate capitate flowers.

Rosum, U.S. and dial. variant of Rosin *sb.*

Rosy (rōu·zi), *a.* Also 6 **rossy**, 6–8 **rosie**, 8 **rosey.** [f. Rose *sb.* + -Y. Cf. MDu. *rosich* (Du. *rozig*), MHG. *rôsic* (G. *rosig*, *rösig*).

An OE. *rosig* has been inferred from the dat. sing. *roseum* in Thorpe's *Hom. Ælfric* II. 334. But this appears to be an error for *rosenum*, which is the reading in two Bodleian MSS.]

1. Having the crimson or pink colour of a rose; rose-coloured, rose-red.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1755 Elementes .. Holden a bond perpetuely durynge, That Phebus mot his rosy day forth brynge. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 108/35 Rossy, *roseus*. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 410 This spirit..blesseth all partes with ioy and iolitie and dies them with a Rosie colour. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 175 For see the Morn.. begins Her rosie progress smiling. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VII. 239 Alcinous gave the sign, And bade the herald pour the rosy wine. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 495 The lark is gay, That dries his feathers..Beneath the rosy cloud. 1823 Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The western arc of the misty circle kindled, from a rosy to a deep reddening glow. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 198 The dark crimson feathered upper petals..contrast prettily with the white centre and rosy under petals. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 309 Wreaths sat on each hoar crown, Whose snows flush'd rosy beneath them.

b. Said of persons, their features, etc., especially as betokening good health.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 386 Her lily hand her rosy cheek lies under. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 121 That sweet Rosie Lad. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* II. 807 She held my hand,..Then from her rosy lips began to speak. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 454/1 Dear Doctor, answered the Dean; you look well and rosy, your Colour is fresh. 1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* II. 165 The carriage he was often pleased to fill with tired and rosy vintagers. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 276 Whenever he went a sparking among the rosy country girls of the neighbouring farms. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xx, The honest Irish maid-servant..asked leave to kiss the face that had grown all of a sudden so rosy. 1875 H. G. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 408 It is an every-day occurrence to see pale anaemic patients become, whilst taking it, rosy and plethoric.

c. Blushing; accompanied with blushes.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. v. 11 She..pray'd me oft forbearance: did it with A pudencie so Rosie [etc.]. 1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* I. i, Thou know'st my rosy modesty cannot do it. 1781 Cowper *Anti-Thelyph.* 87 She..turn'd her rosy cheek away. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 10 Due return of blushing 'Good Night', rosy as a borne-off bride's.

d. *spec.* (See quot.)

1847 Halliw. s.v., Hens, when they commence laying, and their combs look red and healthy, are said to be rosy.

e. *elliptical* as a slang term for 'wine'.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* vii, Richard Swiveller finished the rosy and applied himself to the composition of another glassful.

2. Resembling a rose; *esp.* sweet-smelling or fragrant as a rose, rose-scented.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 247 b, Did not a rosed breath, from lips more rosie proceeding, say [etc.]. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 83 If thy delicious breath I chaunce to sip, Being the rosie verdure of thy lip. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* xcvii, His clok with orient veluet quite lin'd through, His rosie tyes and garters so ore-blowne. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* II. 168 That name indeed Becomes the rosy breath of love.

fig. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 82 Whereat the star of Lethe not delay'd His rosy eloquence.

3. Abounding in, decorated with, roses; composed of roses.

1508 Dunbar *Goldyn Targe* 40 The rosy garth depaynt and redolent .. Arayed was, by dame Flora the queene. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 37 A Rosy girlond was the victors meede. 1634 Milton *Comus* 105 Braid your Locks with rosie Twine. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VI. 24 His rosie Wreath was dropt not long before. 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* I. v. 2 What youth, the rosy bower beneath, Now courts thee to be kind?

fig. 1637 Monro *Pract. Obs.* iv. in *Exped.* II. 194 As this life is Rosie, so it hath flowers mixed with thornes.

4. Of times, circumstances, etc.: Bringing happiness; bright, gladsome; promising, hopeful.

1775 Sheridan *Duenna* I. i, Her rosy slumbers shall not fly. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 199 As though in Cupid's college she had spent Sweet days.., And kept his rosy terms. 1874 L. Morris *To a Child of Fancy* ii, My little dove,..Who through the laughing summer day Spendest the rosy hours in play. 1887 H. Smart *Cleverly Won* ix, To be purposely knocked over when his chance of winning looked rosy, would be too provoking.

b. *transf.* Of temperament: Sanguine. *rare.*

1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* (1902) 80 My companion, in a rosier temper, listened with great satisfaction to my Jeremiads.

5. In special collocations, as **rosy cross**, the supposed emblem of the Rosicrucians (also *attrib.*); **rosy drop** (see quots. and Rose-drop 2); **rosy finch**, a bird of the genus *Leucosticte*, native to the northern parts of Asia and N.W. America; † **rosy gills** (see quot.); **rosy gull**, an American species of gull.

Also in various names of moths, as *rosy day*, *footman*, *minor*, *rustic*: see J. Rennie *Butterflies & Moths* (1832) 72, 86, etc.

1631 Bolton *Comf. Affl. Consc.* (1640) 90 In this conflict ..no new devise of the Knights of the *Rosie-crosse..is able any whit, or at all, to revive, ease, or asswage. 1652 T. Vaughan (*title*), The Fame and Confession of the Fraternity of R. C. Commonly, of the Rosie Cross. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 651 As for the Rosie-cross Philosophers, Whom you will have to be but Sorcerers. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xviii, Thou hast gulled the whole brotherhood of the Rosy Cross. 1891 [see Rosicrucian A]. 1822 Good *Study Med.* (1829) II. 359 Carbuncled-face. *Rosy drop. 1871 Napheys *Prevent. & Cure Dis.* III. xiii. 1081 Red swelling on the face of hard drinkers and high livers, known as 'rosy drop'. 1801 Latham *Synop. Birds* Suppl. II. 207 *Rosy finch. *Fringilla rosea*..Inhabits among the willows ..in Sibiria. 1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 350 *Leucosticte*,..Rosy Finches. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rosy-gills*, sanguine or fresh-colour'd. 1831 *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 353 *Larus Franklinii*, Franklin's *Rosey Gull. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 316 Wedge-tailed, or Ross' Rosy Gull,..white, rosy-tinted.

b. In collocations used *attrib.* (see quots.).

1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 49 *C. rosacea.*—Rosy Feather Star. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* 257 The cones of pellucid rosy lilac, the Rosy Crumb Sponge. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 9/2 Mandarin, Muscovy, and rosy-bill ducks.

6. With other adjs. (or sbs.) expressing colour, as *rosy crimson*, *rosy red*; also *rosy bright.*

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 159 The Lillies of her breasts, the Rosie-red In either cheek. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 619 With a smile that glow'd Celestial rosie red. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 505 The racy wine,..By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 176 From the ground her foot Gleamed rosywhite. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 179 With large handsome foliage and..flowers of a pleasing rosy-crimson colour. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 271 The glowing rosy purple hue.

7. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *rosy-bosomed*, *-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-faced*, etc.; also *rosy-blushing*, *-dancing*, *-warm.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columns* 449 Heav'n's *Rosie-blushing cheeks. 1634 Milton *Comus* 986 The Graces, and the *rosie-boosom'd Howres. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 1007 The rosy-bosom'd Spring To weeping Fancy pines. 1603 Breton *Packet Mad Lett.* I. iii, The beautifull lineaments of *rosie cheekt Ladies. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 114 Rosy-cheeked apples, plums with the bloom on them. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 610 Foxhunting squires and their rosycheeked daughters. 1669 H. More *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* 78 The Cardinals should go in their *Rosie-coloured Hats and Robes. 1716 Rowe *Ode for New Year* viii, On the balmy air sits rosy-colour'd health. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xx, All the rosy-coloured ideas..which flutter about the couch of a youth. 1754 Gray *Poesy* 28 The *rosy-crowned Loves are seen On Cytherea's day. 1796 T. Townsend *Poems* 31 O'er the *rosy-dancing tide. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* (1848) 5 In the opinion of the *rosy-faced butler. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* II. 634 O restore The *rosy-featur'd maid. 1728 Thomson *Spring* 488 While the *rosy-footed May Steals blushing on. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 236 The rosy-footed maidens. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VIII. i. (Rtldg.) 276, I began to look like a *rosy-gilled son of the church. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1198 Therwith al *rosy hewed tho wex she. 1773–83 Hoole *Orl. Fur.* XXV. 347, I view'd Her sparkling eyes, her features rosy-hu'd. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 588 The day-spring's daughter, *rosy palm'd. 1595 Weever *Epigr.* IV. xxii. E vj, Their *rosie-tainted features cloth'd in tissue. 1598 Drayton *Heroical Ep.* (1695) 21 A *Rosie-tincted Feature is Heav'ns Gold. 1833 Tennyson *Two Voices* 60 In tufts of rosy-tinted snow. 1818 Keats *Endym.* IV. 313 Let it mantle *rosy-warm With the tinge of love.

Rosy (rōu·zi), *v. rare.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To render rosy; to tinge with rose-colour.

1652 Collier in Benlowe *Theoph.* B iv b, Fond Sense, cry up a rosie Skin, Sacrata rosy'd is within. 1864 A. de Vere *Infant Bridal* 195 At first a gentle fear Rosied her countenance. 1883 Jefferies *Story of my Heart* iii, The purple of sunset rosied the sward.

2. *intr.* To become rosy or rose-red. Hence **Ro·sying** *vbl. sb.*

1862 Thornbury *Life Turner* I. 28 The rosying in twilight of the reaches of the Thames. 1881 *Argosy* XXXII. 223 The sea-pinks rosying in ocean cave.

Rosycrusian, obs. form of Rosicrucian.

Rosy-fingered, *a.* Having rosy fingers. Chiefly *fig.*, after the Homeric *ῥοδοδάκτυλος* (*ἠώς*).

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 7 The rosy fingred Morning faire. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. v, Take her by the Rosie-fingerd hand. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 9 Poets, that choose rather to say, rosie-fingered Aurora than red-fingered Aurora. 1685 Dryden *Albion & Alb.* II. i, The rosy-fingered morn appears. 1762 Cowper *To Miss Macartney* 97 So may the rosy-finger'd hours Lead on the various year. 1791 — *Odyss.* IX. 194 The rosy-fingered daughter of the dawn. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* IV. (1868) 45 Rosy-fingered Eos came blushing up the sky. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 83 Rosy-finger'd ye come, and golden-hair'd as the day.

Rosyn(e, obs. forms of Rosin.

Rot (rɒt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **rote**, 4–5 **rott**, 5–7 **rotte**, 5 **root**; 4– **rot.** [App. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel., Fær., Norw. *rot*, Sw. dial. *rôt*, obs. Da. *rodt*, *rod*, *raad* (16th c.), LG. *rôt*, related to Rot *v.*, Rotten *a.*]

1. The process of rotting, or the state of being rotten; decay, putrefaction; also, rotten or decayed matter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5921 For þe rotte þat þar-on fell..Ne was in hus na vessel fre. *Ibid.* 19001 In hell Ne suld noght crist be left to duell, Ne neuer o rote his flexs ha sight. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1079 Þer was rose reflayr where rote has ben euer. 1382 Wyclif *Micah* ii. 10 For the vnclennesse therof it shal be corrupt with the warst rott. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rot, or rotynge, *corrupcio*, *putrefaccio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/1 A Rote, *caria*, *caries*, *liuor*. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 444 It was a hollow Bag, as he thought, filled with Rot and corruption. 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* I, Your rot Glimmers in corse-lights on the shuddering dark.

fig. 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 194 Who ys so blynd that seth not..the grete infamy and rote that remeynyth in vs? 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* 159 *marg.*, The main rot of the Romaine empire. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* A vij, Many headed Rumour, Vices preseruer, vertues festred rot. 1859 Whittier *Preacher* 65 From the death of the old the new proceeds, And the life of truth from the rot of creeds.

2. A virulent disease affecting the liver of sheep which are fed on moist pasture-lands; inflammation of the liver caused by the fluke-worm, liver-rot. Usually with *the.*

See also *foot-*, *hunger-*, *liver-*, *pelt-*, *water-*, *winter-rot.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1331–2 For thurgh a schep þat rote hase hent May many schep with rote be schent. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 26 All my shepe ar gone,..The rott has theym slone. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 98 When they [i. e. sheep] are closyd in ranke pasturys & butful ground, they are sone touchyd wyth the skabe and the rotte. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 85 When it hath pleased God to punish vs with the rot of our shepe. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* V. 12 As the rot overrunneth the whole flock. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 179 His cattel must of Rot and Murren die. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 69 Sometimes the Rot among Cattel is rather a Relief than a Damage. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Rabbit* 6 H 4/2 Rabbits are subject to..the rot, which is caused by the giving them too large a quantity of greens. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 93 The rot in sheep often prevails to an alarming degree, in the up-lands that skirt these fens. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 15 It is by summer flooding, where it is practised, that the fatal disease of rot is introduced. 1864 T. S. Cobbold *Entozoa* 171 In the season of 1830–31, the estimated deaths of sheep from rot was between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000.

b. A particular form, instance, or epidemic, of this disease.

1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 98 Commynly they dye of skabe and rottys in grete nombur, wych cumyth..by-cause they are nuryschyd in so fat pasture. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 68 Many private men in England have in one yeere lost more cattel by a rot, then the Pale lost by this spoyling of the rebels. 1668 More *Div. Dial.* II. x. (1713) 116 Nor dare I adventure to propose to you the Murrain of Cattle or Rots of Sheep. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* III. 416 A farmer who kept four hundred sheep tried this receipt in the last general rot (about five years ago). 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 535 The simple sheep licks up the autumnal dews hanging upon her pasture, which gives a rot to her flesh. 1864 J. Forster *Sir J. Eliot* I. 102 Was not the first rot or scab that came among English sheep brought by one out of Spain?

fig. 1667 Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* Epil. 4 Among the muses there's a general rot. 1765 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1892) IV. 432 There seems to be a rot among princes: the Emperor Don Philip and the Duke are dead.

c. *Red rot*: see Red *a.* 19. *White rot*, the plant *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, belonging to the order *Umbelliferæ*; marsh pennywort, sheep-rot; also, rot-grass (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 424 Water Pennywoort is called.. in English Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Pennyrot, and in the north countrie White rot. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 534 They call it [butterwort] *White rot*,..for the Country people doe thinke their sheepe will catch the rot, if for hunger they should eate thereof. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 21 *Hydrocotyle*, White-Rot. 1886 Holland *Cheshire Gloss.* 389 White Rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.*

3. A putrescent or wasting disease in persons. Also *fig.*

1388 Wyclif *Prov.* xii. 4 Rot is in the boonys of that womman, that doith thingis worthi of confusioun. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 323 The painfull poplesie,..The rot, the roup, and the auld rest. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, IV. iii, Go, and the rot consume thee! 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 64, I will not kisse thee, then the rot returnes To thine owne lippes againe. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 87 We most justly abhorre the Nose that is sunk into this figure by the Venerian rot. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl.*

Alch. 69 Abusing himself in all blasphemies, riot and excess, in due time the Rot, or the Pox overtook them. **1836** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 510/2 The disease called grinder's rot, an incurable consumption. **1898** [see GRINDER 9].

† **b.** In the imprecation *Rot on* or *upon*. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Rott on that villeyne! no. **1638** COWLEY *Love's Riddle* I, A rott upon you; you must still be humoured. *Ibid.* IV, Rot on your possibles.

4. Decay in timber or other vegetable products, stone, etc. See also DRY-ROT.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 217 The rock may with propriety be said to have *the rot*, for it crumbles to pieces in the hand. **1841** EMERSON *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 240 Every species of property is preyed on by its own enemies, as iron by rust, timber by rot. **1868** *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 214 Low, wet soils almost invariably produce rot in the berry. **1882** DE WINDT *Equator* 85 Enormous holes in the bamboo flooring occasioned by rot.

5. *slang.* Nonsensical rubbish; trash, bosh.

1848 SHILLETO in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 228 Your Natural-rot, your Moral-bosh. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* vi, Let's stick to him and talk no more rot. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 13 You are just the sort of woman to believe in that kind of rot.

6. *Cricket.* A rapid break-down or fall of wickets during an innings. Also *transf.*

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 64 After this came the rot, and the total only reached 118. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 2/3 It is to be hoped that something can be done (as cricketers would say) to 'stop the rot'.

7. *Comb.*, as *rot-disease, epidemic, -proof, -proofed, -stricken*; † **rot-bean** (see quot.); **rot-grass**, one or other of several plants supposed to cause rot in sheep (see quots.); **rot-heap**, a rubbish-heap; **rot-steep** (see quot. 1838); **rot-stone**, = *rotten-stone*.

1716 *Petiveriana* I. 180 Barbadoes *Rot-bean,.. *Jetaiba Barbad. lobis minoribus*. **1864** T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* 173 The main facts relating to the origin..of the *rot-disease. *Ibid.* 172 The *rot epidemic of 1824. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 69 They are as *rot grasse to sheepe. **1794** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* I. App. 39 *Pinguicula vulgaris*, Rot-grass, supposed highly injurious to sheep, on moist grounds. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 350 *Melica cærulea*,..fly-bent or rot-grass. **1863** PRIOR *Brit. Plants* 192 Rot-grass, from its being supposed to bane sheep, a grass in the sense of herbage, *Pinguicula vulgaris*. **1881** MISS ORMEROD *Man. Injurious Ins.* 43 Burning the infested old cabbage-stocks.., instead of throwing them into *rot-heaps. **1870** *Daily News* 19 Aug. 2 Blocks of wood on end, with gravel pounded between, the whole made permanently waterproof and *rotproof. **1884** *Health Exhib. Cat.* 90/1 Rotproof Non-poisonous Wall Linings. *Ibid.* 104/2 Hammock Awnings, comprising also *Rotproofed specimens. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 396 The cloth is steeped in a weak alkaline ley to remove the weaver's dressing. This is technically called the **rot steep*. **1874** W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Cal.-printing* 45 The 'rot steep', so called because the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated was formerly allowed to ferment and putrefy. **1819** SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi, The soldier, who was..burnishing his corslet with *rot-stone and shamois-leather. **1897** *Month* June 638 One who..had allowed human beings to perish like *rot-stricken sheep.

† **Rot**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. Du. *rot* neut., or G. *rotte* fem., a. OF. *rotte, rote, route*, ROUT *sb.*[1]] A file (of soldiers). Cf. RAT *sb.*[5] Also *attrib.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* CXX. (1643) 417 The other thirty two rots of Musket tiers belonging to the middle squadron. **1637** MONRO *Expedit.*, etc. II. *Abridgm. Exerc.* 183 There must be nine Rots of Pikemen, which have the Right hand, and twelve Rots of Musketiers on the left hand. *Ibid.*, Two are esteemed as Leaders, being a Corporall a Rot-master or Leader, and an under Rot-master.

† **Rot**, *a. Obs.* [f. ROT *v.* Cf. Du. *rot*, LG. *röt, rot.*] Rotten; decayed.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 118 Byting on Annis-seede, and Rose-marine, Which might the Fume of his rot lungs refine. **1620** *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 19 Her teeth were rot, Her tongue was not. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. 235 Those things..are as rot as our Irish bogs, or English Quagmires. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 189 A good quantity of..well-rot Dung and Earth mixt together.

Rot (rɒt), *v.* Forms: 1 **rotian**, 3 **rotien**, 3–4 **rotie**, 3–5 **rotye**, 5 **rootye**; 3–5 **roten**, 5 **rotyn** (**rooton**); 4 **roote**, 4–5 **root**, 5 **royt**; 4–6 **rote**, **rotte**, 4– **rot**. [Common Teut.: OE. *rotian*, = Fris. *rotsje*, MDu. *roten*, *rotten* (Du. *rotten*), OS. *rotôn* (MLG. *roten*, LG. *rötten*), OHG. *rozzên*; Icel. *rota* (trans.), obs. Da. *rodde*, *røde*: see ROTTEN *a.*, and cf. the etym. note to RET *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* Of animal substances: To undergo natural decomposition; to decay, putrefy, through disease, mortification, or death.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 153 Swa se læce, ðonne he on untiman lacnað wunde, hio wyrmseð & rotað. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 264 Manezum men lungen rotað. *c* **1055** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 Mid þam man smyrað ricra manna lic þæt hiz rotian ne mazon. *c* **1200** ORMIN 4773 He warrþ all..secnedd, Swa swiþe þatt hiss bodiȝ toc To rotenn bufenn eorþe. *c* **1275** *Serving Christ* 72 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Boþe him schal rotye þat body and þe bon. **13**.. *Sir Beues* 2697 Her I legge al to-blowe, And roteþ me flesch fro þe bon. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 363 Þere is an ilond, þere no dede body may roty. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 125 Þanne fell on his fote a maladye, þat it rotyd. *c* **1520** L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* L ij, Than the fedders of the goshawke rote of ye dounge of ardea as far as it toucheth. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii. 9 b, Although his bodye was laid in graue voyde of all lyfe, yet ther it did not rotte or putrify. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 179 How long will a man lie i' th' earth ere he rot? **1737** *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 117/2 The rest are stark dead, and may rot when they list. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* IV. 212 Where he left his brother's bones to rot. **1887** MORRIS *Odyss.* XII. 46 Dead men rotting to nothing.

b. Similarly of other substances liable to natural decay, as timber, fruit, vegetable matter, etc.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 171 Of ðæm treowe sethim, ðæt næfre ne rotað. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 24 Hit [*sc.* the manna] ne rotode. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* 91 Hier is igadered swilch timber ðe næure rotien ne mai. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3342 It [the manna] wirmede, bredde, and rotede ðor. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 23893 þat þat besaunt rote noght in hord. **1382** WYCLIF *Isaiah* xl. 20 The stronge tree, and the vnable to roten, ches the wise craftes man. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Cedre may noȝt rote in erthe ne in water. **1470–85** MALORY *Morte Arth.* XVII. vi. 698 She lete make a..clothe of sylke that shold neuer rote for no maner of weder. **1530** PALSGR. 694/1 This peare wyll rotte if you eate it nat betyme. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 40 Like corne not reaped, but suffered to rotte by negligence of the owner. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 540 Yet..the Grasse groweth at least one yard high, and rotteth..upon the ground. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 Sycamore-Wood..that does not rot so soon as other Wood. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 34/1 There will be some small unconcocted Stones in it, which afterwards coming to rot, throw out little Pustules. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 219 Several of her casks had rotted. **1822** SHELLEY *When the Lamp* iv, From thy nest every rafter Will rot. **1858** GLENNY *Everyday Bk.* 203/2 Piled in a stack, till the grass and fibre all rot together. **1876** J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, Still year after year the fruit has rotted and dropped.

c. In *pa. pple.* used predicatively.

c **1290** *St. James* 301 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 43 Þis ȝoungue Man sixe and þritti dawes heng up-on þe galu-treo Are is fader a-ȝein to him come, þat i-roted he auȝte to beo. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4124 For many a day hade i be ded & to dust roted, nadde it be goddes grace. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 475 Whan here body was i-take up of þe erþe it was i-founde al i-roted and i-tornedinto powder. **1419** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 69 The Kele..is yrotyt and must be chaungyd. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 If the iaundis were rotted in a man. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 823 The branches of another roote are rotted. **1668** [see next]. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 7/1 Stones..in Buildings, if their Tops are..rotted, shew the Intemperature of the Air. **1872** BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 369 They are humbled to a point so low by their idols, rotted into falsehood, buried in lust and shame.

d. With *away, off, out.*

c **1440** *Alph. Tales* 64 Þer happend a surans for to fall in hys lymbe, þat his fute rotid off. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 28 Myles Forest, at sainct Martyns le graunde by pece meale miserably rotted awaye. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 63 Thy lips rot off. **1668** CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 Some Scythians, whose earlets ar mortified and rotted of with cold. **1678** ILLINGSWORTH (*title*), A Just Narrative, or Account of the Man whose Hands and Legs rotted off in the Parish of Kingswinford. **1802–12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 398 Say, you wish your tongue may rot off,..if you ever saw any such thing. **1849** LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 137 Some of the trunks must have rotted away to the level of the ground.

2. *fig.* in various contexts, chiefly denoting decay of a moral or abstract kind.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 84 Þeo þet rotieð and stinkeð al ine fulðe of hore sunnen. **1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* xiii. 9 Thus to roten Y shal make the pride of Juda. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 151 Ryght so religion roteþ and sterueth. **1460** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 377/2 Though right for a tyme rest and bee put to silence, yet it roteth not ner shall not perissh. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 271 If wee staye and as it were rotte in these base, brutish and supposed pleasures. **1707** M. HENRY *Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 597/1 It is true of prayer, what we say of winter, that it never rots in the skies. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* VI. v, Take the history of any civilised state before she rotted back into second childhood. **1870** LOWELL *Study Windows* 25 If they are cheated, it is, at worst, only of a superfluous hour, which was rotting on their hands. **1891** *Spectator* 13 June, A kind of society..which always ends, sooner or later, by rotting down.

3. Of persons: To become affected with some putrescent or wasting disease, esp. as the result of confinement in jail.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Þe ilke anlikneþ þane ssrewe þet heþ leuere rotye in a prison [etc.]. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 22 Lo, how pacience..brouhte hem al aboue þat in bale rotede. **1542–3** *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Many rotte, and perishe to death for lacke of helpe of surgery. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVII. (1592) 437 If I in the meane whyle do rotte there [in prison]. **1692** *Covenant of Grace* 11, I might use extremity towards you, cast you into Prison, and there let you Rot. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 22 ¶ 5 Some will confess their resolution that their debtors shall rot in gaol. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 805 He..Can dig, beg, rot, and perish. **1889** JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 6 The civil authorities took no account of them as long as they quietly rotted and died.

b. Of sheep: To become affected with the rot.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 66 If thou waine thy calues with hey,..the rather they wyll rotte whan they come to grasse. **1596** HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 3 The poor sheep would eat him without salt (as they say); but if they do, they will soon after rot with it. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 127 The hungry Sheep..Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 88 Over-wet Weather will corrupt them, and cause them to Rot in moist low Grounds.

4. *trans.* To affect with decomposition, putrescence, or decay; to corrupt, make rotten.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 43 Wel bet is roten Appul out of hoord, Than þat it rotie al the remenaunt. **1557** NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 442 Let an apple have never so little a broose, that broose is ynough to rotte him quickely. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 118 Her dung is poyson to the Hauke, and rotteth her fethers. **1604** HIERON *Wks.* I. 504 He shewed His iustice in rotting it at the other time. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 132 A Dart, that where it does but draw blood, rots the person immediately to pieces. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 58/1 To keep the mortar from rotting the Timber. **1733** TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 68 It is long continual Rains that Rot or Chill the Blossoms. **1820** W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 271 The salt in the sea.. destroys the tenacity of the bay-ice.., and, in the language of the whale-fisher, completely rots it. **1889** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 241 It is necessary to rot or sweat ink after it is ground from ten to twenty-four hours.

refl. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 47 This common bodie ..Goes too, and backe,..To rot itselfe with motion. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 113 Many of your Cold, Sowr, Rushy Pastures, Rot themselves though never plowed.

b. *fig.* Also const. with *off, out.*

1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 284 The Ruler of all rulers will..rot their remembrance off from the ground. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 116/2 We shall see these vermine that seeke nothing else but to rotte or venime the Church of God. **1628** FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, Why shouldn't I..snarl at the vices Which rot the land. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* IX. ii, Better that we had rotted out our lives in exile. **1871** CARLYLE in *Daily News* 4 Jan., This I lay at the door of our spiritual teachers.., who thereby incalculably rot the world.

c. *spec.* To ret. Cf. ROTTING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1835–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 702/1 The operation of rotting, or as it is most commonly called, water-retting, flax and hemp.

5. To affect (sheep) with the rot. Also *absol.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 408 Þanne he lediþ his sheep wel in hool pasture þat wole not rote. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 It is necessary that a shepeherde shoulde knowe what thynge rotteth shepe. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 93 More dangerous Then baites to fish, or hony stalkes to sheepe, When as the one is wounded with the baite, The other rotted with delicious foode. *a* **1656** VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 221 No shepherd would call his sheep into such pastures as will certainly rot them. **1725** RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Blashy thows..may rot your ews. **1794** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 235 Produce of the land..very rushy,..and always rotted sheep. **1854** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 234 Apparently sound pastures..have rotted sheep this Season.

6. Used in imprecations against a person or thing, sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience.

1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* v. i. 58 But vengeance rot you all. **1611** — *Cymb.* II. iii. 136 The South-Fog rot him. **1664** COTTON *Scarronides* I. Wks. (1715) 37 Where once your what shall's call'ums—(rot em, It makes me mad I have forgot 'em), Liv'd a great while. **1682** DRYDEN *Prol. to Southerne's Loyal Brother* 5 Both pretend love, and both (plague rot 'em!) hate. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 ¶ 2 Rot you, Sir, I have more Wit than you. **1756** FOOTE *Engl. fr. Paris* II, I'll be rot if we don't make them caper higher. **1767** S. PATERSON *Anoth. Trav.* II. 52 Rot the name of the first post! I have forgot it. **1817** KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 74 For, rot it! I forgot to bring my mathematical case with me. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, 'She was the admiration of the whole Court!' 'Rot the admiration of the whole Court!'

7. *slang.* To chaff severely. Also *absol.*, to talk nonsense. (Cf. ROT *sb.*[1] 5.)

1890 LEHMANN *H. Fludyer at Cambridge* 106 Everybody here would have rotted me to death. **1899** PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 169 Freckles, who was an awfully sportsman-like chap really, said he was only rotting all the time.

Rota (rōu·tă). [a. L. *rota* wheel.]

1. A political club, founded in 1659 by J. Harrington, which advocated rotation in the offices of Government; also, a society of this type.

1660 HARRINGTON (*title*), The Censure of the Rota upon Mr. Milton's Book, entituled, The Ready and Easie way to Establish A Free Common-wealth. **1662** in J. Ogilby *King's Coronation* (1685) 3, I..With Common-wealths and *Rota's* fill their heads. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Characters, Politician*, A speculative Statesman,..that did all his Exercises in the late Times of cursed Memory at the *Rota*, but is not yet admitted to practise.

attrib. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1108 As full of tricks, As Rota-men of Politicks. **1673** *Character Coffee-House* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) VI. 429 A Coffee-House is..a Rota Room, that, like Noah's Ark, receives animals of every Sort. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 439 Dr. Will. Petty was a Rota-man and would sometimes trouble Ja. Harrington in his Club.

2. A rotation (of persons, etc.); a round or routine (of duties, etc.); † a rote.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 425 These [councillors] are taken out of the great Council, and go round in a *rota*. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 95 Such Formal Devotions that are nothing but a *Rota*. **1751** R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 186 The..occurrences which happened during this period.. consisted chiefly of the old rota of fishing, watering [etc.]. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 631 Perambulating the River..agreeably to a rota which is laid down. **1844** in Ribton-Turner *Vagrants & Vagrancy* (1887) 254 The experience of those managers who have taken their rota of duty in the office. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 10 According to a rota to be agreed on between each other.

b. A list of persons acting in rotation; a roster.

1856 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, The senior fag who kept the rota. **1878** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 419 Pleas of debt, which required the attendance of the parties to suits and the rota of qualified jurors. **1882** KEARY *Outl. Prim. Belief* ix. 437 They heard names called over and voices answering as if by rota.

3. *R. C. Ch.* The supreme court for ecclesiastical and secular causes. (Cf. ROTE *sb.*[5] 2).

1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 50 At that time Staphileus Dean of the Rota was there. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/1 The Republick of Venice have named four Persons for the Pope to chuse one, to fill the Place of Auditor of the

Rota. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *Rota* consists of twelve Doctors, chosen out of the four Nations of Italy, France, Spain, and Germany. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 15 To tell the king's courts at Westminster, that their practice is..conformable to the decrees of the Rota or Imperial Chamber. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 149 He also claimed the holidays of the Roman rota for himself. 1877 D. LEWIS tr. *Sander's De Schism. Anglica* Introd. p. lxxiv, The next day was the day of the Conference with the Dean of the Rota. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 5/1 A special law for regulating the working of the ancient tribunals, the Rota, and the Segnatura.

Rotacism, -ize, variants of RHOTACISM, -IZE.

Rotal (rōʊ·tăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *rotāl-is* wheeled, or f. *rota* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to a wheel or wheels. Also *fig.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rotal*, of or belonging to a wheel [ed. 1674 *adds*, also inconstant, now up, now down]. 1881 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Nov. 439/2 The Cannebière is in a chronic state of vocal and rotal tumult.

2. Pertaining to rotation or circular motion.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Rotal action of affinity*, a term applied to the inductive action of affinity, as exhibited in the voltaic circle, in which it assumes a circular direction or return upon itself.

3. *R. C. Ch.* Connected with the Rota.

1907 *Cath. Weekly* 8 Nov. 8/2 On November 12 the Sacred Congregation of Rites will hold a rotal meeting.

Rotalian (*rotēi·*liăn), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Rotalia* (Lamarck, 1809), neut. pl. of late L. *rotālis* : see prec.]

A. *sb.* A foraminifer of the genus *Rotalia*.

1869 *Monthly Microsc. Jrnl.* 303 If one of the simple Rotalians were thickened and drawn out at the umbilici. 1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 380/2 The..spiral mode of growth differs entirely from that of ordinary Rotalians.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the genus *Rotalia*.

1862 CARPENTER *Micros.* (ed. 3) 517 The two great series which may be designated (after the leading forms of each) as the Textularian and the Rotalian. 1879 — in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 380/1 This intermediate skeleton..completely envelops the original rotalian shell.

Rotalid (rōʊ·tălid), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [See prec. and -ID.] a. *sb.* A foraminifer of the family *Rotalidea*. b. *adj.* Belonging to this family.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 886 Exceptions to this rule however occur among the Rotalid *Tinoporinae*. *Ibid.* 892 There appear within the adult minute young with calcareous tests,..three-chambered in the Rotalid.

Rota·liform, *a. Zool.* [See prec. and -FORM.] Having the typical form of the genus *Rotalia*.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 895 Typically spiral and 'Rotaliform', i. e. coiled so that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface.

Rotaline (rōʊ·tălain), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Rotalina* : see ROTALIAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Rotalina*, a sub-family of *Rotalidea*.

1862 CARPENTER, etc. *Introd. Foraminif.* 212 It is in the true *Rotaliæ*..that we meet with the highest development of the Rotaline type. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 889 Calcareous spicules..make up its Rotaline test.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Rotalina*.

1862 CARPENTER, etc. *Introd. Foraminif.* 200 Certain shells ranked by D'Orbigny under the genus *Valvulina* are true Rotalines. 1879 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* I. 116 One of the earliest representatives of the Rotalines.

†**Rotan.** *slang. Obs.*⁻⁰ (See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Rotan*, a Coach, or Waggon, any thing that runs upon Wheels; but principally a Cart.

Rotang (rōtæ·ŋ). Also 7 **rottang.** [ad. Malay *rōtan* : see RATTAN. So F. and G. *rotang*, F. *rotin*, Du. *rotting*.] One of the rattan palms. Also *attrib.* with *cane*, *palm*.

[1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xvi. 28 There is another sorte of the same reeds which they call Rota: these are thinne like twigges of Willow for baskets.]

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 134 From their Neighbours they fetch Timber to build withall, Rottang, that is, cordage of Cocoe. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 590 Anchors of Iron and Wood, Cables of Rotang Canes. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/1 There is but one species [of calamus], *viz.* the rotang, a native of India. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 135 The Calami, or Rotangs, and the siliceous secretions of their leaves, indicate an affinity with Grasses. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* June 191 Spindle-trees grew side by side with prickly Rotang palms.

Rotary (rōʊ·tări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *rotāri-us* (Quicherat), f. *rota* wheel : see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of motion: Circular; taking place round a centre or axis.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Rotary*, of or pertaining to a wheel; whirling or turning round, as a rotary motion. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 330 A rotary motion is very frequently transmitted by means of an endless strap. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xv. (1856) 113 During its rotary oscillations against the bottom of the sea. 1867 DENISON *Astron.* 10 But the rotary motion of the earth is of no use for measuring latitude.

Comb. 1883 *Wheel World* Mar. 185 The 'Orbi-cycle', a rotary-motioned front steerer.

2. Operating by means of rotation; rotative.

Used spec. to designate a large number of machines in which the action depends on the rotation of some part.

1799 *Repertory Arts* X. 303 Similar effects may be produced..by a rotary cutter. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 139/1 The expansive principle would not answer for rotary or double engines. 1844 GROVE *Contrib. Sci.* 351 Two sets of magnets are employed, the one set stationary, and the other rotary. 1884 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild H.* 118 All our general storms are cyclonic in their character, that is, rotary and progressive.

3. Of persons: Acting in rotation.

1862 *Congregationalist* 30 May (Cent.), Several years since they..became an Independent Presbyterian church with a rotary board of elders.

B. *sb.* A rotary machine or apparatus.

1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 115 *Rotary*, a short term for rotary printing machines. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 203 This machine gives twice the speed of the early rotaries.

Rotascope. [f. L. *rota* wheel : see -SCOPE.] A kind of gyroscope.

1832 W. R. JOHNSON in *Silliman's Jrnl.* XXI. 265 Description of an Apparatus called the Rotascope, for exhibiting several phenomena and illustrating certain laws of rotary motion. 1873 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* VII. 2440 The gyroscope or rotascope, an instrument illustrating the tendency of rotating bodies to preserve their plane of rotation.

Rotatable (*rotēi·*tăb'l), *a.* [f. ROTATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being rotated; admitting of rotation or rotatory movement.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1926/1 Sims's uterine repositor consists of a short metallic sounder, rotatable on a long shaft. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* LX. 306/3 The rotatable blade is designed to do the general work of the pressman in making forms ready.

Rotate (rōʊ·tēt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rota* wheel + -ATE².] Wheel-shaped; *esp.* of a monopetalous corolla with a short tube and spreading limb.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. 129 This genus is easily known by the monopetalous, rotate or wheel-shaped corol. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 206 Corolla superior, monopetalous or polypetalous, rotate or tubular. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 211 A perennial herb, with..scorpioid cymes of rotate bright-blue flowers.

†**Rotate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *rotāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rotāre* : see next.] Revolved.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 137 Thyngs into thyngs must therfore be rotate, Untyll dyversyte be brought to parfyt unyte.

Rotate (*rotēi·*t), *v.* [f. L. *rotāt-*, ppl. stem of *rotāre* to turn or swing round, whirl about, roll round, revolve, f. *rota* wheel.]

1. *intr.* To move round a centre or axis; to perform one or more revolutions.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 899 Permitting the corresponding part of the bone to rotate upon it. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxxvii. (1856) 339 Our brig had..rotated considerably to the northward. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 104 The Sun, like the Earth or a top when spinning, turns round, or rotates, on an axis.

2. *trans.* To cause (a thing) to turn round or revolve on a centre or axis.

1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 366 It brings the thigh toward that of the opposite side, bends it a little, and carries it outward by rotating it. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 38 The warper..rotates the vertical wheel or frame..by means of the wheel..and the rope. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 Sometimes the masses of lava are rotated in their flight.

3. To change, or take, in rotation.

1879 J. HAWTHORNE *S. Strome* I. iii. 36 She could mow a field, drain it, plough it, and rotate its crops. 1894 SPERRY *Talks w. Young Men* 159 It is wise to alternate, or rotate the various forms of life's duties so as to secure daily, restful change, both physical and mental.

4. To put *out* in turn.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 265 Both, after a brief service, were rotated out of office.

Hence **Rota·ted** *ppl. a.*

1824 A. DODS (*title*), Pathological Observations on the rotated or contorted Spine,..called Lateral Curvature.

†**Rotated,** *a. Bot. Obs.* = ROTATE *a.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App.* s.v. *Petal*, The second class is of the plants with..rotated, or wheel-like flowers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 The figure of Solids is either..Rotated, wheel-shaped, plain [etc.].

Rotating (*rotēi·*tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ROTATE *v.*]

1. a. Turning round on a centre or axis.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Resources*, Our Copernican globe is a great factory or shop of power with its rotating constellations. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 10 The edge of a swiftly rotating wheel. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 82 If the veering of the former, and the marked fall of the latter prove the gale to be rotating, or cyclonic.

b. Causing rotation; rotatory.

1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 67 The rotating muscles have a much more numerous amount of contractions to effect.

2. Acting in rotation; rotative.

1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 82/3 Four rotating regents conducted the classes of philosophy or arts.

Rotation (*rotēi·*ʃən). [ad. L. *rotātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rotāre* : see ROTATE *v.* and -ATION. So F. *rotation*, Sp. *rotacion*, It. *rotazione*.]

1. The action of moving round a centre, or of turning round (and round) on an axis; also, the action of producing a motion of this kind.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 185 The rotation or impulsion of the heauens. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 37 A trew & philosophicall rotation whereby the inwarde fire of nature may be stirred vppe in euery vegetable. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ii. 8 By the yearly and continual rotation and reuolution of the right heauen,..all thinges might be well gouerned. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 158 [A] puzled Candidate,..being ask'd what a circle was, describ'd it by the rotation of his hand. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 318 All Rotations and Wheelings cause a kind of Giddiness in the Brain. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 200, I see..all Things..as if they were whirl'd about by the Quick Rotation of a Wheel. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 160 Some..tell us whence the stars;..what gave them first Rotation. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 359 His diurnal rotation is believed to be performed in 10 hours, 16 minutes, 2 seconds. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 64 Eyes fixed, incapable of rotation. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* xii. (ed. 2) 294 This property of rotation may be the basis of all that to our senses appeals as matter.

fig. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 4 The perpetuall Rotation of fortune. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. iv, She has that everlasting rotation of tongue. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 245 A jest keeps an ill story alive and in countenance, and gives it a rotation.

2. The fact of coming round again in succession; return or recurrence; a recurring series or period.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xxi. 17. 858 That rotation, and circumvolution of misery and blisse, which he [Origen] held, that all mankind should run in. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 150 That by a kind of circulation or rotation Arts have their successive invention and perfection. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 172 Medicines..suffer a rotation of fashions like our cloaths. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 47 It observes a constant rotation, and is conveyed regularly from the earth to the air, and from the air to the earth. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxix. 244 There is a constant rotation of society at Ferney. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 33/1 It is not.. until the close of the third [year] that the [teeth] next in rotation succeed. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 127 The Earl of Seafield's forest.., which is regularly planted and felled so as to cut a thousand acres annually on a rotation of sixty years.

b. Regular and recurring succession in office, duties, etc., of a number of persons. Freq. in phr. *by* or *in rotation.*

The recent adoption of this sense in general use is noticed in the *British Mag.* for April 1763 (IV. 542), and ascribed to 'advertisements from the Police relating to the justices sitting by rotation, the felony-rotation in Bow-street', etc.

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 54 Equal Rotation is equal vicissitude in Government, or succession to Magistracy confer'd for such convenient terms..as take in the whole body by parts. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 439 A numerous Assembly of them all form'd and conven'd on purpose with the wariest Rotation. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 180 This is no small advantage in Republicks, where a sort of rotation is necessary, by which men are seen under several capacities. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 483 So the brave mariners their pumps attend, And help incessant by rotation lend. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiii. 366 Five of the twenty-one Directors shall go out of office by rotation every year. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* 73 Three members.. sit daily,..viz., the treasurer, secretary, and one of the other members in rotation. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1890) II. 88 In America..the tendency is towards 'rotation' in office.

c. *Agric.* A change or succession of crops in a certain order on a given piece of ground, in order to avoid the exhaustion of the soil.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* Digest 76 A regular rotation of Crops and Fallow is, perhaps, more convenient than profitable. 1792 YOUNG *Trav. France* 346 The effects derived from the rotation of crops. *Ibid.*, The miserable rotations commonly practised in France. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 247 By narrowing the demand for barley, and obliging the farmers to adopt imperfect rotations. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 50 The proper rotation of crops and fallow might be observed.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rotation-movement*, *-tide*; †**rotation-office** (see sense 2 b, note); **rotation grasses,** grasses sown in a rotation of crops.

1768 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 57/2 The sitting Magistrates..at the Rotation-office in Whitechapel. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 283 At the Leeds Rotation-office this month, John Waddington, of Farnley.., was convicted..for shooting a hare. 1865 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 165 Evidences of rotation-tides. 1886 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 6/3 As temporary pastures, that is to say, rotation grasses (including clover), are included in the arable area, one would naturally look for a proportional diminution in rotation grasses. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 883 The balancing, nodding, and rotation movements are more especially likely to preserve a definite rhythm.

Rotational (*rotēi·*ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Acting in rotation; of or belonging to rotation.

1852 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Hamilton* (1889) III. 394 Members to go out by rotation each year...The rotational electors to be distributed through the year. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* v. 111 The energies indicated by mere velocity of motion, whether orbital or rotational, must be equally disregarded. 1886 BALL *Story Heavens* 534 In a similar manner we find the rotational moment of momentum for each of the other planets.

Rotative (rōʊ·tătiv), *a.* [f. L. *rotāt-*, ppl. stem of *rotāre* : see ROTATE *v.* So F. *rotatif*, *-ive*.]

1. Rotating, turning round like a wheel; acting or operating by circular motion.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 313 He completed both a reciprocating and a rotative or wheel engine. 1799 *Repertory Arts* X. 295 How, by means of a rotative saw, to shape a piece from the rough. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 267 By means of rotative machinery, connected with.. a steam-engine, or other rotative power. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 499/2 No rotative engine had yet been erected at Manchester.

b. Produced by rotation; producing, connected with, rotation.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 443 Mouldings, which may be generated by planes carried round their axis' in those planes, are called *rotative* mouldings. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 193 He first advanced..the rotative doctrine. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 211 The rotative forces acting on A and B are as it were distributed.

c. Of the nature of rotation.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 522 The general practice ..is to give the tool a constant rotative shuffling motion. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 359 As the Earth's rotative movement is uniform.

2. Acting or coming in rotation; recurrent.

1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. v. Comm. p. xxv, By the rotative course of nature [the earth] is now enabled to bring forth some things which she did not yield at her beginning. 1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Famine* 372 Cotton was cultivated in India as a rotative and not as a special crop.

Rota·to-, used as combining form of mod.L. *rotātus* Rotate *a.* in *rotato-dentate*, *-plane*.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xiii. (1765) 34 *Rotato-dentate*, wheel-shaped and indented. *Ibid.* iii. 7 *Rotato-plane*, wheel-shaped and flat.

Rotator (rōtē·ˈtər). [a. L. *rotātor*, agent-n. from *rotāre* to Rotate. Cf. F. *rotateur*.]

1. *Anat.* A muscle by which a limb or part can be moved circularly.

1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* VII. viii. 494 The Triceps, together with the Levidus, and the four little Rotators. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 254 There was no other Place where the Rotators of the Thigh could be fixed, which draw it partly outwards. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Mot.* 389 In rolling the arm, the rotators radiad co-operate with the muscles called supinators; the rotators ulnad, with the pronators. 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 74 The action will only be carried to the extent possible without using the external rotators of the thigh.

attrib. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 254 The Rotator Muscles insert their Tendons into the Protuberant Process. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 31 The spasmodic action shifted from one rotator muscle to another.

2. A thing, apparatus, part, etc., which has a rotatory motion or action.

1772 *Scots Mag.* XXXIV. 186/2 A..machine, which he [William Kenrick] says he has contrived and denominated a Rotator. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 191 The spring part..is fixed to a rotator, or revolving apparatus. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 161 The rotator [of a log] is a continuation of the part that holds the wheelwork. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* xi. 214 In the front end of the rotator are the slag-holes.

3. One of the *Rotatoria*; a rotifer.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 36 An animal..which is only an imperfectly described Rotator.

4. *Math.* (See quot.)

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 345 The reciprocal of this time we shall call..the rapidity of the system, for convenience of comparison with the frequency of a vibrator or of a rotator, which is the name commonly given to the reciprocal of its period.

Rotatory (rōˈtătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [See Rotate *v.* and -ory.]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** Of the nature of rotation; connected with rotation.

1755 Johnson, *To Wheel*..to have a rotatory motion. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 266 A new Theory of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies affected by Forces disturbing such Motion. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* III. xxxii. 308 The obstacles in the rough road cause this rotatory motion in the wheel. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* vii. 234 By a sufficient rotatory velocity. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 145 A rotatory movement at the hip-joint. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinematics* 22 The theory of the rotatory polarisation of quartz.

b. Rotating; working by means of rotation.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* 89 Pure child of Chance, which still directs the ball, As rotatory atoms rise or fall. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 112 Trying if the magnetic needle would be dragged along by the rotatory plates. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 67 The track of five..rotatory storms. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* ii. 93 Urging their horses with cries..and cruel rotatory spurs.

c. Causing rotation.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 444 Rotatory organ quadrilobed. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 476 A small oval orifice situated near the sinuated disk formed by the rotatory organs. *Ibid.*, The rotatory apparatus.

2. Going round, or coming, in rotation.

1824 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 193 This principle of frequent rotatory election. 1831 W. Godwin *Thoughts Man* 97, I become..wearied with the repetition of rotatory acts and every-day occurrences.

B. *sb.* A rotifer. (Cf. Rotator 3.)

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 154 The Rotatories, to which the wheel-animalcules belong.

†**Rotch.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **roche, rotche.** [Of obscure origin. For later examples see Ratch *sb.*1 1.] A gun or gun-barrel.

1571 Bannatyne *Jrnl.* (1806) 147 There was in her..thre or foure last of powder, some crosletis, and roches of small ordinance. 1598 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* V. 438 Sic peceis as salbe of the lenth of ane elne in the rotche at the leist.

Rotch(e, variants of Roche *sb.*1

Rotche (rɒtʃ). *Ornith.* Also **rotch, roach,** and Rotchie. [A later form of Rotge, but the precise source is not clear.] The little auk.

α. 1809 Edmonston *Zetland Isl.* II. 274 *Alca Alle*, Rotche, Greenland Rotche. 1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* III. 358 The Little Auk, or Common Rotche,..is only a winter visiter to the British Islands. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 797 In Smith Sound the Rotche is said not to breed below lat. 68° or above 79°.

β. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 536, I..have observed it in pursuit of the rotch. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 438 The Rotch has sometimes been found dead very remote from the sea. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 255 The *Mergulus alce*, rotch, a species that breeds in very high latitudes.

γ. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 528 *Alca Alle*, the Little Auk, or Roach. 1823 — *Jrnl.* 142 An immense quantity of roaches..flew past the ship towards the west.

†**Rotchet,** obs. form of Ratchet.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* I. 78/2 Barrel and main spring...Great wheel and rotchet.

Rotchet(te, obs. forms of Rochet.

Ro·tchie. *Ornith.* = Rotche.

1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 438. 1859 Mac-Clintock *Voy. 'Fox'* 139 The rotchie or little auk lays its single egg upon the bare rock.

Rote (rōut), *sb.*1 Now only *Hist.* [a. OF. *rote* (*rothe, route*), = Prov. and med.L. *rota, rotta*; also MDu. *rote*, MLG. *rotte, rode*, MHG. *rote, rott*(*e*, OHG. *rota, rotta*. The original form was prob. **hrotta*, an early Teutonic adoption of the Celtic word recorded by Venantius Fortunatus (6th cent.) as *chrotta*, on which see Crowd *sb.*1] A mediæval musical instrument, probably of the violin class.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7408 Dauid cuth on sere-kin note, Bath he cuth on harpe and rote. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1082 Organes & pypes, & rial ryngande rotes & þe reken fybel. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 303 He tawhte hir til sche was certein Of Harpe, of Citole and of Rote. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 2394 He kan..Touche be crafte, and nat be rote, Harpe and lute, fythel and Rote. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour,..The trumpe, and the talburn. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 3 Argument worthy of Mæonian quill; Or rather worthy of great Phoebus rote. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. ix. 6 There did he find..The faire Pœana playing on a Rote.

1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiii, The lad can deftly touch the lute, And on the rote and viol play. 1823 Roscoe tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 Psaltry, symphony, and rote, Help to charm the listening throng. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vii. 93 To converse, or sing ancient Breton lays to the rote. 1884 Heron-Allen *Violin Making* 62 The only difference between the earliest crwths..and the latest rotes..seems to be the addition of the bow and finger-board.

Rote (rōut), *sb.*2 Also 4–5 **roote,** 5–6 **root,** 5 **rot,** 5–7 **roat(e.** [Of obscure origin; there is no evidence to confirm the suggestions that it is a. OF. *rote, route* route, way, or ad. L. *rota* wheel.]

†**1. a.** Custom, habit, practice. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham III. 210 Þy wykked rote, Wanne þou ne halst by masseday, As god hyt haþ y-hote. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 45 Thilke art which Spatula is hote, And used is of comun rote Among Paiens. *Ibid.* 50 He..broght hem into such a rote, That upon him thei bothe assote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Root, of vse and custome.

†**b.** Mechanical practice or performance; regular procedure; mere routine. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 2.)

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 242 By the meere shadow, and roat of these sciences. 1693 Evelyn *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 3 A presumptuous Pratling Ignorance, upheld by some wretched Rote. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 80 Experience, Tryal upon the Ground, and a certain Rote,..necessary to this End. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 81 His education had proceeded in the common rote through school and college. *Ibid.* II. 189 He took the rote of forms to be the very quintessence of affairs.

†**c.** A rigmarole. *Obs. rare.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. S) 1191 Men seye..in olde roote þat wimmannes bolt is sone schote. 1681 *Peace & Truth* 14 The Church of Rome hath turned Prayer into a meer Rote or Charm of unintelligible Words.

2. *By rote*, in a mechanical manner, by routine, *esp.* by the mere exercise of memory without proper understanding of, or reflection upon, the matter in question; also, †with precision, by heart.

a. With *say, sing, play*, etc.

The meaning of the first quot. is not clear.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 2207 Þat gere as I trowe, Is ryched at þe reuerence, me renk to mete, bi rote. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 377 A ribaut..þat can nou3t wel reden His rewle ne his respondes, but be pure rote. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Suych labourerys synge may be roote, 'Alle goo we stille, the cok hath lowe shoon'. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 Yf it were, than I myght..saye my seruyce by rote and custome. 1577–82 Breton *Toyes Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) I. 27/1, I did not sing one noate, except it were by roate. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Shop-keeper* (Arb.) 54 Hee tels you lyes by rote. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. (1674) 110 To learn to play by rote or ear without Book. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. vi. (1841) I. 112 We can all repeat the Commandments by rote. 1773 Han. More *Search after Happiness* ii. 141, I talk'd by rote the jargon of the schools. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* vii. 111 The young ladies..played their duet more by rote than con amore this night. 1856 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 160 This guide..did his business less by rote..than any guide I ever met. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 436 The college..where little boys learn to repeat by rote the Koran from end to end.

b. With *know, get, learn*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 329 Ther-to he koude endite, and make a thyng,..And euery statut koude he pleyn by rote. — *Prioress' T.* 1712 He..herkned ay the wordes and the noote, Til he the firste vers koude al by rote. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3215 The maner of spyces I know by rote. 1531 Tindale *Prol. Ep. Rom.* Wks. 39, I thinke it meete that euery christen man..know it, by roate and without the boke. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ix. 6 Singing all her sorrow to the note, As she had learned readily by rote. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* VIII. 375 The Psalmes of David which shee had almost *ad unguem* and by roat. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 135 All which he understood by Rote, And as occasion serv'd, would quote. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 38 P 12 He has by Rote, and at Second-hand, all that can be said of any Man of Figure, Wit, and Virtue in Town. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 7 Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 321 Their commonplace doctrines, which they have learned by logic, by rote, at secondhand. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 102 In time we learn by rote the lessons which we had to spell out in our youth.

3. *attrib.*, as *rote knowledge, -learning, -lesson, -work*; *rote-learned* adj.; also, †*by-rote babble, lesson.*

1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 45 T' heare a Parrat cry Her by-roate lesson of like curtesie. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 201 To pray in his own words without being ..fescu'd to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson. 1669 Penn *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 197 A little by-rote-babble, with..an hour's talk in other men's words. 1848 Eliza Cook *To Charlotte Cushman* iii, No rote-learned sighing. 1862 G. P. Marsh *Orig. & Hist. Eng. Lang.* 25 A rote-knowledge of paradigms and definitions. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 23 The dreary life of a day-school..; for the education was altogether rote-work. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 401 The rote-learning of rules once so universal.

†**Rote,** *sb.*3 *Obs.*–1 [a. OF. *rote*, var. of *route* Rout *sb.*1 Hence also MDu., MLG., MHG., MSw. *rote*, MDa. *rode*.] A company, squadron.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 [Creta] was þe firste lond þat..tau3te horse men to ryde in rotes [L. *turmas*].

†**Rote,** *sb.*4 *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *rota* (Du Cange).] A certain measure or weight.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* II. lxvii. 84 Take ..þe Ferthe party of a Rote, and put all in x Rotes of swete water. *Ibid.* 85.

Rote (rōut), *sb.*5 Now *rare.* Also 6 **root.** [ad. L. *rota* Rota, or (in sense 2) a. F. *rote*.]

†**1.** A wheel used as an instrument of torture or punishment. *Obs.*

1526 R. Whytford *Martiloge* (1893) 43 All theyr membres & hole body stretched vpon a rote or turnyng whele. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 250 James Cadder.., being..tane in Striueling in maner foirsaid, wes brokin on the root.

†**2.** *R. C. Ch.* = Rota 3. *Obs.*

1528 Gardiner in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Rec.* (Pocock) I. 106 One Jacobus Symonet, dean of the rote. 1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 216/1 Sauyng the premunyre, we myghte haue it tryed in the rote at Rome. 1787 Charlotte Smith *Romance Real Life* II. 130 At the court of Rome, the department called the Rote, allowed the validity of her marriage.

3. Rotation; turn. *rare*–1.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 508 They at first resolved That each should govern in diurnal rote.

Rote (rōut), *sb.*6 Now *U.S.* [See Rut *sb.*3] The roaring of the sea or surf.

1610 R. Niccols *England's Eliza* cclxx. 837 While the seas rote doth ring their dolefull knell. 1682 Flavel *Fear* 24 Such a noise as the rote of the sea. 1855 Haliburton *Nature & Human N.* 210 When..the rote is on the beach, it tells me it is the voice of the south wind giving notice of rain. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 193 X. walked away, rumbling inwardly like the rote of the sea heard afar. 1869 T. W. Higginson *Oldport Romance* xviii, She could only distinguish the rote on the distant beach.

†**Rote,** *a.*, obs. variant of Rotten *a.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 17 (Cambr. MS.), 3it seen men weel..That ydilnesse is rote slogardye. *Ibid.* 228 Neuere mo ne schal they rote be.

Rote (rōut), *v.*1 Also 7 **roat.** [f. Rote *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To repeat, to run *over*, to rattle *off*, from memory. Also *absol.*

1593 Drayton *Ecl.* i. 16 Ravish'd to heare the warbling Birds to roat. 1630 — *Muses Elis.* Nymphal ii. 121 If by chance a Tune you roate, 'Twill foote it finely to your note. 1681 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 57 Did you think that your roteing over the name to them that deny the thing, would make a wise man change his Religion? 1816 J. Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* 134 It is really to be wished that authors would think more and rote less. *Ibid.* 140 The usual violations of usage might be put into a sixpenny piece to be roted off by the grammatical disciple. 1838 Tupper *Proverb. Philos., Of Memory* iii, Memory is not wisdom: idiots can rote volumes.

†**2.** To learn or fix by rote. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 55 Now it lyes you on to speake to th' people..with such words That are but roated in your Tongue. 1775 T. Sheridan *Art Reading* 283 Not..able to repeat even what is perfectly roted on the memory.

Hence **Ro·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 J. Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* 186 Can our roting, repeating scholar make Latin as Cicero made it? 1817 — *Intell. Patrimony* 15 You will witness much reading, roting and repeating among those who pretend to learning.

Rote (rōut), *v.*2 [ad. L. *rotāre*, f. *rota* wheel.]

†**1.** *trans.* To rotate. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 27 When the cubit is at furthest extended, the posteriour and great Processe thereof, is roted and wheled.

2. *intr.* To go *out* or *in* by rotation or turn.

a 1697 Aubrey *Lives, J. Harrington* (1898) I. 291 Now this modell upon rotation was:—that the third part of the Senate should rote out by ballot every yeare. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 240 Of three County Members one might rote out yearly. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* clxxi. III. 199 Here the only way seems to be, that instead of roting out, as was the device of our ancestors, men should for once in a way rote in.

†**Rote,** *v.*3 *Obs.* [Cf. Rottle *v.*] ? To flutter.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3867 (Kölbing), Per miȝt men se þe baners roten, þe stedes forþ wel 3ern schoten.

Rote, obs. f. Root, Rot, Rout, Rut.

†**Ro·ted,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. [app. f. Rote *sb.*2] Skilled, practised, experienced.

1470–85 Malory *Morte Arth.* X. xxxvi. 472 This malgryne was an olde roted knyghte, and he was called one of the daungerous knyghtes of the world to doo bataille on foot.

Roted, obs. f. Rooted, Rotted. **Rotel,** obs. f. Rottle *v.*

† Rote-master. *Obs.*—[1] [ad. Du. *rotmeester*, G. *rottmeister*: see ROT *sb.*[2]] One in command of a company of gunners.

1523 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, III. II. 1526.

Roten, obs. f. ROTTEN *a.*

† Ro·ter[1]. *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *rotier*, variant of *routier*, ROUTER *sb.*[1]] A robber, highwayman.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6032 Aboute heruest þis deneis as roters [*v.r.* rotours, rotors] arnde Bi chilterne & to oxenford.

Roter[2] (rōu·tər). [f. ROTE *v.*[1]] One who repeats by rote.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 301 Such Roters as these, are the men that talk of Fathers amongst their Gossips and Proselytes. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 217 A canting, mystical, visionary race of roters, eternally saying after consecrated authorities. 1817 — *Intell. Patrimony* 102 The sole reason must have been, that he was less of a reader and roter.

Rotey-time: see RUTEY *sb.*

Rotge(e. *Ornith.* [Given by Martens (1675) as the name current among Dutch or Frisian sailors, with the statement that it is derived from the bird's cry *rottet tet*; but perh. a misunderstanding of Fris. *rotgies*, pl. of *rotgoes*, brent-goose.] The little auk. See also ROTCHE.

1694 *Martens' Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 76 The old Lumbs have a very tough and dry Flesh, not to disparage the Rotges, Kirmews and young Lumbs when boiled. *Ibid.* (1711) 91 The calling or crying of the Rotges amongst one another. 1859 *Cornhill Mag.* I. 109 Passing Cape Dudley Diggs, we landed at a breeding-place of rotges (little auks). 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 387 Many rotgees had their young among the basaltic columns.

Ro·t-gut, ro·tgut. [f. ROT *v.* + GUT *sb.*]

1. An adulterated or unwholesome liquor; *spec.* bad small beer, or (in *U.S.*) inferior whiskey.

1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 72 Let not a Teaster scape To be consum'd in rot-gut. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* XXVIII. (1672) 76 They overwhelming their panch daily with a kind of flat *Scarbier*, or Rot-gut; we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* V. Wks. 1830 II. 208 *Sir George.* Drink nothing but smallbeer for a fortnight——. *But.* Smallbeer! Rot-gut! 1831 LOVER *Leg.* 222 To the divil I pitch sitch rot-gut. 1867 P. FITZGERALD *75 Brooke St.* II. 67 What is it to me..if you fill your cellars with all the 'rotgut' in the kingdom? 1892 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* I. iv, What brings the man from stuff like this to rotgut and spittoons at Mother Clarke's.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of liquor: Unwholesome, deleterious, injurious to the system.

1706 T. BAKER *Tunbridge Walks* III. i, Damn rotgut Rhenish: we'll have Mrs. Motion's health in a bumper of Barcelona. 1767 S. PATERSON *Anoth. Trav.* II. 42 Their only drink was a cursed rot-gut stuff, which they called wine. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XXXIV, The rotgut French wines had given him a pain in the bowels. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Jan., To take glass after glass of rotgut rum, schnapps, or arrack.

b. *spec.* (See quot.) *U.S.*

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 432 Its flesh spoils very quickly after the fish is taken from the water, hence the name 'Rot-gut Minnow', applied to it in Alabama.

Roth, obs. form of ROOT *sb.*[1]

† Rothe, *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [ad. ON. *ráða*, = OE. *rǽdan*: see REDE *v.*] *trans.* To counsel, advise.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2817 And siþen shal ich under-stonde Of you..Manrede, and holde oþes boþe, Yif ye it wilen, and ek rothe.

† Rothe, *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To talk nonsense.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 122 Kyng! in þe deuyl way, dogges, Fy! Now I se wele 3e roþe and raue.

† Ro·thel, *v. Obs. rare.* (Of obscure origin and doubtful meaning.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 59 Al is roþeled & rosted ryȝt to þe sete, Come3 cof to my corte, er hit colde worþe. *Ibid.* 890 Þenne vch tolke tyȝt hem þat hade of tayt fayled, & vchon roþeled to þe rest þat he reche moȝt.

‖ Rötheln (rō·teln). [G. *rötheln, röteln* pl., f. *rot*(*h*) red.] German measles.

1873 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 179 Hybrid of Measles and Scarlatina—Röthelin. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 147 Rötheln has been regarded either as a mild form of measles or scarlatina. 1889 E. SMITH *Pract. Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 2) II. 32 An attack of rötheln is then, as a rule, a very insignificant matter.

Rother (rɒ·ðəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 1 hriðer, hryþer, 1–2 hryðer, 4 riþer. *β.* 2–3 reðer, 4 reþer, 5–6 rether. *γ.* 2–3 reoðer, 3 roþer, 3– rother, 5 rodder, 6 rowder. *δ.* 1 hruðer, 3 ruðer, ruþer, 4, 6 ruther, 5 rudder. [OE. *hriðer, hrýðer*, = OFris. (*h*)*rither, reder* (NFris. *ridder, redder* young ox, WFris. *rier* heifer), a derivative from the stem *hrið-* (found in *hriðfald, -hiorde*), = OS. *hrīth*, for earlier **hrinþ-*, which is also represented by OHG. *hrind* (G. *rind*), MLG. and MDu. *rind-, rint* (Du. *rund*). The shortening of the vowel before the ending *-ther* (as in *mother, brother*) prob. took place in later OE., with subsequent variation due to the influence of *r*.

It is not clear whether OE. *hrýðer* is a mere variation of *hriðer*, or represents an original ablaut variant **hrunþ-*.]

1. An ox; an animal of the ox kind; *pl.* oxen, cattle, neat.

α. 805–31 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 444 An hriðer duzunde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 He .. ongan sceotan wiþ þæs þe he ȝeseah þæt hryþer stondan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 100 Ȝenim cealfes scearn oþþe ealdes hryþeres wearm & leȝe on. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 341 *Armenta*, hryðera heorde. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1012, Hi.. hine þa bær oftorfodon mid banum & mid hryðera heafdum. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) III. 205 Senewes of schepe and of reþeren [*β.* riþeren].

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Ðet oref .. beð shep and reðeren and get and swin. *a* 1290 *Leben Jesu* (Horstm.) 853 Fond he þer inne .. Schep and reþren, and coluerene eke. *c* 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 220 Upon a retheres hude forth he wes y-tuht. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Þis ilond..bringeþ forþ..reþeren and oþer bestes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1239 Meliager with his men .. Raschis with rethere & rydis bot a quyle [etc.]. 1509 *Will of Myll* (Somerset Ho.), Duos Retheres et viginti oues.

γ. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 60 Þe riche reoðeren & schep .. brohten to lake. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 300/11 Garganes reoþeren and oþure bestes I-nowe..to heore lesewe heom drowe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4719 Men to heom threowe drit and donge, With foule ayren, with rotheres lunge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Bestes þat eteþ grete gras and herbes as roþeren. 1474 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 311 Rodders or ony othre marchaundise. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 12 It is the Pastour Lards the rothers [*em. for* Brothers] sides. 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial., Rother*, .. a horned beast.

δ. c 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 Þæron næs orfcynnes nan mare buton vii hruðeru. *c* 1205 LAY. 8106 Islaȝene weoren to þon mele twælf þusend ruðeren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1209 King cassibel..sacrefize to hor godes ..Vourti þousend of ruþeren. 1485 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 319 The said bouchers bye the same rudders in thar names. 1518 in *Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 112 An Indentur .. vpon ij rudders to be payed..yerly to Gerald Erle of Kildare.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rother-cattle, -driver, -herd, -soil.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlv. 10 Eowre sceap and eower hryðerheorda. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* I. 322 Amos hatte sum hryðer-hyrde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Amos het a reoðer heorde. 1396 *Chancery Warrants* file 560 Quatre boefs, pris de quarante soulds, [stolen] de Johan ap Jakke, retherdryver. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 752 The leaves of Elme are good fodder for rother cattell. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 23 Beastes seruing for meate onely, are Pigs, Goates, Sheepe, and Rother cattell. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3) s.v., Hence Rother-soyle, also used in Hereford shire, for the soyle or dung of those beasts.

Rother, obs. form of RUDDER.

† Rother-beast. *Obs.* = ROTHER 1.

α. 1483 in *Somerset Wills* (1901) 254 Also two oxen .. and all my rother bestes. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 61 Every child of my son Thos. a Rother beste. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. 89 b, The cruell Beare to fall Upon the herdes of Rother beastes had now no lust at all. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 78 You shall see Heards of Rother Beasts and Horses, and Flocks of Sheepe. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 19 Lands which suffice for the breedinge of an horse beast or Rother beast. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Rother-beasts* (a word used both in our old Statutes, and still in the North of England).

β. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 25 The mary of Hertes, Roes, or rudder beastes. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Prol. A viij, The ruther beastes that eate too greedily hereof wil swell til they burst. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 163 The Bull is the ringleader amongst ruther beasts. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 244 The Ruther Beasts with distended Bags grazing in the Meadows.

† Ro·theren, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 hryþeren, 4–5 reþeren (5 -erne), rotheren (roþerne), rutheren. [OE. *hrýðeren*, f. *hrýðer* ROTHER. Cf. OS. *hrîtherin*, MLG. *rindern.*] Of or belonging to oxen or cattle. *Retheren tongue*, bugloss.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 Ȝenim hryþeren flæsc ȝesoden on ecede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 309 It was a grete abhomynacioun among þe Egipcians to sle reþeren or ete reþeren flesche. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Roþeren flesche and gote flesche is better sode þanne rosted. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 504 The Danes ..slouȝ him with stones and with rutheren bones. 14.. *MS. Sloane* 5 lf. 5/2 Buglossa, .. lingua bouis. *gallice*, Lange de boef. *Anglice*, reþerne tounge.

Rotherham (rɒ·ðərăm). Also **Rotheram.** The name of a parish and township in Yorkshire, formerly used *attrib.* to designate an improved form of plough introduced (app. from Holland) about the middle of the 18th century.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Husb.* I. 255 The Rotheran [*sic*], or patent plough, ..deserves the husbandman's particular attention. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 24 To stir the intervals,.. the Rotheram plow may be used. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 7 An intelligent farmer..assures us, that the rotheram-plough..goes very light, and is very useful. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 406 About the middle of the past century, the Rotherham plough appears to have been partially introduced into Scotland.

† Ro·therish, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROTHER + -ISH.] Resembling oxen.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Sume men..winned wið þe eorðe, and tiliȝet michel to oðre mannæs bihoſþe, and þese men beð icleped ruðerihsse men. Of þese shepishse and ruðerishse men speco þe prophete.

Rothesay (rɒ·þsḗ). Also 5 **Roth(is)say,** 6 **Rothsey.** The name of an ancient castle in Scotland, used *attrib.* in *Rothesay herald*, one of the six Scottish heralds. Also *ellipt.*

1401–2 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* (1880) III. 552 In partem pensionis.., videlicet Rothesay heraldo. 1488 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) II. 214/1 The lettrez brocht fra him be Rothissay herrald. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 371 Item, to Blewmantill, now callit Rothsey, for to pas in France. 1581 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) III. 286/1 His said office of Rothesay herauld. 1642 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VII. 331 The other two [were charged] by John Spence, Rothesay Herald,..to render their houses. 1742 A. NISBET *Syst. Heraldry* II. iv. xvi. 171 Rothsay has his Name and Title from the Castle of Rothsay,..an antient Residence of our Scots Kings in the Isle of Bute. 1863 [see Ross *sb.*[1]].

† Rothly, *a. Obs.*—[1] (Meaning uncertain.)

a 1400 *Pistill Susan* 341 Þo þat roþly cherl ruydely rored, And seide bi-fore þe prophete: 'Þei pleied bi a prine'.

† Rothun. *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning uncertain.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1009 Suche a roþun of a reche ros fro þe blake, Askez vpe in þe ayre & vsellez þer flowen.

Rotie, obs. form of ROT *v.*

Rotifer (rōu·tifəɹ). [mod.L. (Leeuwenhoek, 1702), f. L. *rota* wheel + *-fer* bearing.] An animalcule belonging to the class *Rotifera.*

1793 T. BEDDOES *On Calculus* 250 The phænomena displayed by the rotifer..appear inexplicable. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 608/2 Singular experiments on the apparent resuscitation of the Rotifer. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* ii. (1848) 11 Polyps are .. even less complex in structure than the minuter Rotifers. 1872 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 15 The Rotifers are minute mostly microscopic creatures which inhabit almost all our ponds and streams.

‖ Rotifera (roti·fĕră). [mod.L., neut. pl. of *rotifer*(*us*): see prec.] A class of minute (usually microscopic) animalcules, having rotatory organs which are used in swimming.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 18 Other animals somewhat more compound, as the rotifera..and the polypi. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 112 The group of Rotifera or Wheel-Animalcules, which is one of great interest to the Microscopist. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 157 The Rotifera lay two different kinds of eggs.

Hence **Roti·feral** *a.*, **Roti·ferous** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Rotifera.*

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 607 The..rotatory or wheel-like organs of the Rotiferous Infusoria. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 463 In the rotiferous animalcules. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 8/1 Possessing undoubtedly Rotiferal characters.

† Ro·tified, *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROTE *sb.*[2]] Repeated by rote.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 242 Let 'em tire all that pass with their rotified Cant, 'Will you buy any Shoes, pray see what you want'.

Ro·tiform, *a. rare*—[0]. [ad. mod.L. *rotiformis*, f. L. *rota* wheel.] (See quots.)

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Rotiform*, shaped like a wheel. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rotiform*, ..having a very short tube, and spreading limbs;—said of a monopetalous corolla.

Rotine, obs. form of ROUTINE.

Roting, obs. form of ROOTING, ROTTING.

‖ Rotl (rɒ·tl). Forms: 7 rethel, rotte (?**rotle**), rotal, 9 rotol, rottle, rattle, rutl, rotl. [a. Arab. رطل, *reṭl, raṭl*, which is supposed by some to be an alteration of Gr. λίτρα.] An eastern weight, varying in different places and for different commodities, but usually something between one and five pounds. Cf. ROTOLO.

1615 W. BEDWELL *Arab. Trudgman* s.v., An hundred Rethels do make a Cantar. 1685 POCOCKE *Comm. Hosea* iii. 2 It contained the weight of seventy-two thousand drachms, that is, five hundred common rotals. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 262 The Quintal contains 150 Rottes, the Rotte 12 ounces. 1825 *Milburn's Oriental Commerce* I. 88 [At Judda] 15 Vakias make 1 Rattle; 2 Rattles 1 maund. 1826–7 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 438/2 The Greek *rotl* = 180 *dirhams* is used in weighing cotton thread; the common *rotl* = 144 *dirhems.* 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 8 The *rutl* is about 15¼ oz.

Rotle, obs. form of ROTTLE *v.*

† Ro·tness. *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. ROT *a.*] Rottenness.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Seint Laurence, whos chirche dissolved and lowsed þoruȝ longe rotnes [L. *carie*] he reparailde.

† Roto·cracy. *Obs.* [f. *rot*(*ten*): see ROTTEN *a.* 7 c and -OCRACY.] The body of persons who had the control of rotten boroughs.

1831 *Examiner* 81/2 Why have a constituency, if the constituency is passively to subserve to the Rotocracy?—(we thank *The Times* for the word). 1831 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 101 Lest the Rotocracy should imagine..that it has been the cause of the progress of society.

Rotograph (rōu·tŏgræf). [f. L. *rota* wheel + -GRAPH.] A photographic print (esp. of a page in a book or manuscript) made by exposing the object through a lens and prism, so that its reversed image is thrown upon part of a roll of sensitive paper. Also *attrib.*

1898 in *Trade Marks Jrnl.* No. 1098 (1899) 408. 1903 *H. S. Ward's Fig. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 95 'Rotograph' Papers. *Ibid.* 183 'Rotograph' formulæ. 1906 *Oxford Univ. Press Circular* (24 Nov.), Rotary Bromide Prints, or Rotographs.

‖ Rotolo (rɒ·tŏlo). Forms: 7 rottala, rotola, rotello, 8 rottel(l)o, 8–9 rotolo, 9 rottolo; also *pl.* 7 rottollies, 8–9 rotoli, 9 rottolis. [a. It. *rotolo* (pl. *rotoli*), ad. Arab. *raṭl.*] = ROTL.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. IV. 347 The weight..is two Rottalas, a Rottala is a pound of their weight. *Ibid.* II. VII. 1188 Three hundred and sixtie Rottollies of Moha. *Ibid.* IX. 1644 Eight and twentie Rotellos of this place. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 207, 1 Rotola is 16 Ounc. or 1 *l.* Averd. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 399 In Aleppo, some [commodities] are weighed by the Rotolo of 680 Drachms; some by that of 700, and others by that of 720 Drachms. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* I. 75 At Brundisi, a hundred rotoli (a weight of about 33 ounces English) of Roman silver denarii were lately discovered. 1853 W. B. BARKER *Lares & Penates* 75 From a rotolo of coffee, or a few rotolos of rice,

the whole town became at length compelled to furnish a stated contribution. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* vi. 116 [He] has always consumed daily throughout his life two rottolis (pounds) of melted butter.

Rotombe, variant of ROTUMBE *Obs.*

‖ Roto·nda. Now *rare.* [It., fem. of *rotondo* round. Hence also F. *rotonde*.]

1. *spec.* The Pantheon. Cf. ROTUNDA 1 b.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Ital.* II. 235 From hence I went to the Rotonda otherwise called anciently, the Pantheon. *a* 1747 HOLDSWORTH *Remarks Virgil* (1748) 218 The doors to the Rotonda at Rome. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 464 Behind the Pantheon or Rotonda are to be seen the ruins of those [baths] of Marcus Agrippa.

2. A round or circular object.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 9 When I survey this new-fashioned *Rotonda* [the hoop-petticoat] in all its Parts.

3. = ROTUNDO 3.

1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. iv. (1878) 39 In the rotonda, a species of ante-room generally attached to the bed-carriages.

Rotor (rōu·tǫr). [Irreg. for ROTATOR.]

1. *Math.* (See quot. 1873.)

1873 CLIFFORD in *Lond. Math. Soc. Proc.* IV, 381, I propose to use the name rotor (short for rotator) to mean a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position, of which the simplest type is a velocity of rotation about a certain axis. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 218 Such a displacement is the same as a rotation about the polar of the given line, and is hence called by Clifford a Rotor.

2. The rotating part of a dynamo or motor.

1903 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Feb. 17/2 Both the rotor, and what is usually known as the stator of the motor, are constructed so as to be capable of rotation about a common axis.

† Rotou·nd, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *rotondo* or L. *rotund-us*: see ROTUND *a.*] Round.

1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 1447 Out off a chapel, that callyd was rotounde They took the martir. *c* 1440 *Stacyons of Rome* 745 At seynt mary Rotounde [*v.r.* þe Rounde] there is a chyrche fayre I-founde. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 23 His circled panch, is barrell like, rotound Like earths vast concaves hollow and profound.

† Rotour. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *roteor, rote(e)ur,* f. *rote* ROTE *sb.*1] A player on the rote.

In last quot. perhaps an error for *riotour.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1042 3yf þou euer with iogeloure, with hasadoure, or with rotoure, Hauntyst tauerne. 1394–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 Uni Rotour de Scocia, 6*s.* 8*d.* *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 He is a person, she thynkethe, of fair figure,—A yong rotour, redy to hir pleasier.

Rotour: see ROUTER *sb.*1

† Rotship. *Obs. rare.* [f. ROT *a.*] Rottenness.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If..þei han greet putride & rotschipe, þanne þou nedist a ful drie medicyn. *Ibid.,* If þat he haue a litil putrede or rotschipe.

Rottack: see ROTTOCK.

Rottan (rǫ·t'n). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6, 8–9 **rotten,** 6 **rotton.** [var. of RATTON. For the difference in vowel cf. Fris. *rôt, roat, rotte-,* MDu. and MLG. *rotte* (Du. *rot*), MSw., Norw., and Icel. *rotta* (Sw. *råtta,* Da. *rotte*).] A rat.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* III. 179 Here cattis maken it full crowse, here a rotten, here a mowse. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Thou skald, thou bald, thou rotten, thou glutton! I will no longer chide thee. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 15 (Jam.), *Glis,* a rotten. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 53 Even the poor dancer creept out of bed like a poisoned rottan. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, I had them a' regularly entered, first wi' rottens—then wi' stots or weasels. 1886 BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* 162 They looken as hungry as two rottans. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* vii, The squeekin' o' mice an' rottans.

b. *attrib.,* as *rottan-fall* (rat-trap), *-hole.*

1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 13 (Jam.), *Decipula,* a rotten fall. 1839 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxvii, Div ye keep rottenfa's aboot your premises? 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* ii, I hae been seekin' ye..i' the verra rottan-holes.

† Rotte, obs. form of RAT. (Cf. prec.)

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 624 *Rato,* rotte.

Rotte, obs. form of ROT, RUT; see also ROTL.

Rotted (rǫ·téd), *ppl. a.* Also 3 **roted,** 4–5 **rotid, -yd**(*e*, 5 **rooted, -yd.** [f. ROT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. That has undergone, or passed into a state of, decay or putrefaction.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Yet wolde he teteren & pileken, mid his bile, roted stinkinde fleshs. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A roted eppel amang þe holen makeþ rotie þe yzounde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. xxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Febris putrida, roted feuer, haþ þat name of roted humoures of the whiche it is ibredde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 þou3 þat þou clense þe rotid boon wiþ schauynge. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 14 (1689) 45 The body of a rotted alder. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 130 These have always their Habitation in shady moist Places, chiefly in rotted Wood. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 282 The manure..was rotted dung, turned over and prepared for the purpose. 1855 CARLYLE in *E. FitzGerald's Lett.* (1889) I. 235 All the horrors of a half rotted ship. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 78 The dead and rotted roots of the rasamala-trees were allowed to remain.

2. *spec.* Of sheep: Affected by the rot.

1837 YOUATT *Sheep* xi. 450 The liver of a rotted sheep. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.,* etc. s.v. *Rot,* This difference ..occasions some rotted sheep to thrive well..to a certain stage, when they suddenly fall off.

Hence **† Ro·ttedness,** rottenness. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), þey haue reste in here rotednes and in filþe. *Ibid.,* Slyme..of rotednes þat is vpon þe water. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 433/2 To scrape away the rottedness of the Cranium.

Rottel, obs. form of ROTTLE.

Rotten (rǫ·t'n), *a.* Forms: 3 **rotin,** 4–6 **roten,** 4–5 **rotun,** 5 **rotyn,** 5–6 **roton,** 6 **rotne**; 4, 6 **rottyn,** 6 **rottin**(**e, rotton**; 5– **rotten.** [a. ON. *rotinn* (Icel. *rotinn,* Fær. *rotin,* Norw. *roten*; MSw. *rotin, rutin,* Sw. *rutten,* Da. *raaden,* † *rodden*), which has the form of a strong pa. pple. belonging to the ablaut-series *reut-, raut-, rut-*: cf. ROT *v.* and the forms cited under RET *v.*2]

I. 1. Of animal matter: In a state of decomposition or putrefaction; decomposed, putrid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Roted [*T.* rotin] stinkinde fleshs. 13.. *Cursor M.* 22907 (Gött.), Dede þar gun his carion li, And þat was rotin al to noght. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 73 (Kölbing), When ich am dede & roten in clay. 1388 WYCLIF *Numb.* v. 21 The Lord make thin hipe to wexe rotun, and thi wombe swelle, and be brokun. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 320 The bodyes of al men and women.., thoughe they be roten or brente. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XIX. 439, I am sory that ye be not deed rotyn wythin the pryson. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 81 The same body quhilk vesz grawit & rottine. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 666 The sweet War-man is dead and rotten. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 348 To give life again to a dead man, and renew his inanimate and rotten Carkasse. 1692 *Christ Exalted* 79 Which I am sure have a worse Savour than the rottenest Egg in the Town. 1701 STANHOPE *St. Bernard's Medit. St. Augustine,* etc. VIII. iii. 365 Its boasted Charms shall sink into a rotten Carcass. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 437 The sclerotic after death was rotten and discoloured.

2. Of vegetable or other substances: In a state of thorough decay.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 3 Auerous men..þat gifes froit, bot when it is rotyn & out of tyme. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 314 Sheo that hem trustithe shall hem fynde als faste As in a tempeste is þe Roton maste. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 þai [*sc.* apples] will be roten within viii. dayes. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 259 Sayles olde & Rotyn, j;..Cokke Botes to the seid ship olde & Rotyn, j. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 111 Those shyppes beinge nowe rotten for age. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 131, I have but a few nuttes, and those are broken and rotten. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. v. (1651) 341 They start at the name of death, as a horse at a rotten post. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 62 In the rotten Trunks of hollow Trees. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Turner* II. 69 Rotten sawdust, or any other rotten wood. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 323 The true pedigree of property, and not rotten parchments and silly substitutions. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 378 There is one pontoon quite rotten. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 99 The interior was..full of rotten sittings of all sorts and sizes.

fig. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol. Reeve's T.* 21 We olde men.., Til we be roten, kan we nat be rype. 1546– [see RIPE *a.* 1 c]. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 118, I..follies nowe have gathered as too ripe, And cast hem out as rotten and unsoote. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 126 You'l be rotten ere you bee halfe ripe.

b. In fig. contexts.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 We that be in religyon sholde .. purge the rotten bowes by confessyon. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 186 O cankerit carionnis, and o 3e rottin stakis. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 46 O rotten props of the craz'd multitude. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 36 What rotten Tenements are our Bodies? 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 288 Sin's rotten trunk, concealing its defects.

c. *absol.* The decayed part.

1629 CHAPMAN *Juv.* Poems (Globe) 259 To pick out, like the rotten out of apples.., a poor instance or two. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, My Lord, cut out the rotten from your apple.

3. Of air, water, etc.: Putrid, corrupted, tainted, foul. † *Rotten fever,* putrid or septic fever.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16435 A manqualm cam .. þorow roten eyr, þorow wykkede wyndes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lviii. 374 (Add. MS.), Be-fore hem all he caste oute the rotyn watyr. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Putor,* a rotten sauour. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 185 Stinkand pulis of euerie rottin synk. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 238 At which time Queene Anne his wife fell sicke of a rotten feuer. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 21 The rotten diseases of the South. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxv. 737 The putrid or rotten Feaver. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 358 The room was on the ground floor, seemed very damp, and had a rotten smell.

4. Of ground, soil, etc.: Extremely soft, yielding, or friable by reason of decay.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 64 A roten swerd and welnygh blak,..And tough to glewe ayeyn [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij b, So they tooke their waye thorough the medowe, where were old cloddes all roten. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cariosa terra,* rotten earth quickly fallen to duste. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 113 They are taken in bogges, and such rotten grounds as cattle cannot feed upon. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 304 Sow Beans and Clover in a rotten Soil. 1806 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 87 The ice [was] very dangerous, being rotten. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 Scattering with my axe..the rotten ice of the sharper crests. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 118 That's rotten (boggy) that side, aint it?

b. Of rocks: Partly decomposed.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* III. 112 Besides the hard sort, much is to be found of what is commonly called rotten whin. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 341 The subsoil..consists of rotten shale with scarcely the vestige of a solid bed of stone. 1852 JOHNSTON *Elem. Chem. & Geol.* viii. 119 The decayed traps, under the local names of Rotten rock, Marl, etc. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 69 The sand marls of the rotten limestone group of this State.

5. Of sheep: Affected with the rot.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 221 Both befe, and moton Of an ewe that was roton. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 55 To knowe a rotten shepe. *Ibid.,* Take the shepe,..and yf the skynne..be pale-coloured, and watrye, thanne is he rotten. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 80 They dyed yet dayly as it were rotton sheepe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 50 Many .., for want of being accustomed to such Hardships, died like rotten Sheep. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Sheep,* If they are rotten, the Eyes are pale and dark. 1810 PARKINSON *Live Stock* I. 422 The nineteen [sheep] all died rotten. 1844 C. W. JOHNSON in H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 45 Mr. Rusher ..purchased, for a mere trifle, 20 sheep, decidedly rotten.

transf. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Rot,* If he [the horse] be rotten, his Liver and Lights are so putrified, that they are not to be recovered.

b. Characterized by the occurrence or prevalence of sheep-rot.

1799 *Agric. Surv. Lincs.* 329 In rotten years, the sheep that feed on the salt marsh..sell very high. 1810 PARKINSON *Live Stock* I. 425 The farm..was deemed so rotten, that the oldest inhabitants advised my father..not to keep sheep.

6. Damp, wet, rainy.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, Expectation Of rotten weather, and vnseason'd howers. 1828 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 347 A rotten pinching white frost. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 300 A raw rotten fog after frost. 1881 *Folk-Lore Rec.* IV. 131 A Saturday's rainbow is sure to be followed by a week of rotten (rainy) weather.

II. 7. Morally, socially, or politically corrupt.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 7 For þei ben divydid fro þe comoun maner of lyvynge bi hir rotun rytys. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1778 Ye maisty Swyne, ye ydel wrechhes, Ful of roten slowe techches. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1809) 429 So perdurable..that they can never be clerely extirpate..out of their rotten hartes. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1824) III. App. xl. 111 And root up the rotten race of the ungodly. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 90 Something is rotten in the State of Denmarke. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Wars* 372 Purging his army by casting off such officers as he conceived rotten. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 14. 95 He is Rotten at the Core, and his Soul is dishonest. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xii. 103 This rotten morality will not abide.. examination. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 61 A scheme of nationality having for its head a rotten papacy. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 148 The whole rotten sham which calls itself a prosperous colony.

† b. Of language: Morally offensive; obscene.

c 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 417 Blasphemous oathes and rotten talke are among their nationall vices. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* li. 165 To be pure in lips and tongue, never suffering any rotten speech to fall from him.

c. *Rotten borough*: see BOROUGH 3 c.

8. Weak, unsound.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 23 Nor sleepe, nor sanctuary,..shall lift vp Their rotten Priuiledge, and Custome 'gainst My hate to Martius. 1658 OSBORN *K. Jas.* Wks. (1673) 501 Upon a hope (though a rotten one) of a future preferment. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. xxvi. § 2 This fellow perceived the rotten parts of the family, and what quarrels the brothers had.

b. *slang.* In a very poor state, of a very bad quality, quite worthless; 'beastly'. Also as a mere expletive (quot. 1892).

1881 STEVENSON *Let.* 5 Dec., You may imagine how rotten I have been feeling, and feel now. 1892 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* IV. i, Just like you. Forgot the rotten centrebit. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 April 7/2 Outside the competition they were, comparatively speaking, a rotten team.

c. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rotten,* term applied to unsound impression in printing.

† **9.** *fig.* More than ripe. *Obs. rare.*

1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* III. ii, My part is rotten in my head, doubt not. — *Humorous Courtier* III. i, Pray let me have All these directions in manuscript. I'll not see her Till they be rotten in my head.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. Parasynthetic, as *rotten-fustianed, -planked, -throated, -timbered* adjs. Also ROTTEN-HEARTED.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 55 You rotten-throated slaues, Engarlanded with coney-catching knaues. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 18 Many old rotten-timber'd boats there be. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. T.* (1893) 220 All the scowling, rotten-fustianed, baggy-pocketed scamps of the country. 1855 BROWNING *Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* xxix, At the foot of your rotten-planked, rat-riddled stairs.

b. With adjs., as *rotten-dry, -red, -rich, -ripe*; also *rotten-roasted.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 93 By this time imagin him rotten ripe for the Vniuersitie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 365 That they be not brittle, and rather ripe drie, than sere or rotten-dry. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* IV. i, [Ducks] all rotten roasted and stuffed with onions. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 731 Fruits like the fig-tree's, rathe-ripe, rotten-rich. 1851 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 319 Stumps of all..colors, from rotten-red and brown down to coal-black. 1869 LOWELL *Glance behind Curtain* vi, The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe, for change.

c. *Rotten-egg* vb., to pelt with rotten eggs.

1884 *B'ham Weekly Post* 25 Oct. 3/7 He was rotten-egged, stoned, and otherwise greatly abused.

Ro·tten, *v. rare.* [f. prec. Cf. Icel. and Norw. *rotna,* Sw. *ruttna,* Da. *raadne.*] *trans.* To rot.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 2/2 How the Romans found it, held it, and left it, as times ripened and rottened their successe.

† Ro·ttenhead. *Obs.*—1 [-HEAD.] Rottenness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 697 It preserveth the flesh for a time from rottenhead and putrifaction.

Rotten-hearted, *a.* [f. ROTTEN *a.* + HEART *sb.*] Of a thoroughly corrupt nature or character.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ¶ 689 þis roten hertid synne of Accidie and of slouthe. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 136 A rotten-hearted hypocrite humbleth himself outwardly, but repenteth not truly. 1642–4 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) 6 Perfidious and rotten-hearted Prelates. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 111 The People..affronted such Lords as

came near them,..calling them Rotten-hearted Lords. 1754 HUME *Hist. Gt. Brit., Jas. I & Chas. I*, I. 315 The cry continually resounded against bishops and rotten-hearted lords. 1788 BURNS *Let. to W. Cruikshank* Dec., That puritanic, rotten-hearted, hell-commissioned scoundrel. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii, Abject things those rotten-hearted jails had made them.

Ro·ttenish, *a. rare.* [f. ROTTEN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rotten or decomposed.

. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 24 A layer of wet and rottenish dung. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 507 Most of the said sticks are rather rottenish.

† Ro·ttenly, *a. Obs. rare.* [-LY 1.] Rotten.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 81 Als þis rotynly body suffyrs. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 44 A rottenly mould is land woorth gould.

Ro·ttenly, *adv. rare*—°. [-LY 2.] In a rotten manner; unsoundly, etc. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Rottenness (rɒ·t'nɪnés). Forms: 4–5 **roten-(n)esse**; 5 **rotynes(se**; 6 **rottennes, rottinnes, rottynnesse**, 6–7 **rotten(n)esse**, 7, 9 **rotteness**; 7– **rottenness.** [f. ROTTEN *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state of being rotten or decayed; unsoundness, corruptness; also *concr.*, decayed or putrid matter.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xix. 3 Rotennesse and wormes shuln eritagen hym. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 þat þe rotynes & þe quytture myȝte þe bettere goon out. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 299 b/1 He clensyd hym from al rotynes. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rottynnesse of any thynge, *pourriture*. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* F.p. Ded. ij b, Their blossomes are as dust and their fruite as rottennesse. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 37 Distilled water of Oke leaves cureth Fluxes, and rottennesse of the Liver. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. i. § 9 For the sake of the apparent rottenness of the Superstructures to question the soundness of the foundations. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nature* ix. 181 The vitious life..usually ends ill; perhaps in rottenness and rags. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 90 He found, conceal'd beneath a fair outside, The filth of rottenness. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 8 Loading with loathsome rottenness the land. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 384/2 The scaffolding..gave way, owing to the rottenness of a putlog.

fig. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 174 b, He alone of all men was not corrupt with any rottennesse of vice or of inordinate desires. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* iii, Continence hath his joy: weigh both; and so, If rottennesse have more, let Heaven go. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 45 Mr. Froude shows..his deep sense of the rottenness of the Church. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 331 It was Rome at the epoch of her most gorgeous gluttonies and her most gilded rottenness.

† 2. Ripeness (of an impostume). *Obs.*—1

1607 MARKHAM *Horsemanship* VII. 57 If by no meanes it will come to any head or rottennes, then you shall ouer night apply round about the wenne Bole-armonike and vineger mixt together.

3. The condition of sheep affected by rot.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Sheep*, It stirs up the natural Heat of the Sheep, that wasts the moisture, and prevents Rottenness. 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 41 In six weeks afterwards the lambs were killed, and discovered strong symptoms of rottenness. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Rot*, The signs of rottenness are sufficiently familiar to persons about sheep.

Ro·tten Row. [App. f. ROTTEN *a.* + ROW *sb.*1] The name was formerly applied to various streets in different towns, the reason for the application being usually obscure.

In Scotland and the north of England the older form is usually *ratton raw* (see RATTON and ROTTAN), and thus app. of different origin.]

1. A road in Hyde Park, extending from Apsley Gate to Kensington Gardens, much used as a fashionable resort for horse or carriage exercise. Now usually called *the Row.*

1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* Prol., Anxious—yet timorous too!—his steed to show, The hack Bucephalus of Rotten-row. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix [xl], He had cantered out of Rotten Row into the Park. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 102 The ride in Rotten Row, the dreary promenade by the banks of the unsavoury Serpentine. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 824/1 Its Rotten Row alive with equestrians.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 *Rotten Row*, a line of old ships-in-ordinary in routine order. 1891 H. PATTERSON *Illustr. Naut. Dict.* 378 *Rotten Row*, a certain place in a navy yard in which worn-out vessels are moored.

Ro·tten-stone. Also **rottenstone.** [f. ROTTEN *a.* + STONE *sb.*] A decomposed siliceous limestone chiefly used as a powder for polishing metals.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 66 Nothing does brighten Copper so well, as a sort of stuff they call rotten stone. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* II. iv, Your bills for tutty and rotten-stone, when you used nothing but poor whiting. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 355 A sort of tripoly, which is called rotten-stone by some miners. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 50 Rottenstone..is dirty grey, or reddish brown, passing into black: it is dull, earthy, soft, meagre to the touch, and fetid when rubbed or scraped. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. vi. 127 The interstices of the rock are generally filled with a red friable stone, called rotten-stone. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6. 73 When the calcareous part of such rocks has been dissolved out by the action of water a sort of siliceous skeleton is left called Rottenstone.

attrib. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 57 A decomposition of the shaley rotten-stone rock. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 159 The finest tripoli or rotten-stone powder.

Hence **Ro·tten-stone** *v.*, to polish with rotten-stone (*Cent. Dict.*).

Rotter (rɒ·tər). [f. ROT *v.*]

1. A causer of rot. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Pourrisseur*, a rotter; and, particularly, the spotted,..short-tailed Serpent, *Seps*.

2. *slang.* In vaguely depreciative use: One who is objectionable on moral or other grounds.

1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xl, A regular rotter; that man is about as bad as they make 'em. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 172 What d'you take any notice of these rotters for? 1900 'G. SWIFT' *Somerley* 155 He liked his mother and sisters..: all other women he classed as 'rotters'.

3. Something which is rotten with age.

1901 HENLEY *Hawthorne & Lavender*, An old black rotter of a boat Lay stranded in mid-stream.

Ro·tting, *vbl. sb.* Also 1, 3 **rotung**, 4 **roting**, 4–5 **rotyng(e**, **rooting**, 5 *Sc.* **rutting**, etc. [f. ROT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The process of decaying, decomposing, or putrefying; † also, decomposed or putrid matter.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xxix. 8 Hu nyt is þe..min cwalu, oððe min rotung on byrgenne? *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (Bodl.) 16 As þet swote smirles..wit þet deade licome þet is þer-wið ismiret, from rotunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11505 For roting es na better rede. *Ibid.* 11859 þe roting þat him rennes vte,..Ne mai na liueand man it thole. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Yuel humours schuld esilich þerein be gadered to corrupcion and rooting. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Presse out þo blode for anythyng, þat is cause for grete rotyng. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 464 Ȝour roising reid to rotting sall retour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, That vile and stynkyng caryon ..lyeth in putrefaction or rottyng. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/2 Least the ayre cause therine some corruptione and rottinge. 1611 COTGR., *Pourris*, a suppuration, a rotting. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 75/2 The rotting of the weeds raises unwholesome vapours. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 306 The ordinary process of decomposition in wood by what is technically termed 'rotting'. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 174 The ice now began to show signs of rotting.

2. The process of retting (flax).

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 367/1 The operation is called rotting or retting, and requires to be managed with great care. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1993/2 *Rotting*, the steeping of flax-stalks to soften the gum and loosen the fiber from the woody portions.

Ro·tting, *ppl. a.* Also 4 **rotand**, 5 **roting**, 6 **roating.** [f. ROT *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Undergoing decomposition or decay; suffering from rot.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28823 Be þis lede þou ta bisning þis heui rotand werlds thing. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 98 þe rotyng flesch suffyrs not owr mynde in god bisily to be borne. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* III, Goe, get you gone, looke to your rotting cattell. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. iii. 164 Of straw he made his bed, While moths upon his rotting carpet fed. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. v, I looked upon the rotting sea,..I looked upon the rotting deck. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxi, Each well Was choked with rotting corpses. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 40 He sketches for us the rotting and dying Church. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 Life's rotting root in sadness lingers late.

2. Productive of rot or decay; causing rottenness.

1563 PILKINGTON *Burning S. Paul's* B ij, The good shepeherde will not lette hys shepe feede in hurtful and roating pastures. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 2 The rotting moisture we have spoken of. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 928 The prisoners..in their rotting dungeons lay. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 275 An 'excess of fluid', which, in what are called 'rotting meadows', the sheep is obliged to take in with its necessary food. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 547 In a rotting climate like West Africa.

Hence **Ro·ttingness,** rottenness. *rare*—1.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxviii. 908 Rotyngnesse is corrupcion of substauncyall moysture.

† Ro·ttle, *sb. Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *ratelle*, dim. of *rate*: see RATE *sb.*4] The spleen.

c 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 1744 Ache in the Rottle And ek in the haunches. [Cf. *Secreta Secret.* 31 Akyng of thyn haunchis and of thi mylte.]

Rottle (rɒ·t'l), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 4–6 **rotle**, 4–5 **rotel**, 5 **rottill-**. [=MDu. and MLG. *rotelen*, G. *rosseln* (also Du. *reutelen*, LG. *rötteln*, G. *rösseln*), prob. of imitative origin: cf. RATTLE *v.* and RUTTLE *v.*] *intr.* To rattle, in various senses.

13.. *K. Alis.* 930 Mony a baner, of gold and ynde, That day rotled with the wynde. *Ibid.* 2871 Mony scheld ther was y-founde, And mony baner was rotelande. 13.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 249 Whanne..þe prote Rotelet3, And þe hew Falewet3. *a* 1400 *Rel. Antiq.* I. 65 His teth shulle ratelen; And his throte shal rotelen. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 132 b, It..rotleth with much noise in the throte. 1608 TOURNEUR *Reveng. Trag.* IV. ii, He whurles and rotles in the throate. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* Wks. (1725) 278 Hearing Blood in Throats to rottle, Like Liquor from a strait-mouth'd Bottle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Goat when he sendeth forth his Cry Rattleth or Rotteleth. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep.* I. viii. in Ramsay *Poems*, Tho' I should baith reel and rottle, ..At Ed'nburgh we sall ha'e a bottle. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant.* Gloss. 551 Rottling in his throat. 1861 R. YOUNG *Rubin Hill's Visit Rlwy.* I. xvii, Dont'e hear The snarten creter rottlen on? 1898 RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* vi, A.. note, so crisp that he'll rottle 'twixt your vinger an' thumb.

Hence **Ro·ttling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 943 Alexander..Sees slike a rottillyng in þe rewme & ridis al þe faster. 14.. *Siege Jerusalem* 277 þan was rotlyng in Rome,..Schewyng of scharpe stele and scheldes ydressed.

Ro·ttock. Now *Sc.* Forms: 4 **rottok**, 9 **-nock**, **-ick.** [? f. ROT *v.*] A decayed or musty thing.

13.. *Sl. Erkenwolde* 344 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 274 Alle þe blee of his body was blakke as þe moldes, As rotene as þe rottok þat rises in powdere.

1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 293 Now a' their gear and ald rottacks Had faun to young Hab o' the Heuch. [*Gloss.* 'Old musty corn. Literally, the grubs in a bee-hive.'] 1844 T. ANDERSON in Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* 14th Ser. 164 He'd sic routh o' auld rotticks was left by his daddy. 1867 GREGOR *Banffshire Gloss., Rottack*, anything stored up for a long time with the idea of mustiness.

Rotton, obs. form of ROTTAN, -EN.

‖ **Rotula** (rɒ·tɪŭlă). Pl. usu. **rotulæ** (rɒ·tɪŭlī). [L. *rotula*, dim. of *rota* wheel.]

1. *Anat.* **a.** The knee-cap, patella.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 177 A round boon..clepid rotula, & of summen it is clepid þe yȝe of þe knee. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xlj b/1 That which is rotundelye elevatede, is called Rotula, or the shive of the knee. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 July, I.. was grievously surpris'd to find Hannah fallen down the Stairs again, the Rotula of her Left Knee broken. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 291 The Substance of the *Rotula* is cellular. 1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 127 Those parts in the sacral extremities.. are the *tibia*, *fibula*, *poples*, and *rotula*.

b. The point of the elbow.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 98 The ball..lodged on the rotula of my left arm. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 3/4 The rotula of the elbows form big balls like knots on a crabtree stick.

2. a. One of five radial pieces forming part of the oral skeleton of sea-urchins.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 576 Superiorly, the epiphyses of each pair of alveoli are connected by long radial pieces—the *rotulæ*, articulated with their edges. *Ibid.*, The radii and rotulæ are ambulacral. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 560 This apparatus consists of an interradial portion..and of a radial portion—viz. the *rotula* and the *radii*.

b. A calcareous formation in the integument of some holothurians.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 550 The calcareous deposits of the body are as a rule represented only by scattered spicules..; by wheels (=rotulae), e. g. in *Chirodota*, ..or variously shaped plates.

3. A genus of sea-urchins.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The characters of the rotulæ are, that they are flat shells in form of a cake.

4. (See quot. 1760.)

1760 J. FERGUSON (*title*), The Description and Use of the Astronomical Rotula, shewing the Change and Age of the Moon, the Motions and Places of the Sun, Moon, and Nodes in the Ecliptic [etc.]. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 258 Rotulas, orreries, dials, everything he could think of, his patient hands elaborated.

Hence **Ro·tulad** *adv.* (See first quot.)

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the sacral extremities,..Rotulad will signify towards the rotular aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 435 The vagina..is in passing the joint extended *rotulad* and *poplitead* of the centre of motion.

Rotular (rɒ·tɪŭlăr), *a.* [See prec. and -AR.]

1. Of or pertaining to the rotula or knee-cap.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 Towards the rotular aspect. 1814 WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* Expl. Table p. xvi, The aspects and positions here are tibial, fibular, rotular, and popliteal.

2. Having the form of a roll.

1871 WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ix. 140 The number which remain lead us to believe that every gentleman's family possessed one of these rotular manuals of English history.

† Rotule. *Obs.*—1 [a. F. *rotule.*] = ROTULA 1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 33 A common cauitie, wherein lyeth the hole, or rotule of the knee.

Rotulet (rɒ·tĭŭlĕt). [f. L. *rotul-us* roll + -ET.] A small roll; one of the parts of a large roll.

1848 REEVES *Eccl. Antiq. Down* p. xii, The four rotulets which comprise the taxation of Armagh and Tuam are stitched together. 1887 WILLMORE *Hist. Walsall* 45 An error in the transcription from the original rotulet.

† Rotumbe. *Obs. rare.* Also **rotombe.** [ad. med.L. *rotumba* (Du Cange).] Some vessel used in alchemy.

c 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 10 þe which licour gadere togidere in a rotumbe. *Ibid.*, It nedit to be putrified in a rotombe.

Rotun, obs. form of ROTTEN *a.*

Rotund (rotw·nd), *sb.* Now *rare.* [Subst. use of next: cf. F. *rotonde*, It. *rotonda.*]

† 1. A globe or ball. *Obs.*—1

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 64 The..kyng of Englande..is fygured holdynge in his left hand a ronde rotunde, representyng his Impery.

† 2. A circular company of persons. *Obs.*

1636 R. GRIFFIN in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 53 Since that brave Heroe dy'd.., Arthur, with his rotund of Knights.

† 3. A round building or space. *Obs.*

1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 402 And Phœbus' temple nodding with its woods Threatens huge ruin o'er the small rotund. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. ix, For in a rotund, whether it be a building or a plantation, you can nowhere fix a boundary. 1778 *England's Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wells*, The chapter-house is a rotund, supported by a pillar in the middle.

† 4. A round *of* occupation. *Obs.*—1

1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* I. 2 She retired from the bustle and monotony which a diurnal rotund of company produces.

5. A round expanse or extent; one who, or that which, has a rounded form.

1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* I. 16 The frown which gradually overcast the luminous rotund of Lady Fitz John's countenance. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ult. Civilis.* 183 The merry rotund of the front aspect. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 405 Not only do the worker-ants store the 'rotunds', but when they require food they go to the rotunds, which feed them.

Rotund (rōtə·nd), *a.* [ad. L. *rotund-us*, related to *rota* wheel: cf. ROTUND *a.* and ROUND *a.*]

1. Round, circular, orbicular. Now *rare* except in scientific use.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 177, I..can't forbear thinking the Cross Figure more proper for such spacious Buildings than the Rotund. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 75 The Town.., surrounded with inferior streets, caps a rotund hillock. 1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 200 All the Mithraic ..temples were rotund. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 153 Test rotund or cordate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 993/1 *Rotund*, orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong. 1878 ANDERSON *Exp. Yun-nan* 210 The more rotund character of the parietals.

Comb. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1270 Centre of posterior margin deeply rotund-excavate.

2. Of the mouth: Rounded in the act of utterance. Hence *transf.*, sonorous, full-toned.

After L. *ore rotundo* (Horace *Ars Poet.* 323).

1830 JAMES *Darnley* xl, A long detail of grievances poured forth from the rotund mouth of Jekin Groby. 1831 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 765 The style of Latin they affect is..too florid, too rotund. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiii, A most rotund and glowing negative. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/6 He read out, in a fine, rotund, elocutionary style, the message.

3. Rounded, plump, podgy.

1834 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* x, Various peculiar points in his rotund conformation. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 If they would bring to me their rotund little companion within three days. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx, This pink-faced rotund specimen of prosperity.

Hence **Rotu·nd** *v. trans.*, to make round, cause to become round.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 20 He would have them by some device to have their Heads rotunded or rounded. 1822 *Examiner* 187/1 A tall gaunt Scot, somewhat rotunded by good fortune and ministerial dinners.

Rotunda (rōtə·ndă). [var. of ROTONDA, after L. *rotunda*, fem. of *rotundus*. See also ROTUNDO.]

1. A building round in shape both inside and outside, *esp.* one with a dome.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb. 1645, Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steepe rock, in forme of a small rotunda or cupolated columne. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xliii. 199 These edifices are rotundas, of about thirty feet diameter. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 393 The Temple of Vesta.. is a pretty rotunda. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 116 A grand and fine-built rotunda for wheat and flour. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Brener's Greece* II. xiv. 103 We were conducted through a garden into a large rotunda, with an arched roof. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 232 The Pantheon is..a simple rotunda.

transf. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 P 1 It..covered the whole Court of Judicature with a kind of Silken Rotunda, in its Form not unlike the Cupola of St. Paul's.

b. As the name of particular buildings of this form, such as the Pantheon at Rome.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 187 The Dome.., which is much like the Dome of the Rotunda at Rome. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 176 After having survey'd this Dome, I went to see the *Rotunda*, which is generally said to have been the Model of it. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* I. 217/1 A temporary octagon kind of building, erected about 20 yards below the rotunda [at Ranelagh]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 186/2 The Rotunda or Church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Nocera. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining & Min. Statistics* 81 The gutter.. had been traced under the rotunda in the Botanical Gardens.

2. A circular hall or room within a building.

1828 J. F. COOPER *Notions of Amer.* II. 158 In the rotunda, or the great hall of the capitol. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 187/1 A better example of a rotunda may be seen in that of the Bank of England. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 18 Mar. 10/7 The Reading Room of the British Museum.., that immense rotunda.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rotunda form*, *-house*, etc.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 The rotunda form of stabling was originally recommended about seventeen years since. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 186/2 A rotunda-house, about 50 feet in diameter. *Ibid.* 187/1 The rotunda interior of St. Peter-le-Poor's, London. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 117/2 The tholus, or concave dome,..renders the rotunda-shape ..the most complete for internal effect.

†**Rotu·ndal**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROTUND *a.* + -AL.] Round, circular.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xx. 81 Who did not institute for you these rotundall hosts, or that they should bee rather round then square.

†**Rotu·ndant.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. ROTUND *a.*, after *quadrant.*] A round thing.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., College Butler* § 1 He measures not by the chaine nor the quadrant, no, by the retundant [*sic*] rather, i. e. the jugg.

Rotundate (rōtə·ndĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *rotundāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rotundāre*, f. *rotundus* round.] Rounded off.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 383 *Rotundatum*, rotundate, rounded, or with Angles in a Circle. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 261 *Rotundate*.., rounded at the angles or sides. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 239 Ligula membranaceous, rotundate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 149 A biennial herb, with simple alternate stipulate rotundate leaves.

Rotu·ndi-, combining form of L. *rotundus* round, used in a few words, as **rotundifo·liate** *a.*, **-fo·lious** *a.*, having round leaves; **rotu·ndiform** *a.*, rounded; **rotu·ndify** *v.*, to make rotund.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rotundifolius*, having round leaves; round-leaved: *rotundifoliate. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), **Rotundifolious*, which has round leaves. 1846 MRS. GORE *Engl. Char.* (1852) 140 Not a note or letter passing through the hands of these worthies but assumes a *rotundiform shape. 1876 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I* 363 Sausages ..oleaginous and *rotundifying.

†**Rotu·ndious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [See ROTUND *a.* and -IOUS.] Rounded, spherical.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 70 So your rare wit.. Lyes in the caue of your rotundious skull. *Ibid.* 169/2 Till Tytans glory the rotundious Globe with splendor filles.

Rotundity (rōtə·ndĭti). [ad. L. *rotunditas*, f. *rotund-us* round: see -ITY. So F. *rotondité*, It. *rotondità*, Sp. *rotundidad.*]

1. The condition of being round or spherical; roundness, sphericity.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/1 The heade .., the rotunditye and rowndnes therof. *Ibid.* 43/1 The hole as greate as the rotunditye of a bullet. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 465 Which in the beginning gave rotundity both to the Heavens and Sunne. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 85 Some bring in another rotundity of face. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 348 They believe the rotundity of the earth. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ii. § 7 (1734) 131 Gold..having no innate Fluidity, nor natural Rotundity of Particles. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 52 Large tracts, which are probably concealed from view from the rotundity of the lake's surface. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 318 One of the most convincing proofs of this rotundity.

b. *concr.* A round or spherical mass; a round building, etc.

1744 J. ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 544 This huge rotundity we tread grows old. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 211 The shrine where motion first began,..From whence each bright rotundity was hurl'd. 1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 95 Dr. Storton's chapel, an immense, elegant rotundity, like Rowland Hill's in the Surrey road. 1839 HAWTHORNE *Transformation* I, The..black rotundity of the Pantheon. *a* 1864 — *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 81 The..winter-squash..turns up its big rotundity to ripen in the autumn sun.

2. Rounded fullness, *esp.* of language.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 114 It must be slenderer in some part, and yet not without a rotunditie and smoothnesse to giue the rest an easie deliuerie. *a* 1661 FULLER (Annandale), For the mere rotundity of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 245 In order to give their narrative smoothness and rotundity. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 108 In order to give due rotundity to his grand system. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 686 He began..with true legal rotundity of verbiage.

3. Roundness or plumpness of the body or its parts; fullness of habit.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 38 The cursed Indian, who still preserved his rotundity of figure. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 88 The jolly rotundity of his Lordship. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xi, The faultless rotundities of a lusty country girl.

b. Used *concr.* (Cf. 1 b.)

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 31 An ugly, old, fat, jolly Bacchus,..a tipsy rotundity of flesh. 1900 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* 425 That this cumbrous rotundity may attack a wounded whale is likely enough.

Rotu·ndly, *adv.* [f. ROTUND *a.* + -LY [2].]

†**1.** In a round form. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xij b/1 That which is rotundelye elevatede, is called Rotula.

2. Roundedly, fully.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Apr., The French..suppose that they are the most completely and rotundly civilized of all the nations of the world.

Rotu·ndness. *rare*—[0]. [-NESS.] Roundness.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II).

Rotu·ndo. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Alteration of ROTUNDA.]

†**1.** A circular form or figure. *Obs. rare.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. x. 1832 Builded in a *rotundo*, and open at the top with a large round. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 428 The Iland lyeth almost in a Rotundo.

2. A circular building, chamber, or space.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 368 The chiefest Mosque..[has] many Iles, Quires, and circulary Rotundoes. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 338 A large Rotundo fenced about with a high wall of brick, opening..against the Front of the house. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 232 The open benches in this rural rotundo. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* I. iii. 33 The Persians..may have worshipped fire in rotundos of above 30 feet diameter.

attrib. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 218 There was a pavilion erected in this garden,..built in the rotundo form.

3. A rounded part of a coach. [F. *rotonde.*]

1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. iii. 35 Cutting off the coupé of a French diligence, and bellying out the rotundo.

Rotu·ndo-, used as combining form of L. *rotundus*, in **rotundo-ovate** *a.*, **-tetragonal** *a.* (see quots.).

1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss., *Rotundo-ovate*, oval, but rather roundish. *Rotundo-tetragonal*, having four angles rather roundish. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 57 Leafl. rotundo-ovate, abruptly cuspidate.

‖ **Roture** (rōtūr). [F., app. :—L. *ruptūra* breaking, rupture: see Littré.]

1. Plebeian tenure.

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 89 This division is to be understood of estates that are in roture. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1868) 106 A nobleman might, and often did, hold estates in roture, as well as a roturier acquire a fief.

2. Plebeian rank.

1795 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* I. 194 The period was still remembered when a round cap was the badge of roture. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 177/1 He himself always signed the name Delabruyère in one word, thus avowing his *roture.*

‖ **Roturier** (rotürye), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 roturer, and 8–9 *fem.* -iere (-yĕr). [F., f. *roture*: see prec. and -IER.]

1. A plebeian; a person of low rank.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 12 Be he Marchaunt, Burgesse, Roturier, peysaunt or slaue. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 56 Although..it was not lawfull for any Roturier or common person, to possesse any fee simple. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 10 The poor Roturier and Vineyard man. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* 18 My profession was both a Vineyard-man, and a Roturer, a poor Peasan I was. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 13 The third are the *Roturiers*, and comprehends their tradesmen, yeomen, and husbandmen, or peasants. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 104 Sinking into the rank of plebeians, roturiers, fellows who live by digging. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* II. 125 The roturier and the noble were pretty nearly equal. 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* 38 She'll take in some rich roturier, I hope. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. iv. 61 Palaces are common enough.., and the roturier may find one ready for his occupation.

b. *adj.* Plebeian.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 302 With the Roturier or base tenures, this place hath not to do. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) IV. 227 Her mother was roturiere. 1792 — *Desmond* I. 243 You, Sir, have owned that your family is *roturier*. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* I. (1818) I. 73, I have heard Napoleon's *roturiere* origin quoted by the *royalistes purs*. 1835 H. GREVILLE *Diary* 2 May, His manners, though courteous.., are *roturier* and vulgar.

2. In Canada, one who holds real estate subject to an annual rent.

1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvii. 575 A representative assembly, to which freeholders or *roturiers* to the amount of £500 were eligible as members.

Roty: see RUTTY. **Rotyd(e**, obs. ff. ROTTED. **Rotye**, obs. f. ROT *v.* **Rotyn**, obs. f. ROT *v.*, ROTTEN *a.* **Rotyng(e**, obs. ff. ROOTING, ROTTING.

Rou, var. of RO, rest; obs. Sc. f. ROLL *v.*; var. of ROW *a.*[2] **Roub**, obs. form of RUB *v.*

Rouble (rū·b'l). Forms: *α.* 6 **rubbel**, 6–7 **rubbell**, **rubble**, **roble**, **robell**. *β.* 7–9 **ruble**, 8 **rubel**. *γ.* 7–9 **rouble** (8–9 **rooble**). [a. Russ. рубль *rublĕ* (also рублевикъ *rublevik'* silver rouble), of doubtful origin. The current English spelling has been adopted from French.]

1. The Russian monetary unit, in early times a money of account equal in value to an English mark, or 13*s.* 4*d.*, subsequently a silver coin now (since 1897) worth 2*s.* 1½*d.*

Florio (1611) defines *Robbone* as 'a coine of gold in Muscouy called a rubble or roble', but see quot. 1617 here. Roubles of gold and platina have been coined in the 19th cent.

α. 1554 HASSE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 293 There goeth..23 Altines, and two Dengaesto a Rubble. *Ibid.*, Three Rubbles of siluer. *a* 1584 S. BOROUGH *Ibid.* (1599) I. 1. 280 They held one tooth of a Morse..at a roble. 1584 SIR J. BOWES in Tolstoy *Interc. Eng. & Russia* (1875) 227 None of theim had clothes on his back worth a robell. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 290 They make all contracts by a money called Rubble, which is altogether imaginarie, for they have no such coyne, and it is esteemed in England at thirteene shillings foure pence sterling. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1639) 17 Some of their Bishops have 2000, some 3000 Rubbles per annum.

β. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 154 They receive, some 1000, some 80 rubles a yeare. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 147 Is six thousand rubles yearly.. so necessary a summe to so great a Prince? 1710 LD. WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 75 In 1703, great quantities of specie, Rubles, half Rubles, &c., were made, though the mass of the money is still in Copecks. 1716 J. PERRY *State of Russia* 7 *note*, A Ruble is 100 Russ Copecks, which was then each Copeck full an English Penny Value; but since the Czar has recoined his money, it is little more than half the former Value. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VI. lxxxi. 371 They keep accounts in rubles and copeeks, one hundred copeeks to a ruble. 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* 371 This gives the value of the old Ruble 3*s.* 2*d.* sterling, and of the new, 3*s.* 2½*d.* 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxxix, Already they beheld the silver showers Of rubles rain, as fast as specie can, Upon his cabinet. 1885 *Englishwoman in Russia* 37 He came to borrow a few rubles, which she kindly gave him.

γ. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 97 Though, in trading, the Muscovites use the words, Altin, Grif, and Rouble.., yet is there no Coins of that kind. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, In Muscovy,..the Rouble [is] equal to 100 Copecs, or 2 Rixdollars, or 9 Shillings Sterling. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 8 The support of this naval establishment costs the crown 30 millions of roubles annually. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 8 Rye-flour now costs 1 rouble 20 kopecs (four shillings) the poud (thirty pounds). 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/7 The yearly pay of a private [in the Russian army] is 2 roubles 70 copecks.

2. A paper money of less value than the silver rouble (see quots.).

1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* I. 375 In 1808..1 Silver Ruble was worth 2 Rubles of Exchange, or 2 of Bank Paper. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 317, 100 Copecks = 1 Silver Rouble = 3*s.* 2*d.* Paper money is the chief medium of payment. The paper Rouble is worth about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Roubt, obs. f. ROUT. **Rouch(e**, obs. ff. ROUGH *a.* **Roucht**, obs. pa. t. REACH *v.*

†**Roucote.** *Obs.*—[1] Some kind of fish.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 319 Sorts of sea fish [taken] in this river..An haddocke, a Roucote, the sea tad.

Roucou (rūkū·), *sb.* Also 7 **rocour**, 7–9 **rocou**, 8 **rocow**, **rocko**, 9 **rocu**; 8 **rowcow**, **roucau**. [a. F. *roucou*, *rocou*, ad. Brazilian (Tupi) *urucú.*]

1. A dye-yielding tree, *Bixa orellana*, of the West Indies and South America. Also *roucou-tree*.

a. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 43 The Roucou is the same tree which the Brasilians call Urucu. 1716 *Petiveriana* i. 176 Maucaw, or Roucou-tree. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 254 The Roucou or Arnotto Tree...All the seeds of this plant are covered with wax. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* viii, This was a famous plant—*Bixa Orellana*, Roucou; and that pulp was the well-known Arnotta dye of commerce.

β. 1681 Grew *Museum* II. i. i. 185 A Leaf of the Rocour-Tree. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 28 They painted all their bodies over with the juice of the rocou or arnotto, which gave them the appearance of a boiled lobster. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. iii. 128 Scattered groups of Magnolias, or *Rocu-trees*, in full flower.

2. The dye or dye-stuff obtained from this tree; also called *anatta* or *arnatto*.

a. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 255 A certain red composition they call *Roucou* from the name of the tree that produces it. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 223 The savage Americans cultivate the Shrubs that bear the Roucou with great Industry. 1794 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* 596 A red or yellow dye called Roucau, and some other trifles. 1825 Waterton *Wand. South Amer.* iii. 190 They paint themselves with the Roucou, sweetly perfumed. 1890 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Oct. 14/1 The peculiar tints..are said to be due to the saffron, roucou, cayenne, and other savories used in food.

β. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 126 The chief Commodity of the Country is Sugar and Rocou. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4269/3, 65 Casks of Rocko, and 4 Barrels of Indigo. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* I. xv. 400 All the Guiana Indians disfigure themselves more or less by the use of arnotta or rocow. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 277 The well-known orange dye known as 'Arnatto' or 'Rocou' is prepared from the red pulp covering the seeds of this plant.

Hence **Roucou**' *v.*, to stain with roucou.

1871 Kingsley *At Last* viii, The Indian..., when he has 'roucoued' himself from head to foot, considers himself in full dress.

Roud, obs. or dial. var. of Rudd (the fish).

Roud, *sb. dial.* [Cf. next and Rud *sb.*] The act of spawning.

1893 Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* 82 (E. D. D.), The broad-land fishes are said to be on the roud.

Roud (raud), *v. dial.* [Cf. Rodding *vbl. sb.*2, Rood *v.* and Rud *sb.*] *intr.* To spawn.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 101 The great time for bobbing is when the roach and bream are rouding or spawning. 1882 C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xviii. (1884) 131 The 'rouding' or spawning time of the bream and the roach.

Roudes, variant of Rudas *Sc.*

† **Roudge.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Some kind of coarse cloth.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* v. (1870) 139 Symple rayment doth serue us full well; Wyth dagswaynes and roudges we be content. *Ibid.* vi. 142 They do were wylde beastes skinnes and roudges.

Roue, obs. pa. t. Rive *v.*1; obs. f. Roof, Rove.

‖ **Roué** (rūˑe). [F. *roué*, pa. pple. of *rouer* to break on the wheel. The name was first given to the profligate companions of the Duke of Orleans (*c* 1720), to suggest that they deserved this punishment.] One who is given to, or leads, a life of pleasure and sensuality; a debauchee, a rake.

1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* III. 60 Madame Duplin thought..it was much to be lamented, that so fine a young lady should fling herself away on a *roué*. 1831 *Society* I. 48 He associated with none but black-legs and roués of the worst description. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xv, I knew him for a young roué of a vicomte—a brainless and vicious youth. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 137 Anacreon died at the ripe age of eighty-five.., a hoary-headed *roué*.

attrib. 1837 J. F. Cooper *Europe* II. 79 There is a certain *roué* atmosphere about them.

Hence **Rouéism**, rakish life.

1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* xxxi. (1857) 303 In spite of his vocation of rouéism.

Rouen (rūˑañ). The name of a city in Northern France, used to designate various things in some way connected or associated with it, as *Rouen bushel, duck* (a common domestic variety), *lilac*. (See also Roan *sb.*3 and Rowan 3.)

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*, That of Archangel is equal to three Rouen Bushels. 1854 Meall *Moubray's Poultry* 355 The Rouen ducks are good sitters. *c* 1877 L. Wright *Bk. Poultry* 539 The Rouen Duck..almost exactly resembles the Wild Duck, or Mallard, in its plumage. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 322/1 The Rouen Lilac..is an extremely pretty shrub.

b. *ellipt.* = Rouen duck.

1854 Meall *Moubray's Poultry* 309 The Rouen is of the largest size. *c* 1877 L. Wright *Bk. Poultry* 539 He beat all other ducks in weight with Rouens.

Rouen, var. of Rowen. **Rouer**, obs. Sc. var. Roller; obs. f. Rover. **Rouf**, obs. f. Roof *sb.*, Rough *a.* **Roufe**, obs. var. Rove *sb.* **Rouffe**, obs. f. Roof. **Rouffyn**, obs. f. Ruffin. **Rouful**, obs. f. Rueful.

Rouge (rūʒ), *a.* and *sb.*1 Also 5 **rowdge**, *Sc.* **rouch**, **roche**, 6 **ruge**. [a. F. *rouge*:—L. *rubeum*, acc. of *rubeus*, related to *ruber* and *rūfus*, and ultimately to Red *a.*]

A. *adj.* 1. *Rouge Croix* (or † *Cross*), *Rouge Dragon*, the titles of two of the Pursuivants of the English College of Arms, so called from their badges.

1385 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 384/2 Richard Greenwood, otherwise called Rowdgecrosse. 1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 179 To Roche Dragon purcyfant of Ingland. 1511 *Ibid.* IV. 318 Ane pursevant of England callit Rugecorce. 1512 *Ibid.* 348 To Rugecroce, Inglis pursevant. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Rougecrosse*, the name of an office of one of the Purseuants at armes. *Rouge dragon.* 1656 [see Portcullis *sb.* 4]. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 349 He had been Rouge Croix and Windsore Herald. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/4 Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms. Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants, who are, Rougecroix, Bluemantle, Rougedragon, and Portcullis, are also created by the earl-marshal. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson's Funeral* 29 Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in close mourning, with his Tabard over his Cloak. *Ibid.* 30 Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, habited as Blue Mantle. 1869 Furnivall *Q. Eliz. Acad.* p. xxiv, To Mr. G. E. Adams, Rouge Dragon,..I tender hearty thanks.

2. *Rouge royal*, a Belgian marble of a reddish colour. (Cf. Littré, s.v. *Royal* 18.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rouge Royal*, a kind of marble. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 2/1 Columns of rouge-royal marble stand as sentinels at the foot.

B. *sb.*1 1. A fine red powder prepared from safflower, and used as a cosmetic to give an artificial colour to the cheeks or lips.

1753 Ld. Chesterf. *World* No. 18 P 12 To lay on a great deal of *rouge*, in English called paint. 1762 *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 Let the world be the judge: Why you daub 'em all over with cold-cream and *rouge*. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 183 A custom..prevails here, of wearing..no rouge. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xxv. 543 The Athenian women..applied to their faces a layer of ceruse or white lead, with deep tints of rouge. 1875 Mrs. Randolph *Wild Hyacinth* I. 19, I recollect I had rubbed rouge on my cheeks and white stuff on my nose.

fig. 1762–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 188 The glow of modesty is the only rouge that will be allowed to any fair face. 1812 Miss L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* (ed. 2) I. 324 Illicit connections she seemed to consider as the *rouge* of modern character.

b. *transf.* A rouged person.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I, Miss Newcome rode away—back among the roses and the rouges.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rouge-pot*; *rouge-maker, -making*; *rouge-like* adj.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 130 A small circular, rouge-like appearance on each cheek. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* viii. 12 Thy roseate days, When the rich rouge-pot pours its blaze Full o'er thy face. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Uscf. Arts* II. 473/1 Dr. Ure's account of the process of rouge-making. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rouge and Carmine Maker*, a preparer of those colours.

2. A red preparation of oxide of iron, used as a plate powder.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 309 The best sort of polishing powder called *jewellers' red rouge* or plate powder is..precipitated oxide of iron. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1062 The red and black oxides of iron..are prepared by manufacturing chemists..as polishing powders, commercially known as crocus, rouge, red stuff,..&c. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 44 A bright red pulverulent powder, forming the 'rouge' or 'colcothar' of commerce.

attrib. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 50 Using a rouge leather to touch up highly polished surfaces.

3. = Red *sb.*1 6 b.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 285 So his men fac'd about and they fought, and gave all the rouges a good dusting. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt *Four Generations* II. 181 De Merger was in politics a Rouge, and belonged to a very advanced political club at Tours. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 339 Politically they [*sc.* Canadians] were divided into Conservatives, Liberals, Radicals, Clear-Grits and Rouges.

4. *Rouge et Noir* (rūʒ e nwār), a game at cards, so called because the table at which it is played has two red and two black diamond-shaped marks, upon which the players place their stakes according to the colour they favour.

1791–8 [see c]. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 26 The foreign games of *Roulet* and *Rouge et Noir*. 1817 *Ibid.* L. 129 He ..allowed a game called *Rouge et Noir* to be played by various persons. 1823 Barnewall & Cresswell *Rep.* I. 272 A certain unlawful game of cards called 'Rouge et Noir'. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xliv, If we'd gone to Rouge et Noir, I must have won.

b. *ellipt.* A *rouge-et-noir* table.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xliv, You have been at the Rouge et Noir: you were there last night.

c. *attrib.* with *debt, game, table.*

1791 in A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 140 There is another new Table brought up, called the Rouge & Noir game. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 53 A *Rouge et Noir* table with its appendages. 1827 Lytton *Falkland* 23 The sons who had horses to sell and rouge-et-noir debts to pay. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 2. 55 The billiard-room and the rouge-et-noir table.

5. The red colour in the game of *rouge et noir*.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xix, He set them all at one hazard on the *rouge*. 1850 *Bohn's Hdbk. Games* (1867) 343 The first parcel of cards played is usually for noir, the second for rouge.

Rouge (rūdʒ), *sb.*2 *Football.* Also **rooge**, **ruge**. [Eton school-term, of obscure origin.]

1. A scrimmage. Also *transf.*

1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II. 412 He wedged his cob into the thick of the crowd—the 'rooge', he would call it in his old Eton idiom of speech. 1875 *Punch* 27 Feb. 88/2 Then followed a lively 'rouge', or 'scrimmage', in which most of the leading lawyers of the House took part. 1899 Sir H. West *Recoll.* II. xxi. 276 The Peers and under-the-Gallery people acting exactly as we used to in a 'rouge' at football at Eton.

2. (See quot. 1892.)

1854 [Hemyng] *Eton School Days* xxiii. 260 Next to a goal, a ruge is the best thing you can have. 1868 *Hurst Johnian Mag.* X. 349 The School gained three rouges, but each time the place-kick at the goal was unsuccessful. 1892 F. Marshall *Football* 34 (Eton), Should..the ball go behind from the charge and be touched by one of the attacking side, a 'rouge' will be scored. Now three rouges make a goal.

b. *Canada.* (See quot.)

1895 *Outing* XXVII. 249/2 A 'rouge' occurs when a man, in order to save his team from a 'try' being tallied against them, himself touches the ball down behind his own goal, and thereby gives one point to the opposing side.

Rouge (rūʒ), *v.*1 [f. Rouge *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To colour with rouge.

1777 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 178 His face was very delicately rouged. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., G. Barnwell*, Her face was rouged up to the eyes. 1827 Lady Morgan *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* II. 28 Lady Knocklofty, dear, says I, I wish you would allow me to rouge you. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 167 No sheep sent to shows are allowed to have their coats rouged.

b. *fig.* To cause to colour or blush.

1815 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. 284 Madame.., though *rouged* the whole time with confusion, never ventured to address a word to me. 1867 A. J. E. Wilson *Vashti* xxx, Her thin but still lovely features, rouged by a hectic glow.

2. *intr.* To employ rouge on the face.

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. iii, One of them asserting boldly that she *rouged* well, a debate ensued, which ended in a bet. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 120 Rouge high enough, and never mind the natural complexion. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, She *rouged* regularly now. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* III. 17 Vera would be a sublime wax doll, if she rouged.

b. *fig.* To colour, to blush.

1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* I. 321 They all stared, and to be sure I *rouged* pretty high.

Rouge, *v.*2 *rare* —1. (Perh. the same as Cornish dial. *rooge*, to handle roughly.)

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* 21, I am so valerous that I dare rate And rouge ten Sergeants at the Counter-gate.

Rouged (rūʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Rouge *v.*1 1 + -ed 1.] Coloured with rouge.

1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 76 How lovely black hair looks on a rouged cheek! 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* vi, The rouged, and ornamented, and perfumed remains dressed for the funeral as if for a feast! 1876 J. Saunders *Lion in Path* xvii, A bevy of rouged and powdered dowagers.

transf. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 102 The prevailing tone of rouged and smiling folly.

Rou·gedom. *rare* —1. [f. Rouge *sb.*1] The domain of the rouged; the demi-monde.

1861 A. Leighton *Storied Trad. Sc. Life* Ser. II. 33 She flew to him and hugged him with the art of one of the denizens of Rougedom.

Rouge et Noir: see Rouge *sb.*1 4.

Rougeing, variant of Rouging.

Rough (rʊf), *sb.*1 Forms: 3 **ruhe**, 4 **roȝ**, 5, 7 **roughe**, 6– **rough**, 9 **ruff**; *Sc.* 6, 9 **rouch**, 9 **roch**. [f. Rough *a.*]

I. 1. The roughness or rough surface *of* something. *rare* —1.

12.. *Ancr. R.* 184 (Titus MS.), He is þi file, þet lorimers habben, & fileð awei al..ti ruhe of sunne.

2. a. Rough or broken ground.

c 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab., Wolf & Wether* viii, He wald chace thame baith throw rouch & snod. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 948 So eagerly the fiend..through strait, rough, dense, or rare,..pursues his way. 1799 Wordsw. *Lucy Gray* xvi, O'er rough and smooth she trips along. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 646 To light us to the edge Through rough and smooth.

b. A stretch of rough ground; *esp.* a steep bank or slope covered with undergrowth or trees; a coppice. Now *local.*

1600 Holland *Livy* XXVIII. ii. 668 A mountaine countrey it was, full of roughs and crags. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 13 These roughs are craggy: moderate thy haste. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 331 *Rough*, the rough Coppice. Wood, or Brushy-wood. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Rough*, a wood. *c* 1811 Jane Austen *Let.* in *Pearson's 81st Catal.* (1900) 6 We walked Frank last night to Crixhall ruff, and he appeared much edified. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss. 551 *Rough*, a wood or copse. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* ii. 31 This mere boy at snap-shooting in the 'rough' will beat crack sportsmen hollow.

c. The rough ground at the edge of, or between the greens on, a golf-course.

1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 Thanks to Vardon having pulled into the rough, the Scotsman secured the sixteenth [hole].

3. A spike inserted in each heel of a horseshoe in 'roughing' horses to prevent slipping.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 770/1 If this steel rough be made to fit the hole exactly, it remains firm in its place.

4. *Comm.* A particular make of linen.

1890 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 2/5 Flax and Linen...Roughs and drills are going off steadily.

II. † 5. a. Roughness (of the sea). *Obs.* —1

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 144 Fysches Durst.nowhere for roȝ arest at þe bothem.

† b. A spell of stormy weather. *Obs.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Eclog.* I. xviii, In calms, to pull the leaping fish to land—In roughs, to sing and dance along the golden sand. *Ibid.* VII. xxxii, In calms you fish; in roughs use songs and dances.

6. The rough, disagreeable part, side, or aspect of anything; that which is harsh or unpleasant; rough treatment, hardship.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 86 In the rough of their

fury the greatest execration they use to rap out, is [etc.]. 1725 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, *Justice*...Does he not use you well? *Sir John.* A little upon the rough sometimes. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Contrast* Wks. 1832 V. 134 His new foreman bore the rough well. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* clvii. III. 164 When he is brought into court, and trailed through all the rough of calling a spade a spade. 1893 C. G. LELAND *Memoirs* I. 31 When doing rough and tough in West Virginia.

b. Used in contrast to *smooth*. Also *pl.*

1612 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 126, I truly delivered as well the rough as the smooth of all my speech. 1822 IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1890) 147 Through the rough and the smooth, the pleasant and the adverse. 1829 SIR T. LAWRENCE in D. E. Williams *Life* (1831) II. 519 The boys ..must encounter the rough and the smooth of weather, as of life. 1900 J. K. JEROME *Three Men on Bummel* 190 One must take a little rough with one's smooth.

pl. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 334/1 In this manner had Blair and his horse Pocket..travelled, and taken the roughs and the smooths of the world together. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* ix, You and I will take..the roughs and the smooths of this daily existence.

7. A man or lad belonging to the lower classes and inclined to commit acts of violence or disorder; a rowdy.

1837 BARHAM in *Life & Lett.* (1870) II. 39 There'll be lots of new policemen, To control the rogues and roughs. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Nov. 339/1 Will you let the jury know what 'Roughs' are? I believe it is an electioneering name for ruffians. 1853 *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 268 To be stoned by some of the thousand roughs with which the accesses to Parliament will be thronged. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *Reminisc.* II. 108 She is educating and civilising a little colony there of roughs and vagabonds.

8. *colloq.* Short for ROUGH-RIDER.

1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/2 The Roughs swore by Roosevelt. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 8/1 The 'Roughs' and the 'Sharps' of the 18th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry.

III. 9. Rough or refuse matter in the working of minerals. Cf. Row *sb.*5 2.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 59 In the Forest of Deane ..iron is made at this day of Cinders, being the rough and offal thrown by in the Romans time. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 223 The rough that is carried back with the stream, by drawing it over again, may be rendered merchantable at a lower rate than the crop; and the rough of this rough, is thrown aside to make leavings. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1244 The ore, on issuing, deposits its rough in the first basin. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Met. Mining* 111 Material of a mixed nature, called 'dredge', or 'roughs', or 'rows'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Roughs*,..coarse, poor sands, resulting from tin-dressing. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 174 Then it was indeed difficult to detect the foul from the *roughs* of the main coal.

b. *Agric.* (See quot. 1853.)

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 267 A second woman is required to riddle the roughs from the foul spout into a heap by itself. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 282/2 The unthrashed ears and broken straw called *roughs* or *shorts*.

10. a. A rough draft. *rare* —1.

1699 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Sept., Agree for 15*l.* and draw a rough of it and take his hand to it.

b. The rough state or material of anything; the rough outline of a spoon, etc.; hence *rough-maker*.

1799 *Repertory Arts* X. 295 How, by means of a rotative saw, to shape a piece from the rough. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413/2 The 'rough-maker'..smooths off the burr left by the stamp, strikes up finally the under side, and bends down the little curve at the end of the handle.

c. Unhusked rice; paddy. (Cf. ROUGH *a.* 21.)

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 54 An Improved Mortar for Dressing Rough or Paddy, or Redressing.

11. *In the rough*: **a.** In a rough, imperfect, or unfinished state; in a preliminary sketch or design.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 159 Every kind of surface is first formed in the rough, and then finished by means of tools. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xvi. § 4 (1876) 259 We must never forget that the truths of political economy are truths only in the rough. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 99 An unlettered minstrel, with great qualities in the rough.

b. In an untidy state; in disorder; in an everyday condition.

1825 MRS. CAMERON *Seeds of Greediness* 3 'We are all in the rough to-day, Sir,' answered the woman; 'for I am very busy with this job'. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, 'You'll have a party?' said Crimple. 'No, I won't,' I said; 'he shall take us in the rough'. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. i, I wish you'd come with me, and take her in the rough, and judge her for yourself.

c. Approximately, roughly.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 29 In the rough, it may be said that the cost of producing a pound Troy of gold [etc.].

† **Rough,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 2 **ruhha, roche** (?), 3 **rohȝe,** 5 **rowhe, rowe, rowghe,** 6 **roughe.** [? late OE. *ruhha,* ME. type *roȝe,* = MDu. *roch*(*e, rochghe, rogghe* (Du. *rog,* Fris. *roch*), MLG. *roche, ruche* (hence Da. *rokke,* Sw. *rocka*), G. *roche,* † *roch.* Obscurely related to OE. *reohhe* REIGH.] The fish called the RAY.

c 1110 in Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lex.* 60 *Fannus,* suhha [? *read* ruhha]. *a* 1200 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 543 *Fannus,* ro(che). *c* 1275 LAY. 29557 Hii..nemen rohȝe tayl..and hongeſde on hiis cope. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowhe, or reyhe, fysche (*K.* rowe-fysshe, *P.* rowghe), *ragadies.* 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roughe fysshe.

Rough, obs. var. of RUFF (the fish); see also ROUGHY.

Rough (*rʌf*), *a.* Forms: (see below). [OE. *rúh, rúg-,* = Fris. *rûch* (pl. *rûge*), † *ruwg,* MDu. *ruuch* (*rugh-*), *ruych* (Du. *ruig*), MLG. *rûch, rûge* (LG. *rûg*; hence Da. † *rug*), OHG. *ruuh, rûh, rûch, ruoch* (G. *rauh*). Varying notation of the vowel and final guttural gives rise to a large number of spellings in ME. In OE. the stem *rúg-* also appears (by a normal change) as *rúw-,* whence ME. and later Row *a.*]

A. Forms.

α. 1–3 **ruh** (1 **hruh,** 3 **ruhh**), 3 **ruhe, ruchȝe,** 1, 4, 6, 8 *Sc.* **ruch,** 5 *Sc.* **reucht,** 6 *Sc.* **rwch**; 4 **roh, rohu, rohw,** 5–7 *Sc.* **roche,** 6 *Sc.* **rocht,** 5, 8–9 *Sc.* **roch**; 5 **rouh, rowh,** 5–9 *Sc.* **rouch,** 6 *Sc.* **rouche, rowch**; 6 **routh, rowth.**

c 1000 *Saxon Leechdoms* III. 170 Þæt he habbe ruh lic. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 3250 *Nodosi cippi,* ruches..stocces. *Ibid.* 5189 *Hirsutas lanas,* hruhȝe wulla. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9663 Ruhh & harrd & sharrp. 12.. *Ancr. R.* 184 (MS. C.), Of þi ruchȝe sunnen. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21962 (Edin.), Þe toþir sal be ful ruch and reþe. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 616 The rouch Wodwyss wyld. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 186 Fixid so fast with hys prikks rowh. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 803 Florisshyng of flowris, With burris rowth. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 58 Quhair the gait is ruch. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 28 A rouch rock or craig. 17.. RAMSAY *Vision* ii, The air grew ruch. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., A rouch hass, or throat. 1872 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* viii, Your fader—the roch dyker.

β. 1 **ruz,** 3–5 **ruȝ**(e, 5 **ruȝhe**; 4 **roȝ**(e; 4–5 **rouȝ, rowȝ**(e, 5 **rouȝe.**

? *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 243 Ȝeþuf ficbeam,..*uel* rug. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1545 Þe honde..rasped on þe roȝ woȝe. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXV. 25 And al in maner of a skyn rowȝ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), ȝif þey been rouȝe and..brode. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21962 (Trin.), Þe toþer shal be wondir rowȝe.

γ. 4 **rug**(**g,** 4–7 (9 *Sc.*) **rugh** (5 **rughh, rught**); 4–6 **rughe** (4 **rughȝe,** 6 **ruyghe**); 4–6 **rogh**(e, 5 **roght**; 4–5 **rowgh,** 5–6 **rowghe**; 5–7 **roughe** (5 **rought**), 4– **rough.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3489 Þe first..was rogh as hare,..He þat was rugh was rede wit-als. 13.. *Ibid.* 24838 (Edin.), Þe wedir..bigan be rug and reþe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 14 Wiþ þe haire þat is rughe & sharpe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6632 With a rught batell. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxviii. (1839) 285 Thei beren gret Wolle and roughe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rowghe, scharp or knotty. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* IV. iii. 82 The thynge is rough. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 45 The bodye..beyng a rough stone.

δ. 6 **rouf, roffe,** 6–7 **ruffe,** 7–8 **ruff.**

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 28 b, The blades of both kindes are ruffe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 20 Winds and ruff Seas. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Minor* I. (1686) 9 It was ruffe and sharp. *a* 1738 SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan* 12 Compar'd with which..A Smoothing-Ir'n itself is ruff. 1787 *Minor* 53 Saw away the ruff corners of your mind.

B. Signification.

I. 1. Having a surface diversified with small projections, points, bristles, etc., so as to be harsh or disagreeable to the touch; not even or smooth.

a 1000 *Riddles* XXVI. 5 Staþol min is steap,..neoþan ruh nathwær. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 254 Ðeos wyrt..hafað leaf neah swycle mistel; þa beoð ruȝe & brade. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Nis þet iren acursed þet iwurðed þe swarture & þe ruhure so hit is ofture & more iviled? 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 Þe fyste..rasped renyschly þe woȝe with þe roȝ penne. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kt.* 745 Þe hasel & þe haȝþorne..With roȝe raged mosse rayled ay-where. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3815 Þai..findis all þe strandis Full of Redis.. rughere þan thornes. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 1055 in *Macro Plays* 70 Tyll þi nakyde body were all rought, Ande evyn rent to þe bonys bare. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 453 Whan the noppe is rughe, it wolde be shorne. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr skinne is very rowghe and full of chappes, and riftes like the barke of a tree. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 342 Fruit of all kindes, in coate, Rough, or smooth rin'd. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 15 The silke.. will soone grow rough, gather dust and sullie. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 221 The tongue is rough, and beset with prickles. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 230 Rough elm, or smooth-grain'd ash, or glossy beech. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 21 The rough walls are clothed with long soft grass. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Operator's Hdbk.* 135 The lumber is guided by its rough surface before coming in contact with the cutters.

b. Of cloth: Coarse.

a 1000 *Ags. Hymn.* (Surtees) 103 Ruhne wæfels, *yrcum tegimen.* *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125 *Amphibalum,* ruhhrægel. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17168 Off rowh frese, she hadde..A garnement shape lyk a sak. 1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Roughe as course clothe is, *rude.* 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* xiii. 4 Neither shall they weare a rough garment to deceiue. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rouw laken,* Rough, or Course cloth. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgr.* 3 A gentleman clad in a perfectly-fitting rough travelling suit.

c. *A rough bone,* one with meat on it. *Sc.*

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xx, A hungry tyke ne'er minds a blaud with a rough bane.

2. Having the skin covered with hair; hairy, shaggy, hirsute. In later use *spec.* unclipped, unshorn; having a rough coat of hair.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXVII. 11 Esau min broður ys ruh and ic eom smeðe. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 [She] sette hire fot uppon his ruhe necke. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1013 Hi goþ bi-tiȝt mid ruȝe uelle. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5956 He was rughher than any ku. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* I. 8 A rowȝ man, and with an hery gyrdyl gyrd to the reenys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Þe folk er all full of feþers and rugh. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 83 Men and wymmen alle naked and also rowhe as beeres. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Horridus, Sus horridus,* a rough hogge with bristles standynge vp. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 250 Till new-borne chinnes Be rough, and Razor-able. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 34 Rough Satyrs danc'd, and Fauns with clov'n heel. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4421/8 Both are Rough, having lain at Grass all the Winter. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 396/1 Few fat sheep are now sent to market *rough* after the 1st of April. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 9/4 Fat bulls and rough cows were a difficult sale.

† **b.** Of hides: Undressed, untanned. Also of shoes, etc.: Made of undressed hide. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 468 *Pero,* hemming *i.* ruh sco. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3677 Wit a rugh skin sco hidd his hals. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*John Baptist*) 279 With a belte of reucht skine made. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 265 Hauenge clothes of the ruȝhe skynnes of bestes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. XXXV. K j b, All rounde aboute are nayled rowhe hydes and all wete and fresshe. 1508– [see RILLING *sb.*]. 1588–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 365 Rouch hydis and barkit leddir. 1645 *Rec. Elgin* (1903) I. 179 Sex roche hyddes pertaining to the said Johne.

3. Of ground: Difficult to traverse; uneven, rugged, broken; uncultivated, wild.

c 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* (1848) 20 Ða ferdon begen þurh ða ruȝan fennas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9211 Whærse iss all..sharrp, & ruhh, & gatelæs þurrh þorrness & þurrh breress. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kt.* 1898 Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue. 1387 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVII. (Bodl. MS.), Paliurus is a þistel..& growiþ in rowȝ londe and vntelied. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 5 And the rought wayes shalbe made smoth. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 14 This region is rough with mountaynes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* II. iii. 4 These high wilde hilles, and rough vneeuen waies, Drawes out our miles. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxi. 4 The Elders of that citie shall bring downe the heifer vnto a rough valley. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 386 The Road is somewhat crooked and rough. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 297 We had some rough Way to pass yet. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VII. 346 The shore presented only roughest rocks. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* II. 44 Into the rough woods far aloof. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 26 Most men's minds are indeed little better than rough heath wilderness. 1885 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 146/2 A small cottage and some 22 acres of rough land held therewith.

fig. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 478 Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 53 Gain the rough heights, and grasp the dangerous honour. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 72 She met me, Stranger, upon life's rough way.

II. 4. a. Of the sea or water: Running high, agitated, turbulent.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 147 Hit reled on round vpon þe roȝe yþes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3693 With a ropand rayne rugh was the se. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. v. 648 He came to a rough water the whiche roryd. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 33 The sea was very rough. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* III. ii. 54 All the Water in the rough rude Sea. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 17 The winds grew contrary: and the seas..too rough to be brooked by so small a vessell. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Travs.* 117 The sea is rough at all times, there is no Landing without danger. 1743 P. FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* III. xii. 9 When he rises with vigor from Tiber's rough waves. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Heis,* One is said to get a *heisie* in a rough sea. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* x, She had always been..afraid of a rough sea.

fig. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* II. iii. 27 A quiet ebb will follow this rough tide. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 23 And rough with tempests [is] his afflicted breast. 1887 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 16 Dec. 1/3 He will find rough waters very soon.

b. Of weather, wind, etc.: Stormy, tempestuous, violent; rigorous, severe.

13.. *Cursor M.* 24838 (Edin.), Þe wedir als in somer smeþe Son bigan be rug and reþe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 139 Roȝ rakkes þer ros with rudnyng an-vnder. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. i. 797 Wynter with his rouȝ wyndes and blastes. 1530 PALSGR. 669/2, I pull in the sayle of a shyppe, as marryners do in a roughe wether. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Dies turbidus,* a foule rough day. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 147 Time, and the Houre, runs through the roughest Day. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 108 The roughest season of the sky. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 166 Turn we to survey Where rougher climes a nobler race display. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 441 That no rough blast may sweep His garlands from the boughs. 1818 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. iv. 123 Should the weather be rough,..do not think of riding. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii. 246 Nor is the wind less rough that blows a good man's barge.

c. Of a voyage or journey: Accompanied or attended with, performed in, rough weather.

1854 DOYLE *Brown, Jones & R.* 2 After a rough passage, ..landed at Ostend. 1877 [see PASSAGE *sb.* 4].

5. Of actions, etc.: Violent; marked by violence towards, or harsh treatment of, others.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21962 His first comme it was ful smeth, þe toþer sal be rugh and reth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10161 With a rumour full roide & a roght hate. *Ibid.* 13002 The ruerde wax ranke of þat rught fare. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* IV. vii. 8 Rough deeds of Rage, and sterne Impatience. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. i. 22 Her Father..may (happily) be a little angry for my so rough vsage. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 83 Nor was their Lust less active or less bold, Amidst this rougher search of Blood and Gold. 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 446 The elector..seemed highly provoked at this rough usage. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix, There might be some reason for the rough handling he had got. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* (1903) 65 Those who have..not learnt the rough lessons that youth hands on to age.

b. Of places or times: Riotous, disorderly; attended with, or marked by, rowdiness.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* iv, The town was rough with a riot between the press-gang and the whaling-folk. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 2 June 3/1 In the language of the police the Derby Day was the 'roughest' which they had ever experienced.

c. Troublous, unpleasant.

1891 F. PAGET *Spirit of Discipline* 164 Things promised a rough time for the Church at Ephesus.

6. Of language or expression: Harsh, overbearing; uncivil, rude; angry, passionate.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2031 Antenor..rekont by row all þere rogh speche. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xii. 13 The kynge gaue the people an harde rough answere. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 14 b, Letters of a more rougher and hawter sort, not without minatorie termes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 313 Our Tongue is rough, Coze, and my Condition is not smooth. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 84 Austine Barbadici.., by faire and rough tearmes, kept the league unbroken. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 27 The Duke, by his rougher Dialect, in the end prevailed. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 2 [He] called him..Lyar, Dog, and other rough Appellatives. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 39 Towards Servants, never accustom yourself to rough and passionate language. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix, The landlady reproached herself bitterly for ever having used a rough expression to her. 1891 BP. W. HOW *Lighter Moments* (1900) 22 He answered with a rough 'Yes'.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 55 Thou'rt like to haue A lullabie too rough.

b. So of features or looks.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 104 The grapling vigor, and rough frowne of Warre. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v, My friend,.. whose looks are rougher than his intentions.

7. Of persons, their disposition, etc.: Inclined to be violent, harsh, rude, or ungentle.

To cut up rough: see CUT *v.* 59 l.

1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Roughe, boystous in dealyng, *royde*. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* xviii. 15 As a rough man of warre. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 44 Be not to rough in termes, For he is fierce. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 23 Fearing more the Kings choler, by reason of his rough inclination. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 25 You haue bin too rough, somthing too rough: you must returne, and mend it. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 384 The bards..Who dare not trust the rough, contemptuous stage. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 142 So rough in my manner to him ..that he thinks I have no feeling. 1867 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 170, I am so afraid they will be too rough with her. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 Nay,..do not be rough; good words, if you please.

transf. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1066 A rougher tongue Draws hitherward, I know him by his stride. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 38 Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance. 1821 SHELLEY *Dirge for the Year* 9 So White Winter, that rough nurse, Rocks the death-cold Year to-day.

b. *The rougher sex*, the male sex.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 843 Divest the rougher sex of female airs. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. Epist., I must abide by the general opinion, that he is of the rougher sex.

c. Of horses: Not properly broken in; not easy to ride on. *rare.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 119 He hath rid his Prologue, like a rough Colt. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. xlviii, The Prince of Sulmona, riding a rough horse at Naples. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 666/1 The more he trots, and the more he rides rough horses, the better.

8. Of remedies, medicines, etc.: Violent in effect; strong, powerful.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.), He..forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 284 His Purgative Medicines are generally very rough and strong.

9. *colloq.* **a.** Bearing or falling hardly *on* a person, etc.

1870 BRET HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* 2 Sandy Tipton thought it was 'rough on Sal'. 1887 BESANT *Kath. Regina* iv, She is a governess somewhere, I believe. It's rough on her, isn't it?

b. Severe *on*, 'down' *on*, a person.

1870 BRET HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* 15 They're mighty rough on strangers. 1895 HARDY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 579 The management had..been rough on cousins ever since.

10. *dial.* Unwell, sick, ill.

a 1893 *Story of Dick* viii. 85 (Wilts. Gloss.), She was took rough as it might be uv a Monday.

III. 11. Of sounds: Discordant, harsh.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 197 Also her vois is rowȝ, ouþer sumtyme it is wondirly scharp. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne, rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1580 SPENSER *Let. Harvey* in H.'s Wks. (Grosart) I. 35 Rough words must be subdued with Vse. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 88 The rough and woeful music that we have. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 16 The delivery of Achilles was rough, harsh, and hesitant. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 12 It requires very little skill to make our language rough. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 139 In general it will be found to have affected broad, rough sounds. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 505 The roughest and most grating murmurs.

b. *Gram.* Aspirated.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II. s.v. *H*, The original softer ה and ח,..and the rougher ע and ח the parent of H. 1746 [see BREATHING *vbl. sb.* 9]. 1785 *Ess. Punctuation* 153 That the letters over which it [ʽ] is placed, should be pronounced with a rough breathing. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 355/1 H still remained as the rough breathing.

12. Sharp, acid, or harsh to the taste, *esp.* of wine or cider.

1545 ELYOT, s.v. *Asper, Asperum uinum*, a rough wyne. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 25 Harshe, rough, stipticke, and hard wine. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 64 Thy pallat the[n] did daine The roughest Berry on the rudest Hedge. 1743 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* I. xx. 6 'Twas rack'd into a Grecian cask, Its rougher juice to melt away. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 252 Six pounds and a half of syrup, which had rather an unpleasant rough taste. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 New and rough portwine, diluted with an equal quantity of cold water. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 435/2 That..attraction that West-country folk find in rough cider.

13. Of diction, style, etc.: Wanting grace or refinement; rude, unpolished, rugged.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 5 Thocht thi langage be bayth rouche and rude, ȝit neuirtheles the sentence is richt gude. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Epil. 1 Thus farre with rough and all-vnable Pen, Our bending Author hath pursu'd the Story. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 27 The Art of Painting hath been about the time of her infancy..rough and poore. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 338 Most by Numbers judge a Poet's song; And smooth or rough, with them is right or wrong. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* I. 1 Your translation..is very close to the sense of the original.., the numbers not lame, or rough. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii[i], Gifted with a sort of rough eloquence which raised him above his companions. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Introd. p. viii, The old version of Hobbes ..is very rough and inaccurate.

14. Of persons, their disposition, etc.: Lacking in culture or refinement; uncultivated; having rude manners or ways.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 306 Their shallow showes,..And their rough carriage so ridiculous. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruction* (1897) 20, I was pleased to see the ruff boyish humour filed a little. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 4 A plain, rough, honest Man, and wise, tho' not learned. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 134 Who, under the semblance of a rough soldier, disguised the most artful insinuation. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 440 The mossy tracks.. (Which the rough shepherd treads but once a year). 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 249 A rougher earnestness than is at present fashionable. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., The man at his feet was a rough, heavy-looking fellow.

absol. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 341 Great schools suit best the sturdy and the rough.

b. *Rough and round* or *tough*: cf. ROUGH AND READY.

1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Dec., I love the virtues of rough and round men. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, A blundering young rough-and-tough boy like me.

c. Unrefined (but kindly or friendly).

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxii, The generous..youth, whom he had loved, according to his rough manner. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 591 Being much befool'd..By the rough amity of the other. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 9 Mackenzie offered them a rough and hearty welcome.

15. Of occupations or exercises: Requiring or associated with rude energy or strength.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* ¶ 5 The softness and warmth of the climate forbid..all rough exercises. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 665/2 This rough work, all at once, is plainly.. detrimental at first. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 68 The man, in his rough work in open world, must encounter all peril and trial. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 6 Living in a native hut and maintaining himself by the roughest labour.

IV. 16. Of materials: In a natural or crude state; undressed, unwrought; not brought by working into a finished condition or form.

1434 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1414/1 All the inner side of rough stone, except the bench-table-stones. 1435 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 181 Here is a ston of rough-iron, the whiche must be tendurly cherysshet. 1485 *Nott. Rec.* III. 231, vj. lode of rugh plaster vnbrenned. 1545 *Bk. of Rates* d ij b, Blowynge hornes the dossen...Roughe hornes the M. 1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 93 For everie quintall of rough Copper he made (being cxij *li.*) he must have vij. Kebulls of Copper ure. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 Other Engine to stretche or straine any roughe and unwroughte Woollen Clothe. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 5 In these Veins..are often found Loadstones,..Rough pearl and Soft diamond. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Queen-bee*, The intestines of these bees are found at times to be more or less distended with honey, and with rough wax. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 227 A chair or pulpit of rough timber. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 704 The bloom or rough ball, from the puddle furnace. 1897 HENTY *On the Irrawaddy* 131 As they [*sc.* jewels] were in the rough state, he had no idea what size they would be when cut.

† **b.** *Sc.* Raw, uncooked. *Obs.*—1

1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 351 Nae mair a rive o' gait, or fowl, Ha'f rough, ha'f roastet on a coal, But guid sirloin.

17. Made in a general way without detailed minuteness; having an approximate accuracy or adequacy; rudely sufficient; also, in a preliminary form, to be further improved or elaborated.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 43, I haue in this rough worke, shap'd out a man [etc.]. *a* 1766 G. COLMAN *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 336, I have drawn out the above rough sketch, merely to enable you to think in the same train with me. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 21 A subject susceptible only of a rough guess. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. viii. 255, I add a rough drawing of the arms. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 The possible produce was in a rough way understood and attained. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 70 The inhabitants seemed capable of a rough division into three classes.

b. *Rough draft, draught* (cf. DRAUGHT *sb.* 32).

1699 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontent* Wks. 1720 I. 263, I shall..trace upon this Paper the rough Draught of some such Notions as I have had long and often in my Head. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) To Rdr. A vj b, This rough Draught of my untutor'd Pencil. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 272 ¶ 1 The rough Draught of the Marriage Settlement. 1831 [see DRAUGHT *sb.* 32]. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 173 His Agrarian law, the rough draft of which had been already discussed.

c. *Rough copy* (cf. COPY *sb.* 6).

1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 614 A rough copy of the Christian face Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace. 1811 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* (1812) I. 259 She could not always read his rough copy. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xxii, The supposed deeds were only rough copies.

18. Not very good or perfect.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 Barley rather a rough sample. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 337 *Red liquor*, a rough acetate of alumina used by the calico-printer. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 22 The iron..run into rough moulds or channels made in sand.

b. *London slang.* Coarse or stale (food).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 53/1 The 'dropped' and 'rough' fish is bought chiefly for the poor. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 82 'Rough fish', bad fish.

c. Lacking in comfort or refinement.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 5 Who can put up with rough accommodation on an emergency. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & the Man* II. v, The rough fare of the ship's crew.

19. Comprising or requiring only the ruder degrees or processes of workmanship or skill.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 211 We will not suppose that the Grooves are of equal depth with the Rough-working of the Gouge. 1704 FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., We know..their Pharmacy was Rough and Barbarous. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. 34 Here the rude chisel's rougher strokes I trac'd. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 90 To avail themselves of those methods, however rough and unsightly they may appear, which experience shews to possess great power. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 674/1 After the first or rough boring the interior is fine-bored. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* 2 Ser. *Cutlery* 61 The first, which is called rough buffing, is with Trent sand, and the second, gloss buffing.

b. Ignoring, or incapable of, fine distinctions; not entering into minutiæ or details.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, The natural and rough sense of Robin Hood. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note B 43 Such a rough, indefinite mind as Luther's. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xi. ii. 405 In this rough justice of the world there is a natural distribution of rewards.

20. *Sc.* Having abundance or plenty, *esp.* of a homely or plain sort. Also *rough and round*, coarse but plentiful.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 145 He has a Hole under his Nose that will never let him be rough. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *A gude rouch house*, a house where there is abundance of provisions. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv[ii], Plenty of all the requisites for 'a rough and round dinner'.

V. 21. In special collocations, as **rough arch,** a discharging arch; **rough band,** *dial.*, a band playing 'rough music'; † **rough bear,** a Scottish variety of barley; **rough bine,** a prickly hop-bine (see quot.); **rough book,** *Naut.* (see quot.); **rough bounds,** (*a*) the Scottish Highlands; (*b*) part of western Inverness-shire; **rough coal** (see quots.); **rough coat,** the first coat of plaster on lath; **rough coating,** = ROUGH-CAST *sb.* 2; **rough Epsom** (see quot.); **rough file,** a file with a deep-cut face; **rough house,** *U.S.*, a disturbance, row; **rough-knots,** 'unsophisticated seamen' (Smyth); **rough-mast, mortar, plate, -rendering** (see quots.); **rough rice,** unhusked rice, paddy; **rough-scuff,** *U.S.* (see quots.); † **rough setter,** a rough-stone mason; **rough-skins,** *U.S.* (see quot.); **rough-slant,** *U.S.*, a lean-to, a rude shelter; **rough-stoning,** scouring with rubbing-stone; **rough strings** (see quots.); **rough stuff,** (*a*) the bottom stuff for boots and shoes; (*b*) coarse paint used before the final coat; **rough timber** (see quot. 1711); † **rough wall,** rubble work; **rough-waller,** a builder of rough-stone walls.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1075 All the doors, windows, etc., to be saved with *rough arches (to have discharging arches) over the same. 1854 *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* I. 88 The procession was in each instance headed by what is called a '*rough band'. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 61/1 The common barley,..the Highland barley, more commonly called **rough bear* [etc.]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 398 What is commonly called 'white bine', tolerably free from the rough barbs which are often found on the under part of the leaves, which constitute a '*rough bine'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 **Rough Books*, those in which the warrant officers make their immediate entries of expenditure. 1814 J. GRANT *Orig. Gael* 288 The people or Gael of the mountains, expressed in English by *rough bounds. 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 54/1 The most rugged district is that..between Argyleshire, Loch Lochy, and the sea, and generally called the *Rough-bounds*. 1862 SKENE *Introd. Dean of Lismore's Bk.* p. xv, The Garbh chriochan or rough bounds, consisting of Arisaig, Moydart, Moror and Knoydart. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 244 *Rough, roch, or rock coal,..is a free coal of various degrees of strength and hardness, commonly of a good black colour. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 962 The open-burning cubical coals are known by several local names; the rough coal or clod coal, from the large masses in which they may be had. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 204 The coal is partly 'splint', partly 'rough' or 'cheery'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1993/2, **Rough-coat*,..the first coat on lath. On brick it is termed *laying*..; on masonry, *rendering*. 1791 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* (1796) II. 297 Stucco is analogous to the materials of a dam,..*Rough Coating, to the puddle of Canal Makers. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 57 The alum mothers are boiled down to a crystallizing point, and afford a crop of '*Rough Epsom', which is a sulphate of magnesia and protoxide of iron. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 275/2 Files of the very coarsest sort are called *rubbers*, and the next in order to these are called **rough* files. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 540/2 They might be goin' to hev considerable *rough house—a fuss, I mean, sir. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Mast*, **Rough-mast*, or *rough-tree*, a spar fit for making a mast. 1775 ASH s.v. *Roughcasting*, The *rough mortar on the surface of a building. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Rough mortar*, a sort of sand which, when mixed with mortar, makes it look as red as blood. 1883 J. D. WEEKS *Rep. Manuf. Glass* 20 *Rough plate is the crude plate-glass as it comes from the annealing oven. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 393 *Rough-rendering .. means one coat rough. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* I. 92, 776 bushels of *rough rice. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 **Rough-Scuff*, the lowest people; the rabble. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rough-scuff*, a rough, coarse fellow.

1435 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1415/1 Will. Horwode shall nether set mo nor fewer free masons, *rogh setters ne leyes thereupon. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 **Roughskins*, a gang of Baltimore bullies. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xii, There had been *rough-stoning done in the middle of the floor. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 189 The pieces of timber which are thus placed under the steps are called *rough strings. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* § 2026 The framed timbers which support the steps of a staircase..generally consist of two pieces inclined to the pitch of the stairs, called the *rough strings*. 1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 7 Clickers cut out the leather for the uppers, *rough-stuff cutters that for the soles and heels. 1607 *Nott. Rec.* IV. 284 The marketts of sawen and cloven tymber..exceptinge all *rough tymber. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 163 Rough Timber; that which is only cut down, and the Boughs lop'd off. 1398 *Hist. Dun. Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. clxxx, Exterius de puro lapide vocato *achiler*..., interius vero de fracto lapide vocato **roghwall.* 1864 C. W. King *Gnostics* 174 The common workman who ran up the body of the wall..was called the '*Rough-waller'. 1885 Westall *Old Factory* i, He was a first-rate hedger and ditcher and rough waller.

b. In names of animals, esp. fishes and reptiles, as rough aphrodite, bullhead, dab, etc. Also rough-tail, -wing.

1783 Barbut *Vermes* 43 *Aphrodita Scabra*, the *Rough Aphrodite. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 259 *Rough bullhead, *Cottus Scaber*...Native of the Indian seas. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 323 *P[leuronectes] leminoides*, the Long, or *Rough Dab. 1843 R. T. Lowe *Fishes Madeira* I. 55 *Trachichthys pretiosus*, *Black-mouthed affonsin or *Rough-fish. 1883 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 342 Fuller's ray,..*Rough flapper, Edinburgh. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 229 *Rough lizard. *Lacerta Stellio*...This species is remarkable for the unusually rough..appearance of its whole upper surface. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 75 *Rough Ray...The upper part of the body..entirely covered with small spines. 1883 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 346 The Homelyn ray: rough ray: sandy ray. 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 524 **Rough Seal*...Perhaps what the Newfoundland Seal-hunters call Square Phipper. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 585/1 The Rough .. Seal (*P. hispida*) frequents quiet bays on the coasts of Greenland. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. II. 494 *Rough snake, *Coluber Scaber*. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. II. 408 *Rough sparus, *Sparus Dentex*. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 *Rough-taile [= the horse mackarel]..is a dry fish and engendreth thick juyce. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 192/1 s.v. *Snakes*, Family 3. *Uropeltidæ* (Rough Tails). 1877 *Nature* 3 May 18/1 A *Rough Terrapin (*Clemmys punctularia*) from the Upper Amazons. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 55 *Rough tortoise, *Testudo scabra*? 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 408 *Tortrix rugosana*, the *Rough-wing. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 184 The Rough-Wing..appears the beginning of June on hedges. *Ibid.* 180 The Grey Rough-Wing. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Steen-worm*, a *Rough-worme in a mans foote, or a Lope.

c. In names of plants, as rough bindweed, bristle-grass, cadlock, etc.

1601 *Rough-bindweed [see Bindweed 2]. 1611 Cotgr., *Liset picquant*, Rough Bindweed. 1823 Crabb *Techn. Dict., Rough Bindweed*,..the *Smilax aspera* of Linnæus. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 82 *Rough Bristle-grass. 1611 Cotgr., *Langue de bœuf*,.. Ox-tongue, *rough or small Buglosse. 1790 W. H. Marshall *Midl.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Cadlock*, **Rough*,..wild mustard. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 73 Tufted Hair-grass..is also termed **Rough-caps*, from its long, narrow, rough, twisting leaves. *Ibid.* 63 *Rough Cat's-tail. 1849 Craig, **Rough-chevril*, the plant *Anthriscus vulgaris*. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 26 a, Lagopus maye be called in Englishe Haris foot or *rough clauer. 1611 Cotgr., *Treffle bas*, hares-foot, rough Clauer. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 304/1 *Dactylis ..glomeratus*, or *rough cock's-foot grass. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 832 Rough Cock's-foot Grass .. is a coarse, rough grass, but very hardy and productive. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 97 Rough Cock's-foot. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 143 *Trema aspera*,..'*Rough Fig'...This shrub is firmly believed by some to be poisonous. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, *Rough Grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. 1833 Sturt *S. Australia* I. iii. 118 The *rough-gum abounded near the creek. 1808 Morris *Austral Eng.* 180/1 Rough-barked or Rough Gum, *Eucalyptus botryoides*. 1784 Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* 4 *Rough Horse-tail, or Shave-grass (*Equisetum hyemale*) in woods. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 705 *Equisetum hyemale*, Rough Horse-tail, which is largely imported from Holland under the name of Dutch Rushes. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s.v. *Kex*, There are two sorts of kex—Shiny Kex, *Angelica sylvestris*; and *Rough Kex, *Heracleum spondylium*. 1877 E. Leigh *Cheshire Gloss.*, **Rough-nut*, the sweet or Spanish chestnut. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 76 It may be called in englishe Cow-persnepe or *rough Persnepe. 1797 Billingsley *Agric. Somerset* 116 The sorts [of potatoes] cultivated are the kidney,..*rough red, purple, and silver-skin. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 408 *Rough Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 46 It maye be named in englishe *rough Trifoly or harefote. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, *Rough Weed, *Stachys palustris*.

22. With sbs. used attrib., as *rough-board, -edge, -weather*.

1862 Burton *Book-hunter* I. 18 He was not a black-letter man,..or a rough-edge man. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Rough-weather nautical clothes. 1893 *Outing* XXII. 122/1 Curiosities without number hide the rough-board walls.

23. *Comb.*, forming parasynthetic adjs., as *rough-backed, -bearded, -edged, -faced*, and sbs. derived from these, as *rough-handedness, -heartedness*; also *rough-looking*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 396 Any other *rough-barked plant. 1612 Webster *White Devil* v. i, No *rough-bearded comet Stares on thy mild departure. 1828 J. E. Smith *Engl. Flora* II. 49 Leaflets ovate, pinnatifid, *rough-edged. 1895 F. M. Crawford *Casa Braccio* xvii, The lower story was built of *rough-faced blocks of travertine stone. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 243 One short, squat, *rough-feathered, ill-marked goose. 1611 Cotgr., *Perche de mer*, the sea Perch; a wholesome, *rough-find, and tongueless, rocke-fish. 1703 J. Philips *Splendid Shilling* 128 Walnut in *rough-furrow'd Coat secure. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Oak*, The *rough-grain'd Body of a stubbed Oak. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xv, A gentle hand—rough-grained and hard though it was. 1548 Elyot, *Hispidus*, bristled, or *rough heared. 1648 Hexham II, *Ruydigheydt*, Scabbinesse, Scurvinesse, or Rough-haired. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Hirtus*, rough-haired. 1863 *Life Normandy* II. 224 A couple of big rough-haired deer-hounds. *a* 1680 Butler *Charact.*, *A Bumpkin* (1908) 41 He is never without some *rough-handed Flatterer, that rubs him, like a Horse, with a Curry-Comb. 1870 J. B. Brown *Eccles. Truth* 269 The age of conquest and rough-handed violence. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 22 One instance as well as a hundred will tell my babyism and their *rough-handedness. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 244 To rub shoulders with the coarse-minded, the *rough-hearted, and the vulgar. 1615 Byfield *Coloss.* iii. 12 The first is fear..., as it is opposed unto boldness, conceitedness, *rough-heartedness. 1860 Ruskin *Unto this Last* iv. § 79 These *rough-jacketed, rough-worded persons. 1806 Surr *Winter in London* III. 226 A *rough-looking sea-faring man, about four-and-thirty years old. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 279 More *rough mannerd than the Silesians and Bohemians. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 104 Boulstered out with *rough plumed siluer plush. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 83 The World is made for the bold and violent, the *rough-spirited and turbulent. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 248 Hee wil sende a *rougher stringed scourge amongst vs. 1533 *Rough-tasted [see Apple 1]. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wines*, Of the same Sort are certain austere or rough-tasted Substances. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 885 *Rough-thicketed were the banks and steep. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. ix. 217 Higher straines Then well beseemes a *rough-tongu'd Satyres part. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Argonauts* v. 165 They were rough-tongued. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *File*, Some cutting faster, as the *rough-tooth'd file. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 864 No longer did he wage A *rough-voic'd war against the dooming stars. 1865 Morris *Jason* XVII. 79 The shout Of rough-voiced sea-folk endeth every song.

b. In specific names of animals, birds, etc.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The *rough-backed cayman, *Alligator* or *Caiman trigonatus*, of South America. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* VI. 586 *Rough-billed Pelican. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 191 *Rough-finned band-fish, *Cepola Trachyptera*. 1843 R. T. Lowe *Fishes Madeira* I. 155 *Mugil corrugatus*, Common or *Rough-lipped Grey Mullet of Madeira. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Rough-necked jacare..from Demarara. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 276 *Rough-ridged limpet. *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* vi. 58 *Rough-scaled Cape Lizard. 1801 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* I. I. 134 *Rough-Tailed Bat. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 332 The rough-tailed stickleback (*G. trachurus*). 1838 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 593 *Rough-winged Swallow, *Hirundo Serripennis*. *Ibid.* 595 In its general appearance ..the Rough-winged Swallow is extremely similar to the Bank Swallow. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 114 *Stelgidopteryx*, Rough-winged Swallow.

c. In specific names of plants.

1882 *Proc. Berwick Nat. Club* IX. 430 There is a fine cluster of *rough-barked Spanish chestnuts among the oaks. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 441 The former [was called] by the colonists 'Rough-barked Bloodwood'. *Ibid.* 85 *Echinopogon ovatus*,.. *Rough-bearded Grass. 1833 *Proc. Berwick Nat. Club* I. 29 *Hieracium prenanthoides*—*Rough-bordered Hawkweed. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Tithymalus*, The wart-Spurge, or *rough-fruited Spurge. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 7 *P. Argemone*, Long *Rough-headed Poppy. 1789 J. Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 443 *Lathyrus hirsutus*, *Rough podded Vetchling, or Pease-everlasting. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 640 *Ervum hirsutum*, Rough podded Tare. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 246 *L. Hirsutus*, Rough-podded Lathyrus. *Ibid.* 463 *T. Dactyloides*, *Rough-seeded Tripsacum. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 826 The Common or *Rough-stalked Meadow Grass. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 398 The characteristic vegetable is the *rough-stemmed tangle—*Laminaria digitata*.

Rough (*rʌf*), *adv.* Also 7–8 **ruff**; *Sc.* 6 (8) **ruch, 9 rouch, rooh.** [f. the adj. Cf. the earlier form Row *adv.*]

1. In a rough manner; roughly, rudely; without special care or accuracy, etc.

1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* Prol. iii, Scho..Meruellit at me how I durst..Aganis wemen to speik sa ruch and rude. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 759 The river Cam, which running rough upon stones, cutteth through it. 1680 Otway *Orphan* II. iv, Should you charge me rough I should but weep. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2289/7 A plain brown cropt Nag,..Walks and trots well, gallops rough. 1762 Mills *Syst. Husb.* I. 92 Before the land is plowed rough for a spring crop. 1780 *Mirror* No. 97 They should be taught..to speak their own language rough and round. 1858 Kingsley *Poems* 62 As we pledge the health of our general, Who fares as rough as we. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 481/2 In polo, a man rides rough all the time.

b. *To lie* (or *sleep*) *rough* (see quots.).

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 357 Rough upon the flinty Rock he lyes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To lie Rough*, in one's Clothes all Night. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *To lie rough*,..to sleep on the bare deck of a ship. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xii, Job will take you to a place where you may sleep rough till he calls you. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, 'To sleep rough', or 'lay rough', to sleep about out of doors like a vagabond.

2. *Comb.* **a.** With verbs, as *rough-bore*, to bore roughly, *rough-enter, -hull, -lay*, etc.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Crustare parietes*,..to rough lay; to pariette walles. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 69 Now the raine wil rough-enter through the crannies of theyr wauering. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 155 They generally Rough-plain their Boards for Flooring. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 3 They..could not conveniently get the Ruins at that Time removed, therefore, they only just rough-levelled them. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 81, I immediately rough-turned a piece of wood. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 50 After kiln-drying the barley, it is put into the mill, and rough hulled. 1829 A. Cunningham *Lives Brit. Painters* I. 111 Having received an agreeable letter from Dr. Franklin he rough-wrote an answer. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* II. 66 [He] had rough-ploughed a thousand acres or so of his best land. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 18 At first it is rough bored, should it not have been cast hollow.

b. With pa. pples. used attributively or predicatively, as *rough-bedded, -clad, -cut*, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Lucrece* 1249 As in a rough-grown grove. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* I. 52 Thou Jernsey, bravely crown'd With rough-imbattl'd rocks. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 3, I have Fil'd the Face..with a Rough-Cut-File. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1761 A savage..with the unfashioned fur Rough-clad. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 148 The second step rough bedded. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xix, The crowd..forced its way up a steep and rough-paved street. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 95 His face, Rough-redden'd with a thousand winter gales. 1877 R. J. More *Under the Balkans* 215 A small bit of woollen carpet laid on the red rough-plastered floor. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 400 Floors and partitions all of rough-sawn larch.

c. With pres. pples., as *rough-blustering, -clanking, -living, -rising*.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 1003 Rough-blust'ring Boreas nurst with Riphean snow. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. 15 Rough-rising from yon sculptur'd wall, Bold prophets nations to repentance call! *Ibid.* v. 460 His chains rough-clanking to discordant groans. 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* III. vii. 28 The rough-swelling tides. 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Rouch*, A profane swearer, a drunkard, &c. is called a rouch, or a rouch-living man.

d. With vbl. sbs., as *rough-boring, -locking, -rolling*.

1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 509 Shingling..costs, in wages, 1*s.* 9*d.* per ton; and rough-rolling, 1*s.* 2*d.* 1859 Marcy *Prairie Trav.* iii. 93 Rough-locking is a very safe method of passing heavy artillery down abrupt declivities. 1890 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 939 The mild steel..is after forging and rough-boring subjected to the process of oil-hardening.

Rough (*rʌf*), *v.*[1] Also 8 **ruff.** [f. the adj.]

I. 1. *trans.* †**a.** To raise a nap on (cloth); = Row *v.*[1] *Obs.*

1483–4 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 13 Tayntours..for evenynge of cloth onely after it commeth from the Mille and before it be roughed [*A.F. text* roughez].

b. To turn, pull, scrape or rub *up*, so as to make rough. Also *fig.*

1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* III. 125 The wheat..felt a little rough in the hand, because, not having been stirred for six years, the little hairs that are at the extremity of the grain, and the particles of the bran, were roughed up. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1121 The face of the polisher is roughed up, or thoroughly scraped with an old razor blade or knife. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* 124 If the hurricane roughs up the straw on all the ricks in the parish. 1884 — *Life of Fields* (1891) 171 It roughs them up the wrong way.

c. To make rough; to ruffle.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* x, Thine eagle, blind and old, Roughs his feathers in the cold. 1875 R. Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 114 Go ask my rivals..how they roughed my fleece. 1887 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/1 The salt water caused it to blister and roughed her bottom.

d. *spec.* (See quots.)

1825 Jennings *Dial. W. Eng.* p. xviii, *To Rough*, to roughen; particularly a horse's shoes. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict.*, *To rough*, to put long headed nails into a horse's shoes to make them rough, and so prevent the horse from slipping in frosty weather. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 152 The ordinary remedy was to 'rough' your horse; that is, to turn up the heels of the shoes, and fasten them with great-headed nails.

2. a. To offend, grate upon (the ear).

1623 H. Sydenham *Serm.* (1637) 133 Those eares which have been stockt hitherto with the supple dialect of the Court..will not be rough't now with the course phrase of a reproofe.

b. To use rough language to (a person); to ruffle (one).

1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, [He] lost no chance of roughing him in his replies. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 737, I didn't mean to rough you when I said that. I don't want to hurt your feelings.

c. To deal roughly with, ill-use (one).

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 4 This year a band of these Hungarians..were considerably roughed and mishandled. 1869 T. B. Aldrich *Story Bad Boy* 191 How tenderly the years touched him..!—all the more tenderly..for having roughed him so cruelly in other days.

3. *intr.* **a.** To become rough or stormy. *rare*—[1].

1876 Capt. R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 21 The cruel crawling sea began to rough, purr, and tumble.

b. To bristle or ruffle *up*.

1904 Sladen *Lovers Japan* xii, When a snake is drawn backwards, its scales rough up like cogs and hold it.

II. 4. *To rough it*, to face or submit to hardships, rough or casual accommodation, etc.; to do without ordinary conveniences or luxuries; to live in a rough way.

1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* 205 We were obliged to ruff it the whole passage. 1796 Washington *Writ.* (1892) XIII. 341 Never having been accustomed to shift or rough it. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., The expense of travelling has mounted high. I am too old to rough it. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* ii. 37 Roughing it with them under difficulties.

b. *To rough* (*it*) *out*: (see Out *adv.* 7 b).

1821 Scott *Pirate* xxix, We have no other course for it but to..rough it out as well as we can. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 404, I determined, to use a nautical expres-

sion, to rough it out. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 41, I might..have roughed out a year or so.

5. *trans.* **a.** To break in (a horse).

1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *To Rough Horses*, a word in familiar use among the dragoons to signify the act of breaking in horses, so as to adapt them to military purposes.

b. To expose (an animal) to rough weather and hard or scanty fare.

1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 147 The idea..that 'roughing' calves (which means exposing them to cold and hunger) makes them hardy.

III. 6. With various advs. **a.** To trim or work *off* in a rough fashion.

1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 96 Timber..which being cut down at the back of the island and roughed off, they could easily manage to bring round.

b. To shape or cut *out* roughly; to plan or sketch *out* roughly.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 144 The two new steps..and all the dovetails were roughed out. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arc. Reg.* I. 232 In the formation of these lenses, I roughed them out with a small axe. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 168 The stone is first roughed out with a point and mallet. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 113 He will rough out these at his own saw pit with the usual felloe saw.

c. To fill or work *in*, to sketch *in*, roughly.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* xxi, I had just roughed in my outline. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 129, I must rough 'em in with the pencil.

d. To work *down* (iron) into rods.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 707 A steam engine of thirty-horse power can rough down in a week 200 tons of coarse iron.

e. *Mus.* To tune *up* roughly.

1889 *Grove's Dict. Music* IV. 554 As much proficiency in tuning as enabled him to 'rough up', the technical term for the first tuning of a pianoforte.

f. To dig *out* in a rough manner.

1887 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/3 Miners rough out the clay in the first place with pick and shovel, and .. machinery finishes the circular cutting with mathematical accuracy.

7. To work or shape in a rough preliminary fashion.

1815 SCORESBY in *Mem. Wernerian Soc.* II. 270, I roughed them with a small axe. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 596 The piece of glass is now roughed into a circular form. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1034 The alabaster is roughed, or roughly ground on what the lapidary terms a roughing or lead mill. *a* 1890 E. L. WILSON *Quarter Cent. Photogr.* 35 (Cent.), In the grinding of a lens the first operation consists in roughing it, or bringing it approximately to the curvature it is ultimately to assume.

b. To clean (grain) roughly.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 412 He..'chaffs' or 'roughs' the corn once over with a roughing-machine.

c. To heckle (flax) roughly. See also RUFF *v.*

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 665/1 In the case of heckling by machinery, the flax is first roughed and arranged in stricks, as above described under hand heckling. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 May 1341 The process of roughing, sorting, and hackling the flax.

† Rough, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4 rouwen, 5 row-(w)hyn, rewyn, 5–6 rough. [ME. type **rojen* (*rowen*), corresponding in form to OHG. and MHG. *rohen* (*ruhen*) to roar, and in meaning to (M)Du. *rochelen*, G. *röcheln*.] *intr.* To cough, to hawk, to clear the throat.

13.. *Old Age* in *Reliq. Antiq.* II. 211, I rivele, I roxle, I rake, I rouwe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/1 Hostyn, or rowhyn, or cowghyn (*H.*, rowwhyn..), *tussio*. *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) IV. iv. 164/1 He cought & roughed so, that his sone..myght haue no reste by hym in the chambre. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1223 Let hym cough, rough, or sneuyll.

Rough, obs. var. of ROE, ROOF; var. of RUFF *v.*

Rou·ghage. *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. ROUGH *a.* + -AGE.] The less useful or refuse part (of crops); rough grass or weeds.

1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 98 The 'roughage' of crops has been neglected, the entire straw and stalks being burned. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Roughage*, rubbish; the clearings off the land or out of ditches would be so called.

Rough-and-ready, *a.* Also unhyphened.

1. Of things: Not elaborately or carefully ordered, contrived, or finished; just good enough to serve the purpose.

1810 F. J. JACKSON in Sir G. Jackson *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 120 A more rough and ready state of things..than we had before been accustomed to. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlv, The hunting establishment was of the rough and ready order. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 222 The rough-and-ready compass so invaluable to the navigator. *Comb.* 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rur. Sports* 414/1 Sharp spurs are on the heels—rough and ready-looking prads these.

2. Of persons: Ready to take things as they come; not finical or particular; working in a rough but prompt and effective manner.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Exp. S. Afr.* I. 163 If you can catch a sober, rough-and-ready 'Totty', who is able to..put his hand to any thing. 1870 W. THORNBURY *Tour round Eng.* I. ii. 44 In a few days his rough and ready hand was on their collars. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* iv. 94 A sort of leer, as of a rough-and-ready cynic.

3. Of manner, etc.: Roughly efficient or effective, without entering into minutiæ or observing a regular procedure.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. (1861) 39 The rough and ready style which belongs to a people of sailors, foresters, farmers, and mechanics. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 495 A rough and ready way of repaying themselves. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 880 Instead of all this rough-and-ready turbulence, relays of attendants should be..organized.

Rough-and-tumble, *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also unhyphened. [Orig. boxing slang.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Characterized by rough informality or disregard of usual rules; having the character of a scuffle or scramble; rude and disorderly.

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xv. (1860) 138 Rough-and-tumble fights in which they were often engaged. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 A rough and tumble fight is said to be one in which all the laws of the ring are discarded. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-T.* x, That circle of rough-and-tumble political life where the fine-fibred men are at a discount. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. iv. 7 Their rough-and-tumble play they shared.

transf. 1899 CALLOW *Old Lond. Tav.* I. 3 There was always a more or less rough-and-tumble air about the place.

2. Of persons: Practising irregular or informal methods of boxing, etc.; inclined to be rough or violent.

1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 157 *note*, The victories of.. wrestlers, boxers, and rough-and-tumble gentlemen. 1860 O.W. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* (1887) 39 The rough-and-tumble fighters all *clinch*. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 18 Rough-and-tumble lads, with no fine feelings.

3. *transf.* Riotous, disorderly, forming a confused mass or group.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 237 Dare-devil impudence of rough-and-tumble vegetation. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 49, I..found..another marish bottom among rough-and-tumble hills.

B. *sb.* **1.** Haphazard or random fighting, struggling, or adventure; scuffle, scramble.

1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 447 When two persons fight, it is generally 'according to the rule of rough and tumble'. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 92 The old brig..in which I had spent nearly a year, and got the first rough and tumble of a sea-life. 1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* i, The Cornish hug, the Devonshire shoulder-grip, and the West Somerset rough-and-tumble.

2. With *a.* A random or free fight or set-to.

1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIV. 494 The Coalheaver.. closed with him at once for a rough-and-tumble. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *A. Quatermain* viii, He had been successful in his rough and tumble with the Elmoran.

C. *adv.* In a rough, informal manner.

1818 J. PALMER *Jrnl. Trav.* 131, I understand the question is generally asked, will you fight fair, or take it rough and tumble? 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 270 A bit of clear tussle with a redhot Mohawk or so—rough an' tumble—would be a relief to me.

Hence **Rough-and-tumbling.** *nonce-wd.*

1808 ASHE *Trav.* I. 296 No fighting, no racing, no rough and tumbling, or anything to be observed but industry.

Rough-board, *v.* [ROUGH *a.* 21.] *trans.* To cover with rough boards.

1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 87 Rough-board it from the apex downward by the sills to the ground.

Rough-cast, roughcast (rʌ·fkɑst), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 7 ruff-cast. [f. ROUGH *adv.* and *a.* See CAST *v.* 57, 45, and *sb.* 25.]

I. 1. *ppl. a.* Of walls, etc.: Roughly coated with a mixture of lime and gravel.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 241 Some men wyll haue theyr wallys plastered, some pergetted.., some roughe caste. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 188 The building of the City is..of unpolished stone with the outside plastered, and rough cast. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 7 As white-limed houses exceed those which are only rough cast. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, He rubbed..against a rough-cast Wall. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 259 A low, white, irregular, rough-cast building. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 97 Arbors running along the top of rough-cast walls.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Also const. *with.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 1266 Where Wals are rough-cast wᵗʰ the richest Stones. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Regeneration*, My walke a monstrous, mountain'd thing, Rough-cast with rocks and snow. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. iv. iv. 76 The Shell underneath or within is white: without, it is all over rough-cast.

2. *sb.* A composition of lime and gravel, used as a plastering for the outside of walls.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 71 Let him haue some Plaster, or some Lome, or some rough cast about him, to signifie wall. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 39 The face of her..looked like an old wall all to bedawbed with rough-cast. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 79 Rough-cast upon Lath being very well done, is worth eighteen pence the yard. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 120 *note*, The plaster, parget or rough cast of a wall. 1810 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) II. 277 The house must be covered with rough-cast, otherwise it cannot be kept dry. 1850 *Ecclesiol.* XI. 74 Both tower and spire are covered with rough-cast. 1883 MRS. BANKS *Forbidden to Marry* I. v. 85 Black beams intersecting..the weather-stained roughcast.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Also with *a.*

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* D 2 b, A Rough-cast of thicke Gore his Body shrouds. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxii. ccxcix, Her scurfy Roughcast scaled off, and all Her Skin to fresh and tender smoothness left. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 922 [The wasp's nest is] well fenced above with a certain rough-cast to keep off all wind and weather.

c. *attrib.* Consisting of rough-cast. Also *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 201 With light cost of rough cast rethoricke it may be tollerablely playstered ouer. *c* 1670 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 280 Two or three stones, and some rough-cast stuff were blown from off the tower. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 122 A decent-looking inn with a rough-cast coating.

II. † 3. *sb.* A rough sketch or outline. *Obs.*

Properly in two words, as in the earlier quots.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 To show you that in a rough cast, which I see in a cloude. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii, If we look at his native towardlinesse in the rough cast without breeding. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* a iv b, A loose modell and roughcast of what I designe to do.

4. *ppl. a.* Roughly or rudely contrived, designed, or made; of a rough, imperfect type.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication* Wks. (Grosart) II. 151 Vttering in their furye such rough cast eloquence. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 811 He smooth'd the rough-cast Moons imperfect mold. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (Ker) II. 55 This rough-cast unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays for the space of an hundred and twenty years together. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 367 This brightest jewel and ornament of human nature is so rough cast. 1880 STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Myth.* I. 103, I can only look upon Cæsar's statements as a half-true and roughcast opinion. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 2) 159 The rough-cast 'goodness' of the *bonus homo* of Christianised heathenism.

Rough-cast (rʌ·fkɑst), *v.* Also 7 **rogh-, roof-.** [f. ROUGH *adv.* + CAST *v.* Cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To coat, cover, or fill in, with rough-cast.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Incrusto*, to parget, or to roughe cast. 1584 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 294 To Parkes seruant for roughcasting and filling the place behind the armes and Creast. 1639 [see PARGET *sb.* 1]. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* I. 199 The steeple is..roughcasted on the outside. 1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* July 27 Our cottage is now in the act of being rough cast. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 478 It is brought to an even surface by rough-casting it with a mixture of lime and fine gravel. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 31 Some of the houses have been carefully rough-cast and white-washed.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 210 With blacke boyling Pitch, rough cast ouer her counterfeite red and white. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Hum. Heauen on Earth* Wks. (Grosart) I. 43/2 Rogh-cast the skin of smooth-fac'd glozing Guile With burning blisters to consume the same. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bishops* ii. C, Thus did they *incrustare vitia*, parget, or roughcast their vices.

2. To mould, fashion, or shape roughly; to prepare in a rough form.

The first quot. may belong to sense 1.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. Ep. Ded., This Platonical Academie & schoole of moral philosophy, which..was raised up & set togither in France, & is newly rough-cast (as you see) by an English workman. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters*, *Taylor*, Wks. (1856) 78 A Taylor is a creature made up out of threds, that were pared off from Adam, when he was rough-cast. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 58 Nor bodily, nor ghostly Negro could Roughcast thy Figure in a sadder mold. 1751 WARBURTON & HURD *Lett.* (1809) 85, I have so imperfect an idea of my subject, and rough-cast my composition so loosely, that my works, if they escape damning, are yet in a state of purgatory. 1835 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 72, I have commenced, and have rough-cast several of the chapters.

Hence **Rou·gh-caster,** a workman who puts on rough-cast.

1594 in *Antiquary* XVII. 211 Item. to the roughcaster, xxvjs., viijd. 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Rou·gh-casting, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROUGH-CAST *v.*]

1. The action of coating with rough-cast.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Tectorium*, the plaisterynge, pargettynge, or rough castyng of walles. 1611 COTGR., *Crespissement*, a pargetting, rough-casting. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 236 River-sand is very good for Rough-casting of Walls. 1795 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 296 An admirable theory of the operation of roughcasting. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 529 *Roughcasting*, or *Harling* as it is called in Scotland, is a mode of outside finishing well calculated to protect walls from the weather.

2. *concr.* = ROUGH-CAST *sb.* 2.

1703 *Art's Improvement* i. 8 Of a Serviceable and useful Plaster.., the which they call Rough-casting. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 380 Rough-casting is an outside finishing cheaper than stucco. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 80 On the inside of the walls the plaster still clings here and there,—coarse, however, as modern rough-casting.

Rou·gh-coated, *a.* [ROUGH *a.*] Having a rough coat. Chiefly of animals.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2303/4 A large grey Gelding,..rough Coated. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 257 Rough-coated Fish, such as Rousses, Haus, &c. the coarsest of all. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 89 Lance-wood..is called one of the rough-coated woods. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 133 His hot and rough-coated nag jumped with some alacrity.

Rou·gh-draft, *v.* [Cf. ROUGH *a.* 17 b.] *trans.* To draft in a rough form.

1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* x. 101, I am ready to rough-draft any form of settlement you dictate.

Rou·gh-draw, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ROUGH *adv.*] *trans.* To draw, draft, or design roughly. Hence **Rou·gh-drawn** *ppl. a.*

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. II. i, His Victories we scarce could keep in view, Or polish 'em so fast as he rough-drew. 1679 — *Troil. & Cress.* Prol., In this my rough-drawn Play, you shall behold Some Master-strokes. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 21 The Author of such Legal Formularies, tho' they had been rough-drawn by his Clerk or some Body else. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley*, 'The Guardian,' a comedy which Cowley says was neither written nor acted, but rough-drawn by him.

Rou·gh-dry, *v.* [ROUGH *adv.*] *trans.* To dry (clothes) without smoothing or ironing.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvii, The process of being washed in the night-air, and rough-dried in a close closet.

So **Rou·gh-dry** *a.*

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Rough-dry*, dry but not smoothed or ironed: as, rough-dry clothes.

Roughed (rʌft), *ppl. a.* [f. ROUGH *v.*[1]]

1. *Plastering.* (See quot. 1823.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 393 Rendered, Floated,

and Set, for paper, should be termed roughed-in. 1829 Elmes *Dilapid.* App. p. lxvi, Repair the defective and damaged brick-work, roughed and guaged arches.

2. Rendered rough, in various senses.

1866 J. B. Rose *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 30 Their foreheads fair were roughed with horn. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 83/1 A roughed woman who will eat our provender and bring us no profit.

Roughen (*rʊ*·f'n), *v.* [f. Rough *a.* + -en 5.]

1. *trans.* To render or make rough; to bring into a rough state. Also with *up*.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Whilst..seas, with north blast and wynter frostye, be roughned. 1720 A. Hill *Wks.* (1753) I. 16 That no harsh technical terms should be introduc'd to roughen poetry with the dryness of philosophy. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 83 ¶ 8 To roughen the verse and make it roar again with reiteration of the letter R. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 128 Its rude hair Roughens the wind that lifts it. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iii. 105 The nap of the cloth is roughened up by a brush. 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 2/2 The surface of the paper is roughened by using the erasing knife.

refl. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xvi, There are times when that girl's whole nature seemed to roughen itself against seeing us so bound up in Pet.

b. To 'rough' (a horse).

1864 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 238, I had him roughened the first day of the frost.

c. *fig.* To irritate, ruffle.

1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. v, What has roughened your temper? 1896 Mrs. H. Ward *Sir G. Tressady* 190 The creditor's temper had been roughened.

2. To grind *down* roughly.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 955 *Pointing*, is executed on two iron or steel grindstones, by two workmen, one of whom roughens down, and the other finishes.

3. *intr.* To become rough, in various senses.

1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 577 The cap, the whip, the masculine attire, In which they roughen to the sense. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 327 The wild scenery roughens at every step. 1813 Eustace *Class. Tour* (1821) I. viii. 309 The river roughening into a torrent. 1865 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) II. 37 The wind was rising and the sea roughening. *fig.* 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 282 Latmos, and Mycale, roughen With horrent arms.

b. To have a rough feel. *rare*—1.

1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Penn & Ld. Peterborough*, Something that roughens in the hand, like gold.

Hence **Rou·ghener,** one who or that which roughens; **Rou·ghening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Graunt to vs milde passadge, and tempest mollifye roughning. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 640 Far in the grassy dale, Or roughening waste. 1744 J. Armstrong *Art Pres. Health* iii, The roughening deep expects the storm. 1825 L. Hunt *Bacchus in Tuscany* 82 This letter [*r*]..he had learnt..most probably in Tuscany, where it is in great request, as the roughener of a soft language. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 706 There is often some evidence of recent endocarditis about the stricture in the form of roughening or small vegetations.

Rou·ghened (*rʊ*·f'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. Roughen *v.*] That has been made rough, in various senses.

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. xxi, The voice..though strain'd and roughen'd, still Rung wildly sweet to dale and hill. 1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* 161 Thus, roughened iron, especially if painted over or blackened, becomes dewed sooner than varnished paper. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 14 The hydrogen, being readily discharged from its roughened surface, rose in bubbles.

Comb. 1888 Rutley *Rock-forming Min.* 36 The wrinkled or roughened-looking surfaces of sections of olivine crystals.

Rou·gher (*rʊ*·fəɹ). [f. Rough *v.* or *a.* + -er.]

1. A workman who makes something in the rough; one who carries out the less finished operations of a work.

1885 *Census Instruct.* Index. *a* 1890 E. L. Wilson *Quarter Century in Photogr.* 35 (Cent.), When the glass [for a lens] is handed to the rougher, it is round in shape. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Roughers*, the workers in the iron industry employed at the 'rolls'.

2. *Weaving.* A piece of cloth taken from the loom and ready for perching.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 661/2 Woollen cloth from the loom, called 'roughers', has an irregular, slack aspect.

3. A board studded with steel spikes or teeth for heckling flax. Cf. Ruffer 2.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 665/1 The heckler..dashes the fibre into the teeth or needles of the rougher or 'ruffer' heckle. The rougher is a board plated with tin [etc.].

4. *colloq.* A rough-rider.

1901 *Daily Express* 28 Aug. 6/6 Lord Maitland..served at the Cape as adjutant of the prototype 'Roughers'.

Roughet (*rʊ*·fêt). *dial.* Also 9 **roughit,** 6, 9 **ruffet.** [f. Rough *a.*] **a.** A field overgrown with bracken or bushes; a stretch of waste land; a copse. **b.** Coarse dried grass left on pasture-lands as winter fodder for cattle (cf. Rowet).

1616 Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 414 Right perfect in the skilles Of ridinge goiles, plaines, ruffetes, dales, and hills. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Yorks.* I. 236 The old well-timbered woods..have..got up fortuitously from seedling-plants, rising in neglected roughets. 1796 — *W. Eng.* II. 68 The produce—arable crops, grass, wood, and roughets of furze, and rubbish. 1847– in dial. glossaries (Heref., Glouc., Kent).

Rou·gh-foot, *a. rare.* [Cf. next.] **a.** = Rough-footed 2. **b.** Having hairy feet.

a 1352 Minot *Poems* ii. 19 Rughfute riueling, now kindels þi care. 1617 Drumm. of Hawth. *Forth Feasting*, The rough-foot Hair safe in our Bushes shrouds.

Rou·gh-footed, *a.* Also 5 **rouh-, roghe-,** 6–7 **ruffe-,** and see Row *a.*[1] 3. [Rough *a.*]

1. Having feathered feet. Chiefly in spec. names of birds, as *rough-footed dove, eagle*, etc.

1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* XII. vii. 417 Therfore rouh foted [1398 rowe-fotid, 1535 roughfoted] douues brede well nyghe in euery month. 1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Roughe foted dove, *coulomb.* 1594 Barnfield *Affect. Sheph.* II. vii, Ile giue thee fine ruffe-footed Doues to keepe. 1611 Cotgr., *Cheveche*,..th'ordinarie rough-footed, and short-taild Owle. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 63 *Morphno congener*,..the Rough-footed Eagle. *Ibid.* 75 *Alba, Lagopus*,..the white and rough-footed Partridge. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 156 A rough footed Cock and Hen. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, The tame Rough-footed ones differ not much from the wild [pigeons]. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* IV. 709 Rough-footed Cock. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* I. 74 The principal [fancy pigeons] are the Barbary, the Laced, the Norway, the Rough-footed [etc.].

2. Wearing shoes of undressed hide with the hair on. Now *Hist.*

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Scottes* 170 Of the out yles the rought foted Scottes. 1542 Elder *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Bannatyne Misc.* (1827) I. 13 They call ws in Scotland Reddshankes, and in your Graces dominion of England roghe footide Scottis. 1818 [see Red-shank 1]. 1825 Scott *Talisman* xv, Though the rough-footed knaves be our enemies in Cumberland.

Rou·gh-grind, *v.* [Rough *adv.*] *trans.* To grind roughly or so as to leave an unsmoothed or uneven surface.

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 120 Two rows of teeth to rough-grind the Meat. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1317 The stone is rough-ground to the rounded form. 1863 W. Phillips *Sp.* v. 83 Ordered to rough-grind their swords.

Hence **Rough-grinder; Rough-grinding** *vbl.sb.*

c 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* II. 155 This tool, or rough-grinder, should be of an elliptical form. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1298 The first process in glass-cutting, or the rough grinding, is performed with cast-iron wheels, called mills.

Rou·gh-head. *Sc.* and *US.* [Rough *a.*]

1. *Sc.* A grass-turf. ? *Obs.*

1765 in W. Hunter *Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* (1862) ii. 14 [A complaint..was lodged against certain feuars for cutting Roughheads]. 1862 *Ibid.* xv. 183 Large supplies of peats and divots, or, as they are generally called, roughheads.

2. The red dace or red-fin.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

3. 'The iguanoid lizard of the Galapagos, *Trachycephalus subcristatus*' (Cent. Dict.).

Rough-hew (*rʊ*·f,hiū), *v.* [Rough *adv.* Cf. Fris. *rûchhouwen* rough-hewing.] *trans.* To hew (timber, etc.) roughly; to shape out roughly, give crude form to; to work or execute in the rough.

1530 Palsgr. 694/2, I roughe hewe a pece of tymber to make an ymage of, or to put to some byldyng, *je charpis.* 1598 Florio, *Scappezzare*, to rough hewe a peece of timber or stone. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* III. vii. 254 It appeares then, that Farell and Viret rough-hew'd this statue, which Calvin after polished. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 215 ¶ 8 To return to our Statue in the Block of Marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be chipped, sometimes rough-hewn.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1565 Cooper *Thes.* s.v. *Exascio*, It is rough hewed, or squared out, or it is begunne. 1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 197 He..speakes not that sentence in the Pulpit, which before he rough-hewes not ouer with his penne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 10 There's a Diuinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 284 And first he rough-hewed, and after polished and published, his exquisite tract. 1829 Scott *Abbot* xxxviii. Note T, The supernatural machinery with which his plan, when it was first rough-hewn, was connected. 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* xiii. 340 Daily life being the quarry from which we..rough-hew the habits which form it.

absol. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 174 This proves that Wit does but rough-hew, Leaves Art to polish, and review.

Hence **Rou·gh-hewer** [cf. Fris. *rûchhouwer*]; **Rou·gh-hewing** *vbl. sb.*

1573 Baret *Alv.* s.v. *Hew*, A rough hewer, *lapicida.* 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1272/1 If things be not in perfection vpon this first rough hewing. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl., Rough-hewer*, one who rough-hews. 1868 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 188 Both were engaged in rough-hewing an empire..And though Miss Martineau regards some parts of the rough-hewing process as 'a national calamity' [etc.].

Rou·gh-hewed, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* = next.

1591 Lyly *Wks.* (1902) I. 424, I mette I know not with what rough-hewed Ruffian. 1598 Marston *Pygmal. Sat.* iii, Now grim Reprofe, swell in my rough-heu'd rime. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Graces*, Hee is a harsh, vnpleasant, rough-hewed, currish, or churlish, fellow. 1652 Ashmole *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* Prol. 13 Ancient Rough-hew'd Expressions.

Rough-hewn (*rʊ*·f,hiūn), *ppl. a.* [Rough *adv.* Cf. Rough-hew *v.*]

1. Roughly hewn or shaped out, roughly wrought; lacking the finishing process.

1530 Palsgr. 694/2 It is rough hewen all redy, I wyll nowe fall a karvynge of it. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 35 Their heads, like rough hewen Gloabes, are fit for nothing but to be the blockhouses for sleepe. *a* 1631 Donne *Elegy* viii, Thy head is like a rough-hewn statue of jeat. 1800 Wordsw. *Hart-Leap Well* I. xvii, Three several pillars, each a rough-hewn stone. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* ii. 16 The holes between the rough-hewn logs were stuffed with moss. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 179 A statue that had been perfectly polished in front, and left rough-hewn behind.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 300 Smooth voyces do well in most societies.., when rough-hewne words do but lay blockes in their own way. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 66 b, To polish and fashion out his then rough-hewen fortune, with the edge of his subduing sword. 1672 Dryden *Assignation* III. i, Lord, what a Monster of a Man is there! With such a Workiday, rough-hewn Face too! 1718 Pope *Arachne* 172 In a strong satyr's rough-hewn form he came. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 41, I give these remarks just as I find them, brief and rough-hewn. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ii, Envy and hatred, like all other vices in those rough-hewn times, were apt to take very startling..shapes.

2. Of persons: Lacking in refinement; uncultivated, plain, blunt; † rough-natured, cruel.

1600 Holland *Livy* II. lvi. 82 Being a rough hewen souldiour, and not used to make Orations. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. i. 380 A barbarous and rough hewen fellow,.. shaking a drawne sword in his hand. 1660 Willsford *Scales Commerce* 149 But leaving the rough-hewn and cross-grain'd people to their own imaginations. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 356 The English Man reply'd like a true rough-hewn Tarpaulin. 1744 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* 95 A brave, bold, rough-hewn Gentleman of Britany. 1831 Scott *Ct. Rob.* iii, The rough-hewn native of the north. 1892 *Month* Nov. 310 Rough-hewn rustics without manners.

transf. 1604 F. Hering *Mod. Defence* 16 Medecines... The third and last are termed Violent, churlish or rough-hewen.

Rough-hound. [Rough *a.*] A dog-fish, *esp.* of the large and small spotted species. Cf. *row-hound*, s.v. Row *a.*[1]

1602 R. Carew *Surv. Cornw.* I. 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories,..Guilthead, Rough-hound, &c. 1674 Ray *Coll. Words*, Fishes 98 Rough Hounds, *Mustelus.* 1710 Sibbald *Fife & Kinross* 117 *Catulus major vulgaris*, the Rough Hound. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* 191 Of the Bounce, Rough-Hound or Morgay. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1973 Small Spotted Dog, *Scyllium canicula.* Frequently called 'rough' or 'row-hound'. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 430 The dog-fish tribe.., whether the white, blue, or basking shark, the..rough-hound or Bounce, &c.

Roughing (*rʊ*·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rough *v.*]

1. The action of making rough. Also *fig.*

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. i. 6 She would not even receive some Presents I offered her, but stood Proof against my Ruffing and Smoothing. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 353/1 The term *roughing* is applied to the action of a rasp on a fuze, to make it bite in the fuze-hole.

b. The process of treating horse-shoes in such a manner as to prevent slipping.

1865 *City Press* 25 Mar., In consequence of the late severe weather, and the evil results of roughing. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 153 His horse..being badly pricked in the roughing.

2. The action or operation of preparing roughly or treating in a preliminary manner. In various technical uses (see quots.).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 635 The body is now put into a coarse hair cloth, then dipped and rolled in the hot liquor, until the root ends of the beaver are thoroughly worked in. This is technically called rolling off, or *roughing.* 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1314 For large stones, the roughing is generally commenced with grinding emery. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 378 The first separation of the chaff and pulse (usually called roughing). 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 665/1 The flax is, after roughing, broken or cut into three lengths.

b. With advs., as *down, in, up.*

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 617 The stucco..is rubbed over the wall with a flat brush of hogs' bristles. When this process, called *roughing in*, has been performed [etc.]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 591 The apartment in which the roughing-down..is performed, is furnished with a considerable number of stone tables. 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 122/2 Bastard stucco is of three coats, the first is roughing in or rendering. 1881 *Mechanic* § 567. 263 It is used for 'roughing down' or taking off the bulk of the superfluous wood. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 9/1 The 'roughing-up' of the dog was finished, and he then went back to the studio.

c. *concr.* (See quots.)

1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 760/2 The nap, or, to use the technical word, the *roughing*, consists chiefly of beaver down [etc.]. *Ibid.* 762/1. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1993/2 The first coat..on masonry [is termed] *rendering* or *roughing.*

3. The fact of undergoing hardships, or living under hard conditions.

1841 B. Hall *Patchwork* I. 45 Abundant opportunities..to gratify the taste of the greatest lover of roughing. 1854 J. L. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* 376 Pawling with the experience of seven years 'roughing' had expedients. 1893 A. H. S. Landor *Hairy Ainu* 2 A man who could stand any amount of hardships and roughing.

4. *Boxing.* ? Rough or foul handling.

1866 in *Encycl. Brit.* (1888) XXIV. 691/1 *Boxing*...That no wrestling, roughing, or hugging on the ropes be allowed.

5. *attrib.* (in sense 2), as *roughing-cylinder, -gouge, -lathe, -machine, -mill, -roll, -roller, -tool.*

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 705 These roughing cylinders are generally 7 feet long. *Ibid.* 706 The shingling mill..consists of two sets of grooved cylinders, the first being called *puddling rolls* or *roughing rolls.* 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 519 The gouge or roughing out tool for brass-work. 1850 *Ibid.* III. 1034 The alabaster is roughed, or roughly ground on what the lapidary terms a roughing or lead mill. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 412 He..'chaffs' or 'roughs' the corn once over with a roughing-machine. 1873 J. Richards *Operator's Hdbk.* 163 A roughing gouge, to reduce the piece so that it will fit the rest. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 112 An interesting feature of this shop is the 'roughing lathe'.

Roughings (*rʊ*·fiŋz). *dial.* Also 8 **roughin.** [App. a var. of Rowen, influenced by Rough *a.* through the variant Row *a.*[1]] (See quots.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words, Eddish*, Roughings. 1691 — *S. &*

E. C. Words, Roughings, latter grass, after-mathes. 1694 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Ernes*, Roughings and Aftermaths. 1736 J. LEWIS *Isle of Thanet Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Roughin*, the grass after mowing. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Ersh*,..the stubble after corn is cut. In Derbyshire they call it *edidge*, and restrain it to roughings or aftermaths. 1843 WAY in *Promp. Parv.* 424 *note*, In Hampshire and Sussex it is called rowings or roughings. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Rowens*, or *Roughings*. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Roughings*, winter dried grass.

Roughish (rʊ·fɪʃ), *a.* [f. ROUGH *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rough.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* III. 227 *note*, The nut [of the hiccory] whose shell is thick, hard, and roughish. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 93 Straw 3-cornered, angles acute, roughish. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 202 It is but roughish weather for any one in a tender state. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xv. 226 Mr. Wordsworth had a deep, roughish, but not unpleasing voice. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i, He could..ride a roughish horse too.

Comb. 1847 WM. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 297 Leaves..roughish-puberulent beneath. 1852 GRAY in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. VI. 77 Stems..2–3 feet high, roughish-hirsute. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 268 In steps a shrewd, roughish-looking man.

Rough leaf. [ROUGH *a.*]

1. The first true leaf of a (garden or field) plant, as distinguished from the cotyledons; a foliage leaf.

1754 JUSTICE *Scots Gard. Direct.* 95 In about three Weeks Time these Plants will begin to put out their rough Leaves. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Husb.* IV. 174 Soon after it has put out it's third, or what the gardeners call it's rough, leaf. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 413 As soon as they have put out the rough leaf, they should be transplanted. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 749 Its cotyledons then expand upwards into two rudimentary smooth leaves, and immediately thereafter two true or rough leaves appear.

2. The stage of growth when the true leaves have appeared.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 95 They are so long in such dry poor Land before they get into Rough Leaf. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 239 The fly too frequently destroys the young [turnip] plants before they grow into rough leaf. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 660 After..the plants have formed considerable tops, and are in what is usually termed *rough leaf*. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 323 A healthy braird being produced, nearly in a state approaching to the 'rough leaf'.

Rough-leaved, *a.* [ROUGH *a.*] Having rough leaves. Often in plant-names, as *rough-leaved fig*.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 80 Herbs considered according to the Superficies of their Leaves,..may be distinguished into such as are Rough leaved. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Ulmus*, The common rough-leav'd Elm. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 421/2 Rough-leafed plants. 1834 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* II. 448 The Rough-leaved Cordia ., one of the most beautiful of the West Indian trees. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* Prel. 54 Nightshade and rough-leaved burdock. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 30 *Ficus aspera*, ..'Rough-leaved Fig'.

Rough-legged, *a.* [ROUGH *a.*] Having hairy or feathered legs; *esp.* of birds: having the tarsi feathered.

1611 COTGR., *Coq de bois*, a blacke, and rough-legd Moore-cocke. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2647/4 A chesnut Gelding.., rough Legg'd, having all his Paces. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. App. 529 Roughleg'd Falcon. This species is a native of Denmark. 1811 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 60 The Rough-legged Hawk measures twenty-two inches in length. 1830 *Cumb. Farm Rep.* 57 *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The farm horses in greatest repute in this district are the rough-legged Clydesdale or Lanarkshire breed. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 171 The Rough-legged Buzzard... One of the most widely diffused of Birds. 1896 LYDDEKER *Brit. Mammals* 42 The rough-legged bat, *vespertilio dasycneme*.

Roughling, obs. form of RUFFLING *a.*

†Rou·ghly, *a. Obs.*[−1] In 5 **roghlyoh.** [f. ROUGH *a.* + -LY 1.] Harsh-sounding.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 64 Goddes glam to hym glod,.. With a roghlych rurd rowned in his ere.

Roughly (rʊ·flɪ), *adv.* Forms: 4 **ruchli, rohly,** 6 *Sc.* **rouchly**; 4 **rughli,** 4, 6 **rughly,** 6 **rughtly,** 6– **roughly,** 7 **ruffly.** [f. ROUGH *a.*]

1. In a rough, ungentle, or violent manner; with roughness or violence.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22151 þe wind to do rughli to rise. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 23 Kinric sal rohly rise Igain kinric. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1910, I rushe at them rughly, and make them ly full lowe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 365 He dealeth so sharply and roughly with him. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 124 The Fiend is rough, and will not be roughly vs'd. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 113 God in His dispensations commonly .. dealeth roughliest with us at the first. 1680 *Halton Corr.* (1878) I. 219 The K. received them but ruffly. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 P 1 One whose own Character has been very roughly treated. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxxii, Shaking him roughly by the hand. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 305 When it appeared that the ambassadors had received no instructions on this head, they were roughly dismissed. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 87 Give me the calm of Tempe where no wind Blows on the vine-stocks roughly.

Comb. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 95 There are emotions among rude, roughly-nurtured men which vent themselves in true poetry.

2. Without much care, skill, or finish; in a rude or imperfect manner.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 120 The Surueyor and his Clarke may enter them roughly in a booke, and afterward inroll them faire in a booke of Parchment for Continuance. 1682 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 10 The Miracles of S. Nicholas, painted according to the mode of the Country, very roughly; and without proportion. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, The walls were roughly painted with subjects..tending to inspire melancholy awe. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II. viii, It was an Idol roughly hewn of wood. 1852–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* II. 169/1 The man then gets out a mass of rock and dresses it roughly into a cylinder. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 54 The smaller strips of parchment..have been roughly bound together in volumes.

Comb. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. l. 546, I placed under a wine-glass several of each along with roughly-powdered camphor. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 67 The iron [is] run along the roughly-cut moulding.

3. Without strict accuracy or precision; only in an approximate or general way.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 287/2 The population of Servia is roughly reckoned at about half a million of inhabitants. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 420 *note*, King..roughly estimated the common people of England at 880,000 families. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 33 Now, £700 is to £50,000,000 roughly, as sevenpence to two thousand pounds. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 36 The Vedas .., which date back, roughly speaking, some 3000 years.

†Rough mason. *Obs.* [ROUGH *a.*] A mason building only with unhewn stone.

Common in 16th c., with various spellings.

1444 *Act* 23 *Hen. VI*, c. 12 Les gagez ascun frank mason ou maister Carpenter nexcede pas par le jour iiij *d.*...un rough mason & mesne Carpenter..iij *d.* par le jour. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 99 Herry Brown, rough mason. 1538 ELYOT, *Cementarii*, daubers, pargetters, rowghe masons, whiche do make onely walles. 1554–5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 470 Covenauntted with Scott the ruyghe mayson to make vpp the new wall and chimnays. 1602 *Burford Reg., Hist. MSS. Comm., Varr. Collect.* I. 165 For a maister free Mason, v*d.* For a maister rough Mason, v*d.*

Rough music: see MUSIC *sb.* 2 d. Hence **Rough-music** *v.*, to subject (a person) to this form of annoyance.

1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in the Air* I. xiii. 284 Poor Nixon ..had been more than once rough-musicked by his neighbours. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 250 The offender was rough-musicked.

Roughness (rʊ·fnés). Forms: 4 **rowȝnes,** 6 **rowghnes,** 5–7 **roughnesse,** 6–7 **-nes,** 6– **roughness**; 6 **rouf-, roff-, ruffenesse**; *Sc.* 6 **rowchnes,** 9 **ro(u)chness.** [f. ROUGH *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being rough to the touch.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxvii. (Bodl. MS.), þey be nought itaried and ilette, by meting and feling of rowȝnes. 1495 *Ibid.* IV. iii. 82 Roughnesse is not elles but an vneuynnesse in an harde thynge. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 61 A beaste so called for the roughnesse and sharpenesse of his prickes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 b, Cattell can not away with it, for the sharpenesse and ruffenesse of the eares. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xii, The roughnesse of Paper is pollished and smoothed either with some tooth, or els with a Porcellane shell. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 571 For that hairy roughness assum'd won Jacob the Birthright both Temporal and Eternal. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 545 While yet the roughness of the stone remains. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 649 Teeth..long, expanding, sharp, and giving the plant its roughness to the touch. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 275 This roughness..answers the same as friction by relief. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 647 Roughness is hardness mingled with inequality.

b. Ruggedness, brokenness (of ground).

1565 COOPER, *Loci iniqua asperitas*, vneuen roughnesse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 By reason..of the roughnesse of the place being ful of rocks. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 341 By reason of the Roughness and Height of the Mountaines. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 699 They..From such communion..Feel less the journey's roughness and its length. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* (ed. 3) 82 The rich roughness of an English prospect, diversified with an abundance of wood. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 If Roughness of the long rock-clamber lead not to the last of cliff.

c. A rough part or place.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 151 Those thick roughnesses that sence beholds them with. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 209 To call these scabbed roughnesses scales ..is a great inaccuracy. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 192 The resined bow..being drawn along the string, its roughnesses catch the string at very small intervals. 1834–6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 664/2 The threads ..remove every roughness and inequality from the inside of the barrel. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 242 Trees and shrubbery..mantle a host of rocky roughnesses, and make all look smooth.

fig. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. CXXXI. 2 The Psalmist..had smoothed down the roughnesses of his self-will.

d. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 536 Roughness in South Carolina denotes shucks or cornhusks, on account, probably, of the roughness of the serrated blades.

2. Harshness, unpleasantness, crudeness (of sound, taste, colour); inelegance (of diction, etc.).

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. 134 Roughnesse of voyce comyth of dryenes of ayre. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, Now,..for al the compasse of the speach, it is round without roughnesse, and learned without hardnes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 338 Divers plants containe a gratefull sharpnesse.., or an austere and inconcocted roughnesse. 1675 A. BROWNE *App. Art of Limning* 10 Let not the Roughness of the Colour discourage you from proceeding. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (Ker) II. 215 Wherever that [the cæsura] is used, it gives a roughness to the verse; of which we can have little need in a language which is overstocked with consonants. 1730 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wine*, The coarse Wines .. by reason of their great Austerity and Roughness. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 818 O dearth Of human words! roughness of mortal speech! 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 216 Their roughness gives a flavour which no elaboration could give. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 Roughness [of wines] is due to tannic acid.

pl. 1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 513 Ease usually results from polishing away roughnesses. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 111 The grammatical roughnesses..favour the idea. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* xi. 232 Its provincial roughnesses were smoothed and softened.

3. Storminess, inclemency (of weather, etc.).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 48 The..winter, for the roughnesse of it, is cleane taken away from shoting. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 28 Partly enforsed by roughnes of the sea. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 274 They made great reckoning of the roughnes of the sea. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* I. 351 The roughnesse of the season..makes mee over apprehensive to stirre out of my Chamber. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 3 The roughness of the Sea..was occasioned by the violence of the Wind.

4. Harshness of tone or manner; severity.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roughnesse, *impetuosité, rudeur, rudesse*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 50 b, They that be not moued with austeritie and roughnes, be wonte to bee wonne by fayre speakyng and gentilnes. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 195 The hardis in Baptisme signifie the rowchnes of the law, and the oyle the softnes of Goddis mercy. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 156 Sec. Nicholas..should come againe unto the King as before, but with much more roughnes and sharpnes. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 92 Religion, notwithstanding its Severity and Roughness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 55 Having been crying, at his Roughness in the Entry, I turn'd away my Face.

5. Rudeness or ruggedness of character or manners; lack of politeness or refinement.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 103 This is some Fellow, Who hauing beene prais'd for bluntnesse, doth affect A saucy roughnes. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* Pref., The Citizens of Edenborough have laid down the greatest part of their former Roughness. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 14 He was.. well qualified by these talents to polish the roughness of the people he was to govern. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 480 What were left of roughness in the grain Of British natures, wanting its excuse That it belongs to freemen, would disgust And shock me. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 253 With all the national roughness and honesty. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* iii, With something of the promised roughness of the farmer. 1886 *Tip Cat* xv. 200 None of them noticed the roughness of the serving up.

6. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Abundance or plenty in a rough kind of way.

1803 *Anderson's Cumb. Ball.* 55 We've roughness amang hands, we've kye i' the byre. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. 58 He said he was a lairdie, O' riggs and roughness plenty. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., 'There's a great roughness about his farm,' i. e. great plenty.

Rou·gh-ride, *v.* [Back-formation from ROUGH-RIDER.] *intr.* To ride an unbroken horse; also *fig.*, to domineer *over*.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 92, I can rough-ride a bit. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 32 She rough-rides over every one and everything.

Rough-rider (rʊ·fˌrəi·dəɹ). Also *Sc.* **rouch-rider.** [ROUGH *a.*]

1. A horse-breaker.

1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 392 That every Subject ought to wear a Saddle O'er which those great Rough-Riders, Kings may straddle. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 288 Advised him to send the horse to be broke in by a rough-rider. 1857 BAGEHOT *Biogr. Studies* 63 You might as fitly employ some delicate lady as a rough-rider. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* I. 11 There, too, is..the rough-rider, in a pair of old brown leather breeches.

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1853.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Rough Riders are the assistants of the riding master, and one should always be appointed to each troop. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* XXXVII, I've ridden colts that have thrown all the best rough-riders in the Blues. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 236/2 *Rough Rider*, a non-commissioned officer in the cavalry regiments, whose business it is to break in refractory horses, and assist the riding-master when required. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 353/1.

2. A horseman of a rough type; one engaged in rough work or who can ride an unbroken horse; also *Sc.*, a circus-rider.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XVI, Thou shalt answer the challenge, as good right thou hast, having had injury from this rough-rider. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. (1861) 40 These rough riders,—legislators in shirt-sleeves. 1888 ROOSEVELT in *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 505/2 The rough-rider of the plains, the hero of rope and revolver. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 94 A matchless rough-rider, and wellnigh impossible to be thrown.

b. *Mil.* An irregular cavalryman.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/5 The Cape roughriders will be more suitable for this employment than the regular troopers. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* I. v. 126 Cavalry soldiers and rough-riders. 1899 ROOSEVELT in *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 7/1 When finally the Generals of Division and Brigade began to write in formal communications about our regiment as the 'Rough Riders', we adopted the term ourselves.

Rou·gh-riding, *vbl. sb.* [f. after ROUGH-RIDER.] The action of a rough-rider. Also *fig.*

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. iii, The Prince Colonna, who, since the steeple-chase, had imbibed a morbid predilection for such amusements, and indeed for every species of rough-riding. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. vi. 121 He did me..good in his rough-riding when I was learning my paces in this intellectual manège.

So **Rou·gh-riding** *ppl. a.*

1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* xiv. 426 With the rough-riding men on both sides of the frontier, to meet was to fight. 1898

Daily News 31 May 2/3 Qualifying themselves to become rough-riding sergeants and instructors of young recruits.

Roughshod (rʌ·fʃɒd), *a.* and *pa. pple.*

1. Of horses: Having shoes with the nail-heads projecting; chiefly *fig.* in phr. *to ride roughshod over*, to domineer or tyrannize over, to treat without any consideration.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 90/1 Rough shod,—when the nails are not yet worn that holds on the shoes. 1790 Burns *Ball. Dumfries Election* xxiii, Lord, send a rough-shod troop o' Hell O'er a' wad Scotland buy or sell, To grind them in the mire! 1813 Moore *Post-bag* i. 20 'Tis a scheme of the Romanists, so help me God! To ride over your most Royal Highness roughshod. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* Nov. 547 We remember that we have ridden roughshod over neutrals in our time. 1896 A. Dobson *18th C. Vignettes* Ser. III. v. 149 The Doctor rode rough-shod over him with an inaccurate illustration.

transf. 1891 Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* I. v. 92 The rough-shod way in which it [the Edinburgh Review] endeavoured to crush down rising authors.

2. As *pa. pple.* Provided with shoes which are roughed to prevent slipping.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 26 Nov., Horses..gone to the smithy to be roughshod in this snowy weather.

Rough-skinned, *a.* [Rough *a.*] Having a rough skin or bark. *Rough-skinned plum*, the grey plum (Plum *sb.* 3 b).

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 412 The proud Horse, the rough-skinn'd Elephant. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 292 The compressed, roundish, rough-skinned Ostracion.., the Sunfish. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 543 The Rough-skinned, or Gray plum of the same colony [Sierra Leone] is the produce of Parinarium excelsum. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 49 In the crevices of pines, oaks, elms, and other rough-skinned timber.

Rou·ghsome, *a. Sc.* [f. Rough *a.* + -some.] Somewhat rough; rough-mannered, unpolished.

c 1660 Livingstone in *Sel. Biogr. Wodrow Soc.* I. 265 The rubbish of a roughsome nature. 1713 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) I. 502 Satirical jesting, taunting or roughsome ways in conversation. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 433 That's a roughsome way o' ganging to work. 1884– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rough-spoken, *a.* [Rough *adv.*] Blunt or rough in speech.

1633 Ford *Broken H.* IV. i, A gallant man at arms is here;..blunt and rough-spoken, Vouchsafing not the fustian of civility. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlv, He was..the queerest rough-spoken deevil too that ever ye heard! 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. iv. 180 At last a voice cried out..(I think it was that roughspoken Carvel, the butcher).

Rough-spun, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Rough *adv.*] Of persons: Rough-mannered, unpolished.

1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* II. 228 A gay rough spun cout he was. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Rough-spun*, blunt, unpolished, clownish. [Also in later glossaries.]

Rought, obs. pa. t. of Reach, Reck, Work; obs. f. Rough, Rout, Ruth.

† Rou·ghtless, *a. Obs.*—1 In 5 roghtlesse. [App. f. *rought*, obs. pa. t. of Reck *v.*] Heedless.

c 1500 in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 69 Dreding ye were of my woos roghtlesse, That was to me a grevous hevinesse.

Rough-tree. *Naut.* [In earlier use a var. of Ruff-tree and Roof-tree 2; later also f. Rough *a.*] (See quot. 1769.)

1629 *Admiralty Court Exam.* 48 Took the rough trees of the shipp and nayled deales upon them and launched them overboard. 1671 Phillips, *Rough-trees*, in Navigation, are small timbers to bear up the gratings from the half-Deck to the forecastle. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rough-tree*, a name given in merchant-ships to any mast, yard, or boom, placed as a rail or fence above the ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle. It is, however, with more propriety, applied to any mast, &c. which remains rough and unfinished. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict., Rough-Tree*, an unfinished spar. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 [copying Falconer and Young; hence also in later Dicts.].

b. *Comb.* **Rough-tree rail, timber** (see quots.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 141 They are extended from the rough-tree-rail of the quarter-deck. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 70 What is meant by the rough-tree rail? It covers the heads of the timbers, and forms the bottom of the hammock netting. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Rough Tree Timber*, upright pieces of timber placed at intervals along the side of a vessel, to support the rough-tree.

Rough-up. *slang.* [f. Rough *v.*] **a.** An informal encounter or contest. **b.** A trial race.

1889 *Referee* 26 Jan. (Farmer), In a similar rough up with the gloves to that under notice. 1902 *Times* 26 Nov. 4/5 In his opinion there was no difference between a rough-up and a trial.

Rough-wrought, *pa. pple.* [Rough *adv.*] Roughly worked, shaped, or prepared.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 211 Till you have rough-wrought all your Work from end to end. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 136 When the scantlings are large, I lay them, after they are rough-wrought, to soak in a pond of water. 1821 Shelley *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 249 It is a sort of flattish dome, rough-wrought within by the chisel.

Roughy[1] (rʌ·fi). *Sc.* [Cf. Ruffy.] A withered bough; a dry stick or splinter, *esp.* one used as a light or torch.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* liv, Laying the roughies to keep the cauld wind frae you. 1819 *Ibid.* xxvi. *foot-note*, When dry splinters, or branches, are used as fuel to supply the light for burning the water, as it is called, they are termed, as in the text, Roughies.

Rou·ghy[2]. Also ruffie, ruffy. [? f. Rough *a.*] An Australian fish (*Arripis georgianus*) of the perch family.

1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 81/1 Common fish, such as trout, ruffies, mullet,..and others.

Rouging (rū·ʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also rougeing. [f. Rouge *v.*] The action or practice of applying rouge to the face. Also *transf.*

1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 80 Gilding, like rougeing, suggests the very reverse. 1830 N. S. Wheaton *Jrnl.* 368 The practice of rouging..is confined to actresses and women of pleasure. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 Unless indeed this natural rougeing is as attractive to the opposite sex as the artificial kind is supposed to be in our species.

Rougy (rū·ʒi), *a.* [f. Rouge *sb.* + -y.] Full of, sprinkled with, rouge; resembling rouge.

1884 Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 50 Particles of dust, and even hard rouge,..may be removed by a clean rougy brush. 1886 Linskill *Haven under Hill* I. viii. 105 It was all dusty with red rougy dust.

Rouh, obs. form of Rough *a.*

Rouk (ruuk, ruk), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* [Var. of Roke *sb.*, and of Rook *sb.*3] Mist, fog.

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 168 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scotl.* 215 Quhair thair is hunger, cald and thrist, Dirknes, mirknes, rouk and mist. *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* I. 10 For wes he never 3it with schouris schot, Nor 3it ourrun with rouk, or ony rayne. 1659 Hay *Diary* (S. H. S.) 170 Thick rouk in the morning. 1808 in Jamieson. 1825 in Brockett. 1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* Pref. p. vii, Now, the rouk (mist born of early frosts) is lying white and chill. *a* 1870 H. S. Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 199 Yon rouke that's floating by sae grey.

† Rouk, *v. Obs. north.* and *Sc.* Also 5–6 rowk. [Perh. a special sense of *rouk* Ruck *v.*1, but see also Runk *v.*] *intr.* Only in phrase *rouk and roun(d)*, to talk privately.

c 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 48 Me liste no3t nowe to rouk nor rowne. *a* 1500 in *Ratis Raving*, etc. 103 A woman suld ..with no 3onge men rouk [*v.r.* rowk] na roune. 1529 Lyndesay *Compl.* 185 Roundand and rowkand, ane tyll vther. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 45 The Inglismen begouth to gif bakkis, and to rouk and round, sayand it was ane greit matter to brek the Scottis.

Hence † **Rou·ker,** a whisperer, tale-bearer.

1551 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 71 A rowkar and rownar sall fyle his awin saule. *Ibid.*, Ane rowkar and doubil toungit.

Rouk(e, obs. or dial. ff. Ruck *sb.* and *v.*

Roukere: see Rucker.

Rou·ky, *a. Sc.* and *north.* [f. Rouk *sb.* + -y. Cf. Roky and Rooky.] Misty, foggy.

1808 Jamieson, *Rouky*, misty. 1813 Picken *Poems* II. 130 Blae was the mornin', an' rouky an' raw. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 249 *Rouky*, misty, damp, foggy.

‖ **Roulade** (rula·d). *Mus.* [F., f. *rouler* to roll.] A quick succession of notes, properly as sung to one syllable.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Roulade*, (Fr.) a Trill, Trilling, or Quavering. 1728 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 150 A *Roulade* is a smooth but rapid course of notes, interspersed in the course of an air without breaking the measure. 1839 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 166 Vercellini was..singing his roulades in the garden. 1894 *Times* 11 June 8/1 The roulades in which the soprano part of Donizetti's once popular opera abounds.

transf. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 219 There are no rattling roulades of cabs, no rolling thunder waggons of omnibuses. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xliii, A few notes from a man's voice and then a piano bursting into *roulades*. 1895 Miss Mulholland *Striking Contrast* 313 The birds sang joyous roulades through the shady woods.

Hence **Roula·ded, Roula·ding** *ppl. adjs.*

1860 *All Year Round* No. 41. 342 A rouladed piano scale, fired off by the swiftest and most dexterous of Thalberg's hundred fingers. 1867 Miss Broughton *Cometh up as a Flower* vii, The trilling, roulading carpenter.

Roul(e, obs. ff. Roll *sb.* and *v.*, Rule.

‖ **Rouleau** (rūlō). Also 8–9 roleau. Pl. rouleaus, -eaux. [F., repr. OF. *rolel* (pl. *roleaux*), f. *rôle* roll.]

1. A number of gold coins made up into a cylindrical packet.

In 1694 (*Ladies' Dict.*) defined as 'a paper of Guineas, to the number of 39'; in 1796 (*Grose's Dict.*) the number is given as 'from twenty to fifty or more'.

1693 Southerne *Maid's Last Prayer* I. i, I must..send some *rouleaus* to the bank, to pay my damn'd debts. *a* 1694 Etheredge *Song of Basset* Wks. (1735), 'Tis only Cony can redress Her Grief with a *Rouleau*. 1716 Pope *Basset-Table* 81 In bright Confusion open Rouleaux lie, They strike the Soul, and glitter in the Eye. 1772 Foote *Nabob* II, Teach him the best method of making a rouleau. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. xii, How beauteous are rouleaus! how charming chests Containing ingots, bags of dollars, coins. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zéro* ii, She held towards him a rouleau of gold. *fig.* 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* III. vii, A walking rouleau—a body that seems to owe all its consequence to the dropsy!

b. *transf.*, esp. of blood-corpuscles. Also *attrib.*

1858 Birch *Anc. Pottery* II. 269 The moulds were then piled in rouleaux or stacks. 1877 F. T. Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The red corpuscles show a marked tendency to run together, and under the microscope are seen to form 'rouleaux'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 750 Rouleaux formation may be absent altogether.

2. A roll; a coil.

1795 in W. Roberts *Mem. Han. Mort* (1835) I. 467 (Stanf.), The charming rouleau of Cheap Repository poetry which you bestowed upon me. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 351 Into the third, or upper place, they slide a roleau of wire, weighing 150 kilogrammes. 1861 *Times* 25 Sept., The great-coat is worn in a rouleau round the body. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxiv, Her yellow face with its darkly-marked eyebrows and framing rouleau of grey hair.

3. A trimming of a rolled form (see quot. 1882).

1827 *Souvenir* I. 13 (Stanford), Skirt trimmed with two flounces each,..with one satin rouleaux on the lower edge. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. vi, Dark brown velvet mantle lined with swansdown, a rouleau of which edges the collar, sleeves, and round of the cloak. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 427/1 *Rouleau*, a French term denoting a large Piping, or rolled trimming, sometimes used as a decorative covering for the heading round a Flounce, or any such kind of Hem.

† Roulekere. *Obs.*—1 A name for the hare.

Perhaps for *rou-lokere*, but *lekere* occurs below.

13.. *MS. Digby 86* fol. 168 b, Þe westlokere, Þe waldeneie, Þe sid-lokere, And eke Þe roulekere.

Rouler, obs. or dial. var. Roller *sb.*

† Roulet. *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *roulet, rolet*, dim. of *rôle* roll.] A small roll.

c 1540 *Practyse Cyrurg. Mountpyller* A j, Then he putteth and layeth betwene those partyes and the Skul roulettes [*printed* Ronlettes], stupes, or plagettes made of lynte.

‖ **Roulette** (rule·t). Also 8 rowlet, 8–9 roulet. [F., dim. of *rouelle* wheel.]

† 1. A small wheel. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 North *Life Lord Keeper North* (1742) 137 The Manner of the Carriage [of coal] is by laying Rails of Timber from the Colliery, down to the River,..and bulky Carts are made with four Rowlets fitting these Rails. *Ibid.* 294 Wherever there was like to be a Friction, a Roulet was placed to receive it.

2. A game of chance played on a table with a revolving centre, on which a ball is set in motion, and finally drops into one of a set of numbered compartments.

1745 *Act* 18 *Geo. II*, c. 34 § 1 A certain pernicious game called roulet or roly-poly is daily practised. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 26 The foreign games of *Roulet* and *Rouge et Noir*. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. i, The duke..turn'd to roulette, And sat down, and play'd fast, and lost largely. 1882 Sergt. Ballantine *Exper.* iv, Roulette..was to be found at all the lower description of [gambling] houses.

b. *attrib.*, as *roulette box, table, -wheel.*

1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. vi, The Roulette table opens immediately. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 371 The raffler of the China ornaments produces a portable roulette box or table. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 59 Foreign noblemen..turning the crank instead of the roulette-wheel.

c. The centre part of a roulette table; a box used for a simple form of roulette. Also *Comb.*

1850 *Bohn's Hdbk. Games* (1867) 348 He throws an ivory ball into the concavity of the Roulette, in a direction opposite to the movement which he has given to the movable bottom. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 371 What may be called 'the board' of some of these 'roulettes' is numbered to thirty-two. *Ibid.* 189, I'm a roulette-maker now.

3. *Math.* A certain curve (see quots.).

1867 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 314/2 *Roulette*, the curve traced by any point in the plane of a given curve when the latter rolls, without sliding, over another fixed curve. 1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* vii. 284 Roulettes or curves generated by a point on a rolling curve.

4. A device to keep the hair in curl.

1860 Fairholt *Costume* (ed. 2) 571 To 'put a wig in pipes' was a phrase descriptive in the last century of a wig whose curls were kept in order by *roulettes*. 1874 *Temple Bar* XLI. 54 Their hair..is piled up in a wonderful pyramid of..rolls all so stiff that they stand alone without the aid of pads, roulets, puffs, or hair-pins.

5. *Engraving.* (See quots.)

1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Art* 376 *Roulette*, a small instrument..used by engravers to produce a series of dotted lines on a plate. It takes two forms, one like a spur-rowel.., and another which rolls at right angles with the shaft of the tool. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1994/1 Engravers' roulettes, principally used in mezzotinting to raise the burr when the original ground produced by the cradle has been too much scraped or burnished away.

6. A revolving toothed wheel used for perforating adhesive postage stamps.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 102 The next sort [of perforation]..is that not made by a fixed machine, but by what is called the *roulette*, or revolving wheel. *Ibid.* 103 A line..which acts as guidant to the roulette.

7. A light roller used in massage.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pressions*, in massage, methods of pressing or compressing the muscles, by means of the whole hand, the tips of the fingers, or the roulet.

Hence **Roule·tter,** a player at roulette.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 6/1 We should have whole courts full of titled rouletters.

Roule·tted, *pa. pple.* [f. prec.] Of postage stamps: Perforated by means of a roulette.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 166 Some of the rouletted specimens are but an apology for it. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. Suppl. 3 Not being rouletted, they may be considered proofs. 1891 Westoby *Post. Stamps Gt. Brit.* 3 Unused rouletted specimens exist.

So **Roule·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 604 Rouletting is done with a tool very much like those sold on the streets..to cut glass.

Rouliche, obs. form of Rully.

Roulie-poulie, Sc. variant of Roly-poly *sb.*

† Roulk, ? error for Rauk *a.*, hoarse.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 45 (Bann. MS.), [It] rowpit rewthfully roch in a roulk rud rane.

Roull, obs. f. Roll *sb.*1 **Rouller,** obs. var. Roller *sb.* **Rouly-pouly,** obs. f. Roly-poly *sb.*

Roum, obs. or dial. f. Room *sb.* and *v.*

Rouman (rū·măn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *Roumain*, ad. the native name *Român*:—L. *Rōmān-us.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** = Roumanian *sb.* 1.

1856 H. Stanley *Rouman Anthol.* Pref. p. ix, The descent of the Roumans from the legionaries of Trajan and Aurel-

ian. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 269/2 These peculiarities are common to the Roumans north of the Danube.

2. = ROUMANIAN *sb.* 2.

1856 H. STANLEY *Rouman Anthol.* Pref. p. xi, The Latinity of Rouman is..sadly disguised under the Cyrillic alphabet.

B. *adj.* = ROUMANIAN *a.*

1856 H. STANLEY (*title*), Rouman Anthology; or, Selections of Rouman Poetry. *Ibid.* Pref. p. xi, The leading peculiarity of the Rouman language. 1883 *Science* II. 114/2 The Rouman language and Rouman institutions were examined in detail.

Hence **Rouma·nicize, Rou·manize** *v.*, to make Roumanian in character or form; **Rou·manish**, = ROUMANIAN *sb.* 2.

1876 WHITNEY *Lang. & Its Study* 296 Romance Languages:..(7) Roumanish, (8) Wallachian. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/3 Towns of purely German foundation and name, ..which it is impossible either to 'Magyarise' or to 'Roumanize'. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 242 The principle of Roumanicising the Jews in the schools succeeded.

Roumanian (rumē·niăn), *sb.* and *a.* [See prec. and -IAN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A native of Roumania.

1868 *Morn. Star* 28 Mar., The excellent Roumanians are doing their little best to make religion and constitutional government ridiculous. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/3 Magyars and Roumanians alike have a right to call them by the names which they have borne..for generations.

2. The language of Roumania.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 701/1 Roumanian is not only the national language of the country of that name, but is used by a considerable population in Servia.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to Roumania or its inhabitants.

1881 Mrs. E. B. MAWER (*title*), Roumanian Fairy Tales and Legends. 1883 *Science* II. 114/2 Roumanian ethnology. 1885 Mabel COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* v, The Roumanian women are very beautiful.

Roumansh, var. of ROMANSH. **Roumbill,** obs. f. RUMBLE. **Roume,** obs. f. ROOM.

Roumeliote (rumē·liōut). Also **Rum-.** [ad. mod.Gr. Ῥουμελιότης: see def. and -OTE.] A native of Roumelia, or that part of the Balkan peninsula lying immediately to the north of the Morea and Ægean. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 432/2 The Moreotes have not in general the frank boldness of the Roumeliotes. *Ibid.* 434/2 Dissensions between the Roumeliote chiefs. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 217 The Rumeliotes and Bosniaks.

Roumm(e, obs. forms of ROOM.

† **Roun.** *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3–4 run, 2–4 rune, 3–5 roune, 4–5 roun, 5–6 rowne. [Common Teut.: OE. *rún* str. fem., = MDu. *rune, ruun* (*ruen*), whisper, secret counsel, etc., OS. *rûna* (MLG. *rûne, rûn*), OHG. *rûna* (MHG. *rûne*, G. *raun*, dial. *rûn*), ON. *rún*, Goth. *rûna* (rendering Gr. *μυστήριον, συμβούλιον*, and *βουλή*). See also RUNE *sb.*[2]

The normal modern spelling both of the sb. and the related verb would have been *rown*; but the sb. barely survived beyond ME., and the verb by developing a final *d* assumed the form *round* (ROUND *v.*[2]).

The use of the word is largely poetic, and the precise sense intended is often very uncertain.]

1. A dark or mysterious saying; a secret or mystery.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John *Intr.* 4/4 Æt uaelle Iacobes mið menigum dęlum runum [he] spræc. *a* 1000 *Elene* 333 (Gr.), Ðehyrað, hiżegleawe, haliże rune, word & wisdom. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18786 Godess dærne rune Nass nohht tohh-whepþre whilwendlic, Acc a33 onn ane wise. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1333 Crist..schawde..suteliche þe deopschipe & te derne run of his deað on rode. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1529 Engrosid was the covenaunte be-twen hem bothe to, In presence of þe Emperour,—in opyn, & no roun.

2. A runic letter, a rune.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxii. (1890) 328 Se żesiþ..hine ascode hwæðer he ða alysendlecan rune [L. *litteras solutorias*] cuðe. *a* 1000 *Proverbs* in Grein I. 349 Ræd sceal mon secżan, rune writan, leoþ żesingan. *c* 1205 LAY. 3196 Þis writ com to Fraunce, to þan freo kinge. he hit fette raden, leof him weren þa runen [*v.r.* roune]. *Ibid.* 25340 Þan kaisere heo radden þat he write runen [*c* 1275 writes makede].

3. That which is written; writing; a writing, a book, an epistle.

a 1000 *Daniel* 542 (Gr.), Hæðen herixes wisa..bæd him areccan, hwæt seo run bude. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 134 Hæfdon hie on rune & on rimcræfte awriten..wera endestæf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15230 Þan he tok þe bred and brack, Als it es redd in run. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2040 Bi water he sent adoun Liżt linden spon. He wrot hem al wiþ roun.

4. Counsel, consultation, *esp.* of a private or secret nature.

Beowulf 172 Moniż oft żesæt rice to rune, ræd eahtedon. *a* 1000 *Wanderer* 111 (Gr.), Swa cwæð snottor on mode, żesæt him sundor æt rune. 1006 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 351 Ic Siward cinges þegen æt ræde and æt runan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6397 Þe33 þa comenn to þe king, & he þe33m droh to rune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3987 Thoru mi moder red and run, I stal him fra his benisun. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1218 (Kölbing), Yuel þe bifalle,..Þou hast yseyd to loude þi roun!

5. A speech or discourse.

In early use with implication of secrecy (cf. sense 1). In the two latest quots. the meaning appears to be 'popular talk or rumour, report'.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 89 (Trin. Coll. MS.), Elche rune he hereð and he wot alle dade. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1170 Dahet euer suich budel in tune, þat euer bodeþ un-wreste rune, An euer bringeþ vuele tiþinge. 13.. *K. Alis.* 806 (W.), For he wolde, in schort roune, Alisaundre his sone croune. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 945 þe ferþ 3ere, (a ferly roun!) þre hundred barnes fre. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 244 A riall roune þou me redis, a reson of blis. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXVIII. (MS. Douce 354 fol. 80 b), For whom þer was amonge the comonte A grete byworde, as fele on þe wondre and Roun As did vpon the Erle Edryke of Stractoun. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 76 By reauing breath and rowne in worldly stage..Of him that well deserude..For worship and renowne to haue his share.

b. A song; a cry or call.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vi. 29 Geynest under gore, herkne to my roune. *Ibid.* xiii. 43 Lenten ys come with love to toune, With blosmen ant with briddes roune. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 510 Þai blewen þe ri3t kinde And radde þe ri3t roun. *a* 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1029 Sir Giffroun..Was bore hom on his scheld Wiþ care and rufull roun.

6. A form of speech; a language.

c 1205 LAY. 32000 Þa nomen of þan tunen on Sexisce runen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13757 Egle ys ern on Englische roun.

Roun, obs. f. ROUND *v.*[2]; obs. pa. pple. of RUN *v.*

Rounce (rauns), *sb.*[1] *Typog.* [ad. Du. *ronds(e, ronse* in the same sense: it is not quite certain whether this is a derivative of *rond* round.]

1. The handle of the winch by which the spit and wheel are turned so as to run the carriage of a hand-press in and out.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* vi. 68 On the straight Shank of this Winch is fitted the Rounce. *Ibid.* xxi. 323 Having Pull'd the first Pull, and having the Rounce still in his Left Hand, He turns the Rounce about again. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, To the outside of the Spit is fix'd a Handle, or Rounce, by which the Press-man turns the Plank in or out at pleasure. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 248 By a gentle motion of the rounce.., fixed on the end of the spit. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 323 On the square pin is fitted a winch, on which is placed the rounce, five inches long. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 294 The carriage is moved by the rounce or handle K, with a spit and leather girts very similar to the wooden press. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rounce*, the handle by means of which the press carriage is run in and out.

2. The spit and wheel (or girth-barrel) of a printing-press.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 3 In winding the Girts off or on the Barrel of the Rounce. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 343 The girths should be nailed on the barrel of the rounce. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rounce*, a wooden cylinder, to which is attached a belt and handle, for rolling in and out the bed or coffin of a printing-press. 1892 OLDFIELD *Man. Typog.* xxi, The rounce should now be fixed and followed by the table, to which the girths of the rounce must be attached.

b. *attrib.*, as *rounce-barrel, -handle, -spindle.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 3 The Carriage-board, Frame of the Coffin, and the Rounce-barrel. *Ibid.* P 6 Both ends of the Rounce-Spindle. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon* 411 With a rounce handle on the end of this spindle.

Rounce, *sb.*[2] *U.S.* A card-game in which the winning is determined by subtracting from an initial score.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 281.

Rounce, obs. form of ROUNCY.

Rounce, *v.*: see ROUNCING *ppl. a.*

† **Rounce robble hobble.** *Obs.* [Imitative.] Stanyhurst's attempt to represent the sound of thunder, copied allusively or derisively by some later writers.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyer-bolt (such as oft, with rownce robel hobble, Ioue toe the ground clattreth). 1589 NASH in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Then did he make heauens vault to rebounde, with rounce robble hobble Of ruffe raffe roaring, with thwick thwack thurlery bouncing. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Was't not rare sport at the sea-battle, whilst rounce robble hobble roared from the ship sides. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* IV. ii, I'll come upon her with rounce, robble-hobble, and thwick-thwack-thirlery bouncing. 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 7 Rounce, Robble, Hobble, he that writ so big.

Rouncing (rau·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [? Imitative.] Roaring, noisy.

A verb *rounce* occurs in some dialects with the sense of 'to bounce', 'to flounce about'.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 69 Sir Andrew Flamocke.., at the very time the king drew his horn from his mouth, lets me fly a rouncing F. from his T—. 1851 STERNBERG *Folk-Lore & Dial. Northants* 87 'A rouncing fire'. 'A rouncing wind'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-Bk.* s.v.

Rouncival (rau·nsivăl). Forms: *α.* 6 rownseual, rounceuall, -vall, 7 rounse-, 7–9 rounceval; 6 rounsefal, 7 rouncefall. *β.* 6–7 rounsiual (7 -val), 7–8 rouncival (7 -ual(l, -vall); 7 rownsifall, rouncifold. *γ.* 6 runciual(l, 7 -vale, runsivill. *δ.* 8 ronce-, roncival. [Perhaps from the place-name *Roncesvalles* (*Roncevaux*), as stated by Blount (see quot. 1674 in sense 1), but there appears to be no outside confirmation of this, and the development of the later senses is obscure. In sense 4 there is prob. association with *rounce* (see prec.) and *fall* sb.]

1. Used *attrib.* as the specific designation of a large variety of garden or field pea.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 78 Set (as a daintie thy runciuall pease. *Ibid.* 95 Runciuall pease set in winter. 1654 in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 19 There was one Indian had two beads of gold in his ears, big as rounceval peas. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Rounceval Peas*, a sort of great Peas, well known, and took name from Ronceval, a place at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, from whence they first came to us. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *July* P 43 Ronceval Pease, Garden Beans, and French Beans. 1742 JARVIS *Don Quix.* II. III. vi, Each grain would have been the size of a good Ronceval-pea. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 575/2 Gray Rouncival, Giant, or Dutch Pea.—This is the latest of the field varieties.

b. *ellipt.* Also *pl.*, peas of this variety.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 51 But rather sowe otes, or else bullimong there, gray peason, or runciuals, fitches, or tere. *Ibid.* 87 Sowe runciuals timelie, and all that be gray. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XX. 46 The Rouncefall, great Beans, and early-ripening Peason. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 14 Rounsevals, if sowed never so early, will scarce come before the latter part of the month of June. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 138 In Staffordshire they sow Garden-Rouncivals in the Fields. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* Feb. 32 Also marrowfats to succeed the above, and rouncivals, or other larger kinds. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 618 The egg, the moratto, the Prussian blue, and the rouncivals..are all very fine eating peas. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 577 White Rouncival..[with seeds] large, irregularly shaped, and white.

† **c.** *transf.* A wart. *Obs.*[—1]

1656 MENNIS & SMITH *Musarum Deliciæ* (ed. 2) 12 Cicero, (that wrote in Prose) So call'd, from Rouncival on's Nose.

† **2. a.** *attrib.* Gigantic, huge; robustious. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Then runs from mountayns and woods thee rownseual helswarme Of Cyclopan lurdens. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 243 Dost roare? th' nst a good rouncivall voice to cry Lanthorne and Candle-light. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. 33 Crassitude, gross, deep, incrassate, rouncival.

† **b.** A monster. *Obs.*[—1]

1641 A. SCOTT *Journ.* in *Misc. Sc. Hist. Soc.* (1904) 278 So for a curious glover straite he calls To flea the rownsi-fall, and stuffs his hyde.

† **3.** A woman of large build and boisterous or loose manners. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 52 It was so fulsome a fat Bonarobe and terrible Rounceuall. 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* II. i, I am not yet of that giant size but I may pass for a bona roba, a rounceval, a virago, or a good manly lass. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 72 The reaking, sweaty Rouncifolds of Py-Corner.

† **4. a.** A heavy fall, a crash. *Obs.*[—1]

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Then the tre deepe minced..At leingth with rounsefal, from stock vntruncked, yt harssheth.

† **b.** A form of alliterative verse. *Obs.*[—1]

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 For flyting, or Inuectiues, vse this kynde of verse following, callit Rouncefallis, or Tumbling verse.

Rouncy[1] (rau·nsi). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4 runci, runce, runcy, 5–6 runsy. *β.* 4 ronsi, 5 ronsy, ronsee. *γ.* 4 rouncyn, rounce, rounci, 4–5 rounsy, 5 rownsy, -se, -cy, rounsey, 5, 6 rounse, 5 (9 *arch.*) rouncy (9 *arch.* rouncey). [a. OF. *ronci, roncin, runcin* (mod.F. *roussin*), = Prov. *roci, rossi, roncin*, Sp. *rocin*, Pg. *rocim, rossim*, It. *ronzino*, med.L. *roncinus, runcinus*, etc. (see Du Cange): the origin of these forms is unknown. The word also appears in MDu. *runsine, ronside, rosside*, etc., and in Welsh *rhwnsi* (from English).] A horse, esp. a riding-horse.

α. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2569 For he him dredde swiþe sore, So runci spore. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 177, I salle do him hang hie, or drawe with runcys. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilżear* 791 Vpon ane rude Runsy he ruschit out of toun. *Ibid.* 870 The gentill Knicht..ruschit fra his Runsy. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 228 Quhill runsyis rynnis away with cairt and quheilis.

β. 13.. *Sir Beues* 757 Beues let sadlen is ronsi. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2887 Þis renke with his Ronsees he ridis ouire & leuys. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilżear* 479 He was the Ryallest of array, On Ronsy micht ryde.

γ. *c* 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 188 Hue nomen huere rouncyns out of the stalle. *Ibid.* 190 Ther hue loren huere stedes, ant mony rouncyn. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11422 Bowes, arewes, he gaf to archers, Rounsyes gode vnto squiers. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 303 þe renk on his rounce hym ruched in his sadel. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 817 Þis renke & his rounsy þai reche vp a croune. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Graal* lii. 585 Down he alyhte of his rownsy. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1314 Of Dyomedes stable He brought out a rable Of coursers and rounses.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 145 Race-horse sired, not rouncy born. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* I. XXXVIII, It is the rouncy of Master Miguel de Cervantes.

† **Rouncy**[2]: see ROUNCE ROBBLE HOBBLE.

1616 B. JONSON *Masque of Queenes* Wks. 954 Rouncy is ouer, Robble is vnder, A flash of light and a clap of thunder.

† **Rouncy**[3], *Obs.*[—0] = ROUNCIVAL 3.

1647 HEXHAM *Eng.-Du. Dict.*, Rouncie, or rouncevall, *een mannelick wijf.*

Round (raund), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4 roonde, 6 *Sc.* ronde, runde, 9 *Sc.* roond; 5 rownde, 5–7 rownd; 5–6 rounde (6 rovnde), 6– round (7 rovnd). *β.* 5–7 rowne, 5 rown, 8–9 *dial.* roun', roon'. [Partly a. F. *rond* masc. or *ronde* fem., and partly absolute uses of ROUND *a.* Cf. Du. *rond*, Da. and Sw. *rund*, G. *runde*.]

I. 1. A spherical or globular body; a sphere, globe, planet. Somewhat *rare.*

c 1330 *King of Tars* 544 Lymes hedde hit non; But as a roonde of flesche icore In chaumbre lay hire bifore. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Cræsus* V. i, She 'twixt her bosomes Rounds

entomb'd his head. 1614 — *Doomsday* III. i, Immortall Monarch, ruler of the rounds. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. xxx. Wks. (Grosart) 16 As those farre shining Rounds in open skies. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 253 To yon dim rounds first elevate thy view.

b. *This* (*earthly*, etc.) *round*, the earth.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXII. ix, Lett all this round Thy honor sound. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* II. 347 The Monarchies, that couer all This earthly round with Maiestie. 1607 J. Davies (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/2 The Delvge (that did rince this Rovnd). 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 267 Elemental Air, diffus'd In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great Round. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Some incarnate Mephistopheles, to whom this great terrestrial and celestial Round, after all, were but some huge foolish Whirligig.

c. The vault of heaven.

c 1590 Montgomerie *Sonn.* XXXI. 7 Behind the..twinkling round of burning rubies rare, Quhair all the gods thy duelling do desyre. 1609 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* X. 102 Nature that heard such sound Beneath the hollow round Of Cynthia's seat. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 160 The round of Heav'n, which all contains. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. Introd. 50 The wild birds carol to the round. 1879 Burroughs *Locusts & Wild Honey* 99 Not a speck or film in all the round of the sky.

2. An object of a circular form. In early use in spec. senses, as a heraldic roundle, a round piece of metal, a round mark in archery, etc.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem on Her.* 107 in *Bk. Precedence* 97 In armis ar sertene rondis, as ball. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 121 To Will Raa, cultellar, for viij roundis to the Kingis suordis and grinding of thaim. 1531 in Butt *Ford's Archery* (1887) 141 Paied to Byrde Yoeman of the Kinges bowes for making the Roundes. *c* 1555 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* (Roxb.) 312, I lost the chaling of shoting at roundes, and wane at rovers. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 109 Ouer their shashes the men weare rounds of stiffned russet to defend their brains from the piercing feruour. 1688 Holme *Armoury* I. vi. 60/2, I shall in the first place speak of the Rounds, Roundles, or Roundlets. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* II. 46 The Theban spear;..Full to the center of the shield, it came; And, rising swiftly from the polish'd round, His throat transfix'd. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Post. Wks.* (1871) 54 Those polish'd rounds which decorate the coat, And brilliant shine upon some youth of note.

† **b.** Some species of flat sea-fish. *Obs.*—1

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories, Round, [etc.].

c. A large round piece *of* beef, usually one cut from the haunch.

In Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 148, where one MS. gives *rounde of bacon*, the correct reading is clearly *ronde*: see Rond *sb.*[1] 1.

1821 Scott *Pirate* xvii, The board groaned with rounds of hung beef. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liv. 309 A magnificent cold round of home-fed beef, red with saltpetre. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 16 A round of cold spiced beef.

transf. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Eng. Sportsman* XV. 246 The quarters of the animal are indeed 'rounds of beef'.

d. *Brewing.* A large vessel or cask employed in the final process of fermenting beer.

1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Jan. 2/2. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 173 Cleansing is generally performed in a number of vessels like hogsheads, called the *rounds*, from which the drink, if porter, is, when sufficiently purged, pumped up into immense store vats. 1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* II. 406 It was at one time the practice amongst the Scotch brewers to employ fermenting rounds only, and to cleanse from these directly into the casks.

3. A rung or rundle of a ladder.

1548 Elyot, *Climacter*, the rounde or step of a ladder. 1579–80 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 410 Item, for the ladder rownes, vjd. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 40 A Ladder of eight or moe rounds. 1667 L. Stucley *Gospel Glass* XXVI. (1670) 253 They should be but as the rounds of a Ladder. 1709 *Tatler* No. 42 P13 A Ladder of Ten Rounds. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., The common mode of describing the length of a ladder is to call it 'a ladder of so many rounds'. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1245/1 The collapsing-ladder..has rounds pivoted to the side-rails.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1577–82 Breton *Floorish upon Fancie* Pref., To make my Ladder of such stuffe As I may trust...But then the Rovndes must not be made of Rimes. *a* 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) I. 127 Let who will climbe ambitions glibbery rounds. 1661 J. Davies *Civil Warres* 152 They..pursue their ..intentions to the very uttermost round of the ladder.. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 173, I should scorn to make myself a Round to any Man's Ladder of Preferment. 1786–7 *Microcosm* (ed. 2) 437 Having arrived at the 'topmost round' of that learning which this seminary was capable of bestowing. 1858 Longf. *Ladder St. Augustine* ii, Our pleasures and our discontents Are rounds by which we may ascend. 1875 Mrs. Trollope *Charming Fellow* I. xiii. 170, I may consider myself on the first round of the ladder.

† **c.** The rounce of a printing-press. *Obs.*—0

1648 Hexham II, *Rondtse*, the Wheele or Round of a presse.

d. A tooth or stave of a trundle.

1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 To this is applied a Trundle, or Pinion,..of six Rounds, or Teeth. 1764 J. Ferguson *Lect.* iii. 35 A winch six inches long, fixt on the axis of a trundle of 8 staves or rounds. 1805 Brewster *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, The cylindrical bars of trundles..are called staves, or rounds. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2634/1 *Trundle-wheel*, a wheel acting as a pinion, in which the cogs consist of rounds or trundles fastened in disks which are secured to an axle.

e. A round cross-bar connecting the stilts of a plough, or legs of a chair; a stretcher.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1746/2, 1994/1, 2426/2. 1905 Mary E. Wilkins *Debtor* 266 Eddy sat down and swung his feet, kicking the round of the chair.

f. An iron bar of circular section.

1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/4 Engineers are sending in good orders for turning rounds, &c., and the demand for the general run of sizes in rounds, flats, squares, &c., is steadily increasing.

4. † **a.** A piece of sculpture or statuary executed in the round (see 5 a). *Obs.*

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 110 Besides, Rounds (so Painters call Statues and their fragments) may be had when the life cannot. *Ibid.*, A Round is better to draw by .. than any flat or painting whatsoever. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 116 Rounds, Busts, Relievos and entire Figures. *a* 1700 — *Diary* 22 Oct. 1644, Over the door is a round of M. Angelo.

b. *Arch.* A rounded moulding. (Cf. *quarter-round*, s.v. Quarter *sb.* 30.)

1673 Moxon tr. *Barozzi's Arch.* 44 The Astragaloes, or Rounds. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Volute*, In others, the Round is parallel to the Abacus, and springs out from behind the Flower thereof. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 249 Its practical use being to strengthen the hollows rather than to enrich the rounds.

† **c.** A quantity of material made up in a roll.

1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 5 The Cambricks are sold..in a Parcel, the Kentings are sold by Rounds, as four or five in a Round.

d. A plane with a convex bottom and iron, for working hollows or grooves.

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 488 Concave and convex planes, called hollows and rounds, include the fifth or sixth ..of the circle. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1113/1 The illustration shows the use of hollows and rounds, in the molding of a panel door.

5. *The round*: **a.** That form of sculpture in which the figure stands clear of any ground, as distinguished from *relief*.

1811 *Self Instructor* 512 The art of drawing, both from the round and from life. 1873 Fortnum *Maiolica* XV. 171 Many early pieces, modelled in high relief and in the round, are probably of this origin. 1900 A. S. Murray *Catal. Sculpt. Parthen.* 113 In slab XXXVIII. the cow's right horn must have been carved in the round, only the tip being attached to the background of the relief.

b. A rounded or convex form.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 407/1 Lay the bend mould upon it, so as may best answer the round according to the grain of the wood. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 The back springs back into its rounded form, and thus the face presents the appearance of having been cut in the round.

c. The natural form of timber, without being squared in any way.

1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 251 Beech about the same, and sycamore 1*s.* 3*d.* all in the round, and where the trees were fallen.

II. 6. The circumference or outer bounds *of* some circular object; the complete circle *of* something (with or without implication of the included area).

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 600 *Paritonius*, the rownde of the erth. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 952 To..turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 32 On the left side stands the round of an ancient Chappell. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 357 The ring or round of the Wheel is more flat. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 211 That of Rome was built of Travertine Stone..in the Circuit or exterior Round. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 258 The moon.. Resplendent less, but of an ampler round. 1821 Scott *Pirate* XXV, The wide round of earth..holds nothing that I would call a recompense. 1833 Tennyson *Miller's Daughter* 102 The dark round of the dripping wheel. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 476 The 'circles' or the 'round' of the oases of the Jordan.

fig. 1865 Neale *Hymns Paradise* 66 There the soul, in fullest tenour, Graspeth Wisdom's total round. 1870 Lowell *My Books* Ser. I. (1873) 170 Shakespeare, the vast round of whose balanced nature seems to have been equatorial.

7. A circle, ring, or coil; an annular enclosing line or device. † *In round*, in a circle.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 27 Ne 3e shulen in rownde [L. *in rotundum*] dodde heer, ne shaue beerde.

1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* I. 9 The serpent huge with winding bowts and rounds Slides downe..in maner of a riuer. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 88 What is this, that.. weares vpon his Baby-brow, the round And top of Souer-aignty? 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 183 The Serpent..fast sleeping soon he found In Labyrinth of many a round self-rowld. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* III. (1768) II. 386 Then the Roller ascends gradually by spiral Rounds towards the Inguen. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 169 At each end, in a round, is a knight on horseback, in the manner of ancient seals. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Dec. 7/1 Upon which was engraved in a round, an inscription of a star with six rays.

fig. 1868 Nettleship *Ess. Browning's Poetry* VIII. 291 We cannot each finish our lives to a perfect round.

† **b.** ? A single turn of a chain. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2838/4 Lost.., a Gold Chain with 7 Rounds. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 8. 4/2 A Gold Chain containing six Rounds with a Gold Locket.

c. A single turn of yarn, etc., when wound as on a reel.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* II. I. v. 18 A moss, which is about 60 inches in the round, can be most conveniently reeled off. 1880 *Plain Hints* 58 All materials in skeins are divided above into 'rounds' as they are comparatively easily counted.

8. A structure, or part of one, a building, enclosing wall, etc., having a circular form.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 336 Ane greit round as it had bene ane blokhouse. *Ibid.*, Farder thair was tua great roundis in ilk syde of the 3eit. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., If any spirit breathes within this round [*sc.* the theatre], Uncapable of waightie passion. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 16 A rotundo..open at the top with a large round. 1706 tr. *C'tess D'Anois Trav.* 127 The old Walls..are yet standing: There are of them four Rounds, built at divers times. 1725 J. Henley tr. *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 21 A Round of Walls fortified with Towers. 1820 Scott *Monast.* V, The small *round*, or turret closet,..was accessible by another door. 1865 Hunt *Pop. Rom. West Eng.* (1896) 275 Then it was that they constructed the rounds..to protect their tin ground. 1881 Freeman *Venice* 133 The arches of the round rest on heavy rectangular piers of truly Roman strength.

b. A circular part, form, or arrangement of natural origin.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 107 The Iland is square with foure rounds at the corners like Mount Edgecumb. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 397 High are thy rounds, steepe, circled, as I see. 1741 Lady Pomfret *Lett.* (1805) III. 269 A vast round of mountains, joined, and covered with fir-trees. 1784 Beckford *Vathek* (1868) 68 She passed the large round of honeysuckles, her favourite resort.

c. A curve or bend, as of a river, bay, etc.

1616 B. Jonson *Queenes Masques* Wks. II. 908 Those curious Squares and Rounds Wherewith thou flow'st betwixt the grounds Of fruitfull Kent. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 165 So Jove's bright bow displays its watry round. 1799 Nelson 30 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 343 Castel-a-Mare, which is opposite Naples, and, by the Round of the Bay, twelve miles distant. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 262 The yielding concave bends sublimer rounds. 1890 *Murray's Lincolnshire* 177 The Trent makes some eccentric windings, called 'rounds', in this parish.

† **d.** *In round*, round about. *Obs.*—1

1618 Bolton *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 That most spacious city..was girt in round by Cæsar with workes, stakes, and a ditch.

9. A circular group, knot, or assemblage of persons. Freq. in phr. *in a round*, in a ring.

With quots. 1590, 1887 cf. sense 11.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 7 A troupe of Faunes and Satyres far away Within the wood were dauncing in a rownd. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 96 The Souldiers..gathered together, and stood in rounds. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 52 From midst of that learn'd Round come I. 1711 Addison *Spectator* No. 1 P 5 Sometimes I am seen thrusting my Head into a Round of Politicians at Will's. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 518 The peers encircling form an awful round. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 215 The dance of four sweet Pisan maids, in a round.

fig. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 385 Constant at routs, familiar with a round Of ladyships. 1826 Lamb *Pop. Fallacies* xiii, Cannot we..know Sulpicia without knowing all the round of her card-playing relations?

b. A circular group of things; a number of things set or arranged in a ring.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 50 (My daughter) and my little sonne, And three or foure more of their growth,..With rounds of waxen Tapers on their heads. 1620 J. Pyper tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. II. 7 He made a Round of dead bodies about Clidaman. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 33 Encompassed only with a round of Columns. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 131 A Grave Assembly, but ill seated upon Low Stools set in a Round.

fig. 1767 Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 2 In a round of different professions, all must either immediately or relatively depend on each other. 1865 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* XXXVI, Repeating again and again the same small round of memories.

III. † 10. A swinging stroke or cut. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 309 A gode rounde with an hauke and smyte ry3t doune. *Ibid.*, Gedyr up a doblet and spare not hys croune, With a rownde and a rake abyde at a bay. *a* 1627 Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.* 547 Erects his weapon with a nimble round, And sends the Peasant's arm to kiss the ground.

11. A dance in which the performers move in a circle or ring, or around a room, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 193 Sum sing sangis, dansis ledys, and rovndis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 108 To tel you..what roundes were daunced in large and brode places..it were a long woorke. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 130 Ile Charme the Ayre to giue a sound, While you performe your Antique round. 1636 J. Stratford in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 49 Keeping their Revells now on Cotswold downes, In thy great honour, dancing Masques, and Rownes. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 702 The Jocond Fairies dance their silent round. 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* I. 223 Peter, by the mountain rills, Had danced his round with Highland lasses. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xliv, A good fellow and a merry, who will..draw a bow, and dance a Cheshire round, with e'er a man in Yorkshire. 1892 Symonds *M. Angelo* (1893) I. vii. 34 Ballats for women to chant as they danced their rounds on the piazza.

fig. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 45 There are other which haue a share with them in their Schooles, therefore ought they to daunce the same Rounde. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II*, IV. iii, With him is Edmund gone associate? And will Sir John of Hainault lead the round? 1799 Wordsw. *Three years she grew* 28 Where rivulets dance their wayward round.

b. The music for such a dance. *rare*—1.

1626 Breton *Pasquil's Madcappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 7/2 A Fidler..Who..can but play a Round or Hey-de-gey, And that perhaps he onely hath by roate.

† **c.** *Sallinger's* (prob. = *St. Leger's*) *round*. *Obs.*

1607 Heywood *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 98 Wee'l have Sellengers round. *c* 1645 Cleveland *Let.* Wks. (1677) 126, I look upon your Letter as a Spittle-Sermon; Salinger's Round, the same again. 1698 E. Ward *Lond. Spy* II. (1709) 30 'Twill make a Parson Dance Sallingers-round, a Puritan Lust after the Flesh.

12. Movement in a circle, or about an axis; motion round a certain course or track.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. XXVIII. 415 The children with the old men made a certaine shew, with rounds and turnings. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Love & Life* iv, [The sun] does three hundred Rounds enclose Within one yearly Circles space. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 339 In giddy rounds the whirling ship is tost. 1738 Wesley

Hymns, Eternal Power i, Where Stars revolve their little Rounds. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atl.* 490 Those streams of upper air Which whirl the earth in its diurnal round. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* i, His kill-joy visage will never again stop the bottle in its round. 1877 R. J. MORE *Under the Balkans* xv. 216 At the end of the third round they all marched out of the house.

fig. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 108 The rounds of restless Love When high and low she searches. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. (1853) 115 In a constant round from the capital to the watering place, and from the watering place to the capital.

†b. *In (a) round*, in a circle. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 9 This Motion worketh in round at first..and then worketh in Progress. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Biondi's Eromena* 37 He ranne always in a round, going.. very little wide from the same place.

c. A roundabout way or course; one which turns round in a circle.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 109 Ile leade you about a Round..through bush, through brake, through bryer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 269, I bad them..then, keeping out of Sight, take a round, always answering when the other hollow'd. 1722 — *Journ. Plague* (Rtldg.) 25, [He] fetch'd a Round farther into Buckinghamshire .. to a Retreat he had found out there. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v, You took them in a round, while they supposed themselves going forward. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxxviii, You have given yourself a long round, and forced me to take a long round in order to meet you.

13. A recurring or revolving course *of* time.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 181 P 1 We make it [the clock] strike the Round of all its Hours. 1710 CONGREVE *To Cynthia* 27 Thro' each returning Year, may that Hour be Distinguish'd in the Rounds of all Eternity. 1798 ROGERS *Epistle to Friend* 12 The gay months of Carnival resume Their annual round of glitter and perfume. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 983 What a calm round of hours shall make my days. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 4 Shall Error in the round of time Still father Truth?

b. A recurring or continuous succession or series *of* events, occupations, duties, etc.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Repentance* E 4, In all this Round of life and death. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 6 A Cave..; Where light and darkness in perpetual round Lodge and dislodge by turns. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 195 Care and sorrow and the repetition of vain delights which fill up the round of life. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 P 11 This is the round of my day; and when shall I..so change it as to want a book? 1813 F. J. JACKSON in *Sir G. Jackson's Diaries & Lett.* (1873) II. 191 The noisy round of the so-called pleasures of a London season. 1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* II. 209 The same causes bring a perpetual round of company to Malta. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream of Leicestersh.* 337 The Quorn had a round of sport from noon till dark.

14. *Mil.* The walk or circuit performed by the watch among the sentinels of a garrison, camp, etc., esp. during the night. Chiefly in phr. *to go* (†*make, take, tread*), *pace*, or *walk the round.*

After F. *ronde*, whence also Sp., Pg., and It. *ronda.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* VI. iv. 244 The first [soldier] in the time of winter maketh his Rounds & counter Roundes for sixe houres. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VIII. 434 So gettinge vp, he quicklie trode the rowne,..and crie[d] revenge, which pleasd the soldiers tooth. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 92 He that hath the charge of the Guard in the night time is to walke the round at times. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In strict Garrison, the Rounds go every Quarter of an Hour. *a* 1791 LANGTON in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) II. 272 He accompanied the Major of the regiment in going what are styled the *Rounds*, where he might observe the forms of visiting the guards. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. x, As when a guard Of some proud castle, holding ward, Pace forth their nightly round. 1868 *Regul. & Orders Army* § 859 Commanders of Guards are to go their rounds twice by day and twice by night.

fig. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* iv, You may challenge them, not a response Get the church-saints on their rounds!

b. A watch under the command of an officer, which goes round a camp, the ramparts of a fortress, etc., to see that the sentinels are vigilant, or which parades the streets of a town to preserve good order; a military patrol.

1581 BLANDY *Castle of Policy* 18 b, Corporall, gentleman in a company or of the Rounde, Launce passado. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 107 The Round finding the Sentinell vigilant, neede not alwayes approch neare him. 1627 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1635) 152 Divers times meeting the Gentlemen of the round.., he would stop their passages and turne them backe againe. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 151 After which they kept their Rounds and Guards in the Citie, and sent Hors to the relief of Segovia. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* 193 Don Vincent fearing to be taken up by the Rounds,..left that Street with all possible speed. 1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v., As soon as the sentry..perceives the round coming, he shall give notice to the guard. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 84 It was just the place to hear the round going by at night in the darkness, with the solid tramp of men marching.

15. A customary circuit, walk, or course; the beat or course traversed by a watchman, constable, vendor, etc.; also *transf.* Freq. in phr. *to walk, take, go*, etc., *one's round(s).*

1607 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 10/2 Ere once the Sunne his Round perambulate. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 43, I could willingly have heard him [a Proctor in Oxford] longer but that he was to go his Rounds. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P 2 The watchful Bellman march'd his Round. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 74 In the Account she gave us of her benevolent Round, as Lady Davers calls it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvii, The regularity with which the keeper makes his rounds with a loaded fowling-piece. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii, A potman was going his rounds with beer. 1878 J. MILLER *Songs of Italy* 36 If a dead man should be found By these same fishers in their round.

attrib. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxv, These irregular and uncovenanted halts, not entered in the round book.

16. A turn, a walk or drive, round a place or to a series of places, for the purpose of recreation, sight-seeing, purchasing, etc.; esp. in phr. *to make, go, take a round.* Also *fig.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, Come, Ladies, shall we talk a round? As men Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour After supper. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 Thence we took a Round..to the English Tombs. *Ibid.* 137 Liberty to take a Round about the Castle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 P 1, I went into Lincoln-Inn-Walks; and having taken a Round or Two, I sate down. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I, Mercy upon me, what a round I have taken! ..don't you see I am tired to death? *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 364 Yet I will take a round with you, and hope..To beat the poet and the devil together.

slang. c 1848 'JUDSON' *Myst. N. Y.* I. 113 Taking a cruise about town, or going on a spree, is called taking a round.

b. A series *of* visits or calls.

1772 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 30 Apr., We went yesterday to make a round of visits. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuzz.* XXVII, I had a round of visits to make. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi, I..made another round of visits.

c. *Golf.* A spell of play in which the player goes right round the course, or plays all the holes.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 766/2 A 'round', as it is termed, of the links [at St. Andrews] is very nearly four miles. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473 *Medal play*, the method of playing a game of golf by counting the number of strokes taken to the round by each side.

17. The circuit *of* a place, etc. †Also in early use without const.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, He walks the round up and down, through every room o' the house. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 11 The principal was by that time in the court and walked the round with a great lanthorn before him. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, You have danc'd the Round of all the Courts. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 27 Oct., I am glad that you made the round of Lichfield with so much success. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. II. ii. 189 In a short time we made the round of the Society. 1861 PEACOCK *Gryll G.* xxxi, Lord Curryfin.. —in his official capacity—taking the round of the rooms. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 211 You will find him.. going the rounds of the sacred place, prostrating himself at every shrine.

fig. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 582 *Rounds of the Galley*,..is figurative of a man incurring the expressed scorn of his shipmates.

b. *To go the round*, of communications, news, etc., to be passed or handed on round a whole set of persons, etc. Also const. *of.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 124 The rest..communicate it one to another, till it hath gone the round. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* V. 79 No light sayings of his upon the matter were going the round of his neighbourhood. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* I. 66 The following anecdote, that is now going the round of the papers. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 9 This celebrated epistle..created quite a sensation..as it went the round after tea.

c. *pl.* (See quots.; and cf. ROUNDSMAN I.)

1795 SIR F. M. EDEN *State Poor* II. 29 Most labourers are, (as it is termed,) on the Rounds; that is, they go to work from one house to another round the parish. 1813 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 608 (E. D. D.), The increase of population has caused a deficiency of employment, which is so remarkable in some seasons, that a great proportion of the labourers 'go the rounds'. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rounds-Men*, labouring poor, who are taken into employment by the farmers in rotation; when they are said to be 'on the rounds'.

IV. †**18.** *In round*, in turn or rotation. *rare.*

1527 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 32 At this accompte hath bene dismissed John Beke and chosen in round Richard Body.

19. *Mus.* †a. A kind of song sung by two or more persons, each taking up the strain in turn.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde a songe, *rondeau, virelay.* 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 The sixt kinde, is called a round, beeing mutuallie sung betweene two: one singeth one verse, the other the next, eche rymeth with himselfe. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* x, He had beene.. the master setter of catches or roundes vsed to be sung by Tinkers, as they sit by the fire with a pot of good ale betweene theyr legges. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* IV. i, A Round, a Round, a Round, Boyes, a Round, Let Mirth fly aloft, and Sorrow be drown'd. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *Boileau's Art Poet.* II. 366 Each poem his perfection has apart; The British round in plainness shows his art.

b. (See quot. 1872.)

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) III. 348 A round is no more than a song of as many strains or sections as parts. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Round*, a species of fugue in the unison, composed in imitation of a catch, and so called because the performers follow each other through the several parts in a circulatory motion. 1872 BANISTER *Music* (1885) XXXV. 188 A Round is a species of Canon, for three or more equal voices, in which one voice sings a short complete melody, which is then sung by a second voice, the first voice proceeding to another accompanying melody.

20. A quantity of liquor served round a company, or drunk off at one time by each person present. † *To keep the round*, to drink equally with the others.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* V, Drink not the third glasse...It is most just to throw that on the ground, Which would throw me there, if I keep the round. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* II. i, This is prize brandy... Let's have two rounds more. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8 P 2 The Tories..can scarce find beauties enough of their own side, to supply a single round of October. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 71 A round or two of loyal toasts. 1799 GEO. IV in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 150 Every Round was a Bumper to you in the very best Claret I had. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, A round of cinnamon-water serving only like oil to the flame. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* XXI, Serve out a round of brandy to all hands.

b. A single piece *of* toast, etc.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, A couple of rounds of buttered toast. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg., Knt. & Lady*, A round and a half of hot buttered toast.

21. A quantity representing a single turn of work by a set of men; each man's contribution to this.

1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 37 Those Sticks immediately show him how many Rounds the Barrow-Men have put.

22. A single discharge of each piece of artillery or firearm; each of the shots fired by a single piece.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6378/4 The great Guns..fired several Rounds. 1794 NELSON 30 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 462 The Garrison fired one general round, when they nearly all left their guns. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXX, A round of artillery..was discharged from the battlements. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 58 The number of rounds that each gun fired averaged 1,249. 1878 *19th Cent.* Mar. 446 Of the men sent to Malta..a considerable proportion..had never even fired a round of ball cartridge.

b. A single charge of ammunition for a firearm.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 345 Wolfe's regiment carried into the field 24 rounds a man...Afterwards they had a supply of 8 rounds a man more. 1815 WELLINGTON 6 May in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 355, I have thought it expedient to lodge in the fortress..1,000,000 rounds of musket ammunition. 1868 *Regul. & Orders Army* § 630 For every trained soldier in the infantry 90 rounds of ball Cartridges, and 300 rounds per Battery for Artillery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 66/1 The reduction in the weight of the arm with sixty rounds of ammunition was three pounds.

23. a. *Card-playing.* A single turn of play by all the players.

a 1735 GRANVILLE *Epigr. & Char., Women*, Women to cards may be compar'd; we play A round or two, when us'd we throw away. 1742 HOYLE *Whist* 22 You must play three Rounds of Trumps, otherwise you may have your strong Suit trumped. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* (1867) 137 At the fourth round of trumps, he revokes, and afterwards trumps your suit. 1885 R. A. PROCTOR *Whist* i. 27 The first round may show it to be unadvisable to continue the suit.

b. *Pugilism.* A single bout in a fight or a boxing-match. Also *transf.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 187 The round lasted three minutes. 1846 C. ST. JOHN *Wild Sports Highl.* 248 We heard the clash of horns as two rival stags met and fought a few rounds together. 1886 CAROLINE HAZARD *Mem. J. L. Diman* i. 16 This friendship, which dated from a round of fisticuffs and bloody noses on both sides.

c. *Archery.* The discharge of a certain number of arrows by each archer.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 373/2 The origin of 'The York round', on which all public competitions by archers are now conducted. *Ibid.*, Two days' shooting, or the result of a 'double round'. 1879 M. & W. H. THOMPSON *Archery* 12 The 'National Round'..consists of 48 arrows at 60 yards, and 24 arrows at 50 yards.

d. *Sport.* A spell of play forming a definite stage in a competition or match.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 425/2 All the clubs entered are drawn by lot, in pairs, to play together in the first round; the winners of these ties are then similarly drawn in pairs for the next round.

24. a. A separate or distinct outburst *of* applause, cheers, etc.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVI, The gravity with which he accommodated himself to the humour of the moment.. procured him three rounds of applause. 1867 DICKENS *Let. to Miss Hogarth* 29 March, The roars of welcome and the rounds of cheers. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 21 Oct. 8/1 Mr. Chamberlain, on rising to reply, was received with several rounds of hearty cheers.

b. A single stroke in succession from each bell of a set or peal. Also *transf.*

1826 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* IX, Ringing a round of the most ingenious conceits. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* III. 35 The ringing 'rounds', and 'call changes' was a good deal cultivated. 1897 JANE *Lordship* XIII, A man well practised in all that pertained to bells, whether rounds, changes, eights, twelves.

Round (raund), *sb.*[2] [f. ROUND *v.*[1]] The act of rounding. Chiefly *Naut.* with *aft, down.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Architecture*, The horizontal curve, or round-aft, of the first transom. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Round-Aft*, in shipbuilding, the outward curve or convex form of the stern from the wing transom upwards. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* XII. 241 A stringer angle-iron is worked at the beginning of the round-down in order to form a finish to the deck planking. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 44/1 The pressure of the roller against the back gives the required 'round', which can be varied by raising or lowering the pitch of the roller.

Round (raund), *a.* Forms: *α.* 4 rund(e, 4–5 rond(e; 3– round, 4–6 rounde (5 rouned, rovnd), rownd(e, 5 rowndde, rowunde; 5 roende, 6 roound(e, 8–9 *Sc.* and *north.* roond. *β.* 4–5 roon, 5 roune, rowne, 8–9 *Sc.* and *north.* roon', roun'. [a. OF. *rund-, rond-, round-*, etc. (mod.F. *rond* masc., *ronde* fem.), representing earlier **redond*, **rodond*, = Prov. *redon, redun*, Sp. and Pg. *redondo*, It. *ritondo, rotondo* (and *tondo*) :—L. *rotundus*: see ROTUND *a.* The French word is also the source of MDu. *ront, rond-* (Du.

rond), MHG. *runt, rund-* (G. *runa*), (M)Sw., Da., Norw. *rund*, Fris. *roun*, †*ruwn*.]

I. 1. Having all parts of the surface equidistant from the centre; spherical, globular; resembling a ball.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311/407 Ase an Appel þe eorþe is round. *Ibid.* 318/654 Þe eorþe a-midde þe grete se ase a luyte bal is round. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 293 In þe sune..Es a thing and thre thingys sere; A bodi rond, and hete, and light. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 500 This wyde world which that men seye is round. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 Þis ymage was wont to hald in his hand a rounde appel of gold. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 886 Armyt in rede gold, and rubeis sa round. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Globus*, The rounde earth appearyng aboue the sea. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 35 An huge round stone did reele Against an hill. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 18 Hayle is rayne, made hard in the fall, the higher the fall, the rounder and lesser. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 114/2 Bolle of a Poppy is the round seed Pod. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Leaf*, A sage leaf appears like a rug, or shag, ..embellished with fine round crystal beads. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 110 The motions whereby the round universe continues its course. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 238 By dissolving in this manner it becomes round, and acquires transparency. 1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 7 We knew the merry world was round, And we might sail for evermore.

fig. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 10 To lawe go they, as round as a ball, till..both, or at least the one, become a beggar all daies of his life.

b. *Round shot*, spherical balls of cast-iron or steel for firing from smooth-bore cannon.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 245 Powder, crosse barrs, round shott, pikes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Round Shot is a round Bullet for any Peece. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Shot*..are of several Sorts; as Round-shot, or Bullets fitted to the Bore of the Piece. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 227 The great guns loaded with two round-shot for the first broadside, and after that with one round-shot and one grape. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxiii, Duke Hamilton having his leg taken off by a round shot. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xvii, The round shot and the powder for the gun had been left behind.

Comb. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 175 But a mathematical formula, when right, is a terrible modification of truth, a round-shot-like method of conveyance, which ..tells dangerously on arriving at its destination.

ellipt. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 We gave him..our Broadside with Double and Round. 1736 [CHETWOOD] *Voy. Vaughan* (1760) II. 214 We fir'd upon 'em with our Double and Round. 1804 MONSON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 544 We..charged the enemy's advanced party under a most tremendous discharge of round, grape, and chain. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 13 When loading with round and grape.

2. Cylindrical; circular in respect of section.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1172 Stakes of ire monion,..Aboue ssarpe & kene inou, binepe grete & rounde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 850 Þai..þe padok fand In a rownd tour still 3elland. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Þer shul be founde v. tapres rounde,..for to ben iliȝt on heye feste dayes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rownde, as a spere or a staffe,..*teres*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij, This hawke has..a flat leg, or a rownde legge. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde tothe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 106 Such as are flawed, seruing for Pillers of Churches, or other round woorkes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 484 Hollow Engins long and round Thick-rammd. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 223 Turners work with a round String made of Gut. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *File*, Those in common use are the Square,..Half-round, Round, Thin File, &c. all which are made of different Sizes. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 16 That tower in the horizon..is blue, small and round. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 94 Rounder than one of your own sausages. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 36 A Round Broach is used for burnishing brass holes.

†**b.** *Sc.* Of cloth: Made of thick thread. *Obs.*

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 139 For thre elne of rownde braide clayth. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 212 For x elne roundair claith, to be tua sarkis. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 500 Tuelf elne of rownd cleith to be schetis to the servandis. 1589 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 72 Small lyning.., round lining..at 6*s*. 6*d*. the eln.

c. Having a convex surface. *rare*—1.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 33 This shall cause the lande to lye rounde,..and than shall it not drowne the corne.

d. Of the shoulders: Having a forward bend from the line of the back.

1709 *Tatler* No. 75 ₱ 5 The Butler..was noted for round Shoulders, and a Roman Nose. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 634 His awkward gait,..round shoulders, and dejected looks. *a* 1890 T. C. CRAWFORD *Eng. Life* 87 (Cent.), He is of medium height, with sloping, round shoulders.

3. Of persons (or animals): Plump, free from angularity; also, stout, corpulent.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 351/227 Ȝwane heo cam hom at eue, fair and round heo was. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8570 Þikke mon he was ynou, round & noȝt wel long. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 40 Hou sche is softe, How sche is round, hou sche is smal. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rownde, for fetnesse, *obesus*. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 8 Such a one..as is..smoothe, full, fatte, and round. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 155 Why you horson round man? what's the matter? 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxix, A little, round, fat, oily man of God. 1828 TICKNOR in *Life*, etc. I. xix. 381 She is a nice round lively little girl. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race*, They are round, ruddy, and handsome,..and there is a tendency to stout and powerful frames.

b. Of limbs, or parts of the body: Plump, full, filled-out; well-shaped.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's Tale* 1278 Hise lymes grete,.. Hise shuldres brode, hise armes rounde and longe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 27 He seth hire necke round and clene, Therinne mai no bon be sene. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 25 And yet it irkes me the poore dapled fooles [*sc.* deer]..Should ..Haue their round hanches goard. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 372 Her ruddy round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lillied, or of Lillies Rosed. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* I. 29 The play of a graceful form and round pliant limbs. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1177 Take..These jewels, and make me happy, making them An armlet for the roundest arm on earth.

c. Of garments: Made so as to envelope the body or limbs in a circular manner; cut circularly at the bottom, so as to have no train or skirts.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3470 A renke in a rownde cloke, with righte rowmme clothes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 239 A ryche goune of cloth of golde reised, made rounde without any trayne after the Dutche fassyon. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 95 The round hose bumbasted close to the breech..is now common to euery cullion in the country. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 55 If you aske why I haue put him in round hose, that vsually weares Venetians? 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 91 [The vest] is cut very round before, so that the right side of it reaches over the Stomack. 1796 in A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 163, I have bought a spotted muslin round gown. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.*, Finale, When he wore a round jacket, and showed a marvellous nicety of aim in playing at marbles. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* iii. 48 A round cloth jacket for winter wear.

d. Of sails: Distended, bellied.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., Our old patched sails overhead were as round as the brig's bows.

4. Having all parts of the circumference equidistant from the centre; circular, formed like a circle; also, annular, spiral.

a 1300 *St. Edmund* 232 in *E. E. P.* 77 Þreo rounde cerclen heo wrot in þe paume amidde. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 Of penyes rounde to Richard gan he bede Sexti þousand pounde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 357 Þe sacrid oost whijt & round þat men seen in þe preestis hondes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Þan take fayre brede, & kytte it as troundez rounde. 1466 in *Archæol.* L. I. (1887) 35 Item j Rowne hope for the curtyne of oure lady in the chapell. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde buckeler, *rodelle*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 95 Sitting in my Dolphin-chamber at the round table, by a sea-cole fire. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 The low-roome was round and spacious. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 98 The Wizard makes a round hole in the ground. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 387 He wou'd be glad to see..the Spanish Territories lie closer and rounder than they were then left. 1747 GRAY *Death favourite Cat* 8 The fair round face, the snowy beard, The velvet of her paws. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 55 The ears are like those of a rat, being short and round. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 76 Forming somewhat the shape of a round hat. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 A round cloth, spread in the middle of the floor. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 155 In both countries the round abacus was..used from an early period.

fig. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 402 Thus haue I runne about a round row of writers, and haue shewed wherein they are to be marked.

†**b.** Of vessels: Broad in the beam and with blunt stem and stern. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 183 With threescore galleis, and some round vessels. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 He might then either leave the Galley..or send her backe againe, and there hire or buy a round vessell.

c. Exhibiting a curvilinear form or outline; curved; forming a segment of a circle.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 5 Some round cheezil or lathe perhaps it was. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 24 Figure A is contained under one Limit or Term, which is the round Line. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 70 There are several other Plains in use among Joyners, called Molding-plains; as, the Round, the Hollow [etc.]. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 397 Sometimes we find one [pointed arch]..inserted between several round ones. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Round chisel*, an engraver's tool having a rounded belly. *Ibid.*, *Round-plane*, a plane with a round sole for making rounded work.

d. Of measure: Circumferential.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 98 This Table of Round Measure shews how much in length makes a solid Foot of Timber in any round piece.

e. Of vowels: Produced by contracting the lips towards a circular form.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 160 Round or Labialised Vowels. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 20 The unrounding of back round vowels is rare.

5. Going round in, tracing out, a circle. *Round dance*, = RING-DANCE (see also quot. 1868).

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde daunce. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vertigo cæli*, the rounde course of celestiall bodies. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Morn* 2 His blood rides the round post, or dances the Morrice through him. 1683 PENN in R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* (1685) 117 The other part is their Cantico, performed by round-Dances. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* I. I. 3 The lightest mover that ever turned a partner's head in a waltz (we did not call them round dances then). 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 287/1 Each vessel making a complete circuit of the world on the round voyage.

†**b.** Round-about; to the opposite quarter. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Revirade*, a wheeling, or round turne; a backe iert. *Ibid.*, *Virevoulte*, a veere, whirle, round gambol.

c. Of time: Recurrent. *rare*—1.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii, The round year Will bring all fruits and virtues here.

6. *Boxing.* Of blows: Delivered with a swing of the arm. Also *transf.* of persons.

1808 *Sport. Mag.* XXX. 247 Giving a round blow. 1810 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 195 He is a slow round hitter. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iii, [He] made a hit at me—it was a round weak blow that missed me and almost knocked himself down. 1901 EDGEWORTH-JOHNSTONE *Boxing* 42 The left elbow must be raised outwards until in a line with the shoulder... The blow is a round one.

II. 7. Of numbers: Full, complete, entire; esp. *round dozen*. Also *transf.* expressed roundly.

1340 *Ayenbite* 1 Blind, and dyaf, and alsuo domb. Of zeuenty yer al uol rond. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 40 Yitt have I haid the round desone; and sevin of thame ar menis wyffis. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 125 On Thursday..we had no scant of protestations; more than a round dozen were inacted. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. ii. 25, I will stint at Twelve...When the round Dozen is pay'd off,..I mean no more than bare Interest thereby. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curate* 4 This he pretends to make good by an enumeration of a round Dozen of our Reformers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 227 This Manila ship, whose wealth..we now estimated by round millions. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 249 A round half dozen of pretty girls. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Round Dozen*, a punishment term for thirteen lashes. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxi, There was a round score of muskets for the seven of us.

b. *Round number*, a number which is only approximately correct, usually one expressed in tens, hundreds, etc., without precise enumeration of units.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i, Nor is it unreasonable to make some doubt whether..Moses doth not sometime account by full and round numbers. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 57 It's usuall in Scripture to put the round number, for the punctual number. 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) i. 64 Appion..tells in round numbers that Carthage stood seven hundred years. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 491/2 It is common for historians to make use of a round number, except in cases where great precision is required. 1824 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 389, I shall speak in round numbers, not absolutely accurate. 1858 DORAM *Walpole's Last Jrnls.* I. 485 It is now, in round numbers, fifty-five millions. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 456 An abstract substantive which..has a peculiar utility in expressing the more conventional quantities or Round numbers.

Comb. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 526 This, still pursuing the round-number system, would supply nearly five articles of refuse apparel to every man.

fig. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv, Such may be stated, in round numbers, to be the result of the information which Major Pendennis got. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* x, Well, ma'am, in round numbers, she's run away with the soldiers.

c. Of computation, etc.: Approximately exact; roughly correct. *rare.*

In quot. 1746 perhaps = 'high', 'liberal'.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. § 1. 131 He would in a round reckoning have beene said to have raigned one and forty yeares. 1746 *Acc. French Settlements N. Amer.* 18 In the year 1700, it was computed, that there were about five thousand able, effective men in Canada;..some judicious people think it is a pretty round computation. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii, 'I may form a round guess,' answered the stranger, 'what I might have to fear'.

8. Of a sum of money: Large, considerable in amount.

1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 192 The londe lorde shall be bownde to..the towne in a good round somme of money. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 138 Their Annates and tenths doe still runne current..: and amount no doubt unto a good round summe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 84 Ile lay ye all By th' heeles,..and on your heads Clap round Fines for neglect. 1673 T. L. *Remarques Humours Town* 35 A round summ of ready money. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ₱ 5 At length he was forced to the last Refuge, a round Sum of Money to her Maid. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 218 It being usual in those courts to exchange their spiritual censures for a round compensation in money. 1817 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 67 My sum is L.1700, payable in May—a round advance, by'r Lady. 1822 — *Pirate* xxxiv, The burgh will be laid under a round fine. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. 21, I came home from my ramble with a good round sum in my pocket.

†**b.** So of quantities. *Obs. rare.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 129 A Merchant in Spaine dealing for..America, will buy a round quantitie of Germanie commodities or manufactures made there. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Collect.* I. 464 To get in a good and round supply of Provision into the Citadel.

†**c.** Ample, generous. *Obs.*—1

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64 If any Mecænas..extend some round liberalitie to mee worth the speaking of.

9. Brought to a perfect finish or completeness; neatly turned or finished off.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 112 All his sentences be rownd and trimlie framed. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xcviii, He that is round within himselfe. 1660 BP. FELL *Life Hammond* H.'s Wks. 1674 I. 23 His stile, though round and comprehensive, was incumbred sometimes by Parentheses. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 517 If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound, And truth cut short to make a period round. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 332 Ere yet he could..foresee Life's round career accomplished in the skies. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 263 It is truly a lordly spectacle how this great soul [*sc.* Shakspere] takes-in all kinds of men and objects,..sets them forth to us in their round completeness.

†**b.** Thoroughly accomplished; carried out to a proper finish. *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 37 Wee might haue made round worke, and gone thorough stitch. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Simulation & Diss.* (Arb.) 510 Simulation and Dissimulation commonly carry with them a Shew of Fearfulnesse, which in any Businesse doth spoile the Feathers of round flying vp to the Mark. 1665 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* IV. 352 These instructions to make round work were backed with a commission to the justices to hear and punish.

c. Of the voice, sounds, etc.: Full and mellow; sonorous, full-sounding.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 201 The rounder murmur, fast and flush, Of the escaping gush. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii,

The merry old gentleman, in a good, round, sturdy voice, commenced [a song]. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* ix, His voice..was wonderfully smooth and round.

III. †10. Of blows, etc.: Heavy, hard, severe; swingeing. *Obs.*

Perh. originally = 'swinging': cf. sense 6.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 632 Helmes & hauberkes þay kutte a two, wiþ hure strokes rounde. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2069 in *Macro Plays* 139 To rounde rappys 3e rape, I rede! 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16228 Hys Strokys wern so Fel and Rounde. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/2 What a round fall he caught in his owne turne. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 Wee had franklie bestowed upon her verie rownde and sownde vollies of shott. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 20 She gave me a round cuff on the side of my head.

† **b.** Of fighting: Vigorous; general. *Obs.*

1601 Ld. Mountjoy in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 156 The enemy one day..began a round fight with us, close to our trenches. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. xiii. (1821) 368 Seeing them likely to draw on a round Skirmish. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 65 Lambert..is for having a perfect league with Spain and a round war with these Countries.

c. Of measures, etc.: Summary, vigorous; severe, harsh.

1617 *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 21 If it will not be fitt that order be given for a speedye and rownde proceeding. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. 3 It is sharper and rounder dealing than all this, that must cure the Schismes in the Church. 1713 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. xiii, A good round Whipping. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1735) V. 147 The round proceeding of the Lord Godolphin reconciled many to him.

11. Of movement: Quick, brisk, smart. Chiefly in phr. *a* (*good*) *round pace.*

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* F vj, We cam on spedily a both sydes.., but ye Scots indede w^t^ a rounder pace. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Citum agmen,*..an armie marchyng a rownde pase. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* III. ii, But, when we are entered, We shall on, a good round pace. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4779/4 Trots all, and at a round Rate. 1771 Mackenzie *Man of Feeling* xiv, He walked a good round pace. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 135 The same effect will scarcely be produced by four hours round trotting. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 33 Round was their pace at first, but slacken'd soon. 1870 Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 214 He..proceeded on his way at a round trot.

† **b.** Of delivery: Fluent, easy. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Volubilitas linguæ,* rounde or quicke speakyng, without impediment or staggerynge. 1573 Baret *Alv.* s.v., A man that hath a rounde and flowing vtterance. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., To have a round delivery, *expedite loqui.*

† **c.** Of the tongue: Ready, prompt. *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 115 Those that haue ye inuentiuest heades, for all purposes, and roundest tonges in all matters and places.

12. Plain, honest, straightforward.

1516 Bp. Fox *Rule of St. Benet* A ij b, We haue translated the sayde rule into oure moders tonge, commune, playne, rounde englisshe. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 2 The speach..is round without roughnesse. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 90, I will a round vn-varnish'd Tale deliuer. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 It will be acknowledged,.. that cleare and Round dealing, is the Honour of Mans Nature. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* (1647) 235 It is good to be just and plausible. A round heart will fasten friends, and linke men to thee in the chaines of love. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Round-dealing,* Plain, Honest Dealing. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1814 Chalmers *Evid.* iii. 96 They deliver what they have to say in a round and unvarnished manner.

13. Of persons: Plain-spoken, not mincing matters, uncompromising, severe in speech († or dealings) *with* another.

1524 *State Papers, Hen. VIII,* IV. 225 Onles ye see some likelihode that she woll falle to folowe the Kingis mynd, the sonner ye be round with her the better. 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 177 The said bishop hath bene very playn and Rownde with Mesieurs of the counseill there. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1612) 747 Upon land they [*sc.* pirates] found he [Cæsar] was very round with them, as also their iudge at Sea. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 8 He will not heare, till feele: I must be round with him. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 33 He is plaine and duly round with him; a plaine laying open of the fault of the offendor, is necessary to bring him to the sight of his fault. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lvii. 135 Must he not be round with her, and give her to understand in plain words? 1869 — *He knew,* etc. ii, We all know what a husband means when he resolves to be round with his wife.

b. Similarly without const. Somewhat *rare.*

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 112* S. Augustin vehement and rounde as you see, after his maner. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 50 A man may be mannerly in the form, but must be round in the matter. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 99 The deputy began to be in passion, and told the governour that, if he were so round, he would be round too.

c. Of speech, esp. reproof or chiding.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xviii. 1763 The Erle maid ansuere rownd, He walde nocht for a thowsand pownd. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* XI. 1362 For all thi round reheirs Thow has na charge. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* IV. i. 216 Your reproofe is something too round. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 To deale by sweet..instructions, gentle admonitions, and sometimes rounder reproofs. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 234 Card[inal] Mazarine writ a round and peremptory lettre to Monsr de Bourdeaux to conclude ye peace or come away. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. iv, Gave her servants a round scold. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. ix. (1849) 428 A memorial addressed to the governor, remonstrating in good round terms on his conduct. 1864 M. Evre *Lady's Walks S. France* v. (1865) 55 She tells you home truths in the roundest manner.

14. Of lies or oaths: Bold, arrant, downright; not toned down in any way.

1645 *Liberty of Conscience* 28 Yet Hushai made a round lie. *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm.* Wks. 1754 IV. 309 Either a round oath, or a curse, or the corruption of one. 1843 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xlii, To swear a few round oaths. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 272 *Round un,* an unblushingly given and well-proportioned lie.

† **b.** Gross, heinous. *Obs. rare.*

1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 311 If thou makest not thy mouth a glorious organ,..thou art a deep and a round offender.

c. Of assertions, etc.: Positive, unqualified.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 494/2 This B. J. is a round Asserter when he said [etc.]. *a* 1814 Burney in *Boswell's Johnson* (Globe) an. 1780 *note,* This assertion concerning Johnson's insensibility to the pathetic powers of Otway is too round. 1822 Scott *Peveril* xxi, Julian made no answer whatever to this round intimation.

IV. 15. In special collocations: **round-back,** a person having a rounded back; **round ball,** (*a*) a kind of musical instrument for beating; (*b*) a particular form of ball-game; **round bolt,** a forelock bolt; **round bone** (see quots.); **round cap,** one who wears a round cap; †an undergraduate of Cambridge; **round coal,** coal from which the small has been separated; large or 'lumpy' coal; **round corn** (see quot.); **round dropstone,** = Dropstone; **round frock** (see quot. 1875); hence *round-frocked* adj.; **round game,** any game, esp. at cards, in which each of a number of persons plays on his own account; **round haddock** (see quot.); †**round hale** (see quot. and Hale *sb.*[5] 1); **round iron,** a bulbous soldering iron; †**round-long** *a.,* oblong; **round meal,** coarse oatmeal; **round O,** (*a*) a 'round' lie; (*b*) a circle or number *of* persons; (*c*) *Cricket* (see quot.); †**round peal** (see quot.); **round-ridging,** ploughing in rounded ridges; †**round ringing** (see quot.) †**round salad** (?); **round seam,seizing, sewing, splice, stern** (see quots.); **round text,** large round-hand; **round tilth** (see quots.); †**round tire,** some part or form of woman's head-dress; **round tool** (see quot.); **round towel,** one which has the two ends sewed together; **round tower,** *Archæol.,* one of a number of high circular towers, somewhat tapering from the base to a conical roof-crowned top, which are found in certain countries, esp. Ireland; **round trade** (see quot.); **round trip,** a circular tour or trip, one which brings the traveller back to the starting-place; **round turn, work** (see quots.).

1605 Ben Jonson *Volpone* v. i, But your clarissimo, old *round-back, he will crump you like a hog-louse, with the touch. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 55/2 The third sort consists in striking, as Tabor, Timbrell,..Bell, Cymball, *Round Ball, Jews Harp. 1871 Cutting *Student Life Amherst* 112 'Wicket' and 'Round Ball' were quite common once, though of late years, 'Base Ball' has entirely superseded them. 1703 R. Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 33 *Round-bolts (or long Iron-pins) with a Head at one end, and a Key-hole at the other. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 262 The joint of the upper bone of the thigh with the haunch is commonly called the whirl or *round bone. 1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rur. Sports* 673/2 Round-Bone Disease is not uncommon. .. When the horse is lame behind, .. the farrier [often] fixes upon the round-bone as the seat of the mischief. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 153 Many a Damsel, who has marry'd a *Round-Cap, has dearly repented of her Bargain... An Undergraduate should no more be allowed to venture upon Wedlock, than an Apprentice. 1706 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 38 If the Coals be Hewed or Wrought pretty *Round and Large Coals. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xx. 84 The common custom, of calling large coals *round coals.* 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-m.* 207 *Round Coal,* coal in large lumps, either hand-picked or after passing over screens to take out the small. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Corn,* **Round corn,* a trade-name for the grain of a class of yellow maize with small, round, very hard kernels. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 252 *Stalagmites,* .. *Round Dropstone. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 98 Members of the Agriculturean Club, or *Round-Frock Society. 1875 Parish *Sussex Dial., Round-frock,* a loose frock or upper garment of coarse material, generally worn by country-people over their other clothes. 1809 W. Stevenson *Agric. Survey* 88 The '*round-frocked farmers' (for they pride themselves on frequenting the markets in the dress of their forefathers). 1790 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 169 At night [we] laugh, chat, and play *round games at cards. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* i, Speculation is a round game; the players see little or nothing of their cards at first starting. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Reminisc.* I. 122 What splendid round games we used to play in the evenings! 1883 *19th Cent.* July 162 The fish intended for the table are not eviscerated, hence they are called '*round' haddocks to distinguish them from the others which are called 'kit' haddocks. 1607 J. Carpenter *Pl. Mans Plough* 209 The *Round-Hale is the plaining and polishing of the carnall mans actions. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2242/1 Plumbing and Soldering Tools..*d,* *round iron. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 49 Their shape is *round-long and somwhat square. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* Interch. xxiv. (1847) VII. 79 It was *round Meal. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 365 There is no doubt that the round meal makes the best porridge when properly made. 1605 *London Prodigal* III. ii, My maisters mind is bloody, thats a *round O (*aside*), And therefore, syr, intreatie is but vaine. 1845 *Athenæum* Feb. 110 The playhouse additions and omissions were all very well for the round O of admirers who went to see and hear. 1863 C. Reade *Hard Cash* vii, Alfred told her 'the round O', which had yielded to 'the duck's-egg', and was becoming obsolete, meant the cipher set by the scorer against a player's name, who is out without making a run. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 462/2 A *Round Peale, is to ring the Bells what space of [time] the Ringers please. 1786 *Young's Ann. Agriculture* V. 107 We reject up-setting, which is here called *round-ridging..; and we plough the land flat. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 462/2 *Round Ringing, when the Bells are up at set, that is with their mouths upright, both in the Fore stroak and Back stroak. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 422 They do mingle it amongst other herbes, in *rounde salades, and Iunkettes with egges. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 Twyne, a munke seame, a *round seame, a suit of sayles. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 598 What is called round-seam sewing.., which permits the leather to expand but in one direction, when the needle is passed through it, namely, upwards. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Round-Seam,* the edges or selvedges sowed together, without lapping. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 8 Seizing the parts together with a *round seizing. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Round Seizing,* this is made by a series of turns, with the end passed through the riders, and made fast snugly. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 692 *Round sewing or ordinary glove stitch, piqué stitch, and prick seam. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Splice,* **Round-Splice,* is when a rope's end is so let into another, that they shall be as firm as if they were but one rope. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 582 *Round Splice,* one which hardly shows itself, from the neatness of the rope and the skill of the splicer. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 143 **Round stern,* the stern of a vessel whose bottom, wales, &c. are wrought quite aft, and unite in the stern-post. 1766 Serle *Art Writing* 6 The large *Round Text..cannot be considered as a distinct Hand. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 22 Designed for the less ambitious purposes of round text and multiplication. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 112 They keep their lands constantly cropped without fallow, which they call sowing a *round-tilth. 1796 Boys *Agric. Kent* (1813) 73 The ..rich sandy loam..cultivated under the round tilth system of East Kent, viz. Beans, Wheat, Barley. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 123 How much girdles, gorgets,..slippers, *roundtires, sweetballs, rings,..do cost in our daies, many a sighing husband doth know by the years account. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Round-tool,* a round-nose chisel..for making concave moldings. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 452 A pulley is firmly fastened to the foot of the bed (an ordinary *round towel is a useful one). 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* Pref. p. xlvi, Throughout Scotland and Ireland there are scattered great numbers of *Round Towers. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 14 The Early Irish remains are mainly of three classes: the..domestic buildings of the monks; the oratories and churches; and the round towers. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade,* **Round-trade,* a term on the river Gaboon and neighbourhood for a description of barter, comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 7/2 A stated fare will be charged for the *round trip. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 53 Haul well out, and take a *round-turn with the earing round the cringle. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v., To take a round turn of a rope, means to pass it completely round any thing in order to hold on. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 582 *Round-Turn in the Hawse,* a term implying the situation of the two cables of a ship, which, when moored, has swung the wrong way three times successively; if after this she come round till her head is directed the same way as at first, this makes a round turn and elbow. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* I. 16 This we call *round work, because the ploughman begins in the middle of so much ground as he intends for one broad-land.

b. In names of plants, etc.: **round Adam's apple** (see Adam's apple 1); **round aristolochia, birthwort,** = *round heartwort*; **round dock,** †(*a*) monk's rhubarb; (*b*) *dial.,* the common mallow (by error for *round hock*); **round edder** (see Edder *sb.*); **round heartwort,** a variety of birthwort (*Aristolochia rotunda*), having round roots; **round radish,** the common radish; **round rape, round turnip,** the common turnip.

1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 444 *Round Adam's Apple. Its Flowers five leaved with Purple Veins; the Fruit round. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 15 Aristolochia is of three sortes. The fyrst..may be named in englishe *round ..astrolochia or round hertworte. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Aristolochia,* The round [aristolochia] is of a sub-acrid.. Taste. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) 43 *Aristolochia rotunda* ..may be called in Englyshe .. *round byrthwurte. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wounds,* Aloes, Round Birthwort. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 27 The great, common *round Dock, which many People cultivate. 1825 Jennings *Dial. W. Eng.* 64 The round-dock leaves are used at this day as a remedy..for the sting of a nettle. 1729 Dampier *Voy.* III. 449 *Round Edder. Has a round cordated milky Leaf. 1548 *round hertworte [see *round aristolochia*]. 1580 Blundevil *Horsem.* v. 5 b, Take of..round Hartwood, one ounce. 1611 Cotgr., *Rave ronde,..the *round Raddish. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 113 The great *round rape called commonly a turnepe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 593 The round Rape or turnep at the beginning hath great rough brode leaues. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rapa,* *Round Garden Turnip, with a white Root.

c. In names of fishes, etc., as **round fish,** fish of a rounded (as opposed to flat) form; **round-fish:** (*a*) the pilot-fish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*; (*b*) the common carp; **round herring, land-crab, -mouth, -oyster, tail** (see quots. and sbs.).

1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commonw.* 124 Upon the coast of Bretaigne, where it is muddy, store of *round fish, as Lainprey, Conger, Haddocke. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/3 The immature fishes caught by line are almost entirely round fishes, such as haddock and cod. 1836 Sir J. Richardson *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 204 Our voyagers named it the *round-fish, and I have given it the specific appellation of *quadrilateralis.* 1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Synop. Fishes North America* 298 *C[oregonus] quadrilateralis,..Pilot-fish;..Shad Waiter, Round-fish. *Ibid.* 263

Etrumeus,..*Round Herrings. 1729 Dampier *Voy.* III. 419 The *Round Land-Crab. Runs Side-ways and Swiftly. 1886 *Athenæum* May 618/3 The *round-mouths, such as the lamprey, which differ from all other vertebrates in the constitution of their mouth. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. vi. ii. 144 The *Round-Oyster. with similar sides produced from an oblique Navle. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 32 The posterior edge [of the tail] becomes convex;..which has caused this fish [bull-trout] to be designated in the Annan by the name of *Roundtail when old, and Sea-Trout when young. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 159 The *Round tip (*Ditula rotundana*..). Wings six lines, very bluntly rounded, smoke-coloured. *Ibid.* 114 The *Round Wing (*Cabera rotundaria*..)..; wings one inch one-twelfth to one-fourth, snow-white, rounded.

16. Parasynthetic combs., as *round-backed, -barrelled, -bellied, -bottomed, -celled, -cornered, -edged, -eyed, -footed, -hoofed*, etc.; also *round-made, -shapen*; Round-arched, -eared, etc.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 403 If the field has a *round-backed form, the dunghill should be placed on the top of the height. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/4 A white grey Roan Gelding,..*round barrel'd, full gascoign'd. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, A strong black horse,..strong limbed, well-coupled, and round-barrelled. 1611 Cotgr., *Matrac*, a..wide, *round-bellied bottle. 1738 Chambers *Cycl., Retort*, .. a round-bellied vessel, either of earth or glass. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 323 Large, round-bellied vessels of great burthen. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 93 The *round-bottomed phial sometimes used by chemists. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 120 A small *round-celled sarcoma of the liver. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Mallows*, Great white Roots, from whence arise *round-corner'd Leaves. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 228 A piece of flat iron..is thinned..by..a *round-edged fuller. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, Rob the *round-eyed..looked on and listened. 14.. in *Harrow. Hell* Introd. 25 After the asse, well-mouthid, well-wyndyd,..and *rownd-foted. 1593 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* l, *Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long,..Look, what a horse should have, he did not lack. 1672 Josselyn *New. Eng. Rarities* 20 The *Maccarib*,..a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag, round hooved. 1898 R. Bridges *Prometh.* Wks. I. 50 Round-hoofed or such as tread with cloven foot? 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 19 The little *round-limbed creature that had been leaning against her knees. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xx, The falconer..mounted his stout, *round-made, trotting nag. 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* 222 Both the *round-mouthed [shells] and these. 1661 R. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 37 The byasse of all his wooden headed *roundnodled associates. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Ranunculus*, *Round-pointed Leaves, of a pale, yellow blush on the inside. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 330 Driving a round-pointed bar into a sort of loam. 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 195 Many of these..were mounted on rough, *round-ribbed cart mares. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* v. 94 By well-bred I..mean..a long,.. round-ribbed, and broad loined dog. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 þaire mouthes er *round schapen, lyke a hors scho. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 77 The .ix. propertyes of a foxe. The..thyrde, to be *rounde-syded. 1862 'Vanderdecken' *Yacht Sailor* 143 A beamy, round-sided vessel. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2579/4 A *round-skirted Saddle stitch'd with Silver. 1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* 81 The person's boots..were neat, *round-toed Wellingtons. 1866 Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 305 Bone Combs,.. more or less *roundtopt. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 12 The hills around Auckland..are nearly all round-topped. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1837/4 He is a *round trussed Man. 1677 *Ibid.* No. 1208/4 Of a low stature, *round visaged. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 14 She grew *round womb'd, and had..a Sonne for her Cradle.

b. In generic or specific names of animals, birds, etc., as *round-billed, -bodied, -crested, -furrowed, -horned, -lipped, -tailed, -toed.*

1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 These Birds more than any other *Round-bill'd Birds seem to grope for their Meat in Cow-dung. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 408 One species of round-billed water fowl. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 16 *Tænia teres*, the *round-bodied Tænia: it is common in the mud of ponds and ditches. 1748 Catesby *Nat. Hist.* (1754) 94 The *round-crested Duck..The head is crowned with a very large circular crest. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 362 Round-crested Flycatcher: the crown of the head is furnished with a remarkable rounded crest. 1681 Grew *Museum* 142 The *Round Furrow'd Escallop, with smooth Shells or Valves. 1782 Jefferson *Notes Virginia* (1787) 88 The flat-horned elk, or original. The *round-horned elk. 1776 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 52 **Roundlipped* [*whale*]. The character of this species is to have the lower lip broader than the upper, and of a semicircular form. 1801 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 495 Underjawed Mysticete... Round-lipped Whale. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Insect* X. 3/2 Those *round-tailed worms, which are found in the intestines of men, horses, &c. 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 540 Manati, Round-tailed. 1804 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* V. i. 228 Round-tailed Chub. 1752 Hill *Hist. Anim.* 112 The *round-toed Rana, with the body narrow behind.

c. In names of plants, etc., as *round-fruited, -podded, -rooted, -seeded.* Also Round-leaved.

1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 296 **Round-fruited Rush.* Stem erect,..capsule roundish. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Blowing*, The *Round-Podded of Carnations..will begin to crack their Husks on one side. 1611 Cotgr., *Pied-poul*, the *round-rooted, or Onion-rooted Crowfoot. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Raphanus*, The small round-rooted Radish is not very common in England. *Ibid.* s.v. *Aristolochia*, The round-rooted Birthwort. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 442 The *Round seeded Sensible.

17. In comb. with nouns used *attrib.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 666 Where She..may rear Her round-Front Palace in a place secure. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 358/2 The fourth [sort of turner's tool] is termed a round edge Grooving Hook. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Nails, Round-head Nails*, proper to fasten in Hinges. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art*

I. 111 One which is convex, is sometimes called a round-sole [plane]. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts & Manuf.* (1866) I. 642/1 Round edge equalling file, and round-edge joint file. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1995/1 *Round-joint File*, a kind of clockmaker's file. *Ibid.*, Round-nose chisel, Round-nose plane. 1889 D. J. Hamilton *Text-bk. Path.* I. 363 The large round-cell sarcoma. 1895 *Model Steam Eng.* 90 It is..'roughed down' with a round-end tool to the required form.

Round (round), *adv.* and *prep.* [f. Round *a.* or *sb.*] In early use perh. for *around*, after F. *en rond, au rond*.]

In both adv. and prep. the strengthened forms *all round, right round, round and round*, are common.

A. *adv.* (For idiomatic uses with *bring, come, get, go*, see these verbs.)

I. 1. Of motion: With a circular course, so as to return again to the point of departure. Also *transf.* of time.

a 1290 *Beket* 2125 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 Al round it orn aboute is heued, ase it were a dyademe, And al-round bare-abouten it lay. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Orbis*, To go rounde or in a rynge. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 712 Loud it grones and grumbles, It rouls, and roars, and round-round-round it rumbles. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Circulation*, The vapour..seemes to goe round, or circle-wise. 1743 P. Francis tr. *Horace, Odes* IV. xi. 21 Mecænas counts a length of years To roll in bright succession round. 1746 — *Epist.* II. i. 289 As the year brought round the jovial day. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* I. xvii, It ate the food.. And round and round it flew. 1863 Whittier *Mithridates at Chios* 32 Once more the slow dumb years Bring their avenging cycle round. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 253 Thus we go round and round in a circle and make no progress.

fig. 1704 Swift *Tale Tub* Pref., He may ring the Changes as far as it will go, and vary his Phrase 'till he has talk'd round.

b. To each in turn of an assembled company (orig. as seated at a table); hence, with (successive) inclusion of all those belonging to a company, body of persons, etc.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 97 A health Gentlemen, Let it goe round. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 350 She nam'd the ancient Heroes round, Explain'd for what they were renown'd. 1786 Burns *Halloween* vii, The auld Guidwife's weel-hoordet nits Are round an' round divided. 1826 Lamb *Pop. Fallacies* ix, When a money subscription is going round. 1863 Speke *Disc. Nile* 36 One pig, enough to feed the whole camp round. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 5 Sometimes he would call for glasses round.

† **c.** From all sides; all over. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Shirley *Opportunity* v. ii, *Pls.* Looke better on me. *Lau.* We have seene you round, Sir. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. ii, When he alighted, he surveyed me round with great Admiration. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiv, After he had for a good while examined the horse round, finding him blind of one eye, he would have nothing to say to him.

† **d.** On all four feet. *Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2290/4 A black..Colt..shoed round. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4875/4 Shod all round. 1768 Wesley *Jrnl.* 31 Oct., I procured one to shoe my horse all round.

fig. 1731–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* 95 This is his Fourth Wife; then he has been shod round.

e. Through, throughout; from beginning to end.

Chiefly in phr. *all the year round* (also used *attrib.*). The use approaches that of the prep. following the sb.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Yellow*, The flowers of the acacia..may be kept all the year round. 1851 Mayhew *London Lab.* II. 112 Some [buyers] collect the skins all the year round. 1872 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Feb. 224 The San Franciscans now eat the best of grapes, cherries, and pears, almost the year round. 1893 K. Sanborn *S. California* 188 Pasadena is the greatest all-the-year-round health-resort in the world.

f. So as to include or visit in succession a number of places or persons.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 117 Seeking, hirpling round from time to time, Her harmless sticks from hedges hung with rime. 1861 [see Go *v.* 88 c]. 1884 Dowell *Taxation & Taxes* (1888) III. 33 Employing a number of young men to go round with samples. 1897 Anstey *Trav. Comp.* ii, Mr. Podury, who's kindly volunteered to conduct us round.

g. = About *adv.* 9. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* xvi, Those unwholesome.. creatures, that look not fit to be round among live folks. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 111 There were no wild beasts, or robbers, likely to be 'round'. 1894 Mrs. Dyan *Man's Keeping* (1899) 25 That sickening old brute..has been fooling round making up to the General and Mrs. Yorke lately.

2. In a ring or circle; so as to encompass, encircle, or enclose something; on each wall or side (of a room, etc.).

a 1290 [see sense 1]. *a* 1539 *Cart. Rievalle* (Surtees) 341 The iii romys north therof seelyd round with waynscot. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Orbem facere*,..to stande rounde, that they may be ready for their enemies euery way. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 171 Vntill my mis-shap'd Trunke, that beares this Head, Be round impaled with a glorious Crowne. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 234 The..principall houses were stucke round on the outside with lampes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 90 How first began..the ambient Aire wide interfus'd Imbracing round this florid Earth. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* i. § 1 Fields planted round with planetrees. 1797 Coleridge *Kubla Khan* 7 So twice five miles of fertile ground With walls and towers were girdled round. 1817 Keats *'I stood tip-toe'* 166 He had found A little space, with boughs all woven round. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 335 My followers ring him round. 1893 C. G. Leland *Mem.* I. 36 A hall, hung round with many old family portraits.

b. So as to form a ring or circle; so as to have a circular form or section.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 589 His heer was by his erys ful round yshorn. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pinnes..shal..haue..the point well and rounde filled canted and sharped. 1580 Blundevil *Horsem.* v. 40 b, When the horse lieth down, he spreadeth himselfe abrode, not being able to lie round togither on his bellie.

3. In every direction from a centre; on all sides; all about.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 165 He will..refe vs þe remys þat are rounde. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 5 For I am kynge and well knowen in these realmes rounde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vi. 79 As this 3onkeir heiron tred and fut sett,..wenyng hym victour round. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 201 All Sounds move Round; That is to say; on all Sides. 1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, Which will rise in flames At the least breath, and spread destruction round. 1781 Morison in *Sc. Paraphr.* xxxv. 5 As dew upon the tender herb diffusing fragrance round. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. x, As Lord Marmion cross'd the court, He scatter'd angels round. 1852 M. Arnold *Tristram & Iseult* 247 All round the forest sweeps off, black in shade. 1884 *Graphic* 18 Oct. 398/1 We have managed to annoy foreigners all round.

b. By measurement in all directions from a given centre.

1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 112 Within 20 miles round off London. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iii, Scarce a farmer's daughter within ten miles round but what had found him successful and faithless. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* I. vi. 93 They will wake up all the sheep in the pens for a mile round. 1842 Louisa S. Costello *Pilgr. Auvergne* II. 158 Hundreds of peasants..hurrying to mass from every village for leagues round.

c. In the neighbourhood or vicinity; round about.

1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iv, Belyve the elder bairns come drappin in, At Service out, amang the Farmers roun'. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xli, Hardly a French knight or baron round but had a blood-feud against him.

4. By a circuitous, roundabout, or indirect way or course.

1668 Pepys *Diary* 7 July, We are fain to go round by Newgate because of Fleet-bridge being under rebuilding. 1718 S. Sewall *Diary* 2 July, Lt. Govr. came home round in Mr. Gore's Calash. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* x, The horse-way..was five miles round, though the foot-way was but two. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 396 For exporting cattle, too large for sending round by the heads of the Friths. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Romance Swan's Nest* xv, Ellie..rose up gaily,..And went homeward, round a mile.

b. Denoting arrival or presence at some point or place reached by an indirect route.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 175 The rest [of the seaports] are Possessed by the Malabar Raja's round to Porto Novo. 1755 Washington *Writ.* (1889) I. 208 Doctor Craik is expected round to Alexandria in a vessel. 1822 Shelley *Prose Wks.* (1880) IV. 270, I suppose..that you will not be round here until the middle of summer. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 97 The carriage was ordered round. 1897 Flandrau *Harvard Episodes* 179 If I'd only known.., I could have asked some of the fellows round to meet you.

5. *Cricket.* **a.** In the direction lying behind the batsman; 'to leg'.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the..unfeeling Jack..hits right round to leg for five. 1882 *Daily Telegr.* 20 May, Murdoch hit him round and drove him for a brace of 4's.

b. = Round-arm I.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 Southey bowled slow twisters at one end, and I bowled 'round' at the other.

II. 6. With a rotatory or whirling movement.

c 1500 *World & Child* 79 Lo, my toppe I dryve in same,— Se, it torneth rounde! 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Roto*, to tourne a thing rounde like a wheele. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 20 He that is giddie thinks the world turns round. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. (1818) 65 Who will drink till th' world run round-a. 1679 Prance *Add. Narrative* 26 The Compendiarist's head turns round. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 509 The whole World is in Motion, rouling round and round. 1782 Cowper *J. Gilpin* 41 Smack went the whip, round went the wheels. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 30, I struck my staff into the snow, and turned it round and round. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* I. § 39 Their [dolphins'] black backs roll round with exactly the slow motion of a water-wheel.

7. In a curve, spirally.

1611 Cotgr., *Chantourné*, turned round, as the shell of a snayle.

8. In the opposite direction; to or towards the opposite quarter.

a 1765 *Sir Andrew Barton* I. iii. in Percy *Reliques* II. 177 King Henrye frownd, and turned him rounde. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 38 If his horse has stopt and turned round five thousand times with him. 1842 Macaulay *Horatius* lviii, Round turned he, as not deigning Those craven ranks to see. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 464 Socrates looked round at us as his manner was.

b. To the opposite view; to a different opinion, frame of mind, etc.

1825– [see Come *v.* 67 c]. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xv, He submitted for the nonce, and Cary thought..that he had talked him pretty well round. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxi, The only way to bring him round would be to show him what was for his own interest. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 461 England veered round again to Protestantism under Elizabeth. *a* 1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1892) 318 It was no little matter to coax him round to unchain his vessel.

III. † **9.** Roundly; with a round or full utterance; in round terms. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* Prol. 3 In'chirche whan I preche, I peyne me to haue an hauten speche; I ryngе it oute as rounde as eny belle. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Clausulæ rotundæ*, full and perfitte clauses of sentenses fallyng rounde. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii[i], Yet take hede, I say, I must tel you my tale round. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 73 Thus spoke our Lover whining, plain and round. 1780 *Mirror*

No. 97 They should be taught..to speak their own language rough and round.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)

1774 *Ann. Reg., Nat. Hist.* 65/2 When a bird is thus become perfect in his lesson, he is said to sing his song round, or in all its varieties of passages, which he connects together, and executes without a pause.

†10. With a free or easy motion; with celerity or freedom. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 175 His steede .. gooth an Ambil in the way Ful softely and rounde. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 189 We are after meate merier, giue more pleasant aunsweres, and goe rounder away with anie matter, then when we are fasting. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 You must begin againe and sing..in halfe tyme (that is, as rounde againe, as you did before).

†b. Copiously; without restraint. *Obs. rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Round fel I too weeping,..with al eke thee sorroful houshold.

†c. Openly; in a straightforward manner. *rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 139, I went round to worke, And (my yong Mistris) thus I did bespeake. 1650 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 32, I question not the lawfullness of raising War..,for no Protestant Church but have don it round and maintain'd it lawful.

†d. *Round or rattle*, in any case. *Obs.*—1

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 206 In conjunction with them, or out of conjunction; round or rattle, if he were rich he must be a booty, or a compounder.

11. *Comb.* (in various senses), as *round-blazing, -burning, -rolling, -turning* adjs.; *round-stirring* sb.; *round-beset, -fenced* adjs.; **round-spun** *a.*, of strong stuff; sturdy.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvi, This exercise do I like best of any rounde stirring without the dores. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 130, I see not how, in those round-blazing beams [etc.]. 1598 *Ibid.* II. ii. i. 38 Though round-fenc't with guard of armed Knights. 1611 *Sec. Maidens Trag.* III. i, The house is round-beset with armed men. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. i. 60 Round-turning whirlwinds on Olympus steep. 1789 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 19 Yet reddening, yet round-burning up the air, From the white cliff, her feet slow-rising glare! 1783 COWPER *Epitaph on Hare* 29 Eight years and five round-rolling moons He thus saw steal away. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, He's weel kend for a round-spun Presbyterian, and a ruling elder to boot.

B. *prep.*

1. Of motion: So as to encircle, or make the complete circuit of; so as to go around.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 165 Full thirtie times hath Phœbus Cart gon round Neptunes salt Wash. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 661 Those have thir course to finish, round the Earth. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1495 A Drake, who.. bore thy name in thunder round the world. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* vi. 125 Holding a Branch of Myrtle in their Hand, which was sent round the Table. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 43 The God, dove-footed, glided silently Round bush and tree. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, Then he rode back to the ship, and round and round her. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* ii. 17 Her day is now equal to her periodic revolution round the earth.

Comb. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* vii. 134 A weather-beaten round-the-worlder. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) Jan. 24 As travelers come home from a round-the-world tour.

b. So as to include, traverse, visit, etc., in turn or successively; also, all about (a certain area).

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 12 Anon wee'l drinke a Measure The Table round. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 77 All those offices go round the several Communities, who have the right of nomination in their turn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 526 Round the Streets the reeling Actors ran. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 366 A Party next of glitt'ring Dames, From round the Purlieus of St. James. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 338 Three coaches..were sent every afternoon round the city to bring ladies to the festivities. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Round the Fleet*, a diabolical punishment, by which a man, lashed to a frame on a long-boat, was towed alongside of every ship in a fleet, to receive a certain number of lashes. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 Several gentlemen..who make a very good living by hawking these nightingales round the cafés.

c. Throughout, all through; from beginning to end of (a period of time).

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) I. 472 The King..was often weary of time and did not know how to get round the day. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 151 Verdant olives flourish round the year. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 317 Oh, thou wouldst promise me the clock round.

2. Around; about; on the circuit or outer bounds of; so as to surround or envelop.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcography* 32 Put it round the brims of your plate. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. ii. 3 On the Shoar, round this Port, there are several fair Palaces. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 475 The chief..binds the sacred cincture round his breast. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, Our family dined in the field, and we sate..round a temperate repast. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, Round one of those Book-packages..come..various waste printed-sheets. 1861 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment,..on every projecting ledge.., was displayed..the silver and pewter plate. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I. 649 The veil Woven with a border round it of yellow acanthus.

b. Having (some person or thing) as the central figure or subject.

1898 *Echo* 1 July 1/6 An American author..has written a novel round the author of the famous Persian 'Rubáiyát'.

3. In all (or various) directions from; on all sides of.

1729 J. ROGERS *12 Serm.* (1730) 347 When we come to look round us from the Ascent we have made. 1775 R. KING *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 18 The Sheep & Cattle belonged to Men in Chelsea and round the same. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 53 When round me silent Nature speaks of death. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 339 In the language of the gentry many miles round the Wrekin, to go to Shrewsbury was to go to town. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 445/2 She looked round her, and backed against some one coming up the street.

4. So as to revolve about (a centre or axis).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Venus*, Her Motion round her own Axis [is performed] in 23 Hours. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 442 Jupiter turns round his axis in 9 hours 56 minutes. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 361/2 The pressure..will..cause the ship to revolve round the centre of gravity.

5. So as to make a turn or partial circuit about, or reach the other side of.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 1 This Squadron was design'd round Cape Horn into the South Seas. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 34 In turning sharp round a post. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 20 The effect of refraction, by which we are enabled to see..round the interposed segment. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iii, We went round the corner. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 408 They brought up a carriage and drove him round the bay.

Comb. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 305 Round-the-corner sort of personal satire.

b. *To come* or *get round* (a person): see COME *v.* 44, GET *v.* 42 a.

Round (raund), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 rown-, 5 rownd(e, 6 rounde, rond(e; 4– round. [f. ROUND *a.*, in early use perh. after OF. *rondir*. Cf. MDu. and Du. *ronden*, G. (late MHG.) *runden, ründen*, Da. *runde*, Sw. *runda*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To make round; to invest with a circular or spherical form. Also *refl.*, to contract into a circle or ball.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7531 (Fairf.), He toke v. stanes rowned wip gynne. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 133, I am þe..irchownes douhter, rownded to gideres wiche roundeth him for vertu with hise broches. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 697 This Serpent..climbeth up into trees where it roundeth it self round into a circle. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 41 The Moniers, who are some to sheer the Monie,..some to round it, and some to stamp or coin it. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* I. 5 Even now he sits,.. Half-hid, and warps the skep with willow rind, Or rounds the lid, still adding coil to coil. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 350 On the lecture slate The circle rounded under female hands With flawless demonstration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. x. 211 What rounded the sun and planets?

b. To draw together, or expand, into a rounded form. Also *refl.*

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 161 By more or less rounding the lips while the lingual position is held. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xx. 156 Amazement ..rounded her eyes. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* viii. 225 Her eyes rounded themselves in her head.

c. To labialize (a vowel).

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 162 Hence we have this relation..that (u) is almost (ə) labialized or rounded. 1890 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* (1902) 17 Back and mixed vowels..are rounded by lateral compression of the corners of the mouth and, apparently, of the cheeks.

2. †a. To deface (coin) by cutting or paring. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Brut* clxiii, Kyng Edward..chaungede his mony, þat þo was foule cotte & rounded. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parallel* 89 Such as clip, wash, round, or file mony, are only to forfeit their lands during their life. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 222 To clip, wash, round, or file, any mony of this Realme.

†b. To cut (the hair) short round the head; to trim, crop (the head, a person) in this way. *Obs.*

Common in 16th cent.; in later use only as an echo of Lev. xix. 27.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 183 Barbosus..was put from Yrlonde in that he did rownde the maydes after the consuetude of men. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 399, I sall degraid the,..Ger round the hede, transforme the till a fule. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 8 To shave their beards, to round their heare, and to frame themselves..after the Norman manner. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 27 Ye shall not round the corners of your heads. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iii. 38 The law..simply forbiddeth to round the head. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 69 The Levitical law forbids cutting the hair, or rounding the head.

fig. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 36 He was rounded shorter by the whole head without attayndor or judgement. *absol.* 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. xii. 80 b, Barbours to shaue and rounde were instituted by the Abantes.

†c. To cut or pare (the nails). *Obs.*—0

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220/46 To Rond the nayls, *putare*.

d. To crop (the ears of dogs).

1781 P. BECKFORD *Th. Hunting* (1802) 70 *note*, It may be better..to round them [*sc.* a dog's ears] at their quarters, when about six months old...Dogs must not be rounded at the time they have the distemper upon them. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* ix. (1858) 258 Some sportsmen are accustomed to *round* the ears, that is to cut off the diseased part. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rur. Sports* 120/2 The Young Hounds will require to be Rounded,..an operation for the removal of a portion of their ears, so as to prevent their being torn by the briars and thorns.

3. To make convex or curving in outline; to raise to a relief; to form into a cylinder.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 29 Hammer down the corners of..this shank,..and round it as near as you can with the hammer. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1766 III. 165 The figures on several of our modern Medals are raised and rounded to a very great perfection. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 144 Getting one [block of wood] as big as I had Strength to stir, I rounded it. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 When the glue is quite dry the back is rounded by beating with a hammer.

refl. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii, The sail.. swelled and rounded itself like a white bosom that had burst its bodice.

b. To develop or fill out to a rounded form.

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 23 Slender arms before my face Are rounded with a statue's grace. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 65/2 These cows..become full-fleshed and rounded. 1884 AUGUSTA J. E. WILSON *Vashti* i, Sixteen years had ripened and rounded the girlish form.

4. To finish off, bring to completeness or to a perfect form.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 158 We are such stuffe As dreames are made on; and our little life Is rounded with a sleepe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 73 These hidden working laws that round the world. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 35 They..took such measures..as strongly indicated a design of..entirely rounding his possession of Silesia. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* x. 127 We shall round our subject by finishing the circle where we began it. 1895 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Mod. Rome* I. vi. 97 The history of the first dedicated household..is thus rounded into a perfect record.

b. To frame or turn (a sentence, etc.) neatly or gracefully.

a 1732 SWIFT *Misc.* (J.), A quaint, terse, florid style, rounded into periods and cadencies, without propriety or meaning. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) I. 151 His periods, though not diligently rounded, are voluble and easy. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* V. ii. 23 The introduction..of serious and solemn words..to round, or to give dignity to, a sentence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xii, In framing an English sentence or in rounding a paragraph.

c. To finish or end (a sentence, etc.) *with* something.

1780 *Mirror* No. 97 He rounded this pathetic period with one of his best oaths. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xiv, Kenwigs was going to say 'house', but he rounded the sentence with 'apartments'. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 486/1 Rounding his challenge with a sweeping attack upon Archbishop Laud. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xiii, Having rounded it [the conversation] neatly with a couple of anecdotes,..he rose to go.

5. *Round up*: **a.** To collect or gather up in a round mass or ball. Also *refl.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 71 Innumerable plagues of Hell are rounded up together in one. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 429 He rounded himself up in his own prickles. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 43 The milkie-circle throngeth together a world of little small stars crouded, (rounded) up close into one heap.

†b. To rebuke or reprove (a person). *Obs.*—1

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 99 Then Christian roundly answered, saying, Demas [etc.]. *marg.* Christian roundeth up Demas.

c. To make up, complete (a number).

1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 262 [Johnson added] 'I want one of the dozen, and I must request Mrs. Cumberland to round up my number'.

d. *Naut.* (See quot. 1886.)

1846 [see sense 7 a]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 604 *Round up*, to shorten up a tackle; to pull up a slack rope through a block.

e. To collect (cattle, etc.) by riding round the scattered herd and driving it together. Orig. *U.S.* and *Austr.* Cf. 7 c.

1847 CAPT. C. STURT *Narr. Exped. C. Australia* (1849) I. 228 We rounded up the cattle till the moon should rise. 1881 GRANT *Bush-Life Queensland* II. xxxiv. 198 As the eager stock-horse rounded up the panting mob. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 175 Before we turned in the horses were all rounded up.

transf. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 May 4/5 All the suspects will be rounded up for the coroner's inquest. 1903 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/5 The endless stretches of country..to be 'rounded up' by the cowboy at the end of the season.

f. Similarly without *up*.

1865 TUCKER *Austral. Story* 108 In the act of rounding some cattle for the purpose of yarding them. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 54 A stockman and a brace of black boys rounded the mob.

6. *Round off*: **a.** To make round, convex, or curved by trimming off edges or angles; to cut off (points, etc.) so as to make round.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 207 With the Draw-knife round off the Edges, to make it fit for the Lathe. 1683 — *Printing* xi. P 22 The two upper corners of these Rails are rounded off that they may not mark the Paper. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 8 Vitruvius orders the Plinth of the Tuscan Column to be rounded off. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6356/3 A Slit in her Right Ear, if not rounded off since lost. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 16th Aug. in *Lockhart*, The lower [stone]..is shorter, and rounded off, instead of being square at the corners. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Oper. Surg.* 217 An oval wound with the anterior angle rounded off. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 62 Do not round off the upper edge of these.

transf. 1807 J. OPIE *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 304 Classing his colours,..gently rounding off his light.

b. To finish off, complete (an estate, etc.) by addition of adjacent lands.

1820 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. xi. 376 It is £200 too dear, but..it rounds the property off very handsomely. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 28 An unscrupulous grantee would sometimes round off his estates by seizing small parcels of land. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Mar., Those efforts at 'rounding off' dominion which so constantly result in disaster.

c. To finish or complete appropriately; to end neatly or elegantly.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. 135, I gave him..a frown ..as much as to say, Swear to it, Captain. But the varlet did not round it off as I would have had him. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, He had picked up..a convenient expression, with which he rounded off every letter to his correspondent. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 62 Prefacing, and rounding it off by an epilogue. 1887 CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* xii. (1902) 334 Mr. Symonds has wished to round off his book too completely.

d. To cause to pass pleasantly.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xx, A conversational facility, Which may round off an hour upon a time.

7. *Round in*: **a.** *Naut.* To haul in. (See quots. 1627 and 1846.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 Let rise the maine tacke and fore tacke, and hale aft the fore sheat to the cats head, and the maine sheat to the cubbridge head, this is Rounding in, or rounding aft the saile. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., Round-in the weather-braces! 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Path to Naval Fame* 53 While some to ease the Tacks and Sheets are found, The Weather Braces in again they Round. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 49 Sometimes, if the weather brace cannot be well rounded in,..the sail may be clewed up to leeward a little, first. *Ibid.*, Ease off the lee brace and round the yard in. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Round in*, to haul in on a rope; especially on a weather brace. To round in a Tackle, means to haul in the slack of it in a horizontal direction; the term round up is applied in a similar manner when the tackle is in a vertical or sloping direction.

b. To round off (=6 c).

1889 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* 142 A martial swan-song,.. fitly rounding in the labours of the day.

c. To round up (=5 e).

1900 *Daily News* 15 May 3/3 Perhaps it would be difficult to find men better fitted to 'round in' Republican stragglers. 1907 *Month* July 65 The cattle must be rounded in before breakfast.

8. a. *Round out*, to finish or complete; to fill out, make plump.

1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 18 Her dream is half accomplished now, and..the remainder may soon be rounded out. 1867 OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* II. 223 Your native air will soon round out your dear cheeks.

b. *Round down*, = OVERHAUL *v.* 1. *Naut.*

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 604/2 *Round down*, to overhaul, to slack by hand.

c. *Round over*, to turn over so as to close at the end.

1895 *Westm. Gas.* 22 Jan. 8/2 A new automatic machine, for rounding over, turning in, or closing cartridges.

II. 9. To make the complete circuit of, to pass or travel round (the world, a place, etc.).

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* Pref. p. i, I haue seene the world, and rounded it, though not with trauell, yet with experience. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 84 A hundred Knights Circling the sad pile...Thrice it they round, Their weapons clash. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 684 While the low Sun To recompence his distance, in thir sight Had rounded still th' Horizon. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 232, I saw the Man round and round him, as a Dog does before he lies down. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl.* Poet. Wks. III. 169 With Cook he rounded the great globe. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxiii, The circuits of thine orbit round A higher height, a deeper deep.

fig. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 19 To thee...The Muse... renews her song. Since has she rounded the revolving year.

b. To walk round, take a turn round, make the rounds of (a place, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 70 Taking the care vpon him to round the house three or foure times aday. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 58 With two servants he would round the City. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* I. ii, Prythee, let's round the street a little; till Maskall watches for their women. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. § 93 (1740) 577 Before I settled in my Quarters, I rounded the Crowd, to observe, as well as I could, what was doing. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 273 The vigilant governor..had caused all the watches to be twice or thrice rounded that night.

10. To pass round so as to get to the opposite side of (a place).

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 60 Keeping along Shore, and rounding every Bay. 1803 NELSON 23 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 73 She rounded Ushant yesterday afternoon. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 201 The road.. penetrating from time to time into the mountain side to round a gorge. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 407 The daring adventurer..rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

b. *slang* or *dial.* To 'get round' a person; to obtain information about or from (one) by artifice, etc.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., I'll round her, and get the secret out before I've done with her.

11. To surround or encircle; to encompass *with* something.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 161 The hollow Crowne That rounds the mortall Temples of a King. 1599 T. M. *Silk wormes* 60 Rounding themselues ten thousand times and more Yet spinning stil behind and eke before. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 253 Protracting the time, till his whole army had rounded them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 296 They rounding their Cook Rooms with small Furnaces. 1765 J. BYRON *Voy.* in *Hawkesworth* (1773) I. 77 We cut it [*sc.* a cable] into junk and bent a new one, which we rounded with old rigging. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 977 This is the zodiac of the earth, Which rounds us with a visionary dread. 1854 — *Virgin Mary to the Child Jesus* iv, How motionless Ye round me with your living statuary.

b. In pa. pple. *rounded.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 26 Cuddy Rig the Drumfress fuill May him resave agane this 3uill, All roundit in-to 3allow and reid. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 117/1 Great Nineveh, Rounded with Lycus' silver-flowing streams. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 57 A white mantle of lawn or cambrick rounded with a broad lace. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 32 The town is large,..well rounded both with walls, and gardens and Arable land. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* I. 285 Soon was she.. rounded with dead glitter.

c. To hem or shut *in*. *rare* —[1].

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 196 To weaken and discredit our exposure, How ranke soeuer rounded in with danger.

12. To cause to turn round, or move in a circle; to bring round. Also with *off*.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hence, to round a Horse upon a Trot, Gallop, &c. is to make him carry his Shoulders and Haunches roundly or compactly upon a larger or smaller Circle, without traversing or bearing to a Side. 1833 TENNYSON *Mariana in the South* 79 The day..slowly rounded to the east The one black shadow from the wall. 1852 LEVER *M. Tiernay* xxxi, 'She's a stout boat to stand this,' said Tom, as he rounded her off, at a coming wave. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxxiv. 241 Rapidly averting his glance when she chanced to round her face towards him on a sudden.

III. 13. To walk or go about; *spec.* of a guard, to go the rounds.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 938 To ronde or go about, *arondir*. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Wars* IV. iv. 115 The Gouernour..rounding extraordinarily is to giue the Word first vnto the Round. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 The wise mans eyes keepe watch in his head whereas the foole roundeth about in darknesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 685 Oft in bands While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk.., thir songs Divide the night.

b. To take a circular or winding course; to make a turn, curve, or sweep; to turn round, in various senses.

1674 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 89 A high way..to runn.. betweene his other lands and soe roundinge about the side of the hill. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 153 These four Winding steps aforesaid, rounding one quarter about the Newel, turns your Face in your Ascent. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 36/1 Those flutings..must round clear round the Column. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* I. 2 Time's oblivious gulf,..In whose wide vortex worlds themselves are tost, And rounding swift successively are lost. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 392 We tore clear from her, and rounding to the wind shot a-head. 1859 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 138 The men who met him rounded on their heels And wonder'd after him. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Lakes* (1879) 333 Rounding to the left, and attaining the top of Whiteside, the tourist [etc.].

fig. 1750 FIELDING *Amelia* VIII. ii, Booth had a little mercy on the poor bailiff when he found him rounding in this manner, and told him he had made the matter very clear.

c. To curve *off*.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 5 The Heads of Pins that round off towards the edges. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 509 The back of it [*sc.* the discharging pallet] a little rounding off from the centre.

d. *Naut. Round to*, to come to the wind and heave to.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, The frigate..now prepared to round-to. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii, She rounded-to and let go her anchor. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* vi, As she rounded to, a whole green sea struck her full abeam.

e. *slang.* To become an informer; to peach. Usu. const. *on* (a person).

1859 *Slang Dict.* 82 *Round*, to tell tales, to 'split'..; 'to Round on a man', to swear to him as being the person, etc. 1869 *Times* 19 Jan. 11/6 He said 'I suppose Calvin has "rounded" on me, and I will "round" on him'. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* xxiv, You know I would not be such a bad lot as to round on your cousin, whatever he's done.

14. To become round, circular, or spherical; to grow or develop to a full round form.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 16 The Queene..rounds apace: we shall Present our seruices to a fine new Prince One of these dayes. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 554 Here clothed and fed, no sooner he began To round and redden, than away he ran. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I. i, Albeit no rolling stone,..Thou hast rounded since we met. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 19 Aug. 514/1 The little green apples grew and rounded and yellowed.

fig. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlv, So rounds he to a separate mind From whence clear memory may begin.

b. To have or assume a curved or rounded form; to curve or inflect. Also with *away* or *up*.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 42 Over the Cliff the Hill rounds up to the top. *Ibid.* 62 The South part rounds away in a Foreland: The Southshore rounds away South-east from this Foreland. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 45 If the Beams are required to round equal and alike. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 411/1 In such a manner that the sheer rounds up, and the highest part is in the midships. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 196 That recess, Rounding from the main stream. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 The ledges..arch or round-up. *fig.* 1859 WHITTIER *My Psalm* 64 All the angles of its strife Slow rounding into calm.

c. Of a whale: To prepare or make ready to dive by arching the back.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* s.v.

d. *To round up*, to collect in a body.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 239 They are off at full speed..until..they can halt and 'round' up in the beloved camp. *Ibid.* 241 The..cattle..being permitted to round up on the camp. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* vii, I sounded my whistle and started along on the spoor, the scouts rounding up to me and taking up the trail.

Round (raund), *v.*[2] Now *arch.* Forms: *a.* 1 **runian**, 2 **runien**, 3 **runen**, 3–4 **rune**, 4 **run**; 3 **rouny**, 3–7 **roune** (4 **-en**, **rone**, 5–6 **rovne**), 4–6, 8 *Sc.* **roun**. *β.* 5 **rownen**, **-yn**, 4–7 **rown(e**. *γ.* 5 **ronde**, 5–7, 9 **round**, 6–7 **rounde**; 6 **rownd**, *Sc.* **rund**. [OE. *rúnian* (f. *rún* ROUN), = MDu. *rūnen*, *ruynen*, OS. *rûnôn* (MLG., LG. *rûnen*), OHG. *rûnên*, MSw. *runa*, to whisper. The normal modern form would have been *rown*; for the excrescent *d* cf. SOUND *sb.* and BOUND *ppl. a.*[1]]

In senses 1–3 very common down to the 17th cent., freq. with the addition of *in the* (or *one's*) *ear*.

1. *intr.* To whisper, to speak in a whisper; to converse or talk privately; † also occas., to mutter or murmur.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvi. (Z.) 217 *Susurro*, ic runize. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xl. 8 Tōgeanes me ðohtan [*Cambr. MS.* runedon] ealle fynd mine. *c* 1250 *Lutel suth Serm.* 59 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Þeos prude maidenes þat..runeþ togaderes and spekeþ of derne luue. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1188 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 He rounede in is wiues ere, and tolde hire al is þou3t. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 169 Mekeliche he gan mele, Among his men to roun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 161 Whan thei rounen in hire Ere. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4583, I say yt out, me lyst nat rovne, Thus ye shuld hir name expovne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 He turned towarde the peple, & sawe hem roune, iape, counsaile, and iangle, eche with other. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V*, 22 b, The duke rouned with the Maire and sayed, this is a marueileous obstinate silence. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220 To Roune, *in aurem loqui*.

β. 13.. *Coer de Lion* 2142 The steward on knees him set adown, With the emperour for to rown. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 64 Goddes glam to hym glod,..With a roghlych rurd rowned in his ere. 1415 HOCCLEVE *Sir J. Oldcastle* 93 Rowne in the preestes ere & the greuance Of thy soule meekly to him confesse. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2096 Eche to other ful preuely thus dede rowne. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1664 Yf it lyke you that I myght rowne in your eyre.

γ. a 1450 *Mankind* 292 (Brandl), He wyll ronde in yowur ere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Preuy backbytynge ..is whan one whyspereth or roundeth with an other & secretely speketh..euyll of theyr neyghbour. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* III. Wks. (Grosart) X. 170 Then hearken in thy eare, saide the Nip, and so rounding with him, cut the poore mans purse. 1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 517 My sacred Muse hath rounded in mine eare, And read the myst'ry of a twofold feare. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, So they let me go, and rode out, a' sniggering, laughing, and rounding in ilk ither's lugs.

† **b.** *transf.* Of the wind: To whistle. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 156 But ther the place is cloos is hem tenclude, And holde out wynde, although he rowne, or crie.

2. *trans.* To whisper (something); to utter or communicate in a whisper.

a. c 1000 in *Salomon & Saturn* (Kemble) 258 Þeah þe mon hwylces hlihze..ne rehst þu hwæt hy rædon, oððe runion. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6930 A man.. Rouned yn seynt Ihons ere, þat he hadde broght..þyrty pounde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 209 The mannes herte anon is there, And rouneth tales in hire Ere. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xiii, I..Roun'd in his lug, that there was a Poor country Kate [etc.].

β. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* Prol. 241 (Ellesm.), What rowne ye with oure mayde? *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1273 Seint Ambrose..Anon right rowned to his compaignye, 'Sires, it is tyme þat we hennes hye'. *c* 1450 *Myrr. Our Lady* 47, I rowned to the in the quyer halfe wordes, & therfore I am byden to satysfaccion. 1683 E. HOOKER in Pordage *Mystic Div.* Pref. Ep. 81 When thei rown in their maids ears so frequently and fiercely, What slow haste make yee?

γ. a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 513, I haue an errande to rounde in your ere. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. XVI. 292 Certeyne busie bodies..rounded into the eares of the preachers..their tender consideracion. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 217 They're here with me already; whisp'ring, rounding: Sicilia is a so-forth. *c* 1680 ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 547 The Prelates did round and whisper among themselves what was spoken or done. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXXVI, Bringing out honest De la Marck's plan.., instead of rounding it in my ear. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1865) III. 173 Ill Margraf rounded things into the Crown-Prince's ear, in an unmannerly way.

3. To address (a person) in a whisper; in later use *esp.* to take (one) privately to task.

a, β. c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 106 Sche wente ..to hir sone Jesu..and rowned hym in the ere and seyde. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXIII. 15 In dreames and visions of the night season..he rowneth them in the eares. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 145 They shall euen feel themselues to be touched, and so closely rouned in the eare, as they cannot deny their offence. 1649 R. HODGE *Plain Direct.* 18 She went round about, and rowned him in his ear.

γ. 1530 PALSGR. 694/2 Go rounde hym in the eare and bydde him come and suppe with me. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1149/1 George Gilpin..came to him and rounded him in his eare. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 85 Elias thought himself the only remainder of the Church of Israel ..: But God otherwise rounded him in the eare. *a* 1689 MRS. BEHN *Novels* II. 260 At first he thought to round him severely in the ear about it. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 82 The king of the country sent for him and rounded him in the ear on his purpos'd treachery. 1815 *Hist. John Decastro* I. 49 Old Crab did not let slip so favourable an opportunity to round his brother a little in the ear upon this subject. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xviii, He rounded his friend Mr. Brimblecombe in the ear, and told him he had better play the man a little more.

b. With double object: To whisper (something) to (a person).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 74 His Pypers were ready too rounde him in the eare, what he should speake. 1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. 1885 VIII. 29 This rammish penny-father I rounded in the left ear..the place and hour. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Regе* 53 We have oft of late been rounded in the Ears, That the Priests Lips do keep Knowledge. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, He slily rounded the first lady in the ear, that an action might lie against the Crown. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 600 Then round us in the ears from morn to night,..That you are robbed, starved, beaten and what not.

† **c.** To whisper into (the ear). *Obs. rare.*

1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* VII. 13 Did Record ever round thine eare, That God forsooke the heart, that was sincere? 1646 — *Judgement & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 93 But, hark, my soule, there's something rounds mine eare.

†4. *intr.* To speak, talk, discourse (*of* something). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 His eȝen to sen, his earen to listen,..his muð to runien. 13.. *Sir Beues* 4 Lordinges, herkneþ to me tale!..Of a knit ich wile ȝow roune. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14922 (Fairf.), For-þi in rime wille we roun.

†b. *trans.* To say, speak, tell (something). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28110 Oft ic ha roned soth or lese þat i wyst noiþer queþer it wese. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 124, I wol yow rowne How sir Thopas..Is comen agayn to towne.

†5. *intr.* To take counsel, deliberate, meditate.

c 1205 LAY. 5817 Þer innen heo speken, Þer inne heo runden ane lutle while. *Ibid.* 19340 Cnihtes gunnen runen, cnihtes gunnen ræden. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 127 Perseueraunce, who list muse and roun, Graunteth to them..The triumph.

†b. *trans.* To talk about (or *over*); to discuss.

c 1205 LAY. 9860 Al niht heo runden, Whæt heom weoren to ræde. *Ibid.* 24887 Þer men gunnen rune..wulc andswere he ȝiuen wolde. 13.. *Cursor M.* 19713 (Gött.), Þair redis þarfor gun þai rune wid all þe kepers of þat tune. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 401 Rapely ye renne your resonys to rowne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 629 Syne quietlie togidder tha did roun The fassoun how he wald gif ouir the toun. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 294 Oh how many black accounts have Christ and I rounded over together in the house of my pilgrimage!

†c. To take or give as counsel. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 13189 Heo redden, heo runden [*c* 1275 rouneden],..þat Ambrosie heo wolden habben. *Ibid.* 16997 He þe wolde runen selest ræden.

Round about, *adv.* and *prep.* [See ROUND *adv.* and ABOUT.]

In Gower *Confessio Amantis* and Spenser *F. Q.* the inverted form *about round* is also used.

A. *adv.* **1.** In a ring or circle; all round; on all sides or in all directions.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8783 Rounde aboute, þen ar þey [stones] set. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 54 A litel plein, All round aboute wel besein With buisshes. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 386 Thus was the table set rownde aboute With goddys & goddesses. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxi. 117 Euery chambre was walled and closed rounde aboute. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xv. 19 From Jerusalem and the costes rounde aboute, vnto Illiricum. 1581 BLANDY *Castle of Policy* 16 b, The souldiar standes readely furnisht to fight in the fielde, where he may looke round aboute. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 58 Under the fortification of the Castle round about, are stables for horses. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 86/2 Frequently looking back and round about, as greedy to be Revenged of the Enemy. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 17 On the other side.. stood a great square Tower, and round about, the rubbish of many other Buildings. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Marchpane* ¶ 2 The Paste must be carefully stirr'd to the Bottom, and also round about. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 66 When day was up, an' a' clear round about. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* x, They work at different things—some in the mill, and many in the mines, in the villages round about. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* i, Yon hollow, crusted roundabout With copper where the clamp was.

2. With a circular or encircling movement; so as to pass or turn right round.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 14 Let anis the cop ga round about. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 824 Me think the warld rinnis round about. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guasso's Civ. Conv.* IV. 188 Euerie one beganne to drink round about. 1611 COTGR., *Virevoulter*, to..turne or wheele round about. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rondt-om gaen*, to goe Round about.

3. To the opposite direction.

1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 115 Which [psalms] finished turning himself round about to all the people, [he] said unto them in this sort. *a* 1800 *Lady Maisry* xii, She's turnd her right an roun about. 1901 M. CARMICHAEL *Life Walshe* vi. 82 And do but turn round about and behold the gentle city of Lucca.

4. By a circuitous path or route.

1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xxx. 2 He went at once to head-quarters, and not roundabout to fallible means. 1886 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v. *Raind-abait*, To go reawnd-abeawt for th' next road.

B. *prep.* **1.** So as to move or pass round; so as to encircle by moving round.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. ix, I haue gone round aboute the countre and prouynce. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 8 b, The lord Scales roade round aboute hym. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 31 An old tale goes, that Herne the Hunter..Doth..Walke round about an Oake. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 4 Round about the Caldron go: In the poysond Entrailes throw. *a* 1639 CAREW *Beautiful Mistresse* 12 The darkness flies, and light is hurl'd Round about the silent world. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 186 He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning, Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *a* 1833 *Battle of Otterburn* iv, He marchd up to Newcastle, And rode it round about. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* ii, Tim went round about it,..and avoided the village.

2. In a ring or circle about; on all sides of; in all directions from.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* vii. 24 The Egipcians dygged rounde aboute yᵉ ryuer, for water to drinke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 25 Attonce he wards and strikes; he takes and paies;..Before, behind, and round about him laies. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 48 And hears the Muses in a ring, Ay round about Joves Altar sing. 1676 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 175 Sometimes they [*sc.* flowers] are placed round about the Branch, that is, Coronated. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horse-Shoe*, Shoes with swelling Welts or Borders round about them. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* IV. i, Round about the prow she wrote 'The Lady of Shalott'. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) 8 Round about these, in a broken curve, are found the representatives of the Low Dutch family.

Roundabout (rau·ndăbaut), *sb.* and *a.* Also round-about. [f. prec.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A circle; a circular course or object; a circular encampment, a surrounding hedge, etc.

c 1535 in *Dugdale's Monast.* (1825) V. 184/2 There is in the seid close a motte called the round abowte. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 911 An Iron Fly flew out; Which having showne a perfect Round-about,..return'd unto her Master. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 199 All the round-about of earthly beings. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 84 There are a great many round-abouts in the parish, commonly called Picts Works. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, A Pict's camp, or Round-about. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Round-About*, the boundary-hedge of a coppice. 1894 *Murray's Handbk. Oxf.* 136 The Camp, locally the 'Round-about', is 140 yds. in diameter.

b. A plump, rounded figure. *rare*—¹.

1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* I, Her face was red, her form was fat, A round-about, and rather squat.

c. *Sc.* 'An oatcake of a circular form, pinched all round with the finger and thumb' (Jam.).

1824 *Tournay* 31 (Jam.), Nackets and round-abouts to your coffee. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* iii. (1849) 18 Round-abouts and snaps brown and white quality.

2. †**a.** A farthingale. *Obs.*—¹

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* xxxv. (1584) 281 In the old tyme women were content with honest and single garments. Now they haue found out these round-aboutes.

b. *U.S.* A short jacket.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv, To wear their light nankeen trousers and gingham round-abouts. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* i, She turned just in time to seize a small boy by the slack of his roundabout.

c. *U.S.* An armchair with a rounded back.

1864 in WEBSTER.

3. †**a.** A shifty person. *Obs.*—¹ Cf B. 1 a.

1605 BRETON *I pray you be not Angrie* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/1 This rascal round-about, without good complexion or good condition.

b. A circuitous or indirect way; a detour.

1755 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) I. 152 A very fatiguing ride and long round about, brought me to the General..at Frederick-Town. 1786 COWPER *Let. Lady Hesketh* 17 Apr. (1904) III. 18 A door opening out of our garden..will save the roundabout by the town. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 July, I went to Cadell's by the Mound, a long roundabout. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 384 A bridge burnt down over the Trent, which occasioned a great roundabout. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 126 The floods were out, he was forced to take such a roundabout of ways!

fig. 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vi. § 10 (1740) 430 We must be excused for walking the Author's Pace, in all his Roundabouts, though it be out of all known Track of Truth.

c. An indirect utterance; a circumlocution.

1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 340/2 Wherefore, not to trouble our selves with these round-abouts, the old and ordinary exposition..seems to me most easie. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. 77, I began with my roundabouts and my suppose's. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXXV. (1783) IV. 143 Unsettle by systems and long-laboured literary roundabouts, the very marrow in the hollow of your bones. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III. 243 After several roundabouts leading to the subject. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 148 All my roundabout Ends at beginning, with my own defence.

4. †**a.** A kind of round dance. *Obs.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, Though the Miss Flamboroughs ..understood the jig and round-about to perfection, yet they were totally unacquainted with country dances. 1815 P. ROBERTS *Cambrian Antig.* 46 The Roundabout, or more precisely the Cheshire-round.., is danced by two only.

b. A merry-go-round.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 50 There was a round-about for children to ride in, and all sorts of toys sold as at other fairs. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 20 There were the usual swings, ups-and-downs and roundabouts. 1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* (1880) II. 320 The great roundabouts, worked by steam, made a fearful clatter.

transf. 1780–2 COWPER *Jackdaw* 25 He sees, that this great roundabout—The world, with all its motley rout,..Is no concern at all of his.

c. A circular tour or excursion.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 7/2 The general manager.. personally conducted the party on a 'roundabout', which took in fifty..miles of the Cambrian Railway.

5. a. A burglar's tool: (see quot.).

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Round About*, an instrument used in house-breaking...It will cut a round piece, about five inches in diameter, out of a shutter or door.

b. A rotatory vessel used in tanning.

1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 411 In some places the tanning process is slightly modified..by the use of a large barrel-churn, or *roundabout*, which receives both the skins and alum-bath.

6. *Sc.* (See quot. and B. 5.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Round-About*,..a fire-place,..in which the grate is detached from the walls, and so placed that persons may sit around it on all sides.

B. *adj.* **1.** Not following a straight course; not straightforward; circuitous, indirect.

a. Of persons. *rare.* Cf. A. 3 a.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. i, You progressive roundabout rascal. 1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 4 Jan., A rogue is a roundabout fool.

b. Of a way or journey.

1701 J. NORRIS in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 43 We had a roundabout journey. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 234 ¶ 7 To carry them a dark Round-about Way to let them in at a Back-Door. 1834 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* xi, I informed him that I enjoyed a roundabout more than a straightforward track. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 56 After a hard day's walk over a very roundabout road.

c. Of methods or procedure.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. i. 7, I need not argue this roundabout way. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxvi, She declared that she would have nothing to do with any round-about ways, but go openly and instantly to law. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 241 Why move towards your object in this round-about manner? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 204 The logicians invented the awkward, roundabout, and operose process which they called Reduction per impossibile.

d. Of statements or utterances.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 193, I would not willingly disclose myself of a sudden, but prepare him by some round-about insinuation. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 114 A flimsy, round-about, unmeaning commencement. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. ix. 254 Before the old wax-chandler had got a quarter through his hints and round-about explanations. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 105 The savage..will use all sorts of roundabout phrases to avoid saying it.

e. Of a blow. *rare.*

1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* vi, That round-about sort of blow with the left fist is very unfavourable towards the preservation of a firm balance.

2. Taking a complete survey. *rare.*

a 1704 LOCKE *Wks.* (1724) III. 391 Those who readily and sincerely follow Reason, but for want of having that which one may call large, sound, round about Sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the Question. [1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. li. 467 Hamilton was excelled by Madison in wisdom, large, sound, roundabout sense and perception of what the country would grant.]

3. Of garments: Cut circularly round the bottom; without a train or tails; going right round.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Six round-about Aprons with Pockets. 1837 HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 468, I hear the rustling of Mrs. Brandyball's roundabout silk gown. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 6, I took my seat in a roundabout jacket upon a chair exceedingly comfortable.

4. Of persons: Plump or stout in figure.

1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. ii. 35 We have..a little roundabout girl with large dark eyes. 1840 BREMNER *Excurs. Denmark*, etc. II. 406 The easy round-about men seen in Copenhagen, would excite a smile if seen side by side with these handsome fellows. 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* I. i, Each of 'em..as sleek and as round-about as a mellow codlin.

5. Allowing persons to sit all round. (Cf. A. 6.)

1815 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale* 82 The round-about fireside..was universally in use in the kitchen.

6. That surrounds or encircles.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 49 The head of the sail is brought to the gaff by an earring and roundabout lacing.

Rou·ndabout, *v. rare.* [f. the adv.] *intr.* (with *it*). To wander about. Similarly (or from the adj.), **Roundabouta·tion,** circumlocution; **Roundabou·tedly** *adv.*, = *roundaboutly*; **Roundabou·tedness, Roundabouti·lity,** = *roundaboutness*; **Rou·ndabou·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of going round about; **Rou·ndabou·tly** *adv.*, in a roundabout manner; **Rou·ndabou·tness,** the quality of being roundabout.

1812 BYRON *Waltz* To Publ., Away they went, and *roundabouted it till supper-time. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xix, To finish my tale without *roundaboutation. 1833 M. SCOTT *T. Cringle* xv, You had better say boldly that you do not without any roundaboutation. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ix, What..was euphuistically, not to say *round-aboutedly, denominated 'the apartment allotted to study'. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 346 The lengthiness and '*round-aboutedness' which distinguish the effusions of diplomatists. 1863 *Examiner* 5 Sept., A precious example of *round-aboutility worthy of note. *a* 1860 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* (1881) xviii. 212 Its friskings, wanderings and *round-aboutings. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* i, He said it..more lengthily and *roundaboutly. 1810 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* (1850) III. 274 The vice of the *Friend* is its *roundaboutness. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 479 Woody lanes, which wind along from farm to farm,..meandering with such a surprising round-about-ness. 1891 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 505/2 Coleridge replies in a letter intensely characteristic in its roundaboutness.

Roundal, obs. form of ROUNDEL.

Round-all. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 112 Doing..round-alls (that's throwing yourself backwards on to your hands and back again to your feet).

Roundar, variant of ROUNER *Obs.*

Round-arch. *Arch.* [ROUND *a.* 17.] *attrib.* Characterized by arches of a semicircular or rounded form, as in the Romanesque style.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 275/1 There is quite as much dissimilarity as resemblance between the Lombardic or round-arch style of Italy and that of this country. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II. vi. 215 Romanesque: Round-arch Architecture. Never thoroughly developed until Christian times. *a* 1878 SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 18 The round-arch variety [was perfected] in the twelfth century.

Round-arched, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.] Having rounded arches; *spec.* = ROUND-ARCH.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 887 Then ..they come Into a stately, rich, round-arched Room.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 137 Consistent round-arched architecture took a leap from Etruria to Germany and England. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 199 Two of the churches representing the perfectest phase of round-arched building in Europe.

Round-arm, *a.* and *adv.* [ROUND *a.* 17.]

1. *Cricket.* Of bowling: Performed with an outward swing of the arm; also *elliptic.* (Cf. BOWL *v.*¹ 4.)

1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 33 Upon the introduction of what was defined 'round arm' [bowling], the path of the

ball assumed a curvilineal form. *Ibid.* 34 Mr. J. Wills..devoted much time in maturing the round-arm system. **1889** in Lucas *Hambledon Men* (1907) 184 My opinion is..that with the present grounds round-arm must be depended upon.

2. Of blows: Dealt with a circular sweep of the arm. Also as *adv.*

1886 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/6 The blow was a round-arm one, and was done purposely. **1898** Doyle *Trag. Korosko* v, He hit like a girl, round arm, with an open palm.

So **Round-armed** *a.*

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 108/1 The clumsy round-armed hit..is not esteemed so highly as a straight hit made correctly from the shoulder.

† **Round-bow,** *v. Obs.* [Round *adv.* 2 b.] *intr.* To curve convexly.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 1. iii. 436 If in every coast Seas' liquid Glass round-bow'd not every where, With sister Earth, to make a perfect Sphear.

† **Round-dealing,** *a. Obs.* [Round *adv.* 10 c.] Dealing plainly or honestly.

1642 Chas. I *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 1 Who..like Round-dealing men tell Us in plain English, That they have done Us no wrong. **1653** R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 162 A round-dealing friendship, without deceit or circumvention. **1667** O. Heywood *Heart-Treas.* viii. Wks. 1827 II. 88 Such are the chastising words of a round-dealing ministry, bitter at present, but profitable afterwards.

Comb. **1674** Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 37 To this we answer round-dealing-wise.

Round-eared, *a.* [Round *a.*] Having round ears, or ear-like appendages.

a. In names of plants (see quots.).

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Withy,* The round-ear'd shining Willow. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XX. 359/2 *Salix aurita,* round-eared sallow:..stipules roundish, convex, toothed. **1855** Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 98 Round-eared Sallow, or Trailing Sallow;..sometimes becomes a bushy tree, but is more commonly a shrub.

b. Of a cap.

1740 Richardson *Pamela* I. 50, I bought of a Pedlar, two pretty enough round-ear'd Caps, a little Straw Hat. **1742** Fielding *J. Andrews* iv. xvi, She wore one of her own short round-eared caps. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* xxxvi, The mistress of the place, with her..hair straggling like that of Megæra from under a round-eared cap. **1847** Mrs. Sherwood *Life* xiii. 232 A gentle, quiet, old-fashioned looking girl, in a white apron and round-eared cap.

Rou·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. Round *v.*[1]]

I. †1. a. Of persons or their heads: Tonsured; shorn, cropped. **b.** Of the hair: Closely cut or trimmed. *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* ix. xiv, Like a byshop rounded and yshorne. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 263 The men of that londe be rowndede in the maner of a cercle, as moche as men be of moore nobilite, in so moche thei be rowndede more hye. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* lix. 19 He wantis nocht bot a rowndit heid. **1577–87** Holinshed *Chron.* I. 120/1 For he was rounded or shauen after the maner of the East church. **1605** Camden *Rem., Epigr.* 10 Among whom long bushie haire was the signale mark of Maiestie,..when as all subiects were rounded, and the Kings only long haired.

2. Of a convex form; rising with an outward curve or swell on all sides.

1712 Parnell *Spect.* No. 460 ¶ 6 The Top of the Building being rounded, bore so far the Resemblance of a Bubble. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* vii. 349 Where the buckler was beneath Rounded, the falchion struck. **1869** Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 19 These tents were circular in form, and rounded towards the top. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* xix. 337 The rounded surface of the earth.

b. Esp. of hills or rising ground.

1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 30 The mountains..are rounded in shape. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exped.* xxviii. (1856) 229 At another time, you travel over rounded dunes of old seasoned hummock. **1871** Kingsley *At Last* i, A rounded hill some fifteen hundred feet high.

3. Of limbs, etc.: Having a full, swelling form; symmetrical, finely shaped.

1830 Tennyson *Sea-Fairies* 4 The weary mariners..saw.. Sweet faces, rounded arms, and bosoms prest To little harps of gold. **1855** Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, Her stature was taller, her limbs were fuller and more rounded. **1863** Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Victory* i, The ankle so revealed was rounded and slender.

4. Having a roundish or circular, globular or spherical, form.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 351 The body is rounded and convex in some, oval or oblong..in others. **1851** Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 184 All stages of gradation may be traced, between simple rounded cavities..and the lenticular lacuna. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 926 The individual lesions..may form large rounded patches.

b. *Geol.* Made round and smooth by attrition.

1802 Playfair *Huttonian Th.* 51 The fragments of the primary rock..are many of them rounded and worn. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 830 Portions of rounded gravel and organic remains. **1893** Sir H. H. Howorth *Glacial Nightmare* I. 36 While rounded boulders occur on the mountains, unrounded ones occur in the river beds.

c. Formed into a coil or round. *rare.*

1845 S. Judd *Margaret* I. xvii, Bull, the dog, lies rounded on the hearth, his nose between his paws, fast asleep.

d. Trimmed to a cylindrical form.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 225 The 'cap'..always of rounded and not of split timber like the lower bars.

5. Made round or curved, *esp.* at an extremity or end.

1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) IV. 106 Clefts differing in depth, generally three at the end, which is rounded. **1831** Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 137 At its fore part it is surmounted by a blunt and rounded edge. **1846** Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 629 Those angular threads which are rounded at the top and bottom, and which are thence called rounded or round threads. **1884** F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 133 The teeth on the under side of the wheel..should be rounded.

b. Curved *off.*

1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rural Sports* 476/2 The inside hand lays hold of the loom just where the rounded-off part joins the square. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1087 The members of which..are characterised by..a rounded-off head carrying a terminal mouth.

c. Of arches; also of architecture, = Round-arch(ed).

1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* i. § 33 The whole great French school of rounded architecture. **1874** Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1879) 92 Remains of Roman architecture..induced them [*sc.* artists] to adopt the rounded rather than the pointed arch. **1885** E. Sanderson *Outl. World's Hist.* 365 The rounded arch of the Norman style..began to give place.. to the pointed arch of..the Gothic architecture.

II. 6. Brought to a full, complete, finished, or perfect state; showing no lack or defect.

1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. vi. 60 A thousand talents be the rounded sum You first design'd. **1808** Scott *Let.* 2 Nov. in *Lockhart,* They have begun in a truly manly and rounded manner. **1845** E. Holmes *Life Mozart* 258 Hummel was seated at Mozart's piano, and..made such progress as to delight every one with his smooth, brilliant, and rounded execution. **1888** Burgon *Lives 12 Good Men* II. xii. 421 His seemed a perfectly rounded life.

b. Of periods: Neatly finished; well turned.

1772 *Town & C. Mag.* 99 To introduce a rounded period or a smart antithesis. **1793** Burns *Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle* 13 Can you .. With .. solemn-rounded sentence, Rouse from his sluggish slumbers fell Repentance? **1898** G. W. E. Russell *Coll. & Recoll.* xii. 161 An inexhaustible supply of sonorous phrases and rounded periods.

7. Of sounds or the voice: Sonorous, mellow, harmonious.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 11 The sound was..sometimes broken into rounded explosions. **1891** Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 222 The voice was fuller and more rounded, because the man knew he was speaking of his best work.

8. Of vowels: Affected by labialization.

1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 162 Applied to the rounded or labialised forms of these vowels. **1890** Sweet *Primer Phonetics* (1902) 17 Such a vowel..will still retain much of its distinctive rounded character. *Ibid.* 26 Pairs of rounded and unrounded vowels.

Hence **Rou·ndedly** *adv.*; **Rou·ndedness.**

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 266 The very roundedness of intellectual surface he presents..at first sight. **1868** Tennyson *Lucretius* 190 Rosy knees and supple roundedness. **1878** T. Sinclair *Mount* 81 [It] made Milton's work indefinite and grandiose instead of simply freely roundedly grand.

Roundel (rau·ndĕl). Also 5 **roundele,** 5–6 **-elle,** 5–7 **-ell,** 7 **-ill**; 5 **roundul,** *Sc.* **-all,** 6–8 **-al,** 7 **-ill**; 5 **rowndel,** 6 **-ale,** 6–7 **-ell.** [ad. OF. *rondel* masc. or *rondelle* fem., f. *rond* Round *a.* Hence also med.L. *rondellus, -um* and *rondella,* It. *rondello, rondella,* MDu. and Du. *rondeel,* MLG. *rondel, rundel,* G. *rundel* (*rondel*), Sw. *rundel,* Da. *runddel,* † *rundel.* For varying adoptions of the word in English see Rondel, Roundle, and Rundle.]

I. 1. A circle drawn, marked out, or formed in any way. Now *dial.*

a **1290** *Beket* 2128 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 Swane men peyntiez an Anletnesse,..þere is depeint a Roundel al a-boute þe heued. *c* **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 791 Yf that thow Thorwe on water now a stoon,..hyt wol make anoon A litel roundell as a sercle. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* I. ix. 533 As men may be a roundall se Merkit to be delt in thre. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowndel, *rotundale.* **1529** More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 121/1 Those nygromancers..that put theyr confydence in the roundell and cercle on the grounde. **1561** Eden tr. *Cortes' Art Navig.* I. xx. 22 The Epicicle, is a circle or little roundel. **1634** Wither *Embl.* 157 These roundells helpe to shew the mystery Of that immense and blest Eternitie. **1875** Parish *Dict. Sussex Dial., Roundel,* a circle; anything round. **1876** F. K. Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A witches roundel,' that within which she performs her rites.

b. Something forming a circle or ring; a number of things or persons disposed or grouped in a circle. Now *rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, All theys oder, crokes and Roundulis bene. *Ibid.,* The crokes and the Roundellis of the Nombles of þe dere. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 707/2 A mainy of leud mocking knaues, which.. woulde gette them into a roundell turnynge theym backe to backe. **1598** Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 95 The roofe whereof consisteth..of wickers meeting aboue in one little roundell, out of which roundell ascendeth vpward a necke like vnto a chimney. **1613** W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iii. 55 It was a Roundell seated on a plaine,—Enuiron'd round with Trees. **1657** W. Coles *Adam in Eden* l, The white Flowers grow in spoaky roundels. **1713** J. Warder *True Amazons* 49 Cut a notch in your Straw-hive, not through the Roundal as before, but somewhat less. **1893** Kipling *Many Invent.* 133 B Company..gathered itself into a thing like a decayed aloe-clump..; and in that clump, roundel, or mob, it stayed.

† **c.** The outer circuit or rim *of* anything. *Obs.*

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1347/2 Into all the worlde is gone out the sowne of them, and into the endes of the roundel of the earth the wordes of them. **1633** Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 430 As for the outmost roundells of those wheels they were of a vast and dreadful height.

† **d.** A round hole or hollow. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 8 [The] Suture..creeping ..through the middest of ye eyes roundell. *Ibid.* 12. **1614** B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* iv. vi, Come put in his legge in the middle roundell, and let him hole there.

2. † **a.** *Sc.* A small round table. *Obs.*

c **1500** *Priests of Peblis* 23 Befoir them was sone set a roundel bricht, And with ane clene claith finelie dicht, It was ouir-set. *Ibid.* 579 Ane Roundel with ane cleine claith. **1548** *Extr. Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 136 Ane buyrd and form, stule and rowndale, xlviii s.

† **b.** A round mat for vessels to stand on. *Obs.*

1548 Elyot, *Orbis,* a roundell to sette dysshes one for soylynge of the table clothe. **1725** *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation,* D. I. is a Glass or earthern Vessel nam'd the *Recipient*; they place it upon a Roundel of Straw, that it may have the firmer Footing.

c. A circular wooden trencher.

1797 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVII. I. 281/1 The circular beechen plates, called roundels. **1827** *Ibid.* XCVII. II. 592 They are called roundels, are always twelve in a full set, and are made of beech-wood. **1851** *Archaeologia* XXXIV. 225 Account of some 'Roundells' or Fruit Trenchers of the Time of James I.

3. A small round shield. Now *Hist.*

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 13 Gevin for four roundellis to speris, vj cronis. **1562** J. Shute tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 17 The Turkes covered their heades with roundels and targes. **1585** T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. v. 116 [They] are armed with..bucklers, roundels and targets of steele. **1846** Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* 592 *Roundel,* the small circular shield of the fourteenth century.

b. (See quots.)

1846 Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* 163 He has *roundels* at the bend of the arm, and upon the shoulders, which are sometimes chased and ornamented. **1879** Planché *Cycl. Costume* 128 The plate-gorget, and circular gussets of plate to which English antiquarians have given the names of palettes and roundels, protect the arm-pits.

† **c.** *Anglo-Indian.* An umbrella; a sunshade. Recorded earlier as *rondell* (1676), *rundell* (1680): see Yule & Burnell (1886) 850/2.

1716 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) II. 230 Cooks, water bearers, coolies, Palankeen boys, roundel men. **1773** Ives *Voy.* 21 To hire a Roundel-boy, whose business is to walk by his master, and defend him with his Roundel or Umbrella from the heat of the sun.

4. A small circular object; a little disk or rounded piece.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 29 A maiden..did with woondreous sleight..cast vp and receiue again one after another, twelf trendles or rowndelles. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* II. x. (1634) 150 Temper the whole masse into little roundels or trochisks, each waying a dram. **1649** Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* 176 The first verses of that divine Gospell are singled out, printed, in a small roundell, and sold to the credulous ignorants. **1725** *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scorzonera,* The Flower..when it fades, leaves a Cottonny Roundel behind where the Seed is. **1812** Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 46 The right hand or lesser handle, attached to the larger one by the iron rod F, and the wooden roundels G, H. **1863** Wynter *Subtle Brains* 15 Again rummaging, I come upon roundels formed from the bottoms of earthenware vessels. **1883** *Athenæum* 5 May 572/3 The prehistoric practice of trepanning the skull might have been performed..by removing a roundel.

b. *spec.* A perforated iron disk placed between the stock and cheeks of a gun.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1994/1.

5. † **a.** An ornamental circle sewn or embroidered on a garment. *Obs.*

1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 139 Three albes with parrettes of blak satten with roundelles. **1577** Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) 124 Those [mantles] of the chanons are of Murreie with a roundell of the arms of S. George. **1609** Dekker *Rauens Alm.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 180 Do not those Roundels hang about him, shew like so many pardons, tyed to the partes of his body with Labels?

b. *Her.* = Roundle 1 b.

1562 Legh *Armory* 149 Whether are Roundells of all suche coloures, as ye haue spoken of here before? or shall they be named Roundelles of those coloures? **1655** M. Carter *Honor Rediv.* (1660) 165 If these roundals are charged in counter-changes as before, then they are only called Roundals. **1880** *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 697/2 The Roundel, if of metal, is a simple disk.

c. A decorative panel, plate, medallion, etc., of a round form.

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 307 [The altar piece] has also gables and medallions or roundels. **1875** Fortnum *Maiolica* iii. 26 Each roundel is a massive disc of terra-cotta, of a single piece. **1891** *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Jan. 223 A copper roundel, once gilt, with a shield of the arms of England.

d. A circle of painted glass; a small round pane or window.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1974. 285/1 The allegorical figures in the roundels. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4/2 Occasionally white roundels, or bottle ends on a ground of blue or green.

6. † **a.** A sphere or globe. *Obs.* (Cf. Roundle 2.)

c **1590** in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 53 A general resemblance of the Roundel to God, the World and the Queene. *Ibid.,* The Roundell hath no bonch or angle Which may his course stay or entangle. **1591** Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 328 More or less their roundels wider are, As from the Center they be neer or far. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 188 Anacharsis the Scythian..inuented the cast of turning the roundell or globe.

b. A ball or bead-moulding.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* iv. 12 The two pilers with the roundels and knoppes aboue vpon both the pilers. **1609** Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* vi. 18 Al the house was covered within with ceder, having roundels. **1850** Parker *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5), *Roundel,* the bead or astragal moulding.

† **c.** The ball of the elbow- or the knee-joint.

1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij b, In suche maner that the sayde roundelles entre in to the holownesse of the sockettes. **1643** J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 60 It is necessary that part which belongeth to the rowndell of the knee be made hollow.

†7. A cylinder (of wood); a rung of a ladder. *Obs.* (Cf. ROUNDLE 3.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 156 Solon..made them to be written in boords or roundelles of wood (which roundels, according to Aristotle, were called Cyrbes). 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 These men must needs (and so doo) dislike of all degrees; worthie themselues to proceede by no degrees, but roundels.

8. a. *Sc.* A round turret.

1738 *De Foe's Tour Grt. Brit.* III. 248 [The castle of Drumlanrig] is Four-square, with Roundels in the inner Angles of the Court. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxx, The window of the west roundel of the auld house.

b. *Fortification.* A circular bastion.

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 237/1.

II. 9. A rondeau or rondel.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 423 Manye an ympne..That hightyn baladis, roundelys, & vyrelayes. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1529 Whan that Arcite had..songen al the roundel lustily. *c* 1407 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 60 This rowndel shul we synge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a j, I made songes, layes, Roundels, balades..in the mooste best wyse I cowde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 67 The railȝear..ratlis furth ranis,..baith roundalis and ryme. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roundell, *rondeau.* 1644 MILTON *Areopagitica* (Arb.) 37 A higher straine then their owne souldierly ballats and roundels could reach to. 17.. RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 26 A summer day I never thought it lang, To hear him make a roundel or a sang. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, I think one troubadour roundel worth all that Petrarch ever wrote. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 209 He rode, scarce touched by care.., Humming a roundel with a smile. 1883 SWINBURNE (*title*), A Century of Roundels.

transf. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 111 The skrich howle..Her burial roundel..cruncketh in howling.

10. A round dance. Cf. ROUNDELAY 3.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 1 Come, now a Roundell, and a Fairy song. 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 548/2 The Roundel or Country Dance seems to be purely English. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 103 Rousing the mole-cricket with their midnight roundels upon the pearly grass.

Roundelay (rau·ndĕlē¹). Also 6–7 **-laye**, 7 **-laie**; 6 **rundelaye**, **-ley**, **roundley**, 7 **roundellay.** [ad. F. *rondelet* ROUNDLET, f. *rondel* ROUNDEL, with the ending assimilated to LAY *sb.*⁴]

1. A short simple song with a refrain.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 105, I beseeche you marke my roundelaye. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 37 Menaphon..began, after some melodie, to carroll out this roundelay. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr., Shepheards..singing roundelaies, to their gazing flockes. *a* 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *Poems* (1667) 189 At our Feast he gets the Praise, For his enchanting Roundelayes. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 688 Who, listning, heard him while he search'd the Grove And loudly sung his roundelay of love. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii, The sister of the youth .. sung alternately with her brother—'twas a Gascoigne roundelay. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. viii, Now must I venture, as I may, To sing his favourite roundelay. *c* 1860 LONGF. *Whither?* v, The water-nymphs that are singing Their roundelays under me. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* 449 The two crews met every evening to smoke, and dance, and sing their quaint roundelays together.

b. *transf.* A bird's song or carol.

1641 BEEDOME *Poems, Constant Maid* lix, The winged birds..Each one by turne did sing his rounde-lay. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 78 The Cuckoe and the Nightingale.. with their pleasant roundelayes bid welcome in the Spring. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xvi, While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay, Sing forth her nuptial roundelay. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Poet's T.* xviii, The whirr Of meadow-lark, and her sweet roundelay.

†c. The competitive singing of such songs. *Obs.*

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* (1858) 242 Here many garlands won at roundel-lays Old shepherds hung up in those happy days, From Daphnis.

2. The music of a song of this type.

1593–1600 BRETON *Daff. & Prim.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 16/1 The muses all haue chose a settinge-place To singe and play the sheppherdes rundeley. 1604 — *Passionate Shepherd* ibid. 5 While yee tune your pipes to play But an idle Roundelay. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxxii, The breath of Winter..plays a roundelay Of death among the bushes and the leaves.

3. A kind of round dance.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 135 When as they fel to Rowndelaies,..Not Satires, or the Naiades, were halfe so nimble. *a* 1633 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. xxxvi. (1642) 288 They fell a dancing, men and women mixtly together,.. a ridiculous roundelay. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 126 Dance, dance away, the jocund roundelay! 1867 LONGF. tr. *Dante, Inf.* vii. 24 So here the folk must dance their roundelay.

†b. A fairy circle or ring. *Obs.*—¹

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1648) 8 Those Rings and Roundelays Of theirs, which yet remain, Were footed..on many a grassy plain.

Roundeleer. *nonce-wd.* [f. ROUNDEL 9.] A writer or composer of roundels.

1888 STEVENSON *Epit. to Inland Voy.*, Mr. Lang, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Henley, and all contemporary roundeleers.

Roundeles, rennet: see RUNDLES.

Roundelet(e, etc., obs. forms of ROUNDLET.

Rounder (rau·ndəɹ). [f. ROUND *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹]

I. 1. One who goes round, in special senses:

†a. One who goes the round of a watch or sentinels; esp. *Mil.*, an officer or soldier of the round. *Obs.*

1624 T. LUSHINGTON *Serm.* I. 41 In our modern Wars.. sometime the Rounder will clap a musket-shot through a sleepy head. 1650 R. ELTON *Art Mil.* (1659) 188 Severall Rounders..are..to admonish the Sentinels (in case of neglect). 1672 VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discipl.* 5 And upon his return there are four other Rounders to be sent twice in a night, to discover round the quarters. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 369 The boundary of the dockyard..visited once if not oftener in the night by the Rounders (those who have the immediate superintending of the watchmen).

b. A Methodist local preacher.

1820 POLWHELE *Introd. to Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* p. lxxxviii, Many..prefer..even the Rounder, whether male or female,..to the accredited and licensed Minister. 1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 116 On Sundays he.. became a Rounder, or Methodist local preacher.

c. = ROUNDSMAN 1.

1896 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

d. *U.S.* One who makes the round of prisons, workhouses, drinking saloons, etc.; a habitual criminal, loafer, or drunkard.

1884 [see REPEATER 5 b]. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 July 2/4 The regular rounders who are beginning to receive long sentences under the new drunkenness law. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 440/2 A gay young bravo, one of New York's many 'rounders', or all-nighters.

2. *pl.* A game, played with bat and ball between two sides, in which each player endeavours to hit and send the ball as far away as he can, and to run to a base or right round the course without being struck by the fielded ball.

For a full description of the game see Gomme *Trad. Games* (1898) II. 145–6.

1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 500/1 Rounders, besides an ordinary field, requires only a ball and a stick resembling a common rolling-pin. 1862 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 642 What schoolboy has not played rounders in his youth? 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 7 Rounders and marbles were our principal amusements.

b. A complete run at the game of rounders.

1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 501/1 When only one of the side is left in, the others being all put out, he may call for 'three fair hits for the rounder'. 1898 ALICE B. GOMME *Trad. Games* II. 146 When a complete rounder is obtained, the player has the privilege of..counting the rounder to the credit of his side.

3. A round of thanks, applause, etc.

1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* II. xv. 299 Mrs. Cork..was off, amid a rounder of 'Thank'e, ma'am; thank'e'.

4. A round blow.

1883 READE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/1 The carter,.. while endeavoring a tremendous rounder,..received a dazzler with the left.

II. 5. A round tower. Cf. ROUNDEL 8 a.

1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to London* 11 A strong wall fortified with round towers...Some of the walls, and about six or seven rounders, still exist.

6. A round oath.

1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* I. vii. 120 Though we can all swear a rounder in the stockyard or on the drafting camp.

III. 7. *slang.* One who rounds on others.

1884 *Good Words* June 399/2 'Rounders'—that is, informers—..will quietly give 'the tip' to a detective.

8. One who rounds any kind of work; *esp.* in shoemaking (see quot. 1893).

1881 *Instructions Census Clerks* (1885) 40 Bookbinding:.. Rounder. *Ibid.* 45 Needle Maker:.. Rounder. *Ibid.* 76 Boot and Shoe Making:.. Rounder and all Rounder. 1889 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 2/6 The manufacturers determined ..to suspend clickers, machinists, and rough stuff cutters, and the rounders and finishers. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Rounders*, a country expression for the youths in the boot and shoe industry who cannot be trusted to cut the best materials, and who therefore cut such materials as common outsides, fittings, and linings. In London they are termed improvers.

9. a. A kind of boring-tool.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 966 The boring tools are represented in the following figures:—..10. The rounder. 1869 GREENWELL *Mine Engin.* 139 The rounder resembles a bèche externally, but it is solid and well steeled at the bottom. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss., Rounder*, a boring tool used for breaking or cutting off any projection which may have occurred in the hole.

b. A tool by which a rounded form is given to something.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 642 A rod of wood.. reduced to a cylinder by a rounder or witchet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1994/2 *Rounder*,..a plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons.

10. *Phonetics.* A sign used to indicate the rounding of a vowel.

1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 2 When a mid vowel is formed with the rounding of a high vowel, it is said to be over-rounded, which is denoted by adding the 'rounder'.

Rounder: see ROUNDURE.

Round-faced, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.]

1. Having a round face.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii, He was pretty tall, round-faced, and one..I ne'er had seen before. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 713 The Roman Senate..Did cause their Clergy..The round-fac'd Prodigy [*sc.* an owl] t'avert. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 530 A round-faced man, of rather low stature. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 228 The edges are..trimmed with a round-faced hammer. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 517 On the island of Formosa also occurs an allied round-faced species.

2. *Round-faced macaque*, the Formosan rock-macaque (*Macaques cyclopis*), having a flat, round face, and resembling the Bengal macaque.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v.

Roundgar, obs. form of ROUNGER.

Rou·nd hand. [f. ROUND *a.* + HAND *sb.*]

1. A style of handwriting in which the letters are round, bold, and full.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1732/4 The Bastard Italians (commonly) called the new A-la-mode Round-hands, with Round-mixt Running-hands, and mixt Secretaries. 1686 W. ELDER (*title*) in Arber *Term. Catal.* II. 158/1 A Book of Copies for Learners of Round-hand. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 302 The common Round-hand, various Law-hands, and various Short-hands. 1766 SERLE *Art Writing* 3 Round Hand...In writing this Hand, let the Slope be inclining to your Right Hand. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, The orphan, little Laura Martin (who was just in round-hand). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 436 A word written in the 'round hand' of the copy books.

attrib. and *transf.* 1766 SERLE *Art Writing* 61 The capital Round Hand Letters. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxiv, 'Time flies quickly,' as we learn from the roundhand copies. 1888 PATER *Apprec.* (1890) 2 Something very tamely..confined to mainly practical ends—a kind of 'good round hand'.

2. *attrib.* Of bowling: Performed with a horizontal swing of the hand or arm; round-arm.

1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide Crick.* 14 Mr. Willes..first introduced round-hand bowling, and Lambart first practised it ..forty years ago. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/2 Oh, for ..the round-hand bowling of our fathers' day!

So **Rou·nd-hander,** a 'round-arm' blow.

1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 169 He planted a round-hander on the Sergeant's left ear.

Roundhead, round-head (rau·ndˌhed). Also 7–8 **Round-head, -Head, Round head.** [ROUND *a.*]

1. *Eng. Hist.* A member or adherent of the Parliamentary party in the Civil War of the 17th century, so called from their custom of wearing the hair close cut.

In this sense now usu. with capital and as one word.

The name appears to have arisen towards the end of the year 1641: see Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 121. Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 463 attributes its origin to an officer named David Hide, who (app. on 27 Dec. of that year) threatened to 'cut the Throat of those Round-headed Dogs that bawled against Bishops'. Brathwait's use, if earlier than this, may be only an accidental anticipation of it.

1641 BRATHWAIT *Merc. Brit.* IV, See..how these notted and round heads with their prick eares doe listen and stare on their predicating Pinner. 1642 *Heads of all Fashions* 4 A Round-head is a man whose braine's compact, Whose Verilies and Trulies are an Act Infallible. 1651 [see CAVALIER *sb.* 3]. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 95 Those of the array exceeded their commission in oppressing many honest people, whom, by way of reproach, they called Roundheads. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 53 The Whigs were not Roundheads, tho' the Measures They pursued..gave Occasion to the Suspicions I have mentioned. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, My cockade and my broadsword are my commission, and a better one than ever Old Nol gave to his roundheads. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 299 Far below the Roundhead rode, And humm'd a surly hymn.

transf. 1643 in Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.) 110 Her colour is most comely, And a Round-head is she [*sc.* a cuckoo], And yet no sect She doth respect.

attrib. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* i, The roundhead rascals, I wish I had my sword in their stomach. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 520 They would have been pointed at in the street as Roundhead knaves.

†2. A kind of weapon: (see quot. 1643). *Obs.*

1643 *Mercurius Civicus* No. 11. 84 A thousand of those weapons which the Papists call Round-heads, for that with them they intended to bring the Round-heads into subjection. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 22 A new-invented mischievous Instrument...An head about a quarter of a yard long, a staffe of two yards long put into their head, twelve iron pikes round about, and one in the end to stop with; This fierce Weapon they called, *A Round-head.* 1644–5 *Rec. Nottingham* (1900) V. 232 Paid to Richard Smith for roundheads for the towne, VIˢ. *Ibid.* 233.

3. a. A siluroid fish of S. America. b. The weakfish of N. America.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 17/1 It is said that the other species, the round-head (*Callichthys littoralis*, Hancock), has not been known to attempt such excursions. *Ibid.*, The round-head forms its nest of grass.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Round-headed.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 276/1 Columns..are employed as piers to support the arches (not round-head, but pointed). 1907 *Mem. Old Derbyshire* 55 The intrusion of a round-head people upon the Neolithic long-heads.

Round-headed, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.] Having a round head, in various senses.

In the following quot. the precise meaning is not quite clear:—1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* III. i, Marry who thou woot to make a shew to shrowd thee from the storme round headed opinion, that swayes all the world, may let fall on thee.

1. Of persons: Wearing the hair closely cut; *spec.* belonging to the Roundhead party.

1642 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. X. 357/2 That Mr. Seldon..had more learning than a thousand round-headed Pims. 1643 PRYNNE *Gag for Long-haired Rattle-Heads* L j b, The honour of our ancient Kings, who were Roundheaded, like to the Cœlestiall spheare. 1650 COWLEY *Guardian* v. iv, You have invited..the widdows round-headed kindred? 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXV, I thought I had to do with the son of an old round-headed rebel. 1826 — *Woodst.* i, Those round-headed commonwealth knaves.

2. a. In specific names of animals.

1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 399 Roundheaded Armadillo. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 56 Roundheaded cachalot: this species was taken on one of the Orkney Isles. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 410 The Round-headed Porpoise (*Phocæna melas*)..is distinguished by its very convex

rounded head. 1897 H. O. Forbes *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 89 The round-headed sportive-lemur.

b. In specific names of plants.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Mushroom*, The round-headed spring Mushroom. 1789 J. Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 380 *Juncus conglomeratus*, Round headed Rush. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 333 Round-headed Garlic. *Ibid.* III. 522 Round-headed Mint. *c* 1833 *Swanland Farm Rep.* 127 in *Husb.* III, *Dactylis glomerata*, Round-headed cock's-foot. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 345 Round-headed Rampion. 1859 — *Brit. Grasses* VI. 22 Round-headed Cotton-grass. *Ibid.* 40 Round Headed Sedge.

3. Of arches, windows, etc., or building characterized by these.

1758 Bp. Lowth *Life Willam of Wykeham* vi. 209 With round pillars..., round-headed arches and windows. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 497 This recess was originally illuminated by five narrow round-headed windows. 1881 Freeman *Subj. Venice* 104 Above was a simple round-headed clerestory.

4. Of things which assume a rounded form towards the top or end.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* v, The Cheviots rose before me;.. huge, round-headed, and clothed with a dark robe of russet. 1818 — *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. iv. 135 To plant birches, oaks, elms, and suchlike round-headed trees along the verges of the Kaeside plantations. 1866 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 227 These round-headed grave-stones can be traced back in England to the 11th or 12th century.

5. Of nails, etc., ending in a round disk or knob.

1802 James *Mil. Dict.* s.v. *Nail*, *Rose-bud Nails* are small round-headed nails, driven in the centre of the roses of the plates. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 256/1 The screws .. are round-headed and countersunk. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 139 A considerable number of the round-headed tentacles were inflected.

Roundheadism. *rare*—1. [f. Roundhead.] A Roundhead fashion.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 258 The City-Flat-Cap imitates the Brasilean Flat-Head, and is no other then a Grecian or Gallo-Grecian Round-headnisme [*sic*].

Rou·nd-house, *sb.* [In sense 1 app. f. Round *sb.*1 14 b (cf. Du. *rondhuis* guard-house); in other senses f. Round *a.*]

1. A lock-up; a place of detention for arrested persons. Now only *Hist.*

1589 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 373 [Rent of] the rounde house, iiij*d*. 1684 *She-Wedding* (title-p.), For which Fact the said Parties were both Committed, and one of them remains now in the Round House at Greenwich. 1697 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* IV. i, Out of respect to your calling, I shan't put you into the round-house. 1707 Cibber *Double Gallant* I, I sit up every night at the Tavern: and in the Morning lie rough in the Round-house. 1791 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 455 Thence at the Round-house, in about an hour Renews his poor debilitated power Of comprehending. 1817 Miss Edgeworth *Harrington* (1832) 17 The beggars..were led in captivity to round-houses. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxxiv, Mr. Dennis, having been made prisoner late in the evening, was removed to a neighbouring round-house for that night. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Babies* v, Put him in the round house till he gets sober.

attrib. 1747 Hoadly *Suspicious Husb.* II. iv, If this should prove a Round-House Affair.

2. *Naut.* A cabin or set of cabins on the after-part of the quarter-deck (cf. quot. 1769).

Now in use only on old sailing vessels (where it forms the quarters of the sailmakers, carpenters, and apprentices), and in connexion with Board of Trade tonnage measurements, when it generally includes all cabins built on deck.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 The Captaines Cabben or great Cabben, the stearage, the halfe Decke, the round house, the Forecastle. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* II. 6 The Masters Cabin called the round house..is the vtmost of all. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The Guns in the Fore-castle and steerage clear the Deck, as those of the Round-house do the Quarter deck. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 We..secured the Steerage, as also the roundhouse, so that we could not possibly be surprised. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Round-house*, a name given, in East-Indiamen, and other large merchant-ships, to a cabin..built in the after part of the quarter-deck, and having the poop for it's roof. The apartment is usually called the coach in our ships of war. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 229 One of my cabin-windows (for I had half the round-house) was open. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv, The steersman at the wheel paused and smiled, as the picture-like head gleamed through the window of the round-house. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 76 The reefers in the half-deck also start their sing-song, and the supernumeraries, in 'the round-house', make what melody they can.

attrib. 1845 Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v., The beams on which the poop rests are called the round-house beams.

b. (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 143 *Round-house at the Head*, conveniences or seats of ease for the officers.

3. a. A round shed or building in which machinery is worked by circular movement.

1656 W. Du Gard tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 133 Hee that..turneth about a draw-beam with levers; or walking in the round-hous whirleth the crane. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-Bk.* s.v., Few farms are without a round-house in which the horses go round and round.

b. Part of a windmill (see quot.).

1876 Mrs. Ewing *Jan of the Windmill* iii, The projection is..an additional passage, encircling the bottom story of the windmill. It is the round-house. The round-house is commonly used as a kind of store-room.

4. *U.S.* A circular shed for locomotives, with a turn-table in the centre.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1994/2. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 833 The narrow-gauge of the N.P.C.R.R. crawls like a snake from the ferry on the bay to the roundhouse over and beyond the hills. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 225, I found a quiet corner to sleep in, in the round-house, as they call the engine-sheds.

Hence **Rou·nd-house** *v.*, to confine in a round-house.

1889 Conan Doyle *Micah Clarke* xiii. 117, I have been round-housed many a time by the watch.

Rou·nding, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Round *v.*1 + -ing 1.]

I. 1. The action of the vb. in trans. senses.

1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. xi. § 1 Clipping, washing, rounding, or filing..of any the proper Moneys or Coines of this Realme. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Arrondissement*, The pieces, or shreds that are cut off in the rounding of a garment. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 56 *Rounding* is giving the rope an additional turn after being closed. 1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 161 When the labial passage is large and unconstrained by rounding or narrowing of the labial orifice. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 236/1 'Rounding' applies to the back of the book, and is preliminary to backing. 1886 T. Frost *Reminisc. Country Journalist* xi. (1888) 121 Canning..was so extremely fastidious about the rounding of his periods.

b. *Naut.* with *in*, *up* (see quots.).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rounding-in*, generally implies the act of pulling upon any rope which passes through one or more blocks, in a direction nearly horizontal. *Ibid.*, *Rounding-up*..is expressed of a tackle which hangs in a perpendicular position, without sustaining or hoisting any weighty body: it is then the operation of pulling the blocks closer to each other, by means of the rope which passes through them. 1890 Clark Russell *Marriage at Sea* xiii, The sailors fell to *rounding-in*, as it is called, upon the main and main-topsail braces.

2. The action of the vb. in intrans. senses. Also with *up*.

1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 90 Suppose .. the Planets still holding their rooms, and holding on their roundings as they did before. 1732 Whaley *Poems* 48 With happy Roundings swell'd the Breast. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 646 'Rounding' or treachery is always spoken of very indignantly, and often severely..punished. 1868 Verney *Stone Edge* x, Come, Roland, I'll none waste my time with such roundings. 1906 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Jan. 70 A little rounding up of the abdomen.

3. *attrib.*, as *rounding-brass*, *-iron*, *-knife*, etc.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 383/1 *Rounding Knife*, a short broad Blade like a Turkish scimitar, a thick back and short handle. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 232 The top and bottom rounding tools..are made of all diameters for plain cylindrical works. 1845 Youatt *Dog* iii. 83 When the time comes, the ears of the dog should be rounded; the size of the ear and of the head guiding the rounding-iron. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1866) I. 838/2 When quite dry, the proper width is given to the brim by means of a rounding-brass, or gauge. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 44/1 The backing-machine is worked by the hand, and its action is somewhat similar to that of the rounding-machine.

b. So *rounding-up machine*, *tool.*

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 831/2 A rounding up machine can shape 100 pairs of soles per hour. 1884 Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 125 The fraises do not supersede the Rounding Up Tool.

II. 4. A rounded edge or surface; a curvature; a curved part or outline; † a tonsure.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 70 He shoulde be dyscryued by hys rounding and his eare marke. *a* 1583 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 38 That Glasse woulde make the face..narrowe accordinge vnto the roundinge of the glasse. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 226 A Tooth of Steel with such Roundings and Hollows in the bottom of it as I intended to have Hollows and Roundings upon my Work. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 149 Never did I behold such..symmetry, such roundings of angles. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 309 A mortise..from within an inch of the rounding to an inch and an half of the bottom. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 602 The rounding of the chimney breast. *a* 1842 Sir C. Bell *Anat. & Phil. Express.* (1872) 223 He makes roundings merely; he is incapable of representing the elegant curved outline of beauty. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 8/3 The cork disc is driven..down into the rounding outside the bottle top.

5. *Naut.* A service of small rope or cordage, wound round a cable, spar, etc., to prevent chafing.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 115 An iron chain, or good rounding,..to secure them [*sc.* cables] from being rubbed by the foulness of the ground. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Fourrer*, to serve the cables as with plat, rounding, keckling, &c. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iii, This chafing gear consists of..roundings, battens, and service of all kinds. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Mat*, Rounding is now used instead of mats, it being neater and holding less water. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 229 Take a piece of..stout rounding to the topmast.

† **6.** *pl.* Some part of a woman's head-dress. *Obs.*

1732 *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 351/1 The Head-Dresses, with the Peeks, Lappets, and Roundings.

7. *pl.* Clippings; parings.

1883 Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 300/2 'Wet' materials:..roundings of hides previously limed. 1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 9 [They] are forced..to sell the 'roundings' (inferior portions)..at a considerable loss.

Rou·nding, *vbl. sb.*2 [Later form of Rouning *vbl. sb.*: cf. Round *v.*2] Whispering, private talk.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 85 Within the Churche the seruice to encomber With their lewde barking, rounding, din and cry. *Ibid.* (1570) 208 They flatter their lorde with wordes fayre and gay And vayne roundinges. 1609 Ld. Balmerinoch *Narr.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. 586 Then, be his Ma. countenance, and some rounding that past betuixt his Ma. and Sir A. Hay, I beganne to be in some suspicione.

Rou·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. Round *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

1. Surrounding, encircling.

1600 Tournrur *Transf. Metam.* lxvi, All with their poyson like a rounding ring; The good encombred Knight encompassing. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana* 44 For leagues no other tree did mark The level waste, the rounding gray.

2. Assuming or having a circular or convex form; tending towards roundness.

1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 24 Upon which rounding Point stand black Rocks. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun,.. with a clean Tail, a rounding Wale. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 94 Turning..the clean fresh gravel to the top, levelling it even in a rounding manner. 1869 Whittier *Norembega* 14 Unbroken over swamp and hill The rounding shadow lay.

b. In predicative and quasi-adv. use.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xv. ¶ 2 It hath two of its Fore-Angles..cut off either straight or rounding, according to the pleasure of the Work-man. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 155 You..fill them with Mold.., which you lay rounding in the Middle like an Ass's Back. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 80 In some degree rounding, like the Rockers of a cradle. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 499 If it [*sc.* a board] should be obviously higher..at the edges from being 'cast and rounding'. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* 4 Care should be taken to allow for the remedy of that defect, by laying the joist rounding.

3. Circular, circuitous; moving round.

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), *Caracol*, as Wheel by Caracol; used only among the Horse, and is a Serpentine or Rounding Motion of Wheeling. 1728 Mallet *Excursion* Wks. 1759 I. 101 Where these huge globes Sail undisturb'd, a rounding voyage each. 1883 Whittier *Our Country* 35 Alone, the rounding century finds Thy liberal soil by free hands tilled.

Rou·ndish, *a.* [f. Round *a.* + -ish.]

1. Somewhat round.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 25 The backe or outer syde therof roundysshe and smothe. *a* 1608 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 357 They..break up the rock..in roundish lumps as big as a twopeny loaf. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* XI. ¶ 15 The edges a little Bevil'd roundish away. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. (Dubl.) 355 The Corner of the Plate..we make a little roundish. 1755 Mason *Let. to Gray* 27 June, Mynn Herr — is of a roundish, squab figure. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 600 An oblong and sometimes roundish spot. 1875 Buckland *Log-Book* 34 The mark of the foot is of a roundish form. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 80 Some osteophytes are flat and roundish.

2. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic, as *roundish-faced*, *-featured*, *-leaved*, *-shaped.*

1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 64 These People are..roundish Faced, and well shaped. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Ranunculus*, The roundish leaved ranunculuses. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 485/2 When they are viewed in an aggregate form, the semblance of roundish-shaped granules is seen. 1881 Carlyle *Reminisc.* II. 35 She was roundish-featured.

b. With adjs., as *roundish-deltoid*, *-obovate*, *-oval*, *-ovate.*

1828 J. E. Smith *Eng. Flora* II. 263 Leaves roundish-oval, always longer than they are broad. *Ibid.* 265 Leaves roundish-obovate, serrated. 1847 Steele *Field Bot.* 134 Leaves roundish-ovate, toothed, wrinkled. *Ibid.* 214 Rachis green, fronds linear; pinnæ roundish-deltoid.

Hence **Rou·ndishness,** 'the state of being roundish' (Webster, 1828–32).

Roundle (rou·nd'l). [var. of Roundel.]

1. A ring or circle; an object of circular form; a disk, round plate, etc. (Cf. Roundel.) Now *rare.*

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 206 Take the rout of Dragons made cleen and cut in to thin roundles. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 128 Good it is also to cut them into roundles. 1632 Sir S. D'Ewes *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 72, I caused them all [*sc.* coins] to be put into roundles of ivory, and placed them in drawers in a box. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 88/1 The flowers grow in roundles, towards the top of the stalk. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* p. xxix, Painted roundles or fruit trenchers. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kent Gloss.*, *Roundle*,..the part of a hop-oast where the fires are made, which is generally circular.

b. *Her.* One of various circular charges distinguished by their tincture. (Cf. Roundel 5 b.)

1610 Guillim *Her.* IV. xix, Of the first sort are Roundles, of which Leigh giueth examples of nine sundry. 1688 Holme *Armoury* I. 60/2, I shall in the first place speak of the Rounds, Roundles, or Roundlets. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pellets*, in Heraldry, a Name given those Roundles which are Black; call'd also *Ogresses* and *Gun-stones*. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 260 He charged this group upon a roundle. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1893) 73 *Roundles* are small circular figures—of frequent occurrence in Heraldry—forming a distinct group of Charges.

c. = Roundel 3 b.

1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* x. 193 The roundles at the elbows and shoulders sometimes assumed the form of lions' faces. *Ibid.* 196.

† **2.** A sphere or globe. *Obs.* (Cf. Roundel 6 a.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 30 We speake..[of] the round ball of the earth; and confesse that it is a globe...But yet the forme is not of a perfect and absolute roundle. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XX. iii. 145 The Sunne..and the roundle of the Moone. 1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 182 To find out a scantling beyond which the roundle or globe of the earth is not.

† **3.** A round of a ladder. *Obs.* (Cf. Roundel 7.)

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 25 Things..which..serve ..to judicious beliefs as scales and roundles to mount the pinnacles..of Divinity. *a* 1663 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 310 When they are in the top of their Jollity and gotten to the uppermost Roundle of the ladder.

† **4.** = Roundel 9. *Obs.*

1544 *Lydgate's Bochas* Prol. li, Complaintes, ballades, roundles [*Bodl. MS.* roundelis], virelaies. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 125 Sike a roundle never heard I none.

Round-leaved, *a. Bot.* Also 8 **round-leafed.** [ROUND *a.* 16 c.] Having round leaves. Chiefly in specific names of plants.

The number of varieties distinguished by this name is very large; only a few are given here.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Merc. Bot.* 19 Round leaved water Pimpernell. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallow,* The vulgar round Leav'd Sallow proves best in drier Banks. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Mentha,* The Great Round-leaf'd Water-Mint, with a variegated Leaf. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 64 Round leaved winter green. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 146 The lumberers..meaning by *soft wood* all the evergreens; and by *hard wood* all deciduous or as they call them *round-leaved* trees. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 37/2 The great round-leaved willow (*salix caprea*). 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 375/2 Round-leaved Catchfly, with deep scarlet flowers.

Rou·ndlet. Forms: 4 rownde-, 4–8 roundelet (5 -lett, 5–6 -lete); 4 rondlet, 5 rowndlet, rounlet, 5, 7– roundlet (7 -lett). [ad. OF. *rondelet,* dim. of *rondel* ROUNDEL. Cf. ROUNDELAY.]

†**1.** A short roundel. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 220 (Corpus MS.), Of such matiere made he many layes, Songes, compleignes, roundeletis, virrelayes. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 136 So Terentia taking the Lute in hir hand beganne to warble out this roundelet.

2. A small circle or circular object; a little disk or round ornament; a circular clump, etc.

1380–1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 389 In vj Roundeletys empt. pro magno altare, ix d. 1385 *Ibid.* 265 In tribus rondlettys emptis pro rasturis, iv d. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 367 Torches, mattes, uattes [? *read* nattes], and roundlettes for the chirche. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 196 Drawe hyt two & fro, as þou woldest tempre wax, & mak hyt in roundeletes. *Ibid.* 214 Tak a gret rote of radysche..& kytte hyt on fyfty Rounlettes. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. lx, The troubled Teares..Made them to seeme like Roundlets, that arise By a Stone cast into a standing Brooke. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 310 The little Circles or Roundlets dispersed here and there about the Hemispheres. 1892 BRIGHTON *Sir P. Wallis* 103 The figure-head of the *Shannon,* a colossal female bust, ornamented with a necklace of gilded roundlets. 1906 *Dollar Mag.* June 91 The roundlet of trees presents the appearance of a fortification.

†**b.** A part of a hood (see quots.). *Obs.*

1603 STOW *Surv.* 545 These hoodes were worn, the Roundelets vpon their heades, the skirtes to hang behind in their neckes. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Hist. Brit. Cost.* 191 The alteration of the chaperon..into a regularly-formed crown within a thick roll called the roundlet.

c. *Her.* = ROUNDLE 1 b.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* I. vi. 61/1 He beareth Party per Pale Vert and Argent, three Roundletts counterchanged. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pellets,* in heraldry, a name given those roundlets which are black. 1766 [see OGRESS²]. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 140/2 There are nine roundlets, or balls, also used in heraldry.

†**3.** A small cask; a runlet. *Obs.*

1388 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 48 In duo Rowndelet' de Sturgeown, 7*s.* 1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 418 The costis of x butts & vi roundeletts of resins of Corent. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 267 A roundlet of red wine of xv. gallonys. 1538 FITZHERB. *Justyce Peas* 109 The price of the But, Tone, Hoggeshede, Punchion, Tierce, Barel or Roundelet to be sold in grosse. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 70 Set your roundelet in the sunne. 1656 BLOUNT, *Roundlet,* a certain measure of Wine, Oyle, &c. containing eighteen Gallons and an half. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xviii. 83 Horses loaded with Roundlets of Usky.

Roundley, obs. form of ROUNDELAY.

Rou·ndliness. *rare*⁻¹. [Cf. ROUNDLY *a.*] Rounded outline or contour.

1870 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) iv. 75 The 'roundliness' and development of the upper part of the back and arms are superb.

†**Rou·ndling.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. ROUND *a.* + -LING.] A variety of apple.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 196 Roundlings are called *mala Sceptiana.*

Rou·ndly, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. ROUND *a.* + -LY 1.] Somewhat round.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, A Scyte, About the edges of whose roundly forme In order grew such trees as doe adorne The sable hearse.

Roundly (rau·ndli), *adv.* Also 5 **roundliche,** *Sc.* **rondely, 6 roundely, roundlye, 6–7 roundlie.** [f. ROUND *a.* + -LY 2. Cf. MDu. *rondelic* (Du. *-lijk*), G. *rundlich,* MSw. *rundeliga* (Sw. *rundligen*), Da. *rundelig(en.*]

†**1.** At a quiet but steady pace. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxv. (1869) 71 Soonere is the mule ofte at seynt james that goth roundliche [F. *qui va rondement son train*] than is thilke smiteth and sporeth his hors, and maketh him go sharpliche.

2. To the full; completely, thoroughly; in a thoroughgoing manner.

c 1450 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 75 And to awnswere roundly there to every gallon, pottell, and pynte, by measure. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1612) 52 He that was taken with the maner, had his payment roundly, and was punished with fasting besides. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* III. ii. 21, I was call'd any thing: and I would haue done any thing indeede too, and roundly too. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. vii, And a man had come to London for nothing else but to be Cheated, hee could not bee more roundlier rid of his money. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 287 Every hypocrite ..who never comes up roundly to the whole compass of his duty. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 606 God..Will reckon with us roundly for th' abuse Of what he deems no mean or trivial trust. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ix, The blame rests..with those with whom..I hope to reckon roundly. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 88 The result of our instruction is only that we are able to produce the most perfectly and roundly ill-done things that ever came from human hands.

3. Plainly, outspokenly, without mincing the matter, bluntly.

1528 GARDINER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (Pocock) *Rec.* I. li. 127 On the morrow we returned unto the pope's holiness and spake roundly unto him. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Pleusidippus..gaue him the lie roundly in this replie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 456 They told the Prophet roundly, that they would worship the Queene of Heaven. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* II. i, And, pr'ythee, tell him roundly of his faults. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 276 Our Commodore..roundly answer'd..that he would go when he saw it convenient. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, Let me beg you..to enforce this matter roundly to the girl. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 17 Aug. in *C. Papers* (1884), He renewed all his complaints..and said roundly that he would not go on any longer. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. 275 He told his father roundly that he would not go.

b. Frankly, openly, without concealment.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philadelphus* 19 Morgan began roundly to make open warre agaynst him. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little French Lawyer* III. ii, [He] has challeng'd me downright, defied me mortally...What a bold Man of War! he invites me roundly. 1642 *Compl. to Ho. Commons* 17 Wee must now deale roundly for the truth. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 39 The claim which he advanced somewhat roundly, and beyond his predecessors apparently.

4. Without circumlocution; straight.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1303/2 He went roundly to the matter, and sayd vnto them: what wyl ye gyue me and I shal delyuer hym to you. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 143 Then (to go to the matter roundly without circumstances) here be two parts. 1622 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) IV. 160 They go roundlier to the point than doth Suarez, or any of them have been blundering about this gear of late. 1625 PEEKE *Three to One* A 4, Not to weary you with long Præambles,..I will come roundly to the matter.

b. Without qualification; absolutely.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. vi. 310 When cardinall Allen, in his notes vpon this place, auoucheth roundly that this text conuinceth praier for the dead. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* v, I scarce beleeved, Till grief did tell me roundly, that I lived. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vii. 116 But we may as roundly say, that the *Lapis Lasuli* is the Marchasue of Gold. 1709 SWIFT *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1751 IV. 219 He very roundly asserts, That he is not only now alive, but was likewise alive upon that very 29th of March. 1773 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 418, I do not roundly affirm this of every sentence..in the fifty volumes. *a* 1817 DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.,* etc. (1821) II. 155 When I ventured to question the soundness of these assertions, he roundly replied that they were certain truths. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. 424 [He] prints..certain discreditable words which he roundly asserts that I wrote.

5. Sharply, severely; unsparingly

1570 GRINDAL *Let.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 324 The Vice-chancellor and heads of houses proceed not so roundly in this case as were requisite, in my judgment. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 27 The Queene shall..take them vp roundly, that they shall not dare to speake any more. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 233 He takes them vp very roughly and very roundly, calleth them a generation of vipers. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 2 They must also expect to be roundly fined, and some have been fined in above Ten thousand Livres. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* VII. ii, I took the young lady herself very roundly to task. 1810 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) II. 302 This said Kehama..will get it roundly in the Edinburgh Review. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Gr. N. Canada* 96, I..abused him roundly when I found he had come without it.

†**6.** Fluently, glibly; readily. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 222 They falsly, yea & wrongfully pretende the knowlege of Christ, although they can eloquently & roundely talke of the Gospell. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* II. i. 122 This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 393 All the Polonians ..can speake the lattin tounge, and that roundly, but most falsly. 1696 S. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* iv. 11 Cannot I.. take away this Impediment.., and make thee to speak as roundly and gracefully as any Man living?

7. Rapidly, smartly, briskly, promptly.

1548 ELYOT, *Cursim legere,* to reade a pase, to reade roundely. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 He never made ani bones at it, but trudgd up roundely to work the feat. 1607 T. WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. (1664) 138 He fell roundly to his victuals, having not eat any in a seven night before. 1639 LD. DUNGARVAN in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 45 Wee had neither foote nor artillery yet was it resolued wee shold charge them roundly. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 362 Lord Shaftesbury reckoned himself gone at Court, and acted more roundly. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 322 The main sheet [is] eased off roundly. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, I..enforced my commands with a blow, which he returned as roundly. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 209 Slack off the studding-sail sheets roundly.

8. In a circular manner; in a circle; rotundly.

1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 204 And thus M. Hardings reasons run roundly against himselfe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 15 Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye In breaded tramels. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1024 But the Heav'nas course, not wandring up nor down Continually turns only roundly round. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rondelik,* roundly, or in the forme of a round. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 349 One third of the county [Dumbarton]..is yet open, or but roundly inclosed; that is, the farms are inclosed but not subdivided. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xi. 161 Sometimes a lady passed, swelling roundly forth in an embroidered petticoat. 1865 *Reader* No. 139. 242/3 Round and roundly oval cells. 1873 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* iii. § 82 Its beak..is bent down so roundly that the angriest parrot cannot peck, but only bite.

b. In a finished or polished style.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 359 Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know What's roundly smooth or languishingly slow.

9. Generally; on a general estimate.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 74 That seems to be spoken roundly and in the gross, without taking notice of odd years.

Round-mouthed, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.] Having a round mouth.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. vi. i. 134 The Lesser Round-Mouth'd Snail, with a shorter knobed Turban. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 137 The deeply-sulcated, round mouthed Turbo. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 222 Gualtieri has arranged all the taper shells together, both the round-mouthed and these. 1830 *Cumb. Farm Rep.* 65 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The round-mouthed spades used in forming canals, etc., called here navigation spades. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 12 The round-mouthed sea-snails are nearly all vegetarians. 1906 RAVEN *Bells* 36 The bells seem round-mouthed.

Roundness (rau·ndnés). Also 4 **rond(e)-,** 5 **rownde-,** 4–6 **rounde-,** 5–6 **rownd-.** [f. ROUND *a.*]

1. The quality of being round; rotundity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. (1868) 164 Þe same roundenes of a body O, oþer weyes þe syȝt of þe eye knoweþ it, and oþer weyes þe touching. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 159 And righte as the Perl of his owne kynde takethe Roundnesse, righte so the Dyamand..takethe squarenesse. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiv. 107 In a round spere ne ben no mo partes of shap but only the roundenes. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 Roundnesse..is fittest shappe and forme..for fast mouing. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construction* 48 The depth, height, squarenes, roundnes, of a thing. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 213 The diamond binders the roundnesse of the ring. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 99 Roundness being comprehended in the idea of a circle. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 149 A figure which bears some resemblance to..the roundness of a kernel. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. 148 Distant objects concealed by the roundness of the earth.

fig. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 604/1 It is a set-off against this consideration, that roundness and completeness are the great characteristics of Aristotle.

b. Fullness, plumpness (of figure, etc.).

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, His figure..destitute of the roundness and elasticity of youth. 1838 — *Leila* I. iv, Leila was of the lightest shape consistent with the roundness of womanly beauty. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells* II. iv. 64 Of late the little face had lost its roundness.

c. Of numbers: (see ROUND *a.* 7 a).

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 34. 352 A certain roundness of numbers..we may readily anticipate, when whole centuries are in question.

2. Compass; circumference. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* i. 7 The Spirit of the Lord fulfilde the rondnesse of londis. *Ibid., Dan.* iii. 45 Thou art the Lord God aloone, and glorious vpon the roundenesse of erthes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 90 We schuld hafe sene all þe roundeness of þe firmament, þat es to say hafe þe emisperies. *Ibid.* 93 So mykill hase þe erthe in roundeness all aboute. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakl. *Voy.* (1589) 253 Under the which is comprehended all the roundnesse of the earth. *a* 1596 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* viii, One would weene that one sole Cities strength Both land and sea in roundnes had survew'd. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. ii. 6 These two elements, having their bounds and limits within their own roundnes and greatnes. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* vii. (1729) 72 Let the reserved Branches be divided at a convenient roundness.

3. †**a.** A circular course; an orbit; a spiral or ring. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. metr. vi. (1868) 144 Ȝif þat he ne clepiþ nat aȝein þe ryȝt goynge of þinges, and Ȝif þat he ne constreynede hem nat eftesones in to roundenesse enclined. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Ayde* II. 14 They framed brasen pypes, which they rouled into many roundnesses, so ye pypes did resemble the Spyres of a Dragon.

b. A round object or formation; a rounded projection.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 35 In the cop forsothe of the foot was a maner roundnes, of a cubite and a half, so forgid, that the watir vessel myȝte be sette there aboue. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij b, Towarde the elbowe ben receyued ye roundnesses. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 55 Ane grit roundnes of lycht sal gyf lycht to mair nor the half of ane les roundnes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Condyle,* the roundenesse or knots in the knee, anckle, elbow, and knuckles. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 45 Lettise hath his leaves gathered into a curled roundnesse. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 112 'Twas all over cover'd with a great number of exceeding small rising roundnesses.

4. Fullness or careful finish of language or style.

1557 SIR J. CHEKE in Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ad fin., The roundnes of your saienges and welspeakinges of the saam. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 1 The whole Period and compasse of speache so delightsome for the roundnesse. 1622 *Fotherby's Atheom.* Pref. p. xx, I haue..hindered not the content, and roundnesse of the speech. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II) s.v. *Stile,* The roundness of periods charms the ear, and affects the mind. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. xii. 321 That roundness of speaking, as the ancients called it, where there was nothing either redundant or deficient. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature,* A good writer, if he has indulged in a Roman roundness, makes haste to chasten and nerve his period by English monosyllables. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 110 Are you and I expected to praise..only the clearness and roundness of the language?

†**5.** Uprightness, straightforwardness, openness.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* Argt., Euery man to walke in roundnes of conscience in his vocation. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 400 Let all faining and dissimulation be banished from us, and all roundnes and integritie of hart and maners appeere in all our actions. 1628 LE GRYS *Barclay's Argenis* 126 Gelanorus knowing him to be of a most clear roundness, turned out of his way to him. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 38 The roundness of his intentions and his honesty.

6. Plainness or severity (of speech).

1620 VISC. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germany* (Camden) 103

I returned this rough answere... For which roundnes, though I have sufficient warrant.., yet it may be I should have spared some part of the harshnes.

†**7.** Energy, activity; thoroughness. *Obs.*

1629 *Decl. Apprehension Bp. Chalcedon* 36 [That] they and every of them proceed with all diligence and roundness ..against the said Smith. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. iv. 83 Had it not been for Cecyl's Wisdom, Diligence, and Interest with the Queen, in all likelihood it had not proceeded with that Roundness it did.

Round-nosed, *a.* [Round *a.* 16.] Having a round nose. Chiefly of tools (cf. *round-nose*, s.v. Round *a.* 17).

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Teste*, A kind of blunt, and round-nosed Porpose. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 5 Plyers are of two Sorts, Flat Nos'd, and Round Nos'd. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 1/2 Good iron-wire and curtain-rings to make it of, and a sharp-edged file, and round-nosed plyers to make it with. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1742/2 Pliers with peculiarly shaped or proportioned jaws are called long-nosed pliers, round-nosed pliers, ..etc. 1898 *Archaeol. Jrnl.* V. 270 Among the relics were a few stone hammers or polishers, a number of 'round-nosed' chisels of bone.

† **Rou·ndo.** *Obs.* Also 8 **Round O.** [Anglicized form of F. *rondeau.*] = Rondeau.

1710 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. 94 The vulgar spelling and pronouncing it Round O, is a manifest Corruption. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 55 On Roundos hereafter your fiddle-strings spend, Write verses in circles, they never shall end. 1765 Percy *Reliq.* II. 11 The versification is of that species, which the French call Rondeau, very naturally englished by our honest countrymen Round O.

Round O : see Round *a.* 15.

Round-off, *a.* [f. Round *v.*1 + Off *adv.*] *Round-off file*: (see quot.).

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 826 Nicking and piercing files..are called round-off files, and are used for rounding or pointing the teeth of wheels. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Round Ro·bin. Also round robin.

†**1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1546 Coverdale tr. *Calvin's Treat. Sacr.* Pref. A ij, Certayne fonde talkers..applye to this mooste holye sacramente, names of despitte and reproche, as to call it Jake in the boxe, and round roben, and suche other not onely fond but also blasphemouse names. 1555 Ridley in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1924/2 There were at Paules..fixed railing bils against the Sacrament, terming it Jacke of ye boxe, the sacrament of the halter, round Robin, with lyke unseemely termes.

†**2.** Applied to persons. *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 36 There in faith round Robin his deputie, would make them, like wretches, feel the waight of his heauiest fetters. 1636 R. N. in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 66 Thou art he in whom All the brave Robins meet to make vp one, Round-Robin. *a* 1671 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 177 These Wat Tylers and Round-Robins being driven or persuaded out of Whitehall.

3. A document (esp. one embodying a complaint, remonstrance, or request) having the names of the subscribers arranged in a circle so as to disguise the order in which they have signed.

Originally used by sailors, and frequently referred to as a nautical term.

(*a*) 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 238 The Method used by Sailors when they mutiny, by signing their names in an orbicular manner, which they call a round Robin. 1742 J. Campbell *Lives Admirals* (1750) II. 98 The sailors on board the fleet, signed, what is called by them, a round Robin, that is, a paper containing..their names subscribed in a circle, that it might not be discerned who signed first. 1828 *Lancet* 21 June 382/2 If thirteen physicians..had written what seamen call a round robin to an authority. 1847 H. Melville *Omoo* xx, I proposed that a 'Round Robin' should be prepared and sent ashore to the consul. 1870 Thornbury *Tour rd. Eng.* I. 192 [He] so tormented his crew that they signed a round robin, and sent it to the Admiralty.

(*b*) 1755 Chesterf. in *World* No. 146 P 8 If I thought it could be of any use, I could easily present them with a round robin to that effect of above a thousand..names. 1791 Sir W. Forbes in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) II. 60, I enclose the Round Robin. This *jeu d'esprit* took its rise one day at dinner at our friend Sir Joshua Reynolds's. 1829 *Farmer's Jrnl.* Oct. 330 Last week the whole of the tenants..sent a round-robin to his lordship's steward. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 217 He tried to induce a large number of the supporters of the government to sign a round robin desiring a change. 1896 J. D. Coleridge *Eton in the Forties* 133 The headmaster suggested our signing and sending a round robin of congratulation.

transf. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 349 Such a round robin of mere lies, that you knew not which to begin with.

†**4.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—0

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 97/2 *Round Robins*, narrow Ruffs only about the Doublet Collar.

5. *Mech.* (See quots.)

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 195 The round Robin is a broad rim fixed to the end of the axletree bed, to prevent dirt falling in to injure the Arms of the Axletree. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 669/1 *Cuttoo-plate*,..otherwise called a dirt-board, or round robbin.

6. a. *U.S.* The fish *Decapterus punctatus.*

1876 Goode *Fishes Bermudas* 46 The Round Robin is seined in great numbers in Hamilton Harbor.

b. The angler-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.*

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

7. *Devon dial.* **a.** A small pancake.

1847 Halliwell.

b. Herb Robert; Ragged Robin.

1882 *Devonsh. Plant Names.*

Round-shouldered, *a.* [Round *a.* 16.] Of persons: Having round shoulders; round-backed.

1586 Wynkfeilde in *Trial*, etc. *Mary Q. of Scots* (1889) 2 V° Q. of S. being of stature tall and bodie corpulent, round shouldered. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1737/4 A middle sized man, a little round shouldered. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. xvi. i. 437 *note*, The oriental people generally are round-shouldered, arising from their manner of sitting. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 191 He stood..regarding his vulgar ..round-shouldered brother opposite. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. v, A broad, round-shouldered, one-sided old fellow in mourning.

transf. 1895 Rider Haggard *Heart of the World* xiv, To the right and left of us the huge, round-shouldered mountains stretched in a majestic sweep.

Ro·undsman. [f. Round *sb.*1]

1. A labourer in need of parochial relief, who was sent round from one farmer to another for employment, partly at the expense of the farmer and partly at the cost of the parish.

1795 Eden *State of the Poor* (1797) II. 384 Persons working in this manner are called rounds-men, from their going round to village or township for employ. 1820 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 302/2 The system of roundsmen is much complained of. 1830 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 350 The labourers here who are in need of parochial relief, are formed into what are called roundsmen. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 262 The surplus labourers are employed in turns by the farmers..; these odd men were called 'rounds-men'.

attrib. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 37/2 At present the roundsman system is a wasteful and unequal tax.

2. One who makes rounds of inspection; esp. *U.S.* a police-officer in charge of a patrol.

1883 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/2 A roundsman and five patrolmen were present to preserve order. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 2/3 Shortly before the Emperor left the palace two roundsmen and two detectives patrolled the road.

3. A person employed by a tradesman to go the round of his customers for orders and the delivery of goods.

1884 *Weekly Notes* 29 Nov. 216/2 The defendant agreed to serve the plaintiff as 'roundsman' and assistant.

Round Table, *sb.* Also Table Round.

1. a. The table, celebrated in mediæval legend, round which Arthur and his chosen knights were supposed to have sat, and which was made round so that there might be no pre-eminence or rivalry.

The earliest mention of the table is that in Wace's *Roman de Brut* (1155). From at least the 15th century (see quot. 1485) the name has been given to a large circular table preserved at Winchester, bearing the names of Arthur and his most famous knights.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14 O kyng arthour þat was so rike,..O ferlys þat hys knythes fell, þat aunters sere I here of tell,.. For to were þe ronde tabell. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10525 For his barons þat were so bolde..Dide Arthur ordeyne þe round table [F. *la roonde table*] þat þit men telle of many a fable. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. i. 101 For I shalle gyue hym the table round, the whiche Vtherpendragon gaue me. 1485 Caxton *Malory's Arthur* Pref., In dyuers places of Englond many remembraunces ben yet of hym...At wynchester the rounde table. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 14 The feyned no where acts of Arthur of the rounde table. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iv. 299 Then sing they how he first ordain'd the Circled-board, The Knights whose martial deeds far fam'd that Table-round. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, The Round Table..was an Invention of that Prince, to avoid Disputes about the upper and lower End. 1802 Ritson *Metr. Rom.* I. p. xlvi, Neither..does this impostour [Geoffrey of Monmouth] ever mention the round table.

b. In *Knight* (etc.) *of the Round Table.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6518 (Kölbing), Next hem, wiþ outen fable, Sat þe knistes of þe rounde table. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 17, I salle telle 3ow a tale..Off the ryealle renkys of the Rowunde Table. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1494) E ij, Arthure..Amonge his knightes of the round table. *Ibid.* E ij b, By othe and promyse bcunde To brotherhede of the table rounde. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. iv. 124 By my hede said Arthur he is best worthy to be a knyght of the rounde table of ony that ye haue reherced. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 57 Old aduentures and valiaunces..of king Arthur and his knights of the round table. 1671 Phillips, Knights of the Round-Table, or King Arthur's Knights. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, Paulus Jovius says, 'twas under the Empire of Frederic Barberosa, that the Knights of the Round Table first began to be talk'd of. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 619 The gallantry and superstition of the British hero,..and the memorable institution of his Knights of the Round Table. 1802 Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 240 Queen Guinever, ..with certain knights of the round-table, clothe'd all in green. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 3 The brave Geraint,..one Of that great Order of the Table Round.

c. The body of knights of this order.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2196 (Kölbing), Afterward..Our king bigan þe rounde table..Of knistes, þat men wist best In þis warld. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 93 That thow bee redy at Rome with alle thi Rounde Table. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. i. 339 All your courte and alle your Round table is by sire launcelot worshipped..more than by ony knyghte now lyuynge.

1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth.* 234 But now the whole Round Table is dissolved.., And I, the last, go forth companionless.

†**d.** A meeting or assembly of Arthur's knights and nobles. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 3916 Þer nas bituene þis & spayne no prince wiþoute al þis, þat nas at þis rounde table, & at is feste ywis. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 53 Whene he thys rewmes hade redyne.., Then rystede that ryalle and helde the Rounde Tabylle. *Ibid.* 74 Thus one ryalle araye he helde his Rounde Table. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxiii. 25 He [*sc.* Arthur] held his houshold, and the rounde table, Some time at Edenburgh, some tyme at Striueline.

e. *attrib.*, as *Round Table cycle, hero, knight, legend*, etc.

1700 Dryden *Wife of Bath's T.* 352 Is this the custom of King Arthur's court? Are all Round-Table Knights of such a sort? 1798 C'tess Purgstall *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* (1837) I. ix. 288 Don't..give him a name out of your list of round-table knights. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 523/1 He [Walter Map] was..one of the principal creators of the Round Table legends. 1886 *Ibid.* XX. 646 Pedigree of the Round-Table Heroes. 1897 Amours *Scot. Allit. Poems* (S. T. S.) p. lxxii, One of the stock stories so common in the Round Table cycle.

2. An imitation of Arthur's Round Table as an institution; an assembly of knights for the purpose of holding a tournament and festival, esp. that instituted by King Edward III in 1345.

The statements in Dugdale, Warton, etc., in regard to the tournament held by Mortimer at Kenilworth in 1279 are based on misunderstandings of the older authorities (see Wykes in *Ann. Monast.* (Rolls) IV. 281–2 and Rishanger *Chron.* 94).

[1232 *Patent Rolls* (1903) 492 De rotunda tabula prohibenda.—Rex omnibus fidelibus suis qui conventuri sunt ad rotundam tabulam, salutem. *c* 1330 *Ann. Lond.* in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 46 Tabula rotunda apud Waldene, ubi Ernulphus de Mounteneye a Rogero de Leyborne lancea interfectus est.] *c* 1400 *Brut* (1908) 296 When þe Iustes were don, King Edward made a grete soper, in þe wiche he ordeyned feest, and bygan þe Rounde Table, & ordeyned & stefastyd þe day of þe forsaide Rounde Table to be holde þer at Wyndissore in Whitesen-wike euermore after erly. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C ij, A good lady that gat a grete blame at a grete feste of a round table atte Joustes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. c. 120 The king of Englond toke pleasure to newe reedefy the Castell of Wyndsore,..and ther firste begonne the table rounde. 1552 in *Archaeologia* (1863) XXXIX. 34 To the knights of the Round Table (if I do it not in my lifetyme) xxs. to be spent at Myle end. 1765 Percy *Reliq.* I. 35 Any king was said to 'hold a round table' when he proclaimed a tournament attended with some peculiar solemnities. 1803 Godwin *Life Chaucer* I. 133 Edward III..purposing from the knights whose prowess on this occasion should be the most approved, to select the members of his new order, to be styled knights of the Round Table. 1846 *Archaeologia* XXXI. 106 The feast of the Round Table..in March, 1345.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

The quotation is a direct translation from Walsingham *Historia Brevis* (1574) 154.

1592 Stow *Ann.* (1595) 367 King Edward [III in 1345] caused to be called together a great many Artificers, to the Castell of Windsore, and beganne to builde an house, which was called the round Table.

3. A name applied locally to various natural or artificial antiquities, freq. reputed to have associations with King Arthur.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 379 Beneth the castell [of Stirling] went thai soyne, Richt by the Rownde Tabill thair way. 1530 Lindesay *Test. Papyngo* 634 Adew, fair Snawdoun, with thy touris hie, Thy Chapell royall, Park, and tabyll rounde! 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 302 In Denbighshire..is a circular plain, cut out of a main rock, with some twenty-four seats unequal, which they call Arthur's Round Table. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. vii, He pass'd red Penrith's Table Round, For feats of chivalry renown'd. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 106/2 A space of ground [at Caerleon], which it is believed was a Roman amphitheatre, is commonly called Arthur's Round Table. 1872 Hardwicke *Trad.*, etc. *Lancs.* 216 Several circular mounds in various parts of England..are..honoured with the name of 'King Arthur's Round Table'.

4. Used generally (alone or as *attrib.* phrase) to denote a number of persons seated round a circular table, or imagined as forming a gathering of this kind.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 342 For cards she had no genius. Even the noise and nonsense of a round-table could not reconcile her to those bits of painted pasteboard. 1852 *Life in Bombay* 33 The snug round-table dinner-party. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 656/2 Those four hundred poets who formed the famous 'Round Table' in the sultan's .. palace. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 4/1 The 'New Round Table' is a symposium on Home Rule—a collection of remarks..from persons of various standpoints.

Hence **Round-table** *v.*, to take part in a round-table conference; **Round-tabler.** *nonce-uses.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 1 When Mr. Goschen goes over to the Tories on one side, Mr. Chamberlain round-tables on the other. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 4/1 Other round-tablers are Mr. Andrew Reid.., Lord Monkswell.., and others.

Round-top. Also **roundtop.** [f. Round *a.*]

1. *Naut.* A platform (formerly circular) about a mast-head.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Top-Armours*, are a kind of Clothes, &c., set about the Round-tops of the Masts. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* xi, A man on the roundtop cried out, Au voile, a sail. 1769 R. Wood *Ess. Genius Homer* p. xxxi, As I looked from the round-top of the main mast, the fresh water appeared like an immense muddy pond. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxi, The fog was up to our round-tops at sunrise this morning. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. xl. 242 Jones could use only their nine-pounders and muskets from the round-tops.

2. *attrib.* Having a rounded top.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 644 [A railway] known ..by the denomination of the edge rail, round-top rail, fish-backed rail, &c.

Round-towner. [f. Round *prep.*] One who loafs about a town.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 10 Oct. 1775, I hope I shall never pay-off another 'Round Towner. *Ibid.*, Digest 36 The Roundtowners are wholly ineligible as in-door Servants.

Round-up. [See Round *sb.*2 and *v.*1]

1. *Ship-building.* (See quot. 1846.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Transom*, The

former of these is called..the round-up, and the latter the round-aft. *Ibid.*, *Tonture des baux*, the round-up, or convexity of a ship's beams. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 8 Short curved line for the round-up and round-aft of the wing transom. 1846 A. YOUNG *Nant. Dict.*, *Round-up* of the Transoms; the segment of a circle to which they are sided; of beams, that to which they are moulded. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuilding* xx. 431 While the frames and keel of the ship are in progress, beam moulds, with the round-up and lengths marked on them, are given out to the workmen to guide them in making beams.

2. *U.S.* (and *Austr.*). The driving of cattle, etc., together or into an enclosure, usually for the purpose of registering ownership, counting, etc.

1882 BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps Rockies* xii. 339 To collect these stragglers and to take a census,..the annual 'round-up' is held. 1887 T. R. *Ranche Life Montana* 160 When they have gone some miles, the captain of the round-up tells them to spread out into a wide half-circle, driving-in all the horses.

b. A meeting or social gathering of acquaintances or friends; a reunion.

1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 270 We'll have a round-up of your old friends. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6/4 The good bishop had a family reunion or 'round up' on the lawn of one of his estates.

3. *U.S.* A settlement, clearance.

1886 *Philadelphia Times* 3 May (Cent.), That exception ..will probably be included in the general round-up to-morrow.

Roundure (rau·ndiúr). Also 7 **rowndure.** [f. ROUND *a.* Cf. RONDURE.] Roundness; rounded form or space.

In Shaks. *K. John* II. i. 259 the reading of the first folio is *rounder*.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 90 Your cries to me are Musicke, And fill the sacred roundure of mine eares With tunes more sweete then moving of the Spheres. 1620 — *Dream* Wks. (Grosart) III. 40 Were all the Rowndure betwixt Hell and Heauen One Clowd condens'd, and into blackness driuen. 1623 FAVINE *Theatr. Honour* I. ii. 12 The frightfull eye of the Gyant Polyphemus, great and wide as the roundure of the Sunne. 1818 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. p. cxxxix, You might suppose that the fair roundure of her fingers reached back to heaven.

Rou·ndward, *a.* and *adv.* *nonce-word.* [f. ROUND *adv.*] In a circular direction.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 376/1 There was a bolt..rearward, roundward, upward, downward. *Ibid.* 376/2 There was the same rearward, roundward bolt.

Rou·ndway, *a.* *rare.* [f. ROUND *a.* 17.]

1. ? Having a round passage-way.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 2409 Improved extra strong round-way screw-down bib and stop cocks.

2. Moving round in the arena.

1875 MORRIS *Æneid* VIII. 636 From concourse of the hollow seats where roundway games were wrought.

Rou·ndways, *adv.* *rare.* = ROUNDWISE.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxvi. § 5. 236 The second, go crosse or roundwayes about the ventricles within the hart. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* 9 Skin and cut roundways in slices six large Spanish onions.

Round-winged, *a.* [f. ROUND *a.* 16.]

†**1.** *Arch.* = PERIPTERAL *a.* *Obs.* *rare* —1.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 8 This prospect is call'd *Peripteros*, that is, wing'd round.., the same round-wing'd prospect remaining..to every one that saw the Temple in flank.

2. *Ent.* In the names of moths, as **round-winged muslin, (white-)wave** (see quots.).

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 275/1 Round-Winged Wave [114, The Round Wing, *Cabera rotundaria*]. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 27 The Round-winged Muslin (*Nudaria Senex*). 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v., Round-winged white-wave, a British geometer moth, *Cabera exanthemaria*. 1907 R. SOUTH *Moths Brit. Isles* Ser. I. 175 The Round-winged Muslin (*Comacla senex*)..; the wings of this moth are rounder in outline than those of the Muslin.

3. Applied to certain hawks, as those of the genera *Accipiter* and *Astur*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rou·ndwise, *adv.* and *a.* Now *rare.* [f. ROUND *a.* + -WISE.]

1. *adv.* In a circular form, disposition, or arrangement; circularly.

1577 HARRISON *Eng.* II. xxv. (1877) 364 King Edward the first..did first coine the penie and smallest peeces of siluer roundwise. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 27 Neither shal you cut your heare roundwise; nor shave your beard. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 146 Take Apples sliced thin round-wise. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Larch-Tree*, It produces its Branches roundwise, at some equal Distance from each other.

2. *adj.* Circular, round. *rare* —1.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxviii, The form (as when with breath our bagpipes rise, And swell) round-wise, and long, yet long-wise more.

Round-wood: see ROWAN 1.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 79 Mountain-ash, or round-wood, as the Maine people call it.

Round-worm. *Zool.* Also **round worm.** [f. ROUND *a.* + WORM *sb.* In early examples only descriptive, later a specific name.] A parasitic worm of a rounded form infesting the human intestines: **a.** A worm of the genus *Lumbricus* or *Ascaris*, esp. *A. lumbricoides*.

1565 COOPER, *Lumbricus*, a longe rounde woorme..in mans body. 1611 COTGR., *Ascaride*, a kind of small round worme, which breeds in the bowels. 1658 *Mouffet's Theat. Insects* II. xxxii, Round worms [breed] only in the small guts, Ascarides in the Longanum, the Gourd-worms..in all. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 154 The *Lumbricus teres*, that common Round Worm which Children usually are troubled with. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 343/1 The long round worms seem to be the most dangerous which infest the human body, as they often pierce through the stomach and intestines. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 345 The head of the long round worm is slightly incurved. 1829 COOPER *Ibid.* 344 It is calculated one-half of the total number of children have either the round, or thread-worm. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 160 The Common Round-worm (*Ascaris*), often of considerable size.

b. A nemathelminth, or a nematode worm.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 116/2 *Nematoidea*,.. Round-worms...Body elongated, rounded, elastic. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 704/1 The N[ematelmia] are sometimes termed *Round-worms*, just as the Platyelmia..are called *Flat-worms*. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 158 *Nemathelminthes* (Round-worms).

Rou·ndy, *a.* Now *dial.* [f. ROUND *a.*]

1. Rounded; of a round shape.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1891) 310 Her roundy sweetly swelling lippes a little trembling. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* II. 55 Welcome, red and roundy sun, Dropping lowly in the west.

2. *dial.* Of coals: (see ROUND *a.* 15).

1868– in northern dial. glossaries.

Roune, var. of ROUN *sb.*, ROUND *v.*2; obs. f. RUNE *sb.*2

†**Rou·ner.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 runere, 4–6 **rowner** (5 **-ere,** 6 *Sc.* **-ar**), 5 **rouner** (6 *Sc.* **-ar, roundar**). [OE. *rúnere*, f. *rúnian* to whisper, ROUND *v.*2 Cf. MDu. *runer* (*ruyner*, *runaer*, etc.), MLG. *runer*, OHG. *rûnari* (G. *rauner*).] A whisperer; a tatler, tale-bearer.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvi. (Z.) 217 *Hic susurro*, ðes runere oþþe wroht. 1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 271 Rowners and flatreres. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 687 Rowners, uagaboundes, forgers of lesynges. *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) IV. v. 199/2 A preuy rowner, that pryuely telleth false tales amonges the people. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 33 Be thow not ane roundar in the nwke. *Ibid.* xxvi. 52 With..rownaris of fals lesingis. 1551 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 71 Of thame that ar quysperaris, rowkaris and rounaris.

Roung, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of REIGN *v.*; obs. f. RUNG *sb.*

†**Rounge,** *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **runge, ronge, rownge.** [ad. OF. *roungier*, *rungier*, *rongier* (mod.F. *ronger*): of obscure formation.]

1. *intr.* To roar, cry out.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 361 He roungede an heiȝ, and rorede so harde, his eiȝen flowen out of his hed.

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To gnaw; to champ.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 177 For evere on hem I rounge and gknawe And hindre hem al that evere I mai. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xx. (1859) 20 Lyke a worm I am woned to bvte and to rounge them that wronge theym selue. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lv. (1869) 33 It wolde neuer stinte to rounge [*printed* raunge] so michel til it hadde slayn his mayster. *Ibid.* II. cxxxvi. 129 As the wolf that hath strangled the shepe..and hath rounged his chekes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 93 With ȝour chaftis to gnaw ȝe sall be fane, And runge ȝour tabillis all and burdis. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 11 Hir fers steid stude stamping,..Rungeand the fomy goldin bitt.

b. *intr.* To chew the cud.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, For euermore she [the hare] fumeth and croteth and roungeth and bereth talowe and grece. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e iij b, All [beasts] that bere skyne and talow and Rounge..shall be flayne safe the hare.

3. *trans.* To clip (coin). *Sc.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 373 Þat na maner of man tak vpoun hand for to Ronge the croun of wecht. 1619 in C. Innes *Sk. E. Scot. Hist.* App. (1861) 522 Thair wes tuo of the xx mark peceis rounged and far les then the thrid wes.

Hence †**Rounged** *ppl. a.* *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 404 Thair clyppit and rowngeit Soussis..ar commandit to have course in this realme. 1622 W. SCOT *Course Conformitie* x. 43 To attaine thirteen rounged and dilapidate Bishoprickes.

†**Rou·nger.** *Obs.* Also 5 **roungere, roundgar.** [f. ROUNGE *v.* 3, or ad. AF. **roungere*, OF. *rongeur.*] A clipper of coins.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward..wille wite certeyn, who schent has his mone. Of clippers, of roungers [F. *roygnurs*], of suilk takes he questis. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 This hand is an..vnhelere and brekere of cofres, and a roungere of floreyns. *a* 1600 in Drake *Eboracum* I. vi. (1736) 189 Roundgars of gold, washers of gold.

†**Rou·ning,** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Also 1 **runung,** 3 **runing, roning**; 4–6 **rounyng**(e, 5 **rounn-, rovn-**); 4–6 **rownyng**(e, 5 **rowyn-**), 5–6 **rowning**(e, 6 **rowening**). See also ROUNDING *vbl. sb.*2 [f. OE. *rúnian*, ME. *rounen*: see ROUND *v.*2] Whispering; private conversation or consultation, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (ed. Assmann) vi. 161 Hi..on synderlicum runungum þæt riht eall ræddon. *c* 1205 LAY. 14070 He wolde wiþ þan kinge holden runinge. *c* 1275 — 3249 Þe Scottene king and þe duk..mid hire stille rouning nemen heom to reade. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7604 (Laud MS.), After þis queynt rounyng Alisaunder spedde in þis doyng. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1960 And ouer alle the houses Angles Ys ful of rovnynges. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. i. 64 Blessid be þo eres þat receyueþ of goddys rounynge, & takiþ non hede of þe rounyng of þis worlde. *c* 1475 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 4 Withe-oute lowde lauhtere or Iangelynge, Rovnynge, Iapynge, or other Insolence. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 240 Castyng abrode a suspicyouse bablynge, of gatheryng, and assemblynge, and rownynge, and talkynge.

†**Rou·ning,** *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 1 **runiende,** 4 **rownande, rownende.** [Cf. prec.] Whispering, murmuring.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 441 *Musitantes*, þa runiendan. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 112 Swangeande swete þe water con swepe, Wyth a rownande rourde raykande aryȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxi. 31 The rownende grucchere shal defoule his soule.

Hence †**Rou·ningly** *adv.*, in a whisper. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 328 Sum confessioun is made to man, and þat may be on many maneres; outher opynly & generaly..or priuely & rownyngly. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 172 Cloos kepte I me; no man durste I depraue But rownyngly; I spak no thyng on highte.

Rounseſal, obs. form of ROUNCIVAL.

†**Rou·nsepike.** *Obs.* *rare.* In 5 **rounse-, rownsepyk.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RAMPIKE and RAMPICK.] A leafless branch.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi. 209 Ouer his hede he sawe a rownsepyk, a bygge bough leueles. *Ibid.*, Syr Launcelot putte aweye the stroke with the rounsepyk.

Rounseval, obs. form of ROUNCIVAL.

Rounsy, obs. form of ROUNCY.

†**Rount,** *a.* *Obs.*—° Roan.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 155/1 Colours of Horses.. Rount, is a kind of flesh colour, or a Bay intermixt with white and gray; a Roan-colour. *Ibid.*, Grissel, is a light Rount.

Rountree, obs. variant of ROWAN-TREE.

Roup (raup), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north.* Also 7 **roop,** 8 **roupe,** 9 *north.* **raup.** [f. ROUP *v.* 2.] An auction; the act of selling or letting by auction.

1693 STAIR *Institt.* I. xvi. (ed. 2) 135 A Roup at the half or major part of the Owners against the rest. 1698 A. FLETCHER *Two Disc. Aff. Scot.* 36 The letting of Farms.. by Roop or Auction. 1700 LAW *Council of Trade* (1751) 9 All other effects that shall be sold by public roupe in this kingdom. 1765 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1813) II. 114 Every article of cattle and furniture was sold. The roup lasted a week. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 70 The said collector is..to sell by public roup..such part of the said goods and effects. 1878 C. GIBBON *For the King* i, Bauldy's chief business had been to announce roups.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1785 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1813) II. 110 Roups, then, are a source of great amusement here and a very expensive one to the roup-makers. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* ii, This cow..is valued in my roup-roll at fifteen pounds. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* 5 Shall I reprint the roup bills o' my ryegrass parks?

Roup (rūp), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **roupe,** 6–7 **roope,** 7 **rup, roupp,** 6– **roup,** 7– **roop.** [Of obscure origin.] A disease in poultry characterized by morbid swellings on the rump.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B v, Garlyke..is also good for the pype or roupe of hennes and cockes, as Pliny wryteth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 638 They cure the pipe or roupe of Pultrie and Chickens with Garlyke. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 The roupp is a filthy bile or swelling on the rumpe of Poultrie, and will corrupt the whole body. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 34 The wet roop next falls under our consideration. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1210 The Roup is shown by the rump becoming swelled and enlarged. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 167 Inflammation and Intumescence of the Rump Gland..To this affection the term 'roup'..is often applied.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VI. lxxvi. 324 Thou droopest like a pip or roup-cloaking chicken. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 168 Baily's roup pills are almost universally known and appreciated.

Roup (rūp), *sb.*3 Also 8 **roupe,** and ROOP *sb.*1 [Prob. of imitative origin.]

1. *Sc.* and *north.* Hoarseness, huskiness; †some disease affecting the throat.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 323 The rot, the roup, and the auld rest. 1674– [see ROOP *sb.*1]. *c* 1770 BEATTIE *To Alex. Ross* iii, O may the roupe ne'er roust thy weason. 1773 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 77 To fleg frae a' your craigs the roup, Wi' reeking het an' creeshy soup. 1811– in northern dial. glossaries.

2. A form of purulent catarrh affecting domestic poultry.

1808 JAMIESON, *Roup*..also denotes a disease which affects hens in the mouth or throat. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 267 The symptom most prominent in the roup, is difficult and noisy breathing, beginning with what is termed the gapes, as in the pip. *c* 1877 L. WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* 200 In very aggravated cases of roup the entire throat is sometimes filled with the diseased secretion.

Roup (raup), *v.* *Sc.* and *north.* Also 4 **roupe,** 5–6 **rolp,** 6 **rowp,** 9 *north.* **raup, rawp,** etc. [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Icel. *raupa* (Fær. *reypa*) to boast, brag, MSw. *röpa* to shout, Da. *røbe* to disclose, reveal.]

1. *intr.* To cry, shout, roar; to croak. Now *arch.*

13.. *St. Alexius* 566 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 187 Scho beganne to roupe & rare. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne, rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 44 Taikand..na maner schame, Sua amangis men to ryn, and roup or rame. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3075 Thir ruiks thay roupit wonder fast. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 89 Rowpand for riches..Sum benefice I bocht or euer it vaikit.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 111 There they were, romping and rouping in the garden, like a couple of gaol birds. 1892 MRS. STUART MENTEATH *Lays Kirk & Covenant* 24 Let heretics both rave and roup.

†**b.** *trans.* To proclaim or utter with a loud voice. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 129 The lattir halsing syne

lowde [we] schowtit thrise, Rowpand at anis, adew! *Ibid.* IV. viii. 129 Or lyk Orestes,..Rowpit and sung quhow he his modir fled. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 96 These slaves of Sathan..rowped as thei had bein ravinis, yea, rather thei yelled and rored as devillis in hell, 'Heresy! heresy!'

† **c.** To invoke loudly. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ix. 75 Thre hundreth goddis with hir mouth rowpit sche. *Ibid.* xi. 51 Thow Proserpyne, quhilk, by our gentile lawis, Art rowpit hie, and 3ellit lowd by nycht.

2. To sell or let by auction.

1568 LAUDER *Minor P.* II. 37 Iustice is rowpit, as vtheris waris; This is most plane, and nocht obscure. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 391 To caus rowp the said croft and myre. 1590 *Ibid.* IV. 534 That the small custumes ..micht be yeirlie roupit and sett to the best availl. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxxviii. 225 If men and angels were rouped and sold at the dearest price. 1693 STAIR *Instit.* I. xvi. (ed. 2) 135 Either to take his part at such a rate,..or Roup his own part when he pleases. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 213 Those poor Fishermen..must pay it,..or have their Houshold-furniture distrained and roupt for the Payment of it. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 11 Apr., The parks were rouped for £100 a year more than they brought last year. 1879 *Scotsman* 22 Mar., The Linlithgow town and bridge customs were rouped yesterday. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 90 His effects were rouped before I knew him.

b. To sell up (a person).

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 61 He has since heard..that they had been rouped out at the door. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 342 Squire Kirtle..May roup his farmers. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* viii, It was not Angus's fault that he was rouped.

Hence **Rou·ping** *ppl. a.*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1083 The rowpand Reuin said: sweit syster, lat se 3our holy intent.

Rouped, *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 8–9 **roupet, -it,** and ROOPED. [f. ROUP *sb.*3 + -ED.] Affected with hoarseness; hoarse.

1677– [see ROOPED *a.*]. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* ii, Alas! my roupet Muse is haerse! 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 29 Is your throat no dry an' roupit Whistlin a' day loud an' sweet? 1897 BEATTY *Secretar* xli, He had a voice like a roupet craw.

Roupee, obs. form of RUPEE.

Rouper (rau·pəɹ). *Sc.* Also 6 **rowper.** [f. ROUP *v.* + -ER1. Cf. Icel. *raupari* braggart.]

1. One who cries or shouts.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 757 Ragged rowper like a raven.

2. One who sells goods by auction.

1799 W. THOM *Wks.* 447 A rouper is pursuing his interest when he pays the bell-man to intimate his roup.

Roupie, obs. form of RUPEE.

Rouping (rau·piŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 **rowp-, 7 roupeing, roping.** [f. ROUP *v.*]

1. The action of selling or letting by auction; also, an auction, a roup.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 30 The commoun guid and patrimonie of all Burrowis within this Realme,..efter the 3eirlie rowping and setting thairof, as vse is. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 17 One..in a public roping did seem to use some couzenage in buying of a house. 1685 *Min. Bk. New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (1905) 85 Appoynts [that] a roupeing be called upon Monday. 1786 FRASER TYTLER *The Lounger* No. 79 P 4 Was you ever at a sale,—a rouping you call it in this country? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, After the rouping is ower, and the bills paid. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ii, Then took place the rouping of seats in the parish church.

b. *Comb.,* as **rouping-clerk,** an auctioneer's clerk; † **rouping-wife, -woman,** a woman who holds auctions, or who buys at auctions for the purpose of selling again.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 127 *Rouping-wife,* a female auctioneer. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. I. 201 The furniture of the house being previously sold to a rouping-woman, as she called it. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, His neighbour the rouping-wife, or saleswoman. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 180 Would'st [thou] be degraded to a rouping clerk.

2. Crying, yelling.

c 1865 S. S. JONES *Northumb.* 115 Ilka bairnie spite o' its roupin' an' skirlin' had getten washed an' busked up.

Roupy (rū·pi), *a.*1 Also 9 **roopy.** [f. ROUP *sb.*2] Of poultry: Affected with the roup (inflammation of the rump-gland).

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Bohn) 165 The breath of such a person would poison..even a cock or hen:..it would cause them to be roupy, as they call it. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 501 Fast he sat as roopy turkey-poult. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Poultry* (ed. 6) [73 Imposthume upon the rump is called roup. *Ibid.*] 74 Roupy hens seldom lay.

Roupy (rū·pi), *a.*2 [f. ROUP *sb.*3]

1. Hoarse, husky.

1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Roup,* A peculiar sense,..denoting..hoarseness of voice, as the adj. *roupy* is now used. 1872 F. W. ROBINSON *Bridge of Glass* II. i, The sheep grew wheezy and roupy and unnaturally dispirited. 1898 MUNRO *J. Splendid* iv. 48 The crows..complained in a rasping roupy chorus.

2. Of poultry: Affected with the roup (purulent catarrh). Also, pertaining to the roup.

1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Poultry* (ed. 6) 32 Cocks..are liable to become aguish,..perhaps, in the end, turning roopy or glandered. *Ibid.* 74 When the malady becomes confirmed, with running at the nostrils, swollen eyes, and other well-known symptoms, they are termed Roupy. *c* 1877 L. WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* 199 The characteristic roupy discharge.

fig. 1863 QUINN *Heather Lintie* 64 Wi' dark, bedimmed, dull roupy e'en..We slowly staumer on.

Roupy, obs. form of RUPEE.

Rourde, variant of RERD(E *sb. Obs.*

† **Rous,** *sb. Sc. Obs.*—1 [Of obscure origin: cf. next.] A heavy fall or crash.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 135 His hors hapnit to snapper and to fall, With sic ane rous quhill that him self flew wnder.

Rous (raus), *adv. rare.* Also 9 **rouse.** [Echoic.] With a bounce or bang.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii, 'Slife, Sir! you should have come out in choler, rous upon the Stage, just as the other went off. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Down come the roof, rouse.

Rous, variant of ROUSE *a.*, red. *Obs.*

Rousant (rau·zănt), *a. Her.* [f. ROUSE *v.*1 + -ANT1.] (See quot. 1780.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xix. 479/1 A Falcon rowsant to the Sinister, is the Crest of Falckenstein of Bavaria. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II, *Rousant,* a term given by some Heralds to a bird rising, as if preparing to take wing. 1868 CUSSANS *Heraldry* (1893) 95 *Rising,* or *Rousant.* ..This term is usually employed in blazoning Swans.

Rousch, obs. form of RUSH *v.*

† **Rouse,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Mirth.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1669 The todir burgeyse rose hym vp, for to make Rouse, And axid of his felawe [etc.]. *Ibid.* 3610 Beryn & his feleshipp wer within the house, And speken of hir answer, & made but litill rouse.

Rouse (rauz), *sb.*2 Also 6–7 **rowse.** [f. ROUSE *v.*1]

† **1.** A shake (of the feathers, etc.). *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 272 These fowles in their moulting time, when their feathers be sick, and be so loase in the flesh that at any little rowse they can easilie shake them off. 1600 BRETON *Melanch. Humours* Wks. (Grosart) I. 14/1 But all in feare to make so farre a flight, Vntill his pennes were somewhat harder growne; He gaue a rowse. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 53 If her stomacke..be cold and dull, she will flie wilde and carelesly, and on plains and rowses. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Englands Rarities* 17 The Porcupine.., a very angry Creature and dangerous, shooting a whole shower of Quills with a rowse at their enemies.

2. *Mil.* The signal for arousing; the réveille.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rouse,* one of the bugle-horn soundings for duty. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* xxxvii, No more again the rouse of war to hear. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 446 The first notes of the rouse are dismal,..but they are succeeded by a few others of an encouraging and lively character. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 198 When the 'rouse' had sounded that morning.

3. A violent stir.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 61 He revolutionized the whole establishment, and gave it such a rouse that the very house reeled with it.

Rouse (rauz), *sb.*3 Now *arch.* Also 7 **rouce, rouze, 7, 9 rowse.** [Prob. an aphetic form of *carouse,* due to the phrase *to drink carouse* having been apprehended as *to drink a rouse.*

It has been suggested that the word is ad. Da. (also Sw. and Norw.) *rus,*=Du. *roes,* LG. *rāse,* G. *rausch* intoxication, drunken fit; but both form and meaning are more easily accounted for by the above explanation. 'The Danish rowsa' in Dekker *Gull's Hornbook* may be simply due to the passages in Shaks. *Hamlet.*]

1. A full draught of liquor; a bumper.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 126 And the Kings Rouce, the Heauens shall bruite againe. 1626 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1630) III. 80/2 Because death should not terrifie him, they had giuen him many rowses and carowses of wine and beere. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* V. ii, My Lord, ..take me off This lusty rowse to your owne health.

1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 65 Then all quaff Another rouse, and hold their sides and laugh.

2. A carousal or bout of drinking.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 58 There was he gaming, there o'retooke in's Rouse. 1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* I. ii, She has heard..The gambols that you plaid.., your several mischiefs, Your rowses and your wenches. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 217 After a good rouze, or good dose of *Nepenthe,* they are in a trance.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, Amyas..invited..his old schoolfellows..to a merry supper and a 'rowse' thereon consequent. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 131 It was natural that a free, open-hearted soldier should welcome the arrival of his brother-officers with a rouse.

3. In the phrases *to take one's rouse, have a rouse, give a rouse.*

(*a*) 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 8 The King doth wake to night, and takes his rouse. 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* (Rtldg.) 122/2 He took his rouse with stoops of Rhenish wine. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. i, Your lord, by his patent, Stands bound to take his rouse.

(*b*) 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. vi, We will haue a rouse in each of 'hem, anon, for bold Britons, yfaith. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, I long to have a rouse to her grace's health. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiv, Rambling up and down this d—d vault, and thinking about the merry rouses we have had in it. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* IV. ix, Fill the cup, and fill the can: Have a rouse before the morn. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 181 Patrick's neighbour,..with whom..he has a merry rouse.

(*c*) 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 66 'Fore heauen, they haue giuen me a rowse already. 1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* 84 Giue me one rouse, my freind, and get thee gone. 1842 BROWNING *Cavalier Tunes* II. i, Give a rouse: here's, in Hell's despite now, King Charles!

† **Rouse,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **rous, rowse.** [a. OF. *rous* (mod.F. *roux*):—L. *russum,* acc. of *russus* red.] Red-haired. (Only in personal names.)

c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1146 Pray to hir..That sho forgif the, in this stede, Of Salados the rouse ded. *c* 1400 *Brut* CXXXIV. 138 After þis William Bastard regnede his sone William [þe] Rous. *c* 1425 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 345 For the soules of the kyngis William Rowse, Herry the firste [etc.]. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xii, William called Rouse.

Rouse (rauz), *v.*1 Also 5–8 **rowse,** 6–8 **rowze,** 6–9 **rouze** (7 **rous**), 7, 9 *Sc.* **roose.** [Orig. a technical term in hawking and hunting, and so presumably of AF. or OF. origin, but the precise source is obscure. In general use common after *c* 1585, and freq. strengthened by *up.* Cf. also AROUSE *v.*1]

I. † **1.** *refl.* **a.** Of a hawk: To shake the feathers. *Obs. rare.* Cf. sense 9.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vi, And whanne she hathe doone she will rowse hire myghtyly. [1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiii, The .. vigour with which they pruned their plumes, and shook, or, as it was technically termed, roused themselves.]

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 694/2, I rowse, I stretche my selfe, as a man dothe whan he gothe to prove a maystrye, *je me coppie.* It was a sporte to se him rowse him selfe and stretche out his armes, or ever he began to wrestyll.

2. *trans.* To cause (game) to rise or issue from cover or lair. Cf. RAISE *v.*1 4 b.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, If they wold use but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe, or rouse, the game. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 106 The huntesman..shall then go before them and rowze the Deare. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* I. iii. 198 The blood more stirres To rowze a Lyon, then to start a Hare. 1627 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* Wks. (1630) I. 93 So hath this Woodmanship diuers and sundry tearmes of Art..as you must say, Rowse a Bucke, Start a Hare, and vnkennel a Foxe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 624 Thou mayst..Rouze from their Desart Dens, the bristled Rage Of Boars. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 397 To beat the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 121 The chief huntsman, entering with his hounds within the lines, rouzed the game with a full cry. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vi, He proposes to go to rouse the wild cattle. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems* 160 They roused a hart,..A hart of ten.

fig. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 15 When they want certaine liquid sacrifice, to rouze her [the muse] foorth her denne. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* II. iii. 128 To rowze his Wrongs, and chase them to the bay.

† **3.** **a.** To raise or set up, to ruffle. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 9 An Eagle, seeing pray appeare, His aery plumes doth rouze. *Ibid.* II. iii. 35 He.., standing stoutly vp, his lofty crest Did fiercely shake, and rowze as comming late from rest. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 732 As he stands proudly rowzing up his Plumes.

† **b.** To raise or lift up. Also *fig. Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 118 Henry Bullingbrooke and hee Being mounted, and both rowsed in their Seates. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xxix, She strives..to.. rouze her fainting head, which down as oft would fall. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 310 When he heard the comfort of birds or the noyse of the waters he rowsed up his soul to his Creator.

refl. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 275, I will..shew my sayle of Greatnesse, When I do rowse me in my Throne of France.

4. To cause to start up from slumber or repose; to awaken from sleep, meditation, etc. Also with *up, out.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* I. iii. 134 Rouz'd vp with boystrous vntun'd drummes. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 60 Shall wee rowze the night-Owle in a Catch? 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 54 The Hounds and horn Chearly rouse the slumbring morn. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 P 1 A young Fellow who was rouzed out of his Bed, in order to be sent upon a long Voyage. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 231 The stars descend; and soon the morning ray Shall rouse us to the labors of the day. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 18, I must rouse him from his sleep, Since none else dare. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXVIII, At last a low whistle roused her from her dream. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* iii, Here I roused out Pyke, the officer in command. *Ibid.* xvi, At 2.30 we were roused up.

absol. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xiv. (1862) 244 Christ rouses from the bier as easily as another would rouse from the bed.

b. To disturb, chase away (sleep). *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 329 The cited dead Of all past Ages to the general Doom shall hast'n, such a peal shall rouse thir sleep.

5. *fig.* **a.** To awaken or startle (one) from a state of ease or security.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 577 Although some men..fall sometimes into this senslesnesse, yet..God afterwards rowseth them vp well enough. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 100 And in vpon Northumberland doth breake, Rowzing the Sluggish villages from sleepe. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 90 It rowsed him out of his security. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Serm.* XXXIII. Wks. 1823 IX. 412 His present fears, rather than any thing of true penitence, roused him up, and made him have recourse to God. 1770 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) II. xxxix. 194, I mean to rouse, to alarm the whole nation—to rouse the Ministry, if possible, who seem awake to nothing but the preservation of their places.

b. To stir up, excite to vigorous action or thought, to provoke to activity.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LV. iv, Purple morn,..and midday cleare, Shall see my praying voice to God enclin'd, Rowzing him up. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 16 When the holy Ghost would rowse vp the slothfull seruant, he threateneth him his portion with hypocrites. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 120 Philosophy..rouzes, us where we are faint and drouzy. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P 2 The Emperor is rouzed by this Alarm. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. 173 The Spaniards, rouzed by the danger which threatened them,..made a bold and vigorous resistance. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 161 Emetics..I thought might rouse the liver from its state of torpor. 1860 TYNDALL

Glac. I. xxvii. 197 Vainly the postilion endeavoured to rouse them [*sc.* horses] by word and whip. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. 413 To excite the voters by..the sense of a common purpose, rousing them by speeches or literature.

c. Const. *to* or *into*.

1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* 45 Till Pity rowz'd him from his soft Repose, His Life to unseen Hazards to expose. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 94 Unite, and rouze the sons of Greece to arms. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 319 Enough to rouse a dead man into rage. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 181 They roused the population to action, and armed them. 1847 MARTIN *Ox* 130/2 The animal is roused to fury. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi, His pride was roused to double activity.

d. To provoke to anger.

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 355 He felt a delight .. in plaguing the nursemaid, and in rousing the cook.

6. *refl.* in senses 4 and 5.

1590 LODGE *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 85 With that his Brother began to stirre, and the Lion to rowse himselfe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 222 Sweete, rouse your selfe; and the weake wanton Cupid Shall from your necke vnloose his amorous fould. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 141 Rowzing up himself and his spirits with zeal as hot as fire. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. ii, I roused myself, and looked about me in the Room where I was left alone. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, He seemed by an effort to rouse himself. 1842 TENNYSON *Ld. of Burleigh* 21 From deep thought himself he rouses.

b. Const. *to*.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. (1592) p. vi, That reason rowseth up her selfe to rest vpon trueth. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 287, I see him rowse himselfe To praise my Noble Act. 1693 OWEN *Holy Spirit* 114 Let such Souls rouze up themselves to lay hold on him. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. ii. 48 Will you not rouse you to preserve yourself? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxii, The Captain..roused himself to a sustained consciousness of that gentleman's presence. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 2 He too rouses himself to acknowledge the general homage.

7. To stir up, agitate, put into motion, bring into an active state.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Thee water is rowsed, they doe frisk with flowrse to the shoare ward. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 287 The sound of blustring winds, which all night long Had rous'd the Sea. 1728 T. SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* vi. (1739) 84 In rouzing the Strings of the Lyre. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to Rev. J. M'Math* 11 Lest they shou'd blame her, An' rouse their holy thunder on it. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 277 All the charges which they and the prosecutor had roused up against him. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 79 The landlady..led me to a blazing fire, which her damsels quickly roused up.

b. To stir up, excite, inflame (a feeling).

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 He began thus to rowze vp his furie. 1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 184 You call upon the nobles to rowze up their noble Christian zeale. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CXC, But sharp remembrance..And shame..Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 12 The spirit of the people must frequently be rouzed. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. (1778) I. 116 Those unprovoked injuries rouzed their courage. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 605 This crime only roused the indignation of the Marattas, without weakening their power. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 156 The passions of religious parties have been roused to the utmost.

c. To stir (a liquid, *esp.* beer while brewing).

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 101 Having poured boiling water on the suspected sample, rouse it well. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 118 Rouse the beer as the hops are gradually introduced. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 275/2 This is done by 'rousing' the gyle every two hours with a utensil made for the purpose.

8. *Naut.* To haul *in*, *out*, or *up* with force.

c 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (MS.), *Rowse in* is a worde theie use particulerlie when as a Cabell or Hawser doth lie slack in the water and they would have him made tawght. *Ibid.*, To keepe it [the cable] stiff and tawght, they will hale in soe much as lies slack, and this they call Rowsing-in the Cabell or Rowse-in the Hawser. [Hence in various 17th cent. nautical works.] 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Recouvrer*, to rowse-in, or haul any rope into the ship. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* v, You and the boy, rouse the cable up.., and bend it. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* xv. 85 Rouse the cable out through the hawse-hole. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 3 Rouse out reef pendant.

transf. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 193 You cut a straight sapling while we rouse out the saddle-straps for a splice.

II. *intr.* †**9.** Of hawks or other birds and animals: To shake the feathers or body. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She Rousith when she shakith all hir federis. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 149 Then suffer hir until she rowse or mewte, and when she hath done either of them unhoode hir. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 216 You shall perceive him either to shake his head, or to winch with his tayle, to rouze, or shake. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Turtles..there, mute, prune, and oyl their feathers; rouse, and doe all their offices of nature. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Rowse*, in Faulconry is when a Hawk lifteth up, and shaketh her self.

10. Of game: To rise from cover. *rare.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 106 All the horsemen must quickly cast abrode about the couert, to discouer ye Harte when he rowzeth and goeth out of his hold. 1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* C iv b, This done, you may begin to tuft for a Bucke, and finding him single, especially if he rouse foorth of a great brake, put your hounds softly upon. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1031 A red buck roused, then crossed in view.

11. To move with violence; to rush. *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 A king he placed, throgh whose Maiestical Empyre Theese blasts rouze forward, or back by his regal apointment. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 279 The Paddington boy..tried again to rouse in upon Doly's victualling-office.

†**12.** To rise up, stand on end. *Obs.*—[1]

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 12 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in't.

13. To get up from sleep or repose; to waken up.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 52 Good things of Day begin to droope, and drowse, Whiles Nights black Agents to their Prey's doe rowse. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 266 Up, and stirring..with the Bird that first rouses. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 131 And softer Curs, that lie and sleep at home, Do often rouse, and walk about the Room. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 229 Day came, and we all rouz'd. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 488 Rouzing..from Sleep with the Noise, I caus'd the Boat to be thrust in. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 99, I gradually roused up on hearing this, and..put my head out of the tent door. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Dec. 746/1 When I roused, the yellow sun was pouring in at my lattice.

b. *fig.* To become active; to bestir oneself, take heart or courage, etc.

1589 L. WRIGHT *Hunting of Antichrist* 13 Shortly after began to rowse our noble and valiant Lion of England, Henrie the eight of famous memorie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxvi. (1623) 386 Hubba that had harried the English, and now rouzed upon the newes of King Elfred's victory and life. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* xix. 6 Rouze up, fond man, and answere my replies. 1740 *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 91 It is surely time for this nation to rouse from indolence, and to resolve to put an end to frauds that have been so long known. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 498 Be it ours to rouse at once To action. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xiii, In God's name, rouse up, sir; let it not be said that [etc.].

c. Of qualities or feelings.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1690 His fierie vertue rouz'd From under ashes into sudden flame. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Moral Sent.* (1804) I. 181 Our indignation rouses and we are eager to refute..such detestable principles. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxi, Arthur..felt his anger rousing up within him.

Rouse (rauz), *v.*[2] Also *Sc.* and *north.* roose, roose. [Aphetic form of AROUSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle (herring, etc.) with salt in the process of curing.

17.. in *Lauder's Suppl. Decis. Lds. Council* IV. 845 His charter not mentioning that it was for export, he was not bound to rouse them with salt upon salt. 1800 *Chron. Ann. Reg.* 110/2 Herrings sprinkled (or as it is termed 'roused or corned') with a moderate quantity of salt will continue perfectly good at least two months. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 43 We could see..the curers going about rousing their fish with salt, to counteract the effects of the dog-day sun. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 57 While I go below and roose the fish.

2. To cause (water) to overflow (see quot.).

1794 DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 38 In the catch-meadows..the great object is to keep the 'works of them' as dry as possible between the intervals of watering; ..care is necessary to make the most of the water by catching and rousing it as often as possible.

†**Rouse,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] ? To rest, settle.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1393/2, I was caryed to my Lordes Colehouse agayne, where I with my syxe fellowes do rouse together in the straw, as cherefullye..as other doo in theyr beds of downe. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 153 The maister of the house began to rouse his shoulders in a rich chaire.

Rouseabout (rau·zăbout). [f. ROUSE *v.*[1]]

1. *dial.* (See quots. 1778 and 1886.)

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 30 A rubbacrock, rouze-about .. swashbucket. 1778 — *Gloss., A Rouzabout*, a restless Creature never easy at Home, but roaming from Place to Place. Also, a Sort of large Pease [etc.]. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 633 *Rouse-about*..implies coarseness, roughness, awkwardness, yet withal bustling activity.

2. *Austr.* A man or boy employed on a sheep station; an odd man on a farm. Cf. ROUSTABOUT.

1881 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 157 Rouseabouts are men and boys who pen the sheep, pick up the fleeces as they are shorn, sort and pack the wool [etc.]. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/6 The shearers hold themselves as the aristocrats of the shed, and never associate with the 'rouse-abouts'. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip* 280 The everlasting drudgery of the rouseabout.

3. *Rouse-about block*, a large snatch-block.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2230/1.

Roused (rauzd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. ROUSE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Disturbed; aroused, awakened.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 62 The whole family..Rashly out of their rouzed couches sprong. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 510 So after Pyrrhus pause, A rowsed Vengeance sets him new a-worke. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 10 And rouz'd Sea-Monsters in the Tempest play. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* I, The flagging wing Of the roused cormorant. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 129/1 The fine fresh scent of a newly-roused fox. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 245 He leant over her in his roused strength.

Roused, *ppl. a.*[2] (See ROUSE *v.*[2] 1.)

1899 *Shetland News* 22 July (E. D. D.), Two small cargoes of 'roused' herrings were sent south from Lerwick.

†**Rousee.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *rousee, rosee* (mod.F. *rosée*), ultimately f. L. *rōs.*] Dew.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxl. 208 How oure men reioysed them of a dew or rousee descendyng thenne fro heuen. *Ibid.*, Thenne began to falle a rayne or a dewe, so swete a rousee was neuer seen.

Rousement (rau·zmĕnt). *U.S.* [f. ROUSE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] A rousing up of religious excitement.

1883 *Congregationalist* 27 Sept. (Cent.), Deep strong feeling, but no excitement. They are not apt to indulge in any more rousements. 1885 *Home Missionary* Apr. 473 The 'rousement' as the religious excitement was called, was not long in coming.

Rouser (rau·zəɹ). [f. ROUSE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who, or that which, rouses or stirs up.

1611 COTGR., *Esveilleur*,..a rowser, a raiser from sleepe. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. vi, All this which I have depainted to thee, are inciters and rowsers of my mind. 1783 J. YOUNG *Crit. Gray's Elegy* (1810) 44 The rousers to morning labour are also enumerated as four. 1801 SCOTT *Glenfinlas* xxxv, Within an hour return'd each hound; In rush'd the rousers of the deer. 1898 MONSON *Trop. Dis.* xii. 212 A fine stream of iced water poured on the forehead from an elevation will act as a stimulant and rouser.

b. An implement or apparatus used for stirring (*esp.* beer in brewing).

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 165 A vertical rod plunges down the copper..This rod terminates in a horizontal bar, carrying an extended chain, called, on account of its duty, a *rouser*. The rod and rouser are both kept in continual motion. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 585 The intermixture may be effected either by lading the glass out of one pot into another..or by stirring it up with a rouser. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 287 The contents can be constantly agitated by the rouser.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 116 The rouser shaft may be lifted by means of the chain.

2. One who, or that which, is remarkable in some respect.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 372 *Rouser*, something very exciting or very great. Thus an eloquent speech or sermon, a large mass-meeting, or a big prize-ox, is a rouser. 1868 *Putnam's Mag.* Jan. 70 He's a rouser to make punch, I assure you. 1895 CROCKETT in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 578 For a' the leers in the pairish—and there are some rousers—ye beat them clean.

b. An outrageous falsehood.

1825–9 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v. *Ruze.* 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict., Rouser*, or a Rousing Lie, is such a monstrous lie as rouses the wonder and astonishment of every one who hears it. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 176, I like a man to tell a rouser while he is about it.

3. A loud noise; a noisy person, song, etc.

1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe*, He..Let fly a Rouzer in her Face. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 225 The rouser is ..a man who talks very loud and occasionally yells. 1893 MILLIKEN *'Arry Ballads* 64 (Farmer), We made the whole place ring a rouser, till Jolter implored us to stop.

4. *Austr.* = ROUSEABOUT 2.

1902 H. LAWSON *Children of Bush* 241, I must get some more money for the rouser from some of those chaps.

Rousette, variant of ROUSSETTE.

Rousing (rau·zing), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROUSE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1580 JEFFERE *Bugbears* Epil., With sowcynges, with rowsynges, with bownsynges. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. (1617) 290 A rouzing of her feathers & a vaine flapping of her wings. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 Rousing is..pulling the slacknesse of any Cables with mens hands into the Ship. 1634 W. BURTON (*title*), The Rowsing of the Sluggard. Deliuered in seuen Sermons. 1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 19 Ferments in the body pent, which early rowzing may prevent. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 265 That without this rousing they would become languid and diseased. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 22 The addition of lime to the pyrolignous acid..is done in a large vessel by frequent rousings up. *c* 1870 STUBBS *Lect. Europ. Hist.* II. x. (1904) 258 A sort of rousing appears to take place.

Rou·sing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ROUSE *v.*[2]] The action of sprinkling, etc.

1706 A. BOYER *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 51 The clause relating to the rousing of herrings with foreign salt. 1842 J. WILSON *Voy. Scotl.* II. 158 The necessities of gutting and rousing. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 127 It is recommended that new resins should be subject to a rough sifting and rousing in common soda-and-water.

Rousing (rau·zing), *ppl. a.* [f. ROUSE *v.*[1]] In the following quotation the precise sense is not clear.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* E ij, Ile..wrap me in a rousing Calue-skin suite, and come like some Hob-goblin, or some Diuell Ascended from the grisly pit of Hell.

1. That rouses, awakens, or stirs up.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 Against negligence or obstinacy will be requir'd a rousing volie of Pastorly threatning. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. ix. (1848) 222 The careless Sensualists, that fly a rowzing Sermon. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 92 P 8 Justice Silence..has no sooner swallowed the rouzing cup, than he roars out a catch. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, He gave the fire a rousing stir. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 He was the most rousing of our poets.

transf. 1799 ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 181 A rousing furrow should be given to it, and the rough stubble turned down.

2. a. Of a lie: Outrageous, gross.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 133 It were likewise a good roosing miracle, and bigger then belief, that a certain Holy House..should be carried out of Palestine into Italy. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rousing lye, *mendacium magnificum*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rousing Lie*, a whisking great one. 1791 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* i, Ev'n Ministers, they hae been kenn'd..A rousing whid, at times, to vend. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*

b. Of a fire: Roaring, blazing strongly.

1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 547 For our wise rabble ne'er took pains to inquire, What 'twas he burnt, so it made a rousing fire. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 151 The weather was very cold.., and I had a rousing fire. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 9 A rousing fire halfway up the chimney. 1887 R. N. CAREW *Uncle Max* vi, Come into the parlor: there is a fine rousing fire that will soon warm you.

c. Of trade, etc.: Brisk, lively.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. v, A Jew..had the ill luck to die of a strangury, and leave his widow in possession of a rousing trade. 1895– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* in various contexts.

3. Of the nature of, connected with, awakening or rising.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1382, I begin to feel Some rouzing motions in me. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 15 Now lapdogs give themselves the rowsing shake.

4. That is awakening or rising.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 13 Meeting objects from the rousing farm.

Hence **Rou·singly** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 376 To act more rousingly. 1847 WEBSTER, *Rousingly*, violently, excitingly.

Rousseauan (rusōu·ăn), *a.* [f. the name of the French author Jean Jacques *Rousseau* (1712–78).] Pertaining to Rousseau or his views on religion, politics, education, etc. So **Rousseaue·sque, Rousseau·ian, Rousseau·ish** *adjs.*; **Rousseau·ism**, the principles or doctrines of Rousseau; **Rousseau·ist, Rousseau·ite,** one who follows Rousseau.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 10 It is mere Rousseauism which induces men .. to overlook the former while they reprobate the latter. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 132 Writing Rousseau-ite essays. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* 53 A creature overflowing with Rousseauish sensibility. 1881 *World* 28 Dec., His confessions..are not at all Rousseauian, save, perhaps, in style. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 545 This Rousseauan fiction of man's essential goodness.

Rousset, obs. form of RUSSET.

‖ **Roussette** (rusе·t). [F., a derivative of OF. *rous* (F. *roux*) red.]

1. The frugivorous bat, *Pteropus vulgaris.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 473 Of foreign bats, the largest we have any certain accounts of, is the Roussette, or the Great Bat of Madagascar. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 550 Many of the Roussettes are of an enormous size. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 184/1 The common roussette.., which inhabits Madagascar and the Isle of France. 1839 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 70/2 Some of the Cheiroptera, such as the Roussette Bats. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII. 670/2 [The] Edible Roussette is the largest of the genus.

2. A shark of the family *Scylliidæ.*

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 58 *Scylliidæ* (The Roussettes).

‖ **Roussillon** (*rusi·lyoñ*). [See def.] A red wine made in the old province of Roussillon (now the department of Pyrénées-Orientales) in the south of France.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 287 The Malaga, Migraine, Roussillon, began to freeze. 1865 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* II. xxii. 281 Draughts of fierce Roussillon, or above-proof cognac.

‖ **Roussin.** *rare*⁻¹. [F.] = ROUNCY 1.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He rode a Naples courser, a Dutch roussin, a Spanish gennet.

Roust (raust), *sb.* Now *Sc.* Forms: 3 **rowwst,** 5 **rowste, 6, 9 roust.** [a. ON. *raust* (Norw. *raust*, Fær. *reyst*, Sw. *röst*, Da. *røst*) voice.] Voice, cry; shout, roar.

c 1200 ORMIN 9197 Þe rowwst iss herrd off ænne mann Þatt epeþþ Þuss i wesste. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 488 Anectanabus ..drafe thurȝe Þe sale With slike a rowste & rerid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 67 The feildis all doith of thar roustis resound. 1808 JAMIESON, *Roust*, the act of roaring or bellowing. *c* 1820 G. BEATTIE *John of Arnha* (1882) 34 (E. D. D.), To ilk bellow, roust and roar.

Roust (raust), *v.*¹ *Sc.* [f. ROUST *sb.* Cf. Norw. *rausta, rousta,* in the same sense.] *intr.* To shout, bellow, roar, make a loud noise.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vi. 79 As Pharon cryis and dois rowst Wyth haltand wordis. *Ibid.* XII. xii. 69 Of thar rowsting all the large plane And woddis rank rowtis and lowis agane. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Poems* (1871) 34, I hear the stirkies roustin'. 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 119 He had a trumpet braw, Whairwi' he 'gan to roust and blaw. *Mod.* Dinna roust an' roar like that.

Roust (raust), *v.*² *dial.* and *U.S.* [? Alteration of ROUSE *v.*¹] *trans.* To rout *out.*

1658 D. LUPTON *Flanders* 9 Who will..ere long roust them out of this Hole, and make them look out another kennel. 1858 BEECHER *Life Thoughts* (1859) 115 To roust out all the vermin and the nibbling mice and turn up the yellow dirt to the sun. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* I. xiii. 333 They were thoroughly rousted out, and their camps were destroyed.

Roust, obs. form of ROOST, RUST.

Roustabout (rau·stăbaut.) [f. ROUST *v.*²]

1. *U.S.* A wharf labourer or deck hand.

1868 *Putnam's Mag.* Sept. 342 As the steamer was leaving the levée, about forty black deck-hands or 'roustabouts' gathered at the bows. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 225 The Western rough is frequently a roustabout. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 216 On all these river boats most of the men employed are what is termed roustabouts, and are just ordinary labourers who are picked up anywhere.

2. *Austr.* A handy man. Cf. ROUSEABOUT 2.

1883 *Longm. Mag.* June 178 This poor young man had been a 'roustabout' hand on a station. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 11/1, I was working on a Queensland gold-field once, first as 'feeder' and general 'roustabout', then as engine-driver.

Rou·ster. *U.S.* = ROUSTABOUT 1.

1883 *American* VI. 40 Men..who used to be rousters, and are now broken down and played out.

Rousti, rousty, obs. forms of RUSTY.

Roustlynge, obs. form of RUSTLING.

Rout (raut), *sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 3–4 **rute,** 4 **rut(te;** 3– **route,** 4–7 **rowte,** 5 **rouwte,** 5–6 **routte;** 4– **rout** (6 **routt**), 4–7 **rowt.** *β.* 3 **rouȝte,** 5 **roughte;** 4 **rouht,** 5–6 **rought;** 5 **rowght,** 5–6 **rowth.** [a. AF. *rute,* OF. *route* (also *rote, rotte,* whence ROT *sb.*²) :—L. *rupta,* fem. of *ruptus* broken, the original sense being 'division, detachment'.]

I. 1. A company, assemblage, band, or troop of persons. Now chiefly *poet.*

In later use usually with some tinge of sense 5.

12.. *Ancr. R.* 92 Ure Lefdi mid hire meidenes, & al Þe englene uerd [*C.* rute]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13503 Þis bred and fische was delt a-bute, Had nan defaut in al Þat rute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1636 To the paleys rood ther many a route Of lordes, vp on steedes and palfreys. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 104 Beneth them sat clarkes a great rout, Which fast dyd wryte. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 149 Telle nowe of alle this rovte be prophie who stroke the. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 240 To se if Skelton wyll put hymselfe in prease Amonge the thickeste of all the hole rowte. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Ff vij, The souldiours were not sturred to eny sedicion, but repayred by rowtes unto theyr capitaynes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. ii, The helpe obtaine Of all the blessed of the heau'nly rout. 1616 B. JONSON *Forrest* iii, The rout of rurall folke come thronging in. 1710 J. PHILIPS *Pastorals* i. 25 'Mong rustick Routs the chief for wanton Game. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xx, A blithesome rout, that morning tide, Had sought the chapel of St. Bride. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 39 And now, amid that female rout, What scandal doth he buzz about? 1866–7 J. THOMSON *Naked Goddess* 25 All the people swarming out, Young and old a joyous rout.

b. A number of animals going together; a pack, flock, herd, etc. Now *rare.*

c 1275 LAY. 2598 Þar he balu funde vppen one route of wolues awedde. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 909 Nyghtyngales a full grete Route, That flyen ouer his heed aboute. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 146 Wiþ Þat ran Þere a route of ratones at ones. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 851 Al the route [of snails, etc.] A trayne of chalk or askis holdith oute. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e ij, My chylde, callith..a Rowte of Wolues where thay passin inne. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 Of fallow beasts the company is called an heard, and of blacke beasts it is called a rout, or a Sounder. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. (1615) 45 Foresters and good woodmen do use to say..A rout of Wolfes. 1674 JOSSELYN *Two Voy.* 67 They commonly go in routs, a rout of wolves is 12 or more. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. ii, Around him throng the feather'd rout. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 365 Nothing can represent more happily..the rout of animals first bursting from their place of confinement. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 89 Noisy bark of shepherds' dogs, The restless routs of sheep to stop.

c. A large number or collection of things.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1667 To pulle a Rose of all that Route To bere in myn honde aboute. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 296 His Ape..hadde gadred al aboute Of stickes hiere and there a route. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. v. 53 The serpent of Lern..of heidis wyth hyr mekle rout. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 151 That which is of God scarcely glimmereth through at holes, among the rout of the inuentions of men. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 39 With an infernall rout of words and actions.

†**2.** Without article: Assemblage, gathering, array, etc. Chiefly in prepositional phrases. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 25416 Sone a-ȝein come cnihtes to route, mid wepne wel idiht. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/14 Folk wende Þudere..bi manie scor to-gadere...Þo seinte lucie Þis i-saiȝ al dai so gret route [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7537 Quen dauid went him forth in route, He sagh Þe folk, Þai war in dute. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 516 In ilke syd Þai gadryt owt, to met Þat sancte, In-to gret rowt. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 84 At mydday y was dubbid knyȝt, In route y lerned for to ryde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XIX. 149 Gars gadir in grete rowte Youre knyghtis kene be-lyue. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 136 Na man within burgh dwelland, salbe bound in man-rent, nor ryde in rout, in feir of weir, with any man.

†**b.** *In rout,* in succession, in order. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7047 (Fairf.), Esebon .. toke israel to lede and loke; he led ham vij ȝere in rowte. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 670 in *Babees Bk.*, Þenne comes Þe pantere with loues thre,.. And saller y-coueryd and sett in route; With Þo ouemast lofe hit shalle be sett.

3. *In* (or *on*) *a rout,* in a troop, body, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5155 Þai come all wit in a rutte [*Gött.* apon a route]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 They leueþ so esiliche in a rowte, Þat seelde þey bereþ purse aboute. *c* 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 143, I fonde there byrdys with feders shene, Many oon sittyng apon a rowte. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cliii, Lytill fischis .. In a rout can swym So prattily. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2956 Furth by o syd assemblyng on a rout Whar that one hundereth knychtis was, & mo. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 51 The mekle hirdis followit in a rowt. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 362 There came an hepe Of mylstones in a route.

4. An attendant company; a suite, retinue, train.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5311 Iacob went Þan wit his rute, His tuelue him al abute. 13.. *K. Alis.* 181 (Laud MS.), Forþ she ferde, myd her route. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 116 In his route He broght .iii. M[l] knightes stoute. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 118 As Peleus and the gentill men of his route sawe the noble flees..they were all ameruailed. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VI. 35 Willyam Tresham..was cruelly slayne by one Salisbyri and Glin of Wales with their Route. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 9/1 An Ile..Most meet where thou maist plant thy selfe with all thy rout. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 108 The accidental Adventure of Thespis and his Rout.

II. **5.** A disorderly, tumultuous, or disreputable crowd of persons.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 211/392 Þare comen blaste op of Þe putte, deuelene a gret rouȝte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1782 Þenne ran Þay in on a res, on rowtes ful grete. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 16 By rewthles routus Þat ryffled euere. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5265 Of men and women so grete a route, And childer, lay Þe kirke aboute, And made slyke noys and cry. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 77 Loke what an idul route our nobul men kepe and nurysch in theyr housys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 Foulkes .. assemblyng together a great rowte of Ruffians and Robbers issued out of the Castell of Bedford. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 135 An honest man knows not in what sort..to carry himself with credit in so vile a rout. 1655 MILTON *Sec. Defence* 291 A hireling rout scraped together from the dregs of the people. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. xi. § 5 Hyrcanus..alledged that a rout of strangers ought not to be admitted. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 48 ₱ 9 To the noisy route of bacchanalian rioters. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiv, 'Ay—the trumpeter to the long-ear'd route, I suppose,' replied Claverhouse. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 478 A great rout, at least 5000,..marched forth to Settimo. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. xiv. 450 Revelling with a luxurious and abandoned rout.

b. *Law.* An assemblage of three or more persons proceeding to commit an unlawful act.

[1379–80 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 81 Les routes & assembles venantz issint hors de Gales. *Ibid.*, Que en cest present Parlement les ditz Mesfesours, & les Route-leders, soient restreintz de lour grante malice.]

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/2 The saide trespassours come..with grettur rowtes and riotes thenne ever thay dede byfore. 1464 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 331 If any personnes..vexe thair neyghbours, oure subgittes, with-in oure seid Cite,..or make any Routes or conuenticles within the same. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 All ryottes, rowtes, and vnlawfull assemblies committed and done aboue the nomber of twenty persones. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 185 A Route is a disordered assembly of three or moe persons, moouing forward to commit by force an unlawfull acte. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 465 All good and lawful ways and means for preventing of Tumults and Routs. 1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconformists* Ded. A 3 b, Punish not Religious Assemblies of peaceable Men, under the odious names of Routs and Riots. 1743 in Wesley *Jrnl.* (1749) 120 Several disorderly persons, stiling themselves Methodist-preachers, go about, raising routs and riots. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 140 Our laws, for the suppression and punishment of riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 17/1 Two minor offences of rout and unlawful assembly, which are similar to riot, are generally treated on under that head. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 564/2 A rout is an unlawful assembly which has made a motion towards the execution of its common purpose.

6. The whole number of persons constituting a certain (disreputable) class.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 598/532 Doute wel more wikked men, And come not in heore route. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 261 (W.), Thou chorle, withdrawe the smertly,..Go stond in beggers rowght! *c* 1480 *Cokwolds Daunce* 227 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 47 Many schall dance in the cokwolds rowte, Both by nyght and day. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 65 The deuell and all the route of the wicked. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, I scorne and spue out the rakehellye route of our ragged rymers. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* (1871) 18 You shalbe cast Into that pitt, with the ungodlie rout. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Luther* (1867) I. 62 Whom the pope of Rome and the rout of the wicked persecute and dishonour. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xix, Now you will not swell the rout Of lads that wore their honours out.

†**7.** *The rout,* the common herd, the rabble. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 504 Renownit of so hye prowes, That he of vorschip passit the rout. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 61 Þu schal not folow Þe rowt to do iuel. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 402 It is God that appointeth Kings and rulers ouer the route. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 349 Did ever God or Mans Lawe preferre the feete before the head, the rowt before the ruler. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* 185 Thus trimmed forth they bring me to the rout, Who 'Crucifie him', crie. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 50 Such easie representations were then.. for the Rout and Plebeans. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. i, 'Tis a vast Addition to a Man's Fortune, according to the Rout of the World, to be seen in the Company of leading Men. 1730 SWIFT *Traulus* Wks. 1751 X. 148 Tho' perhaps among the Rout, He wildly flings his Filth about.

†**b.** With adjs., esp. *common* or *vulgar. Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 101 That [will be] supposed by the common rowt. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 103 The base rabble, and rascally route of the world. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 187 The vulgar rout breede such kinde of people by applauding them. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 454 The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra's Royal Politician* I. 112 To be Born, only to make One in the World, is for the Vulgar Rout.

†**c.** *To rule the rout,* to have full sway. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 76 Sen double murther markis to reule the rout.

8. Riot, disturbance, stir, uproar.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16/2 In manere of Werre, Riote, Route and Insurrection arraied. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 239 He in the midst of all this sturre and rout, Gan bend his browes, and moue him self about. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 558 Then made they revell route and goodly glee. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 210 Giue me to know How this foule Rout began: Who set it on. *c* 1690 *Ld. Delamere* iii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 113/1 Such a rout has been in the parliament, as I hear, Betwixt a Dutch lord and my lord Delamere. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1751 VII. 195 Not School-boys at a Barring-out Rais'd ever such incessant Rout. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* V. 53 Are the Fiddlers come hither to make all this Rout? 1804 FESSENDEN *Democracy Unveiled* (1806) II. 84 Who and what are ye, Patriots stout, For Freedom, who make such a rout? 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 80 The winds without kept whistling rout.

b. Fuss, clamour, noise. Formerly common in phrase *to make a rout about* (something).

1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 300 'Twas strange any man should..make all this rout that was about it. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Acts* xii. 6 Tradition makes a mighty rout about these chains. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 206 There used to be a great rout made about some very high piece of service the Captain was to do for him. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 326, I cannot..help feeling

nervous about my presentation, because they all make such a rout about it. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'What a rout she's making over it!' 'She needn't make such a rout about such a trifle.'

† c. Sway, influence. In phr. *to bear a* (or *the*) *rout. Obs.*

1550 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 383 The Scots bear a fell rout in this court, and be much made of. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 40 The man at Fregiley bears all the rowt.

9. A fashionable gathering or assembly, a large evening party or reception, much in vogue in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. (Cf. Drum *sb.*[1] 10.)

1742 Fielding *Amelia* iv. vi, She went directly to a rout where she spent two hours. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 84 ₱ 11 Ladies of my age go to assemblies and routes without their mothers. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 31 May, She keeps a small rout at her own house, never exceeding ten or a dozen card-tables. 1810 Sir G. Jackson *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 128 Last night I was at a really grand rout at Lady Rowley's. 1858 Kingsley *Poems* (1878) 236 As if the sum of joy to you Were hunt and pic-nic, rout and ball. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 390 One rarely heard..of her going to a theatre, or a rout, or a cricket-match.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rout biscuit, -chair, -china, day*, etc.

1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary, Lett.* Nov., He was obliged to go in..to Lady Harrington's before he came, it being her Rout Day. 1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* III. 202 All the rout-going men and women of rank. 1812 Miss L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertrude* I. 265 She had not hired rout-chairs, rout-glasses, rout-china, to accommodate her guests. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 171/1 The usual lumber of a rout-party. 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 52 He is transformed into a rout-furniture dealer of Rathbone Place. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 252/2 The dough for rout biscuits is placed in a strong metal box or chamber in which a piston is tightly fitted.

c. *Rout-cake*, a rich cake originally made for use at receptions.

1807 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xv. § 6. 60 Such feminine bon-bons as sweet-meats, rout-cakes, and the choicer kinds of fruit. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* iii, He managed a couple of plates full of strawberries and cream, and twenty-four little rout cakes. 1873 Miss Braddon *Lucius Davoren* I. Prol. ii, Think of the macaroons and rout-cakes we have trampled under our heels.

d. *Rout-seat* (see quot. 1858).

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* iii, The furniture was taken out, and rout-seats were taken in. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rout-seats*, slight cane-top benches let out to hire for dances and evening parties. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. iii, Some of them rolled upon the rout seats, and so fell fast asleep.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the frequenting of routs; also *routing-day*, a day for holding a rout.

1750–1 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 2 The day is tomorrow; but that not being a proper routing day, I choose to have them on the eve. 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) II. 84 Lady Sapplin returned to the London Life of Visiting, Routing, Carding. 1767 Lady S. Lennox *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 211, I own I am wore to death with routing.

Rout (raut), *sb.*[2] Also 7 rowt(e, 7–8 route. [ad. obs. F. *route* (cf. F. *déroute* Debout *sb.*):—L. *rupta*: see prec.]

1. Disorderly or precipitate retreat on the part of a defeated army, body of troops, etc.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 Men once disordered.. commonly fall to rout. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 50 Manie of the Nobilitie,..seeing the armie in route, sought the King. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 770 Wherein remaind..to our Almighty Foe Cleer Victory, to our part loss and rout. 1764 Gray *Triumph of Owen* 34 Where he points his purple spear, Hasty, hasty Rout is there. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxvii, Of rout and rally, war and truce,—As heroes think, so thought the Bruce. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn* III. *Sp. Jew's Second T.* 5 In rout before his path From the field of battle red Flee all. 1878 J. Miller *Songs of Italy* 64 There was rout Of ships like the breaking of regiments.

transf. 1743 P. Francis tr. *Horace, Epist.* II. i. 351 Chairs, coaches, carts, in rattling rout are roll'd. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 261 Our scanty feast; Which, driven in hasty rout, our train supplied.

b. Esp. in phr. *to put to* (*the*) *rout.*

1612 *North's Plutarch* 1124 Men..who so plied the Athenians, that they brake them, and put them all to rout. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 3 The Dragon, put to second rout, Came furious down. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 683/2 Against him, Pompey sent Afranius, who put him to the route. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 36 The entrenchment was carried, and the Burmas were put to the rout. *c* 1850 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 477 They instantly put them in disorder, and very soon to rout.

fig. 1596 Sir J. Davies *Orchestra* xxxii, How doth Confusions Mother, headlong Chance, Put reasons noble squadron to the rout? 1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. viii. 183 Napoleon put to rout all these things when he inhabited the palace. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 237 To baffle and put to rout their false dogmatic theology.

2. An instance of this; a complete overthrow and flight.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iii. 41 Then beganne..A Rowt, confusion thicke: forthwith they flye. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 86 The Retreat had been a Rout without an Enemy. 1704 Addison *Campaign* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 79 The rout begins, the Gallic squadrons run. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. (1776) 361 The other two Squadrons..were calm spectators of the rout of their comrades. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 281 A body of Locrian cavalry, which came up as the rout began, aided the Bœotians in the slaughter of the flying enemy. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 580 The retreat soon became a rout. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § i. 162 The rout of an English detachment ..prolonged the contest into the winter.

fig. 1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 114 Nature gets strength over the disease, and will at last put him to a total rout. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 1 Sept., Sir H. Cholmly tells me there are hopes that the women also will have a rout.

3. A defeated and fleeing band or army.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 301 He disordered the ranck, and brake Antissius order, whereupon their men were in routs. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* I. ii. (1854) 12 The lieutenant-general..pursued the enemy, lodged most of the remains of the rout in Blechingdon house. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ix, Therefore was he given to be a rout and a spoil to his enemies.

Rout, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. ? Obs.* [Related to Rout *v.*[6]]

† 1. A violent movement. *Obs.*—[1]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 457 With a runisch rout þe raynez he tornez, Halled out at þe hal-dor, his hed in his hande.

2. A (heavy) blow or stroke.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 356 [They] plungyt in the stalwart stour, And rowtis ruyd about thaim dang. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. O) 3957 Sir Beues..gaue kynge Iour suche a rout, That he neuer rose. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Wolf & Fox* xx, The cadgear wald haif raucht the foxe ane rout. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 148 Syne to me wyth his club he maid a braid, And twenty rowtis apoun my rigging laid. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 703 Ane porter..to the bischop his blissing gave, Betuixt the schoulders a royall route, Turning him wodderschins about. 1728 Ramsay *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 246 With a great rung..to lend him a sound rout. *a* 1779 Graham *Writ.* (1883) II. 98, I gave her such a rout over her long snout. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 414 *Rout*, a heavy blow with a stick.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[4] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Origin and real meaning obscure.] In phrases *bone and rout, stout and rout*, completely.

Cf. the later form *stoop and roop*, s.v. Stoop *sb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincent*) 353 Pane gert he his body bere..to bestis & foulis..til ete hyme bath stout & rout [*rime* doute]. *Ibid.* xlvii. (*Effame*) 92 For þane þe gret fir suld brek oute, & bryne þe madyne bane & route.

Rout (raut, *Sc.* rut), *sb.*[5] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 rowt. [f. Rout *v.*[2] Cf. Norw. *rut* in the same sense.] A loud noise or shout.

In some cases not clearly separable from next, owing to the similarity of the senses and the ambiguity of the spelling.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iii. 52 In the mene quhile, with mony rout and roir The see thus trublit. 1515 *Scottish Field* 633 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), For there was shott at a shotte, a thousand at once, That all rang with that rowte, roches and other. *a* 1774 Fergusson *King's Birthday* Poems (1845) 2 The hills in terror would cry out And echo to thy dinsome rout. 1813 Picken *Poems* I. 45 They mak' sic rout an' rair Soun' thro' ilk region o' the air. *a* 1878 Ainslie *Land of Burns* (1892) 218 Wi' eerie rair an' rowt Cried the wakrife spirit out. 1888 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 170 The limmer's [=cannon's] rout wad ding them maistly deaf.

Rout (raut), *sb.*[6] *Sc.* [f. Rout *v.*[3] Cf. Norw. *raut.*] A bellow or low (of an ox, etc.).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. ii. 136 Lyke as the bull..Gevis terribill rowtis and lowis monyfald. 1817 *Lintoun Green* 49 A crummie's rowt! The english call a low! 1866 J. Smith *Merry Bridal* 17 The Bull rins wild amang the nowte, An' funkin daft wi' merry rowt. 1880 J. E. Watt *Poet. Sk.* 64 (E. D. D.), Her voice it resembles the rowte o' a coo.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[7] *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 rute. [Of obscure origin: cf. Rood-goose, and Icel. *hrota, hrotgás*, Norw. *rotgaas*, Fris. *rotgoes*, Du. *rotgans*, the brent-goose.] A species of wild goose.

The misprint *routhurrok* in quot. 1578 is evidently the ultimate source of *routheroock-goose* in P. Neill *Tour Orkney & Shetland* (1806) 196.

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 484 The wylde guse of the greit bind, ij *s.* The claik, quink, and rute, the price of the peece, xviij *d.* 1578 Leslie *De Orig. Scot.* 37 Alia sex Anserum genera apud nos inueniuntur, *marg.* Vulgus his uocibus distinguit Quinck, Skilling, Claik, Routhurrok [*read* Rout, Hurrok], Ridlaik. 1639 Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls of Sutherland* 3 In all this province ther is great store of..wildgouse, ringouse, routs, whaips,..and all other kinds of wildfowl.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[8] *Obs. rare.* Also rowt. [Of obscure origin.] A close or field.

1615 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 82, I bought the lease..of Drombegg rout, half a ploughland. 1635 *Ibid.* IV. 127 An enclosed rowt abowt 4 irishe acres of meddow.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[9] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.] Some kind of horse.

1697 Vanbrugh *Æsop* I. iv. ii, Your Worship has six Coach-Horses,..besides Pads, Routs, and Dog-Horses.

Rout (raut), *sb.*[10] [f. Rout *v.*[8]] The act of searching, or of turning *out* something.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 32 There came the snail from his shell peeping out, As fearful and cautious as thieves on the rout. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* II. 138, I didn't count 'pon this rout-out comin' yet whiles, for..Eve.

Rout, obs. variant of Route.

Rout (raut), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hrutan, 4–7 rowte (5 rowtyn), 4–6 route, 6–rout (9 *dial.* routy). Also *pa. t.* 4 rout, *pl.* rout(t)en. [OE. *hrútan*, = OFris. *hrūta, rhūta, rūta*, OS. *hrûtan*, MDu. *rūten*, OHG. *rûzan, rûzen* (G. *ruszen, rauszen*), prob. of imitative origin. An ablaut-variant appears in ON. and Icel. *hrjóta*, Norw. *rjota, ryta.*] *intr.* To snore.

In common literary use from *c* 1300 to 1600.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1923 *Stertens*, hrutende. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 168 *Sterto*, ic hrute. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4229 They slepte faste and gun to route. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 186 He..Slypped vpon a sloumbe sclepe, & sloberande he routes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 111 He wot noght..hou the day is come aboute, Bot onli forto slepe & route Til hyh midday. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 The good man ..made semblaunt that he had slepte, and routed. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 97/2 Thenne he fylle a slepe and rowted so fast, that noman myght awake hym. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 595/1 Tyndal of likelyhode lay nere him and heard hym all the while snorte & rowte. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 50 b, Ye route so soundly in these drousie dreames, that you cannot bee awakened out of them: and therefore I will leave you snortyng in them. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 309 The Dolphins and Whales be heard to rout and snort again, they sleepe so soundly. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 73 A soulder, that..routeth and snorteth..in his sleep. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* i, Are ye lying routing there, and a young gentleman seeking the way to the Place? 1851 T. Sternberg *Dial. & Folk-Lore Northants* 88. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Routy.*

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 246 His wyf bar him a burdon a ful strong, Men myghte hir rowtyng heere two furlong. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rowtynge, yn slepe, *stertura.* 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 46 b, Thy routtynge awaked me. *Ibid.*, Thy routtynge is harde hither. 1601 Holland *Pliny* IX. x, They..keepe such a snorting and routing in their sleepe, that they bewray where they be. 1650 Venner *Via Recta* 304 Offensive rowtings and oftentimes untimely awakings do ensue.

Rout (raut, *Sc.* rut), *v.*[2] Now *rare.* Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4 rute, 5 rut; 4 route, rowte, 6 rowt, 8 rout. [Prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. *ruta* in the same sense, an ablaut-variant of ON. *rjóta*, MSw. *riuta*, Sw. *ryta.*

MDu. *rūten*, MHG. *rûzen, russen* (G. *rauszen*) in related senses may be of distinct origin from the forms cited under Rout *v.*[1], which originally had initial *hr-*.]

intr. Of the sea, winds, thunder, etc.: To roar, make a loud noise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21869 Þe see sal rise and rute; Mani man sal dei for dute. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4304 That stone whanne it out fleygh,..'Allas!' they cryede..,'It routes as it wer a thondyr'. 13.. *St. Cristofer* 370 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 459 þe water bygane to bolne & rowte. And ofte-tyms hym turnede abowte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 743 The sterne wind so loude gan to route That no wight other noyse mighte here. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ii. 64 Dyrknes as nycht besett the seis abowt; The firmament gane rummeling rair and rowt. *a* 1776 *Lowlands of Holland* ii. in Child *Ballads* II. 318 The weary wind began to rise, and the sea began to rout [*rime* about].

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1384 Chaucer *Ho. Fame* III. 1933 Ryght so hyt ferde, As dooth the rowtynge of the ston, That from thengyne ys leten gon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iv. 75 Passit eke haue ȝe The evir rowtand Caribdis rolkis fell. *Ibid.* VII. ii. 132 Ane cheif gret forest..namyt from a haly routand well. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 9 A Routing Well at Monktoun, that is said always to predict a storm. 1901 Savage-Armstrong *Ballads of Down* 371 Dangerous eddies..named, from their loud and ominous roaring sound, 'the Routing Rocks.'

Rout (raut), *v.*[3] *north.* and *Sc.* Also 4–6, 8–9 rowt(e, 5, 9 rote, 7, 9 rawt, 9 raut. [a. ON. *rauta*, Norw. *rauta*, MSw. and Sw. dial. *röta*, in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To bellow, roar, low.

c 1300– [implied in sense 2]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 To Rote (to Rowt, *sicut bos* A.); *boare, mugire.* 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 23 The ky..lowit [*v.r.* rowtit] agane on þe samyn maner. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 501 All the ky in the countrey..routed in a reane. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 66 The Swine grunteth, The Cow rowteth. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 39 To *Rowt* or *Rawt*, to lowe like an Ox or Cow. 1721 Ramsay *Richy & Sandy* 72 Nuckle kye stand rowting in the loans. 1786 Burns *Ordination* vi, Nae mair thou'lt rowte out-owre the dale, Because thy pasture's scanty. 1820 Scott *Monast.* iii, To see poor Grizzie and Crumbie..turning back their necks to the byre, and routing. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* iv, The animal 'routed' with extreme terror; and, plunging forward, soon headed the band. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 229 After him thundered the bull, routing in blood-curdling wrath.

b. Of other animals. *rare.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 406 Scho..findis it deid: than scho dois rout and rair.

2. *transf.* Of persons: To roar or cry loudly.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1911 He maden here backes al so bloute Als here wombes, and made hem rowte Als he weren kradelbarnes. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvi. 2 He is all in silence bifor god, þof he rowt and rare all day. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. vii. 953 To rare Swa þat he lik was..to rowt In til his ded thraw til a nowte. 1787 Burns *The Calf* v, To hear you roar and rowte, Few men o' sense will doubt your claims To rank amang the Nowte. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiv, The carle gae them a screed o' doctrine! ..he routed like a cow in a fremd loaning. 1868– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 323 It is quite needless to rowt at a gentleman in the same chamber with yourself.

b. To make a roaring noise.

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 53 One or two of the demon-like Savages were routing on bullock's horns.

3. *trans.* To utter in roars; to shout *out.*

1807–10 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 83 Hearing a lively outfiel' sermon, Even though rowted by a stirk. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxix, 'I have no manner of inclination to rowt out my name to the countryside,' said Alan.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 A Rowtynge, *boatus, boema, mugitus.* 1570 Googe *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 8 They laugh and with a rowting noyse, their greefe they plaine discrye.

a 1609 Alex. Hume *Day Estivall* 228 Of bleiting sheepe.., Of calues and rowting ky. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 117 That they may not hear the rowtinge and blaringe one of another, for feare that the kyne breake over to them. 1644 in Ritchie *Churches of St. Baldred* (1880) 263 The sikness among beastis, callit the routing evil. 1778 *Gentl. Mag.* XLVIII. 408 In Rutting time, bucks keep a continual routing, or bellowing. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xiv, They cou'dna get a word o' sense out o' him, for downright fright at their growling and routing. 1867 Carlyle *E. Irving* 303 Especially one [bridge] called 'rowting', i. e. bellowing or roaring 'Brig', spanning a grand loud cataract.

† **Rout,** *v.*4 *Obs.* Forms: 4 *pa. t.* rutte, routte; 6 rought, rowte, rout(e. [a. OF. *router* (*roucter*, *roupter*), *ruter*, *roter* (mod.F. *roter*) :—L. *ructāre*: cf. Eructate *v.*] *intr.* To belch, to bring up wind.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He..roxed and rored, and rutte [*v.r.* routte] atte laste. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 800, I cough and rought, my body wyll brest, Age dothe folowe me so. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I rowte, I belche, as one dothe that voydeth wynde out of his stomacke, *je roucte*. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4353 Scho riftit, routit, and maid sic stends. *c* 1550 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* Y vij, Whatsoeuer helthful man..losyth his voyce & routeth withall, he dyeth wythin seuen dayes.

† **Rout,** *v.*5 *Obs. rare.* Also 5 rou3te. [f. OF. (*a*) *route* (see Route *sb.*), used as a cry to direct hunting-dogs: see Godefroy VII. 251/3.] Of a huntsman: **a.** *intr.* To shout to the dogs. **b.** *trans.* To direct (a dog) by shouting.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., He shall se the hert passe byfore hym and shall halowe and route myghtlich. *Ibid.*, He shall route and blowe as lowde as he may. *Ibid.* xxxiv, As ofte as any hounde caccheth it, he shulde hue to hym by his name and route hym to his felawes.

† **Rout,** *v.*6 *Obs.* Forms: 1 hrutan, 3 ruten, 4 rute, *pa. t.* rut; 4–5 route, 5 rowte. [OE. *hrútan*, of obscure relationship. Cf. Atrout *v.* and Reat *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rush, dash; to move with great force or violence.

a 1000 *Riddle* xxxvi. 7 Ne æt me hrutende hrisil scripeð. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2005 Hit bigon to claterin,..ba þe treo & te irn; & ruten forð wið swuch rune þe stucchen of baðe [etc.]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1343 To a wyndowe wente þes barouns fre & ther þay loked oute, þay se3e þe wazes of þe se harde to-gadre route. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6806 Cariolus..And Theseus kyng to-geder routed With speres scharpe, that men myȝt here. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 912 The dragon..rut out roidly with a rede hete. *Ibid.* 5699, 12691. *c* 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy rakys, thy rowndis, thy quarters abowte, Thy stoppis, thy foynys, lete hem fast rowte.

2. *trans.* To throw, cast, hurl.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3662 Thei sette engynes al aboute, And grete stones thei did in route. *c* 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winchester) 388/2 Rowtyn or throwyn, *proicio*. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 701, I shalle..shake thys cake owt of thys clothe & to the ovyn I shall yt rowte.

b. To stir vigorously.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 299 Aftir dayes iij they goth therto, And myghtyly they route [L. *commovent*] hit to and fro.

3. To beat severely. (Cf. Rout *sb.*3 2.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xv. (Tollem. MS.), He routeþ and beteþ him ofte..leste he drawe to euyl maneris and tacchis. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 155 þou bes lassched, lusschyd, and lapped. 3a, rowted, russhed, and rapped. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 44 Their task was mair nor they cud well mak out, An' as they promis'd, they their backs did rout.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 354 I sende out..Such a rowtande ryge þat rayne schal swyþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1986 With a routond rayn ruthe to beholde. *c* 1450 *Cast. Persev.* 1829 (Macro Plays), I schape þese schrewys to mekyl schame: iche rappyth on oþer with rowtynge rele.

† **Rout,** *v.*7 *Obs.* Forms: 4 rute, 4–6 route, 5–6 rowt(e, 5 rought, 6–7 rout. [In part at least a. OF. *router* (also *arrouter*), f. *route* Rout *sb.*1 and Route *sb.*; but sense 2 may have some other origin.]

1. *intr.* To assemble, to gather or herd *together*; also, to take part in a gathering.

Quot. *c* 1350 may belong to, or indicate the development of, sense 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11633 Quen maria sagh þaa bestes rute, First sco was gretli in dute. *Ibid.* 14618 Son wit þam he was vmsett; þar bigan þai for to rute And for to gadir him a-bute. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5478 Robboures ne reuowres miȝt route none, þat þei nere hastili hange. *c* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 246 Where shuld he other route or ride Agayns the chief of chivalrie. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 50 At na man..ride nor rowt in feir of weir wt na man bot wt þe king or his officiaris. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I rowte, I assemble togyther in routes, or I styrre aboute, *je me arroute*. I lyke nat this geare that the commens begynneth to route on this facyon. 1562 Legh *Armory* 77 Where other beastes do herde and rowte together,..the Lyon wyll not so do. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (1876) 66 The meaner sort routed together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him, and divers of his servants.

2. To stir, move; to make a movement.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 209 He pursueþ a preest..and somoniþ him and traveiliþ him, þat it is hard to him to rowte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 540 In al that lond no cristen dorste route; Alle cristen folk been fled fro that contree. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. C) 2626 No man durste yn þat cuntre rowte, Be hoole xx myle abowte. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 167 Gode see-menne..bete theme home, and made they myght not route. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 396 He is in euery dede doughty, For hym dare no man rowte. *a* 1553 Udall *Roister D.* iv. vii, Nowe sirs, keepe your ray, and see your heartes be stoute, But where be these caitifes, me think they dare not route.

3. To be riotous, behave riotously.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2766 This gardeyn is..ful of may flouris,.. The wich been so redolent, & sentyn so a-boute, That he must be ryȝte lewd, þat þerin shuld route. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 505 (Macro Plays), Yeue to yowur body þat ys nede, Ande euer be mery; let reuell rowte! 1570 Levins *Manip.* 228/38 To Route, or royst, *grassari*. 1591 Spenser *Vis. Bellay* xii. 166 When from nigh hills, with hideous outcrie, A troupe of Satyres in the place did rout.

4. *trans.* To scour, ride over, in a troop.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 92 Sklandir .. him aganis Assemblit ane semely sort full sone, And raiss and rowttit all the planis.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (Bann. Cl.) I. 95 For riding furth of burgh in warlike manner in 'routing', and for thereby breaking the Acts of Parliament. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 16 When folke..keep rowtings in Tauerns or Alehouses. 1634 C. Downing *State Eccles.* 97 In that routing-rush of reformation, who could expect but the part corrected must needs be for the time neare to utter ruine. 1650 (*title*), The Routing of the Ranters, a true Relation, with some of their abominable..behaviour.

Rout (raut), *v.*8 Also 6–7 rowte, 9 *dial.* routy. [Irregular var. of Root *v.*2]

1. *intr.* Of swine: To turn up the soil with the snout in search of food. Now chiefly *dial.*

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 22 Swine had rather lie routing in durt & in mire, then in cleare & faire water. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 70 They did not rowte (like rude vnringed swine) To roote nobilitie from heritage. 1656 Baxter *Reformed Pastor* 21 To take us up into heaven,..while we think of no such matter, but are routing in the earth. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 135/2 Boar and Swine are said to Rout, or be Routing, or Worming, if they break into Gardens. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* 287 If..you find pigs routing in your enclosure, you may kill one. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 633.

b. To poke about, rummage. (Cf. Root *v.*2 1 c.)

1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Oct., I must rout among your letters, a needle in a bottle of hay. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 67 The company staid routing and searching the house below. 1836 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VII. 170 Performed some of my home commissions, besides routing away for a couple of hours at the British Museum. 1897 Beatty *Secretar* 37 We heard them routing about, and swearing, amongst the butts of ale.

2. *trans.* To turn over, or dig *up*, with the snout.

1571 Tusser *100 Points Husb.* 9 For rowting thy pasture, ring Hogs thou hast nede. 1621 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 378 For soffering the medow to be routted vp. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 54/2 They used to raise something of a fence about it [*sc.* a dead body] to keep off the beasts from routing it up. 1787 Beckford *Italy* II. 269 Routing up the moss at their roots in search of acorns. 1818 Keats *Endymion* I. 282 When snouted wild-boars routing tender corn Anger our huntsmen.

fig. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xxxii. 251 A lawyer ..busy..in routing and tearing up the soil to get at a grain of the subject.

b. *transf.* To tear *up*, scoop *out*.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 The water that rushes down precipitately, routs up the bottom, and.. carries away every thing that it can loosen. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 135 The elastic tool..is put in motion, and..routs or cuts out the shallow recess. 1884 Jefferies *Life of Fields* (1908) 117 Like the claws of some prehistoric monster, the shares [of the steam-plough] rout up the ground.

3. To fetch or turn (a person) out of bed; to cause to get up. Also with *out*.

1787 M. Cutler *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 287 The people at the White House were gone to bed, but I soon routed them. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* xxx. 303, I took a notable turn this morning, and routed them up to an early breakfast. 1892 *New York Sun* 8 May 2/7 He ran to a neighbouring farmhouse, routed out the people.

b. To search out, bring to light.

1805 G. M'Indoe *Million of Potatoes* 149 Syne routed up a glass for John. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xviii, The soldiers will soon have our description and rout us out. We shall be pinned in a couple of days. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xvi, Have you more of them, sir; of a similar description? Rout them out!

c. To drive out *from* a place.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* v. (1873) 38 Who routed you from a rat-hole. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.*, *Rip van Winkle* § 12 From this strong hold the unlucky Rip was routed by his termagant wife.

4. To turn over; to toss or drive about.

1845 Hood *Tale of a Trumpet* 121 After poking in pot and pan, And routing garments in want of stitches. 1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rural Sports* 59/2 Let him be put on the scent of pheasants.., and let him rout them about well for a few minutes.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1572 *Schole-ho. Women* 344 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 118 Plant them round with many a pin, Ringed for routing of pure golde. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 124 Leauing..M. Heskins with his groyne serching in that swill, I will chase him from routing in the holy auntient garden of Irenæus. 1758 Edwards *Sonn.* xliv. (Todd), Do thou the monumental hillock guard From trampling cattle, and the routing swine. 1820 Clare *Rural Life, Poet's Wish* 43 Curse upon that routing jade, My territories to invade. *a* 1852 Moore *Moral Positions* iii, To guard the frail package from tousing and routing, There stood my Lord Eld-n, endorsing it 'Glass'. 1875 Blackmore *Alice Lorraine* III. vi. 89, I would give a month's tithes for a good day's routing among that boy's accumulations.

attrib. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 737 The stringings ..are inlaid with the routing gage. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1995/2 Routing-machine. *Ibid.* 1996/1 Routing-tool.

Rout (raut), *v.*9 [App. an alteration of Root *v.*1, but cf. MDu. *rūten* (later *ruyten*, *ruiten*) in the same sense. In later use perh. associated with *v.*10] *trans.* To root *out*, to extirpate.

1591 Nashe *Prognostication* 12 If God or the king rout them not out with a sharpe ouerthrow. *c* 1605 ? Rowley *Birth of Merlin* iv. i, With an utter extirpation To rout the Brittains out and plant the English. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 52 The Jews were..routed out of Jerusalem. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra's Royal Politician* I. 199 The ill Seed be routed out before it take Root. 1754 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 89 Whole Families are entirely routed out of House and Home. • 1800 J. Milner *Lett. to Prebendary* (1815) 98 It was to repress and rout out these..that the crusade..and the Inquisition were set on foot. 1865 Kingsley *Hereward* xxi, Make the most of her before I rout thee out. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 758/2 One may see the agents of Shems-ed-Dulal..passing along to rout out Christianity from Nubia.

† **b.** With *out* omitted. *Obs. rare*—1.

1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 162 The magistrates there have quite routed the meeting houses in that citty, and severall of the hearers sent to prison.

Rout (raut), *v.*10 Also 7 root, route, rowt(e. [f. Rout *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To put (an army, body of troops, etc.) to rout; to compel to flee in disorder.

c 1600 [see the *vbl. sb.*]. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. ii. 12 Stand,.. The lane is guarded: Nothing rowts vs, but The villany of our feares. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 178 The Irish..were suddenly routed, and our men followed the execution. 1644 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 69 Col. Ludlowe with a regiment..of about 300 [horse] did charge and route 1400 of the King's forces. 1680 Hickeringill *Curse Ye Meroz* 14 The French-men who rooted his Army. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* iv. (1728) 299 They routed the army of Pharaoh. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 167 They were routed at the first onset. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xlviii. VI. 127 The Egyptians..were routed and fled toward the fortress. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 6. 205 A small English force..sufficed to rout the disorderly levies.

b. *fig.* To discomfit, defeat utterly.

1676 D. Granville *Lett.* (Surtees) 159 A sound Archdeacon sure..will rowte him. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Satire upon French King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 But now I'm clearly routed by the treaty. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxvii. 179 This gravity and decorum routed and surprised the Colonel more than any other kind of behaviour probably would.

c. To disperse, dispel, scatter, drive away.

1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* 109 They think no Victories so effectuall to their designs as those that most rout and waste my Credit with my People. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 536 'Tis certain that such diseases..are not to be routed by all their Regiments [etc.]. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* v, A few whispered words..routed these symptoms effectually. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* vii, He..routed his mother's objections with infinite satisfaction to himself.

† **2. a.** *intr.* To break into rout; to flee in disorder. *Obs.*

1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 163 The souldiers..Euery way routing: as th' alarme were then Giuen to their army. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 6 The gallant Subvolvani..make a Sally Upon the stubborn Enemy, Who now begin to rout and fly.

† **b.** *refl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 333 If the first front be broken,..they fall together into a confusion, and rout themselves. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 195 The whole Body Routed themselves, and fled.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1600 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 80 The disorder or rowting of an enemie which is caused by the bow-men. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. v. 85 So vain is it, for men to outvie Gods routings, with their recruitings.

Routable (rau·tăb'l), *a.* [f. Rout *v.*10 + -able.] Capable of being routed.

1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* I. 5 The most formidable of French impossibilities are always routable by a charge of cavalry.

Routa·tion. *nonce-word.* = Rout *sb.*1 9.

1809 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* XIII. 178 Lady A..chooses a distant night which does not interfere with any then declared routations.

Route (rūt), *sb.* Forms: 3 rute, 4–6, 8– route (6 roote, 7 rote, routte); 6–9 rout (6 *Sc.* rowt). [a. F. *route* (OF. also *rute*) :—L. *rupta* (*sc. via*), fem. of *ruptus* broken: cf. Rout *sb.*1 and *sb.*2 for other developments of meaning.

Found in ME., and in the end of the 16th cent., but not finally adopted until the beginning of the 18th; from that time down to *c* 1800 the usual spelling was *rout*. The pronunciation (raut), which appears in early 19th cent. rimes, is still retained in military use.]

1. A way, road, or course; a certain direction taken in travelling from one place to another; a regular line of travel or passage.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 þe gode pilegrim..ne etstont nout ase foles doð, auh halt forð his rute. *c* 1315 Shoreham I. 1358 Wo-so lokeþ, ne geþ he nauȝt derk, Ac lyȝt ine lyues route. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxii, Hunters also beyonde þe see callen of an herte or of a boore þe routes and þe paas;..paas þei clepe þe goynges where a beeste gooth, and þe routes where as he is ypassed.

? 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 52 Steir be the compas, and keip hir rowt. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ii. 5 b, The Captaine generall commaunded, that..they shuld every one make, and keepe, their roote or course to Cabo Verde. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* (1597) 204 The Mariners.., to bee the better assured of their routes and courses on the sea, do deuide euery quarter of the Horizon into 8 seuerall windes. *Ibid.* 330.

a. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 880 The Routs, Courses and Distances of the principal Ports. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

4732/1 We were to take the Rout through the Sarfana. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 58 He is said to have persevered in his rout westward. 1808 PARSONS *Trav. Asia*, etc. iv. 77 We still remained in camp, the ground being too swampy to continue our rout. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. iii. 28 It is impossible to conceive a rout of more grandeur than this famous road along the Mediterranean from Nice to Genoa.

β. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd., The chart of that northern Ocean, and the particulars of their route through it. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clxiv. (1774) II. 469, I leave the choice of the route to you. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1800) 80 They parted from one another, and set forwards upon separate routes. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lix. VII. 359 Antigonus..attempted to overtake him, by a different route, which traversed the plains north of the Sangarius. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 113 They had gone by separate routes to separate ports.

b. In *transf.* or *fig.* uses.

1630 LORD *Banians* 88 As some report, the River Ganges was carried from her wonted Rote, to runne in a new chanell. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 6 The narrow, rough, and unbeaten routtes of Industry and labour. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 377 This Emulation disposed him to take a different Rout to Fame. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 213 At ev'ry interview their route the same, The repetition makes attention lame. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. li, It wearies out. So the end's gain'd, what signifies the route? 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 374 Nature seems..to reach many of her ends by long circuitous routes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 547 Micro-organisms may sometimes enter by this route and thus invade the meninges.

2. Routine, regular course. *rare.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Blood*, Those who use sick Persons only by a certain Rout, order them to be bled. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 293 It seems to me there was pretty much regularity in the rout of the disease. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* Concl., It is remarkable how..insensibly we fall into a particular route, and make a beaten track for ourselves.

3. *Mil.* The order to march.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 118, I was under the care of a surgeon, and our route came for a march. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rout*, an order from the Secretary at War, directing the march and quartering of soldiers. 1826 G. R. GLEIG *Subaltern* iii, Nor was it till the evening of the 27th that the long-expected route arrived. 1878 MAJOR GRIFFITHS *Eng. Army* iii. 67 'Routes', or marching orders, are issued by the Quarter-master-General's people.

fig. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxxix. (1855) 306 Old Daly found his route had come.

b. In phr. *to get*, or *give*, *the route*, to receive, or issue, marching orders.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, As transports were in plenty, they would get their route before the week was over. *Ibid.* xxxii, 'I don't move till O'Dowd gives me the route,' said she. 1886 MRS. RIDDELL *For Dick's Sake* ii, We are expecting to be sent on active service immediately, and..I don't care how soon we get the route. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 120 A feeling of..satisfaction possessed him when he got the route for Warbrok.

c. *Column of route*, the formation assumed by troops when on the march.

1844 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* 179 A Column of Route is to proceed with as extensive a front as the road will permit.

4. *attrib.*, as *route-form*, *-map*, *-marching*.

1868 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1118 The Troops on home Service are to be practised in route marching once a week. 1883 *Science* II. 86/1 A route-map of Russia in Europe. 1888 PENNELL *Sent. Journ.* 99 The route-form was passed from one to the other.

‖ **5.** *En route* (ãn rut), on the way.

1779 in Jesse *Geo. Selwyn*, etc. (1844) IV. 112 On which day he would certainly be *en route* with Mie Mie. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 165 Bread, biscuits, jams, and other things not procurable *en route*. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 34 Informing a friend..that certain goods were *en route* to him from England in a certain ship. 1872 SHAND *Shooting Rapids* I. vii. 119 They changed horses twice en route.

Hence **Route** *v.*, to mark as available, to send or forward, to direct to be sent, by a certain route. (Chiefly in railway use.) Also **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.*, delineation of routes, etc.

1881 *National Baptist* XVII. 374 The coloring and routeing of the map..add greatly to its value. 1890 *Whitby Gaz.* 21 Nov. 3/5 Passenger tickets used on the Scarborough and Whitby Railway.., whether such tickets be routed or not. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 2/1 Goods routed this way are taken by rail to Duluth.

† **Route**, perh. an error for ROOK *sb.*1

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 449 The churlysshe chowgh; The route and the kowgh.

Route, obs. form of ROOT.

Routed (rau·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROUT *v.*10 + -ED 1.] Put to rout; compelled to flee in disorder.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 9 Spurre through Media.. and the shelters, whether The routed flie. 1678 SIR R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1696) 124 It fares with us in Humane Life, as in a Routed Army. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 200 The..remains of his routed regiments. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) I. 293/1 The poor remains of his father's routed forces. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 614 The routed army came pouring into the streets of Bridgewater. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 224 The routed soldiery turned into free companies of bandits.

† **Router**, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4 roto(u)r, 5 *Sc.* rw-, rutowr, 6 rutour; 5 rowter, 6 rout(t)er. [a. AF. *routour*, OF. *routeur*, f. *route*, in the sense either of 'band, troop' (ROUT *sb.*1) or 'road' (ROUTE *sb.*): cf. RUTTER.]

1. A lawless person; a robber, ruffian.

[1379 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 62/2 En grant confort & abaundissement des tielx malfeisours & routours.]

a 1400 [see ROTER 1]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xiii. 4648 Qwhar Bellyal barnys ar bul3eande And rutowris raggit þar rul3eande. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xx. 51 To venge vpon thyse false rowters, and theuys the oultrage that they had don. *Ibid.* xxxi. 67 They toke alle the maydens of the town lyke rowters & theues. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 32 Than sal thay corruppit rutouris his minions, be salut as kingis.

2. A swaggering soldier or bully.

1557 *Welth & Helth* 388 (1907), Who cummeth there? Hance bere pot, Ascon router. 1576 BP. WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* I v b, They set them out wyth sumpteous and gorgeous apparell of dyuers colors, some tyme lyke Routters, some tyme lyke Rouffyns.

Rou·ter, *sb.*2 [f. ROUT *v.*1] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR. *Ronfleur*, a snorer, a snorter, a rowter.

Router (rau·tə1), *sb.*3 [f. ROUT *sb.*1 5 or *v.*7] One who takes part in a rout; a riotous person.

1670 *Tryal of Rudyard, Moor*, etc. in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 369 They never had been guilty of being Rioters and Routers. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Prov. Yorksh., Rooter*,..a person rushing into company abruptly, or rudely.

Rou·ter, *sb.*4 *nonce-word.* [f. ROUT *sb.*1 9.] One who gives a rout or reception.

1809 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* XIII. 179 Very considerable losses exalt the character of a rout prodigiously; and if a young heir is done over, it is a stamp of honour to the router.

Router (rau·tə1), *sb.*5 [f. ROUT *v.*8 2 b.]

1. A kind of plane used in moulding.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 488 The central plate of the plough is retained as a guide for the central positions of the router and cutter. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 111 To assist in smoothing the ground and getting it level in all parts, carvers frequently make use of a 'router', a species of plane.

attrib. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 488 The router-gage..has a tooth like a narrow chisel. *Ibid.* 487 A router plane..has a broad surface carrying in its center one of the cutters belonging to the plough.

2. One who routs *out* or draws forth.

a 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, He is a fair scholar, well up in Herodotus, and a grand router-out of antiquities.

Hence **Rou·ter** *v.*, to cut away, hollow out, with a router. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Routh (rauþ), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also **rowth.** [Of obscure origin.] Abundance, plenty.

1720 RAMSAY *Edinb.'s Salut. to Ld. Carnarvon* iv, But routh for pleasure and for use..You's hae at will. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, Nor does he want o' them a rowth at will. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* 123 Fortune! if thou'll but gie me..rowth o' rhyme to rave at will, Tak a' the rest. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, I trow there was routh o' company. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Economy* (1857) 144 An unfavourable impression..which requires more hospitality and routh to remove than should be gone into at a manse. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 215 He has a barren heritage and routh of heather.

Prov. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1797) 14 A houndless hunter, and a gunless gunner, see aye rowth of game.

Routh (rauþ), *a. Sc.* Also **rowth, ruth.** [Cf. prec.] Abundant, plentiful; well supplied.

1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 28 [They] rue the day wi' wailin's rowth. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXV, She..had aye a ruth and ready hand for the needful. 1863 QUINN *Heather Lintie* 225 Tae keep us rowth I've meal eneuch.

Routh, obs. f. ROUGH *a.*, var. of ROWTH (rowing), obs. f. RUTH *sb.* **Routher**, obs. f. RUDDER. **Routhero(o)ck**: see ROUT *sb.*7 **Routhless**, obs. f. RUTHLESS.

Rou·thy, *a. Sc.* [f. ROUTH *sb.*] Plentiful, abundant, possessed of plenty.

1792 BURNS *Country Lassie* 12 Then wait a wee, and cannie wale, A routhie butt, a routhie ben. *a* 1880 in Edwards *Modern Sc. Poets* I. 291 O'Siller I've never been routhy.

Hence **Rou·thiness.**

1872 J. PATERSON *Autobiogr. Remin.* iv. 87 This was not enough to account for her evident rowthiness.

‖ **Routier**, obs. variant of RUTTIER.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 880 The Author hath, for the Sake of Merchants, annexed the Routier of the East and West-Indies.

Routina·rity. *nonce-word.* [Cf. next and -ITY.] Tendency to routine.

1868 VISC. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) I. 215 By their apathy, or their stupidity, or selfishness, or routinarity,..if I may use the terms.

Routi·nary, *a. rare.* [f. ROUTINE + -ARY.] According to routine or custom.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii, He retreats into his routinary existence, which is quite separate from his scientific.

Routine (rutī·n). Also 7 **rotine, routin.** [a. F. *routine* († *rotine*), f. *route* ROUTE *sb.*]

1. A regular course of procedure; a more or less mechanical or unvarying performance of certain acts or duties.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 29 The general Business of the World lies, for the most Part, in Rotines and Forms. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cclx. (1792) III. 195 Haunt the Courts particularly in order to get that routine. 1777 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 247, I have got into the old routine of war office and Congress. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 31 Our class was, in the usual routine of the school, turned over to..the Rector. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 126 More intimately acquainted with the routine of iron manufacturing than any other person. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 393 His external career was..identified with all the dullest routine of commercial duties.

b. A set form (of speech); a regular set or series (of phrases, etc.). *rare.*

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. i, To have a form, a fashion of wit, a rotine of speaking, which they get by imitation. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Casuist Uncas'd* Pref. p. vi, They have a certain Routin of Words, and Sayings, that have the tone of Magique in the very Sound of them. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 123 A routine of high flown phrases.

2. Without article: Regular, unvarying, or mechanical procedure, discharge of duties, etc.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 25 The laws of insipid and dull routine. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. iv. 39 He was an honest man, but the harness of routine had rusted on his back. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 (1876) 67 Any process which cannot be reduced almost to an affair of memory and routine. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. viii. 87 The succession to the English crown had not yet settled into fixed routine.

3. *attrib.* Of a mechanical or unvaried character; performed by rule.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 8 To quit for a time their natural track, and respite their routine tasks. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* XXXVII. (1857) II. 137 Somerset resolved..to place the Great Seal in the hands of some one who might do its routine duties. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 177 The routine life..would be unendurably dull.

Routineer (*rutinī·r*) [f. prec. + -EER, perh. after F. *routinier.*] One who acts by, or adheres to, routine.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 422 He has been a true mystic and not a mere routineer or wand-bearer. 1878 R. WILLIS *Life of Harvey* 166 The routineer, with an appropriate salve for every sore.

So **Routi·neer.** *rare* —1.

1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* 400 Those good things of the mind which the old routiners reserved for Masters of Arts.

Routing, *vbl. sbs.* and *ppl. adjs.*, see ROUT *sb.*1, ROUT *v.*1, etc., and ROUTE *v.*

Routinish (*rutī·niʃ*), *a.* [f. ROUTINE + -ISH.] Of the nature of routine. So **Routi·nism**, prevalence or domination of routine; **Routi·nist**, one who acts by routine.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 425 There was nothing routinish in his Pilgrimage. He did not stroll about with cicerones and guide-books. 1852 C. MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 163 The old routinists..give the hides a soaking of ten, twelve and even fifteen months. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* viii. 218 The late Duke of Wellington was a great routinist. 1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 151 Where 'stony routinism' prevails. 1889 *Lancet* 5 Oct. 703/1 He deprecated routinism, automatism, mechanical prescription in medicine.

† **Rou·tious**, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. ROUT *sb.*1] Disorderly, riotous.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. 320 Their most incestious, lecherous, and routious Drinke-mad Feasts.

† **Rou·tish**, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. ROUT *sb.*1 5 b.] Resembling a rout.

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. ii. § 115 The Common Hall.. became a routish Assembly of sorry citisens.

Routous (rau·təs), *a. Law.* Now *arch.* [f. ROUT *sb.*1 5 b.] Of the nature of, concerned in, constituting, a rout.

1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 139 Thomas Broughton, joyning..with divers others.., came in a riotous and routous manner armed to the said chappell. 1672 *Life & Death of J. Alleine* vi. (1838) 64 As for riotous, routous and seditious assemblies he did abhor them. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Wellesley* Wks. 1858 VIII. 29 To be routous is nothing like so criminal in law as to be riotous. I never go beyond the routous point.

Routously (rau·təsli), *adv. Law.* Now *arch.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a routous or disorderly manner.

1663 in *Life & Death J. Alleine* vi. (1838) 64 That he.. did riotously, routously and seditiously assemble. 1680 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 304 Capt. Phillip Carteret.. hath persisted and riotously and routously with Force and Arms, endeavoured to assert and maintain the same. 1776 GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 99 Many hard names..of which I believe the very gentlest and smoothest kind are riotously and routously. 1800 ADDISON *Rep.* 274 These men were indicted for having unlawfully, riotously and routously assembled together. 1880 *Times* 28 Oct. 11/3 'Unlawfully, riotously, and routously' assembling together.

Routy, form of ROWTY *a. dial.*

Rouwe, obs. form of ROUGH *a.* and *v.*2, ROW *v.*

Rouwte, obs. form of ROUT *sb.*1

‖ **Roux** (rū). [F. *roux* red, browned.] A mixture of melted butter and flour used for thickening soups and gravies.

1882 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* xxiii. 271 Sauces require to be bound together, and for this purpose either roux, arrowroot, potato flour, or eggs are used.

Rouz(e, obs. forms of ROUSE *v.*1

† **Rouze**, *v.* ? *nonce-word.* (See quot.)

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, To see a pretty Wench and a young Fellow touze and rouze and frouze and mouze.

† **Rouzie-bouzie**, *a. Obs.* ? Uproariously drunk.

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* III. i, I may return most rouzie-bouzie, and if I find you have injur'd me, I'll swinge you all, by Hercules.

† **Rouzle**, *v.* ? *nonce-word.* To rumple.

a 1722 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Lady* IV, Well, I protest you are a waggish Man; Lord how you have rouzl'd and touzl'd one!

Rovcaste, obs. variant of ROW-CAST *v.*

Rove (rōv), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* Also 6 **rofe,** 7 **roufe.** [a. ON. *hrufa* (Norw. *ruva*, Sw. *rufva*,

Da. *roe*) or MDu. *rove* (Du. *roof*), MLG. *rove*, *roffe* (LG. *rove*, *rave*, etc.), MHG. (and G.) *rufe*, related to OHG. *riob*, ON. *hrjúfr*, OE. *hréof* scabby, leprous.]

1. †**a.** A scabby, scaly, or scurfy condition of the skin. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 117 For hym þat hath skabbe or roue. 1425 26 *Pol. Poems* III From worldis worschipe y am shoue, And brou3t abas from al astat; My skyn is cloþed al on roue.

b. A scab; the scaly crust of a healed or healing wound.

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* II. iv. (1639) 76 The unskilfull..pull away the scab or rove, which they ought not to do before they see the rove lifted up. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 448 The gall likewise of the Sea-scorpion, taketh off the rouse of sores. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 320. 1897 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XI. 67.

†**2.** A rind, hard skin, or crust. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Rofe of baken or befe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 377 The very pure and perfect Baulme.., when it hath gum mingled among,..will gather soon a brittle rouse or crust vpon it, which quickly cracks and breaks.

Rove (rōuv), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α.* 5 **rewe, rowe.** *β.* 5 **rofe, roff**(**e, 6 rugh, 7 roue, rooue, 5–rove.** See also Roove *sb.* [a. ON. *rá* (Norw. *ro*, Fær. *rógv*), in the same sense. On the excrescent *v* of the usual forms cf. the etym. note to Ro *sb.*]

1. A small metal plate or ring on which the point of a nail or rivet is clinched or beaten down in the building of boats or small ships; a burr.

α. c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 109 Take here a revette, and bere a rewe [*rime* newe]. ? *a* 1500 *Newcastle Play* 26 All things I him fulfill, Pitch, tar, seam, and rowe [*rime* therto]. *β.* 1406 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 606 Item in exp. Ricardi Couhird..pro seme et Rufe. 1474–5 *Ibid.* 645 Cum seme, rove, clavis ferr. et lign. pice, et bitumine emp. pro eadem. 1486–95 [see 2]. *a* 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), The Rove is that little iron plate into which the clinch nails are clinched. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 137 *Roves*, are small square Pieces of Iron, with a Hole punched in the Middle of them, through which the Nail goes, where it is clenched, and fastens the Boards of Pinnaces, Yawles, or Wherries to one another. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 8 *Rove*, a small square piece of iron, with a hole in the middle, whereon is clenched the point of a nail, to prevent its drawing. 1860 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Steel* 43 They are clenched either by hammering down the extremity, or by placing over it a little diamond-shaped plate of metal called a rove, and rivetting the end of the clench nail down upon it. 1889 [see Clinch *sb.*[1] 1]. 1894 Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Seam-nail*, a nail without a point,..on to which a rove is rivetted.

†**2.** *Rove and clinch* (*nails*), nails provided with roves for clinching. *Obs.*

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15, lxj lb di. of long Rofe & clenche. 1495 *Ibid.* 152 Roff & clynche nayles xliiij lb..In clynche worke Roff & nayle xij[1]. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1603) 139 Nayled with rugh and clench. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 The Carpenter and his Mate is to haue the Nayles, Clinches, roue and clinch-nailes. *ellipt.* 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.* 86 The Planckes of Clincher-boates, are thus fastned together, which kind of work is called Rove and Clinch.

†**Rove,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 7–8 **roove.** [ad. F. *arrove*, obs. var. *arrobe*, ad. Sp. and Pg. *arroba*.] = Arroba.

α. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 350 You shall haue foure roues of wine..for foure rials of plate,..foure roues of suger for five rials. 1596 Mellis *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 543 Forraine wools, to wit, French, Spanish, and Estrich, is also sold by the pound or C. weight, but most commonly by the Roue, 25 pounds to a Rove. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 482 Two Roves of Figges and Rasins. 1699 J. Dickenson *Jrnl. Trav.* 69 We had five Roves of Ammunition-Bread..; twenty Roves of strung Beef; sixty Roves of Indian-Corn. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5911/1 A Rove ..is 32 Pounds.

β. 1656 Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 213 There are some other denominations of these weights in several places, as ..Rooves. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 39 Our boat returned and brought a present, being a Roove of fine sugar. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5190/2 Fifty Rooves of Gold.

Rove (rōuv), *sb.*[4] [f. Rove *v.*[1]]

1. A ramble or wandering.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 673 In thy nocturnal rove, one moment halt. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 269 Sordello's paradise, his roves Among the hills and valleys, plains and groves. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10, I have not set off on my day's rove without taking precautions.

fig. 1786 Burns *Ep. to Young Friend* vi, Never tempt th' illicit rove, Tho' naething should divulge it.

b. In phr. *on* or *upon the rove*; dial. *a rove.*

1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* s.v., Cattle are.. said to be all a rove when they are running about in hot weather. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* VIII. xii, He went upon the rove. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* XX, Isaac went around on the rove.

2. *Sc.* A mental wandering or raving. *rare*—[1].

1789 J. Brown *Rem.* (1807) 274 In his roves he was often about that place.

3. *dial.* A method of light ploughing.

1702 *Farm Lease* (Essex), The Landlord is to allow the tennant 4/- an acre for every acre plowed to clean, and 2/- an acre for every Rove for what land is fallowed, the tennant not exceeding three earths and 1 Rove. 1740 in Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1784) 217 Three clean earths and a rove. 1784 *Ibid.*, A rove is half a ploughing: two furrows are made instead of four. 1808 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XLV. 342 Instead of an entire clean earth of four furrows, the plough goes over it, making only two, this slight kind of ploughing is sometimes..called a rove. 1823– in E. Anglian and Essex glossaries.

Rove (rōuv), *sb.*[5] Also 9 **roove.** [Related to Rove *v.*[3]]

1. A sliver of any fibrous material (esp. cotton or wool) drawn out and very slightly twisted.

1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* (1791) II. 58 With quicken'd pace successive rollers move, And these retain, and those extend the rove. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 518/1 Such is the state of the slab or roove of the first formation. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 357, 30 coils of the sliver or roove are laid in one length of the bobbin barrel. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 54 The carriage..drawing out the rove which has been thus delivered.

2. *collect.* Textile material in this form.

1901 *Scotsman* 9 Oct. 11/3 Rove is quiet at £9. 10s. for 200 lb.

Rove (rōuv), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–7 **roue,** 6 **roaue,** 6–8 **roave,** 5– **rove.** [Of doubtful origin: possibly a Midland form of Rave *v.*[2] to stray (cf. note to Rover[1]). In senses 5 and 6 perhaps partly influenced by Rove *v.*[2]]

I. †**1.** *intr.* To shoot with arrows *at* a mark selected at pleasure or at random, and not of any fixed distance. Also without const. *Obs.*

The object of roving was evidently to give practice in finding the range of the mark, while shooting at the butts and pricks taught accuracy of aim.

1474 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 389 þat no maner persone of þis Citie frohensfurth rove, but shote at stondyng prikkes & buttes. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. 39, I see him roue at others marke, and I vnmarkt to be. 1622 Drayton *Polyolb.* xxvi. 122 At Markes full fortie score, they used to Prick and Rove. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 123 A certain man drew a bow without any aim or intention of any speciall marke but only roving in common at the army.

†**b.** *fig.* or in fig. context. *Obs.*

1565 Jewel *Reply Harding* (1611) 412 Which purpose if he neuer vouchsafe once to touch, but range abroad, as his manner is, & roaue idlely at matters impertinent, then must wee needes say he bewraieth his want. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 79 She rovde at me with glauncing eye. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parallel* 55, I would first that Anglonomoph. should shew..in what sort partition is made: otherwise I should but roue at an vncertaine marke. 1615 T. Adams *White Devil* 3 His hypocrisie that roaved at the poore, but levelled at his profit.

†**c.** *esp.* To form a conjecture, to guess (*at* a thing). *Obs.*

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 17 The chardge may be roved at. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 46 Yet did he but rove at the Matter, or (at the least) gathered the knowledge of it by Conjectures only. 1627 Bp. Hall *Epist.* III. v. 324 Then I could tell how to take a direct aime, whereas now I must roue and coniecture. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 168 That Centaur and Meremaid, that never were but in the wildest thoughts of him that sometimes roved at them.

†**d.** With complement expressing distance. *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 46 b, Two or three scores off; and rouing sixe, seauen, or eight scores. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 7 But Bacon roues a bow beyond his reach, And tels of more then Magicke can performe.

†**2.** To shoot away *from* a mark; hence, to wander *from* the point; to diverge, or digress. *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 52 Thus you see how far and wide the adversaries rove from the mark and matter they should shoot at. 1581 W. Charke in *Conf.* IV. (1584) D d iiij, Roue not in generall discourses, that come not neere the marke. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 304 From which graces some having roved, and taken a wrong aime.., have turned aside into vain jangling. 1648 Milton *Sonn.* xii. 13 But from that mark how far they roave we see.

†**3.** *trans.* **a.** To aim at (a mark). *Obs.*—[1]

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 30 Yet haue ye other markis to roue at hand.

†**b.** To shoot (an arrow, etc.) without fixed aim. Hence *fig.*, to utter at random. *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 161 If Osorius require this at our handes, that whatsoever his lavishe tounge shall rashly roave at large, be coyned for an unreproveable oracle. 1596 Harington *Apol. Ajax* (1814) 39 After they had roved three or four idle words to praise a man, straight they marr all at the buts. 1607 — in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 47 Manie bowlts were roved after him, and some spitefullie feather'd.

†**c.** To pierce *with* arrows, etc. *Obs.*

Perhaps by confusion with *rove*, pa. t. of Rive *v.*[1] 3.

a 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 44 He roved the olde man throughe with his swerde. *Ibid.* 143 They roved him throughe with arrowse.

4. *intr. Angling.* To troll with live bait.

1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xii. 184 If you rove for a Pearch with a Minnow, then it is best to be alive. 1787 T. Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 49 If you rove for him, with a minnow or frog (which is a very pleasant way) then your line should be strong. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ii. (1880) 71 Roving for barbel is not often resorted to.

II. 5. *intr.* To wander about with no fixed destination; to move hither and thither at random or in a leisurely fashion; to stray, roam, ramble.

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 28 § 1 A greate multytude of the Relygyous persons in suche smale Houses doo rather chose to rove abrode in apostasy than to conforme them to the observacion of good Relygyon. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 156 The Souldiours that lay in Southwarke..roued ouer vnto Westminster, and spoyled there the kinges Palace. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 282 On Sea we rou'd three dayes as darke as night. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. v. 12 Such the store of ravenous beasts freely roaving up and down the countrey. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 254 ₱ 3 One would think you.. roved among the Walks of Paradise. 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* I. 241 He roved among the vales and streams, In the green wood and hollow dell. *c* 1835 Willis *Florence Gray* 48, I have roved From wild America to Bosphor's waters. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 98 They roved over the waters at their pleasure, attacking islands or commercial ports.

transf. a 1691 Boyle *Hist. of Air* (1692) 249 The numerous sorts of saline corpuscles that rove up and down in the air. 1850 W. Collins *Antonina* iv, The rich light roved over the waters.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 When Ouid had roaued long on the Seas of wantonnesse, hee became a good Pilot to all that followed. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 32, I haue in generall roued ouer some part thereof alreadie. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 37, I had rather that this House were laid aside by a question, than rove up and down thus, and do nought. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life Dk. N.* (1886) IV. 253 For though my judgment roves at random, yet it can never miss of errors. 1738 Wesley *Hymns*, '*Infinite Power, Eternal Lord*' ix, Then shall my Feet no more depart, Nor my Affections rove. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 232 Roving as I rove, Where shall I find an end, or how proceed? 1812 Crabbe *Tales* ii. 399 Then roved his spirit to the inland wood.

c. Of the eyes: To look in various directions; to wander. Also *transf.*

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 951 Durst we give our eyes leave to rove abroad in wanton glances? 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 697/1 Her eyes rove fast his wish'd approach to hail. 1838 James *Robber* i, The stranger's eye roved on to the landscape. 1902 'Linesman' *Words Eyewitness* 126 A Boer searchlight..which roved like an angry eye from end to end of our line of march.

d. To extend, stretch out. *rare*—[1].

1639 Fuller *Holy War* V. xviii. (1840) 273 North Eastward, it [the kingdom] roued ouer the principalities of Antioch and Edessa.

6. *trans.* To wander over, traverse.

1634 Milton *Comus* 60 Comus..Roaving the Celtick and Iberian fields, At last betakes him to this ominous Wood. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 575 On a day roaving the field, I chanc'd A goodly Tree farr distant to behold. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* X. 335 O blind to fate! what led thy steps to rove The horrid mazes of this magic grove? 1783 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1793) II. 248 He had also ships of war under his command which roved the sea. 1807 Wordsw. *Misc. Sonn.* II. xviii, A labyrinth, Lady! which your feet shall rove. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 35 Roving the trackless realms of Lyonnesse.

†**7.** *refl.* To betake oneself to wandering. *Obs.*—[1]

1653 Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 376 They quit the harbor adjoyning to that Rock, and rove themselves upon the billows of strange contests.

8. *dial.* To wander in mind or in speech, to rave; to be light-headed or delirious. Chiefly *Sc.*

1720 Pennecuik *Helicon* 15, I roave, all sense is gone, I'll fly away. 1766 Shirra *Deathbed Dial.* in *Rem.* (1850) 26 He roved much through this day. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 414 When one talks while sleeping, we are said to be roving in our sleep. 1897 J. Hammond *Cornish Parish* 339 If we are distracted with pain, we are 'roving'.

†**Rove,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6–7 **roue.** [ad. MDu. or MLG. *roven* to rob (see Reave *v.*[1]), but perh. not clearly distinguished from prec.] *intr.* To practise piracy; to sail as pirates.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 222 The bastard..made sayle with all haste & Roued on the sea. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* B iiij, He became a Pirate, and roved on the sea, where he toke .170. shippes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VI. viii. (1614) 601 Tripolis,..a receptacle of the Pyrats, which roue and rob in those seas. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 42 With fourteen Sails of Ships they roved on the Coasts of Malabar.

Rove (rōuv), *v.*[3] [Of obscure origin: cf. Rove *sb.*[5]] *trans.* To form (slivers of wool or cotton) into roves or rovings.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 34 The Cotton is carded, roved and spun into threads. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 543 Machinery to sliver, rove, and spin flax and hemp. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 315 Although both [flax and wool] must be roved and spun upon similar principles, each requires peculiar modifications in its machinery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 214/1 The cotton is..cleaned...After that it is roved, a process by which each ribbon is greatly attenuated.

†**Rove,** *v.*[4] *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning not clear.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1935 (Kölbing), A begger þer com in. ..Wiþ his scholder he gan roue & bad gode, for godes loue.

Rove, *v.*[5] *dial.* Also 9 **roove.** [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1711 *Brit. Apollo* No. 143. 2/1 It is Bacon before it is roved or dry'd. 1847 Halliw., *Roove*, to dry meat in a chimney, or over a kiln. *Glouc.* 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Rove*, to smoke-dry meat.

Rove (rōuv), *v.*[6] [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To reduce (a grindstone) in diameter by means of a special tool. 1850– [see Roving *vbl. sb.*[4]].

Rove (rōuv), *ppl. a.* *rare*—[1]. [irreg. pa. pple. of Rive *v.*[1]] *Rove-ash*, made of riven ash-wood.

1802 *Naval Chron.* IX. 293 A rove-ash oar that will dress clean and light, is too pliant.

Rove, pa. t. and pa. pple. of Reeve *v.*[1]; pa. t. of Rive *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]; Sc. var. of Ro, rest; obs. f. Roof *sb.*

Rove-beetle. [? f. Rove *v.*[1]] A beetle of the family *Staphylinidæ*.

1781 Barbut *Insects* 95 They are by some called Rove-Beetles. 1784 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* Suppl. 155. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 322 The anterior tarsi of many of the larger rove-beetles. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 307 Many of the rove beetles, *Staphylinidæ*,

are found in decaying animal and vegetable substances. 1883 *Good Words* Dec. 762/2 Many of the Rove or Cock-tail Beetles found it out nearly as soon.

† **Roveison.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 roueiso(u)n, rouyson. [a. OF. *roveison*, etc. :—L. *rogātiōn-em* : see ROGATION.] *pl.* Rogations.

c 1300 *S. Eng. Leg., Litany* (MS. Harl.), þe feste of þe Roueisons þe lasse Letanie is. *Ibid.* (MS. Ashm.), Wen me aboute feldes goþ wiþ baners as 3e iseþ þre dawes & uasteþ ek, þat me clupeþ þe rouysons. *Ibid., St. Edmund* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 In o tyme of þe roueisouns þis holi man also Prechede a dai at Oxenford.

Rovelling. *rare.* = ROVE *sb.*[5]

1805 LUCCOCK *Nature of Wool* 146 The object here is to break the wool completely;..and to form it into a thin roll, or 'rovelling', of the slightest texture imaginable. *Ibid.* 147 The particles..produce no rovelling, and cannot be spun in the same manner as a woollen thread.

Roven, var. pa. pple. REEVE *v.*[1]

Rover[1] (rōu·vəɹ). Also 6–7 rouer, 6 roauer; *Sc.* rever. [f. ROVE *v.*[1] The Sc. form *rever* may stand for **raver*, or be due to confusion with ROVER[2] and REAVER.]

1. *Archery.* A mark selected at will or at random, and not of any fixed distance from the archer. Also in later use, a mark for long-distance shooting (contrasted with *butt*). Most frequently in phr. (*to shoot*) *at rovers.*

a. 1468 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 338 Hit is ordeyned..þat noman within þis Citie frohensfurth shote at Rovers, but at buttis & standyng prikkis. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 82 At rovers or pryckes, it is at his plesure that shoteth, howe faste or softly he listeth to goe. 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 2 Noe Man under thage of xxiiij yeres shall shoote at any standinge prick excepte it be at a Rover whereat he shall chaunge at every shoote his marke. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* 108 The Roauer is a marke incertaine,..and.. must haue arrowes lighter or heauier, according to the distance. 1638 J. UNDERHILL *News fr. Amer.* in *Mass. Hist. Colls.* (1837) VI. 26 They..shot remote, and not point-blank, as we often do with our bullets, but at rovers. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 77 The god nine days the Greeks at rovers kill'd. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 1 The Rovers and the Butts you saw. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 214/1 All these prizes are shot for at what is termed rovers, the marks being placed at the distance of 185 yards. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiv, The distance between that station and the mark allowing full distance for what was called a shot at rovers. 1856 FORD *Archery* 104 Concerning roving, or shooting at rovers, very few words will suffice.

β. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 44 To schute at buttis, at bankis and brais; Sum at the reveris, sum at the prikkis. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 340 The said Inglischemen sould schute aganis thame ether at prickis, reveris or at buttis.

b. *fig.*, chiefly in phr. *to shoot at rovers.*

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 63 Where you pretende to shoote at the butte, you shoote quite at the rouers, and cleane frome the marke. 1572 CHURCHYARD in J. Jones *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* To Rdr., At rovers they but shot their shafts. 1600 WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 67 Note this, that popularitie is the rover they ayme at, in all their proceedings. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 107 But Nature shoots not at Rovers. 1702 *Exam. Burnet's Expos. 39 Art.* 34 He will be found to shoot all the while at Rovers, and wide of the Mark.

† **c.** A kind of arrow used in roving. *Obs.*

1599 JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. x, Here be [arrows] of all sorts, flights, rouers, and butt-shafts. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* III. iv, His Bowe is bent, his forked Rouers flye.

d. *attrib.*, as *rover mark, -shooting, shot.*

1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 64 The rouer markes, *incerta.* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 118 Here, if I list, or lov'd I rover-shooting,..I could derive the lineall Descents Of all our Sires. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 11 Such another rover shot as wide in the..extent of both the termes, as time it selfe Hath and Will. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Gardens* II. 11 Perhaps..these fine Schemes would prove like Rover Shots, some nearer and some further off.

† **2.** *At rovers* (rarely *at rover*), without definite aim or object; at random, haphazard. Chiefly in phr. with *run, talk, live*, etc. *Obs.*

(*a*) 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 786/2 Either their dede and declaracion must nedes stande and be firme, or els all runne at rouers and nothing be certain or sure. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Leat not your toung roon at rouer. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 288 Walk at random and at rovers in your by-paths, if you please. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 362 Which, let loose to fly at rovers, are too hard for their Reason Unestablish'd by Principles.

(*b*) 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 288 b, Thy dooynges o Cato dooen more nere approche vnto the spirite of prophecie...Menyng that Cato talked at rouers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVI. (1592) 405 These particularities.. do euidently shew that Moyses speaketh not at rouers. 1606 *Sir Gyles Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 11 A good bustling Gallant, talkes well at Rovers. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 337 After several Discourses at Rovers, he told me, He was very much troubl'd for me. 1725 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 178 Unless I had then a fuller view of circumstances than I have, I can only talk at rovers in it.

(*c*) 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* I. v. 55 The Kinges of Egipte..liued not at rouers as other kinges doe. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* iii, Hence 'tis they live at Rovers and defie This, or that place, Rags of Geography. 1691 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 3 A Man were better have no Mark before him, but live at Rovers.

(*d*) 1611 COTGR., *A veuë de païs*, at randon, roaming, at rouers, at large. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vii. 205 A giddy Ostrich..having laid hir first Eg at rovers on the sands. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 489 We must necessarily think of God at Rovers without any certain aim or rule to..direct our apprehensions.

3. One who roves or wanders, *esp.* to a great distance; a roving person or animal.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 176 Next to thy selfe, and my young Rouer, he's Apparant to my heart. 1700 BLACKMORE *xxxiv Ch. Isaiah* 259 Vultures and all the rovers of the air To the red fields of slaughter shall repair. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1612 Yet why drown Fancy in such depths as these? Return, presumptious rover! 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 172 The Indian of the west is a rover of the plain. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 70 These young rovers the French hunters call bêtes de compagnie. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 542 Harper, and thou hast been a rover too.

transf. 1895 WORKMANS *Algerian Mem.* 29 We wheeled the rovers out, and mounted for our journey of over 1500 miles.

† **b.** An inconstant lover; a male flirt. *Obs.*

c 1690 STEPNEY *Spell* 4 Whene'er I wive,..Wit, beauty, wealth, and humour give, Or let me still a rover live. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 § 14 An old Friend of mine, who was formerly a Man of Gallantry and a Rover. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Song* xix, Phillis, give this Humour over,..I shall turn an errant Rover, If the favour's still refus'd.

4. *Croquet.* **a.** (See quot. 1869.)

1869 *Laws Croquet* 9 *Rover*, a ball that has gone through all its hoops and is ready to peg out. 1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 81, I have seen many a game won, even when the adversary had both balls rovers, and the other side had scarcely started.

b. A player whose ball is a rover.

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 71 The adversary is supposed ..to be a good player, and likely, if he gets in, to make a long break, become a rover.

Rover[2] (rōu·vəɹ). Also 4 rovere, 5 rovare, rowar, 5–7 rouer. [a. MDu. or MLG. *rover*, f. *roven* to rob: see REAVER.]

1. A sea-robber, pirate.

In later use tending to coalesce with *sb.*[1] 3.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 359 It fell per chance upon a day A Rovere of the See was nome. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 Of this Bretayn..Are the grettest rovers and the grettest thevys that have bene in the see many oone yere. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 It shalbe nescessarie þat the kynge haue alway some ffloute apon the see, ffor the repressynge off rovers. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 91 The kynges subiectes.. were greuously spoyled and robbed on the sea, by Frenchemen, Scottes and other rouers. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 385 You are in peril of Pyrates and Rouers to spoyle you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ix. (1614) 609 Algier hauing beene of olde, and still continuing a receptacle of Turkish Rouers. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 81 This Rover, believing that we were Chineses, came and assailed us with two great Juncks. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 193 These Rovers had several Oars with them. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 552 The early Romans really exercised piracy,..and.., like the Sallee and Algerine rovers, were actually at war with most nations. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 378 The Danish rovers had also considerable establishments at Waterford. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 547 To ransom a Christian captive from a Sallee rover was..a highly meritorious act. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 295 There appears by his side another rover of the North..., the famous Olaf Tryggwesson.

† **b.** A pirate ship; a privateer. *Obs.*

1590 E. WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 19, I went againe into Russia ..: in which our voyage we met with v. Rovers or men of war, whom we set vppon, and burnt their Admirall. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 423 Algier, 12 March. All our rovers except 2 are laid up, and the men employed in the army. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i. (1906) 3 Coming home again from the banks of Newfoundland, we were taken by an Algerine rover, or man-of-war. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 21 We found ourselves within half a Mile of a Rover of Barbary.

† **2.** A marauder, robber. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. H iiij, Anselmus..obstinately withstode him to the very face like a ruffelinge rouer. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2286/1 Thomas Horton iourneying.. between Mastrick and Cullen, chanced to be taken there by certayne Rouers. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* xiii. 20 The rovers of Moab came into the land the same yeare. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 99 As these privately conferred, A rover took them unprepared. *a* 1707 S. PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 7 They declared neither for King or parliament; intending only to stand upon their guard against rovers.

Rover[3] (rōu·vəɹ). [f. ROVE *v.*[3]]

1. One who makes cotton, etc., into roves; an attendant at a roving-frame.

1742 RICHARDSON *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 165 On the first Stage were the Teazer, Carder, Rover, Spinner, Reeler of the Cotton Wool. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 2/5 The rovers and slubbers got 8s. a week, and they are getting 14s. a week now. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Apr. 4/4 A carder and..a rover were remanded on a charge of setting fire to ..the mill.

2. A roving-frame.

1897 *Traill's Social England* VI. 73 In the preparing frames, known as slubbers or rovers, the bobbins were necessarily large and weighty.

† **Ro·very**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [a. MDu. or MLG. *roverie*: cf. REAVERY.] Piracy.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. xlii. 1086 He laid the whole fault of all the roverie and piracie at sea upon Gentius the king of the Illyrians. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. 205 These Norwegians who with their manifold roberies and roveries did most hurt.

Ro·very[2]. *rare*—[1]. [f. ROVE *v.*[1]] Roving.

a 1653 BINNING *Sinner's Sanct.* Wks. 1839 I. 304 How many impertinences and roveries and wanderings.

Roving (rōu·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROVE *v.*[1]]

1. *Archery.* The action or practice of shooting at a random mark.

1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 457 þe people of þis Citie yerely breken the hegges & dykes of þe seid Priour in diuerse places in þeir shotyng cald Rovyng. *Ibid.* 458 Although such rovyng about the Citie of London & all oþer grete Cities is suffred. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 Of an archers rouyng. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Revenge* I. ii, *Montenegro.* How now, are thy arrows feathered? *Velasco.* Well enough for roving. 1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 150 Few or none could compeat or cop with him in arching, either at butts, bowmarks or roaving. 1856 [see ROVER[1] 1]. 1887 BUTT *Ford's Archery* 137 When there is sufficient space for golf links, roving might still be practised.

fig. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 76 Some low and underly rovings at..that height and depth of workmanship.

b. *attrib.*, as *roving arrow, shaft.*

1479 in Longman & Walrond *Archery* (1894) 119 Shoyting shaftes, rowying shaftes, childre shaftes, clense arrows unnykt. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 What a shafte shootes he with a rouyng arrowe? 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. 330 With Broad-arrow, or But, or Prick, or Rouing shaft.

2. The action of wandering or roaming.

1611 COTGR., *Escumement*,..also, a raunging, rouing. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. XC. (1664) 184 Galloping after our own night-dreams, (such are the roving of our miscarrying hearts). 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 185 It doth answer to all the numberless Rovings of men's Fancies. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* XV. Wks. (1813) 103 If we indulge the frequent rise and roving of passions. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. X. 191 The study of Mathematics contributes to ..check the rovings of fancy. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 296 Every year this animal's rovings are restricted.

b. *attrib.* (passing into the *ppl. a.*).

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 2 It has been either my good or evil lot to have my roving passion gratified. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Roving-Commission*, an authority granted by the Admiralty to the officer in command of a vessel to cruise wherever he may see fit. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 7/4 A new sort of roving power had been obtained by the War Office under the Ranges Act.

† **Ro·ving**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. ROVE *v.*[2]] The pursuit of, an act of, piracy or robbery.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 361 Natwithstandynge the great harmys they had done by rouing vpon the see. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 Most of them ..lyuing onely of rouings, spoyles, and pilling at the Seas. 1611 COTGR., *Piraterie*, piracie, roving. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 17 They are there much vext with the continuall rovings and robberies of the Arabians.

Roving (rōu·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. ROVE *v.*[3]]

1. The process of converting cotton, wool, etc., into roves.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 390 Three such skeins being passed through another drawing-frame, and stretched in their progress, become fitted for roving, the last step in the preparatory processes. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 758 The first operation is called 'spreading',..the second and third 'drawings',.. and lastly the 'roving'. 1861 FAIRBAIRN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* p. lxi, Improvements in carding, roving, combing, spinning, and weaving.

2. *concr.* A rove.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. (ed. 2) 96 He sees..the wool in rovings ready for spinning into threads. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 20 Drawing these out into slender spongy cords, called rovings, with the least possible twist. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 231 The spindles also begin to turn comparatively slowly, putting a little twist for the first time into the roving.

b. Roves collectively.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* I. 31 The 'tube-roving frame'..produces a much larger quantity of roving..; but the roving produced is inferior.

3. *attrib.* **a.** In names of machines (or parts of these), as *roving-billy, -bobbin, -box, -frame*, etc.

1795 *Edin. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/1 Five..carding engines.., four roving billies. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 390 The loosely twisted thread from the roving bobbin. *Ibid.* 387 The spinning-frame..is more closely allied to the bobbin and flier roving-frame. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 111 The bobbin and fly frames, or roving-machines. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 120 The dandy roving boxes arranged in any number of spindles and boxes that are convenient.

b. Misc., as *roving-department, -room, -waste.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 414 There was no appearance of dirt or of impure air in the preparing or roving-rooms. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 264 In the so-called 'roving'..department of flax-factories. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/3 Slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste.

Ro·ving, *vbl. sb.*[4] [f. ROVE *v.*[6]] The action of reducing the diameter of a grindstone. Also *attrib.* as *roving-plate.*

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1109 The roving plate.. jumps, and appears to fill the stone with minute furrows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1023/2 Turning or roving is effected by reversing the motion of the stone and holding a hooked flat tool against its edge.

Roving, corruption of ROBAND.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 47 Take one of the robands next to the midship one..., and take the midship roving for a stop. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Rovens.*

Roving (rōu·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ROVE *v.*[1]]

† **1.** Random; conjectural. *Obs.*

1635 *Court Min. E. India Co.* (1907) 64 A roving estimate. 1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 57 By a roaving Accusation shot at randome at me. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 258 The occasion of this unexpected..resolution caused many roving guesses and opinations of the reasons of it.

2. That roves; wandering, roaming; nomadic.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 485 Som roaving Robber calling to his fellows. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 432 Imaus.., Whose snowie ridge the roving Tartar bounds. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* I. ii, A roving soldier seiz'd..A virgin shining with distinguish'd charms. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 174 The same life is uniformly pursued by the roving tribes of the desert. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 29 Roving

bands of independent trappers. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xi. (1858) 395 Up this rich plain came the roving Danites from the south.

Comb. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxiii, There was a roving-looking person in a rough great-coat.

b. *Roving blade* : see BLADE *sb.* 11 b.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, I shall have the renown of some private quest, which may do me honour as a roving blade. 1886 'SARAH TYTLER' *Buried Diamonds* xxviii, Whatever you like to call my fine, roving blade of a brother-in-law.

c. *Roving sailor*, a local name of various plants, as the ivy-leaved toadflax, and the creeping saxifrage or loosestrife.

1882 *Devon. Plant-names* (E. D. S.). 1891 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Heart of Storm* I. 173 A low stone wall, over which the dainty little 'roving sailor' spread its shining trails.

3. *transf.* **a.** Of the eyes or sight.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 7 His roving eie did on the Lady glaunce. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 504 Nature,..undisguis'd by mimic Art,..spreads Unbounded beauty to the roving eye. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace of Fortune* Poems (1777) 24 Maia..Cast on an emerald ring her roving sight. 1841 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Smuggler's Leap*, He has curling locks, and a roving eye.

b. Of the thoughts, affections, discourse, etc.

c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 22 These latter scenes confine my roving vers. 1660 GOUGE *Chr. Direct.* ii. (1831) 21 Though roving thoughts, as birds, will hover about thee.., yet suffer them not to lodge and nestle in thee. 1693 STEPNEY in Dryden *Juvenal* viii. (1697) 211 Such Frollicks with his Roving Genius suit. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 525 Their rules of life..prov'd too weak To bind the roving appetite. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xi. 402 Yet pride still lived, and struggled to sustain The drooping spirit and the roving brain. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 586/2 Such a general and roving interrogatory as this should not be allowed.

4. Characterized by, inclined to, wandering or roaming. (Cf. *vbl. sb.*[1] 2 b.)

1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III. 227 The Americans, so long as they continue their wild and roving life. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, I hope a gentleman of the roving trade has as good a right to have an alias as a stroller. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 321 This passion for 'a roving life' (to use the common expression by which many of the street-people themselves designate it). 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* i. 2 Being of a roving turn of mind, I was placed in the large merchant's office of an ex-M.P., with a view of being fitted for going abroad.

Ro·vingly, *adv.* [f. ROVING *ppl. a.*]

†**1.** Without fixed mark or definite aim. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 189 Are you not ashamed thus rouingly to raunge with your penne? *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) V. 522 What, by reason,..he can either not at all, or but rovingly, guess at.

2. In a wandering fashion ; towards roaming.

1701 WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 45 As to their way of living, it's very rudely and rovingly, shifting from place to place, according to their exigencies. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 706 We can assure all who are rovingly inclined.

Row (rōu), *sb.*[1] Forms : *a.* 1, 4–5 (6–9 *north.* and *Sc.*) **raw** (4 **rau**), 3–5 (6 *Sc.*) **rawe.** *β.* 4–7 **rowe,** 5– **row,** 5–6 **roo,** 7 **roe.** [?OE. *ráw* (see sense 8 b), var. of *rǽw* REW *sb.*[1], which may be related to MDu. *rīe* (Du. *rij*), MHG. *rthe* (G. *reihe*).]

I. 1. A number of persons or things set or arranged in a (straight) line. Freq. const. *of.*

When used without *of*, the context generally makes clear the composition of the 'row'; examples like quot. 13.. are rare.

a. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1930 Þæt al Þe hweoles beon Þurhspitet mid kenre pikes..rawe bi rawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23043 Þe formast rau sal stan him nere, Als þaa þat er his dughti dere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 105 Þe playn, Þe plonttez, Þe spyse, Þe perez, & rawez & randez & rych reuerez. 1483 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cliv, On euery syde, a longe rawe Off treis saw I. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Rawe, *series.* *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Fables, Ram & Buck* 4 Leading his family in a raw. 1786 BURNS *Toothache* v, [Where] ranked plagues their numbers tell, In dreadfu' raw. 1800– in common Sc. and northern use.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowe, or reenge, *series, linea.* 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 40 They sate doune here a rowe and there a rowe, by houndredes and by fyfties. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxi. 146 The Captaine.., returning to shoot the Saker againe, did carrie away another row of beams. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 429 A new Church..supported with sundry rowes of marble pillars. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 213 He knew to rank his Elms in even Rows. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 347 One which hath four Rows of Grain on the Ear,..and the other two Rows. 1779 COWPER *Pine-apple & Bee*, The pine-apples, in triple row, Were basking hot. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 292 The lads who tow Some enter'd hoy, to fix her in her row. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. ii, Row by row, line by line, all the multitude shouted forth [etc.]. 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* XII. 91 Threefold rows of teeth.

b. A number of persons or things arranged in a circle. *rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 402 Thus haue I runne about a round row of writers, and haue shewed wherein they are to be marked. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 137 Some sixe miles from Salisbury is a place in the fields where huge stones are erected..standing in three rowes after the forme of a crowne. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 129, I..surrounded myself with a Row of Stakes set upright in the Ground.

c. *transf.* A string or series *of* something.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 13/1 Thy prayer..rather interrupted and broken,..then drawen on length with a continuall rowe and noumber of woordes. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. XI. 36 Let them shew me their busshoppes; they are so far off, as to bringe a rowe in order unto St. Paul. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 106 By which kind of Mathematical parts..he does all his great feats in his whole row of Answers. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1774) IV. 75 There can be no ingredient assigned..that may not be derived either immediately, or by a row of decompositions, from the universal matter.

2. An array or set of persons (or things) of a certain kind ; a class or category. † *The lower row*, the populace. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1086 (R.), Horn..sette him doun wel lowe In the beggeres rowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 225 That I mai stonde in thilke rowe Amonges hem that Saundres use. *Ibid.* II. 76 The lord nomore hath..Than hath the povereste of the rowe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K V b, To putte her self in the Rowe or companye of them that were renommed. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 24 The error of the world, which estemeth them in the row of the tollerable. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 200 In the rowe of these potent princes inhabiting betweene Indus and Ganges dwelleth the King of Narsinga. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 128 To allow the use of lawful pastimes in the lower row upon that day. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 13 Democritus..was of the Italick Row, or Pythagorick Succession. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 71 Those whom you have now described, I think should stand in the Row of the Desirable and Commendable. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 225 She has an only daughter,..who is, at least, approaching the old-maid's row. 1821 W. LIDDLE *Poems* 31 If ye'd been o' the batch'lor row, It ne'er wad bred up sic a strow.

†**b.** Place, position, or rank. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 25 He byt us buen of hyse ; Ant on ys ryht hond hente rowe.

†**c.** A company. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Arth. & Merl.* 1416 Mochel wers schal I sein aforn al this rowe! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 109 God looke ouer the raw, Full defly ye stand.

†**3. a.** A ray or beam. *Obs.* (Cf. DAY-RAWE.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 21 Þe rawen rahten of luue Þurh euch lið of his limes, & inwið bearnde of brune. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 1109 Whan þat þe larke..Gan to salue the lusty rowes rede Of Phebus char. 15.. *Tayis Bank* 26 The reid sone rais with rawis.

†**b.** A (written or printed) line. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 448 He most rede many a Rowe On Virgile or on Claudian. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2843 Quen he þis rawis had rede he rewfully wepid. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 6 Which who reads thrise,..And deep intendeth every doubtfull row, Scoring the margent.

†**c.** *Chess.* A file or rank. *Obs.*

a 1500 *MS. Ashmole 344* fol. 10 b, Then fayne a drawght in the same rowe wt þi Roke.

†**d.** The letters of the alphabet. Cf. (CHRIST-) CROSS-ROW. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 175/1 This Charles builded so manie monasteries as there be letters in yᵉ row of A. B. C. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sco. Folly, To C'tess Pembroke* Wks. (Grosart) II. 63/1 But I Am little i, the least of all the row.

4. A number of houses standing in a line ; a street (esp. a narrow one) formed by two continuous lines of houses. (Cf. REW *sb.*[2])

Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*, being common in local names of particular streets in various towns (cf. next).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1881 Of þat towne on þe este rawe A house bren. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 558 Haist þow fast..Behynd thaim cum, and in the Northast raw. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 19 The third part of one Raw called Scherome Raw. 1564 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) 185 The hie passege quhilk ledys fra the West Port to the Commoun Mwre throuch the raw and streit callit [*blank*]. 1663 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 205 Being in the Towne of Providence afores[ai]d, and in the Rowe of the Towne. 1753 W. MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* I. vi. 97 The Brewery in the Candlemaker Row. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 169 This infected row we term our street. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 50 When he got up to the raw, An open door and light he saw. 1900 GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* 43 Passing down the row, her passage was like a procession.

b. *The Row*, used *ellipt.* for Goldsmith's Row (?), Paternoster Row, and Rotten Row, in London.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* III. iv, Where grows this pleasant fruit? Says one citizen's wife in the Row. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XXIII, 'Tis not confined..To vulgar tradesmen in the Row. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 27 Aug., The shipwreck..'took', as they say in the Row. 1884 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 25/2 There are bad riders in the Row.

c. In Yarmouth, one of a number of narrow lanes connecting the main streets.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 19 Yarmouth. Her sumptuous porches and garnisht buildings.., the spanbroad rowse running betwixt. 1742 RICHARDSON *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 61 The Streets [of Yarmouth] are all exactly strait .., with Lanes or Alleys, which they call Rows, crossing them in strait Lines also. 1865 *Daily Telegr.* 25 Aug., These 'rows' are simply alleys running from one main thoroughfare to another. They are almost inconceivably narrow.

d. In Chester, one of several raised and covered galleries running along the sides of the four main streets.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 605 Galleries or walking places, they call them Rowes having shops on both sides. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 132 There is a form of building peculiar to Chester, called the Rows, which are covered galleries that make a complete communication between most of the principal streets. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* Introd. (1879) 3 The wind came..brawling along the covered rows.

5. a. A line of seats in a theatre, etc.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 P 12 They shall have a Place kept for them in the first Row of the Middle Gallery. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 18 P 6 She [was]..among those that sat in the first row. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 573 An appearance so improper in the front row of a front box. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 223/1 The chief priestesses.. occupied marble thrones in the *προεδρία* or front row.

b. *U.S.* A story or flat in a building.

1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did* iii, 'Which row are you going to have a room in?' she went on.

6. A line of plants in a field or garden.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* (Dubl.) 127 Servants are apt to Hoe too far from the Rows. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 328 Dig the ground between the plants, raising the earth ridge-ways along the rows on both sides. 1855 E. S. DELAMER *Kitchen Garden* (1861) 41 Set another row parallel to, and a foot apart from, the former ; and then a couple more rows, which will complete the bed.

attrib. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 63 A comparative view of the Row and Random Cultures. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 466 Others accustomed to the row system. 1832 *Planting* 23 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), For these crops..the row and ridge system of culture should be adopted. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Row Marker*, an implement for marking out ground for planting in rows.

b. *U.S. To have a hard* (*long*, etc.) *row to hoe*, to have a difficult task to perform.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour Down East* 69, I never opposed Andrew Jackson for the sake of popularity. I knew it was a hard row to hoe. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Wks. (1884) 213 You've a darned long row to hoe. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* ix, I am afraid Harry Lawrence has a hard row to hoe.

c. *U.S. To hoe one's own row*, to do one's own work ; to mind one's own business.

1871 in De Vere *Americanisms* 608 Now that I have hoed my own row.., they deluge me with congratulations.

7. a. (See quot.)

1807 SEWELL in Young *Agric. Essex* II. 60, 24 of the bunches [of teazle] are fixed on a small stick, and called a row, 240 of which make a load in bulk.

b. A hedgerow. Also *U.S.* a wall.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Row*, a hedge. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 686 A pair of brown-thrashers..were flitting from bush to bush along an old stone row in a remote field.

II. In prepositional phrases. (See also AROW.)

†**8.** *On row* : **a.** In a line. *Obs.*

a. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5408 Her names to tellen 3ou in sawe Hou þai wenten al on rawe. First wenten þre wiþ gret honour [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 431 Thai stude than rangit all on raw, Reddy for till byde battale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 He mase þam to sitt on rawe and delez þam þis relefe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 430 In a dern woode he stellit thame on raw. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 91 He drivis furth the stampand hors on raw Vnto the 3ok. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 643 Sum tyme in the I led ane lustye lyfe, The fallow deir, to see thame raik on rawe.

β. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 779 Lat mo men wiþ þe ride On rowe. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1900 When thai were semly set on rowe.

†**b.** In order, in succession. *Obs.*

[A doubtful example occurs in *Saxon Leechd.* II. 238 Sele þonne drincan on sume rawe (? *read* sume on rawe) nigon dazon.]

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 221 Þis are the maters redde on raw, Þat I thynk in þis bok to draw. *Ibid.* 5460 Quen he endid had his sau His suns blessed he on rau. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1193 Thus he dalt thame on rawe Tille the daye gunne dawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 On Rawe, *gradatim, ordinatim, seriatim.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii. 56 By cuttis than per ordour, all on raw, Thair place thai chesit.

β. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 504 Þe rauen he 3aue his 3iftes..On rowe. *a* 1450 MYRC 123 And say the wordes alle on rowe, As a-non I wole 3ow schowe. *c* 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* CCXXXII. ii. 3 The Frenche assembled..And gate the lande ay by and by on rowe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 132 Full wofull was my herte, Whan all on rowe they toke me by the hande.

†**9.** *By row*, in order, one after another. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8632 (Kölbing), Þer he was of Arthour biknawe & of his feren al bi rawe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 970 Right as floures..spreden in hire kynde cours by rowe. 1442 *Cursor M.* 9712 (Bedford), To haue Recorde no dome owe, Or we assent all be Rowe. *c* 1460 *How the Goode Wif* 158 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 191 Take a smerte rodde, and bete hem alle by rowe. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1031/1 Thus haue I..now replied to euery chapyter of hys booke by row. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 78 Consider all these parts of the decalogue by rowe as diligently..as you may.

†**10.** *In row*, in line, in order. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 37 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 14 Do hem no Reuerens, but sette alle in Rowe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. **ij, The ordre of regions and kyngdomes as thei stand in rowe. *c* 1650 in *Percy's Folio MS., Ball. & Rom.* I. 277 To whom there did succeed in row 8 heyres of his successiuelye.

†**11.** *On a row* : **a.** = 8 a. *Obs.*

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 545 Set hem alle vpon a rawe, & gyf vchon in-lyche a peny. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2925 Thei sayled alle on a rawe, Til thei were come ther thei were knawe. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 292 Hym þoght þat he saw in a vision a grete multitude of virgyns goyng on a raw by hym. *a* 1500 *Gest of Robin Hood* 1222, I wolde not that..For all the golde in mery Englonde, Though it now lay on a rawe.

β. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Hire gurdel of bete gold is al..; Al whith rubies on a rowe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1683 Coryneus..busched þem on a rowe. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxi. (MS. Bodl. 263) fol. 433 That thei sholde be pleyn confessioun Requere mercy knelyng on a rowe. *a* 1500 *Gest of Robin Hood* 237 And nowe they renne away fro me, As bestis on a rowe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 22 b, Thei frapped together ,xxiiij. greate Hulkes..and set them on a rowe. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 90 Their vertuous children..About their table all on a rowe. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* V. ii, Five Hundred Popular Figures on a Row.

† b. In order or succession; one after another; all together. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 390 That he myght the Romaynes kille, Playnly on a rowe. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* v. 1474 (Kölbing), For thinges, that ben past, I knowe, And thinges, that ben comeng vppon a rowe. *c* 1552 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) II. 137 The child that is yet unborn Shal them curse al on a rowe. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 202 They slew their lawfull King, and set vp three other on a row. 1610 Willet *Daniel* 446 All the Popes vassals..so haue beene of late the kings of France on a rowe.

12. *In a row*, so as to form, or be in, a line.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 975 She wolde have be.. A cheef mirour of al the feste Thogh they had stonden in a rowe. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* H ij, Men call a line of Brickes..when many bee laied in a rowe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 252 They..chime their sounding Hammers in a Row. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 385 When the poor Women saw themselves set in a Row thus. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 237/2 [The shores] north of the island are beset with almost innumerable islets, which lie along it in a row. 1855 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 251 Near the sea..are three houses in a row.

13. † a. *By* or *on rows*, = 8 b, 9. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 50 Maistirs, takes to me intente, And rede youre resouns right on rawes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 60 In som mynde it may the bryng To here oure sawes red by rawes.

b. *In* (or †*on*) *rows*, in lines.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 244 Quhen thai war rangit on rawis. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 35 Ane marbre tabile..With ryale cowpis apon rawys. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 126 Round about this Star are small black Spots, in rows. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. 332 Planted in Rows at Five Inches Distance from each other. *a* 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 254 An hundred bonfires burn in rows.

Row (rau), *sb.*[2] [A slang or colloquial word, of obscure origin, in common use from *c* 1800. Noted by Todd (1818) as 'a very low expression'.]

1. A violent disturbance or commotion; a noisy dispute or quarrel. Freq. in phr. *to make*, or *kick up, a row.*

1787 in A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 76 The man makes a row and sayes he cannot get others without money. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 12. 12, I shall..now and then kick up a row in the street. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 203 It was reserved for the present winter..to introduce in the pit of the opera a *row*, in the lowest sense of that vulgar word. 1820 Byron *Juan* IV. xcix, As boys love rows, my boyhood liked a squabble. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xii, She was not prepared for so terrific a row as he said had taken place. 1885 Anstey *Tinted Venus* 25 You can do no good to yourself or any one else by making a row.

Comb. *c* 1840 Mitford *Lett. & Rem.* (1891) 130 It was a case like that of the row-loving Irishman.

b. In phr. *What's the row?* What is all the noise about? What is the matter? What is doing?

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, What's the row, Sam? 1838—*O. Twist* viii, Hullo, my covey! What's the row? 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Friday 357 Come to see the sport and have a hand in what is going,—to know 'what's the row', if there is any.

2. Noise, din, clamour.

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 23 The varied and never-ceasing din.., the dust, the row, which Spaniards, men as well as beasts, kick up. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* (1874) 34 Never was there heard..such a noise, row, hubbub, babel, shindy, hullabaloo. 1864 Hemyng *Eton School Days* ii, Chudleigh was going to speak.., when Chorley cried, 'Hold your row, will you?'

Row (rōu), *sb.*[3] [f. Row *v.*[1]] A spell of rowing; a journey on the water in a rowing-boat.

[Hexham (1647) gives *rowe* in the sense of 'oar': there appears to be no other evidence for this.]

1847 in Webster. 1864 Louisa S. Costello *Tour Venice* 310 Re-entering the gondola [we] resumed our row. 1873 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 3 He asked me to go out for a row with him.

† **Row,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [OE. *rów*, = ON. *ró*: see Ro *sb.*] Rest.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 184 Đonne hy of waþum werge cwoman,.. rowe ȝefeȝon. *a* 1450 Myrc 447 In goddes body I be-leue nowe A-monge hys seyntes to ȝeue me rowe.

Row (rau), *sb.*[5] [See Row *a.*[1]]

† 1. Roughness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 He is þi uile, & uileð awei al þi rust & al þi ruwe of þine sunnen. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 215 Þou has frendis inowe.., If þou turne to þe rowe, þei salle drede þe chance.

2. *Cornish mining.* 'Coarse, undressed tin ore; refuse from the stamping mills.'

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 21 *Row*, large stones, rough. *a* 1863 Tregellas *Cornish Tales* (1868) 94 Go athurt the floors ovver to a laarge pile of Row. 1875 J. H. Collins *Met. Mining* 111 Material of a mixed nature, called 'dredge', or 'roughs', or 'rows'.

† **Row,** *sb.*[6] *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 **roow.** [a. F. *roue* :—L. *rota.*] A wheel.

1582-8 *Hist. & Life Jas. VI* (1804) 154 To be publickly punisht, brokin upoun the roow, and thus pynit to the death.

Row, *sb.*[7] Also 6 **rowe.** [Cf. Row *v.*[8]] A rove of wool or cotton.

1673 Wedderburn *Voc.* (Jam.), *Filum*, a thread. *Naeta*, a rowe. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 385 The portions thus rolled are called rows, rolls, or rowans. *Ibid.* 391 The rows or rowans are taken to a roving-billy.

Row, obs. form of Roe *sb.*

Row (rau), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: *a.* 1–3 ruw- (1 ru-), 3 ru. *β.* 1 row-, 3–5 rowe (4 rouwe), 4– **row.** [An inflectional variant of Rough *a.*: cf. MDu. and MLG. *ruw-, ru* (Du. *ruw*). See also Row *sb.*[5]]

1. Rough, in various senses. (Common from *c* 1300 to 1450.)

a. 931 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 364 To ðære ruwan hecgan. 944 *Ibid.* 557 On ðone ruwan hlync. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat.* (1861) 22 Wæron hie swa ruwe and swa gehære swa wildeor. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Genesis* xxvii. 23 þa ruwan handa wæron swilce þæs yldran broður. *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 þet ruwe vel abute þe heorte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1544 Ysaac wende it were esau, for he grapte him and fond him ru.

β. 944 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 557 Andlang þæs rowan linces. *a* 1300 *Owl & Night.* 1013 Hi goþ bytuht myd rowe felle. *c* 1350 *Ipomadon* 6147 Hys hed ys row wyth feltred here. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 120 þe rose..Out of a ragged roote, and of rouwe breres springeþ. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 520 He axid his staff spitouslich with wordis sharp & rowe. *c* 1440 Capgr. *Life St. Kath.* I. 942 Cande þe rych, whech hath a see ful rowe. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 124 Thow a Sarsens hed ye bere, Row and full of lowsy here. 1746– in south-western dial. use (see *E. D. D.*).

2. In special collocations, as *row cheer* (†), *dashle, dog, hound, smith* (†): (see quots.).

1403-4 in Bickley *Little Red Bk. Bristol* II. 183 No Smyth yclepid a Rowsmyth of the towne of Bristow. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rowchere, *acrimonia.* 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1973 Small Spotted Dog, *Scyllium canicula.* Frequently called 'rough' or 'row-hound'. 1891 Chope *Hartland Gloss.* s.v. *Dashle*, The milk-thistle is called Milky-dashle, and the Scotch thistle Row-dashle. *Ibid., Row-dogs*.., Rough men (Clovelly).

3. *Comb.*, as **row-foot(ed)**, = Rough-foot(ed). Now *arch.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Rowe-fotid dowues bredeþ euery monþe. 1564-78 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 6, I had better bee hangad in a withie or in a cowtaile, than be a rowfooted Scot. *a* 1802 *Kinmont Willie* XXV. in Scott *Border Min.* (1869) 269 'Why trespass ye on the English side? Row-footed outlaws, stand!' quo' he. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas* 118 What care I for your row-foot earls?

Row (rau), *a.*[2] Now *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **hreow,** 5–6 **rowe,** 5–7, 9 *dial.* **row,** 9 *dial.* **rou.** [OE. *hréow*, app. an ablant-variant of *hr aw* Raw *a.*] Raw, uncooked, untanned, etc. Also *row-eyed, -nosed* adjs.

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xii. 9 Ne eton ȝe of þam nan þing hreowes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312 'I Rowe, *crudus, incoctus. Ibid.*, To be Rowe, *crudere.* 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 152 Ayenst brenninge yron may haue no defence row leder nor also lamynes of yron. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) B v, Garlyke..swageth the olde coughe, taken row or soden. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 72 The rowe iuice..dronken softeneth the belly. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2156/4 A white cropt Gelding with a whisk Tail, Row-nosed and Row-eyed. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rou*, cold, bleak and damp; especially as applied to a place, or to the weather. 1894 Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Ro, roa, row*, raw, as meat that is under-cooked.

† **Row,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4–5 **rowe.** [f. Row *a.*[1]] Roughly; angrily, fiercely. Chiefly in phr. *to look row.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 590 King Iotrin..dude al is wille, vor he lokede so rowe. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4661 Kyng Richard ..on hym gan to look rowe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. T.* 861, I haue yow toold ynowe To reyse a feend al looke he neuer so rowe. *c* 1440 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 89 The kynge henry ..was a man..row [*v.r.* roghly] lokynge, and rede in wreth. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xi. 168 He was grete and longe, and blakke and rowe rympled. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dream* in C.'s Wks. (1598) 358/1 His heavy brow He shewed the Queene, & looked row.

Row (rōu), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **rowan,** 3 **rowen, rouwen, roȝen, reowe,** 3–6 **rowe** (4 **rowwe**), 4– **row,** 6 **roa**; *Sc.* 5 **rou-, roy,** 6 **roll.** Also *pa. t.* 1 **reow,** 3 **rue,** 3–4 **rewe**; *pl.* 1 **reowon, -un, hrowun, hræuun, reon,** 2 **reowan**; *pa. pple.* 6 **rowen.** [OE. *rówan*, = OFris. ***rôia** (WFris. *roeije*, EFris. *rôi, roie*, NFris. *rui, rô*), MDu. *royen, roeyen* (Du. *roeijen*), MLG. and LG. *rôjen, rojen*, MHG. *rüejen*, ON. and Icel. *róa* (Norw. *roa, ro*, Sw. and Da. *ro*). The root *rō-* is also the base of OE. *róðor* Rudder, and various forms of it appear in the related languages, as OIr. *rámе* (Ir. *rámh*), L. *rēmus*, Gr. *ἐρετμόν* oar, *ἐρέτης* rower.]

I. 1. *intr.* Of persons: To use oars, sweeps, or similar means, for the purpose of propelling a boat or other vessel.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 23 Hrowundum..ðæm (*vel* miðð ȝehrowun) [he] slepde [*c* 1000 þa hiȝ reowun, þa slep he]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 96 Ic astige min scyp..and rowe ofer sælice dælas. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, His sciperes..wurpon hine on þone bat ..& reowan to scipe. *c* 1205 Lay. 7813 Nu þohte Julius Cezar..rouwen swa longe, þat he come to Londen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Heo roweden forth al þane dai. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1656 So rewe þe knistes trewe; Tristrem, so rewe he. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* C. 216 þay ruyt hym to rowwe & letten þe rynk one. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4521 þus went þay to water,..Sesit vp þere sailes, & in sound Rowet. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 38 They made redy their oores and rowed by the force of their armes. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 39 They were enforsed to gather vppe theyr sayles, and to rowe only with the maste. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 38 Having rowen little more then halfe a league, they espied a greate Towne. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Oure sayls are strucken, we roa furth with speedines hastye. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 3 All Passengers without difference of condition must help to rowe. 1700 Dryden *Ceyx & Alc.* 92 The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 57 They pray as they row, backwards. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxii. 325 To row away with all my strength I try'd. 1865 J. Thomson *Sunday up River* v. i, Boating on our river. I to row and you to steer.

transf. 1655 Marq. Worc. *Cent. Inv.* § 15 The course.. according to which the Oars shall row.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context. (See also 2.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 411 We shulden be pilgryms heere & rowe wisely in þis boot to heuene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 52 To repenten and ryse, and rowen out of synne, To contricion. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* CVII. xi, To wisshed port with joy they row. 1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Cast over Water* Wks. II. 161 To their iournies end all Creatures rowes. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. I. 874 Whatsoe're we perpetrate We do but row, we are steer'd by Fate. 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 650 Certain it was that in her Court there were persons that looked one way and rowed another. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To row one's own course, or do as one pleaseth.

c. *To row dry*, to perform merely the action of rowing either in pretence or as an exercise; also, to row without splashing, or (jocularly) without getting wet. Also *fig.*

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxviii, 'He's rowing *dry*, your honour—only making bilave.' 'Do you call this rowing dry?' cried another, as a sea swept over the boat. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Row Dry*, the order to those who row, not to splash water into the boat.

d. *Rowed of all!* (See quot. 1867.)

1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* ii, 'In bow—rowed of all.' The boat was laid alongside. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Rowed of all*, the orders for the rowers to cease, and toss their oars into the boat simultaneously, in naval style.

e. With complement denoting the place of the rower in the boat.

1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rural Sports* 476/2 A companion who will not mind a few splashes..should be put in to 'row stroke'. 1883 C. Reade in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 131/2 [He] rowed six in the college boat. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* vii, I gave it up at last; I said I'd row bow.

f. *To row over*, to go over the course without a competitor, thus winning a race or heat.

1888 Woodgate *Boating* (Badm.) 243 Winners of the Wingfield Sculls: 1834. A. A. Julius rowed over.

2. a. *To row against the flood, stream, wind and tide*, etc. Freq. in fig. use, to undertake a difficult or arduous task; to work in adverse circumstances or in the face of opposition.

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 145 in *O. E. Misc.* 110 Strong hit is to reowe ayeyn þe see þat floweþ. 1311 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 Whoso roweth aȝein the flod, Off sorwe he shal drinke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 61 Betre is to wayte upon the tyde Than rowe ayein the stremes stronge. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. XXVIII. 458 They must be foughten with alle, or els we rowe ageynst the streme. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 491 Ya, I wyll no more row ageyn the Flode, I wyll sett my soule on a mery pynne. 1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consideration* v. (1704) 373 He that can row against the stream, may with great facility row with it. 1679 Petty in Ld. E. Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) 244, I have been travailing in dark dirty crooked ways, and have been rowing against wind and tide. 1822 Scott *Nigel* Introd. Ep., No one shall find me rowing against the stream...I write for general amusement. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* iv, I am not going to be fool enough to row against wind and tide too.

† b. *To row past one's reach*, to attempt more than one can do. *Obs.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 129, I rowe not so farre past my reache. 1575 Gascoigne *Hearbes, Weedes, etc.* Wks. (1587) 131 Hold wyth the head, and row not past thy reach. *Ibid.* 150 Thus can I..adventure for to teach The falcon fly, and yet forwarne she row not past her reach.

c. *To row in the same* or *in one boat* (see quots.).

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *To row in the same boat*, to be embarked in the same scheme. 1801 Col. Hanger *Life* II. 347 This society (pardon the vulgarity of the expression I) all rowed in one boat, passing bills from one to the other. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flask Dict.*, *Row in the boat*, to go snacks or have a share in the benefit arising from any transaction to which you are privy. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *To Row in the same Boat*, to be of similar principles.

3. Of a boat or other vessel: To move along the surface of water by means of oars.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 33 As fysche wald he dwel in þe flud, & our-tyrwit batis, þat rowyt þare. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xii. (Bodl. MS.), [In the Dead Sea] maye no schip rowe noþer sayle. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxviii. 29 Where many a barge doth saile, and row with are. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 12 All the long boates..do rowe with all furie towards the land. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 14 Barge—Rows with twelve Oars. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 226 We therefore agreed that the light yawl should row the headmost...Each boat rowed with four oars. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, Montoni's gondola rowed out upon the sea.

b. *To row guard, the rounds*, of a guard-boat: to go the rounds amongst warships in harbour.

1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 81/1 The boats from every ship in commission..attended, and rowed guard round the Royal Anne. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Guard-boat*, a boat appointed to row the rounds amongst the ships of war which are laid up in any harbour. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 258 The Terrible's cutter in Rowing Guard got among the breakers.

c. *trans.* To be fitted or rowed with, to carry (so many oars).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Boat*, Pinnaces..are somewhat smaller, and never row more than eight oars. 1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 11 The Spanish barge rowed twenty-six oars, besides Officers, thirty in the whole. 1806 A. Duncan *Life Nelson* 178 In a small boat

rowing six oars. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1855) 508, I purchased..a light little yawl..that rowed four oars.

4. Of waterfowl, fish, etc.: To swim, paddle. Similarly used of persons in *Beowulf* 512, 539.

1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 65 Geese, Duckes, Swannes, have whole feete to rowe in the water. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 119 When they [i. e. starfish] swim in the Water they hold their Legs together, and so they row along. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 777 In the pond The finely-checker'd duck before her train Rows garrulous. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* iv, Others [*sc.* fish] with fresh hues row'd forth to win My changeable regard. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. 6 Down he dived, And rowing with his glistening wings arrived At Aphrodite's bower.

II. 5. *trans.* To propel (a boat or other vessel) by means of oars. (See also quot. 1788.)

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 316 *Homme neef de veroun nage*, [Man] Schippe with ore rowith. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 223 The barge Envie stiereth .. Wher Falssemblant with Ore on honde It roweth. 1466 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 211 To the men of the Kervelle for rowenge the bote to Manytre. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) II. 205 Rowe the bote Norman, rowe to thy lemman. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 10 In this wide Inland sea,..my wandring ship I row. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Oar*,..an Instrument whereby a Boat, Barge, Galley, &c. is row'd, or advanc'd along the Water. 1788 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1888) X. 17 A large boat rowed by the force of steam is now exercised upon our river. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxii. 167 Alone he row'd his boat; alone he cast His nets beside. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 77 The arrangement was that Willy should row one boat and Eustace the other.

b. To make (a stroke), to use (an oar), in the course or exercise of rowing.

1866 WOODGATE *Rowing & Training* 55 He must impress upon all his crew the necessity of not rowing a single stroke carelessly. *Ibid.* 58 In these..two men row a pair of oars.

c. With *race*, *heat*, etc., as complement.

1888 WOODGATE *Boating* (Badm.) 252 This [1846] was the first race rowed in keelless boats. *Ibid.*, This [1877] is the only dead heat ever rowed in this race.

6. To convey (persons) on the water in a boat propelled by oars. Also *refl.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 425 Þe thrid wes ane Þat rowyt Þaim our deliuerly, and set Þaim on Þe land. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxv. 73 Go ye into yonder barge, and rowe your self to the sweird. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) II. 205 This Mayer .. was rowed thyther by water. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxx, Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 392, I had to be rowed out a little from the shore. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 62 We rowed the doctor over to see some of his patients.

7. *transf.* To convey, transport, propel, move, in a manner or with a movement similar to rowing. Also, to take as payment for rowing (see quot. 1607).

1607 DEKKER *Knights Conjuring* F j, At Westminster-bridge .. ready to be torne in peeces to haue two pence rowed out of your purse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 439 The Swan..Rowes Her state with Oarie feet. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 24 'Tis a vast quantity of Water that their turning will row along upon a flat. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VII. i. § 5 [The legs] somewhat out of the Center of Gravity..for the better rowing their Bodies through waters. 1787 T. BEST *Art of Angling* 1 The tail an instrument of progressive motion which serves to row them forward. 1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. II. 78 With the lever it is *rowed* to the right or left as may be required.

8. *U.S. slang.* **a.** *To row* (one) *up Salt River*, to rout or defeat in politics; also = next.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour down East* 46 [Judge Clayton] made a speech that fairly made the tumblers hop. He rowed the Tories up and over Salt river. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 279 *To Row up Salt River*, is a common phrase, used generally to signify political defeat. The distance to which a party is *rowed up Salt river* depends entirely upon the magnitude of the majority against its candidates. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & H. Nature* I. 27 We rowed him to the very head waters of Salt River in no time.

b. *To row* (one) *up*, to treat (one) to a severe verbal castigation.

1845 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1848) 279 We should really like, of all things, to row up the majority of Congress as it deserves in regard to the practice. 1850 LOWELL in Scudder *Life* I. 303, I am tired of controversy, and, though I have cut out the oars with which to row up my friend Bowen, yet I have enough to do.

9. a. To make (one's way) by, or as by, rowing.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXV, Joan .., with robust pace, and red sturdy arms, rowed her way onward, amongst those prim and pretty moppets.

b. To have, make use of, in a rowing-match.

1888 WOODGATE *Boating* (Badm.) 245 The winners only rowed seven oars in the final heat. 1900 SHERWOOD *Oxford Rowing* 160 Corpus..rowed an untrained man.

c. To row against (another person or crew).

1888 WOODGATE *Boating* 237 Beach..rowed Wallace Ross for the championship.

d. *To row down*, to overtake by rowing.

1869 in Sherwood *Oxford Rowing* 156 What is allowed to be the strongest crew upon the river..has been rowed down every day.

Row (rōə), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-5 **rowe.** [Related to, or formed on, Row *sb.*[1]]

†1. *intr.* ? To run in a straight line. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 120 Hunten herd y blowe, Hertes gonne rowe, Stunte me no ston.

†2. To send out rays; to shine; to dawn. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 The rybaudz a-ryseth Er Þe day rewe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 123 Eyther axed other..Of the dyne and of the derknesse, and how Þe daye rowed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 315 Whan the dai began to rowe, Tho mihten thei the sothe knowe.

fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 2 Loo Venus rysen amonge yow rowes rede And floures fressh honouren thee this day.

3. *trans.* To arrange, put or place in a line or row. Now *dial.* Also in pa. pple., set *with* something in a row or rows.

For other purely dialect senses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1657 THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 197 His mouth rowed with Elephant-pearl. 1703 R. NEVE *City & Country Purch.* 42 They Row them up, like a Wall.., with some small Intervals betwixt them. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 59 Bid her wear thy necklace rowed with pearl. 1824- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

b. *intr.* To come up in rows; to form in a row or rows. *c* 1830- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Row (rau), *v.*[3] *slang* or *colloq.* [f. Row *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To attack or assail (a person) in a rough manner; to rag (a man or his rooms). ? *Obs.*

1790 *Loiterer* No. 55. 11 'Let's row him, Racket,' exclaimed a third; upon which they unanimously turned their horses against me. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* s.v., To row a room; to break the furniture. 1825 WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 158 Rowing a fellow—going with a party in the dead of night to a man's room, nailing or screwing his oak up [etc.]. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Rem. Amherst Coll.* 335 The smart stories told by collegians about 'rowing Freshmen'.

b. To rouse *up* by making a noise.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 86 Racket rowed me up at seven o'clock.

2. To rate or scold (a person) angrily or severely; to take sharply to task.

a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master* (1811) I. xv. 212 Helen will row you well..if you are not as good as your word. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xix, I suppose you think I have no right to row you, but I do it to save you from worse. 1863 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1905) I. 738 She rowed me for writing to Lord Palmerston about her accident.

absol. 1843 SIR J. PAGET *Mem. & Lett.* vi. 150, I have succeeded I trust in reproof—rowing in good earnest, till a culprit even wept.

b. To criticize sharply or severely.

1826 FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 197, I..will try my best to set to rights the places you row.

3. *intr.* To make a row or disturbance; †to engage in a rag.

1797 LOUISA GURNEY in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earlham* (1895) I. 66 After scolding, rowing, bickering,..we all agreed to go. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* s.v., Flushed with the juice of the grape, all prime and ready for rowing. 1868 *Daily Telegr.* 31 July 5/6 The noisy, ill-bred herd of greedy Germans that stormed, rowed,..and upset benches. 1882 BRET HARTE *Flip* iv, You forget how you used to row..because tramps..came to the ranch.

†Row, *v.*[4] *Obs.*[-1] (Meaning doubtful.)

Phonetically it might belong to Row *v.*[1], but the context rather suggests connexion with Row *a.*[1]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10338 Þenne by-gynnes Þe lough to flowe, & ouer Þe bankes to renne & rowe.

†Row, *v.*[5] *Obs.*[-1] [Related to Row *sb.*[4] Cf. Ro *v.*] *intr.* To rest.

c 1400 *Beryn* 284 Madam! wol ye stalk Pryuely in-to Þe garden, to se the herbis growe? And aftir, with our hostis wyff, in hir parlour rowe.

Row, *v.*[6] Now *dial.* [Of obscure etym.]

†1. *trans.* To thrust the fingers, to poke (*in* something). *Obs.*

? 14.. *Stasyons of Jerus.* 561 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 363 [Jesus] bad hym pute his hond in his ryȝht syde; When Thomas had rowyd in his wonde, He wepe full sore. 1600 CAWDRAY *Treas. Similies* 517 Hee that roweth in an eye for the getting out of a moate, when a beame is sticking, there is small hope that he shall cleare that eye.

b. *dial.* 'To make a vigorous investigation' *into* something. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

2. To stir, to mix by stirring; to poke or rake about. Freq. with *up*.

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 10 One Boy doth row and stirre them up and downe in the salt. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Brewing*, Afterwards it [liquor] is to be put into the Mashing-Tub to wet the Malt, as stiff as you can well row it up. *Ibid.*, The same rowed as before. 1765 *Compl. Maltster & Brewer* 7 When the first mash is quite done rowing up. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Prov. Yorksh.*, *To row*, to rake or stir about, as ashes in an oven. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Row-up*, to stir up a sediment until it becomes equally diffused.

Row (rau), *v.*[7] Now *dial.* Also 6-7 **rowe**; *pa. pple.* 5 **rowen.** [f. Row *a.*[1]] *trans.* To raise a nap on (cloth). Cf. NAP *v.*[2] 2.

In quot. 1604 confused with the shearing process.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 403/1 An Act that no Stranger or Denizen shall carry any Woollen Clothes out of this Realme, before they be Barbed, Rowed and Shorne. 1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Walker..shall not rowe nor werke any Clothe or Webbe with any Cardes. 1543 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 13 (Publ. Gen. Acts), Teyntours whiche hereafter shalbe vsed..for due stretchyng of cloth onely, after that it commeth fro the mȳll, and before it be rowen. 1557 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 298 Whether our set clothes..be rowed and shorne; because ofttimes they goe vndrest. 1604 *Maldon Borough Deeds* (Bundle 126, No. 1), Ad eskurand. et tondend. (*Anglice*, to thick and to rowe) apud molendinum suum. 1624 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1720) I. 130 My twelve Cloth-workers, that usually row and sheere my Clothes. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*, *Row*, to roughen cloth, *i. e.* to comb or teaze out a nap on it, as on a blanket.

Row, *v.*[8] *Sc. rare.* [App. a var. of ROVE *v.*[3] Cf. Row *sb.*[7]] *trans.* To make (wool) into roves.

17.. *Tarry Woo* in Herd *Scots Songs* (1776) II. 100 When 'tis carded, row'd, and spun Then the work is haflens done.

Row, Sc. var. ROLL *sb.*[1] and *v.*; obs. f. ROLL *v.*, RUE *v.*

Rowable (rōu·ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Row *v.*[1]] Capable of being rowed, or rowed upon.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3 Rowable, *remigabilis*. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Horace, Art Poet.* 94 That long narrow fen Once rowable, but now doth nourish men. 1886 *Camb. Univ. Mag.* Nov. 108 The only piece of rowable water on the Cam.

Rowage (rōu·ĕdʒ). [f. Row *v.*[1] + -AGE.]

†1. Rowing dues or charges. *Obs.*[-1]

c 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 414 Merchant of the said Towage, Rowage, Anchorage,..and other dues.

2. Provision or equipment for rowing. *rare*[-1].

1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit. by Cæsar* 76 The vessels could lie in shallow water.., and the rowage would make them independent of wind and tide.

Rowal, obs. form of ROWEL *sb.*

Rowan[1] (rōu·ăn, *Sc.* rau·ăn). *north.* and *Sc.* Also **roan, rown,** etc. (see ROWAN-TREE). [Of Scand. origin, corresponding either to Norw. *rogn* (cf. ROWN), or more probably to *raun* (*roun*, *raon*, Sw. *rön*, Da. *røn*), of which Icel. *reynir*, MSw. *röne*, MDa. *røne*, are derivative forms.]

1. The mountain ash; = ROWAN-TREE 1.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 443 The sloe, or rowan's bitter bunch. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, A heap of wither'd boughs was piled, Of juniper and rowan wild. 1861 D. H. HAIGH *Conq. Brit. by Saxons* 78 *note*, The tree of which he speaks is probably the mountain-ash, rown or witch. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* iii, The rowan or mountain-ash shook its scarlet berries and dipped its tasselled hair.

2. The berry of the mountain ash. Also *attrib.*

1880 H. TODD *Poet. Wks.* (1907) 213 Still shine the rowans red. 1897 SARAH GRAND *Beth Bk.* xxix, Hips and haws and rowans also rioted in red. 1899 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 7/6 Rowan jelly with game.

3. *Rowan-berry*, = prec.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 23 Aug. in Lockhart (1836) III. vii. 227 A pennon of silk, with something like round red rowan-berries wrought upon it. 1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 191 The native fruits found in the parish are brambles,.. roanberries and hazelnuts. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1890) 6 Rowan berries in your black hair.

Rowan[2] (rau·ăn). *Sc.* [For *rowin*', ROWING *vbl. sb.*[6]] A roving (of wool or cotton).

c 1816 *Edin. Encycl.* VII. 286 Children are employed to lift the rolls or rowans from the carding engine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 391 The rows or rowans are taken to a roving-billy. 1890 *Scott. N. & Q.* Aug. 53 The 'piecers' attended to the Billy and 'pieced' or mended the 'rowans' or rovings as they were drawn in by the slubber.

†Rowan[3]. *Sc. Obs.* In 5-6 **Rowane** (**-nis**). App. the place-name *Rouen* (cf. ROAN *sb.*[3]), used *attrib.* to designate various kinds of cloth.

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 153 For ij elne j quartar of Rowane gray for a gowne to the Duke. 1494 *Ibid.* 231 To Robert Lundye and the ȝong Lard of Ardross, vij ellis of Rowane tanne. 1500 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 260, 5 ell of Rowanis cloth to be hym a gon. 1502 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *29 Unius toge de Rowane-tanne.

Rowan, variant of ROWEN.

Rowan-tree. *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 6-9 **roun-**; 6, 8 **rown-**; 8 **rowen-**; 8- **rowan-**. *β.* 7- **roan-**, 8 **roane-**, 9 **royn(e-**. *γ.* 7, 9 **raun-tree**; 9 **rauntry**; 8-9 **rantree, rantry**; 9 **ranter, rantle.** [See ROWAN[1].]

1. The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

α. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 75 The seconde kynde [of sorbus] is called..in Englishe a rountree or a Quicken tree. 1597 JAS. I *Dæmonol.* I. iv. 12 Such kinde of Charmes as commonlie daft wiues vses, for healing of forspoken goodes,..by knitting roun-trees..to the haire or tailes of the goodes. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 13 Ashes, Rountrees, Burt-trees, and such like. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 59 *note*, Alluding to the vulgar opinion of rountree being efficacious against all sorts of charms. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, Amid extensive forests of oak-wood, hazel, rowan-tree, and larches. 1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 7 The rowan-tree assumed a taller habit. 1895 CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 172 The rowan tree which used to grow from a cleft to the right.

β. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Bot.*, Roan-tree, *Sorbus sylvestris Alpina*. 1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 164 You can see Ash, Oak, Birch, Roan-tree. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 37 The mountain-ash, often called the roan tree, should be mentioned. 1814 HUDDLESTON *Toland's Hist. Druids* 283 Roan tree and red thread, Put the witches to their speed. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., Pointing, it may be supposed, at the royn-tree in her hand. 1859 W. S COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 57 From very early times, the Roan Tree enjoyed a wide reputation..for the inherent magical powers attributed to it.

γ. *a* 1694 SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* (1700) 31 A kind of Fruit tree called Cormes, not much unlike our Raun-tree. 1801 HOGG *Scot. Pastorals* 26 Mark yon rauntree spreading wide. 1811 WILLAN *Yorks. W. Riding*, Rantry. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 165 A branch of rauntry or mountain-ash. 1853 JAMIE *Emigrants Family* 40 (E. D. D.), Though they had used the rantree's branch.

2. *attrib.* with *berry, branch, cross*, etc.

α. 1722 NISBET *Heraldry* 372 Three Rowentree Branches sliped proper. *c* 1770 *Laidley Worm* in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) III. 175 Crying, that witches have no power Where there is rown-tree wood. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXVII, A rowan-tree switch for a whip. 1821 — *Kenilw.* I, The Eldorado, where..country-wenches thread rubies for necklaces, instead of rowan-tree berries. 1832 CARLYLE in *Froude* (1882) II. 278 The 'rowan-tree gate' and all gates but the outer one are removed.

β. 1825 MISS KENT *Sylvan Sk.* 251 A roan-tree cross, which he bears in the left hand.

γ. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 6 The jizzen-bed wi' rantree

leaves was sain'd. 1768 — *Rock & Wee Pickle Tow*, I'll gar my ain Tammie..cut me a rock..Of good rantry-tree for to carry my tow. 1884 D. Grant *Lays & Leg. North* 103 A rantree stick Was quickly cut fae coppice thick.

Rowar, variant of Rollee, Rowee.

Rowball. ? *Obs.* [ad. Pg. (also Sp.) *robalo*, the name of a fish resembling a bream, also applied to several American fishes.] (See quots.)

1803 P. Russell *Indian Fishes* II. 68 Both fishes, especially the first, are esteemed for the table, and are known to the English under the name of Rowball. 1804 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* V. i. 155 Indian Polyneme, *Polynemus Indicus*...Rowball. *Ibid.* 156 Four-Fingered Polyneme, *Polynemus Tetradactylus*;..like the former, called Rowball by the English.

Row-barge. Now only *Hist.* [f. Row *v.*[1]] A barge propelled by oars or sweeps.

c 1513 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 155 The one was Coke the Qwenys servant in a row barge. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 23 The said Admirall put hymself in a small rowe barge, with three other small rowyng shippes and his awne ship boate. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 83 After these vessels followed a number of row-barges. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 288 The rest were of the nature of Row-barges. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5464 Going in the Chertsey Row-barge from London. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 370/1 No Tilt-Boat or Row-Barge to take at one Time more than 37 Passengers. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* xxvii. II. 128 He was followed by some row-barges and some crayers. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* I. v. 165 Teligny ventured forth in a row-barge.

Row-boat (rōu·bōut). [f. Row *v.*[1] Cf. Du. *roeiboot* (Fris. *-boat*).] A boat propelled by oars; a rowing-boat.

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 421 Item, to Johne Bertane for grathing of the Kingis row boit in tymmer werkmanschip. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Roey-schip, ofte schuyte*, a Rowe-boate. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3315/1, I lay there 3 days after, but could see nothing, except a Row-boat. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. i. 218 Well-known and often frequented creeks serve now to conceal their Brigantines and Row Boats. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 70 These robbers .. go .. in row-boats which carry from twenty to thirty hands. 1801 Col. Hanger *Life* II. 394, I pressed a strong row-boat, with two men. 1867 Carlyle *E. Irving* 107 Our vessel was a rowboat belonging to some neighbours. 1893 'Q.' *Delect. Ducky* 13 A fishing-boat with a small row-boat in tow.

Rowbour, variant of Rubbour *Obs.*

†**Row-bowls.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *row* Roll *v.*[2]] The game of bowls.

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 112 Giffin to the King himself that he playit at the row bowlis,..lvjs. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 134. 1507 *Ibid.* 392.

Row-cast, dial. variant of Rough-cast.

a 1517 *Merton Coll. Doc.* (MS.), Shall Rovcaste and pargett all the Stone walls. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 46 More an zo, thee wut rowcast, nif et be thy own Vauther. 1778 — *Gloss., To Row-cast* (i. e. to rough-cast), to throw Dirt that will stick. 1881– in dial. glossaries (Glouc., Som., Devon, Isle of Wight).

Rowch, obs. f. Rough *a.* **Rowche**, var. of Roche *sb.*[1] 3. **Rowchnes**, obs. Sc. form of Roughness. **Rowde**, obs. f. Rudd.

Row-de-dow (raudʹdauˑ). [Echoic: cf. Row *sb.*[2] and Row-dow-dow.] Noise or din, uproar, disturbance. Also *attrib.*

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Poems 1890 II. 102 Let 'lone the rowdedow it saves To hev a wal-broke precedunt. 1887 *Scottish Leader* 19 Oct. 4 He seems to have braced himself for a superior effort in his favourite row-de-dow line.

So **Row-de-dow·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1832 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 130, I think there will be a great row-de-dowing amongst them all.

Rowdge, obs. form of Rouge *a.*

Rowdiness (rauˑdinės). [f. Rowdy *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being rowdy; disorderliness.

1862 Trollope *N. Amer.* I. 309 They have learned to dislike the rowdiness of their country's politics. 1895 Besant *Westminster* ix. 229 For downright bludgeon rowdiness and riot, the rabble at Westminster..was equalled by few towns.

Row-dow-dow (rauˑdauˌdau). [Echoic.] An imitation of the sound produced by beating a drum.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxiv, As this was beyond the capacity of the drubber of sheep-skin, he was fain to have recourse to the inoffensive row-dow-dow. 1863 *Life in Normandy* I. 25 The band ceased to play, and the drums struck up a rŏw-dŏw, rŏw-dŏw-dŏw, all striking at the same moment.

Rowdy (rauˑdi), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Also 9 **rowdey**. [Of American, but otherwise quite obscure, origin.]

A. *sb.*[1] Originally, a backwoodsman of a rough and lawless type; hence, a rough, disorderly person; one addicted to quarrelling, fighting, or disturbing the peace:

a. In American use, or with ref. to America.

1819 W. Faux *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 179 No legal inquiry took place, nor, indeed, ever takes place amongst the Rowdies, as the Back-woodsmen are called. *Ibid.* 277 The hunters, or Illinois Rowdies, as they are called, are rather troublesome. They come rudely with their hats on into the parlour, and, when drunk, threaten Mr. Flower's life. 1824 H. C. Knight *Lett. fr. South* 93 The riotous roisters, or, as they are here [Kentucky] called, rowdies, will fight..from mere love of fighting. 1864 Nichols *40 Years Amer. Life* II. 89 A mob of Boston rowdies went over to Charlestown and plundered and burnt the Ursuline Convent of Mount Benedict. 1871 in De Vere *Americanisms* s.v., Roughs and rowdies are multiplying fearfully in our borders.

b. In general use.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 74/2 The organization of the rowdies was perfect, all Conservative rowdies being massed on one side of the hustings, and all Liberal rowdies on the other. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 280 When he assures us that these Belfast rowdies are the most intelligent of the Irish people, we take leave to exercise our own judgment a little. 1905 J. B. Firth *Highw. & B. Derbyshire* 390 A horde of callous rowdies.

B. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to the class, having the manners or conduct, of rowdies; of a rough and disorderly type.

1819 W. Faux *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 316 When the English first came to Evansville settlement, these Rowdey labourers had nearly scared them out. *Ibid.* 332 He could not find a man to serve the warrant,..and means to impanel a Rowdey jury, and try the matter before himself. 1844 Mrs. Houston *Voy. Texas* II. 106 The rowdy fellow (*anglice* scamp) is held in check by the consciousness, that should he offend.., tarring and feathering would be his portion. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* I. 38 Transforming him ..from the most decorous of metropolitan clergymen into the rowdiest and dirtiest of disbanded officers. 1883 Lord R. Gower *Reminis.* II. 53 A town of steep streets crowded with a rowdy mob.

b. *transf.* Of animals: Refractory; inclined to give trouble.

1872 C. H. Eden *My Wife & I in Queensland* iii. 69 Branding or securing a troublesome or, colonially, a 'rowdy' bullock. 1895 A. B. Paterson *Man fr. Snowy River* (1896) 125, I can ride a rowdy colt.

2. Characteristic of rowdies; *esp.* marked by disorderly roughness or noise.

1852 Bristed *Upper Ten Thousand* 33 My red wheels are rather rowdy, I must own; not exactly the thing for a gentleman. *Ibid.* 239 Low, shabby, dirty men,..alike in their slang and rowdy aspect. 1863 E. Dicey *Federal St.* 251 A regular noisy, rowdy, glorious, Fourth of July. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* vi, I think I should go to-night to the most rowdy theatre in London.

Row·dy, *sb.*[2] *slang.* ? *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Cash, coin.

1841 Leman Rede *Sixteen String Jack* I. iv, *Kit.* He's got the rowdy, hey? *Theo.* Rowdy! What's rowdy, I wonder? 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxxvi, But he has got *the rowdy*, which is the thing. 1856 *Punch* 23 Aug. 79 The Queen of Oude May spend her Rowd-y, careless and *sans souci*.

Rowdy (rauˑdi), *v.* [f. Rowdy *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To play the rowdy; to act in a noisy, disorderly manner.

1896 A. Morrison *Child Jago* 282 You came in drunk, and rowdied about the church with your hat on.

Row·dy-dow·dy, *a. slang.* [Cf. Row-de-dow.] Characterized by noisy roughness.

1882 in Ogilvie. 1898 J. K. Jerome *Sec. Thoughts* 293 In Rook-land the rowdy-dowdy, randy-dandy, rollicky-ranky boys get up very early. 1901 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 9/3 They commenced a music hall song—'A Little Bit Off the Top', and other rowdy dowdy songs.

Rowdyish (rauˑdiˌiʃ), *a.* [f. Rowdy *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat rowdy.

1850 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 389 A brandy-burnt and rowdyish sort of personage. 1874 W. R. Greg *Rocks Ahead* 201 The administration has fallen into the hands of men too rowdyish, too infamous, or too incapable to be endured.

Rowdyism (rauˑdiˌizˈm). [f. Rowdy *sb.*[1] + -ism.] Conduct characteristic of rowdies.

1857 B. Taylor *N. Trav.* xx. 205 The purposed rowdyism of the man's style shows a little too plainly. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxxi. 310 Door-knocker wrenching, street-fighting, and suchlike rowdyism. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 302 The degrading influences of this rowdyism.

Rowdyon (*Promp. Parv.* 437) : see Rodion.

Rowe, variant of Ro (*obs.*); dial. and Sc. var. Roll *v.*; obs. f. Row *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*; obs. f. Ruff (the fish); var. Weo (*obs.*).

Rowed (rōud), *a.* [f. Row *sb.*[1]]

1. Having stripes of a specified colour.

15.. in *Percy's Folio MS., Ball. & Rom.* I. 391 The red blood in her face did rise; it was red rowed for to see. 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 41 One suyt of vestmentes of whyt rowyd sarsnet.

2. Having (a specified number of) rows.

1762 Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 419 Both the four rowed and the six rowed barley are generally sown in the autumn. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 360 The natural classification of barley by the ear is obviously..4-rowed, 6-rowed, and 2-rowed. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 393/2 *Rye-grass*.., a two-rowed, flatly-compressed spike.

Rowed, *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [f. Row *v.*[6]] Of herrings: Stirred up and down (in salt).

1641 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 10 One boy takes the rowed Herring, and carries them in Baskets to the Packers.

Rowed, variant of Rowet *dial.*

Rowel (rauˑĕl), *sb.* Forms: 5 **roile**; 5 **rewel-**, 6 **ruel**; 5 **rowelle**, 5–8 **rowell**, 6 **rowyll**, 6–7 **rowal**, 5– **rowel**; 6 **rowle**, 7 **roule**. [ad. OF. *roel*, *rouel* masc., or *roele*, *rouele*, *ruele* (etc.) fem., dim. of *roe*, *roue* (see Row *sb.*[6]):—L. *rota* wheel. Cf. med.L. *rotella*.]

I. 1. A small stellar wheel or disk with sharp radial points and capable of rotation, forming the extremity of a spur.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1258 He Richet his Reynes and his roile stroke. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcviii. (1869) 111 A peyre spores she hadde on, with longe rewelles wel arayed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/2 A Rowelle of a spore, *perpetra, stimulus*. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 Lyke dyverse Rowles of Spurres betwyxte the barres of the Crosse. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 43 Lupine hath..a lefe with v. or seuen iaggers, which..haue the lykenes of a ruel of a spor. 1616 Breton *Good & Bad* xv, When to maintaine valor his spurres haue no rowels nor his sword a point. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 304/1 A Scotch Spur..is an old way of making Spurs, Rowels not then being in fashion. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 527 With sounding whip, and rowels dyed in blood. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xiv, Lord Marmion turn'd, ..And dash'd the rowels in his steed. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 310 The rowel occurs for the first time in a sketch belonging to the latter end of the thirteenth century. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xiii, The rowels of his spurs were an inch and a half in diameter.

fig. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 62 Your wits spurs have but walking rowels; dull, blunt, they will not drawe blood.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1562.)

1562 Legh *Armory* 185 He beareth Argent a Mollet of v. pointes, Azure. If the pointes be euen they be called Rowelles. 1603 Stow *Surv.* (1908) I. 52 A Crosse double to the ring, betwene fower rowals of sixe poyntes. [1610 Guillim *Her.* III. v.]

c. The rowel-head (see next).

1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* IV. xiv, The yeoman struck his spurs to the rowels. 1863 Thornbury *True as Steel* I. 155 Up to the rowel went every spur.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rowel-deep* adv., *-head*, *-maker*, *-spur*.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 46 He..strooke his able heeles Against the panting sides of his poore Iade Vp to the Rowell head. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 377 The Rowell maker ..makes the 5, 6, 7, 8, or 10 pointed rowells, of iron or steel. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xviii, I will remain here, with bridle in hand, ready to strike the spurs up to the rowel-heads. 1870 Lowell *Study Windows* 2 All the couriers in Europe spurring rowel-deep make no stir. 1880 in Mrs. O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* (1881) 232 A correspondent..advises ladies to use a rowel spur, with five prongs.

†**2. a.** The rim of a wheel. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3262 Abowte cho whirllide a whele ..; The rowelle whas rede golde with ryalle stonys;..The spekes was splentide alle with speltis of siluer.

†**b.** A small wheel or pinion. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 35 Ingenious Germane, how didst thou convey Thy Springs, thy Scrues, thy rowells, and thy flie?

†**3.** *Eccl.* ? A wheel-shaped chandelier. *Obs.*

Occurs as *ruele* in Latin context in 1249–52 (*Camden Misc.* IX. 10); also in Latin form *rotella* (ibid. 23).

1451 in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 149 For Wax a3ens Estern, and filling the Rowel. 1505 *Will of Joan Longe* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeth to the makyng of a Rowell in the same church. 1565 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 159 Item one Pax, candellstickes, Rowelles, Mass bookes. *attrib.* 1542 *Masham Parish Acc.* (MS.), Resauyd and gathryde in the Church for the rowell Candell afore the rood, xx[d].

II. †**4. a.** The end of a pig's snout. **b.** The knee-pan. **c.** A vertebra. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v, And whan alle þat faileth hem, þei wrote in þe grounde with þe rowell of hir snowte, þe whiche is reght herde. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 183 b, Of the dislocacion of the panne or rowell of the knee. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xxvi. 149 The rowels of the neckbone with their snagges hinder that inclination.

†**5. a.** A small knob on a scourge. *Obs.*[−1]

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* xxxix. 98 Whipped throughoute the citie of Rome with whyppes full of ruelles called Scorpions. [Cf. Elyot (1538), *Scorpio*,..a whyppe hauing plummetts of leade at the endes of the cordes.]

†**b.** A knob on a horse's bit. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 37 The yron rowels into frothy fome he bitt. 1598 Florio, *Mellone*,..rowels in the mouth of a horses bit like melons. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 106 By the cruelty of their bytts, as by hie ports with Trenches, and rough roules or buttons.

6. *Farriery.* A circular piece of leather or other suitable material, with a hole in the centre, inserted between the flesh and skin of a horse or other animal to cause discharge of humours; also, any kind of insertion used for this purpose.

Properly distinct from a *seton*, but the two are sometimes confused.

1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* v. 51 Two round rowels made of the vpper leather of an old shoo,..and let such rowels be three inches broad. *Ibid.* 51 b, When he goeth vpright, pull out the rowell. 1607 Markham *Caval.* VII. (1617) 42 After the sore hath runne eight or tenne dayes, you shall heale it by taking away the rowell. 1610 — *Masterp.* II. clvii. 464 Tye the two ends of the tampins or rowels together. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 48 Putting..a Rowel or Seton under the Chin, in the Dew-laps. 1761 Earl of Pembroke *Mil. Equitation* (1778) 127 When horses are out of case,..a rowel, and two ounces of the following powder,..are of great service. 1802 Willich *Domest. Encycl.* III. s.v., Rowels are eminently useful in carrying off rheums or defluxions from the eyes. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 141 A seton or a rowel should be retained for three or four weeks. 1885 G. Fleming *Vet. Surg.* I. 195 The rowel itself is simply a small piece of thin leather, felt, indiarubber, gutta-percha, or even lead.

attrib. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1295/4 A black Gelding,.. with a Rowel Mark on the farther Buttock. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4068/4 A grey Mare.., Ewe-Neck'd,..and hath six Rowel-Marks.

†**7.** ? A circular drain-cover. *Obs.*[−1]

1601 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 262 To carry away our meanor, to th'end rowells be nott stopped when the[y] sweepe downe ther channels.

†**8.** A round or rung of a ladder. *Obs.*[−1]

1652 Sterry *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 46 A ladder joyning heaven and earth, in which ladder every Rowel is a spiritual, a living glory.

9. ? A radiating group of twigs.

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xvii, To fill the tips of the spray-wood and the rowels all up the branches with a crowd

of eager blossom. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* II. vii, The rowels of the thin boughs overhead.

Rowel (rau·ĕl), *v.*[1] [f. ROWEL *sb.* I.]

1. *intr.* and with *it.* To use the spur-rowels.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 249 The dust that they raise in hot spurd rowelling it on to performe complementes vnto him. 1890 KIPLING in *Forin. Rev.* XLVII. 681 He'll answer to the whip, and you can rowel enough for both.

2. *trans.* To spur (a horse) with the rowel.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 270 Carl .. rowelled his horse sharply. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 200, I nursed my nag to the best of my judgment, rowelling him well, but holding him fast by the head. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 378/1 He rowelled the horse with his burnished spurs.

b. To prick with rowels.

1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 271 He was rummaging among his new campaign-kit, and rowelling his hands with the spurs.

Rowel (rau·ĕl), *v.*[2] Also 6–7 **rowell.** [f. ROWEL *sb.* 6.] *trans.* To insert a rowel in (a horse or other animal).

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* v. 51 Rowell the two slittes or cuttes with two round rowels. *Ibid.* 51 b, It shall be needefull to rowell him with a leather rowell vpon the shoulder point, and to keepe him rowelled the space of fifteene daies. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccii, The root serveth to rowell Cattle and to cure them of the Cough. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1049/4 Lost .., a small white hound Bitch, ..having been roweled in the Breast three dayes since. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4917/4, 2 spots on her farther Hip as if she had been Rowell'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, I can dress a horse .., and bleed and rowel him. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, I could attain no information beyond what regarded worming dogs, rowelling horses, and following foxes. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Shropsh. Gloss.* 552.

Rowel-bone : see RUEL-BONE.

Row·elled, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. ROWEL *sb.* 1.] Of a spur : Furnished with a rowel.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 99 The rowelled spur is first seen on the great seal of Henry III, but it is not common before the reign of Edward I.

Row·elled, *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [f. ROWEL *v.*[2]] Having a rowel inserted.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* v. 56 b, So as the rowelled place may be in the verie middest thereof.

Row·elling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROWEL *v.*[2]] The operation of inserting a rowel in a horse, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 218 Take a sliuing or slip of the root and draw it through the eare of sheep or horse in manner of rowelling. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 90/2 Rowelling of Horses is putting of Hair Rings through the Horse skin to draw out Corruption. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lvii. (1738) 216 Rowelling is an artificial vent made to discharge noxious humours. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 488 If this method is observed, with rowelling, ..it probably will prevent the mortality. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 399 The manner of rowelling has been described at page 186.

attrib. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rowelling*, Take some Horse-hair, ..put it into the Rowelling-Needle. 1834 PERCIVALL *Hippopath.* I. 136 With a pair of rowelling scissors, we first slit the skin sufficiently to admit of the finger. 1885 G. FLEMING *Vet. Surg.* I. 74 A special form of scissors named rowelling scissors, or rowelling bistoury.

Rowen (rau·ĕn). Now chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.* Forms : *α.* 4 **rewayn,** 5 **ryweyn,** 6 **rewen.** *β.* 5 **raweyne, rawen,** 8–9 **rawing** (9 **rawn**). *γ.* 5 **rowayne, roweyn,** 6– **rowen,** 9 **rouen, rowan** ; 7 **rowin,** 7–9 **rowing.** [a. ONF. **rewain* (cf. mod.Picard *rouain*, Norman *revouin*), =OF. (and mod.F.) *regain* : for the etymology of the second element see GAIN *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] An Anglo-Latin *rewaynum* occurs in the 14th cent.]

1. The second growth or crop of grass or hay in a season ; aftermath, eddish. Cf. ROUGHINGS.

The precise application of the term (esp. with regard to cutting the aftergrowth or leaving it for pasture) varies to some extent in different localities.

α. a 1345 in *Bp. Hatfield's Survey* (Surtees) 201 Et de 10*s.* rec. de rewayno omnium pratorum in parco post falcacionem. 1382 *Ibid.* 170 Pastura prati, post asportationem feni de Rewayn. *c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 7 The second croppe they carye home of ryweyn. 1577 [see γ].

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Raweyne, hey (*P.* rawen), *fenum serotinum.* 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* xvi. 25 Ther is a Water-retting and a Dew retting, which last is done on a good Rawing, or aftermath of a Meadow Water. 1866 *Athenæum* 23 June 827/2 The 'rawing' of our East Anglian farmers. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss., Rawn*, a second growth of meadow grass.

γ. c 1440 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 140 The secunde crop, thei carie home Roweyn [*v.r.* Rowayne]. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Gyve to the bestes good rowen in pleynte. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 126 Which euer ye sowe, that first eat lowe. The other forbare for rowen [1577 rewen] to spare. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Edish*, ..the rowen or aftermath. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric., Rowen*, rough Pasture full of Stubble or Weeds. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* (J), *Rowen* is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. 1796 J. ADAMS *Diary* Wks. 1851 III. 417 A soft fine rain .. will .. lay the foundation of fine rowen and after feed. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 972 Cow-keepers find great advantage in keeping the animals constantly fed with..fresh cut grass, and soft green rouen. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 61 Sainfoin..will yield a good crop of hay .. ; and the rowen is most valuable for lambs. 1880 HOWELLS *Undiscov. Country* xx. 309 The sunny glisten of meadows where the Shakers' hired men were cutting the rowan.

fig. 1875 *Galaxy* XIX. 560 The rowen of Democratic victory has been as plenteous as the harvest.

b. In *pl.* form.

1638 QUARLES *Hieroglyph.* XIV. iii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 196 By the low-shorn Rowins doth appear The fast-declining year. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lat. Unl.* XXXV. § 419 The lateward crop (eddish, rowings) shoots out afresh of grass springing up the second time. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 3) I. 233 For the Wintering of Cattle, about September you must turn them out..into your Rowens. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1030 In order to their being fattened out on the rouens. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Rawings*, after grass. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* XXXIX, And across it from the rowans A brown partridge whirring near us, till we felt the air it bore. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., To put the cattle into the *rowens* is to turn them out into the fields lately mown.

fig. a 1644 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* Wks. (Grosart) III. 292/2 When we had taken the first crop of his exuberous baggs, you might have then made bold to eate the Rowens.

†**2.** *a.* = *Rowen partridge.* Also *transf.* of a woman. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 As for the partridges, ..the old rowens full subtilly seeme to wait the comming of the said hunters [etc.]. 1603 *Philotus* XXXIII, The deuill cum lick that beird auld rowan ; Now sie the trottibus and trowane, Sa busilie as sho is wowane.

†**b.** Rowen butter or cheese. *Obs.*

1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 215 When your Rowens come in, .. do not lavish away your Milk-butter or Cheese.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rowen crop, grass, hay* ; also †**rowen butter** (see quot. 1745) ; †**rowen (-tailed) partridge,** a partridge frequenting a field of rowen grass or hay : cf. RUIN-TAIL(ED).

With quot. 1882 cf. ROWET, quot. 1893.

1523 *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Cant.* (MS.), For the rowen grass of the appull garden. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. XXVIII, The rowen grasse afterwards commeth up .. thicke and high for pasture and forrage. *Ibid.*, To the end there may be a second math of rowen hay in Autumne. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 570 The old rowen partridges teach their yoong ones how to runne awaie from before the fowler. 1626 BRETON *Fantastickes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 Bucks now are in season, and Partridges are Rowen-taild. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* iii. (1841) I. 23 You bargain for the right rowing butter, which is the butter that is made when the cows are turned into the grounds which have been mowed. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 275, I shut that up for a rowen (aftermass) crop of hay. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 91 This I feared would fall heavy upon me, as my rowen hay keeps my cows. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Linc.* s.v. *Rowen*, The rowen hay season affords .. an extra employment. 1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* III. xvii. 268 Grey rowen grass at the verge of the ditch showed that frost had wandered thither.

Rowen (-cheese) : see RUEN.

Rower[1] (rōu·əɹ). Also 5 **roware, -ere,** 6 *Sc.* **rollar.** [f. ROW *v.*[1] Cf. MDu. *royer, roeyer* (Du. *roeijer*), MLG. *royer, roier*, NORW. *roar.*]

1. One who rows ; an oarsman.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. iii. (1868) 122 Þe rowers and Þe maryners hadden by Þis .. dronken Þe wickede drynkes. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXVII. 6 Thei maden to thee thi seetis of rowers of yuer of Ynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Roware, yn a water, *remex.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. IV. 118 Furth held .. Aulestes .. with gret strenth of rowaris in that pres. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Remex*, To ease or healpe the rowers with settinge vp a sayle. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. X. 950 Polyxenidas .. would neither have rowers nor other mariners in any number about his fleete. 1689 BURNET *Trav.* II. (1750) 102 Which runs with such a Force, that we went thirty Miles in three Hours, having but one Rower. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 140 Other accommodations .. for the slaves, sailors, and rowers. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 497 Sir Allan victualled it for the day and provided able rowers. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 113 We .. embarked in a covered boat, after a battle with the rowers, who wanted to force us into a wet one. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvii. 470 A crew of steady rowers can do thirty miles a day.

2. *pl.* = REMEX 2.

1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 115 Rudders, or true tail-feathers, like the remiges or rowers, are usually stiff, well-pronounced feathers.

†**Rower**[2]. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] A dead or fallen tree.

1404 in *Wilts. Archæol. Mag.* (1879) XVIII. 164 Sept Kiesnes [=chênes] appellez 'rowers' pour foaile. 1413 *Patent Roll* 1 *Hen. V*, Arbores mortuas vocatas Rowers. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 306/1 Nor of the undrewode and Rowers in a woode..for theire perpetuell fuell.

†**Row·er**[3]. *Obs.* [f. ROW *v.*[7] + -ER[1].] One who puts a nap on cloth.

1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* ii. 38 These were sheeremen everie one, ..And hard by them there did remaine Full foure score rowers taking paine.

Rower, Sc. variant of ROLLER *sb.*[1]

†**Rower-back.** *Obs.*[−1] [a. Du. *roerbak* : see ROBE *v.*] A trough in which herrings are stirred among salt.

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 9 One man takes the full Baskets, when they [*sc.* herrings] are gipt, and carries them to the rower backe, wherein is salt. [Hence in later Dicts. and Encycls.]

Rowet (rau·ĕt). *dial.* Also 7 **roet, ruet,** 9 **rou(e)t, rowett, rowed.** [App. f. ROW *a.*[1] ; cf. ROUGHET.] Aftermath, winter-grass ; also, coarse grass growing on waste land or in ditches, etc.

c 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 326 *Roet* or *Ruet*, pasture ground fed with cattle as distinguisht from hay-ground. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 251, I was afraid they would have been much pinched, their rowet being gone. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Rout*, coarse grass, which looks brown and sare in the meadows in spring. 1850 OGILVIE, *Aftermath*..is also called latter math, rowen, or rowett. 1893 MRS. KENNARD *Diogenes Saudals* lx, Gale walked..mile after mile, over 'rowett' and 'burnett'.

attrib. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Dairy*, The foddering season in the former holds so much longer, occasioned by the rowet-grass falling of a month sooner. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss., Rowet-grass*, the long rough grass in hedges, etc., which cattle refuse ; rowan or coarse aftergrass.

Row·ety, *a. rare.* Also **rowetty.** [f. prec.]

†**1.** *Rowety grass*, rowen or rowet-grass. *Obs.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 19 They will not..encourage a rowety grass to arise.

2. = ROWTY *a. rare.*

1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 31 The body hidden by the tangled dead ferns and 'rowetty' stuff. 1879 — *Wild Life* ii. 26 A little of that rowetty grass seen in the damp furrows of the meadows.

Rowfe, Rowff(e, obs. forms of ROOF *sb.*

Row-footed : see ROW *a.*[1]

Row·-galley. Now *Hist.* [f. ROW *v.*[1] + GALLEY *sb.*] A galley moved or propelled by oars.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 22 Three Galies of force, with diuerse Foystes & Rowgalies. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 28/1 Cesar..got together 80 saile of great ships and row gallies. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 326 A rowgaylay weil furnist. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 202 Two Row-gallies of thirty-six oars a-piece. 1795 NELSON 7 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 5 The Enemy would have had the Ports of this Island full of Row-galleys. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 215 It is a galley, sir—one of the row galleys—I can make out her bank of oars. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. x. 439 Two British ships..captured or destroyed the four American row-galleys in the river.

Rowgh(e, rowȝ(e, obs. ff. ROUGH *a.* ; var. ROUGH *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **Rowght,** obs. var. ROUT *sb.* **Rowh(e,** obs. ff. ROUGH *a.*, var. ROUGH *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **Rowhyn,** var. ROUGH *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Rowiness (rōu·inĕs). [f. ROWY *a.* + -NESS. Cf. ROE[3] and ROEY.] The state of being rowy or streaked ; streakiness.

1875 LASLETT *Timber* 178 That [mahogany] cut in the province of Tabasco has generally some rowiness or figure to recommend it. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 174 Lest any portions of lye should be accidentally entangled in the soap, producing want of homogeneity, called 'rowiness', seen when the soap is cut up.

Rowing (rōu·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROW *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action (or † occupation) of propelling a boat, etc., by means of oars.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 48 He .. gesæh hia wynnennde in rowincg. *Ibid.* John xxi. 8 Oðri .. ðegnas on scip *vel* on rouing cuomon. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 48 He syȝ hem trauelinge in rowynge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 151 Sum .. died for weryness of rowyng and ower trauaillyng. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 Suche another rowynge .. Was not sene of princes many a day. 1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 16 § 1 Watermen exercising, using and occupying Rowing upon the River of Thames. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 With strength of rowing we coasted along. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii, Here what tugging, what towing, what rowing ! 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 30 They gave over rowing, and ..asked us what we desired of them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Vogue*, the rowing of a galley. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 55 The very best and most effectual posture in a man is that of rowing. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 438 Such rowing as that of Oxford is always worth going to see. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* I. 13 Sea-cloth polished on the bench of rowing.

fig. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 63 The continued Course of Nature, like a running River, requires a continuall rowing and sailing against the stream.

b. *fig.* (See ROW *v.*[1] 8 b.)

1856 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1871) s.v., We hope the President gave his Secretary a good rowing up ; he certainly deserved it for his imbecility.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Denoting 'propelled by oars', as *rowing-barge, -boat, -ship.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 23 A small rowe barge, with three other small rowing shippes. 1647 HEXHAM I, A rowing berge, *een roey-jacht.* 1820 CROKER *Diary* II Mar., Went out in a rowing-boat to the breakwater. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 437 A severely-contested match between two well-manned rowing-boats. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 10/1 Two 40ft. steam pinnaces and one 30ft. rowing barge.

b. Denoting 'connected with, used in, rowing', as *rowing-gear, -seat, -wheel.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowynge sete yn a schyppe, *transtrum.* 1613 in *Scot. Hist. Rev.* (1905) July 360 Ane gailley..with her sailling and rowing geir. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Riem-banck*, .. the Seats, or Rowing-seats in a Galley or Boate. 1808 TREVITHICK & DICKINSON *Patent Spec.* No. 3148 In a ship..we place a rowing wheel shaped like an undershot water-wheel furnished with floats or pallets. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 770/2 *Rowing Gear*, outriggers and various devices to assist the oarsman.

c. Misc., as *rowing-club, -match, -room, -shirt, -supper.*

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 70 Rowing matches were substituted..upon the Thames during the summer season. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXX, Those ferocious dandies, in rowing shirts and astonishing pins and waistcoats. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. XXVI. 264 A stretch of the land-water wide enough to give us rowing-room. 1866 WOODGATE *Rowing & Training* 86 The private races of the numerous rowing clubs in the kingdom. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 67 As to these rowing suppers, he would set them down at once.

†**Row·ing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] [f. ROW *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2]] Becoming rowy or streaky.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. I. 136 (E. D. S.), [Others make a strong brine,] and therein put pounds of fresh butter, and it will preserve them from rowing.

Rowing (rau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. Row *v.*[3] + -ING [1].] A rating, scolding, or severe talking to.

1836 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry Milner* III. v, That quizzing and rowing which he had experienced. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* lxxxiv, He gave him a devil of a rowing a few days ago. 1896 Guy Boothby *In Strange Company* II. vi, When I saw that my rowings proved useless, I ironed him for a couple of days.

† **Row·ing**, *vbl. sb.*[4] *Obs.*[−1] [Cf. Row *v.*[4]] ? Violent blowing.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 112/93 Þe Rouwyng in Contrariusnesse Of þeose wyndes more and lesse Bitokneþ diuers trauayle Of holi churche.

Row·ing, *vbl. sb.*[5] [f. Row *v.*[7] + -ING [1].] The process of putting a nap on cloth.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 284 As myche for gardyng, spynnyng, and wevyng, Fullyng, rowyng, dyyng, and scheryng. 1582 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 162 The faults in Walking, Rowing and Burling, and in Racking the Clothes aboue measure vpon the Teintors. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 278 The Cloth worker what with rowing and setting in a fine nap, with powdering it and pressing it, with shering the wooll to the proofe of the threed, deale so cunningly [etc.].

[The entry in Phillips (ed. Kersey, 1706) '*Rowing of Clothes*, is the smoothing of them with a Roller, &c.', is prob. an erroneous explanation of this.]

Row·ing, *vbl. sb.*[6] [f. Row *v.*[8]] Roving (of wool or cotton); also *concr.* a roving or rowan.

1748 Richardson *De Foe's Tour Brit.* (ed. 4) II. 335 The Number of Hands which it employs..in Spinning, Carding, Rowing,..is almost incredible. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Rowings*, wool made up in long rolls, with cards, before it is spun.

Rowing, dial. variant of Rowen.

Rowing (rōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Row *v.*[1]] Using, or accustomed to use, oars.

1716 Gay *Trivia* I. 163 The rowing crew, To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxx, There were rowing-men, whose discourse was of sculling matches. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 338/2 The undisturbed slumber of rowing-men.

Rowing (rau·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Row *v.*[3]] Rowdy; disposed to make a row.

1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 719/2 The defendant..made a promise to send some *rowing* lads on the next Sunday.

Rowism (rau·iz'm). [See next and -ism.] The principles of the Rowites.

1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 297 Rowism in Scotland is somewhat akin to what is known as Irvingism in England.

Rowite (rau·ait). [See def.] A member of a religious sect which accepted the teachings of the Rev. J. M. Campbell, minister of Row in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, from 1825 to 1830.

1834 J. M. Campbell *Mem.* (1877) I. 113 They would say Rowites like Quakers dispensed with the ordinances altogether. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 297 The Rowites impute extraordinary influence to the Holy Spirit.

Rowith, obs. f. Ruth. **Rowk, Rowkar** (obs. Sc.): see Rouk *v.* **Rowke,** obs. var. Ruck *sb.* and *v.* **Rowl,** obs. f. Roll *sb.*[1] and *v.*

† **Rowland-hoe.** *Obs.*[−1] Some kind of game.

1622 Wither *Christmas Carol* xii, Some Yovths will now a Mvmming goe, Some others play at Rowland-hoe.

Rowlar, obs. var. Roller *sb.*[1] **Rowle,** obs. var. Rôle, Roll, and Rowel. **Rowle-powle,** obs. var. Roly-poly *sb.* **Rowler,** obs. or dial. var. Roller *sb.*[1] **Rowlet,** obs. form of Roulette. **Rowley-powley,** obs. or dial. var. Roly-poly.

Rowley rag: see Rag *sb.*[2] 2.

Rowling, obs. f. Rolling. **Rowlm(e,** obs. ff. Room *sb.*[1]

Rowlock (rɒ·lɒk). Forms: *α.* 8 **rowluck,** 8– **rowlock.** *β.* 9 **rollock, rullock.** [Prob. an alteration (after Row *v.*[1]) of the earlier Oarlock.

The etymological pron. (rōu·lɒk) is recognized by many Dictionaries, in some cases without mention of the usual form.]

A contrivance or device, usually consisting of a notch, two thole-pins, or a rounded fork, on the gunwale of a boat, forming a fulcrum for the oar in rowing.

α. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 138 *Rowlucks*, are spaces left on the Gunwale, where two Thoals are let in at such a Distance from each other, as to admit the Oar, at the End of the Loom to lie on, for rowing the Boat. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Oar*, In large vessels, this station is usually called the *row-port*; but in lighters and boats it is always termed the *row-lock*. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Oarsman's Guide* 29 The *rowlock* is composed of 3 parts; the *thouel*, against which you row; the *stopper* which is opposite to it; and the *filling* on which the oar rests. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 107 The regular sound of oars against the tholepins or rowlocks of a boat.

β. 1821 Shelley *Let.* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 326 The rullock, or place for the oar,..ought to be nearer to the mast. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 355 We distinctly heard ..the rumble of the rollocks. 1864 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon. Assyria* vii. 177 Assyrian vessels had no rullocks.

b. *attrib.*, as *rowlock-filling, -leather, -pin, -plate.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 395 In those ribands are fixed rowlock pins. 1853 Hickie *Aristoph.* (Bohn) I. 6 A rowlock-leather you have ..about your eye. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Oarsman's Guide* 12 Box-wood and brass have been tried for the rowlock filling. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 7 Ship the rowlock plates.

† **Row·ly**, *adv. Obs.*[−1] [f. Row *a.*[2] + -LY [2].] = Rawly *adv.* 2 or 3.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 70 He setteth out an other herbe, but by hys leue a lytle to rowly described, for Hormino.

Rowly-powly, dial. f. Roly-poly *sb.*

Rowm, obs. f. Room *sb.*[1], *a.*, and *adv.* **Row-man,** erron. var. of Roundsman I.

1833 *Farm Rep.* 152 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), In the winter season some labourers are unable to meet with employment, and are sent about as 'row-men'.

Rowme, obs. f. Roam *v.*, Room *sb.*[1], *a.*, and *adv.* **Rowmer,** obs. f. Roamer. **Rowmont,** var. Rolment *Obs.* **Rown,** obs. f. Round.

Rown (raun). Now *dial.* Forms: *α.* 5 **rowne,** 6 *pl.* **rounis,** 8 **roon,** 9 **rowan**; 8– **rown.** *β.* 5, 9 **rownd** (9 **round**). [a. ON. *hrogn* (Icel. *hrogn*, Fær., Norw., and Da. *rogn*; MSw. *rughn, rompn*, Sw. *rom*), = OHG. *rogan* (G. *rogen*): cf. Roe [2], Roan *sb.*[4], and Rawn.]

1. The roe of a fish.

α. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rowne, of a fysche, *liquamen*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/1 A Rowne of Fysche, *lactis*. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xliii, The hie fische spawnis his meltis, and the scho fische hir rounis, and incontinent coveris thaim ouir with sand. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 50 The hie Salmonte haueng castne the meltis, and the sche salmonte the Rounis. 1796 Lauderdale *Poems* 64 As lang's ye pay our annual fees in milts an' rowns. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Milts*, Herrings .. with milts, are said to be the male herring, the other with rowns, the female. 1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss., Rowan, Rown*, the roe of a fish.

β. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765 *Hoc laquamen*, rownd. 1868– in dial. glossaries (Cleveland, Whitby, E. Anglia).

2. The turbot; = Rodden-fluke. ? *Obs.*

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IX. 337 Formerly there was a very plentiful fishing upon the coast here, consisting of cod, ling, haddock, rowan or turbot, skait, &c...But..none are now caught but a few cod, rowan, and skait.

Hence **Row·ning-time,** the spawning season.

1893 Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 77.

Rownce, var. Rounce. **Rownd(e,** obs. ff. Round. **Rowne,** var. or obs. f. Roun, Round; see also Run *v.*

† **Row·ness** [1]. *Obs.* [f. Row *a.*[1]] Roughness; also, hoarseness (*of* the voice).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxv. (Bodl. MS.), Diuers passiouns ibrad by diuers fleting of humours to þe principal of þe lungesas..cowȝe, hoosenes, rownes of þe voice. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 222 For scabnesse & rownesse of body & of skyn.

† **Row·ness** [2]. *Obs.* [f. Row *a.*[2]] Rawness.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/2 A Rownes, *cruditas*.

† **Rownfol(d.** *Obs.* (Meaning obscure.)

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 463 My Lord..paide hym for iij. rownfollis ij.s. iiij.d. the rownfolde.

† **Rown-wheel.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. (See quot.)

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 340/2 The Rowne Wheel..of a Wind-Mill..turns the upper Mill-stone.

Rowp, obs. form of Roup.

Rowpee, obs. form of Rupee.

Row-port. *Naut.* [f. Row *v.*[1] + Port *sb.*[3] 2. Cf. *rowlock* and *oar-port.*] (See quots.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Row-lock*, In the sides of the smallest vessels of war, a number of little square holes, called row-ports, are cut for this purpose, parallel to the surface of the water. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict., Row-port*, ports cut through the sides of any small vessel that may have occasion to use sweeps during calm weather. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 *Row-ports*, square scuttles cut through the sides of frigates, sloops, and small vessels, one between each port in midships.

Rowsant, obs. form of Rousant.

Rowse, obs. form of Roose, Rouse.

Rowser, variant of Rouser.

† **Row·sey,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] ? Disorderly, uncouth, frowsy.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 19 The abhominable..and..detestable behauior of all these rowsey, ragged rabblement of rakehelles. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 74 That Fryday face of his, whose rowsey whiskers and brischy turnpikes make him resemble..some borish Turk.

† **Rowsgray.** *Obs.* (Uncertain.)

Perhaps two words, the second being Grey *sb.* 6.

1619 Middleton *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 331 The names of those beasts bearing fur, and now in use with the..Skinners. The ounce, rowsgray, ginnet.

Row-slave. *rare*[−1]. [f. Row *v.*[1]] A slave engaged in rowing.

a 1618 Sylvester *Mem. Mortality* xvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 217 The World's a Sea, the Galley is the life,..And man the Row-Slave, to the Port of Death.

Rowst(e, obs. ff. Roost, Roust, Rust.

† **Rowsting.** *Obs.*[−1] (Obscure.)

1582 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 [No person shall take] Fesauntes or Partridges with..Snares, Ginnes, Enginnes, Rowsting, Lowffing or other deuices whatsoeuer.

Rowsty, obs. form of Rusty *a.*

Rowt(e, obs. ff. Root, Rout, Route.

† **Rowte-weir.** *Obs.*[−1] (Obscure.)

1584 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Wears, Engines, Rowte Wears, Pight Wears, Foot Wears.

† **Rowth.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **routh.** [f. Row *v.*[1] + -TH. Cf. OE. *rówet, réwet.*]

1. Rowing.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. 2114 (Wemyss), Toward þe north þe traid haldand, Ouþer with saill or routh passand. 1467 *Reg. Dunfermline* (Bann. Cl.) 359 þe man..passis vp and set owre þare nettis with routh with a tow of xxiiij fadome. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. iii. 24 The swifte Pristis with spedy routh..Furth steris the stern Mynestheus.

2. A stroke of the oar(s).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 15 Swepand the fluide with lang rowthis belife. *Ibid.* v. iv. 76 Thai pinglit ayris wp to bend, and haill With sa strang rowthis..,The mychty kervell schudderit at euery straik.

Rowth, obs. f. Root *sb.*[1], Rough *a.*; var. Routh; obs. var. Wroth. **Rowthe,** obs. f. Ruth.

Rowty (rau·ti); *a.* Now *north. dial.* Forms: 6 **rowtie,** 7– **rowty,** 9 **routy.** [App. related to Rowet, but found earlier: cf. Rowetty *a.*] Of grass, etc.: Coarse, rough, rank.

1587 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* I. xviii, The haie of our low medowes is not onelie full of sandie cinder,..but also more rowtie, foggie, and full of flags. *Ibid.* III. i, The hinderance by rot is rather to be ascribed to..their licking in of mildewes, gossamire, rowtie fogs, and ranke grasse. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words, Rowty*, over-rank and strong: spoken of Corn or Grass. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Prov. Yorksh., Rowty*, rank, overgrown, as beans or other corn. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Thick rowty grass.

Rowwe, obs. form of Row.

Rowwhyn, variant of Rough *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Rowy (rōu·i), *a.* [f. Row *sb.*[1] + -Y. Cf. Roey.]

1. Of cloth: (see later quots.).

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 40 If any Searcher..find any of the Clothes..cockely, pursy, bandy, squally or rowy. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Rowy*, of uneven texture, having some threads stouter than others. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rowy*, of uneven texture; like linen cloth which has some threads coarser and thicker than others. 1883 in *Cent. Dict.* s.v., For which reason it is styled *rowey*, as the thin places extend across the piece [of cloth] similar to the lines on writing-paper.

2. Striped, streaky, streaked (*esp.* of bacon).

1750 Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 78 (E. D. S.), If butter is made of clover..it is apt to be rowy. 1895 T. Pinnock *Black Co. Ann.* (E. D. D.), Hauf a pound o' bacon in rashers, an'..it must be rowy.

Rowze, obs. form of Rouse.

† **Rox,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*[−1] Also 4 **rosk.** (Origin and precise sense not clear: cf. Roxle *v.*)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He bygan *benedicite* with a bolke,..And roxed [*v.r.* roskid, raxed] and rored and rutte atte laste.

Rox, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] **a.** *intr.* To decay, soften, slacken. **b.** *trans.* To make soft or slack. Hence **Roxed** *ppl. a.*, decayed, etc.

1847– in dial. glossaries (Northamp., Leic., Glouc.).

Roxburghe (rɒ·ksbŭrə). [Named after the 3rd Duke of Roxburghe (1740–1804).] A style of bookbinding consisting of plain leather backs with gilt lettering, cloth or paper sides, and leaves with untrimmed edges and bottoms.

1877 *Quaritch's Gen. Catal.* 569 Burton's (J. H.) Book-Hunter. .. 12mo. hf. Roxburghe, uncut. 1890 *Academy* 24 May p. ii, In limp covers, 10s. 6d. net; in roxburghe, 13s. 6d. net.

† **Roxle,** *v. Obs.*[−1] (See Rox *v.*[1])

13.. *Old Age* in *Reliq. Antiq.* II. 211, I rivele, I roxle, I rake, I rouwe.

Roxy (rɒ·ksi), *a. dial.* [f. Rox *v.*[2]] (See quots.)

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* 620 The fruit being what is called mosy, roxy, or sleepy, nearly synonymous terms, and all signifying fruit beginning to decay. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Roxy*, decaying, as fruit or rotten cheese. 1881–96 in Leic. and Warw. glossaries.

† **Roy,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5–6 **roye.** [a. OF. *roy*, F. *roi*, = ONF. *rei* (see Ray *sb.*[8]):—L. *rēg-em, rex* king.]

1. A prince; a sovereign, a royal person.

Common in Sc. poetry of the 16th century.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2372 The roy ryalle renownde, with his Rownde Table. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 1 Vndir þe ryallest roye of rente and renowne. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 301 The roy rial raid withoutin resting. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 34 Syne the Bruce,..Thow gart as roy cum rydand vnder croun. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxlix. 421 Let Syons youth and childer ioy In their most princely roy. 1584 Hudson *Judith* vi. 65 Abash not reader, though this reckless Roy..Was thus beguilde. 1611 H. Broughton *Require of Agreement* 52 The Apostles..wrote in most roiall Greeke, to tell that the Roy of all wisedome ruled their penne.

2. *ellipt.* = Colour-de-roy.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Clothe called Russettes, Musters, Marbles, Grayes, Royes and suchelyke colors.

† **Roy,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] (Meaning doubtful.)

Perh. a misuse of prec. (cf. Ray *sb.*[9] b); but the passage appears to be an echo of *York Myst.* xv. 69–71, in which *royse* belongs to Roy *v.*

14.. *Shrewsb. Fragm.* in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 1 3e lye, bothe, by þis li3t, And raues as recheles royes!

Roy, *v. north.* and † *Sc.* [Of obscure origin.]

† **1.** *intr.* To talk nonsense. *Obs.*

a 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 69, I trowe þou royse, For what it was fayne witte walde I, That tille vs made þis noble noyse. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 54 Renunce, rebald, thy ryming, thow bot royis.

2. (See quots.)

1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Roy*, to bluster, to domineer. 1847 Halliw., *Roy*,..to swagger; to boast; to indulge in convivial mirth. *North.* 1876– in northern glossaries.

Royal (roi·ăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **roial** (5 **-ale**), 5–7 **roiall** (5 **-alle**); 5–6 **royalle,** 5–7 **royall, -ale,** 5– **royal.** [a. OF. *roial* (mod.F.

royal):—L. *rēgāl-em* REGAL *a.* In ME. the variants REAL (*a.*[1]) and RIAL were also in common use.

The French origin of many ME. and early modern uses is shown by the adj. being placed after the noun.]

A. *adj.*

In a number of Shaksperian passages (see Schmidt) the adj. has a purely contextual meaning, the precise force of which is not always clear.

I. 1. Of blood, etc.: Originating from, connected with, a king or line of kings.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 435 In hym ne deynede sparen blood royal The fyr of loue. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1018 As they that weren of the blood roial Of Thebes. 1413 [see BLOOD *sb.* 10]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 167 Haill, blosome breking out of the blud royall. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 5 She .. by descent from Royall lynage came Of ancient Kinges and Queenes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 321 One was sent to govern them that was of Royal Blood, and by Kinred allyed to the King. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 325 Of the Royal Stock Of David .. shall rise A Son. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 499/2 Endeavouring to alienate the Affections of the People from the Royal Family. 1749 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 37 High potentates, and dames of royal birth. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 271 His house, alone, of the Rájpút royal families, has rejected all matrimonial connections with the kings of Delhi. 1871 *Burke's Peerage* 836 This ducal house [of Norfolk] stands, next to the blood-royal, at the head of the peerage of England.

Comb. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i, Royal-blood monster!

b. Of persons: Having the rank of king or queen; belonging to the royal family.

Royal Highness: see HIGHNESS *sb.* 2 b. *Royal Majesty*: see MAJESTY 2. *Princess Royal*: see PRINCESS *sb.* 3.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 Which Lordes were..appointed as the kinges nere friends to the tuition of his royall person. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 177, I am ane sportour and playfeir To that Royall 3oung King. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. ii. 4 Then march to Paris, Royall Charles of France. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 321 It is well done, and fitting for a Princesse Descended of so many Royall Kings. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 182 The first word that her highnesse Royale euer heard of it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 225 The prince of Wales,..and also his royal consort, and the princess royal. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 146 The royal youth was commanded to take the crown from the altar. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonnet*, Call not the royal Swede unfortunate, Who never did to Fortune bend the knee. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, The small grey eyes of the friar wandered over each of his royal companions with a..penetrating glance.

transf. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Peter* ii. 9 But ye are a chosen generacion, a royall presthod, an holy nacion, and a peculiar peple. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvii. 272 The royal dynasty of the Apostles is far older than all the kingly families which are now on the earth.

c. Of parts of the body.

1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 146 (Q.[1]), Deliuer this Paper Into the royall hand of the King. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 His Royall heart was not daunted. 1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 206 God in his mercy soon repair this breach by your Royal head. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 87 The power of the royal hand that heals in touching.

transf. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 [A tiger] Disrobed of its Royal Hide.

2. Of rank, etc.: Of or pertaining to a sovereign, or the dignity or office of a sovereign.

In quots. under (*a*) the adj. follows the sb.

(*a*) *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 435 Myn estat royal here I resigne In-to hire hond. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 Where is Pirrus, that was lord and sire Of Ynd, in his estate royall? 1514 BARCLAY *Cytizen & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 17 From cotes, & houses pastorall, They have ascended to dygnyte royall. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 193 The Empresse keepeth hir estate royall. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 250 In a manner exempte from the iurisdiction royall. 1683 CHAS. II in *Var. Collect., Hist. MSS. Comm.* IV. 194 By the authority of our Power Royall to be executed in such order..as We think most convenient.

(*b*) *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 Other suche nobell and grete costes, as bisitith is roiall mageste. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 7 Conquest or victorie by violence or by roialle power. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) G ij, Sechinge and goynge about to get royall & proude tytles. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 120 By my Seates right Royall Maiestie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1 On a Throne of Royal State, which far Outshon the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 202 By all which it is abundantly evident that Christ hath a royal Power delegated to him from the Father. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 551 His [God's] other gifts All bear the royal stamp that speaks them his. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 257 These divisions .. have fallen off from the royal authority, in a greater proportion than those under the Haukims.

b. So of insignia or emblems of royalty.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 200 Of this Came tythynges to the kynge of the Cite, and he anoone arose fro his roial Siege. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 42 When thei of the portes saugh the baners roiall of kynge Constance, thei hadden grete merveile. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 141 Thou art not worthy to sytt in a sete royall. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 40 This royall Throne of Kings, this sceptred Isle,..this England. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 52. 632/1 Before him in gold and glorious colours the Royall Standard was borne. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 63 The Gift of Miracles being to Teachers, what both Credential Letters and Roial Colors are to public Officers. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 56 The Royal Arms of Scotland. *Ibid.*, Her Majesty's Royal Motto. 1715 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5310/1 The Royal Standard was display'd. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 20 As slow upon the labouring wind the royal blazon swells. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 36 Every ship and vessel of war meeting her shall fire a Royal Salute. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/6 Ermine is especially useful. The two sketches given here show modes of introducing the royal fur.

c. Of persons: In the service of the king or sovereign. Also *transf.* of pawns in chess.

1548 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxv. 13 Before him Righteousness shall go His Royal Harbinger. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caissa* Wks. 1799 VI. 502 The chief art in the Tacticks of Chess consists in the nice conduct of the royal pawns. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 224 Two royal messengers were in attendance during the discussion.

3. Belonging to, occupied or used by, a king or kings; forming part of the possessions or property of a sovereign.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 5636 He was lord of eyr, of lond, & see, Hys royal kyngdam deuidyng into þre. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 25 [He] departed from his manour royall of grenewich the xv. daye of June. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 45 We are inforc'd to farme our royall Realme. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apology* 27 If you find it [*sc.* the mine] Royall,..then let the Serjeant Major repell them. *a* 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vi. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 36 This great and solemn tryall for the right of a royall river. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* I. xii. 8 Are you with food, and warmth, and raiment blest? Not royal treasures are of more possesst. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 157 Nor wanted aught within, That royal residence might well befit, For grandeur or for use. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 111, I am a famous hunter, And can leap.. Even the palings of the royal park. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. I. 169 Most of the great families seem to have resided in the same town which contained the royal mansion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Royal Yacht*, a vessel built and equipped expressly for the use of the sovereign.

transf. 1768 WILDMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* (1771) I. 335/1 If this is done..the operator should examine the royal cells. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 152/1 The royal cells are very different from those of the male or worker. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 66 When the denizens of a hive are about to produce another queen, one or more royal cells are formed.

b. *Royal fish*: (see quots. and FISH *sb.*[1] 2).

Cf. Bracton II. v. 7 ('balena, sturgio, et alii pisces regales'), Fleta I. xlv, and Britton I. xviii.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 257 Any fish (called a Craspeis, that is,..a great or roiall fishe, as whales, or suche other, which by the Lawe of Prerogative perteined to the King himselfe). 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 9 The Sea likewise all along that Coast, doe plentifully abound in other sorts of fish, as Whales,..Hogs, Porposes, Seales, and such like royall fish. *a* 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vii. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 43 These royal fish extended to other than whale and sturgeon, viz. to porpoise, and *grampise*, or great fish. 1756, 1776 [see FISH *sb.*[1] 2]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 270 Royal fish consist of whale and sturgeon, to which the King, or those entitled by grant from him, or by prescription, have a right, when either thrown on shore, or caught near the coast. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 290/2 The Dugong is considered by the Malays as a royal fish, and the king has a right to all that are taken. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Nov., The term 'royal fish' includes the three varieties of sturgeon, whale, and porpoise.

4. Pertaining to the king (or queen) as civil or military head or representative of the state.

Common in special designations, as *Royal Artillery, Engineers, Marines, Naval Reserve, Navy*, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 253 And thou Lord Bourbon, our High Admirall, Shall waft them ouer with our Royall Fleete. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vii. 226 Not reckoning the Silver..that hath been entred in other roiall custome houses. *c* 1648 MILTON *Sonnet* xviii, Cyriack, whose Grandsire on the Royal Bench Of Brittish Themis, with no mean applause Pronounc't. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 677 As when bands Of Pioners with..Pickaxe arm'd Forerun the Royal Camp, to trench a Field. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* i. 58 The Government of the Kingdom depends on that of the Royal Court. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 408 The method of ordering seamen in the royal fleet. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiv, I don't care a pinch of snuff for the whole Royal Artillery establishment. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 525 The Royal Court in each of the two principal islands consists of the Bailiff, who presides, and the twelve Jurats. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 471/2 Woolwich..is also the head-quarters of the royal regiment of artillery.

5. *Royal Burgh*, a Scottish burgh which derives its charter directly from the Crown.

1648 *Sc. Acts* (1872) VI. II. 83 For erecting of þe samyne [burgh] in ane frie burgh royall. 1672 *Ibid.* (1820) VIII. 77/2 þat they..be freed in all tyme comeing from beiring burden with the royall burroues. 1693 STAIR *Instit.* IV. xlvii. § 19 (ed. 2) 726 Bailies of Regality, Bailies of Burghs-Royal, or of Burghs of Regality. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. ii. 505 These Royal Boroughs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, governed by..one general Court. 1734 *Treat. Orig. & Progr. Fees* 34 That Duty which Burghs-Royal, by their Charters of Erection, owe to the King. 1806 *Gas. Scot.* Introd. p. xxxiii, The royal boroughs of Scotland also form, as it were, a commercial parliament, which meets once a year at Edinburgh. 1866 (*title*), Records of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland.

6. Founded or established by, under the patronage of, a sovereign or royal person.

Royal Society, a Society incorporated by Charles II in 1662 for the pursuit and advancement of the physical sciences. *Royal Academy* (see ACADEMY 6).

1509 BP. FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 308 She that buylded a college royall to the honour of the name of crist Ihesu. 1671 GLANVILL *Further Disc. M. Stubbe* 11 A malevolent, envious humour against the Royal Society, and its Friends. 1769 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 106/2 The Royal Academicks gave an entertainment at their house in Pall-Mall. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 503 Shall royal institutions miss the bays, And small academies win all the praise? 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Academy*, We have in England two royal military academies, one at Woolwich, and one at Portsmouth. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 49, I hope it will not be long before royal or national libraries will be founded in every considerable city. 1886 PASCOE *London of To-day* XXV. (ed. 3) 233 One of the so-called royal hospitals of London.

7. Proceeding from, performed by, a (or the) sovereign.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* x. 13 Besides that which Solomon gaue her of his royall bountie. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 86 By all your good leaues Gentlemen; heere Ile make My royall choyce. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Royal Assent*, is that Assent which the King gives to a thing formerly done by others, to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 54 When he shall please in his Royal Progresses to visit these parts. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 416 The royal letters are a thing of course—A king, that would, might recommend his horse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 592 A building which had been honoured by several royal visits. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 229/1 In 1556..the Stationers' Company of London was constituted by royal charter. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 354/1 Royal warrants, where the army is concerned, relate to all matters touching the soldier.

b. Of the king or sovereign.

1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, I. i. 117 You torch-bearers..attend the Marshal of the Masque Into the Royal presence. 1845 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 His innocence, however manifest, could not save him from the royal vengeance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 219 A proof that the dominion of the Jesuits over the royal mind was absolute.

II. 8. Befitting, appropriate to, a sovereign; *esp.* stately, magnificent, splendid.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 59 This Cambynskan..In roial vestiment sit on his deys. *a* 1400 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 94 In her oryall there she was, Closed well with royall glas. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 2534 He wedded hir with grete solemnitie; A royaler fest did neuer man see. 1470–85 MALORY *Morte Arth.* VII. ii. 215 The kynge helde hit [the feast] att Carlyon in the moost royallest wyse. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1286/2 Thus say they,..God tooke from the posteritye of Adam, the roiall duchye, that is to wytte the ioyes of heauen. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 345 Some folkes.. esteme feastes whiche are drawen of a greate length..to bee royall deintie geare. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 187 Sport royall I warrant you. 1607 — *Timon* III. vi. 56 Royall Cheare, I warrant you. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 247 Rich, Royall food! Bountyfull Bread! 1702 N. ROWE *Tamerlane* IV. I. 1614 Is this the Royal Usage, thou didst boast?

b. Finely arrayed; resplendent; grand or imposing.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 332 All þat royalle rowte to þe qwene ryds. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 43 A sodayne sight was till vs sente, A royall sterne þat rose or day Before vs on the firmament. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 53 Thair lady..was convoyed with ane royall routt Off gryt barrounes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 37 A Royall Traine beleeue me. 1871 R. BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1143 Those happy heights where many a cloud Combined to give you birth and bid you be The royalest of rivers. 1892 SLADEN *Japs at Home* xxvi, Nikko with its,..awestruck pilgrims, and its shrines, royal of the royal.

c. Having rank comparable to that of a king. Also *fig.* (in quot. 1526 tr. Gr. *βασιλικός*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 136 And gestours for to telle tales .. Of Romances that been Roiales [*v.r.* reales]. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* ii. 8 Yf ye fulfill the royall lawe accordynge to the scripture which sayth: Thou shalt love thyne neghbour as thy silfe, ye do wele. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 265 An immortall Memoriall as some noble and royall witts haue bestowed vpon the euer-renowned Lepanto. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 242 How doth that royal Merchant good Antonio? 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iv, Like a Royal Marchant to returne Your great magnificence. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Sweet-Basil*, It worthily deserving to be term'd a Royal Plant, from its fragrant Smell and great Vertues.

d. *colloq.* Noble, splendid, first-rate.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 703 Ane porter..to the bischop his blissing gave, Betuixt the schoulders a royall route.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxx. (1856) 261 The wind blowing a royal breeze, but gently. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xix, And they cantered away in royal spirits. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 105 The soldiers..have given to woman's loyalty and ministrations a 'royal three times three'.

9. Of persons: Having the character proper to a king; noble, majestic; generous, munificent.

14.. LYDG. in *Pol., Rel., & Love P.* (1901) 52, I founde a liknesse depict vpon a wall, Armyd in vertues,.. The hede of thre, full solempne and roiall, Intellectus, memorye, and resoune. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 245 That braue Prince,..Yong, Valiant, Wise, and (no doubt) right Royal. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 127 Cæsar was Mighty, Bold, Royall, and Louing. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 54 Hee..can readily recount, what a royall house-keeper his great grandfather was in euery particular. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* I. i. (1863) 50 Louis the Great himself could not have been more royal:—he..felt himself every inch a king.

b. Said of animals or birds. (Cf. 13.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The royall lyon lete call a parlement. *Ibid.* 151 The royalle egle with his fetherys dunne. 1562 LEGH *Armory* (1597) 60 Plinie writeth that the Cocke is the royallest birde that is, and of him selfe a king. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1404 A stag-hunt gives the royal creature law.

c. Of character, feelings, etc.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Animus regalis*, a royal harte. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 118 'Tis The royall disposition of that beast To prey on nothing, that doth seeme as dead. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. i. 325 It was the royallest bounty, to give presently. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* III. i. 1060 Now you're indeed a Prince: 'Tis Royal Anger, But Threats do nothing. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 774 No womanish or wailing grief has part, No, not a moment, in his royal heart. 1843 LONGF. *Spanish Student* I. i, Her step was royal,—queen-like. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XVIII. iii. 71 Pitt's bearing, in this grand juncture and crisis, is royal.

10. In various military and related uses, denot-

ing something on a grand scale, or of great size or strength :

a. *Battle royal* (see BATTLE *sb.* 3) ; also †*joust, siege, voyage royal* ; *royal war.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 396 To see where he myghte best pitche his tentes and his pavylions, for to kepe sege royall afore the castell of Mountalban. 1494 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 394 The justys roiaulx in the kyngis palaice of Westmester. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 538 Away towards Salsbury, while we reason here, A Royall batteil might be wonne and lost. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* 141 They are able to raise or vndertake any voyage royall. 1602 LD. MOUNTJOY *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 214 Such necessaries as your Lordships were perswaded were onely fit for a more royall warre. 1672–1860 [see BATTLE *sb.* 3].

†**b.** *Army royal* or *royal army* (see quot. 1731). *Camp royal* (see CAMP *sb.*[2] 2 c). Also *battalion royal. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 15 An armye royall appoyncted with all spede to inuade England. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 10 b, They do discouer that they haue very seldome or neuer seene an Armie royall march in the field. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 33 He who hath that hath a battalion Royal, armour of proofe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 69 The weakning of the royallest Army that ever went out of England. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A Governor who has the assurance to hold out a petty Place against a Royal Army. 1731 BAILEY (vol. II), *Royal Army*, is an army marching with heavy cannon, capable of besieging a strong, well-fortified city.

†**c.** *Royal bastion, fort* (see FORT-ROYAL), *parapet.* Also *lists royal. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 8 The kyng..caused lystes royall for the champions..to be newly erected. 1642 HEXHAM *Art Mil.* (ed. 2) II. 54 A small Fort Royall, where the proportion of the Polygones are of 55, 50, or 45 rodd. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 89 It is as Royal a Fort as any in India. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Royal Parapet*, or, *Parapet of the Rampire*, in Fortification, is a Bank about three Fathoms broad, and six Foot high, placed upon the Brink of the Rampire. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 183 Seven royal bastions, with ravelins and outworks.

d. † *Cannon royal* (see CANNON *sb.*[1] 2). *Royal mortar* (see quot. 1867).

[*a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann.) 330 Ane cannone ryell.] 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 8 Upon this Bastion there is a fair Basilick, or Canon-Royal. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cannon*, Cannon royal ;..Weight..8000 *lib.* Length ..12 Feet. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Royal Mortar*, a brass one of 5½ inches diameter of bore, and 150 lbs. weight, throwing a 24-pounder shell up to 600 yards.

11. *Royal paper*, †*paper royal*, paper of a size measuring 24 by 19 inches as used for writing and 25 by 20 for printing. (Cf. RIAL *a.* 4.)

(*a*) 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 128 A reame of paper roiall. 1529 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 139 To a Stacyoner, for vj bokes of paper royall. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vj, Paper royall the reme. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Wks. (N.), His shirt may be transform'd to paper-royall. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 63 Cartredges are usually made of Canvas and Paper-Royal.

(*b*) 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 296, iiii quire of Royall paper. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xii, That kind which was called Macrocola, or large Roiall Paper. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 45 As a church in folio ; as a fair book of royall paper. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 P 12, I bequeath my English Weeds pasted on Royal Paper. 1786 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 187 You will observe that they have all made the full payment, and all subscribe for royal paper.

ellipt. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called.. Royal fine.., fine Holland Royal.., Blue Royal.., Genoa Royal. 1855 R. HERRING *Paper & P. Making* 103 Middle Hand, 22 by 16 ;..Royal Hand, 20 by 25.

b. Hence *Royal folio, quarto, octavo*, †*sheet.*

1673 *Term Catal.* 7 Feb. (1902) I. 132 A new Map of England in a Royal Sheet. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 59 It will be comprized in three or more volumes, royal quarto. 1873 MORLEY *First Sk. Eng. Lit.* (1892) 508 In 1611 he published, in royal folio, his Chronicle. 1877 *Quaritch's Gen. Catal.* 907 Cureton (W.) Spicilegium Syriacum.., roy. 8vo. cloth.

12. *Naut.* **a.** *Royal sail*, a small sail hoisted above the topgallant sail.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* App. (1780), *Boulingue*, the royal-sail. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 135 *Royal Staysails*..are the same as a top-gallant-staysail, only with one or two cloths less, and are hoisted next above them. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 354 Royal and top-gallant sails in.

b. *Royal mast* : (see quot. 1867). Also *royal pole* (quot. 1899).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 16 *Royal Masts* line similar to the stump-head of topgallant masts...They are seldom used. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* II. 197 It is usual to take down royal masts. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 471 *Royal-mast*, a yet smaller mast, elevated through irons at the head of the topgallant-mast ; but more generally the two are formed of one spar. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 192 Like all American-built ships, we carried very long 'royal poles', or bare tapering extensions of the masts above the highest part of the rigging.

attrib. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii, I took my bucket of grease and climbed up to the royal-mast-head.

13. **a.** In names of birds, as *royal cuckoo, duck, eagle*, †*milan, tern, tody.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 41 The Eagle royall, which is the yellow and tawnie Eagle,..doth as muche differ from the yellowe Eagle, as the blacke Mylion doth from the Mylion Royall. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Eagle*, Eagle-Royal. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. II. 349 Royal Duck. 1792 SHAW *Mus. Leverianum* 167 The Royal Cuckow (*Cuculus regius*). 1809 — *Gen. Zool.* VII. I. 56 Royal Eagle, *Falco regalis*. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* (ed. 3) 701 The brilliant plumes of the royal goose do not save it from destruction, the flesh being exquisite. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. I. 124 Royal Tody, *Todus regius*. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 319 Royal Tern. Bill Orange. Mantle pearly grayish-blue.

b. In specific names of insects, reptiles, etc., as *royal leopard, mantle* ; *royal boa, python* ; *royal monkey, tiger* (see quots.).

For *cygnet* and *hart royal* see the sbs. *Royal stag* : see ROYAL *sb.* 3 c.

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 344 Two varieties of very curious English Moths, which for their Beauty and Spots are call'd Royal Leopards. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* 200 Royal [Monkey]. A variety of a ferruginous or reddish bay color, which the Indians call the king of the monkies. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. II. 344 The largest are those of India, and are termed Royal Tigers. 1802 *Ibid.* III. II. 347 Royal Boa, *Boa Regia*. 1815 BURROW *Conchol.* 196 *Ostrea, Pallium*, Royal Mantle. 1832 RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 122 The Royal Mantle..appears in July. 1876 *Nature* 14 Dec. 150/2 A Royal Python (*Python regius*)..from West Africa.

14. In plant-names, as *royal bay, bracken, catch-fly, comfrey, fern, moonwort, palm*, † *satyrion*, † *standergrass, water-lily.* (See also OSMUND[2], PALMETTO b, PEACOCK *sb.* 5 b.)

1849 CRAIG, **Royal bay*, the plant Laurus Indicus, a native of Madeira. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1792) 653 Flowering Fern, or Osmund Royal. *Anglis.* *Royal Brachens. *Scotis.* 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 375/2 The *Royal Catchfly,..also with scarlet flowers. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plant*, In this Month [July] appear..*Royal Comfrey, Poppies. 1860 LOWE *Ferns* VIII. 7 The *Royal Fern, Osmund Royal, or Flowering Fern, is one of our handsomest British species. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 763 Osmund Royal. Flowering Fern. *Royal Moonwort. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Palm*, *Royal palm, *Oreodoxa regia* of the West Indies and Florida. 1894 MAX O'RELL *J. Bull & Co.* 30 The well-named royal palm that raises its tall, straight trunk high into the air. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 226 The *royall Satyrions are found in certayne medowes and moyst woodes of England. *Ibid.* 225 *Royall Standergrasse or Palma Christi. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 148 The gigantic leaf of the *royal water-lily of South America.

b. Applied to special varieties of fruit or vegetables.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 128 The great Royall Walnut doth for wholesomnesse in all respects far exceed the rest. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* 35 The Winter Royal Pear is of a new Date. *Ibid.* 38 The Royal Peach is of a middle Size. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 148 In June and July come on the Royal Bellgards, or Fair Looks.. : Others are called Imperial Lettices from their size. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Apple Tree*, Royal Russetting. *Ibid.*, Devonshire Royal Wilding. *c* 1814 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 202/2 The Royal George is an excellent peach. *Ibid.* 209/2 The Royal russet, or leathercoat russet.

15. In various special collocations, as **royal antler** (see *sb.* 3 b) ; **royal arch**, one of the degrees of freemasonry ; **royal bark**, a variety of cinchona bark ; † **royal bob**, gin ; **royal cocoon** (see quot.) ; **royal evil**, = KING'S EVIL ; **royal flush, pendulum, poverty, preventive, scamp, stitch, suture, tine** (see quots.).

For *royal road* see ROAD *sb.* 6 c.

1849 CRAIG s.v., **Royal antler*, the third branch of the horn of a hart or buck, which shoots out from the rear. 1778 DERMOTT *Ahiman Rezon* 52 Having.. mentioned that Part of Masonry commonly called the *Royal Arch, (which I firmly believe to be the Root, Heart, and Marrow of Free-Masonry). 1823 (*title*), Laws and Regulations, for the Order of Royal Arch Masons. 1869 *Findel's Hist. Freemasonry* (ed. 2) 182 The Royal Arch Degree, now the fourth degree in England, is in its essential elements decidedly French in its origin. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 782/1 The yellow, *royal, or Calisaya bark.., the produce of *Cinchona Calisaya*. 1729 A. BLUNT in Tovey *Brit. & For. Spirits* (1864) 68 Well from thee may it assume The glorious modern name of *Royal Bob. 1770 in Masson *Chatterton* II. iii. (1874) 163 A person..who had drunk so much royal-bob.. that she was now singing herself asleep. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 485/2 The cocoons which are kept for breeding are called *royal cocoons. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* II. Wks. (1858) 150 With the Confessor, touch'd the *royal evil. *c* 1895 THOMPSON *Poker Club* 6 A *Royal Flush—Ace, King, Queen, Jack (or Knave) and Ten Spot of the same suit. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Manuf. & Arts* s.v. *Horology*, The most important invention of this period was the anchor escapement.. The seconds pendulum with this escapement was called the **royal pendulum*. 1726 BAILEY, **Royal Poverty*, a modern Nick-name for the Liquor call'd Geneva or Genevre, because when Beggars are drunk they are as great as Kings. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Royal Preventive*,..Name of a quack lotion, being a solution of the acetate of lead. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.*, **Royal Scamps*, highwaymen who never rob any but rich persons, and that without ill-treating them. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 184 The *royal stitch was performed in this manner: the intestines being emptied,..an incision was made [etc.]. 1849 CRAIG s.v., *Royal stitch*, an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Oper. Surg.* 416 The **royal suture*. For this the sac was exposed entirely ; it was then raised and sewn up by a suture. 1882 *Jrnl. R. Soc. Bengal* LI. II. 44 Further up the beam is a third snag.. ; this snag..I take to be analogous to the *royal tine. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 270 The royal tine is properly the same as the trez-tine.

b. Following the sb., as *cement, cider, purl royal* ; † *metre royal* = *rhyme royal* (RHYME *sb.* 2 c).

1548 W. FORREST in *Starkey's England* p. lxxxiii, A notable warke..composed of late in meatre royall by..sir William forrest preeiste. 1684 HAINES (*title*), Aphorisms upon The New Way of Improving Cyder, or making Cyder-Royal. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 341 By adding Wormwood to Cyder-Royal..you may make it as good..as the best Purl-Royal. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 767 A cement.., composed of 4 parts of bricks powdered.. ; of one part of green vitriol.. ; and of one part of common salt. ..It is called the Cement Royal.

c. With names of colours, as *royal blue, purple, red.*

1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Ess., Plays, etc. (1906) 374 And seventy times in nearest blood he dy'd..his Royal Purple Pride. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 74 I'm an Officer, ..a sailor with old Jervis—A man of royal blue. 1835 FIELD *Chromatogr.* 111 Royal Blue is a deeper coloured and very beautiful smalt, and is also a vitreous pigment, principally used in painting on glass and enamel. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 4/1 Purple, blood-orange, royal red, and sun colour.

16. *Comb.*, as *royal-chartered, -hearted, -souled, -spirited, -towered* ; *royal-rich.*

1600 BRETON *Strange Fortunes of Two Princes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 27/1 This roiall-spirited youth..fell thus to talke to himselfe. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 100 Whether thou be the Son Of..Medway smooth, or Royal Towred Thame. 1785 *Hist. York* II. 110 The Company of Linen-Weavers, which is a Royal-chartered Company. 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 191 In this great house so royal-rich, and wide. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 118 Royal-hearted Athanase, With Paul's own mantle blest. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 69 A great-hearted, royal-souled man.

17. *Royal-cousin, -highness*, used as vbs., to address (one) by these titles.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* cxiii, De Ruyter bantered me about this Princess of Yug, and Royal Highnessed me unceasingly. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, Their two Graces Do so dear-cousin and royal-cousin him.

B. *sb.*

1. †**a.** A king or prince. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 345 Scho rydes vp to þe heghe desse, by-fore þe royalle. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 260 Alle the Royalles Comen hem vnto, and there to Ioswe diden they homage. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* VII. viii, Hercules slough kynge Lamadone, And led awaye the royalles of the towne.

b. *colloq.* A member of the royal family ; a royal personage.

1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. IV. 169 We were too soon for company, except the Royals. 1807 T. CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* I. 80, I was conducted..to a room through which the royals pass in their way to the drawing-room. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 6/1 Any allusion to the indisposition of a 'Royal' appears to be considered at Court a species of treason.

†**2.** The name of various coins. *Obs.*

a. An English gold coin : = RIAL *sb.*[1] 3 a. *Rose royal*, = ROSE-NOBLE.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 655 This yere, was a newe coyne ordeyned by the Kynge, the whiche was namyd the royall, & was & yet is in value of .x. shillynges, the halfe royall .v. s. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 197 A Royall containeth an Angell and a halfe, that is to say : 11*s.* 3*d.* 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* III. i, There's a brace of royals ; prithee, help me to th' speech of her. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 392 As much as Crownes or Royalls outbid brasse farthings. 1688 [see ROSE-NOBLE 1].

b. = RIAL *sb.*[1] 3 b.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 471 To pay for euerych of yᵉ sayd thre monethes..x. M. royalles of Fraunce, which at that tyme were in value after the rate of sterlynge money, euery royall .xxi. d. or .xiiii. sous Parys.

c. = REAL *sb.*[1] 1, RIAL *sb.*[1] 4.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1211/1 Good store of Spanish roials of plate. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 693 Arias Montanus valueth the shekel at foure Spanish royals. 1653 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 306 The Damages ..amounting to 298555 Royals ½ which is of our Money—74638*l.* 15*s.* 00*d.* 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 229, I found in this Seaman's Chest about fifty Pieces of Eight in Royals, but no Gold. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 43 We insure to you N upon Gold and Silver, Royals, and Pearls.

d. = REAL *sb.*[1] 2, RIAL *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 86 The Sultanies, and especially the Royals of eight,..is what they most seeke for. 1626 SIR R. COTTON *Sp. Alteration Coyn* in *Posthuma* (1651) 297 The said Royall of Eight runnes in account of Trade at 5*s.* of his Majestie's now English money. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 A Royall of eight, or foure shillings and foure pence.

3. †**a.** The second branch or tine of a stag's horn, lying above the brow-antler. *Obs.*

[*c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, þe reals, þe whiche be þe secunde tyndes, be nere þe aunteleres. 1486 (see RIAL *sb.*[1] 2).] 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* (1908) 238 The lowest Antliere is called The Brow Antliere,..the next Royall. 1611 COTGR., *Surendouiller*, the royall of a Stag, the Beancler of a Bucke ; the second branch on either of their heads. 1623 COCKERAM I. s.v. *Pollard*, Royall is the next [start] growing aboue the Broach.

†**b.** (See quot. 1576.) *Obs.*

App. a mistake on the part of Turberville.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* (1908) 54 This fyrst is called Antlier. The second Surantlier. All the rest which growe afterwardes, vntill you come to the crowne, palme, or croche, are called Royals and Surroyals. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. xiv. 179 Skilfull Wood-men describing the head of a Hart, doe call the..*c.* Lowest antlier the Browanteliers, *d.* Next aboue therevnto the Bezanteliers, *e.* Next aboue that the Royall. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Navy of Landships*, Wks. I. 93 As a Hart hath..the Antliers, the Surantlers, the Royals, the Surroyals, and the Croches.

1883 *Science* I. 181/2 The fourth and fifth [tines] correspond somewhat closely to the 'royal' and 'sur-royal' of the Wapiti.

c. A stag having a head of twelve points or more.

1857 Q. VICTORIA *Jrnl. Highlands* 6 Oct., He had very fine horns, a royal on one side. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 74 A grand eleven-pointer, if not a 'Royal', standing out alone.

†**4.** *ellipt.* A royal boat or vessel. *Obs.*—[1]

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 40 The Prince taking her for some Pirats ship..commanded the Galley-slaves of his Royall, to row amaine.

5. *Naut.* A royal sail.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mar.* (1780), *Royal*, a name given to the highest sail..in any ship. It is spread..above the top-gallant-sail. 1798 CAPT. BERRY in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 50 It was necessary to take in the royals when we hauled upon a wind. 1834 CAPT. MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 340 We clapped on the royals to follow her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv, We spread more canvas than she did, having royals and sky-sails fore and aft.

b. *attrib.* (also for *royal mast*).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, We were called up at night to send down the royal yards. 1841 — *Seaman's Man.* 11 The royal shrouds..are fitted like those of the top-gallant masts. *Ibid.* 18 The royal clewlines are single.

6. A kind of small mortar (see quot. 1802).

1790 BEATSON *Naval & Mil. Mem.* II. 78 The enemy, on their taking possession of Fort St. Phillip's, found..seventy mortars including royals and cohorns. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Royals*, in artillery, are a kind of small mortars, which carry a shell whose diameter is 5.5 inches.

7. *pl.* **a.** (See quot. 1802.)

1762 *Cal. Home Office Papers* (1878) 168 The King approves of the succession in the Royals on Col. Masterton's retiring. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The First Regiment of Foot..is likewise sometimes called *Royal Scotch* and *Royals*. 1840 GEN. MERCER in R. J. Macdonald *Hist. Dress R.A.* (1899) 53 The 1st Royals long retained their queues after every other regiment had discarded them.

b. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Royals*, a familiar appellation for the marines since the mutiny of 1797, when they were so distinguished for the loyalty and steadiness they displayed.

c. (See quot. 1893.)

1883 SIMS *How the Poor Live* xii, His big book with the list of the names of regular men, or 'Royals', open before him. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss.*, *Royals*, men who get the first chance of dock work, and, like a casual labourer, can be paid or taken on at any time, but receive no week's notice as permanent men do.

Royalet (roi·älet). Now *rare*. Forms: 7 **royalett(e, royallet, royolet, 7, 9 royalet.** [f. ROYAL *sb.* 1 + -ET, perh. after F. *roitelet*.] A petty king or chieftain; a kinglet, princelet.

Used by several writers in the 17th cent., and revived by Southey and Landor in the 19th.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. viii. 22 These royolets contented themselves, that their crowns..were as bright..as those of the mightiest monarchs. 1660 — *Mixt Contempl.* II. xli. 60 King Hen. the Seventh was much troubled..with Idols, Scenecal Royaletts, poor, petty, pittifull Persons, who pretended themselves Princes. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 460 b, Causing the Royalets to become Homagers to the Crown of England.

1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 432 Royalets swarm in the barbarous ages of society. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 501/2 Defend me from being carried down the stream of time among a shoal of royalets. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* II. 63 At Kikuzu the caravan found a royalet,.. whose magical powers were greatly feared.

Royalism (roi·älizm). [f. as next + -ISM, or ad. F. *royalisme*.] Attachment or adherence to the monarchy or to the principle of monarchical government.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 133 Suspected of royalism, or federalism, moderantism [etc.]. 1795 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist.* 99 Accusing them of inclining to royalism. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 51 Like Hume, he inspires pity for royalty, rather than royalism. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 260 Royalism in this district is sometimes real fanaticism. 1891 *Spectator* 11 July, That is the very essence, not of royalism,..new or old, but of modern democracy.

Royalist (roi·älist). Also 7 **royallist.** [f. ROYAL *a.* + -IST, or ad. F. *royaliste* (1611 Cotgr.).]

1. A supporter or adherent of the sovereign or the sovereign's rights, esp. in times of civil war, rebellion, or secession; a king's man; a monarchist.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 12 His Majesty and all Royalists must necessarily yeeld, that the Ports, Forts, Navy,..are not his, but the Kingdomes in point of right. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 278 There are abundance of Royalists gone for England from these parts and many more are going. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 166/1 Notwithstanding what may be urg'd in his Favour as a Royalist. 1812 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist.* 209 He appears to have made no effectual resistance to the progress of the royalists. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* v. I. 154 Of the royalists a single man was killed.

transf. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Th.* II. I. 295 He [i. e. the devil] will be..a zealous Royalist for Cæsar.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1817 LADY MORGAN *France* II. (1818) I. 237 In the course of the same evening; *assisting* at a *royalist* dinner, drinking *ultra* tea, and supping *en républicaine*. 1838 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 289 This conflict between a Royalist education, and the spirit of the modern world. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 293 Observing a royalist post, he advanced towards it alone. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 228 Rheims was restored to the royalist Archbishop.

2. *nonce-use.* A Royal Academician.

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 20/1 Such a squeeze of frames, as we invariably find in the Architectural Room of the Royalists.

Hence **Royali·stic, Royali·stical** *adjs.*

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 421 Effacements both of royalistical and pietistical inscriptions. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 43 We wonder at his royalistic zeal. 1891 J. K. CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* VII. ii. 339 The royalistic form of the Messianic Conception.

†**Roya·lity.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **royallity.** [f. ROYAL *a.* + -ITY, perh. after *regality*.] = ROYALTY.

1607 J. REYNOLDS *Haggai* viii. (1649) 94 Amidst his royallity, his goodly apparell, his golden chaines. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 51 The Royality in Lacedemonia hath predominated both in War and Sacrifices. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xi. § 3 It was found, that His Majesties Palaces..were in Law no part of the Regality, but off the Royality.

Royaliza·tion. *rare*—[1]. [f. next + -ATION.] Conversion to royalism.

1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 13 The complete royalization of nearly the whole people.

Royalize (roi·älәiz), *v.* Also 6–7 **roialize, royallize, 7, 9 royalise** (9 *Sc.* **-eese**). [f. ROYAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render royal; to invest with a royal character or standing.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, Rich Alexandria drugges.. Shall royallize the table of my king. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* II. (1640) 122 Our Saviour.., whose least alliance could have royalized the basest family. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 136 All the King's labour was to royalize Gaveston into as high a pitch as he could. 17.. *Winning of Isle of Man* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) I. 279 The princely garter..An order..Which brave king Edward did devise, And with his person royalize. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. 102 We royalized the cause of Spain; we made it a contest between king Ferdinand and king Joseph. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 34 When they shall be royalized and glorified in the Kingdom of their Father.

transf. 1861 *Medical Times* 20 Apr. 421/2 An antelope comes from the Queen, and Royalises the collection.

b. To render famous, celebrate.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, For fates and oracles [of] Heaven have sworn To royalize the deeds of Tamburlaine. 1605 BRETON *Soule's Immort. Crowne* Ded., The Patrone of all vertue will so Royallize your praise in the Heauens. 1636 BALLARD in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 35 To Royalize thy glory: The world turnes Chronicle, and speakes a story.

2. *intr.* To bear rule as a monarch; to play the king. Also with *it*.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 79 Even hee..must be both Just and Wise, If long hee look to Rule and Royalize. 1652 E. BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. XXXV. 85 The glorious list Of heirs of God,..Who royalize it there by Grace's high acquist. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 24 In elbuck-chair He sat and royalees'd it there.

Hence **Roy·alized** *ppl. a.*, **Roy·alizing** *vbl. sb.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXVI. 213 The Crown of England, for ever now made triple by the Royallizing of that of Ireland amongst the rest. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 445 The new royaliz'd Presbyterians.

Royally (roi·äli), *adv.* Also 4 **roialliche, 4–7 -ally, 5 -aly**; 6 **royallie, -aly.** [f. ROYAL *a.*]

1. With the pomp or splendour appropriate to a king or sovereign; magnificently, splendidly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 378 It is ful fair to..haue a Mantel roialliche ybore. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1687 On huntyng be they riden roially. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1487 In a chayar, apparaylyd royally, There sate Dame Doctryne. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 211 The beautifull Queene was royally led to and from the Church..by two Kings. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 72, I suld at fairis be found.. To schaw my renoun, royaly. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 All the..quadrantes, bayes and edificies, were royally entrayled. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 603 It shall be so my care, To haue you royally appointed, as if The Scene you play, were mine. 1638 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (ed. 5) 52 Isaac.., royally mounted vpon one of the Emperors horses, ..was by them brought from the temple to the court. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 578/1 His children were not royally brought up. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 412 Around him he gazes, and ne'er can tire Of the pomp so royally bright. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* vii. 6 Where royally Battus old reposeth.

2. With the power or authority of a king; in a manner befitting a king.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 58 A-boue all kynges..Royally I reigne in welthe with-out woo. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 258 Kyng Henry ouercame the Frenshe Kynge royally in batayll. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1712 Greit King Humanitie, That in my Regioun Royally dois ring. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 21 The Castle royally is mann'd, my Lord, Against thy entrance. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 367 When Desolation royally careers Over thy wretched country. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXVI, George pooh-poohed the wine and bullied the waiters royally. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 452/1 His grandparents had a good right to leave their mark on the town. They conquered it right royally.

b. *colloq.* Gloriously (*drunk*).

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* V, Getting royally drunk.

3. With royal munificence or liberality.

1602 LD. MOUNTJOY in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 134 If in those two kinds we be not royally supplied, men and money will serve us to little purpose. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 3 The soldiers considering how this captain entreated them very royally [etc.]. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 118 Bestow'd on man..Royally, freely, for his bounty sake. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXVI, Hereward is a man of his word, and pays his soldiers' wages royally.

†**4.** In a monarchical manner; monarchically.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* i. (1885) 110 Wereby it may appere..that it was bettir to the peple to be ruled politekely and roialy, than to be ruled only roialy. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 250 They shoulde returne into Portugall more roially affected.

† **Royalme.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 **roialme** (5 **-elme**); 4–6 **royalme** (5–6 **-aulme**). *β.* 4 **roiame**, 5 **-aume**; 4–5 **royam(m)e**, 5 **-aume.** *γ.* 5 **royme.** [a. OF. *roialme, roiaume, roiame* (mod.F. *royaume*), var. of *reialme*, etc. REALM. Cf. also RIALM.] A kingdom, realm.

α. c 1350 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14321 Al þe roialme was in speyr. *Ibid.* 14763 Þe seueþe roialme. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Þe Roialme and holy chirche and here owen soules..to reulen and kepen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 135 That he be..obeyaunte to the laue of god, and al his roielme. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xix. 211 Noon ought to come within the roialme without a gode saufconduyte. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 Preamble, Henry the vij^th^ late King of this Roialme of Englond. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 39 The whole royalme is fylled..with hiered souldiours. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 5 The Alexandrianes had driven their King out of his Roialme.

β. c 1350 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1954 Als þe þre royames lys. *Ibid.* 14325 Constantyn..tok hym þe roiame in kepyng. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 7 To destroie Roiaumes and countreis by roialle gret power. 1493 HEN. VII in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 9 To the subversion of this our royaume.

γ. 1474 in *Coventry Leet Bk.* 413 Concernynge the well of vs, oure Royme, and subgettes of the same. 1482 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1711) XII. 166/1 Gevyng to theym..Auctorite to go and adresse theymself unto the Royme of Scotlond.

b. The kingdom *of* heaven or paradise.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 192/2 The royame of heuen is nyghe to them that doo penaunce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (1506) I. iii, The chirche of the royalme of paradyse.

Royal oak.

1. A sprig of oak worn to commemorate the restoration of Charles II in 1660. Hence *Royal Oak Day*, the 29th of May, Oak Apple Day. (Now only in local use.)

The name of 'the Royal Oak' was given to the tree at Boscobel in Shropshire, in which Charles II hid himself during his flight after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

17.. in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 354 Royal Oak The Whigs to provoke. 1777 BRAND ibid. App. 353 Of Royal-Oak Day. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 490 Each young loyalist is armed with a nettle..with which..are coerced those unfortunates who are unprovided with 'royal oak'. 1884 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* II. 382 Those who did not conform to the usages of the 'Royal Oak day' were pelted with rotten eggs.

b. The constellation *Robur Carolinum*.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 487/1 The new Southern Constellations..*Robur Carolinum*, The Royal Oak.

2. The species *Quercus regia*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 215/1 *Q. regia*, the Royal Oak. Leaves stalked,..heart-shaped, wavy... From Koordistan.

Royalty (roi·älti). Forms: 4–6 **royalte, 5–6 -tee, 6 -tye** (5 **royalltye**), 6–7 **-tie, 6– royalty**; 5 **ro(i)alte, 5–6 roialtie.** [a. OF. *roialté*: see ROYAL *a.* Cf. also REALTY[1] and RIALTY.]

1. The office or position of a sovereign; royal dignity; royal power, sovereignty.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 60 Whi sholdist thou my Roialte oppresse? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 Of the roialte and riches of goode men comyth goodnys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 b, Though the kynge were before hym in his robes of golde, he wolde lytell regarde his royalte. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 130 Heare our English King, For thus his Royaltie doth speake in me. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 47 Vpon which name of Basilides, deriued from Basilius, signifying a King, he assured himselfe of royalty. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* II. i, Exert your Royalty, and be your self. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 39 Tarquin..added also the ensigns of royalty, in imitation of the Lydian kings. 1813 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist.* 16 He might live many years, though incapable of the functions of royalty. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* (1862) 79 All true royalty is ruling power.

transf. and *fig.* 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvii, The Arab superbly stalking under his striped blanket that hung like royalty upon his stately form. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X. ix. 382 The splendour of a recognized intellectual royalty.

†**b.** The personality of a sovereign; (his or her) majesty. *Obs.*

1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* D iij, Her Maiestie.., whose royaltie not only wisheth them good, but also doth them good. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, I came to have your royalties to dine With Friar Bacon here in Brazen-nose. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 15, I haue stay'd To tyre your Royaltie.

†**c.** The sovereignty or sovereign rule *of* (a state).

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* C iv b, Which of you will perswade my Elidure To take vpon him Englands royaltie? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 42 His Masters Child, as worshipfully he tearmes it, Shall lose the Royaltie of Englands Throne.

†**d.** Authority or warrant *to* do something. *Obs.*

1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* III. ii, Your fiery metal, or your springal blaze Of huge renown, is no sufficient royalty To print upon my forehead the scorn, cuckold.

2. Magnificence, pomp, splendour. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 54 He roode tho vppon a Foreste stronde With grete rowte and roialte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. i. 101 And so they rode fresshly with grete royalte..tyl that they came nyghe vnto london. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 249 Salomon in all his royalte was neuer cladde with so fayre a colour and beaute. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 9 Nature, which dooth heere present hir selfe in all hir royaltie. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 465 Who is able to value the royalty of this marriage accordingly?

†**b.** *pl.* Royal qualities. *Obs.*—[1]

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 171 As manie as have written of the praises and roialties of that vertue.

3. Kinglike or majestic character or quality; greatness, lordliness; munificence, generosity.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 74 b, The Frenchemen made bokes, shewyng the triumphant doynges of the Car-

dinalles royaltie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 50 In his Royaltie of Nature reignes that Which would be fear'd. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 178 'Tis wonder That an inuisible instinct should frame them To Royalty vnlearn'd. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 102 In a certaine royalty of Speech. 1769 GRAY *Ode Installat.* 81 Profane thy inborn royalty of mind. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 522 He ascribes her fears to the royalty of her spirit. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 51 A notorious spendthrift, without money of his own, but famous for his royalty to men at arms.

4. Royal persons collectively or individually.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* 496 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 238 There lyeth the Duches of Normandye, With many a lorde of her counsell, Of all thys greate lande the royalltye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 5 As a branch and member of this Royalty, By whom this great assembly is contriu'd. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 155 To the succeeding Royalty he leaues The healing Benediction.

1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 133 Proud Royalty! how altered in thy looks! 1752 MASON *Elfrida* let. i, Affections rais'd rather from the impulse of common humanity, than the distresses of royalty and the fate of kingdoms. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. xi. P 4, I had to beat the hoof so long, that I began to suspect .. royalty had gone another way. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, Treating him very much, in fact, as English royalty during the last generation treated another Irish bard.

b. *pl.* Royal persons; members of the royal family. Also *transf.*

1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 51 They are just like the Windsor Royalties, for they literally know every thing. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 42 If less than this, they are .. dramatic royalties. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xvi. 269 This long line of departed royalties (there were twenty-seven of them).

c. *pl.* Anecdotes about royal persons. *nonce-use.*

1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 221, I have told you royalties enough!

5. *pl.* Prerogatives, rights, or privileges pertaining to, or enjoyed by, the sovereign. Also rarely in *sing.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4005, I salle neuer..regnne in my royaltez, ne halde my Rownde Table. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* VII. (1520) 85 b, Other royaltees that perteyne unto the crowne. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. 260 Forgetting quite the losse of all other royalties whatsoeuer, he maketh mone for nothing, but onely this. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 176 Thou and thine vsurpe The Dominations, Royalties, and rights Of this oppressed boy. 1633 BURROUGHS *Sov. Brit. Seas* (1651) 6 It were strange to thinke that Princes..will relinquish the possession of those Royalties which they and their Ancestors have held beyond all memory. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 451 Wherefore do I assume These Royalties, and not refuse to Reign? *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 75 The Wages heretofore shall stand, so as the Kings Royalty be saved. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 185 The heir to the deserted throne and lost royalties of David.

† **b.** *pl.* Emblems or insignia of sovereignty. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 122 This iolly Iupiter clothed in his royalties. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 173 He told Capt. Church, these were Philips Royalties which he was wont to adorn himself with when he sat in State. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 39 He assumed a crown of gold..and robes of purple. It was, perhaps, the splendour of these royalties that first raised the envy of the late king's sons.

6. A royal prerogative or right, esp. in respect of jurisdiction, granted by the sovereign to an individual or corporation.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 255/2 Seased of the Lordships and Mannours of Coverton, and the Roialtie of the Hundred of Penwith. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 383 The Maior and Burgesses of Oxon do stande so muche .. uppon theire right and royaltie of the Thames. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 151 Sir Henry Wallope..hath a very brave command and royalty and revenue hereabout. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 333 Its Royalty was transmitted to Jedburgh, the Chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* I. 92 The bill for extending the royalty of the city of Edinburgh over certain adjoining lands. 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* 45 *Royalty*, the minerals, with the right of working them... Beneath copyhold land, the royalty is vested in the lord of the manor. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 433 The lordship of Man was accounted as a royalty and conveyed within the island itself certain sovereign rights.

b. *pl.* (In later use chiefly denoting rights over minerals.) Also *fig.*

1580 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 8, Sept. 10th Sir Humfry Gilbert graunted me my request to him made by letter, for the royalties of discovery all to the North above the parallell of the 50 degree of latitude. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. iii. 81 Buy out the remnant of his royalties. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 589 The Kings authority hath..abrogated all those royalties, prerogatives, and priviledges, which the Lords Marchers enjoyed. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 32 Mines of Gold and Silver, Treasure trove, Mulcts for offences, and other privileges, which being originally in the Kings, were by them granted, and made Royalties in the hands of Subjects. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 145 The sufferings of the Laity were become the royalties of the Clergy.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 647 With the property were inseparably connected extensive royalties. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 580 Landed proprietors here as elsewhere became anxious to lease their royalties.

c. A payment made to the landowner by the lessee of a mine in return for the privilege of working it.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 231/1 This payment, which is denominated 'dues' or 'royalty',..is..a matter of right, and claimed..whether the mine is profitable to the parties working it or not. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 1 Royalty or rent paid by the lessee for working and disposing of minerals.

attrib. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/1 The enormous royalty rents paid..for the right to get coal.

d. A sum paid to the proprietor of a patented invention for the use of it.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 103 For share of royalties given by a foreign patentee to his agent in England.

e. A payment made to an author, editor, or composer for each copy of a book, piece of music, etc., sold by the publisher, or for the representation of a play. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 138 Houses which..paid no royalty to authors. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/3 If people could not sing these songs in private houses,..the publisher would lose his trade and the author his royalty. 1885 *Times* 3 April 4/4 Abt's compositions .. seldom rise above the level of what in England is called the 'royalty song'. 1894 *Daily News* 6 June 2/4 The royalties, that is to say the payments made during the year 1893 for permission to represent the play.

7. a. *Sc.* = RIALTY 2 c.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Schireff*, The indwellers within the schireff-dom and royaltie thereof. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. iv. § 7 Royal palaces, though locally situated in boroughs of regality, were adjudged to be no part of the regality, but of the royalty. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 299 There are within the city of Glasgow, properly so called, technically named 'the royalty', one hundred and two thousand inhabitants. 1860 CAIRNS *Mem. J. Brown* vi. 179 All beyond the bounds of what is called the royalty were exempted.

b. A domain, manor, etc., in possession of royal rights or privileges. ? *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 94 For a man to bee forbidden to Fish before my Hous or Royaltie is the common custom, although grounded upon no Law. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 202 An ancient Custom of the Royalty of Ensham. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 169 P 5, I have bought that little Hovel which borders upon his Royalty.

c. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 120 The roads which should remain open as thoroughfares for the working of the distant parts of the 'royalty' or field of operations. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207 *Royalty*, the mineral estate or area of a colliery, or a portion of such property. A field of mining operations.

8. A royal domain; a kingdom, realm; a monarchical state.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 88 In quondam times her royalties were more spacious, as soveranizing over many Townes of quality a great way removed. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 38 This petty royalty,..raised upon the foot of chance, rather than blood. *a* 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 3 All republicks were formed upon the ruin of such little royalties. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 6 She raised herself ..to an electorate, and at last to a royalty, not only in name but in power. 1878 STUBBS *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1886) 204 The titles of the several royalties which thus came to an end were claimed..by other competitors.

transf. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 72 Each [raven] taking a particular district as their peculiar royalty.

b. Monarchical government.

1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. § 365 The politic royalty of England, distinguished from the government of absolute kingdoms by the fact that it is rooted in the desire and institution of the nation. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. III. i. 1 While the Chief of the Executive has..been called King or Emperor, there has been no royalty in France.

Royd, *Sc.*: see ROYET *a.*

Royd(e, obs. forms of ROID *a.*, RUDE *a.*

Royed, *a. Sc.* [f. Gael. *ruaidhe* 'a defect in fir timber'.] (See quot.)

1870 SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeenshire* I. 348 The old larch trees..are often found 'royed' or affected with heart rot.

† **Roy·et,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 royat, 7 roiot. [App. an irreg. var. of RIOT, but cf. also OF. *ruit* noise.] Riot, extravagance, dissipation.

1567 J. MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 85 b, To the intent that their youth should keepe good rule and not go at royat. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. (1592) 238 Now and then they passe their boundes, suffering their wits to runne royet. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. xi. 925 The like roiot and loosenesse of life tooke hold of the rest of the Kings captaines.

Royet (roi·ət), *a. Sc.* Also 8-9 royit, 9 royat, roy't, royt. [Cf. prec. and RIOT *a.*]

† **1.** Extravagant, nonsensical. *Obs.*—1

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 To rede I begane The royetest ane ragment with mony ratt rime.

2. Riotous, wild; *esp.* of children.

The synonymous *roid*, *royd*, may be a variant of this, but cf. also ROID *a.*

1737 RAMSAY *Prov.* (1750) 83 Royet lads may make sober men. *a* 1773 FERGUSSON *Elegy J. Hogg* xvi. Poems (1789) II. 84 Ye royit louns! just do as he'd do. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 55 Wi' spraichs o' bairns, a royat pack, Loupin' and shoutin' at his back. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 12 Believing that at last the awful something or other had happened to the royt lassie.

Roy·et, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 6 royot, 9 royat, etc. [Cf. prec. and RIOT *v.*] *intr.* To riot, be riotous, live riotously.

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 Alcibiades may royot, Timon may curse, Diogenes may bite. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 414. 1866 GREGOR *Dial. Banff.*

Roy·etness, *Sc.* Also 6 royitnes. [f. ROYET *a.*] Wildness; romping.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 177 Neuer word in veritie, but all in waist went, Throu royitnes and raving that mayd myne ene reyll. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Royetness*, romping.

† **Roy·etous,** *a. Obs.* [f. ROYET *sb.*] Riotous. Hence † **Roy·etously** *adv. Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* XV. 13 There he wasted his goodes with royetous livinge. 1536 LYNDESAY *Answ. King's Flyting* 48 Lyke ane boisteous Bull, 3e rin..Royatouslie lyke ane rude Rubeatour.

† **Roy·ishly,** *adv. Obs.*—0 (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Alasgangherata*, lauishly, at random, royishly, out of frame.

Royl(e, obs. forms of ROIL *sb.* and *v.*

† **Roy·let.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ROY *sb.*1 + -LET.] = ROYALET.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 215 Whether Inferiour Commonalties and small Roylets be not as great a Bar to an Universal Tranquility. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 519 Cæsar calls all the Lords of France, having free-franchise within their own demesnes, Roylets.

Royme, variant of ROYALME *Obs.*

Royn, *a. Sc. Obs.*—1 (Meaning uncertain.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 121 Gymp gerraflouris thar royn [*v.r.* thareon] levys vnschet.

Royne. *Sc.* [Cf. ROON.] A strip of cloth.

1821 GALT *Legatees* vii. 199 An orthodox corn, or bunyan, that could as little bear a touch from the royne-slippers. 1823 — *Entail* xxvii, A mahogany cradle shod wi' roynes.

Royne, obs. f. RHINE1, var. ROIN *sb.* and *v.* **Roynish, -ous,** varr. ROINISH, -OUS. **Roynows,** obs. f. RUINOUS. **Royolet,** obs. f. ROYALET. **Roys,** obs. f. ROOSE, ROSE. **Roysche,** obs. f. RUSH. **Royson,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Royst,** etc., obs. f. ROIST.

Royston crow (roi·stən). Also 7 Roiston. [f. the place-name *Royston* on the borders of Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire.] The hooded or grey crow (*Corvus cornix*).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Corneille, Corneille emmantelée*, the Roiston Crow, or winter Crow, whose backe, and bellie are of an ashie colour. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 160 Crowes of mingled colour, such as wee call Royston Crowes. 1734 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 22 The Royston Crow..; on the Heathes about Newmarket, Royston, and elsewhere in Cambridgeshire it is frequently seen in Winter Time. 1772 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlii, Royston, or grey crows, are winter birds that come much about the same time with the woodcock. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 253 The royston or grey-backed crow (*Corvus cornix*). 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* i, At all times they are haunted with sea mews and roysten [*sic*] crows.

Royt, obs. var. ROIT *sb.* and *v.* **Roytelet,** obs. f. ROITELET. **Royter,** var. ROITER. **Royther,** obs. f. RUDDER.

Rozelle, var. of ROSELLE. **Rozen, Rozin,** obs. ff. ROSIN. **Rozet,** var. ROSET *sb.*2 **Rozinante,** var. ROSINANTE. **Rozye,** var. of REZAI.

Ru, obs. form of ROW *a.*, RUE.

Rub (rʊb), *sb.*1 Also 6-7 rubbe, 7-8 rubb. [f. RUB *v.*1]

1. An act or spell of rubbing.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 That no tree..touch his fellowes...If they touch, the winde will cause a forcible rub. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 96 It costs him many a Rub with his Paws, before he can make his Top-Lights to shine clearly. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 13 It got a good rub of harrowing, so as to fill up the seams betwixt the furrows. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 597 For every six turns of circular motion, it must receive two or three rubs across the diameter. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 138 By doing this the feathers all came off with a rub.

b. *spec.* The act of rubbing down a horse.

1662 *Dk. Newcastle's Racing Rules* (MS. Wood 276 a, fol. 149), The reliefe is to be onely water, the Rub but halfe an houre, and then the Judge is to bid them mount.

c. The act of 'rubbing' *down*, or searching, a prisoner. (Cf. RUB *v.*1 8 c.)

1903 NEVILL *Penal Serv.* v. 43 The search parade and the 'rub down' four times a day constitute a sort of drill.

2. a. *Bowls.* An obstacle or impediment by which a bowl is hindered in, or diverted from, its proper course; also, the fact of a bowl meeting with such impediment.

In 16-17th cent. freq. in figurative contexts.

1586 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 97/1 Whereby appeareth how dangerous it is to be a rub, when a king is disposed to sweepe an alleie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 4 *La.* Madame, wee'le play at Bowles. *Qu.* 'Twill make me thinke the World is full of Rubs, And that my fortune runnes against the Byas. *c* 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* II. iii, There's three rubs gone, I've a clear way to the mistress. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xix. 440 He would not..lay the unexpected rubs in the allie to the bowlers fault, who took good aim though missing the mark. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 196 It spoils their game by an unforeseen rub in the green. 1757 J. ABERCROMBIE in R. Rogers *Jrnl.* (1883) 73 It is impossible to play at bowls without meeting with rubs. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/2 A 'rub'..is when a jack or bowl, *in transitu*, comes in contact with any object on the green.

† **b.** In general use: Any physical obstacle or impediment to movement. Also *fig. Obs.*

1679 PRANCE *Add. Narrative* 16 A Bowl thrown from the Top of an Hill, leaps over all Rubs, Lets, and Impediments, till it comes to the bottom. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 59 Water..passes along..whilst it has no resistance before it; but if it meets with any rub, it spreads all round about. 1734 — *Exp. Phil.* I. 220 The Pole [of a carriage] that bends sends back the Wheel a little when there is a Rub to be overcome. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 61 The point of the pencil..would perpetually meet with stops and rubs. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 131 Men..who would be perpetually putting rubs before the wheels of good government. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi,

There will be rubs in the smoothest road, specially when it leads up hill.

c. *Rub of* (or *on*) *the green*, in golf, an accidental interference with the course or position of a ball.

1842 in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 140 The green has its bunkers, its hazards, and *rubs*. *a* 1875 *Ibid.* 276 Whatever happens to a ball by accident..must be reckoned a rub of the green. 1881 Forgan *Golfer's Handbk.* 35 Rub on the Green.

3. An obstacle, impediment, hindrance, or difficulty, of a non-material nature: **† a.** With addition of *in* (or *on*) *one's way*, *course*, etc. *Obs.*

Very common from *c* 1590 to *c* 1775.

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Wks. (Grosart) I. 214 Some small rubs, as I heare, haue been cast in my way to hinder my comming forth, but they shall not profit. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 188 We doubt not now, But euery Rubbe is smoothed on our way. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. v. (1651) 580 They are well inclined to marry, but one rub or other is ever in the way. 1641 Sir R. Baker *Apol.* 115 The Clergie man hath..many Imployments which are as rubs in his course of Learning. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 62 Some Rubs I have put in the way of this Pretence. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 49 If it is not too far gone; at least it may be worth one's while to throw a Rub in his way. 1790 *Bystander* 25 If the sister throws any rub in my way, so much the worse for her.

b. In general use. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

Very common during the 17th and 18th centuries.

1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* IV. iii, I have no sense to sorrow for his death, whose life was the only rub to my affection. 1640 Sir K. Digby in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 135 Your father..is at euery rubb called vpon by the King, as yf nothing could be well done, that he did not dictate. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 116 We must look for some Rubs in pursuit of Natural Knowledge. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1751 VIII. 354 Which is a great Smoother of Rubs in publick Proceedings. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 176 These unexpected rubs were not however insuperable. 1806 Scott 11 Feb. in *Lockhart* II. iii. 93 Notwithstanding some little rubs, I have been able to carry through the transaction. 1814 Lady Burghersh *Lett.* (1893) 179 We had then just heard of the rub which Sacken's corps, under Blücher, had received.

c. In phr. *There's* (or *Here lies*) *the rub.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 65 To sleepe, perchance to Dreame; I, there's the rub. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 533 ¶1 But her Relations are not Intimates with mine. Ah! there's the Rub. *c* 1769 Goldsm. *Epil. to 'The Sisters'* 11, I will. But how? ay, there's the rub! 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxiv, Here lies the rub..When she hears of you she will be at you. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* i. 28 Oh, the labour market! there's the rub!

† 4. A roughness; an unevenness or inequality. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. i. 134 To leaue no Rubs nor Botches in the Worke. 1647 H. More *Cupid's Confl.* xxxii, Nor rub nor wrinkle would thy verses spoil, Thy rhymes should run as glib and smooth as oyl. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. ix, Able to discover the inequalities, rubbs, and hairiness of the Skin. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 78 It may be drawn over a floor with such notches, or rubs.

5. a. An intentional wound or chafe given to the feelings of another; in later use *esp.* a slight reproof or teasing.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 89 Both the former rubs, and this affront..wrought a marvellous abasement in his soule. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 277 They many times give them such rubs and mortifications, that they are quickly taken down. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 182 You have always one dry rub or another to give us. 1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* May, He failed not to give me a rub for my old offence. 1841 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Auto-da-Fé*, Each felt the rub, And in Spain not a Sub Much less an Hidalgo, can stomach a snub. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 135 Then I'd give 'em a rub up on the smoking mania. 1887 Service *Life Dr. Duguid* xvi. 102 She seldom saw me but she gied me a bit rub aboot Leezie.

b. An encounter with something annoying or disagreeable; an unpleasant experience in one's relations with others.

1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* IX. 48 Then chear, my soul; Let not the rubs of earth Disturb thy peace, or interrupt thy mirth. 1733 Miss Kelly in Swift *Lett.* (1768) IV. 41 Your friendship..makes me bear the common rubs of life with patience. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, We sometimes had those little rubs which Providence sends to enhance the value of its favours. 1822 Earl Dudley *Lett.* 23 Aug. (1840) 352 A man of business should be quick, decisive, and callous against small rubs. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 336 The Téméraire had doubtless had its rubs as a French battle-ship. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 106/2 His deanery palled on him..; its quasi-episcopal rubs and worries..were to him intolerable.

6. *pl.* = Rubbers. *rare* —1.

1799 *Young's Annals Agric.* XXXIII. 418 (E. D. S.), A complaint [in sheep]..called by the shepherds [in Suffolk] the rubs or rubbers, because of their seeming to rub themselves to death.

7. a. *dial.* A mower's whetstone.

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* 321 *Rub*, the gritty, silicious aggregate with which the lusty mower whets his sythe. 1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* xiv. 110 Ha' you got a good old rough rub? My cutter is rather thick.

b. A plater's tool used for smoothing the silver.

1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 25 Feb. 573/1 We now come to the 'rubbing', which is a sort of burnishing with a rough burnisher called a rub.

† Rub, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* (See Rub *v.*[2])

1613 *Uncas. Machiav.* 9 At Ruffe and Trumpe note thou the dealers rubs. [1613 *Answ. Uncas. Machiav.* F 2 For deale or rub, whose hap so ere it be to haue, The knaue of Clubs will euer be a knaue.]

Rub (rʌb), *sb.*[3] Abbrev. of Rubber *sb.*[2] 2.

1830 H. Lee *Mem. Manager* II. vii. 28 Play an occasional rub or two at whist. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 9 The good players are playing high..—five gold mohurs on the rub. 1887 Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 139 We've heaps of friends, a quiet 'rub', A pleasant dinner at the Club.

Rub (rʌb), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 **rubbe** (4 **robbe**), 5–6 **rube**, 6 **roub.** [ME. *rubben*, = LG. *rubben* (whence prob. Da. *rubbe*, Sw., Norw., and Icel. *rubba*): the further etym. is obscure.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To subject (a surface or substance) to the action of something (as the hand, a cloth, etc.) moving over it, or backwards and forwards upon it, with a certain amount of pressure and friction. Also with compl. (quots. 1377, 1697).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 99 Þus sone þis doctour, As rody as a rose rubbed [*v. r.* robbed] his chekes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rubbyn, or chafyn, *frico*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 To Rub, *fricare*. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1 Rubbe the chyldes heed, nourryce, to bring hym aslepe. 1553 Bale *Vocation* 35 b, A gentilman of the contraie..rubbed me on the elbowe and bad me..lete him alone. 1611 Bible *Tobit* xi. 12 And when his eyes beganne to smart, he rubbed them. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. V. 48 A wolfe's tooth..to rub his teeth with for easier breeding them. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 542 Th' officious Nymphs..rub his Temples, with fine Towels, dry. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 244, I..caused Friday to rub his Ankles. 1826 F. Reynolds *Life & Times* I. 145 Sending our horses to the stables, and seeing them well rubbed, and fed. 1842 Tennyson *Day-Dream, Revival* 19 The king awoke,..And yawn'd, and rubb'd his face. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432 Socrates, sitting up on the couch, began to bend and rub his leg.

Prov. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. i. 40 My selfe will for you fight, As ye have done for me; the left hand rubs the right. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IX. 196 In the Country, one hand rubb's the other as in Citties.

absol. 1662 *Dk. Newcastle's Racing Rules* (MS. Wood 276 a, fol. 149), There must be three heats, the first to Sparton-hill, there to rub halfe an hour.

b. To press (ears of corn) with friction between the hands, in order to extract the grain. (Cf. 11 b.)

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 117 Fane at evin for to bring hame a single, Syne rubb it at ane vthir auld wyfis ingle. 1526 Tindale *Luke* vi. 1 His disciples plucked the eares of corne, and ate them, and rubbed them in their hondes.

c. To make (one's hands) move over and press upon each other, as a sign of satisfaction.

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxxii, [He] rubbed his hands, and was scarce able to contain the fullness of his glee. 1831 Scott *Ct. Rob.* vi, He sighed and rubbed his hands with pleasure, like a man newly restored to liberty. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 220 Sir Colin.. jumped to his feet, rubbing his hands.

d. To press with friction against (a thing).

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 154 Idle cows rubbing the post.

e. *spec.* (See quot. 1861.)

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 647/1 These brasses are capable of being 'rubbed', that is, of having an impression taken of them..by covering them with paper, and rubbing with some fitting substance upon the paper. A likeness of the brass is thus produced, the plain portions being dark, and the incisions remaining . white. 1879 Westwood *Lapid. Walliæ* 157 She placed the stone in the south porch of the church, where I carefully examined, drew, and rubbed it.

2. To subject to pressure and friction in order to clean, polish, make smooth, or sharpen. Also const. *with.*

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* vi. 28 If it were a brasun vessel, it shal be rubbid, and washe with water. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 561 Who rubbeth now, who froteth now his lippes With dust, with sond, with straw, with clooth, with chippes? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 The more it is polysshed or rubbed, the more perfytly it receyueth the lyght. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I rubbe thynges with a cloute to make them cleane, *je torche*. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 128 Goe sir, rub your Chaine with crums. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 75 That this sort of work to be Rubbed..is worth thirty four or thirty five shillings a Rod. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Handyworks* I. iv. 64 When you have occasion to take your Iron out of the Stock to rub it, that is to whet it. *a* 1756 Eliza Heywood *New Present* (1771) 252 To rub the stove and fire-irons. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 491 They are kept very neat, being rubbed with a mop almost every day. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 426/1 The two faces of the tool must be rubbed to such an obtuse angle as to appear almost straight. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 172 The masses..have been rubbed as round as pebbles. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* (ed. 2) 61 The old-fashioned polished oak floor, which is wet-rubbed and dry-rubbed every morning to remove the dust.

fig. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* cxlv. (1774) I. 398 You will now, in the course of a few months, have been rubbed at three of the considerable Courts of Europe.

b. *fig.* To revive, stir up, in respect of memory or recollection. More freq. with *up*: see 13 a, b, c.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 248 If at our arriuall thou wilt renew thy tale, I will rub my memorie. 1622 Fletcher *Span. Cur.* II. i, The Mony rubbs 'em into strange remembrances. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Travels* 110 This would rub afresh his former iniustice..that all men might see apparantly his auarice. 1813 Scott 25 July in *Lockhart*, You should rub him often on this point, for his recollection becomes rusty.

† c. To examine closely. *Obs. rare.*

a 1614 D. Dyke *Myst. Self-deceiving* (1614) 340 To haue the conscience rubbed and ransacked. So that with Dauid it cryeth: Try mee, O Lord. 1653 Z. Bogan *Mirth. Chr. Life* 21, I will not rub the questions whether these angells can contract themselves.

3. a. To affect painfully or disagreeably; to annoy, irritate. Chiefly in various phrases.

1523 [see Gall *sb.*[2] 1 c]. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 Is it the bitter, but wholsome Iambick, which rubs the galled minde? 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 11, I haue rub'd this yong Quat almost to the sense, And he growes angry. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 138 You rub the sore, When you should bring the plaister. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 270, I have rubbed some sores which are not convenient to bee touched at this time.

1868 Whyte Melville *White Rose* II. v. 66 It is no unusual drawback to married life, this same knack of 'rubbing the hair' the wrong way. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* xxviii, Philip..was always rubbed the wrong way by Lady Flanders.

† b. To impede, hinder. *Obs.*—[1] (Cf. Rub *sb.*[1] 3.)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 161 'Tis the Duke['s] pleasure, Whose disposition all the world well knowes Will not be rub'd nor stopt.

c. To chafe, abrade, make rough or ragged.

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 331 She got a little rubbed. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 454 Where the vesicle from neglect has been much rubbed, or otherwise injured. 1880 J. Dunbar *Pract. Papermaker* 29 The continual vibration of the cover rubs the stuff.

4. To treat (a surface) *with* some substance (esp. in a soft or liquid form) applied by means of friction and pressure.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xvi. 4 Thou wast nether rubbed with salt, ner swedled in cloutes. 1566 Drant *Wail. of Jeremiah* K iiij, Fayre Tsyons elders..sytte downe in silence deepe, Theyr heade yrubde with ashes pale. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. ii. 50 A rubs himselfe with Ciuit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 774 The suburb of thir Straw-built Cittadel, New rub'd with Baume. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/1 Beams made of..Thorn rub'd over with Oyl. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 42 The practitioner..directed him to rub every evening, a certain part of his body with the oxygenated ointment. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 172/1 The affected quarter.. should be well rubbed with a weak camphorated mercurial ointment. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 191 He continued to rub his hands with snow and brandy.

fig. 1663 S. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xx, There is none but either commends a vice, or impresses it on us, or secretly rubs us with it.

5. To bring into contact with another body or surface by means of friction accompanied with pressure. Const. *against*, *on*, *over*, and *together*.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Rubbe it on þe saphir or on cristall. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 18 The sheepe wylle rubbe them on the stakes. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I rubbe.. one thynge agaynst an other, *je frotte*. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Frico*, To rubbe their sides agaynst the tree. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 401 He rubs his Sides against a Tree. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 334 Others are of opinion the sound is produced by rubbing its hinder legs against each other. 1811 Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 547 Rub them together until the globules disappear. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 161/1 The tormented animal rubs itself against posts, palings, gates, or the boles of trees. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxvii, [He] closed his eyes and rubbed his hands over his face and hair.

b. To bring (a part of the body) into reciprocal contact; hence *to rub shoulders* (etc.) *with*, to come into contact, to associate, *with* others.

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 4 We cannot but rub skins with corruption. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 38/2 Against how many hundreds a-day does not such a thing rub shoulders. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxv, She had rubbed shoulders with the great. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 April 437 The river is wide enough..to allow..steamboats to keep within view of the race without absolutely rubbing sides. 1891 *Guardian* 25 Feb. 312/2 Bringing the most different people to 'rub noses' with one another.

† c. *fig.* To fix (a charge, etc.) *on* one. *Obs.*

1618 Abp. Spottiswoode in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844) I. 86, I feare it be the purpose of many to rubbe this waye vpon his Majesty the imputation of tyrannie. *c* 1690 J. Fraser *Mem.* in *Sel. Biog. Wodrow Soc.* (1847) II. 184 It offends God by rubbing a lie on him, and calling the work of his spirit a natural work.

6. Const. with various prepositions.

a. To remove, take or clear away, *from*, *off*, or *out of*, by rubbing.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 64 Wit and wisdome ane wisp fra the may rub. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 109 Some wyth holdynge in the nocke of theyr shafte too harde, rub the skyn of there fingers. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. (1677) 348 Mankind..never rubs the Corn out of the Ear. 1798 Joanna Baillie *Tryal* IV. iii, Hav'nt you rubbed the skin off your shins, Sir Loftus? 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xliii, Were he once rubbed out of the way, all, he thinks, will be his own. 1886 Mrs. Riddell *For Dick's Sake* I, Before London..has begun to rub the sleepy dust out of her great eyes.

b. To reduce *to* powder by rubbing.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. viii, Some of his best Bisket, which rubbed to Powder, .. was their constant Food. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Copper*, This may be rubbed to powder. 1811 Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 698 Rub them together to a powder.

c. To force *into* or *through*, spread *over*, a surface by rubbing. Also *fig.* (cf. 9 c).

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 2293/2 Covering it as thin as possible, and rubbing it into the paper with a leather-stump. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 231, I ordered the nitro-muriatic acid liniment to be rubbed over his chest. 1857 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 26 Rub the soil through a sieve with half-inch square meshes. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 86 What pain will he not endure; what poisons swallow or rub into his flesh? 1879 H. James *Bundle Lett.* No. iv, The other one rubs it into me too; but in a different way. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 March 316/2 The following lesson .. cannot be too thoroughly rubbed into the present as well as the rising generation.

II. With adverbs.

7. *Rub away*, to remove by rubbing.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 227 5 Þat whils scho rubes a-way þe rust, þe vessel fal not al to dust. 1481 Caxton *Reynard*

(Arb.) 106 It smerted so sore that he muste rubbe and washe it a way. 1893 J. Ashby Sterry *Naughty Girl* vi, [She] tried to rub her tears away with the back of her hand.

8. *Rub down*: **a.** To clean (a horse) from dust and sweat by rubbing.

1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 101 Not that I would have him to do..so much as to rub down a bishops horses heels. 1693 Stepney tr. *Juvenal* viii. 271 When his Fellow-Beasts are weary grown, He'll play the Groom, give Oats, and rub 'em down. 1779 *Mirror* No. 62, I just ordered my horse to be rubbed down. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 180 After the horses are rubbed down, the men proceed to the straw-barn.

b. To make smooth, to reduce, grind down, etc., by rubbing.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 88 *Rubber*, a small iron instrument..to rub down or flatten the seams. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxix, Ground in yonder social mill We rub each other's angles down. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 175 He has rubbed it all down with pumice-stone. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 3 The colour should be rubbed down in a dish.

c. *colloq.* To search (a person) by passing the hand all over the body and limbs.

1887 *19th Cent.* XXII. 487 The custom of 'rubbing down' each labourer as he passes the dock gates. 1903 W. B. Nevill *Penal Serv.* v. 42 A man who had been in prison over a year, and who must therefore have been 'rubbed down' at least a thousand times.

9. *Rub in*: **a.** To apply (dry colours) by rubbing; to draw or sketch in this way.

1811 *Self Instructor* 556 Rub in your crayons according to their proper colours. 1857 J. H. Steggall *Hist. Suffolk Man* x. (1859) 166 To rub in the dead colour, and your own figure more particularly. *Ibid.*, And rapidly indeed did the facetious fellow rub me in, and make a good likeness of me. 1882 *Gd. Words* 604 Here again, while I am out-tackling, Crayon rubs in a few outlines.

b. To apply (an ointment, etc.) by means of continued rubbing.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 439/1 Having rubbed in the charcoal and oil. 1865 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* III. 259 Geraldine rubbed it [the liniment] in for an hour. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 859 Chrysarobin is rubbed in for ten minutes.

c. *slang.* To emphasize or reiterate (*esp.* something disagreeable). (Cf. 6 c.)

1870 *Daily News* 26 May (Farmer), Rubbing it in well is a well-known phrase amongst the doubtful portion of the constabulary. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* ix, Ye needn't rub it in any more.

10. *Rub off*, to remove by rubbing.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 71 His Enemy..Hastes to some Tree..whereon To..rub-off his detested Zone. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 37 When he puts a bud in any place where you would not haue him, rub it off with your finger. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 4 His Rythmes, which we here set down, with all the rust thereof, without rubbing it off. 1779 *Mirror* No. 3 Without any danger of this colouring being rubbed off. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* x. 82 We to our neighbours and our equals come, And rub off pride that man contracts at home. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xiii, Modern languages have rubbed off this inferential and adversative form.

11. *Rub out*: **a.** To efface, erase, obliterate by rubbing. Also *fig.* (chiefly *U.S.*), to wipe out, kill.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 93 He rubbeth out the print of his bodie and steps. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 323 May we utterly rubbe out the old blemish. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 208 The pencil doth sometimes help the art, as well by rubbing out what was painted, as by painting. 1679 V. Alsop *Anti-sozzo* III. iv. 321 It's as possible..for the Leopard to rub out his Dapples, as for such an one to doe good. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 41 Why should a Man rub out good Things, without a solid Consideration for it. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. iii, Like one who rubs out an account. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets* 179 There wasn't a figure in the landscape. She was rubbed out of the drawing.

fig. 1848 Ruxton *Life in Far West* i. 13 Five of our boys got rubbed out that time. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 303 You seem to have seen these poor fellows..just before they were rubbed out.

b. To extract (corn) from the ear by rubbing.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 146 My Corn, which I always rubb'd out as soon as it was dry.

c. *Printing.* (See quot. 1888.)

1683 [see Rubbed]. 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 350 Before the Pressman goes to work, he rubs out his Ink. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rub out ink*, to rub by means of the brayer the ink on the ink table previous to distribution.

†**d.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1793 J. Pearson *Polit. Dict.* 50 *Rubbing-out*, a cursed hawking, and spitting, and shuffling of the feet, at any Member the House does not like to hear speak. Sir Joseph Mawbey was rubbed out the last Parliament.

12. *Rub over*, to go over (with the hand, a tool, etc.) in the process of rubbing.

1647 N. Ward *Simp. Cobler* 84, I come to rubbe over my work. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 2292/2 With some fine-pounded charcoal..rub over the pierced lines. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 18 Zinc may be amalgamated by being first cleaned.. and then rubbed over with mercury.

13. *Rub up*: **a.** To revive, recall to mind (some recollection, incident, etc.).

1572 Buchanan *Detection Mary Q. Scots* I j b, I had rathest rubbe vp the remembrance of that day quhen the Quene..came to the nobilitie. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 673 We spake of it before, but we must of necessitie often rub up the remembrance thereof. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 596 Rubbing up the slaughters at Caire, Eubœa, Methoni, and Constantinople. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 147 Then the Clergy rub up old sores, and exhibit their complaints to their holy Father. 1680 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) I. 232 If you have a mind to rubb up ye memory of y^r^ old loves, I can help you a little in it. 1715 *Disc. on Death* 7 They.. began to rub up their Memories of their past. 1827 Scott *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 126 We rubbed up some recollections of twenty years ago. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 7 We rubbed up our old stories and old songs.

b. To refresh (one's memory, etc.); to make clearer or stronger.

1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 11 Moses..rubbeth up his faith againe. 1663 S. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* 314 To rub up my memory and to fasten those things in my mind which hung loose before. 1778 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 Aug., There can be no better house for rubbing up the memory. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, An East Indian must rub up his faculties a little..before he enters this sort of society. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 126, I..have begun a course of history, ancient and modern, to rub up my memory before I touch on classic ground.

c. To brush up, revive or renew one's knowledge of (a subject).

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* III. iv, I must rub up my balancing, and chasing, and boring. 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 232 Some profession, which should oblige him, as we say, to rub up his Greek and Latin. 1813 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1880) I. 45, I shall have..to rub up my Mathematics. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii, On the whole, I must rub up my history somehow. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xx, I shall be glad of the opportunity of rubbing up my classics a little.

absol. 1863 J. Coldstream in Balfour *Biogr.* (1865) v. 190, I was far behind and very much needed to 'rub up'.

d. To mix or prepare by rubbing.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 2 We..rubb'd up 20 or 30 pound of Chocolate, with Sugar to sweeten it. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Med.* xi. 127 The camphor should be previously triturated..and the whole must be rubbed up into the form of an emulsion. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 3/1 No ink should be used except indian ink, rubbed up fresh every day upon a clean palette.

e. With *the wrong way*: (cf. 3 a).

1862 H. Aïdé *Carr of Carrlyon* III. 55 Don't rub her prejudices up the wrong way,..if you can help it. 1897 *Catholic Mag.* Sept. 169, I did not answer, for I felt completely rubbed up the wrong way.

III. *intr.* **14.** To exert or employ friction accompanied by pressure; to move and at the same time press *upon* or *against* something

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8198 When þey hadde longe to-gyder smyten, Spatled, spouted,..rubbed, & brent. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 To karde and to kembe ..To rubbe and to rely. *c* 1460 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 14 Byfore thy souerayne cracche ne rubbe nought. 1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* Xviij, If you see that..he [*sc.* a horse] leaue not rubbing, then marke in what place he rubbeth. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 If boughs or armes touch and rub,..they make great galls. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *La Blanc's Trav.* 320 Where the fish lye so thick, the ship brushes, and rubbes upon them as 'twere sayling through a shelf of sand. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 132 This last allusion galled the Panther more, Because indeed it rubbed upon the sore. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 189 The left side of the sock rubs upon the firm land. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 239 The fibro-cartilages which are met with wherever a tendon rubs against a bone. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 189 As the surface of the cylinder is prevented from rubbing or slipping on the surface on which it rests.

fig. 1887 O. W. Holmes *Hundred Days Eur.* v. 191 It always rubbed very hard on my feelings.

b. Of a bowl: To encounter some impediment which retards or diverts its course.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 39 When Iohn of London throwes his bowle, he will runne after it, and crie rub, rub, rub. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 52 So, so, rub on, and kisse the mistresse. 1611 Cotgr., *Saulter*,..to rub (at Bowles). *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rub-rub*, us'd on Greens when the Bowl Flees too fast, to have it forbear, if Words wou'd do it. 1770 J. Love *Cricket* 5 Where, much divided between Fear and Glee, The Youth cries Rub; O Flee, you Ling'rer, Flee! 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* (ed. 12) 684 Every bowl which shall rub or set after it has run two yards past the parallel [etc.].

fig. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, They rub at everie mole-hil.

†**c.** *fig.* To touch *upon* a thing or person closely or disadvantageously. *Obs.*

1628 Layton *Sion's Plea agst. Prelacy* (ed. 2) 27 This learning is not to be rub'd upon to boldly. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 165 No more nor the miscariages of a man byassed can rub justlie upon an honest man walking straightlie.

15. *fig.* To continue in a certain course with more or less difficulty or restraint; to contrive, or make shift, to get *on*, *through*, *along*, live or last *out*, pass or go *off*, etc.

(*a*) 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 392, I wyle rubbe on as long as I maye..tyll better pese be. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Passer*, He hath goods enow to rub on, or to serue his turne, with. 1679 V. Alsop *Melius Inq.* II. ix. 381 Whosoever shall teach us the Art to rub on with a doubting Conscience has paved a broad Causey for..his Holiness. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 241 Most People are supinely content..to rub on in a Sickly Condition. 1776 Foote *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 389 We be contented, Sir Harry, to rub on in our rust. 1846 J. G. Lockhart 16 Dec. in *Croker Papers* (1884), [They] thought Government would rub on with this Parliament till August. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xvii, I hope we shall always manage to rub on somehow.

(*b*) 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1892/1 He thus in great care and vexation endured.., rubbyng out as well as hee could. 1587 Robt. Morton *Let.* 17 June in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 139 He is nott able to live havynge made harde shifte heare to rubbe owt this deare tyme. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. 429 Let vs proue Conycatchers, Baudes, or any thing, so we may rub out. 1616 Hieron *Wks.* I. 586 A man makes a shift to rub out an houre, and to haue somewhat stil to say. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 7 A poor widow of Rome..rub'd out poorly, but yet honestly.

(*c*) 1680 V. Alsop *Mischief Imposit.* 103 Thus have I at length rub'd through the Reverend Authors Discourse. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 16 There is not any one Country whose inhabitants..rub through the world with more ease and quiet. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 55 Having liv'd in various Regions, and rubb'd through many Callings. 1780 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 6 We are entered deeply in a contest on which our all depends. We must endeavor to rub through it. 1815 Earl Dudley *Let.* 17 Jan. (1840) 85 Winter..he rubs through as well as he can by the help of patience and a cloak. 1849 M. Arnold *Resignation* 138 They rubb'd through yesterday In their hereditary way; And they will rub through, if they can, To-morrow on the self-same plan.

(*d*) 1818 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 396, I feel confident that I shall be able to rub along with my present means of support. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 555 It's got very bad now. I used to manage to rub along at first. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xliv. 156 The reason..why the system..rubs along in the several States is, that the executive has little to do.

(*e*) 1784 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 17 Jan., The evening rubbed on and rubbed off till it began to break up. 1818 Scott 14 Jan. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xiv. 4 The book is very well liked here, and has rub'd off in great stile.

b. Without const. *rare* —[1].

1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* v. i, Merrily is the word, and let the World rub.

16. To go, run, make *off*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1540 Bansley *Pryde of Women* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 238 Rubbe forthe, olde trottes, to the devyl worde. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* v, Who held my sword while I danc'd? ..A curse on him! he's rubb'd off with it. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* viii. Wks. 1709 III. 82 He made a Dive into my Pocket, but encountering a Disappointment, Rub'd off, cursing the Vaccuum. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91. 2/2 Your..Club With ready Cash to Tavern rub. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxiii. (1855) 192 The curate..left Æneas, and rubbed off in haste.

17. To bear rubbing; to admit of being rubbed (*off*, *out*, etc.).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. 389 When the Shank of a Letter has a proper Thickness, Founders say, It Rubs well. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 33/2 It is very soft, and will easily rub to pieces. 1765 *Compl. Maltster & Brewer* 51 Every maltster knows, that when the chive will rub off in his hand, it has been dried enough. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 120 They [marks] will easily rub out. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Coudesc. Foreigners*, When the plating of Anglicism rubs off..we are liable to very unpleasing conjectures about the quality of the metal underneath. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 492 Dirt will rub off when it is dry.

18. In comb. with sbs., as **rub-board**, a board fitted with teeth, between which linen is drawn; also *attrib.*; **rub-iron** (see quot. 1875).

1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 180 Thence into the rub boards; if coarse cloth one rub sufficient. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1998/2 *Rub-iron*, a plate on a carriage or wagon-bed against which the fore-wheel rubs when turning short. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, Rubboard Man (Bleach Works).

†**Rub**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **roub.** [var. of Rob *v.* 6.] *intr.* In certain card-games: To take all the cards of one suit.

a 1597 *Groome-Porters Lawes at Mawe* in *Anc. Broadsides & Ball.* (1867) 124 If you roub (not hauing the ace) you lose fower and al the vied cardes. 1607 Heywood *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 123 *Anne.* What's trumpes? *Wend.* Harts: Partner, I rub. 1611 Cotgr., *Piller*,..to rub, or rob, at cards. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 386 Thus three aces chance often not to rub.

†**Rub**, *v.*[3] *Cant. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To carry off (to prison).

1676 *Warn. Housekeepers* 5 They rub us to the whitt. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rubs us to the Whit*, sends us to Newgate. 1737 *Old Ballad* (Farmer), Toure you well; hark you well, see Where they are rubb'd.

Rub, obs. or Sc. form of Rob *v.*

Rubace, Rubacel(le: see Rubicel.

Rub-a-dub (rʊ·bădʊ·b), *sb.* [Imitative.] The sound of a drum being beaten; a drumming sound.

1787 Colman *Inkle & Yarico* II. i, Little Cupid's his drummer: he has been beating a round rub-a-dub on our hearts. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* I. 16 A rub-a-dub on the drum woke him up. 1891 Barrie *Little Minister* (1892) 53 The quick rub-a-dub of a drum was heard.

attrib. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 36 A 'rub-a-dub agitation', as ours is contemptuously styled.

Hence **Rub-a-dub** *v.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, Sergeants rub-a-dubbing openly through all manner of German market-towns.

So **Rub-a-dub-dub.** Also *attrib.*

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxiv, The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of rub-a-dub-dub. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 16 Dec. 3/6 The rub-a-dub-dub sound of these grand instruments. 1887 W. S. Pratt in Gladden *Parish Prob.* 426 A player whose taste is limited to the rub-a-dub-dub class of music.

Rubage, obs. form of Rubbish.

†**Ruban.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rubande, rub(b)en,** 7 **rubin,** 8 **rubban.** [a. F. *ruban*: see Riband and Ribbon.] A ribbon.

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 21 Item..v eine of rubanis. 1516 *Invent. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 26 Item, ane certane of rubenis & sewing silk. 1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Rubande of sylke, *rubant*. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 182 For rubanis to be latchatis to the samyn courtennis. 1651 [see Blue ribbon 1]. 1662 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 78

Across his Breast an azure Ruban went. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX. 298 A flaming Ruban of Sydonian Dy. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 350 To rise with new appearing Day, And..With various Rubans Nosegays tye. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 272 The rubbans, and other trifles I had brought, would have been insults to people in distress.

Rub-and-go. *rare*$^{-1}$. = TOUCH-AND-GO.

1825 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 12 With present prices..it is rub-and-go with nineteen twentieths of the farmers.

Rubarb, obs. form of RHUBARB.

† Ruba·rbative, *a. Obs.* Also 6 -if, 7 rew-. [a. F. *reubarbatif* (Rabelais), obs. var. of *rébarbatif*, REBARBATIVE.] Crabbed, cross-grained.

The form may be due to association with *rhubarb*, to which quot. 1600 punningly alludes.

1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* III. i. 5 As appeereth by their Rubarbatif or as they call them expurgatorie indexes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. 441 The same rewbarbative and severely-grave looke of theires. 1631 DEKKER *Match me in London* III. 32 A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hangman, than one of your rubarbatiue faces.

‖ **Rubato,** ellipt. for *tempo rubato* (lit. 'robbed time'): see TEMPO.

1887 BROWNING *Parl. w. Cert. People, Charles Avison* ix, Love once more Yearns through the Largo, Hatred as before Rages in the Rubato.

‖ **Rubb**[1]. *Obs.* Also **rubbe.** [LG. *rubbe*, = Du. *rob* (hence G. *robbe*).] A seal.

1694 *Marten's Voy.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 103 The Sea-Dogs, called Rubbs and Seales. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 27 Aug. 2 The Sea-Dog, or Dog-fish, commonly called a Seal, or Rubbe, which was lately brought from Greenland.

‖ **Rubb**[2]. *Obs.* [a. Piedmontese *rub*, *rubbo*, ad. Arab. *rubb*: see ARROBA.] (See quot.)

1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* I. 288 Many peasants in Piedmont sell annually four or five Rubbs of raw silk (each Rubb weighing twenty-five pounds).

Ru·bbacrock. *dial.* [app. f. RUB *v.*[1] + CROCK *sb.*[1] 2.] (See quot. 1778.)

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 30 A rubbacrock, rouze-about, platvooted, zidlemouth'd Swashbucket. 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss., *Rubbacrock*, a filthy Slattern that is as black as if she were continually rubbing herself against a Boiler or Kettle. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 634.

Rubbage, obs. or dial. form of RUBBISH.

Rubbed (rʊbd), *ppl. a.* [f. RUB *v.*[1]] Subjected to rubbing; smoothed or polished by rubbing, etc. Also with *out*.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 205 Now vpaland thow leivis on rubbit quheit. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel & Adv. Builders* 56 Good London Bricklayers will work the Rod for forty shillings, rubbed Bricks. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXIV. P 19 He keeps the Rubb'd out Inck on the Inck-block of an equal Fatness. 1704 *Dict. Rusticum* s.v. *Hop*, The Root being dress'd, then the rub'd Mould is to be applied. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 101 Rub the Back of the Draught..with Charcoal; lay the rubbed Side on clean Paper. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 555 Rubbed and gauged work is set in putty or mortar. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 519 When the surface of stone is required to be perfectly smooth, it is accomplished by rubbing with sand or gritstone, and it is called rubbed work. 1892 C. R. B. BARRETT *Essex Highways*, etc. 64 The rubbed-brick mouldings would seem to be of the same date as the brick tower.

Rubbee[1] (rʊbī·). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RUB *v.*[1]] One who is rubbed. In quot. *fig.*

1757 BYROM *Rem.* (1857) 592 The Enthusiasm epistle..I guess is the rubbing one that you mean; for the bishop, perhaps, if anybody, was the rubbee..in the other.

‖ **Rubbee**[2] (rʊ·bī), **rubbie,** varr. of RABI.

These spellings represent more correctly the real Urdū pronunciation.

1890 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 211 When the attachment takes place before the rubbee crops are cut,..the collections must be credited to the coming rubbee kists. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 5/3 The 'rubbee' consists chiefly of pulse, and grains other than rice, and is harvested about March.

Rubbel(l, obs. forms of ROUBLE, RUBBLE.

Rubber (rʊ·bəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. RUB *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

I. 1. A hard brush, a cloth, or the like, used for rubbing in order to make clean. Now *rare*.

1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archaeol.* IX. 245 One dussen brushes, and one dussen and a halfe of rubbers delyvered to like usē into oure saide warderobe of our roobis. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. v. 90 To die hogges brystels and other thinges, for to make rubbers and brusshes. 1598 FLORIO, *Scuraccio*, a skouring cloth, a dish-clout, a skourer, a rubber. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxviii, For small cordes to bynde the rubbers for the parlour. 1730 BAILEY (fol.). 1793 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to the Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 206 Make a good Rubber of the Virgin's Wig. 1880– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† **b.** A strigil. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 123 They disrobed themselues, and were chafed with a gentle kinde of rubber. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 170 Like as Theocritus served twaine who would seeme to borrow of him his rubber or currying combe in the very baine. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 4 Xenias the Arcadian solemnized the Playes, called *Lycæa*, and proposed games. The games were Golden rubbers.

c. A towel used for rubbing the body after a bath. (See also quot. 1875.)

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 103 Let vs forbid to bring napkins and rubbars to Jupiter. 1598 FLORIO, *Pannetto*, a little cloth,..a towell, a rubber, a kercher. 1637 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. v, I must not forget..The silver bathing-tub, the cambric rubbers, The embroider'd quilt. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. (1697) 66 The..servants lay The Rubbers, and the Bathing-sheets display.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1997/1 *Rubber*,..a coarse, unbleached flax toweling for rubbing the body after bathing. *b.* A coarse towel used for drying horses.

† **2.** A tooth-powder or dentifrice. *Obs. rare.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* Table, Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth, of great perfection for to make them cleane. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth.

3. A whetstone, RUBSTONE. Now *dial.* † Also *rubber-stone.*

1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 19/2 A rubber stone to sharpe the sieth, hooke, or other instrumentes with, *cos acuaria*. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 36 Rub it [the hive] well with a Rubber; which is a piece of rough grind-stone or sand-stone, as great as your hand can hold. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) 18 This..is used for whetting of Scithes, and..is call'd Sand-Stone, Coarse-Scithe-Stone, or Rubber. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Rubber*, a coarse sandstone whetstone, for a scythe. ..The name is also given to a shoemaker's whetstone. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 122 [He] searches for the rubber or whetstone, stuck somewhere in the side of the rick.

4. An implement of metal or stone used for rubbing, esp. in order to smooth or flatten a surface.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XXX. 102 Two or three days it will only require for cooling, which..they resist, by taking now off the outward covering with a Rabil or Rubber. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 88 *Rubber*, a small iron instrument, in a wooden handle, to rub down or flatten the seams. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1089 The Rubber used by Masons and Statuaries is frequently a slab of grit stone, to which a handle is attached by means of an iron strap. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. (1853) 166 It is a bad practice to use the slate, or rubber..., which being rough, may scratch and damage the hide upon its grain side. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1997/1 In the moldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals.

b. A piece or quantity of some soft material made into a pad or roll and used for rubbing and polishing.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Engraving*, A *rubber* is a roll of cloth tied up tight, one end being kept in olive oil. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Marble*, The polishing rubbers are coarse linen cloths, or bagging, wedged tight into an iron planing tool. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Engraving*, Engravers use a roll of woollen or felt called a *rubber*, which is put in action with a little olive oil. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* s.v. *Pottery*, It is..rubbed..afterwards with a rubber formed of rolled flannel.

5. A large, coarse file. Also *rubber-file.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Handyworks* i. 14 The Rough or Course Tooth'd File (which if it be large is called a Rubber). 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The very heavy files, such as smiths' 'rubbers', are made of the inferior marks of blistered steel. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 825 Rubbers..measure from 12 to 18 inches long,..and are made very convex. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1997/2 *Rubber-file*, a heavy, fish-bellied file, designated by weight, which varies from four to fifteen pounds.

6. A part of some apparatus which operates by rubbing; a machine which acts by rubbing.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 475/1 The best rubbers for globes are made of red basil skins. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 22 A part of the rubber..must serve to furnish the electric fluid to the glass. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIX. i. 351 Instead of a straight edge and levers for the adjustment of the ink, a leather rubber and screws have been adopted [in printing]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 160 Every article required to be broke or ground is exposed to the application of rubbers or crushers, resting on their fulcrums. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 328 The drum, or, as I would call it, the *rubber*,..does not..thrash by beating, but by rubbing the grain against a wire grating. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Rubber*, a gold-quartz amalgamator, in which the slime is rubbed against amalgamated copper surfaces.

attrib. 1834–6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 704/1 The most essential part of this machine consists of the rubber-boards. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 425/1 The rubber-carriage T being moved along the bar B [etc.].

7. A brick which is rubbed smooth.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 535 The best kind are used as cutting bricks, and are called red rubbers. In old buildings they are very frequently to be seen ground to a fine smooth surface.

II. 8. One who applies friction or massage as a curative process; a masseur or masseuse.

1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. i, Yonder's Mistres Younglove, Brother, the grave rubber of your Mistresses toes. 1680–4 DINGLEY *Hist. from Marble* xliii, A masculine sort of Bona roba Women which attend you at your lodgings and are called Rubbers. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* III. 336 Long continued and daily friction by a skilful rubber. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) II. 139 Mr. Erskine wrote me strong regrets about your going so far away from his rubber, who he thinks was certainly doing George good. 1887 C. BENNETT *Massage Case* II. 8 Many cases..had a nurse to wait on them, and a rubber and electrician besides.

b. An attendant who rubs the bathers at a Turkish bath.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1556/4 Whereas the Proprietors of the Royal Bagno, are sensible that their Servants who attend Gentlemen, both Rubbers and Barbers, have been very troublesome. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 332 P 3 Some of those Fellows, who are employ'd as Rubbers to this new-fashioned Bagnio. 1881 *Daily News* 13 April 2/2 When he married the prisoner she was a rubber at some Turkish baths.

9. One who rubs in any way; a workman specially engaged in rubbing in order to smooth or polish something. Also *rubber-off.*

1611 COTGR., *Frotte-botte*,..boot-rubber, maker of boots cleane. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 144 Some rubber of Horses heels. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 P 4 Grooms, Farriers, Rubbers, &c. 1775 J. ADAMS *Diary* 25 Oct. in Wks. 1850 II. 430 Duane says. that Jefferson is the greatest rubber off of dust that he has met with. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 74 He'll be no more a rubber Of wet sockets. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1261 The types are taken to the rubber, a man who sits in the centre of the workshop with a grit-stone slab on a table before him. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* II. 55 The welder and rubber; the rib forger. 1893 *Times* 14 Dec. 8/2 The adoption of the respirators..for mixers; the provision of gloves and aprons for rubbers.

b. One who takes rubbings of brasses, etc.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 July 647 A zealous 'rubber'..asking whether there were any 'brasses' in a church. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. ii, My sudden enthusiasm for the rubber's art astonished even my father.

10. *fig.* A rebuke or irritating remark; a source of annoyance.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 90 One or two Rubbers for such a horrid Negligence, makes him ever after look..sharp out to all Boats. 1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Piozzi* Wks. 1812 I. 348 This for the Rambler's temper was a rubber. 1884 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

III. Ellipt. for INDIA-RUBBER.

11. Caoutchouc.

Also *collog.*, a piece of this for erasing pencil marks.

Rubber is the base of various recent trade-names denoting preparations of caoutchouc, or substitutes for it, as *rubberide, rubberine, rubberite, rubberoid.*

1788–9 HOWARD *New Royal Encycl.*, s.v. *Caoutchouc*, Very useful for erasing the strokes of black lead pencils, and is popularly called rubber, and lead-eater.

1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 356 The mouth-pieces..are elongated tubes of vulcanized rubber. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 22 The diaphragms are placed on opposite sides of a short cylindrical piece of hard rubber. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 295 The pure rubber, when it is made, looks like putty.

b. *pl.* Overshoes or galoshes made of India-rubber. *U.S.*

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 373. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 536. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 Jan. 5/2 In America 'rubbers' are worn almost universally in wet..weather.

c. A rubber tire for a wheel.

1882 *Bazaar, Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 The wheels are of ordinary construction, red rubbers, crescent rims,..&c.

12. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 'made of India rubber', as *rubber bag, hose, nozzle, ring, tire,* etc.

In very common use from about 1875.

1866 *Robert Ware* (Harvard Mem. Biogr.) I. 240 With me and the horse came a rubber bag containing much Sanitary knowledge. 1872 *Carriage Builder's Gaz.* 1 Mar. 40/1 A wheel with a rubber tire upon it. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 63 Rubber rings are much used around the teeth. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 733/1 The rubber tubing..is a great convenience. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rubber stamps*, hand stamps cast in vulcanized india-rubber. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 48 A length of rubber hose, about twelve inches, is a capital substitute. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 433 The mixing pipette is provided with a rubber nozzle.

b. In sense 'producing rubber', as *rubber plant, tree, vine.*

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 420 Gum-trees are not unfrequently called Rubber-trees. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 461 The Ceará rubber-tree would thrive perfectly over a very wide area of the drier regions of British India. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 771/1 Unlike the juice of the American rubber tree this milky sap will not run into a vessel placed to receive it. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 233, I may single out as an example the rubber vine. 1888 H. DRUMMOND *Trop. Africa* iii. (1889) 62 The well-known rubber plant abounds on Lake Nyassa.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1998/1 Rubber gage, knife, mould, saw. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 78, I.. furnish separately the Gambia rubber export. *Ibid.* 92 The rubber industry is in its infancy as regards Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gambia. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 7/1 An American syndicate has been formed to control the rubber trade.

13. *Comb.* **a.** Objective, with agent-nouns, as *rubber-collector, -gatherer, -hunter.*

1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 459 The tracks of the rubber collectors through the dense forests. 1882 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 86 The wasteful custom..rubber-hunters have of cutting down..every tree from which they extract the rubber. 1894 *Outing* XXIII. 356/1, I proposed to accompany the rubber-gatherer on his rounds.

b. Objective, with ppl. adjs., as *rubber-cutting, -growing, -producing, -yielding.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Rubber-cutting Machine*, a machine for making threads of caoutchouc for shirrs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 836 The rubber-yielding plants of South America. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 89 The juice of rubber-producing trees. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 8/1 The rubber-growing territory of Appaboomah.

c. Instrumental, as *rubber-covered, -soled, -tired.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/2 A pair of rubber-soled shoes. 1886 *Bicycling News* 17 Sept. 748/2 The popularity of our rubber-tyred steel wheels. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 370/1 Strapping my rubber-covered roll on the handle-bars, I was ready to start. 1898 *Cycling* 71 The flap and the rubber-lined inside of the jacket..are anointed with soft soap.

Rubber (rʊ·bəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 rubbers. [Of obscure origin: there is no evident connexion with prec. Hence Du. and G. *robber*, F. *robre.*

It is not quite clear whether the original form is that with or without *-s*, and except where *a* or *one* precedes, it is uncertain whether *rubbers* in the earlier quots. is to be taken as sing. or pl.]

In various games of skill or chance, a set of

(usually) three games, the last of which is played to decide between the parties when each has gained one; hence, two games out of three won by the same side. Sometimes, a set of five games, or the winning of three of these by one side.

1. In bowls. †Also, in early use, the additional decisive game.

a. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 8 Weele to the greene to bowles... Phillip, come, a rubbers, and so leaue. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 263 *Min.* I, a match, since he hath hit the Mistris so often i'th fore-game, we'll eene play out a rubbers. *Sir Van.* Play out your rubbers in God's name.

β. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 33 Will you make one at bowles for a rubber or two? 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. ii, When your husband comes from his rubbers in a false alley.., his bowls run with a wrong bias. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 14 Presuming more upon his good bowling, then good manners, [he] continued the familiarity that should have ended with the rubbers. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 70/2 Bowl out the Rubber is to bowl a third game for the betts, when the players haue gotten one apeece. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXX, There, Vice-Admiral, you're beaten, and that's the rubber.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. Wks. (Grosart) III. 53/1 Who breathes that boules not;..every sinner Has plaid his rubbers: Every soule's a winner. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 475 Here is a rubber playing in Christendom. Can you, by law or conscience, undertake to assist either party? 1666 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1670) 199 This Lord was the only Person I have read of, who thus in a manner played Rubbers, when his Head lay at stake; and having lost the fore, recovered the after-game.

b. *Prov.* (See quots.)

Rubbers here is app. a late alteration of *rubs*.

1797 NELSON Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 350 They who play at balls must expect rubbers. *a* 1842 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism in Relat. Lit.* Wks. 1857 VI. 163 They who play at bowls must look for rubbers. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. 384 Those who play at bowls must look out for rubbers. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 348 If you play at bowls, you must take rubbers.

2. At whist (also cribbage, backgammon).

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. iii, They were engaged in a rubber at whist. 1764 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 105, I played one rubber of crown cribbage. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 108 A lonely residence.. where a rubber was with difficulty made up. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XV, There was a party in Clavering ..who held him up to odium because he played a rubber at whist. *Ibid.*, A dreary rubber at backgammon with the widow. 1892 'F. ANSTEY' *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 116 Well, I won't say 'no' to a quiet rubber.

fig. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* 2 Apr. (1852) 93 Play the Long Rubber of connubial life. 1847 S. R. HOLE *Hints to Freshmen*, etc. (ed. 2) 38 In the rubber of University life..Clubs are no longer trumps.

3. In miscellaneous uses. (See also quot. 1807, which refers to the game of lacrosse.)

1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 100 When either party gains the first rubber, which is driving it quick round the post, the ball is again taken to the centre. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. vi, Harbottle and Harvey .. retired to the adjoining room, and began a rubber at billiards. 1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 91 Each pair plays a rubber of three games, the side which wins two out of the three winning the rubber. 1882 *Standard* 11 Sept. 3/3 The Stow-in-the-Wold Club has beaten the Royal Forest of Dean Lawn-tennis Club by sixteen rubbers to five. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 9/3 As in the case of America Cup, a rubber of races has to be sailed.

†**4.** *fig.* or *transf.* **a.** *To hold out rubbers*, to hold one's own, keep one's ground. *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 76 Calumny and her coosen-german Impudency, wil not alwaies hould-out rubbers. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 396 How hast thou held out rubbers ere since thou wentest from Parnassus? *Ibid.* 400 As for my holdinge out rubbers [etc.].

†**b.** An additional turn or spell at something; also simply, a spell, round, turn. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Chambermaid's Posset* XV. in Wks. (1651) 231 The Glass was Compell'd still Rubbers to run, And he counted the fift Evangelist. 1661 A. BROME *Songs & Poems* 189 So here's t' you (Charles) a Rubbers too't. Here's a Cast more; if that wont do't, Here's half a dozen more. 1691 MOUNTFORT *Greenwich Park* II. iii, Agreed, then we'll first to Supper, and for a Rubbers at scampring.

†**c.** *A rubber at cuffs*, a scuffle or fight in which only the hands are employed. *Obs.*

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 129 The Thief, after a great struggle, and a good lusty Rubber at Cuffs, has made a shift to save himself. 1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir Ant. Love* I. i, Never offer'd at..a quarrel above a rubber at Cuffs. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCLXXVI. (1694) 396 These Two Boobies try their Title to him by a Rubber at Cuffs. 1694 JER. COLLIER *Misc., Duelling* 37.

†**d.** A quarrel; a turn or bout of quarrelling or recrimination. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, This is the old fellow I had like to have had a rubbers with in the morning. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rubbers*,..a Rencounter with drawn Sword, and Reflections made upon any one. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* II, If you please to drop yourself in his way, six to four but he scolds one rubbers with you.

Rubber, obs. Sc. f. ROBBER; var. RUBBOUR *Obs.*

Rubber (rʌ·bəɹ), *v.* [f. RUBBER *sb.*[1] 11. In sense 1 abbrev. for RUBBERNECK.]

1. *intr.* To turn the head round in order to look at something. *U.S. slang.*

1899 [see RUBBERNECK]. 1901 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 10 Glancing out in the dining-room to see if mother was rubbering. *Ibid.* 92 She almost cracked her throat trying to rubber at him and play cards at the same time.

2. *trans.* To coat or cover with rubber.

1903 *Motor. Annual* 301 These tyres consist of a..canvas layer, very thickly rubbered on the edge. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 4/2 A series of layers, composed of rubbered cords.

Rubberie, obs. variant of ROBBERY.

Ru·bberless, *a.*[1] [f. RUBBER *sb.*[1] 11.] Lacking rubber, or rubber tires.

1884 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 486 The terrible jar which its rubberless wheels..communicated to the system of the rider. 1894 *Ibid.* Sept. 495 A rubberless world, a hideous reality.

Ru·bberless, *a.*[2] [f. RUBBER *sb.*[2]] Without playing a rubber (at whist).

1891 MISS C. MITFORD *Lett. & Rem. J. Mitford* 99 Mr. Mills..had not undertaken a journey of some half-dozen miles..in order to be sent rubberless away.

Ru·bberneck, *sb.* and *v. U.S. slang.* [f. RUBBER *sb.*[1] 11.] (See quots. and RUBBER *v.* 1.)

1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 195 'To rubberneck' or, more concisely, 'to rubber'..is to crane the neck in curiosity, to pry round the corner. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 255 Recent slang has coined the word 'rubber-neck' for a gaping fellow in the street, who turns his head this way and that.

Ru·bbers. *dial.* [f. RUB *v.*[1]] (See quots.)

1779 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincs.* 329 The rubbers, a sort of itch; they [*sc.* sheep] rub themselves to death; no cure. 1799 [see RUB *sb.*[1] 6].

Rubbidge, dial. variant of RUBBISH.

Rubbie, variant of RUBBEE[2].

Ru·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUB *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxi. (Bodl. MS.), Wip many brakingges, hechelinge, & rubbingge, hurden bep deperted fro hempe. *Ibid.* XVIII. xliii, þat oþer [tooth] is ispared leste he schulde waxe dulle wiþ contynual smytinge and rubbinge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rubbynge, *confricacio*. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* A iij, Rubbyng of the body, exercise, & digestion. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* Xviij, The signes be apparant by the itching & rubbing of the Horse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 114 It was presently made yellow, and with no rubbing could be made white againe. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶ 4 Rubbing of Letters is also most commonly Boys-work. *Ibid.* xxiv. ¶ 11 This Rubbing is only to spread the Inck pretty equally. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. xii. 286 The care that he employed upon his body, consisted chiefly in bathing and rubbing. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exempl.* 20 Turning, rubbing, washing, and cleaning, is more than one Man can easily perform. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXVII, That sort of bloom wears off with the rubbing of the world. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 740 Rubbing of the limbs and passive exercises are of much importance.

b. With advs., as *down*, *off*, *out*, *over*, *up*.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Bestrijckinge*, a Stricking or a Rubbing over, or an Annointment. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 Vermin, bred up to..rubbing out of milk-scores, and bilking of their landladies. *a* 1704 — *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 20 He ought to have preach'd against Swearing, Pilfering, rubbing out of Ale-house Scores. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 233 Whether it be well scraped, so as not to want rubbing down. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) IX. 369 He perhaps had been a good housemaid to Scotland and given the country a rubbing up. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 635/1 The rubbing off of arsenical particles in cleaning wall-papers.

2. *Bowls.* (See RUB *v.*[1] 14 b and *sb.*[1] 2.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 141 Sir challenge her to boule. *Boy.* I feare too much rubbing. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* II. i, Lets leave rubbing a while, since the byas runs so much the wrong way.

3. *techn.* The process of straightening the wires in needle-making.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 356 This operation, which is called rubbing, straightens the lengths perfectly. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* 2 Ser. *Needles* 6 The noise given out by this process of rubbing, as it is called, is very similar to that of filing.

4. An impression or copy made by rubbing. (See RUB *v.*[1] 1 e.)

1845 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xi. 199 Taking rubbings of the different brasses in the churches round. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 369/1, I send you this copy from a rubbing of a quaint epitaph. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* ix. 320, I have a rubbing of a legend with the cross and stop.

5. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 'used for, or in connexion with, rubbing', as *rubbing-bed, -block, -board, -cloth*, etc. Also *rubbing-place, -stroke, -surface*.

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1196 Slabs of marble.. that are required to have flat surfaces..are laid upon the *rubbing-bed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1392/2 A *rubbing-block is used for carrying the grit or powder for grinding.. the faces of marble slabs. 1788 *Abridgm. Patents, Bleaching* (1859) 46 *Rubbing boards used in bleaching. 1835–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 704/2 For the purpose of setting this machine to work .. the tops of all the rubbing boards are movable. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 135 Head-brushes and beard-brushes.., *rubbing cloathes of all kindes. 1611 COTGR., *Frottoir*,..a rubber, a rubbing cloth. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* lv, A cupboard to keep his comb and rubbing clothes. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/4 The Horses to be shewn and entred at the *Rubbing-house 9 days before. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 240 So necessary part of a racing establishment as a rubbing-house. 1565 COOPER *Thes., Strigilecula*, a..*rub-bynge instrument. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 227 From the doffers, the ends are taken in the regular way to the *rubbing leathers, and on to the bobbins. 1834–6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 704 *Rubbing machine.—This is used immediately after the preceding breaking process. 1600 [DEKKER] *Shoemakers Holiday* IV. (1862) 15 A good *rubbing pin, a good stopper, a good dresser, your four sorts of awls. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶ 4 They pick up the Letter to be Rub'd, and lay it down in the *Rubbing place. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, **Rubbing-pole*, the pole with which the ashes are stirred and dispersed over an oven. 1782 W. H. MARSHALL *Minutes* in *Rur. Econ. Norf.* (1795) II. 115 It is an excellent custom of the Norfolk farmer to erect *rubbing posts in the different parts of the inclosure. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 16 Pigsty, with a rubbing-post in the open area or feeding-place. 1881 HARDY *Laodicean* I. v, At the rubbing-post was another groom. 1817 W. H. MARSHALL *Review* IV. 441, I have been..erecting *rubbing rails in various parts of the island. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 50 The *rubbing-sheet...The term 'rubbing' is used, because when the sheet is thrown on the body, great rubbing is used outside of it. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 289 The triall is made by the touch-stone onely, with an obseruation of the *rubbing-strokes vpon it to bee alike and of the same strength. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2285 The taps are lined with the anti-corrosive alloy; and the density of their *rubbing-surfaces is so varied, that the friction is reduced to a minimum. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207 *Rubbing Surface*,..the total area of a given length of airway, i.e. areas of sides, top, and bottom, all added together.

b. In sense 'exposed to rubbing', as *rubbing-paunch, -piece, -strake*.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 13 The mast is ready for the piece of timber called a *rubbing paunch made of fir, to receive the chafe of the lower yard. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 122/1 A *rubbing piece of wrought iron or other metal may be introduced into the under side of the shoe. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* XV. 282 The outer edges of the wings are fitted with rubbing-pieces, or fenders. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 247/2 The purse..has some protection provided by layers of old netting called 'rubbing pieces' laced to its under surface. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 A jackstay should be fitted round the boat, underneath the *rubbing strake for the rain awning to be laced down to.

Ru·bbing, *ppl. a.* [f. RUB *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That rubs; that exerts friction.

1739 C. LABELYE *Piers Westm. Bridge* 22 To have the Gudgeons or Pivots, and all the rubbing Parts made smooth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 79 The rubbing parts thus bear long on each other, with enormous pressures. 1900 HASLUCK *Mod. Eng. Handybk.* 74 The rubbing faces of guide-bars are..filed up as true as possible before the block is ground in.

b. Such as results from rubbing.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXII. (1856) 279 Every now and then a harsh rubbing creak along her sides.

†**2.** *Rubbing shift*: (cf. RUB *v.*[1] 15). *Obs.*

1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-Sozzo* ii. 53 Though he can make a shift with him, he could have made a Rubbing shift without Him. 1679 — *Melius Inq.* II. viii. 371 Many sincere Christians make a rubbing shift to get them [i. e. the ceremonies] down, accounting them tollerable though not illigible.

Hence **Ru·bbingly** *adv.*

1891 DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in London* 277 [A cat] besought small favours rubbingly with purrs.

Ru·bbing-brush. [RUBBING *vbl. sb.* 5 a.] A hard brush, such as is used for rubbing with.

1559 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 103 Toe rubbing brusshes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 169 Some beards are made round like a rubbing brush. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 38 His haire of the color of a roane horse, and as hard as the stumpe of a Rubbing brush. 1645 in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 423 If he doe, he will spoil the proverb, in making a rubbing-brush of a goat's taile. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *A Rubber*, one that rubs, or a Rubbing-Brush.

Ru·bbing-stone. [RUBBING *vbl. sb.* 5 a.] A stone used for rubbing, in order to sharpen or smooth something. Cf. RUBSTONE.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Wrijf-steen*, a Rubbing-stone. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 59 A peece of a rubbing stone, such as Mowers use to whet their sithes withall. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Rubbing them on a rubbing Stone with sharp Sand. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 389 The headers and stretchers in returns, which are not axed, are likewise dressed upon the rubbing-stone. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 1890 After the bricks for the guaged work have been rough-shaped by the axe, they are rubbed smooth on the rubbing stone.

Rubbish (rʌ·biʃ), *sb.* (and *a.*). Forms: α. 4 rubbous, 5 rubus(ɛ, robous(e, -ows, -eux. β. 5 robys, -iis, rubbes, 6 ruby(e)s, rubbis. γ. 5 robishe, -issh, robyshe; 5–6 rubbusshe, rubushe; 6 rubys(o)he, roobyscbe; 5–6 rubbysh, 6 rubbi(s)she, -eshe, 6– rubbish. δ. 5 rubrysche, 6 robrisshe, rubbrysshe. ε. 6 rubbyge, 6–7 rubbidge (9 *dial.* -idge, -ige, -itch). ζ. 6–8 (9 *dial.*) rubbage, 8 rubage. [Of obscure origin: app. related in some way to RUBBLE, but it is difficult to regard the early forms as AF. plurals of *robel, rubel*, esp. in the absence of any evidence that these are themselves of F. origin.]

1. Waste or refuse material, in early use esp. such as results from the decay or repair of buildings; debris, litter, refuse; rejected and useless matter of any kind. †Also, a heap of rubbish.

a. [1392–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 306/2 Qe nulle..gette ne mette..ascuns fymes, ordures, mukes, rubbouses, ou lastage, en la dite ewe..entre les lieux sus ditz.] *c* 1400 *Brut* CCVIII. 238 þai toke stone, and made þerwiþ þe tour; and miche sande and morter, and olde robous þer was lefte. 1429–30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 72 For cariage of ij lodys robous, viij d. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Robows, or coldyr, *petrosa, petro*. 1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV*

(1830) 121 A grete loode of robeux that was left in the strete after the reparacion.

β. 1429–30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 74 Also for ledyng awey of Robys in a lyghtere, xvj d. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 154 For euery ton Tyght of Rubbes & Stones iiij^{d}. 1531 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, V. 184 Cartes..caryng of rubys out of the towne to the towne wharffis. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 252 He had no sooner begun to dig among the rubbis, but he found an exceeding number of pillers.

γ. 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 85 For Cariage of v lood of Robishe from Forster lane and Estchepe, x d. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 171 Dyggyng of the clay and other Rubbysh bytwene the gates. 1528–30 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 35 All chawkerys castyng thar rubysche in the kyngs strem we do present. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 22 Iris groweth .. amongest olde rubbishe and remnantes of olde walles. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 6 Rude mis-gouern'd hands, from Windowes tops, Threw dust and rubbish on King Richards head. 1611 Bible *Neh.* iv. 10 There is much rubbish, so that we are not able to build the wall. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 2 A dry ditch which is almost filled up with rubbish. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 512 ₱ 6 A Tree that grew near an old Wall out of an Heap of Rubbish. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 58 It is surprising what great benefit coal-ashes and mortar rubbish are of to stiff lands. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* ii, A few hampers, half a dozen broken bottles, and such-like rubbish, may be thrown there when the tenant first moves in, but nothing more. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisfarne* 61 The floor was covered with light rubbish.

δ. 1487–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 137 Makyng clene of the houssis, beryng owte & castyng oute the Rubrysche. 1519 W. Horman *Vulgaria* xxix. 240 b, Battz and great rubbrysshe serueth to fyl vp in the myddell of the wall. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Robrisshe of stones, *plastras, fourniture*.

ε. 1551–52 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 469 For carrying rubbyge owt of ij chambers. 1595 J. Chardon *Fulfordo et Fulfordæ* 34 [She] hath caused the..rubbidge and whatsoeuer was noysome to be remooued. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1136 Not much better than rude heapes of rubbidge and stones. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* I. 9 Ere since poore Cheapside Crosse in rubbidge lay. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 49 We perceiving from the Walls several Arms and Legs in the Air, mingled with the Smoke and Rubbidge. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Rubbidge*, rubbish, any worthless articles. 1854 [see ζ].

ζ. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 25 Gold..mixt with other drossie rubbage, and refuse mettal. 1608 *Church-w. Acc. Pittington* (Surtees) 287 For careying the rubbage out of the double porche. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 309 On stone walls, old edifices, and rubbages. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 122 The old round rubbage of brick which is here .. was anciently a fine Fountain. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 220 The Ground being raised round about it..by reason of Rubbage fallen down. 1791 T. Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 321 That the earth and rubbage should be disposed of in this manner. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. East Anglia, Rubbage*, rubbish. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rubbage* or *Rubbidge*, rubbish.

b. Const. *of* (a thing or place).

'a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 429 There in the rubbusshe & sande of the same [tower] they buryed..these .iii. bodyes. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. vi. 118 b, Let this fylinge or rubbysh of yron become almoste redde. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (Rtldg.) 111 So rich shall be the rubbish of our barks, Ta'en here for ballass to the ports of France. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 321 This terrace is formed by the rubbage of old houses. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 328 The rubbish of mortar from houses.

2. *fig.* Worthless stuff; trash.

γ. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 109 What trash is Rome? What Rubbish, and what Offall? 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxxxiv, What the Landlord then shall Rubbish call, Will be throwne out; and you are Rubbish All. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 17 The body is but meer rubbish to the soul. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 254 The French builders, clearing away as mere rubbish whatever they found. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 266 Here is a character uncontaminated with that rubbish which we see in so many other men. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 214 The consequence is that iron of the most inferior nature, the veriest rubbish is used. 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* i, I wonder how people can trouble to send such rubbish.

ε, ζ. *a* 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul*, and Anniv. 82 What fragmentary rubbidge this world is Thou know'st. 1645 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 328 They wold make Gods House cleane.., but 'tis visibly found that they haue brought much more rubbage into it. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 Unless..a few such like rubbage can be made answerable for Primitive Christianity.

b. Worthless, ridiculous, nonsensical ideas, discourse, or writing.

γ. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The Romanists were ready inough to take it vp, and stil reserue it among the rest of their rubbish. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. People* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 249 From hence to the end of your Book, I find nothing but Rubbish and Trifles. 1734 Waterland *Wks.* (1823) V. 102 Others might be named who have gradually..come to reject Christianity itself, as needless and useless, and all revealed religion as mere rubbish. 1799 Southey *St. Gualberto* xxiv Poet. Works VI. 201 Dost thou deem the legendary deeds Of saints like this but rubbish, a mere store Of trash, that he flings time away who reads? 1858 Lytton *What will He do* I. xvii, Vance talked such republican rubbish. 1899 *The Month* May 539 What is all this rubbish about a spirit-woman staying with the Duchess?

ε, ζ. 1624 Wotton *Elem. Archit.* I. 13 Such conceits as these seeme somewhat too fine among this Rubbage. 1711 *Medley* No. 32. 2 Every body must be persuaded, that all the Atheistical Rubbige..proceeded originally from the Revolution.

c. Const. *of*.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 64 Staind and trampled on, As worthlesse rubbish of nobilitie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 75 Otherwise..certainly this Colledg had been swept away, as Rubbish of superstition. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) Preface, The removing of the Rubbish of a Vulgar Error. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 349 Embruted every faculty divine; Heart-buried in the rubbish of the world. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 345 Ev'n in the jumbled rubbish of a dream. 1871 Burr *Ad Fidem* ix, The rubbish of exploded scientific theories.

d. *spec.* (See quot.)

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 258 This robin afterwards sung three parts in four *nightingale*; and the rest of his song was what the bird-catchers call *rubbish*, or no particular note whatsoever.

e. In interjectional use.

1863 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Strange to Say*, One old boy..with..a murmur of 'Rubbish' slinks away. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xli, 'Oh, rubbish,' said the Colonel. 'How can a skeleton sit and air himself?'

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **† a.** Appositive, passing into *adj.*: Of a refuse or worthless kind. *Obs.*

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 261 To stand all his whole life sifting and winnowing dry rubbish chaffe. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 161 The verie excrements of the rubbishest wits that are. 1675 Cocker *Morals* 37 They refine His Rubbish Nature to a Golden Mine. 1722 Hearne *Collections* (O. H. S.) VII. 338 Those [coins], too, poor, brass, rubbish Stuff.

b. Attrib., in sense 'composed of, given up to, rubbish', as *rubbish-ballast, -heap, -mound*, etc.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 852 Schist proper for the construction of the rubbish-terraces. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 286/2 Rubbish shoots. *Ibid.* 287/1 The rubbish-ballast.. was only 3*d.* to 6*d.* a ton. 1864 Skeat tr. *Uhland's Poems* 82 So many a night may prove our own, Long hid beneath some rubbish-mound. *c* 1887 Miss W. Jones *Games Patience* iii. 11 Lay out nine cards in three rows; then proceed to form a rubbish-heap. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 4/2 Not allowing this country to become the rubbish-bin of European labourers.

c. Objective, as *rubbish-cartage, -carter*, etc.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 288/1 The summer..is the 'brisk season' of rubbish-cartage. *Ibid.* 289/1 The Rubbish-Shovellers, or 'gangers'. *Ibid.* 293/1 A brief description of the rubbish-carter, and the scene of his labours. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, Rubbish Clearer, Weigher, Unloader.

d. Special combs., as **rubbish-price**, a paltry price, such as might properly be paid for rubbish; **rubbish pulley, walling** (see quots.).

1805 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 107 Style which resembles what the masons call rubbish-walling, where fragments of anciently hewn and sculptured stone are built in with modern brick-bats and the pebbles of the soil. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 771/2 *Rubbish Pulley*, a simple form of tackle-block used with a rope in hoisting materials from a foundation or excavation. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 11/4 At the present time they thought sales undesirable, as it rarely paid to throw away stock at rubbish prices.

Hence **Ru·bbisher.** (See quot.)

1892 *Min. Evid. Labour Comm.* Group A. II. 2/2 A rubbisher, or labourer,..is the man who carries away all the material from the rock-men to the place where the slates are made.

Ru·bbishing, *a.* [f. Rubbish *sb.* + -ing 2.] Paltry, worthless, rubbishy.

1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* I. 157 Young ladies of fortune used to keep themselves to themselves..and not flaunt about with such rubbishing sort of gentry as those. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 174 He..had some rubbishing woods, where people went to make a noise with guns. 1853 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Strange to Say* (1899) 437 I've seen literary fellows at Clubs writing their rubbishing articles. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xxix, What rubbishing music it is!

Hence **Ru·bbishingly** *adv.*

1837 *Athenæum* 236 They are childishly, rubbishingly, ridiculously otherwise.

Ru·bbishly, *a. rare.* Also *dial.* **rubbidgly.** [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Rubbishy, worthless.

1796 W. H. Marshall *W. England* II. 47 Some rubbishly ill bred Cattle, on these Commons. 1819 Lamb *Letters* (1888) II. 29 Shakspeare has thrust such rubbishly feelings into a corner—the dark dusky heart of Don John. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* s.v. *Rubbidgly*, A parcel o' rubbidgly stuff. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 449.

Rubbishy (rʌ·bĭʃi), *a.* Also 9 **rubbishey.** [f. Rubbish *sb.* + -y 1.]

1. Abounding in, covered with, rubbish or litter.

1795 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 143 The fruit-trees, to whose luxuriance the rocky, and..rubbishy soil, below the surface, has proved very inauspicious. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin the Fair* IV. i, To be reviled By shallow coxcombs whom I daily..snatch from a rubbishy tomb Amongst the ruins of their wits. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. Eastern Borders* I. 87 The true plant is common in hedges and rubbishy places. 1860 Sir H. Acland in J. B. Atlay *Mem.* (1903) x. 290 Washington..has a few palaces shied down upon a rubbishy heath.

2. Of the nature of rubbish; paltry, contemptible, worthless.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xii, Like your rubbishy Birmingham pieces, that will..go off at half-cock. 1841 Marryat *Poacher* xxiii, Only look what a rubbishy affair this is. 1862 'Shirley' (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 487 A rubbishy conceit is more invaluable to them than a finished design. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 27 She spoke of the building as a rubbishy piece of architecture.

Rubble (rʌ·b'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 **robyl, 5 -oyll, robill, -el(l, -elle; 5 rubel, 6 rubell, 7 ruble, rubbil, 6–7 rubbel(l, 6– rubble.** [Of obscure origin; app. related in some way to Rubbish.]

1. Waste fragments of stone, esp. as constituting the rubbish of decayed or demolished buildings; † also, rubbish or refuse in general.

a 1400 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 31 Cum fimo et robyl quod admouere faciant infra tres dies. 1436–7 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 113 Pro roboyll extra domum cariando. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 340 On part of lyme and tweyne of rubel haue. *c* 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 390 In a graue in the grounde Deth depe hath [him] drounde Among robel and stonys. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Whiche persons..conueied..grauell, stone, robell, earth, slime, and filthe in the said portes. 1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., M'sex* II. 25 A hautie citie..smothered in the ashes of her owne rubble and ruynes. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 311 There are found ..goodly Marble pillars, with other hewne and carved stone in great aboundance among the Rubble. 1666 in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 182 One can see nothing..but old ruined Walls with Rubbel, Bricks and Stones.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxx, A pop-gun fort, which a third class steamer would shell into rubble for an afternoon's amusement. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 260 Those are..the sand and rubble that overspread the land. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 363/1 Other kinds of ballast, such as rubble, are sometimes difficult to obtain.

fig. 1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* To the Queen A iiij, To refourme his Churche from that..lothesome heape of filthe, and rubble. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 249 Casting out the rubble of the Synagogue of Antichriste. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Panaretus* 621 Even while I raze, I raise; and, of the Rubble Of petty States, I build one hundred double.

† b. *Med.* Fragments of a calculus. *Obs.*

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 29 When it is broken,.. the grauel, rubbell, or peecis therof, descend from the raynes or kydnees in to the bladder. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 39 If the rubbel or shardes of the stone do put the to payn, then vse that bath.

2. Pieces of undressed stone used in the construction of walls, esp. as a filling-in.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Caementitius*,..made of rubbell or ragge stones. 1608 J. King *Serm.* Ps. xi. 2–4. 20 Peeces of timber, barres of iron, massy stones, togither with all.. the rubble and stones in the wals of that great and glorious pile. 1764 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. xxiii. 353 The houses are built of a ragged stone dug from the mountains, and the interstices are filled with rubble. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 114 The interior filling of the walls was with rough Rubble, and fragments of the quarries. 1839 Stonehouse *Isle of Axholme* 265 In the walls, which are scarcely ten feet high and built chiefly of rubble, are great ashlar stones. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 20 They were equally at home in the use of brick, or flint, or rubble.

b. *elliptic.* Rubble-work.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 223 The best kind, or coursed rubble, admits of bond timbers without difficulty. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 97/1 In uncoursed rubble.., stones of any size..are used without any reference to their heights.

3. *Geol.* Loose angular stones or fragments of broken material forming the upper covering of some rocks, and found beneath alluvium or overlying soil; also, water-worn stones.

[*a* 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. 12 Those call'd Rubble-Stones. *Note.* They owe their Name, Rubble, to their being thus rubb'd and worn.] 1796 W. H. Marshall *W. Engl.* II. 5 The subsoil is also similar:—namely, a slatey rock, and a kind of rusty rotten slate, or rubble. 1852 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) vii. 81 To this mass the provincial name of 'rubble' or 'brash' is given. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog.* i. 15 Treating the rocks less gently, it..rolls, and rubs them until they are fashioned into pebbles, rubble, or boulders. 1879 D. M. Wallace *Australasia* iv. 74 The few inches of surface soil and rubble overlying the Silurian rock on the slopes and spurs of the hills.

b. *local.* A hard chalk often used in making field-roads.

1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* ii. 20 The byroads and paths made with the chalk or 'rubble' glare in the sunlight.

c. *pl.* Small coal; slack.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207.

d. (See quots.)

1876 *Nature* 9 Nov. 31/1 The head of the bay..was filled with pack ice consisting of numerous small floe pieces..intermixed with 'rubble', or 'boulder' ice. 1886 A.W. Greely *3 Years Arctic Service* II. xxxiii. 45 Broken irregular piles of ice are known as rubble, which is the worst of all ice for travel.

4. (See quot. 1858.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rubbles*, a miller's name in some counties for the whole of the bran or outside skin of the wheat, before being sorted into pollard, bran, sharps, etc. 1876 A. H. Hassall *Food* 361 The principal adulterations of oatmeal..are those with the refuse matter of oats, of barley, and even wheat, termed 'rubble' and 'sharps'.

5. *attrib.* **a.** 'Of the nature of, consisting of, rubble', as *rubble ballast, coal, granite*, etc. Also *rubble ice* (see 3 d).

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A dark, gray, hard Iron Oar, called the Rubble Iron-Stone. 1844 A. W. Pugin in Purcell *Life & Lett. A. P. de Lisle* (1900) I. iv. 82 From the nature of the material used—a sort of rubble granite. 1855 J. Phillips *Man. Geol.* 193 Heathen and rubble coals and partings. 1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* ii. 27 A ship having this characteristic may be rendered stable in the upright position by the introduction of rubble or water ballast low down in the ship.

b. 'Constructed of, making use of, rubble', as *rubble building, masonry, wall*, etc.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 537 A wall built of unhewn stone, whether it be built with mortar or otherwise, is called a rubble wall. 1835 Rickman *Styles Archit. Engl.* (ed. 4) 308 Rubble walling is generally of pieces more nearly approaching a cube. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 170 To test if rubble masonry is well built. 1856 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 386/1 Breaking joint over every small stone in the wall in rubble building. 1881 S. Walpole *Rep. Salmon Fish.* App. 77 A rubble weir..has recently been built across the Severn at Llanidloes.

Ru·bble, *v.* Now *dial.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* ? To bring to ruin. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1944 in *Macro Plays* 135 ȝone rappokis I ruble, & al to-rase; bobe with schot & with slynge I caste with a sleyt, with care to ȝone castel to crachen & to crase.

2. *intr.* To poke or crawl about among rubbish or refuse. Also *fig.*

1637 Bastwick *Litany* III. 22 By rubbling and grubbing in those old errors and heresies, you may perhaps get some infection. 1896 *Warwickshire Gloss.* 196 Don't let the child rubble among them 'ere dusty things.

3. (See quot.)

1863 J. R. Wise *New Forest* Gloss., *To Rubble*, to remove the gravel, which is deposited throughout the Forest in a thick layer over the beds of clay or marl.

Rubble, obs. form of Rouble.

Ru·bbler. [f. Rubble *sb.*] (See quots.)

1865 Bower *Slate Quarries* 19 Writing Slates are generally put into the hands of young boys, for the purpose of teaching them the art of slate-making. These youngsters are called rubblers. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Rubbler*, an irregular workman in a slate quarry. *Ibid.*, All boys and beginners are rubblers at first.

Ru·bble-stone. Also ruble, rubble stone, rubblestone. [f. Rubble *sb.*]

1. = Rubble *sb.* 2 and 3.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 71 In Oxfordshire, where they have a lean Earth and a small rubble Stone, or a sowre sort of Land mixed with it. 1787 G. White *Selborne* i, What is called a white malm, a sort of rotten or rubble stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces. 1817 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 208 The whole country is covered..with rubble-stone—strongly hinting at a Neptunian process. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* 545 The walls may be of rubblestone, bricks, or clay lumps. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xli, A..vault..built of rubble stone. *attrib.* 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxix. 178 An armless sign-post on one side, and a rubble-stone bridge ..on the other.

2. *pl.* Stones of the nature of rubble.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. 13 Neither the Bowlders, nor Rubble-Stones, are ever invested with an exterior stony Crust or Skin. 1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* II. 7 Whinstone..is frequently too hard and strong to be commonly quarried for ruble-stones. 1822 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 38 The ruble stones would do much more than pay the labourers. 1849 James *Woodman* xxxv, [He] had to traverse a considerable number of round rubble stones.

Ru·bble-work. Also rubblework, rubble work. [f. Rubble *sb.*] Masonry composed of rubble or unwrought stones; also, fragments of stone mixed with mortar and used as a filling-in.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 309 The core of the rubble-work of the Grecian walls is impenetrable to a tool. 1849 Curzon *Vis. Monasteries Levant* 133 The roof..is supported by four square modern piers of plastered brick or rubble work. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xl, It appeared to be rubble work built in the form of an arch. *attrib.* 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* I. 41 A sort of rubble-work inner wall of volumes, with their edges outwards.

Rubbly (rʊ·bli), *a.* [f. Rubble *sb.*] Abounding in, consisting of, rubble or loose broken material; having the nature or form of rubble.

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 304 The Concavity of the Fin..must be greatest in a stony rubbly Soil. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 152 Where nature has been more sparing of her cement, the ore is found in a lax, arenaceous, and rubbly state. 1829 *Geol. Trans.* 2nd Ser. II. 41 The next bed, called the Rubbly Bed, is remarkable for the quantity of casts of shells which it contains. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 209/1 The chalk in this district is of a rubbly description. 1894 *Ramsay's Phys. Geol.* 148 Near the surface, it assumes a rubbly character, and forms a fertile soil.

†**Rubbon,** variant of Ruban, ribbon.

1781 Pennant *Hist. Quad.* II. 523 Rubbon Seal..Marked ..with a stripe of a pale yellow color, exactly resembling a rubbon laid on it by art.

†**Ru·bbour.** *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 robbour (?), 6 rowbour, 6–7 rubber. [Of obscure origin.] A cask or keg.

1362–3 *Durh. Acct. Rolls* 178 In uno pari de Rebbours [? *read* Robbours] de novo fact. cum ligatur. earundem. 1404 *Ibid.* 397 In..ij par' de rubbours, j par de costrell, j par de magnis flaketis.

1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 280, x merkis for certane panȝell crelis & Rubbouris. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 252 Item, for ane rubbour to the ter, xiiij *d.* 1501 *Ibid.* II. 44 For vj gallonis thre pointis Ryns wyne send to Ternway and for rubbouris to the samyn and carying of it,.. iij *li.* vij *s.* 1504 *Ibid.* 430 Item, for iiij rubbouris to put powder in..viij *s.* 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 2224 Sax gret Rowbouris [*v.r.* rubbouris] of wycht wyne. 1597 D. Wedderburn *Compt Buik* (S. H. S.) 87 The fynest wynes in rubberis or fyn Muskedallis. 1608 *Ibid.* 117 James Myln in Elgyn bes my flacon or rubber to fill with aquavitie.

Rube·dinous, *a.* *rare*—[1]. [f. late L. *rubēdo, -dinis.*] Reddish. 1864 Webster (citing M. Stuart).

So **Rube·dinousness,** redness. *rare*—[1].

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48/1 A tryede water for inflammatione, and rubedinousnes of the Eyes.

†**Rubee.** *Obs.*—[1] [med.L. gen. of *rubea*, var. of L. *rubia.*] Madder.

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 225 Take the Iuce of nightshade, the Iuce of plantaigne, the Iuce of Rubee.

Rubefa·cience. *Med. rare*—[1]. [See next and -ence.] The fact of making red.

1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 240 Its effects are not limited to temporary rubefacience.

Rubefacient (rūbfē·ʃənt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rubefacĕre*: see Rubify *v.*]

A. *adj.* Producing redness or slight inflammation; *spec.* of counter-irritants.

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 16 By means which also excite some counter-irritation, as rubefacient plasters. 1830 R. Knox *Bėclard's Anat.* 147 To protect the skin from the rubefacient effect of the sun's rays, which is commonly called sun-burning. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 421 In whooping-cough the use of rubefacient embrocations is held in high esteem as a domestic remedy.

B. *sb.* An application producing redness of the skin; *esp.* a counter-irritant having this effect.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 45 The more durable stimulus of heated salt with millet seed and other rubefacients. 1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 231 This liniment we are much in the habit of prescribing where a rubefacient is required. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 777 This may best be effected by rubefacients.

Rubefaction (rūbfæ·kʃən). [See Rubify and -faction. So F. *rubéfaction.*]

1. *Med.* The action of making (the skin) red; redness of the skin, esp. as produced by some application.

1658 Phillips, *Rubefaction*, a making red.

1831 J. Davies *Mat. Med.* 171 Applied to the skin it produces rubefaction, pain, and all the symptoms of inflammation. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 568 Capsicum and the stronger spices afford excellent materials for rubefaction.

2. The production of a red colour in water.

1860 Griffith & Henfrey *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 2).

Rubel, obs. form of Rouble, Rubble *sb.*

†**Ru·belet.** *Obs.*—[1] [irreg. f. Ruby *sb.* + -let.] A little ruby.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *To Closet-Gods*, In the midst, to grace it more, was set A blushing-pretty-peeping Rubelet.

†**Rubell.** *Obs.*—[1] (Origin and meaning obscure.)

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. i, Scilla or Sea onion.. is an ordinary vomit,..mixt with rubell in a little white-wine.

‖**Rubella** (rube·lă). *Path.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *rubellus* reddish.] German measles. Cf. Rubeola 3.

1883 Quain *Dict. Med.* 927 The rash of..*rubella* closely resembles the eruption of measles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 118 As a rule rubella runs its course without complications.

Rubellan (rū·bĕlăn). *Min.* Also rubellane. [f. L. *rubell-us* reddish.] (See quot. 1868.)

c 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 508/2 *Rubellan*, Red Mica? 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Rubellan*, an altered biotite..occurring in small hexagonal forms, of a red colour, in a kind of wacke. 1888 Rutley *Rock-forming Min.* 197 Some varieties, as rubellane, show dark reddish-yellow or orange tints.

Rubellite (rū·bĕlәit). *Min.* [f. L. *rubell-us* reddish + -ite [1] 2 b.] A variety of tourmaline.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 288 *Rubellite*, red shorl of Siberia. Its colour, crimson, blood, or peach red. 1823 W. Phillips *Min.* (ed. 3) 126 The Rubellite..is of various shades of red, from a slight tinge to a fine pink; it is sometimes of a violet colour. 1837 Dana *Min.* 323 Rubellite occurs in a species of lithomarge. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 345 The rubellite is..much worn in Russia.

†**Ru·bent,** *a.* *Obs.*—[1] [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rubēre* to be red.] Reddening, red.

1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 4 Welcum, oure rubent roiss vpoun þe ryce!

‖**Rubeola** (rubē·ŏlă). *Path.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of **rubeolus*, dim. form of L. *rubeus* reddish. Cf. F. *rubéole.*]

†**1.** (See quots. and Rubeols.) *Obs.*

1676 Jas. Cooke *Marrow Chirurg.* IV. I. ix. 739 *Rubeola*, small red pimples among the Small-Pox and Measles, which sometimes happens to persons in health. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rubeola*, a sort of Small Pox, or Measles.

2. Measles. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 38 Neither were the symptoms of rubeola in the least lessened or retarded. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 625/1 By the term rubeola, or measles, in modern times, is understood a contagious inflammatory disease [etc.]. 1843 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Physic* II. 748 Another of these blood diseases is the measles; called also by nosologists, *rubeola*, and *morbilli.*

3. German measles; rubella; rötheln.

1858 J. Copland *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. I. 655 *Rubeola* holds a place between measles and scarlet fever, the name being derived from its deep red colour. 1863 Aitken *Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 340 The following table..shows that rubeola, rötheln, or the mixed disease has every right to be considered as a distinct affection. 1901 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Text Bk. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 185 It is often difficult to distinguish rubeola from 'ordinary rose-rash'.

Hence **Rube·olar** *a.*, of the nature of, characteristic of, pertaining to, rubeola. **Rubeo·liform** *a.*, having the form or appearance of rubeola. **Rube·oloid** *a.*, resembling, similar to, rubeola; *sb.*, a disease resembling rubeola. **Rube·olous** *a.*, rubeolar.

1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* xv. 249 An exanthem, erythematous on the face, *rubeolar on the trunk and limbs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 485 Erythematous urticaria in sheets (roseoliform, *rubeoliform, scarlatiniform). 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (rev. ed.) 806 s.v. *Roseola*, *Rubeoloid, a term which is applicable to any eruption resembling rubeola. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* ix. 168 Being attended with a well-marked rubeoloid eruption. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 464 The first group which they call Rubeoloids and Scarlatinoids. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 334 If.., *rubeolous contagion should have been previously received into the system. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 1066 Occasionally vesicles are intermingled with the rubeolous papules.

†**Ru·beols.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. mod.L. *rubeola*: see prec.] The red spots of measles.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 The measells, which are little swellings,..hereto belong the crystals, tubercles, rubeols, and rossals.

Ruberythric (rūbĕri·þrik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. L. *rubia* madder + Erythric *a.*] *Ruberythric acid*, a yellow, crystalline compound contained in madder-root.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* viii. 321 Rochleder's Ruberythric Acid was obtained in crystals from an infusion of madder. 1879 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xxxviii. 354 Alizarin, the colouring principle of madder, is contained in the root as a glucoside (called ruberythric acid).

Rube·scence. *rare*—[1]. [Cf. next and -ence.] The fact of becoming red.

1798 W. Yonge in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 299 Pain, heat and rubescence determine the degree of this excess.

Rubescent (rube·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rubescĕre*, f. *ruber* red. So F. *rubescent.*] Tending to redness; reddening, blushing.

1731 in Bailey, vol. II. (ed. 2). 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 190 Rubescent Band-Fish, *Cepola Rubescens*,..is said to have a pointed rather than a rounded head. 1876 Miss Hay *Nora's Love Test* I. 177 His idea was at once confirmed by Will's rubescent face.

†**Ru·betude.** *Obs.*—[1] [irreg. f. L. *ruber* or *rubēdo*: cf. *nigritude.*] Redness.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 302 This plant from its rubetude is..called Rubia.

Rubiaceous (rūbi,ē·ʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Rubiaceæ* (Jussieu, 1789), f. *Rubia* (L. *rubia*) the genus madder.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, an order of plants of which madder (*Rubia*) is the typical genus.

c 1832 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 177* Rubiaceous shrubs. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 212 The trees of the rubiaceous family. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 203 Members of the Laurel, Myrtle, Bignoniaceous, and Rubiaceous orders.

Rubiacic (rūbi,æ·sik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. next: see -ic. So F. *rubiacique.*] *Rubiacic acid*, an acid obtained from rubiacin.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 522 A brownish red liquid, which on the addition of an acid deposits flocculi of *rubiacic acid.* 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* s.v., *Rubiacic acid*, an acid produced..by boiling rubiacin..with ferric nitrate or chloride.

Rubiacin (rū·biăsin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. L. *rubia* + -(*c*)*in*: named by E. Schunck (*Ann. Chemie* LXVI. 176).] A yellow colouring matter obtained from madder-root.

1848 J. Higgin in *Phil. Mag.* XXXIII. 284 When heated, rubiacine fuses, blackens, and gives off orange vapours. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Rubiacin is found partly in the precipitate produced by acids in the decoction of madder, partly in the residue left after exhausting the root with water.

Rubian (rū·biăn). *Chem.* [f. L. *rubia* + -an: named by E. Schunck (cf. prec.).] The bitter principle of madder-root.

1851 Schunck in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 436 The intensely bitter taste of madder and its extracts is due to a peculiar substance, to which I have given the name of *Rubian.* 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, Rubian is a hard, dry, brittle, perfectly amorphous mass, resembling dried varnish or gum-arabic.

Hence **Rubia·nic** *a.*; **Ru·bianin(e.** (See quots.)

1851 Schunck in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 445 The orange-coloured flocks..now consist of four different substances..; the fourth substance I shall denominate *Rubianine.* 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Rubianin*, a body obtained..by boiling aqueous rubian..with dilute sulphuric acid. *Ibid.*, *Rubianic acid*,..an acid, produced..by the oxidation of rubian in contact with alkalis.

Ru·biate. *rare.* [f. L. *rubia* madder + -ate [1].] (See quots.)

1835 Field *Chromatogr.* 97 Rubric, or Madder Lakes.., have obtained..the various names of rose rubiates, rose madder, pink madder, and Field's lakes. *Ibid.* 98 Liquid rubiate..is a concentrated tincture of madder.

†**Rubiator.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 rube-, rubi-, rubyatour; rubiature. [Of obscure origin.] An unprincipled person; a scoundrel or villain.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 44 Sa mony tratouris, sa mony rubeatouris, Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4254 Tak me an rackles rubyatour, Ane theif, ane tyrane, or ane tratour, Of everie vyce the plant. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 147 For laik of rowme, that rubiature Bespewit vp the moderator.

Rubible, variant of Ribible *Obs.*

†**Ru·bican,** *a.* *Obs.* [a. F. *rubican*, earlier *rabican.*] (See quot.)

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Colours of a Horse, Rubican*, is when a Black or Sorrel-Horse has white Hairs here and there scatter'd over his Body, more especially upon his Flanks. [Also in various other dicts. of the 18th cent., but app. never in actual English use.]

Rubicelle (rū·bisel). Also 7 rubacel, 8 -celle; 8–9 rubicel(l. [a. F. *rubicelle*, *rubacelle*, app. a dim. of *rubis* ruby, or of *rubace* in the same sense.] A variety of spinel, of a yellow or orange-red colour.

1671 PHILLIPS, *Rubace*, and *Rubacel*, the name of a pretious stone that hath usually a kind of yellowish colour about the extremities of it. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 590 They also know two other Stones under the same general name of Rubies, calling them the Rock Ruby and the Rubacelle; but these are not of the Ruby kind. 1802 WILLICH *Dom. Encycl.* III. 512/1 The rubicell is of a reddish-yellow, and is..obtained from the Brazils. 1856 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 130 Jewellers..call the paler ones, balas ruby; and those which incline to an orange tint, they denominate rubicelle. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 342 Several other colours are distinguished, as for instance the rubicelle.

Rubicon (rū·bikɒn), *sb.* [The ancient name of a small stream on the east coast of northern Italy, forming part of the southern boundary of Cisalpine Gaul; the crossing of it by Cæsar marked the beginning of the war with Pompey.]

1. *To cross* or *pass the Rubicon*, to take a decisive or final step, *esp.* at the outset of some undertaking or enterprise.

1626 J. MEAD in Birch *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 180 Queen Dido did never more importune Æneas's stay at Carthage, than his mother and sister do his continuance here at London...But now he is past the Rubicon. 1643 J. OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1852 X. 150 The die being cast and Rubicon crossed. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. III, This noyse may chill your Blood, but mine it warms: We have already past the Rubicon. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 214 Giving her to understand..that she had passed the Rubicon; that she had taken such a step of her own accord. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1788) 301 *note*, The very soliloquy of Lord Suffolk before he passed the Rubicon. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* IV. 21 [Bonaparte] would,..like Cæsar, have crossed the Rubicon at the head of the popular party. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* vii, A pause—in which I began to steady the palsy of my nerves, and to feel that the rubicon was passed.

b. *attrib.* in † *Rubicon die* (alluding to Cæsar's words *alea jacta est*).

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Life Sidney* (1907) 113 [He] rather thought good to venture upon the cast of a Rubicon Dy.

2. A boundary, bounding line, or limit, in *lit.* or *fig.* senses.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 101 I'll be hanged if this fellow got me. Some Cæsar pass'd my mother's Rubicon; wou'd I had his commentaries. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 132 The bancks of the Boyn.., the ould Rubicon of the Pale. 1738 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 19 Having thus passed the Rubicon (Trent) and set my Face Northward. 1829 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 29/2 The moment the punishment passes this Rubicon, it becomes less and less, instead of greater and greater. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxvi, He was behindhand in his education, and had not yet passed the intellectual Rubicon of words of two syllables. 1895 BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monuments* (1896) 112 The Deluge formed the rubicon between the mythic period and the heroic and polyarchal age.

3. *attrib.* Applied to a variety of bezique.

1887 'CAVENDISH' (*title*), The Laws of Rubicon Bezique. 1890 BERKELEY *Bezique & Cribbage* 4 The game came much into vogue in France, under the name of Japanese or Rubicon Bezique.

Hence **Ru·bicon** *v.* (see quot. 1890).

1890 BERKELEY *Bezique & Cribbage* 10 If the loser's score, with his brisques, is less than 1,000, he is said to be rubiconed. 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Complete Hoyle* 623 Rubiconed, lurched, defeated before getting half way.

Rubicund (rū·bikʊnd), *a.* Also 6 **rubicond, -cound, rubycund.** [a. F. *rubicond* (= It. *rubicondo*, Sp. and Pg. *rubicundo*), or ad. L. *rubicund-us*, f. *rubēre* to be red.]

†**1.** Of things: Inclined to redness; tending towards a red colour; red. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* III. XXXVII, Rubyes moost pure and rubicound. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 127 Broudred with perles and rubies rubicond. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. XXXVII. (1596) 162 The inflammation waxeth worse, it [the urine] is more rubicund. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 65 The chyle..meeting with the blood is dasht with a rubicund colour. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XXV. 309 Of pure Minium, or native Cinnober he had two sorts; one rubicund, like the crude Ore of red silver.

2. Of the face, etc.: Reddish, flushed, highly coloured, esp. as the result of good living.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Rubicund*, Blood-red. Said of a jolly red countenance coloured with Wine. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* ii. 12 A sleepy eye, a rubicund face, and carbuncled nose. 1798 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Tour Switzerland* I. 195 It was evident from their rubicund faces and sparkling looks. 1807 DOUCE *Illustr. Shaks.* I. 58 Falstaff alludes to Pistol's rubicund nose, which..carried fire in it. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. li. 100, I found that my rubicund complexion was something uncommon among these dark-skinned Orientals. 1867 MRS. CHILD *Miria* XXVI. 317 His face, usually rubicund .., became redder.

b. Of persons: Having a complexion of this kind; red-faced (with good living).

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* vii, The attics..were thronged with rubicund damsels. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* (1887) II. 60 One was a rather short, rubicund, serenely beaming person.

transf. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XV, A room as portly, rubicund, and pompous as its owner.

Hence **Ru·bicundly** *adv.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 187/1 Decocte it agayne till such time as it wexeth rubicundlye colouredе.

Rubicundity (rūbikʊ·ndĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY, or ad. med.L. *rubicunditas*.] The state of being rubicund; redness (of face) from good living.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48/1 It expelleth all rubicundity, and dolour of the Eyes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 19 Feb. (1846) V. I, I do not wish you to parade your rubicundity and grey hairs through the mobs and assemblies of London. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 61 Her rotundity of figure and rubicundity of countenance. 1831 MACAULAY 7 June in Trevelyan *Life*, His rector-like amplitude and rubicundity. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool.* I. v, An extraordinary change had come over his countenance. Its rubicundity was gone.

transf. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 500 The stair carpet also added its contribution to the rubicundity of the scene.

†**Rubicu·ndous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rubicundus*.] 'Very red or ruddy, blood red' (Blount, 1656).

Ru·bid, *a.* [ad. L. *rubid-us*.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubid*, reddish, somewhat red or ruddy. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rubidus*, that which is reddish, or approaching a red colour: rubid.

Rubidine (rū·bidəin). *Chem.* [f. L. *rubid-us* red + -INE.]

1. A compound belonging to the pyridine series.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Rubidine..is a colourless liquid, having a faint odour and oily consistence. 1875 *Ibid.* Suppl. 2 Rubidine..has been detected in tobacco-smoke.

2. 'A red crystalline compound forming the colouring-matter of melons, etc.'

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v.

‖ **Rubidium** (*rub*i·diəm). [f. L. *rubid-us* red, in allusion to the two red lines in its spectrum: named by Bunsen.] A soft silvery-coloured metal belonging to the group which includes cæsium, lithium, potassium, and sodium.

1862 TIMBS *Year-bk. of Facts* 188 Cæsium and Rubidium. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Rubidium is a white metal, with a tinge of yellow, and a silvery lustre. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 256 Cæsium and Rubidium have been detected by the spectroscope in minute amounts in many plants.

Rubied (rū·bid), *a.* [f. RUBY *sb.* + -ED 2.] Coloured like a ruby; ruby-tinged.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. Prol. 8 Euen her art sisters the naturall Roses; Her Inckle, Silke, Twine with the rubied Cherrie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 915 Thrice upon thy fingers tip, Thrice upon thy rubied lip. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 633 Tables are set,..and rubied Nectar flows. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cix. (1783) IV. 38 Complexions clear, eyes brilliant, lips rubied. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 231 The rubied west lost its dyes. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. iii, Take your vase of Venice glass.., and recover that to its clearness and rubied glory.

Rubi·ferous, *a. rare* —1. [irreg. f. L. *rubi-* (cf. next) + -FEROUS.] Rubicund.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 168 Mrs. Bibulus, the respectable and rubiferous landlady.

†**Rubi·fic,** *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. type **rubific-us*: cf. next.] Causing redness.

1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* II. ii. § 14 The several Species of Rays, as the Rubifick, Cerulifick, and others.

†**Rubi·ficate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. pa. pple. of med.L. **rubificāre*: see RUBIFY *v.*] Heated to redness.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 149 To powder dry unprofytably Rubyfycate.

†**Rubifica·tion.** *Obs.* [See prec. and -ATION.]

1. The process of heating to redness.

1592 LYLY *Gallathea* II. iii, It is a very secrete Science, for none almost can vnderstand the language of it. Sublimation, Almigation,..Rubification [etc.]. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 55 To pass all the degrees and effects of fire—as distillation,..dealbation, rubification, and fixation.

2. = RUBEFACTION 1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 273 Soranus used them with alcyonium,..after shaving and rubification.

†**Rubificative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [See prec. and -ATIVE.] **a.** *adj.* Reddening, rubifying, rubefacient. **b.** *sb.* A rubefacient application.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIX. vi. II. 364 A sinapisme or rubificative made of mustard seed, untill the place look red. *Ibid.* II, *Rubified*,..when by application of mustard plastres, ..it recouereth a fresh colour againe, whereupon such plastres be called Rubificatiue.

Rubiform (Johnson, etc.), error for RUBRIFORM.

Rubify (rū·bifəi), *v.* Also *a.* 5–6 **rubyfy**(e, 6 **-fie.** *β.* 5 **rubefy,** 5–6 **-fie.** [a. OF. *rubifier, rubefier* (mod.F. *rubéfier*), = Sp. and Pg. *rubificar*, It. and med.L. *rubificare*, a Romanic form replacing L. *rubefacĕre*, f. *rube-us* red: see -FY.] *trans.* To make red; to redden. Now *rare.*

a. c 1386 [see below]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *St. Thomas* 1 Blissed Thomas rubyfyed with blood. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 188 After thou rubify and into Glassys let hym be don. 1530 PALSGR. 695/1, I rubyfye, I make reed, *jeschaufe*, and *je rubifie*. This terme is nat yet admytted in comen spetche. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 215 Let all be calcined until the whole be come unto a rednesse, and being thus rubified, let all be brought into a fine powder. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 2 It maketh the colour yellow, because it corrupteth the bloud which rubifieth the colour. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 23 The Varnish..so Burns and Rubifies the Blacking, that it loses much of its brisk and vivid black complexion. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rubifying*, Red Arsenic is supposed to be no more than the common yellow Arsenick rubified by Fire. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 159 This oil may be used likewise to rubify the skin.

β. c 1480 *St. Ursula* A viij, The bankes with blode were rubefyed all a longe. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 94 It is.. much the better for the stomacke.., if it be rubefied, by macerating the leaues of red Roses in it. 1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* IV. ii. 312 Calcine it to a red colour; being thus rubefied, then pulverise it.

Hence **Ru·bified** *ppl. a.*; **Ru·bifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* Preamble 797 Watres rubifying, and Boles galle, Arsenyk, sal Armonyak, and Brymstoon. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. i, The armado of pimpled, deep-scarleted, rubified, and carbuncled faces. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii, Their dung and intestinall excretions..Topically applyed become a Phænigmus or Rubifying medicine. 1658 FRANCK *Northern Memoirs* (1821) 242 Over whose rubified sands we must plough the ocean to those delectable flourishing ports. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rubifying*, in Chymistry, etc. the act of turning a thing Red by Force of Fire.

Rubiginose (*rub*i·dginōus), *a.* [See next and -OSE.] Rubiginous; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1866).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Rubiginose*, rusty. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 995 *Rubiginose*, brown-red; a term usually employed to denote a surface whose peculiar colour is owing to glandular hairs.

Rubiginous (*rub*i·dginəs), *a.* [f. L. *rūbigin-*, *rūbīgo* rust, blight + -OUS. The variant *robiginous* is given by Blount (1656).]

1. Rusty, rust-coloured, ferruginous.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XVII. 246 Here and there portions of rubiginous iron. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXI. (1794) 293 Sweet-Briar has..the leaves rubiginous or rusty underneath. 1800 HURDIS *Fæv. Village* 64 The hue rubiginous of fast decline. 1871 COOKE *Hdbk. Fungi* I. 318 Pileus effuso-reflexed,..velvety, rubiginous.

b. In specific names of birds, etc.

1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. I. 170 Rubiginous Falcon, *Falco rubiginosus*. *Ibid.* II. 313 Rubiginous Shrike, *Lanius rubiginosus*. 1881 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 818 A specimen of the Rubiginous Cat (*Felis rubiginosa*) from Ceylon.

†**2.** Of plants: Affected by rust or blight. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubiginous*, foule, musty, blasted.

†**Rubi·giny.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *rūbīgin-*, *rūbīgo*: see prec.] Rustiness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 224 It effects nigritude, mobility and rubiginy of them [*sc.* the teeth).

†**Ru·bigo.** *Obs.*—1 [? Misuse of L. *rūbīgo*.] The virile member.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 404 Fra scho had sayned it tuyss or thrise, His rubigo began to ryiss.

Ru·binate. *Chem.* [f. RUBIN-IC + -ATE.] A salt formed by the action of rubinic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 118 Rubinate of potash thus obtained, throws down the earthy and metallic salts of a red colour. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Rubinic acid*, The rubinates are red and slightly soluble: their solutions blacken during evaporation.

†**Ru·bine.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rubin.** [var. of RUBY, corresponding to OF. and Sp. *rubin* (Pg. *rubim*), It. *rubino*, med.L. *rubinus*; also MHG. *rubîn* (G. *rubin*), MSw. *robin* (Sw. and Da. *rubin*), MDu. *rubijn*, *robijn* (Du. *robijn*).] A ruby.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34/1 Precyous stones. As..Dyamant, Topasius, Carbonkel, Rubin. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 20 At the rootes wherof are found Rubines, Hiacinthes,..and suche other precious stones. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 24 Twixt the perles and rubins softly brake A silver sound. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 186 It will be like to an orientall Rubine. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 81 The Carbuncle or Rubine shining with red, the Sapphire with blue.

attrib. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 142 The oyle will become of a Rubine colour. 1617 T. CAMPION *Wks.* (Bullen) 83 Her rubine lips, when they their pearl unlock [etc.]. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 169 Five or six graines thereof give ..a most incomparable rubine colour.

b. A ruby colour.

c 1700 in Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III. 405 The Head and Throat being of an admirable Rubine surpassing Description.

Hence **Rubi·neous** *a. rare* —0.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 283 *Rubineous*, the red splendour of the ruby.

Rubinic (*rub*i·nik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *rubinique*, f. *rubine*, a red metallic preparation.] *Rubinic acid*, an acid formed by the action of alkalies upon catechin.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 118 The evaporation, when we wish to obtain rubinic acid, must be spontaneous. 1850 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 3) 468 Rubinic acid..is said to form red insoluble compounds with the earths and certain oxides of the metals. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 257 Catechin..is converted by the action of alkalies and their carbonates into Japonic and Rubinic acids.

Rubious (rū·bĭəs), *a.* [f. RUBY *sb.* + -OUS.] Ruby-coloured.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 32 Dianas lip Is not more smooth, and rubious. 1819 KEATS *Otho the Great* IV. ii, Pout her faint lips anew with rubious health. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 550 When the two Roses, in one blossom met, Twined with the Thistle's rubious coronet. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xiv, Romantic accessories of rubious vapour.

Comb. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 163 She was undrest Or all her sapphires, greens, and amethyst, And rubious-argent.

Ruble, variant of ROUBLE; obs. f. RUBBLE.

‖ **Rubor** (rū·bŏɹ). Also 6 **rubour.** [L. *rubor*, related to *ruber* red.] Redness, ruddiness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubor*, shamefac'dness, redness, blushing. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 202 The Sinapism..should be often looked at, to see if it have contracted rubour enough by its admotion. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. § 78 (1740) 563 Mr. Justice Jones,..when much offended, often shewed his Heats in a Rubor of his Countenance. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 87 He is obliged to drink three bottles of claret a day in order to acquire a stationary rubor. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 995/1 *Rubor*, redness of any sort. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 57 Hæmorrhages also play an important part in the production of rubor.

Rubric (rū·brik), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **robryk,** 4–5 **rubryke,** 5, 7 **rubrike,** 7 **rubrique**; 6–7

rubricke, 7–9 rubrick, 7– rubric. See also RUBRISH *sb.* [ad. F. *rubrique* or L. *rubrica*, f. *ruber* red. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *rubrica*; G., Da., Sw. *rubrik*, Du. *rubriek*. In senses 2 and 3 the usual form before the 16–17th cent. was RUBRISH.]

I. 1. Red earth, red ochre, ruddle. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 512 Aysel and askis tempred with rubrike Ykest on hem sleeth doun this auntis alle. 1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* I. 118 Mingle it with..xiiii or xvi carattes at the most of Rubricke, or sparkes of copper. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 This marrow [of a hart], ..in sheeps milk, with rubrick and soft pitch, drunk every day,..helpeth the ptisick and obstructions. 1652 J. FRENCH *Yorkshire Spa* v. 53 Rubrick, or a certain red earth (for so sometimes it signifies). 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 56 As if it were now in the transmutation..first into Rubrick, or Ruddle, and thence at last into..black chalk. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 767 Once a dwelling's doorpost marked and crossed In rubric by the enemy on his rounds As eligible, as fit place of prey.

† **b.** A red preparation for heightening the complexion. *Obs.*[−1]

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 156 Now they have too little colour, then Spanish-paper, Red-Leather and other Cosmetical Rubriques must be had.

2. A heading of a chapter, section, or other division of a book, written or printed in red, or otherwise distinguished in lettering; a particular passage or sentence so marked.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1317 Of þis chapiter þe sext, In þe rubryke is þe text, How bosilus bare witnes [etc.]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Rubrick*,..a noted sentence of any book marked with red Letters. 1778 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xix. II. 9 Then follows a rubric 'How Aristotile declareth to kynge Alysandre of the stonys'. *Ibid.* 22 He mentions Dante only, who in the rubric is called 'a certain poet of Italy named Dante'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, The rubrick, with an emphatic *nota bene*. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/1 The event is so unusual that it deserves to be printed as a rubric in the official report.

transf. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* x. 30, I have indeavoured to make him abandon..those scattered Latin Rubricks, with which he always intermingles his discourse. *fig.* 1838 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 308 Autumn has written his rubric on the illuminated leaves.

b. *transf.* A descriptive heading or title; a designation, category. *rare.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iv, Many sections are of a debatable rubric, or even quite nondescript and unnameable. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* i, Colette's was not a hell; it could not come..under the rubric of a gilded saloon.

3. A direction for the conduct of divine service inserted in liturgical books, and properly written or printed in red.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 624 þo robryk [*v.r.* rubryke] is gode vm while to loke, þo praiers to con with-outen boke. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1398 The whole Canon of the Masse, with the Rubricke thereof, as it standeth in the Masse-booke. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, Anselme also of Canturbury..acknowledges from the cleerenesse of the text, what Ierome and the Church Rubrick hath before acknowledg'd. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables or rubricks to instruct them. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 585 Our holy Mother ..by her Rubricks and Canons..trains us up. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 37 As a Minister, I teach her Doctrines. I use her Offices. I conform to her Rubricks. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* II. 157 These Chaunts, succeeding one another in the allotted portions of the Rubric for the day. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 289/1 His own most respectable Chaplain..will tell him that the prayers are strictly adhered to, according to the rubric. 1879 T. F. SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* p. lxvii, The rubrics are in a smaller character.., but are not written in red, being only underlined in red throughout.

attrib. 1685 D. GRANVILLE *Rem.* in *Surtees Misc.* (1861) 209 Meaning by that expression, that his lordship would in short while become a good rubrick man.

Comb. 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. upon Learning* 207 That it has been taken from such a Copy, appears from the.. Lessons markt in the Margin Rubrick-wise.

fig. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 1118 While ..th' Eternall..him (faithfull) did inform In a new Rubrick of the Rites Divine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiii. Wks. 1851 III. 441 Was it not he, who..with his Sword went about to engraue a bloody Rubric on thir backs? 1699 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. i, Who thought to find you out of the rubric so long? I thought thy hypocrisy had been wedded to a pulpit-cushion long ago. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 185 Let Comus rise archbishop of the land; Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe.

b. The rule of a religious order. *rare*[−1].

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. viii. P 2 A Dominican friar, mounted, contrary to the rubric of those pious fathers, on a shabby mule.

4. A red-letter entry (of a saint's name) in the Church calendar; hence, a calendar of saints. Also *fig.* (quot. 1669) and *attrib.* ? *Obs.*

a 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Commend. Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5/1 A Chappell and a Curate for the same..shall make thy Name In Rubricke of the Saints enrold to be. 1646-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 196 Wee may..place His, as the cheif State-Martir's Day, Of all our Rubricke. 1669 HOPKINS *Serm., 1 Pet.* ii. 13 (1685) 11 St. Jerome assigns no less than the blood of five thousand martyrs to every day in the year: only excepting the first of January from so deep a rubrick. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 85, I don't know whether my father won't become a rubric martyr, for having been persecuted by him.

transf. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sco. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) II. 53/1 Mars or Minerua..so do shine That they in thee are glorious for thy grace, Which in Fames rubrick thus I enterline. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 393 For no date prefixt Directs me in the Starry Rubric set. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 239 How oft has Bloodshed been a kind of Rubrick inscribed with Injuries? 1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Exc. Italy* 282 *note*, The obscure, queer, filthy, and obscene gods in the ancient rubric.

5. The title or heading of a statute or section of a legal code (originally written in red).

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Rubrike*,..a lawe, or title. 1634 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 378 When this Act came to be heard in open Parliament, his Majestie gave ordour to read onlie the rubricks of it. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 263 The law (whose titles were written in red letters, and thence called rubriques, as Persius speaks). 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 304 Then we should have no Occasion for particular Rubricks and Titles in Law to distinguish Proof made by Witnesses from such as is made by Instruments. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (1898) 22 Repeating as from a rubric the language of the preceding acts of Elizabeth and James. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. P 24 It is neither mentioned in the title nor the rubric of the Act of Parliament. 1845 J. T. GRAVES in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 780/1 The section beginning with the words *fratris vero*, of that title in the *Institutes* which has the rubric *de Nuptiis*.

6. [After Sp. *rúbrica*.] (See quot.)

1881 B. HARTE *Story of Mine* vi, The Spanish 'rubric' is the complicated flourish attached to a signature, and is as individual and characteristic as the handwriting.

II. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

7. Written or printed in red.

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* (Add. MS.) 313/1 To make Rubrike, *rubricare*.

1636 W. DURHAM in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 9 That day which to posterity shall shine In Almanackes, writ, with a Rubricke-line. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIII. CCXXXVI, At least that Lesson of Compassion they..might have plainly read, Which in large Rubrick Letters open lay. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 54 This happy day, to be inroll'd In Rubrick-letters and in Gold. 1735 POPE *Prol. Satires* 215 What tho' my Name stood rubric on the walls. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 188 Many an emendation show'd the age Look'd far beyond the rubric title-page. 1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *South-sea House*, Thy great dead tomes..with their.. decorative rubric interlacings.

fig. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 49 The Belvoir kennel.. now stands rubrick in the Sporting World.

† **b.** Inscribed with the titles of books. *Obs.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 38 Here springs each weekly Muse, the living boast Of Curl's chaste press, and Lintot's rubric post. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* I. iv. 92 No rubric pillar sets my works to sale. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 86 P 2, I was enabled to make out..the titles on rubric-posts.

8. Red, ruddy, rubicund. Now *arch.*

1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharronida* III. iv. (1820) II. 71 And now I see her blood's low water doth allow Me only time to launch my soul's black bark Into death's rubric sea. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I. ii, He has the marks of a jolly rich priest, a rubrick nose, and a canonical belly. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 35 Father Titan marked the rubric sky. 1867 — tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 348 Him they invest With sword, and shield, and helm of rubric crest.

b. As an epithet of certain lake-colours.

App. by error for **rubic*, from *Rubia* madder.

1835 FIELD *Chromatography* 97 Rubric, or Madder Lakes. These pigments are of various colours. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 292 The colours extracted, called rubric or madder lakes,..vary in tint from the most delicate rose to the deepest purple.

Ru·bric, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6–8 **rubrick.** [f. the sb.] *trans.* To rubricate. Chiefly *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 221 William the Conquerour..firmed and rubrickt the Kentishmens gauill kinde of the sonne to inherite at fifteene. 1629 T. ADAMS *Wks.* 941 He [the pope] is too sawcie.., Stretching his arme to heauen, in rubricking what Saints hee list. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 236 That Cavalier who Rubricks his Executions with the Bloud he hath drawn by the instrument of Extortion from the Poor.

1883 *Ch. Times* 20 April 283 Mediæval Mass Books, rubricked chiefly with respect to plain, unsung services.

Rubrical (*rū·brikăl*), *a.* Also 7 **rubricall.** [f. RUBRIC *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the colour red. *rare*[−1].

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 240 You thus persecute ingenuous men over all your booke, with this one over-tir'd rubricall conceit still of blushing.

2. Marked by red letters. *rare*[−1].

1666 *Let.* in Harwood *Lichfield* 1806 442 The 17th Day of..January, (a day ever to be rubrical amongst our City Remembrances).

3. Of or pertaining to liturgical rubrics; conforming to, enjoined by, the rubrics.

a 1754 WARBURTON *Nature & End Lord's Supper* Wks. 1788 V. 552 A lifeless rubrical piety. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXVIII. III. 184 As the singing-psalms were never a part of our liturgy, no rubrical directions are any where given for the manner of performing them. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. xiii. 377 The want of evangelical, and the excess of rubrical, religion among the tutors. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 85 The rubrical colour for episcopal mitres is white. 1881 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life Bp. Wilberforce* II. xiii. 437 How far clergymen were bound to canonical as apart from rubrical obedience.

Hence **Rubrica·lity,** observance of rubrics.

1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* vi, Among high art and painted glass,..rubricalities, and sanitary reforms.

Ru·brically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In accordance with (liturgical) rubrics.

1696 COLLIER *Def. Absolution* 10, I hope a Form is better than no Form, Especially when it was a Form Rubrically appointed. 1844 *Ecclesiologist* III. 163 Morning and Evening Prayer ought rubrically to be said in the Chancel. 1883 *Times* 3 Jan. 6 In my judgment, it is rubrically illegal for a clergyman to make any addition of his own to the notice of Holy Communion required by the rubric.

Rubricate (*rū·brikeit*), *v.* [f. L. *rubrīcāt-*, ppl. stem of *rubrīcāre*, f. *rubrīca* RUBRIC *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mark or colour with red; to write, print, or mark in red letters.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 693 The one he doth rubricate, onely with his read letters, the other hee doth rubricate with their owne bloud. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 90 Curroone rubricates this in the Kalendar of his greatest dangers and deliverances. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubricate*,..to make, or colour red with Oaker. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 96 Nine crosses are rubricated..in the prayer '*Per Quem haec omnia*'. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 69 Those days which are not rubricated in our Calendar. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 May 624/2 A singularly handsome volume, with all the stage directions and names of characters rubricated.

b. To place in the calendar as a red-letter saint.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 693 Dunstanus, who was rubricated with a *duplex festum*. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 St. Francis Shyvier the Navarrean Jesuit, who died *anno* 1552.., and rubricated by Pope Gregory 15.

c. To furnish with rubrics or red-letter headings; to regulate by rubrics. Also *transf.*

1846 J. C. HARE *Mission of Comforter* (1850) 212 A formal..religion, according to which the thoughts of men were to be clast and rubricated for ever after. 1892 STOPFORD BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. xiii. 3 The MS. of the Gospels in the Bodleian..is rubricated.

2. *intr.* To sign by mark instead of name.

After Sp. *rubricare*: cf. RUBRIC *sb.* 6.

1846 R. FORD *Gatherings from Spain* (1907) 222 Although he could barely write his name, he could rubricate as well as any other Spaniard in Command.

Hence **Ru·bricating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1842 *Wds. Churchwardens* (Cambr. Camd. Soc.) I. 9 They should be painted in large black letters, with all those letters in red which are printed in capitals in the Prayer Book: this is called rubricating. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 April 542/1 Probably the real artist..of the Bayeux tapestry was one of the rubricating draughtsmen whose works on vellum greatly resemble it. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 131 The fancy is restricted to the form, the cover, the borders, and the rubricating.

† **Ru·bricate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rubrīcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rubrīcāre*: see prec.] = next.

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 180 The principall [martyrs] are there rubricate, sett forth in redd letters. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Original. Terms* v. ii. (1684) 63 Other Festivals I enquire not after, as of St. Dunstan and the rest that stand rubricate in old Kalendars.

Ru·bricated, *ppl. a.* [f. RUBRICATE *v.* + -ED[1].] Marked or signalized by red letters; written or printed in red; provided with rubrics.

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 408 This moneth also hath no rubricated Saint at all among Fox his Martyrs. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 55 Many rubricated and double feasted Saints, in the Romane Calendar. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Oxford* II. (1662) 332, I.. may term them a week of brethren, whereof this Rubricated Cardinal was the Dominical letter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591/1 Adorned with elaborate borders and a rubricated initial letter to each psalm. 1864 RAINE *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. I. p. lviii. *note*, In the rubricated title of a copy of this deed I have seen Hexham mentioned.

Rubrica·tion. [f. RUBRICATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action or result of rubricating.

[1658 PHILLIPS, *Rubrication*, a making red]. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 110 An édition de luxe with all the charms of black-letter and rubrication. *c* 1900 J. E. HODGKIN *Rariora* II. 65 The rubricator has added in the space at the end of the second column of Fol. 6a his initials and the date of rubrication 1466.

Rubricative (Phillips, 1658): an error for RUBRIFICATIVE.

Ru·bricator. [Agent-noun, on L. types, f. RUBRICATE *v.* So F. *rubricateur*.] One charged with the execution of the rubrics in manuscripts or early printed books.

1847 MADDEN *Layamon* I. 386 *note*, The rubricator here and below has omitted to insert the capital letters, for which a space has been left. 1884 SKEAT *Gamelyn* Introd. p. xvi, The rubricator and the scribe were usually different people, and we constantly find..that the rubricator inserts a wrong capital letter.

Rubrice, -ich(e : see RUBRISH.

Rubrician (*rubri·shăn*). [f. RUBRIC *sb.* + -IAN.] One who studies, or adheres to, liturgical rubrics.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 97 The doubts as to their exact number and right places felt by such scrupulous rubricians as St. Boniface. 1861 — in Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. (1865) 89 The rubrician, too, will not overlook the fact [etc.]. 1866 *Clerical Jrnl.* 24 May 488/2 If Rubricians are allowed to do what is right in their own eyes, why should not all other parties do the same?

Rubricism (*rū·brisiz'm*). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Tendency to adhere too closely to liturgical rubrics.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* V. 203 Its congregational worship affected no revolutionary Rubricism.

Rubricist (*rū·brisist*). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One (excessively) devoted to the observance of liturgical rubrics; one who adheres strictly to the letter of the rubric.

1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. from Gt. Biogr.* 195 The stinted and external compliance of the rubricist and rule-monger. 1902 *Pilot* 7 June 600/2 He was the despair of finicking rubricists.

2. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1862 BURTON *Book Hunter* I. 59 Some collectors may be styled Rubricists, being influenced by a sacred rage for books having the contents and marginal references printed in red ink.

3. A rubricator.

1868 HINDE in *Symeon of Durham* (Surtees) I. Pref. p. xiv, It induced the rubricist to ascribe to Symeon the matter which follows.

Rubricity (*rūbri·sĭti*). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. Assumption of a red colour.

1800 GEDDES *Critical Remarks* I. 183 The periodical feculency and rubricity of the Nile happen in July and October.

2. Adherence to liturgical rubrics.

1876 W. A. BUTLER *Mrs. Limber's Raffle* iv. (Cent.), Rubricity..is the sheet-anchor of the Church...The rubric is explicit here, and settles the case. 1885 *Ch. Times* 20 March 220/1 Nobody..ever questioned their regularity and (pardon the word) 'rubricity'.

Ru·bricked, *ppl. a. rare*⁻¹. [f. RUBRIC *v.* + -ED 1.] Rubricated.

1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 370 What talk there has been about the book, as yet has been chiefly owing to the rubricked copies.

Rubrie, obs. Sc. form of ROBBERY.

† **Rubrific,** *a. Obs.* [See RUBRIFY and -FIC.] Conferring a red colour.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* I. (1721) 108 The homogeneal Light and Rays which appear red, or rather make Objects appear so, I call Rubrific or Red-making.

† **Rubrifica·tion.** *Obs.*⁻¹ In 6 **rubryfycacyon.** [ad. med.L. **rubrificātio*: see RUBRIFY *v.*] The action of making red; rubefaction.

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D j b, Thou vsest rubryfycacyon in all sores.

† **Rubrificative.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Rubrificatif*, a rubrificatiue; a plaister of so strong, or strongly-drawing simples, that it..makes red the place it is applied vnto.

† **Ru·briform,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. next and -FORM.] Of a red nature.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 156 Of those Rays which pass close by the Snow, the Rubriform will be least refracted, and so come to the Eye in the directest Lines.

† **Ru·brify,** *v. Obs.* [f. *rubri-*, comb. stem of L. *ruber* red + -FY, prob. after a med.L. **rubrificāre*.] *trans.* To make red; to redden.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. XXXIII. (1678) 653 Vesicatories..which onely rubrifie, so that the part may onely become red, and not be burnt. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 203 The Sinapism..either ulcerates or at least rubrifies it. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Good Commander* 55 Have they not resolv'd our blood to spill,..And Rubrifie the Streets in every Town?

Rubrique, obs. form of RUBRIC.

† **Ru·brish,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **rubrich**(e, **roberych** (5 **ribrusch**); 5 **rub-**, 6 **robrisshe**; 5–6 **rubryssh**(e. *β.* 5 **rubryce**, 5–6 **rubrice**; 5 *pl.* **rubryis.** [a. OF. *rubriche*, *rubrice*, ad. L. *rubrīca* RUBRIC *sb.*] A rubric.

α. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 346 After thy text, ne after thy Rubriche I wol nat wirche as muchel as a gnat. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* (1894) 7 This Rubrysh rehersith name of the philisoffre Callid philip, born in parys, which was translator of this book. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 5 The rubrich be-for þe bok is writyn þus: The book of Seynt Augustin, þe bischop, on-to his sistir, a widow. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* V j b, Thus endeth the table and Rubrisshes of this present boke. 1509 FISHER *Sermon C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 Of latyn..she had a lytell perceyuynge, specyally of the rubrysshe of the ordynall. 1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Robrisshe of a boke, *rubriche*.

β. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 1 Into the quhilk buke thare salbe foure partis efter as the rubryis schawis. *Ibid.* 100 The chapitris of the ferde buke efter the quotacioums of the rubricis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 A Rubryce, *rubrica*, *rubricus*. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. 88 Here begynneth the table of the Rubrycys of the seconde partye of thys boke. 1547 *Articles of Enquiry* (Grafton) A iv, Whether they haue put out of their churche bokes..prayers hauynge rubricies conteyning Pardons or indulgences.

Hence **Ru·brish** *v.*, to rubricate. *Obs.* Also **Ru·brisher,** a rubricator. *arch.*

? 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 335 Item, for Rubrissheyng of all the booke, iii *s.* iiij *d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 To Rubryce, *rubricare*. 1863 BLADES *Caxton* II. p. liii, The illuminator, the rubrisher, and the wood-engraver.

Rubrysche, obs. variant of RUBBISH.

† **Ru·bster.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. RUB *v.*¹ + -STER.] A means of rubbing.

1697 *View Penal Laws* 69 No Clothworker shall use..any Rubster or Rubsters, Pumicestone, or any other device whatsoever.

Rubstone (*rʌ·bstōun*). Also 6 *north.* **rob-stone.** [f. RUB *v.*¹ + STONE *sb.*] A stone used for rubbing with, in order to sharpen or make smooth; *esp.* a kind of whetstone.

14.. *Domesday Bk. Ipswich* in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 122 Quernstonys, gryndstonys, rubstonys. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 352 Item I gyue to John Stephen in money fyue markes..ij dosen knyff stones & iiij dosen rebstones. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A brush sithe and grasse sithe, with rifle to stand, a cradle for barlie, with rubstone and sand. 1600 in Welford *Hist. Newcastle* (1887) III. 141 The loading and better disposing of seacoals and pit-coals, grindstones, rubstones, and whetstones. 1697 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 300 [The mayor of Newcastle granted a warrant to four persons to seize on coals, grind-stones, and rub-stones, sold by foreigners]. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 245 A Rub-stone, which is round, and is about fourteen Inches Diameter,..on which they rub the Bricks which they cut into several shapes. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1098 The rubstones employed [in rubbing slate], depend principally on their relative abundance in the respective districts. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Lincs.*, *Rub-stone*, a white stone for sharpening scythes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1998/2 *Rub-stone*, the flat stone on which the currier's knife is ground to an edge.

Rubus, -ushe, obs. forms of RUBBISH.

Ruby (*rū·bi*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *α.* 4– **ruby**, 4–6 **rubye**, 5–7 **rubie**, **rubey**; 5 **ro(o)by**, **rube**(e, **rubu**. *β.* 4 **rybe**, 5 **rybee**, 6 **rybwe**; 4 **ribe**, 6 **ribie**; 5 **rebe**, **reby**. [a. OF. *rubi* (= Sp. and Pg. *rubi*, Prov. *robi*), more commonly *rubis*, repr. the Romanic stem *rubin-* (see RUBINE), obscurely related to L. *rubeus*, *ruber* red.]

I. 1. A very rare and valuable precious stone (the *true* or *Oriental* ruby), of a colour varying from deep crimson or purple to pale rose-red; now classed as a variety of corundum. Also, a less valuable stone (an aluminate of magnesium), distinguished as the *spinel* ruby, or a rose-pink variety of this, the *balas* ruby.

α. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase gernet in golde, ant ruby wel ryht. *c* 1380 CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 4 And lyke ruby ben your chekys rounde. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Ruby a precious stone, *ruby*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXVIII. 13 Thou art decte..with Ruby, Topas, Christall, Iacyncte. 1579 LODGE *Def. Poetry* P 1 The Rubie is discerned by his pale rednes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 597 If stone, Carbuncle most or Chrysolite, Rubie or Topaz. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 147 At thee the Ruby lights its deep'ning glow. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 781/1 Pallets of ruby, driven by a hard steel swing wheel, need no oil. 1849 CAMPBELL *Inorganic Chem.* 150 The sapphire and ruby are alumina with a little colouring oxide. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 48/1 By this test the true ruby may be distinguished from spinel and garnet.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1007 Þe sexte þe rybe he con hit wale. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXI. (Douce MS.), His gloues, his gamesons glowed as a glede, With graynes of rebe þat grai[th]ed bene gay.

b. With *a* and pl.

α. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Whith rubies on a rowe. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8904 Alle þe walles war made..of cristalle schene,..And þe garettes aboven of rubys and curalle. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 24 Rynges with Rubyes, and Richesses I-nouwe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXI. 97 He beres..a ruby, fyne and gude and orient. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 A doubyl ryng departyd of gold, with a ruby and a turkeys. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XLVIII. 132 A radius croun of rubeis scho him gaif. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 228 A flower of golde..with a rubie. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 101 Th' impression of keene whips, I'ld weare as Rubies. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 54 His ample forehead bore a coronet, With sparkling diamonds and with rubies set. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 185 A large golden heart hanging at a gold chain set with rubies and diamonds. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. XXVI, Here are rubies blazing bright. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 633 An imitation of the finest oriental rubies.

fig. a 1649 DRUMMOND OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 6 The Sun is fair, when he, with crimson Crown And flaming Rubies, leaves his Eastern Bed.

β. 13.. *Owain Miles* (1837) 37 Ribes and salidoines, Onicles and causteloines. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii. (Douce MS.), With riche ribaynes reuersset,..Rayled withe rybees of rialle aray. *a* 1500 in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 211 Thys ryche Reby, that ston of pryce. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 88 A ring of gold w^t a broken ribie.

c. An artificial gem imitating the ruby.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 633 Frequently this mixture only yields an opaque mass..: in that case rubies may be made of it.

d. The jewel of a watch (in the finest work usually a variety of ruby).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1998/2.

† 2. *fig.* Applied, chiefly to women, as a term of high commendation. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Heo is rubie of ryhtfulnesse. *c* 1386 [see GEM *sb.* 2]. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 959 Now godamercy, berel brytest of bewte! godamercy, rubu rody as þe rose! 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXVI. 42 Haile, redolent ruby, riche and radyuss!..Haile, moder of God!

3. A red pimple on the face.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 45 b, To take awaye red rubies that growe in the face by reason of the heate of the Liuer. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 138 Vpon her nose, all ore embellished with Rubies, Carbuncles, Saphires. 1611 COTGR., *Couperose*,..extreame rednesse of the face, accompanied with many pimples, and rubies, especially about the nose. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 46 May it not ..make their faces flourish with some orientall carbuncles and rubies? 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 165 The rich Rubies on his Nose. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 82 The rubies with which his cheeks are enrich'd! 1841 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Wom. in Grey*, Certain rubies That garnished the nose of the good Father Hilary.

4. The colour of the ruby; a glowing purple-tinged red. † Also *Her.* = GULES.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 67 b, The fielde is the Rubie, a Cheuron topaze, betwene iij Eaglettes displaide, with two heades, of the Pearle. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 148 Sir William Luzie did here a partie hold In rubie armd, three Lucie fishes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 115 When now I thinke you can behold such sights, And keepe the naturall Rubie of your Cheekes. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 27 If this be to labour,..to flush their complexions to the drunkards ruby. 1847 EMERSON *Ode to Beauty* 28 The swinging spider's silver line, The ruby of the drop of wine.

5. *transf.* Applied to various things of a colour similar to the ruby: a. *pl.* The lips.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamund* 124 Wks. (Grosart) I. 85 As the saddest tale..Makes silent listning vnto him that told it, So did my speech when Rubies did vnfold it. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 17 That I might..kisse, one kisse. Rubies vnparagon'd, How deerely they doo't: 'Tis her breathing that Perfumes the Chamber thus.

b. Red wine.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 543 Nor did the dancing Rubie.. Allure thee from the cool Crystalline stream. 1859 FITZ GERALD tr. *Omar* v, Still the Vine her ancient Ruby yields.

c. *Pugilistic slang.* The blood.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIII. 348 The fluid of which Harvey demonstrated the circulation in the human body, he [the pugilist] speaks of as 'claret', or 'carmine', or 'ruby'. 1888 *Sporting Life* 11 Dec. (Farmer), Saunders stopped a flush right-hander with his organ of smell, the ruby duly making its appearance.

6. † a. *Alchemy.* (See quot.) *Obs.*⁻¹

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. 48 He that has once the flower of the sunne, The perfect ruby, which we call elixir.

b. (See quots.)

1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Arsenic, Ruby of Arsenic*, is a Preparation of it with sulphur by means of several repeated sublimations. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ruby*, in Chymistry, is a Name given to several Preparations of natural Bodies, because of their red Colour; as, Ruby of Arsenick, &c. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., *Arsenical Ruby*,..a name given to a sublimation of a mixture of arsenic and common sulphur. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 544/1 What is called ruby of arsenic or of sulphur is the realgar; the ruby of zinc is the red blend; and the ruby of silver is the red silver ore.

c. *ellipt.* Ruby glass (see 11).

1839 STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme* 227 Even the ancient ruby is not lost to those artists who can and will patiently seek after it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 6781 The group on the right is half-cased with ruby.

7. *Printing.* A size of type, intermediate between nonpareil and pearl. (Cf. AGATE *sb.* 4.)

This line is printed in Ruby type.

There is no evidence to support the two earliest quots., which place ruby between pearl and diamond.

1778 MORES *Dissert. Eng. Typog. Founders* 26 So we exclude Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, Ruby and Diamond, so named from their smallness and fancied prettiness. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typographia* II. 76 Independent of the above sizes, we have just been informed, that Mr. Miller, of Edinburgh, has introduced another, which he designates by the name of Ruby; it is a size between Pearl and Diamond. 1839 HANSARD *Print. & Type-founding* (1841) 228 Ruby.., used for pocket dictionaries, prayer-books, &c.; but it is too small for any but the strongest sight. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 116 *Ruby*, a size of type..equal to half a Small Pica in body.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. Attributive, as *ruby chain*, *cylinder*, *hole*, *mine*, *ring*, *rock*, *roller*, *spark*, *stone*.

1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 24 With hevinly beriall droppis, Throu bemes rede, birnyng as ruby sperkis. 1508 —*Tua Mariit Wemen* 367 In ringis ryally set with riche ruby stonis. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 150 Seven polish'd Ruby Rocks the columns were, Into bright Seraphs carv'd. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2691/4 A Ruby Ring with three Brilliant Diamonds on each side. 1829 CRAWFURD *Jrnl. Emb. to Crt. of Ava* (1834) II. 203 The sapphire and ruby mines are considered the property of the King. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 173 Ruby holes are also employed for rounding the leads of even-pointed pencils. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 409 He..show'd them both the ruby-chain. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 97 The ..teeth..lock the wheel by pressing on a hollow ruby cylinder or roller...There is a notch in the ruby roller.

b. Similative, as *ruby-like*, *-wise*.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* (1715) 560/1 So will you have a Ruby-like Tincture. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* ii, All faces turn'd to where Glows rubylike the far-up crimson globe. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vii. 11 Not merely..a colour on the outside, but going through and through, ruby-wise.

c. Instrumental, as *ruby-circled*, *-headed*, *-studded*.

1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 364 Before him fled the face of Queen Isolt With ruby-circled neck. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pkt. Bk.* i. (ed. 2) 38 The two ruby-headed pivots are made exclusively for the heavier card J. 1895 SWETTENHAM *Malay Sketches* 180 Her hair fastened in a knot with four ruby-studded hairpins.

9. As *adj.* Having the colour of the ruby; of a dark glowing red, usually tinged with purple.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 38 The ruby skyes of the orient. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 9 Ane vnce of rubey silk to thair quaiffs. 1592 GREENE *Quip for Upstart Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 242 His face somthing Ruby blush, Cherry cheeked, like a shreed of scarlet. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 260 Thy wounds,..Which like dumbe mouthes do ope their Ruby lips. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 115 Though he might haply view his ruby Nose without a Mirrour. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VIII. CCLV, Their whiter Names Being dyed deep in ruby Martyrdom. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 108 It will give the transparent Red, a Ruby Colour. 1764 GRAY *Triumph Owen* 22 High he rears his ruby crest. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. XXIV, Vessels of wine, alternate placed, Ruby and amber. 1864 TENNYSON *Islet* 13 With a satin sail of a ruby glow. 1887 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 37/2 One lady had a ruby velvet, trimmed with costly lace.

10. In parasynthetic adjs., as *ruby-berried*, *-budded*, *-coloured*, *-faced*, *-hued*, *-lipped*, etc.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 2 The purple-blossomed *ruby-berried nightshade. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. 1 A million emeralds break from the *ruby-budded lime. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 451 Once more the *rubi-colourd portall opend. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXI. (1818) II. 223 The inequalities of its ruby-coloured surface. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4813/4 He is..*Ruby Faced. 1741 *Chinese Lett.* I. 7 A jolly ruby-fac'd Prelate, lolling at Ease in his Coach, hinders his Progress. 1896 MARY BEAUMONT *Joan Seaton* 50 A great water-butt, its sides deep in *ruby-hued nasturtiums. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul*, *Infin. Worlds* XCIX, Fair comely bodies,..rose-cheek'd, *ruby-lip'd. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*,

Short Hymn to Venus, I do love a Girle Rubie-lipt, and tooth'd with Pearl. 1878 LONGF. *Kéramos* 143 Little towns..*ruby-lustered with the light Of blazing furnaces by night. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 88 The elder Year, Pomona, pleas'd, shall deck With *ruby-tinctur'd Births. 1740 SOMERVILE *Hobbinol* III. 45 The ruby-tinctur'd Corinth clust'ring hangs, And emulates the Grape. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 63 Raised or cut *ruby-toned velvet of a rich soft pile. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Youth & Manhood C. Thornton* (1845) 76, I..gladly consigned the remains of the dish to the care of my *ruby-visaged neighbour.

b. In specific names of birds, as *ruby-crested, -crowned, -headed, -necked.* Also RUBY-THROATED.

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 780 *Ruby-crested Humming Bird. 1758 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 95 The *Ruby-crowned Wren. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 413 Ruby-crowned Warbler. 1834 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* II. 547 The Ruby-crowned Wren is found in Louisiana and other Southern States, from November until March. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 78 Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Crown with a rich scarlet patch. 1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. I. 329 *Ruby-headed Humming-bird...This is one of the most beautiful of the straight-billed Humming-Birds. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 779 *Ruby-necked Humming Bird.

II. In special collocations, as **ruby blende, copper** (see quots.); **ruby coral,** ? red coral; **ruby glass,** glass coloured by the oxides of copper, iron, lead, tin, etc.; **ruby silver,** proustite; **ruby spar** (see quot.); **ruby spinel,** = *spinel ruby*; **ruby sulphur, topas, wood, zinc** (see quots.).

1855 *Orr's Cir. Sci., Geol.*, etc. 501 *Proustite.*—Red Silver, *Ruby-blende. 1815 A. AIKIN *Mineralogy* (ed. 2) 88 Red Copper. *Ruby Copper. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 503/1 This oxide..occurs in Cornwall in the form of beautiful transparent crystals of a fine red colour, and is hence frequently called *ruby copper*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 393 The Marine here [Trapani, Sicily] excelleth in *Ruby Corall. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* I. 205 In 1684 Orschall..wrote..of the manner of making *ruby-glass. 1860 LONGF. *Tales Wayside Inn, Falcon of Ser Federigo* 186 The ruby glass, the silver, and the gold. 1885 A. J. BUTLER tr. *Dante's Paradise* 268 *note*, Until the fifteenth century only 'ruby' glass was 'coated'. 1815 A. AIKIN *Mineralogy* (ed. 2) 79 Red or *Ruby Silver..occurs crystallized, dendritic, membranous, massive, and disseminated. 1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 177 The vein..contains black sulphurets and ruby silver. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 254 The stone imported from Ceylon, called **ruby spar*,..is an iridescent sort of spinell ruby. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 570 The purchaser must ascertain if it be not a Siberian tourmaline, or *ruby spinel. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 400 Precious spinel is distinguished by several names, according to its colour, the deep red variety being called ruby spinel. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* VI. 434 Realgar, ..Red Orpiment or *Ruby Sulphur...Red Sulphuret of Arsenic. 1885 HORNADAY 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* XXIV. 287 The island produces..garnets, 'Ceylon ruby' (*ruby topaz), star stones. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 103 Red Sanders, or *Ruby Wood, an East Indian wood, the produce of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.* 237 **Ruby-zinc*, a popular name for..sphalerite of a deep-red color, and also for zincite with the same characteristics.

b. (See quots.)

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 28 The Ruby Fly Hawk...Very rare. *Ibid.* 43 The Ruby Tiger..appears the beginning of July. 1868 J. G. WOOD *Homes without Hands* xiii. 238 A specimen of the Ruby and Topaz Humming Bird (*Chrysolampis moschitis*).

Ruby (*rū*·bi), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To dye or tinge with the colour of the ruby.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 426 With sanguine drops the walls are rubied round. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 10 Her cheeks were rubied with the rose's hue. 1844 CORNISH *Select. fr. Serm.*, etc. (1850) 374 So intense a gleam Rubied the oaken copse.

Ruby-red, *a.* [RUBY *sb.*] As red as a ruby; having the red colour of a ruby.

1591 GREENE *Farewell to Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 266 A lip sweete rubie red, gracd with delight. 1611 FLORIO, *Rosseggiante*, ruby-red. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 229 Gills ruby red, 4 in a set. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi, The ornaments..were of sparkling Bohemian glass, ruby red. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* (ed. 4) V. 186 An oily substance forms, from which ruby-red needles..slowly separate.

b. quasi-*sb.* A ruby-red colour or tint.

1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* (ed. 4) viii. 410 The fungus threads are stained a ruby-red.

Ruby-tail. [RUBY *a.*] **a.** *attrib.* = next. **b.** (See quots. and next.)

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 136/2 The Chrysididæ are most of them, if not all, of parasitic habits...Some of these species are called ruby-tail flies. 1863 J. G. WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 497 The beautiful Ruby-tail Flies, or Cuckoo Flies, so plentiful in summer about old walls and similar localities. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 384 This insect, the Common Gold Wasp, or Ruby-tail,..is of a deep metallic bluish green colour, except the upper surface of the abdomen, which is bright red.

Ruby-tailed, *a.* [RUBY *a.*] Having a ruby-red hinder part; applied to hymenopterous insects of the genus *Chrysis*, esp. the golden wasp.

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 23/1 They sometimes receive the English names of Golden-tailed and Ruby-tailed Flies. 1868 J. G. WOOD *Homes without Hands* XXV. 481 Those splendid insects which are popularly called Ruby-tailed Flies, or Firetails, and scientifically termed Chrysididæ.

Ruby-throat. [RUBY *a.*] A ruby-throated humming-bird or warbler. Also *attrib.* = next.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 463 Ruby-Throat, *Motacilla calliope*. 1817 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. II. 644 Ruby-throat warbler (*Sylvia Calliope*). 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 201/1 What was our surprise to see the ruby-throat..remain with the young ones.

Ruby-throated, *a.* [RUBY *a.*] Having a ruby-red gorget. In names of birds (see quots.).

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 769 Ruby-throated Humming-bird, *Trochilus rubineus*. Inhabits Brasil and Guiana. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 184 Ruby-throated Hummingbird,..metallic gorget reflecting ruby-red. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 10/2 Two specimens of the *Calliope Camtschathensis*, or ruby-throated warbler.

Ruc, obs. form of ROC.

Rucervine (*rusē*·*rvəin*), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Rucerv-us*: see RUSA and CERVINE *a.*] Of or belonging to a genus (*Rucervus*) of East Indian deer.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 60 Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate rucervine type. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mamm.* 321 The Rucervine group..is represented by the Swamp Deer.

Ruch, obs. f. ROUGH *a.* and *adv.*

‖ **Ruche** (*rūš*, F. *rüš*), *sb.* Also **rouche.** [F. *ruche* († *rouche, rusche*), bee-hive, and (in allusion to the plaits of a straw hive) frill, etc.] A frill or quilling of some light material, as ribbon, gauze, or lace, used to ornament some part of a garment or head-dress. Also *attrib.*

a. 1827 *Souvenir* I. 127/3 (Stanf.), A bonnet..with a blue and white ruche of gauze at the edge. 1862 *Engl. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 236/1 The front of the body..was trimmed with white satin ruches laid over white blonde. 1881 *Truth* 31 March 446/1 The inevitable ruche of Mechlin lace makes the dress becoming to the neck. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 427/2 For silk the Ruche flutings should measure from half inch, to 1 inch.

transf. 1865 MRS. BEETON *Dict. Cookery* 210 Place a paper ruche on the bone.

β. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rouche*,..a goffered quilling of net, ribbon, blonde, or any other material. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 March, Her Royal Highness..wore a white satin dress with rouches of tulle.

Hence **Ruche** *v.*[1], to trim with a ruche. Also **Ruched** (*rūšt*) *ppl. a.*

1892 *Daily News* 8 March 2/1 A black moiré silk was ruched with pink round the border of the skirt. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 5/2 It had ruched sleeves.

† **Ruche** (**ruchche**), *v.*[2] *Obs.* Var. of RICH *v.*[2]

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 101 Þay her tramme ruchen, Cachen vp þe crossayl, cables þay fasten. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 303 Þe renk on his rounce hym ruched in his sadel. *Ibid.* 367 He ful radly vp ros, & ruchched hym fayre.

Ruchet, obs. variant of ROCHET [2].

Ruching (*rū*·*šiŋ*). [f. RUCHE *sb.* + -ING [1].] A trimming consisting of ruches.

1862 *Engl. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 236/1 A blue tulle skirt, trimmed with blue silk ruchings. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 50 Her marvellous drab poplin, adorned with fresh pink ruchings. 1894 H. GAMLIN *G. Romney* 200 The cuffs edged with narrow white ruching.

Ruchli, obs. form of ROUGHLY *adv.*

Ruchy (*rū*·*ši*), *a. rare.* [f. RUCHE *sb.*] Of the nature of a ruche.

1884 *Bazaar, Exch. & M.* 19 Dec. 658/1 Sleeves are sometimes..one puff, with a soft ruchy trimming at the end.

Ruck (*rʊk*), *sb.*[1] Forms: **α.** 3 **ruke,** 5 **roke,** 6 *Sc.* **rouk,** 6–7 **rooke,** 7 **rowke,** 9 *dial.* **rook, rouk.** **β.** 6 **ruk,** 6–7 **rucke,** 7 **rukk(e,** 6– **ruck.** [App. of Scand. origin, corresponding to Norw. *ruka* (Aasen) with the same meanings, perh. repr. ON. **hruka* and so related to *hraukr* RICK *sb.*[1]]

1. A heap or stack of fuel or combustible material of any kind.

α 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ziscare..fareð abuten asken & bisiliche stureð him uorte rukelen muchele & monie ruken togedere, & bloweð þerinne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7149 All the Remnond and Roke radly þai broght, And brent vp the bodies vnto bare askis. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. St. James* II. 34 Like as a litel fyre is mingled with a greate rooke of fewell, so that by lytel and litell it setteth al the whole rooke on fyre. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 177 The hole beast..is cast in to the burnyng streame or burnyng rooke of fyre. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 628 That they nor nane of thame..keip any stakis, or Rukkes of haither, broome, Quhynnes, or vther fewall, within anye of the Closses. 1879 E. WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 251 I've made fourpence, to-day, wi' gettin' a rook (a lot) o' coals in. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207 *Ruck*, the stock of coals on the bank.

† **b.** A particular measure or quantity of coals (see quot. 1611). *Obs.*

1483 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 421, 10 wain-loads of coals called 'pytte coles', every wain-load containing a whole 'roke' of coals. 1486 *Ibid.* III. 257 For half a roke of colys to brenne þe seid plaster with. 1611 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 484 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1905), A rooke of colles ought to bee ij yeardes high and a yeard and quarter square by measure. 1651 *Publ. Gen. Acts* 1326 Such..of the said Coals as have been, or usually are sold by the Stack, Ruck, Fathom, or other uncertain Denomination.

2. A rick or stack of hay, corn, etc.; † a shock or stook. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1546 in *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 135 Onto the tyme the said medow be mawyn and put into rouk. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 341 In wheat in the staggarth ij ruckes by estymac'on Fiftye thraves. 1611 COTGR., *Treseau*, a shocke, stowke, halfe-thraue, rowke, or heape of sheaues in a corne-field. 1785 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* I. ii. 125 The spate may bear away Frae aff the howms your dainty rucks of hay. 1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 229 Our rucks, fu' thick, are stackit i' the yard. 1804 R. COUPER *Poetry* I. 152 Strong on the ruck-head [I've] heard your voice Whan mid-night's tempests blew. 1871 ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* vi, Twa' or three aul' rucks to thrash oot.

3. A heap or pile of any material. Freq. in phr. *in a ruck.* Now *dial.*

a 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 117 So huge a Ruck Of heap'd vp fortunes. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 9 There in another Rucke Princes and Peasants lay together mixt. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 312/1 They can neither Stand, Sit, Kneel, nor lie down, but be all in a ruck, or knit together. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* Gloss., *Ruck*, a rough bundle or heap of any thing. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Ruck*, a great quantity; a heap of stones. 1851– in many dial. glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 130 He doesn't care two pence about the bit of a rouk o' cobble stones and sand.

b. *transf.* A large number or quantity; a multitude, crowd, throng.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47, I shall not neede to name the partes, all in one ruk, as of set purpose. *a* 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 327 Rucks of rich Pearle, and sparkling Diamonds Shall fringe thy garments with Imbroadrie. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 26 Sheep and Goats,..some ran on rucks, and hurried down to the Sea-shore. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss., Ruck*, a multitude, as applied to people; a great assemblage, as applied to anything else. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* ii. (1879) 29 Finishing with a ruck of figures all at once. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 377/1 When judgment is wanted in getting through a ruck of horses. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 4/2 There is a ruck of ambitious Gambettists in the prime of life.

4. *The ruck*: **a.** *Racing.* Those horses which are left behind in a body by the fastest goers. Also *fig.*

1846 *Punch* XI. 15 Who headed the Ruck? 'I,' said Lord George. 1852 BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 85 The ruck falls off rapidly, and the good men settle down to their pace. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Inside the Bar* I. 224 'What one horse can do another can.' Self-esteem implores us not to fall back into the 'ruck' behind. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 180 Summers came panting in with the ruck, after all was over.

b. The undistinguished crowd or general run (of persons or things).

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 324 The uneducated and socially-unplaced ruck. 1859 M. NAPIER *Life Visc. Dundee* I. p. x, Far more honest, and..more right-minded than the ruck of their sect. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 291, I write simply as one of that common ruck of ordinary practical working men. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* xii. 290 A great name, rising out of the feeble ruck of modern Italian sculpture.

5. *U.S. colloq.* Nonsense, rubbish.

1890 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 159 He..wears gloves, and takes his meals private in his room and all that sort of ruck.

Ruck (*rʊk*), *sb.*[2] [a. ON. *hrukka* (Norw. *rukka*), for earlier **hrunka*: see RUNKLE *sb.*] A crease, fold, or wrinkle; a ridge.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Ruck*, a wrinkle or plait. *Ibid.*, Your gown fits all in a ruck. 1811 WILLAN *West Riding Yorksh., Ruck*, a fold, or plait, made in cloth by crushing it. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 76/1 The vessel..was found to be..without even a single strain or so much as a ruck in her copper. 1863 *Q. Rev.* July 97 He observed there also a number of large transverse ridges or rucks of the glacier. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 35 Careful attention should be paid to keep the bed smooth, and the sheets free from rucks.

Ruck (*rʊk*), *sb.*[3] *dial.* A rut.

1823 [see *cart-ruck*, s.v. CART *sb.* 6]. 1839 LEWIS *Hereford Gloss., Ruck*, a rut of a road. 1858 *Zoologist* XVI. 5941 Deep, dirty ditches or rucks. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v.

† **Ruck,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.*—[0] (See quot.)

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 325 In addition to his subscription, the notary was formerly in use to add his *signum*, which was a flourish of penmanship, called a *paraph* or a *ruck*.

Ruck (*rʊk*), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: **α.** 3 **ruken,** 4–6 **rouke,** 5–6 **rowke,** 7–9 **rook.** **β.** 4 **rucken,** 5 **ruckyn (rukkun),** 6–7 **rucke,** 6– **ruck.** **γ.** *dial.* 8 **ruckee,** 9 **ruckey, rucky.** [Perh. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *ruka* to crouch (Ross).] *intr.* To squat, crouch, cower, huddle together. Also *refl.* and in *pa. pple.*

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 Vor þeo hwule þet heo stont upriht ne mei he [the fiend] nouðer on hire ne ruken ne riden. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6897 Þe horribel vermyn venemus. Þe whilk sal on þe synful rouke, And ever-mare þam gnaw and souke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 450 What is mankynde moore vn to you holde Than is the sheepe, þat rouketh in the folde? *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156 In the kichene thei wolden rouken, an hol day gladliche, for to roste a smal hastelet. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 439 This sheepe rowkyng in his fold, Set litill stoor of swerd or Arwis keene. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 51 In the easemente of vrine, the men rowked doune, the women stoode vprighte. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 47 The Rauen rook'd her on the Chimnies top, And chatt'ring Pies in dismall Discords sung. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 35 Night's foul bird, Rook'd in the spire, screams loud.

fig. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 7 As I can not deuine vpon such bookes, that happlye rouke in studentes mewes.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 57 Bot now thei rucken in here nest And resten as hem liketh best. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 118 The wolfe in fieldis the shepe dothe grete duresse, Rukking in foldis for fere dar nat arise. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rukkun, or cowre down, *incurvo*. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 141 On the house did rucke A cursed owle the messenger of ill successe and lucke. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 118 Here ruckes my mistrisse makinge cleene the pan. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 136 Now their wit styeth not high but rather rucketh beneath vpon the ground. 1619 BERT *Hawkes* 56 Sometimes he..will..stop of his forefeet, without either rucking behinde, or aduancing before. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 59 To *Ruck*, to squat or shrink down. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Wds. Chesh.*, *Ruck*, to get close or

huddle together as fowls do. 1823– in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Northampton, Cheshire).

γ. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 40 But thee, thee wut ruckee..in the Chimley Coander. 1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* 41 Ee'd grasp th' rod..An' ruckey down quite low. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 635 *Rucky-down*, to stoop low by bending the knees;..to crouch low in any posture.

Hence **Ru·oker**; **Ru·cking** *vbl. sb.*

13.. *Names of Hare* in *MS. Digby 86* fol. 168 b, Þe wint swifft, Þe sculkere, Þe heg roukere [=hedge-rucker]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rukkynge (*Harl. MS.* rukklyng), *incurvacio.*

Ruck (rʊk), *v.*2 [f. RUCK *sb.*2 Cf. Norw. *rukka* in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* To slip *up* or work into creases or ridges; to become creased or wrinkled.

1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 234 The motion of walking soon occasioned it to slip from its place, to ruck. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ruck*, to have a folded, creased, ridgy, or uneven surface. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 544 The sleeves ruck up and present his white, soft, and dimpled arms. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 116 A sheet is said to 'ruck' when it gets creased or doubled in laying on.

2. *trans.* To crease; to wrinkle or cause to work *up* into ridges.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Ruck*,..to wrinkle; as, to ruck up cloth or a garment. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* iii, Mr. Sawyer..lost his flat shooting-hat, and rucked his plaid trousers up to his knees. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* I. i, An arm-chair..not at all rucked up or disarranged.

b. To draw or gather into small folds.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 9/1 The sleeves rucked and puffed in yet another new way. 1901 *Illustr. Lond. News* CXVIII. 910 The sleeves are of chiffon rucked with a band of the gold worked down the centre.

Ruck (rʊk), *v.*3 *dial.* [f. RUCK *sb.*1 Cf. Norw. *ruka* in the same sense.] *trans.* To stack, to heap or pile up.

1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 95 When autumn's stores are ruck'd up in the yard. 1841– in dial. glossaries (Leic., Shropsh., Warw., Banff).

† **Ruck,** *v.*4 *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ruct-āre*: cf. ERUCT *v.*] To belch.

15.. LYNDESAY *Play* 1435 (Bann. MS.), Sche riftit, ruckit, and maid sic stendis. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* xix. 47 Wks. (Grosart) II. 96/1 His Belching rucks forth flames, his mouing Eye Shines like the glory of the morning Skie.

Ruck, obs. form of ROC.

Rucked (rʊkt), *ppl. a.* [f. RUCK *sb.*2 or *v.*2] Having rucks or small folds.

1600 *Newe Metamorphosis* (MS.) in Nares (1859) s.v., A rucked barke ore grewe their bodye and face.

1895 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 124/2 The freedom with which he swings his leg, the 'rucked' trousers and easy shoes. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 3/2 Rucked satin, quite objectionable for millinery, makes a charming evening cloak.

Rucker, Rucking: see RUCK *v.*1

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [dim. of RUCK *sb.*1 Cf. Norw. dial. *rukle* a small heap of twigs on a hearth.] A pile or heap; a bundle of sheaves; a stack of peats or the like.

1808 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Ruckle*, a great quantity; a heap of stones. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 507 A piece of rye-grass is pulled out of the top and tied round the head of the 'ruckle', as it is called. *Ibid.* 508 In a dry time it is carted directly from the 'ruckles' to the stack. 1867 LIVINGSTONE in *Proc. R. Geogr. Soc.* (1868) 180, I am a mere ruckle of bones. *c* 1882 J. LUCAS *Studies in Nidderdale* 119 After a time..they pile them [*sc.* peats] into stacks, which are called 'ruckles'.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *sb.*2 [dim. of RUCK *sb.*2 Cf. Norw. dial. *rukla* wrinkle, ridge.] A small ruck or ridge.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 37 There is a ruckle in the bed-clothes over his breast as if his arms were crossed.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *sb.*3 [Cf. RUCKLE *v.*3, and Norw. dial. *rukl* in the same sense (Aasen).] A rattling or gurgling noise, *esp.* in the throat of a dying person; the death-rattle.

1815 [see DEATH *sb.* 19]. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Ruckle*, a noise in the throat seeming to indicate suffocation. 1905 F. W. BAIN *Draught of the Blue* Introd. p. xiii, In the silence, broken only by the ruckle of the rushing water.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *v.*1 Now *dial.* Also 3 **rukelen.** [freq. of RUCK *v.*3] *trans.* To pile up, heap together; *spec.* to form (clover) into a sheaf.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Al þet he rukeleð & gedereð togedere.., al schal ine helle iwurðen to him tadden & neddren. *Ibid.* 406 Weop for his sunnen. Þus þu schalt..rukelen on his heaued bearninde gleden.

1800 TUKE *Agric. North Riding* 156 When the crop is large.., a small armful is taken up by the top, which is united by a twist; three of these are placed together... This operation is termed 'ruckling'. 1833 *Ridgemont Farm Rep.* 143 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), When the season is precarious for drying the clover hay, the excellent..plan..of 'ruckling' is adopted. 1892– in *E. D. D.* (Yks., Som.).

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *v.*2 [f. RUCK *v.*2 + -LE 3.]

1. *intr.* To work (*up*) into folds or wrinkles.

1839 LEWIS *Hereford Gloss.*, *To Ruckle*, to rumple, to crease. 1853 CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 4, I..buttoned the straps of my trousers to prevent them ruckling up. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., The bandage ruckles up so, it must come off.

2. *trans.* To form, draw together, into folds.

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 295 His face is shiny and is ruckled with high ridges and low furrows. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 8/4 The lace is arranged upon a frame of chiffon ruckled by hand.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *v.*3 Also 6 **ruole.** [Of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *rukla* in the same sense.] *intr.* To make a rattling or gurgling sound; to rattle in the throat. Hence **Ru·ckling** *ppl. a.*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 668, I am ane blak Monk, said the ruclande reuin; So said the gled, I am ane holy freir. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wind*, If Water ruckles much, and frequent Bubbles arise, the Storm is but of a short Continuance. 1814 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXXVIII, The deep ruckling groans of the patient satisfied every one that she was breathing her last. 1859 *Out of the Depths* 162 Her glassy eyes, her ruckling breath,..told me plainly that she was dying fast. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Ruckle*, to breathe with difficulty, like one dying.

† **Ru·ckle,** *v.*4 [f. RUCK *v.*1] To crouch.

a 1500 [see *rucking* vbl. sb., under RUCK *v.*1]

Ruckling, dial. variant of RECKLING.

‖ **Ru·cksack.** [ad. G. *rucksack*, f. *rucken*, dial. var. of *rücken* back + *sack* SACK *sb.*1] A kind of knapsack worn by tourists.

1895 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 199 We divided our loads into two rucksacks. 1904 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 175/1 One does not usually carry a bulky volume in one's rucksack.

Rucky (rʊ·ki), *a. rare.* [f. RUCK *sb.*2] Full of rucks or creases.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Rucky*, full of rucks. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* vii. 85 A big young man in a dress-coat and large rucky white gloves.

† **Ruct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *ructar*, L. *ructāre*: cf. next.] *intr.* To belch, bring up wind. Hence † **Ru·cter,** and † **Ru·cting** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xliii. 279.

† **Ructa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *ructātio*, f. *ructāre.*] = ERUCTATION.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ructation*, belching. 1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 206 Salutes the nose with an acid ructation. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi, Senates and great Councils are often troubled with..peccant Humours,..with sour frothy Ructations. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* I. 112 Troubled with sower, frothy, ructations, which proceed from a foul stomach.

Ruction (rʊ·kʃən). *dial.* or *colloq.* Also 9 **'ruction.** [Of obscure origin: in quot. 1831 associated with *insurrection.*] A disturbance, riot, or tumult; a disorderly dispute or quarrel; a row.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Ruction*, a quarrel; *to raise a ruction*, to be the cause of a quarrel. 1831 LOVER *Leg. Irel.* 148 It was in the time of the 'ruction [1798]. 1852 *Election Song* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Four hundred dirty vagabonds All ready for a ruction. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 695/1 The ruction has been hardly in the fearless old Hibernian manner. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Dec. 933/1 Whisky which produces motiveless ructions at fairs and social gatherings.

† **Ructua·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *ructuāre* for *ructāre.*] = RUCTATION.

1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 94 b, Let them..abstein from meates that ingender..fumous ructuacions or vapours.

† **Ructuo·sity.** *Obs.*–° [f. L. *ructuōsus.*] 'A belching much' (Bailey, 1721).

† **Ru·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ruct-āre* + -URE.] = RUCTATION.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 620 It solves all inflations of the stomack and belly into ructures. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 With a sudden noise of a ructure or belch.

Rucul (Palladius): see RUKEL.

Rud (rʊd), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: *α.* 1 **rudu** (*obl.* **rude**), 3, 6, 8–9 *Sc.* **rude.** *β.* 4–5 (9 *dial.*) **rode,** 4 **rod.** *γ.* 5–6 **rudde,** 5–7, 9 **rud,** 6–7, 9 **rudd.** [OE. *rudu* fem., related by ablaut to OE. *réod* REED *a.* and *réad* RED *a.* The same grade of the stem is represented by ON. *rǫ̈ði* masc. (Norw. *rode*), redness.]

1. Red or ruddy colour; redness, ruddiness.

α. c 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (1834) 22 Ða geseah se cyngc ðæt apollonius mid rosan rude wæs eal oferbræded. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Þe rude of monnes nebbe þet seið ariht his sunnen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 443 Þe rose also mid hire rude þat cumeþ ut of þe þorne wode. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 29 Lavinia.. Hir moderis wordis felt deip in hir hert, So that the rude dyd hyr vissage glow.

β. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 18841 (Fairf.), His visage sumdel wiþ rode was blende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 27 He seth hire rode upon the cheke. *c* 1420 *St. Etheldred* 843 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 301 Hurre lures weron white as ony lely floure Ymeynde with rod.

γ. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3048 Hir chekes [were] full choise;..As the rose, was the rud þat raiked hom in. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 32 Farwele the rudde that was upon thi lippes. 1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. 23 b, The one counterfaiteth the rudde of precious stones in the lyppes, the other whitenesse of face and necke. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 13 The dye of crymson, whose rudd will be appalled nether with heate of sonne nether with wette of wether. 1898 MEREDITH *Poems* I. 94 When mantles a tender rud In maids that of youths have sight.

2. Complexion (of those parts of the face which are naturally reddish or ruddy).

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 156 *Ultus*, andwlita, *uel* rudu. 12.. *Prayer to Our Lady* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Mi brune her is hwit bicume..and mi tohte rude iturnd al in-to oðre dehe. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* 21 in *Bann. MS.* 283 As ony ross hir rude wes reid. 1836 WILSON *Tales of Borders* IV. 34 Yon bloomin hizzy wi' the rose rude.

β. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 178 Rose red was hur rode, full riall of schape. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 131 His rode was reed, hise eyen greye as goos. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xiii, Reddere in rode þan rose in þe rayne.

γ. 14.. 26 *Pol. Poems* 145 My rudde was rede, my colour clere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 145 Youre rud that was so red, youre lyre the lylly lyke. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 They whyte theyr face..with cerusse: and theyr lyppis and ruddis with purpurisse. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ballad* Wks. 1843 I. 25 Your ruddys wyth ruddy rubys may compare. 1867 L. JEWITT *Derb. Ballads* 23 That lady so fair and free With rudd as red as rose in May.

3. Chiefly *dial.* Ruddle; † a red cosmetic.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 404 Gezabel..ʒehiwode hire eaʒan and hire neb mid rude.

1651 R. CHILD in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 73 Here is found..white and yellow Marle, Plaister, Oker, Rudd [etc.]. 1691 RAY *Coll. N.C. Words* (ed. 2) 136 *Rud*, a sort of Blood-stone used in marking Sheep; from the red colour. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Prov. Yorksh.*, *Rud*, red ochre; used in giving a temporary mark to sheep. 1797 BRYDGES *Hom. Trav.* II. 290 Jove..mix'd a shower of rain with rud, To make 'em think it rain'd sheer blood. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Reddle*,..called also rud and ruddle. 1895 T. ELLWOOD *Lakel. & Iceland* 79 The smit marked upon the sheep with this Rud or Ruddle is generally the initial letter or letters of the owner's name.

Comb. a 1794 *Marriage of Sir Gawaine* lxv. in Percy *Reliques*, Sweet blushes stayn'd her rud-red cheeke.

Rud, *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **rode(s,** 6 **ruddis,** 6–7 **ruddes,** 7, 9 *arch.* **ruds.** [Of obscure origin.] The marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). Chiefly in *pl.* form. (Cf. RODE-WORT.)

14.. *MS. Sloane 5*, lf. 9 b/1 *Oculus Christi, calendula, solsequium*,..Seynte Marie rode. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 88 *Kalendula, sponsa solis*,..golduurt *vel* rodes. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786 *Hoc solsequium*, a rode. 1526 *Grete Herball* CXXXII. (1529) H v, Calendula is an herbe called ruddes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 163 They be now called..in English Marygoldes, and Ruddes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 20 Some take it [*Heliotropium*] for Ruds or Wert-wort: others for Turnsol, or the Marygold. 1647 HEXHAM I. (Herbs), Ruddes, or Marigolds, *Goudt-bloemen*. 1863 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (1881) 52 Among greens, small fruits, and ruds.

Rud, *sb.*3 *dial.* Also 6 **rod, roid, rude,** 8–9 **rudd.** [Obscurely related to REDD *sb.*2, RID *sb.*2, ROUD *sb.*] **1.** The spawn of frogs or toads. Usu. in combs. *paddock-, toad-rud.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 342 Thou come..till a pule, and drank the paddok rod [*v.r.* rude, roid]. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1805) 82 Auld Grizzy the witch.. Meks paddoc-rud ointment for sair een. 1850 BAMFORD *Dial. S. Lancs.* 215 *Twod-rudd*, the spawn of toads. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Rud*,..spawn of toads or frogs.

2. The act of spawning.

Cf. RODDING *vbl. sb.*, ROOD *v.*, ROUD *v.*

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* I. 459 They [*sc.* salmon] will take a bait of roe, or small fish, while upon the rudd, or laying their spawn.

Rud, *sb.*4 *rare.* [var. of READ *sb.*1; cf. RODDIKIN.] (See quot.)

1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 2/1 The rud, or abomasum, which is the true digestive stomach...The huge paunch, for instance, is, at this early period, far less capacious than the fourth stomach, or rud.

Rud, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8 **rudd**; *pa. pple.* 3 **irud(d)ed,** 4 **roded.** [Related to RUD *sb.*1 and RUDDY *a.* In sense 2 from RUD *sb.*1 3.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make red or ruddy. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Þeo þet beoð, uor Godes luue, mid hore blodshedunge irudded & ireaded, ase þe martirs weren. *Ibid.* 332 Þe soule þet was bloc, & nefde bute dead heou, haueð ikeiht cwic heou, & is iruded feire. *a* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* C. xvi. 108 (Laud MS.), As rody as a rose roded were hus chekes.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 173 Her cheekes lyke apples which the sun hath rudded. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* III. lvi, Many an anticke flake With rich Inamell azure green and Rudded. ?*a* 1700 in Child *Ballads* IV. 28/1 It's little matter what they do now, My life-blood rudds the heather brown.

2. *dial.* To colour or mark with ruddle.

1680 in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 156 *note*, Put to the fell and rudded 55 weathers. 1876– in dial. glossaries.

† **Rud,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **rodden,** 4–5 **rudden** (5 **ruddon**). [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To rub.

Halliwell gives '*Rud*, to rub, to polish. *Devon*', but there appears to be no confirmation of this.

c 1290 *St. George* 41 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 295 Seth þe with a clout of here [they] roddeden þe woundes faste...Þo men selten so is quike flesch and roddeden so with here! *c* 1305 *St. Edmund* 172 in *E. E. P.* 75 Fet & honde..He ruddede [*Laud MS.* roddede] a niȝt wiþ his here. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 108 Thus sone þis doctour, As rody as a rose roddede [*v.r.* ruddede] hus chekes, Kowede and carpede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruddon, *idem quod* rubbyn. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* XVII. xcvii, Flexe is..rodded [*Bodl. MS.* irudded] and gnodded, ribbyd and herkelyd, and at the laste sponne.

Rud, obs. form of RUDD, RUDE.

Rudas (rū·dăs), *sb.* (and *a.*). *Sc.* Forms: 8 **roudes,** 9 **rudous, roudas, rudas.** [Of obscure origin.] A coarse, unmannerly (old) woman; a termagant, virago, hag.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, Ye leed, auld roudes! 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, I followed the auld rudas through twa Courts. 1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xxiii. (E. D. D.), What can the auld roudas want wi' me?

b. As *adj.* Hag-like; coarse, unmannerly.

a 1802 *Prince Robert* iv, in Scott *Minstrelsy*, She has put it to her roudes lip, And to her roudes chin. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, The auld carlin (a rudas wife she was). 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxix, That auld rudas jaud of a gudewife. 1856

G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 57 Rudous wives, grim, gaunt, and stark.

Rudd (rʊd). Forms: α. 7 **rowde, 7, 9** *dial.* **roud.** β. 7–9 **rud.** γ. 7 **rudde, 7– rudd.** [app. related to RUD *sb.*1] A freshwater cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*) somewhat resembling the roach; the red-eye.

α. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 131 The Roche, Dace, Breame, Rowde doe but pingle, to the Pearche, and Pike. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* IV. vii. 252 Rutilus latior vel Rubellio fluviatilis,..Nostratibus a Rudd vel Roud; quibusdam locis Angliæ a Finscale. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 362 It is abundant in the broads of Norfolk, where it is called Roud. 1882 C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iii, The rudd, or roud as it is generally called in Norfolk, is very abundant.

β. 1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 3) xvi. 218 There is a kind of bastard small Roch..with a very forked tail..; knowing-men know their difference, call them Ruds. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xix. 54 The Rud or Finscale..is broader than a Carp, and thicker than a Bream. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 310 The Rud...This fish is found in the Charwell, near Oxford, and in the Witham in Lincolnshire. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. i. 198 [The roach is] Much allied to the Rud, but of a shape somewhat less deep. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 251 Rud require rather a larger hook.

γ. *a* 1672 [see α above]. 1685 RAY *Corresp.* 29 April (1718) 180 The Rudde is the Rotele of Baltner. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Rubellus*,..a name given by some authors to the common roach, and by others to the rudd or finscale. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 361 The Rudd, or Red-eye, is a very common fish in Europe. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 Glass Case containing Stuffed Specimen of a Rudd.

† **Ru·dden,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3–4 **rudnen.** [f. the stem of RUD *sb.*1 and *v.*1 Cf. OIcel. *rǫðna*, MSw. *rudhna*, Sw. *rodna.*] *intr.* To become red. Hence † **Ru·ddening,** redness (in the sky).

a 1225 *Juliana* 26 Þe reue rudnede [*Bodl. MS.* feng to rudnin], ant ogrome grede [etc.]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 139 Ro3 rakkes þer ros with rudnyng an-vnder, þe see souȝed ful sore.

Rudder (rʊ·dəɹ), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **rothor, roðor, roðr,** 2 **roðer, roþur,** 3–5 **roþer,** 4–7 **rother**; 5 **rothere, rothir, -yr, roythor.** β. 4 **roothur,** 6–7 **roother,** 7 **routher.** γ. 5 *Sc.* **ruthire, ruthyr,** 6 *Sc.* **ruthir,** 6–7 (9 *Sc.* and *north.*) **ruther**; 6 **rither.** δ. 5 **rodyr, rod(d)er**; 5 **rudyr,** 6 **-ir,** 5–7 **ruder,** 6– **rudder.** [OE. *rōðer*, = OFris. *roder* (WFris. *roer*), MDu. *roder, roeder* (Du. *roer*), MLG. *roder, rôr* (LG. *rôr*), OHG. *ruadar, ruodar* (MHG. *ruoder*, G. *ruder*) :—Teut. **rōþra-*, from the stem of ROW *v.* MSw. *rodher*, Fær. *róður*, Da. and Norw. *ror* in this sense are from LG.; the ON. *róðr* (Icel. *róður*, Norw. *ror*) denotes the act of rowing.]

† **1.** A paddle or oar used for steering or propelling a vessel. *Obs.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* P. 178 *Palmula*, steorroðor. *Ibid.* T. 206 *Tonsa*, roðr. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lviii. 445 Ne mæg hit [*sc.* a ship] no stille ȝestondan, buton hit ankor ȝehæbbe, oððe mon mid roðrum onȝean tio. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 167 *Palmula*, roðres blæd. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 311 *Remus*, roðer. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 202 Dai hit is igon and oþer, Wibute sail and roþer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 A Ruder (Rudyr, *A.*), *vbi* a are. 1602 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* 82 b, The Swans with musick that the Roothers make..come gliding on the lake.

2. A broad, flat piece or framework of wood or metal, attached vertically to the sternpost of a boat or ship in such a way that it can be employed in steering it. Also in fig. contexts.

Also, in recent use, applied to the analogous part of the steering apparatus in air-ships.

α. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4624 A shyppe þat ys turned with þe roþer. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 419 Hurrok, oþer hande-helme hasped on roþer. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xii. (Bodl. MS.), In swymmynge he vseþ þat one foote in stede of an ore and þe oþer in stede of a roþer. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/1 They toke..the Rother of the Ship, the Saile, and all the Bonnettis. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 Tymbre..in makyng of a newe Rother. *Ibid.* 15 A pyntell & a gogeon for the Rother. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. James* 33 Whither so ever the shippe maisters mynde that governeth the rother will set it. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 188 His boate fitted with sayle, oares,..windles and rother. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 The Barke abandoned of her Rother, ranne whither the wind carried her. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/7 While our Rother held, we bore away W. and upon every lift of the Sea, went off.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 160 Þe roþer of þe ssipe of þe zaule. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 243 The Schip of love hath lost his Rother.

β. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 716 Into þat schip þer longed a Roobur. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvi. 158 The Roother or Sterne of the Ship.

transf. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 269 The bright starre in the foote of the roother of Argus.

γ. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1067 A hundreth schippys, that ruthyr bur and ayr. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 8 Eneas..sat in propyr persoun..To steir hys carvell and to rewill the ruther. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 122 Vagabounds we wander in miserie & wo, As ship but Ruther. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The oars are cleene splintred, the helme is from ruther vnhafted. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 16 As a ship upon the water is directed even forward by the sterne and ruther. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 860 They burned the owners themselves in a fire made of the ruthers, oares, and plankes, of the ships. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 And sieg'd his boat frae stem to ruther.

δ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rodyr, of a schyppe,.. *amplustre.* *c* 1450 *Castle Persev.* 1741 (Macro Plays), I go ..swyfter þanne schyp with rodyr! 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 366 To mak a rodder of. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxvii, They toke vp the ankers..and leused withall the ioyntes of the sterne and the rudder. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 108 She broke the rudder of the shyppe in peeces. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 52 To bring his Sailes and the Rudder of the Shippes a lande. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 The helm consists of rudder, tiller, and whipstaff, and except the ship move and make way the rudder is of no use. 1668 HOPKINS *Serm., Vanity* (1685) 118 Overflowing estates are but like huge enormous rudders, that rather serve to sink the ship, than steer it. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 51 The pilot should direct the vessel by the use of the rudder he has fitted to it. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 12 The tail, which is composed of quill feathers,..guides the animal's flight like a rudder. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 997 The oars and rudders of vessels are levers of the second kind. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 307 He shaped a rudder next, To guide the raft along her course.

transf. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 277 The natatorial limb becomes a rudder as well as an oar.

b. *fig.* One who or that which guides, directs, or controls.

α. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 212, I shuld be a rothir To set ȝewe in governaunce. 1509 HAWES *Pastime of Pleasure* XXIX. (1555) Riij, Let not thy lady of thy harte be rother. 1509— *Joyful Med.* 29 God omnypotent Whiche is aboue, of all the worlde the rother. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr.'s T.* VI. 159 Yet so as wisdome holdinge our loves rother, Wee lovinglie and iustelie yeeld t' each other. 1637 H. SYDENHAM *Serm.* 20 Speech is the..sterne and rother of the soule.

β. 1613 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muses Teares* Wks. (Grosart) I. 8/2 Eloquence (the Routher of our Minde, Swaying th' Affects thereof, which way it lists). 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. cliii. (1670) 523 It [*sc.* eloquence] is.. the stern or roother of our souls, which disposeth the heart and affections.

δ. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 8 Ane new courteour that rullit so the ruddar and causit the king to discord with his broder. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 3 The Rudder wherwith the Arke of Gods Church is guided, is the word of God. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 457 Rhime the Rudder is of Verses, With which like Ships they stear their courses. 1685 BARROW *Wks.* 1830 I. 363 Speech is indeed the rudder that steereth human affairs. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 79 The elevated Sailors..had lost the Rudder of their Reason. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 506/1 The Tail is the director, or rudder, of birds in their flight. 1868 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible* (1869) 119 It [*sc.* vain-glory] is the common rudder of man's life.

c. The representation of a rudder.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 87 The Windowes be full of Rudders. Peradventure it was his Badge or Token of the Amiraltye.

3. *Brewing.* A kind of paddle used in stirring malt in the mash-tub. Also *transf.* (quot. 1847).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/1 Maschel, or rothyr, or maschscherel, *remulus, palmula, mixtorium.* 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 43 A rudder or instrument to stire the mashe fat with, *rutabulum.* 1615 G. MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ix. (1668) 187 Let..another with a mash rudder stirre some of the flower with it. 1648 *Inventory* in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844) I. 372 Ane maskeine fatt, ane taptrie and ane maskine rudder. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 322 You must press it down with your Hands or Rudder, with which you use to stir your Malt or Moaks. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 202 This is to be well mashed, and stirred about with the rudder for near half an hour. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 329 The stirrer, or 'rudder', is similar to those used by brewers.

4. A mining implement: (see quot.).

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Rudder*, an Instrument of Iron, or at least the end of it; 'tis much like the Head of a Lance,..but made somewhat broader..; the handle about two Foot long; this we use to let in the ends of Sliders or Head-trees.

5. *Ornith.* = RECTRIX 2. (Cf. 6 b.)

1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 115 *Rectrices*, Rudders, or true tail-feathers,..are usually stiff, well-pronounced feathers, pennaceous to the very base of the vexilla.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib. with words denoting some part of the rudder or apparatus connected with it, as *rudder-band, -case, -chain*, etc.

For enumerations and descriptions of these see A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (1846 and 1863), Smyth *Sailor's Word-book* (1867), Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875 and 1884).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 40 They..lowsed the rudder bondes and hoysed vppe the mayne sayle to the wynde. 1598 W. PHILIP tr. *Linschoten* 167 So that our Ruther-staffe brake, and two more..broke likewise..on being put into it. *a* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 10 The force of seas hath broke the Rudder-band. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Rudder..is..hung at the sterne vpon hookes and hinges, they call Pintels and Gudgions, or Rudder-irons. *Ibid.* vi. 28 The Rudder rope is reeued thorow the stern post, and goeth thorow the head of the Rudder. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 82 To sheath the Rudder-Post. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purch.* [212] 235 *Rother-nails*..are principally to fasten Rother Irons to Ships, and require a full Head. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Boite du gouvernail*, the rudder-case, or the box placed above the rudder-head,..through which the tiller passes. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. xxxix, The ship.. shipped a deal of water, which blew up the rudder coat. 1805 CAPT. CRUMBY *Let.* in *19th Cent.* No. 273. 722 Captain Cooke joined us in partaking of some cold meat, &c. on the rudder head. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* x, He makes his appearance at the rudder-chains. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The man, with the rudder-lines slack in his hands,..kept an eager look out. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 67 Rudder-pendants, which secure the rudder to the vessel. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xiii. 137 The rudder framing tapers in thickness from the front edge.

b. Attrib., etc., in other uses, as *rudder-man, -part, -quill, -tail; rudder-making; rudder-like* adj.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 41 Than the master cryit on the rudir man. 1611 COTGR., *Heaulmiere*, the Rudder-part of a ship. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. iv. i. 61 His [*sc.* a hummingbird's] Tail an inch and ½. In which there are ten black Rudder-Quills ½ of an inch broad. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 14 Mast and rudder making at the root of the trees. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 163 The rudder-tail here described is that of the male bull-finch. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* v. § 2. 421 The rudder-like, or heterocercal tail, is shown in many of the Ichthyolites.

c. In specific names of birds or fishes: **rudder-bird, -duck, -perch** (see quots.).

1828–32 WEBSTER (citing Latham), *Rudder-perch*, a small fish..[which] is said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 715 *Erismatura*,.. Rudder Ducks. Remarkably distinguished from other *Fuligulinæ*..by the stiffened, linear-lanceolate tail-feathers. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 797 *Rudder-bird* or *-duck*, a name for *Erismatura rubida*, one of the Spiny-tailed Ducks.

Hence **Ru·dder** *v.*, to steer. *rare.*

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, Steam..already..is ruddering the balloon, and the next war will be fought in the air. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. VIII. i. (ed. 12) 613 In sailing to windward, a vessel not only requires her sails to be very carefully trimmed, but she must be 'ruddered' with equal care.

Rudder, variant of RIDDER *sb.*1 and *v.*1; obs. form of ROTHER.

Ruddered (rʊ·dəɹd), *a.* [f. RUDDER *sb.*] Provided with a rudder.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate*, The secrets of water and steam,..the chariot of the air, the ruddered balloon are awaiting you. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 254 That little ruddered ark.

Ru·dder-fish. [RUDDER *sb.*] The name of several species of fish which follow or accompany vessels; *esp.* (*a*) the rudder-perch, a West Indian sea-fish; (*b*) the pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor*; (*c*) the log- or barrel-fish (*Lirus* or *Palinurus perciformis*) of America; (*d*) a bluish fish (*Seriola zonata*), native to the Western Atlantic.

1734 in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 *Perca marina, Sectatrix*, the Rudder-Fish, so called because they are always seen following Ships, or sticking to the Rudders. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 69 The hog-fish, the pilot or rudder-fish, whiting, bream. 1859 P. H. GOSSE *Lett. fr. Alabama* 11 The spotted rudder-fish and the purple-banded pilot were often seen beneath the stern. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 221 The Rudder-Fish family, *Stromateidæ*, is represented on the coast by three species. *Ibid.* 234 The Banded Rudder-fish, *Seriola zonata*, has been observed as far north as Salem and Beverly.

Ru·dderless, *a.* [f. RUDDER *sb.* + -LESS. Cf. MDu. *roeder-*, Du. *roerloos*, MLG. *ro(d)erlos*, G. *ruderlos.*] Having no rudder; without a rudder.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Lawe* 168 Though Rudder-lesse, not Pilot-lesse this Boat Among the Reeds by the Floud's side did float. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 68 Vessels rudderless and courseless range. 1880 J. R. MACDUFF *In Christo* 1 Vessels tossed, unpiloted and rudderless, in the thick darkness.

b. *fig.* Without guidance or control.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xl, The countess, whose thoughts wandered..in the most rudderless manner. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi, I felt myself in a most distracted rudderless state. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 384 That same rudderless and purposeless crowd of primeval atoms.

Rudders: see RUDERS.

Ruddick, dial. form of RUDDOCK.

Ru·ddied, *ppl. a.* [f. RUDDY *v.*] Rendered ruddy; reddened.

1847 WEBSTER, *Ruddied*, made ruddy or red. 1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Morning* i, The wind shakes up the sleepy clouds, To kiss the ruddied morn.

Ru·ddily, *adv.* [f. RUDDY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a ruddy manner; with a ruddy hue.

1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* xxvi, Many a hand's on a richer hilt, But none on a steel more ruddily gilt. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 106 The fire was gleaming ruddily. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 336 Deep, narrow water-courses, ruddily stained by the ironstone beds whence they spring.

Ru·ddiness. [f. RUDDY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being ruddy; ruddy hue; ruddy or healthy complexion.

1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. 23 b, They taught to peynt the blacke of eies, and ruddynes of chekes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Purpureus*, Purple colour; blacke mixed with a certaine ruddinesse. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 160 That ruddines onelie liked her, which shamefastnes and bashfullnes produced. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 317 A face whose ruddiness argued a perfect recovery. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 363 He that increases in bulk, commonly increases with ruddiness. 1836 J. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 197 His complexion is fair, mingled with a good deal of ruddiness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 146 As the sun sank lower the ruddiness of his light augmented.

† **Ru·ddish,** *a. Obs.* [f. RUDDY *a.*] Somewhat red or ruddy; reddish.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1060/2 Hee was neuer knowen..to loke with so chereful & ruddish a countenaunce as he did at that present. 1573 P. MORE *Almanack & Prognostication* D vj b, The Sunne darting out his ruddishe rayes in the morning. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 207 The one of them was a white man, the other was ruddish. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2415/4 John Dobbins a Shoemaker,..full fac'd, with ruddish Complexion.

Ruddle (rʊ·d'l), *sb.*1 Also 6 **ruddell,** 6–7, 9 *dial.* **rudle.** [Related to RUD *sb.*1 and *v.*1 See also RADDLE and REDDLE.] A red variety of

ochre used for marking sheep and for colouring; red ochre, reddle.

1538 ELYOT, *Rubrica*,..ruddle wherwith shepe are marked. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Sinopis*, a redde stone commonly called Sinoper, or Ruddle. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 42 The redde chalke (that we name Ruddell). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 147 They colour and paint their bodies with a kind of red chalk or rudle called Rubrica. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 329 The mixture of the white of an Egg and Carpenters ruddle. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 499 Tho' the ruddle, if the sheep be much ruddled, weighs to our loss, yet that washes out. 1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 138 Their hair was black, and curling, and smeared with oil and ruddle. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* II *note*, To sweep the market-place with a rope covered with vermilion or ruddle. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap Country* II. 477 The florist bedded thick His primrose-root in ruddle.

fig. 1697 D. BAKER *Poems* II His Skin..All over Ruddle is, and from His flaming Eyes quick glances come.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1647 HEXHAM I. (Precious stones), A Ruddle stone, *een Vermillioen steen*. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 106 Fly to avoid the ruddle-colour'd rope.

Ru·ddle, *sb.*2, var. of RIDDLE *sb.*2 1. Now *dial.*

1582 in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 172 In þe ketchenge 2 wynder cloes, 9 seckes, 3 ruddles, and a seife. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 86 They will not passe thorough the holes of the sieve, ruddle or trie, if they be narrow. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray*, *Rudle*, a ridle. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Ruddle*, a sieve; a riddle.

Ru·ddle, *sb.*3, variant of RADDLE *sb.*1 2.

1736 LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Ruddle-wattle*, a hurl made of small hazle-rods, interwoven. 1868 [see RADDLE *sb.*1 2].

Ru·ddle, *sb.*4 [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* 323 *Rudle*, a beverage composed of warm beer and gin with sugar, and a slice of lemon peel. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Nov. 519/1 Dog's-nose, egg-hot, ruddle, and the like are agreeable stimulants on a frosty night.

Ruddle (rʊ·d'l), *v.* [f. RUDDLE *sb.*1] *trans.* To mark, smear, or paint with ruddle.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. 81, I am apt to believe, that they took the first hint of their dress from a fair sheep newly ruddled. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 43, I learned to make such letters as are ruddled into packs. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 280 A severer criticism construes the epithet to mean ruddled, or painted red. 1859 W. WHITE *Northumbld. & Border* XXVIII. 440 A woman ..was ruddling her doorstep. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 206 A fan of palm frond redolent of grease and ruddled with ochre.

fig. 1860 H. MAYHEW *Upp. Rhine* IV. 178 [A] red ribbon on his coat to ruddle him with the mark of a superior breed.

Hence **Ru·ddled** *ppl. a.*

1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I. (1862) 53 Kielmansegge and Schulenberg with their ruddled cheeks. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. i. 28 One of the deeply ruddled sheep that spent their lives on those precipitous slopes.

Ru·ddleman. [f. RUDDLE *sb.*1] A digger of, or dealer in, ruddle; a raddleman.

1623 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. ii. (ed. 4) 471 Besmeared like a ruddleman, a gypsy, or a chimny-sweeper. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. V. (1863) 411 He joined a troop of ruddle-men.

Ruddock (rʊ·dək). Forms: α. 1 rudduc, 5 (9 *dial.*) -uck; 4 ruddoc, 4–5 -ok (5 rod(d)ok), 5–6 -oke, 5–7 -ocke, 6– ruddock (7 rudock); 8–9 *dial.* ruddick. β. 6 ridduck, -ocke, 8 *dial.* ryddick, 9 *dial.* hirdick; 7 reddocke (9 *dial.* -ock, -ick), raddocke. [OE. *rudduc*, related to RUD *sb.*1, RUDDY *a.*: see -OCK.]

1. The redbreast or robin, *Erithacus rubecula*. Now chiefly *dial.*

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131 *Rubisca*, rudduc. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 286 *Rubisca*, salthaza, *uel* rudduc. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 784 *Musscherom*, *verder et lalowe*, Sparwe, ruddoc and larke. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 349 The tame rodok & the coward kyte. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 685 Herke eek the fowles syngyng,..The ruddok & the Goldfynch. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruddok, reed breest, *viridarius*, *rubellus*, *frigella*. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* N ij, The .xj. is a ruddocke, called robyn red brest. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 82 The Ouzell shrills; the Ruddock warbles soft. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* Suppl. 230 Men may catch Ruddicks or Thrushes in Pitfals. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 245/2 The Robin Red Breast, or Ruddock, is a small Bird generally pricking up his Tail. 1750 HEATH *Isles of Scilly & Cornwall* 299 (E. D. D.), They have linnets, gold-finches, ruddocks,..and many other common birds. 1806 E. RUSHTON *Poems* 106 From his grounds may the lark never soar, On his boughs may the Ruddock be mute. 1827 HOOD *Plea Mids. Fairies* lv, The sweet And shrilly ruddock, with its bleeding breast. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 424/1 The wood robin..takes the place with us of the red-breasted ruddock.

β. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 224 The Raddocke would With Charitable bill..bring thee all this. 1639, 1825 [see ROBIN RUDDOCK]. 1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VIII. 45 *Reddick*, the robin-redbreast. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-Bk.* 341 *Hirdick*, ruddock, the robin; generally called Rabin hirdick.

†2. *Cant.* A gold coin; hence *pl.*, gold, money.

1567 TURBERV. *Of two Desperate Men* Poems 134 b, The greedie Carle..saw the Pot..Where Ruddocks lay, and in the Ruddocks place A knottie Cord, but Ruddocks could not find. 1580 *Bugbears* I. i. 17 in *Archiv Neu. Spr.* XCVIII. 304 You have store of pence & riddockes in great plentie. 1592 LYLY *Midas* II. i, If..he haue golden ruddocks in his bagges, he must be wise and honourable. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 147 Three thousand crownes, in good, dainty braue ruddocks, all good double pistolets. 1628 R. HOBART *Life & Death Edw. II*, lv, The solace of the wayning yeares To view their ruddocks and their heapes of treasure.

†3. A variety of cider apple. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlix. 535 These kindes of cyders are made principally of the apples called small ruddocke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Rouveau*, *Pomme de rou*[*veau*], the Ruddocke, Redding, Summer Goulding.

†4. A species of toad. *Obs.*

Cf. Cotgrave, '*Rubette*, a greene earth-Frog, or red Toad; very full of poyson, and of great vse among witches'.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 24 *Ranunculus viridis*, *Calamites*,..the Green Frog, or Ruddock. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 51/1 We are told, that the Land-toad, or Ruddock, if..burned in a Field, will drive away the Birds from devouring the Seeds. 1749 G. WEST *Odes Pindar* (1753) I. 253 The pois'nous Ruddock some, and Shrew-Mouse boil.

† Ru·ddon. *Obs.*–1 [App. related to next; cf. also RUDDEN *v.*] Redness.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 893 Ruddon of þe day-rawe ros vpon vȝten, When merk of þe mydnyȝt moȝt no more last.

Ruddy (rʊ·di), *a.* (*sb.*). Forms: α. 1, 3 rudi, 3 rudie, 5 rudy; 4–5 rodi, rody, 5 rodye, roddy, roody, 6 roudy. β. 6 ruddye, 6–7 ruddie, 5– ruddy. [OE. *rudig*, f. the same stem as RUD *sb.*1 and *v.*1]

1. Of the face, complexion, etc.: Naturally suffused with a fresh or healthy redness.

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* I. 2932 *Uultus purpureus*, *i. rubicundus*, nebb rudi. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 20 As he biheold ..hire leofliche leor lilies iliche & rudi as þe rose. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid*, 35 Þi rudie neb schal leanen, & as gres grenen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7821 (Laud MS.), þe leuedyes shene als þe glas And þise maidens wiþ rody faas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 339 The descoloured pale hewe Is now become a rody cheke. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 806 Roody as a roose ay he kept hys chere. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxix. 112 [Dido had] a lytell mouthe with roddy lyppes. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlix. 12 His eyes are roudier then wyne, and his teth whyter then mylck. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 251 The cheekes become ruddy, and the lippes gather in themselues. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 75 Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 3 His Complexion was sanguine and ruddy. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 241, I found.. the visage white and ruddy and the lips of a proper redness. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, His complexion was extremely fair and his cheeks ruddy. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, He was a youth of a ruddy and a cheerful countenance.

b. Of persons: Having a fresh red complexion.

c 1250 *Hymn* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 255 Nis non maide of þine heowe, swo fair, so sschene, so rudi, swo bricht. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 905 Thus moche I dare sayn, that sheWas..rody, fresshe, and lyefely hewed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 14 Sche was rody on the cheke And red on bothe hire lippes eke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7360 þe tothir stode on his ryght syde, Rudy bathe of hewe and hyde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij b, I was wonte to be whyte, Rody, fatte, and the world preysed my beaute. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 195/2 He was of person comelie,..of face ruddie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. xvii. (1614) 539 The Inhabitants comely and tall, rather ruddie then blacke. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 1 We were met by a fresh-coloured ruddy young Man. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 18 Where all the ruddy family around Laugh at the jests. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* XXXVI, The driver..now came forward—a large ruddy man, with a sack over his shoulders.

c. Red with blushing. *rare*–1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 þet we moten þuruh rudi scheome passen to þe heouene.

d. Characterized by, or associated with, healthy redness of feature.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 40 Love, and pleasure, and the ruddy strife Of hearts and lips! 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* V. 98 The ruddy health attendant on a country life. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* II. I. 45 A figure..instinct with ruddy vigorous life.

2. In general use: Red or reddish.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 33 Right as sche can peynte a lili white And rody a rose. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3629, I saw the rose,..Fresh, rody, and fair of hewe. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 25 Yf hit be ripe, is forto se If al the lond attonys rody grete, Enclyne, and thonke. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 A subtill Earth, browne, roddy, and not bright. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Knoledge*, *Aquayntance*, etc. 16 Your ruddys wyth ruddy rubys may compare. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 b, The leaues thereof ruddy, the seede white. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 289 You are..As deere to me, as are the ruddy droppes That visit my sad heart. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 107 Ten ruddy Wildings in the Wood I found. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 382 Here ruddy brass and gold refulgent blaz'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 573 The ruddier orange, and the paler lime. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 85/2 All the feathers surrounded by a ruddy border. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 37 The snow peaks that rose above certain ruddy châlets. 1889 BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* xii, Large earrings of ruddy gold hung in his ears.

transf. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 75 Now in the ruddy autumn Together already we stand.

b. As an epithet of light or fire, of the heavenly bodies, the sky or clouds, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 394 The vapour..Maketh the sonne seme rody and brood. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvi. 2 Ȝe seien, It schal be clere, for heuene is rodi. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3081 Atwen þe tweyliȝt and þe rody morwe Þei toke her leue. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* I The rody sterres twynklyng as the fyre. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. v. 24 Whanne heuen is rody in the euentid, a cleer dai schal be the morewe. 1554 F. VAN BRUNSWIKE tr. *Montulmo's Facies Cæli* B j, Faire and whitish ruddie cloudes sparkeling aboute the skie. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 As bright as siluer Phœbe mounted on the high top of the ruddie element. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court*, Ouer this..the ruddy Sunne was seen ready to be set. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 889 So wide they stood, and like a Furnace mouth Cast forth redounding smoak and ruddy flame. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 21 Ere the ruddy sun be set. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, Till a ruddy glow, which fired all that part of the heavens, announced the rising sun. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I, Shading his eyes that his sight might not be affected by the ruddy glow of the fire. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* VI. (1878) 88 The rays of the setting sun overflowed with a ruddy splendour the open place.

transf. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. II By this provident truce, that ruddy storme..was diverted.

c. Qualifying other names of colours.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Candico*, Beyng a ruddy white. 1611 COTGR., *Roux*,..a ruddie or sad yellow.

†d. Causing redness in vegetation. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 157 If the Ruddy or Dry Winds Reign, as they generally do this Month, we must..water every thing in our Kitchen-Garden. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 270 'Tis the Moon of this Month that is vulgarly call'd, the Ruddy-Moon, it being very subject to be windy, cold and dry.

3. *spec.* In names of birds and animals, as *ruddy bunting*, *duck*, *goose*, *plover*, *sheldrake*, *shoveler*, *squirrel* (see quots. and the sbs.).

1816 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. II. 381 The *Ruddy Bunting is found among willows on the borders of the Onon in Siberia. 1814 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 128 The *Ruddy Duck is fifteen inches and a half in length, and twenty two inches in extent. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 295 Ruddy Duck..with the neck all round and the upper parts brownish-red. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. II. 456 *Ruddy Goose...This is larger than a Mallard. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 140 It [ruddy sheldrake] has also been called the Ruddy Goose. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 486 *Ruddy Plover. 1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 129 The Ruddy Plover is eight inches long, and fifteen in extent. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 257 Ruddy Plover..; head, neck and upper parts varied with black, ashy and bright reddish. 1824 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 71 *Ruddy shieldrake (*Tadorna rutila*). 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 490 The Ruddy Sheldrake... Only a few specimens of this bird have been obtained in Great Britain. 1824 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 120 *Ruddy Shoveler (*Rhynchaspis rubida*). 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 409 *Ruddy Squirrel. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. I. 132 Ruddy squirrel, *Sciurus Erythræus*...It is said to be a native of India.

4. *absol.* or as *sb.* Ruddy colour.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 15 Margery perles of alle manere colour and hewe, of rody and rede, of purpur and of blew. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Church-rents & Schismes* i, Calamities Turned your ruddie into pale and bleak. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 67 Steatites.. veined with green, ruddy, and purple. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* xii, The ruddy of youth had fled his cheek.

5. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic, as *ruddy-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-complexioned*, *-faced*, *-haired*, etc.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 270, I feare not these ruddie coloured & fatte bealyed feloes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 376 He was ruddie coloured, much like the damaske rose. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 31, I was a yong Lad, ruddy-cheek't, full-fac't, and plumpe withall. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 276 The white ruddy-spotted snail with a circular mouth. 1816 in *Cent. Mag.* (1900) LIX. 629/1, I said she looked like a German, being fair and ruddy complexioned. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii, The ruddy headed youth brought him..a fine silver dressing-case. 1888 H. MORTEN *Sk. Hospital Life* 17 An elderly woman, grey-haired, stout, and ruddy-cheeked.

b. With adjs., as *ruddy-bright*, *-brown*, etc.

1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. viii. 39 Apples are more ruddy bright If gather'd by fair Luna's waning light. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 109 A stone..of a ruddy-purple ground. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 191/2 Wings ruddy-brown; bill lead-colour. 1897 SARAH GRAND *Beth Bk.* xxi, The wonderful ruddy-gold tones that shone on its trunk as the day declined.

Ruddy (rʊ·di), *v.* [f. RUDDY *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render ruddy in hue; to redden.

1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 468 Others..whose Vertues and true Learning, must necessarily (if set near him) ruddy his Cheeks, and make him blush for shame. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;..It ruddied all the copse-wood glen. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. iv, As the coming Sun ruddies the East. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 432 A breath Of sundown ruddying the maple seeds.

2. *intr.* To turn red; to blush. *rare.*

1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xix, Mrs. Chaloner, smiling and ruddying all over.

Ru·ddyish, *a. rare.* [f. RUDDY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat ruddy.

1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 90 Colour,—a ruddyish white, with dark purple spirals above.

† Ru·ddyless. *a. Obs.*–1 In 5 rodylese. [f. RUDDY *sb.* + -LESS.] Pale.

c 1400 *Beryn* 951 When Fawnus was I-come, and sawe so rodylese His wyff þat was so dere.

Rude (rūd), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4 ruide, 4–5 ruyde (5 *Sc.* royde), 5 ruyd, 6 *Sc.* ruid; 5 reude, 5–6 rewde; 4– rude. [a. OF. *ruide*, *rude* (F. *rude*), or ad. L. *rudis* unwrought, unformed, inexperienced, etc. Cf. MDu. *ruud-*, *ruut.*

In some ME. and early Sc. texts there appears to be a certain amount of confusion between *rude* and ROID *a.*]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** Uneducated, unlearned; ignorant; lacking in knowledge or book-learning.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 752 She was nought rude ne vnmete, But couthe ynow of sich doyng As longeth vnto karolyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 33, I am so rude in my degree And ek mi wittes ben so dulle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 81 To voyde al errour fro folkis that ben rude. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 368 Hely raise

my renovne amang the rude peple. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 27 They shall leave their cure not to a rude and unlerned person but to a good, lerned & experte curate. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xvi. *Comm.*, Some obey whilest they are rude or in a low state, but having got a little knowledge or advancement disdaine their advancers. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 141 The rude people taking pleasure in singing, or reciting them. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 11 The Country people being a Clownish rude people. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 107 The London clergy..set an example which was bravely followed by their ruder brethren all over the country. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* 209 The new religion was first promulgated by rude men unacquainted with learning and rhetoric.

b. *absol.* as *pl.* The unlearned or ignorant.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2268 Loke..that they sitte so fetisly, That these ruyde may vttirly Merveyle. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 534 He muste abstene from Rude & Unkunnyng, And al suche vnthrifty folkys despise. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b, His sight infourmeth the rude & ignorant. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 53 Unto the weake shee was a strength,..Unto the rude, a lamp of light. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 121/2 Whatsoever they have, to the good seems sufficient, to the rude too little. [1892 PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 228 Fritillaries.., Snake's heads, the rude call them, for their shape.]

c. Of the mind, understanding, times, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 41 He knew nat Catoun, for his wit was rude. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. Prol. 39 Ruyde is my witt, And semple to put all in wryte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 371 The vnderstanding of humayne Creature is to rude to vnderstande the spyce espirytuel. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 218 In the rude age when knowledge was not rife. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 8 Young children..follow the tender imaginations of their rude and unexercised conceits in making of.. images out of clay. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. iii. 168 So much were all these kind of inventions admired in those ruder and darker times. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xxvi. 204 The fifteenth century was one of the most rude and illiterate ages. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 22 His first rude and ignorant prejudice. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* vii. (1871) 376 The stage of rude ignorance which led to the breaking of machinery.

† **d.** *transf.* Of animals: Irrational. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 453 As in wilde wildernesse wexeth wilde bestes, Rude and vnresonable rennenge with-out croperes. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 124 To se the bestes that so humble bee.., The rude asse and the ox also. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16779 As wel thes Rude beestes, as Men that were Resounable.

2. Unexperienced, inexpert, unskilled. Now *arch.* and *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xiii. 7 Bot Roboam was rude, and with ferde herte, and myȝt not aȝeinstonden to hem. 1489 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 142 What nedeth me for to extoll his fame With my rude pen? 1529 WOLSEY in *Cecil P.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 7 At the Loge with the rude hand and hevy hert of hym that ys assurydly yours with herte and prayer. 1533 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 276 Scribled yn hast..with the rewde honde of your owne.., John Tregonwell. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 544 Imperfect shapes, in marble such are seen, When the rude chisel does the man begin. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. iii, Here the rude chisel's rougher strokes I traced. 1831 DIGBY *Mores Cath.* (1845) I. II. i. 107/1 The blessed Pasuntius..fled to..far-distant monasteries, dissembling his name, that there, as if a rude and new monk, he might discharge the lowest offices.

b. Lacking experience or skill *in*, without proper knowledge † *of*, unaccustomed *to*, something. Now *arch.* and *rare.*

a 1400 in Horstmann *Hampole* (1895) I. 165 A fleshle saule þe wilk is ȝitte rude in gastele studys. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xi. 6 Though I be rude in speakynge, yet I am not so in knowledge. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 1 Suche as be rude of the greke tongue. 1561 WINȝET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 9 Albeit we be ruid of letteris and iugement. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buckingham* 20 We must consider him ..yet but rude in the profession of Arms. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Leigh Hunt* (1897) 592 He was altogether rude in the art of controversy. 1844 — *Misc. Wks.* (1889) 295 It [the National Assembly] was no longer, as on the day when it met, altogether rude to political functions.

c. Inexact, superficial.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 94 He confesses he has been but a rude observer of them.

3. Devoid of, or deficient in, culture or refinement; uncultured, unrefined.

In some cases not clearly distinguishable from (and partly implying) sense 4 or 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 316 Al were it that myn auncetres wer rude, Yit may the highe God .. Grauunte me grace to lyve vertuously. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8691, I am be-kome an Erde man,..A rud shepperde, thorgh my folye, And ha for-sake chyualrye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 935, I rek nocht of thy riches,..Said the rude Sarazine. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 My wytte is grosse, my selfe rude, and my tonge very barbarouse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 38 The rude Porter that no manners had Did shut the gate against him in his face. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 81 Rude am I, in my speech, And little bless'd with the soft phrase of Peace. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (ed. 2) 9, I am..a loose, plaine, rude writer.., I call a spade a spade. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 16 Beneath those rugged elms.. The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxx, 'Twere strange in ruder rank to find Such looks, such manners, and such mind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 424 When he is a rude and thoughtless schoolboy and when he is a refined and accomplished man. 1864 TENNYSON *The Islet* 10 A crew that is neither rude nor rash, But a bevy of Eroses apple-cheeked.

b. Uncivilized, barbarous.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 146/1 He coude not conuerte the euyll, rude and wylde peple. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 They..spake shamefully..of them, like to rude people without all humanitie. 1586 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 141/2 The rude people he framed to a civilitie, & their maners he reformed and brought to the English order. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 588 Skins of Beasts, the rude Barbarians wear. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VIII. § 15 If we suppose rude mankind without the use of language. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 158 It was the design of Otho the third to abandon the ruder countries of the north. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 135 Their dress, food, and manners are like those of the rudest Dooraunees. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehₖ. Times* iii. 60 We must now revert to still earlier times and ruder races of men.

c. Of things, feelings, actions, practices, etc.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1049 Thare ware rostez fulle ruyde, and rewfulle bredez. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1017 Grose folke of rude affection, dronkerdes, banysshed of trewe felyng [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 37 Not content with hys grosse rudenesse, and rude dissimulacion. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 240 The citizens are valiant, though they bee of rude behauior. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 15 The Women are Apparelled in a fashion that seems to be rude and clownish. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art Poet.* 319 The tragic bard,..Though rude his mirth, yet labour'd to maintain The solemn grandeur of the tragic scene. *Ibid.* 552 A rude genius of uncultur'd strain. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, The other appointments of the mansion partook of the rude simplicity of the Saxon period. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, With kind force and words of rude consolation, they almost lifted Denys on to the mule.

d. Of life, conditions, or times.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 9 [City vice] wych al in the cuntrey and rude lyfe of them ys avoyded, by the reson that they lyfe not togydur aftur your cyuylyte. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Rusticus*, Rude and vplandish life in the countrey.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, Wks. 1813 V. 462 Most of the American Tribes..are in a ruder and more simple state than the ancient Germans. 1777 — *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1778) I. 257 In the New World, the state of mankind was ruder, and the aspect of Nature extremely different. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iv. (1876) I. 191 A disorderly state of the church, arising from..the rude state of manners and general ignorance of the clergy. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii, Parliamentary representation was the happy device of a ruder age. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 695 Englishmen have ceased to watch over their local interests with the jealous vigilance of ruder times.

4. Unmannerly, uncivil, impolite; offensively or deliberately discourteous: **a.** Of speech or actions.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol. Nun Priest's T.* 42 Then spak our Ost, with rude speche and bold,..' Com neer, thou preest '. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1332 Thou sulde repent fulle rathe of thi ruyde wordez. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 225 Gerarde began to fall at rude wordes with Huon. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 431 Teach vs sweete Madame, for our rude transgression, some faire excuse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 36 Neither their murmuring nor rude speeches could make me yield the place to them. 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* xvi. 2 Through a cloud Not of warr onely, but detractions rude. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ₱ 5 He..never said a rude thing in his Life. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 135 The profound respect..was insensibly changed into rude familiarity. 1847 MRS. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 330 The haughty insolence of the Ottomans displayed itself in the rudest and most offensive conduct.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 258 That no rude savour maritime invade The nose of nice nobility.

b. Of persons.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 262 Why are you growne so rude? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 197 He..did..call me backe, and surely would have been rude with me, had I not gone up faster than he could follow me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 277 These Slaves have power to beat the Turks if they are rude and insolent in their Taverns. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 57. 12, I hope you will not think me rude in what follows. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) II. 206 We have done with civility. We are to be as rude as we please. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 228 The crowd of rustics who had been rude to James when he was stopped at Sheerness. 1891 ' J. S. WINTER ' *Lumley* xii, ' We haven't found Blackwood rude at all,' said Vere.

5. Ungentle, violent, harsh, rugged; marked by unkind or severe treatment of persons, etc.

a. Of personal qualities, the hands, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 165 This Geant with his ruide myht Part of the banke he schof doun riht. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1057 He..Raykez to-warde the renke reghte with a ruyde wille. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1054 The rude low rais full heych abown that hauld. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 60 Ruffian: let goe that rude vnciuill touch. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 41 The Noble Mortimer..Was by the rude hands of that Welshman taken. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 136 Where the rude Ax with heaved stroke Was never heard. 1637 — *Lycidas* 4, I com to pluck your Berries.., And with forc'd fingers rude, Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 8 A sort of religious dread,..such as hushed every ruder passion. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xxviii, Hands more rude than wintry sky. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. (1875) 12 Like the shy Scared bird, to which the serpent's jaws are better Than his rude eyes. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 94 The rude determination of this man made him master of every successive exigency.

b. Of acts, esp. blows, assaults, etc.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 356 [They] plungyt in the stalwart stour, And rowtis ruyd about thaim dang. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 850 Rude reknyng raise thair renkis betuene. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 198 The strokes was so rude that both knyghtes & horses fel to yᵉ erth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 106 How now? what meanes Death in this rude assalt? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 326 The chief Bachir unbinds him, gives him three rude lashes with a whip. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1567 Lest evil tidings with too rude irruption Hitting thy aged ear should pierce too deep. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* I. xvii. 24 Nor here shall Mars intemperate wage Rude war with him who rules the jovial vine. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 105 'Twas his to mourn misfortune's rudest shock. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 46 If he attempted to subdue the Protestant feeling of England by rude means. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vii. 329 We have lately had some rude reminders..that something is wrong, somewhere.

c. Involving hardships or discomfort.

a 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 107 The rude fatigues they had suffered during the storm. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxv, For, to ourselves, the deck's rude plank Is easy as the mossy bank. 1820 SHELLEY *Death* iv. 3 Such is our rude mortal lot. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxix, Rude travel is enticing to us English.

d. Of persons: Acting in a rough or harsh manner; violent in action.

a 1800 *Lads of Wamphray* 65 in Child *Ballads* III. 460/2 O but these lads were wondrous rude, When the Biddesburn ran three days blood! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. vii, With fire-words the exasperated rude Titan rives and smites these Girondins. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 162 The old classical soil was trampled underfoot of the rude conqueror.

6. Turbulent, violent, boisterous, rough. Chiefly of the sea, winds, etc.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5595 þan ridis he to a Reuere, a ruyde & a hoge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 135 b, These men of armes..came to the ryuer of Marke, the whiche is rude and depe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 20 In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge. 1605 — *Lear* IV. ii. 30 You are not worth the dust which the rude winde Blowes in your face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1074 The Clouds..pusht with Winds rude in thir shock. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 37 How the rude surge its sandy Bounds control. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, If the wind be keen, some rude blast may have affected her! 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 275 Rude thunders rake the crags. 1851 CARLYLE *J. Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 182 Again, before long, the rude weather has driven him Southward. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 179 A rough rude space of flowing water.

† **b.** *Rude air*, the open air. *Obs.*

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 57, [I] had rarely been out but in a coach or a chair, so that I was almost a stranger to rude air.

c. Of health: Robust, vigorous.

1792 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 461, I flatter myself you are restored to rude health. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii, The majority seemed under-sized, under-fed, utterly wanting in..what the penny-a-liners call 'rude health'. 1871 — *At Last* ii, Health, 'rude' in every sense of the word, is the mark of the Negro woman.

7. Of sounds: Discordant, harsh, unmusical.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1851 þe werwolf ful wiȝtli went to him euene, wiþ a rude roring as he him rende wold. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 45 Rolpit reuthfully roth in a rude rane. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 180 So hard thai blaw rude hornys wpon hycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 56 So rude ane reird Wes neuir hard with no man in this erd. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 92 Peace you vngracious Clamors, peace rude sounds. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* I. i, There's not a Slave..But should have..shook his Chains in Transport and rude Harmony. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art Poet.* 484 We laugh at him who constant brings The same rude discord from the jarring strings. 1757 WILKIE *Epigoniad* IV. 91 His rude voice like thunder shakes the shore. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* v, This man's rude and clamorous grief. 1843 WHITTIER *To J. P.* 15 Even thy song Hath a rude martial tone, a blow in every thought.

II. 8. Of language, composition, etc.: Lacking in elegance or polish; deficient in literary merit.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9585, I rek noght, þogh þe ryme be rude, If þe maters þar-of be gude. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383 Y have do my trewe peyne With rude wordis and with pleyne..This bok to write. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3090 After þe maner of my rude stile. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 120 My copye whiche was in dutche, and by me william Caxton translated in to this rude and symple englyssh. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* Ep. Transl., Rude and vnlearned speche defaceth and disgraceth a very good matter. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* Ep., To commende this my simple and rude woorke vnto your Lordship. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 Only from this rude tradition. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* § 5. 50 The oldest Compositions among the Arabs are in Rythm or rude Verse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 295 His rude oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the laboured discourses of great logicians and Hebraists. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 271 The Apostles used freely a rude version of the Old Testament.

b. Of drawings, etc.: Rough, imperfect; not very accurate or finished.

1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 282 A long letter, which the reader will find in the Collection, copied from the rude draught of it. 1681 GLANVIL *Sadducismus* 35 Those seemingly rude Lines and Scrawls which he intends for the Rudiments of a Picture. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. vii. 110 Some rude design In crayons or in charcoal. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 140 The memorandums and rude sketches of the Master and Surgeon, who were not..the ablest draughts-men. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 176 People would often recognize the whereabouts of her rough rude sketches. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* XXV, He held a pen..with which he had been scribbling in a rude school-boy hand.

c. Roughly accurate or correct.

1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. i. 53 A rude metaphorical or analogical approximation to exact expression. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 601/1 Fig. 27 shows in a rude way the absorption by cobalt glass cut in wedge form, and corrected by an equal prism of clear glass.

9. Coarse, inelegant, rough. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 956 Right nought was sche abaissht of hir clothing, Though it were ruyde and som del eek to-rent. *Ibid.* 1060 These ladys..strippen hir out of hir rude arraye. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 83 Geffe þame enwcht of drynk and metis rude Quhilk may suffice to seruandis and þer fude. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 74 Rude work well suited with a rustic mind. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i, Their wants, with a very few exceptions, were completely supplied..by the rude

and scanty produce of their..mountains and holms. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 332 The other section was destined to ruder and humbler service.

10. Of natural scenery or objects: Rugged, rough; uncultivated, wild.

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 66 (Ellesm.), Yet hath this brid..Leuere in a Forest, that is rude and coold, Goon ete wormes and swich wrecchednesse. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 14 That Ryall raid ouir the rude mure. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 127 The first kinde of Veruayne groweth in rude places, about hedges, walles, wayes, streates and diches. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 64 Thy pallat the[n] did daine The roughest Berry, on the rudest Hedge. 1634 Milton *Comus* 352 Where may she wander now, whether betake her From the chill dew, amongst rude burrs and thistles? 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 95 In the middle of an open, rude common..stands a spring. 1794 Godwin *Caleb Williams* 234, I arrived at the termination of this ruder scene, and reached that part of the county which is inclosed and cultivated. 1816 Shelley *Mt. Blanc* 70 How hideously Its shapes are heaped around! rude, bare, and high, Ghastly, and scarred, and riven. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* iii. 79 The rude rock remains uncovered.

11. Imperfect, unfinished; not reduced to shape, order, or regularity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Mark* ii. 21 No man seweth a pacche of rude, or newe, clothe to an old clothe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 411 For þe staat of holy chirche in Engelond, þat was sit ruyde and boistous, shulde nou3t flecche. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 27 You are borne To set a forme vpon that indigest Which he hath left so shapelesse, and so rude. 1631 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* 57 Spirits having roote in the heart, be either absolute or rude, and to be finished in other parts. 1692 Ray *Disc.* i. (1732) 3 A rude and inordinate Heap. 1704 Rowe *Ulysses* iii. i, So Jove look'd down upon the War of Atoms And rude tumultuous Chaos.

b. Of natural products: Unwrought; unmanufactured, raw.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 72, I my selfe sawe a masse of rude goulde (that is to say, such as was neuer molten). 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xl. 4 Even to him, that is covered with rude linen [L. *lino crudo*]. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 50 Let him..suffer no rude matter vnwrought as Tinne, Iron,..To bee transported out of his country. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. v. (1904) I. 401 Either the rude or manufactured produce. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 58 The production of metals from rude ores. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* iv. ii, The cotton..in its rude state. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* (1878) iii. 66 Iron in a 'rude' state.

c. Left in a natural rough state; undressed.

1800 Wordsw. *Hart-Leap Well* i. 83 Three pillars of rude stone Sir Walter reared. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 50 There were rude stones at Delphi..anterior to any temple. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* i. 3 Conscious of such a spell upon our spirits at the sight of the rudest stone, the simplest mound.

12. Of a rough, inelegant, or rugged form; in early use, big and coarse; strong but ill-shaped.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1096 Brade in the scholders,..Ruyd armes as an ake with rusclede sydes. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 794 Vpon ane rude Runsy he ruschit out of toun. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xciii. 300 Huons spere was bygge & rude. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 262 Tis not..your old-fac'd walles Can hide you.., Though all these English..Were harbour'd in their rude circumference. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* i, The Heav'n-born-childe, All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 26 How rude so e'er th' exterior Form we find. 1768 Sir W. Jones *Laura* Poems (1777) 79 Steep arching rocks..Form her rude diadem, and native throne. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 233 Petals 4, rude, upright, blunt. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* xiii. 228 How oft high service is performed within, When all the external man is rude in show. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 141 Who is this that comes with mantle rude? 1899 O. Seaman *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 87 Not that I wear, like Bergerac, A nose of rather rude dimensions.

b. Roughly made or formed; imperfect in design or execution.

1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* (1854) 40 Rude-ware are such sort of Press-ware which after they are pressed and moulded require no further ornament: as Prest-pipes, Prest-tiles, Prest-brickes, Prest-stones. 1711 Pope *Temple Fame* 125 There on rude iron columns..The horrid forms of Scythian heroes stood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 415 The masts, sails, and rigging of these vessels are ruder than their built. 1814 Scott *Diary* 10 Aug. in *Lockhart*, It is easy to descend into it by a rude path. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xxiv, We saw others in the fields handling their rude ploughs. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* v. 155 It is an error to suppose that the rudest flint implements are necessarily the oldest.

13. Of an imperfect, undeveloped, or primitive character.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 146 Other games there are also, but very rude. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 391 With such Gardning Tools as Art yet rude, Guiltless of fire had formd. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. ix, Ghiberto ..brought Architecture from that rude Gothick manner. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 203 In the rude idolatry of the Arabs. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 983 This very rude and dangerous mode of exploding the inflammable gas, is still practised in a few mines. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 386 A rude and imperfect establishment of posts for the conveyance of letters had been set up by Charles the First. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 29 He has traced the growth of states from their rude beginning in a philosophical spirit.

†**14.** Large in amount. *Obs.*—1

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 1506 Thai lugyt thar At rud costis, to spend thai wald nocht spar.

15. *Comb.*, as *rude-featured*, *-tongued*; *rude-like*, *-looking*, *-spoken* adjs.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 226 The Carauan presented his rude like maiesty with water, bread, [and] hearbes. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 61 He arose with an heart of gladness; and..pursued the rude fanged boar. 1797 Southey *Joan of Arc* vii, On his head A black plume shadow'd the rude-featured helm. 1803 J. Renny *Society* 22 Stern as he was, rude-thoughted and untamed. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 176/1 It is a rude-looking machine. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxvii, The rude-spoken German ex-lieutenant.

B. *adv.* In a rude manner; rudely. *rare.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3257 Then to the abbot, which that balled was, hath Gaffray spokyn rude and bustesly. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 483 The hair of Men grew rude, and in length like Womens. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* iii. ii. 336 In this case you shall by no meanes bestow them into the earth thus rude and carelesly. *c* 1788 Burns *When Guilford good our Pilot stood* ix, Caledon.. swoor fu' rude..To mak it guid in law, man.

b. *Comb.*, as *rude-carved*, *-fashioned*, *-made*, *-spun*, *rude-growing* adjs.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 199 What subtile Hole is this, Whose mouth is couered with Rude growing Briers. 1610 B. Jonson *Alchemist* II. i. 16 The couetous hunger..for a rude-spun cloke. 1796 Townshend *Poems* 23 Down the foaming rude-wash'd hills. 1797 Southey *Joan of Arc* iv, A massy stone And rude-ensculptured effigy. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xxi, Mark many rude-carved crosses near the path. 1840 Mrs. Norton *The Dream* 196 Lift some poor wounded wretch .. Forth in some rude-made litter. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Skew*,..a rude-fashioned boat.

Rude, obs. form of Rood, Rud *sb.*[1]

†**Ru·deful,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. Rude *a.*] Full of rudeness.

1587 R. Robinson *Golden Mirrour* (Chetham Soc.) 33 Of all my wandring wilfull dayes, And rechlesse rudefull toyes.

Rudel, obs. form of Ridel.

Rudely (rīū·dli), *adv.* Forms: 5 **ruydlyche, -(e)ly; 4 rudli, 5–6** *Sc.* **-ly, 6 -lie, 7 -lye; 5 rewdly; 5 rudeli(che, 6 -lie, 7– rudely.** [f. Rude *a.* + -ly [2]. Cf. MDu. *rudelike*, *-lijc*, *-lic.*]

1. With great force or violence; violently, roughly.

13.. *Cursor M.* 22151 (Gött.), þe wind to do rudli to rise, And stormes do men sare to grise. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 349 Thai..swa ruydly gan samyn ryd, That speris all to-fruschyt war. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 794 He rawmpyde so ruydly that alle the erthe ryfez. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 247 Rudely fra him he reft it. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 242 He rose vp then sodeynly so rudely that he ouerthrewe cuppes and dysshes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 25 Soone as their Parent deare They saw so rudely falling to the ground. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iv. v. 148 Whether to knocke against the Gates of Rome, Or rudely visit them in parts remote. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 325 They use them but rudely, and beat them till they cry like children. 1783 Dart *Westmonasterium* I. 86 Chaucer.. would never have fallen so rudely foul on the whole Order. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* II. 92 Oft in the saddle rudely rocked to sleep. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* ix. 185 And wilt thou rudely tear them from thy breast? 1864 Newman *Apol.* i. (1904) 9/1, I was rudely awakened from my dream.. by two great blows—illness and bereavement.

2. With harsh or discordant sound. ? *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3270 þe cry rudli a-ros þat reuþe it was to hure. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 341 þo þat roþly cherl ruydely rored. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4128 My sone..for me will rudelie rair, Fra tyme he se me hangit. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxvi. v, Swelling streames did rudely roare.

3. In an uncultured, uncivil, discourteous, or unmannerly fashion.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 734 He most reherce..Every word,.. Al speke he never so rudely ne large. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xxxix. (1869) 24 For toward grace dieu she wente, and rudeliche spak to hire. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* ix. 750 Sen þow spekys sa rudly, It is gret skill men chasty Thy proud words. 1500–20 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 481 Sum raiffis furght rudly with riatus speche. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 332 These people came to her Chayre, and dealt rudely with her, whereof the good Lady was in great doubt. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* i. v. 228 *Vio.* My words are as full of peace as matter. *Ol.* Yet you began rudely. 1669 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 451, I never saw anything in my life done so rudely and so uncivilly. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Decl. Advs.* Wks. 1730 I. 42 It seems you had never very good breeding thus to laugh at my ingenuity, and sport so rudely with my wit. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 158 To win no praise when well-wrought plans prevail, But to be rudely censur'd when they fail. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* II. 240, I imagined he stared very rudely at lady Beauchamp. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 198 There is no reason why we should rudely quarrel with one another.

4. In an unskilful or imperfect manner; roughly, clumsily.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 80 Of his modire syne sad I sume thing, þo It be rudly. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 This litel schort dyte, Rudely compyled, lat it be noon offence. 1447 Bokenham *Lyvys of Seyntys* (Roxb.) 3 The matere wych I wyl of wryte, Althow but rudely I kun endyte. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. x. 23 The Stomach Nerves embracing this Orifice, rudely expressed. 1695 Dryden *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 122 In this manner, as I have rudely and briefly shewn you, painters and sculptors..perfectionate the idea. *a* 1711 Ken *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 215 The love of God is a grace rather to be felt than defined, so that I can do no more than rudely describe it. 1797–1805 S. & Hr. Lee *Canterb. T.* I. 336 You will see [them] rudely delineated in the *relievo* that time has yet spared. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xvii. 144 We heard the sound of a fiddle rudely played. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *The Ox* 57/1 In former times, when agriculture was practised rudely. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* v. 83 The place which they can only fill very partially and rudely.

b. With rough or unskilful workmanship.

14.. *Leg. Holy Rood* 86 Thre nayles war made ful tite..; þai war full grete and rudely wroght. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 26, I, that am Rudely stampt, and want loues Maiesty. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 312 A fort compassed about with a banke rudely cast up. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iv. xvii. (1614) 434 They haue..many idols rudely carved. 1810 Scott *Lady of Lake* I. xxvi, Their boar trunks bared, And by the hatchet rudely squared. 1835 Marryat *J. Faithful* xxxiii, There was a bridge, rudely constructed of old ship plank. 1868 Helps *Realmah* v. (1876) 80 The insignia consisted of a coronet rudely formed of dark polished stones, and feathers.

c. With rough or approximate accuracy.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 202 The total amount..can only be rudely guessed at. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* xliii. (1856) 401 A hummock hill..gave me the opportunity of measuring rudely the height of the swell. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 3 Means of estimating, however rudely, the lapse of years.

†**5.** Without refinement or elegance; coarsely, rustically. *Obs.*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. vi, Better is to lyue surely and rudely in sewrte than swetely in peryll & daunger. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 10 We may not therfor..dryue man to the woodys agayne and wyld forestys, wherin he lyuyd at the fyrst begynnyng rudely. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 117 If yow be borne or brought vp in a rude contrie, ye shall not chose but speake rudelie. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 178 These Citizens (of Bergamo) speake the Italian tongue, but more rudely then any other of Italy. 1701 Wolley *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 45 As to their way of living, it's very rudely and rovingly.

6. In a rugged or irregular manner or form.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 When men .. forsake taking of tobacco, and cease to weare their beardes so rudely long. 1694 *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 23 The other Rocks look rudely. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 4 The proper study of Mankind is Man. .. A Being darkly wise, and rudely great. 1793 Hodges *Trav. in India* 85 This is the last of a long range of mountains, which, at this place, rudely decline to the plain. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 511 The beds still retain, though rudely, their lamination.

b. Without definite order; irregularly.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Phil.* (1701) 186/2 When matter was put into those Figures by God, first it was moved rudely without order. 1668 Culpepper & Cole tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. 68, I cannot as yet perswade my self, that all things are done rudely and mechanically in the Body.

7. *Comb.*, as *rudely-blustering*, *-carved*, *-chiselled*, *-molten* adjs.

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xx. cccvi, She saw her rudely-blustering servants, who Disturb'd her Region, in one Calm united. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 339/1 The rudely-chiselled forms of several colossal figures. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* vi, With overhanging gables and balconies of rudely-carved oak. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 441 Then the son of Peleus deposited a rudely-molten mass of iron.

Ru·den, *v. rare*—[1]. [f. Rude *a.* + -en [5].] *trans.* To render rude.

1897 Nutt in *Voy. of Bran* II. 120 The design was gradually rudened and simplified.

Rudeness (rīū·dnės). Forms: 4–7 **rudenesse, 5–7 -nes, 6– rudeness**; 5 **rudines, rewd-, rudnesse, 6 rud-,** *Sc.* **ruidnes.** [f. Rude *a.* + -ness.]

†**1.** Lack of knowledge or education; want of learning; ignorance. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 291 Vnderstond, 3e kyngis; and schaak of 3ou rudenesse, 3e þat jugen londis. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 90 My wyttis be so dull with rudeness, And in the cheynes of ignoraunce gyved. 1447 Bokenham *Lyvys of Seyntys* (Roxb.) 43 Nor of ye sugird welle In elicona my rudeness to leche I nevere dede taste. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* Prol., Though it [Scripture] be not worthely ministred vnto the in this translacyon (by reason of my rudnes). 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* Ep. Transl., Through my rudenes and ignoraunce in our english tonge. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *96 Serm.* (1661) 414 Whom they should have received, Him they had not heard of. This was a great rudeness. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 11 It is a piece of Rudeness and Unskilfulness in the nature of things to conceit that [etc.].

2. Want of culture or refinement; roughness of life or habits; uncouthness.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 397 It ne semyde not by liklynesse That sche was born and fed in rudenesse, As in a cote or in an oxe-stalle. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 218 A cherl of nature wil brayde on rewdnesse. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxx. 18 We ar so beistlie, dull, and ignorant, Our rudnes may nocht lichtlie be correctit. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* p 1, Thinking them fittest for such rusticall rudenesse of shepheards. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 534 So unspeakable is the rudenesse of either, that through all their Cities you shall not finde a Schoole to instruct their youth. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 119 The Negligence and Rudeness of the People who mind nothing that is Curious. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. viii. 236 That state of rudeness and barbarism. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Pref. p. i, We are pleased to mark the steps by which we have been raised from rudeness to elegance. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. iii. x. 458 Those similarities, which the same state of rudeness, or civility, will ever produce. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1890) III. 290 The rudeness of the times, in which physical force counted for so much.

†**b.** Absence of virtue or goodness. *Obs.*

1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 74 þorw his wordis and his dedes þe rudenesse of many a soule was reformed. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* I. xxii. (1811) 17 This also is vnmynded of wryters outher for restfulnesse of tyme, or ellys for rudenesse of his dedes. 1538 Bale *God's Promises* II, I knowe thy mercye is farre above hys rudenesse.

3. Roughness, harshness, or violence in action or in the treatment of others.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 24 A woman may..make hym do welle, withe fairnesse rather thanne with rudenesse. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 207 The Ramme that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and rudenesse of his poize, They place before his hand that made the Engine.

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 40 There are even beastes of so generous a disposition, that it would be rudenesse to carry a hard hand over them. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 70 Not to doe it with violence and rudeness, but to follow the truth with mildness. 1704 *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 318 A difference arose, that ended with some rudeness.

† **b.** Austerity, severity, rigour, violence. *Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. iv. 120 John the Baptist..did violence to himself,..the rudenesses of Camels hair and the lowest nutriment of Flyes, were instances of that violence. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 The not observing of this, destroys more Plants than all the rudenesses of the season. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* (1848) 59 The Gardener do's..secure the Tree from being blown down, or torn, by the rudeness of boisterous Winds.

c. A rough or violent act. *rare.*

1691–2 Wood *Life* 14 Jan., Many rudenesses and rogueries committed by them. 1790 G. Walker *Serm.* II. 99 Many an impotent encounter with the rudenesses and selfishness and cruelty of undisciplined passion.

4. Lack of civility or courtesy; bad manners.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1035 The rudenesse that I yvel manerd have used toward your hyghnesse. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) I. 445 He prayed him not to take it in ill parte the rudinesse of his servauntes. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 230 The rudenesse that hath appear'd in mee, haue I learn'd from my entertainment. 1634 Milton *Comus* 178, I should be loath To meet the rudenesse, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers. *a* 1691 Boyle *Christian Virtuoso* Wks. 1774 V. 509 The seeming rudeness of the angel to St. Peter, when he struck him on the side, and hastily rouzed him. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* (1801) 101 It is a piece of rudeness to interrupt another in his speech. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxxi, The rudeness of his manner..springs from the same cause. 1822 Lamb *Elia* I. *Modern Gallantry*, A pattern of true politeness to a wife—of cold contempt, or rudeness, to a sister. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 290, I hope..that I am not betrayed into rudeness by my love of conversation.

b. An instance of this.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. p. lxxviii, There's one Rudeness, that I ought not to omit; because it falls upon others, as much as my self. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 39 Contradiction of every Kind is a Rudeness. 1754 *World* No. 95 III. 223 This particular way of thinking very frequently subjects me to little rudenesses and affronts.

5. Roughness of style or workmanship.

c 1555 *Sloane MS. 261* fol. 3, I doubtede whether the rudenes of the worke weare not a..sclaunder to the authour. 1612 Monniepennie *Abr. Chron.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 3 The plainnesse and rudenesse of my stile. 1636 *Recorde's Gr. Arts* Pref. A 3, I had rather..vtter the rudenesse of my translation, then to defraud them the benefit of so good a lesson. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 44 The rudeness of the work increases this cause of grandeur, as it excludes the idea of art and contrivance. 1783 Blair *Lect.* xliii. (1812) III. 225 It has certainly softened some of his rudenesses. 1838 Thackeray *Strictures on Pictures* Wks. 1900 XIII. 264 This picture is executed with the utmost simplicity, and almost rudeness. 1872 R. F. Burton *Zanzibar* I. 97 The windows are loop-holes, and the doors are miracles of rudeness.

6. Unfinished, imperfect, or primitive state; roughness, ruggedness.

1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 99 It seemeth that the rudenesse was in the earth onely; containing the water and the dry land. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 10 Two Grotto's, set off with all the pleasing Rudeness of Shells and Moss. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 24 Nature sports in primæval rudeness. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 12 So much land may be truly said to have been made for ever, out of a mass of rudeness, which yielded no profit to its owner.

Rudent, *a. Arch.* = next.

1697 Evelyn *Acc. Archit.* Misc. Writ. (1825) 408 This column is fluted..to about a third part downward, where they are convexly staved, and thence nam'd *radiant*, by some *rudent*, tho' of old we find them fluted the whole length.

Rudented, *pa. pple. Arch.* [ad. F. *rudenté*, f. L. *rudent-*, *rudens* rope.] (See quots.)

1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Arch.* I. 73 Their Flutings must be rudented, or cabled..as far as one third of their height; that is they must be filled up in part to that height, with..Rudentures. 1728 — *Cycl.* s.v. *Column*, Cabled, or Rudented Column, is a Column having Projectures in form of Cables, or Canes, in the Naked of the Shaft [etc.].

Rudenture. *Arch.* [a. F. *rudenture* (16th c.): cf. prec.] (See quots.)

There is no evidence that this or the two prec. words have ever been in actual English use.

1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Arch.* I. 73 By a Rudenture we mean the Figure of a Rope or Staff cut, on some occasions, in the Flutings, to strengthen their sides. 1728 — *Cycl.*, *Rudenture*,..the Figure of a Rope or Staff, sometimes plain sometimes carv'd, wherewith a third Part of the Flutings of Columns are frequently filled up. [Hence in various later Dicts.]

‖ **Ru·dera.** *Obs.* [a. L. *rūdera*, pl. of *rūdus* broken stone.] Fragments or ruins of a building.

1662 Ray *Three Itin.* (1738) III. 181 By the testimony of an ancient people thereabouts who have seen the vestigia and rudera of the walls. 1737 G. Smith *Curious Relat.* I. iii. 402 None can equal the Rudera's of that once most magnificent Bridge which the Emperor Trajan caused to be built over the Danube. 1798 *Brit. Critic* XI. 226 The author's reasons for asserting.., though it does not appear in the rudera, that chimneys were common in the Roman houses.

Hence **Ru·deral** *a.* [mod.L. *rūderālis*], *Bot.*, growing on or among stone-rubbish; peculiar to rubbish-heaps. **Ru·derary** *a.* [late L. *rūderārius*], pertaining to rubbish. **Ru·derate** *v.* [L. *rūderāre*], **Rudera·tion** [L. *rūderātio*], (see quots.). † **Ru·derous** *a.*, abounding in rubbish.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v., *Ruderalis*,..which grows in rubbish and by walls..: *ruderal. 1878 Hooker & Ball *Morocco* 144 What may be termed the ruderal vegetation throughout the Mediterranean region. 1727 Bailey (vol. II), **Ruderary*, belonging to Rubbish. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1623 Cockeram, **Ruderate*, to cast on rubble. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 592 Ruderated; in paving, &c. laid with pebbles or little stones. 1730 Bailey (folio), **Ruderation*, the laying of a Pavement with Pebbles or little Stones. 1813 Forsyth *Rem. Italy* 142 Their successors..in some parts omitted the ruderation, in others the statumen, in others both. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* Gloss., *Ruderation*,..a method of laying pavements, mentioned by Vitruvius, and according to some, of building walls with rough pebbles and mortar. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 318 All Horehound delights in *ruderous places.

† **Ru·ders** (also **rudders**), Anglicized form of Rudera.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 638 These..keep their trade of Honey-making in old trees, caves, holes, and in the ruders, and rubbish of old walls and houses. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* iii. 8 A..watch-tower, the ruines or rudders whereof still appear in a plat of Meadow ground.

Rudesby (rūˑdzbi). Now *arch.* Also 7 **-boy.** [f. Rude *a.*: see **-by 2.**] An insolent, unmannerly, or disorderly fellow.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* II. i. F ij, A rudesbie, and vnruly ..man. 1567 — *Ep.* II. i. G vj, To bearebaytinges or pricke playings our Rudesbies must awaye. 1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 77 b, As he which is ceremonious may be thought to be a dissembler, so he which is not so, may be taken to be a clowne, a rudesby, or a contemner of others. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 89 Those jangling rudesbies, titular Doctors in S. Paules time.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xv, Commoved by the speech of this rudesby. 1882 G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* I. xviii. 289 The rudesby was too old to be served as he had served the schoolmaster!

Rudesheimer (rūˑdĕshəimər). Also *erron.* **Ruders-, Rhudes-.** [ad. G. *Rüdesheimer* (sc. *wein*), f. *Rüdesheim*: see def.] A fine white wine produced at Rüdesheim on the Rhine.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 548/1, I should prefer the worst Burgundy..to any Rudesheimer I met with. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xxiii, I drink .. in a cup of Rudersheimer, to the continuance of her sagacity. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 456/2 The differences between the Johannisberger and Rudesheimer wines. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxxix, Pleasant little dinners, that were washed down with sparkling Moselle and Rhudesheimer.

† **Ru·deship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Rude *a.* + **-ship.**] Roughness, ungentleness.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 10 Of to gret rudeshipe mys befalleth,..rudeshipe mihte hurte more than the oynement shulde helpe.

Rudesmas, -mess: see Rood *sb.* 6.

† **Rudesse.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *rudesse*, f. *rude* Rude *a.*] = Rudeness, in various senses.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 188 En entencion to auenge hym..of that rudesse. 1490 — *Eneydos* xlvii. 139 They that were without, assailled strongly, & by grete rudesse. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 28 Hit commeth to you of grette pryde or of grette rudesse for to passe byfore ony ladyes without spekyng or somme salutacion.

Rudge, dial. var. Ridge *sb.*, Roodge *v.*

Rudget, dial. var. *ridge-with*, Ridge *sb.*[1] 8.

† **Rudge-wash(ed):** see quots. and Ridge *sb.*[1]

1593 *Act* 35 *Eliz.* c. 10 A Rudge Wash Kersie, that is to say, being made of Fleece Wooll washed only on the Sheeps back. [1607 Cowell *Interpreter*, *Rudge-washed Kersey*, i. made of fleece-wool washed onely on the sheepes backe. Hence in later Dicts.]

Rudi, obs. form of Ruddy.

† **Ru·dicle.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *rudicula*.] A wooden spoon, a spatula.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 531 They expose the pot to the Sun.., agitating the mixture with a rudicle.

Rudiment (rūˑdimĕnt), *sb.* [ad. L. *rudīmentum* beginning, first principle, etc., f. *rudis* imperfect, Rude *a.* So F. *rudiment* (16th c.).]

1. *pl.* The first principles or elements of a subject; those points which are first taught to, or acquired by, one commencing the study or practice of a branch of knowledge, art, etc.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vii. 50 They shoulde by suche maner (as a manne would say) of shadowes and rudimentes, be by litle and litle enstructed to those thinges that belonge vnto true godlynes. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* i, First I'll instruct thee in the rudiments, And then wilt thou be perfecter than I. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 When they had received their first rudiments from you as Apprentices. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 150 From these first Rudiments he grew To nobler Feats. 1727 Swift *Hist. Vanbrugh's House*, From such deep Rudiments as these, V-- is become by due degrees For Building fam'd. 1824–8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 469 We should at least be taught our rudiments before a hard lesson is put into our hands.

b. Const. *of* (the thing to be learned).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 34 b, Chyldren whyche bee there..taughte the rudimentes and rules of Grammer. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii. 13 Teache them that muste be christened the rudimentes and first beginninges of the gospell. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 31 This Boy..hath bin tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 22 Necessity has taught them some parts of the rudiments of Arithmetick. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, At which Time they are supposed to have some Rudiments of Docility. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 143 Here we acquire..rudiments of knowledge. 1841 Young *Math. Diss.* Pref. p. xii, This class of equations will hereafter be admitted even among the rudiments of algebraic science. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* i. 4 He picked up some rudiments of learning from the family priest.

transf. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 114 ¶ 14 If those.. had been detected in their rudiments of robbery.

c. *sing.* A first principle; an initial step or stage, etc. Somewhat *rare.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 95 This was the first rudimente and entreaunce of the Apostles preachyng. 1579 W. Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 9 The law..of leauing the old bird..was a good rudiment to teach them to abhor.. couetousnes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 31 The Veynes of the Mesentary giue the blood a kinde of rudiment or initiation. 1811 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 160 The political rudiment of the young, and manual of our older citizens.

2. *pl.* The imperfect beginnings of some (material or immaterial) thing; those parts which are the foundation of later growth or development.

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 The same bloude..is readie to nourish the rudimentes of lyfe and lighte. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 Certeine raw and unperfect rudiments ..of good and kinde fruits. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 4 To raise Trees for Timber..from their Seeds and first Rudiments. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 189 ¶ 1 The first Rudiments of Thought which they shew in their Letters. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 9 It was calculated merely for the rudiments of civil society. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xxii. 282 Brutes have the rudiments of all our faculties. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 349 This fault has produced only the rudiments, if I may so speak, of a transverse valley. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. i. 18 Rudiments, however, may occur in one sex, of parts normally present in the other sex.

b. *sing.* A beginning; an initial or imperfect form or stage.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 316 This [maturation of fruits] is effected..by a Rudiment of putrefaction. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xx. 135 Care must be had, that these warres against Lycogenes, be..a rudiment against Radirobanes. 1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 120, I found a Copper Tunnel,..which I was told was the Rudiment of a Rain-Gage. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 146 The rudiment of a third floret standing upon a little fruit-stalk betwixt the other two florets. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1860) 148 The whole anterior part of the head is reduced to the merest rudiment. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geogr.* vi. 282 Several species have been found..with a rudiment of a thumb.

3. *Rudiments of the world*, in renderings or echoes of Biblical passages.

The Gr. original has τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου, the Vulgate *elementa mundi.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Gal.* iv. 3 We, as longe as we were children, were in bondage vnder the rudiments of the worlde. 1577 Vautroullier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 180 Paule..speaketh here euen of the law of God, which he calleth the elements or rudiments of the world. [1628 Prynne *Love-lockes* 35 God commands us..not to subiect our selues to the Rudiments, Lusts, and Ordinances of Carnall, or Worldly men.] 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 176 Not every babbling fellow, nor those that look for their abilities from the rudiments of the world. 1881 Bible *Gal.* iv. 3.

Hence **Ru·diment** *v.*, to initiate. *rare*[−1].

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 37 It is the right discipline of Knight-Errantry, to be rudimented in losses at first.

Rudimental (rūdimeˑntăl), *a.* [f. Rudiment *sb.* + **-al.**] = next.

1597 Morley *Introd. Music* Annot. ¶ 1 b, Musicke is diuided into two parts, the first may be called Elementarie or rudimental, teaching to know the quality and quantity of notes. 1647 Cotton *Singing of Psalms* v. 23 It appeareth ..that there was something typicall or rudimentall in the manner of singing some of the Psalmes. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 If you take Nature at the rise and critically observe her in her rudimental and obscure beginning. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 296/1 He that would discern the Rudimental stroak of a Plant..may behold it [etc.]. 1711–4 *Spectator* (J.), Your first rudimental essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours. 1833 Chalmers *Const. of Man* (1835) I. ii. 140 In this rudimental and incipient stage of human existence. 1847 J. Wilson *Lands of Bible* I. i. 24 In some of the animals.. we noticed a rudimental tendency to a dewlap. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 354 The throat pouch..is present in the female, though in a rudimental condition.

Rudimentary (rūdimeˑntări), *a.* [f. Rudiment *sb.* + **-ary**[1]. Cf. F. *rudimentaire.*]

1. Pertaining to, connected with, the rudiments of knowledge.

1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. i. 35 They..put the rudimentary study of the languages on a better footing. 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 47 To declare publicly that it was not necessary to provide rudimentary instruction.

2. Of the nature of a rudiment; undeveloped, immature, imperfect; esp. **a.** Of organic structures.

1840 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 9 At its middle is a rudimentary spinous process. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 217 The digestive organs have an intestine and rudimentary gland. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vi. 216 The 'perforated' transverse processes of man's cervical vertebræ consist, in part, of rudimentary ribs.

b. Of immaterial things.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. xx. II. 107 A scene in harmony with the rudimentary political fabric just described. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 75 A rudimentary form of word language. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* ii. (1885) 59 To live by duty is in itself rudimentary religion.

c. Of states or conditions.

1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 25 In the attached bivalves it..exists only in a rudimentary state. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 417 The embryo..contains within itself in a rudimentary condition all the essential organs of a plant. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 617 Reducing to a rudimentary condition the eyes of..fish and crustacea.

Hence **Rudime'ntariness.**

1899 W. James *Talks to Teachers* (1904) 233 No modern person ought to be willing to live a day in such a state of rudimentariness and denudation.

Rudish (*rū'*diʃ), *a.* [f. Rude *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat rude.

1774 Foote *Coxeners* III. ii, For man and wife to quarrel before folks is rather rudish, I own. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 163 For most are but rudish. 1881 Carlyle *Remin.* II. 158 Nothing but rudish hands, rude though kind enough, being about.

†**Ru'dity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *rudité* or late L. *ruditas*: see Rude *a.* and -ity.] Rudeness.

1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 236 Yea, rather than faile, Maister Bird shall..meeter it mischieuously in maintenance of their scurrilitiship and ruditie. 1609 T. Bell *Dial. Theoph. & Remigius* 51 Such things as he had reserued by reason of their rudity and imperfection in conceiuing heauenly doctrine.

Rudle, obs. and dial. f. Ruddle *sb.*

Rudli(che, etc., obs. forms of Rudely.

Rudnin, -nyng: see Rudden *v.*

Rudock, obs. form of Ruddock.

Rudolphine (*rudo'*lfəin), *a.* [f. the name *Rudolph* (see def.) + -ine[1].] *Rudolphine tables* (*numbers*), a series of astronomical calculations published by Kepler in 1627 and named after his patron the Emperor Rudolph II.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 292 The strait line.. is found..to be somewhat greater than that which is exhibited by the Rudolphine numbers. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Table,* And Kepler, likewise,..in 1627, publish'd the Rudolphine Tables, which are now much esteem'd. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 192 The imperfect state of the Rudolphine tables was the cause that the transit was expected in 1631. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 201/1. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 47/2.

†**Ru'dstay.** *Obs.*—[1] [? for *rudge-stay,* f. *rudge* Ridge *sb.*] (See quot.)

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 139/1 The thill hookes, to this is fastned the rudstay which goes ouer the horse back.

Rudyr, obs. form of Rudder *sb.*

Rue (*rū*), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **hreow,** 3 **reowe,** 4–6 **rewe,** 5–6 *Sc.* **rew,** 7– **rue.** [OE. *hréow,* = Fris. *rou,* MDu. *rou(w),* *rouwe, rauwe* (Du. *rouw*), MLG. *rouwe, ruwe* (LG. *rou, rau, ro,* etc.), OHG. (*h*)*riuwa* (MHG. *riuwe,* G. *reue*), related to OE. *hréowan* Rue *v.*[1]]

1. Sorrow, distress; repentance; regret.

Beowulf 2130 Þæt wæs Hroðgare hreowa tornost. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* liii. 415 Ðæt beswicene mod ..wyrð..amierred from ðære incundan hreowe. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 1674 Eart nu tidfara to þam halgan ham þær næfre hreow cymeð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Don we urum Drihtne soþe hreowe & bote. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 555 He may walk homward with hert-rew. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3052** Allas he thought I am but rewe To hur that is my soverayne lady. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 211 Of rasche decreitis cums rew and may not mend it. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1142 His Physicke must be Rue (ev'n Rue for Sinne). 1848 Longstreet *Georgia Scenes* 29 I'm a man that, when he makes a bad trade, makes the most of it...I'm for no rues and after-claps. 1893 Leslie Keith *'Lisbeth* xxii, The heart's rue for that which it had scarce possessed, and yet had lost. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* liv, With rue my heart is laden For golden friends I had.

b. *Sc.* In phr. *To take the rue,* to repent.

1789 *Shepherd's Wedding* 10 (E. D. D.), I own, indeed, I've ta'en the rue, My mind is fairly alter'd. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxviii, Tam Halliday took the rue, and tauld me a' about it. 18.. in Nimmo *Songs Clydesdale* (1882) 145 She wanted him to break the marriage, for she had ta'en the rue.

2. Pity, compassion.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1445 Ne mai ich for reowe lete,.. þat ich of murþe him ne singe. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1051 Nou God beo this holi manes help, for he hadde ther lute Rewe. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Story of Doom* v. 102, I was good— Had rue on thee a tender sucking child. 1900 Ellis *Rom. Rose* I. 12 Till every eye that saw her grew Bedewed with tears of pitying rue.

Rue (*rū*), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 **ruwe,** 5–6 **rewe,** 5–7 **rew,** 6 *Sc.* **reu**; 4– **rue** (5 **rwe**). [a. F. *rue,* for earlier *rude* (cf. OE. *rúde*), = Prov., Sp., Pg. *ruda,* It. *ruta*:—L. *rūta,* ad. Gr. *ῥῦτή,* orig. a Peloponnesian word.]

1. A perennial evergreen shrub of the genus *Ruta,* esp. *Ruta graveolens,* having bitter, strong-scented leaves which were formerly much used for medicinal purposes.

α. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xi. 42 Woo to 3ou, Pharisees, that tythen mynte, and ruwe. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 112 With Ruwe and Rubarbe, Ragget ariht. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruwe, herbe, *ruta.*

β. *a* 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* ii. 846 in *Anglia* XVIII. 328 Rewe bitter, a worthy gres, Mekyl of myth & vertu is. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 198 Tak & grynde fenel & rewe, & boyle hem in water. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 21 Two drye nuttes, as many fygges, and .xx. leaues of Rewe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 25 Cum, Nettillis, thornie breiris, & rew, With all foull filthie weid. 1617 *Salerne's Regiment* 46 From Garlicke, Nuttes, Hearb-grace, or Rew.

γ. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 104 Anoynte his nolle & his necke wiþ..oile of rue. *c* 1450 Metham *Wks.* 49 Modywort, rwe, red malwys. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 123 The iuice of Rue..is good for the ake of the eares. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 260 There be two sortes of Rue, that is garden Rue, and wilde Rue. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 425 As one same ground indifferently doth breed..The fragrant Rose, and the strong-senting Rue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 414 Then purg'd with Euphrasie and Rue The visual Nerve, for he had much to see. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 189 A Shrub whose Leaves have a great resemblance to those of Rue. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 417, I perceived all the company..stop their noses with rue. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. xiii, When villagers my shroud bestrew With pansies, rosemary, and rue. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 470 Common Rue, and another species, are said to be emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and sudorific. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 537 The influence of rue upon the system is similar to, but less decided than that of savine.

fig. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* vi. 186 Persons who, upon this subject, purged their eyes with rue and euphrasie. 1862 Whittier *Waiting* v, For one shall..drink life's rue, and one its wine.

b. With punning allusion to Rue *sb.*[1]

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv. 10 Leif nor flour fynd could I nane of rew. 1583 Greene *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 297 Least time and triall make thee account Rue a most bitter hearbe. 1606 J. Davies (Heref.) *Select Sec. Husband* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/1 So shalt thou But beare thine own Harts-ease, and neuer Rue. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 284 Rue in Thyme should be a Maiden's Posie. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* III. 238 They did all in their power to procure balm for me instead of rue. But it would not answer.

2. a. With qualifying word prefixed, applied to various plants:

Aleppo rue, a species of *Ruta.* **Black rue** (see quot.). **Dog's rue,** figwort, *Scrophularia.* **Goat's rue** (see Goat 4 c). **Meadow rue** (see Meadow *sb.* 4 c). **Syrian rue** (see Syrian *a.*). Also Wall-rue.

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Ruta,* The two Aleppo Rues and the Wild Rue are somewhat tenderer than the common Sort. *Ibid.* s.v. *Scrophularia,* Figwort, commonly called Dogs Rue. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl. s.v., Rue, Black (N. Zeal.), *Podocarpus spicata.*

b. With *pl.* A species of rue.

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Thalictrum,* Some Botanists have classed this Plant with Rues. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Ruta,* The rues would seem to belong properly to the plants, with cruciform not rosaceous flowers. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 278/1 Herbs which have..a fetid smell like rue, and hence are called meadow rues.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *rue-juice, -leaf, -oil, -water*; *rue-like* adj.

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 37 Rue water, Rose water. 1617 *Salerne's Regiment* 133 Rew-water sprinckled in the house, kils all the fleas. 1681 Grew *Museum* II. v. ii. 248 Of a russet colour, and as it were all over pounced, somewhat after the manner of a Rue-Leaf. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ranunculus,* The Yellow Ranunculus, with Rue-like Flowers. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 449 Put into very strong vinegar, verdigrise, rue-juice. 1863 Prior *Brit. Pl.* 193 Its rue-like much divided leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807/2, *Rue oil,* a volatile stimulant oil obtained from the shoots of *Ruta graveolens.*

b. In plant-names, as **rue anemone,** an American species of *Thalictrum*; †**rue maiden-hair,** wall-rue; **rue-weed** (see quot. 1796).

1611 Cotgr., *Rue de muraille,* wall rue, Rue Maiden haire. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 501 *Thalictrum alpinum,* Mountain Rue-weed. *T. flavum,* Meadow Rue-weed. *T. minus,* Lesser Rue-weed. 1802 Willich *Domest. Encycl.* s.v., Common Meadow-rue, Spurious Rhubarb, or Rue-weed. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 148 *Thalictrum anemonoides,*..Rue Anemone. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 934/2 Burt now appeared with a handful of rue-anemones.

c. *Rue family, order, -worts,* the natural order *Rutaceæ.*

1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 470 The Cneoreæ..seem to be a form of this Order of Rueworts. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 827 *Rutaceæ,* the Rue Family. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 266 *Rutaceæ,* the Rue order. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 111/1 A sub-order of the Rutaceæ or rue family.

†**Rue,** var. of (or error for) Ree *sb.*[2], Reeve *sb.*[2] 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 349 We have Ruff and Rue, the former being the Cock, the other the Hen.

Rue, dial. variant of Rew *sb.*[1]

Rue (*rū*), *v.*[1] Forms: *Inf.* 1 **hreowan,** 2 **reouwen, reuwe, rowe,** 2–4 **reowe**; 2–4 **rewen,** 3–6 **rewe** (4 **riewe**), 4–7 **rew** (6 **reew**); 3–4 **ruwe** (5 **ruwyn**), 4 **rywe**; 4–5 **reue,** 4 **reu, ru, rwe,** 4– **rue**; also 3 *sing. pres.* 1 **hriwð,** 2 **reouð, riewð.** *Pret.* 1 **hreaw,** 2–3 **ræw, reu,** 3 **rew, rev,** 4 **rewe**; 4 **reud(e, reued, rwed,** 4–6 **rewed**; 5–6 *Sc.* **rewit,** 5 **ruet, ruit, rwyt,** etc. [OE. *hréowan* (a strong vb. with pa. t. *hréaw*), = OFris. *riowa* (Fris. *rouwe, rouje*), MDu. and Du. *rouwen* (†*rauwen, ruwen*), OS. *hrewan,* pa. t. *hrau* (MLG. *rouwen, ruwen, ruen,* LG. *rouen, rauen, roen,* etc.), OHG. (*h*)*riuwan,* pa. t. *hrau, rou,* pl. *ruwun* (MHG. *riuwen, ruwen,* G. *reuen*), related to OE. *hréow* Rue *sb.*[1] and to the adj. OE. *hréowe,* OS. *hriwi* sad, sorrowful. There are also slight traces of an OE. weak vb. *hréowian,* = OS. *hriwôn, hreuuôn,* OHG. (*h*)*riuwôn.* Related forms in ON. are *hryggr* (stem *hryggv-,* for earlier **hrivwv-*) adj., *hryggva, hryggja* weak vb., *hryggð* fem., sorrow.]

†**I.** *trans.* With dat. (or acc.) of the person, and usually with impersonal subject. *Obs.*

The various constructions illustrated under sense 2 occur also with senses 1, 3, and 4.

1. To affect (a person) with penitence or contrition (for sins or offences committed).

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 7 Ne bið se cwuca ðonne nyttra ðe se deada, gif him his yfel ne hreowð. *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 260 Gif þu ongite þæt him his synna hreowen. *c* 1200 Ormin 3976 3iff..þat he missdoþ Onn anig kinne wise, Itt reoweþþ himm. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28676 Þis man sais..þat him reuys his sinnes sare. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-Bk.* (MS. B) 359 Gyue me grace for to etchewe to do þat þing þat me shulde rewe.

2. To affect with regret (for some act); to make (one) wish one had acted otherwise.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxix. 286 Ne do ðu nan wuht butan geðeahte, ðonne ne hriwð hit ðe, ðonne hit gedon bið. *c* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* A. 111 Þe þat nule one youhþe yeorne leorny,..þat him schal on elde sore rewe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16465 Þan him reued of his res, and went him-self [to] wrei. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 237 Þe Walssh wer alle day slayn, now rewes þam þer res. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxii, 3ette Menealfe, or the mydny3te, Him ruet alle his rees. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 36 Þe bargayne I made þare, þat rewes me nowe full sare.

b. With clause as subject, usually *me* (or *him*) *rues that,* etc.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1276 Hreaw hine swiðe, þæt he folcmæzþa fruman aweahte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1602 Me reus þat euer made i man. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Epil. Merch. T.* 14 Me rewith sore I am unto hir teyd. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 8 Þerfore me rewis þat I þe worlde began.

c. With *it* as subject (also followed by *that*).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 354 Þe ðe blisse for ðos for-lat, it him mai reuwe sore. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 290 Sore hit me rwez þat euer I made hem my self. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* vii. 8 If I made 3ou sori in a pistle, now it rewith me not. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 754 It rewiþ me if I yow haue disesyd.

3. To affect with sorrow; to distress, grieve.

In some cases with approximation to sense 2 or 4.

a 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 1414 Ða mec ongon hreowan þæt min hondzeweorc on feonda zewealdferan sceolde. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 819 Me nu hreowan mæz æfre to aldre, þæt ic þe minum eazum zeseah. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 If he ne mei..his neode ibete, þet him sare roweþ. *c* 1200 Ormin 5576 Himm reoweþþ þatt he dwelleþþ her Swa swiþe lange onn eorþe. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1220 Wel sore me reweþ þat tiding. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1029 Me Rewith the deth of hyr for his sake. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* B v b, It would haue rued any good huswiues heart, to haue beholden ye..murder.

4. To affect with pity or compassion.

c 1200 Ormin 5592 Himm reoweþþ ec of alle þa þatt follȝhenn deofless lare. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 540–1 Ful sore þe prisun reweþ me: For-þi he reweþ me wel þe more, For Merci euere clepeþ þin ore. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3367 Alas, me rewes of Priamus. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 136 It pitieth and rueth every good man..to remember the same. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 21 Deare dame, your suddein overthrow Much rueth me.

II. *trans.* With personal subject.

5. To repent of (wrongdoing); to feel penitence, remorse, or contrition for (sin, etc.).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Armheorted is þe man þe swiðere reoweð his sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7965 In takening sare he reud his sake, An orisun sun can he make. *a* 1450 Myrc 2016 3ef þow hyt fynde no wey my3te, þrytty dayes þow rewe hyt ry3te. 1596 Drayton *Legends* ii. 549 Ruing the spoile done by his fatall hand. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 240 Nor shall I live to view Thy sorrows ended, if thou do not rue Thy sins with speed. 1771 Beattie *Minstr.* II. xiv, But now, with pangs of keen remorse, I rue Those years of trouble and debasement vile. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. ii, Conscience, anticipating time, Already rues the enacted crime. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 139 Lest thou in sevenfold guilt thy heart's backsliding rue.

6. To repent of (some act or course of action); to regret and wish undone or altered, on account of the consequences.

Frequently with implication of suffering or punishment following upon the act.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4138 Þat Baret rede i noght yee bru, þat yow mai euer after ru. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 972 Bot he in þame ruit his teching, For..þai na tyme for to scorne hym fane. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii. 857 The layff raturnyt..And rwyt full sar that euyr thai furth coud found. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV,* 201 b, Whiche vnmercifull acte, the Welshemen sore ruied the next daie or night. 1611 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* ii. 51 Too lait, I feir, thow rew thou did espy him. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xix. 371 Whoe'er neglects to pay distinction due, The breach of hospitable right may rue. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, Well, my princess.., I will teach you to rue this. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 248 Rome has had to rue many a too hasty step. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May xxviii, And yet..no sooner was alone, Than she for loneliness her promise rued.

b. Freq. in phr. *to rue it.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* xxxvii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Bot þou nelt þench her apan,..þou salt hit rew bitter and sore. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl.) 1975 Remefe agayn to þi realm or þow sall it rewe. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI,* I. i. 94, I remember it to my griefe, And by his Soule, thou and thy House shall rue it. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 160 Examine thy selfe about this now, one day thou wilt else rue it. 1795 Burke *Corr.* Wks. 1842 II. 459 Admitting..the enormous and unpardonable magnitude of this their crime, they rued it in their persons. 1841 James *Brigand* xliii, If they hurt a hair of his head they shall rue it. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxv. 210 If longer here thou stayest, We shall be made to dearly rue it.

c. In phr. *to rue the day, hour,* etc.

Differing from 7 b only by referring to some act committed by the party rueing.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 325 France, thou shalt rue this houre within this houre. 1708 *Bickerstaff detected* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) IV. 205, I am alive..to make him rue the hour he ever affronted a man of Science and Resentment. 1782 Eliz. Blower *G. Bateman* II. 170 Ye shall rue the day ye took it. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* ii, You'll rue

the day that clogs me with this answer. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* II, It will go hard with me if I don't make you rue the day you wrote or said it.

7. To regard or think of (an event, fact, etc.) with sorrow or regret; to wish that (something) had never taken place or existed.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10127 So þat hii ne com nammore To þe croune of engelond, and þat was to rewe sore. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 164 To make of thilke werre an ende, Which every day now groweth newe, And that is gretly forto rewe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 47 Oonys he bad me 'go, foule sathan!' Euere-more þat repreef y rewe. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 230 It was the day on which the sunne..To rew Christ's death amid his course gaue place vnto ye night. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XII. cxlviii, Both Sence and Reason rue that tyranny. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 223 The world will have cause to rue this iniquitous measure. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xiv, Redmond now alone must rue The love he never can subdue. 1826 HOOD *Last Man* xii, I promis'd myself an hour should come To make him rue his birth.

b. In phr. *to rue the day, hour*, etc. (Cf. 6 c.)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 43 Orphans, for their Parents timeles death, Shall rue the houre that euer thou was't borne. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Thursday 5, I rue the day, a rueful day I trow,..When Lubberkin to Town his cattle drove. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 389 Nor think the native tribes shall rue the day That leads our heroes o'er the watery way. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. vi, Take him away, before I rue the day I saw him.

† **8.** To regard with pity or compassion; to feel sorry for (a person, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Mildheorted beð þe man þe reouð his nehgebures unselðe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 280, I trow thar is na man That he ne will rew a woman than. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. xx. 68 That ye ne reweth hym myn herte it sleeth. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* II. 43 Mine own hand shall my deth obteyn, my foo will rue my plight. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 51 Die is my dew; yet rew my wretched state. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 72, I kiss thy knees, divine Æacides! Respect me, and my fortunes rue.

III. *intr.* **9.** To be penitent or contrite; to feel repentance or remorse. Also const. *for*.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 15 Hreowigas & geleefes to godspell.]

13.. *Cursor M.* 19014 (Gött.), þair hert gan tru, And als for þair misdedis þai ru. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 69, I wole bipinke me on my werkis biforn, Do almes dede, praie, & rewe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 5 O wreche, be war!..Remeid in tyme, and rew nocht all to lait. 1580 GIFFORD *Poems* (1870) 75 Ah! Jesus! how then my heart did rue Because I had folowed them, as true! 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 219, I shall find perpetual cause, if not to repent, at least to rue sufficiently for my misconduct. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXX. 12 Hereafter again honour awakes, causeth a wretch to rue.

10. To be repentant, or full of regret and dissatisfaction, in respect of some act (in mod. Sc. use *esp.* of a bargain or promise, and freq. with implication of consequent withdrawing from it).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1070 (Harl.), Syn I se..þat to late is now for me to rewe To dyomede algate I wol be trewe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 334 Men sen alday that rape reweth. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 42 After here werkus worche ȝe never a dele, Ellus schul ȝe reue. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVIII. xii, They do faile, and in their mazed corners rue. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 41/1 Thus when our Teares doe testifie our ruth, We neede not rue, or of them be asham'd. *c* 1706 in Calderwood *Dying Testimonies* (1806) 186 That none may think..I am rueing. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 87 Aft has he promis'd, that he wad be true; But, now, I find my lad begins to rue. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 235 The caution of the nurse is, 'Avoid green gooseberries, or you will have cause to rue'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 655/1 B— issued a license for the marriage of John Murphy and Mary Manning...But the intended bride 'rued'.

† **b.** Const. *of* (the act). *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 871 Then rewys hym þe riche kyng of hys vnrode werkez. *Ibid.* (Ashm. MS.) 1975 Remowe agayne to þi rewme, & rew of þi werkis. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. xix. 79 Do ye believe that our Lord will..rue of the bargain and change His mind?

11. To feel sorrow or grief, *esp.* by reason of suffering from some fact or event; to lament.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3944 (Laud MS.), Per miȝth man in herte rewe, Hou noble knyttes ouer þrewe. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 197 Bot þe peris take a concelle newe That made alle fraunce ful sore to rewe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 9 b, I remembred an olde prouerbe.., that often ruithe the realme, where chyldren rule, and woman gouerne. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* ix. 22 The whole race of Religious persons must rue for it. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 252 Like Sampson's Heart-breakers, it grew In time to make a Nation rue.

† **b.** To be sorry, feel reluctant, *to* do something.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* To Gentl., I rew to thinke it, there are witnesses moe, than I would there were, that know it. 1607 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 138 This church, the ruins whereof I rue to behold even in wryting theis lynes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 559 How long every particular Prince reigned..I rue to record, and meane not to relate.

12. To have, take, or feel pity or compassion:

† **a.** With *of*.

c 1200 ORMIN 14782 Moysæs ræw off þatt follc þatt swa wass haldenn harrde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6747 Louerd, wiþ draw þin hond,..and reu of engelond. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 287 God so wissely of my soule ruwe As verrayly ye slen me with þe peyne. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 54 (1868) 3 Off myn vnkunnynge, swete lady, now Rewe. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* II. v. iii, Rue of my teares from true intent which flowe.

b. With *on* or *upon*. Now *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9229 He wep & cride on is men, þat hii ssolde on him rewe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4738 (Gött.), To ioseph went þai criand þan, 'þu reu on vs, þu blisful man'. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* ci, Haue pitee now..Off ȝour pure man, and rew on his distresse. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 470 Rue on this realme, whoes ruine is at hand. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 53 b, As many as rue upon the state of the poore seduced soules. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. xxi. 85 Till your Dear Lord come and loose the pawn, and rue upon you. 1788 BURNS *Turn again* i, Rue on thy despairing lover! Canst thou break his faithfu' heart? 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Masque of Q. Bersabe* 365 Lord, thou rue on me.

† **c.** Without const. Also with *inf.*, to spare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6784 Qua þat anurs godds neu, Him to sla sal naman reu. *a* 1300 *E. E. Ps.* XXXVI. 27 Alle daie he rewes, and lenes his þinge. *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 177 Þouȝ he me wraþþe in diuerse wise,..ȝit muste y rue til þat he rise. 1530 PALSGR. 690/2, I rewe, I pytie or have compassion of one. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ix. 30 It is ane hairt..set in to sabill, Ane wofull hairt, bot gif ȝe rew.

† **Rue,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **rewe.** [ad. L. *ruĕre*.] *intr.* To fall, decline. Hence **Rueing** *ppl. a.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 256 Of lofty ruing towers the fals the feller be. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 54 This is the cause (beleve me now, my Lorde) That Realmes do rewe from high prosperity. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 477 So, lowly rest; so, lofty rues.

Rue, to sift: see REE *v.*

Rue-bargain. Chiefly *dial.* [RUE *v*[1].] A bargain one repents of or breaks; also, the forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxxii, The King.. could haue beene well-pleas'd To quitt, if a Rue bargaine may be put In state. 1814– in northern dial. glossaries. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVII, He said it would cost him a guinea of rue-bargain to the man who had bought his pony, before he could get it back again. 1844 BAMFORD *Traveller* 150 (E. D. D.), Give him a shilling or two for a rue-bargain.

Rued, obs. form of REED.

Rueful (rūˑfŭl), *a.* Forms: 3 **reowful,** 3–5 **rewful**(l, 4–5 **reweful**; 3–4 **reufol,** 4–5 **-ful**(l, 5 **rouful**; 4–8 **ruful**(l, 5 **rufol,** 6 **ruifull,** 7– **rueful.** [f. RUE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Exciting sorrow or compassion; pitiable, lamentable; doleful, dismal.

In the contexts illustrated under b, c, d, the sense passes into 'expressive of sorrow or dejection'.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 187 Bitweone þine rewfulle earmes on þe rode. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 6709 Þe erl godwine..let smite of hor alre heued, & made a reuful dom. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6232 (Kölbing), Þe knistes of þe rounde table..Com to þis reweful bataile. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1838 *Lucrece*, She hem tolde This rewful case. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 In this wise.. bifille the rewful and wepeable destruccioun of the worthi citee and vniuersite of Prage. 1470–85 MALORY *Morte Arth.* X. viii. 425 Hit is an honderd parte more reufullyr than my herte can vtter. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xxi, All men reioicing at the rufull sight. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Euery house, eech temple with rufull slaughter aboundeth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1614) 546 Grinding the face of their poore tenants in ruefull manner. 1687 *Death's Vision* ix, The Rufull Ills and World from whence I Came! 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 12 How dark Thy long-extended realms, and rueful wastes! 1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 8 Jan., Our adventures in coming back..were rather rueful. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 90 Not even one rueful plank is seen, To tell that a vessel hath ever been. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 20 June 5/5 The Conservative Opposition..was in a rueful plight, crushed by a great defeat.

b. Of cries or utterance.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 162 Þeotinde unþuldeliche wiþ reowfule rimes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20129 Til him scho cald wit reufull steuen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 317 In þat place beeþ..i-herd reweful voys and gronynge. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) III. iii. 52 Myn Aungell speke to these spirites that maden this reuful crye. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 b, [The cat] maketh a rufull noyse, and a gastefull, when one profereth to fighte with another. 1593 BRETON *Daff. & Prim., Asp.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/1 But yow that rede this ruifull verse, consider of his care. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VIII. cclı, In vain the skies And stones they rent with rufu! Exclamations. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1553 The accident was loud, & here before thee With rueful cry. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xliv, Alarm'd, the inferior demons of the place Rais'd rueful shrieks and hideous yells around.

c. Of looks, features, or actions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14301 Lazar freindes..cried and mad a reuful chere. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3525 He stode al abasshid,.. And lokid oppon the Steward with a rewful cher. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. B ij, Before mine eies, me thought, With rufull chere I sawe where Hector stood. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc., Livy* II. 492 They usd to accompany them in a rufull manner, clad in blacke, and all sorrowfull. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II, That face..o'er grown with rueful beard. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 142 Piteous of his case, Yet smiling at his ruful length of face. 1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 June, He suddenly called out, and with a most rueful face,—'Oh, certainly' [etc.]. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* V. i, As you had augured from the rueful bow of the speaker. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 136, I looked after him with a rueful eye as he limped off. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xliii, With a rueful smile.

d. Of persons.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2028 Of wepyng Emelye, The rewfullest of al the companye. 14.. *Pistill of Susan* 341 (I.), Þen þat rewful charle began for to rore. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rufulle, and fulle of peyne and desese, *Anglice*, a caytyf,..*dolorosus, penosus*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 306 b, Now may I take and drawe out of thy moost rewfull brest the paynfull drynke of sorowe. 1650 MILTON *Eikon.* (ed. 2) 14 Those ruefull Preists whom Eliah mock'd. 1692 WALKER tr. *Epictetus* lv, Joy in a nimble moment ends its Race And rueful, pale Repentance takes its Place. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 144 And all mankind,.. Rueful, aghast! cry out at his career. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 8 ▶ 16 This rueful figure frightens a child into the palpitation of the heart. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 23 Full soon to be uplifted high, And float in rueful company. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. v. (1866) 752 'Take them away; take them home again' said the rueful burgomaster. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v, Very rueful they looked.

transf. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 415 The Sky looked very black and rueful.

Comb. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* iii, Some rueful-looking fellows came rapidly shambling down the steps.

† **2.** Full of pity or compassion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxi[i]. 4 [God is] Mildeherte and rewfulle and rightwis. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxl[i]v. 8 Our Lord is rewful and merciable. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 148 Criste..shal..rewarde alle dowble ricchesse, þat reuful hertes habbeth. *a* 1400 *Cast. Love* 378 (H.), Mercies herte so rufull is. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rufol, or ful of ruthe and pyte, *pieticus, compassivus*.

Hence † **Ruefulhead,** compassion. *Obs.*[–1]

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 263 Þorgh pite mykelle he les, & reufulhed of herte.

Ruefully (rūˑfŭli), *adv.* Forms: 3 **reufulike**; 4 **rew-, reu-, rufullich**(**e, -ych**); 4 **rew-, reufully,** 4–5 **reufulli,** 5–7 **rufully** (6 **-lie**), 6– **ruefully.** [f. RUEFUL *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In a doleful or dismal manner; sorrowfully, dejectedly, regretfully.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 652 [The elephant] remeð reufulike on his wise. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1180 Rewfully þenne I con to reme. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 235 So wole þe fader forȝif folke..þat reufulliche [*v.r.* rufulliche] repenten. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3083 With þat reufully [*v.r.* rewfully] he rase & renkis out he sendis. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3423 To the kynge spake he full styll, Rewffully as he myght than Rowne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIV. (Percy Soc.) 54 Of the fall of prynces..He did endyte.., Folowynge his auctoure Bocas rufully. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. (1887) 14 She would oftimes be brought into a miserable plighte, and looke rufully vpon it. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 4 Would it not grieve thee..that they should cry rufully in a sad desolation, which have cryed mightily unto their God? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 105 It was a piteous sight to behold the late valiant burgomasters..peeping ruefully out of their hiding-places. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* i, He..ruefully wrote off refusals to..all his entertainers. 1888 FERGUS HUME *Madame Midas* I. ii, Slivers looked ruefully at the bottle.

† **2.** In a pitiable or lamentable fashion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1825 Noe..praid to godd for þam alsua ..Sin þai ware ded sua reufulli, þe saulus he wald haf of merci. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 48 Rosamounde riȝt so reufully bysette, þe bewte of hir body in badnesse she dispended. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4692 Þou ert reufully fra vs reft. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 71 How rewfully he hinges here, That set you first in ceile! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 Se there the sone of god so rewfully and piteously deformed and arayed for thy saluacion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 30 Those pittifull outcries he heard Through all the seas so ruefully resownd. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 All the wounded body..rots and consumes most rufully.

Ruefulness (rūˑfŭlnės). Also 3 **reou-, reow-,** 5 **rew-,** 7 **rufulnesse.** [f. RUEFUL *a.* + -NESS.]

† **1.** Compassionateness, pitifulness. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Þet oðer þing is heorte þeauwes, deuociun, reoufulnesse, merci, pite of heorte. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Þolemodnesse & reowfulnesse of euch monnes sorhe. *c* 1440 *Rel. Pieces Thornton MS.* (1867) 51 Rewfulnes sall make the fermorye. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* CXXX. 383 Let Jacob wayt the Lord so gent, Because with God is ruefulnes.

2. Dismalness, dolefulness, dejection.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 25 He..well could daunce; and sing with ruefulnesse. 1595 HUBBOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbaptized* 26 Haue we so learned Christ? are his lawes so ful of ruefulnes? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. XV. (1614) 420 The rufulnesse of this sight was seconded with a more dismall euent. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lvi. (1779) II. 152 He could not..vanquish the ruefulness of his countenance. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1868) 131 Some, growing bold in ruefulness, predicted that we should land about the middle of July. 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 299 'Not exactly,' said Lanyon, with hesitating ruefulness.

Rueing (rūˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RUE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Repentance, sorrow, regret.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27341 Wit suet and luueli sermoning, He lede penant to half-reuing. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruynge, for a thynge, *penitudo, penitencia*. 1559 ASCHAM in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 361 Cause of greife and sorrowe to your selfe, of chideing and rueing to your lord. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 106 Þe poysonous potioune of late rewing. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Woodman's Bear* xii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 308 Who the eager game pursuing, Lost her Ladies in the chase, Till shee heard the wretche's ruing. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. 35 Stand to the bargain and check yourselves for any semblance of rueing. 1844 *Cath. Weekly Instructor* 42 Weep, sire, with shame and ruing! Weep for thy child's undoing! 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxxii, Did she pause in tender rueing Here of all her sylvan scorn? 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* XXVIII, A step which might afterwards cause bitter rueing to her husband

Rue·ing, *ppl. a. rare.* [-ING[2].] **a.** Penitent. **b.** Compassionate, pitying.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke *Intr.* 9/4 Ðæm hræwende broðer..heht þætte were forȝefen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27153 Preist agh be skilwis, soft, and meke, Reuand, rightwis, luuelili speke. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* CCVII. (1675) 387 Christ's love..must be a ruing, a pitiful, a melting-hearted love. *a* 1814 *Witness* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 16 Like the ruing prodigal reclaim'd.

† **Ruel,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 4 **ruwal.** [a. AF. *roal*, Norman *rohal, rochal* (Godef.), Latinized as *rohallus, rohaulum* (Du Cange), in all probability

a Scandinavian word of which the second element is *hval* whale.] =RUEL-BONE.

[*a* 1350 *Vie St. Auban* 3 De peres preciuses, de ivoire ne roal.] *c* 1314 *Reinbrun* lxxix. in *Guy Warw.* (1891) 657 Þe walles were of cristal, Þe heling was of fin ruwal Þat schon swiþe briȝte.

† **Ruel,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [perh. a. OF. *rueler, roeler, rouler* to roll.] *intr.* To fall.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 953 Þe rayn rueled adoun, ridlande þikke, Of felle flaunkes of fyr.

Ruel, obs. form of ROWEL *sb.*, RUELLE.

† **Ruelberd.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning doubtful.)

Perh. f. OF. *ruelle* wheel: cf. BEARD *sb.* and BRED.

1414 *Court Roll Grt. Waltham* 18 Dec., Rota dicti molendini indiget *ruelberd* et molendinum vocatum *Champeneys mell* indiget quoddam instrumentum vocatum *le Nedele.*

† **Ruel-bone.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **rouwel, rowel, roelle, ruel(l, rewel(l, reuyll bone (boon).** [f. RUEL *sb.* + BONE *sb.*] Ivory (possibly that of the narwhal).

13.. *Leg. Pope Gregory* (Schulz) 994 Briȝter þan þe rouwel-boon. *c* 1350 *Ipomadon* 6456 A sadull all off sylke, The sege off rewell bone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 167 His sadel was of rowel [*varr.* rewel, ruel] boon. *a* 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 1429 [The chamber] was buskyd above With besauntus ful bryȝth All off ruel bon. *a* 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* 83 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 86 A garland on hir hed full of ruell bones. *c* 1415 *Thomas of Erceld.* (Thornton) 49 Hir selle it was of roelle bone [*Camb.* reuyll bone].

Ruele, obs. form of RULE *sb.*

Rue-leaved, *a.* [f. RUE *sb.*[2]] Having leaves similar to, or resembling, those of the common rue.

1744 T. BIRCH *Life of Boyle* B.'s Wks. 1772 I. p. cxlvii, Rue-leaved whitlow grass. 1777 JACOB *Catal. Plants* 102 *Saxifraga tridactylites*.., Rue-leaved Saxifrage, or Whitlow-grass. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 46, *I. Thalictroides.* Meadow Rue-leaved Isopyrum. *Ibid.* 52 *A. Thalictroides.* Meadow Rue-leaved Anemone. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. 183 The rue-leaved spleen-wort (*A. ruta muraria*), grows abundantly in both islands on walls and churches.

Ruell(e, obs. forms of ROWEL, RULE.

‖ **Ruelle** (rüi|e·l). Also 4, 7–8 **ruel.** [F. *ruelle,* dim. of *rue* street, passage.]

1. The space between a bed and the wall; the part of a bed next the wall.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 79 Wo in winter-tyme, with wakynge a nyghtes To ryse to þe ruel to rocke þe cradel. 1688 *Engl. Prot. Mem. to Prince & P'cess of Orange* 21 There was a private door within the ruel of the bed into a room. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 173 Miss Flora had thrown herself on a carpet by the bedside, her head leaning on the ruëlle. 1824 tr. *Duchesse d'Orleans' Mem. Crt. Louis XIV* 273 A number of plates were found in the ruelle of his bed.

2. A bedroom, where ladies of fashion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially in France, held a morning reception of persons of distinction; hence, a reception of this kind.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. ii, I have his own fault, a weak voice, and care not to sing out of a ruelle. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 161 The poet who flourished in the scene is damned in the ruelle. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii, No approaching the Ladies Ruelles without the Quota of Shoulder-Knots. 1749 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. on Patriotism* 221 The forms of a drawing room, the regulation of a ruelle, the decoration of a ball. 1763 C. JOHNSTONE *Reverie* II. 16 How can you intrude so rudely into a lady's ruelle? You see I have set out my toilet. 1818 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. xii. 390 Acquainted with all the intrigues and tracasseries of the cabinets and *ruelles* of foreign courts.

‖ **Rue·llia.** *Bot.* [mod.Latin: named after the French botanist Jean *Ruel* (1479–1539).] A genus of acanthaceous plants, chiefly tropical, natives of Asia and America.

1753 in *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 679 Plants of great beauty, especially the species of Justicia, Aphelandra, and Ruellia. 1848 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 106/2 A valuable deep blue dye is said to be obtained from one of the East Indian Ruellias.

† **Ruen.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rewene, rowen,** 7 **ruin.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RUENING.]

1. =RENNET *sb.*[1] 1.

1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* I. 1. (1568) 28 b, Take the ruen of a Hare, and having frayed and consumed it in hote water, give it the woman to drinke. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Coagulum,* a curde or creame: the ruen of a beast that turneth milke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxvii. comm., Ruen turneth liquide milke into curde, and so into cheese.

2. *Ruen cheese,* a soft kind of cheese.

1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 67 b, Mylke hot from the udder...ruen chese, sweete almondes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 266 Yet besyde these .iiii. natures of chese, there is a chese called a rewene chese. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Caseus musteus,* greene cheese, or softe & rowen cheese. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 131 We may feed liberally of ruin Cheese.

† **Rue·ness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hreo(w)nis, -nys, hreu(w)nis, hreawnis,** 3–4 **reunes(se.** [f. OE. *hrēowe* adj. (see RUE *v.*[1]).]

1. Repentance.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 11 Ic fulwa iuih in wætre in hreonisse [*Rushw.* hreunisse]. *Ibid.* xxi. 29 Æfter ðon..mid hreawnise ȝecerred [he] ȝe-eade. *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 170 Æfter his dædbote hreownysse.

2. Pity, compassion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3134 Moght na reunes do him reu, þat he ne wald leuer his child cole þan of his lauerd wrath to thole. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2227 God him wolde wel haue saue, He hauede reunesse of þe knaue.

† **Ru·ening.** *Obs. rare.* =RUEN 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lviii. (Bodl. MS.), His ruennynge is cheiſe medicine in venyms. *Ibid.* XVIII. lxvii, In no beeste wiþ teeþ in aiþer iowe is ruennynge ifounde but in þe hare.

Ru·er. *rare.* Also 4 **rower(e, reewer.** [f. RUE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who pities or feels compassion.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxv. 14 Þou, laverd, rewer and milde-herted. 1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xlix. 10 The rewere of them shal gouerne them. *Ibid.* liv. 10 The bond of my pes shal not be moued, seide the Lord, thi reewer.

2. One who repents.

1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 284 Reavers should not be Ruers.

Rue-raddy, *sb.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A belt or rope passed over the shoulder in order to drag something by it.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 112 Each man had his own shoulder-belt or rue-raddy as we used to call it, and his own track line. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 One section of the men are armed..with long knives and a 'rue raddy', or drag rope, slung across the shoulders.

2. *transf.* One who drags by means of a belt or rope passing over the shoulder.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 190 An additional burden, but a necessary one, for our weary rue-raddies.

Hence **Rue-raddy** *v.*, to attach by means of a shoulder rope.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 181 Five men were then rue-raddied to the track-lines.

† **Rue·someness.** *Obs.*—[1] In 2 **reowsum-.** [f. RUE *sb.*[1] Cf. mod. Yorks. dial. *ruesome* 'sorrowful, pitiable'.] Repentance.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Bute he hine driue a-wei mid sodðe dedbote his sunne bi reowsumnesse.

† **Ruet.** *Obs.* Also 5 **ruett**; 4 **ruwet, rewet, ryuet,** 6 **rivette.** [Of obscure origin.] A small horn or trumpet. Also *fig.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1638 (Laud MS.), A-rovme he drouȝ quyk iwys And sett a Ruet to his mouþe. *Ibid.* 3699 A litel ruet [*v.r.* ruwet] a loude he blewe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 193 Gloten..bleuh the ronde ruwet [*varr.* rewet, ryuet] atte rugge-bones ende. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5987 Ector bar a litel ruet, Vnto his mouth his horn he set. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxi, Ther beth dyueres maneres of hornes, þat is to say: buglys,..ruetes, smale forsters hornes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/2 A Ruett, *lituus.* *c* 1580 JEFFERIES *Bugleers* I. ii, Stope downe a low & kisse me my round rivette.

Ruet, obs. variant of ROWET *dial.*

Rueth, obs. form of RUTH.

Ruf, obs. form of ROOF, ROUGH, RUFF.

Ruf(e, Sc. variants of RO, rest. *Obs.*

† **Rufe,** *sb. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rūfus.*] Rufous.

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 56 Theis two Colours Rufe and Citrine, Be meane Colours betweene White and Red.

† **Rufe,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **ruf.** (Of doubtful origin and meaning; identity with OE. *rōf* valiant, stout, strong, is phonetically possible.)

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 109 Ane Ryall rufe het fyre war my desyre. 15.. *Peebles to Play* vi. in Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poet.* (1802) I. 131 He cleikit up ane hie ruf sang.

Rufe, obs. or dial. form of ROOF.

Rufe·scence. *rare*—[1]. [See next and -ENCE.] Tendency to rufous or reddish colour.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 478 A slight rufescence of the under plumage, may frequently be observed until October.

Rufescent (rufe·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *rūfescent-, rūfescens,* pres. pple. of *rūfescĕre,* f. *rūfus* reddish.] Of a colour tending to reddish; somewhat rufous.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 77 The rufescent ants do not leave their nests to go upon these expeditions..till [etc.]. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 417 Back grey,.. lower parts rufescent. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 304 The same rufescent phase occurs in other species of Owls.

b. *elliptical* as *sb.* An ant of this colour.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 81 When the rufescents, laden with pillage, retire, they do it in close order.

Ruff (rŭf), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **rowe, roffe, ruf,** 5–9 **ruffe,** 7– **ruff**; 7 **rough.** [Possibly f. ROUGH *a.* Cf. the mod.L. name *aspredo* given to the freshwater fish by Dr. Caius, who drew attention to it about the middle of the 16th cent.]

† **1.** A sea-bream or other sparoid fish. *Obs.* (Cf. RUFFLE *sb.*[3])

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 612 *Sparrus,* a rowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruffe, fysche, *sparrus.* 1647 HEXHAM I. (Fishes), A Ruffe or a Sea Breame, *een Zeebraessem.* 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 140 *Synodon*..Ruff, with dogs Teeth.

2. A small freshwater fish (*Acerina cernua*) of the perch family, of olive-brown colour with brown and black spots, and having rough prickly scales.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (E. D. S.) 15 The bleke and the gogyn & þe Roffe. 1496 *Ibid.* 29 The ruf is ryght an holsome fysshe: And ye shall angle to him..in the same wise as I haue tolde you of the perche. 1538 ELYOT Additions, *Melanurus,* a kynde of perches, callydde Ruffes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 b, Some sorts..delighting onely in Grauellie, Stonie, and Sandie Waters, as ..Gudgins, Bulheads, Ruffes, Trowtes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* 1010 Like as a Roach, or Ruff, or Gudgeon, born By some swift stream into a Weer..Frisks to and fro. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 204 There is also another fish called a Pope, and by some a Ruffe;..it is much like the Pearch for his shape, but will not grow to be bigger than a Gudgion. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xv. 44 The Ruff or Pope..is found in most of the large Rivers in England. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 102/1 The Yare has a fish peculiar to it called the ruffe. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 18 The Ruffe is common to almost all the canals and rivers of England, particularly the Thames, the Isis, and the Cam. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 105 Great quantities of ruffs are caught at times, and the men's fingers get pricked with their sharp spines.

† **3.** A sea-urchin. *Obs.*—[0]

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Erizo,* an hedgehog,..also a fish called a Ruffe. 1706 STEVENS *Span. Dict., Erizo de mar,* a deform'd Shell-fish call'd a Ruff.

Ruff (rŭf), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **ruffe**; 6 **rouffe,** *Sc.* **ruiff,** 7 **rooffe.** [? f. ROUGH *a.* Cf. RUFFLE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

† **1.** A circular outstanding frill on the sleeve of a garment; a ruffle. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 151 They haue suche pleytes vpon theyr brestes & ruffes vppon theyr sleues, aboue theyr elbowes. 1591 [see HAND-RUFF 1]. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* F j, Ruffes for your hands, wast-cotes wrought with silke. 1647 HEXHAM I, Full of ruffes and foldes, *vol rimpelen, ployen ofte vouwen.*

2. An article of neck-wear, usually consisting of starched linen or muslin arranged in horizontal flutings and standing out all round the neck, worn especially in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 320 The collars and ruffes bysette with lyttle rounde baules lyke beades. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 35 They not only continue their great ruffes still, but also vse them bigger than euer they did. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. 418 They desyre to haue..falling bands rather then Rooffes, Caps of taffety rather then hatts. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* VIII. 47 That heath'nish Ruffe of thine, that perks Upon thy stiffe-neckt coller. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* IV. 122 He shews on holidays a sacred pin, That touch'd the ruff, that touch'd queen Bess's chin. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 263 Must we throw aside the pictures of our ancestors, because of their ruffs and fardingales? 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, My grey beard falls on a cambric ruff, and a silken doublet. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 375 She wore black velvet with a high ruff of old Flemish lace.

transf. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XXX, As a virgin Rose..Whom too hot scorching beams quite disarayes Down flags her double ruffe.

b. (See quot.)

1858 J. PURCHAS *Direct. Anglic.* 21/1 Under this 'tippet' is worn what is called by University robe-makers 'the Ruff'. *Note.* This ruff is simply a breadth of silk of about two yards long...It is *gathered* round the neck.

3. A collar of projecting or distinctively coloured feathers or hair round the neck of various birds and animals.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 Monkeys with white Ruffs, and black shagged Bodies. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 58 A little aboue the beginning of the crop, they haue a ruff of white feathers. 1781 [see 6 below]. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (1805) II. 475 The male bird does not acquire his ruff till the second season. 1856 BRYANT *Old Man's Counsel* 49 The grouse that wears A sable ruff around his mottled neck. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 267 The broad ruff round the throat and chin of the Canadian lynx is much longer in the male than in the female. 1887 *Standard* 28 May 1/2 Lost, a black and Tan Colley Dog, with white ruff.

b. An artificial variety of the domestic pigeon resembling the jacobin.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 49 The Strain of Jacobines has been much vitiated..in Order to improve their Chain by the Length of the Ruff's Feathers. 1765 *Treat. Domest. Pigeons* 119 The ruff, if attentively examined, will be found larger than the jack, with a longer beak, and a larger head. 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Poultry* 285 The similarity between the Ruff and the Jacobine obviates the necessity for describing it. 1881 J. C. LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* 199 Moore describes a pigeon known as a ruff.

† **4.** *The wooden ruff,* the pillory. *Cant. Obs.*

1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 605 The Tories to spight us,.. With a damn'd Wooden-Ruff will bedeck our Friend Titus. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Wooden, He wore the Wooden-ruff,* he stood in the Pillory.

5. A circular object resembling a ruff.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 107 You must raise small Shavings out of the Wood of the Branch.. and make them hang like a kind of Ruff on the Extremity of that Bark. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 407 Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread. 1864 WEBSTER, *Ruff,*..an annular ridge formed on a shaft, or other piece, to prevent it from moving endwise. Ruffs are also sometimes loose rings.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *ruff band, sleeve*; *ruff-like, -necked* adjs.

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 28 Imployed whoolye in to twoo greate gounes with Ruff Sleves. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 9 Eight ruffe bands with their hand cuffs wrought with silke. 1639 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II 167 To Sibbill Hudsonne one ruffe band. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. 1. 269 Ruff-necked Parrot...When it erects the neck feathers, it makes the appearance of a ruff round the head. 1782 *Ibid.* II. 785 Ruff-necked Humming Bird. 1838 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 555 Ruff-Necked Humming Bird. *Trochilus Rufus.* 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Poultry* 286 A compact mass of ruff-like feathers.

Ruff (rŭf), *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 **ruffe.** [ad. OF. *roffle, rouffle,* earlier *romfle, ronfle* (1414), =It. *ronfa* (Florio), a certain card-game, perh. a popular corruption of F. *triomphe,* It. *trionfo*: see TRUMP.

Godefroy also cites a F. dial. *roufe* as meaning 'the highest of two cards which one returns along with the trump-card in the game of quarante'. Pg. *rufa* and *rifa* denote a set of cards of one suit.]

† **1.** A former card-game. Also *ruff and honours.* Literary allusions occur chiefly between 1590 and 1630.

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 Leauing the auncient game of England (Trumpe) where euerie coate and sute are sorted in their degree, [they] are running to their Ruffe where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 64 At Ticktacke, Irish, Noddie, Maw, and Ruffe. 1611 DAVIS *Panegyrick Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Of that tongue he so hath got the Body That he sports with it at Ruffe, Gleeke, or Noddy. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 81 Ruff and Honours (alias Slamm) and Whist, are Games..commonly known in England in all parts thereof. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 72/1 Ruffe and Honors and Whisk, which are generally among the Vulgar termed Trump.

† **2.** (See later quots.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Triomphe*, the Card-game called Ruffe, or Trump; also, the Ruffe, or trump at it. 1651 *Royal Game of Picquet* 11 After they have done discarding,..they then begin to look after the Ruffe, and to see how much each of them can make of a suit. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 66 Next you speak for the Ruff, and he that hath most of a suit in his hand wins it, unless some of the Gamesters have four Aces, and then he gains the Ruff.

3. [f. RUFF *v.*2 2.] The act of trumping at cards, esp. in whist, when one cannot follow suit.

1856 *Handbk. Games* (Bohn) 176 You may suspect the lead was from a single card, and with a view to a ruff. 1856 LT.-COL. B. *Whist-player* (1858) 31 You obtain the desired ruff to a certainty.

Ruff (rʌf), *sb.*4 [Perh. from RUFF *sb.*2 3, but this leaves the similarity to REEVE *sb.*2 unexplained.] The male of a bird of the sandpiper family (*Tringa* or *Machetes pugnax*), distinguished during the breeding-season by a ruff and ear-tufts.

1634, 1648 [see REEVE *sb.*2]. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. iii, I have a delicate dish of ruffs to dinner. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 475 We call the male the ruff and the female the reeve. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 363 The males or Ruffs assume such variety of colors in several parts of their plumage, that it is scarce possible to see two alike. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme* 66 Those very curious and beautiful birds, the ruffs, are now seldom to be met with. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 574 The Ruff..may be considered only as a summer visiter to this country. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 284 The extension of drainage has banished the avoset, and the ruff, and the godwit from our eastern marshes.

Ruff (rʌf), *sb.*5 Also 7 roofe. [? Imitative.]

1. = RUFFLE *sb.*4 (Hence perh. Pg. *rufo.*)

1688 [see ROLL *sb.*2 2]. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. ii, The drum beats a ruff, and so to bed. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 137 At the turning of every glass during the night we beat 3 ruffs on the drum. 1811 BOSWELL *Sir Albon* Poet. Wks. (1871) 102 Quicker than the drum-boy's ruff His horse hoofs clatter'd hard and tough.

2. *Sc.* An expression of applause by making a noise with the feet. 1801– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† **Ruff,** *sb.*6 *Obs.* Also 6–7 ruffe. [Of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. *ruff* spirit, go.] *Obs.*

1. The highest pitch or fullest degree *of* some exalted or excited condition. Usu. *in the ruff of.*

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 49 Wher is all thy ruffe of thy gloriousnes become? 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 199 He, which in the ruffe of his freshest iollity, was faine to cry [etc.]. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 1. 261 When they view themselues in the ruffe of their greatnes, they are vtterly ashamed, to thinke of their first littlenesse. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1694) 39 How many Emperours and Princes..in the Ruff of all their glory have been taken down.

2. An exalted or elated state; elation, pride, vainglory: **a.** With possessive pronouns, esp. in phr. *in his* (or *their*) *ruff.* (Very common from *c* 1570 to 1675).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 30 The duke of Burgoyn beyng now in his ruffe..toke upon him the hole rule and governance of the realme. 1568 V. SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisit.* 46 b, Such is their ruffe in that triumph. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 319 Which would undertake so weerysome a course for his Rhetoricall ruffe. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 51 What came ye out to see? a mere mortall man in the huffe of his ruffe? 1653 J. CARTER *Tombstone* 107 They think in their ruffe and gallantry that none can pluck them down; they vaunt, who shall us controule? *a* 1679 GOODWIN *Creatures* II. x. Wks. 1683 II. 96 When the Saints shall be in their ruff and glory.

b. Without article, esp. in phr. *in* (*great, jolly, rash*, etc.) *ruff.*

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 30 Where thei.. displaied their Ensignes brauelie: seeming to be in great ruffe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* lvii, Who that (in rash roofe) beginneth to contende, He repenth beginning, ere he cum to ende. 1567 GOLDING tr. *Ovid's Met.* XII. 318 In jolly ruffe he passed straight. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 68 Against all..with whom all vertues be voluntarie, when reason is in ruffe. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 34 He tooke vpon him the defence of the Sea Apostolike in managing with huffe and ruffe this foisted in authoritie. [1624 J. GEE *Hold fast* 50 A vigorous Iesuite.. attired like a Gallant of none of the lowest ruffe.]

c. In phr. *in the* (*high*) *ruff.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. XXVIII. 690 Being in the ruffe and jolitie upon their fresh and late victorie. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 352 Whilest the folly of the former abuses was in the ruffe. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 64 Methods that must be taken to unite England, ..and subdue France, (now in the high Ruff).

3. *Her.* Of a ship: *In her ruff*, in full course.

1562 LEGH *Armory* 178 b, He beareth Or, a Shippe vnder Saile in her ruffe Sable. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 38 You haue heard of two thinges, a ship in her ruffe and a fayre lady..most worthye of sight. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii, The Dolphin..outstrippeth a Ship under sayle, in her greatest ruffe and merriest winde, in swiftness of course. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 33/1 He beareth Argent, a Ship in her Ruffe, vnder full Saile and Streamers flying, all proper.

4. Excitement, passion, fury. Freq. *in a ruff.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 296 In the mids of all His bloodie ruffe I coupt with him. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 112 All ignorant Craftesmen of Kent, but yet sett in such a ruffe with the heate of new opinions. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Scourge Folly* Wks. (Grosart) II. 76 Such Stuffe (As might put plainest Pacience in a Ruffe). 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* Iii. 173 There was a Gentleman, who..in his heat and ruffe sent his man to this Gentleman with this message, &c.

† **Ruff,** *sb.*7 *Obs.*–[0] [Of obscure origin.] A candle or candle-wick.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffe candel, *hirsepa, funale.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183 Ye Ruffe of a candle, *finale.*

† **Ruff,** *sb.*8 *Obs.*–[1] (See quot.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 Moreover in the river Donow, there is taken the Mario, a fish much like to a Ruffe or Porpuis [L. *porculo marino simillimus*].

† **Ruff,** *sb.*9 *Obs. rare.* A blockhead.

1606 *Choice, Chance & Change* (1881) 66 The next was on a fool, on a swaggering ruffe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., Though it may seem but a wooden come off, and like that of the sorry numb-skull'd Ruffes.

Ruff, var. ROUGH *sb.*1; Sc. var. RO, rest. *Obs.*

† **Ruff,** *a. Obs. rare.* (Meaning not clear, but perh. only a variant spelling of ROUGH *a.*)

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 15 When your grid-iron is hot you must coole it with ruff suet. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 161 Let your murc or chaff..abide in the must..more or less ruff or tinctured.

Ruff, obs. f. ROUGH *a.* and *adv.*

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*1 Now *rare.* Forms: 6–7 ruf, ruffe, 6– ruff. [? f. RUFF *sb.*2 Cf. RUFFLE *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To form into a ruff or ruffs; to provide with a ruff or ruffs. Also with *up.*

Chiefly in pa. pple.; cf. RUFFED *ppl. a.*1 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 134 b, His base and bard wer cloth of siluer, and blacke veluet ruffed and not plain. 1571 A. JENKINSON *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 39 The sleeues thereof very long, which he weareth on his arme ruffed up. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 95 The round hose bumbasted close to the breech, and ruft aboue the necke with a curle. 1647 HEXHAM I, To ruffle, or gather into a ruffe, *rimpelen ofte fronsen vergaderen.* 1834 PLANCHÉ *Hist. Brit. Cost.* 238 The sleeves were also ruffed or ruffled at the hand.

2. † **a.** Of a bird: To ruffle (the feathers). *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 27 Thenceforth the fether in her lofty crest, Ruffed of love, gan lowly to availe. *Ibid.* xi. 32 The proud Bird, ruffing his fethers wyde. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* 67 b, The siluer swannes..Ruffing theyr plumes, come glyding on the lake.

b. To make rough; to disorder. *rare.*

1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 338 To return to the thatching: Straw.., in very high winds,..is liable, if not reeded, to be ruffed a good deal.

† **3.** *Falconry.* Of a hawk: To strike (the quarry) without securing it. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconry* 122 Your Falcon wyll stowpe hir and ruffe hir, vntyll the dogges maye take hir. 1620–6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 103 If in her downy Soreage, she but ruffe So strong a Doue, may it be thought enough. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 97 Give her way to kill The Harpie She has ruff't; for I dare say She has earn'd her Bells, to bring downe such a prey.

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*2 Forms: 6– ruff, 7 ruffe, 8–9 rough. [Related to RUFF *sb.*3]

† **1.** *intr.* (See quot. 1674.) *Obs. rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ronfare*,..also to ruff or trump at cards. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 82 He that hath the Ace of that [i.e. trumps], Ruffs; that is, he takes in those four Cards, and lays out four others in their lieu.

2. *trans.* To trump (a card, etc.) when unable to follow suit. Freq. *absol.*

1760 MURPHY *Way to Keep Him* III. i, Sir George, why did not you rough the spade? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXV, Why Mr. Pickwick had not..roughed the spade, or finessed the heart. 1856 LT.-COL. B. *Whist-player* (1858) 36 A suit being so frequently ruffed third round. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* 49 The state of the score might render it advisable to take the trick lest second round should be ruffed.

absol. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rough*, to renounce at cards. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 372 He wishes always to trump your suit and to ruff when you least expect it. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* 71 Ruff at every opportunity if so weak in trumps that you cannot hope to disarm the enemy.

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*3 *Sc.* [f. RUFF *sb.*5 Cf. Pg. *rufar.*]

1. *trans.* To beat a ruff or ruffle upon (a drum). Also *intr.* of a drum: To be thus beaten.

1827 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 65 (E. D. D.), He..ruff'd the drum at ilka door. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xiv. 206 The drum ruffed, and off set four of them.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To applaud by making a noise with the feet.

1826 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 243 A' the crowd ruffin the exploit. 1842 VEDDER *Poems* 104 They ruffed, and for the ditty clamoured. 1877 in J. A. Chalmers *Tiyo Soga* 419 He was..heartily *ruffed* by his fellow-students.

† **Ruff,** *v.*4 *Obs.* Also 7 ruffle, ruf. [f. RUFF *sb.*6]

1. *intr.* To swagger, bluster, domineer. Also with *it* and *out.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 65 This foundation thus laid, then to huffe and ruffe it out, a Councell of women must be called to set cocke ahoope. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downefall* 65 He is now become that learned counseller, that must rule, ruffe, and range through every estate. 1683 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 77 Rufing thus, They gave him words opprobrious.

2. To brag or boast *of* a thing.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 107 [A letter] to be huffed, ruffed and vanted of.

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*5 [var. of ROUGH *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To heckle (flax) with a ruffer.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 741 He seizes the ruffed part of the strick.., and proceeds by similar treatment to 'ruff' the top end.

2. To work the beaver felt into (a hat-body).

1845 [see RUFFING *vbl. sb.*3]. 1868 J. THOMSON *Hatmaking & Felting* 37 The known impossibility of napping or ruffing a hat by any means with machinery.

Ru·ff-coat. ? *Obs.* [prob. f. *ruff* ROUGH *a.*] The caddis-worm.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 232 There is also another Cadis called by some a Straw-worm, and by some a Ruffe-coate. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 20 Another sort..is found..in rushes, water-weeds, straw, &c. called ruff Coats, or straw worms. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 34 The grubs which are known by the name of caddis-worms, case-worms, cad or cod bait and ruff coats.

Ruffe, obs. form of ROOF, ROUGH, RUFF.

Ruffed (rʌft), *ppl. a.*1 Also 6 ruft. [f. RUFF *sb.*2 or *v.*1]

1. Wrinkled, curled. *rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. vi. 553 Ruffed, or curled Colewurtes. *Ibid.* 554 The fourth kind of red Cole, is called..in Englishe Wrinckled or ruffed Cole.

2. Ruffled. *rare*–[1].

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 402 Thy gay Sonne, that winged God of Love, May now goe prune his plumes like ruffed Dove.

3. Wearing a ruff; provided with ruffs.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 207 What would he have said of our Courtiers, so finely curled, ruft, and perfumed? 1810 CRABBE *Borough* ii. 98 That marble arch, our sexton's favourite show, With all those ruff'd and painted pairs below. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 134 If we met such a ruffed and ruffled worthy as used to swagger by hundreds up and down Paul's Walk.

b. In names of birds and animals: Having a ruff-like collar or markings, as *ruffed bustard, grouse, heathcock, pigeon*; *ruffed lemur, macaco.*

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 805 *Ruffed Bustard. 1819 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 448 Ruffed bustard..inhabits Arabia and the northern parts of Africa. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 397 *Ruffed Grous, *T. Umbellus.* 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 301 *Ruffed Grous*, Grous with a great ruff on the hind part of the neck. 1812 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 45 The Pinnated Grous was seen in great numbers, but none of the Ruffed. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 235 *Ruffed Grouse...Sides of the neck with a tuft of numerous..broad, soft, glossy-black feathers. 1752 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 79 The *Ruffed Heath-cock, or Grous. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 63 One beautiful species, the *Ruffed Lemur (*L. macaco*, Lin.), is varied with large patches of black on a pure white ground. 1897 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 69 The Ruffed or Variable Lemur [*Lemur Varius*]. 1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadrup.* 138 *Ruffed maucauco. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 785/2 The..ruffed maucauco, (the *Vari* of Buffon), is also an inhabitant of Madagascar. 1611 COTGR., *Pigeon chaperonné*, a *ruffed, or copped, Pigeon.

Ruffed (rʌft), *ppl. a.*2 [f. RUFF *v.*5] **a.** Covered with beaver felt. **b.** Heckled with a ruffer.

1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 763 Few beaver or ruffed hats meet the English manufacturer in the markets referred to. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 741 When this is finished the 'ruffed' work is taken to the tool called a 'common 8'. *Ibid.* [see RUFF *v.*5 1].

Ru·ffer 1. *rare*–[0]. [f. RUFF *v.*2] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Ronfatóre*,..a ruffer or trumper at cardes.

Ru·ffer 2. [f. RUFF *v.*5] = ROUGHER 3.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 741 The pins..are much closer placed than those of the ruffer. 1882 [see ROUGHER 3].

Ruffet, variant of ROUGHET.

Ruffian (rʌ·fiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: **α.** 6 rufian, ruffyan(e, ruffiane, -ion, 6– ruffian. **β.** 6 rouffyn, ruffyne, 6–7 ruffin, ruffen, 7 ruffon. [a. OF. *rufyen, -ien, ruffien, ruffian* (mod.F. *rufien, rufian*), = Prov. *rufian, rofian*, Catal. *rufia*, Sp. *rufian*, Pg. *rufião* (*rafião*), It. *ruffiano*, med.L. *ruffianus*: the ultimate origin of these forms is obscure, there being no evidence to support any of the conjectures which have been offered. French is also the source of MDu. *roff-, ruffiaen* (Du. *roffiaan*), MLG., MHG., and mod.G. *ruffian.*]

1. A man of a low and brutal character; one habitually given to acts of violence or crime; a cut-throat villain.

α. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. (1880) II. 156 A commune and notable rufian or thefe, whiche had robbed and slayne a man. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 Assemblyng together a greate rowte of Ruffians and Robbers. 1633 G. HERBERT *Church Militant* 163 The old debauched ruffian would turn writer. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 413 Their beginnings being helped on by a rabble of Ruffians and Robbers. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 274 Near the dire cell the dreadless wanderer oft Passes, as oft the ruffian shows his front. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Stab me yourself, nor give me to the knife Of midnight ruffians. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, With common ruffians leagued to ruin states! 1848 MRS. JAMIESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 It is not a fiend, but a degraded prosaic human ruffian. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 68 The courts of ruffians like Harold and Harthacnut.

β. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 99 Not a common ruffin, but a most cruell cut throte. 1576 BP. WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* I v b, Some tyme lyke Routters, some tyme lyke Rouffyns, but

seldome like honest folckes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 1077 The louzie Couch Of some base Ruffon, or some beastly Slouch. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 48 Taurus, that ruffen, in his drunken fit, An execrable murder did committe. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 291 Inticed hither in a dismall stormy night by a bloody Ruffin. 1716 T. WARD *Eng. Reform.* 365 A Red-Nos'd Ruffin, called Noll.

† **b.** *Ruffian's hall* : (see quot. 1674). *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 53 As if men will needs carouse, conspire, and quarrell, that they may make Ruffians hall of Hell. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* I. i, Heyday, Ruffins hal. Sword, pumps, heers a Racket indeed. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, Beat down their weapons! My gate Ruffian's Hall! What insolence is this? 1674 BLOUNT, *Ruffians Hall*, so that part of Smithfield was antiently called, which is now the Horsemarket, where Trials of Skill were plaid by ordinary Ruffianly people, with Sword and Buckler.

c. *Pugilism.* (See quot. 1823.)

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 125 Ballards is a game little ruffian, and has won by strength. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Ruffian*, in the pugilistic cant, is a fellow regardless of a knowledge of the science; one who hits away right or wrong, so that he can only obtain conquest.

† **d.** A rowdy coxcomb. *Obs.*

1820 Capt. F. MACDONOGH *Hermit in London* V. 36 We have also a new genus of males ycleped *ruffians*, far differing from our bucks or sporting gentlemen of old. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxiii, It was in the reign of the 'bloods' and the 'ruffians', more ferocious species of coxcombs than our dandies.

† **2.** One distinguished as a swaggering bully or dissolute person by his dress or appearance (esp. by wearing the hair long). *Obs.*

1560 PILKINGTON *Aggeus* H ij b, A Ruffin wil haue more in a ruffe and hys hose, than he should spend in a yeare. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 39 All in their apparel, as Roisters or Ruffins. 1603 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 232 [Apprentices shall not] weare their haire longe nor locks at their ears like ruffians. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 54 A feast in sicknesse when worldlings hopes.. lag like a Ruffians starcht Ruffe in a storme of raine. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 298, I can remember since among the Religious stricter party, it was abominable to wear long hair, even to cover the ears, and now these twenty years they many of them exceed those that then were accounted Ruffians.

† **3.** A protector or confederate of courtesans. *Obs.* Cf. BULLY *sb.*[1] 4.

A common sense in the Romance languages.

c 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. 412 The Common sorte lodge with Baudes called Ruffians, to whome in Venice they pay of their gayne the fifth parte. 1632 *Holland's Leaguer* D 2, The first, a stout Ruffian to guard her. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een hoeren-woerder*, a Ruffin, or a keeper of Whores.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Characteristic of, appropriate to, ruffians.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 75 b, To eschue all folishe talke & ruffin maners. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 34 His ruffin raiment all was staind with blood. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 49 Was't thou ordain'd..thus To die in Ruffian battell? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 977 Experienc'd age May timely intercept the ruffian rage. 1746 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xv, Guile and ruffian force were all their trade. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxvi, Some fought from ruffian thirst of blood. *c* 1840 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. 1862 IV. 273 A predatory and ruffian war.

b. Having the manners, behaviour, or appearance of ruffians. Also *fig.* of things.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 22 The Windes, Who take the Ruffian Billowes by the top. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. ii, As sithmen trim the long haird Ruffian fields. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 2 Ruffian Pandors, by hopefull youth and prodigall gallants, are now..richly rewarded. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 217 Rovers, Ruffian-Rogues, and Hedge-Creepers; Female Chamberlains. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 12 See where surly Winter..calls his ruffian blasts. 1821 SOUTHEY *Exped. Orsua* 212 *note*, A hero of the ruffian breed. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, The ruffian army, which is the usual curse of a Spanish American republic.

c. Relating to ruffians.

1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xii, One..whose name will live for many a year in the ruffian histories of Madrid.

5. *Comb.*, as *ruffian-faced, -looking.*

1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, Followed by a number of ruffian-faced fellows. 1824 *John Bull Mag.* I. 133 One debauched ruffian-looking scarecrow.

Ruffian, the devil : see RUFFIN[1].

Ruffian (rʌ·fiăn), *v.* Also 6 **ruffin.** [f. the sb. Cf. Sp. *rufianar*, It. *ruffianare.*]

1. *intr.* To play the ruffian; *esp.* of wind, etc., to rage, bluster. Also const. *it* and *out.*

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 12 b, What would haue serued their turnes fiue yeares at home,..must be spent in one yeare on proud ragges, to ruffin it out in the companie of their betters. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 7 Me thinks, the wind hath spoke aloud at Land,..If it hath ruffiand so vpon the Sea [etc.]. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* I. 9 Their foam-becrested heads that rowl and ruffian on!

2. *Pugilism.* **a.** *trans.* To strike (one) without regard to the rules of sport; to maul, hammer.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 77 Gully..kept him from falling until he had ruffianed him into an apparent senseless state. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 728 [He] ruffian'd the reeling youngster round the Ring.

b. *intr.* (Cf. RUFFIAN *sb.* 1 c.) Also *fig.*

1820 *Blackwood's Mag.* VII. 190 Even I,..who never 'ruffian'd' in the ring, Nor know of 'challenge'. 1828 *Ibid.* XXIII. 843 [Brougham] is not particularly conscientious about a foul blow..and he is too much given to ruffianing it.

Ruffianage (rʌ·fiănēdʒ). [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Ruffianism; ruffians collectively.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 278 So long as the ruffianage of our great towns exists, so long must war continue. 1874 E. PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* III. 25 He was well known to nearly every unit of the ruffianage that was gathered together.

Ruffiandom. [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] The domain of ruffians; ruffians collectively; ruffianism.

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 160 Some of the most amazing ruffians that the whole world of ruffiandom probably could furnish. 1886 G. GISSING *Isabel Clarendon* II. v. 109 He never sank to sheer ruffiandom.

Ruffianhood. *rare.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] The quality of a ruffian; ruffians collectively.

1856 *Titan Mag.* July 53/1 Nothing thick-lipped or wolf-eyed: no defiant ruffianhood about the men. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 29 The peaceful fled shudderingly before this wave of fierce stalwart ruffianhood.

Ruffianing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*]

1. Dissolute or riotous conduct. ? *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* I That the vnlearned might..repent of light ruffianyng and blasphemous carnal Gospelling. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 94 Their intemperaunce, ruffionyng, glotonie.

2. Brutal unscientific boxing.

1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 131 The sparring was not long..; the main hits and guards, with much rushing and ruffianing.

Ruffianish, *a. rare.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Characteristic of a ruffian; ruffianly.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 221 They that affect such ruffianish braueryes..may bestow the reading. 1611 FLORIO, *Ruffianesco*, ruffianish. 1824 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 511 The complaining coachman—a stout.., large-lipped, young, ruffianish sort of a subject.

Ruffianism (rʌ·fiăniz'm). [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Conduct or manners befitting a ruffian; violence, brutality; ruffianly character; ruffians collectively.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 218 The stately Tragedie scorneth the trifling Comedie: and the trifling Comedie flowteth the new Ruffianisme. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 111 Betwixt a kinde of carelesse rude ruffianisme, and curious finicall complement. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ribauldry*, Roguery, Ruffianism, Whoredom.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1854 IV. 87 He was aware of..the ruffianism of this whole neighbourhood. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 20 At the end of the Thirty Year's War..there was much turbulence and ruffianism. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 289 This vast concourse of people, containing presumably the ruffianism of all lands under the sun.

Ruffianize, *v.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To play the ruffian or pander. *Obs.*—[o]

1611 COTGR., *Ruffienner*, to Ruffianize, to pandarize it; make or set leacherous matches.

2. *trans.* To render ruffianly in character.

1833 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) VI. 220 The portrait prefixed to this book seems intentionally to have radicalised, or rather ruffianised, a countenance which had no cut-throat expression at that time. 1872 W. MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. i. 55 He objected to the Reform Bill of 1832, that it had ruffianised Parliament.

Ruffian-like, *a.* and *adv.* Also 6–7 **ruffin-.** [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Befitting, appropriate to, a ruffian; resembling, having the qualities or manners of, a ruffian.

a. 1598 FLORIO, *Roffianamenti*, bawdries or ruffianlike tricks, ruflings. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 142 His bold answeres termed rude and ruffianlike..only caused or much furthered his condemnation. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xviii. 38 The late Witch of Salisbury, who sent her Ruffian-like spirits to gather Vervein and Dill. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 104 A good deal of humanity, and some share of timidity, prevented the execution of such ruffian-like commands. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 242 The despots, bold and ruffian-like as they are, dare not go to war against the Patriots of Spanish America.

β. 1580 FULKE *Answ. P. Frarine* 54 To omit his ruffin-like railing, and whorish scoulding. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 51 No souldier shall be suffered to be of a ruffin-like behauiour, either to prouoke or to giue anie blow or thrust. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 18 Which Ruffin-like custom of long hair now used by the Normans, was here justly restrained.

B. *adv.* In the manner of a ruffian. *rare.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/2 Shee that is giuen to Pride and Brauery, And Ruffin-like, will sweare, and swash it out. 1657 BUNYAN *Vind. Gosp. Truths* Wks. 1853 II. 193 Ruffian-like they will wear long hair, which nature itself forbiddeth.

Ruffianly (rʌ·fiănli), *a.* Also 6 **rufflanlie,** 7 **rufeaniely**; 6 **ruffyn-, ruffin-, ruffenly.** [f. RUFFIAN *sb.* + -LY[1].]

1. Having the character, appearance, or demeanour of a ruffian.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1359/1 A certeine seruyng man of the lyke ruffynly order. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 224 No Smithfield ruffianly Swash-buckler will come of with such harshe hell-raking othes as they. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 Many ruffianly Protestants, who strengthen themselues in their sinnes. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* 210 Love-lockes, growne now too much in fashion with comly Pages, Youthes, and lewd effeminate ruffianly persons. 1674 BLOUNT, s.v. *Ruffians Hall*, Where Trials of Skill were plaid by ordinary Ruffianly people. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* xiii, I found him consorting with a gang of as ruffianly fellows as ever I beheld. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 266 He sits himself down to table with a ruffianly set of drovers and traders.

Comb. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii, Two ruffianly-looking men, apparently his guards, had hold of his doublet.

2. Characteristic of, appropriate to, ruffians.

a. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 168 By the worde (dauncing) there is not ment euery maner of wanton or ruffianly leaping and frisking. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Letters* Wks. (Grosart) I. 168 With ruffianly haire, vnseemely apparell, and more vnseemelye Company. 1603 *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 44 He marvauled that he would.. breake owt into such passion in that rufeaniely sorte. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cx, He..had from him instead of thanks a ruffianly Answer. 1750 in Dodsley *Fug. Pieces* (1761) I. 147 For daring to asperse her Daughter's Reputation in that wicked ruffianly Manner. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, The mercer there..affects a ruffianly vapouring humour. 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* II. xxi. 386 Two common soldiers of ruffianly aspect.

β. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 221 b, In so ruffenly and unseemlie a sort. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 244 A new and ruffinly course.

‖ **Ruffiano.** *Obs.* Also pl. **ruffiani.** [a. It. *ruffiano.*] = RUFFIAN *sb.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 268 Shee will either cause thy throate to be cut by her Ruffiano..or procure thee to be arrested. 1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* 15 So the Zaffi, or other desperate Ruffiani obtaine many preies and booties. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 3/1 And Ruffiano thou by Nature art. 1819 'RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 317 Reader! hast seen a ruffiano! Stealing towards ye near the Arno?

Ruffiano·sity. *nonce-wd.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Ruffianism (in boxing).

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 72 No ruffianosity can ever beat science.

† **Ru·ffianous,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **ruffinous.** [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Ruffianly.

1555 *Instr. Gentleman* C iij, Hortentius Corbio, a man of most noughty and Ruffianous life. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 457 To shelter the sad Monument from all the ruffinous pride Of stormes and tempests.

Ru·ffianry. *rare.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.* Cf. obs. F. *ruffiennerie*, Sp. *ruf-*, It. *ruffianeria.*] Ruffianism; ruffians collectively.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cii. 631 Though a man cast himselfe into all manner of leawdnes and ruffianry. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 80 Shetanpara begins to pour forth all its ruffianry.

Ru·ffianship. *rare* —[o]. (See quot.)

1648 HEXHAM II, *Roffiaenschap*, Ruffianship, or Bawdienesse.

Ruffie, variant of RUFFY[1] *Obs.*

† **Ru·ffin**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 3, 6–7 **ruffin,** 4–6 **ruffyn(e,** 5 **rofyn**; 6–7 **ruffian.** [Of obscure origin; perh. related to RUFFIAN *sb.*, but recorded much earlier than that word. See also RUFFY[1].]

1. The name of a fiend.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Þou..art mi broðeres bone, ruffines of helle. *c* 1230 *Meid. Maregrete* I, Ruffin was my brober, þat tou here sclowe. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 77 So hard Rofyn rogud his roll, That he smot with his choule, Aȝayns the marbystone. *a* 1500 *Chester Plays* V. 166[e], I have godis wonder fell; both ruffin and ragnell will work right as I them tell.

2. *Cant.* The Devil.

It is doubtful whether this is a continuation of the old name, or a new application of RUFFIAN *sb.* In the Chester Plays I. 239 the Harl. MS. has *Ruffian* in place of *Ruffin* of the other copies.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *To the ruffian*, to the deuell. *The ruffian cly the*, the deuyll take thee. 1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* C iij b, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harman beck. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, And let the Quire Cuffin, And Hermanbecks trine, and trine to the Ruffin. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 389, I sweare by the Ruffin, That we are assaulted by a quire Cuffin.

† **Ru·ffin**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. RUFF *sb.*[1] 2, with obscure ending.] The ruff, *Acerina cernua.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 33 Yar..brought a present joyfully Of his owne fish..Whose like none else could shew, the which they Ruffins call. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* IV. iii. 83 Dace, Roach, Ruffin, Eeles.

Ru·ffing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RUFF *v.*[2]] The action of making a ruff at cards.

1611 FLORIO, *Ronfamenti*,..also ruffings at cardes. 1850 *Handbk. of Games* (Bohn) 162 *Ruffing*, playing a trump to any other suit. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* 76 A trump lead may be purely defensive, made simply to prevent ruffing.

Ru·ffing, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. RUFF *v.*[3]] The action of applauding with the feet.

1836 *Dundee Advertiser* 25 Nov., On reading the minutes, there was some ruffing. 1843 CARLYLE in Froude *1st 40 Yrs.* (1882) I. 313 Ruffing of applausive barristers over table oratory heard at a distance. 1869 A. MACDONALD *Settlement* (1877) 87 (E. D. D.), Great ruffing in the gallery.

Ru·ffing, *vbl. sb.*[3] [See RUFF *v.*[5] 2, and ROUGHING *vbl. sb.* 2.] The process of working beaver felt into a hat-body. Also *concr.* the felt used for this purpose.

1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* V. 165 This layer, which is called a 'ruffing', or 'roughing', is a little larger than the cap body. *Ibid.* 166 In the process of 'ruffing', each fibre of fur..enters the substance of the felt cap. 1886 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v.

Ru·ffing, *ppl. a.* [f. RUFF *v.*[4]] Blustering.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* V. i, Like ruffing winds lock'd up in caves.

Ruffle (rʌ·fl), *sb.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **ruffill.** [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1] Cf. Kilian's '*ruyffel*, ruga' (not otherwise known), and LG. *ruffel* goffering-iron.]

I. † **1.** Impairment *of* one's reputation. *Obs.*—[1]

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 332, I wald haif ridden him to Rome, with ane raip in his heid, Wer not ruffill of my renovne, & rumour of pepill.

† **2.** Disorder, confusion. *Obs.*

It is possible that these quots. may belong to *sb.*[2]

1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 When ye see the thynges in suche wyse before you withoute interlacinge, ruffle, and confusion. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 252 The elements distinct might keep their seat, Elude the ruffle, and your scheme defeat.

3. A disturbed state (of the mind); disturbance, perturbation, excitement.

1704 M. Henry *Commun. Comp.* Wks. 1853 I. 340/2 Free from the disorders and ruffles of passion. 1748 J. Norton *Redeemed Captive* (1870) 21 This put them into a considerable ruffle, fearing that there might be an army after them. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 221 An administration..calm and without ruffle. 1878 Elwin in *Life & Lett. Pennefather* xxi. 315 To carry out innumerable details without ruffle or excitement.

b. A disturbing or annoying experience or encounter; annoyance, vexation.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 21. 138 To keep the Soul steady under the severest Pressures and Ruffles of Fortune, is a Magnanimity few Hero's can arrive at. 1735 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 757 Taking a secret pleasure in all the little ruffles you meet with in the country. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 332 As this unexpected opposition gave some little ruffle to the Triumvirate. 1878 Hare *Walks Lond.* I. iv. 136 In his after work he met with so many rubs and ruffles.

4. A break or alteration in the evenness or placidity of some surface: **a.** Of the features.

1713 *Guardian* No. 29, She..is never seen..to disorder her Countenance with the Ruffle of a Smile. 1895 Meredith *Amazing Marriage* xv, A ruffle of sourness shot over the features of the earl.

b. Of water, the sky, etc.

1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 47 The frowns and ruffles of a lowering sky. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 197 The water is generally so clear as to see the bottom; and in case of any ruffle by the wind [etc.]. 1855 Guthrie *Gospel in Ezekiel* (1856) 317 The cripple..sat uncured by Bethesda's pool, nor took his anxious eye off the water as he waited for its first stir and ruffle. 1894 Jessopp *Rand. Roam.* i. 37 In that delicious..sunshine, with never..a ruffle on the gently heaving water.

5. The act of ruffling cards.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 435/1 The ruffle is a mere flourish.

II. †6. The loose turned-over portion or flap of a top-boot. *Obs.*[−1]

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. vi, One of the Rowels catcht hold of the Ruffle of my Boot, and being Spanish leather, and subject to tear, overthrows me.

7. A strip of lace or other fine material, gathered on one edge and used as an ornamental frill on a garment, esp. at the wrist, breast, or neck.

Ruffles at the wrists were formerly an ordinary appendage of male costume.

1707 Ld. Raby in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 43 He wears no Ruffles. 1747 *Gent. Mag.* 541/2 He has desired the officers of the army to leave off ruffles, and sets the example himself. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxii, He was very soon engaged .. in looking at lace ruffles. 1850 D. G. Mitchell *Rev. Bachelor* 87 A little bit of lace ruffle is gathered about the neck by a blue ribbon. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 142 He would go with waistcoat unbuttoned,..neck-cloth loose, and ruffles limp.

Comb. **a** 1864 Hawthorne *Dr. Grimshawe* v, A decorous, powdered, ruffle-shirted dignitary.

transf. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* 176 A haunch of mutton,..decorated with a paper ruffle,.. to look..like venison.

†b. *slang.* Handcuffs. *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3).

c. An object resembling a ruffle; *esp.* the ruff of a bird.

1862 Agassiz *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.* IV. 88 Adorned.. with waving ruffles projecting in large clusters, which are alternately pressed forward and withdrawn. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 18 The condor has a singular ruffle all around the neck, of close, downy feathers.

Ru·ffle, *sb.*[2] Forms: 5–6 **ruffull, ruffill,** 6 **ruffell,** 6– **ruffle.** [f. Ruffle *v.*[2], but in later use perh. not clearly distinguished from Ruffle *sb.*[1] 3 (see also *sb.*[1] 2).]

1. A riotous disturbance or tumult; a hostile encounter or skirmish; a contention, dispute.

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1292/1 They sayde therfore.., Not on the holy day, lest there aryse some sedicious ruffle among the people. 1559 Baldwin in *Mirr. Magistr.* To Rdr. A ij, Omytting the ruffle made by Jacke Strawe and his meyny. 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G vj, Such rule and ruffle make the rowte that cum to see our geare.

1700 Strype *Life Aylmer* (1821) 97 In April 1588, he happened to have a ruffle with a mad blade named Maddocks. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 329 In the ruffle between two pretenders, the right owner often finds the possession. 1779 Johnson *Wks.* (1787) IV. 504 Calamy only says he had a ruffle with bishop Laud, while at his height. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, That last ruffle which we had with him at Worcester. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 34 When the ruffle of the Reformation arose in England, James inclined to the Papacy. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 82/1, I wouldn't mind a ruffle with some of your volunteers.

†b. Without article. *Obs.*

a 1557 Mrs. M. Bassett tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1357/1 Wherby raised they many yeares together, muche busines & ruffle in the church. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 106 Causes of much ruffle and unquietnes in the Realme.

†2. a. *Sc.* A check or defeat. *Obs*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 201 That was the grettest ruffell that evir the thives of liddisdaill sufferit. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. 169 Should I have hazarded these few forces that were there and got the least ruffle, the consequences of it might have been of too great Importance to Scotland. 1721 Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1828) III. 70 They knew well their persecutor's rage would be sharpened by this ruffle [*viz.* the defeat at Drumclog].

†b. A disturbing cause or event; a disturbance of peace or tranquillity; a commotion. *Obs.*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire of London* 169 Turned out of their callings, and unstocked by the loss of that ruffle. 1672 Owen *Disc. Christian Love* v. Wks. 1852 XV. 155 This rule of church communion furnished Christians with peace and amity for many ages, setting aside the ruffle given them in the rashness of Victor before mentioned. 1716 Bp. Kennett in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 302 The Princess is in a very safe condition; the long depending labour, and the loss of a fine Prince upon it, made a great ruffle at Court.

†3. Ostentatious bustle or display. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* ix, A reuerend man..Sometime a blusterer that the ruffle knew Of Court, of Cittie. **a** 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* clxxv. Wks. 1743 IX. 409 Wickedness is many times exalted to high places and makes a great noise and ruffle in the world.

†4. = Ruff *sb.*[6] *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. 279 Though the Clergy were now in their ruffle, and felt themselves in their full strength. 1688 Holme *Armoury* IV. (Roxb.) 403/1 Barry wavey of 6, A. and B. an English ship, O. in full ruffle with sailes A. garnished with red crosses. *Ibid.*, A ship in his full ruffle vnder full saile.

Ru·ffle, *sb.*[3] *rare.* [Cf. Ruff *sb.*[1] I.] The sea-bream.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 429 The blacke-tailed ruffles or sea-breames, which the Greekes name Melanuri. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 352 Oil extracted from Liver of the Ruffle, Canary Islands.

Ru·ffle, *sb.*[4] *Mil.* [Cf. Ruff *sb.*[5] and Pg. *rufia* in the same sense.] (See quot. 1802.)

1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Ruffle*, a term used among the drummers of a British regiment, to signify a sort of vibrating sound, which is made upon a drum, and is less loud than the roll. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 29 A Lieutenant-General is to be received,—By Infantry, with three Ruffles. 1868 *Ibid.* § 74 The trumpets sounding and the drums beating a ruffle. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 570/1 The very drums and fifes that played the ruffles as each battalion passed the President.

Ru·ffle, *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **ruffel** (5 **-lyn, -lone**), 6 **ruffill, -yll, rofel,** 7 **ruffell**; 6–7 **rufle,** 5– **ruffle.** [Of doubtful origin. Similar forms in the related languages are LG. *ruffelen, rüffelen* to crumple, curl, goffer (cf. Kilian's '*ruyffelen*, rugare, striare') and ON. *hrufla* to scratch. Sense 9 is also similar to that of Du. *roffelen*, LG. *ruffelen*, to work roughly.]

I. 1. *trans.* To destroy the smoothness or evenness of, to spoil the regular or neat arrangement of (cloth, the skin, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26391 Þai leue þe grettes plight be-hind, Bileues þe heui, and sceues þe light þat ruffeid es for to ma slight. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I ruffle clothe or sylkes, I bring them out of their playne foldynge, *je plionne.* Se howe this lawne is ruffylled. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii, Ruffle your brow like a new boot. 1607 Dekker & Marston *Westw. Hoe* I. i, Pray thee looke the gowne be not rufled. 1657 in Thurloe *State P.* VI. 317 The paper being loose and ruffled up, the titles of the said books were very visible. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 49 There sits a Beau..that dares not stir his Head nor move his Body, for fear of..ruffling his Cravat. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 42 P 1 A little Boy taking care all the while that they do not ruffle the Tail of her Gown. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Three Ages* I. 6 The elder dame smoothed a brow which was evidently too apt to be ruffled.

b. To roughen, raise, or abrade (the skin, etc.) as by rubbing or grazing upon.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 67 They be women of elegant beauties,..smooth as the polished iuory; being neuer ruffled by the weather. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 327 Ruffling her incomparable Beauty with Hardships of Weather. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 11, I could give many Instances.., but am loth to ruffle the skin of old sores. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 341 The Sword had slanted..along the *Omentum*, grazing slightly upon it, which was superficially ruffled, but so as to be hardly perceivable. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 123 A ball from the pistol of Maginn ruffled the coat-collar of Berkeley.

c. To draw together in a ruffle or ruffles; to trim with ruffles. (Usu. in pa. pple.)

1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 62 A pair of Chackshirs, or breeches, after their fashion down to the heels, and ruffled in the small of the leg, as our boots are. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 15 Oct., The legs ruffled with black riband like a pigeon's leg. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 129 P 9 That he had a clean Shirt on, which was ruffled down to his middle. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 545 Her elbows ruffled, and her tott'ring form Ill propp'd upon French heels. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxi, He was..tasselled and ruffled with a mint of bravery. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 With fichu and sash ruffled with quantities of lace.

2. To disorder, disarrange (hair or feathers); to cause to stick up or out irregularly.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ii. 15 Hir heyr..hangynge indyfferently and alle rufflyd on alle partyes. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) II. 65 Then I saw to antique Heddes with Heere as rofelid yn Lokkes. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 Heer with al in trembling with speede wee ruffled his heare-bush. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 32 A bird cannot enter without the ruffing and pulling off her feathers. 1634 Milton *Comus* 380 She..lets grow her wings That in the various bussle of resort Were all to ruffl'd. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 660 Not a hair Ruffled upon the scarfskin. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* III. 241 Not one feather is ruffled, the spears from their bodies glance. 1897 W. H. Thornton *Rem. West-Co. Clergyman* 250 She..went after the other bird and brought it to me without ruffling a feather.

transf. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i, Enthusiastick Passion swell'd her Breast, Enlarg'd her Voice, and ruffled all her Form.

b. Of a bird: To set *up*, stiffen (the feathers), esp. as a sign of anger. Also in fig. context.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Lesbia on her Sparrow* Comedies, etc. (1651) 225 He would..now ruffle all His Feathers o'er, now let 'em fall. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, No dunghill cock..would ruffle his feathers at such a craven as thee! 1859 Farrar *J. Home* xxviii, The Dean ruffled his plumage, and said with asperity. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 232 A swan ruffling up its feathers at the presence of an eagle.

3. In general use: To disorder, to render uneven or irregular, in some manner. Also *refl.*

1528 *Lett. & P. Hen. VIII*, IV. II. 2233 [The jury] have viewed both the east and west jetty, and find..parts of the same greatly frusshid and ruffild, so that part must be made new. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Affliction* iv, While blustring windes destroy the wanton bowres, And ruffle all their curious knots and store. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. (1693) 117 Shocks that would ruffle and break all the little Stamina of the Embryon. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 37 The Shingles on the Roof adjoyning thereto..were raised or ruffled. 1784 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Nov., Not a particle of our whole frames seems ruffled or discomposed. 1803 Wordsw. *Airey-Force Valley* 2 Not a breath of air Ruffles the bosom of this leafy glen. 1841 Capt. B. Hall *Patchwork* III. 17 The cool sea-breeze..ruffling the surface of the water. 1883 Symonds *Ital. Byways* I. 3 A hurricane blew upward from the pass.., ruffling the lake. 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* 75 The plain of La Beauce had ruffled itself into low green hills and gently winding valleys.

transf. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* 105 We had an indifferent good Voyage, till we came just upon the Coast of England,..but were then ruffled with two or three Storms.

b. In fig. contexts.

1834 Greville *Mem.* 13 Nov. (1875) III. 239 Several disagreeable occurrences have ruffled the stream of my life. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* l, To think that she..ruffled, by a breath, the harmless current of his life.

c. To blot *out* by ruffling. *rare*[−1].

a 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 441 Levity of spirit..scatters our thoughts..; whatsoever we hear is like words written in sand ruffled out in the next gale.

4. a. To stir *up* to indignation. *rare*[−1].

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 232 But were I Brutus, And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony Would ruffle vp your Spirits.

b. To annoy, irritate, vex, discompose (a person, the mind, etc.).

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 222 The member that ruffled Sir Arthur Haslerigge thus, was of no great quality. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 26 Those murmurings and discontents which ruffle and imbroil the soul. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 176 P 6 He is sensible of every Passion, but ruffled by none. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. i, At last, ..and evidently much ruffled in his temper, he came. 1839 Adm. Paget *Autobiog.* (1896) ii. 55, I could not resist asking the unlucky man whether this did not ruffle his temper. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 413 Always equable in his temper,..nothing ever seemed to ruffle him.

c. To trouble, disturb (a state of mind, etc.).

1701 Stanhope *S. Augustine's Medit.* 78 The love of the World and the Flesh is ruffled with anxious Fears. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, IX. Wks. 1813 III. 143 The insult..did not even ruffle the wonted tranquillity and composure of his mind. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 227 The concord was slightly ruffled by an accidental quarrel. 1815 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. 286 This serenity was somewhat ruffled by the arrival of the commander of the forces. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 499 From that moment no..violent words or actions ruffled his relations with England. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 368 Her good humour was never ruffled by the charges.

5. To turn over (the leaves of a book) hurriedly; to slip (cards) rapidly through the fingers.

1621 Donne *Serm.* cxvii. Wks. 1839 V. 65 It is not to be able to repeat any history of the Bible without book, it is not to Ruffle a Bible, and upon any word to turn to the chapter and to the Verse. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, It is a mercy our good knight did not see him ruffle the book at that rate. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 435/1 He ostentatiously ruffles the cards.

6. *intr.* To rise unevenly or irregularly; to form small folds or bends; to flutter in this manner.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 The necke feathers of colour diuers,..which must hang rufling from his necke, to his shoulders. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 255 About your necke you shall weare..no Ruffe whose depth or thicknes may either with the winde, or motions of your Horse, ruffell about your face. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* clii, Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind, And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 718 Her pinions ruffle, and, low-drooping, scarce Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade. 1887 J. Ker *Serm.* Ser. II. IV. 57 It [the sea] ruffles to the breeze and swells into the storm.

b. To stir with anger or impatience.

1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, Ruffles your temper at offences past? 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* June 662 Whose phlegmatic calm did not ruffle for one instant under his conductor's impatient temper.

II. †7. *trans.* To put into disarray or confusion; to tangle, ravel. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffelyn, or snarlyn, *innodo. Ibid.*, Rufflyd, or snarlyd, *innodatus, illaqueatus.* 1529 More *Dyalogc* IV. Wks. 274/2 The world once rufled and fallen in a wildenes, how long would it be..ere the waye were founden to set the worlde in order and peace againe. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C, After the rude vandals..had by tumult of warre, ruffled all learning out of order. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 8 Things which by that, are not onely wrinkled, but ruffled and plighted, and as it were rowled together.

†b. To involve in obscurity or perplexity; to confuse or bewilder (a person). *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Poems* (S. T. S.) III. 150 3e wald deir me, I trow, becaus I am dottit, To ruffill me with a ryme. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* xi. Wks. (1573) 330 But I will declare in light that which M. More ruffeleth vp in darkenesse. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 503/2 The Schoolmen..ruffled and ensnarled the plainest Truths of the Gospel with their harsh terms. 1679 C. NESS *Anti-christ* 178 This prophecy..hath been so ruffled with variety of interpretations.

†8. To fold, wrap, heap, rattle *up*, in a rough or careless manner. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/2 He ruffleth vp all the matter shortelye in a fewe words. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1348/2 Five webs of lead were ruffled up together, like as they had beene clouts of linnen cloth. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VII. 396, I ruffld vp faine leaues in heape. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* III. i. 60, I have neither time nor leisure.., seeing this work is ruffled up in haste.

†b. To furl (a sail). *Obs. rare.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 191 Inforced to let fall their maine sayle, which when they had ruffled [etc.]. *Ibid.* 355 It was put to my account to tye vp the Yards, to ruffle the Sayle.

†9. To make a stir or search; to poke *up*. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rooryn, or ruffelyn amonge dyuerse thyngys, *manumitto*. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 114 Being faine to ransacke, and ruffle vp euery darke corner.

Ruffle (*rʌ·f'l*), *v.*2 Forms: 5 **ruffelyn**, **ruffule**, 5–7 **rufle** (6 **rofle**), 6 **ruffil**(**l**, **ruffel**, 6– **ruffle** (7 **roughle**). [Of obscure origin. In senses 1 and 2 app. obsolete from before 1700 until revived by Scott.]

1. *intr.* To contend or struggle *with*, to do battle *for*, a person or thing. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffelyn, or debatyn (*K.P.* or discordyn), *discordo*. 1527 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 471, I haue ruffelde with the Warden, and also with the Cardinall, and truste to pluk him by the noose. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Ivstine* Hh iv, Hee ouerthrew Iouius Maximus, and Sebastianus, ruffling for the succession in Gallia. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 284 If they be displeased, they are strong enough to ruffle with him. *c* 1660 PETTY in Ld. E. Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) 50 Men of activity that could..ruffle with the several rude persons in the country. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXVI, She had lords and lairds that would ruffle for her.

2. To make a great stir or display; to hector, swagger, bear oneself proudly or arrogantly. Now *arch.* (very common *c* 1540–1650).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* XXI, The evylle, cursyd & rebelles, whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes and to ruffule. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 570/2 The Lutheranes & Zwinglianes haue begunne to ryse & ruffle in rebellion in soondry partes of Almayne. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 They are so troubeled wyth Lordelye lyuynge,..ruffelynge in theyr rentes,..that they canne not attende it. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 248 There was a Noble man..that hauing lately sold a Mannor of an hundred tenements, came ruffling into the Court, in a new sute. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xvii. 109 Pampering his Appetite,..or ruffling in proud and costly attyres. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* (1733) 679 All his Companions.. came ruffling up to him with clamorous Invectives. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, [He] gets drunk, ruffles, and roysters. 1894 MRS. OLIPHANT *Q. Anne* VII. 354 A man about town ruffling at the coffee-houses.

b. Const. with *it* and *out*.

(*a*) 1560 BP. PILKINGTON *Aggeus* (1562) 268 It becometh a gentleman, to make merye and ruffle it. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 13 His proud wife..That ruffles it with such a troupe of Ladies. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XLVI. 32 Chusing rather a poor shepherds life in Gods service, then to ruffle it, as Courtiers. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. X. 122 Themselves ruffled it in mirth and jollity. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* IV, He must ruffle it in another sort that would walk to court in a nobleman's train. 1895 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Mod. Rome* II. i. 105 He must no doubt have ruffled it with the best among the officials.

(*b*) 1574 GOLDING *Calvin on Job* 364 True it is that the wicked ruffle it out in this worlde. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 106 Gabriell..came ruffling it out, huffty tuffty, in his suite of veluet. *a* 1646 J. BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* VII. (1652) 132 The men of the world.. have their day in which they ruffle it out. 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. ii. § 52 But however they may ruffle it out with men, it will one day arraign them before God. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXVII, I..would willingly ruffle it out once more in the King's cause.

†c. *trans.* To brazen or face *out*. *Obs.*—1

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 24 The poore harlot must be stript & whipt for the crime that the Courtly-wanton and ye Citie-sinner ruffle out,..and glory in.

3. Of winds, etc.: To be turbulent, rage, bluster. The latest quot. perhaps belongs to *v.*1

1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. XXV. 200 b, Whyle the windes ruffle rounde about thee, returne thou into the Hauen. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 The east west contrarie doe struggle And southwind ruffling. *Ibid.* III. 88 Fierce the waters ruffle, thee sands with wroght flud ar hoysed. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 181 Such an extreme gust of wind and weather so ruffled in the trees and Church. 1790 A. WILSON *Th. Churchyard* Poet. Wks. 13 The chilly breeze bleak ruffles o'er the lawn.

†4. *trans.* To handle roughly; to set upon with violence; to bully. *Obs.*

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* IV. 145 Thai within..Sa gret defence and worthy mad, That thai full oft thair fayis ruflyt. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 324 They were mishandled, ruffled and delayed here the Space of..Months. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 17 But now..a true Bishop of his fold shall be revil'd, and rufl'd by an insulting.. Prelate. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 129 You will be strangely ruffled if you are found ignorant in the nicest points. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 102 He was not to be ruffled out of his care for the City by any subject whatsoever.

†b. To handle (a woman) with rude familiarity; to tousle. *Obs.*

1607 *Barley-Breakes* (1877) 8, I tell thee, Chuck, thy Father doth disdaine To see his child so ruffled by a knaue. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* I. i, You must not suffer him to ruffle you, or steal a kiss. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 35 If an honest gentleman is a little too much heated with the fumes of wine and..ruffles the women. 1720 MRS. MANLEY tr. *Power Love* (1741) 323 He..came, without any Forms, to ruffle and kiss the lovely Rustic.

†5. To take or snatch rudely. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 41, I am your Host, With Robbers hands my hospitable fauours You should not ruffle thus. 1715 *Town-Talk* No. 9 (1790) 109, I have..given imagination so much liberty as to fancy I ruffled a kiss from you when a country girl.

†6. To brandish vigorously. *Obs.*—1

a 1537 *Thersytes* 300, I wyll ruffle this clubbe aboute my hedde.

Ru·ffle, *v.*3 *Sc.* [Cf. RUFFLE *sb.*1] *intr.* Of a drum: To beat a ruffle. Also **Ru·ffling** *vbl. sb.*

1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) III. 400 Two drums were ready on each hand to ruffle as major White should order them. *Ibid.* 415 He was interrupted by the ruffling of the drums.

Ruffled (*rʌ·f'ld*), *a.* [f. RUFFLE *sb.*1] Having a ruffle or ruffles; adorned with ruffles.

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* Proem. 2 A thousand lame Heteroclites..that cozen the world with a guilt spurre and a ruffled boote. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii, Now it looks just like A ruffled boot. 17.. RAMSAY *Tartana* 190 Between the rufil'd lawn and envious glove. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 595 The French carpenter cannot saw his boards without a long pig-tail and ruffled shirt. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* (1848) 393 A mob of shepherds and shepherdesses in flowing wigs and dressed curls, ruffled Endymions, humble Junos. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 932 Powdered peruke on nose, and bag at back And cane dependent from the ruffled wrist. 1894 BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 191 Five pence for the doing up of a ruffled blouse.

b. *transf.* in names of plants and birds. *Ruffled grouse*, the ruffed grouse (GROUSE *sb.* 1).

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 1025 *Agaricus annulatus*, Ruffled Agaric. 1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 134 The Ruffled Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), so abundant in New Jersey, is not a resident of the peninsula.

Ruffled (*rʌ·f'ld*), *ppl. a.* [f. RUFFLE *v.*1]

1. Disordered, disarranged; rendered uneven or irregular; crumpled.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. XXIII. (1877) 351 Sundrie antike heads, with ruffeled haire. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 The wyld woodgods..find the virgin..With ruffled rayments, and fayre blubbred face. 1638 QUARLES *Elegy upon Dr. Wilson* Wks. (Grosart) III. 19 No farre-fetch'd Metaphor shall smooth or slick My ruffled straine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1138 Bristles..like those that ridge the back Of chaf't wild Boars, or rufl'd Porcupines. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 22 With ruffled plumes and flagging wing. 1793 COWPER *Beau's Reply* 19, I only kiss'd his ruffled wing.

2. Of the sea, etc.: Agitated, disturbed.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 156 In a black Storm, when .. Boreas chas'd the ruffled clouds. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 6 While black with Storms the ruffled Ocean rolls. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 319 Along the dark and ruffled waters. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 205 With that dreadful motion..the ruffled Ocean shook.

3. Of the mind, etc.: Discomposed, irritated.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 344 In this ruffled and querulous state of his mind. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVI. 550 Gentler movements soothed his ruffled mind. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* VI, All-powerful in soothing her most ruffled moods. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour Land* II, He..endeavoured by every means to allay her ruffled temper.

Ru·ffleless, *a. rare*—0. [f. RUFFLE *sb.*1 + -LESS.] 'Having no ruffles.'

1860 in WORCESTER (citing Mellen).

Ru·fflement. *rare*—0. The act of ruffling.

1850 in OGILVIE.

Ruffler1 (*rʌ·flə*). [f. RUFFLE *v.*1] An attachment to a sewing-machine, for making ruffles.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1999 In the Johnston ruffler, a sliding-plate is secured to the bed-plate of the machine [etc.].

Ruffler2 (*rʌ·flə*). Now *arch.* Also 6 **ruffeler**, **-ar**; **rufflar**, **-leer**; **rufler.** [f. RUFFLE *v.*2]

†1. One of a class of vagabonds prevalent in the 16th century. *Obs.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 Idell..persons, ruffelers, callynge them selues saruing men. *c* 1540 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 675 Rufflers and masterles men, that cannot werke, And slepeth by day, and walketh in the derke. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 3 A Ruffeler goeth wyth a weapon to seeke seruice, saying he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars, and beggeth for his reliefe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 29. [1608 DEKKER *Belman of London* Wks. (Grosart) III. 94 The next in degree to him is cald a Ruffler. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 65 A Ruffler..goes under the pretence of a maimed Soldier. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rufflers*, the first rank of canters; also notorious rogues pretending to be maimed soldiers or sailors. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXV, A..fellow that has been but a twelvemonth on the lay, be he ruffler or padder.]

2. One who makes much stir or display; a proud swaggering or arrogant fellow.

1536 *Rem. Sedition* 14 The mayster gyuen to ryot, the servant must nedes thynke, that there is no thriuing for him, excepte he shewe himselfe a ruffler. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 127 In the whole, a notable ruffler, and in euery part a dowty braggard. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 186 He was commanded in all his visitation to make knowen to all ministers that they bee more carefull in their habits not to goe like rufflers. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 36 The Parlament demanded justice for those assaults don at his own dores, by that crew of Rufflers. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* I, Is he, too, such a would-be ruffler as the rest of them? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fl.* I. X, There came in an old ruffler of fifty, who..tugged out his purse.

†**Ru·fflered,** *a. Obs.*—1 [irreg. f. RUFFLE *v.*2, perh. after prec.] Boisterous.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 Three wheru's fyerd glystring, with Sout[h]wynds ruffiered huffling.

†**Ru·fflery.** *Obs.*—1 [f. RUFFLE *v.*2] Uproar.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 But neere ioynctlye brayeth with ruffle rye rumboled Ætna.

Ru·fflesome, *a.* [f. RUFFLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1] Somewhat ruffled or disordered.

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* V, Her hair..had a ruffle-some look.

Ru·ffling, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. RUFFLE *v.*1]

1. The action (or result) of making uneven, irregular, disordered, † or entangled; also, slight agitation, † rustling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rufflynge, or snarlynge, *illaqueacio, innodacio*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 250 Then must ye draw & reyse þe vpper parte of þe towelle, Ley it with-out ruffelynge streizt to þat oþer side. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Not so great a ruffling the riuer strong flasshye reteyneth. 1611 COTGR., *Grippets*,.. the rufflings, or snarles of ouer-twisted thread. 1652 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* 162 The ruffling of silks, as of a woman walking. 1733 SWIFT *Apology* Wks. 1751 X. 232 She,..Tho' seeming pleas'd at all she sees, Starts at the Ruffling of the Trees. *a* 1754 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. X, The storm was now entirely ceased, and nothing remained but the usual ruffling of the sea after it. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 10 The little ruffling scarcely dims the beauty that ever waits upon her course. 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life Pius IX*, I. 132 A small ruffling of the flowing stream of popularity.

b. The action of making ruffles; also, material forming, or in the form of, a ruffle.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 25 There is not a bit of all this lace and ruffling, that is not full of rank poisons. *Ibid.* 26 The lady had covered his coat, all over, with laces, and with rufflings. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* IV, These rufflings, and pinkings, and patchings will only make us hated by all the wives of our neighbours. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* II, A great..toilet-cushion..edged with magic ruffling. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 20 Feb. 8/7 Machinists wanted at once, used to ruffling.

2. The action of disturbing, troubling, annoying, or irritating.

1647 HEXHAM I, A Ruffling or stirring on a suddaine. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 354 Vomits were the first Evacuations that.., without infinite Ruffling, I could bear. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 320 As a cathartic, the Caroline waters operate without ruffling. 1862 MRS. FRESHFIELD *Tour Grisons* IX. 149 His temper would not bear ruffling. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* III. 151 Such ruffling of the peace and quiet of conventual life was..not uncommon.

Ru·ffling, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. RUFFLE *v.*2]

†1. Dissension, disturbance, tumult. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rufflynge, or debate, *discencio, discordia*. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* XXV. 45 By the reason that Fraunce should be in an vprore and ruffeling. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 55 b, Capitaynes and prouokers of trayterous rufflinges. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 842/1 Whilest the hottest of this ruffling lasted, the cardinall was aduertised thereof by sir Thomas Parre. 1611 COTGR., *Mutinerie*,..a stirre, trouble, businesse, ruffling, hurlyburly.

†b. The action of contending *with* some one or *against* something. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 247/1 Vpon this ruffelyng of Anselme with maryed priests, were riming verses made. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 74 For recompence of the good service that hee had done, in ruffling against Priests wiues.

2. Proud or haughty carriage; swaggering conduct or actions.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) IV. 53 Sum say that it longgid ons to Payne caullid for his Ruffeling there Diable. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 180 Like a Banner of his pride, which sheweth him in his ruffling.., before he knew God or himselfe. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* VI. 46 O Swain, me thinks these rufflings ill befit A Shepheard's cloth. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* I. i, His lordship then will find the prologue of his trouble, doubting I have told you of his ruffling.

Ru·ffling, *ppl. a.*1 [f. RUFFLE *v.*1]

1. Forming, or rising in, ruffles.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 60 The Tailor staies thy leasure, To decke thy bodie with his ruffling treasure. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 613 His ruffing mane is discouraged by the extolled head of the Serpent. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 86 Out flies the broad-fac'd Chorister of the Night, And with her ruffling wings strikes out the Light. *a* 1718 PARNELL *Hermit* 17 If a Stone the gentle Scene divide, Swift ruffling Circles curl on ev'ry side.

2. Producing or raising ruffles; making disordered, irregular, or uneven. Also *fig.*

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 98 The water of a spacious and deepe Lake .. by ruffling windes is moued and disquieted. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VI. CCXXIII, The rival Winds..rais'd a ruffling tempest of Delight. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* V. i, Thus Stars shine bright,..Tho' ruffling Winds deform this lower World. 1781 G. WHITE *Selborne* XCIX, Those insects which love to haunt a spot so secure from ruffling winds. 1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athan.* II. 87 O'er the visage wan Of Athanase, a ruffling atmosphere Of dark

emotion..ran. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 200 A ruffling south-west breeze.

3. Causing irritation or annoyance.

1708 *Bickerstaff Detected* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) IV. 209, I..prepared for bed, in hopes of a little Repose after so many ruffling adventures. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 271 Soon a ruffling accident intervenes and turns our composure into a fretful disquietude.

Hence **Ru·fflingly** *adv.*[1] *rare* $^{-1}$.

1611 COTGR., *Frezé*,..set rufflingly, after the manner of the (thicke) French ruffe.

Ru·ffling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RUFFLE *v.*[2]]

1. Of conduct, etc.: Characterized by ruffling.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 414/2 The fashion is more ruffeling and in lesse moderacion and sobernesse, then were conuénient for mouing men to deuocion. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 281 Laie downe thy pride, and forsake thy ruffling riot. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The ruffling, and roysting life of a number of our gallants, and lustie bloods. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 59 He therefore with big and ruffling words demanded of the Trumpeter who he was? 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, That ruffling look of thine. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour rd. Eng.* II. xx. 52 There are still traces of the ruffling days of the brave Sir John.

2. Of persons: Given to ruffling.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol. C iij, Yf a man..marke the maners of this roiall rufflynge worlde. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 230 With any of these swaggering captaines .. or hufti-tuftie youthfull ruffling comrades. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 46 Temporall power claymed and violently carried by this ruffling Prelate. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 103 The Marquesse..came to the Court in a full career, with a ruffling Retinue at his heels. 1704 ROWE *Ulysses* I. i, The ruffling Train of Suiters are at hand. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, For the rest, he is one of the ruffling gallants of the time. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii, Sim Tappertit laid aside his cautious manner,.. assuming in its stead that of a ruffling swaggering, roving blade. 1881 LARWOOD *Lond. Parks* xiii. 272 The company ..were a wild ruffling set.

Hence **Ru·fflingly** *adv.*2 *rare* $^{-1}$.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 258 What glorious Thraso..could ever have handled hys part uppon a stage more ruffiingly.

Ru·ffly, *a. rare.* [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1]] Slightly ruffled or curled; characterized by ruffles.

1883 K. S. MACQUOID *Her Sailor Love* II. III. iii. 6 Her soft, shining, light brown hair..grew ruffly about her temples.

Ruffly, obs. form of ROUGHLY *adv.*

† Ru·ffmans. *Cant. Obs.* [prob. f. ROUGH *a.* Cf. DARKMANS.] (See quots.)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *The ruffmans*, the wodes or bushes. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, To Mill from the Ruffmans, commission and slates...[i.e.] To steal from the hedge, both the shirt and the sheets.

† Ruff-peck. *Cant. Obs.* [? f. ROUGH *a.* See PECK *sb.*[3] 3.] Bacon.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 *Ruff pek*, baken. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* C iij b, If we mawn'd Pannam lap or Ruff-peck. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Ruffpeck and Casson and all of the best. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-ruff peck*, Westphalia-Ham.

† Ruff-raff. *Obs.* [Imitative.] *attrib.* Noisy.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 138 Now doe they rayse gastly lyghtnings, now grislye reboundings Of ruffe raffe roaring. 1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Then did he make heauens vault to rebounde, with rounce robble hobble Of ruffe raffe roaring.

† Ruff-tree: see ROOF-TREE 2 and ROUGH-TREE.

c 1635 CAPT. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 132 Roof-trees, or as they are vulgarly called, Ruff-trees, are those Timbers which go from the Half-deck to the Fore-castle, and serve to bear up the Gratings, and Ledges where the Nettings are fastned. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 217 In a merchant-man, her ruff-tree.

† Ru·ffy[1]. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **ruffie, roofye,** *pl.* **ruffeis.** [var. of RUFFIN[1], and of *ruffin* RUFFIAN *sb.*]

1. A devil or fiend. Cf. RUFFIN[1] 1.

? *a* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 133 Ruffy Tasker with his flail! Sall beit thame all fra top to taill. [See also RAGMAN[1] 1.] 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 285 Sum repentit neuer in thare lyue: Quhairfor, but reuth tha ruffeis did thame ryue. 1599 HARSNET *Discoverie* 308 One of them saying his name was Roofye—'Thou lyest,' quoth M. Darrell, 'that name is common to all spirits'.

b. One impersonating a fiend.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 350 Item, be the Kingis command, to Sanct Nicholais beschop, iij Franch crounis...Item, to the deblatis and ruffyis, vij s. 1507 *Ibid.* IV. 87 To Sanct Nicholais..xxviij s. To his ruffyis, ix s.

2. A ruffian.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 42 Bot quhow is he content, or nocht,..Wpone this ruffie to remord? 1570 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxi. 23 Thay Ruffyis, be thay neuer sa ryfe, Thay get na helpe of France. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxii. 81 Thay reuthles Ruffeis but reuth with cruelteie Did slay my husband.

Ru·ffy[2]. *Sc. rare.* [Cf. RUFF *sb.*[7] and ROUGHY[1].] (See quots. 1808 and 1825.)

1793 *Stat. Acc. Scott.* IX. 328 When the goodman of the house made family worship, they lighted a ruffy, to enable him to read the psalm..before he prayed. 1808 JAMIESON, *Ruffy*, a wick clogged with tallow, instead of being dipped. 1825 — *Suppl.*, *Ruffy*,..the blaze or torch used in fishing by night with the Lister.

Ruffy, variant of ROUGHY[2].

Ruffy-tuffy, *a.* ? *nonce-wd.* Dishevelled.

a 1821 KEATS *Cap & Bells* lxxxvi, Powder'd bag-wigs and ruffy-tuffy heads Of cinder wenches meet and soil each other.

Rufi- (rū·fi), comb. form of L. *rūfus* red, used in some terms of *Bot.*, *Ent.*, *Ornith.*, etc., as *ruficarpous* having red fruit, *ruficaudate* red-tailed, *ruficornate*, *-gastrate*, *-labrate*, etc. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858), and *Chem.*, as *ruficarmin*, *-coccin*, *-gallic*, *-moric*, etc. (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1868–1875).

Rufo- (rū·fo), comb. form (on Greek types) of L. *rūfus* red, in some adjs. denoting colour, with sense 'rufous', as *rufo-fulvous*, *-piceous*, *-testaceous*; also *rufo-catechuic acid*, rubinic acid.

1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. II. 303 The wing-feathers are brown, but rufo-testaceous at their base. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Introd. Entom.* (1818) II. xix. 126 The..scales that defend the base of the wings are rufo-piceous. *Ibid.*, The *tarsi* and the apex of the *tibiæ* are rufo-fulvous. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 53/1 Shell..painted with small, rufo-fuscous, ..subfasciculated lines. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 244 Legs, mouth, and palpi rufo-ferruginous. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Rubinic Acid*, also called Rufocatechuic acid.

Rufous (rū·fəs), *a.* [f. L. *rūfus*: see -OUS.]

1. Of a brownish-red colour; reddish; ferruginous.

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 594 The whole bird is of a rufous colour on the upper parts. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 151 Colours are expressed in the French term, as *gridelin* and *rufous*, p. 200, when it would seem *greyish* and *reddish* were English words competent to convey the same idea. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 236 Elytra and legs rufous. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* II. 69 Beyond it are detached hills of gneiss and grey and rufous granite. 1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-Writer Girl* vi, He had rufous hair, a nose without a bridge.

b. In names of birds, as *rufous fly-catcher*, *goatsucker*, *heron*, *swallow*, etc.

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 594 Rufous Woodpecker. 1783 *Ibid.* II. I. 362 Rufous Fly Catcher. 1784 *Ibid.* II. II. 597 Rufous Goatsucker. 1785 *Ibid.* III. I. 99 Rufous Heron. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. I. 44 Rufous Coucal. (*Polophilus rufus.*) This very rare species of Coucal was discovered by Le Vaillant. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 363/1 The Rufous Swallow (*Hirundo rufula*, Temm.). 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 128 The Rufous Sedge warbler, *Curruca Galactodes*. 1874 *Ibis* July 236 A Rufous Warbler..was taken alive on the 23rd May 1873.

c. In names of moths, as *rufous arch*, *carpet*, etc., or of animals, as *rufous lemur*.

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 117 The Rufous Carpet (*Cidaria munitata*, Stephens) appears the end of June. *Ibid.* 169 The Rufous Arch (*Semasia rufana*, Stephens). 1897 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 73 The Rufous Lemur..has a yellowish-white frontal band.

2. *Comb.* with other names of colours, as *rufous-brown*, *-buff*, *-white*.

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 517 The upper parts of the body..spotted with rufous yellow. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (ed. 4) II. 165 Its colour is rufous-brown above, and beneath yellowish. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 187/2 Under tail-coverts plain rufous-white. 1896 *Lloyd's Nat. Hist.* 73 The fore-neck and breast..tinged with rufous-buff.

3. *Comb.* with adjs. or pa. pples., as *rufous-coloured*, *-edged*, *-tinged*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 661/2 It lays 10 or 12 rufous-coloured eggs. 1866 NEWALL *Eastern Hunters* 30 Norman's quick eye lighted for a single second on a rufous coloured mass. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 171 The quills and tail feathers are more extensively rufous-edged. *Ibid.* 215 Upper tail coverts white, rufous-tinged.

b. In specific names of birds, etc. (see quots.).

1784 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 371 *Rufous-backed Lark. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 462 *Ardea russata*, Rufous-backed Egret. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 185 Rufous-backed Hummingbird..chiefly cinnamon-rufous above. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 416 *Rufous-banded sparus, *Sparus Hurta*. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 760 *Rufous-bellied Humming Bird...Inhabits Brasil. 1784 *Ibid.* II. II. 566 Rufous-bellied Swallow. 1877 *Nature* 15 Mar. 441/2 Two Rufous-bellied Bulbuls (*Hypsipetes Mclellandi*). 1784 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 771 *Rufous-breasted Partridge. 1783 *Ibid.* II. I. 267 *Rufous-chinned Finch, *Fringilla noctis*. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 140 *Rufous-crowned Finch..; crown uniform chestnut. 1784 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 571 *Rufous-headed Swallow. 1823 — *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 297 Rufous-headed Lark. This is the smallest of African Larks. 1898 MORRIS *Austral English* 56/2 Rufous-headed Bristle-bird, *Sphenura broadbentii*. 1823 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 297 *Rufous-hooded Lark. 1783 — *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 85 *Rufous-naped thrush. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 362/1 The *Rufous-necked Pelican (*P. fuscus*) abounds in the West Indies and in many parts of America. 1784 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 582 *Rufous-rumped Swallow. 1782 *Ibid.* I. II. 517 *Rufous-spotted cuckow, *Cuculus punctatus*. 1783 *Ibid.* II. I. 30 *Rufous-tailed Thrush. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. II. 311 Rufous-tailed Shrike, *Lanius phoenicurus*. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 434 *Myiarchus*, ..Rufous-Tailed Flycatchers. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 334 *Rufous-vented flycatcher. 1877 *Nature* 15 Mar. 441/2 A Rufous-vented Guan (*Penelope cristata*) from Central America. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 55 *Rufous-winged Thrush.

4. *ellipt.* as *sb.* **a.** A brownish-red colour.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. 362 The under parts wholly white, with a tinge of rufous. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. I. 265 The rest of it..blackish, variegated with grey blue and rufous. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 66 Peaked mountains of rich rufous and Vandyck brown. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 171 Wing coverts..as well as the primaries edged with rufous.

b. A rufous-coloured moth.

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 143 The Slender Striped Rufous (*M. subrufata*, Stephens).

Ru·fter-hood. *Hawking.* [Of obscure origin.] A form of hood used for a newly-taken hawk.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 141 Having a greate and easie rufterhood you muste hoode and unhoode hir oftentymes. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* I. iii. 9 Let her sit where she may rest quietly for the first night, either seeled, or in a rufter hood. [1678 in PHILLIPS, and in later Dicts.] 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Obs. Hawking* 35 A rufter hood is put upon the hawk the moment he is taken. It is lighter than the common one. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 220 The Rufter-Hood..is made in two pieces, having a neat seam down the centre, and, like the hood-proper, has a hole for the beak, and also a slit at the back with a brace.

† Rufty-tufty, *a.* and *int. Obs.* [A fanciful formation. See also RIFTY-TUFTY.] **a.** *adj.* Rude, rough. **b.** *int.* Hey-day, hoity-toity.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* v. i, Were I as Vince is, I would handle you In ruftie tuftie wise, in your right kinde. 1606 *Wily Beguild* (1623) B ij, *Lelia*. Ile pranke my selfe with flowers of the prime, And thus ile spend away my Primerose time. *Nurse.* Rufty, tufty, are you so frolike?

Ru·fulous, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *rūfulus*: cf. RUFOUS *a.*] Slightly rufous.

1883 *Jrnl. of Botany* XXI. 214 One or two of the younger plants (which had not acquired a rufulous tinge).

‖ **Ru·fus,** *a.* [L. *rūfus.*] = RUFOUS *a.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 622/1 The red-tailed hawk, so named from the deep rufus color of its tail feathers. 1887 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 261 Cups.. externally rufus-brown ..; hymenium concave, pale rufus.

Rug (rʊg), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 5 **ruge.** [f. RUG *v.*[1]]

1. A pull, a tug.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 367 Wipe a ruge þe rapis al He crakkyt in to pecis smalle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 60 The claith that claif to his clere hyde, Thai raif away with ruggis rude. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 23, I ga'e the muse a rug, Then bate my nails and claw'd my lug. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 228 The least rug will bring down the squash. 1861 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) 253 When one caught the ither by the pow, and gied him a rug. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* July 67 An unexpected..'rug' by a brace of pounders.

2. A torn-off portion, a 'haul', *of* something; a catch or acquisition.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 797 Raike hir a rug of the rost, or scho sall ryiue the. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 151 Recipe, thre ruggis of the reid ruke.

1808 JAMIESON s.v., When one purchases any thing under its common price, it is said that he has got *a rug of it*. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Sir John..voted for the Union, having gotten, it was thought, a rug of the compensations. 1875 W. ALEXANDER *Ain Folk* iii, They agreed that the farrow cow was a great 'rug'.

Rug (rʊg), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **rugge,** 7–8 **rugg.** [perh. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *rugga*, *rogga* coarse coverlet (also *skinnrugga* skin-rug; *ruggefeld* shaggy cloak), Sw. *rugg* ruffled or coarse hair, frizz, *rugge* tuft, etc. These are app. related to ON. *røgg*: see RAG *sb.*[1]]

† 1. A rough woollen material, a sort of coarse frieze, in common use in the 16–17th cent. *Obs.*

1558 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 114 Unto the poore people xij peces of gray rugge. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind Harts Dr.* (1841) 45 In a gown of rugge, rent on the left shoulder. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 46. 794 A man bare-headed, and bare-legged, attired in a coat of white rugge. 1622 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. vii. (1634) 126 December must be..clad in Irish rugge, or coorse freeze. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 50 A Sage Leaf looks like a white Rugge, or Shagge, full of knots, tassel'd all with white silver Thrums. 1711 *Countrey Man's Let. to Curate* 95 He goes Generally in Winter in good thick Rug, and in Summer most part in a Highland Plaid.

† b. With *pl.* A kind or make of frieze; also, a frieze cloak or mantle. *Obs.*

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 All Clothes called Manchester Rugges, otherwise named Frices. *Ibid.* § 24 Any of the Clothes, Karseys, Frices, Rugges or Cottons aforesaide. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 87 The townes built of stone, the people rude in conditions, apparelled in diuers coloured rugs. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Ireland* 63 Which [sheep] they sheare twice a yeere, and make of their course wool rugges or shagge mantles. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 Forty pound I think fit to bestow on Irish Ruggs such as are made at Kilkennie, and Irish stockings. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 39 Several Manufactures as Freezes, Ruggs, Mantles, &c.

† c. ? One who wears a frieze cloak. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. iii, I am..Lord over these Larroones, Regent of these Rugs, Viceroy over these Vagabonds.

2. A large piece of thick woollen stuff (freq. of various colours) used as a coverlet or as a wrap in driving, railway-travelling, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Alcatifa*, a rug for a bed. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* v. i, I wished 'em then get him to bed, they did so, And almost smothr'd him with rugges and pillowes. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, Mighty hot weather; I lying this night..with only a rugg and a sheet upon me. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 101 We were not free from fears least the seas should wash away those ruggs which we had stopped in between the timbers. 1731 SWIFT *Cassinus & Peter* Wks. 1751 X. 191 A Rug was o'er his Shoulders thrown; A Rug; for Night-gown he had none. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wigan*, Lancaster, famous for the manufacture of coverlets, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of bedding. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* June 125 The child can scarcely be too soon accustomed to be laid on its back on a mattress or rug on the floor. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 247 We had to wrap our invalid in quite a heap of rugs and shawls. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1999/2 A railway-rug is a coarse shawl for wrapping the legs or for use as a blanket.

fig. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 817 In that Green bed whose covering is but a Yarde and a half of Turf and a Rugge of Grass. *phr.* 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* II. i, If she has the mopus's, I'll have her, as snug as a bug in a rug. 1798 W. HUTTON *Life* (1816) 137 The doctor..said, 'You are as safe as a bug in a rug'.

3. A square or oblong mat for the floor, usually of thick or shaggy stuff. Cf. HEARTH-RUG.

1810 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 5 You shall have a sofa in your bed-chamber.., and a little rug for your hearthstone. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xix, I stood on the rug and warmed my hands. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by the Threshold* 287 The fire-lit hall, with its rugs and little tables.

†**4.** ? A shaggy breed of dog (see WATER-RUG).

5. *U.S.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 129 There is a natural tough sward commonly called a rug, which must either rot or be burned before any cultivation can be made.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1, as *rug-cloak, -doublet*, etc.; *rug-like* adj. See also RUG-GOWN.

1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* A iv b, Dame Niggardize his wife, in a sedge rugge kirtle. 1612 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 138/2 Over their side garments the shagge rugge mantles. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 156 Much more comely than the rug short cloaks used by the women. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2152/4 An Apprentice, .. in a gray Coat, and white rug Doublet. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 276 Colchester baize, a coarse rug-like manufacture. 1786 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 339, I who only go out..when the sun shines, in a rugg great coat and boot-stockings. 1796 *Plain Sense* (ed. 2) III. 190 A rug-cloak..covered her warmly over at night. 1800 COLERIDGE *Let. to Wedgewood* Jan., I am sitting by a fire in a rug greatcoat.

b. In senses 2 and 3.

1822 MISS EDGEWORTH in *Life & Letters* (1894) II. 70 We went through the female wards.., and saw the women at various works,—knitting, rug-making, &c. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 180/1 Another kind of weaving..is that which relates to rug-work and tapestry. 1891 *Anthony's Phot. Bulletin* IV. 159 The only unattached part being the rug strap for camera.

Rug, *sb.*[3] *dial. rare.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Swed. dial. *rugg* in the same sense (Rietz). Prob. related to *rug* mist, rime, common in northern Eng. dialects.] Drizzling rain.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9652 Thurgh the rug, & the rayn, þat raiked aboue, All wery for wete. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkney, Rug*, small rain.

†**Rug,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* Some kind of strong liquor.

1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cert. Trav. Uncert. Journey* 16 Of all the drinks potable Rug is most puisant, potent, notable. Rug was the Capitall Commander there.

Rug, obs. f. RIDGE *sb.*; see also RUGBEIAN.

†**Rug,** *a. Obs.* [Gaming slang, of unknown origin.] Safe, secure: **a.** In gambling.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *It's all Rug*, the Game is secured. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 36 If one has it all Rug, as the Gamesters say, when they have a Trick to make the Game secure. 1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamesters* (ed. 2) 104 His great Dexterity of making all Rugg at Dice, as the Cant is for securing a Die between two Fingers.

b. *transf.* In general use.

1705 ROWE *Biter* I. i, Fear nothing, Sir; Rug's the Word, all's safe. 1721 CIBBER *Refusal* I, And does this Contract secure the Lady's Fortune to you too?..O! Pox! I knew that was all Rug before. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 134 Who got his Pension rug, Or quicken'd a Reversion by a drug? 1797 BRYDGES *Hom. Trav.* II. 251 We'll here lie snug, Let him but pass, we have him rug.

c. With adverbial force.

1714 *Wentworth Papers* (1883) 394 The changes at Court does not go so rug as some people expected.

Rug, obs. form of ROUGH *a.*

Rug (rʊg), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4–8 **rugge**, 5–6 **ruge** (5 **ruk**); 4–5 **rogg**(e. [prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel., Fær., and Norw. *rugga*, obs. Da. *rugge*, to rock (a cradle), to swing backwards and forwards, to sway. The original sense was prob. 'to pull'.]

1. *trans.* To pull forcibly, violently, or roughly; to tear, tug.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15825 For[þ] þai his maister drogh, And rugged him vn-rekenli bath ouer hill and [h]ogh. *Ibid.* 21920 Ded sal rug us til his rape. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1230 Lyons, libardes and wolwes kene, þat wald worow men bylyve, And rogg þam in sonder and ryve. *a* 1400 in *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* II. 501 Wiþ his teeþ he gon hit togge, And so radli he gon hit Rogge, þat al þe Rolle gon race. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 446 Oft tymys sho was enforcid to be drawen oute, bod it was in vayn bod if þai wuld hafe rugid hur in sonder. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 822 In come twa flyrand fulis,..Ruschit baith to the bard, and ruggit his hair. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 106 Than rudelie come Rememberance Ay rugging me, withoutin rest. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 51 God nor ye gleddis 3e get, Or Rauinnis the rug with bludie beik in bittis. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxii. 67 We commounis all,..now, allace! ar rugit, reuin, and rent. 17.. RAMSAY *To Starrat* 21 Rug frae its roots the craig of Edinburgh castle. 1795 MACNEILL *Scotland's Skaith* lvi, Jean..Flyt's, and storms, and rug's Will's hair. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 358 The Hunter he rugged his old grey hair. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 20 I'se rug yer lugs t'ye gin ye dinna gae this minit.

b. Const. *down*, †*forth*, *off*, *out* (*of*), *up*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 689 He hynt þe prioure be þe hare, & rukyt hyme of his bed in hy. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (ROXB.) 83 The whilk festnyng his fete thai ruggid out semblably. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 162 The evill herbis may nocht be gudely ruggit up be the rutis, bot..gude herbis that ar nere thaim..be ruggit up with thame. *c* 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 83 The pyot furth his pennis did rug. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 125 Ruging and raifand vp kirk rentis lyke ruikis. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 12 In taking away bells, and rugging doun..ornaments. 1738 *Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence* 43 The Devil rugg their Hearts out of their Sides. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Plainstanes & Cawsey* Poems (1845) 46 Owre me the muckle horses gallop, Eneugh to rug my very saul up. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 9 Can an idea..rug out a handfu' o' hair out of the head o' him?

2. *intr.* To pull, tear, or tug (*at* something).

In mod. dial. use freq. combined with *rive*.

c 1350 *St. Andrew* 225 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 7 þai rugget at him with ful grete bir. ? *c* 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* 199 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 91 Thus thai tuggut and thei ruggut til hit was ny nyȝt. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 472 Abowt twa pillaris..He kest his armys hastely, And rugit at þaim doggitly. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1148 The Rauin began rudely to ruge and ryue. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 288 The Weird Sisters..Saw reavens rugand at that ratton. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* III. 29 Jouk three times rugged at his [brother's] shoulder. 1724 — *Tea T. Misc.* (1871) II. 129 Hunger rugg'd at Watty's breast. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* IV, Each..A good Crail's capon holds, at which he rugs and gnaws. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xvii, You'll wring my arm out o' the socket if you keep rugging at it that way. 1901 R. ANDERSON *Hist. of Kilsyth* xiii. 111 That night the razor was bad. It rugged and he had to stop.

†**b.** *Rug and reave*, to practise robbery. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 404 It cumis of kynde to the to be a traytoure, To ryde on nycht, to rug, to reue, and stele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 53 Best likis ws all tyme to rug and reyf, To drive away the spreith, and tharon leyf. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 323 Thay began to rug and reiue, stryk and stick ilk vther.

†**Rug,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To fish with a rug-net. Hence †**Ru'gging** *vbl. sb.*

1630 in Binnell *Thames* (1758) 65 No Fisherman or other shall be suffered to rug for Flounders..between London Bridge..and Westminster. *Ibid.* 79 That no Peter-man do rug from London Bridge to Blackwall. 1758 BINNELL *ibid.*, Rules to be observed in Rugging.

‖ **Ruga** (rūˑgă). Pl. **rugæ** (rūˑdʒī). *Bot., Zool.*, etc. [L. *rūga*.] A wrinkle, fold, or ridge.

1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss. 256 *Rugose*, full of *rugæ* or wrinkles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 387/2 The vermicularis, with faint annular rugæ. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 125 An oblong or barrel-shaped bulb, marked by circular lines or rugæ. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 435 Its mucous membrane was drawn up into thick dark-brown rugæ.

Rugate (rūˑgĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. pa. pple. of L. *rūgāre*, f. *rūga*.] Having rugæ; wrinkled.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 196 Disk brown,..rugate. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 425 Either part is rugate or pseudo-squamate. Hence **Ru'gately** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 200 Corallum..rugately striate and denticulate.

Rugbeian (rʊgbīˑăn). Also 9 **Rugbæan.** [f. RUGBY (see next), on Latin types.] A former or present pupil of Rugby school. (Sometimes abbreviated to *Rug.*)

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 2 A Rugbæan is a Rugbæan all the world over. 1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* 6 That Old Rugbæans shall be allowed to play at the matches of Football. 1869 *Daily News* 10 Dec., A meeting of old Rugbeians was held yesterday.

Rugby (rʊˑgbi). The name of the public school at Rugby in Warwickshire, used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate one of the two leading forms of the game of football. (Cf. RUGGER 2.)

1864 *Field* 446/2 The Rugby Game. Will a good Rugby authority settle the following points in their game? 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 367/2 The tumbles and scrimmages incidental to the Rugby code. 1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* iii. 31 Their discourse..circled chiefly round the noble quadruped, with divergences on Rugby and Association football.

†**Ruge,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rūga* RUGA.] A wrinkle or fold.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 724 A ferdful face, his necke in many a ruge Yfretted grete. *Ibid.* XII. 569 Olyues that me fyndeth lying crispe, With rugis drawe.

†**Ruge,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[–1] [f. L. *rugīre* to roar.] Roaring.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 19 As lyonis with awfull ruge, In yre thai hurlit him heir and thair.

†**Ruge,** *v. Obs.*[–1] [ad. L. *rūgāre*, f. *rūga* RUGA.] *trans.* To wrinkle.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. iii. 115 On his Forehead and Chaps before, where his Skin is only ruged as you draw your Finger downward.

Ruge, obs. f. RUG. **Rugement**: see RUGINE *v.* **Ruget,** obs. f. ROCHET *sb.*[2] **Rugg,** var. RUG *a. Obs.* **Rugge,** obs. f. RIDGE, RUG.

Rugged (rʊˑgĕd), *a.*[1] (and *adv.*). Also 5–6 **rogged, roggyd, 7 rugg'd, 7–8 ruggid.** [prob. of Scand. origin: cf. the forms cited under RUG *sb.*[2], and Sw. *rugga* to roughen, put a nap on, *ruggig* rough, shaggy. The precise relationship to *ragged* is not quite clear, but the stem is no doubt ultimately the same.]

†**1.** Rough with hair; hirsute, shaggy; also of horses, rough-coated. *Obs.* Cf. RAGGED *a.*[1] 1.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1501 (Kölbing), Clowes he hadde qued,..A rugged taile so a fende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2025 (Ellesm. MS.), This woful Theban Palamon With flotery berd and rugged asshy heeres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Roggyd, or rowghe, .. *hispidus, hirsutus.* 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 It signifyeth that oure lord jhesu Supplanted the deuyl oure ruggyd enmy. 1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Rogged with heare, *poillu.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 9 Experience teacheth, that of a rugged colte, commeth a good horse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 27 The Lyon whelpes she saw how he did beare, And lull in rugged armes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 100 Approach thou like the rugged Russian Beare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 751 Parch'd is his Hide, and rugged are his Hairs. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 96/1 If horses see the fire, they are prodigiously frightened and will grow rugged.

†**b.** Of cloth or garments: Hairy, coarse, rough.

1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 126, ij turfill hatts, ij ruggid hatts. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. (1614) 136 Prophetes..whose ordinarie habite seemes to be a rugged hairie garment. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 307 His Breeches were of rugged Woollen. 1687 TAUBMAN *Loudon's Triumph* 8 The rest of the Mariners in Indian stripes and ruggid Yarn Caps. 1826 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* XX, Like tears dried up with rugged huckaback.

†**c.** Of leaves: Covered with hairs. *Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 630 The leaves are rugg'd like to a Borage leaf.

2. Having small rough projections; broken into irregular prominences; rough, uneven.

1548 ELYOT, *Scabratus*, made rough or rugged, as it were a thyng that is scalde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 104 The blacke hath the ruggedder bark. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 393 If the nailes be ragged and rugged, it is not amisse to apply [etc.]. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. iii. 1 He much perplexed is..Where to make choice to enter his rugg'd saw. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. vi. ii. 146 The Rugged-Oyster..is of a dull ash-colour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 13 Beneath those rugged elms. *a* 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv, This rag is rugged and stubborn, and will not hew to a smooth face. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, The little bare feet which caught..hold of the rugged side of the oak. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 18 The rice-fields, all clothed in their rugged stubble.

fig. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. iii. 66 Smooths everything that would otherwise be rugged in domestic life.

b. Of ground: Broken, uneven; full of stones, rocks, abrupt rises or declivities, etc.

1656 COWLEY *Anacreontiques* ix, The Wheel of Life no less will stay In a smooth then Rugged way. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 14 Hills that were so high and rugged..that our hands were as well employed as our feet. 1717 BERKELEY *Journ. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 543 The road very rugged with stones. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, x. III. 243 Clambering up the rugged track with infinite fatigue as well as danger. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 176 At the foot of those wild hills, The rugged founts of the Peræan rills. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 181 The Bahmani kings..had suffered severe losses in that rugged and woody country. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 30 Our island home is rugged, and does not admit of cavalry.

fig. 1673 *Humours Town* A 3 b, Men generally arrive at Wisdom by such rugged steps of self-experience. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 71 Is this the rugged path, the steep ascent, That virtue points to?

3. Of features: Wrinkled, furrowed; irregular; strongly marked.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. Prol. 1 The rugged forhead, that with grave foresight Welds kingdomes causes and affaires of state. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* III. ii, You have a good face now, but 'twill grow rugged. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 561 Her soft corall lips will be pale, her skin rugged. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 146 Like their Prince appears his gloomy Race: Grim, ghastly, rugged. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. viii, Tears running quick down his rugged cheeks. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* iii, His face the colour of mahogany, rough and rugged to the last degree, all lines and wrinkles. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. vii, There seemed the very opposite testimony in the rugged face. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* XXXV, A dry-wood fire had been lit,..the glare beating upon their rugged faces.

b. Wrinkled with care or displeasure; frowning.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 27 Sleeke o're your rugged Lookes, Be bright and Iouiall. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 164 Such object hath the power to soft'n and tame Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XV, His eyebrows..smoothed their rugged bristling aspect, and became serene.

4. Of weather, etc.: Rough, stormy, tempestuous. Now *rare.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* Ded., There is none so rugged a wynter, but some profyte aryseth of the feldes. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 231 Serue them in hard and rugged weather, whereby they are hindred to be abroad. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 93 He..question'd every gust of rugged wings That blows from off each beaked Promontory. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 25 He was..of the most inviting Carriage that ever I observed upon the rugged Element he was employed in. 1850 W. SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* Iv. (1858) 58 The Commodore Preble lost.., seven whales by sinking after they were 'turned up', and three from alongside in rugged weather. 1874 SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 311 A rough sea, accompanied with blowing weather, is termed by whalers 'rugged weather'.

b. Involving hardships or severe toil.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 289 Then throw that shameful pittance from thy hand, But ill apply'd to such a rugged task. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xli, Thinking on rugged hours and fruitless toil. 1838 EMERSON *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 203 So it is in rugged crises, in unwearable endurance..that the angel is shown. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 295 It must have been hard for the weak and sickly..to stand that rugged old Cambridge life.

5. Rough to the ear; harsh; unpolished.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 3 But ah! my rymes too rude and rugged arre. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 309 Declaiming in rugged and miscellaneous geare blown together by the foure winds. *c* 1643 — *Sonn.* xi, Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek. 1697 DRYDEN

Ded. Æneis Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 227 It seldom happens but a monosyllable line turns verse to prose; and even that prose is rugged and unharmonious. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 21 So sweet a Scene ill Suits my ruggid Lay. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 111 Eschylus is uneven, concise, abrupt, and rugged. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 427 Most of the hymns composing the Védas are in a language so rugged as to prove [etc.].

6. Austere, harsh, severe, ungentle.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 6 Take Cato, or if he be too harsh and rugged, choose some other of a softer metal. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i, Signior Alphonso, ye are too rugged to her, Believe, too full of harshness. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 279 My Lord Mayor said, That the answer did not look with a rugged face. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 25, I began to be reconciled both to him and his looks, Which at first seem'd so rugged and unsociable. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 21 The first breach of contract with the rugged advocate was in the beginning of 1721. 1817 BONAR *Serm.* II. xix. 423 We..dislike those rugged pastors who will make no allowance for the follies of the age. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 267 Characters like that of Aristides, even when there is nothing rugged and forbidding in their exterior, are seldom loved.

7. Lacking in culture and refinement; rude, uncultivated; also, rough and hardy (cf. next).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* v. i, Though he be stubborn, And of a rugged nature, yet he is honest. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 301 They are very humane and noble in their natures; differing..very much from the Turks, who are rugged and barbarous. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 96 Force is a rugged Way of making Love. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 11 The rugged manners of northern boors. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 284 Its inhabitants are a luxurious and effeminate race,..incapable..of giving any opposition to this rugged enemy. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 149 It drives the gentle spirit to artifice, and the rugged to despair. 1816 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, We have still about us some rugged foresters of the old Woodstock breed. 1849 M. ARNOLD *World & Quietist* 21 The rugged Labourer Caught not till then a sense..Of his omnipotence.

Comb. 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* II A tall rugged-looking man..came slouching up.

8. Of a rough but strong or sturdy character.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 11 He has an intellect vehement, rugged, irresistible. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 184 Whose life was work, whose language rife With rugged maxims hewn from life. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxvi. 397 There is a fine rugged grandeur about the great copper pieces of this latter epoch. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 150 In his style Simonides has none of Pindar's rugged majesty.

9. *U.S.* Strong, robust, vigorous.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 280 *Rugged*, hardy; robust; healthy. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 271 Dirty little imps,..rugged and healthy enough, nevertheless, and sufficiently intelligent. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii. 358 I'm getting along in life, and I ain't quite so rugged as I used to be.

10. As *adv.* Ruggedly.

1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 344 Finding how rugged they moved as to his interest. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 374 For those that doe his business best, In Hell are us'd the ruggedest.

Hence **Ru·ggedish** *a.*, somewhat rugged.

1787 *Linnæus' Families of Plants* I. 78 Seed..ruggedish.

Rugged (*rʊ*gd), *a.*[2] [f. RUG *sb.*[2]] Provided or covered with a rug or rugs.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 5/1 The snugly-cushioned, hot-bottled, rugged, and scented votaries of fashion. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 275 Two horses, carefully rugged, were in it.

† Rugged, *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. RUGGED *a.*[1]] *trans.* To make rugged.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxix. 91 'Tis the World, that choaking vp the way, does rugged that which is naturally smoother.

Ruggedly (*rʊ*·gèdli), *adv.* [f. RUGGED *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a rugged or rough manner.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 23 With obsecraciouns speketh the pore man; and a riche man shal speke out ruggidli.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* v. iii, Nay, look not ruggedly upon me, I am made up too strong to fear such looks. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 156 The nettle.. stings when its gently touched, but doth not hurt when its ruggedly handled. 1668 HOPKINS *Serm.* (1685) 78 Moving upon these four sides, it must of necessity move very ruggedly, by jolts and jerks. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726), Alexander the grammarian taught me not to be ruggedly critical about Words. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 82 He play'd his Horse-play too ruggedly. *a* 1851 ROBERTSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 565, I have spoken ruggedly but not rudely. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 718 The new land is described as ruggedly barren.

Ruggedness (*rʊ*·gèdnès). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or character of being rugged; roughness, unevenness.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Ruggydnesse, *pellure*. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B v, These thinges are good for Tetters, and other ruggednesse of the skinne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 321 As for the ruggednesse of any blade, it will take it away more effectually..than the very file. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 86 The utmost smoothness we can come at.. is full of..little ruggednesses. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 585 You know not a Man from a Woman, neither by the Ruggedness of their Countenances or their Clothes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 P 11 Our language, of which the chief defect is ruggedness and asperity. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, It was merely a ruggedness in the stones ..that had excited his curiosity. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 127 Features by keen mountain air Moulded to solemn ruggedness.

b. Of roads, mountains, etc.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. ii. 161 Every little ruggednesse or unevennes of the ground. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* A 4 b, Where the Ruggedness of the Ways interpose. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 149 The ruggedness of the road,..leading up the mountain, is not easily described. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 30 Aug., The grounds around have been dressed, so as to smooth their ruggedness. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 215 All the discouraging accounts of the ruggedness of the mountains lower down the river. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 277 The country.., owing to the ruggedness of the soil, not providing anything in great abundance.

fig. 1825 LAMB *Elia* II. *The Superannuated Man*, The faithful partners of my toils..that smoothed for me..the ruggedness of my professional road. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. i. (1873) 253 Crosses, ruggednesses, unpleasant collisions in one day's walk.

2. Harshness or roughness of character, etc.

1647 J. MAYNE *Answ. Cheynell* 27 All they of that soft Sex, with whom I have converst, have accused me of too great severity, and ruggedness, towards them. 1676 HALE *Contempl., Medit. Lord's Prayer* 145 The Pardon that I give, is mingled with ruggedness, with revenge. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 115 P 7 A wife who had the ruggedness of a man without his force. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 19 It was in vain that Mr. Tyrrel endeavoured to restrain the ruggedness of his character. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painters* II. 203 The habitual ruggedness of his personal manners.

Ru·gger [1]. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. RUG *v.*[1] 2 b.] A plunderer, depredator, robber.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 3 Ruggars, Reifars, Romeraikars. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 130 Manifest ruggers and reiuers on the Sey. 1860 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 99 *note*, The lawless propensities of the ruggers and rievers of that wild district.

Ru·gger [2], slang or colloquial alteration of RUGBY (in the sense of 'Rugby football').

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 5/3 W. Neilson was elected captain of 'rugger' and T. N. Perkins of 'socker'. 1895 *19th Cent.* Nov. 865 He would find that a 'Rugger' blue commanded vastly more admiration.

Ru·gging, *sb.* [f. RUG *sb.*[2]] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rugging*, a coarse wrapping or blanket cloth.

Ru·gging, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUG *v.*[1]] Pulling, tugging; seizing for oneself.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 273 Thair was nathing bot rwgging and raveing of the puir laubouraris. 1581 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 167 Be rugging doun of kirkis, be spuleying of Abbayis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 187 Trubling the west seyes in thift, ruging, and reiueng. 1644 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 232 We have strange rugging with the Independents. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, The gude auld times of rugging and riving..are come back again. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tract. Secession* 51 In the midst of this awful *rugging and riving* [etc.].

attrib. 1836 W. ARNOT *Autobiog.* (1877) 107, I do feel a tearing, rugging process going on.

b. *fig.* (See quot.)

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 153 The craving or rugging at the heart, i. e., hunger, is a disease but too frequent among the Highlanders.

† Ru·ggish, *a. Obs.* [Cf. RUGGY *a.*] Rough, stubborn. So † **Ru·ggishness,** roughness.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* R j, The .ix. [sign of leprosy] is ruggyshnes of the skynne in maner of a goos. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruction* (1897) 31 If he found a Boy ruggish and untractable.

† Ru·ggle. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A plaything, toy.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 146 Humane power and riches, which may be likened to the ruggles and toyes which children use to play with. *Ibid.* (1631) 503 Honour, and glory,..he esteemeth as the frumps of fortune, and ruggles for children to play with.

2. A species of shell.

c 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vi. § 52 Small Gibraltar Ruggle ..are also found on the Adriatick and French Mediterranean Shores.

† Rug gown. *Obs.* [f. RUG *sb.*[2]]

1. A gown made of rug.

1558 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 114 That six poor men..shall have every of theme a black rugge gowne. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 7 A night gown of chamlet, a rugge gown. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. v, The Gentleman tooke the dog in shagge-haire to be some Watch-man in a rugge gowne. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlvii. § 517 Cloakes, rug-gownes, and the like outermost garments, we put on uppermost. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 44 Rug Gowns, such as poor people wear in Hospitals.

2. One wearing a rug gown; *spec.* a watchman.

1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* IV. ii, Down comes a Constable, and the Sow...A whole stand of rug gowns rowted manly And the Kings peace put to flight. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 9 What a grand ornament our Gentry would Soon loose, if every rug-gown might be bold To rail at such Heroick feats?

Hence † **Ru·g-gowned** *a. Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* II. ii, I had rather meet An enemy in the field, than stand thus nodding Like to a rug-gown'd Watch-man. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. ii, With as much ease..As ever gallants..Have set upon a drunken constable, And bore him from a sleepy rug-gown'd watch.

transf. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 259/2 The Peare, the Apple, and the rug-gown'd Peache.

Ruggy (*rʊ*·gi), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 5 **rogi, roggy, 6 ruggie.** [Related to RUGGED *a.*[1] Cf. Sw. *ruggig* in similar senses.]

1. Rugged, in various senses; rough; † shaggy; † wild, stormy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2025 Tho cam this woful Theban Palamon, With flotry berd, and ruggy [*v.r.* rogi] asshy heerys. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 188 The ruggy lordis Of broun colour be slayn for this discordis. *Ibid.* XI. 86 Threste in a braunche of roggy wilde olyue. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 61 A sore, ruggie, and tempestuous day, with wind, snow, and sleet. 1598 YONG *Diana* 171 There was seene the deadly Cypresse,.. the blacke and ruggie Elme. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 319 Leaue off to wash those cliues and ruggy caues, and now repaire to monumentall graues. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 155 This ruggy fringe is joined to a garment which..reacheth to the very ground. 1849 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 536 It's a mighty ruggy trail..up the Shasta Mountain.

2. (See quots. Perhaps a different word.)

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 733 The sainfoin becomes 'ruggy', as it is called, in about 4 years, and then it is changed to another piece of land. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 203 *Ruggy*, fusty, frowsy.

Rugh, obs. variant of ROVE (nail).

Rugh(e, obs. forms of ROUGH *a.*

Rug-headed, *a. rare* −[1]. [f. RUG *sb.*[2]] Shock-headed.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 156 We must supplant those rough rug-headed Kernes.

Rughh, Rught, obs. forms of ROUGH *a.*

† Ru·gible, *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *rugire* to roar.] Capable of roaring. Hence † **Rugibi·lity.** *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 108 Risibilitie, Rugibilitie, &c. Powers of the forme, immediatly issuing therefrom. *Ibid.* 218 A Lion is a fore-footed Beast rugible.

† Rugine, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *rugine*, ad. med.L. *rugina*, prob. an alteration of L. *runcina* plane.] A surgeon's rasp.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* v. ix. 392, I open'd the Fissure with my Rugines, scraping away its edges that no Sanies or Matter might be detain'd. 1739 S. SHARPE *Surg.* Introd. p. xlvii, In these cases it is proper to scrape the Bone with a Rugine.

† Rugine, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *ruginer*, or med.L. *ruginare*: see prec.] *trans.* To rasp or scrape with a rugine. Hence † **Rugining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 132 (Add. MS.), þenne y remeffe hym aweye wiþ rugenynge [*v.r.* rugement] from þe partye þat halt. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* II. v. ix. 130 (R.), The next day, where you shall find it moist, there you are to rugine it.

† Ru·gling, *adv. Obs.* [f. *rug* RIDGE *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *ruggelings*, G. *rücklings*.] Backwards.

c 1100 in *Fragm. Ælfric's Grammar* 6 Þu scalt nu ruglunge ridæn to þære eorþe. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 He rarinde rad ruglinge into helle. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 48 Ha.. hef him up ant dushe him adun ruglunge.

† Rug-net. *Obs.* [Cf. RUG *v.*[2]] Some kind of fishing-net formerly used on the Thames.

1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 Any Bley-Net, Rug-Net, or Smelt-Net. *Ibid.* 79 Every Rug-Net is to contain two Inches three Quarters in the Meish wet and dry.

Rugorosyte: see RIGOROSITY.

Rugose (*rʊgō*·s), *a.* [ad. L. *rūgōs-us*, f. *rūga* wrinkle, RUGA.] Marked by rugæ or wrinkles; wrinkled, corrugated, ridgy: **a.** *Bot.* Also in combs., as *rugose-leaved*.

1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1424 The Fruit grows in clusters, each husk rugose. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Leaf*, *Rugose Leaf*, that whose veins are sunk deep, and between which the membranous and fleshy part of the leaf rises in irregular forms, so as to give upon the whole a wrinkled surface. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 92 A rugose-leaved branchy shrub of the easiest culture. 1831 DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 97 This bark is generally..covered with a rugose epidermis with irregular fissures. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 307 Leaves radical, tufted,..rugose.

b. *Anat., Zool.*, etc.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 144 The rugose Murex, with an expanded lip. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 383 The voice becomes hoarse, and the nails rugose and scabrous. 1805 WEAVER tr. *Werner's Fossils* 151 A rugose surface is that which consists of several very slight linear elevations, forming different irregular curves. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 387 The sides of the thorax are sometimes tuberculous or rugose and sometimes spinous. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 46 The plates become elevated into little tubercles, roughened or not. Such a leg is said to be granulated or rugose.

Hence **Rugo·sely** *adv.*

1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 260 Seeds rugosely pitted, under a lens.

Rugosity (*rʊgo*·sĭti). [ad. L. *rūgōsitas* or F. *rugosité* (16th c.): see RUGOSE *a.* and -ITY.]

1. The state of being rugose or wrinkled.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 265/1 This pomado maketh softe and whyte handes, and driveth away all rugositye therof. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 63 Weaknesses..whether they be outward, as stiffness, contraction, rugosity; or inward. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 130 Having upon it both the rugosity, and suture of the Scrotum. *a* 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 236 If the quantity of water be not large, nor the distension great, the skin preserves some degree of rugosity. 1866 R. TATE *British Mollusks* iv. 194 The degree of rugosity or smoothness. 1876 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 126 Exactly like in colour and rugosity to a piece of the bark.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A corrugation or wrinkle; a slight roughness or inequality.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 5 Little clea's or tallons..by which she [the fly] layes hold on the rugosities and asperities of all bodies she walks over. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 10 Viewed in a Microscope, they appeared very polished, and without any rugosities. 1709 *Ibid.* XXVII. 131 At the lower part of this rugosity the Bone is 13½ Inches in Circumference. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 155 The folia exceedingly thin, discovering rugosities. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 127 The fibres of wool..are covered with little rugosities, like pig's skin. 1887 FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 122 The surface, with its natural pittings and rugosities.

fig. 1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* xiv, There is something so graceful..in her manner of smoothing down the little rugosities of Warlock House. 1900 MORLEY *O. Cromwell* v. IX. 457 History is apt to smooth out these rugosities.

†**Rugo·sous**, *a. Obs.*—⁰ =next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rugosous*, ..full of wrinckles, crumples, or plaits, rough, riveled, withered.

Rugous (*rū'gəs*), *a.* [ad. L. *rūgōsus*: see RUGOSE and -OUS, and cf. F. *rugueux*, *-euse*.] =RUGOSE *a.*

1615 CROOKE *Body Man* 374 When they are contracted then they appeare..rugous and wrinkled. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* III. ii. 219 The internall rugous Coat of the Intestine. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 130 'Tis very rugous and convex before. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 38 Wears smooth by Labours, tho' rugous at first. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 140 Skin rugous, covered with thinly scattered brown hairs. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 208 The horny covering takes the form of scutella, or reticulations, or rugous granulations.

†**Rug-saw.** *Obs.*—¹ *Sc.* [?f. RUG *v.*¹] 'Said to be a wide-toothed saw' (Jamieson).

1797 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 135 The spears were of such a size that a *rugg* saw was made out of each.

Rugulose (*rū'gĭulōus*), *a. Ent., Bot.*, etc. [f. **rūgula*, dim. of L. *rūga* + -OSE.] Having small wrinkles; slightly rugose.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 145. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* II. xxi. 255 *note*, The front is not rugulose, the vertex is channeled. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 418 The carapax is slightly granulous or rugulose near the lateral margin. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 19 Pileus campanulate, finger-shaped, rugulose.

Hence **Rugulo·sity.**

1874 MOGGRIDGE *Suppl. Harvesting Ants* 255 The surface of the thorax..appeared under a lens to be covered with fine rugulosities.

Ru·gulous, *a. rare*—¹. =RUGULOSE *a.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 235 It agrees with the *inornatus* in..rugulous carpus, and in the posterior legs.

†**Rugwort.** Perh. an error for RAGWORT.

1592 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 126 Such as are poisoned with rugwort count it fatal; yet such as haue the plurisie drinke it in potions.

Ruh(e, Ruhh, obs. forms of ROUGH.

Ruid, Ruif, etc., Sc. ff. ROOD, RUDE, ROOF, etc.

Ruin (*rū'in*), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **ruyne** (6 *Sc.* **royne, rewyne**), 4–8 **ruine** (6 *Sc.* **rewvine, 7 rwine**), 6 **ruwyn, rwyn,** 7– **ruin.** [a. OF. *ruyne, ruine* (mod.F. *ruine*), =Prov. *roina, ruina*, Sp. and Pg. *ruina*, It. *rovina, ruina*, repr. L. *ruīna*, f. *ruĕre* to fall: see RUE *v.*²]

I. 1. The act of giving way and falling down, on the part of some fabric or structure, *esp.* a building. Now *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XV. (*Barnabas*) 163 A part of it fel done,..& þai þat chapit þat ruyne, fled to þe tempil apolyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1605 Myn is the ruen of the hihe halles, The fallyng of the toures and of the walles. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxiv. 19 The earth shal geue a greate crack, it shal haue a sore ruyne, and take an horrible fall. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 255 b, Partly by the ruine and fall of houses. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 28 An huge cave..From whose rough vaut the ragged breaches hong.. That heavy ruine they did seeme to threatt. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* II. 246 The death of the Duke of Britaine, slaine by the ruine of a wall. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, My devoted fabrick May in the universal ruine burn. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. viii. 72 The canopy, that o'er us spreads, Tumbled, in hideous ruin, on our heads. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sketches among Alps* 580 From age to age, throughout his lonely bounds The crash of ruin fitfully resounds.

b. The act of (a person) falling to the ground or from a height. *rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68 b/2, I thenne stondyng on hym slewe hym, knowyng wel that he myght not lyue after the ruyne. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* xxiii, She, from the noble Precipices thrown, Comes rushing with uncommon Ruin down.

2. The state consequent upon giving way and falling down; a ruinous condition.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 32 The wall and al the Cit withinne Stant in ruine and in decas. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 The temple..in thy soule wyll soone decay, and fall to moost depe ruyne. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 The old towne fals to ruin. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 98 The enemie shott much vpon the towne, and battered it in ruine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 377 Thrice his Lightning..their demolish'd Works in Ruin laid. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlviii. 49 In a few years they all fall to ruin. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 49 The leafless network of parasite bowers Massed into ruin.

b. That which remains after decay and fall; ruins (see 3). *rare.*

1460 CAPGR. *Chron.* (Rolls) 28 In Seynt Ierom tyme men mith se be ruyne of the wall, who grete a lord he was. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 16 This Jaffe was somtyme a grete Cytie, as apperyth by the ruyne of the same. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 48 Honor Pickt from the chaffe and ruine of the times. 1607—*Cor.* III. i. 207 That is the way to lay the Citie flat,..And burie all..In heapes, and piles of Ruine. 1704 ADDISON *Campaign* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 71 Whilst here the Vine o'er hills of ruine climbs.

†c. In predicative use: Ruinous. *Obs.*—¹

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 397 So that it may be remedyed and holpen when that it ys ruyn.

3. *pl.* The remains of a decayed and fallen building, town, etc.

1454 *Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 282 The wych mese ys olde ruynes and waste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Certaine ruines..; said too be of the sayde temple. *Ibid.* xi. 45 b, The promontory is ful of ruines vnhabited. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 231 Now there are a few ruines onely of this towne to be seene. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 40 There are still to be seen the ruins of a fair Monastery. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ₱ 6 Babylon in Ruins is not so melancholy a Spectacle. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 68/2 Those walls ..may..so be kept from filling up the ditch with their ruines. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 183 Palestine is a land of ruins..; Jerusalem is a city of ruins. 1886 PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xxxiv. (ed. 3) 307 The Lycian cities, some most valuable ruins of which were removed to London..between 1842 and 1846.

b. *fig.* Of persons, features, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 96 What ruines are in me.. By him not ruin'd? Then is he the ground Of my defeatures. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 256 Thou art the Ruines of the Noblest man That euer liued in the Tide of Times. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, A fellow beauty of the last King's time, though by the Ruines you would hardly guess it. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 355 So Helen wept, when her too faithful glass Reflected to her eyes the ruins of her face. 1781 COWPER *Ep. Protestant Lady in France* 24 In pity to the sinners he design'd To rescue from the ruins of mankind. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Conf. Drunkard*, Trample not on the ruins of a man. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 12 Shall..he..year by year alone Sit brooding in the ruins of a life?

c. *fig.* Of institutions, states, etc.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 114 [He] restor'd me to my Honours: and out of ruines Made my Name once more Noble. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Pref. 5 Arts and Civility were buried in their own Ruines. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 156 Amidst the ruins of Italy, the famous Marozia invited one of the usurpers to assume the character of her third husband. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 888 Islam must fall but we will reign together Over its ruins. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 5 The continental kingdoms which had risen on the ruins of the Western Empire. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (1875) 34 Of the new monarchies that had risen on the ruins of Rome, that of the Franks was far the greatest.

d. *transf.* Of material things.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 27 God knows, whether those that bawl out the ruins of thy linen shall inherit his kingdom. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 479 Christ forbid, that euery Shippe which coasteth the rockey shoare, should leaue her ruines there. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 226, I shew'd him the Ruins of our Boat. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays, Arms & Man* I. 8 His belt..keeping together the ruins of the blue tunic.

4. A ruined or ruinous building, town, etc. Also *fig.* of a person.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 19 The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony,..Leauing the Fight in heighth [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* XXV. 2 Thou hast made of a citie, an heape; of a defenced city, a ruine. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 286 As creeping ivy clings to wood or stone, And hides the ruin that it feeds upon. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 34 There it stands, like a majestic ruin Mouldering in a desert. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 256 One of these ruins has recently been restored as far as possible to its original condition. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Church* vii. 70 He fixed his residence in an old ruin on the top of a hill.

5. *pl.* Damage, injury, done to anything.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* V. iv, Till thy father hath made good The ruins done to Malta and to us. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* To Rdr., This worthy repairer of eating-times ruines. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 216 Designing how to repair those remarkable ruines, which had happened to the Monastery in the civill wars. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 191 The Earth.. ought to be firm and stable and solid and..secured from all Ruins and Concussions. 1727 SWIFT *To a Young Lady* Wks. 1751 V. 70 Vain endeavours to repair by Art and Dress the Ruins of time. 1731 — *Nymph going to Bed* ibid. X. 176 Corinna wakes. A dreadful Sight! Behold the Ruins of the Night!

II. 6. The downfall or decay of a person or society; utter loss of means, position, or rank.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 387 There is no creature.. that evere saugh ruyne Straunger than this, thorowgh cas or aventure. *c* 1420 HOCCLEVE *Minor Poems* xviii. 73 Lady, wardeyn of peple fro ruyne, þat sauedest Theoffe and many mo! *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 910 He bad tham rebaldis orere, With a ruyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 10 O thou Anchises, that..twise eschapit of Troy the sair rewyne. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 51 Wirkand all to thair confutioun and wtter rewvine. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 10 To the fatall ruine of his subiects. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 235 To perfect their Ruine, there hapned another fatal Mischance to them. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 62 Threats of pain and ruin to despise. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 128 Irene more seriously undertook the ruin of the Iconoclasts. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 110 In the long run, only 170 out of 421 such banks would avoid ruin. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 500 The ruin that James had wrought was suddenly averted.

pl. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. vii. (1651) 101 Nothing fats him but other mens ruines.

b. Dishonour of a woman; degradation resulting from this.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* VIII. vi, Shield my simple Love, From those that seeke her ruine. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iv, Every charm, and every grace, That to thy ruin made their way. 1780 MADAN (*title*), Thelyphthora, or a Treatise on Female Ruin. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liii, Wretched marriages don't come of that, in our degree; only wretchedness and ruin.

c. Complete destruction *of* anything.

1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 64 The ruine of those excellent principles which so many Ages have honoured and revered. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 96, I ..escaped with no further injury than the ruin of my shirt. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. of Patmos* ix. 113 Mourning over the apparent ruin and frustration of her fondest hopes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 359 Laceration, amounting to ruin and all but complete detachment of the heart.

7. The condition of being ruined, of having been reduced to an abject or hopeless state.

For examples of *rack and ruin*, see RACK *sb.*⁵

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 184 And for that he..wolde noght to trouthe encline, He fell for evere into ruine. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxviii, Quhat was the cause that he me more comprisit Than othir folk to lyve in suich ruyne? 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 177 That relygyous persone that lyueth without discyplyne is redye to fall to ruyne. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. (1811) 204 By which vngracious meane, he brought this lande in such ruyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 142 Repaire thy wit, good youth, or it will fall To endlesse ruine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 305 Princely counsel in his face yet shon, Majestick though in ruin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 311 The great Monarch's Death dissolves the Government. All goes to Ruin. 1778 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) II. 338 A cloud, that may crush this nation,..is ready to burst and overwhelm us in ruin. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 159, I am shocked with the idea, that many..should have perhaps..been reduced to beggary and ruin. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 285 It was the Conservative..party which brought this Bill to ruin.

8. That which causes destruction or downfall; a ruining influence or agent.

c 1425 *Engl. Conq. Irel.* 90 He graunted the kynge that he shold ynto Irland wend..for to wythstond & lete the ruyne of syn. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (S. T. S.) I. 205 Civil seditioun is þe onelie poisson and rewyne of all riche cieteis. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* XXVIII. 23 They were the ruine of him, and of all Israel. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 74 He has..caused many to stumble and fall; and will be, if God prevent not, the ruine of many more. 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 76 The sad lesson..That wealth within is ruin at the door. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, By a quarrel you would become the ruin of me your informer. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 87 Drink is the ruin, body and soul, of the people of this country. 1889 M. ARNOLD *Disc. Amer.* i. 56 The unsoundness of the majority, if it is not withstood and remedied, must be their ruin.

9. In general use: Destruction, complete overthrow or devastation. Freq. personified.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 225 This still should be my case, Ruines relique, cares web, and sorrowes food. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 102 Cry Woe, Destruction, Ruine, Losse, Decay. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* I. ix. 65 Nor poison fell, with ruin stored, Nor horrid point of hostile sword. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 1 Ruin seize thee, ruthless King! 1816 SHELLEY *Mt. Blanc* 73 Is this the scene Where the old Earthquake-daemon taught her young Ruin? 1818 — *Prometh. Unb.* I. 780 Though Ruin now Love's shadow be, Following him, destroyingly. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 423 The children born of thee are sword and fire, Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws.

10. *slang.* Gin of a poor quality. Usually *blue ruin* (see BLUE *a.* 13).

c 1817 KEATS in Rossetti *Life* i, He sipped no olden Tom or ruin blue. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 23 The ruin you've drawn down upon your lips Has made it rather foggy. *c* 1845 HOOD *Drop of Gin* 71 Happy the wretch that it does not win To change the black hue Of his ruin to blue.

III. 11. a. *Comb.*, as *ruin-breathing, -loving; ruin-crowned, -heaped, -hurled; ruin-like, -proof* adjs.; *ruin-mark* vb.

1811 MARIANA STARKE *Beauties of Carlo-Maria Maggi* 16 The *ruin-breathing tempest seems to burst. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 354 The hill, now, alas! *ruin-crowned. *a* 1878 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads* (1893) 112 The ragged and *ruin-heaped city. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 232 With a fleet *ruin-hurl'd, They took rank in the world. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory of E.* I. 142 There are some regions of it strangely rude and *ruine-like. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 499 The ruins..almost covered with wild briars and the *ruin-loving ivy. 1876 LOWELL *Ode 4th July* II. i, She also hath her monuments; Not such as stand decrepitly resigned To *ruin-mark the path of dead events. 1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* (1613) 39 Had you rested them on the true Rock they had been *ruine-proof.

b. *attrib.*, as **ruin agate, jasper, marble** (so called from the markings they exhibit).

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 20 Ruin-Jasper..is commonly known by the name of Ruin Agate, but its opacity.. evinces that it ought to be classed with jaspers. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 397/2 Ruin Marble shows irregular markings like ruins.

Ruin (*rū'in*), *v.* Also 6–8 **ruine.** [ad. F. *ruiner* (14th c., =Sp. and Pg. *ruinar*, It. *rovinare, ruinare*), or med.L. *ruīnāre*, f. *ruīna* RUIN *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To reduce (a place, etc.) to ruins.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xii. 47 b, [They] ruined and cast down to the ground the wals of the city. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 From thence alongst the shore lieth Cæsaria, now ruined by them of Gallipoli. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 410 An Inundation of Waters ruin'd a thousand Houses. 1830 *Examiner* 455/1 Our batteries continued to ruin the works. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 87. 92 The wall, which was of tough mud, was imperfectly ruined.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 97 What ruines are in me ..By him not ruin'd? 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 51 This mortall house Ile ruine, Do Cæsar what he can.

b. *fig.* To overthrow, destroy (a kingdom, etc.).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 After bee hadde ruined the Empyre of Constantinople. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 363 In them is plainest taught..What ruins Kingdoms, and lays Cities flat. 1743 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) I. 107 France had a mind to have the power of that House reduced, but not to be absolutely ruined. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 146 Charles..was not ruining the papacy, and had no intention of ruining it.

†**2.** To destroy, extirpate, eradicate; to do away with, get rid of, by a destructive process. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Some of whom did seeke to ruine all memory of learning from among them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 356 He fell down dead upon the Dragon, and killed him with the fall, so both were ruin'd. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 163 Cromwell's horse and dragoons ruined some of our horse that quartered about Islip. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 255 You shall every year renew some of your beds, ruining such as are about four, or five years old. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 175 Dip it into Water and drown them;..and by doing thus, you entirely ruin them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 314 Our men were not ruined, as they certainly would have been, if the mountaineers had taken the alarm.

3. To inflict or bring great and irretrievable disaster upon (a person or community).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 439 Marke but my Fall, and that that Ruin'd me. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 264 At this time it ruins him, which otherwhile was of much advantage to him. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, The shallow Fraud Will ruine him for ever with my Enemies. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 60 The diadem, with mighty projects lin'd, To catch renown by ruining mankind. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 312 In the judgment-day I will stand up before God, a witness against those that have ruined me and my children. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 309 An obdurate lady, who is charged with ruining her lover.

absol. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 40 He was neuer (But where he meant to Ruine) pittifull.

b. To bring to financial ruin; to reduce to a state of poverty.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 366 Having consum'd all he had gotten, besides what his sister had, and other friends whom he quite ruined. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 2 Many gentlemen and ladies are ruined by play. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. i. (1900) II. 13 Though a particular merchant..may sometimes be ruined by not being able to sell them in time. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XI. v, A London daily paper might ruin a man in a few weeks. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 575 The freeman is not to be amerced in a way that will ruin him.

absol. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* vii. 72 But now our quacks are gamesters, and they play With craft and skill to ruin and betray.

c. *refl.* To bring (oneself) to ruin.

c 1588 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Foref.* Ser. II. (1875) 311 When the one [Judas] would fall and ruin himself wilfully. 1653 HOLCROFT tr. *Procopius* II. 44 Do not you by contending with us ruin your selves. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 P 1, I am afraid I shall be obliged to ruin my self to procure her a Settlement. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v, The Mother-Society, so far as natural reason can predict, seems ruining herself. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 32 You never call any one a horse-maniac, though men ruin themselves every day by their horses.

d. To dishonour (a woman).

c 1679 C. DAVENANT *Love's Conquest*, At last, come, ruine me! she said, And then there fell a tear. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I, Tell me, hussy, are you ruin'd or no? 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 164 She replied, 'Please sir, I don't live anywhere now; I've been ruined'.

e. To demoralize completely.

1832 DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* I. viii, It was universally agreed that college had ruined me.

4. To spoil, damage, injure, in a complete or destructive manner.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XII. (1674) 15 They break them, and quite ruine the Lutes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 469 Root up my Trees,..My Vineyards ruin, and my Sheepfolds burn. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 152 These destructive practices of ruining young trees. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 332 Their learning was greatly impaired, and their ancient theology ruined. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 8, I have ruined the way through my estate by the carriage of supplementary loads. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 245 The contents of his pack, though recovered, were irretrievably ruined. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. on Lit.* vii. 87 He rides..till the thorns have ruined his silken surcoat.

b. To involve in disaster or failure; to make entirely abortive.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 37 The hope and expectation of thy time Is ruin'd. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 208 Scholars by preposterous over-doing, And under-judging, all their Projects ruin. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 285 This *Assiento* Contract..may be of the most dangerous Consequence to it, by ruining its Trade. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 211 People ruin their fortunes by extravagance. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 368 Our self importance ruins its own scheme. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlv, The reflection that you had injured her position and ruined her future hopes. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 23 Many times a good cause has been ruined by the over-zeal of its friends. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 357 He pretty nearly ruined his prospects in life.

c. To overturn, invalidate completely.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 68 Whatever else he could invent to ruin Mr. Jones his Opinion. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 314 It ruines his hypothesis.

II. 5. *intr.* To fall into ruins; to fall headlong; to go down with a crash. Also with *in*.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 202 They..suffered it to burne and ruine. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xxvii, Though he his House of polisht Marble build,..Yet shall it ruine like the Moth's fraile cell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 868 Hell saw Heav'n ruining from Heav'n. 1793 WORDSW. *Sketches Among the Alps* 203 (ed. 1), Ruining from the cliffs, the deafening load Tumbles. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 6 She sees the black trunks of the waterspouts spin And bend, as if Heaven was ruining in. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 320 Let not your prudence, dearest, drowse,..for fear This whole foundation ruin. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedding Journ.* (1892) 177 The road..is unguarded by any sort of parapet..., and carriages go ruining over the brink from time to time.

6. To come to ruin; to be brought to poverty; to be overwhelmed by failure.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1602) 303 Religion, Realmes, and all haue ruin'd then. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1686) 151, I yield, and will sit still and ruine. 1659 MILTON *Rupt. of Commonw.* Wks. 1851 V. 404 Unless these things..be once settl'd, in my fear, which God avert, we instantly ruin. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 11 We may Trade,..and grow poor by it...; if to this we are idle,..we shall ruin the faster.

Ru·inable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be ruined; perishable.

1706 I. WATTS *Horæ Lyricæ* I. 31 Above these ruinable skies They make their last retreat. 1707 — *Hymn*, '*Praise, everlasting praise be paid*' viii, Our everlasting hopes arise Above the ruinable skies.

Ruinate (rū·ineĭt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *ruīnātus*, pa. pple. of *ruīnāre*: see RUIN *v.*]

1. Of buildings, etc.: Ruined, ruinous. (Common *c* 1550–1680; now somewhat rare.)

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 70 Our cytes, castellys, and townys, of late days ruynate and fallen downe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 188 They found there the foundations of certeyne owlde towres ruinate. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 26 That same citie, so now ruinate, Had bene the keye of all that kingdomes crowne. 1627 SPEED *England* XXV. § 9 Castles for defence built in this County, ruinate or in strength. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 475 They who travail from Mosco to the Caspian, go..by certain Castles to Rezan, a famous Citie now ruinate. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 60/2 Those sacred Structures are now ruinate. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 324 The place is all ruinate now; the memory of St. Godric gone. 1901 'LUCAS MALET' *Sir Richard Calmady* V. i, The house..had become rather dilapidated and ruinate.

b. Used attributively.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 85, I would not doubt, of a ruinate church to make a reverent church. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 128 He came to a certain ruinate cottage, where he desired bread and water. 1649 J. ELLISTONE *Behmen's Epist.* IV. § 3 The time is at hand..that the ruinate Jerusalem shall againe be built up. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simple Story* III. vi. 68 The dreary, ruinate place where her deceased mother had chosen her residence.

2. Involved in ruin or disaster. Now *rare*.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1040 Government of state Will without wisedome soone be ruinate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. vii. 285 The militarie discipline which this day by thy default is fallen down and ruinate. 1603 HARSNET *Popish Impost.* 12 One Edward Peckham.., one of a very Ruinate estate. 1637 SIR C. GARDINER in T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 112 Plotting mischeife gainst the innocent, Burning their houses, as if ordained by fate, In spight of Lawe, to be made ruinate. 1868 KINGSLEY in *Good Words* Dec. 732 The whole character [had] been warped and ruinate from childhood. 1871 — *At Last* II. xvi. 287 A system which..was ruinate before emancipation.

3. Used transitively as *pa. pple. rare*—¹.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 319 This furious debate, Even in the birth, this Ball had ruinate.

Ruinate (rū·ineĭt), *v.* Also 6 **ruynate.** [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ruīnāre*: see prec. In very common use from *c* 1550 to 1700; now rare.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to ruins; = RUIN *v.* 1.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 258 It was determined ..vtterly to ruinate and destroy the saied toune with fire. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1214/2 The armie marched toward a faire proper house,..which was blowne up with powder and utterlie ruinated. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 148 There are foure meanes to ruinate a fortresse, Ordinance, mining, fire and digging. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* viii. (1707) 223 High Buildings, which by this would quickly be ruinated. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* Pref. 4 Cities which..have fallen..into the Power of new Masters, who..ruinated them. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 164 The professed iconoclast Xerxes.. ruinated, or rather defaced, the edifice itself.

absol. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 27/2 The Hart, the Lunges,..In region of the Brest, doe hold their States, Whose Bulke them Bulwarkes from what ruynates. 1616 J. HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* II. ix. (1620) 227 Experience teacheth vs, that it is more easie to ruinate, then to repaire.

b. In fig. contexts.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 83, I will not ruinate my Fathers House, Who gaue his blood to lyme the stones together. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* x, Seeking that beautious roofe to ruinate, Which to repaire should be thy chiefe desire. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 264 The Deuil ruinates every tenement in which he dwells. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 549 You ruinate the whole tower of Faith, and demolish it to nothing.

2. To bring destruction or ruin upon, to overthrow, destroy (a kingdom, state, etc.).

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 243 There is to be found a M. Hagbuts within youre house to ruinate this Realme. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 204 Then afterwards, to Order well the State, That like Euents may ne're it Ruinate. 1610 WILLET *Daniel* 64 Alexander the great, who ruinated the Persian monarchie. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* V. vii. 244 For the safety of your poore Country, which..you take paines to ruinate.

3. To ruin or impoverish (a person). Cf. RUIN *v.* 3.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 17 The rest conspiring together would soone be Maisters of them, and ruinate them wholly. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 76 You shall scarce find a man that..feeleth not the smart thereof: being either impoverished, beggered, or ruinated thereby. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV*, 118 To desire the Commonaltie to contribute with their purses that many of his best friends might not be ruinated. 1674 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1857) VII. 189 The said Barker hath said and threatened that hee would ruinate them. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 211 Mastur said he wud be ruinated, so left him at boarding school hard by. 1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 172 She was indeed thus ruinated. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, It wasn't their faults..if I warn't made bad and ruinated.

refl. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* h ij, What folye, or rather what fury is this, thus to ruynate your selfes. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.) III. 395 He deposed Kinges and disposed the kingdome till hee ruinated himsealfe.

†4. To demolish or destroy; to lay waste. *Obs.*

1564–78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 139 So for synne the bodie is ruinated and shalbe in dust until the resurrection. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, [I have] Rais'd Hercules to ruinate that tree That Bungay mounted by his magic spells. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 404 A strange and unknowne kind of people.., readie to ruinate and destroy all before them. 1693 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (ed. 3) 129 This Countrey (before those unhappy Wars .. whereby it was much ruinated) was accounted the most fruitful and pleasant of all Germany. 1740 *New Hist. Jamaica* 221 Any Person may ruinate and destroy any Plantation deserted for the Space of 2 Months.

†b. With *life, health*, etc. as object. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIII. iv, Such as seeke my life to ruinate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 25 Men alwaies ruinating thereby the health of their bodies. 1645 PAGIT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 28 Preserving our lives, which bloody men would soon ruinate.

†5. To overthrow, overturn, subvert utterly: a. an institution, practice, etc. *Obs.*

1585–7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* Pref. 18 They ruinate, and at one blow beat down all times and days, by just authority destined to religious and holy uses. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 27 Without whose ministery christianity would quickly be ruinated and subuerted. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 576 Truth they haue sought to propagate, And heresies to ruinate. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 180 These Churches not ruinating anie fundamentall Article of saving truth.

†b. a project, design, hope, etc. *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* V. XXX, Now at this Point t' attempt to ruinate So glorious a Design. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 339 It had been the way wholy to ruinate his project if hee had vexed this man. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 178 The great Hopes and subtle Machinations of ill Men are by a sudden and unforeseen End ruinated and destroyed.

6. *intr.* To go or fall to ruin. Cf. RUIN *v.* 5.

1560 WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiavelli's Arte Warre* (1588) 9 If a king take not order in such wise,..it will follow of necessitie, that he ruinate. *Ibid.* 65 Infinite tymes there growe thynges, where by an armie ruinateth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 186 Neither stormes, nor tempests, nor any assaults shall ever cause thy building to ruinate. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48/1 The Wall..is more apt to ruinate in this part than in any other. 1853 S. H. COX *Interviews Mem. & Usef.* 115 (Cent.), We see others ruinating for want of our incomparable system of constitutional government.

†7. To fall with a crash. *Obs.*—¹

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 7 On thother side they saw that perilous Rocke, Threatning it selfe on them to ruinate.

Ruinated (rū·ineĭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Ruined, ruinous, in ruins. (Common *c* 1580–1780, now somewhat rare.)

attrib. 1555 SPURGE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xl. 111 Build up again the decayed walls of thy ruinated Jerusalem. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLVII. i, The Lord againe to forme doth bring Jerusalems long ruinated walls. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 943 To fortifie both with wals and ditches that ruinated citie. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. p. lxiii, These ruinated Temples were generally turn'd into Churches. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 51 The Houses are in a ruinated Condition. 1792 S. IRELAND *Views Thames* I. 150 The castle probably remained in a ruinated state. 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* IX, But this fine building long has been A sad and ruinated scene. 1894 *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* XXVI. 302 The original character of this much ruinated monument.

pred. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 107 The authoritie of a common wealth is impayred, when the buildings be ruinated. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 76 Most of the Castells are ruinated and remayne vncovered. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXV. 14 He repairs the pillar now ruinated, and new consecrates it. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 13 That of Avignon..is ruinated, and has nothing left but some Arches. 1779 R. GRAVES *Columella* I. 48 On the brow of one hill appeared the Sibyl's temple, ruinated like that at Tivoli. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* viii. (1857) 136 They are all ruinated now.

†2. Brought to ruin or decay. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 The means to prouide for decayed or ruinated prouinces. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 71 Content..to die in the revenge of their ruinated country. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 227 A sad presage of a ruinated and expiring Empire.

Ru·inater. *rare*—¹. = RUINATOR.

1608 CRAKANTHORPE *Serm. 24 Mar.* C iij, That blessing and happinesse, which God hath promised..to the ruinaters and destroyers thereof.

Ru·inating, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUINATE *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of ruining.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 4 The principall meanes of the ruinating of all mortall bodies. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 199 The sodaine ruinating of Townes by the Saxons. 1642 in J. B. Williams *Eng. Journalism* (1908) 34 This was the first step to the ruinating of the tribe of clerks.

Ru·inating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

1. That ruins; destructive, destroying.

1608 DEKKER *Dead Tearme* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 46 Free from the mallice..of ruinating Time and the enuious blasts of Fortune. 1688 S. SEWALL *Diary* 10 Jan., Not abiding in, or apostatizing from Christ, is a ruinating evil. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourfold State* IV. ii, It is not the venomed ruinating thing wrapt up in the sanction of the first covenant. 1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danush* II. xxvi. 307 The ruinating hailstones beat upon the garden.

2. Falling to ruin; decaying.

1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 173 Small parcels of the walls..continue, surviving monuments of that ruinating, large, and stately fabric.

Ruination (rĭŭinēi·ʃən). [f. Ruinate *v.*: see -ation.] The action of ruining; the fact or state of being ruined.

1664 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 34 To ye terrour, damage, and ruination of the complaynants. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 142 It may be the ruination of you, besides costing a power of money. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* II. 232, I began to feel a few very conscientious qualms, for having abetted and countenanced such ruination. 1852 Reade *Peg Woff.* (1889) 82 Strong versatility is a very doubtful good, and weak versatility ruination. 1885 Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 417 It was left for posterity..to meet public necessity by private ruination.

attrib. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* xlvii, You'll have a wife to keep soon, and that isn't done for nothing..—pin-money, ruination-shops [etc.]. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 302 He said it was ruination work.

Ruina·tious, *a. U.S.* [Cf. prec. and -ous.] Ruinous.

1845 S. Judd *Margaret* 210 (Bartlett), The war was very ruinatious to our profession. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 629 *Ruinatious*, an enlarged and intensified form of ruinous, frequently used in the West and South.

Ru·inator. *rare.* [Agent-noun, on L. types, f. Ruinate *v.*] One who ruins.

1658 Bromhall *Treat. Specters* I. 156 [It] was much feared, lest that they should..break all the necks of the ruinators. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 171 He threatened his ruinator with the High Court of Justiciary.

Ruined (rū·ind), *ppl. a.* [f. Ruin *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Reduced to ruins; fallen into ruin.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 An old ruined Church. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 46 The ruin'd wals he did reædifye Of Troynovant. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 382 The King has..from these shoulders These ruin'd Pillers out of pitty, taken A load. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 121 There is nothing to be seen in it but ruined Houses. 1738 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 62 Doncaster (so called from the River on which it stands, and the Castle which is now ruined). 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* IV. xv. 23 The rage, That..ruin'd cities fills with hostile woes. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. vii. 195 Exploring..every ruined peel from foundation to battlement. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 35 Some ruined towns, now half under water.

absol. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 295 Sometimes the unfinished looks like the ruined.

† **b.** *transf.* Almost obliterated or erased. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 26 b, About the edge were written diuers romaine letters, but were so ruined, that scarce they were too be known.

2. Brought to financial, social, or moral ruin.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. iv. 34 Wend with me, that ye may see and know How Fortune will your ruin'd name repaire. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 46 Selymus..conquered all Syria and Ægypt from the ruined Mamalucks. 1746 Francis tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. iii. 420 So may better bargains raise Your ruin'd fortune. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 153 The ruined spendthrift, now no longer proud, Claimed kindred there. 1803 H. K. White *Contemplation* Wks. (1856) 134 We'll hold communion with the shade Of some deep wailing, ruin'd maid. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xl, A countess living at an inn is a ruined woman. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 384 The bigots..refused to the ruined and expatriated Protestant Lord the means of subsistence.

3. Destroyed; entirely spoiled.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 137 O ruin'd peece of Nature. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* VII. 206, I never will forsake thee, but remain While struggling life these ruin'd limbs retain. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xix. 273 The strong yearnings of a ruin'd mind. 1822 Lamb *Elia* I. *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, Blind Tobits..casting up their ruined orbs to catch a ray of pity. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* liii, The fire shining on her ruined beauty and her wild black hair.

4. Devastated, laid waste.

1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 151 The ruined country..clamoured. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 136 Alaric disdained to trample any longer on the prostrate and ruined countries of Thrace and Dacia. 1800 Campbell *Poems, Ode to Winter* 42 Sullen Winter, hear my prayer, And gently rule the ruined year. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* x, Lost Angel of a ruined Paradise!

Ruiner (rū·inəɹ). [f. Ruin *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which ruins.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xliv. (1887) 286 Great hinderers to good schooling: nay extreame ruiners in cases aboue schooling. 1595 B. Barnes *Cent. Spir. Sonn.* li. (1815) 26 The bodie's ruiner and soule's disease. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 116, I had thought you had held vs all ruiners, not builders. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 Absence and Rivals, those frequent Ruiners of other Lovers happiness. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 3 But commend me above all others to those who are known for your Ruiners of Ladies. 1773 Goldsm. *Song* Wks. (Globe) 688 But I will rally, and combat the ruiner; Not a look nor a smile shall my passion discover. 1814 Shelley *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 163 His path..marked with the blood of the oppressor and the ruiner. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 489 A protest against the rule of the ruiners is the dictate of prudence.

Ruini·ferous, *a. nonce-word.* Rich in ruins.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 531 An antiquarian rummage in ancient and ruiniferous Cashel.

Ruini·form, *a. Min. rare.* [? ad. F. *ruiniforme.*] Presenting the appearance of ruins.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 77 *Ruiniform.* Resembles ruins of buildings. It occurs in Florentine marble, which is from this circumstance called Landscape marble.

Ru·ining, *vbl. sb.* [f. Ruin *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of bringing to ruin; the result of this.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. liv, The Marchers..now perceiue their dilatory stay To be the causer of their ruining. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 71 They must..dispose their own subjects to the ruining and destroying of one another. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* lxx, She Restored the embalmers' ruining. 1891 Scrivener *Fields & Cities* 133 Large holdings have been the ruining of Italy and her provinces.

Ru·ining, *ppl. a.* [f. Ruin *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. Productive of ruin; destructive.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 103 When Pandarus..beheld his ruining hand..make lanes through every band. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 36 God will preserve your souls from the ruining power of temptation. 1693 R. Fleming *Disc. of Earthq.* 100 An Adversary who..hath had such prevailing Successes, to carry on a ruining and judicial work. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 124, I fear a ruining design of providence against me therein. 1733 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 162 Ruining judgments are deferred or removed. 1819 L. Johnson *In Falmouth Harbour* 24 Far From this pure rest, the Land's drear End, And ruining waters, are.

2. Falling into ruin.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 1939 The avalanches of the ruining worlds. 1896 Swinburne *Tale of Balen* IV. vii, Like jarring steel on ruining walls, So rang their meeting then.

Ruino·sity. *rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *ruīnōsitas.*] A ruinous condition or part.

1908 J. T. Fowler *Memorials of Ripon* (Surtees) IV. p. xxxiv, He..finds terrible ruinosities.

Ruinous (rū·inəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **ruynouse** (5 **ruynowse**), 5–6 **ruynous** (5 **roynows**, 6 *Sc.* **rwynus**); 5 **ruynose**, 5–6 **ruinose**; 6 **ruinus**, 6–7 **-ouse**, 6– **ruinous**; *Sc.* 6 **rewyn-**, **rewinus** (**-is**). [ad. F. *ruineux*, *-euse* (OF. also *ruyneux*, =Sp. and Pg. *ruinoso*, It. *rovinoso*, *ruinoso*), or L. *ruīnōs-us*: see Ruin *sb.* and -ous.]

1. Falling or fallen into ruin; decayed, dilapidated, broken down.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxvi. 33, Y..shal make citees for to be enhabitid, and shal repareyle ruynouse thingis. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 217 Whiche towne was ruinose and nye to Athenes. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 591/2 Two ruynouse Tenementes, sette in the parissh of Seint Benett. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The chiefe lorde..of whom suche..decayed and ruinous houses be holden. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 b, Some part of it, being ruinous, I built after my fancie. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 154 The much raine enforced us to flie for shelter vnto a ruinous chappell. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 5 The Town..is very ruinous, nothing left entire, save the Market, and exchange. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. i. 214 The same authority proves Cesaria to have been erected on the ruinous Foundations of the most ancient Jol. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* II. 686 The palace of the Thuilleries, an old and ruinous place. 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 462 [He] Built that new fort..And keeps me in this ruinous castle here. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 27 The weather had broken up the mountains into ruinous heaps.

fig. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 252, I feele myn herte brotel and ruynous. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 138 As long as we continue in these ruinous cottages of clay.

Comb. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon* xi. 403 Cold, naked, ruinous-looking rocks.

† **b.** Almost obliterated. *Obs.*—1

1624 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* To Reader, Some ruinous Accents, here and there discouered, makes them imagin, they writ some things in verse.

2. Brought to, sunk into, ruin or decay. *rare.*

1587 Collingwood in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 259 The pitefull complaynt..of this ruinose and waysted cuntre. 1605 Camden *Rem., Epitaphs* 31 The valerous vpholder of the ruinous state of Britaine against the Saxons. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 465 Is yon'd despis'd and ruinous man my Lord? 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. 32 The Roman Empire now grown Ruinous, could not repair it's out-Rooms.

3. Bringing or tending to bring ruin; disastrous, destructive, pernicious.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b, All ye worlde (as saynt Austyn sayth) is ruynous and bytter falsenes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 123 Machinations, hollownesse, treacherie, and all ruinous disorders follow vs disquietly to our Graues. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 216 So..together rush'd Both Battels maine, with ruinous assault And inextinguishable rage. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 209 Provision might be made..for preventing those ruinous consequences. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 460 'Tis quenchless thirst Of ruinous ebriety that prompts His ev'ry action. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (1819) 59 It was the ruinous imposts levied by these Sovereigns that did the most harm to the Flemish cities. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 251 Any attempts to raise its price by artificial means..would be ruinous to the wool trade. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 2. 275 The ruinous issue of the great struggle with France roused England to a burst of fury.

4. Pertaining to a fall or crash. *rare*—1.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 921 Nor was his eare less peal'd With noises loud and ruinous..then when Bellona storms.

Ru·inously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a ruinous manner or degree; in a way, or to an extent, which leads to ruin.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* II. b v, Egipte is ruynously decayed. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 852 Gods Temples being ruinously old. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 17 You cast away Estate..and..imploy yourselves the most ruinously, rather than endure to be Idle. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 34 Nothing..is easier..than to ruinously confound a true good with a false one. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxiv. (ed. 3) 234 Whilst the manufacturers are complaining of the ruinously low price of their produce. 1864 *Englishw. in India* 24 Table ornaments are ruinously dear out here. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 542 A curse or evil disease, curable only by ruinously expensive process.

Ru·inousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality of bringing ruin.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 43 The ruinousness of a perverse will is so generally understood. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 407 The ruinousness of a Chancery suit. 1879 M. Arnold *Mixed Ess.* 309 The ruinousness, to a poet, of symbols, hieroglyphics, mystifications.

2. The condition of being in ruins.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 78 The Ruinousness of their Walls, which to other Cities is a great Evil, was an Advantag to this. 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. vii. § 26. 104 When the artist suffers the mere love of ruinousness to interfere with his perception of the art of the building,..he has lost the end of his own art.

† **Ruin-tail, -tailed:** see Rowen 3.

1678 Dryden *Kind Keeper* IV. i, Whores of all sorts; forkers and ruintailed. 1686 Blome *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 37/1 There are several names or distinctions of Partridges;..the fourth [are called] Ruintayles, and then they are full summed and hard set.

Ruisse, obs. form of Roose *sb.*

† **Ruissel.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **ruys(s)el**, **ruiss(h)eaul**. [a. OF. *ruisel*, *ruisseaul*, etc. (mod.F. *ruisseau*), a dim. of L. *rīvus* stream.] A rivulet, brook. (In Caxton only.)

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 119 Two ruisseauls or two springes of a fountayne. 1481 — *Godf.* 273 The canellys and ruissheauls ronne alle of blood. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 422/1 As they came to a ruysel or chanel and wold haue passyd it.

† **Ruit.** *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *ruit*, *ruyt*, in the same sense.] Noise, disorder.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* II. 613 Wiþ þeues þat loueden ryot and ruit, Whi schal my sone be nayled?

† **Ruiter.** *Obs.* Also 6, 8 **ruyter**, 7 **ruytter**. [a. Du. *ruiter.*] =Rutter.

In quot. 1702 used to render med.L. *ruttarii.*

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 111 Sometimes also the Ruyters vse to wheele about with their whole Troupe. 1591 *W. Garrard's Art Warre* 242 To euerie 12 Ruiters commonly there is allowed a wagon with 4 horses. 1604 Digges *Foure Paradoxes* II. 63 Ruytters with their Pistolles, and Argoletires with their Pettronels. 1702 *Vind. Magna Charta* 8 The Flanders Ruyters, or Cavaliers, who now by Magna Charta were expressly..order'd to be expelled the Kingdom.

Ruk(e, obs. forms of Rook, Ruck.

† **Ru·kel.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **rukul**, **rucul**. [ad. med.L. *rucula*, for **erucula*, dim. of L. *ĕrūca*: see Eruca and Eruke.] **a.** The rocket (*Eruca sativa*). **b.** The cankerworm.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 853–5 Thy seed with Iuce of rukel or syngrene To wete, vp sleeth the rukel, as men wene. Eek figtre askis oon on rukul throwith.

Rukelen, obs. f. Ruckle *v.*1 **Rukh,** variant of Roc. **Rukk(e,** obs. ff. Ruck *sb.*1

Rulable (rū·läb'l), *a.* Also 5 **reule-**, 7 **ruleable**. [f. Rule *v.* and *sb.* + -able.]

1. Capable of being ruled; governable. ? *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xvi. 242 Therfore thei helden..that the bodili heuen and hise seid parties reuliden al that was reuleable here bynethe. 1596 Bacon *Let. to Essex* Oct. (1671) 89 For the removing the Impression of your Nature to be Opiniastre and not Rulable. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 251 They make the Horses..tractable, and rulable, to be turned, restrained, or put forward. 1680 H. Dodwell *Two Lett.* i. Contents, Some general Rules in managing a Parochial Cure for bringing the People to a Ruleable temper.

2. Admissible as a rule. *rare*—1.

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 201 But..I will take no such exception; I admit it ruleable every way.

3. *U.S. colloq.* Allowable by rule; permissible.

1888–9 in *Century Dict.* s.v., It shall be rulable to reject any ..packages varying widely in color or quality from the bulk of the lot. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 170 He would take a cigar—not considered exactly fair, perhaps, but 'rulable' (occasionally) according to the standard of the country.

Rule (rūl), *sb.* Forms: 3 **riwle**, 3–4 **riule**; 3 **revle**, 4–6 **reule**; 4–5 **reul**, 6–7 **reull**; 4 **reuel(e**, 5 **reuyl**, 6 **reuyll**; 4 **rewel**, 4–5 **rewele**, 4–6 **rewil** (5 **rewile**, **rewyll(e**, 5–6 **rewill**), 4–7 **rewle** (5 **rewlle**, 5–6 **rewl**, 6 **rewll**); 3 **ruyle**, 4 **ruiele**, **ruyl**; 4 **ruele**, 6 **ruell(e**; 4– **rule**, 5 **rwle**, **rull**, 6 **rulle**; 6 **roule**. [a. OF. *riule*, *reule*, *ruile*, *rule*, etc. (see Littré and Godefroy):—L. *rēgula* straight stick, bar, ruler, pattern, etc. (cf. Regula), which is also represented by OF. *regle* (F. *règle*) Regle *sb.*

The development of the leading senses took place in Latin, and does not correspond to the order of their appearance in English.]

I. 1. A principle, regulation, or maxim governing individual conduct.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þeos riwle is euere wiðinnen & rihteð þe heorte..Þeos riwle is cherite. 1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Þise byeþ þe zeue ruieles of holy lyf þet þe zoþe salomon tekþ to his children. 1382 Wyclif *Gal.* vi. 16 And who euere schulen suwe this rewle, pees vpon hem. 1451 Capgr. *Life St. Aug.* Prol., A grete reule to all lerned men was sette be Seint Paule in þe first capitle Ad Romanos. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 237 The Jewes of a great conscience & of a rewle dooen abstain from eatyng of allmaner swynes fleashe. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 26 It is a rule here to shun all sadnes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 528 If thou well observe The rule of not too much, by temperance taught. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 45 Tho' he guide others to Heaven by the plain-sailing Rules of the Gospel. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 523 Their rules of life Defective and unsanction'd, prov'd too weak To bind the roving appetite. 1809 Wordsw. *Sonnets Indep. & Liberty* II. xii, A few strong

instincts and a few plain rules. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* i. § 7 All endeavour to deduce rules of action from balance of expediency is in vain.

b. Const. *of* some quality or principle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17454 Quen giftes has for-don þe sight, Qua mai þan folu þe reul o right. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxxii. 1 The kinge shal gouerne after yᵉ rule of rightuousnes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1131 No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,..Did thenceforth ever enter in his minde. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, I could not forbear shewing my Impatience (perhaps against the strict Rules of Decency) by putting my Finger frequently to my Mouth. 1780 *Mirror* No. 79, A scrupulous observance of certain rules of decorum. 1840 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 49, I had no rule of morality, felt and believed. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xx, Mrs. Poyser was strict in adherence to her own rules of propriety.

c. *transf.* Applied to a person or thing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptist*) 614 Sancte Iohnne þe scole of uertuise wes,..& reule of rychtwisnes but wen. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 22 If they but cast their eyes on her who should be the rule of all their sex, as shee is the ornament. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xxviii. 9 They leave All hope, or love, or truth, or liberty,.. To be a rule and law to ages that survive.

2. The code of discipline or body of regulations observed by a religious order or congregation; hence *occas.*, the order or congregation itself.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Nu aski ȝe hwat riwle ȝe ancren schullen holden? *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/196 Þat he scholde is ordre preouen, and is Revle al-so, þoruȝ þe godspel of godes word. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 That was the reuel of sain Benet. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 246 Haueth none envye To lered ne to lewed, but lyueth after ȝowre rewle. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 193 Seint benet ordeyned the monken rull, and Seinte Austeyn chanoun Rull in erth. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 74/2 Professid yn the rule of Seint Austyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 b, As our holy father Saynt Austyn sayth in his rule. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 168 A begging Friar of the Order of Saint Francis..gave me to eat, but would receive no money for it; saying, it was against their rule to handle any money. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 130 There are foure rules, or religious Orders. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Carthusians*, Their rule..obliges them to..a total abstinence from flesh. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 630/1 The rule of the Franciscans.. is briefly this. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. x, It was indeed but ten years..since the severest of modern rules had been introduced into England. 1890 MEYNELL *Newman* iv. 55 Next month Father Newman, with Stanton and St. John,..formally received Faber..into the rule of St. Philip Neri.

transf. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 507 Sire emperour alixandre, þis arn oure lawes, Boþe oure reule & oure riht þat we þe rede holde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. vii. (1614) 276 An excellent Doctor, named Boni, framed their [Cabalists] rule and prayers. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 7 Angels with us rehearse their own majestic rule.

attrib. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 262 Sche schal put from her her..cowle, mantel, crown, and veyle, and remayne in her rewle cote. *Ibid.* 264 The abbes schal ȝeue her holy water and a rewle cote.

3. A principle regulating practice or procedure; a fixed and dominating custom or habit.

Rule of the road: see ROAD *sb.* 5 e. Similarly *Rule(s) of the sea* (Smyth, 1867).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 451 þe pope..forsook þe reule of þe olde tyme, and sacrede Thurstyn and ȝaf hym the pal. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lv. 505 Is þ' the rule of yow arraunt knyghtes for to make a knyght to Iuste will he or nyll? 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiv. 60 In Scotland had not bene sic tuill, Gif this had bene þe common reull. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 178 Of a strange nature is the sute you follow, Yet in such rule, that the Venetian Law Cannot impugne you. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Case of Conscience*, 'Twas against the rules of his house. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 432 It had long been the rule at Rome that no officer of justice or finance could enter the dwelling inhabited by the minister who represented a Catholic state. 1893 GEE *Auscultation & Percussion* (ed. 4) 92 Let mediate auscultation ever be considered the rule of practice.

b. A regulation determining the methods or course of a game or the like.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 183 The Lapithæ..taught the Steed..the Rules of War to know. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 189 The game of billiards, with the rules and odds. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxxii, The rules of fair battle will be punctually observed. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 158/1 The rules [of cricket] are at once too well known and too complicated to be here explained. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 250/2 The off-side rule should be clearly understood.

c. Without article: Rigid system or routine. *Out of rule*, contrary to custom.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 141 Lady Dacres either did not or would not see how very much the conduct of her visitor was out of rule. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 219 No being acts more rigidly from rule than the Indian.

4. *Law.* **a.** An order made by a judge or court, the application of which is limited to the case in connexion with which it is granted. Also called a *particular rule* or *rule of court*.

Rule absolute, an order following a rule nisi and changing a conditional direction into a peremptory command. *Rule nisi*: see NISI.

1447–8 J. SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 41 That matier, whiche longe tyme hath abiden yn travers bitwixte yow,.. was commytted..to the rule of the two chief Justises and me. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 118/2 Like Processe, Rule, Jugement and Execution be had theryn, as usuelly is used in Writtes of Dette. 1612 BACON *Ess., Of Judicature*, The partes of a Iudge are..to giue the rule or sentence. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 203 Upon this condition, that he enter into a rule of court to confess, at the trial of the cause, three of the four requisites for the maintenance of the plaintiff's action. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 342 The rule against him was made absolute. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 220/2 Rules not general are such as are confined to the particular case in reference to which they have been granted.

transf. 1853 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb.* II. 38 She thought the rule absolute was painfully prevalent in the Harper family.

b. A formal order or regulation governing the procedure or decisions of a court of law; an enunciation or doctrine forming part of the common law, or having the force of law. Also called a (*standing*) *rule of court*.

1530 PALSGR. 264/2 Rule of cannon lawe, *canon.* 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 100 Many profitable principals, and rewles of the lawes of this Realme, worthie to be remembred. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 541 Mr. Pugh, clerk of the rules in the kings bench court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 64 The temporal courts adhering to the former, and the spiritual adopting the latter as their rule of proceeding. 1779 *Mirror* No. 6, He felt no great inclination to load his memory with the rules of our municipal law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 523 Lord Thurlow said, that..the rule was such, and so many estates stood upon it, that it could not be shaken. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 379/2 Either according to the rules of the common law, or by the operation of the Statute of Uses. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 358/1 The rule that every will must be in writing is a mere fragment—only the limb of a law.

5. A regulation framed or adopted by a corporate body, public or private, for governing its conduct and that of its members.

Joint rule, one observed by both branches of a legislature of two houses. *Standing rule*, a permanent regulation of a corporate body governing its ordinary procedure.

1558 Q. MARY *Will* in J. M. Stone *Life* (1901) 510 To keep and observe the ancient rewles and statuts of the said hows [Savoy Hospital]. 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 89 Their Decretals were made by them intentionally to serve for a rule and a reiglement of the Church in general. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 90 To walk the Quarter-Deck in Quirpo is to walk against the Rules of the Navy. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rules and Articles.* Under this term may be considered the military code of the British army. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 176 Averring it was clear against the rules For any man to go. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 356/1 The rules set by a club or society, and enforced upon its members by exclusion from the society,..are laws, but not positive laws.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1857 [see RUBRICIST 1]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 9/3 The rule book of the Old English Sheep-dog Club. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 6/1 The compounding parties bring themselves under the charge of rule-breaking.

6. *The rules*, a defined area in the neighbourhood of certain prisons, *esp.* those of the Fleet and King's Bench, within which certain prisoners, esp. debtors, were permitted to live on giving proper security. (Cf. LIBERTY *sb.* 7 c.) † See also quot. 1662.

1662 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 77 If the sherriffe shall permitt any person dwelling within the rules of a prison..to walke abroad out of prison though with a keeper, and to have the benefitt of the rules or to lodge in his own house; the said sherriffe..shalbe ordered to pay the debt. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* V. 42 They live every bit as grand, and keep a mort of company in the rules. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 639/2 He was permitted to live in the Rules—consequently his punishment was merely nominal. 1847 MRS. GORE *Cast. in Air* XXXV. (1857) 349, I took him out of the Rules of the Bench, and brought him home to my poor chimney-corner. 1883 ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* II. 247 To aid these, the prisoners took it in turns to perambulate the rules, and solicit help in money or kind.

b. The freedom of these bounds or 'rules'. *On rule*, allowed to live in the rules.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 265 Any prisoner for debt may ..enjoy the rules [of the Fleet], or liberty to walk abroad, and to keep a house within the liberties of this prison, provided he can give security to the warden for his forthcoming. 1790 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 97 This bill therefore had contained clauses..abolishing an indulgence at present existing, commonly called rules, by which a prisoner is permitted to go out of his confinement to a certain distance. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* viii, Her lodgers used commonly to be prisoners on rule from that place [*sc.* the Fleet]. 1888 SIR W. BESANT *50 Yrs. Ago* 77 Both at the King's Bench and the Fleet debtors were allowed to purchase what were called the Rules, which enabled them to live within a certain area outside the prison, and practically left them free.

II. 7. A principle regulating the procedure or method necessary to be observed in the pursuit or study of some art or science. (See also RULE OF THUMB.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Plato afterward made þat art [*sc.* Logic] more, and fonde þerynne meny principles and rules. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 113 Now y stable to þe reules of þis science of Phisonomy & constitucions suffyceantz abbreggyd, þat shal be greet profyt to þe. 1573 *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 14 Schir Iohne Knox hes nocht weill consideritt the rewlis of Dialectik. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 258 The consequence, formall consecution or sequell agreeable to the rules of a Syllogisme. 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poet. & Paint.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 115 One who perfectly understood the rules of painting. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 105 These two Rules being observed will always render a Definition reciprocal with the Thing defined. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 869 [This] May prove, though much beside the rules of art, Best for the public. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 263 Hence arises another Rule,..that in order effectually to excite feelings of any kind, it is necessary to employ some copiousness of detail. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 365/2 *Rule of the Octave*, a well-known formula..which shews the method of accompanying or harmonising the ascending and descending scale.

b. Coupled with the name of the discoverer or expounder.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* 6 Ornate Rhetorick taught out of the rule of Plato, Aristotle [etc.]. 1780 *Mirror* No. 80, This.., if examined by the rules of Aristotle, will be found to contain all the requisites of the best dramatic composition. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxx, I have a high sense Of Aristotle and the Rules. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 93 We now build in our villages, by the rules of the Academy of London.

c. *Grammar.* A principle regulating or determining the form or position of words in a sentence.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iii. 604 Holy wrytte wol not al way be subget to yᵉ rules of Gramer. 1530 PALSGR. 304 Here endeth the rules of the nowne adjectyve. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 An Emperor.. being reproued for that he spake contrarie to the rules of Grammer. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xiv, We say not *childen*, which, according to the rule given before, is the right formation, but *children*. 1693 C. DRYDEN *Juvenal* vii. (1726) 104 Be sure he knows exactly Grammar-Rules. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 329 The Translators had more regard to St. Stephen's Words,..than to any Grammar Rule. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 397/1 Confusion and loss of old inflexions, and their replacement by prepositions, auxiliary verbs, and rules of position.

8. *Math.* A prescribed method or process for finding unknown numbers or values, or solving particular problems.

Rule of alligation, coss, fellowship, practice, proportion: see those words. *Rule of (false) position, falsehood*, etc.: see POSITION *sb.* 3.

1542 [see PROPORTION *sb.* 9 b]. 1561 [see FELLOWSHIP 9]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xi. (1636) 32 You must worke the first or second Question sometimes by the Rule Reverse. 1652 *News Lowe-Co.* 8 The Rules of Fellowship, of Three, And more to him familiar be. 1695 [see ALLIGATION 2]. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 89 He can compose a Bowl of Punch by the Rules of Trigonometry. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. *App.* s.v., Rule of five, or, Compound Rule of Three. *Ibid.* s.v. *Whist*, By Mr. de Moivre's rules it will be found, that the total of the chances for the dealer= 927707238oo. 1846 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 456/1 There are different methods of solving questions included under the rule of five or more terms. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 320/2 The rule known in the theory of equations as Descartes' Rule of Signs.

Comb. 1847 DE MORGAN *Arith. Bks.* Introd. p. xxii, I speak to the teacher, not the rule-driller.

b. *Rule of three*, a method of finding a fourth number from three given numbers, of which the first is in the same proportion to the second as the third is to the unknown fourth. Also called *the golden rule* (see GOLDEN *a.* 5 b), *rule of proportion*.

The ordinary form, called the *common* or *direct rule of three*, is distinguished from the *indirect, inverse, reverse*, † *back* or *backward*: see INVERSE *a.* 3 a.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vi. (1636) 20 And this is the common kind of working by the Rule of three, whereof it is called the common Rule of Three. 1650 RUDD *Geom. Quest.* 23 This is your first number in the Rule of Three. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. iv. 62 This must be done by the back Rule of Three. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. ii. 91 The Rule of Three (or Golden Rule) both Direct and Reverse. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 140 When the Rule of Three Direct has 1 for the 1st Term, 'tis usually called the Rule of Practice. 1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* p. xv, Rule of Three in Decimals is worked in the same manner as common Arithmetic. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuzz.* xx, Working it by the rule of three direct and inversed.

attrib. 1891 MRS. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 213 Doing a rapid rule-of-three sum.

9. Without article in preceding senses, esp. in phr. *by rule.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 22 Heore nomes beþ neodful and nempnen I þenke, Bi rule and bi resun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10316 How be reason, or right, or rewle, may þou preue To deme hym so doghty in dedis of armys? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 297 Nature here Wantond as in her prime,.. Wilde above rule or art. *c* 1718 PRIOR *P. Purganti* 16 The picture wrought exact to rule, exempt from fault. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 189 Rufillus, exquisitely form'd by rule,..Wonders at Clodio's follies. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxviii, More modern taste.., by mixing the various orders, had produced such as were either composite, or totally out of rule. 1859 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. (1865) 19 A certain skill in quarrelling by rule. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 279 They speak by rule and by book, though they judge and determine by common-sense.

III. 10. A standard of discrimination or estimation; a criterion, test, canon.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* x. 13 Sothli we schulden not glorie into ful moche, but vp the mesure of reule, bi which God mesuride to vs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Rewle, of techynge, *regula, norma.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 279 b, It discerneth or iudgeth, not onely..temporall thynges, but also yᵉ eternall,..and that by the rules of grace, ferre aboue all naturall reason. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 103 We are..authorised by the..Maiestie of our speach: which I accounte the only infallible and souueraine Rule of all Rules. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 11 To finde out a Rule touching Length and Shortnesse of Life in Living Creatures is very difficult. 1681 FLAVEL *Method of Grace* xxviii. 498 If the workman's hand were the rule of his work, it were impossible he should ever err in working. 1710 J. CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 253 Having often observed, that an Object appears more confused the further it is distant from us, we make this a Rule of determining the Distances of Bodies. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 566 A knave, when tried on honesty's plain rule. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* I. 265 A determination to allow no other rule of faith or practice than the Scriptures. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Difficulties Anglicans* I. v. (1891) I. 138 By what rule will you determine what divines are authoritative, and what are

not? 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 196/2 There can be no hard and fast rule by which to construe..commercial agreements.

Comb. 1577 Fulke *Two Treat. agst. Papists* 413 You are a rule giuer.

II. A fact (or the statement of one) which holds generally good; that which is normally the case.

On (*the*) *exception proves the rule* see Exception 1 f.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29177 Als for a reule þis sal þou take, þat for spusbreking and manath,..þat sal haue scrifte of seuen yere. *c* 1398 Chaucer *Fortune* 56 Wikke appetyt comth ay before sykenesse; In general this rewle may nat fayle. *c* 1460 Metham *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 92 And this ys a general rwle, that yff a lyne be ryght depe and wele colouryd yt sygnyfyith gode dysposycion off that membyr to the qwyche yt ys corespondent. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 202 Truly it is a generall rule whan a synne ones purposed by consent in our mynde is deedly, what soeuer we do for the accomplysshement of the same is also deedly synne. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 333 They place this as a generall Rule, that all rites and ceremonies ..be no longer meane thynges. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 Egypt was an exception from the rules of all other Countries. 1780 *Mirror* No. 82, They consider ..that their virtues and good qualities are only exceptions from the general rule. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 410 Some degree of hesitation,..whether the rule is so general as has been supposed. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 366 The possession of the gift throughout the Christian community was the rule and not the exception. 1883 Morfill *Slavonic Lit.* i. 15 As we might expect, from the rule that the dialects of a language are truer to its spirit than the literary form.

Comb. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Mid. Ages* II. 622 The earliest exceptions are of the rule-proving order.

b. *As a* (or *the*) *rule*, normally, generally.

1842 Christie in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 137 *note*, The Oblation was, as the rule, made in the morning. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 818/2 Where two decisions [are] of equal value,..as a rule, the second usually prevails. 1878 Huxley *Physiography* 5 As a rule, hail falls in summer.

IV. †**12.** *Good* (or *right*) *rule*, good order and discipline; a settled, well-regulated state or condition. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 35 Of þe hous of Glastnebure a gret ordeynour he was, And makede moche of gode reule, þat neuer er among hem nas. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 162 Prelates and prestes [shall yield account] of ilka suggette, þat þai wald noght in right rewel sette. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4958 But Elde can..set men, by hir ordinaunce, In good reule and in governaunce. 1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 422 If he wyll take up on hym to brynge hym in to good rewyll and lernyng. 1513 T. More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 Wales..was begonne to be farre out of good rule and waxen wylde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 19 To keip gude reule he raid, and tuke na rest.

† **b.** So without adjective, esp. in phr. *to set* (or *put*) *in rule, to set a rule in. Obs.*

c 1450 *Brut* ccxlv. (1908) 391 þe King..restyd hym yn the Castell tylle þe toun was sette yn rewle and gouernawnce. 1467 *Paston Lett.* II. 308, I have ben abought my liffelode to set a rewle ther in. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xii. 44 Folke without Rule and without mesure. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 21 Abbotis by rewll, and Lorde but ressone. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. ii. 16 He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the belt of Rule.

† **c.** *Out of rule*, in an irregular or disordered state. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 191 þanne he torned to þe citee þat hatte ciuitas Crotoniorum, þat was al out of rule. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 30 Thei hemself divide And stonden out of reule unevene. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 39 So long as out of Limit, and true Rule, You stand against anoynted Maiestie.

†**13.** Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 34 þer is a ranke swayne Whos rule is noȝt right. 1472 *Presentmts. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 It is necessary to charge hym to be of gode reule. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 381 Sic reule gerris the be seruit wyth cald rost. 1535 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) VI. 2 It is not meet for a child of her age to keep such rule yet. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 132 If you priz'd my Ladies fauour.., you would not giue meanes for this vnciuill rule.

† **b.** Breeding, upbringing. *Obs.*—[1]

1469 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 307 There sholde be no gentleman [h]is child of Irishe ruele..fusterid nor kepte in sojorne within the saide citie.

† **c.** Misrule, disorder, stir, riot. *Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G vj, Such rule and ruffle make the rowte that cum to see our geare. 1581 Rich *Farewell to Mil. Prof.* Dd j, I doubte not, but to take suche order, as there shall no more any suche rule happen betweene you. 1593 *Passionate Morrice* (1876) 79 No less rule than is in a taverne of great resort. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 251 Was never seen such rule In any place but here, at Boon-fire, or at Yule. 1677 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* I. s.v., Now I will go see what rule they keep, *nunc in tumultum ibo.* 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 381 'What a rule is there?' *Quid turbæ est?* 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray*, 'What a reul's here! You make a nise reul'; i. e. work, mad work.

14. Control, government, sway, dominion.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 217 Iob seith that in helle is noon ordre of rule. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 73 Law canoun is callid law ordeynid of prelats of þe kirk,..to con-streyn rebell bi holy rewl. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 968 Fra rule, ressoun and richt redless I ran. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xx. 58, I pray and commaund that ye take in rule all my affayres. 1557 *Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 466 In all places of cyvile rule and regiment. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 47/1 Enough has been said to deter any Man of sound Judgment from Rule. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 301 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. 1727 Dyer *Grongar Hill* 89 A little rule, a little sway,..Is all the proud and mighty have Between the cradle and the grave. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. Introd. 40 Power laid his rod of rule aside. 1832 Tennyson *Love thou thy land* xv, Phantoms of other forms of rule, New Majesties of mighty States. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* ii. § 68 The woman's power is for rule, not for battle.

Comb. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 175 b, Their ambicion and desire of rule bearing.

b. With *a*, *the*, *that*, etc.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1275 A rewle haue I must Withyn Macrocosme. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 83 Suche extorsyon..as hathe be do by suche as hathe had the rewyll. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 778 He trusted by his death to obtayne much of the rule which the Lorde Hastinges bare in his countrie. 1562 Turner *Baths* 1 Brimstone beareth the chefe rule. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 99 A Cutpurse of the Empire and the Rule. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 116 To exercise and execute that rule or regiment, whereunto they have assigned them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 581 Though..thou..all the riches of this World enjoydst, And all the rule, one Empire.

15. The control or government *of* (= exercised by) a person or thing.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xi. 4 What is he til whas rewle & conuersacioun we sall be vndirloute? 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 7 The people stod in obeissance Under the reule of governance. 1444 *Coventry Leet Bk.* I. 205 The for-namyd felaushipp .. compromytted hem to abyde the Rule and ordynaunce of þe meire and his councell. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 53 Some pepul ther be to whome the rule of a prynce more agreth then a commyn counseyl. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 150 Greter matters than shotynge are vnder the rule and wyll of the wether. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 333 If David's rule Jerusalem displease, The dog-star heats their brains to this disease. 1700 Prior *Carm. Sec.* xxv, Lead forth the Years for Peace and Plenty fam'd, From Saturn's Rule, and better Metal nam'd. 1758 Binnell *Descr. Thames* 104 All Fishers, &c., ..coming to the City of London, shall be in the Rule of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1818 Shelley *Rosalind* 934 Their jailors rule, they thought, Grew merciful. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 272 Ill-disposed and intriguing individuals, inimical to British rule. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* v. 46 The rule of an organised force was becoming the only possible protection against the rule of mobs.

† **b.** *To have one's own rule*, to be one's own master, to have one's way. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 318 If that he mote His oghne rewle have upon honde, Ther schal no witt ben understonde. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 11 He wolde not be governyd by the bargemen, but to have hys owne rewle.

16. The control, management, government, etc. *of* (= exercised over or in) something.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 161 The londes reule upon him stod. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 31 For the goode reule, demesnyng and seuretee of the Kynges persone. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxix. 460, I praye yow gyue me leue to haue the rule of the bataill. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 11 Havyng wythin the seid Towne of Calays the rule & guydyng of his maisters goodes and marchaundyse. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 59 The report goes, she has all the rule of her husbands Purse. 1634 Milton *Comus* 21 Neptune..Took in by lot .. Imperial rule of all the Sea-girt Iles. 1667 — *P. L.* X. 582 The Serpent, whom they calld Ophion with Eurynome, .. had first the rule Of high Olympus. 1758 Binnell *Descr. Thames* 106 In the Year 1448, an Act..was made, whereby the Mayor of London was to have the Rule of the River of Thames. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 70 They aimed at the rule, not at the destruction of their country. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. 69 The rule of the conquered land was entrusted to William Fitz-Osbern.

V. 17. A graduated strip of metal or wood (marked with feet, inches, etc.) used for measuring length, esp. by carpenters and masons.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 þes yefþe is þe maister of workes,..uor he deþ al to wylle and to þe line and to þe reule and to þe leade and to þe leuele. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 13 Thanne hastow a brod Rewle, þat hath on either ende a Square plate perced with a certein holes. 1412 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 351/1 Pro levells, Squares, et reules, 20*d*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Rewle, ynstrument, *regula*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xv. 9 Sum bene mair crafty..With rewlis and with mesouris..For til excers the art of geometry. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 83 b, The carpenter hath his squyre, his rule, and his plummet. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 50 Such a Workman will afford to do his work cheaper, than others who walk with their Rules by their sides. 1708 Swift *Proc. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1751 IV. 207, I..was surprized to find my Gentleman..with a two-foot Rule in his hand, measuring my Walls. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 191 A small Brass Rule..divided into quarters of an inch. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* ii. 25 You see that short man smoking with the rule in his hand. 1896 Woolcombe *Pract. Work Physics* III. 69 Attach ..a strip of cardboard so that we may rest a rule upon them. *fig.* 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 7, I haue not kept my square, but that to come Shall all be done by th' Rule. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 133 Stubborne Criticks, apt..to square the generall sex By Cressids rule. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 59 Moneys were inuented and made by common consent to be the rule and square to set a price vnto all things.

b. Without article, freq. coupled with *line* or *measure*. Chiefly *fig.*

1611 Cotgr., *Reigleure*,..a proceeding by rule and line. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 21 A Sharke..nine Foot long and a halfe by rule. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 72 With those that are deare to me, I neither observe Rule nor Measure. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 72 He..professes to do every Thing by Rule and Measure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 248/1 Whether we take this method, or begin upon the naked floor, all must be laid with the most exact truth by rule and line. 1864 Newman *Apol.* i. (1904) 17/2 The process of change had been slow; it had been done not rashly, but by rule and measure.

attrib. 1887 Saintsbury *Elizab. Lit.* xi. (1890) 409 He showed..a tendency towards a severe rule-and-line form both of tragic scheme and of tragic versification.

c. *To run the rule over* (one): see quot. *Cant.*

1874 *Slang Dict.* 273 'To run the rule over,' is, among thieves, to try all a person's pockets quietly, as done by themselves, or to search any one thoroughly, as at the police-station.

18. † **a.** A bar (of gold). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Josh.* vii. 21 Among the spuylis..two hundreth siclis of siluer, and a goldun rewle [L. *regula*] of fifti siclis. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. xii. 1082 Achor als þe mantil stal, þe siluir and þe rewel wiþe all.

† **b.** *Arch.* = Reglet 2. *Obs.*

1563 Shute *Archit.* D j, Astragalus & his rule occupieth .i. part, the which rule is half the height of Astragalus.

c. *poet.* A shaft or beam *of* light.

1634 Milton *Comus* 340 Som gentle taper..visit us With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light. 1745 Warton in *Dodsley's Collect. Poems* (1782) IV. 225 The pale moon Pours her long-levell'd rule of streaming light.

d. *Plastering.* = Screed.

1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 176/1 The second coat ..is laid on..with the floting trowel, and floted to a straight, level surface, with rules of various lengths.

† **19.** Array, marshalled order or line. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 120 Cancer after the reule and space Of Signes halt the ferthe place. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5678 Out of rule or aray raungit on lenght. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XX. xii. 818 Thus they came in ordre & rule as ful noble knyghtes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. vi. 176 Thai leifis remainis onsterit of thair place, Ne partis nocht furth of reule.

† **b.** A line or row of figures, etc. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Craft of Nombrynge* 4 Euery of þese figuris bitokens hym selfe & no more, yf he stonde in þe first place of þe rewele... If it stonde in the secunde place of þe rewle, he betokens tene tymes hym selfe. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 526 Suspence in rewle, hem kepe with pusk condite Ypuld in myddis of a day serene.

† **20.** A straight line drawn on paper, *esp.* for the writing of music. *Obs.*

1597 T. Morley *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Cliefe is a charecter set on a rule at the beginning of a verse. *Ibid.*, Assigning to euerie space and rule a seuerall Keye. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 33 Cause them to haue each his ruling pen,..that they may rule their rules meete of the same compasse with their copies. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. i. (1674) 2 Seven Letters of the Alphabet, which are set in the first Column, at the beginning of each Rule and Space.

21. = Ruler *sb.*[1] 3 b.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 281 Keeping one end of the Rule close to the Centre.., lay the other end of the Rule close to the Prick that you made on the line CD. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 150 St. Fursey..happened to have in his hand a writer's rule, which he cast into the sea. 1860 J. Sherman in *Mem.* (1863) 23 The birch, the rule, the cane, were unsparingly used.

22. *Typog.* A thin slip of metal (usually brass) used for separating headings, columns of type, articles, etc., and in ornamental work; also a dash short or long in type-metal, thus – (en rule) or thus — (em rule), used in punctuation, etc.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 18 He also provides Brass Rules of about Sixteen Inches long, that the Compositor may cut them into such Lengths as his Work requires. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 268 Full-points serve instead of Rules, in work of Accounts, to..connect the posted Article with its contingent valuation. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 67 Rules are of three descriptions, viz. brass, metal, or space rules. 1855 A. Wynter *Curios. Civilis.* 48 The partition of a thin rule suffices to separate a call for the loan of millions from the..cry of the destitute gentlewoman. 1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* i, If rules are kept in standard sizes,..very little rule-cutting need be done.

b. Without article (*brass rule*), as a material.

1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 282 They may be counted valuable Sorts.., considering that they..save Brass rule. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 40 The groundwork of the design is a fan, made up in brass rule to the correct shape. 1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* i, The cases of brass rule,..&c., are best kept mounted.

c. A composing- or setting-rule.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 214 This Rule is very commodious to Work with, because the Letter slides easier. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Taking the Rule from behind the last Line, he places it before it. 1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* i, The notch at the back part of the rule allows of its being drawn out without so much being cut away at the fore edge of the rule.

23. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 17, as *rule-framer, -staff, -stone, -trade.*

14.. *Deb. Carpenter's Tools* 171 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* I. 85 Than seyd the rewle-stone, Mayster hath many fone. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict., Rule-staff*, a lath about four inches in breadth; used, in ship-building, for measuring the curve of a plank's edge in order to fay another plank to it. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 28 July 3/4 Rule-framer .. used to jointed, folding, and slipping work. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 7/2 He..applied himself with..zeal to the rule trade.

b. In sense 22, as *rule-border, -cutter, -cutting, -ornament, -work.*

1808 Stower *Printer's Grammar* 94 Space rules..are, in intricate rule work, .. neater than brass rule [etc.]. 1818 *Brathwait's Barnabees Jrnl.* Notes 85 All the capitals and rule ornaments used in the first edition. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rule-cutter*, a printers'-smith who prepares brass column and page-rules for printers. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 772/1 *Rule cutter*, a machine for cutting to lengths rules and leads. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 116 *Rule borders*, a frame, usually of brass rule, fitted round a page. 1892 [see sense 22].

Rule (*rūl*), *v.* Forms: 3 riwlen; 4–6 rewle (5 rewlen, -yn), 6 rewl(l; 4–5 rewele (4 -ely, reuw-, ruwele), 6 rewill, rewall; 4–5 reulen, 4–7 reule, 5–7 reull (5 reuyll); 4 ruelie, 4, 6

ruele, 7 ruil; 4 rulen, rulye, 5 rulyn, roul(e, 6 *Sc.* rull, 4– rule. [ad. OF. *riuler, rieuler, reuler, ruler*, etc. (see Godefroy):—L. *rēgulāre* to regulate, of which OF. *regler* (mod.F. *régler*) is a more learned adoption.]

I. 1. *trans.* To control, guide, direct, exercise sway or influence over (a person, his actions, life, etc.). † Also with inf.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 2 Moni cunne riwle beoð..þe on riwleð þe heorte. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 16 He takis me to norysch and to rewle, as fadire & modire. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 He was al i-ruled and i-ladde by ledynge and counsaille of mynstralles. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Al this he didde for wrethe that this nobyll lordis hym roulide..in his tendyr age. **1447–8** J. Shillingford *Letters* (Camden) 47 That my lord of Exceter were avysed and ruled so to come. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* xx. 7 Trubill nevir thy self..Vthiris to rewill, that will not rewlit be. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 123 Your wisedome must so moderate and rule you. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 205 Now by Heauen, My blood begins my safer Guides to rule. **1638** Junius *Paint. Ancients* 166 Mercury..was esteemed to rule both our sleepe and our dreames. **1746** Francis tr. *Horace, Ep.* I. i. 35 But meaner precepts now my life must rule. **1812** Crabbe *Tales* ii. 406 Thus the frenzy ruled him. **1833** I. Taylor *Fanat.* i. 7 The very same spirit of kindness which should rule us in the performance of a task such as the one now in hand. **1871** R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xlv. 15 So may he that is in this hour ascendant Rule us ever.

b. *To be ruled*, to submit to counsel, guidance, or authority; to listen to reason. Also const. *by*.

c **1400** *Brut* lxxxii. 83 And when þe Emperour..saw þat Arthure wolde nouȝt bene rewelede by him, he lete assemble..an huge hoste. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* vi. iv. 187 And ye wylle be reulyd by me, I shal help you out of this distresse. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* xli. 7 Be rewlit rycht and keip this doctring. *a* **1616** Beaum. & Fl. *Little French Lawyer* III. ii, 'Pray be rul'd Sir, This is the maddest thing. **1680** C. Ness *Church Hist.* 263 Be ruled, or you will rue it. **1731** Swift *On his Death* Wks. 1751 VII. 248 He would never take Advice: Had he been rul'd,..He might have liv'd these twenty Years. **1859** Tennyson *Enid* 1472 But listen to me, and by me be ruled.

2. To moderate, restrain, curb (one's appetites, etc.) by the exercise of self-control.

c **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 107 þat alle þyne fyve wyttes scholde be yreuled after him. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 70 In þy etynge þow shalt reule þy hond. **1579** Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 63 Though my selfe haue learned to rule mine owne talke, I can not snaffle the tounge of a Carper. **1611** Bible *Prov.* xvi. 32 He that ruleth his spirit [is better] then he that taketh a citie. **1820** Scott *Monast.* xix, The good Abbot..commanded Halbert to rule his temper.

refl. **1535** Coverdale *Prov.* xvi. 32 He that can rule him selfe, is more worth then he y^t^ wynneth a cite. **1855** Mrs. Gaskell *North & South* I. x. 126 Every one who rules himself to decency and sobriety of conduct. **1866** G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 225, I wanted chiefly to set forth the men that could rule themselves.

† b. *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave, act, in a certain way. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 294 Þenne in worlde was a wyȝe.. Ful redy & ful ryȝtwys, & rewled hym fayre. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* v. 758 Who so wold..rewelyn hym by euery wightes wit shal he neuere þryue. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* VII. xxvii. 254 Now auyse me..what shalle I saye and in what manere I shal rule me. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* xix. 1 How sowld I rewill me,..I wald sum wyismman wald dewyiss.

† c. *intr.* in the same sense. *Obs.*—1

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 272 To put hem in preson, a peere þouȝ he were; And not to rewle as reremys, and rest on þe daies.

† d. *dial.* To be unruly. *Obs.*—0

1691 Ray *N. C. Words, Reul*, to be rude, to behave ones self unmannerly, to rig.

3. † a. To exercise, administer, wield (some power or authority). *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 12 But whil the lawe is reuled so,.. I not how that thei scholde amende The woful world. *a* **1450** *Cursor M.* 9549 (Laud), Wyth-out thise þe kyng had no myȝt For to rule his kynghed. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 1971 His ministeris that shuld the Iustice reull. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 34 Think ȝe with ressoun thay suld reule the rod.

b. To direct, guide, manage (a thing); to have under one's control.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. ii. (Tollemache MS.), In swymmynge he [the swan] useþ þat on foot in stede of an ore, and þe oþer in stede of a roþer, and reuleþ him selfe þerwith. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 5542 [He] raȝt to þaim þire rekenthis to rewle & to hald. **1447–8** J. Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 36 Y most doe as y se the mater woll be ruled. **1526** Skelton *Magnyf.* 1460, I shall of Fortune rule the reyne. *a* **1578** Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 8 Ane new courteour that rullit so the ruddar. **1630** Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 13 Being not able to rule his horse and defend himselfe, he was throwne to the ground. **1818** Shelley *Rev. Islam* III. xxxi, I..dared not look upon the shape Of him who ruled the helm.

† c. *Sc.* To have charge or supervision of; to make (good) use of; to regulate (a clock). *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lii. 11 ȝour Hienes can nocht gett ane meter..To rule ȝour robbis, and dress the sam. **1535** Lyndesay *Satyre* 2189 Sir, will ȝe reull this relict weill, All the wyfis will baith kis and kneill. **1595** *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 114 To cause mend and rewll the knok within the said Gray Freiris Kirk.

4. To govern, to exercise sovereign power over, to control with authority.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* iv. 9 He schal reule my Reame and Rede me þe beste. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 175 Oon of þe seuene wise men þat rulede þe kyngdom of Perses. *c* **1450** *Godstow Reg.* 13 There god reulith both angel and man. **1486** *Henry VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54, I was regent and rewlid this rigion. **1535** Coverdale *Rev.* ii. 27 He shal rule them with a rodde of yron. **1593** Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 95 Thou art..Not fit to gouerne and rule multitudes. **1610** Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 720 Christ was assumed into heaven, and by him is the Church ruled. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 8 Ye Deities..Who rule the Seasons, and the Year direct. **1735** Pope *Ep. Lady* 261 She, who ne'er answers till a Husband cools, Or, if she rules him, never shews she rules. **1764** Goldsm. *Traveller* 386 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, Them that guide the purse rule the house. **1826** Disraeli *V. Grey* I. viii, To rule men, we must be men. **1879** Jefferies *Wild Life* vi, The belief in the power of certain persons to 'rule the planets' is profound.

b. *transf.* of things.

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* II. xvi. 242 These men aspieden weel .. that the seid parties of heuen reuliden ful myche the worchingis of bodies here binethe in the louȝer world. **1535** Coverdale *Gen.* i. 16 God made two greate lightes: one greater light to rule the daye, and a lesse light to rule the night. *c* **1640** Sir W. Mure *Ps.* cxxxvi. 8 The sunne to reull the day..Who did apoynt. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 530 Where Po first issues..And, awful in his Cradle, rules the Floods. **1726–46** Thomson *Winter* 1 See, Winter comes, to rule the varied year. **1748** Gray *Alliance* 80 Suspends th' inferior laws that rule our clay. **1822** Shelley *Triumph of Life* 256 The star that ruled his doom was far too fair. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 79, I now found that mechanical laws rule man in the long run.

c. *Eccl.* To lead (a choir) in singing.

1898 Frere *Use of Sarum* I. 306 The rules for the days when the choir was ruled.

d. To dominate, prevail in.

1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1879) 59 Soft undulating lines rule the composition.

5. *absol.* To exercise sovereignty, to govern; to hold supreme command or sway.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 7 The head must rule, it cannot be denied. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 Better rule, then be rulde. **1616** Jonson *Epigr.* I. xxxv, T' obey A prince that rules by example, more than sway. **1667** Milton *P. L.* xii. 226 There they shall..thir great Senate choose Through the twelve Tribes, to rule by Laws ordaind. **1735** Pope *Prol. Sat.* 197 Such a man, too fond to rule alone. **1770** Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 195 There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule, The village master taught his little school. **1842** Tennyson *Godiva* 12 Godiva, wife to that grim Earl, who ruled In Coventry. **1865** Ruskin *Sesame* ii. § 51 Substituting their own will for the law of justice and love by which all true kings rule.

b. Const. *over*, † *upon*.

1530 Palsgr. 695/2 This emperour ruleth upon mo regyons than any one man hath done in our tyme. **1611** Bible *Judges* viii. 23, I will not rule ouer you, neither shall my sonne rule ouer you: the Lord shall rule ouer you. **1691** Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 152 One..which by their help is enabled to rule over and subdue all inferiour Creatures. **1746** Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. vii. 24 What time o'er Asia with pretorial sway Great Brutus ruled. **1812** Crabbe *Tales* xviii. 90 Better a woman o'er her house to rule, Than a poor child. **1841** Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 2 Each of them ruling over his subjects with justice.

c. *transf.* of things.

a **1529** Skelton *Speke, Parrot* 415 Frantiknes dothe rule, and all thyng commaunde. **1591** Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 111 What madnesse rules in braine-sicke men. **1657** Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 120 Although the Graft be predominant and rule in bringing forth good fruits. **1667** Milton *P. L.* vi. 848 One Spirit in them rul'd, and every eye Glar'd lightning. **1746** Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iii. 106 Yet while Reason rules, Let it hold forth its scales with equal hand. **1810** Crabbe *Borough* vii. 128 This love of life, which in our nature rules, To vile imposture makes us dupes and tools. **1865** Mozley *Miracles* vii. 290 In matters of ordinary life common sense of itself rules.

6. *Comm.* Of prices: To be at a certain rate; to be current or prevalent.

1629 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scott.* Ser. II. III. 11 Till they be trewlie informed how the pryces of the said victuall rules in suche parts of the countrie. **1653** Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxv, The shepherds courteously intreated them to give them some for their money, as the price then ruled in the market. **1822–56** De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. 1862 I. 138 Which same prices..ruled..among the same kind of scenery. **1889** *Daily News* 28 May 2/8 Sales dragged somewhat, prices ruling about the same as on Monday last.

b. Of commodities or trade: To bear a (specified) current price or value; to maintain a (given) average or quality.

1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 381 How rule swine here? **1859** Reade *Love me little* I. xii. 312 The Greek stock ruled from 56½–59. **1881** *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/4 Trade ruled dull at barely late rates. **1887** W. Rye *Norf. Broads* 77 Things rule at starvation prices here.

c. To go in a certain way; to have a certain character, place, or quality.

a **1676** Br. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 28 The Commissioners.. sent privately to him his Neighbour my Lord Cranston, to bring them intelligence how Matters ruled above. **1890** *John Bull* 5 Apr. 222/3 If these opinions..rule uppermost in the minds of the other eleven members of the Committee. **1891** *Daily News* 30 Sept. 4/6 Fields ruled good, and some interesting racing was witnessed.

II. 7. To bring *into* a certain state by laying down a rule; also *to rule into*, to confine within (school bounds).

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* III. iv. 297 Therfore it [*sc.* the text] reulith no more prelatis into pouerte than ech lay persoon into pouerte. **1893** Leland *Mem.* I. 91 Freedom from bad marks, and being ruled into bounds, and sent to bed at early hours.

8. To lay down judicially or authoritatively; to decide, determine, declare formally. In later use const. *that*, or with *out of*.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 267 Howe þat courte had ruled his presence to been absent. **1642** C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 26 The..Remembrancer is not to rule any such petition for an absolute *exon.* [etc.]. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 356 This case was heard before the Privy Council in 1730, when it was ruled that Lucretia took an estate tail. **1850** J. H. Newman *Difficulties of Anglicans* (1891) I. i. i. 15 Public opinion..rules that every conclusion is absurd..except such as it recognizes itself. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 6/1 Mr. O'Brien..was ruled out of order on an attempt to discuss the political bearings of the recent visit to Ireland. *elliot.* **1884** *Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 650 The sheriff was ruled for not returning an attachment against Briggs.

† b. To appoint or order (a person) *to* receive or do something. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 And though William rewle hym to haue it and his yssew male, for defawte of hem I wille ye seid John meryte next. **1473–5** in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 58 Which John Saunder, by auctorite of this court, is ruled to enterplede with the seide Johan.

c. To decide, settle; to decree.

1843 J. H. Newman *Eccl. Miracles* 105 Without ruling open questions this way or that. **1850** Thackeray *Pendennis* liv, This most compliaisant of men would have seen no harm, ..if Pendennis the elder had so ruled it. **1873** Mrs. H. King *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* vii. (1877) 252 An order came To set us free; the statesmen having ruled Our ransom.

d. To shut or put *out* by formal decision.

1890 *Spectator* 7 May, Resolved not to see expressions ruled out of the language merely because they are new. **1893** *Times* 6 May 13/4 Four instructions were ruled out..as capable of being dealt with in Committee.

III. † 9. To arrange or set in order. *Obs.*

c **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 466 Dyamountis and Sapheir, Riche Rubeis in feir, Reulit full richt. *Ibid.* 670 The rufe reulit about in reuall of Reid, Rose reulit ryally [etc.].

10. To mark (paper, etc.) with parallel straight lines drawn with a ruler or by a machine.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Rewlyn, wythe instrument, *regulo.* **1530** Palsgr. 695/2 This paper is nat well ruled, I can nat pricke upon it. **1565** Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Linea*, To rule a booke. **1611** Cotgr. s.v. *Rosette*, Red Inke to rule bookes with. **1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 16 You must rule your Paper or Parchment with..Merid. Lines, and Parallel Lines. **1798** Hutton *Course Math.* II. 54 Some sort of a field-book must be used...This book every one contrives and rules as he thinks fittest for himself. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, He finished ruling the work he had in hand in a very neat and methodical manner. **1872** Hardy *Under Greenw. Tree* Pref., Just enough..to pay for their fiddle-strings, rosin, and music-paper (which they mostly ruled themselves).

11. To form or mark out (a line) with or as with a ruler.

1599 Drayton *Idea* xliii, Age rules my lines with wrinkles in my face. **1819** *Pantologia, Ruled-paper*, paper on which the staves are ruled for receiving the written notes of any musical composition. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2001/1 The round form [of ruler] is very convenient for ruling parallel lines by one accustomed to its use.

fig. **1634** Ford *Perk. Warbeck* III. ii, What our destinies Have ruled out in their books, we must not search, But kneel to. **1820** Lamb *Elia* I. *South-sea House*, His actions seemed ruled with a ruler. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 206 The sunbeams..ruled a beam of light across the glacier.

Ruled (rūld), *ppl. a.* [f. Rule *v.*]

1. † a. Subjected to control, guidance, or discipline. Also *well-ruled*, well-conducted. *Obs.*

c **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 163 Pitee..mad mercy passen ryght Thurgh Innocence and ruled curtesye. **1406** Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 70 Why wilt thow nat enclyne, And vn-to reuled reform bowe thee? **1453** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 267/2 Diverse and many well ruled persones. **1526** *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 692 Euery aldemman.. shall elect & chose onest & well ruled persones within his warde to be constables. **1556** [see Ruleless *a.* 1]. **1736** Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., A well-ruled city, *civitas bene morata.*

b. Governed; subject. In quots. *absol.*

1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 53 God bless the narrow sea which..keeps our Britain, whole within herself, A nation yet, the rulers and the ruled. **1875** Hopps *Princ. Relig.* x. 32 He may become a hero, and, though punished by the rulers, may be rewarded by the ruled.

† 2. According to rule; regular. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Cinkangles, whose sydes partlye are all equall.., and those are counted ruled cinkeangles, and partlye unequall.., and they are called unruled.

3. Judicially or authoritatively determined. *Ruled case*, an established decision or ruling.

1567–9 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 453 This Decree in old times stood as a ruled case. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 20. 544/1 When the will of a Ruler, is a rule, or ruled-case to his Iudges. **1681** Flavel *Meth. of Grace* xxviii. 498 The wisest and holiest among men may pretend no higher than a ruled rule. **1714** R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* II. 6 We have both precept, Col. 2. 18, and what amounts in effect to a ruled case to the contrary, Rev. 22. 9. *a* **1740** Waterland *Arg. a Priori* Wks. 1823 IV. 407 This author looked upon it as a ruled point, a thing universally agreed to.

4. Marked with parallel straight lines.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 756 Desiring the use of Ink and rul'd paper (such as we call Musical Paper). **1758** L. Temple *Sketches* (ed. 2) 34 He writes but like a School-boy, who keeps in the Line only with the Help of ruled Paper. **1817** Mrs. Shelley in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 148 Remember..to bring me a good thick book to write extracts in, ruled. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 700 The neatly ruled pages of the subscription book..were still blank. **1892** *Photogr. Ann.* II. 178 A good ruled screen is obtained on development.

5. Formed with, or as with, a ruler.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1897) I. II. i. § 7. 118 A violent, black, sharp, ruled penmanlike line. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 446 The number of red corpuscles in it will be.. crowded over the surface of the ruled squares.

b. *Geom. Ruled surface* (see quot.).

1862 SALMON *Anal. Geom. Three Dim.* 75 A surface generated by the motion of a right line is called a ruled surface.

6. Measured with the rule.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 345 The fine red cutting bricks are used for ruled and gauged work.

† Ru·ledom. *Obs.* [f. RULE *sb.* + -DOM.] Rule, sovereignty, sway.

1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. E iv, The hautie hartes of Woodkarne desire ruledome, but they shall haue a rope. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soule's Sent.* 13 Where is that..happy estate of ruledome and renowne, which..time hath not ruinated? 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. 218 The priviledge of primogeniture..gave him a ruledom over his younger brother.

† Ru·lefully, *adv. Obs.*—[1] [f. RULE *sb.*] According to rule; regularly.

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 65 Þe side of Þe quadrat bitwene A and B mote be persede reulefully.

Rule-joint. [RULE *sb.* 17.] A movable joint such as is used for measuring-rules.

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 385 In this arm..is a kind of rule joint at *d*, that the arm may give way easily if wanted. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 592 To make a rule joint for a window-shutter, or other folding flap. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 84 To put inch clamped..folding shutters, with rule joints (joints like those of the common foot rule). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1927/1 A bit having a rule joint.

Ruleless (rū·lĭlĕs), *a.* Forms: 5 **rewleless,** 6 **rew-, rulesse,** 7 **rulelesse, rule-less,** 7, 9 **ruleless.** [f. RULE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Ungoverned; lawless, unruly, unrestrained; not subject to rule or order.

1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 212 [The] Queene of hevene lay in a symple hous, A poore stable, mong beestys rewleless. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* xcii. 115 Let rewld lords rewle rewlesse losels, when they crake. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Morindus* x, Three yeares I ruled had this Ile Without all rule, as was my rulesse life. 1642 FULLER *Answ. Ferne* 13 How injurious doth he..labour to make the King to his posterity, as well as rulelesse in himselfe? 1689 E. HOWARD *Caroloiades* 273 Some Man, By drink made ruleless.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. i, Man indeed..lives in this world to make rule out of the ruleless. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* III. i. (1872) I. 138 He came as the representative of law and rule; and there had been many helping themselves by a ruleless life, of late.

2. Devoid of rules, irregular.

1867 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 521/2 This [i. e. English] seemed an altogether ruleless and unruly language.

Hence **Ru·lelessness.**

1879 *Academy* July 43/3 Its rulelessness, or want of rules that can be comprehended, is curiously illustrated here.

† Ru·lely, *adv. Obs.*—[1] In 4 **reweleliche.** [irreg. f. RULE *sb.* + -LY [2].] Regularly.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 317 Þei maken hem a rewele to ryse reweleliche at mydnyȝt.

Ru·le-maker. [RULE *sb.*]

1. One who frames a rule or rules; a maker of regulations.

1680 V. ALSOP *Mischief Impos.* iv. 21 There are very crooked rules in the world; and who must be the Rule-maker, for there are many pretenders? 1879 P. BROOKS *Influence of Jesus* 121 A mere rule-maker can have no personal considerations. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 1/3 It behoves the rule-makers to be..scrupulously particular as to fairness and equity.

2. A maker of measuring-rules.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/8 James Watson,..Rulemaker. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 198/1 Ring makers and turners, 40; rule-makers, 174.

Rule of thumb. Also hyphened. [RULE *sb.*]

1. A method or procedure derived entirely from practice or experience, without any basis in scientific knowledge; a roughly practical method.

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 157 What he doth, he doth by rule of Thumb, and not by Art. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 257 No Rule so good as Rule of Thumb, if it hit. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Thumb,* by rule of thumb, to do a thing by dint of practice. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 17 Too often did she apportion the drugs by the rule of thumb. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 159 The English..have in all their changes proceeded, to use a familiar expression, by the rule of thumb. 1887 BESANT *World Went* XXV, [He] knew nothing save by rule of thumb of navigation.

transf. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* III, Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs. I procured them by the rule of thumb.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Of methods, etc.: Based merely upon practice or experience.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 92 Beyond this rule of thumb calculation, no experience could bring him to penetrate his mystery. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXI. (1889) 196 We never learnt anything..except a little rule-of-thumb mathematics. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* Pref., Though rapid advance has been made of late years in rule of thumb photography.

b. Of persons: Working only by methods derived from practice.

1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* III. 83 Unlooked-for results often occur to distract the mere rule-of-thumb navigator. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1890) 10 A great difficulty to the beginner or to the rule-of-thumb photographer.

Ruler (rū·ləɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **rewler,** 5–6 **rewlar;** 4 **reulor,** 4–6 **reuler,** 5 **reulure,** 6 **reular;** 6 **rueler, -ar;** 4–5 **rulere,** 5–7 **rular,** 5– **ruler.** [f. RULE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who, or that which, exercises rule, command, or authority, *esp.* of a supreme or sovereign kind: **a.** Const. *of, over,* † *upon.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4643 (Fairf.), He sal be rewler of al my lande. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xviii. 21 Ordeyne of hem rewlers vpon thowsaundes, and rewlers vpon hundrethes, and rewlers vpon fifti. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 995 The Lord of Macrocosme and rewler of that fee. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. i. 839 As syr Mordred was rular of alle englond. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b, Labourynge to..withdrawe ye people..from the dominyon of kynges, lordes, and rulers of the temporalty. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 11 We be Lords and Rulers ouer Roan. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 43 He made him ruler ouer all the land of Egypt. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* II. 49 Stern ruler of the sky! Whose sport is man, and human misery. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 120 Winter, ruler of th' inverted year. 1845 S. AUSTEN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 233 The Roman emperor..was in future to be the sole protector and ruler of the country. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 22 Men of old, who affirmed mind to be the ruler of the universe.

b. Without const.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* vii. 27 Who made the a ruelar and a iudge amonge vs? 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* V. i. 105 By heauen thou shalt rule no more O're him, whom heauen created for thy Ruler. 1641 THORNDIKE *Govt. Churches* 92 Rulers or Helps in the government, Elders of the people. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1848) 231 Whereas..other Artificers work upon inanimate Materials, a Ruler must manage free Agents. 1717 POPE *Iliad* X. 473 Other Rulers those proud Steeds demand. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 104 Compar'd with this sublimest life below, Ye kings and rulers, what have courts to show? 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* II. i, 'Tis thy natal ruler—thy birth planet. 1878 GLADSTONE *Primer Homer* 113 The absurd idea that the nation exists for the rulers, and not the rulers for the nation.

2. One who has control, management, or headship within some limited sphere. Now *Obs.* or *arch.* except with suggestion of sense 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 242 Lordis..maken summe prestis stiwardis of here housholde..& summe conseileris & reuleris of here worldly plees. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 259 Þe popes legat Þat was rulere of pilgremages in Þe Holy Lond. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 50 We beyng Rewlers and gouernerse of the parissch of seynt Stephan in Colmanstrete. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 65 The maister, precedent, or othir reuler of the colage of preestes. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII,* c. 3 § 1 The father, governours and rulers of such as be of tendre age. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 22 There cam vnto hym won of the rulers of the sinagogge. 1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 7 § 2 The said Ruler or Keeper of the said Fair or Market. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 134 The Rulers of the Watermens company attended. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 652/1 The rulers of the British Museum are an irresponsible corporation.

transf. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 13 Savonarola..telleth that the chefe ruler is alume.

b. *Ruler of the choir,* a cantor. Now only *arch.*

1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 21 Thoffice of the masse ..shalbe begon of the rulers of the quere with the *Kyrie* [etc.]. *a* 1538 *Acc. St. Michael Cornhill* (1871) 208 One discrete preste shalbe chosen by the Parson..to be a Ruler or Deane of the quyre in executing and seying the dyvyne servyce. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 136 The rulers of the choir, or..chanters, were arrayed in silken copes. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 146 Let this be sung by Rulers, Clerk, Choir, and people together.

3. † **a.** = RULE *sb.* 17. *Obs.* **b.** A straight-edged strip or cylinder, usually of wood or ivory, used for guiding a pen, pencil, or marking-instrument in forming straight lines upon paper, etc.

Parallel ruler(s): see PARALLEL *a.* 1 b.

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 68 Biholde Þe ende of Þat oþer side Þe ryver by a reulure vpon Þe table... And drawe a lyne by Þe reulure on Þe table. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682 *Hoc regulare,* a rewler. 1530 PALSGR. 264/2 Ruler for a carpentar, *niueau.* 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. 24 More easyly..may you fynde and make any suche line with a true ruler, layinge the edge of the ruler to the edge of the circle. 1634 WITHER *Embl.* 164 A Ruler or a square Or such like instruments, as usefull are In forming other things. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 142 Divide your ruler first into Inches, and then each inch into 10 or 100 parts. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 61 Take an inch marked upon a ruler. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 17 Their use is first to measure (by help of a scale of equal parts upon the edge of your ruler) your proportions. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 663/1 Hammering out a bar of the best iron into the form of a flat ruler. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. ii. 33 Pounding away at their knuckles with an ebony ruler.

c. (See quots.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Glass,* To form the Thickness of a Glass, there are two iron Rulers, or Rims, placed around the edge of the Table. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* II. 737/2 The holes of each row [of organ pipes] are opened and shut by a register or ruler pierced with holes equal in number to the keys.

4. A workman who rules straight lines in account-books, etc. Also in comb. *paper-ruler.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paper-ruler,* a workman who lines paper by hand.

† **5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1820 F. MACDONOGH *Hermit in London* IV. 122 Another class of men is what we call 'rulers'. These are men who bear a dollar's worth of liberty in their pocket, namely a four and sixpenny day rule, under pretence of settling with their creditors, or of attending to their affairs.

† **Ru·ler,** *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 4 **ruleer, reuleer, reweler.** [ad. OF. *reuler, riuler,* etc.:—L. *rēgulāris* regular.]

1. = REGULAR A. 1 and D. 2.

a 1380 *St. Bernard* 466 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 49 A chanoun ruleer to him com. 1399 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 424/1 Abbotes and Priours, and all other men of holy Chirche Seculers and Rewelers.

2. = CANONICAL *a.* 2.

a 1390 *Wycliffite Bible, Prol. Prov.,* Redeth hem..the chirche, but among the reuleer scripturis resceyueth not.

Ru·ler, *v. colloq.* [f. RULER *sb.*[1] 3 b.] *trans.* To beat or rap with a ruler.

1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* vii, I think he was caned every day that half-year, except on holiday Monday, when he was only ruler'd on both hands. 1894 N. BROOKS *Tales Maine Coast* 22 Girls were not 'rulered' in that school.

Ru·leress. *rare*—[0]. A female ruler.

1648 HEXHAM II, s.v. *Regeerster.*

Rule-right, *a.* and *adv.* [f. RULE *sb.*]

† **1.** *Sc.* As straight or exact as a rule; exactly, precisely. *Obs. rare.*

1587 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) III. 522/1 To be maid inwith plane and iust rewll richt. *Ibid.,* A plane syde Q[uhi]lk sall gang rewll richt w^t^ the edge of Þe firlot.

2. According to rule; regular. *rare.*

1882 RHŶS *Celtic Britain* 292 [This] would be the rule-right equivalent of the Latin genitive *lateris.*

Ru·lership. [f. RULER *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.]

1. The position, office, or quality of a ruler; sovereignty, rule.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Drossaertschap,* Rulership, Presidencie over a Country, Jurisdiction, or Shriefship.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 37 They were.. wholly destitute of..law or rulership of any description. 1889 H. DRUMMOND *Trop. Africa* IV. 74 One of their own number was elevated to the rulership.

b. The reign *of* a person.

1890 TALMAGE *From Manger to Throne* 116 The disputes and bloody events which had distinguished the rulership of Herod.

2. A province; a government.

1893 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 370 There were some minor rulerships over which China exercised a disputable jurisdiction. 1894 SIR A. C. LYALL *Brit. Domin. India* X. 170 Fragmentary states..trampled under the feet of hardier rulerships.

† **Ru·leship.** *Obs. rare.* [RULE *sb.*] = prec. 1.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* II. XXIII, Romulus for ruleship did Remus slay. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. 192 A man would think by this, that Scriptures and Traditions.. equally shared the Ruleship in the Popish World betwixt them.

Rulesse, obs. form of RULELESS.

Ruling (rū·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RULE *v.*]

1. The action of governing; exercise of authority, government, rule.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Þeos riwleð Þe horte, & of hire riwlunge is al mest Þet ich riwle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 127 So leute Þe louye, And for Þi riȝtful rewlyng be rewarded in heuene! 1408 *E. E. Wills* 15 My wyll ys, that..hys Executours..haue gouernans & rewlyng of my obytis. *c* 1450 *Myrr. Our Lady* 115 Knowynge of trouthe, and ryghte rewlynge of the wylle, maye not be, but in a restfull soulle. 1561 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 4 Tyme and..deth.. manassing alrady destruction of ȝour reuling. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Constr.* 1 The concord and agreeing of words togither; and the gouerning or ruling one word of another. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* vi. 56 Hee sought to take vnto him the ruling of the affaires. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 43 The true kings..hate ruling. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 856/3 He was the last English Churchman who played a decisive part in the political ruling of our nation.

2. A judicial decision; also *gen.* an authoritative pronouncement.

c 1560 STODDARD in Hall *Elizab. Age* (1886) 179 Three rulings with extras, 15^s^. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 45 Some extremely sensible rulings on the difficult subject of the Measure of Damages. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. D. 595, I.. think the ruling of the learned judge at the trial was correct.

3. The action of using a ruler; the action of drawing, marking, or printing parallel straight lines on paper or on textile fabrics. Also *attrib.,* as *ruling-machine, -pen, -work.*

1611 COTGR., *Reigleure,*..a ruling, or drawing by lines. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 33 Cause them to haue each his ruling pen, made of a quill. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Mar., Setting my wife..to worke upon the ruling of some paper for the making of books. *Ibid.* 28 Apr., My wife to her father's, to carry him some ruling work. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ruling and Dotting Pens,* a kind of metal pen for writing music. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.,* etc. s.v. *Engraving,* An ingenious machine..invented by the late Mr. Wilson Lowry, called a ruling machine. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 178 He describes a kind of optical ruling on the sensitive plate itself, a system for which [etc.].

b. *concr.* A ruled line, or lines.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 111 The way in which certain of the lines are grouped in pairs, somewhat suggesting the rulings of a copy-book.

Ruling (rū·lĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RULE *v.*]

1. Exercising rule or authority; governing, reigning.

1648 *Canterburie March* B iij b, This unity is held by none That have more Ruling-Heads than one. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 203 The interests of the ruling party have a great connexion with Cromwell. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mule* II. i, The ruling part of the Divan. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 140 This plan, which appears to be most connected with the rights of the ruling family. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 133 He belonged half to the ruling and half to the subject caste. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 152 The act of the ruling body was not confirmed by the general feeling of the citizens.

transf. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii[i], She has been the ruling belle.., the universal toast of the winter.

b. *Ruling Elder*: see ELDER *sb.*[3] 4. So *Ruling Eldership*.

1593 [BANCROFT] *Survey Pret. Holy Disc.* 158 That ruling elders are not comprehended vnder the name of Bischop. 1641 (*title*), An Assertion of the Government of the Church of Scotland in the Points of Ruling-Elders, and of the Authority of Presbyteries and Synods. 1641 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 370 In the voyceing..some borrowes two ruleing-elders getts voyce. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 342/1 A few ignorant Artificers in Market-Towns, or Farmers in Country-Parishes,..under the Character of Ruling Elders. 1784 BURNS (*title*), On a celebrated ruling Elder. 1808 JAMIESON Addit., [The] *Session*..consists of the minister,..of the Ruling Elders; and of Deacons. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 142 Thrice-great as a ruling-elder (indeed, a very long-headed, strictly orthodox man). 1891 *Presbyterian Forms of Service* (1894) 145 The Sermon..may have for its subject the scriptural warrant for the Ruling Eldership.

†c. *dial.* Disorderly. *Obs.*—[c] (Cf. RULE *v.* 2 d.)

1691 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Reul*, 'A reuling lad,' a rigsby.

2. Predominating, dominant, prevalent: **a.** Of passions.

1738 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 154 The ruling Passion conquers Reason still. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 174 The two ruling passions of this parliament were, zeal for liberty, and an aversion to the church. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 75 A worldly ambition was the ruling passion of this man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 230 That hatred had become one of the ruling passions of the community.

b. Of opinions, ideas, etc.

1780 *Mirror* No. 77, Mr. Addison..justifies, against the ruling opinion at that time, the practice of those writers of tragedy. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. vi, [This was] the ruling subject of her thoughts and meditation. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 92 The security..of every son of Abraham was the ruling intention of every enactment. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 Not Fate, but Nemesis, was the ruling notion in Greek tragedy.

3. Of prices, etc.: Current, general; average.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 120 There was an indication of demand for bills on England, as a means of placing capital here, to take advantage of the ruling rate. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 267 The ruling prices..were not too high to leave a small margin of profit. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 683 The best road the Spaniards built..has a ruling grade of 7 per cent.

Hence **Ru·lingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1847).

Ruller (rʊ·lər). *Mining.* [f. dial. *rull* to wheel, prob. a var. of ROLL *v.*[2]] (See quot.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 21 *Rullers*, the persons who work the wheelbarrows underground.

Rulley (rʊ·li). *local.* Also rully. [Of doubtful origin: cf. ROLLEY 2.] A flat four-wheeled wagon, used for conveyance of goods; a lorry.

1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Lincs., Rully*, a low kind of goods wagon. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 1 May, The North-Eastern Railway Company will collect and deliver goods..by Rulleys of their own. 1887 MRS. STANNARD *Siege Baby* 62 Before the baker's cart had disgorged itself, a rully appeared upon the scene.

Comb. 1857 *P.O. Directory Yorksh.* 1292/3 (Hull), Rulley-man & carrier. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/1 The sudden removal of seven 'rulleymen' or checkers at the Forth goods station.

Rullion[1] (rʊ·liən). *Sc.* [var. of RILLING *sb.*, RIVELING[1].] A shoe made of undressed hide.

Also applied in various senses to persons or animals: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1644 D. HUME *Hist. House Douglas* 45 Highland showes called rullions, made of raw and untand leather. 1768 Ross *Helenore, The Rock and the wee pickle Tow*, With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, He had..deer-skin rullions or sandals. 1890 LOWSON *Guidfollow* 70 A pleasant recreation to the fashioners of 'brogues' and 'rullions' in their hours of relaxation.

†**Ru·llion**[2]. *Sc. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Some form of ornament in metal-work.

1707 *Invent. R. Wardr.* App. (1815) 339 Antique Medusa's heads and rullion foliages. *Ibid.*, Betwixt each statue arises a rullion in forme of a dolphine, very distinct.

Rullock, variant of ROWLOCK.

†**Ruly**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 hreow- (hryw-), 1–2 reow-, 3 reolic; 3 reo(u)-, reu-, rou-, 4 rewelich(e; 4 ru-, 4–5 rewlyche. *β.* 3–4 reu-, 5 rew-, 5–6 ruli; 4 rewe-, 4–5 rew-, reu-, ruly. [OE. *hréowlíc* (f. *hréow* RUE *sb.*[1]), = MDu. *rouwelijc*.] Rueful, pitiable, pitiful, woful.

a. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cviii. 9 His wif wyrðe wydewe hreowlic. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1057, Þæt wæs hreowlic sið & hearmlic eallre þissere þeode. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, Reowlic þing he dyde, & reowlicor him ȝelamp. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Swiche teares shedden hie on þis reuliche wei..of reuðe of here agene sinnes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 730 So rulyche makyst þou hym to be. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. ii. (1868) 35 þis rewlyche Cresus was cauȝt of Cirus and lad to þe fijr to be brent.

β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1162 Abraham up on morgen stod, Wiþ reuli lote and frigti mod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4930 Þai fel don þan at ioseph fete And merci soght, wit reuli grette. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6485 (Laud MS.), Þan hij maken a reuly cry. *a* 1400 *Sowdone* 1624 What be ye, That make here this ruly moone? *c* 1460 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 234 Wrappid in a selure as a ful rewli wrecche. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 18, I douht not but I shal finde your wurship..favorable and gud unto me in this ruli and miserable case.

Ruly (rū·li), *a.*[2] Also 5 rewly, reulie, reuly. [orig. f. RULE *sb.* + -Y; but in mod. use prob. a back-formation from UNRULY.]

1. Observing or amenable to rule or good order; law-abiding, disciplined, orderly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3888 Ruly & rightwise,..He spake neuer dispituously, ne spiset no man. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 38 Bees rewly, and ray fourth your reasoune. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Fox & Wolf* iv, The oxin waxit mair reulie at the last. 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1602) 216 It was objected, though untruely, That they were ydle, Hell lacked Guests, and men on earth waxt ruly.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xv, 'Soldiers ruly?'..'Yes, your worship; quite ruly.' 1892 *Black & White* 6 Aug. 155/1 Students are an important element, and not always a ruly one, in Edinburgh life.

†2. = REGULAR *a.* I. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4606 Some of þaim sone were boune, Reuly men of religioune, forthe with þaim to fare.

†**Ru·ly**, *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 hreowlice; 2–3 reow-, 3 reo(u)-; rou-, 3–4 reu-, rew-, 4 rewe-liche; 4 rewlik. *β.* 4 reuli; 3 rev-, 3–5 reu-, 5 rew(e)ly; 4 rwly, 5–6 rulye, ruly. [OE. *hréowlice* (see RULY *a.*[1] and -LY[2]), = OS. (*h*)*riuliko*, MDu. *rouwelike*.]

1. Ruefully, pitifully, wretchedly.

a. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. 120 Maxon hie swa hreowlice wepan swa ze maxon þara oþra bliþeliche hlihhan. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1036, Sume hi man wið feo sealde, sume hreowlice acwealde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe þer reowliche gneȝeð his aȝene tunge. *c* 1205 LAY. 27497 þer weoren Romleoden reouliche [*c* 1275 rouliche] iladde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 788 (Kölbing), Hir moder was ded acurssedliche, & hir fader starf reuliche.

β. c 1275 *Vices & Virtues* 129 Þe deofle heom stondeþ bi þat pyneþ heom ful revly. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12530 For he was hurt ful selli sare, Reuli can he cri and rare. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 96 Þaȝ I be..On rode rwly to-rent, with rybaudes mony. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 236 Alexius þus his leue tooke; Rewely his wijf gan on hym loke. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 116 Sion is in sadnes, Rachell ruly doth loke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 122 No tempest, good Julie, Least corne lookes rulie.

2. With pity or compassion.

13.. *Cursor M.* 24115 (Edin.), Mi son þat hang apon þat croice Rewlik on me biheld.

Rulȝeande: see note to ROIL *v.*[1]

Rum (rʌm), *sb.*[1] Also 7 rumme, 7–8 rhum. [Of obscure origin: perhaps an abbreviation of the longer forms RUMBULLION or RUMBUSTION, which are found a little earlier. English is the source of Du. and G. *rum*, Da. and Sw. *rum*, *rom*, Russ. *rum'*, *rom'*; F. *rhum*, *rum*, Sp. and Pg. *ron*, etc.]

1. A spirit distilled from various products of the sugar-cane (esp. molasses and dunder), and prepared chiefly in the West Indies and Guiana.

The name has also been improperly applied to spirits made in imitation of this from beet-roots or other materials.

1654 [see KILL-DEVIL *sb.* 2]. 1661 *Cal. State Papers* Col. Ser. (1661–8) 42 That the former orders concerning rum, sugar, and hammocks be still in force. 1667 WARREN *Descr. Surinam* vi. 17 Rum is a Spirit extracted from the Juice of Sugar-Canes, commonly, twice as strong as Brandy. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum*,..a West-Indian Drink stronger than Brandy, drawn from Dreggs of Sugar for the most part, yet sometimes from Fruits, and Rows of Fish. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 56, I found..three large Runlets of Rum or Spirits. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 220 Our New England rum is four shillings per gallon. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xxxiv, There's nought, no doubt, so much the spirit calms As rum and true religion. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xlv. 585 We had sold them no rum. 1890 *Standard* 21 Apr. 3/6 The stuff he calls Rum is not Rum at all. It consists of raw spirit expressed from the beetroot and other roots..mixed with a small quantity of genuine Rum.

b. *Rum-and-water*, a drink prepared from these ingredients. Also *Comb.*

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xvi, A stout man, who had a glass of rum-and-water, warm,..at every place where we changed horses. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiii, Sir Pitt..drank rum-and-water with the farmers at Mudbury. 1850—*Pendennis* viii, Rum-and-water-drinking gentlemen-farmers.

c. *U.S.* Used generically as a hostile name for intoxicating liquors.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. (1859) 184 Rum I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the product distilled from molasses and the noblest juices of the vineyard.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib., as *rum-bottle, -flavour, -puncheon, -works.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. 36 Wo to him that gives his Neighbour drink; that puttest thy Bottle (thy Rum-Bottle) to him, and makest him drunken also. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 214 The furnaces of the sugar and rum works. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 201 She'd sooner have you than that old rum-puncheon Heale. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 58/2 The spirit..has only a faint rum flavour.

b. Objective, as *rum-distiller, -drinker, -seller*; *rum-producing* adj.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 181 Guarding against its sliding quietly..into the possession of the rum-seller. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 412/2 Dr. Lang anticipates a moral regeneration from the rum-drinkers being converted into wine-bibbers. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 397 So sensible are the rum distillers of the advantage of such a plan. 1876 HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 569 Australia is recognized as a rum-producing country.

c. Instrumental, as *rum-bred, -crazed, -smelling.*

1866 *Evening Star* 19 Mar., He had better have been a dead man than have emitted from his mouth..such a rum-bred pestilence of breath. 1893 *Arena* April 637 The uneducated, rum-crazed negro. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 30 Danny..finally collapsed into a shapeless rum-smelling heap and slept once more.

3. Special combs.: rum-bud, essence, -hole, -nose (see quots.); rum punch, shrub, toddy, beverages in which rum is the principal ingredient; rum-sucker, *U.S.*, a hard drinker.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Rum-bud*, a redness occasioned by the detestable practice of excessive drinking. Rum-buds usually appear first on the nose, and..extend over the face. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sk. Bk.* 120 All European travellers accuse Cophts of being rare old toss-pots, steady drinkers, regular rum-buds. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 58/2 A fictitious rum, the flavour of which is due to "rum essence"—a mixture of artificial ether, birch bark oil, and other substances. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 181 A place where spirituous liquors are sold and drank; a grog-shop. In the West, often called a Doggery or Dog-hole, and in New York a **Rum-hole*. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 216 The State of New York alone, we believe, uses the term rum-holes for its smaller grog-shops. 1891 SAJOUR *Ann. Univ. Med. Sci.* 59 An aggravated case of acne rosacea (**rum-nose*). 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 36/1 Plenty of small **Rum-Punch*, well soured with Juice of Limon or Orange. 1824 *John Bull* I. 132 We understand that rum punch has lately become so great a favourite in high quarters. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 99, 38 gallons of **rum shrub*. 1864 TOVEY *Brit. & For. Spirits* 283 Rum Shrub should be made with the freshest lemon juice, and a portion of Seville orange juice, the finest Jamaica Rum, and sweets from good loaf sugar. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 9 July, An acquired appetite as strong as that of a **rum-sucker*. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., To keep company with ony bit English rider, that sups on toasted cheese, and a cheerer of **rum-toddy*.

†**Rum**, *sb.*[2] *slang. Obs.* [In senses 2 and 3 from RUM *a.*[2]]

1. A poor country clergyman in Ireland.

1720 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 75/1 As if..it were fit..to give the civility of the hat or wall to any rusty rum in the street. 1729 — *Grand Question Deb.* Wks. 1751 X. 124 No Company comes, But a Rabble of Tenants, and rusty dull Rums.

2. Ellipt. for *rum customer.*

c 1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxford Guide* in *Mem.* (1888) I. 18 They were angry with rums, they were troubl'd with bores. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Cousin Nicholas* xxiii, Von [=one] of the hold boy's country rums.

3. An old or unsaleable book.

1812 in Nichols *Lit. Anec. 18th C.* V. 471 *note*, The books, which booksellers call rums, appear to be very numerous... The French have *bouquins* for rums, and *bouquiniste* for the seller.

†**Rum**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning obscure.)

1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick for Ireland* IV. i, There's to show I am a linguist, with a rum in the rhyme, consisting of two several languages.

Rum (rʌm), *a.*[1] *Cant.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 6, 8 rome, 7 room(e, 7–9 rum. [One of the canting terms originating in the 16th cent.]

1. Good, fine, excellent; great.

The exact sense varies with the sb.; for a list of the commonest phrases, as *rum beck, bob, cull*, etc. see the *Dict. Cant. Crew* (*a* 1700).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *Rome vyle*, London. *Ibid.*, *Rome mort*, the Quene. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* (Rtldg.) 619/2 For the roome-morts, I know by their ports..They are of the sorts That love the true sports. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum*, gallant, Fine, Rich, best or excellent. *Ibid.*, *Bub*, Drink. *Rum-bub*, very good Tip. *Ibid.* s.v. *Joseph, A Rum Joseph*, a good Cloak or Coat. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Chaunt*, To throw off a rum chaunt, is to sing a good song. 1847 *Simmond's Colonial Mag.* July 409 Bricks..out here [Ceylon] signifies slap-up chaps, fast goers, trumps, rum spirits, crack hands. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 83 *Rum Mizzlers*, persons who are clever in making their escape, or getting out of a difficulty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rum-Gagger*, a cheat who tells wonderful stories of his sufferings at sea to obtain money.

2. *Rum bouse, booze*, etc., good liquor, wine.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 *Rome bouse*, wyne. *Ibid.* 86 This bouse is as benshyp as rome bouse. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391 This Bowse is better then Rum-bowse. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 233 A goodly Rumbouze of Canary. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 224 The Duchess loves Nantz,..Tom Campbell rumbooze.

b. Hence *Rum-boozing* (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-boozing-Wells*, bunches of Grapes.

3. *Rum duke* (see first quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-duke*, a jolly handsom Man. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. iii, You are a justice of peace, and you are a king, and I am a duke; and a rum duke, an't I? 1763 [see DUKE *sb.* 3 b].

4. *Rum-pad*, the highway; also *erron.*, a highwayman.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-pad*, the Highway. 1707 J. SHIRLEY *Triumph of Wit* (1724) 164 By the Rum-Pad Maundeth none, Like my Clapperdogeon. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 76 The brandy and tea, rather thinnish, That Knights of the Rumpad so rurally sip.

b. Hence *Rum-padder* (see quot.); also *rum-pad* vb., to attack or rob on the highway.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-padders*, the better sort of Highway-men well Mounted and Armed. 1895 H. WATSON in *Chap-Book* III. 484 To be rumpadded, there, almost within the precincts of London,..could not have been greatly to his taste.

Rum (rʌm), *a.*[2] *slang.* [perh. due to some special application of prec., such as *rum cove*, 'a great rogue'. In common use from *c* 1800.] Odd, strange, queer.

1774 H. KELLY *School for Wives* III. ix, Its a little rum tongue, that we understand among von another. 1777 *Monthly Rev.* LVI. 137 We have sometimes amused ourselves by dipping into honest Isaac Walton's Complete Angler, merely as a rum book. 1800 LD. MELBOURNE *Papers* 7, I hope you will contrive..to rub off a few rum ideas which he contracted in these philosophical colleges. 1837 DICKENS

Pickw. xiv, There's rummer things than women in this world though, mind you. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxviii, This was the rummest go he ever saw. 1887 FENN *Master of Cerem.* iv, Rum thing I should drift into being the Major's servant, isn't it?

Comb. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 245 Like a charity school of a Sunday, led by a rum-looking beadle.

†**Rum,** *v. slang. Obs.* [? from prec.] *trans.* To cheat.

1811 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* XV. 326 When I found out how he had rummed me, I thought it was but fair to dash him.

Ru·maoin. [irreg. f. L. *rumex* sorrel, dock: cf. RUMICIN.] (See quot.)

1863 *Lancet* I. 337/2 Rumacin. This is another of the concentrated American remedies...It purports to be the active principle of the root of a species of Dock.

Rumage, obs. f. RUMMAGE. **Rumal,** var. ROMAL. **Rumance,** obs. form of ROMANCE. **Rumans(e)h,** varr. ROMANSH. **Rumatise,** obs. f. RHEUMATIZE. **Rumb(e,** obs. ff. RHUMB.

Rumbelow (rʌ·mbĕlōu). Now *rare.* Forms: 4–5 romby-, rumbylogh; 5 romelowe, -ylawe; 5 rom-, 6 rumbelowe, 5 rumbeloo (6 -belo, -bolo); 6 rom- (*Sc.* rohum-), 7 room-, 6, 9 rumbelow; 7 rumbillow. [See sense 1; in some later uses associated with RUMBLE *v.*1]

1. A meaningless combination of syllables serving as a refrain, orig. sung by sailors when rowing. (Cf. HEAVE HO and HEY-HO.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 2522 They rowede hard, and sungge ther too, With heuelow and rumbeloo. *c* 1315 in *Brut* (1906) clxxxviii. 208 [Foralsemiche as he louede forto go by watere, ..maidenes made a songe þerof,..] What wende þe Kyng of Engelond haue ygete Scotlande wiþ Rombylogh. *a* 1400 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 824 Your maryners shall synge arowe Hey how and rumby lowe. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* C j, Some songe heue and howe rombelowe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 252 Heue and how rombelow, row the bote, Norman, rowe! 1579 LOUTH in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 29 At one pulle all the golden godes came downe with heyho Rombelo. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 95 Haue at him..with heaue and hoe rumbelow.

1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LX. II. 1100, I have recollected the first verse of the song used on that day (*i.e.* Flora Day at Helston, Cornwall]... Hel-an-tow, Rum-be-low.

†**2.** A blow, a stroke. *Obs.* Cf. RUMBLE *sb.* 3.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14005 He 3aff him suche a romelowe, That he went ouer his sadil-bowe.

†**3.** Used as a place-name. *Obs.*

1530 *Hickscorner* (E. E. D. S.) 137, I have ben in Gene and in Cowe, Also in the londe of Rumbelowe, Thre myle out of hell. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 Sal i go vitht 3ou to rumbelo fayr.

†**4.** *attrib.* Rumbling, resounding. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Through Sicil his raging wyld frets and rumbolo rustling On peeres you sayled. *Ibid.* IV. 101 Thee whilst in the skye seat great bouncing rumbelo thundring Ratleth.

†**5.** A woman of light behaviour. *Obs.*

1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Commend. Poems* 67 Wks. (Grosart) II. 13 Then yee descend, where he sits in a Gondolow With Egs throwne at him by a wanton Room-be-low. 16.. *Roxb. Ball.* II. 257 In wine we call for bawdy jiggs, Catzoes, rumbillows, whirligigs.

6. A kind of carriage.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1891) 183 Let the other flys, and rumbelows, come down first.

Rumber, obs. form of RUMOUR.

Rumbla·nte. *nonce-word.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*, after *andante*, etc.] Rumbling notes.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, Such a mistress of flat and sharp, squallante, rumblante, and quiverante!

Rumble (rʌ·mb'l), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 rombel, 4–6 romble, 5 rombul, rowmble; 5 rumbil, 6 -byll, 5– rumble. *β. Sc.* 6 rummill, -yll, 9 rummel, rummle. [f. RUMBLE *v.*1 Cf. G. and Da. *rummel*, Norw. dial. *rumla*, Du. *gerommel.*]

1. A low, continuous, murmuring, grumbling, or growling sound, as that of thunder, distant cannon, heavy vehicles, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1121 A foreste,..In which ther ran a rumbel and a swough. As though a storm sholde bresten euery bough. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 638 With rowmble and swowe resownyng vnto dethe—Swiche a noise Grekis made þere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 54 Hillis and valis trymblit of thondir rummyll. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 921/2 Which [guns] made such a rumble in the aire, that it was like thunder. 1728 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 126 These..Rumbles and Tremblings, were louder and greater at Newbury..than with us. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 122 It was the rumble of cannon. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 57/1 The deep rumble of carts and waggons. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar Khayyám* xiii, The rumble of a distant Drum. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 43 The development of a true presystolic rumble.

b. Applied to language or utterance.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 110 You wisely scorn your Stile to humble, Or for the Sense's Sake to wave the Rumble. 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Meteors of Stile* 218 Admirable Words to fill the Mouth, and make a graceful Rumble. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 164 The rumble gave place to a strange pleading. 1902 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* 217 As he talks in his jerky rumble.

†**2.** Commotion, bustle, tumult, uproar. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 941 A stormy peple,..Delityngе euere in rumbul that is newe. 1513 MORE *Chron.* Wks. 43 Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, rumble, haste and businesse. 1533 — *Apol.* xxii. ibid. 885/1 In the time of..Henry the fourth, aboute the time of a great rumble that the heretiques made. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 425 The fighte and slaughter was so great, and the confusion, rumble, and crie of people so extreeme. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 101 And no more such a rumble keep. 1682 W. ROGERS *7th Pt. Christian-Quaker* 36 We see no real Cause..for the great noise and rumble he makes about Outward Laws.

†**3.** *Sc.* A severe blow. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Thar mycht men se..mony a reale romble [*v.r.* rymmyll] rid Be roucht, thar apon aythir sid. 1434 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* 57 Mony ruid rummill thay gaif.

4. The hind part of a carriage when so arranged as to provide sitting accommodation (usually assigned to servants or attendants), or to carry luggage. Cf. RUMBLER 2, and RUMBLE-TUMBLE 1.

1808 MRS. GRANT *Mem. & Corr.* (1844) I. 162 Miss D. and Isabella go in the rumble, as it is called, behind. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 128 Alterations and extras.. were made, among others, a rumble, with trunks. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxvii, Carriages which .. from interior, box, and rumble discharge a dozen English people at hotel gates. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 281, I got into a hired..open landau (on the rumble of which Brown sat, as in crowds it is much safer to have a person close behind you).

5. A rotating box or cask in which iron articles are shaken and cleaned by friction.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 346 Small works are additionally cleaned in a rumble, or revolving cask, where they soon scrub each other clean.

Rumble (rʌ·mb'l), *v.*1 Forms: *α.* 4 romblen, 5–7 romble, 6 rombel-, roomble, roumble; 4 rumbelyn, 5–6 rumbel-, 6 rumbil(l, -byl, rumbol, 4– rumble. *β.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) 5 romel-, rummelon(e, rum(me)lyn, 6 rumil, -yl, rummel, -ill, -yl(l, 9 rummle. [ME. *romblen, rumblen,* = MDu. *rommelen, rummelen* (Du. *rommelen,* Fris. *rommelje*), G. *rummeln,* †*rumeln* (15th c.), MSw. *rumbla,* Da. *rumle,* Norw. *rumla,* of onomatopœic origin, and perhaps properly a LG. word.]

1. *intr.* To make a low, heavy, continuous sound: **a.** Of thunder or other natural causes.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1218 *Dido,* Among al this to rumbelyn [*v.r.* romblen] gan the heuene. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 42 All the grounde of the noyse rombled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 63 In the meyn quhile, the hevinnis all about With fellon noyis, gan to rummyll and rowt. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 A thundring In the skye dyd rumble. 1602 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 82 Romble, romble goe the waters. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 198 The Thunder And Lightning loud did rumble. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 7 The mountains rumbled, cracked, and opened in several places. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. viii, A sound was heard. Under the water it rumbled on. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 235 A large stone..rebounded from side to side, rumbling and tumbling, with a noise like thunder. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image,* etc. (1879) 80 An earthquake rumbled through the town. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 148 The waves are distinctly heard.., rumbling in a narrow and distant part.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 77 The Canon-Law, that ever since Austin's coming, like Thunder, rumbled in the Clouds. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xii. 34 That thunder which long before rumbled in his threatnings, now gave the crack.

b. Of the bowels, or the air in them.

1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xvi. 11 Wherfore my bely rombled (as it had bene a lute) for Moabs sake. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 92 My bowells Rumbills as thay wald vther eit. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 His bowels rumbling with winde passion. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 311 When the Belly rumbles without any swelling. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 3) I. 236 And when behind he will be very stiff, and his Guts rumble. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 72 The wind rumbleth in its bowels.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 367/2 His thye beganne romble and made soo grete a noyse that it semed that the bone brake. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 50 His timbered bones all broken rudely rumbled. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 41 When the wind-shaken ropes rumble and rustle. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 15 Irregularities will both Mount and Sink the Cramp-Irons, and make them Run rumbling upon the Ribs. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lvi, The organ rumbled and rolled as if the church had got the colic. 1874 LISLE CARR *J. Gwynne* I. i. 20 Those words of comfortable wisdom, which rumbled sonorously overhead.

fig. a 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* II. i, A wild confusion rumbles in my brain. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 178 The counsel rumbled till it found a vent.

2. To move or travel with a continuous murmuring, or low, rolling sound. Const. *up, down, round, back, by,* etc.

c 1384 CHAUCER *Ho. Fame* II. 1026 The grete soun..that rumbleth vp and doun In fames house. ? 1569 SPENSER *Vis. Petrarch* 44 A Spring of water mildely romblyng downe. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 712 It rouls, and roars, and round-round-round it rumbles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 69 Stones..rumbling along the sides of the descent for some time. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Some straggling carts and coaches rumbling by. 1893 H. VIZETELLY *Glances back* II. xxiv. 47 The cab rumbled back to town.

fig. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* Nov. 539 The story would rumble on in all its dreary integrity. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 89 The war that was rumbling past them was no business of theirs.

b. *transf.* Of persons: To be conveyed in a rumbling vehicle.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 182 He ordered out his carriage of state, and..rumbled down the avenue of the Alhambra. 1864 G. MUSGRAVE *Ten Days in Fr. Parsonage* I. iv. 120 We rumbled over the stones. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 395/1 We rumbled away in a sort of mourning-coach.

3. Of persons: †**a.** To make a noise, disturbance, or tumult. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 555 The peple cride, and rombled vp and doun, That with his erys herde he how they seyde. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2754 þe peple gan to rumble, & clappe & crye. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lv, And they went ro[m]bling up the said towne & downe; they said openly [etc.].

†**b.** To mutter or murmur. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rummelon or prively mystron, *murmito.*

c. To utter rumbling sounds or tones.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 15 Nov., Nugent roared, and Sir Thomas rumbled.

4. a. To produce a rumbling noise by agitating or moving something. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 769 He..in the water rombled to and fro. And wonder pryuely took vp also The coper teyne. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I romble, I make noyse in a house with remevyng of heavy thynges, *je charpente.* 17.. RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* xi, Quhen he had rumblit a full lang hour, The sorrow crap of butter he gat.

†**b.** To toss about in bed or on the ground. *Obs.*

15.. *How a Serjeaunt wolde be a Frere* 247 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 128 They roule and romble, they turne and tumble, as pygges do in a poke. 1520 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 66 Crito..I think lay nat easily, and began to rumble. 1581 RICH *Farew.* N j b, Lucilla rumblyng from one side of the bedde vnto the other, had rolled of all the clothes.

†**c.** To move boisterously or noisily. *Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* I. iii. 263, I wolde fayne be shouldering & rumboling emonge them. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 175 Sum ruscht, sum rummyld, and sum reild.

5. *trans.* **a.** To cause to move or travel (also *dial.* to stir about, agitate) with a rumbling sound. † Also *fig.* to revolve.

1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* 196 b, Whan they had longe roumbled this treson in theyr mynde. 1614 RICH *Honestie of Age* (1844) 8 Diogenes beganne to rolle and rumble his Tubb. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 467 So caused he euery morning..his Coach to be rumbled at his gate. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, To *Rummle,* to stir about; as, 'to rummle potatoes', when mixed with any liquid. 1867– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

b. To utter, run *over,* drone *out,* give *forth,* send *down,* with a rumbling sound.

15.. *Parl. Byrdes* 63 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 170 Than rombled the Doue for her lot, Folke may be mery and syng not. 1601 DENT *Pathway to Heaven* (1603) 196 Then will they rumble over their praies, or be pattering some pater nosters. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 23 Sometimes having tane a fresh-cup, He'll rumble you out, 'down drops the Bishop'. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 18 The organ was rumbling forth a deep, lugubrious bass. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* xii. I. 255 They rumbled and roared and chorused prayers with a zeal that shook the window-panes. 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* 3 The Officer of the Bridge rumbled requests down the speaking-tube to the engine-room.

†**c.** ? To shake or furbish *up. Obs.*—[1]

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 476 Those that were of the age before, who hauing young minds rumbled vp their old carcases, and rubd ouer their wrinckling faces.

d. *slang.* To put *out,* rule *out,* unceremoniously; to handle roughly.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 128 Mr. Jekyll..was afraid that his client must consent to be rumbled out of Court. 1815 *Ibid.* XLVI. 65 Croxey rumbled his antagonist in the first five rounds of the combat.

†**Ru·mble,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [ME. *romble,* app. f. *rome* ROAM *v.*] *intr.* To ramble.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 11 Romynge [*v.r.* romblynge] in remembraunce thus reson me aratede. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 This Science thei never founde, ..But rumbled foorth, and evermore they sought. 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* 62 A rouling stone never getteth moss,...so if you rumble up and down you will gain but little credit. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* 85 (1877) II. 380 [She would] Rumble to ilka market-town.

Ru·mbled, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*1]

1. Emitted as, given with, a rumbling sound.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 But neere ioynctlye brayeth with ruffierye rumboled Ætna. 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* 75 Try now to..find a meaning in the rumbled signals from the bridge.

2. Mumbled, scrambled; mashed.

1879 *B'ham Weekly Post* 24 May 1/4 Rumbled eggs we had particularly nice. 1879 *Cumb. Gloss.* Suppl., *Rummel't 'taties,* boiled potatoes mashed and mixed with milk and butter.

Ru·mbleful. [f. RUMBLE *sb.* 4.] The contents of a rumble.

1859 *Chamb. Journ.* XI. 349 Pa is kept in agitated action between his quiverful of arrows and his rumbleful of baggage.

Rumblega·rie, *a. Sc.* Also -gairie. [prob. based on RUMBLE *v.*1] 'Disorderly, having a forward and confused manner' (Jam.).

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV, Jouk and his rumblegarie wife Drive on a drunken gaming life. 1795 BURNS *Let. to G. Thompson* May, The little one..is the most striking likeness of an ill-deedie,..rumblegairie urchin of mine.

Rumblegu·mption. *Sc.* Also rum(m)el-, rum(m)le-. [Cf. RUMGUMPTION and GUMPTION.] Common sense.

1787 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, Onie ane o' them had as muckle smeddum and rumblegumtion as the half o' some presbytries that you and I baith ken. 1791 LEARMONT

Poems 147 Without ae spark o' rumelgumphtion. 1868 *Academia* Apr. 377 Who, devoid of rummelgumption, Courts dyspepsy and consumption. 1890 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) 79 That's just what I am telling you, only you hinna the rumelgumption to see it.

Ru·mble-ju·mble, *adv.* [Cf. RUMBLE-TUMBLE and JUMBLE *v.*] In a rumbling, jumbling manner.

1887 JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* ix, So our lives go on, rumble-jumble, like a carrier's cart over ruts and stones.

Ru·mblement. *rare.* =RUMBLING *vbl. sb.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 2 Her Master heard a Rumblement. 1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 282, I slept much better..in spite of..a considerable rumblement of carts.

Rumbler (rʌ·mblə). [f. RUMBLE *v.* + -ER1.]

1. One who, or that which, rumbles or makes a rumbling noise; *spec.* a resounding line of poetry; a cart or carriage.

1611 FLORIO, *Romoreggiatore*, a noiser, a rumbler. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 6 Being bound to get..two or three hundred rumblers out of Homer. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 425, I only trull 'em a couple of Rumblers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 206 The trisyllables, and the rumblers of syllables more than three. 1836 MAHONY *Relig. Father Prout* ix. *Songs France* 269 The rumbler jugged off from his feet. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 273 *Rumbler*, a four-wheeled cab.

†2. =RUMBLE *sb.* 4. *Obs.*—1

1801 [see RUMBLE-TUMBLE 1].

Ru·mble-tu·mble. [f. RUMBLE *v.* + TUMBLE *v.*]

1. =RUMBLE *sb.* 4. ? *Obs.*

1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. App. 40 The rumbler, or rumble-tumble is a convenience fixed to the hind end of the carriage, and made to carry luggage. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 159 The important point whether the dicky or the rumble-tumble were the more honourable place. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. xv, From the dusty height of a rumble-tumble..Vance caught sight of Lionel and Sophy.

2. A rumbling coach, carriage, or cart.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. (ed. 3) I. 118 A name for a stage-coach which beats rumble-tumble, caterpillar, and every other English nick-name, out of the field. 1829 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 406, I leave Granada this afternoon at five o'clock in a kind of rumble tumble, called a Tartana, on two wheels. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rumble-Tumble*, a large, old-fashioned, unwieldy carriage.

3. A rough or tumbling motion.

1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxii, Suiting, to rumble-tumble of the seas, The songs forbidden a serener clime.

4. Scrambled eggs.

1879 [see MUMBLED 2]. 1882 *Indian Outfits*, etc. 77 Buttered eggs, commonly called by the natives 'rumble-tumble'.

Rumblifica·tion. *nonce-word.* Rumbling.

1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xiv, He treated us with an extra rumblification in his gizzard.

Ru·mbling, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*1 Cf. MDu. *rommelinge.*]

1. The action of making a rumble; an instance of this; a rumbling noise.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 525 The rumblynge [*v.r.* romblyng] of a fart, and euery soun, Nis but of Eir reuerberacioun. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xii. (S.T.S.) I. 69 þan was herd þe huge rummylling and sound of brokin housis & wallis in all partis þareof. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XV. xxii. (1886) 365 To find out the cause of noise and spirituall rumbling in houses. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 243 A continuall winde that keepeth a horrible rumbling. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* III. i, I can act..any thing, I can act the rumbling of a wheelbarrow. *c* 1738 SWIFT *On his Deafness* Wks. 1751 XIV. 252 At Thunder now no more I start, Than at the Rumbling of a Cart. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 28 In the city of Naples were heard subterraneous rumblings. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVIII. 291 His heart throbbing to the rumbling of his coach wheels. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. XXII. 202 Rumblings are heard like the mutterings of distant thunder.

b. With reference to the bowels.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G vj b, Colica passio..is knowen also by the rumblyng, which is a noise in the bowels. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. III. 1298 Tell the meridian howre by rumbling of his panch. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 311 If the rumbling be caused by Bile..it may be good to give Milk. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. IX. § 6 (1734) 213 Inflation of the Bowels with Rumbling and Noise. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 171 Borborygmus. With frequent rumbling of the bowels. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 734 As shewn by the gurgling and rumbling in the bowels.

†2. Disturbance, tumult, stir. *Obs.*

c 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 276 Ther was rennyng for the sovereynte, There was rorynge and rumbelynge, pete to here. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/1, I maie..be tossed in the flode & rombeling of your worldly businesse. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/1 The time of queene Marie; in the beginning of whose reigne..there was some rumbling thereabout.

†3. Muttering, murmuring. *Obs.*—0

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Romelynge, or privy mysteryngе, *ruminacio, mussitacio.*

Ru·mbling, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*1]

1. That rumbles, in senses of the verb.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Certayne Notes Instruct.* Wks. I iv, Rather searche the bottome of your braynes for apte wordes, than chaunge good reason for rumbling rime. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Now, thunder, sirrah, you, the rumbling plaier. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Piscc. Eclog.* ii. 3 His songs more please my ravisht eare, Then rumbling brooks that with the pebles play. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 P 4 A few rumbling Words and Consonants clapped together, without any Sense. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 27 Of no more value..than sounding brass or a rumbling cymbal. 1813 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 47 We..walked up and down the road listening to every rumbling cart. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church* X. 104 A style at once rumbling, rough, and fierce. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 87 He had driven down..in a rumbling old trap.

b. Of a road: Causing carriages to rumble.

?1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* Aug., The great road as far as Stamford is superb..It is continued much farther, but is more rumbling.

c. Of a drain: Formed of loose stones.

App. in allusion to the noise made by the water; but cf. RUMMEL 2.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 270 In the upland where round stones are at hand, rumbling drains are most in use. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss., Rummlin-cundy*, a drain..filled up to the surface with loose stones.

2. Of the nature of a rumble.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 116 The rumbling noise which we call Thunder. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 679 The hollow rumbling Noise, which is usually heard in Earthquakes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 124 A variety of rumbling, humming and whistling sounds. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. i, The low rumbling tones of his voice ceased altogether. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 794 A kind of rumbling presystolic murmur is sometimes heard at the apex.

3. *slang.* Rough-and-tumble.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 129 A sort of rumbling rally followed.

Hence **Ru·mblingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1847).

Rumbly (rʌ·mbli), *a.* [f. RUMBLE *sb.* + -Y.] Of a rumbling character.

1881 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Adv. Herr Baby* 73 Baby was very pleased to get..out of the rumbly, rattly noise. 1894 KIPLING *1st Jungle Bk.* 199 A gurgly rumbly voice, called out of the darkness to the right.

Rumbo1 (rʌ·mbo). Now *arch.* [? f. RUM *sb.*1] A kind of strong punch, made chiefly of rum.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* ix, He had provided vast quantities of strong beer, flip, rumbo, and burnt brandy. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 68 Having called for some rumbo,..was stirring it with a spoon. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxix, Hawkins..and Derrick..were regaling themselves with a can of rumbo. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, Will you have..a jorum of hot rumbo? 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 106 He found a hogshead of rumbo which was thrown up from a wreck.

attrib. 1798 O'KEEFFE *Wild Oats* II. iii, You know that her ladyship, no more than myself, has set eyes upon you since you was the bigness of a rumbo canakin.

†**Rumbo**2. *Cant. Obs.* (See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rumbo*, a Prison or Gaol.

Rumbo3. *Naut. slang.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585 *Rumbo*, rope stolen from a royal dockyard.

†**Rumbo-ken.** *Cant. Obs.* A pawn-shop.

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd, Rumbo ken*, Pawnbrokers. 1724 J. THURMOND in *Bacchus & Venus* (1737) Njb, Filing of a Rumbo-Ken, My Bowman is snabbled again.

Rum booze, bouse: see RUM *a.*1 2.

Rumbostan, obs. form of RAMBUTAN.

Rumbow·ling. *slang.* [? var. of ROMBOWLINE.] (See quots.)

1874 *Slang Dict.* 273 *Rumbowling*, anything inferior or adulterated. 1885 N. D. DAVIS in *Academy* 5 Sept. 155 Our word rum, and the longer name rumbowling, which sailors give to their grog.

†**Rumbu·llion**1. *Obs.* Also **rombullion, rumbullian.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RUMBUSTION. In mod. Devon dial. *rumbullion* is used in the sense of 'tumult, uproar', but evidence of connexion is wanting.] Rum.

c 1651 in N. D. Davis *Cavaliers & Roundheads Barbados* (1887) 112 The chiefe fudling they make in the Island is Rumbullion, alias Kill-Devill, and this is made of suggar canes distilled, a hott, hellish and terrible liquor. 1660 LEFROY *Mem. of Bermudas* (1879) II. 139 An Irishman haueing..vndertaken to deliuer a caske of Rumbullian to the Gouernors Negroe woman. 1672 HUGHES *Amer. Physitian* 34 They..make a sort of Strong-Water, they call Rum or Rumbullion, stronger than Spirit of Wine.

Rumbu·llion2. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 8 **rumbillion, rombullion.** [Alteration of F. *Rambouillet*, the name of a town about midway between Paris and Chartres.]

1. A variety of peach.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Peach-tree*, The Rumbillion is the noblest and fairest of all the yellow Peaches. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Persica*, The Rumbullion is a middle-siz'd Fruit. 1802 FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* 25 The Rambouillet (commonly called the Rumbullion) is pretty large. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 714 Rambouillet, Rumbullion.

2. A variety of gooseberry.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 16 Gooseberries:..Rombullion. 1835 *Trans. Hortic. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 231 Rumbullion..is a great favourite in the gardens round London, where it has been grown upwards of forty years. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 87 Gooseberries. Rumbullion..much grown for bottling.

Rumbu·stical, *a. dial.* and *colloq.* Also **rombustical.** [prob. an alteration of ROBUSTIC *a.* + -AL.] =RUMBUSTIOUS.

1795 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IV. 221 If she's rumbustical By Jove we must invade her. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 248 *note*, A rumbustical green one. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 319 Frederic the Great and his rumbustical father. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 253/2 The whole performance is robust and, if the use of such a term may be pardoned, a trifle 'rumbustical'.

†**Rumbu·stion.** *Obs.*—1 In 7 **rombostion.** [Cf. RUMBULLION 1.] Rum.

1652 *Mercurius Politicus* No. 90. 1435 Partly [through] the Brandewin wherewith we have furnisht him, the spirits of Rombostion, which our men there make him, and other good hopes we give him, he becomes very valiant.

Rumbustious (rʌmbʌ·stiəs), *a. colloq.* Also **rombustious.** [prob. an alteration of ROBUSTIOUS *a.* Cf. RUMBUSTICAL.] Boisterous, turbulent, unruly, uproarious.

1778 FOOTE *Trip to Calais* I, The sea has been rather rumbustious, I own.° 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 156 Miss Elinor is in one of her rumbustious fits; I must fetch the doctor. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 40 The only rumbustious individual in the whole crowd was an itinerant tooth-drawer. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* vii, The sperm whales are such raging, ramping, roaring, rumbustious fellows. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 105 Do you think I want to look as rumbustious as you?

Rumbylow, obs. form of RUMBELOW.

Rume, obs. form of ROOM.

Rumege, obs. form of RUMMAGE.

Rumen (rū·men). [a. L. *rūmen* the throat, gullet.] The first stomach of a ruminant animal.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the *Rumen*, or first Ventricle of Camels, are found divers Sacculi, which contain a considerable Quantity of Water. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 427 (L.U.K.), There are two openings into the rumen. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 143 All seems to go into the rumen, and has for awhile no power on the cuticular coat of that stomach. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxi. I. 236 He punctured the skin and rumen with the lance.

Rumeth, obs. form of ROOMTH.

‖ **Rumex** (rū·meks). *Bot.* [L. *rumex* sorrel.] A genus of plants which includes the sorrel and dock; a plant of this genus.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 557/2 *Rumex*, in botany, a genus of the hexandria trigynia class. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 65 Tuberous rooted rumex. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 584 Opium comes to this country from the Levant in rounded masses. Its surface is covered with the seeds of a species of rumex. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 190 Smyrna opium occurs in masses..covered externally with the capsules of a species of rumex.

Rumfle, *v.* App. a var. of RUMPLE *v.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 181 It's no frolick for me to be rumffled, or slobbered. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

†**Ru·mfordize,** *v. Obs.* [f. the name of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count (von) *Rumford* (1753–1814), who invented a system for curing smoky chimneys.] *trans.* To improve (a chimney) on Count Rumford's system.

1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 209, I should think we might Rumfordize one of the chimneys. 1798 — in *Biog. Lit.* (1872) II. 741 The landlord .. has promised me to Rumfordize the chimneys. 1809 *European Mag.* LV. 21 Persons may have ..their kitchen fire places..Rumfordized.

fig. 1801 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* V. 353 It is only now wanted that we should..Rumfordize our feelings in such a manner as to be able to vie with our wooden-fuelled neighbours in sensibility.

Rumfu·stian. (See quots.)

1829 HONE *Year Bk.* 62 Rum fustian is a 'night cap', made precisely in the same way [as egg-flip]. 1862 JERRY THOMAS *How to mix Drinks* (New York) 72 *Rumfustian*, ..a drink very much in vogue with English sportsmen, after their return from a day's shooting. 1900 A. M. EARLE *Stage-Coach & Tavern Days* V. 101 Rumfustian was made of a quart of strong beer, a bottle of wine or sherry, half a pint of gin, the yolk of twelve eggs, orange peel, nutmeg, spices, and sugar.

Rumfu·stianish, *a.* (See quot.)

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 706 The round-about, hubble-bubble, rumfustianish, .. roly-poly growlery of [Carlyle's] style, so Germanically set forth.

Rumgumption (rʌmgʌ·mʃən). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* [Cf. GUMPTION and RUMBLEGUMPTION.] Common sense.

c 1770 BEATTIE *To Alex. Ross* XV, They need nae try thy jokes to fathom; They want rumgumption. 1785 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 321 But sure it wad be gryte presumption, In ane wha has sae sma' rumgumption. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 203 *Rumgumption*, or gumption, knowledge, capacity, capability. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 484 There is no excuse, as there is no need, for the corruption rumgumption, common in England.

Rumgu·mptious. *dial.* Also 8 **-gumshaws.** [Cf. prec.] (See quots.)

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rumgumshaws*, violent, bold, and rash. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Rumgumptious*, sturdy in opinion; rough and surly in asserting it. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rum-Gumptious*, forward and queer.

Ru·micin. *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. L. *rumic-*, *rumex* sorrel + -IN.] (See quots.)

1864 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Hand-Bk. Chem.* XVI. 172 The lapathin obtained from the root of *Rumex Hydrolapathum* ..which was prepared by Geiger..and Riegel..in a state of greater purity as rumicin. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Pharmacology* (ed. 3) 1011 It [the yellow dock] contains tannic acid and rumicine, which is identical with chrysophanic acid.

Rumidge, obs. form of RUMMAGE.

Ru·minal, *a.* 'Ruminant' (Webster, 1864).

Ruminant (rū·minănt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *rūminant-*, pr. pple. of *rūminārī* or *rūminăre* to RUMINATE. Cf. F. *ruminant*, Pg. and It. *ruminante*, Sp. *rumiante.*]

A. *sb.* An animal that chews the cud; one of the *Ruminantia.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge a 3 b, Four-footed beasts which..are either cornigerous ruminants..or ruminants without hornes, as the Camel, dromedary. 1714 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1739) 635 The Description these give of the muscular Part of the Gullet..is very exact in Ruminants. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 370 The ruminants with horns..have two preparatory stomachs for the food

previous to rumination. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 31/1 Peculiarities which distinguish between the ruminants and all other herbivorous quadrupeds. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 32 No one will expect to find..buffaloes, stags, and other Ruminants in Australia.

Comb. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 417 The complex ruminant-like organ of the Lemming.

B. *adj.* **1.** Chewing the cud, ruminating.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 125 They [*sc.* camels] are Ruminant Creatures, and have four Stomacks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 337 Of all ruminant animals, those of the Cow kind deserve the first rank. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 4 In the ruminant animals..the alimentary canal is twenty-seven times the length of the body. 1882 *Knowledge* Aug. 159 A curious mixture of the characters of Pigs and Ruminant animals.

†**b.** *Astr.* Represented by ruminant animals.

1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 133 *Ruminant Signs*, are those Signs of the Zodiack represented by Creatures that use that Quality, viz. Aries, Taurus, and Capricorn.

2. Contemplative, meditative.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Monday 131 Arabia, Persia, and Hindostan, the lands of contemplation and dwelling places of the ruminant nations. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. v. § 10 He enjoys a quiet misty afternoon in a ruminant sort of way. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 746 One of the long-haired ruminant men stood up.

Hence **Ru·minantly** *adv.*

1847 WEBSTER, *Ruminantly*, by chewing. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 787/1 'You are an angel, Fred,' she repeated, ruminantly.

‖ **Ruminantia** (rūminæ·nʃiă). [L., neut. pl. of the pres. pple. of *rūminārī* or *rūmināre* to RUMINATE.] The class of ruminant animals.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 325 In the carnivora, the ruminantia,..the hemispheres..cover a part of the cerebellum. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* (1876) 77 In the *Ruminantia* there are usually seven segments altogether in the sternum.

Ru·minate, *a. Bot. rare.* [ad. L. *rūmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *rūmināre*: see next.] = RUMINATED *ppl. a.* 2.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 Albumen..either ruminate, or furnished with a central or ventral cavity. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 466 *Ruminate*, when a hard body is pierced in various directions by narrow cavities filled with dry cellular matter.

Ruminate (rū·mine·lt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rūminārī* or *rūmināre*, f. *rūmen* RUMEN.]

1. *trans.* To revolve, turn over and over in the mind; to meditate deeply upon.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. xi. 65 Let him..accustome him selfe to behold, and marke well them that be angry, with the successe of that anger, and ruminate it in his mynde a good space after. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. v. 101 Conduct me, where from company, I may reuolue and ruminate my greefe. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 151 In this circulatory motion, wee shuld ruminate Pauls wheele of fourteen spokes. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. viii, While I in sullen rage did ruminate The Creatures vanity and wofull state. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 240, I had a damp upon my spirits, when I ruminated within myself the certain and unavoidable difficulty. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member of Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1842 I. 482 When the guilty themselves do not choose..by ruminating their offences, [to] nourish themselves..to the perpetration of future crimes.

b. To meditate, consider (a design, etc.) with a view to subsequent action.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. ii. 6 To ruminate strange plots of dire Reuenge. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (Rtldg.) 93 Thou that ruminatest to thyself a catalogue of privy conspiracies. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 101 Shee ruminates a thousand severall sorts of revenge. 1655 MILTON *2nd Def. Eng. People* Wks. 1851 VIII. 251 When Salmasius was anxiously ruminating how he might reestablish his ruined character. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 8 Ruminating wrath, he scorns repose. 1740-1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xii. 23, I went in, and began to ruminate with myself what I had best to do.

†**c.** With personal object. *Obs.*—1

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 198 The proud Lord, That.. neuer suffers matter of the world Enter his thoughts: saue such as doe reuolue And ruminate himselfe.

2. To chew, turn over in the mouth, again.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Song Sol.* vii. 9 Like the best wine worthy for my beloved to drink, and for his lips and his teeth to ruminate. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 364 That liquor, which does not require to be ruminated, is conveyed directly to the fourth stomach.

b. In fig. contexts, approximating to sense 1.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. of Ely* II. x. 529 Thus does he ruminate and re-ruminate his cud againe. *a* 1635 CORBETT *Iter Boreale* 43 Because he neede but ruminate that ore Which he had chew'd the Sabbath-day before. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 393 Literature which could be carried by the post bag..formed the greater part of the intellectual nutriment ruminated by the country divines and country justices. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Church* xiv. 148 Like a clean animal, ruminating it, he turned it into most sweet verse.

3. *intr.* To chew the cud. Also *fig.*

1547 *Homilies* I. *Holy Script.*, Let vs ruminat, and (as it were) chewe the cudde, that we may haue the swete Joyse, ..taste,..and consolacion of them. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 21 The beasts feeding there, were wont to come under the same [tree]..,and there did ruminate. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. of Anim. & Min.* Isagoge a 3 b, Cornigerous ruminants.., or not ruminating; as the Hogge. 1676 GREW *Musæum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 26 Of divers Beasts which Ruminate, thus much is true. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 ₱ 2 Those Repositories in several Animals, that are filled with Stores of their former Food, on which they may ruminate. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 498 He made various sounds with his mouth; sometimes as if ruminating, or what is called chewing the cud. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 370 It is stated by authors that hares, rabbits, and even some men ruminate. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 453 An animal which had two complete toes on each foot, and ruminated.

transf. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 41 That the Spirits of the Wine may have whereupon to ruminate and feed.

4. To muse, meditate, ponder.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 43 If I dyd but ruminate [for] the dayz I haue spoken of, I shall bring oout yet sumwhat more. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 252 He..ruminates like an hostesse, that hath no Arithmatique but her braine to set downe her reckoning. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 217, I shall not ruminate, but look forward. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ₱ 8 After having taken a Pipe of Tobacco, and ruminated for some time. 1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 17 Dec., The blossom of an idea..came out into full blow as I ruminated upon my pillow. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 112 The news startled the Cardinal, and he ruminated. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (ed. 2) 137 The glorified saint of Scripture is especially a beholder;..he does not merely ruminate within.

b. Const. *about, of, on, upon, over.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Epist.* (1577) 108 That text of the Psalmist, about the whiche..my soule may alwayes ruminate. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. i. 102 For my head But ruminates on necromantic skill. Philosophy is odious and obscure. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 317 To ruminate of the things that most conduced to the mischief. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 105 To ruminate upon evils..is to add unto our own tortures. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 30, I ruminated very much about it. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* LXXV, Ruminating very unpleasantly upon my future prospects. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 11 Those noble lines in which Byron makes the dying gladiator ruminate over the coming vengeance for his fate. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xvi. 348 He ruminated on his melancholy.

†**5.** *refl.* To take counsel. *Obs.*

? *c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* V. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.*, Let us withdrawe and in pryvate rumynat our selves together.

Hence **Ru·minating** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ruminamento*, a ruminating, a chewing of the cudde. 1668 STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* v. (1672) 113 The reading and ruminating of it, might be as much worth as heaven to them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 336 His ruminating after a full meal generally lasted about an hour and a half.

Ru·minated, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMINATE *v.*]

1. Meditated, considered, digested.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 12 Which kind of Ruminated History I thinke .. fit to place amongst Bookes of policie. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* ix. 83 It is a second, a Ruminated, a reflected Knowledge.

2. *Bot.* Presenting a chewed appearance; permeated by striæ; striated, marbled.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) I. ii. 249 It is perforated in every direction by dry cellular tissue..: in this state it is said to be ruminated. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 281 The albumen may.. present a mottled appearance, as in the Nutmeg,..and some Palms.., where it is called *ruminated*. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 387 When split open, the albumen is seen to be ruminated; the cut surface resembling that of a nutmeg.

3. Subjected to rumination or re-chewing.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 303/1 A muscular fold forms a direct pathway for the ruminated food.

Ru·minating, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMINATE *v.*]

1. Chewing the cud; ruminant.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 141 Some have foure stomacks, as horned and ruminating animals. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* IV. 191 Oxen and sheep, and many other ruminating beasts. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1739) 638 The curious Contrivance and Fabrick of the several Ventricles of ruminating Creatures. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 3 The bowels of a ruminating animal may be considered as an elaboratory. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 370 The following gradation of ruminating stomachs is established. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* ii. 42 Various ruminating quadrupeds, as Deer and Goats.

2. Contemplative, meditative.

a 1704 LOCKE *Conduct of the Understanding* XX, We are of the ruminating kind. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 24 From thoughtless youth to ruminating age. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* ii, He then took a ruminating walk. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlix, A ruminating tone of sympathy. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11 The peculiarity of Tocqueville's intellect was its ruminating character.

Hence **Ru·minatingly** *adv.*

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* IV. 260 She did not answer at once, but after looking down ruminatingly she said [etc.]. 1886 *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVI. 550 He gazed ruminatingly at the view.

Rumination (rūmine·ʃən). [ad. L. *rūminātio*: see RUMINATE *v.* and -ATION. So F. *rumination*, It. *ruminazione*.]

1. Contemplation, meditation.

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* IV. i. 19 In which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadnesse. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* iii. 26 If at any times.. we sin, by rumination on the foregoing signs, we may draw fresh solace. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 267 Like the ideas of a delightful spring in a winter's rumination. 1744 THOMSON *Autumn* 574 From his bury'd Flock Retiring, full of Rumination sad. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* liii. VII. 15 To throw away life..in frivolous amusements, or useless austerities, or indolent rumination. 1864 G. MUSGRAVE *Ten Days in Fr. Parsonage* II. ii. 42 The mind wanders into endless rumination.

b. *pl.* Meditations, thoughts, reflections.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 33 Ruminations of joy in the Memory .. are good. 1797-1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 540 In my lonely ruminations I called to mind a coffer. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, Each being wrapped in his own unpleasant ruminations. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ix, If the Arrowpoints had such ruminations.

2. The action of chewing the cud.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1676 GREW *Musæum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 25 The Voluntary Motion of the Stomach, is that only which accompanies Rumination. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1739) 638 The very Act itself of Rumination is an excellent Provision for the compleat Mastication of the Food. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. i. Pref. p. vi, They [the *Pecora*] possess the remarkable power of rumination. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 151 When rumination ceases..this is a most serious business. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 473 Regurgitation and even rumination of the upcast food are curious features of some cases of nervously irritable stomach.

Ruminative (rū·mine·ltiv), *a.* [f. RUMINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Contemplative, meditative.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. xi. 305 Our minds becoming ruminative, we find a calm delight in chewing the cud of memory. 1855 A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-ho.* xii. 207 [She] was a ruminative woman of few words. 1881 *Harper's Monthly* LXIII. 353 The flabby judge sat awhile ruminative.

Hence **Ru·minatively** *adv.*

1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* II. xix. 253 'A long way off,' said Jeremiah ruminatively. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 173 Nubar reposes ruminatively on the shelf.

Ruminator (rū·mine·ltəi). [a. L. *rūminātor*, agent-noun f. *rūminārī* to RUMINATE. Cf. It. *ruminatore*.] One who ruminates.

1598 FLORIO, *Ruminatore*, a ruminator, a chewer of the cud. 1611 COTGR., *Remascheur*, a ruminator.

1813 SIR E. BRYDGES (*title*), The Ruminator, containing a Series of Moral, Critical, and Sentimental Essays. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 440 At all hours of the day, some idlers or ruminators were seen on the marble benches. 1849 QUINTON *Heaven's Antidote* 44 The dominant mood of the ruminator.

†**Rumine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *ruminer* or L. *rūminārī*.] To ruminate.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 44 As studious Scholar he self-rumineth His lessons given. *a* 1618 — *Maiden's Blush* 421 Inlie reioycing, deepely rumining, All in his minde maturely pondering.

Rumis(h, variants of RUMMISH *v. Obs.*

Ru·mkin [1]. Now *arch.* Also 7 **romekin, rumken.** [app. of LG. origin.] Some kind of drinking-vessel.

a. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. H iv b, Wine, ever flowing in large Saxon Romekins About my board. 1668 — *News from Plimouth* III. i, I'll come, e're you can pledge Two Romekins of Wine!

β. 1656 in *Festive Songs* (Percy Soc.) 68 Ale in Saxon rumken then, Such as will make grim Malkin prate. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 108 With that she set it to her nose And off at once the Rumkin goes. 1801 LAMB *John Woodvil* II, Ale in a Saxon rumkin then, makes valour burgeon in tall men. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 521 Put it not into bottle or jug, Cannikin, rumkin, flagon, or mug.

Ru·mkin [2]. [app. f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -KIN.] The Persian rumpless or tailless cock or hen.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* II. x. (1676) 110 Gallum Persicum..Hoc genus etiam à nostratibus alitur, & nonnullis Rumkins dicitur. *Ibid.* Pl. 26 Gallus ex Persia, a Rumkin. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 251/2 The Persian Cock..wants a rump and tail;..with us they are generally called Rumkines. 1776 A. RUSSELL *Aleppo* 63 The rumkin, or cock and hen without rumps. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 65/1 The Rumpless or Persian Cock, or 'Rumkin', as it was formerly termed, is tailless. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1865) 282 The feathers of the variety of fowls called 'rumkins'..are as much proof against rain as those of other fowls.

Ru·mlar. *rare*—1. [app. f. RUMMEL, after *ashlar*.] Rough stone.

1829 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 161 Layers of basaltic rumlar work between each flatting of the mortar.

Ru·mless, *a.* [f. RUM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of rum.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 4 The men not unreasonably refused point blank to navigate the Kara Sea in a rumless *Ibis*.

Ru·mly, *adv. slang.* [f. RUM *a.*[1] and *a.*[2] + -LY [2].] **a.** Bravely, finely. **b.** Oddly, strangely.

1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 29 We concluded to booz it rumly. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rumly*, bravely, cleaverly, delicately, &c. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 727 Touch'd with grief to see His pal..Thus rumly floor'd.

Rummadan, obs. form of RAMADAN.

Rummage (rv·mėdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **romage, roomage,** 7 **rommage, rumidg,** 8, 9 **rumage.** [Orig. an aphetic adoption of older F. (also Sp.) *arrumage* (mod. *arrimage*), f. *arrumer* (mod. *arrimer*), = Sp. and Pg. *arrumar*, of doubtful origin. In later use f. the verb.]

1. †**a.** *Naut.* The arranging of casks, etc., in the hold of a vessel. *Obs.*

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 195 Cellaridge, Cranage, Sponage, Romage, and Carridge of Wine, £100 0*s*. 0*d*. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 40/1 The Quarter Maister hath the charg of the hould for stowage, rommage, and trimming the ship.

b. Miscellaneous articles, lumber; rubbish.

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* 151 Among other romage that stood vpon the hatches, there were certaine hennes cages. *Ibid.* 168 All chestes, pottes, fattes, and other roomage that are not stowed vnder hatches, being throwne ouer borde into the sea. 1847 HALLIW., *Rummage*, lumber, rubbish. *West.* 1880 *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Rummage*, rubbish. 'A good riddance to bad rummage.'

†**c.** Place of stowage or storage; storage capacity. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* 164 They likewise haue a

Chest in the roomage, free of fraight. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Relig.* (1672) 81 In the Oeconomical Providence of Nature, (as I may term it,) there is good store of roomage and receipt where those powers are stowed.

2. Bustle, commotion, turmoil. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1575 *Durh. Deposit.* (Surtees) 304 Ther was such a dyn and rom[a]ge in the streit emangest neighbours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 107 This (I take it) Is..the cheefe head Of this post-hast, and Romage in the Land. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* IV. 77/1 *Rummage*, an obstreperous din.

3. An overhauling search.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 476 A general rummage and reform in the office of matrimony. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 July, My rummages and business sometimes occupy me uninterruptedly to those hours. 1813 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I. 364, I took the opportunity of a lift to come on here for a last rummage of the library before the bad weather sets in. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride, Snowdon* v, Which were now, after the general rummage, returned to their lawful owner. 1873 C. KEENE *Lett.* in *Life* vii. (1892) 148, I shall have a rummage for it among the old music-book shops.

b. *spec.* A thorough search of a vessel by a Customs examining officer. Also *attrib.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585. 1876 G. D. HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 274 The Examining Officer and the waterman is to..make a strict rummage in all parts of the vessel. *Ibid.* 635 To make a memorandum to that effect at the foot of the rummage account.

4. Special combs.: **rummage goods** (see quot. 1871); **rummage sale** (*a*) (see quot. 1858); (*b*) a kind of charity bazaar.

1871 *Echo* 25 Jan., Seizures made for smuggling and "rummage goods—that is, goods out of date in warehouse. 1893 *Daily News* 24 June 8/1 Sale of Rummage Goods from Red Lion and other wharves, and Salvage ex-Hispania s.s. (*a*) 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "*Rummage-sale*, a clearance sale of unclaimed goods at the docks, or of odds and ends left in a warehouse. 1887 *Times* 30 Nov. 1 Rummage Sale, by order of the proprietors of Wilson's Wharf. (*b*) 1890 *Stratford on Avon Herald* 19 Dec. 3/1 A novel but most successful experiment was tried by way of what was termed a 'rummage sale'. 1895 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII. 308 It is almost impossible to dispose of gentlemen's hats at rummage sales.

Rummage (*rʌ*·mĕdʒ), *v.* Forms: 6 **roomage**, 7 **roome(d)ge**; 6–7 **romege**, 6–9 **romage**, 7 **rommage, -idge**; 6–7 **rummidge**, 7 **-ige, rumidg(e**, 7–8 **rumage**, 7– **rummage**. [f. the sb.]

I. *trans.* †**1.** *Naut.* **a.** To arrange, or re-arrange (goods) in the hold of a ship. Also generally, to arrange, put in order. *Obs.*

1544 *Admiralty Court Libels* No. 55, The romeger whiche they appoynted..to romege caske wares in the said shipp did romege at the same tyme the said annyse sed. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 300 To give the master..a good reward for his labour to see the goods well romaged. 1622 MARKHAM *Decades Warre* III. vi. 103 Hee is continually to haue attending on him..Porters and luggage Carriers, to rummage and order things according to his directions. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 103 We careened our ships,..rummaged our gold, and repacked some of our provisions.

†**b.** To set in order, put straight (a ship, the hold) by rearranging the cargo. *Obs.*

1577 TOWRSON in *Hakluyt* (1599) II. II. 46 The 14 day we sent in our boats to take water, and romaged our shippes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 86 The most of those which had health, occupied themselves in romeging our ship. 1625 in J. S. Corbett *Fighting Instr.* (1905) 69 The hold in every ship should be rummaged and made predy, especially by the ship's sides.

2. *Naut.* **a.** To search thoroughly, ransack (the hold of a vessel, etc.).

1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 4 An other English man of warre that had detained him all night and rummiged his hold and opened his letters. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 174 We rummaged our Prize, and found a few Boxes of Marmalade. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 64 Tho' I thought I had rumag'd the Cabin so effectually, as that nothing more could be found, yet I discover'd a Locker with Drawers in it. 1739 LABELYE *Piers Westm. Bridge* 19 By means of these Booms we could inclose the..Boats and Vessels from being damaged or rumaged, either by Day or Night. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 561 A set of pirates who, under pretence of searching for arms or delinquents, rummaged every boat that passed. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* v. (ed. 4) 82 They are about to rummage the ship from stem to stern for runaways.

b. *spec.* of Customs officers in discharge of their duty.

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 112 The powers of the officers of the customs to rummage ships with lights. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* I The Tide-surveyor is to rummage the Ship, in order to detect the concealment of any small packages of Goods, which are liable to Duty, or are prohibited to be imported. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., When rummaging a ship, they have a long steel spear to pierce any soft articles. 1876 G. D. HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 267 When the import cargo is discharged the Examining Officer finally rummages the vessel.

3. To make a search in or among; to overhaul in order to find something. Also in fig. context.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. i, Why does she not go romage all the prisons? 1677 R. CARY *Palæol. Chron.* II. i. ix. 118 Ransacking and rummaging those obscure Cells and Vaults of Antiquity. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 110 Before we entered this Prison, the Gaoler rummaged us from Head to Foot. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 550 They saw that everything had been rummaged, and all the chests and lockers were wide open. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 57 We rummaged our pockets in vain for the required passport. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells* 136, I rummaged the house from top to bottom..; but in vain.

fig. 1621 MOLLE *Camerarius' Liv. Libr.* III. v. 162 She roomedging her past evils. 1657 W. RUMSEY *Organ. Sal.* Ep. Ded. (1659) 16 Your Instrument serves to take away the grounds of these distempers, by rummaging and scouring the stomach.

b. With *over, out, up.*

1623 G. HERBERT *Let.*, Rummage out your book-shelves. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 38 Pray rummage up your memory for the new volumes. 1826 LAMB *The Months* Misc. Wks. (1871) 395 Rummaging over the contents of an old stall. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 112/2, I only grieve for the trouble I have taken in rummaging over my musty shelves.

4. To scrutinize, examine minutely, investigate.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii. 68 Upon this, they fell again to romage the Will. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 185, I yet never met with the least mention of any thing like it, in all the multitude of authors I have rummaged. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 755/1 They have rummaged the oldest monuments. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 305, I am inclined to concur in Pasquier's silence, having rummaged his 'Recherches de la France'.

b. Const. *over.*

1725 WATTS *Logic* 304 To direct their disciples..to rummage over the definitions, divisions, and canons that belong to each topic. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* XXXVIII. 287, I have rumaged over all the Authors of the Library of our Friends the Missionaries. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 6 With the help..of Rushworth, whom we rummaged over for the revolutionary precedents.

5. To disarrange or disorder; to knock, stir, or drive about; to force or rout out by searching or making a stir. Somewhat *rare.*

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Revenge* 18 Our Ships being all pestered and romaging euerie thing out of order. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 422 Even as the matter..Is rommidged with motions slowe or quick In feeble bodies of the Ague-sick. 1736 N. BAILEY *Housek. Dict.* 242 Add about two drams of crude alum..; rummage this well in it. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* v, I shall find all the things rummaged about. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* I. ii. 49 The wild rabbits..hunted and rummaged from their burrows.

b. To bring *out* by searching; to fish *out* or *up.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 45 The Benedictin Monks..set themselves to rummage up old Manuscripts for Printing. 1786 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 12 June, She has also rummaged up a coop that will hold six chickens. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 755, I had the good fortune to rummage out another copy. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 108 The writer .. has rummaged out many state secrets, which he turns to his own purpose. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* vii. (1879) 71 An ancient spangled jacket..was rummaged out of the property box.

c. To collect by searching.

1820 BYRON *Morg. Maggiore* lxxxiv, Morgante rummaged piecemeal from the dust The whole.

6. To employ in searching or ransacking.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 257 A man might rummage his hands among his pockets with comfort.

II. *intr.* **7.** *Naut.* To make search († arrange or rearrange cargo, etc.) in a vessel.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 They weare not idle,.. but still rummidginge, as it seemeth, provided well for theire defence. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 300 The master or Boatswaine, or him that will take vpon him to romage. 1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* v. ii. K 4, Now *Signor currigantino* will I romage in the worme eaten keele of your rotten hulke. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 117 They..have been actually on Board the said Ship, and have begun to rummage there, pretending to remove the Goods in order to their Inspection and Appraisment. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quartermaster*, Their Business is to rummage in the Hold on all Occasions.

8. To engage in a search, make an investigation, of any kind.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. of Formes & Qual.* To Rdr. A 7 b, I rumag'd among my Loose papers. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. xxxii, As a Fox was Rumidging among a great many Carv'd Figures. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 89 They have been ashore at some Indian houses, and have rummaged and taken several things of small value. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Feb., He pulled out a pocket-book, and rummaged some time, but to no purpose. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 365 *note*, I should rummage to see whethera case could be found in which [etc.]. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lix, This gentleman, when he comes into the property, naturally begins to rummage. 1875 MRS. TROLLOPE *A Charming Fellow* III. xvii. 220 She..began to rummage among its contents.

b. Const. *about.*

1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xlii. 367 In preparing a defence we have to rummage about and get up what we can. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 He took the keys and began to rummage about for spoil.

c. Said of mice or rats.

1842 TENNYSON *Walk to Mail* 30 A jolly ghost, that..tapt at doors, And rummaged like a rat. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Student's Sec. T.*, So silent you can hear the mouse Run and rummage along the beams.

9. To turn or move restlessly. *rare*—1.

1755 CROKER tr. *Orl. Fur.* XXIII. CXXII, He..wheels round to and fro, This side and that, rummaging o'er his bed.

Hence **Ru·mmaging** *ppl. a.*

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vii, They..had been conducting a rummaging scrutiny of the rooms upstairs. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 161 What display, both of quantity and quality, These rummaging *douaniers* oft bring to light.

Rummager (*rʌ*·mĕdʒəɹ). Also 6 **romeger**. [f. RUMMAGE *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** One who arranges cargo in a ship. *Obs.*

1544 *Admiralty Court Libels* No. 55, The romeger whiche they appoynted..to romege caske wares in the said shipp. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 862 The Master must prouide a perfect mariner called a Romager, to romege and bestow all marchandize in such place as is conuenient.

2. One who makes a search or overhaul.

1769 BARETTI *Mann. & Customs Italy* II. xxxix. 328 Many amongst our rummagers of libraries have occasionally quoted passages [etc.]. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 58 There was no likelihood that the caches would escape the search of such keen eyes, and experienced rummagers.

Rummaging (*rʌ*·mĕdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.]

†**1.** The arranging or rearranging of cargo. *Obs.*

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 267 In charging, discharging, loding againe, and roomaging of the same shippe. 1560 *Ibid.* (1903) II. 409 The masters of the ships..might bring away a great deal more than they doe if they would take paine in the romaging. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 44 The other [days] for roomeging, making of sayles [etc.]. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The quarter Maisters hath the charge of the hold for stowage, rommageing, and trimming the shippe.

2. The action of searching or overhauling.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1086 This said in haste, in haste he fell To romaging of Sidrophel. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 231 The sloop's men took her, and had the rummaging of her, before we came up. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 26 This rummaging of the shore was now becoming extremely irksome. 1838 DICKENS *Nicholeby* viii, A vast deal of searching and rummaging ensued, and it proving fruitless [etc.]. 1859 W. COLLINS *Queen of Hearts* (1875) 32, I would rather have the rummaging of your memory than the rummaging of this box.

attrib. 1876 G. D. HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 635 Stores to be reported and an account to be taken by the Rummaging Officers. 1891 MAYSTON *Customs Gen. Orders* 206 Extramen not to be employed on rummaging duty.

Rummagy (*rʌ*·mĕdʒi), *a. colloq.* [f. RUMMAGE *sb.* + -Y.] Such as may be got by rummaging about among old rubbish.

1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. 18 The 'rummagy' faces, with no defined shape. 1901 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 522/2 He had gone and fetched the rummagy old thing, which..wasn't no good to nobody.

Ru·mmel. *dial.* Also **rummle.** [variant of RAMMEL *sb.*1]

1. (See quot. and RAMMEL *sb.*1 **4.**)

c 1850 J. GIBBS in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1853) I. 393 The materials which I extract from the lias formation, locally called 'rummell'..at Barrow-on-Soar, in Leicestershire, is an especial bed of marly limestone, found above and separated from all the lias beds of limestone in that district.

2. *Rummel-cundy, -drain* (see quots.).

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 314 [He] drained at first with stones, these drains being what are termed *Scottice* rummle drains. 1894 *Hetton-le-hole* (Durh.) *Gloss., Rummle cundy*, a ditch filled up with loose stones, for water to drain through.

Rummer (*rʌ*·məɹ). Also 7–8 **romer**, 7 **rummar**. [Of Continental origin, and representing WFlem. *rummer, rommer*, or Du. *romer, roemer*, Fris. *romer*, LG. *römer* (hence Da. *romer*, † *rømmer*), G. *römer* († *roemer*, 1589); the original meaning is perh. 'Roman glass'.]

1. A kind of large drinking-glass. Also const. *of* (the contained liquor).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. 234 Dispatching a lusty Rummer of Rhenish to little Periwig. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* I. i, Then give him but a rummer,..and he will drink so kindly, as if he had the heart of a whale. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* I. i, Whilst in full Romers we our Friendship Crown. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 103 A large Rummer of Rhenish and Sugar. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. xii. 199 A real cup in the form of a common drinking glass or rummer. 1811 SIR A. FERGUSSON in Lockhart *Scott* (1869) III. 325 Many a nice slice of ham, and rummer of hot punch. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. vi. 246 The bottle circulates briskly or the rummers are replenished. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* v, A row of ancient rummers with ground figures on their sides.

2. *attrib.*, as *rummer-cup, -glass.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Music*, A Dutch man, who could break Rummer-Glasses with the Tone of his Voice. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voyage* 49 The mate took with him some rummer glasses. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, Dorothy appeared bearing three large rummer cups. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Clive* 16, I slap the table till no rummer-glass but shakes.

† **Ru·mmery** 1. *Obs.*—1 = ROOMERY.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 58 In the habit of Kalenders or Friers, as if they were upon a Rummery or pilgrimage.

Ru·mmery 2. *U.S.* A rum-store, liquor-shop.

1898 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Nov., His re-election does not prove that the people of the state are going to sell out to the rummeries.

Rummi(d)ge, -mill, obs. ff. RUMMAGE, RUMBLE.

Rummily, -ness: see RUMMY *a.*1

† **Ru·mming,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Used in allusion to Skelton's 'Elynour Rummynge'.

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* 643 The Poet is bribde ..to hold him halfe the night with rifle, raffe, of the rumming of Elanor.

Ru·mmish, *a. slang.* [f. RUM *a.*2] Somewhat odd or peculiar; rather rummy.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 Galloping them round a corner, with a rummish team. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, 'That's a rummish cut of a toggery,' said Jack. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs, Milit. Snobs*, His little box near Epsom..: where..many 'rummish plants' are concocted.

† **Ru·mmish,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 **rumb-, rummisch, rum(m)is, -ys, -e(i)s**, 7 **rumish.** [See ROMY *v.* Perhaps partly represented by later Sc. *rumish, reemish* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).]

1. *intr.* To roar, bellow.

'15.. *Clariodus* i. 970 He rumbischit whill rared everie roch. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 17 The hird Poliphemus ..Grassilland his teth, and rummesand full hie. *Ibid.* 36 How cavernis or furnys of Ethna round Rummist and lowit. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5468 Gret Quhalis sall rummeis, rowte, and rair.

2. To protest loudly, make uproar.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xiii. (S.T.S.) I. 299 þan þe small pepill began to rummys. *Ibid.* IV. xviii. II. 118 Incontinent þe hale senate began to rummys.

Hence † **Ru·mmishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Lion & Mouse* XXX, [The lion] Welterand about with hiddious rummissing. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xix. (S.T.S.) II. 121 Incontinent rais ane huge rummyssing throw all the tentis. 1653 CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 144 The battering shot of the Rummishing Canon.

Rummle, Sc. variant of RUMBLE.

Ru·mmy, *sb. U.S.* [f. RUM *sb.*[1] + -Y.] (See quot. 1890.)

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power,* He led the 'rummies' and radicals in town-meeting with a speech. 1890 C. L. NORTON *Political Amer.* 96 *Rummies,* a local name for the political opponents of the temperance party in Maine.

Rummy (rʌ·mi), *a.*[1] *slang* or *colloq.* [f. RUM *a.*[2] + -Y.] Odd, queer, singular. Also *Comb.*

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 19 A neat, but rather rummy looking blue pony. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. 355 They're a rummy couple if what I hear is true. 1892 *Spectator* 23 Feb. 223/2 The 'rummy' names people give their houses in the suburbs.

Hence **Ru·mmily** *adv.*; **Ru·mminess.**

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 Apr., I know..it has been a rummily written work. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 172 This story shows the rumminess of Nubby Tomkins.

Ru·mmy, *a.*[2] [f. RUM *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of or pertaining to, suggestive of, rum.

1864 WEBSTER s.v., A rummy flavour.

Rummyll, obs. form of RUMBLE.

Ru·mness. [f. RUM *a.*[2] + -NESS.] Singularity, oddness, oddity.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, The Fates ordered him into it again. Which is rumness: ain't it? 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 220 You see something of the rumness of this job, but not the whole.

† **Ru·mney.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 **romon(e)ye, romanye,** 6 **-ny**; 5 **romeney,** 5-6 **-ney,** 6 **-nei**; 5 **rommenei.** *β.* 5 **rompney, romnay,** 6 **-neye, -nie, -ny,** 5-7 **romney.** *γ.* 4 **rumnay,** 5 **-neye,** 4, 6 **rumney,** 7 **-ny.** [a. OF. *rom(m)enie,* = obs. It. and med.L. *romania,* from the proper name *Romania,* used to designate Greece. OF. is also the source of MDu. *romanie, romenie,* MLG. *romenie, rumenie,* MDa. *rommenie, rumeni.*]

1. A sweet wine of Greek origin, much used in England during the 15th and 16th centuries. Also *attrib.*

α. 1393 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 209 Item pro j paruo cade de Romoneye, vj *li* di. 1421 *Coventry Leet Bk.* I. 24 And that thei sell..maluesey & romeney for xvj d. a galon and no derre. 1469 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 101 Item, in tyre malvesie, romenay, osey,..and other sweete wynes, by the yere..£20. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII,* c. 7 No Malmeseis, Romeneis, Sakkes nor other swete Wynes..shal be retailed aboue xij. d. the galon. 1546-7 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 47 That na claret..be sald of derrer price nor xiiij d., nor Romany derrer nor xviij d. the point.

β. *a* 1460 *Play Sacrament* 340 Syr, here ys a drawte of Romney Red. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 103, I sent to them a pottell of white romnay and thai toke it thankefully. 1508 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 267 Also yf your swete wyne pale, drawe it in to a romney vessell for lessynge. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. Fij, These hote wynes as malmesye, wyne course, wyne greke, romanysk, romny. 1612 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 335 Canareis, Malagas, Maderais, Romneyis.

γ. *a* 1400 *Sqr. Lowe Degre* 753 Ye shall have rumney and malmesyne. 1414 *Maldon Court-Rolls* (Bundle 9, No. 6), ii pipas vini albi et ii botys [=butts] de Rumneye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rumneye, wyne. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 22 Ye shall have Spayneshe wyne and Gascoyn, Sak, raspyce, alycaunt, rumney. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 210 Spaine bringeth foorth wines of white colour.., as Sacke, Rumney and Bastard. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. 93 All black Wines..: Malmesie, Allegant,..Rumny, Browne bastard, Metheglen.

b. *Rumney (of) Modon,* rumney made at Modon (the ancient Methone) in the Morea.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 96 in *Babees Bk.*, perfore ete hard chese aftir..and drynk romney modoun. *Ibid.* 119 The namys of swete wynes y wold þat ye them knewe: ..Rompney of modon.

2. A rumney cask or vessel. (Cf. 1 *β,* quot. 1508.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 116 in *Babees Bk.*, 3if swete wyne be seeke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesynge.

Rumorous (rū·mŏrəs), *a.* Also 6 **rumerous, rumorus, -ouse.** [f. RUMOUR *sb.* + -OUS.]

1. Making a loud confused sound; resounding. Now *arch.*

1550 SIR T. HOBY *Trav.* (Camden) 38 A river..makethe a great rumerous noise untill he cumethe into the middes of the vale. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* lx. 4 Take peace with flies they cride. At which rumorus rore [etc.]. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses Map Miracles* 62 b, The rumorous sound Of the sterne billowes.

1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 208 Bygone grandeurs, faintly rumorous now Upon the mind's horizon, as of storm Brooding its dreamy thunders far aloof. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 52 In days whose feet are rumorous on the air.

2. Of the nature of rumour; rumoured. *rare.*

1605 STOW *Ann.* 1401 The Lorde Keeper, and other Lordes of the Counsell,..perswaded against rumorous talke of the Earle of Essex. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Reliq.* (1672) 377 This Bearer will tell you what we hear of certain rumorous Surmises.

3. Full of rumours or reports. *rare*[−1].

1641 T. JORDAN *Walks of Islington* v. i, Your husband.. Shall..to the bold ears of the rumorous world, Declare his errour, and your innocence.

Rumour (rū·mər), *sb.* Also *a.* 5 **rumur, rom-, revmour, rwmor, rumore,** 5-6 **rumoure** (6 **-ure**), 5-8, 9 (chiefly *U.S.*) **rumor.** *β.* 5 **rumber, romber.** *γ.* 5 **rymour.** [a. OF. *rumur, rumour, rumor* (mod.F. *rumeur*), and *rimur,* = Prov. *rumor, rimor,* Sp. and Pg. *rumor,* It. *rumore, romore, rimore* :—L. *rūmōr-em,* acc. of *rūmor* noise, din, etc. From OF. are also MDu. and Du. *rumoer,* MLG., MHG., and G. *rumor.*]

1. † **a.** A (wide-spread) report of a favourable or laudatory nature. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. pr. vii. (1868) 59 Ȝe men certys ne konne don no þing aryȝt, but ȝif it be for þe audience of poeple, and for ydel rumours. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 37 Þere God for hym wrouȝte meny myracles and grete... By þat rumour sche þat slouȝ him was i-meoved.

b. Talk or report *of* a person or thing in some way noted or distinguished. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 34 Thurgh his romour in þis reme Hath raysede mekill reke. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 17 Thys rumor off hym went forthe throughout all Jewry. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* iii. 26 All the Heithen..were afrayed for Iudas and his brethren: so yᵗ the rumoure of him came vnto the kynges eares. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* II. iii. 7 Great is the rumour of this dreadfull Knight, And his atchieuements of no lesse account.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 60 Dim is the rumour of a common fight, Where host meets host, and many names are sunk: But of a single combat Fame speaks clear.

† **c.** The fact of being generally talked about; reputation, renown. *Obs.*

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 80 Fame..Nor in the glistering foil Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies.

2. General talk, report, or hearsay, not based upon definite knowledge.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* v. 5 When fals rumour, or tithing, wente out, as Antiochus hadde gon out of lijf, Jason sodeynly assailide the citee. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 94 Thus brought he common rumor to taber on his head. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* Ind. 15 Rumour is a Pipe Blowne by Surmises, Ielousies, Coniectures. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, To stop all rumour that may fil the world. *c* 1640 ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* I. i, The court 's all filled with rumour, the city with news, and the country with wonder. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 73 So Rumor says. (Who will, believe.) 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 357 His stamm'ring tongue With doleful rumour and sad presage hung. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 16 You seem..Too sprightly and companionable a man, To act the deeds that rumour pins on you. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 181 Who let the turbid streams of rumour flow Thro' either babbling world of high and low. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 160 The mysterious power of rumour which seems to travel faster than any post.

b. Personified.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 123 This from Rumors tongue I idely heard. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 154 'Gainst me swolne Rumor hoisted euery saile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 965 Rumor next and Chance, And Tumult and Confusion all imbroild. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 613/1 If the gossip, Rumour, truth declares. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i, It is thus everywhere that foolish Rumour babbles not of what was done, but of what was misdone or undone.

c. Const. *of* (the thing spoken about).

1622 WITHERS *Philarete* (1633) 592 Where never came Report of Pan,..Nor rumor of the Muses, till of late. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 3 Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,.. Where rumour of oppression and deceit..Might never reach me more. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 108 Inward raced the scouts With rumour of Prince Arac hard at hand. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* II. xii. I. 280 The preparations..had not been conducted so secretly but that some rumor of them had taken wind.

3. A statement or report circulating in a community, of the truth of which there is no clear evidence.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 52 Alle the comoun rymour and speche is of alle the peple there,..that thei ben the Garneres of Joseph. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 167 He is a foole that yevithe also credence To newe rumours and every foltisshe fable. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* ii. Wks. 936/1 So a rumour ones begonne and spread abrode, is not after soone remoued. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 18 Why you ought not to haue beleeued such rumors, I wil say something. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 4 Does the Rumor hold for true, That bee's so full of Gold? 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* 285 This not by uncertain rumours, but by the Acts and Instruments themselves. 1705 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 197 A rumour hath been here for some time that you have of late been under some trouble. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* IV. I. 303 The authors of these rumours did not confine their attention to Bothwell alone. 1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* I. ix, False rumours often beget truths. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xi. 129 Rumours flew abroad that miracles had already begun.

Comb. 1647 HEXHAM I, A rumour spreader. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rumour-bearer. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/2 The rumourmongers have seen what Mr. Gladstone had not seen.

b. Const. *of.*

1525 ABP. WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 374 The first rumor and brute of this matier. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxiv. 6 Ye shal heare of warres, & of the rumors of warres. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 181 The Citie..upon the least rumour of building them, armeth their Gallies to burne the same. 1665 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1720 II. 6 Twenty Rumours more we have of his Successes, but I will not yet credit them. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 217 Many rumours of war here; but I know not well how they are founded. 1840 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* lvi. VII. 153 It is probable that the rumour of his approach reached Athens at least some days before him. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXXVIII, Rumours of wars there had been, if not wars themselves.

† **4.** Loud expression or manifestation of disapproval or protest. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2668 þe pepull made noise, Myche Rumur & rud speche at his red sonne. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1377 To eschew the Rumber and the crye, his purpose..he chaungyd. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* V. (1811) 87 Amonge yᵉ Knyghtys of Sygebert was spronge a great rumoure, saying that they were not contente. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 430, I may not staye him for the rumour of the people.

5. Clamour, outcry; noise, din. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 65 With a grete rumor & a cry he come vnto the pope, & bad hym giff hym his xij d agayn. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 15 [He] made suche a noyse and rumour, that lantfert cam out hastely. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xxvii. 32 He wolde make suche a noyse and rumoure, as though all the deuylles of helle had ben in his chambre. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 134 It is sometimes requisite that thy battailes goe forwardes with rumours and showtings. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. 79 From whose vast beechy banks a rumor straight resounds. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 208/2 A very particular quality is observable in this creature, of listening to any noise or rumour in the street. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 82 The rumour every instant increased. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Nativity* v, Here a great rumour of trumpets and horses. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 97 The rumour of the wind among the garden trees.

† **6.** Uproar, tumult, disturbance. *Obs.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 82 Swyche talkynge comyth of false schrewys that wold mak a rwmor in this contre. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 132 Ther ys grett romber in the reme. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII,* c. 5 Great Rumour and Variance daily increaseth among his Subjects for taking and refusing of the same [coin]. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 219/2 Wee must geue ouer this matter for the uniuersitie is in a rumour. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 184 Assemblies agaynst the law..are therfore also somtimes called Rumors. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 130 The bawling woman began to raise a rumour about her gate by the complaints which she made unto her neighbours.

Rumour (rū·mər), *v.* Also 6, 9 *U.S.* **rumor.** [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* † **a.** To resound with disapproval. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Than regnyde avoutry and lechurie in hym and his howse-maynage, that al the roialme thanne rumourt and lothit for that rousty Synne.

b. To invent or circulate rumours.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI, ix. (1862) IV. 146 Diplomatic shadows fencing, Gazetteer shadows rumouring.

2. *trans.* To circulate by way of rumour.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* IV. ii. 51 Come hither Catesby, rumor it abroad, That Anne my Wife is very grieuous sicke. 1597–2 *Hen. IV,* Ind. 33 This haue I rumour'd through the peasant-Townes. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 86 Unskilful men may rumour what they will. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 556 By the chiefe Author thereof, the Lord, rumouring it. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* iv. (1777) 96 Those wretched Christians who returned from those wars.. rumoured these stories about the West. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XXIX. 40 Various tales are rumour'd of his fate.

b. In passive with dependent clause.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ii. 11 It is rumour'd..These three leade on this Preparation Whether 'tis bent. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1600 All abroad was rumour'd that this day Samson should be brought forth. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 73 It had been industriously rumoured..that Richard duke of York had escaped from the assassins. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. Prol. 203 It was rumoured he could say The Parables of Sandabar.

c. With personal object and complement.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, See you streight rumour me dead. 1833–6 H. COLERIDGE *Northern Worthies* (1852) I. 64 He [Blood] was rumoured..to be a creature of Buckingham. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 109 Art thou not he, whom fame This long time rumours The favour'd guest of Circe?

3. **a.** To transmit with a murmuring sound.

1887 HALL CAINE *Daemster* xxxix, Hearing voices of men or the sound of laughter rumoured over the quiet waters.

b. *intr.* To make a murmuring noise.

1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 474/2 The lullaby aid of the sea that rumoured light and soothingly round the rock of Doom.

Hence **Ru·mouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1563 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 128 Yea, dost thou make a rumouring yet again? 1824 SYMMONS *Agamemnon* 4 Swifter than noisy fame of rumouring tongues. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. VI. (1872) I. 444 Such a marching and rumouring going on all round him. 1895 W. WATSON *Father of Forest* 4 Mourned not the rumouring winds?

Rumoured (rū·mərd), *ppl. a.* [f. RUMOUR *v.*] Announced by rumour; commonly reported.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 817 Som Magazin to store Against a rumord Warr. 1751 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 27 As rumour'd robberies endear our gold. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 50 From far The rumor'd leagues proclaim approaching war. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xii. 231 He discusses both the probability of the rumoured invasion, and the best means of defending the coasts.

Ru·mourer. *rare.* Also 7 **rumorer.** [f. RUMOUR *v.* + -ER[1].] One who disseminates rumours.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 47 Go see this Rumorer whipt. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xliii, When all had been said about busy rumourers.

So **Ru·mourist.** *rare*[−1].

1887 *L'pool Mercury* 19 Oct. 5 The Cabinet council which the rumourists with one accord had fixed for Thursday.

Rump (rʌmp), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 **rumpe,** 6 **rompe,** 7 **rumpt, rompt.** [ME. *rumpe, rompe,* prob. of

Scand. origin: cf. MDa. *rumpe, rompe* (Da. *rumpe*), MSw. *rumpa, rompa* (Sw. *rumpa*), tail, posteriors, Norw. *rumpa* tail, *rump* posteriors, Icel. *rumpr*. The corresponding MDu. *romp(e), rump* (Du. and Fris. *romp*), MLG. and LG. *rump*, OHG. and G. *rumpf* mean 'trunk' of the body.]

1. That part of the body (of an animal or bird) from which the tail springs; † the tail; hence by extension, the hind-quarters, posteriors, buttocks.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rumpe, tayle, *cauda*. 1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rompe of a beest, *poitron, croupe*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 Their Tailes dubled and flagging, their rumpes and thyes full of feathers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 48 At her rompe she growing had behind A foxes taile. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 56 The diuell Luxury with his fat rumpe and potato finger. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 214 They fasten them..to the tayles of theire horses and to the Rompts when the tayles be puld off. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* IV. xv. 351 That Danish Boy, who had a Tail growing out at his Rump. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 307 He on his Hams, or on his brawny Rump Sliding secure, derides their vain Distress. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 108 The marks of the goose are, a bigger body,..a white ring about the rump. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 2 Nov., I saw the scoundrels jumping the windows, with the bayonets at their rumps. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 261 Sheep..high on the loins, down on the rumps. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 94 In general, we should call the anterior two-thirds or three-fourths of notæum 'back', and the rest 'rump'.

†**b.** That part *of* a tail which is next to the body; the stump. Also *transf. Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 674 The length of it from the tip of the nose to the rump of the tail is seven or eight fingers. 1676 MOXON *Print Letters* 34 Q hath its Body made like O. The Rump of the Tail is made by drawing a straight line from Parallel 12½. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 40 Two [fins]..with a small Rump of a Tail between them.

c. A part resembling a rump. *rare*—1.

1852 BADGER *Nestorians* I. 254 We left Amedia at 7 a.m., and..made the western rump of Jebel Gara about noon.

2. This part of an animal or fowl as cut off and used for food.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She tyrith vppon Rumppys, she fedith on all maner of flesh. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 111 When my back is turnde and gon, Another giues thee rumpes to tyre vpon. 1611 COTGR., *Cimier*, the vpper part of a rumpe of Beefe, &c., next, or neere, vnto the chine. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 47 Treated at an Ale-house with a Rump of Beef. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 P 1 The Maids of Honour in Queen Elizabeth's Time were allowed Three Rumps of Beef for their Breakfast. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 63 The poor ox..is divided into rumps, and sirloins, and briskets, and into all sorts of pieces. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 237, I caused a rump of beef ..to be immersed in..cold water for three hours. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 122 To present the rump and tail was the highest honour that a host could offer a guest at a feast.

Comb. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rump-and-Kidney Men*, Fidlers that Play at Feasts, Fairs,..&c. And Live chiefly on the Remnants of Victuals.

†**b.** Used with allusion to sense 3 b. *Obs.*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Feb., In King-street seven or eight [bonfires]; and all along burning, and roasting, and drinking for rumps. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1838) 116/2 When the youths were gathering together to make bonfires to burn the Rump, as the custom of those mad days [1660] was. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1497/4 Several Apprentices ..had formed a design..to come together in a considerable number on the Kings Birth-day, as they pretended, To Burn the Rump.

†**c.** *Rump and dozen*: (see quot. 1796). *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rump and dozen*, a rump of beef and a dozen of claret. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 112 A bet of a rump and dozen was laid of this important point. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* 296 I'll lay you a rump and a dozen..on the matter.

3. *fig.* A small, unimportant, or contemptible remnant or remainder of a body of persons (esp. of a Parliament: cf. next).

1649 WALKER *Hist. Independency* II. 32 This fagge end, this Rump of a Parliament with corrupt Maggots in it. 1659 *Engl. Conf.* 22 This Rumpe of a casheered House of Commons. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* (1899) 286 The people running away into it, so that the rump of the meeting seemed only to remain. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 318 My business with the House of Lords is over for the present; for they have, or a rump of them, done their own business pretty handsomely. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 8 What remains of it, is the Rump of the old Committee. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 131 The few members who made up what was contemptuously called the Rump of the House of Commons. 1877 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 349 The Tory Rump that we fools chose at the last election to represent us.

transf. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 83. 2/1 You are..the Rump of the Athenian Oracle.

b. *Hist.* The remnant of the Long Parliament (restored in May, 1659) which was dissolved by Monk in Feb. 1660; also (esp. in later use) the earlier remnant of the same Parliament from the time of Pride's Purge (Dec. 1648) to its dissolution by Cromwell in April, 1653.

[As to the origin of the name, cf. the following statements:—1662 *Rump Songs* To Rdr., Now if you ask who nam'd it Rump, know 'twas so stil'd in an honest Sheet of Paper (call'd The Bloody Rump) written before the Tryal of our late Soveraign of Glorious Memory: but the Word obtain'd not universal notice till it flew from the mouth of Major General Brown at a Publick Assembly in the daies of Richard Cromwell. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 329 Which word *Rump* had it's name first from Mr. Clem. Walker in his History of Independency printed in 1648 and was given to those ..members that strenuously oppos'd the King.]

1659 C. HATTON *Let. to Hyde* 23 Dec. in *Clarendon MSS.*, The Rump, as we now call them. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Feb., Major General Brown, who had a long time been banished by the Rump. 1660 in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 363 *note*, The oath..taken by every member of both houses of Parliament, Rumpt and all. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 117 It was the Garbage of that Parliament I am sure, that is the Rump, but they called themselves the Parliament of England. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 64 His Quarrel to Cromwell, was his having depos'd the Rump, and usurp'd the Power in a single Person. 1757 HUME *Hist. Eng., Commw.* iii. IV. 97 It was agreed, that, laying aside former enmities, all efforts should be used for the overthrow of the Rump; For so they called the Parliament. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 147 The Rump and the soldiers were still hostile to the House of Stuart. But the Rump was universally detested and despised. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 538 This office he [Milton] held during the Rump, under five successive councils of state.

c. So *Rump Parliament.*

1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 208 Upon the recalling ..of Harry Cromwell to the rump Parliament as soon as his brother Richard was deposed. 1671 GLANVILL *Further Disc. Stubbe* 31 Styling me Chaplain to M. Rous, a Member of the Rump-Parliament. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 48 Is it possible to conceive that the Rump Parliament, and afterward Cromwell, would have let my Lord Antrim have sat quiet for twelve Years? *Ibid.* 69 His [Monk's] Address..in perswading the Rump Parliament to dislodge the disaffected Troops at London. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) III. 196 Such was the destructive wrath of my Lord General Cromwell against the Nominal Rump Parliament of England.

4. In phrases *rump and rig, rump and stump*, through and through; completely, entirely. *dial.* or *colloq.* (See also STUMP *sb.*)

Cf. G. *mit rumpf und stumpf* in the same sense.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 499 Up rump and stump did Auchen burn. 18.. *Sh. Broad Yks.* 54 (E.D.D.), They say they're Britons rump an' rig. 1892 J. E. MUDDOCK *Detective's Triumphs* 55 My man .. bought the place. Bought it! Yes. Rump and stump.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1 or 2, as *rump-beef, -end, -feather, -gland, -steak*; also *rump-fed, -galled, -spotted* adjs.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 6 Aroynt thee, Witch, the rumpe-fed Ronyon cryes. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. ii, You'll neuer thinke of any thing, till your dame be rumpgall'd. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 114 Then take the rump-end of the Backbone. 1689 *Muses Farew. to Popery* 18 A lazy Mass of damn'd Rump Beef. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxi, The gardener ..led out the two old mules, to clip the hair from the rump-ends of their tails. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 302/2 Bad as it was, it seemed a rump-steak to me. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 10 The rump feathers and upper tail coverts. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 282 The rump gland frequently becomes obstructed. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* ii. (ed. 3) 40 A mutton-chop or rump-steak may be readily got from the nearest butcher's. 1897 FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* II. 72 Rump-spotted Guenon, *cercopithecus opisthostictus.*

b. In sense 3 or 3 b, as *rump-general, -groat, -man, -member, -senate, -time.*

1659-60 *Hist. 2nd Death Rump* 1/2 Some Packs he inveagles, O'th' blood-coated Beagles, To's partie; the Rumpmen did so too. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, When the keys of the Exchequer were lost in the Rump-time. 1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 144 They made no doubt but the rump members would again resume the government. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 296 Of whose being sequestred in the Rump-Time I have heard much. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 537 A Silver pair of Breeches neatly wrought, (Such as you see upon an old Rump Groat). 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* II. 27 A rump-general, namely, John Lambert. 1861 J. E. B. MAYOR *Introd. Cicero, Philipp. ii.* (1881) p. xvii, The rump senate, thus brought together, was convened by Antonius and Cassius.

6. Special combs., as **rump-band**, a leather band passing over the rump of a horse to support the trace-chains; † **rump-evil**, a disease affecting the rump; † **rump-jewel** (?); **rump-poke** (see quot.); **rump-post**, the pygostyle of a bird; † **rump-roll**, = BUSTLE *sb.*[2]; **rump-rope** (see quot.); **rump-strap**, a strap serving the same purpose as a rump-band.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1192 The *rump-band is hooked on to the trace-chains. 1611 COTGR., *Mal de cropion*, the *rumpe-euill; a disease wherewith all birds..are sometimes troubled. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 A Crochet of 122 Diamonds,..with a *Rump Jewel after the same Fashion. 1821 A. WELBY *Visit N. Amer.* 8 We also saw yesterday a large brown bird pursuing a Gull, and understood its name to be *Rump-poke. An appropriate appellation, as it pursues other birds for their droppings. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iv. 210 That extraordinary affair called the *rump-post or pygostyle. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 403 A vast Fardel of Rags..composed a *Rump-rowl. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 296 The rump then, supported by a tackle, is drawn forward by means of a stout rope, called the *rump-rope. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1192 The trace-horse is harnessed with back-strap, *rump-strap, and crupper.

† **Rump**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [= Du. *romp* 'pieces of cloves and nutmeg', in Kilian *rompe* 'nux myristica vilior, cassa, inanis', MLG. *rumpe.*] Refuse of nutmegs.

1602 in Sir G. Birdwood & W. Foster *Reg. Lett. E. India Co.* (1893) 41 To clense them & free them..from dust & the nutmegges from Rumps. 1610 *Rates of Marchandizes* F vij, Garble and Rumpes of Nutmegs the pound, xij.d.

Rump (rʊmp), *v.* Chiefly *slang.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To turn one's back upon (a person), esp. as a mode of snubbing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1737 *Common Sense* I. 52 Whoever envies me, or whoever is not on my Side, let him be Rumped. 1790 LADY S. LENNOX *Life & Lett.* (1901) II. 76 Mr. Conolly was at Court in London, and H. M. rump'd him,..so that he did not go to the Queen's drawing-room. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. ii. P 5 Other people who attempted to speak to him, were rumped in exact proportion with the blandishments of his face towards me. 1841 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Wom. in Grey*, His Holiness not only gets the 'cold shoulder' But Nick rumps him completely. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 375 We believe it is an established rule, not to turn your back on —or in playhouse phrase—not to rump your audience.

2. *absol.* Of pigeons: To set up the tail feathers.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 106 It was apt to make them rump.

3. *trans.* To flog or scourge. *rare*—0.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Rump'd*, flogged or scourged.

4. *Sc.* To plunder completely; to clean (one) of money. (Cf. RUMP *sb.*[1] 4.)

1815 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. xi. 366 Most of the châteaux, where the Prussians are quartered, are what is technically called *rumped*, that is to say, plundered out and out. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v., A phrase often applied to a losing gamester; as, 'I'm quite rumpit'.

Hence **Ru**mping *vbl. sb.*

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 96 Setting the feathers upon the rump, (which is called rumping).

Rum-pad, -padder: see RUM *a.*[1] 4.

† **Ru**mpant, *ppl. a. Obs.*—1 [a. AF. *rumpant*, = F. *rompant*, pres. pple. of *rompre* to break.] Breaking the law, offending.

1621 *Irish Act* 5 *Edw. IV* in R. Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 38 Persons..that finde or impeach any of the said vessels Rumpants or forfeits against this Act.

Rump-bone. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [RUMP *sb.*[1]] The bone of the rump; the coccyx.

1615 [see COCCYX]. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 149 An extraordinary excrescency of bones below the os coccygis, the rump bone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1626 Then what can better represent, Than this Rump-bone, the Parliament? 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 198 Os Coccygis, or Rump-bone. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 278 So, we have the terms, sacred bone, rump bone, nameless bones, boot-like bones, &c.

Rumped (rʊmpt), *a.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** Having a bustle or false rump. *Obs.*

1707 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Love* Epil. 190 Then a West-country damsel trots to Town, And talks of paint, false hair, and rumpt-up gown. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 31 May, She, to be sure, was so particular with her rumpt gown and petticoat,..that every body looked at her with surprise.

2. Having a rump of a specified form, colour, etc. Chiefly *Zool.*

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5972/3 A .. Mare,..square Rumpt. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 74 Ash-rumped Thrush. 1876 *Nature* 23 Nov. 90/1 A Hairy-rumped Agouti. 1899 W. T. GREENE *Cage-birds* 20 The Twite, or Red-Rumped Linnet. *Ibid.* 49 Yellow-rumped Finch.

† **Ru**mpent. *Obs.*—1 [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rumpĕre* to break.] An application for breaking a swelling.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 363 Inflammation..; it's cured by..emollients, maturants, rumpents, sternutation [etc.].

Rumper (rʊ'mpəɹ). *Hist.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] 3 b.] A member or supporter of the Rump Parliament.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 7 March, There was all the Rumpers almost come to the House to-day. 1665 WINSTANLEY *Loy. Martyrology* 152 A great Rumper, and Enemy to Royal Government. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) II. xii. 8 'Cause the Rumpers were about, Thro' Jealousy, to turn him out. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* Introd. 34 Blasphemy, or Free-Thinking..[was] after the Restoration, carried to Whitehall by the converted Rumpers. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXVI, The possession of such a prize..might obtain from the Rumpers.. a reward. 1887 J. WESTBY-GIBSON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 460 Chaloner, being elected..for Scarborough, became a zealous 'rumper'.

So † **Ru**mpier. *Obs.*—1

1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 349 Alderman Hoyle of York, a great Rumpier.

Rumpish, *a. rare.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] 3 b.] Of or belonging to the Rump Parliament.

1660 [T. WIDDOWES] *title*, The just Devil of Woodstock; or..the Frights and Punishments inflicted upon the Rumpish Commissioners sent thither .. in the Year 1649. 1904 LANG *Hist. Scot.* III. ix. 278 The Covenants were revived by the Rumpish Parliament restored by Monk.

Rumple (rʊ'mp'l), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* (and *north.*). [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -LE [1].]

1. A tail or rump.

? *a* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 117 Sum with rumpillis lyk a skait. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 125 He that dang sanct Augustine with ane rumple, Thy fowll front had. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S) ii. 148 Thocht I had rycht nocht bot a rok To gar 3our rumpill reik Behynd. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 365 You ride so near the Rumple, you'll let none get on behind. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 130 He shook his tail, an' rumple blue. *a* 1878 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 310 Your rumples to the sun, Your digits diggin' in the dirt. 1898 *Shetland News* 30 April (E. D. D.), Black wi' a white bit apo' da rumple.

Comb. 1776 HERD *Collect. Sc. Songs* II. 229 She's fa'n o'er the buffet-stool And brake her rumple-bane. 1824 CHAMBERS *Traditions of Edinb.* (1847) 195 The rumple-knot was a large bunch of ribbons worn at the peak of the waist behind.

†**2.** The Rump Parliament. *Obs.*—1

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* II. i, Monk..plaid the Rumple a right slee begunk.

Rumple (rʊ'mp'l), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **rumpil.** [ad. MDu. (also Du.) *rompel* or MLG. *rumpel(e*, derivatives of MDu. *rompe*, MLG. *rumpe* (G. dial. *rümpf*) wrinkle. Cf. RIMPLE *sb.*] A wrinkle, fold, crease. (See also quot. 1778.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 20 Round abowt him..Hang all in rumpillis to the heill His kethat [? *read* rechat] for the nanis. 1611 COTGR., *Grippets*, the rumples of an ouer-long, or ill-made garment. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 268 Fair Virginia wou'd .. change her Faultless Make For the foul Rumple of her Camel-back. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, How..could you two contrive to make a bed as mine was last night? a wrinkle on one side, and a rumple on t'other. 1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E. D. S.) 151 Rumple in Devon means..a Thing ruffled and drawn up together. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 183 It..lay flat on the table as if unused to the rumples and creases.

† **Ru·mple,** *sb.*[3] *dial. Obs.* (See quot. 1778.)

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 288 Go pey tha Score... There's a Rumple. 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss., *A Rumple*, a large Debt contracted by little and little.

† **Ru·mple,** *sb.*[4] *dial. Obs.* (See quot.)

1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E. D. S.) 151 Somerset, 'Twill come to a Rumple, or breaking, at last.

Rumple (*rv*·mp'l), *v.* [f. RUMPLE *sb.*[2], or ad. MDu. *rompelen*, MLG. *rumpelen* (G. dial. *rümpfeln*), f. MLG. *rumpen* (MHG. *rümphen*, G. *rümpfen*) to wrinkle, etc. Cf. RIMPLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To wrinkle, crease, draw into wrinkles or small folds, render uneven or irregular.

In early use only in pa. pple. *rumpled.*

1603 *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 521 Thy cheeks and fair forehead shall be full of wrinkles;..thy throat shall be rumpled. 1694 *Martens' Voy.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 63 The Leaves are not quite plain, but somewhat rumpled at the brims. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 589 They are wrinkled or rumpled over one another. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 81 Nature employs several species of white..by dotting, rumpling, radiating, varnishing it. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* CCIX, One, his smooth Pink cheeks, did rumple passionate, Like Aeschylus. 1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 18 Beds of bogbean foliage, rumpling the green floating carpet of lily leaves.

b. *refl.* or *intr.* To form into folds. *rare*[−1].

1631 MABBE *Celestina* v. (1894) 101 A pooks upon these long and large playtings in my Petticoates; Fie how they rumple and fold themselves about my legges.

2. To touzle, disorder, crumple. Also with *up.*

16.. *Collier of Croydon* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 389 He will not rumple Peg, nor Joan, nor Nan. 1672 DAVENANT *To Dk. Richmond* Wks. (1673) 294 Strait I beheld..The Sheets all rumpled and the Cordage slack. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 72, I..rumpled petticoats, or tumbled beds. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* V, Though girls like to be play'd with, and rumpled a little too sometimes. 1798 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 28 Aug., He seized the letter..and rumpling it up in his little hands, poked it under the cushions. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVIII, Taking off his hat and rumpling up his hair. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XIX, I know I'm rumpling your collar, but I can't help it.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 191 To unpinne your spruce fastidious oratory, to rumple her laces. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 262 By Age too, rumpl'd and undrest, We gladly sinking down to rest, Leave following Crouds behind. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. 28 Though my wife assailed me loudly, Rumpled me through thick and thin.

† **3.** To squeeze together, distort. *Obs.*

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* Wks. (1673) 204 A fine young Gentleman; Only a little rumpl'd in the Womb. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* II. (1662) 282 He was somewhat rumpled in his Mothers womb, (which caused his crooked back). 1687 *Renowned Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* iv. 6 Nature had been unkind, in rumpling and distorting his Body in a disorderly Form.

Hence **Ru·mpling** *vbl. sb.*

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A rumpling, *corrugatio.* 1839 W. IRVING *Chronicles of Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 11 The heroine of the Roost escaped with a mere rumpling of the feathers. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 30/2 Such surfaces.. are developable, or can be unrolled without any overlapping, rumpling, or tearing. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVII. 477/1 These rods were further reduced in thickness..by a coarse kind of drawing, called ripping or rumpling.

Ru·mpled, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMPLE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Wrinkled, crumpled, creased; touzled.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 282 Each vital speck, in which remains Th'entire, but rumpled, animal. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. ix, A thin covering of a rumpled muslin handkerchief. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 170 Little rumpled bits of paper, in which the fossils had.. been contained. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* LXXIII, Smoothing the bird's rumpled feathers with his hand. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 35 The dreadful rumpled brown holland.

2. Of eggs: = RUMBLED *ppl. a.* 2.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 3/1 The adjutant prepared some rumpled eggs in a manner he had learnt on service.

Rumpless (*rv*·mplĕs), *a.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no rump or tail; tailless.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 79 *Indicus Sine Uropygio*, Rumpless. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. viii. 114 Then saw we blackbirds with o'er-roasted breast, Laid on the board, and ringdoves rumpless dress'd! 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 705 Rumpless Cock. This odd variety..wants even the rudiment of a tail. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 656 Those who delight in oddities know how to secure a breed of rumpless fowls and tailless cats. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 646/1 Rumpless fowls are those in which the coccygeal vertebræ are absent; there is consequently no tail.

Ru·mply, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. RUMPLE *sb.*[2] Cf. Du. *rompelig.*] Full of rumples, uneven.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro*, They spin out, better or worse, their rumply, infirm thread of Existence.

† **Rumpship.** *Obs.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] 3 b.] A contemptuous title applied to members, or to the rule, of the Rump Parliament.

1659 R. WILD *Poems* (1870) 12 Well, let it be; Your Rumpship wants a scouring too, thinks he. 1660 *No Blind Guides* 3 And thus I'll Instance: Kingship, is your old Bondage; Rumpship, ours. 1663 J. H. *Hist. Cromwell* ix, Cromwell ..sent Major General Harrison on the 20th of Aprill, 1653, to out their Rump-ships.

Rump-te, -ti, -ty: see RUMTI-.

Ru·mption. *colloq.* or *dial.* = RUMPUS *sb.*

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 312 We had like to have had another rumption. 1825 in JAMIESON *Suppl.* 1842- in northern dial. gloss. (Northumb., Lanc., Linc.).

Ru·mpty. *Stock Exchange.* (See quot.)

1887 ATKIN *House Scraps* 12, A Rumpty or a Tooth, a ½ part of £1.

Rum-punch: see RUM *sb.*[1]

† **Rumpure.** *Obs.*[−1] [a. OF. *rumpure, rompure*, f. *rompre* to break.] Rupture.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 94/2 By the moyen of the sayde rumpure and brekynge..He sawe the sonne clerely shyne.

Rumpus (*rv*·mpŭs), *sb. colloq.* [prob. a fanciful formation.] A riot, uproar, disturbance, row.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i, Oh, Major! such a riot and rumpus! 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 188 'So! Miss Clarendon,' said he, 'you have made a fine rumpus in the family!' 1824 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 281 You incur my serious displeasure if you move one inch in this contemptible rumpus. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 186 Don't make such a rumpus, or No. 7 will be at you. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* ix. 153 The mock quarrel..seems almost to have ended in a real rumpus.

b. Used without article.

1768 *Boston Gaz.* 21 Mar. 3/1 The Evening concluded without Riot, or Rumpus. 1800 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IV. 115 Musical rumpus; or more than was promised in the bills. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 82/2 The unlucky one ..which caused at the time such ire and so much rumpus. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 171 It is of no use to quarrel with him. He lives on rumpus.

Hence **Ru·mpus** *v.*, to make a disturbance.

1839 HOOD *Smithfield Market* ix, We don't want oxen at our doors to *rump-us*! 1850 LOWELL *Mr. Knott* I. 286 All night, as wide awake as gnats, The terriers rumpused after rats. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 232 Marie.. rumpussed and scolded with more energy than ever all day, on the strength of this new misery.

Rumpy (*rv*·mpi). Also rumpee. [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -Y.] A Manx cat. Also *attrib.*

c 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 199 The only animal peculiar to the island is the tailless cat, called in Manks 'stubbin', in English 'rumpy'. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* LXVI. 642 The Isle of Man,..the native seat of fresh herrings and rumpy cats.

Rum-shrub: see RUM *sb.*[1]

Rum-strum, variant of RAM-STAM *adv.*

1827 C. G. in *Friendships of Miss Mitford* (1882) I. 180, I have gone on rum-strum, and find myself at the bottom.

Rum-swizzle. *rare*[−0]. (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rum-swizzle*, the name given to a fabric made in Dublin from undyed foreign wool, which, while preserving its natural property of resisting wet, possesses the qualities of common cloth.

Rumti- (also **rum-ti-, rumty-; rumpti-, rumpty-, rump-te-**), a meaningless combination of syllables used in refrains or imitations of sounds.

(*a*) 1820 SCOTT *Let.* 30 Nov. in *Lockhart* (1845) 442/1 The *Rumti-iddity* chorus in Tom Thumb. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 738/1 Luckily, Old Sparks hadn't christened him with any of his ridiculous rumfoozles, or rumptyiddities. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey & Son* ii, The..unmeaning and unfeeling remark of rump-te-iddity, bow-wow-wow.

(*b*) 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii, The tabor was fiercely beaten, rumpti, tumpti. 1897 *Star* 20 Apr. 3/4 The music..is of the commonplace rum-ti-tum order. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 265 If you were to put in a little less rumty-tumty language, I'm not sure that I shouldn't agree with you.

Rum-tum. [A fanciful formation.]

1. *dial.* A jovial diversion or prank.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* liv, The Lord only knows what a fool I be, to carry on with such rum-tums now.

2. *Boating.* A form of light racing-boat for one sculler, with outriggers and sliding seat, used on the lower Thames. Also *attrib.*

First built and named at Putney about 1888. The rum-tum is shorter and broader than the gig, and was originally an open boat, but is now canvassed in fore and aft.

1891 *Lock-to-Lock Times* 24 Oct. 6/2 May I ask why a new class of boat has sprung up, bearing the inelegant name of 'Rum-Tum'? Why 'Rum-Tum'? 1898 ANSTED *Dict. Sea Terms, Rum-tum race*, a race among Thames rowing men in boats supplied to them by the clubs to which they belong. .. The practice of rum-tum racing has only been instituted within the last few years.

Ru·mule. *Ent. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *rumula*, dim. of *ruma*, var. of *rumis* teat.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 353 *Rumules* (*Rumulæ*), teat-like fleshy protuberances observable on the bodies of various larvæ.

Rumy, variant of ROMY *v. Obs.*

Rumyll, obs. form of RUMBLE.

Run (*rvn*), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 5 **rune,** 7 **runne,** 6– **run.** *β. north.* and *Sc.* 6–7 **ryn,** 6– **rin.** See also REN *sb.* [f. RUN *v.* The verbal stem is similarly employed in Fris. *rin*, Du, *ren*, G. *renn.*]

I. 1. A single act or spell of running. † *A near run*, a narrow escape, a close shave.

c 1450 *Mankind* 603 (Brandl), I was twychyde by þe neke; .. þe halter brast a sondre;..The halff ys a bowte my neke; we hade a nere rune. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 207 They who leape for strife use to go backe a great way, and fetch a runne. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. cccxcvi, The Ass ..fetches a Run at them Open Mouth. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 89 Ralph, mean time, to the door comes wi' a rin. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXX, Mr. Pickwick..took two or three short runs..and went slowly and gravely down the slide. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 152 A deep wide channel..; with the aid of a run I cleared it and went on. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 87 The fish appear very fastidious in choosing their time for a big 'run'.

fig. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. vi, I wish you would talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it makes me mad; our family must have their run. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXX, I think of giving her a run in London for a change. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXX, My eye would take a glad bit of a run over the prospect.

b. A distance covered, or taking a certain time to cover, by running.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* IV. i. 16 *Curtis.* Who is that calls so coldly? *Gru.* A piece of Ice:..if thou doubt it, thou maist slide from my shoulder to my heele, with no greater a run but my head and my necke. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 The run seldom exceeds three or four miles. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 114/2 Within a few seconds' run of the station.

c. A running away, a bolt.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, If I didn't know he was too fond of me to make a run of it, and..enter himself aboard ship.

d. *To have a run for one's money*, to have some kind of return or satisfaction for one's expenditure or exertions. (Orig. racing slang.)

1874 *Slang Dict.* 274 To have a run for one's money is also to have a good determined struggle for anything. 1883 *Daily Telegr.* 28 Aug. 5/1 It does not always follow that the silly backers get a run for their money. The horse may..be scratched a few hours before the race. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 1/1 So far the Macmillans have had what is called in some circles a good run for their money.

2. a. *Cricket.* An act of running successfully from one popping-crease to the other by both batsmen, counting as an addition of one to the score.

1746 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 80 Runs..40. 1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* 87 Last Thursday Dartford headed Chatham just the same number of runs..Bell and Twinkler made many runs. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 171 In spite of Hanmer's steady bowling, they got runs pretty fast. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 We had made our 80 runs in less than two hours.

Comb. 1881 *Standard* 14 June 3/8 Such a breakdown on a run-getting wicket was without excuse. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 25 Neither of them quite as reliable run-getters. *Ibid.* 65 A match evenly drawn, after some heavy run-getting.

b. *Baseball.* (See quots.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 407/1 A run is scored when any base-runner reaches the home base again, after touching all the other bases in proper succession, and provided three players are not put out. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Ld. Fauntleroy* VI, Once round the field is a home run and counts one.

3. a. A spell of riding after hounds or in a race.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 56 A real Lincolnshire run at a good hunting pace. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* II. II. ii. 383/2 To guard against this, the owner of the colt should always be ready to sacrifice his own place in the run [steeplechase]. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 2 You could never show me your horse's heels in a run yet.

b. A round of running at hare-and-hounds. Also, the course taken by the harriers.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, Which run is it?..The Barby run,..nine miles at least, and hard ground. 1897 *Academy* 30 Oct. 348/1, I cut football,..and said I had a sore heel so as not to be run in for Tuesday's run.

4. a. A spell of sailing, esp. between two ports.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. round World* Introd. (1718) 10 The general Distemper in such long Runs is the Scurvy. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 26 We made pretty good Runs under an easy Sail. 1851 MELVILLE *Whale* xiv. 69 After a fine run we safely arrived in Nantucket. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 After a first-class run, poor Grant made the light, sometime after nightfall.

b. In phr. *by the run* (see quots.).

1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 44 It is customary in the West-Indies..to hire mariners by the run-home. *Ibid.* 46 It is proposed that all contracts and bargains by the run be made illegal. 1808 T. CLARKSON *Abol. Slave Trade* I. xv. 327 The seamen belonging to them were to be permitted to come home by what is usually called the run. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., Seamen are said to be engaged by the run, when they ship with the intention of leaving the vessel at a certain port of destination.

c. An excursion, trip; a rapid journey accompanied by a short stay at a place.

1854 GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 89 After a short run on the rail we took a stage-coach. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* vii. (ed. 3) 86 Other garrisons generally manage during those weeks to get a day or two's leave for 'a run up to town'.

d. A single journey made by a locomotive engine; the distance thus traversed.

1870 in De Vere *Americanisms* 360 Engineers and firemen often arrive at the end of their run somewhere among the small hours of night. 1872 *Ibid.*, The railway officials..state that the run will be made in so many hours. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Great Northern can claim..the fastest run.

5. † a. The total amount of the cargo carried by a vessel on a single voyage. *Obs.*

1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 132/1 His Lordship's enquiry into the monopolizing arts of buying bread-corn out of coasting vessels, by what is called the run.

b. A landing of smuggled goods.

1832 *Times* 30 Oct. 2/6 A run of illicit goods having been effected near Bexhill on Monday night. 1895 STOKER *Watter's Mou'* 4 Keep careful watch to-night; run expected.

6. A rapid course; esp. *with a run*, rapidly, with a rapid fall. (Cf. 29 d.)

1822 J. Flint *Lett. fr. Amer.* 86 On the 11th we went down Letart's rapids, a very violent run. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* i, The lanyard of the cot gave way, and she came down with a run by the head. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daughters* xxi, I shall go down in your opinion with a run.., like the hall clock..when the spring broke. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 2/6 Cheese fell slowly last year, but this year values have come down with a run.

b. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Run*, certain accidents to the winding apparatus. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Run*,..a breakaway upon an inclined-plane.

7. a. *Skating.* (See quot.)

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 523/1 This is the most simple form of skating, and is called the ordinary run, or inside edge forward.

b. *Golf.* A stroke in which the ball is made to run along the ground.

1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 7/3 He followed up by a fine run to within a yard of the pin.

8. With advs., as **run-in**, an act of running in; *spec.* in Rugby football, an act of running over the touch-line of the opposite side with the ball; also, the home stretch in a run at hare-and-hounds, or in a race; **run-out**, an instance of a batsman being put out while trying to make a run; **run-over**, an act of running over, esp. with the eyes; a hasty perusal.

a 1814 *Intrigues of Day* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 97 The newspapers are probably arrived, and I'll just give them a run-over. 1857 G. A. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* ix, The down-hill run-in favours his vast stride. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, I know we're close to the run in. 1864 *Field* 403/2 After several severe scrimmages..a run-in was obtained. 1895 J. G. Millais *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 220 [He] had got first run-in at the big herd of buffaloes..and killed nine. 1891 Run out [see Return *sb.* 12 e]. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Aug. 440 Oxford began with a duck and a run out.

II. 9. A small stream, brook, rivulet, or water-course; a channel or overflow. Chiefly *U.S.* and *north. dial.*

β. 1581 *Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1882) 557 Edward Galbrayth having oft tymes desyrit ane tak of the commodity of the rin of the said loch. 1643 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 276 The counsell appoyntis theis that castis the ryn of Lossie to haue for ilk ruid thairof that thai cast 26*s.* 8*d.* 1808 Jamieson, *Rin*,..a stream. *Ibid.*, *A rin of watter*, a waterfall.

α. 1605 Rosier *Waymouth's Voy.* (Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.) 146 Searching up in the island, we saw it [a pond] fed with a strong run. 1652 *Virginia St. Papers* (1875) I. 1 On the Eastward side of a Runne, which falles into ye head of Ware River. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. i. 31 There is..a Run of Water in the bottom, which empties it self into a fine small Cove or sandy Bay. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* 36, I remember on the road between Rome and Naples, a run from a sulphureous spring. 1808 Pike *Sources of Mississ.* (1810) II. 191 We struck on a brook which led west,..and shortly came to a small run, running west. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 132 He swam to the shore and met the light as it stopped over a shallow run at the edge of a low rock. 1877 Marcus Clarke *Australia & Tasm.* 24 This interesting exploration discovered several 'runs' of fresh water around the bays.

b. A flow or current of water; a strong rush or sweep of the tide, etc.

1814 Scott *Diary* 2 Sept. in *Lockhart*, In the passage or sound between Scarba and the extremity of Jura, is a terrible run of tide. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 404 This will only happen where there is a summer run of water. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* iii, Already along the curve of Sandag Bay there was a splashing run of sea.

c. A flow of sand; a slip, slide, sudden fall of earth. Chiefly *Mining.*

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 426 [He] stopped the mischief with thin parings of turf placed over the joints where the run of sand was found. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 294 The working..has opened up enormous excavations; whence disastrous 'runs' have taken place in the mines. 1897 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Dec. 375 There are conditions where the flints are buried in the 'head' or 'rain wash', or 'run o' th' hill'.

†**10.** A running sore. *Obs.*—°

1648 Hexham II, *Een loopende gat*, *ofte Fistel*, a Fistula or a Run.

11. †**a.** A rhythmical flow *of* verse. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 29 b.)

1693 Dryden *Exam. Poet.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 10 To give my poetry a kind of cadence, and, as we call it, a run of verse. — *Disc. Satire* ibid. 85 Lucilius..minded neither his style, nor his numbers, nor his purity of words, nor his run of verse.

b. (After Gael. *ruith*.) A rapidly recited passage of measured and alliterative prose, characteristic of Gaelic folk-tales.

1891 Macdougall *Folk & Hero Tales* 260 Both terms convey the same meaning, and either..preserves the alliteration and rhythm of the run well enough.

12. *Mus.* **a.** A roulade.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 527/1 Purcell,..in a wretched endeavour to express descent, writes for the base a run of notes from D above to D below the staff. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., Except for the purpose of training the voice, runs may be said to be out of fashion. 1878 Mrs. Hungerford *Molly Bawn* xiii, I like something I can understand, and I hate your runs and trills.

b. (See quot.)

1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, *Run*,..the sound of an organ-pipe caused by leakage of air into the pipe.

III. 13. A continuous stretch *of* something.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, Shewing there would be no run of unmade time between two worlds, nor formerness nor afterness. 1719 W. Wood *Survey Trade* 139 Some of our Colonies..suffer particular Planters to keep great Runs of Land in their Possession uncultivated, on purpose to prevent New Settlements. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 555 All angles within the building, if oblique,..are allowed for, under the head of *run of cut splay*. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 24/2 During last winter I made use of this boiler; it heated 448 feet run of 3 and 4 inch iron-pipe. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 50, I was fishing a very promising run of trout and grayling water.

b. A continued spell or course *of* some condition or state of things.

1714 R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* II. 195 Men of the slowest parts..have very often..a smooth run of business. *Ibid.* 280 Wicked men have..a continu'd run of success. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 111 A run of the small-pox through the town in 1725, and an epidemical disease in..1727 and 1728. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) IV. 284 They had a fine run of custom. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* vii. 269 We have had a long-continued run of the loveliest weather that ever poor mortal was blessed with. 1884 McCarthy *Four Georges* I. xiv. 294 Hardly ever since Walpole's time, has a minister had so long a run of power.

c. A course or spell of (good or ill) fortune, *esp.* in games of chance.

1697 Vanbrugh *Æsop* IV. ii, Forced to cut down his Timber, which he would willingly preserve against an ill run at dice. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. v, As the dice took a run against him. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. iii, He had had the preceding night an uncommon run of luck. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* x, I believe in luck myself—in a good or bad run of luck at cards. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 517 The smallest gain was welcome to those whom a long run of evil fortune had discouraged. 1884 Ruskin *Wks.* (1908) XXXIV. 654 They have had a run of ill-luck since.

d. *Mining* and *Geol.* A continuous vein of rock or ore; (see also quot. 1747).

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v., A *Run*..is always a Branch that flies out of a Vein or Pipe, or lies near to it on one side. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. iii. 88 Taking general lines of lamination and runs of greenstone as guides. 1865 J. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 18 The various 'runs' have each their characteristics, and an observant quarrier will tell immediately whence a given slate came; naming the run [etc.]. 1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 636 Between walls of true country rock, termed the 'runs'. *Comb.* 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 93 This run washing was chiefly up Hilder Ravine, where bank had very little of top or poorest gravel.

14. A continuous series or succession. Also *spec.* (see quot. 1870).

1709 *Tatler* No. 86 ¶ 4 When we came to Temple-bar, Sir Harry and Sir Giles got over; but a Run of the Coaches kept the rest of us on this Side the Street. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 310, I could never hear that upon an ill run of audiences they had ever returned or brought in a single shilling. 1774 G. White *Selborne* lviii, Such a run of wet seasons, a century or two ago, would, I am persuaded, have occasioned a famine. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle*, *Cribbage* 78 Sequences or 'Runs' consist of three or more cards following in consecutive order. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 26 The cases are apt to occur, as it were, in runs.

b. A shoal of fish in motion, *esp.* ascending a river from the sea for spawning.

1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 214 A large tribe passing from one place to another..is denominated a 'run of fish'. 1873–86 S. F. Baird in Goode *Amer. Fishes* (1888) 94 [The scuppaug] arrives in successive detachments or 'runs' differing in size, the smallest fish coming last.

c. A set or series of consecutive numbers of a periodical publication.

1889 *J. Parker & Co.'s List of Books wanted*, Mind, A Set, or Runs. 1898 *Author's Circular* 10 Mar. 2/3 Wanted, a run of the *Field* Newspaper from 1885.

d. *U.S.* Of millstones: (see quot. 1848).

1828–32 in Webster. 1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 281 A pair of mill-stones is called a *run of stones* when in operation or placed in a mill. The Rochester flouring mills have ten or twenty run of stones. 1885 U. S. Grant *Mem.* I. 493 Every plantation..had a run of stone, propelled by mule power, to grind corn for the owners and their slaves.

e. *Mining.* A train or set of trams in a pit.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-Mining.*

15. A series or rush of sudden and pressing demands made upon a bank or treasury for immediate payment.

a 1692 Pollexfen *Disc. Trade* (1697) 73 Any jealousie or suspicion that they shall not have Money for such Bills on Demand, will occasion a general run. 1727 Pope & Gay *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 265 The Tories and Jacobites, to whom he imputed that sudden Run upon the Bank, which happened on this occasion. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. v. (1904) I. 49 When a run comes upon them, they sometimes endeavour to gain time by paying in sixpences. 1802 *Edinb. Rev.* I. 193 A more permanent cause of a run upon the Bank of England for specie. 1834 Gilbert *Hist. Banking* 24 In the year 1667 occurred the first run of which we have any account in the history of banking. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 679 If a run set in, no bank in the world could escape stoppage, no reserve could face it.

transf. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* I. ii. (1876) 26 Causing a sudden run upon his resources, which the circumstances of time and place do not allow him to meet.

b. An extensive or well-sustained demand for something. Const. *on.*

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii [xxix], Some accidental circumstances had occasioned what is called a run upon the road, and the landlord could not accommodate her with a guide and horses. 1846 Dickens *Cricket* i. 32 'Busy just now, Caleb?' asked the Carrier. 'Why, pretty well, John... There's rather a run on Noah's Arks at present.' 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*, *Run on sorts*, an extraordinary demand for any particular letter or letters in composing.

c. *Gaming.* A continued spell of chance falling *on* a particular colour, etc.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. vi, There has been a run on the red. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxviii, A confounded run on the red had finished him, he said, at Baden Baden.

d. A concourse or resort of customers, etc.

1844 W. Cross *Disruption* xviii. (E. D. D.), The meal ye sent me wasna according to sample;..it has done my run mair ill than it was worth. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxiii, There was such a run to see the new folks, that the Low Church was deserted.

†**16.** A persistent set *against*, or attack *upon*, some thing or person. *Obs.*

1719 Swift *Lett. to Young Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 26 You cannot but have..observed, what a violent Run there is among too many weak People against University Education. *a* 1763 Earl Waldegrave *Mem.* (1821) 121 At the late change of administration, when there was a violent run against him. *a* 1779 Warburton *Notes on Pope* (Todd), He bade him not be discouraged at this run upon him; for ..mere wit and raillery could not hold it out long against a work of so much learning.

17. A success with the public, so as to be extensively bought or run after.

a 1719 Addison (J.), It is impossible for detached papers to have a general run or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. 1749 Chetwood *Gen. Hist. Stage* 19 This double Play was performed on two succeeding Nights, and had a very great Run (a Theatrical Term). 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 227 Among the Irregular Bodied sorts of Letter, none has taken so great a run as Small Pica. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXX. 9 If you were to go to London,..and become a seller of glass, do you not think that your glass would have a run? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 351 A History of the Bloody Assizes..was expected to have as great a run as the Pilgrim's Progress. 1885 'F. Anstey' *Tinted Venus* 67 I've been thinking out a machine..that ought to have an extensive run.

†b. Amount of export *from* a place. *Obs.*

1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* I. 167 The run of coals from Newcastle and Sunderland has been..very great for above fifty years.

18. A continuous period of being represented on the stage. (Cf. 26 b.)

1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 592 ¶ 2 Several of them lay it down as a Maxim, That whatever Dramatick Performance has a long Run, must of Necessity be good for nothing. 1756 C. Smart tr. *Horace*, *Sat.* I. x. (1826) II. 83 These satires, which can neither be recited in the temple of Apollo.., nor can have a run over and over again represented in the theatre. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* IV. vii. 228 The *Rob Roy* had a continued run of forty-one nights. 1857 Mrs. Mathews *Tea-Table T.* I. 38 This comedy..had a lengthened run. 1896 Mary Anderson *Few Mem.* vi. (ed. 2) 89 Each week brought..a round of new plays to these companies (long runs were almost unheard-of then).

b. *transf.* A period of continuing in favour with, or remaining open to, the public.

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5/4 The International Textile Exhibition..closed yesterday..after a run of something like six weeks. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/2 A work which after a few weeks' run at the circulating libraries is ignored and forgotten.

19. A spell of making or allowing something liquid to run; the amount run off at one time.

1710 Whitworth *Acc. Russia* (1758) 77 And being seldom tryed when melted, their coins are of different value, as the run happens to be good or bad, Plate, Dollars, and old Copeeks, being all melted together. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 8 Sometimes they speak in Raptures of a Run of Ale in King Charles's Reign. 1838 Morewood *Hist. Inebriating Liquors* 283 The second run of the still..is of a strength from 23° to 26°. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 212 A run of this ore made in November yielded at the rate of $80 per ton. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 332/2 He shuts off the flow, measures what remains in the tank, and makes out a triplicate certificate, showing depth of oil at the beginning and at the end of the run.

b. A measure of yarn for spinning: (see quots.).

1734 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1873) VII. 512 For every yard that is well spun, wove and whitned, and is a yard wide and made of yarn that is eight runs to the pound, two shillings per yard. 1875 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 161 Spinning was commonly done by the run. A run of yarn consisted of twenty knots, a knot was composed of forty threads, and a thread was seventy-four inches in length, or once round the reel. 1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 330 Woollen yarns are weighed in lengths or 'runs' of 1600 yards.

c. A spell of making or allowing machinery to run or continue to work.

1875 Martin *Winding Mach.* 49 Its wear..is reduced as much as possible—as, also, are the number of turns of the engine in each run. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 319 The Sukey Mill made a short run in the summer, but was unsuccessful. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 473 Only one experimental run to test the machinery..has been made.

20. *Common*, *general*, or *ordinary run*, the usual, ordinary, average type or class; the generality or great majority. Also without adj.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 6 In the common Run of Mankind, for one that is Wise and Good you find ten of a contrary Character. 1747 Gray *Lett.* (Bohn) I. 165 The ordinary run of Readers. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 101 The general run of laws, enacted by the superior state, are supposed to be calculated for it's own internal government. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. viii. ¶ 7 To lead such a life would be.. penance to the common run of ladies. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* vii. 92 They furnish very bad examples for dealing with the ordinary run of human beings.

elliptical 1838 J. H. Newman *Let. to Faussett* 25 Would it not offend the run of religious men? 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 320 A man of mind, above the run of men.

b. A number of animals born or reared at the same time; a batch or drove.

1847 *Jrnl. R.Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 10 It is not uncommon to suckle the next run of lambs upon the ewes that have had their lambs taken off. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. I. 3 After the first run of oxen have been sent to market, .. these pastures are cleaned up.

c. A line or class of goods.

1883 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 2/7 Makers of the ordinary runs of cloth being fully employed. 1886 *Ibid.* 20 Oct. 2/5 The best runs of English and foreign [wheat] sell at full prices.

IV. 21. A regular track made by certain animals; the 'bower' of a bower-bird, etc.

1821 LIDDLE *Poems* 116 (E. D. D.), I'll gar her keep the run, If deils waur on't. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 430/2 The burrows which the Mole forms..are divided into several parts, its *lodge* and *runs*. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1083 The 'run', as it is termed, of a tench is different to that of a bream or rud. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 287/2 Their habit of making bower-like erections, called *runs* by the colonists of New South Wales. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 149 Hares have their regular highways or 'runs'.

b. An enclosure for domestic animals or fowls to range or take exercise in.

1846 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* II. 2. vii. 339/1 Dividing off the field into the four separate runs for the mares and foals. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 3 It is very advantageous that those who intend to rear fowls should have a large run,..perfectly sheltered..and supplied with gravel. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ii, Fowls are restricted to a narrow yard or run.

22. A large open stretch of land occupied by a settler for pasturage; an extensive range of pasture- or grazing-land. Chiefly *Austr.*

1826 GOLDIE in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 157 It is, generally speaking, a good sheep run. 1840 G. ARDEN *Aust. Felix* 109 The squatter is protected in the exclusive use of the run. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i. (1890) 2 The..steers have never done anything but ramble off the run now and again.

Comb. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 83/1 Your New Zealand run-holder only thinks .. of what sort of sheep country he is riding so gaily through. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Squatter's Dream* xix. 238 What do you say if I go run-hunting with you?

23. a. An inclined slope on a tramway or railway, down which a wagon runs by impetus. ? *Obs.*

1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 240/1 On these rails a single horse could readily draw three tons of coal from the pits to the river. Where any steep declivity occurred on the road, this was termed a *run*, or an inclined plane. 1838 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* (ed. 3) 229 In wet weather, boys and men were employed, strewing ashes upon the rails down the steep declivities, or, as they were termed, 'runs', to cause the brake to take effect.

b. A track or support along or on which something may run or move.

1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Run*.., a plank laid down to support rollers in moving buildings and other heavy objects; also as a track for wheelbarrows. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 7/2 When the stableman discovered the fire, he endeavoured to induce the horses to descend the slanting run into safety. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 47 To paint the runs of the sash.

24. a. A pipe or trough along or down which water may run.

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 114 The water from the roofs..shall be conveyed by..proper pipes or runs, to be brought down the walls of such houses. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 199 Rain-water spouts, or *runs* as they are technically termed. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Run*.., a long deep Trough in which slimes settle. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Run*.., a trough for water that is caught by a coaming, built across the forecastle of a steamer.

b. *Mining.* An airway.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coalmining* 218 But the balancing of these splits requires nice management, or the air would tend to desert the longer for the shorter runs.

V. 25. *Naut.* **a.** That part of a ship's bottom which rises from the keel and bilge, and narrows toward the stern (†or bows).

a 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 10 To make her sayle well is to give a long run forward. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 The run of the ship..is that part of the ship vnder water which comes narrower by degrees from the floore timbers along to the sterne post, called the ships way aftward. 1711 SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 29 Three or four Strakes of Elm to raise up the Run of the Ship. 1781 NELSON 24 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 43 The Albemarle is in Dock...She has a bold entrance, and clean run. 1831 *Examiner* 740/2 A rakish..craft,..with a deep keel and sharp run. 1900 SIR W. KENNEDY *Life of a Sailor* 241 Having a coarse run, she carried a huge body of water in her wake, in which the rudder was useless.

†**b.** The course of a ship. *Obs.*

1688 MIÉGE *Grt. Fr. Dict., Sillage*,..Course, the Rake or Run of a Ship, her Way forward on. 1711 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Curs. Math.* V. 114 The Line describ'd by a Ship, which is call'd the Run, or Rake of a Ship,..still cuts all the Meridians at Right-Angles.

26. †**a.** The vogue *of* a practice. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. 3 The prevalent Practice, Not totally pursued in the highest Run of Cremation.

b. The time during which a dramatic work holds the stage continuously. (Cf. 18.)

1705 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* Pref., One reason that the galleries were so thin during the run of this play. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Philips*, [The epilogue] continued to be demanded through the run, as it is termed, of the play. 1810 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 175 As for the prologue and epilogue,..it is the rule of the stage not to resume them after the first run of the play is over. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 269 It was as dull as a lesson, and the run would have been short. 1885 *Bath Herald* 17 Jan. 3/2 The usage was to engage stars for the run of the piece.

c. The progress or prevalence *of* a disease.

1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 18 During the run of that distemper now for two years thro' our town. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., A disease has its run.

†**27.** *In the run*, in the long run (see LONG RUN). *Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 245 Which we shall find in the run, slighted and scorned by them, made meerly a footstool upon which their spirit shall raise it self into her Throne. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 105, I trust that, in the run, I shall not be a loser.

28. The act of running, esp. in rapid retreat or flight. Chiefly in phr. *to* or *on the run*.

1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Jan., These Fanatiques that have ..put the King's Life-Guards to the run. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 133 He had bereaved himself..by putting Abiathar to the run. 1830 tr. *Aristoph., Birds* 227 Here comes some one on the run. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv, The captains came hurrying down, on the run. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 5/1 It was impossible to get in with the bayonet or to start the enemy on the run again.

fig. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 But 'Arry, for once in the way, 's a stone-broker and not in the run. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 10/3 Every Irish member 'on the run' who gathers a dozen people together..commits [an] offence against the law.

b. A running pace.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvi, We returned to the village, going nearly all the way on a full run. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. xii. 128 We started at a run, men and dogs, for the solid ice. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 721/2, I put the horse to his run.

c. Capacity for, or power of, running.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii. 166 They have too little run left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 4/2 Another golf ball is shortly to be placed on the market;..it is claimed for this latest production that it flies far and truly, [and] has more 'run' than other golf balls.

d. *To get the run upon*: (see quots.). *U.S. colloq.*

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'To get the run upon one, is to make a butt of him; turn him into ridicule. 1859 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'To get the run upon any person,' to have the upper hand, or be able to laugh at them.

29. The rush, flow, or onward movement *of* water, air, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 344 Want of Motion, or Stoppings, (whereby the Runne of Humours or the Motion of Perspiration, is stayed,) furthers Putrefaction. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliverances* (1754) 163 Keeping our boat's head to the windward, which was then at the North, as well as we could guess by the run of the sea. 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* iv, The sea,..which at the change of wind had been cross, appeared to have recovered its regular run. 1851 GREENWELL *Coaltrade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 17 By shortening the run of the air,..a larger quantity is brought into the mine. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 360 The run of the waves and their sweeping leaps are beautifully given in these sketches. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 847 An important factor in the blood-pressure, and in the run of the circulation.

b. The flow or melody *of* verse. (Cf. 11 a.)

1725 BROOME *Notes Pope's Odyssey* VI. xvi, This verse in particular has something horrible in the very run of it. 1749 *Power of Numbers in Poet. Composit.* 83 An Iambic..having a direct contrary Movement, interrupts the Run of the Verse very disagreeably. 1884 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 802/1 The metre is neither quantitative nor strictly accentual, nor, when the reader has got the run of it, is it very melodious.

c. Rapid movement *of* the eye.

1879 DOWDEN *Southey* ii. 20 A mediæval Latin chronicle he could follow with the run of the eye.

d. *By the run*, = with a run (see 6).

1800 *Gymnastics for Youth* 277 Sailors .. will descend from considerable heights in this way [sliding down by the hands], which they call coming down by the run. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 309 See all clear to let go everything by the run. 1843 *Ibid.* LIII. 81 The night cab comes down by the run, the night cabman tumbles off. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiii, If I risk another order, the whole ship'll come about our ears by the run.

30. The course, direction, or tendency *of* something immaterial.

1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* xi. (1899) 348 This run of affairs quickly issued in the General Assembly's condemning of 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity'. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. v. 193 In the run of her discourse [she might] hurt them all. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 31 There is no such thing as selling, without complying with the general run of the market. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 20 The run of luck is against us. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* v. (1904) 166/2 We shall find, I think, the general run of things to be such as I have represented it. 1880 EARLE *Engl. Plant N.* p. xlviii, The place of these lists in the run of that history.

b. *To keep the run of*, to keep in touch with, to keep oneself informed about. *U.S.*

1862 MAURY in Corbin *Life* (1888) 212, I shall..very much wish to keep the run of public sentiment. *a* 1890 J. W. PALMER *New & Old* 62 (Cent.), Even if I had time to follow his fortunes, it was not possible to keep the run of him.

31. a. The direction, line, or lie *of* anything.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 340 Her small breadth, and the straight run of her leeward-side. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 127 A valley may happen to lie at the feet of three several hills...This is also termed the Run of the country. 1848 RUXTON *Far West* v. 155 From the 'run' of the hills, there must be plenty of water. 1851 STERNBERG *Dial. & Flk. Lore Northants* 88 *Run*, the 'grain' of stone, the direction in which it most easily cleaves. 1873 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 73/2 Pay..attention to the run of the grain of the wood.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Run*, the horizontal distance to which a drift may be carried.

32. The freedom or range *of* a house, etc.; the privilege of free resort, access, or use.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 76 P 4 The curate..and the town apothecary, whom he indulges with the run of his table. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Independence* Poems (1767) II. 21 He may obtain a patent for the run Of his Lords Kitchen. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. vii. P 5, I have the run of two good houses. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xii. 308 She had the wholesome run of her good uncle's books. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 104 Then I have the run of the place entirely to myself.

transf. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xli[i], It was as good as most books of the kind that had the run of circulating libraries and the career of the season.

b. *The run of one's teeth*, free board, usually in return for work done; maintenance, support.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Shropshire Gloss.* 552. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xxviii, It was an understood thing that he was to have the run of his teeth at Hazelhurst. 1889 R. S. FERGUSON *Carlisle* 181 The subscribers frequently in turn provided the curate with..'the run of his teeth'.

c. The pasture of an animal for a certain period.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 418 The summer run of a beast should pay the grazier 1 *l.* a-month. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* viii, She ought to be in great condition now, with a summer's run.

33. (See quot.)

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 718/1 The value of a division of the scale [on a level], in seconds of arc, is usually called the 'run'.

†**Run**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.*–° [Cf. RIN.] Brine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Run, or bryyn.

Run, obs. form of ROUN.

Run (rʊn), *v.* Forms: (see below). Pa.t. **ran**. Pa. pple. **run**. [A verb of complicated history in Eng., representing two forms originally distinct (a strong intransitive and a weak transitive), each of which was subject to metathesis; the forms are thus to some extent parallel to those of BURN *v.*[1] The strong intr. verb is represented by OE. *rinnan* (*ran*, **runnon*, [*gerunnen*]), = OFris. *rinna*, *renna*, *runna* (*ran*, pa. pple. *runnen*, *ronnen*), mod.WFris. *rinne*, *ronne* (*roan*, pa. pple. *roun*), NFris. *ren* (*ruan*, *ronen*), *ran*, etc.; MDu. *rinnen* (*ran*, *geronnen*); OS. *rinnan* (*ran*, *runnun*, —), MLG. *rinnen* (*ran*); OHG. *rinnan* (*ran*, *runnun*, *girunnan*), G. *rinnen* (*rann*, *rannen*, *geronnen*); ON. *rinna*, later (also mod.Icel., Fær., Norw.) *renna* (*rann*, *runnu*, *runninn*), MSw. *rinna* (also mod.Sw.), *rynna* (*ran*, *runno*, *runnin*), MDa. *rinde* (*rand*, *runde*, *runden*), Da. *rinde* (*randt*); Goth. *rinnan* (*rann*, *runnun*, *runnans*). Of this type, however, very few examples occur in OE. texts (four or five in all of the simple verb, chiefly in verse, and a similar number of the pa. pple. from the compound **gerinnan*). The prevailing form in all dialects appears to have been that with metathesis, *irnan*, *iġrnan*, *yrnan* (*arn* or *orn*, *urnon*, *urnen*): for the later history of this see the forms below. The weak causative verb, of which the original form was **rannjan*, is represented in the cognate languages by OFris. *renna* (p. p. *rent*), MDu. *rennen* (*rende*, *rande*, *gerent*, *gerant*; Du. *rennen*), OS. *rennian*, MLG. *rennen* (*rende*, *rande*, etc.), OHG. *rennan*, (*ranta*, *girant*), MHG. and G. *rennen* (*rannte*, *gerannt* and *rennte*, *gerennt*), ON. (also Icel., Fær., Norw.) *renna* (*renndi*, *rennðr*), MSw. and Sw. *ränna* (*rände*, *ränt*), MDa. and Da. *rende* (*rende*, *rendt*). In OE. it appears only in the metathetic form *ærnan*, *earnan* (usually in the sense of 'to ride').

The extreme rarity of OE. *rinnan*, and the entire absence of an OE. **rǫnnan*, render it probable that ME. *rinne*(*n* and *renne*(*n* are mainly, if not entirely, due to the influence of ON. *rinna* and *renna*. To a great extent they first appear in texts where Scand. influence is prominent.

The different OE. and ME. types, partly by natural development of the vowels and partly by interaction of the various tenses of the strong verb, gave rise to a large number of variations, for which see the forms below. The weak conjugation, properly belonging to the causative but soon extended to the intransitive verb, remained fairly common until *c* 1400, and still survives to some extent in dialects.

In the sense 'to curdle' the causative form exists in mod. dialects as EARN *v.*[2] For the ME. forms representing the OE. compound *ge-yrnan*, see YERN *v.*]

A. Inflexional forms.

I. Forms with metathesis.

1. *Infinitive.* **a. irnan, iernan, 1–2 yrnan, 2 yrnen, 3 irne(n), 9** *dial.* **hirn.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Wildu dior ðær woldon to irnan. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 103 Dæt hi mæxen iernan & fleon. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 118 Se hræfn..ongan yrnan ymb þone ylcan hlaf. *c* 1205 LAY. 19750 He..hahte hine..irne to þere welle. *Ibid.* 21229 His hors he lette irnen. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 180 I'll hirn auver an zee where I can't help 'em.

β. 1 iornan, [eornan], 3 eornen(n), 3–4 eorne (3 heorne).

a 900 in *O. E. Texts* 178 Dæt ða wildan hors scealden iornan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1336 He..let itt eornenn forþwiþþ. *c* 1275 LAY. 19750 [He] hehte him..heorne to þare wille. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 61 Swyn were i-seie.. renne [*v.r.* eorne] up and doun.

γ. 3 urnen, 3–4 urne, vrne, 9 *dial.* **(h)urn.**

c 1205 LAY. 24696 Summe heo gunnen urnen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 638 þat node makeþ old wif urne. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 936 Hi gunne awei vrne. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.* 635, I zeed the stoat urn 'long the wheel-ruck. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 257 Zippy..hath orders to hurn for her life.

δ. 1 ærnan (*dat.* **ærnenne, earnenne), 3 ærne(n), eærne, earn(n)e, earnee, hearn, 4** (9 *dial.*) **arn; 3–4 ernen, ernyn, erne, 3 ernne, 5 eerne.**

These are properly forms of the causative verb.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 6 He..ȝefaeh swe swe ȝiȝent to earnenne on weȝ. *c* 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* v. vi. 400 Þæt hio ærnan moste. *Ibid.*, To ærnenne & to flitenne. *c* 1205 LAY. 1638 ȝeond þat lond he gon ernen. *Ibid.* 8542 Þa com an gume ærnen. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 21229 His hors he makede earnee. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 9 As bestis þat wer wode a-ȝe opir to erne her and þare. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1228 (Kölbing), He oȝaines hem fast gan erne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142/2 Ernyn, as horse (*P.* eerne), *currito.* 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.* 163 *Arn*, to run, or walk hastily.

2. *Present Participle.* **α. 1 irn-, 1–2 yrnende.**

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 8 Seo is irnende of norþdæle. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 234 Æfre heo byð yrnende ymbe ðas eorðan. *a* 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 5/2 *Uagans*, i. *circumiens*, yrnende.

β. 1 eorn-, iornende, 4 eornynge.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lvii. 8 Swe swe weter eornende. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 48 Hræðe iornende an of hiora ȝenom spync. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 728 A welle þat euere is eornynge.

γ. 2 ernende, 4 erninde, ernyng(e.

a 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 12/2 *Labentibus*,..ernendum. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 719 Riche stedes..erninde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 376 Water..ernynge out of mennes eyen.

δ. 4 arnand, arnyng, 5 arnende.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2098 (Laud MS.), Ac a knizth þer comeþ arnyng. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8404 (Kölbing), Arnand wiþ al his miȝt. 14.. *Sir Beues* (E) 1679 He prekyd hys hors al arnende.

3. *Present Indicative: 3rd pers. sing. and pl.* **α. 1 irn(e)ð, yrn(e)ð,** *pl.* **irnaþ, yrnaþ, 3 irneð.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 6 Ða dyseȝan..irnaþ hidres ðidres. *c* 893 — *Oros.* I. i. 8 Seo ea..irnð þonan suðryhte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 10 Eow aȝen yrnð an man. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxlvii. 4 His word yrneð wundrum sniome. *c* 1205 LAY. 29664 Þe ueȝereste welles stæm þe irneð on uolden.

β. 1 iorn(e)ð, 2 eornð, 1, 3 eorneð, 3 *Orm.* **eornepp, 4 eorneþ, -eth.**

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxlvii. 15 Hreðlice eorneð word his. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 10 To-ȝæȝne iorneð iuh monn. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 378 *Cursat*, iornð. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xxii. 10 Eow an-ȝen eornð an man. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8832 All þiss weorrldess ald Bi seoffne daȝhess eornepp. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 74 As weter þat eorneð. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 Þe brook..eoneth in to þe valey of Iosephat.

pl. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Heo eorneð boðe togederes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* (J.) 375 If hundes eorneþ to him ward. *a* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 Þe strong stremes þat renneþ [*v.r.* eorneþ] þat course.

γ. 3 *pl.* **urneþ, 4 urn-, vrneþ, 9** *dial.* **urnth,** *pl.* **hurneth.**

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* (C.) 375 ȝif hundes urneþ to him ward. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 225 He vrneþ in o pipe of bras. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V. 329 þat ryver renneþ [*v.r.* urneþ] under..Wygan. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* ii, They little holes hurneth all round 'em. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 50 The water..urnth down his ditch.

δ. *pl.* **1 ærnað, 3 ærneð, erneþ, 4 ernið;** *sing.* **3 erneþ** (*Orm.* **-epp**), **4 ernnes.** Also *2nd sing.* **3 ernst.**

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 20 Þonne ærnað hy ealle toweard þæm feo. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13183 Ure wukedaȝȝ Bi twellfe timess erneþþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 13999 Þurh þi lond heo ærneð [*c* 1275 erneþ]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6570 þat lond vp wan þou ernst. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 Be-hold.. how þe stremis erniþ of is swet blode. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 6730 He ouer-ernnes dounes & cuntre. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V. 329 þat ryver renneþ [*v.r* erneþ] under þe citee of Wygan.

4. *Present Subjunctive.* **1 irne** (*pl.* **irnen), yrne, ierne, 3 vrne.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 1 Þæt he irne [*v.r.* ierne] on his willan. *Ibid.* xxxiv. § 1 Swa swa..irnen mæneȝe brocas & riða of. *a* 1000 in Grein *Bibl. Ags. P.* I. 352 Nefne he under seȝle yrne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 ȝif a wode liun vrne ȝeont þe strete.

5. *Imperative. sing.* **1 yrn, irnn, eorn, 9** *dial.* **(h)urn;** *pl.* **3 ierneð, ærneð, herneþ, eærne.**

c 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 59 *Discurre*, irnn. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 115 Brodor Maurus! yrn hraðe. *Ibid.* 325 Eorn la, Maxime, eorn, & onfoh me! *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 Alle ȝe Adames children,..ierneð to ðe trewe. *c* 1205 LAY. 6138 Eorneð and eærne [*c* 1275 herneþ]. *Ibid.* 16441 Ærneð æuere vorð & vorð. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* ii. (E.D.S.), Well, Jim, how be? Urn in, man, urn! 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 359 Hurn cheel! and vetch the tay-run.

6. *Past Indicative:* ***1st and 3rd pers.*** **α. *sing.*** **1–2 arn (1 arun), 3 earn, ærne, 4 ernne, arne.** Also *2nd pers.* **1 urne.**

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xlix. 18 ȝif ðu ȝeseȝe ðeof, somud ðu urne mid hine. *c* 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 26 Dec., An plegende cild arn under wænes hweowol. *c* 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxviii. 32 Weȝ beboda þinra ic arn. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xv. 20 [He] aȝen hine earn..& cyste hine. *c* 1205 LAY. 4536 Scip ærne to-ȝen scip. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM II. 84 Hys bare flesche..arne alle a blode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5984 (Kölbing), His hors.. ernne forþ.

β. *sing.* **1–4 orn, 3 eorn, 4 orne, 5 ourne, 9** *dial.* **uurn.**

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 32 On weȝ biboda ðinra ic orn. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 103 Donne orn he eft innto ðæm temple. *c* 1205 LAY. 18806 He orn him to-ȝænes. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 43/312 To toune he orn with loye i-nouȝ. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 58 Out of thin huerte orn the flod. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3893 Quiklich in-to a tour he orn. *a* 1400 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 13 Til ich ..3orn [*v.r.* ourne] in-to elde. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 74 Aay uurn [=I ran].

γ. *pl.* **1–2 urnon (1 wurnon), 1–3 urnen, 3 hurnen; 3 vrne, yrne, 4 urne, hurne, vrn.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Him urnon ealle hellwaran ongean. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083, Sume urnon in to cyrcean. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Alle hire stremes urnen fur berninde. *c* 1275 LAY. 1349 Þe sipes hurnen swiþe. *c* 1300 *St. Margaret* 28/137 Olibrius.. bihuld, hou hure lymes yrne ablode. *a* 1320 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 243 In fif steden..Stremes hurne of blode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6797 Man & woman vrn so dere.

δ. *pl.* **3 arne, 3–4 orne, ourne.**

c 1275 LAY. 11977 Waȝes þar arne, streme þar vrne. *Ibid.* 27720 Ourne grete stremes of Romanisse blodes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8371 Wepinde hii armed hom, þe teres orne [*v.r.* ourne] adoun.

7. *Past Participle.* **1 (ȝe)urnen, 1, 4 vrnen, 4 y-orne, i-orne.**

a 1000 *Phœnix* 364 Oþþæt wintra bið þusend urnen. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 278 Ær þan he to dropum ȝeurnen sy. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (C.) 1146 Feor ihc am iorne [*v.r.* yorne]. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 32 Ichaue vrnen þe wai of þy comaundementz.

8. *Weak conj.* **a.** *Past Indicative* (and *Subj.*). **3 ærnde, 3–4 arnde 3 h(e)arnde, 4 arnede; 3 hern(e)de, 4 ernde; 5 ornd, 9** *dial.* **urned, (h)urn'd, hirn'd.** Also *pl.* **3–4 arnden, 3 hernde.**

c 1205 LAY. 9296 Hamun arnde [*c* 1275 hernede] upward. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 9934 Þorh þat lond he hearnde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/52 His Men..Arnden bi þe weie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6202 He arnde [*v.r.* harnde] vpe a lute hul. *c* 1300 *K. Horn.* (L.) 1239 Efter horn he [A]pulf] ernde. 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2021 þe hors .. arnede awai wiþ þe king. *c* 1390–1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 11228 Hii caste awei þe dosils þat win ornd abrod so. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 45 *Hirnd*, pret[erite]. 1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* 73 Then all th' cows hurn'd back agen. 1847 H. BAIRD *Nathan Hogg's Lett.* 37 A yung huinman urn'd by. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.* 169 *Urned*, ran.

b. *Past Participle.* **4 y-eornd, y-arned, arnd,** 9 *dial.* **(u-)urned, a-urn'd, hirn'd.**

13.. *K. Alis.* 896 (Laud MS.), Quyk away he is yarned. *Ibid.* 4357 Þe gregeys..beþ..away arnd [W. y-eornd]. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 45 *Hirnd*,..part[iciple]. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 793 They cowcumber vines be proper a-urn'd out.

II. Forms without metathesis.

9. *Infinitive.* **α.** (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) **1 rinnan, 4 rinn(e, 4–6 rynne, 5 rynn; 4 rinin, rine, 6 ryne; 4–7 ryn (5 reyn), 4, 6– rin.**

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1114 Þær blod & wæter..ut bicwoman..rinnan fore rincum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23729 All sal we rin into his rape. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 471 A best when it es born, may..ryn to and fra. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 103 That thai..Suld ryn on fute. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6217 He streynd his hors to rynn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/1 To Rynne as water dos. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 795 He that hath nede, man, let hym rynne. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 186 He wold nott ryne whare God had nott called him. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 29/1 Through those passages it first doth rin. 1794 BURNS *Philly & W.* ix, Let fortune's wheel at random rin. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 83 Let never an auld man..Rin post to the diel for wyne.

β. 3–4 rennen (5 rennyn), 4–6 renne, 6 rene(n); 3–7 ren.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 340 Bihoueð us to rennen to cristes quike welle. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 Is fete sul ren of blode. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1161 Or þou shal to þe galwes renne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 220, I hane seyne charite..rennen in ragged wedes. 14.. in Wr.-Wülcker 589 *Incurro*, to ren yn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rennyn, or lepyn, *curro*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 142 Honowre..wyll ren on that syde. 1580 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 563 To play tenise..or to rene base. 1565 COOPER *Thes.* s.v. *Cursus*, To renne to a place.

γ. 4 run-, 6– run (7 runn); 6–7 runne, rune.

c 1325 [see the pres. pple.]. 1525 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 55, 1s..to rune..to thuse of the reparacon. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 25 Lest your boke shoulde runne awaye with you. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdias* 67 To run under some greate mans winge. 1658–9 in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 18 Mrs. Crue is like to rune quite mad. 1674 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 89 A high way..to runn..betweene his other lands. 1683 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees Soc.) 163, I did..runne of halfe a sermon.

δ. 5–6 ronne, 5–7 ron; 6 rowne, roon(e.

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym [a horse] ron in a parke. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXV. 137 They..began to ron togyder thre heedes in one hood. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 233, I thinke that sigh doth roon From me to you. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 271 Intendinge he shall first ronne fortune. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 64 To make him ron through fier and water.

10. *Present Participle.* **α. 4–6 rynnand (4 -ande, rynand), 5–6 ryn(n)yng; 4, 6 rinnand (4 -ande, rinand), 8– rinnan, -in, -in', -ing.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5793 A land rinnand bath honi and milk. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 648 His boy com fast rynand. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 1026 A wattyr gret on hewide rynnande.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 370 Vsuell money rynnyng in Inglond. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2952 The stedis Rynyng with the sadillis bare. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 174 O fulis,..Rinnand fra Christ. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xx, Young an' auld come rinnan out. 1867 *Goodwife at Home* xlix. (E. D. D.), The road's rinnin noo.

β. 4 rennand(e, 5 -ende, -onde; 4 rennenge, 4–6 rennyng (5 **-ying**), **5–6 rennynge; 4 renand, -yng.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14283 Rennand [*v.r.* renand] forth als sco war wod. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 839 Faste þese houndes come rennyng ryue. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 453 Wilde bestes..rennenge with-out croperes. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* II. 656 Vynnettis rennynge in þe casementis. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Flumen*, Cocytus rennyng with a slow course.

γ. 4 runnande; 6 runnyng(e, 6–7 runninge, 6– running (7 runing).

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 114 He..fled fra him ful fast runnande. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 38 Good measure,..shaken to gedder, and runnynge over. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 151 b, A promontorie .. running along by the sea side. *c* 1610 SPEED in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 108 My thoughts runnyng upon..this worke. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Reliq.* (1651) 9 Runing..as smoothly as a numerous verse.

δ. 6 ronnyng, ronning.

1530 PALSGR. 693/1 It is fayre ronnyng here by this waters syde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lvii. 2 If wee come not ronning a pace. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 23 Trompart ronning hastily, him did stay.

11. *Present Indicative.* **α. 1st pers. sing. 1 rinne, 4 ryn, 6 rin;** *2nd pers.* **6 rynis; 3rd pers. 3 rinneð, 5 rynnyth, -ethe, 6 -eth, rinneth, 9** *dial.* **rin'th, rinth; 4–6 rynnis, 5 rynnys, ryn(n)es, 6 rinnis, 7 rinnes, 8– rins.** *Pl.* **4, 6 rinne, 5–6 rynne (5 -en), 5, 7 ryn, 4, 6– rin; 4, 6 rinnis, -es, 4 rynnys, -es, 5 rynes, 6 ryn(n)is.**

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxviii. 32 Ic on wisne weȝ worda þinra reðne rinne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2477 þat ter rinneð aa mare eoile iliche riue. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 26642 (Fairf.), [A] wound þat..rynnis, & rotis ay. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 60 *Prol.*, Quhen þat it is eue, I ryn belyfe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 It rynnes thurgh Hungary. 1422 *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 His gladnys rynnyth al-way into worse. 1462 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 95 A burn that rynes betwx the said lewod [etc.]. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 225 Than rynis thow doun the gait. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 3 The..mater that thys water rynneth thorow. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 127 Efter the I rin. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 62 Prescription rinnes not..agains him quha is absent. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Fable, Miser & Minos* 48 To fill the tub that ay rins out. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, It rins i' my head. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* xxxvii. (E.D.S.), Away Dick rin'th.

pl. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lvii. 7 Als watres rinnes ai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 2 As flodes rynnys in till þe see. *c* 1400 *Secreta Secret.* 73 Waters rynnen among hilles. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 277 Thise nayles so thay ryn. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 196 They ryde and rinne. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 11 Thay rin lyk wyld..horss. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 50 Thay and ye Papists rynis togidder. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 32 Lakes that never ryn. *a* 1886 A. BURGESS *Poute* 67 [Two streams] rin below..Richt throo the Floor.

β. 1st pers. sing. 5–6 renne; *2nd pers.* **5 rennest;** *3rd pers.* **2–3 renneð (2 reonneð), 4–5 renneþ, 4–6 renneth, 4–5 -yth, 5 -ethe; 4–5 rennes, 4 rennez, ren(n)is, renes.** *Pl.* **4 renis, rennys; 5–6 renneth (5 renneþ); 4–5 rennen (5 -yn, -un), 4–6 renne, 5 ren.**

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð to..Norðburh. *Ibid.* an. 963, Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð to Crulande. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 240 In ðe heruest [the ant]..renneð rapelike. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvii. 15 Swiftli rennes saghe hisse. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 731 Fro þe crest þe colde borne rennez. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 491 *Cleopatra*, Pete rennyth [*v.r.* renneth] sone in gentil herte. 1400–21 26 *Pol. Poems* 43 Wiþ theues..þou delest and rennest. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 439/1, I renne in grete indignation of my Lordes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 399, I renne ay on the losse. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Exeo*, The riuer..renneth into the sea.

pl. 13.. *Cursor M.* 9937 (Gött.), Þar-fra rennys [*Trin.* renneþ] four stremes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 157 Faytours þat on Fote rennen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Ofte grehoundes renneþ after hem. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Þei ren in þe curse of God. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 90 Without him..prechingis rennen arere. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1241 Some..renneth strayght to the stuse. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lix. 140 From place to place they renne.

γ. 1 *pers. sing.* **6–7 runne (7 rune), 7– run;** *2nd pers.* **6– runnest, run'st;** *3rd pers.* **6 runth, 6– runneth; 6–7 runnes (6** *Sc.* **runis), 6– runs.** *Pl.* **6 runnes, 6–7 runne, 6– run (6 runn).**

1530 PALSGR. 695/2, I runne upon one. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iv. 12 When thou runnest. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 28 He runneth farre, that neuer commeth agayne. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. ci, [It] runs vp and downe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 72 Where run'st thou so fast? 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 46 I runne not with that opinion. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Ch. of Ephesus* 22 The Phrase runnes in the plurall number. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* v. i, This unhappy Tongue..That still run'st on.

pl. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 284 They runne in verye great infamy. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 Curst sores..run the longer without healing. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. iv, How fleshly fancies runn. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 22 Whose branches runne ouer the wall.

δ. *1st pers. sing.* **6 ronnes;** *3rd pers.* **6 ronneth, 7 rons.** *Pl.* **4, 6–7 ronne.**

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 5 As þey ronne 3oure rewme þoru-oute. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B j b/2 Circles yt ronne about the iye. 1530 PALSGR. 693/2, I ronne

hastely to a..place. *Ibid.*, The potte ronneth over. 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 193 That tyme of the yeare.. when all the neighbours cattle ronne together. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 73 A vertuous youth rons great hazard [etc.].

12. *Present Subjunctive.* α. 4 **ronne.** β. 4–6 **renne.** γ. *Sc.* 6 **ryn,** 6–**rin.** δ. 6 **runne,** 6–**run.**

α. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Whose ryht redeth ronne to Johon.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 231 God..helpe þat Goddis word renne. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 32 Þauh thei renne at ones. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Let renne..throgh, tyl it renne clere. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxiii. 71 It is fayrer..that we tweyne renne more to gyders. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 21 If escuage renne by auctoritie of parliament [etc.].

γ. 1546 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) II. 465 That þis present parliament Ryn still our. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1528 Quhyle that this bend of craigs rin out. 1721 Ramsay *Prosp. Plenty* 152 If ye rin on, heav'n kens [etc.].

δ. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 162 If the houndes runne him. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 b, If the drop runne abroade. 1611 Bible *Levit.* xv. 3 Whether his flesh run with his issue. ?1630 Milton *Time* 1 Fly envious Time, till thou run out thy race.

13. *Imperative.* α. 4–6 **renne,** 5 **ren.** β. *north.* or *Sc.* **rynne,** 6–**rin.** γ. 6–7 **runne,** 6– **run.**

α. 1382 Wyclif *Zech.* ii. 4 Renne thou, spek to this chijld. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 So renne ȝe, that ȝe catche. 14.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 142 Ren to scole. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Curriculo,* Renne ouer quickly to our house.

β. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1813 Rynne, gude sonn, and se ȝone thing. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 54 Rin no¹ reklesly to rew. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vii, Rin for it,..the road's clear.

γ. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* iv. 26 Runne now & mete her. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* III. i, Run for Aeneas, or I'll fly to him. 1615 Bedwell *Moham. Impost.* I. § 28 Run not out..into speeches. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxx, By no means runne in debt.

14. *Past Indicative.* α. 1, 3–**ran,** 3 *Orm.* **rann,** 4–7 **ranne,** 4, 5–6 *Sc.,* **rane,** 5 **raane.** *Pl.* 4 **rannen,** 5–7 **ranne,** 4–5, 7 **rane,** 4– **ran.**

a 1000 *Saturn* (Thorpe) 712 Satan seolua ran and on susle feoll. *c* 1200 Ormin 1364 An bucc rann þær awe33. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1009 Abraham hem ran wel swiðe agon. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lviii. 4 With-outen wiknes I ran. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 19 ȝyf þou sest a þef, þou ran wyþ hym. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3322 (Fairf.), þe maydyn ranne hame. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 153 He raane to a stake. *c* 1489 Skelton *Death Earl Northumbld.* 124 Vpon this erle thou ran. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 58 At thair croce abound-antlie rane wyne. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3061, I ran to the Consistorie. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xl. (1647) 97 Now it ranne dregs.

pl. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15756 All on bak þai ran. 13.. *K. Alis.* 565 (W.), They rannen thorughout the contray. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 81 Thay rane faste to the roches. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxiii. 21, I haue not sent these prophetes, ..and yet they ranne. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xviii. 46 Y⁶ straits ran full therof. 1635 Heylin *Sabbath* II. (1636) 149 They..ranne upon the spurre to their recreations.

β. 3–7 **ron,** 4, 6 **ronne.** *Pl.* 4 **ronnen,** -**on,** 5 **ronen**; 3–6 **ronne,** 4–6 **ron.**

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 207 Euch waried weoued..ron o. þat balefule blod. 13.. *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. G. 1 Blod þer ron &..muche folc þer deiȝede. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 5, I ronne til my hiler. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3755 Towarde þat broke..he ron. 1577–82 Breton *Floorish upon Fancies* Wks. (Grosart) I. 8/1 Out of dores I ronne. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VI. 38 The horse..ron The same way other flyers fled.

pl. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 800** þe terus ronne doun. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1252 (W.), The stedes ronnon with slak bridel. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 163 A few wellys..ronnen doun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9209 Terys on his chekes Ronen full rifely. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 197 Thanne thei..ronne to armes thourgh the town.

γ. 4 (*2nd pers.*), 6–7 **runne,** 6– **run.** *Pl.* 3–5 **runnen** (5 **runnun**), 4 **runne,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **run.**

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xlix. 18 If thou seȝe a thef, thou runne with hym. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 44 b, I saw euery man run & I runne for company. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* IV. v, You run swifter when you threw [etc.]. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 87 He runne so hard away. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 86/4 Theramenes run to the Altar. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 316 He immediately run away. 1831 Lover *Leg. Irel.* Ser. I. 189 She run rootin' into every corner. 1869 Tennyson *North. Farmer, N. S.* xiv, Feythur run oop to the farm.

pl. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18952 þai runnen til þe apostel hus. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2438 Þan runne þai away & saide alas. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxv, So runnun thay to-gedur. 1670 Narborough in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 7 [They] snatch'd some of our mens Hats off, and run away.

δ. 5 **renne, ren.**

14.. *R. Gloucester's Chron.* 573 (MS. Digby 205), He name his douȝty ax..& toward him renne. 1491 *Cal. Rec. Dubl.* (1889) I. 373 Part thereof ren out of his cowyres.

15. *Past Participle.* α. (1 **sorunnen,**) 4 **runnen,** -**yn,** -**un,** 6 *Sc.* -**yne**; 4–7 **runne,** 4–5, 7 **rune**; 6– **run** (6 *Sc.* **rvn,** 7 **runn**).

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 862 *Concretum,* ȝerunnen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxviii. 70 Swa meoluc..ȝerunnen.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22224 þat es bot-if discord and strijf Ouer al þis werld be runnun rijf. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 1314 A place, quhare a burne had runnyn. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 332 He telth.. hou his houndes have wel runne. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxix. 25 Quhill that hir glas be run and past. 1514 *Aberd. Reg.* (1848) I. 88 And the said yeir be runnyne and compleit. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 233 Well runne dice. 1646 H. Hammond in Ld. Falkland *Infallibility* 116 When our Queene had runne so many dangers. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. 53 When five and thirty dayes are runn out.

β. 4 **y-ronnen,** 4–5 **ronnen** (-**yn,** -**on**), 5 *Sc.* **ronnyne, ronnyng, rownyn.**

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 82 He..is Ronnen in-to Religiun. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1835 So was the blood yronnen in his face. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 364 The stedes colt is ronnon away. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1548 (Trin.), þe mychel spire is ronnen aboute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Ronnon, as mylke (*K.P.* ronnyn as mylke..), *coagulatus.* *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1779 Mony hors, at ronnyng had so lang. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 273/4 The voyses haue ronnen in myn eres.

γ. 4 **i-,** 4–5 **y-ronne,** 4–6 **ronne** (*Sc.* 5 **roune,** 6 **rone**), 6 **ronn** (*Sc.* **roun**), 5–6, 9 *dial.* **ron.**

13.. *K. Alis.* 896 (W.), Quyk away he is ronne. *Ibid.* 2704 Forth he is with that y-ronne. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 1644 Whan fire is in the poudre ronne. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 336 Ful fer y-ronne in age. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xx. 368 She wold haue ronne vpon the swerd. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. viii. 61 Hir slydry body in hankis round all roun. 1562 in *Archaeologia* XLVII. 231 Wee have rone on pillgrimage. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* III. ii. 75 It was broacht and half ronn out. 1869 A. C. Gibson *Folk-Sp. Cumberld.* 12 I'd ron me-sel' varra nar oot o' winnd.

δ. 4–6 **renne,** 5 *arch.* **i-ren.**

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 4141 My houndes hath renne right wele. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Henry the sext, of age ny fyve yere renne. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3544 For he hadde so wel igo [*M.* iren]. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 44 Yf they be attaynted be the said peyne renne and leuyd of a M marc.

ε. 5 **i-ranne,** 7 **ranne**; 6–9 **ran.**

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i, The progenitours, Of all mankynd farre I-ranne in age. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 31 She had rather her husband had ran out. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxi, Those mischiefs into which we are ran. 1669 *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 231 Swinbourne is ranne away 5 or 6000 *li.* in the King's debt. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales,* etc. 36 He always thinks..his Race not ran. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 116 He had been..ran over by a..tiger. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* III. 258 As though she had ran a match.

16. *Weak conj.* **a.** *Past Indicative.* α. 4 **rende,** 4–5 **rennede,** 5 **rennyd,** 8 *dial.* **renn'd.** β. 3 *pl.* **runden,** 6, 9 *dial.* **runned.** γ. 9 *dial.* **rinn'd.**

c 1205 Lay. 1349 His scipen runden swiðe. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* (O.) 1319 Faste after horn he rende. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxiv. 20 She..rennede aȝen to the pit. 1388 — *Isaiah* i. 23 *marg.,* If thou suest a theef, thou rennedist with him. 1586 D. Rowland *Lazarillo* II. (1672) M 3, The one runned to one place, the other to another. 1795 Pindar *Royal Visit* II. ix, Now to the tavern renn'd 'Squire Rolle. 1844 W. Barnes *Poems Rur. Life* 102 Two tears rinn'd down Ant's face. 1859 Hughes *Scour. White Horse* vi. 140, I..runned and hollered all I knowed. 1873 Spilling *Molly Miggs,* etc. (1903) 22, I turned round and runned away.

b. *Past Participle.* 5 **renned, ronned,** 6–9 (now *dial.*) **runned,** 8 **runn'd.**

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xviii. 6 He ful out gladide..to be runne [*v.r.* renned, ronned] the weie. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 485 He had euen runned on to his owne destruction. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 187 He..would have runned through sir Tristram. 1751 C. Labelye *Piers Westm. Bridge* 20 Iron Cramps, let into the Stones, and runn'd in with melted Lead. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 322 I'm welly runned off my legs.

B. Signification.

I. Intransitive senses.

The conjugation of the perfect and pluperfect tenses with *be* instead of *have* (as *is run, was run,* etc.) is occasionally found in literary use down to the end of the 18th century.

**Of persons and animals, in literal or fig. senses.*

1. To move the legs quickly (the one foot being lifted before the other is set down) so as to go at a faster pace than walking; to cover the ground, make one's way, rapidly in this manner.

Run may be construed with a large number of preps. and advs., as *about, after, against, at,* etc. Some idiomatic uses arising from such phrases are treated under III and IV, and others will be found under some other distinctive word in the phrase (as Random *sb.* 3).

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 2 Færð ðonne micel folc to, & ynað ealle endemes. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 8 [Hia] eodun hreconlice from byrzenne..iornende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xviii. 6 Swa swa ȝiȝant ynð on his weȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-ȝein him al þa hebreisce men. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 þe swin urnen alse deulen hem driuen into þe sæ. *c* 1290 *Beket* 692 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 He orn and tolde his maister fore. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7002 (Kölbing), Segremor hem asked, whi þai vrn & made swiche cri. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 83, I soiourned nouȝte, but shope me to renne, And suwed þat samaritan. 1400–10 Clanvowe *Cuckoo & Night.* 217 To the broke I ran, and gat a stoon. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 628 Full law thai crap, quhill thai war out off sicht; Eftir the ost syne rane in all thair mycht. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 632 Masid as a marche hare, he ran lyke a scut. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 Many were drowned in the Ryver of Neccar, wher into they ran headlong. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 871 As she runs, the bushes in the way Some catch her by the neck. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 184 It is unlawfull [on the Sabbath]..to Runne, Leape, or tell Tales. 1659 Pell *Impr. Sea* 300 As soon as hee saw the ship, hee ran down to the Sea side unto her. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xvi, She is run upstairs, answered Obadiah, this very instant. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 197 The young ones run about as soon as they are out of the shell. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* I. iii, Here, boy ..., run and ask Jenkinson for the key of the coach-house. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. 21 A hundred..men, ready to run..with the boats all the way. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* x, The Coolie butler's child..ran in and out with the dogs.

b. In various fig. contexts.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Þa þe..æfter hiora lichoman luste irnað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 þe vuere ston bitocneð hope þet eorneð & sturեð hire euer ine gode werkes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17251 Fra blis to blis mai þou noght rin. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 195 Þese beeþ my synnes þat renneþ after me. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3383 Out of þe rake of riȝtwysnes ren suld he neuire. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 25 All that will in trowth ren shall he saue. 1530 Palsgr. 696/1 He ronneth aheed as his fantasye leadeth hym. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 75, I beseech them to looke to their footing, that run ouershooes in al these vanities. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* 19 They..that follow their owne fancie, that run on their owne head. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxx. 517 We must not run so far from an error, as to lose a precious truth. 1737 Whiston *Josephus* (1834) 830/1 He appears to have been so affected ..as to run, as it were, in a sort of a middle way. 1821 *Examiner* 42/1 We must not..run too swiftly to our conclusions. 1868 [see Harness *sb.* 4 b].

c. *Sc.* Contrasted with *ride.* (Cf. Go *v.* I.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 103 That thai, that war off hey parage, Suld ryn on fute, as rebaldaill. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 647 Robyn Redbrest nocht ran, Bot raid as a hens-man. *a* 1700 *Gaberlunzie-Man* vii, O fy gar ride, and fy gar rin, And haste ye [etc.]. *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xxviii, The Scotts they rade, the Scotts they ran.

d. Used to denote (hurried) travelling or going about, esp. to distant places.

a 1300 *K. Horn* (C.) 1146 Drink to horn of horne, Feor ihc am iorne. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 22 Opere prestis rennen out of oure lond ouer grete sees. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2862 For ane vnworthie Vickarage Ane Preist will rin to Rome, in Pilgramage. 1555 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 196 My charges in runnyng from Duresme to Yorke. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* Advt., I have sometimes been obliged to run half over London, in order to fix a date correctly. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Condesc. Foreigners,* I remembered people who..must run to Italy before [etc.].

e. In proverbs and proverbial phrases.

That he who runs may read is an alteration of *Habakkuk* ii. 2, 'That he may run that readeth it'.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1434 Nedes must he rin that the deuyll dryuith. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 28 He runneth farre, that neuer commeth agayne. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 47 He runth far, that neuer turnth againe. *Ibid.* 77 Men saie he maie yll renne, that can not go. *Ibid.* 137 Holde with the hare and run with the hounde. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 6 That what euer Rules are made,..maybe soe Plainly..worded, That he that Runs may Read & understand them. 1687 T. Brown in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 129 If you don't like me rough, as I run, fare you well, Madam. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 80 But truths..Shine..With such a lustre, he that runs may read. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xviii, Which..extends a lesson so clear, that he who runs may read.

f. Used allusively, with reference to the legs (in contrast to the wings) of game or poultry.

1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* 57 Shall I give you some of this capon?..Will you flie or run? 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xiv, It's the fashion now, when you help game or poultry, to ask—Pray do you run or fly?

2. To go about freely, without being restrained or checked in any way. Freq. with *about*; also const. *with,* and with adjs. as *wild.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. 18 Ȝif ðu ȝeseȝe ðeof, somud ðu urne mid hine. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 6 Ða dyseȝan..irnað hidres ðidres dwoliȝende under þæm hrofe ealra ȝesceafta. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 220, I haue seyne charite..Ryden and rennen in ragged wedes. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 79, I trowe thou menys the pardonystres ..that rennen so fast aboute. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xx. 369 This meane whyle ranne sir Tristram naked in the forest. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Tim.* v. 13 They are ydell, and lerne to runne aboute from house to house. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 64 b, He did..cast of, and leat renne at all auentures his soonne. 1611 Cotgr., *Rodeur,* a vagabond, ..highway-beater; a rolling stone, one that does nought but runne here and there. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 265 People..run all together promiscuously, sick and well. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. iv, Run about and divert yourself, 'tis all you have for it. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxix, She runs about all day long after Mrs. Leigh. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 79 We are resolved..not to let them run about as they like.

b. Of animals.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 453 As in wilde wildernesse, wexeth wilde bestes,..rennenge with-out croperes. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym ron in a parke. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 190 The hennes ron in the mashfat. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* l, Neat and kyne, that runne wylde in the hils. 1607 Markham *Caval.* I. 25 They let their Colts runne with their Mares, till they couer their Dammes. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 176 Worms..running betwixt the Bark and the Stem. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 343 In those boundless tracts, ..where he [*sc.* the horse] runs at liberty. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 1421/1 Large quantities of black cattle run wild among the hills. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 485 The flock runs, through the summer, on the seeds and grass. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 263 The station..where the cattle were running.

3. To hasten *to* some end or object, or *to* do something; to make haste, be active.

Sometimes with implication of the literal sense.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 103 Dæt bi mægen iernan & fleon to ðæs lareowes mode him to ondettunge. *c* 1200 Ormin 14115 þe waterr tacneþþ uss mannkinn þat erneþþ till hiss ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21563 þe Iuus to þe baptim ran, Ful fain þai war þai þider wan. 13.. *K. Alis.* 849 (W.), Theo stronge knytis of the halle, Anon ronnon to heore armes alle. 1408–9 *26 Pol. Poems* 32 So fele as shulde renne hedlyng to helle. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2070 By robbynge they rynne to *in manus tuas* quecke. 1589 Nashe *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 Leauing the auncient game of England (Trumpe),.. [they] are running to their Ruffe. 1634 Milton *Comus* 363 What need a man..run to meet what he would most avoid? 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 89 The people..run almost from all places to assist his cause. 1702 Steele *Grief A-la-Mode* Pref., 'Tis Habitual to 'em to run to the Succour of those they see in Danger. 1852 Mrs.

Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 91 'Boys,' says I, '*run* now! dig! put! jest when ye want to!'

† **b.** To have recourse *to* a practice. *Obs.*

a 1352 Minot *Poems* viii. 6 Whilum war ȝe wight in wede To robbing rathly for to ren. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 612/24 For grete lewes, galwes weire greiþed, þat euer to Robbyng Ronne ryf.

c. To go or resort *to* a person, etc., *esp.* for help or guidance.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 5 Bot my hert shal not drede, for i ronne til my hiler, not to þo kastels, to seke help. 1509 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 69 Let vs therfore renne to..Marye the moder of god. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Pref., Then was I forced to runne to the workes of manie. 1603 Parsons *Let.* in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1906) II. 217 In such case..the English Cath. shalbe forced to runne to the K[ing] of France for assistance. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lv, That day first I did seem to glimpse why folk in trouble run to drink so. 1864 Lowell *Study Wind., Gt. Public Char.*, Even Mommsen himself ..cannot get or give a lively notion of ancient Rome, without running to the comic poets.

4. To retire or retreat rapidly; to take to flight; to abscond or desert. Also const. *from* a place, person, etc.

c 1205 Lay. 29298 Bruttes for-burnen; Bruttes gunnen irnen. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 31 They shall not knowe whither to fle ne ren from them. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 174 O fulis, quhairfoir tak ȝe flycht, Rinnand fra Christ? 1673 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 111 The souldiers in very considerable numbers dayly run from their colours. 1758 J. Blake *Mar. Syst.* 20 The time and place when, and where he entered, died, run, or was discharged. 1781 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 306 They broke twice and run like sheep. 1845 *Narr. U.S. Explor. Exped.* I. Introd. 38 Robert Boyle, Seaman, Joined in the United States; run at Sydney. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxii, He did not care to face Mrs. O'Dowd and Amelia, and own to them that he was about to run. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 July 414/1 He..had been forced to cut and run.

b. So *to run for it.*

1642 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 306 My Lord of Stamford..made them run for it, and took their arms away. 1692 Hickeringill *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 537 We hear the good News, that the Idolaters are run for it, the Syrians before Joab. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 119 Once or twice they were ready to lay down all their loads, and run for it. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xviii, He fairly clapped his hands to his ears and ran for it. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xxx, We'll run for it like antelopes.

† **c.** To deviate or diverge *from* a standard.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 57 Rejecting those that ran from the feather, and judiciously matching the good coloured ones together.

d. To draw back *from* a pledge, etc.

1824 *Examiner* 57/2 Mr. D...ran from his wager. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX I. 124 The contracting party may be inclined to run from his word.

5. To rush *at*, *on*, or *upon* a person with hostile intention; to make an attack *on*. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15786 Þai him vmsett on ilk side,.. Wit maces and wit neues smert vnrekenli on him þai ran. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix. xli. 407 The knyght was..in wille sodenly to haue ronne vpon syr Tristram with a swerd. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxxviii. 123 All the sarasins at ones ran vpon Huon, & tooke hym. *Ibid.* lix. 205 Huon ranne at hym.., & strake him with his spere. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. v, They run all at Piero with their Rapiers. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 95 He run upon him and cut off his head. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire* II. 301 He pierced the furious boar who was running at him. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* I. 17 The.. popery that was furiously run upon by the sceptics of the last age. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 232 He ran at me and kicked me.

† **b.** To move rapidly *through* or *over* a country with hostile intent. (Cf. Overrun *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) I Þorgh out Chestreschire werre gan thei dryue. Had þei no styntyng, bot þorgh alle þei ran. 1648 Hexham II, *Rotteynen*, to Roade, or Run through a Countrie. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 42 Having gain'd the Fort, they could safely run over all the Peninsula that lies between the Mure and the Drave.

† **6.** To ride on horseback at a quick pace; *spec.* to ride in a tournament, to tilt or joust. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11078 In a foul plodde..me him slong, & orne on him mid hor hors. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* v. 2 Then were there sene..horsmen runninge to and fro in the ayre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 6 The kyng ranne neuer openly before, and there were broken many staues. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 377 The sprightly..Dowglas, that runnes a Horse-backe vp a Hill perpendicular. 1652 Cotterell tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* I. 3 There appeared ten or twelve fresh well mounted Knights, running towards them at full speed.

b. In tilting, to charge with a lance or spear *at* a mark or object.

Now usually in phrase *to run* (*full*) *tilt at* or *against*: see Tilt *sb.*, and cf. A-tilt *adv.*

c 1530 [see Quintain *a*]. 1550 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 359 (Hist. MSS. Comm.), For a spere wyche he lent to runne at the glove with, and was broken, iij s. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 156 To run at the Gloue in a open place before all the people. 1686 [see Ring *sb.*[1] 4].

7. To compete, or take part, in a race (*for* a prize). Occas. with compl. denoting final position in the race. Also in fig. context.

c 1205 Lay. 24696 Summe heo gunnen urnen, summe heo gunnen lepen,..summe heo wræstleden. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/52 His Men pleiden and Arnden bi þe weie. 1382 Wyclif *Gal.* ii. 2 Lest perauenture I schulde renne in veyn, or hadde runne. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 103 Yf the game be onse wonne, no man wyl set forth hys foote to ronne. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Celes*, a horse runnyng for a price or game. 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 156 Think it strange that thou runnest so slowly, when so great a prize is to be obtained. 1713 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5151/4 A Plate of 40 *l.* Value was to be run for. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-racing*, We will only here suppose a Horse set to run for a Plate. *a* 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 127 He runs in front, it is true, for he can run to win. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 189 Before running this week for the Brighton Stakes, he was led..with a chain attached to his bit. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 11/2 Ironclad ran a good horse considering that he was evidently very short of work. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Sept. 358/2 Gossoon..had run second to her for the Champagne Stakes.

fig. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* III. xii. 214 She tried it on with Val, who hated her...But Val said that didn't run!

b. To compete, stand as a candidate, *for* a position, seat, etc. Orig. *U.S.*

1861 *Temple Bar* II. 353 [He] might..stand a chance of running for Congress. 1870 *Standard* 12 Nov., If he naturalised himself in the United States and ran for President.

c. *To run for luck*, to take one's chance. *U.S.*

1841 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 391, I have to run for luck as to horses, which is not so agreeable.

d. *U.S.* To tout *for* a boarding-house, etc.

1891 C. Roberts *Adrift America* 228, I went with him to the house he was running for.

8. *transf.* Of fish: To swim rapidly.

c 1520 L. Andrew *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Book* (1868) 236 Percus is of diuers colours, & swift in ronnynge in the water. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 104/1 When Fish run away with the Bait in his Mouth. 1726 *Gentleman Angler* 155 *To Run*, this is properly applied to a Jack or Pike in Trowling, who, when he has seized the Bait, runs to his Harbour to pouch it; after which he runs again. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arc. Reg.* I. 465 Whales..blow strongest, densest, and loudest, when 'running'. 1867 Francis *Angling* iv. (1880) 103 The pike made a splendid fight, often running to weed. 1891 *Field* 19 Dec. 948/1 This salmon showed no desire to run up stream.

b. *spec.* To pass to or from the sea; to migrate.

1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 406 Immense numbers of salmon 'run' early in the year. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 88 The season when the eels are 'running'.

***Of inanimate things in rapid motion.*

9. Of things, esp. the heavenly bodies: To move rapidly through space.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 6 [The sun] ȝefaeh swe swe ȝigent to earnenne on weȝ. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 138 Him arn on last þrang þystre ȝenip. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechdoms* III. 234 Æfre heo [the sun] byð yrnende ymbe ðas eorðan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22695 Þe cludes to þe se sal rin For to hid þam þar-in. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 23590 (Trin.), Sonne, mone, watir, & stern, þat now renneþ in cours ȝern. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 118 Sterres..Rennynge in the ayre dredfull to beholde. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* III. ix. 1 Where the sonne and the other sterres renne in theyr speres. 1692 Dryden *Eleonora* 150 Though 'tis a train of stars that, rolling on, Rise in their turn and in the Zodiac run. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 21 Instruct the planets in what orbs to run. 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 118 Oft before his infant eyes would run Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray. 1864 Tennyson *Voyage* iv, Far ran the naked moon across The houseless ocean's heaving field.

b. Of vehicles, etc.: To move easily or rapidly by reason of being set on wheels. Also *fig.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 609 Ane cren thai haf gert dres vp hey Rynand on quhelis. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 The world runth on wheeles. 1611 Bible *Nahum* ii. 4 The charets shall rage in the streets,..they shall seeme like torches, they shall runne like the lightnings. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 213 Sit quietly And eat..; your tongue so runs on wheels. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 267 A machine..that run upon wheels. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551/2 A moveable carriage.. running on lower side-rails. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* ix. 432 The wagon runs heavily.

10. Of a vessel (or those on board): To sail swiftly or easily. Also in fig. context.

Used with many advs. and preps., as *adrift*, *at large*, *free*, *in*, *out*, etc.; *before* (the wind), *down* (a coast), *into* (a haven), *up* (an inlet), etc. *To cut and run* (see Cut *v.* 40).

a 1000 *Ags. Proverbs* 186 (Gr.), Seldan in sidum ceole, nefne he under segle yrne, weriȝ scealc wiþ winde roweþ. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, Hi..tuȝon þa up heora seȝel, & urnon west to Axamuðan. *c* 1205 Lay. 11981 Þa scipen þa urnen bi-uoren. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxvii. 16 We rennynge into sum yle..vnnethe myȝte gete a litil boot. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 160 The Schip which on the wawes renneth. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 307 Hauen of the see, to whyche the gylty renne with truste. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 6 The next day,..runninge to make the lande, wee founde it to be the Groyne. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* Pref., As in a full sea, I hoyse up sayles, and run at large. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 12 The Currents of the Gulf of Venice made us run a head a pace. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* xi, We were obliged to run away afore the wind as the seamen call it. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 121 We kept running along-shore, with an easy Sail. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 34 We..got under weigh and ran down the inner passage. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 334/2 With a fair wind we ran past the Bird rocks. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 411 On that day she deviated from the course of the voyage and ran for Mauritius.

b. To sail or be driven *on* or *upon* the shore, rocks, etc.; to come *aground* or *ashore*. Also *fig.*

c 1205 Lay. 11710 Þa scipen urnen a ðen lond. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 118 They be..by contrarie wyndes constreigned to renne on quicke sandes or rockes. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 Least I chaunce to..runne a grounde in those Coasts. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 436 The ship..returned to the coast, where it ran on ground. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxix. (1674) 33 My inordinate desire..which hath made me run upon the Rock which you see. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 32/2 The *Samuel*..ran ashore on the Coast of New England. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 349/1 A West Indiaman had run on the rocks. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. xv. 133 They had no escape but to run aground.

c. *Run foul of*, †*on*, to collide or become entangled with (another vessel, etc.); to foul.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 13 As long as we spooned before the Sea, and kept from running foul of one the other. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 15 Two of the transports,..in tacking, ran foul of each other. 1767 J. Byron *Voy. r. World* 177 We were alarmed by the ship's running foul of a whale. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 477 The *John*, running foul of a piece of ice. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 319 'A ship ran foul of us,' that is, entangled herself among our rigging.

transf. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 101 Yet at no hand do we run foul..on uncertainties. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 103 Plunging, kicking, and running foul of each other in the most ludicrous manner. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 215 The Frenchman can't drive..; he'd as nearly as possible run foul of my pigs.

d. *Run aboard, on board* (*of*): (see Aboard *prep.* and Board *sb.* 12 c).

1725 Hearne *R. Brunne's Chron.* Gloss. s.v. *Berd*, Readily ran aboard him. 1796 Nelson 16 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 154 Royal Sovereign put back much damaged; a Transport run on board her. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* iii, A large..frigate ran on board of us.

11. a. To take a (hurried) journey for the purpose of making a short stay at or visit to a place. Chiefly with *down*, *over*, *up*.

1798 Pitt in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 216, I have a scheme of running down..to Somersetshire. 1831 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 115, I wish you could have run over for a week. 1841 Cdl. Wiseman in Purcell *Life & Lett. A. P. de Lisle* (1900) I. xi. 255 But I foresee that it will be necessary for me during the vacation to run to Rome, 1860 Trollope *Framley P.* xxxviii, No poor lad that ever ran up from Oxford for a spree in town got so lectured.

b. Of a conveyance, vessel, etc.: To ply between (two) places.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 20 Steam-boats will run from Toulouse..in 32 hours. 1830 Fr. Ignatius in Purcell *Life & Lett. A. P. de Lisle* (1900) I. iv. 82, I cannot just now tell how the coaches run between Northampton and Loughborough. 1886 Pascoe *Lond. of To-day* xliii. (ed. 3) 378 Steamboats run between London Bridge and Chelsea on week-days every ten minutes.

12. a. To spread, pass, or move quickly from point to point. Usu. const. with preps.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 15 [=4] Se utsendeð ȝesprec his eorðan; hreðlice eorneð word his. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22224 Bot-if discord and strijf Ouer al þis werld be runnun rijf. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlvii. 4 Þe which sendeþ his worde to þe erþe; hys worde erneþ swiftlich. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 1644 As swift as pelet..Whan fire is in the poudre ronne. *Ibid.* 1651 A smoke gan out wende;..the ferther that hit ran, The gretter wexen hit began. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* xxxi. 41 This ensaumple ran oute þorw þe lond of Affrik, þat þo prestes..had leue to preche. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 37 That cruell word her tender hart so thrild, That suddein cold did runne through euery vaine. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I. xi. 38 We say that the understanding doth run from one thing to another. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 404 [The fire] was running along a wooden cornish, which would soon communicate it to a great distance. 1789 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 6 The new doctrine ran like wild-fire through the nation. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 416 Numbness..followed by tingling pains running along the course of the nerves. 1855 M. Arnold *Balder Dead* iii. 183 Squalls Ran black o'er the sea's face. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 302 The temperature of Chicago has been known to run through a range of 80 degrees in twenty-four hours.

b. Of sounds: To spread or pass rapidly (*along*, *down*, *through* a place, company, etc.); to be caught up or repeated in quick succession.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 1683 As lowde as any thunder That euery wight hath of hit wonder So brode hyt ran. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* xix, No voice or hideous humm Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 491 Soft Whispers run along the leafy Woods. *a* 1744 Pope (J.), And a low murmur runs along the field. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 103 There was a shout which ran down the long file of horsemen. 1868 Miss Yonge *Pupils of St. John* xvi, A whisper ran through the congregation. 1888 Mrs Notley *Power of Hand* I. vi. 67 A general assent ran from lip to lip.

c. Of statements, reports, etc.: To spread abroad rapidly; to pass quickly from mouth to mouth; to be or become widely current.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 310 'Is þis Arþures hous,' quod þe haþel.., 'þat al þe rous rennes of, þur3 ryalmes so mony?' *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 236 The tidinges ran so thourgh the contrey that the kynge aguysanx it herde. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxxviii. 127 Durynge that these wordes ranne, Eneas and his people wroughte stylle to make vp theyr fortresse. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 330 There runneth a greate voyce of mee, that I haue maried a wife. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii. 182 There ran a Rumour Of many worthy Fellowes, that were out. *c* 1676 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 33 The niewse runs as if the Dolphin should marry the Ellector of Bavaria's daughter. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 261 This Notion run like Lightening thro' the City. 1779 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 578 In haste I snatch up my pen..to give you the news as it runs. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar Gipsy* xiv, Two hundred years are flown Since first thy story ran through Oxford halls. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. vii. (1872) V. 224 There run reports that make me shudder.

d. Of plants: To creep or climb.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Salicastrum*, a kynde of wylde vyne runnyng vpon willow trees. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 2 The herbe groweth about ditches..and rinneth after the maner of a vyne alonge. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xlix. 22 A fruit-

full bough by a well, whose branches runne ouer the wall. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *July*, Vines..that run high, and bear chiefly out of the Knots of the old Wood. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 96/1 There is a kind [of ivy] which never runs or creeps upon other plants.

13. a. Of thoughts: To come suddenly *into* (or †*in*), to course or pass *through*, the mind.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8536 Hyt ran hym weyl yn þo3t þat þe abbot had inspyracyun. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10308 In my mynde a-noon yt ran, To calle memoyre vn-to me. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 297 Par aventure this ranne in Phocions hedde, yᵗ menne ought not to..put assured truste..in luckie chaunces. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 181 Upon the first sight thereof, it run into our imagination, that they were the Cosaques. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* vi. 47 The extravagant analogies which then ran through my brain.

b. *Mus.* To sing quickly. Also with *down*.

1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v, When she should run, she rests; rests, when should run. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 590/1 She ran down her notes with..correctness.

c. Of the eye: To glance, look quickly. Also of persons, to give a rapid glance (*with* the eye).

1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xvi. 9 The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 66 Run with your Eye along the Parallel Lines. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 800/2 She ran down the first page of her letter. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* II. 248 His eye swiftly ran from line to line.

d. To go *back* in retrospect.

1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* Ded., I hardly have patience to run back to his having saved his own Country. 1702 Steele *Funeral* IV. (1723) 53 How many Thousand things does my Head run back to? 1889 Philips & Wills *Fatal Phryne* II. 49 She ran back over the pages of her memory.

14. Of a weapon, etc.: To pass easily and quickly *through* something, *to* a certain point, etc.

13.. *Cursor M.* 16838 (Gött.), A spere..Thoru his side vn-rekenli apon his herte it rane. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3459 (Kölbing), A dint he 3af him so hard, þe launce ran þe brini þurch. †*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2793 The rosselde spere to his herte rynnes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 277 Thise nayles so thay ryn Thoro..Thise bordis ichon. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* viii. 21 [He] strake hym..with such force that the spere ran throw parte of hys body. 1561 *Burning S. Paul's* in Arber *Garner* VIII. 111 They saw a long and spear-pointed flame of fire, as it were, run through the top of.. Paul's Steeple. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 178 Looke, in this place ran Cassius Dagger through.

b. *fig.* Of qualities, impressions, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 26 þer such rychez to rot is runnen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 158 No likerous lust was thurgh hire herte yronne. — *Merch. T.* 742 Lo pitee renneth soone in gentil herte. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 91 Straight her beauty to my sense shall runne.

15. To slide, slip, or move easily or freely. Freq. with preps. or advs., as *in*, *off*, *on*, *through*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 857 Rudelez rennande on ropez. 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 2 This ring rennyth in a Maner turet, fast to the Moder of thyn Astrelabie. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxiii. (Arb.) 96 Where the two bokettys henge by one corde rennyng thurgh one polley. 1552 Huloet s.v. *Knot*, Knotte whiche runneth to, called a rydynge knotte, *capulum*. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 605 To shoot the boords together..that one might runne within another. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 170 A Basket which they let down by a Rope that runs in a Pully. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 The sails are made of matt..; they run upon the mast with hoops. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 666/1 These variations will be more frequent.. when the ball runs very loose in the piece. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iv. (1872) III. 23 Actual neck-halter, but it seems to have been tarry, and did not run. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1819/1 Having no cheeks, the line may get out of its groove and cease to *run*.

fig. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 262 Such composition makes the meetre runne away smoother. 1594, 1627 [see Glib *adv.* 1]. *a* 1639 Wotton *Reliquiæ* (1651) 9 Runing..as smoothly as a numerous verse. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 405 ₱ 3 The Hebrew Idioms run into the English Tongue with a particular Grace and Beauty. 1754 Cowper *Ep. to R. Lloyd* 67 That Matthew's numbers run with ease Each man of common-sense agrees. 1879 'Annie Thomas' *London Season* II. 79 [The verses] 'go' easily enough,..but that sort of thing runs off by the yard. 1889 Mrs. Alexander *Crooked Path* II. x. 280 Life ran smoothly in its ordinary grooves.

b. Of the tongue: To wag freely.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iii, Though your teeth be gone, ..Yet your tongue can renne on patins as well as mine. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 122 This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* II. 223 Else 'gainst the king thy tongue would not so run. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) II. xi. 217 Vanity sets the tongue running faster then is decent. 1849 James *Woodman* viii, 'How your little tongue runs,' said her cousin. 1860 [see Nineteen 2 b]. 1891 Meredith *One of our Conquerors* II. ix. 225 Her father let his tongue run.

c. Of plants: To shoot up or grow quickly, so as to produce their seed. Cf. 81 a.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *July*, For if the first [cauliflowers] run, they will not be quite unfit for Use. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 17 As soon as the turnips or ruta baga begin to run or shoot in spring. 1894 *Times* 23 April 12/2 Too large a proportion of the plants show a tendency to 'run'.

d. Of bark: To peel off easily from a tree.

1784 G. White *Selborne* ix, These trees..were winter-cut ..before the bark would run. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1096 Where the wood is to be barked,..the beginning of May may be the most proper, as it will then generally run the best.

e. To unravel, come undone.

1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 360 Lace made without this traversing motion would, in case a thread was broken, 'run' or become undone.

f. To slip, diverge, go awry.

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 549 The single chamfered drill..is also more disposed of the two, to swerve or run from its intended position. 1885 Farrow *Mil. Encycl.* III. 524 A common drill may run, as it is usually termed, and produce a hole which is anything but straight.

16. Of a ball, etc.: To roll forward on a surface. Said also of dice when thrown.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* Prol. 27 Youre bagges been nat fild with ambes as But with sys cynk, that renneth for youre chaunce. 1412–20 Lydg. *Troy Bk.* II. 838 3if on haue Ioye, anoþer suffereþ wo, Liche as þe bonys renne to and fro. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 295 The dyse oft renneth upon the chaunce of thre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 56 b, When Kyng Henry perceiued that the dice ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assault. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 233 Nay then two treyes..; well runne dice! 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* III. ii, His bowls run with a wrong bias. *a* 1680 Butler *Characters* (1908) 199 He uses all manner of conjurations, to make his bowl rub or run. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxvi, I will fancy the dice have run wrong. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (1867) 564 He who blows upon a ball when running makes the stroke foul. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 675/2 When the player's ball runs into a pocket without striking a ball.

fig. 1693 Dryden *Pref. Ovid's Met.*, Andromache..runs off her bias, to tell him a story of her pedigree.

b. *transf.* Of a player at billiards: To make the ball roll. Cf. *run-through* in 82.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 676/1 When balls touch, the player may either run into a pocket, or play on to a third ball. 1885 *Billiards Simplified* (1889) 122 The proper way to play the stroke is to run through the red.

17. To revolve or turn round on or as on an axis.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1548 Quen sa fele yeier ar wroken oute, þe mikel spere es rune aboute. *c* 1425 Audelay *XI Pains of Hell* 49 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 þer is a brenyng wel, A þosand tymys an our about doþ ren. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 93 A newe game haue I founde! Se this gynne, it renneth rounde. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 824 Me think the warld rinnis round about. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VII. xxxii. 206 There is made a rundle, with a Latin-navel upon a point,..that it may run round freely. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 935/2 The balance-wheel G, whose pivot runs in the pieces A. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 509 In which case the wheel will have liberty to run. 1851–4 Tomlinson *Cycl. Arts* (1867) I. 485/1 Hollow centres for the spindle to run in.

b. Of machinery or mechanical devices: To go; to continue operating. Also with compl.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112 It might ren ..and strike er the time. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. xi. (1635) 242 You must get you a watch or clocke, apt to runne (if you can) 24 houres. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 184 A Stop-watch which runs Seconds. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 A 15-stamp water-power mill, which was running last summer. 1879 *Paper & Printing Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 25 One of these little engines recently ran forty-seven days and nights without stoppage.

18. Of thoughts, etc.: To revolve *in* the mind, to occur or return persistently to the memory.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. i, These courtiers runne in my minde still. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 74 A point that was alwayes running in my head. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 102 This Thought run long in my Head. 1810 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* II. ix. 326, I have not the least doubt that several of the passages must have been running in my head. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 288 The annoyance of having a tune, a line of poetry, or a phrase 'running in the head'.

b. To form, be present as, an impression or indistinct recollection.

1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 356 Another says, 'it runs in his head that he also saw the prisoner there'. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *To run in one's head*, It runs in my head that I've heard something about it.

****Of liquids, sand, etc.* (*or vessels containing these*).

19. Of milk, etc.: To coagulate, curdle, form a curd. Now *dial.*

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 862 *Concretum*, ȝerunnen. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 70 ȝerunnen is swe swe milc heorte heara. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 230 Swa lange seoð on cetele & wylle oþ þæt hio sie eal tosoden & þicge ȝeurnen.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxiii. (MS. Bodl.), Talowȝ renneþ anon whanne hit is take oute of þe bodye and isette in cold ayer. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 15 Take thykke mylke of almondes clere,..Do hit soþenne in a canvas þenne, In soþun gar hit on hepe to renne. 1674 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 16 To *Earn*, to run as cheese doth. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 177 It will run into Lumps and curdle like Yolks of Eggs. 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Yyrne*, Milk is still said to *rin*..when it breaks and forms into knots, in making of pottage, puddings, &c. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. I. 49 The temperature at which the milk is 'set', or 'run', as it is called in Gloucestershire. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., This pudding's all run; it's all gone to whey and cruds.

b. To unite, combine (*into one*), esp. in a moist or melted state.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 373 The Church party and the Dissenters were now run into one. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 558 It is the nature of these soils.. to run like lime with the first little shower. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. I. 146 Its liability to run and cake together after heavy rains. 1868 Herschel in *People's Mag.* 63 By this the wax on both runs into one.

20. Of liquids: To flow.

Freq. with advs. or preps., as *down*, *in*, *into*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lvii. 8 To nowihte [hie] bicumaþ swe swe weter eornende. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. 8 Seo [ea] is irnende of norþdæle. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 15 Swa oft æspringe ut awelleð of clife harum..& ȝereclice..floweð, irneð wiþ his eardes [etc.]. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 963, Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð to Crulande. *c* 1205 Lay. 5075 Vrnen [h]ire teares ouer hires leores. *Ibid.* 23973 þat blod orn a-dun ouer al his breoste. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11228 Hii caste awei þe dosils, þat win orn abrod so. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 207 A candlestikke i-made ..so þat þe oyle schulde renne in to þe crislere. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 70 þanne..þe blood for gladnesse rynnys yn þe veynys. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 54 All maner of grasse, that the lande-floudde renneth ouer, is verye ylle for shepe. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Disc. E. Ind.* xvii. 40 b, Part of the water..did runne downe uppon theyr breasts. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 258 The rivers that runne into the Ocean. 1639 T. de Gray *Compleat Horseman & Ferrier* 90 It begetteth a fluxible humour, which..falleth to running. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 197 The flesh began to heal, and matter to run. 1779 *Mirror* No. 37, The brook which runs through my garden retires into a hollow dell. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* i. 12 Little breezes dusk and shiver Thro' the wave that runs for ever. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 402 He thrashed his naked back, until the blood ran. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 518 The pulp is sometimes so diffluent as to run away.

b. *fig.* (See also Blood *sb.* 10 c.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 874 A hue fro heuen I herde þoo, Lyk flodez fele laden, runnen on resse. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Fluens*, A style runnyng copiously. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 52 As long as moneye runneth, they will applye gentle and easie potions. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xxiv. (Arb.) 45 His Verses run like the Tap. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 30 It seemeth to run in the blood of an Englishman..to be as brave under a single Queen, as under the most valiant King. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) III. i. 7 When the thoughts have been long used to run in another course. 1868 J. H. Newman *Verses Var. Occas.* 145 Who lets his feelings run In soft luxurious flow. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Study Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 49 Thought still ran in very definite channels.

c. With various complements.

c 1205 Lay. 30411 Urnen þa brockes of reden blodes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 Ane of þir wellez ran of wyne, anoþer of mylke. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 26 Lat it renne þorw þe clobe so ofte tylle it renne clere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 19 Reveris ran reid on spait with watteir broune. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* v. ii, I'll make her veins run high too, As if they had true motion. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 102 b, It is not all Waters..that are good..; some running partly clear, and partly foul. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. x, The blood runs cold at my heart with the very thought of it. 1818 Keats *Endymion* II. 544 Who Look full upon it feel anon the blue Of his fair eyes run liquid through their souls. 1893 Liddon *Life Pusey* I. xiii. 299 Time had allowed the lecturer's thoughts to run clear, or at least comparatively clear.

†**d.** To come or descend *of* (some one). *Obs.*—[1]

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 420 Erector cam of kynge Dardan, Dardanus of Iubiter ran.

†**e.** Of a flood: To subside, go down. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1430 *Freemasonry* (ed. Halliw.) 537 Mony ȝeres after.. That Noees flod wes alle y-ronne, The tower of Babylowne was begonne.

21. Of the sea, tides, etc.: To course or flow, esp. in an impetuous manner. Also with compl., esp. *to run high* (see High *adv.* 9) or *mountain(s) high* (see Mountain 1 f).

c 1205 Lay. 11977 Vðen þer urnen, tunes swulche þer burnen [*c* 1275 Waȝes þar arne, streme þar vrne]. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 6269 (Fairf.), þe king .. sagh þe see ranne in twyn. 1458 in *Archaeol.* XXIX. 327 Wawes bope wild and wode, That rynnethe on euery syde. 1694 *Martens' Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Several Late Voy.* II. 32 Here the Waves of the Sea run longer. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xxi. (1737) 92 What a devilish Sea there runs? 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 259 The tides ran so remarkably short at this time, that our buss did not float at high water. 1814 Scott *Diary* 28 Aug., The surf running heavy up between the island and the adjacent rock. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 A pretty heavy sea running outside. 1884 E. P. Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, Don't go out again when the ice is running.

b. *fig.* With complements, as *cross*, *strong*. (See also High *adv.* 9.)

1636 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 50 Nor did his Will run cross to his Judgment but was led by it. 1657–61 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* II. i. 53 It..seemeth also to run cross to the holy Scriptures. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* 3 Unheard we sing, when party-rage runs strong. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* III. 131 Evil and good run strong in me.

22. a. To flow as the result of melting; to melt and flow. Also *fig.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. xxi. 1896 All the metall moltynyd than In tyll a qwerne togydder ran. 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* IV. i, 'Twas long before my stubborn Mind was won; But, melting once, I on the sudden run. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 10 When your two ends are throughout of a good Heat, and that the inside of the Iron be almost ready to run. 1729 Swift *Direct. Serv., Footman*, You ought also to snuff them close to the Tallow, which will make them run. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 62 If Sulphur be applied to Copper made perfectly red-hot, the metal immediately runs. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 284 It forms a varnish..not liable to run in hot seasons. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 206/2 The enamel melts; or, to speak technically, it 'runs'.

b. To spread on being applied to, or poured upon, a surface. †Also with *abroad*.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* iv. 29 The like care must be, that their inke..wil not run abroad, nor blot. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 40 Thou art runne abroad like water that is spilt. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, You may know.. by the drops of Syrup you shall put on a Plate, if they do not run. 1764 Eliz. Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 88 This is a paste that seldom runs if it be even roll'd. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 937 Outlying spots..may be observed where the fluid has 'run' during its application.

c. Of colours: To spread in a fabric when immersed in water or exposed to moisture.

1771 Mrs. Haywood *New Present for Maid* 268 When the colours, with bad former washings, are run into the white ground. 1782 Lady Llanover in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 97 Pieces of paper in which the colours had run and produced extraordinary and unusual tints. 1867 Lowell *Lett.* I. 427 Beg her not to wash them too hard, or they may run. 1889 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' the Long Night* I. xvii, Here and there, when the colours were not quite fast, there were blotches as if the thread had 'run' and stained the cloth.

23. a. Of the sands of an hour-glass: To pass from one compartment into the other. Chiefly *fig.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 138, I saw, my tyme how it did runne, as sand out of the glasse. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. ii. 1 Now our sands are almost run. *a* 1796 Burns *Red, Red Rose* iii, While the sands o' life shall run. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xl, The hour-glass is turned for us,..our sand is running fast. 1891 F. W. Robinson *Her Love & His Life* VII. v, The sands of life had run very low in the glass.

b. Of loose earth: To slip or fall in.

1799 W. Nicol *Pract. Planter* 164 The mold adheres not to the spade, nor does it run in. 1802 Mawe *Min.* Gloss. s.v., When the earth falls, and fills up shafts or works, it is said to *run*. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 21 *Run*—When excavations fall together.

24. To flow, stream, be wet, *with* († *a, o, on, of*) a liquid. Also with adjs., as *run red.*

c 1205 Lay. 26703 Vrnen þa streten, mid blode stræmen. *c* 1290 *St. Edmund* 382 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 442 Þat al þe stret a-watere orn, ase it were a gret flod. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9018 (Kölbing), Mouþe & nose him ran a blod. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 38 His bodi ran al on blode. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 206 Þe place ran lyke a ryuer of blode. 1611 Bible *Lam.* i. 16 Mine eye runneth downe with water. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 425 Those fat and fair Objects that make their mouths run a-water so. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Foundering*, [The horse] has a dry Cough..; his Nose runs with white phlegmatic Matter. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 74/2 The body of the patient, which is running with sweat. 1834 T. Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 77 The mud walls ran down with damp. 1884 Mrs. F. E. Pirkis *J. Wynne* II. xviii. 225 Her veins run with water, not blood. 1889 Randolph *New Eve* I. iii. 107 The glass of the great conservatory is running with dew.

25. a. To discharge (or carry off) a liquid. Also in fig. context.

c 1205 Lay. 12774 Him gunnen glide teores, & urnen his æȝene. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 781 His haire moutes, his eghen rynnes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* Prol. 36 Syn that my tappe of lif bigan to renne. *c* 1450 *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 67 The Coundite rennyth not as I wene. 1530 Palsgr. 696/1, I lyke hym nat, his eyes be ever ronning. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 70 Launce the sore frendly and let it runne. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, I have taken a murre, which makes my nose run most patheticallie. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 94 One of her leggs grew as big as three leggs, and did also break and run. 1683–4 Wood *Life* 24 Jan., Very cold, the quil would not run. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4777/4 The other a black Mare..., runs at the near Nostril. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 262 [It] causes the Nose to run like a Tap. *a* 1744 Lucas in *Trans. Cumb. & West. Archaeol. Soc.* VIII. 38 When the Furnace is fit to run..they make a long Furrow through..a level Bed of Sand. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 573 The drains..were running very fast yesterday morning, and have continued running ever since. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. II. 267 Some land has been thus drained more than twenty years ago, and still runs well.

b. Of a vessel: To overflow; to leak.

Usually with *out* or *over*: see 77 b (*b*) and 78 a.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Þe croh eorneð i þe fur, & te cheorl chideð. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 20 A Tonne, whanne his lye arist, Tobrekth and renneth al aboute. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 502 [He] carries it to the river..to see if it would hold water, and finding it to runne, came backe. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 816/1 The risk of the still boiling over, or *running foul*, as the distillers term it. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1464/1 *Run*; said of a mold if the metal insinuates itself along the parting or otherwise leaks out.

c. Of an hour-glass: To allow the sand to pass from one compartment to the other. Freq. *fig.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxix. 25 And lat Fortoun wirke furthe hir rage,..Quhill that hir glas be run and past. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 25, I should not see the sandie houre-glasse runne, But I should thinke of shallows, and of flats. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* IV. v. (1654) 131 Look on thy glass, see how it runs. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 196 They are rendered..decrepid and old before half their glass is run. 1779 [see Sand-glass]. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Ch.* 179 The sand-glass..has only one fixed time to run.

**** *Of time, money, practices, or other things having course, continuance, or extension.*

26. Of a period of time: To come to an end, be complete, expire. Only in pa. pple.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 364 Oþ þæt wintra bið þusend urnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10927 Fiue thusand yeir was runnun Efter þis werld it was bigunnen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 497 Of his elde quhene rownyn war he reknyne fyfe & thretty ȝere. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* I. 150 Sene he has this debate bygonnyne, Per awenture, or it all be ronnyne, Als gret defoule may fall hyme till. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 7 After that the said xv daies be past & ronne. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. 105 The somme of vli, for ij quarters fully ronne at the natiuitie of saint Iohn Baptiste. 1610 Willet *Daniel* 283 From Daniels time vntill now there are not aboue 2200 yeares runne. 1782 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 320 The night was almost run. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 530 Delay is no bar to our enforcing it, as the Statute of Limitations has not run.

transf. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 37 A bed were we er the clocke had nine runne.

† **b.** Of persons: To become advanced *in* years.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4495 A rympled vekke, fer ronne in age, Frownyng and yelowe in hir visage. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i, The progenitours, Of all mankynd farre I-ranne in age.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. ix. (S.T.S.) I. 161 Howbeit he was walk, and fer rvn in ȝeris. *c* 1550 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* G ij, Youre grace beyng nowe sumwhat runne in yeares.

27. Of time: To pass or go by; to elapse; also, to be passing or current.

c 1200 Ormin 11251 All þiss middell ærdess ald Eorneþþ a33 forþ wiþþ ȝeress. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11178 Þe tide þat bringes al to fine, Ran wit þis to monet nine. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxi, Thy tyme, Ane houre and more It rynnis ouer prime. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* viii. 1318 Long tyme aftyr, whan þe yere of grace On seuen hundryd ran & fourty & nyne. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 40 Because the tyme doth so faste ronne, and I have also other matters to intreate on. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 The time to preuent it, is almost runne to farre. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. ii. 435 Noting by those figures the yeare that did runne. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* III. i, How runs the time of day? Past ten, my lord. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 154 The Time of Instance shall not commence or run until after Contestation of Suit.

b. To continue, go on, last; to remain existent or operative.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24897 For to halu þis ilk fest dai,..In hali kirc rinnand bi yer. 1384 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1943 *Ariadne*, This wekede custome is so longe I-ronne. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Of Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 143 In the arrerages off such livelod..wich shall renne aftir þat resumpcion. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 24 b, If..the disease bee olde or hath runne longe, giue the pacient.. this glister. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 226 And swa hes ordanit the said Parliament to ryn and be continewit quhill the last day of August. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 20 Their way of Dealing I knew, and what Security they took, which was impossible should run long. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 299 Leases run in general for nineteen years. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 4/1 Must his exclusion run only during the currency of other parts of his sentence? 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 217/1 Her contract.. had two years more to run.

c. Of a play: To keep the stage or be played continuously (for a specified time).

1808 Mrs. Inchbald *Brit. Theatre* 4 Having, on its first appearance, run, in the theatrical term, near thirty nights. 1828 *Examiner* 85/2 The piece..will run the season. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 574/2 The play now running at the Lyceum.

28. a. Of money: To have currency; to be in circulation; to go, pass current.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14038 Þis riche man lent to þat tan An hundreth penis, suilk als ran. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 239 Whan that Money hathe ronne so longe, that it begynnethe to waste. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109 That Half penyes and Ferthinges renne..in paiement in grete sommes amonge the peple. 1626 Sir R. Cotton in *Posthuma* (1651) 297 The said Royall of Eight runnes in account of Trade at 5.s. of..English money. 1662 in J. Simon *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 130 All sorts of small silver moneys of the denominations of or running for groates..or under. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 338 Are not these the Spanish 'pillar dollars'; and did they not run current in England as crown pieces?

b. Of a writ, proclamation, etc.: To issue; to have legal course or effect; to operate.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 Þat..silk indulgencis rennun not forþ aȝen þe ordinaunce of God. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 497/2 Countrees where the Kynges Writt renneth noght. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 589 That Writs out of the Kings Courts, should in certain cases have no place nor runne among them. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 51 The Process and Decrees of the Court ran in the Emperor's name. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 78 In all these..the king's ordinary writs..do not run; that is, they are of no force. 1852 Lever *Daltons* xiii, Not knowing that they were in another land where the King's writ never ran. 1890 Lane-Poole *Barbary Corsairs* I. viii. 86 It may be doubted whether the Sultan's writ would have run in either of his new provinces.

c. Of payments, practices, etc.: To be current or generally prevalent.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 252/1 At alle tymes when poundage hath ronne. *c* 1460 *Reg. Oseney Abbey* 126 Whenne scutage renneth generally thorowgh all Inglonde. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 138 Their Annates and tenths doe stille runne current. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 241 Some Names deriued from the Hebrew..doe now run generally in common vse among al. 1656 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 214 Parliam[t] hath setled upon the Minist[r] of this place all the tythes running within the Liberties. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Sept. 340/1 A standard authority in every country where the English language runs.

29. To have course or continuance, to go on, to go, proceed, etc., in various fig. uses.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Alle þeos vreisuns eorneð bi ðeos fiue [letters]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1754 Ryght now renneth my sort Fully to dye or han a-noon comfort. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 231 God bringe doun þis fendis pryde, and helpe þat Goddis word renne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6282 If god nyl done it socour, But lat renne in this colour. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 2 Whan the tyme of Crist is come, than renne to noumberes togidir. 1525 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 55 [Money] to rune and to be ymployde to thuse of the reparacon of the said myllys. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 274 The worlde runneth at al auentures. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 160 A Sonne, Gerbino namde, of whom this tale Especially doth runne. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 242 Much vpon this riddle runs the wisedome of the world. 1628 Pemble *Worthy Rec. Lord's Supper* 43 Like desperate Bankrouts to let all things runne at adventure. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 31 After this all our Affairs run at random. *Ibid.* 420 Thus far runs our above-mentioned Relation. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 116/2 The covenant will not run, that is, it will not bind the assignee, nor pass to him. 1840 G. Darley *Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. Introd. p. xvi, To complete a parallel which runs so far of itself. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 18/1 Those whose feelings run furthest in one direction.

b. Of qualities, etc.: To be persistent or common *in* a family.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, Learning that had run in the family like an heir-loom! 1832 L. Hunt *Gentle Armour* Poems 125 Talk of tricks that run in families. 1866 Simpson *Life Campion* ix. (1907) 261 The way in which fidelity and faithlessness ran in families.

30. To extend or stretch; to form a continuous line or boundary.

Usually const. with advs. or preps. of direction.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 3 The degree of the sonne rennyth so longe consentrik vpon the almykanteras, þat sothly thow shalt erre [etc.]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvi. 266 That See of Caspye..rennethe be the Desert. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B j b/2 There be iij, materyall circles y[t] ronne about the iye. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Two ȝeers loftye run vpward From stoans lyke turrets. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 494 Tartaria..runneth along without controll by the high looking walls of China. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Würtz' Surg.* II. xi. 88 Those Wounds, which deeply run into the body, are very dangerous. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 A very deep rupture in the side of Libanus, running at least seven hours travel. 1790 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* Aug., A band of musicians were stationed in a long bower running across the garden. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 86 A balustrade runs round the building. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 On the..northern side..ran a lofty, massive front. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 The high road..runs at right-angles to..the lane.

b. In fig. contexts.

1682 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 407 The privilege ran as well to the printing it in Italian as French. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 389 A vein of Superstition ran through all his Actions. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 2) I. 98 Though certain of the king's writs..do not usually run into Berwick. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 99 The vein of illnature that ran thro' your tale. 1879 Huxley *Hume* i. 2 The paternal line running back to Lord Home of Douglas. 1890 *Temple Bar* Sept. 64 His patriotism very often runs far..into the region of prejudice.

c. *Law.* Of recollection, memory, etc.: To extend or go back in time.

1447 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 76 *note*, The Maier and Citeseyns..have ben seised of all maner jurisdiccion.. of tyme that no mynde renneth. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. viii. 16 The limitacion of a prescription generally taken, is from the tyme that no mannes mind renneth to the contrarye. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 76 That it [a custom] have been used so long, that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 299 The memory of Puffin ran not to the contrary.

***** *Of things passing into, assuming, or maintaining a certain condition or quality.*

31. To pass into or out of a certain state. Const. with various preps.

† *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 320 So depe was hir wo bigonnen, And eek hir herte in angre ronnen. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* iv. 26 Many one there be, that renne out of their wyttes..for their wyues sakes. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 58 Þai suld all rin by þair mynd. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 420 Like as these cursed monsters ran too much out of frame in their vnbridled lusts. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xvii. § 188 A bitch useth to runne a salt (goe proud). 1680 W. Allen *Persuasive Peace* Pref. p. xxvi, What..should have been done to have kept things from running to so great an extream. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 438 Having bad Luck [she] lost all her ready Money, and run 200*l.* on Tick.

b. With adj. or other complement: To become, end in being, turn, grow, fall, etc.

See also Amuck 2, Mad *a.* 1 b, and Riot *sb.* 3 and 3 b.

1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 90 For without him..prechingis rennen arere. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster Doyster* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Lest ye for lesing of him perchaunce might runne mad. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xl. 57 Let Weirds rin wod; let furious Faits be fearce. 1589– [see Mad *a.* 1 b.] 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. iv, I am not mad—I run not frantic. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 306 They will run behind with me two or three Quarters, and then they will seek some occasion to take away their children. 1764 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 129/1 Great expectations from lord Shelburn's colt, but he ran rusty. 1794 [see Resty *a.*[1] 1 b]. 1803 *Censor* I Feb. 24 Is it any wonder..that this gentleman and many others are running behind hand? 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 192 The boats..are built of thin planks, running very fine fore and aft. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 659 The fortresses were destroyed; the roads ran wild.

c. *Run dry*, to cease to yield water or milk; hence *fig.*, to become exhausted or spent.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* I. clxxiii. (1664) 337, I am run dry of loving..that greatest and most admirable one! 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 390 The stream of living waters ..will never run dry. 1827 *Examiner* 152/2 The Waverley novels ran dry at last. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 301 Most cows run dry in about ten months. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ii. 28 In 1797 the bullion in the Bank of England had almost run dry.

d. *Run low*, to be nearly exhausted, to become scanty.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. xv, I am afraid our Credit will run low. 1782 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 110, I was.. anxious about my money running low. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 22 Recollection tires, and chat runs low. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 101 The stock of provisions within Limerick was already running low. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Mar. 189/2 Funds began to run very low.

e. *Run short*: see Short *a.*

32. a. To have a given tenor or purport; to be worded or expressed in a specified manner.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cv. iii, I give in fee (for soe the graunt did runne), Thee and thine heirs the Cananean ground. 1624 *Doc. Illustr. Impeachment Dk. Buckingham* (Camden) 136 It was thought fitt the acquittance runnes in these wordes. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* 72 The sense

may run thus, An Host shall be given [etc.]. *a* 1744 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 157 Once on a time (so runs the Fable) A Country Mouse [etc.]. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 250 Surely it brought a message to surviving mortals, and thus the tidings ran, [etc.]. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* II. Thus the prohibition ran,..in terms of plainest truth. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 164, I know not how his proper official title ran.

b. To be constituted or conditioned.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1751 XII. 15 As Politicks run, I do not know a Person of more exceptionable Principles than yourself. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i, We must take things rough and smooth as they run. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* ii. (1904) 47/1 However judgments might run as to the prudence of publishing it. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 106 Then the numbers run 14, 30.

33. To have a specified character, quality, arrangement, form, etc. Const. with preps. and adjs.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 22 Nor onely these concealed peeces, but the open magnificence of Antiquity, ran much in the Artifice of Clay. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* I. 239 Wheat and barley that is then to fill must run thin. 1789 Mrs. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 283 The apartments..run in suits like Wanstead house. 1821 *Examiner* 473/1 His hair was brown, with a tendency to run in ringlets. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 228 They are apt to run hairy in the wool, big in the bone. 1890 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 314/1 German traditions of obedience run on different lines entirely.

b. To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, etc.

1762 LD. RADNOR in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 85 There are very few of them, consequently they run very dear. 1836 F. SYKES *Scraps fr. Jrnl.* 71 Large Wenner trout, running as large as twenty-six pounds. 1890 CRAWFURD *Round Calendar in Portugal* 26 The trout run to a good size in Portugal where the river-pools are deep.

c. To be in the (average) proportion of.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 425 It ran eleven and a half fleeces to the tod all the way through. 1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 469/3 His oats run 44 lb. to the bushel.

II. Transitive senses.

**To traverse, accomplish, aim at or avoid, etc., by running.*

34. To pursue or follow (a certain way or course) in running, sailing, etc. †*To run one's way*, to run away, make off hurriedly.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Þæt hie ne moton toslupan, ac bioð gehwerfde eft to þam ilcan ryne þe hie ær urnon. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 6 He gladed als yhoten to renne his wai. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 558 At mydday to turne agane The sone, that rynnis his cours all playn. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 488 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 238 Yt was no hede to bydde hym begone. He ranne hys waye. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* i. 14, I only ranne my waye, to tell the. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 72 Wher-of Richard Pierson was so ashamid, that he wold have runne his way. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 138 How briefe the Life of man runs his erring pilgrimage. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. iii. 148 You are more Easterly or Westerly, by running or sailing that Course and Distance. 1775 BURKE *On Conciliation with America* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 176 Others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 87 Being headed on the Ipswich road, he again ran the same cover, on his way to Somes-Wood. 1892 *Field* 20 Feb. 245/3 Our fox..did not run the chain of woodlands, but held on southwards.

(*b*) In figurative contexts.

c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxviii. 32 Weȝ beboda þinra ic arn. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 32 Wai ofe þi bodes ran i. 1572 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 23 Erle of Lenox..wes persuaditt..to rin a cours with England, attempting mony things innaturallie agains his native realme. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 330 Wee were fellowes and Companions in one Prison, and.. had runne both of vs one and the same Carreere. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. vii. 148 The members encouraged one another in running the Christian course.

b. *Hunting.* To pursue, follow up (a scent). Also † *to run one's country* (see quots. 1611).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 10 Then laying on fresh dogges,..make your Horse run the traine with good courage and liuelinesse. 1611 COTGR., *Fendre le vent*, to runne his countrey. *Ibid.*, *Tirer pais*, (in hunting) to runne his countrey; or, to flye directly forward. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, Hunting counter, or running a false scent. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 548/1 Hounds are running a high scent through a stiff country.

fig. 1857 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 411 The dynamical-heat men are running their scent very eagerly.

c. *transf.* Of immaterial things.

1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 11 It is not associated with any special form of ill health, is non-contagious,..runs a definite course [etc.]. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. v. 97 Lollardism, too, ran much the same course. 1889 TRAILL *Strafford* xiii. 169 Affairs ran their fated course.

35. To traverse or cover by running, sailing, etc.: **a.** a specified distance.

c 1200 ORMIN 6969 Þatt follc rideþþ onn a der..Þatt onn a da33..Erneþþ an hunndredd mile. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1831 He was ded on lesse hwile, Þan men mouthe renne a mile. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 30 Prelatis schulden not..make a pore man to renne two or þre þousand myles [etc.]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 379 Runnynge southwest in the sea, [we] dydde runne .xii. leagues. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. ii. 146 So many Knots as the Ship runs in half a Minute, so many Miles she saileth in an Hour. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Courier*, Pliny,..and Cæsar, mention some of these, who would run 20, 30, 36..Leagues per Day. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 We had a..gale blowing right upon our stern: So that we generally run from forty to fifty leagues a day. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 53 Flying Childers..once run four miles in six minutes and forty seconds. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, With reference to the ship's progress..we say she has run so many knots in an hour and so forth. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 345 The engine had run more than 10,000 miles.

b. a defined stretch or space.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 110 Well, well, but for mine owne part,..I will not rest till I haue run some ground. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 183 Hauing run all the coast of Algarues. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 98 Mr. Peregrine Bertie,..upon a wager, run the mall in St. James Park 11 times in lesse then an hour. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 97 The Spaces run by a heavy Body, in its fall, are as the Squares of the Times. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 2 The same horse has also run the round course at Newmarket..in six minutes and forty seconds. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 312 While they were running short tacks, a false manœuvre.. exposed them..to imminent danger. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. x. 178 Our companion, who had run the round of the great world.

fig. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Oct. 507/2 [His] perfect elocutionary style held flexibility enough to enable him to run the whole gamut with ease.

c. To scour, run about in (a place).

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 32 The next day in the morning Cortez went forth to run the fields. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, I will not see a proper lad so misleard as to run the country with an old knave, like Simmie and his brother. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 334 Many..would sooner let their children run the streets than pay a penny.

d. To slip or shoot down (a rope, river, etc.).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209 Running the tow is a common practice in shallow mines. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* May 532 Two bits of rapid are run in a flash. 1892 *Field* 28 May 783 We have run most parts of the Wye in a coracle.

36. To perform or accomplish by running or riding: **a.** a course (on horseback or foot), career, etc. Freq. in fig. contexts.

To run the gantlope or *gauntlet*: see GANTLOPE, GAUNTLET *sb.*[2] b.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 394 Thenne therll of Suffolke and Sir Edward A Borough ran the vi. furst courses. 1551–2 EDW. VI in Halliw. *Lett. Kings Eng.* (1846) II. 53 Afterward there was run a match at tilt, six to six, which was very well run. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 Eyther of them set hys speare in the rest to haue runne the first course. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 88 By thy reasoning this I guess, Who..supposest That..Heav'n such journies [should not] run, Earth sitting still. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-racing*, There being but a single Course to be run, you must push for all at that one Time. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* IV. xiv. 38 When thrice five times the circling sun His annual course of light had run. *a* 1827 WORDSW. *Somnambulist* 116 When a circuit has been run Of valour, truth, and love. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* Wks. (1887) 204 The doom has run its course, the hour is here! 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 347/2 Johnny Moor practically ran a single-handed course, as Brave Briton was unable to raise a gallop.

b. a race, chase, etc. Freq. in fig. contexts (cf. RACE *sb.*[1] I c).

a 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 153 The restlesse race that he full oft hath runne. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 75 If our wits run the Wild-Goose chase, I am done. 1610 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scotl.* IX. 91 Upoun occasioun of ane horse race whiche wes then run at Cumnoke. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xvii. (Arb.) 39 Commonly his race is quickely runne. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 36 He always thinks.. his Race not ran; But Death, tho long delay'd, confutes the Man. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 534 The comparative speed of two coursers is best known by their running a trial. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 803/2 She flew along the green sward and ran races with Harry. 1873 SPENCER *Sociology* ii. 39 The Derby has been run in a snowstorm.

c. *Cricket.* To score (a run or bye).

1849 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 56 The striker shall have all [the runs] which have been run. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/1 Three byes were now run.

d. *To run* (a thing) *fine*, to leave a very slight margin (*esp.* of time). *colloq.*

1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* II. ii. 18 On consulting his watch, he found he had run things rather fine. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 800 One cart-load was run so fine that partner and superintendent were constrained to lend a hand to finish the packing.

37. a. To go upon (an errand or message).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 44 His erandis for to ryne and red. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, The Prince's grandfather..ran errands for gentlemen, and lent money. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii. 300 Idle hangers-on, who subsist upon the casual profits of..carrying luggage, or running messages.

b. *Run descant, division(s)*: see DESCANT *sb.* 6, 7, and DIVISION *sb.* 7. Now only *arch.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. of Love* 26 b, He might runne descant at will. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Beautie and youth run descant on loves ground. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 148 Vpon this instrument Her fingers haue run quicke diuision. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 274, I might yet run several Divisions upon this Topic. 1821 *Examiner* 300/1 The gentle lady [may] run divisions on roses and myrtle-bowers.

c. *Billiards.* (See COUP *sb.*[3] 3.)

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (1867) 608 The player may lose a life..by running a coup. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 98/2 The points of the game are..1 for a miss,..and 3 for 'running a coo'.

d. *Croquet.* To play through (a hoop) or up to (a peg).

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 63 It is true that every foot nearer to the hoop makes it easier to get into position and run it. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 608/2 In match play the hoops and pegs are set and run as in the diagram.

38. To flee or escape from (a place, country, etc.); to desert from (a ship).

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Consp.* Plays 1873 II. 235 A lusty courser..when (his headstall broken) Hee runnes his prison. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Saut*, *Faire le saut*, to breake, fall bankrupt, runne his countrey for debt. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 133 Some..were lawfully murdered, or obliged to run their Country. 1888 *Roots* 62 He had come out to New Zealand, as a sailor boy, had run his ship [etc.]. 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* III. ii. 38, I should have to run the country if he wor to dee.

b. *U.S.* To depart surreptitiously without paying for (one's board).

1898 HOWELLS *Open-eyed Conspiracy* 73 If they run their board I shall have to pay it.

39. † **a.** *To run . . fortune(s)*; in various phrases denoting voluntary sharing of another's lot. *Obs.*

(*a*) 1567 THROGMORTON in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* (1759) II. App. 38 The queen will leave them in the bryers if they run her fortoun. 1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 20 The King desired that he might command this Army, at least run the fortune of it. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 19 ₱ 8 My Fellow-soldiers, said he, as you run my Fortune, so do I yours.

(*b*) 1610 J. MORE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 87, I presume you will be content to run the same fortune with him. 1676 WOOD *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 191 Some holding Consultation to stave the Boat, and all to run the like Fortune.

(*c*) *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.), He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and run his fortune with them. *a* 1713 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 376 If he thought it could do him any service, he would come in, and run fortunes with him.

b. To expose oneself, or be exposed, to (a chance, danger, etc.).

See also RISCO, RISGO(E, and RISK *sb.* 1 b.

1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 271 He comandeth Monsr. de Maine to take the vantgard, intendinge he shall first ronne fortune. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 89, I was resolved ..to runne all the hazards of envy. 1675 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1720) II. 333 He who goes to Sea, or to War, runs a Venture. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 143, I had run so much Hazard.., nor had I any Mind to run any more Ventures. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xvii, We run a chance of being busy enough now. 1860 JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 392 We run a danger..of wasting time.

c. To incur, meet with, encounter.

1624 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 23 S. Paul himselfe hath runne the censure of being too much a Lutheran. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 4 The most remarkable Stone-Heng hath sadly run the same Fate. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ₱ 4 The Compositer..runs different fortunes, either of good or bad Copy, viz. well or ill writ. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *With Guitar, to Jane* 31 Many changes have been run Since Ferdinand and you begun Your course of love.

40. a. *Run it*, or *a voyage* (see quot. 1838).

1787 *Minor* II. x, We resolved to run it, even without convoy. 1804 NELSON 20 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 469 The only merchant-ship bound to England..is so well armed as to be able to run it. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 620 It is important to know whether a ship is to wait for convoy, or to *run* the voyage. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 871 A vessel which in time of war does not sail with convoy, is technically said to *run* the voyage.

b. *Run the* (or *a*) *blockade*: (see BLOCKADE *sb.* 1 b).

1869 *Overland Monthly* 47 How we ran the blockade. 1893 PEEL *Spen Valley* 331 If they were only lucky enough to run the blockades.

c. *Run the cutter*: (see quot. 1882).

1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* IV. 33 *To rin the cutter*, i. e., to evade the revenue cutter, hence, to smuggle. 1892 H. NISBET *Bushranger's Sweetheart* iii. 22 Sailors, as a rule, are not friends of bailiffs or custom house officers, and thus appreciate 'running the cutter'.

41. To sew slightly and quickly, usually by taking a number of stitches on the needle at a time. Also const. *with*.

1708 *Mrs. Centlivre's Busie Body* Prol. 29 The Fleet-street Sempstress.., That runs spruce Neckcloths for Attorney's Clerks. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1726) 257 Long muslin neckcloths run with red at the bottom. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1818) I. xiv. 462 They..*run* (as a sempstress would call it) loosely together..the two membranes on that side. 1875 *Plain Hints Needlework* 22 Take a needle and cotton and run it once round.

42. To pursue, chase, hunt (game, etc.).

Partaking, to some extent, of the causal sense.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. vii, Dogges..haue grete luste to renne and take the wyld beestes. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 35 The first is that he neuer accustome his houndes to runnea Hinde. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recr.* (1677) 17 When Deer, after being hard run, turn head against the Hounds, we say, they Bay. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 185 A fox was run on Saturday..by Sir W. W. Wynne's hounds, for upwards of one hour. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 878 Pointers are very apt to run sheep when hunting. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 693/1 Hounds won't leave the fox they are running.

fig. 1764 *Low Life* 70 Tallow-Chandlers who do Business privately in Back Cellars..to evade the King's Duty.. make Mould Candles, known by the Name of *Running the Buck*. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* x, The various modes of 'running a buck' (Anglicè substituting a vote). 1876 A. S. PALMER *Leaves fr. Notebk.* Pref. p. viii, I have run it [a word] to earth in a Sanscrit root.

b. To contend with (a person, etc.) in a race.

1786 BURNS *Farmer's New Year Salutation* vii, An' ran them till they a' did wauble, Far, far behin'. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, Perhaps you will like to..leap a flea—run a snail. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 125 If..he beats me there, then I'll run him a mile. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 107/1 Desdemona..gave her 5 lbs. and ran her to a neck.

c. To press (one) *hard* or *close*, so as to inconvenience in some way. Also without adv.

1790 *Bystander* 159 My associates have run me so hard this week, as to room, that I cannot go on. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 96 He never was so hard run for

money. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxii, Bryce..now saw himself run so close, that pleading to the charge became inevitable. 1824—*St. Ronan's* xi, I shall be hard run unless I can get a certain sum of money. 1828–32 Webster, *To run hard*, to press with jokes, sarcasm or ridicule. 1892 *Temple Bar* Sept. 53 Both author and artist were notoriously always run for time.

d. To press (a person or thing) *close* or *hard*, in competition or rivalry.

1806 J. Beresford *Miseries of Human Life* II. 40 Your quagmire-scene runs it very close. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xx[i]x, Warrington and Paley had been competitors, ..and had run each other hard. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 830 The *Gloriana* would run her very close on the score of beauty.

e. *Run* (a thing) *into the ground*, to carry to excess, to overdo. *U.S.*

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 374 The advocates of temperance have run it into the ground by their extreme measures. 1884 Gronlund *Co-oper. Commw.* iii. 74 After having run this Social 'Order' into the ground, it will be supplanted by a new principle.

** *To cause to run, move rapidly, or extend.*

43. To cause or force (a horse or other animal) to go rapidly, esp. when riding it. †Also *absol.* to ride.

In early use only with the transitive form of the vb., and usually without object.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. 20 þonne ærnað hy ealle toweard þæm feo; ðonne cymeð se man se þæt swiftoste hors hafað [etc.]. *c* 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 400 Þæt hio ærnan moste & gecunnian, hwelc heora swiftost hors hæfde. *c* 1205 Lay. 6752 þe king..lette enne cniht ærne after an oðer eorle. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 24696 Somme gon hors earne, somme afote eorne. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1319 After horn he arnde anon, Also þat hors miȝte gon. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8404 (Kölbing), So þai wenten, þai metten a knist Arnand wip al his mist.

1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 428 Item,..and to the boy ran the Kingis hors, xxviij.s. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 169 Alexander.., as he was runnyng his horse, fell horse and man to the grounde. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* xiii. 11 As they that run their horses for a wager, spur hardest at the races end. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-racing*, Start him off roundly, and run him to the very Top of what he can do, during the whole Course or Heat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 659/1 The place where they ran or breathed their coursers was called *hippodromus*. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlvi, Men running horses up and down the street for sale. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 147/1, I forged on, fairly running the dogs. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 372 The horses were run rapidly forward to the skirmish-line.

b. *Racing.* To enter (a horse, etc.) for a race; also *fig.* to pit (lives) against each other.

1750 F. Coventry *Hist. Pompey* I. xiv. (1785) 35/2 Nothing is esteemed a more laudable topick of wagering than the lives of eminent men; which, in the language of Newmarket, is called running lives. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 499/2 For this reason, no gre-hound of any value should be run at this course. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 287 Who, to use the jockey phrase, run the lives of their respective fathers against each other. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 364 No Person can Run More than one horse for any plate. 1892 *Pictorial World* 16 Apr. 695/1 An owner runs his horse ostensibly to win.

c. To allow to run or feed at large, to graze (cattle, sheep, etc.).

1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 343 A few farmers..still think it beneficial to run their horses in an inclosed field through the night. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* I. 630 If one man can only make a living by running his sheep in large flocks. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 384 A large number of milch-cows were run in the woods.

d. To send (a ferret) *through* a hole.

1892 *Black & White* 5 Nov. 518/2 The common way..has hitherto been for the keeper to run a ferret through the burrows at night.

44. To bring into a certain state, affect in a certain way, by running. Chiefly *refl.* and in phrases (see quots.).

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* Iv, Sum also [were] seen in this race all breathles to fal flat doun, and haue run themselues to death. 1648 Winyard *Midsummer-Moon* 3 He runs himselfe off his legs the first daies journey. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 600 To use the ordinary phrase used by farmers, 'they run all the flesh off their bones'. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 693/1 It's hot till we are close to Garthorpe where our fox runs us out of scent. 1892 *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 786/1 He had almost run himself to a standstill.

fig. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 57 Fie, now you run this humor out of breath. 1637 Shirley *Gamester* III, His lordship's bones are not well set;..they will run him quite out of all. 1679 Dryden *Pref. Troil. & Cress.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 221 His inborn vehemence and force of spirit will only run him out of breath the sooner. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 111 To foresee that Warwick by running so a-Head, would at last run himself out of Breath.

b. To bring, lead, drag, or force (one) *into* (†*upon*, †*to*) some state, action, etc.; †to drive or make (one) *mad.*

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* III. iii, These wild woods, and the fancies I have in me, Will run me mad. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, New Test.* 50 When he hath omitted his good services and runne himself into judgement. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iii. § 7 For whatever is required as a duty, is such as the neglect of it runs men upon damnation. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 91 Attempted to run the town into acts of Rebellion against our Prince. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 356 He run me into a long discourse about the authority of the Church. 1747 Chesterf. *Lett.* I. cxxxii. 355, I should have avoided many follies and inconveniencies, which undirected youth run me into. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxv, What need to run myself into trouble for a fool's word? 1828 *Examiner* 701/1 She had been running him into debt. 1889 W. Westall *Birch Dene* II. iii. 32 It might have run us into a loss of four or five pounds.

c. To force, drive (a person or thing) *out of*, or *off*, some place.

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 169 Who..had rioted away a great Part of his Masters Goods and Money, and had run his own Credit out of Doors. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. fr. Amer.* 309 Arresting a free negro, with a view to run him out of the State. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 312 He ran two men out of the regiment. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 216/1 The railways had been running the travelling carriages..off the roads.

d. To describe, put down (a person), as having deserted. Cf. Run *ppl. a.* 2.

1797 Nelson 29 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 7 Five or six men absent without leave, who can not be 'Run on the Ship's books, not having been absent three musters. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 291, I told him I had run him on the books; he said that I ought to have discharged him to Sombrero.

45. To cause (a boat or ship) to move rapidly or easily forwards, esp. towards or against the land.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 94 The Scottes ran their shippes on land, and the Englishmen folowed wyth boates and landed. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxvii. 41 Falling into a place where two seas met, they ranne the shippe a ground. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 127 [They] cut their Cables, and runne the Galley a shoare. 1775 Romans *Hist. Florida* App. 7 The stream will run you out in such a manner [etc.]. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 168 Our Palinurus now ran us ashore. 1895 [J. D. Burn] *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 92 Our jolly old captain ran the *Fame* foul of a brig. 1873 W. Black *Pr. Thule* xxii. 356 The boat was run in to her moorings. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiv. 246 The lugger had been run into a narrow creek.

refl. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 4 Speake to th' Mariners: fall too't yarely, or we run our selues a ground.

fig. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. lv, [They] some vnknowne Harbor suddenly must sound, Or runne their Fortunes desp'rately on ground.

b. To bring, convey, transport, in a vessel, down a stream, along rails, etc.

1700 Law *Counc. Trade* (1751) 255 As much as we are obliged to pay to them for running the real species, when it is found necessary to carry it out. 1864 *Laws of Michigan* 23 The logs, timber, or other floatables, driven, boomed, rafted, or run. 1884 *Graphic* 20 Nov. 534/2 The engine runs trucks to and from the piers on the island. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 562 The steam-trawler has replaced the sailing-smack, and the former runs home her own cargo.

c. To land, smuggle (contraband goods).

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Smuggle Goods*, to run them ashore, or bring them in by stealth, without paying the Custom. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4737/3 Goods run from on Board one of the East-India Company's Ships. 1837 R. Ellis *Laws & Reg. Customs* I. 199 The vessel or boat, adapted for the purpose of running goods. 1887 G. M. Fenn *Devon Boys* xxxi. 269 It was a smuggler running a cargo.

d. To sail (a vessel) in time of war without a convoy.

1813 in G. J. Bell *Comm. Law Scot.* (1826) I. 621 *note*, We have determined on running the Nancy.

†**e.** *Run..out of sight*, to outsail (a vessel) quickly and lose sight of it. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 The Centurion so much outsailed the two prizes, that we soon ran them out of sight. 1797 S. James *Narr. Voy.* 217 The Hound then ran us out of sight in the space of four glasses.

f. To get (something) hastily carried through.

1891 *Daily News* 15 July 3/1 He said that was the time when the Tories took the opportunity of running their jobs.

46. a. To throw (oneself) *upon* or *among* something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7770 þan drogh saul self his suord And ran him-self a-pon þe ord. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 23 Like a furious Tigres, who runnes herselfe amongst the weapons of the hunters.

b. To drive or cause (one's head, etc.) to strike forcibly *against* (a person or thing).

1589 ? Lyly *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iij b, All the desperate & discontented persons were readie to runne their heads against their head. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Heurter*, To runne his head against the doore. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 268 ₱6, I..chanced to run my Nose directly against a Post. 1887 Miss Sergeant *Jacobi's Wife* I. i. 66 If we run our heads against walls we're safe to hurt ourselves.

c. To thrust, esp. to dash or force, (one's head, etc.) *into* or *through* something.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137 They began to murmure, and began to ron togyder thre heedes in one hood. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 23 Sept., The glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so ran her head through the glass! *a* 1719 Addison (J.), Some English speakers run their hands into their pockets. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Random* xlvii, I would not have you..run your head precipitately into a noose. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I, Many an honest fellow has run his head into the noose that way.

47. a. To drive by violent impact. *rare*—1.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cix. 372 It ranne vnder the water .iii. or .iiii. of the other old shippes.

b. To drive (a vehicle, etc.) *into*, *against*, or *through* something. Also *fig.* (see Coach *sb.* 4).

1663 *Aron-bimn.* 93 Aspiring Novices will run it into bogs and precipices. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 64 [He] ran one of the wheels foul of a garden wall. 1849 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* I. v. 53 The mob..running the chariot against a wall, they all got out and walked. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* iv. 46 He once or twice..pretty nearly ran us into a cart. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Mar. 7/4 To show..how very easily they could run a coach and four through their proclamations whenever they chose to do it.

fig. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclix. 189 Another point is,..not to run your own present humour and disposition indiscriminately against every body.

c. To dash (a thing) forcibly *upon* one.

1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 21 There a Fat Greasie Porter runs a Trunk full Butt upon you.

d. *Run..aboard*, to collide with.

1821 Scott *Pirate* xl, They miss stays, and the frigate runs them aboard!

48. To thrust or force (a weapon or the like) *through* or *into* (†*in*) a person, etc.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* 463 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 237 So throughe one of theyr bodyes hys sworde [he] dyd runne. 1674 J. Wright *Mock-Thyestes* 99 Faith I'le run this Pin i' your bum. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) II. 335 He drew out his dagger and run it into the thigh of the beast. 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry* xvii, She'll..rin her whittle to the hilt, I' th' first she meets! 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxvii, If you had run a poniard into him. 1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* xxi, To do this, run four pins from the back of the tympan right through.

b. To pierce or stab (a person). Usually with *through* or †*into* (a specified part).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 205 He ranne hym clene throw the body with his spere. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 68 Ile run him vp to the hilts, as I am a soldier. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No King* II. i, I was run twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a cross-arrow. *c* 1670 Wood *Life* (1848) 27 Col. Greaves escaped very narrowly, being run into the body. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 475 ₱1 The next Morning he received a Challenge..and before Twelve a Clock was run through the Body. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 94 One of the ruffians..came behind, and run me through the back. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 114 With as great propriety you might run him through the body before he is on the position of the guard. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Aug. 227/1 Ormonde..ran two of the cowards through the body.

49. a. To cause to roll quickly; spec. in *Bowling*, to drive away (the jack).

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 123 This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head, Should run thy head from thy vnreuerent shoulders. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 289/1 The last player frequently endeavours to *run* the jack [etc.].

b. To cast or pass (the eye, hand, etc.) rapidly *along*, *down*, *over* (etc.) something.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, By running his Eye along both, he easily spies where Corrections are to be made. 1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 253 Having ran his eye over the letter, he desired my friend to stay there. 1828 *Examiner* 37/1 The reader runs his eye down a couple of columns. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Tragedy* I. iii. 53, I..caught myself running my glance round. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 694/2 Running the fingers along the keys of a piano.

c. *Sc. Law.* (See Letter *sb.*[1] 4 c.)

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, They'll run their letters, and be adrift again, before ye ken where ye are. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 224 A prisoner..may protect himself from undue delay of trial by the remedy called 'running his letters'; a process in force since 1701.

d. To allow (bills or accounts) to accumulate for a certain time before paying.

1861 *Temple Bar* I. 277 A lady-customer who ran such heavy bills. 1874 J. S. Blackie *Self-Culture* 87 It is found a great safeguard against debt..not to run long accounts. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 25 At Oxford I ran what accounts with the tradesmen I liked.

50. To cause to move, slide, pass, etc., in a quick or easy manner. Usually with advs. or preps. denoting direction.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ₱7 He Runs the Carriage under the Plattin..: Then he Runs in the Carriage again...Then he Runs out the Carriage. 1747–96 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiv. 236 Run a red-hot fire-shovel over it, to brown it. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 242 The poles thus prepared, the handfuls of teazels must be put on them, by running the small end through the handful. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 272 The smaller cord to be run through a noose at the free end. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 254 To fill the cylinder with oil, run the carriage up to the stops. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 69 Studding sails were run aloft.

transf. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 388 It is not improper to use a Comma..where figures are put after the matter, instead of running them to the end of a line. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 475 It was not possible..to stifle thought, or run it in governmental grooves. 1892 *Idler* Sept. 162 Mr. Chatto .. ran *Philistia* through the pages of *The Gentleman's.*

b. To carry, pass, or suspend (a line or rope) between two points.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Running-out a warp*, the act of carrying the end of a rope out from the ship, in a boat. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 85 In all directions athwart-ships, tricing-lines were run, and strung with hides. 1890 S. L. Poole *Barbary Corsairs* II. xx. 286 Some of the Intrepid's crew leisurely ran a fast to the frigate's fore-chains.

c. *Run the stage, a ship* (see quots.).

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 444 Before the scene can be set it is necessary to 'run the stage', that is, to get everything in the line of properties..ready to be put in place. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Running a ship on end*, placing a ship's masts, yards, and rigging in their proper positions ready for sea again, after such ships have been stripped or dismantled.

51. To cause (a conveyance, vessel, etc.) to ply from place to place, or between two places.

1764 *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl.* 31 Mar., Samuel Borton..Runs Neat Four-Wheeled Post-Chaises..at Seven-Pence a Mile. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 314 Cheap trains had been run. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Mar. 401 They no longer run steamers there.

b. To keep (a mechanical contrivance, etc.) moving or working.

1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* ii, The hands we can't employ, the mills we can't run. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 203/2 Such wheels are not capable of being run at the high rate of speed which is a first essential to their efficiency. 1892 *Standard* 7 Nov. 4/7 The owners of cotton mills..have.. been running their spindles unprofitably.

c. To direct, conduct, carry on (a business, etc.). Orig. *U.S.*

1864 G. A. Sala in *Daily Telegr.* 23 Dec. 5/5 'To run' is a term which is so purely a modern American locution, that I cannot let it pass without brief comment...You may 'run' anything—a railroad, a bank, a school, a newspaper, ..or an administration. 1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 370 A world which is run by steam, electricity, and newspaper extras. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 788/2 He made a contract..to run the catering department at so much per head.

transf. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. ix. 115 It is often said of the President that he is ruled, or as the Americans express it, 'run,' by his secretary.

d. To introduce or push (a person) in society.

1897 'Ouida' *Massarenes* ix. 98 'Everybody does [know them] through you, or rather through your wife.'..' Oh, we run 'em, yes.' 1900 Elinor Glyn *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 101. I asked her why she had invited her, then. And she said her sister-in-law..made a point of it, as she was running them.

52. a. *Run one's face for*, to get (an article) on credit. *U.S.*

a 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 281 Any one who can run his face for a card of pens, a quire of paper, and a pair of scissors, may set up for an editor.

b. To put or set up as a candidate. Orig. *U.S.*

1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xxxvii, He..might have been run for M. L. C., or possibly for Congress in a year or two. 1879 T. P. O'Connor *Beaconsfield* 46 The Reformers ran a candidate of their own colour.

c. *U.S.* and *Austr.* To tease, nag, or vex. Characterized by Webster (1879) as 'Colloq. or low'.

1879 Webster *Suppl.* s.v. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xix, He thought I wanted to have my own way, and he made it up to take it out of me, and run me every way he could.

d. To prosecute (a person); to bring (one) in *for* damages.

1891 'Annie Thomas' *That Affair* II. viii. 138, I shall run that woman for infringement of literary rights. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Oct. 481/2 Such a proceeding would ruin him ..and 'run' him 'for hideous damages'.

53. †a. To prolong (a note) in singing. *Obs.*—1

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 49 The Boy runnes a note, Antonio breakes it.

b. *Run the line(s*, to determine, fix, or mark off a boundary-line. *U.S.*

1641 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 114 It is ordered, that Mr. Porter..and Mr. Jeoffreys shall runn the line between the Touns. 1708 S. Sewall *Diary* 28 Mar., I agreed with Major Thaxter to run the Line of my 300 Acres of Land. 1764 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* i. (1765) 208 The lines between..the governments..have been run. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. ii. 15 The boundaries are usually determined, or in the technical phrase, the lines run, by a land-surveyor. 1892 Gunter *Miss Dividends* (1893) 63 Ever since he ran the lines in Nebraska when that State was a howling wilderness.

c. To cut (a mark), draw or trace (a line), on a surface.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 214 The quick coming about of the Work may draw the edge of the Chissel into it inwards, and run a dawk on the Cilinder, like the Groove of a Screw. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 301/1 It is requisite to..determine the position of the ship before running a new base. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 144 The running or drawing of a line on the ship, or mould-loft floor; as '*to run* the wale line', or deck line, &c. 1895 E. Rowe *Chip-Carving* 27 This is best obtained by running lines and bevelling edges on a waste bit of wood before commencing to carve.

d. To trace or pursue (a parallel, resemblance, etc.); to draw (a distinction).

a 1716 South (J.), To run the world back to its first original..is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *a* 1768 Sterne *Serm.* (1773) I. 180 One might run the parallel much farther. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. iii. (1817) 96 The lawyer's subtilty in running a distinction upon the word neighbour. 1824 *Examiner* 8/1 It has been..the fashion to run comparisons between this cathedral church and that of St. Peter's. *Ibid.* 194/1, I am running my..simile too far. 1866 *Ecclesiologist* XXVII. 234 There is the danger of mistaking it by running the resemblance too far.

e. To lead, take, extend, carry (a thing) in a certain direction, or to a certain length.

1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 100, A slip of fine Linnen, run in a small kind of Ruffle round the uppermost Verge of Women's Stays. 1736 T. Lediard *Marlborough* III. 82 A Trench of Fascines and Earth being run thro' the Morass. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. liii. 887 A road or canal is run by authority of parliament through the lands of private persons. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* vi. 100 An intermediate frame..is run down from the upper deck to the third longitudinal. 1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 88/2 Lines of stake are run in various directions.

transf. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 196/1 The narrative is run into three volumes, when it should have been one only. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Tragedy* III. xxx. 137 The work ran us deep into the afternoon.

f. *Plastering.* To form (a cornice, etc.); also, to cover (a space) with plaster.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 616 In running cornices which are to be enriched, the plasterer takes care to have proper projections in the running-mould. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 238 A chamfered skirting..to be run in cement round the living rooms. *Ibid.*, The floors of the chamber story to be run with plaster on laths.

**** To cause to flow or come together.*

54. To give forth, to flow with (a specified kind of liquid).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5793 A land rinnand bath honi and milk. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 278 So that [of] the 3 Welles ..on scholde renne Milk, another Wyn, and another Hony. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 4, I..command, that of the Cities cost The..Conduit run nothing but Clarret Wine. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 193 At the Base of Pompeyes Statue (Which all the while ran blood). 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xiii. (1647) 252 They ranne dregs when first they were broched in Syria. 1684 Wood *Life* 2 Oct., At the same time the conduit ran clarret. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 97 To make the Nose run a thin Lymph or watery Humour. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Purging*, Horses..subject to swelled legs, that run a sharp briny ichor. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 81 His lips, his fangs, ran blood. 1835 S. Smith *Mem.* (1855) II. 381 Rivers are said to run blood after an engagement. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xlii, All the brooks ran gold.

transf. 1858 Kingsley *Sappho* 17 Till all her veins ran fever.

b. To discharge; to convey (water) *out of* land.

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 286 When it hath almost run its last, they kindle a fire at bottom. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 154 A drain, 4 feet deep, ran 8 pints of water in the same time that another 3 feet deep ran 5 pints. 1845 *Ibid.* VI. II. 574 The drains..will run the water out of the land.

c. With *out*: To exhaust (oneself) *of* something.

1889 A. E. Barr *Feet of Clay* iii. 45 You have run yourself out of threats, you have not one left that I fear.

55. a. To cause to coagulate, or to unite in a viscid mass. Also const. *to.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Suche humoure is strongeliche ifastened & ronne bi vertu and myȝt of hete. *c* 1500 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i, She turned her smocke ouer her lilly armes, And diued them into milke to run her cheese. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 44 Runnet, the herb *gallium*,..runs the milk together, i.e. makes it curdle. 1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Nov. 1774, Now, the frost, snow, and rains, having run the soil to mortar, it slides. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 548 They are filled up with fine soil from the surface which has been run with the frost.

b. To unite or combine. Const. *into, together.*

1781 H. Downman tr. *Voltaire* I. 215 Our verses cannot be run into one another. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 202/2 The parties named have run their contributions together to form one small volume. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 648 The events of two days have been run into one.

c. To convert *into* a certain form.

1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 249 To run them into verse, or to give them the other harmony of prose. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Others..run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. 1884 W. E. Henley in Ward *Eng. Poets* III. 230 Some of whose discourse he was at the pains of running into English verse.

56. a. To smelt (metal); to form into sheets, bars, etc., by allowing to flow into moulds.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 87 Lead run thin, to serve for gutters. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) II. I. 70 The Tonquinese understand how to run Metals. 1727 in *6th Rep. Deputy Kpr.* App. II. 118 A new way of Calcining, Melting, and Running Copper Ores. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 12/2 It should be first run into ingots, then melted. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Ibid.* Ser. III. 356/1 Until the crystals..are fit to be melted, and run into pigs for market.

b. = Cast *v.* 51. Also *refl.* and *transf.*

1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 384 He run himself in brass. *a* 1744 Lucas in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 35 The Fire will be so intense that they can run a Sow and Pigs once in about twelve hours. 1778 *England's Gaz.* (ed. 2), *Buckstead*, .. where were run the first pieces of cast iron that were ever made in England. 1868 *U.S. Rep. Munitions War* 119 The quantum necessary for running a cannon of certain dimensions. 1886 Caroline Hazard *Mem. J. L. Diman* ii. 40 He seems, least of all men, run in the mould of any particular school.

c. To cause (a liquid) to flow *into* a vessel, *through* a strainer, etc.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Copper*, The melted Matter [is] run into a kind of Molds. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 386/1 Instead of melting and running the metal at once from a large furnace, earthen crucibles are used. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* ii. § 3 (1862) 101 A small portion of water, run through a fine sieve, to keep back any portions of sand. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 254 Repeat the operation until the quantity [of oil] required is run in.

fig. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Wine of Cyprus* xx, Yet that shadow..ran Both our spirits to one level.

d. *Sc.* To draw (liquor). *rare*—1.

1717 Ramsay *Elegy on L. Wood* vi, She ne'er ran sour jute.

e. To spread by allowing to flow.

1855 Brewster *Newton* I. vii. 158 If we take any glutinous substance, and run it exceedingly thin upon the surface of a smooth glass.

f. To wash (colour) *from* (something).

1850 Mrs. Browning *Sonn. fr. Portuguese* viii, Frequent tears have run The colours from my life.

57. †a. To overflow *with* tears, etc. *Obs.*

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lv, Quhen thy brestis wete Were with the teres of thyne eyen clere, All bludy ronne.

b. To fill up or fasten *together* with molten metal, etc.

1627–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 97 New running and repairing the leads in the new building. 1696 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 100 It [a glass coffin] was excellently well soldered or run together. 1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 The Stones well cramp'd..together, run with Lead. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 274 It is.. impracticable..that the whole of the circle could be run at once. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/2 [They] are to be connected by spigot and faucet joints run with lead. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ii. 34 The stone being set and run together by a liquid mortar.

58. To let water escape through or from (a sluice, pool, etc.); esp. *run dry* (also *refl.* and *fig.*).

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 76/2 The sluices have been run to night. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 782/1 The only thing to be done is to..run the pool dry and clean it. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 166/2 My artistic vein had run itself dry. 1892 *Argosy* Apr. 287 The old gentleman had run his subject dry.

III. With prepositions, in specialized uses.

In all of these the verb is intransitive; for prepositions following the transitive verb, see senses 43 to 56.

59. Run across —, to meet or fall in with.

1887 J. Hawthorne *Tragic Myst.* viii, The young man who happens to run across one of them and to make a good impression on her, may be accounted lucky.

60. Run after —.

a. To endeavour to gain the companionship or society of; to pursue with admiration or attentions.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2172, I am so lusty to loke on,.. That nonnes wyll leue theyr holynes and ryn after me. 1603 Parsons *Let.* 6 July in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1906) II. 214 All this courte rane after him. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire* II. 32 Many fine women have run after me. 1802 Mary Charlton tr. *La Fontaine's Reprobate* II. 156 When she found that her daughter was being run after by all our idle young men, she..went away. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 164 Every one runs after him—men, women, and children.

b. To follow, take up with, eagerly.

1611 Bible *Jude* 11 Wo vnto them, for they .. ranne greedily after the errour of Balaam for reward, and perished. 1656 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behaviour* (1663) 54 That English itch of running after fashions. 1751 F. Coventry *Pompey the Little* 154 [Her] thoughts ran wholly after.. operas, Masquerades, Ridottas, and the like. 1823 Keble *Serm.* iii. (1848) 44 To prevent their running blindly after any doctrine, which might please their ear. 1890 Tout *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689* 109 Frederick and the whole nobility ran after the poorer operas of the fashionable favourite.

61. Run against —.

a. To act, operate, take effect, be directed, against (one).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 434 Sen it is swa That vre rynnys agane ws her. *c* 1489 Skelton *Death Earl Northumbld.* 140 Tyll the chaunce ran agayne hym of Fortunes duble dyse. 1538 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (Selden Soc.) II. 66 The xxiiij houres beyng paste the sayed assurauns dothe rone ageynst me..and my goodes. 1624 Lushington *Resurrection* (1659) 30 Things running as they did against our Saviour. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 104 If conjugal disputes arise,..the public voice is sure to run against the husband. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 153 Where twenty years have elapsed..and the time has begun to run against the ancestor. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 The statute began to run when the lease was wrongfully deposited..and has never since ceased to run against the plaintiff.

b. To dash rapidly and forcibly against (a person or thing); to encounter suddenly or casually.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. T.* 404 He is as bold to renne agayn a stoon, As for to go bysides in the wey. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 85, I shal rather renne wyth my hede ayenst the walle. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 359 His companye..did ronne against and break downe the dore. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 182 How can he tell that he will not run bolt against his own divorced wife? 1886 Beatrice Butt *Lesterre Durant* I. xv. 222 The very man I have been hoping I'd run up against one of these days.

62. Run before —, to keep ahead of, to anticipate (a time, subject, etc.).

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 4 It is meruaile he outdwels his houre, For louers euer run before the clocke. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, Let your matter runne before your words. 1732 Swift *Let.* 20 Mar., Wks. 1778 XVI. 366, I mean, that my heart runs before my pen. 1821 *Examiner* 762/1 Imagination will run before any power of fulfilment. 1859 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* xv, An impulse ran before his thoughts.

63. Run in —.

†a. To incur, involve oneself in (blame, penalties, loss, danger, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 352 Ful oft he renneth in a blame. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Men..schuld tak hed how in þis same þei ren in þe curse of God. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 113/1 That the yevers of excessyff Salaryes..renne in the same payne. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 71 Hee forbiddeth the one too runne in daunger of the wolfe. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 110, I am sorry, that the Duke of Buckingham Is run in your displeasure. 1637 Earl Monm. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 297 He goes himselfe in person, and runs in danger of those who stay behinde.

b. To lapse or fall into arrears of (payment, debt, etc.).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 124 He may renne in arrerage and rowme so fro home. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 158 Þus þei rennen in dette, and wasten hor godes. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 439/1 Yhe yeerly moste renne in much gretter Dette. 1555–6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 453 Whereas the cittie..dyd ronne in entrest due to the said Mr. Umfrey. 1605 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* II. § 4, I haue seene many prodigall wasters runne so farre in bookes that they cannot abide to heare of reckoning. 1729 Swift *Direct. Servants, Waiting-Maid*, Therefore, I fear you must be forced, like the rest of your Sisters, to run in Trust, and pay for it out of your wages. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. xiii, She spends three times the income of her fortune, without running in debt. 1765–8 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 44 (1773) 270 The tenant running two full years rent in arrear. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 449 He had allowed the Goldthorpe family to run in his debt. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 508/2 [They] drew usurious bills on the wages that ran for five weeks in arrear.

†c. To go astray in error, etc. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xli. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Rennying in errors more and more, For lac of trew understandyng. 1497 Bp. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, He caused them to renne in apostacye.

64. Run into —.

For trans. uses, see various senses from 44 b to 56 c.

a. To incur (blame, displeasure, loss, etc.); to involve oneself in (debt, expenses, etc.).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 42 And so many wyse to renne in to þe wrat of God. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 104 Leste that the same Rauf or his heires shold rynne into harme thereof afterwarde. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 108/2 Wherby he ranne into the payne conteigned in the same Acte. 1530 PALSGR. 696/1, I runne in to a daunger, or to an inconvenyence, or in the displeasure of a persone, *je encours*. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* C j b, When the harlotries Doe pine and runne into diseases. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 128, I have by my sins run a great way into God's Book. 1736 LEDIARD *Marlborough* III. 300 The Tradesmen were let run into an Arrear of 30,000 *l.* *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. xvii. 342 To run into expenses they cannot afford.

b. To rush headlong, fall, into (some practice).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 120 Bi ypocrisie þei rennen into pride. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Alderman*, Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error. 1692 JAS. II in T. Longueville *Adv. Jas. II* (1904) xxviii. 478, I..would have you avoyd those faults I have run into. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 2 The general Affectation..makes the whole World run into the Habit of the Court. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 5 These are the absurdities which even men of capacity run into.

c. To go on, advance, into (something); to mount up or amount to.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* VII. 134, I shall run no further into this Argument. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Ded., I have run into a preface, while I proferred to write a dedication. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 13, I find my letter has run into some length. 1890 *Leisure Hour* Dec. 92/2 Railway takings run into large sums. 1893 *National Obs.* 1 July 168/1 A thesis which ran into five editions.

d. To pass by change or transformation, to develop, into (something).

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 His gladnys rynnyth al-way into worse.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 382 A piece of flat Stone two Inches thick, will run perhaps into twenty Slates. 1792 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 10 Anarchy, according to the nature of extremes, ran into despotism. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 30 That profound reverence for law and prescription which .. runs sometimes into pedantry. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 181 Every sermon..ran into a scathing denunciation of the new Poor Law.

e. To merge into; to blend or coalesce with. (Cf. also *run into one* under 19 b.)

1699 T. BAKER *Refl. Learning* 206 The rest of that MS. is writ in long Lines, and the Words run into one another. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 65/1 The Hills that lie beneath them all running one into another with..little Vallies between. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 606 These patches quickly increase in size so as to run into each other. 1879 *How to teach History* ii. 29 History proper is continuous. One year runs into another.

f. To fall into; to tend towards; to be displayed in.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 175 Being Subject ..to have the Benefit run only into a few Hands. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Plastering*, The modern taste runs greatly into plastering. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xii, I run into rhyme when I so much as think upon them. 1890 H. S. MERRIMAN *Suspense* II. xiii. 300 [Their] talents ran more into words than into action.

g. To dash into or collide with, esp. by accident. Also of dogs, to close with (an animal).

1818 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 232 The hounds ran into him [a fox] a few fields distance from the wood. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 84 One of my greyhounds..at once ran into him and pulled him down. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Probate Div. 101 A large steamer..ran into her, doing considerable damage. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 623/1 To try and prevent the train from running into the children.

65. Run on —.

a. To discourse on; to refer or relate to.

1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 57 My modyr hathe herd of that mater by the reporte of old Wayte, whyche rennyth on it with opyn mowthe in hys werst wyse. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* N iij, Admitte theyr theme renne on charitee. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 5 The whole Story runs on Chastity and Courage. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xx, The talk ran endlessly on the great house.

b. Of the mind: To be engrossed or occupied with (a subject). † Also with *of*.

[1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 179 Theyr myndes renne moost of the ende of theyr iourney.] *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 399, I haue no coyne nor crosse! I am not happy, I renne ay on the losse. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, Still his mind runs on his minion. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 181 Your heads may runne on crotchett.. to know what manner wight..I am. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ¶ 6 My Head ran all that Day and Night on the exemplary Carriage of this Woman. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. vii. 219 His mind running entirely on mathematics and fortification. 1889 M. E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* III. iii. iii. 100 Her thoughts had run on illness and death.

c. To show a marked demand or preference for (some particular thing).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 389 When Matter runs much on some few Sorts of Letters, they say, it Runs on Sorts. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 22 Apr. 1/2 Colour seemed chiefly to run on that blending of purple and geranium.

d. *U.S.* (See quot. and cf. *run upon.*)

1847 WEBSTER, *Run on*,..to press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.

66. Run out of —.

†**a.** To run through or squander (property). *Obs.*

1710 *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 2 Having excused himself for running out of his Estate. 1747 MRS. S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* I. 137 This Gentleman had run out of a good Fortune when young.

b. To come to the end of, to exhaust, one's supply of (something).

1713 *Guardian* No. 141 ¶ 6 When we had run out of Mony, we had no living Soul to befriend us. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. ix. (1872) VIII. 271 In the end, he must run-out of men. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 259/2 The British ran out of ammunition.

67. Run over —.

a. To take a mental review of; to think over.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Cogitatio*, To runne ouer many thynges in mynde and cogitacion. 1727 SWIFT *On Dreams* Wks. 1755 III. II. 234 The busy head..runs o'er The scenes and actions of the day before. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 9 The Pythagoreans..every evening thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day.

b. To glance or look over; to survey, scan, peruse or read, rapidly.

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (Camden) 51 If he wuld but.. take the pains to run over the title concerning the Proctor's office. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 139 You..beare the Inuentory Of your best Graces, in your minde: the which You were now running o're. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 91 ¶ 4 He ran over, with a laughing Eye, Crastin's thin Legs, meagre Looks, and spare Body. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Sept., I was finishing a charming sermon of Blair, while she was running over some old newspapers. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxi, 'Look at it yourself...' Fairford ran over the affidavit and the warrant. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, As he now ran over his early performance, he was pleased to find..passages exhibiting both fancy and vigour.

c. To repeat or recite quickly; to tell over again; to recapitulate.

1563 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 536 Quhen thay haue run our with ane reill Thair sairles Sermone. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 368 Not to give any Answer till he had run over the Letters of the whole Alphabet. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 88 As we are always running over old Stories, when we are alone. 1793 *Trial of Fyshe Palmer* 83 Mr. Burnet next proceeded to run over the evidence. 1833 HOWITT *Hist. Priestcraft* 59 Let us now briefly run over the great features of priestcraft in Greece.

d. To treat, perform, enjoy, etc., in a slight or hasty manner.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 512 If I have omitted ought.., or lightly runne over any matter. 1611 BIBLE Pref. ¶ 14 Neither did we run ouer the worke with that posting haste that the Septuagint did. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 65 When a pleasure is great and multitudinous, one is apt to run it all over hastily in the first instance.

e. To go over *again* with some process, in a slight or rapid manner.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. i, The pictures are all new run over again. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 70 If ..the turnips have been well hoed once, it is of comparatively little importance whether they are 'run over' again.

f. To go over with the hand; to execute (music) rapidly. Also in fig. context.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 209 Varietie..erects and rouses an Auditory, like the maisterfull running over many Cords and divisions. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Dec., That they do run over their beads with one hand and..make signs with the other. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 314 He hastily ran over the beads of a rosary. *Ibid.* XVI. 409 He amuses himself in his solitude, by running over the keys of a piano. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. vi. 109 The whole gamut of human passion and feeling was run over.

g. Of vehicles: To pass over (a person, etc., knocked down or lying in the way).

1811 *Ora & Juliet* III. 30 The alarm of Mr. Belford's being ran over the night before. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 516/2 He has been thrown down, and run over. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 88/2 Omnibuses which..are pleasing objects to behold, except when they are going to run over you.

68. Run through —.

See also senses 12–15, and cf. 43 d, 46 c, 47 b, 48, 56 c.

a. To examine, inspect, peruse, treat of or deal with, rapidly.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 41 Lete a man renne thorw3 alle the .. pointis. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 196, I meane briefly to runne through this title of nobilitie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 132 Her Father..Still question'd me the storie of my life..; I ran it through. 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poet. & Paint.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 149, I have not leisure to run through the whole comparison of lights and shadows with tropes and figures. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Feb., He laughed, but told me they were then running through the charges. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 273, I had run through the lions of the place. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 32 She..ran through her collection of salmon flies. 1888 FLOR. WARDEN *Woman's Face* I. viii. 196 It is only a pamphlet, and will not take you long to run through.

b. To pass or go through, in the way of trial or experience.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* V. iv. 2132 We haue run through many trades, yet thriue by none. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 121 Never had any man run through so many strange adventures. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 148 The distresses and dangers they had already run through. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 607 We have run Through ev'ry change that fancy..has had genius to supply.

c. To wear out, consume, spend, waste, in a rapid or reckless manner.

?*c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* I. i, Full twoe and twentye severall liverye coatts..Have I runne throughe in your most faythfull service. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 25 The stoat..will run through a whole brood of chickens in a little time. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire* II. 308 He ran through all he had, and left nothing for you. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. ix, It might have been worse; you might have run through your money. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* I. 24 Oceans of milk, most of which the Kaffirs and dogs ran through. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 139 He managed to run through a splendid fortune.

d. To be or continue present in; to pervade.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 124 ¶ 2, I have received several Letters upon this Subject, but find one common Error running through them all. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* x, If anything of this kind runs through the course of our whole life. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 20 One unvarying predeliction for the wonderful runs through the whole series of his poems. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 47 The law of gravitation runs through all Astronomy. 1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689* 178 The royal influence continued to run through every branch of the State.

e. To pass or go through, in various senses.

1709 BAGFORD in *MS. Rawl. Lett. 21*, fol. 8 All of them from ye Bookes themselues which haue run throw my handes. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 142 The novels..would have run through half a dozen editions in a year. 1890 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 623/2 A paragraph which ran through all the newspapers.

69. Run to —. (See also 3 and 30 c.)

†**a.** Of loss, etc.: To fall upon (a person). *Obs.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1533) 155 b, The losse ran to theym of the castell. 1555 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. (1907) 283 Also the leke paines and penalties shall ronne and be unto all those free Burgesses.

b. To come, amount in numbers, extend in size or depth, to (a specified quantity, etc.).

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 21 If escuage renne by auctoritie of parliament to anye summe of moneye. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 31 Fashion it thus; that what he is, augmented, Would runne to these, and these extremities. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* i, Our wells, at an average, run to about sixty-three feet. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 143 The average number..will run to about a sheep to an acre. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 645/1 The morality [play] might run to at least 1000 verses. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 7 May 554/1 The Supplement will run to eight or nine numbers.

(*b*) To be able for (*esp.* capable of purchasing).

1859 *Slang Dict.* 84 'I don't run to it,' i. e. I can't do it, ..or I have not money enough. 1892 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. 5/2 On week-days workmen..do not run to more than fourpenny ale.

(*c*) To cover the expense of, be sufficient for.

1888 MCCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. vi. 145 The Unknown's cheque wouldn't have run to that landau and pair. 1891 *Longman's Mag.* June 155 My money wouldn't run to it any further: so I had to go back.

c. To lapse or fall to (waste, ruin, etc.).

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 127 The Common-wealth hath dayly run to wrack, The Dolphin hath preuayl'd. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 153 It were to be feared, least..the other part opposite would run to ruine and decaie. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 177 The school..is running to ruin apace. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V, 419/2 The estate had run to ruin by neglect. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxxiii. 346 His academicals..run to..utter rack and ruin.

d. Of land: To produce naturally. Also *fig.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Of Nature in Men* (Arb.) 365 A Mans Nature runnes either to Herbes, or Weeds. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 97 When any land runs to fearn, heath, or anthills. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 152 They..sow it with rye and hay-seed the first year; after which they let it run to grass. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 317 A birthplace Where the richness ran to flowers. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 604/2 He preferred to let everything run to grass.

e. Of plants: To tend to the development of (seed, straw, etc.).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July, Let such olitory-herbs run to seed as you would save. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 157 If they are sown late,..they will be apt to run all to straw. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 215 They seldom bear at all, but run entirely to leaf. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 215 [Beet,] when transplanted, run much to top. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 29 Lemons run to leaves and rind.

transf. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VI. xviii, Now Peter ran to seed in soul Into a walking paradox. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 506 A race notoriously said like cucumbers to run more to belly than head. 1873 SPENCER *Study of Sociology* viii. 189 The vital energies of this nation run mainly to teeth and claws.

f. To pass or develop into (some excess).

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 747/1 His historical sketches have a tendency to run to some exaggeration. 1881 W. BLACK *Beautiful Wretch* I. 226 Her kindness..ran to extravagance. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 6 Dec. 783/2 This last fashion ran so much to the opposite extreme as to impede walking.

70. Run upon —. (See also 5 and 10 b.)

†**a.** To come or fall upon (a person). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3556 Sir Ysaac þat dughti man, Vnfere and eld apon him ran. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 255 Arrons was so wo besein With thoghtes whiche upon him runne. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257 The grete disavauntage that shulde renne upon hym. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, vi. § 3 The same forfeiture to renne upon the Seller or lener therof.

b. To have a tendency to, or a favour or fancy for, to seek much after (something).

1550 CROWLEY *Langland's Pierce Plowman* To Rdr., The firste two verses of the book renne vpon .S.. The next [line] runneth vpon .H. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Daniel* 110 This sense generally Interpreters run upon, and it is most congruous and coherent. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Improved* (1757) II. 104 Mankind run upon Horses with great Appetites. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 39 A great

deal of the marle in the north country runs much upon the loam; but that in Sussex is more like fuller's earth. 1878 *Graphic* 28 Sept. 315/3 The Agricultural Gazette..thinks that the Oxfords are run upon too much.

c. To dwell upon, be occupied with (a subject) in thought or discourse.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 104/1 A late chronographer running upon this matter..saith that [etc.]. *c* 1610 SPEED in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 108 My thoughts runnyng upon the well performance of this worke. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1731) 203 [He] asserts, that my arguments run upon impossibilities. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 362 His Mind run upon Men fighting and killing of one another. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, Write to me something every post, for on the stated day my head runs upon a letter. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 543/2 The conversation never ceased running upon the healing art. 1889 ADELINE SERGEANT *Devoril's Diamond* III. vii. 128 It does not do to let one's mind run too much upon these things.

d. To engage in, enter upon (some action, etc.).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 29 b, For..we naturallie runne upon things which are forbidden us. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 525 They may tempt unwary Men to ..run upon any Falsity. 1696 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 110 Every one now runs upon tick. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 508 That I might not be said to run rashly upon any Thing, I stay'd here above nine Months.

e. To incur, bring on oneself, fall into.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 298 They..have runne very deep upon the displeasure of God. 1656 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden Soc.) III. 258 To make there peace, least otherwise they should runne vppon there owne future ruine. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* vi. 40 The inconveniences, dangers, and evils, which they themselves have run upon.

f. To make a sudden demand upon (a bank) for the purpose of withdrawing deposits, etc.

1828 *Examiner* 842/1 The house was..very severely run upon. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/2 These persons..were infected by panic...They 'ran' upon the bank.

g. To come upon, encounter, suddenly.

1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, [They] run plump upon one of the masters as they emerge into the High Street.

h. *U.S.* To quiz, make a butt of (one). Cf. 65 d.

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 374 He is a quiet, good-natured..chap, and will stand running upon as long as most men.

71. Run with —.

a. To go along with; to accompany, keep pace with; to march with.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 100 But goddis curs renneþ many þousand tyme wiþ al þis. 1609 DANIEL *Civil Wars* v. cxii, With such as with the time did run, In most vpright opinion he doth stand. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* in *Silex Scint.* (1900) 233 A fatal sadness, such as..runs along with public plagues and woes, Lies heavy on us. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 117/1 It has been contended that a covenant by the owner of land respecting the land should always run with the land; but this doctrine has not been established. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 203/1 [He] offered to buy the Fairfield Farm..which ran with his own little estate.

b. To concur, accord, or agree with.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 46, I runne not with that opinion. 1662 LD. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 429 Nor does this instruction run with the introductive words of the former. 1866 R. SIMPSON *Life Campion* xiv. (1907) 382 Public opinion did not altogether run with the statute.

IV. With adverbs, in specialized uses.

In most of these both intransitive and transitive uses are very fully represented.

72. Run away.

a. To make off, retreat hurriedly, flee, in the face of danger or opposition.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2438 Þan runne þai away & saide alas. 1530 PALSGR. 695/2, I runne awaye from myne enemye, or any daunger. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 335 b, That same manne, that renneth awaye, May again fight, an other day. 1642-4 VICARS *God in Mount* 164 The present was the season, else the enemy would bee run away. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* I. 94 The King..rated them for running away, as he called it, though they really retreated in good Order. 1804-5 NELSON in *Sotheby's Catal.* 15 June (1897) 17 That gentleman has thought proper to write a letter stating that the fleet under my command ran away. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, This..Belgian hussar.. was too good a soldier to disobey his Colonel's orders to run away.

b. To abscond; to depart surreptitiously *from* or *to* a person; to elope *with* some one.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 227 'Where is he,'..will she spyr; If I tell her, 'ron away', hir answere bese..'nay, sir!' 1530 PALSGR. 695/2 He was aboute to ronne awaye, and he had done it in dede if I had nat taken the better hede. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 18 Scholers..be runne awaie from the Schole. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* C ij b, Doe not I know that thou wilt run away with the Gentleman? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 127 There were fourescore Christian slaues, who hauing cut their Captaines throat.., runne away from Constantinople. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xiv. 105 The next girl that run away to a dancing master, or an ensign. 1793 'A. PASQUIN' *Life Earl of Barrymore* (ed. 3) 13 Mr. Stone had a tenant run away. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/6 It was true that the land could not run away, but they knew that rent could run away.

c. *Run away with*: (*a*) To depart surreptitiously with, to carry off (something).

1624 *Capt. Smith's Virginia* Wks. II. 401 The strongest preparing once more to run away with the Pinnace. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 12 The rest of the Jewes gave their seeming assistance..whilst he run away with coat and doublet. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 507 That they would..set Sail, and run away with the Ship. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xiv. (1860) 331 At that time ladies were not quite so easily run away with as Columbine.

(*b*) To take up with, accept, believe (an idea, etc.), hurriedly, without due reflection.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 186 It is great wonder that Iosephus, and Philo,..runne away with the common acceptation. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., To run away with (to fancy, or imagine) a thing. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* x, Don't run away with that opinion, sir! 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Nov. 610/1 To let Dr. Barnardo run away with the notion that [etc.].

(*c*) To carry off, gain; † to carry (a point).

1698 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) III. 343 The marshals du camp ran away with it clearly to raise the siege. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., To run away with the praise of a thing. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 303 Any prescribed medicine..will seem to have effected the cure, and will run away with the credit of having done so.

(*d*) To consume or exhaust.

1687 MIÉGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., The Collectors run away with a good Part of the Revenue. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 221 The cost of gathering runs away with much of the saving effected in cutting. 1890 MRS. H. WOOD *House of Halliwell* II. vii. 175 Caroline's illness.. had run away with all the ready money.

(*e*) *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585 *Run away with it!* the order to men on a tackle fall, when light goods are being hoisted in, or in hoisting..sails.

d. Of a horse, etc.: To rush off ungovernably, to bolt (*with* a person). Also *transf.*

13.. *Sir Beues* 2021 Þe hors..arnede awai wiþ þe king Þour3 felde & wode, .. And in a mure don him cast. 1677 MIÉGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., That horse will run away with you. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* 41 It is far from improbable, that he may run away with you. 1791 — *Ann. Horsem.* iii. (1809) 81 When a horse has run away. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 451 The horse ran away with him. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585 *Run away with her Anchor*, said of a ship when she drags or 'shoulders' her anchor. 1885 *Standard* 9 Mar. 3/5 The winding engine 'ran away', owing to the sudden loss of weight upon the drum. 1891 G. D. GALTON *La Fenton* I. xi. 255 Your dog-cart ran away and you were thrown out.

fig. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 25, I thought to come and holde you.., lest your boke shoulde runne awaye with you. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 2 His desires run away with him. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. ix, Don't let your passion run away with your senses. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-talk* II. vii. 152 Our anger runs away with our reason. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 560 Annoyed at having allowed his imagination to run away with him. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 812 The accelerating nerves often..run away with the heart.

e. To get away *from*, to outdistance completely, in running or racing.

1825 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 52 When the dog, or dogs, never get near enough to the hare to induce her to turn, she is said, and very justly, to 'run away' from them. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* June 208/2 Our men..have run away from all their Champions in actual races.

f. To grow rank or luxuriant.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. I. 11 While other parts of the field may be found to have 'run away' in abundant seasons, these parts are always found fed down to the very roots. 1906 WOODRUFFE-PEACOCK *Ideal Thoroughbred Stud* 15 Under no circumstances should the grass be allowed to run away from the animals, and get into flower and seed.

73. Run down. (See also 11 a.)

intr.* **a. Of a clock, etc.: To become completely unwound; to cease to go.

1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 203 During my illness, my clock was run down, and stopt. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 934/2 When the cord..is entirely run down from off the barrel, it is wound up again by means of a key. 1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* ii, The toys that had been set in motion for the Baby, had all stopped and run down long ago. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. iv, The clock-work had got out of order and run down.

fig. 1869 MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 40 They..run down with the time-piece that measures mortal things. 1889 PHILIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* I. iii. 73 Madame burst into a flood of compliments. The doctor allowed her to run down.

b. To decline, fall off, in vigour or health: (*a*) of the system, etc.; (*b*) of persons.

(*a*) 1828 *Examiner* 678/1 The extraordinary elasticity of his spirit is somewhat weakened;—the wonder is, that long ago it did not snap and run down. 1883 HOLME LEE *Loving & Serving* III. xi. 240 His strength ran down. 1890 *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 802/2 His system seems to have run down.

(*b*) 1846 D. WEBSTER *Letters* (1902) 325, I am really 'rundown' with calls and visits. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* II. x. 186 Was it to be wondered at if Stella looked worn-out and run down? 1888 LADY DUFFUS HARDY *Dangerous Experiment* II. viii. 156 She had run down.. both mentally and physically, and was in a generally unstrung condition.

c. To diminish or decrease.

1889 C. D. WARNER *Little Journ.* x, Then they absorb its surplus; they let it run down so that it pays no dividends. 1893 *National Obs.* 5 Aug. 293/1 The value of their live stock has been steadily running down. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 7/5 The attendance of the Nationalists is already running down.

d. To deteriorate; to fall into disuse or decay.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 113 It [a farm] had been allowed to run down a few years before I entered upon it. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 439/2 [She] had let everything run down. She had, in truth, no money for repairs.

e. Of a river: To settle down or subside after a flood; to diminish in volume.

1882 *Daily Telegr.* 28 Oct. 2/4 Both rivers are running down nicely. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 13 Aug. 810/2 We realise..how very low the river has run down during the drought.

f. Of pneumatic tires: To become deflated.

1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 142 The tyres have a tendency to run down, owing to innumerable small thorn-pricks.

***trans.* **g.** To knock down or overthrow (a person); to dash into, collide with, and sink (a vessel).

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 39 Quhene they iunit witht the Inglischemen they had thame all run doune ore ever the Inglische speirs might tuiche thame. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 137 There is great care taken on both sides who should run down one another by the board first. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 222 Capt. Drew, from London to Quebec, was run down by the Russell man of war. 1823 *Examiner* 754/2 The Captain..attempted to run the boat down. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 531/2 We stand a good chance of being run down by a tram. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 The *Chusan* ran down a smack on the morning of the 24th Dec.

h. To pursue (game) until caught or killed; to hunt down. Also *transf.*

1669 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* III. (1699) 69 We should have made a better hand of them, had we had but Dogs to run them down. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 309 The fowls..were likewise run down with little trouble; for they could scarce fly further than an hundred yards. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Mis. Hum. Life* xx. xlii. 259 After dropping a wash-ball,..bestirring yourself to run it down, by following its doublings, as it rapidly rolls about the room. 1876 A. S. PALMER *Leaves fr. Notebk.* Pref. p. viii, I have been successful in running down my quarry. 1891 *Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 300 A weasel will occasionally run down the strongest hare.

i. To put down, overcome, overwhelm (a person, etc.) by superior force, argument, talk, etc.

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 233 That he may not be run down by a Vote of ye House of Commons. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. H. Script.* 367 This good man..in..his.. calamities was never quite run down by them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 222, I was run down again by him to the last Degree. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi, Here comes our good friend..that run you down fairly in the argument. 1779 *Mirror* No. 5, Talk..of painting, he runs you down with a description of the gallery at Florence.

j. To disparage, defame, or vilify.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* I. i, I am revenged on you, for running down my poor old master. 1689 N. LEE *Princ. Cleve* II. iii, After all this they'll run you down, and say your Grace is no Scholar. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 226 ¶ 4 He found himself run down as a superficial prating Quack. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 342 A gentleman present .. had been running down Ode-writing in general, as a bad species of poetry. 1844 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 337, I do not mean by this, unjustly and cowardly to run down O'Connell. 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Ainslie's Courtship* I. xii. 161 You need not run down the education we received.

k. To melt (plate, etc.).

1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 104 The People might.. be unwilling to let the Plate be run down, if a War made it necessary to pay their Souldiers with it. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 7/2 The parcel was one of scrap silver, which he wanted 'run down'.

l. To bring to a stop.

1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* III. Wks. 1893 I. 200 Has thy eternal tongue run down its larum yet?

m. To cause to sink or fall.

1866 *Shareholders' Guardian* 16 May 385/1 They began by 'bearing' its shares until they run them down to a discount.

74. Run in.

intr.* **a. To concur, agree, fall in, *with* a person, opinion, etc.

1699 BAKER *Refl. Learning* 58 Tho' Ramus run in with them..in his opposition to Aristotle, yet he has out-done them in this, that [etc.]. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 154 He need not..run in with the vulgar Notion. 1892 ABP. BENSON in *Life* (1899) II. 430 Unless convocation 'runs in' with a Canon in this way, the whole liberty of the Church of England is at an end.

b. To rush in, close with, in attacking or assailing.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* liii, Then rin in on him, take his arms, and bind him. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. New Forest* xi, Edward..ordered Smoker [the dog] to run in to the bull. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 889 He lept aside nimbly and ran in on Hallblithe and caught his sword-arm.

c. *Rugby football.* (See quot. 1867.)

1867 *Routledge's Hdbk. Football* 31 Any player who catches the ball..may run with it..till he gets behind his adversary's line of goal, where he will touch it down... This feat is called 'running in'. 1889 *Field* 19 Jan. 89/3 Within ten minutes of time E. Hancock succeeded in running in, and S. Escott kicked a goal.

d. To pay a short or passing visit *to* a person.

1892 MRS. OLIPHANT *Marriage of Elinor* II. xvii. 37 It might be a relief to her to run in to me whenever she pleased.

e. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 117 Matter is said to 'run in' when it 'gets in', or makes less than an anticipated quantity.

***trans.* **f.** To fix, fill in, *with* (melted lead, etc.).

1751 C. LABELYE *Piers Westm. Bridge* 20 Iron Cramps, let into the Stones, and runn'd in with melted Lead. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. I. 782/1 Designs..engraved with the burin, and run in, while hot, with a composition called *niello*. 1900 *Yorks. Arch. Jrnl.* XV. 322 An iron pin run in with lead.

g. To arrest and convey (a person) to prison.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 376/2 I'll run you in. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 274 The police are very fond of threatening to run-in any person to whom they may take exception.

h. *Austr.* To drive (cattle or horses) into a place where they may be captured or handled.

1885 MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED *Head Station* 45, I have had no end of sport..in shooting wild horses and running in scrubbers. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 315 Their time was spent in running in these..mustangs.

i. To insert, slip in.

1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 A finer thread, not drawn in with the tambour, but run in with a point needle. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 75 Many different methods of procedure are adopted for running in a cylinder.

j. To enter and secure the election of (a person).

1892 *Black & White* 6 Feb. 168/1 A compact and consistent body .. tried to run Mr. Swan in for each of the three events.

75. Run off.

intr.* **a. To take to flight; to abscond or elope (*with* a person or thing).

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 93 They cast their arms to the ground, and run off..as fast as they could. 1781 *Mirror* No. 81, Hardships from which, at last, she freed herself, by running off with a recruiting serjeant. 1805 *Miniature* No. 32 (1806) II. 151 My first observation ..was, that Paris forgot to say 'What next' when he run off with Helen. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 57 The servant was taught how he might, without sin, run off with his master's plate.

b. Of water, etc.: To flow off or away.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 322 Let it stand half an Hour undisturbed, that it may run off clear. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 512/1 The water will run off and leave the yellow matter behind. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. i. 66 When put to press the white whey runs off freely. 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. II. iv. 58 Allowing the rain-water to run off on an incline.

c. To become smaller, diminish.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 94 It should have an hollow back, running off taper from the shoulders. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 557/1 Those who held upon borrowed money, finding margins running off and differences increasing against them, have been obliged to sell.

d. To go off, digress, in talk.

1861 *Temple Bar* III. 552 Then my lady ran off to tell us how dull Fernwood was. 1889 Philips & Wills *Fatal Phryne* II. ii. 33 The sick man ran off into unintelligible mutterings.

e. To diverge, alter.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 142 It [*whole*] has since run off from sense of *hale, sound*.., into that of *complete*.

***trans.* **f.** To dash or rattle off; to write or recite rapidly.

1683 D. Granville *Letters* (Surtees Soc.) 163, [I] did.. on a new text..runne of halfe a sermon at leisure hours. 1809 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. vi. 232 You can so easily run off an article.., that it would be inexcusable not to afford us your assistance. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 123 [He] ran off glibly..a list of all that was entertaining and interesting in the neighbourhood. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* xxi. 296 A curious specimen of beadledom who ran off long unintelligible histories in atrocious Viennese patois.

g. To allow to flow out; to draw or drain off (a liquid).

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 92 A Supply will be wanted in the Vessel, which is running off its Contents. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 601/2 Until the former water be run off, and the canal cleaned. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 25/2 They derived a profit proportionable to the quantity of spirits they could run off in a given time. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 140 Three days will now run off the highest floods. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Aug. 557/1 The clear portion ..is run off into another vessel.

transf. 1820 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 13 The stocks of woollen goods in the United States of America were then run off, and they must require fresh supplies.

h. To cart off, remove.

1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 528 We generally preserve a portion of mangold on the land...But we always run off sufficient to secure us in the long spring.

i. *U.S.* To steal.

1864 G. A. Sala in *Daily Telegr.* 23 Aug., The negroes his agents have bought in North Carolina, or 'run off', i.e. stolen, in Kentucky. 1882 B. Harte *Flip* ii, He's down on tramps ever since they ran off his chickens.

j. *Sport.* To decide (a race) finally.

1881 *Eagle Mag.* XI. 353 The remaining two events being run off on the following Tuesday. 1892 *Field* 17 Sept. 446/3 It was a big order to have to run off eighty courses in the day.

absol. 1892 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 23 Apr. 209/3 In running off for second place in the sprint hurdles he succeeded in running the distance in 16 sec.

76. Run on.

intr.* **a. To continue running or going on, in various lit. and fig. senses.

1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 67 Euen so must I run on, and euen so stop. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 138 The multitude of those that haue runne on amayne vnto this Sinne. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 144 A new comedy of Mr. Congreve's..which ran on with..extraordinary success. 1779 *Mirror* No. 67, Having run on in the usual career, I became tired with the sameness..of the scenes. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 384/2 What are called the cursive letters, which run on in continuous succession. 1866 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 54 The pen learning to run on and to print each idea as it occurs.

b. To continue in operation, effect, etc. Also const. *to* (a certain point).

(*a*) 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 240, I was willing to let the bond runne on, till the time it was due. 1736 Lediard *Marlborough* III. 120 It was judg'd more convenient, and conducive to the Publick Good, to let the Navy-Debt run on. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 366 A case of this kind, which has been allowed to run on unchecked. 1892 *Black & White* Xmas No. 33/1 You have..let the engagement run on without a word of protest.

(*b*) 1847 W. C. L. Martin *The Ox* 128/1 This disease may run on to a horrible extent before it destroys life. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 538 Wounds..often run on to suppuration.

c. Of time: To pass or elapse.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 59 But my Time Runs poasting on. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 128 Since she is liuing, let the time run on, To good, or bad. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., The time runneth on. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* III. iii, As months ran on and rumour of battle grew. 1859 Hughes *Alfred the Gt.* iv. 45 New shapes, and ever more vile, as the years run on.

d. To continue speaking; to speak volubly; also in recent use, to chatter.

1704 Steele *Lying Lover* v. i, This unhappy Tongue.. That still run'st on. 1713 — *Englishman* No. I. 4 He ran on in a Way which he could never learn at any Place but one. 1762 *Ann. Reg., Acct. of Books* 232/2 Let him talk, ask questions, and run on at pleasure. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxvii, But I must not run on in a manner which..cannot be very pleasant to you. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 444/2 Thus did the little fellow run on, nor did I care to interrupt him. 1891 F. W. Robinson *Her Love & His Life* VII. v, 'I'm a fool—I always was,' he ran on, hurriedly.

e. To expand or develop *into*.

1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 395 The proposed six lessons ran on into perhaps eight or nine.

f. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* iii, When two paragraphs are required to be made into one, or, in technical language, 'to run on'.

***trans.* **g.** To continue to narrate (a story).

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. iv, He ran on a long, unintelligible story about his wife.

h. *Printing.* (See quots.)

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 116 *Run on chapters*, an intimation that the commencement of chapters in a work are not necessarily to begin on a fresh page. 1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* iv, The Synopsis of Chapters should be 'set out and run on'; that is, the first line full out at both ends, and the rest indented an em.

i. *Cutlery.* (See quot.)

1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss.*, *Run on*, the process of placing imitation or spelter bolsters on common table knife blades.

77. Run out.

intr.* **a. Of a period of time, etc.: To expire, terminate, come to an end.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15177 Þe thre dais was runnen vte, And þe ferth on hand. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* vii. 10 Beholde,.. the daye is come, the houre is runne out. 1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 99 When the ten yeares were almost complete and run out. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* III. v. 389 Two thousand years pass'd before the Law,..and two thousand more shall run out under the reign of the Messias. 1826 *Examiner* 585/1 The time allowed by law..was fast running out. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xx. 337 He was to remain with his troops till his term had run out. 1894 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 168 The lease of the inn was running out.

b. Of water, etc.: To escape from the containing vessel, part, etc. Also *fig.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* civ. 39 God brake þe stone, and waters ran out. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirror* (1908) 20 [Grace] abideþ nouȝt in þe soule bot renneþ out as water. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Transfluo*, to leake or renne out. 1611 Bible *Matt.* ix. 17 The bottels breake, and the wine runneth out. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Honey*, Scrape them a little, that so the Honey may the more freely run out. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 564 It may be opened with a lancet or a needle, when the fluid will run out. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 563 A retired London physician whose sands of life had nearly run out. 1890 W. F. Rae *Maygrove* II. i. 2 An aged parent whose sands are running out.

(*b*) Of vessels, etc.: To allow the contained liquid to escape; to leak.

1530 Palsgr. 693/2 This tubbe runneth out, let it be had to the coupers. 1625 Massinger *New Way* III. ii, The baked meats are run out, the roast turned powder. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 52 The runlet..being unstopped, ran all out. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 645 Whenever we find the glass run out, we may rest contented [etc.]. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. i. 322 The tub runs out.

c. (*a*) To come to the end of one's resources or stock; to spend all one's means.

1692 *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 21 'Tis supposed he ran out by liveing above his fortune. 1720 Swift *Stella's Birthday* Wks. 1751 VII. 119 Had her Stock been less, no doubt, She must have long ago run out. 1781 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 Oct., I sincerely applaud your resolution not to run out, and wish you always to save something. *a* 1809 Mrs. Cowley *Who's the Dupe?* I. i, I was obliged to listen to some very wise dissertation about running out, as he calls it.

(*b*) To become expended or exhausted; to come to an end.

a 1700 Dryden (J.), Th' estate runs out, and mortgages are made. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 192 The land gets run out in his hands, and is no good for ever after. 1864 Lowell *Study Wind., Gt. Public Char.*, The New England breed is running out, we are told! 1889 J. Masterman *Scotts of Bestminster* II. xi. 217 The stock of ready-made clothing had run out.

†**d.** (*a*) To launch out into bold or profuse speech; to expatiate. *Obs.*

1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1824) III. App. xx. 56 Then he ran out against the late government. 1615 Bedwell *Mohamm. Impostura* I. § 28 Run not out..into speeches to say, That God cannot do all things. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. viii, Upon all Occasions she run out extravagantly on the praise of Hocus. 1728 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 358 Then he run out on the iniquity of the late times. 1779 *Mirror* No. 4, They ran out in praise of French cookery.

(*b*) To break out, find vent.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 346 To see how the next Day his Passion run out another way.

(*c*) *Cricket.* To move out rapidly from the block to hit the ball.

1882 *Daily Telegr.* 27 May, Bannerman only made one hit before running out to hit Barratt and getting disposed of. 1883 *Ibid.* 15 May 2/7 Hill ran out to the..bowler, and was..stumped.

e. (*a*) To continue running.

1589 Puttenham *Arte Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 89 Our auncient rymers..let their rymes runne out at length, and neuer stayd till they came to the end.

(*b*) Of a rope: To pass out in continuous length; to be paid out.

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 349 Nor did they run out in the same way that the small Cords did. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Stopper*, It serves, when they are hoising the main-yard, to stop it, that it don't run out too fast. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 103 A ship is 'brought up to a bitter' when the cable is allowed to run out to that stop. 1890 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 271 The object of these breaks is to prevent the cable running out too quickly.

f. To extend or project; to protrude, jut out.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Peninsula excurrit*, the countrey lieth, or renneth out in length. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xx. 67 Many hold, that above Florida, the Land runnes out very large towards the North. 1705 Addison *Italy* 8 The chief of 'em is situate on a Rock that runs out into the Sea. 1780 W. Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 166 It is divided..into three promontories, one of which runs out in a Westerly direction. 1816 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. i. 30, I have now several hundred acres thereof, running out as far as beyond the lake. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 166 A projection, running out at an angle to the main chain. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 82/1 At right angles to the façade a row of buildings ran out to Whitehall Gate.

g. To shoot out (*into* excrescences, etc.); to go on *to* something.

1646 Hammond *Tracts* 119 The want of blood was the cause that they ran out into so many legs. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* III. iv. 256 The zeal of love which runs out into excrescences and suckers, like a fruitful and pleasant tree. 1727 De For *Hist. Appar.* iv. 26 Others run out to an imaginary Scheme of Guardian Angels. 1790 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co.* Gloss., To *run* out; to grow or sprout as corn in harvest.

h. To emerge from or come out of (a contest) in a specified manner or position.

1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 436/3 Roberts..eventually ran out a winner by 92 points. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 3/5 Dundee ..ran out winners with 392 points.

***trans.* **i.** To finish or complete (a race, or period of time). Freq. in fig. contexts.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 167 When Audley had runne out his race and ended wer his days. 1571 N. Bowman in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 555 Houres, dayes, and yeeres, runne out their course at last. ?1630 Milton *Time* 1 Fly envious Time, till thou run out thy race. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 154 ₱ 5 Not having run out the whole Thread of their Days. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* CV. vii, Run out your measured arcs, and lead The closing cycle rich in good. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 242 Ere its sands of life had run out the boiling of an egg. 1892 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 23 July 691/3 He didn't run his race out gamely and do his very best.

†(*b*) To fulfil (an engagement). *Obs.*

a 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 11 [He] continued it [horse-racing] for a short time after his brother's death to run out his engagements.

(*c*) *Sport.* To bring (a race, etc.) to a conclusive result; to determine or decide.

1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 711/3 The Tenant Farmers' Cup was, of course, run out, and was won by..Lavender Green. *Ibid.* 712/1 Had the stake been run out he would have taken a deal of beating.

j. (*a*) To go through, spend, squander (money or property). ? *Obs.*

1632 Massinger *City Madam* v. ii, Your bonds lie For your sons' truth; and they shall answer all They have run out. 1693 S. Harvey in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 241 A Fop in Rome, that had run out his Estate. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 264 ₱ 2 At which Age he ran out a small Patrimony. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. iv. ₱ 7 He..taught them ..to squander their substance: he had no qualms as to running out his own, for the deed was done.

(*b*) *Agric.* To impoverish, exhaust (land).

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 139 By this management however, it is impossible they can run out the land. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 443 The law, as it now stands, encourages the Irish farmer to run out his farm.

(*c*) Of expenses: To amount to, equal, or be as much as (the profit).

1740 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* (ed. 2) 269 The Expence doth not run out the Profit of them.

k. (*a*) To advance (a gun) so that the muzzle projects from the port-hole (or embrasure).

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 That we may be ready to run out our Guns when the Word is given. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 378 Men..were constantly moving about the decks, to run out and fire such guns as were loaded. 1805 Berry in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 118, I ordered the quarter-boat to be cut away, and ran out the stern chasers. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix, Our bow gun had been loaded and run out. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 148 Cannon were run out; matches kept lighted.

(*b*) To expand, extend, or fill out; spec. in *Printing* (see quots.).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiii. 375 When a Compositor Sets Wide, he is said to Drive out or Run out. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 30 ₱ 10 Having already run my paper out to its usual length. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 117 To fill up or 'run out' a line with quadrats or full points.

(*c*) To drive out (horses or cattle), *esp.* to pasture.

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xviii. 130 We ran our animals out on their trail-ropes to feed. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 241 First, Jack..ran out half a dozen quiet cattle. 1893 [see 81 i (*d*)].

(*d*) To allow or cause (a line) to be drawn or carried out.

1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) I. ii. 162 The Prince declared that he had run out the whole line of his moderation. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 April 455/2 The salmon..runs out some yards of line.

l. (*a*) *U.S.* To mark off, define. Cf. 53 b.

1719 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 726 The above boundaries when so run out..is the bounds of said Parish. 1763 Croghan in *Gist's Jrnls.* (1893) 104, I am sorry the Col. John Armstrong has not returned ye four Tracts run out for you last fall.

(*b*) To enumerate, detail.

1878 Cayler *Pointed Papers* 253 It would be easy to run out the points of resemblance.

(*c*) To turn out, produce.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Min.* 19 The Sunderland, with a furnace of 15 tons of daily capacity, ran out 1,500 flasks last year.

m. *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman) while running between the popping-creases. Also *refl.*

1803 *Laws of Cricket* 8 When a striker is run out, the notch they were running for is not to be reckoned. 1825 C. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II. 89 Bacelli run him out. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 81/2 In attempting an ill-judged run, Crabtree..was run out at 122. 1892 *Ibid.* 16 July 71/1 With the score at 5, Studd foolishly ran himself out.

n. *refl.* To exhaust (oneself) by running; to come to an end, exhaust one's means, etc.

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* x, He ran himself out.. as regularly as an eight-day clock. 1845–6 Trench *Hulsean Lectures* Ser. I. i. 10 Controversies which..have not yet run themselves out. 1891 *Black & White* 24 Oct. 569/1 The Beaufort line..would on the morrow run itself miserably out in muddy lees upon the scaffold. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 451 It is not an uncommon thing to see the two last men running themselves out in order to beat each other.

78. Run over. (See also 11 a.)

intr.* **a. Of a vessel, etc.: To overflow. (Cf. Overrun *v.* 7.) Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1530 Palsgr. 693 The potte ronneth over, *le pot sen fuyt.* 1539 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1541) 59 The stinkynge Canelles of vice, whiche beyng ones brimme full, sodeinly renneth ouer through the Citee. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 56 Boy, keele your mouth, it runnes ouer. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 131 Now was my heart full of joy,.. and mine affections running over with love. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 160, I shall not look for the Ladle till the Pot runs over. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 13 When the heart is full of affection, the eyes easily run over. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 23/2 His coffers were running over with gold. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* ii. 76 His mind was running over with the idea.

b. Of liquid (or grain): To flow over the side of a vessel. Also *fig.*

1526 Tindale *Luke* vi. 38 Good measure, pressed doune, shaken to gedder, and runnynge over, shall men geve. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *s'Enfuir*, The wine spils, or runnes ouer, at the top of. 1729 Swift *Direct. Servants, Footman*, Carry up your Coffee boldly, and when your Lady..examines you whether it has not run over, deny the Fact absolutely. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 247 Its contents swell, and might run over without this precaution. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Venice* 17 As though the wealth within them had run o'er.

c. = Go *v.* 87 d.

1642 Newcomen *Craft & Cruelty of Church's Advers.* (1643) 8 The Iesuites have a practice of running over to the Lutheran Church, pretending to be converts. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 227 Running over from the Christians to some Heathenish King.

****(*passing into*) *trans.* **d.** To recount, relate, or repeat rapidly or succinctly.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 471, I will..runne over briefly those which are more memorable. 1695 Addison *To the King* 117 But who can run the British Triumphs o'er, And count the Flames disperst on ev'ry Shore? 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 260 The particulars of his life have been often written, and therefore I shall run them over very briefly. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxii, Will you run over, once again, what the boy said?

e. To review rapidly. Usu. *in* the mind, etc.

1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 3, I ran over in my Thoughts the several Characters. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* IV. 336 Running over in his mind all the distress that at once awaited his Medora. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* IV. 226/1 A man who knew..a great many regular scavagers,..'ran them over', and came to the conclusion [etc.]. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 371 Hilton had already run over in his own mind the probable consequences.

f. To glance over, read hurriedly.

1677 Miége *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To run over a writing. 1719 Swift *Let. to Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 16 On Sunday Morning [he] took care to run it [his sermon] over five or six times. 1796 Nelson 1 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 307, I send you some papers of Troubridge. You will like to run them over.

g. To retouch slightly or quickly.

1677 Miége *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To run over his work again.

h. *Sc.* To rub (a horse) over *with* something.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* lv, Just to rin the beast ower wi' a dry wisp o' strae.

79. Run through.

a. To pierce or stab through the body with a weapon, etc.

[*c* 1400 *Song of Roland* 936 He..with a scherp sper rann throughe his hert. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 821 Ilk ane of þaim thurgh othir rann; þai were sone deed ilk a mann.] 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xii. ii. 595 He gat a spere..& wold haue ronne syr launcelot thurgh. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 A souldiour encountred with him & ran him through. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. i. 380 In menacing wise readie to run the young prince through. 1663 R. Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 22 Flying insects may have their colour and shape preserved..by running them through in some convenient part with pins. 1727 Swift *City Shower* Wks. 1751 VII. 39 Those Bully Greeks, who, as the Moderns do, Instead of paying Chair-men, run them thro'. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 233 Rushing at him, [he] ran him through with his spear. 1890 G. M. Fenn *Double Knot* I. ii. 102, I shall shoot that fellow, or run him through.

fig. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 14 He is already dead .., runne through the eare with a Loue song.

b. To read over rapidly. †*Run the chapter through*, to go over an old quarrel again. *Obs.*

1673 Wood *Life* 17 Mar., I told him I..would not come, or run the chapter through, as uncivil people. 1727 Bover *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., To run through a Book (*or* to read it over).

c. To strike out, draw a line through (words).

1817 *Statutes Realm* II. 2 *note*, Which latter Words are run through with a Pen.

d. *Founding.* (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2004/2 A mold is said to be *run through* when a quantity of metal is made to enter at one gate and out at another, to remove sullage, air, etc.

80. Run together. (See also 55 b, 57 b.)

†**a.** To fall together; to coincide. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Of silence & of speche nis bute a lore, & forði, ine writunge, heo eorneð boðe togederes. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. i. (1868) 151 It bytidde and ran to-gidre þat he dalf þere as þat oþer hadde hidd þe golde.

b. To combine, coalesce, unite, *esp.* in a moist or melted state.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. i. (1868) 151 þilke ordre.. makeþ þat þe causes rennen and assemblen to-gidre. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Lat þin bature renne dowun,..& whan it is ronne to-gedere on þe chafere [etc.]. 1610 B. Jonson *Alchemist* II. v, The Aqueitie, Terreitie, and Sulphureitie Shall runne together againe. *a* 1713 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) II. 229 They had time enough to run together and form themselves. 1818–20 E. Thompson *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 207 They are whitish, sometimes distinct, often running together. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 344 Burrs or Clinkers are such as are so much over-burnt as to vitrify, and run two or three together. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 357 This land, though apt to run together, breaks again with comparative ease.

†**c.** To join in combat, engage in fight; *esp.* to tilt or joust. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 103 þerfore þese kynges rennynge to gidres in myddes of þe ile [etc.]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 238 Thei rennen to gidre a gret randoum;..and they breken here speres so rudely. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxiii. 71 Therwith they ranne to gyders that Arthurs spere al to sheuered. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Acies incurrunt*, the armies incounter or runne together. *Ibid., Decurrere dicuntur milites*, to iust or renne together with speares.

81. Run up. (See also 11 a.)

intr.* **a. To shoot up; to grow rapidly.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 173 As the Netle which up renneth The freisshe rede Roses brenneth. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Aug., If plants run up to seed over-hastily..pull their roots a little out of the ground. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *June*, Which will cause them [*sc.* lettuce] to run up, and not cabbage. 1821 Scott *Kenilworth* iii, But these [hedges], having been untrimmed for many years, had run up into great bushes. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 577 The grass is again running up for a second crop of seed. 1873 M. Collins *Squire Silchester* I. ix. 126 Silvester was a tall fellow for his age; had run up a little too fast.

(*b*) To grow up *to*, arrive at, manhood.

17.. Ramsay *Birth of Drumlanrig* vii, Your Prince, who late Up to the state of manhood run.

(*c*) To increase, mount up.

1677 Miége *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., Why did you let your score run up thus? 1828–32 Webster s.v., Accounts of goods credited run up very fast.

†**b.** To land; to arrive on shore. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 802 With Cuthbert and his moder þen Rane vp þar bot thre men. *Ibid.* 4732 Þa rane vp at þe hauen agayne.

c. To go back in time or memory.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 12 If it had no beginning, it could be no tradition; for that must run up to some persons from whom it first came. 1698 J. Collier *Short View* vi. (1730) 166 He exhorts them to refresh their Memories, to run up to their Baptism. 1851 Newman *Lect. Pres. Posit. Cath.* ii. (1904) 5 A general belief or impression ..running up beyond the memory of man.

d. To rise *to* a high price or value.

1793 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 482 Money being so flush, the six per cents run up to twenty-one and twenty-two shillings.

(*b*) To amount *to* a large sum.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/1 They anticipate that the costs..will run up to something like £100,000. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Sept. 622/2 Its price ran up to a fabulous amount.

(*c*) To attain *to* a certain weight, size, etc.

1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 490/2 The trout run up to about 3 lb.

e. Of cloth, etc.: To shorten, shrink, or contract after wetting.

1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 242 They do not 'shrink' or 'run up' in the washing. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 12 The fibre becomes thicker and shorter, and the cloth 'runs up' to an indefinite extent.

f. *Sporting.* To be runner-up in a race, etc.

1842 Thacker *Courser's Ann.* 10 The winner to receive £220..; the dog running up, a bonus of £50. 1890 *Field* 8 Nov. 709/3 Mr. Chambers, who ran up, also played an excellent game [of golf].

***trans.* **g.** (*a*) To make up (a sum or number); to increase or augment (one's fortune).

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 32 Promising them.. that they shall pay no more rent yeerelie, till the same be runne vp. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Push on one's Fortune*, to advance, or run it up. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 332/2 What was surprising was to see them..run up 117 for the loss of a wicket.

(*b*) To accumulate (a bill, debt, etc.) against oneself or another.

1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., To run up a score. 1768 Foote *Devil on Two Sticks* II, *Julep.* Dr. Linctus.. run me up a bill of thirty odd pounds. 1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* Apr., He would be rather pleased than surprised if I should run him up a new bill. 1824 *Examiner* 541/1 An account to a large amount had been run up. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & Widows* vi, I was running up fresh bills with my tradesmen. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* July 13 A public debt, very heavy in proportion to..the wealth of the country, has been rapidly run up.

(*c*) To bid against (a person) at an auction in order to compel him to pay more.

1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 419, I..suffered myself to be induced to bid.., and then to be 'run up' by the..wealthy broker. 1881 A. Lang *Library* i. 19 By bidding for a book.., and by then leaving in the lurch the professionals who combine to 'run him up'.

(*d*) To cause (prices) to rise; to force (a thing) up to a higher price.

1885 *Money Market Rev.* 29 Aug. (Cassell), Engaged in running up the prices of the Southern Lines. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Oct. 451/1 Mexican Railway stocks..were run up partly because of the rise in silver.

h. To trace or follow up in some way.

1657 Owen *Commun. w. Father, Son & H. Ghost* III. iii, I cannot intend to run this expression up into its rise and original. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. ii. § 9 In Moses his time it was a very easie matter to run up their lineall descent as far as the flood. 1740 Cheyne *Regimen* 186, I might..run this analogy up to all the Qualities and Attributes [etc.]. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxiii, He would run the scent up like a blood-hound, and surprise us. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 201 We can run up nearly all faults of conduct into two classes.

i. (*a*) To cause to ascend or rise, to lead, bring, or force up, *to* some point.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* To T. Le Gros, And so run up your thoughts upon the ancient of dayes. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 188 There is nothing which runs a man sooner up to holyness than a perfect patience in affliction. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 130 Sheriff's officers, I mean; who sometimes are left in possession, when any man in a hurry runs us up to execution.

(*b*) To build, erect, set up (a wall, etc.).

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 68 From the bottom of the ditch a wall shou'd be run up, thick and strong. 1772 C. Hutton *Bridges* 97 If the middle of the pier be run up to its full height. 1828–32 Webster, *To run up*,..to thrust up, as any thing long and slender.

(*c*) To bring (a gun) up to the firing position.

1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 180 Number 1 [detachment]..assists to run the gun up; 2, sponges, runs up, and elevates. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 317 Under the muzzle of the gun when run up.

(*d*) *Austr.* To fetch or bring (a horse) from pasture, etc.

1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 350 Run up the horses..; they're in the little horse paddock. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 78, I used to run up the horses at five o'clock in the morning, and run 'em out again..at night.

j. (*a*) To build or construct rapidly or hurriedly (and unsubstantially).

1687 Miége *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To run up..a Wall. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 95 To run up any thing that is immediately necessary for any particular purpose. 1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* xliv. 412 Valladolid has the appearance of having been run up in a hurry to receive the court. 1820 *Examiner* 474/2 He ran them up a fine new opera-house. 1890 Tout *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689* 108 Many hideous and formless brick buildings were run up.

transf. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* (1862) 85 You have a genius for friendship, that is, for running up intimacies which you call such. 1821 Lamb *Elia* I. *My Relations*, Nature never ran up in her haste a more restless piece of workmanship.

(*b*) To add up (a column of figures, etc.) rapidly.

1830 *Examiner* 436/2 The worthy Member has characteristically amused himself with running up a calculation. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 512, I never acquired the facility, in running up columns of summations, of the early-taught accountant.

transf. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 4 The quick eye of the trader, well used to run up at a glance the points of a fine female article.

(*c*) To sew quickly (and loosely).

1859 Reade *Love Me Little* xiv. I. 47, I want you to run up a tear in my flounce. 1883 Mrs. Banks *Forbidden to Marry* II. i. 9 To keep the raw apprentice for a whole year running up the seams of gown-skirts.

k. To cut up (a tree) as sound wood.

1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 116 The pine lies prostrate. Then comes the question, how far can it be 'run up' into the branches? A cut is made in it, and if the wood is not sound a lower cut is made.

l. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 117 *Run up colour*, to distribute ink and to prepare for printing.

V. 82. In various collocations used attributively or as sbs., as **run-and-read**, given to hasty reading (see 1 e); **run-out** (see quots.); **run-over**, due to being run over by a vehicle; **run-the-hedge**, a vagabond; **runther(e)out** (only in Sc. form *rin-*), a vagabond, roving person; also *attrib.*; **run-through**, applied to a particular stroke in billiards.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 2/3 The ordinary *run-and-

read public. 1895 J. Hollingshead *My Lifetime* I. 142 In the hands of every run-and-read book-buyer. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 334 Releasing the pig-iron of its carbon..by placing it in an open furnace, termed a refinery, and by some a *run-out furnace. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Run-out fire*, a forge in which cast-iron is refined. 1899 Cheyne & Burghard *Man. Surg. Treat.* I. ix. 189 Contused wounds are caused by crushes, *run-over accidents, bites, gun-shot injuries, and the like. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 108 Perhaps you think I don't know a gentleman when I see one, from a common *run-the-hedge like you? 1814 Scott *Waverley* lviii, The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe amang thae Highland *rinthereouts. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* v, Ye little rin-there-out deil that ye are. 1863 H. Kingsley *Austin Elliott* I. 193 The daft rintherout callant. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 231 A winning hazard or possibly a *run-through stroke will be left for the adversary.

Run (rʌn), *ppl. a.* [f. Run *v.*]

I. 1. Of liquor: That has run out or leaked.

1669–70 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 306 Also the clauses subsequent of abatement to the merchant for leakage, run, and decayed wines.

2. *Naut.* That has deserted. *Run man*, a deserter. Hence *run-money* (see quot. 1867).

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3874/4 Otherwise they will either be made Run, or stay for the Recals of the said Ships, before they receive their Wages. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 45 It is proposed that every deserter from a merchant ship be marked *Run* upon the muster-roll. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Run-man* (Mar.), a runaway or deserter from a ship of war. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 660 If a man be absent from his duty without leave, but not absent long enough to be logged as *run*. *Ibid.* 586 *Run-money*, the money paid for apprehending a deserter, and charged against his wages.

3. *Sc.* Thorough-going, complete.

1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 222 But hear their absent thoughts o' ither They're a' run deils an' jads thegither.

4. Of a fish: That has made a migration up a freshwater stream from the sea (also *dial.* from a stream to the sea).

1828 Davy *Salmonia* (1840) 50 *Salmo fario*, which in colour and appearance is like a fresh run salmon. 1863 [see Fresh *adv.* 2]. 1881 *Daily Telegr.* 17 Oct., It was..impossible to tell the cutlets or..'head and shoulders' thus obtained from [those of] the freshest and cleanest run fish.

5. *Sc.* Of a knot: (see quot.).

1887 *Jamieson's Scot. Dict.* Suppl., A *run*-knot, a complete knot, one that is tightly drawn.

6. *Hort.* (See quot. 1852.)

1851 *Beck's Florist* 75 In some summers the complaint of an unusual number of run flowers will be pretty general in a particular district. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 794/1 When the dark colouring of a carnation, or other flower, becomes confused or clouded with its lighter ground colour, they say it is *a run flower*.

7. a. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1730 Dale *Taylor's Hist. Harwich & Dovercourt* 454 Whence the Miners call them Run-Lime-Stone; they supposing these Figures to be produced by a more than ordinary Heat. 1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* I. 246 One variety of this coal [stone or splent coal] is by Scots colliers very properly called run splent. 1864 W. W. Smyth *Cat. Min. Coll.* 11 (E. D. D.), Copper pyrites, botryoidal ('run' or 'blister ore' of the miners). 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 208 *Run Coal*, soft bituminous coal.

b. *dial.* Of milk: Coagulated, clotted.

Cf. '*Viscum*, ȝerunnen blod' in Ælfric's Gloss.

1866 T. Edmonston *Shetl. & Orkney Gloss., Run-milk*, milk coagulated by the heat of the weather. 1888 Edmondston & Saxby *Home Naturalist* 100 Delicate people who dare not for their lives drink a cupful of sweet cream, can devour that quantity of 'run' cream with impunity.

II. 8. Of goods: Illicitly landed or imported; smuggled.

1714 *French Book of Rates* 123 All the said Silk Stockings and Stirrups which..shall by them be exposed to Sale, not having the said Mark, shall be reputed as run and concealed. 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 227 Buying great quantities of run Claret and Coniac Brandy whenever he could. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. vii. 199 In quest of a supply of run brandy from the Solway Frith. 1853 Hawker *Prose Wks.* (1893) 126 It was a very guilty practice in the authorities to demand taxes for what he called run goods.

transf. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 151 The reason why run glass (that is, glass made without paying the duty) is very apt to crack.

9. Poured in or out in a melted state; caused to flow out. *Run butter*: see Butter *sb.*[1] 1 d.

1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 430 A wall..cemented with lime after the manner of what is commonly called run-lime. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 135/1 Pure white honeycomb, free from bee-bread or brood, and worth from four to five times the value of ordinary run honey, obtained on the single hive system. 1885 W. L. Carpenter *Soap & Candles* 188 This kind, technically known as 'run soap', was at one time largely made in America.

b. *Run metal, steel*, a form of cast iron.

1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 39 Run, or virgin steel..., in the proper sense of the term, is no steel at all, but rather good cast metal. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) I. 483/2 The best description of iron scissors are falsely named *run* or *virgin steel*. 1887 *Jamieson's Scot. Dict.* Suppl., *Run-metal*, cast-iron: metal that has been run into a mould, as opposed to that which has been forged.

10. Of a race, etc.: That has been run or raced. Usually with prefixed adverb.

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 337/2 Nothing differs more from a true-run race than the ordinary careful gallop used in training. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 180 The scars which testify to their prowess on more than one hard-run day of battle.

11. Hunted, chased.

1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 472 They left their run fox for dead beat.

12. Carried on, continuous; running.

1811 *Agric. Surv. Aberdeen* (Jam.), 129 Strong spars, called run joists, were laid along side of the roof. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1103 The back posts of the trivesses to be..mortised into a run-tree (a rail fixed along the tie-joists) at top. *Ibid.* § 1214 The mangers..to have a run-beam (front rail) rounded on the top,..fixed along the top of the racks. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 219 Plain cornices, runbeads, and arises, 12-inch girth and under. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 366/2 The measurements..are taken by the lineal inch, foot, or yard, and are then said to be 'run'.

b. *Run line*: (see quots.). *Sc.*

1873 Mackelvie *Ann. & Stat. U. P. Church* 16 'The run-line,' as it was popularly called, (that is, singing continuously, instead of singing and reading alternately) was then introduced. 1888 Barrie *Auld Licht Idylls* iii, The old, reverent custom in the kirk was for the precentor to read out the psalm a line at a time...Where run line holds, however, the psalm is read out first, and forthwith sung.

13. a. *Run lace*: (see quots.).

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 428/2 *Run Lace.* During the eighteenth century this description of lace was made in Northamptonshire...The lace ground..was made upon the Pillow, and the design embroidered or run upon it afterwards with the needle. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 The well-known Limerick production is of four kinds: Tambour, the simplest and commonest; 'Run,' finer and lighter, the pattern formed in the net with a finer thread, not drawn in with the tambour, but run in with a point needle.

b. *Run stitch*, a running stitch. Also as *vb.*

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 23 The run-stitch should be placed under the tuck or fold. *Ibid.*, Where the material has been joined by run-stitching the breadths. *Ibid.* 107 Run-stitch..is the only term which can with any propriety be used for the actual stitch as used in plain-work.

14. With adverbs, as *run-in*, inserted; *run-off*, = sense 6; *run-on*, continued into the next line, couplet, etc.; *run-out*, exhausted.

1810 Crabbe *Borough* viii. 102 This is no shaded, run-off, pin-eyed thing, A king of flowers. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Primer* vi. 82 The proportion of the run-on lines in Lucrece is 1 in 10·81. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 801 A field of run-out inferior pasture. 1897 Miss Kingsley *W. Africa* 110 These garments have a band that consists of a run-in string.

Ru·n-about. Also **runabout.**

1. One who runs about from place to place; a roving or strolling person; *dial.* a pedlar.

[1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 150 Robert renne-aboute shal nowȝte haue of myne.] 1549 in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) I. 187 Let one of those Runabouts come,..straight they call up their neighbours. 1607 Marston *What you Will* iii. i, A runne-about, a skipping French-man. 1685 R. Dunning *Plain Method* 11 Not..of the better sort of Workmen, but equal with the Scotchmen, the most genteel sort of Run-abouts. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 163 Some handy rin-about had emptied our laird's hen-bawks. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., A hawker or pedlar is often called a run-about.

b. *attrib.* Given to wandering or roving.

1788 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VII. 210 Begging that he would please to 'take a course to stop these run-about Preachers'. 1884 *Folk Lore Jrnl.* II. 6, I am not one of those runabout doctors. 1899 Raymond *No Soul above Money* II. ii, You fortune-telling, thieving, runabout rogue!

2. A plant inclined to straggle or stray.

1882 *Garden* 15 July 52/1 The plant is not quite such a run-about.

3. *Austr.* (See quot. 1898.)

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xviii. 218 'Open that gate, Piambook,' said Ernest.., pointing to the one which led into the 'run-about' yard. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 397/2 Runabouts are cattle left to graze at will, and the runabout-yard is the enclosure for homing them.

4. A small light horse-vehicle or motor-car. Also *attrib.* with *car.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 835/1 The horses high of action,..the runabout rolling dreamily on its cushion tires. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 5/1 The battery..propelled a 'runabout' car sixty-two miles over roads of varying quality.

†**Ru·nagade.** *Obs. rare.* Also **runn-.** [var. of Renegade *sb.* Cf. next.] = Runagate *sb.*

a 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 338 By their runnagades they summoned..all the Chieftaines of Irish birth to a parlee. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 146 The Turks having only some Runagades for Engineers.

†**Runaga·do.** *Obs.* Also 7 **runna-, runnegado.** [Alteration of Renegado, after next.]

1. = Renegade *sb.* 1.

1614 W. Davies *Trav.* B iij b, He is Circumcised..denying his Christian name, so that euer after he is called a Runagado. 1629 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) II. 915 Many an accursed runnagado or Christian turned Turke.

2. = Renegade *sb.* 2.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 143 A few of the Westerly Runnagados had conspired against the .. King. 1652 A. Ross *Hist. World* I. ii. 8 One Cleon of Cilicia gathered together 70000 runnegadoes; these overthrew the Roman Pretors. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) II. i. 138 On what Score the two English Runagadoes turn'd here, I know not.

attrib. 1628 Prynne *Love-lockes* 40 That which euery Runnagado, Light-footed, or False-handed Irish-boy weares. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 407/2 Used in the hand of a Runagado Rogue.

Runagate (rʌ·nägeıt), *sb.* (and *a.*). Now *arch.* Forms: 6 **ron(ne)agate, 7 ronnagat; 6 runne-, 6–9 runn-, 6– runagate; 6–8 runne-, 7 runni-, 8 runegate.** [Alteration of *renna-, rennegate*, Renegate, by association with *ren(ne* Run *v.* and Agate *adv.* In common use from *c* 1550 to 1700, sometimes as a vague term of abuse.]

†**1.** An apostate. *Obs.* = Renegade *sb.* 1.

c 1530 *Exam. W. Thorpe* (Tindale) G iij, The lustie lyuyng and the slyding fro the treuth of these runagates shall be to me .. an example [etc.]. 1554 *Lydgate's Bochas* VIII. xiii. 185 An Idolater and runneagate in dede. 1589 Nashe *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 Lucian the Atheist, was neuer so irreligious; nor euer Iulian the runnagate so blasphemous. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 90 There arriued from Tunnis in Barbary, an English Runagate. 1692 Washington *Milton's Def. People* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 31 Meddle with your own matters, you Runagate, and be asham'd of your actions, since the Church is asham'd of you.

2. A deserter, fugitive, runaway.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 54 b, A compaigne of traytors, thefes, outlawes and ronneagates. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 128 It is reported to me, that your clearke or Secretarie, hath plaide the fugitiue or runnagate. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXIII. 480 If he went to Rome,..he should bee sooner lodged there in prison like a fugitive runagate, than intertained..for a friend. 1674 Milton *Hist. Moscovia* Wks. 1851 VIII. 498 Many Letters and Messengers therupon were sent from Boris into Poland..to acquaint them who the Runnagate was. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* II. xxi. § 7 John.., together with his two thousand Syrian runagates. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 345 What news from the runagate? have you seen her? 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 241 Crews of these desperadoes,.. the runagates of every country and every clime. 1866 Brogden *Prov. Lincs., Runnagate*, a runaway. 1890 Conan Doyle *White Company* XXXIV, I shall leave my Winchester runagates to the care of the provost-marshal.

fig. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 55 Commit securely to true wisdome the vanquishing and uncasing of craft and suttletie, which are but her two runnagates. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* II. 17 Our Moments slip away silently and insensibly—and will the Runagates never stop?

Comb. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 3 Whosoever..runagate-like shall return, may be constrained to return again to the India's.

3. A vagabond, wanderer; a run-about.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 6 b, Let al men beware of vagabundes and ronagates that wyl smatter with phisicke. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 141 The first trauceller was Cayn, and hee was called a vagabond runnagate on the face of the earth. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* v. iii, You are known For Osbeck's son of Tournay a loose runagate, A Land-loper. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. 201 A crew of wild thieves and runnagates. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* xii, Get twa shillings frae that flealuggit rinnagate Charlie Pierston. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 181 We have been kept in scarceness among runnagates and spendthrifts.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 985/2 A runnagate Scot dyd take away the adoration..of Christe in that sacrament. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 10 Lyke a runnagate Apostata..ye betray his Saints to Sathan. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 Paul hauing conuerted Onesimus a runnagate seruant.., sent him to Philemon againe. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn., Moles* 25 He is a runnagate fugitive, and wanders out of his native country. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* XII. vii. § 3 There came also to them..many of the runagate Jews. 1810 *Q. Rev.* Nov. 458 We have seen ..how much harm has been done by the runagate sailors in Polynesia. 1851 G. H. Kingsley *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) 335 The beach-comber, a runagate rogue without property, position, or influence.

So **Ru·nagates.** *rare*[−1].

1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* II. 366 Much as a well-trained schoolboy does a runagates street urchin.

Run-around. *U.S. colloq.* [f. Run *v.*] A felon or whitlow. Also called *run-round.*

1872 Talmage *Serm.* 224 Some hypochondriac with a 'run-around' or a 'hang-nail'.

Ru·naway, *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 6 **renaweye,** 6–7 **runne away, run(n)awaie** (7 **-waye**). [f. Run *v.* + Away *adv.*]

I. 1. One who runs away; a fugitive, a deserter.

[*c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Her husbonde dwelleth..Nexte house to Robyn renawaye.] 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 2 The same Iustices..shall adiudge the loyterer and run away to be the said masters slaue for euer. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 What are you, sir,..that deale thus with me by interrogatories, as if I were some runne away? 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 78 Private Captaines gaue pasportes to run awaies. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 614 Many Runaways from them affirmed, They had not tasted a bit of Bread in five days. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 17 A general Defection ensu'd upon this Run-aways Example. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 22 Half the gross wages of such run-aways from the ship, shall be deposited..in the Pay-office. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* ii. 29 This lad is a notorious runaway: he has escaped three times. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 344 One of those miscreant boys was a runaway from a Fan village.

fig. 1612 J. Davies (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 50/2 Riches, but Runnawayes; Fauours, but lyes. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Queen of Corinth* v. ii, A Slave To beastly passions, a Fugitive, And run away from virtue.

†**b.** An apostate, a renegade. *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 5 He compteth him for a traiterous runne away and forsaker of Religion. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* (1590) 103 An heretike hee is, a runne-away from the church. 1606 Dekker *Double P.P.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 175 A Papist Volant, or The Run-away. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Cor.* i. 13 Those then that will needs be called Franciscans, Lutherans, &c...become run awaies from Christ.

c. A horse which runs away or bolts while being ridden or driven.

1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 67 For run awaies and mad Iades, I haue known him haue seauen or eight in his charge at an instant. 1619 Bert *Hawkes* (1891) 56 If a horse prooue hard-mouthed, a run-away, carry an vnsteady head [etc.]. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 536/1 In such a case it is better to do anything than to persevere in

the course which the runaway is taking. 1870 *Field* 2 Apr. 200/3, I have not had an opportunity of seeing one tried on a regular runaway, such animals being luckily not very common.

2. An act of running away; *spec.* an elopement, a runaway match (see 3 b).

1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* 278 We..forced them at last to a down right Run-away, on Foot. 1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 349 Many of the young people made, on these occasions, what is called 'a runaway'. 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* v, He would have made another run-away of it. 1872 *Court Jrnl.* 2 Mar. 244/1 It is not generally the young lady who takes the lead in an elopement,..but when she does, the runaway is pretty sure to prove a success.

II. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

3. Of persons: Having run away; given to running away; fugitive. Also *fig.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* M iiij, A Syllogisim thus formed of such a theuing maior, a runaway minor, and a trayterous consequent. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 111 One of them is an Irish runne away footman. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 34, I have seen many of that run-away Race, who..would give a leap into such a compendious way of life. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* I. 135 They were driven upon their own Friends, who..were trodden down by their own run-away Brethren. 1824 CAROLINE BOWLES in *Corr. w. Southey* (1881) 48 The magistrates..have secured the runaway ringleader of the gang that robbed me. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 188 A population, of which rather more than half were runaway rebels and murderers. 1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* vii. 59 If she was a runaway school-girl, there was little fear about her.

b. Pertaining to, connected with, accompanied by, running away or elopement. In later use esp. *runaway match* or *marriage.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 173 That I might not make such a giddy and runaway appearance to any of his relations. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* II. iv, But I always knew Lauretta was a runaway name. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ii. P6, I will not say a word about the run-away trick. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* xi, All the dinners and duels of the capital, all its rows and run-away matches, were there discussed. 1871 MISS BRADDON *R. Godwin* i, No one knew the real story of that runaway marriage.

c. *Runaway knock, ring,* one given at a door as a trick or joke, and followed by the rapid flight of the giver.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Lady Rohesia,* St. Peter ..went back to his lodge, grumbling at being hoaxed by a runaway ring. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii, 'I see you,' cried Miss Pecksniff, to the ideal inflictor of a runaway knock.

4. Of horses, etc.: Escaped, or given to escaping, from the control of the rider or driver.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 103 This manner of reclaiming a runne away horse. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 130 Your Horse, if he be not a Runn-away-jade. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 151 It carries us like a runaway horse, so much wider out of our way. 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 2 We had a runaway mare in the shafts from Croydon. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* ii. 31 Mr. Milford was..anxious about his runaway pony. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 295 My black mare..got her foot hurt by a run-away cart.

fig. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* ii, To wind up the sun and moon, Or curb a runaway young star or two. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxix, Others have..a runaway hobby that there's no stopping. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 160 The cardiac pulsations become extremely rapid; and a condition is produced which may be termed a 'runaway heart'.

5. Of a chin: Receding.

1891 CONST. MACEWEN *Three Women One Boat* 100 He has cut off his beard! Heavens! he's got a runaway chin! 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 256 He was a small shabby man with a runaway chin.

6. *Sporting.* Easily won; one-sided.

1895 *Daily News* 29 May 3/5 Mr. J. Best's representative, who scored a run-away victory from Sancho Panza. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 9/3 The game was a thoroughly good one from start to finish, there was nothing of a runaway character about it.

† Runca·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *runcātio,* f. *runcāre* to weed.] The action of weeding.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 10 For the more commodious runcation, hawing, and dressing the trees. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 80 They pulled up by hand the weeds..; this they termed runcation. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 93 After a few Days when it began to spring, they repeated their Runcation.

Runch (rʌnʃ). *Sc.* and *north.* [Orig. obscure.]

a. Charlock or wild mustard, *Brassica Sinapistrum.* **b.** Wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum.*

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 181 On ruites and runches in the fielde, With nolt thou nurishde was a 3eir. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 59 *Runches* and *Runchballs,* carlock when it is dry and withered. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 80 This Ground, if it is much dunged, runs excessively to Runches, Skellochs, etc. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* Gloss., Runsh, *sinapis arvensis*; wild mustard; catlock. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 235 He sows his barley early, and it is choked by runches and skelloch. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. 318 *Raphanus Raphanistrum,* (the Runch or Jointed Charlock). 1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scaur* iii. 35 The wheat-field where they have been pulling runches or charlock.

attrib. 1552 HULOET, Runchball herbe or wylde rapes, *Campestre rapistrum.* 1691 [see above]. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* 346 Two tablespoonfuls of 'runch' seed.

Ru·nchie. *Sc.* (See quots. and compare prec.)

1715 A. PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 6 There are amongst them, that will not suffer the Wrack to be taken of their Land.. till the first Week of May be over, which they call Runchie Week. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. 936 The word runchies, for weeds, is generally known to rurigenous people.

Runcinate (rʌ·nsinĕt), *a. Bot.* (and *Ent.*). [f. L. *runcīna* a plane (formerly taken to mean a saw).] Irregularly saw-toothed, with the lobes or teeth curved toward the base.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 383 *Runcinatum,* runcinate, like the Teeth of a great Saw whose Serratures are bent downwards. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 382 Wild Succory has runcinate leaves. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The runcinate blade of Taraxacum. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 161 When the terminal lobe is triangular ..it is said to be runcinate. 1877–85 HULME *Wild Flowers* p. viii, Leaves obovate,..deeply pinnatifid, runcinate.

Comb. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 170 *Brassica Erucastrum.* Runcinate-leaved Cabbage. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 11 Leaves runcinate-pinnatifid, with unequal teeth. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 27 Leaves runcinate-toothed.

So **Ru·ncinated** *a.* Also **Ru·ncinato-**, used as comb. form of RUNCINATE.

(*a*) 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 *Runcinated,* pinnatifid..; in such sort that the segments are convex on the fore-side and transverse behind. 1853 G. MACDONALD & J. ALLEN *Botanist's Word-bk.* 28/2 *Runcinated,* a term applied to leaves, the margin of which is cut into very large teeth.

(*b*) 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 671 Leaves glab[rous] runcinato-dentate. 1887 *Encycl. Dict.* s.v., Runcinato-laciniate.

Runcival, obs. form of ROUNCIVAL.

† Ru·ncle. *Obs. rare.* [ad. G. *runkel,* also *runkel-rübe,* of obscure origin.] A variety of beet.

1784–1815 in Britten *Old Country Wds.* (1880) 108.

Runcle, -cul: see RUNKLE *sb.* and *a.*

Rund (rönd). *Sc.* and *north.* Also **ruind, rind,** etc. [Of obscure origin.] = ROON.

1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 253/2 Runds of cloath, ilk three thousand ells. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv, That's no lists or tailor's runds and selvedges o' claith. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xx, Asking me as a favour for a yard or two of spare runds, or selvages. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss., Run* or *Rund,* the selvage of woollen cloth, list.

Rundale (rʊ·ndēl). Also 6 **ryndale, rindaill,** 8 **rendal, rennal, -el.** [f. RUN *v.* + DALE 2 I.]

1. A form of joint occupation of land, characterized by dividing it into small strips or patches, a number of which, not contiguous to each other, are occupied and cultivated by each of the joint holders. Freq. in phrase *in rundale.*

Used esp. to designate this mode of occupation as practised in Ireland; in Scotland, to which the earliest quots. refer (with the word used adverbially), the current term is RUNRIG.

a. 1545 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* II. 747 Et lie Fieldland jacentem ryndale in territorio de Cottis. 1593 *Burgh Rec. Lanark* (1893) 110 The balleis and cunsall hes vottet that the toun muir be delt amang the..induelleris in this brught..rindaill amang thaim. 1793 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 398 (Shetland), The small farms..are parcelled out in discontiguous plots and run-rigg, termed here *rigg* and *rendal.* 1794 *Ibid.* X. 26 (Caithness), Possessing land in what is called *rig and rennal,* or run-rig.

β. 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 213 There is a custom here called rundale, which is a division of their farms into spaces by balks, without fences, which they take here and there exactly like the common fields of England. 1816 MASON *Survey Ireland* II. 163 The custom of holding farms in rundale, is alone sufficient to impede agricultural improvement. 1848 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXVII. 240 In Mayo and other western counties the old barbarous Irish tenure called *Rundale* (Scotch *runrigg*) still prevails. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 3/1 The third improvement was the squaring of the holdings; they had formerly been held in rundale.

b. *attrib.,* as *rundale holdings, lands,* etc.

1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. *215 There is some land yet in the rundale way. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 525 A large extent of land is leased to several persons jointly, according to the village or run-dale system. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 101 The extensive prevalence of rundale holdings in parts of the country. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/2 When he sub-divided the rundale lands in lots distributed round the dwellings.

2. Land occupied in this manner, or a share in such land.

1819 MASON *Survey Ireland* III. 17 Each tenant takes a share of those divisions, commonly called a rundale. 1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 261 The tenants had divided and subdivided the small portions of arable land into Rundale. 1895 *Times* 21 Sept. 8/4 Scattered scraps of rundale ranged over by the cattle and sheep.

Hence **Ru·ndaled** *ppl. a.,* divided out on the rundale system.

1884 MARY HICKSON *Irel. in 17th C.* I. 32 Owners of rundaled scraps of pasturage. *Ibid.* 34 Mere shreds, or scraps of land, rundaled through different farms.

Rundeau, Rundelaye, Rundelet, obs. ff. RONDEAU, ROUNDELAY, RUNLET.

Rundelis, rennet: see RUNDLE 3.

Rundle 1 (rʊ·nd'l). Also 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **rundel,** 6–7 **rundell,** 9 *dial.* **-all.** [var. of ROUNDLE. In senses 1 and 2 very common in the 17th cent.]

† 1. A circle; a circular or annular form, appearance, or arrangement; a round. *Obs.*

In some cases approximating to sense 2.

c 1305 *Pop. Treat. Sci.* (Camden) 133 As me mai the mone i-seo while heo is nue riȝt, A lute rundel, as a sikel, me siȝth therof that liȝt. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) O j b, Your hedde is well nere altogether shauen & smothe, a lytell garlonde & rundell onely beynge left. 1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moon* I. i, Lastly the rundle of this Massiue earth, From vtmost face vnto the Centers point. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 210 Which forced them..to gather themselues close into a rundell, their best and greatest Ships standing without. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 450 b, Saturn [is]..at other times represented with two Rundles adhering to each side. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 322 At the root of her horn she will put forth a rundle like a curled ring. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 474 The flat side [of the lute], where we use to carve a rose, or a rundle, to let the sound go inward.

Comb. 1581 T. NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* 175 The cyrcled world in rundel wyse ydight.

† b. A circular orbit. *Obs.*—1

1574 EDEN tr. *Taisner's De Nat. Magnetis* Ded., Euery of the Planettes are carried in their rundels or circles by course.

† c. A coil, curve, spiral. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Turbo,* The rundell or windinge of a serpent. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 63 The Jejunum beginneth where the Duodenum beginneth to turne into rundells.

† 2. An object of a circular (or spherical) form.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 33 Thre cuppis at the licnesse of a note..and litle rundelis togidere. 1611 COTGR., *Tournet,* a small turning rundle, or ring, in the mouth of a Bit, &c. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 67 This Instrument contains two Parts or Rundles..moving one upon the other. 1680 MACKENZIE *Her.* 99 The Collar .. having thereunto pendent on a blew Rundle, the image of St. Andrew.

† b. = ROUNDEL 2 b. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Orbis,* a rundel to set dishes on for soilyng the table cloathe. 1611 COTGR., *Esclisse,* the Rundle, or Circlet put vnder a dish at Table.

† c. A round slice or paring; a small round cake. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 326 Take a good great dock-root clean scraped, and cut thereof five little rundles or cakes to be used as followeth. 1611 COTGR., *Trochisque,* a little rundle, or cake, whereinto diuers medicinable things be reduced. *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 331 *Rundels,* round pieces or parings, as the *rundels* of an apple or an onion, &c.

d. A circular enclosure or field. Now *dial.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 22/1 The maior bestoweth a costlie dinner within a mote or a rundell, and both the shiriffs within another. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss., Rundle, Rundall,* or *Roundle,* a round field or marsh, or a field that lies round..a person's property or house.

3. = ROUNDEL 3.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 210 Carrying light Venetian rundels and targets on their backes.

4. *Her.* = ROUNDEL 5 b.

1562 LEGH *Armory* (1597) 86 Whether are Rundels of all such colours, as ye haue spoken of here before? or shal they be named Rundels of those colours? 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 86 Those rundels in the loftie chiefe do stand In sable bordure deepely ingreled. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 17 As the Ring hath no end, no more hath the Ball or Rundle. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rundles,*.. a Word used in Heraldry.

† 5. *Bot.* A whorl, verticil, umbel. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 269 The floures..do grow in spokie tuffets or rundels at the top of the stalkes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 914 There stande at the top tufts or spoked rundles. 1676 RAY *Flora* 41 The Verginian Martagon..hath stalks set with small sharp-pointed whitish-green leaves in rundles. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 452 The Branches also grow at small distances in rundles, round the Body, like the Fir-Trees. *c* 1700 *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 438 Its Burs grow in Rundles. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 116 Water-hemlock—with rundles or flower branches opposite the leaves. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 236 An Umbel, for which some authors retain the obsolete..name of Rundle.

attrib. *c* 1700 *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 455 Rundle Plantain. Because it bears its Flowers in Whorles.

6. a. A rung of a ladder. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Scala,* To beare a ladder on his shoulders and put out his heade betweene the rundels. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* 200 Confidence..is the Scale and Rundle by which many climb up to the Pinnacle. 1856 BOKER *Anne Boleyn* III. ii, You and I..Had climbed the rundles of a slippery ladder.

b. A cylinder or roller of wood; *spec.* one of the bars in a lantern-wheel.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Magis,* a kneadinge trough; also a rundell that they vse to kneade with. 1611 FLORIO, *Rotoloni,* rundles or rowlers of wood. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2634 *Trundle,* a pair of round disks united by round bars or rundles which act as teeth. *Ibid.* 1252.

c. A solid wheel or barrel.

1611 FLORIO, *Raggij,* the shiuers or rundles of a pullie. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 64 He had a wit at will: Running like the rundell of a blind horse-mill. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. vi. 37 It consists of an axis or cylinder, having a rundle about it, wherein there are fastned divers spokes. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pulley,*..a little Wheel, or Rundle, having a Channel around it, and turning on an Axis. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 *Rundle,* that part of a capstan round which the messenger is wound, including the drum-head.

† 7. An umbrella; = ROUNDEL 3 c. *Obs.*

1677–8 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* III. 438 Rundells shall not be worne by any men in this Towne, without the Governours permission. 1680 in Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson* (1886) 850 A Rundell to be carried over him, in respect to the memory of Verona.

8. *dial.* A pollard tree.

Possibly an alteration of RUNNEL 2.

a 1697 AUBREY *Wilts.* (Halliw.), The little rundels in shrowdes, which are come to their full growth (which will be about eighteen yeares). 1839 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Gloss. Herefordsh. Rundle,* a hollow pollard tree. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., These pollards are usually spoken of as 'old rundels', because for many years oaks have not been polled.

Ru·ndle 2. Now *dial.* Also 6–7 **rundel.** [var. RUNNEL 1. For the intrusive *d* cf. RINDLE *sb.*] A small stream or rivulet.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* xi. in *Holinshed* 45 An infinit sort of small streames, brookes, beckes, waters, and rundels. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. lxi. 403 Let their place of abode be neere some small brooke..,and this rundle must haue by the edges stones or boughes of trees for the bees to light vpon. 1650 in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* (N.S.) XIV. 32 A great dike..with a little rundle of water running in the middle of it. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 58 There was a little rundle betwixt them which stayed the course of Marcell. 1877–86 in Cheshire glossaries.

† **Ru·ndle** 3. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **roundeles, rundelis, 6 ronnelles, 7 runnell.** [var. of RENDLES.] Rennet. Also *attrib.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 Riȝt as þe roundeles of chese haþ bi him-silf wei of worchinge..,& riȝt as þe rundelis & þe mylk maken a chese. 1530 PALSGR. 177 The ronnelles suche as chese is made with. 1611 COTGR., *Gallion,..*also, the hearbe Cheese-runnell. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 474 The plant you call Runnet or Rundle grass. ..She thinks it is the jagged spearwort.

† **Ru·ndled,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—1 [f. RUNDLE 1.] Rounded, circular.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 239 The round stone broke within His rundled target.

Ru·ndlet, *rare.* [dim. of RUNDLE 1, or var. of ROUNDLET.]

† 1. *Her.* = ROUNDLET 2 c. *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* I. vi. 60/2 It is not requisite in Blason, to name the colloars of these nine Rundlets, except they be counter changed.

2. *Bot.* An umbellule. Cf. RUNDLE 1 5.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

3. *dial.* A small circle.

1875 W. D. PARISH *Sussex Dialect.*

Rundlet, var. RUNLET 1.

Run-down, *ppl. a.* [RUN *v.*]

1. Downtrodden, oppressed. *rare*—1.

1683 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1883) III. 340 That lost opportunity of clearing..the run-down truth.

2. Of watch-plates: Faced with only one coat of enamel.

1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 490 The coarser description of watch plates are made rather differently, and are termed run-down plates, and run-down one coats.

3. Completely unwound.

1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 9 Bill..put his finger on the dead man's pulse, and placed his hand over the heart. They were both still as a run-down clock.

4. Tumble-down, dilapidated.

1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Comp.* 10 Dec. 659/4 He lived in a little old run-down place.

5. In a low state of health.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/2 Tasmania has, for many years past, been the happy holiday-ground of run-down Indian officers and officials.

Hence **Run-dow·nable** *a.*; **Run-dow·nness.**

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 373 Of all things huntable, chaseable, rundownable, I doubt if there be one that can equal a Fire. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 923 If consumption is nothing more than 'an aggravated attack of run-downness' how is it that an elaborate training is required for its treatment?

† **Rune** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1, 4 **ryne, rene,** 2 **rine,** 3 **rune.** [OE. *ryne, rene,* = OFris. *rene,* f. *run-* the weak grade of the stem *rin-* RUN *v.*]

1. Course, onward movement, *esp.* of the heavenly bodies; running (of persons).

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xi. 13 Deȝred ryne forðwegeð [L. *Auroræcursus provehit*]. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Hie..bioð ȝehwerfde eft to þam ilcan ryne þe hie ær urnon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* iv. 352 Þæt ic moste þone ryne mines lifes werlice ȝeendian. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 305 Æfter sunnan ryne & æfter þæs monan ryne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Þe sunne reccheð hire rune euch buten reste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Þer is mest neod hold hwon þe tunge is o rune, & ivollen on to eornen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1156 Oþer þu bodest huses brune Oþer ferde of manne oþer þeues rune. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8386 On Arundels wal þai gun lene, A knigt com arnand wiþ gret rene.

2. A flow *of* blood.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 44 Ða æt-stod sona þæs blodes ryne [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* þas blodes rine]. *c* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1398 Ȝe schulen..beten alle þe bruchen þet ȝe ibroken habbeð in ower blodes rune. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 207 Ich bide þe..bi his blodi Rune þet ron inne monie studen.

3. A watercourse. Cf. REEN and RHINE 1.

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 307 Thilke that beth maidenes clene Thai mai hem wassche of the rene. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rune,* a Water-course, so call'd in the Marshes of Somerset-shire.

Rune 2 (rūn). [In origin the same word as ROUN, mystery, etc., but in sense 1 adopted in the 17th cent. (through Danish writers on Northern antiquities) from ON. and Icel. *rún,* pl. *rúnar,* later *rúnir* (Da. *rune,* pl. *runer*; Sw. *runa,* pl. *runor*). Hence also G. and Du. *rune,* pl. *runen,* F. *rune,* pl. *runes,* etc. In sense 2 the immediate source is the Finnish *runo,* itself an adoption of the ON. word.]

1. A letter or character of the earliest Teutonic alphabet, which was most extensively used (in various forms) by the Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons. Also, a similar character or mark having mysterious or magical powers attributed to it.

The original runic alphabet dates from at least the second or third century, and was formed by modifying the letters of the Roman or Greek alphabet so as to facilitate cutting them upon wood or stone.

[1685 W. NICOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1293 We are sufficiently assured, that the Heathen Saxons did also make use of these Runæ. 1686 [see RIMESTOCK.)] 1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* 37 Runes, was properly the Name of the antient Gothick Letters or Characters. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2058 He thinks it remarkable, that Magog is there mention'd Inventer of the Runes. 1770 PERCY *Mallet's Northern Antiq.* I. 375 The noxious, or as they called them, the bitter runes, were employed to bring various evils on their enemies. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, Her pale hand seemed tracing letters, like runes, in the air. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 4 Intelligible inscriptions engraven in Anglo Saxon Runes. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* i. 23 The view that the Slavs had runes is based upon a passage in the writings of the Monk Khrabr.

transf. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 238 The inscriptions on the sculptured or Memorial Stones.. include..the Ogham or Celtic Runes.

2. † **a.** An incantation or charm denoted by magic signs. *Obs.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 35 [The Laplanders] have neither writing or letters,..but a number of hieroglyphics which they make use of in their Rounes.

b. A Finnish poem, or division of a poem, *esp.* one of the separate songs of the Kalevala. Also incorrectly applied to old Scandinavian poems.

1854 LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 73 There is Heathenism, and plenty of it, in the Fin poems—the Runes, as they are called. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. Interlude iv, Fragments of old Norwegian tunes That bound in one the separate runes. *Ibid., K. Olaf* IV. vii, One was singing the ancient rune Of Brynhilda's love. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 220/1 He [Lönnrot] was successful in collecting 12,000 lines. These he arranged as methodically as he could into thirty-two runes or cantos.

c. *transf.* Any song, poem, or verse.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* 11 But the runes that I rehearse Understand the universe. 1860 SANGSTER *Hesperus* 128 My heart would sit and sing Shrillest runes of wintry cold. 1889 FRANON A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 9 The light-hearted and irrepressible starling..crooning his own quaint runes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Objective, as *rune-bearer, -carver, -rister* (= cutter), *-writer*; *rune-bearing* adj.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 287 To this, subsequent Rune-writers have made additions. *Ibid.* 294 The Rune-carver by whom many of these Memorial Stones were executed. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. ix, Till these rune-bearers gradually disappeared before Roman-lettered pieces. *Ibid.* 199 Only one can have been the real meaning of the rune-rister. 1872 *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 223 The rune-bearing boss at Thorsbjerg.

b. Attrib., in sense 'inscribed with runes', as *rune-clog, -stick, -stone.* Also RUNE-STAFF a.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 294 The Rune Stones of the Norse fatherland. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* iv, I have, what some people would dread much more, an Armenian rune-stick. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. ix, Rune-clogs of all sorts of material and of every size.

c. Misc., as *rune-craft, -folk, -magic, -smith, -word*; *rune-inscribed, -less, -like* adjs.

1871 G. STEPHENS in *Archaeologia* XLIII. 98 Modern Swedish *runecraft largely depends upon his many and valuable publications. 1866 — *Runic Mon.* I. p. xi, There is therefore neither time nor place for a certain *Runefolk to carry its letters from land to land. 1872 *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 266 The *rune-inscribed horn was found in 1734. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. x, The *runeless bronze-wielding populations they found in Scandinavia. 1877 *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Trans.* 117 Some *Rune-like Characters on Chalk. 1877 SKEAT *Will. Palerne* Pref. p. xxix, This might be classed amongst the instances of *Rune-magic. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. vi, The later or Scandinavian Runic Monuments, which..are now being gradually collected and publisht by competent *runesmiths. 1883 — *Bugge's Stud. North. Mythol.* 67 The principal *runewords on this Bewcastle Cross are plain enough.

Hence **Runed** (rūnd) *a.*, inscribed with runes.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 50 A leaden *bulla* of Archdeacon Boniface and a runed ivory comb.

Rune, obs. form of ROUN.

† **Ru·ner.** *Obs.* [An erroneous use (due to Olaus Wormius) of Da. *runer,* pl. of *rune* RUNE 2.] A writer of runes.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* 37 The Writers or Composers of them were called Runers or Rymers. *Ibid.* 40 This made the Runers among the Goths, as much..admired as any of the antient and most celebrated Poets.

Rune-staff. Also 8 **runstaff.** [a. Sw. *runstaf,* f. *run* RUNE 2 + *staf* STAFF.] **a.** A magic wand inscribed with runes. **b.** A runic calendar or clog-almanac.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2029 He tells us of wonderful performances, said to have been wrought by the means of their *Scipio Runicus,* or Runstaff. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Almanac,* Almanacs of this kind are known by various names.., as rimstocks,..runstaffs,..clogs, &c. 1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. III. 53/1 The ancient Clog or Rune-staff.. has been extirpated by the printed calendar. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year Sweden* II. 359 *n.*, Then the victor gave a rune-staff to the shepherd.

Rune-stave. Now only *arch.* [OE. *rún-stæf,* f. *rún* ROUN (RUNE 2) + *stæf* STAFF, STAVE; cf. OHG. *rûnstab,* OIcel. *rúnastafr.*] A runic letter or symbol.

Beowulf 1695 Swa wæs..þurh run-stafas rihte ȝemearcod. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 358 Ðurh drycræft oððe ðurh runstafum. *c* 1205 LAY. 9961 He lette þer on grauen sælcuðe run-stauen. 1884 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 271 In a chapter upon runes he [Stephens] gives it as his opinion that rune-staves were an independent offshoot from the old Greek alphabet in Scythia.

Rung (rʌŋ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hrung,** 5– **rung** (7 **rungg, wrung**); 3 **roungue,** 4, 6 **roung,** 6 **rounge**; 4–7 **rongo,** 7 **rongue, rong, roonge.** [OE. *hrung,* = Fris. *ronge,* MDu. *rong(h)e* (Du. *rong*), MLG. *runge* (LG. *runge, rung*), OHG. *runga* (MHG. and G. *runge*), Goth. *hrugga* (rendering Gr. *ῥάβδος*), not traceable outside of Teutonic.]

1. A stout stick of a rounded form, *esp.* one used as a rail (in a cart, etc.), cross-bar, or spoke.

The precise sense in the first quot. is not clear.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxiii. 10 Ongunnon stiȝan þa on wæxn weras & hyra wicȝ somod hlodan under hrunge. 13.. W. DE BIBBESWORTH in Wright *Vocab.* (1857) I. 168 [Checune charette ke meyne blés Deyt aver redeles, *glossed*] rayes, ronges [au coustés]. 1481–2 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 322 Pro prostracione del rongez in Acleywod. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 A Ronge of a carte, *cpiridium, limo.* 1591 *Mem. St. Giles's Durh.* (Surtees) 16 Paid..for a burthen of rounges to the Yeate, 7*d.* 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 These rammers are made of.. such like thinges as have holes; they putte into the holes two rungs to hold by. 1656 TUCKER in *Misc. Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc.* 26 Whence [Ireland] they bring hoopes, ronges, barrell staves, meale, oates, and butter. 1762 *Information for Anne Inch agst. J. Bruce* 2 He, the said Bruce,..beat her with the Rungs of a broken Sledge. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 192 Fig. 9. represents the two handles fixed together by the two rungs. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 990 The hay-racks to be made 2 feet and a half wide; the rungs (spokes) of 1 inch and a half deal. 1864 *Morn. Star* 7 Dec., The chair had no rung on which to rest them. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 20 Algernon has thrust his head far out between the rungs of his chair-back.

† **b.** *Cogs and rungs*: (see COG *sb.*2 1). Also as the name of a dance-tune (quot. 1621). *Obs.*

1477 in *24th Rep. Deputy Kpr. Irel.* 107 The miller to provide cogges and ronges for the mill wheels. 1483–4 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 249 Pro adquisicione de le cogges et ronges pro molendino de Milburne, viij *d.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To sell..the crabbe-trees to mylliers, to make cogges and ronges. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie,* etc. (1877) 259, I am sure thou there shalt find, Measures store to please thy mind; Roundelayes, Irish-hayes, Cogs and rongs and Peggie Ramsie.

2. A round or stave of a ladder.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 287/332 Ase he sat on þis laddre lowe on þe neþemeste roungue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 439 His owne honde than made he laddres thre, To clymben by the ronges and the stalkes Unto the tubbes. 1439 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 180 Pro j scala xiij rongarum empta pro le belfray, xx *d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 A Ronge of a stee, *scalare.* 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 488 A ladder which containe[s] seuen and twenty steps or rungs as we call them in Somersetshire. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 71 Three Ladders differently Runged, that is, the Rungs or steps placed at several distances. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rungs,* the steps in a ladder. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales* (1806) I. vi. 38 Henry saw his friend reach the last rung of the ladder. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civilis.* II. 402 Will the nimble figure gain the topmost rung ere nature fails? 1887 BESANT *World Went* XV. 122 A young man got upon a ladder..and sat upon the topmost rung.

b. *fig.*, or in fig. context.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 44 And [the fiend] leith a laddre þere-to, of lesynges aren þe ronges. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 379 þus þe ladder þat men shulden come to heven by, eiþer wantiþ roungis, or ellis it is not rerid. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 21 The religious Founder thereof hath fashioned out the rongues of a ladder to heaven. 1670 CLARENDON *Tracts* (1727) 176 It is a vow of obedience.., as the upper and highest wrung of the ladder, to the pope. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Dec. 766 On the lowest rung of the Christmas ladder stand the Infant Books. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 1 One of the lowest rungs of Memory's ladder.

3. *Sc.* and *north.* A cudgel; a stout staff or walking-stick.

1540 *Rec. of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 49 For the manessing of the saidis Katerine with ane rung. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 270 The said Robert Lekky..maliciouslie straik and dang thame with rungis and treis. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 235 With a great Batton, or Rung in his hand, and with Knives and other invasive Weapons. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 396 I'll take a Rung, and rizle your Rigging with it. 1795 BURNS *Dumfries Volunteers* ii, Till slap!—come in an unco loon, And wi' a rung decide it. 1838 J. GRANT *Sketches London* 296 The Scotchman threw his 'rung', as he called it, and sure enough he hit the stick. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 195 The sound of the watchman's oak 'rung' had been too much for them.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1711 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnstoun* vii, Death wi' his rung rax'd her a yowff, And sae she died. 1805–6 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 120 (Jam.), An' as for Poortith,..Aft hae I..felt her rung. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 32 Yet there ye sang, though neth the dred O' poortith's rung.

4. *Shipbuilding.* A floor-timber. Now *rare.*

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Rungs are the Timbers which doe give the flower of ye Shipp, and theise are bolted to the Keele. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 They lay the Rungs, called floore timbers, or ground timbers, thwart the keele. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 37/1 The Runges or Rung heads, the same to hooks and futtocks. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2003/1 The spaces between the rungs are spirkets.

5. *attrib.*, as *rung-cart,* † *-staff,* † *-slower, -wheel.*

13.. W. DE BIBBESWORTH in Wright *Vocab.* (1857) I. 168 [En les reideles vount les rolous, *glossed*] ronge-stafs. 1389–90

Durh. Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 596 Pro lucracione xx. gang de rungstoures pro carectis, xviij*d*. **1612** Sturtevant *Metallica* (1854) 106 The Water Plegnick which mooueth either invisibly and secretly under the water and by the water with one rong wheel. **1825** Jamieson *Suppl.* s.v. *Rung-wheel*, In a corn-mill..the one which has cogs drives the other, and is called the cog-wheel; the other, from its having spokes or rungs, is called the rung-wheel. **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 122, I was..so greatly recruited..as to be fit.. to be removed, in the old man's rung-cart. **1882** *Jamieson's Sc. Dict., Rung-Cairt*, a cart with open sides, i. e., made with rungs or spars of wood.

Hence **Runged** *ppl. a.*; **Ru·nging** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ru·ngless** *a.*

1523 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 220 Item, for sawing of ane tre to be an leddir, and for rungging and making of the samyn, ij *s.* **1554** *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 350 Item for runging of the kirk ledder, xxx^{d}. **1694** *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 71 Three Ladders differently Runged. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 563 Four rungless chairs are solemnly watching the operation. **1886** Macleod *Clyde District Dumbarton.* 160 The ladder by which he climbed to fame and fortune was runged by indomitable perseverance.

Rung, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Ring *v.*[1]] **a.** Having a ring inserted in the nose. **b.** Ring-barked.

a. *c* **1630** B. Jonson *Underwoods* lxxvi, Like those, That hang their richest jewels in their nose: Like a rung bear or swine. **1778** [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 7 Feb. 1775, The rung ox is as passive as a spaniel.

b. 1901 *Sword & Trowel* Jan. 24 The white skeletons of the rung trees.

Rung, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Ring *v.*[2]] Made to ring or resound.

1860 Dobell in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 327 Tho'..the encountered shock Of your clashing battles jar The rung heav'ns.

Rung, obs. pa. pple. Reign *v.*, Ring *v.*[1]

Runge (rʊndʒ), *sb. dial.* Also 9 **runze.** [Of obscure origin.] A kind of tub (cf. Ringe *sb.*[2] and Flasket 1 d).

1574 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 161 Item, for a runge of lyme, v*d*. **1674** Ray *N.C. Words*, A *Runge*, a flasket. **1688** Holme *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 11/2 A Runge or Soe: which is a kind of vessell that Tanners, Glouers, and Beere-brewers use to carry water in. **1814** Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Runze*, a long tub. **1886** Holland *Cheshire Gloss.* 295 *Runge*, salt-mining term, a large tub or bucket used for drawing water or brine out of a rock-salt mine.

† **Runge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To rise *up.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 22 Ȝe schulen..euer et Gloria Patri arisen up [*C.* rungen vp] & buwen. *Ibid.* 290 Þet is to siggen, rung up & sture Þe; hef up on heie eien & honden touward heouene.

† **Rung-head.** *Shipbuilding. Obs.* [f. Rung *sb.* 4 + Head *sb.*] (See quots.)

a **1625** *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Rungheads are the heads or endes of the Rungs...Also more generally, the outward ends of Hooks which are in the same manner compassing are called Rungheads; for the Sleeper which is boulted into the other Rungheads is also boulted into theise, and they saie it is bolted fore and aft to the Rungheads. **1691** T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 48 The reaching of the Ship crackt every seam of her from the rung-heads upwards. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rung-heads*, a name sometimes given by shipwrights to the upper ends of the floor-timbers, which are otherwise more properly called floor-heads. **1863** A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rung-heads*,..a name formerly given to the floor-heads.

† **Ru·nging,** *ppl. a. Obs.*[=o] [? f. Rung *sb.* or Runge *sb.*] *Runging adze*, a cooper's tool.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 318/2 The Runging Addice: This is in all respects like an Hatchet, save the edge part stands cross to that of the Hatchet.

† **Ru·nian.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 86 From these [Runæ] the Characters called Runick took Name, and the Cimbrians, Dacians and Goths are stiled Runians.

Runic (rū·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7, 8 **runick.** [ad. mod.L. *runicus*, f. ON. *rún* Rune[2]. So F. *runique.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Consisting of runes.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* iii, Lyons, bears,..&c. wrought on the hardest rocks, together with Runic characters. **1686** Plot *Staffordsh.* 432 [A stone] with Runic characters still remaining upon it. **1763** Percy *Five Pieces Runic Poet.* Pref., The Characters in which this language was originally written, were called Runic. **1789** Sir W. Jones *Wks.* (1799) I. 86 Many of the Runick letters appear to have been formed of similar elements. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 273 The Manx Runic alphabet. **1870** Farrar *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 74 Instead of the old linear runic characters, he introduced an alphabet founded on the Greek.

b. Carved or written in runes; expressed by means of runes.

1685 W. Nicolson in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1287 Giving you a more perfect Account of our two Runic Inscriptions at Beau-Castle and Bridekirk. **1775** Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 25 Modern travellers report, that there are Runic inscriptions now existing in the deserts of Tartary. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1904) 28 Snorro tells us..that Odin invented Poetry; the music of human speech, as well as that miraculous runic marking of it. **1865** Lubbock *Preh. Times* i. (1878) 11 A short Runic inscription. **1890** *Murray's Lincolnshire* 195 A scarcely decipherable Runic legend.

c. Inscribed with runes.

1728 Chambers *Cyclopædia* s.v., There are some Runic Medals in the Closets of the Curious. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 284 The ridiculous superstitions with which the Runic calendars abound beyond all others. **1825** Fosbrooke *Encycl. Antiq.* 87 To this period [16th cent.] we may assign the first Runic Obelisks. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 267 The most remarkable relic..is the beautiful Runic-brooch. **1855** M. Arnold *Stanzas fr. Grande Chartreuse* 83 As..a Greek In pity and mournful awe might stand Before some fallen Runic stone.

2. Of poetry, etc.: Such as might be written in runes; belonging to the peoples or the age which made use of runes; *esp.* ancient Scandinavian or Icelandic. Now *rare.*

This use of the word (cf. B. 1) is mainly due to Olaus Wormius, who used *Literatura Runica* as a name for ancient Scandinavian literature, and in 1650 published an Icelandic dictionary (compiled by Magnús Ólafsson) under the title of *Specimen Lexici Runici.*

1690 Temple *Ess., Poetry* 25 Among the antient Western Goths..the Runick Poetry seems to have been as old as their Letters. **1699** Garth *Dispens.* IV. (1730) 123 Up these Walls much Gothick Lumber climbs, With Swiss Philosophy and Runick Rhymes. **1726** Bolingbroke *Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 12 The triumphs of Odin were celebrated in runic Songs. **1763** Percy (*title*), Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, translated from the Islandic Language. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, I told him that his runic rhymes were no proof against the weapons which fought at Loncarty. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. i. 330 In Iceland where the language of their runic literature is still a living tongue.

b. *transf.* Applied to ancient Scottish poetry or poets.

a **1759** Collins *Ode Superst. Highl. Scot.* 41 At every pause before the mind possest Old Runick bards shall seem to rise around. **1762** Foote *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 205 Gentlemen who have..rummaged the Highlands of Scotland and Ireland for the remains of Runic poetry. **1813** Hogg *Queen's Wake* 12 She heard the Caledonian lyre Pour forth its notes of runic fire.

3. Belonging to ancient Scandinavia or the ancient North.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 192 These Places of Election..have been from all Antiquity proper to the old Runick Kingdoms. **1762** Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 814 The hardy offspring of some Runic dame. **1786** Polwhele tr. *Theocritus*, etc. (1792) II. 52 We recollect the Scythian or Runic mythology. **1813** Scott *Rokeby* IV. i, [They] Fix'd on each vale a Runic name. **1822** Byron *Juan* VIII. xxiii, Time, Which settles all things, Roman, Greek, or Runic.

b. Of ornament: Of the interlacing type (originally Celtic) which is characteristic of rune-bearing monuments, metal-work, etc.

1838 Britton *Dict. Archit. & Archæol.* 404 Runic-Knot, Danish Knot, a twisted ornament common on buildings of the Anglo-Saxon, or Danish era. **1848** Rickman *Archit.* 73 Amongst these ornaments the interlaced figures called Runic are of frequent occurrence. **1872** Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* vii. 360 The upper part is.. beautifully inlaid with interlaced ribbon patterns, or runic knots of gold, silver, [etc.].

B. *sb.* † **1.** The ancient Scandinavian tongue. *Obs.*

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 85 The Teutonick and Runick were one and the same Language. *a* **1682** Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 146 The Danes can continue such a series of sense out of their present language and the old Runick. **1690** Temple *Ess., Poetry* 44 *Mara* in old Runick was a Goblin that seized upon Men asleep.

2. A runic inscription.

1866 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. p. xxvii, We have this formula also in Scandinavian-runics.

3. *Ent.* A name given to certain moths.

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 81 The Runic (*Diphthera runica*..) appears the beginning of June. *Ibid.* 221 The Small Runic (*Ypsolophus sequellus*..) appears in August, on hedges.

4. *Typog.* A style of display lettering (in the Roman alphabet) having a thickened face and often of a condensed form.

1873 *Specimen of Printing Types* (Reed & Fox), Eight lines Pica Runic,..Two lines Double Pica Runic. **1900** De Vinne *Typog.* 327 Another style of runic is made with all lower-case characters, but of slightly expanded form.

Hence **Runic-like** *a.*

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 69 That Runick-like nothing might in it chance, Art's self, and all her Strength consulted was.

Runish (rū·niʃ), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. Rune[2] + -ish. Cf. G. *runisch*, Sw. *runisk.*] Runic.

1883 *Yorks. Arch. & Topogr. Jrnl.* VIII. 55 The lithograph in Sjöborg is useless for minute runish purposes. **1884** G. Stephens *Old-North. Runic Mon.* III. 15 A 'new' O.N. runish risting.

† **Ru·nish,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [var. Renish *a.*] Fierce, violent, rough.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 457 With a runisch rout Þe raynez he tornez. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1545 Ay biholdand Þe honde til hit bade al grauen, & rasped on Þe roȝ woȝe runisch sauez.

Hence † **Ru·nishly** *adv.*, fiercely, roughly. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 304 Runischly his rede ȝsen he reled aboute. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 191 He.. Arayned hym ful runyschly what raysoun he hade In such slaȝtes of sorȝe to slepe so faste.

† **Runk,** *v. Obs.*[=1] [Cf. Flem. *ronken* to mutter, speak covertly about one.] *intr.* To whisper, murmur. Hence † **Ru·nker,** a whisperer.

The more usual phrase is *rouk and rown*: see Rouk *v.*

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* ix. 118 If I here any runk or rowne, I shall fownd to crak thare crowne: Ouer all, in ylk a stede. *Ibid.* xxx. 298 Here ar a menee..Of runkers and rowners, God castys thaym out, trulee, From his temple.

Runkle (rʊ·ŋk'l), *sb. Sc.* and † *north.* Forms: 4 **runkel,** 4, 6 **-il,** 5 **-ylle,** 6 **-ill**; 4 **roncle,** 6, 9 **runcle,** 8– **runkle.** [prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *rukla* (for **rukkla*), dim. of *rukka*, ON. *hrukka* (see Ruck *sb.*[2]), related to MSw. *rynkia*, Sw. *rynka*, Da. *rynke.*] A wrinkle, crease.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18840 His for-hed [was] fair, wemless to sight, Wit-vten ani runkel slight. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 313/2 A Runkylle, *ruga.* **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VII. viii. 26 Hir forryt scoryt wyth runclys and mony rat. **1581** J. Hamilton in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 99 Not haifing ony spot, runkill or ony vthir sic blot. **1721** Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 201 'Till age and runkles shaw Their canker'd spirit's good for nought at a'. **1737** — *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 107 We may ken your eild by the runkles of your horn. **1808** in Jamieson.

† **Ru·nkle,** *a. Obs.*[=1] In 5 **runcul, runcle.** [Cf. prec.] Wrinkled.

c **1440** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 699 Compact a runcul [*v.r.* runcle] nek, dewlapped side Vnto the kne.

Ru·nkle, *v. Sc.* and † *north.* Also 4 **rouncle,** 5 **runkylle.** [Related to Runkle *sb.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To wrinkle, rumple.

c **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 773 Þan waxes his gaste seke and sare, And his face rouncles, ay mare and mare. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 313/2 To Runkylle, *rugare, conrugare.* **1721** Ramsay *Elegy on Patie Birnie* xii, He catch'd a crisby webster loun At runkling o' his deary's gown. **1808** Jamieson, *Runkle*,..to crease, to crumple. **1827** J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 307 Ilka ane by itsel in far awa spats, whare the grass runkled only to the shepherd's foot.

Runkled (rʊ·ŋk'ld), *ppl. a. Sc.* and † *north.* Also 4 **ronkled,** 5 **rouncled, runkillit, runklet,** 8 **runckled.** [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Wrinkled, rumpled.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 953 Riche red on Þat on rayled ay quere, Rugh ronkled chekez Þat oþer on rolled. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* in *Cath. Angl.* 313 When I am elded and by-comen rouncled and frounced and discolowred. *c* **1480** Henryson *Fables, Frog & Mouse* vii, The mous beheld vnto hir fronsit face, Hir runkillit cheikis. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 287 His hyd al contracted and runklet. **1718** Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. v, A moupin runkled granny. **1785** Burns *Holy Fair* v, Gin ye'll go there, yon runkl'd pair, We will get famous laughin At them this day. **1810** R. Tannahill in *Harp of Renfrewshire* (1819) 240 Runkled hags and warlock men. **1894** Latto *Tam. Bodkin* iv, Thae runkled bits o' paper.

Ru·nkly, *a. Sc.* Also 8 **runkley.** [f. Runkle *sb.* + -y.] Full of wrinkles; wrinkled.

1790 A. Wilson *Poet. Wks.* (*c* 1846) 179 Auld, runkley-faced, and brown. **1807–10** R. Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 99 Wealthy pride but ill can hide Your runkly measled shins.

Runlet[1] (rʊ·nlĕt). Now only *arch.* or *Hist.* Forms: **α.** 4–6 **rondelet,** 6–7 **rondlet.** **β.** 6 **rundelet,** 6–7 **rundlett,** 6–9 **rundlet.** **γ.** 5 **ronlett,** 6 **ronelete, runlett,** 7 **ronlet,** 7–9 **runlet.** **δ.** 7 **renlet**(t. [a. OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondelle*, f. *ronde* Round *a.* Cf. Roundlet.] A cask or vessel of varying capacity; the quantity of liquor contained in this.

Large runlets appear usually to have varied between 12 and 18½ gallons, small ones between a pint or quart and 3 or 4 gallons.

α. 1394 in Wylie *Hist. Hen. IV*, IV. 179 A Rondelet of Rumney. **1483** *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 13 § 1 Every Rondelet to holde xviij galons and an half. **1531–2** *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 4 The prices of..the butt, tonne, pype,..teers, barrell, or rondlett. **1593** G. Harvey *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 280 Her beginning [is] like the purest Oyle in the crowne of the rondelet. **1605** H. Plat *Delightes for Ladies* II. xiv, I haue knowne Roseleaues kept well in Rondlets. **1618** Dalton *Countr. Just.* lxv. (1630) 144 Sixteene gallons maketh the Rondlet. **1674** S. Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 72, 1 Rundlet or Rondlet = 18½ Gallons.

β. 1542 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 324 (Hist. MSS. Comm.), For the carege off a rwndlett off Mus[c]adene, viij d. **1588** Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. iv. 457 Any kilderkins, tertian, firkins or rundlets. **1600** Nashe *Summer's Last Will* 486 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 105 Actors, bring now a black Iack, and a rundlet of Renish wine. **1674** S. Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 72 Rundlet is now grown a general name to any small Cask not gage. **1703** Dampier *Voy.* III. I. 150 My Men came aboard and brought a Rundlet of brackish Water. **1725** De Foe *Voy. r. World* (1840) 6 One hundred and twenty two small ankers or rundlets of brandy. **1814** Cary *Dante, Inf.* XXVIII. 21 A rundlet, that hath lost Its middle or side stave, gapes not so wide. **1822** Scott *Nigel* xvii, I will presently order you a rundlet of Rhenish. **1873** *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 48 He set out for the wreck, bringing back a boat which was given to them, with butter, sugar, a rundlet of wine, and chocolate.

fig. **1594** Lyly *Mother Bombie* III. ii, My bodie being the rundlet, and my mouth the vent. **1607** Middleton *Family of Love* II. iii, Lets pierce the rundlets of our running heads. **1651** Cleveland *Poems* 11 When we have fil'd the Rundlets of our eyes, We'll issue't forth.

attrib. **1837** Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 161 (*Cooper*), The 'Rundlet-cooper' works principally for distillers and makers of various cordials.

γ. 1491–2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 179 For a ronlett of malvinseyn gevyn vnto master plomere. **1530** *Nottingham Rec.* III. 184 Quatuor roneletes vini dulcis vocati Malvesy. **1579** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 401 Bruers measures, as barells,..firkins, runletts, ladlemeales. **1612** T. Taylor *Titus* I. 7 They make their bodies like runlets or wine caskes. **1667** Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* II. i, The runlet of brandy was a loving runlet, and floated after us out of pure pity. **1727** *Philip Quarll* (1816) 50 At the bottom of the chest lay a runlet of brandy. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. v. 274 Then strain it out, and put it in a Runlet. **1814** Southey *Carmina Aulica* Poet. Wks. III. 314 Many a runlet of right Nantes, I ween, Hath suffer'd percolation through that trunk. **1851** Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. iii. 124 Æneas [Sylvius] had received at a certain monastery a few loaves and a runlet of red wine. **1882** *Good Words* 606 Who brought him venison pasties and apple turnovers and runlets of ale.

δ. 1616 *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) I. 112, I sent my lord Careie a Renlett of choice aquavite. **1641** Brome *Joviall Crew* V. Wks. 1873 III. 437 And perhaps save me the expence of a Renlet of sack the while.

Runlet[2] (rʊ·nlĕt). [f. Run *sb.*[1] + -let.] A little run or stream; a runnel; † a channel.

1755 in *Rutland Gloss.* (1891) s.v.. Paid..for two days Work at scowring Wire Lane Runlett, 20 June,.. *1s. 6d.* 1801 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 69 The runlet that murmurs away [seems] To wind with a murmur of woe. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 18 It receives many little livelier runlets that brattle down the green hills on each side. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. v. 84 We found a well,..a runlet flowing from it down the rocky steps.

† **Runlong.** *nonce-word.* Course.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 26 The understanding cannot take it, how one now should hold on with the whole runlong of all ages.

Ru·nnable, *a.* [f. RUN *v.* + -ABLE.] Of deer: Proper for the chase; warrantable.

1884 FORTESCUE in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 491 Two tines on the top of one horn..was in itself judged sufficient to make a warrantable or runable deer. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 33 His coat was in perfect condition,..and he was a runnable deer, that is, of age and size sufficient for the chase.

Runnable, -ably, dial. ff. RENABLE, -ABLY.

Runnagado, -gate, varr. RUNAGADO, -GATE.

Ru·nnage. *rare*—1. [f. RUN *v.* + -AGE.] Flow or quantity of water in a river.

1864 *Standard* 15 Jan., During the late frost the water in the Ettrick and Yarrow had gradually lessened, until the runnage became insufficient to admit of the large numbers of spawning fish leaving the pools.

Runnawaie, -waye, obs. ff. RUNAWAY.

† **Runned,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—1 In 6 **ronned.** [obs. pa. pple. RUN *v.*] Coagulated, curdled.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* M j, [It] causeth the ronned and congeled mylke to be..dyssolved frome the ronnynge togyder.

Runnegade, -gate: see RUNAGADE, -GATE.

Runnel [1] (rʌ·n'l). Also 6–7, 9 *dial.* runnell, 7 runnil(l. [Later form (after RUN *v.*) of *rinel* RINDLE *sb.* See also RUNDLE [2].]

1. A small stream of water; a brooklet, rivulet, rill, or trickle.

1577 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1904) VII. 229 The water..sinketh into the earth and so vanisheth away, without any runnell above the earth. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxvii, With murmur lowd downe from the mountaines side A little runnell tumbled neere the place. 1656 *Rec. Braintree, Mass.* (1886) 7 This way..formerly going up the rockes straight from the runnill of water in the country highway. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 63 Dashing soft from rocks around, Bubbling runnels join'd the sound. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 51 Vathek applied his ear with the hope of catching the sound of some latent runnel. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* VI. xvii, He placed her on a bank of moss, A silver runnel bubbled by. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 110 The groves of the orchard, watered by crossing runnels from the river. 1883 C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXVI. 198 Herons stand in the little runnels which trickle over the flats.

fig. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 322 The wickedness of mankind..confused the pure stream of the fountain with its muddy runnels. 1865 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 243 Ossian drew into himself every lyrical runnel.

2. A small watercourse or channel; a gutter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 296 The rain..is carryed away by runnels. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 102 A clear stream of water flowed..into a stone runnel along the floor. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 144 Small runnels are generally chiselled for the purpose of conducting the water into the cistern.

3. *dial.* A funnel.

1868– in Yorkshire glossaries.

Hence **Ru·nnelling** *a.*, forming a runnel.

1849 SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 140 A little mountain girl..Sings to the runneling brook, alone.

Ru·nnel [2]. *dial.* Also 8–9 **runnell.** [Of doubtful origin: cf. RUNDLE [1] 8.] Pollard wood, or a shoot of this; a pollard or stunted tree.

1674 RAY *N.C. Words, Runnel,* pollard wood, from running up apace. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 252 *Runnel,* pollard wood. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 127 If an ash-tree is polled, there grow out of its head..young runnells. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-Bk., Runnel,* an old stunted tree, usually a pollard, and hollow.

Runner (rʌ·nəɹ). Forms: 1 **-iornere, -irnere**; 4 **urnare**; 4 **rener**, 4–5 **rennere** (5 **-are**), 4–6, 9 *dial.* **renner** (5 **-ar**); 5 **rynner**, 5–7 **rynnar**, 6, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* **rinner**; 6 **ronner, rouner, runnor**, 7 **runer**, 6– **runner.** [f. RUN *v.* + -ER [1]. Cf. Fris. *rinner, rinder,* MDu. *renner, runner* (Du. *renner*), MLG. *renner, ronner,* G. *renner,* MSw. *rennare, rinnare,* ON. *rennari.* In OE. recorded only in *fore-iornere* fore-runner.]

I. 1. One who runs; a racer.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 900 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 307 He wes cleped Harefot, For he wes urnare god. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* ii. 18 Ceertis Asahel was a moost swift renner. *c* 1400 *Poem on ix Commandm.* (MS. Laud 416 fol. 3), Fle farre from besy tungges as bytter as gall, And rynnars to howsis where good ale is. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennare, *cursor.* 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* II. iii. 1 Forespent with Toile, as Runners with a Race. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1324 Have they not..ev'ry sort Of Gymnic Artists, Wrestlers, Riders, Runners? 1792 BROOK *Precious Remedies* 165 God loves the runner, not the questioner. 1833 NYREN *Cricketer's Tutor* 80 He was a fine batter, a fine field, and the swiftest runner I ever remember. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 110 And there two runners did the sign abide Foot set to foot.

b. With advs., as *runner-about, -away.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 199 None renneris aboute, Ne no leperis ouer lond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* Prol. 19 A somnour is a renner up and doun With maundementz for fornicacioun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennar a-wey, *fugax, fugitivus.* 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 38 ȝe be renners a-boute þe cyte; and þei fle þe sith of men. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 83 b, The Frenchmen knowyng by these good runners away of ye erles approchyng. 1574 G. BAKER *Compos. Oleum Magistrale* fol. 43 Among the common Runners about (which use to cut for the stone and Ruptures) is used a great abuse. 1647 HEXHAM I, A runner after, *een na-looper.* 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A runner forth, *excursor.* 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXII, You conspirators, and hiders, and runners-away, should know better than that.

† **c.** A wandering person; a vagabond. *Obs.*

1574 G. BAKER *Compos. Oleum Magistrale* fol. 44 Such is the covetouse desire of these Runners. 1575–6 *Durh. Deposit.* (Surtees) 270 As for Lawson he is but a runner, of no honestie or credit, being a maker of strawe hatts, seves, and riddles, goinge frome town to town.

† **2.** A fugitive; a deserter. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rennare, or vnstable a-bydare, *fugitivus, fugitiva.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vii. 14 Let vs score their backes,..'Tis sport to maul a Runner. *c* 1624 in *Capt. Smith's Whs.* (Arb.) II. 473 If I finde any more runners for Newfoundland with the Pinnace, let him assuredly looke to arriue at the Gallows.

3. One who carries messages on foot or horseback; a messenger, courier, errand-bearer; a scout.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7679 Son to þe king tald was it sua, And his reners he þeder send For to rauis dauid he wend. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 22 Foule men, or renners [L. *emissarii*], shulen entre in to it, and shulen defoule it. 1511–2 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 262 To Finlay, rynnar, to by him sarkis ..xiiij *s.* 1517 *Love's Bonavent. Mirr.* (W. de W.) x, The space of xiiij or xv dayes iourney of a comyn renner. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xiv. 27 Rehoboam..committed them vnto the hands of the chiefe of the guard [*margin* runners]. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 258 They generally send a Runner along with 'em to bring the Horses back. 1727 SWIFT *Whs.* (1841) II. 609 It would have been wiser to direct it to Tonson or Lintot, to whom I believe his lodgings are better known than to the runners of the post-office. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 105, I have..ordered Colonel Torfrey, fourthly, to post runners from his camp to Oustara. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXII, The same little runner who had brought Shandon's note. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 214 The Egyptian and Nubian mails are carried by runners stationed at distances of four miles all along the route.

† **b.** One employed as spy to a gambling-den, band of thieves, etc. *Obs.*

1726 BAILEY, *Runner* (of a Gaming House), one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out. 1762 FOOTE *Liar* I, Runner to a gaming-table and bully to a bawdy-house. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 178 The runner to a set of sharpers..was convicted.. at Westminster...The rest of the gang were lucky enough to escape.

c. One employed or acting as a collector, agent, or intelligencer for a bank, broker, †government, † newspaper, bookmaker, etc. (Cf. quots.)

(*a*) 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 The directors of the bank above have constant intelligence from all parts of the universe, and their runners traversing to and fro among their customers. 1834 *Laws of Alabama* 46 The following salaries shall be paid to the officers in the bank of the State of Alabama and its several branches, to wit:..to the runner of the branch at Mobile, six hundred dollars per annum. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 5/1 Bill-brokers complain that their runners are unable to obtain bills from the merchants as freely as usual. 1894 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 7/7 A 'runner' was a person who, not being himself upon the Stock Exchange, introduced business into the office of a member of that body for the sake of himself getting a share in the commission earned.

(*b*) 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 205 One of the runners of government in the city,—a tool of Harley. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 3 In spite of all the runners and dependents of administration, that general would be always revered. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Whs.* (1859) II. 52 The pitiful propensity which exists among Government runners to vent their small spite.

(*c*) 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 291 For this their runners ramble day and night, To drag each lurking deed to open light. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 471 In one man we recognise a sub-editor of the *Globe*,..in another the runner of one of the *Times* reporters.

(*d*) 1902 *Scotsman* 21 Jan. 8/3 Stiles..was in the employment of..a bookmaker...Stiles acted as his 'runner'. That was to say, he went about to find out what the betting was.

d. A police officer. Also *Bow-street runner* (see BOW-STREET) and *police-runner* (see POLICE *sb.* 6). Now only *Hist.*

1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 230 Peter Murphy and Silas Goddard were tried for the wilful murder of John Atwood, one of the Runners of Clerkenwell Bridewell. 1838 [see BOW-STREET]. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, I'd sooner be a sheriff's runner, or a negro slave. 1877 E. LEIGH *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., The runners want him.

e. One whose business it is to solicit custom for a hotel, tradesman, etc.; a tout. Orig. *U.S.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXVI, The landlords, runners, and sharks in Ann Street learned that there was a rich prize for them down in the bay. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 814/1 The runners for several livery-stables offered to provide special transportation. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 337 The enterprising boatman was the runner for a Falmouth tailor.

4. A horse capable of running well; a good roadster or racer; a horse taking part in a race.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiii. 129 b, Alonso de Alburquerque, and Antonio del Campo,..presented him with..two horses out of Persia, the which were great runners. 1655 L. THETFORD *Perfect Horseman* 24 Every horse for the wars may be train'd for a Runner or Hunter at pleasure. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* I. iv. ii, Your worship has six coach-horses (cut and long tail), two runners, half-a-dozen hunters. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 118, I knew in their day, runners of fair repute, and as well bred as any horses upon earth. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/2 Half a dozen runners only contested the Chesterfield Stakes.

5. † **a.** A domestic fowl allowed to range freely.

c 1540 *Housek. Ordin.* (1790) 221 Prices of all kindes of Poultry-stuff—Ronners, the piece, 2d. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 297 That no man should haue his table serued with any foule, vnlesse it were one hen, and no more, and the same a runner only, and not fed vp and crammed fat.

b. The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; also *dial.* the land-rail; † (see also quots. 1668 and 1774).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 97 *Trochilus*,..the Trochilus, or fin-footed Runner. *Ibid.* 107 *Erythropus, Ralla Aquatica*, the Runner. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 315 The Velvet Runner, *Gallinula Serica.* Perchance the same with the precedent [i. e. the water-rail]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 375 To this bird of the crane kind so little known, I will add another still less known—the Corrira, or Runner of Aldrovandus. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Runner,* the Water Rail. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 46 *Runners,* Land and Water Rails.

c. A bird belonging to the order *Cursores.*

1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* lxviii. (1875) 530 The third order of Birds is that of the *Cursores,* or Runners.

d. *Ent.* A member of the sub-order *Cursoria* of orthopterous insects.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 43/2 Latreille divides the order *Orthoptera* into two sections, to which he applies the names *Cursoria* and *Saltatoria,* or runners and jumpers. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 121 These true Orthoptera may be readily divided into three tribes..., namely, the Leapers, or Saltatoria; the Runners, or Cursoria; and the Earwigs, or Euplexoptera.

e. *U.S.* A name given to several fishes.

1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermudas* 15 Subjoined is a list of names in use among the fishermen, to the application of which I can give no clew:—..Runner. 1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 234 The Runner, *Elagatis pinnulatus,* known at Key West as 'Skipjack' or 'Runner', and at Pensacola as 'Yellow-tail' or 'Shoemaker'.

6. A fast-sailing ship; † *esp.* one for the carrying of dispatches without convoy in war time.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Runner,*..a Galley, or nimble Vessel, to make quick Voyages, as also to escape Privateers, Pirates, &c. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4164/3 By the Opportunity of a Runner, called the Neptune Galley,.. we have..received Letters from the..Fleet. 1799 NELSON 20 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 454 The St. Vincent Cutter shall be a runner between us, as she sails very fast. 1804 *Ibid.* 17 Apr. V. 501 Three French Privateers..have taken their Station off Tunis for the purpose of intercepting stragglers from Convoys or Runners. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Runner,*..a market-vessel for the transportation of fish, oysters, etc.

7. a. One engaged in running contraband goods; a smuggler; also, a smuggling vessel. Now *dial.*

(*a*) 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5978/1 A Gang of Runners of Goods from France..were..met. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) I. 254 The unfair Traders and Runners, and such as come in before the Duties are recharged, will undersell us. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 148 Tha've ta'en five and twenty hogsheads of gin and shot three o' th' runners.

(*b*) 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 78 Lately a small runner put into Marazion in Cornwal, which had on board about 3 or 4 score anchors of brandy, some tobacco and soap.

b. A blockade-runner. (See BLOCKADE *sb.* 4.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 *Runners,* ships which risk every impediment as to privateers or blockade, to get a profitable market. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 2/1 From a blockader's point of view, this precaution is absolutely necessary, as no 'runner' worthy of the name would attempt a venture during the day-time.

c. A sailor engaged for a short single voyage.

1878 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/3 One of the two men at the wheel on Tuesday was an A.B.,..and the other was a 'runner' engaged to take the ship down to Newcastle.

8. † **a.** *Sc.* A tapster. *Obs.*—1

1610 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* (1893) 286 The ventennar & rynnar of the said beir micht accordinglie sell the same.

b. *Shoemaking.* One who inserts a piece of leather between the sole and uppers.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 There are welters, repairers, clobberers, clickers, blockers, runners, closers, and cleaners.

c. One who manages or 'runs' a machine, institution, etc.; *spec.* an engine-driver. Chiefly *U.S.*

a 1890 *Engineer* LXVIII. 349 (Cent.), There are two classes of runners, and a second-class man must run an engine two years before he can be promoted to first-class. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 699/1 A new express .. glided up to the platform under the hand of..one of the most experienced runners on the road.

d. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 208 *Runner On,*..the person who loads the cages at the pit bottom, and gives the signals to bank.

II. 9. † **a.** A strainer. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 127 To iij. basouns ye must haue iij bagges renners, so clepe ham we, & hange þem on a perche. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 269 Loke ye haue fyue or syxe bagges for your ypocras to renne in, & a perche that your renners may ren on. 1516 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 418/2 A irne brander, twa rynnars, a irne chimney.

b. *north.* A small stream; a brooklet, runnel.

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 684 A little runner or feeder to supply the reservoir with water, is necessary. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 59 To prevent a runner of water overflowing several acres of flat land. 1893 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* 91 A sea-salmon is in the domain of the whole world one day; in a trickling runner among the hills the next.

c. *Founding.* A channel along which molten metal runs from the furnace to the mould.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 295 In casting large masses

of gun-metal, it frequently happens that little hard lumps.. work up to the surface of the runners or pouring places. *Ibid.* 350 The flasks require to be poured through a hole in the upper half.., which is formed by placing a wooden runner stick in the top part. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 361/2 Holding the ladle at least 1 ft. above the runner so as to give weight and force to the burning metal.

10. a. A horizontal millstone capable of revolution, being usually the upper one of a pair.

1533 J. Heywood *Weather* 743 (Brandl), Fere not the lydger, be ware your ronner. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 648 Somtimes whirling..The round-flat Runner in a roaring Mill. 1611 Cotgr., *Courant*,..also, an vpper Mill-stone, called (also by our Millers) the runner. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 337 Two wheels, whereof one was fastened to the runner of the first Mill, and the second to the runner of the grinding-Mill. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1287 This being heavier,..I suppose might be the Runner. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 24 An iron pin or pivot, which runs through the centre of the bed-stone, into a socket in the bridge of the upper stone or runner. 1853 Glynn *Treat. Power Water* 143 Nether stone (runner) of the lower pair...Hollow spindle on which the runners or revolving millstones are hung. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2003/1 Sometimes both stones..are driven, and thus become the upper and lower runner, respectively.

b. A vertical millstone, or a disk of stone, metal, etc., employed in the same manner.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 387 A Mill may probably be so contriv'd, that the Grinding-stone or Runner may be vertical. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 168 In a mill..applied to the crushing of rape seed, by means of two runners upon the edge. 1824 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVI. 672/1 The Cider-mill consists of a stone wheel, provincially a 'runner', somewhat in the shape of a corn-mill-stone, running on its edge in a circular stone trough, provincially 'the chase'. 1875 *Popular Sci. Rev.* 46 Each mill consists of a pair of runners coupled together by a strong axle.

attrib. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 451 The first part of the process is bruising the seed under the runner-stones. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2004/1 *Runner-ball*, (Gunpowder) a wooden disk which crushes the mill-cake through the meshes of the sieves in granulating gunpowder.

c. A slab of stone or (rarely) iron, used in polishing stone surfaces.

1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1196 The size of the grinder or, as it is called, the runner, depends upon the size and condition of the work to be ground. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2003 *Runner*..(Stone-working), the upper, moving slab..in the process of grinding and polishing stone.

d. A cast-iron support to which lenses are cemented while being ground or polished.

1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1263 For common glasses, that are ground several together, a convex tool of cast iron, called a runner, of about half an inch less radius than the templates, is also required.

11. *Naut.* A stout rope rove through a single block, with one end passed round a tackle-block and the other having a hook attached to it. Often coupled with *tackle*.

(*a*) *a* 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Runner is a roape..that doth belonge to the Garnett and the two boate Tackles...It is reeued in a single block [etc.]. 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.* 87 Over-hale the Runner, that is, pull down that end which hath the hook in it, to hitch it into the slings, or the like. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 50/1 The Runner is generally taken for any rope, running through a block which is called a running rope. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Runner*, a thick rope used to increase the mechanical powers of a tackle. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 29 Rack the runner to the topmast backstay or after shroud. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 214 Haul the runners hand taut before hoisting.

(*b*) 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* Pl., 39. Runners & Tackles. 1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 231 They..carried out an anchor and hawser a-head, and got a runner and tackle purchase upon it. 1805 *Log Victory* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* VII. 153 Got up runners and tackles to secure lower masts. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 36 Runners and tackles, for staying the masts and for securing them, in the event of the standing rigging having been shot or carried away.

b. *attrib.*, as *runner-block*, *-purchase*, *-tackle*.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 198 The runner block K will only rise..through half that space. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 46 A Runner-Tackle is a luff applied to a runner. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 *Runner-purchase*, the addition of a tackle to a single rope, then termed a pendant, passing through a block applied to the object to be moved.

c. A single movable block in a system of pulleys.

1829 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos., Mechanics* II. viii. 33 (U.K.S.), The single moveable pulley, sometimes called a runner.

12. A naked creeping stem thrown out from the base of the main stem of the strawberry and certain other plants, and itself taking root.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Aug., Pluck up strawberry runners, extirpate the tall stalks [etc.]. 1763 Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 180 Their runners cannot supply the fruit with due nourishment, if they themselves have not proper strength. 1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 84 Propagate by runner young plants produced in summer. 1837 *Trans. Hortic. Soc.* (1842) II. 176 The runners..having taken root, the old plants must be destroyed. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 205/1 The single sorts..are best grown from runners every year.

attrib. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 80 Plant strawberries..by young runner-plants of last year.

† **b.** A plant which sends out creeping stems or runners. *Obs.*

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Acetosa*, It is a great Runner at the Root, by which Means it is easily propagated. *Ibid.* s.v. *Circea*, They are both great Runners in a Garden.

c. One of several cultivated varieties of beans which twine round stakes for support, esp. the scarlet runner (see Scarlet *a.* 4 c). Also *attrib.* with (*kidney*) *bean*.

1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 203 Runner kidney beans —may also be sowed now. *c* 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 252/2 There are many varieties, both of what are called dwarfs, and of runners. *Ibid.*, Runners..have long climbing stems, and..require stakes. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 164/3 Early Peas..might be cleared off in time for a crop of dwarf French or Runner Beans.

d. *dial.* (See quot.)

1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 630 *Runner*, a turnip or mangel-wurzel which, in autumn, instead of forming a fleshy root shoots up a flowering stalk.

13. † **a.** Some kind of firework running mechanically upon a line. *Obs.*[−1]

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2362/3 Rockets, Runers on the Line, Wheels, Reporters, Hercules Club, and great Guns, with all manner of other Fire-works were discharged.

b. A ring or other device capable of slipping or sliding along a strap, rod, etc., or through which something may readily be passed or drawn. Also *attrib.*, as *runner-ring*, *-staple*.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 325/2 Two other Kinds of Barnacles..hath a Runner or Ring to make it wider or closer together, as the Runner is drawn up it. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) 126/1 Parts and appurtenances belonging to a sword and belt...The Buckle. The Runner. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 259 They had secured the sweep rope by letting drop a Runner-Ring. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1176 It consists of the runner-staple, *b*, which is from 8 to 10 inches in length. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 934/2 *Gag-rein*, a rein which passes over runners attached to the throat-latch, so as to draw the bit up into the corners of the horse's mouth when pulled upon. *Ibid.* 2003 *Runner*,..the slider of an umbrella to which the spreaders are pivoted.

c. *Mining.* A device by which the loose end of the pulley-rope is connected with the boring-rods.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 966 The runner, for taking hold of the topit. 1869 Greenwell *Mine Engin.* 137 A runner attached to the rope from the jack-roll is passed over the top of the rods.

d. *dial.* A jack-towel, round towel.

1882 Jago *Dial. Cornw.*, *Runner*, a round towel on a roller. 1891 J. H. Pearce *Esther Pentreath* I. v, The stalwart great miller..was busily drying his hands on the *runner* that hung against the wall.

14. A long piece of wood or metal, curved at the ends, supporting the body of a sledge, toboggan, or the like, esp. for travel over snow or ice.

1765 *Boston Gaz.* 22 July 4/1 To be sold, a light fashionable four wheeler Carriage, with Runners to the same. 1789 Anburey *Trav.* I. 142 Those [carioles] of their superiors are raised upon what are called runners, which elevate them about two feet. 1837 Macdougall tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenl.* 118 Its very bones serve to tip his darts, and shoe the runners of his sledge. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 63 The recoil may be..lessened by placing a small chain round each of the runners. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 535/2 [The ice-yacht] is then backed farther, till the runners are also raised on the farther edge of the ice.

attrib. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 341/1 The runner-board of a careening, unruly ice-boat.

b. The blade of a skate; a skate with a blade curving up at the toe.

1860 Worcester, *Skate*, a sort of shoe..furnished with an iron runner, used to slide or travel on the ice. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2192/2 In an in-door sport suggested by skating, the sole has rollers instead of a runner. 1893 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 7/1 The beautifully-made modern runner, the narrow blade of which is prolonged a prodigious distance beyond the toe, and finished with a curious upturned boss.

15. A support or groove along, on, or in which anything slides; a roller.

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1585 Proper framed legs, rails, and runners (pieces of wood for the drawers to slide on, and to guide them). 1871 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 46 The barn or house was pried up, and great runners, cut in the woods, placed under it, and under the runners were placed skids. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 57 Taking a fish-plate he uses it as a lever to shift the door from its runners, and crawls in.

16. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1818.)

1818 *Art Book-binding* 2 *Runner*, a smooth-faced board placed on the right hand of the book when cutting. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 240/2 The book being lowered into the press, the runner is put flush with the cheek of the press.

17. A wagon or trolley: (see quots.).

1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 224 When every skip arrives at the top of the shaft, a carriage, boarded over, called the 'runner', is wheeled over the mouth of the pit whilst the coal is landed. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss.*, *Runner*, a small iron trolley used in the printing industry for shifting stones about. 1898 *Standard* 20 Oct., The timber in each load came within the compass of the three waggons and..no 'runner' was necessary. The 'runner'..was an extra waggon coupled on to cover the projecting ends of the timber.

18. *Sc.* (See quot. 1825).

1825 Jamieson *Suppl.*, *Runner*, in cutting up of beeves, the slice which extends across the fore-part of the carcase under the breast. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 98 For boiling-pieces of beef, the runner, the ninehole and the breast are the best.

19. In various technical and specific senses: (see quots.).

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/2 Instruments belonging to the Cook. The first is termed a Runner with Twichers...The second is called a Runner with an Halfe Round...These are to cut through past, or make veriaty of marks and indents. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* I. 269 A simple improvement of the Wheel-washer—provincially 'Runner'. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 3 A Perch of eight pounds taken..by a runner, or night-line, baited with a roach. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 348 [In a cotton-card] *K* is the small runner or urchin, and *r* the large runner. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 324 The breaks, or the runners, of the types are first broken off [etc.]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1275/1 Green-salted hides and skins..if thin and poor are called runners or murrains, and are sold at two thirds the price of good kip. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 32/2 (*Clocks*), The points of the driven wheel or *runner* (as it may be called, more appropriately than the usual term *follower*). 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 428/2 *Runners*, the name by which the Bobbins that work across a pattern in Pillow Lace making are known. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 230 An idle wheel is also sometimes called a runner. 1892 Jacobi *Some Notes on Books* 47 *Runners*, figures or letters placed down the length of a page to indicate the particular number or position of any given line.

Hence **Ru·nnered** *a.*, furnished with runners.

1887 *Cornh. Mag.* March 270 The small, runnered sleigh is used.

Runner-up.

1. *Coursing.* A dog that takes the second prize, losing only the final course to the winner.

1842 Thacker *Courser's Ann.* 210 Dividers or runners up for stakes of only four dogs. 1853 'Stonehenge' *Greyhound* xi, The Ages of..the Winners and Runners up. 1856 — *Brit. Rural Sports* II. III. viii. 207/1 The dog beaten by the runner-up in the last tie but one. 1890 A. R. Starr in *Upland Shooting* 471 The dog last running with the winner is called the runner up, because he ran through the races up to the last race without being defeated once.

b. *gen.* A competitor or competing team that comes in second or takes the second place, *esp.* one defeated only in the final heat or tie of a series of matches or races.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 3/2 Now Bird is nowhere, while Brown is the runner-up for the first place. 1887 Irvine *Football* 113 In 1873 the Wanderers again won the cup, the runners-up being Oxford University.

2. One who 'runs up' bids at an auction.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 6/4 Some of the functions of a professional 'runner up' of bids.

Ru·nnet[1]. Now *dial.* Also 5–6 **runnett**, 9 **urnet**, *Sc.* **ronnet**. [var. of Rennet *sb.*[1], with the vowel of Run *v.*]

1. = Rennet *sb.*[1] 1. ? *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* II. ix. in Ashm. (1652) 137 So doth our Runnett by kynde curd our Mylke. 1563 T. Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 80 The mints put into milke, will not suffer the milke to curd, although the runnet bee put into it. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. xiv. 91 The way to curdle it [milk], is to mingle therewith of the runnet, of a lambe, kidde, or hare. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 388 The Runnet of Ranton..made of the innermost membran of a Calves Stomack or Mawe. 1741 *Comp. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 124 Cool it till 'tis but Blood-warm, and then put in a Spoonful of Runnet. 1784 Twamley *Dairying Exemp.* 15 Many a Dairy-maid..has no consistent idea how the Runnet operates, or perhaps of the different states of the Curd. 1808 Mitchill & Miller *Med. Repository* V. 140 The runnet, or gastric ferment taken from the stomach of a calf,..will assist in restoring it. 1867 Rock *Jim an' Nell* xi, Laist Zinday wi' a drap o' runnet I jist a junket made.

fig. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Somerset* III. (1662) 17 The Unity and Amity of those Female Neighbours..giveth the better Runnet and Relish to their handiwork.

2. = Rennet *sb.*[1] 2. ? *Obs.*

1678 Salmon *Pharm. Lond.* 59 Gallium..is used for Rennet or Runnet to make cheese with. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 44 *Runnet*, the herb *gallium*; called in Derb. 'erning'; anglicè cheese-runnet. 1758 Mrs. Delany *Life & Lett.* (1861) III. 474 The plant you call Runnet or Rundle grass,..she thinks it is the jagged spearwort.

3. *attrib.*, as *runnet-bag*, *-plant*, *-pot*.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 95 The Women also put it in their Runnet pots, it makeing (as they say) the best Cheese. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 248 Give her to eat some Oats..or the small End of the Runnet-Bag. 1784 Twamley *Dairying Exemp.* 104, I have heard of a Plant called the Runnet-plant;..I am informed the Jews make all their Cheese with it. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Ronnet Bags*, the rennets for coagulating milk.

† **Ru·nnet**[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also **-ett.** [f. Run *v.*] A stream or small river; a runnel.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* I. ii, This crawling runnet, hony-bubbling fountaine.., Descending from the Diamond-rockie mountaine. 1646 *Providence Rec.* (1892) I. 80 The Runnett called Papaquinapauge River. 1704 *Ibid.* (1894) V. 184 A small Walnut tree neare a small Runnett comeing downe the hill.

Runnet, obs. variant of Rennet *sb.*[2]

Running (rʌ·nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Run *v.* + -ing[1].]

I. 1. The action of the vb. Run (in sense 1); rapid motion on foot; racing; an instance of this.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 2 Færð ðonne micel folc to, & yrnað ealle endemes, ða ðe hiora æringe trewað. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 551 Ther nas no dore þat he nolde heue of harre, Or breke it, at a rennyng, with his heed. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 167 Þere ofte he travaylede wylde bestes, and took hem wiþ swifte rennynge. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 120 That men..schulden pleie..by rennyng or leping or schuting. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* II. (Percy Soc.) 38 The gentyll beast they wyll regarde nothyng, But to the swyne take course of rennyng. 1591 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* B 3, Their hardie fighting and swift running. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 30 Jan., I home..and, in great fear, to bed, thinking every running of a mouse really a thiefe. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Gymnic*, Gymnic Games..are those wherein the Body is exercised; such are Wrestling, Running, Dancing. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 70 There is no

kind of exercise that has more uniformly met the approbation of authors in general than Running. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 310 In order to be less impeded in running and jumping.

transf. 1633 P. Fletcher *Poet. Misc.* 91 Jerusalem, thy burning If I forget; Forget thy running My hand, and all thy cunning To th' harp to set. 1672 Eachard *Lett.* 1 A friend had promised me the running of two or three letters. *a* 1761 Law *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 39 That vanity and emptiness, burden and deceit must follow us in every course we take, till we have done with all our own running.

† **b.** The action of moving rapidly with hostile intent; raiding; a raid or inroad. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11060 In þis manere þe barons bigonne hor vrning. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 13 þe province was swiþe destourbed by rennynge [*v.r.* 3urnyng, ernyng] of reses of straungers. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XII. 754 Thai Suld hald thair fayis all that day Doand..With thair rounnyngis that thai suld ma. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 165 Tha war the only authoris of thift, rubrie, and rinning of forrayis.

c. *local.* Rapid skating in a direct line.

1878 Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* vi. 163 Here some of the fastest 'running' in the world might be seen. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 303/1 Fen skating, or, as it is locally called, 'running', is distinct from figure skating.

d. Rapid surface-swimming on the part of a harpooned whale. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. The action, on the part of a horse, of going at (great) speed, *esp.* in a race; racing; † a race.

c 900 Wærferth tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 38 On dæȝred com ærendraca..mid swiðe ȝeswenctan horse for ærninge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2365, I..Beheld to my horse, þat hote was of Rennyng. 1509 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 58 By his boldnes & rennynge to moche vpon his owne brydell. 1577 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 119 There was a running of horses..for a silver bell. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4000/4, Galloways..to be entred at the White-Horse Inn.. 14 days before the day of Running. *a* 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 128 Many of them [*sc.* colts] die before the day of running. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 656 Lord Clifden, on the strength of his good two-year-old running,..had been made first favourite for more than twelve months.

† **b.** The action of riding or racing upon horseback, esp. *at* the ring; an instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 13 Lordes came fro many a farre lande And Ladyes also that runnynge to see. 1563 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 14 We..pass our time in feasts, banquetting, masking, and running at the ring, and such like. *c* 1618 Moryson *Itin.* IV. v. i. 465 They haue Tiltings, Runnings with lances against a Post Armed like a man at all peeces. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. v. 211 The Duke.. had invited all the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to Bordeaux to a publick running at the Ring.

c. In phrases with *make*, as *to make* (*strong*, etc.) *running*, *to make the running*.

Chiefly denoting good or successful racing, and often used *fig.* In (*d*) the meaning is 'to set the pace'.

(*a*) *a* 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 33 He is averse to making running, sometimes even to a fault. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 50 We fancy we've been making running, and suddenly we find ourselves nowhere.

(*b*) 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 371 The world had esteemed him when he first made good his running with the Lady Fanny. 1902 Annie F. Hector *Stronger than Love* vi, Hubert Denham was making no end of running. He was ..everything to the forsaken lady.

(*c*) 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, He may make the running and come in first. 1886 D. C. Murray *First Person Singular* xxi, He had not made the running so fast as he might have done.

(*d*) 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 429 Ben Caunt was to make the running for Haphazard. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Nov. 522/1 The owner whose horse is employed 'to make the running'.

d. *To take up the running*, to take the lead. Often *fig.*

1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* v, But silence was not dear to the heart of the Honourable John, and so he took up the running. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 484 Sir John will be very much obliged to me if I take up the running in his stead. 1894 *Times* 25 May 11/1 Totley waited on his field until nearing the distance, when he took up the running and eventually won by two lengths.

e. *Out of the running*, having no place among the leading competitors in a race. Usually *fig.*

1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 31 Which quite put her out of the running, so that she came in nowhere and is consequently not placed. 1885 W. E. Norris *A. Vidal* xxi, Heriot doesn't count, does he? He is something like me, out of the running?

3. a. With prepositional complements, as *about* (a place), *against* (a person), etc. Also *fig.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 31 Siþ prechynge of þe gospel is betere þan bodely rennynge so to ferre placis. *c* 1500 *God Spped the Plough* 69 (Skeat), With ronnyng in reragis it doth vs sorowe Inough. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Occursus*, a runnyng agaynst one: a meetyng: an incountrynge. 1566 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 89 The lief of man ..is called a ronninge for the best game. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 209 This running of distemper'd People about the Streets was very dismal. 1735 Sir J. Chardin in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 386 Your running towards me.

b. With adverbial complements, as *abroad*, *amuck*, *astray*, *away*, etc.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 310 For almost seven Years she prevented my *running Abroad. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 438/1 The furious unpatriotic *running-a-muck on all our institutions. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2458 Cyrcumspeccyon inhateth all *rennynge astray. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 Lest they should call his journey a *runnynge awaye. 1618 Bolton tr. *Florus* (1636) 275 Runnings away of Beasts ordained for sacrifice. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 535/2 *Running Away* is only an extreme form of pulling in the gallop. 1675 T. Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 572 A willing, wilful, presumptuous *running cross to divine commands. 1591 Percival *Sp. Dict.*, *Aventamiento*, the *running headlong. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 125 To..stop thenglishmen to make sodain *runnynges in or rodes into the countrey of Beauvoys. 1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* § 8 Running in is allowed to any player on his side, provided he does not take the ball off the ground, or take it through touch. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Procursus*,..a course or *runnyng oute of souldiours to skyrmyshe with their enemies. 1681 H. More *Exp. Daniel* 226 As it is usual with the Prophets, there is a running out from the Temporal deliverance of the Jews to the Spiritual deliverance. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xix. 40 No man is gilty, of whom we mown ȝelde resoun of this *rennyng to gidere. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Accourement*, A running togither, or assemblie of men.

4. Capacity for, or power of, running or racing.

1842 Lever *J. Hinton* xxv, Although the ground was trying, his breeding began to tell, and I could feel that he had plenty of running still in him. 1891 Nat. Gould *Double Event* 205 He glanced at Caloola, and saw the horse seemed full of running.

5. a. Ranging or pasturage of animals. ? *Obs.*

Cf. also *running-season*, *-time* in 17 below.

1695 Kennett *Paroch. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Porcus*, To grant pannage or free running of hogs in such a wood. 1725 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 117 You will also inform yourself whether Coll. Maceasland demands any thing for the running of my horse. 1754 Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 4 A summer's grass is often necessary; more particularly to horses..who use little exercise, but a month or two's running is proper for most.

b. The action of forming a 'run' or burrow.

1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 44 To hinder the running of Moles.

6. Of a ship or other vessel: The action of sailing, *esp.* of sailing close-hauled before the wind; also, speed of sailing.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 118 We reckoned our running to be ten miles an hour, though we carried only our Mainsail. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. i. 295 A few days after our running off the coast of Mexico. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 215 Running dead before the wind in a gig is very dangerous. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 784/1 In running a cutter has, so far as sails go, a very obvious advantage over the two-masted vessel.

b. Movement from place to place of wheeled vehicles; performance of a journey.

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 41 Notwithstanding the almost constant running of Carriages,..there did not fall one Handful of it. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 90 The running of these Trains is dependent upon the arrival of the Boats.

c. With *on*. (Cf. Run *v.* 10 b.)

1832 J. Hall *Leg. of West* 153 More than once he lost both boat and cargo by runnings on the snags and the sawyers of the Mississippi.

7. The action of rapid moving or sliding, *esp.* by mechanical propulsion or by gravitation. Also with advs., as *about*, *amain*, *down*, and in fig. use.

1530 Palsgr. 264/2 Runnyng of a whele, *peau.* 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. 187 The springing up of the Pole makes an intermission in the running about of the Work. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (1867) 564 If, after the striker has played, the adversary should obstruct or accelerate the running of the balls [etc.]. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 208 *Running Amain*, the breaking and running of a winding rope down into the pit-shaft. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 620 The running down, if I may so call it, of the powers of the body.

b. Shooting up of a plant into stalk.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 15 The feeding qualities of the root are thereby preserved, the land is not drawn by running up [etc.].

c. Slipping of a thread in a woven fabric.

1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 360 On the breaking of a thread the 'running' would be stopped by the repeated twistings in a diagonal direction.

II. 8. The flowing or discharge of blood or humours from the body; a sore which discharges matter. † *Running of the reins*, gonorrhœa.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 [An] wif ðiu blodes flouing *vel* iorning ȝeðolade..tuelf ȝer ȝeneolecde. 1388 Wyclif *Lev.* xv. 2 A man that suffrith the rennyng out of seed, schal be vncleene. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), Also by-passing rennyng oute of blood..comeþ of openyng of veynes þat springen oute of þe lyuour. 1569 R. Ambrose tr. *Secrets of Alexis* IV. II. 32 To remedie the running of the reynes occasioned by a sharpe cause. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 55 Barley.. stoppeth the running of the belly. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 346 A very good and effectual remedy against ..the running of the reins. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 110 The Wound gangrenes, and at best turns to a running, which continues the whole Life. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 165 A running came on from the urethra. 1898 *J. Hutchinson's Arch. Surgery* IX. 121 Until lately I have always had a slight thin running from the nose.

fig. 1704 Swift *Tale of Tub* x, Since my Vein is once opened, I am content to exhaust it all at a Running. 1839 (*title*), Hood's Own, or Laughter from Year to Year, being former runnings of his comic vein.

9. a. A channel or watercourse; a stream or rivulet. Somewhat *rare.*

a 1325 *Prose Ps.* i. 3 He schal be as þe tre, þat hijs sett by þe ernynges [1388 Wyclif rennyngis] of waters. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11942 (Trin.), Wiþ erþe & wiþ euel witt þe watir rennyng gon he dit þat watir to þe lakes brouȝt. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 172 We presently met with a deep Barranca, or bottome, where was a running. 1650 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 101 The Bounds betwixt both is the naturall Passage of the Water in a small Running. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. viii. 160 Each broad soft brow was alive with runnings of flaming oil.

b. The action or condition of flowing on the part of water, sand, etc.; an instance of this.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iii. (Bodl. MS.), A ryuer is euerlastinge rennynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rennynge, of water, or oþer lycure, *manacio.* 1656 Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 179 An hour-glasse,..such an one as is to be of an houre and an halfe's running. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 168 To facilitate the Running of the Water. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 150 If carried in the left hand, it stops the running of tears of aged people. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 151 Flour, being ..exposed to the constant running of water, until it comes off colourless, the gluten will remain. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xxiv, The difficulty of the shore, and the high running of the surf.

10. Rhythmical flow of verse. *rare*—1.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. (Arb.) 83 Take this away from them, I meane the running of their feete, there is nothing of curiositie among them more then with vs.

11. a. The flow of liquor during the process of wine-making, brewing, or distillation; the liquor obtained at a specified stage of the process.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 411 The right keeping of grapes, is in a small thinne wine of the second running. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* v. xxiii. 589 The second running of this beere (for it will beare but one besides the best). 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 338, I should propose ..to take only the first running of your Spirits to mix with your Cyder. 1770 *New Dispens.* 471/1 It is not necessary to.. throw away the first runnings in the distillation. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 363 The juice that exudes last will be of a lively acid sweet; the first portion, a heavy sweet without acidity; and the middle runnings will be intermediate. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 2 The 'first runnings' is washed firstly with conc. sulphuric acid.

fig. 1676 Dryden *Aureng-zebe* IV. i, From the Dregs of Life, think to receive What the first sprightly running could not give. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 282 This, Jack, is my scheme, at the first running.

b. The result of smelting metals; the process of melting and flowing.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 376 The first running of the Stone is Sulphur. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 122, I had..two other Earthen Pots, as hard burnt as cou'd be desir'd; and one of them..glaz'd with the Running of the Sand. *a* 1744 Lucas in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 38 The Hearth [of a blast furnace] grows wider by using, so that their Runnings are much larger at the latter End than at the Beginning. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 307 To give much trouble by the running of the candles.

c. Exudation of sap from a tree.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Resin*, Theophrastus.. observes, that a good pine might be made to yield resin every year,..and that three runnings were as much as a tree could bear.

d. The spreading of ink or colour in a porous material; clouding in a flower.

1781 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 71 My paper is so intolerably bad, as you may perceive by the running of the ink, that it has quite worn out my patience. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Apr. 75 The propensity to sport observable in the Carnation, which we term 'running'. [Cf. Run *ppl. a.* 6.]

12. Leakage of air: (see quots.).

1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 264 A very easy and effectual remedy for that defect so long complained of in all kinds of brass ordnance, the running of the vent. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* 34 Sometimes a little air will escape through a groove-hole, and make its way up to some pipe, and cause it to produce a low, disagreeable, and continuous humming. This is called a 'running'. 1881 Dickson *Pract. Organ-build.* iv. 50 The gluing on of these latter must..be very sound..in every part, or a running of wind might ensue.

III. 13. a. Rennet. Now *dial.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 128 *Coagulum*, rynning. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Ronnyng of chese, *maisgre.* 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 2 As runnynge or chese lope maketh mylke runne together into cruddes. 1635 J. Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 249 Mints put into milk will not suffer the milk to curd, although the runnet or running (as they call it) be put into it. 1789 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Glouc.* I. 331 *Running*, rennet; the coagulum in chees-making. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 561 Rennet, or running, as it is..called [at Penzance]. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*

† **b.** With *together*: Coagulation. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxi. (Tollemache MS.), The milke of þe fige tre haþ vertu of rennynge to geder to make chese. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Mj, [It] causeth the ronned and congeled mylke to be well and dyssolved frome the ronnynge togyder.

IV. 14. † **a.** *At long running*, in the long run.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1630 At longe rennyng, loue beste schal preue. 1528–1670 [see Long-running].

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 141 Wisdom is commonly at long running justified even of her despisers.

b. Course; direction; career (of life). *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Ronnyng or course of any thynge, *decours.* *a* 1618 Raleigh *Hist. World* Pref. (1634) B 6, All the Rivers in the world, though they have divers risings, and divers runnings,..doe at last find, and fall into the great Ocean. 1870 *Nation* XI. 1 He has never failed in getting such offices as he wanted, the record of his 'running' being about as good as that of any man in the country.

c. Constant succession; continuance. *rare.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 7 What ever is moved, must bee moved by something else, and consequently there must bee a running in Infinitum. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 42 God does as truly abide, after the way of his everlasting nowness, as other things do after the guise of their timesom running on and on, without being himself timesom, like them.

d. The fact of being current. *rare*—1.

1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 137 Which value (by the running of guineas as they now do for twenty one shillings each) is yet further advanced.

V. 15. The action of the vb. RUN in various transitive senses. Chiefly with advs., as *in, off, together, up.*

(*a*) **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 7 The too short or too far Running in of the Carriage. **1706** E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 33 He lays far more Stress upon the running up of Yards and Top-masts well after a Storm. **1774** *Ann. Reg., Projects* 105/2 We are at a great remove from the Greeks and Romans, with respect to the running up of buildings with the degree of rapidity they used to do. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. v. (1849) 342 The Van Winkles,..noted for running of horses, and running up of scores at taverns. **1871** LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 243 Slurrings-over and runnings-together of syllables.

(*b*) **1844** G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 This working round of the outline is called 'running', while the filling-up of the interior parts is termed either 'fining' or 'open-working'. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 This term is ..used to signify the running or drawing of a line on the ship. **1876** PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegr.* 217 The poles having been properly fitted up, stayed or strutted,..and raised, the running of the wire is then proceeded with.

b. A line of running stitches.

1845 MRS. M. J. HOWELL *Hand-bk. Dressmaking* 46 As many runnings as you choose to introduce will each form a distinct puffing. **1900** *Daily News* 28 July 6/6 Then come the gathers which have to be done with three runnings and very neatly finished off.

16. a. Illegal landing *of* goods; smuggling.

1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 518 One Stapleton and Basse, sea captains, were tryed..for smugling and running of prize goods in time of war. **1718–9** *Act* 5 *Geo. I*, c. 11 Title, An Act against clandestine running of uncustomed Goods. **1766** *Museum Rusticum* VI. 420 The clothiers attributed it to the running of wool. **1884** DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* IV. 216 Heavy penalties..were now imposed upon customhouse officers for neglect of duty in preventing the running of brandy.

b. Conveyance or carriage *of* anything.

1880 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVIII. 603 [He] was to manage the logging in the woods and running of the logs to the mill.

VI. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *running contest, game, ground, path, place, track*, etc.; also **running board**, *U.S.*, a footboard along the side of a locomotive or the roof of a freight-car; **running business**, smuggling; **running powers**, permission granted to a railway company to run trains over the lines of another company; **running road** (see quot.); †**running-saddle**, a small saddle with round skirts; **running season, time**, *U.S.*, the season at which certain animals move from one district to another; †**running woodness**, a kind of madness in dogs, characterized by aimless wandering.

1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 296 On the Province Point..I was taught to expect to find a store, inhabited, and in the bustle of the *running business. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 61/1 Nearly all *running contests now take place on prepared cinder paths. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 *Rennynge game, *bravium*. **1876** MORRIS *Æneid* XII. 765 There they strive in running-game for Turnus' life and blood. **1787** in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) p. xii, When the ball is struck up in the *running-ground between the wickets. **1863** *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 656 A few hours' dry weather would have brought the running-ground into first-rate order. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 14 Sept. 794/3 All the records are held by one man,..the amateur who turned professional in his last years on the *running path. **1539** TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 39 If I ran in a *runnynge place for the mastrye. **1727** BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., A fine running place. **1868** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 533 Within the running place at home I played. **1865** *Railw. News* Dec., The agreement with the Erie and Niagara Railway Company for *running powers over that company's line. **1865** J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 When the distance is great, by an admirable system of '*running roads', which fall one foot per 100 feet, the wagons are impelled by their own weight. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 345/1 *Running Saddle. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxii. 13 It was in the midst of the *running season, and we had heard the roaring of the herd. **1890** L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 60 The loud, shrill, snorting whistle peculiar to the buck in '*running' time. *c* **1410** *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, þis wodenesse is ycleped *rennynge wodenesse.

b. With advs., as *back, down, out* (see quots.).

1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 254 The *running-back gear consists of part of the traversing gear. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 **Running-Down Clause*, a special admission into policies of marine insurance, to include the risk of..the collision of the ship insured with other vessels. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 699 The finery furnace, or *running out fire.., is a smelting hearth, in which..gray cast iron..is converted into white cast iron. **1879** *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 326 He.. gives 'run up', when the handspikes are applied under the *running up bolts.

Running (rʌ·nin), *ppl. a.* [f. RUN *v.* + -ING 2.]

I. 1. Of water, streams, etc.: Flowing.

[*c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* lvii. 8 To nowihte bicumað swe swe weter eornende. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Ac alle woreld þing ben fletende, alse water erninde.] **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1796 Ac ladde him to londone & is men echon To an vrninde water. **1382** WYCLIF *Bible, Pref. Ep. St. Jerome* vii, Bi alle cytees, villagis, hillis, and flodis, rennynge watres, and the nyȝ coostis. **14**.. *Siege Jerus.* 226 (E. E. T. S.), He..Receyued hit wyd reuerence & rennande teris. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 26 b, As a runnyng ryuer by goyng more & more augmenteth. **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 527 Then wash it clean in a running stream. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 115 It was no more than a little Brook of running Water. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 55 The Spaniards allow their horses, when on a journey, to drink very freely at all running streams. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 135 To understand how running water usually effects denudation.

b. *Running water*, water taken straight from a running stream; river-water.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 Than sethe them in a pan of .xx. gallons with rennynge water. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 116 Take of the same sede brused fyrst: and then sethe it in fayre runnyn water. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 57 Of sea water, foure pound: of Rynnand water, foure pound: and of standand water in stankis foure pound. **1759** BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 13 Boil all together..in three pints of running water.

2. a. Fluid, liquid; melting readily.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxiv. (Bodl. MS.), þe wose and juse þerof is rennynge and somtyme clensinge and druyinge. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 So þat it be renneng & not to styf. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 88 Called the runinge Coale; for that when it first kindleth it melteth and runeth as wax, and groweth into one Clod. **1666** BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual.* 210, I obtain'd a considerable quantity of good running Mercury. **1829** R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* xiii. (1832) 380 The blue ointment, which is made with running quicksilver, will act as a mercurial when rubbed upon the skin. **1868** JOYNSON *Metals* 31 Where an easily running metal adds to the sharpness of the casting.

b. Of sand, soil, etc.: Having no coherence, so as readily to slip or fall.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 453 The common hour-glass of running sand is..of the same principle. **1882** JAGO *Dial. Cornw., Running ground*, loose, sandy, or soft ground which falls in just as fast as it is excavated. **1892** *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/7 The bed of the river consisted of running sand instead of boulder clay as anticipated.

3. †**a.** Of a vessel: Leaking. *Obs.*—⁰

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 Rynnynge as a wesselle, *futilis*.

†**b.** *Running glass*, a sand-glass, hour-glass. *Obs.*

1485 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Rennyng glasses.. j, leede lynes..j. **1497** *Ibid.* 241 Compasses & Rynnyng glasses for the seid ship. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 45 Their men..tooke out their compasses, and running glasses. **1632–3** *Woodbury Churchw. Accs.* (E.D.D.), Paied for a Runninge Glasse, 00. 00. 08.

c. Allowing water to pass through.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 749 The apparatus subservient to the first objects are sieves, running buddles, and gratings. *Ibid.*, The running buddle serves at once to sort and cleanse the ore. **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 772/2 *Running Trap*, a depressed bow-shaped section in a pipe..through which water passes freely.

4. Of sores, etc.: Discharging matter; suppurating.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* iii. 29 In the house of Ioab there ceasse not one to haue a renninge yssue and a leprosy. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 39 Ne can my running sore find remedie. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xv. 2 When any man hath a running issue out of his flesh. **1753** J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* 297 Of the Running Thrush. **1843** R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 368 Few are exempted from the misfortune of a running eruption or the like. **1882** JAGO *Dial. Cornw., Running-wound*, a wound discharging matter.

†**5.** Coagulating. *Obs.*—¹

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxvi, Rennynge mylke is made thycke in the mawes of certen beestes.

II. 6. Passing rapidly from place to place.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* ix. 23 And the Lord ȝaf thundres, and hawle, and dyuersly rennynge leytis vpon the erthe.

b. Of diseases, etc.: Passing from one part of the body to another; *esp.* spreading over the skin.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 12 If forsothe out flow[r]e the rennynge lepre in the skynne, and couer al the flesh. *c* **1450** *Mankind* 616 (Brandl), I haue a lytyll dyshes [=disease]..Wyth a runnynge rynge-worme. **1562** TURNER *Baths* List of Authors, etc., The rinnyng gout which rynneth from one joynte to an other. **1585** HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 441 *Herpes*, Some call it the shingles, some y^e running worme, some wild fire. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xiv. 33 Running pains in all the Extream parts of the Body. **1697** HEADRICH *Arcana Philos.* 40 In Wounds, in the Wolfe, in the Cruent, and running Herpes. **1818–20** E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* 329 *Impetigo*, Running Tetter.

7. †**a.** *Running hound*, a hunting dog employed to run down game. *Obs.*

c **1410** *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, In Englond þei be not slayne, but with houndes, or with shote, or with strength of rennynge houndes. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* III. v. 104, xxx couple of black rennyng houndes cam after with a greete crye. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 46 The ryning hundis of cuplis sone thai kest.

†**b.** *Running-horse, -nag*, a race-horse. *Obs.*

1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 284 A race of fiue myles by a couple of Running-Horses. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 935 Some calculate the hidden fates Of.. Running-Nags, and Fighting-Cocks. **1777** SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. i, A running horse does require more attendance than a coach-horse. *a* **1837** [APPERLEY] *Turf* (1851) 6 In John's reign, running-horses are frequently mentioned in the register of royal expenditure. *Ibid.* 117 In the United States, breeding and running-horses are advancing with rapid strides.

c. In names of animals or classes of animals.

1766 tr. *Hasselquist's Voy. & Trav. Levant* 238 *Cancer cursor*, the Running Crab. This lives in the sea, and on the coasts about Egypt and Syria. **1868** *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 172/3 A New-Zealand species, seen by Cook, obtained from that navigator's companions the appellation of the 'running-fish'. **1882** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 104 Tribe *Geocores*, or Land Bugs. The term 'Running Bugs' would, perhaps, better express the habits of the insects of this tribe, as some of them frequent the water and even run briskly over its surface. **1895** P. H. EMERSON *Birds*, etc. *Norf. Broads* 392 The Running Toad..has a yellow stripe down his back.

d. *Running dog*: (see quot.). *local.*

1628 *Orkney & Shetland Acts* in *Misc. Maitland Cl.* 203 That no man sall keip running doggis that runnes fra hous to hous or throw the cuntrie slaeing thair nychtbouris sheip.

8. a. Of persons: Cursory, hasty. *rare*—¹.

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 553 Howsoeuer the booke ..or the Statute..may seeme (to a running Reader).

†**b.** *Mil.* = FLYING *ppl. a.* 4 d. *Obs.*

1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 255, I respecte not the dangers soe much as I doe the discommodities of a runinge campe, wherin we have neither lodginge nor good victualls. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 152 That they should be as a running Army till this were effected. ? **1630** SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earldom Sutherland* (1813) 198 Earle Alexander, to prevent such suddent incursions thereefter, did alwayes manteyn a cursarie and runing guard. **1652–66** in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Ireland* I. 41 A runinge armie consisting of 4,000 foote and 400 horse.

c. Employed to run as a messenger, etc.

1604 in Peacock *Rom. Cath. Yorks.* (1872) 23 Running Recusant or Messanger among [them]. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2446/4 One George Tough, a Scotch Running Footman, of short Stature. **1721** RAMSAY *Content* 276 No broken China-bowls disturb the joy Of waiting handmaid, or the running-boy. **1791–1856** [see FOOTMAN 3].

transf. **1825** DANNELEY *Dict. Music, Laufer*, or Running Footman, groups of ascending or descending notes.

d. Moving rapidly about, esp. in the course of one's business or profession. Also *transf.*

1611 COTGR., *Coureur*,..also, a roamer, or wanderer abroad; one whose shooes are made of running leather; one that neuer keepes at home, or where he should be. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Running-stationers*, Hawkers, or those that cry News and Books about the Streets. **1845** CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. i. 93 He might be a 'Running Lecturer', not tied to one locality. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 214 That order or species of the pattering genus known as 'running patterers', or 'flying stationers'.

e. Taking to flight.

1897 SIR G. T. GOLDIE in *Times* 23 Jan. 13/1 It is more humane to shoot down promptly a few running carriers than to sacrifice the lives of some 2,000 men of a column.

9. Of plants: Creeping, climbing, or spreading rapidly; sending out many runners. Also in specific names, as *running thyme, twitch*, etc.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 35 Elatine.. groweth amonge the corne and in hedges; it maye be named in englishe running Buckwheate or bynde corne. *Ibid.* 72 Serpyllum..is of .ij. sortes. The one is called..in englishe runnyng tyme. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 16 There is another way..to get not onely Plants for graffing, but Sets to remaine for Trees, which I call a Running Plant. **1634** FORD *Perkin Warbeck* I. i, He's but a running weed, At pleasure to be pluck'd up by the roots. **1786** ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 72 Beds of close running plants, as mint, &c. **1790** W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Midland* I. 211 Running Twitch, *agrostis alba*, creeping bentgrass. **1855** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 111 Running weeds..being spudded up. **1876** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict. Eng. Plant-n.*, Running Moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*.

†**10.** Volatile, flighty, giddy. *Obs.*

1571 in S. H. Sole *Jesu's Psalter* (1888) 90 The mocyons of my renninge mind. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 70 Newe cuttes are the paternes of running heads. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 920 Of Maximillian the emperour, or of the duke of Muscovie, both men of running wits. **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 104 A Vagabond, one of an unsetled Running head.

Comb. **1599** *Broughton's Lett.* v. 17 A paradoxicall expositor,..a forlorne Pharisee, a running-headed fugitiue.

11. Of metre, music, etc.: Of a smooth, easy, or rapid character.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. v. (Arb.) 26 It appeareth, that our vulgar running Poesie was common to all the nations of the world besides. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 109 The younge men in their merry-running Madrigals..for thee, should haue honoured mee. **1608** WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 231 So should church musike..be ..not with diuisions and running catches. **1673** *True Notion Worship of God* 56 Without this all other Sermons are but empty sounds..; they are running divisions upon Religion to them that have not yet perceived the grounds. **1743–4** MRS. DELANY *Life & Lett.* (1861) II. 262 Her notes are more distinct, and there is something in her running-divisions that is quite surprising. **1789** TWINING tr. *Aristotle's Poet.* 72 *note*, The Trochaic or running metre here spoken of.

†**b.** Of persons: Fluent. *Obs.*—¹

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix, The running Montaigne speaks of such another.

12. Of a ship: Sailing in time of war without a convoy.

1816 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (1826) I. 621 *note*, 1. That this was a prize; 2. That it was a running ship: both of which facts, though material, were concealed. **1834** MARRYAT *P. Simple* lx, I was sent home..in a running vessel.

13. *Med.* Of the pulse: (see quot. 1901).

1898 P. MANSON *Tropical Diseases* XVIII. 291 The pulse becomes small and running. **1901** W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. (ed. 4) 19 In the extreme prostration of severe cases it may reach 150 or more and is a mere undulation—the so-called running pulse.

III. 14. Performed with, or accompanied by, a run; hence, rapid, hasty.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 26732 Qua will yeild a-cuntes right He agh it for-wit for to dight, Ne tell noght ouer wit renand ras. *c* **1450** *Fencing w. two-handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 Smyte a rennyng quarter sory owte of thy honde. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 910 Twa rynnyng renkis raith the riolyse has tane, Ilk freik to his feir. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 128 Though the French king thought with a running pull to bear the city away. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. 72 The fourth Summer..he spent in settling and confirming what the year before he had travail'd over with a running Conquest. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1907) 115 He had taken a running leap, I suppose, and with

all his might had thrown himself clear over our palisades. 1775 ADAIR *Hist. Amer. Ind.* 396 He was obliged to support nature with such herbs, roots, and nuts, as his sharp eyes, with a running glance, directed him to snatch up in his course. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 301/1 Nautical surveys are sometimes conducted under canvass when a landing cannot be effected, which is termed a *running survey*. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 84 A Flying Moor, sometimes called a Running Moor. 1892 *Daily News* 12 July 2/7 A clever running catch by Newham at third man got rid of the Yorkshiremen.

† **b.** Of a banquet, collation, etc.: Taken hurriedly; slight. Also *fig.* of a whipping. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 12 Some of these Should finde a running Banket, ere they rested, I thinke would better please 'em. *Ibid.* v. iv. 69 Besides the running Banquet of two Beadles, that is to come. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 2136 A running collation to stay his stomach—no set meal to satisfy his hunger. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (Roxb.) 575 The evening of the birthday I gave a great ball and a running collation. [1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* 49 When persons, each for themselves, took a slight repast, in a running manner.]

c. *Running fire*, a rapid successive discharge of firearms by each of the men forming a rank or ranks; a rapid and continuous fire. Also *transf.*

1629 *Descr. S'hertogenbosh* 27 They followed Eastward the one after the other, round about the Leager, as a running Fire. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3838/1 Her Majesty's Companies of Foot, with the Militia.., in two Lines, made as many running Fires. 1822 *Creevey Papers* (1904) II. 36, I kept up a kind of running fire upon Coke. 1854 R. MONCKTON MILNES in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 497 The Duke and Sir Robert keep up a running fire of banter, accusing one another reciprocally. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 22 The crowd kept up a running fire of vivas to pass the time.

d. *Running fight*, a naval engagement carried on during a retreat or flight. Also *fig.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2595/3 The *Grafton* Sloop has brought into Dartmouth a French Privateer.., which she took the 18th instant, after a running fight of 3 hours. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4386/2, 3 French Privateers..attack'd a Dutch Ship.., who maintain'd a running Fight. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 83 They crouded away.., maintaining a running fight with their stern-chace. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xxi, We'll make no running fight, for that were base. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* II, It could hardly be said of these conflicts that they were running fights.

15. *Running hand*, a cursive form of script.

1648 HEXHAM II. s.v. *Loopen*, To write with a Running hand. 1685 J. MATLOCK *Fax Novæ Artis Scribendi* 22 The Running-Hand begets a great freeness and readiness in those Letters, in which it is composed. 1763 MASSEY *Orig. & Progr. Lett.* ii. 26 A neat and expeditious running-hand, so necessary in every business. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xx, He entered them in the catalogue in his best running hand. 1900 SAYCE *Babylonians & Assyrians* x. 209 In Egypt the.. running-hand of the scribe developed out of the primitive pictographs.

attrib. 1784 ASTLE *Orig. & Progr. Writing* 106 The running hand Saxon letters are more like the pure or elegant Saxon which succeeded them.

IV. 16. Carried on or extending continuously. Used *esp.* of architectural or decorative ornament. Also with advs., as *running-around*.

1390–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 391 Freyns, tays, et rynnyng orfrays. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 139 The first Course of the Grating is to be let in by a running Mortice. 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms, Running Balk*, a balk set in the direction of a drift, at its side, instead of across it, to form a support for the cross balks. 1861 SIR C. BARRY in *Life* (1867) vi. 186 The ground..of a warm yellowish tint, covered with a running foliage. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 136 A running pattern composed of peonies and sun-flowers. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 3/2 A running-around insertion of either guipure or Valenciennes.

b. *Running title, head(line)*, a short title or headline placed at the top of the page, sometimes restricted to one which is continued throughout the whole of a book.

1668 WALLIS in *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 492 The running title on the several heads is easily added, being the same with that of each chapter. 1691 MIÈGE *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 130 Besides this general Title, there is commonly at the head of every Page a Title expressed in few Words, called the Running Title. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 60 The running titule over every following page is De Uso Aquæ Marinæ. 1816 *2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* App. P II, The Collection now technically called The Fœdera, from the First Word of its Running-title. 1839 HANSARD *Treat. Printing* (1841) 85 He..places at the top..the running head, or line which indicates the title of the work or the subject of the page or chapter. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 117 *Running headline*, the fixed or general title of the volume as distinct from the chapter or section headline.

c. Of measurements: Linear.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 48 Work rated on running measure. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 121 Some Cornishes.. are measur'd, and rated by the Foot Running-measure, i.e. by the number of Feet in length only. 1797 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* 79 The expence of a list-wall may be thus calculated per rope of twenty feet running length. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 14 Linens particularly.. are generally measured by running measure, being no more than taking the length of the piece from one end to the other. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* iv. 73 It is usual to state the weight per square foot of material in the former case, and per running foot in the latter.

17. Continuous, sustained; going on, carried on, right through or continuously.

1492 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 300 That..there be in the churche of the seid priory euery day whiles the wordle standeth a rennyng masse ther seyd. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 207 There are two manner of Lotaries, namely Standing Lotaries, and Running Lotaries:..the latter to bee drawne daily and at all conuenient houres. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 352 If it bee but a running lottery, wherein the whole countrey is coosened. 1707 HEARNE *Coll.* (O. H. S.) II. 68 He has put out short running Notes upon Ovid's Epistles. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 159 There is a perpetual running allusion to events and actions, as well as new laws and customs. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. ix. (1869) 188 His face is the running comment on his acting. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 36 With a running accompaniment of grunts. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 603 The apparent coldness of the audience, which..refuses him the running encouragement of cheers.

b. Of accounts, etc.: Allowed to run on for a certain (specified or indefinite) time.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 250 Makes up his running Accounts to Mr. Longman. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. ix, The Squire..gave him a running lease of seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, at a rent merely nominal. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 40, I had a running order on the store.

c. *Running days*: (see quots.).

1816 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (1826) I. 577 In settling the lay-days, or the days of demurrage, the contract generally specifies 'working days', or 'running days'...Under the latter, the days are reckoned like the days in a bill of exchange. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 41 'Lay-days'.. are either running-days, or working-days, as may be agreed upon; the former including Sundays and holidays, the latter excluding them.

d. (See quot.)

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 28 By a running ewe stock is understood the practice of buying-in ewe lambs to maintain the flock, and selling all the produce.

18. (Placed after the sb.) Following each other; successive, in succession.

1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 76 To be a dummie ten years' running. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 34 It does not require a very exquisite Ear to write two smooth or even harmonious Lines running. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* IV. viii, He can speak seven hours running without fatigue. 1881 MRS. CRAIK *Sydney* I. viii. 201 This is the third Sunday running that I have [etc.].

V. 19. Current, prevalent, general.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xi. 346 Bi his natural condicion and bi the rennyng condicioun of the world. 1530–1 *Durh. Housek. Bk.* (Surtees) 5, 2 qu. frumenti, rynnynge measour ad 9d. bus. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1050/1 To stoppe the running brutes of their holy assemblies, they should write Apologies. 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scotl.* (Bann. Cl.) 3 We walow it to be worth sex bollis..off rining wictuall. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (1861) III. 145, I generally get my 25*s.*, that's my running price, though I try for my 30*s.* 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* (1883) 166 Hence the confession of inferiority when this running supernaturalism was confronted by real miracles.

20. That is in progress, going on, or existing, at the present time.

1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 666 This present rynnand Parliament. 1688 DRYDEN *Britannia Rediv.* 49 That James this running century may view, And give his son an auspice to the new. 1726 BERKELEY *Wks.* (1871) IV. 134 They might have been paid the subsequent years out of the running income. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* I. xv. 222 To make me forfeit my running quarter's salary.

† **b.** Of cash: Available for use. *Obs.*

1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV. ii, I have at present, no running cash to throw away. 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1751 IX. 139 The running Cash of the Nation, which was about Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, is now less than Two, and must daily diminish.

† **c.** Of trade: Giving a certain turnover. *Obs.*

1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, I have a good running trade. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 458/2 There are Multitudes of People in this Kingdom, who..just make a Shift to rub on, from Year to Year, upon Credit and a running Trade.

21. Temporary; † transitory. *rare.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 49 To prefix and give himselfe a law for his life, founded upon a running griefe, imagining it to be everlasting. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 365 Occasionally..there is sown a 'running' crop of beans or seeds.

VI. 22. Moving easily or rapidly by mechanical means or as a piece of mechanism; easily moved, slid along, shifted, etc.

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1076 in *Macro Plays*, Whyl I reste on my rennynge whel, I schal not suffre, if þat I may. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 482 Item, j. rynnyng bedde with a materas. *c* 1535 in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IV. 323 W^t ij ronnyng dores and a shittynge dore. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 163, ij fether bedds, a trussinge bed, a ronnyng bedd. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 62 But use for the most part a runinge fold of hurdels of cloven oake about foure foote heighe. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Looperken*, a Running Pullie or Windlase. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 48 When the furrows become blunt and shallow by wearing, the running stone must be taken up. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 The decorations that are usually fixed to these running rockets. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II. 461/2 In the manufacture of plate glass a thick cylinder of cast brass, called a running roll, is used for spreading the glass over the casting table. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 704/2 There is no wood on the Pacific coast from which any part of the running-gear of a good waggon can be made.

23. Of ropes, etc.: Capable of moving when pulled or hauled; *esp.* moving or passing through a block, ring, etc. Chiefly *Naut.*

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Running Roapes..are taken generally for all roapes that doth not stand fast to the Masts without veering or haveing [etc.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 153 They drawe in his middle together so small with running cords, that they strike his body a two with one blow. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 50/1 The Runner is generally taken for any rope running through a block which is called the running rope. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 72 Our boat had no keel, nor any running tackle. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 669/1 For horses..who poke out their noses, a running snaffle is of excellent use. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 45 The parts of all tackles between the fasts and a sheave, are called the standing parts; the parts between sheaves are called running parts. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 67 A running bow-line [was] passed around the fish's tail.

Comb. 1740 BROOKES *Art of Angling* 17 Running-Line-Angling is with one or two small Pellets of Lead to your Line without a Float.

b. *Running rigging*: (see RIGGING *sb.*[2] 2).

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 159/4 We likewise Anchoring within a mile of them, to repair our running Rigging, and main shrowds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 135 To unlay a cable to work into running rigging. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii, He had got rid of all the useless blocks and running rigging. 1890 *All Year Round* 29 Mar. 304 The guide-ropes, the halliards, the running-rigging of the scenic show beneath [*sc.* in a theatre].

24. Of knots, etc.: Slipping or sliding easily, esp. so as to catch something tightly.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Gestricht*, Laced, or Tyed in a running knot. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 41 They use a certain Slip with a running-noose, which they can cast.. about a Mans Neck, when they are within reach of him. 1726 [see KNOT *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 65 A thong of several fathoms in length,..with a running noose at one end of it. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, In your..profession [piracy]..every man speaks under correction of the yard-arm and a running noose. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Organ. Nat.* III. 306 In the middle of the chamber a small upright stick is placed supporting two running loops of horse-hair. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 24 A running eye is then spliced in the end.

25. a. *Running stitch*, a loose, open stitch.

1850 *Mech. Mag.* Feb. 99 A Machine for Sewing Cloth of all kinds with a Running Stitch. 1899 MISS MASTERS *Bk. Stitches* 5 A successful outlining, and one that is not so often used as it might be, is obtained by running stitch.

b. *Running string*, a drawing string.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 428/2 *Running String*..denotes the ribbon, tape, braid, or Bobbin which is passed through a Hem, or double Running, by means of a bodkin.

26. Of a machine: In operation; working.

1896 *Law Times* C. 360/1, Sect. 9 does not prevent the cleaning of a fixed part of a running machine.

Hence **Ru·nningly** *adv.* † **a.** Concurrently *with* something. *Obs.* **b.** Rapidly, readily.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 499 The sect of Ebionytis.. helden the ristis and obseruauncis of the Iewis rennyngli with lawe of kinde. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Courammont*,..runningly, swiftly, redily. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Runningly, *cursim*. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* vii, Played I not off-hand and runningly, Just now, your masterpiece?

† **Ru·nnion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ronyon, runnyon.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. An abusive term applied to a woman.

The usual explanation 'a mangy creature' (after F. *rogne*) is due to Johnson s.v. *Runnion*, but under *Ronion* he defines it as 'a fat bulky woman'.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 195 Out of my doore, you Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage, you Poulcat, you Runnion, out, out. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 6 Aroynt thee, Witch, the rumpe-fed Ronyon cryes.

2. The male organ.

The piece is written in imitation of Chaucer.

1655 MENNIS & SMITH *Mus. Deliciæ* 86 He faire could gloze among the Country Wives, A lusty Runnyon ware he in his hose.

Runo-, comb. form of mod.L. *runa* RUNE[2], used in a few forms, as **Runogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to runic writing; **Runo·logist,** one who studies or is skilled in runes; **Runo·logy,** the study or science of runes.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 630 This, united to certain unusual *Runographic forms and to an archaism in the last word, has hitherto prevented its being correctly read. 1866 *Ibid.* I. 178 John Bure was a good *runologist. 1894 *Academy* Oct. 258/3 The veteran runologist has here given a..catalogue of the more important runic inscriptions. 1871 G. STEPHENS in *Archaeologia* XLIII. 98 Of late..great progress has been made in *runology. 1887 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 368/3 By this work the science of runology has been placed on a sound scientific basis.

Run-off. [f. RUN *v.*]

1. *U.S.* (See first quot.) Also *attrib.*

1892–3 *14th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* 149 The run-off, that is, the quantity of water flowing from the land. *Ibid.* 150 For comparison with this run-off map a similar map showing the mean annual precipitation is introduced. 1895 J. W. POWELL in *Nat. Geogr. Monogr.* I. 6 The mean run-off by streams is more than half the run-off.

2. A final deciding race held after a dead heat.

1893 *Outing* XXII. 155/1 In the run-off Harding had the best of the start. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/2 The former easily defeated his opponent in the run-off.

Run-ridge, anglicized form of next.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 404 When the lands were generally cultivated in the open field, or run-ridge state. 1826 MORISON *Dict. Dec.* XVIII. 1365 Lands lying mixed in larger parcels are not divisible as run-ridge.

Runrig (*rv*nrig). *Sc.* Also 5 **rynryg, -rig, 6 rinrig,** 8–9 **runrigg.** [f. RUN *v.* + RIG *sb.*[1] 3. Cf. RUNDALE.]

1. A ridge of land lying among others held by joint tenure. *rare.*

1437 in *Reg. Dunfermline* (Bann. Cl.) 285 Ten fute of þe rynryg of þe Abbot..& tuenti fute of þe rynrig of þe said Dauid. 1585 in *Liber Eccl. Scone* (Bann. Cl.) 230 The

landis callit the fourt rinrig of the Sandy hill. 1875 *Sc. Acts* XII. Index s.v., The heritors may apply..for division of the run-rigs according to their respective interests.

2. A form of land-tenure, = RUNDALE 1.

a 1583 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 536 Landis lyand togidder in rin-rig, and swa pertenand and occupyit be divers and sindrie persounis. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 47 The arable Land or Grounds for Tillage are divided by Runrig equally amongst them. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 239 Every tenant should have his farm, not in the way of runrigg, but by itself. 1845 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 287 Several of the landlords..having.. divided the lands held in common, or in run-rig, into separate possessions. 1880 Carmichael in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. 379 In Uist and Barra the arable land is divided, in part into crofts, and in part worked in runrig.

3. As *adv.* In separate ridges cultivated by different occupiers.

1695 *Sc. Acts* IX. 421/1 Act anent Lands lying Run-rig. 1751 McDouall *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. 220 The possession of lands lying run-rig..is most prejudicial to the policy of the nation. 1814 Scott *Diary* 4 Aug., There are several obstacles to improvement, chiefly the undivided state of the properties, which lie run-rig.

4. *attrib.* Held or characterized by this mode of tenure.

1751 McDouall *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. 220 Lands are run-rig, where one heritor has one ridge or rig, and another the second, and so on interchangeably over the whole parcel of land. 1765–8 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 59 The division competent to landholders..is not in practice confined to runrig lands in a strict sense of the word. 1792 *Stat. Acc. Scot.* III. 217 This runrig disposition of lands in Scotland. 1805 Barry *Orkney* (1808) 356 Unless these commons be divided, and runrig possessions abolished, agricultural improvements are impracticable. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 35 A decree of division of commonty or of common property or runrig lands. 1880 Carmichael in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. 380 A wet or a dry season affects ..the tenant of the combined system more than the tenant of the runrig system.

Hence **Ru'nrigged** *ppl. a.*, portioned out on the runrig system.

1683 M. Mackail *Orkney* in MacFarlane *Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) III. 1 The Earles and Bishops lands were runrig'd through Orkney and Shetland. 1765 *Forfeited Est. Papers* (S. H. S.) 71 To measuring the runrigged lands on the Lovat estate. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 443 [The land] was often run-rigged or mixed property.

Runsh, obs. variant of RUNCH.

†**Runsik,** obs. form of RANSACK *v.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 120 My witt vnabill is To runsik [*v.r.* ransik] sic, for dreid I say off myss.

Runsy, obs. form of ROUNCY.

Runt (rʌnt), *sb.* Also 6 **ront(e,** 7 **runte.** [Of obscure origin. It seems unlikely that sense 2 is at all connected with MDu. *runt* (Du. *rund*) ox.]

1. An old or decayed stump of a tree. Also *attrib.*, as *runt-tree*, *-wood*, and *fig.* (quot. *a* 1585). Now *dial.*

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. iii, Not throw the soyl bot muskane treis sproutit,..Auld rottin runtis quhairin na sap was leifit. *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 789 Iock Blunt, deid runt! I sall dunt whill I slay thee. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XVI. xxxix. I. 480 Neither yong poles nor old runts are fit for durable building. 1603 — *Plutarch* 399 Like unto old runt-trees or dodils, which repining as it were at others, do manifestly hinder and take away the spring and growth of yoong poles and plants which come up under them, or grow neere about them. 1710 *Tusser Redivivus* in *Tusser's Husb.* (1878) 78 Few Pollards perish for want of it [lopping], but Runt-wood will. 1841 Hartshorne *Shropsh. Gloss.* 552 *Runts*, decayed stumps of trees.

b. *Sc.* and *north.* A hardened stem or stalk of a plant, *esp.* of a cabbage (cf. *kale-runt*, KALE 3).

1785 Burns *Halloween* iv, Poor hav rel Will..pow't, for want o' better shift, A runt was like a sow-tail Sae bow't that night. 1786 — *Ordination* vi, Lapfu's large o' gospel kail..An' runts o' grace. 1807–10 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 117 They got naething for crowdy, but runts boiled to sowdie. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

2. An ox or cow of a small breed or size, esp. one belonging to the small breeds characteristic of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 19 § 1 Any manner of Oxen, Steres, Routes, Kyen, Heighfers or Calves. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 5 My ragged rontes all shiver and shake, As doen high Towers in an earthquake. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* IV. i, She's full of cattle, some two thousand runts. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 184 That year may put up three midling Runts upon an Acre and feed them up. 1700 J. Brome *Trav.* I. (1707)-23 Multitudes of Oxen, which they call Runts. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 18 The Welsh runts are much larger: the black cattle of Cornwall are of the same size with the last. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 253 The cattle here are chiefly Welsh, black and called runts. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 100/1 From the midland and western counties, 230 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/5 Welsh Runts were in good force, and maintained a prominent rank in the exhibition.

attrib. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., 25 Scotch Cows and Heifers, 16 Runt Steers. 1886 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/4 Prime sides of English runt beef.

b. An old cow or ox. Now *dial.*

1638 Laud *Wks.* (1857) VI. 538 Your hung beef..was..as hard as the very horn the old runt wore when she lived. 1808 Jamieson. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 1877 *Cumb. Gloss.*

c. A small or inferior horse.

1725 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 90 We met a parcel of Scots horses...I should let them pass unremembered but for the extravagant value I thought they set upon one of their runts. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 He ..drove a little ole runt that couldn't go seven mile a hour.

d. A small pig, esp. the smallest in a litter. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1841 Hartshorne *Shropsh. Gloss.* 552 *Runt*, *Runtling*, the smallest in a litter of pigs. 1886 *Cent. Mag.* XXXII. 107 While the runt is the weakest and most forlorn of pigs [etc.]. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

3. *transf.* **a.** An ignorant, uncouth, or uncultivated person.

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* IV. vi, Sir, you are a welsh Cuckold, and a prating Runt, and no Constable. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Sir J. Presbyter* 24 Reforming Tweed Hath sent us Runts even of her Churches breed. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 77 Shone a Welch Runt, and Hans a Dutch Boor. 1723 Mrs. Centlivre *Artifice* III. i, This City spoils all Servants. I took a Welsh Runt last Spring. 1830 Gleig *Country Curate* II. iii. 62 Things have come to a pretty pass, when a set of beggarly Welsh runts use threats to their betters.

b. An old woman, esp. an ill-favoured or ill-conditioned one; a hag. Now *Sc.* or *dial.*

a 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* III. iii, Sure some old runt with a splay-foot hath crost him. 1676 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, An old runt, *vetula*. 1769 *Herd's Songs* (1904) 159, I think the auld runt be gone mad. 1787 W. Taylor *Scot. Poems* 26 At last brave Jess..Did had Dad's hands, till the auld runt, Wi' boilin broe, John Ploughman brunt. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.*, *Runt*,..an ill-conditioned woman. *a* 1856 G. Outram *Annuity* in *Lyrics* (1874), Catch the doited runt forget To ca' for her annuity. 1899 S. R. Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 40 The auld runt Babby is fell fond o' ye.

c. A person of low but thick-set build; a stunted or undersized person; a dwarf.

a 1700 *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Runt*, a little, short, truss Man. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.*, *Runt*, a person of a strong though low stature. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Runt* or *Runty*, a dwarfish person; particularly a child stunted in its growth by short food or over work. 1890 L. C. D. D'Oyle *Notches* 65 My brother Bill..was a fine, tall fellow —not a little bit of a 'runt' like me.

d. A dwarfish or diminutive object.

1845 *Punch* VIII. 224 You work in that little runt of a garden of yours for half-an-hour or so before breakfast. 1873 Carleton *Farm Ball.* 43 Takin' all the biggest apples, leavin' all the littlest runts. 1900 R. Barr *Unchanging East* 258 This insignificant runt of a Turkish steamer.

attrib. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 36 In a large number examined, little 'runt' eggs are sometimes found.

4. a. A domestic pigeon of a breed characterized by size and stoutness of build, of which there are a number of varieties.

1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) iv. 73 Of the tame [pigeons] there be Cropers, Carryers, Runts. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 77 *Columbæ Russicæ*, Runts. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Of Runts are different Sorts, one called Spanish Runts, generally of a Blood Red, or Mottled Colour. 1735 Moore *Columb.* 44 There are other Sorts of Runts, as the Roman Runt.., and the Smyrna Runt. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, The wheeling and circling flights of runts, fantails, tumblers, and pouters, were perhaps not quite consistent with the grave and sober character of the building. 1881 J. C. Lyell *Fancy Pigeons* 104 In appearance runts are like huge common pigeons.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 244/1 The Runt Pigeon, or Russian Dove,..are large Pigeons as big as young Hens. 1854 Meall *Moubray's Poultry* 249 In the head and bill the Archangel is very Runt-like. *Ibid.* 252 In size it would seem to be the smallest of the Runt family.

†**b.** A canary-bird over three years old. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Canary-birds*, The several Names of these Birds at different Times and Ages: Such as are above 3 years old are called Runts.

†**Runt,** *v. Obs.*–1 In 5 runte, ront. [Cf. Arunt *v.*] *trans.* To reprove, rate.

c 1440 Capgr. *Life St. Kath.* III. 96 Euyr hys body wold he chyde & runte [*v.r.* ront]: 'What eylyth þe now?'

Ru'nted, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Runt *sb.* + -ED 2.] Stunted in growth, undersized, dwarfish.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1651/4 The other is a middle aged Runted Ox, all Black, his Horns turn a little round. 1783 Burns *Mailie's Elegy* vi. (orig. text), She was nae get o' runted rams. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wd.-Bk.*

Ru'ntish, *a.* [f. Runt *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of animals: Stunted; dwarfish.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 These usually that fall to grasse over soone, proove short runtish sheepe. 1738 *Briton Described* 60 The Cattle, we saw most legible on their Mountains, were Goats and Heifers, a runtish Sort of Animals. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1124 This same kind of runtish coarse breed continues all the way to the Frith of Forth.

†**2.** Like a runt (pigeon).

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 137 It is of a runtish make, and has a gravel eye.

Hence †**Ru'ntishly** *adv. Obs.*

1735 J. Moore *Columb.* 45 The Trumpeter is a bird much about the size of a Laugher, and very runtishly made.

Ru'nty, *a. U.S.* and *dial.* [f. Runt *sb.*]

1. Dwarfish, undersized; small and ill-made; of low, thick-set build.

1807 W. Irving *Salmagundi* (1824) 86 A trio of as odd, runty, mummy-looking originals as ever Hogarth fancied in his most happy moments. 1834 Burgon in Goulburn *Life* (1892) I. 81 These runty little thick-set Yorkshire men seem to consider me as a wild beast escaped from some show. 1891 T. N. Page *Ole Virginia* 42 Sometimes you see a weevly runty pig in a right good litter.

2. *dial.* Surly, ill-tempered, obstinate.

a 1825–66 in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Linc., Northampt.).

Run-up. [f. Run *v.*]

1. The act of running up to a certain point; esp.

a. *Coursing.* The race between two greyhounds up to the first turn or wrench of the hare.

1834 Thacker *Courser's Comp.* I. 134 One dog is sometimes behind the other in the first run up to the hare. 1853 'Stonehenge' *Greyhound* 358 The first cote constitutes what is sometimes called the run up, or speed to the hare. 1884 *Field* 6 Dec. (Cassell's), Pious Fraud scored the run-up from Alone.

b. The act of taking or sending a ball up to the goal or into a position for final play.

1897 *Outing* XXX. 484/1 Foster.., after a clean run from 'way down the field, puts the ball through the uprights... The excitement of the run-up has been intense. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 Vardon, after being short in his run up, missed the hole for a 3.

2. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1875.) Also *attrib.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2004/2 *Run-up*, a fillet-mark which runs from head to tail on the back, without mitering with the horizontal cross fillets on the panels. 1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* 131 With a 'run-up' back, the edge of the leather round the end papers is to..have a roll run round it in gold.

Runway (rʌ·nwēi). Chiefly *U.S.* [f. Run *v.*]

1. a. The customary track or run of an animal (*esp.* of deer) or a fish.

1873 *Forest & Stream* I. 178/2 We crossed the runway where the deer and pack had passed. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 186/2 Sometimes we followed a 'runway' or deer's path for a distance, and then it was mostly easy going. *Ibid.* 453/1 After a minute's rest, to let him settle in his runway, I made a cast.

b. A place for fowls to run in.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 14/1 The incubators, hatching houses, brooding houses and runways have a capacity to keep 5,000 eggs in process of hatching all the time.

c. A running-path.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 7/1 The field [in baseball] consists of a continuous runway of clay-covered paths.

2. Any artificial (sloping or horizontal) track or gangway made for convenience of passage or carriage.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 444 If there is a 'runway', which is an elevation like the rocky ascent in the second act of Die Walküre.., it is 'built' by the stage-carpenters.

3. A groove in which anything slides, *esp.* one of the grooves in the casing of a sash-window.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 R. Barr *Unchanging East* 309 Its runway was so smooth..that a man of ordinary strength could roll it backward and forward.

4. The bed or channel in which a stream runs.

1879 in Webster *Suppl.*

†**Runy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Of doubtful origin: cf. Runish *a.*2] Fierce, furious.

c 1205 Lay. 1545 Corineus heom rasde to, swa þe runie [*c* 1275 wilde] wulf. *Ibid.* 20123 Arður..gon to rusien swa þe runie [*c* 1275 wode] wulf.

†**Ruoken,** *v. Obs.*–1 [Cf. note to Rock *v.*1 5 b.] *trans.* ? To clean by rubbing.

c 1205 Lay. 22287 Heo ruokeden burnen [*c* 1275 hii rollede wepne]; bonneden helmes.

Rupee (rūpī·). Forms: *α.* 7 **rupia,** 7–8 **ropia,** 8 **roupia**; 7 (9) **rupeia.** *β.* 7 **roopee, rowpee, roupy,** 7–8 **roupie**; 7 **rupeye, rupie,** 7– **rupee.** [ad. Urdū روپیه *rūpiyah*, f. Skr. *rūpya* wrought silver.] The monetary unit of India, represented by a silver coin now valued at 1*s.* 4*d.*

The silver rupee was introduced by Shir Shah in 1542, and varied in weight at different times and places between 170 and 192 grains; from 1836 the weight in British India has been 180 grains, but the value has diminished considerably since 1875. A slightly heavier rupee was in use in Bengal: see Sicca. The gold rupee mentioned in quot. 1678 is properly called a Mohur.

α. 1612 N. Withington *Trav.* (1735) 289 Givinge mee 200 Rupeias, everye Rupie containinge 2*s.* 6*d.* 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 The Kings reuenue of his Crown-land is fiftie Crou of Rupias. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 They now sell us a Maon of 6 pounds for two Rupias. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 578/2, 1000 of them weigh not above 20 Ropias, and cost about 60 Ropias. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, A Lacre of Roupias is a hundred thousand Roupias. [1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 245 Shir Shâh changed the name of tankha to that of rupeia, or rupee, which was adopted by Akber.]

β. 1615 Sir T. Roe *Jrnl.* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 95 *note*, A rupee is 2*s.* 3*d.* starling. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 62 Thirty, sometime twenty tack make one roopee; a roopee is two shillings three pence. 1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 2 The Roupy of Gold weighs 2 Drams and a half, and 11 Grains, and is valued..at 14 Roupies of Silver. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 164 Forty Roupies to be allow'd James Stretton in India, as Smart-Money. 1761 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 55 Sixteen roupies (half-crowns) had been paid for the flesh of a dog. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 312 The usual price demanded for such a pair of shawls is 3000 rupees. 1893 Sir W. Hunter *Ind. Empire* (ed. 3) 506 The rupee, which formerly was nearly equal to two shillings, has fallen to nearly fourteen pence.

attrib. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 42 Rupee Silver, which has no Alloy in it, will bear twenty eight per Cent. of Copper-alloy. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 7/2 There was a sharp rise yesterday in rupee paper. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 11/1 The rupee prices in India of commodities exported to..England.

Rupelian (rupī·liăn), *a. Geol.* [a. F. *Rupelien*, f. *Rupel*, the name of a small tributary of the river Scheldt.] A division of the oligocene of Belgium, lying above the tongrian.

1852 *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* VIII. 296 They [shells] are referred by M. Dumont to part of his Rupelian system. 1883 *Science* II. 16/1 The oligocene system shows two principal divisions

(tongrian, rupelian), which stretch across the lower part of the river Escaut.

† **Rupellary,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [irreg. f. L. *rūpes* rock.] Rocky.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. 1644, In this rupellary nidary do the fowle lay eggs and breede.

Rupert's drop, metal: see DROP *sb.* 10 h, and PRINCE *sb.* 12.

Rupestral (*rupe*·străl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *rupestris*, f. L. *rūpes* rock + -AL.] Growing on rocks.

1847 H. C. WATSON *Cybele Brit.* I. 340 Native. Rupestral and Pascual. Frequent on the Highland mountains. 1854 J. H. BALFOUR *Outl. Bot.* 527 Rupestral and mural plants are those found on rocks and walls, such as species of Saxifrage, Sedum, Draba,..Lichens and Mosses.

So **Rupe·strean, Rupe·strine,** *adjs.*

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 66 Rupestrean or rock stone-crop sedum. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rupestrine,* rock-inhabiting; living or growing on or among rocks.

‖ **Rupia** (*rū*·piă). *Path.* [mod.L. (Bateman), f. Gr. *ῥῠ́πος* dirt, filth.] A skin disease characterized by an eruption of broad, flattish, scattered vesicles, succeeded by thick ulcerating scabs.

Good *Study Med.* (1822) points out that the spelling *rhypia* would have been more in accordance with analogy.

1815 BATEMAN *Delin. Cutaneous Dis.* Pref. p. v, With the exception of the representations of Impetigo, Porrigo,.. Rupia [etc.]. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 632 Rupia may be considered as altogether a constitutional affection, being only seen in the aged, or..debilitated. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 27 Constitutional sores..originating in some ulcerating skin eruption, such as ecthyma or rupia.

Hence **Ru·pial** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, affected with, rupia.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 541 The small rupial eruption begins either about the face or on the inner and outer surface of the forearms. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 603 On the left shin he had a rupial sore.

‖ **Rupica·pra.** *Zool.* [L., f. *rūpes* rock + *capra* she-goat.] The chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*).

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 385 Some beasts and birds we find live upon the highest tops of the Alps,..as the Ibex, and Rupicapra, or Chamois. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Chamois Leather*..is prepar'd from the Skin of the Chamois, a kind of Rupi-Capra, or wild Goat.

Hence **Rupica·prine** *a.*

1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* IV. 281 The Rupicaprine Group. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 384/1 The only Antelope found in Western Europe, and..the type of the Rupicaprine or goat-like group of that family. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mamm.* 349 Rupicaprine section [of the Bovidæ].

Rupi·coline, -colous, *adjs.* (See quots.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Rupicolus,* living in or among rocks..: rupicolous. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rupicoline,*..rock-inhabiting; growing on rocks; living among rocks.

Rupi·tic, *a. Path. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. RUPIA.] Pertaining to, characterized by, rupia.

1878 HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 38 There were three rupitic phlegma on the head, each of which contained a little pus.

Rupo·graphy. *rare.* [f. G. *ῥῠ́πος* sealing-wax: see -GRAPHY.] The art of taking an impression of a coin or medal upon sealing-wax. Hence **Rupogra·phical** *a.*

1838 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* VII. 415 As a first specimen, then, of the capabilities of this art of rupography I select a coin, or rather medal [etc.]. *Ibid.,* The rupographical process may be safely confined to the first stage, or simple impression on sealing-wax.

Rupontike, obs. form of RHAPONTIC.

Rupt, obs. form of RUT *sb.*²

† **Rupt,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. L. *rupt-*, ppl. stem of *rumpĕre* to break.] *trans.* To break, nullify.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 32 When the Will which he has made is rupted and made void by the Birth of a Posthumous Issue.

† **Ru·ptic,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. as prec. + -IC.] Breaking; causing (a sore) to break.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O iij b, Whose operacions..appereth afterward as they that be made with brenning or ruptycke medecines.

Ru·ptile, *a.* Now *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *ruptilis* or F. *ruptile*: cf. prec. and -ILE.] (See quots.)

1721 BAILEY, *Ruptile,* easy to be broken. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Ruptilis,* applied to an organ that..opens in an irregular manner by the enlargement of the parts it contains..: ruptile. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 999/1 *Ruptile,* bursting irregularly, not in the line of union of parts in cohesion.

Ruption (*rʌ*·pʃən). Now *rare.* Also 5 **rupcioun, 6 -cyon, -tioun.** [ad. obs. F. *ruption,* or late L. *ruptio,* noun of action f. *rumpĕre* to break.]

1. Breach of the peace; disturbance. *rare.*

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 51 How beit that oft tyme afore certain rupcioun, breke and distrublaunce, has been betwixt the realmes of Ingland and Scotland. 1893 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Ruction, Ruption,* a turmoil, as in cleaning; a disturbance, a row.

2. Breaking or rupture of some membrane or tissue of the animal body.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A ij b, The solution of contynuyte..commeth most often with concussyon and ruption. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 80 Membrans, and Fibers, toughe..and able, not in prompt to euery ruption. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* II. v. 74 The Tunicle..is obnoxious to divers diseases, and especially to Ruption, Distortion, Dilatation, and Constriction. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 607, I found..I could easily enough unravel that cluster to a considerable length,..before ruption. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nature & Human Nat.* (1902) 218 You can't cure it, for it's a ruption of an air vessel, and you can't get at it to sew it up,

fig. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right Tythes* 343 When mens greedy affections are also checked, their lusts crossed, and their tender ruptions touched to danger of offence.

Ru·ptive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rupt-* (cf. next) + -IVE.] Causing, or tending to cause, breaking.

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E. E. T. S.) 83 Witte þou þat auripigment is desiccatyue,..ruptyue and cauteriatyue. *a* 1890 *Engineer* LXIX. 492 (Cent.), The action of a torsional ruptive force on rounding curves.

† **Ru·ptor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *ruptor,* agent-noun f. *rumpĕre* to break.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Ruptor,* a breaker or tearer in peeces, a destroyer, he that violates.

† **Ru·ptory,** *sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ruptōrium*: cf. prec. and -ORY. So obs. F. *ruptoire,* Sp. and Pg. *ruptorio,* It. *rottorio.*] An application which causes a swelling to come to a head and break.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 292 Manye lewid lechis haue I seen þat coude on ruptorie, & þei supposide..bi þis maner ruptorie for to surmounte Galien in worchinge. *c* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E. E. T. S.) 14 þer shewed ane bolnyng vndernebe,..whiche I opned wiþ a ruptorie. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) Pj, Some..breake the forsaid botche with a strong ruptorie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42/1 To prævent that the *Escara* of the cauteryes or ruptoryes be not to harde. 1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* (Hunterian Cl.) 68 Insteed of the actuall cautery..you must proceede with familiar ruptories, of which the best is that which is made of ashes and quicke lime boyled together. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XII. 388 Then apply the Ruptory..till all the superfluous flesh be consumed. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. (1738) 121 The same author also recommends the use of *Retoires* or Ruptories.

So † **Ru·ptory** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. obs. F. *oingnement ruptoire.*]

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E. E. T. S.) 14, I putte on his testiculez oon oyntement ruptorye. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* II. (1734) 91 It has the effect of a..Ruptory plaister without any considerable swelling.

Ru·pturable, *a.* [f. RUPTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being ruptured or broken.

1898 W. JAMES *Human Immortality* 35 The veil of nature can grow thin and rupturable enough for such effects to occur.

Rupture (*rʌ*·ptiŭr), *sb.* Also 5 ruptur, 6 *Sc.* ruptor. [a. F. *rupture,* or ad. L. *ruptūra,* f. *rupt-*, ppl. stem of *rumpĕre* to break: see -URE.]

1. † **a.** Breach *of* a covenant, intercourse, or the peace. *Obs.*

1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 475 Wherby the seid trewes & other conuencions..myght fall in vyolacion or Ruptur in any wyse. 1496 *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 13 His requeste for to have..entrecours of merchandise..is gretly to our honour seing that the ruptur and discontinuaunce therof hathe not stand by us. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c. 5 § 1 Manifolde robberies,..ruptures of his peace & many other malfaites. 1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 118 Provyding alwayis that the said Lord do, nor procure to be done,..that may tend to the ruptor of the peace. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. IV. XXVII, Which was promis'd upon the rupture of the Treaties with Spain.

b. A breach of harmony or friendly relations between two persons or parties.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 115 Making schismes, ruptures, breaches, and factions in the church of God. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. XXVII, For we that have business to negotiate here are like to suffer much by this rupture. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 286 Who have declared a war..by open Acts of Hostilitie; and also those of Algier, Tripoly, and Tunis have offered faire for a Rupture. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 461 This rupture contributed..to render the Duke still more odious to the nation. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminis.* VII. (1818) 50 She was safe while under the royal roof, even after the rupture between the king and prince. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. XVIII. 164 He at first threw out hints of an immediate rupture. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. II. 93 The rupture between Church and State was now complete.

Comb. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* VI. 90 The litigious rupture-stirring race; Who to contention as to trade are led.

† **c.** Breach of continuity; interruption. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. XXIII, Some eminent particulars ..which constant tradition without rupture hath entailed on Posteritie. 1640 LD. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 147 A truer cause than the Ruptures and Intermission of Parliaments.

† **d.** The act of breaking out *into* arms. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. § 91 [He] believed..that the preserving that Magazine..would likewise prevent any possible rupture into Armes.

2. *Path.* Abdominal hernia; a case of this.

1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 49 b, Than shal ensue to hym that exerciseth, no peryll of obstruction or rupture. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XV. (1887) 69 The holding of ones breath vnadvisedly and with to much strayning causeth ruptures. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 79 Which inward membrane if it be broken, and the externall dilated,.. causeth the one kinde of rupture or the other. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 126 Who said, that he had been troubled with a Rupture for ten or eleven years. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, She cures rheumatisms, ruptures, and broken shins in men. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. XVIII. 63 Two fine young officers arrived, unfit for service by ruptures. 1818 CANNING *Sp. Indemnity Bill* Speeches (1838) VI. 33 That he had been cured of a rupture at the public expense. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 752/2 Rupture is either congenital or acquired. *Ibid.,* Ruptures are most frequent at the extremes of life.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *rupture-cutter, -doctor, -quack, -surgeon.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 436 A rare Oculist, Operator, Stone, or Broke, or Rupture-cutter, &c. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 57 Another trial..wherein a rupture surgeon was plaintiff. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 48 That positive assertion which all rupture-quacks make use of. *Ibid.* 65 *note,* Some of these rupture-doctors have been largely rewarded. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 589 There were itinerant rupture-surgeons.

3. † **a.** A break in a surface or substance, such as the skin, flesh, etc. *Obs.*

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* R iij, Agaynst the chopping or ruptures, The Causes. Muche goynge in cold wyndes and drynesse. 1607 ROWLANDS *Earl of Warwick* (Hunterian Cl.) 78 He lent him such a powerful stroke It made wide ruptures in the Giant's flesh. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Pl., Trunks* I. iii. 120 The Pith,..as the Plant grows up,..hath divers openings or Ruptures made in it.

b. A break in the surface of the earth, etc.; a ravine, chasm, gorge, rift.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 212 In the riuers or ruptures or breaches of water. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 132 What..malevolent Conspiring power..Hath made the concave of the earth unclose, And shut in ruptures lovely Radagon? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* xiv. 4 The mount of olives shal be cloven..with a stiepe rupture exceding great. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* II. 50 At this chasm or rupture we suppose the fire wou'd gush out. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 There is a very great rupture in the side of Libanus. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVII. (1856) 344 The sea has dwindled to a narrow lane, flanked by the heavy hummocks, whose rupture formed the sides.

4. The act of breaking or bursting; the fact of being broken or burst.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* XXXVI. 215 It's probable..your Water-course will be subject to ruptures or breaking downe of the Banks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 419 The Egg that soon Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclos'd Thir callow young. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. of Aliments* (1735) 157 A Lute-string will bear a hundred Weight without Rupture. 1739 S. SHARPE *Surg.* 137 The Rupture of the Vessels of the Brain. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 97 The rupture of the isthmus that joined Calais and Dover was probably effected by an earthquake at a later period. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 276 A rapid succession of powerful currents being at each rupture of contact sent through the long coil. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 44 The rupture of the ice by the expansion of the air-bubbles. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 607 Rupture of the diaphragm is an accident that occurs in practice, but difficult to diagnose.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. i. 153 If with feasting him thou breakest thyself, he will not cure thy rupture. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 63 The glad Heart..to make room for such Guests, would stretch unto a Rupture. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. vii. 46 Nor can a man be supposed, in the rupture of his affairs, to receive any comfort.

Rupture (*rʌ*·ptiŭr), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To break, burst (a vessel, membrane, etc.).

1739 S. SHARPE *Surg.* 136 [If] the Vessels of the Brain and Membranes..are ruptur'd, they absorb the extravasated Blood again. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 446 The vessels of the brain under such circumstances of disease, are much more liable to be ruptured than in a healthy state. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 143 We observe..that some of the cells are simply dilated, while others are ruptured. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iii. 57 Here and there a few cells both in the glands and in the pedicels had escaped being ruptured.

b. To cause a breach of; to sever.

1854 MRS. JAMESON *Comm. Pl. Book* 256 The first [marriage], though perhaps unhappy or early ruptured. 1869 GOULBOURN *Purs. Holiness* VI. 53 My filial relationship to Him cannot be ruptured by my sin.

c. To affect (a person) with hernia.

1818 [see RUPTURED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 3/2 A printer..stated that he had been put in irons and had been thereby ruptured.

2. *intr.* To suffer a break or rupture.

1863 SPENCER *Ess.* II. 25 *note,* Instead of a nebulous ring rupturing at one point and collapsing into a single mass. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 556 Aneurysms ..are very apt to rupture at an early period into the pericardial cavity.

Ru·ptured, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Broken, burst.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 292 The heat may be so great, as to..form a scab or crust on these ruptured pustules. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 209 Fractured, torn, or ruptured surfaces. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* V. I. 163 The patriots.. now erected a sconce..upon the ruptured dyke of Borght. 1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iii. (ed. 4) 44, I will treat of ruptured tumours while on therapeutics.

2. Affected with rupture or hernia.

1818 CANNING *Sp. Indemnity Bill* Speeches (1838) VI. 32 With all the pomp of eloquence..was introduced, the revered and ruptured Ogden.

Ru·pturewort. *Bot.* [f. RUPTURE *sb.* 2.]

1. A plant of the genus *Herniaria,* esp. *Herniaria glabra,* formerly supposed to be efficacious in curing rupture or hernia.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CLXXII. 569 A kind of knot grasse called Rupture Woorte. 1611 COTGR., *Boutonnet,* Rupture-wort, Burstwort. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. XXII. 403 *Herniaria Millegrana,* Rupture-wort,.. cures Ruptures, the Jaundies, Fluxes. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 This seems to differ from the common hairy Rupture-wort, in having more twiggy Branches. 1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* 38 Smooth Rupturewort. Found in gravelly places. *Ibid.,* Rough or hairy Rupturewort. In gravelly places, but not common. 1828 SIR J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 8–9. 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 304 *Herniaria glabra,* variety *subciliata,* Fringed Rupture-wort,..is a plant peculiar to the district. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

2. (See quots.)

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rupture-wort, Least,

Linum. 1777 JACOB *Catal. Plants* 92 *Linum Radiola*... The least Rupture-wort, or All-seed.

3. A West Indian plant (see quot.).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora Brit. W. Ind.*, Colonial Names 787/1 Rupture-wort, *Alternanthera polygonoides.*

Ru·pturing, *vbl. sb. Bot.* [f. RUPTURE *v.* + -ING 1.] (See quot. 1839.)

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 226 Rupturing consists in a spontaneous contraction of a portion of the pericarp, by which its texture is broken through. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* i. 12, I will not affirm that the rupturing of the exterior membrane of the rostellum takes place spontaneously.

Rural (rū·răl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **rurale,** 5–7 **rurall,** 6 **-ell.** [a. F. *rural, -ale* (14th cent.), or ad. L. *rūrāl-is,* f. *rūr-, rūs* country: cf. RUSTIC *a.*]

In early examples there is usually little or no difference between the meanings of *rural* and *rustic,* but in later use the tendency is to employ *rural* when the idea of locality (country scenes, etc.) is prominent, and *rustic* when there is a suggestion of the more primitive qualities or manners naturally attaching to country life.

A. *adj.* **1.** Of persons: Living in the country; having the standing, qualities, or manners of peasants or country-folk; engaged in country occupations; agricultural or pastoral.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (E. E. T. S.) 618 Ful likly is þat al þe gentil blood þoru3-out þe world shal distroied be; And rural folke..Shal han lordshipe & holy gouernaunce. 1430–40 — *Bochas* IV. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263), Agothodus of berthe ful rurall Promooted was vnto estat roiall. *c* 1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) A vij, The rurall rebelles aspyed her with her spouse. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 152 A rurall man, rude and of simplicitie. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* v. (1870) 140 They do dyffer..as well in theyr apparel as in theyr maners, for they be rurall and rusticall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 233 Heere is a rurall Fellow, That will not be deny'de your Highnesse presence. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 11 Ye Fawns, propitious to the rural Swains,..Join in my Work. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 281 Not all its pride secures The grand retreat from injuries impress'd By rural carvers. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ii. 76 It was a system which bound together the various classes of the rural population in bonds of mutual love and confidence. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 16 Perhaps to keep company—odious phrase—with some rural swain.

absol. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 931 Hee lulled the rural to thinke that his like had neuer raigned in England.

b. Presiding over, haunting, the country. *rare* —1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 Thee sweete Nymphs rural I woorshipt.

c. Applied to a moth (see quot.).

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 53 The Rural Dart.. appears in August...Huntingdonshire and Kent.

2. a. *Rural dean, deanery*: (see DEAN 1 5).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 809 The dene rurale, the Ravyn, reprovit him than. 1534 *Const. Provinc.* 2, 3 deanes rurall. *c* 1628 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* I. i. 137 Vicaires Generalls,..deanes, archdeacons, rurall deanes. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 91 The rurall Deanery. 1697–1765 [see DEAN 1 5]. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xlvii, Such a preliminary inquiry..need not be done by the rural dean at all. *Ibid.*, You will select two [clergymen] yourself out of your rural deanery.

b. Employed or stationed in country districts.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Bagman's Dog,* It's your uncle, or one of the 'Rural Policemen'. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 142 There were no rural messengers in those days.

3. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, peasants or country-folk; rustic.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 316 And 3it persaif I wele, be my consait, The king of poetis ganis nocht for rurale estait. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 100 The inhabitants [of Jutland] keeping their enemies out, long preserved a rude or rurall liberty. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 952 All the Swains that there abide, With Jiggs, and rural dance resort. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 398, I see the rural virtues leave the land. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 557 Scenes rarely grac'd with rural manners now! 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-P.* 368 In a sleek and rural apathy.

† **b.** = RUSTIC *a.* I c. *Obs.* —1

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 99 The state of christendom was troublesome..for the late sedition and rurall warre, and for disobedience within the Empyre.

4. Of poetry, music, etc.: Natural or appropriate to the country or to country-people; unpolished, plain, simple.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1431 All worthi men at redys this rurall dyt, Blaym nocht the buk. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6335 All gentyll Redaris hertlye I Implore For tyll excuse my rurall rude Indyte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 64 Shee deignes not my good will, but doth reprove, And of my rurall musicke holdeth scorne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 547, I..began..To meditate my rural minstrelsie. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 152/1 The Stile [of Comus], as it is rural, is more simple and plain than that of his Paradise Lost.

b. Similarly of musical instruments.

1610 WILLET *Daniel* 96 It was a kind of rurall harpe [sackbut]. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., I have often seen them..playing on a rural instrument, perfectly answering the description of the ancient fistula, being composed of unequal reeds. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, They were amusing themselves by playing upon these rural instruments.

5. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the country or country life as opposed to the town.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 15 In the countrey she abroad him sought, And in the rurall cottages inquired. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 449 If euer henceforth, thou These rurall Latches to his entrance open. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 129, I see..that our rural pleasures are not worthy so much as to amuse so great a spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 451 Each rural sight, each rural sound. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* I. xvii. 12 By my advice retreat To the calm raptures of a rural seat. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 625 So manifold,..All healthful, are th' employs of rural life. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 167 Innocent country amusements called Rural Sports. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 32 Where a rural lane strikes off from the Appian Way towards the Grotto of Egeria. 1884 *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 The smaller tradesmen scattered throughout our rural towns.

b. Of occupations, labour, etc.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 11 They wrought..in all manner of rurall workes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 211 On to thir mornings rural work they haste Among sweet dewes and flours. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 28 Of four assistants who his labour share, Three now were absent on the rural care. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 405 To force a part of the population to quit the capital, and seek subsistence in rural occupations. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lviii, They can work ..better than their labourers at all rural labour.

transf. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 87 How they are treated..belongs rather to the rural œconomist, than the natural historian.

6. Of a rustic form or make. *rare.*

1624 WOTTON *Architecture* in *Reliq.* (1672) 23 The Tuscan is a plain, massie, rural Pillar, resembling some sturdy well-limb'd Labourer, homely clad. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2004/2 *Rural Lock,* a cheap kind of lock with a wooden case. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xi, She came to the rural bridge above Annan Water.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of the country; a countryman, rustic. Now *rare.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 497 Sir Thomas punysshed the sayd vyllages and rurallis by greuous fynes. *a* 1575 tr. *Pol. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 41 The ruralls and common people bie the entercourse..are made verie civill. 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* ccxlii, The Cittizens the outward Sences bee, The Ruralls be the Bodies rare. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 47 Every rural began to be busie in the fields. 1831 *John Bull* Aug. 250 This delightful place continues the resort of the *élite* of the town; nor are the 'rurals' less liberal in their patronage.

b. A rural policeman.

1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 506/2 Sir Richard Mayne's picked A's, and the ever-meddling Surrey 'rurals'.

† **2.** *pl.* = GEORGIC B. 2 b. *Obs.*

1589 A. FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* 3 First beginning with his Bucoliks or Pastoralls,..then his Georgiks or ruralls went in hand, as he fell in loue with good husbandrie.

Ru·ralism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Rural quality or character; country life.

1864 WEBSTER, *Ruralism,* the state of being rural; ruralness. 1879 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Airy Fairy Lilian* II. 208 Addicted to City pursuits and holding country life and ruralism generally in abhorrence. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 51 The agricultural world as it is,—no stage ruralism, but the bare fact.

2. A country idiom or expression; a rusticism.

1882 *Ogilvie's Imp. Dict.* (Annandale).

Ru·ralist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A countryman, peasant.

1739 H. COVENTRY *Philemon to Hydaspes* III. 66 An Image, which must have pleaded so strongly with our Egyptian Ruralists for a direct and unqualified Adoration of the solar Orb. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 172 The Egyptian ruralists, without a creed and without a philosophy. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I, *Distant Correspondents,* Four poor elms, from whose smoke-dyed barks, the theme of jesting ruralists, I picked my first lady-birds. 1892 *Temple Bar* June 176 His childish faith..and absence of all hypocrisy make him [the Russian peasant] one of the most interesting ruralists in Europe.

2. An advocate of country as opposed to town life; one who leaves the town for the country.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 326 The London season is over. Spite of the showery weather, the ruralists carry the day. 1889 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* II. 248 The mere dilettante and the amateur ruralist may as well keep their hands off.

Rurality (ruræ·liti). [f. RURAL *a.* + -ITY, perh. after F. *ruralité* (med.L. *ruralitas*).]

1. Rural quality or character, rusticity; country life, manners, or scenery.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Rurality,* Ruralness, Country-likeness, Clownishness. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 1 A few years acquaintance with the World had convinced him, that Nature, Rurality, Contemplation and Happiness, are nearly allied. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 236 It has..an animation, an air of cleanness and rurality which seldom belong to a populous city. 1853 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 21 The full rurality of grass country, sprinkled with fallows and turnip-fields. 1883 W. BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I. ii, The rurality of the place, to one fresh from town, seems overdone.

2. With *a* and pl. A rural characteristic, feature, or topic; a rural object, locality, landscape, etc.

1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xix. 171 The 12th of July dismisses me to my ruralities for four months. 1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 17 The Regent's Park ruralities of Marienbad; the Primrose-hill prettiness of Kissingen. 1893 *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 813/2 Spottiness and..slight opacity ..have long beset his pleasant ruralities.

Ruraliza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] Going into, transference to, the country.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 198 Turnham Green and Kew were places where citizens took their wives to enjoy the perfection of ruralisation. 1892 *Standard* 10 June 5/2 This ruralisation of the great Metropolitan schools.

Ruralize (rū·rălaiz), *v.* [f. RURAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render rural or rustic in character.

1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* I. 89 Casting then A backward glance upon the curling cloud Of city smoke, by distance ruralised.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 29 This tardy favourite of fortune..—thoroughly ruralized from head to foot.

2. *intr.* To go into the country; to sojourn in the country, to rusticate.

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 15 A large party, whom he intended bringing from London to ruralize during the autumn. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Berkingholt* 139 It will be found that they have been ruralizing with Dr. Wiseman at Oscott. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 23 June 697/2 In these days a man won't ruralize without publishing.

Hence **Ru·ralizing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 341 A few days' ruralizing in the forest on such primitive fare. 1895 *Daily News* 4 June 3/5 The ruralising of parts of the metropolis through opening new grounds.

Rurally (rū·răli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a rural or country-like manner.

1792 WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (1804) I. 80 Jesus College is rurally situated at some distance from the body of the town. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 476 In a situation warmly sheltered and rurally picturesque. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* xvii. 267 The houses are all so rurally concealed, that [etc.]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. (Chandos) 299 Rurally quiet [do thou] Brighten the plain.

Ru·ralness. *rare* —0. [-NESS.] 'Country-likeness, clownishness' (Bailey, 1730).

† **Ru·ralty.** *Obs.* —1 [-TY.] Agricultural or country population.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 287 None other guests but the gentlemen and ruralty of the County.

† **Ru·rate.** *Obs.* —1 (Apparently f. *rur-al,* after *curate*; but perh. an error for *jurate.*)

c 1560 *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. cxvi, O poet rare and recent.., Sparyng no priest or curate, Cyuylyan or rurate.

Rurd(e, obs. variants of RERD(E.

† **Rure.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hryre,** 2 **rere,** 3 **rure.** [OE. *hryre,* f. *hrur-, hrus-,* weak grade of *hréosan* REOSE *v.*] Fall; ruin.

Beowulf 1681 Hit on æht ȝehwearf æfter deofla hryre. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 4 We witon..hwilce hryras ..se unrihtwisa kasere Neron weorhte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 144 Þis cild is ȝesett manezum mannum to hryre. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark v. 13 On mycelen rere se heord warð on sæ bescofen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1154 Þu singst a3en ei3te lure, Oþer of summe frondes rure.

† **Ru·ric,** *a. Obs.* —1 In 5 **ruryk.** [Cf. med.L. *ruricus* (Du Cange).] Rustic.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 398 Thocht ruryk folk tharoff haff litill feill, Na deyme na lord, bot landis be thair part.

Ruri·colist. *rare* —0. [f. L. *rūricola.*] A husbandman (Bailey, 1730). So **Ruri·colous** *a.*, 'living in the country or fields' (Mayne, 1858).

Ruridecanal (rū·ride·kănăl, -dĭkē·năl), *a.* [f. L. *rūri-,* combining form of *rūs* country, + DECANAL.] Of or pertaining to a rural dean or deanery.

1861 J. A. PHILIPPS *Missionary Pupils* 10 Members of each Ruri-decanal chapter should find a Missionary-candidate and raise funds for his education. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 280 A revival of Ruridecanal action throughout the diocese had preceded.

† **Ru·rify,** *v. Obs.* —1 [See prec. and -FY.] *trans.* To countrify.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 77 His grace is lost, his maiestie diminished, and hee euen rurified like a priuate subiect.

† **Ru·rigene.** *Obs.* —0 (See quot. and next.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rurigene,* born in, dwelling or abiding in the Country; country people. [Hence in Phillips, Bailey, etc.]

Ruri·genous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rūrigen-a* + -OUS.] Born or dwelling in the country; rustic.

1730 in BAILEY (folio). 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* II. 119 Rurigenous cook-maids, and automatical bankers' clerks may take care of their autography. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. 936 The word runchies, for weeds, is generally known to rurigenous people.

Rus, abbrev. of RUSTICATION 3.

a 1890 SIR R. F. BURTON in Lady Burton *Life* (1893) I. 90 I was singled out..by an especial recommendation not to return to Oxford from a Rus.

Rusa (rū·să). [mod.L. (C. Hamilton Smith, 1827), a. Malay رُسا *rūsa*: cf. BABIROUSSA.] **a.** A genus of large East Indian deer, including the sambur and rusa proper. **b.** A deer belonging to this genus, esp. the Javanese *Rusa hippelaphus.* Also *attrib.*

1827 C. H. SMITH in Griffith tr. *Cuvier* IV. 104 The Rusa Group. This group consisting of Stags entirely Asiatic, is distinguished from all other Deer, by having round horns with a brow antler, but no median or bezantler. *Ibid.* 105 The Great Rusa (*Cervus Hippelaphus*). *Ibid.* 116 Although the true Axines have horns of similar form with the Rusas, their structure is more slender. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Introd. 11 The Saumer, or black rusa of Bengal. *Ibid.,* The great rusa stag, nearly as large as a horse. 1877 *Nature* 26 Apr. 562/1 The additions..during the past week include a Rusa Deer (*Cervus rusa*) from Java.

Rusa, variant of ROOSA.

† **Rusband.** *Obs.* —1 [Perhaps a misprint for *Rusland* Russia.] Some kind of hemp.

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 13 The best Rine and Rusband are these, Hempe brought in by the Eastland Merchants from the parts of Leiffeland and Prusia.

Ruscan, variant of RUSKIN 2 *Obs.*

Rusche, obs. form of RUSH *sb.* and *v.*

Ruschew, variant of RISHEW *Obs.*

†Ru·scled, *a. Obs.*[−1] [Of obscure origin.] ? Wrinkled, rugged.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1096 Bullenekkyde was þat bierne, and brade in the scholders,..Ruyd armes as an ake with rusclede sydes.

‖ Ruscus (*rʌ*·skŭs). [med.L., for class. L. *ruscum.*] The plant butcher's broom or knee-holly.

1578 [see BUTCHER'S BROOM]. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Bonifacia*, The broad-leaved ruscus, or butcher's-broom, commonly called the Alexandrian bay. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 250 Where the tombs of the Tyrrhenes were hidden away behind the fence of thorny ruscus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 Birch tar (often sold as oleum rusci, but not made from the ruscus).

Ruse (*rūz*), *sb.* [a. F. *ruse* (14th c.), vbl. sb. from *ruser*: see next.]

†1. *Hunting.* A detour; a doubling or turning of a hunted animal to elude the dogs. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Somtyme he goth away with hem and þen he maketh a ruse in some side. *Ibid.* xxx, Alle his blenches and his ruses beforeseyde.

2. A trick, stratagem, artifice, 'dodge'.

1625 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 261 The ruse of the bill of plague will start men to come up that are in the country. 1670 *Ibid.* 473 This might have been a ruse of the French. 1692 RAY *Creation* (ed. 2) 128 The wiles and ruses, which these timid creatures [hares] make use of to save themselves. 1746 G. TURNBULL tr. *Justin* XXI. iii, When there was no more opportunity for rapine, he out-reached the whole city by this cunning ruse. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Domestic Amusem.* 33 The double ruse of de-cyphering the despatches, and then forwarding them by another hand. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 They.. endeavoured by some clumsy expedient, or grotesque ruse, to evade it. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 173 The asserted conversion might be only a ruse to enable Saul to learn their secrets.

b. Without article.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 120 Ruse ever ranks with the Cloth as Fair Game. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 447 Seizing by ruse the game that evaded other snares.

†Ruse, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **ruyse,** 5 *Sc.* **rus.** [a. OF. *ruser, ruiser* (mod.F. *ruser*): see RUSH *v.*[2]]

1. a. *trans.* To drive back in battle.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 4658 Þeyr egre comyng þe Romayns a-boden,..& ruysed þe Brutons abak in feld. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 527 The Scottis men fast can thame payne Thair fais mekill mycht to rus. I trow thai sall no payne refus [etc.].

b. *intr.* To give way, retreat.

c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 288 As soone as Gawein was come he be-gan to do so well that the saisnes rused and lefte place.

2. Of a hunted animal: To make a detour or other movement in order to escape from the dogs.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 381 So at þe last This hert rused & stale away Fro al þe houndis a prive way. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Þenne he begynneth to shewe his wiles and ruseith to and fro. *Ibid.*, Þen he shall ruse oute of þe wey for to stalle or qwatte to rest hym.

Hence **†Ru·sing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, He seeth þat betynge vppe þe ryueres and brokes,..nor rusyng to and froo vpon hymselfe..,ne may not helpe.

Ruse, *v.*[2] *dial.* Variant of ROSE *v.*[2]

1847 HALLIW., *Ruse*, to slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. *Devon.* 1874 MRS. WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days Devon & Cornw.* 91 Hold up your mare, for just here the cliff roozed down last week. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v. *Ruse* and *Rusement.*

Ruse, obs. form of ROOSE *sb.* and *v.*

Ruset-offal: see RUSSET *sb.* 5.

Rusewale, variant of RUSSWALE *Obs.*

Rush (*rʌ*ʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 **risc** (**hrisc**), **risce,** 3 **riges** (?), 4–5 **rische** (5 **rissche**), 4–6 **risshe,** 4–7 **rishe** (5 **riche**), 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **rish**; 4–5 **rysche** (5 **rysch, ryche**), 5–6 **rys(s)he, rysse** (5 **ryse**), 6 **ryessh, rysh**; also 1 (8–9 *dial.*) **rix,** 1 **rixe**. *β.* 1 (h)**rysc-,** 2 **ryssе-, russe-,** 4 **rusche, ruysshe,** 4–6 **russhe** (5 **russh**), 6 **rushe,** 5– **rush**; 5 **royschе, rossh,** 6 **roche.** *γ.* 1 **resce,** 4 **ress(e, resshe, reisshe, reysshe,** 5 **resch(e, ressch,** 5–6 (9 *dial.*) **resh** (6 **reshe**), 9 *dial.* **reish**; also 8–9 *dial.* **rex** (**rexen**). *δ.* 6 *north.* and *Sc.* **rasch, rashe, raiche,** 8– **rash.** [The remarkable variations in the vowel of this word make its precise history far from clear. The OE. *risc* (*rix*) and *risce* (*rixe*) correspond to MDu. *risch*, MLG. *risch(e, rysse*, and *risk, rysk*, LG. *risch(e, risk(e*, WFris. *risk*, and it is no doubt these forms, rather than *rysc*, which are represented by ME. *risch(e.* The evidence for OE. *rysc* is very slight, but is strengthened by the existence of continental forms with *u*, as Du. *rusch* (16th cent.), MLG. *rusch*, MHG. *rusch(e*, G. *rusch*, LG. and WFris. *rusk* (LG. also *rüsschen, rüsken*, etc.); whether ME. *rusch(e* is merely a dialectal representative of OE. *rysc*, or is due to foreign influence, is not clear. The continental forms, however, are prob. the source of OF. *rusche, rousche, rouche* (mod.F. dial. *rouche, rouce*), rush, reed, or sedge, which may have had some effect in ME. The OE. *resce* (found only once) appears to have no parallel in the cognate languages; the northern and Scottish *rash* is probably a variant of this, as in the case of *nash* for NESH *a.*

All the forms might have arisen as natural variants from an ablaut series **resc-, rasc-, rusc-*, but the disturbing effect of both *r* and *sh* on adjacent vowels makes it uncertain how far this is really the case. The German adj. *rasch* has an almost parallel series of variants, and some ultimate connexion between this and the sb. is not impossible. The suggestion that the Teutonic word is an early adoption, with complete change of meaning, of L. *ruscum*, butcher's broom, is in the highest degree improbable.]

1. A plant of the order *Juncaceæ*, having straight naked stems or stalks (properly leaves) and growing in marshy ground, or on the borders of rivers or ponds; a single stem or stalk of this, either as growing, or as cut and used for some purpose.

Down to the 17th century green rushes were commonly employed for strewing on the floors of apartments.

α. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* I 530 *Juncus*, risc. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xxiii, In þæm cleofum..wære upyrnende growes hreodes & rixa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 402 Spyrte bið..of rixum zebroden. *Ibid.*, Rixe weaxst zewunelice on wæteriȝum stowum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2595 In an fetles, of rigesses wrogt,..ðis child wunden ghe wulde don. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6038 Kyng Richard garte al the Ynglys Schere rysches in the marys. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1701 The stalke was as risshe right, And theron stood the knoppe upright. *c* 1400 *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 335 Vppon a bed of risschen.. his body he gan reste. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. viii. § 4 The seid Diers..upon the lystes of the same Clothes festen and sowe great Risshes called Bull Risshes. 1529 MORE *Dyalogе* IV. Wks. 286/1, I haue laid you the places ready with ryshes betwene the leaues. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 104 It hath leues lyke succory and stalkes lyke ryssh es. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. ii, The Greekes in old time emploied their rishes in drawing of ropes. 1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Rex* or rather *Rix*, a Rush; *Rixen*, Rushes. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rish*, rush. 1831 LOVER *Leg.* 182, I..was peepin' out iv a turf o' rishes.

β. ? *c* 1000, *a* 1200 [see 5 a]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 To rubbe and to rely, russhes to pilie. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14673 And placys ful off old ordure, I kan strowhe with Rosshys grene, That ther ys no Felthe sene. *c* 1475 in Wr.-Wülcker 786 *Hic cirpus*, a roysche. 1513 T. MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 The Queene..sate alone alowe on the rushes all desolate. 1561 in *Record of Caernarvon* (1838) 298 Permitting the rushes..and the roots of the same to stand and growe. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 696 The Scholars far below upon the Ground, On fresh-strew'd Rushes place themselves around. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 66 Tho' Rushes over-spread the Neighb'ring Plains. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 379 A wretched country, all overgrown with heath and rushes. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 416 It was lighted by a window shut by a texture of rushes. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 836 The miner requires a powder-horn, rushes to be filled with gunpowder. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 556 The rush should at all times be tied only in a slip knot. 1869 RUSKIN *Queen of Air* § 79 The rushes differ wholly from the sedge and grass in their blossom structure.

γ. a 1100 in Wr.-Wülcker 324 *Juncus, uel scyrpus*, resce. *a* 1300 [see 2 a]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Þet byeþ ylich þan þet zekþ þe crammeles ine þe russoles..oþer þane knotte ine þe resse. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 11 Whether a resshe may liuen withoute humour? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4126 Þare fand þai bernys & bridis..resild as a resch & roghe as a bere. 1489 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* I. 118 For resschis to the Haw off Lythqow the tyme of the Imbass-atouris. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 91 A Resh, *iuncus*. 1778 [see *a*]. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss., Reshes*, the wire rush, the seaves of the moors and wastes. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-Bk., Rexen*, rushes. One of the very few words which retain the *en* plural.

δ. ? 15.. *Song* in *Compl. Scot.* (1872) vi. 64 Cou thou me the raschis grene. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 71 Scirpus..is called..in english a rishe or a rashe. 1554 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 283 For beireing of burds and trestis to the Queenis luging..and for flouris and raichis. ? *a* 1700 *Bessy Bell & Mary Gray* i. in Child *Ballads* IV. 76/2 They bigget a bower..And theekit it oer wi rashes. 1795 MACNEILL *Scotland's Skaith* I. viii, Light he bare her,..Plac'd her on the new-mawn rashes. 1827 *Peril & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 133 See these hurdles of reeds..,this bed of rashes.

b. Used for burning; also *ellipt.*, a rush-light.

14.. in Wr.-Wülcker 722 *Hic lichinus*, a weke. .. *Hec secula*, a rysch. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 456/2 Synke, of a lampe (*P.* holdinge the risshe), *mergulus*. 1572 BARET *Alv.*, The rushe, weeke, or match, that mainteyneth the light in the lampe. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxviii, A good rush, which measured in length two feet four inches and a half, being minuted, burnt only three minutes short of an hour. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 206 Without the glimmer of a farthing rush! 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 79/2 A long tallowed rush, which preserved an economical flame.

†c. Used for making a finger-ring: cf. RUSH-RING. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 166 It is weel allowid..that he make a ring of a rische and putte it on his fynger. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 88 Twas a good world..when a ring of a rush woulde tye as much Loue together as a Gimmon of golde. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 24 As fit..as Tibs rush for Toms fore-finger.

†d. In reference or with allusion to the practice of strewing fresh rushes for visitors. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 48 Greene rushes for this straunger, strawe here. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 When you come you shall haue greene rushes, you are such a straunger. 1602 BRETON *Wonders worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5 Greene rushes, M. Francisco, it is a wonder to see you heere in this Country. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* II. iv, Rushes, Ladys, rushes, Rushes as green as Summer for this stranger. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* 7 If we had known of your Coming, we would have strown Rushes for you.

e. Without article, as a material or species of plant.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Shuttle*, A little Tube of Paper, Rush, or other Matter. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* XXVIII, It showed no variation but of tint: green, where rush and moss overgrew the marshes. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* IV. 141 A flat malarian world of reed and rush! 1907 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 772/2 The body should be wrapped in rush, or bast, or grass, or hemp, and placed in a cage.

2. a. Used as a type of something of no value or importance, esp. in negative phrases as *not to care a rush, not worth a rush.*

(*a*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21441 O ranscun namar þan a ress Wald he of her [=hear] bot of his flesche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1161 He seide,..Not I not what, al dere ynow a rische. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 284 Only the value of a reysshe Of good in helpinge of an other. *a* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6077 Noȝt harmed þe valu of a resch. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 To be able to raise taulke, and make discourse of euerie rishe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 423 It forceth not of a rush what you do there. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconformist* I. 17 It matters not a rush. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 11 July 8/1 It does not signify a rush whether they can find..a precedent for what they ask.

(*b*) 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 137 Heo þat ben curset in consторie counteþ hit not at a russche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 97 For til I se the daies spring, I sette slep noght at a risshe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1680 Of all his payne he wold not sett a rissh. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 533 He should then bee hable to matche with theim well ynough, and not to care a rushe for theim. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VI. iii. (1886) 93 Night-walking sprites..Esteeme them not twoo rushes. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. iii, I weigh thee not a rush. 1698 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* viii. 194 Whose unjust Iudgement we doe not value a rush. 1712–3 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Mar., People will grumble; but Lord Treasurer cares not a rush. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xvi, He did not mind it a rush. 1848 J. GRANT *Aide-de-C.* xxiv, He would not value his ducats..a rush. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii, Claudius did not care a rush whether the night were beautiful or otherwise.

(*c*) *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* xxiv. 193 They can nat keepe conseil worth a risshe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 Without whiche, he is not woorth a rushe. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 296 They esteem not worth a rush any of our actions or manners. 1674 W. POPE in *Flatman's Poems* 2 Friends Applauses are not worth a Rush. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV, My master's bill upon the city is not worth a rush. 1858 LINCOLN in Herndon *Life* (1892) II. 116 Not one of them is worth a rush if you deny it.

(*d*) 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1367/2 Tush! a rushe for holy bread! *c* 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* (Hunterian Cl.) 38 A figge for the whole world. A rush for thee. 1632 VICARS *Virgil* XI. 335 Brave sirs, our main work done,..A rush for what remains.

b. In various fig. or allusive phrases.

With quot. 1649 cf. the phrase *to seek a knot in a rush*, s.v. KNOT *sb.*[1] 14 b.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lviii. 198 They..were redy for waggyng of a rysshe to make debate and stryfe. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 289 It hangeth on a rush that M. Hes. concludeth. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* IX. 14 The Lord will cut off from Israel head and taile, branch and rush in one day. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 103 They are all head and taile, branch and rush, one intire Papall faction. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* iii. § 14 The Lawyer being captious made a scruple in a smooth rush, asking what is meant by Neighbour. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 191 The larch.. shoots up, as straight as a rush, to a great height. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiii, She was always as straight as a rush.

3. † **a.** One of the branchlets springing from the stem of Equisetum. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 100 The stemmes .. do bringe forth rounde about every knot or joynt divers little, small, slender, and knottie rushes.

b. *U.S.* The horsetail. (Cf. DUTCH *a.* 3 c.)

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav.* 15 On the islands which we passed there is abundance of *Equisetum hyemale*, called by the settlers *rushes.*

4. With specific epithets:

a. Denoting various species of *Juncus.*

See also *moss-* (Moss *sb.*[1] 6 b), *sea-, toad-*, and *wood-rush.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Juncus*, The species of rush, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these: The sharp or pointed Rush... The smooth or soft Rush [etc.]. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 345 Trifid Rush... Round-headed Rush... Soft Rush. Common Rush [etc.]. 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 295 Lesser Bog Rush, or Little Bulbous Rush. *Ibid.* 296 Clustered Alpine Rush, or Black-spiked Rush.

b. *Flowering rush*: (see quots.).

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Butomus*,..the Flowering Rush or Water Gladiole. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rush, Lesser flowering, *Scheuchzeria.* 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci., Butomus umbellatus*, the flowering rush, is considered the handsomest herbaceous plant of the British flora.

c. Applied to many plants of different genera more or less resembling the rush, as *bog-, club-, Dutch, hare's-tail-, nut-, paper-, scouring, shave-, sweet, twig-, wood-rush* (see these words).

5. *attrib.* **a.** Denoting the growth or prevalence of rushes, as *rush-bed, -drain, -land, -plat, -tuft.*

The second element in *rush-aisle* and *-hylle* appears to be the Lanc. dial. *hile* a cluster.

956 in Earle *Land Charters* 192 Of ðam broce..on þæt riscbed; of ðam riscbedde on ðone weȝ. ? *c* 1000 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 183 Of þam streame on ryschealas middewearde. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* III. 189 Fram gryndeles sylle to russemere, fram ryssemere to bælȝenham. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 A Rysche hylle, *cirpetum.* 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rush bed, *juncetum.* 1800 BEWICK *Hist. Quad.* 354 A Hound bitch..pupped four whelps during a hard chase, which she carefully covered in a rush aisle. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 58 The rush-tuft gone that hid

the skylark's nest. *Ibid.* 105 Swamps of wild rush-beds. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 13 You skulked Behind the rush-plats. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 425 River-like marshes or broad rush-drains, choked with spear-grass. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 36 Rush-land letting at four pounds an acre.

b. In sense 'made of rushes', as *rush-bag, -basket, -boat, -cap, -mat, -mill, -rope, -work*, etc.

1395 in *East Anglian* (1871) IV. 86 For ij bunches of Russherope, iij*d*. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 166 At length she layes it forth; in Rush-boat weaves it. 1681 Grew *Museum* IV. § iii. 372 A Rush-Basket.. very prettily woven together. 1687 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 38 If Tears in Rush-work may decipher'd be. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. x, The Sides and Floors..I..covered with Rush-matts of my own contriving. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 638/1 A parcel of miserable rush huts. 1804 Tarras *Poems* 1 We see..Him near the burn..Dammin the gush, to gar his rash-mill rin. 1842 *Dumfries Herald* Oct., The rush-cap on his head nodding like a mandarin's. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 337 Rooms..furnished..with the usual rush mats. 1896 A. Morrison *Child Jago* 185 Dicky, zealous at rush-bag-making.

c. In sense 'made of, consisting of, a rush', as *rush-dip, -lance, -tube, -wick*.

1673 Dryden *Epil. Univ. Oxford* 15 Stout Scaramoucha with rush lance rode in. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Candle*, Put..in a small Rush-wick. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 150 Hollowing out a stone, into which they put a rush-wick, and burn train oil. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 836 A paper smift..is then fixed to the top of the rush-tube. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* lvii, I'll not give him a rush dip.

d. In sense 'of or belonging to a rush', as *rush-bent, -pith, -root*.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 553 No more for þe faire fole þene for a risshe rote. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. I. 574/1 A rush-pith electrometer. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 137 Quick the rush-bent fann'd away, As they danc'd and bounded through. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 419 A better light than the rush-pith burnt by English peasants twenty or thirty years since.

6. *Comb.* **a.** Objective, as *rush-bearer, -cutter, -cutting, -dealer, -peeler, -reaper, -worker*.

c 1552 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) II. 137 A rope is a fytt reward for such ryshe repers As have strowed this church ageinst the Kings prechers. 1595 in Hanshall *Hist. Cheshire* (1817) 581 For wine to the Rushbearers. 1607 *Ibid.*, To the Rushbearers, wine, ale [etc.]. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 Rush-manufacture, dealer. 1885 *Census Instructions* Index, Rush Peeler (for Rushlights). 1888 *Carlisle Patriot* 17 Aug. (E. D. D.), Service over, each rushbearer received the customary present. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 3/1 Fishing in the river, chatting with the rush-cutters. *Ibid.*, Rush cutting.

b. Instrumental, as *rush-bordered, -bottomed, -floored, -fringed, -girt, -seated, -strewn, -wove*.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* III. 118 We went to bed,..I to my Loft, and they to their Rush-floor'd cleanly Bedroom. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 287 Several rush-bottomed chairs were burnt. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 38 With rush-wove crowns in sad procession move. 1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Acharnians* II. vi, In the rush-girt flask..Mix the greasy Thasian soy. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Winter is here* v, The rush-bordered rills. 1861 W. F. Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 106 The gallants, who paid sixpence apiece for stools upon the rush-strewn stage. 1868 *Lessons of Middle Age* 273 The congregation sit on rush-seated chairs in the nave. 1881 Taunt *Map Thames* 60/2 The picturesque farm with its rush-fringed river's bank.

c. Similative, as *rush-leaved, -stemmed; rush-looking*. Also Rush-like.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Narcissus*, The..rush-leaved narcissus. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 269 Chive Garlic, or Rush-leaved Onion. 1871 M. C. Cooke *Hdbk. Fungi* 102 Rush-stemmed Nolanea. 1889 Westgarth *Austral. Progr.* 273 It has no grass, but in its stead some green rush-looking tufts, pleasant to our eyes.

7. Special combs., as **rush-broom**, (*a*) Spanish broom; (*b*) a yellow-flowered Australian shrub, *Viminaria denudata* (Morris, 1898); **rush-cart**, a cart piled with rushes at a rush-bearing; **† rush chicory**, = *rush succory*; **† rush cress** (?); **rush family**, the natural order *Juncaceæ*; **† rush garlic**, chives (cf. *rush leek, rush onion*); **rush-grass**, a species of grass having a rush-like appearance; **rush-holder**, a device for holding a rushlight; **† rush leek**, = *rush garlic*; **rush-man**, one who supplies or deals in rushes; **rush-nut** (see quot. 1819); **† rush onion**, = *rush garlic*; **† rush-pin** (?); **rush-sad** (?); **† rush succory**, the plant *Chondrilla juncea*; **† rush-tail**, a bird having a long slender tail; **rush-toad**, the natter-jack; **rush veneer**, a species of moth; **rush wheat**, a species of wild wheat (*Triticum junceum*) growing on sandy shores.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 219 Common Spanish *Rush-Broom. 1848 Ainsworth *Lancs. Witches* I. 148 In the rear of the performers in the pageant came the *rush-cart drawn by a team of eight stout horses. 1860 Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* I. 202 To assemble at its rushbearing..at least eight, and sometimes a dozen, rush-carts. 1611 Cotgr., *Lettron*, Gumme Cichorie, *rush Cichorie. *c* 1710 Petiver *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* xlviii, Irish *Rush Cress. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 1084 *Juncaceæ*, the *Rush Family. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 643 This kinde is called in French, *des Oignoncettes*.., that is to say, *Rushe Garlike. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Plantago*, The *gramen junceum* or *rush-grass. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 76 Small Plymouth Rush-grass. 1820 Shelley *Hymn Merc.* xvii, With rushgrass tall, Lotus, and all sweet herbage. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 36 Cutting the native grass—rush-grass and meadow-clover, as he called it. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 643 In Latine [it is called] *Scænoprasum*, which may be Englished, *Rushe Leekes. 1606 Chapman *Gentleman Usher* II. i, Here is one That was a *Rush-mans jerkin, Wer't not absurd a Broome-man should weare it? 1819 *Pantologia* X, **Rush nut*, the root of the cyperus esculentus.., a native of Italy, where it is collected and eaten. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 445 Chefa, Chufa or Earth Almond, Tiger or Rush Nut (*Cyperus esculentus*, L.)...The tubers, which are about the size of an ordinary bean, may be eaten either raw or cooked. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 642 Cyues or *Rushe Onyons, in the steede of leaues haue litle, smal, holowe..blades, lyke to smal Rushes. 1673 *Maldon Borough Deeds* (Bundle 98, fol. 1), [Innkeepers fined] *vis. viiid*. a peece,..for using *rushpinns in their severall yards. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 34 The flag-sads cut too much, *rush-sads too little. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 26 Chondrilla..maye be named in englishe *Ryshe Succory or gum Succory. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 100 The Portugals haue named them all according to some propriety which they haue; some they call *rushtailes, because their tailes be..long and small like a rush. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 360 The Natter-Jack, or *Rush Toad, is not common. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 425 *Botys hybridalis*, the *rush Veneer. 1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & M.* 151 The Rush Veneer (*Nymphula hybridalis*, Schrank) appears in July. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* II. 173 *Triticum junceum*. Sea Wheat-grass. *Rush Wheat.

Rush (rʌʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 4 **russche**, 5–6 **rusche**, 6 **russhe, rushe**. [f. Rush *v.*[2]]

1. The act, or an act, of rushing; a sudden violent or tumultuous movement; a charge, an onslaught: **a.** Of persons or animals.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2888 Þan schullaþ our men..be-trappe hem þar & take hem at one russche. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 450 At the fyrst rusche feill Inglismen war slayne. *a* 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 111 A Gentleman of his train..spurred up his Horse, and with a violent rush severed him from the Duke. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IV. 44 The ceaseless clangour, and the rush of men Inebriate with rage. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 235/2 Preparing their young horses for the wild rush of the hunting-field.

b. Of material things. Also, a rushing sound.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. vii. 724 Þar men mycht here bot dusche for dusche, Rappis ruyde withe mony a rusche. *Ibid.* IV. xxv. 2384 Þat al þe wyndois in a rusche Off his chawmyr qwhar he laye Brak wp. 1535 Coverdale *2 Esdras* xiii. 11 The blast of fyre..fell with a russhe vpon ye people. 1541 Paynell *Catiline* xiv. 20 b, Whatsoeuer noise or rushe they hard, they fered it was Catiline and Manlius. 1648 Crashaw *Delights of the Muses* Poems (1904) 143 The rush of Death's unruly wave, Swept him off into his Grave. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 126 P 2 Overset by..the rush of a larger vessel. 1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* II. 148 Some mighty current, rush, or eddy of the tide. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* V. xxix, Like the rush of showers Of hail in spring, pattering along the ground. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxvi, There was a sudden rush of blood to Mr. Dombey's face. 1873 'Ouida' *Pascarèl* I. 120 My eyes grew wet with a rush of tears.

c. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 336 In a ferment with the sudden rush of business from all corners of the kingdom. 1868 Dickens *Let. to M. de Cerjat* 26 Aug., To this hour I have sudden vague rushes of terror. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* xi, She..gave the girl time to recover from her first rush of shyness.

2. † **a.** *slang.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. I. 485 Patroles have been productive of a new species of robbery called the *Rush*; that is, a number of villains assemble at the door of a house, and as soon as opened rush in, bind the family, and plunder the house. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., A rush may signify a forcible entry by several men into a detached dwelling house for the purpose of robbing its owners.

b. *dial.* (See quots.)

1788 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* Gloss., *Rush*, a feast; a merry-making; a rout. 1855 [Robinson] *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., A merry-making is often spoken of as 'the grand rush' that is going to be held.

3. a. *Football.* An attempt by one or more players, *esp.* the forwards, to force the ball through the opponents' line and towards their goal. Also, a player who is skilled in this.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, Then follows rush upon rush, and scrummage upon scrummage. *Ibid.*, Don't give the rush a chance of reaching you! 1897 *Sportsman* 16 Dec., The Dark Blues broke away, but the rush was well saved by Black. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 5/2 He..had the reputation of being the best centre rush that the university [of Harvard] ever had.

b. *Croquet.* (See quot. 1874.)

1874 Heath *Croquet Player* 14 *Rush*, a shot or roquet played so hard as to send the object ball to some spot where the striker desires to place it. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 The learner should next practise..*cutting*, which is a rush played fine instead of full.

c. *Amer.* A scrimmage or struggle between first and second year students.

1871 G. R. Cutting *Stud. Life Amherst Coll.* 128 Participants will, however, readily recall the..'rush' of '67 and '68, in Athenæ Hall;..and..the 'rushes' of '71 with '72. 1903 *Dundee Advt.* 5 Dec. 4 What is known in Canadian academic life as 'rush', that is, a trial of strength between the freshmen and the second year students.

4. A sudden migration of numbers of people to a certain place, *esp.* to a new goldfield.

1850 R. Monckton Milnes in *Life* (1891) I. x. 444 The rush of English to those parts is so great that there is hardly a bed to be had. 1861 T. M'Combie *Austral. Sk.* 86 We had a long conversation on the 'rush', as it was termed. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 289 A large proportion had been lured to Turonia by the golden possibilities of the great rush.

b. *transf.* The scene of such a migration; *spec.* a new goldfield.

1855 W. Howitt *Land, Lab., & Gold* I. 172 It is a common practice for them to mark out one or more claims in each new rush. 1885 Forbes *Souvenirs* (1894) 272 When he migrates to a new rush, he takes live belongings with him.

5. a. An eager demand *for*, a strong run *on*, something.

1856 R. Monckton Milnes in *Life* (1891) II. xii. 10 There is such a rush for places I shall probably not see it. 1884 *19th Cent.* Nov. (1889) 854 There was a slight boom in the mining market, and a bit of a rush on American rails.

b. *With a rush*, with a sudden onset; in a sweeping or rapid manner.

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To go it with a rush, or with a perfect rush,' is to do a thing energetically, with spirit. 1861 *Times* 6 June, Already the Confederate States perceive that they cannot carry all before them with a rush.

6. a. A (migratory) flock or flight of birds.

1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* I. ix. 118 A 'flight' or 'rush' of dunbirds. 1901 *Scotsman* 10 Sept. 7/1 The greater number of birds in the autumn rushes.

b. *Austr.* A stampede of horses or cattle.

1881 A. C. Grant *Bush Life* (1882) 298 A confused whirl of dark forms swept before him... It was 'a rush', a stampede.

7. Dysentery in cattle.

1799 *Prize Ess. Highland Soc.* III. 407 Purging or Rush. 1838 in W. C. L. Martin *Ox* (1847) 18/2 They are bad breeders, and much subject to the rush, a complaint common to animals bred in and in.

8. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209 *Rush*, the sudden weighting of the roof when robbing the pillars begins, and the roof is a strong one.

9. *Comb.*, as **rush hours**, those hours when passenger traffic is at its height; **rush line** (see sense 3 a); **rush order**, an order for goods required in a hurry.

1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 715/3 Princeton's rush line is where she needs material and plenty of it. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/7 Makers..have so much work on hand that they are neglecting rush orders. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 8/3 Trailer cars can be put on during the 'rush hours', mornings and evenings.

Rush, *sb.*[3] *north. dial.* [Of obscure origin.] A thick growth of plants or shrubs; a brake.

1796 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* (ed. 2) II. 340 *Rush* (of grass or corn); a tuft, knot, cluster, or crowd of plants. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 39 In the midst of a 'whin rush'—that is, a great extent of old whins. 1844 M. A. Richardson *Historian's Table-bk., Leg. Div.* II. 43 Through a rush of briars and nettles. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorks. Folk-Talk* 155 A field..has a 'rush' or narrow strip of wood or rough ground at one end of it.

Rush, obs. form of Russ *sb.*

Rush (rʌʃ), *v.*[1] Also 5 **russhe**, 6 **rysshe**. [f. Rush *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To strew with rushes.

1422 *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 242 Noght vpon harde erthe ne Pament, but vpon erthe nesshly y-strawet or russhet. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. CXXVI. (1869) 142, I can wel russhe a dungy place. *a* 1851 [see Rushed *ppl. a.*]. 1895 Ellwood *Lakeland Gloss.* 78 In some parishes, rushing the church in this way was paid for.

b. To tie up, work or make, with rushes.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 556 Keep them [i. e. hop-bines] well rushed around at the bottom. 1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 47/1 Women and children..caning or rushing the 'bottoms' [of chairs].

2. *intr.* To gather rushes. *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 692/2, I rysshe, I gather russhes, *je cueils des joncs*. *Ibid.*, Go no more a rysshynge Malyn. 1896 Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* 234 Don't y' go a-rushing, maids, in May.

Rush (rʌʃ), *v.*[2] Forms: 4 **russchen**, 4–6 **rusche** (5 **russch-, ruyssch-**, *Sc.* **rousch-**); 4–6 **russhe** (5 **rosshe, russsh-**); 4–6 **rush**, 6– **rush**. [a. AF. *russher*, var. of *russer*, = OF. *re(h)usser, re(h)user, ruser*, etc. (mod.F. *ruser*: see Ruse *v.*[1]). The forms with *s* would normally represent a pop.L. **refūsāre*, f. ppl. stem of L. *refundĕre* to cause to flow back, but it is difficult to regard those in *ss* and *ssh* as having this origin.

The development of some of the senses may have been helped by a feeling of phonetic appropriateness: cf. the similar uses of MHG. *rûschen, riuschen* (G. *rauschen*), which is quite unconnected in origin.]

I. *trans.* † **1.** To force out of place or position by violent impact; to drive back, down, etc. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 404 In the stour sa hardyly He ruschyt with hys chewalry, That he ruschyt his fayis ilkane. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* iv, He betus on the busshes; Alle he riues and he russhes, That the rote is vnry3te.

† **b.** Const. *down, up*; *to* (the ground), *under* (foot), etc. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Peter*) 527 Þe hound..schot on symeon..and to þe 3erde hym vndirnethe Ruschit. † *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1339 Of alle his ryche castelles [I will] rusche doune the walles. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. ii. 333 Con3he and rabit bathe he brak, And ruschit wp þe 3hettis þar. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 193 Hors..rouschede frekis wndir feit. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 192 A tempest of winde..rusht downe standerdes, and tare downe lodgynges. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 39 They ruschit thame rouchlie to the earth. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 225 Many hills and buildings have been rushed down by this kind of earthquake. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 235 He thereupon ran and rushed the said Main..to the ground under his Feet.

fig. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 26 The kind Prince Taking thy part, hath rusht aside the Law.

†c. To smash, shatter. *Obs.*—[1]

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. 176 He smote thurgh shelde..and al to russhed and brake the precious stones.

2. To cause to move with great speed and force; to send or impel violently. Chiefly with preps.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 25 He with feersnesse..rushide the former feet to Heleodore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8931 He armed him, and russhed his stede, And forto Ioust fast he yede. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. ii. 185 He russhed his hors on syre Ector and..bare hym clene out of the sadel. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xii. 18 A most mighty tempest that he rushed upon the whole world. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 18 Then rush'd he out a lance at him. 1654 I. AMBROSE *Ultima* 18 Into what a sea of misery have I now rushed saile! 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. (1899) 153 There was a spit sticking in the wall of the house...I rushed inadvertently my face on it. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov., How skilfully these young creatures managed their frail tiny barks! They rush them through the fiercest rapids.

†b. To pull *out* hastily, drag *off* violently. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2550 Redely theis rathe mene rusches owtte swerdes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. x. 132 Syr Arthur..pulled hym to the erthe, and thenne russhed of his helme. *a* 1600 *Sir Lancelot du Lake* 120 in Percy *Reliques* (1765) I. 186 He pull'd him downe upon his knee, And rushing off his helm [etc.].

3. a. *refl.* To move with speed and force (*obs.*); to impel (oneself) heedlessly, violently, or hurriedly *upon* or *on* something. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Song Roland* 589 'Lordingis,' said Roulond, 'rusche you be-dene'. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 819 Rudly till ray thai ruschit thaim agayne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 47 To have made him desperate, and to have rusht himselfe upon vile courses. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* 448 Men, that can thus knowingly and consideringly rush themselves upon such unspeakable mischiefs.

b. *trans.* To drag, force, or carry rapidly and violently. Chiefly const. *into, to, out of.*

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 627 The said Thesaurare ..put violent handis on the said complenar, ruschit him to the Tolbuith. 1632 J. FEATLY *Hon. Chast.* 15 His will rushes him headlong to the whirlepoole of destruction. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 21 Consideration..we owe to our Souls. For without it, we shall..rush them into infinite perils. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, O, how like innocence she looks! what, stab her, And rush her into blood? 1740–1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 30 Tell me you forgive me for rushing you into so much Danger and Distress. 1897 *Sportsman* 16 Dec., From a line out here the leather was finely rushed up. 1898 G. B. SHAW *You never can tell* Plays II. 294 They rush him out of the room between them.

c. *transf.* To get or bring *out*, carry *through*, push on, etc., in an unusually rapid manner.

1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 106 Cadell rather wished to rush it out by employing these different presses. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., When his name was proposed they rushed it through with a will. 1890 *Standard* 20 Feb., All we desire is that the measure shall not be rushed through the House. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/6 There is no disposition to rush business, and caution is being manifested by dealers.

d. To make (one's way) with a rush.

1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xii, This morning by dawn we were rushing our way along the Uvunkwe.

4. To force at an unusual or excessive pace or speed. Also with *on, up.*

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 39/1 This Bushboy..would never rush his horse to overtake any antelope if the ground were at all rough. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 355 While the country boy is allowed to grow up, the city boy is rushed up. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 184 There is no doubt that Cucumbers can be rushed on with heat and moisture. 1894 [GODLEY] *Aspects Mod. Oxford* 43 Nor will he..allow himself to be 'rushed' through the various objects of interest.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)

a 1890 *Elect. Rev.* XV. xiv. 10 (Cent.), Nearly all [telegraph operators] are ambitious to send faster than the operator at the receiving station can write it down, or in other words to rush him.

c. *colloq.* To defraud or cheat, to 'do', *out of.*

1891 *L'pool Mercury* 26 May 5/4 With an added 2[d] it is equivalent in value to the dollar, and..much good sport is to be obtained in America in trying to rush the natives out of that 2[d].

5. a. *Austr.* (See quot.)

1852 G. C. MUNDY *Our Antipodes* I. 313 Sometimes at night this animal will leap into the fold amongst the timid animals and so 'rush' them—that is, cause them to break out and disperse through the bush.

b. *Mil.* To overcome, take, capture, carry, by means of a sudden rush.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 498 They break from our Christianity and 'rush' our pickets. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 1/2 The Arabs 'rushed' the town, putting every man to the sword. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* ii, The town was to be rushed in the night, and the whites to be slaughtered without quarter to any.

transf. 1888 BESANT *50 Yrs. Ago* 137 Peeresses..occupied every seat, and even 'rushed' the reporters' gallery. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiii, A single bushranger was rushed by a couple of determined men.

c. To cross, penetrate, traverse, negotiate (or endeavour to do so) with a rush.

1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov. 166/2 In 'rushing' the hurdles, men are stationed..to prevent the horses swerving. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 298 The next one [snow-drift] we came to, the driver thought he could 'rush' it. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 280, I rushed it, and reached the other side in safety.

fig. 1888 BESANT *Eulogy of R. Jefferies* vii. 188 Most readers like to rush a volume. You cannot rush Jefferies.

d. To occupy by a rush (of gold-miners).

1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip to Boerland* 171 The locality was 'rushed' for gold. 1887 HAYTER *Xmas Adv.* 3 The Bald Hill had just been rushed, and therefore I decided..a claim to take up.

e. *Croquet.* To roquet (a ball) with considerable force. Also *absol.*

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 14 It is rushed at an angle, instead of in a direct line. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/2 When able to rush, the strokes made in taking croquet..should be practised.

II. *intr.* **6.** Of persons or animals: To run, dash, or charge with violence or impetuous rapidity. Usually const. with advs. or preps.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 380 In the stour sa hardyly He ruschyt, that all the semble schuk. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 783 The hunters..hereth hym come russhyng in the greues. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2880 So raythely thay rusche with roselde speris, That the raskaille was rade. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1049 The worthi Scottis ruschyt on thaim, in gret ire. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1910, I rushe at them rughly, and make them ly full lowe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 143 Doing displeasure to the Citizens, By rushing in their houses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 151 The wilde Boare rushed upon one of these frames wheeling towards him. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. ii, The desperate savage rusht within my Force. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 93 To brave the savage rushing from the wood. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 198 Strangely departing from all the civilities of life..[he] would rush from the room. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. 110 Then the colt rushed by them..hard held. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 79 A few minutes later Madame de Férias rushed into her husband's room.

b. *fig.* To press, make an attack or descent, *on* or *upon* one.

1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dragon* 30 Now whan y[e] kynge sawe, that they russhed in so sore vpon him,..he deliuered Daniel vnto them. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 For with none but clownish and roynish ieasts dost thou rush vppon vs. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, All his creditors would have come rushing on him in a body.

c. *fig.*, denoting precipitate, rash, or unconsidered action. Freq. const. *into.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62 You rushe forth headlong unadvisedly. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 13 Rinnand and ruscheand without knaulege quhat thai othir do or say. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 159 Restraine and keepe backe men from rushing presumptuously..in their sinnes. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 7 One man rushes upon certain ruin for the gratification of a present desire. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 185 To rush into a fixt eternal state Out of the very flames of rage and hate. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 252 The inquiring reader..rushes blindly to the experiment, indifferent to the nature of his soil. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-t.* vi, So many foolish persons are rushing into print. 1873 MRS BROOKFIELD *Not a Heroine* II. 268 He always rushes into extremes.

d. To go *on* hurriedly in speaking.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi[i], 'My means,' rushed on Smirke, 'are at present limited, I own'.

e. To pass or travel rapidly.

1852 M. ARNOLD *Human Life* 17 We rush by coasts where we had lief remain. 1897 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 250/2 It might be done by leaving the ship at Plymouth, and rushing up to London by the first train.

f. With *it* and *out. rare.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 856 Properly drest..To russhe it oute In euery route. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *To Rush it*, to do a thing with spirit; as, 'The old negro is rushing it with his fiddle'.

7. Of things: To move, flow, fall, etc., with great speed or impetuosity.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 368 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowtez, To-rent vch a rayn-ryfte & rusched to þe vr̄þe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 497 He..lokede on þe kni3te, & saw þe red blod russchen out. 1460 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 206 The elementes gonne to rusche & rappe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 553 The noyis rouschit throuch straikis that thai dang. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 125 Of our wondis the red blude ruschis owt. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Rush do the winds forward..They skud too the seaward. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 730 Swale rusheth rather than runneth..with foaming waters. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 414 Nor slept the winds Within thir stony caves, but rush'd abroad. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* II. 46 Beyond the hostile ranks the weapon drove; The warriors stooping as it rush'd above. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, The blood rushed in anger to the countenance of Richard. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 A dozen avalanches rushed downwards from its summit. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 45 When you..hear the water rushing Around you, and beneath.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 222 Many an error by the same example, Will rush into the state. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 21 Restless thoughts, that..rush upon me thronging, and present Times past. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xl, Almost instantly the whole truth of the transaction seemed to rush upon her mind. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* x[ii]x, A dreadful rumour rushed through the University. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi, His mind rushed over all the circumstances of his departure from Florence.

c. To come suddenly into view.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. xiii, The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 65 In India that luminary does not 'peep up', he rushes up.

d. To grow or shoot *up* rapidly.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, The weeds have rushed up, and conspired to choke the fair and wholesome blossom.

†**8.** To fall quickly or violently. *Obs.*

Now only contextually, as in sense 7.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 139 He rouschit doun off blud all rede. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 120 The Romaynes for radnesse ruschte to the erthe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xviii. 142 Therwith syre Gawayne and his hors russhed doune to the erthe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 121 Brutus..ruschit (as It had bene aganis his wil) to þe ground and kissit þe erde.

Ru·sh-bea·ring. [RUSH *sb.*[1]] An annual ceremony in northern districts of carrying rushes and garlands to the church and strewing the floor or decorating the walls with them; usually made the occasion of a general holiday.

1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 29 At Whalley: ther a rushbearing, but much less solemnitie then formerlie. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 20 May-games, Whitsun-Ales, Morrice-dances, Rush-bearings,..and other sports. *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 331 b, The wake or day of a Churches dedication in West Riding of Yorksh. is calld the rush-bearing of such a Parish. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rush-bearing*, a ceremony of carrying garlands or rushes to the church. 1810 *Ann. Reg., Antiq.* 672/1 Rush bearing..was a custom which formerly prevailed generally in Cheshire. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* I. 341 The festival of Rush-bearing does not always coincide with the feast of the dedication. 1894 *Times* 21 Aug. 11/3 Rochdale, Aug. 20.—Rushbearing, the local holidays, commenced to-day.

attrib. 1649 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 294/1 Ringinge on the Rushbering Day. 1889 *Graphic* 22 June 682/2 On rush-bearing evening the churchyard wall is crowded with childish figures.

†**Rush-buckler.** *Obs.*—[1] [? f. RUSH *v.*[2]] A swashbuckler.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 146 Take into this numbre also their seruaunte; I meane, all that flocke of stout bragging russhe bucklers [L. *cetratorum nebulonum*].

Rush-bush. Also 5 **reschebusk**, 6 **reschebush**, 8–9 *dial.* **rex-bush**; *Sc.* 6 **rysche-, rasch(e)-bus(a)**, 8–9 **rash-buss, -bush.** [f. RUSH *sb.*[1] Cf. G. *ruschbusch.*] A tuft of rushes.

In early Scottish use common in a proverbial expression denoting the strict suppression of cattle-lifting.

c 1425 in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Hec papirio*, reschebusk. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 408, Ihone Upeland bene full blyith, I trow, Because the rysche bus kepis his kow. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 77 This prouerb of him [James II] in the cuntrie was commoun: He garis the rasche bus keip the kow. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 114 The Poor Man loved him, the Great feared him: He made the Rush-Bushes keep the Herds of Cattel. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 38 Rex-bush!—Fath! tell me o' tha Rexbush. 1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* vii, Ye, like a rash-buss, stood in sight. 1833 CARLYLE in *Froude* (1882) II. 387 Remember always what you said of the rush-bush here at Puttock on the wayside. 1898 J. MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 149 All who are..on the Ocean with no rush-bush to hould by when the storms come up.

Rush-candle. [RUSH *sb.*[1]] A candle of feeble power made by dipping the pith of a rush in tallow or other grease; a rushlight.

1591 NASHE *Pref. to Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, Put out your rush candles, you Poets and Rymers. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 338 A rush Candle from the wicker hole Of som clay habitation. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* vi. (1704) 321 What is all the light our eyes behold, but a rush-candle to him that is the father of lights? 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Candle*, Rush Candles, used in divers parts of England, are made of the pith of a sort of rushes, peeled, or stripped of the skin, except in one side, and dipt in melted grease. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 165 There being only the usual light in the ward, a common rush-candle. 1895 'G. MORTIMER' *Tales Western Moors* 119 He pictured her knitting placidly by the light of a rush candle.

Rushed, *ppl. a.* [f. RUSH *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]] Overgrown or strewn with rushes.

1753 T. WARTON *Ode Approach of Summer*, As slow he winds in museful mood, Near the rush'd marge of Cherwell's flood. *a* 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Cent.), Rushed floors, whereon our children play'd.

Rushen (rv·ʃn), *a.* Also 1 **riscen**, 4 **russchen**, 8–9 *Sc.* **rashen.** [OE. *riscen*, f. *risc* RUSH *sb.*[1] Cf. LG. *riisken.*] Made of rushes, or of a rush.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ii. 3 Þa nam heo anne riscenne windel on scipwisan ȝesceapenne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Of russches beþ russchen vessels made. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 39 Tom Thumb with his Rushen Spear. *Ibid.*, Can a Crismer..bind Behemoth with a rushen cord? 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bridge*, Rushen Bridge, *pont de jonc*, is made of large sheaves of rushes growing in marshy grounds. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 395 The straw brechem is now supplanted by the leather collar, the rashen theets by the iron traces. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 87 Allowed to pull rushen seats to pieces. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 215 He..held out to him two fair rushen wands.

†**Ru·sher**[1]. *Obs.*—[1] [f. RUSH *sb.*[1]] One who strews rushes on a floor.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, Pipers, fidlers, rushers, puppet-masters, Jugglers, and gipsies.

Rusher[2] (rv·ʃəɹ). [f. RUSH *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which rushes; one who acts precipitately or without deliberation.

With quot. 1796 cf. RUSH *sb.*[2] 2 a.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 148 Remit such Rushers not into the Church onely, but Pulpit, to the Philosophy Schoole to be shamed. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rushers*, thieves who knock at the doors of great houses in London,..and on the door being opened by a woman, rush in and rob the house; also housebreakers who enter lone houses by force. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. 148 We always thought a rusher [in a fight] no good at school. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 82 He ..was a rusher across country. 1887 *Cyclist* 11 May 739/1 This irrepressible writer and rusher to conclusions.

2. *U.S.* One who takes part in a rush to a new gold-field or to new territory.

1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 629 *Rushers*, in California and all the gold-bearing districts of the West, is the comprehensive name of persons going to the mines. 1892 *Current History* I. 433 As many of the 'rushers' are very poor, there is sure to be great suffering in the territory.

3. *U.S. Football.* A forward.

1883 *Atlantic Monthly* May 682/1 An attempt to break through the line of rushers, in a scrimmage. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 215/2 Putting the goalkeepers..in the front and placing the tired rushers at the goals.

4. *colloq.* A 'go-ahead' person.

1889 *Century Mag.* Oct. 874/1 The pretty girl from the East is hardly enough of a 'rusher' to please the young Western masculine taste.

Rushet, obs. or erron. form of Russet.

Rush-grown, *a.* [Rush *sb.*[1]]

1. Having the slender tapering form of a rush.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 Those [shafts] that be lytle brested and big toward the hede called by theyr lykenesse taperfashion, reshe growne, and of some merrye fellowes bobtayles. 1615 Markham *Country Contentm.* I. i, His tail long, and rush grown, that is big at the setting on, and small downward. *Ibid.* I. x, An excellent streight and well grown Ground Hazel, being from the bottome to the top finely Rush-grown. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 27 With an Annular body like a Wasp,..and conical or rush-grown towards the tayl. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 247 His Rush-grown Tail O'er his broad Back bends in an ample Arch. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.*, *Rush-grown*, tapering like a rush.

2. Overgrown with rushes.

1777 T. Warton *Suicide* ii, By the brook, that ling'ring laves Yon rush-grown moor with sable waves. 1777 Mason *Eng. Garden* II. 342 Oft too the coward hare, then only bold .., Will quit her rush-grown form. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 213 The vast rush-grown swamps and verdant pastures of the lordly Theiss.

Ru·shiness. *rare*[−0]. [f. Rushy *a.*] 'A being full of or having Rushes' (Bailey, 1730).

Ru·shing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rush *v.*[2]] The action of running or moving with great speed or force; the noise produced by some rapid or violent movement. Also in fig. uses.

c 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7350 Þare salle be swilk rareyng and ruschyng And raumpyng of devels. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxiv. (Bodl. MS.), [A lion] dredeþ noise and russchinge of wheles. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5921 The hors he held for al his russhing. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* xiv. 13 They..made a greate russzhinge to wake him vp, because they thought with the noyse to haue raised him. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 79 b, The two kynges had their speres ready, then began the rushyng of speres. 1611 Bible *Isaiah* xvii. 12 The rushing of nations, that make a rushing, like the rushing of mighty waters. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 682 Our..careless rushings into his presence in worship. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Sea*, The rushing up continually of such a body of water makes a roundish cavity. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. iii, Hark! 'tis the rushing of a wind that sweeps Earth and the ocean. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 429 We buried those whom the.. brute had slain in his rushings.

b. *spec.* in croquet, football, etc. (see quots.).

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 The learner should next practise *rushing*, *i. e.*, roqueting with such force as to move the ball aimed at some distance. 1883 *Atlantic Monthly* May 681/2 Avoirdupois and strength are at a premium for rushing, blocking and tackling.

c. *U.S. Univ. slang.* (See quot. 1888.)

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 236 'Hazing,' 'rushing,' secret societies.., are unknown at Oxford and Cambridge. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* VI. cii. III. 454 *n.*, Sophomores and freshmen have a whimsical habit of meeting one another in dense masses and trying which can push the other aside on the stairs or path. This is called 'rushing'.

Ru·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. Rush *v.*[2]] That rushes; moving or acting with rapidity or impetuosity.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Acts* ii. 2 And sodenly there came a sounde from heauen, as it had bene of a russhing and mighty winde. 1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 177 Here by the Murmurs of this rushing Spring, She sweetly lay. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 97 Rushing sound Of onset ended soon each milder thought. 1743 Francis tr. *Horace, Odes* I. xiv. 8 Nor without ropes thy keel can longer brave The rushing fury of th' imperious wave. 1805 Southey *Madoc* II. xxv, Around the rushing keel The waters sing. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xx, Tortured by these thoughts he carried monotony with him, through the rushing landscape. 1897 Voynich *Gadfly* (1904) 24/2 The blackness seemed to fall away from him in pieces with a rushing noise.

Ru·shingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a rushing manner; rapidly or impetuously.

1388 Wyclif *Job* vi. 15 My britheren passiden me, as a stronde doith, that passith ruschyngli [L. *raptim*] in grete valeis. 1598 Florio, *Prorotto*,..lept or gone out rushinglie or running swiftlie. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 168, I beheld a dark shadow come rushingly forth. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxvii, All his life during the last year passed rushingly across his mind.

Ru·shingness. *rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The fact of making a rushing sound.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 436 Aloft, with its peculiar rushingness of wing, you heard the flight of the scarce-seen ring-dove.

† Ru·shle, *v. Obs. rare.* [perh. f. Rush *v.*[2] + -le, but cf. Rustle *v.* 2.] *intr.* To rush. Hence **† Ru·shling** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* 39 b, Than was all the rable of the shippe..called to the reckeninge, rushelinge together as they had bene the cookes of helle. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 262 As I was placing his feete in the holes, distempred feare brought him downe upon me with a rushling burle.

Rushle, obs. variant of Rustle *v.*

Ru·shlight. Also rush-light. [Rush *sb.*[1]]

1. = Rush-candle.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4673/2 Small Rush Lights once dipped or drawn through Grease, or Kitchin Stuff. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Tale* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 78 As rushlights in a spacious room, Just burn enough to form a gloom. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxv. (1818) II. 409 A single candle, not more vivid than the rush-light which glimmers in the peasant's cottage. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 451 The rush-lights that are sold in London vary from ten to eighteen in the pound. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 89 Why should he burn a rushlight when there was nothing to look at?

b. Without article: The light of a rush-candle.

1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* vi, The next day commenced as before, getting up and dressing by rushlight.

c. *fig.*, denoting something insignificant or of little account; a glimmer.

1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 1 A lamp or rushlight of understanding. *Ibid.* 112 A dwelling in the rush-light of 'closet-logic'. 1893 F. F. Moore *I Forbid Banns* xxxiv, You have spoken according to your lights, I daresay; but such lights as yours are rush-lights, Mr. Hardy.

2. *attrib.*, as *rushlight candle, life, shade.*

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 13 (1726) 64 The late bishop of Bristol..found him in his lodgings by a little starving fire, with a rush-light candle before him. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xii, The little circles of light, which the reflection of the rushlight-shade threw upon the ceiling. 1863 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 104 It was a great day in my rushlight life.

Hence **Ru·shlighted** *a.*

1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* § 154 As many candles ..as would comfort the old eyes..of a whole rushlighted country village.

Ru·sh-like, *a.* [f. Rush *sb.*[1]] Resembling a rush or rushes.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 642 Amongst the Rushlyke leaues growe smal rounde stemmes. 1610 Niccols *Englands Eliza* xxvi, Ne yet did seeke their glorie to advance, By only tilting with a rush-like lance. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 55/2 The Spanish Silver-cupped Moly hath a Stalk proceeding from 2 or 3 rush like leaves. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Equisetum*, The rush-like naked, or not branched Horsetail. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 187/1 The plains are permanently clothed with patches of a rush-like plant called *Restio*. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 105 Their profuse herbage of reeds and rush-like grass.

Ru·sh-ring. [Rush *sb.*[1]] A ring made of a rush or rushes.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 116 The knotted rush-ringes, and gilte Rosemaree. 1593 B. Barnes *Parthenopil* viii, The meanwhile The Shepherd sate, but did compile Green-knotted rush[r]ings. 1617 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 35 Ned Wymarke, for all the ancient acquaintance between them, hath not so much as a rush-ring for remembrance. 1646 Quarles *Sheph. Oracles* VI, The Love-sick Swains Compose Rush-rings and Myrtleberry Chains.

b. Used as a wedding-ring.

1668 Davenant *Rivals* V, I'l Crown thee with a Garland of straw then, and I'le Marry thee with a Rush ring. 1813 Ellis *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* II. 38 A custom..appears antiently to have prevailed,..of marrying with a Rush Ring; chiefly practised, however, by designing men. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 284 The abuse of the rush ring led to the practice being strictly prohibited.

Rushy (rʌ·ʃi), *a.* Also 4 **resshi**, 5–6 **russhy**, 8– *Sc.* **rashy.** [f. Rush *sb.*[1] + -y[1].]

1. Made or consisting of rushes; rushen.

1382 Wyclif *Isaiah* xviii. 2 Wo to the lond..that sendeth in the se messageres, and in resshi vesseles vp on watris. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 494 A multitude of reysouns puld they take, And into russhy frayels rare hem gete. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. i, His spring should [not]..drive the rushy-mils, that in his way The shepheard's made. 1728 Swift *Pastoral Dial.* Wks. 1751 VII. 204 Sharp are the Stones, take thou this rushy Matt. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* viii, Then turn to-night, and freely share..My rushy couch and frugal fare. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 131, I..bound my posies up with rushy ties. 1842 F. E. Paget *M. Malvoisin* 94 She laid her head on her rushy pillow.

fig. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 121 Beside this rushie cheine of M. Heskins necessitie you shall heare matter of congruitie. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 362 Surely this rushie religion..will but help to make more fuell for those eternal flames. 1659 C. Noble *Mod. Answ. Immod. Queries* To Rdr., These rushy and sedgy expressions that are set down in this Paper.

2. Producing, full of, covered with, rushes.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxxxvi. vii, [God] cutt in two the russhy sea,..And made the middest Jacobs way. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 84 By paued fountaine, or by rushie brooke. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* I. i, Sit Down on this rushy Bank. *a* 1683 Scroggs *Courts-Leet* (1714) 210 Whereby the Land is overflowed, so that it becomes rushy and unprofitable. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ode to Sir R. Lyttleton* 20 Where coots in rushy dingles hide. 1794 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 9 A narrow brook, by rushy banks conceal'd. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 952 Coarse rushy lands may..be converted into good pastures. 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. of West* II. 141 All the land except the combes was a great furzy and rushy waste.

3. Resembling a rush or rushes; rush-like.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 3 Many sower, rushie leaues: *Ibid.* 11 Rushie Water grasse hath his rootes..with many fibres or strings hanging at them. 1617 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36/1 The snaky Dun, the Ore with rushy Hair. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 170 The former was of that rushy plant. 1821 Welby *Visit N. Amer.* 151 The effect upon the long rushy grass as the fire reaches it, is frightfully grand. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 262/2 *Triticum junceum*, Sea Rushy Wheat-grass. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* p. xix, *Juncæ*,..Rushy herbs.

4. *Comb.*, as *rushy-fringed, -leaved, -margined.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 890 By the rushy-fringed bank, Where grows the Willow and the Osier dank. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Narcissus*, The smallest, white, mountain, rushy-leaved narcissus. 1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 26 Broom,..Rushy twigged, or Spanish. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, A particular roadside, along which there was a rushy-margined pool.

Rushy, variant of Russie *Obs.*

Rusien, obs. form of Resse *v.*[2]

Ru·siform, *a.* [f. Rusa.] (See quot.)

1877 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 7 When it [the Spigelian lobe] is pedunculate, as is generally the case in the genus *Rusa*, it may be termed *rusiform*.

Rusine (rū·səin), *a. Zool.* [See Rusa and -ine[1].] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the cervine genus *Rusa*.

1852 J. E. Gray *Catal. Mamm. Brit. Mus.* III. 186 The Rusine Deer have a distinct, anterior basal snag to the horns, the muffle very high and not separate from the edge of the lips. 1882 *Jrnl. R. Soc. Bengal* LI. II. 45 The Rusine type of antler prevailed in Pliocene times.

† Rusk, *sb.*[1] *Obs.*[−1] [Related to Rusk *v.*[1] Cf. Icel., Norw., and MSw. *rusk*.] A blow.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. v. 206 To þat boy he gef a rusk, ..He dang him with his bow to deid.

Rusk (rʊsk), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **ruske.** [a. Sp. or Pg. *rosca* a twist, turn, coil, screw, and spec. a twisted roll of bread (Sp. *rosca de mar* sea-rusk).]

1. Bread in the form of small pieces which have been re-fired so as to render them hard and crisp; formerly much used on board ships.

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 15 The provision..was seven or eight cakes of bisked or rusk for a man. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 192 His new men grew weake with feeding onely upon ruske. 1639 Lechford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 113 You must..have some refreshments besides the ships provisions, ..that is, some suger and fine ruske or bisket. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 20 A large Basket of Rusk or Bisket of their kind. 1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 31 A canister of tea, a canister of sugar-candy, and a jar of rusk. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxx, Naething to eat but a mouthful of Norway rusk.

attrib. 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) I. x. 254 This rusk biscuit is made of a coarse rye loaf cut in two and baked as hard as a stone.

b. *U.S.* 'Bread or cake dried and browned in the oven, and reduced to crumbs by pounding.'

1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. A piece of bread hardened or browned by re-firing and sometimes sweetened.

1759 W. Verral *Cookery* 25 Putting on it some rusks or toasts of French bread. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 454 Some of the best rusks I ever eat in my life. 1799 Underwood *Dis. Child.* (ed. 4) I. 135 Rusks and biscuit-powder are more suitable than bread. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 144/2 Breakfast..consists of warm *café-au-lait* and a rusk. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 217 Crows perch themselves on the top of loaded camels, and deliberately steal Chinamen's rusks and Mongols' mutton.

Rusk, *sb.*[3] (See quot.)

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209 *Rusks*, small slack, or that next larger than dust or dead small.

Rusk, *v.*[1] *rare.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Icel., Fær., Norw., MSw. *ruska*, Da. *ruske*, in the same or related senses.]

† 1. *trans.* To disturb violently; to shake; to tear or tug *up*. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs ..þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron [= roe-deer]. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 727 (E. E. T. S.), Foules fallen to fote & her fepres rusken. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xii, He ruskes vppe mony a rote, With tusshes of iij. fote.

2. *intr.* To pluck roughly; to scratch, claw. *Sc.*

1880 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* s. v., When a horse tears hay from a stack, he is said to be *ruskin' at* it.

Rusk, *v.*[2] *rare*[−0]. [f. Rusk *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To convert (bread or cake) into rusk (*Cent. Dict.*).

Ruskie, variant of Ruskey *sb.*[1]

† Ru·skin[1]. *Obs.* In 5–6 **ruskyn.** Some kind of fur. Also *attrib.*

[1287 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. xxii. 583 In the year 1287 the fur is called 'squirrel and ruskin'.] 1427 *Will M. Colbroke, Comm. Ct. London* (MS.), Unam togam de blod furratam cum Ruskyn wombes. *a* 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 17 Thou ruskyn galaunt, that pouerte doth menace For all thy warrocked hoode, and thy proude araye.

† Ru·skin[2]. *Obs.* Also 8 **ruscan, rouskin.** [a. Ir. *rusgán*, f. *rusg* bark: cf. Ruskey *sb.*[1]] **a.** A vessel made of bark or roots. **b.** Butter preserved in a vessel of this kind.

1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 80 A Tub of Butter, in Ireland still called a Ruskin [*printed* Rushin] of Butter. 1710 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 305 They at several Feet deep cut thro' what the Irish call a Ruskin of Butter (which was a Firkin, or Vessel, made of the Barks of Trees..). 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 325, I have..Ruscan and Cream joy, Wherewith you may slabber you. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 344/1 Butter, called *rouskin*, hath been found in hollowed trunks of trees..; that the length of time it had been buried was very great, we learn from the depth of the bog..that had grown over it.

† Ru·skin[3]. *Obs.*[−1] ? A rusk.

c 1803 C. K. Sharpe *New Oxford Guide* ii. in *Mem.* (1888) I. 15 Cakes, ruskins, prunelloes, and sweet damson cheese.

Ruskin[4] (rʊ·skin), The surname of John Ruskin (1819–1900), distinguished as a writer on art and social subjects, used *attrib.* in *Ruskin linen*, a kind of hand-woven linen produced near

Keswick in Cumberland; *Ruskin ware*, a kind of pottery with leadless glaze produced at Birmingham. Also the base of various nouns, adjs., etc., as **Ru·skinade**, a discourse in Ruskin's manner; **Ruskine·se** *sb.*, the language or style of Ruskin; *a.*, =next; **Ruskine·sque** *a.*, characteristic of Ruskin; *sb.*, the style of art or architecture favoured by Ruskin; **Ruski·nian** *a.*, = prec. *a.*; *sb.*, a follower of Ruskin; **Ru·skinish** *a.*, suggestive of Ruskin; **Ru·skinism**, the principles of Ruskin; **Ru·skinize** *v.*, *trans.* to bring to views like those of Ruskin; *intr.* to advocate or adopt Ruskinian principles.

1892 *Pall Mall G* 12 Oct. 5/2 It is made of home-spun '*Ruskin' flax linen. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Dec. 820 For the purpose of delivering hortatory *Ruskinades, in the fashion of the nineteenth century. 1869 *Times* 11 June 4/2 Some ..will be formally incorporated into the language.., while others may remain emblems of *Ruskinese and Carlylism. 1884 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1093/2 Almost with a Ruskinese eloquence and discrimination. 1853 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 339 The true *Ruskinesque style of criticism. 1873 Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 76 One would welcome a bit of Ruskinesque in the dull modern streets of Rome. 1876 Grosart *Wks. A. Wilson* II. Pref. p. xxv, A *Ruskinian denunciation of falsehood and sham. 1876 Ruskin *St. Mark's Rest* xi. § 209 So that no true disciple of mine will ever be a 'Ruskinian'! 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1187/2 There is a *Ruskinish colouring about her style. 1853 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 336 If he be not previously inoculated with *Ruskinism. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 808/1 If we are so minded we may *Ruskinize ourselves in all seriousness. 1882 *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 82 Mr. Ruskin has not Ruskinized in vain.

† Ru·skle, *v.* *Obs.*—° (Cf. Raskle *v.*)

1570 Levins *Manip.* 194 To Ruskle, *pandiculari*.

Ru·sky, *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also **ruskie**, **-key**. [ad. Gael. *rusgan*: see Ruskin [2].] A basket for holding meal or seed-corn, made of twigs and straw; a bee-hive of straw or rushes; a coarse straw-hat.

1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 395 You are as small as the Twitter of a twin'd Rusky, a Taunt to a Maid, that would gladly be esteem'd neat, and small. 1810 Thomson *Poems* 143 (E. D. D.), A rusky fu' o' seed. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 374 Bee-hives and ruskies..are beautifully and lightly made of rye-straw.

Ru·sky, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *rare.* [ad. Russ. Русский *Russkiy*.] = Russian *a.* and *sb.*

1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 220 The rough warrior, whose keen shaska had lopped off Rusky heads like radishes. 1894 Astley *50 Yrs. Life* I. 212 As they advanced, the Ruskies let drive with their big guns.

Rusle, obs. form of Rustle.

Rusma (rʊ·zmă). Also 9 **rhusma**. [app. ad. Turk. رجم *khirisma*, ad. Gr. χρῖσμα ointment (see Chrism).] A depilatory composed of lime and orpiment, now chiefly used in tanning.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* (1637) 69 [They] take away the haire with a composition of rusma (a minerall of Cyprus) and unsleakt lime. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. § ii. 332 A Piece of Rusma or crude Zernick. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 75/1 It is composed of a mineral called *rusma*, which is of a deep brown. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 387 The rusma should never be applied but to a small surface at a time. 1872 Crookes tr. *Wagner's Handbk. Chem. Technol.* 87 Orpiment is used..to prepare what is called rusma, a paste applied in dressing skins in order to remove the hair.

† Ru·spicer. *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. (*h*)*aruspic-*, stem of (*h*)*aruspex* + -er [1].] A diviner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 Rusticeris are þoo þat loken to horis or tymis,..or wen þat þei may bowe God to do þing in on houre, þat he wil not do in an oþer.

Russ (rʊs), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 **Rows(s)e, Rousse**, 6–8 **Russe**, 7 **Rush**, 7– **Russ.** [ad. Russ. Русь *Rusĭ*, native name of the people and country. Cf. Sw. *Ryss*, Du. *Rus*, G. and F. *Russe*.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A Russian. Now *rare*.

1567 Jenkinson in Tolstoy *40 Yrs. Intercourse Eng. & Russia* (1875) 38 To assist and ayde such Russes as be my freinds. 1574 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 1. 396 They..slew divers of the Russes that were of the ship. 1600 G. Abbot *Jonah* 450 In our age there is not the Russe but hath his solemne Senate. 1655 J. Cotgrave *Wits Interpr.* (1662) 270 The Rush, Turk,..and Grecian. *Ibid.*, The Rush with sable furrs his cap. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 8 Sept., Here were some Russes come to see the King at dinner. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 303 A Party of the Goths and wild Russes came down to seek for Booty. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 129 Imperial mistress of the fur-clad Russ! 1822 Byron *Juan* VIII. cxx, Some twenty times he made the Russ retire. 1897 'Ouida' *Massarenes* xxxix, There are [at Cannes] no end of Germans and Russes to play with. *Comb.* 1882 *Times* 10 Apr. 7/1 [Bismarck] annihilated the old Conventional, Russ-ridden Bund.

† **b.** An adherent of the Russian Church. *Obs.*

1607 T. Rogers *39 Art.* (1853) 278 We also condemn the opinion of the Russes, that there is such necessity of baptism. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 66 The Russes and the Greeks do not elevate the consecrated Bread to be worshipped at the Altar.

2. The Russian language.

1571 A. Jenkinson *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 285 When the said lettre shalbe translated into rowse. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxii. 144 With the assistance of the tartar boy, who spoke turkish and russ, I found my way to the sea-coast. 1851 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 27 The Ruthenian dialect..partakes of the character both of the Polish and Russ. 1882 Sala *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 31, I tried my hardest..to learn a little Russ.

B. *adj.* Russian.

1574 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 1. 396 Certaine Russe Cassaks, which are outlawes or banished men. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1661) 7 As in the Russe and Turkish Government. 1716 J. Perry *State of Russia* 7 *note*, A Ruble is 100 Russ Copecks. 1745 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1846) II. 12 The Russ tongue. 1822 Byron *Juan* VII. xxix, The Russ flotilla getting under way.

Russed, obs. form of Russet.

† Ru·ssel [1]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **russall**. [a. OF. *russel*, *roussel* (mod.F. *rousseau*) reddish, red-haired, also used as sb.] A reddish thing or animal.

a 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham, Feest* vii. in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 95 Ther come in iordans in iussall Als red as any russall. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Fox, Wolf, & Cadger* ii, Swa happinnit him..To meit ane Foxe...'Welcum to me', quod he, 'thow Russell gray'.

† Ru·ssel [2]. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 *Sc.* **rys-sil(l)is, rissillis, ristlis**; 6 **ryssel**, *Sc.* **ryssill**. *β.* 6 **russelles**, 6–7 **russells, -els**; 6 **ross-, russell**, 7 **rustell**, 7–8 **russel**. [Of obscure origin; possibly from *Rijssel*, the Flemish name of Lille. The early forms, and the fact that black and other colours occur earlier and more frequently than red, are against connexion with prec.]

1. A kind of woollen fabric formerly used for articles of attire, esp. in the 16th century.

α. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 159 For ij elne and j quartar of grene Ryssillis for a gowne and a coyt. *Ibid.*, For v quartaris of browne Ryssillis for a gowne til him.

β. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 Straungers..doe make and weave sayes, russelles, worstedes, and diverse..other clothes. 1545 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 136 For a 3erde and a quarter of red russell, 2s. 6d. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1290/1 Over the first loome was written, the weaving of worsted; over the second, the weaving of russels.

2. *attrib.* **a.** In names of stuffs, as *russel(s) black, cloth, satin, silk, worsted.*

α. 1493 Halyburton *Ledger* (1867) 30, 3 stekis of ryssillis clath, an blak, an bron, and an grey. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 224, ij ellis of Rissillis blak, to be a coit aboune his Jak. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 86 Item, ane coit of rissillis blak. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 212 Sayes, tapisterie, ryssel worstedes, cloth, carpettes.

β. 1552 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* I. (1886) 8 A womans kertyll of Russell worsted. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 14 § 1 Russels called Russelles Sattens and Satten Reverses. 1606 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 110, iij dosson of rustell silkes & silver longe buttens. 1653 *Acts of Parlt.* (1658) 270 The Wardens and Fellowship of the Mystery of Russel-Sattins, Sattins-Reverses, and Fustian of Norwich making.

b. Denoting 'made of russel(s)'.

1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 149 My sarcenet typpet, my best russelles typpet, and my best cappe. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3915/4 Stolen.., a black Russel Petticoat flower'd.

† Ru·sselet. *Obs.* Also 8 **russelette**. [ad. F. *rousselet*, f. OF. *roussel*: see Russel [1].] The French form of the name is still in use.] One of several varieties of pear, distinguished by their reddish-brown colour or by russet specks.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 91 This Russelet-pear..is a Pear of a midling bigness,..of a grey Colour, reddish on one side, and of a dark red on the other, with some greenish Parts interlac'd. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. vii. 29 The Russelet of Reims is esteem'd one of the best Pears that grows. *Ibid.*, There is another Sort of Russelet, which is smaller than that last mention'd. 1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p. xii, Pears... Principal Varieties,..Great russelette. *c* 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 219/1 The Great Russelet..is a large oblong fruit, of a brownish colour, becoming dark red next the sun.

Russell (rʊ·sĕl). A ribbed or corded fabric, usually made with a cotton warp and woollen weft. Commonly called *Russell cord*.

1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 268/1 Some Coburgs, Orleans, Russells, and Damasks are likewise made with silk warps. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/1 *Russell Cord*, a kind of corded Rep, employed for making summer coats, scholastic gowns, lawyers' bags, etc. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 662/1 The variety of worsted cloths is still greater, embracing says, serges,..Russell cords, coburgs,.. and Orleans cloth.

† Russerine. *Obs.*—[1] Some kind of fabric.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/4 For Sale.., black Prenels [= prunellas] and Russerines.

Russet (rʊ·sĕt), *sb.* and *a.* Also 4–6, 9 **russett** (6 **-ette**), 5–6 **russat**, 7 **russed, rushet**; 5 **rousse-et, -at**, 6 **-ett**; 5 **rosset(e, roset(t)e**, 5–6 **roset**, 6 **rosat**. [a. OF. *rousset*, *rosset*, *roset*, etc., dim. of *rous* (mod.F. *roux*) red: see Rouse *a.* Cf. also F. *roussette* sb. fem.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A coarse homespun woollen cloth of a reddish-brown, grey or neutral colour, formerly used for the dress of peasants and country-folk; also with *a* and pl., a kind or make of this.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs ..Þe robes of russet ne of rencyan. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* IX. 1 Thus i-robed in russet, romed I a-boute. 1377 *Ibid. B.* XV. 162 Charite..is as gladde of a goune of a graye russet As of a tunicle of tarse or of tyre scarlet. 1417 *E. E. Wills* 27, xiij. poure men clothed in Russett ylyned witt white. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 571 Thenne reynaude ..toke a cote of sory russet vpon his flesshe. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 A certayne kinde and sorte of walshe clothes called whytes, russettes, and kenettes. 1561 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. VI. 190 My gowne of london russet, furred with black. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 109 Ouer their shashes the men weare rounds of stiffened russet; to defend their braines from the piercing feruor. 1685 Dryden *Pref. to Sylvæ* Ess. (Ker) I. 265 Like a fair shepherdess in her country russet, talking in a Yorkshire tone. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 353 Be mindful of those limbs in russet clad. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* x. 52 Yet sure on Delia seems the russet fair. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxvi, I wore russet before I wore motley. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 576 Russet was the dress affected by the Lollards.

fig. c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Constreynt of colde makith floures dare With winter frostes,..All clad in russet, the soil of grene is bare. 1762 Churchill *Prophecy of Famine* Wks. 1767 I. 89 Far as the eye could reach, no tree was seen, Earth, clad in russet, scorn'd the lively green.

† **b.** *pl.* Garments of such cloth. *Obs.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. (1602) 95 He borrowed on the working daies his holy russets oft. 1627 S. Ward *Life of Faith* 112 See whether hee will cry when you bid him lay off his russets? *a* 1645 Heywood *Fortune by Land & Sea* II. i, And so you were..forc'd to put on these russets and sheepskins.

2. A reddish-brown colour; a shade of this.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Veluette, satten, and damaske, being of the colours of blacke, tawny, or russet. 1573 *Art of Limming* p. viii, If you will mingle a litle portion of white with a good quantitie of redde, you may make thereof a Russet, or a sadde Browne, at your discretion. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* II. i, Take these papers, Scorch me 'em soundly, burn 'em to French russet, And put 'em in again. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 344/2 With ..an Hand Brush..Plasterers..lay Whiting and Russet within their own compass or reaching. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 90 'Tis Gray, over-cast with something of a Russet, coming near the Colour of the Belly of a Doe. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 172 There is russet in the spots of the starling. 1875 Stevenson *Ess. Trav., Autumn Effect* (1905) 119 The sky was an opal-gray, touched here and there..with certain faint russets that looked as if they were reflections of the colour of the autumnal woods below.

3. a. A variety of eating apple, of a reddish or yellowish brown colour, or marked with brownish spots, and having a rough skin; an apple of this kind. (Cf. the earlier Russeting 3.)

1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 30 Of pimpled Coat The Russet, or the Cats-Head's weighty Orb. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 352 Apples...Winter Pearmain, Aromatick Russet, Pear Russet. 1843 J. Smith *Forest Trees* 156 Golden russet will do ordinarily well as a standard. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 59 Golden pippins, Golden russet. *a* 1898 Mrs. Lynn Linton in Layard *Life* (1901) ii. 26 He filled my pockets with golden russets.

attrib. 1887 Jefferies *Amaryllis* xii, Iden junior sent in the best apples for sauce from his favourite russet trees.

† **b.** A variety of pear. [F. *roussette*.] *Obs.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, Skinless Pear, is a Russet in Shape and Taste.

4. A species of noctuid moth.

1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & M.* 72 The Russet..appears in August.

5. (See quots. and cf. B. 5.) Also *attrib.*

1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II. 35/2 At this part of the process, the currier stores his skins, because they are brought to that state (technically called *finished russet*) in which they can be best preserved. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rus[s]et-offal*,..kip or calf curried leather.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of a reddish-brown colour.

In the 15th and 16th cent. usually of cloth.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 237 Maluesye and muskadelle, þase meruelyous drynkes, Raykede fulle rathely in rossete cowpes. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 325 The rewde god Pan,..Clad in russet frese. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 232, ij peyir hose, j peyir blak and an othyr payir roset. 1562 Legh *Armorie* (1597) 116 Some part of them of colour Russet, which is somewhat lighter then blacke. 1594 *Warres of Cyrus* 226 The woods Where first the hounds put vp a russet beare. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 71 Russet Lawns, and Fallows Gray, Where the nibling flocks do stray. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 127 Either that of a russet colour,..or that of a shining green. 1704 Pope *Windsor Forest* 1. 23 In full light the russet plains extend. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 273 Sir Simon..beheld one blue stocking peeping above the boot, the other russet. 1820 Scott *Monast.* viii, The oak-trees only retained that pallid green that precedes their russet hue. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lix, Objects began to take a bleared and russet colour in his eyes. 1877 W. Black *Green Past.* xxxiv, We saw an eagle slowly sailing over the russet woods.

b. Applied to varieties of apples († or pears).

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Oct., *Pears.*—The caw-pear.., clove-pear, roussel-pear,..russet-pear. *Ibid.* (1729) 191 *Apples*, Kentish Pippin, Russet Pippin, Golden Pippin [etc.]. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Leaves*, On the sixth of August, he cut off a large Russet-Pippin. 1887 Besant *World Went* I. 3 Creased and lined like a russet apple.

c. In names of birds, as *russet kingfisher, starling, wheatear*; or plants, as *russet sedge.*

c 1700 in Dampier *Voyages* (1729) III. 403 Russet King's Fisher. Is known by a white Ring about his neck. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 468 Russet Wheat Ear. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* VI. 34 Russet Sedge. Fertile spikelets ovate, obtuse, the lower one stalked. 1883 *19th Cent.* Aug. 302 The russet-starling seems possessed with an insatiable desire to kill insects.

d. Qualifying adjs. and sbs. denoting colour.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 Some kinds of those black and russet-tawny Plums may be dried in a kind of Solar stove. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pyrus*, The Skin is..of a Russet-green Colour. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xxxiii, In russet brown bedight,..He crept along. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 92 A russet red the hazels gain. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn* III. *Emma & Eginhard* 87 The leaves fell, russet-golden and blood-red.

e. *Comb.*, as *russet-backed, -bearded, -coloured, -pated, -roofed.* Also Russet-coated.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 21 As Wilde-geese, that the creeping Fowler eye, Or russet-pated choughes. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Pear-skinless* .. is longish shaped, and Russet-colour'd. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 31 The Red or Russet-colour d Wheat-Ear. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* I, Those gaunt, grim, russet-bearded giants that made the despot of the Lower Empire quake upon his throne. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 247 *T[urdus] ustulatus*... Russet-Backed Thrush. 1898 *The Month* Nov. 487 Its clustering, russet-roofed hamlets.

2. Of garments, etc.: Made of russet cloth.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 830 Eek as for hail a russet weede is To kest vpon the querne. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 476 Item, iij. quarters of a russet gowne withought slevys. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. (Percy Soc.) 180 In a russet banner on the sixt heade There was wrytten this worde, Detraction. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 21 And we poore herdes in russet cloke and hode, It is not clothynge can make a man be good. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 166 But looke, the Morne in Russet mantle clad, Walkes o're the dew of yon high Easterne Hill. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 He weares russet clothes, but makes golden payment. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 64 A russet stole was o'er her shoulders thrown. 1788 BURNS *Written in Friars-Carse Hermitage* 2 Be thou clad in russet weed, Be thou deckt in silken stole. 1826 HOOD *A Fairy Tale* viii, Weary of sitting on her russet clothing. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1851) I. 8 His muse had no objection to a russet attire. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 133 One Pair 'Russett' Woollen Trousers, undyed, handspun, and woven.

†b. *Russet gown*, a country girl. *Obs.*—1

1703 in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* II. 112 Squires come to Court to some fine Town Lady, and Town Sparks to pick up a Russet Gown.

3. Clad in russet or homespun cloth.

c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* IV. ii, I've given welcome To forty russet yeomen at a time. 1635 TAYLOR *Parr* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 209 From the emp'ror to the russet clown, All states, each sex, from cottage to the crown. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. xlii, He pincht his hat, and from his horses side Stretcht forth his russet legs.

4. Rustic, homely, simple.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 413 Henceforth my woing minde shall be exprest In russet yeas, and honest kersie noes. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* 935 This is thy russet gentrie, coate and crest: Thy earthen honors I will neuer hide. 1632 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. ii, Ill suits it with a Russet Life, to write Court-Tissue. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xii. 88 That terse and epigrammatic style..which, with its russet Saxon, has since given him one of the highest positions in the Parliamentary arena.

5. Of boots or shoes: Made of leather which has not been blackened; tan, brown.

1667 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 102 To Rich for blacking my russet shoes. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* vi, With russet boots on his feet. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 274 The minstrel's garb..was not always the short laced tunic, tight trousers, and russet boots. 1893 ASHBY STERRY *Naughty Girl* vi, Their print frocks, their pinafores, their russet shoes were gone.

Russet (rʊ·sĕt), *v.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To render russet in colour; †to scorch or parch to a russet colour.

a 1592 GREENE *Vision* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 224 His doublet was of leather, russeted after the best fashion. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xviii, If the Land be russeted with a bloudlesse Famine, are not the poore the first that sacrifice their liues to Hunger? 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 396/1 Plasterers..may..Whitten, Russet, or Black any Posts, or parts of an House. 1730 THOMSON *Hymn Seasons* 96 The Summer ray Russets the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 May 7/3 The whole surface [of a sword] russeted, and encrusted with cherubs' heads.

2. *intr.* To become russet in colour.

1678 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* III. *Thalia Rediv.* 245 Our grass straight russets, and each scorching day Drinks up our brooks. 1891 [see the *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Ru·sseted** *ppl. a.*; **Ru·sseting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1576–7 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 262 For xij sheepe skynnes vj^{s}. For paring and russeting of them ij^{s}. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. viii, Entering 'neath the shade Of cedar old and russeted tall pine. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/1 Under the russeting boughs of the trees.

Russet, obs. form of ROSET *a.*

Russet coat. [RUSSET *a.*]

1. A coat of russet cloth or colour, typical of a humble or rustic condition.

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 231 Though we bee very poore, and haue but a Russet coate. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 279 Yet bow your knees to their leathern bagges and russet coates, that they may blesse you from the ambition of Tiburne.

attrib. 1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obedience* 59 b, His first wife, olde plaine russet cote Ione of the countri, good wife truth.

†**2.** A peasant, rustic; a homely person. *Obs.*

1568 SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Sp. Inquisit.* 86 Being but a plaine fellow and as a man would say a very Russet-cote. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 443 Disdaine not those that are base, thinke with your selues that russet coates haue their Christendome. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* III. 277 Each earth-creepinge peasant russet-coate Is in request for his well-lined pouche.

3. A russet apple. Also *attrib.*

1602 LYLY *Wks.* (1902) I. 492 Wee haue jenitings, paremayns, russet coates, pippines, able-johns. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 21 Pitmaston Nonpareil (Russet Coat Nonpareil)...Skin dull green, covered with a thin yellow russet.

Russet-coated, *a.* [RUSSET *a.* 1 e. Cf. also prec.] Wearing a russet coat; rustic, homely.

1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 69 With this, hee seekes a russet-coated Tree, and straight disclothes him of his long-worne weed. 1643 CROMWELL *Let.* Sept. in *Carlyle*, A plain russet-coated Captain who knows what he fights for. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 394 As great content and satisfaction with his poor Russet-Coated Wife, as the greatest Prince with his Gayest Bride. 1867 CARLYLE *Reminis.* (1881) II. 31 It looks to me now like a kind of humble russet-coated epic.

Russeting (rʊ·sĕtiŋ). Also 6–7 **russetting,** 7 **rousset(t)ing**; 7 **russeten,** 7–9 **russetin,** 8–9 **russetine.** [f. RUSSET *sb.* or *a.* + -ING 3.]

†**1. a.** Russet clothing. *Obs.*—1

a 1588 TARLTON in *T.'s Jests* (Shaks. Soc.) p. XXV, He must chaunge his russetting For satin and silke.

†**b.** A boot of russet leather. *Obs.*—1

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* (Hunterian Cl.) 16 Yet still in Russettings he will appeare, Although with Shoomaker he neuer cleere.

†**2.** A peasant, rustic; a simple fellow. *Obs.*

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii, A goodly hoch-poch, when vile Russettings Are match't with monarchs, and with mighty kings. 1605 *Tryall Chevalr.* IV. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.*, Away, ye russeting. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* II. i, Farewell, russeting; Thou art not worth my spleen.

3. A russet apple. Cf. RUSSET *sb.* 3.

1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* G iv, *Fid.* You are a pippinmonger to call me Russetting or apple Iohn. *Bow.* Sirra Russetting, ile pare your head off. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Dec., *Apples.* Roussetting, Leather-coat, Winter Reed, Chess-nut apple. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 286 The Aromatick or Golden-Russeting hath no compare. 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 525, I have sent you some Russettings changed by the Farina of a next-door Neighbour. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1866) 47 The brown rough fruitage of the golden-rennet's next neighbour the russeting.

b. *attrib.* with *apple, face.*

1605 *Tryall Chevalr.* II. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.*, Leere not, Lobster, lest I thump that russeting face of yours with my sword hilt. 1611 COTGR., *Roussette*, a russetin Apple. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 197 A fruit..as big as a large Russeting apple. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* vi, The tears in his eyes and the passionate utterances of his voice, contrasted strangely with a round russetin face.

Ru·ssetish, *a. rare.* [f. RUSSET *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat of a russet colour.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xxiii. 230 White ones [onions] are a great deale better then those of a russettish or reddish colour. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 247 Of a pale russettish colour.

Russety (rʊ·sĕti), *a.* [f. RUSSET *a.* + -Y.] Inclining to, approaching, a russet colour.

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 167 Hedges look russetty in June. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* vii. (1873) 61 And Yamen's cheek is a russety brown. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 190 Skin..thickly covered with grey russety dots. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xi. 250 Rich russety circles of leaves.

Russewale, variant of RUSSWALE *Obs.*

Russia (rʊ·shă). [med.L., f. *Russi* the Russians: see RUSS. The Russian form РОССІЯ *Rossiya* appears to have been adopted from Byzantine Gr. Ῥωσία.] The name of the country in the east of Europe, used attributively.

1. *Russia leather*, a very durable leather made of skins impregnated with oil distilled from birch-bark, extensively used in bookbinding.

1558 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 The like Reticulate grain is observable in some Russia Leather. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 76 Their boots..are made of Russia leather, or Goats skin. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 365 He hath bound it in Russia Leather. 1740 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 74 Casan.. has several manufactures of red russia leather. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 372 Russia leather consists of calf, sheep, and goat skins, dyed generally of a red color. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marg. & Merch.* II. viii. 227 Russia leather odorous with the aroma of silver birch-rind.

attrib. 1656 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 383 For 2 dozen of Russ. Leather chayres at 7^{s}. 6^{d}. 1676 *Ibid.*, 18 Russia leather Chayres for the Parlor. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4027/4 With a new Russia Leather Saddle and Bridle.

b. *ellipt.* in this sense.

1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 45 Mark the paper into squares from point to point each way, and then lay it exactly on the russia. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 27 No one likes sheep's clothing for his literature, even if he should not aspire to russia or morocco. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXXVI, The scent of russia from the books.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1817 DIBDIN *Bibliogr. Decam.* II. 510 Specimens of his own russia-bindings. 1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 45 When the lacing is complete, put a piece of paper on the russia bands. 1846 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* VI. 103 An elegant morocco or russia-bound book.

2. In the specific names of various articles, chiefly made in, or imported from, Russia, as *Russia ashes, braid, crash, drab, duck*, etc. (see quots.).

1819 *Pantologia*, **Russia ashes*, the impure potash, as imported from Russia. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/1 **Russia Braids.* These are made respectively in two materials—Mohair and Silk. *Ibid.*, **Russia Crash*, a coarse linen, or hempen textile, derived from Russia, or made of Russian hemp. 1780 J. HOWARD *Prisons* 299 The men have a *Russia-drab coat and breeches. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Russia-duck*, a white linen fine canvas. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/2 *Russia Duck*, this is a description of strong coarse linen Jean, made for trouserings, and having its origin in Russia. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, To see the orders about the *Russia hemp that is to be fetched from Archangel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2005/2 **Russia-matting*, matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the linden. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/2 *Russia Musquash (*Fiber sibethicus*), this animal is also known as the Perewiaska. 1773 *Russia oil [see RUSSIAN B. 2 c]. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 5 The uppermost fillets.. were woven something after the manner of *Russia-sheeting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2005/2 **Russia Sheet-iron*, sheet-iron made in Russia, and having a smooth, glossy surface of a purplish color, sometimes mottled.

b. *ellipt.* for *Russia iron, linen.*

1798 *Monthly Mag.* June 481 Irish linens are becoming exceedingly scarce...Russias are also very scarce at present. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 772/2 s. v. *Russian Iron*, The American product, or 'imitation Russia'.

Russian (rʊ·shăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 *colloq.* **Roos(h)ian.** [ad. med.L. *Russiān-us*, f. *Russia*: see prec. So F. *Russien*, Sp. *Rusiano.* The pron. (rū·shăn) is still current in dialect and among uneducated speakers.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A native of Russia. Also with distinguishing adjs., as *Great, Little, White Russians* (see quot. 1886).

1538 ELYOT s. v. *Scytæ*, They be nowe called Russyans, Moscouites, and Tartariens. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 443 What did the Russian whisper in your eare? 1606 DEKKER *Seuen Deadly Sinnes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 28 The Russians haue an excellent custome; they beate them on the shinnes, that haue mony, and will not pay their debts. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xlv[i]. II. 28 My grooms are Arabs;..my housemaids Russians. 1831 SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 248 The Russians are so fond of a country life..that almost all of them who have estates, quit the army and navy as soon as they can. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 79/1 Three different branches..can be distinguished among the Russians since the dawn of their history:—the Great Russians, the Little Russians.., and the White Russians.

b. A member of the Russian church. *rare*—1.

1585–7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 74 Which hold and affirm that..the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father, but not from the Son; as at this day..the Russians..maintain.

c. *Austr.* An unruly animal.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 The head stockman..had been sent off to..give the Rainbar folks a turn, and draft their 'Roosians' for them.

2. The language of Russia; also (with distinguishing adjs.), a form or dialect of this.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xlv[i]. II. 28 In Pera they speak Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Russian. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 106/2 There have been several translations of it into the present Russian. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* I. 6 The Little Russian is spoken in all the southern governments of Russia.

3. *ellipt.* for *Russian hemp, iron, leather, wheat.*

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 41 The plebeian sheepskin and the aristocratic russian. 1893 *Daily News* 5 June 2/8 Italian hemps are very scarce...Russians are also advancing. 1897 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 11/4 The cargo market for wheat is still very quiet...Russians are still held far above the market value.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Russia or its people; inhabiting, native to, characteristic of, Russia.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 401, I will wish thee neuer more to dance, Nor neuer more in Russian habit waite. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 155 Horsemen with all necessaries meete for the warre after the Russian manner. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXVII. 104 There we happened to meet with a Russian prisoner, that received us very charitably. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 113 If, brush'd from Russian wilds, a cutting gale Rise not. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 659/2 The great goose.., weighing near 25 or 30 Russian pounds. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 436/1 The Russian church, which now constitutes the most important branch of the Greek church. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 198 The Russian peasantry have often light-brown, or flaxen, or red hair. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* iii. 49 Kiev..was the first seat of the Russian nationality.

Comb. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 175 The Russian-born inhabitants were..almost without exception convicts from Siberia or elsewhere. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 11/1 In future only Russian-made goods are to be used in the department.

b. Trading with Russia or in Russian goods.

1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, Russian Merchant.

2. In specific names or designations: **a.** Of animals, etc., as *Russian bear, dove, eagle, gadus.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 154 Foolish Curres, that runne winking into the mouth of a Russian Beare. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 100 Approach thou like the rugged Russian Beare. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/1 The Runt Pigeon or Russian Dove..are large Pigeons as big as young Hens. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. i. 43 Russian Eagle. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. i. 158 *Russian Gadus*, a third variety of the Weesle Gadus, under the above title is described by Mr. Walbaum. 1842 YOUATT *Dog* 144 The Russian pointer is a rough, ill-tempered animal.

b. Of fruits or plants, as *Russian apple, birch, cabbage, fenugreek, maple, rhubarb.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 520/2 The Russian cabbage was formerly in much greater esteem than at present. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 285 *Trigonella Ruthenica.* Small or Russian Fenugreek. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 74 Some of the Russian birch (called Russian maple) is very beautiful and of a full yellow colour. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 621 The principal kinds of Rhubarb are Russian or Turkey, Chinese or East Indian, Himalayan, and English. 1882 *Garden* 9 Dec. 507/2 The name Russian is broadly applied to all apples developed from the Russian or Astrachan Crab wherever they may have originated.

c. Of economic products, as *Russian deal, iron, leather* (cf. RUSSIA 1), *mat, rope.*

1773 tr. *De La Lande's Art of Tanning* 198 The Russian leather being thus printed, is smeared with Russia oil. 1839 Russian iron [see SABLE *sb.*[1] 3]. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 372 The Russian mats of commerce are manufactured from the Tilia. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 659 *Pinus sylves-*

tris, the Scotch Fir, which yields the timber known as Dantzic or Riga Fir, and Russian Deal. 1874 in Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlvi. IV. 242 On the relative strength of hand-spun yarn rope..and Russian yarn rope.

d. Miscellaneous uses, as *Russian blouse, chess, embroidery, stitch.*

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 181 Who's for a game at Russian chess? 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/2 Russian Embroidery..is worked either upon hollands and washing materials..or upon cloth. *Ibid.* 125/1 Ribbed Stitch..is also called Russian stitch. It is much used for babies' socks and muffatees. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/2 A hope..that the days of the Russian blouse are numbered.

3. Of or pertaining to, concerned with, the Russian language or literature.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 567/1 The Russian letters. *Ibid.* 567/2 The Russian grammar above-mentioned. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 127 Some works..printed in the Russian character. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 117 *Russian cases*, cases of special lay for type used in composing that language.

Hence **Ru·ssian** *v.*, to force by Russian influence or pressure. *nonce-word.*

1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 25 Jan., The King of Prussia has been Russianed out of their [the French] alliance.

Russianism (rʊ·ʃăniz'm). [f. RUSSIAN *a.*]

1. Tendency to favour Russia.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 240 Lord John Russell, who will hardly be suspected of Russianism, distinctly disclaimed any such view.

2. Prevalence of Russian ideas or spirit.

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 26 May, If you walk through the streets of Warsaw with a hat, which is considered a symbol of Russianism. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 15 'If only,' he writes, 'there were common sense in Kutusoff's army instead of Russianism.'

3. Adoption of Russian idioms.

1886 *American* XII. 219 The translation..is free from.. excessive Russianism.

Ru·ssianiza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of Russianizing.

1891 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 5/6 With the object of encouraging Russians to settle in Poland, and of thus contributing to the more rapid Russianisation of that country.

Russianize (rʊ·ʃănəiz), *v.* [f. RUSSIAN *a.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *russianiser.*] *trans.* To render Russian in character; to Russify.

1831 PALGRAVE *Hist. Anglo-Saxons* i. 11 A 'Diet', formed, in part, out of the original legislature possessed by the country when independent—but Russianized, re-modelled, ..and re-formed. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 634/1 The most severe and arbitrary measures [were] taken to Russianise the people [of Poland]. 1873 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 98 A Kabardian prince whose name was Russianised into Bekewitch Tcherkasky.

absol. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Dec. 734 The aim of the former is only to Russianize.

Hence **Ru·ssianized** *ppl. a.*, **Ru·ssianizing** *vbl. sb.*

1849 *Athenæum* Aug. 857/2 His most intimate friend,.. a Russianized Englishman in the service of the Empress. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 8/1 The Russianizing of Bulgaria and Servia.

†**Ru·ssic,** *a. Obs.*—[1] In 7 **Russick.** [f. RUSS *sb.* + -IC.] Russian.

1670 RAY *Prov.* 57 It is a Russick Proverb and of frequent use in that nation.

†**Ru·ssie.** *Obs.* Also 7 **Rushy.** [var. of RUSS *sb.* or RUSSIA, perh. after F. *Russie.*]

1. *attrib.* = RUSSIAN *a.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 142 The residue with a greate parte of Siberia,..though they speak not the Russie language, yet obey they the Emperour. 1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 35 Rushy cloth,..although it is a coarse cloth, is of much use with us;..of this there is two sorts, Hempen and Flaxen.

2. = RUSSIAN *sb.* 1 b.

1607 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1853) 240 Causes, which indeed are none, to debar men from the ecclesiastical function; as if men have been twice married (an error of the Russies).

Ru·ssifica·tion. [See -FICATION.] The action or process of Russifying or of being Russified.

1842 J. G. KOHL *Russia* 333 The good old German city is undoubtedly undergoing a rapid Russification. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* x. 151 During my wanderings in these northern provinces I have found villages in every stage of Russification.

Ru·ssificator. [Cf. prec.] = next.

1895 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 5/6 The lower Russian officials in Poland..for a time gave up the part of zealous Russificators, but now..go on with the same malpractices.

Ru·ssifier. [f. next.] One who Russifies.

1895 *19th Cent.* May 833 The best and most enlightened people..view with disgust the lawless and capricious behaviour of the Russifiers.

Russify (rʊ·sifəi), *v.* [f. RUSS *a.* + -IFY. Cf. F. *russifier.*] *trans.* To Russianize.

1868 G. DUFF *Glance over Eur.* 41 The attempts of the ultra-Muscovite party to Russify the Baltic provinces. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* x. 153 In the districts not completely Russified.

Ru·ssism. [f. RUSS *a.* + -ISM.]

1. = RUSSIANISM 2.

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 41 The wreck of the empire would throw them headlong into the gulf of Russism.

2. A Russian idiom.

1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* 16 From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century is the middle age of the Slavonic language, as altered gradually by Russian copyists, and full of Russisms.

Russle, obs. form of RUSTLE.

Ru·ssniak, *sb.* and *a.* Also **Russniac, Rousniak.** [a. the native name *Rusnyák, Rusnák.* So Hung. *Ruszanyák,* G. *Russniak.*] **a.** *sb.* A member of the Little Russian or Ruthenian race inhabiting Galicia; also, the language of this people. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to this people.

c 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 397 In the North-Eastern Carpathians the Russniacs, or Red Russians, extend to the County of Marmaros. *Ibid.*, Wherever they settle, the Russniac and Servian population is sure to become extinct. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 754 Two-thirds of its population..belonging to the Reformed Church, the remaining third being mainly Russniaks or Ruthenes.

Russo- (rʊ·so), combining form (on Greek analogies) of RUSS: **a.** Used parasynthetically with terms denoting other peoples or countries, as *Russo-Caucasian, -Greek, -Polish, -Turkish,* etc.

1775 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 135/1 The exercise of the Russo-Greek religion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 436/1 In Polish and in Russo-Polish. *Ibid.*, In the same Russo-Polish dialect. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 222 In Asia it is found in the Russo-Caucasian provinces. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 393 [Disraeli's] policy would have..prevented the Russo-Turkish War.

b. Objective, in adjs. or sbs. denoting tendency to admire or favour Russia, Russian methods, policy, etc., as **Russo·latrous, Russoma·niac(al, Ru·ssophil(e, Russo·philism**; or morbid dread of these, as **Ru·ssophobe, -pho·bia, -pho·bian, -pho·bism, -pho·bist.**

1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 195 Anti-Gallican and *Russolatrous insanities of perverse and morbid eloquence. 1882 MORLEY *Cobden* iv. (1902) 12/1 The *Russo-maniac ideas of Russian power are demonstrably absurd. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 1/2 Since all things Russian are fashionable, the Russo-maniacs should take care [etc.]. 1891 *Times* 15 Aug. 5/3 The Russophil or *Russomaniacal demonstrations in France. 1882 MARVIN *Russian Adv. towards India* i. 6, I am both a *Russophil and a Russophobe. 1885 — *The Russians at Gates of Herat* viii. 167 The offer..cannot be accepted, even by the most willing Russophile. 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1235 The Russophil party in Sofia. 1893 *Current Hist.* III. 385 The tendency ..to rash legislation and unreflecting *Russophilism. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 67 A *Russophobe preaching an aggressive movement in the north-west. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 1/2 India, they say, is 'Russophobe'. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. ix, Materials for a 'slashing' article against the *Russophobia. 1885 *Daily News* 22 June 5/5 A *Russophobian Opposition speaker is not necessarily a Russophobian Minister. 1881 *Times* 3 Jan. 5/5 The *Russophobism of many Englishmen. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxxiv. 596 'Where, then,' asks the alarmed *Russophobist, 'is the aggression of Russia to stop'? 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 3/2 Last week the Russophobist watch-dogs began to bay as is their wont.

†**Russwale.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **russhewale,** 4–5 **russe-,** 5 **rusewale.** [Ultimately ad. Icel. *hrosshvalr* 'horse-whale': see WALRUS.] Walrus hide.

1336 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 471 Cords of russhewale [with] schivis and trussis. *Ibid.*, Russewale, shives [and] polives. 1485 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Stroppes of Russewale, ij. 1486 *Ibid.* 45 Stroppes of Rusewale, ij.

Rust (rʊst), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1– **rust,** 4–6 **ruste,** 6 **rost.** *β.* 4, 6 **roust,** 5–6 **rouste**; 5 **rowste,** 6 **rowst.** [OE. *rúst* (? and *rust*), = Fris. *rûst, rust, roast,* MDu. and Du. *roest,* OS. *rost* (MLG. *rost, rust,* LG. *rust, rüst*), OHG. and G. *rost*; also (from MLG.) MDa. *rost, rest,* MSw. and Sw. *rost,* Da., Norw., and Fær. *rust.* The pre-Teutonic **rudhs-to-* is based upon the stem **rudh-* (see RUD *sb.*[1] and RED *a.*), whence ON. *ryð* (and *ryðr*) rust; a different grade of this is represented by L. *rōbigo, rūbigo.*

The length of the vowel in OE., in whatever way it may have originated, is proved by the mod. dial. forms *roust, rowst* (*rāst, raist*) and Sc. *roest,* but the form with short *u* may also have existed at an early date. The vowel of Du. *roest* has not been satisfactorily accounted for.]

1. A red, orange, or tawny coating formed upon the surface of iron or steel by oxidation, esp. through the action of air or moisture; also, by extension, a similar coating formed upon any other metal by oxidation or corrosion.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* E 297 *Erugo,* rust. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 In eorðo ðer..rust & moða..ȝespilled bið [*sic*]. ? *a* 1030 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman, 1888) 108 Þæt he na to swiðe ne ȝewilnige upawyrtlian rust oððe om. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Ne beo neuer so bribt..iren, ne stel þet hit ne schal drawen rust. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 105 It clenses man of sinful lust, Als fire clenses iren of rust. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 6 Woo..to the pot whos rust is in it, and the rust therof wente not out of it. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 Bras draweth soone ruste yf it be not clensid. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. iv. 44 Like as yren put in þe fire lesiþ his rust, & shal be made brist. 1530 PALSGR. 264/2 Rust of yron or any other metall, *enrouillevre.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* III. iii. 116 His glittering Armes he will commend to Rust, His barbed Steedes to Stables. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 302 *Coeruleum,* the Blew Rust of Silver. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* III. i, We..can by the Rust on a Sword tell how long it has been durable. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 297 The iron begins to separate, and falls like rust to the bottom. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 224 The tomb of Antenor.. venerable with rust. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 70 When the rust Of heavy chains has gangrened his sweet limbs. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 380 Some of the iron wires..had become corroded by rust.

β. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2018 Þe rynges rokked of þe roust, of his riche bruny. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 445 Roust destroyeþ iren. 14.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 257 Ase þe worm on þe treo,..and roust on þe knife. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 The glaspis var fast lokkyt vitht rouste. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Rubigo,* rowst.

b. In fig. uses or contexts.

1600 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* I. ii. 246, I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be scoured to nothing with perpetuall motion. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 36 A miser loues not him that craues his due:..such men..loue their Conscience rest lesse then their rust. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 36 Authors, like coins, grow dear as they grow old; It is the rust we value, not the gold. 1752 HUME *Polit. Disc.* xii. 204 Perhaps rust may grow to the springs of the most accurate political machine, and disorder its motions. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 716/1 His voice would perhaps have been a..good one, had it not been prematurely exerted:—as it is, there is a general rust about it. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 55 Carbon acid may be regarded as the rust of the body, which is continually cleared away by the lungs.

c. *ellipt.* Rust-cement (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

d. *slang.* Money.

1858 MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* III. v, There's no chance of nabbing any rust (taking any money).

e. A period of rusting. *rare*—[1].

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiii, As if his money had turned bright again, after a long long rust in the dark.

2. Moral corrosion or canker; corruption.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvii. 268 Ne meahte mon him of animan ðone miclan rust. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 99 Þe sawle þat it takis with blyst fyre is purgyd, & in it bidys no rust ne fylþ. *c* 1440 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 218 Thowȝe I have been oniust,..I hope to Rube A-waye the Ruste, with penaunce, frome my gostely syhte. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* E ij b, From canckred rust Christ shall make iust. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 172 How he glisters Through my Rust? and how his Pietie Do's my deeds make the blacker?

b. With defining word or phrase.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvii. 268 He wolde from us adon ðone rust urra unðeawa, ac we..nyllað alætan from us ðæt rust ðara unnyttra weorca. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 274 He..enflawmeth her hertes goostly, consumynge al the rouste of mysbyleue. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 234 Do oute þe ruste of ydell thouȝtys fro ȝoure herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 166 Out on the, ald trat,..Eschamis na thing in roust of syn to ly! 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) II. 117 Their mindes ..are thereby..eaten as it were with the rust of idlenesse. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 126 Worse to the state then rust of flatterie. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art Poet.* 369 When the rust of wealth pollutes the soul.

†**3.** *Sc.* Cankered malice; rancour. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 163, I sall a ragment reveil fra the rute of my hert, A roust that is sa rankild quhill risis my stomok. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xii. (S.T.S.) I. 71 All wayis þe sabinis persuadit mony of þe said pepill with small lauboure to assist to þare opinioun, throw roust and auld haterent of weris.

†**4.** The effacing effects *of* time. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. ix. (S.T.S.) I. 52 At last þe memorye þareof perist be roust of ȝeris. *Ibid.* II. ii. 134 Þare names be roust of ȝeris Is perist. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 157/1 Which lawes with diuers other of like antiquitie are forgot and blotted out by rust of time.

5. Any deteriorating or impairing effect or influence upon character, abilities, etc., especially as the result of inactivity.

c 1000 *Ags. Hom.* (Assmann) xviii. 135 Ærest ic wille beon ȝefremed in littlum weorce, þæt ic mæge sum rust on weȝ adrifan of minre tungan.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 3 A Man hath this advantage by the exercise of this Faculty about it, that it keeps it from Rust and torpidness. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 1 Sunday clears away the Rust of the whole Week. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 11 In rubbing off the rust and pedantry of a college education. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 142 The rust of prejudice may not yet be sufficiently worn away. 1855 C. BRONTË *Villette* vi, The eating rust of obscurity. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 54 Just so much work as keeps the brain from rust.

fig. 1836–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 251 It took the rust off of him pretty slick, you may depend.

b. *In rust*: (see quot.).

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 5/1 If you are bent on looking out for actors 'in rust'—namely, out of engagements.

6. A disease in plants marked by ferruginous spots and caused by uredinous fungi; also loosely, any plant-disease presenting a similar appearance.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 51 And he gaf til rust þe froitis of þaim, and þaire trauails til þe locust. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 28 When rust is falling on the hearbes, then Beritius in his husbandry instructions, willeth .. to make a great smoake forthwith round about the garden. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Añublo de trigo,* rust of wheate, *rubigo.* 1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xvi. 79 If rust attacks the corn whilst young.., the hurt is less. *Ibid.*, If the infected wheat is washed by a plentiful rain, the rust disappears almost entirely. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 156 The early wheats..are generally found free from the rust. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 341 A rust (as it is commonly called), of a brown hue, and an offensive smell. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 794/1 *Rust,* a disease of the berries of the grape. It appears in the form of a rough, rusty appearance of their skins. 1876 *Nature* 28 Dec. 189/1 The disease known as 'rust' which has been causing great havoc among the sugar-canes in Queensland.

b. One or other of the uredinous fungi producing 'rust' in plants.

Also used with adjs., as *black, brown, red, white rust.*

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 267 The propagation of mildew, funguses, rust, and the small parasitical

vegetables. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 460 Species of *Uredo*, constituting the 'blights', 'rusts', &c., of corn and other cultivated plants. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 58 There are special forms of these fungi, known as rust or brand.

7. A coating or stain resembling rust.

1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 130 This stupifying of its force proceeds..rather from some fine Rust, or hoariness, as it were, contracted by the Amber, from the Salt. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 73 The rust of murder on the walls.

8. The colour of rust.

1716 Gay *Trivia* III. 379 When the sun veil'd in rust his mourning head. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 6/1 The sky had turned from grey to a deep, malignant rust.

9. *Comb.* **a.** Instrumental, objective, etc., as *rust-cankered, -eaten,* † *-fretten, -stained, -worn*; *rust-preventing, -proof*; *rust-complexioned.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 121 Pore men..þat myȝte haue be releuyd wyth þi rust-fretyn monye. 1601 R. Chester *Love's Martyr* cxvi, Time that rust-cankard wretch. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 21 Being so Rust-proof in themselves. 1742 Jarvis *Quix.* I. i, A suit of armour, which ..being mouldy and rust-eaten, had lain by, many long years, forgotten in a corner. 1744 J. Armstrong *Art Pres. Health* I. 180 The rust-complexion'd man..whose blood is dry. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1808) 21 The blossoming pea, That climbs the rust-worn bars. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 124 There are still some rust-preventing substances which cannot well be included amongst the coatings. 1890 Conan Doyle *White Company* xix, The dark hard-faced cavalier in the rust-stained jupon.

b. With other names of colours, as *rust-brown, -red, -yellow.*

1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 105 It is a very beautiful animal,..of a rust-brown colour on the upper part of the body. 1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & M.* 84 Wings one inch one-fourth,..first pair yellowish, with rust-red bands. 1875 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 313 A shade or two of rust-yellows or buffs.

10. *attrib.*, as *rust-colour, -ground, -test, -tint*; **rust-ball** (see quot.); **rust-cement**, a composition for joints which oxidizes on exposure to the air; **rust-finish**, a process in lacquering (see quot.); **rust-fungus**, = sense 6 b; **rust-joint**, a joint made with rust-cement: **rust-mite**, a gall-mite producing rust-like excrescences on plants.

1787 G. White *Selborne* iv, Among the blue rags turn up..every now and then balls of a friable substance, like rust of iron, called *rust balls. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 552 Cast-iron plates bolted together, and made tight with *rust-cement. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., Their stalks..seem burnt up, and appear of a sort of *rust colour. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* iii. 88 It looks desolate just now that all is bare and the woods are rust-colour. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 326/2 '*Rust finish' is the name given to the operation which produces the relief work for the figures. 1883 *Science* I. 369/2 The relations between the *rust-fungi and certain insects which visit their spermogonia. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 345 [Calico] Goods padded in iron liquor, dried, and then padded in a solution of chlorine containing a little free-lime, acquire a good *rust ground. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 436/1 The joints made with the basement plate in the usual way, either with a *rust joint, or lead, or other jointing. 1865 Gesner *Treat. Coal, Petroleum*, etc. (ed. 2) 173 In making rust-joints, as the iron cementing is called. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 5/1 These guns were all exposed to the sand and *rust tests which in no way affected their efficiency. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 254 Elevated nodules of a salmon or *rust tint.

Rust, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [Back-formation from Rusty *a.*[2]] Rusty or reasty bacon.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 129 There's a very nice flitch hanging up in the engine-room; the men wanted some rust for the machinery.

Rust, *sb.*[3] *colloq.* [Back-formation from Rusty *a.*[3]] *To take* (or *nab*) *the rust,* of a horse: To become restive.

1775 Colman *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 201 On the second day his brown horse, Orator, took rust, ran out of the course, and was distanced. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 To nab the rust; a jockey term for a horse that is restive. 1837 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 127 My horse..shied at a road waggon, and then 'took the rust', which I fetched out of him instanter. 1895 Rye *E. Angl. Gloss.* s.v. *Reast*, Some talk of a horse 'taking reast or rust',..meaning that he becomes restive.

transf. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 204 'To nab the rust,' to take offence.

Rust (rʌst), *v.*[1] Forms: *a.* 3 **rusten,** 5 **ruston,** 5–6 **ruste,** 4– **rust**; 5–6 **rost** (*o.* β. 3–6 **rouste**; *Sc.* 6 **rowst,** 8 **roust.** [ME. *rusten, rouste(n)*, f. Rust *sb.*[1]: cf. Fris. *rûst-, rust-, roastsje*, MDu. and Du. *roesten*, MLG. *rusten* (LG. *rüsten*), OHG. *rostên* (G. *rosten*); also (from G.), MDa. and Da. *ruste*, Norw. *rusta*, MSw. and Sw. *rosta.*]

I. *intr.* **1.** Of iron or other metals: To contract rust, grow rusty; to undergo oxidation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 [To] leten þinges muwlen oðer rusten, oðer uorrotien. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 370/120 Ake þat tresor þat ich of telle, þat is heouene riche, þat ne roustez ne a-peirez nouȝt. 1382 Wyclif *Jas.* v. 3 Ȝoure gold and siluer hath rustid. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8182, I trowe that roste schal oure knyues, When we haue no bred for to kerue. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11427 What ys the cause..That a swerd burnysshed cler, Somwhyle rusteth? 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 28 Were not proude clothing and also fleshely lust, All the fetters and gives of England should rust. 1530 Palsgr. 696/1 Your knyfe wyll ruste, and you wyppe it nat after salte meates. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 373 Rust sword, coole blushes, and Parrolles liue Safest in shame. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 35 In these places gold is actually found to rust. 1793 Cowper *To Mary* 11 Thy needles..Now rust disus'd, and shine no more. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* III. vi. 26 No more shall..the cannon-bullet rust on a slothful shore. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 75 Although they do not rust at ordinary temperatures, they may be caused to rust more or less rapidly.

b. To form a rust. *rare*[−1].

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 49 And this thy Sonnes blood cleauing to my Blade Shall rust vpon my Weapon.

2. To deteriorate, degenerate, spoil, *esp.* through inactivity or want of use. Also with *out.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1568 Al þair luf þai gaue to lust, þai did þair sauls all to rust. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 502 If a preest be foul, on whom we truste, No wonder is a lewed man to ruste. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 527 Who-so wyl drawe to Lykynge & Luste, & as a fole, in foly ruste. 1557 Edgeworth *Serm.* Repert., Better it is to shine with laboure, then to rouste for idlenes. 1629 Davenant *Albovine* I. i, Let now the knotty Laborer rust with ease. 1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* I. i, Then must I rust in Ægypt, never more Appear in Arms? 1768–74 A. Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 303 When people come into a situation of perfect ease and security, with nothing ever to vex or ruffle them, they quickly rust in idleness. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 546 Neglected talents rust into decay. 1840 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Apr. 88/1 Better to 'wear out' than to 'rust out' has been truly said. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 518 Most men would, in such a situation, have allowed their faculties to rust. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 68/2 His fine abilities rusting from disuse.

3. To become rust-coloured.

1541 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instruct. Chr. Wom.* 22 b, All the fauour of the face waxeth olde, and the breth stynketh, and the tethe rusten. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xc. iv, The hearb that early groweth,..Eu'ning change with ruine moweth, And laies to rost in withering aire. 1842 Tennyson *E. Morris* 100 When the bracken rusted on their crags. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* viii. I. 191 The gold of the sunflower wanes and rusts.

4. Of wheat, etc.: To become affected with rust or blight.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 415 The wheat rusted badly on the blade and slightly on the stalk.

II. *trans.* **5.** To affect with rust; to oxidize.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 30 But at her feet her sword was likewise layde, Whose long rest rusted the bright steely brand. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 59 Keepe vp your bright Swords, for the dew will rust them. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xv. (1658) 170 Brass and iron..are easily rusted by salts dissolving upon them. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Air apparently rusts Bodies, but 'tis only in Virtue of the Water it contains. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 350 This gas..is evolved in every instance in which metals are tarnished or rusted by moisture. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sci.* xv. 348 Its power of oxidizing or rusting metals..is much greater than that which oxygen possesses.

b. *fig.* To render antiquated or obsolete.

1694 Addison *Acc. Greatest Eng. Poets* 13 Age has rusted what the Poet writ, Worn out his language, and obscured his wit.

6. To corrupt or corrode morally or physically.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 190 The Sire of Gods and Men..Himself did Handy-Crafts and Arts ordain, Nor suffer'd Sloath to rust his active Reign. *c* 1770 Beattie *To Alex. Ross* iii, Oh may the roupe ne'er roust thy weason. 1839 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* IV. xxii. 374 The breath of the world has a peculiar power in..rusting the soul.

7. To affect (corn, etc.) with rust or blight.

1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. 85 Bad effects from feeding cattle with fodder which has been rusted. 1763 — *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 409 When a hot sun has succeeded such dry hazy weather, the corn was rusted within a few days after. 1861 *Times* 24 Sept., Three-fourths of the crop [of hops] will be of the best quality; the remainder was rusted by spiders towards the end of last month.

8. To make rust-coloured.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* VIII. ii, The sun, and the wind, and the rain, Had rusted his raven locks.

9. To waste *away* by idling. Also *refl.*

1853 W. Jerdan *Autobiog.* III. vi. 67 [He] appeared..to be rusting away a life which might be serviceable to his country. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unl.* xii, We must not rust away our lives here. 1894 G. M. Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I. 36 I'm not going to rust myself away.

† **Rust,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] [ME. *rüsten*, repr. OE. *hrystan*, var. of *hyrstan.*] *trans.* To ornament.

c 1205 Lay. 25812 He bar..æenne sceld on his rugge irust al mid golde.

† **Rust-cock,** obs. variant of Roost-cock.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. v. 404 The Carians had Rust-cocks for their crests.

Rust-coloured, *a.* [Rust *sb.* 9 a.] Having the reddish colour of rust.

1692 Boyle *Hist. of Air* 227 These stones, which when the ground was newly turned up, were rust-coloured. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Passer*, The..field sparrow of Aldrovand..is of a dusky rust-coloured brown. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 408 Beside another streamlet, whose deep rust-coloured scum gives token of a chalybeate spring. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 128 Intervals in the rust-coloured line on the dorsal.

Ruste, obs. or dial. var. Rest *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Rusted (rʌ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Rust *v.*[1]] Affected or covered with rust; made rusty in colour. Also in *transf.* and *fig.* uses, and with *in. pred.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 þet hit..schal drawen rust of on þet is irusted, uor hwon þet heo longe liggen togederes. *c* 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 1072 O rancour rustid of inpacience! 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 33 That rancour is so rowstit in thair hart..That force it is it man out at the last. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 69 Ane vthir part of the schieldis & harnes var brokyn ande roustit. 1604 E. Grimstone tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 144, I have seene grates of yron..so rusted and consumed, that pressing it betwixt your fingers, it dissolved into powder. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 45 The Salt-pond, which is rusted all over like a Pavement, with very white and good Salt. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Rousted with eild, a wee piece gate seems lang. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 483 What numbers, sheath'd in erudition, lie Plung'd to the hilts in venerable tomes, And rusted in. 1816 Byron *Chillon* i, My limbs are..rusted with a vile repose, For they have been a dungeon's spoil. 1859 W. Collins *Queen of Hearts* (1875) 28 My wits had become sadly rusted by long seclusion from society.

attrib. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 575 Old Dolius too his rusted arms put on. 1763 Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 413 The straw of smutty, mildewed or rusted corn. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* VI. xii, Then, from a rusted iron hook, A bunch of ponderous keys he took. 1865 Swinburne *Ballad of Death* 102 Many rusted sheaves Rain-rotten in rank lands. 1873 W. Black *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 376 The hills are red and brown with rusted bracken and heather.

† **Ru·stful,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. Rust *sb.*[1]] Rusty.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* I. vii. 29 Why dost thou suffer rustful sloth to creep into thy wanton brows?

Rustic (rʌ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **rustyk,** 6 **rustike,** 6–7 **rusticke, rustique,** 6–8 **rustick,** 7– **rustic.** [ad. L. *rūstic-us*, f. *rūs* country. So F. *rustique* (14th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the country (as opposed to the town); found in the country.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1027 Aftir hem is best Of rosemary, and sauery; thenne is noon So good as they but rustyk swete vchoon. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 127 The whole life rustike is hurtless, simple, and most of all framed to the true order of Nature. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 84 Of that kind Our rusticke Garden's barren. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 104, I think it is of vast consequence both to the farmer and the public to extend the use of oxen for all rustic business. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, A rustic hall and two excellent sitting-rooms. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxx, The spot where his bold train Held rustic camp upon the plain. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* iv, Something like this..must be the prevalent notion of Snow Hill in those remote and rustic parts. 1877 Talmage *Serm.* 370 So we all understand rustic allusions.

b. In names of plants, animals, insects, etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 85 Bacchar is named by some Rustick-Nard. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 63 Woodcocks. ..Some iudge them to approch somewhat neere vnto the nature of the Partridge, and therefore is of them called the rusticke Partridge. 1781 Barbut *Insects* Index, Ord. II. Gen. 8, *Cimex Campestris*, the rustic-cimex. 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 448 Rustic Rat, *Mus Agrarius.* 1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & M.* 71 The Rustic Shoulder Knot.. appears the beginning of June. *Ibid.* 72 The Rustic Mourner ..appears in August.

† **c.** *Rustic war,* the peasant war of 1525 in Germany. *Obs.*[−1] (Cf. Rustical A. 3 b.)

1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 48 Among others that fled out of Germany into England, from the Rustic war, there were some that went by the name of Anabaptists.

2. Of persons: Living in the country as opposed to the town; following country occupations; of peasant or agricultural stock or condition.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 16 The abundance of people and plenty of vittailes are the strongest sinewes of all kingdomes, and therefore the Romaines highly prized the rusticke diuision for their numbers and prouision. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* i. 19 It is most meete for rusticke labourers. 1681 H. Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 61 The Rustick Tribes being twenty seven, and the vrbane Tribes nine. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xxi, And many a holy text around she strews, That teach the rustic moralist to die. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 708 Assembling..The rustic throng beneath his fav'rite beech. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 485 A lone dwelling, built by whom or how None of the rustic island-people know. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 596 If Beaufort and his rustic followers could be overpowered before the regular troops arrived. 1883 'Ouida' *Wanda* I. 295 We are only rustic people.

† **b.** = Rustical *a.* 2 b. *Obs.*[−1]

1643 tr. *Hildanus' Exper. Chyrurg.* ii. 4 Those of a hard and rustique flesh, and which are strong men, require more stronger Remedies.

3. Of persons: Having the appearance or manners of country people; lacking in elegance, refinement, or education; sometimes, devoid of good-breeding, clownish, boorish.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 After they haue put the..pretiest of them into the Sarail of the great Turke, send the other being the most rustique..to labour and till the ground. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. Introd. v, But let that same delitious Poet lend A little leaue vnto a rusticke Muse To sing his mistresse prayse. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 306, I am not altogether so rustick, and nothing so irreligious. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 72/1 A Rustick Fellow, one without City or School breeding, without cleanliness, and of a slovenly Speech. *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 53 G. Croese, who writ the pretended history of the Quakers, calls him a rustick fellow. 1743 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. xcii. 322 You see how rustic I am grown again. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Church.* IV. 173, I Patrick a sinner, the most rustic, and the least of all the faithful.

absol. 1841 Emerson *Ess., Love*, It [love] is the dawn of civility and grace in the coarse and rustic.

4. Characteristic or typical of countryfolk or peasants; *esp.* unmannerly, unrefined; rough.

1589 Greene *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 215 Fabius ..as famous for his rusticke and vnciuile life, as now he is woondred at for his braue and courtly behauiour. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. viii. 20 Sores are not to bee anguish't with a rusticke pressure. 1637 R. Humfrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 126, I doe not approve..of unmannerly and rusticke

behaviour. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lii. 82 That rustic contempt for the fair sex, which James affected. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 457 This is fulsome; and offends me more Than..rustic coarseness would. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 133 The rustic customs of the Afghauns are also in a great measure laid aside. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 71 That dialect of rustic Latin.

b. Plain and simple; unsophisticated; having the charm of the country.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 183 Meane time, forget this new-falne dignitie, And fall into our Rusticke Reuelrie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 849 For which the Shepherds at their festivals Carrol her goodnes lowd in rustick layes. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Art of Love* I. 685 Lay bashfulness aside, that rustic virtue, by. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 79 [My] rustick tongue Ne'er knew to puzzle right, or varnish wrong. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 48 The rustic grace and sweetness of the *May Queen*. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. I. i. 4 Another use of words may be forced upon us by a new aspect of facts, so that we may find ourselves saying: 'Such and such a person is very gentle and kind—he is quite rustic'.

5. Of rude or country workmanship; of a plain or simple form or structure; *spec.* constructed of undressed branches or roots of trees.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 19 He rose and put his rustic ring on my finger. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 433 Ith' midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood Rustic, of grassie sord. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 89 Three rustick arches, set off with ivy, moss, icicles, and all the rocky appurtenances. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 267 Descending now..upon a rustic bridge We pass a gulph. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, The gentleman and lady continued to advance, directing their course to a rustic seat. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 73 The court..paved in rustic mosaic, is precious in the eyes of antiquaries. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 30 Two rustic bridges span the chasm.

b. Of letters: Having a free or negligent form; applied *spec.* to one of the styles employed in early Latin manuscripts (in contrast to *square*).

1784 T. ASTLE *Orig. & Progr. Writing* 79 The Rustic capitals were bold, negligent, unequal, composed of strokes, generally oblique, sometimes extravagant, and always inelegant. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 4/2 Vaguely formed 'rustic' or other free-hand letters are in bad taste on such drawings. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. 163 The earliest codices..are usually written in Capitals. There are two types, 'Square' and 'Rustic'.

6. *Arch.* Characterized by a surface artificially roughened or left rough-hewn, or by having the joints (esp. the horizontal ones) deeply sunk or chamfered; also, † of or pertaining to the Tuscan order.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iiij b, Rusticke or Rughe hewed stone. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 29 The Tuscan Column, or Rustick, Base and Capital. 1697 EVELYN *Architects & Archit.* Misc. Wks. (1825) 405 Tuscan, Rustic, or by whatever name dignified, or disgrac'd. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 400 The Work is rustic, made with Knobs or Protuberances..without being smoothed. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 11 The present structure [is made] of brick, strengthened by rustic quoins of stone at the corners. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272/1 Some tasteful specimens of rustic quoining. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 1027 *Rustic Order*, a species of building wherein the faces of the stones are hatched or picked with the point of a hammer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2007/2.

b. *Rustic work*, masonry of this type.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 33 Rustick-work.. does not look well, unless..in a very large Building. 1811 *Self Instructor* 140 Bricklayers' work,..piers, pilasters, rustic work. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272 Of this kind is the rustic work of the Königsbau at Munich. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. 391 The front to the courtyard is faced with that peculiar kind of masonry called rustic-work.

7. *Comb.*, as *rustic-like* adj. and adv.

1558 PHAER *Virgil, Life* (1584) A vj b, This Poet..seemeth to doubt least that Ecloge which is intituled Pollio, will not appeare rusticklike enough. 1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 19 Telling you more rustick-like yet to be silent, and let them speak.

B. *sb.* **1.** A countryman, a peasant.

c 1550 in Duncumb *Hereford* (1804) I. 339 There are other markett-townes..wherein are both natives and rusticks of auncient tyme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 b, The figure following..is of the Azamoglan Rustique. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 735 How now (Rustiques); whither are you bound? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 173 Your Rustics and Handicraft-men never pare their Nails. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 178 In how many countrey affairs must the scholar take the rustic for his master? 1782 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 7 Dec., For instance, here are two rustics and your humble servant in company. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 196 Strange and half unwarrantable that he should do such honour to a rustic. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* i, The Kentish rustics know very little of this City banking-house.

b. A boorish or rude person. *rare.*

1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iii, Thou art a rustick to call me so; I'm not ugly nor old. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 766/2 He who finds fault with any rusticity, is himself a rustic.

c. One of several species of noctuid moths, as the *garden*, *grey*, *mottled* (etc.) *Rustic.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entom. Comp.* 420. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 50, etc.

2. *Arch.* Rustic work. (Cf. A. 6.)

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 34 Then clap four slices of Pilaster on't, That, lac'd with bits of rustic, makes a Front. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 489 The lower part is of a light rustic. 1817 D. HUGHSON *Walks thro' London* 216 Rock-work, or rustic, can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of water. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2669 We now return to the subject of the rock-worked rustic, whereof, above, some notice was promised.

Comb. 1762–71 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 96 His arched windows, his rustic-laced windows,..are striking proofs of his want of taste.

b. A stone († or joint) of the kind employed in rustic work. Usually in *pl.*

1728 R. MORRIS *Anc. Archit.* 76 An uniform Disposition of equidistant Cavities, term'd Rusticks. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 242 The rustics may either be plain, hatched, or vermiculated. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. I. 37/2 A sort of rock-work, giving birth to that species of masonry termed 'Rough Rustics'. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 357/1 The principal front is faced with red kiln-burnt bricks, with bath-stone rustics to the quoins. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2666 When square joints are used, they should not be wider than one eighth part of the height of the rustic itself.

3. Country dialect.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 84/1 Sardinian Rustic.

Rustical (rʌ·stikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **rusticalle**, 6–7 **-all**; 6 **rustycall**. [ad. OF. *rustical*, or med.L. *rusticāl-is*: see prec. and -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** = RUSTIC *a.* 2. Now *arch.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 345 He was trowede to haue bene a godde of the rusticalle peple. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii. (1880) II. 340 The Lacedemones somtyme purposely caused their rusticall seruauntes to be made very dronke. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 170 Stirring vp the rusticall people to sedition. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxiv. 97 The ordinary matters .. much ruminated among the very rusticall and Countrey people. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 549 God purposely raised up Amos of Judah, and a poor rusticall Herdman of Tekoa. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Proeme, The manners also meetly copied from the rustical folk therein.

2. = RUSTIC *a.* 3.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 218 To bridle and rule the rude rusticall and blustering bold people of that region. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 167 Feloes of no fyne witte.., but alltogether grosse, clubbyshe, and rusticall. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen. xxi. comm.*, The spiritual never persecuteth the carnal; but spareth him as his rustical brother. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Oxf.* II. 327 Whose inhabitants..were so rustical in their behaviour, that boarish and clownish people are said born at Hogs-Norton. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 38 Theodemus is .. rustical and unpolite. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xv, This rustical and mistaught juvenal. 1844 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 46 A rustical boy, hired at twopence per week. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Golden Butterfly* vii, He thought she must be some shy maiden from the country—a little 'rustical' perhaps.

† **b.** Physically strong; robust. *Obs.*

1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* (1585) I. 43 That you wisely make choyse of your medicynes,..knowing that the rusticall body maye endure fittest, the stronger sorte. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 76 They may in want of better meat, serue for Mariners, and rusticall bodies. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 168 More tender and less able to resist the Frost..than the others which are more rustical and hardy.

3. Pertaining to, connected with, the country or life in the country; rural. = RUSTIC *a.* 1.

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. i. 64 b, Without doubt yᵉ Hebrues dyd fyrst finde out the way of tilling corne, grinding, with other rusticall instrumentes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 In ald tymis pastoral and rustical ocupatione vas of ane excellent reputatione. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 320 There is a kind of rusticall and wild Bee. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iv. 193 Such plaine and easie proverbs learned in his rusticall life. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 420 He makes a digression to Romulus the first King of Rome, who had a Rustical Education. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 121 Such as are capable of so rustical an Occupation.

† **b.** = RUSTIC *a.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 93 b, Their preachers were a great occasion of the commotion and rusticall warre. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 329/2 An other [prescription for gunshot wounds] which in the Rusticalle warres hath oftentimes binne tryed.

4. = RUSTIC *a.* 4.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 102 The rustycall and myserable estate of the French courte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded., Thinking them fittest for such rusticall rudenesse of shepheards,..for that theyr rough sounde would make his rymes more ragged and rustical. 1615 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* 790 Neither will we be inueigled any more with her rustical roundelayes. 1695 MOTTEUX tr. *St. Olon's Morocco* 37 Their native rustical Temper, and wilful Ignorance. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* II, O fie, Mr. Mockmode! what a rustical Expression that is! 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xi. 55 An extraordinary mixture..of rustical, mechanical tastes..., with the most exalted ideas of authority. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* I. ix. 164, I..was awakened by sounds of rustical music.

† **b.** Roughly approximate; unscientific, rude.

1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 108 Let us measure these things in a rusticall sense.

5. Of a kind, make, or fashion appropriate to the country; *esp.* plain or simple.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428/2 His breed was rustical broun, made of barleye or ootes. 1591 FRAUNCE *C'tess of Pembroke's Yuychurch* IV. Prol., Leaving Christall throanes for bowres and rustical harbors. 1610 WILLET *Daniel* 96 Such rusticall oaten pipes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 43 Compassed about with a rude and rusticall rampire. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 89 They wrought only the..Cornices, and left the rest rude or rustical. 1864 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 365/2 [She] sang a country ditty.., Pathetically rustical, Too pointless for the city. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* III. xiii. 301 A jolly rough honeymoon,..with everything simple and rustical.

B. *sb.* A countryman, peasant, rustic. Now *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 81 The inhabitantes of these mountaynes differ no lesse..then among vs the rusticalles of the countrey from gentylmen of the courte. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 165 If thou doe not kiss hir.., then thou shalt be taken for a rusticall. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, II. ii, Falconbridge, what are these rusticals? 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix, Let me entreat you not to be wroth with this rustical. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & H.* Iv. (1896) 163, I to be rid of roaring rusticalls, and mindless jests,..drew on the table a great watery circle; whereat the rusticalls did look askant.

Hence **Rustica·lity**, rusticity. *rare*⁻¹.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 372 Ignoraunce is suche an impediment in man,..it ingendreth in him rusticalitie or clownishnesse.

Rustically (rʌ·stikăli), *adv.* [f. RUSTICAL *a.*]

1. In a rude or uncultured style (of speech or diction).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 48 b, The Scottes..aunswered theim proudly & rustically with many disdeinfull woordes. 1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* i. 46 You haue no skill.., that speake so barbarously and rustically of Greeke elegancies. 1634 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 135/2 Dr. Osberne..did very licentiously and rustically reproache me in very base and opprobrious termes. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 74 Lest they should speak too rudely and rustically of it by calling it matter. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 904 The pulpit style has been always either rustically negligent, or bristling with pedantry.

b. In a country dialect; dialectally. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Mortau*, as *Mortel* (rustically).

2. After the manner of country-folk or peasants; in a countrified condition or fashion.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soul* I. xxvi. 50 That the infant be neyther too delicately brought vp, nor too rustically. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 7 For my part, he keepes me rustically at home, or (to speak more properly) staies me heere at home vnkept. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 412 Returning home, And Rustically Joy'd, as Chief of Rome. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I am but a rude man, and rustically brought up to arms and hunting. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 2 Life in its shadow goes rustically forward. *Ibid.* 129 Rustically ignorant, but with a touch of wood-lore.

† **Ru·sticalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Rusticity.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) Pref. p. xv, Auoiding as well barbarousnesse and rusticalnesse of the one side, as curiositie and affectation of the other. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hertfordshire* II. 18 Some will wonder how this Shire, lying so near to London,..should be guiltie of so much Rusticalness.

† **Ru·stican.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *rusticān-us.*] A countryman, rustic.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19/27 A Rusticane, *rusticus.* 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. v. 167 b, Marius was also a rusticane of the countrey.

Rusticate (rʌ·stike·t), *v.* [f. L. *rusticāt-*, ppl. stem of *rusticārī* to live in the country, etc., f. *rustic-us* RUSTIC *a.* Cf. F. *rustiquer.*]

1. *intr.* To go or retire into the country; to stay or sojourn in the country; to assume rural manners, to live a country life.

1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 159 To rusticate (as Elisha sometimes did) among plain people that follow the Plough. 1698 FRYER *E. India & Persia* 259 In the Afternoon..we went to Mirge,..to an old lonely Inn, where was the last place we rusticated. 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* I. 22 Wherever those of the fashionable world assemble, in spite of all they can do to rusticate, Art will generally appear to prevail over Nature. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 163 Sir Christopher..thought it his duty to attend the House for the present rather than rusticate. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ix, Lady Elizabeth is not going there this year; so I am compelled to rusticate. 1886 C. KEENE in *Life* (1892) 358, I..heard..that you were going to rusticate on some riverside.

transf. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, Murphy was dismissed in disgrace, and ordered to rusticate on board till his eye was bright.

2. *trans.* **a.** To dismiss or 'send down' from a university for a specified time, as a punishment.

1714 *Spect.* No. 596 ₱ 3, I was sent away, or in the University Phrase, Rusticated for ever. 1734 in Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 140 If..it be denied him, such Undergraduate shall be degraded, rusticated, or expelled. 1766 CLAP *Hist. Yale College* 86 If they do persist, and are guilty of some greater Crime, they are publickly admonished or rusticated, for some Months. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 171 Rattle was rusticated for a term. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* ii, This son had been first rusticated from Oxford and then expelled. 1868 H. LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxi, I was rusticated for..painting the college pump scarlet.

b. To remove or send (one) into, settle (one) in, the country. Also *refl.*

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 6 Seldom any lasting ..Cure is perform'd till the Diseased be rusticated and purified. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. x, From which time he had entirely rusticated himself.

3. To imbue with rural manners; to countrify.

a 1766 MRS. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 157 The poor creatures are absolutely rusticated. 1794 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Hist. View Fr. Rev.* I. 503 They did not inhabit the homely recesses of indigence, rusticating their manners as they cultivated their understandings. 1824 *Examiner* 170/2 Our thoughts, environed by the rural objects of the picture, are happily rusticated in the mimic country.

4. To mark masonry by sunk joints or roughened surfaces. Also rarely *absol.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 10 Brick-walls ought not to be rusticated. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 319/1 A ground story, rusticated and terminated by an enriched lace band or string course. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxvi. § 6 Do not think that Nature rusticates her foundations... She does rusticate sometimes. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build.* 56 The concrete forming the steps is rusticated with shells and pebbles, &c., on the fronts, and clean coarse gravel on the top faces or treads.

Hence **Ru·sticating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ru·sticator,** one who is rusticating.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 579 A rustic and rusticating fashion for farmery. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 311 Rusticating, in architecture and masonry, consists in forming horizontal sinkings, or grooves. 1834 De Quincey *Autobiogr. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 101 At these rusticating seasons, he had often much further to come than ourselves. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 112 A 'rusticater' (please excuse the noun) Exploring leisurely a spot in Surrey.

Ru·sticated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Relegated to the country; temporarily dismissed from a university.

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 80 ¶ 2 The time is now come when the town is again beginning to be full, and the rusticated beauty sees an end of her banishment. 1873 W. S. Tyler *Hist. Amherst College* 49 Rev. Timothy M. Cooley.., afterwards so famous as a teacher of rusticated students.

2. a. Rendered rustic in manners; countrified.

1754 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) III. 48 Are you such a rusticated animal as to suppose that the Duke is dismissed for inability? 1798 *Geraldina* I. 30 You see how rusticated I am, by writing on such uninteresting subjects. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 14 The squire is..rusticated a little by living almost entirely on his estate.

b. Settled in the country; leading a country life.

1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 238 Extracts from approved modern authors, of which many of the rusticated readers of this work would have remained ignorant. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. i, Scipio..would have liked better to see me once more blazing at court, than either cloistered or rusticated. 1826 R. Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* II. ix. 605 In the last age some of the rusticated clergy used to favour the popular superstition.

3. Of masonry, parts of buildings, etc.: Rendered rustic in appearance.

1743 Pococke *Descr. East* I. 23 To the south of the west entrance..I saw a rusticated wall three feet..thick. 1775 Washington *Let.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 315, I wish you had done the end of the New Kitchen next the Garden as also the Old Kitchen with rusticated Boards. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geogr. Mag.* II. 129 The lower story is of rusticated architecture. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 270/2 Rusticated Doric and Corinthian, some of the columns of the latter fluted spirally. 1872 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxi, An immense mass of merely squared or rusticated stones.

Rustication (rʊstikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *rusticātio,* noun of action f. *rusticārī*: see Rusticate *v.*]

1. The action of retiring to, or living in, the country; a spell of residence in the country; † a rural pursuit or occupation.

1623 Cockeram, *Rustication,* a dwelling in the Countrey. 1696 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 366, I confess I am foolishly fond of these and other rusticatious. 1783 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 July, Whether this short rustication has done me any good I cannot tell. 1805 Lamb *Let. to Wordsw.* in *Final Mem.* iv. 228 We have been two tiny excursions this summer for three or four days each..: and this is the total history of our rustications this year. 1823 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 29/1 How absurd it would be to offer to the higher orders the exclusive use of peaches, nectarines, and apricots, as the premium of rustication. 1890 J. Dickie *Words of Faith,* etc. (1893) 342, I hope that your rustications, at this time, may set up your bodily vigour a little.

b. The condition naturally attaching to life in the country.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 18 Apr., I am here in a state of absolute rustication. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. iv. ¶ 12 A young person brought up in a state of rustication, and.. unacquainted with the manners of a court.

2. Temporary dismissal from a university; an instance or period of this.

1734 in Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 142 All public admonitions, rustications, and degradations,..shall be by the President and Tutors. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton,* It seems plain from his own verses to Diodati, that he had incurred *rustication,* a temporary dismission into the country, with perhaps the loss of a term. 1825 C. Westmacott *English Spy* I. 129 A severe imposition and sometimes rustication. 1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. vi, A humorous series of plucks, rustications, and heavy debts. 1887 Dowden *Life Shelley* I. iii. 122 A sentence of rustication might have sufficed for an offence against discipline.

3. The action of banishing, or the state of being banished, into the country.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 12 His father, after some threats of rustication.., reduced the allowance of his pocket. 1806 *Col. Hutchinson's Mem.* 56 *note,* From the moment of Cardinal Richlieu's coming into power under Louis the XIIIth to Neckar's return to power after his rustication under Louis XVIth. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* ii, I persuaded myself, that all I had to apprehend was some temporary alienation of affection—perhaps a rustication of a few weeks. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 62 Athos..is used as a place of rustication for refractory prelates.

4. *Arch.* The action or practice of rusticating masonry; the style of masonry produced by this.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 174 An ornament ..of large square blocks as parts of the shaft, which are called rustication, and are sometimes roughened. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272/1 Rustication..is now almost entirely banished from architectural design. 1895 *Times* 14 Jan. 14/2 A good building..spoilt by an abuse of 'rustication', which deprives it of all dignity.

b. A rustic feature or part.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 381/1 The destruction of the form of the columns, rustications, &c. 1848 Rickman *Archit.* 17 Many architects have given to this order..large square blocks, as parts of the shaft, which are called rustications.

Rustica·tory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Rusticate *v.* + -ory 2.] Pertaining to rustication.

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 523 St. George's Day does not interfere with the rusticatory arrangements of the fashionable hemisphere folks.

Rusti·cial, *a. pseudo-arch.* = Rustical *a.* 4.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, Our English courtiers of the hodiernal strain..have infinitely refined upon the plain and rusticial discourse of our fathers.

Ru·sticism. *rare* −1. [f. Rustic *a.* + -ism.] A rustic idiom or expression.

1882 Gosse in *Grosart's Spenser* III. p. xvi, Extravagant and almost laughable rusticisms.

Rusticity (rʊsti·siti). Also 6 **rustycyte,** 6–7 **rusticitie.** [ad. F. *rusticité* (1460) or L. *rusticitas*: see Rustic *a.* and -ity.]

1. Lack of breeding, culture, or refinement; clownishness, awkwardness.

1531 Elyot *Governor* III. xvii. (1880) II. 309 Which in them was neyther folisshenes nor yet rusticitie, but of a prudent consideracion. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 1 Seemeth that such wilde woodes should far expell All civile usage and gentility, And gentle sprite deforme with rude rusticity. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 The wisedome of God receives small honour from those vulgar heads that rudely stare about, and with a grosse rusticity admire his workes. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 185 Rusticity..is nothing but a stupid Sullenness, that makes men appear Ill-bred, and unfit for Company. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 68 The aukward rusticity of a stranger, introduced the first time to your presence. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxiv, Yet these high accomplishments were mixed with an air of rusticity and harebrained vivacity. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* II. 253 Ischl has a little rusticity still in her elegant manners.

b. An instance of this.

1803 Mar. Edgeworth *Manufacturer* Wks. 1832 I. 62 You must not think ill of my cousin, notwithstanding his little rusticities. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* ii, The little rusticities and awkwardnesses..necessarily wore away.

2. Lack of intellectual culture; ignorance.

1583 Fulke *Def. Tr. Script.* i. 51 To condemne all men,.. out of your readers chaire at Rhemes, of ignorance,..barbarusnes, rusticity. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 95 An universal Rusticity presently took place...Those first Ages of the new World were simple, and illiterate to Admiration. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xiii, He began laughing at my rusticity. Well,..replied he,..this sonnet would confuse clearer heads than thine.

3. Of language, composition, etc.: Lack of polish or refinement; uncouthness, inelegance.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sal,* Pleasant sayinges without rusticitie. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxi. (Arb.) 256 Some manner of speaches are alwayes intollerable,.. namely barbarousnesse, incongruitie,..rusticitie, and all extreme darknesse. 1697 Dryden *Virgil, Ded. to Ld. Chudleigh,* There is a kind of Rusticity in all those pompous Verses. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) III. xii. 318 It was in Cicero's time, that the old rusticity of the Latin muse first began to be polished. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 61 Praises which we cannot bestow on the uncouth provincial rusticity of Spenser. 1858 Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 303 A taste formed from the Study of Plato and Seneca may be offended by the rusticity of Mark.

b. A rustic expression.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 3 Obsolete Words and Phrases, unusual Barbarisms and Rusticities. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxvi. 19 But ye verses,..Rank rusticities, empty vapid annals Of Volusius.

4. Rustic or rural life, quality, or character.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 183 He was a man that might seeme to be more given to rusticitie than to such kinde of delicacies. 1713 *Guardian* No. 30 ¶ 10, I may be allowed, for the Honour of our Language, to suppose it more capable of that pretty Rusticity than the Latin. 1785 Walpole *Let. to J. Pinkerton* 26 June, He..could captivate a lord of Augustus's bed-chamber, and tempt him to listen to themes of rusticity. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 276 The town..had an air of rusticity and recluseness which might have delighted a romantic imagination. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 165/1 There is little left of the sweet rusticity of Dulwich.

b. A rural feature or characteristic; a rural thing or object.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 68 What they graved after Mich. de Vos, and others whose Rusticities they set forth. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* Pref., These Rusticities..supply us for our Necessities and advantages; for without this Art none in City or Country could subsist. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 114 Nought you missed Of one and all the sweet rusticities!

† 5. Rusticated style (of masonry). *Obs.*−1

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 212 The Rusticity of the Work .. seems to contribute towards Grandeur and Strength.

6. *collect.* Country persons.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iii. (1902) 16 A thousand carriages, and wains, and cars, come tumbling-in with Food, with young Rusticity, and other Raw Produce.

Rusticize (rʊ·stisəiz), *v.* [f. Rustic *a.* + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To speak in a country dialect.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 244 Our farmers neither wear cowskin waistcoats, nor rusticise like Hobbinol and Diggon Davy.

2. *trans.* To relegate to the country.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 488 What can interest you or me, Eusebius, rusticized in this odious February?

3. To render rustic in appearance.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* viii. 1309 We changed our garb And rusticized ourselves with uncouth hat [etc.].

Ru·sticly, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. Rustic *a.* + -ly 2.] In a rustic manner; rustically.

c 1621 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 416 'To you it seems so,' rusticly Ajax Oileus said. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 168 If..the appetite be..yeelded unto, and the body not rustickly strong. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 1646 (Switzerland), The people very clownish and rustickly clad, after a very odd fashion. 1813 J. C. Hobhouse *Journ.* App. Albanian Lang. (ed. 2) 1142 *Katundsisct,* rusticly.

Ru·sticness. *rare.* [f. Rustic *a.* + -ness.] Rustic quality; rusticity.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* iii. 20 Lucilius is damn'd for the rustickness of his hobling Verse. 1838 Carlyle *Lect. Hist. Lit.* (1892) 145 There is in him [Knox] a genuine, natural rusticness—a decided earnestness of purpose.

Rusticoat: see Rusty *a.*1 10 c.

Rustily (rʊ·stili), *adv.* [f. Rusty *a.*1 + -ly 2.] In a rusty manner.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1622) 21 Their armour they should as well as might be, couer, or at least make them looke so rustilie, and ill fauouredly as might well become such wearers. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* D 3 b, His spurres haue scaped a scouring, they looke so rustily. 1663 Cowley *Cutter Colman St.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 200/2 Nay, if thou do'st begin but to look rustily—I'l ha' thee Paint thy self. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi, Other joints working rustily in the morning.

Comb. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxx, In conversation with a rustily-clad, miserable-looking man.

Rustiness (rʊ·stinēs). [f. Rusty *a.*1 and *a.*3]

1. The state of being rusty; rusty condition or quality; rust. Freq. *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. ii. (Bodl. MS.), [Gravel] haþ vertu to clense metal and to waste þe rustynes of metal bi frotinge..bereof. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 47 Rustynes of synne is cawse of these wawys. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 205/1 Yf thou be harde as is the yron thou shalt lese thy Rustynes by fyre. 1547–64 Baldwin *Mor. Phil.* (Palfr.) 333 Idlenesse..is a thing like a cankering rustinesse both to the body and to the soule. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 357 Let us rub off the rustinesse of our tongues. 1601 Lyly *Love's Metam.* II. i, Her teeth hollow and red with rustinesse. 1679 C. Ness *Antichrist* Pref., If the rustiness of gold witness against men at the last day. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* i, The rustiness and infirmity of age gathered over the venerable house itself. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 389/1 This rustiness [in strawberries] is caused by the sun.

2. *slang.* Irritableness, bad temper.

1860 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* 104 Old Isaac,.. subject to occasional 'rustiness', and imbued with a strong aversion to what he called being 'put upon'.

Ru·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rust *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The fact or process of developing rust or of becoming rusty: a. Of metals.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxii. (Bodl. MS.), Clene oile kepiþ briȝt yren fro rustinge. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 210 Great diffrence betweene rubbyng and rustyng. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VIII. xxiv, In an iron grave Himself protects his god [gold] from noysome rusting. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 494 The rusting of Iron, in such houses as front the Sea. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing,* They rub it over with Oil of Olives, to prevent its rusting. 1792 W. H. Marshall *W. England* (1796) II. 320 These fractures are occasioned by the rusting of the iron. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 182 These parts are all made of copper, to withstand rusting from the water. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 75 The air must be..connected with the phenomenon of rusting.

fig. 1597 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 41, I have been enforced this day to scour up my old Latin that hath lain long in rusting. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unl.* vii, 'Do you call this rusting,' he asked tenderly.

b. Of grain.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxv. (Bodl. MS.), Barlich..is ripe & igadered ere corupcionne oþer rostinge falle vpon whete. 1674 Flavel *Husbandry Sp.* xiii. 118 Sad relapses like blasts and rustings do often fade it, when it's even ready for the harvest.

Ru·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. Rust *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

1. Causing rust. In quot. *fig.*

1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 167 Sottish drinking,.. rusting sports, such as fox-chases, horse-races, &c.

2. Becoming rusty, developing rust.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 754/2 The long grass..hides their rusting forms. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 5/2 The degenerate cattle-lifters..still nurse their rusting swords in their arms.

Rustique, obs. form of Rustic.

Rustle (rʊ·s'l), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A continuous succession of light crisp sounds produced by some kind of movement.

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 44 ¶ 4 When the noise of a torrent, the rustle of a wood, the song of birds, or the play of lambs, had power to fill the attention. 1820 Keats *Fancy* 41 Thou shalt hear..Rustle of the reaped corn. 1841 B. Hall *Patchwork* III. x. 196 The rustle of bank-notes could also just be heard. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* xii. 300 For half an hour there was silence, except from the rustle of the multitude which knelt around.

2. *U.S. colloq.* Bustle, hustle.

1899 'R. Connor' *Sky Pilot* xxi, It's about time for me to get a rustle on.

Rustle (rʊ·s'l), *v.* Forms: 4 **rouschel-,** 6–7 **rushle;** 5 **rousle, rossle,** 6–7 **russel** (6 *Sc.* **russil**), 7 **russle;** 5 **roustle, rustel** (**-ely**), 5– **rustle.** [Imitative: cf. older Flem. *ruysselen, rijsselen,* Fris. *risselje, russelje,* Du. *ridselen, ritselen* in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* Of things: To give forth a continuous succession of light, rapid, crisp sounds, as the result of some kind of movement.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (Tollemache MS.), Yf it were þruste and brosid to gederes in a mannis honde, hit schulde rustel [*v.r.* rustely] and make noyse for drynesse

and hardnesse. *c* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 136 (MS. Harl. 525) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXII. 15 There were..baners rustland with þe wynde. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Strepito*, to make noyse often: to make a great noyse: to rustle. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 38 He is comming Sir,..I heare his Straw russle. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 41 When the wind-shaken ropes rumble and rustle. 1791 BURNS *Tam O' Shanter* 51 The storm without might rair and rustle, Tam did na mind the storm a whistle. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 104 The dry leaf rustles in the brake. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 146 Scotland itself still rustled shaggy and leafy. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Rem. W.-Co. Clergyman* vi. 177 A person had been terrified by hearing the curtains of the bed rustle.

b. Of persons or animals: To cause sounds of this nature to be produced.

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 54 The Falcon this behalding ..With hir wingis scho russillit & rang hir bellis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, Beynge charged to make a signe,..he rustleth and maketh a noyse agayne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1158 Which caused them..to russle with their armes, to keepe a stir with their souldiours. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 110 To russle boysterously, or grumbling murmur some unsavoury Prayers. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* II. 183 So stands the Thracian herdsman..and hopes the hunted bear, And hears him rustling in the wood. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 421 Thro' reedy Pools Rustling they work their Way. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 382 The otter rustling in the sedgy mere. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi, She rustled at an old cabinet, which she unlocked and locked, as if placing the papers therein. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bd.* 18 Woman rustles, and bustles, and creaks, and fusses.

2. With advs. or preps.: **a.** To come, go, move, etc., with a rustling sound.

In the earliest quots. the prominent idea appears to be that of rapid motion, and this may be the origin of the special development in sense 4.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 63 As he let his sword fall vpon it, another knight all in blacke came rustling in. 1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* V. iii, These minstrelles..rustle into euery place. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 Four strong men, armed with shields,..rustle in upon the lion lying in his den. He..with such celerity rustleth upon them as if it were some storm or tempest. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 93 Where the deer rustle through the twining brake. 1840 CARLYLE *Lect. Heroes* i. P 27 All Life is figured by them as a Tree...It grows there, the breath of Human Passion rustling through it. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xli, In the woodland brown I heard the beechnut rustle down.

b. To go about, be finely dressed, *in* some material which rustles.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 68 All Muske, and so rushling, I warrant you, in silke and golde. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 24 This life Is..Prouder, then rustling in unpayd-for Silke. 1691 *The Weesils* ii. 7 His Wife too, in..richest Silks, can rustle with the best. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* vi, A brace of Warriors, not in buff, But rustling in their silks and tissues. 1788 [see BUSTLE *sb.*[2]]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, The elderly lady rustled in silks and satins. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* i. 200 He..holp To lace us up, till, each, in maiden plumes We rustled.

3. *trans.* **a.** To cause to move in some way with a rustling sound. Const. with advs. and preps.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIV. ccx, And many sleeping Saints by it awaked, Russled their Dust together and gat up. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* iii, Air-swept lindens ..rustle down their perfum'd showers Of bloom on the bent grass. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Gd. Word Winter*, Euroclydon..rustles snowflakes against the pane.

refl. 1892 *Cornhill Mag.* May 547 Mrs. Aylmer rose horrified, and rustled herself out of the room.

b. To shake or stir with a rustling sound.

a 1821 [see RUSTLED]. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iii, Nor was the stillness broken, save as an occasional breeze..rustled the fragrant leaves of the citron and pomegranate. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion*, They who come to the old shrines find apes and players rustling the old garments. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 619 From off the sea a little west-wind blew, Rustling the garden leaves like sudden rain.

4. *U.S. colloq.* **a.** *intr.* To bestir oneself or move about vigorously; to work with strenuous energy; to hustle, push one's way.

1872 R. B. JOHNSON *Very Far West* xiv. 195 I've rustled upwards from a picayune printin' office down to New Orleens. 1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 31 May, A man who earns his livelihood by exposure and hard riding is said to 'rustle'. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 52, I rustled round but could not get a job, as things were very slack.

b. *trans.* To shift, deal with, rapidly; to pick up, acquire, or get together by one's own exertions.

1882 *Cent. Mag.* XXIV. 508/2 'Rustle the things off that table,' means clear the table in a hurry. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 45, I was out one day after antelope (I 'rustled' all my meat, except a ham now and then as a luxury). 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299. I'll sure buy Pedro back off him just as soon as ever I rustle some cash.

Hence **Ru·stled** *ppl. a.*

a 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 2 Hyperion slid into the rustled air. 1876 BROWNING *Forgiveness* 208 And turning, saw whose rustled gown Had told me my wife followed.

Rustler (rʊ·slə1). [f. RUSTLE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which rustles; a rustling leaf, bird, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, The fairy hopes of my youth I have trodden under foot like those neglected rustlers [leaves]. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 559 Not a rustler in the thicket moved, But he could name it.

2. *U.S.* **a.** An energetic or bustling man.

1872 R. B. JOHNSON *Very Far West* xiv. 191 There is the middle-class rustler, who starts a store..upon credit. 1885 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 24 Apr. 2/6 One of the Lisbon rustlers lately sold one of his farms..for $18 an acre. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avernus* 183 He does not know much about saw-mills, but I just tell you he is a rustler.

b. A cattle-thief.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 273 A gang of 'rustlers'—as the lawless desperadoes who abound in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas are called. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 826/1 We could hear the stealthy tread of rustlers and Indians and murderous Mexicans.

Rustless (rʊ·stlės), *a.* [f. RUST *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Free from rust; characterized by the absence of rust. Also *fig.*

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 786 Mistaking the dry rustless climate of Castile for her own..damp land. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii, When once a bloodless and rustless instrument was found, she was careful of the prize. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xxvi, The married life of some is smooth and shining and rustless like the gold.

2. Not liable to be rusted.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvi. § 17 A strength as of imperishable iron, rustless by the air. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 57/2 Soil Pipe Traps in rustless iron and stoneware.

Rustling (rʊ·slin), *vbl. sb.* [f. RUSTLE *v.*]

1. The action of the vb., in literal senses; an instance of this; a rustling sound.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Wiþ som manere rouschelynge þat he made..his felowe awook. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Crepitus*, The rustlyng or noyse of feete goyng. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 72, I..then heard no more rustling. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 437 The great rustling and clattering that harneis and armor made. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 67 They would request us to indure still the russling of their Silken Cassocks. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* IV. iii, I hear the rustling of silks. Fly, sir! tis madam Melinda. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, They heard a sudden rustling of the branches. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, His meditations..were soon interrupted..by the rustling of garments on the staircase. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 64 Containing a rustling or friction of the breath through a narrowed aperture.

2. *U.S. colloq.* Energetic, bustling activity.

1872 R. B. JOHNSON *Very far West* 191 'Rustling' is an Americanism, denoting the process of fighting against odds for a living. 1886 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 2 July 4/1 It may be expected that some tall rustling will be indulged in during the next few weeks.

Rustling (rʊ·slin), *ppl. a.* [f. RUSTLE *v.*]

1. Producing or giving out a series of light crisp sounds.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Squamæ crepitantes*, rustlyng scales. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 60 They danced at the sound of the rustling waves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 768 The spacious Hall..Thick swarm'd,..Brusht with the hiss of russling wings. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 257 The rustling Stubbles bend Beneath the driving Storm. 1778 J. SCOTT *Mor. Ecl.* iii. 9 The bending osier, and the rustling reed. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. iv, Hoarse o'er her side the rustling cable rings. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvi, Under the dark arcades of the rustling limes. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 96 The rustling pine-tree-tops.

2. Of the nature of a rustle.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Strepitus arboris*, the rustlinge noyse of a tree. 1611 COTGR., *Vacarme*, ..the rustling noyse made by armor, or armed men, in a battaile. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 22 Warts..so stiff and elastic, that, when the hand is drawn over them, they make a rust[l]ing noise. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 252 A rustling sound accompanies its flight. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 383 And therewithal a rustling noise he heard.

3. *U.S. colloq.* Bustling, energetic, active.

1882 *Cent. Mag.* XXIV. 508/2 To do a rustling business is to carry on an active trade. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 17 Oct. 8/1 A rustling real estate dealer of Forman..was in the city most of the week.

Hence **Ru·stlingly** *adv.*, with a rustling noise; so as to rustle.

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 67 Do not put Hay into Stack before it be rustlingly dry. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 243 The blasts..howled rustlingly over the dry heather and withered grass. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* III. ii, Rustlingly she rose, and majestically advanced with outstretched hands.

Rustly (rʊ·sli), *a. rare.* [f. RUSTLE *sb.* + -Y.] Given to rustling.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 75 Russly reidis dekis weill hys haris. 1886 RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* II. xi. 295 She was very red, very rustly, very strainy in the seams.

‖ **Ru·strre.** Also 8 **roustrie.** [F. *rustre*, † *ruste* (? *rute*), of obscure history.]

1. *Her.* A charge having the form of a lozenge, with a round hole in the middle through which the field appears.

[1680 MACKENZIE *Heraldry* 48 The English call their Figures Macles..; but if they be pierc'd round, the French call them *rustres*.] 1721 A. NISBET *Syst. Her.* I. 171 The Sub-Ordinaries...Fusils, Lozenge, Mascle, Roustrie, Frett [etc.]. *Ibid.* 211 Of the Rustre. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* V. 480 A lion crowned Or in a field sable, and below it eight black rustres in a field Or. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 141/2 The subordinate ordinaries,..the Lozenge, the Fusil, the Mascle, and the Rustre. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 71 Some Armorists blazon a Rustre as a Mascle pierced round. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 697/1 The lozenge, the mascle, and the rustre are all derived from the fret or fretty.

¶ **2.** (See quot. 1824.)

This is due to a mere inference by Meyrick as to the origin of the heraldic charge. Cf. MASCLE *sb.*[1] 4.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* III. Glossary, *Rustre*, a ring, or rather open scale, of a number of which hauberks were formed in the twelfth century. 1847 PARKER *Gloss. Her.* 270 Some ancient armour was composed of rustres sewn upon cloth.

Hence **Ru·strred** *ppl. a.*, furnished with rustres.

1818 MEYRICK in *Archaeol.* (1821) XIX. 126 Such an expression, seems more suitable to the rustred [mail]. 1824 — *Anc. Armour* I. 27 The form of the rustred armour seems ..to have grown out of the ringed. 1877 DEMMIN *Arms & Armour* 310 The 'rustred' hauberk..was protected by oval flattened rings, overlapping each other half way.

Rusty (rʊ·sti), *a.*[1] Forms: **a.** 1 **rustiġ**, 4–6 **rustye**, 6–7 **rustie**, 4– **rusty**. **β.** (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 4 **rousti**, 5–6 **roustie**, 5–6, 8–9 **rousty**; 7 **rowstie**, 7–8 **rowsty**; 9 **roosty**. [OE. *rústiġ* (f. *rúst* RUST *sb.*[1]), = Fris. *rûst-*, *roastich*, MDu. *roestich* (*rostich*; Du. *roestig*), OHG. *rostag* (MHG. *rostic*, G. *rostig*); also MDa. *rustich*, later *rustig*, *rostig*.]

In the 16th and 17th centuries frequently used as a term of general disparagement.

I. 1. Covered or affected with rust or red oxide of iron; rusted.

a. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* V. xv. 250 Þa wurdon Ianes dura fæste betyned, & his loca rustiġa. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 618 By his syde he bar a rusty blade. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 321 He out breide A rusti swerd. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 233 Þou..seruyst, & worschepyst..þe world, þi rusty monye, þi rotyn muk. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXXVII. 191 Their swerdes rusty, their gownes..were old and roten. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 182 He..toke out of his cofer an olde rusty swerde .. & spere with a rusty hed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 20 Coleblacke steedes..That on their rustie bits did champ, as they were wood. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 167 The rustie Axe or other Instrument of a Carpenter or Carver. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 358 The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty, For want of fighting was grown rusty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 330 The Money..had lain by me so long useless, that it was grown rusty, or tarnish'd, and could hardly pass for Silver. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 746 Bars and bolts Grew rusty by disuse. 1824 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* I. 48 The steward had a rusty blunderbuss; the coachman a loaded whip. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Crown* XXXIV. 328 A rusty spur, and one or two fragments of pottery.

β. *a* 1400 *Octavian* (Percy Soc.) 32 Rowsty were the naylys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 117 Theyr harneys was all rousty, and theyr sadylles and brydelles all roten. 1639 in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890) 197 For dust, wee say, doust: rowsty, for rusty. 1789 ROSS *Helenore* (ed. 3) 64 To air his rousty coin. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rousty*, rusty.

† **2.** Morally foul or corrupt. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 66, I schal fynden hem heore fode..Saue..Robert þe Ribaudour, for his rousti wordes. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1428 He rekkeþ neuer how rusty ben his schepe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Al the roialme thanne..lothit for that rousty Synne. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 208/1 He..sheweth that his soule is very roustie, & full of filthe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXL. i, Men..Whose rusty lipps enclose A pois'nous sword.

3. Of persons: Presenting an appearance suggestive of something old and rusted.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 159 Ful hidous was she for to sene, Ful foul and rusty was she. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 345 Wyth that came Ryotte,..A rusty gallande, to-ragged and to-rente. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1592/2 Cranmer..was brought to them with a great number of rusty bilmen. 1688 EARL CLARENDON *Diary* 11 Dec., There was a guard by St. Giles's of rusty ruffians, kept by Lord Lovelace's order. 1721 N. AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1726) 247 A great many of these transitory foplings, who came to the university with their fathers, rusty old country farmers. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. on the Dean* Wks. 1751 X. 165 What can my Lady mean, Conversing with that rusty D..n! 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. viii. 86 A little rusty, musty old fellow, always groping among ruins. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxii, You never saw such a rusty Prince. 1882 F. MONTGOMERY *Misunderstood* v, He looked like a being of another sphere, among the rusty old gentlemen congregated in the room.

4. a. Lacking polish or refinement; rough, rude, or rugged in manner or behaviour; surly, morose, churlish.

a 1500 in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem.* (1658) 208 Therefor make no Man of thy Councell rude nor rustie. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Magnyfycence* 768 Cankard Jacke Hare, loke thou be not rusty. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 54 Diogenes was one of the first and formost of the ring-leaders of this rustie morositie. 1651 FIRMIN *Serious Quest.* 36 There are companies of rusty, rugged, rich fellowes in our Parishes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rusty-gutts*, an old blunt Fellow. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Daphne & Apollo* 12 Nor ill bred swain, nor rusty clown, am I. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 180 But hostile Rage Inquisitive found out the rusty Swain. 1833 F. & A. TENNYSON *Poems* 153 You did mingle blame with praise, Rusty Christopher.

† **b.** *Sc.* Of a rime or verse: Rough, rugged, unpolished. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Concl. 8 Ressaue this roustie rurall rebaldrie, Laikand cunning, fra thy pure leige vnleird. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* To Rdr., Ye may persaue that be this roustie ryme. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting* 146 Roustie ratrimes.

c. Hoarse, raucous, harsh, grating. Now *rare.*

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 50 b, Straight the Priest with rustie throte, alowde begins to cry. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 18 A smal and rusty [*margin* Or hoarse] voice though he had. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1709) I. 243 If any of the Council or Witnesses happen to have a Rusty Voice, or a Fantastical Face. 1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & Timothy* Wks. 1751 VII. 211 When they hear his rusty Voice, With what Impatience they rejoice. 1787 TAYLOR *Sc. Poems* 4 (E. D. D.), Upo' that hint I scour'd my rusty throat. 1868 ALEX. SMITH *Last Leaves* 72 The rusty caw of the homeward-sliding rook.

5. Stiff, lacking in alertness or activity (of body or mind), through want of exercise or old age.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 141, I haue conditioun of..A ring with a ryall stane, or other riche iowell, Or rest of his rousty raid. 1537 *Thersytes* in Pollard *Miracle Plays* 129 My body so lusty, Whiche for lacke of exercise is nowe almost rustye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 263 A Prince calld Hector..Who in this dull and long-continew'd Truce Is rusty growne. 1673 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1720 II. 294, I went to the King, and said..that I would serve Him, as well as I could, though I doubted I was grown a little rusty, by lying still so long. 1768 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1889 II. 258, I presume, he has grown a little rusty in both [Latin and Greek], having had no benefit of his tutor since Christmas. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immortality* Wks. (Bohn) III. 283 It is a perception that comes by the activity of the intellect; never to the lazy or rusty mind. 1861 *Times* 25 Sept., An artillery driver..would, unless in constant exercise, get rusty. 1890 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xvi. 269, I am getting rusty in science—from disuse.

b. Of knowledge, accomplishments, etc.: Impaired by neglect; requiring to be revived or polished up.

1796 PORSON in Watson *Life* 134 For the benefit of those whose Greek is rather rusty with disuse, I have added a Latin version. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. ii. 82 Neglected pursuits become rusty. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. of Mirbridge* x, To have to admit that her French was a little rusty.

6. That has fallen out of use or lost its freshness; old, antiquated, obsolete.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* To P. Giles (1895) 10 Some there be that haue pleasure onely in olde rustie antiquities. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I. vii, Come then, put away your rustie tradition all you that think not thus. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 185 That Prayer..has lain by till 'tis almost rusty. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Auth. O. & N. Test.* 315 The young and antique fragments of the primitive times. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 7 Rusty declaimers upon the necessity and usefulness of the great points of Faith. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xiii, 'Lord Bacon's sayings—' ''Pon my conscience,' said Murphy, 'both himself and his sayings are very *rusty* by this time'.

II. 7. Of plants: Affected with rust or mildew.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (Bodl. MS.), Corupt dew þat comeþ..in corne & makeþ as it were rede oþer rustye.] 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 165 Yf an appyl tree begynne to roten or yf the aplys begynne to wex rusty, than yᵉ barke of hym is syke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Añublado*, rustie wheate, *Rubiginosus*. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 301/2 The parsnip..is apt to become *rusty*, if allowed to remain too long in the ground. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* 291 The spring corn had never grown, and the wheat was rusty.

8. Having the colour of rust; of a (disagreeable) light reddish brown; rubiginous, ferruginous; *spec.* in *Path.*, of sputa.

Frequently implying some impairment of the proper or original colour of the thing.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* b iiij b, The other is called rusty coler, lyke to rusty iron. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Dens*, Rough and rustie teeth. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 And send foorth Winter in hir rustie weede. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 205 His feet and nails be most sharp, his skin rusty, the hair very sharp. 1646 BP. HALL *Poems* 22 Here maist thou shame The rusty Violets, with the Crimson flame Of either cheek. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 411 That thick substance which is red on garden-beans, [and] of a rusty colour on all kinds of corn. 1817 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, His own thick hair,..scorched by the influence of the sun into a rusty dark-red colour. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 42 Associated above and below with black and rusty slates. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 111/3 A cool dusky green, with rusty shadows.

absol. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 172 Very young birds have some feathers skirted with rusty.

b. Of (dark) clothes: Showing signs of age or use; shabby, worn, or faded.

1709 *Tatler* No. 68 ₱ 7 A Poor Fellow..with a rusty Coat. 1776 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Let.* 5 Apr., Her cloak which was rusty and powdered, was flung half on and half off. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 76 It was driven by a little dumpy coachman, in a livery..old and rusty. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, They began to think their mourning was wearing rusty too. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 117 His rusty old suit of clothes was the cast-off of a waiter.

c. Of colours: Inclining towards, modified by, the colour of rust. (Cf. 10.)

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. I. ii. 31 The processes employed for dyeing wool would only give a rusty black to silk. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. II. 472 The breast, belly, and vent, rusty red. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 526 In this case the hair is directly hoary or of a yellowish or rusty white. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 218/3 The Carrots..turn a rusty yellow colour.

9. In special applications:

a. With names of birds, fishes, etc., as *rusty bunting, flycatcher, grackle, oriole*; *rusty dab, flat-fish, flounder*, etc.

Also in names of moths or butterflies, as *rusty button, dot, mitre*, etc.; see Rennie *Butterfl. & M.* (1832).

1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 364 **Rusty Bunting* with head, neck, breast, and sides, rust-colored. 1839 STORER *Fishes Massach.* 141 The *Rusty Dab..is occasionally brought to our market in the winter season only. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 375 *Rusty Dab*..., the popular name of the Rusty Flat-fish, a fish found on the coast of Massachusetts and New York in deep water. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 326 The Sand Dab, or rough Dab, *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, also sometimes known as the *Rusty Flounder. 1811 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* III. Pref. p. xiii, *Rusty Flycatcher, wings and tail black; plumage above brown; inhabits the southern states. *Ibid.* III. 41 *Rusty Grakle, *Gracula Ferruginea*. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 159 Rusty Grackle,..nearly all the feathers skirted with warm brown above, and brownish-yellow below. *c* 1700 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 428 The *Rusty Mantiss. Resembles a dead Leaf. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. I. 89 *Rusty Oriole...The edges of the feathers are rust-coloured.

b. With names of plants, as *rusty fern, fig, gum, inga*.

c 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* viii. 73 Small, round wing'd, Smyrna *Rusty Fern. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 538 *Ficus rubiginosa*,..*Rusty Fig. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* II. 48 The range was openly timbered with white-gum, spotted-gum, Ironbark, *rusty-gum and the cypress-pine. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 236 *Angophora lanceolata*, ..Rusty Gum. *c* 1700 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 434 *Rusty Inga. The Pods of this are flat and covered with a rusty coloured Hair.

c. *Rusty coal, crown bark, gold, gravel* (see quots.).

1830 *Cumbld. Farm Rep.* 49 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), Gravelly soil, on an open bottom of gravel, technically called a rusty gravel. 1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 62 *Rusty coals*, coals discoloured by water or exposure to air. 1880 MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 40 The C[*hinchona*] *Chahuarguera* is the rusty crown bark of commerce...With this rusty crown bark are mixed larger quills particularly rich in the alkaloid called chinchonidine. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Rusty gold*,..free gold, which does not easily amalgamate, the particles being coated, as is supposed, with oxide of iron.

10. *Comb.* Qualifying adjs. and sbs. of colour, as *rusty-brown, -brownish, -red*. (Cf. 8 c.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 14 On his head a steele cap he did weare Of colour rustie browne, but sure and strong. 1758 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* II. 209 The whole bird ..is covered with feathers of a rusty-brownish or black colour. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 48 A tall meagre varlet, whose rusty-brown cloak [etc.]. 1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 375 A disease called rust,..from the rusty-red or yellowish patches which it forms. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 206 Upper parts ranging from the color of *gnoma* to a rusty-red.

b. *Rusty-dusty, rusty-fusty*, characterized by rust and dust or fustiness. Also *fig.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superer.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 246 All the rusty-dusty iestes in a country. *Ibid.* 289 To how many rusty-dusty Waines was braue Liuy beholding? 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 24 Our cottage, that for want of use was musty, And most extremely rusty-fusty-dusty. 1849 in D. J. Browne *American Poultry Yd.* (1855) 47 None but the brave..are likely to enjoy any favor from the present class of rusty-fusty colored beauties. 1864 *Daily Telegr.* 13 Oct., All your rusty-fusty British notions about comfort, civility, privacy, and the like.

c. With sbs., as **rusty-back** (see quots.), *rusty-coat* (attrib.), *rusty-stove*.

1782 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 404 But how much more luxurious it would be to me to dine..upon rusticoat potatoes with Portia! 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 96/2 *Acrosticum*, Rustyback, Wall rue, or Fork-fern. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 118 There were many other shades besides anthracite, ranging from rusty-stove to sole-leather,..old or new ivory, and so on. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl., *Rusty-Back*, a provincial name for *Blechnum Spicant*, and, according to other authorities, also for *Ceterach officinarum*.

11. Parasynthetic and other combs., as *rusty-coated, -coloured, -rested*; *rusty-looking*, etc.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. 223 A broad and ancient rusty-rested shield. 1700 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 434 The Pods..are flat and covered with a rusty coloured Hair. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, This rugged and decayed dungeon of rusty-coloured stone. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 312 A number of rusty-looking spots or patches dispersed over the surface of the leaf. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 415 Marked with six rusty-coloured longitudinal stripes. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 925/2 The snipe is certainly much better able to take care of himself than his rusty-coated cousin.

b. In the specific names of birds, plants, etc.

(*a*) 1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 153 Rusty-crowned Heron. Crest and hind part of the neck of a deep ferruginous color. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. I. 170 Rusty-Collared Finch..inhabits Terra del Fuego. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. II. 392 Rusty-throated Flycatcher (*Muscicapa gularis*). 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 214 Rusty-crowned Falcon...Crown ashy-blue, with a chestnut patch. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 57 The Rusty-spotted Cat,..*Felis rubiginosa*.

(*b*) 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 89 Don's Willow, or Rusty branched Willow. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 553 *Olea ferruginea*, the rusty-leaved olive of the country between the upper Indus and the Suleiman mountains.

Rusty (rʌ·sti), *a.*² [var. of RESTY *a.*², perhaps by association with prec.] Reasty, rancid.

Very common in the 17th and 18th centuries, and still wide-spread in dialect use.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Civ b/2 Such rusty meates inblindeth so our brayne, That of our fauour the muses haue disdayne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 b, The Bacon..; if you hang it in greate smoke at the first, it will be rustie. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 93 Though it were but to help him scrape rusty gammons of bacon. 1690 STRUTTON *Relat. Cruelties French* 15 An Ounce of rusty Pork with Bread and Beverage. 1745 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Adv.* (1757) 8 The Wind and Sun more forcibly convey themselves into the Flesh, which dries up its Juices, and makes it rusty. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 345 Preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* v, Indifferent potatoes and strange shreds of rusty meat, mixed and cooked together. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xxvi, The beef may have been tough and the pork rusty.

Rusty (rʌ·sti), *a.*³ Also 9 *dial.* rousty. [var. of RESTY *a.*¹, perhaps influenced by RUSTY *a.*¹]

1. Of horses: Restive.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 This rude rustie, bolde blinde bayerd of mine..chopt foorth. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 213 Thinks he to stop my mouth with gold or pearle? Or rustie iades fet from Barbaria? 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 38 It is extremely wrong to put a gentleman on a restive horse. [*Foot-note.* A strange epithet this, and I wonder who coined it; tell me of a rusty horse, and I shall know what it means.] 1828–in dial. glossaries (Cumb., Yks., Northampt., Heref.).

b. In phr. *to ride*, or *run, rusty*. Freq. of persons: To become intractable or obstinate; to be angry or annoyed; to take offence (cf. 3).

(*a*) 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 32. 3/2 How is't Apollo rides so rusty, Why so Grum, and why so Crusty? 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Rusty*, To ride rusty, to be sullen. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxix, How the devil am I to get the crew to obey me? Why, even Dick Fletcher rides rusty on me now and then. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, 'Rides rather rusty,' said Mr. Roker, with a smile.

(*b*) 1764 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 129/1 Great expectations from lord Shelburn's colt, but he ran rusty. 1855 LAWRENCE in Bosw. Smith *Life* (1883) I. 469 To add to my misery Neville Chamberlain has again run rusty. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* III. 199 They..watched the yard till dusk, when its proprietor ran rusty and turned them out.

†**2.** *transf.* Of things. (Cf. RESTY *a.*¹ 2.)

1625 in Birch *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1846) I. 36 There is much urging and spurring the parliament for supply and expedition, in both which they will prove somewhat rusty. 1656 OWEN *Mortif. Sin* vi, Indwelling distempers grow rusty and stubborn by continuance in ease and quiet.

3. *colloq.* Ill-tempered, cross, nasty. Chiefly in phr. *to turn rusty* (cf. 1 b).

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, The people got rusty about it. 1843 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Frank Berry* ii, You..turn rusty because he forgets your last message. 1876 FARJEON *Love's Victory* xi, He never said a word to make the governor turn rusty. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dangerous Cats-paw* 186 He was a bit rusty at first.

†**Ru·sty,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RUSTY *a.*¹] *intr.* and *trans.* To become or make rusty.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 20 b, It..rustieth; but being newe rubbed ouer with Sande and Salte, commeth to his olde colour againe. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 186 God so rustied every joynt, that there..it could not stir. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1661) 156 As the bonds of Reason and Love are immortal, so do all other chains.. both rustie and rot Noble parts.

Ru·styish, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. RUSTY *a.*¹] Somewhat rusty.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistr.* IV. 22 If they gets ever so rustyish in the country, they always brightens up in Lunnon!

Rut (rʌt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5–6 rutte (5 ruthe), 5, 7 rutt, 7 rute; 6– rut. [a. OF. *rut*, var. of *ruit* :—pop. L. **rugit-um* for L. *rugītum*, acc. of *rugītus*, f. *rugīre* to roar.]

1. The annually recurring sexual excitement of male deer; also, by extension, periodic sexual excitement in other animals, as goats, sheep, etc.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Þei [*sc.* harts] be in hir loue, þe whiche men calleth Rutte, aboute þe tyme of holy rode in Septembre. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xvii. 45 During the time of their Rut, they [*sc.* harts] lyue with small sustenance. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxiv. 845 Thus also they passe and spende both day and night, being so enraged and feruently caried away with the rut.. (alwaies following the steps and footings of the Hinde). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 127 This part in Deere.., about the end of their Rutt,..sometimes becomes..relaxed and pendulous. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 379 A short time after they [*sc.* stags] have furnished their horns, they begin to feel the impressions of the rut. *Ibid.* 381 In the time of rut it [the stag's voice] is even terrible. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* 49 During the rut or heat of animals. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Eng. Sportsman* iii. 41 They kill the bucks too late or when the 'rut' is coming on.

b. In phr. *at* or †*in* (*the*) *rut, to go to* (*the*) *rut*.

(*a*) *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, They sle ..eyther oþer, whann þei be in Rutte, þat is to say in þer loue. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 225 Of suche lokynge bene bestis in ruthe. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 31 Az ramz at their rut. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xliv. 141 When a Hart hath bene .xiiii. dayes at Rut, then the Bucke doth but scarcely beginne. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 88 Antler'd and Palmed now,..he goares them out Stand in his way, now rageing at the Rutt. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Proeme, He [Theocritus] rightly, throughout his fifth Idyll, maketh his Louts..behold their Goats at Rut in all Simplicity. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 7 The Ewes are now at rut.

(*b*) *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii, þe herte goth raþer to þe Rutte [than the buck]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 37 Than the bucke goth to the rut, and so wolde the ramme. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 144 b, The time when you shall suffer them to go to rutte, is in Autume. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 758 We finde, that the Time of Going to Rut of Deere is in September.

transf. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 1 He was begot ith' Dog-dayes, or at Michaelmas when his Dam went to Rut.

†**2.** The company of deer among which a stag goes to rut. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Communlich the grettest hert..holdeth þe rutte and is maistre þerof. *Ibid.*, Also þer is diueres ruttes in þe forest. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 1. i. (1651) 436 Lions and Harts, which.. many times kill each other, or compell them to abandon the rut, that they may remain masters in their places. 1640 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* 1st Ser. (1886) V. 162 One live Buck, to beat the Rutt withall.

3. *attrib.*, as *rut-time*.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 15, I am heere a Windsor Stagge, and the fattest (I thinke) i'th Forrest. Send me a

coole rut-time (Ioue). 1611 COTGR., *Ruité*, thats killed, or gotten, in rut-time. 1889 WESTERMARCK *Orig. Marriage* 36 Dr. Mohnike..mentions the occurrence of a rut-time with the Orang-utan.

Rut (rʌt), *sb.*[2] Forms: α. 6- rut, 6 rupt, 7 rutt. β. 6 rotte, 7–8 rote, 7 -root(e. [Of obscure origin.

Usually regarded as a variant of ROUTE *sb.*, but the difference in vowel, and the rarity of *route* in the 16th cent., make this improbable. The spelling *rupt* suggests possible connexion with OF. *rupt*, *rut* stream, but the English sense is app. unknown in French. The question is also complicated by the variants *rote*, *root(e*, *rūt*, occurring chiefly in the combs. *cart-rote*, *-root(e*, and *cart-ritt* (1649): cf. also RUCK *sb.*[3]]

1. A (deep) furrow or track made in the ground, esp. in a soft road, by the passage of a wheeled vehicle or vehicles.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vne Ornière*, the rut or tracke of a wheele. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. vii. 668 The furrowes and rupts of carts. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 5, I desired them, as the course is, to put on, or to let me have one of the ruts. 1794 GIBBON in *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 296, I was almost killed..by hard, frozen, long, and cross ruts, that would disgrace the approach of an Indian wig wam. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. v, When you have trusted your foot on a frozen rut. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 34 A sleepy land, where under the same wheel The same old rut would deepen year by year. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 304 We had to leave the car..while peasants helped it over the ruts.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 624 A long-tail'd squib, a flaming ridge, for rut Seems seen a while, where the bright Coach hath cut. 1705 *Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 32 He might prove such a rut in his way as might render his journey very fruitless. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 455 The goddess..drives so eagerly as not to heed the rotes in her way. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 213 It had worn a rut in the commerce of Great Britain.

c. *fig.* A settled or established habit or mode of procedure; a narrow, undeviating course of life or action; a groove.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* 112 Parliaments, lumbering along in their deep ruts of commonplace. 1865 SKELTON *Campaigner at Home* iv. 71 On his return to civilised life, he will settle at once into the rut. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Libr.* (1892) II. iii. 95 A man whose conversation runs in ruts.

2. A track or passage hollowed out, cut, or excavated in the ground. *rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 479 As from hils, raine waters headlong fall, That all waies eate huge Ruts, which, met in one bed [etc.]. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 326 The soil lying hollow with the mole's ruts. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 405 It is of course worked by the hand alone, and makes simply a rut in the ground. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport Highl.* xix. 374 As daylight began to close, the ravens appeared and settled in the 'rut' [a gully].

3. *transf.* A deep mark or depression on the skin, some part of the body, etc.

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* II. i, From your scuruy face-physicke, To behold thee not painted enclines somewhat neere A miracle: These in thy face here, were deepe rutts. *a* 1635 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* IV. iii, These many ruts and furrows in thy cheeks Proves thy old face to be but champion-ground, Till'd with the plough of age. 1863 tr. *Waitz' Introd. Anthrop.* 95 The negro has no inter-maxillary bone, but only..a rut which marks it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 897 The groove [of ainhum] always begins as a shallow transverse crack or rut, at the inner angle of the digito-plantar fold.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rut-gulled*, *-rifted*, *-way*; **rut scraper**, *U.S.*, a machine for filling up cart-ruts by scraping in the displaced material.

1611 COTGR., *Charrau*, a Cart-way; Rutt-way. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 111 When thy rut-gull'd lanes Run little brooks with hasty rains. *Ibid.* II. 33 We turned up the rut-rifted lane. 1858 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 361 Prevention [of mud-holes] can be effected..by the use of the rut scraper.

Rut (rʌt), *sb.*[3] Now *U.S.* and *dial.* Also 7 rutt(e. [Of doubtful origin: cf. the variant ROTE *sb.*[3] There is connexion of sense with ROUT *sb.*[6] and *v.*[2], and with ON. *rót* (whence Gael. *rot*) breaking of waves, but the vowels of these do not agree with either *rut* or *rote*.] The roaring of the sea, *esp.* in breaking on the shore. Freq. *rut of the sea.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 8 We heard the rutt of the shoare, as we thought: but it prooued to be the rutt against a banke of Ice. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xviii, The Rut of the Sea was great, the Waves breaking upon our Ships Quarter. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.* 55 The rut of the sea is the dashing of the waves against any thing. 1847 D. WEBSTER *Priv. Corr.* (1857) II. 262, I hear the sea very strong and loud at the north...They call this the rote or rut of the sea. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* V. (1894) 115 The old man said that this was what they called the 'rut', a peculiar roar of the sea before the wind changes.

† **Rut,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [Of doubtful origin: cf. prec. and ROUT *sb.*[1] 8.] Noise, disturbance.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. Argt., To see the rutte the Seagods keepe: There swaggering in the Solent deepe. *Ibid.* ii. 446 There arose such rut th' unrulie rout among That soone the noyse thereof through all the ocean rong. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 62 One with the Grasshopper doth keepe a rut, Another rimes vpon a Hazell nut. *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* s.v., To keep a rut; i. e. to be meddling and doing mischief. *Kent.*

Rut, *sb.*[5] *Sc. rare.* [f. RUT *v.*[2] Cf. RIT *sb.*] A cut or incision.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxix, A long rut ..is made with the spade along each side,..so as to form the cut of the turf slanting outward.

Rut: see ROOT *sb.*[1]

† **Rut,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [app. related to ROUT *v.*[6]]

1. *trans.* To fling, cast, or throw.

1375 *Creation* 301 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 128 Whanne we were þus fro blesse rut, And þow in þat blisse put, þo hadde y to þe enuye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3695 The wyndes..Rut vp the rughe se on rokkes aboute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rutton, or throwyn (*K.* rwtyn,..*P.* ruttyn..), *projicio.*

2. *intr.* To dash, move with violence.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5699 His shippes..Gird on the ground ..Till þai rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses. *Ibid.* 12691 Barges & othir..Rut euyn to þe rokkis with a rank will.

Rut, *v.*[2] Now *Sc.* [var. of RIT *v.*[1]]

† **1.** To cut, pierce, thrust, with a weapon. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5699 His shippes..Gird on the ground ..Till þai rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses. *Ibid.* 12691 Barges & othir..Rut euyn to þe rokkis with a rank will.

2. *spec.* To cut or make a furrow through (turf) with a spade, etc. Cf. RIT *v.*[1] 1 b.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxix, The work is to proceed in this manner, always rutting the through band rows of turf in both ends. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 374 With the common spade then cut, or, as it is technically termed, *rut* the line of hedge-bed behind the cord. *Ibid.* 503 The upper rough turf is rutted in a perpendicular direction.

b. To cut *off* (earth) with a spade; to take *off* or remove by rutting.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 507 The principal workman is rutting off the second side of the top of the drain with the common spade.

Rut (rʌt), *v.*[3] [f. RUT *sb.*[1], or ad. obs. F. *rutter*, *ruter* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To be under the influence of (periodic) sexual excitement.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* v. ii, That is your penance, you know for what, and see you rut no more; you understand me. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. ii, I am just in the condition of an out-lying deer, that's beaten from his walk for offering to rut. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 4/1 As for stags.., they are rutting in October. 1889 WESTERMARCK *Orig. Marriage* 49 The buck and the ass in southern countries..rut throughout the whole year.

2. *trans.* To mount or cover (the female). *rare*[−1].

1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Cinyras & Myrrha* 46 What piety forbids the lusty ram, Or more salacious goat, to rut their dam?

Rut (rʌt), *v.*[4] [f. RUT *sb.*[2]]

In quots. 1822 and 1647 (sense 2) there may be some connexion with ROOT *v.*[2] and ROUT *v.*[8]

1. *trans.* To mark (a road or the ground) with ruts; to furrow. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. (1617) 54 Some high way which in the winter time hauing been rutted [etc.]. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 152 The ground was..strangely broken up and rutted by the wheels of the artillery. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 205 The adjoining grounds perhaps..overgrown with rank weeds, or rutted by hogs. 1884 SALA *Journ. South* I. xxiv. (1887) 313 One street [in Pompeii] with..its pavement rutted by chariot-wheels.

fig. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* xlvi. (1837) IV. 336, I certainly studied..to get out of the old beaten track, leaving those who like to keep the road, which I have rutted pretty well. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvi, I saw how deeply it was rutted with the ruts of age and misery.

† **2.** *intr.* Of a stag: (see quot.). *Obs.*[−1]

1647 HEXHAM I. *Hunting-terms*, The Stagg ruts with his hornes in the earth.

† **Rut,** *v.*[5] *Obs.*[−1] [app. for *route*: see ROUTE *sb.* I, quots. 1568–1594.] *intr.* To keep a course.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 305 From whence vnto the..Canarias is two hundred and thirtie leagues, and [the ships] alwayes doo Rut to the southwest.

Ruta-baga (rū·tăˌbē·gă). Now *rare.* Also 9 roota, ruta baga, rutabaga. [ad. Swed. dial. (W. Götland) *rotabagge*. So G. *ruta-*, *rota-baga*, F. *rutabaga*.] The Swedish turnip, *Brassica campestris*, var. *rutabaga.*

1800 TUKE *Agric. N. Riding* 157 The ruta-baga has been sown in small quantities by a few individuals, most of whom approve of it. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 47 Hog-wash or grains, or ruta-baga, none Has yet been ours since your reign begun. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 376 The great landlake..rimmed with the green and purple verdure of the turnip and ruta-baga.

Rutaceous (rutē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Rutaceæ* the rue family, f. L. *rūta* rue. Cf. L. *rūtāceus* made from rue.] Of or belonging to the order *Rutaceæ*; resembling rue; rue-like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 132 Thus far the structure of Diosmeæ is little different from that of other Rutaceous plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1015/1 A rutaceous shrub from Western Australia. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 289/2 *Ruta graveolens.*—A hardy evergreen rutaceous undershrub.

† **Rutar.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. med.L. *rutar-ius*, ad. OF. *routier*: see ROUTER [1] and RUITER.] = RUTTER.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 812 Which King Iohn and his Rutars set on fire. *Ibid.*, That age called forraine and willing Souldiours, Rutars.

Ru·tate. *Chem. rare.* [f. RUT-IC + -ATE.] A salt due to the action of rutic acid.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 689 The metallic rutates are mostly sparingly soluble in water.

† **Rute,** *sb. Obs.*[−0] (See quot.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R iv, A small thread of Ore, and those that are of the least Size of all, such are called *Rutes* when they are under a finger thick, even to the smallest Size.

Rute, *v. dial. rare*[−0]. (See quot.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Gloss.* 39 He Rutes it: *Chesh.* spoken of a Child, he cries fiercely.

Rute, obs. f. ROOT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; obs. f. ROUT and ROUTE *sb.* **Ruter,** var. RUTTER, RUTTIER.

† **Ru·tey,** *sb. Obs.*[−1] In 5 rotey. [f. next.] = RUT *sb.*[1] 1. *Rutey-time*, rutting-time.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 329 After course of concepcioun, none toke kepe of other. As whan þei hadde ryde in rotey tyme, anon rigte þer-after, Males drowen hem to males.

† **Ru·tey,** *v. Obs.*[−1] Also 5 rotey, rot(e)i-. [? ad. AF. **rutei-er*, f. *rut* RUT *sb.*[1] Cf. *ruteison* RUTSON.] *intr.* = RUT *v.*[3] 1.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 146 After cours of concepcioun, non tok kepe of oþer; As when þei hadde ruteyed, anon þei resten after.

† **Rut-goose.** *Obs.*[−1] (Cf. ROUT *sb.*[7])

1531 *Durh. Household Bk.* (Surtees) 327, 1 rutgoys, 3*d.*—1 mawlert, 2*d.*—6 dunlyngs, 2*d.*

Ruth [1] (rūþ). Now *arch.* Forms: α. 2–5 reuþe, 3 reu(h)ðe, ræuðe, 4–5 reuthe (5 -þthe, -thþe), reuþ (4 reut), 4–6 reuth (5 reutht); 3 rewðe, -de, 3, 5 rewþe, 4–5 rewþe, 4–6 rewthe, 4–7 rewth (5 -eth). β. 3 reo(w)ðe, reoþe; 3 reouþe, -ðe, -de, 4–5 reouþ, -th. γ. 2–5 rouþe, 4–5 routhe, 5, 7 routh (5 rought); 2 rowðe, 4–5 rowthe, 5 rowith; 4 rau-, rawþe, 4–5 raw-, 5 rauthe, roth. δ. 4–5 ruþe, 4–6 ruthe; 4 ruþ, 5– ruth, 6–7 rueth. [Early ME. *reuðe*, *rewðe*, etc., f. *rewen* RUE *v.*[1] Cf. OE. *hreow* RUE *sb.*[1], and for the ending, ON. *hryggð.*]

1. The quality of being compassionate; pitifulness; the feeling of sorrow for another; compassion, pity.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Heorte sar for þe monnes ansene sunne, and rowðe for his emcristenes wawe. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 63 Pietas hatte on of ðese hali mihtes, þat is, reuhðe on engelisc. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2339 Do cam iosep swilc rewðe up-on, he dede halle ut ðe toðere gon. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 858 Al-þaȝ..ȝe remen for rauþe wythouten reste. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 349 If therewith-al in you ther be no routhe, Than is it harm ye liven. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 310 ȝyue þe poore ruthe & compassioun of þin herte. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 966 Knichtis ramyt for reuth, schir Gawyne thai rew. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 316 For neuer bot in a gentill hert is generit ony ruth. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxii. 177 And yet can man.. Vse wracke for rewth? can murder like him best? *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* III. 413 With dying groanes ..For rewth would rent a flinty heart a sunder. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 163 Look homeward Angel now, and melt with ruth. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lii, Oft they snatch the pen, As if inspir'd,..Then write, and blot, as would your ruth engage. 1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxx, If my desultory strain with ruth And indignation makes thine eyes o'erflow. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xix, Upon whose wrinkled brow alone, Nor ruth, nor mercy's trace, is shown. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvi, He..was filled with ruth for the poor wrong-headed youngster. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* I. (ed. 3) 6 Another slight but significant indication of this mood of ruth and pity.

Comb. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iv. (1632) 467 All with an eager continuall ruth mooving motion.

b. Frequent in phr. *to have ruth*, usually const. † *of*, *on*, or *upon*. Now *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þa com þer an helendis Mon, and heuede rouþe of him. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Habbeð reouþe of þeo þet beoð ine stronge temptaciuns. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 322 in *O. E. Misc.* 46 He is wrþe to beo ded... Of þe kynge of heuene none reuþe hi nedde. *c* 1300 *Beket* 808 Somme gode men that ther stode hadde of him Ruthe ynou3. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 972 Þer-of clatered þe cloudes þat kryst myȝt haf rawþe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *Ho. Fame* I. 332 Allas that euer had routhe Any woman on any man. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8511 He hade no ruthe of hor remyng. *a* 1450 MYRC 1361 Hast þou in herte rowþe I-had, Of hem þat were nede be-stad? 1509 FISHER *Serm.* Wks. (1876) 281 These two persones had so grete ruthe and compassyon of theyr maysters. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 170 O Lord,..Haif reuth on me thy Creature. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, Have ruth on me, and let me go! 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 191 She has no one to raise her up; none to have ruth upon her. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xiv, Methinks that I should have ruth upon you.

c. So *to take ruth.*

1540–54 J. CROKE *13 Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Vppon me then thou wolt take ruthe. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1220/1 Taking ruth of their miserable estates. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. v, Will God no more take ruth?

2. Contrition, repentance; remorse. Now *rare.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Vte we..habben on ure heorte sorinesse and reuðe of ure synnes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25749 [To] mak to preist his costes cuth, Wit reuth of hert and scrifte o mouth. *a* 1603 ELIZ. GRYMESTON *Misc.* (1604) F 4 b, Thou pardon promisest, where hearts true ruth is showne. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 41/1 Thus when our Teares doe testifie our ruth, We neede not..of them be asham'd. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Stanzas Grande Chartreuse* 77, I seek these Anchorites, not in ruth, To curse and to deny your truth.

3. Sorrow, grief, distress; † lamentation.

c 1205 LAY. 12970 Þat word com to herede, hu þe king iuaren hafde; þa wes muchel reoðe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2340 Nalde ȝe neauer..makien reowðe for me, þe fare to eche reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24054 Moder, traistnes of vr trewþe, Don vs to rewen wit þi rewþe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 669 *Cleopatra*, This woful Cleopatrie hath made swich routhe That ther nys tonge noon that may yt telle. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2813, I may noȝt ryde ȝow to reschow,

my reuthe is þe mare. 1562 Legh *Armory* 209 Wherefore, leaue of this rewthe, and seke to liue by Hope. 1591 Spenser *Vis. Petrarch* 25 O, how great ruth, and sorrowfull assay, Doth vex my spirite with perplexitie. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* I. xxii, Here lies, to each her Parents ruth, Mary, the Daughter of their youth. 1654 E. Johnson *Wonder-w. Provid.* 116 The supreame judge of all the World..stood not as an idle spectator beholding his peoples Ruth. *c* 1800 H. K. White *Childhood* II. 4 That every age and rank is born to ruth. 1841–6 Longf. *Maidenhood* xiv, Bear through sorrow, wrong, and ruth, In thy heart the dew of youth. 1868 Kirk *Chas. the Bold* v. iii. III. 441 Flanders and Hainault had their share of ruth for gallant sons and stalwart sires.

†**4. a.** Matter or occasion of sorrow or regret. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Acke nu is rewebe, for nu is euerihc man ifo þare he solde fren be. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2258 Þe brutons..bigonne vaste to fle, Some in roches, some in wodes, þat reube it was to se. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 94 (Kölbing), Sone þat traitour..brak his treube & dede hem wrong, & þat was reube. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 501 Now is routhe to rede, how þe red noble Is reuerenced. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 330 The more routhe is, allas! *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1129 The roy ramand ful raith, that reuth wes to se. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* iv. 91 Gret reuth it wer that so suld be. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 6 That is great woe, And wondrous ruth to all, that shall it heare. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *96 Serm.* (1661) 223 If he were not a man, but some other unreasonable creature, it were great ruth to see him so handled.

†**b.** Mischief; calamity; ruin. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 20169 Hundes in þam reode mid reouðe hine imeted. *Ibid.* 21764 Þenne is þat folc buten wene þat reouðe heom is to cumene of summes cunnes leoden. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7693 (Kölbing), He dede ribaudes ten þousinde Bren þat þai miȝtten finde; So he dede michel rewþe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4010 It is better for to bate & on þe bent faile, þan se þis rewthe on 3our renkis. 1584–7 Greene *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 22 Thou shalt finde..lusting Loue the load-stone to ruth and ruine. 1594 Nashe & Marlowe *Dido* III, Yet now I doe repent me of his ruth, And wish that I had neuer wrongd him so. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 48 See here the fall of youth, Begun in pleasure, but wouen vp in rueth. 1647 Trapp *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 670 Cholerike kings and persons of great note..hereby have wrought their own ruth and ruine.

†**5.** With *a* and pl. in senses 3 and 4. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 25506 Þis lond heo for-radden mid ræuðen uniuȝen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Biginnunge & rote of þis ilke reouðe was a liht sihðe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 562, I trowe that to a norice in this cas It had ben hard this rewthe for to se. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 333 And thanne I scholde in such a wise In rewardinge of my servise Be ded; me thenkth it were a rowthe. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 1450 For sothfastly it is to gret a routhe To recorde how 3e haue hir vsed. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* iv. 20 After the rewthes and lamentacions of the kynge. *Ibid.* xlv. 174 She lened vpon a wyndowe that loked vpon the see, makyng full pyteouse rewthes for her loue that she sawe. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 227 They say it is a ruth to see thy louer neede.

Ruth[2] (rʊt). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **rut, rutt.** [a. Hindī *rath* (rʊt̪h), a car, carriage, coach, etc.] A native vehicle or carriage.

a. 1813 Mrs. Sherwood in *Life* xxv. (1847) 422 When these girls travel, they generally go hidden by crimson curtains in a rutt or car drawn by bullocks. 1829 John Shipp *Mem.* II. 183, I took the liberty of taking the rut and horse to camp as prize property.

β. 1834 [A. Prinsep] *Baboo* II. ix. 176 The driver of the ruth had been found. 1866 Sir T. Seaton *Cadet to Colonel* xvii. 364 Hodson stopped the ruth.., and made the three prisoners descend. 1901 Kipling *Kim* iv, Kim marked down a gaily ornamented ruth or family bullock-cart.

Ruth, variant of Routh *a. Sc.*

Ruthe, obs. variant of Rut *sb.*[1]

†**Ruthe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To awaken, rouse.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 895 Ful erly þose aungelez þis haþel þay ruþen & glopnedly on godez halue gart hym vpryse. *Ibid.* 1208 Ryche, ruþed of her rest, ran to here wedes.

Ruthenate (rū·þĕnēt). *Chem.* [f. Ruthenium + -ate[1] 1 c.] A salt formed by the action of ruthenic acid.

1879 Roscoe & Schorlemmer *Treat. Chem.* II. II. 452 The blackish-green solution..giving rise to potassium ruthenate. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v. *Ruthenium*, The former [is] converted into ruthenate of potassium by fusion with potash. 1894 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 417/2 Ruthenates in solution are easily reduced.

Ruthene (rū·þēn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **Ruthen, Rutene.** [ad. med.L. *Rut(h)eni* (pl.), related to *Ruzi, Russi* Russians, as *Prut(h)eni* to *Pruzi, Prussi*: see note to Prussian.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A member of the Little Russian race (also called *Malo-Russian*), inhabiting the south of Russia and portions of the north-west of Austria; freq. in restricted sense = Russniak.

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* cij b, Neyther the Grekes, the Ruthens nor many nations in theast partes besides. 1560 Becon *New Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 446 The churches of the Grekes, of the Ethiopes, of the Rutenes, of the Bohems, &c. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 42/2 Of the inhabitants..1,900,000 are Ruthenes or Russniaks,..who have spread into the centre of Russia, and are also numerous on the Hungarian side of the Carpathians. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 754 Two-thirds of its population..belonging to the Reformed Church, the remaining third being mainly Russniaks or Ruthenes.

2. The language of the Ruthenes.

1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 195, I am inclined to think that..the language..is by no means pure Ruthene.

B. *adj.* = Ruthenian *a.*

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* May 627/2 The revolt of the Ruthene peasants..in 1846. 1891 [see Ruthenian B.].

Ruthenian (rūþī·niăn), *sb.* and *a.* [See prec.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A Ruthene; a member of the Ruthenian church.

1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 88/1 The union of the Galician Greeks or Ruthenians is of much later date. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 631/1 The Ruthenians attribute their conversion to Christianity to St. Methodius.

2. The language of the Ruthenes.

1862 Latham *Elem. Compar. Philol.* 627 With the exception..of the Malo-Russian, Ruthenian, Russinian, Russniak, or Little Russian,..none of the dialects of Russia have commanded much attention. 1902 Merriman *Vultures* xxiv, Galician, Ruthenian, Polish,..would be required.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Ruthenes, their liturgy, language, etc.

1850 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 27 The Ukraine..is the land of the Kosaks; they speak the Ruthenian dialect. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 803 There were in 1865 about 250,000 Catholics of the Ruthenian rite in Russian Poland. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 195 Throughout this book the Ruthenian spelling has been given when the word has been traced to be Ruthene.

Ruthe·niate (rūþē·niēt). *Chem.* [f. Ruthenium + -ate[1] 1 c.] = Ruthenate.

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 255 The mass dissolved affords a solution of ruthenate of potash with an excess of potash. 1877 *Nature* 28 June 167/1 Saturating the ruthenate of potash with chlorine.

Ruthe·nic (rūþē·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Ruthenium + -ic 1 b.] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium; containing ruthenium.

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 255 When an excess of an acid is added to this alkaline solution, an oxide of ruthenium is said to precipitate along with ruthenic acid. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 440 The tetrachloride or Ruthenic chloride, $RuCl_4$, is known only in its double salts. *Ibid.*, Ruthenic oxide, RuO_2. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. II. 1768 Ruthenic anhydride being perhaps temporarily formed.

Ruthe·nio-, combining form of Ruthenium, as in *ruthenio-chloride, -cyanide.*

1852 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* x. § 1. 692 Ruthenio-cyanides may..be obtained, corresponding in composition to the ferrocyanides. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 537/2 The chlorides of ruthenium and osmium form numerous double salts, but the most important are the ruthenio- and osmio-chlorides.

Ruthe·nious, *a. Chem.* [f. Ruthen-ium.] (See Ruthenic *a.* and -ous c.)

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 440 The trichloride or Ruthenious chloride, Ru_2Cl_6, ..is a yellow-brown, crystalline, very deliquescent mass. *Ibid.*, The sesquioxide, or Ruthenious oxide, Ru_2O_3.

Ruthenite (rū·þĕnəit). *Chem.* [f. Ruthenium + -ite[1] 4.] (See quot.)

1894 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 413 Ruthenites,..salts of oxyacids of Ruthenium.

Ruthenium (rūþī·niŭm). [f. med.L. *Ruthenia* Russia (having been first noticed in platinum ores from the Ural Mountains) + -ium.] A metal of the platinum group, discovered and named by Osann in 1828, but first isolated by Claus in 1845. Chem. symbol Ru.

1848 Fownes *Chem.* (ed. 2) 343 Ruthenium. M. Claus has described under this name a new metal contained in the residue from crude platinum. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 516 Ruthenium very much resembles iridium. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 222 The compounds which are called sesquichloride of osmium and ruthenium. *attrib.* 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 252 The residue contains the ruthenium compound. *Ibid.* 257 While the ruthenium salt is in the retort. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 537/1 Ruthenium tetroxide, RuO_4, is a golden-yellow crystalline substance, sparingly soluble in water.

Ruther, variant of Ridder *sb.*[1], Rudder *sb.*

Ruthful (rūˑþful), *a.* Now *arch.* [f. Ruth *sb.*[1]]

1. Full of compassion or pity; compassionate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 He bihalt on oðre þet he ne mei nones weis makien vuele iðoncked, so luffol & so reouðful is hire heorte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 198 Þe rewþeuolle, and þo þet doþ ham to þe poure and to þe workes of merci,..ssolle by do in-to sayzine of þe riche of heuene. 14.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 254 Biholt, þou man wiþ routhful herte, þe sharpe scourge wiþ knottes smerte. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvii. 74 Ane lufe..So riche, so rewthfull and discreit,..Nevir meir salbe nor 3it hes bene. 1595 Barnfield *Cassandra* (1841) 31 It mou'd compassion in this ruthfull Dame. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 1029 Who on me cast A ruthfull eye. 1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* xxvi, Let ruthful dolphins rest him on their back.

Comb. c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiv. 52 3e rame as 3e wer rent, And thay ar rewthfull hairtit.

2. That excites compassion or pity; lamentable, piteous, rueful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Þet oðer þing is þe muchele & þe reouðfule lure þet he uorleoseð. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 253 Swa is þe sihðe grislich ant reowðful to bihalden. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 197 Þus Adam þorw reubful rage Was cast out of his heritage. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 9 In Aust ek, yf the vyneyerd be lene And she, thy vyne, a ruthful thing to se. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 71 The reuthfull smert and lamentable cace .. of Leander 3ing. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. i. 66 Complots of Mischiefe, Treason, Villanies Ruthfull to heare. 1607 Milwarde *Jacobs Gt. Day* (1610) I 3 b, Jeremy..makes a description of a sad and ruthfull day.., a day of sorrow. 1655 J. Owen *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII. 460 Astonishment arising from the contemplation of some ruthful spectacle. 1703 Rowe *Ulysses* III. i, It is a heavy and a ruthful Tale. 1808 Scott *Marm.* IV. xvi, When last this ruthful month was come. 1840 Browning *Sordello* I. 687 Or say a ruthful chance broke woof and warp.

b. Of sounds, actions, etc. (passing into the sense 'expressive of grief or sorrow').

13.. *K. Alis.* 6501 (W.), And thanne they maken a reouthful crye. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 267 Merci heo criyede.. With a reuthful stevene. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 14301 (Trin.), Lazares frendes.. Cryed & made reubeful chere. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* XVIII. lxxvi. 830 He [the cat] makyth a ruthefull noyse and gastfull whan one profryth to fyghte wyth a nother. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 150 And tune your pypes as ruthful as ye may. 1598 Yong *Diana* 400 My ruthfull song and verse shall not intreate..Of any flames. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. 281 The voyce ought sometimes to bee interrupted with wofull exclamations and ruthfull repetitions. 1663 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (ed. 3) 218 Wheresoever is this man of sorrows, there is likewise the same Ruthfull Ecce! Behold the man! 1861 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 67 To do this desperate wrong in sight of all The ruthful faces of the Saints in Heaven.

c. Of persons or feelings (passing into the sense 'sad, dejected, doleful').

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiii. 209 Thir sa gret dolouris mycht I end in hy, And with my reuthfull brother go. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 37 Most greedy gripes with plunging paines, do pierce my ruthfull hart. 1584–7 Greene *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 168 She who of late was a royall Princesse, was now a ruthfull prisoner. 1831 Palgrave *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* 352 Sad and ruthful were the forebodings of the English.

Ru·thfully, *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [-ly[2].]

1. In a pitiable or lamentable fashion; piteously, dolefully, dismally, ruefully.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Leuestu ant luuest him the reowðfulliche deide ant dreorliche on rode? *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 1067 (Kölbing), Reoubfully heo gan to grete. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 397/4 Thenne Judas thanked sannt brandon soo ruthefully that it was pyte to see. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III, xii. (S.T.S.) I. 296 The small pepill, opprest with mony harmes, beheld reuthfully þe visage of þe faderis. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 175 Helpe me..my deadly cryes Most ruthfully to tune. 1611 Cotgr., *Miserablement*,.. ruthfully, distressefully. 1661 R. L'Estrange *Interest Mistaken* 118 The Sisters Groan so ruthfully, you'd swear Five hundred Women were in Labour.

2. Compassionately.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* 83 He may ruthfully observe how that Countrey..is now ore whelm'd with barbarisme and ignorance. 1668 Hopkins *Serm.* (1685) 62 All things will stare ruthfully upon thee, and..confess their impotency to rescue thee from the gripe of death.

Ru·thfulness, *rare.* [-ness.]

1. Sorrowfulness, grief. = Ruefulness 2.

1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 118 Neither Fawniaes words, nor the hope she had to revisit her beloved, could rid her of ruthfulnesse.

2. Compassionateness. = Ruefulness 1.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 191 Boundless good will and ruthfulness in sparing some from everlasting burnings. 1730 Bailey (folio), *Ruthfulness*, compassionateness.

Ruthle, variant of Ruttle *v.*

Ruthless (rū·þlĕs), *a.* [f. Ruth *sb.*[1] + -less.] Devoid of pity or compassion; pitiless, unsparing, merciless.

c 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 255 For wel is wo, the lond is reutheles. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 230 Of my woo he is so rewthelesse. *c* 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 765 Sche loketh bak-ward to the lond, And seyde, 'Farwel, housbond rewtheles!' 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 8593 Achilles ..Routheles in his malencolye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 145 Thus thou prayis, 'Haif mercy, lady, haif reuth and sum piete!' And scho, reuthles, agane rewis on the. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, II. iv. 34 The ruthlesse Flint doth cut my tender feet. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. 482 Till ruth-less Death..Thy dust-born body turn to dust again. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 121 Why, what a ruthlesse thing is this.., to take away the life of a man? 1717 Pope *Iliad* IX. 585 The vengeful Fiends below, And ruthless Proserpine, confirm'd his Vow. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 345 Ye who, unmov'd, can brave the ruthless storm. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XVIII. 105 He shall despoil thee with his ruthless steel. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. xii. 264 Ruthless and inexorable, when his theological empire was in peril. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* xii. 219 He was..defended against a ten years siege from ruthless facts. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 The unsparing use of the ruthless stockwhip.

Ru·thlessly, *adv.* [-ly[2].] In a ruthless or remorseless manner; pitilessly.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, And let not Conquest, ruthlessly pursu'd, Be equally against his life incens'd. 1755 in Johnson. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 107 It came ruthlessly home to those sweet affections that grow close around the heart. 1849 J. H. Parker *Introd. Gothic Archit.* i. 8 These buildings..were ruthlessly destroyed by the barbarians who succeeded them. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvi. 261 In this case the limits had been ruthlessly exceeded.

Ru·thlessness. [-ness.] Ruthless quality or character; pitilessness.

1777 Potter *Æschylus, Prometheus Chain'd* 10 Yet upbraid not My ruder and unpitying ruthlessness. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 150 A crabbed eld And toil, and ruthlessness of rigorous death. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 175 He had inherited the fierce ruthlessness of the Angevins.

†**Ru·thly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Ruth *sb.*[1]]

a. *adj.* Sorrowful, piteous. **b.** *adv.* Sorrowfully.

c 1275 Lay. 13638 Ich 3ou telle roubliche spelles of mochele sorinesse. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1578 (S.), To Iesu Crist..& to his moder, mylde Marie, Wel rewthelych he gan crie.

†**Ru·thness.** *Obs.* [f. Ruth *sb.*[1]] Compassion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9680 All was right in sothfastnes, Witvten merci and reuthnes. *Ibid.* 14299 Iesus biheild þan hir a-stert, And had gret reuthnes in his hert.

Ruthyr, obs. Sc. variant of Rudder *sb.*

Rutic (rū·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *rūta* rue + -IC.] *Rutic acid*, a colouring matter discovered by Weiss in the common rue; capric acid.

1857 SCHUNCK in *Manch. Mem.* Ser. II. XV. (1860) 128 A comparison of the properties and composition of this substance with those of Rutine or Rutic Acid..leads to the conclusion that they are identical. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 680 Rutic acid crystallises in colourless needles.

Ruticilline (rūtisi·lən), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *ruticilla.*] Pertaining to, or forming, the genus *Ruticilla* (the Redstarts).

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 277 These [genera] are adopted by Mr. Oates, who..refers all to the Ruticilline group (Redstart) of *Turdidæ*. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 516 As regards the Saxicoline and Ruticilline forms attention should be drawn to the jerky, flitting flight.

Rutilant (rū·tilănt), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 5 **rutilaunt**, 6 *Sc.* **rutuland.** [ad. L. *rutilant-*, *rutilans*, pres. pple. of *rutilāre*: see next.] Glowing, shining, gleaming, glittering, with either a ruddy or golden light.

In quot. 1868 used participially with object.

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perf.* E ii/2 Lykned to the rose rutilaunt and the whyte lely. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3456 This rutilant gemme and specious floure. 1542 BECON *Christm. Banq.* iii, O repentance, more rutilant & shining than gold. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 36 The lordly sonne the most rutilant planet of the seuen. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 808 The florid and rutilant part in the coagulated Blood. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 385 This cheerful green and Rutilant berries. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 359 The Abate's guardian eye—Scintillant, rutilant, fraternal fire. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1892) 285 Show-rooms..Rutilant with gas and electric light.

† **Ru·tilate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rutilāre*, f. *rutilus* reddish, golden, shining, etc.] (See quots. and cf. prec.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Rutilate*, to shine, to make to glister. 1656 BLOUNT, *Rutilate*, .. to shine or glare, to make to shine or glister like Gold, to make bright, yellow. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Geutry Eng.* 77 Our painter may fear to begin a face so full of life, as all his skill and oyl will be too little to rarifie and air, to brisk and rutilate.

So **Ru·tilated** *ppl. a.*; † **Rutila·tion.**

1658 PHILLIPS, *Rutilation*, a shining, glistring, or glaring. 1889 in *Rep. Min. Ind. U.S.* (1892) 675 Smoky quartz, Gold quartz, Rutilated quartz.

Rutile (rū·til). *Min.* [a. F. *rutile* or G. *rutil* (Werner, 1803), f. L. *rutilus* red.] An ore of titanium (a form of titanium dioxide).

1803 in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1806) X. 14 Rutile is generally of cotemporaneous formation with its associated fossils. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* XX. 295 The formation..contained cyanite, rutile, and garnets. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 136 The crystals of rutile met with in rocks are usually of exceedingly small dimensions. *attrib.* 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xi. 142 Veins of quartz, containing rutile titanite. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 136 This grouping of rutile crystals may sometimes be found forming intergrowths with specular iron.

Rutilite (rū·tilait). *Min.* [f. RUTILE + -ITE [1] 2 b. Cf. F. *rutilite.*] = RUTILE.

1803 in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1806) X. 17 Rutilite. Calcareo-siliceous titan ore of Kirwan. *Ibid.* 20 [The] very compounded nature of hornblende and rutilite. 1815 AIKIN *Man. Min.* (ed. 2) 137 Rutilite...Colour redish, yellowish, greyish, and blackish brown.

Rutilous (rū·tiləs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rutilus* red.] **a.** Shining with a ruddy hue. **b.** Reddish.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 630 The Female [viper] should be..with a fiery aspect, rutilous and red eyes. 1829 T. PRICE *Physiogn. & Physiol.* 113 In Burgundy, the light brown hair, and gray eye, have succeeded to the asserted rutilous character of its ancient conquerors. *Ibid.* 120 The German states, the real seats of the ancient rutilous fiery Goths of Cæsar and Tacitus.

Ru·tin. *Chem.* Also **rutine.** [a. G. *rutin* (F. *rutine*), f. L. *rūta* RUE *sb.*[2]: see -IN [1].] Rutic acid, capric acid. Also *attrib.*

1857 [see RUTIC *a.*]. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 139 According to Stein, safflower yellow is uncrystallisable rutin. 1895 *Naturalist* 24 The leaves contain a considerable quantity of a tannin which..seems associated with rutin. *attrib.* 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 Rutin sugar.. isomeric with glucose..is not fermentable.

Rutl, variant of ROTL.

Rutland (rv·tlănd). [Trade-name, first used in 1889.] A superior roan leather used in bookbinding. (Orig. called *Rutland morocco.*)

1894-5 *Oxf.* (*Clar. Press*) *Trade Catal.*, etc. 18 Rutland Morocco, limp,..gilt roll. 1903 *Ibid.* 36 Also in straight grain roan, rutland, half-calf,..and turkey morocco.

Rutle, obs. form of RUTTLE *v.*

Rutour, -owr, Sc. variants of ROUTER *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

† **Ru·tsel,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [ad. MDu. *rutselen*, freq. of *rutsen*, *rotsen* to slide.] *intr.* To slide.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 18 He satte vpon his hammes, and began to rutsele ouer his tayl.

† **Ru·tson.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **rot-, rutsonn, rutteson.** [ad. AF. *ruteison* (Bozon): cf RUTEY *v.* and RUT *sb.*[1]] Rutting. Chiefly *attrib.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Alle þe tyme fro þe Rutteson into whitsonday into Rutteson tyme men shall fynde but fewe gret dere, saue vpon þe hilles. *Ibid.* xiii, None of alle þise iii. manere of houndes hunteth not at þe herte in rotsonn tyme.

Rutt, obs. f. RUT *sb.*; var. RUTH [2].

Rutte: see ROUT *v.*[4] *Obs.*

Rutted (rv·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. RUT *v.*[4] or *sb.*[2] + -ED [1].] Of roads, etc.: Broken, cut up, or marked, with ruts.

1823 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 647 Over the rutted road the empty wane Homewards is driven. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. I. vii. § 22 The painter is evidently embarassed without his rutted road..and his boggy pool. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii, Raveloe lay low among the bushy trees and the rutted lanes.

‖ **Ruttee** (rv·ti). Also 7 **rotti,** 7, 9 **rati.** [ad. Hindī *ratti*, the seed of a leguminous creeper, *Abrus precatorius.*] A small Indian weight (about 1·75 grs. Troy) used for weighing gems.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 223 Yet could he find neuer any one [diamond] for his purpose, but one of fiue Rotties, which was not very foule neither. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 140 At the Mine of Soumelpour in Bengala, they weigh by Rati's, and the Rati is seven eighths of a Carat, or three Grains and a half. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 206, 8 Ruttees is 7 Carracks. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Caract*, Eighty eight caracts make an hundred ruttees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Abrus*, These seeds ..are employed in India as a standard of weight under the name of Rati. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* ix, There is one ruby of Burma, of two ruttees without a flaw.

Rutter (rv·tər). Also 6 **ruter,** 9 **ruttier.** [a. MDu. *rutter*, var. of *ruter*, *ruyter* (Du. *ruiter* RUITER, whence G. *reuter*), ad. OF. *routier*, *routeur*: see ROUTER *sb.*[1] Cf. med.L. *rut(t)arius* RUTAR, and (M)Sw. *ryttare*, Da. *rytter.*]

1. A cavalry soldier (*esp.* a German one), of the kind employed in the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. Now *arch.*

1506 *Paston Lett.* III. 405 Thyse to the rutters of the spers. 1523 LD. BERNERS tr. *Froiss.* I. cccxlvii. 551 There he assembled a great nombre of such rutters, englisshe, gascons, bretons, almayns. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii, You are a Rutter borne in Germanie. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 148 An Army..amounting all to ten thousand horse. To which he might adde three or foure thousand German Rutters. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 206 Mustering a considerable strength of Foot..together with a good number of Rutters. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXI, He and his troop of Angevine ruttiers had fought like tigers by William's side at Hastings.

† **b.** Used with allusion to the dress or manners of such persons; hence, a gay cavalier, a dashing gallant. Cf. ROUTER *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) I. 1078 Whan he is in suche aray, There goth a rutter, men wyll say, a rutter huf a galand. 1516 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 762 Howe sayst thou, man? am not I a ioly rutter? 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 360 Zuinglius was a godly Preacher, and no Rutter. *Comb.* 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 832 The high Dutch attired in blacke, with..long breeches little lesse than Rutter wise.

† **2.** One of a party of swindlers (see quot.). *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* To Rdr., Four persons were required to perfourm their coosning commodity. The taker-vp, the Verser, the Barnard and the Rutter. *Ibid.*, Then standeth the Rutter at the doore.

Rutter, obs. form of RUTTIER.

† **Ru·tterkin.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-kyn(e, -kine, -king.** [f. RUTTER + -KIN.] A swaggering gallant or bully.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 757 Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn. 1530 *Songs* in *Anglia* XII. 593 When all is done this mynyon ys A rutterkyn. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 82 Those noble rutterkines of the churche, dyd more cruell feates than these. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 397 The Romish Rutterkyne must call us backe to his filthy Cesternes.

attrib. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 2 b, The Rutterking Tailors of the old stampe.

† **Ru·ttery.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RUT *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] Lust, lechery.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 117 Bothwell..the Quene syne rauyssit to him sell, In fylthie lust..; Thocht sho, bewitcheit, wald in ruttery ring (etc.).

Rutteson, variant of RUTSON *Obs.*

Ru·ttier. Now *arch.* Also 5–7 **rutter,** 6 **ruter.** [ad. F. *routier*, f. *route* ROUTE *sb.*] A set of instructions for finding one's course at sea; a marine guide to the routes, tides, etc.

a. a 1500 (*title*), The Booke of the Sea Carte called the Rutter, which sheweth ye tydes, courses, kennynges,.. aboute the whole Ile of Brytanye. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref. PP i, Without any Rutter or Carde of Nauigation. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc., Art Navig.* Iv. (1597) 353 Whose Tables touching the tydes are called Rutters. *Ibid.*, I would wish such general Rutter to be made in maner of an Alphabet.

β. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 719 A ruttier or course to be kept for him that will sayle from Cabo Verde to the coast of Brasil. 1611 COTGR., *Routier*,..a Ruttier; a directorie for the knowledge, or finding out of courses, whether by sea or land. 1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* i, See if he don't tell you over the ruttier as well as Drake himself.

Ruttier: see RUTTER.

Ru·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUT *v.*[3]] The fact of being in, or passing into, a state of (periodic) sexual excitement. Also *fig.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 101 At the time of their lust or rutting, they are above measure fierce. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. v. 9, I'll do any thing now that is virtuous; but I am out of the road of rutting for ever. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 37 (1713) I. 244 Have you heard how the Whigs go a Rutting in the Country, as well as a Bulling in the City? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. xi, Rutting (an uncouth phrase, by which the vulgar denote that gentle dalliance which..passes between lovers of the ferine kind). 1772 *Ann. Reg.* II. 100 Several people..make use of them for hunting wild deer, or for decoying them home, especially in the time of their rutting. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 473/2 The period of rutting among most animals.. is associated with the commencement of the warmer season. 1851 BONER *Forest Creatures* 42 This..was merely a preparation for a later rutting, which took place in December.

b. *attrib.*, as *rutting-part*, *-season*, *-sport*, *-state*, *-time*; **rutting-angles** (see quot. 1834).

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 147 Then you may hunte them [*sc.* goats] vntill theyr Rutting time come. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/1 And cares not how, nor where she leaue the Ramme, When she hath gotten once the rutting parte. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 61 With some Goddess hee would be at the Rutting sport. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* V. iii, Ha! the very timorous stag will kill in rutting time. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 383 Its excessive viciousness during the rutting season. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v. *Ruttery*, As brute animals, in the rutting state, run from place to place. 1834 JESSE *Gleau. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 25 During a particular season the male mole makes what mole catchers call the rutting-angles. These are much larger than the usual runs. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 463 During the rutting season, the bulls often wage fierce battles.

Ru·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. RUT *v.*[3]] Given to rutting; in a state of rut.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. of Love* IV. v, Fie! you shame yourself, And the profession of your rutting gallants. 1891 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 186/3 A man pursued by a rutting elephant. 1896 NEIL MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 11 The rutting deer bellowed with loud throats.

† **Ru·ttingly,** *adv. Obs.*[−1] [irreg. f. RUTTER 1 b.] Dashingly; so as to make a gallant show.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 847 My robe russheth So ruttyngly, Me seme I flye.

† **Ru·ttish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RUT *v.*[3] + -ISH.] Lewd, lustful, lascivious.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 243 A foolish idle boy: but for all that very ruttish. 1608 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* I. ii, He was too ruttish himself to let me thrive under him.

Hence **Ru·ttishness.** *rare*[−0]. (Webster, 1847.)

Ruttle (rv·t'l), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. RUTTLE *v.*] A rattling noise in the throat.

1713 BURNET *Serm.* 175 The last Agonies, the fixed Eyes, and the dismal Ruttle,..tell all those about the Dying-Bed, that he..is now going to his Home. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Ruttles*, a noise, occasioned by a difficulty of breathing. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. 396 Persons are said to have the 'death-rattle' or 'ruttle' in their dying moments.

Ru·ttle, *sb.*[2] (See quot. 1876.)

1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. 363 Cracks roughly parallel to the plane of the fault, which are sometimes called 'Ruttles' by quarrymen. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209.

Ruttle (rv·t'l), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4 **rutele,** 5 **ruthle,** 5–6 **rutill, rutle,** 7, 9 **ruttle.** [= MLG. *rutelen*, prob. of imitative origin: cf. ROTTLE *v.* and RATTLE *v.*] *intr.* To rattle; to make a rattling noise in the throat.

a 1400 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 250 þin teth ratilet.., and þi þrote rutelet3. 14.. in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 54 If he rutills: this er the takenynges of dethe. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 16 With wepne ryngynge, speres and sparthes ruthlynge [*v.r.* rutlynge] to-geddre. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. v. H v, If one of thy cooparteners gin to rutle in the throte. 1651 R. WATKINS *Newes fr. Dead* 2 The Coffin being opened, she was observed to breath, and in breathing..obscurely to ruttle. *Ibid.* 3 Shee ruttled more than before, and seemed obscurely to cough. 1828– in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Linc., Craven, Leeds).

Hence **Ru·ttling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *MS. Cott. Calig. A ii.* fol. 113 Then was rutlynge in Rome, and rubbynge of helmes. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 668, I am ane blak Monk, said the rutlande [1592 rutilland] Ravin. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* xl, Little or no ruttling having been heard in the tube. 1862 — *Wales* III. viii. 75 The ruttling of the smoker's pipe in the chimney-corner.

† **Ru·ttock.** *Obs. rare.* A stick or staff.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 154 Laie me a litle ruttocke hard beside me, wher with to beate theim awaye. *Ibid.* 214 b, He putte abrode the louvres of the tente with a ruttocke that he had in his hande.

Rutty (rv·ti), *a.* [f. RUT *sb.*[2] + -Y.]

1. Marked by, full of, abounding in, ruts.

1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 12 Themmes, Whose rutty Bancke..Was paynted all with variable flowers. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* ii, That heav'nly voice I more delight to heare, Then..whistling reeds, that rutty Jordan laves. 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 14 Some long and rutty lane. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 156 A dirty narrow rutty green. 1865 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xiii. 264 No sound of wheels was heard but that of the cart labouring through the rutty ways. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 7 We dashed down the rutty road.

transf. 1892 *Temple Bar* Nov. 374 There is too much rutty conventionality about.

2. Of a drive: Performed on a rutted road.

1883 LD. R. GOWER *Rem.* II. xxi. 61 After a rough and rutty drive, Bolsover Castle..was reached.

3. Deeply sunk or furrowed.

1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 108 Mud is muddier now than heretofore; and ruts are ruttier.

† **Ru·tty** (also **roty**), used in refrains. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 757 Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn, heyda! *a* 1529 — *Agst. comely Coystrowne* 29 He lumbryth on a lewde lewte, Roty bully joyse,..hey go, now, now!

Rutyl (rū·til). *Chem.* [f. as RUTIC *a.* + -YL.] (See quots.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 *Rutyl*, syn. with Capryl, $C^{10}H^{19}O$, the radicle of rutic or capric acid. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 419/2 *Rutyl*, a name sometimes used for decoyl $C_{10}H_{19}O$ or decyl $C_{10}H_{21}$.

Rutylene. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ENE.] (See quots.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 *Rutylene*, .. a hydrocarbon polymeric with acetylene. .. Rutylene is a colourless liquid, lighter than water, and having an agreeable odour, somewhat like that of turpentine-oil. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 561 Decine, or Rutylene, is obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on diamylene dibromide.

Ruve, Sc. variant of Ro, rest. *Obs.*

† Ruvell. *Sc. Obs.*$^{-1}$ (Meaning obscure.)

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 87 For nyne quhyn3earis ouregilt, and twa of thame with schethis of welvot, all furnist chaip and ruvell with silver werk.

Ruvid (rū·vid), *a. rare.* [ad. It. *ruvido*, app. repr. L. *ruidus* (Pliny).]

† 1. Rude, barbarous. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 291 The ruvid Cittizens, being Turkes, Moores, Iewes, .. and Nostranes. *Ibid.* 296 Their food also [is] semblable, to their ruvid condition.

2. Rough, rugged. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1837 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas of Germany* I. 322 On passing my hand all over the body .. it felt ruvid, and the two surfaces seemed to meet with resistance.

So **† Ru·vidous** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 421 Polland is .. charged with a proud Nobility, a familiar and manly Gentry, and a ruvidous vulgarity.

Ruwe, obs. form of ROW *a.*[1], RUE *sb.*[2]

Ruwet, variant of RUET *Obs.*

Ruwyn, obs. form of RUIN *sb.*

† Rux, *sb. Obs.*$^{-1}$ (See quot.)

1739 TONKIN *Carew's Cornwall* (1811) 23 *note*, An account of a gentleman that .. took up out of the heap of tin certain glorious corns (which they call rux), which he affirmed to be pure gold.

Rux, *v. slang.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To take severely to task; to row.

1899 T. M. ELLIS *Cats'-eye Rings* 93 Your dress is so slovenly that you would be ruxed by the examining officer.

Ruyd(e, Ruyd(e)ly(che, obs. ff. RUDE *a.*, RUDELY *adv.* **Ruyghe,** obs. f. ROUGH *a.* **Ruyl,** obs. f. RULE *sb.* **Ruynat(e, Ruyne, Ruynose,** etc.: see RUINATE, RUIN (and RYNE[1]), RUINOUS.

Ruȝ(e, ruȝhe, obs. forms of ROUGH *a.*

Rwch, Rwd, Rwik, Rwine, obs. Sc. ff. ROUGH *a.*, ROOD *sb.*, ROOK *sb.*[1], RUIN *sb.* **Rwly, Rwmor,** obs. ff. RULY *adv.*, RUMOUR. **Rwtowr,** Sc. var. ROUTER *sb.*[1] *Obs.* **Rwyn, Rwynus,** obs. ff. RUIN, RUINOUS.

Ry-, a common ME. spelling in all words beginning with RI-, as *ryal* RIAL *a.*, *ryb* RIB *sb.*, *rybald* RIBALD, *ryband* RIBAND, etc. For variants not entered below, see the corresponding forms with RI-.

-ry, *suffix*, a reduced form of -ERY, occurring chiefly after an unstressed syllable ending in *d, t, l, n,* or *sh* (the usual type being words of three syllables with the stress on the first), but also in a few cases after stressed vowels or diphthongs. The older examples sometimes represent OF. forms in *-rie*, with variants in *-erie*, but the great majority are comparatively late English formations. Examples of the various types are *heraldry, husbandry, ribaldry, wizardry*; *casuistry, dentistry, harlotry, infantry, papistry, peasantry, tenantry*; *chivalry, devilry, rivalry*; *blazonry, yeomanry*; *Englishry, Irishry*; *avowry, Jewry*. In some cases both *-ery* and *-ry* are in use, as *baptist(e)ry, command(e)ry, jewel(le)ry*.

Ryacolite, Ryakolite, varr. RHYACOLITE.

Ryakonite, erroneous f. RHYACOLITE.

1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 293 Feldspar. *Spatum orthotomum*. .. Ice spar. Ryakonite.

Rya(u)t, obs. ff. RIOT. **Rybadous,** var. RIBALDOUS *a.* **Ryban(n)e,** obs. ff. RIBAND.

Rybat (rəi·băt). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **rebatt,** 9 **ribet, rybet, rybat**; 8–9 **ribbet,** 9 **ribbit, rebbit.** [prob. a variant of RABBET *sb.*, REBATE *sb.*[2], but used in the same sense as REVEAL *sb.*[2]] A polished stone reveal (side-piece) for windows, doors, etc. Also *attrib.*

a. 1554 *Extr. Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1871) 302 Item, for twa greit rebatt stanis and leidin of thame fra the said querrell to the abbay, iij^{s} iiij^{d}. Item, to ane masoun to hew the saids rebatts and lintale and to reforme the said yett, xviij^{s}. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Nat. Hist. Mineral Kingd.* I. 76 Some of the thickest of them produce good cutting stones for ribbets. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rebbits*, polished stones for windows. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1170 The corners, ribbits (reveals), arches, and skews are supposed to be of hewn stone. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 118, *d* is the giblet-check in the lintel, and *e* that in the ribbets, into which the door shuts flush.

β. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 911 The whole of the window rybets (reveals), sills, and lintels .. are to be of neatly polished freestonework. 1844 J. BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* IV. 77 The door-piece, the window rybats, were all kept .. clean and bright. 1885 BLACKLAW *Quarry Price List*, Rybats 2 ft. by 12 in. by 6 in. to 8 in. on head 9½*d.* each.

Ryb(b)aud-, Rybawd-: see RIBALD-. **Rybben,** obs. f. RIBBON. **Rybe,** obs. f. RIB, RUBY.

Rybeck. *slang.* (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 120 This the old Jew agrees to do upon the understanding that he is to have 'half Rybeck', that is, a moiety of the profit. *Ibid.* 121.

Rybee, Rybwe, obs. varr. RUBY. **Rybende,** obs. f. RIBAND. **Rybod(r)y,** obs. ff. RIBALD(R)Y.

Rych(e, obs. forms of RUSH *sb.*[1] **Rychellys, Rychels,** varr. *rechels* REKELS, incense.

Rydal, Ryddel, Rydelle, etc., obs. ff. RIDEL, RIDDLE. **Ryddylled, Rydelid,** etc., varr. RIDELED *Obs.* **Rydelles, Rydlesse,** obs. varr. REDELESS *a.* **Rydels,** obs. f. RIDDLE *sb.*[1] **Rydilich,** var. REDILY *adv. Obs.* **Rydoun:** see RIDDER *sb.*[1] **Rydowre,** var. REDDOUR *Obs.* **Rydy,** obs. f. READY *a.*

Rye (rəi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **ryġi, ryge,** 4 **ruȝe, reye,** 4–6 **ry,** 5–8 **rie,** 5– **rye** (7 **rey, rhie**). [OE. *ryge*, = ON. *rug-r* (Fær. *rug-ur*, Norw. *rug*; MSw. *rugh, rogh, rygh*, Sw. *råg*; MDa. *rugh, roug, roff*, Da. *rug*):—original **rugiz.* (The long vowel of mod.Icel. *rúgur*, Norw. dial. *ruug*, is of later origin.) Forms corresponding to **rugiz* are found in the Balto-Slavic languages, as OPruss. *rugis*, Lith. *rugỹs* (a single grain; pl. *rugiẽ* rye), Lett. *rudsis* (pl. *rudsi*), Russ. РОЖЬ *rozhĭ*; also Esthonian *rukis, ru'is*, Finnish *ru'is* (gen. *rukiin*); it is probable that the original home of the word was in eastern Europe. Outside of OE. and ON., the Teutonic languages exhibit derivative forms which represent an earlier **ruggn-* (with normal doubling of *g* before *n*), as OS. *roggo* (MLG. *rogge*, MDu. *rogge, rugge*, etc.; LG., Du., WFris. *rogge*, NFris. *rog, råg, ruag*, etc.), OHG. *roggo* (MHG. *rogge*, G. *roggen*) and *rocco, rocko* (MHG. *rocke*, G. *rocken*, now rare).]

1. A food-grain obtained from the plant *Secale cereale*, extensively used in northern Europe.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* S 339 *Sicalia*, ryge [*Epinal* ryzil. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Ruls [*sic*] ys oure ruȝe ant roted in the stre. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 20 þai sent þaire schippes on ilka side With flesch and wine and whete & rye. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 369/1 Whete and Rye, and Floure. *a* 1470 *Brut* (cii. (1908) 507 Stephen Brown, .. Mair of London, .. brought to London certeyn shippes laden with Rye. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For euerye last of wheat and rie, xxvi.*s.* viii. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 153 Wheate and rie will be no graine for poore men to feed on. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 The seed is not much vnlike to Rie, though much smaller. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 761 The Company gave order to make bread both of this Rey alone, and of the same Rey mingled in different proportions with good Rey. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 125 They sow it .. in the driest time they can, according to the old Saying of Sowing, Rye in the Dust, and Wheat in the Dirt. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 266, I have generally, at Michaelmas, sown a few acres of rye for feed in the following spring. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 149 The power .. would grind one boll of good rye in one hour. 1864 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* 214 A scant handful .. of wheat, Or rye, or barley, or some other grain.

2. The plant *Secale cereale*, which has some resemblance to wheat, but flourishes in poorer soils; the principal cereal of northern Europe, but in Great Britain now chiefly cultivated as a forage crop. Also *collect.*, a number of growing plants of this kind (in a field).

c 1440 tr. *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 165 Thy whete .. In lond to faat wol turne into other corn, And rie of whete ysowen wul vp growe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 17 Lyk a stirk stackarand in the ry. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 107 [He] was ware also of John Leigh ronnynge further into the Ry, belike to hide hym-self. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 61 Thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 758 A strange sort of Rey, growing sometimes in certain parts of France. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 373 Both wheat and rye may be cut somewhat before they are thoroughly ripe. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 143 In Rie, the exterior valve or chaff of the corolla ends in a long beard or awn. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i. 2 Long fields of barley and of rye. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 276 The spikelets in Rye .. are arranged singly upon the rachis, as in Wheat.

b. *pl.* Rye-crops.

1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 273/1 The Ryes are in general healthy and vigorous.

c. *Wild rye*: (see quots.).

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787 *Hec silago*, wyld rye. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rye, Wild, *Hordeum*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 171 *Hordeum murinum*. Wall Barley, Way Bennet, Wild Rye. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-Bk. Bot.* 620 *Elymus Virginicus*. Lime Grass. Wild Rye.

3. *ellipt.* Rye-whisky. *U.S. colloq.*

1894 *Outing* XXIV. 60/1, I knew better than to put straight rye on top of it [cider].

4. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 'made, prepared, or derived from rye', as *rye-beer, -cake, -dough, -loaf, -mush, -paste, -whisky.*

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 699 Quass or *Rye Beer is a favourite drink in Russia. 1549 *Compl. of Scot.* vi. 43 Thai hed na breyd bot *ry caikis. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 250/2 In the country part of Sweden no bread is made but rye-cakes. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 20/2 As though she were an Image of *Rie Dowe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 192 þe aungelys seyden to him, 'Perys, make þis *rye-loof heuyere in almes-dede, ellys þe feendys schal haue þis soule'. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* IV. iv, He keeps this Rie-loaf for his own white tooth. 1897 VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 91/1 Cutting off a chunk from the rye-loaf on the table. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 41 In some parts of the West, another mush is frequently used, but as it is made of rye after the manner of a Hasty Pudding, it is called *Rye Mush. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 74 *Rye-paste would be kneaded only with hot water, and a little butter. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 328, I think I should like a little, a very little, *rye whiskey and water.

b. Miscellaneous, as *rye-crop, -ear, -field, -grain, -ground, -grower, -harvest, -hay, -seed, -seedtime, -sheaf, -stalk, -stubble.*

1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 223 We depend much on our *rye-crops, which are very valuable. 1855 *Househ. Words* XI. 129/1 Ophthalmoxystic as a name for a little *rye-ear brush used to smooth the eyebrows. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 373 It certainly is extremely wrong ever to turn cattle of any kind into a *rye-field, to feed there. *c* 1841 LONGF. *Frithiof's Saga* Poems (1855) 223 Man-high was waving the rye-field. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. II. 1768 A. Muntz .. has found in unripe *rye-grain a peculiar substance called synanthrose. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 To set out the shepefolde .. vppon the *rye-grounde, if he haue any. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 348, I own the rye-ground more advantageous to the farmer. *Ibid.* 350 Any balance .. would fall considerably on the side of the *rye-growers. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 41 *Rye and Wheate haruest. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 312 The whole to be laid off in *rye hay, (not rye grass hay, but hay made from rye cut green). 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 878 The grey-coloured substance .. was separated into .. gluten, starch, and the coats of the *rye-seeds. 1611 COTGR., *Semailles de seigles*, *rye-seed-time. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* 188 Some giue a *Rie-sheafe. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 127 She leaped fences and divided hedges and underbrush as lightly as *rye-stalks. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 135 'Tis good to plow the Wheat or *Rye-stubble up in November.

5. Special combs., as **rye-asthma** (see quot.); **rye-brome grass,** a variety of brome with rye-like seeds, occurring as a weed in wheat-fields; **rye-crake,** *Sc.*, the corn-crake; **rye-land,** land, usually of a light or inferior quality, suitable for the cultivation of rye; **rye-moth, rye-worm** (see quots. 1856).

1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 540 In England it is called Hay Fever, or Hay Asthma. It is also called June cold, *Rye asthma. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 942 Smooth *rye-brome grass, *Bromus secalinus*. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 128 The *rye-craik rispt his clamorous throat. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 797 The .. Improvement of the greatest part of Worcester, Gloucester, .. Stafford and Shropshire, in all their *Ryelands. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 125 A little sprinkling of Dung or Mud upon Rye-Land will mightily advance a Crop. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 349 Rye-land is lighter .. than wheat-land. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 779/2 The caterpillars .. of the *rye-moth (*Pyralis Secalis*) live within the spathe. *Ibid.*, The *rye-worms .. are the larvæ of little flies called *Oscinis pumilionis*. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 5/2 The appearance of the rye-worm is notified over several hundreds of acres.

† Rye, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **ree, rey, ry,** 7 **rie.** [prob. of AF. origin.] A disease in hawks.

c 1450 in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 295 The Ree cometh in faute of hote mete, of colde, other of smoke, other els of grete fervent hete in the neste. *a* 1450 *Treat. Fishing w. Angle* (1883) 3 Þen schall sche haue the frounce, þe Rey [1496 Rye], þe Cray, and mony oþer seknes. 1486 *Bk. S. Albans* a iiij, For defawte of hoote meete this sekenese the Ry commyth. *c* 1575 *Bk. Sparhawkes* (1886) 27 Rye is a Stuffinge or Swellinge of the head growinge by colde or euell dyet. 1618 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 129 Of all the diseases that belongs to these Hawkes, there bee onely three that they bee most subiect vnto, which is the Rye, the Crampe, and the Craye. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Rye*, The Cold or Rye in her Head, being apt, in time, to fall into her Eyes.

transf. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 78 [It] will preserve them [hens] from the rye and other diseases in the head.

† Rye, *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To fish in some special manner.

1496 *Treat. Fishing w. Angle* (1883) 11 Lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fysshe for the trought and graylynge: and .. smalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darse.

Rye: see REE *v.* and RIE.

Ryeall, variant of RIAL *a. Obs.*

Rye-bread. [RYE *sb.*[1]] Cf. MSw. *roghbrödh*, Sw. *rågbröd*, Da. *rugbrød*, Icel. *rúgbrauð*; WFris. *roggenbrea*, MDu. *rogge(n)-, ruggenbroot*, Du. *roggebrood*, G. (*rocken-,*) *roggenbrot*.] Bread made from rye-flour.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 528 Rye bread is heauy and hard to digest. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Du pain de seigle*, Rie bread. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 40 Rye bread, or Barly bread, are more solid than Wheat Bread. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 761 If this gangren seiseth only on those that eat Rey-bread [etc.]. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Rye*, Nor can this be practised where the people are not accustomed to eat rye-bread. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 11 Aug., I got and cut a crust of it; it was rye-bread. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 251/1 Rye bread .. is largely consumed by the inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe.

Ryede, obs. form of RIDE *v.*

Rye-flour. [RYE *sb.*[1]] Flour made from rye.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 237 in *Anglia* XVIII. 301 Of cler hony & rye-flour late bake a kake. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) 171 The prouycyon of Marchauntes that brought Rye and Rye floure out of Spruce. 1620 VENNER

Via Recta i. 18 If a quantity of Rie flower be added to it, there will be made of them both an yeoman-bread. **1753** J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 297 A handful of linseed powdered; or oatmeal and rye flower. **1868** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 Ergot may be detected in rye-flour by first boiling the flour twice with alcohol [etc.]. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 590 In two of his clinical cases rye-flour had been used for a time in the diet.

Rye-grass (rəi·grɑs). Also 8 **rie-**. [In sense 1 an alteration of RAY-GRASS. In sense 2 perh. directly f. RYE *sb.*[1]]

1. One or other of several species of *Lolium*, esp. *L. perenne* (common rye-grass) and *L. italicum* (Italian rye-grass), extensively cultivated as forage and fodder grasses.

A large number of varieties of the common species are described by Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 279–281.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App.*, Rye-Grass, in botany, the same with what is otherwise called Rey-grass. **1766** *Museum Rust.* VI. 196 The Red Darnel-grass, which has been so much cultivated, under the name of Ray-grass, or vulgarly Rie-grass. **1795** BURKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 The rye-grass, or coarse bent, suffered more than the clover. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. Isles* III. i, The rye-grass shakes not on the sod-built fold. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* (L. U. K.) I. 515 Another species of this plant..has been lately introduced from the continent under the name of Italian rye-grass. **1871** KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The ground on the opposite slope..is covered with a grass like tall rye-grass, but growing in tufts.

attrib. **1747** FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 81, I sowed an acre more with two bushels of rye-grass seed. **1801** *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 312 Not rye grass hay, but hay made from rye cut green. **1890** SERVICE *Notandums* 5 Shall I reprint the roup bills o' my ryegrass parks?

2. = *Wild rye* (see quots. and RYE *sb.*[1] 2 c).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rye-grass, *Hordeum.* **1794** MARTYN *Fl. Rustica* III. 108 Rie-grass [*Hordeum pratense*] is not uncommon in good meadows. **1796** WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 171 *Hordeum murinum*... Wild Rye. Rye-grass. **1846–50** A. WOOD *Class-Bk. Bot.* 621 *Elymus villosus.* Rye Grass.

Ryell, variant of RIAL *a. Obs.*

Rye-meal. [RYE *sb.*[1] Cf. MSw. *roghmiöl*, Sw. *rågmjöl*, Icel. *rúgmjöl*, Norw. *rugmjøl*, Da. *rugmel*, Du. *roggemeel*, G. (*rocken-*,) *roggenmehl.*] Meal made from rye.

a **1400** *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 245 in *Anglia* XVIII. 301 A porcyoun of rye-mele. **1662** CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatrike* xxxii. 247 Suppose though Rie meal doth not become a Stone. **1767** *Ann. Reg.* I. 126 The free importation ..of..rye or rye-meal..is permitted. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Import Col. Corn* 71 Many of these numerous sorts can..be afforded much cheaper than..rye meal. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 367 The grains of the fecula of rye-meal are peculiarly shaped.

Ryemele, variant of RIMEL *Obs.*

Rye-mouse, dial. variant of REARMOUSE.

† **Ry·en,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 1 **rizen,** 5 **ryene, reone.** [f. RYE *sb.*[1] + -EN [4]. Cf. MDu. *rogghen, rugghen*, Du. *roggen*; MHG. *ruggin, ruckin, rockîn*, obs. G. *rocken, roggen.*] Made from rye.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* (Rolls) II. 236 Sume of rizenum melwe wyrceað briwas. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 140 Medle hem wyþ hony & ryen mele and flowre of whete. *Ibid.* 201 Þe croste of reone bred. *Ibid.* 216 Mak pappe of ryene flour.

Ryepeck (rəi·pek). Also **rypeck, ripeck.** [Of obscure origin.] An iron-shod pole used for mooring a punt, or serving as a mark for competitors in aquatic sports.

a. **1857** F. T. BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* (1859) 227 The boat is pushed out into the middle of the river, the two rypecks are fixed firmly into the ground at the bottom, and the boat is fastened to them across the stream. **1862** H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lxiv, He ordered the fisherman to take up the rypecks, and he floated away down stream. **1881** LESLIE *Our River* 230 A couple of ripecks are also necessary for mooring the punt.

β. **1891** *Lock to Loch Times* 1 Aug. 979 He being the first to get round the ryepeck. **1898** GRENFELL *Rowing* ix. 74 In amateur races it is usual..to have a separate turning ryepeck for each competitor.

Ryese, obs. form of RISE *sb.*

Ryessh, obs. form of RUSH *sb.*[1]

Rye-straw. [RYE *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *rogghestro*, Du. *roggestroo*, G. *rock(en)-, rogg(en)stroh*, WFris. *rog(ge)strie.*] **a.** The dried haulm of rye. **b.** A single straw of this; also *fig.* a weak insignificant person.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Than to make a couerynge of wheate-strawe or rye-strawe, to couer and house the hyue aboute. **1615** HEYWOOD *Foure Prent.* I. F j, Think'st thou this rye-strew can ore-rule my arme? **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 156 A firm pebble..having a smooth hole through it about the bigness of a Rye-straw. **1763** MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 187, I gave my oxen hay mixed with an equal quantity of rye-straw. **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 799 When this cannot be had in sufficient quantity, rye-straw may be substituted. **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* xiii. § 1 (1862) 833 One ton of..rye straw contains 60 lb. of ash.

attrib. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 136 You Sun-burn'd Sicklemen.., Make holly day: your Rye-straw hats put on.

Ryet, obs. form of RIOT, RYOT.

† **Ryfant,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [Origin obscure.] The glossary explains *ryfant gablet* as 'a small gable, the outline of which is an ogee arch'.

1512–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 610 Fynyalles, ryfant gablettes, Batelmentes,..and euery other thyng belongyng to the same.

Ryf(e, Ryff(e, obs. ff. RIFE, RIVE. **Ryfel, Ryffle, Ryffyl,** etc., obs. ff. RIFLE. **Ryffen,** obs. f. RIVEN *ppl. a.* **Ryfly,** obs. f. RIFELY. **Ryft(e,** obs. ff. REEF *sb.*[1], RIFT.

Rygalte, Rygolte, obs. ff. REGALTY. **Ryg(g)e,** obs. ff. RIDGE, RIG *sb.*[2]

† **Ryghtmathy.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. med.L. *rithmachia*, for *arithmomachia*, ad. Gr. **ἀριθμομαχία.*] The philosophers' game (see PHILOSOPHER 5 b).

c **1407** LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2414 The play he kan of Ryghtmathye, Which dulle wittis doth encombre, For thys play stant al by novmbre.

Ryhchesse, variant of RICHESSE *Obs.*

Ryiche, Ryif, Ryim, obs. ff. RICH, RIFE, RIME. **Rying-sieve:** see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Ryip, Ryis, Ryiue,** obs. ff. RIPE, RISE, RIVE.

Ryke, Sc. var. REACH *v.*[1]

Rym, obs. f. REAM, RIM, RIME. **Rymare,** obs. f. RIMER. **Ryme** (of the water): see RIM *sb.*[1]

Rymer[1] (rəi·mər). Also **rimer.** [Of obscure origin.] A post in a weir or lock, in or on which a paddle works up and down.

a. **1794** VANDERSTEGEN *Pres. St. Thames* 16 Weirs.., made open at pleasure, by taking up the rimers. **1805** ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 22 When the moveable Gates, Overfalls and Rimers are taken away. **1857** P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 19 Into these notches, timbers termed rimers are fitted.

β. **1823** *Examiner* 384/2 The musicians saved themselves by clinging to the rymers of the lock. **1872** TAUNT *Map Thames* 7 Weirs..are generally composed of three different parts, viz. the bridge, the rymers, and the paddles.

Ry·mer[2]. A variety of apple. Also *attrib.*

1820 J. TURNER in *Hortic. Trans.* III. 314 The most remarkable of which [sorts] was the Rymer apple. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 59 Ribston pippin, Rymer,..Salopian pippin. **1860** HOGG *Fruit Manual* 24 *Rymer*...Large, roundish, regularly formed, and angular. Skin pale yellow, tinged all over with delicate rose.

Rymer, var. RIMER. **Rymour,** var. RIMER *sb.*[1], RUMOUR. **Ry-mouse,** dial. var. REARMOUSE.

Ryn, obs. f. RUN *v.* **Rynde,** obs. variant of RINE *v.*[1]

† **Ry·ndle,** variant of RENDLES, rennet.

1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T vj, The ryndle mawe of a younge sucking kydde.

† **Ryne**[1] (also **ruyne**), obs. f. RHINE [3], used *absol.* for 'Rhenish wine'.

a **1400** *Sir Degrevant* 1414 (Linc. MS.), Ever scho drewe thame the wyne, Bathe the Roche and the Ryne. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 280 For spycys & eke wyne Went round aboute, þe gascoyn, & eke the ruyne.

† **Ryne**[2]. *Obs.*[−1] (Meaning obscure.)

c **1470** *Gol. & Gaw.* 225 The roy with his Round Tabill, richest of ryne.

Ryne, obs. f. REIGN *v.*, RIND, RINE, RUN *v.* **Rynesh,** obs. f. RINSE. **Ryng(e,** obs. Sc. ff. REIGN.

† **Rynmart.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. MART *sb.*[2], with obscure first element.] An ox or cow paid as part of a rent in kind. (Cf. RHIND-MART.)

1433 *Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc* (1856) II. 62 Reddendo.. quadraginta solidos..ad duos anni terminos cum rynmart et vethyr et oneribus husbandalibus debitis et consuetis. **1458** *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VI. 481 Pro octo martis qui dicuntur rynmartis. **1483** *Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc* (1856) II. 190 Vna cum rynmart wethir et aliis husbandorum oneribus. **1496** *Ibid.* 301 Cum rynmartis, vethiris, caponibus, [et] aliis husbandorum oneribus.

So † **Ryn-mutton.** *Obs. rare* −[1].

1473 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VIII. 149 Idem onerat se de xiiij rynmartis xiiij rynmutone vicecomitatuum de Elgin et Fores de anno computi.

Rynn(e, obs. forms of RUN *v.*

Rynnet, rennet: see RINNET.

Rynt (rəint), *v. north.* Also 8 **rynd-,** 9 **rhint, roint, roynt.** [Of unknown origin: cf. ABOINT.] *refl.* To make way, give place, stand aside.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 *Rynt ye*: By your leave, stand handsomly. As Rynt you witch, quoth Besse Locket to her Mother; Proverb. Chesh. **1703** THORESBY *Let. to Ray, Ryndta*, used to cows to make them give way, and stand in their stalls or booyses. **1820** WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., *Rynt thee*, is an expression used by milk-maids to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her get out of the way. **1845** THORNBER *Penny Stone* (1886) 13 Rhint ye, Bess, a place for the gentle on the lang-settle.

Ryot (rəi·ət). Forms: 7 **riat,** 8 **reiot,** 9 **riot**; 8–9 **ryott,** 8–**ryot,** 9 **ryat(t, ryet.** [Urdū رعیت *raʿīyat, raiyat*, ultimately of Arabic origin: see RAYAT and RAYAH.] An Indian peasant, husbandman, or cultivating tenant.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 223 His poore Riats or Clownes. **1776** *Trial J. Fowke, Deposit.* 18/1 Such oppressions as produced complaints..against him from great numbers of the Reiots. **1788** GLADWIN tr. *Mem. Khojeh Abdulkurreem* 150 An army of these free-booters [Mahrattas], who distressed the ryotts. **1800** WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 192 A systematic settlement..for promoting the security and ease of the ryots. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 488 To make advances to the Ryots, in order to restore to them the means of cultivating the lands which had fallen into neglect. **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* II. ii. (1881) 106 The actual slavery to which the ryots are reduced.

attrib. **1802** JAMES *Milit. Dict., Ryot Lands*, lands farmed out and cultivated by the tenant.

‖ **Ryotti,** *a.* Also 8 **ryotty.** [Urdū (Bengālī) *raiyati*, adj. f. *raiyat* RYOT.] Of land in Bengal: Held on a permanent tenure in return for the payment of a certain rent.

1772 H. VERELST *View Eng. Gov. Bengal* 69 Those [lands] called ryotty are possessed by tenants resident on the spot, who by their grants ought to be continued as long as they paid their rents. **1883** *19th Cent.* Sept. 425 Persons holding ryotti lands.., the immediate cultivators of the soil.

‖ **Ryotwar** (rəi·ətwār), *a.* Also **rayetwar.** [Urdū *raiyatwār*, f. *raiyat* RYOT + *-wār* pertaining to, etc.] = RYOTWARY *a.* (Chiefly in *ryotwar system.*)

a **1827** SIR T. MUNRO in Gleig *Life* (1830) III. 353 Our revenue system..cannot, consistently with usage, be other than Rayetwar. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. Ind.* I. 445 The Government of Madras was induced to entertain a doubt whether it was not desirable to relinquish the Ryotwar system. **1858** in J. B. Norton *Topics* 163 Meet a ryotwar Collector in his own house,..he will admit [etc.]. **1863** *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 546 Under Sir Thomas Monro, the ryotwar system was introduced. *Ibid.*, Ryotwar Settlements.

‖ **Ryotwary** (rəi·ətwāri), *a.* and *sb.* Also **ryotwarree, -warry, -wari** (**rayatwari**). [Urdū *raiyatwārī*, f. *raiyatwār*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of land-tenure in India: Characterized by direct settlement between the government and the cultivators, without the intervention of a zemindar or landlord.

1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* I. v. 71 By your ryotwary system, you would elevate the peasant and the labourer. **1861** *All Year Round* 13 July 376 There are two ways of raising indigo: one by 'neez or private cultivation; the other by the ryotwarree system. **1902** S. SMITH *My Life Work* xxii. 211 Two great systems of land tenure divide the soil of India—the Zemindary or landlord type and the Ryotwary or peasant type.

B. *sb.* The ryotwary system.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 189 The tendency of all village systems is to crumble to pieces, and revert to ryotwarry. **1867** R. A. DALYELL *Mem. Madras Famine* 67 The 'annual settlements' under ryotwary are often misunderstood.

Ryparographer, var. of RHYPAROGRAPHER.

‖ **Rype** (rəi·pə). Pl. **ryper.** [a. Norw. *rype*, var. of *rjupe, rjupa*, ON. and Icel. *rjúpa.* See also RIPA [1].] The ptarmigan. Also *Comb.*

The sing. and pl. forms are often confused by English writers.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 611 Their Birds are the Ryper, or Wood-Partridge, Ravens,..Goldfinches, &c. **1881** *Three in Norway* 194 The skipper put up a large brood of ryper. **1894** *Fortn. Rev.* June 749 All Englishmen may be credited with the knowledge that the rype is a grouse. *Ibid.*, Rype-shooting in Norway without dogs. **1896** *Blackw. Mag.* July 87 The reindeer-stalker and the ryper-shooter..exchange ideas.

Rypereue: see REAPREEVE. **Rypophagy,** var. RHYPOPHAGY.

† **Ryptage.** *Obs.*[−1] A Portuguese wine.

c **1451** FORTESCUE *Whs.* (1869) 554 Owte of the Kynges londe of Portyngale & Algarbe cummythe..4 Osseye, 5 Ryptage, 6 Bascarde.

Rys, obs. form of RICE, RISE *v.* **Rysagon,** var. RISAGON. **Rysimeter,** var. RHYSIMETER. **Ryssavour,** obs. f. RECEIVER. **Ryssehew:** see RISHEW. **Rysse,** obs. f. RICE [2], RISE *v.*, RUSH *sb.*[1]

Rythful, obs. f. RIGHTFUL. **Rytina,** variant of RHYTINA. **Rytt(e,** obs. ff. RIT *v.*[1]

Ryuaye, var. REVAY *v. Obs.* **Ryue(ly,** obs. forms of RIFE(LY. **Ryuet(te,** obs. ff. RIVET. **Ryuilde, Ryuyled,** obs. ff. RIVELLED. **Ryuir, Ryuyre,** obs. ff. RIVER.

Ryvaille, -aylle, obs. ff. RIVAL. **Ryvaye,** var. REVAY *v. Obs.*

† **Ryveling,** app. a var. of RIFLING *vbl. sb.*[1]

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 236 Thei of Portingale were eke wery of hem for ryveling and oppression.

Ryvilde, Ryvill, obs. ff. RIVELLED, RIVEL.

† **Ryving.** *Obs.*[−1] [Cf. *rye* REE *v.* and REEVE *v.*[2]] *pl.* Siftings.

c **1600** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 283 The Yeoman Garnetor hath..for his fee the ryvinges and outcast of the corne when it is cleansed.

Ryvullyng, Ryvyled, obs. ff. RIVELING, RIVELLED. **Ryvyn,** obs. f. RIVE *v.*[1] and *v.*[2] **Rywe,** obs. Sc. f. RIVE *v.*[1], *v.*[2]; obs. f. RUE *v.*[1] **Rywen, Rywine,** obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*[1] **Rywere, Rywir,** obs. Sc. ff. RIVER *sb.*[1] **Ryyf, Ryynse, Ryyt,** obs. ff. RIFE, RINSE, RITE.

Ryze, dial. form of RICE [1].

PE
1625
M7
1888
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Murray, (Sir) James Augustus
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